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THE NEW
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of the
ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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speed'-ēr, s. [Eng. *speed*; -er.]

1. One who or that which speeds.

2. *Cotton*: A machine invented by Mason as a substitute for the bobbin and fly-frame, by which slivers of cotton from the carding-machine are slightly twisted, and thereby converted into rovings.

speed'-fūl, *spede-ful, *sped-ful, a. [English *speed*; -ful(l).]

*1. Fortunate, successful, prosperous.

*2. Aiding, assisting, advantageous; effectual.

"The more needful and necessary for vs is the *speedful* helpe of almyghtye God."—*Fisher: Penitential Psalms*, cxlii.

3. Full of speed; hasty.

***speed'-fūl-lŷ, *spede-ful-ly, adv.** [English *speedful*; -ly.] In a speedful manner; speedily, fortunately, advantageously.

"This holye sacrafyce may *speedfully* moue the goodness of almighty God to mercy."—*Fisher: De Profundis*.

speed'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *speedy*; -ly.] In a speedy manner; with speed, with haste; quick, hastily; in a very short time.

"The king himself in person is set forth, Or hitherward intended *speedily*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I, iv. 1.

speed'-ī-nēss, s. [English, *speedy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being speedy; speed, quickness, celerity, haste, rapidity.

"The *speediness* of your return."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

***speed'-lēss, *speed-lesse, adj.** [Eng. *speed*; -less.]

1. Having no fortune; unfortunat, unlucky.

"And in their ship returne the *speedless* wowers."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, v.

2. Having no speed.

speed'-wēll, s. [Eng. *speed*, and *well*.]

Bot.: The genus *Veronica*, and specially *Veronica chamædrys*, the Germander Speedwell. The name is given because the blossoms fall off and fly away as soon as the plant is gathered. Speedwell is equivalent to Farewell or Goodbye, said to them as they depart. (*Prior*.) The stem is bifariously hairy; the leaves, which are nearly sessile, cordate-ovate, inciso-serrate; the racemes many-flowered; the corolla very bright blue, appearing in May and June. Some think it was the true Forget-me-not. *V. officinalis*, the Common Speedwell, was formerly much used as a substitute for tea, and as a tonic and diuretic. [*VERONICA*.]

"The little *speedwell's* darling blue."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxii. 10.

speed'-ŷ, *sped-i, a. [A. S. *spēdig*.]

*1. Prosperous, fortunate.

"If in ony maner sum tyme I haue a *spedi* weie in the wille of God to come to you."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i. 10.

2. Quick, swift, rapid, nimble; moving at a rapid rate.

"He making *speedy* way through spersed ayre."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 39.

3. Quick in performance; not dilatory, not slow; as, a *speedy* despatch of business.

4. Soon to be expected; near; quickly approaching.

"God send you a *speedy* infirmity."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

speil, spēil, v. t. or i. [Etym. doubtful.] To climb.

"Nae mortal could *speil* them without a rope."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

speel-ken, s. [SPELLKEN.]

speēr, v. t. [SPEIR.]

***speēr-hāwk, s.** [First element doubtful, and Eng. *hawk*.]

Bot.: Hawkweed (q. v.). (*Britten & Holland*.)

speēr'-īng, s. [SPEIRING.]

speēt, v. t. [SPIT (1), v.] To stab. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"If he came, [he] bad me not sticke to *speet* hym."

Gammer Gurton's Needle.

speight, s. [SPECHT.]

spēil v. t. or i. [SPEEL.]

spēir, *spere, *speyre, subst. [SPEIR, v.] An inquiry; an object sought.

"Edward told William of Alfred alle the case

& praied him of help, for he dred harder pase, & if he myght cōquere Ingland, that was his *speyre*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 53.

spēir, *spere, v. t. or i. [A. S. *spyrian*; Icel. *spyrja*=to trace out; cf. Dut. *spoor*; Ger. *spur*=a track.] To ask, to inquire. (*Scotch*.)

"I'll gie you a bit canny advice, and ye mauna *speir* that for neither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

speir'-ān-thŷ, s. [SPIRANTHY.]

spēir'-īng, subst. [SPEIR.] An asking a question; an answer to questions asked; information. (*Scotch*.)

If it please my Creator, I will forthwith obtain *speirings* thereof."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

speiss, s. [Ger. *speise*=mixed metals.] A brittle, reddish alloy, composed chiefly of nickel and arsenic.

***spē-læ'-an, a.** [Lat. *spelæum*; Gr. *spēlaion*=a cave.] Of or pertaining to a cave or caves; living in a cave or caves.

"More satisfactorily determining their contemporaneity with the extinct quadrupeds those cave-men killed and devoured than in any other *spelean* retreat which I have explored."—*Prof. Owen, in Longman's Magazine*, Nov., 1882, p. 67.

***spēld, s.** [SPILL (1), s.] A splinter. (*William of Palerne*, 3,392.)

spēld, v. t. [Cf. Ger. *spalten*=to divide.] [SPILL (1), s.] To spread out; to expand. (*Scotch*.)

***spēl'-dēr, *spil-dur, s.** [A dimin. from *speld* (q. v.).] A little splinter.

spēl'-dīng, spēl'-drōn, s. [SPELD.] A small fish, split and dried in the sun.

***spēl'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *spell*, s.; -ful(l).] Having spells or charms.

"Each *spelful* mystery explained he views."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xv.

spēlk, s. [A. S. *spelc*.] A small rod, used as a splint; a spike in thatching; a rod in a loom, &c.

spēll (1), *spelle, s. [A. S. *spel*, *spell*=a saying, a story; Icel. *spjall*; O. H. Ger. *spel*; Goth. *spill*.] [SPELL (1), v.]

*1. A tale, a story.

2. A charm consisting of some words of occult power; any form of words, written or spoken, supposed to possess magical virtues; an incantation; a charm of any sort.

"Yet the *spell* which bound his followers to him was not altogether broken."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

spell-bound, a. Under the influence of a spell.

"*Spell-bound* within the clustering Cyclades."

Byron: Corsair, iii. 2.

***spell-stopped, a.** Spell-bound.

"There stand,

For you are *spell-stopp'd*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

***spell-word, s.** A magic word, a charm, a spell.

"His only *spell-word* Liberty!"

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

spell-work, s. That which is worked or wrought by spells; the power or effect of magic; enchantment.

"Those Peri isles of light,
That hang by *spell-work* in the air."

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

spēll (2), s. [A. S. *spelian*=to supply the place of another; cogn. with Dan. *spelen*; Icel. *spila*; Dan. *spille*; Sw. & Dut. *spel*; Icel. & Dan. *spil*; Ger. *spiel*; O. H. Ger. *spil*=a game.]

1. A piece of work done by one person in relief of another; a turn of work; a shift.

"Their toil is so extreme as they cannot endure it above four hours in a day, but are succeeded by *spells*; the residue of the time they wear out at coytes and reyles."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

2. A short period; an interval; a while or season.

"A *spell* of real dry and growing weather would soon enable us to get fairly alongside of our work."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

3. Gratuitous helping forward of another's work; as, a wood-*spell*.

spēll (3), s. [SPILL (1), s.]

spēll (1), *speale, *spell-en, *spell-yn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *spelian*=to declare, to relate, to tell, to speak, to discourse, from *spel*, *spell*=a discourse, a story [SPELL (1), s.]; Dut. *spellen*=to spell; M. H. Ger. *spellen*=to relate; Goth. *spillan*; O. French *espeler*; Fr. *épeler*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To form words with the proper letters, either in reading or writing.

"Another cause which hath maimed our language is a foolish opinion that we ought to *spell* exactly as we speak."—*Swift*.

*2. To read.

"Where I may sit and rightly *spell*
Of every star that heav'n doth show."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 170.

B. Transitive:

*1. To tell, to narrate, to teach.

*2. To write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of a word in their regular order; to form by letters.

"Leaving an obscure, rude name,
In characters uncouth, and *spelt* amiss."

Cowper: Task, i. 283.

3. To read; to read with labor or difficulty; hence, to discover by marks or characters. (Often with out.)

"To *spell out* a God in the works of creation."—*South: Sermons*.

4. To make up, to constitute, as letters make up a word.

"The Saxon heptarchy, when seven kings put together did *spell* but one in effect."—*Fuller*.

*5. To act as a spell upon; to fascinate, to charm.

"Such tales as needs must with amazement *spell* you."

Keats: To my Brother.

spēll (2), v. t. [SPELL (2), v.] To take or supply the place of another; to take the turn of at work; to relieve.

***spēll'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *spell*; -able.] Capable of being spelled.

"In all its *spellable* dialects."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 69.

spēll'-ēr (1), *spell-are, s. [Eng. *spell* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who spells.

*2. A book containing exercises in spelling; a spelling-book.

spēll'-ēr (2), subst. [Prob. the same as *spelder* (q. v.).]

Her.: A branch shooting out from the first part of a buck's horn at the top.

spēll'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [SPELL (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who spells.

2. The manner in which words are formed with letters; orthography.

spelling-bee, s. A competitive examination in spelling. [*BEE* (1), s., II. 2.]

spelling-book, s. A book for teaching children to spell.

***spēll'-kēn, s.** [Dut. *speel*; Ger. *spiel*=play, and English *ken*=a house.] A play-house, a theater. (*Slang*.)

"Who in a row, like Tom, could lead the van,
Booze in the ken, or at the *spellken* hustle?"

Byron: Don Juan, xi. 19.

spēlt, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SPELL (1), v.]

spēlt (1), s. [SPELTER.]

spēlt (2), s. [A. S. *spelt*; Dnt. & Low Ger. *spelt*; Ger. *speltz*.]

Bot.: An inferior kind of wheat, *Triticum spelta*; called also German Wheat. It has a stout, almost solid straw, with strong spikes of grain. It is more hardy than common wheat, and grows in Bavaria and other parts of Germany, in the south of France, and in elevated situations in Switzerland where common wheat would not ripen.

"They that use *zea* or *spelt*, have not the fine red wheat far."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. viii.

spelt-corn, spelt-wheat, s. [SPELT (2).]

spēlt, v. t. [Ger. *spalten*.] To split, to break.

"Feed geese with oats, *spelted* beans, barley meal, or ground malt mixed with beer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

spēl'-tēr, spēlt (1), spālt, s. [Ger. *spiauter*=zinc, pewter.]

Metallurgy:

1. A commercial name for zinc.

2. A technical abbreviation of spelter-solder, an impure zinc of a yellowish color used in soldering brass joints. It is known in Germany as *gelbliches englischer zinte*, and possibly owes its color to the presence of a small amount of copper.

3. An alloy sometimes used in the composition of bell-metal.

spelter-solder, s. [SPELTER, 2.]

***spē-lūnc', s.** [Lat. *spelunca*.] A cave, a cavern.

spēnce, *spense, s. [O. Fr. *despense*, from *despendre* (Lat. *dispendeo*)=to spend (q. v.).]

*1. A buttery, a larder, a place where provisions were kept.

"Al vinolent as botel in the *spence*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,512.

2. A parlor; the room where meals are eaten.

"I am gaun to eat my dinner quietly in the *spence*."

—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

*3. Expense, expenditure.

"For better is coste upon somewhat worth, than *spence* upon nothings worth."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

spēn'-cēr (1), s. [Called after Earl Spencer, who first wore the garment, or at least first brought it into fashion.] An outer coat or jacket without skirts.

"He wore a *spencer* of a light brown drugget, a world too loose, above a leathern jerkin."—*Lord Lytton: Eugene Aram*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, del.

*spēn'-gēr (2), *spen-cere, *spen-sere, s. [O. Fr. *despensier*.] [SPENCE.] The person who had the care of the spence or buttery.

spēn'-gēr (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, whose head is extended by a gaff and its foot usually by a sheet. Its position is abaft the fore or the main mast, and it is frequently bent to a spencer-mast (q. v.). It is a trysail to the fore or main mast, and differs from a spanker or driver in position. The latter belong to the mizzen. [SNOW (2), s.]

spencer-mast, s.

Naut.: A small mast abaft a lower mast for hoisting a trysail.

Spēn'-gēr'-i-an, a. Of or pertaining to Spencerism.

Spēn'-gēr'-ism, s. [See def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The system advocated by Herbert Spencer (born 1820) in his works—the application of the principles of evolution to the phenomena of mind and of society.

"Social or moral theories, such as Contism and *Spencerism*, which, in the absence of grounded philosophic truth, offer to assume its place and duties."—T. Davidson: *Phil. Syst. of A. Rosmini*, p. cvi.

spēnd, *spende, v. t. & i. [A. S. *spendan* (in the compounds *ā-spendan* and *for-spendan*), from Low Lat. *dispendeo*=to spend, waste, consume; Italian *spendere*=to spend; *spendio*=expense; Old French *despendre*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lay out, to expend; to part with.

"Wherefore do ye *spend* money for that which is not bread?"—Isaiah lv. 2.

2. To consume, to waste, to exhaust, to squander.

3. To exhaust or drain of force or strength; to waste; to wear away.

"The Trojans, worn with toils, and *spent* with woes." Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, i. 243.

*4. To utter, to speak; to give out, to declare.

"I will but *spend* one word here in the house." Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

5. To pass, as time; to suffer to pass away.

"They *spend* their days in wealth."—Job xxi. 13.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To expend money; to make disposition of money; to incur expense.

"Every man will be thy friend Whilst thou hast wherewith to *spend*." Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 408.

*2. To be lost, wasted, dissipated, or consumed; to vanish, to dissipate, to spread.

II. Min.: To break ground; to make away.

¶ To *spend* is to deprive in a less degree than to *exhaust*, and that in a less degree than to *drain*; everyone who exerts himself in any degree *spends* his strength; if the exertions are violent he *exhausts* himself; a country which is *drained* of men is supposed to have no more left. To *spend* may be applied to that which is external or inherent in a body; *exhaust* to that which is inherent; *drain* to that which is external to the body in which it is contained: we may speak of *spending* our wealth, our resources, our time, and the like; but of *exhausting* our strength, our vigor, our voice, and the like; of *draining*, in the proper application, a vessel of its liquid, or in the improper application, *draining* a treasury of its contents; hence arises this farther distinction, that to *spend* and to *exhaust* may tend, more or less, to the injury of a body; but to *drain* may be to its advantage. To *spend* implies simply to turn to some purpose or to make use of; to *expend* carries with it likewise the idea of exhausting; to *dissipate* signifies to expend in waste, to squander. (Crabb.)

¶ To *spend* a mast:

Naut.: To break or carry away a mast in foul weather.

*spend-all, s. A spendthrift.

*spēnd'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *spend*; -able.] Capable of being spent; available for expenditure.

"The enormous loss of *spendable* income thereby occasioned to the landlords."—London Times.

spēnd'-ēr, *spend-our, s. [Eng. *spend*; -er.]

1. One who spends.

3. One who spends lavishly; a spendthrift.

"If they were *spenders*, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port, and manner of living."—Bacon: *Henry VII*.

spēn'-drēll, s. [SPANDRIL.]

Arch.: A spandril.

"The whole pressure caused by the movement and depression of the north wall, as evidenced by the crushing at the *spendrell* and the scaling off of the brickwork."—London Daily Telegraph.

spēnd'-thrif, a. & s. [Eng. *spend* and *thrift*.]

A. As adj.: Prodigal, wasteful, improvident.

"Straight from the filth of this low grub, behold Comes fluttering forth a gaudy *spendthrift* heir." Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 51.

B. As subst.: One who spends his means lavishly or wastefully; an improvident person; a prodigal.

"What would he have cost our prodigal *spendthrifts*, if he had been taken upon our coasts near Rome?"—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. ix., ch. xviii.

*spēnd'-thrif-ŷ, a. [English *spendthrift*; -ŷ.] Spendthrift, prodigal.

"*Spendthrifts*, unclean, and ruffian-like courses."—Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*, p. 611.

Spēn'-sēr'-i-an, a. [See def.] Of or relating to the poet Spenser (1552-1599). Specifically applied to the style of versification adopted by him in his *Faerie Queene*, and followed by Byron in his *Childe Harold*. It consists of a strophe of eight decasyllabic lines, and an Alexandrine, and has a threefold rhyme; the first and third lines forming one, the second, fourth, fifth, and seventh another, and the sixth, eighth, and ninth the third.

"In short, it is to be feared that Lord Carnarvon's Odyssey can never supersede Worsley's, in *Spenserian* stanzas, nor Avia's, though it is a very close and studious performance."—London Daily News.

spēnt, pret., pa. par. & a. [SPEND.]

A. & B. As pret. & pa. par.: (See the verb.)

C. As adjective:

1. Worn out, weary, exhausted.

"Her recent efforts had been too much for her strength and had left her *spent* and unnerved."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Having deposited the spawn. (Said of herrings, salmon, &c.)

3. Deprived of the charge; from which the charge has been fired.

"A *spent* cartridge was picked up."—London Daily Telegraph.

spēnt-ball, s. A cannon or rifle ball which reaches an object, but without sufficient force to penetrate it or to wound other than by a contusion.

sper, sperr, v. t. [SPAR (1), v.]

*spēr'-a-ble, *spēr'-ra-ble, s. [SPARABLE.]

*spēr'-a-ble, a. [Latin *sperabilis*, from *spero*=to hope.] Capable of being hoped for; within the bounds of hope.

"We may cast it away, if it be found but a bladder, and discharge it of so much as is vain and not *sperable*."—Bacon.

*spēr'-age (age as Ig), s. [ASPARAGUS.]

Bot.: (1) *Asparagus officinalis*; (2) *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum*; (3) *Phaseolus vulgaris*. (Britten & Holland.)

*spēr'-ate, a. [Lat. *speratus*, pa. par. of *spero*=to hope.] Hoped for.

"We have spent much time in distinguishing between the *sperate* and desperate debts of the clergy."—Representation to Queen Anne, in Ecton's *State of Queen Anne's Bounty*, p. 108. (1721.)

spere, s. & v. t. [SPEAR, s. & v.]

*spere (1), s. [SPEAR, s.]

*spere (2), s. [SPHERE.]

*spere (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: An old term for the screen across the lower end of a dining-room to shelter the entrance.

spēr'-gu-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *spargo* (in compos. -*spargo*)=to scatter. Named from scattering its seeds.]

Bot.: Spurrey; a genus of Illecebracæ (Lindley), of Alsineæ (Sir J. Hooker). Sepals five, petals five, as large as the calyx, ovate, entire; stamens five or ten; styles five, alternate with the sepals; capsule with five entire valves, many-seeded. Species two or three, from temperate countries. One, *Spergula arvensis*, the Corn Spurrey, is European. It has stems six to twelve inches high, swollen at the joints; petals white. It is abundant in cornfields, and is sometimes cultivated as food for sheep.

spēr'-gu-lār'-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat. *spergul(a)*; Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -*aria*.]

Bot.: Sandwort Spurrey; a genus of Illecebracæ or Alsineæ, akin to *Spergula*. The sepals are flat, the petals ovate, entire, and as large as the calyx; styles usually three. Known species three or four.

spērm, *sperme, s. [Fr. *sperme*=sperm, seed, from Lat. *sperma*; Gr. *sperma*=seed, from *speirō*=to sow; Sp. *esperma*; Ital. *sperma*.]

1. The seminal fluid of animals; semen.

"Not begeten of mannes *sperme* unclean." Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,015.

2. The spawn of fishes and frogs.

3. A common and colloquial abbreviation for spermaceti (q. v.).

sperm-cell, s.

Biology:

1. The male element in reproduction.

2. A spermatoblast (q. v.).

sperm-oil, s.

Chem.: An oil found, together with spermaceti, in the head of the sperm whale. It is neutral, liquid at 18°, and is saponified with difficulty by potash.

sperm-whale, s. [CACHALOT.]

spēr-mā-gē'-tī, *par-ma-ce-tī, s. & a. [Latin *sperma ceti*=sperm of the whale; *cetus*=a whale. Gr. *kētos*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Chem.*: A neutral, inodorous, and nearly tasteless, fatty substance, extracted from the oily matter of the head of the sperm whale by filtration and treatment with potash-ley. It is white, brittle, soft to the touch, specific gravity 0.943 at 15°, melts from 38° to 47°, and is chiefly used in ointments and cerates.

2. *Pharm.*: Spermaceti was formerly given as a medicine; now it is chiefly employed externally as an emollient, and in the preparation of a blistering paper.

B. As adj.: Relating to or composed of spermaceti.

spermaceti-oil, subst. The same as SPERM-OIL (q. v.).

spermaceti-ointment, s.

Pharmacy: An ointment composed of spermaceti, white wax, and almond oil.

spermaceti-whale, s. [CACHALOT.]

spēr-mā-, pref. [SPERMAT-.]

spēr-mā-cō'-gē, s. [Pref. *sperm(a)*-, and Greek *akōkē*=a point. Named from the acute calyx teeth surmounting the seed-vessel.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Spermacocidæ* (q. v.). Tropical weeds, with white or blue flowers. *Spermacoce ferruginea* and *S. poaya* are used in Brazil, and *S. verticillata* in the West Indies, as substitutes for ipecacuanha, and *S. hispida* in India as a sudorific.

spēr-mā-cō'-gī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *spermacoc(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of *Coffeæ* (q. v.).

spēr'-mā-gōne, spēr-mā-gō'-nī-ūm, s. [SPERMOGONE, SPERMOGONIUM.]

spēr-mān'-gī-ūm, s. [Pref. *sperm(a)*-, and Gr. *angion*=a vessel, a pail.]

Bot.: The case containing the spores of Algae.

spēr'-mā-phōre, spēr-māph'-ōr-ūm, s. [Pref. *sperma*-, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

Bot.: The placenta.

spērm'-a-rŷ, spēr-mār'-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat. *spermarium*, from Gr. *sperma*=seed.]

Anat.: The spermatid gland or glands of the male. (Dana.)

spēr-māt-, spēr-mā-tō-, spēr-mā-, spēr-mō-, pref. Gr. *sperma* (genit. *spermatos*)=seed, sperm.] Pertaining or relating to sperm or semen.

spēr-mā-thē'-ca, subst. [Pref. *sperma*-, and Gr. *thēkē*=a case.]

Entom.: A cavity in female insects for the reception of sperm from the male. (Carpenter.)

spēr-mā-tī-a (t as sh), s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *sperma*=seed, sperm (q. v.).]

Bot.: The spores of the *Ascomycetes*, *Uredineæ*, and some other Fungals. They are contained in spermogonia (q. v.).

spēr-māt'-ic, spēr-māt'-ic-al, *spēr-māt'-ick, a. [Fr. *spermatique*, from Lat. *spermatikus*; Gr. *spermatikos*, from *sperma* (genit. *spermatos*)=seed, sperm.]

1. Consisting of seed; seminal.

2. Pertaining to the semen; conveying the semen.

"Two different sexes must concur to their generation: there is in both a great apparatus of *spermatick* vessels, wherein the more spirituous part of the blood is by many digestions and circulations exalted into sperm."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

spēr'-mā-tīn, s. [SPERMAT-.]

Physiol.: An organic substance resembling mucin and albumin, found in the *vesiculæ seminales*. (Power.)

spēr'-mā-tīsm, s. [Pref. *spermat*-; suff. -*ism*.]

1. The emission of semen or seed.

2. The theory that the germ in animals is produced by spermatid animalcules.

*spēr'-mā-tīze, v. i. [Gr. *spermatizō*.] To yield seed; to emit seed or semen.

"Women do not *spermatize*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

spēr-mā-tō-, pref. [SPERMAT-.] (See the compound.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

spermato-cystidium (*pl.* spermato-cystidia), *subst.*

Botany: Hedwig's name for the supposed male organs in the Muscales. [ANTHERIDIUM.]

spēr-māt'-ō-blast, *s.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Gr. blastos*.]

Biology: A daughter-cell in the seminal duct giving origin to a spermatozoön (*q. v.*).

spēr-māt'-ō-çele, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and *Gr. kēlē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: A morbid distension of the epididymis and *vas deferens*.

spēr-ma-tō-gēn'-ē-sis, *s.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Eng. genesis*.]

Physiol.: The origin of spermatozooids in the semiferous canals.

"He (Prof. Grünhagen) had attained the same results on *spermatogenesis* as had Dr. Biondi, to whom, of the two independent discoverers, was due the title of priority."—*Nature*, Oct. 1, 1885, p. 544.

spēr-ma-tō-gē-nēt'-ic, *adj.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Eng. genetic*.] Of or pertaining to spermatogenesis (*q. v.*). (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 412.)

spēr-ma-tōg'-ēn-ous, *a.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Lat. gigno*, *pa. t. genui*=to produce.] Producing sperm.

spēr-ma-tōid, *adj.* [SPERMAT-] Sperm-like; resembling seed or sperm.

spēr-ma-tōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and *Gr. logos*=a discourse.] Scientific facts or theories concerning sperm.

spēr-ma-to-ōn (*pl.* spēr-ma-tō-a), *s.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Gr. ōon*=an egg.]

Biol.: A cell which stands in the relation of a nucleus to a sperm-cell, and of a developmental cell to the spermatozoa. (*Brande & Cox*.)

spēr-māt'-ō-phore, *s.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Gr. phoros*=bearing.]

Biol. (pl.): Capsules or sheaths containing fertilizing elements. Used chiefly of the cylindrical capsules secreted by the prostatic gland of male Cephalopods. When moistened, the spermato-phores expand and burst, expelling the contents with considerable force.

spēr-ma-tōph'-ōr-ous, *a.* [SPERMATOPHORE.] Bearing or producing sperm or seed; seminiferous.

spēr-ma-tōr-rhœ'-a, *s.* [Prefix *spermato-*, and *Gr. rheō*=to flow.]

Pathol.: A real or apparent discharge of seminal fluid, without voluntary sexual excitement. It is of two kinds: (1) True, in which discharges of spermatozoa occurs; (2) False, or prostatorrhœa, in which a fluid clearer and more tenacious than the seminal fluid, and destitute of spermatozoa, is discharged.

spēr-ma-tō-zō'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *spermatozo(a)*; -ic.] Belonging to or resembling spermatozoa (*q. v.*). (*Draper: Human Physiol.*, p. 518.)

†spēr-ma-tō-zō'-id, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spermatozo(on)*, and *Gr. eidōs*=form, resemblance. (See def.)]

Biol.: Von Siebold's name for a spermatozoön (*q. v.*). Duglison (ed. 1874) says: "More properly, spermatozoid, for their animalcular nature is not demonstrated." The name is also applied to antherozooids. [ANTHEROZOÖID.]

spēr-ma-tō-zō'-ōn (*pl.* spēr-ma-tō-zō'-a), *s.* [Pref. *spermato-*, and *Gr. zōon*=an animal.]

Biology (pl.): The name given by Leeuwenhoek to the moving, active constituents of the seminal fluid, which were brought to his notice by his pupil Hamm, in 1677. Spermatozoa consist of a head, a rod-shaped middle piece, and a long hair-like tail, by the vibratile motion of which they move in a spiral manner. Cold arrests their movements, and they may be deprived of vitality (the power of fecundation) in various ways. They were at first regarded as parasites, and classified as Helminthes or Infusoria, and Von Baer maintained this view as late as 1835. Von Siebold discovered them in many vertebrates, but Kölliker was the first to recognize them as definite histological elements arising within the testes. [SPERMATOZOÏD.]

spēr-mic, *a.* [Eng. *sperm*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to sperm or seed.

†spēr-mid'-i-um, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *Gr. sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: An achene (*q. v.*).

spēr-mō, *pref.* [SPERMAT-]

spēr-mō-dērm, *s.* [Prefix *spermo-*, and *Gr. derma*=the skin.]

Bot.: The skin or testa of a seed. (*De Candolle*.)

spēr-mō-gō-ni-a, *s. pl.* [Prefix *sperma-*, and *Gr. goneuō*=to beget.]

Bot.: The cysts containing spermatia in lichens. (*Tulasne*.)

spēr-mōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *spermolog(y)*; -ist.] One who treats of sperm or seeds; one who studies spermatology (*q. v.*).

spēr-rōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *sperm*; suff. -ology.] That branch of science which deals with sperm or seeds; a treatise on sperm or seeds.

spēr-mō-phile, *s.* [SPERMOPHILUS.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Spermophilus* (*q. v.*). They are squirrel-like in form, with rather short tails.

"The labor of the moles is supplemented by that of the gophers, *spermophiles*, and badgers."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

spēr-mōph'-il-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *spermo-*, and *Greek philō*=to love.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Pouched Marmots, a genus of Sciuridæ, sub-family Arctomyiæ, with twenty-six species, confined to the Nearctic and Palearctic regions. Cheek pouches large; pollex rudimentary or absent. They appear first in the European Miocene, and connect the Squirrels with the Marmots. [SISEL, SPERMOPHILE.]

spēr-mō-phōre, **spēr-mōph'-ōr-um**, *s.* [Greek *spermophoros*=bearing seeds: *sperma*=seed, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Botany:

1. A cord bearing the seeds in some plants.

2. The placenta.

spēr-mō-thē'-ca, *s.* [Prefix *spermo-*; *Lat. theca*, and *Gr. thēkē*=a case, a box.]

Bot.: A seed-vessel.

***spērr**, *v. t.* [SPAR (1), *v.*]

***spērse**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sparsus*, *pa. par.* of *spargo*=to scatter.] To disperse, to scatter.

"Broke his sword in twaine, and all his armor *spērr*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iii. 3.

spērtē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A variety of *Salix viminalis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***spērtē**, *s.* [SPARTHE.] A battle-ax.

"At his saddle-gerthe was a good steel *spērtē*, Full ten pound weight and more."—*Scott: Eve of St. John*.

spēr-vēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

*1. *Arch.:* An old name for the wooden frame at the top of a bed or canopy. (Sometimes the term included the tester or headpiece.)

2. *Her.:* A tent.

spēss'-art-ine, **spēss'-art-ite**, *s.* [After *Spessart*, Bavaria, where first found; suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*); *Ger. spessartit*.]

Min.: A variety of Garnet (*q. v.*) containing a large percentage of protoxide of manganese. Dana makes this a special subdivision of the Garnet group. Color, dark hyacinth-red with shades of violet. Found (among a few other localities) in large crystals at Haddam, Connecticut.

***spēt**, *v. t.* [SPIT, *v.*]

***spēt**, *s.* [SPET, *v.*] Spittle.

spētch'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The trimmings or offal of skins or hides, used for making glue.

***spēt'-tle**, *s.* [SPITTLE.] (*Baret*.)

***spē-tūm**, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Arm.: A kind of spear used in the fifteenth century. It differed from the partizan only in being lighter and of narrower form. (See illustration under *Spear*.)

spew (ew as ū), **spue**, ***spewe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *spūan* (*pa. t. spāw*), *pa. par. spūwen*; cogn. with *Dut. spuuen*; *Icel. spýja*; *Dan. spyje*; *Sw. spy*; *O. H. Ger. spiwan*; *Ger. speien*; *Goth. speiwan*; *Lat. spuo*; *Gr. ptuō*. From the same root come *spit* and *puke*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To vomit, to puke, to eject from the stomach.

"Therewith she *spewed* out of her filthie maw

A flood of poyson horrible and blacke."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 20.

2. To eject, to cast forth.

"When earth with slime and mud is cover'd o'er, Or hollow places *spew* their wat'ry store."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i*, 176.

3. To eject or cast out with loathing or abhorrence.

"Keep my statutes, and commit not any of these abominations, that the land *spew* you not out."—*Leviticus xviii*. 28.

B. Intrans.: To vomit; to discharge the contents of the stomach.

"If thou hast founden hony, etc of it that sufficeth; for if thou etc of it out of mesure, thou shalt *spew*, and be nedy and poure."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

spew (ew as ū), **spue**, *subst.* [SPEW, *v.*] Vomit; that which is ejected from the stomach.

spew'-ēr, **spū'-ēr** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *spew*; -er.] One who spews or vomits.

***spew'-i-nēss** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *spewy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spewy; wetness, damp.

"The coldness and *spewiness* of the soil."—*Gauden*.

spew'-y (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *spew*; -y.] Wet, damp, boggy.

"The lower vallies in wet winters are so *spewy*, that they know not how to feed them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

spḥāç'-ēl, *s.* [SPHACELUS.] Gangrene.

spḥāç'-ē-lār'-i-a, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from *Lat. sphacelus* (*q. v.*).] Named from the gangrene-looking fructification.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphacelariidæ. Jointed, rigid, distichously-branched, feathery, filamentous fronds, of olive color, with an expanded terminal cell, containing a granular mass.

spḥāç'-ē-lār'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *sphacelar(ia)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucaceæ, tribe Halysereæ. [SPHACELARIA.]

***spḥāç'-ēl-āte**, *v. i. & t.* [SPHACEL.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To become gangrenous, as flesh; to mortify.

"The skin, by the great distention, having been rendered very thin, will, if not taken away, *sphacelate*, and the rest degenerate into a cancerous ulcer."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

2. To decay or become carious, as a bone.

B. Trans.: To affect with gangrene.

"The long retention of matter *sphacelates* the brain."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

spḥāç'-ēl-āte, **spḥāç'-ēl-āt-ēd**, *a.* [SPHACELATE, *v.*]

Bot.: Decayed, withered, dead.

spḥāç'-ēl-ā-tion, *subst.* [SPHACELATE, *v.*] The process of becoming or making gangrenous; mortification.

spḥāç'-ēl-i-sm, **spḥāç'-ēl-i-s'-mūs**, *s.* [SPHACELUS.] A gangrene; an inflammation of the brain.

spḥāç'-ē-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *sphakelos*, from *sphazō*=to kill; *Fr. sphacèle*.]

Medical and Surgical:

1. Gangrene; mortification of the flesh of a living animal.

2. Death or caries of a bone.

sphær-, **sphær-ō-** (ær as *ër*), *prefix*. [Greek *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere.] Pertaining to or resembling a ball or sphere.

sphær-āl-çē'-a (ær as *ër*), *s.* [Prefix *sphær-*, and *Gr. alkea*=a kind of wild mallow.]

Bot.: A genus of Malvæ. Trees or shrubs, with toothed or three to five-lobed leaves, a three-leaved deciduous involucre, a five-cleft calyx, five petals. Chiefly from South America. A decoction of *Sphær-alcea cispalina* is given in Brazil in inflammation of the bowels.

sphær-ān'-thē-æ (ær as *ër*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæranthus*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteroideæ.

sphær-ān'-thūs (ær as *ër*), *s.* [Prefix *sphær-*, and *Gr. anthos*=a flower.]

Botany: The typical genus of Sphæranthæ. *Sphæranthus indicus* (or *mollis*), a composite plant with globular heads of purple flowers, common in India in rice fields, is considered anthelmintic, alterative, depuratory, cooling and tonic, and diuretic. The powder of the root is said to be stomachic, and the bark ground and mixed with whey a remedy for piles. (*Calc. Exhib. Rep.*)

sphær-ēn'-ch'y-ma (ær as *ër*), *s.* [Prefix *sphær-*, and *Gr. enchyma*=an infusion.]

Bot.: Merenchyma (*q. v.*).

sphær-i-a (ær as *ër*), *s.* [Gr. *sphairion*, dimin. from *sphaira*=a sphere. Named from the globular form of the species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphæriacei (*q. v.*). Perithecia carbonaceous, completely exposed, partially sunk into the matrix, or covered by the cuticle and accompanied by a growth of threads, constituting the mycelium. Known species about 500. They are found at all seasons on the trunks of trees, on leaves, on fir cones, &c.

sphær-i-ā-çē-i (ær as *ër*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphæri(a)*; *Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ascomycetes. They have carbonaceous or membranaceous cysts, or perithecia composed of cells or very rarely of interwoven threads, with a pore or narrow slit at the top, which often ends in a nipple or crest. Lining the cysts is a gelatinous mass of asci and paraphyses (barren threads). Found on decayed wood, stems, algæ, dung, soil, &c. (*Berkeley*.)

sphær-īd'-i-a, *s. pl.* [SPHÆRIDIMUM.]

Zoöl.: Stalked appendages with button-like heads covered with cilia, found in most recent sea-urchins. They are supposed to be organs of sense, probably of taste. (*Loven*.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

sphaer-īd-ī-i-næ (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphaeridi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]
Entom.: A sub-family of Hydrophilidae, living on the dung of land animals.

sphaer-īd-ī-ūm (ær as ër), *s.* [Gr. *sphaeridion*, dimin. from *sphaira*=a sphere. So named from the spherical shape of the insects.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sphaeridiinae (q. v.).
sphaer-īs-tēr-ī-ūm (ær as ër), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *sphairstērion*, from *sphairstēs*=a ball-player; *sphaira*=a ball, a globe.]

Anc. Arch.: A court for the exercise of ball-playing; a tennis-court.

sphaer-īte (ær as ër), *subst.* [Latin *sphæra*=a sphere; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in globular concretions without fibrous or concentric structure. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 2.536; luster, greasy-vitreous; color, light-gray; translucent. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 26.1; alumina, 47.4; water, 26.5=100, corresponding with the chemical formula $5Al_2O_3, 2PO_5+16HO$. Occurs in fissures in limonite at Žajecov, Bohemia, in Lower Silurian schists.

sphaer-ō-bāc-tē-rī-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Eng. *bacteria*.]

Biology: 1. In Cohn's classification, a genus of unicellular round or oval organisms, stationary, and devoid of cilia or flagella. 2. The *Micrococci*.

sphaer-ō-blas-tūs (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Gr. *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.]

Bot.: A cotyledon which rises above ground, bearing at its end a spheroid tumor.

sphaer-ō-cār-ŷ-a (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Gr. *karya*=a walnut tree.]

Botany: A genus of Santalaceae. *Sphaerocarya edulis* is eaten in Nepaul.

sphaer-ō-cō-bālt-īte (ær as ër), *subst.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Eng. *cobaltite*.]

Min.: A mineral found in small spherical masses, having crystalline structure, with roselite, at Schneeberg, Saxony. Color, externally velvet-black, internally rose-red. Hardness, 4; specific gravity, 4.02-4.13. An analysis yielded: Carbonic acid, 34.65; protoxide of cobalt, 58.86; sesquioxide of iron, 3.41; lime, 1.80; water, 1.22=99.94, which corresponds to the formula $CoCO_3$, which requires, CO_2 , 36.94, CoO , 63.06.

sphaer-o-cōc-qī-tēs (ær as ër), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sphaerococc(us)*; suff. *-ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Algae.

sphaer-ō-cōc-mōld-ē-a, **sphaer-ō-cōc-çē-a** (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphaerococc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ceramiaceae (q. v.) (*Lindley*), placed under the Rhodospiraeae (*Berkeley*). Frond cellular, enclosing closely packed, oblong granules arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope, which finally bursts. (*Lindley*.)

sphaer-ō-cōc-cūs (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Lat. *coccus*=a berry, a kernel.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphaerococcoidea (q. v.).

sphaer-ō-dōn (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Gr. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pagrina (q. v.), with one species from the Indian Ocean.

sphaer-ō-dōn-tī-dæ (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [SPHÆRODON.]

Palæont.: A family of Ganoid Fishes. Body oblong, with rhombic scales; dorsal and anal fins short (q. v.); vertebrae ossified, but not completely closed; tail homocercal; fins with fulcra; teeth on palate globular.

sphaer-ō-dūs (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and *odus*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pycnodontidae. *Sphaerodus gigas* is from the Kimmeridge Clay of England and from the Jura Mountains.

sphaer-ō-gās-tra (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Gr. *gaster* (genit. *gastros*=) the belly.]

Zoöl.: The same as ARANEIDA (q. v.).

sphaer-ō-mā (ær as ër), *s.* [Gr. *sphairōma*=

anything round.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Sphaeromidae (q. v.), with several species, which are vegetable feeders, and, like many of their allies, have the power of rolling themselves into a ball.

sphaer-ōm-ī-dæ (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphaerom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Natatorial Isopoda, with several genera, in some of which the branchial endopodites are transversely folded, so as to approach those of the Xiphosura (q. v.).

sphaer-ō-nī-tēs (ær as ër), *s.* [Greek *sphairōn* (genit. *sphairōnos*)=a round fishing-net.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cystidae, characterizing the middle division of the Bala or Caradoc rocks.

sphaer-ō-phōr-ī-dæ, **sphaer-ō-phō-rā-cē-æ** (ær as ër), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphaeroph(oron)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acææ*.]

Botany: A family of Gasterothalamae (q. v.). Apothecia formed in the swollen points of the thallus, bursting irregularly.

sphaer-ōph-ōr-ōn (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Gr. *phoreō*=to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphaerophoridae (q. v.). *Sphaerophoron coralloides* is not uncommon on sand-rocks among mosses. *S. compactum* is less common.

sphaer-ō-sī-dēr-īte (ær as ër), **sphēr-ō-sī-dēr-īte**, *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: A variety of Siderite (q. v.) occurring in globular form with radiating fibrous structure in cavities in basaltic rocks.

sphaer-ō-spōre (ær as ër), *s.* [Prefix *sphæro*, and Eng. *spore*.]

Bot.: The quadruple spore of some Algae.

sphaer-ō-stīl-bīte (ær as ër), *s.* [Pref. *sphæro*, and Eng. *stilbite*.]

Min.: A variety of stilbite sometimes mixed with mesolite, occurring in spheres, mostly minute, having a fibrous radiating structure, with other zeolites in the Isle of Skye.

sphaer-ō-zŷ-ga (ær as ër), *s.* [Prefix *sphæro* (q. v.), and Gr. *zygon*=a yoke.]

Bot.: A synonym of Anabaina (q. v.).

sphaer-u-lār-ī-a (ær as ër), *s.* [From Latin *sphaerula*=a little sphere.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Nematode worms, family Gordiidae, founded by Dufour, 1836, on a specimen (*Sphaerularia bombi*) discovered by him in the abdominal cavities of *Bombus terrestris* and *B. hortorum*.

sphaer-ū-lite (ær as ër), *s.* [SPHERULITE.]

sphāg-nē-ī, **sphāg-nā-çē-æ**, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *sphagn(um)*; masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-acææ*.]

Bot.: Bog-mosses; an order, tribe, or family of operculate mosses. Proper roots wanting; branches fasciculate; leaves with two kinds of cells—one narrow, elongated, and filled with chlorophyll; the other hyaline. Capsule sessile, globose, in the elongated sheath; at first spores apparently of two kinds, the first in sets of four, the last in sets of sixteen. [SPHAGNUM.]

sphāg-noūs, *a.* [SPHAGNUM.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of bog-moss; mossy.

sphāg-nūm, *s.* [Latin *sphagnos*; Gr. *sphagnos*, *sphagos*=(1) sage, (2) a lichen.]

Botany: The only genus of Sphagnei (q. v.). It occurs in all temperate climates. At first only one species, *Sphagnum palustre*, was admitted, then it was multiplied into fourteen, then the number fell to four, then rose again to nine, though some were doubtful. They form a great part of every bog in moory districts. [PEAT.] They make excellent bedding material; and when they become lumpy they can be restored to their original softness by being taken out, placed in water, and then dried. In the northern regions they are used for lining clothes, especially boots, and as wicks for lamps. They afford excellent material for enveloping and preserving the roots of plants which have to be sent a long distance.

sphāg-ōl-ō-būs, *s.* [Gr. *sphagē*=the throat, and *lobos*=a lobe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Bucerotidae, with one species (*Sphagolobus atratus*, the Black Horn-bill), from the west coast of Africa.

sphāl-ēr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *sphaleros*=treacherous; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as BLENDE (q. v.). This name was originally proposed by Haidinger, because Blende had been applied to other species, but it was lost sight of till Dana resuscitated it. It is as yet, however, used by few mineralogists.

sphāl-ēr-ō-car-pī-ūm, **sphāl-ēr-ō-car-pūm**, *s.* [Gr. *sphaleros*=slappery, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit with one-seeded, indehiscent pericarp, enclosed within a fleshy perianth. Lindley places it under his collective fruits.

sphar-ģī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spharg(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [SPHARGIS.]

sphar-ģīs, *s.* [Gr. *spharagizō*=to roar loudly.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Chelonians, with a single species, *Sphargis coriacea*, often made the type of a family Sphargidae. The skin resembles thick leather, and contains bony deposits, arranged like mosaic, but this dermal shield is not united to the vertebrae and ribs. The bones of the paddles are extremely simple, and claws are absent. The genus is an extremely ancient type, little progress having

been made in the development of a bony carapace; and Cope discovered in the Chalk of Kansas a form, which he named Protostega, allied to Sphargis.

sphē-çī-a, *s.* [Greek *sphēx* (genit. *sphēkos*)=a wasp.]

Entom.: A genus of Egeriidae. Abdomen moderately stout, no anal tuft. [HORNET-MOTH.]

†sphē-çī-dæ, **†sphē-ģī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphex*, genit. *sphexid(is)*, *sphexid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [SPHEX.]

Entom.: A family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, often merged in Crabronidae (q. v.). Antennae generally slender, with long joints, prothorax forming a distinct neck; base of the abdomen constricted into a long petiole. Genera, *Sphex*, *Pepsis*, *Pompilus*, *Ammophila*, &c.

sphēn-, *pref.* [SPHENO.]

sphēn-a-cān-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *sphēn-*, and Greek *akantha*=a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Plagiostomes, founded on spines from the Coal-measures.

sphēne, *s.* [Gr. *sphēn*=a wedge.]

Min.: The same as TITANITE (q. v.).

sphēn-īs-çī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphenisc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Natatorial Birds, equivalent to Huxley's Spheniscomorphae (q. v.). By some authors the genera are subdivided.

sphē-nīs-cō-mor-phæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *spheniscus*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

Ornith.: A family of Schizognathae (q. v.). It contains three genera: *Eudyptes*, *Spheniscus*, and *Aptenodytes*. (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1867, p. 458.)

sphēn-īs-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *sphēniskos*, dimin. from *sphēn*=a wedge. From the shape of the bill.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidae. Bill shortish, compressed; maxilla ending in a conspicuous hook. Four species, one ranging as far north as the Galapagos.

sphēn-ō, **sphēn-**, *pref.* [Gr. *sphēn* (genit. *sphēnos*)=a wedge.] Pertaining to or resembling a wedge in shape.

spheno-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the jaws and the sphenoid bone; as the *spheno-maxillary* fissure and fossa.

spheno-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the orbital bones and to the sphenoid.

spheno-palatine, **spheno-palatinæ**, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the palate bones and to the sphenoid; as the *spheno-palatine* artery, foramen, and ganglion.

spheno-parietal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the parietal and the sphenoid. Between these is the *spheno-parietal* suture.

spheno-temporal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temporal and the sphenoid bones.

sphēn-ō-çēph-a-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

1. *Anat.*: A malformation of the head in which the upper part of the cranium assumes a wedge-like aspect.

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Berycidae, from the Chalk.

sphēn-ō-clāse, *s.* [Pref. *spheno*, and Gr. *klasis*=a fracture.]

Min.: A massive mineral which, when struck, breaks into wedge-shaped fragments. Hardness, 5.5-6; specific gravity, 3.2; luster, feeble; color, pale grayish-yellow; sub-translucent. An analysis yielded: Silica, 46.08; alumina, 13.04; protoxide of iron, 4.77; protoxide of manganese, 3.23; magnesia, 6.25; lime, 26.50=99.87. Found at Gjellebäck, Norway, in layers in a granular limestone.

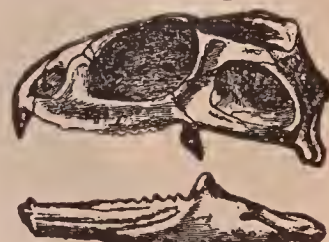
sphēn-ō-dōn, *subst.* [Gr. *sphēn*=a wedge; suff. *-odon*.]

1. *Palæont.*: A genus of Bradypodidae, from the bone-caves of Brazil.

2. *Zoöl.*: The sole recent genus of Rhynchocephalia (q. v.), with one species, *Sphenodon punctatus* (*Hatteria punctata*), from New Zealand, where it is called Tuatara by the Maoris. Externally, there is little to distinguish this genus from ordinary lizards, but important differences occur in the structure of the skeleton, viz., the presence of a double horizontal bar across the temporal region, the firm connection of the quadrate bone with the skull and the pterygoid bones, biconcave vertebrae



Sphagnum.



Skull of Sphenodon, Showing Acrodont Jaw.

as in the Geckos and many fossil Crocodilians, the presence of an abdominal sternum, and uncinate processes to the ribs (as in Birds).

sphēn'-ō-dūs, *s.* [Pref. *sphen-*, and Gr. *odous* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lamnidæ, founded on teeth from the Jurassic.

sphēn'-ō-grām, *subst.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *gramma* = a writing, a letter.] A cuneiform or arrow-headed character. [-GRAM.]

sphēn-ōg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y)*; -er.] One who is skilled in sphenography, or the deciphering of cuneiform inscriptions.

sphēn-ō-grāph'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to sphenography.

sphēn-ōg'-ra-phīst, *s.* [Eng. *sphenograph(y)*; -ist.] A sphenographer (q. v.).

sphēn-ōg'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *graphō* = to write.] The act or art of writing in cuneiform or arrow-shaped letters or characters; the art of deciphering cuneiform writings or characters; that branch of philological science which concerns itself with cuneiform writings.

sphē-nōg'-ŷn-ē, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *gynē* = a female.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sphenogynæ (q. v.). Garden plants; their flowers orange color, barred with black. They were brought originally from the Cape of Good Hope.

sphēn-ō-gŷn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sphenogyn(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ.

sphēn-ōīd, *a. & s.* [Gr. *sphēn* = a wedge, and *eidos* = form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Resembling a wedge; wedge-shaped.

B. As substantive:

1. *Anat.*: The sphenoid-bone (q. v.).

2. *Crystall.*: A wedge-shaped crystal contained under four equal isosceles triangles.

sphenoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A wedge-shaped bone placed across the base of the skull near the middle, and helping to form the cavity of the cranium, the orbits, and the posterior nares. It has a central part or body, two pairs of lateral expansions called the great and small wings, and another pair pointing downward called the pterygoid processes. (Quain.)

sphēn-ōīd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *sphenoid*; -al.] Sphenoid (q. v.); as, the *sphenoidal* fissure, the *sphenoidal* sinus, &c.

sphēn-ō-lēp'-īs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *lepis* = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Esocidæ, with long wedge-shaped scales, from the freshwater limestone of Aix and the gypsum of Paris.

sphēn-ōn'-chūs (*pl.* **sphēn-ōn'-chī**), *s.* [Prefix *sphen-*, and Gr. *ongkos* = a hook, a barb.]

Palæont.: One of the hooked cephalic dermal spines of Hybodus and Acrodus, specimens of which genera are in the British Museum, South Kensington, showing the spines (not more than four in any individual) *in situ*, but it is not known whether four was the normal number, or if they occurred in all the species. On these spines Agassiz founded a genus Sphenonchus, which he placed with the Hybodontidæ. This has, of course, lapsed, and the word Sphenonchus has now no generic signification.

sphēn-ōph'-ŷl-lūm, *s.* [Prefix *spheno-*, and Gr. *phyllon* = a leaf.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Equisetaceæ(?), allied to (or, according to Mr. Carruthers, identical with) Calamities. They have verticillate leaves, like reversed wedges. Four species from the Carboniferous rocks of Europe; others from North America.

sphēn-ōp'-tēr-īs, *subst.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *pteris* = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns, having the leaves twice- or thrice-pinnate; the leaflets not adhering to the rachis by their whole base, but resembling small wedges reversed, the nervures dividing pinnately from the base. From the Devonian to the Wealden. In the Carboniferous rocks there are thirty-four species, and in the Jurassic seventeen.

sphēn-ō-spōn'-dŷl-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-*, and Gr. *spondylos* = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Deinosaoria or Crocodilia, from the Purbeck beds and the Wealden.

sphēn-ō-za-mī-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *spheno-* and Mod. Lat. *zamites* (q. v.).]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycads, from the European Jurassic rocks.

sphēr'-al, *a.* [Eng. *spher(e)*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the spheres or heavenly bodies; inhabiting the spheres. (Lytton: *Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. i.)

2. Rounded like a sphere; sphere-shaped; hence, symmetrical, perfect.

sphère, ***spere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *espere*; Fr. *sphère*, from Lat. *sphæra*; Gr. *sphaira* = (1) a ball for playing with, (2) a sphere, a globe.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) An orb, a globe, as the sun, the earth, the stars, or planets; one of the heavenly bodies.

(3) An orbicular body representing the earth or the apparent heavens; a celestial or terrestrial globe.

*(4) A circular body; a disc.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Circuit or range of action, knowledge, or influence; compass, province, employment.

"The narrow sphere of our researches."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

(2) Rank; order or class of society.

*(3) An orbit, a socket.

"Make my two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, l. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: A term formerly applied to any one of the concentric and eccentric revolving transparent shells in which the heavenly bodies were supposed to be fixed, and by which they were carried so as to produce their apparent motions. The word now signifies the vault of heaven, which to the eye seems the concave side of a hollow sphere, and on which the imaginary circles marking the positions of the equator, the ecliptic, &c., are supposed to be drawn. It is that portion of limitless space which the eye is powerful enough to penetrate, and appears a hollow sphere because the capacity of the eye for distant vision is equal in every direction.

2. *Geom.*: A solid or volume bounded by a surface, every point of which is equally distant from a point within, called the center. Or it is a volume that may be generated by revolving a semicircle about its diameter as an axis. The distance from any part of the surface to the center is called a radius of the sphere. Every section of a sphere made by a plane is a circle, and all sections made by planes equally distant from the center are equal. A circle of the sphere whose plane passes through the center is a great circle; all other circles are small circles. All great circles are equal, and their radii are equal to the radii of the sphere. The surface of a sphere is equal to the product of the diameter by the circumference of a great circle; or it is equivalent to the area of four great circles. Denoting the radius of the sphere by *r*, and its diameter by *d*, we have the following formula for the surface: $s = 4\pi r^2 = \pi d^2 = 3.14159 \dots d^2$. The volume of a sphere is equal to the product of its surface by one-third of its radius. It is also equivalent to two-thirds of the volume of its circumscribing cylinder. The following formula gives the value of the volume of any sphere, whose radius is *r* and diameter is *d*: $v = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$. Spheres are to one another as the cubes of their diameters.

3. *Logic*: The extension of a general conception; the individuals and species comprised in any general conception.

¶ (1) *Armillary sphere*: [ARMILLARY.]

(2) *Doctrine of the sphere*: The application of geometrical principles to geography and astronomy.

(3) *Harmony (or music) of the spheres*: [HARMONY, ¶ (4).]

(4) *Oblique sphere*:

Spherical projection: The case in which the projection is made upon the plane of the horizon of any place not on the equator, or at the poles.

(5) *Parallel sphere*: [PARALLEL, a.]

(6) *Projection of the sphere*: [PROJECTION.]

(7) *Right sphere*: [RIGHT, a.]

(8) *Sphere of influence*: A phrase used to denote the particular portion of Asiatic territory occupied and dominated by any of the great powers of Europe for commercial, military or political purposes. In the domination of China by Europe, the northern part including Tibet, Mongolia, Manchuria and the country round Peking, is in the Russian "sphere." Germany's "sphere" is in the region of Shan-Tung province. England's "sphere" is in central China and near India. The French "sphere" is to the south of the British and includes Anam. During recent years the securing of new "spheres of influence" has been the chief business of European diplomacy.

***sphere-born**, *a.* Born among the spheres; celestial. (Milton: *Solemn Music*, 2.)

sphere-melody, **sphere-music**, *s.* The harmony of the spheres. [HARMONY.]

***sphère**, ***sphear**, *v. t.* [SPHERE, s.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) To place or set among the spheres or heavenly bodies.

(2) To form into roundness; to make round or roundish.

"Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek
Outswell the puff'd Aquilon."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

2. *Fig.*: To give perfect or complete form to; to concentrate.

"Not vassals to be beat, nor petty babes
To be dandled, no, but living wills, and sphered
Whole in ourselves and owed to none."

Tennyson: *Princess*, iv. 129.

sphēr'-ē-ō-tŷpe, *s.* [Gr. *sphaira* = a sphere, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A positive collodion picture taken upon glass by placing a mat before the plate, so as to give a distinct margin to the picture.

sphēr'-īc-al, ***sphēr'-īc**, *adj.* [Lat. *sphericus*; Gr. *sphairikos* = like a sphere (q. v.); Fr. *sphérique*; Sp. *esferico*; Ital. *sferico*.]

1. Having the form of a sphere; orbicular, globular.

"Some certain determinate figure either round or angular, spherical, cubical . . . or the like."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 858.

2. Pertaining or belonging to a sphere.

*3. Pertaining or relating to the orbs of the planets; planetary. (Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 2.)

spherical-aberration, *s.* [ABERRATION.]

spherical-angle, *s.* [ANGLE, s.]

spherical-bracketing, *s.*

Arch.: The forming of brackets to support lath-and-plaster work, so that the surface of the plaster shall form the surface of a sphere.

spherical case-shot, *s.* [SHRAPNEL.]

spherical-excess, *s.* [EXCESS.]

spherical-geometry, *s.* That branch of geometry which treats of spherical magnitudes, as spherical triangles, areas, and angles.

spherical-lune, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere included between two great semicircles, having a common diameter. The angle of the lune is the same as the angle of the planes of the circles. [LUNE.]

spherical-polygon, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three or more great circles. Like plane polygons they are named from the number of sides or angles. [POLYGON.]

spherical-projection, *s.* A representation of the surface of the sphere upon a plane, according to some geometrical law, so that the different points in the representation can be accurately referred to their positions on the surface of the sphere. [PRIMITIVE-CIRCLE, PRIMITIVE-PLANE.]

spherical-pyramid, *s.* A portion of a sphere bounded by a spherical polygon, and by three or more sectors of great circles meeting at the center of the sphere.

spherical-sector, *subst.* A portion of a sphere which may be generated by revolving a sector of a circle about a straight line through its vertex as an axis.

spherical-segment, *s.* A portion of a sphere included between a zone of the surface and a secant plane, or 'etween two parallel secant planes.

spherical-triangle, *s.* A spherical polygon of three sides. It is a portion of the surface of a sphere bounded by the arcs of three great circles. The points where the arcs meet are called vertices of the triangle, and the arcs are called sides.

spherical-trigonometry, *s.* [TRIGONOMETRY.]

spherical-ungula, *s.* A portion of the sphere bounded by a lune and two semicircles meeting in a diameter of the sphere.

spherical-zone, *s.* A portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

sphēr'-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *spherical*; -ly.] In form of a sphere.

"Either spherically or angularly figurate."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 858.

sphēr'-īc-al-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *spherical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericity.

"Such bodies receive their figure and limits from such lets as hinder them from attaining to that sphericity they aim at."—Digby: *On Bodies*.

sphēr-īc'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *sphéricité*.] The quality or state of being spherical; sphericalness, globularity, roundness.

"He espoused the correct view of the earth's sphericity and rotation."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. Philos.*, ii. 106.

sphēr'-ī-cle, *s.* [A dimin. from *sphere* (q. v.).] A little sphere.

sphēr'-īcs, *s.* [SPHERIC.]

Geom.: The doctrine of the properties of the sphere, considered as a geometrical body, and in particular of the different circles described on its surface, with the method of projecting the same on a plane; spherical geometry and trigonometry.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***sphēr'-ī-fī-cā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *spherify*; c connect., and suff. *-ation*.] The act of spherifying, the state of being spherified.

"The rupture and general spherification of as many distinct ununiform rings."—*Poe: Eureka (Works 1864)*, ii. 165.

***sphēr'-ī-form**, ***sphēr'-y-form**, a. [English *sphere*, and *form*.] Having the form of a sphere; spheroidal.

"Aristotle dealt not ingeniously with Xenophanes, when from that expression of his, that God was *spheryform*, he would infer that Xenophanes made God to be a body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p 378

***sphēr'-ī-fy**, v. t. [Eng. *sphere*; *-fy*.] To make or form into a sphere.

sphēr-ō-bāc-tē'-rī-a, s. pl. The same as *Spæro-bacteria* (q. v.); the Micrococci. [MICROCOCCLUS.]

sphēr'-ō-grāph, s. [Greek *sphaira*=a ball, a sphere, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.]

Navig.: An instrument invented for the mechanical application of spherics to navigation. By its aid any possible spherical triangle can be constructed without dividers or scale. It consists of a stereographic projection of the sphere upon a disk of pasteboard, in which the meridians and parallels of latitude are laid down to single degrees. By its aid, with a ruler and index, the angular position of a ship at any place, and the distance sailed, may be readily and accurately determined on the principle of great circles sailing.

sphēr'-ōld, s. [Gr. *sphairoeidēs*=sphere-like, from *sphaira*=a sphere, and *eidos*=form, appearance; Fr. *sphéroïde*.]

Geom.: A solid, resembling a sphere in form, and generated by the revolution of an ellipse about one of its axes. If an ellipse be revolved about its transverse axis, the spheroid generated is called a Prolate spheroid; if it be revolved about its conjugate axis, the spheroid generated is called an Oblate spheroid. The earth is an oblate spheroid—that is, flattened at the poles so that its polar is less than its equatorial diameter.

sphēr-ōld'-al, **sphēr-ōld'-ic**, **sphēr-ōld'-ic-al**, a. [Eng. *spheroid*; *-al*; *-ic*; *-ical*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a spheroid.

"If these corpuscles be *spheroidal*, or oval, their shortest diameters must not be much greater than those of light."—*Cheyne*.

II. *Crystallog.*: Bounded by several convex faces.

spheroidal-bracketing, s.

Arch.: Bracketing prepared for a plaster ceiling whose surface is to form that of a spheroid.

spheroidal-excess, s. [EXCESS, s. ¶.]

spheroidal-triangle, s. A triangle on the surface of a spheroid, analogous to a spherical triangle.

sphēr-ōld'-ī-tŷ, **sphēr-ōld'-īc'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *spheroid*, *spheroidic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being spheroidal.

sphēr-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *sphaira*=a sphere, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the curvature of surfaces. It consists of a three-armed frame, standing on three steel pins, which form with each other an equilateral triangle; in the center of the instrument is a vertical screw with a fine thread, and having a large graduated head.

sphēr-ō-sī-dēr'-ite, s. [SPHÆROSIDERITE.]

sphēr'-ū-lā, s. [Latin, dimin. from *sphæra*=a sphere (q. v.).]

Bot.: A globose peridium with a central opening, through which are emitted sporidia mixed with a gelatinous pulp. It occurs in fungals.

sphēr'-ū-lāte, a. [Eng. *spherul(e)*; *-ate*.] Covered or studded with spherules; having one or more rows of minute tubercles.

sphēr'-ūle, s. [SPHERULA.] A little sphere or spherical body.

"Their parts, or little *spherules*, become more neighbourly, or contiguous."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. ii. (Note.)

sphēr'-ū-līte, s. [Latin *sphærola*=a little sphere or globe, and Greek *lithos*=a stone; German *sphärolit*, *sphärolithe*.]

Petrol.: A name originally applied to a variety of pearl-stone or pitchstone (q. v.), which consists of an aggregate of spheroidal concretions, but it is now applied to the parts of any rock which may have a similar structure.

sphēr'-ū-lit'-ic, a. [Eng. *spherulit(e)*; *-ic*.]

Petrol.: Partaking of the structure of a Spherulite (q. v.).

***sphēr'-y**, a. [Eng. *spher(e)*; *-y*.]

1. Pertaining or belonging to the spheres.

"She can teach ye how to climb
Higher than the *sphery* chime."

Milton: Comus, 1,021.

2. Resembling a sphere or star in roundness, brightness, or the like.

"Make me compare with *Hermia's sphery eyne*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3.

***sphēt'-ēr-ize**, v. t. [Gr. *spheterizō*, from *spheteros*=their own; *sphēis*=they.] To appropriate; to make one's own. (*Burke*.)

sphēx, s. [Gr. *sphēx* (genit. *sphēkos*)=a wasp.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Sphecidae or Sphegidae. They are large, solitary, wasp-like insects, some of them two inches long. They store their nests with caterpillars, which they paralyze by two stings. The genus is cosmopolitan. One of the best known species, *Spheg flavipennis*, is common in the south of Europe.

sphīg-mōm'-ē-tēr, s. [SPHYGMOMETER.]

sphīnc'-tēr, s. [Greek *sphingktēr*=that which binds tight; *sphingō*=to bind tight.]

Anat.: A more or less circular muscle which contracts or shuts any natural orifice, as the bladder, the anus, &c.

"Nature has furnished the body of this little creature with a glutinous liquid, which it spins into thread, coarser or finer, as it chooses to contract or dilate its *sphincter*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*; No. 4.

sphīn'-gēs, s. pl. [SPHINX, 3. (3).]

sphīn'-gī'-dā, s. pl. [Latin *sphinx*, genitive *sphing(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: The typical family of Sphingina (q. v.). Antennæ slightly thickened in the middle, generally terminating in a hooked bristle; wings large, clothed with scales; the anterior part long and pointed, or with the hind margin indented. Larva generally naked, with a horn on the back of the twelfth segment. Pupa subterranean.

sphīn'-gī'-nā, s. [Lat. *sphinx*, genit. *sphing(is)*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Entom.: Sphinges or Hawk-moths; a group of Heterocera, having the antennæ fusiform. [CREPUSCULARIA, HAWK-MOTH.]

†sphīn'-gūr'-ī'-nā, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *sphingur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Syntherina (q. v.), with three genera: Erithizon, Chætomys, and Sphingurus (=Syntheres). [TREE-PORCUPINES.]

†sphīn'-gūr'-ūs, s. [Gr. *sphingō*=to bind tight, to squeeze, and *oura*=a tail.] [SPHINGURINÆ, SYNTERINÆ.]

sphīnx (pl. **sphīnx'-ēs**), subst. [Lat., from Gr. *sphingx*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.*: One who proposes riddles, puts puzzles or obscure questions, or talks enigmatically.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Antiq.*: A fabled monster, half woman and half lion, said by the Grecian poets to have infested the city of Thebes, devouring its inhabitants till such time as a riddle it had proposed to them should be solved. The riddle was as follows: "What animal is that which goes on four feet in the morning, on two at noon, and three in the evening?" Numerous victims fell before the monster, till at length Œdipus, who was then at Thebes, came forward, and answered the sphinx that it was Man, who, when an infant, creeps on all fours; when he has attained to manhood goes on two feet; and, when old, uses a staff—a third foot. The sphinx thereupon flung herself down to the earth and perished; and Œdipus was, by the gratitude of the Thebans, chosen their king.

2. *Egypt.* *Antiq.*: A figure having the body of a lion, winged, and a human (male or female) head. Those with human heads were called Androsphinxes. Sphinxes are also represented with the heads of rams and hawks (Criosphinx, Hieracosphinx). The Egyptian sphinx had no wings; these were added by the Greek artists. The Grecian Sphinx was probably borrowed from the Egyptian.

3. *Entomology*:

* (1) A comprehensive genus under which Linnæus placed all Hawk-moths.

(2) The typical genus of Sphingidae. Hind wings rounded at the anal angle, or with a hardly perceptible projection. The species fly with great velocity in the dusk, remaining for a time poised above

flowers, sucking the honey from them without alighting. Two, *Sphinx ligustri*, the Privet Hawk-moth (q. v.), and *S. convolvuli*, are families.

(3) Any individual of the modern genus *Sphinx* [(2)]. In this sense the plural is *Sphinges*.

4. *Zoöl.*: [SPHINX-BABOON.]

sphinx-baboon, s.

Zoöl.: *Cynocephalus sphinx*, a large species from the West of Africa. They are good-tempered and playful when young, but become morose and fierce as they grow older. They bear confinement well, and are common in menageries.

sphrāg'-īd, **sphrāg'-īd-ite**, s. [Greek *sphragis* (genit. *sphragidos*)=a seal, a signet; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given to a clay in ancient times used as a medicine, and stamped with a seal, hence the name. It was also called *Terra sigillata*, and is the *Terra lemmia* of Pliny. Composition: Like all other clays, essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina, but contains some soda, hence its medicinal use.

sphra-gīs'-tīcs, s. [Gr. *sphragistikos*=pertaining to seals or sealing.] [SPHRAGID.] The science of seals, their history, peculiarities, and distinctions. Its chief use is to determine the age and genuineness of documents to which seals are affixed.

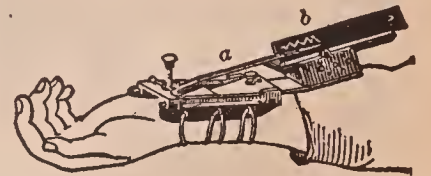
sphrīg'-ō-sīs, s. [Greek *sphrigaō*=to be full to bursting.]

Veg. Pathol.: Morbid luxuriance in plants. It may exist in fruit trees, in cereals, in potatoes, &c. There is often a peculiar greenness, sometimes produced by fungi, which foreshadows decay.

sphŷg'-mīc, a. [Gr. *sphygmos*=the pulse.] Of or pertaining to the pulse.

sphŷg'-mō-grāph, s. [Gr. *sphygmos*=the pulse, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.]

Med.: An instrument used for recording the character of the movements of the pulse. An instrument for this purpose was constructed by Ludwig in 1847, and several forms of sphygmograph are now in use. That most generally employed was first described by Marey in 1863. It consists of an ivory pad, which rests on the pulse, and is connected with one end of a delicate spring, the other end of the spring being fastened to a framework. The movements of the pulse, acting on the pad, are communicated to a system of two light levers, one of which



Marey's Sphygmograph.

carries a small point, or pen (a), which produces a trace on a piece of smoked glass or paper (b) attached to a brass plate, which is moved along by clockwork. The character of the trace thus produced depends on the character of the movements of the pulse, which are magnified about fifty times by means of the levers. The information gained by the examination of these sphygmographic traces is of the greatest value in the diagnosis of affections of the heart, &c.

sphŷg'-mō-grāph'-īc, *adject.* [English *sphygmograph*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the sphygmograph; traced or marked by a sphygmograph.

sphŷg'-mōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *sphygmos*=the pulse, and Eng. *meter*.]

Med.: A comprehensive name for any instrument for measuring and recording the movements of the pulse.

sphŷg'-mō-phōne, s. [Gr. *sphygmos*=the pulse, and *phōnē*=sound.]

Med.: An instrument devised to enable a person to determine the rhythms, &c., of the pulse at a distance by means of the electric-wire. (*Dunghison*.) The gas sphygmoscope is sometimes modified, so as to render the variation of the pulse audible.

sphŷg'-mō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *sphygmos*=the pulse, and *skopeō*=to observe.]

Med.: An instrument for rendering the movements of the pulse visible. Marey's sphygmoscope consists of a small glass cylinder containing a small indiarubber bag, connected with a receiving and a registering tambour. The expansion of the indiarubber bag, consequent on the pressure on the receiving tambour, compresses the air in the cylinder and so effects the recorder. The gas sphygmoscope consists of a metal chamber with a bottom of delicate membrane, with a service pipe at the side and a fine burner at the top. When the membrane is placed over an artery and the gas lit, the movements of the pulse are shown by up-and-down movements of the flame. [SPHYGMOPHONE.]

sphŷ-ræn'-ā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *sphyraina*=a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: Barracuda, the sole genus of the family Sphyrænidæ (q. v.). Large, voracious fishes from

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw-

the coasts of tropical and sub-tropical seas. Some of them attain a length of eight feet, and attack bathers. They are used as food, but occasionally their flesh contracts deleterious properties, from their having fed on poisonous fishes.

sphyræn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *sphyræn(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthyology*: A family of Mugiliformes (q. v.). Body elongate, sub-cylindrical, covered with small cycloid scales; mouth wide, armed with strong teeth.

2. *Palæont.*: They commence in the Chalk. [HYP-SODON, SPHYRÆNODUS.]

sphyræn'-ō-dūs, s. [Lat. *sphyræn(a)*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sphyrenidæ, from the London Clay of Sheppey and the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

sphyr-rāp'-i-cūs, s. [Gr. *sphyrā*=a hammer, and Lat. *picus*=a woodpecker.]

Ornith.: A genus of Picidæ, with seven species from the Nearctic region, Mexico, and Bolivia. *Sphyrapicus varius* is the Yellow-billed Woodpecker.

***spī'-al, *spȳ-ā**, s. [SPY, v.]

1. Close watch. (Udall: John vii.)

2. A spy, a scout.

"Cæsar (as our spials say,
And as we know) remains with Tamburlaine."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.

spī-au'-tēr-ite (au as ōw), s. [Sw., Dan., Ger. *spiauter*=spelter; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as WURTZITE (q. v.).

spī'-cā, s. [Lat.=an ear of corn.]

Surg.: A form of bandage resembling a spike of barley. The turns of the bandage cross like the letter V, each leaving a portion uncovered.

Spica Azimeth, s. [SPICA VIRGINIS.]

spica descendens, s.

Surg.: The uniting bandage used in rectilinear wounds. It consists of a double-headed roller, with a longitudinal slit in the middle, three or four inches long.

Spica Virginis, Spica Azimeth, s.

Astron.: A star of the first magnitude, Alpha Virginis, in the constellation Virgo. If a line be drawn through two opposite angles of the rectangular figure in the Great Bear, and prolonged with a slight curve, it will pass through Spica Virginis.

spī'-cāte, spī'-cāt-ēd, a. [Lat. *spicatus*, pa. par. of *spico*=to furnish with spikes; *spica*=an ear of corn.]

Bot.: Having a spike or ear; eared like corn.

spīc-ca'-tō, adv. [Ital.=divided.]

Music: A direction that every note is to be played with a distinct and separate sound. It is marked by dots over the notes. In the case of instruments played with a bow, it denotes that every note is to have a distinct bow.

spīce, s. [O. Fr. *espice*, from Lat. *speciem*, accus. of *species*=a kind, a species (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *especia*; Ital. *spezie*; Fr. *épice*. *Spice* and *species* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: A kind, a species.

2. *Fig.*: A small quantity which gives flavor or zest to a greater; a small admixture; a flavoring, a smack.

"If by hard work, it must become kind that has a *spice* of adventure in it."—*Century Magazine*, April, 1882, p. 508.

II. *Comm.*: A general name for vegetable substances possessing aromatic and pungent properties, such as cinnamon, cloves, ginger, pepper, &c.

spice-bush, s.

Botany: (1) *Oreodaphne californica*; (2) *Spice-wood* (q. v.).

spice-mill, s. A mill similar to a coffee or drug-mill, for grinding spices.

spice-nut, s. A gingerbread nut.

***spice-plate**, subst. A plate on which spice was laid, when it was the custom to take spice with wine. (Halliwell.)

"There was a void of *spice-plates* and wine."—*Coron. Anne Boleyn* (Eng. Garner, ii. 50).

spice-wood, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Benzoin odoriferum*. Called also *Spice-bush*.

spīce, v. t. [SPICE, s.]

I. *Literally*:

1. To season with spice; to mix with spice; to mix aromatic substances with; to season.

*2. To impregnate with a spicy odor.

"In the *spiced* Indian air by night,
Full often she hath gossip'd by my side."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To season; to mix up with something which gives flavor or zest.

"They will patronize a highly *spiced* sensational melodrama."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. To render nice or scrupulous.

"Take it, 'tis yours,
Be not so *spiced*, it is good gold."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Mad Lover*, iii.

***spīc'-ēr, *spyc-er**, s. [Eng. *spic(e)*, -er.]

1. One who seasons with spice.

2. One who deals in spices.

"A *spicer* or grocer named Petyr Gylle."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; King John* (an. 8).

***spīc'-ēr-ŷ**, s. [O. Fr. *epicerie*; Fr. *épicerie*.]

1. Spices generally or collectively; aromatic substances used in seasoning.

"With balme and wine, and costly *spicery*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 49.

2. A repository of spices.

"The *spicery*, the cellar and its furniture, are too well known to be here insisted upon."—*Addison: On Italy*.

***spī-cīf'-ēr-ōūs**, adj. [Latin *spicifer*=bearing spikes or ears, *spica*=an ear, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing ears, as corn; producing spikes; spicated.

†spī'-cī-form, adj. [Latin *spica*=a spike, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Spike-like.

spī'-cī-nēss, s. [Eng. *spicy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spicy.

spīck, s. [SPIKE.]

spīck-and-span, a. & adv.

A. *As adj.*: Quite new or fresh, brand new.

"The *spick-and-span* appearance presented by Marlow and Hastings after their journey."—*Referee*, Feb. 27, 1887.

B. *As adv.*: Quite.

spīck-and-span new, a. [Lit.=spike and chip new, that is, new as from the workman's hands; cf. Dut. *spikspeldernieuw*=spick and quite new; Sw. *spik-spångende ny*.] Entirely new; brand-new. [SPANNEW.]

"In the same doings, to make a *spick-and-span new* world."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

spīck'-nēl, s. [SPIGNEL.]

spī'-cōse, spī'-cōūs, a. [Lat. *spica*=an ear or spike.] Having spikes or ears; eared like corn; spicate.

spī'-cōs'-i-tŷ, subst. [Eng. *spicos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being spicose, or of having, or being full of ears, like corn.

spī'-cōūs, a. [SPICOSE.]

spīc'-ū-lā (pl. **spīc'-ū-læ**), s. [Mod. Lat., from *spica* (q. v.).]

1. *Botany*: (1) A small spike, a spikelet; (2) a pointed, fleshy, superficial appendage; (3) one of the points of the basidia of fungals or their aciculæ.

2. *Zoölogy*: A fine-pointed body like a needle. Spiculae are found in the body-mass of many of the Protozoa.

spīc'-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *spiculum*=a dart.] Resembling a dart; having sharp points.

spīc'-ū-lāte, a. [Lat. *spiculatus*, pa. par. of *spiculo*=to sharpen to a point; *spiculum*=a point.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Covered with or divided into fine points.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with fine, fleshy, erect points.

***spīc'-ū-lāte**, v. t. [SPICULATE, a.] To sharpen to a point.

"Extend a rail of elm, securely armed
With *spiculated* palling."

Mason: *English Garden*, ii.

spīc'-ūle, s. [SPICULA.] A needle-shaped body.

spīc'-ū-lī-form, a. [Eng. *spicule*, and *form*.] Having the form of a spicule.

spīc'-ū-līg'-en-ōūs, a. [Lat. *spicula*=a spicule, and *gigno*, pa. t. *genui*=to produce.] Containing or producing spicules.

spīc'-ū-lūm (pl. **spīc'-ū-lā**), s. [Lat.=a little sharp point or sting, dimin. from *spica*=a thorn.] *Zoöl.*: Any hard-pointed animal structure.

spīc'-ŷ, a. [Eng. *spic(e)*; -y.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Producing spice or spices; abounding with spices. (Cowper: *Charity*, 442.)

2. Having the qualities of spice; flavored with spice; fragrant, aromatic.

"Cast round a fragrant mist of *spicy* fumes."

Addison: *Virgil: Georgic* iv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having a sharp flavor or smack; pungent, pointed, keen; as, a *spicy* story.

2. Showy, handsome, smart; as, a *spicy* dress. (Colloq.)

spī'-dēr, *spi-ther, *spi-thre, *spy-der, s. [For *spīnther*, from *spin* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *spin*=a spider; Dan. *spīnder*, from *spīnde*=to spin; Sw. *spīnnel*, from *spīnna*; Ger. *spīnne*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Billiards*: A rest having long legs, so as to stand over a ball.

2. *Domestic*:

(1) A kitchen utensil, with feet, adapted to be used on the hearth for baking or boiling.

(2) A griddle.

(3) A trivet.

3. *Machinery*:

(1) A skeleton of radiating spokes; as a sprocket-wheel (q. v.).

(2) The internal frame or skeleton of a gear-wheel, for instance, on which a cogged rim may be bolted, shrunk, or cast.

(3) The solid interior portion of a piston to which the packing is attached and to whose axis the piston-rod is secured.

4. *Nautical*:

(1) An outrigger to keep a block from the ship's side.

(2) An iron hoop around the mast for the attachment of the futtock-shrouds.

(3) A hoop around a mast provided with belaying pins.

5. *Zoölogy*:

(1) The popular name of any individual of Huxley's *Araneina* (q. v.). The species are very numerous and universally distributed, the largest being found in the tropics. The abdomen is without distinct divisions, and is generally soft and tumid; the legs are eight in number, seven-jointed, the last joint armed with two hooks usually toothed like a comb. The distal joint of the palces is folded down on the next, like the blade of a pocket-knife upon the handle, and the duct of a poison-gland in the cephalothorax opens at the summit of the terminal joint. There are two or four pulmonary sacs and a tracheal system; eyes generally eight in number; no auditory organs have been discovered. Their most characteristic organ is the arachnidium, the apparatus by which fine silky threads—in the majority of the species utilized for spinning a web—are produced. In *Epeira diadema*, the Common Garden Spider, more than a thousand glands, with separate excretory ducts, secrete the viscid material of the web. These ducts ultimately enter the six prominent arachnidial mammillæ, projecting from the hinder end of the abdomen, and having their terminal faces beset with minute arachnidial papillæ, by which the secretion of the gland is poured out. By means of these silky threads, spiders form their dwellings and construct ingenious nets for the capture of their prey; these threads serve also as a safeguard against falling, and as a means of transport from one elevated object to another, being thrown out as a sort of flying bridge. The webs are in high repute for stanching blood; the threads are employed for the cross lines in astronomical telescopes, and have been made into textile fabrics as articles of curiosity. Spiders are essentially predaceous, and adopt various devices as nets, traps, and ambushes, for the capture of their prey; but the fate of the victim is always the same—the claw-joints of the palces are buried in the body, inflicting a poisonous wound, and the juices are then sucked out by the muscular apparatus appended to the oesophagus of the spider. The bite of none of the species is dangerous to man. [TARANTULA.] They are extremely pugnacious, and in their combats often sustain the loss of a limb, which, like the Crustaceans, they have the power of reproducing. The males are smaller than the females, which they approach with great caution, as they run great risk of being devoured, even at the time of impregnation. The eggs are numerous, and usually enveloped in a cocoon or egg-case; the young undergo no metamorphosis. The chief species are described in this Dictionary under their popular names.

"Scaliger relates that in Gascony, his country, there are *spiders* of that virulency, that if a man treads upon them, to crush them, their poison will pass through the very soles of his shoes."—*Derham: Phys. Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. xiii. (Note.)

(2) A *Spider-crab* (q. v.).

"Like all the other triangular Crustacea, the fishermen inveterately term it '*spider*;' and they appear to have very little idea of any affinity between these forms and the crabs properly so called."—*Bell: British Stalk-eyed Crustacea*, p. 42.

spīder-ant, s.

Entomology: A name sometimes applied to the European species *Mutilla* (q. v.), from the fact that the females have a somewhat spider-like appearance.

spīder-catcher, s.

Ornithology:

1. *Arachnothera*, a genus of Indian birds, family Meliphagidæ.

2. The Wall-creeper (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious. -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

spider-crab, s.

Zoölogy: Any crab of the family *Mauidæ* (q. v.). One of the commonest is *Maia squinado*, the Spinous Spider-crab (q. v.).

spider-eater, s.

Ornith.: The same as SPIDER-CATCHER, 1.

spider-fly, s.

Entom.: A popular name for various insects of the genera *Hippobosca* and *Nycteribia*.

spider-line, s.

Optics: A filament of spider's web used in micrometers for delicate astronomical observations.

spider-mite, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): The Gamasei.

spider-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Ateles* (q. v.), so called because, in the opinions of the Europeans who first saw them in their native forests, their long limbs gave them some distant resemblance to immense spiders.

spider-orchis, s.

Botany: *Ophrys aranifera*. Sepals yellow-green inside, petals oblong, lip broad and convex without an appendage, anther beaked.

spider-shell, s. [SCORPION-SHELL.]

spi-dêred, a. [Eng. spider; -ed.] Infested with spiders; cobwebbed.

"Content can visit the poor spidered room."

Wolcott: *Peter Pindar*, p. 39.

spi-dêr-like, a. [Eng. spider, and like.] Like or resembling a spider.

"Spider-like

Out of his self-drawing web he gives us note."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

spi-dêr-wôrt, s. [Eng. spider, and wort.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* (1) The genus *Tradescantia*; spec., *Tradescantia virginica*; (2) *Anthericum serotinum*.

2. *Pl.:* The order Commelynaceæ (q. v.).

spiê-gel-ei'-şen, s. [Ger. (See def.)]

Metall.: A name applied by the Germans to a variety of cast-iron, which is coarsely crystalline, the large crystal planes having bright reflections. Numerous analyses show that it contains about five per cent. of combined carbon, but although most, if not all, analyses show a fair proportion of manganese to be present it is still regarded as uncertain whether this element or the combined carbon determines the crystallization.

spier, s. [SPIRE, 3.]

spiër, v. t. or i. [SPEIR.]

spif-fy, adj. [Etym. doubtful.] Spruce, fine, showy. (*Slang.*)

spif-li-câte, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To crush; to smash up. (*Slang.*)

"The way in which the learned, racy old Hector smashes and spificates scientific idiots is delicious."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), ivii. 276.

spif-li-câ'-tion, subst. [Eng. spiflica(te); -tion.] The act of spificating; the condition of being spificated.

"Whose blood he vowed to drink—the Oriental form of threatening spification."—Burton: *El Medinah*, i. 204.

spig-êl'-ê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. spigelia(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Loganiaceæ (q. v.).

spi-gê-lî-â, s. [Named after Adrian Spigelius (died 1625), Prof. of Anatomy and Surgery at Padua, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Loganiaceæ. Calyx five-parted; corolla funnel-shaped; limb five-cleft; anthers converging; capsule two-celled, four-valved, many-seeded. Known species about thirty, from the warmer parts of America. Various species, as *Spigelia glabra*, are poisonous; *S. marilandica*, the Carolina Pink-root, and *S. anthelmia*, are anthelmintic and narcotic.

spi-gê-lî-â-çê-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. spigelia(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: The same as LOGANIACEÆ (q. v.).

spi-gê-lî-ân, a. [SPIGELIA.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to Spigelius; applied to the *lobulus spigelii*, a lobe of the liver lying behind the fissure for the portal vein.

spight (gh silent), s. [SPECHT.]

spig-nel, subst. [A corrupt. of spikenail (q. v.).] A common name for plants of the genus *Athamanta*.

spig'-nêt, s. [A corrupt. of spikenard (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Aralia racemosa*.

spig'-ôt, *spig'-gôt, *spig-otte, *spig-et, *spyk-ette, s. [Irish & Gael. spiocard, dimin. of spice=a spike (q. v.); Wel. ysbigod=a spigot; ysbig

=a spike. All from Lat. *spica*=a spike.] A pin or peg used to stop a vent or to command the opening through a faucet; a spile.

"Then take out the spigot with your left hand, and clap the point of it into your mouth."—*Swift: Directions to the Butler*.

spigot-joint, s. [FAUCET-JOINT.]

spike (1), *spycke, *spyke, s. [Lat. spica=an ear of corn, a point, a spike. Cf. Irish pice; Gael. pic; Wel. pig; Icel. spik; Sw. spik; Dan. spiger; Ger. spieker; Dut. spijker=a nail. All due to Lat. spica=an ear of corn, a point, a pike.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An ear of corn or grain.

"The gleaners spread around, and here and there, Spike after spike, their scanty harvest pick."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 166.

2. A large nail or pin, usually of iron, but sometimes of wood.

"Sometimes, however, nails much smaller than a spike would still be taken in exchange for fruit."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

3. A piece of pointed iron, like a long nail, inserted with the point outward, as on the tops of walls, gates, &c., to prevent persons from passing over them.

"He had climbed across the spikes."

Tennyson: *Princess*. (Prol. 111.)

4. A nail or piece of iron with which the vents of cannon are plunged up to destroy their efficiency.

*5. Something resembling an iron or wooden spike.

"He wears on his head the corona radiata, another type of his divinity; the spikes that shoot out represent the rays of the sun."—Addison.

II. Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence, having flowers sessile along a common axis, as in *Plantago*. [COMPOUND-SPIKE.]

"These latter in their turn developed spikes of bloom nearly equal to the earlier ones."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. The same as SPIKE-LAVENDER (q. v.).

spike-lavender, s.

Bot.: *Lavandula spica*.

spike-nail, subst. A nail of three inches or upward in length.

"Which they received with a great deal of indifference, except hatchets and spike-nails."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

spike-oil, s.

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained by distilling the leaves and stalks of the lavender. It is less agreeable than lavender oil, specifically heavier, and deposits a larger quantity of camphor.

spike-plank, s.

Naut.: In arctic navigation, a platform projecting across the vessel before the mizzenmast, to enable the ice-master to cross over and see ahead, so as to pilot her clear of the ice. It corresponds with the bridge in steamers.

spike-rush, s.

Bot.: The genus *Eleocharis*.

spike-team, s. A wagon drawn by three horses, or by two oxen and a horse. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

spike-wheel propeller, s. A mode of propulsion of canal-boats, in which a spiked wheel, driven by the engine, is made to track upon the bottom of the canal, and thus draw the boat. The spike-wheel operates outside the boat, or in a compartment inside open at bottom.

spike (2), s. [Icel. spik=blubber; Ger. speck=fat, bacon.] Blubber.

spike-tackle, s.

Naut.: The tackle by which the carcass of a whale is held alongside while flensing.

spike-tub, s. A vessel in which the fat of bears, seals, and minor quarry is set aside till an opportunity occurs for adding it to the blubber in the hold. (*Smyth.*)

spike, v. t. [SPIKE (1), s.]

1. To fasten with spikes or long nails.

"Lay long planks upon them, spiking or pinning them down fast."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

2. To set with spikes; to furnish with spikes.

3. To fix upon a spike; to impale on a spike; to pierce with a spike.

*4. To make sharp at the end, like a spike.

5. To stop the vent of, as of a cannon, with a spike.

"A battery of four guns, which he spiked."—Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

¶ To spike a cannon or gun: To fill up the touch-hole or vent by driving a spike into it, so as to render it unserviceable.

spiked, a. [Eng. spike (1), s.; -ed.]

1. Having spikes or ears; eared.

"In spiked corne, the leafe resembleth that which groweth to reedes."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. Set with spikes.

spike'-lêt, s. [Eng. spike (1); dimin. suff. -let.]

Bot.: A partial spike in grasses.

spike'-nard, s. [Eng. spike, and nard; Mod. Lat. spica nardi.]

1. **Botany:**

(1) *Nardostachys jatamansi*, called in Hindustan *Jatamansi* and *Balkhar*. The root, which is from three to twelve inches long, sends up many stems, with little spikes of purple flowers, which have four stamens. It grows in the Himalayas at an elevation of from 11,000 to 15,000, or in Sikkim to 17,000 feet. [2.] [*FLOWMAN'S SPIKENARD.*]

(2) *Valeriana celtica*, and in various countries other plants.

2. **Perfumes:** An aromatic substance derived from the root of *Nardostachys jatamansi* [(1)]. (*Song* i. 12, iv. 13, 14.) It was highly prized by the ancients, and used by them both in baths and at feasts as an unguent (cf. *Hor. Carm.*, ll. xi. 16, 17; IV. xii. 16, 17), and the women of Nepaul still employ oil in which the root has been steeped for perfuming their hair. The "ointment of spikenard," with which our Lord was anointed as He sat at meat in the house of Simon of Bethany (*Mark* xiv. 3; *John* xii. 3) was prepared from it. Its costliness may be inferred from the indignant surprise of Judas (*John* xii. 5; cf. *Hor., ubi sup.*). Sometimes applied to the ointment itself, as in the example.

"She bows, she bathes her Savior's feet

With costly spikenard and with tears."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, xxxii. 12.

spik'-y, spik'-ey, a. [Eng. spik(e) (1), s.; -y.]

1. In the shape of a spike; having a sharp point or points.

2. Set with spikes.

"The spiky wheels through heaps of carnage tore."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 585.

3. Resembling the spike of a grass. (*Nature*, xxxiii. (1886), p. 500.)

spi-lân'-thêş, spi-lân'-thûş, s. [Gr. spilos=a mark, and anthos=flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbesinææ. Composites with yellow heads. Known species about forty. *Spilanthes oleracea*, or *S. acmella*, var. *oleracea*, is the Para cress, cultivated in the tropics as a salad and potherb. The whole plant is acrid; the flower-heads are sometimes chewed to relieve toothache.

spile, s. [Dutch spijl; Low Ger. spile=a bar, a stake; Ger. spieil=a skewer.]

1. A small plug of wood for stopping the spile-hole of a barrel or cask. The spile-hole is a small aperture made in the cask when placed on tap, usually near the bung-hole, to afford access to the air, in order to permit the contained liquid to flow freely.

2. A spout for sugar-water (the sap of the sugar-maple tree). [*MAPLE-SUGAR.*]

3. A stake driven into the ground to protect a bank, from wharves, abutments, &c.; a pile.

spile-borer, s. An auger-bit to bore out stuff for spiles.

spile-hole, s. [SPILE, s., 1.]

spile, v. t. [SPILE, s.] To supply with a faucet or spigot, as a cask of liquor.

"I had them spiled nderneath."—Marryat: *Pacha of Many Tales; The Greek Slave*.

spill'-i-kin, s. [Eng. spill, s.; dimin. suff. -kin.]

1. A small peg, of bone, wood, ivory, &c., used for taking the score at cribbage and other games.

2. (*Pl.*): A game played with such pegs; push-pin.

spill'-îng, s. [SPILE.]

Shipbuilding:

1. The edge curve of a plank or stake.

2. (*Pl.*): Dimensions taken from a straight-edge or rule to different points on a curve.

spill (1), *spil, *spille, s. [Prop. speld, from A. S. speld=a torch, a spill to light a candle with; Dut. speld=a pin; spul=the pin of a bobbin, spindle, axis; Icel. speld, speldi=a thin slice of board; spildá=a flake, a slice; Goth. spilda=a writing-tablet; M. H. Ger. spelte=a splinter; Ger. spalten=to cleave.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A spile. [*SPILE, s., 1.*]

*"Have near the bung-hole a little vent-hole, stopped with a spill."—Mortimer.

*2. A piece broken off; a splinter.

"The same meale draweth forth spills of broken and shivered bones."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxv.

*3. A small bar or pin of iron.

*4. A little sum of money.

"The bishops . . . were wont to have a spill or spoutule from the credulous laity."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

5. A slip of paper rolled up, or a thin slip of wood used to light a candle, lamp, &c.

II. *Shipwright.*: A small peg used to stop the hole left by a spike when drawn out.

spill (2), *s.* [SPILL, *v.*] A throw, a tumble, a fall. (*Colloq.*)

"A quick drive along the frosty road, ending in a harmless *spill*."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

spill, ***spille**, *v. t. & i.* [For *spild* from A. S. *spildan*, *spillan*=to destroy, from *spild*=destruction, orig.=a cleaving, from the same root as *spill* (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To ruin, to destroy.

"If thou wilt go, quod she, and *spill* thyself, Take vs."—*Surrey: Virgile; Æneis*, ii.

*2. To piece, set, or diversify with spills or small pieces; to inlay. [SPILL (1), *s.*]

"Though all the pillours of the one were guilt, And all the others pavement were with ivory *spilt*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. x. 5.

3. To throw, as from a horse or carriage. (*Colloq.*)

4. To suffer to fall or run out of a vessel; to lose or suffer to be scattered. (Applied only to fluids and substances whose particles are small and loose; as, to *spill* water out of a jug; to *spill* quicksilver; to *spill* powders. It differs from *pour* in denoting an accidental or undesigned loss or waste.)

"Like the fair pearl-necklace of the Queen, That burst in dancing, and the pearls were *spilt*."—*Tennyson: Vivien*, 302.

5. To suffer or cause to flow out; to shed. (Applied especially with regard to blood. Formerly applied also to tears.)

"Enough of blood rests on my head, Too rashly *spilled*."—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, iii. 18.

II. *Naut.*: To discharge the wind from, as from the belly of a sail.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To be ruined or destroyed; to come to ruin.

"That thou wolt soffren innocence to *spill*, And wicked folke regne in prosperitee."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5, 234.

*2. To waste; to be prodigal.

"Thy father bids thee spare, and chides for *spilling*."—*Sidney*.

3. To fall.

*4. To be shed; to be suffered to fall; to be lost or shed.

"He was so topfull of himself, that he let it *spill* on all the company; he spoke well indeed, but he spoke too long."—*Watts*.

***spille**, *v. t. & i.* [SPILL, *v.*]

spill'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *spill*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who spills or sheds; a shedder.

2. A kind of fishing-line.

"In harbor they are taken by *spillers* made of a cord, to which divers shorter are tied at a little distance, and to each of these a hook is fastened with a bait; this *spiller* they sink in the sea where those fishes have their accustomed haunt."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

spill'-ēt, **spill**'-iard (i as y), *s.* [Apparently a dimin. from *spill* (1), *s.*] (See compound.)

spillet-fishing, **spillard-fishing**, *s.* A method of fishing practiced in the west of Ireland, in which a number of hooks are set on snoods, and all on one line. Called also Bultow or Bultow-fishing.

spill'-li-kēn, *s.* [SPILIKEN.]

spill'-līng, *pr. par. or a.* [SPILL, *v.*]

spilling-line, *s.*

Naut.: A line to spill the wind out of a sail, by keeping it from belling out when clewed up.

***spī-lō-gā**'-ā, *s.* [Gr. *spilos*=a spot, and *gala*=the earth.]

Bot.: A spurious genus of Coniomycetous Fungals, the immature state of various species of Cladosprium.

spī-lō-gā'-lē, *s.* [Gr. *spilos*=a spot, and *galē*=a weasel.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Melidæ, frequently merged in *Mephitis* (q. v.).

spill-or'-nīs, *s.* [Gr. *spilos*=a spot, and *ornis*=a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with six species, from the Oriental region and Celebes. Formerly made a sub-genus of *Circæus* (q. v.).

spī'-lō-gīte, *subst.* [Gr. *spilos*=a spot; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*).]

Petrology: A gray slate occurring in the Hartz Mountains, which incloses numerous dark-brown grains, giving it a spotted aspect.

spilt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SPILL, *v.*]

spīl'-tēr, *s.* [SPILL (1), *s.*] One of the small branches on a stag's head. [SPELDER.]

"Such *spilters* and trochings on their heads."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 62.

***spīlth**, *subst.* [Eng. *spil*(l), *v.*; -th.] The act of spilling; that which is spilt or poured out lavishly.

"Our vaults have wept with drunken *spilth* of wine."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

spī'-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *spilos*=a spot.]

1. *Bot.*: A brownish spot, constituting the hilum in grasses.

2. *Pathol.*: The same as NÆVUS (q. v.).

spī'-lŷte, *s.* [SPILOSITE.]

Petrol.: A compact, grayish, felsitic rock, containing globules of carbonate of lime, the base containing, according to Didot, 70 per cent. of albite (q. v.).

spīn, ***spīnne**, ***spynne** (pa. t. **span*, *spun*, pa. par. **sponnen*, *spun*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *spinnan* (pa. t. *spann*, pa. par. *sponnen*); cogn. with Dut. *spinnen*; Icel. & Sw. *spinna*; Dan. *spinde*; Goth. *spinnan*; Ger. *spinnen*. Allied to *span* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or with machinery.

"The women *spun* goats' hair."—*Exodus xxxv.* 26.

2. To work on as if spinning; to draw out tediously; to extend to a great length. (Generally with out.)

"Mr. Cowen never *spins out* an argument; he reduces it to the compactest form and the fewest words."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To protract; to spend by delays. Followed by out.)

"By one delay after another, they *spin out* their whole lives, till there's no more future left before 'em."—*L'Estrange*.

4. To cause to whirl or turn with great speed, to whirl.

"The groups of children who *spin* their tops on the pavement look rosy and warm."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

5. To form as a filament or thread by the extension of a viscid fluid, which hardens upon coming into contact with the air. (Said of spiders, silk-worms, and the like.)

"*Spinning* fine nets for the catching of flies."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

6. To fish with spinning or spoon-bait.

"He was to be occasionally seen *spinning* the weir pool and scours below Marsh Lock."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

*7. To supply continuously.

"Stockes of cattle *spinning* forth milke abundantly."—*Howell: Camden*, p. 279.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To perform the operation of spinning or of making threads; to work at drawing out and twisting threads.

"Biholdē ye the lilies of the feeld hou thei wexen: thei trauelen not, neither *spynnen*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii.

2. To revolve or whirl round with great speed; to move round rapidly.

"Quick and more quick he *spins* in giddy gyres."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, viii.

*3. To stream or issue in a thread or small current.

"The blood out of their helmets *span*, So sharp were their encounters."—*Drayton: Nymphalia*.

4. To run or drive with great rapidity; to move quickly; as, to *spin* along a road.

*¶ (1) *To spin a fair thread*: To busy one's self about trifles.

(2) *To spin a yarn*: To tell a long story. (Orig. a seaman's phrase.)

"The *yarn* is *spun* by Ben Campion, the old salt who was its hero."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

(3) *To spin hay*:

Mil.: To twist it into ropes for convenient carriage on an expedition.

spīn, *subst.* [SPIN, *v.*] The act of spinning; a rapid uninterrupted action; a single effort, as in a race.

"After a short undecided *spīn*, Athos took a good lead."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

spī'-nā (*pl.* **spī**'-næ), *s.* [Lat.] A thorn, a prickle; the backbone or spine.

spina-bīfida, *s.*

Pathol.: Cleft spine; a congenital malformation of frequent occurrence, arising from arrest of development. It may be regarded as a hernia of the membranes of the spinal cord through a fissure in the wall of the bony canal. The person affected may occasionally survive till middle life, but the disease usually terminates fatally.

spī'-nā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [SPINACH.] Pertaining or relating to spinach, or to the class of plants to which it belongs.

spīn'-ach, **spīn**'-age (ach, age as īg), *s.* [Ital. *spinace*; Sp. *espinaca*; Port. *espinafre*; Low Latin *spinacia*, *spinacium*, *spinathia*, *spinarium*, from Lat. *spina*=a thorn. So named from its pointed leaves, or from the processes of the seed.]

1. *Hort.*: The genus *Spinacia* (q. v.), and specially *Spinacea oleracea*, Common or Garden Spinach. It is a hardy annual with large, succulent, triangular leaves on long petioles. Its home is unknown, but it is extensively cultivated in various countries. Some varieties have prickly, others smooth, seeds. The leaves are used as a vegetable; they are generally boiled and served with meat as a purée, or with cream and gravy, or pressed into a mold and served with poached eggs. In India the seeds are given for difficult breathing, inflammation of the liver, and jaundice. [HEATH-SPINACH, WILD-SPINACH.]

2. *Entomol.*: A European geometer moth, *Cidaria dotata*.

spī'-nā'-cī-ā, *s.* [SPINACH.]

Botany: Spinach; a genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Flowers dioecious, the males with five stamens, the females with four styles and simple stigmas. Known species, two. [SPINACH.]

spī'-nāç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spinax*, genit. *spinac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Selachioidei (q. v.), with ten recent genera, of which the most important are *Centrina*, *Acanthias*, *Centrophorus*, *Spinax*, *Scymnus*, *Lemargus*, and *Echinorhinus*. No nictitating membrane; two dorsals, no anal fin; spiracles present; gill-openings narrow.

2. *Palæont.*: Two genera, *Palæospinax* and *Prog-nathodus*, from the Lias, and two, *Drepanaphorus* and *Spinax*, from the Chalk.

spīn'-āl, *adj.* [Latin *spinalis*, from *spina*=the spine.] Pertaining or relating to the spine or backbone of an animal.

spinal-brace, *s.*

Surg.: A brace for remedying posterior curvature of the spine.

spinal-column, *s.* [SPINE.]

spinal-cord, **spinal**-marrow, *s.*

Anat.: That part of the cerebro-spinal axis which is situated within the vertebral canal. It extends from the margin of the *foramen magnum* of the occipital bone to about the lower part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra. It is continued above into the *medulla oblongata*, and ends below in a slender filament, the *filum terminale*, or central ligament of the spinal cord. It is invested by a membrane called the *pia mater*, surrounded by a sheath formed by the *dura mater*. Between this and the *pia mater* is the arachnoid membrane and the cerebro-spinal fluid. It is subject to various diseases, as spinal congestion, hæmorrhage, irritation, meningitis, myelitis, paralysis, &c.

spī'-nāx, *s.* [Lat. *spina*=a spine.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of Spinacidae (q. v.), with three small species from the Atlantic and southern extremity of America. Each dorsal with a spine; spiracles wide, superior, behind the eye. [SPINACIDÆ, 2.]

spīn'-dle, ***spīn**-el, **spīn**-nel (*Prov.*), ***spīn**-dele, ***spīn**-dell, *s.* [A. S. *spīnl*, from *spinnan*=to spin; O. Dut. *spille*; Dut. *spil* (for *spīnle*); O. H. Ger. *spinale*; Ger. *spille*, *spindel*. The *d* is excrescent as in sound, thunder, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 6.

"The enormous wheel that turns ten thousand *spīn*-dles."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, vii.

*2. A long slender stalk.

"The *spīndles* must be tied up, and, as they grow in height, rods set by them, lest by their bending they should break."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

3. Any slender pointed rod which turns round, or on which anything turns; as—

(1) A shaft, as of a fusee; the axis of a capstan.

(2) The rod which forms the axis of a vane.

(3) A round connecting piece in a chair, as the vertical pieces uniting the seat and slat top.

(4) The stem of a door-knob, which actuates the latch.

*4. Something very thin and slender.

"I am fall'n away to nothing, to a *spīndle*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleas'd*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Build.*: The same as NEWEL (q. v.).

2. *Founding*: The pin on which the pattern of a mold is formed.

3. *Geom.*: A solid generated by revolving a portion of a curve about a chord perpendicular to an

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **ag**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. -cian, -tian = **shan**. -tion. -sion = **shūn**; -tīon, -sion = **zhūn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **shūs**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

axis of the curve.' The spindle takes its name from the curve which is revolved, as the hyperbolic, the parabolic, the elliptic, &c., spindles.

4. *Lathe*: The arbor or mandrel. [HEADSTOCK, TAILSTOCK.]

5. *Mill*: A vertical shaft supporting the upper stone or runner of the pair in a flour-mill.

6. *Spinning*:

(1) A skewer or an axis upon which a bobbin is placed to wind the yarn as it is spun. As in a lathe, the spindles are said to be live or dead, according as they do, or do not, rotate. A ring-spindle has a traveling ring upon it.

(2) A pendent piece of wood for twisting and winding the fibers drawn from the distaff.

(3) The pin used in spinning-wheels for twisting the thread, and on which the thread, when twisted, is wound.

(4) A measure of length; a spindle of eighteen hanks of cotton yarn is 15,120 yards; a spindle of twenty-four heers of linen yarn is 14,400 yards.

7. *Shipwright*: The upper main piece of a made mast.

8. *Vehicles*: The tapering end or arm on the end of the axle-tree. The hub of the wheel is slipped on the spindle, and is secured there by a linch-pin in some cases, and by a nut in others.

9. *Weaving*: The skewer in a shuttle on which a bobbin or cop of yarn or thread is impaled.

10. *Zoöl.*: [SPINDLE-SHELL.]

spindle-lathe, *s.* [LATHE.]

spindle-legged, *a.* Having long, thin legs.

spindle-legs, **spindle-shanks**, *s. pl.* Long, thin legs; hence applied to a long, slender person, humorously or contemptuously.

"The marriage of one of our heiresses with an eminent courtier gave us *spindle-shanks* and cramps."—*Tatler*.

spindle-mold, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Fusarium*.

spindle-shanked, *a.* Spindle-legged (q. v.).

spindle-shanks, *s. pl.* [SPINDLE-LEGS.]

spindle-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the shape of a spindle; fusiform.

2. *Bot.*: Thick, tapering to each end, as the root of the long radish.

spindle-shell, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Fusus antiquus*. Called also Buckie, Roaring Buckie, and Red Whelk.

spindle-side, *subst.* The female side in descent. [SPEAR-SIDE.]

"I am not sure that he does not think it a conspiracy of all those to settle the representation of the martial De Caxtons on the *spindle-side*."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, pt. xviii., ch. viii.

spindle-step, *s.* The lower bearing of an upright spindle. Used in mill and spinning spindles.

spindle-stromb, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Rostellaria* (q. v.).

spindle-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Euonymus* (q. v.); specif. *Euonymus europæus*, so named because it furnishes a hard-grained wood which is used for spindles, pins, or skewers.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Celastraceæ (q. v.).

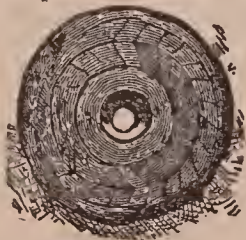
Spindle-tree oil:

Chem.: A fatty oil extracted by pressure from the seeds of the spindle-tree. It is clear, reddish-brown, has a repulsive odor, and bitter taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, specific gravity 0.933, and solidifies between 12° and 16°.

spindle-valve, *subst.* A valve having an axial guide-stem.

spindle-whorl, **spindle-whirl**, *s.*

Archæol.: A small perforated disk forming a rude fly-wheel, formerly fixed on the spindle to maintain its rotatory motion before the introduction of the spinning-wheel. [SNAKE-STONE.] They are often met with in sepulchral chambers, and the oldest are probably of Neolithic age. The specimen in the illustration was found at Holyhead.



Spindle-whorl.

spindle-worm, *s.*

Zoöl.: The caterpillar of an American moth, *Gortyna zœæ*, which burrows into the stem of maize and some other cereals.

spin'-dle, *v. i.* [SPINDLE, *s.*] To shoot, grow, or extend into a long, slender stalk or body. (*Cowper: Tasks*, v. 11.)

spind'-ling, *subst.* [Eng. *spindl(e)*; -ing.] The Spindle-tree (q. v.). (*Tennyson: Amphion*, 92.)

spin'-drift, *s.* [A variant of *spoon-drift* (q. v.).]

Naut.: The blinding haze of salt water blown from the surface of the sea in a hurricane.

"Driving the *spindrif*t like clouds of smoke before it."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

spine, *s.* [O. Fr. *espine* (Fr. *épine*), from Latin *spina*=a thorn, a prick, the spine; allied to *spike* (q. v.); Sp. *espina*; Port. *espinha*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In any of the senses of II.

2. A ridge of mountains, especially a central ridge.

3. A longitudinal slat of a riddle.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: An indurated branch or process formed of woody fiber and not falling off like a prick from the part that bears it. Sometimes spines are transformed tendrils. Spines on the leaves are formed by the lengthening of the woody tissue of the veins, in which case they project beyond the margin of the leaf, as in the holly, or they arise from a contraction of the parenchyma of the leaves, as in the barberry.

"Roses, their sharp *spines* being gone."

Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

2. *Comparative Anatomy*:

(1) The vertebral column. [VERTEBRA.]

"The *spine*, or back-bone, is a chain of joints of very wonderful construction."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. viii.

(2) A slender, sharp or pointed process, as the nasal spine, the neural-spine, &c. Called also a Spinous process.

(3) A stout, rigid, and pointed process of the integument, formed externally by the epidermis, and internally of a portion of the cutis. Sometimes used of stout, rigid, and pointed processes of the epidermis only.

3. *Mach.*: A longitudinal ridge; a fin.

spine-bearers, *s. pl.* [SPINIGERI.]

spine-tails, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Dendrocolaptidæ. They owe their popular name to their more or less rigid tail-feathers. Messrs. Sclater and Salvin divided the family into five sub-families: Furnariinæ, Sclerurinae, Synallinæ (to which the name *Spine-tails* is sometimes confined), Philydorinæ, and Dendrocolaptinæ.

spined, *a.* [Eng. *spin(e)*; -ed.] Having spines; spiny; as, a *spined* caterpillar, *spined* cicadas. (*Swainson & Shuckard: Insects*, p. 405.)

spin'-el (1), *subst.* [Gr. *spinos*, *spinthēr*=a spark (King); Lat. *spinella*; Fr. *spinelle*; Ger. *spinell*; Ital. *spinella*.]

Mineralogy:

1. The type species of a group of minerals called the Spinel Group, crystallizing in the isometric system, and being compounds of protoxides and sesquioxides with the typical formula RO_2O_3 .

2. A mineral occurring in crystals of octahedral habit, and very rarely massive. Hardness, 8.0; specific gravity, 3.5-4.1; luster, vitreous to splendid, sometimes dull; color, many shades of red, also blue, green, yellow, brown, and black; sometimes nearly white, or colorless; transparent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: When pure, alumina, 72.0; magnesia, 28.0=100, corresponding with the formula, $MgOAl_2O_3$; but the magnesia is often partly replaced by other protoxides, and the alumina by sesquioxides, giving rise to many varieties. Dana thus distinguishes them:

(1) Ruby or magnesia-spinel; with specific gravity 3.52-3.58; (a) spinel-ruby, deep red; (b) balas-ruby, rose-red; (c) rubicelle, yellow or orange-red; (d) almandine, violet.

(2) Ceylonite, or iron-magnesia spinel=pleonaste, containing much iron; color, dark green to black.

(3) Magnesia-lime-spinel; color, green.

(4) Chlorospinel; color, grass-green, with the iron constituent as sesquioxide.

(5) Picotite, containing over seven per cent. of oxide of chromium.

Found embedded in crystalline limestone, and associated with calcite in various rocks, also in the dolomitic agglomerate of Monte Somma.

spinel-ruby, *s.* [BALAS-RUBY.]

spin'-el (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bleached yarn for the manufacture of inkle (q. v.).

spine'-less, *a.* [Eng. *spine*; -less.] Destitute of a spine; hence, limp. [INVERTEBRATE.]

"A remarkably stout father, and three *spineless* sons."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, iv.

spin'-ell-âne, *s.* [Eng. *spinell*; suff. -ane (*Min.*).] *Min.*: The same as NOSITE (q. v.).

spin'-ell-îne, *s.* [Eng. *spinell*; suff. -ine (*Min.*).] *Min.*: The same as SEMELINE (q. v.).

spin'-es-çent, *adj.* [Lat. *spinescens*, pr. par. of *spinesco*=to grow thorny; *spina*=a thorn.]

Bot.: Tending to be spinous; somewhat spinous.

spin'-ët (1), **spin'-nët**, *s.* [O. Fr. *espinette* (Fr. *épinette*); from Ital. *spinetta*, dimin. of *spina*=a thorn. Named from a fancied resemblance of its quill plectra to spines or thorns.]

Music: An ancient keyed instrument similar in construction to, but smaller in size than, the harpsichord. The strings, which were placed at an angle with the keys, were sounded by means of leather or quill plectra.

"Educated only to work embroidery, to play on the *spinet*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

Dumb-spinet: [MANICHOED.]

***spin'-ët** (2), *s.* [Lat. *spinetum*, from *spina*=a thorn.] A small wood or place overgrown with thorns and briars; a spinney.

"A Satyr, lodged in a little *spinet*."—*Ben Jonson: The Satyr*.

***spin'-ët-ëd**, *a.* [Eng. *spinet* (1); -ed.] Cleft, open, split. (*Ascham*.)

spin'-if-ër-ous, *a.* [Lat. *spina*=a thorn, a spine, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or producing thorns or spines; thorny.

spin'-i-form, *a.* [Lat. *spina*=a thorn, a spine, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a spine or thorn.

†spi'-nig'-ër-i, *s. pl.* [Lat. *spina*=a spine, and *gero*=to bear or carry.]

Entom.: Spine-bearers; a division of Caterpillars in which they are armed with more or less branched spines, shed with every molt, but again renewed till the final one, when they disappear. Example, the caterpillars of *Antiope*, *Io*, and *Atalanta*. (*Newman*.)

spin'-ig'-ër-ous, *a.* [Latin *spina*=a thorn, a spine, and *gero*=to carry.] Bearing a spine or spines.

spin'-i-nëss, ***spin-i-ness**, *s.* [English *spiny*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spiny.

"Their cold and bloodless *spininess*."—*Chapman: Iliad*, iii. (Comment.).

spink (1), ***spynke**, *s.* [Sw. dial. *spink*; Gr. *spingos*=a finch.] A finch, a chaffinch.

"The *spink* chaunts sweetest in a hedge of thorns."—*Harris*.

spink (2), *s.* [Dut. *pinkster bloem*, from *pinkster*=Pentecost, at which the plant blooms.]

Bot.: *Cardamine pratensis*.

spin'-na-kër, *s.* [SPIN, *v.*]

Naut.: A jib-headed racing sail carried by yachts, set when running before the wind on the opposite side to the mainsail.

"Both hauled up *spinnakers* as they crossed the line."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

spin'-nër, *s.* [Eng. *spin*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who or that which spins; one skilled in spinning.

2. A spinning-machine.

3. A garden-spider.

"Weaving spiders, come not here:

Hence, you long-legged *spinnners*, hence!"

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

4. A spinneret (q. v.).

spin'-nër-ët', *s.* [Eng. *spinner*; dimin. suff. -et.]

Comparative Anatomy:

1. Any one of the mammillæ projecting from the arachnidium in Spiders. These mammillæ are little conical or cylindrical organs, four or six in number, through which the secretion of the glands of the arachnidium is passed, and molded into a proper thread-like shape for the formation of a web or line.

2. A tubular organ in the labium of caterpillars, communicating with two internal glands which furnish the silk from which the animal spins its cocoon.

spin'-nër-ule, *subst.* [Eng. *spinner*; dimin. suff. -ule.]

Compar. Anat.: One of the minute horny tubes which compose the spinneret in the Araneina.

spin'-nër-ÿ, *s.* [Eng. *spinner*; -y.] A spinning-mill.

spin'-neÿ, **spin'-nÿ**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *espinoye* (Fr. *épinaye*)=a thorny place, from Lat. *spinetum*.] [SPINET (2).] A small wood with undergrowth; a clump of trees; a small grove or shrubbery.

"The strip of grass land which lies between the *spinneys* and the farm."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spin'-ning, *pr. par. or a.* [SPIN, *v.*]

spinning-head, *s.* A form of spinner in which the drawing and twisting mechanism are united in one head. This was the first form of spinning-machine, if we except the spinning-wheel. It was invented by Lewis Paul, and patented by him in 1738.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wët, hère, camçl, hër, thêrc; pînc, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôa; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîto, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***spinning-house, s.** A house of correction, so-called because women of loose character were obliged to spin or to beat hemp as a punishment. The House of Correction for offenders within the jurisdiction of Cambridge, England, is, or was till recently, so-called.

spinning-jenny, s. The name given by James Hargreaves to the spinning-machine invented by him in 1767. The name jenny is a corruption of engine, the term gin being a common local expression for a machine. It consisted of a number of spindles turned by a common wheel or cylinder worked by hand.

spinning-mill, subst. A mill or factory where spinning is carried on.

spinning-roller, s. A wheel in the drawing portion of a spinning-machine.

spinning-wheel, subst. A machine for spinning wool, cotton or flax into threads. It consists of a large wheel, band, and spindle, driven by foot or by hand. The wool is carded into rolls, which are twisted, drawn, and wound a length at a time, the wheel being turned periodically to twist the yarn. It was the first great improvement upon spinning by a distaff and spindle.

¶ At first spinning was performed by the spindle and the distaff. Representations of the process are on the Egyptian tombs. The spinning-wheel was invented in Nuremberg about 1530, and was introduced into England a few years after. In 1767 James Hargreaves invented the spinning-jenny, and Arkwright the spinning frame in 1769; then followed the mule jenny, invented by Crompton, in 1774-9.

***spin-ny (1), a.** [SPINY, a.]

spín'-nŷ (2), s. [SPINNEY.]

spín'-ōse, a. [SPINOUS.]

spín-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. spinos(e); -ity.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being spinous or thorny.

*2. *Fig.*: Something thorny, harsh, or crabbed.

"He [Jeremy Taylor] could bear with the harshness and roughness of the schools, and was not unseen in their subtleties and spinosities."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

spī-nō-sō-, pref. [Lat. spinosus.] Spinous.

spinoso-dentate, a.

Bot.: Having teeth tipped with spines.

spín'-oūs, adj. [Latin spinosus, from spina= a thorn, a spine.]

1. *Lit. & Bot.*: Full of spines; armed with spines or thorns; thorny.

2. *Fig.*: Thorny, crabbed, sharp.

"Nor needeth it any spinous criticism for its explanation."—Mede: *Works*, disc. 4.

spinous-leaf, s.

Bot.: A leaf having its margin beset with spines, as in thistles.

spinous-loach, s.

Ichthy.: *Cobitis tenia*, a European species. It is about three inches long, and less valued for food than the Common Loach. [LOACH.]

spinous-process, s.

Anat.: A sharp projection, as of a vertebra or of the sphenoid bone. To the former Owen gave the name Neural-spine.

spinous-shark, s.

Ichthy.: *Echinorhinus spinosus*.

"The Spinous-shark is readily recognized by the short, bulky form of its body, short tail, and large spinous tubercles. It is evidently a ground shark, which probably lives at some depth, and but accidentally comes to the surface. More frequently met with in the Mediterranean, it has been found several times on the south coast of England and near the Cape of Good Hope."—Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 334.

spinous spider-crab, s.

Zoöl.: *Maia squinado*, common on the coasts of temperate Europe. The carapace is convex, spinous, and tuberculated, and grows somewhat triangular by the increase in length of the rostral portion.

Spī'-nō-zīsm, s. [See def.]

Hist. & Philos.: The monistic system of Baruch Despinosa (or Benedictus de Spinoza), a descendant of Portuguese Jews who had sought refuge in Holland from the cruelties of the Inquisition. He was born at Amsterdam (Nov. 24, 1632), and his father, an honorable but not very wealthy merchant, intended him for a theological career. His education was superintended by the Talmudist Saul Levi Morteira, but unsatisfied doubts kept him from the profession of a Jewish teacher, and his determined and continued refusal to attend the Synagogue gave such offense that in 1656 he was solemnly excommunicated. (The terrible formula is printed at length in *Leves: Hist. Phil.* (ed. 1880), ii. 167-71.) For a short time Spinoza became an assistant in a school kept by a physician named Vanden Ende,

but he soon resigned this post and afterward maintained himself by the art of polishing lenses, which, in accordance with the Jewish custom of teaching every boy some trade or handicraft, he had learned in his youth, though this source of income was afterward increased by a small annuity settled on him by his friend De Vries. After a life of study, abstemiousness, and bodily and mental suffering, Spinoza died at the Hague (Feb. 21, 1677), at the age of forty-four. The system of Spinoza has been described as Atheism, as Pantheism, and as the most rigid Monotheism, according as his cardinal teaching—that there is only One Substance, God—has been interpreted. By Substance, however, Spinoza meant the underlying reality and ever-living existence, and he chose for the epigraph of his *Ethics* the words of St. Paul: "In Him we live, and move, and have our being" (Acts xvii. 28). God is for him the one principle, having Thought and Extension as two eternal and infinite attributes constituting its essence, of which attributes Mind and Matter are the necessary manifestations; and and thus he solves the problem of the relation of the Finite to the Infinite. Everything is a form of of the ever-living existence, the Substance, God, which is, and is not, Nature, with which He is no more to be confounded than the fountain with the rivulet or eternity with time. God is *natura naturans*, Nature is *natura naturata*; the one is the energy, the other is the act. In the same way he explains the union of the soul with the body. Man is but a mode of the Divine Existence; his mind a spark of the Divine Flame, his body a mode of the Infinite existence.

"Neither in Holland nor in Germany has there been a Spinozist, as there have been Cartesians, Kantists, and Hegelians, although German philosophy is in some sense saturated with Spinozism."—*Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 211.

Spī'-nō-zīst, s. [SPINOZISM.] A supporter of or believer in the doctrines of Spinoza.

spín'-stēr, *spynn-stere, s. [A. S. spinnan=to spin; fem. suff. -estre, -ster.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A woman who spins or whose occupation is to spin; a spinner.

"The spinster's distaff stood unemployed."—*Idler*, No. 2.

¶ It was formerly applied also to a male spinner, as in *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

*2. A woman of evil life or character; so called from their being obliged to spin in the House of Correction as a punishment. [SPINNING-HOUSE.]

"Many would never be wretched spinsters were they spinsters in deed, nor come to so public and shameful punishments if painfully employed in that vocation."—*Fuller: Worthies of England; Kent*.

II. *Law*: The common term for an unmarried woman.

¶ It is also used adjectively; as, a spinster aunt —i. e., unmarried.

spínstēr-hood, s. The quality or state of being a spinster.

spín'-strēss, s. [A double fem. from spin.] A spinster.

"A compound of gentleman and spinstress."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 149.

***spín'-strŷ, s.** [Eng. spinster; -y.] The business or occupation of spinning.

"What new decency can then be added by your spinstry?"—*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***spín'-tēxt, s.** [Eng. spin, and text.] One who spins out sermons; a prosy preacher.

"The race of formal spintexts and solemn saygraces is nearly extinct."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

spín'-thēre, s. [Gr. spinthēr=a spark.]

Min.: The same as SEMELINE (q. v.).

spín'-ule, s. [Lat. spinula, dimin. from spina= a spine, a thorn.] A minute spine.

"The serrulations being composed of spinules."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 287.

spin-ū-lēs'-çent, a. [Mod. Lat. spinulescens, from Lat. spinula=a little thorn.]

Bot.: Having a tendency to produce small spines.

spín'-ū-lōse, †spín'-ū-loūs, adj. [Mod. Latin spinulosus, from spinula=a little thorn.]

Bot.: Covered with small spines.

spin-ū-lō-sō-, pref. [SPINULOSE.] Covered with small spines.

spinuloso-ciliate, a.

Bot.: Spinulose with fine spines.

spín'-ŷ, *spin-ie, *spin-ny, adj. [English spin(e); -y.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Full of or furnished with spines; thorny.

*2. Like a spine; hence, slender.

"Cold spinie grasshopper."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iii.

*II. *Fig.*: Thorny, perplexing, difficult, troublesome.

"So difficult and spinny an affair."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

spiny-finned fishes, s. pl.

Ichthy.: The Acanthopterygii (q. v.).

spiny-lobster, s.

Zoöl.: *Palinurus vulgaris*. [ROCK-LOBSTER.]

spiny-rat, s.

Zoöl.: The genus Echinomys, small rodents from the country east of the Andes and some of the West Indian islands. The fur is mixed with small spines, whence their scientific and popular name.

spī'-ō, subst. [Lat.=a sea nymph in the train of Cyrene.]

Zoölogy: The typical genus of Spionidæ (q. v.). Body long, slender, tapering, with sixty joints, terminating in two short styles; head with long cirri and two very long tentacles; eyes four; color pale, with pink cirri. It occupies a very slender tube composed of adventitious matter, slightly agglutinated, and placed on sertularian zoöphytes.

***spī'-ōn, s.** [O. Fr. espion.] A spy, a scout.

"Captain of the spions."—*Heywood*.

spī'-ōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. spio, genit. spioni(s); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Tubicolæ (q. v.).

spīr'-ā, s. [Lat.]

Arch.: The base of a column. This member did not exist in the Doric order, but is always present in the Ionic and Corinthian. [See illustration under BASE (1), s.]

***spīr'-ā-ble, a.** [Lat. spirabilis, from spiro=to breathe.] Capable of being breathed; respirable.

"The spirable odor . . . ascending from it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

spīr'-ā-cle, *spyr-a-kle, s. [Fr. spiracle, from Latin spiraculum = an air-hole, from spiro = to breathe.] Any small hole, aperture, orifice, or vent in animal or vegetable bodies, by which air or other fluid is inhaled or exhaled. Applied to the breathing tubes of insects, the blowholes of cetaceans, &c.

spī-ræ'-ā, subst. [Latin, from Gr. spiræia=the meadow-sweet. (See def.)]

Botany: The typical genus of Spiræidæ (q. v.). Calyx inferior, equally five-cleft, persistent; petals five, roundish; follicles three to twelve, usually distinct, one-celled, two-valved, with few seeds. Known species fifty, from the temperate and cold parts of the northern hemisphere. Their roots have been used as a tonic. *S. silicifolia*, found in moist plantations, is not wild.

spiræa-oil, s. [SALICYLOL.]

spī-ræ'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. spiræ(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Rosacæ. Calyx tube herbaceous, fruit a ring of follicles, seeds not winged.

spī-ræ'-īn, subst. [Mod. Latin spiræ(a); -in (Chem.)]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{30}O_{14}$ (?). A coloring mass extracted from the flowers of *Spiræa ulmaria* by ether. It is a yellow crystalline powder, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, the solutions being of a deep green color when concentrated, yellow when dilute. Its alcoholic solution forms a yellow precipitate with baryta-water, crimson with lead acetate, dark green with ferrous salts, and black with ferric salts.

spīr'-āl (1), a. [SPIRE (1), s.] Pointed or shaped like a spire.

spīr'-āl (2), a. & s. [Fr., from Lat. spiralis, from spira=a coil, a twist, a wreath; Sp. *espiral*; Ital. *spirale*.] [SPIRE (2), s.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Winding about a fixed point or center, and continually receding from it, like a watch-spring.

"Some watches have strings and physies, and others none; some have the balance loose, and others regulated by a spira spring, and others by hogs' bristles."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Winding about a cylinder or other round body, and at the same time rising or advancing forward.

"From this a be, or round body, was formed, by which the water, or air, or both, was carried in a spiral stream up to the clouds."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vi.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Geom.*: A curve which may be generated by a point moving along a straight line, in the same direction, according to any law, while the straight line revolves uniformly about a fixed point, always continuing in the same plane. The portion generated during one revolution is called a Spire. The moving point is the generatrix of the curve, the fixed point is the pole of the spiral, and the distance from the pole to any position of the generatrix

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

is the radius vector of that point. The law according to which the generatrix moves along the revolving line is the law of the spiral, and determines the nature of the curve. Any position of the revolving line, assumed at pleasure, is called the initial line. Spirals are known by the names of their inventors, or by terms derived from the properties by which they are characterized; as, the *spiral* of Archimedes, hyperbolic *spirals*, logarithmic *spirals*, parabolic *spirals*, &c.

2. A helix or curve which winds round a cylinder like a screw.

spiral-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool, made of a twisted bar of metal, with a hollow axis.

spiral-gearing, *s.* [SPIRAL-WHEELS.]

spiral pipe-oven, *s.*

Metall.: An arrangement for heating air for the blast furnace, consisting of a long spiral of cast-iron pipes, connected with each other by cemented socket joints, through which the air to be heated circulates.

spiral-pump, *s.* A form of the Archimedean screw water-elevator, consisting of a pipe coiled spirally round an inclined axis.

spiral-screw, *s.* A screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.

spiral-spring, *s.* A coil whose rounds have the same diameter, and which is generally utilized by compression or extension in the line of its axis.

Spiral-spring coupling: A coupling for a pair of shafts meeting at an angle. The ends of the spiral connect to the respective shafts and make a bent coupling.

spiral-vessels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Membranous tubes with conical extremities, their interior occupied by a fiber twisted spirally, and capable of unrolling with elasticity. Called also *Tracheæ*. They are designed for the transmission of air. When formed by the convolutions of a single spire they are called Simple, when by those of many turning in the same direction they are called Compound.

spiral-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A species of gearing which serves the same purpose as bevel-wheels, and is better adapted for light machinery. The teeth are formed upon the circumferences of cylinders of the required diameter, at an angle with their respective axes, when the direction of the motion is to be changed. By this construction the teeth become in fact small portions of screws or spirals winding round the cylinders. Wheels of this kind are used when the two shafts require to pass each other; when the shafts are in the same plane bevel-wheels are employed.

spi-rāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *spiral* (2); -ity.] The quality or state of being spiral.

spīr'-al-lŷ, *adv.* [English *spiral* (2); -ly.] In a spiral form or direction; in the manner of a screw.

"The sides are composed of two orders of fibers running circularly or *spirally* from base to tip."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

spīr'-ant, *s.* [Lat. *spirans*, pr. par. of *spiro* = to breathe.] A consonant in the articulation of which the breath is not wholly stopped, the articulating organs being so modified as to allow the sound to be prolonged, a continuous consonant, such as *h*, *th*, *f*, *v*, &c.

spī-rān'-thēs, *subst.* [Gr. *speira* = a spire, and *anthos* = a flower. Named from the twisted inflorescence.]

Bot.: Lady's Tresses; the typical genus of *Spiranthis*. Spike of small flowers in one to three spirally-twisted rows; sepals and petals similar, the former gibbous at base, upper part adnate to the petals, forming a tube round the lip; pollen masses four, powdery; stigma discoid. Known species forty-six, from tropical and temperate countries. Three are European: *Spiranthes autumnalis*, *S. aestivalis*, and *S. romanzoviana*.

spī-rān'-thī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spiranthes*], and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of *Arctothecæ*.

spī-rān'-thŷ, **spei-rān'-thŷ**, *s.* [SPIRANTHES.]

Bot.: The occasional twisted growth of the parts of a flower.

***spī-rā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *spiratio*, from *spiratus*, pa. par. of *spiro* = to breathe.] The act of breathing.

"To other substances, void of corporeal bulk and concretion, the name of spirit is assigned to imply the manner of their origin, because God did, by a kind of *spiration*, produce them."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xxxiv.

spīre (1), ***spir**, *s.* [A. S. *spīr*; cogn. with Icel. *spīra* = a spar, a stilt; Dan. *spire* = a germ, a sprout; Sw. *spira* = a scepter, a pistil; Ger. *spiere* = a spar.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stalk or blade of grass or other plant.

"Bot yf that sed that sowen is, in the sloh sterve Shall nevere *spir* springen up, ne spik on strawe curne." Piers Plowman, c. xiii. 180.

2. A body which shoots up to a point; a tapering, conical, or pyramidal body. [II. 1.]

"On the shrine he heaped a *spire* Of burning sweets." Keats: *Endymion*, i. 223.

*3. The top or uttermost part of anything; the summit.

"To the *spire* and top of praises vouch'd." Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 9.

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.**: The tapering portion of a steeple rising above the tower; a steeple; a structure of pyramidal or conical form surmounting a church or cathedral. The earliest spires, specimens of which still exist in Norman architecture, were merely pyramidal.



Spires.

a. Tower and Spire, Than Church, near Caen (A. D. 1080). b. Turret and Spire, St. Peter's, Oxford (A. D. 1160). c. Turret and Spire, Rochester Cathedral (A. D. 1160). d. Tower and Broach Spire, Almondsbury Church, Gloucestershire (A. D. 1250). e. Tower and Spire, Chichester Cathedral (A. D. 1337). f. Tower and Spire, St. Dunstan's Church, near the Custom House (one of Sir Christopher Wren's churches, built about A. D. 1680).

ical or conical roofs. The spires in mediæval buildings are generally square, octagonal, or circular in plan, are sometimes hollow and sometimes solid, and are variously ornamented with bands or panels. The angles are sometimes crocketed, and the spire almost invariably terminates in a finial. When a spire rises from the exterior of the wall of the tower without the intervention of a parapet, it is called a Broach (q. v.).

"All the spires and towers from Greenwich to Chelsea made answer."—Macaulay: *Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. **Bot.**: (1) *Phragmites communis*, called also *Spire-reed*; (2) *Phalaris arundinacea*; (3) *Psamma arenaria*.

3. **Mining**: The tube carrying the train to the charge in the blast-hole. So called from spires of grass or rushes used for the purpose.

spire-light, *s.*

Arch.: The window of a spire.

spire-reed, *s.*

Bot.: *Phragmites communis*.

***spire-steeple**, *s.*

Arch.: The portion of a steeple formed by the spire.

spīre (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *spira* = a coil, a twist, a wreath, from Gr. *speira* = a coil, a wreath.]

1. That portion of a spiral which is generated during one revolution of the straight line revolving about the pole. Every spiral consists of an infinite number of spires. A winding line like the threads of a screw; anything wreathed or twisted; a curl, a twist, a wreath.

2. A term applied collectively to the convolutions of a spiral shell, which are placed above the lowest or body whorl, whatever shape it may assume.

spire-bearer, *s.*

Zoöl.: Any individual of the family *Spiriferidæ* (q. v.)

***spīre** (1), ***spyer**, ***spyre**, *v. i. & t.* [SPIRE (1), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To shoot; to shoot up in manner of a pyramid.

"Suddenly a flame

Spired from the fragrant smoke."

Landor: *Gebir*, bk. ii.

2. To sprout, as grain in malting.

***B. Trans.**: To shoot out.

"Would [have] *spired* forth fruit of more perfection."—Spenser: *Ruines of Time*. (Dedic.)

***spīre** (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *spiro*.] To breathe.

spīred, *a.* [Eng. *spire* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Having a spire or steeple.

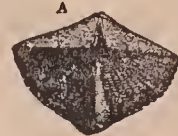
"Whose steeple's Gothic pride Or pinnacled or *spīr'd* would boldly rise,"

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. iii.

spīr'-ī-fēr, *s.* [SPIRIFERÆ.] Any individual of the genus *Spirifera*.

spī-rīf-ēr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *spira* = a coil, and *fero* = to bear.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Spiriferidæ*, with numerous species, beginning in the Lower Silurian and ending in the Permian, or, according to Woodward, ranging into the Triassic. Shell impunctate, valves articulated by teeth and sockets; hinge-line long and straight, hinge-area divided across in each valve by



Spirifera Hysterica.

a triangular A. Ventral valve. B. Dorsal valve, showing calcareous spires for the support of the arms.

closed, partially or completely, by a pseudo-deltidium, in the dorsal occupied by the cardinal process). Woodward reckons three sub-genera: *Cyrtia*, *Suessia*, and *Spiriferina*.

spīr'-ī-fēr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of *Brachiopoda*, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Lias. Animal free when adult, or rarely attached by a muscular peduncle; the shell punctated or non-punctated; arms greatly developed, and entirely supported upon a thin, shelly, spirally-rolled lamella. [SPIRIFERÆ.] Woodward enumerates four genera, to which Tate adds eight others.

spīr'-īf-ēr'-ī-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spirifer(a)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Spirifera*. Known species twenty-nine, from the Carboniferous to the Lower Oolite. Found in many parts of Europe.

spīr'-il-lī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spira* = a spire.]

1. **Zoöl.** The typical genus of *Spirillinidea*. Test coiled into a flat spiral.

2. **Palæont.**: Two species from the Permian and one from the Upper Chalk of Britain.

spīr'-il-līn-id-ē-ā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *spirillina* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A family of *Perforate Foraminifera*, having a glassy, finely-porous, calcareous test.

spī-rīl'-lūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. *spira* = a coil.]

Biology: 1. A genus or class of bacteria including all of a spiral or twisted form. 2. An individual of the genus *Spirillum*.

spīr'-it, ***spīr-ite**, ***spīr-yt**, ***spyr-yt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *esprit* (Fr. *esprit*), from Lat. *spiritum*, accus. of *spiritus* = breath, spirit, from *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. *espíritu*; Port. *espírito*; Ital. *spirito*. *Spirit* and *sprite* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Breath; the breath of life; hence, life itself, vital power, vitality.

"Now my *spirit* is going; I can no more."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 15.

*2. A breath of air; air, wind.

"All purges have in them a raw *spirit*, or wind, which is the principal cause of tension in the stomach."—Bacon.

3. Immaterial intelligence; intelligence conceived of apart from any physical organization or material embodiment.

"If we seclude space, there will remain in the world but matter and mind, or body and *spirit*."—Watts: *Logic*.

4. The intelligent, immaterial and immortal part of man; the soul, as distinguished from the body.

5. A disembodied soul; the soul after it has left the body.

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was; and the *spirit* shall return unto God who gave it."—Eccles. xii. 7.

6. A specter, an apparition, a ghost.

7. A supernatural being; a sprite, demon, angel, fairy, elf, or the like.

"Sent by some *spirit* to mortals good, Or th' unseen genius of the wood."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 151.

8. A person considered with regard to his peculiar characteristics of mind or temper, especially a man of life, fire, or enterprise.

"The choice and master *spirits* of their age."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

9. Genius, vigor of mind or intellect.

"The noblest *spirit* or genius cannot deserve enough of mankind, to pretend to the esteem of heroic virtue."—*Temple*.

10. Vivacity, animation, fire, courage, ardor, enthusiasm, vigor, or the like. (Often in the plural.)

"More alert my *spirits* rise,
And my heart is free and light."

Cowper: Watching unto God.

11. Temper or disposition of mind, mood, humor, mental condition, character, or nature. (Often in plural, as, to be in good or low *spirits*.)

"The whole *spirit* of the assembly had undergone a change."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.*

12. Real meaning or intent, as opposed to the letter or literal statement.

"But they began to perceive that it was at direct variance with the *spirit* of the constitution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ii.*

13. That which pervades and tempers the whole nature of a thing; the active, vital, or essential part of anything; essence, quintessence, actuating principle.

"Do not kill

The *spirit* of love with a perpetual dullness."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 56.

14. Tenuous, volatile, airy, or vapory substances of active qualities.

"All bodies have *spirits* and pneumatical parts within them."—*Bacon*.

15. A liquid obtained by distillation, especially alcohol, the spirit or spirits of wine, from which it was originally distilled.

"In general, they give the name of *spirit* to any distilled volatile liquor."—*Boyle*.

16. (*Pl.*): Distilled liquors, such as brandy, rum, gin, whisky, &c., containing much alcohol, as distinguished from malt liquors or wine; as, to take a glass of *spirits*.

17. A solution of tin in an acid. (Used in dyeing.)

*18. An aspirate, a breathing, as the letter *h*.

"Be it letter or *spirit*, we have a great use for it in our tongue."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*.

II. *Pharm. (pl.)*: Solutions in spirit of the volatile principles of plants, prepared by macerating for a few days the bruised seeds, flowers, leaves, &c., in rectified or in proof spirit, and distilling at a gentle heat. Many of the spirits of pharmacy are prepared by simply dissolving the essential oil of the plant in spirit of the prescribed strength. They are employed medicinally as aromatics and stimulants.

- (1) *Animal spirits*: [ANIMAL-SPIRITS.]
- (2) *Medicinal spirits*: [SPIRIT, s. II.]
- (3) *Rectified spirit*: [RECTIFIED-SPIRIT.]
- (4) *The Spirit, the Holy Spirit*: The Holy Ghost (q. v.).

spirit-circle, s. A spirit-séance (q. v.).

"The souls of Strauss and Carl Vogt, as well as of Augustine and Jerome, are summoned by mediums to distant *spirit-circles*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 143.*

spirit-color, s. A style of calico-printing produced by a mixture of dye-extracts and solution of tin, commonly called spirit by dyers. The colors are brilliant but fugitive.

spirit-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Clangula albeola*, from North America. Head and neck golden green, a patch on the head, one behind the eyes, the lower part of the neck, the breast and belly white, the rest dusky white.

spirit-hand, s. A form of spirit-manifestation in which phosphorescent hands, said to be those of spirits, are visible.

"We had . . . *spirit-hands* touching us."—*The Medium, Feb. 9, 1872.*

spirit-lamp, s. A lamp burning alcohol. Used for many purposes in the arts where heat rather than light is required.

spirit-leaf, spirit-weed, s.

Bot.: *Cryphiacanthus barbadensis*; called also *Ruellia tuberosa*.

Spirit-level, s. An instrument used for determining a line or plane parallel to the horizon, and also the relative heights of two or more stations. It consists of a glass tube nearly filled with alcohol, preferably colored. The remaining space in the tube is a bubble of air, and this occupies a position exactly in the middle of the tube when the latter is perfectly horizontal. The tube is mounted on a wooden bar, which is laid on a beam or other object to be tested; or it is mounted on a telescope or theodolite, and forms the means of bringing these instruments to a level, the slightest deviation from the horizontal position being indicated by the bubble rising toward the higher end of the tube.

Spirit-level quadrant: An instrument furnished with a spirit-level and used for taking altitudes.

spirit-manifestations, s. pl. A generic term for all the mysterious phenomena said to take place through the intervention of spirits in the presence of mediums.

"I am well aware that the problem of the so-called *spirit-manifestations* is one to be discussed on its merits, in order to arrive at a distinct opinion how far it may be concerned with facts insufficiently appreciated and explained by science, and how far with superstition, delusion, and sheer knavery."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 142.*

spirit-merchant, subst. One who deals in or is licensed to sell spirituous liquors, as brandy, rum, whisky, &c.

spirit-meter, s. An instrument for measuring the volume, and registering the strength, of spirits passing through a pipe leading from a still.

spirit of turpentine, s. [CAMPHENE.]

spirit of wine, s.

Chem.: Alcohol of a strength 56 overproof, specific gravity 0.838. Used in pharmacy.

spirit-rapper, s. One who believes, or professes to believe, that he can evoke the spirits of deceased persons, and hold communication with them by raps made on a table in reply to questions, or by their causing a table, &c., to tilt up.

spirit-rapping, s. A general name given to certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, such as rapping on a table, table-turning, and the like.

"The instructive, though deplorable hypothesis of *spirit-rapping*."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos. (ed. 1880), i. p. xlv.*

spirit-room, s. A part of the hold of a ship, in which spirits and wines are kept.

spirit-séance, s. A séance held for the purpose of evoking spiritual manifestations.

"Suppose a wild North-American Indian looking on at a *spirit-séance* in London."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 155.*

spirit-stirring, spirit-rousing, a. Rousing, exciting, or animating the spirit.

"The brazen trump, the *spirit-stirring* drum."

Byron: The Curse of Minerva.

spirit-world, subst. The world of disembodied spirits.

"Two of the most popular means of communicating with the *spirit-world*, by rapping and writing."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 144.*

spirit-writing, s.

1. The act of producing writing, professedly by the intervention of a spirit or spirits, by mechanical means, as with a planchette (q. v.); through a locked book-slate or on a slate held firmly against the under surface of a table, or on pieces of blank paper without a material instrument.

"It is not everybody who has the faculty of *spirit-writing*, but a powerful medium will write alone. Such mediums sometimes consider themselves acted on by a power separate from themselves, in fact, possessed."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 148.*

2. Writing said to be produced by spirits.

"The Baron . . . publishes a mass of fac-similes of *spirit-writings* thus obtained."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 149.*

spīr'-it, v. t. [SPIRIT, s.]

*1. To animate or actuate; to excite, to encourage, to rouse, to inspire.

"Civil dissensions never fail of introducing and *spirit-ing* the ambition of private men."—*Swift*.

2. To convey away secretly and rapidly, as though by the medium of a spirit; to kidnap.

"The ministry had him *spirited* away, and carried abroad, as a dangerous person."—*Arbuthnot & Pope*.

*3. To breathe, to inspire.

"God hath . . . *spirited* our souls of one breath."—*Adams: Works, i. 83.*

**spīr'-it-al-lŷ*, adverb. [Eng. *spirit*; -ally.] By means of the breath; as a spirant, non-vocal sound.

"Conceive one of each pronounced *spiritally*, the other vocally."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

spīr'-it-ēd, a. [Eng. *spirit*, s.; -ed.]

1. Animated, lively, vivacious; full of spirit, fire, or life.

"It may be read to great advantage in a version equally *spirited* and literal."—*Scott: Rokeby, iv. 1. (Note.)*

2. Having a spirit of a certain character. (Now usually in composition.)

"Whether the party be poore *spirited* or prond, wyl somewhat appeare by hys delyte in hys own prayse."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 1190.*

*3. Possessed by a spirit.

"So talked the *spirited* sly snake."

Milton: P. L., ix. 613.

spīr'-it-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *spirited*; -ly.] In a spirited manner; with spirit, animation, courage, or ardor.

spīr'-it-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *spirited*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being spirited; animation, spirit, life, fire, ardor.

2. Disposition, temper, or character of mind. (Defined by the adjective with which it is compounded; as, mean-*spiritedness*, high-*spiritedness*, &c.)

**spīr'-it-ēr*, s. [Eng. *spirit*, v.; -er.] An abductor.

"Writh'd back to view his *spiriter*."

Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 257.

**spīr'-it-fŭl*, a. [Eng. *spirit*; -ful(l).] Full of spirits; lively.

"The man, so late so *spiritful*,

Fell now quite spiritlesse to earth."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xii.

spīr'-it-fŭl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *spiritful*; -ly.] In a spiritful or lively manner; spiritedly.

spīr'-it-fŭl-nēss, s. [Eng. *spiritful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spiritful; liveliness, spirit, animation, sprightliness.

"A cock's crowing is a tone that corresponds to singing, attesting his mirth and *spiritfulness*."—*Harvey*.

spīr'-it-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [SPIRIT, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The working, service, or actions of a spirit; hence, work done quickly and quietly, as though by a spirit.

"I will . . . do my *spiriting* gently."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 3.

spīr'-it-izm, s. [Eng. *spirit*; -ism.] The same as SPIRITUALISM, 2.

spīr'-it-ist, s. [Eng. *spirit*; -ist.] The same as SPIRITUALIST, A. 2. (q. v.).

spīr'-it-lēss, **spīr-it-lesse*, a. [Eng. *spirit*; -less.]

1. Destitute of spirit, courage, life, or vigor.

"I cannot think thee yet so dull of heart

And *spiritless*, as never to regret

Sweets tasted here."—*Cowper: Task, i. 652.*

2. Destitute of spirits; having lost one's spirits; dull, depressed, dejected.

"A man so faint, so *spiritless*,

So dull, so dead in look, so woe begone."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

*3. Having no spirit or breath; dead, extinct.

The *spiritless* body."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming.*

spīr'-it-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *spiritless*; -ly.] In a spiritless manner; without spirit, life, animation, or vigor.

"But Bob was neither rudely bold,

Nor *spiritlessly* tame."

Cowper: Epitaph on a Redbreast.

spīr'-it-lēss-nēss, s. [English *spiritless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spiritless; want of spirit, life, animation, or vigor; dullness.

"This is not a loving agreement, arising from oneness of spirit, but a dead stupidity, arguing a total *spiritlessness*."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter, ch. iii.*

**spīr'-it-lŷ*, a. [Eng. *spirit*; -ly.] Spirited.

"Mounted on a *spirittly* jennet."—*Adams: Works, ii. 420.*

spīr'-i-tō'-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a spirited manner.

**spīr'-i-toŭs*, a. [Eng. *spirit*; -ous.]

1. Having the quality of spirit; refined, pure.

"More refined, more *spiritous* and pure,

As nearer to him plac'd or nearer tending."

Milton: P. L., v. 475.

2. Of the nature of spirit; containing or consisting of spirit.

3. Ardent, active.

"The *spiritous* and benign matter most apt for generation."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age, p. 112.*

**spīr'-it-ōŭs-nēss*, s. [English *spiritous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spiritous; refined state; fineness and activity of parts.

"They, notwithstanding the great thinness and *spiritousness* of the liquor, did lift up the upper surface, and for a moment form a thin film like a small hemisphere."—*Boyle*.

spīr'-its, s. pl. [SPIRIT, s., I. 16.]

spīr'-it-u-al, **spīr-it-u-all*, **spīr-it-u-el*, a. & s. [Fr. *spirituel*, from Lat. *spiritualis*, from *spiritus*=spirit (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *espiritual*; Ital. *spirituale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or consisting of spirit; not material; immaterial, incorporeal.

"Millions of *spiritual* creatures walk the earth

Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

Milton: P. L., iv. 677.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = shən. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. Pertaining to the soul or its affections, as influenced by the Holy Spirit; proceeding from, or controlled or inspired by the Holy Spirit; pure, holy, sacred, divine.

"I long to see you that I may impart unto you some spiritual gift, to the end ye may be established."—*Romans i. 2.*

3. Pertaining to the intellect or higher endowments of the mind; mental, intellectual.

4. Affecting the spirit; pertaining or relating to the moral feelings or states of the soul.

5. Pertaining or relating to sacred things; not lay; not temporal; pertaining or relating to the church; ecclesiastical; as, the lords *spiritual* and temporal, the *spiritual* functions of the clergy, &c.

*B. As subst.: A person of a spiritual nature; one having a spiritual office or character.

"We see the *spiritualles*, we searche the bottome of Goddes commandement."—*Sir T. More*, p. 399.

spiritual-corporations, *subst. pl.* Corporations where the members are entirely spiritual persons, and incorporated as such for the furtherance of religion and perpetuation of the rights of the church. They are of two kinds: Sole, as bishops, certain deans, parsons, and vicars; and Aggregate, as deans and chapters, prior and convent, abbot and monk.

spiritual-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: Courts having jurisdiction in matters appertaining or annexed to ecclesiastical affairs.

spiritual-lords, *subst. pl.* The archbishops and bishops in the British House of Lords.

spiritual-minded, *a.* Having the mind set on spiritual things, not on temporal things.

spiritual-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being spiritual-minded.

spīr'-it-u-āl-izm, *s.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ism*.]

*1. The state of being spiritual; spiritual character; religiosity.

"Prudential secularism had superseded the fanatical spiritualism of the preceding age."—*Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 117.

2. *Hist.*: A system of professed communication with the unseen world, chiefly through persons called mediums. It is asserted that spirits manifest their presence by raps, by unfastening knots, by transportation of furniture and human beings through the air, by the turning and tilting of tables, by writing on slates, playing on musical instruments, imparting phosphorescence to certain objects, and, in some cases, by becoming partly or entirely materialized in human form. The first rappings are said to have been heard in April, 1848, in a house in Acadia, New York, inhabited by a Mr. Fox, and his daughters afterward became mediums and gave public sances in various towns in the United States. About 1852 American mediums went to London, and their claims were strictly investigated. In 1855 Mr. D. D. Home visited England, and afterward the continent of Europe, where he is said to have shown his powers before many sovereigns, and to have strongly impressed Napoleon III. with their supernatural character. Since that time spiritualism has developed into a cult, and many persons have professed to believe in it, and to derive consolation from its teachings. Its opponents urge that two extremely suspicious circumstances attend so-called spirit-manifestations: That they always take place in the dark, and that the presence of a determined unbeliever is sufficient to prevent them. Moreover, it is indisputable that in some cases actual frauds have been practiced by mediums, and many of the manifestations have been imitated by professional conjurers. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ch. iv.) looks upon spiritualism as a survival, and says:

"Our own time has revived a group of beliefs and practices which have their roots deep in the very stratum of early philosophy where witchcraft makes its first appearance. This group of beliefs and practices constitutes what is now commonly known as spiritualism."

The system, however, is not without defenders; several newspapers and monthly magazines in America and England are devoted to its interests, and it has a voluminous and increasing literature. The *Spiritual Magazine*, their most important foreign publication, has as its motto:

"Spiritualism is based on the cardinal fact of spirit communion and influx; it is the effort to discover all truth relating to man's spiritual nature, capacities, relations, duties, welfare, and destiny; and its application to a regenerate life. It recognizes a continuous divine inspiration in man; it aims, through a careful reverent study of facts, at a knowledge of the laws and principles which govern the occult forces of the universe; of the relations of spirit to matter and of man to God and the spiritual world. It is thus catholic and progressive, leading to true religion as at one with the highest philosophy."

3. *Philos.*: A wide term embracing all systems which are not Materialist; that is, which hold that Mind is not a function of, but something distinct from Matter [MATERIALISM], or which deny the

existence of Matter. Thus the term covers all systems recognizing the existence of Mind and Matter, as well as those which, like the Idealism of Berkeley and the Egoism of Fichte, regard the external world as a succession of notions impressed on the mind by the Deity, or as the educt of the mind itself.

spīr'-it-u-āl-ist, *s. & a.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ist*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. One who professes a regard for spiritual things only; one whose employment is spiritual.

2. One who believes in spiritualism; one who believes that intercourse may be held with the spirits of the departed through the agency of a medium; one who holds or pretends to hold such intercourse; a spiritist.

3. A believer in philosophic spiritualism; an idealist.

*4. One who looks rather to the spirit than to the letter of Scripture; a spiritualizer.

"And yet our high-flown enthusiasts generally (however calling themselves Christians) are such great *spiritualists*, and so much for the inward resurrection, as that they quite allegorize away, together with other parts of Christianity, the outward resurrection of the body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 795.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to any form of spiritualism.

"The following passage from a *spiritualist* journal." *Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 39.

spīr'-it-u-āl-ist-ic, *a.* [Eng. *spiritualist*; *-ic*]

Pertaining or relating to spiritualism; produced or pretended to be produced by the agency of spirits; as, *spiritualistic* manifestations.

spīr-it-u-āl-i-tē, ***spīr-it-u-āl-te**, ***spīr-it-u-āl-ty**, *s.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being spiritual; spiritual character; immateriality; incorporeity.

"If this light be not spiritual, yet it approacheth nearest unto *spirituality*; and if it have any corporality, then of all other the most subtle and pure."—*Raleigh*.

2. The quality or state of being spiritual-minded, or of having the thoughts turned to spiritual things; spiritual-mindedness.

"We are commanded to fast, that we may pray with more *spirituality*, and with repentance."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 4.

3. That which belongs to the church, or to a person as an ecclesiastic, or to religion, as distinguished from a temporality.

"Of common right, the dean and chapter are guardians of the *spiritualities*, during the vacancy of a bishopric."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

*4. An ecclesiastical body.

¶ *Spiritualities of benefices*: The tithes of land, &c.

spīr-it-u-āl-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *spiritualiz(e)*; *-ation*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of spiritualizing.

*2. *Old Chem.*: The act or operation of extracting spirit from natural bodies.

spīr'-it-u-āl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ize*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make spiritual or more spiritual; to refine intellectually or morally; to purify from the corrupting influences of the flesh, the world, or the grosser senses.

"Whatever may be the immediate state of our souls, our bodies, in some *spiritualized* form which we understand not, shall be again united to them."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 22.

2. To endow with spirituality or life; to infuse spirit or life into.

*3. To convert to a spiritual meaning; to deduce a spiritual meaning from; as, to *spiritualize* a text of Scripture.

*II. Chemistry:

1. To extract spirit from, as certain natural bodies.

2. To convert into spirit; to impart the properties of spirit to.

***spīr'-it-u-āl-iz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *spiritualiz(e)* *-er*.] One who spiritualizes.

"The Socinians . . . deviated more from these laws than the most licentious of the allegorists, or the wildest of the *spiritualizers*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., § 2.

spīr'-it-u-āl-iz-ē, *adv.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ly*.]

1. In a spiritual manner; without corporeal grossness; with purity of spirit or heart.

"For in the same degree that virgins live more *spiritually* than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living*, page 71.

2. Like a spirit or spirits.

"Besangled with those isles of light,
So wildly, *spiritually* bright."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xi.

3. By means of the spirit or soul.

"They are *spiritually* discerned."—1 Cor. ii. 14.

***spīr'-it-u-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *spiritual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spiritual; spirituality.

***spīr'-it-u-āl-tē**, *s.* [SPIRITUALITY.] An ecclesiastical body.

spīr-i-tū-ēl'le, *a.* [Fr.] Partaking of the finer qualities of mind; characterized by exquisite grace, delicacy and refinement.

***spīr'-it-u-ōs'-i-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *spirituous*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being spirituous; spirituousness, ethereality.

"We derive . . . their heat and activity from the fire, and their *spirituousity* from the air."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 421.

spī-rīt'-u-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *spiritueux*.]

1. Having the nature or character of a spirit; ethereal, immaterial, incorporeal, spiritual.

*2. Lively, active, gay.

"The mind of man is of that *spirituous* nature."—*South: Sermons*.

*3. Cheerful, enlivening, cheering.

"That it may appear airy and *spirituous*, and fit for the welcome of cheerful guests."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, page 42.

4. Containing spirit; consisting of refined spirit; alcoholic, ardent.

"*Spirituous* liquors distilled, not for sale, but for private use."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

***spī-rīt'-u-ōūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *spirituous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spirituous.

"The operation was not always, especially at first, so early manifest, as the *spirituousness* of the liquor made some expect."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 379.

spīr'-it-ūs, *s.* [Lat. = breath, spirit.]

Gram.: A breathing, an aspirate. Applied to two marks in Greek grammar. *Spiritus asper* (lit. = a rough breathing) (') placed before certain words beginning with a vowel to indicate that they are to be pronounced like words beginning in English with an aspirated *h*. Also, placed over the initial letter *Rho*, the equivalent of the English *r*, it interpolates an *h* and the *r* then become *rh*; and *Spiritus lenis* (lit. = a smooth breathing) (ˊ), denoting the absence of any aspirate.

spīr'-kēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A large wooden peg.

"High on the *spirket* there it hung."

Bloomfield: The Horkey.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A space fore and aft between floor-timbers or futtocks of a ship's frame; distance between rungs.

spīr'-kēt-īng, **spīr'-kēt-tīng**, *s.* [SPIRKET.]

Shipbuilding:

1. The strake of inside planking between the water-ways, which rest upon the deck-beams and the port-sills.

2. The strake between the upper deck and the plank-shear; the quick-work.

spīr'-līng, *s.* [SPARLING.]

spīr-ō-brān'-chūs, *s.* [Pref. *spiro-*, and Latin *branchia* = a gill.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labyrinthici, allied to *Anabas* (q. v.), from the rivers of the Cape of Good Hope.

spīr'-ōl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æ)*; *-ol*.] [PHENYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

spīr-ō-lō'-bē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *speira* = a spire, and *lobos* = a lobe.]

Bot.: A tribe of Brassicæ, having the cotyledons incumbent and spirally twisted.

spīr-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *spiro* = to breathe, and English *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the capacity of the chest. It consists of an inverted chamber submerged in a water-bath. The breath is conducted by a flexible pipe and internal tube, so as to collect in the chamber, which rises in the water. An index is attached to the chamber, and is graduated on its face, so as to indicate against the edge of the index-case the cubic inches of air expired.

***spīr-ōp'-tēr-is**, *s.* [Greek *speira* = a coil, and *pteron* = a wing.]

Zoöl.: A supposed genus of parasitic worms, now known to be *Filaria piscium*.

spīr-or'-bīs, *s.* [Latin in *spira* = a spire, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Tubicolæ. Shelly tube single, coiled into a flat spiral, one side of which is fixed to some solid object; eggs carried in a pouch; larvæ free, ciliated. They are very common on the fronds of seaweed, &c.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Silurian onward.

spīr'-ōyl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æ)*; *-oyl*.]

Chem.: C₇H₅O₂. Löwig's name for the supposed radical of salicylol.

spīr-ōyl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *spiroyl*; *-ic*.] Derived from oil of spirea.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

spiroylic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC-ACID.]
spir-ōyl'-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *spiroyl*; -ous.] Derived from oil of spiraea.

spiroylous-acid, *s.* [SALICYLOL.]

spirt, *v. t. & i.* [SPURT, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To throw, force out, or eject in a jet or stream.

"Toads are sometimes observed to exclude or spirt out a dark and liquid matter behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To gush, or issue out in a stream, as liquor from a cask; to rush out, to spurt out.

"Bottling of beer, while new and full of spirits, so that it spirteth when the stopple is taken forth, maketh the drink more quick and windy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*2. To sprout, to shoot.

"If a man have a desire that both garlick and onions may be kept long for his provision, their heads must be dipped and well plunged in salt water, warme: by this means indeed last they will longer without spirting."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

*3. To make a short, rapid, and vigorous effort; to spurt.

spirt, *s.* [SPIRT, *v.*]

1. A sudden rushing out or ejection of a liquid substance, as from a tube, orifice, or other confined place; a spurt.

*2. A short, rapid, and vigorous effort; a spurt.

spirt'-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [SPIRT, *v.*]

spirting-cucumber, *s.* [CUCUMBER, ¶ (6).]

spir'-tle, *v. t.* [Eng. *spirt*; frequent. suff. -le.] To spirt in a scattered manner.

"The terraqueous globe particularly . . . would by the centrifugal force of that motion, be soon dissipated and spirtled into the circumambient space."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. v.

spir'-u-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *spira*=a spire (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: The sole genus of the family Spirulidæ (q. v.), with three species from all the warmer seas. Shell vertical in the posterior part of the body, with the involute spire toward the ventral side. The last chamber contains the ink-bag, and is not larger in proportion than the rest; its margin is organically connected. Body oblong, with minute terminal fins; mantle supported by a cervical and two ventral ridges and grooves, arms with six rows of minute cups, tentacles elongated, funnel valved. The shells are common, and a few specimens are cast on shore every year by the Gulf Stream, but the animal is exceedingly rare.

spir'-ū-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spirul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Cephalopoda; shell nacreous, discoidal, whorls separate, chambered, with a ventral siphuncle.

spir'-u-lī-rōs'-trā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spirula*, and Lat. *rostrum*=a beak.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sepiadæ, with one species, from the Miocene of Turin. Only the mucro is known; chambered internally, chambers connected by a ventral siphuncle, external spathose layer produced beyond the phragmocone into a long pointed beak. Spirulirostra forms a connecting link between *Spirula* and the fossil *Belemnites*.

spir'-y (1), ***spir'-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *spir(e)* (1); -y.]

1. Long, slender, and pointed, like a stalk of grass or corn.

"Every herb and every spiry blade."

Cowper: Task, v. 9.

2. Having the form of a spire or pyramid; tapering like a spire.

3. Abounding in spires or steeples.

"To the wild herd the pasture of the tame,

The cheerful hamlet, spiry town, was given."

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 761.

spir'-y (2), *a.* [Eng. *spir(e)* (2); -y.] Wreathed, curled, wavy, meandering, serpentine.

"Around our pole the spiry Dragon glides."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 334.

spir'-yl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *spir(æ)*; -yl.] [SALICYL.]

spī-rŷl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *spiry*; -ic.] Derived from the oil of spiraea.

spirylic-acid, *s.* [SALICYLIC-ACID.]

***spiss**, *a.* [Lat. *spissus*.] Thick, close, dense.

"This spiss and dense yet polished, this copious yet concise, treatise of the variety of languages."—*Brerewood*.

***spīs'-sāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Latin *spissatus*, *pa. par.* of *spisso*=to thicken; *spissus*=thick, dense.] Thickened, dense, inspissated.

"The images, which the spissated juice of the poppy presents to the fancy, was one reason why this drug had a place in the ceremonial of the shows."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

spīs'-sī-tūde, *subst.* [Latin *spissitudo*, from *spissus*=thick.] Thickness, denseness, especially of soft substances, thickness belonging to substances neither perfectly liquid nor perfectly solid.

"Spissitude, attended with heat, grows inflammatory."—*Arbuthnot: Nature of Aliments*, ch. vi.

spīt (1), ***spite**, ***spitte**, ***spyte**, *s.* [A. S. *spitu*, *spitu*, *spite*; cogn. with Dut. *spit*; Dan. *spid*; Sw. *spett*; M. H. Ger. *spiz*; Icel. *spýta*=a spit; *spjót*=a spear, a lance; Dan. *spyd*=a spar; Sw. *spjut*; Ger. *spiess*; O. H. Ger. *spioz*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long, pointed spike or iron rod on which meat is impaled for roasting.

"Lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones, In puny battle slay me."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

2. A narrow point of land jutting out into the sea; a long, narrow shoal extending from the shore into the sea.

"After making a few boards to weather a spit that run out from an island on our lee, Captain Clerke made the signal for having discovered an harbor."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. A spade; hence, the depth of earth pierced by a spade at once; a spadeful.

"Where the earth is washed from the quick, face it with the first spit of earth dug out of the ditch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

II. Technically:

1. *Print.*: An obelisk or dagger; the mark (†).

2. *Weaving*: A horizontal pin in the chamber of a weaver's shuttle, for receiving the spool or pirn.

spit-full, **spit-ful**, *s.* A spadeful. (*Prov. Eng.*)

spit-sticker, *s.*

Engr.: A graver or sculper with convex faces.

spit (2), *s.* [SPIT (2), *v.*]

1. That which is spat or ejected from the mouth; saliva, spittle.

2. The spawn or eggs of certain insects; as, cuckoo-spit.

spīt (1), ***speet**, ***spyte**, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *spita*; Dut. *spc. n*=to spit; *spitten*=to dig.] [SPIT (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust a spit through; to put upon a spit.

"Weigh sunbeams, carve a fly, or spit a flea."

Cowper: Charity, 354.

2. To thrust through; to pierce.

"Infants spitted upon pikes."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

3. To spade, to dig. (*Prov.*)

*4. To plant, to set.

"Saffron spitted . . . or set againe under mould."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 453.

***B. Intrans.:** To roast anything upon a spit; to attend to or use a spit.

spīt (2), ***spet**, ***spette**, ***spit-ten** (*pa. t. spat*, **spette*, *pa. par. spat*, **spitte*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *spitan*, *spētan* (*pa. t. spētte*); cogn. with Icel. *spýta*; Dan. *spytte*; Sw. *spotta*; Ger. *spützen*, *spuchen*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To eject from the mouth; to thrust out, as saliva or other matter, from the mouth.

"He still spitting blood."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xv.

2. To eject or throw out with violence; to belch; as, A cannon spits out fire.

B. Intransitive:

1. To eject or throw out saliva from the mouth.

"When he had thus spoken, he spat upon the ground."

John ix. 6.

2. To mizzle, to drizzle; to rain slightly.

"It had been spitting with rain for the last half-hour."

Dickens: Sketches; Steamboat Excursion.

¶ *To spit on, or upon*: To treat with the greatest contempt.

***spīt'-al**, ***spīt'-tle**, ***spit-el**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ospital*=an hospital.] A hospital, a lazaret-house.

"News have I that my Nell is dead i' the spital."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***spital-house**, *s.* A hospital.

***spital-sermon**, *subst.* A sermon preached on behalf of a spittle or hospital.

spīt'-bōx, *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), *s.*, and *box*.] A spittoon (q. v.).

spītch'-cōck, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *spatchcock*.] To split, as an eel, lengthwise, and broil it.

"No man lards salt pork with orange peel, Or garnishes his lamb with spitchcockt eel."

King: Art of Cookery.

spītch'-cōck, *s.* [SPITCHCOCK, *v.*] An eel split and broiled.

spite, ***spyt**, ***spight**, *s.* [A contract. of *despite* (q. v.).]

1. A disposition to thwart the wishes of another; a desire to annoy, vex, or disappoint another; ill-will, malice, malevolence, malignity.

"Now was the time to wreak the accumulated spite of years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. Hurt, harm, injury.

"But spyt more."—*Gawayn and the Green Knight*, 1,444.

3. That which is done to thwart, annoy, vex, or disappoint another; any manifestation of ill-will, malice, or malevolence; a spiteful action.

"I'll find Demetrius, and revenge this spite."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

*4. Chagrin, disappointment, mortification, vexation.

"The time is out of joint—O cnrsed spite!

That ever I was born to set it right!"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

¶ *In spite of*, *Spite of*: In defiance of; in opposition to all efforts of; hence, notwithstanding.

"Flourishes his blade in spite of me."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

spite, *v. t.* [SPITE, *s.*]

1. To thwart maliciously or spitefully; to disappoint, vex, or annoy with malice or ill-will.

"I'll sacrifice the lamb that I do love,

To spite a raven's heart within a dove."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

2. To fill with spite or vexation; to annoy, to offend, to mortify.

"Darins, spited at the magi, endeavored to abolish not only their learning, but their language."—*Temple*.

*3. To be angry, annoyed, or vexed at.

"The Danes . . . spited places of religion."—*Fuller*.

spite'-fūl, ***spight'-fūl** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Eng. *spite*; -ful(l).] Filled with spite; disposed to spite, thwart, vex, or annoy others; having a malicious or malignant disposition; bearing ill-will or malice; malicious, malignant.

"But the spiteful agitator found no support."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

spite'-fūl-lŷ, ***spight'-fūl-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *spiteful*; -ly.] In a spiteful manner; with spite or malice; maliciously, malignantly.

"The farmers spitefully combined,

Force him to take his tithes in kind."

Swift: Horace, bk. i.

spite'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *spiteful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spiteful; a disposition to spite, vex, or annoy others; malice, ill-will.

"It looks more like spitefulness and ill-nature than a diligent search after truth."—*Keil against Burnet*.

spīt'-fire, *subst.* [Eng. *spit* (2), *v.*, and *fire*.] One who is very violent or passionate; a fiery or hot-tempered person.

***spit-ous**, *adj.* [A contract. of *despitous* (q. v.).] Spiteful, angry, malicious, malignant.

"That arrow was with fellonie

Envenimed, and with spitous blame."

Romaunt of the Rose 979.

***spit-ous-ly**, *adv.* [A contraction of *despitously* (q. v.).] Angrily, spitefully.

"Shook him hard and cried spitously."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,471.

spīt'-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *spit* (1), *s.*; -ed.]

1. Put upon a spit; pierced.

*2. Shot out into length.

"Whether the head of a deer, that by age is more spitted, may be brought again to be more branched."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 757.

***spīt'-ten**, *pa. par.* [SPIT (2), *v.*]

spīt'-tēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who puts meat, &c., on a spit.

*2. A young deer, whose horns begin to shoot or become sharp; a brocket or pricket.

spīt'-tēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who spits; one who ejects saliva, &c., from his mouth.

spīt'-tīng, *pr. par.* [SPIT (1), *v.*]

¶ *Spitting of blood*: [HEMOPTYSIS.]

spīt'-tle (1), *s.* [Eng. *spit* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. -le.] A little spit or spade.

spīt'-tle (2), ***spet-tle**, ***spat-tle**, ***spat-yll**, ***spot-il**, *s.* [A. S. *spāt*; Low Ger. *spittel*, *spēdel*.]

[SPIT (2), *verb.*] Saliva; the thick, moist matter secreted by the salivary glands; saliva ejected from the mouth.

"In lustrall spittle her long finger dips."

Beaumont: Persius, sat. ii.

¶ *Spittle of the stars*:

Bot.: *Nostoc commune*.

***spīt'-tle** (3), ***spīt'-tēll**, *s.* [SPITAL.]

spittle-man, *s.* A jail-bird.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tîan = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tîon, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -çious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

spit'-tle, *v. t.* [SPITTLE (1), *s.*] To dig or stir up with a spittle or little spade. (*Prov.*)

***spit'-tly**, *a.* [Eng. *spittl(e)* (2) *s.*; *-y.*] Like spittle, resembling spittle, full of spittle, slimy.

spit'-toon, *s.* [SPIT (2), *v.*] A box or earthenware vessel to receive discharges of saliva.

"A large gentleman with his hat on, who amused himself by spitting alternately into the *spittoon* on the right hand of the stove and the *spittoon* on the left."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvi.

***spit'-vën-ôm**, *s.* [Eng. *spit* (2), *v.*, and *venom*.] Poison ejected from the mouth.

"The *spitvenom* of their poisoned hearts breaketh out to the annoyance of others."—*Hooker*.

spitz, *s.* [Ger., for *spitzig*=pointed, sharp, with reference to the pointed muzzle of the animal.]

Zoöl.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*; called also the Spitz-dog and the Pomeranian-dog (*q. v.*).

spitz-dog, *s.* [SPITZ.]

spiz-a-ē-tūs, *s.* [Gr. *spiza*=a small piping bird, and *aetos*=an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with ten species, from Central and South America, Africa, India, and Ceylon to Celebes and New Guinea, Formosa and Japan. Beak convex above, nostrils elliptical; tarsi elevated, rather slender; acrotarsia scutellated; toes rather short, claws acute. It corresponds with the *Morphnus* of Cuvier.

splāch'-nē-i, **splāch-nā'-čě-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *splachn(um)*; Lat. masc. *pl. adj. suff. -ei*, or fem. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of acrocarpous operculated mosses growing in tufts, especially upon dung. Stem loosely leaved; peristome, if present, of lanceolate rufescent, rather fleshy teeth; capsule straight, on an apophysis; spores radiating in lines from the columella.

splāch'-nūm, *s.* [Gr. *splangchnon*=the inward parts.]

Bot.: Gland-moss; the typical genus of *Splachnei* (*q. v.*). Fruit-stalk terminal; calyptra conical, entire or slit; peristome of sixteen teeth, columella generally emerging, capitate; apophysis large, often umbrella-shaped. *Splachnum ampullaceum* is common on rotten cow-dung.

***splāie**, *v. t.* [A contr. of *display* (*q. v.*).] To display, to unfold, to expand, to extend.

splāch'-nīc, *adj.* [Gr. *splangchnon*=a bowel.] Pertaining or belonging to the bowels; as, the *splanchnic* nerves.

splāch-nō, *pref.* [SPLANCHNIC.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the entrails.

splāch-nōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno*, and Gr. *graphē*=a writing.] An anatomical description of the viscera.

splāch-nōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

1. The doctrine of the viscera; a treatise or description of the viscera.

2. The doctrine of diseases of the internal parts of the body.

splāch-nō-pleū'-ral, *a.* [English *splanchnopleur(e)*; *-al*.] Of or belonging to the *splanchnopleure* (*q. v.*).

splāch-nō-pleūre, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno*, and Gr. *pleura*=a rib.]

Embryology, &c.: A term applied to the lower lamina of the mesoblast, forming the walls of the intestines, the outer, or upper lamina, which is called the somatopleure, forms the walls of the body. These words are used in analogous senses in Comparative Anatomy.

"In the Rotifera a spacious perivisceral cavity separates the mesoderm into two layers, the *splanchnopleure*, which forms the enderon of the alimentary canal, and the somatopleure, which constitutes the enderon of the integument."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 57.

splāch-nō-skēl'-ē-tōn, *s.* [Pref. *splanchno*, and Eng. *skeleton*.]

Compar. Anat.: The bones connected with the sense organs and viscera: *e. g.*, the bone of the heart in the bullock.

splāch-nōt'-ō-mŷ, *subst.* [Pref. *splanchno*=a bowel, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Anat.: The dissection of the viscera.

splāsh (1), *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *plash* (*q. v.*); Sw. *plaska*=to splash; Dan. *pladske*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To spatter with water, or water and mud; to dash a liquid, especially muddy or dirty water, over.

"Now we go on foot, and are *splashed* by his coach and six."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To dash or spatter; to throw about in drops.

"Dash'd and *splashed* the filthy grains about."

Lloyd: Epistle to Lord Churchill.

B. Intrans.: To strike and dash water or other liquid about; to be dashed about in drops.

"He stumbled twice, the foam *splashed* high."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 19.

splāsh (2), *v. t.* [PLASH (2), *verb.*] To plash or pleach.

"A high *splashed* fence on a bank, reminding one more of Dorsetshire than Wilts."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

splāsh, *s.* [SPLASH (1), *v.*]

1. Water, or water and mud, splashed about, thrown on anything, or thrown from a puddle or the like.

2. A noise, as from water or mud, splashed or thrown about.

3. A spot of dirt or other discoloring or disfiguring matter; a blot, a daub.

4. An attempt, a try, a dash, a struggle, as of one struggling in water. (*Slang.*)

"Enable him to have a rattling good *splash* for it somehow—break or make."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. A complexion powder used by ladies to whiten their necks and faces, generally the finest rice flour.

¶ To make a *splash*: To make a show or display. [CUT, *v.*, C. 11.]

splash-board, **splash-wing**, *s.* The leather or wooden board in front of the driver of a carriage to prevent him, or those who sit with him, from being splashed with mud.

splāsh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *splash* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which splashes.

2. *Locomotive (pl.)*: Guard-plates placed over the wheels of locomotives to prevent any person coming in contact with them, and also to protect the machinery from wet and dirt projected by the wheels when running.

3. *Vehicles*:

(1) A guard over a wheel, to keep dirt from reaching the occupants of the carriage.

(2) A guard near the door, to keep the dress from rubbing against the wheel in entering or alighting.

splāsh'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *splash*, *s.*; *-y.*] Full of dirty water; wet and muddy; slushy.

"A watery, *splashy* place."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, ii. 34.

splāt'-tēr, *v. i. & t.* [Prob. for *spatter* (*q. v.*); cf. *sputter* and *splutter*.]

A. Intrans.: To make a noise as in splashing in water.

B. Trans.: To splash or scatter about.

"Dull prose-folk Latin *splatter*."

Burns: To William Simpson. (Post.)

splatter-dash, *s.*

1. An uproar, a bustle.

2. (*Pl.*): Spatterdashes.

splatter-faced, *a.* Broad or flat-faced.

splāy (1), ***splaye**, *v. t.* [A contract. of *display* (*q. v.*).]

**I. Ordinary Language*:

1. To display, to expand, to unfold, to spread.

"To *splay* out his levers in brede."

Lydgate: Complaint of Black Knight.

2. To carve; to cut up.

"*Splaye* that brede."—*Babes Boke*, p. 265.

3. To dislocate or break a horse's shoulder-bone.

II. Arch.: To slope; to form with an oblique angle, as the joints or sides of a window. [SPLAY, *subst.*]

***splāy** (2), ***splaie**, *v. t.* [Prob. for *spay* (*q. v.*).] To spay, to castrate.

"Sowes also are *splaied* as well as camels, but two daies before, they be kept from meat."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. li.

splāy (3), *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] After two pieces of cloth have been run up in a seam, to sew down the edges somewhat in the form of a hem. (*Scotch.*)

splāy, *s. & a.* [SPLAY (1), *v.*]

A. As substantive:

Arch.: The inward or outward expansion of an opening; the difference between its greatest and least cross-sections.

B. As adj.: Spreading out; turned outward; wide; as, a *splay* foot, &c.

splay-foot, **splay-footed**, *a.* Having the feet turned outward; having flat feet.

"The doublers of a hare, or in a morning

Salutes from a *splay-footed* witch."

Ford: Broken Heart, v. i.

splay-mouth, *subst.* A wide mouth; a mouth stretched wide on purpose; a grimace.

"Hadst thou but, Janns like, a face behind,

To see the people when *splay-mouths* they make."

Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

splay-mouthed, *a.* Having a wide or splay mouth.

splāy'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *splay*; *-er*.]

Tile-making: A segment of a cylinder on which a molded tile is pressed to give it a curved shape, for a pantile, ridge or hip tile, gutter or drain tile.

spleēn, ***splēn**, *s.* [Lat. *splen*, from Gr. *splēn*=the spleen; Sansc. *plihan*, *plihan*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as *II*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Anger; latent spite or ill-will; malice; ill-humor.

"I have no *spleen* against you."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII, ii. 4.

(2) A fit of passion or anger.

"Hair-brain'd Hotspur, governed by a *spleen*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV, Pt. I., v. 2.

(3) Heat, fire, impetuosity, ardor, eagerness.

"A brook, where Adon used to cool his *spleen*."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 76.

(4) A caprice, a whim; a disposition acting by fits and starts.

"A thousand *spleens* bear her a thousand ways."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 907.

(5) A sudden motion or impulse.

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night,

That in a *spleen* unfolds both heav'n and earth."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

(6) A fit of laughter; immoderate merriment.

"Abate their over-merry *spleen*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Ind. i.).

(7) Melancholy, hypochondria, low spirits.

"We have long been characterized as a nation of *spleen*, and our rivals on the Continent as a land of levity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

II. Anat.: A soft, highly vascular, and easily distensible organ, situated in the left hypochondrium, between the cardiac end of the stomach and the diaphragm. Its length is about five inches, its breadth about three, its weight about six ounces. After a meal it increases in size for a time, reaching its maximum about five hours after food has been taken. In fever and ague it is enlarged, and in prolonged ague it is permanently hypertrophied. Its use is unknown. It occurs only in the Vertebrates, and can be removed without any obvious changes taking place in the animal economy. There are also accessory or supplementary spleens. They are small, detached, rounded nodules.

spleen-gangrene, *s.* [QUARTER-EVIL.]

***spleēn**, *v. t.* [SPLEEN, *s.*]

1. To deprive of the spleen.

"Animals *spleened* grow salacious."—*Arbutnot*.

2. To dislike.

"Sir T. Wentworth *spleened* the bishop."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 83.

3. To annoy.

"The author . . . is manifestly *spleened*."—*North: Examen*, p. 326.

spleēn'-a-tīve, **spleēn'-ī-tīve**, *a.* [SPLENITIVE.]

spleē-nēt'-īc, *a.* [SPLENETIC.]

spleēn'-fūl, ***spleene-ful**, *a.* [English *spleen*; *-ful* (*l.*).] Full of or displaying spleen; angry, peevish, hot, eager, impetuous.

"And let my *spleenful* sons this trull deflower."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

***spleēn'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *spleenful*; *-ly*.] In a spleenful manner.

spleēn'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-ish*.] Affected with spleen; spleenful, spleeny.

"When *spleenish* morsels cram the gaping maw,

Withouten diets care or trencher law."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

spleēn'-ish-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *spleenish*; *-ly*.] In a spleenish manner; spleenfully.

spleēn'-ish-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *spleenish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spleenish; spleen.

spleēn'-lēss, ***spleene-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-less*.] Having no spleen; hence, kind, favorable, gentle, mild.

"A *spleenelesse* wind, so stretch

Her wings to waft vs, and so vrg'd our keele."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xii.

spleēn-wōrt, *subst.* [Eng. *spleen*, and *wort*.] The species to which the name was first applied was supposed to be good for the spleen because its lobular leaves resembled that organ in shape.]

Bot.: *Asplenium ceterach* and the genus *Asplenium*.

spleēn'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; *-y*.]

1. Full of or characterized by spleen; angry, peevish, fretful, ill-tempered.

2. Eager, headstrong, impetuous.

"I know her for

A *spleeny* Lutheran, and not wholesome to

Our cause." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

3. Melancholy; affected with nervous complaints.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

splēg'-ēt, *subst.* [Prob. for *pledget* (q. v.).] A wet cloth for washing a sore.

splē-nāl'-gi-a, **splē-nāl'-gŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *algos*=pain.] Pain in the spleen or its region.

***splēn'-dēn-çŷ**, *s.* [English *splenden(t)*; -*cy*.] Splendor.

"In sun-bright splendency."

Machin: Dumb Knight, i.

splēn'-dēt, ***splēn'-dant**, *a.* [Lat. *splendens*, *pr. par.* of *splendeo*=to shine.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Shining, resplendent, brilliant, beaming with light; glittering.

"And in his left hand had a splendant shield."

Pairefax: Godfrey of "logne, viii. 84.

2. Very conspicuous; illustrious.

"Divers great and splendent fortunes of his time."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 66.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Glittering (q. v.).

2. *Min.*: Applied to minerals to indicate their degree of luster.

splēn'-dīd, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*, from *splendeo*=to shine; Fr. *splendide*; Ital. *splendido*; Sp. *esplendido*.]

1. Magnificent, gorgeous, showy, dazzling, sumptuous.

"Had shone in the splendid circle of Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Illustrious, grand, heroic, brilliant, glorious; as, a splendid victory.

***splēn'-dīd-i-ous**, *adj.* [Eng. *splendid*; -*ious*.] Splendid, magnificent.

"When he returned from that sovereign place, His brows encircled with splendid rays."

Drayton: Moses, iii.

splēn'-dīd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *splendid*; -*ly*.] In a splendid manner; magnificently, sumptuously, gorgeously, grandly, brilliantly.

"The ambassador was splendidly entertained by the Duke of Orleans at St. Cloud, and by the Dauphin at Meudon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

splēn'-dīd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *splendid*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being splendid; splendor, magnificence, gorgeousness, brilliancy.

"Their liveries, whose gaudiness evinces not the footman's deserts, but his lord's splendidness, and in men's esteem entitles the lacquey to nothing but a good master."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 18.

***splēn'-dīd-ous**, *adj.* [Eng. *splendid*; -*ous*.] Splendid.

"By their splendid liberalities."—*Ben Jonson: Fox*, ii. 1.

splēn'-dīf-ēr-ous, *a.* [Lat. *splendidus*=splendid, and *fero*=to bring.] Splendid, splendor-bearing.

"O . . . daye most splendiferous."

Bale: Interlude of Johan Baptist (1538).

splēn'-dōr, **splēn'-dōur**, *s.* [Fr. *splendeur*, from Lat. *splendorem*, accus. of *splendor*, from *splendeo*=to shine; Sp. & Port. *splendore*; Ital. *splendore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Great brightness or brilliancy; brilliant luster.

"We may admire

The blaze and splendor, but not handle fire."

Ben Jonson: Lady Anne Pavlet.

2. Magnificence; great show of richness and elegance; pomp, parade.

"But though there was little splendor there was much dissoluteness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Brilliance, glory, grandeur, renown; as, the splendor of a victory.

II. Her.: A term applied to the sun when represented with a human face, and environed with rays.

splēn'-droūs, ***splēn'-dōr-ous**, *adj.* [Eng. *splendor*; -*ous*.] Marked or characterized by splendor; splendid.

"Before him in splend'rous arms he rode."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

splē-nēt'-ic, ***splēn'-ēt-ic**, ***splē-nēt'-ick**, ***splē-nēt'-ic**, *a. & s.* [Latin *spleneticus*, from *splēn*=spleen.]

A. As adj.: Affected with or characterized by spleen; peevish, ill-natured, fretful, morose.

"Whose wit can brighten up a wintry day,

And chase the splenetic dull hours away."

Cowper: Conversation, 582.

B. As subst.: A person affected with spleen.

"This daughter silently lours; the other steals a kind look at you; a third is exactly well behaved; and a fourth a splenetic."—*Tatler*.

¶ For the difference between *splenetic* and *gloomy*, see GLOOMY.

splē-nēt'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *splenetic*; -*al*.] Splenetic.

splē-nēt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *splenetical*; -*ly*.] In a splenetic, peevish, fretful, or morose manner; peevishly, fretfully.

***splēn'-ē-tive**, *a.* [SPLENITIVE.]

splēn'-ic, ***splēn'-ick**, ***splēn'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Fr. *splénique*, from Lat. *splenicus*, from *splēn*=the spleen (q. v.).] Belonging or pertaining to the spleen.

"The splenic vein has divers cells opening into it near its extremities in humane bodies."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

splenic-apoplexy, *s.*

Animal Pathol.: A form of braxy (q. v.).

splenic-fever, *s.*

Animal Pathology:

1. A contagious and malignant disease of the blood, most common in cattle, but communicable to all domestic animals and even to man [PUSTULE, 2]. Known also as Anthrax, Black-quarter, Black-leg, Black-tongue, Bloody Murrain, and Quarter-ill.

2. A disease affecting herds of cattle in the low swampy lands of Southern Texas. It closely resembles the Rinderpest (q. v.) and is sometimes called the Spanish-fever.

"The spleen is uniformly enlarged, the weight varying from two to ten pounds. It is of a purplish color and on cutting it the pulp oozes out, it being soft like currant jelly. From this condition of the spleen, which was found in nearly 5,000 cases, Prof. Gamgee calls the disease the splenic-fever."—*Tellor: Diseases of Live Stock*, p. 283.

3. A form of hog-cholera; known also as Anthrax, Charbon in swine, Malignant Anthrax, and White Bristle.

splēn'-ish, *a.* [SPLEENISH.]

splē-nī'-tis, *s.* [Fr. *splénitis*; Gr. *splēn*=the spleen; suff. -*itis*, denoting inflammation. Cf. Gr. *splēnitis*=of the spleen.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the spleen.

splēn'-i-tive, ***splēn-i-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *spleen*; -*itive*.] Splenetic, passionate, irritable, hot, impetuous.

"I am not splenitive and rash."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. i.

splēn'-i-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *splēnion*=a bandage. So named because, like a bandage, it binds down the parts lying under it.]

Anat.: A muscle dividing above into two, the *splēnius colli*, attached to the cervical vertebrae, and *splēnius capitis*, attached to the skull. It bends the neck backward.

splēn-i-zā-tion, *subst.* [Gr. *splēnizomai*=to be splenetic; Eng. suff. -*ation*.]

Pathol.: A state of the lung, produced by inflammation, in which its tissue resembles that of the spleen. (*Dunghison*.)

splēn'-ō-çele, *s.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *kēlē*=a tumor.] A hernia of the spleen.

splē-nōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *graphē*=a description.] An anatomical description of the spleen.

splēn'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *eidōs*=form.] Spleen-like; having the appearance of a spleen.

splē-nōi'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on the spleen.

splē-nōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *splēn*=the spleen, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The act or art of dissecting the spleen. (*Dunghison*.)

splēnt, *s.* [SPLINT.]

1. A splint.

"Splint is a callous hard substance, or an insensible swelling, which breeds on or adheres to the shank-bone of a horse, and, when it grows big, spoils the shape of the leg. When there is but one, it is called a single splint; but when there is another opposite to it, on the outside of the shank-bone, it is called a pegged or pinned splint."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

2. The same as SPLENT-COAL (q. v.).

splēnt-coal, *s.* [SPLINT-COAL.]

splēn'-ule, *s.* [A dimin. from *spleen* (q. v.).] A small or rudimentary spleen.

splēu'-chan, **splēu'-ghan** (*ch, gh guttural*), *s.* [Gael. *spluchan*.] A pouch. (*Scotch*.)

"There's some siller in the spleuchan that's like the Captain's ain."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

splīce, *v. t.* [O. Dnt. *spleisen*=to weave or lace two ends together, as of a rope, from *splitsen*=to splice, from *spljten*=to split (q. v.); Dan. *splidse splidse*=to splice, from *splitte*=to split.]

1. *Lit.*: To unite or join together, as two ropes, or two parts of a rope, so as to make a continuous length by interweaving the strands of the ends; also, to unite or join together, by overlapping, as two pieces of timber, metal, or the like.

2. *Fig.*: To marry. (Said of the person by whom the ceremony is performed.) (*Slang*.)

¶ (1) *To get spliced*: To get married.

(2) *To splice the main brace*: To serve out an extra glass of grog to sailors in case of extra exertion, severe weather, &c.; hence, to take a dram.

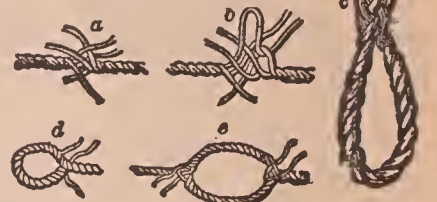
splīce, *s.* [SPLICE, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. *Mach.*, &c.: The uniting of two pieces of timber, metal, or the like.

2. *Naut.*: The joint by which two ropes are united so as to make one continuous length, or the two ends of a single rope are united, to form a grommet or eye.

"In the short splice (a, b), used for ropes which are not to be rove through blocks, the strands are unlaid for a convenient length, and each passed over one and under another of its corresponding strands on the opposite rope for a sufficient distance. The ends are then drawn taut, usually trimmed off close, and frequently the splice is covered by serving. The long splice, for ropes which are to pass through blocks, is formed by unlaid the strands for a longer distance, and laying two belonging to each rope in the scores formed by unlaid the opposite strands of the other. This distributes the joining over a considerable length, rendering the enlargement scarcely perceptible. The long-rolling splice is used for lead-lines, fishing-lines, &c. The cut or cant splice (c) is made by cutting a piece from a rope, and laying open the ends of the strands, which are passed in between the strands of the piece to which it is to be attached. The ring-splice (d) and the eye-splice (e) are made in a similar way."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics*, s. v. *Splice*.



Splices.

II. Fig.: Marriage. (*Slang*.)

splice-piece, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A fish-plate at the junction of two rails.

splīced, *pa. par. or a.* [SPLICE, *v.*]

splīced-eye, *s.*

Naut.: A rope bent around a thimble, and the end spliced into the standing part.

splīç-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SPLICE, *v.*]

splicing-fid, *s.* [FID, *s.*, II. 2.]

splicing-hammer, *s.* A hammer having a face at one end and a point at the other, used in splicing.

splicing-shackle, *s.*

Naut.: A device for enabling a hempen cable to be bent to a chain-cable. The shackle of the latter has a thimble like a dead-eye, around which the hempen cable is passed, and the end spliced to the standing part.

spline, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *splint*.]

Mach.: A triangular key fitting into a seat on a shaft, and occupying a groove in the hub of a wheel, which slips thereon longitudinally, but rotates therewith.

splīn'-īng, *a.* [SPLINE.]

splining-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting key-seats and grooves.

splint, ***splēnt**, *s.* [Sw. *splinta*=to splint, to splinter, to split, a nasalized form from Sw. dial. *splitta*=to split; Dan. *splint*=a splinter, from *splitte*=to split; Ger. *splint*=a thin piece of iron or steel; Low German *splinte*=a forelock; cf. Dan. *splintre*=to splinter; Dan. *splinteren*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fragment or piece of wood split off, a splinter. "They all agreed, that so soon as ever they pulled out the head and splint of the dart out of his body, he must needs die."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 931.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Farriery*:

(1) The splint-bone (q. v.).

(2) A disease affecting the splint-bone, as a callosity or excrescence.

"Ringlet has thrown a splint, which will destroy her chance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. *Old Arm.*: One of the overlapping plates used in the manufacture of splint-armor (q. v.), particularly at the bend of the arm to allow freedom of motion.

3. *Ordn.*: A tapering strip of wood, used to adjust a shell centrally in a mortar.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

4. *Surg.*: A flexible and resisting lamina of wood, metal, bark, leather, or pasteboard, to keep the parts of fractures in apposition and prevent displacement. They are usually padded, and fixed by rollers or tapes.

***splint-armor**, *subst.* A name given to that kind of armor which was made of several overlapping plates. It never came into very general use, because the convexity of the breastplate would not allow the body to bend, unless the plates were made to overlap upward, and this rendered them liable to be struck into and drawn off by the weapon of an antagonist.

splint-bone, *s.* One of the two small bones extending from the knee to the fetlock of a horse, behind the canon or shank-bone.



Splint-armor for Back and Breast (A. D. 1570).

splint-coal, *s.*

Mining: A name given to a splintery coal which is non-caking, owing to the high percentage of carbon and the low amount of bituminous substance it contains.

splint, *v. t.* [SPLINT, *s.*]

*1. To break into fragments; to splinter, to shiver.
2. To secure, join together, or support with, or as with, splints.

"The broken rancour of your high swoln hearts,
But lately *splinted*, knit, and join'd together,
Must gently be preserved, cherish'd and kept."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

splint'-tēr, *s.* [SPLINT, *s.*]

1. A fragment of anything broken, split, or shivered off, more or less in the direction of its length; a shive, a splint, a fragment.

"And with the fearful shock,
Their spears in *splinters* flew, their beavers both unlock."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 12.

2. A thin piece of wood.

splinter-bar, *s.*

Vehicles:

(1) A cross-bar in front of a vehicle, to which the traces of the horses are attached, as in coaches and artillery carriages, in which double and single trees are not used.

(2) A cross-bar which supports the spring.

"Had the *splinter-bar* or any of the gear given way, we should have been launched into eternity."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

splinter-proof, *adj.* Proof or safe against the splinters of bursting shells.

splint'-tēr, *v. t. & i.* [SPLINTER, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To split or rend into long, thin pieces; to shiver.

"Pengragon's daughter will not fear
For clashing sword or *splintered* spear."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 21.

2. To support with a splint, as a broken limb; to splint; hence, to unite or join in any way.

"Those men have broken credits,
Loose and dismemb'ed faiths (my dear Antonio)
That *splinter* 'em with vows: am I not too bold?"
Beaumont & Fletcher: Maid in the Mill, i. 3.

***B. Intrans.**: To be split, rent, or shivered into long, thin pieces.

splint'-tēr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *splinter*, *s.*; -*y*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Consisting of resembling splinters.

2. *Min.*: Applied to a variety of fracture where the surface appears as if covered with small, wedge-shaped splinters.

split, ***splette**, *v. t. & i.* [Dan. *splitte*; Sw. dial. *splitta*; Dut. *splijten*; Ger. *spleissen*; Dan. *split*=a slit; Dut. *spleet*; Sw. *split*; Ger. *spleisse*; allied to *splint*, *splice*, and *spell*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To divide longitudinally or otherwise; to cleave; to separate or part in two from end to end by force; to rend.

"With sounding axes to the grove they go,
Fell, *split*, and lay the fuel on a row."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 907.

2. To tear asunder by violence; to rend, to burst.

"When cold winter *split* the rocks in twain."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 202.

3. To divide or break up into parts, divisions, or parties.

"Shem being yet alive, and his family not *split* into its branches."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

*4. To cause to ache or throb.

"To *split* the ears of the groundlings."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To burst or part asunder; to suffer disruption.

2. To divide, to part; to be divided.
"The road that to the lungs this store transmits,
Into unnumber'd narrow channels *splits*."
Blackmore: Creation.

3. To be broken or dashed to pieces.

"The ship *splits* on the rock."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III, v. 4.

4. To differ in opinion; to separate; to disagree.
"If liberals were inclined to *split*."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

5. To burst with laughter.

"Each had a gravity would make you *split*."
Pope: Satires, vi. 131.

6. To throb painfully, as though likely to burst.
"I have such a *splitting* headache."—*London Globe.*

7. To inform, as upon one's accomplices; to betray confidence. (*Colloq.*)

"Don't let Emmy know that we have *split*."—*T. Hook: The Sutherlands.*

8. To run with long strides; to run with speed. (*Colloq.*)

¶ (1) *To split a cause of action*:

Law: To sue for only part of a claim or demand, postponing the other portion of it to form a basis of a fresh action. It is not permissible.

(2) *To split hairs*: To make too nice distinctions.

(3) *To split on a rock*: To fail; to come to grief.

(4) *To split one's sides*: To burst with laughter.

(5) *To split one's vote*: To divide or share one's vote among the candidates to be elected. The opposite to plump (q. v.).

(6) *To split the difference*: To divide the sum or matter in dispute equally.

split, *s. & a.* [SPLIT, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A crack, rent, or longitudinal fissure.

(2) A splinter, a fragment.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A division or separation, as amongst the members of a party; a breach.

"To discourage party *splits* and duplicate candidatures."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

(2) A small bottle of aerated water. (Used also adjectively; as, a *split* soda.)

II. Technically:

1. *Basket-making, &c.*:

(1) One of the pieces of an osier after it is divided into four by two knives placed at right angles to each other.

(2) A ribbon of wood rived from a tough piece of green timber. Applied to many of the purposes for which osiers are commonly used in places where they are plentiful.

2. *Leather*: A thin kind of leather made by splitting a hide into two thicknesses.

3. *Weaving*: One of the flat strips which are arranged in parallel vertical order and form the reed of a loom.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Divided, separated, parted, rent, fractured.

2. *Bot.*: Deeply divided into a determinate number of segments.

split-cloth, *s.*

Surg.: A bandage consisting of a central portion and six or eight tails. It is chiefly used for the head.

split-draft, *s.*

Furnace: In steam-boilers, when the current of smoke and hot air is divided into two or more flues.

split-ful, *s.*

Weaving: The number of yarns, usually two, passed between each split or opening in the reed of the batten or lathe.

split-leather, *s.* [SPLIT, *A.*, II. 2.]

split-mosses, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The *Andræacæ* (q. v.).

***split-new**, *a.* Brand-new. [SPANNEW.]

"A *split-new* democratical system."—*Bp. Sage, in Harrington's Notes on Church of Scotland*, p. 25.

split-pease, *s.* Husked pease, split for making pease-pudding.

split-pin, *s.* A pin or cotter with a head at one end and a split at the other. The ends diverging after passing through an object prevent the accidental retraction of the pin.

split-ring, *s.* A ring which practically consists of two turns of a spiral, thus admitting of other rings being threaded upon it. The common split key-ring is a familiar example.

split-tongued lizards, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The sub-order *Fissilinguia* (q. v.).

split'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *split*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which splits.

"How should we rejoice if, like Judas the first,
Those *splitters* of parsons in sunder should burst."
Swift: (Todd).

split'-tiāg, *pr. par. or a.* [SPLIT, *v.*]

splitting-board, *s.*

Mining: A dividing-board used in mine ventilation to divide the incoming air and direct it to separate districts of the mine.

splitting-chisel, *s.* A blacksmith's chisel with a sharp cutting edge, intended for dividing metal longitudinally.

splitting-knife, *s.* A knife used in a machine for splitting leather.

splitting-saw, *s.* A saw for re-sawing or ripping up.

splōre, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frolic, a riot. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. l.)

splōtch, *s.* [Prob. from *spot* (q. v.).] A spot, a stain, a daub, a smear.

"The leaves . . . were smeared over with stains and *splotches*."—*Miss Braddon: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

splōtch-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *splotch*; -*p*.] Marked with splotches or daubs, daubs.

"There were *splotchy* engravings scattered here and there."—*Miss Braddon: Eleanor's Victory*, ch. v.

splūrge, *subst.* [A word of imitative origin.] A splash, a bustle, a noise.

"The great *splurge* made by our American cousins when . . . they completed another connection with the Pacific."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

splūt'-tēr, *v. i.* [From *sputter* (q. v.).] To speak hastily and confusedly; to sputter.

"A Dutchman came into the secretary's office *spluttering* and making a noise."—*Carleton: Memoirs*, p. 83.

splūt'-tēr, *s.* [SPLUTTER, *v.*] A confused noise, a bustle, a stir.

"A wild *splutter* of slop when the carcass . . . is thrown to the yelping, frothy dogs."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 506.

splūt'-tēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *splutter*; -*er*.] One who splutters.

spō'-dī-ō-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *spodios*=ash-gray; suffix -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in prismatic crystals of the orthorhombic system in Wermland, Sweden. Hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 2.94; luster dull, vitreous; fracture, uneven. Eliminating impurities, it is essentially a calcium phosphate and fluoride. Dana suggests that it may be pseudomorphous.

spō'-dīte, *subst.* [Gr. *spodos*=ashes; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrol.: Fine volcanic ashes.

spōd'-ō-mān-ŷŷ, *subst.* [Gr. *spodos*=ashes, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by ashes.

spōd'-ō-mān-tic, *a.* [SPODOMANCY.] Pertaining or relating to spodomancy or divination by ashes. (*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. vii.)

spōd'-ū-mēne, *s.* [Gr. *spodoumenos*=burnt to ashes; *spodoō*=to burn to ashes.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in granites, sometimes, as in this country, in large but well-defined crystals. Prismatic cleavage very perfect and easily obtained. Hardness, 6.5 to 7; specific gravity 3.13 to 3.19; luster, pearly, in some parts vitreous; color, shades of green to emerald-green, grayish-white; transparent to sub-translucent; fracture, uneven. Composition: Silica, 64.2; alumina, 29.4; lithia, 6.4=100, corresponding with the formula, $3\text{RO}, 3\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3, 3\text{SiO}_2$. A crystal found at Norwich, Massachusetts, was 16½ inches long, and 10 inches in girth. (*Dana.*)

***spōff'-ish**, ***spōff'-ŷŷ**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.] Smart, bustling, officious. (*Colloq.*)

"A little *spoffish* man with green spectacles."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Horatio Sparkins.*

spōil, ***spoile**, ***spoyle**, ***spoyl-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *spolier*, from Lat. *spolio*=to strip of spoil, to despoil, from *spolium*=spoil, booty; Port. *espoliar*; Ital. *spogliare*. *Spoil* has been to some extent confused with *despoil* (q. v.), and has also taken the original meaning of *spill*, i. e., to destroy.]

A. Transitive:

1. To rob, to plunder, to strip by violence, to pil-lage.

"He entred the terytory of seynt Edmund, and wasted and *spoyled* the countree."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. cc.

¶ It is followed by *of* before that which is taken.

*2. To seize by violence, force, or robbery.

"Not his that *spoils* her young before her face."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To pet, to indulge; hence, to corrupt, to damage, to mar, to vitiate. [SPOILED-CHILD.]

"The spoiled darling of the court and of the populace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. To render useless by injury; to damage, to ruin, to destroy.

"Spoil his coat with scanting a little cloth."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To plunder, to rob, to pillage; to practice plunder or robbery. (*Psalm* xli, 14.)

2. To decay, to become useless; to lose all valuable qualities or properties.

"He that gathered a hundred bushels of acorns or apples had thereby a property in them: he was only to look that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others."—*Locke*.

spoil, *spoyl, *spoyle, s. [SPOIL, v.]

1. That which is taken from others by violence, force, or without license; plunder, especially in war; pillage, booty. (Used with the same meaning in singular and plural.)

"The cry of Talbot serves me for a sword; For I have laden me with many spoils, Using no other weapon but his name."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 1.

2. The act or practice of plundering; robbery, waste.

"His soldiers fell to spoil."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 3.

*3. That which is gained by strength or effort.

"Each science and each art his spoil."—*Bentley. (Todd.)*

*4. Corruption; cause of corruption; ruin.

"Villainous company hath been the spoil of me."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 3.

*5. The slough or cast skin of a serpent or other reptile.

"Snakes, the rather for the casting of their spoil, live till they be old."—*Bacon*.

6. Earth dumped by the side of an excavation, to get rid of it when it is in excess of the quantity required for embankments.

spoil-five, s. A round game of cards played with the whole pack, and by any number of persons up to ten, each player receiving five cards. Three tricks make the game, and when no one can take so many the game is said to be spoiled.

***spoil-paper**, s. A scribbler.

spoil-sport, s. One who spoils or mars sport or enjoyment.

"Mike Lamborne was never a make-bate, or a spoil-sport, or the like."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

spoil'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *spoil*, v.; -able.] Capable of being spoiled.

spoil'-bānk, subst. [Eng. *spoil*, and *bank*.] The same as SPOIL, s., 6.

spoiled, **spoilt**, *pa. par.* or *adj.* [SPOIL, v.] Deprived of its valuable qualities or properties; corrupted, damaged, marred, injured, destroyed, ruined.

spoiled-child, **spoilt-child**, s. A child ruined by being petted or over-indulged; hence, one who has had too much of his own way.

spoil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *spoil*, v.; -er.]

1. One who spoils, robs, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The prophet's peaceful mansions evermore From these rapacious spoilers should be free."

West: Story of Phineas.

2. One who corrupts, destroys, or injures; a corrupter.

"The spoiler came, and all thy promise fair Has sought the grave, to sleep forever there."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***spoil'-fūl**, ***spoil'-fūll**, ***spoyle'-full**, a. [Eng. *spoil*; -ful(l).] Wasteful, rapacious.

"Those spoilful Picts and swarming Easterlings."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 63.

spōke, *pret. of v.* [SPEAK.]

spōke, s. [A. S. *spāca*; cogn. with Dut. *spaa* = a lever, a roller; *speek* = a spoke; Ger. *speiche*; O. H. Ger. *speichā*. From the same root as SPIKE (q. v.).]

1. One of the radial arms which connect the hub with the rim of a wheel. The parts are: The foot, which is inserted into the hub; the shoulder of the foot; the tongue or tenon, which is inserted into the felly; the body, or part between the hub and felly; the throat, a contracted part of the body near the hub.

"On silver spokes the golden fellies rold."

Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

2. A fastening for a wheel to lock it in descending a hill.

3. *Naut.*: One of the handles projecting beyond the rim of the steering-wheel.

4. A round or rung of a ladder.

¶ *To put a spoke in one's wheel* (or cart): To thwart him, or to do him a disservice.

spoke-auger, *subst.* A hollow auger employed to make the round tenons on the outer ends of spokes.

spoke-gauge, s. An instrument for testing the set of spokes in the hub.

spoke-lathe, s. A lathe for turning irregular forms.

spoke-shave, s. A form of plane with a handle at each end. Its name is derived from the article on which it was, perhaps, primarily used.

spoke-wood, s.

Bot.: *Euonymus europæus*.

spōke, *v. t.* [SPOKE, s.] To fit or furnish with spokes.

spōk'-en, *pa. par.* & *a.* [SPEAK.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

¶ Used as an exclamation in parliament, when a member rises to speak a second time in debate.

B. As adj.: Oral, as opposed to written.

"The original of these signs for communication is found in *viva voce*, in spoken language."—*Holder: On Speech*.

¶ It is also used as equivalent to *speaking*, as a pleasant-spoken man.

spōkes'-man, s. [Eng. *spoke*, v., and *man*.] One who speaks for or on behalf of another or others.

"Lochiel, the ablest among them, was their spokesman, and argued the point with much ingenuity and natural eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

spōle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

spole-frame, s.

Rope-making: One of the parts of a rope-making machine. Each spole-frame has apparatus for determining the torsion and tension of each strand, and a cluster of three spole-frames combines the three strands into a rope.

spō'-lī-ā ō-pī-mā, s. *pl.* [Lat.] Originally the spoils taken by a general from the general of the opposite side, when he had slain him in single combat; the most valuable spoil taken from an enemy; any valuable booty or spoil.

***spō'-lī-ā-rŷ**, s. [Lat. *spoliarium*.]

Roman Antiq.: The place in a Roman amphitheater, where the slaughtered gladiators were dragged, and where their clothes were stripped from their bodies.

spō'-lī-āte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *spoliatus*, *pa. par.* of *spolio*=to spoil (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To plunder, to pillage, to rob, to despoil.

"Spoliate their church and betray their king."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. i., ch. lii.

B. Intrans.: To practice plundering; to pillage.

spō'-lī-ā'-tion, s. [Lat. *spoliatio*, from *spoliatus*, *pa. par.* of *spolio*=to spoil (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of plundering; robbery, plunder.

2. The act or practice of plundering in time of war, especially of plundering neutrals at sea under authority.

II. *Eccles. Law*: (See extract.)

"Spoliation is an injury done by one clerk or incumbent to another, in taking the fruits of his benefice without any right thereunto, but under a pretended title."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

¶ *Writ of spoliation*:

Law: A writ obtained by a party to a suit in the ecclesiastical courts, suggesting that his adversary has wasted the fruits of a benefice, or has received them to the prejudice of the rightful owner.

spō'-lī-ā-tive, *adj.* [SPOLIATE.] Tending to take away or diminish; formerly used in medicine of anything that served to lessen the mass of the blood.

spō'-lī-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who commits spoliation.

spō'-lī-ā-tōr-ŷ, *adj.* [English *spoliat(e)*; -ory.] Consisting in spoliation; causing spoliation; destructive.

spōn-dā'-īc, ***spōn-dā'-īc-āl**, ***spōn-dā'-īck**, a. [Lat. *spondaicus*, from *spondeus*=a spondee; Fr. *spondaïque*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a spondee; denoting two long feet in meter. (*Rambler*, No. 94.)

2. Composed of spondees in excess; as, a *spondaic* hexameter. [HEXAMETER.]

***spōn'-dāl**, s. [A corrupt. of *spondyl* (q. v.).] A joint or joining of two pieces.

spōn'-deē, s. [Latin *spondeus*, *spondæus*, from Gr. *spondeios*=a spondee, from *spondai*=libations, a solemn treaty or truce, so called because slow, solemn melodies, chiefly in spondaic meter, were used at such ceremonies; Fr. *spondée*.]

Pros.: A poetic foot of two long syllables.

spōn-dī-ā'-çē-æ, s. *pl.* [SPONDIEÆ.]

spōn'-dī-ās, s. [Gr. *spondias*, *spodias*=a bul-lace tree.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Anacardiaceæ (q. v.). Leaves alternate, without dots; carpels surrounded by a cup-shaped disk, and five in number, each one-celled with a pendulous seed. The fruit of various West Indian and South American species, as *Spondias purpurea*, and *S. mombin* [HOG-PLUM], are eaten, so is that of *S. dulcis* or *cytherea* (the Otaheite apple) in the Society Islands. The great fleshy kernel of *S. birrea* is eaten in Abyssinia. An intoxicating drink is manufactured from it by the negroes of Senegal. The bark of *S. venulosa* is an aromatic astringent given in diarrhoea, &c. The juice of the fruit of *S. tuberosa* is drunk in Brazil in fevers. A species, *S. mangifera*, called by Anglo-Indians Hog-plum, grows in India. The pulp is given in bilious dyspepsia, the bark as a refrigerant. It is also used in dysentery, and the juice of the leaves in earache. The gum is somewhat like that of gum arabic, but darker.

spōn-dī-ē'-æ, ***spōn-dī-ā'-çē-æ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spondi(as)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff.* -eæ, -aceæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Anacardiaceæ; ovary two to five celled, instead of being reduced by abortion to a single cell. Some botanists elevate it into a distinct order.

spōn'-dū-lic, **spōn'-doo-lic**, **spōn'-dū-lāc**, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A term for money. Probably a corruption of the Greek word *spondylos*=vertebra; hence, fig., to have *spondulics* is to have financial backbone. (*Slang*.)

spōn'-dŷl, **spōn'-dŷle**, ***spōn-dil**, *subst.* [Lat. *spondylus*; Gr. *spondylos*; Fr. *spondile*.]

Anat.: A joint of the backbone; a vertebra.

"His whole frame slackens; and a kind of rack

Runs down along the spondils of 'is back."

Ben Jonson: Saa Shepherd, ii. 2.

***spōn-dŷl'-ī-dæ**, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *spondyl(us)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff.* -idæ.]

Zool.: A family of Asiphonida, generally merged in Ostreidæ.

spōn'-dŷ-lūs, s. [Latin, from Gr. *spondylos*=a vertebra.]

Zool. & Palæontol.: Thorny Oyster; a genus of Ostreidæ (*Woodward*), of Pectinidæ (*Tate*), formerly made the type of the family Spondylidæ, with sixty-eight recent species, widely distributed in coral reefs. Shell irregular, with divergent ribs, terminating in foliaceous spines, attached to foreign bodies by right-valve; umbones wide apart and eared; lower valve with triangular hinge-area; two hinge-teeth in each valve. Animal like that of Pecten (q. v.). Water cavities are common in the inner layer, the border of the mantle having deposited shell more rapidly than the umbonal portion. Eighty fossil species, from the carboniferous onward. (*Woodward*.) Other authorities make it commence in the Jurassic.

***spone**, s. [SPOON.]

spōng, s. [Etym. doubtful.] An irregular, narrow, and projecting part of a field. (*Prov.*)

"The tribe of Judah with a narrow *spong* confined on the kingdom of Edom."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.

spōnge, ***spounge**, ***spūnge**, s. [O. Fr. *esponge* (French *éponge*), from Lat. *spongia*; Gr. *sponggia*, *sponggos*=a sponge; Lat. *fungus*=a fungus (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *esponja*; Ital. *spugna*, *spogna*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) The fibrous framework of any species of *Spongia* (q. v.). It is soft, light, and porous, easily compressible, readily absorbing fluids, and giving them out again on compression. Sponges are used for many domestic purposes: The finer qualities for the bath and toilet, and the coarser for washing paint-work, carriages, &c. Mattresses are sometimes stuffed with sponge, which is also employed as a filter and as a polishing material for fine surfaces. Sponges are obtained either by diving, or by tearing them from the rocks with a long pole. The former method is adopted for the better class of sponges. They are prepared for market by soaking them in dilute hydrochloric acid to cleanse them and remove adherent particles of carbonate of lime.

"Then with a sponge he drest
His face all over."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii

(2) Any sponge-like substance, as, in baking-dough before it is kneaded and formed, when it is full of globules of carbonic acid generated by the yeast or leaven.

2. *Figuratively*: One who pertinaciously lives upon others; a parasite, a sponger.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Manège*: The extremity or point of a horse-shoe, answering to the heel.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Metallurgy:

(1) Iron in soft or pasty condition, as delivered in a ball from the puddling-furnace.

(2) Iron ore reduced, but not melted, preserving its former shape, but porous and lighter by the removal of foreign matters.

(3) Platinum sponge (q. v.).

(4) The gold remaining from the parting process, after the silver has been dissolved by nitric acid from the alloy of gold and silver.

(5) Silver in a partly reduced condition, ready for refining.

3. *Ordn.*: A kind of mop for cleaning the bore of a cannon after a discharge.

4. *Pharm.*: Formerly burnt sponge was much given in goiter and strumous glandular swellings; but the iodine and bromine, from which it derived its value, are now administered in other forms.

5. *Zoöl.*: Any species of the genus *Spongia*, and popularly the three most commonly used—viz., *Euspongia officinalis*, the fine Turkey or Levant Sponge; *E. zimocca*, the Hard Zimocca Sponge, and *Hippospongia equina*, the Horse Spunge or common Bath Sponge. In the first, found in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies, the chief fibers are of different thicknesses, irregularly swollen at intervals, and cored by sand grains, while the uniting fibers are soft, thin, and elastic. In the second the chief fibers are thinner, more regular, and almost free from sand, while the uniting fibers are denser and thicker. The third has very generally a thick, cake-like form. The Yellow and Hard-headed Sponges of the American shores resemble *S. zimocca*; some at least of the Wool Sponges belong to *Hippospongia gossypina*, and the Velvet Sponge to *H. meandriiformis*.

¶ *To throw up the sponge*: A phrase taken from prize-fighting, where the loser's seconds throw the sponge into the air in acknowledgement of the defeat of their man; hence, to give in as beaten, to acknowledge one's self beaten. (*Colloq. or Slang.*)

sponge-cake, *s.* A kind of sweet cake, so called from its light, spongy character.

sponge-crab, *s.* [*DROMIA*.]

sponge-fisher, *subst.* A person engaged in the sponge-fishery; one who dives for sponges.

sponge-fishery, *s.* The act or occupation of diving for sponges.

"The number of men employed in the Ottoman sponge-fishery is between 4,000 and 5,000."—*Chamber's Encyc.*, ix, 57.

sponge-leather, *s.*

Bot.: *Polytrichum commune*.

sponge-particles, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The ultimate components of the living substance of a sponge. Each is similar to an amoeba, and contains a nucleus. Called also Sarcoid.

sponge-tent, *s.*

Surg.: A tent for dilating wounds. It is formed by dipping sponge into hot wax plaster, and pressing it till cold between two iron plates. It is then cut into pieces.

sponge-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Acacia farnesiana*.

spōnge, ***spūnge**, *v. t. & i.* [*Sponge*, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cleanse or wipe with a sponge.

"To load and sponge out so huge a piece of cannon."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To wipe out with a sponge, as letters or writing; to obliterate; to destroy all traces of.

"So that, except between the words of translation and the minds of scripture itself, there be contradiction, every little difference should not seem an intolerable Polish necessarily to be spunged out."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 19.

***II. Figuratively:**

1. To drain; to harass by extortion; to squeeze, to plunder.

"How came such a multitude of our own nation to be spunged of their plate and money?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

2. To gain by sponging or sycophantic arts.

"Here went the dean, when he's to seek,
To spunge a breakfast once a week."
Swift. (Todd).

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To suck in, as a sponge.

2. *Fig.*: To live upon others; to live by or practice mean arts.

"He . . . had no business to come sponging on Mr. King."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 1879, p. 408.

spōnge-lēt, *s.* [*Eng. sponge*; dimin. suff. *-let*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little sponge.

2. *Bot.*: A spongiolate (q. v.).

spōng'-eoūs, *a.* [*Eng. sponge*; *-ous*.] Resembling a sponge; like a sponge; of the nature of a sponge; full of small pores.

"For which purpose, spongeous it [the lights] is and full of hollow pipes within."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

spōng'-ēr, ***spūng'-ēr**, *s.* [*Eng. spong(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who sponges; one who uses a sponge.

2. *Fig.*: One who sponges on others; a parasite.

"A generous rich man, that kept a splendid and open table, would try which were friends, and which only trencher-flies, and spungers."—*L'Esrange*.

spōn'-gī-ā, *s.* [*Latin*, from Greek *spongia*=a sponge.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The Linnæan name for the modern class Spongida, now its typical genus (q. v.). Skeleton irregular in form; soft, elastic, very porous, the internal canals with external orifices. No earthy spicules. [*SPONGE*.]

2. *Palæont.*: From the Great Oolite onward.

spōn'-gī-dā, **spōn'-gī-dæ**, **spōn'-gī-æ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat.*, formed from *spongia* (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: A class of Protozoa. Though not the lowest animals in organization, they were once relegated by some zoologists to the vegetable kingdom, but the botanists repudiated them, and with justice. They are essentially multicellular animals, in which the endodermal layers consist partly or wholly of flagellated collared cells. Most of them have a horny skeleton, composed of fibers, strengthened by siliceous or calcareous spicules (q. v.). The animal is of a gelatinous substance, investing the fibers of the skeleton during life, and traversed by canals connected directly or indirectly with the surface of the skeleton by many minute and a few larger apertures. The gelatinous part consists of an outer superficial layer of sponge particles. The inferior layer is of similar composition. The two are separated by a wide cavity communicating with the exterior by minute holes in the superficial layer; it is filled with water. In the floor of the cavity are many apertures, leading into canals, which ramify in the deep layer, and end in the floors of lofty funnels or craters. At the top of these are large exhalant apertures called oscules, whence currents proceed, while other currents set into the sponge by many minute holes, called pores or inhalant apertures. The pores bring in nutriment, while the oscules carry off excrementitious matter. They may also constitute an incipient breathing apparatus. Two reproductive processes exist—one asexual, the other sexual. Nearly all sponges are marine. They occur more or less in every sea, and vary in size from a pin's head to four or even six feet high, and the same broad, but are largest and most numerous in the tropics. "They are massive, incrusting, sessile, or stalked, globular, branched, tree-like, with the branches free or united laterally into a network; lamellar, irregularly or fan-shaped; tubular, vase-form, or labyrinthic, many of the forms presenting a close parallelism to corals." (*Sollas*.) Orders: *Myxospongiæ*, *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*, and *Cerospongiæ*. [*SPONGE*, *SPONGIA*.]

2. *Palæont.*: From the Cambrian (?), or the Silurian (?), onward. Vitreous sponges occur abundantly in the Chalk.

spōng'-i-form, *a.* [*Eng. sponge*, and *form*.] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and porous, like a sponge.

spongiform-quartz, *s.* [*SPONGY-QUARTZ*.]

spōn'-gīl-lā, *s.* [*Lat.*, dimin. from *spongia*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of Spongillina, and the only one of which the species inhabit fresh water. They are green or gray.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Upper Oolite.

spōn'-gīl-lī-nā, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. spongill(a)*; *Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Renierinæ or Renieridæ. Reproduction by ova and by winter-eggs or statoblasts.

spōng'-in, *s.* [*Eng. sponge*; *-in (Chem.)*.]

Chem.: An insoluble substance obtained from sponge by treating it with ether, alcohol, water, hydrochloric acid, and dilute soda-ley. It closely resembles fibroin, but is insoluble in an ammoniacal solution of copper, and, when boiled with sulphuric acid, yields leucine, but not tyrosine.

spōng'-i-ness, *subst.* [*Eng. spongy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being spongy.

spōng'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [*SPONGE*, *v.*]

sponging-house, **spunging-house**, *s.* A house or tavern where persons arrested for debt were lodged for twenty-four hours, before being put into prison, to allow their friends an opportunity of settling the debt. They were usually the private dwellings of the bailiffs. (*Eng.*)

"From all the brothels, gambling-houses, and spunging-houses of London, false witnesses poured forth to swear away the lives of Roman Catholics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

spōn'-gī-ō-car'-pī-dæ, **spōn'-gī-ō-car'-pē-æ**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. spongiocarp(us)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ, -eæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cryptonemæ (*Lindley*); an order of Rose-spored Algæ (*Berkeley*).

spōn'-gī-ō-car'-pūs, *s.* [*Gr. spongia*=a sponge, and *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: The single genus of Spongiocarpidæ (q. v.). Called also Polyides.

spōng'-ī-ōle, *s.* [*Latin spongiolus*=a kind of fungus, dimin. from *spongia* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The young tender extremity of a root by which fluid food is absorbed from the earth. It was once believed to be the growing and absorbing point of the root. This is now known to be just behind the apex. Called also a Spongelet.

"The effect of this pruning is to increase the number of fibers and spongiolæ."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 826.

†spōn'-gī-ō-lite, *s.* [*Gr. spongia*=a sponge, and *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: The fossil spicule of a sponge. (*Dana*.)

spōn'-gī-ō-pī'-line, *s.* [*Gr. spongia*=a sponge, and *pilos*=felt.]

Surg.: A substitute for a poultice made of an absorbent stratum of sponge and fiber on an india-rubber backing.

spōn'-gī-ōūs, **spōn'-gī-ōse**, *a.* [*Eng. spong(e)*; *-ious, -iose*.] Sponge-like, like a sponge; spongy.

***spōng'-īte**, *s.* [*Gr. spongitēs*=of, in, or like a sponge.]

Palæont.: A fossil sponge.

spōn'-gōld, *a.* [*English spong(e)*; *-suff. -oid*.] Resembling a sponge; sponge-like, spongy.

spōng'-y, ***spūng'-y**, *a.* [*Eng. spong(e)*; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Resembling a sponge; sponge-like; soft and full of cavities; of an open, loose and easily compressible texture; spongy.

"A light spongy wood, and easily wrought."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

2. Having the quality of imbibing like a sponge; hence, drenched, soaked. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"There is no lady of more softer bowels,
More spongy to suck in the sense of fear."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

*3. Wet, rainy.

"The spongy south."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

II. Bot.: Having the texture of a sponge; very cellular; with the cellules filled with air, as the coats of many seeds.

spongy-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Various bones of spongy texture. The superior spongy bone is the superior turbinated process of the nose, the middle spongy bone its middle meatus, and the inferior one the inferior turbinated or maxillo-turbinate bone. There are also ethmoidal and sphenoidal spongy bones.

spongy-platinum, *s.* [*PLATINUM-SPONGE*.]

spongy-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz with a cellular, sponge-like structure which will float on water. Similar to floatstone (q. v.).

spongy-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem internally of spongy texture; a stem composed internally of elastic cellular tissue.

spōn'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after Jacob Spon (1647-1685), a French physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Cisteæ. The bark of *Sponia orientalis*, formerly called *Celtis orientalis*, a small Indian tree, yields a gum. The Coorg planters call it Charcoal-tree, the burnt wood yielding good charcoal for gunpowder. *S. politoria*, also Indian, is used to tie the rafters of native houses.

sponk, *s.* [*SPUNK*.]

spōn'-sal, *a.* [*Lat. sponsalis*.] Pertaining or relating to marriage.

spōn'-sī-ble, *adj.* [A contract. of *responsible* (q. v.).]

1. Capable of discharging an obligation; responsible. (*Scotch*.)

2. Respectable, creditable; becoming one's station. (*Scotch*.)

spōn'-sīng, **spōn'-cīng**, *s.* [*SPONSON*.]

spōn'-sion, *s.* [*Lat. sponsio*=a solemn promise or engagement, from *sponsus*, pa. par. of *spondeo*=to promise solemnly.] [*SPOUSE*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of becoming surety for another.

"A mockery, rather than a solemn sponsion, in too many."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*. (Concl.)

2. *Internat. Law*: An act or engagement made on behalf of a state by an agent not specially authorized. Such conventions must be confirmed by express or tacit satisfaction.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*spōn'-sion-al, *adj.* [Eng. *sponsion*; -al.] Responsible; implying a pledge.

"It is evident that he is righteous, even in that representative and sponsional person he put on."—*Leighton: Sermons*, ser. 5.

spōn'-sōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: The angular space before and abaft the paddle-box against the ship's side.

"The people in the steamer, wanting to see what was happenin', all ran to one side, of course, and listed her down till she was sponson under."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sponson-beam, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the two projecting beams uniting the paddle-box beam with the ship's side.

sponson-rim, *s.*

Shipbuilding: The wale connecting the paddle-beam with the ship's side.

spōn'-sōr, *s.* [Lat., from *sponsus*, *pa. par.* of *spondeo*=to promise.]

1. A surety; one who binds himself to answer for another, and to be responsible for his default.

2. *Specif.*: One who is surety for an infant at baptism; a godfather or godmother.

"William was one of the sponsors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

spōn'-sōr'-ī-āl, *a.* [Eng. *sponsor*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a sponsor.

spōn'-sōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *sponsor*; -ship.] The state of being a sponsor; the office or position of a sponsor.

"The loan is to be raised in England, under the auspices of the first financial house in Europe, a sponsorship which would insure its success."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spōn-tā-nē'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *spontanéité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being spontaneous, or of acting from natural feeling, inclination, or impulse, without constraint or external force.

"Really a large and charming sketch, it has all the artist's spirit, spontaneity, and wealth of tones."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: The tendency to variation, unrestrained by environment. [VARIATION.]

2. *Mental Philos.*: The doctrine that muscular activity may, and does, arise from internal causes, apart from, and independent of, the stimulus of sensations. It supposes that the nerve-centers, after repose and nourishment, acquire a fullness of vital energy which discharges itself in the play of movement, without any other occasion or motive. The addition of a feeling or end enhances and directs the activity, but does not wholly create it. Freshness in horses, the gambols of puppies and kittens, and the boisterous play of children, are examples of spontaneity. (*Bain: Senses and Intellect*.)

spōn-tā-nē'-ōūs, *a.* [Latin *spontaneus*, from *spondeo*=of one's free will.]

1. Proceeding from natural disposition, inclination, or impulse, without constraint or external force; impulsive.

2. Acting by its own impulse, energy, or natural law, without external force.

"And rusted bolt and bar
Spontaneous took their place once more."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 17.

3. Produced or growing without being planted, or without human labor.

"Thorns spring spontaneous at her feet."

Couper: Guion; Joy of the Cross

spontaneous-combustion, *s.* [COMBUSTION.]

spontaneous-fission, *s.* [FISSION, 2.]

spontaneous-generation, *s.* [GENERATION.]

spontaneous-rotation, *s.* [ROTATION.]

spōn-tā-nē'-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *spontaneously*; -ly.]

1. In a spontaneous manner; of one's own impulse, inclination, or disposition; impulsively, without external influence.

"He never gave spontaneously; but it was painful to him to refuse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. By inherent or natural force or energy; without external influence, impulse, or force.

"The soil of the island is truly luxuriant, producing fruits of many kinds spontaneously."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i, ch. v.

spōn-tā-nē'-ōūs-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *spontaneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spontaneous; spontaneity.

"The sagacities and instincts of brutes, the spontaneity of many of their animal motions."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 49.

spōn-toōn', *subst.* [Fr. *esponçon*, *sponçon*; Ital. *sponzone*, *spuntone*, from *punto*; Lat. *punctum*=a point.]

Old Arms: A military weapon; a kind of half-pike or halberd, borne by infantry officers in the British service up to 1787. It was used for signaling orders to the regiment.

"Says Johnson, in a tone of admiration, How the little fellow brandished his sponto!"—*Murphy: Life of Johnson*.

spoōk, *s.* [Dut. *spook*; Ger. *spuk*.] A ghost, a hobgoblin.

spoōl, *spole, *s.* [O. Dut. *spoele*; Dut. *spoel*; Low Ger. *spole*; Sw. *spole*; Dan. *spole*; O. H. Ger. *spuolo*, *spuolā*; Ger. *spule*.] A hollow cylinder upon which thread may be wound. It assumes various forms: The ordinary spool or reel for sewing-cotton; the spool for winding-machines, otherwise called a bobbin; the spool to hold the thread in a shuttle, and revolving on a spindle in the latter.

spool-holder, *s.*

1. A spool-stand (q. v.).

2. A creel on which spools or bobbins are placed on skewers for warping.

3. A skewer on a sewing-machine to hold a spool of cotton or thread.

spool-stand, *s.* A frame for holding various-sized spools for work-table purposes or for exhibition in stores.

spoōl, *v. t.* [SPOOL, *s.*] To wind on a spool.

spoōl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *spool*; -er.] One who uses a spool.

spoōl'-īng, *s.* [SPOOL, *v.*] The winding of yarn or thread upon bobbins.

spoōm, *v. i.* [Prob. from *spume*=foam.]

Naut.: To move swiftly, as a vessel through the water. (Also written Spoon.)

"When virtue spoons before a prosperous gale,
My heaving wishes help to fill the sail."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 96.

spoōn, *spon, *spone, *spooone, *s.* [A. S. *spón*=a chip, a splinter of wood; cogn. with Dnt. *spaan*=a chip, a splint; Icel. *spánn*, *spónn*=a chip, a spoon; Dan. *spaan*; Sw. *spán*; O. H. Ger. *spán*; Ger. *span*.]

I. Literally:

1. A domestic utensil, having a shallow bowl at the end of a handle, and used for taking up and conveying to the mouth liquids or liquid food. Spoons are made of various sizes and materials, according to the particular purpose for which they are intended. Spoons for the administration of medicine are made with a cover or shield, which converts the pointed end into a funnel.

"He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

2. A spoon-bait (q. v.).

"In the sea they will often take a spoon."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

3. A kind of club used in the game of golf.

"He played a capital shot with his spoon, clearing a wide ditch."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

4. *Cotton*: A weighted and gravitating arm in the stop-motion of a drawing-machine, which is kept in position by the tension of the sliver, and falls when the sliver breaks or the can is emptied, and thereby arrests the motion of the machine.

II. Figuratively: A foolish fellow, a simpleton, a spooney. (*Slang*.)

"But you'll find very soon, if you aim at the moon
In a carriage like that, you're a bit of a spoon."

Barham: Ing. Legends; The Witches' Frolic.

¶ (1) *Apostle spoons*: [APOSTLE.]

(2) *To be born with a silver spoon in one's mouth*: [SILVER, *a.*]

(3) *To be spoons on*: To be in love with. (*Slang*.)

"A girl would rather make her way out by herself than with a fellow she's spoons on."—*Hayley Smart: Struck Dow*, ch. xi.

(4) *Wooden spoon*: A term applied in Cambridge (England) University to the student last on the list of mathematical honors.

spoon-bait, *s.* A sort of bait for fish, especially pike, consisting of a spoon-shaped piece of metal with hooks attached.

spoon-bill, *s.* [SPOONBILL.]

spoon-bit, *s.* A bit with a rounding end, which assumes a conoidal form.

spoon-chisel, *s.* A bent chisel, with the basil on both sides, used by sculptors.

spoon-gouge, *s.*

Join.: A gouge with a crooked end, used in hollowing out deep parts of wood.

†spoon-meat, *s.* Food eaten with a spoon; liquid food. (*Ford: 'Tis Pity She's a Whore*, i.)

spoon-worms, *s. pl.* [GEPHYREA.]

spoōn (1), *v. i.* [SPOOM.] To move rapidly through the water.

spoon-drift, *s.* The same as SPINDRIFT (q. v.).

spoōn (2), *v. t. & i.* [SPOON, *s.*]

*A. *Trans.*: To take up or eat with a spoon or ladle.

"It then may be spooned up as it is wanted."—*Anderson: On the Dairy*.

B. *Intrans.*: To act the lover.

*spoōn'-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *spoon*; -age.] Spoon-meat.

"And suck she might a teat for teeth,

And spoonage too did fail."

Warner: Albion's England, bk. ii., ch. x.

spoōn'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *spoon*, *s.*, and *bill*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The genus *Polyodon* (q. v.).

2. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the genus *Platalea* (q. v.); specif., *Platalea leucorodia*, the White Spoonbill, found over the greater part of Europe and Asia, and the north of Africa. The adult male is about thirty-two inches long; plumage white with pale pink tinge; at the junction of the neck with the breast there is a band of buffy yellow; the naked skin on the throat is yellow; legs and feet black; bill about eight inches long, very much flattened and grooved at the base, the expanded portion yellow, the rest black. There is a white occipital crest in both sexes. The Spoonbill possesses no power of modulating its voice. The windpipe is bent on itself, like the figure 8, the coils applied to each other and held in place by a thin membrane. This peculiarity does not exist in young birds. The Roseate Spoonbill (*P. ajaja*), a native of this country, has rose-colored plumage.

spoōn'-eŷ, *s. & a.* [Eng. *spoon*; -ey.]

A. *As subst.*: A stupid or silly fellow; a noodle, a spoon. (*Slang*.)

"Yes, Captain Waldron averred, he was a spooney; that was the right name for a man who let himself be played with as she had played with him."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov., 1869, p. 65.

B. *As adj.*: Spoony.

spoōn'-fūl (*plural spoōn'-fūls*), spoōn'-fūll, *spone-ful, *spooone-full, *subst.* [Eng. *spoon*, *s.*; -ful (*l.*)]

1. As much as a spoon will contain.

"Devour the whole dish without offering a spoonful to Her Royal Highness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Any small quantity.

"At least of as much importance as what we take seldom, and only by grains and spoonfuls."—*Arbuthnot*.

spoōn'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [English *spoonily*; -ly.] In a weak or spoony manner; like a spoon.

spoōn'-wōrt, *subst.* [Eng. *spoon*, and *wort*.] So named because its leaf is shaped like an old-fashioned spoon. (*Prior*.)

Bot. Cochlearia officinalis.

spoōn'-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *spoon*, *s.*; -y.]

A. *As adj.*: Soft, silly, weak-minded; specif., foolishly fond, showing calf-love.

"Lovell, a tall, thin, spoony midshipman, usually called 'Lady Margaret.'"—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*.

B. *As subst.*: A spooney, a spoon.

spoōr, *s.* [Dnt.] The track or trail of a wild animal, especially of such as are pursued as game.

"Following the spoor slowly and laboriously right up to the top of the hill."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

*spoōr, *v. i.* [SPOOR, *s.*] To follow a spoor or trail.

"After searching and spooring about for another hour, we were obliged to abandon pursuit."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

spōr-, spōr-ō-, *pref.* [SPORE.] Of, belonging to, or possessing spores or seed.

Spōr'-a-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr.] [SPORADIC.]

1. *Geog.*: A group of scattered islands; especially applied to a group of islands in the Archipelago.

2. *Astron.*: Stars not included in any constellation; unformed stars.

*spō-rā'-dī-āl, *a.* [SPORADIC.] Scattered, sporadic.

spō-rād'-īc, spō-rād'-īc-āl, *a.* [Low Lat. *sporadicus*, from Gr. *sporadikos*=scattered, from *sporas* (genit. *sporados*)=scattered, from *speirō*=to scatter; Fr. *sporadique*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Separate, single, scattered; occurring singly or apart from other things of the same kind.

"Under these circumstances the cholera which has broken out at Montreuil would appear to be local, and sporadic."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Biol.*: Applied to animals and plants spread over wide areas.

sporadic-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which, being normally an epidemic one, attacks in a particular year only a person here and there without spreading extensively.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shún; -tion, -sion = zhún. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dcl

spō-rād'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *sporadical*: -ly.] In a sporadic or scattered manner; separately, singly.

"They are due to causes acting universally, and not sporadically in one or more centers." *Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. i.

spōr-ān-gī-ās'-tēr, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium*], and Gr. *aster*=a star.]

Bot. (pl.): Certain bodies, often clavate, intermixed with the spore-cases in some ferns. Probably abortive sporangia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

spōr-ān-gīd'-ī-ūm (pl. **spōr-ān-gīd'-ī-ā**), *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Bot.: The inner series of organs to which the peristome belongs in the sole of a moss.

spōr-ān-gī-ōle, **spōr-ān-gī-ō-lūm** (pl. **spōr-ān-gī-ō-lā**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. from *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A case containing sporidia in Fungals.

spōr-ān-gī-ō-phōre, **spōr-ān-gī-ōph'-ōr-ūm** (pl. **spōr-ān-gī-ōph-ōr-ā**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sporangium* and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

Bot.: The axis or columella on which the spore-cases are borne in some ferns; the filaments bearing the sporangia in some fungals.

spōr-ān-gī-ūm (pl. **spōr-ān-gī-ā**), *s.* [Pref. *spor-*, and Gr. *anggeion*=a vessel, a pail, a capsule.]

Bot.: The case in which the spores are contained in flowerless plants. It varies in the different orders.

spōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *spor(e)*; -ation.] The formation of spores; sporulation.

spōre, *s.* [Gr. *sporos*, *spora*=a sowing, seed.]

1. *Bot.*: The reproductive body in a cryptogam, which differs from a seed in being composed simply of cells and not containing an embryo. Called also Sporules. Applied also to the reproductive bodies produced either singly or at the tips of the fruit-bearing threads in Fungi.

2. *Palaeobot.*: A large part of the Better-bed coal of Lowmoor, near Leeds, is formed by spores and sporangia; so is the white coal of Australia. [FLEMINGITES.]

3. *Zoölogy* (pl.): The reproductive gemmules of certain sponges.

4. *Biology*: A microorganism; a disease germ.

spore-case, *s.*

Bot.: The immediate covering of the spores in cryptogams.

spōr-ēn-dō-nē'-mā, *s.* [Pref. *spor-*; Gr. *endon*=in, within, and *nēma*=yarn.]

Bot.: Either a genuine genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, or a spurious one, founded on some half developed fungals. *Sporendonema muscae* grows on flies in autumn, and kills them. The fly attacked adheres to the walls or window-panes by its proboscis, with its legs spread out. About twenty-four hours after death a white substance projects from between each ring of the abdomen, and in a day or two after there is a circle around the body. Called also Empusa or Empusina.

†spōr'-īd, *s.* [SPORIDIUM.]

Bot.: A spore (q. v.).

spōr-ī-dēs'-mī-ūm, *subst.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *desmos*=a band.]

Bot.: An obscure genus of Naked-spored Fungals, with many species. They form soot-like patches on wooden rails, &c.

spōr-ī-dif'-ēr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sporidia*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: The second of two cohorts of Fungals. It consists of those bearing sporidia. Orders, Ascomycetes and Physomycetes.

spōr-ī-dif'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [SPORIDIFERI.] Bearing sporidia.

spōr-id-ī-ō-lā, *s. pl.* [Pl. of dimin. from Mod. Lat. *sporidium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The spores or sporules of Thallogens and Acrogens.

spōr-id-ī-ūm (pl. **spōr-id-ī-ā**), *s.* [Pref. *spor-*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Botany (pl.): (1) The spores of fungals and lichens when contained in asci. (2) Granules resembling sporules, occurring in Algals. (*Fries.*) (3) The immediate cover of sporules in Fungals.

spōr-if'-ēr-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sporus*=a spore, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: The first of two cohorts of Fungals. It consists of those bearing spores. Orders, Hymenomycetes, Gasteromycetes, Coniomycetes, and Hyphomycetes.

spōr-if'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [SPORIFERI.]

Bot.: Bearing spores.

spōr-ō, *pref.* [SPOR-]

spōr-ōb'-ō-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *bolos*=a throwing.]

Bot.: A genus of Agrostæ. *Sporobolus tenacissimus*, growing on dry, barren ground in India, is a good fodder grass.

spōr-ō-carp, **spōr-ō-car'-pī-ūm** (pl. **spōr-ō-car'-pī-ā**), *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.] *Bot.*: Any spore-case. Applied specially to (1) a two-valved, coriaceous involucre in Marsileaceæ; (2) the sporangium in Jungermanniaceæ; (3) one of the spore-cases in Lycopodiaceæ; (4) one of the thecae in Equisetaceæ.

spōr-ōch'-nī-dæ, **spōr-ōch-nā'-cē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sporochn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ, -aceæ.]

Botany: A family or tribe of Halysereæ. Olive-colored, unjointed sea-weeds, the oösporanges and trichosporanges of which are attached to external, jointed filaments, either free or compacted together.

spōr-ōch'-nūs, *s.* [Prefix *sporo-*, and Gr. *chnous*=foam, wool, &c.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sporochnidæ (q. v.). Receptacles lateral, on short peduncles.

spōr-ō-clā'-dī-ūm (pl. **spōr-ō-clā'-dī-ā**), *subst.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *klados*=a shoot, a branch.]

Bot.: A branch on which the reproductive bodies of some Algals grow.

spōr-ō-cŷst, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Eng. *cyst*.]

Bot.: The spore-case of Algals.

spōr-ō-dērm, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

Bot.: The skin of a spore.

†spōr'-ō-gēn, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to engender.]

Bot.: A plant bearing spores instead of seeds.

†spōr-ō-gō'-nī-ūm (pl. **spōr-ō-gō'-nī-ā**), *subst.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *gonē*=offspring.]

Bot.: A fruit-like structure, in which the spores are formed in the Muscales.

spōr-ōid, *a.* [Eng. *spor(e)*; -oid.] Like a spore; sporular.

spōr-ō-phōre, *s.* [Prefix *sporo-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.] *Bot.*: 1. One of the fertile cells in the Naked-spored Fungi. [BASIDIA.] 2. A filamentous process supporting a spore.

spōr-ōph'-ŷl-lūm (pl. **spōr-ōph'-ŷl-lā**), *subst.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.] *Bot.*: A small leaflet, bearing tetraspores, as in plocaminm.

spōr-ō-sāc, *s.* [Pref. *sporo-*, and Eng. *sac*.]

Zoöl. (pl.): The simple generative buds of certain Hydrozoa, in which the medusoid structure is not developed.

spōr-ō-zō'-ā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *spora*=a seed, and *zoön*=an animal.] A class of parasitic Protozoa (q. v.), divided into five subclasses: *Gregarinides*, *Coccidiidea*, *Microsporididia*, *Sarcosporidia*, and *Myxosporidia*.

spōr-ō-zō'-ān, *a.* [Gr. *sporozo(a)*; -an.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, the Sporozoa.

spōr-ō-zō'-īd, *s.* [Gr. *sporozo(a)*; -id.] A zoöspore (q. v.).

spōr-ō-zō'-ōn, *s.* [SPOROZOA.] Any individual of the Sporozoa (q. v.).

spōr-rān, **spōr'-ān**, *s.* [Gael. *sporan*=a purse; Irish *sparan*.] The pouch or large purse worn by Highlanders in full dress, and by men of the kilted regiments. It is usually made of the skin of some animal with the hair on, and often ornamented with silver and stones. It is worn in front of the kilt.

"'Ay,' replied the Highlander; 'but I keep neither snaw nor dollars in my sporrān.'"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xliii.

spōrt, ***sporte**, *s.* [A contract. of *disport* or *desport*; cf. *spend* for *dispend*, *splay* for *display*, &c.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A game, pastime, or amusement, in which a person engages; a play, a diversion, a merry-making, a frolic. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 638.)

2. Out-of-door recreations such as grown-up men engage in, and more especially hunting, shooting, racing, fishing, and the like. (Often used for such amusements collectively.)

3. A comprehensive term embracing all forms of athletics and games of skill in which prizes are competed for or money staked.

4. Amusement or entertainment derived from some person or thing; diversion; enjoyment received.

"By disturbing the foxes spoil the sport of fox-hunters."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

5. Jest, as opposed to earnest; a joke.

6. Mockery, mock, ridicule, derision; derisive mirth. (*1 Esdras* i. 51.)

*7. A play; a theatrical performance.

8. That with which one plays, or which is ariven about; a toy, a plaything.

"Men are sport of circumstances, when

The circumstances seem the sport of men."

Byron: Don Juan, v. 17.

*9. Play; idle jingling.

"An author who should introduce such a sport of words upon our stage would meet with small applause."—*Broome*.

*10. Amorous dallying; sensual enjoyment of love.

"He had some feeling of the sport."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

II. *Biol.*: Any organism which deviates from the normal or natural condition.

"We may conclude that sudden variations or sports, such as the appearance of a crest of feathers on the head . . . would occur at rare intervals during the many centuries which have elapsed since the pigeon was first domesticated."—*Darwin: Animals and Plants*, i. 213.

¶ (1) *Book of Sports*:

Eng. Hist.: A proclamation issued by James I., on May 24, 1618, entitled, "The King's Majesty's Declaration to his subjects concerning lawful sports to be used." It is often represented as enjoining sports on the Lord's day. It only enacted that people "should not after the end of Divine service be disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreations." Its first publication led to a Sabbatarian controversy. The Declaration was embodied in a similar document issued by Charles I. in 1633, and the severity with which the public reading of it by the clergy was enforced aroused the Puritans to a degree of indignation which contributed not a little to the overthrow of the Monarchy and the Establishment. In 1644, the Parliament ordered all copies of it to be called in and publicly burned.

(2) *In sport*: In joke or jest; not in earnest.

spōrt, ***sporte**, *v. t. & i.* [SPORT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To divert, to amuse, to make merry. (Used reflexively.)

"Against whom do ye sport yourselves."—*Isaiah* lviii. 4.

*2. To exhibit by any kind of play.

"Now sporting on thy lyre the love of youth."

Dryden. (Todd.)

3. To exhibit; to bring out in public; to wear. (*Slang.*)

"Duly qualified by age to sport silk and satin on the public racecourse."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To play, to frolic; to make merry; to amuse one's self. (*Milton: Lycidas*, 68.)

*2. To trifle.

"If any man turn religion into raillery, by bold jests, he renders himself ridiculous, because he sports with his own life."—*Tillotson*.

*3. To follow the diversions of the field.

II. *Biol.*: To assume a character different from the specific or varietal type.

"The sporting character of roses was as much observed at that time as now."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

¶ (1) *To sport off*: To utter sportively; to throw off with ease.

(2) *To sport one's oak*: [OAK, ¶ (2).]

***spōrt-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *sport*; -ability.] Frolicsomeness.

"In this sportability of chit-chat."—*Sterne: Sentim. Journey; The Passport*.

***spōrt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *sport*; -able.] Presentable, natural.

"He had lost the sportable key of his voice."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 115.

***spōrt'-al**, *a.* [Eng. *sport*; -al.] Of or pertaining to sports; used in sports. (*Dryden.*)

***spōrt'-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. *sport*; -ance.] Sport, gaiety.

"Round in a circle our sportance must be."

Peele: Arraignment of Paris, i. 1.

spōrt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sport*; -er.] One who sports; a sportsman.

spōrt'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *sport*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of sport; frolicsome, merry, wanton, mirthful. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 396.)

*2. Done in jest or sport; sportive.

"Though it be a sportful combat."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

*3. Amorous, wanton.

"Let Kate be chaste, and Dian sportful."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

spōrt'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *sportful*; -ly.] In a sportful manner; in sport; sportively, playfully.

"To see or hear a serious thing sportfully represented."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

spört'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sportful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sportful; playfulness, sportiveness.

"The ladies lost the farther marking his *sportfulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

spört'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SPORT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining or relating to sport or sports; practicing or given to sport or sports.

"A pērsal of ancient *sporting* records."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

2. *Biology*: Assnming the character of a sport. [SPORT, *s.*, II., SPORTING-PLANT.]

C. *As subst.*: The act or habit of engaging in sport or sports.

***sporting-house**, *s.*

1. A public-house frequented by sportsmen, betting-men, &c. [SPORT, *s.*, I. 3.]

2. A bagnio; a brothel. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

sporting-man, *s.* A sportsman; one who follows sport, as a pugilist, a pedestrian, a racing-man, &c. [SPORT, *s.*, I. 3.]

sporting-paper, *s.* A paper or journal devoted to the interests of sport. [SPORTING-MAN.]

"A London daily that chiefly lives on sport, though it is not a regulation *sporting-paper*."—*Referee*, April 10, 1887.

***sporting-piece**, *s.* A plaything.

"A poor *sporting-piece* for the great."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 35.

sporting-plant, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: The name given by gardeners to plants which have suddenly produced a single bud with a new and sometimes widely different character from that of the other buds. Darwin calls them bud-variations, and says that they can be propagated by grafts, &c., and sometimes by seed. They rarely occur in plants in a state of nature, but are common under culture. (*Origin of Species*, ch. i.)

sporting-press, *s.* That portion of the public press devoted exclusively or mainly to the interests of sport.

sporting-woman, *s.* A strumpet. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

spört'-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sporting*; -ly.] In a sportive manner; sportively, in sport.

"Yon do it, I suppose, bnt *sportingly*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 193.

spört'-īve, *a.* [Eng. *sport*; -ive.]

1. Tending to or engaged in sport; sportful, merry, gay, frolicsome, playful.

"How often have I led thy *sportive* choir,
With tuneless pipe, beside the murmuring Loire!"
Goldsmith: *The Traveler*.

*2. Amorous, wanton.

"I, that am not shaped for *sportive* tricks."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

spört'-īve-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sportive*; -ly.] In a sportive manner; playfully, in sport.

"I saw the soft air *sportively* to take it,
And into strange and sundry forms to make it."
Drayton: *Duke of Suffolk to the French Queen*.

spört'-īve-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sportive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sportive; disposition to mirth; playfulness, mirth, gayety, frolicsomeness.

"The finale—the Saltarello—embodying as it does the *sportiveness* and tumult of an Italian carnival, never lacked the velocity and vigor the themes demand."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spört'-lēss, *a.* [English *sport*; -less.] Without sport or mirth; joyless.

"Casting what *spotless* nights she ever led."
P. Fletcher: *Piscatory Eglogues*, vii.

***spört'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *sport*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little person or creature that sports or plays about.

"Pretty *sportlings* full of May."
Phillips: *To Miss Carteret*.

spörts'-mān, *s.* [Eng. *sports*, and *man*.]

1. One who engages in or is given to the sports of the field; one skilled in sports, as hunting, shooting, fishing, &c.

"Gray dawn appears; the *sportsman* and his train
Sneak the bosom of the distant plain."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 82.

2. A sporting-man (*q. v.*).

spörts'-mān-like, **spörts'-mān-lý**, *a.* [Eng. *sportsman*; -like, -ly.] Befitting or becoming a sportsman.

"Fly-fishing is practically brought to a standstill by the less *sportsmanly* method."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

spörts'-mān-ship, *s.* [Eng. *sportsman*; -ship.] The practice of sportsmen; skill in field sports.

***spörts'-wōm-ān**, *s.* [Eng. *sports*, and *woman*.] A woman who engages in field sports.

"The twenty-three sportsmen and *sportswomen* who took part in it."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spör'-tū-lā, *s.* [SPORTULE.]

spör'-ū-lār, *a.* [Eng. *sporul*(e); -ar.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a sporule or spore.

spör'-ū-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *sporul*(e); -ate.]

A. *Intransitive*: To form sporules or spores.

B. *Transitive*: To convert into sporules or spores.

spör'-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *sporul*(e); -ation.] The formation of sporules or spores; the division of a disease germ into a number of young germs of the same character.

spör'-ūle, *s.* [Dimin. from Eng. *spore* (*q. v.*)]

Botany:

1. A spore.

2. A granule within a spore; a sporidiolum.

spör'-ū-līf'-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *sporule*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing sporules.

spōt, ***spotte**, *s.* [From the same root as A. S. *spātl*=spittle (*q. v.*); cf. Dut. *spat*=a speck, a spot; *spatten*=to spatter, to bedash; Sw. *spott*=spittle; *spotta*=to spit; Dan. *spætte*=a spot, a speckle.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a place discolored; a speck, a blot.

2. A small part of a different color from that of the ground on which it is.

"An idea made up of barely the simple ones of a beast with *spots*, has but a confused idea of a leopard."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxix.

3. A dark place on the disc or face of the sun or a planet. [SUN-SPOT.]

4. A stain on character or reputation; a disgrace, a reproach.

"Marching in lovely wise, that could deserve
No spot of blame." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 4.

5. A small extent of space; a place, a locality.

"That *spot* to which I point is Paradise,
Adam's abode." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 734.

6. A variety of the common pigeon, having a spot on its head, just above its beak.

*7. A stroke, a piece.

"Yon have made a fine *spot* of work on 't."—*Cibber: Non-juror*, i.

II. *Billiards*:

1. A mark near the top of the table, on which the red ball is placed.

2. A spot-stroke (*q. v.*).

¶ *On* (or *upon*) the *spot*: Immediately; without moving; at once; hence, fig., on the alert, all alive to, well up in.

spot-lens, *s.*

Microscopy: A hemispherical lens with a large opaque spot in the center of its plane face, adjustable with this plane side upward under the stage of the microscope, so that the object is in the focus of the rays which it converges from the mirror. The effect of this arrangement is that no direct light from the mirror can enter the objective, the spot causing a central shadow, but the light received by the object from the marginal rays, and reflected again by its particles, does enter. Hence the object appears as if brightly self-illuminated upon a dark background.

spot-stroke, *s.*

Billiards: A stroke which consists in holing the red ball time after time in one of the top pockets.

spōt, *v. t.* [SPOT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To make or put a spot or mark on; to discolor, to stain; as, to *spot* a dress.

2. To mark with a color different from the ground.

"Have you not seen a handkerchief,
Spotted with strawberries, in your wife's hand?"
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

3. To cover with small spots or sprigs; as, to *spot* muslin.

*4. To put a patch or patches on by way of ornament.

"Next morning the whole puppet-show was filled with faces *spotted* after the whiggish manner."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 81.

5. To mark as with a spot; to mark or note, so as to insure recognition; hence, to catch with the eye; to detect, to recognize. (*Colloq.*)

"The honnds *spotted* him, and he became food and trophy two minutes later."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*6. To stain, to taint, to blemish.

"Upon their *spotted* souls."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Billiards*: To place (the red ball) on the spot.

"The marker *spotting* the ball."—*Field*, Dec. 9, 1885.

2. *Horse-racing*, &c.: To pick out; to pitch upon; to choose. (*Slang.*)

"Having met with tolerable success in *spotting* the winners."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

¶ *To spot timber*: To cut or chip it in preparation for hewing.

spōt'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *spot*; -less.]

1. Free from spots, foul matter, or discoloration; unspotted. (*Thomson: Winter*, 810.)

2. Free from stain or blemish; pure, immaculate, untainted.

"Marquis and count of *spotless* fame."

Longfellow: *Coplas de Manrique*

spōt'-lēss-lý, *adv.* [English *spotless*; -ly.] In a spotless manner.

spōt'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *spotless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spotless; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish; purity.

"Lord, if thou look for a *spotlessness*, whom wilt thou look upon!"—*Donne: Devotions*.

spōt'-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *spot*; -ed.]

1. Marked with spots or places of a different color from the ground; discolored.

"Two water snakes swam by the ship; they were beautifully *spotted*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*2. Stained, tainted, disgraced, polluted, guilty.

"This *spotted* and inconstant man."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

spotted-axis, *s.* [AXIS (2).]

spotted-blenny, *s.*

Ichthyol.: *Blennius vulgaris*, a fish from five to seven inches long. "Its thinness has also acquired for it the epithet of Gunnel or Gunwale, such being the name of the thin deal forming the upper streak of a boat, which the fish is supposed to be like." (*Yarrell: Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3d), ii. 377.) Called also Spotted-gunnel and Butter-fish.

spotted-comfrey, *s.*

Bot.: *Pulmonaria officinalis*.

spotted-dogfish, *s.* [DOGFISH.]

spotted-ellipsoglossus, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Ellipsoglossa nœvia*, one of the two species of the Japanese genus *Ellipsoglossa*, which forms a connecting link between the land and the water salamanders.

spotted-emu, *s.*

Ornith.: *Dromæus irroratus*, confined to Western Australia.

spotted-fever, *s.* [NEUROPURPURIC-FEVER.]

spotted-flycatcher, *s.* [FLY-CATCHER, 2 (1).]

spotted-goby, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gobius minutus*; called also the Freckled-goby or Speckled-goby. [GOBIUS.]

spotted-gunnel, *s.* [SPOTTED-BLENNY.]

spotted-hyena, *s.* [HYENA.]

spotted-lamprey, *s.* [LAMPREY.]

spotted-manakin, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Pardalotus* (*q. v.*). (*Swainson*.)

spotted-menobranchus, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Menobranchus punctatus*. [MENOBRANCHUS.]

spotted-muslin, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Muslin covered with small sprigs or spots.

2. *Entom.*: *Diaphora mendica*, a moth, family Cheloniidae. Male black, female white.

spotted-ray, *s.* [HOMELYN-RAY.]

spotted-salamander, *s.* [SALAMANDER, II. 2.]

spotted-snake, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Tropidonotus natrix*. [SNAKE, *s.*, II.]

spotted-sulphur, *s.*

Entomology: A European night-moth, *Agrophila sulphuralis*.

spotted-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Flindersia maculosa*, a native of Queensland. So named because the trunk is covered with spots, owing to the outer bark falling off in patches.

spotted wild-cat, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Felis torquata*, an Indian species, about eighteen inches long, the tail being about a foot more. It is gray, spotted with black, and the ears are tufted, indicating a relationship with the Lynxes.

spotted-wrasse, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Labrus mixtus*. [RED-WRASSE.]

spōt'-tēd-nēss, *s.* [English *spotted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spotted.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

spōt'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *spot*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who spots.
2. A detective. (*U. S. slang*.)

spōt'-tī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *spotty*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being spotty or marked with spots.

spōt'-tŷ, *a.* [Eng. *spot*; -*y*.] Full of or marked with spots; spotted; patchy.

"To descry new lands,
Rivers or mountains in her *spotty* globe."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 291.

***spōus'-age** (age as *īg*), *subst.* [Eng. *spous(e)*; -*age*.] The act of espousing; espousal.

"The glorious *spousage* of the Lambe."—*Bale. Discourse on the Revelation*, P. iii., Cc. 4.

spōus'-al, ***spous-all**, ***spous-ayl**, ***spous-aile**, *a. & s.* [A contract. of *espousal* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to marriage; nuptial, matrimonial, connubial, bridal.

"From them *Asteria* sprung, a nymph renowned,
And with the *spousal* love of *Perseus* crowned."
Cooke: *Hesiod*, 632.

B. *As subst.*: Espousal, marriage, nuptials. (Generally used in the plural.)

"So be there 'twixt your kingdoms such a *spousal*."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

spōuse, **spowse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *espous*, *espoux*, *espouse*; Fr. *époux*, *épouse*, from Lat. *sponsus*, fem. *sponsa*=one betrothed, a bridegroom, a bride, from *sponsus*, pa. par. of *spondeo*=to promise solemnly, to betroth.] [*SPONSOR*.]

*1. A bridegroom.

"The archtrickly clepith the *spouse*, and seith to him,
ech man settith first good wyn."—*Wycliffe: John* ii.

2. One engaged or joined in wedlock; a bride, a wife. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,612.)

***spouse-bed**, *s.* Marriage.

"*Spouse-bed* spotless laws of God allow."
Sylvester: *Eden*, 669.

***spouse-breach**, ***spouse-breke**, ***spous-breeke**, *s.* Adultery.

"A fol woman in *spousbreche* he huld vnder ys wyf."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 279.

***spouse-hood**, ***spous-hed**, *s.* The marriage state.

"He the Emperoures dogter in *spousehed* nome."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 66.

***spōuse**, *v. t.* [*SPOUSE*, *s.*]

1. To marry, to wed, to espouse.

"The spouse and the *spoused* have the formost voyce."
Ben Jonson: *Epithalamion*.

2. To give in marriage.

"Kyng William of Scotland did his douhter *spouse*
To the erle of Bouloyn."—Robert of Gloucester, p. 210.

spōuse'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *spouse*; -*less*.] Destitute of a spouse; having no wife or husband; unmarried, single.

"The *spouseless* Adriatic mourns her lord."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 11.

***spōus'-ēss**, ***spous-esse**, ***spows-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *spous(e)*; -*ess*.] A bride, a wife, a married woman.

"Come thou and I schal schewe to thee the *spousesse*, the wyf of the Lambe."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* xxi.

spōut, ***spoute**, ***spowte**, *s.* [*SPOUT*, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The discharging chute, ajutage, or tubular ventage of a vessel or machine whence issues the liquid or comminuted material; as, the spout of a pitcher, the issuing nozzle for the ground meal from the mill-stones, &c.

2. A pipe, a conduit; a pipe for conducting water, as from a roof.

"As in *spouts* the swallows build."
Longfellow: *Nuremberg*.

3. A shoot or lift; specifically, the shoot or lift in a pawnbroker's shop; hence, a pawnbroker's shop. [*U. S.*]

*4. A water-spout.

"That dreadful *spout*,
Which shipmen do the hurricano call."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

II. *Mining*:

1. A channel of the same size as the air-head, driven from the air-head into the gate-road at intervals of about fifteen yards, to keep the communication as forward as possible.

2. The chute which carries the coal or ore from the wagon, and dumps it into a car or ship.

¶ *Up the spout*: At the pawnbroker's, in pawn; pawned. (*Slang*.)

spout-fish, *s.*

Zoöl.: A fish or mollusk which spouts or squirts out water; spec., several bivalves, as *Solen*, which do so on retiring to their holes.

spout-hole, *s.* An orifice for the discharge of water.

spout-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A round-soled plane used in hollowing out stuff for spouting and troughs.

spout-shell, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Aporrhais* (q. v.).

spōut, *v. t. & i.* [According to Skeat, for *sprout*, from Sw. *sputa*, *spruta*=to squirt, to spout; *spruta*=a squirt, a pipe; Dan. *sprude*, *sprutte*=to spout, to spurt; *spröite*=to squirt; Dut. *sputten*=to spout, to squirt; *sput*=a spout, a squirt; Ger. *spritzen*, *sprützen*, *sprudeln*=to spout, to squirt; Low. Ger. *sprutten*, *sputtern*; Ir. & Gael. *sput*=to spout, to squirt.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: to pour out in a jet, and with some force; to throw out through a spout, pipe, or jet.

"The abundance of water that this monstrous fish *spouted*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ix., ch. vi.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To utter with pomposity; to mouth; to utter or deliver for effect in the manner of a mouthing orator.

"While *spouting* the most intolerent rubbish that can be endured."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To pawn. (*Slang*.)

"The dons are going to *spout* the college plate."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To eject water from or as from a spout or pipe; as, A whale *spouts*.

2. To issue with some force, as water or other liquid from a spout or narrow orifice; to spurt.

"If they are deeply wounded in a dozen places, there will instantly gush out as many fountains of blood, *spouting* to a considerable distance."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. i.

II. *Fig.*: To make a speech, especially in a pompous manner.

"Introduce him to *spouting* clubs or disputing societies."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 20.

spōut'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *spout*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who spouts; one who makes speeches in a pompous manner; a speechifier; a poor actor.

"The women's rights agitator, the platform *spouter* in petticoats."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spōut'-īng, *subst.* [*SPOUT*, *v.*] Pompous talk; speechifying.

"Listening to the more forcible than polite *spoutings* of rabid 'fair traders' and Socialists."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spōut'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *spout*; -*less*.] Having no spout; destitute of a spout.

"There the pitcher stands
A fragment, and the *spotless* tea-pot there."
Cowper: *Task*, iv. 776.

spräch'-le (le as *el*), **spräch'-kle**, *v. i.* [*Icel. sprokla*.] To clamber, to struggle. (*Scotch*.)

"Sae far I *sprachled* up the brae."

Burns: *On Meeting with Lord Daer*.

spräck, *a.* [*Icel. sprækr*, *sprækr*=brisk, lively; Gaelic & Irish *spráic*=strength, vigor.] [*SPRY*.] Spruce, sprightly, lively, animated.

"He hath sae suddenly acquired all this fine *sprack* festivity and jocularly."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.

spräch'-kle, *v. i.* [*SPRACHLE*.]

spräg, *v. t.* [*SPRAG* (2), *s.*] To support with sprags.

"A portion of it was *spragged*, but the first end, which was four yards in length, was without one."—*Coltury Guardian*, Nov. 5, 1880.

spräg, *a.* [A corrupt. of *sprack* (q. v.).] Quick, lively, active.

"A good *sprag* memory."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

spräg (1), *s.* [*Cf. Icel. spraka*=a small flounder.]

1. A young salmon. (*Eng. Prov.*)

2. A half-grown cod. (*Eng. Prov.*)

spräg (2), *s.* [*Prob. allied to sprig* (q. v.).] A billet of wood; spec., in mines, a diagonal prop or stay for preventing the roof of a mine from sinking in.

"*Sprags* and other articles were thrown under the wheels without effect."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

spräg'-gīng, *s.* [Eng. *sprag* (2), *s.*; -*ing*.] Sprags collectively; the fixing of sprags.

"He did not say anything to the man about *spragging*."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

spräch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [*Gael.*]

1. A cry, a shriek.

2. A collection, a multitude; as, a *sprach* of children. (*Scotch*.)

spräch (*ch* guttural), *v. i.* [*SPRACH*, *s.*] To cry, to shriek.

spräch'-kle, *v. i.* [*SPRACKLE*.]

sprāin, *v. t.* [O. French *espreindre*=to press, to wring, to strain (Fr. *épreindre*), from Lat. *exprimo*, from *ex*=out, and *premo*=to press.] To overstrain, as the muscles or ligaments of a joint, so as to injure them, but without luxation or dislocation.

"The sudden turn may stretch the swelling vein,
The cracking joint unhinge, or ankle *sprain*."

Gay: *Trivia*, i. 38.

sprāin, *s.* [O. Fr. *espreinte*.] [*SPRAIN*, *v.*] A violent straining or twisting of the soft parts surrounding a joint, without dislocation. It is generally attended with swelling and inflammation in the injured part.

"I confessed I was in pain, and thought it was with some *sprain* at tennis."—*Temple: Gout*.

sprāints, *s.* [O. Fr. *espraintes* (Fr. *épreintes*), lit.=outpressings, from *espreindre*=to squeeze out.] [*SPRAIN*, *v.*] The dung of an otter.

"Scrambling over the rocks in search of *spraints*."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

spräng, *pret. of v.* [*SPRING*, *v.*]

spräng'-gle, *v. i.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] To wander, to spread irregularly, to sprawl.

sprät (1), ***sprot**, ***sprott**, ***sprotte**, *s.* [*Dut. sprot*; Low Ger. *sprott*; H. Ger. *sprotte*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: *Clupea sprattus*; a well-known fish, common on all the Atlantic coasts of Europe, extending to the Baltic and the western half of the Mediterranean. The length of those usually brought to market is about three inches; but it is said to attain about double that length. Scales smooth and easily shed; lower jaw prominent, oval patch of small teeth on tongue; abdomen serrated behind as well as in front of ventral fin. The sprat is taken in large quantities, and, in some localities, the supply so far exceeds the demand that they are spread on the ground for manure. [*CLUPEA*.]

*2. A small piece of bad silver money. (*English slang*.)

"Several Lascars were charged with passing *sprats*, the slang term applied to spurious fourpenny pieces, sixpences, and shillings."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

sprat-day, *s.* A term popularly applied in London to Nov. 9, the first day of sprat-selling in the streets. The season lasts about ten weeks. (*Brewer*.)

sprät (2), ***spreat**, ***sprett**, ***sprit**, ***sprot**, *s.* [*A. S. spreot*, *sprit*=a sprout.]

Bot.: A name given to various rushes, as *Juncus lamprocarpus*, *J. acutiflorus*, and *J. obtusiflorus*; spec., *Juncus articulatus*, which grows on marshy ground. It is used for fodder and for thatch. (*Scotch*.)

sprat-barley, *s.*

Bot.: *Hordeum vulgare*, which has very long awns.

sprät, *v. i.* [*SPRAT* (1), *s.*] To fish for sprats.

"They will be afloat here and there in the wild weather, *sprattling*, hovelling, taking out anchors to distressed vessels."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sprät'-tle, *v. i.* [*SPRAWL*, *subst.*] To scramble. (*Scotch*.)

sprät'-tle, *subst.* [*SPRATTLE*, *v.*] A scramble, a struggle, a sprawl. (*Scotch*.)

sprāwl, ***spraule**, ***sprall**, *v. i.* [*For sprattle*, from Sw. *spratta*=to sprawl; Sw. dial *spralla*, *sprala*; Dan. *spralte*=to sprawl, to flounder; Dut. *spartelen*=to flutter, to leap, to wrestle; *Icel. spradhka*=to sprawl.]

1. To spread or stretch the body carelessly in a horizontal position; to lie with the limbs stretched out or straggling.

"His voice frightened the women, and yet they were glad to see him lie *sprawling* upon the ground."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To struggle in the agonies of death.

"Grim in convulsive agonies he *sprawls*."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii. 23.

3. To move with an awkward motion of the limbs when lying down; to scramble.

"Whereupon he began to *sprall* to the other side."—*Holinshead: Descript. Ireland*, ch. ii.

4. To spread irregularly, as a plant, a vine, or the like; to spread ungracefully, as handwriting.

"Cull from the bine the *sprawling* sprigs."
Smart: *The Hop-garden*.

5. To widen or open irregularly, as a body of cavalry.

sprāwl, *s.* [*SPRAWL*, *v.*]

1. The act or state of sprawling.

2. A small twig or branch of a tree; a spray. (*Prov.*)

sprāwl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sprawl*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who sprawls; spec., a popular name for the cuspidate moth, *Petasia cassinea*.

sprāy (1), ***spry**, *s.* [*Prob. allied to A. S. spregan*=to pour; *Icel. spræna*=a jet or spring of water; *spræna*=to jet, to spurt out; Norw. *spreen*=a jet of water.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Water flying or driven in small, fine drops or particles, as by the force of wind, the dashing of waves, from a waterfall, or the like.

"The spray of the sea being lifted up to a greater height."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. The vapor from an atomizer.

spray-instrument, s.

Surg.: An atomizer (q. v.).

sprāy (2), *s.* [Dan. *sprag*=a sprig, a spray; Sw. dial. *spragge*, *spragg*=a spray.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small shoot or branch; a twig; the extremity of a branch.

"We talk'd of change, of winter gone,
Of green leaves on the hawthorn spray."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

2. The small branches of a tree collectively.

3. A small branch of flowers, leaves, &c., worn by ladies in the hair or on the dress.

II. Founding: A set of castings attached by their individual sprues to the main stem, occupying the runner and its branches by which the metal entered the mold and was led to the various places to be filled.

spray-drain, s.

Agric.: A drain formed by burying the sprays of trees in the earth, which keeps open a channel. Much used in grass lands.

spray-work, s. A method of decoration in which sprays and ferns are fastened on the material to be treated, over which marking-ink, liquid Indian ink or sepia, is sprinkled by means of a fine-bristled tooth-brush dipped into the coloring matter and then rubbed lightly to and fro across the large teeth of a dressing-comb.

sprāy, v. t. [SPRAY (1), *s.*] To let fall in the form of spray. (*Annandale.*)

***sprāy**-ēy, *a.* [Eng. *spray* (2), *s.*; -ey.] Full of sprays or twigs; laden with sprays or twigs.

sprēach-ēr-ē (ch guttural), *s.* [SPRECHERY.]

sprēad, ***sprede**, ***sprad** (past tense ***sprad**, ***spradde**, ***sprede**, ***sprede**, pa. par. ***sprad**, ***spradde**, ***sprede**), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sprēdan*=to extend, to spread out; cogn. with Dut. *spreiden*=to spread, to scatter; Low Ger. *spreiden*, *spreēn*, *sprein*; Ger. *spreiten*; Danish *sprede*; Sw. *sprida*; Sw. dial. *sprita*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To extend in length and breadth, or in breadth only; to stretch or expand out to a broader surface. (2 *Samuel* xxi. 10.)

2. To open, to unfurl; to stretch or extend out. (*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, ii. 3.)

*3. To scatter, to disperse; to cause to disperse.

"Was nener in alle his lyne ther fadere ore so glad,
Als whan he sauh his sons tuo, the paiens force to
sprad."
Robert de Brunne, p. 18.

4. To scatter over a large surface; to strew.

"The spreading of macke, and mingling with it the mold of a land."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. ix.

5. To cover by extending something over; to overspread. (*Isaiah* xl. 19.)

6. To extend over, to cover; to overspread.

"Of plate of golde a berde he had,
The whiche his brest all ouer *spradd*."
Gower: C. A., v.

7. To extend; to shoot to a greater length in every direction; to reach out, to pnt forth, to stretch out. (1 *Kings* viii. 54.)

8. To divulge, to publish; to canse to be more widely or extensively known, as news or fame; to disseminate. (*Matthew* ix. 31.)

"They, when departed, *spread* abroad his fame in all that country."—*Matthew* ix. 31.

9. To propagate; to cause to affect greater numbers.

"The risk of *spreading* the disease by the agency of the blood."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

10. To emit, to diffuse, to give out, as emanations or effluvia.

11. To set and furnish with provisions; as, to *spread* a table.

¶ Usually followed in most of its senses by *abroad*, *up*, *over*, or some other preposition.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be extended in length and breadth in all directions; to be expanded to a broader surface or extent; to be extended or stretched out.

"Her barbarous sons . . . *spread*
Beneath Gibraltar to the Lybian sands."
Milton: P. L., i. 354.

2. To be propagated, published, circulated, or made known more extensively; as, a report *spreads*.

3. To be propagated from one to another.

"Lest his infection *spread* further."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ Things may *spread* in one direction, or at least without separation; but they *disperse* in many directions, so as to destroy the continuity of bodies. Between *scatter* and *disperse* there is no other difference than that one is immethodical and involuntary, the other systematic and intentional. To *spread* is the general, to *expand* and *diffuse* are particular terms. To *spread* may be said of anything which occupies more space than it has done, whether by a direct separation of its parts, or by an accession to the substance; but to *expand* is to *spread* by means of separating or unfolding the parts. Evils *spread*, and reports *spread*; the mind *expands*, and prospects *expand*; knowledge *diffuses* itself, or cheerfulness is *diffused* throughout the company. To *spread* is to extend to an indefinite width; to *circulate* is to *spread* within a circle; thus news *spreads* through a country; but a story *circulates* in a village, or from house to house, or a report is *circulated* in the neighborhood. *Spread* and *circulate* are the acts of persons or things; *propagate* and *disseminate* are the acts of persons only. (*Crabb.*)

sprēad, s. [SPREAD, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of spreading; the state of being spread; extent, compass, diffusion, dissemination; as, the *spread* of knowledge.

2. Expansion of parts.

"No flower hath that kind of *spread* that the woodbine hath."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 676.

3. A cloth used as a cover; as, a bed-*spread*.

4. A table as spread and furnished with provisions; hence, a feast. (*Colloq.*)

"To jndge from the *spread*
On the board, yon'd have said
That the 'partie quarrée' had like aldermen fed."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Lord of Toulouse.

II. Stock Exchange: The privilege of demanding shares of stock at a certain price, or of delivering shares of stock at another price, within a certain time agreed on.

spread-eagle, v. trans. To scatter and leave far behind.

"Caltha *spread-eagled* her field a long way from home."
—*London Daily Chronicle.*

spread-eagle, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. *Cookery*: A fowl split open, broiled, and served with mushrooms.

2. *Her.*: An eagle displayed, or an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body. [DISPLAYED.]

3. *Skating*: A figure somewhat resembling an Eagle Displayed [2].

***B. As adj.**: Pretentious, boastful, pompous, bombastic; as, a *spread-eagle* speech.

***spread-eagleism, s.** The state of being boastful or bombastic; bombast.

"A fact resented by the *spread-eagleism* of the place in journalistic 'leaders' "—*London Daily Telegraph.*

sprēad-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *spread*, *v.*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which spreads, extends, expands, or propagates.

"If their child be not such a speedy *spreader* and brancher, like the vine."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 77.

2. One who divulges, circulates, or disseminates; a disseminator.

These he designs for the *spreaders* of his religion."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Flax-manuf.*: A machine in which the stricks of line, fresh from the heckle, are drawn out and combined so as to make a sliver, and eventually a rover, to be operated upon by the spinning-machine.

2. A device for flattening and spreading the jet from a hose-pipe.

3. *Vehicles*: A stick which stretches apart the ends of a chain to which the single-trees are attached.

sprēad-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SPREAD, *v.*]

spreading-frame, s. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

spreading-furnace, s.

Glass.: A heated chamber in which cracked cylinders of sheet-glass are laid in order to spread out into sheets.

spreading-machine, s.

Cotton-manufact.: A machine in which cotton is formed into a continuous band ready for carding.

spreading-oven, s. [FLATTENING-FURNACE.]

spreading-plate, s. [FLATTING-HEARTH.]

sprēad-īng-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *spreading*; -ly.] In a spreading manner, increasingly.

"The best times were *spreadingly* infected."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

sprēagh (gh guttural), **sprēath**, *subst.* [Irish and Gael. *spreidh*=cattle.] Cattle; hence, prey, booty. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye had better stick to your anld trade o' theft-boot, black-mall, *spreaghs*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

sprēagh-ēr-ē, **sprēach**-ēr-ē, **sprēch**-ēr-ē, **sprēch**-ēr-ē (gh, ch guttural), *subst.* [SPREAGH.] Cattle-lifting, prey-driving; small spoil; paltry booty of small articles. (*Scotch.*)

"It is unspeakable the quantity of nseless *spreachery* which they have collected on their march."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xli.

spreat, s. [SPRAT (2).]

sprēck-lēd (lēd as ēld), *adject.* [SPECKLED.] Speckled, spotted. (*Scotch.*)

spreē, s. [Irish *spre*=a spark, flash of fire, animation, spirit; Gael. *sprae*=vigor, exertion.] A merry frolic, especially a drunken frolic or bout; a carousal. (*Colloq.*)

spreē, v. i. [SPREE, *subst.*] To indnlge in spreēs. (*Colloq.*)

"He was always of the devil-may-care sort, fond of *spreeing* about and lively company."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

***sprēnge, v. t.** [A. S. *sprengan*; *sprencan*; cogn. with Dut. *sprengelen*=to sprinkle; Ger. *sprengeln*.] [SPRINKLE, *v.*] To sprinkle, to scatter, to disperse. "All the ground with purple blood was *sprent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 18.

Sprēng-ēl, *s.* [C. K. Sprengel (1766-1833), physician and professor of botany at Halle.] (See compound.)

Sprengel's air-pump, s. [AIR-PUMP.]

***spreū**-sīd-ā-nē, *s.* [A corrupt. of *Peucedanum* (q. v.).]

†srew (ew as ô), *subst.* A popular name for Thrush; a disease of infancy. [SPROO.]

sprēy, a. [SPRY.] Spruce, spry. (*Prov.*)

sprīg, *sprigge, s. & a. [A. S. *sprec*=a spray, a twig (*Somner*); cogn. with Icel. *sprek*=a stick; Low Ger. *sprikk*=a sprig, a twig; Dan. *sprag*=a spray.] [SPRAY (2).]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A rod for punishing children, a stick. (*Piers Plowman*, vi. 139.)

2. A small shoot, branch, or twig of a tree; a spray. (*Thomson: Spring*, 651.)

3. A representation of a sprig or spray; a small, isolated ornament of the nature of a branch, woven or printed on textile fabrics.

4. An offshoot, a scion, a slip, a youth; generally used in disparagement; as, a *sprig* of nobility.

5. A small brad.

6. A brad or triangular piece of tin plate to confine a pane of glass in a sash until the putty dries.

II. Naut.: An eyebolt with a barbed shank.

***B. As adj.**: Smart, well-trimmed.

"He wears his beard so *sprig*."

Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 234.

sprig-bolt, s. [RAG-BOLT.]

***sprig-crystal, s.** (See extract.)

"In perpendicular fissures, crystal is found in form of an hexangular column, adhering at one end to the stone, and near the other lessening gradually, till it terminates in a point: this is called by lapidaries *sprig* or rock crystal."—*Woodward.*

sprig, v. t. [SPRIG, *s.*]

1. To mark, ornament, or work with sprigs.

"He became the possessor of a certain bottle-green coat with bright buttons, and a *sprigged* satin waistcoat."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. To drive sprigs into.

sprīg-gē, *a.* [Eng. *sprig*, *s.*; -y.] Full of or abounding with sprigs or small branches.

spright (gh silent), *subst.* [A corrupt spelling of *sprite* (q. v.).]

*1. A spirit, a shade, a soul; an incorporeal agent. "And forth he cald out of deepe darkness dredd,
Legions of *sprights*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 38.

†2. An elf, goblin, or fairy; a sprite.

"In likeness of a page appeared a *spright*."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. ii.

*3. Power which gives cheerfulness or courage; spirit.

"See, he gathers up his *spright*
And begins to hunt for life."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 1.

*4. Mood, disposition or condition of mind, temper.

"Intending weariness with heavy *spright*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 121.

*5. An arrow.

"We have in use for sea-fights short arrows called *sprights*, without any other heads save wood sharpened; which were discharged out of mnskets, and would pierce through the sides of ships where a bullet would not."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***spright** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [**SPRIG**H, *subst.*] To haunt, as with a spright.

"I am *sprighted* with a fool."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

***spright'**-fûl (*gh* silent), *adj.* [*Eng. spright; -ful(l).*] Sprightly, lively, brisk, gay, nimble, vigorous.

"Venus, redress a wrong that's done
By that young *sprightly* boy, thy son."

Cartwright: *To Venus*.

***spright'**-fûl-lÿ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [*Eng. sprightful; -ly.*] In a sprightly or sprightly manner; briskly, vigorously, with spirit.

"Norfolk, *sprightly* and bold,
Stays but the summons of the appellant's trumpet."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

***spright'**-fûl-nëss (*gh* silent), *s.* [*Eng. sprightful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sprightly; sprightliness, liveliess.

spright'-lëss (*gh* silent), *a.* [*English spright; -less.*] Destitute of spirit or vivacity; dull, dispirited.

"Are you grown
Benumbed with fear, or virtue's *sprightless* cold?"

Cowley.

spright'-lÿ-nëss (*gh* silent), *s.* [*Eng. sprightly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being sprightly; liveliness, vivacity, gayety, briskness.

"Youth has a *sprightliness* and fire to boast,
That in the valley of decline are lost."

Couper: *Conversation*, 635.

spright'-lÿ (*gh* silent), *a.* [*Eng. spright; -ly.*]

*1. Having the qualities or appearance of a spright or spirit.

"With other *sprightly* shows of mine own kindred."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. Lively, spirited, gay, brisk, nimble, animated, vivacious.

"The lyre rejoins the *sprightly* lay."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, i. 530.

¶ Used by Shakespeare adverbially.

"Address yourself to entertain them *sprightly*."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

spring, ***sprynge** (past tense *sprang*, **sprong*, **spronge*, *sprung*, pass. par. **spronge*, **sprongen*, *sprung*, **sprungen*), *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. springan, sprincan* (pa. t. *sprang*, *spranc*, pa. par. *sprungen*), cogn. with Dut. *springen* (pa. t. *sprong*, pa. par. *gesprongen*); Icel. *springa*=to burst, to split; Sw. *springa*; Dan. *springe*; Ger. *springen*; Sw. *spränga*=to cause to burst.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To rise or come forth as out of the ground; to shoot up, out, or forth; to begin to appear; to come to light or existence; to issue into sight or knowledge. (Usually applied to any manner of growing, rising, or appearing, as of a stream from its source, a plant from seed.)

"But othre seedis felden in to stony placis . . .
and anon thei *sprungen* up."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xiii.

2. To issue, to proceed; to take or have origin or beginning, as from parents, ancestors, country, or the like.

"What stock he *springs* of."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

3. To result, as from a cause, motive, reason, principle, or the like; to originate.

"Whence *springs* this deep despair?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

4. To leap, to bound, to jump.

"Away he *springs*."—Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 258.

5. To start up or rise suddenly, as from a covert, &c.

"A covey of partridges *springing* in our front, put our
infantry in disorder."—Addison.

6. To fly back, to start, as a bow when bent *springs* back by its elasticity.

7. To shoot; to issue suddenly and with violence.
"Then shook the sacred shrine, and sudden light
Sprung thro' the vaulted roof, and made the temple
bright."—Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 266.

*8. To thrive, to grow.

"What makes all this but Jupiter the king,

At what makes all this but Jupiter the king?"

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 1,082.

9. To warp; to become warped or bent from a straight or plane surface, as timber in seasoning.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to start or rise suddenly; to start or rouse, as game.

"The too much praise

Could not but *sprung* up blushes in my cheeks."

Massinger: *Parl. of Love*, v. 1.

2. To cause to explode or burst; to discharge.

"Our miners discovered several of the enemies' mines,
who have *sprung* divers others which did little execu-
tion."—Tatler.

3. To cause to open; as, to *sprung* a leak.

4. To crack; to bend or strain, so as to crack or split.

"The Genesta has broken her bowsprit off short . . .
if she has not also *sprung* her topmast."—London Daily
Telegraph.

5. To cause to close suddenly, or come together violently, as the parts of an instrument which are acted upon by a spring; as, to *sprung* a trap.

6. To bend by force, as something stiff or strong; to insert, as a beam in a place too short for it, by bending it so as to bring the ends nearer together, and allowing it to straighten when in place. (Usually with *in*; as, to *sprung* in a slat or bar.) (Goodrich.)

*7. To leap over; to jump; to pass by leaping.

"To *sprung* the fence, to rein the prancing steed."

Thomson.

II. Arch.: To commence from an abutment or pier; as, to *sprung* an arch.

¶ (1) *To sprung a butt:*

Naut.: To loosen the end of a plank in a ship's bottom.

(2) *To sprung at:* To leap toward; to attempt to seize with a spring.

(3) *To sprung forth:* To leap out; to rush out.

(4) *To sprung in:* To rush in; to enter with a leap or in haste.

(5) *To sprung on (or upon):*

(a) *Lit.:* To leap on or upon; to rush on hastily and violently.

(b) *Fig.:* To produce quickly or unexpectedly.

"Such a man is not likely to *sprung upon* his associates and allies a scheme of English surrender to Irish demands."—London Daily Telegraph.

(6) *To sprung the luff:*

Naut.: To yield to the helm, and sail nearer to the wind than before. (Said of a ship.)

spring, ***sprynge**, ***sprynge**, *s.* [**SPRING**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A leap, a bound; a sudden effort or struggle.

"A very hunter did I rush

Upon the prey: with leaps and *springs*."

Wordsworth: *To a Butterfly*.

2. A flying back; the resistance of a body recovering its former state by its elastic power; as, the *spring* of a bow.

3. Elastic power or force; elasticity.

"In adult persons, when the fibers cannot any more yield, they must break, or lose their *spring*."—Arbuthnot.

4. An elastic substance of any kind, having the power of recovering, by its elasticity, its natural state, after being bent or otherwise forced, interposed between two objects, in order to impart or check motion or permit them to yield relatively to each other. Springs are made of various materials, as india-rubber, strips of wire or steel coiled spirally, steel rods or plates, &c., and are used for many purposes; as, for diminishing concussion in carriages, for motive power, acting through the tendency of a metallic coil to unwind itself, as in clocks and watches; to measure weight and other forces as in the spring-balance, &c. Springs of coiled wire are much used for balances, for chair and sofa cushions and backs, mattresses, and in various other domestic applications where no great amount of strength is required.

"The *spring* must be made of good steel, well tempered; and the wider the two ends of the *spring* stand asunder, the milder it throws the chape of the vise open."

—Moxon: *Mechanical Exercises*.

5. Any active power; that by which action or motion is produced or propagated.

"Nature is the same, and man is the same, has the same affections and passions, and the same *springs* that give them motion."—Rymer.

6. In the same sense as II. 2.

¶ Often used adjectively, as *spring* water.

7. Any source of supply; source, origin; that from which anything springs or is derived; a source of supply.

"Philosophy and science, and the *springs*
Of wonder, and the wisdom of the world."

Byron: *Manfred*, i. 1.

8. One of the four seasons of the year; that season in which plants begin to spring and vegetate; the vernal season. In the northern hemisphere the spring season begins about March 21, when the sun enters the sign of Aries, and ends about June 22, at the time of the summer solstice. Popularly, however, spring is considered to begin in February or March, and end in April or May.

"*Spring* is here with leaf and grass."

Tennyson: *The Window*, 128.

9. Hence, the beginning or freshest part of any state or time; the early part.

"Our love was new, and then but in the *spring*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 102.

10. A young shoot, a bud.

"Where the new *spring* first shooteth forth."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

11. A plant, a young tree; also a grove of trees; a small shrubbery.

"In yonder *spring* of roses."—Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 218.

12. Specifically applied to a white thorn. (*Prov.*)

"They are commonly erected upon the top of new banks, until the *spring* has grown strong enough to protect it."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

*13. A youth, a sprigal.

"The one his bow and shafts, the other *spring*
A burning tead about his head did move."

Spenser: *Muipopotmos*.

*14. A race, a family.

15. A flock (of teal).

"Presently surprising a *spring* of teal with good effects on our bag."—London Daily Telegraph.

*16. That which causes one to spring; specifically, a lively, quick, and cheerful tune.

"He play'd a *spring* and danc'd it round
Below the gallows-tree."

Burns: *McPherson's Farewell*.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

* (1) A leak; the starting of a plank; an opening in a seam.

"Where her *springs* are, her leaks and how to stop 'em."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iii. 1.

(2) A crack in a mast or yard, running obliquely or transversely.

(3) A rope or hawser passed from the stern of a ship and made fast to the cable on the anchor from the bow, by which she is riding. The object is to bring the broadside to bear in any direction.

(4) A check on a cable while unshackling it.

(5) A rope extending diagonally from the stern of one ship to the head of another, to make one ship sheer off to a greater distance.

2. *Phys. Geog. & Geol.:* An overflow of water or other liquid. When rain falls on a porous soil it is rapidly absorbed, the surface of the soil being soon again dry. Meanwhile, the water has percolated downward till it has, at a greater or less depth, been intercepted by an impervious stratum, where it gradually forms a reservoir. It then presses with great force laterally, and a system of subterranean drainage is established. If the impervious stratum be some distance up a hillside, the water finds its way out, not, however, all along the stratum, for the existence of rents, fissures, and inequalities confines it to a few spots. If the reservoir be on an elevation and a boring be made on a lower level to any of the branches leading from it, the water will rise in the bore to the surface and shoot up into the air to a height proportional to the pressure from the reservoir, as an Artesian well (q. v.), which is akin to a spring. Springs are of two kinds, land and perennial springs, the former existing where there is a porous soil with an impervious subsoil, the latter deriving their waters from deeper sources. Perennial springs include thermal springs and geysers. [INTERMITTENT-SPRING.] Sometimes springs contain much earthy material; thus there are calcareous, sulphureous and gypseous, siliceous, ferruginous, saline, carbonated and petroleum springs. They are then called mineral springs.

¶ (1) *Spring of pork:* The lower part of the fore-quarter, which is divided from the neck and has the leg and foot without the shoulder. (*Beaum. & Flét.:* *Prophetess.*)

* (2) *Spring of the day:* The dawn, dawning.

"About the *spring of the day*, Samuel called Saul to the top of the house."—1 Samuel, ix. 26.

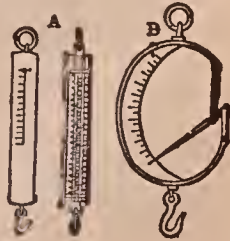
spring-back, *s.*

Bookbinding: A mode of binding in which a spring in the back throws up the folded edge so as to make the leaves lie flat.

spring-balance, *subst.* A balance in which the weight of an object is determined from the tension or compression of a spring provided with an index and scale. In the ordinary form (A) the spring is spiral and inclosed in a cylindrical box, at whose upper end is a suspending ring. The hook from which the object to be weighed is suspended is connected by a rod to a piston above the spring, so that the weight has the effect of condensing the spring, a finger on the rod projecting through a long slot in the case and indicating the weight upon a graduated and numbered scale. Another (B) is in the form of the letter C, the upper end being suspended by a ring, and the lower end affording attachment for the hook whereby the object is suspended. As the bow opens a finger traverses a graduated arc and registers the weight.

Spring-balance valve:

Steam: A spiral spring weighing-balance, with an index and pointer attached to the end of the lever, by which the pressure upon the safety-valve is adjusted.



Spring-balances.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

spring-beam, s.

1. *Shipbuilding*: The fore-and-aft timber uniting the outer ends of the paddle-box beams. [SPONSON.]

2. *Mach.*: An elastic bar at the top of a tilt-hammer, mortising-machine, or jig-saw, to accelerate the fall or give the return motion, as the case may be.

3. *Carp.*: A beam stretching across a barn without a central support, so as to leave the two bents of the barn-floor free for various uses.

spring-beauty, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the genus *Claytonia*.

spring-beetle, s. [CLICK-BEETLE.]**spring-bell, s.**

Bot.: *Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*.

spring-block, s.

Naut.: A common block or dead-eye connected to a ring-bolt by a spiral spring. It is attached to the sheets, so as to give a certain amount of elasticity and assist the vessel in sailing.

spring-board, s. An elastic board used in vaulting.

spring-bok, spring-boc, s. [SPRINGBOK.]

spring-box, s. The barrel containing the spring in any piece of mechanism.

spring-carriage, s. A wheeled carriage mounted on springs.

spring-cart, s. A light cart mounted on springs.

spring-coupling, subst. A connecting device between cars, for attaching the draft-team to street-cars, &c.

spring-crocus, s.

Botany: *Crocus vernus*, which flowers in spring. [CROCUS.]

spring-faucet, s. A faucet which is closed by a spring when the opening force is withdrawn.

spring-feed, s. Herbage produced in the spring.

spring-forelock, s. A cotter-key whose entering end springs apart to keep it from accidentally withdrawing.

***spring-garden, s.** A garden where concealed springs are made to spout jets of water upon the visitors.

spring-grass, s.

Bot.: *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, and the genus *Anthoxanthum*. [VERNAL-GRASS.]

spring-gun, s. A gun which is fired by the stumbling of a trespasser upon it or against a wire connected with the trigger. They were formerly set in plantations and preserves.

"At that time no statute had been passed making the use of *spring-guns* a legal offense."—*Notes and Queries*, March 19, 1877, p. 221.

spring-haas, s.

Zoöl.: The Dutch name for the Jumping Hare (q. v.). Used also by settlers at the Cape.

spring-halt, s. The same as STRING-HALT (q. v.).

"*Spring-halt* reigned amongst them."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

spring-head, s.

1. The head or source of a spring; hence, a fountain, source, or origin. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"The *spring-head* of charity."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

2. A box, clutch, or connection at the point of contact of the outer ends of an elliptic spring.

***spring-headed, a.** Having heads that spout or spring afresh.

"*Spring-headed* hydres; and sea-shouldring whales." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 23.

spring-hinge, s. A hinge provided with a spring to shut it after the door to which it is attached is opened.

spring-hook, s.

Steam-eng.: One of the hooks fixing the driving-wheel spring to the frame of a locomotive engine.

spring latch, s. A latch that snaps into the keeper after yielding to the pressure against it.

spring-line, s. In a pontoon-bridge, a line passing diagonally from one pontoon to another.

spring-lock, s.

Locksmith.: A lock in which the bolt slips back when the catch or hasp is applied, and returns by a spring to engage the hasp, catch, or staple.

spring-mattress, s. A mattress having metallic springs beneath the hair or moss filling.

spring-pin, s.

Locomotive.: A rod between the springs and axle-boxes, to regulate the pressure on the axles.

spring-punch, s. A punch having a spring to retract the plunger after the blow or the pressure.

spring-rye, s. Rye that is sown in the spring.

spring-searcher, s. [SEARCHER, s., II. 1.]

spring-stay, s.

Naut.: A preventer stay, used to assist a principal stay.

spring-tails, s. pl.

Entom.: The Collembola (q. v.).

spring take-up, s.

Knitting: An elastic finger, fixed to the needle-carrier, to take up the slack yarn at the end of each stroke.

spring-tide, s.

1. The time or season of spring; spring-time.

2. (*Pl.*): The tides at the time of the new and full moon. At these times the sun and moon are in a straight line with the earth, and their joint effect in raising the water of the ocean is at a maximum, and the tides are consequently the highest. (*Brande & Cox.*)

"As the *spring-tides*, with heavy splash,
From the cliffs invading dash."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 24.

spring-time, s. The time or season of spring; spring.

"In *spring-time*, when the sun with Taurns rides."

Milton: P. L., i. 769.

spring-tool, s.

Glass: The light tongs of the glass-blower, whereby handles and light objects are grasped.

spring-trap, s.

1. A trap whose falling bar or door is operated by a spring as soon as the detent is released by any animal tampering with the bait.

2. A form of steam-trap.

spring-usker, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Hybernia leucophaea*. The female is apterous.

spring-valve, s. A valve which is held to its seat by a spring, except as temporarily depressed by the hand to allow the flow of water.

spring-water, s. Water issuing from a spring, as distinguished from rain-water, river-water, &c.

spring-wheat, s. A species of wheat to be sown in the spring.

***sprîñ'-gál (1), *sprîñ'-gall (1), *sprîñ'-gald (1), s.** [Prob. from *spring*, and *ald*=old.] A youth; an active young man.

"Then came two *springals* of full tender yeares."

Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 6.

sprîñ'-gál (2), *sprîñ'-gall (2), *sprîñ'-gale (2), s. [O. Fr. *espringale*.]

Old War: An ancient form of military weapon for hurling stones, arrows, pieces of iron, &c.

"And this castell was set betwene the toune and the see and was well fortyfied with *springalles*, bombardes, boues, and other artillery."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxliv.

sprîñg'-bôk, s. [Eng. *spring*, and Dut. *boc*=a buck, a goat. (See extract.)]

Zoöl.: *Antilope eucore*, an antelope exceedingly common in South Africa. It is about thirty inches high; the horns lyrate, very small in the female; color yellowish dun, white beneath. Two curious folds of skin ascend from the root of the tail, and terminate near the middle of the back; they are usually closed, but open out when the animal is in rapid motion, and disclose a large triangular white space, which is otherwise concealed.

"The *Springbok* derives its name from the prodigious leaps which it takes either when alarmed or in play, often to the height of seven feet, and sometimes of twelve or thirteen feet."—*Chambers' Cyclop.*, ix. 64.

sprînge, v. t. [Cf. Dut. *spring-net*=a bird-net; Ger. *sprinkel*=a springe.] [SPRING, v.] To catch in a springe; to ensnare.

"Whose weight falls on our heads and buries us,
We *springe* ourselves, we sink in our own bogs."

Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iv. 3.

sprînge, *sprîndge, s. [SPRING, v.] A noose, a gin; a snare for catching birds.

"As a woodcock to my own *sprînge*, Osric:
I am justly kill'd with mine own treachery."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

sprîng'-ër, s. [Eng. *spring*: -er.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. One who or that which springs; one who springs or rouses game.

*2. A young plant.

"The young men and maidens . . . cut down and spoil young *sprîngers* to dress up their May-booths."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. v., § 4.

3. A name given to various animals; as—

(1) [SPANIEL, A. 1 (1).]

(2) The springbok (q. v.).

(3) The grampus.

(4) A young salmon.

"A nice *sprînger* weighing 11½ lb."—*Field*, Jan. 23., 1886.

II. Technically:**1. Architecture:**

(1) The impost or place where the vertical support to an arch terminates and the curve of the arch begins.

(2) A lower voussoir of an arch. [VOUSSOIR.]

(3) The rib of a groined roof.

(4) The bottom stone of the coping of a gable.

2. *Bot.*: A variety of *Agaricus arvensis* suitable for pickling.

sprîng'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *springy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being springy; elasticity.

"A *springiness*, a vitality, an elasticity, and an exhilarative property in the air which is only equalled by that of Athens."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The state of abounding with springs; wetness, sponginess, as of land.

sprîng'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [SPRING, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Rising or shooting up; leaping, proceeding, rousing.

"The *springing* trout lies still."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 15.

II. *Heraldry*: A term applied to beasts of chase in the same sense as salient to beasts of prey. Also applied to fish when placed in bend.

C. As substantive:

1. The act, state, or process of issuing, leaping, arising, or proceeding.

"The sundry germinations and *springing* up of the works of righteousness in him."—*More: Moral Cabala*, pt. iv., ch. ii.

*2. Growth, increase.

"Thou makest it soft with showers; thou blessest the *springing* thereof."—*Psalms* lxx. 10.

springing-course, s.

Arch.: The horizontal course of stones from which an arch springs or rises.

springing-line, s.

Arch.: The line from which an arch rises.

springing-use, s.

Law: A contingent use.

***sprîñ'-gle, s.** [A dimin. from *sprînge* (q. v.).] A sprînge, a noose, a snare.

"Almost enerie hedge serueth for a roade and enerie plashoote for *sprîngles* to take them."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 25.

†sprîng'-lëss, a. [Eng. *spring*; -less.] Destitute of springs or wells.

"In that all but *springless* countrie."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 53.

†sprîng'-lët, s. [Eng. *spring*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little spring, a small stream.

"But yet from ont the little hill
Oozes the slender *sprînglet* still."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 37.

sprîng'-ÿ, a. [Eng. *spring*; -y.]

1. Having elasticity like a spring; elastic.

"A light, thin fluid, or *springy* body."—*Locke: Nat. Philos.*, ch. v.

2. Accompanied or characterized by springiness; light.

"One of the candidates walked with a fine *springy* action, and he was then elected."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1886.

3. Full of, or abounding with springs; wet, spongy.

"Where the sandy or gravelly lands are *springy* or wet, rather marl them for grass than corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

***sprîñk, *sprîñck, s.** [SPRINKLE, v.] A sprinkle, a stain.

"By *sprîñck* of spot distaynde."

Howell: Arbor of Amittie.

sprîñ'-kle, *sprînc-kle, *spren-kel-yn, *spren-kyll, *spren-kle, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *sprengen* (q. v.); Dut. *sprengelen*=to sprinkle; Ger. *sprengeln*=to speckle, to spot.]

A. Transitive:

1. To scatter in small drops or particles; to scatter or strew in fine separate particles.

"They present a green branch, and *sprinkle* water with the hand over the head."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. To besprinkle, to bestrew.

"*Sprinkling*, as he pass'd, the sands with gore."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 681.

*3. To wash, to cleanse.

"Having our hearts *sprinkled* from an evil conscience."—*Hebrews* x. 22.



Springing.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of scattering a liquid or any fine substance in small particles.
2. To rain in fine drops, or with drops falling infrequently; as, It began to *sprinkle*. (*Colloq.*)
- *3. To fly in small drops or particles.

sprink-kle, *sprinc-kle, s. [SPRINKLE, v.]

1. A utensil to sprinkle with, a sprinkler; as a loose brush for sprinkling holy water; a holy-water sprinkler.

"She [Hope] always smyld, and in her hand did hold
An holy water *sprinkle*, dipt in dew."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xii. 13.

2. A small quantity scattered, a sprinkling.

*3. A tinkling sound, a tinkle.

sprink'-lē, s. [Eng. *sprinkl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which sprinkles.

sprink'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [SPRINKLE, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of scattering in small drops or particles.

"Your nncleanly nctions, your crossings, creepings, censing, *sprinklings*, &c."—*Ep. Hall*: Decad. 1., Ep. 1.

2. A small quantity falling in separate drops or particles, or coming infrequently; as, a *sprinkling* of rain.

3. A small or a moderate number distributed or scattered, as though sprinkled about.

"Within these limits there are *sprinklings* of various nationalities."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sprint, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A short race run at full speed.

"A strong wind prevailed each day, which, blowing down the straight, greatly interfered with the runners in the *sprints*."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

sprint-race, s. The same as SPRINT (q. v.).

sprint-runner, s. One who runs sprint-races; a sprinter.

"A *sprint-runner* and football-player is ruined for life by accident, over-training, and over-exertion."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sprint'-ēr, s. [Eng. *sprint*; -er.] The same as SPRINT-RUNNER (q. v.).

"The master, who was well-known in the service as a very swift *sprinter*, is also a good swimmer."—*Field*, Feb. 12, 1887.

sprit, v. t. & i. [A variant of *spirt* or *spurt*, v. (q. v.)]

- A. *Trans.*: To throw out with force from a narrow orifice; to spurt out.

- B. *Intrans.*: To sprout, to bud, to germinate, as barley steeped for malt.

sprit (1), s. [SPRIT, v.] A shoot, a sprout.

"The barley, after it has been couched four days, will sweat a little, and show the chit or *sprit* at the root-end of the corn."—*Mortimer*: *Husbandry*.

sprit (2), *spret, *spreot, s. [A. S. *spreót*=a pole, orig. a sprout, from *spreótan*=to sprout (q. v.); Dut. *spret*=a sprit; Dan. *sprod*. *Sprit* and *sprout* are doublets.]

Nautical:

1. A diagonal spar which raises the peak of a boat's sail, the lower end resting in a becket called the Snotter. It serves instead of a gaff.

2. A bowsprit (q. v.).

sprit-sail, s.

Nautical:

1. A four-cornered sail bent to the mast at its weather-leech, and having its peak extended by a sprit. It is a common form of sail for boats.

2. A sail set on the bowsprit.

Sprit-sail barge:

Naut.: (See extract.)

"For instance, there is the well-known *sprit-sail barge*, a vessel with a mainsail that sets on a sprit. . . . The mainsail of a *sprit-sail barge* is brailed up when taken in, and one must be careful that she has brails in talking to sailors about her."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

Sprit-sail yard:

Naut.: A spar, occasionally used, crossing below the bowsprit a little abaft of the dolphin-striker, and used for securing the rigging of the jib-boom and flying jib-boom. A pair of spars pointing obliquely downward at opposite sides of the bowsprit are sometimes used instead of the sprit-sail yard. These are known as sprit-sail gaffs.

sprite, *sprit (3), *spryte, subst. [Fr. *esprit*=spirit, from Latin *spiritum*, accusative of *spiritus*.] [SPRIT.]

- *1. Spirit, life.

"Yeld up the *sprite* with wounds so cruelly."

Surrey: *Virgil's Aeneid*, II.

2. A spirit, an elf, a fairy.

"She, of this Peri cell the *sprite*."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, II. 5.

sprite'-fûl, sprite'-fûl-lŷ, &c. [SPRIGHTFUL, SPRIGHTFULLY, &c.]

***sprit-ing, *spryt-ing, s.** [SPIRITING.]

spröck'-ët, subst. [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sprocket-wheel, s. A rag-wheel (q. v.).

spröd, s. [Gael. *sprodh*; Irish *sproth*=a sprat.] A salmon in its second year. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"Anglers have had average sport amongst the sea fish, morts, and *sprods*."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***spröng, pret. of v.** [SPRING, v.]

sproö, sprew (ew as ö), sprüe, subst. [Dutch *sprouw, spruw*.]

Pathol.: Thrush. (*Scotch*.)

spröt, s. [The same word as *sprout*.] [SPRAT (2), s.] A kind of rush. (*Scotch*.)

sprout, *sprut, *sprute, v. i. [Old Fr. *spruta*; Low Ger. *spruten, sprotten*; Dutch *spruiten*; Ger. *sprissen*; Icelandic *spretta*=to spurt or spout out water, to sprout (pa. t. *spratt*, pl. *spruttu*, pa. par. *sprotinn*); A. S. *spreótan* (pa. t. *spreót*, pa. par. *sproten*)=to sprout. Allied to *sprit, sprat, spurt, sputter, splutter*, and a doublet of *spout* (q. v.).]

1. To shoot, as the seed of a plant; to germinate; to begin to grow; to put out shoots.

"They are no other than buds *sprouting* forth."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxi.

- *2. To shoot into ramifications.

"Vitriol is apt to *sprout* with moisture."—*Bacon*.

3. To grow, like the shoots of plants; as, A deer's horns *sprout*.

- *4. To proceed, to shoot.

"The heartiest gratitude . . . *sprouts* originally from the earthy principle of self-interest."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

sprout, subst. [Dut. *spruit*; Icel. *sproti*; Ger. *spross*.] [SPROUT, v.]

1. The shoot or bud of a plant; a shoot from the seed, or from the stump, or from the root of a plant or tree, or from the end of a branch.

"To this kid, taken out of the womb, were brought in the tender *sprouts* of shrubs; and, after it had tasted, it began to eat of such as are the usual food of goats."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

2. (*Pl.*): Brussels sprouts (q. v.).

3. (*Pl.*): A bunch of twigs.

spruce, a. & s. [For *Spruce* (leather)=Prussian (leather). To dress *sprucely* was to dress after the Prussian manner. (*Skat.*)]

A. As adjective:

- *1. Brisk, dashing, sprightly.

"Now, my *spruce* companions,"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

- *2. Trim, neat. (*Milton*.)

3. Dandified; neat without elegance or dignity.

"In so neat and *spruce* array."

Beaumont: *Remedy of Love*.

B. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

- *1. The same as SPRUCE-LEATHER (q. v.).

2. The same as SPRUCE-BEER (q. v.).

II. Bot.: The same as SPRUCE-FIR (q. v.).

spruce-beer, s. A fermented liquor made from the leaves and small branches of the spruce-fir, or from the essence of spruce, boiled with sugar or molasses, and fermented with yeast. It is useful as an anti-scorbutic.

spruce-fir, s.

Bot.: A popular name for many species of the genus *Abies* (q. v.), specif. *Abies excelsa*, a fine evergreen which sometimes reaches a height of 150 feet, with a straight, though not very thick trunk, and a regular pyramidal form. Leaves scattered equally round the twigs; four-cornered, mucronate, dull green; cones cylindrical, pendulous, with blunt, sinuate, slightly toothed scales. It is a native of the north of Germany and Norway, whence it is often called the Norway spruce. It is commonly planted in southern Europe, and affords an excellent shelter for game. Its timber is the white deal of commerce. It is not so durable as the Scotch pine, but is prized for masts, spars, scaffolding poles, &c. In Norway it takes seventy or eighty years to arrive at maturity. By incision it yields a resin whence turpentine and Burgundy pitch are manufactured. The White Spruce-fir (*A. alba*) has the leaves somewhat glaucous, rather pungent; the cones narrow,



Spruce-fir.

oval, tapering, with even, undivided scales. It is found in North America, where it reaches the height of forty to fifty feet. The Black Spruce is *A. nigra*, from the very cold parts of North America. The leaves are short, the cones ovate-oblong, obtuse, with ragged, round scales. It grows to seventy or eighty feet high. The timber is very valuable. The Black Spruce of British Columbia is *A. menziesii*. The Red Spruce (*A. rubra*) is also North American. It is about fifty feet high, and its timber is used for sail yards. [HEMLOCK-SPRUCE.]

spruce-leather, s. Prussian leather; spruce.

spruce-ocher, s. Brown or yellow ocher.

spruce, v. t. & i. [SPRUCE, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To trim or dress in a spruce manner; to dress up; to prink.

"Then 'gan Don Psittaco

To *spruce* his plumes."

More: *Song of the Soul*, I. ii. 39.

B. *Intrans.*: To dress one's self with affected neatness.

¶ To *spruce up*: To dress sprucely or trimly.

"Salmacis would not be seen of Hermaphrodites, till she had *spruced up* herself first."—*Burton*: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 335.

spruce'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *spruce*; -ly.] In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

"Beware of men who are too *sprucely* dressed."

Congreve: *Ovid Imitated*.

spruce'-ness, s. [Eng. *spruce*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spruce; neatness without elegance.

"Now in the time of *spruceness*, our plays follow the niceness of our garments."—*Middleton*: *Roaring Girl*. (To the Reader.)

***spruc'-i-fŷ, *spruc'-i-fie, v. t.** [Eng. *spruce*; suff. -fy.] To make spruce or fine. (*Cotgrave*: s. v. *pimper*.)

sprue (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Founding:

1. The ingate of a mold, through which the metal is poured.

2. The piece of metal attached to a casting, occupying the gate through which the metal was poured.

3. A piece of metal or wood used by a molder in making the ingate through the sand.

sprue (2), s. [SPROO.]

sprüg, v. t. [Cf. *sprack* and *spruce*.] To make smart. (*Prov.*)

¶ To *sprug up*: To dress neatly; to spruce up.

sprüg, s. [Perhaps from *sprug*, v.] A sparrow. (*Scotch*.)

sprüng, pret., pa. par. & a. [SPRING, v.]

A. & B. As *pret. & pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

C. As adjective:

1. Strained, cracked; as, a *sprung* bat.

2. Intoxicated. (*Slang*.)

sprünt, v. i. [Etym. doubtful; but perhaps connected with *sprout* (q. v.).]

1. To spring up; to germinate, to sprout.

2. To spring forward or outward.

"Dear image of thyself; see! how it *sprunts*

With joy at thy approach."

Somerville: *Rural Games*, III.

3. To bristle up; to show sudden resentment.

sprünt, a. & s. [SPRUNT, v.]

A. As *adj.*: Active, vigorous, lively, brisk.

B. As substantive:

1. A leap, a spring.

2. A steep ascent in a road. (*Prov. Eng.*)

3. Anything short and not easily bent.

sprünt'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *sprunt*; -ly.]

1. Vigorously, youthfully; like a young man.

2. Neatly, trimly, sprucely.

"How do I look to-day? am I not drest

Spruntly?"—*Ben Jonson*: *Devil is an Ass*, iv. 1.

sprüşh, a. [SPRUCE, a.] (*Scotch*.)

sprŷ, a. [Sw. dial. *sprygg*=very lively, skittish; *spräg, spräk, spräker*=spirited, mettlesome. Allied to *sprack* (q. v.).] Active, nimble, lively, sharp, wary.

spüd, s. [Prob. a corrupt. of *spade*; but cf. *Dan. spyd*; Icel. *spjót*=a spear; Eng. *spit* (1), s.]

- *1. A short knife.

"My *spüd* these nettles from the stones can part,

No knife so keen to weed thee from my heart."

Swift: *Pastoral Dialogue* (1728).

2. Anything short and thick; specifically—

- (1) A piece of dough boiled in fat.

- (2) A potato. (*Irish*.)

"But it was eminently a 'speed the plough,' a speed the 'spuds' and the seeds day."—*Field*, March 12, 1887.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. A sharp, straight, narrow spade, with a long handle. It is used for digging post-holes, and digging out heavy-rooted weeds, such as burdock, thistles, &c.

"He comes upon him grubbing thistles with a *spud*,"—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 2, 1882, p. 737.

4. A kind of small spade with a short handle, for use with one hand.

5. A spade-shaped implement, used in fishing for broken tools in a well.

spûe, *v. & s.* [SPEW.]

spûil'-zie, *spûl'-zie* (z as y), *s.* [Fr. *spolier*, from Lat. *spolio*=to rob, to spoil (q. v.).] Spoil, booty.

spûke, *s.* [SPOOK.] A spirit, a specter.

spûle, *subst.* [O. Fr. *espaule*; Fr. *épaule*=the shoulder.] [SPAULD.]

spule-bone, *s.* The blade-bone.

"There's no muckle left on the *spule-bane*,"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.

spûl'-lêr, *subst.* [For *spooler*.] [SPOOL.] One employed to inspect yarn, to see that it is well spun and fit for the loom. (Prov.)

spûl'-zie (z as y), *s.* [SPULZIE.]

spu-mär'-î-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *spuma*=foam.]

Botany: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungals. *Spumaria alba* looks like white froth, and grows on grasses, &c.

spûme, *s.* [Lat. *spuma*=foam.] Froth, scum, foam; frothy matter rising on liquor or fluid substances in boiling, effervescence, or agitation.

"Thence nitre, sulphur, and the fiery *spume* Of fat bitumen." *Thomson: Summer*, 1, 108.

spûme, *v. i.* [SPUME, *s.*]

1. To froth, to foam.

2. To spoom.

**spûm'-ê-ôus*, *a.* [Lat. *spumeus*.] Foamy, frothy, spumous.

"In the *spumeous* and watry or terrene moisture of the seed is contained a body of a more spirituous or aëreal consistency."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, book ii. ch. xiv.

**spu-mês'-çençe*, *s.* [Eng. *spumescen(t)*; -ce.] The quality or state of being spumescient; the state of foaming or being foamy.

**spu-mes'-çent*, *a.* [Lat. *spumescens*, pr. par. of *spumescere*=to grow foamy, from *spuma*=foam.] Resembling froth or foam; foaming.

**spûm'-ld*, *adj.* [SPUME.] Spumous, frothy, foaming.

**spû-mif'-êr-ôus*, *adj.* [Lat. *spuma*=foam, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing foam or spume.

spûm'-î-nêss, *subst.* [Eng. *spumy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being spumy.

spûm'-ôus, *adj.* [Lat. *spumosus*, from *spuma*=foam.] Consisting of froth or foam; frothy, foamy.

"The *spumous* and florid state, which the blood acquires in passing through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot: On Ailments*, ch. i.

**spûm'-ÿ*, *a.* [Eng. *spum(e)*; -y.]

1. The same as SPUMOUS (q. v.).

"From both the wounds gush'd forth the *spumy* gore." *Gay: The Death of Nessus*.

2. Covered with foam.

"The Tiber now their *spumy* keels divide."

Brooke: Constantia.

spûn, *pret. & pa. par. of v. & a.* [SPIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pret. & pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As adj.:* Worked by spinning.

spun-gold, *s.* A flattened silver-gilt wire, wound on a thread of yellow-silk.

spun-silk, *s.* A cheap article produced from short-fibered and waste silk, in contradistinction to the long fibers wound from the cocoon and thrown. It is frequently mixed with cotton.

spun-silver, *s.* Thread of coarse silk or singles, wound with flattened silver wire.

spun-yarn, *s.*

Naut.: A line formed of a number of yarns twisted together, but not laid up. Used for seizings, serving, &c.

spune, *s.* [SPOON.] (Scotch.)

spûnge, *s. & v.* [SPONGE, *s. & v.*]

spûn'-gêr, *s.* [SPONGER.]

spûnk, **sponk*, **spunck*, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *sponc*=sponge, tinder, touchwood, from Lat. *spongia*=a sponge (q. v.).]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Touchwood; tinder made from a species of fungus; amadou.

"To make white powder; it is surely many wayes feasible: the best I know is by the powder of rotten willows, *spunk*, or touchwood prepared might perhaps make it russet."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A match, a small piece of wood dipped in sulphur; a spark.

"A *spunk* o' fire in the red-room."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

3. A quick, ardent temper; mettle, spirit.

II. Bot.: *Polyporus igniarius*.

spûnk'-ÿ, *spûnk'-le*, *a. & s.* [Eng. *spunk*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Spirited, mettlesome, fiery, irritable.

"Erskine a *spunkie* Norland billie."

Burns: Cry and Prayer.

2. Applied to a place supposed to be haunted, from the frequent appearance of the *ignis fatuus*.

B. As substantive:

1. The *ignis fatuus*, or Will-o'-the-wisp.

2. A person of a fiery or irritable temper.

spûr, **spore*, **sporre*, **spure*, **spurre*, *s.* [A. S. *spura*, *spora*=a spur; cogn. with Dut. *spoor*=a spur, a track; Icel. *spori*; Dan. *spore*; Swedish *sporre*; O. H. Ger. *sporo*; M. H. German *spor*; Ger. *sporn*, all =a spur; Eng. *spoor*; Icel. *spor*; Ger. *spur*=a track, a spoor (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) An instrument attached to the heel, and having a rowel or wheel of points to prick a horse's side. The rim is the part inclosing the heel of the boot; the neck, the part between the rowel and rim. [Row-EL.] Spurs were the special badge of knighthood; hence, to win one's *spurs*=to become a knight, and, generally, to achieve the utmost one can in any line or profession; to attain the highest eminence.

"Wild as the wild deer, and untaught,

With *spur* and bridle undefiled."

Byron: Mazeppa, ix.

(2) The largest and principal root of a tree.

"By the *spurs* plucked up the pine and cedar."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

(3) Something which projects; a snag.

(4) The hard-pointed projection on a cock's leg, which serves for defense and attack.

"The cock, for instance, hath his *spurs*, and he strikes his feet inward with singular strength and order."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 56.

(5) A mountain or mountain mass, shooting out from a range of mountains, or from another mountain, and extending for some distance in a lateral or rectangular direction.

"Finally gaining the height of the first *spur* that barred their way."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

(6) A sea swallow. (Prov.)

2. *Fig.*: Anything that seems to goad, spur, or impel to action; a goad, an incitement, an incentive, a stimulus.

"His ferocious temper needed no *spur*; yet a *spur* was applied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The angle at which the arteries leave a cavity or trunk. (*Dunglison*.)

2. *Arch.*: A buttress.

3. *Botany*:

(1) [CALCAR (2).]

(2) [PL.] Little stunted branches on a tree, flower buds, the growth of which has been retarded because they are about to put forth flower buds instead of leaves. (*Lindley*.)

(3) A grain of rye affected with ergot.

4. *Carp.*: A strut or brace strengthening a rafter or stiffening a post.

5. *Fortification*:

(1) A tower or blockhouse in the outworks before the port.

(2) A wall that crosses part of a rampart and connects it to the interior work.

6. *Hydr. Eng.*: A projection carried out from the bank of a river to deflect the current and protect the bank. It is made of masonry, of piles, or of earth revetted by gabions or fascines.

7. *Nautical*:

(1) A sole with spikes, to enable a seaman to stand on a whale while flensing it.

(2) A prong on the arm of some forms of anchor, to assist in turning the lower arm from the shank.



Spurs.

a. Frankish (10th cent.); b. Norman; c. Henry IV.; d. Henry VI.; e. Edward IV.; f. Edward IV.; g. Henry VII.; h. Henry VIII.; i. Elizabeth; j. A Jangling Spur (Elizabeth); k. Cromwell; l. A Gambado Spur (James II.); m. Gambado Spur (William III.); n. George I.



Spur-royal.

reign of James I., its value was about \$3.65. So called from having on the reverse a sun with four cardinal rays issuing from it, so as to support a resemblance to the rowel of a spur. The illustration is about half the size of the coin.

"I have a paper with a *spur-ryal* in."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

spur-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus *Imperator* (q. v.), in allusion to its old name Calcar, and to the fact that, seen from above, the shell somewhat resembles the rowel of a spur.

spur-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Petitia domingensis*.

spur-valerian, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Centranthus*.

**spur-way*, *s.* A narrow way for horses; a bridle-path.

spur-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mach.: The ordinary form of cog-wheels. The cogs are radial and peripheral, and are adapted to engage counterpart cogs on another wheel. The pitch-lines of the driving and the driven wheel are in one plane.

spur-wing, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any bird having a horny spur or spurs on the shoulders of the wings. [PALAMEDEIDE.]

spur-winged-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: *Plectropterus gambensis*, from northern and western Africa. It is about the size of the common goose; upper parts of body glossy black, with metallic reflections; under parts white; bend of wing with a large blunt spur, which is sometimes double.

spur-wood, *s.*

Botany: *Ranunculus flammula*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

spûr, **spurre*, *v. t. & i.* [SPUR, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To prick with spurs; to urge to a faster pace with spurs.

"Resolv'd to learn, he *spurr'd* his fiery steed."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 249.

bôll, *bôÿ*; *pôut*, *jôwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thîs*; *sin*, *aş*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exist*. *ph* = *ÿ*. -*clan*, -*tian* = *şan*. -*tion*, -*sion* = *şûn*; -*tion*, -*şion* = *zhûn*. -*tious*, -*çious*, -*sious* = *şûs*. -*ble*, -*dle*, &c. = *bêl*, *dêl*.

2. To fit or furnish with spurs; to put spurs on; to attach spurs to; as, a traveler booted and spurred.

II. Figuratively:

1. To urge, encourage, or incite to action; to instigate, to impel, to goad.

"With their power to unsheath the taste and spur the flagging appetite."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1887, p. 477.

*2. To hasten. (*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, i. 10.)

B. Intransitive:

I. *Lit.*: To spur one's horse to make it go fast or faster; to ride fast.

"But all spurred after, fast as they mote fly,
To reskew her from shamefull villany."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 18.

II. Figuratively:

1. To press forward.

"Some bold men, though they begin with infinite ignorance and error, yet, by *spurring* on, refine themselves."—*Grew*.

2. To urge, to impel, to incite, to instigate.

"Self-interest, as we there show, *spurring* to action by hopes and fears."—*Warburton*: *Divine Legation*, bk. i., § 4.

spūr'-gáll, *v. t.* [English *spur*, and *gall*.] To wound or gall with, or as with a spur.

"I am ridden, Tranio,
And spur-gall'd to the life of patience."
Beam. & Flet.: *Woman's Prize*, ii. 4.

spūr'-gáll, *s.* [SPURGALL, *v.*] A place galled or excoriated by much using of the spur.

spūrge, *s.* [O. Fr. *spurger*, *espurger*=to purge; Lat. *expurgo*: *ex*=out, and *purgo*=to purge.]

Bot.: The genus *Euphorbia* (q. v.).

spurge-flax, *s.*

Bot.: *Daphne gnidium*.

spurge hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Deilephila euphorbiæ*. Fore wings gray, with blotches and bands of olive-brown, hind wings pink, with black blotches and bands, and at the anal angle a snowy-white mark; thorax and abdomen olive-brown, with black and white lines and spots. The larva feeds on spurge.

spurge-laurel, *s.*

Bot.: *Daphne laureola*.

spurge-olive, *s.*

Bot.: *Daphne mezereum*.

spūrge'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *spurge*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Iris foetidissima*.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Euphorbiaceæ.

***spūrg'-īng**, *s.* [SPURGE.] Purging.

"The *spurging* of a dead man's eyes."
Ben Jonson: *Witches' Charms*.

spūr'-ī-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *spurius*=bastard.]

1. Not legitimate; bastard.

"Your Scipios, Cæsars, Pompeys, and your Catos,
These gods on earth, are all the *spurious* brood
Of violated maids."
Addison: *Cato*, ii. 1.

2. Not proceeding from the true source, or from the source pretended; not being what it pretends or appears to be; not genuine; counterfeit, false.

"To mistake your genuine poetry for their *spurious* productions."—*Dryden*: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

spurious-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which is mistaken for another, as spurious croup, hydrocephalus, &c.

spurious-wing, *s.* [BASTARD-WING.]

spūr'-ī-oūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *spurious*; -*ly*.] In a spurious manner; falsely, counterfeitedly.

"The child had been *spuriously* passed upon Virginius for his own."—*Webster*: *Tragedy of Appius and Virginia*.

spūr'-ī-oūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *spurious*; -*ness*.]

1. Illegitimacy, bastardy; the state of being of illegitimate birth.

2. The quality or state of being spurious, false, counterfeit, or not genuine.

"Books superadded by Patricius . . . and no sign of *spuriousness* or bastardy discovered in them."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 321.

spūr'-lēss, ***spure-les**, *adj.* [Eng. *spur*; -*less*.] Without spurs; having no spurs.

spurless-violet, *s.*

Bot.: The old genus *Erpetion*, now merged in *Viola* (q. v.).

spūr'-līng, *s.* [SPARLING.]

spurling-line, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A line from the steering-wheel to the tell-tale in the cabin, by which the position of the tiller may be observed without going on deck.

2. A line with fair-leaders, for running ropes.

spūrn, ***sporne**, ***spurne**, ***spurn-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *speornan*, *gespeornan*, *gespornan*=to kick against (pa. t. *spearn*, pl. *spurnon*, pa. par. *spornen*); cogn. with Icel. *sperna* (pa. t. *sparn*)=to spurn, to kick with the feet; Latin *sperno*=to despise.]

A. Transitive:

1. To kick back or away, as with the foot; to kick.

"He with his feet wol *spurnen* down his cup."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 10,929.

2. To reject with the greatest disdain; to scorn, to despise; to treat with contempt.

"Man *spurns* the worm, but pauses ere he wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake."
Byron: *Corsair*, i. 11.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To kick or toss up the heels.

"The drunken chairman in the kennel *spurns*,
The glasses shatters, and his charge o'erturns."
Gay: *Trivia*, ii. 519.

*2. To dash the foot against anything; to kick with the feet.

"A leper lady rose, and to her wend,
And sayd, Why *spurnes* thou again the wall?"
Chaucer: *Complaint of Creseide*.

3. To manifest the greatest disdain or contempt in rejecting anything; to show contempt or disdain in resistance.

"This pomp of pretension, which *spurns* at the idea of reform."—*Knox*: *Liberal Education*. (App.)

spūrn, ***spurne**, *s.* [SPURN, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A blow with the foot; a kick.

"And what defense can properly be used in such a despicable encounter as this, but either the slap or the *spurn*?"—*Milton*: *Colasterion*.

2. Disdainful or contemptuous rejection; an insult.

"The insolence of office, and the *spurns*
That patient merit of th' unworthy takes."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

II. *Mining (pl.)*: Small ties or connections left between the coals hanging and the ribs and pillars, to insure safety to the miner during cutting.

***spurn-point**, ***spurne-poynte**, *subst.* An old game, the nature of which is not exactly known.

spurn-water, *s.*

Nautical: A channel at the end of a deck, to restrain the water.

spūrn'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *spurn*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who spurns.

spūrn'-eŷ, *subst.* [See def.] Probably a corrupt. of Spurrey (q. v.).

spūrre, *s.* [SPUR, *s.*]

*1. A spur.

2. The Sea-swallow.

spūrrred, *a.* [Eng. *spur*, *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. Wearing or having spurs.

2. Having prolongations or shoots like spurs.

spurred-chameleon, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Chameleon caleifer*, from the country round Aden.

spurred-corolla, *s.*

Bot.: A corolla having a spur near its base, as in *Tropæolum*. [SPUR, *s.*, II. 3.]

spurred-rye, *s.* Rye affected with ergot. [ERGOT, RYE.]

spurred tree-frog, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Polypedates eques*, from Ceylon. The fingers are not webbed, and there is a spur-like appendage on the heel; grayish-olive above, with a black mark like an hour-glass on the back.

spūr'-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *spur*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who spurs; one who uses spurs.

2. *Fig.*: One who or that which spurs, incites, or urges on; a stimulus, an instigator.

spūr'-reŷ, *s.* [O. Fr. *spurrie*; Ger. *spark*, *spergel*, *spörgel*; Mod. Lat. *spergula*.]

Bot.: The genus *Spergula* (q. v.).

spūr'-rī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *spur*; -*ier*.] One whose occupation is to make spurs.

"That saddlers and *spurriers* would be ruined by hundreds."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

spūr'-rŷ, *s.* [SPURREY.]

***spūr'-rŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *spur*; -*y*.] Forked like the rowels of a spur.

"Like a star it cast a *spurry* ray."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xix. 367.

spūrt (1), ***spīrt**, *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *sprout*; Mid. Eng. *sprutten*, from A. S. *sprýthan*, *spritten*=to sprout.]

A. *Trans.*: To throw out or eject in a stream or jet, as water; to spout out; to drive or force out with violence, as from a narrow orifice; to squirt.

B. *Intrans.*: To gush out in a small stream suddenly and forcibly, or at intervals, as blood from an artery, &c. (Usually followed by *out*.)

"At last I perceived two white specks in the middle of the boil, and squeezing it, two small white worms *spurted* out."—*Dampier*: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. iv.

spūrt (2), *v. i.* [Icel. *sprettr*=a spurt, spring, bound, from *spretta*, pa. t. *spratt*=to start, to spring, to sprout; cf. Sw. *spritta*=to start. Closely allied to *spurt* (1), *v.*] To make a sudden, sharp, and vigorous temporary effort in an emergency, as in running, rowing, &c.

"Pitman *spurted* in a most determined manner."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

spūrt (1), *s.* [SPURT (1), *v.*]

1. A forcible gush of liquid from a confined place or narrow orifice; a jet.

"See the breeze curling on the water on both sides of us, and sometimes get a *spurt* of it."—*Dampier*: *Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. iv.

2. A short, sudden outbreak.

"A sudden *spurt* of woman's jealousy."
Tennyson: *Vivien*, 374.

*3. A shoot, a bud.

spurt-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Scirpus maritimus*.

spūrt (2), *s.* [SPURT (2), *v.*] A sudden, sharp, and vigorous temporary effort in an emergency.

"Oxford drew away again as the *spurt* in the losing boat died away."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***spūr'-tle**, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *spurt* (1), *v.* (q. v.).] To spurt or shoot in a scattering manner.

spūr'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *spur*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Sherardia arvensis*.

spū-tā, *s. pl.* [SPUTUM.]

spu-tā-tion, *s.* [Latin *sputatus*, pa. par. of *sputo*=to spit.] The act of spitting.

"A moist consumption receives its nomenclature from a moist *sputation*, or expectation: a dry one is known by its dry cough."—*Harvey*: *On Consumptions*.

spū-tā-tīve, *a.* [SPUTATION.] Spitting much; inclined to spit.

"To allay that *sputative* symptom."—*Wotton*: *Remains*, p. 370.

spūtch'-eōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The inner part of the mouthpiece of a sword scabbard, which retains the lining in place.

***spute**, *v. t.* [A contract. of *dispute* (q. v.).]

spūt'-tēr, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent. from *spout*, *v.* (q. v.); Low Ger. *spruttern*, *sputtern*=to sprinkle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To eject or throw out moisture in small detached particles.

"They keep the wheels of his temper oiled, and the fire within from *sputtering* into the ashes of discontent."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. To eject saliva from the mouth in small or scattered portions, as in rapid speaking; to spit, to splutter.

"While N—and M— *sputter* there
Thou'lt ne'er prevent with all thy care,
The melting of the suet."
Mason: *Ode*.

3. To fly off in small particles with a crackling noise.

"When sparkling lamps their *sputt'ring* light advance,
And in the sockets oily bubbles dance."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 537.

4. To make a spluttering noise in water.

"The multitudinous *sputtering* and shuffling of their bills in the water."—*Burroughs*: *Pepacton*, p. 306.

B. Transitive:

1. To eject or emit with a spluttering noise.

"Lick'd their hissing jaws that *sputter'd* flame."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 279.

2. To utter rapidly and indistinctly; to jabber; to splutter out.

spūt'-tēr, *s.* [SPUTTER, *v.*]

1. Moist matter ejected in small detached particles.

2. A noise, a bustle, an uproar.

spūt'-tēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sputter*; -*er*.] One who splutters or splutters.

spū-tūm, *s.* [Lat., from *sputo*=to spit out.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Spittle; salival discharges from the mouth.

2. *Pathol.*: The substance expectorated in bronchitis, pneumonia, and other chest affections. Often in the plural, *sputa*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

spȳ, *spie, *spye, s. [O. Fr. *espier*.] [SPY, v.]

1. One who keeps a constant watch on the actions, movements, &c., of others; one who secretly watches all that passes.

"As each is known to be a *spy* upon the rest, they all live in continual restraint."—*Idler*, No. 78.

2. Specif., one who is sent secretly into the camp, or territory of an enemy, to examine their works, ascertain their strength and intended movements, and report thereon to the proper authorities. A spy if caught is liable to capital punishment.

"Sends he some *spy*, amidst these silent honrs,
To try yon camp, and watch the Trojan powers?"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 43.

*3. The pilot of a vessel.

*4. A glance, a look.

"Each other's equal praisance envies,
And through their iron sides with cruel spies
Does seek to perceive." *Spenser: F. Q.*, l. ii. 17.

spy-boat, s. A boat sent out to gain intelligence.

"Giving the color of the sea to their *spy-boats*, to keep them from being discovered, came from the Veneti."—*Arbutnot*.

spy-glass, s. A telescope; a small telescope.

***spy-money, s.** Money paid to a spy; a reward for secret intelligence.

***Spy-Wednesday, s.** A name given to the Wednesday immediately preceding Easter, in allusion to the betrayal of our Lord by Judas Iscariot.

spȳ, *spie, v. t. & i. [For *espy*, from O. French *espier*; from O. H. Ger. *spehōn*; M. H. Ger. *spehen*; Ger. *spähen*=to watch closely; Lat. *specio*=to look; Gr. *skeptomai*=to look.]

A. Transitive:

1. To gain sight of; to discover, to espy, to perceive, to detect.

"And, when I *spy* advantage, claim the crown."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

*2. To explore, to view, examine, or inspect closely and secretly. (Generally with *out*.)

"Moses sent to *spy out* Jaazer, and they took the village thereof."—*Numbers* xxi. 32.

3. To ascertain or gain a knowledge of secretly and by artifice; to discover by close search or examination.

B. Intrans.: To search narrowly; to scrutinize, to pry.

"It is my nature's plague
To *spy* into abuses."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

***spȳ-craft, s.** [Eng. *spy*, and *craft* (1), s.] The acts or practice of a spy; the act or practice of spying.

***spȳ-dōm, s.** [Eng. *spy*; -*dom*.] The act or practice of spying; the system of employing spies; spyism.

"A sensible international custom has obtained throughout Europe which deprives *spydōm* of its only imaginable excuse whilst nations are at peace with one another."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***spȳ-īsm, s.** [Eng. *spy*; -*ism*.] The same as SPY-DOM (q. v.).

sq., abbrev. [See def.] Square.

squāb, *squōb, a., adv. & s. [Sw. dial. *sqvapp*=a splash; Ger. *schwapp*=a slap; Sw. dial. *sqvabb*=loose or fat flesh; *sqvabba*=a fat woman; *sqvabbig*=flabby.]

A. As adjective:

1. Fat, short, thick and stout; bulky.

"The nappy ale goes round;
Nor the *squab* daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim pledg'd it twice."
Betterton.

2. Unfledged, unfeathered, newly-hatched.

"It's *gout* is pre-eminently good in a pie, and with *squab* (i. e., very young) chicken."—*Field*, 13, 1886.

*3. Shy, coy, quiet.

"Your demure ladies that are so *squob* in company, are devils in a corner."—*Nat. Lee: Princess of Cleve*, iii. 1.

*4. Short, curt, abrupt.

"We have returned a *squab* answer."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 125.

*B. As adv.: With a heavy fall; plump, flop.

"The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, *squab*, upon a rock."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

C. As substantive:

1. A short, fat person.

"Gorgonius sits, abdominous and wan,
Like a fat *squab* upon a Chinese fan."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 218.

2. A young pigeon or dove.

3. A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.

"On her large *squab* you find her spread."

Pope: Artemista.

squab-chick, s. A chicken not fully feathered. (*Prov. Eng.*)

squab-pie, s. A pie made of meat, apples, and onions.

"Cornwall *squab-pie*, and Devon whitepot brings."
King: Art of Cookery.

***squāb, v. i.** [SQUAB, a.] To fall plump or flop.

squā-bāsh', v. t. [Prob. a corrupt. of *squash* (q. v.).] To crush, to squash, to ruin. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

"Compared with the sarcastic irony which *squabashes* poor Mr. Nicholas Carlisle."—*Intelligencer*.

***squā-bāsh', subst.** [SQUABASH, v.] A crushing, a squashing.

"A *squabash* of the growing incumbrance of chivalrous novels."—*London Morning Advertiser*.

squāb'-bish, a. [Eng. *squab*, a; -ish.] Squab, thick, heavy; short and thick.

"Diet makes them of a *squabbish* or hardy habit of body."—*Harvey: Of Consumption*.

squāb'-ble, v. i. & t. [Sw. dial. *skvabbel*=a squabble, from *skvapp*=a splash; cf. *skv akka*=to chide, to scold; Icel. *skv akka*=to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To engage in a low, noisy quarrel or dispute; to wrangle, to brawl, to scuffle.

"For which they *squabble* and for which they pine."
Savage: Volunteer Laureat, No. 3.

2. To debate peevishly; to dispute, to argue.

"The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might *squabble* a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative."—*Watts: Logic*.

B. Transitive:

Print.: To put awry; to disarrange or knock off the straight line, as type that has been set up. A page is said to be squabbled when the letters stand much awry, and require painstaking adjustment.

squāb'-ble, s. [SQUABBLE, v.] A petty quarrel; a wrangle; a noisy dispute; a scuffle.

"He takes the side of the Irish House of Commons in all its *squabbles* with the mother country."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510 (1873).

squāb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *squabbler*; -*er*.] One who squabbles; a noisy, quarrelsome fellow; a brawler, a wrangler.

squāb'-bȳ, a. [Eng. *squab*, a; -y.] Short and thick; dumpy.

"So far as the *squabby* stone structure which comprises the offices of the Commander-in-Chief is concerned."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

squāc'-cō, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: A species of heron, *Ardea comata*.

squād, s. [O. Fr. *esquadre*, *escadre*, from Ital. *squadra*=a squadron (q. v.).]

1. *Mil.*: A small number of men assembled for drill or inspection.

"F Company provided the winning *squad*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. A small number or party of people; a crew, a set.

"A mixtie-maxtie motley *squad*."

Burns: Verses to J. Rankine.

¶ *Awkward squad*: A body of recruits who have not yet mastered their drill sufficiently to take their places in the regimental line; hence, any awkward set of persons.

squād, v. t. [SQUAD, s.] To draw up in a squad.

"*Squad* your men, and form up on the road."—*Lever: Charles O'Malley*, ch. lxxxvi.

***squād'-dȳ, a.** [Prob. for *squabby* (q. v.), or for *squatty* (q. v.).] Fat, thick, dumpy. (Still in use in America.)

"We know him by his bald pate and his cowl hanging at his back, that he was a fat, *squaddy* monk that had been well fed in some cloyster."—*Greene: News from both Heaven and Hell*.

squād'-rōn, *squad-rone, s. [O. Fr. *esquadron* (Fr. *escadron*), from Ital. *squadrone*=a squadron, from Lat. *squadra*=a squadron, a square (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Originally a square or square form; hence, a body drawn up in a square; a square body of men.

"Those half-rounding guards
Just met, and closing stood in *squadron* joined."

Milton: P. L., iv. 862.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A force of cavalry commanded by a captain, and averaging from one hundred and twenty to two hundred men. Each *squadron* is composed of two troops, each commanded by a captain for purposes of administration, but united under the

senior for service in the field. Four squadrons form a regiment. The *squadron* is frequently considered the tactical unit of cavalry.

"Rank upon rank, *squadron* upon *squadron* pour."
Scott: Don Roderick, ix.

2. *Naval*: A division of a fleet; a detachment of ships of war employed upon a particular service or station, and under the command of a commodore or junior flag officer.

"Soon came the North Holland *squadron*, the *Maes* *squadron*, the Zealand *squadron*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

¶ *Flying Squadron*:

Naval: A small number of ships of smaller classes than those intended for fighting in line of battle. They are usually sent on long voyages, and cruise rapidly from place to place.

***squād'-rōned, s.** [Eng. *squadron*; -*ed*.] Formed into a squadron, squadrons, or squares.

"They gladly thither haste, and by a quire
Of *squadroned* angels hear His carol sung."

Milton: P. L., xii. 367.

squāil, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To throw sticks at cocks.

squāil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *squail*; -*er*.] (See extract.)

"Now that the trees are bare and the leaves have fallen, the idlers of the county towns may perhaps sally forth armed with *squailers*, an ingenious instrument composed of a short stick of pliant cane and a leaded knob, to drive the harmless little squirrel from tree to tree, and lay it a victim at the feet of a successful shot."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

squāil'-īd, *squāil'-līd, a. [Lat. *squalidus*=stiff, rough, dirty, from *squaleo*=to be stiff, rough, or dirty; Ital. *squallido*.]

1. Foul, filthy; extremely dirty.

"They saw a squire in *squallid* weed."

Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 13.

*2. Rough, shaggy.

"A bristled boare or else a *squalid* beare."

P. Fletcher: Piscatory Eclogues, v.

***squāl'-ī-dæ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *squal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Plagiostomous fishes, founded by Cuvier. Müller, in his system, elevated it to a sub-order but the genera it comprised are now generally classed under Selachioidei (q. v.).

squā-līd'-ī-tȳ, squāl'-īd-něss, substan. [Eng. *squalid*; -*ity*, -*ness*.] The quality or state of being squalid; foulness, dirt, filthiness, squalor.

squāl'-īd-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *squalid*; -*ly*.] In a squalid manner; dirtily, filthily.

squāil, v. i. [Icel. *skvala*=to squeal, to bawl out; *skval*=a squalling; Sw. *svala*=to stream, to gush out violently; *sval*=an impetuous running of water; *sval-regn*=a violent shower of rain; Dan. *svaldre*=to clamor, to bluster; Gael. *sgal*=a loud cry, the sound of high wind; *sgal*=to howl. *Squall* and *squeal* are doublets.] To cry out; to cry or scream violently, as a woman frightened, or a child in pain or anger.

"Frequently interrupted by the *squalling* baby."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

squāil, s. [SQUALL, v.]

1. A loud cry or scream; a harsh cry.

"Betsy distorts her face with hideous *squall*."

King: Little Mouths.

2. A sudden gust of wind, or a sudden and vehement succession of gusts, generally accompanied with rain, snow, or sleet; a flaw.

"But then the *squalls* blew close and hard."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 12.

¶ (1) A *black squall*: One attended with a dark cloud, diminishing the usual quantity of light.

(2) A *thick squall*: One accompanied with hail, sleet, &c.

(3) A *white squall*: A violent squall, occurring in or near the tropics. Its approach is not indicated by thick clouds, as is the case with the Black Squall, and the surface of the sea is lashed into white, broken foam by the violence of the wind.

(4) To look out for *squalls*: To be on one's guard; to look out for trouble or disturbance. (*Colloq.*)

squāil'-ēr, s. [Eng. *squall*, s.; -*er*.] One who squalls; especially, a child who cries or screams loudly.

squāl'-lȳ, a. [Eng. *squall*, s.; -y.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Abounding with squalls; frequently disturbed with storms or gusts; gusty.

"The night has been *squally*, and rain, though not heavy, is falling."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

2. Having non-productive spots interspersed throughout. (Said of a field of turnips or corn.) (*Prov.*)

II. Weaving: Faulty or uneven, as cloth.

bōil, bōȳ; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs: sīn, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

squāl'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Mod. Latin *squal(us)*; suff. *-odon*.] [SQUALODONTIDÆ.]

squāl'-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squalodon*, genit. *squalodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] *Palæont.*: A family of Odontoceti, consisting of a single genus, *Squalodon*, founded for the reception of numerous extinct forms—chiefly teeth and fragments of crania—widely distributed throughout the Marine Miocene and early Pliocene of Europe, North America, and South Australia. The teeth are in groups, as in *Zeuglodon* (q. v.), the posterior molars with two roots; the cranium is essentially odontocete.

squāl'-ōld, *a.* [Lat. *squalus*=a shark; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Like a shark; resembling a shark.

squāl'-ōr, *s.* [Lat.] [SQUALID.] The quality or state of being squalid; dirt, filth, foulness.

squāl'-ō-rā'-ja (j as y), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *squalus*, and *raja*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Selachioidei, from the Lias of Lyme Regis. (For detailed description, see *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1886, pp. 527-38.)

***squāl'-ūs**, *s.* [Lat.]

Ichthy.: A Linnæan genus of Amphibia, with five lateral spiracles. It was approximately equivalent to the modern *Selachioidei* (q. v.), and, in a more or less modified form, found a place in several classifications, but has now lapsed.

squā'-mā (pl. **squā'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat.=a scale.]

1. *Bot.*: A scale. [SCALE (1), *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

2. *Compar. Anat.*: A horny scale. [SCALE (1), *s.*, f. 2, 3.]

3. *Pathol. (pl.)*: An order of skin-diseases in which morbid secretion of the epidermis produces scales; scurf, readily detached, but reproduced again and again by desquamation; the scales are degenerated, thickened, dry epidermis covering minute papular elevations of the skin. Local heat and itching are present, but there is no constitutional disturbance. The order comprehends psoriasis, including lepra, pityriasis, and ichthyosis (q. v.). None is contagious.

4. *Zool.*: [ELYTRON, 2.]

squā'-mā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), *a.* [SQUAMA.] The same as SQUAMOSE (q. v.).

†squā'-mā'-tā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *squamatus*=scaly.]

Zool.: A section of Reptilia, in which the skin is covered with scales. It contains the Lizards and Snakes.

squā'-māte, **squā'-māt-ēd**, *a.* [SQUAMA.] Covered with small scale-like bodies; scaly.

squā'-mā'-tion, *s.* [Eng., &c., *squam(a)*; *-ation*.] The formation of squamæ, or scale-like processes, e. g. the rosettes of scale-shaped leaves in the rose-willow.

***squāme**, *s.* [Lat. *squama*.] A scale.

"As orpiment, brent bones, yren squames."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16, 226.

¶ Still occasionally used in Natural Science, as in *Huxley: Crayfish*, p. 172.

squā'-mēl'-lā, *subst.* [Dimin. from Lat. *squama* (q. v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A scale-like, membranous bract, as on the receptacle in Composites. (In this sense there is a plural *squa-mēl'-læ*.)

2. *Zool.*: A genus of Rotifera, family Euehlaniotæ. It has four eyes, and the trochal discs or rotatory organs are divided.

squā'-mēl'-lāte, **squām'-ū-lōse**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *squamellatus*, *squamulosus*, from *squamella* (q. v.).] Having, or covered with squamellæ.

squām'-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *squama*=a scale, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of scales.

squā'-mīg'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *squama*=a scale, and *gero*=to bear.] Scaly; bearing or having scales.

squā'-mī-pēn, *s.* [SQUAMIPENNES.] One of the Squamipennes.

squā'-mī-pēn'-nēs, *s. pl.* [SQUAMIPINNES.]

[Lat. *squā-mī-pēn'-nēs*, ***squā-mī-pēn'-nēs**, *s. pl.*]

Ichthy.: Coral-fishes; a family equivalent to the *Chatodontidæ* (q. v.). (See extract.)

"The typical forms of this family are readily recognized by the form of their body, and by a peculiarity from which they derive their name, *Squamipinnes*; the soft, and frequently also the spinous, part of their dorsal and anal fins are so thickly covered with scales that the boundary between fins and body is entirely obliterated."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 397.

squā-mō-, *prefix.* [Latin *squama*.] Squamose (q. v.).

squamo-zygomatic, *a.*

Anat.: A term applied to the squamous portion of the temporal bone, and to the squamosals or squamous bones collectively.

squām'-ōld, *a.* [Lat. *squam(a)*=a scale; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Resembling a scale or scales; covered with scales or scale-like integuments; scaly.

squā-mō'-sāl, *a. & s.* [Eng. *squamos(e)*; *-al*.]

A. As adj.: Squamous (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

Anat.: The squamous part of the temporal bone; applied collectively in the plural to this bone, the zygoma, and the articular surface of the lower jaw.

squām'-ōse, *a.* [SQUAMOUS.]

Bot. (of a surface): Covered with the rudiments of leaves; covered with minute scales fixed by one end, as the young shoots of the pine-tribe.

squām'-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *squamosus*, from *squama*=a scale.] Covered with scales; consisting of scales, resembling scales, scaly.

"In the gems of oak, which may be called squamous oak-cones."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi. (Note.)

squamous-bones, *s. pl.* [SQUAMOSAL, *B.*]

squamous-bulb, *s.*

Bot.: A scaly bulb. [BULB, II. 1.]

squamous-suture, *subst.* [TEMPORO-PARIETAL SUTURE.]

squā'-mū-lā (pl. **squā'-mū-læ**), *subst.* [Latin, dimin. from *squama* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A paleola, a lodicule (q. v.). Called also a Squamule.

squām'-ūle, *s.* [SQUAMULA.]

squām'-ū-lōse, *a.* [SQUAMELLATE.]

squān'-dēr, *v. t. & i.* [A nasalized form of Lowland Scotch *squatter*=to splash water about, to scatter, to dissipate, to squander; Prov. English *swattler*, *swattle*, freq. from Dan. *svatte*=to splash, to squirt, to squander; Sw. *svätta*=to squander, freq. of *svätta*=to squirt. (Wedgwood.)]

A. Transitive:

*1. To scatter, to dissipate, to disperse.

"And the recollections of the great Armada squandered upon the sea."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To spend lavishly, wastefully, or profusely; to spend prodigally, to waste, to dissipate, to lavish.

"The cruel wretch . . . has squander'd vile,
Upon his scoundrel train, what might have cheer'd
A drooping family."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1, 638.

B. Intrans.: To waste one's substance; to spend prodigally or profusely.

"A vast excess of wealth for squandering heirs."

King: Art of Cookery, let. iv.

squān'-dēr, *subst.* [SQUANDER, *v.*] The act or habit of squandering; waste, prodigality.

squān'-dēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *squander*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who squanders; one who spends his substance prodigally or lavishly; a spendthrift, a prodigal, a lavish.

"Plenty in their own keeping teaches them from the beginning to be squanderers and wasters."—*Locke: Education*, § 130.

squān'-dēr-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SQUANDER, *v.*]

squān'-dēr-īng-lý, *adverb.* [Eng. *squandering*; *-ly*.] In a squandering, wasteful, or prodigal manner; prodigally, wastefully, lavishly.

squāre, *a., adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *esquarré*=squared, square; *esquarre*=a square, squareness; Italian *squadra*, from Lat. *ex*=out, fully, and *quadro*=to square, to make four-cornered, from *quadrus* (for *quaterus*)=four-cornered, from *quatuor*=four; Fr. *équarre*; Sp. *escuadra*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Having four equal sides and four right angles; as, a square room, a square table, &c.

(2) Forming a right angle.

"This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight sides, and try the squareness of their work."—*Moxon*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Having a shape broad for the height, with rectilinear and angular rather than curved outlines; stout, well set; as, a man of a square frame.

* (2) Exactly suitable or correspondent; true, just.

"She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

(3) Rendering equal justice; just, fair, honest; as, square dealing.

* (4) Fair, right, just.

"All have not offended;

For those that were, it is not square to take,

On those that are, revenges."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 5.

(5) Even; leaving no balance; exactly balanced.

"James again brought matters square on the fifth."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(6) Leaving nothing; hearty, vigorous.

(7) Complete, hearty, full, satisfying.

"By heaven! square eaters!

More meat, I say."

Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, ii. 2.

II. Naut.: At right angles with the mast or the keel, and parallel to the horizon.

B. As adverb:

1. *Lit.*: At right angles; as, to hit a ball square to the wickets in cricket.

2. *Fig.*: Squarely, fairly, honestly; as, to act square. (*Colloq.*)

C. Assubstantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 5.

"Pores round his cell for undiscovered stars,

And decks the wall with triangles and squares."

Fawkes: A Voyage to the Planets.

(2) A figure, body, or substance nearly approaching such a figure; a square piece or surface.

(3) An area of four sides with houses on each side; sometimes a square block of houses, and sometimes applied to an area formed by the meeting or intersection of two or more streets.

"The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town."—*Addison: On Italy*.

(4) A square body of troops; a squadron. [II. 7.]

"He alone

Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had

In the brave squares of war."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

(5) A pane of glass.

* (6) Squareness; measure along each side of a square figure.

"Then did a sharped spyre of diamond bright,

Ten feete each way in square, appeare to mee."

Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

(7) An implement used by artificers for laying off lines to which work is to be sawed or cut. It consists essentially of two pieces at right angles to each other, one of which is sometimes pivoted, so that other angles than a right angle may be scribed or measured. A T square is one in which one ruler meets the other in the middle, so as to form the figure of a letter T. (Written also Squier, Squire, Swere, Swire.)

"Do you not know my lady's foot by th' squier,

And laugh upon the apple of her eye?"

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A measure, standard, pattern, or model.

"Those that affect antiquity will follow the square thereof."—*Milton*.

(2) Rule, regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship and conduct.

"I have not kept my square, but that to come shall all be done by th' rule."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 3.

(3) Level, equality.

"We live not on the square with such as these,

Such are our betters who can better please."

Dryden. (Todd.)

(4) A quarrel.

(5) The front part of the female dress near the bosom, generally worked or embroidered.

"Between her breasts the cruel weapon rises

Her curious square, embossed with swelling gold."

Fairfax.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith. & Alg.*: The result obtained by taking a quantity twice as a factor. Thus 16 (4×4) is the square of 4.

2. *Astrol.*: Quartile; the position of planets 90 degrees distant from each other.

"Their planetary motions and aspects,

In sextile, square, and trine, and opposite,

Of noxious efficacy."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 659.

3. *Bookbind.*: The projection of a board beyond the book-edge.

4. *Carp.*: 100 feet, that is, 10×10 ; a unit of measurement used in boarding and roofing.

5. *Geom.*: An equilateral and quadrilateral, having all its angles right angles. The diagonals of a square are equal, and mutually bisect each other at right angles. The ratio of either side of a square to its diagonal is that of 1 to $\sqrt{2}$. The square is employed as a unit of measure in determining the area of surfaces, whence the term square measure, in that connection. The area of any square is equal to the product of two adjacent sides.

6. *Hor.*: That portion of the arbor on which the winding-key is placed, or a similar part on the arbor of the hands of a watch, whereby they are set.

7. *Military*: A formation adopted by infantry, formerly, to resist a charge of cavalry. It was two or four men deep, the front ranks kneeling with

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fixed bayonets, and the rear rankstanding. Occasionally squares have been formed to inclose baggage, wounded, &c., when in presence of overwhelming numbers, as in savage warfare.

8. *Naut.*: That part of the shank of an anchor to which the stock and shackle are attached.

9. *Print.*: A certain number of lines in a column, of nearly equal height and width. (*Eng.*)

¶ 1. *All square*: All right, all arranged.

*2. *At square*: In or into opposition or enmity. [SQUARE, s., I. 2. (4).]

"Falling at square with hir husband."—*Holinshed. Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. *Geometrical square*: [GEOMETRICAL.]

4. *Magic square*: [MAGIC.]

5. *Method of least squares*: The method of finding the probable error in assuming the mean of a number of discordant observations of a phenomenon; the method of determining the values of certain elements by means of several equations which only approximately express the relations existing between the elements. These approximate equations of condition are usually derived from a series of observations, or of experiments, which are necessarily liable to certain errors. It is shown in the theory of probabilities, that the probable error will be least when the sum of the squares of the errors is a minimum.

6. *On (or upon) the square*:

(1) *Lit.*: At right angles; as, to cut cloth *on the square*.

(2) *Fig.*: Fairly, honestly; as, to act *on the square*. (*Colloq.*)

*7. *Out of square*: Out of the proper order, rule, or proportion.

"The whole ordinaunce of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other oversights came more out of square, to that disorder which it is now come unto."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

8. *Three square, five square, &c.*: Having three, five, &c., equal sides; having three, five, &c., angles. (An improper use of *square*.)

"One end of which being thicker, and almost three square, is inserted into the first bone of the sternon."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

*9. *To break no squares*: To make no difference; to give no offense.

"I will break no squares whether it be so or not."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

*10. *To break squares*: To depart from the accustomed order.

*11. *To see how squares go*: To see how matters are going; to see how the game proceeds. (An expression borrowed from chess, the chess-board being divided into squares.)

"One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new king."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

square-built, *adj.* Of a square build or frame; having a shape broad for the height, and bounded by rectilinear rather than curved lines; as, a *square-built* man.

square-coupling, *s.*

Mill-work.: A kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box is made in halves and square, corresponding to the form of the two connected ends of the shafts. The halves of the box are bolted together on the opposite sides.

square-file, *s.* An entering-file (q. v.).

square-frame, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A frame square with the line of the keel, having no beveling.

square-framed, *a.*

Join.: Applied to a work when the framing has all the angles of its styles, rails, and mountings square, without being molded.

square-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining wooden stuff, in which the edges are brought squarely together, without rabbeting, tongue, or feather.

square-leg, *s.*

Cricket: A fielder who stands square with the wicket and behind the batsman.

***square-leg**, *v. t.*

Cricket: To hit to square-leg.

"Mr. Read continued a fine display of well-judged hitting by *square-legging* both bowlers for a couple each time."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

square-measures, *s. pl.* The squares of lineal measures; as, a *square* inch, a *square* yard, &c.

square-number, *s.*

Arith.: A number which may be resolved into two equal factors; the product of a number multiplied into itself. Thus, 4, 9, 16, 25, are square numbers, being the squares of 2, 3, 4, 5 respectively.

square-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: *Meum buniis*.

square-rig, *s.*

Naut.: That rig in which the lower sails are suspended from horizontal yards, as distinguished from fore-and-aft rig.

square-rigged, *a.* [SHIP-RIGGED.]

square-roof, *s.*

Carp.: A roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle.

square-root, *s.*

Arith. & Alg.: A quantity which, being taken twice as a factor, will produce the given quantity. Thus, the square root of 25 is 5, because $5 \times 5 = 25$; so also $\frac{2}{3}$ is the square root of $\frac{4}{9}$, since $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{9}$; x^2 is the square root of x^4 , since $x^2 \times x^2 = x^4$; $a+x$ is the square root of $a^2+2ax+x^2$, and so on. When the square root of a number can be expressed in exact parts of 1, that number is a perfect square, and the indicated square root is said to be commensurable. All other indicated square roots are incommensurable.

square-sail, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A four-sided sail, whose middle position is athwartship. It is supported by a yard, slung at its mid-length by a truss or parral. It is distinguished from sails which are extended by stays, booms, gaffs, lateens, sprits, &c.

2. A sail set on the foremasts of schooners, and on the masts of sloops and cutters, when sailing before the wind in light weather.

square-spot, *s.*

Entom.: A European geometer-moth, *Tephrosia consonaria*.

Square-spot dart:

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Agrotis obelisca*.

Square-spot rustic:

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Noctua xanthographa*.

square-spotted clay, *s.*

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Noctua rhomboidea*.

square-stern, *s.*

Naut.: A transom stern.

square-toed, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Having the toes or end square.

"It [common-place wit] is as obsolete as fardingales, ruffs, and square-toed shoes."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 9.

2. *Fig.*: Formal, precise, prim, finical, punctilious.

square-toes, *s.* A formal, precise, or finical, old-fashioned person. A term derived from the wearing by gentlemen of the old school the square-toed boots of their younger days.

square-tucks, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: The flat surfaces left at the stern of a vessel when the planks of the bottom are not worked round to the wing-transom, but end in the fashioned piece.

squäre, *v. t. & i.* [SQUARE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To form with four equal sides and four right angles.

"Squaring it in compasse well beseene."

Spenser: Virgil; Gnat.

(2) To reduce or bring accurately to right angles and straight lines; as, to *square* mason's work.

* (3) To draw up in squares or squadrons.

"Squared in full legion."—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 232.

2. *Figuratively*:

* (1) To reduce or bring to any given measure or standard; to compare with a given standard.

"To square the general sex

By Cressid's rule."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

* (2) To adjust, to accommodate, to regulate, to shape.

"O, that ever I

Had squared me to thy counsel."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* (3) To hold a quartile position respecting; to be at right angles to.

"The icy Goat and Crab that square the Scales."

Crech: Lucretius.

(4) To make even, so as to leave no difference or balance; to equalize.

"Mr. Laidlay won with six, and squared matters."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

* (5) To balance, to counterbalance.

"I hope, I say, both being put together, may square out the most eminent of the ancient gentry, in some tolerable proportion."—*Fuller: Worthies*, vol. i., ch. xv.

(6) To arrange matters with; to bring to one's side by a bribe or the like; to gain over, as to silence. (*Slang*.)

"They have squandered enormous sums of money in squaring a huge army of committee men, collectors, and other haugers-on."—*London Globe*.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: To multiply by itself; as, to *square* a number or quantity.

2. *Naut.*: To place at right angles with the mast or keel; as, to *square* the yards.

B. Intransitive:

1. To suit, to accord, to agree, to fit. (Followed by *with*.) (*Couper: Charity*, 559.)

*2. To quarrel.

"Are you such fools,

To square for this?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

3. To take the attitude of a boxer; to spar (followed by *up*); as, He *squared up* to me. (*Colloq.*)

*4. To strut.

"To square it up and down the streets."—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

¶ (1) *To square away*:

Naut.: To square the yards by the braces and run before the wind.

(2) *To square the circle*: To determine the exact area of a circle in square measure; hence, to attempt impossibilities. (See extract under QUADRATURE, II. 2.)

(3) *To square the shoulders*: To raise the shoulders, so as to give them a square or angular appearance; a movement of scorn or disgust.

squäre'-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. square*, a.; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a square manner; at or with right angles.

"With shoulders squarely set."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: Fairly, honestly; with fairness or frankness.

"The question will now come squarely before the House."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***squäre'-man**, *s.* [*Eng. square*, and *man*.] One who cuts and squares stone. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, II. v. 1.)

squäre'-ness, ***square-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. square*, a.; -ness.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being square.

"Then beginneth he to spread and brninish in *square-ness*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

2. *Fig.*: Fairness, honesty, frankness.

squär'-ër, *s.* [*Eng. squar(e)*; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who squares; as, a *squarer* of the circle.

***II. Figuratively**:

1. One who quarrels; a hot-headed, quarrelsome person.

"Is there no young squarer now, that will make a voyage with him to the devil?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

2. One who spars; a sparrer.

squär'-ish, *a.* [*Eng. squar(e)*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat square; nearly square.

"He found a *squarish* hole cut."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 319.

squar'-röse, ***squar'-rouš**, *a.* [*Latin squarrosus*=rough, scurfy, scabby.]

Bot.: Spreading rigidly out from a common axis, at right angles or nearly so, as the leaves of some mosses, the involucres of some composites, &c.

"The involucral scales are *squarrose*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, 1881, p. 600.

squarrose-slashed, *a.*

Botany: Slashed with minor divisions at right angles with the others. Called also *Squarrosolaciniata*.

squar-rō-sō-, *pref.* [SQUARROSE.] (See etym. and compounds.)

squarroso-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: Having teeth which do not lie in the plane of the leaf, but form an angle with it.

squarroso-laciniata, *a.* [SQUARROSE-SLASHED.]

squarroso-pinnatifid, *a.*

Bot.: Deeply pinnatifid with squarrose divisions, as the leaf of *Achillea millefolium*.

squarroso-pinnatisect, *a.*

Bot.: Pinnatifid, with the segments so straggling as to appear on different planes.

squar'-rouš, *a.* [SQUARROSE.]

squar'-ru-löse, *adj.* [*Mod. Lat. squarrosus*, dimin. from *Lat. squarrosus*.] [SQUARROSE.]

Bot.: Somewhat squarrose.

b6il, b6y; p6ut, j6wl; cat, 6ell, chorus, 6hin, bench; go, 6em; thin, 6his; sin, a6; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = sh6n. -tion, -sion = sh6n; -6ion, -6ion = zh6n. -tious, -cious, -sious = sh6s. -ble, -dle, &c. = b6l, d6l.

tsquar'-sôn, *s.* [Compounded of Eng. *squ(ire)*, and (*p*)*arson*.] A dignitary of the Church of England, who is also the squire of the parish. The formation of this word has been attributed to Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook, and Dr. Wilberforce, Bishop of Oxford, and afterward of Winchester, who is also credited with the formation of "squishop." (See *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser., ii. 273, 338, iii. 58.)

squāsh, ***squach-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *esquacher*, *eschacher* (Fr. *écacher*)=to crush, to squash, from Latin *ex*=out, fully, and *coacto*=to restrain, to force, from *coactus*, *pa. par.* of *cogo*=to compel.] To crush; to beat or press into a pulp or flat mass.

"There is an unhappy bird called *Esalon*, and but little withall; yet will she *squash* and break the raven's eggs."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. lxxiv.

squāsh (1), *s.* [SQUASH, *v.*]

1. Something soft and easily crushed or pressed into a pulp; something unripe and soft; espec., an unripe pea-pod.

"Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a *squash* is before it is a peascod, or a codling when it is almost an apple."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

2. A sudden fall of a heavy, soft body; a shock of soft bodies.

"My fall was stopped by a terrible *squash* that sounded louder to my ears than the cataract of Niagara, after which I was quite in the dark."—*Swift: Gulliver; Brobdignag*, ch. viii.

¶ **Lemon-squash**: A cooling drink made by squeezing the juice of a lemon into a tumbler, and adding pounded loaf-sugar and soda-water. (*Eng.*)

squāsh (2), *s.* [Massachusetts Indian *asquash*=raw, green, immature, to be eaten uncooked; *askuta squash*=vine-apple.]

Bot. & Hort.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Cucurbita*; specif., *Cucurbita melopepo*. Leaves cordate, obtuse, somewhat five-lobed; tendrils denticulated, or converted into small leaves; calyx with the throat much dilated; fruit flattened at both ends, with white, dry, spongy fruit, which keeps fresh for many months. It is boiled and eaten with meat.

"A selected seed, he had received from me, for that purpose, of *squash*, which is an Indian kind of pompion that grows apace."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 494.

squash-bug, *s.*

Entomology: The name given in New England to *Coreus tristis*, a hemipterous insect, destructive to the Squash.

squash-gourd, **squash-melon**, **squash-vine**, *s.* [SQUASH, 2.]

squāsh (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of Musquash (q. v.).]

squāsh'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *squash*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which squashes.

squāsh'-i-nēss, *s.* [English *squashy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being squashy, soft, or miry.

squāsh'-y, *a.* [Eng. *squash* (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Soft and wet; miry, pulpy, muddy.

"*Squashy* roly-poly pudding, with all the jam boiled out, and the water boiled in."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xix.

squāt, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *esquatir*=to flatten, to crush, from Lat. *ex*=out, fully, and *quatio*=to press down.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sit down upon the hams or heels, as a human being; to sit close to the ground; to cower, as an animal.

2. To settle on land, especially public or uncultivated land; frequently, to settle on land without any title.

B. Transitive:

*1. To bruise or make flat by a fall.

*2. To squash, to annul.

"Although laws were *squatted* in warre, yet notwithstanding they ought to be reuiued in peace."—*Holinshed: Desc. Ireland*, ch. iiii.

3. To seat on the hams or heels; to cause to cower or lie close to the ground. (Used reflexively.)

"*Squatted* herself down, on her heels, on the top of all."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iiii., ch. xi.

squāt, *a. & s.* [SQUAT, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Sitting on the hams or heels; cowering close to the ground.

"Him there they found,
Squat like a toad close at the ear of Eve."

Milton: P. L., iv. 800.

2. Short, thick, dumpy, like the figure of one squatting.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The posture or position of one squatting, or cowering close to the ground.

"She sits at *squat*, and scrubs her leathern face."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

*2. A sudden fall.

"Bruises, *squats*, and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate."—*Herbert*.

II. Mining:

1. Tin ore, mixed with spar.

2. A small separate vein of ore.

squāt-ā-rō-lā, *s.* [A word of no signification.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadrinæ. Bill about as long as the head, rather strong; wings long, pointed; legs of moderate length, slender; toes four, three directed forward, and slightly webbed at base; fourth behind rudimental.

***squā-tī-nā**, *s.* [Lat.=the angel-fish (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A synonym of *Rhina* (q. v.).

squāt'-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *squat*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who squats or sits on his hams or heels.

2. One who without a title settles on new or uncultivated land. In the early days of this country its meaning was confined to the foregoing sense. In Australia, formerly used as in the extract (q. v.); now, one who occupies an unsettled tract of land; as a sheep farm under lease from government at a nominal rent.

"A *squatter* is a freed or ticket-of-leave man, who builds a hut with bark on unoccupied ground, buys or steals a few animals, sells spirits without a license, receives stolen goods, and so at last becomes rich and turns farmer; he is the horror of all his honest neighbors."—*Darwin: Voyage Round World*, ch. xxi.

squatter sovereignty, *s.* A political dogma which, during slave days in this country, caused much discussion. Its principal tenet was that the inhabitants of each territory of the Union had the right to formulate their own laws—especially as to slavery.

squāt'-tēr, *v. i.* [A freq. from *squat*, *v.* (q. v.).] To flutter in water, as a wild duck. (*Scotch.*)

"Awa ye *squattered* like a drake."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

squāt'-tīng, *a.* [SQUAT, *v.*] Used by or devoted to squatters.

"Wodgate was a sort of *squatting* district of the great mining region to which it was contiguous."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

squāt'-tle, *v. i.* [Eng. *squat*; dimin. suff. -*le*.] To sprawl. (*Scotch.*)

"Swith, in some beggar's haffet *squattle*:"

There ye may creep, and sprawl, and sprattle."

Burns: To a Louse.

squāt'-tŷ, *a.* [English *squat*, *a.*; -*y*.] Short and thick; dumpy; as, a *squatty* tree, a person of *squatty* build.

squāw, *s.* [N. Amer. Ind.] Among the North American Indians, a woman, a wife.

squaw-man, *s.* (See extract.)

"Yet there is one still lower depth, the *squaw-man*—the miserable wretch of European blood who marries a Crow or a Blackfoot in order to take up land in the Indian Reservation. The poor soul looks perpetually ashamed of his weakness; his own friends avoid him; his wife's do not; on the contrary, they come and live upon him with great contentment. The *squaw* can easily divorce herself by Indian law, and when she does, the property, with all his improvements, remains hers. He hasn't even compensation for disturbance."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

squaw-root, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Conopholis*, closely allied to *Orobanche*.

squaw-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Senecio aureus*.

squāwk, *s.* [SQUAWK, *v.*] A squeak.

"Gerard gave a little *squawk*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xxvi.

squāwk, *v. i.* [An imitative word.] To cry with a loud, harsh voice.

squāwl, *v. i.* [SQUALL, *v.*]

squēak, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqvāka*=to croak; cf. Norw. *skvaka*=to cackle; Icel. *skvaka*=to give a sound as of water shaken in a bottle.]

1. To utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; to cry in a shrill, fretful tone, as a child, a mouse, a pig, &c.; to make a shrill noise, as a door, a wheel, a pipe, &c.

"The mimic took his usual station,

And *squeaked* with general admiration."

Smart: The Pig.

*2. To break silence or secrecy; to confess.

"If he be obstinate, put a civil question to him upon the rack, and he *squeaks*, I warrant him."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

squēak, *subst.* [SQUEAK, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration; a shrill, fretful cry, as of a child, a mouse, a pig, &c.; a shrill noise, as of a door, a wheel, a pipe, &c.

"Our gravity prefers the muttering tone,

A proper mixture of the *squeak* and groan."

Byron: College Examination.

squēak'-er, *s.* [Eng. *squeak*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which squeaks, or utters a shrill cry or noise.

2. A term applied to young birds, of various species, as a young pigeon, a young partridge, &c.

"Going on to where the lunch was to meet us, I killed an old bird and a *squeaker*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 1, 1886.

squēak'-līng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SQUEAK, *v.*]

squēak'-līng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *squeaking*; -*ly*.] In a squeaking manner; with a squeaking noise.

***squēak'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *squeak*; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little squeak.

"Vehement shrew-mouse *squeaklets*."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 49.

squēal, ***squeale**, ***squelen**, *v. i.* [Sw. *sqvāla*=to squeal; Norw. *skvella*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To utter a more or less prolonged cry with a shrill, sharp voice, as certain animals do when in want, pain, or displeasure.

"She pinched me, and called me *squealing* ohit."—*Tatler*, No. 15.

II. Slang: To betray one's confederates in crime; to peach (q. v.). (*Slang*.)

squēal, *subst.* [SQUEAL, *v.*] A sharp, shrill cry, more or less prolonged.

squēam'-ish, ***squam-ish**, ***squem-ous**, ***squaim-ous**, ***squeym-ous**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *sweem*, *swaim*=swimming in the head, vertigo, from Icel. *sveimr*=a bustle, a stir; Norw. *sveim*=a hovering about, a slight intoxication; A. S. *swima*=a swoon; Icel. *swimi*=a swimming in the head; Sw. *swinning*=a swoon; Dut. *zwijm*=a swoon; Icel. *svima*=to be giddy; O. Sw. *swima*=to be dizzy; Sw. *swimma*=to faint.] Having a stomach that is easily turned or nauseated; hence, easily disgusted; nice to excess; easily offended at trifles; fastidious, scrupulous.

"He was glad that the consciences of other men were less *squeamish*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ For the difference between *squeamish* and *fastidious*, see FASTIDIOUS.

squēam'-ish-lŷ, *adv.* [English *squeamish*; -*ly*.] In a squeamish or fastidious manner; fastidiously. (*Congreve: Ovid Imitated*.)

squēam'-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *squeamish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being squeamish, fastidious, or scrupulous; fastidiousness.

"I have been so far from that effeminate *squeamishness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 14.

***squēas'-i-nēss**, *subst.* [English *squeasy*; -*ness*.] Nausea, squeasiness.

"A *squeasiness* and rising up of the heart against any mean, vulgar, or mechanical condition of men."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 614.

***squēas'-y**, *a.* [An intensive from *queasy* (q. v.).] Queasy, nice, squeamish, fastidious, scrupulous.

"In *squeasy* stomachs honey turns to gall."

Dryden. (Latham).

squēē-geē', *s.* [From *squeege*, a vulgar corrupt. of *squeeze* (q. v.).] A scrubber, consisting of a plate of gutta-percha at the end of a handle, used for cleaning the decks of ships, foot-pavements, &c.; also written *squillagee*, *squlgee*.

squēēl, *v. & s.* [SQUEAL, *v. & s.*]

squēēz-a-bil'-i-tŷ, *s.* [English *squeezable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being squeezable.

squēēz'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *squeeze*(e), *v.*; -*able*.]

1. *Lit.*: Capable of being squeezed or compressed.

2. *Fig.*: Capable of being constrained; ready to submit to pressure.

"You are too versatile and *squeezable*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. ix.

squēēze, ***squise**, ***squeis-en**, ***squize**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *swisan*, *cwiisan*=to squeeze, to crush; with O. Fr. pref. *es*=Lat. *ex*=out, fully; Sw. *qvāsa*=to squeeze, to bruise; Ger. *quetschen*=to squash, to bruise.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To press between two bodies; to press closely; to compress, to crush.

"Applied to the *squeezing* or pressing of things downward."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, ch. ix.

2. To press so as to expel juice or moisture.

"They purposed to *squize* out the grapes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

3. To force to pass or issue by pressure; to cause to pass. (*Corbet: On John Dawson*.)

4. To clasp; to press lovingly; as, to *squeeze* one's hand.

II. Figuratively:

1. To oppress, so as to cause to give money; to harass by extortion.

"In a civil war people must expect to be crushed and *squeezed* toward the burden."—*L'Estrange*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūH**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To exact by pressure or extortion.

"A mandarin, noted for squeezing the people."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 16, 1886.

B. Intransitive:

1. To press; to press or push among a number of people; to force one's way by pressing or pushing.

"Many a public minister comes empty in; but when he has crammed his guts, he is fain to squeeze hard before he can get off."—*L'Estrange*.

*2. To pass through a body on pressure being applied.

"Let the water squeeze through it, and stand all over its outside in multitudes of small drops, like dew."—*Newton: Optics*.

¶ To squeeze through: To make one's way through by pressing or pushing; to push through.

squeēze, s. [SQUEEZE, v.]

1. The act of squeezing, pressing, or compressing between two bodies; pressure.

2. A clasp, an embrace, a grasp.

"A bookseller who understood the art of conveying a guinea in a squeeze of the hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

3. The same as SQUEEZING, C. 3.

squeēz'-ēr, s. [Eng. squeeze(e), v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which squeezes.

2. *Metal-working*: A machine which takes the ball of puddled iron and reduces it to a compact mass, ready for the rolls.

squeēz'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [SQUEEZE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of pressing between two bodies; pressure, compression.

2. That which is forced out by pressure.

3. A copy or facsimile made by pressing some soft material on to the thing of which a copy is to be made; as, a squeezing of a medal or brass.

squeezing-box, s.

Pottery: A metallic cylinder having a hole in the bottom, through which clay is pressed for shaping the handles, &c., of earthenware.

squēlch, v. t. & i. [Perhaps allied to *quell*; but cf. *Prov. Eng. quelch*=a blow.]

A. *Trans.*: To crush, to destroy, to squash.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be crushed or destroyed.

squēlch, s. [SQUELCH, v.] A heavy blow; a flat, heavy fall.

"He tore the earth which he had saved
From squelch of knight, and storm'd and raved."

Butler: Hudibras, ii. 885.

†squēnch, v. t. [Eng. *quench*, with pref. *s* intensive.] To quench.

"They'll . . . make church buckets on's skin to squench rebellion."—*Baum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.

squē-tēague, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: *Otolithus regalis*, found in Long Island Sound and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is from one to two feet long, brownish-blue above, with irregular brownish spots, sides silvery, belly white. The flesh is wholesome and well-flavored, but so quickly gets soft that it does not rank high in the market. The air-bladder makes excellent isinglass. (*Ripley & Dana*.) It is a voracious fish and bites readily, but its mouth is easily torn, whence it is often called Weak-fish.

squib, *squibbe, s. [For *squip*, or *swip*, from *Mid. Eng. squippen*, *swippen*=to move swiftly, to fly, to sweep, to dash; from *leel. swipa*=to flash, to dart; *svipr*=a swift movement; *Norw. svipa*=to run swiftly. Allied to *sweep*, *swoop*, *swift*. (*Skeat*.)]

1. A hollow pipe or cylinder of paper filled with gunpowder or other combustible material, like a rocket, so that when the powder is ignited the squib throws out a train of fiery sparks, and bursts with a crack.

"I have been burnt at both ends like a squib."

Baum. & Flet.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

*2. A paltry fellow.

"Asked for their pas by everie squib."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 371.

*3. One who writes squibs or political lampoons; a petty satirist.

"The squibs are those who in the common phrase of the world are called libellers, lampooners, and pamphleteers."—*Tatler*, No. 88.

4. A petty lampoon; a sarcastic speech or little censorious publication.

"On account of a political squib in verse which he had just written."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. A head of asparagus.

"It [asparagus] is sold in bundles containing from six to ten dozen squibs."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, i. 99.

*squib, v. i. & t. [SQUIB, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To use or write squibs, petty lampoons, or sarcastic and censorious reflections.

B. Transitive:

1. To write or publish squibs on; to lampoon.

*2. To inject, to squirt.

*squib'-bish, a. [English *squib*; -ish.] Slight, flashy.

"Light, squibbish things."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xciv.

squid, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a variant of *squib*, from their squirting out black matter.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the *Teuthidae* (q. v.). The Common Squid (*Loligo vulgaris*), about eighteen inches long, is found in shoals around the Cornish coast, and is taken by the fishermen in large numbers for bait. It is bluish with darker spots, yellowish-white beneath. The Little Squid (*Loligo media*), is about one-fourth the size, spotted with dots of red or purple.

*squier (1), s. [SQUIRE, s.]

*squier (2), s. [SQUIRE.]

*squierie, subst. [SQUIER (2), s.] A company or number of squires.

squig'-gle, v. i. [Cf. *swiggle*.]

1. To shake a fluid about in the mouth with the lips closed. (*Eng. Prov.*)

2. To move about like an eel; to squirm.

squill, *squille, *squylle, s. [Fr. *squille*, *scille*, from Lat. *squilla*, *scilla* (q. v.).]

1. *Botany*: Any plant of the genus *Scilla* (q. v.), spec. *Scilla maritima*, called also *Urginea scilla*, indigenous in the south of Europe and the Levant. *S. verna* is a favorite in gardens owing to its beautiful blue blossom.

2. *Pharm.*: The bulb, sliced and dried, of *Scilla maritima*. The bulb, which is scaly, is pear-shaped, and weighs from half a pound to four pounds. Its preparations are vinegar, oxymel, syrup, and tincture of squill, compound squill pill, and pill of ipecacuanha with squill. It is a stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and in larger doses produces vomiting and purging. It increases the secretions of the bronchial mucous membrane, and facilitates the expectoration of mucus. When used as a diuretic it is generally combined with a mercurial. (*Garrod*.)

3. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for *Squilla mantis*.

"The curious squill, so common in the Mediterranean."—*Wright: Animal Life*, p. 536.

*squill-fish, s. An unidentified aquatic animal. [SQUILL-INSECT.]

squill-insect, s. An unidentified aquatic animal. *Moufet (Theater of Insects, lib. ii., ch. xxxvii.)* says, "The Squilla, an insect, differs but little from the fish Squilla," a word which he uses as synonymous with shrimp. But by early writers names were loosely applied, and from *Grew (Mus. Reg. Soc., p. 119)* we learn that *Squilla* was applied also to what he calls the Rough-horned Lobster (probably *Palinurus vulgaris*).

"The squill-insect described by *Moufet*. So called from some similitude to the squill-fish: chiefly in having a long body covered with a crust composed of several rings or plates. The head is broad and squat. He hath a pair of notable sharp fangs before, both hooked inwards like a bull's horns."—*Grew: Museum*, p. 176.

squill'-la, s. [Lat.=(1) A small crustacean, possibly the pea-crab [PINNOTHERES]; (2) a sea-onion, a sea-leek, usually written *scilla* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy: A genus of Stomapoda (q. v.), with several species, of which the best known is *Squilla mantis*, with a number of popular names. Segments much less coalescent than in the lobster; those bearing the eyes and antennules are readily separable from the front of the head, and are not covered by the carapace, which only conceals eight segments. The gills are borne by the abdominal swimming feet, free and uncovered. The first pair of thoracic limbs are developed into a pair of formidable claws, the terminal joint of which bears a row of long, sharp, curved teeth, doubling back on the edge of the penultimate joint, which has a groove to receive them. They lay their eggs



Squilla Mantis.

at the bottom of the sea, and the larvæ pass into forms which have been described as independent genera.

2. *Palæont.*: Several specimens of true *Squilla* (*Scudla pennata*, Münster), have been found fossil in the Solenhofen Limestone. (*Ency. Brit.*, vi. 658.) It occurs also in the Eocene.

squill'-la-geē, squill'-geē, s. [SQUEEGEE.]

†squill'-li-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *squill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoölogy: A family of Stomapoda with one genus *Squilla* (q. v.).

*squill-lit'-ic, *squill-lit'-ick, *squill-lit'-icke, a. [SQUILL.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from squills.

"A decoction of this kind of worms sodden in squill-ticke vinegre."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxx., ch. iii.

*squīn'-ange, *squīn'-an-çy, s. [QUINSY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as QUINSY (q. v.).

2. *Bot.*: [QUINSYWORT, WOODRUFF.]

*squinnancy-berry, s. [QUINSY-BERRY.]

*squīn'-an-çy-wōrt, subst. [English squinnancy, and wort.] [QUINSYWORT, WOODRUFF.]

squīnch, substant.

[SCONCE.]

Arch.: A small pendent arch formed across the angle of a square tower to support the side of a superimposed octagon. Also called a Sconce.

squīn'-çy, s. [QUINSY.]

squint, adj. & subst. [Sw. *svinka*=to shrink, to finch. (*Skeat*.)]

A. As adjective:

*1. Looking obliquely or askance; not looking directly; oblique.

"I incline to hope rather than fear,
And gladly banish squint suspicion."

Milton: Comus, 413.

2. Not having the optic axes coincident. (Said of the eyes.)

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of looking oblique or askant; an oblique look, a sidelong look.

2. A look generally.

3. An affection of the eyes in which the optic axes do not coincide. [STRABISMUS.]

*4. A distortion.

"Wit is a squint of the understanding."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, iv. 112.

II. Arch.:

An opening through the wall of a Roman Catholic Church, in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transept or aisle to see the elevation of the Host at the high altar. They are generally found on one or both sides of the chancel arch, and are about a yard high and two feet wide. Also called a Hagioscope.

squint-eye, s. An eye that squints.

"I fear me thou have a squint-eye."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; August.

squint-eyed, a.

1. Having eyes that squint.

"He was so squint-eyed, that he seemed spitefully to look upon them whom he beheld."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*.

*2. Oblique, indirect, malignant.

"This is such a false and squint-eyed praise,
Which seeming to look upwards on his glories,
Looks down upon my fears." *Denham: Sophy*.

*3. Looking obliquely or by side glances.

squint-quoin, s.

Arch.: An external oblique angle.

squint, v. i. & t. [SQUINT, a.]

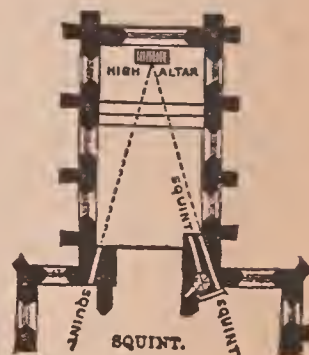
A. Intransitive:

1. To look with a squint, or with the eyes differently directed.

"Some can squint when they will; and children set upon a table, with a candle behind them, both eyes will move outwards, to seek the light, and so induce squinting."—*Bacon*.



Squinch.
(Canon's Ashby, Northampton, England.)



(Haseley, Oxon.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

2. To have the axes of the eyes not co-incident; to be affected with strabismus.

"We have many instances of *squinting* in the father, which he received from fright or habit, communicated to the offspring."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. ii. ch. xi.

*3 To run or be directed obliquely; to have an indirect reference or bearing.

"In prudence, too, you think my rhymes
Should never *squint* at courtier's crimes."
Gay: *Ant in Office*.

*4. To refer indirectly or obliquely.

"Not meaning . . .
His pleasure or his good alone,
But *squinting* partly at my own."
Couper: *To Rev. W. Bull*.

*B. Transitive:

1. To turn (the eye) in an oblique direction.

"Perkin began already to *squint* one eye upon the crown, and another upon the sanctuary."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

2. To cause to look with a squint, or with non-coincident optic axes.

"He gives the web and the pin, *squints* the eye, and makes the hare-lip."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

*3. To cast or direct obliquely.

"On others' ways they never *squint* a frown."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 15.

squint'-ēr, s. [Eng. *squint*, v.; -er.] One who squints.

"The triumphs of the patriot *squinter*."
Watson: *Oxford Newsman's Verses*.

**squint'*-ī-fē'-gō, a. [SQUINT.] Squinting.

"The timbrel and the *squintifego* maid
Of Isis awe thee." Dryden: *Persius*, sat. v.

squint'-īng, pr. par. or a. [SQUINT, v.]

squint'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. *squinting*; -ly.] In a squinting manner; with a squint; by side glances, obliquely.

squīn'-y, *squīn'*-nŷ, v. i. [SQUINT, a.] To squint; to look askance or askint. (Prov.)

"I remember thine eyes well enough:
Dost thou *squiny* at me?"
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

**squīn'*-zeŷ, s. [SQUINSY.]

squīr, *squīrr*, v. t. [Prob. imitative of the sound of a body passing rapidly through the air; cf. *whirr*.] To throw with a jerk; to cause to cut along; to move as anything cutting through the air.

"I saw him *squīrr* away his watch a considerable distance into the Thames."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 77.

squīr'-āl-tŷ, **squīr'*-āl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *squir(e)*; -alty.] The same as SQUIREARCHY (q. v.).

squīr'-arch-y, s. [SQUIREARCHY.]

squīre (1), **squiere*, s. [A contract. of *esquire* (q. v.).]

1. An attendant on a knight; a knight's shield or armor-bearer.

"The *squiere*, who saw expiring on the ground
His prostrate master, rein'd the steeds around."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 565.

2. An attendant on a person of noble or royal rank; hence, colloquially, an attendant on a lady; a beau, a gallant; a male companion, a close attendant or follower.

"Has your young sanctity done railing, Madam,
Against your innocent *squiere*?"
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wife for a Month*, i. 1.

3. The title of a gentleman next in rank to a knight.

"I think he may be called a *squire*, for he beareth euer after those armes."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xx.

4. A title popularly given to a country gentleman. 5. A title given to magistrates and lawyers in the United States. In New England it is given especially to justices of the peace and judges; in Pennsylvania to justices of the peace only.

¶ *Squire of Dames*: A personage introduced by Spenser in the *Faery Queen* (III. vii. 51). Often used to express a person devoted to the fair sex.

**squīre* (2), s. [O. F. *esquierie*.] A rule, a foot-rule, a square (q. v.).

squīre, v. t. [SQUIRE (1), s.]

1. To attend as a squire.

2. To attend as a beau or gallant; to escort.

"She offered, if I would *squiere* her there, to send home the footman."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

**squīre'*-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *squire*; -age.] Landed gentry; squires.

**squīre'*-arch, s. [SQUIREARCHY.] A member of the squirearchy.

"I had long been disgusted with the interference of those selfish *squirearchs*."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

**squīre'*-arch'-āl, **squīre'*-arch'-īc-āl, a. [Eng. *squirearchy* (y); -al, -ical.] Of or pertaining to a squirearchy; fit for a squire.

"Living in houses often almost *squirearchal*."—*London Daily News*.

squīre'-arch-y, s. [Eng. *squire*, and Gr. *archē*=rule, *archō*=to rule.] The squires or gentlemen of a country taken collectively; the domination or political influence exercised by the squires considered as a body.

"The lesser Irish *squirearchy* of three or four generations ago."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 510. (1873.)

squīr'-ēēn', s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -een.] A small or petty squire.

squīre'-hood, subst. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; -hood.] The rank or state of a squire.

squīre'-līng, **squīre'*-lēt, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ling, -let.] A small or petty squire; a squireen.

"A grand political dinner
To half the *squirelings* near."
Tennyson: *Maud*, I. xx. 2.

squīre'-lŷ, a. & adv. [Eng. *squire*, (1), s.; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Becoming or befitting a squire.

"This *squirely* function."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, i. 4.

B. As adv.: Like a squire.

"*Squierly* forth gan he gon."
Romaunt of the Rose.

squīre'-ship, s. [Eng. *squire* (1), s.; -ship.] The state or position of a squire; squirehood.

"What profit hast thou reaped by this thy *squireship*?"—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, i. 4.

**squīr'*-ēss, s. [Eng. *squir(e)*; -ess.] The wife of a squire.

squīrm, v. t. or i. [Perhaps a form of *swarm* (q. v.).]

1. To move like a worm or eel; to writhe about. 2. To climb by embracing and clinging with the hands and feet.

squīrm, s. [SQUIRM, v.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A wriggling motion, as of an eel. 2. Naut.: A twist in a rope.

squīrr, v. t. [SQUIR.]

squīr'-rēl, **squīr'*-el, **scur'*-el, **scur'*-elle, s. [O. Fr. *escureil*; Fr. *écureuil*; Low Lat. *sciuriolus*, dimin. from Lat. *sciurus*, from Gr. *skiouros*; *skia*=a shadow, and *oura*=a tail, hence the name=the animal that shades or covers itself with its tail, from its habit of sitting with the tail curved over its back; Prov. *escuroil*; Sp. & Port. *esquilo*; Ital. *scojattolo*.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the *Sciuridae* (q. v.); widely distributed in America, Europe, the Caucasus, Southern Siberia, and probably in Persia. It is an elegant little animal with bright black eyes; from eight to ten inches in length, with a bushy tail nearly as long; color gray or reddish-brown, white beneath, but the hue varies with the seasons, in Lapland and Siberia the upper surface becomes gray, and in Central Europe is sprinkled with gray, in the winter. Squirrels haunt woods and forests, nesting in trees, and displaying marvellous agility among the branches. They feed on nuts, acorns, beech-mast, which they store up, birds' eggs, and the young bark, shoots, and buds of trees, doing no small amount of damage. They pass the winter in a state of partial hibernation, waking up in fine, warm weather, when the provision laid up in the summer is made use of for food. They are monogamous, and the female produces three or four young, usually in June. In Lapland and Siberia they are killed in great numbers for the sake of their winter coat. This, though valuable, is inferior to the fur of the North American Gray Squirrel (*S. carolinensis*). [FLYING-SQUIRRELS.]



Squirrel.

squirrel'-corn, s.

Bot.: *Dicentra canadensis*.

"The *dicentra*, commonly called *squirrel-corn*, has nearly the same perfume."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 256.

squirrel'-cup, s.

Bot.: *Hepatica* or *Liver-leaf*.

"The *squirrel-cups*, a graceful company,
Hide in their bells, a soft aerial blue."
Bryant, in *Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 130.

squirrel'-fish, s. A sort of perch.

squirrel'-flying-phalanger, s.

Zoöl.: *Petaurus sciureus*; from South Australia, about eight or nine inches long, with a tail as long as the body. Color, ash-gray with a black stripe from the nose to the root of the tail, cheeks white with a black patch, under surface white. [PETAURUS.]

squirrel'-like rodents, s. pl. [SCIUROMORPHA.]

squirrel'-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: *Callithrix sciureus*, from South America. It is about ten inches long, with a tail half as much again; fur olive-gray on the body, limbs red, muzzle dark. They are affectionate and playful in disposition.

squirrel'-tail, *squirrel'*-tail grass, s.

Bot.: *Hordeum maritimum*. Named from the shape of the flower-spikes. The awns are injurious by their mechanical action to the gums of horses.

squirt, **squyrte*, v. t. & i. [Sw. dial. *skvittär*=to sprinkle all round; Icel. *skvettá*=to squirt out, to throw out; *skvettr*=a gush of water poured out; Dan. *skvatte*=to splash.]

A. Trans.: To eject or throw in a stream out of a narrow orifice or pipe.

"To *squirt* water into that part."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxvii.

B. Intransitive:

1. Lit.: To be thrown out or ejected in a stream from a narrow orifice or pipe.

*2. Fig.: To throw out words; to prate.

"You are so given to *squirting* up and down, and chattering, that the world would say, I had chosen a jack-pudding for a prime-minister."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

squirt, **squyrte*, **squyrte*, s. [SQUIRT, v.]

1. An instrument with which water or other liquid is ejected in a stream with force; a syringe.

"But when they have bespatter'd all they may,
The statesman throws his filthy *squirts* away!"
Young: *To Mr. Pope*, ep. 1.

*2. A small jet.

"The watering of those lumps of dung, with *squirts*, of an infusion of the medicine in dunged water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 500.

*3. Looseness of the bowels; diarrhoea.

"*Squyrte*, a lax; foire."—*Palsgrave*.

4. A foolish young fellow; a whipper-snapper. (Collog.)

squirt'-ēr, **squyrte'*-er, s. [Eng. *squirt*; -er.] One who or that which squirts; one who uses a squirt.

squirt'-īng, pr. par. or a. [SQUIRT, v.]

squirting - cucumber, †*spirting* - cucumber, subst.

Bot.: *Ecballium agreste* (formerly *Momordica Elaterium*), a prostrate plant from the south of Europe. Corolla yellow, veined with green; the fruit is a small, elliptical, green gourd covered with prickles. When ripe, it ejects its seeds and juice with some force. [ECBALLIUM, ELATERIUM.]

squish'-ōp, subst. [Eng. *squi(re)*, and (bi)shop.] [SQUARSON.]

squitch, s. [QUITCH.]

squyer, s. [SQUIRE (1), s.]

sradh, *shraddh*, s. [Maharatta, &c., *shraddh*.]

Brahmanism: Funeral rites performed on the death of an individual, without which his soul would have to continue in a wandering state. Similar rites are performed monthly and yearly to the manes of deceased ancestors.

stāb, **stabbe*, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Ir. *stobaim*=to stab; Gael. *stob*=to thrust or fix a stake in the ground, to stab, to thrust, from *stob*=a stake, a pointed iron or stick; cognate with Eng. *staff* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pierce or wound with a pointed weapon; to kill with a pointed weapon.

"Clarence is come, false, fleeting, perjur'd Clarence,
That *stabb'd* me in the field by Tewkesbury."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

2. To drive, thrust, force, or plunge, as a pointed weapon.

"*Stab* poniards in our flesh."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

II. Fig.: To pierce or wound in the heart or feelings; to injure secretly or by malicious falsehood or slander; to inflict keen or severe pain on.

"Then, to complete her woes, will I espouse
Hermione: 'twill *stab* her to the heart."
A. Phillips.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To give or inflict a wound with a pointed weapon.

"None shall dare
With shortened sword to *stab* in closer war."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 509.

2. To aim a blow at a person with a pointed weapon.

"Thou hid'st a thousand daggers in thy thoughts . . .
To *stab* at my frail life."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I. ii. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. *Fig.*: To inflict pain secretly or maliciously; to mortify, to pain.

"Critics of old, a manly liberal race,
Approv'd or censur'd with an open face . . .
Nor stabb'd, conceal'd beneath a ruffian's mask."
Lloyd: *Epistle to C. Churchill*.

stāb (1), *stabbe, s. [STAB, v.]

I. Literally:

1. The thrust of a dagger or other pointed weapon.

"And the possibility of getting rid of him by a lucky shot or stab was again seriously discussed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. A wound with a sharp-pointed weapon.

"His gash'd stabs look'd like a breach in nature,
For ruin's wasteful entrance."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

II. *Fig.*: A wound or injury inflicted in the dark; a secret injury maliciously inflicted.

"This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt."

Shakesp.: *Henry III.*, iii. 1.

'stāb (2), s. [See def.] An abbreviation employed by workmen for *established* wages, as opposed to piece-work.

Stā'-bāt Mā'-tēr, Stā'-bāt Ma'-tēr, s. [Latin=The Mother stood, the first words of the hymn. (See def.)]

Music: A well-known Latin hymn on the Crucifixion, sung during Passion week in the Roman Church. Jacopone, a Franciscan who lived in the thirteenth century, is supposed to have been the author of the words. In addition to the ancient setting, probably contemporary with the words, many composers have written music to the Stabat Mater, but the compositions which are best known are those by Palestrina, Pergolesi (the last effort of his life), and Rossini.

stāb'-bēr, s. [Eng. *stab*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who stabs; a privy murderer. (*Browning*: *Sordello*, i.)

II. Technically:

1. *Domestic*: A lady's awl for opening holes for eyelets.

2. *Leather*: A pegging awl; a pricker.

3. *Naut.*: A marlinspike.

stāb'-blīng, pr. par., a. & s. [STAB, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of wounding or piercing with a pointed weapon.

"Special orders were given by Barclay that the swords should be made rather for *stabbing* than for slashing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbinding*:

(1) The puncturing of the boards for the slips.

(2) The perforation of a pile of folded sheets for a stitching twine; a cheap substitute for sewing.

2. *Mason*: The picking or roughening of a brick wall, in order to make plaster adhere thereto.

stabbing-machine, stabbing-press, s.

Bookbind.: A machine or press for perforating a pile of folded and gathered signatures to prepare them for the operation of stitching.

stāb'-bing-lī, adv. [Eng. *stabbing*; -ly.] In a stabbing manner; with intent to stab or injure secretly and maliciously.

*stā-bil'-i-fy, v. t. [English *stable*, a.; suff. -fy.] To make stable, fixed, or firm; to establish. (*Browning*.)

*stā-bil'-i-mēnt, s. [Lat. *stabilimentum*, from *stabilio*=to make stable (q. v.).] The act of making firm or establishing; firm support.

"Its firmament by the principles of Christianity, hath been blessed by the issues of that *stabiliment*."—Bishop Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

*stā-bil'-i-tāte, v. trans. [Lat. *stabilis*=stable (q. v.).] To make or render stable; to establish.

"What she most doth love
She oft before *stabilitates*."

More: *Immort. Soul*, I. ii. 43.

stā-bil'-i-ty, *stā-bil-y-tye, s. [Lat. *stabilitas*, from *stabilis*=stable (q. v.); Fr. *stabilité*.]

1. The quality or state of being stable or firm; stableness, firmness; strength to stand and to resist being moved or overthrown.

"Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphick of the *stability* of that government."—More: *Philos. Caobala*. (App.)

2. Firmness or steadiness of character, resolution, or purpose; freedom from fickleness or changeableness; constancy, resolution.

"But for its absolute self; a life of peace,
Stability without regret or fear."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

*3. Fixedness, as opposed to fluidity.

"Fluidness and *stability* are contrary qualities."—Boyle.

*stā'-bil-ize, v. t. [Eng. *stable*, a.; -ize.] To make stable or firmly established; to establish firmly.

"The language is *stabilized*."—Whitney: *Life and Growth of Language*, ch. ix.

stā'-ble, a. [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *stable*), from Lat. *stabilis*=stable, standing firmly, from *sto*=to stand; Sp. *estable*; Ital. *stabile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Fixed; firmly established; not to be easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; firmly fixed, settled, or established.

2. Steady and constant in resolution or purpose; firm in resolution; not fickle or changeable; constant.

"God [saith he] is the prince and ruler over all, alwayes one, *stable*, immovable, like to himself."—Cudworth: *Intel. System*, p. 393.

3. Abiding, durable, lasting; not subject to change or destruction.

"He perfect, *stable*; but imperfect we,
Subject to change, and different in degree."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii, 1,046.

II. Physics: Not easily moved from a state of equilibrium. [EQUILIBRIUM, II. 2.]

¶ *Stable and unstable equilibrium*: [EQUILIBRIUM.]

stā'-ble, s. [O. Fr. *estable* (Fr. *stable*), from Lat. *stabilum*=a standing-place, an abode, a stall, a stable, from *sto*=to stand; Sp. *establo*.]

1. A house or building constructed to lodge and feed horses, and furnished with stalls, racks, mangers, and all other necessary equipments.

"Full many a deinte hors hadde he in *stable*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 168. (Prol.)

¶ The word is often used in a wider sense, as equivalent to a house, shed, or building for beasts generally, as a cowshed, &c.

2. A racing-stable; an establishment where race-horses are trained.

"They can insure a straight run for their money in connection with this *stable*."—Referee, April 24, 1887.

3. (Pl.) *Mil.*: Attendance on horses in the stables.

"They seem always at *stables*, on parade, or out doing field-firing."—London Morning Post.

stable-boy, s. A boy who attends in a stable.

"Served as a *stable-boy*, errand-boy, porter, and groom."

Wordsworth: *Farmer of Tilsbury Vale*.

stable-man, s. A man who attends in a stable; a groom, an ostler.

"If a *stable-man* cannot keep a bloom on horses' coats when standing on it, I am sure that it is the fault of the *stable-man*."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

stable-room, s. Room in a stable; room for stables.

*stable-stand, s.

Old Eng. Law: (See extract.)

"*Stable-stand* is one of the four evidences or presumptions, whereby a man is convicted to intend the stealing of a king's deer in the forest."—Cowell: *Law Dict.*

stā'-ble (1), v. t. [STABLE, a.] To make stable, fixed, or firm; to fix, to establish.

"Articles devised by the king's highness to *stable* Christian quietness and unity among the people."—Strype: *Life of Archbishop Cranmer* (under 1536).

stā'-ble (2), v. t. & i. [STABLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To put, place, or keep in a stable.

"He meetly *stabled* his steed in stall."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, I. 31.

*2. *Fig.*: To fix, to stick.

"When they the peril that do not forecast,
In the stiff mud are quickly *stabled* fast."

Drayton: *The Moon-Calf*.

¶ In this sense perhaps belonging rather to STABLE (1), v.

*B. Intrans.: To dwell or lodge in, or as in, a stable; to kennel; to dwell, as beasts.

"In their palaces . . . sea monsters whelp'd
And *stabled*."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 752.

stā'-ble-ness, *stā-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *stable*, adj.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being stable, fixed, or firmly established; fixedness and firmness of position; stability; strength to stand or remain unchanged.

2. Steadiness or firmness of character, resolution, or purpose; firmness, strength, resolution, constancy.

"Ther constance, that is *stabilenesse* of corage."—Chaucer: *Persones Tale*.

stā'-blēr, s. [Eng. *stabl(e)*, s.; -er.] One who keeps stables; one who stables horses.

*stā'-blēr-ēss, s. [Eng. *stabler*; -ess.] A female who keeps stables.

"A scandal is raised on her name, that she was *Stabularia*, 'a *stableress*,' whereof one rendeth this witty reason, because her father was Comes *Stabuli*."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Essex.

*stab-li, *stab-liche, adv. [STABLY.]

stā'-blīng, s. [Eng. *stabl(e)*, s.; -ing.]

1. The act or practice of keeping in a stable or stables.

2. A stable; a house or shed for lodging beasts.

"Now smok'd in dust, a *stabling* now for wolves."

Thomson: *Liberty*.

*stāb'-līsh, *stab-lis-en, v. t. [An abbrev. of *establish* (q. v.).] To settle permanently in a state; to make firm; to fix, to settle, to establish.

"Wiste thou not well that all the lawe of kinde is my lawe, and by God ordeined and *stablished* to dure by kinde reason."—Chaucer: *Testament of Loue*.

*stāb'-līsh-mēnt, s. [English *stablish*; -ment.] Establishment; firm settlement.

"Sufficient for their soules' health, and the *stablishment* of his monarchisme."—Holinshead: *Descript. Brit.*, ch. ix.

stā'-blȳ, *stab-li, *stab-liche, adv. [English *stab(le)*; -ly.] In a stable or firm manner; firmly, steadily, constantly.

"And bad hem for the loue of Goð, that heo hem vnderstode,
And *stabilche* hold togedere, to saue that lond."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 123.

*stāb-ū-lā'-tion, s. [Lat. *stabulatio*, from *stabulus*, pa. par. of *stabulo*=to stand in a stable; *stabulum*=a stable (q. v.).]

1. The act of stabling or housing beasts.

2. A place or room for housing beasts; a stable.

stāb'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *stab* (1), s., and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Oxalis acetosella*. Park in his *Theater* says that it is "singular good in wounds, punctures, thrusts, and stabbes into the body." (*Britten & Holland*.)

stāc-ca'-tō, adv. [Ital. pa. par. of *staccare*, for *distaccare*=to separate, to detach.]

Music: Detached, taken off, separated. In music the word signifies a detached, abrupt method of singing or playing certain notes, by making them of less duration than they otherwise would be. A heavy accent (') over a note signifies that it is to be played staccato, and a dot (.) under a note, that it is to be played half-staccato.

stāch'-ēr, v. i. [A softened form of *stagger* (q. v.).] To stagger. (*Scotch*.)

"I *stacher'd* whiles, but yet took teut aye
To free the ditches."

Burns: *Death and Dr Hornbook*.

stā-chyċd'-ē-æ, stā'-chē-æ, s. pl. [Latin *stachys*, genit. *stachyd(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lamiaceæ. Stamens four, parallel, two upper shorter, ascending under the concave upper lip, or included in the tube; nutlets free, smooth, or tubercled.

stā'-chys, s. [Lat., from Gr. *stachys*=an ear of corn; woundwort. (See def.)]

Bot.: Woundwort; calyx as long as the tube of the corolla, sub-campanulate; ten-ribbed; teeth five, nearly equal, acuminate; upper lip of the corolla arched, entire; lower one three-lobed; the two lateral ones reflexed; the two anterior stamens the longest, with the anther cells diverging. Chiefly from the warmer parts of the Northern Hemisphere. Known species about 160. Five are European: *Stachys sylvatica*, the Hedge; *S. palustris*, the Marsh; *S. germanica*, the Downy; *S. arvensis*, the Corn Woundwort, and *S. betonica*, called also *Betonica officinalis*, the Wood Betony. The bruised stems of *S. parviflora*, a native of Afghanistan and Northern India, are applied to parts of the body affected by the guinea-worm.

stāch-ŷ-tar'-pha, stāch-ŷ-tar-phē'-ta, subst. [Gr. *stachys*=an ear of corn, and *tarpheios*=thick. Named from the inflorescence.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenææ; aromatic herbs or shrubs with fleshy spikes, stamens four, the upper two without anthers; nutlets two. The Brazilians attribute powerful medicinal properties to *Stachytarpheta jamaicensis*. Its leaves are sometimes used to adulterate tea.

*stāck, pret. of v. [STICK, v.]

stāck, *stac, *stak, *stakke, s. [Icel. *stakkr*=a stack of hay; *stakka*=a stump; *stack*=a columnar, isolated rock; Sw. *stack*=a rick, a heap, a stack; Dan. *stak*. Allied to *stake* and *stick*.]

1. Grain in the sheaf, hay, pease, straw, &c., piled up in a circular or rectangular heap, coming to a point or ridge at the top, and thatched to protect it from the weather.

2. A pile of wood containing 108 cubic feet; also, a pile of poles or wood of indefinite quantity.

"The Indians . . . lay themselves quietly upon a *stack* of wood, and so sacrifice themselves by fire."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Custom*.

3. A number or cluster of chimneys or funnels standing together.

4. A chimney of masonry or brickwork, usually belonging to an engine or other furnace; the chimney of a locomotive or steam-vessel.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

5. A columnar, isolated rock; a high rock detached; a precipitous rock rising out of the sea.

"Fenced by many a stack and skerry,
Full of rifts, and full of jags."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 11.

¶ *Stack of arms:*

Mil.: A number of small fire-arms set up together so that their bayonets cross.

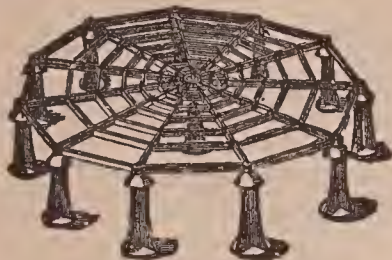
stack-borer, *subst.* An instrument for piercing stacks of hay to admit air, when the hay has become dangerously heated,

stack-cover, *subst.* A cloth or canvas cover suspended over stacks while being built, to protect them from the rain, &c.

stack-funnel, *s.* A pyramidal open frame of wood in the center of a stack, to allow the air to circulate through the stack and prevent the heating of the grain, &c.

stack-guard, *s.* A temporary roof capable of elevation, and designed to protect a stack or rick of hay or grain in process of formation.

stack-stand, *s.* A device for supporting a stack of hay or grain at a sufficient distance above the ground to preserve it dry beneath and prevent the ravages of vermin; a rick-stand.



Stack-stand.

stack-yard, *subst.* A yard or inclosure for stacks of hay or grain.

stäck, *v. t.* [*Sw. stacka*; *Dan. stackke*.] [*STACK*, *s.*] To pile or build up into the form of a stack; to make into a pile or stack.

"Stack pease upon hovell abroad in the yard."

Tusser: Husbandry; August.

¶ *To stack arms:*

Mil.: To set up arms, as muskets, rifles, or carbines, with the bayonets crossing each other or united by means of ramrods or hooks attached to the upper part of the weapon, so as to form a sort of conical pile.

¶ *To stack rooms:*

Coll.: To pile furniture in heaps, and generally disarrange the rooms of a class of students.

"No sooner had the last freshman left the hall Wednesday evening than a body of sophomores numbering about twenty-five began a general *stacking* of the '97 men's rooms. Never before has the class of '96 done such systematic or thorough work."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 18, 1894.

***stäck'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [*Eng. stack*, *s.*; -age.]

1. Hay, grain, or the like, put up into stacks.
2. A tax on things stacked.

"Portage, bankage, *stackage*, &c."—*Holinshead, Description. Eng.*, bk. ii.

stäck'-ër, *v. i.* [*STAGGER*.] To stagger. (*Prov.*)

stäck'-ët, *s.* [*STOCKADE*.]

stäck-höus'-i-a, *s.* [Named after John Stackhouse, F. L. S. (died 1819), a botanical author.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Stackhousiaceæ* (q. v.). Plants with white or yellow flowers from Australia and the Philippine Islands.

stäck-höus'-i-ä'-çë-æ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. stackhousi(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: *Stackhousiads*; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance *Rhamnales*. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, entire, alternate, sometimes minute leaves; stipules lateral, minute; spikes terminal, each flower with three bracts; calyx monosepalous, five-cleft, tube inflated; petals five, equal; stamens five, distinct, unequal, arising from the throat of the calyx; styles three to five, stigmas simple; ovary inferior, three or five-celled, each with a single erect ovule; fruit of three to five indehiscent wings, or wingless pieces. Australian plants. Genera two, species ten. (*Lindley*.)

stäck-höus'-i-äd, *s.* [*Mod. Lat. stackhousi(a)*; *Eng. suff. -ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The *Stackhousiaceæ* (q. v.).

stäck'-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [*STACK. v.*]

stacking-band, **stacking-belt**, *s.* A rope used in binding thatch upon a stack.

stacking-derrick, *s.* A form of derrick for use in the field or stack-yard for lifting hay on to the stack.

stacking-stage, *s.* A scaffold used in building stacks.

stäck-të, *subst.* [*Lat., from Gr. staktë*.] The Septuagint rendering of the Heb. *nataph*, the name of

one of the spices used in the preparation of incense. Not certainly identified. Perhaps it was the gum of the Storax-tree (*Styrax officinale*).

"Take sweet spices, *stacte*, and galbanum."—*Exodus*, xxx. 34.

städ'-dle, ***sta'-dle**, *s.* [*A. S. stadhel*, *stadhol*=a foundation, a basis, from the same root as *steady*, *stand*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A prop or support; a staff, a crutch.

"He cometh on, his weak steps governing

And aged limbs on cypress *stadle* stout."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 14.

2. A young or small tree left standing when the others are cut down.

"Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *stadles* too thick, will run to bushes and briars, and have little clean under-wood."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

II. *Agriculture:*

1. A stack-stand (q. v.).

"His barns are stor'd

And groaning *staddles* bend beneath their load."

Somerville: The Chace, ii.

2. One of the separate plots into which a cock of hay is shaken out for the purpose of drying.

staddle-roof, *s.* A protection for a stack.

staddle stand, *s.* A stack-stand.

städ'-dle, ***sta'-dle**, *v. t.* [*STADDLE*, *s.*]

1. To form into staddles, as hay.
2. To leave the staddles in, as in a wood when it is cut.

"First see it well fenced, ere hewers begin,

Then see it well *staddled*, without and within."

Tusser: Husbandry; April.

städe (1), *s.* [*Fr., from Lat. stadium*.] A furlong, a stadium (q. v.).

"The greatness of the town, by that we could judge, stretcheth in circuit some forty *stades*."—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint*, p. 71.

stade (2), *s.* [*STAITH*.]

stā'-dī-ūm, *s.* [*Lat., from Gr. stadion*.]

1. *Greek Antiquities:*

(1) A measure of 125 geometrical paces or 625 Roman feet, 606 feet 9 inches of English measure, and thus somewhat less than an English furlong. It was the principal Greek measure of length.

(2) The course for foot-races at Olympia in Greece, and elsewhere. It was exactly a stadium in length.

†2. *Pathol.*: A stage or period of a disease.

städt'-höld-ër (dt as t), *s.* [*Dut. stadhouder*, from *stad*=a city, and *houder*=a holder.] Formerly the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland; or the governor or lieutenant-governor of a province.

"William, first of the name, Prince of Orange Nassau, and *Stadtholder* of Holland, had headed the memorable insurrection against Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

städt'-höld-ër-ate, **städt'-höld-ër-ship** (dt as t), *s.* [*Eng. stadtholder*; -ate, -ship.] The position or office of a stadtholder.

"He turned bookmaker, and wrote a book about the *Stadtholderate*."—*J. Morley: Diderot*, ch. xv.

staff, ***staf**, ***staffe** (pl. *staves*, *staffs*, in senses A. I. 7 and B. 3 always the latter), *s.* [*A. S. staf* (pl. *stafas*=staves, letters of the alphabet); cogn. with *Dut. staf*; *Icel. stafr*=a staff, a written letter; *Dan. stab*, *stav*; *Sw. staf*; *O. H. Ger. stap*; *Ger. stab*; *Gael. stob*; *Lat. stipes*=a stock, a post. Allied to *stab* and *stüb*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A stick carried in the hand for support; a walking stick.

"Balaam's anger was kindled, and he smote the ass with a *staff*."—*Numbers xxii. 27.*

2. A stick used as a weapon; a club, a cudgel.

"Are ye come out as against a thief with swords and *staves* for to take me?"—*Matthew xxvi. 55.*

3. A long piece of wood, used for various purposes; as

(1) The handle of a tool or weapon, as of a spear.

(2) Hence, a spear or lance; a pike. [¶.]

(3) A pole on which a flag is hoisted; a flag-staff. [*B. 5.*]

(4) A pole, a stake.

(5) A straight-edge for testing or truing a surface; as, the *proof-staff*, red *staff* (q. v.).

(6) One of the bars of an open wagon-bed, made like a crate.

4. The round of a ladder.

5. An ensign of authority; a badge of office.

6. A name given in composition to several instruments formerly used for taking the sun's altitude at sea; as, a *back-staff*, a *cross-staff*, &c.

7. A body or number of executive officers attached to any establishment for the carrying out of

its designs; a number of persons, considered as one body, intrusted with the carrying on of any undertaking; as, a hospital *staff*, the *staff* of the ordnance survey, &c. [*B. 3.*]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A support; that which supports, props, or upholds.

"Thou trustest in the *staff* of this broken reed."—*Isaiah, xxxvi. 6.*

2. A stanza, a stave.

"Cowley found out that no kind of *staff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical."—*Dryden: Disc. Epic Poetry*.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: The same as *RUDENTURE* (q. v.).

2. *Metall.*: A bar of iron about four feet long, welded at one end to a flat piece or blade of iron, resembling in shape a baker's peel. On this the stamps are placed for re-heating.

3. *Mil.*: A body of officers selected and appointed to carry out the higher administration and moving of an army. Each unit, such as brigade, division, and corps, contains a certain number of staff-officers. The staff is divided into two sub-departments—that of the Adjutant-General, which deals with equipment and discipline of the troops; and that of the Quartermaster-General, which has to do with the marching and manœuvring of troops. In addition to this, each General has his personal staff.

4. *Music*: The five parallel lines and four spaces on which notes of tunes are written; a stave.

5. *Naut.*: A pole for a flag.

6. *Plastering*: An angle-staff (q. v.).

7. *Shipbuild.*: A name given to various kinds of measuring and spacing rules.

8. *Surg.*: A curved and grooved steel instrument introduced through the urethra into the bladder in the operation of lithotomy, and serving as a director for the gorget or knife.

9. *Surveying*:

(1) A graduated stick, used in leveling.

(2) A Jacob's staff (q. v.).

10. *Build.*: A composition made of plaster and jute fiber, molded while wet into smooth plates or ornamental figures and used for the outside finish of temporary buildings. The exterior of nearly all the stately buildings erected in Jackson Park, Chicago, for the use of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, was done in staff-work.

*¶ *To have the better (or worse) end of the staff:* To be getting the best (or worst) of a matter.

staff-angle, *s.*

Plastering: A slat at a salient angle of an interior wall, to protect the plastering.

staff-bead, *s.* [*ANGLE-BEAD*.]

staff-herding, *s.*

Law: The following of cattle within a forest.

staff-hole, *s.*

Metall.: A small hole in the puddling-furnace through which the puddler heats his staff.

staff-man, *subst.* A workman employed in silk-throwing.

staff-officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer detailed for staff duties on the General staff of the army, or on the Regimental staff of his battalion as Adjutant, Quartermaster, &c.

staff-sergeant, *s.*

Mil.: One of a superior class of non-commissioned officers belonging to the staff of a regiment as a quartermaster-sergeant, armorer-sergeant, &c.

staff-sling, ***staffe-slynge**, ***staf-slinge**, ***staf-sloung**, *s.*

1. *Anthrop.*: A stick-sling (q. v.).

"The *staff-sling* reappears in Roman times in a somewhat modified form, with a receptacle for the stone attached to the end of a staff. To this weapon the name of *justibulus* was given."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 373.

2. *Archæol.*: An ancient weapon of war, consisting of a sling attached to the end of a staff. It was held with both hands, and was used to throw stones, and, at a later period, grenades.

"This gaunt at him stones caste

Out of a fel *staf-slinge*."

Chaucer: Rime of Sir Topas, 2, 019.

***staff-striker**, *s.* A sturdy beggar, a tramp.

staff-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Celastrus*.

stāff'-ël-ite, *subst.* [After *Staffel*, Nassau, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A botryoidal or reniform mineral incrusting phosphorite (q. v.). Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 3.12; color, leek to dark green. An analysis yielded: Phosphoric acid, 3.05; carbonic acid, 3.19; alumina, 0.026; sesquioxide of iron, 0.037; lime, 54.67; fluorine, 3.05; water, 1.40=101.423. An altered phosphorite.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stăff'-ěl-īt-ōld, s. [Eng. *staffelite*; suff. -oid.]

Min.: A variety of phosphorite resembling staffelite (q. v.).

***stăf'**-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. *staff*; -ier.] An attendant bearing a staff.

"Marched whiffers and staffers on foot."

Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

***stăf'**-fīsh, ***staf**-fishe, *adj.* [Eng. *staff*; -ish.] Stiff, harsh.

"A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpish, but hard, tough, though somewhat *staffish*, both for learning and whole course of living proveth always best."

—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. i.

***stăff'**-lēss, *adj.* [Eng. *staff*; -less.] Without a staff.

stăg, ***stage**, s. [Icel. *steggr*, *steggi*=a he-bird, a drake, a tom-cat.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"To the place a poor sequester'd stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

(2) A hart in his fifth year. (See extract s. v. STAGON.)

(3) The male of the ox kind, castrated at such an age that he never attains the full size of a bull; a bull-stag.

(4) Applied to male animals of various species, as a stallion, a gander, a young horse, a turkey-cock, &c.

2. *Fig.*: A romping girl; a hoyden. (*Prov. Eng.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Commercial Slang*:

(1) An outside, irregular dealer in stocks, not a member of the Stock Exchange. (*Eng.*)

(2) A person who applies for the allotment of shares in a joint-stock company, not because he wishes to hold the shares, but because he hopes to sell the allotment at a premium. If he fails in this, he forbears to pay the amount due on allotment, and the deposit is forfeited. (*Eng.*)

2. *Zoöl.*: The male of the red-deer (q. v.).

stag-beetle, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the family Lucanidæ (q. v.); specif., *Lucanus cervus*, one of the larger insects, the male being about two inches long. Their projecting mandibles are denticulated, and somewhat resemble stag's horns; with these they can inflict a pretty severe wound. The Stag-beetle is common in forests, and flies about in the evening in summer. The larva feeds on the wood of the oak and the willow, into the trunks of which it eats its way, and lives for a considerable time before undergoing a metamorphosis. Some of the tropical Stag-beetles are very brilliantly colored.

stag-dance, *subst.* A dance performed by males only; a bull-dance. (*Amer.*)

stag-evil, s.

Farriery: A kind of palsy affecting the jaw of a horse.

stag-horned longicorn, s.

Entom.: *Acanthophorus serraticornis*, from south India.

stag-hound, s.

Zoölogy and Sporting:

1. The Scotch deer-hound, called also the Wolf-dog, a breed that is rapidly dying out. These dogs hunt chiefly by sight and are used for stalking deer, for which purpose a cross between the rough Scotch greyhound and colley or the fox-hound is also often employed. True stag-hounds are wiry-coated, shaggy, generally yellowish-gray, but the most valuable are dark iron-gray, with white breast. They are of undaunted courage and great speed, and should stand not less than twenty-eight inches high.

2. A breed of dogs hunting by scent. (See extract.)

"The modern Stag-hound is a tall Fox-hound of about 25 inches in height. The ancient breed is quite extinct; it was, I believe, last used in the Devon and Somerset pack, to hunt the wild red deer. The old hounds have often been described to me as large white and yellow dogs of the old Talbot-breed. They were heavy and slow, but able, from their exquisite scenting powers, to give the stag a grace of an hour or more, and kill him afterward. The music of their tongues is spoken of as magnificent. In hunting water they were perfect."—*Meyrick: House Dogs and Sporting Dogs*, pp. 21, 22.



Scotch Stag-hound.

stag-party, s. A party consisting of males only.

stag's horn, **stag-horn**, s.

Bot.: (1) *Rhus typhina*; (2) *Cenomyce cervicornis*; (3) *Lycopodium clavatum* (see extract).

"That plant which in our dale
We call *stag-horn*, or fox's tail."

Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd-boys.

Stag's horn moss:

Bot.: (1) *Lycopodium clavatum*; (2) *Hypnum purum*.

stăg, v. i. & t. [STAG, s.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To hunt stags; to go stag-hunting.
2. *Comm. Slang*: To act the stag on the Stock Exchange. [STAG, s., II. 1.] (*Eng.*)

B. *Trans.*: To watch or dog. (*Eng. slang.*)

"You've been *stagging* this gentleman and me."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. v.

stăge, s. [O. Fr. *estage* (Fr. *étage*), as if from a Lat. *staticum*, from Lat. *statum*, sup. of *sto*=to stand; Ital. *taggio*=a prop.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A floor or story of a house.

"Al slepyng he fel down fro the thridde *stage*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xx.

*2. A platform of any kind.

"There shewed hym how the great toure stode but on *stages* of tymbre."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxxiii.

3. A floor or platform elevated above the level of the ground or surrounding surface, as for the exhibition of any performance or object to public view.

"Me thought I seighe vpon a *stage*,
Where stoode a wonder strange image."

Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

*4. A scaffold.

"That these bodies
High on a *stage* be placed to the view."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

5. An elevated platform or floor for the convenience of performing mechanical work, or the like; a platform on which workmen stand in painting, pointing, calking, scraping, &c., a wall or a ship.

6. The raised platform on which theatrical performances are exhibited; the flooring in a theater on which the actors perform. Hence, *the stage*=the theater, the profession of an actor, the drama as acted or exhibited.

"Lo, where *the stage*, the poor, degraded stage,
Holds its warped mirror to a gaping age."

Sprague: Curiosity.

7. A place where anything is publicly exhibited; a field of action; the scene of any noted action or career; the spot where any remarkable affair occurs.

"When we are born, we cry that we are come
In this great *stage* of fools."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

8. A landing at a quay or pier. It sometimes rises and subsides with the tide, or is lowered or raised to suit the varying height of water.

"A ship may lie afloat at low water, so near the shore as to reach it with a *stage*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

9. A place of rest on a journey, or where a relay of horses is obtained, or where a stage-coach changes horses; a station.

10. The distance between two such stations or places of rest on a road.

"Brother, you err, 'tis fifteen miles a day,
His *stage* is ten, his beatings are fifteen."

Beaum. & Flet.: King and No King, iv.

11. A single step of a gradual process; a degree of progression or retrogression, increase or decrease, rise or fall; a change of state.

"The first *stage* of healing, or the discharge of matter, is by surgeons called digestion."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

12. A coach or other carriage running regularly from one place to another for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c.

"To pay my duty to sweet Mrs. Page,
A place was taken in the Stamford *stage*."

Faukes: The Stage Coach.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The part between one splayed projection and another in a Gothic buttress; also the horizontal division of a window separated by transoms.

2. *Microscopy*: The support upon which the object is placed for examination. It is often quite plain, with single springs to keep the slide steady. It is often made circular, with graduated divisions and other fittings, which is a Concentric Stage. In high-class instruments, there are generally screw motions giving two rectangular adjustments in the manner of the slide-rest of a lathe, to which the concentric fitting may or may not be added. This is called a

Mechanical Stage, of which there are numerous modifications. The simplest stage generally has some fitting on its under-side for receiving a spot-lens, Nicol-prism, or other adjuncts. [SUBSTAGE.]

¶ *Three stages*: [THREE-STAGES.]

stage-box, *subst.* A box in a theater close to the stage.

***stage-carriage**, s. A stage-coach.

stage-coach, s. A coach that runs by stages; a coach that runs regularly every day or on certain days between two places for the conveyance of passengers, parcels, &c. [COACH, s.] (*Cowper: Retirement*, 492.)

stage-coachman, s. The driver of a stage-coach.

stage-direction, s. A written or printed instruction as to action or the like, which accompanies the text of a play.

stage-door, s. The door giving admission to the stage and the parts behind it in a theater; the door of entrance for actors, workmen, &c.

stage-driver, s. The driver of a stage-coach; a stage-coachman.

stage-effect, *subst.* Theatrical effect; effect produced artificially.

stage-forceps, s. A device for holding an object upon the stage of a compound microscope.

stage-manage, v. i. & t.

A. *Intrans.*: To act as stage-manager.

"He possessed two of the essential elements that make success—he could write and *stage-manage*; but his plots were weak and flimsy."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

B. *Trans.*: To superintend the production of upon the stage.

"He can build, he can write, he can *stage-manage* his own work."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

stage-manager, s. One who superintends the production and performance of a play, and regulates all matters behind the scenes.

stage-micrometer, s. One adapted to the stage of a microscope, to measure an object within the field of view.

stage-plate, s.

Optics: A glass plate 4x1½ inches, on the stage of a microscope, having a narrow ledge of glass cemented along one edge to hold an object when the instrument is inclined. It may form the bottom-plate of a growing-slide.

stage-play, s. A theatrical representation; a play adapted for representation on the stage.

"This rough-cast unheven poetry was instead of *stage-plays* for one hundred and twenty years."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

stage-player, s. An actor on the stage.

"Among slaves who exercised polite arts, none sold so dear as *stage-players* or actors."—*Arbutnot: On Coins.*

stage-struck, a. Smitten with a love for the stage; possessed by a passion for the drama, or to become an actor.

"Or *stage-struck* Juliet may presume
To choose this bower for tiring-room."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 2.

stage-wagon, s.

1. A wagon for conveying goods and passengers by stages at regularly-appointed times.

*2. A stage-coach.

stage-whisper, s. An aside spoken by an actor to the audience, generally out loud, and so used sometimes to mean the opposite of a whisper.

***stage-wright**, s. A dramatic author; a playwright.

"The staggers and your *stage-wrights* too."

Ben Jonson: Indignation of the Author.

stăge, v. t. [STAGE, s.]

1. To place or set on a stage or platform.

"Messrs. S— also *staged* examples of their new melons."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

2. To put upon a stage; to mount and exhibit as a play.

"It was capitally *staged* by Messrs. Chute."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

*3. To exhibit publicly.

"But do not like to *stage* me to their eyes."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

***stăge'**-craft, s. [Eng. *stage*, and *craft*.] The art of dramatic composition.

"The resource only of inexperienced beginners in the art of *stagecraft*."—*London Globe.*

***stăge'**-lŷ, a. [Eng. *stage*; -lŷ.] Pertaining to a stage; becoming a stage; theatrical.

"Nor may this be called an histrionick parada, or *stagely* visard and hypocrysy."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 168.

***stăge'**-măn, s. [English *stage*, and *man*.] An actor.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

stäg'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stag(e)*; -er.]

*1. A player, an actor. (*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, 11.)

*2. A horse used to draw a stage-coach.

3. One who has long acted on the stage of life; a person of experience or of skill gained from experience. (Usually with *old*.)

"While Sabrina and Ripple, *old stagers* at the game, slid along the shore."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

***stäg'-ēr-ŷ**, s. [Eng. *stage*; -ry.] Exhibition on a stage; acting.

"Likening those grave controversies to a piece of *stager* or scene-work."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus*.

stäg'-eŷ, ***stäg'-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *stage*; -y.] Of or pertaining to the stage; resembling the manner of actors; theatrical. (Used in a depreciatory sense.)

"She was less excitable, less demonstrative, less *staggy* than his cousin."—*F. W. Robinson: Bridge of Glass*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

stäg'-gard, s. [Eng. *stag*; -ard.] A stag four years old.

stäg'-gēr, ***stag-gar**, ***stak-ker**, v. i. & t. [A weakened form of *stacker*, *staker*, from *lecl. stakra* = to push, to stagger, freq. of *staka* = to grunt, to push; cogn. with Eng. *stake*; O. Dut. *staggeren* = to stagger, to reel; freq. of *staken*, *staecken* = to stop or dam up (with stakes), to set stakes.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To reel, to move from one side to the other in standing or walking; not to stand or walk steadily.

"My *staggering* steppes eke tell the truth that nature hadeth fast."—*Gascoigne: Divorce of a Lover*.

*2. To faint; to begin to give way; to cease to stand firm.

"The enemy *staggers*; if you follow your blow, he falls at your feet."—*Addison*.

*3. To hesitate; to fall into doubt; to waver; to become less confident or determined.

"He *staggered* not at the promise of God through unbelief."—*Romans* iv. 20.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to reel.

"That hand shall burn in never-quenching fire, That *staggers* thus my person."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 5.

2. To cause to doubt, hesitate, or waver; to make less confident or steady; to shock.

"At this they were so much *staggered* that they plainly discovered their ignorance of the effect of fire-arms."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. Vehicles: To set spokes in a hub so that they are alternately on the respective sides of a median line. [*DODGING*, B. 2.]

stäg'-gēr, s. [*STAGGER*, v.]

1. A sudden swing or reel of the body, as if the person were about to fall.

*2. (*Pl.*): A sensation which causes reeling or staggering. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

*3. (*Pl.*): Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion.

"The *staggers*, and the careless lapse Of youth and ignorance."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

4. (*Pl.*): A disease of horses and cattle, attended with reeling or giddiness. In the horse it appears in two forms: Mad or sleepy staggers and grass or stomach staggers; the former arising from inflammation of the brain, the latter due to acute indigestion. [*CŒNURE*.]

"His horse past cure of the fives, stark spoiled with the *staggers*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

stagger-bush, s.

Bot.: *Lyonia mariana*.

stäg'-gēred, pa. par. or a. [*STAGGER*, v.]

staggered-wheel, s. A wheel whose spokes are set in and out alternately where they enter the hub.

stäg'-gēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [*STAGGER*, v.]

stäg'-gēr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *staggering*; -ly.] In a staggering or reeling manner; with doubt or hesitation.

"Then they looked well to their steps, and made a shift to go *staggeringly* over."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. II.

stäg'-gērs, s. pl. [*STAGGERS*, s., 4.]

stäg'-gēr-wōrt, s. [Eng. *stagger*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*.

stäg'-gīe, s. [Eng. *stag*; dimin. suff. -ie.] A little stag; a young deer.

"I've seen the day Thou couldst have seen like onie *staggie*."

Burns: Auld Farmer to His Auld Mare.

stäg'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *staggy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stagey; theatrical manner, action, or display.

"An actress who in such a scene can throw *staginess* to the winds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stäg'-īng, s. [Eng. *stag(e)*; -ing.]

1. A temporary structure, as a stage or platform of posts and boards, used by builders, painters, and the like.

"A gigantic wooden *staging* has been necessary in the construction of the roof."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The business of running or managing stage-coaches; the act of traveling in a stage-coach.

Sta-gī'-rīte, **Stäg'-ŷ-rīte**, subst. [See def.] An appellation given to Aristotle, from the name of the place of his birth, Stagira, in Macedonia. The name of the town is *Sta-gīr'-a*, and the appellation should be *Sta-gī'-rīte*, but Brewer notes that *Stäg'-ŷ-rīte* is usually employed in English verse, and gives additional examples from Pope and Wordsworth.

"In one rich soul Plato, the *Stagyrite*, and Tully joined."

Thomson: Summer, 1,552.

***stäg'-ma**, subst. [Gr. *stagma* = a dropping fluid, from *stazō* = to drop, to fall drop by drop.] Any distilled liquor.

stäg-mār'-ī-a, s. [*STAGMA*.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. Leaves simple, without stipules. Calyx tubular, the limb irregularly ruptured, deciduous. Petals five, stamens five, styles one to three, ovary three lobed. Berry kidney shaped, one seeded. *Stigmara verniciflua*, a native of the Indian Archipelago, yields the hard black varnish called Japan lacquer.

stäg'-ma-tite, s. [Gr. *stagma* (genit. *stigmatos*) = a drop; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Mineral.: Protochloride of iron found in certain meteoric irons.

stäg'-nan-çŷ, s. [Eng. *stagnan(t)*; -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant or without motion, flow, or circulation; stagnation.

*2. Anything stagnant; a stagnant pool.

"Though the country people are so wise To call these rivers, they're but *stagnancies* Left by the flood."

Cotton: Wonders of the Peake, p. 55.

stäg'-nant, a. [Lat. *stagnans*, pr. par. of *stagnare* = to stagnate (q. v.); Fr. *stagnant*; Ital. *stagnante*.]

1. Not flowing; not running in a stream or current; motionless; hence, impure or foul from want of motion.

"They seem to be a *stagnant* fen, Grown rank with rushes and with reeds."—*Longfellow: Wayside Inn*. (Interlude.)

2. Without life, spirit, or activity; dull, inert, inactive, torpid, not brisk.

"Immured and buried in perpetual sloth, That gloomy slumber of the *stagnant* soul."—*Johnson: Irene*.

stäg'-nant-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *stagnant*; -ly.] In a stagnant, motionless, inactive, or dull manner.

stäg'-nāte, v. i. [Latin *stagnatus*, pa. par. of *stagnare* = to be still, to cease to flow, to form a still pool; *stagnum* = a pool, a stank (q. v.); O. French *stagner*; Ital. *stagnare*.]

1. To cease to flow or run; to be motionless or without current or motion; to have no current; hence, to become impure or foul through want of motion.

"Like standing water, *stagnate* and gather mire."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. To cease to be brisk or active; to become dull, quiet, or torpid; as, Trade *stagnates*.

***stäg'-nāte**, a. [*STAGNATE*, v.] Stagnant.

"A *stagnate* mass of vapor."—*Young*.

stäg-nā'-tion, s. [*STAGNATE*, v.]

1. The quality or state of being stagnant; cessation of motion, flow, or circulation of a fluid; the state of being without flow or circulation; the state of being motionless.

"If the water runneth, it holdeth clear, sweet, and fresh; but *stagnation* turneth it into a noisome puddle."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

2. Cessation of briskness or activity; a state of dullness or inactivity; torpidity.

"But there's a blank repose in this, A calm *stagnation* that were bliss."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers*.

***stäg'-ōn**, s. [*STAG*.] A stag in its fourth year.

"I find that the young male is called in the fourth [year] a *stagon* or *stag*."—*Holinshead: Desc. England*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

stäg-ōn-ō-lēp'-is, s. [Gr. *stagōn*, genit. *stagonos* = a drop, and *lepis* = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia, from the Trias. It resembled the Caimans in general form, but possessed an elongated skull like the Gavials. The body was protected by bony pitted scutes, of which there were only two rows on the dorsal surface; teeth with obtusely-pointed crowns, sometimes showing signs of attrition.

Stäg'-ŷ-rīte, s. [*STAGIRITE*.]

Stahl'-ī-an-īsm, s. [Eng. *Stahlian*; -ism.]

Med.: The doctrine that refers all the phenomena of the animal economy to the soul.

***Stahl'-ī-anŷ**, s. pl. [See def.]

Hist. & Med.: The followers of Georg Ernst Stahl, a German physician (1660-1734), who held that the *anima*, or soul, is the immediate and intelligent agent of every movement and of every change in the body, and that disease was an effort of the soul to expel whatever was deranging the habitual order of health. They were also called Animists, and their school the Dynamic School.

stāid, pret. & pa. par. of v. [*STAY*, v.]

stāid, ***stayd**, a. [Prop. the pa. par. of *stay*, v. (q. v.).] Sober, grave, steady; not wild, not volatile, flighty, or fanciful; sedate, composed. (*Milton: On Education*.)

stāid-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *staid*, a.; -ly.] In a staid, sober, grave, or sedate manner; sedately.

stāid'-nēss, ***stayed-nēss**, ***stayed-nese**, s. [Eng. *staid*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being staid, sober, grave, or sedate; soberness, sedateness, gravity.

"The love of things doth argue *stayedness*; but levitie and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 7.

stāig, subst. [*STAG*, s.] A young horse not yet broken in; a stallion. (*Scotch*.)

stāil, s. [*STALE* (2), s.]

stāin, ***stayne**, ***steine**, v. t. & i. [An abbrev. of *distain*, as *spend* for *dispend*, *sport* for *disport*, &c. O. Fr. *desteindre*, from Lat. *dis* = away, and *tingo* = to dye.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To discolor by the application of foreign matter; to spot, to make foul, to maculate.

"The lost blood which *stains* your northern field."—*Rome: Lucan; Pharsalia*, i. 550.

2. To color, as wood, glass, or the like, by means of a chemical or other process.

3. To dye; to tinge with a different color: as, to *stain* cloth.

4. To impress with figures or patterns in colors different from that of the ground; as, to *stain* paper for hangings.

II. Figuratively:

1. To soil or sully with guilt or infamy; to disgrace, to tarnish; to bring disgrace on.

"William could not, without *staining* his own honor, refuse to protect one whom he had not scrupled to employ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

*2. To disfigure, to deface, to impair, to injure. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 3.)

*3. To darken, to dim.

"Clouds and eclipses *stain* both sun and moon."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet 35*.

*4. To pervert, to corrupt, to deprave.

"We must not so *stain* our judgment."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

*5. To excel.

"O voice that doth the thrush in shrillness *stain*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 358.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cause a stain or discoloration.

"As the berry breaks before it *staineth*."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 480.

2. To take stains; to become stained or soiled; to grow dim or obscure.

"If virtue's gloss will *stain* with any soil."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, ii.

stāin, s. [*STAIN*, v.]

I. Literally:

1. A spot; a discoloration caused by foreign matter.

"Full of unpleasing blots and sightless *stains*."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

2. A natural spot of a color different to that of the ground.

"Swift trouts diversified with crimson *stains*."—*Pope: Windsor Forest*, 145.

II. Figuratively:

1. A taint of guilt or evil; disgrace, reproach, fault.

"I come—thy *stains* to wash away."—*Wordsworth: Elegiac Verses* (Feb., 1816).

2. Cause of reproach, shame, disgrace.

"Hereby I will lead her that is the praise, and yet the *stain* of all womankind."—*Sidney*.

*3. A tincture, a tinge; a slight taste or quality.

"You have some *stain* of soldier in you."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 1.

stāin'-and, a. [*STAIN*, v.]

Her.: A term applied to the colors sanguine and tenné when used in the figures called abatements or marks of disgrace.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stained, ***stayned**, *pa. par. & a.* [STAIN, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Having a stain or stains; discolored, spotted, dyed, tarnished.

2. Produced by staining; caused by a stain or disgrace. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 3.*)

stained-glass, *s.* Glass painted on the surface with mineral pigments, which are afterward fused and fixed by the application of heat. [GLASS-PAINTING.]

stain'-ēr, ***stayn-er**, *s.* [Eng. *stain*, v.; -er.]

1. One who stains, discolors, or tarnishes.

2. A workman employed in staining. (Generally used as the second element of a compound, as a paper-stainer.)

stain'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *stain*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Free from spots or stains; spotless.

"The phoenix wings are not so rare
For faultless length and stainless hue."
Sidney: Arcadia, ii.

2. *Fig.*: Free from the stain of guilt or crime; unsullied, immaculate, pure.

"A man of parts and learning, of quick sensibility and stainless virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

stain'-lēss-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stainless*; -ly.] In a stainless manner; with freedom from stain.

stair, ***staire**, ***stayre**, ***steir**, ***steire**, ***steyer**, *s.* [A. S. *stæger*=a stair, a step, from *stāh*, *pa. t.* of *stigan*=to climb; cogn. with Dut. *steiger*=a stair; *stegel*=a stirrup; *stijgen*=to mount; Icel. *stigi*, *stegi*=a step, a ladder; *stigr*=a path; *stiga*=to mount; Sw. *steg*=a round of a ladder; *stege*=a ladder; Dan. *stige*=a ladder; *sti*=a path; *stige*=to mount; Ger. *steg*=a path; *steigen*=to mount.]

I. Literally:

*1. Any succession of steps to ascend by; as a ladder.

"Draw me into blisse, ne *steyers* to steye on is none, so that without recouer endlesse, here to endure I wote well I purueide."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, i.

2. One of a series of steps for ascending or descending from one story of a house to the next; in the plural, a succession of steps rising one above the other, and arranged as a means of ascent between two parts of a building at different heights.

3. Steps leading down to the waterside for convenience in entering or leaving a boat.

"The Thames, by water when I took the air,
That danced my barge, in launching from the stair."
Drayton: Elenor Cobham to Duke Humphry.

***II. Fig.**: A step, a degree.

"High honors *staire*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ii. 23.

¶ (1) *Below stairs*: In the basement; in the lower parts of a house; hence, among the servants.

(2) *Down stairs*: [DOWN-STAIRS.]

(3) *Flight of stairs*: [FLIGHT, *s.*, II. 1.]

* (4) *Pair of stairs*: A staircase; set or flight of stairs. [PAIR, *s.*]

(5) *Up stairs*: In or to the upper part of a house.
"Tis gone—and in a merry fit
They run up stairs in gamesome race."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

stair-carpet, *s.* A narrow carpet used to cover stairs.

***stair-foot**, *s.* The bottom of the stairs.

stair-rod, *s.* A rod confining a stair-carpet at the receding angle where the riser and tread meet.

***stair-wire**, *s.* A stair-rod (q. v.).

stair'-cāse, *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *case*.] A set of steps in a house to ascend from one story to another. [GEOMETRIC-STAIR.]

staircase-shell, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Solarium* (q. v.).

stair'-head, *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *head*.] The top of the staircase.

stair'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *stair*, and *way*.] A staircase. (*Longfellow: The Builders*.)

stāith, ***staithe**, ***stathe**, *s.* [A. S. *stædh*=a bank, a shore; Icel. *stödh*=a harbor, a roadstead.]

1. A landing-place.

"On arriving at the *staitas* they ascertained that one of the men answering to the description was on board the ship."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. An elevated railroad-staging, from which coal-cars discharge their loads into cars or vessels beneath. (*Eng.*)

stāith'-mān, *s.* [Eng. *staithe*, and *man*.] A man employed in weighing and shipping coal at a staithe. (*Eng.*)

stāke, *s.* [A. S. *staka*=a stake, from the same root as *stick*, *v.* (q. v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *stake*, *staek*=a stake; Dutch *staak*, *steken*=to stab, to prick; Icel. *stjaki*=a stake, a punt-pole; Danish *stage*=a stake; Sw. *stake*=a stake; Ger. *stake*=a stake, a pole. Allied to *stack* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long piece of wood or timber, espec. a piece pointed at one end and stuck or set in the ground, or prepared for setting, as a support to anything, a part of a fence, &c.; an upright bar to support a vine or tree. One of the uprights of a wattled fence or screen. One or the pieces of timber leaning against the corner of a worm-fence, and serving with its fellow on the other side to hold the rider rail.

2. The post to which persons condemned to be burnt to death were fastened; as, to suffer at the stake, *i. e.*, to suffer death by burning.

3. The post to which a bear or bull was tied to be baited.

"Call hither to the stake my two brave bears."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 1.

*4. A pyre.

"Place barrels of pitch upon the fatal stake."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.

*5. Judgment; execution generally.

"Bringing the murderous coward to the stake."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

6. That which is staked, pledged, or wagered; that which is laid down or hazarded to abide the issue of an event, and to be gained or lost by victory or defeat.

"For their stakes the throwing nations fear."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxiv.

7. The state of being pledged or staked as a wager; the state of being at hazard. (Preceded by *at*.)

"At every sentence sets his life at stake."

Duke: Juvenal, sat. iv.

*8. The prize in a contest.

"From the king's hand must Douglas take
A silver dart, the archers' stake."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 22.

II. Technically:

1. *Currying*: A post on which a skin is stretched while currying or graining.

2. *Metal-working*: A small anvil used by blacksmiths and sheet-metal workers. It usually has a tang, by which it is stuck in a square socket of a bench, block, or anvil. It has various forms in different trades.

3. *Shipwright*: A strake (q. v.).

4. *Vehicles*: An upright or standard, to keep a log or a load from shifting sideways.

stake-driver, *s.* A colloquial name for the bit-tern, so called on account of its booming note.

***stake-fellow**, *s.* One tied or burnt at the stake with another.

stake-head, *s.*

Rope-making: A horizontal bar supported by a post and stationed at intervals in the length of a ropewalk, to support the yarns while spinning. The upper edge of the bar has pegs to separate the yarns which are spun by the respective whirls in the spinner.

stake-holder, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds the stakes, or with whom bets are deposited, when a wager is made.

2. *Law*: One with whom a deposit is made by two or more who lay claim to it.

stake-iron, *s.*

Vehicles: The same as STAKE, *s.*, II. 4.

stāke, *v. t.* [STAKE, *s.*]

1. To set or plant like a stake; to fasten, support, or defend with stakes.

"Stake and bind up your weakest plants and flowers against the winds."—*Evelyn: Kalendar*.

2. To set stakes in; to fill with stakes.

"Then caus'd his ships the river up to stake,
That none with victual should the town relieve."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

3. To mark the limits of by stakes. (Now followed by *out*.)

"First the nemnid alle the, the purale suld make,
That thogh the reame suld go, the bonndes forto
stake."
R. Brunne, p. 309.

*4. To keep out by means of stakes. (Followed by *out*.)

"On the bank of loose stones above the mud and stakes
that staked the tide out."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. iii.

5. To pierce or wound with a stake.

"A horse so badly staked that its life was not worth an
oid song."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

6. To wager, to pledge; to hazard on the issue of some event.

"Every man who heads a rebellion against an estab-
lished government stakes his life on the event."—*Mac-
aulay: Hist. Eng.*, *en. v.*

7. To tie a horse to a stake by means of a rope.

stāke'-nēt, *s.* [Eng. *stake*, and *net*.] A form of net for catching salmon, consisting of a sheet of network stretched upon stakes fixed into the ground,

generally in rivers or friths, where the sea ebbs and flows, with contrivances for entangling and catching the fish.

***stak-er**, ***stak-ker**, *v. i.* [Icel. *stakra*.] To stagger (q. v.).

"She riste her vp, and stakkereth here and there."
Chaucer: Legende of Hypermetre.

stāk'-ēr, *s.* [English *stake*, v.; -er.] One who stakes, wagers, or hazards.

stāk-tōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Greek *staktos*=falling by drops, and *metron*=a measure.] A pipette (q. v.).

stā-lāc'-tīc, **stā-lāc'-tīc-āl**, *a.* [English *stalactite*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to stalactite; resembling stalactite.

"Incrusted with this sparry, stalactical substance."
—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. i.

stā-lāc'-tī-form, *a.* [Eng. *stalacti*(te); -form.] Having the form of a stalactite; like stalactite; stalactical.

stāl'-āc-tīte, ***stāl'-āc-tī-tēs**, *s.* [Gr. *stalactos*=a dripping or dropping.]

Min.: A name originally given to the cones of carbonate of lime found dependent from the roofs of caverns, formed by the water percolating through the rocks above becoming charged with carbonate of lime and slowly depositing it on evaporation. The name is now applied to other mineral substances of similar form, and having a similar origin.

stāl'-āc-tīt-ēd, *a.* [English *stalactit*(e); -ed.] Hung with stalactites.

"The cave is extremely picturesque, its roof stalactited with pendent ferns."—*Dennis: Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 79.

***stāl'-āc-tī-tēs**, *s.* [STALACTITE.]

stāl'-āc-tīt'-īc, **stāl'-āc-tīt'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *stalactit*(e); -ic, -ical.]

Min. & Geol.: Partaking of the structure of a stalactite (q. v.).

stāl'-āc-tīt'-ī-form, *a.* [English *stalactite*, and *form*.] Stalactiform.

stāl'-āg-mīte, ***stāl'-āg-mī-tēs**, *s.* [Greek *stalagma*=that which drops; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The calcareous or other mineral substance forming the floor of a cave, and formed in the same manner as a stalactite (q. v.). Structure, laminar, the laminae frequently showing a fibrous structure at right angles to the plane of deposition. [CAVE-DEPOSITS.]

***stāl'-āg-mī-tēs**, *s. pl.* [STALAGMITE.]

stāl'-āg-mīt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *stalagmit*(e); -ic.]

Min. & Geol.: Applied to mineral substances which present a similar structure to and which have been formed in the same way as a stalagmite (q. v.).

stāl'-āg-mīt'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *stalagmitical*; -ly.] In the form or manner of a stalagmite.

stāl'-āg-mōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *stalagmos*=a dropping, and *metron*=a measure.] The same as STALAGMETER (q. v.).

stāl'-dēr, *subst.* [Eng. *stall*=to set or place.] A trestle or stand for casks.

stāle, *a. & s.* [Sw. *stalla*=to put into a stall, to stall-feed . . . to stall, as cattle; Dan. *stalde*=to stall, to stall-feed; *stalle*=to stall, as a horse; *stald*=a stable.]

A. As adjective:

1. Vapid or tasteless from age or being kept too long; having lost its life, spirit, and flavor from keeping. (*Prior: Alma*, ii. 203.)

2. Not new; not newly or lately made; rather old.
"The line had got too stale for them to do much with it."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

*3. Having lost the life or graces of youth; long past prime; decayed.

"A stale virgin sets up a shop in a place where she is not known."—*Spectator*. (*Told*.)

4. Past the prime through overwork. (*Slang*.)

"Some have been disabled and others are stale."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

5. Out of regard from use or long familiarity; having lost its novelty and power of pleasing; trite, common, musty.

"A dull author, stiff and stale."

Dryden: Art of Poetry.

B. As substantive:

1. Urine. (*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.)

*2 That which is worn out by use, or has become vapid and tasteless, as old, flat beer.

*3. A prostitute. (*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iv. 1.)

stale-check, *s.* An antedated check. [CHECK, II. 2.]

stale-demand, *s.*

Law: A claim for a long time dormant and undemanded.

pōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***stāle** (1), *s.* [A. S. *stalu*=theft, from *stelan*=to steal (q. v.).]

1. Something set up to allure or draw others to any place or purpose; a bait, a decoy, a snare. (*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.)

2. A stalking-horse.

3. A laughing-stock; a dupe; an object of ridicule.

"To make me a stale amongst these mates."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. The same as **STALE-MATE** (q. v.).

"Like a stale at chesse, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Boldness*.

stale-mate, *s.*

Chess: The position of the king, when he is so placed that, though not at the moment actually in check, he is unable to move without placing himself in check, and there is no other piece that can be moved. In such a case the game is considered as drawn.

stale-mate, *v. t.* To subject to a stale-mate; hence, to push or drive into a corner, to bring to a stand.

stāle (2), **stall**, **steal**, **steale**, **stale**, **steel**, *s.* [A. S. *stæl*, *stel*; Dut. *steel*; Ger. *stiel*=a stalk (q. v.).]

1. A long handle.

"It hath a long stale or handle, with a button at the end for one's hand."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A round or rung of a ladder.

stāle, *v. t. & i.* [**STALE**, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To make stale. vapid, tasteless, useless, or worthless; to destroy the life, beauty, or use of.

"Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale

Her infinite variety."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To make water. (Said of horses and cattle.)

"I found my horses unfortunately staled in the night."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

***stāle**-lŷ, *adv.* [**Eng. stale**, *a.*; -*ly*.]

1. In a stale manner.

2. Of old; for a long time. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, ii. 1.)

stāle-nēss, *s.* [**Eng. stale**, *a.*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being stale, vapid, tasteless, musty, old, or flat; the state of having lost life or flavor; oldness, mustiness.

"Provided our landlord's principles were sound, we did not take any notice of the staleness of his provisions."—*Addison. (Todd)*.

2. The state of being out of regard; triteness, commonness; as, the staleness of a remark.

stālk (*l* silent), (1), ***stalke**, *s.* [A dimin. from *stale* (2), *s.* (q. v.), cogn. with Icel. *stílk*=a stalk; Dan. *stílk*; Sw. *stjélk*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One of the side-pieces of a ladder.

"To climben by the ronges and the stalkes."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,624.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"From a stalk into an ear forth-growes."

Spenser: Ruins of Rome.

3. The stem of a quill; anything resembling the stalk or stem of a plant.

"They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the plume or stalk of a quill."—*Greiv*.

4. A tall chimney, usually of a furnace; a stack.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An ornament in a Corinthian capital, which resembles the stalk of a plant, and which is sometimes fluted. From it the volutes and helices spring.

2. *Biol.*: The stem or support of an organ, as the petiole of a leaf, the peduncle of a flower, or that of a brachiopod, a barnacle, &c.

3. *Founding*: An iron rod armed with spikes, forming the nucleus of a core.

stalk-eyed, *a.*

Zoöl.: Having the eyes fixed on movable foot-stalks, as in the Crabs, Lobsters, and Shrimps. A term applied to the Podophthalmia, and opposed to sessile-eyed (q. v.).

stālk (*l* silent), (2), *s.* [**STALK**, *v.*]

1. A high, proud, stately walk or step.

"With martial stalk."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. The act of stalking wild animals.

"Cartridges with heavy shot were chosen, and we commenced our stalk."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

stālk (*l* silent), **stalke**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *stælc*=to go warily; *stælcung*=a stalking; Dan. *stalke*=to walk.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk slowly, softly, and warily; to walk in a sly, stealthy manner.

"Into the chamber wickedly he stalks."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 365.

2. To walk behind a stalking-horse; to pursue game by approaching stealthily behind cover.

"One nderneath his horse to get a shoot doth stalk."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 25.

3. To walk with high, proud, or pompous steps; to walk in a pompous or dignified manner; to pace slowly. It generally conveys the idea of affected dignity or importance. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 19.)

B. Transitive: To pursue stealthily, as behind a stalking horse; to pursue, as game, by creeping and moving behind cover.

"One of four we marked down on a small pool, and then stalked."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

stalked (*l* silent), *a.* [**English stalk** (1), *s.*; -*ed*.] Having a stalk or stem.

stalked-crinoids, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The Crinoidea (q. v.).

stālk-ēr (*l* silent), *s.* [**Eng. stalk**, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who stalks.

"Deerstalking has been often described, but the adventures of every stalker differ in details."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

2. A kind of fishing-net.

stālk-īng (*l* silent), *pr. par., a. & s.* [**STALK**, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or practice of pursuing or hunting game by creeping and moving behind cover until near enough to be able to shoot.

stalking-horse, *s.*

*1. *Lit.*: A horse, or figure like a horse, behind which a fowler concealed himself from the sight of the game he was following.

"When the game was not to be run down with horse and hound, various stratagems were used to get within shooting reach of it by the pedestrian huntsmen, the chief of which was called the *stalking-horse*. This was a canvas figure, resembling a horse in the act of grazing; and so light that it could be carried in one hand. Sometimes the figure represented a cow, stag, or other common animal; and under cover of this the sportsmen stole so nigh the game, that they could easily bring it down with shaft or bullet."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 887.

2. *Fig.*: Anything thrust or put forward to conceal some more important object; a mask.

"Let the counsellor give counsel not for faction but for conscience, forbearing to make the good of the state the stalking-horse of his private ends."—*Hakewill: On Providence*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

stālk-lēss, *a.* [**Eng. stalk** (1), *s.*; -*less*.] Having no stalk; destitute of a stalk. [**SESSILE**.]

stālk-lēt (*l* as *k*), *s.* [**Eng. stalk** (1), *s.*; dim. suff. -*let*.]

Bot.: The stalk of a leaflet, a secondary petiole, a petiolule.

stālk-ŷ (*l* silent), *adj.* [**Eng. stalk** (1), *s.*; -*y*.] Resembling a stalk; of the nature of a stalk; hard as a stalk. [**SESSILE**.]

"It grows upon a round stalk, and at the top bears a great stalky head."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

stāll, ***stal**, **stalle**, *s.* [A. S. *stæl*, *steal*=a place, a station, a stall; cogn. with Dut. *stal*; Icel. *stallr*=a stall; *stalli*=an altar; Dan. *stald*=a stable; Sw. *stall*; Ger. *stall*; O. H. Ger. *stal*; Sansc. *sthala*, *sthāla*=firm ground; Gr. *stēlē*=a column.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A bench, form, or kind of table in the open air, or within a large building, on which goods are exposed for sale.

"I saw a great deal of meat on the stalls, that were placed at a small distance from the tower."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. A small house or shed in the open air, or within a large building, in which goods are exposed for sale, or in which an occupation is carried on. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 49.)

3. A stable; a place for lodging and feeding horses or cattle.

4. A division or compartment of a stable, in which an ox or horse stands or is kept.

"The fat ox, that wont ligge in the stall."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

*5. The chief seat on the dais in a domestic hall.

6. A fixed seat in English churches or cathedrals, wholly or partially enclosed at the back, with elbows at the sides, and usually a ledge for books, and a kneeling-board in front. Stalls are generally of wood, occasionally of stone, enriched with sculptured foliage and figures, sometimes of a grotesque character; and in many cases each stall is covered with a rich canopy of tabernacle work; when there are two rows of stalls on each side, those in the hinder row only have canopies. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, the stalls are used by the canons and prebends. Sometimes there is a row of

stalls for the choir, who occupy them because in some sort they fulfill part of the duties of the monks—the chanting of the divine office.

"The pope creates a canon beyond the number limited, and commands the chapter to assign unto such canon a stall in the choir and place in the chapter."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

7. A canonry or prebend. (*Eng.*)

8. A high-class seat in a theater, between the pit (where it exists) and the orchestra. (*Eng.*)

9. A name given by garotters and pickpockets to those who walk before (front-stall) and behind (back-stall) the person who is to operate and his victim, in order to cover the operation, and assist in the escape of the actual operator. (*Eng. slang.*)

¶ *To hold a stall*: To be a canon or prebend of a cathedral or collegiate church. (*Eng.*)

II. Mining: A room. [**ROOM**, *s.*, *II.*, **Post** (1), *s.*, *II.* 5.]

stall-boards, *s. pl.* A series of floors on which soil or ore is pitched successively in excavating.

stall-fed, *a.* Fed or fattened in a stall or stable on dry fodder.

"The most fat, and best

Of all the stall-fed."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 161.

stall-feed, *v. t.* To feed or fatten in a stall or stable on dry fodder.

"We do not stall-feed beyond scattering a little hay for them in severe weather."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***stall-reader**, *subst.* One who reads books while standing at the stalls at which they are sold. (*Eng.*)

"Cries the stall-reader, Bless us! what a word on

A title page is this!"

Milton: Sonnet 11.

stāll, *v. t. & i.* [**STALL**, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To put into a stall or stable; to keep in a stall.

"Now fast stalled in her crumenall."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

*2. To place or set in a stall; to install; to place in an office with the customary formalities.

"The mnnyks . . chas him to the archebysshopye see, and had ye palle, and was stallyd soone after."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1597).

*3. To place as in a stall; to fix or fasten, so as to prevent escape.

"Stal'd the deer that thou should'st strike."

Shakesp.: Complaint, 300.

*4. To shut up or in; to surround.

"Here you a muckworm of the town might see,

At his dull desk, amid his legers stall'd."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 50.

*5. To place and keep securely.

"Pray you leave me, stall this in your bosom."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

*6. To plunge into mire, so as not to be able to move; to bog.

"A Confederate field-piece which was stalled or bogged in a bit of swampy ground."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

*7. To forestall. (*Massinger*.)

8. To satiate, to fatten. (*Prov.*)

*9. To allow to be paid by installments; to forbear to claim for a time.

"His Majesty would stall his fine, and take it up, as his estate would bear it."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 128.

B. Intransitive:

1. To live as in a stall; to dwell.

"We could not stall together

In the whole world."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

2. To kennel, as dogs.

3. To be set fast, as in mire; to be bogged.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

¶ *To stall off*: To avoid, to frustrate.

"Lovely drew out, and, stalling off the challenge of the ungenerous Duke of Richmond, won by two lengths."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stāll-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [O. Fr. *estallage*, from *estal*=a stall.]

1. The right of erecting a stall or stalls in fairs; also the rent paid for a stall.

"The company is authorized to charge a weekly rental of sixpence a square foot for stallage."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. Laystall, dung, compost.

***stāll**-ā-tion, *s.* [An abbrev. of *installation* (q. v.).] The act of installing; installation.

"And now his stallation grew near."—*State Trials* (an. 1529).

***stāll**-ēr, *s.* [**English stall**; -*er*.] A standard-bearer. (*Fuller*.)

stāll-īng, *s.* [**Eng. stall**; -*ing*.] Stabling.

***stalling-ken**, *s.* A house for receiving stolen goods. (*Slang*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stáll'-in-gēr, *s.* [STALL, *s.*] One who keeps a stall. (*Prov.*)

stáll'-liôn (i as y), ***stal-aunt**, ***stall-and**, ***stall-ant**, ***stal-on**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estalon* (Fr. *étalon*), from *estal*=a stall (q.v.); cf. Ital. *stallone*=a stallion, an ostler.] A horse not castrated, an entire horse; a horse kept for breeding purposes.

"The colt that for a stallion is designed
By sure presages shows his generous kind."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 118.

stáll'-man, *s.* [Eng. *stall*, and *man*.] One who keeps a stall.

***stall-on**, *s.* [STALL, *s.*] A slip, a cutting.

"I know who might have had a slip or stallon thereof."
Holinshead: Desc. England, bk. ii. ch. xix.

stáll'-wart, ***stáll'-warth**, ***stáll'-wörth**, ***stal-warde**, ***stale-warde**, ***stale-wurthe**, ***stal-word**, ***stall-worth**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *stalwyrðe*, either=worth stealing, or good at stealing; from A. S. *stalu*=theft, and *worth* (q.v.); or *stall-worthy*, i. e., worthy of a place or stall (q.v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong, stout; big and strong in frame.

"Faire man he was and wis, stalworth & bolde."
Robert de Brunne, p. 26.

2. Brave, bold, redoubted, daring.

B. As subst.: A name adopted by a section of the Republican party in the United States, headed by Roscoe Conkling, and acting in opposition to an element in the party which advocated the absolute control of government patronage by the executive. They were known as *The Stalwarts*, and the feeling generated by their doctrine, was the direct cause of the assassination (by a crazy member of the party) of President Garfield.

***stáll'-wart-hood**, ***stal-ward-hed**, *s.* [English *stalwart*; -hood.] Stalwartness.

"The kyng adde by hys vorste wyf one stalwarde sone,
That, vor hys stalwardhed, longe worth in mone."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 293.

stáll'-wart-ly, ***stal-ward-lyche**, ***stáll'-wörth-ly**, ***stal-worthe-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *stalwart*; -ly.] In a stalwart manner; stoutly, bravely.

"Whan thei were alle dight, stalworthely & fast,
Bothe day & nyght vnto the toure he hast."
Robert de Brunne, p. 165.

stáll'-wart-nëss, ***stáll'-wörth'-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *stalworth*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stalwart.

stā'-mēn (1), (*pl. stā'-mēns* in sense II., *stām'-in-a* in the other senses), *s.* [Lat. *stamen* (*pl. stamina*)=the warp in an upright loom, a thread; lit.=that which stands up, from *sto*=to stand (q.v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A thread, especially a thread of the warp; the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood upright, instead of sitting.

2. (*Pl.*): The fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it strength and solidity.

3. Hence (*pl.*) that which constitutes the principal strength or support of anything; power of endurance; staying power, vigor, backbone.

*4. A first principle; an essential part.

"Some few of the main *stamina*, or chief lines, were taken care of from the first, and made up the first creeds."
—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 309.

II. Bot.: The male organ of a flower, called by the old botanists an apex and a chive. Morphologically, it is a transformed leaf. It consists of a filament, an anther, and pollen. The last two are essential, the first is not. When anther and pollen are wanting, the stamen is called sterile or abortive. If the stamens are equal in number to the petals, then normally they alternate with them. When opposite, as in the primrose, it is supposed that the stamens are the second of two rows, of which the first has not been developed. When the stamens are twice as numerous as the petals, and are arranged in a circle, as in *Silene*, it is believed that they really constitute two rows of five each, though they look like a single row. They always originate from the space between the base of the petals and the base of the ovary, but they may cohere with other organs, whence the terms *Epigynous*, *Hypogynous*, and *Perigynous* (q.v.). Cohesion among themselves may make them *Monadelphous*, *Diadelphous*, or *Polyadelphous* (q.v.). They may be on different flowers, or even different plants, from the pistils, whence the terms *Monœcious* or *Diœcious* (q.v.). Other terms used of stamens are *exserted*, *included*, *declinate*, *didynamous*, and *tetradynamous* (q.v.). In the Linnæan or Artificial System of arrangement, most of the classes are framed on the number of the stamens. [LINNÆAN-SYSTEM.] The stamens taken collectively form the *Andrœceum* or male apparatus of the flower.



Stamens.

***stā'-mēn** (2), *s.* [STAMIN.]

stā'-mēned, *a.* [Eng. *stamen* (1); -ed.]

Bot.: Furnished with stamens. (Often in composition.)

"The long and short *stamen*ed flowers of the primrose."
—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 321.

stām'-for-tis, *s.* [STANIUM.]

stā'-mīn, ***sta-mine**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estamine*, from Lat. *stamineus*=consisting of threads, from *stamen* (genit. *staminis*)=a thread.] [STAMEN (1), *s.*] A light woolen cloth; linsey-woolsey. Also written *Tamine*, *Taminy*, *Tamis*, *Tamny*.

stām'-in-a, *s. pl.* [STAMEN (1), *s.*]

†**stām'-in-al**, *a.* [Lat. *stamen* (genit. *staminis*)=a thread, a stamen.]

1. Pertaining to or consisting in stamens.

"The *stamin*al whorl may be regular or irregular."—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 321.

2. Pertaining to *stamina*; strength-giving; as *stamin*al food.

stām'-in-ate, *a.* [Eng. *stamen* (1); -ate.]

Bot.: Furnished with stamens, but destitute of a pistil.

"The whole of the flowers of one individual plant of a species may have only staminate flowers."—*R. Brown: Manual of Botany* (1874), p. 280.

***stām'-in-ate**, *v. t.* [Eng. *stamin*(a); -ate.] To endue with *stamina*.

"Formed and *stamin*ated by the immediate hand of God."—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 258.

stā'-mīn'-ē-ā, **stā'-mīn'-ē-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *stamineus*, from *stamen* (genit. *staminis*)=a thread, a stamen.]

Botany:

1. Consisting of stamens.

2. Possessing stamens.

3. Pertaining to the stamen or attached to it.

stā'-mīn'-īd'-ī-ūm (*pl. stā'-mīn'-īd'-ī-ā*), *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *stamen* (q.v.).]

Bot. (pl.): The antheridia of cryptogamic plants.

stā'-mīn'-īf'-ēr-ōūs, *adj.* [Latin *stamen* (genit. *staminis*)=a stamen, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or having stamens.

stā'-mīn'-īg'-ēr-ōūs, *adj.* [Latin *stamen*, genit. *staminis*], and *gero*=to bear or carry.]

Bot.: Bearing stamens.

stām'-in-ōde, **stām-in-ō'-dī-ūm** (*pl. stām-in-ō'-dī-ā*), *s.* [Lat. *stamen*, genit. *staminis*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Bot. (pl.): Bodies resembling stamens, and probably those organs in an abortive state found in certain plants. Sometimes they resemble scales. [CORONA, NECTARY.]

***stām'-mēl**, ***stām'-ēl**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *estamet*=a coarse woolen cloth; *estame*=a woolen stuff, from Lat. *stamen*=a warp.]

A. As substantive:

1. A kind of woolen cloth, usually of a red color
"His table with *stammel*, or some other carpet neatly covered."—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 10.

2. A kind of coarse red color, inferior to fine scarlet.

"Redhood, the first that doth appear
In *stammel*: scarlet is too dear."

Ben. Jonson: Love's Welcome.

B. As adj.: Made of *stammel*; pertaining to *stammel*; of a red color like *stammel*.

"I'll not quarrel with this gentleman
For wearing *stammel* breeches."

Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer.

stām'-mēr, ***stam-er**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *stamer*, *stamur*=stammering; cogn. with Dut. *stameren* *stamelen*=stammer; Icel. *stamr*=stammering; *stamma*, *sta ra*=to stammer; Dan. *stamme*=to stammer; Sw. *stamma*; Ger. *stammern*, *stammeln*, from O. H. Ger. *stam*=stammering; Goth. *stammis*=stammering.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make involuntary breaks or pauses in speaking; to speak in a hesitating or faltering manner; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to speak with stops or difficulty; to stutter.

2. To speak imperfectly or like a child.

"And *stammering* babes are taught to lisp thy name."
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, i. 243.

B. Trans.: To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly. (Frequently with *out*.)

"When children first begin to spell,
And *stammer out* a syllable."

Cowper: The Parrot.

stām'-mēr, *subst.* [STAMMER, *v.*] Defective or imperfect utterance or speech; a stuttering.

stām'-mēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stammer*, *v.*; -er.] One who stammers in his speech; a stutterer.

stām'-mēr-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STAMMER, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Characterized by spasmodic, hesitating, or defective speech; apt to stammer or stutter; hesitating in speech.

"The Pythian grape we dry; Lagean juice
Will *stammering* tongues and staggering feet produce."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 133.

C. As substantive:

Pathol.: A defect of utterance which renders one unable, especially when excited, to pronounce certain syllables. It is much more common in men than in women. It does not generally appear till about the fifth, and often culminates about the tenth year. Though there may be organic defect, the fact that it varies in intensity at different times shows that it is chiefly functional. Practice in slow, deliberate, and careful enunciation tends to diminish it, and the more one can gain self-possession in speaking the more likely is the defect to disappear altogether.

stām'-mēr-īng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stammering*; -ly.] In a stammering manner; with a stammer or hesitation in speech.

stāmp, **stampe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *stampan*; cogn. with Dan. *stampen*; Icel. *stappa*; Sw. *stampa*; Dan. *stampen*; Ger. *stampfen*; O. Fr. *estamper*; French *étamper*; Gr. *stembō*; Sansc. *stambh*=to make firm or hard; O. H. Ger. *stamph*=a pestle for pounding; Ital. *stampare*=to stamp; Sp. *estampar*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike, beat, or press forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by pressing the foot downward.

"Under my feet I *stamp* thy cardinal's hat."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

2. To thrust or press down with force; as, to *stamp* the foot on the ground.

3. To impress with some mark or figure; to mark with an impression.

"It must be written on stamped paper, for instance."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

4. To impress, to imprint.

"Wherein is stamped the semblance of a devil."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,246.

5. To mark, impress, or imprint deeply.

"Branch and leaf
Are stamped with an eternal grief."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 13.

6. To affix a stamp to, as for postage or receipt; as, to *stamp* a letter.

*7. To make valid and correct, as coins by stamping.

"An eye can *stamp* and counterfeit advantages."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

8. To cut into various shapes, forms, or figures with a stamp.

9. To crush by the downward action or pressure of a pestle, as in a stamping-mill (q.v.).

"I took the calf you had made, burned it with fire, and stamped and ground it very small."—*Deut. ix. 21.*

B. Intransitive:

1. To strike the foot with force on the ground.

"Here's no war-steed's neigh and champing,
Shouting clans or squadrons *stamping*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

2. To press or thrust down anything with the foot; as, He *stamped* on the paper.

¶ To *stamp out*: To extinguish, as fire, by stamping on; hence, to extirpate, as a disease which has broken out in a herd, as cattle, &c.; by destroying the animal or animals affected; and generally, to exterminate, to eradicate, to extirpate.

"The *stamping-out* policy was adopted to save the uninfected, but endangered cattle."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 213 (1873).

stāmp, *s.* [STAMP, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stamping.

"At our *stamp* here o'er and o'er one falls."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. An instrument for making impressions or marks on other bodies; an engraved block by which a mark may be delivered by pressure.

3. A mark or figure impressed or imprinted; an impression.

4. Hence, a distinguishing mark of any kind.

"His other gifts
All bear the royal *stamp*, that speaks them his."

Cowper: Task, v. 551.

5. A character or reputation, good or bad, attached to anything.

"A peculiar *stamp* of impiety."—*South: Sermons*.

6. Make, cast, form, character.

"Not a soldier of this season's *stamp*,

Should go so general current through the world."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōūt**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **t**; **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, &c.

1. That which is stamped or marked.

"The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

*8. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; an engraving, a plate (Fr. *estampe*).

"At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence."—Addison: *On Italy*.

9. An official mark set upon things chargeable with some duty or tax, to show that such duty or tax has been paid; the impression of a public mark or seal made by the government or its officers upon paper or parchment, whereon private deeds or other legal instruments are written for the purposes of revenue.

¶ Hence, the plural, *stamps*, is equivalent to Stamp-duties (q.v.).

10. A small piece of paper, having a certain figure impressed by government and sold to the public to be affixed to papers liable to duty, in order to show that such duty has been paid; as, a postage-stamp, a receipt-stamp.

11. An instrument for cutting out materials (as paper, leather, &c.) into various forms by downward pressure; an instrument for cutting out objects, such as wads, planchets, blanks for making various objects.

*12. Authority, currency; value derived from any suffrage or attestation.

"The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by the morality or the immorality, so much as by the stamp which is set upon it by men of figure."—L'Estrange.

13. Money; specifically paper money. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: A brass tool for embossing or gilding. Some are hand-stamps, others are arranged on a foundation plate and used in a press.

2. *Leather*: A machine for softening hides, &c., by pounding them in a vat.

3. *Metall.*: A tool or machine by which sheet-metal is molded into form by a blow or simple pressure.

4. *Mining*:

(1) One of the pestles or vertically moving bars in an ore-stamping mill.

(2) A mark cut in the roof or side of the mine, as a point of reference to show the amount of work done.

5. *Print.*: A letter. (Used chiefly of small type.) (*Eng.*)

Stamp Act, s. An act for regulating the stamp-duties to be imposed on various documents; specif., an act passed by the British Parliament, in 1765, imposing a stamp duty on all paper, parchment, and vellum, used in the American colonies, and declaring all writings on unstamped paper, &c., to be null and void. The indignation roused by this act was one of the causes of the Revolution.

stamp-battery, s.

Metall.: A series of stamps in a machine for comminuting ores. [STAMP, s., II. 4.]

stamp-collector, s.

1. One who collects specimens of the stamps of various nations as articles of curiosity.

2. A collector or receiver of stamp-duties.

stamp-distributor, s. An official who issues or sells government stamps.

stamp-duty, s. A tax or duty imposed on pieces of parchment or paper, on which many kinds of legal instruments are written. Documents which are liable to stamp-duty are not admissible in evidence unless they bear the stamp required by law. (*Eng.*)

stamp-hammer, subst. A direct-acting hammer where the hammer-block is lifted vertically, either by cams or friction-rollers, or by steam or water pressure acting on a piston in a closed cylinder. (*Percy*.)

stamp-head, s. The iron block at the end of a vertical stamping-bar.

stamp-mill, stamping-mill, s.

Metall.: A mill in which the rock is crushed by descending pestles which are lifted by water or steam power.

stamp-note, s.

Comm.: A memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board. (*Eng.*)

stamp-office, subst. An office where government stamps are issued, and where stamp-duties and taxes are received. (*Eng.*)

stām-pēde', s. [Sp. & Port. *estampido*=a crash, the sound of anything bursting or falling.] A sudden fright, seizing upon large bodies of horses or cattle, in droves or encampments on the prairies,

and causing them to run for long distances; a sudden dispersal of a herd of cattle or horses; hence, a sudden flight, as of an army, in consequence of a panic; a hurried rush.

"A stampede was made to the nearest place of egress."—Field, Feb. 12, 1887.

stām-pēde', v. t. & i. [STAMPEDE, s.]

A. Trans.: To cause to break off in a stampede; to cause to take to panic or flight.

B. Intrans.: To take to sudden flight, as in a panic.

stāmp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stamp*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who stamps; as, a *stamper* in a post-office.

2. An instrument for stamping; a stamp.

*3. The foot. (*Broome: Jovial Crew*, i.)

II. Porcelain: A mill with heavy iron-shod stamps, which comminute calcined flints for porcelain.

stamper-press, s. A press for stamping sheet-metal.

stāmp'-īng, pr. par. or a. [STAMP, s.]

stamping-ground, s. The scene of one's exploits, or his favorite place of resort.

stamping-machine, stamping-press, s.

Metall.: A machine for swaging sheet-metal between dies to the requisite form.

stamping-mill, s. [STAMP-MILL.]

stamping-press, s. [STAMPING-MACHINE.]

stānce, s. [Fr. from Lat. *stans*, pr. par. of *sto*=to stand.] [STANZA.]

1. A site, a position, a situation; an area for building.

"No! sooner may the Saxon glance
Unfix Benledi from his stance."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 8.

*2. A stanza.

"The first stance of the second song."

Chapman: *Masque of Middle Temple*.

stanch, staunch (u silent), ***staunche**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *estancher* (Fr. *étancher*), from Low Latin *stanco*=to stop the flow of blood; *stanca*=a dam to keep in water.] [STANK.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stop or prevent the flow of, as blood.

"And with a charm she stanch'd the blood."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 23.

2. To stop the flow of blood from; as, to *stanch* a wound.

3. To quench, as thirst or fire; to allay, to extinguish.

"To staunch the thrust of my blissful bitterness."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. i.

B. Intransitive:

"A woman touched the hem of his garment, and immediately her issue stanch'd."—Luke viii. 44.

stanch, staunch (u silent), a. & s. [O. French *estanche*, pa. par. of *estancher*=to stanch (q.v.); cf. Sp. *stanco*=water-tight, not leaky (said of a ship).]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong and tight; not leaky; sound, firm, water-tight.

"Build me straight, O worthy Master,
Staunch and strong, a goodly vessel."

Longfellow: *Building of the Ship*.

2. Firm in principle; sound in heart; steady, constant, hearty, loyal, trustworthy.

"Some of the staunchest friends of the people."—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*.

*3. Close, secret, private.

B. As subst.: A flood-gate for accumulating a head of water in a river to float boats over shallows, when it is allowed to escape.

stanch'-el, s. [See def.]

Arch.: A stanchion (q.v.).

stanch'-ēr, staunch'-ēr (u silent), subst. [Eng. *stanch*; -er.] One who or that which stanches or stops the flow of blood.

stān'-chion, s. [O. Fr. *estanchon*, *estanson* (Fr. *étanchon*), dimin. from *estance*=a situation, a condition, a stanchion, from Low Lat. *stantia*=a house, a chamber, from Lat. *stans*, pr. par. of *sto*=to stand.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A prop, a support, a post, a pillar, a beam, or the like, used as a support, as a piece of timber supporting one of the main parts of a roof.

2. One of the vertical bars of a stall for cattle.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A principal post of a frame; especially one giving lateral support.

2. Nautical:

(1) A post, to which man-ropes are attached at a gangway or stairs.

(2) Posts which support the quarter-railing, netting, awning, &c.

3. *Shipwright.*: A post for supporting the deck-beams.

stanchion-gun, s. A pivot-gun; a duck-gun.

stanch'-less, staunch'-less (u silent), a. [Eng. *stanch*; -less.] Incapable of being stanch'd or stopped; unquenchable; insatiable.

"With this there grows,
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A stanchless avarice."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

stanch'-ness, staunch'-ness (u silent), subst. [Eng. *stanch*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being stanch; sound, firm, or not leaky.

"To try the stanchness of the phial."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 184.

2. Firmness in principle; closeness of adherence; constancy.

***stānck, *stānck, a.** [O. Fr. *estanc*; Ital. *stanco*=tired, weary.] Tired, exhausted, faint.

"Diggon, I am so stiffe and so stanch."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; Sept.

stānd, *stond, *stonde (pa. t. **stod*, **stode*, *stood*, pa. par. **standen*, **stonden*, *stood*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *standan*, *stonden* (pa. t. *stod*, pa. par. *standen*); cogn. with Icel. *standa*; Goth. *standan*; Dut. *staen*, pa. t. *stond*; Dan. *staae*, pa. t. *stod*; Sw. *std*, pa. t. *stod*; Ger. *stehen*, pa. t. *stand*; Latin *sto*=to stand; Sansc. *sthā*=to stand.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be stationary in an erect or upright position; to be set in an upright position; as—

(1) *Of men or beasts*: To be upon the feet; opposed to lying, sitting, or kneeling.

"Thus stands she in a trembling ecstasy."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 895.

(2) *Of things*:

(a) To be on end; to be set upright.

"Look how you see a field of standing corn,
When some strong wind in summer haps to blow."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

(b) To become erect.

"Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror stood;
Fear shrunk my sinews and congeal'd my blood."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 40.

2. To cease from progress or motion; not to proceed; to cease moving; to come to a stand or a state of rest; to pause, to stop, to halt.

"Stand, ho! Speak the word along."—Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

3. To be, as regards situation or position; to be situated or located; to have a site or position.

"My house doth stand by the church."—Shakespeare: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

4. To continue or remain without ruin or injury; to continue to withstand or resist decay or injury; to last, to endure, to abide. (Of material things.)

"Troy in our weakness stands, not in her strength."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

5. To continue, to endure, to abide. (Of immaterial things.)

"Now doth my honor stand as firm as faith."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

6. To maintain one's ground or position.

(1) Not to yield or give way; to resist successfully.

"Put on the whole armor of God, that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil."—Ephesians vi. 11.

(2) Not to fall or fail; to be acquitted or approved.

"Readers, by whose judgment I would stand or fall, would not be such as are acquainted only with the French and Italian critics."—Addison: *Spectator*.

(3) To remain constant; to be fixed or constant.

"Watch ye, stand fast in the faith, quit you like men, be strong."—1 Corinthians xvi. 13.

(*4) To delay, to pause, to stop.

"They will suspect they shall make but small progress, if, in the books they read, they must stand to examine and unravel every argument."—Locke.

7. To stagnate; to be stagnant; not to flow or run.

"Cream and mantle like a standing pond."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

8. To maintain a fixed, firm, or steady attitude; to take up a fixed or firm position, as of opposition, resistance, or defense.

"From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they stand against you, may they fall."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

9. To remain or continue in the present state.

"If meat make my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth."—1 Corinthians viii. 13.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*10. To persevere, to persist.

"Never *stand* in a lye when thou art accused, but ask pardon and make amends."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

11. To be pertinacious, unyielding, particular, or obstinate.

"To *stand* upon every point, and be curious in particulars, belongeth to the first author of the story."—2 *Macabees*, ii. 30.

*12. To remain satisfied; to depend.

"Though Page be a secure fool, and *stand* so firmly on his wife's frailty, yet I cannot put off my opinion so easily."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

13. To be in a particular state or condition; to be, to fare.

"It *stands* well with him."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 5.

*14. To be or lie exposed or subject.

"Have I lived to *stand* in the taunt of one that makes fritters of English?"—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

15. To be consistent; to agree, to accord.

"I pray thee, if it *stands* with honesty,
Buy thou the cottage, pasture, and the flock."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

16. To be in the place of anything; to represent a thing; to be equivalent.

"Their language, being scanty, had no words in it to *stand* for a thousand."—Locke.

17. To be valid; to continue in force; to have efficacy.

"No conditions of our peace can *stand*."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

18. To be or be placed with regard to relative position, rank, or order.

"Mr. — got down with a fine put, and *stood* again one up."—Field, Sept. 25, 1886.

19. To measure, as from the top to the bottom, or from the head to the feet; as, He *stood* six feet high.

20. To become a candidate for an office or the like.

21. To hold a certain course, as a ship; to be directed toward any particular spot.

"On the afternoon of the second of May he *stood* out to sea before a favorable breeze."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.* ch. v.

B. Transitive:

1. To place or set in an erect position; to set up. 2. To endure, to sustain, to bear, to put up with; to be able to endure or meet; as, to *stand* cold, to *stand* expense.

*3. To await; to abide by; to suffer; to stand by.

"Bid him disband the legions, . . .
And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate."
Addison: *Cato*, ii. 1.

*4. To resist without yielding; to withstand.

"None durst *stand* him;
Here, there, and everywhere, eurag'd he flew."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

5. To be at the expense of; to pay for. (Colloq.)

"[He] asked us to *stand* him a drop of rum."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *Stand* with many adverbs assumes an idea of motion as previous to coming to rest or stop, or of a state caused by previous motion, and is almost equivalent to *go*, *step*, *move*, *come*; as, to *stand* aloof, to *stand* aside, to *stand* back.

¶ 1. To *stand* against: To oppose, to resist.

"*Stand* against us like an enemy."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 3.

2. To *stand* by:

(1) With *by* as an adverb.
(a) To be present, without taking an active part; to be a spectator; to be near.

"Margaret's curse is fall'n upon our heads,
For *standing* by when Richard kill'd her son."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 3.

(b) To be placed, left, or set aside; to be neglected or disregarded.

"We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress them, and in the interim let the commands *stand* by neglected."—Decay of Piety.

(2) With *by* as a preposition.

(a) To support, to assist; not to desert.

"Now, brother Richard, will you *stand* by us?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 1.

(b) To rest in, to repose.

"The world is inclined to *stand* by the Arundelian marbles."—Pope: *Essay on Homer*.

(c) *Naut.*: To attend to, and be prepared for action with; as, to *stand* by the anchor.

3. To *stand* fire: To remain firm without giving way, while under fire from an enemy.4. To *stand* for:

(1) To espouse the cause of; to support, to maintain.

"I *stand* wholly for you."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii., 2.

(2) To represent; to be in the place of.

"I *stand* here for him."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

(3) To offer one's self as a candidate.

"Were he to *stand* for consul."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

(4) *Naut.*: To direct the course toward.5. To *stand* from:

Naut.: To direct the course away from.

6. To *stand* in:

(1) To join in.

(2) To cost; as, it *stood* me in ten shillings.

(3) *Naut.*: To direct the course toward the land or a harbor. (With *for* before the object of the course.)

7. To *stand* in for: [¶ 6. (3).]

*8. To *stand* in hand: To be conducive to one's interest; to be advantageous or serviceable.

9. To *stand* off:

(1) To keep at a distance.

(2) To refuse; not to comply.

"*Stand* no more off."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iv. 2.

(3) To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

"Such behavior frights away friendship, and makes it *stand* off in dislike and aversion."—Collier: *On Friendship*.

*4) To appear prominent; to have relief.

"Picture is best when it *standeth* off as if it were carved."—Wotton: *Architecture*.

(5) To secure financial credit or accommodation.

10. To *stand* off and on:

Naut.: To sail toward the land and then from it.

11. To *stand* on: [¶ 22.]12. To *stand* one's ground: [GROUND, s., ¶ 9.]13. To *stand* out:

(1) To project, to be prominent.

"Their eyes *stand* out with fatness."—Psalm lxxiii. 7.

(2) To have relief, or be sharply defined.

"All objects on the horizon . . . *stand* out sharply against the sky."—Century Magazine, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

(3) To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield, comply, or give way.

"Scarce can a good-natured man refuse a compliance with the solicitations of his company, and *stand* out against the raillery of his familiars."—Rogers.

14. To *stand* to:

*1) To apply or set one's self to; to ply.

"*Stand* to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 21.

(2) To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion; to maintain.

"I will *stand* to it, that this is his sense, as will appear from the design of his words."—Stillingfleet. (Todd.)

*3) To abide by, to adhere to, as to a contract, promise, &c.

"As I have no reason to *stand* to the award of my enemies, so neither dare I trust the partiality of my friends."—Dryden. (Todd.)

(4) To be consistent, to accord, to tally; as, That does not *stand* to reason.

*5) Not to yield, not to fly; to maintain one's ground.

"Who before him *stood* so to it? for the Lord brought his enemies unto him."—Ecclesiasticus xvi. 3.

*15. To *stand* together: To be consistent, to agree.16. To *stand* to sea:

Naut.: To direct the course from the land; to put to sea.

17. To *stand* treat: To pay for entertainment or refreshment of one's companions or guests.

18. To *stand* trial: To sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without a trial.

*19. To *stand* under:

(1) To undergo, to sustain.

"If you unite in your complaints,
And force them with a constancy, the cardinal
Cannot *stand* under them."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

(2) To be subject.

"None *stands* under more calumnious tongues."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

20. To *stand* up:

(1) To rise from sitting; to rise to one's feet; to assume an erect or standing position.

"He *stood* up and spoke."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

(2) To rise in order to gain notice.

"When the accusers *stood* up, they brought none accusation of such things as I supposed."—Acts xxv. 18.

(3) To rise in opposition or resistance; to rise to make a claim or declaration; to rise in arms.

"We all *stand* up against the spirit of Cæsar."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

(4) To rise and stand on end; as, His hair *stood* up with fear.

21. To *stand* up against: To rise or place one's self in opposition to; to resist, to oppose.

22. To *stand* up for: To rise in defense of; to support, to justify.

23. To *stand* upon:

*1) To concern, to interest.

"Consider how it *stands* upon my credit."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

*2) To insist on.

"Do not *stand* upon it."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

(3) To make much of; to attach a high value to.

"You *stand* upon your honor."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

*4) To depend on.

"Your future *stood* upon the casket there."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

*5) To be becoming to; to be the duty of.

"It *stands* your grace upon to do him right."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

24. To *stand* up to the rack: To abide the consequences; to face the music, and pay the piper.

*25. To *stand* with: To be consistent; to accord.

stánd, s. [STAND, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of standing; a cessation of progress or motion; a stop, a halt.

"A stride and a *stand*."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

2. A halt or stop made for the purpose of resisting an attack; the act of opposing or resisting; resistance.

"We are come off

Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*,
Nor cowardly in retire."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 6.

3. A point or condition beyond which no further progress is or can be made; a standstill.

"Finding the painter's science at a *stand*,
The goddess snatched the pencil from his hand."

Prior: *A Flower painted by Varelst*.

*4. A state of hesitation, perplexity, or embarrassment.

"Make the ears a little longer, then you begin to boggle: make the face yet narrower, and then you are at a *stand*."—Locke.

5. A place or post where one stands; a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose; a station.

"Some *stand* from off the earth beyond our sight."

Spenser: *Musophilus*.

*6. Rank, post, station, standing.

"Father, since your fortune did attain
So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend."

Daniel. (Todd.)

7. A small table, frame, or piece of furniture on which an object is placed for support.

"After supper a *stand* was brought in, with a brass vessel full of wine, of which he that pleased might drink; but no liquor was forced."—Dryden: *Life of Cleomenes*.

8. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut; a saddle; also, a tree growing or standing upon its own root, as distinguished from one produced from a scion set in a stock either of the same or another kind of tree.

9. A place or station in a town, where carriages, cabs, and the like, stand for hire; a standing.

10. A temporary or permanent erection or raised platform for spectators at open-air gatherings, as at races, cricket-matches, and the like.

11. The place where a witness stands to give evidence in court.

*12. A beer-barrel standing on end.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A weight of from 2½ to 3 cwt. of pitch.

2. *Microscopy*: The table on which the object is placed to be viewed.

¶ *Stand* of arms:

Mil.: A musket or rifle with its usual appendages, as bayonet, cartridge-box, &c.

"A fire broke out in the palace of Tunis, and destroyed fifty thousand *stands* of arms."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

stand-crop, s.

Bot.: *Crassula minor*.

stand-pipe, s.1. *Steam-engine*:

(1) A boiler supply-pipe of sufficient elevation to enable the water to flow into the boiler, notwithstanding the pressure of the steam.

(2) Stand-pipes are also used on the eduction-pipes of steam-pumps to absorb the concussions arising from pulsations and irregularities, caused by the unavoidable employment of bends and change in the direction of pipes. Stand-pipes for this purpose are erected on the eduction-pipe, as near the pump as possible.

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A curved vertical pipe, arranged as a part of the main in water-works to give the necessary head to supply elevated points in the district, or to equalize the force against which the engine has to act.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; ðion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

3. *Gas*: The vertical pipe leading from the retort to the hydraulic main.

4. *Fire-engine*: A large metallic pipe erected before a burning structure for the purpose of pouring water on the fire, and minimizing the exposure of the firemen to danger.

stand-point, s. A fixed point or station; a basis or fundamental principle; a position from which things are viewed, and in relation to which they are judged and compared.

stand-rest, s. A kind of stool which supports a person behind while standing in an almost upright position at a desk, an easel, &c.

stand-still, s. A stand, a stop; a state of rest.

stand-up, a. A term applied in pugilism to a fair boxing-match, in which the combatants stand up manfully to each other; as, a fair *stand-up* fight.

stānd'-age (age as *ig*), s. [Eng. *stand*; -age.]

Mining: Space for water to accumulate in.

stānd'-ard, *stānd'-ērd, *stānd'-ērt, s. & a. [O. Fr. *estandard*, from O. H. Ger. *standan*=to stand (q. v.); O. Dut. *standaert*=a standard; M. H. German *standhart*; German *standarte*; Spanish *estandarte*; French *étendard*; Ital. *stendardo*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A flag or ensign round which men rally, or under which they unite for a common purpose; a flag or carved symbolical figure, &c., erected on a long pole or staff, serving as a rallying-point or the like. The ancient military standard consisted of a symbol carried on a pole like the Roman eagle, which may be considered as their national standard. Each cohort had its own standard, by which it was known, and which was surmounted with a figure of Victory, an open hand, &c., the pole being decorated with circular medallions, crescents, &c. The Labarum was the peculiar standard adopted by Constantine. [LABARUM.] In mediæval times the standard was not square, like the banner, but elongated, like the guidon and pennon, but much larger, becoming narrow and rounded at the end, which was slit, unless the standard belonged to a prince of the blood-royal. The size of the standard was regulated by the rank of the person whose arms it bore: that of an emperor was 11 yards long; of a king, 9 yards; of a prince, 7 yards; a marquis, 6½ yards; an earl, 6 yards; a viscount or baron, 5 yards; a knight-banneret, 4½ yards; and a baronet, 4 yards. It was generally divided into three portions—one containing the arms of the knight, then came his cognizance or badge, and then his crest; these being divided by bands, on which was inscribed his war-cry or motto, the whole being fringed with his livery or family colors. Cavalry standards are properly banners, of a small size. The corresponding flags used by infantry regiments are called colors.

"Knights bannerets are made in the field, with the ceremony of cutting of the point of his *standert*, & making it as it were a banner."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

2. That which is capable of satisfying certain defined conditions fixed by the proper authorities; especially that which is established by the competent authority as a rule or measure of quantity; the original weight or measure sanctioned by government, and deposited in some public place, to be used in regulating, adjusting, and trying weights and measures used in traffic. [MEASURE, WEIGHT.]

"It is therefore necessary to have recourse to some visible, palpable, material standard; by forming a comparison with which, all weights and measures may be reduced to one uniform size; and the prerogative of fixing this standard our ancient law vested in the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.



Roman Standards.

1. The most ancient form; a handful of hay or fern fixed to the top of a spear; hence, the company was called *Manipulus*.
2. Later ensign of a Manipule, called *Numina legionum*.
3. Ensign of Manipule of still later date; the eagle, wolf, minotaur, horse, and bear were used as emblems.
4. In the second consulship of Marius (B. C. 104), he adopted the eagle only.
5. The ball, emblematic of dominion.
6. The bronze figure of Victory.
7. A square cloth attached to a pole, bearing the letters S. P. Q. R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*)=the Senate and people of Rome, i. e., the State, the Republic; 5, 6, or 7 was sometimes substituted for the eagle under the later emperors.
8. Standard of a cohort; each cohort had its own device emblazoned on a square piece of cloth attached to a crossbar, and elevated on a gilt staff.
9. Vexillum or standard of the Cavalry.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; that which serves as a test, gauge, or measure.

"Labor alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real standard by which the value of all commodities can at all times and places be estimated and compared."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. A certain degree of advancement, progress, proficiency, &c., to which one must attain to meet certain requirements; as, The *standard* of height in infantry regiments is 5 ft. 5 in.

*5. A candlestick of large size, standing on the ground, and having branches for several lights.

6. A measuring device for men or horses; the first expressed in feet and inches, the latter in hands and inches.

7. In the same sense as II. 4.

*8. One who remains or stays long in the same place or position.

"The fickleness and fugitiveness of such servants justly addeth a valuation to their constancy who are *standards* in a family, and know when they have met with a good master."—*Fuller: General Worthies*, ch. xi.

*9. A suit.

"The lady commanded a *standard* of her own best apparel to be brought down, and Prudence is so fitted."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*. (Argum.)

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*: The erect and expanded fifth or upper petal in a papilionaceous corolla. Called also *Vexillum*. (q. v.).

2. *Carp.*: A strut.

3. *Coinage*: The proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. Standard gold is a mixture of metal containing 11 parts of pure gold, with one part of alloy—i. e., 22 carats fine, with two carats of alloy. Standard silver is a mixed metal, containing 37 parts of pure silver, with three parts of alloy.

4. *Hort.*: A tree or shrub standing by itself, without being attached to any wall or support; also, a shrub, as a rose, grafted on an upright stem.

5. *Husbandry*: The sheath of a plow.

6. *Mach.*: A vertical principal post of a machine-frame.

*7. *Old Arm.*: A collar of mail, worn in the fifteenth century, for the protection of the neck of an armed soldier.

8. *Shipbuild.*: A knee-timber above deck, having one erect and one prone arm, bolted to the bitt, or other object, and to the deck and its beams.

9. *Vehicles*: An upright rising from the end of the bolster to hold the wagon-body laterally.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a permanent quality; capable of satisfying certain conditions fixed by a competent authority; fixed, settled; as, *standard* weight, *standard* measure, &c.

2. *Hort.*: Not trained on a wall; standing by itself; as, a *standard* pear-tree, a *standard* rose, &c.

standard-bearer, subst. An officer of an army, company, or troop that bears a standard.

standard-gauge, s. A gauge for verifying the dimensions, or any particular dimension, of articles, or their component parts, which are made in large numbers, and required to be of uniform size.

standard-knee, s. [STANDARD, s., II. 8.]

standard-piles, s. pl.

Hydr.-eng.: Piles placed at regular intervals apart and connected by runners.

stānd'-ard, v. t. [STANDARD, s.] (See extract.)

"To *standard* gold or silver is to convert the gross weight of either metal, whose fineness differs from the standard, into its equivalent weight of standard metal."—*Bitheil: Counting-House Dict.*

stānd'-ard-ize, v. t. [English *standard*; -ize.] To bring up to, or recognize as, a standard.

stānd'-ēe, s. [Eng. *stand*; -ee.] A standing bed-place in a steamboat, or standing room in a theater. (U. S. Colloq.)

***stānd'-el, *stānd'-ell, s.** [STAND.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tree of long standing.

"Care was taken . . . for the preserving of the *standells* of beech."—*Fuller: Worthies*, Buckinghamshire.

2. *Eng. Law*: A young store oak-tree, twelve of which were to be left in every acre of wood at the felling thereof.

***stānd'-el-wōrt, *stand-el-worte, stānd'-ēr-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *standel*, and *wort*; cf. Ger. *stendelwurz*=spotted orchis.]

Botany: Various Orchids, spec. *Orchis mascula* (Britten & Holland.)

stānd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stand*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who stands.

*2. A tree that has long stood.

"The fairest *standers* of all were rooted up and cast into the fire."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

3. A supporter.

"The old *standers* and professors of the sect."—*Berkley: Alciphron*, ii. § 37.

*II. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A class of penitents in the early Church, when public penance was practiced. When the other penitents, energumens, and catechumens had been dismissed, the *standers* were allowed to remain and join in the prayers and witness the oblation, but could not partake of the Eucharist. Called also *Bystanders*, *Costanders*, and, in ecclesiastical Latin, *Consistentes*.

stander-by, s. One who stands by; a bystander, a spectator.

"Were her antics play'd in the eye
Of a thousand *standers-by*."

Wordsworth: *Kitten and the Falling Leaves*.

***stander-up, s.** One who takes a side.

stānd'-ēr-grass, s. [Eng. *stander*, and *grass*.] *Standelwort* (q. v.). (*Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess*, ii. 2.)

stānd'-ēr-wōrt, s. [STANDELWORT.] (*Prior.*)

stānd'-ing, *stand-and, *stand-yng, *stond-yng, *stond-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [STAND, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Erect; in an upright position; not sitting, kneeling, or lying.

2. Remaining erect; not cut down; as, *standing* corn.

3. Fixed; not movable.

"His *standing* bed and truckle bed."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

4. Established either by law or custom; continuously existing; not temporary.

"The name of *standing* army was long held in abhorrence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

5. Lasting, permanent; not transitory; not fugitive; as, a *standing* color.

6. Stagnant; not flowing; as, *standing* water.

7. A term applied to a relatively stationary portion of an object which has several parts, one or more of them moving; as, the *standing* leaf of a hinge, that attached to the post; the *standing* part of a rope, the main portion around which the end is hitched; the *standing* pulley of a compound system, that attached to a permanent object.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of being erect or upright; a being or becoming erect or upright.

"*Standing* upright of the hair is caused, for that by the shutting of the pores of the skin, the hair that lieth aslope must needs rise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 713.

2. Position, place, stand.

"Your cavalcade the fair spectators view,
From their high *standings*, yet look up to you."
Dryden: To His Sacred Majesty.

3. Continuance, duration, existence.

"This tract of land is as old, and of as long a *standing*, as any upon the continent of Africa."—*Woodward*.

4. Possession of an office, position, character, or place.

5. Power to stand. (*Psalm* xlix. 2.)

6. Condition or position in society; rank, reputation; as, a man of high *standing*.

standing-army, s. [ARMY ¶ (f).]

standing-block, s.

Naut.: That block of a tackle or purchase which is attached to a stationary object, in contradistinction to the block which moves as the fall is hauled in or paid out. [RUNNING-BLOCK.]

standing-buddle, s.

Mining: A trough filled with water, in which pieces of lead ore are placed and stirred with a shovel.

standing-orders, s. pl. [ORDER, s., ¶.]

standing-part, s.

1. (*Of a hook*): The part attached to a block or chain, by which power is brought to bear upon it.

2. (*Of a rope or tackle*): The part made fast to the object, in contradistinction to the fall or part pulled upon.

standing-press, s. A heavy press for bookbinders or other trades.

standing-rigging, s.

Naut.: The fixed ropes and chains whereby the masts and bowsprit are stayed securely. [RUNNING-RIGGING.]

standing-stones, s. pl.

Archæology: A generic name for menhirs, cromlechs, &c., without reference to the purpose for which they were erected.

"The remarkable groups of *standing-stones* in India are in many cases at least set up for each stone to represent or embody a deity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 163.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stānd'-ish, *s.* [Eng. *stand*, and *dish*.] A stand or case for pen and ink.

"A standish, steel and golden pen."

Pope: *On Receiving a Standish and Pens*.

stāne, stāine, *s.* [STONE, *s.*] (Scotch.)

stane-raw, staney-rag, *s.*

Botany: *Parmelia saxatilis*, var. *omphalodes*. [CROTTLE, SKROTTA.]

stān'-ēk-ite, *subst.* [Named by Dana after J. Stanek, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A resin-like substance separated by boiling alcohol from pyroretin (q. v.). Composition: Carbon, 76.97; hydrogen, 7.24; oxygen, 15.79=100.

stāng (1), ***stange, *stāngue**, *s.* [Icel. *stōng* (genit. *stangar*)=a pole, a stake; A. S. *steng*; Dan. *stang*; Sw. *stång*; Dut. *stang*; Ger. *stange*; from the pa. t. of *sting* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *stanga*=to goad.] *1. A long pole, a shaft, a stake.

"He has braw braid shouthers, and I just took the measure o' them wi' the *stang*."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xvii.

2. A pole, rod, or perch; a measure of land.

"These fields were intermingled with woods of half a *stang*, and the tallest tree appeared to be seven feet high."—Swift: *Gulliver*; *Lilliput*, ch. ii.

*3. A tooth, a tusk.

"They lik the twynkilland *stangis* in thar hed."

G. Douglas: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

¶ *To ride the stang*: To be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision; a punishment inflicted on wife or husband beaters, or the like. (Scotch.)

"A custom [is] still prevalent among the country people of Scotland; who oblige any man, who is so unmanly as to beat his wife, to ride astride on a long pole, borne by two men, through the village, as a mark of the highest infamy. This they call *riding the stang*; and the person who has been thus treated seldom recovers his honor in the opinion of his neighbors. When they cannot lay hold of the culprit himself, they put some young fellow on the stang or pole, who proclaims that it is not on his own account that he is thus treated, but on that of another person, whom he names."—Callander: *Two Ancient Scottish Poems*, p. 154.

stang-ball, *s.*

Project.: Two half-balls united by a bar; a bar-shot.

stāng (2), *s.* [STANG, *v.*] A sting. (Scotch.)

stang-fish, *s.* (See extract.)

"Whilst, from disagreeable sensations produced by handling most of them, they [the jelly-fishes] have been called Sea-nettles, Stingers, or *Stang-fishes*."—T. Rymer Jones. *Animal Kingdom*, p. 74.

stāng, *v. t. & i.* [From *stang*, old pa. t. of *sting* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To sting. (Scotch.)

B. *Intrans.*: To shoot with pain. (Prov.)

stān'-hōpe (1), *subst.* [From the name of the deviser.] A light, two-wheeled carriage without a top; a sporting phaëton.

"Broughams and wagonettes, *stanhopes* and barouches, filled with strangely assorted company."—London Daily Telegraph.

stān'-hōpe (2), *s.* [See def.]

Printing: An iron press invented by Lord Stanhope, and completed in 1800. It was a great improvement on the old wooden presses, and the modern presses now in use are only improvements on it. Called also Stanhope-press.

stanhope-lens, *s.*

Optics: A magnifying lens consisting of two convex surfaces of dissimilar curves, separated by a considerable thickness of glass so adjusted that when the more convex surface is next the eye, small objects on the other surface are in focus.

stanhope-press, *s.* [STANHOPE (2).]

***stān'-iēl** (i as y), ***stān'-yēl**, *s.* [STANNEL.] The kestrel.

"With what wing the *stanyel* checks at it."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

***stān'-iēl-rȳ** (i as y), *subst.* [Eng. *staniel*; *-ry*.] The act or practice of hawking with staniels; ignoble falconry.

"That panny, pin-feathered ayry of buzardism and *stanielry*."—Lady Alimony, sign. I. 4.

***stā'-nī-ūm**, *s.* [Low Latin.] A kind of strong cloth of a superior quality worn during the Anglo-Norman period; called also Stamfordis.

***stānk**, *a.* [STANCK.]

stānk, *v. i.* [Sw. *stanka*.] To sigh. (Prov.)

†**stānk**, *pret. of v.* [STINK.]

stānk, ***stanc**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *estang*, from Latin *stagnum*=a pool of stagnant water; Sp. *estangue*; Port. *tangue*; Ital. *stagnò*. *Stank* and *tank* are doublets.] A pool, a tank.

"They lighted and abiden beside a water *stank*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 68.

stānk, stāñck, *v. t.* [STANK, *s.*]

1. To dam up.

"*Stanck* up the salt conduits of mine eyes."

Fletcher.

2. To make a well water-tight.

Stān'-leŷ, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Stanley-crane, *s.*

Ornith.: *Anthropoides stanleyanus*, from the East Indies. It is about forty inches long, general plumage bluish. Named by Vigors in honor of Lord Stanley, afterward thirteenth Earl of Derby, England (1775-1851).

Stān'-leŷ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Stanley* (q. v.); *-an*.] Of or belonging to the thirteenth Earl of Derby, in whose menagerie at Knowsley, near Liverpool, England, the species was first recognized.

Stanleyan-deerlet, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Tragulus stanleyanus*. [TRAGULUS.]

stān'-march, *subst.* [A. S. *stān*=stone, and Mid. Eng. *marche*=parsley.]

Bot.: *Smyrnum olusatrum*.

stān-nām'-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *stann(um)*, and *amyl*.]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds produced by the action of amyl iodide on an alloy of sodium and tin. The product contains the three compounds, $\text{Sn}^{\text{II}}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_2$, $\text{Sn}^{\text{III}}_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_6$, and $\text{Sn}^{\text{IV}}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})_4$, homologous with the stannethyls. They are all unctuous masses, and do not fume in the air, insoluble in water, soluble in ether; and more soluble in alcohol in proportion as they contain less tin. The stannamyls reduce silver solutions, and are oxidized by nitric acid.

stān'-nār-ŷ, *stān'-nōr-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *stannaria*=a tin-mine, from Lat. *stannum*=tin, an alloy of silver and lead; cf. Cornish *stean*; Welsh *ystaen*; Bret. *stean*; Ir. *stan*; Gael. *staoín*; Manx *stainney*=tin.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to tin-mines.

"The *stannary* courts in Devonshire and Cornwall, for the administration of justice among the tinners therein, are also courts of record, but of the same private and exclusive nature."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iii, ch. 6.

B. *As subst.*: A tin-mine, tin-works. The term is generally used to include in one general designation all the tin-mines within a certain district, the miners employed in working them, and the customs and privileges attached to the mines and those employed in them.

"If by public law the mint were ordained to be onely supplied by our *stannaries*, how currently would they pass for more precious than silver mines?"—Bp. Hall: *Select Thoughts*.

stān'-nāte, *s.* [Eng. *stann(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of stannic acid.

stannate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: K_2SnO_3 . Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in potash-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is gummy, noncrystallizable, and strongly alkaline, very soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

stannate of sodium, *s.*

Chem.: Na_2SnO_3 . Prepared by dissolving stannic acid in soda-ley, and evaporating over sulphuric acid. It is a crystallo-granular body, and is less soluble in warm than in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. Used in calico-printing as a mordant, chiefly for mixtures of wool and cotton.

stān'-nēl, *stān'-yēl, *stān'-nēl, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *stand-gale*, from the habit which the bird has of sustaining itself in one position, with its head to the wind, by a rapid motion of the wings; cf. its other name, Wind-hover.] The Kestrel (q. v.). Called also Staniel, Stanyel, Stannyel, Stone-gale.

"To prevent this daunger, therefore, the doves need to have with them the bird which is called Tinnunculus, *i. e.*, a kestrell, or *stannell*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xx, ch. xxxvii.

stānn-ē-thŷl, *s.* [Eng. *stann(um)*, and *ethyl*.]

Chem. (pl.): Ethyl compounds of tin. Three of these are at present known; viz., stannous ethide, $\text{Sn}^{\text{II}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$, stannoso-stannic ethide, $\text{Sn}^{\text{III}}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6$, and stannic ethide $\text{Sn}^{\text{IV}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$, the first and second acting as organic radicles, capable of uniting with chlorine, bromine, oxygen, &c., and the third being a saturated compound.

stān'-nīc, *a.* [Eng. *stann(um)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from tin.

stannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2SnO_3 . Obtained by adding barium or calcium carbonate, not in excess, to a solution of stannic chloride. When recently precipitated, it is gelatinous; but after drying in the air, it forms hard translucent lumps like gum-arabic. It dissolves in the stronger acids forming stannic salts, and forms easily-soluble salts with the alkali metals.

stannic-chloride, *s.* [TIN-TETRACHLORIDE.]

stannic-ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{Sn}^{\text{IV}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4$. Stannotetrethyl. A transparent colorless liquid obtained by the distillation of stannous ethide. It has a faint ethereal odor and metallic taste, specific gravity 1.19, boils at 181°, and is very inflammable, burning with a dark blue-edged flame. It dissolves iodine with a brown color, which gradually disappears.

stannic-oxide, *s.* [TIN-DIOXIDE.]

stān-nīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *stannum*=tin, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing or containing tin.

"The further addition of the oxide of tin produces an enamel of an opaque white of great purity, which is the characteristic glazing of *stanniferous* or tin-glazed wares."—Fortnum: *Majolica*, p. 4.

stān'-nīne, stān'-nīte, *s.* [Latin *stann(um)*=tin; suff. *-ine, -ite* (Min.); Fr. *étain sulfuré*; Ger. *zinnkies*.]

Mineralogy:

1. An ore of tin, now of rare occurrence, but formerly found in a few mines of Cornwall in fair quantity. Crystallization undetermined, but probably tetragonal; found mostly massive. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity 4.3-4.5; luster, metallic; streak, blackish; color, steel-gray, sometimes with a bluish tarnish; opaque; brittle. Composition: Sulphur, 29.6; tin, 27.2; copper, 29.3; iron, 6.5; zinc, 7.5=100.1.

2. Under the name Stannite, Breithaupt has described an amorphous pale-yellow mineral, which, with much tin oxide, contains also much silica. Now shown to be quartz, in which finely divided cassiterite (q. v.) is mechanically suspended.

stānn-mē-thŷl, *s.* [English *stann(um)*, and *methyl*.]

Chem. (pl.): Methyl compounds of tin. Compounds analogous in constitution to the stannethyls, and resembling them generally in their properties and modes of formation. Three of these are known, viz., stannous methide, $\text{Sn}^{\text{II}}(\text{CH}_3)_2$, stannoso-stannic methide, $\text{Sn}^{\text{III}}_2(\text{CH}_3)_6$, and stannic methide $\text{Sn}^{\text{IV}}(\text{CH}_3)_4$.

stān-nō, *pref.* [Lat. *stannum*=tin.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting more or less of tin.

stān-nō-dī-ē-thŷl, *s.* [Pref. *stanno*-, and Eng. *diethyl*.] [STANNOS-ETHIDE.]

stān-nō-sō, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *stannosus*=full of tin.] Pertaining to tin, largely consisting of tin.

stannoso-stannic chloride, *s.* [TINSESQUICHLORIDE.]

stannoso-stannic ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{Sn}^{\text{III}}_2(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_6$. Stannotriethyl. A slightly yellow refractive oil obtained by digesting an alloy of sodium and tin with ethyl iodide, exhausting the mass with ether, evaporating the ethereal solution, and washing the residue with alcohol. It has a peculiar odor, resembling that of rotten fruit, is insoluble in water and alcohol, soluble in ether, and boils at 180°.

stān-nō-tē-trēth'-ŷl, *s.* Pref. *stanno*-, and Eng. *tetrethyl*.] [STANNIC-ETHIDE.]

stān-nō-trī-ē-thŷl, *s.* [Pref. *stanno*-, and Eng. *triethyl*.] [STANNOSO-STANNIC ETHIDE.]

stān'-nō-tŷpe, *s.* [Lat. *stannum*=tin, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A picture taken upon a tinned iron plate.

stān'-noūs, *adj.* [Lat. *stannum*=tin.] Of, pertaining to, or containing tin.

stannous-chloride, *s.* [TIN-DICHLORIDE.]

stannous-ethide, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{Sn}^{\text{II}}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. Stannodiethyl. A thick yellowish oil obtained by heating ethyl iodide and tin-foil in a sealed glass tube to 160°, and decomposing the resulting iodide with sodium of zinc. It has a pungent odor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, specific gravity 1.558, does not solidify at -12°, and cannot be distilled without decomposition.

stannous-oxide, *s.* [TIN-MONOXIDE.]

stān'-nūm, *s.* [Lat. =tin.] [TIN.]

***stānt**, *v. i.* [For *standeth*, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *stand*.]

stān-tiēn'-ite, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably after a Mr. Stantien; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A black resin found in glauconitic sands in East Prussia. Specific gravity 1.175. Composition: Carbon, 71.02; hydrogen, 8.15; oxygen, 20.83=100. Insoluble in benzine, alcohol, &c.

stān'-tion, *s.* [STEMSON.]

stān'-za, *stāñce, *stāñze, *stān'-zō, *s.* [Ital. *stanza*; O. Ital. *stantia*=a lodging, a dwelling, a stanza, from Low Lat. *stantia*=an abode, from Lat. *stans*, pr. par. of *sto*=to stand; Fr. *stance*; Sp. & Port. *estancia*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʃ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; ðion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, ðel.

1. *Poetry*: A number of lines or verses regularly adjusted to each other, and properly ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem ordinarily containing every variety of measure in that poem; a combination or arrangement of lines usually recurring, whether like or unlike in measure. A stanza is variously termed Terzina, Quartetto, Sestina, Ottava, &c., according as it consists of three, four, six, eight, &c., lines.

"Therefore (but not without new-fashioning the whole frame) I chose Ariosto's stanza, of all other the most compleat and best-proportioned, consisting of eight; six interwoven or alternate, and a couplet in base."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

*2. *Arch.*: An apartment or division in a building; a room or chamber.

stān-zā'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *stanza*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a stanza or stanzas; consisting of or arranged as stanzas.

"That revolt against all stanzaic law for which he was afterward to become so famous."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

stānz'-ā-ite (z astz), *s.* [After Stanzen, Bavaria, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ANDALUSITE (q. v.).

stā-pē-dī-āl, *a.* [Low Lat. *stapes*=a stirrup.] Stirrup-shaped.

stā-pē-dī-ūs, *s.* [Mod Lat., from Low Lat. *stapes* (q. v.).]

Anat.: A muscle of the ear, lying in a small cavity of the *os petrosum* and inserted into the head of the stapes. It is governed by fibers from the facial nerve, tightens the tympanic membrane, and is supposed to regulate the movements of the stapes.

stā-pē-lī-ā, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after John Bodæus Stapel, who died in 1636. He was a physician at Amsterdam, and wrote a commentary on Theophrastus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Stapelieæ* (q. v.). Corolla rotate, five-cleft, fleshy, containing inside it a double staminal corona of leaves or lobes; odor of the flowers like that of carrion; stems succulent. The branches are generally four-sided and toothed, without leaves. More than a hundred species are known, from the Cape of Good Hope. Some are cultivated in greenhouses on account of the beauty of their flowers.

stā-pē-lī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stapeli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Asclepiadaceæ*.

stā'-pēs, *s.* [Low Lat.=a stirrup.]

1. *Anat.*: The third and innermost bone of the ear, named from its form. It is composed of a head, a base, and two crura. It is the auditory ossicle, which is joined to the *fenestra ovalis*, and corresponds with the columella in *Sauropsida*.

2. *Surg.*: A bandage for the foot, making a figure-of-8 round the ankle.

stāph-īs-ā-grī-ā, *s.* [Lat. *staphis*; Gr. *staphis* = (1) a raisin, (2) stavesacre (see def.), and *agrios*=living in the fields, wild.]

Pharm.: The seed of *Delphinium staphisagria*, the Stavesacre, or Licebane (q. v.). It appears to act as an emetic, purgative, and anthelmintic. A powder or ointment of it applied externally destroys vermin.

stāph-īs-ā-grīc, *a.* [Eng. *staphisagria* (ia); *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from *staphisagria* (q. v.).

staphisagric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A peculiar acid, said to exist in the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. It is white, crystalline, and sublimable, and possesses emetic properties.

stāph-īs-ā-grīne, *s.* [English *staphisagria* (ia); *-ine*.]

Chem.: Staphisaine. An alkaloid extracted from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* by alcohol. It has a slightly yellowish color and a sharp taste, is insoluble in water and ether, very soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in acids, but without neutralizing them.

stāph-īs-ā-ine, *s.* [STAPHISAGRINE.]

stāph-ī-lē, *s.* [Gr.=a bunch of grapes.]

Anat.: The uvula.

stāph-ī-lē-ā, *s.* [Abridged from Gr. *staphylo-dendron*=the bladder-nut.]

Bot.: Bladder-nut (q. v.); the typical genus of *Staphyleaceæ* (q. v.). The branches of *Staphylea emodi* are made into the "serpent-sticks" which are sold by the Afghans and the Indian hill tribes, it being supposed that they possess the property of keeping off snakes.

stāph-īl-ē-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *staphyle(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Botany: Bladder-nuts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales, sometimes reduced to a section of *Celastraceæ*. Leaves pinnate, with common and partial deciduous stipules; flowers in terminal, stalked racemes; sepals five, colored,

imbricate; petals five, inserted in or around a crenate, saucer-shaped disk; stamens five, styles two or three, cohering at the base; ovary two or three-celled, with the carpels more or less distinct; ovules several; fruit membranous or fleshy; seeds ascending, roundish. Known genera, three; species, fourteen, widely distributed.

stāph-ī-līnē, *a.* [Greek *staphylē*=a bunch of grapes.]

Min.: Botryoidal (q. v.).

stāph-ī-līn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *staphylin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Rove-beetles: Devil's Coach-horses; the typical family of the section *Brachelytra* (q. v.). Some recent entomologists make it the only family of the section, and divide it into eleven sub-families, with about 5,000 species. These are spread over the world, occurring in the dung of animals, in decaying animal and vegetable matter, under the bark of trees, in fungi, in ants' nests, &c. They fly abroad in large numbers in warm evenings after sunset. Their larvae more nearly resemble the adults than in other *Coleoptera*, showing their rank in the order to be low. (Bates, in *Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

stāph-ī-lī-nūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *staphylinos* = (1) a kind of carrot or parsnip; (2) a beetle.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Staphylinidæ* (q. v.). Labrum fissile; tarsi always pentamerous. They are the largest of the family, and are predaceous.

stāph-ī-lō-cōc'-çi, *s. pl.* [Gr. *staphylē*=a bunch of grapes, and *kokkos*=a berry.] Spherical bacteria that appear in clusters or bunches. [BACTERIUM.]

stāph-ī-lō-cōc'-cus, *s.* [STAPHYLOCOCCI.] An individual of the *Staphylococci* (q. v.). [SUPPURATION.]

stāph-ī-lō-mā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *staphylōma*; *staphylē*=a bunch of grapes, to which the diseased portion of the eye sometimes bears a remote resemblance.]

Pathol.: The protrusion of part of the eyeball beyond its natural position. When the affection has its seat in the cornea it is called *Staphyloma corneæ*; when in the sclerotica, *S. sclerotice*. It may arise from the ulceration of the cornea, or from the effusion of fluid behind the lens of the eyeball. Called also *Staphylosis*.

stāph-ī-lō-plās-tic, *a.* [Eng. *staphyloplast* (y); *-ic*.] Of or relating to staphyloplasty (q. v.).

stāph-ī-lō-plās-tī, *subst.* [Gr. *staphylē*=the uvula, and *plassō*=to mold, to form.]

Surg.: The operation for replacing the soft palate when it has been lost.

stāph-ī-lōr'-ā-phic, *a.* [Eng. *staphyloraph* (y); *-ic*.] Of or relating to staphyloraphy (q. v.).

stāph-ī-lōr'-ā-phī, *s.* [Gr. *staphylē*=the uvula, and *rhaphē*=a suture; *rhaptō*=to sew.]

Surg.: The operation of uniting a cleft palate.

stāph-ī-lō-sis, *s.* [STAPHYLOMA.]

stāph-ī-lō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. *staphylē*=the uvula, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife for operating upon the uvula or palate.

stāph-ī-lōt'-ō-mī, *s.* [STAPHYLOTOME.]

Surg.: Amputation of the uvula.

stā'-ple, ***sta-pel**, ***sta-pil**, ***stap-ylle**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *estaple*, *estape* (Fr. *étape*)=a staple or mart, from Low German *stapel*=a heap, a storehouse of wares; Dut. *stapel*=a staple, a pile; Dan. *stabel*=a hinge, a pile; Sw. *stapel*=a pile, a heap; Ger. *stapel*=a slip, a staple; *stapel*=a pile, a heap. The meaning A. I. 7 is directly from A. S. *stapul*=a prop.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A prop, a foundation, a support.

*2. A heap of goods or wares; hence a settled or established mart or market; an emporium; a town where certain wares were chiefly taken for sale. In England, formerly, the king's staple was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied were wool, skins, and leather, and these were originally the staple commodities.

"Bruges . . . was the great staple for both Mediterranean and Northern merchandise."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. ix., pt. ii.

*3. A mart, a market, a place of production.

4. The commodities sold at a mart; hence the principal commodity grown, manufactured, or produced in any country, district, or town, either for exportation or home consumption.

5. The material or substance of anything; raw or unmanufactured material.

6. The thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax.

7. The principal element or ingredient in anything; the chief constituent; the main part, the chief item.

8. A bow or loop of metal bent and formed with two points for driving into wood, to hold a hook, pin, bolt, &c.

"He gan the strong gates hew and break;

From whens he bet the staples out of brass."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

*9. A district, especially one granted to an abbey.

"He also graunted libertie of coynynge to certayne cities and abbeies, allowing them one staple, and two puncheons at a rate, with certayne restrictions."—*Camden: Remaines; Money*.

II. Technically:

1. *Foundry*: One of the pieces of nail-iron, a few inches long, on one end of which flat discs of thin sheet-iron are riveted.

2. *Mining*:

(1) A shaft uniting workings at different levels.

(2) A small pit.

B. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to or being a staple or mart for commodities; as, a *staple* town.

*2. Established in commerce; settled.

"To ruin with worse ware our staple trade."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccvii.

*3. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold, &c.

"What needy writers would not solicit to work under such masters, who will take off their ware at their own rates, and trouble not themselves to examine whether it be staple or no?"—*Swift*.

4. Chief, principal, main; regularly produced or manufactured.

"The said three commodities [wool, skins, and leather] . . . were styled the *staple* commodities of the kingdom, because they were obliged to be brought to these ports where the king's *staple* was established in order to be there first rated, and then exported."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. viii.

staple-knee, *s.* [STANDARD-KNEE.]

staple-punch, *s.* A punch with two points, used to prick blind-rods and slats to receive the staples which connect them.

stā'-ple, *v. t.* [STAPLE, *s.*] To sort and adjust the different staples of; as, to *staple* wool.

stā'-plēr, ***sta-pel-er**, *s.* [Eng. *stapl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A dealer in staple commodities.

"*Staplers* and merchant-adventurers, the one residing constantly in one place, where they kept their magazine of wool, the other stirring, and adventuring to divers places abroad."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 3.

2. One employed in assorting wool according to its staple.

star (1), ***starre**, ***sterre**, *s.* [A. S. *sterra*; cogn. with Dut. *ster* (in comp. *sterre*); O. H. Ger. *sterro*; Icel. *stjarna*; Sw. *stjerna*; Dan. *stjerne*; Goth. *stairno*; Ger. *stern*; Lat. *stella* (for *sterula*); Gr. *astēr*; Corn. & Shet. *steren*; Wel. *seren*; Sansc. *tārā* (for *stārā*), *stri*. From the same root as *strew* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

"[He] sow'd with stars the heav'n thick as a field."

Milton: P. L., vii. 358.

(2) Something resembling a star; specifically—
(a) An ornamental figure, having rays like a star, and worn upon the breast to indicate rank or honor. (*Tennyson: Wellington*, 196.)

(b) The series of radial spokes, forming handles, on the roller of a copperplate or lithographic printing-press.

(c) A reference mark (*) used in printing or writing as a reference to a note in the margin or at the foot, or to fill a blank where words or letters are omitted; an asterisk.

"Remarks worthy of riper observation, note with a marginal star."—*Watts*.

(d) A radiating crack or flaw, as in ice or glass. (*Tennyson: Epic*, 12.)

2. *Fig.*: A person of brilliant or preëminent qualities, especially in a public capacity, as a distinguished actor or singer.

II. Technically:

*1. *Astrol.*: A heavenly body supposed to have influence over a person's life; a configuration of the planets supposed to influence fortune.

¶ Hence the expressions, to thank one's stars, to be born under a lucky star, &c.

2. *Astron.*: The word star is popularly applied to any of the heavenly bodies, with the exception of the sun, the moon, and comets. Strictly speaking, the name is limited to the self-luminous bodies, constituted like the sun, and apparently maintaining a fixed position toward each other. [FIXED-STAR, STAR-DRIFT.] Till recently the hypothesis that the fixed stars, which are undoubtedly suns, are all surrounded by planets, was formed solely on the analogy of the solar system; now the discovery of an apparent planet revolving round Sirius (q. v.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

places it on a firmer basis. The fixed stars have long been grouped into constellations. [CONSTELLATION.] The apparent revolution of the celestial vault with all the constellations around a fixed point near Polaris, or the Pole Star (q. v.), is produced by the real rotation of the earth.

3. *Billiards*: In the game of pool, an additional life bought by a player who has already lost his three lives. In a game of less than eight players there is only one *star*. So called from the player's color on the scoring-board being marked with a small star. (Eng.)

"The *star* cannot be taken before the balls have done rolling."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

4. *Fort*: A small fort, having five or more points, or salient and reëntering angles flanking one another. Called also a Star-fort.

5. *Her*: An estoile; a charge frequently borne on the shield, differing from the mullet in having its rays or points waved instead of straight, and in having usually six of these points, while the mullet has only five. When the number is greater, the points are waved and straight alternately.

6. *Pyrotechny*: A small piece of inflammable composition, which burns with a colored flame.

*† 1. *Order of the Star*: An order of knighthood formerly existing in France, founded in 1350, in imitation of the Order of the Garter in England, then recently instituted.

2. *Order of the Star of India*: An order of knighthood instituted by the British government in February, 1861, to commemorate the direct assumption of the government of India by Queen Victoria, and subsequently enlarged in 1866, 1875, and 1876. It is conferred for services rendered to the Indian Empire, and consists of three classes:

(1) *Knights Grand Commanders* [G.C.S.I.]: Thirty members, eighteen native and twelve European, exclusive of the Governor-General, *ex-officio* Grand Master.

(2) *Knights Commanders* [K.C.S.I.], seventy-two.

(3) *Companions* [C.S.I.], 144.

3. *Star of Bethlehem*:

Bot.: (1) The genus *Ornithogalum* (q. v.), and spec. *O. umbellatum*; (2) *Hypoxis decumbens*; (3) *Stellaria holostea*; †(4) *Hypericum calycinum*; (5) applied to some species of *Allium*.

4. *Star of Jerusalem*:

Bot.: *Tragopodon porrifolius* and *T. pratensis*. Jerusalem is a corruption of Ital. *Girasole*, from its turning to the sun.

5. *Star of Night*:

Bot.: *Clusea rosea*.

6. *Star of the earth*:

Bot.: *Plantago coronopus*. Named because the leaves spread on the earth in star fashion. (Prior.)

7. *Stars and Bars*: The name given to the flag of the southern states during the American civil war.

8. *Stars and Stripes*: The familiar name of the flag of the United States.

† *Star* is largely used in compounds, the meaning being in most cases sufficiently obvious, as *star-aspiring*, *star-bespangled*, *star-crowned*, *star-encircled*, *star-paved*, *star-roofed*, *star-sprinkled*, &c.

star-anise, s.

Bot.: *Illicium anisatum*, a small tree of the order Magnoliaceæ, indigenous to China and Japan. The seeds resemble anise, whence the name. In India they are used medicinally, in Europe they are employed chiefly to flavor spirits.

Star-anise oil:

Chem.: A volatile oil extracted from the seeds and seed-capsules of *Illicium anisatum*. It has a pale yellow color and resembles anise oil in taste, odor, and nearly all of its reactions, but is more mobile, and remains liquid at +2°.

star-apple, s.

Bot.: The fruit of *Chrysophyllum cainito*. It is about the size of a large apple, with ten cells, and ten seeds disposed round the center. [CHRYSOPHYLLUM.]

star-bearers, s. pl. [BETHLEHEMITE, 3.]

***star-blasting, subst.** The supposed pernicious influence of the stars.

"Bless thee from whirlwinds, *star-blasting*, and taking."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, iii. 4.

Star Chamber, s.

Eng. Hist.: A court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster, England. As originally constituted it consisted of a committee of the Privy Council. When remodeled by Henry VIII., it consisted of four high officers of state, with power to add to their number a bishop and temporal lord of the council, and two justices of the courts at Westminster. It had jurisdiction in cases of forgery, perjury, riots, maintenance, fraud, libel, and conspiracy, and generally of every misdemeanor, especially those of public importance. It was exempt from the intervention of a jury, and had the power of inflicting any punishment short of death. Under Charles I. its jurisdiction was extended to cases properly belonging to the courts of common law,

and its process was summary, and frequently iniquitous, the punishments inflicted being cruel and arbitrary, and mainly, if not solely, for the purpose of levying fines. It was abolished by the Statute 10 Charles I.

"That court of justice, so tremendous in the Tudor and part of the Stuart reign, the *star-chamber*, still keeps its name; which was not taken from the stars with which its roof is said to have been painted (which were obliterated even before the reign of Queen Elizabeth), but from the *starra* (Hebrew *shetar*) or Jewish covenants, which were deposited there by order of Richard I. in chests under three locks. No star was allowed to be valid except found in these repositories; here they remained till the banishment of the Jews by Edward I."—*Pennant*: *London*, p. 122.

star-cluster, s.

Astron.: A spot or region of the sky thickly studded with stars. [CLUSTER, s., †; NEBULA.]

***star-conner**, ***star-cooner, s.** One who cons or studies the stars; a stargazer, an astrologer.

"If Mars mooue warre, as *star-cooners* can tel,

And poets eke in fables use to faine."

Gascoigne: *Fruites of Warre*.

star-crossed, a. Not favored by the stars; unfortunate.

"A pair of *star-crossed* lovers."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*. (Prol.)

star-diamond, s.

Min.: A diamond, which, when viewed by transmitted light through one of the octahedral planes, displays a six-rayed star.

star-drift, s.

Astron.: (See extract.)

"It may, indeed, sometimes happen, as Mr. Proctor has pointed out, that stars in a certain region are animated with a common movement. In this phenomenon, which has been called *star-drift* by its discoverer, we have traces of a real movement shared in by a number of stars in a certain group."—*Ball*: *Story of the Heavens*, p. 483.

star-falling, s. [STAR-JELLY.]

star-finch, s.

Ornith.: The Redstart (q. v.).

star-fish, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for any individual of the family Asteriadæ or Asteridæ (q. v.); applied specifically to the Common Star-fish, *Asterias (Uraster) rubens*, a familiar object on the Atlantic coasts. The body is more or less star-shaped, and consists of a central portion, or disc, surrounded by five or more lobes, or arms, radiating from the body and containing prolongations of the viscera; but in some forms the central disc extends so as to include the rays, rendering the animal pentagonal in shape. [See illustration under *Asterias*.] The integument is of a leathery texture, and is often strengthened by calcareous plates or spines. The mouth is situated in the center of the lower surface of the body, and the anus is either absent or on the upper surface. Locomotion is effected by means of peculiar tube-like processes [AMBULACRUM], which are protruded from the under-surface of the arms. The nervous system consists of a gangliated cord surrounding the mouth, and sending filaments to each of the arms. The young generally pass through a free larval stage [ECHINOPÆDIUM], and parthenogenesis seems to occur in *Asterias*. Star-fish are extremely voracious, and are very annoying to fishermen by devouring their bait. They possess in a high degree the power of reproducing lost members, and abound in all seas. [BRITTLE-STAR.]

2. *Bot.*: *Stapelia asterias*.

star-flower, s.

Bot.: (1) *Borrago officinalis*; (2) various species of *Stellaria*; (3) *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, from the stellate white flowers; (4) *Trientalis americana*.

star-fort, s.

Fort.: The same as STAR (1), II. 4.

star-fruit, s.

Botany: *Actinocarpus damasonium*, called also *Damasonium stellatum*. It is named from the radiated star-like fruit. [ACTINOCARRUS, DAMASONIUM.]

star-grass, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Callitriche*, named from the grassy appearance and stellate leaves; (2) *Asperula odorata*; (3) the genus *Hypoxis*; spec. *H. erecta*, a small plant, with grassy leaves and star-shaped yellow flowers; (4) the genus *Aletris*.

***star-hawk, s.** Prob. a mistake for Sparhawk = a Sparrow-hawk.

star-head, s.

Bot.: The genus *Asterocephalus*.

star-hyacinth, s.

Bot.: (1) *Scilla autumnalis*; (2) *S. bifolia*, named from the stellate look of the open flowers.

star-jelly, s.

Bot.: *Nostoc commune*, a trembling, gelatinous plant which springs up after rain. Called also Star-shoot, Star-shot, and Star-slough, from the old folk-superstition that it was part of the remains of a fallen star. (See extract for an obsolete hypothesis as to this plant.)

"The gelatinous substance known by the name of *star-shot*, or *star-jelly*, owes its origin to this bird, or some of the kind; being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed, and often discharge from their stomachs."—*Pennant*: *British Zoölogy*, vol. ii., p. 538.

star-light, s. & a. [STARLIGHT.]

star-lizard, s. [STELLION.]

star-map, s.

Astronomy: A map of the stars or constellations visible in a portion of the sky. The observer is supposed to be looking either due north or due south along the meridian of the place.

***star-monger, s.** An astrologer, a quack.

"A cobbler, *star-monger*, and quack."

Swift: *Elegy on Partridge*.

star-nose, s.

Zoöl.: *Condylura cristata*, the sole species of the genus. It is about five inches long, brownish-black in color, a little paler beneath. At the extremity of the elongated nose is a sort of fringe of about twenty long, fleshy processes, forming a regular star, with the nostrils in the center. Called also Star-nosed Mole.

star-nosed mole, s. [STAR-NOSE.]

star-pagoda, s. A gold coin of the East Indies. In Madras its value is 7s. 6d., or about \$1.80.

***star-proof, a.** Impervious to the light of the stars.

"Under the shady roof

Of branching elm *star-proof*."

Milton: *Arcades*, 89.

***star-read**, ***star-rede, s.** Knowledge of the stars.

"Egyptian wizards old,

Which in *star-read* were wont have best insight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, v. (Prol. 8.)

Star-reed, s.

Botany: *Aristolochia fragrantissima*. Its root is used in Peru against dysentery, malignant inflammatory fever, cold, rheumatism, &c.

star-ruby, s.

Min.: A variety of red corundum (q. v.), exhibiting a six-rayed star when cut *en cabochon*.

star-sapphire, s.

Min.: A variety of sapphire (q. v.), which, owing to an internal lamellar structure, shows, when cut *en cabochon*, a six-rayed star.

star-shake, s. A defect in timber, consisting in clefts radiating from the pith to the circumference.

star-shaped, a.

Bot.: Stellate (q. v.).

star-shoot, star-shot, s. [STAR-JELLY.]

star-slough, s. [STAR-JELLY.]

star-spangled, a. Spangled with stars: as, the *star-spangled* banner is the national flag of the United States.

star-spotted, a. Spotted or studded with, or as with stars.

star-stone, s. [STAR-SAPPHIRE.]

star-system, s. (See System, 3.)

star-tail, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Phaethon* (q. v.).

"On account of its shrill cry, the sailors call it the *boatswain-bird*. They also call it by the name of *star-tail*, on account of the long projecting tail feathers."—*Wood*: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 756.

star-thistle, s.

Botany:

1. *Centaurea calcitrapa*, a European biennial plant, from one to two feet high, with interruptedly pinnatifid leaves, long spines, and rose-purple flowers. It is rare. [JERSEY STAR-THISTLE.]

2. *Centaurea solstitialis*.

star-types, s. The typical classes into which astronomers divide the fixed stars according to their spectra. They are: (1) the white or Sirian stars; (2) the yellow or solar stars; (3) the red and orange or variable stars; (4) the deep red stars. More than fifty stars have spectra different from any of these types, and they are known as the bright-line stars. Most of the stars in Orion exhibit a special variety of spectra seldom met with outside of that constellation.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect. Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

star-wheel, s.

Horology.: A wheel having radial projections, which engage with a pin on the hour-wheel, employed in repeating clocks. Also used in meters and registers.

stars and bars, s. The flag of the ex-Southern Confederacy. It was merely an adaptation of the stars and stripes, having three "alternate stripes, red and white," instead of thirteen such stripes, and a circle of white stars on a blue field, corresponding to the number of states of the confederacy.

stars and stripes, s. The national flag of the United States of America. For its history and full description see FLAG (1), s.

star (2), **shtarr, s.** [Mod. Lat. *starrum*, from Heb. *shetar*=a deed, a contract, *shatar*=to write.] An ancient name for all deeds, leases, or obligations of the Jews, and also for a schedule or inventory.

star, v. t. & i. [STAR (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle.

"Like a sable curtain *starr'd* with gold."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 563.

2. To make a radiating crack or flaw in; as, to *star* a mirror. (*Colloq.*)

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To shine as a star; to be brilliant or prominent

2. To shine above others, as a theatrical or musical performer; to appear as an actor, &c., in the provinces among inferior players. (*Theat. slang.*)

II. Billiards: To buy an additional life at pool. [STAR (1), s., II. 3.]

star'-blind, a. [A. S. *stare-blind*; Dut. *ster-blind*; Dan. *starblind*; Ger. *staarblind*; Dan. *stær*, Ger. *staar*=cataract, glaucoma.] Purlblind; seeing obscurely, as from cataract; blinking.

star'-board, *star-board, *stere-bourde, *stere-burde, s. & a. [A. S. *steorbord*=the steer-board, from *steor*=a rudder, and *bord*=a board, the steersman standing on the right side to steer.]

A. As substantive:

Naut.: The right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft forward; in contradistinction to port, which was formerly called larboard.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or on the right-hand side of a vessel, looking from aft forward; as, the *starboard* quarter, the *starboard* tack, &c.

star'-board, v. t. & i. [STARBOARD, s.]

A. Transitive:

Naut.: To turn or put to the right or starboard side of a vessel; as, to *starboard* the helm.

B. Intransitive:

Naut.: To turn or put the helm to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

starch, *starche, s. & a. [A weakened form of *stark* (q. v.), as *bench* from A. S. *benc*, *arch* from Fr. *arc*, &c.; Ger. *stärke*=(1) strength, (2) starch, from *stark*=strong.]

A. As substantive:**1. Literally and Technically.**

(1) **Chem.**: (C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀)ⁿ. Amylum. Fecula. One of the most important and widely diffused substances in the vegetable kingdom, being found in greater or less quantity in almost every plant. To prepare it, the root or seed is finely ground, so as to break the cell-membranes, stirred up with water, and the milky liquid, after passing through a fine sieve, allowed to stand for some time, when the starch settles to the bottom of the vessel. It is a glittering white powder, soft to the touch, tasteless and insoluble in cold water. Specific gravity, 1.505 at 19°. Under the microscope it is found to consist of granules varying in size, according to the plant from which it is obtained, from .002 to .185 millimeter in diameter. The granule consists of a thin envelope or series of envelopes, having the composition of cellulose, and inclosing the true starch matter or grannlose. In water heated to more than 40°, the granules swell, burst the integument, and the granulose diffusing through the liquid makes the mass appear like a solution. On cooling, if too much water has not been used, it becomes a transparent or semi-transparent jelly, and dries to a hard mass. Sulphuric acid and diastase change it into dextrose, maltose, or dextrine, according to the temperature and the agent employed. Heated to 160°, starch is converted into dextrin. The most characteristic reaction for starch is the deep blue color which it gives with iodine.

(2) **Bot. & Physiol.**: Starch is deposited in vegetable cells. Starch grains are stored up as reserve food

material in bulbs, rhizomes, tubers, the cellular parts of endogenous stems, seeds, &c. It is starch which makes the grains of cereals and the seeds of leguminous plants so nutritive.

2. **Figuratively**: A stiff, formal manner; formality, starchedness, primness; as, to take all the starch out of a person.

***B. As adj.**: Stiff, precise, starched, prim, formal.

"Phillips came forth as starch as a Quaker."

Buckinghamshire: Election of Laureat.

starch-corn, s.

Bot.: *Triticum spelta*.

starch-hyacinth, s.

Bot.: *Muscari racemosum*.

starch-sugar, s. [GLUCOSE.]

starch, v. t. [STARCH, s.]

1. To stiffen with starch.

2. To make stiff and heavy with starch.

"These Manchester goods . . . are of fiber heavily starched."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

starched, a. [Eng. *starch*; -ed.]

I. Literally:

*1. Stiffened, stiff, stark.

"Wide he star'd and starched hair did stand."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii.

2. Stiffened with starch.

"Who? This in the starched beard?"—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, iv. 4.

II. Fig.: Formal, stiff, precise, starchy.

"Does the Gospel any where prescribe a starched squeezed countenance, a stiff formal gait, or a singularity of manners?"—*Swift*.

starch'-ēd-nēss, subst. [Eng. *starched*; -ness.]

The quality or state of being starched; stiffness in manners; formality, preciseness.

"Chancing to smile at the moor's deportment, as not answering to the starchedness of his own nation."—*L. Addison: West Barbary*, p. 105.

starch'-ēr, subst. [Eng. *starch*; -er.] One who starches; one whose occupation is to starch linen, &c.

"The taylor, starchers, semsters."

Marston: Com. of What You Will.

starch'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *starch*, a.; -ly.] In a starch, stiff, or formal manner; stiffly, primly, precisely.

"I might, with good patience enough, talk starchly."—*Swift: Letter in Sheridan's Life* (1704).

***starch'-nēss, s.** [Eng. *starch*, a.; -ness.] Stiffness, starchedness, preciseness.

starch'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *starch*, s., and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Arum maculatum*. Named because its tubers yielded the finest starch for the ruffs worn in the reign of Elizabeth. [ARUM.]

***starch'-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *starch*, a.; -y.]

1. Consisting of starch, resembling starch.

2. Stiff, precise, formal in manner, prim.

"Nothing like their starchy doctors for vanity."—*George Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxii.

***star'-craft, s.** [Eng. *star*, s., and *craft*.] Astrology.

"Under the selfsame aspect of the stars
(O falsehood of all starcraft!) we were born."

Tennyson: The Lover's Tale, i.

stäre (1), s. [A. S. *stær*, *stærn*, *stearn*; cogn. with Icel. *starri*, *stari*; Dan. *stær*; Sw. *stare*; Ger. *staar*; Lat. *sturnus*.] [STARLING.] A starling.

"A popinjay, a pye, or a stare."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

stäre (2), s. [STARE, v.] The act of one who stares; a fixed look with eyes wide open.

"With a dull and stupid stare."

Churchill: The Ghost, iv.

stäre (3), ***starr, s.** [Ger. *starr*=rigid.]

Bot.: Various coarse seaside grasses and sedges; spec., *Psamma arenaria*, *Carex arenaria*, and *C. vulgaris*.

stäre, *star-yn, v. i. & t. [A. S. *starian*=to stare; cogn. with Icel. *stara*, *stira*; Sw. *stirra*; Dan. *stirre*; Ger. *stieren*.]

A. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To look with eyes fixed and wide open; to gaze earnestly, as in admiration, wonder, surprise, stupidity, horror, fright, impudence, or the like; to fix an earnest gaze upon some object.

"Wild stared the Minstrel's eyes of flame."

Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. To stand out stiffly; to stand on end; to be stiff, to bristle.

"[Thou] makest my hair to stare."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

II. Art: To stand out with undue prominence. Used of any feature or bit of color in a picture that claims attention when it should subserve the general effect.

B. Trans.: To look earnestly or fixedly at; to gaze at with a bold or vacant expression; to affect or influence by staring, as to drive away or abash. (Followed by *out of*.)

"A bear . . . as I approached with my present, threw his eyes in my way and stared me out of my resolution."—*Addison: Guardian*.

¶ For the difference between *to stare* and *to gape*, see GAPE.

¶ *To stare in the face*: To be evident before the eyes; to be clear and obvious. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This terrible object stares our speculative inquirer in the face."—*Bolingbroke: The Occasional Writer*.

stare-cat, s. A contemptuous appellation for a woman who is always gazing at or prying into her neighbor's affairs.

***stär-eē, subst.** [Eng. *star(e)*; -ee.] A person stared at.

"I as starrer, and she as staree."—*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. iii.

stär'-ēr, s. [English *stare*, v.; -er.] One who stares.

"A starrer is not usually a person to be convinced by the reason of the thing."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 20.

***starfe, pret. of v.** [STARVE.]

***star'-fūl, *star'-fūll, a.** [English *star*; -ful(l).] Starry. (*Sylvestre: Vocation*, 889.)

star'-gāz-ēr, starre-gas-er, s. [Eng. *star* (1), s., and *gazer*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: One who gazes at the stars; a contemptuous name for an astrologer, and sometimes for an astronomer; a visionary.

"Let now the astrologers, the *starregasers*, and prognosticators stand vp."—*Isa.* xlvii. 13. (1583.)

2. **Ichthy. (pl.)**: The group Uranoscopina (q. v.).

star'-gāz-īng, s. & a. [English *star* (1), s., and *gazing*.]

A. As subst.: The act or practice of observing or studying the stars; astrology.

B. As adj.: Looking at, observing, or admiring the stars. (*Swift: Elegy on Partridge*.)

***star-i-er, s.** [Eng. *star* (1), s., -ier.] An astronomer.

"Without any manner of nicite of *staries* imagination."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. iii.

stär'-īng, pr. par., a. & adv. [STARE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Gazing fixedly and earnestly with widely opened eyes.

2. Standing stiffly up; standing on end; bristling.

3. Very bright, glaring, dazzling; as, *staring* colors.

C. As adv.: Staringly.

"Stark, staring mad."—*Dryden: Persius*, sat. v.

stär'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *staring*; -ly.] In a staring manner; with fixed or wild look.

***stark, v. t.** [STARK, a.] To stiffen.

"If horror have not stark'd your limbs."

Taylor: St. Clement's Eve, v. 5.

stark, *starke, adj. & adv. [A. S. *stearc*; cogn. with Dutch *sterk*; Icel. *sterkr*; Dan. *stærk*; Sw. & Ger. *stark*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Stiff, rigid, as in death.

"Many a nobleman lies stark and stiff."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

2. Stout, strong, powerful.

"Counted was baith wight and stark."

Burns: Elegy.

*3. Entire, full, perfect, absolute.

"Consider the stark security
The commonwealth is in now."

Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

4. Mere, gross, downright, pure.

"He is a *starke* heretike."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 381.

*5. Naked.

"I stripped and dressed myself, for . . . there was no harm in my being stark."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 25.

B. As adverb: Wholly, absolutely, entirely, completely, purely.

"The courtiers who attended him, ten or twelve in number, were stark naked."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***stark'-en, v. t.** [English *stark*; -en.] To make stiff; to stiffen. (*Taylor: Edwin the Fair*, iv. 4.)

stark'-lŷ, adv. [English *stark*; -ly.] Stiffly, strongly.

"When it lies starkly in the traveller's bones."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stark'-nëss, *starke-nesse, *s.* [English *stark*; -ness.] Stiffness, rigidity.

"The stiffness and *starkness* of the times."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. x.

Star'-kŷ-iteş, *subst. pl.* [Named from the Rev. Samuel Starky, rector of Charlinch, England, to whom Prince was curate in 1840.] [PRINCEITES.]

star'-lëss, *ster-lesse, *sterre-les, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*; -less.] Destitute of stars; having no stars visible; not starlight.

"Dark, waste, and wild, under the frown of night
Starless expos'd." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 425.

***star'-lët**, *s.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little star.

star'-light (*gh* silent), ***starr-light**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*, and *light*, *s.*]

A. As subst.: The light emitted by, or proceeding from, the stars.

"Dark in comparison, when this was done,
As moon or *starlight* to meridian sun."

Byron: A Memorial Abstract.

B. As adj.: Lighted by the stars, or by the stars only; starlit.

"Owls, that mark the setting sun, declare
A *starlight* evening and a morning fair."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 548.

star'-like, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*, and *like*.]

1. Resembling a star; radiated like a star; stellated.

"The nightshade tree rises with a wooden stem, green-leaved, and has *starlike* flowers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Bright, lustrous, illustrious, luminous.

"With *starlike* virtue in its place may shine;
Shedding benignant influence."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

star'-liŋg (1), ***ster-lyng**, *s.* [A dimin. from *stare* (1), *s.* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Sturnus* (q. v.), sometimes extended to the whole family [STURNIDÆ], but specifically applied to *Sturnus vulgaris*, the Common Starling, abundant in most parts of the continent of Europe, frequently visiting northern Africa in its winter migrations. The male is about eight inches long, general color of the plumage black, glossed with blue and purple, the feathers, except those of the head and fore-neck, having a triangular white spot on the tip. The female is very similar, but has the feathers tipped with broader spots, those on the upper parts being light brown. The eggs are from four to six in number, light blue in color, and are deposited in some hole or crevice on a scanty lining. Starlings feed on snails, worms, and insects; they are gregarious, uniting in large flocks, and may be readily distinguished from all other birds by their whirling method of flight. They become exceedingly familiar in confinement, and display great imitative powers, learning to whistle tunes and to articulate words and phrases with great distinctness.

starling-like birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-order Sturniformes (q. v.).

star'-liŋg (2), **stër-liŋg**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Hydr. Eng.: An inclosure consisting of piles driven closely together into the bed of a river, and secured by horizontal pieces at the top. The space between the rows of piling, being filled with gravel or stone, forms an effectual protection for the foundation of a pier.

star'-liŋg, *a. & s.* [STERLING, *a.*]

star'-lit, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*, and *lit*.] Lighted by the stars; starlight.

star'-öst, *s.* [Polish.] A Polish nobleman possessed of a castle or domain called a Starosty (q. v.).

star'-ös-tŷ, *subst.* [Polish.] A name given in Poland to a castle or domain conferred on a nobleman for life.

starred, sterred, *adj.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*; -ed.]

1. Studded or decorated with stars; bespangled.

2. Set in a constellation.

"Or that *starred* Ethiop queen that strove
To set her beauty's praise above
The sea-nymphs, and their powers offended."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 19.

3. Influenced by the stars. (Usually in composition, as *ill-starred*.)

"*Starred* most unluckily."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

4. Having a radiating crack or flaw; as, a mirror is *starred*.

***star'-rî-fŷ, *star'-rŷ-fŷ**, *v. t.* [English *star*; *i* connect.; suff. -fŷ.] To mark with a star.

"His forehead *starry*'d."

Sylvester: Handie-Crafts, 413.

star'-rî-nëss, *subst.* [Eng. *starry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being starry.

star'-rŷ, *star-rie, *a.* [Eng. *star* (1), *s.*; -y.]

1. Abounding with stars; studded or adorned with stars.

"At once the four spread out their *starry* wings."

Milton: P. L., vi. 827.

2. Consisting of or proceeding from stars; stellar, stellary.

3. Shining like stars; bright, brilliant.

"The peacock sends his heavenly dyes,
His rainbows and his *starry* eyes."

Cowper: Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings.

*4. Connected with the stars. (*Byron.*)

5. Having rays radiating like those of a star; shaped like a star; stellate, stelliform.

starry puff-ball, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Geaster* or *Geastrum* (q. v.).

***star'-shine**, *s.* [Eng. *star*, *s.*, and *shine*.] The light of the stars.

"Neither noontide nor *starshine* . . .
Might pierce the regal tenement."

Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

start, *sterte (pa. t. **stirte, *storte, *sturte, started*), *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Dut. *storten*=to precipitate, to plunge, to rush; Dan. *styrte*=to fall, to hurl; Sw. *störta*=to cast down, to ruin; Ger. *stürzen*=to hurl, to precipitate, to ruin; Low Ger. *steerten*=to flee.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a sudden and spasmodic movement; to move suddenly and spasmodically, as with a twitch; to make a sudden and involuntary movement with the body, as in surprise, fear, pain, or other feeling or emotion.

"*Starting* is both an apprehension of the thing feared (and, in that kind, it is a motion of shrinking); and likewise an inquisition, in the beginning, what the matter should be (and in that kind it is a motion of erection); and therefore, when a man would listen suddenly to anything, he *starteth*; for the *starting* is an erection of the spirits to attend."—*Bacon: Nat. History*, § 713.

*2. To shrink, to wince.

"With trial fire touch me his finger end;
If he be chaste, the flame will back descend,
And turn him to no pain; but, if he *start*,
It is the flesh of a corrupted heart."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

3. To move suddenly; to rise and move abruptly; to make a sudden or unexpected change of place; to spring from a place or position

"From her betumbled couch she *starteth*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,037.

4. To set out; to commence a course, as a race, a journey, or the like; to begin or enter upon any career, enterprise, or pursuit; as, to *start* in a race, to *start* in business, &c.

5. To be moved from a fixed position; to lose hold; to be dislocated.

"You must look to see another plank in the State-vessel start ere long."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 65.

6. To change condition at once; to make a sudden or instantaneous change.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to start; to disturb suddenly; to startle.

"Direness familiar to my slaughterous thoughts,
Cannot once *start* me." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

2. To cause to start or move suddenly from concealment; to cause to rise and flee or fly.

"The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to *start* a hare."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

*3. To produce to view suddenly; to raise or conjure up.

"Brutus will *start* a spirit as soon as Cæsar."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

4. To move suddenly from its place; to cause to lose its hold; to dislocate.

"One, by a fall in wrestling, *started* the end of the clavicle from the sternon."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

5. To give the signal to for beginning a race; to act as a starter to; as, to *start* competitors.

6. To bring forward; to raise, to allege.

"What exception can possibly be *started* against this stating?"—*Hammond.*

7. To invent or discover; to originate.

"The sensual men agree in pursuit of every pleasure they can *start*."—*Temple.*

8. To set in motion; to set agoing; as, to *start* an engine.

9. To begin, to commence; to put in operation.

"*Starting* a loan-office, and calling himself Blythe."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1886, p. 33.

II. Naut.: To empty, as liquor from a cask; to pour out.

¶ (1) *To start after:* To set out in pursuit of; to follow.

(2) *To start against:* To set up as a candidate in opposition to; to oppose.

(3) *To start an anchor:*

Naut.: To make it lose its hold of the ground.

(4) *To start a tack* (or *a sheet*):

Naut.: To slack it off a little.

(5) *To start for:* To set out for; to become a candidate or competitor for.

(6) *To start up:* To rise suddenly, as from a seat or couch; to come suddenly into notice or importance.

start (1), ***stert** (1), *s.* [START, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden, involuntary motion, twitch, or spring, caused by surprise, fear, pain, or the like.

"The fright awakened Arcite with a *start*."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 555.

2. A sudden voluntary movement, or change of place or position.

3. A quick movement, as the recoil of an elastic body; a shoot or spring.

"In strings, the more they are wound up and strained, and thereby give a more quick *start* back, the more treble is the sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*4. A bursting forth; a sally.

"Several *starts* of fancy, off-hand, look well enough; but bring them to the test, and there is nothing in 'em."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

5. A sudden fit; a spasmodic effort; a sudden action followed by intermission.

"She did speak in *starts* distractedly."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

6. A sudden beginning of action or motion; a sudden rousing to action; the setting of something agoing.

"How much had I to do to calm his rage!
Now fear I this will give it *start* again."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

7. First motion from a place; first motion in a race or the like; the act of setting out; outset.

"The eager dogs upon the *start* do draw."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 23.

8. A starting-post.

"Capital vantage ground for spectators, especially if the *start* and finish and the club rafts be placed at the west end."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

II. Hydraul.: One of the partitions which determine the form of the bucket in an over-shot wheel.

¶ *To get* (or *have*) *the start:* To be beforehand; to gain the advantage in a similar undertaking; to get ahead. (Followed by *of*.)

"She might have forsaken him if he had not *got the start* of her."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

start (2), ***stert** (2), *s.* [A. S. *steort*=a tail; Icel. *sterti*; O. Dut. *steert*; Dut. *stert*; Low Ger. *steerd*; Ger. *sterz*; Dan. *stiert*; Sw. *stjert*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A tail; the tail of an animal.

2. Something resembling a tail, as the handle of a plow. (*Prov.*)

II. Mining: The lever of a crab or gin, to which the horse is attached.

start'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *start*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who sets out or starts on a race, a journey, or the like.

"If I had been asked to make out a list of probable *starters*, I should certainly have included all those mentioned."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

2. One who or that which sets persons or things in motion; specif., a person who gives the signal for the beginning of a race; an apparatus for giving an initial motion to a machine, especially such as may be at rest on a dead center.

"Only a couple of the twenty-one colored on the card faced the *starter*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

*3. A dog that rouses game.

"There were two varieties of this kind, the first used in hawking, to spring the game, which are the same with our *starters*."—*Pennant: British Zoölogy; The Dog.*

*4. One who shrinks from his purpose; one who suddenly moves or suggests a question or an objection.

"He shall not look us long, we are no *starters*."

Down with the foressail too, we'll spoon before her."

Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, ii. 1.

***start'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *start* (1), *s.*; -ful(l).] Apt to start; skittish.

"Where dost thou delight to dwell?
With maids of honor, *startful* virgin?"

Walcott: Peter Pindar, p. 174.

***start'-fûl-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *startful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being startful; skittishness; aptness to start

start'-iŋg, *pr. par. or a.* [START, *v.*]

starting-bar, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hand-lever for starting the valve-gear of a steam-engine.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, çenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. çel.

starting-bolt, *s.* A drift-bolt (q. v.).

***starting-hole**, *subst.* A loophole, an evasion, a subterfuge.

"What *starting-hole* canst thou now find out?" — *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

starting-place, *s.* A place at which a start or beginning is made; a starting-point. (*Denham.*)

starting-point, *s.* The point from which anything starts; a point of departure.

starting-post, *s.* A post, stake, barrier, &c., from which competitors start in a race.

starting-price, *s.*

Racing: The odds on or against a horse at the time of starting.

"A little jade of a mare whose *starting-price* had been 16 to 1, took the lead and held it." — *Saturday Review*, Nov. 25, 1882, p. 702.

¶ Used also adjectively.

"Making stay-at-home *starting-price* bookmakers smart." — *Referee*, April 17, 1887.

starting-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A small valve used in starting the main valves of large steam-engines when setting the engine to work.

starting-wheel, *s.*

Steam-engin.: A wheel operating the valves in starting the engine.

start'-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. starting; -ly.*] By sudden fits; by fits and starts; spasmodically, abruptly.

"Why do you speak so *startingly*?"

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

***start'-ish**, *a.* [*English start, v.; -ish.*] Apt to start; skittish, shy. (*Said of horses.*)

star'-tle, ster'-tle, stir'-tle, *v. i. & t.* [*A frequent from start, v. (q. v.)*]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To move spasmodically or abruptly; to start.

"The *startling* horses plunged and flung."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 31.

2. To run, as cattle stung by the gad-fly.

"Or by Madrid he takes the route . . ."

Or down Italian vista *startles*."

Burns: Two Dogs.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to start; to excite by sudden alarm, surprise, or the like; to alarm, to snock, to fright.

"The supposition at least, that angels do sometimes assume bodies, need not *startle* us." — *Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch., xxiii.

*2. To deter, to move; to cause to deviate.

"His known affections to the king's service, from which it was not possible to remove or *startle* him." — *Clarendon: Civil War.*

star'-tle, *s.* [*STARTLE, v.*] A start, a fright; a sudden motion or shock caused by an unexpected alarm, surprise, or the like.

start'-ling, *pr. par. & a.* [*STARTLE, v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Impressing suddenly with fear or surprise; strongly exciting or surprising.

"It may now perhaps be a *startling* thought, that they are just upon the edge of eternity." — *Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

start'-ling-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. starting; -ly.*] In a startling manner so as to startle.

"Whirling with *startingly* sharp twists down a steep zigzag." — *Eng. Illustr. Mag.*, Aug., 1884, p. 697.

***start'-lish**, *a.* [*English startle; -ish.*] Apt to start; startish, shy, skittish.

***start'-up, *stert'-up**, *s. & a.* [*English start, v., and up.*]

A. As substantive:

1. One who suddenly comes into notice or importance; an upstart.

"That young *startup* had all the glory of my overthrow." — *Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

2. A kind of rustic shoe with a high top or half gaiter.

"Fie upon't, what a thread's here! a poor cobbler's wife Would make a finer to sew a clown's rent *startup*."

Ford: Picture, v. 1.

B. As adj. Suddenly coming into notice or importance; upstart.

"Father Falconara's *startup* son." — *Walpole: Castle of Otranto*, ch. iv.

star'-vā-tion, *subst.* [*English starve; -ation.*] According to Horace Walpole (*Letters*, ii. 396) it was first used by Mr. Dundas, afterward Viscount Melville, in a debate on American affairs in 1775, and in consequence he obtained the nickname of *Starvation Dundas*.] The state of starving or of being starved; extreme suffering from cold or the want of food.

starve, *sterve (pa. t. **starf, starved*), *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. steorfan* (pa. t. *stearf*, pa. par. *storfen*) = to die; *sterfan* = to kill; cogn. with Dut. *sterven* (pa. t. *stierf, storf*, pa. par. *gestorven*); Ger. *sterben* (pa. t. *starb*, pa. par. *gestorben*.)]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To die, to perish.

"He that *starf* for our redemption."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,988.

2. To perish with, or suffer extremely from hunger; to suffer extreme want; to be very indigent.

"But, said the Pharisee, if you tell your poor father you intended to dedicate your money to holy uses, you may let him *starve*." — *Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

3. To perish or die with cold; to suffer extreme cold. (*Eng. Prov.*)

"Have I seen the naked *starve* for cold,

While avarice my charity controlled?"

Sandys: Paraphrase.

*4. To be hard put to it, through want of anything.

B. Transitive:

1. To kill or distress with hunger; to distress or subdue with famine.

"I am *starved* for meat."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

2. To kill, afflict, or destroy with cold.

"The air hath *starved* the roses in her cheeks."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

3. To destroy by want or deprivation of anything.

4. To deprive of force or vigor; to paralyze.

"The powers of their minds are *starved* by disuse, and have lost that reach and strength which nature fitted them to receive." — *Locke.*

starve-acre, *s.*

Bot.: *Ranunculus arvensis*. So called from its impoverishing the soil, or indicating that the land is poor. (*Britten & Holland.*)

starved, *pa. par. & a.* [*STARVE, v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Bot.: Less perfectly developed than is usual with plants of the same family, as the lower scales of a cyperaceous plant, which produce no flowers.

starve'-ling, *a. & s.* [*Eng. starve; dimin. suff. -ling.*]

A. As adj.: Hungry, lean; pining with want.

"And *starveling* famine comes to verge expense."

Spenser: Satires, ii. 1.

B. As subst.: An animal or person thin, lean, and weak through want of nutriment.

"But there are, apart from this predatory class, plenty of deserving *starvelings*, who might honestly be relieved." — *London Observer.*

***star'-ward**, *adj.* [*English star (1), s.; -ward.*] Pointing or reaching toward the stars or sky.

"I clomb thy *starward* peak not long ago."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands, &c., p. 92.

star'-wört, *s.* [*Eng. star (1), s., and wort.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Singular:* A popular name for (a) The genus *Stellaria*, (b) *Aster tripolium*, (c) *Helonias dioica*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Ft.*: The Callitrichaceæ (q. v.).

2. *Entomol.*: A European night-moth, *Cucullia asteris*.

stās'-is, *s.* [*Greek stasis* = a placing, a setting, a standing.] [*STATIC.*]

Pathol.: Stagnation of the blood or other fluid in a vessel of the body, from the cessation or slowness of its movement.

stäss'-fūrt-ite, *subst.* [*After Stassfurt, Prussia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: Named in the belief that it was a hydrous boracite (q. v.), but since shown to contain chloride of magnesium, which is very deliquescent. Is a massive boracite.

***stāt'-al**, *a.* [*Eng. stat(e); -al.*] Of or relating to a state, as distinguished from the general government.

stāt'-ant, *a.* [*Lat. sto* = to stand.] [*Posé.*]

***stā-tār'-i-an**, *a.* [*Latin statarius* = stationary; *sto* = to stand.] Steady, well-disciplined.

"A detachment of your *statarian* soldiers to escort him into the regions of physiology and pathology." — *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

***stā-tār'-i-an-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. statarian; -ly.*] In a statarian manner.

"Your skirmishing parties . . . shall never drive my *statarianly* disciplined battalion from its ground." — *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xiii.

***stā'-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [*Lat. statarius.*] Fixed, settled.

"The set and *statar* times of paring of nails, and cutting of hair, is thought by many a point of consideration." — *Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

stāte, *stat, *s. & a.* [*O. Fr. estat* (French *état*) = estate, case, nature, from Lat. *statum*, accusative of *status* = condition, from *statum*, superlat. of *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado*; Ital. *stato*. *State* and *estate* are doublets.]

A. As substantive:

1. Condition as determined by circumstances of any kind; the condition or circumstances of any being or thing at any given time; position.

"I all alone beweepe my outcast *state*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 29.

2. Rank, condition, standing, quality.

"Had he matched according to his *state*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

*3. A seat or chair of dignity; a throne.

"This chair shall be my *state*, this dagger my scepter." — *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

*4. A canopy; a covering of state.

5. Royal or gorgeous pomp; splendor; appearance of greatness.

"High on a throne of royal *state*."

Milton: P. L., ii. 1.

*6. Dignity of deportment.

"With what great *state* he heard their embassy."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

*7. A person of high rank. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 387.)

*8. Estate, possession.

"Strong was their plot,

Their *states* far off, and they of wary wit."

Daniel. (Todd.)

9. Any body of men constituting a community of a particular character in virtue of certain political privileges, who partake either directly or by representation in the government of their country; an estate; as, The Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons are the *states* (or *estates*) of the realm in Great Britain.

10. (*Pl.*): The legislative body in the island of Jersey. It consists of fifty-five persons, including the Bailiff of the island, who is *ex officio* president. The Lieutenant-Governor has a power of veto, and the States may not be convened without his consent. Guernsey has an analogous body, the Deliberative States, and a more popular assembly, the Elective States. In both islands the States deal only with questions of internal administration.

"The *States* of Jersey on Monday passed a measure to enable landlords to evict refractory tenants." — *Reynolds' Newspaper*, Feb. 13, 1887.

¶ *States-General*: The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country, in contradistinction to the assemblies of provinces; specifically, the name given to the legislative assemblies of France before the revolution of 1789, and to those of the Netherlands.

11. A whole people united into a body politic; a civil and self-governing community. (Often with the.)

"Our *state* thinks not so." — *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

12. The power wielded by the government of a country; the civil power, often as contrasted with ecclesiastical.

"The same criminal may be absolved by the church, and condemned by the *state*; absolved or pardoned by the *state*, yet censured by the church." — *Lesley.*

13. One of the commonwealths or bodies politic which together go to compose a federal republic, and which stand in certain specified relations with the central or national Government, and, as regards internal affairs, are more or less independent; as, the State of Pennsylvania.

¶ The erection of the constituent members of the American Union into their present states and reciprocal relations may be said properly to have begun with the formal ratification of the first Constitution of the United States, the order of which, by states, is given below. Prior to this action on their part, the colonies had occupied simply the position of a congeries of provinces banded together for mutual defense, and having no other organic union than a common legislative body composed of delegates sent from each colony, which delegates might be withheld and all connection with the general body dissolved by the independent action of any one of the commonwealths composing it. The first to enter the sisterhood of states by ratifying the Constitution was Delaware, which, on December 7, 1787, unanimously voted its adoption; then followed Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23; New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously; Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously; Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 123 to 40; Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46; Virginia, June, 1788, vote 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28; North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75; Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32. It will thus be seen that Delaware is really

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

the *oldest state* in the Union while Rhode Island is the *youngest*. After the ratification of the Constitution and the entrance into statehood by the thirteen original parties to the contract, the other members of the Union were admitted by act of Congress, upon their own petition and authority in the following order:

Alabama.....	Dec. 14, 1819	Missouri.....	Aug. 10, 1821
Arkansas.....	June 15, 1836	Montana.....	Nov. 8, 1889
California.....	Sept. 9, 1850	Nebraska.....	March 1, 1867
Colorado.....	Aug. 1, 1876	Nevada.....	Oct. 31, 1864
Florida.....	March 3, 1845	North Dakota...	Nov. 2, 1889
Idaho.....	July 3, 1890	Ohio.....	Jan. 19, 1803
Illinois.....	Dec. 3, 1818	Oregon.....	Feb. 14, 1859
Indiana.....	Dec. 11, 1816	South Dakota...	Nov. 2, 1889
Iowa.....	Dec. 28, 1846	Tennessee.....	June 1, 1796
Kansas.....	Jan. 29, 1861	Texas.....	Dec. 29, 1845
Kentucky.....	June 1, 1792	Vermont.....	March 4, 1791
Louisiana.....	April 30, 1812	Washington.....	Nov. 11, 1889
Maine.....	March 15, 1820	West Virginia...	June 19, 1863
Michigan.....	Jan. 26, 1837	Wisconsin.....	May 29, 1848
Minnesota.....	May 11, 1858	Wyoming.....	July 10, 1889
Mississippi.....	Dec. 10, 1817		

Utah has become the forty-fifth state. The constitution was set for ratification at the November election in 1895. After the conclusion of the civil war, for a time the seceding states were deprived of statehood, and were subjected to military or territorial rule. Gradually, however, a reconstruction of the organic government of the states was accomplished, and they were readmitted into full fellowship in the galaxy of states. The government of each state is an autonomy, and each is the supreme judge of its own laws, except so far as affected by the laws and Constitution of the United States, the superior power of which is granted expressly in the compact of union. The chief executive is a governor elected by the people for terms of varying length. The legislative body is composed of two houses, an upper and lower, also elected by the people; while the judiciary is selected by varying methods, in some states being elected directly by the people, in others by the legislature, and in still others appointed (in some instances) by the governor. Each state has in the national congress two senators and a number of representatives in the lower house based on the population of the state. The following table shows the basis of representation at different periods, and also the number of representatives to which each state is entitled. In presidential elections each state is entitled to select as many presidential electors as it has national representatives and senators combined. This table thus shows at a glance the representation and electoral vote of each state:

Ratio of representation in the United States House of Representatives:

1789 to 1793	provided by U. S. Constitution.....	30,000
1793 to 1803	based on the U. S. Census of.....	1790 33,000
1803 " 1813	" " " " " " " "	1800 33,000
1813 " 1823	" " " " " " " "	1810 35,000
1823 " 1833	" " " " " " " "	1820 40,000
1833 " 1843	" " " " " " " "	1830 47,700
1843 " 1853	" " " " " " " "	1840 70,680
1853 " 1863	" " " " " " " "	1850 93,420
1863 " 1873	" " " " " " " "	1860 127,381
1873 " 1883	" " " " " " " "	1870 131,425
1883 " 1893	" " " " " " " "	1880 151,912
1903 " 1913	" " " " " " " "	1900 194,182

Electoral vote and number of congressional representatives of each state:

STATES.	Electoral Votes.	No. Representatives.	STATES.	Electoral Votes.	No. Representatives.
Alabama.....	11	9	Nebraska.....	8	6
Arkansas.....	9	7	Nevada.....	3	1
California.....	10	8	N. Hampshire...	4	2
Colorado.....	5	3	New Jersey.....	12	10
Connecticut.....	7	5	New York.....	39	37
Delaware.....	3	1	N. Carolina.....	12	10
Florida.....	5	3	N. Dakota.....	4	3
Georgia.....	13	11	Ohio.....	23	11
Idaho.....	3	1	Oregon.....	4	2
Illinois.....	27	25	Pennsylvania...	34	32
Indiana.....	15	13	Rhode Island...	4	2
Iowa.....	13	11	S. Carolina.....	9	7
Kansas.....	10	8	S. Dakota.....	4	2
Kentucky.....	13	11	Tennessee.....	12	10
Louisiana.....	9	7	Texas.....	13	16
Maine.....	6	4	Utah.....	3	1
Maryland.....	8	6	Vermont.....	4	2
Massachusetts...	16	14	Virginia.....	12	10
Michigan.....	14	12	Washington.....	5	3
Minnesota.....	11	9	West Virginia...	7	5
Mississippi.....	10	8	Wisconsin.....	13	11
Missouri.....	18	16	Wyoming.....	3	1
Montana.....	3	1			

*14. A republic, as opposed to a monarchy.

*15. Stationary point or condition; crisis, height; point, as that of maturity between growth and decline, or as that of crisis between the increase and the abating of a disease.

*16. That which is stated or expressed in words or figures; a statement; a document containing a statement.

"He put on his spectacles and sate down to examine Mr. Owen's *states*."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to, or belonging to the community or body politic; public.

2. Used on or intended for occasions of state or ceremony; as, a *state carriage*.

*3. Stately. (Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*; *Sept.*)

¶ For the difference between *state* and *situation*, see SITUATION.

state-ball, *subst.* A ball given by a sovereign or viceroy.

state-barge, *s.* A royal barge; a barge used on occasions of state.

state-bed, *s.* An elaborately-carved or decorated bed.

state-carriage, *subst.* The carriage used by a sovereign, prince, or any public official on occasions of state.

state-craft, *subst.* The art of conducting state affairs; state-management, statesmanship.

state-criminal, *s.* One who commits an offense against the state; a political offender.

state-house, *s.* The building in which the legislature of a state holds its sittings; the capitol of a state.

state-monger, *s.* One who dabbles or is versed in state affairs.

state-paper, *s.* A paper or document relating to the interests or government of a state.

state-prison, *s.* A prison or jail in which state-criminals are confined. In this country, the name given to a public prison or penitentiary.

state-prisoner, *s.* A state-criminal; a political offender.

State Rights, *s. pl.* The rights of government possessed by the respective States under the constitution of the National government.

state-room, *s.*

1. A magnificent room in a palace or great house.

2. A small cabin, usually for two persons, and elegantly fitted up, on a steamer.

3. An apartment in a sleeping-car or steamboat.

State Sovereignty, *s.* The theory held by the representative men of the States which attempted to secede from the National Union that sovereign power was inherent in the respective States and not in the people of the States collectively.

state-sword, *s.* A sword used on state occasions, being borne before the sovereign by a person of high rank. Called also a *Sword of State*. (*Eng.*)

state-trial, *s.* A trial for a political offense, as treason.

State's evidence, *s.* Evidence given on behalf of the State, especially by an accomplice in a crime.

States-General, *s. pl.* [STATE, *s.*, 10. ¶.]

stāte, *v. t.* [STATE, *s.*]

*1. To set, to settle, to fix, to establish. [STATED.] (*Pope: Essay on Man*, iii. 107.)

2. To express or declare the particulars of; to set down in detail or in gross; to make known specifically; to represent all the circumstances of; to declare fully in words; to narrate, to recite.

*¶ To state it: To assume state or dignity; to act or behave one's self pompously.

"Wolsey began to state it at York as high as ever."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, V. ii. 4.

stāt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [STATE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Settled; regular; occurring at regular intervals; not occasional.

2. Fixed, established, settled; as, a *stated salary*.

stāt'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stated*; *-ly*.] At stated or settled times; at certain intervals; regularly.

"Statedly use the opportunities it gives you."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

**stāte'-fŭl*, *a.* [Eng. *state*, *s.*; *-ful* (*l.*)] Full of state; stately.

stāte'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *state*, *s.*; *-less*.] Devoid of state; without state or pomp.

stāte'-lī-lŷ, *adv.* [English *stately*; *-ly*.] In a stately manner.

"How can he well satisfy himself to dwell *stately*?"—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

stāte'-lī-nēss, **state-li-ness*, **state-ly-ness*, *subst.* [Eng. *stately*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stately; loftiness of mien or manner; dignity, majestic appearance.

stāte'-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *state*; *-ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. August, grand, noble; having a noble or dignified appearance.

"Now is the *stately* column broke."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

2. Elevated or dignified in sentiment; magisterial.

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness, and is *stately* without ambition."—Dryden. (Todd.)

*B. As *adv.*: In a stately manner; stately, loftily. (Milton: *P. L.*, v. 201.)

stāte'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *state*, *v.*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of stating, declaring, reciting, or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. That which is stated, declared, or recited; the embodiment in language of facts or opinions; a narrative, a declaration, a recital.

stāt'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *stat* (*e*), *v.*; *-er*.] One who states.

**stā'-tēr* (2), *s.* [Gr.]

Numis.: The name of certain coins current in ancient Greece and Macedonia. The gold stater of Athens was worth about \$3.89; the silver stater about 86 cents, and the Macedonian gold stater \$5.11.



Macedonian Stater.

stātes'-man, *subst.* [English *states*, and *man*.]

1. One who is versed in the arts of government; one eminent for political ability; a politician.

"The word *statesmen*, is of great latitude, sometimes signifying such who are able to manage offices of state, though never actually called thereunto."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ch. vi.

2. One employed in the administration of the affairs of government.

"It is a weakness which attends high and low; the *statesman* who holds the helm, as well as the peasant who guides the plough."—South.

3. A small landholder, as in Cumberland. (*Prov.*)

stātes'-man-like, *a.* [Eng. *statesman*; *-like*.]

1. Worthy of or becoming a statesman.

"This great land question should be dealt with in a *statesmanlike* manner."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. Having the manner or experience of a statesman.

stātes'-man-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *statesman*; *-ly*.] In a statesmanlike manner; in a manner befitting a statesman; like a statesman.

stātes'-man-ship, *s.* [Eng. *statesman*; *-ship*.] The qualifications or occupation of a statesman; political skill or experience.

"A perfect connoisseur in *statesmanship*."

Churchill: *Candidate*.

stātes'-wō-man, *s.* [Eng. *state*, and *woman*.] A woman who meddles in public affairs.

"[She may] be *stateswoman*, know all the news."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

stāt'-ic, **stāt'-ick*, *a. & s.* [Gr. *statikos*=at a standstill, from *statos*=placed, standing, from *sta-*, root of *histēmi*=to stand.]

A. As *adj.*: The same as STATICAL (q. v.).

B. As *subst.*: [STATICS.]

stāt'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *static*; *-al*.]

1. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium.

2. Acting by mere weight, without producing motion; as, *statical pressure*.

statical-electricity, *s.* [FRICTIONAL-ELECTRICITY.]

statical-figure, *s.*

Physics: The figure which results from the equilibrium of forces; as, the *statical figure* of the earth. (Lyell.)

stāt'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *statical*; *-ly*.] In a statical manner; according to statics.

stāt'-i-çē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *statikē*=an astrigent herb, probably *Armeria maritima*.]

Bot.: Sea-lavender; the typical genus of *Staticeæ* (q. v.). Perennial herbs, with radical leaves, and unilateral spikes on a panicled scape; calyx funnel-shaped, plaited, dry, and membranous; petals united at the base, bearing the stamens; styles distinct, glabrous; stigmas filiform, glandular. Known species fifty or sixty, from the sea-shores in Western Asia and other parts of the north temperate zone. *S. caroliniana*, the Marsh Rosemary of this country, has narrow, obovate leaves on long petioles, and bluish-purple flowers. It is one of the most

powerful astringents derived from the vegetable kingdom. It has been given with much success in *Cynanche maligna*, aphthæ of the jaws, &c. [APHTHA.]

stāt'-i-çē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *static(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æe*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Plumbaginaceæ having the styles free.

stāt'-ics, *s.* [STATIC.]

Physics: That branch of dynamics which investigates the relations which exist between forces in equilibrium. A body is said to be in equilibrium when, if two or more forces act upon it at the same time, their united effect is such that no motion ensues. The science of dynamics is divided into kinetics and statics, the former treating of forces considered as producing motion, the latter of forces considered as producing rest. By some authorities statics is used in opposition to dynamics, the former being the science of equilibrium or rest, the latter of motion, and the two together constituting mechanics. The two great propositions in statics are that of the lever and that of the composition of forces.

"John Wallis placed the whole system of statics on a new foundation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ **Social statics**: [SOCIOLOGY.]

†stāt'-i-grāph, **†stāt'-i-grām**, *subst.* [Eng. *statics*]; suff. *-graph*, *-gram*.] Terms proposed to denote representations of statistics by means of lines, areas, &c. (*Nature*, Oct. 22, 1885, p. 597.)

stā'-tion, ***sta-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *station*, from Lat. *stationem*, accus. of *statio*=a standing still, from *status*, *pa. par.* of *sto*=to stand; Sp. *estacion*; Ital. *stazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act or manner of standing; attitude, posture, pose.

"In station like the herald Mercury."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

*2. A state or condition of standing or rest; a standing.

"His motion and her station are as one."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

3. The spot or place where a person or thing stands, especially the spot or place where a person habitually stands or is posted to remain for a time; a post assigned.

"Take up some other station."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

*4. Situation, position.

"The fig and date, why love they to remain
In middle station, and an even plain?"

Prior: Solomon, i. 68.

5. Condition of life; social position; rank, state, status.

"And yet my love without ambition grew,
I knew thy state, my station."

Byron: Lament of Tasso, v.

6. Employment, occupation, business; sphere or department of duty.

"We acquire new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several stations the week following."—*Nelson. (Todd.)*

II. Technically:

1. **Ecclesiology and Church History**:

(1) A name given to the fast on Wednesdays and Fridays. In the Roman Church these were fasts of devotion, not of precept, and the Wednesday fast died out, while that on Friday became obligatory, about the end of the ninth century.

(2) A church in which a procession of the clergy halts on stated days to say any stated prayers.

(3) A stopping-place in a monastic procession. These are usually three: Before, (a) the dormitory; (b) the refectory, and (c) the west door of the church.

(4) Any one of the series of stopping-places in the devotion of the Stations of the Cross.

(5) (*In Ireland*); (See extract).

"A station in this sense differs from a station made to any peculiar spot remarkable for local sanctity . . . here, it simply means the coming of the parish priest and his curate to some house in the townland, on a day publicly announced from the altar for that purpose, on the preceding Sabbath. This is done to give those who live within the district in which the station is held an opportunity of coming to their duty, as frequenting the ordinance of confession is emphatically called."—*Carleton: Tales of Irish Peasantry; The Station*.

2. **Police**: A place or building where the police force of any district has its headquarters; a district or branch police-office.

3. **Railway**: A building or buildings erected for the reception and accommodation of passengers and freight intended to be conveyed by railway; a place at which railway trains regularly stop for the setting down or taking up of passengers or freight. [DEPOT.]

4. **Shipbuild.**: A room-and-space staff (q. v.).

5. **Survey.**: The position of an instrument at the time of an observation.

6. **Zoölogy and Botany**:

(1) The peculiar nature of the locality where any plant grows or any animal lives. In the case of plants, it has reference to climate, soil, humidity, light, and elevation above the sea; in that of animals, it has reference chiefly to food, climate, and elevation. Thus some animals feed only on certain plants, and cannot exist where they are absent. The station differs from the habitation or habitat of the plant or animal, which simply means the country of which it is a native. (*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xxxviii., xlii.)

(2) A building, generally on the sea-coast, fitted with all appliances for the examination of the animals of the adjacent bay, gulf, &c.; as, the Granton station, the Neapolitan station, &c.

¶ (1) **Military station**: A place where troops are regularly kept in garrison.

(2) **Naval station**: A safe and commodious shelter or harbor for the navy or mercantile marine of a nation, provided with a dock and all other requisites for the repair of ships.

(3) **Stations of the Cross**:

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A popular devotion in the Roman Church, consisting of visits, either alone or in procession, to a series of pictures or images, each corresponding to some particular stage in the Passion of Christ, and meditating devoutly thereon. The stations are to be found in nearly every church, and on the continent of Europe they are frequently erected in the open air. The devotion began in the Franciscan order, the official guardians of the Holy Places of the Latins in Jerusalem, and is intended to be a pilgrimage in spirit to the scene of the Savior's sufferings and death. Many indulgences are annexed to the Stations of the Cross. When the stations are made in procession, a verse of the *Stabat Mater* (q. v.) is sung as the people pass from one station to another. Called also, Way of the Cross. There are fourteen stations:

1. Christ condemned by Pilate; 2. Christ receives His cross; 3. His first fall; 4. His meeting with His mother; 5. The bearing of the cross by Simon of Cyrene; 6. Veronica wipes the face of Jesus with a handkerchief; 7. His second fall; 8. His words to the women of Jerusalem: "Weep not for Me," &c.; 9. His third fall; 10. He is stripped of His garments; 11. The crucifixion; 12. The death of Jesus; 13. The taking down from the cross; 14. The burial.

station-bill, *s.*

Naut.: A list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company when navigating the ship.

station-calendar, *s.*

1. A dial-board at a railway-station, to indicate the hours of starting of trains for given destinations, or the time of starting of the next train for a given place.

2. A contrivance by which the name of the station they are approaching is exposed to the view of passengers in a railway-carriage.

station-clerk, *s.* A clerk employed at a railway-station.

station-house, *s.* A police-station.

station-master, *s.* The official in charge of a station; specif., the official in charge of a railway-station.

station-pointer, *s.* A circular plotting instrument, having a standard radius and two movable ones. By laying off two observed angles right and left from a central object, and laying it over the objects on a chart, the position of the observer is indicated.

station-staff, *s.*

Survey.: An instrument for taking angles.

stā'-tion, *v. t.* [STATION, *s.*] To place, set, or post in or at a certain station; to assign a station, post, or position to; to appoint to the occupation of a post, place, or office.

"This youth had station'd many a warlike band
Of horse and foot."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxiii.

***stā'-tion-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *station*, *s.*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a station.

stā'-tion-ar-i-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *stationary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stationary; fixity.

stā'-tion-ar-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *stationnaire*, from Lat. *stationarius*, from *statio*=a station (q. v.); Sp. *estacionario*; Ital. *stazionario*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Remaining or continuing in the same station or place; not moving, or not appearing to move; fixed, stable.

"No stationary steeds

Congh their own knell." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 147.

2. Remaining in the same condition or state; neither progressing nor receding; neither improving nor getting worse; standing still.

"Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long stationary, we must not expect to find the wages of labor very high in it."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

II. Astron. (of a planet): Not changing its relative place in the heavens for some days. This stage occurs at the beginning and ending of the planet's retrogradation.

***B. As subst.**: A person or thing which remains or continues in the same place.

"Then they are *stationaries* in their houses, which be in the middle points of the latitudes, which they call eclipses."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

stationary-diseases, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Certain diseases which depend upon a particular state of the atmosphere, and which, after prevailing for a certain number of years, give way to others. (*Dunghlison*.)

stationary-engine, *s.* An engine permanently fixed, as distinguished from a locomotive or portable engine; a fixed engine for drawing carriages on a railway, by means of a rope extending from the station of the engine along the line.

stā'-tion-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stationer*; *-er*.]

1. One who took his station to sell an article. If applied, as it generally was, to those connected with book-selling, it included the publisher as well as the bookseller.

"The right of the printed copies (which the stationer takes as his own freehold), was dispersed in five or six several hands."—*Oley: Pref. to Dr. Jackson's Works*.

2. One who sells paper, pens, pencil, ink, and other articles connected with writing.

Stationers' Hall, *s.* The hall of the Stationers' Company in Ave Maria Lane, London, England. [STATIONER.]

¶ **To enter at Stationers' Hall**: To register (a published work) in the books of the Stationers' Company. This formality is necessary before commencing proceedings in an English court for infringement of copyright.

stā'-tion-ēr-ŷ, *s. & a.* [Eng. *stationer*; *-y*.]

A. As subst.: The articles retailed by stationers, such as paper, pens, pencils, ink, account-books, writing cases, portfolios, &c.

B. As adj.: Belonging to or sold by a stationer; as, *stationery goods*.

stationery-office, *subst.* A government office in London, England, through the medium of which stationery is supplied to all other government offices. It also contracts for the printing of reports, &c.

***stāt'-iŷm**, *s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-ism*.] The art of government; policy.

"Hence it is that the enemies of God take occasion to blaspheme, and call our religion *statism*."—*Smith: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

***stāt'-ist** (1), *s.* [Eng. *stat(istics)*; *-ist*.] A statistician.

***stāt'-ist** (2), *s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-ist*.] A statesman, a politician; one skilled in government.

"Adorned with that even mixture of fluency and grace that are requested both in a *statist* and a courtier."—*Marmion: Antiquary*, i. 1.

sta-tis'-tīc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stat(e)*; *-istic*.]

A. As adj.: The same as STATISTICAL (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

1. [STATISTICS.]

*2. A statistician.

"You were the best *statistic* in Europe."—*Southey, in Memoirs of Taylor of Norwich*, i. 508.

sta-tis'-tīc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *statistic*; *-al*.] Of, relating to, or treating of statistics.

"The narrow views of cold-hearted *statistical* writers."—*Knox: Sermon* 28.

sta-tis'-tīc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *statistical*; *-ly*.] In a statistical manner; by means of statistics.

stāt-is-tīc'-i-ān (cassh), *s.* [Eng. *statistic*; *-ian*.] One who is versed in statistics; one who collects, classifies, and arranges facts, especially numerical facts, relating to the condition of a country, state, or community, with respect to extent of population, wealth, social condition, &c.

sta-tis'-tīcs, *s.* [Fr. *statistique*.]

1. A collection of facts, arranged and classified, respecting the condition of a people in a state or community, or of a class of people, their health, longevity, domestic economy, their social, moral, intellectual, physical and economical condition, resources, &c., especially those facts which can be stated in numbers, or tables of numbers, or in any tabular and classified arrangement.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

2. That department of political science which classifies, arranges, and discusses statistical facts.

¶ The Italians were the first to recognize the importance of statistics. The earliest English work on the subject was Graunt's *Observations on the Bills of Mortality*, published in 1661. The first International Statistical Congress was held at Brussels in 1853; several others have since taken place. In every civilized country the science of statistics now forms the basis of most inquiries regarding the condition of the people, and no important legislation is attempted without reference, direct or indirect, to the facts which it tabulates.

stāt-is-tōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Eng. *statist(ics)*; *-ology*.] A discourse or treatise on statistics.

***stāt'-ive**, *a.* [Lat. *stativus*=stationary; *stativa* (castra)=a stationary (camp), from *status*, *pa. par. of sto*=to stand.] Pertaining to a fixed camp or military posts or quarters.

***stāt'-ize**, *v. i.* [Eng. *state*; *-ize*.] To meddle in state affairs. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 168.)

stāt'-ō-blast, *subst.* [Gr. *statos*=standing, and *blastos*=a sprout, a shoot.] [STATIC.]

Biol.: One of a number of peculiar internal buds developed in some of the Polyzoa, and liberated after the death of the parent organism. After a time the statoblast is ruptured and there emerges a young Polyzoon, with essentially the same structure as the adult. It is, however, simple, and has to undergo a process of continuous gemmation before assuming the compound form.

stā-tōr, *s.* [Gr. *statos*=standing.] The part of a dynamo or motor which stands still, as distinguished from the rotor or part which rotates.

stāt'-ū-ar-ŷ, *s. & a.* [Fr. *statuaire*=a statuary, a stone-cutter, from Lat. *statuarius*, from *statua*=a statue (*q. v.*); Ital. *statuaria*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The art of carving or sculpturing statues; the art of modeling or carving figures representing persons, animals, &c.

"No science or art offers its instruction and amusement in so obvious a manner as statuary and painting."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

2. Statues collectively.

3. One who practices or professes the art of carving or making statues.

"There was not a single English painter or statuary whose name is now remembered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to statuary.

"Moses [banished] both painting and the statuary art."—*Hakewell: Apology*, bk. iii., ch. v.

statuary-bronze, *s.*

Metall.: An alloy of copper, tin, zinc, and lead.

statuary-marble, *s.*

Min.: A fine crystalline white limestone suitable for statuary.

stāt'-ue, *s.* [O. Fr. *statuē* (Fr. *statue*), from Lat. *statua*=a standing image, from *statum*, *sup. of sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *estatua*; Ital. *statua*.]

1. A lifelike representation of a living being, carved or modeled in some solid substance, as marble, bronze, iron, clay, or in some apparently solid substance; a sculptured cast or molded figure, of some size, and in the round.

"A stupid moment motionless she stood:
So stands the statue that enchants the world."

Thomson: Summer, 1,347.

*2. A picture. (*Massinger*.)

¶ *Equestrian statue*: A statue in which the figure is represented as mounted on a horse.

statue-like, *a.* Like a statue; still, motionless.

"Silent and statue-like stood Priscilla."

Longfellow: Miles Standish, viii.

stāt'-ue, *v. t.* [STATUE, *s.*] To form a statue of; to place as a statue.

"The whole man becomes as if statued into stone and earth."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 36.

stāt'-ued, *a.* [Eng. *statue(e)*; *-ed*.] Furnished or ornamented with statues.

stāt'-ue-less, *a.* [Eng. *statue*; *-less*.] Destitute of a statue or statues.

"The statueless column."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xix.

stāt-ū-ēsque' (que as *k*), *adj.* [Eng. *statu(e)*; *-esque*.] Having or partaking of the characteristics of a statue; calm, immobile.

stāt-ū-ēsque'-lŷ (que as *k*), *adv.* [Eng. *statuesque*; *-ly*.] In a statuesque manner; like a statue.

stāt-ū-ette', *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *statuetta*.] A little statue; a statue smaller than nature.

***stāt'-ū-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *statu(e)*; *-ize*.] To commemorate by or in a statue.

"James II. did also statuize himself in copper."—*Misson: Travels in England*, p. 309.

***sta-tū-mī-nā'-tæ**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Latin *statuminatus*.] [STATUMINATE.]

Bot.: The sixty-first order in the Natural System of Linnæus. Genera, Ulmus, Celtis, Bosa.

***sta-tū'-mī-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *statuminatus*, *pa. par. of statumino*, from *statumen* (genit. *statuminis*)=a prop, a support.] To prop up; to support. (*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ii. 2.)

stāt'-ure, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *statura*=an upright posture, stature, from *statum*, *sup. of sto*=to stand; Sp. & Port. *estatura*; Ital. *statura*.]

1. The natural height of an animal; bodily height or tallness. (Generally used of human bodies.)

"A man in stature, still a boy in heart."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 258.

*2. A statue.

"And then before her [Diana's] stature strait he told,
Devoutly all his whole petition there."

Mirror for Magistrates.

¶ The Anthropometric Committee of the British Association, in 1883, reported that of the natives of the British Isles the Scotch stand first in height, averaging 68'71 inches; the Irish stand second, being 67'90 inches; the English come next, 67'36 inches, and the Welsh last, being 66'66 inches; the Polynesian tribes, 69'33 inches; the Patagonians, whose stature has been much exaggerated, 69 inches; the American whites in the United States, 67'67; the Zulus, 67'19; the American negroes, 66'62; the English Jews, 66'57; the French upper classes, 66'14; the Germans, 66'10; the Arabs, 66'08; the Russians, 66'04; the French working classes, 65'24; the Hindus, 64'76; the Chinese, 64'17; the Bushmen of South Africa, the lowest in stature of any known people, 52'78 inches.

***stāt'-ured**, *a.* [Eng. *statur(e)*; *-ed*.]

1. Arrived at full stature.

"How doth the giant honour seeme

Well statur'd in my fond esteeme!"

J. Hall: Poems, p. 93.

2. Conditioned, circumstanced.

"Being mark'd alike in their poetical parts, living in the sametime, and *statur'd* alike in their estates."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex*.

stā-tūs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. Standing or position in society, or as regards rank or condition.

2. Position of affairs.

¶ *Status quo*: The condition in which a thing or things were at first; as, a treaty between two States, which leaves each in *statu quo antea*, *i. e.*, in the same position as they were, before the war began.

stāt'-ut-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *statut(e)*; *-able*.]

1. Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature.

"They spend no more time in the university than is necessary to give them a *statutable* claim to graduation."—*Knox: Liberal Education*.

2. Made or being in conformity with statute; standard.

stāt'-ut-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *statutab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a manner agreeable to statute; in accordance or conformity with statute.

"The servant whom he originally *statutably* empowered to convey him and his."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

stāt'-ute, *a. & s.* [Lat. *statutus*, *pa. par. of statuo*=to set, to establish; *statutum*=a statute; Fr. *statut*; Sp. *estatuto*; Ital. *statuto*.]

**A. As adjective*: Determined, decreed, ordained, settled.

"It is *statute* and ordaint, that gif ony ship, galzeoun, or other vessel, happonis to brek."—*Sea Lawis in Bal-four's Practics*, p. 623.

B. As substantive:

1. A law proceeding from the government of a state; an enactment of the legislature of a state; a written law.

"The written laws of the kingdom are *statutes*, acts, or edicts, made by the sovereign, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in parliament assembled. The oldest of these now extant, and printed in our *statute* books, is the famous Magna Charta, as confirmed in parliament 9 Henry III. . . . And these *statutes* are either general or special, public or private. A general or public act is a universal rule, that regards the whole community; and of this the courts of law are bound to take notice judicially and *ex officio*. Special or private acts are rather exceptions than rules, being those which only operate upon particular persons, and private concerns; and of these the judges are not bound to take notice, unless they be formally shown and pleaded. *Statutes* also are said to be either declaratory or remedial. Declaratory, where the old custom of the kingdom is fallen into disuse, or becomes disputable; in which case parliament has sometimes thought proper to declare what the common law is and ever has been. . . . Remedial *statutes* are those which are made to supply defects in the common law itself, either by enlarging the law where it was narrow, or by restraining it where it was too lax."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, §2. (Introd.)

2. The act of a corporation, or of its founder intended as a permanent rule or law; as, the *statute* of a university.

3. (*In foreign and civil law*): Any particular municipal law or usage, though not resting for its authority on judicial decisions or the practice of nations. (*Burrill*.)

4. A statute fair (*q. v.*). (*Prov. Eng.*)

¶ (1) *Statute of Frauds*: [FRAUD, ¶ (3).]

(2) *Statutes of Limitation*: [LIMITATION, II.]

statute-book, *s.* A register of the statutes, laws, or legislative acts of a state.

***statute-cap**, *s.* A woollen cap, enjoined to be worn on holidays by an English statute passed in 1571.

"Better wits have worn plain *statute-caps*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

statute-fair, *s.* A fair held by regular legal appointment, as distinguished from one authorized only by use and custom. (*Eng.*)

statute-labor, *s.* The amount of work appointed by law to be furnished annually for the repairs of highways not turnpike in various portions of the British dominions.

statute-law, *s.* A law or rule of action prescribed or enacted by the legislative authority, and promulgated and recorded in writing; also, collectively, the enactments of a legislative assembly, in contradistinction to common law.

***statute-merchant**, *s.*

English Law: A bond of record, acknowledged before the chief magistrate of some trading town, pursuant to statute 13 Edward I., on which if not paid at the day, an execution might be awarded against the body, lands, and goods of the obligor.

"*Statute-merchant* [is] a bond acknowledged before one of the clerks of the *statutes-merchant*, and mayor of the staple, a chief warden of the city of London, or two merchants of the said city, for that purpose assigned; or before the mayor, chief warden, or master of other cities or good towns, or other sufficient men for that purpose appointed: sealed with the seal of the debtor and the king, which is of two pieces; the greater is kept by the said merchant, &c., and the less by the said clerk."—*Blount*.

statute-roll, *s.* An English statute, from its being at first in the form of a roll. (*Hallam*.)

***statute-staple**, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: A bond of record acknowledged, pursuant to 27 Edward III., c. 9, before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor might forthwith have execution against the body, lands, and goods of the debtor on non-payment.

"How much money had proprietors borrowed on mortgage, on *statute-merchant*, on *statute-staple*!"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

stāt'-ū-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *statut(e)*; *-ory*.] Enacted by statute; deriving its authority from statute.

"All these different *statutory* regulations seem to have been made with great propriety."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

statutory-exposition, *s.*

Law: An exposition, direct or indirect, of an ambiguous statute by one subsequently passed.

statutory-law, *s.* The same as STATUTE-LAW.

statutory-release, *s.*

Law: A conveyance established in England by 4 & 5 Vict., c. 21, which superseded the old compound assurance by lease and release.

staum-rel, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Stupid.

"The *staumrel* corky-headed graceless genry."

The herryment and ruin of the country."

Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

staunçh (*u* silent), *a. & v.* [STANCH, *a. & v.*]

staunçh (*u* silent), *s.* [STANCH, *v.*]

Bot.: *Anthyllis vulneraria*. (*Pratt*.)

stāun-tō'-nī-a, *subst.* [Named after Sir George Staunton, Bart. (1737-1801), who introduced many plants into Britain from China.]

Botany: A genus of Lardizabalaceæ. Flowers monœcious; males with six sepals, petals six or wanting, the stamens six, opposite the petals; females with no petals, six sterile stamens and three distinct ovaries. The fruits of *Stauntonia hexaphylla* have a sweetish, watery taste, and are eaten by the country people of Japan; the juice also is a remedy for ophthalmia.

stāu'-rī-a, *s.* [Gr. *stauros*=a cross; so named because four of the principal septa form a cross in the calice.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Stauridæ. The lamellæ or septa in each cup are divided by four prominent ridges into four groups. From the Silurian.

stāu'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *staur(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Rugosa. Septa well developed, extending from the bottom to the top of the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shæn. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -ñion, -ñion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

visceral chamber, and showing a conspicuous quaternary arrangement. Dissepiments are present, and there is a central tabulate area. From the Silurian to the Tertiary.

stâu-rô-, pref. [Gr. *stauros*=a cross.] Pertaining to or resembling a cross; having processes in the form of a cross.

stâu-rô-çeph'-a-lūs, s. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cheiruridæ (q. v.), from the Upper and Lower Silurian, with the general characters of the type-genus, but having the frontal portion of the tabella enormously swollen.

stâu-rô-dêr'-ma, subst. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. *derma*=the skin.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Staurodermidæ (q. v.). From the Upper Jurassic.

stâu-rô-dêr'-mi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stauroderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Hexactinellid Sponges.

stâu-rô-lite, s. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *staurolith*.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring only in crystals, mostly in cruciform twins of two kinds, one in which the crystals form approximately right angles with each other, and the other in which they are inclined at an angle of about 60°. Hardness 7 to 7.5; specific gravity, 3.4 to 3.8, after purifying, 3.70 to 3.76; luster, sub-vitreous; color, dark brown to black, sometimes grayish; translucent to opaque; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: Silica, 28.3; alumina, 51.7; protoxide of iron, 15.8; magnesia, 2.5; water, 1.7=100, the discrepancies in the analyses being due to impurities. The varieties are: (1) Ordinary; (2) Zinc-staurolite; (3) Manganese-staurolite=Nordmarkite. Occurs in the schists and gneiss, occasionally in crystals of a tessellated structure, when seen in transverse section, resembling chialolite.

2. The same as HARMOTOME (q. v.). Named by Kirwan because of its cruciform twins.

staurolite-schist, s.

Petrol.: A fine micaceous schist containing crystals of staurolite in various stages of development.

stâu-rô-pūs, s. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Notodontidæ. [LOBSTER-MOTH.]

stâu-rô-scôpe, s. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: A kind of polariscope invented by Von Kobell, of Bavaria, about 1855, and particularly designed for investigating the effects of polarized light upon crystals.

stâu-rô-scôp'-ic, stâu-rô-scôp'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *stauroscop(e)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of, pertaining to, or determined by means of the stauroscope.

"A complete *stauroscopic* examination."—Rutley: *Study of Rocks* (ed. 2d), p. 85.

stâu-rô-scôp'-ic-al-lý, adv. [Eng. *stauroscopical*; *-ly*.] By means of the stauroscope.

"The different crystallographic systems may be determined *stauroscopically*."—Rutley: *Study of Rocks* (ed. 2d), p. 84.

stâu-rô-tide, s. [STAUROLITE.]

stâu-rôt'-ý-poùs, a. [Pref. *stauro-*, and Greek *typos*=a type.]

Min.: Having the marks or spots in the form of a cross.

stâve, subst. [From *stave*, dat., and *staves*, pl. of *staff* (q. v.); cf. Icel. *stafr*=a staff, a stave; Dan. *stav*=a staff; *stave*=a stave; Icel. *stef*=a stave in a song.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A pole or piece of wood of some length; a staff.

"But I must hasten downward,
All with my pilgrim stave."

Longfellow: *Whither?*

2. Specif., one of the strips (dressed or undressed) which compose the sides of a cask, tub, or bucket.

3. One of the boards joined laterally to form a hollow cylinder, curb for a well or shaft, the curved bed for the intrados of an arch, &c.

4. One of the spars or rounds of a rack to contain hay in stables for feeding horses; of a ladder, of a lantern-wheel, &c.

5. A stanza, a verse, a metrical portion.

"And let us chant a passing stave
In honor of that hero brave!"

Wordsworth: *Rob Roy's Grave*.

II. Music: A term applied to the five horizontal and parallel lines in music, upon which the notes or rests are written; a staff.

¶ **Great stave:**

Music: A stave consisting of eleven lines, formed by the ordinary treble and bass staves connected by

a dotted line, on which Middle C is written. On the great stave the clefs never change their places; but any consecutive set of five lines can be selected



from it, the clef really retaining, though apparently changing, its place.

stâve, v. t. & i. [STAVE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To break in a stave or staves of; to break a hole in; to burst. (Often with *in*.)

"The risk of having our boats filled with water, or even staved to pieces."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To push, as with a staff; hence, to put off, to delay, to postpone. (With *off*.)

"Pitman did his utmost to stave off what looked like impending defeat."—Field, April 4, 1885.

3. To furnish with staves or rundles.

"Climbing too fast up the evil staved ladder of ambition."—Knolles: *Hist. Turkes*.

*4. To suffer to be lost or poured out by staving a cask.

"The feared disorders that might ensue thereof have been an occasion that divers times all the wine in the city hath been staved."—Sandys: *Travels*.

5. To make firm by compression; to shorten or compact, as a heated rod or bar by endwise blows, or as lead in the socket-joints of pipes.

***B. Intrans.:** to fight with staves.

*¶ **To stave and tail:** A phrase taken from bear-baiting; to stave was to check the bear with a staff, and to tail was to hold back the dog by the tail; hence, to cause a cessation or stoppage.

"First Trulla staved and Cerdon tail'd,
Until their mastiffs loosed their hold."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. iii. 133.

***stâved, a.** [Perhaps a misprint for *slaved* or *staled*.] Accustomed, used.

"My touch knew how to perform her office, but by touching unclean things, or by using clean things uncleanly, that sense became staved to all sensuality."—R. Braithwaite: *The Penitent Pilgrim*, p. 169.

stâv'-êr, s. [Eng. *stav(e)*; *-er*.] A dashing, active person; a rouser, a brick. (*Slang*.)

stâv'-êr-wôrt, s. [Mid. Eng. *staver*=stagger, and Eng. *wort*; from its being supposed to cure the staggers in horses. (*Prior*.)]

Bot.: *Senecio jacobæa*.

stâveş, s. pl. [STAFF.]

†**stâveş'-â-cre** (cre as *kër*), ***stâveş'-â-kër, s.** [Corrupted from Lat. *staphisagria* (q. v.).]

1. Bot.: *Delphinium staphisagria*.

2. Pharm.: The seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria*. Formerly used as a purgative for dogs, and to destroy vermin in the head. Now sold as a medicine to kill vermin in cattle.

"Stavesaker! that's good to kill vermin."—Marlowe: *Dr. Faustus*.

stâve'-wood, s. [Eng. *stave*, s., and *wood*.]

Bot.: *Simaruba amara*.

stâv'-îng, s. [Eng. *stav(e)*; *-ing*.]

1. A casing of staves or planks which forms a curb around a turbine or similar water-wheel.

2. *Forging:* Shortening or compacting a heated rod or bar by endwise blows; upsetting.

stâv'-îng, a. [STAVING, s.] Great, noteworthy, strong.

stâw, v. i. & t. [Dan. *staa*; Sw. *staa*=to stand (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To be fixed or set; to be stalled; to stand still, as a cart. (*Prov*.)

B. Trans.: To put to a stand; to surfeit, to glut, to clog, to disgust. (*Scotch*.)

stây (1), *stey-yn, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *estayer*=to prop, to shore, to stay, to underset (Fr. *étayer*), from *estaye*=a prop, a shore, a stay (Fr. *étais*), from O. Dut. *stade*, *staeye*=a prop, a stay.]

A. Transitive:

1. To prop up, to support, to underset.

"Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands."—Exodus xvii. 12.

2. To obstruct, to delay, to hinder, to keep back.

"Your ships are stayed at Venice."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 2.

3. To detain; to cause to remain.

"That tide will stay me longer than I should."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

4. To make to stand; to stop; to hold back; to retard, to withhold; to put off; to put an end to.

"Old men, upon the verge of life,
Blessed him who stayed the civil strife."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 29.

5. To abide; to undergo, to meet, to stand.

"They basely fly, and dare not stay the field."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 894.

6. To remain for the purpose of; to wait for; to await the time of; to wait to partake of or to be benefited by.

"I stay dinner there."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

7. To last during the accomplishment or completion of.

"Doubts are also entertained concerning her ability to stay the course."—London Daily Telegraph.

*8. To stop for, to care for, to heed.

"Nor hedge, nor ditch, nor hill, nor dale she staves"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 22.

B. Intransitive:

1. To remain or continue in a place; to abide or remain for any indefinite time.

"Stay thou by thy lord."—Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 5.

2. To delay, to tarry, to be long.

"Where is Kate? I stay too long from her."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

3. To make a stand; not to flee; to stand.

"Give them leave to fly that will not stay."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 3.

*4. To take up one's position; to stand; to insist.

"I stay here on my bond."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

*5. To stop; to stand still.

"The glorious sun stays in his course."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*6. To have an end; to come to an end; to cease.

"Here my commission stays."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

7. To continue in a state; to remain.

"The stain upon his silver down will stay."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, l. 1012.

*8. To wait, to attend; to forbear to act.

"Would ye stay for them from having husbands?"—Ruth i. 13.

*9. To dwell in thought or speech; to linger.

"I must stay a little on one action, which preferred the relief of others to the consideration of yourself."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

*10. To wait, to attend; to give attendance. (With *on* or *upon*.)

"Worthy Macbeth, we stay upon your leisure."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 8.

*11. To rest, to depend.

"Ye trust in oppression, and stay thereon."—Isaiah xxx. 12.

12. To last in a race or contest.

"He won at Lincoln . . . and would stay better than Pizarro."—London Daily Telegraph.

stây (2), v. t. & i. [STAY (2), s.]

Nautical:

A. Trans.: To tack; to arrange the sails and move the rudder, so as to bring the ship's head to the direction of the wind.

B. Intrans.: To change tack; to be in stays, as a ship.

¶ **To stay a mast:**

Naut.: To incline it forward or aft, or to one side, by the stays and back-stays.

stây (1), *staye, s. [STAY (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A support, a prop; anything which supports.

"The Lord was my stay."—Psalm xviii. 18.

*2. A stop, a check, an obstacle, an obstruction.

3. Stand, stop; cessation of motion or progression.

"A base spirit has this vantage of a brave one, it keeps always at a stay, nothing brings it down, not beating."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *King and No King*, iii.

4. Continuance in a place; abode for any indefinite time.

"Your stay with him may not be long."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*5. A lingering or tarrying; delay.

"No more stay; to-morrow thou must go."—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

*6. Continuance in a state or condition.

"The conceit of this inconstant stay."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 15*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*7. State.

"It were good we invented some politick wale
Our matters to addresse in good orderly staie."
New Custome, i. 1.

*8. A fixed state; fixedness, stability, permanence.

"Alas! what stay is there in human state,
And who can shun inevitable fate?"
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

*9. Restraint of passion; prudence, moderation, caution, steadiness, sobriety.

"With prudent stay he long deferr'd
The rough contention." *Philips*. (*Todd*.)

*10. A hook or clasp.

*11. A station or fixed anchorage for vessels.

"Our ships lay anchor'd close: nor needed we
Feare harme on any staies."
Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, x.

12. (Pl.): A corset (q. v.).

"Yet if you saw her unconfin'd by stays!"
Gay: *The Toilet*.

¶ In composition the singular is always used, as *staylace*, *staymaker*, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Building*: A piece performing the office of a brace, to prevent the swerving or lateral deviation of the piece to which it is applied.

2. *Mach.*, &c.: A lean-to, support, brace-tie, &c., as the case may be.

3. *Mining*: A piece of wood used to secure the pump in an engine-shaft.

4. *Steam*:

(1) A rod, bar, bolt, or gusset in a boiler, to hold two parts together against the pressure of steam, as, the tube-stays, water-space stays, &c.

(2) One of the sling-rods connecting the locomotive boiler to its frame.

(3) One of the rods beneath the boiler supporting the inside bearings of the crank-axle of an English locomotive.

stay-at-home, a. & s.

A. *As adj.*: Not given to roam or travel.

"An indolent, stay-at-home man."—*Miss Austen*: *Mansfield Park*, ch. v.

B. *As subst.*: A person not fond of roaming or traveling.

"The quantity of admiration might make a modest stay-at-home dizzy to contemplate."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1888.

stay-bar, s.

1. *Arch.*: The horizontal iron bar which extends in one piece along the top of the mullions of a traceried window.

2. *Steam*: A stay-rod (q. v.).

stay-bolt, s.

Mach.: A bolt connecting two plates, so as to make them mutually sustaining against internal pressure.

stay-bus, s. [BUSK (2), s., A.]

stay-chain, s.

Vehicles: One of the chains which connect the ends of the double-tree with the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the former. In carriages straps effect the same purpose.

stay-pile, s.

Hydraul. Eng.: A pile driven into a bank and affording an anchor for the main piles which form the face of the quay, to which it is connected by land-ties.

stay-plough, s.

Bot.: The same as REST-HARROW (q. v.).

stay-rod, s.

1. *Steam-engine*:

(1) One of the rods supporting the boiler-plate which forms the top of the fire-box, to keep the top from being bulged down by the pressure of steam.

(2) Any rod in a steam-boiler which connects parts exposed to rupture in contrary directions.

(3) A tension-rod in the frame of the marine steam-engine.

2. *Build.*: Any tie-rod which prevents the spreading asunder of the parts connected.

stay-wedge, s.

Locomotive: One of the wedges fitted to the inside bearings of the driving-axles, to keep them in their proper position in the stays.

stay (2), s. [A. S. *stæg*; cogn. with Dut. *stag*; Icel. *stæg*, Dan., Ger., & Sw. *stag*; prob. from its being used to climb by; cf. A. S. *stæger*=a stair; Sw. *stega*=a ladder.]

Naut.: A strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast in its erect position, by connecting its head to some part of the hull, or to a part stayed from the hull. The fore-and-aft stays lead forward in the vessel's line amidships; the back stays pass somewhat abaft the shrouds, and are attached to

the side of the vessel, at the channels; the breast and standing stays lead from the mast-heads down to the gunwale on each side. Spring stays are preventer stays to assist the principal ones. The fore-and-aft stays support the staysails by means of hanks. The stays are named from the masts they support; as, the forestay, foretopmast-stay, main-topmast-stay, jib and flying-jib stay, bob-stay, &c. A jumper-stay is a movable stay leading from the head of a mainmast to a pair of eye-bolts in the deck close to the after part of the fore-rigging. The triatic stay is connected at its ends to the heads of the fore and main masts, and has a thimble spliced to its bight for the suspension of the stay-tackle (q. v.).

"When the Manila ship first puts to sea, she takes on board a much greater quantity of water than can be stowed between decks, and the jars which contain it are hung all about the shrouds and stays, so as to exhibit at a distance a very odd appearance."—*Anson*: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. x.

¶ 1. In stays, hove in stays:

Naut.: The situation of a vessel when she is staying or going about from one tack to another. For details see illustration.

2. To miss stays:

To fail in tacking.

3. To heave in stays:

To put a vessel about by tacking.

4. Slack in stays:

The situation of a ship when she works slowly in stays.

stay-hole, s.

Naut.: The grommet or hole in a stay-sail through which the hanks pass; by the latter the sail runs on the stay.

stay-sail, s.

Naut.: A fore-and-aft sail supported by a stay of a vessel.

"If caught suddenly in a squall, the stay-sail can be quickly lowered."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

stay-tackle, s.

Naut.: Tackle suspended from the triatic stay, and used for hoisting in heavy butts of water, freight, boats, blubber, &c.

*stāyd, *stāyed, a. [STAY (1), v.] Staid (q. v.).

"Whatsoever is above these proceedeth of shortness of memory, or of want of a stayed and equal attention."—*Bacon*.

*stāyed'-lŷ, *adverb*. [Eng. *stayed*; -ly.] In a staid manner; staidly.

*stāyed'-ness, *stāyd'-ness, s. [Eng. *stayed*; -ness.]

1. Solidity, weight.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—*Camden*: *Remains*.

2. Composure, gravity, staidness.

"Their supposed courage, stayedness and sobriety is really nothing else but the dull and sottish stupidity of their minds."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 658.

stāy'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stay* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which stays; one who or that which supports, stops, or restrains.

"Jove the guardian of the capitol,
He, the great stayer of our troops in rout."
A. Philips.

2. A man or animal capable of holding on for a long time.

"Monolith has never been thought such a genuine stayer as to prefer two miles to one."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

stāy'-lāce, s. [Eng. *stay* (1), s. I. 12, and *lace*.]

A lace for fastening up the stays, or the bodice of ladies' dress.

"A staylace from England should become a topic for censure at visits."—*Swift*.

stāy'-less, *stai-lesse, *stay-lesse, a. [Eng. *stay* (1), s; -less.] Without stop or delay.

"They fled the field
With stailless steps, each one his life to shield."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 187.

stāy'-māk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stay* (1), s., I. 11, and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make stays.

stāys, s. pl. [STAY (1), s., I. 12.]

stēad, *stede, *steed, *stude, s. [A. S. *stede*=a place; *stædh*, *stedh*=a bank, a shore [STAITHE]; cogn. with Dut. *stad*=a town; O. Dut. *stede*=a farm; Icel. *stadhr*=a stead, a place; *stadha*=a place; Dan. & Sw. *stad*=a town; Dan. *sted*=a place; Ger. *stadt*, *statt*=a town; a place; O. H. Ger. *stat*: Goth. *staths*=a town, a place.]

*1. A place, a spot.

"Flie, flie this fearfull stead anoon."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 42.

2. Place or room which another had, or might have had. (Preceded by *in*.)

"Hang the guiltless in their stead
Of whom the churches have less need."
Butler: *Hudibras*, ii. 2.

*3. A frame, as of a bed.

"To loll on couches, rich with citron steds."
Dryden, *Virgil*; *Georgic* ii. 725.

4. A steading (q. v.).

*5. Plight, state, condition.

"In so bad a stead."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, IV. iv. 22.

*6. A moment; time.

"Rest a little stead."—*Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VI. vii. 40.

¶ *Stead* is common as the second element in names of places; as, *Hampstead*. Cf. also *home-stead*, *roadstead*, &c.

*¶ (1) To do stead: To do service to; to avail. (Usually with an adjective.)

"Here thy sword can do thee little stead."
Milton: *Comus*, 611.

(2) To stand in stead: To be of use or advantage. (Usually with an adjective.)

"The help of one stands me in little stead."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iv. 6.

*stēad, *steed, v. t. & i. [STEAD, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stand in stead to; to benefit, to advantage. (*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.)

2. To supply the place of; to replace.

"We shall advise this wronged maid to stead up your appointment, and go in your place."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. i.

B. Intrans.: To stop, to stay.

"I shalle not sted
Tille I have theym thider led."
Townley Mysteries, p. 6.

*stēad'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *stead*; -able.] Serviceable.

"Wherein I could not be steadable."—*Urquhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxviii.

stēad'-fast, *stēd'-fast, *sted-faste, *stide-fast, *stude-vaste, *adj.* [A. S. *stedefæste*=firm in one's place, *steadfast*; *stede*=a place, and *fæst*=fast; cogn. with O. Dut. *stedevast*; Icel. *stadhfast*, from *stadh*=a place, and *fast*=fast; Danish *stadfast*.]

1. Firmly fixed or established; firm.

"How rev'rend is the face of this tall pile
By its own weight made *steadfast* and immovable."
Congreve: *Mourning Bride*, ii.

2. Constant, firm, resolute; not fickle or wavering.

"Whom resist, *steadfast* in the faith."—1 *Peter* v. 9.

3. Steady, unwavering, firm.

"We say with word *stedfaste*, we chese Baliol Jon."
Robert de Brunne, p. 250.

stēad'-fast-lŷ, stēd'-fast-lŷ, *adv.* [English *steadfast*; -ly.]

1. In a steadfast manner; firmly, resolutely; without wavering.

"But to the politics of his family he *steadfastly* adhered."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. With steady or fixed gaze.

"Admiring with a look *steadfastly* set,
His real beauty in his counterfeit."
Sherburne: *Salmacis*.

stēad'-fast-ness, *stēd'-fast-ness, s. [Eng. *steadfast*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being steadfast; firmness of standing; fixedness in place.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; fixedness in principle; resolution, constancy.

"In public storms of manly *steadfastness*."
Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*, i. 889.

stēad'-i-ēr, s. [Eng. *steady*, v.; -er.] One who or that which steadies; in racing slang, a heavy weight to be carried by a horse.

"Carrying the *steadier* of 12 st. 9 lb. on her back."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

stēad'-i-lŷ, *sted-di-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *steady*; -ly.]

1. In a steady manner; with steadiness or firmness of standing or position; without shaking or tottering.

2. Without wavering or irregularity; constantly; without variation.

"Meanwhile a fire of musketry was kept up on both sides, but more skilfully and more *steadily* by the regular soldiers than by the mountaineers."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

stēad'-i-ness, *sted-di-ness, s. [Eng. *steady*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being steady; firmness or fixedness of standing or position; freedom from tottering or shaking.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

2. Firmness of mind or purpose; steadfastness, constancy, resolution.

3. Consistent, uniform, or steady conduct.
"A friend is useful to form an undertaking, and secure steadiness of conduct."—*Collier: Of Friendship*.

4. Uniformity; absence of variation or irregularity.

"This extraordinary steadiness of price."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

stēad'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *stead*, *s.*; -*ing*.] The collection of buildings, the house, stables, barns, and other out-houses of a farm.

stēad'-y, ***sted-dy**, ***sted-i**, ***sted-y**, ***sted-ye**, ***stid-igh**, *a.* [A. S. *stæddhig*=steady, from *stædh*=a place; cogn. with O. Dut. *stedigh*=firm, from *stede*=a place; Icel. *stóðhugr*=steady, from *stadr*; Dan. *stadig*; Sw. *stadig*; Ger. *stättig*=continual.]

1. Firmly fixed; firm in standing or position; fast; not shaking or tottering.

2. Firm in mind or purpose; constant, resolute; not fickle, changeable, or wavering; not easily moved or persuaded to change a purpose.

"O'er moss and moor, and holt and hill,
His track the steady bloodhounds trace."

Scott: The Chase, xxiv.

3. Regular, constant, undeviating, uniform; free from variation or irregularity.

"He would have seen, wherever he turned, that dislike of steady industry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Not loose or irregular in conduct; persevering.
steady-going, *a.* Quiet, respectable; that may be depended on.

"He has been for many years a prominent member of the House, where his steady-going qualities and common-sense have given him weight and influence."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 22, 1887.

steady-pin, *s.*

Founding:

1. One of the pins which connect the parts of a flask.

2. A dowel-pin in a sectional structure.

steady-rest, *s.*

Lathe: A guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work, to steady it in turning. Called also a Back-rest. [RES, II. 5.]

stēad'-y, *v. t. & i.* [STEADY, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To make steady, firm, or fast; to hold or keep from shaking or tottering; as, to steady one's hand.

B. Intrans.: To become steady; to regain or maintain an upright position; to move steadily.

"The rapidity with which they steady down and resume their straightforward motion."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***stēad'-y**, *s.* [STITHY.]

steāk, ***steike**, ***steyke**, *s.* [Icel. *steik*=a steak, so called from its being roasted, which was formerly done by sticking it on a wooden peg before the fire; from *steikja*=to roast; *stika*=a stick; Sw. *stek*=roast meat; *steka*=to roast, *sticka*=to stick, to stab; Danish *steg*=a steak; *stega*=to roast; *stik*=a stab; *stikke*=a stick.] A slice of beef, pork, venison, or the like broiled or cut for broiling.

"If there want but a collop or steak."

Beaum. & Flet., Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

stēal, ***steale**, ***stele** (pa. t. **stal*, **stale*, **staal*, *stole*; pa. par. **stole*, *stolen*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *stelan* (pa. t. *stæl*, pl. *stælon*, pa. par. *stolen*); cogn. with Dut. *stelen*; Icel. *stela*; Dan. *stjæle*; Sw. *stjåla*; Ger. *stehlen*; O. H. Ger. *stelan*; Goth. *stilan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take and carry away feloniously; to take clandestinely and without right or leave, as the goods of another; to purloin.

2. To take, to extract, without any idea of felonious intent.

"And, like the bee, steal all the sweets away."

Cowper: An Ode.

*3. To gain or win secretly or gradually.

"How many a tear

Hath dear religion's love stol'n from mine eye."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 31.

*4. To assume hypocritically.

"Who cannot steal a shape that means deceit?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

*5. To withdraw clandestinely, to insinuate, to creep, to slink furtively. (Used reflexively.)

"He will steal himself into a man's favor."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 6.

*6. To do, perform, or effect secretly; to try to accomplish clandestinely.

"'Twere good to steal our marriage."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

*7. To abduct.

"The gentleman

That lately stole his daughter."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ To steal a child is kidnapping (q. v.); to steal and marry a girl under the age of consent is felony, in most of the states.

B. Intransitive:

1. To thief; to practice or be guilty of thieving.

"Let him that stole, steal no more."—*Ephesians* iv. 28.

2. To withdraw or pass privily; to go or come furtively; to slip away or in secretly.

"He stealeth into her chamber."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, Arg. 15.

¶ To steal a march: To march secretly; hence, figuratively, to gain an advantage by being beforehand. (Usually followed by *on*.)

stēal, **stēal**, *subst.* [STALE (2), *s.*] The wooden handle of any iron implement, as a rake. (*Prov.*)

stēal'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *steal*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who steals; a thief.

"Yield up

Their deer to be the stand of the stealer."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

stēal'-ēr (2), *s.* [STEELER.]

stēal'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STEAL, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the *verh.*)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who steals; theft. [LARCENY.]

*2. That which is stolen; stolen property. (Generally in the plural.)

***stēal'-īng-lȳ**, *adv.* [English *stealing*; -*ly*.] By stealing; slyly, stealthily, furtively, imperceptibly.

"They did so stealthily slip into one another."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

stēalth, ***stelth**, ***stelthe**, *s.* [Eng. *steal*; -*th*; Icel. *staldr*; Dan. *styld*; Sw. *stöld*.]

*1. The act of stealing.

"The owner proveth the stealth to have been committed upon him by such an outlaw, and to have been found in the possession of the prisoner."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

*2. That which is stolen; stolen property.

"On his back a heavy load he bare

Of nightly stealths, and pillage several."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

*3. A going secretly; clandestine or furtive motion.

"Your stealth unto this wood."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

4. Secret, furtive, or clandestine mode of procedure; a proceeding by secrecy; furtive actions or procedure. (Used both in a good and bad sense.)

¶ **By stealth:** Secretly, in secret, privately.

"Let humble Allen, with an awkward shame,

Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Pope: Epilogue to Satires, i. 136.

stealth-like, *a.* Stealthy, furtive, shy.

"And then advanced with stealth-like pace,

Drew softly near her—and more near."

Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

***stēalth'-fūl**, ***stēalth'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *stealth*; -*full*.] Given to stealth; stealthy.

"If thy graue rule

Hath any man seene, making stealthfull waie

With all these oxen!"

Chapman: Homer: Hymne to Hermes.

***stēalth'-fūl-lȳ**, *adv.* [English *stealthful*; -*ly*.] Stealthily.

***stēalth'-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *stealthful*; -*ness*.] Stealthiness.

stēalth'-i-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stealthy*; -*ly*.] In a stealthy manner; by stealth; furtively, slyly.

stēalth'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *stealthy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stealthy.

stēalth'-y, *a.* [English *stealth*; -*y*.] Like one whose object is to steal; done by stealth; done or accomplished clandestinely; furtive, sly, clandestine, privy.

"Now wither'd murder with his stealthy pace,

Moves like a ghost." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

stēam, ***steēm**, ***stem**, ***steeme**, *s.* [A. S. *stēam*=a vapor, smell, smoke; Dut. *stoom*=steam.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Popularly applied to the visible moist vapor which rises from water, and from all moist and liquid bodies, when subjected to the action of heat; as, the steam of boiling water.

3. Haze caused by the sun's heat.

4. Any exhalation.

"A pestilent and most corrosive steam,

Like a gross fog Boeotian, rising fast."

Cowper: Task, iii. 494.

II. Technically:

1. **Physics:** Water in its gaseous form. It is a colorless, invisible gas, quite distinct from the visible cloud which issues from a kettle, &c., which is

composed of minute drops of water produced by the condensation of the steam as it issues into the colder air. Under ordinary atmospheric pressure, water boils in an open vessel at a temperature of 212°, and the steam always has this temperature, no matter how fast the water is made to boil. The heat which is supplied simply suffices to do the work of converting the liquid water at 212° into gaseous steam at 212°, without raising the temperature of the steam at all. If the temperature of steam at 212° is lowered by only a very small amount, part of the steam is condensed; hence steam at this temperature is termed moist or saturated steam. At high temperatures and pressures, steam behaves like a perfect gas; but at lower pressures and at temperatures near the boiling-point of water, its behavior differs markedly from that of perfect gases; and this change of properties has to be taken into account in all calculations connected with the expansion of steam in steam-engines. [LAW, ¶ (2).] The terms high pressure (q. v.) and low pressure (q. v.) are applied to steam without any sharply-defined limit between them. If the steam is superheated by passing it through hot pipes, it is converted into dry steam, which, within certain limits, behaves like a perfect gas. If, instead of allowing the steam to escape freely, the water is boiled in a closed vessel, the steam accumulates, and both pressure and temperature rapidly increase, until the former becomes several times greater than that of the atmosphere. If now the steam is allowed to escape, it rapidly expands, and if it escapes into the cylinder of a steam-engine (q. v.), the expansion can be utilized and converted into work. As the steam expands, its pressure of course becomes less and less, until it is not greater than that of the atmosphere; and at the same time its temperature is reduced, the reduction depending on the rapidity with which expansion takes place. The economic uses of steam are extremely numerous. The most important is that of an agent for the production of mechanical force on railways, in steam-boats, and in manufactories. It is also largely employed in warming buildings, in heating baths, in hewing, in distilling, and for cooking purposes. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

2. **Geol.:** The explosive force of steam seeking vent is believed to be a potent factor in producing earthquakes and volcanic phenomena.

steam-blower, *s.* A blower driven by a steam-engine, or one in which the steam is mingled with the air-hlast. [BLOWER, *s.*, II. 1.]

steam-boat, *s.* A boat or vessel propelled by steam acting either on paddles or on a screw. The term especially belongs to steam river-craft; ocean-going craft being called steamers, steamships, &c.

¶ **Genesis of the steam-boat:** The first steam-boat was built by Dennis Papin, who navigated it safely down the Fulda as long ago as 1707. Unfortunately this pioneer craft was destroyed by jealous sailors, and even the very memory of it was lost for three-quarters of a century. In 1775 Perrier, another Frenchman, built an experimental steam vessel at Paris. Eight years later, in 1783, Jouffroy took up the idea that had been evolved by Papin and Perrier and built a steam-boat which did good service for some time on the Saone.

The first American to attempt to apply steam to navigation was John Fitch, a Connecticut mechanic, who made his initial experiments in the year 1785. To what extent Fitch was indebted to the three illustrious French inventors named above we are not informed, but that his models were original there is not the least doubt. In the first he employed a large pipe kettle for generating the steam, the motive power being side paddles working after the fashion of oars on a common rowboat. In the second Fitch craft the same mode of propulsion was adopted with the exception that the paddles were made to imitate a revolving wheel and were fixed to the stern—clearly foreshadowing the present sternwheeler.

This last mentioned boat was the first American steam vessel that can be pronounced a success. It made its first trip to Burlington in July, 1788. But, after all, it was not until after the opening of the present century that steam navigation started into actual life. In 1807 Robert Fulton (who every school child knows was an American), in conjunction with one Robert R. Livingston, built the Clermont and established a regular packet service between New York and Albany.

The success of this undertaking was so satisfactory that four new boats were built before the end of 1811, at least two of them being designed for service in other rivers. [STEAMSHIP.]

Steam-boat rollers: Rollers armed with steel teeth, and revolving on parallel axes toward each other, by which coal is broken at the mines. The coal falls on to an inclined screen known as the steam-boat screen (q. v.).

Steam-boat screen: An inclined barrel-screen which receives the coal from the steam-boat rollers, and sorts it.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

steam-boiler, s. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

steam-box, s. A steam-chest.

steam-brake, s.

Rail. Eng.: A device for bringing the power of steam under pressure to act upon the carriage wheels and stop their motion.

steam-buzzer, subst. A form of steam-whistle (q. v.) used in manufacturing districts as a signal for commencing and leaving off work. (Eng.)

"Nothing at all approaching the *steam-buzzer*, which is still to be found in some manufacturing neighborhoods, was known to our happy forefathers. The *steam-buzzer* is a peculiarly ingenious combination of the fog-horn, a threshing-machine, and a locomotive boiler on the point of bursting. When this device 'goes off' at six o'clock in the morning, with the object of summoning workpeople to their daily toil, it is universally recognized in its vicinity that the time for sleep has passed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

steam-car, s. A steam-carriage; a car or carriage drawn by steam power.

steam-carriage, subst. A carriage propelled by steam; specially used of a locomotive engine adapted to work on an ordinary road. [STEAM-ENGINE, TRAMWAY.]

steam-casing, s.

Steam-eng.: A steam-jacket around a cylinder or other object to keep in the warmth. Invented by Watt, to prevent the radiation of heat from the cylinder.

steam-chamber, s.

1. The steam-room in a boiler; the space for the collection of steam, above the water-line; a steam-dome.

2. A steam-tank (q. v.).

steam-chest, s.

1. *Steam-engine:* A box or chamber above the boiler to form a reservoir for the steam, and whence it passes to the engine.

2. *Calico-printing:* One form of steam apparatus in which steam is applied to cloths, in order to fix the colors, called steam-colors from this mode of treatment.

3. A chamber heated by steam, and used for softening timber which is to be bent to a curved form, as ships' planking.

steam-chimney, s.

Steam-engine: An annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler-furnace for superheating steam.

steam-cock, s. A valve or faucet in a steam-pipe.

steam-coil, s. A steam-pipe bent into a shape to occupy the bottom or sides of a boiler, so as to have a large surface in compact space. Used in lard-tanks, malt-vats, vacuum-pans, &c.

steam-colors, s. pl. A style of calico-printing in which a mixture of dye extracts and mordants is typically applied to cloth, while the chemical reaction which fixes the colors to the fiber is produced by steam.

steam-crane, subst. A crane worked by a steam-engine; it frequently carries the engine upon the same frame.

steam-cylinder, s.

Steam-eng.: The chamber within which the piston reciprocates. [PISTON.]

steam-dome, s. [STEAM-CHAMBER, 1.]

steam-dredger, s. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

steam-engine, s.

Steam & Mech.: An apparatus for converting heat into work. The first steam-engine of which we have any account is the eolipile (q. v.). The Marquis of Worcester (about 1601-1667) described a steam-engine in his *Century of Inventions*, but no practical result followed. In 1698 Captain Savery described his engine for raising water, and this was the first actually used. The principle had been described by Papin a few years previously [DIGESTER, II.], and was applied by Newcomen, who, in conjunction with Cawley, invented the first self-acting engine in 1712, and used it for working pumps, &c. It consisted of a cylinder in which there was a circular disc or piston fitting tightly, but capable of being moved up and down. Attached to the center of the piston was a vertical shaft or piston-rod; and a stout beam, turning about a center, was attached at one end by a chain to the piston-rod, and at the other end by a chain to a pump-rod. Steam was admitted to the cylinder at the bottom, and the piston rose, the pump-rod being pulled down by a counterpoise attached to that end of the beam. When the cylinder was full of steam, the supply was cut off, and cold water was injected into the cylinder. The steam was thus condensed, and the pressure of the atmosphere acting on the top of the piston drove it down, raising the opposite end of the beam, and with it the pump-rod. In 1763 James Watt invented the method

of condensing the steam in a separate vessel away from the cylinder [CONDENSER, II., 1]; he also was the first to use the pressure of the steam itself instead of that of the atmosphere, thus making the mechanism in reality a steam-engine. Watt's first patent was taken out in 1769. Newcomen's engine and Watt's first engine were single-acting (q. v.). In 1781 Watt took out a patent for a double-acting steam-engine (q. v.). Sometime previously to this Watt had introduced the method of allowing the steam to work expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5], and showed that the condenser might be dispensed with, the waste steam being discharged into the air by opening suitable valves. The non-condensation of the steam and the method of working steam expansively can only be satisfactorily employed with high-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam is several times greater than that of the atmosphere; the early engines of Newcomen and Watt were low-pressure engines, in which the pressure of the steam was not very much greater than that of the atmosphere. The essential parts of a modern steam-engine are: The steam-boiler, usually called the boiler, in which the steam is generated. It is made of wrought-iron plates, sufficiently thick to resist considerably more than the highest pressure which they will be called upon to bear, and the form of the boiler is designed to secure the greatest possible economy of heat. The boilers of locomotives, and of those of many stationary engines, are traversed by a large number of tubes, along which the gases from the fire pass; and in steam fire-engines the boiler consists of a series of comparatively narrow tubes filled with water, this being the form which enables steam to be got up with the greatest rapidity. The height of the water and the pressure of steam in the boiler are indicated by gauges, of which there are several forms. In order to prevent the pressure rising too high, each boiler is fitted with one or more forms of safety-valve (q. v.). The cylinder is made of cast-iron, carefully bored on the inside; and the piston (q. v.) is a circular plate of iron packed closely into the cylinder by means of metallic rings. The piston-rod is usually steel, and passes out of the cylinder through a stuffing-box, in which it is packed steam-tight, either by greased tow or by metallic-rings. The cylinder is provided with a steam-jacket, or outer casing, in which steam circulates; or is covered with some non-conducting material, in order to prevent loss of heat and consequent condensation of steam. The distribution of steam, or its admission above and below the piston, is controlled by a slide-valve (q. v.), working in a small cylinder or valve-casing attached to the cylinder. According to the arrangement of these principal parts, distinctive names are applied to steam-engines. [BEAM-ENGINE, HORIZONTAL STEAM-ENGINE, OSCILLATING-ENGINE, VERTICAL-ENGINE.] They are also classified according to their uses, as Portable, Stationary, Locomotive, Marine, Pumping, &c. In order to overcome the difficulty of the dead-points (q. v.), the fly-wheel was adopted by Watt in his engines, and has been used ever since. [FLY-WHEEL.] In engines which have no fly-wheel the same end is attained by having two cylinders, working on the same shaft, but with their cranks at right angles. The speed at which an engine works depends on the resistance which it has to overcome; and where this resistance is continually varying, as it generally is, the speed of the engine will also vary. It is necessary, however, to keep the speed as uniform as possible, and this is done partly by the fly-wheel, and partly by the governor. [GOVERNOR, II., 2.] In locomotive and other engines where fly-wheels or governors are not used, the speed is regulated by means of an arrangement for varying the time at which the steam is cut off by the slide-valve. [COMPOUND STEAM-ENGINE.] About 1784, Watt patented, but did not actually construct, a locomotive, and Murdoch made a small high-pressure engine, the fly-wheels of which, nine and a half inches in diameter, were used as driving-wheels. Trevithick constructed a high-pressure locomotive in 1802, and Blenkinsop and Chapman also made locomotives a few years later. The oldest locomotive in existence, *Puffing Billy*, now in the Patent Museum, South Kensington, was constructed in 1813, and was continually used until June 6, 1862. In 1814, Stephenson constructed the Killingworth Engine, which he continually improved, and, in 1829, won the prize offered by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, with his engine, *Rocket*. In this he used two cylinders placed one on each side of the engine, and acting on cranks attached to large driving-wheels. The boiler was traversed by a number of narrow tubes, as proposed by Seguin and Booth. In modern locomotives, the boilers are of the tubular form, and the engine is driven by two, or occasionally four, cylinders, which in England are placed in front under, but in this country at the sides of the boiler. The waste steam from the cylinders is discharged through a pipe in the chimney of the engine, and creates the draught for the boiler. The two cylinders act on cranks on the axle of the

driving-wheels, which are sometimes eight or nine feet in diameter. The number of wheels is six, eight, and in some cases twelve, there being two, four, or six driving-wheels coupled together. The engine can be controlled, stopped, and reversed by a link arrangement (invented by Stephenson), which acts on the slide-valves. The weight of a locomotive is not unfrequently more than sixty tons, and the speed attained is more than seventy miles an hour on a slight down incline. The work which an engine can do is usually estimated in horse-power (q. v.), but the value of this unit varies. The nominal or low-pressure horse-power of English marine engines is not 33,000 foot pounds, as on land, but more than 44,000 foot pounds, and in this country its value is still greater. The efficiency of an engine is generally determined by an apparatus in which the pressure of the steam and the motion of the engine are made to trace a curve on paper by a suitable arrangement of mechanism. [INDICATOR, II., 3.]

steam exhaust-port, s. [EXHAUST-PORT.]

steam fire-engine, s. [FIRE-ENGINE, 1.]

steam-fountain, s. A jet or body of water raised by the pressure of steam upon the surface of the water in a reservoir.

steam-gas, s. [SUPERHEATED STEAM (q. v.).]

steam-gauge, s. An instrument attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam. There are many varieties. The oldest and simplest consists of a bent tube partially filled with mercury, one end of which springs from the boiler, so that the steam rising in the tube forces up the mercury in proportion to the amount of pressure. Bourdon's consists of an elliptical copper tube bent into an arc of 540°. One of the extremities communicates with the boiler or reservoir of condensed gas whose pressure is to be measured, and the other carries an index which moves backward or forward on a graduated arc as the curvature of the tube is varied by changes of pressure.

steam-governor, s. [GOVERNOR.]

steam-gun, s. A gun whose projectile force is derived from the expansion of steam issuing through a shotted tube.

steam-hammer, s.

Mech.: A hammer worked by means of steam. The idea of a steam-hammer seems to have occurred first to James Watt, who patented it in 1784. William Deverell also took out a patent for a steam-hammer in 1806; but it does not appear that in either case the idea was carried into operation. In 1839 James Nasmyth invented the steam-hammer called after him, and patented it in 1842. In the older forms of steam-hammer, the hammer-head, attached to one end of a lever, was raised by the action of a cog-wheel or cam acting on the other end of the lever, and was then allowed to fall by its own weight. Hammers of this description are often called Steam-tilts. In Nasmyth's hammer, the head is attached to the piston-rod of an inverted cylinder supported vertically, and the piston is raised by the action of the steam admitted into the cylinder below the piston. The hammer is allowed to fall by its own weight, or is driven downward with still greater velocity by the action of steam admitted into the cylinder above the piston. The admission of steam into the cylinder is regulated by a slide-valve worked by a lever, and the force of the stroke can be controlled to such an extent by regulating the admission of steam, that the largest hammer can be made to crack a nut, or to come down upon a mass of iron with a momentum of many hundred foot-tons. The cylinder, which is supported on a strong iron framework, is very strong, and the steam-pipes are of extra strength, because of the high pressure at which the steam is employed. The piston-rod is of stout wrought-iron or steel, and the hammer itself is also of steel. The weight of the hammer ranges from about two hundred-weight to twenty-five tons; and the object to be struck is placed upon an anvil, consisting of a slab of iron, resting on a huge mass of piles and concrete, which frequently descends a great depth into the ground. There are some other forms of less importance. In Condie's steam-hammer the hammer-head is attached to the lower end of the cylinder, and Ramsbottom's two cylinders move horizontally in the same line, but in different directions, and the metal to be forged is placed between them. Steam-hammers are rated or classified according to the effective weight of the piston and hammer-head or drop, and range from 100 pounds up to many tons.

steam-hoist, s. An elevator or lift worked by a steam-engine, frequently portable.

steam-horn, s. A steam-buzzer (q. v.).

"The steam-horns of large manufactories."—*Notes and Queries*, April 2, 1887, p. 279.

steam-indicator, subst. A device to record the pressure of steam. It was invented by James Watt.

steam-jacket, s. [JACKET, s. II. 1.]

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

steam-jet, s. A blast of steam emitted from a nozzle.

Steam-jet pump: A form of injector or ejector in which the body of water is put in motion by a steam-jet.

steam-kitchen, s. An apparatus for cooking by steam.

steam-launch, s. A large kind of boat with a propeller-engine.

steam-navigation, s. The art or practice of applying steam to the propelling of boats and vessels; the art or practice of navigating steam vessels. A doubtful claim has been made that on June 17, 1543, a Spaniard, Blasco de Garay, exhibited a steam-ship, which made an experimental trip in the port of Barcelona, in presence of commissioners appointed by Charles V. The Marquis of Worcester described a steam-ship in 1655, though he did not publish his description till 1663. On Dec. 21, 1736, a patent was granted to Jonathan Hulls for a kind of steam-tug, which he does not seem actually to have constructed. In 1783, Fitch, an American, moved a boat on the Delaware by paddles worked by a steam-engine; and in the same year Claude, Comte de Jouffroy, constructed an engine which propelled a boat on the Saône. Paddle wheels had been patented by Miller in 1781, and for some time all steam-boats were propelled by paddles. [SCREW-PROPELLER.] Symington used a steam-boat on the Forth and Clyde in 1790, and in 1802 he had one on the Clyde which was able to tow vessels. Fulton used a steam-boat on the Seine in 1803; and in 1807 his boat, the *Clermont*, with engines built by Boulton and Watt, ran from New York to Albany, and soon afterward there was a regular service between these towns. The first successful steam-boat in Europe was Bell's *Comet*, which in 1812 ran on the Clyde between Glasgow and Greenock, three times a week, with a maximum speed of five miles an hour. The first voyage of a steam-ship from New York to Liverpool was made by the *Savannah* in twenty-six days, in 1819. The first steam voyage to India was made by Captain Johnson, in the *Enterprise*, in 1825. Regular steam communication with America was begun in 1838; in 1845 the *Great Britain* did the distance from New York in fourteen days, about double the time now taken by fast liners. Marine engines are constructed on the same principle as land engines, differing mainly in their great size and power. Oscillating engines, beam engines with the beams below the cylinders, and engines in which the motion is communicated to the cranks by connecting rods, are all employed. Since water is plentiful, even high-pressure engines are worked at sea with condensers. Compound engines are also used to a considerable extent. [STEAM-SHIP.]

steam-navvy, s. A steam-engine employed in excavating earth for docks, canals, &c. (Eng.)

steam-packet, s. A steam-vessel carrying mails and running periodically between certain ports.

steam-pipe, s. Any pipe conveying steam from a boiler to an engine, or a supply-pipe in a system of steam heating or drying.

steam-plow, s. A plow or gang of plows drawn by portable steam-engines. By the same means, cultivators, harrows, and other agricultural implements are drawn.

steam-port, s.

Steam-eng.: An opening through the valve-seat to the inside of the cylinder. Known as the induction (inlet) port, or the eduction (outlet) port, respectively, according to the course of the steam.

steam-power, s. The power of steam applied to move machinery or produce any results.

steam-press, s. A press worked by steam-power; specif., a platten-machine driven by steam-power.

steam-propeller, s. The same as SCREW-PROPELLER (q. v.).

steam-ram, s. [RAM, s., II. 2. (2).]

steam-roller, s. A locomotive with wide wheels used in crushing road-metal and leveling roads.

steam-room, s. The capacity for steam over the surface of the water in the boiler.

steam-ship, s. A ship propelled by steam; a steamer.

¶ **Development of the steam-ship:** Fifty years ago a voyage of thirteen days in crossing the Atlantic was considered a remarkable performance. The list given below is a complete record of the ocean "greyhounds" since the *Great Western* in 1839 to the *Lucania* in 1894.

	D.	H.	M.
1839— <i>Great Western</i> , Liverpool to New York...	18	..	..
1845— <i>Britannia</i> , Liverpool to New York.....	14	..	..
1848— <i>Europa</i> , Liverpool to New York.....	11	3	..
1852— <i>Baltic</i> , Liverpool to New York.....	9	19	..
1854— <i>Scotia</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	8	15	45
1867— <i>City of Paris</i> , Queenstown to New York...	8	3	11
1869— <i>City of Brussels</i> , New York to Queens-			
town.....	7	18	2

1879— <i>Arizona</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	7	9	23
1882— <i>Alaska</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	6	22	10
1885— <i>Etruria</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	6	5	45
1887— <i>Umbria</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	6	4	42
1888— <i>Etruria</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	6	1	55
1889— <i>City of Paris</i> , Queenstown to New York..	5	23	27
1890— <i>Teutonic</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	5	18	27
1891— <i>Teutonic</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	5	16	31
1892— <i>City of Paris</i> , Queenstown to New York...	5	14	24
1893— <i>Lucania</i> , New York to Queenstown.....	5	13	30
1893— <i>Campania</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	5	13	23
1894— <i>Lucania</i> , Queenstown to New York.....	5	7	28

In January, 1900, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse made the trip from New York to Cherbourg in 5 days and 16 hours, breaking all records. The first steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic was the *Savannah*, in 1818. The largest steamship afloat is the *Celtic*, which is 20 feet longer than was the famous *Great Eastern*, which was 680 feet long by 83 feet wide. The greatest power indicated by single-screw engine has been on the *Etruria*, 14,500. The highest average speed attained by a side wheeler was 14 knots, by the *Scotia*. The highest speed thus far attained by a twin-screw passenger steamer has been made by the *Deutschland*, 24.19 knots per hour. This record has been exceeded only by the U. S. Cruisers *Columbia* and *Minneapolis*, the latter of which attained a speed of 25½ miles on her deep sea trial, and ran as steady as a clock. The steamers *Paris*, *New York*, *Tentonic*, and *Majestic* were the first vessels built for the Atlantic service with triple-expansion engines and twin screws. The *Campania* and *Lucania* are respectively the fifteenth and sixteenth twin-screw vessels of more than 6,000 tons. The *Servia* was the first mail steamer in the New York trade to be built of steel. From March, 1841, to February, 1893, 125 steamers in the Atlantic service were lost, and 7,523 lives were lost during the same period. [STEAM-BOAT, STEAM NAVIGATION.]

steam-sled, s. A locomotive constructed to run on ice. The front part rests on a sledge, and the driving wheels are studded with spikes.

steam-stoker, s. A gas-retort charger (q. v.). [Eng.]

steam-table, s. A hollow table, heated by steam, to keep joints and other viands warm in the dining or carving rooms of hotels.

steam-tank, s. A chamber heated by steam, used for various purposes in the arts.

steam-tight, a. Tight enough to resist the ingress or egress of steam.

steam-tilt, s. A steam-hammer (q. v.).

steam-toe, s.

Steam-eng.: An arm fastened to a lifting-rod to raise it by the contact of the can or tappet. The toes on the lifting-rods of the inlet and exhaust are steam and exhaust toes respectively.

steam-trap, s. A self-acting device for the discharge of condensed water from steam-engines or steam-pipes.

steam-tug, s. A small but powerful steam-vessel for towing ships in or out of harbor.

steam vacuum-pump, s. A pump for raising water by the condensation of steam in a vessel situated at such elevation above the water supply that the atmospheric pressure will raise the water to the chamber and operate the valves.

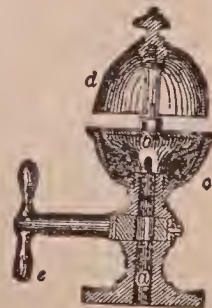
steam-valve, s. A device for opening or closing a steam pipe or port.

steam-vessel, s. A steam-ship.

steam-way, subst. A passage leading from the steam-port of a valve to the cylinder.

steam-wheel, s. The same as ROTARY STEAM-ENGINE (q. v.).

steam-whistle, s. A sounding device connected with the boiler of a steam-engine, either stationary, locomotive, or marine, for the purpose of announcing the hours of work, signaling, &c. In the ordinary locomotive steam-whistle the foot is bolted onto the fire-box, has an opening (a) for the admission of steam, and is provided with a cock (e), by turning which steam is permitted to rush into the hollow piece (b), which is provided with holes around its lower and narrower portion, through which the steam rushes into the cavity of the cup (c), and, passing out through the narrow annular opening, impinges against the rim of the bell (d), causing a shrill, piercing sound. Holes in the top of the bell permit the escape of the steam upwardly and increase the volume of sound.



Steam-whistle.

The quality of the tone depends on the width of the annular opening, the depth of the bell, and the distance between it and the cup. The calliope (q. v.) is a series of such whistles tuned to a scale and operated by keys.

steam-winch, s. A form of hoisting-apparatus in which rotary motion is imparted to the winding-axle from the piston-rod of a steam-engine, directly or intermediately, through bevel-gearing. The former is more rapid; the latter affords greater power. Specially used for loading and unloading ships.

steam-yacht, s. A yacht fitted with a screw propeller.

stēam, *steme, *steeme, v. i. & t. [STEAM, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To emit steam or vapor; to give out any vapor or exhalation.

"Ye mists and exhalations that now rise
From hill or steaming lake."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 183.

2. To rise in a vaporous form; to pass off in visible vapor.

"The fume or vapor thereof *steeming*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxix., ch. iv.

3. To move or travel by the agency of steam.

"He *steamed* into the station at the usual speed."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To emit or give up in vapor; to exhale, to evaporate.

"In slouthful sleepe his molten heart to *steme*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 27.

2. To expose to the action of steam, for the purpose of softening (as wood), cooking, or disinfecting.

stēam'-ēr, s. [Eng. *steam*, v.; -er.]

1. A vessel propelled by steam; a steam-ship.

2. A steam fire-engine.

3. A locomotive for roads.

4. A culinary vessel with a perforated bottom, placed upon a cooking pot, and having a lid to keep in the steam.

5. An apparatus for steaming grain preparatory to grinding.

6. A steam-tank (q. v.).

steamer-duck, s. [RACEHORSE, 2.]

steamer-lane, s. The usual track followed by ocean steamers plying between any two ports, e. g., Liverpool and New York.

"Moving east on a north-easterly track, a little south of *steamer-lanes*."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 6, 1887.

stēam'-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *steam*y; -ness.] The quality or state of being steamy or vaporous; mistiness.

stēam'-y, a. [Eng. *steam*, s.; -y.] Consisting of or abounding in steam; resembling steam; misty, vaporous.

"Meantime, on that side *steam*y vapors rise."
Cowper: Sonnet.

stēan, s. [STEEN.]

stē-ār'-ā-mide, s. [Eng. *stear*(ic), and *amide*.]

Chemistry: (C₁₈H₃₅O)₂N. Obtained by heating ethylic stearate with alcoholic ammonia for several days in a sealed tube at a temperature of 120°. It is purified by recrystallization from alcohol and washing with ether. After melting it solidifies at 107.5.

stē-ār-ān'-īl-ide, s. [Eng. *stear*(ic); *anil*(ine), and suff. -ide.]

Chem.: (C₁₈H₃₅O)(C₆H₅)HN. Phenyl-stearamide. Formed when excess of aniline is distilled over stearic acid heated to 230° in an oil bath. The product is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol, when it is obtained as white shining needles, melting at 93.6°, and solidifying to a mass of radiated crystals.

stē-ār-āte, s. [Eng. *stear*(ic); -ate.]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds of stearic acid with the alkalis and metals. They have the consistence of hard soaps and plasters, and are mostly insoluble in water. Stearate of potassium, C₁₈H₃₅KO₂, separates on cooling from a solution of one part stearic acid and one part potassic hydrate in ten parts of water. It forms shining delicate needles, having a faint alkaline taste, and dissolves in 6.7 parts boiling alcohol and 25 parts boiling water. Acid stearate of potassium, C₁₈H₃₅KO₂·C₁₈H₃₆O₂, obtained by decomposing the neutral salt with 1,000 parts of water. When dried and dissolved in alcohol, it separates in silvery scales, inodorous and soft to the touch. It dissolves in four parts of boiling absolute alcohol.

stē-ār-ēne, s. [STEARONE.]

stē-ar'-gīl-līte, s. [Formed from Eng. *stear*ite, and *argillite*.]

Min.: A soapy-looking clay of varying color, and like all other clays a hydrated aluminous silicate. Found near Poitiers, France.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stē-ār'-īc, *a.* [English *stear(in)*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing stearin.

stearic-acid, *s.*

Chemical: $C_{18}H_{35}O_2$. An acid discovered by Chevreul, and found as a frequent constituent of fats derived from the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and especially abundant as a tristearin in beef and mutton suet. It may be obtained by saponifying the fat with soda lye, decomposing with sulphuric acid, dissolving the fatty acids in alcohol, and repeatedly crystallizing, the first portions of the fatty acid only being taken. When pure it crystallizes from alcohol in nacreous laminae or needles, is tasteless and inodorous, and has a distinct acid reaction. Its specific gravity is nearly that of water, it melts at 69-69.2°, distills in a vacuum without alteration, and is sparingly soluble in alcohol, more so in ether and benzene.

stearic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O$. Formed by the action of stearic chloride on potassic stearate. It is difficult to obtain pure.

stearic-ether, *s.*

Chem. (pl.): Compounds of stearic acid with the alcohol radicals. Methyl stearate, $C_{18}H_{35}(CH_3)O_2$, is formed by heating stearic acid with methyllie alcohol in a sealed tube. It is a neutral crystalline mass insoluble in water, and melting at 33°. Ethyl stearate, stearic ether, $C_{18}H_{35}(C_2H_5)O_2$. Obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of stearic acid. It is a crystalline mass, resembling white wax, melts at 33.7°, and is tasteless and inodorous.

stē-a-rīd'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *stear(in)*; Greek *eidos*=form, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing stearic acid.

stearidic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{34}O_2$. Obtained by heating bromostearate of silver with water. It is an amorphous mass with a peculiar faint odor, is soluble in alcohol, melts at 35°, and distills unchanged. With the alkalis it forms soaps.

stē-ar-in, *s.* [Gr. *stear*=fat, tallow, suet.]

Chemistry (pl.): Glyceric stearates. These compounds can be formed artificially, but the last is also a constituent of most of the more solid animal and vegetable fats. (1) Monostearin (q. v.). (2)

Distearin, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{35}O_2)_2$. Obtained by heating monostearin with stearic acid to 260° for three hours. It forms microscopic laminae, which melt at 53°. (3) Tristearin (q. v.).

stē-ar-in-ēr-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *stearin(e)*; *-ery*.] The process of making stearine from animal or vegetable fats; the manufacture of stearin or stearine products.

stē-ar-ō-chlōr-hỹ-drīn, *s.* [Eng. *stearo(ne)*; *chlorhydr(ic)*, and suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5\{C_{18}H_{35}O_2\}_3$. Produced by passing hydrochloric acid gas into a mixture of stearic acid and glycerin heated to 100°. Purified from ether it forms a solid mass, melting at 28°.

stē-ar-ōc'-ōn-ōte, *subst.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. *konis*=powder.]

Chem.: Couerbe's name for a yellow-brown pulverulent fat which he extracted from the brain. It is insoluble in alcohol and ether, except in the presence of fixed oils, in which case it dissolves in ether.

stē-ar-ō-glū'-cōse, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Eng. *glucose*.]

Chemistry: $C_6H_5\{C_{18}H_{35}O_2\}_3$. Glucic stearate. Formed when stearin and anhydrous glucose are heated to 120° for fifty or sixty hours. It is obtained in microscopic granules, or as a white fusible mass, is neutral, and assumes with oil of vitriol a reddish color, changing to violet and black.

stē-ar-ō-lāu-rēt'-īn, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*; English *laur(in)*, and *retin*.]

Chem.: Grosourdi's name for the solid fat which separates on standing at +10° from the oil obtained by warm pressure from the pericarp of bay-berries. It crystallizes in warty masses but has not been further examined.

stē-ar-ō-lāu'-rīn, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Eng. *laurin*.]

Chem.: Grosourdi's name for a fat, deposited on standing at +6° from the oil obtained by warm pressure from the shelled seeds of the bay-berry. It forms a yellowish white mass.

stē-ar-ōl'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *stear-*, and Eng. *ol(e)ic*.] Derived from oleic and elaidic acid.

stearolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{32}O_2=C_{17}H_{31}CO_2H$. Obtained by heating the dibromide of oleic and elaidic acids with an alcoholic solution of potash. It forms

long, colorless prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, melts at 48°, and volatilizes without decomposition. Its salts are mostly crystalline, those of the alkalis having the properties of soaps.

stē-ar-ōne, **stē-ar-ēne**, *subst.* [Eng. *stear(ic)*; *-one*, *-ene*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O \cdot C_{17}H_{35}$. The ketone of stearic acid, produced by the dry distillation of calcic or plumbic stearate, the resulting product being finely pulverized, and then several times washed with ether. It forms delicate pearly laminae, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, nearly insoluble in cold ether, and melts at 87.8°.

stē-ar-ō-phān'-īc, *adj.* [Eng. *stearophan(in)*; *-ic*.] Derived from stearophanin (q. v.).

stearophanic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: A kind of stearic acid obtained from *Cocculus indicus* berries. It crystallizes in small needles, melting at 63°.

stē-ar-ōph'-an-īn, *subst.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. *phainō*=to appear.]

Chem.: The fat of *Cocculus indicus* berries. It agrees with tristearin in nearly all its properties, but melts at 35-36°.

stē-ar-ōp'-tēne, *s.* [Pref. *stearo-*, and Gr. *ptēnos*=feathered; hence, fleeting, volatile.]

Chem.: Any of the more solid constituents of essential oils, which crystallize out in the cold.

stē-ar-ōx-ỹl'-īc, *adj.* [Pref. *stear-*; English *ox(at)yl*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing stearic acid and oxatyl.

stearoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{32}O_4=C_{17}H_{31}O_2 \cdot CO_2H$. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on stearic acid. It crystallizes in brilliant plates, insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and melts at 86°.

stē-ar-ōyl, *s.* [Eng. *stearo(ne)*; *-yl*.]

Chemistry: $C_{18}H_{35}$. The hypothetical radical of stearone.

stē-ar-ỹl, *s.* [Eng. *stear(ic)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}O$. The radical of stearic-acid.

stē-āt, *pref.* [STEATO-]

stē-at-ar'-gill-ite, *s.* [STEARGILLITE.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral species occurring in some porphyritic rocks near Ilmenau, Thuringia.

stē-a-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *stear* (genit. *steatos*)=tallow, hard fat.] The *steatitis* of Pliny.]

Mineralogy:

1. A term including all the massive and crystalline-massive varieties of talc (q. v.).

2. The same as SAPONITE (q. v.).

stē-a-tīt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *steatit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to steatite or soapstone; of the nature of or resembling soapstone.

stē-a-tō, **stē-āt**, *pref.* [Gr. *stear* (genit. *steatos*)=tallow, hard fat.] Fatty; composed of or resembling fat.

stē-āt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: A tumor of the scrotum containing fat; scrotal hernia.

stē-a-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *steatōma*.]

Surg.: A wen, the contents of which resemble snet. It may arise on any part of the body, and often grows to a large size.

stē-a-tōm'-a-toūs, *adj.* [STEATOMA.] Of the nature of a steatoma.

stē-āt'-ō-mỹs, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *mys*=a mouse.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Muridæ, sub-family Dendromyinae, with two species from North and South Africa.

stē-a-tōp'-ỹ-ga, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *pygē*=the rump, the buttocks.] A great accumulation of fat in the buttocks of some Africans, especially of Hottentot women.

stē-a-tōp'-ỹ-goūs, *a.* [STEATOPYGA.] Pertaining or relating to steatopyga; characterized by steatopyga.

stē-at-or'-nīs, *s.* [Pref. *steat-*, and Gr. *ornis*=a bird. Named because the birds are extremely fat. GUACHARO-OIL.]

Ornith.: A genus of Caprimulgidæ, with a single species, *Steatornis caripensis*, sometimes made the type of a family Steatornithidæ. In many respects it resembles the Goat-suckers, but differs from them in being a vegetable-feeder. Since Humboldt's time, it has been found in Bogota [GUACHARO] and in Trinidad.

stē-at-or-nīth'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *steatornis*, genit. *steatornith(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [STEATORNIS.]

stē-a-tō-zō'-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *steato-*, and Gr. *zōon*=a living being, an animal.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Demodex (q. v.).

stēck-ā'-dō, *s.* [STICKADORE.]

***stēd**, *s.* [STEAD.]

stēd'-fast, *a.* [STEADFAST.]

Stēd'-īng-ērš, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church History: A politico-religious sect which arose early in the thirteenth century in the district of Steding, now called Oldenburg. They appear to have been a section of the Albigenses, and a crusade was organized against them by Gerhard, Archbishop of Bremen.

steē, *subst.* [A. S. *stigan*=to mount.] A ladder. (Prov.)

steēd, ***stede**, *s.* [A. S. *stēda*=a stud-horse, a stallion (cf. *stōdmyre*=a stud-mare), from *stōd*=a stud (q. v.); Irish *stead*=a steed; Ger. *stute*=a mare; Icel. *stedda*=a mare; *stōdhhestr*=a stallion; *stōdhmerr*=a studmare, a brood-mare.] A horse, especially a spirited horse, or one for war or state. (Used chiefly in poetry or poetical prose.)

steēk, ***stēik**, *v. t.* [A. S. *stician*=to pierce, to stick (q. v.).]

1. To pierce with a sharp-pointed instrument; to stitch or sew with a needle. (Scotch.)

2. To shut, to close, to fasten.

"But now, hinny, that ye hae brought us the brandy, and the mug with the het water . . . ye may *steek* the door."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

steēk, **stēik**, *s.* [STEEK, *v.*] The act of stitching with a needle; a stitch.

steēl, *s. & a.* [A. S. *stēl*, *stēle*, *stýle*; cogn. with Dut. *staal*; Icel. *stál*; Dan. *staal*; Sw. *stål*; O. H. Ger. *stahal*; Ger. *stahl*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A piece of such metal used for striking sparks from flint to ignite tinder or match.

"The steel must be struck in a proper manner, and with proper materials, before the latent spark can be elicited."—Knox: *Essays*, ess. 70.

(3) A round rod of steel, having longitudinal striations, used for sharpening knives.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A weapon, especially an offensive weapon, as a sword, a spear, or the like.

"Brave Macbeth with his brandish'd steel . . . Carv'd out his passage."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

(2) Anything of extreme hardness; hardness, sternness, rigor; as, a heart of steel.

(3) A narrow slip of steel used for stiffening or expanding ladies' dresses.

"No steels are worn behind the knees."—London *Daily News*.

(4) A mirror. (Cartwright: *Lady Errant*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Chem., &c.:* A very remarkable and useful kind of metallic iron, intermediate between cast-iron and malleable iron, prepared by imbedding bars of malleable iron in powdered charcoal contained in a large rectangular crucible, and exposing for many hours to a full red heat. The iron takes up from one to two per cent. of carbon, becoming harder, and, at the same time, fusible, but with a certain diminution of its malleability. The product of this operation has a blistered appearance—hence called blistered steel, but this is obviated by welding a number of bars together. Bessemer steel is produced by forcing atmospheric air into melted cast iron. The color of steel is grayish-white; specific gravity 7.60-7.93. Its most remarkable property is that of becoming very hard when heated to redness and suddenly plunged into cold water. If reheated to redness, and left to cool gradually, it becomes as soft as ordinary iron. Between these two conditions any required degree of hardness may be attained. Hence, in the manufacture of steel articles, they are first forged into shape, then hardened, and, lastly, tempered by exposure to a proper degree of annealing heat, which is often judged of by the color of the thin film of oxide which appears on the surface. A temperature of 221°, indicated by a faint straw color, is the most suitable temper for lancets and razors, 250°, indicated by a brownish tint, for scissors and pen-knives. For swords, watch-springs, and all articles requiring softness and elasticity, the steel must be heated to 289°-293°, or until the surface becomes deep blue.

"Steel is eldest brother of iron, extracted from the same ore, differing from it not in kind, but degree of purity, as being the first running thereof. It is more hard and brittle (whilst iron is softer and tougher), useful for the making of English knives, sithes, shears, &c., but fine edges cannot be made thereof, as lancets for letting of blood, incision knives, razors, &c."—Fuller: *Worthies; Gloucestershire*.

2. *Hist., &c.:* In the A. V. of the Bible, the word "steel" occurs in 2 Sam. xxii. 35; Psalm xviii. 34; Job. xx. 24; and Jer. xv. 12, but in all these places

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn;

çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn;

çhin, bench; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn.

the R. V. substitutes the word "brass." The Greeks are said to have derived it, as early as the Homeric age, from the Chalybes, and the name *Chalybs* was applied both to the people and to the metal. The Celtiberians were celebrated for their manufacture of steel in the first century, B. C. The process of hardening it by immersion in water was known in Western Europe in the eleventh or twelfth century. Then oil was substituted for water. Cast steel was first made at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, in 1740. The Bessemer process for converting pig-iron into malleable iron, and it again into steel with small consumption of fuel, was first communicated to the British Association at Cheltenham in 1856. Siemens, in 1876, produced steel direct from iron ore. The greater durability of steel now increasingly leads to its being preferred to iron, for the construction both of ships and of rails.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Made of steel.
2. *Fig.*: Resembling steel in hardness; hence, unfeeling, stern, rigorous.

"Thy steel bosom."—*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 133.

steel-bronze, *subst.* A very hard and tenacious alloy, used as a substitute for steel in the manufacture of cannon. Its composition varies but little from that of the usual gun-metal—90 copper, 10 tin.

steel-cap, *subst.* A cap or head-piece of steel; armor for the head.

"He has placed the steel-cap o'er his long flowing hair."—*Scott*: *Rokeby*, v. 20.

steel-clad, *a.* Clad in steel or armor; mailed.

"No longer steel-clad warriors ride
Along thy wild and willowed shore."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 1.

***steel-clenched**, *a.* Fastened or protected with steel.

"By a steel-clenched postern door."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 9.

***steel-dight**, *a.* Steel-clad.

"And steel-dight nobles wiped their e'e."

Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii.

steel-engraving, *s.*

1. The art of engraving upon steel-plates for the purpose of producing prints or impressions in ink upon paper and other substances.

2. The design engraved upon a steel plate.

3. The impression or print taken from an engraved steel-plate.

steel-furnace, *s.* A metallurgic furnace in which ore or iron is treated for the production or refining of steel.

steel-headed, ***steel-head**, ***steel-hed**, *adj.* Having a head, tip, or top of steel.

"The steel-hed speares they strongly coucht, and met."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ix. 16.

Steel-headed rail:

Railway: A rail having an upper surface, or tread of steel welded on to a body of iron.

steel-hearted, *a.* Hard-hearted, stern, rigorous.

steel-master, *s.* A proprietor of steel-works.

"Iron-masters, steel-masters, iron-consumers, and export merchants, from all parts of the kingdom, will be present in great force."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

steel-mill, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A mill with metallic-grinding surfaces, usually of steel, but sometimes of cast-iron, as being cheaper and sufficient for the purpose.

*2. *Mining*: A steel-wheel revolving in contact with a flint, to make a light in a mine; used before the invention of the safety-lamp.

steel-ore, *s.*

Min.: A name given to the siderite (q. v.) of Nasau, because of the iron it yielded being peculiarly adapted for conversion into steel.

steel-pen, *s.* A pen made of steel. [PEN (2), s., I. 1. (3).]

steel-plate, *s.*

1. A piece of steel flattened or extended to an even surface, and of uniform thickness. They are used as armor for the sides of warships, and other purposes.

2. A plate of polished steel, on which a design is engraved for the purpose of transferring it to paper, &c., by impressing or printing.

3. An impression or plate taken from an engraved steel-plate; a steel engraving.

steel-toys, *s. pl.* A manufacturing term applied to small articles such as corkscrews, buckles, and similar objects, when made of polished steel.

steel-trap, *subst.* A trap with steel jaws and a spring to catch wild animals.

steel-wine, *s.* Wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time; it is used medicinally.

steel-yard, *s.* [STEELYARD.]

steēl, *v. t.* [A. S. *stýlan*; Icel. *stēla*; German *stählen*.]

I. *Lit.*: To point, overlay, or edge with steel.

"He had in his hande a great glaue, sharpe and well stelyd."—*Berners*: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lix.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To fortify as with steel; to make hard, stubborn, obdurate, callous, or unfeeling; to harden, to strengthen.

"Tempered their headlong rage, their courage steeled."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, xiv. (Concl.)

2. To cause to resemble steel, as in smoothness, polish, or other qualities.

steēle'-ite, *subst.* [After Mr. J. Steele; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An altered variety of mordenite (q. v.), occurring in spheres varying in size from one to two and a half inches in diameter at Cape Split, Nova Scotia.

steēl'-ēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipwright: The foremost or aftermost plank in a strake, which is dropped short of the stern or stern-post of a vessel.

steēl'-i-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *steely*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being steely; extreme hardness.

steēl'-īng, *pr. par. & s.* [STEEL, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. The process of welding a piece of steel on that part of a cutting instrument which is to receive the edge.

2. The process of covering a metal plate with steel by voltaic electricity for the purpose of rendering it more durable. It is applied to stereotype and engraved copper-plates.

steeling-strake, *s.*

Shipwright: A steeler (q. v.).

steēl'-y, ***stel-y**, *a.* [Eng. *steel*; *-y*.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) Made of steel; consisting of steel.

"Steel through opposing plates the magnet draws,
And steely atoms calls from dust and straws."
Crabbe: *Parish Register*.

(2) Resembling the surface of polished steel.

2. *Figuratively*: Resembling steel in hardness; hard, firm, stern, inflexible.

"O tough and stely hertes, o herte more herd than flynte or other stone."—*Fisher*: *Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 143, pt. ii.

steēl'-yard, ***stil-i-ard**, ***styl-i-arde**, *s.* [Eng. *steel*, and *yard*.]

Mech.: A balance or weighing-machine consisting of a lever with unequal arms. It is of two kinds. The Roman balance is formed by suspending the article to be weighed from the end of the shorter arm, or placing it in a scale depending therefrom, and sliding a determinate weight along the longer one till an equilibrium is obtained. The longer arm is so graduated that the figure opposite to which the weight rests indicates the weight of the article at the extremity of the shorter arm. The second form is the Danish balance (q. v.).

"It is usual with butchers and other tradesmen to weigh in the statera, commonly called the *stiltards*, ten or twenty pounds weight."—*Boyle*: *Works*, iii. 431.

steēn, **stēan**, ***steane**, *subst.* [A. S. *stæna*.] A vessel of clay or stone.

"Upon a huge great earth-pot *steane* he stood,
From whose wide mouth there flowed forth the
Romane flood." *Spenser*: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 42.

steēn, **stēan**, *verb t.* [STONE, s.] To line with stone or brick, as a well, a cesspool, or the like; to mend with stone, as a road. (*Prov.*)

steēn'-bōk, *s.* [STEINBOK.]

steēn'-īng, **stēan'-īng**, *s.* [STEEN, v.]

Arch.: The brick or stone wall or lining of a well or cesspool, the use of which is to prevent the interruption of the surrounding soil.

Steēn'-kīrk, *s.* [STEINKIRK.]

steēn'-strū-pine, *subst.* [After Steenstrup, who first found it; suff. *-ine* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in crystals and massive at Kangerdluarsuk, Greenland, associated with lepidolite and ægyrite. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 3.38; color, brown. Composition: Essentially a hydrous silicate of cerium, lanthanum, didymium, thoria, soda, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron.

steēp, ***steēpe**, ***step**, ***stepe**, *a. & subst.* [A. S. *steāp*=steep, high, lofty; O. Fris. *stap*=high; Icel. *steypdhr*=steep, rising high; A. S. *stepan*=to erect, to exalt.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; ascending or descending with great inclination; precipitous.

*2. Not easily accessible; lofty, elevated, high.

3. High-priced, dear. (*Slang.*)

B. *As subst.*: A precipitous place; a rock or hill sloping with a large angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

"So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog, or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or rare,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 948.

***steep-down**, *a.* Precipitous.

"Wash me in steep-down gulfs of liquid fire."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

†**steep-grass**, **steep-weed**, **steep-wort**, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

steēp, ***stepe**, ***stepyn**, ***steēpe**, *v. t.* [Icel. *steypa*=to make to stoop, to pour out liquids, to cast metals; *stūpa*=to stoop (q. v.); Sw. *stōpa*=to cast (metals), to steep, to sink; Dan. *stōbe*=to cast (metals); *stōb*=the steeping of grain, steeped corn.]

1. To soak in a liquid; to macerate; to dip and soak in a liquid, to imbue; to extract the essence by soaking.

"A sop in honey steep'd to charm the guard."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 567.

2. To wet, to make wet.

"That nought she did but wayle, and often steepe
Her dainty couch with tears, which closely she did
weepe."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 28.

3. To imbue thoroughly.

"With tongue in venom steeped."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

steēp, ***steēpe**, *s.* [STEEP, v.]

1. Something steeped or used in steeping; a fermenting liquid in which seeds are steeped to quicken germination.

*2. The state of being steeped, soaked, or imbued.

"Strait, to the house she hasted; and sweet sleepe
Pour'd on each wooer; which so laid in steepe
Their drowsie temples, that each brow did nod."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

3. A rennet-bag.

***steēp'-en**, *v. i.* [Eng. *steep*, *a.*; *-en*.] To become steep, or steeper.

steēp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *steep*, *v.*; *-er*.] A vat in which the indigo-plant is soaked for maceration, previous to soaking in the beating-vat.

steēp'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *steepy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being steepy or steep; steepness.

"The cragginess and steepness of places up and down is a great advantage to the dwellers."—*Howell*: *Inst. for Travelers*, p. 132.

steēp'-īng (2), *s.* [STEEP, v.] The watering or wetting of flax haulm, to facilitate the separation of the woody matter from the fiber.

steē-ple, ***ste-pel**, *s.* [A. S. *stýpel*=a lofty tower, from *steāp*=lofty, high; Icel. *stōpull*; Low Ger. *stipel*.] [STEEP, *a.*] A tower or turret of a church or other public edifice, ending in a point, and generally intended to contain bells; the superstructure above the tower of a church; a spire, a lantern.

"The whole country was one great lake, from which the cities, with their ramparts and steeples, rose like islands."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

steeple-bush, *s.*

Bot.: *Spiræa tomentosa*. [HARD-HACK.]

steeple-chase, *s.* A kind of horse-race across country, in which ditches, hedges, fences, &c., have to be jumped. The name is derived from the fact that these races were originally run in a straight line across country from some point to a conspicuous object, generally a church steeple, which served the purpose of the modern winning-post. The course is now marked out by flags and stakes between which all the riders must pass.

steeple-chaser, *s.* One who rides in steeple-chases; a horse engaged in or trained for steeple-chases.

steeple-crown, *s.* A tall hat formerly worn by women. (*Hudibras Redivivus*.)

steeple-engine, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A form of marine engine, common on American river-boats. It derives its name from the high erection on deck required for the guides to the connecting-rod, which works above the crank-shaft.

***steeple-house**, *s.* A contemptuous name for a church.

steeple-jack, *s.* A man who climbs steeples and tall chimneys to effect small repairs, or to erect scaffolding.

"A steeple-jack of Sheffield . . . met with a shocking accident."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887.

steē-pled (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *steep*(e); *-ed*.] Furnished or adorned with, or as with steeples or towers; towering up, high.

"A steepled turbant on her head she wore."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, ix. 8.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

steēp'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *steep*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a steep manner; with steepness, precipitously; as, A hill rises *steeply* up.

steēp'-nēss, *steēpe-ness, *s.* [Eng. *steep*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being steep; precipitousness.

"Forc'd by the steepness of the dike."
Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi.

***steēp'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *steep*, *a.*; *-y*.] Steep, precipitous. (Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 2.)

steēr (1), *stere (1), s. [A. S. *stēor*; cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *stier*=a bull; Icel. *stjórr*; Goth. *stīur*; Lat. *taurus*; Gr. *tauros*; Russ. *stūr*; Ir. & Gael. *tarbh*; Wel. *tarw*.] A young male of the common ox, or ox kind; a bullock.

"The distant *steer* forsook the yoke."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxxiii.

***steēr (2), steire, *stere (2), s.** [Dut. *stuur*; Icel. *stýri*; Dan. *styr*; O. H. Ger. *stiura*; Ger. *steuer*.] [STEER (1), *v.*] A rudder, a helm. (Gower: *C. A.*, ii.)

steēr (1), *stere, v. t. & i. [A. S. *stēoran*, *stýran*; cogn. with Dut. *sturen*; Icel. *stýra*; O. H. Ger. *stiurjan*, *stiuran*; Ger. *steuern*; Goth. *stiurjan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To direct and govern the course of, by the movement of a helm.

"Two . . . *steer* the vessel alternately."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. iii, ch. v.

2. To control, direct, or govern the course of; to direct, to guide.

"With cane extended far I sought
To *steer* it close to land."
Wordsworth: *Dog and Water Lily*.

B. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To direct and govern the course of a ship or other vessel in its course, by the movement of the helm.

"We *steered* by the sound of the breakers."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. vii.

2. To direct one's course at sea; to sail, to take a course.

3. To have a certain character as regards answering the helm; to answer the helm; as, A ship *steers* well.

II. *Fig.*: To conduct one's self; to take or pursue a certain course.

steēr (2), v. t. [STIR, *v.*] To stir, to molest, to meddle with. (Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxxiv.)

steēr (3), v. t. [STEER (1), *s.*] To castrate. (Said of a bull.)

"The male calves are *steered* and converted to beef."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

steēr'-age (age as lŷ), *steēr'-lidge, s. [Eng. *steer* (1), *v.*; *-age*, *-idge*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or practice of steering, or of directing and governing the course of a vessel by the movements of the helm.

(2) A part of a ship forward of the chief cabin, from which it is separated by a bulk-head or partition. In passenger ships it is allotted to the inferior class of passengers, thence called *steerage* passengers; and in merchant ships it is occupied by the petty officers and crew.

* (3) The part of a ship where the steersman stands; the *stern*.

"I was much surprised, and ran into the *steeridge* to look on the compass."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Figuratively:

(1) The act or power of directing, guiding, or governing anything in its course; direction, guidance, regulation.

"He that hath the *steerage* of my course."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

(2) That by which a course is directed.

"Here he hung on high,
The *steerage* of his wings, and cut the sky."
Dryden. (Todd.)

II. *Naut.*: The effect of a helm on a ship; the peculiar manner in which an individual ship is affected by the helm.

steerage-way, s.

Naut.: Motion of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the rudder.

"We were not going more than a knot through the water . . . barely enough to give us *steerage-way*."—Cassell's *Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 801.

steēr'-ēr, s. [Eng. *steer* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who steers; a steersman, a guide.

"There's not a better *steerer* in the realm."
Swift: *Epistle to Lord J. Carteret*.

2. The rod and wheel (the latter usually small) which guide or turn a tricycle. When placed before the body of the machine it is known as a front-steerer, when behind as a rear-steerer.

steēr'-lŷg, pr. par. or a. [STEER (1), *v.*]

steering-apparatus, s.

Naut.: Any contrivance in aid of the steersman, being interposed between the tiller or tiller-wheel and the rudder-head.

steering-sail, s. A sail set to assist in steering a ship.

steering-wheel, s.

Naut.: A wheel by which a rudder is turned through the medium of a tiller-rope winding on the axis of the wheel.

***steēr'-lēss, *stere-les, *ster-les, a.** [Eng. *steer* (2), *s.*; *-less*.] Without a rudder or helm. (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4, 559.)

steēr'-lŷg, s. [Eng. *steer* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. *-lŷg*.] A young steer or bullock.

"While I with grateful care one *steerling* feed."
Francis: *Horace*; *Odes* iv, 2.

steērŷ'-man, *ster-ys-man, *stires-man, s. [Eng. *steer* (1), *v.*, and *man*.] One who steers; the helmsman of a ship or boat.

"The Cambridge *steersman* commenced to bore his opponent outward."—Field, April 4, 1885.

steērŷ'-man-ship, s. [Eng. *steersman*; *-ship*.] Skill as a steersman.

"They praised my *steersmanship*."—Burroughs: *Pepacton*, p. 23.

***steērŷ'-māte, s.** [Eng. *steer* (1), *v.*, and *mate*.] A steersman.

steēr'-ŷ, s. [Eng. *steer* (2), *v.*; *-y*.] Bustle, stir, quandary. (Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. ix.)

steēve, a. & s. [Prob. allied to *stiff* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *stevig*=firm.]

A. *As adj.*: Stiff, strong, durable. (Scott.)

"But then there's parts that look the *steever* and stronger."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxviii.

B. As substantive:

Nautical:

1. The upward slope of an outboard spar, as the bowsprit, cathead, &c.

2. A long, heavy spar, with a place to fix a block at one end, used in stowing certain kinds of cargo, which need to be driven in close.

steēve, v. t. & i. [STEEVE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To give a certain angle of elevation to, as to a bowsprit.

2. To stow, as bales in a hold, by means of a jack-screw.

B. *Intrans.*: To project from the bows at an angle, instead of horizontally; said of a bowsprit. (So called when the lower end is fixed firmly, or stiffly and immovably in the vessel, a horizontal bowsprit being movable.)

steēve'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *steeve*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Firmly, stoutly. (Scott.)

steēv'-lŷg, s. [STEEVE, *v.*]

Nautical:

(1) The angle of a bowsprit with the horizon; formerly 70° to 80°, now much less.

(2) Stowing bales in a hold by means of a jack-screw.

stēg, *steyg, *stegg, s. [Icel. *steggr*=the male of various animals.] [STAG, *s.*] A gander. (Prov.)

"Item, vi. gees with one *stegg*."—Invent. of Thomas Robinson, of Appleby (1542).

stēg-ān-ōg'-ra-phŷst, subst. [Eng. *steganograph* (*y*); *-ist*.] One who practices or is skilled in steganography.

stēg-ān-ōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [Gr. *steganos*=covered, secret, and *graphō*=to write; Fr. *stéganographie*.] The art or secret writing; the art of writing in cipher, or in characters intelligible only to those who have the key; cryptography.

"Such occult notes, *steganography*, polygraphy, or magnetical telling of their minds."—Burton: *Anat. of Melan.*, p. 503.

†stēg-ān-ōph-thāl'-ma-ta, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *steganos*=covered, and *ophthalmos*=the eye.]

Zoology: A group of organisms which, with the Gymnophthalmata (q. v.), made up the old subclass Acalephæ (q. v.). [STEGANOPHTHALMATE-MEDUSÆ.]

†stēg-ān-ōph-thāl'-māte, †stēg-ān-ōph-thāl'-moūs, a. [STEGANOPHTHALMATA.] Having the eyes covered or protected.

***steganophthalmate-medusæ, s. pl.**

Zool.: The Steganophthalmata, now merged in Lucernarida. They consist of the genus *Pelagia*, the free generative zooids of most of the Pelagiæ, and those of the Rhizostomidæ.

stēg'-ān-ō-pōd, s. [STEGANOPODES.]

Ornithology: Any individual of the Steganopodes (q. v.).

stēg-ān-ōp'-ō-dēs, s. pl. [Greek *steganopodes*=web-footed animals, a term employed by Aristotle.] *Ornith.*: An order of birds, easily recognizable by the feet, all the toes being united by a web, which joins the hind toe, as well as the three front ones. It includes three families—Fregatidæ, Phaethontidæ, and Pelecanidæ.

stēg-nō'-sis, s. [Gr.] Constipation.

stēg-nōt'-ic, a. & s. [Gr. *stegnōtikos*; French *stegnétique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to constipate or render costive, or to diminish excretions and discharges generally.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine which tends to increase constipation or costiveness, or which diminishes excretions and discharges generally.

stēg-ō, pref. [Gr. *stegē*=a roof, a covering.] Covered, defended, protected.

†stēg-ō-car'-pī, s. pl. [Pref. *stego-*, and Greek *karpos*=fruit.]

Botany: Mosses having the theca covered by a calyptra, and opening by throwing off an operculum. The same as BRYACEÆ (q. v.).

stēg'-ō-dōn, s. [Greek *stegē*=a roof, a covering; suff. *-odon*.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Elephas (q. v.), with three or perhaps four species of extinct forms from the Indian Tertiaries. These were collectively named by Clift *Mastodon elephantoides*, and constitute the intermediate group of the Proboscidea, from which the other species diverge, through their dental characters, on the one side into the Mastodons, and on the other into the typical Elephants. *Stegodon insignis* abounded in the Sivalik Hills. (Falconer: *Palæont. Mem.*, ii. 9.)

stēg-ōph'-il-ūs, s. [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. *philō*=to love.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ (q. v.). Body narrow, cylindrical, and elongate, a small barbel at each maxillary; short, stiff spines in operculum and interoperculum. Stegophilus and the closely-allied genus *Vandellia* constitute the group Branchicolæ. They are from South America, and live parasitically in the gill-cavities of larger fishes.

stēg-ō-sāu'-rī-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from *stegosaurus* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Cope's sub-class Dinosauria, with two families, Scelidosauridæ and Stegosauridæ. Feet plantigrade, with five digits, ungulate; fore-limbs very small, locomotion mainly on hind limbs; vertebrae and limb-bones solid; a bony dermal armor; herbivorous.

stēg-ō-sāu'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *stegosaur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Stegosauria (q. v.); vertebrae biconcave; ischia directed backward, with the sides meeting in the median line; astragalus coalesced with tibia, metatarsals short. Genera: *Stegosaurus*, some thirty feet long, well armed with enormous bucklers, some of which were spinous, from the Jurassic beds of the Rocky Mountains; *Diracodon*, and *Amosaurus*.

stēg-ō-sāu'-rūs, s. [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.] [STEGOSAURIDÆ.]

stēg-ōs'-tō-ma, s. [Pref. *stego-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Selachioidei, with one species, *Stegostoma tigrinum*, the Tiger Shark (q. v.), from the Indian Ocean. Tail, with caudal fin, measuring one-half the total length; eyes very small; teeth small, trilobed, in many series, occupying a transverse flat patch in both jaws.

†stein, v. t. [STEEN, *v.*]

stein'-bōk, steen'-bōk, s. [Dut. *stein*, *steen*=a stone, and *bok*, *boc*=a goat.]

Zoology:

1. *Antelope tragulus*, from the stony plains and mountains of South Africa; rather more than three feet long, and about twenty inches high at the shoulder; red brown above, white below; tail rudimentary, ears large; horns straight, about four inches long in the male, absent in female; no false hoofs.

2. The ibex (q. v.).

stein'-heil'-ite, s. [After Mr. Steinheil; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as IOLITE (q. v.).

stēin'-lŷg, s. [STEENING.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = ɪ.
-cian, -tŷan = shan. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tŷion, -sŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Stein'-kirk, Steen'-kirk, s. [See def.] A name brought into fashion, after the battle of Steinkirk (1692), for several articles, especially of dress, as wigs, buckles, powder, &c., and especially large, elaborately ornamented neckties of lace.

"Lace neckcloths were then worn by men of fashion; and it had been usual to arrange them with great care. But at the terrible moment when the brigade of Bourbonnais was flying before the onset of the allies, there was no time for foppery; and the finest gentlemen of the court came spurring to the front of the line of battle with their rich cravats in disorder. It therefore became a fashion among the beauties of Paris to wear round their necks kerchiefs of the finest lace studiously disarranged; and these kerchiefs were called *Steinkirks*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng. ch. xix.*



Steinkirk.

stein'-man-nite, s. [After the German chemist, Steinmann; suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: An impure galena containing arsenic and zinc.

stē'-lā, stē'-lē, s. [Gr. *stēlē*=a post, a pillar.]

1. *Arch.*: A small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, milestone, or the like.
2. *Archæol.*: A sepulchral slab or column, which in ancient times answered the purpose of a gravestone.

stēle, s. [STALE (2), s.] A handle. (*Prov. Eng.*)

stē'-lē-chite, s. [Gr. *stelechos*=the crown of the root from which the stem springs.] A fine kind of storax.

***stē'-lēne, a.** [STELA.] Resembling or used as a stela; columnar.

stēl'-gīd-ōp-tēr-ŷx, s. [Gr. *stelgis* (genit. *stelgidōs*)=a scraper, and *pteryx*=a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psalidoprocniæ, with five species, ranging from La Plata to the United States.

stēl'-is, s. [Lat., from Gr. *stelis*=a kind of mistletoe.]

Bot.: A genus of Pleurothallidæ. Known species, about 130. Orchids, most of them small, with solitary leaves, and spikes or racemes of minute green, yellow, or purple flowers. From South and Central America.

stēll (1), s. [Allied to *stall* (q. v.).] [STELL, v.] A sort of fenced-in inclosure for cattle or sheep. (*Prov. Eng.*)

"The neighboring *stells* and walls failed to show a single hewn stone."—*Field, Oct. 17, 1885.*

stēll (2), s. [STILL, s.] A still. (*Scotch.*)

stēll, v. t. [Dut. & Ger. *stellen*=to set, to place.] To fix, to set; to place in a permanent manner; to place against a fixed support.

stēl'-lā, s. [Lat.=a star.]

Surg.: A star-shaped bandage crossed like the letter X, applied to the shoulder in cases of fracture of the clavicle or scapula, or dislocation of the humerus.

stēl'-lār, a. [Lat. *stellaris*, from *stella*=a star.]

1. Of or pertaining to stars; astral.

"There was no sign whatever of a *stellar* nucleus."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

*2 Starry; full of or set with stars; as, the *stellar* regions.

stellar-indicator, s. An instrument for enabling an observer to recognize the different stars and point out their positions in the heavens.

stēl'-lār'-ī-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stellaris*=pertaining to a star. So named because the corolla is stellate.]

Bot.: Stitchwort; a genus of Alsineæ. Herbs, often glabrous, with the flowers in dichotomous cymes; sepals five; petals five, deeply cloven; stamens ten; styles three; capsules opening with six valves, many-seeded. Known species, 70, from temperate or cold climates. *S. media*, is called also the Common Chickweed (q. v.). *S. holostea* is from one to two feet high, with a four-angled stem, finely serrate leaves, and large white flowers. It is common in copses and hedgerows, and is often planted in gardens as a border flower.

stēl'-lār-ŷ, a. [Eng. *stellar*; -y.] Stellar, astral.

"An infinite infinity of such groups of *stellar* orbs."—*Stukely: Palæog. Sacra, p. 43.*

stēl'-lā'-tæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Lat. *stellatus*=set with stars, starry.]

Bot.: The forty-fourth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera, Galium, Hedyotis, Spigelia, Cornus (?), Coffea, &c. Retained, in a restricted sense, by Ray, Decandolle, Hooker, &c., as a synonym of Galiaceæ (q. v.).

stēl'-lāte, stēl'-lāt-ēd, a. & s. [Lat. *stellatus*, pa. par. of *stello*=to set with stars; *stella*=a star.]

A. As adjective (of both forms):

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a star; radiated.

2. *Bot.*: Divided into segments, radiating from a common center.

B. As substantive (of the form stellate):

Bot. (pl.): The Galiaceæ (q. v.).

stellate-bristle or hair, s.

Bot. (pl.): Bristles or hairs growing in tufts from the surface, and diverging a little from their center, as in the mallows.

stellate-flower, s.

Bot.: A radiate flower.

stellate-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves in a whorl, verticillate leaves.

stellate-ligament, s.

Anat.: The anterior costo-central ligament of the ribs. Called also the Radiated ligament.

stellated-bandage, s. [STELLA.]

*stēl'-lā'-tion, subst. [STELLATE.] Radiation of light, as from a star.

stēl'-lā-tō-, pref. [STELLATE.] Radiating, stellate.

stellato-pilose, a.

Bot.: Having hairs arranged in a stellate manner.

*stēlled, a. [Lat. *stella*=a star.] Starry, stellated.

¶ By some explained as fixed, from *stell*=to fix.

Stēl'-lēr, s. [Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1745), a German physician, naturalist, and traveler, for many years in the Russian service. (See compounds.)]

Steller's blue-jay, s.

Ornith.: *Cyanocitta stelleri*.

Steller's rhytina, s. [RHYTINA.]

Steller's sea-lion, s. [SEA-LION.]

stēl'-lēr-id, stēl'-lēr'-ī-dan, s. [STELLERIDEA.] Any individual of the Stellerida, Stellerides, or Stelleridea (q. v.).

stēl'-lēr'-ī-dā, stēl'-lēr'-ī-dēs, s. pl. [STELLERIDEA.]

stēl'-lēr'-ī-dan, s. [STELLERID.]

stēl'-lēr'-īd'-ē-a, s. pl. [Formed from Lat. *stella*=a star.]

Zoöl.: A term introduced by Lamarck for a section of Echinodermata, equivalent to the Linnæan genus Asterias. It was afterward used by Blainville, Pictet, and others, in almost the same sense. The names Stellerida and Stellerides occur in a similar sense.

*stēl'-lēr-ine, s. [STELLERUS.]

Zoölogy: An old name for any individual of the genus Rhytina (q. v.).

*stēl'-lēr-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from *Steller* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy: Cuvier's name for the genus Rhytina (q. v.).

stēl'-līf'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Lat. *stella*=a star; *fero*=to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Having or abounding with stars, or anything resembling stars.

stēl'-lī-form, a. [Lat. *stella*=a star, and *forma*=form.] Formed like a star; stellate, radiated.

*stēl'-lī-fŷ, v. t. [Lat. *stella*=a star; Eng. suff. -fy.] To make or turn into a star; hence, to make glorious; to glorify.

*stēl'-līng, s. [STALLING.] Sheds for cattle.

stēl'-lī-ō, s. [Lat.=*Lacerta gecko* (Linn.), from its star-like spots; *stella*=a star.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Agamidæ, having the tail ringed with spinous scales. There are five species, ranging from Greece and the Caucasus to Arabia, the Himalayas, and Central India. The illustration is from a specimen in the British Museum of Natural History, South Kensington.

stēl'-lī-ōn, s. [STELLIO.]

Zoöl.: Star-lizard, a popular name for any species of the genus Stellio (q. v.).

stēl'-lī-ōn-āte, s. [Lat. *stellionatus*, from *stellio*=(1) a lizard, (2) a crafty or deceitful person; Fr. *stellionat*.]

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Stellio Cordylina.

Scots and Roman Law: A kind of crime which is committed in law by a deceitful selling of a thing otherwise than it really is; a term used to denote all such crimes, in which fraud is an element, as have no special names to distinguish them, and are not defined by any written law, as when one sells the same thing to two purchasers, when a debtor pledges to his creditors that which does not belong to him, &c.

"The court of star-chamber is compounded of good elements, for it consisteth of foure kinds of persons, counsellors, peeres, prelates, and chiefe-judges. It discerneth also principally of foure kinds of causes:—forces, frauds, crimes various of *stellionate*, and the inchoations or middle acts towards crimes capital or hainous, not actually committed or perpetrated."—*Bacon: Henry VII., p. 64.*

stēll'-īte, subst. [Lat. *stell(a)*=a star; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q. v.).

stēl'-lū-lār, a. [Lat. *stellula*, dimin. from *stella*=a star.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the appearance of little stars.

2. *Nat. Science*: Small and radiated, like stars, as some corals, or the markings on the corals themselves.

stēl'-lū-lāte, adj. [Lat. *stellula*=a little star.] Resembling little stars.

*stē-lōg'-ra-phŷ, subst. [Gr. *stēlographia*, from *stēlē*=a pillar, and *graphō*=to write.] The art or practice of writing or inscribing characters on pillars.

"This pillar thus engraved gave probably the origin to the invention of *stelography*."—*Stackhouse: Hist. Bible.*

stēm, *stam, *stemme, subst. [A. S. *stæfn*, *stefn*, *stemn*=(1) a stem of a tree, (2) the stem or prow of a vessel, (3) a stem or race of people; *stefna*, *stæfna*, =the stem or prow of a vessel, from *stæf*=a staff (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *stam*=a trunk, stem, stock; *stevn*=a prow; Icel. *stafn*, *stamn*, *stefni*, *stemni*=the stem of a vessel; *stofn*, *stomn*=the stem of a tree; Dan. *stamme*=the trunk of a tree; *stævn*=the stem of a vessel; Sw. *stam*=trunk; *stäf*=prow; *framstam*=the forestem, the prow; Ger. *stamm*=a trunk; *stevn* (or *vorder steven*)=the stem.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Shrivel'd herbs on withering stems decay."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 157.

(2) The peduncle of the fructification or the pedicel of a flower; the petiole or leaf-stem; that which supports the flower or the fruit of a plant.

"Two lovely berries molded on one stem."

Shakespeare: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(3) Anything resembling a stem or stalk; as, the stem or tube of a tobacco-pipe, a thermometer, or the like.

(4) In the same sense as II. 6.

"Armed the *stemme* and beake-head of the ship with sharpe tines and pikes of brass."—*P. Holland, Pliny, bk. vii., ch. lvi.*

*2. Figuratively:

(1) The stock of a family; a race or generation of progenitors.

"Whosoever will undertake the imperial diadem, must have of his own wherewith to support it; which is one of the reasons that it hath continued these two ages and more in that *stem*, now so much spoken of."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

(2) A branch; a branch of a family.

"This is a *stem*

Of that victorious stock."

Shakespeare: Henry V., ii. 4.

(3) An advanced or leading position; a lookout.

"Wolsey sat at the *stem* more than twenty years."—*Fuller.*

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The ascending axis of a plant. It seeks the light, strives to expose itself to the air, and expands itself to the utmost extent of its nature to the solar rays. With regard to direction, it may be erect, pendulous, nodding, decumbent, flexuose, creeping, or climbing. It is generally cylindrical; but may be triangular, as in *Carex*; square, as in the Labiatae; two-edged, as in some Cacti; filiform, as in flax; or leaf-like, as in *Ruscus*. It consists of bundles of vascular and woody tissue embedded in various ways in cellular substance, the whole being inclosed with an epidermis. Stems may be aerial or underground. The most highly developed form of the former is the trunk of a tree, the next is that of a shrub. There are also herbaceous stems. Sometimes a plant appears stemless; only, however, because the stem is short enough to be overlooked. In duration, a stem may be annual, biennial, or perennial. In structure it may be exogenous, endogenous, or acrogenous (q. v.). Aerial stems generally branch, and bear leaves, flowers, and

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fruit. An underground stem is often mistaken for a root, but differs in its capacity of bearing leaves. [RHIZOME.]

2. *Mechanics*: The projecting-rod which guides a valve in its reciprocations.

3. *Mining*: A day's work.

4. *Music*: The line attached to the head of a note. All notes used in modern music but the semibreve, or whole note, have stems; quavers and their subdivisions have stems and hooks. In writing a "single part" for a voice or instrument, it is usual to turn the stems of notes lying below the middle line of the stave upward, of notes lying above the middle line downward. Notes on the middle line have their stems up or down as seems best. In a "short score," as for four parts, the stems of the higher part in each stave are turned up, those of the lower part down.

5. *Ornith.*: The main stalk of the feather, bearing all the other external parts, and usually resembling a greatly elongated cone. At the lower part, which is inserted in the skin, it is cylindrical, hollow, and transparent; higher up it is filled with a cellular pith. The parenchymatous portion of the stem is called the shaft, and it is from the flattened sides of this that the barbs issue. (*Nitzsch: Pterylography*, sect. i., ch. i.)

6. *Shipbuild.*: The upright piece of timber or bar of iron at the fore end of a vessel, to which the forward ends of the stakes are united. With wooden stems the lower end is scarfed into the keel. The upper end supports the bowsprit, and in the obtuse angle is the figure-head. The advanced edge of the stem is the cut-water. It is usually marked with a scale of feet, showing the perpendicular height above the keel, so as to mark the draught of water at the fore-part. Called also stem-post.

7. *Vehicles*: The bar to which the bow of a falling hood is hinged.

stem-clasping, *a.*

Bot.: Embracing the stem with its base; amplexicaul, as a leaf or petiole.

stem-head, *s.* The top of the stem-post (q. v.).

"A gaff trysail and a staysail tacked to the stem-head gives me sufficient sail-area for cruising."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

stem-knee, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A knee uniting the stem with the keel.

stem-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf growing from the stem.

stem-muscle, *s.*

Biol.: A name sometimes given to a contractile fibre in the pedicle of Vorticella (q. v.).

stem-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: An independent piece (q. v.).

stem-post, *s.* [STEM, II. 6.]

stem-winder, *s.* A watch having a stem or pendant which may be thrown into engagement with a winding wheel, so as to wind up the spring without the intervention of a key; a keyless watch.

stēm, ***stemme**, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *stem*=a trunk of a tree, as a trunk thrown into a river *stems* or checks its current; Icel. *stemma*=to dam up; Dan. *stemme*=to stem; Ger. *stemmen*=to fell trees, to dam up water.]

A. Transitive:

1. To dam up; to check or stop, as a stream or moving force.

"Not being able to *stem* the torrent which he has allowed to burst forth."—*London Globe*.

2. To make way or progress against, as, a tide or current; to make way or press forward through. (*Mallet: Amyntor and Theodora*, i.)

3. To dash against with the stem; to strike or cut with the stem; as, The vessels *stemmed* each other.

*4. To steer.

"He is the master of true courage that all the time sedately *stems* the ship."—*Cornelius Nepos in English* (1723). (Dedic.)

5. To tear out the stem, as of a tobacco leaf.

***B. Intrans.**: To make way in opposition to some obstacle or obstruction, as a tide, a current, the wind, or the like.

"They on the trading flood . . . ply, *stemming* nightly toward the pole."

Milton: P. L., ii. 642.

***steme**, *v.* [STEAM, *s. & v.*]

stēm'-lěss, *adj.* [Eng. *stem*; -less.] Having no stem; having the stem so little developed as to appear to be wanting; acaulescent.

***stēm'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *stem*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little or young stem.

stēm'-mā-tā, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. *stemma*=a garland. So called because they are often arranged in a circular form on the top of the head.]

Compar. Anat.: The same as OCELLI, 2. [COM-FOUND-EYES.]

stēm-mā-tōp'-tēr-is, *subst.* [Gr. *stemma* (genit. *stemmatos*)=a garland, and *pteris*=a kind of fern, so named from the form of the markings on its surface.]

Palæobot.: Probably the external aspect of the tree-ferns of which the internal one is Psaronius (q. v.). It is of considerable size, and occurs in the Devonian and Carboniferous rocks. It is not accepted as a genuine genus.

***stēm-māt'-ō-pūs**, *s.* [Gr. *stemma* (genit. *stemmatos*)=a wreath, a garland, and *ops*=the countenance.]

Zoöl.: Cuvier's name for the Hooded Seal, to which he gave generic distinction as *Stemmatopus cristatus* (=Phoca cristata=Cystophora cristata).

***stemme**, *v. & s.* [STEM, *v. & s.*]

stēm'-mēr, *s.* [Eng. *stem*, *v.*; -er.]

1. *Mining*: A piece of iron with which clay is rammed into the blasting-holes to make them water-tight.

2. *Tobacco Manuf.*: One who tears out the stems of tobacco leaves.

stēm'-mē-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *stem*; -ery.] A place or factory where tobacco is stemmed; usually spoken of as a dry stemmery.

stēm'-mīng, *s.* [STEM, *v.*]

Mining: The stuff beaten down upon a charge of powder.

stē-mō-nī'-tīs, *s.* [Greek *stēmōn*=warp, spun thread.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastrous Fungals. Small, stamen-shaped plants, separate or fasciculate, growing on rotten wood. *Stemonitis fusca* is abundant in hothouses.

stēm'-ple, *s.* [Perhaps a nasalized dimin. from *step*, *s.*]

Mining: One of the cross-bars of wood placed in the shaft of a mine and serving the purpose of steps.

"The transverse pieces of wood for this purpose they call *stemples*."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*.

stēm'-sōn, *s.* [STEM, *s.*]

Shipbuild.: A knee-piece whose horizontal arm is scarfed to the keelson and vertical arm fayed into the throats of the transoms.

"Stemson and keelson and sternson-knee."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

stēn-, *pref.* [STENO-]

stōn, *v. i.* [An abbrev. of *stend* (q. v.).] To leap, to spring; to rear as a horse. (*Scotch.*)

stēn, *s.* [STEN, *v.*] A long step, a leap. (*Scotch.*)

"Or foaming strang, wi' hasty stens."

Burns: Elegy on Capt. M. Henderson.

stēn-ān'-thī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Veratree, closely akin to Veratrum. Segments of the perianth united at the base, and adhering to the ovary. *Stenanthium frigidum*, called in Mexico Savoeja, has a rod-like stem, grassy leaves, and a long terminal panicle of flowers. It is poisonous, stupefying animals which eat it.

stēn-ās'-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Gr. *astēr*=a star (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Urastrella (q. v.).

stēnch, ***stenche**, ***stinch**, ***stinche**, *s.* [A. S. *stenc*, from *stanc*, pa. t. of *stincan*=to stink (q. v.); Ger. *stank*.]

*1. A smell; a scent of any kind.

"Black bulls and bearded goats on altars lie,

And clouds of savory stench involve the sky,"

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i. 441.

2. A foul or offensive smell; a stink.

"The stench remains, the luster dies away."

Couper: Conversation, 678.

stench-trap, *s.* A depression in a drain made to collect water, so as to prevent the reflex current of air.

***stēnch** (1), *v. t.* [STENCH, *s.*] To cause to stink.

"A boast how vain! What wrecks abound!

Dead bards stench every coast."

Young: Resignation, i.

***stēnch** (2), *v. t.* [STANCH, *v.*] To stanch or staunch; to stop the flow of.

"Restraining to stench, and incrustatives to thicken the blood."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

***stēnch'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *stench*; -ful (I).] Full of bad smells; foul.

"Smoke and stenchful mists."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 56.

***stēnch'-ŷ** *a.* [Eng. *stench*, *s.*; -y.] Having an offensive smell, stinking.

"Where stenchy vapors often blot the sun."

Dyer: Fleece, i.

stēn'-čil, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests that it is for *stinsel*, the original form of *tinsel* (q. v.), from O. Fr. *estinciller*=to sparkle, to set with sparkles.] A thin plate of metal, cardboard, leather or other material (brass generally), out of which patterns, numbers, or letters have been cut.

The plate is laid on the surface to be painted or marked, and a brush dipped in ink or color, is then rubbed over it, the surface receiving the color only through the parts cut out of the plate.

stencil-plate, *s.* The same as STENCIL, *s.* (q. v.)

stēn'-čil, *v. t.* [STENCIL, *s.*] To mark or form by means of a stencil or stencil-plate; to paint, color, or mark with a stencil.

stēn'-čil-lēr, *s.* [Eng. *stencil*, *v.*; -er.] One who works or marks surfaces with a stencil or stencil-plate.

stēnd, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *estendre*=to extend (q. v.).] To leap, to spring; to walk with a long step or stride. (*Scotch.*)

stēnd, *s.* [STEND, *v.*] A leap, a spring; a long step or stride. (*Scotch.*)

stēn-ē-lŷ'-trā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sten-*, and Eng. *elytra*, pl. of *elytron* (q. v.).]

Entom.: The third sub-tribe or family of Heteromera in Latreille's arrangement. Oblong, convex beetles, with long legs and antennæ, the latter thickened at their extremities. They live under the bark of trees, or on leaves and flowers. Genera: Helops, Cistela, Edemera, &c.

stēn-ē-ō-fī-bēr, *s.* [Gr. *stenos* (genit. *steneos*)=a narrow, confined space, and Lat. *fiber*=a beaver.] *Palæont.*: A genus of Castoridae, from the Miocene of France.

stēn-ē-ō-sāu'-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *stenos* (genit. *steneos*)=a narrow, confined space, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicælian Crocodiles, with six species from the Jurassic. With the exception of their biconcave vertebræ, they present many points of resemblance to the living Gavials. They attained a considerable size, for the skull of one species, *Stenosaurus herberti*, is about forty inches long.

stēn'-ī-ā, *s.* [STENUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Steniadæ.

stē-nī'-ā-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stenia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -(i)dæ.]

Entom.: A family of Pyralidina. Antennæ of the male pubescent, or slightly ciliated; abdomen very long and slender; anterior wings narrow, lanceolate.

stēn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sten(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: An old family of Brachelytra, now generally merged in Staphylinidæ. Very active little beetles with cylindrical bodies and prominent eyes; found in moist places.

stēn-ō, **stēn-**, *pref.* [Gr. *stenos*=narrow; cf. *en stenō*=in a narrow compass.] Small, narrow, confined; in a small compass.

stēn-ō-brān'-chī-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiæ*=gills.]

Ichthy.: A section of Siluridæ (q. v.), with one group, Doradina, comprising several genera from South America, and one (the most important) from tropical Africa. [SYNODONTIS.] The rayed dorsal, if present, is short; gill-membranes confluent with the skin of the isthmus.

stēn-ōch'-rō-mŷ, *subst.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *chrōma*=color.]

Printing: The production of many colors at one impression. Mr. E. Meyerstein described his method of doing this at the Society of Arts (Dec. 13, 1876).

stēn-ō-cō-rō'-nīne, *a.* [Pref. *steno-*; Latin *corona*=a crown, and Eng. suff. -ine.]

Zoöl.: Having narrow-crowned molar teeth.

"It has been suggested to me that the contrasted terms of Dinotherian and Hippopotamine types may mislead, through being supposed to imply a greater amount both of affinity and of difference than is intended. I propose, therefore, to substitute for the former Eurycoronine or broad-crowned type, and for the latter Stenocoronine, or narrow-crowned type."—*Falconer: Palæont. Memoirs*, ii. 83. (Note.)

stēn'-ō-dērm, *s.* [STENODERMA.] Any individual of the genus Stenoderma (q. v.).

stēn-ō-dēr'-mā, *s.* [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Stenodermata (q. v.). Crown of head slightly elevated; muzzle very short, and broad; nose-leaf well developed in front of nasal aperture; interfemoral membrane short. Three species, *Stenoderma achradophilum*, *S. rufum*, and *S. falcatum*. The genus is divided into several sub-genera.

stēn-ō-dēr'-mā-tā, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. pl. of *stenoderma* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A group of Bats, family Phyllostomidæ (q. v.), from the Neotropical region. Muzzle very short, and generally broad in front; nose-leaf generally short, horseshoe-shaped in front and lanceolate behind; interfemoral membrane always concave behind; no tail; inner margin of lips fringed with conical papillæ.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious -şious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

stēn'-ō-grāph, s. [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] A production of stenography; any writing in shorthand.

stēn'-ō-grāph, v. t. [STENOGRAPH, s.] To write or report in stenography or shorthand.

stēn-ōg'-ra-phēr, s. [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; -er.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of stenography; a shorthand-writer.

"The speech as a whole is evolved to a *stenographer* before it is addressed to an audience."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stēn-ō-grāph'-ic, **stēn-ō-grāph'-ic-al**, adj. [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to stenography or the art of writing in shorthand; written or expressed in shorthand.

stēn-ōg'-ra-phist, subst. [Eng. *stenograph(y)*; -ist.] A stenographer; a shorthand writer.

stēn-ōg'-ra-phŷ, s. [STENOGRAPH, s.] A generic term applied to any system of shorthand (q. v.), whether based upon phonetic, alphabetic, or hieroglyphic principles.

"The alphabet should furnish a good basis for a system of *stenography*, yet stenographic hooks, crooks, and contractions should form no essential part of the regular writing."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 782.

Stē-nō-ni'-an, a. [From Mod. Lat. *Stenonianus*, from *Stenonius*, the Latinized form of (Nicholas) Steno or Stenon, an eminent Danish anatomist (1631 (or 8)-1686), physician to Ferdinand II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, and titular bishop of Titopolis.] Anat.: Of or belonging to Steno. (See etym.)

Stenonian-duct, s.

Anat.: A name sometimes given to the parotid duct; from Steno, its discoverer.

stēn-ō-pēt'-a-loūs, a. [Pref. *steno-*, and Greek *petalon*.] [PETAL.]

Bot.: Narrow petaled. (*Paxton*.)

stēn-ōph'-ŷl-loūs, a. [Pref. *steno-*, and Greek *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Narrow-leaved.

stēn-ōps, s. [Pref. *steno-*, and Greek *ops*=the countenance.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of *Loris* (q. v.).

stēn-ōp'-tēr-ŷx, s. [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *pteryx*=a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of Hippoboscidae (q. v.), infesting birds. *Stenopteryx hirundinis* occurs numerous in the plumage of young swallows.

stēn-ō-rhŷn'-chī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *stenorhynch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Phocidae (q. v.), with five genera, *Monachus*, *Stenorhynchus* (=Ogmorhinus, Pet.), *Lobodon*, *Leptonyx*, and *Ommatophoca*. (*Flower: Ency. Brit.*, xv. 443.) Molars two-rooted, except the first. On the hind feet the fourth and fifth toes greatly exceed the others in length; nails rudimentary or absent. *Monachus* from the Mediterranean, the other genera from the shores of the southern hemisphere.

stēn-ō-rhŷn'-chūs, subst. [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *rhynchos*=the snout.]

Zoölogy:

1. A genus of *Stenorhynchinae* (q. v.). Skull elongated; molars with three pointed cusps. Flower recognizes one species, *S. leptonyx*, the Sea Leopard, widely distributed in the Antarctic and south temperate seas. Mivart (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1885, pp. 184-501) merges *Lobodon* in *Stenorhynchus*, which in his classification contains two species—*S. leptonyx* and *S. carcinophagus*.

2. A genus of *Maiidae* (q. v.).

stēn-ōs'-tō-ma, s. [Pref. *steno-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Berycidae, with granular scales, from the Upper Chalk.

stēn-ō-stōm'-a-ta, s. pl. [STENOSTOMA.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of Ctenophora, having the mouth small and narrow. Families: Saccatæ, Lobatæ, and Tæniatæ. (*Nicholson*.)

***stēnt** (1), v. t. & i. [A. S. *styntan*, *gestentan*.]

A. Trans.: To keep within limits; to restrain, to stint.

B. Intrans.: To cease, to stint, to stop.

stēnt (2), v. t. [STENT (2), s.]

Scots Law: To assess; to tax at a certain rate.

***stēnt** (1), s. [STENT (1), v.] A stopping, a ceasing; stint.

stēnt (2), s. [Low Lat. *extenta*=valuation, from *extendo* (O. Fr. *estendre*)=to estimate.]

1. Ord. Lang.: An allotted portion; a quantity, a task; work to be performed in a certain manner; stint. (*Scotch*.)

2. Scots Law: A valuation of property in order to taxation; a tax, a tribute.

"Our Laird gets in his racked rents,
His coals, his kain, and a' his stents."

Burns: *Twa Dogs*.

stēnt (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The rubbish constituting the waste-heaps at mines.

stēnt'-īng, **stēnt'-ōn**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An opening in a wall in a coal-mine. (*Eng. Prov.*)

stenton-wall, s.

Mining: The pillar of coal between two winning headways.

Stēn'-tor, s. [See def.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The name of a Greek herald in the Trojan war, famous for the loudness of his voice, which was said to equal that of fifty other men together; hence, a person having a very loud, strong voice.

2. Zoöl.: Trumpet-animalcule; the type-genus of Stentoridae (q. v.), cosmopolitan, with numerous species, from salt and fresh water, mostly social. Animalcules sedentary or mobile at will; body conical or trumpet-shaped, often brilliantly colored, covered with cilia, anterior portion widened and fringed with a marginal row of longer cilia, with a spiral row extending from the mouth. They are among the largest and most beautiful of the class, of which they are the earliest known members, the first record of them being by Trembley, who described them under the name of Funnel-like Polypes, in *Phil. Trans.* (1744). They increase by oblique fission, and by germs separating from the band-like endoplast. One species, *Stentor niger*, is common in ponds in Epping Forest, England.

stēn-tōr'-ī-an, adv. [Lat. *stentoreus*; Gr. *stentoreios*.]

1. Extremely loud, like the voice of Stentor.

"They echo forth in stentorian clamors."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 326.

2. Able to utter a very loud sound, as, stentorian lungs.

stēn-tōr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stentor*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Heterotrichous Infusoria, with three genera. Animalcules free-swimming or temporarily adherent, highly elastic and contractile, more or less elongate and cylindrical; often inhabiting, either singly or socially, a mucilaginous or hardened sheath or lorica. (*Kent*.)

***stēn-tōr'-ī-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *stentoreus*.] Stentorian.

"The loudness of his stentorious voice."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, x. iv. 64.

***stēn-tōr'-ōn'-ic**, a. [Eng. *stentor*; -onic.] Stentorian; very loud.

"He measures out his own stentoronic voice."—*Bp. Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii, ch. v.

***stēn-tōr'-ō-phōn'-ic**, a. [Gr. *Stentōr*=Stentor, and *phōnē*=a voice.] Speaking or sounding very loud; stentorian.

"I heard a formidable noise,
Loud as the stent'rophonick voice,
That roar'd far off!"

Butler: *Hudibras*, III. i. 251.

stēn'-ūs, s. [Gr. *stenos*=narrow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Stenidae* (q. v.).

stēp, ***stappe**, ***steppe**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *stapan* (pa. t. *stop*, pa. par. *stapen*)=to go, to advance; *steppan*=to step; Dut. & Low Ger. *stappen*; O. Fris. *steppa*, *stapa*.] [STEP, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To move by a single change of the place of the foot; to move the foot and leg in walking; to advance or recede by a movement of the foot, or feet, forward, backward, or sideway.

"They were afraid of the lions; so they stepped back, and went behind."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To go, to walk, to march. (Used especially and colloquially of a little distance and a limited purpose.)

"Step into the chamber."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. To walk or move gravely, slowly, or resolutely.

"Home, from his morning task, the swain retreats,
His flock before him stepping to the fold."

Thomson: *Summer*, 221.

II. Figuratively:

1. To advance or come, as it were, suddenly or by chance. (Usually followed by *into*.)

"Ventidius lately
Buried his father, by whose death he's stepp'd
Into a great estate."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 2.

2. To advance.

"I am in blood

Stept in so far, that should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

3. To go in imagination; to move mentally.

"They are stepping almost three thousand years back into the remotest antiquity."—*Pope: Iliad*. (Pref.)

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To set, as the foot.

2. To measure by stepping or walking over and counting the steps; as, to *step* a piece of ground.

II. Naut.: To fix the foot of, as a mast; to erect in readiness for setting sail.

¶ To step aside:

(1) To move or walk a little distance; to withdraw a short distance.

*2. To deviate from the right path; to err.

2. To step out:

(1) To go out of doors, generally for a short time or distance.

"When your master wants a servant who happens to be abroad, answer, that he had but that minute *stept out*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants*.

(2) To increase the length but not the rapidity of the step.

3. To step short:

Mil.: To diminish the length or rapidity of the step, according to the established rules.

stēp, **steppe**, s. [A. S. *stæpe*, from *stapan*=to go, to advance, to step; Dut. *stap*=a footprint, a footprint; Ger. *stafte*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A pace; an advance or movement made by one removal of the foot, as in walking.

"Over fields and waters, as in air
Smooth sliding without *step*."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 302.

(2) One remove in climbing, or in ascending or descending a stair; a stair.

"Upon the second *step* of that small pile. . .
He sat, and ate his food in solitude."

Wordsworth: *Old Cumberland Beggar*.

(3) A round or rung of a ladder.

(4) The space passed over or measured by a single movement of the foot; the distance between the feet in walking or running; a pace.

"The *gradus*, a Roman measure, may be translated a step, or the half of a *passus* or pace."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

(5) A footprint, a footstep; the print or impression of the foot; a track.

(6) (Pl.) A self-supporting ladder, with flat steps, much used in reaching to a moderate height; a pair of steps; a step-ladder.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Gait; manner of walking; also the sound of the step or setting down the foot; footfall; as, A person is recognized by his *step*.

(2) A degree or grade in progress or rank, especially a degree of advance or promotion; a higher grade of rank; promotion; a decisive gain or advantage.

"He gets his *step*, and at once assumes an air of greater and becoming importance."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) A gradation, a degree.

"The same sin for substance hath sundry *steps* and degrees, in respect whereof one man becometh a more heinous offender than another."—*Perkins*.

(4) A small space or distance.

"There is but a *step* between me and death."—*1 Samuel* xx. 3.

(5) (Pl.) The course which one follows.

(6) A proceeding; the first of a series of proceedings; measure, action; course adopted.

"Such a *step* would be attended by considerable danger to the Spanish throne."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. Technically:

1. Carpentry:

(1) The foot-piece of any timber.

(2) The tread of a stair.

2. Machinery:

(1) The lower brass of a journal-box or pillow-block.

(2) The socket for the lower pivot of a spindle or vertical shaft; an ink. Sometimes called a breast.

3. Music: A term often applied to one of the larger diatonic degrees or intervals of the scale, as between one and two.

4. Shipwright: The block in which the foot of a mast is placed.

5. Vehicles: A foot-piece to assist one in entering or descending from a carriage.

¶ 1. Pair of steps: A step-ladder (q. v.).

2. Step by step:

(1) By a gradual and regular process.

"Put it into words, and *step by step* show it another."—*Locke: On Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii, ch. ix.

(2) Moving as fast; keeping together.

3. To take a step (or steps): To make a movement in a certain direction (*Lit. & fig.*), to move in a matter; to take action.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

step-bit, s.

Locksmith.: A notched key-bit.

step-box, s.

Mach.: A case for a bearing surface at the lower end of a vertical spindle or shaft.

step-down transformer, s. *Elect.*: A transformer employed for lowering electric pressure.

step-ladder, subst. A portable ladder, usually having flat steps, and its own means of support by struts or posts.

step-stone, s. A stepping-stone (q. v.).

step-up transformer, s. *Elect.*: A transformer employed for raising electric pressure.

step-wheels, s. pl. Wheels having several sets of teeth on the circumference forming a series of steps. (*Rossiter.*)

stēp-, pref. [A. S. *steóp*=orphaned, deprived of its parent; cogn. with Dut. *stief*, as in *stiefzoon*, *stiefdochter*, &c.; Icel. *stjúp*, as *stjúpson*, *stjúp dóttir*, &c.; Dan. *sted*, as in *stedbarn*; Sw. *stuf*, as in *stufbarn*; Ger. *stief*, as in *stiefsohn*, *stieftochter*, &c.; O. H. Ger. *stiuf*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *stiufan*=to deprive of parents.] A prefix used before *child*, *brother*, *sister*, *father*, *mother*, *daughter*, and the like, to signify that the person spoken of is a relative only by the marriage of a parent. It was originally used in the compounds *stepchild*, *stepbairn*, *stepson*, and *stepdaughter*, as referring to orphaned persons (see *etym.*), and was afterward extended to *stepfather*, *stepmother*, &c.

stēp'-bairn, s. [A. S. *steópbearn*.] A stepchild (q. v.).

stēp'-bróth-ēr, s. [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *brother*.] A stepfather or stepmother's son by a former wife or husband.

stēp'-child, s. [A. S. *steópcild*.] The child of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

stēp'-dāme, s. [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *dame*.] A stepmother.

"His cruell *stepdame*, seeing what was done."

Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 39.

stēp'-dāugh-tēr (gh silent), s. [A. S. *steópdoh-tor*.] The daughter of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

***stepe, a.** [STEEP, a.]

stēp'-fa-ther, s. [A. S. *steópfæder*.] A mother's second or subsequent husband.

stēph-ān'-i-a, s. [Named after S. Stephan, Professor of Botany at Moscow, who died in 1817.]

Bot.: A genus of Cissampelidæ. The root of *Stephania hernandifolia*, an Indian plant, is an astringent useful in fevers, urinary diseases, dyspepsia, &c.

stēph'-an-ite, s. [After the Archduke Stephan of Austria; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An ore of silver occurring both in crystals and massive. Crystallization, orthorhombic. Hardness, 2-2½; specific gravity, 6.269; luster, metallic; color and streak, iron-black. Composition: Sulphur, 16.2; antimony, 15.3; silver, 68.5=100, corresponding with the formula 5AgS+Sb₂S₃. Occurs with other silver ores in lodes in various localities.

stēph-a-nō-, pref. [Gr. *stephanos*=a crown, a garland.]

Phys.: Resembling a crown or garland; bearing circular processes.

stēph-a-nōç-ēr-ās, s. [Pref. *stephano-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.] [AMMONITE, B. II. 2.]

stēph-a-nōç-ēr-ōs, s. [STEPHANOCERAS.]

Zool.: A genus of Floscularidæ. Eyes single; rotatory organ divided into five tentacular lobes, furnished with vibratile cilia, with which the animal takes its prey; body attached by the base to a cylindrical hyaline tube. One species, *Stephanoceros eichhornii*, $\frac{3}{8}$ inch long, from fresh water.

stēph-a-nō-mō-nād'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *stephanomonas*, genit. *stephanomonad(is)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Cilio-Flagellata; animalcules free-swimming, bearing a single terminal flagellum, the base of which is embraced by a brush-like fascicle, or uninterrupted circular wreath of cilia. One genus, *Stephanomonas*, with one, or possibly two, species. (*Kent.*)

stēph-a-nō-sçy'-phūs, s. [Pref. *stephano-*, and Gr. *skyphos*=a cup.]

Zool.: The only known genus of Thecomedusæ. Animal consisting of a series of chitinous tubes embedded in a sponge, and opening by oscula. From these the animal, which has a crown of tentacles, at intervals protrudes itself.

stēph-a-nūr'-ūs, s. [Pref. *stephan(o)-*, and Gr. *oura*=the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Strongylidæ (q. v.), allied to *Strongylus* (q. v.). *Stephanurus dentatus* probably produces, in whole or in part, the hog-cholera of the United States.

stēp'-mōth-ēr, *step-mod-er, s. [A. S. *steóp-móder*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A father's second or subsequent wife.

"You shall not find me, daughter,
After the slander of most *stepmothers*,
Ill-eyed unto you." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

2. *Bot.*: *Viola tricolor*.

stēp'-mōth-ēr-lý, a. [English *stepmother*; *-ly*.] Of, belonging to, or befitting a stepmother; hence, neglectful, harsh.

"A long period of *stepmotherly* treatment."—*London Daily News*.

stēp'-pār-ent, s. [Pref. *-step*, and Eng. *parent*.] A stepfather or stepmother.

stēppe, subst. [Russ. *stepe*=a waste, a heath, a steppe.] A term applied to one of those extensive plains which, with the occasional interpolation of low ranges of hills, stretch from the Dnieper across the southeast of European Russia, round the shores of the Caspian and Aral seas, between the Altai and Ural chains, and occupy the low lands of Siberia. In spring they are covered with verdure, but for the greater part of the year they are dry and barren.

¶ There are three different kinds of steppe, viz., grass, salt, and sand steppes, each maintaining peculiar forms of vegetation.

steppe-murraín, s. The rinderpest (q. v.).

stēpped, a. [Eng. *step*; *-ed*.] Having steps or grades.

stepped-gauge, subst. A form of gauge having a series of notches which may fit varying sizes of holes.

stepped-gearing, s.

Mach.: An invention of Dr. Hooke for obtaining a continuous bearing between the meshing surfaces of gear-wheels.

stepped-key, s.

Locksmith.: The same as BIT-KEY (q. v.).

stepped-rack, s. A rack having teeth arranged in several rows, which alternate with each other so as to produce the uniformity of motion due to smaller teeth, without sacrifice of strength. The teeth of the pinion with which it gears are, of course, correspondingly arranged.

stēp'-pēr, s. [Eng. *step*, v.; *-er*.] One who steps; one that has a gait, good or bad; specif. applied to a horse, in reference to his high action in trotting. [HIGH-STEPPER.]

"The man who wants a pair of *steppers*."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

stēp'-piŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [STEP, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: A step; motion; progress or advance.

"But still the flood crept by little *steppings*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

stepping-stone, s.

1. *Lit.*: A raised stone in a stream or swampy places, by stepping on which a person may cross without wetting or dirtying the feet.

2. *Fig.*: An aid or means for the accomplishment of an end or the gaining of an object; a help, an advantage.

"Those obstacles his genius had turned into *stepping-stones*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

stēp'-sis-tēr, s. [Pref. *step-*, and Eng. *sister*.] A stepfather or stepmother's daughter by a former wife or husband.

stēp'-sōn, *step-sone, s. [A. S. *steópsunu*.] The son of a husband or wife by a former wife or husband.

-stēr, suff. [A. S. *-estre* (the same as in the Lat. *oleaster*, Low Lat. *poetaster*). Cf. Dut. *spinster*=a spinster; *zangster*=a female singer. In A. S. we also find *hearpester*=a female harper, *webbestre*=a female weaver, *fithelestre*=a female fiddler, *fæcestre*, &c.] A suffix denoting occupation; as, *maltster*, *gamester*, *songster*, *huckster*, &c. Up to the end of the thirteenth century the suffix *-ster* was a characteristic sign of the feminine gender, and by its means new feminines could be always formed from the masculine. In the fourteenth century the suff. *-ster* began to give place to the Norman-French *-ess*, and there is consequently a want of uniformity in the employment of this suffix. Thus Robert de Brunne uses *sangster* (songster) as a masculine. A good number of words with this suffix are to be found as feminines even late in the fifteenth century; as, *kempster*, *webster*, *sewster*, *baxter*, &c. In modern English there is only one feminine with this suffix, viz., *spinster*, though *huckster* was used very late as a feminine, and *sewster* is still used in Scotland and provincial dialects. When the original feminine force of the suffix *-ster* was forgotten

or lost, some new feminines were formed from English feminines by the addition of the French suffix *-ess*; as, *seamster*, *seamstress*, *songster*, *songstress*, which are thus really double feminines.

"The suffix *-ster* now often marks the agent with more or less a sense of contempt and depreciation, as *punster*, *trickster*."—*Morris: English Accidence*, p. 90.

stēr-, pref. [STEREO-.]

stēr-ā'-dī-an, s. [Gr. *stereos*=solid, and Eng. *radian*.] A unit of solid angle.

***stēr-cōr-ā'-ceous (ce as sh), a.** [Lat. *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] Pertaining to or composed of dung; partaking of the nature of dung.

stercoraceous-vomiting, s.

Pathol.: Vomiting of fecal matter, sometimes occurring in enteritis and obstruction of the bowels.

Stēr'-cōr-ān-ism, s. [STERCORANISM.]

Church History: The belief that the Eucharistic elements suffered physical change in the body of the recipient. During the controversy on Transubstantiation, in the eleventh century, the charge of stercoranism was brought against the believers in and the objectors to that dogma by their respective opponents.

"It is not easy to determine the precise form of this indecent charge as advanced by either party. The believers in transubstantiation supposed the sacramental elements not to pass through the human body like ordinary aliments, but to become wholly incorporated with the bodies of the communicants; so that on their principles they could not be justly charged with *stercoranism*. On the contrary, the opposers of transubstantiation supposed the substance of the sacramental elements to undergo the ordinary changes in the stomach and bowels of the communicant; so that by assuming that these elements had become the real body and blood of Christ, they might be charged with *stercoranism*; but it was only by assuming what they expressly denied, namely, the truth of the doctrine of transubstantiation. Thus neither party could be justly taxed with this odious consequence; and yet a dexterous disputant, by resorting to a little perversion of his antagonist's views, might easily cast upon him this vulgar and unseemly reproach."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Keid), p. 313. (Note 2.)

Stēr'-cōr-ān-ist, s. [French *stercoraniste*, from Eccles. Lat. *stercoranista*, from Lat. *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.]

Eccles.: One charged with holding that the Eucharistic elements suffered physical change in the body of the recipient. The word appears to have been first applied by Card. Humbert, about the middle of the eleventh century, to the Greek monk Nicephas.

Stēr-cō-rār'-i-an, s. [Latin *stercorarius*=pertaining to dung.] The same as STERCORANIST (q. v.).

stēr-cō-rār'-i-i-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *stercorari(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [STERCORARIUS.]

stēr-cō-rār'-i-ūs, s. [Lat.=pertaining to dung.] *Ornith.*: Skua (q. v.), a genus of Laridæ, in some classifications made a sub-family Stercorariinæ. These birds were at first classed with the Gulls [LARUS], but were separated on account of differences in external character and habits, and placed in a separate genus, *Lestris* (q. v.). The Linnæan name *Stercorarius* was adopted by Brisson, with a generic description (*Ornithol.*, vi. 150), in 1760, and is now revived by those authors who are endeavoring to purify nomenclature and to restore to use names originally given.

stēr-cōr-ār-ý, s. [Low Lat. *stercorarium*, from Latin *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] A place, properly secured from the weather, for containing dung.

***stēr-cōr-āte, v. t.** [Lat. *stercoratus*, pa. par. of *stercoro*=to manure, from *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] To manure, to dung.

"Mold *stercorated* or unstercorated."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

***stēr-cōr-ā-tion, s.** [Latin *stercoratio*.] The act of dunging; the act of manuring with dung.

"The *stercoration* of the soil, and promotion of the growth, though not the first germination of the seminal plant."—*Ray: On the Creation*, i.

stēr-cōr'-i-an-ism, s. [STERCORANISM.]

stēr-cōr-ic'-ō-loūs, adj. [Latin *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung, and *colo*=to inhabit.] Living in dung.

"This appears to be probably the case in parasitic and *stercoricolous* forms."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xix. 892.

***stēr-cōr-ist, s.** [Lat. *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] A stercoranist.

"Writers like Sanchez and the *Stercorists* who had opened frivolous and unbecoming questions."—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. v.

stēr'-cōr-ite, s. [Latin *stercus*, genit. *stercor(is)*=dung; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral found in crystalline masses and nodules in the guano of Ichaboe. Composition:

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Phosphoric acid, 34.05; ammonia, 12.40; soda, 14.92; water, 38.63=100, corresponding with the formula $\text{NaO}, \text{NH}_4\text{O}, \text{PO}_5+9\text{HO}$. This is a native microcosmic salt (q. v.).

**stēr'-cōr-ŷ*, *subst.* [STERCORIST.] Excrement, dung.

stēr-cū'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *stercul(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sterculiaceæ. Leaves simple or palmate; flowers by abortion, unisexual.

stēr-cū'-lī-a, *s.* [From a Latin God, *Sterculus*, who presided over manuring; *stercus*=a dung. So named because the leaves of some species are fetid.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Sterculiaceæ (q. v.). Trees with soft timber; leaves simple or compound; inflorescence in racemes or panicles; flowers polygamous or monœcious; calyx somewhat coriaceous, five-lobed; petals none; carpels follicular, five or fewer, each with one cell and one or many seeds. *Sterculia urens* is a large Indian tree, with white bark, cordate leaves, and very small flowers in terminal panicles, coming out in February or March. The tree yields an inferior sort of tragacanth, used in the hospitals at Bombay and in making sweetmeats, and native guitars are made of the wood. Its seeds are cathartic. *S. villosa*, another Indian tree, yields a similar gum of little value. The bark of these, and of *S. colorata* and *S. guttata*, also Indian trees, yield fibers adapted for cordage. An oil may be extracted from the seeds of *S. fetida*, a large East Indian evergreen, by boiling them in water. The seeds of *S. tomentosa* and *S. acuminata*, African species, when chewed and sucked, render half-putrid water agreeable. *S. tragacantha*, of Sierra Leone, yields tragacanth (q. v.). The nuts of *S. balanghas*, *S. fetida*, and *S. urens* are eaten in India, and are sometimes roasted like coffee, as are those of *S. nobilis* in the East Indies, and those of *S. chicha* and *S. lasiantha* in Brazil.

stēr-cū'-lī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* Mod. Lat. *sterculi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sterculiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Large trees or shrubs, having the hairs, if present, stellate. Leaves with free deciduous stipules; calyx naked or surrounded by an involucre; sepals five, more or less united at the base, æstivation generally valvate; petals five or none, æstivation convolute; stamens indefinite, monadelphous; anthers two-celled, turned outward; styles five or three; fruit capsular, three or five-celled, or drupaceous, berried, or consisting of distinct follicles; seeds sometimes winged or woolly. Natives of warm countries. Tribes, Bombacæ, Helicteræ, and Sterculæ. Genera, 34; species, 125. (Lindley.)

stēr-cū'-lī-ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *sterculi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Sterculiaceæ (q. v.).

stère, *subst.* [Fr., from Gr. *stereos*=solid.] The French unit for solid measure, equal to a cubic metre, or 35.3156 cubic feet.

**stēr-ēl'-mīn'-thā*, *s. pl.* [Pref. *ster-*, and Greek *helmins* (genit. *helminthos*)=a tape-worm.]

Zoöl.: Owen's name for one of the two classes into which he divided the Entozoa, the other being Cœlelmintha. It is equivalent to the Trematoda (q. v.). [See extract under Cœlelmintha.]

stēr-ē-ō, *stēr-ē-ō*, *pref.* [Gr. *stereos*=solid.] Solid; having an appearance of solidity.

¶ Authorities differ as to the pronunciation of the first *e* in this prefix. In printing, however, *stēr-ē-ō* is always used.

stēr'-ē-ō, *s.* [Abbrev. from *stereotype* (q. v.).] The same as STEREOTYPE, 1.

¶ Used also adjectively; as, a *stereo* plate.

stēr'-ē-ō-bāte, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *basis*=a base (q. v.).]

Arch.: A base; the lower part or basement of a building or column; a kind of continuous pedestal under a plain wall.

stēr'-ē-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *chrome*.] A stereochromic picture.

stēr'-ē-ō-chrōm'-īc, *adjective*. [English *stereochrom(y)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to stereochromy; produced by stereochromy.

stēr-ē-ōch'-rō-mŷ, *subst.* [STEREOCHROME.] A method of wall painting in which the colors are covered with a varnish of soluble glass.

stēr-ē-ō-dēl'-phīs, *subst.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *delphs*=a dolphin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Delphinidæ (q. v.), from Miocene strata.

stēr-ē-ō-ē-lēc'-trīc, *a.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *electric*.]

Elect.: Of or pertaining to the generation of electricity by solids alone; thus, a stereoelectric current is one produced without the intervention of a liquid. (Dana.)

stēr-ē-ōg'-nā-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *gnathos*=a jaw.]

Palæont.: A mammalian genus of unknown affinities, founded on a fragment of a small jaw, with three molars in position, from the Lower Oolite at Stonesfield, Oxfordshire, England.

stēr'-ē-ō-grām, *stēr'-ē-ō-grāph*, *subst.* [Greek *stereos*=solid; suff. *-gram*, *-graph*.] The representation of a solid on a plane; specifically, a stereoscopic slide.

stēr'-ē-ō-grāph, *s.* [STEREOGRAM.]

stēr'-ē-ō-grāph'-īc, *stēr'-ē-ō-grāph'-īc-āl*, *adj.* [Eng. *stereograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Made or done according to the rules of stereography; delineated on a plane.

stereographic-projection, *s.* That projection of the sphere which is represented upon the plane of one of its great circles, the eye being situated at the pole of that great circle. All circles are projected either into straight lines or circles, and the angle made by two circles meeting on the globe is the same as that made by the projections of those circles. It is the projection generally employed in ordinary atlases. The distortion in the form of countries on the plane surface is very slight.

stēr-ē-ō-grāph'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *stereographical*; *-ly*.] In a stereographic manner; according to the rules of stereography; by delineation on a plane.

stēr-ē-ōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [STEREOGRAM.] The art of delineating the forms of solid bodies on a plane; a branch of solid geometry which demonstrates the properties and shows the construction of all solids which are regularly defined.

stēr-ē-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and English *meter*.]

1. An instrument for measuring the solid or liquid contents or the capacity of a vessel.

2. An instrument for determining the specific gravity of porous bodies, powders, &c.

stēr-ē-ō-mēt'-ric, *stēr-ē-ō-mēt'-ric-āl*, *adj.* [Eng. *stereometr(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereometry.

stēr-ē-ōm'-ē-trŷ, *s.* [Eng. *stereometer*; *-y*.]

1. The art of measuring solid bodies and determining their solid contents.

2. The art or process of determining the specific gravity of liquids, porous bodies, &c.

stēr-ē-ō-mōn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, Greek *monos*=alone, and *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument with two lenses by which a stereoscopic effect can be obtained from a single picture. (*Proc. Roy. Soc.*, June, 1857, and April, 1858.)

stēr-ē-ōp'-tī-cōn, *s.* [Prefix *stereo-*, and Greek *optikos*=of or for seeing or sight.] A name for a magic lantern in which photographic slides are employed.

stēr'-ē-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by Wheatstone and improved by Brewster, for giving a flat picture the appearance of a solid object. Perception of perspective and what is termed the solidity of an object depends on the fact that in consequence of the distance between the eyes the right eye sees part of the object which is invisible to the left eye, and *vice versa*, the two separate images being combined by the brain into one impression. If a landscape, &c., is viewed with one eye alone, the effect of perspective to a great extent vanishes. The stereoscopic effect is also lessened by distance. In order to obtain a due effect from a stereoscopic slide, two pictures are necessary, one representing the object as seen by the right eye alone, the other representing it as seen by the left eye alone, and these pictures must be so arranged that each eye sees only the corresponding picture. Brewster's stereoscope consists of a box divided by an opaque partition down the middle, the slide being placed at the bottom of the box, and then viewed through a pair of half-lenses or prisms, which act upon the light rays proceeding from the pictures in such a way that the virtual images of the two pictures are coincident in position; the two images are combined by the brain into one impression; and the appearance of solidity of the scene or object is accurately reproduced. In Wheatstone's original instrument mirrors were employed instead of half-lenses or prisms. In the binocular microscope a certain amount of stereoscopic effect is obtained.

stēr-ē-ō-scōp'-īc, *stēr-ē-ō-scōp'-īc-āl*, *a.* [English *stereoscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or adapted to the stereoscope; produced by the stereoscope.

"These observations will be found useful in obtaining stereoscopic views of the structures in carpentry and ship-building."—Brewster: *Stereoscope*, p. 188.

stereoscopic-slide, *s.*

Optics: A slip of cardboard on which are mounted side by side two photographs of the same scene or

object. Theoretically, these photographs should be taken by similar lenses from points of view separated by a space equal to the distance between the human eyes, but in practice—especially in dealing with architectural groups—the space is increased in order to procure a greater effect.

stēr-ē-ō-scōp'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stereoscopical*; *-ly*.] In a stereoscopic manner; by means of a stereoscope.

stēr-ē-ōs'-cō-pīst, *s.* [Eng. *stereoscop(e)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the use or manufacture of stereoscopes.

stēr-ē-ōs'-cō-pŷ, *s.* [Eng. *stereoscop(e)*; *-y*.] The art of using or manufacturing stereoscopes or stereoscopic pictures.

stēr-ē-ō-spēr'-mūm, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Trees from tropical Asia and Africa, with unequally pinnate leaves and terminal panicles of fragrant flowers, generally white. The bark of *Stereospermum suaveolens*, an Indian plant, yields a gum of the hog or tragacanth series, and the root and bark are used in Hindu medicine, as are the roots, leaves, and flowers of *S. chelonoides*. Both are large trees with deciduous leaves.

stēr-ē-ō-stāt'-īc, *adj.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *static*.] Applied to a linear arch sustaining the pressure of a material in which at any given point there are a pair of conjugate pressures, one vertical and the other in a fixed direction, horizontal or inclined. The conditions involve the symmetrical distribution of the vertical load on either side of a vertical axis, traversing the crown of the arch.

stēr-ē-ō-tōm'-īc, *stēr-ē-ō-tōm'-īc-āl*, *a.* [Eng. *stereotom(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to or performed by stereotomy.

stēr-ē-ōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.] The science or art of cutting solids into certain figures or sections.

stēr'-ē-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Pref. *stereo-*, and Gr. *tropē*=a turning; *trepō*=to turn.] An instrument by which an object is perceived as if in motion, and with an appearance of solidity or relief as in nature. It consists of a series of stereoscopic pictures, generally eight, of an object in the successive positions it assumes in completing any motion, affixed to an octagonal drum, revolving under an ordinary lenticular stereoscope, and viewed through a solid cylinder pierced in the entire length by two apertures, which makes four revolutions for one of the picture-drum. The observer thus sees the object constantly in one place, but its parts apparently in motion, and in solid and natural relief.

stēr'-ē-ō-tŷpe, *stēr'-ē-ō-tŷpe*, *s. & a.* [Greek *stereos*=solid, and Eng. *type* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. Fixed type; hence a plate cast from a plaster or *papier-maché* mold, on which is a facsimile of the page of type as set up by the compositor, and which, when fitted to a block, may be used under the press, exactly as movable type. The alloy for stereotype plates is composed of the same materials as ordinary type-metal. An alloy composed of 500 lead, 300 tin, and 225 cadmium, has, on account of its hardness, been pronounced the best for stereotype plates. The original, or plaster process of stereotyping, was invented by William Ged, a goldsmith of Edinburgh, who was employed by the University of Oxford, in 1731, to manufacture plates for Bibles and Prayer-books. In this process the type is set up in the usual way, except that shoulder-high spaces and quadrats are employed. The face of the form is thinly and evenly oiled with a brush, and it is surrounded by a rectangular frame termed a flask. Plaster of paris mixed with water is then poured upon it, forming a mold corresponding to the face of the form. When this has sufficiently hardened, it is dried in an oven until all the moisture is driven off, and it is then used as a mold to obtain a facsimile in stereotype metal of the form of type. This system, however, has been to a great extent superseded by the *papier-maché* process, invented by Wilson, in Scotland, in 1823. This is a very expeditious process, and is generally used on the daily papers of large circulation. A paper matrix is formed by spreading paste over a sheet of moderately thick unsized paper, and covering it with successive sheets of tissue-paper, each carefully patted down smooth, and the pack then saturated. The face of the type is oiled, the face of the paper laid upon the type, and then the matrix dabbed by a beating-brush from the back, so as to drive the soft paper into all the interstices between the letters of the form. A reinforce sheet of damp matrix paper is laid upon the back of the matrix, and the matrix beaten again, to perfect the impression and establish a junction. The hollows in the back are filled up, and the matrix, after being covered with a double thickness of blanket, is placed in a press and subjected to strong pressure over a steam-chest, the heat of which dries the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

matrix. The press is unscrewed, the matrix removed, its edges pared, and it is warmed on the molding-press. The matrix is then placed in the previously-heated iron casting-mold; a casting-gauge to determine the thickness of the stereotype is placed round three sides of the matrix, the other side being left open for a gate, at which the molten metal is poured in. The cover is screwed tight, the mold tipped to bring the mouth up, and the metal poured in. When the metal is set, the mold is opened and the matrix removed. The plate is then trimmed and otherwise prepared in the usual manner. For rotary printing-machines both matrix and plate form the segment of a circle to enable the plate to fit on the impression cylinder. [ELECTROTYPE.]

2. The art of making solid plates forming an exact facsimile of the page of type as set up by the compositor, and from which impressions are taken in the usual manner; the process of producing printed work in such a manner.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to the art of stereotyping; pertaining to fixed types.

2. Done or executed by means of fixed metallic types, or plates of fixed types; as *stereotype printing*, a *stereotype Bible*.

stereotype-block, s.

Print. A block on which a stereotype is mounted to make it type high. Blocks are made with clasps, and are adapted to hold plates within a given range of sizes.

stereotype-plate, s. The same as STEREOTYPE, *subst.*, 1.

stereotype shooting-board, subst. [SHOOTING-BOARD.]

stereotype-work, s. Printed work executed from fixed type or plates of fixed type.

stēr'-ē-ō-type, v. t. [STEREOTYPE, s.]

I. Literally:

1. To cast, as a stereotype plate.

2. To prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates; as, to *stereotype* a book.

II. **Fig.**: To fix or establish firmly and unchangeably.

"To stereotype the Liberal creed."—*London Standard*.

stēr'-ē-ō-typed, a. [STEREOTYPE.]

1. **Lit.**: Made, executed, or printed from stereotype plates.

2. **Fig.**: Fixed, formed, or settled firmly and unchangeably; unalterable, unaltered; as, *stereotyped* opinions, a *stereotyped* answer.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-ēr, s. [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*, v.; -er.] One who stereotypes; one who makes stereotypes.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-ēr-ry, s. [Eng. *stereotype*; -ry.]

1. The art, work, or process of making stereotype plates.

2. The place where stereotype plates are made; a stereotype-foundry.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-ic, a. [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; -ic.] Of or relating to stereotype or stereotype plates.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-ing, s. [STEREOTYPE, v.] The art or process of making stereotype plates, and of producing printed work from such plates.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-ist, s. [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; -ist.] One who makes stereotype-plates; a *stereotyper*.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-pōg'-ra-phēr, s. [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *typographer* (q. v.).] A stereotype printer.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-pōg'-ra-phy, s. [Pref. *stereo-*, and Eng. *typography* (q. v.).] The art or practice of printing from stereotype plates.

stēr'-ē-ō-typ-y, s. [Eng. *stereotyp(e)*; -y.] The art, process, or business of making stereotype plates.

stēr-hy-drâu-lic, a. [Greek *stereos*=solid, and English *hydraulic*.] A term applied to a press in which a powerful hydrostatic pressure is obtained by introducing, by a steady, uninterrupted movement, a solid substance into the cylinder of a hydraulic press already filled with liquid.

stē-rig'-ma (pl. stē-rig'-ma-ta), s. pl. [Greek *stērigma*=a support, a foundation, a prop.]

1. Filiform or pointed protuberances on special cells which develop into spores in fungals, the filaments forming the pedicels of the spermatia in fungals. (*Tulasne*.)

2. The name given by Link and Klotzsch to the elevated lines on the stem of various thistles, &c., produced by decurrent leaves.

stē-rig'-mūm, s. [STERIGMA.]

Bot.: Desvaux's name for a Carcerule (q. v.).

*stēr'-il, *stēr'-ill, a. [STERILE.]

steril-coal, s.

Mining. Black clay or shale at the head of a coal-seam. (*Eng.*)

***stēr'-il, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"To lade so many thousand *sterils* or measures of corn out of Sardinia and Sicily custom-free."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 118.

stēr'-ile, *stēr'-il, *stēr'-ill, adj. [Fr. *stérile*, from Lat. *sterilem*, accus. of *sterilis*=barren, unfruitful; Ital. *sterile*; Sp. *esterile*. From the same root as Gr. *stereos*=hard, solid; Ger. *starr*=rigid.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Barren, unfruitful; producing little or no crop; not fertile.

"The *sterill* coasts of barren Rinoceere
They past, and seas where Casius hill doth stand."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xv. 15.

(2) Barren; producing no young; of seeds or plants, not germinating, not producing other plants.

(3) Not accompanied with good crops; unproductive.

"In *sterile* years, corne sowne will grow to an other kinde."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

2. **Fig.**: Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as, a *sterile* author or work.

II. Biol.: Barren. [STERILITY.]

"Rearing curious exotics *sterile* of all flowers or fruit."
—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 8.

sterile-wood, s.

Botany: *Coprosma foetidissima*, a cinchonaceous plant from New Zealand.

stēr-il'-i-ty, *ster-il-i-tie, subst. [Fr. *stérilité*, from Lat. *sterilitatem*, accus. of *sterilitas*, from *sterilis*=sterile (q. v.); Sp. *esterilidad*; Ital. *sterilità*.]

I. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being sterile; barrenness, unproductiveness, unfruitfulness.

"Sterility has been said to be the bane of horticulture."
—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), p. 9.

¶ Sterility in animals and plants may be constitutional or accidental, and often arises from changed conditions of life. Thus most raptorial birds from the tropics do not lay fertile eggs in captivity in temperate climates, and many exotic plants brought to England have worthless pollen. Sometimes a little more or less water will decide whether or not a plant will seed. There are various degrees of sterility in first crosses and hybrids; occasionally there is an absence of some element necessary to reproduction, thus in the more sterile kinds of hybrid rhododendrons pollen is wanting. (*Darwin*.)

2. Barrenness, unfruitfulness; want or absence of power of producing young, as of animals.

II. **Fig.**: Barrenness of ideas or sentiments; want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment.

"One cannot ascribe this to any sterility of expression, but to the genius of his times."—*Pope: Essay on Homer*.

stēr-il-i-zā-tion, *stēr-il-i-gā-tion, s. [Eng. *sterilize(e)*; -ation.] The act of making sterile, barren, or unproductive.

"These experiments destroy any hope of a practical result being obtained by sterilisation from cold."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***stēr-il-ize, stēr-il-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *steril(e)*; -ize.]

1. To make sterile, barren, or unproductive; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility.

"Go, sterilize the fertile with thy rage,
Whole nations, to depopulate is thine."
Savage: Public Spirit.

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young.

stēr-lēt, s. [Ger., from Russ. *sterliad*.]

Ichthy.: *Acipenser ruthenus*, from the Danube and Russian rivers flowing into the Black Sea. It is a small species, rarely exceeding three feet in length, but is highly prized as a food-fish. It has a narrow, elongated, pointed snout, barbels slightly fringed, skin of upper surface dark gray, dorsal shields and belly whitish. The sterlet is a regular article of food in Vienna, and sometimes ascends the Danube as far as Ulm.

stēr-līng (1), *star-ling, *ster-lyng, s. & a. [Prob. from *esterling* or *esternling*, from A. S. *eāstan*=from the east, or *eāstern*=eastern, and suff. -ling; so called after the *Esterlings* or North Germans (Hanse merchants), who were the first moneyers in England. In a statute of Edward I. we find "*Denarius Angliæ, qui vocatur Sterlingus*;" and in a charter of Henry III. the *sterling* is set down as a penny. Cotgrave gives "*Esterlin, a penny sterling, our penny*."]

A. As substantive:

*1. A penny.

*2. Sterling coin; coin of good weight.

"Vor he gef hem atten ende
Four thousand pound of *sterlynges*, hom agen to wende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 294.

3. English money; English coin.

"Accept this offering to thy bounty due
And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view"
Arbuthnot. (Todd)

*4. Standard, rate.

B. As adjective:

I. **Lit.**: A term applied to English money of account, signifying that it is of the fixed or standard national value.

"An annual revenue amounting to close upon one hundred and fifty millions of pounds *sterling*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value.

"If my word be *sterling* yet in England."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

2. Genuine, pure, unadulterated; of excellent quality.

"True faith like gold into the furnace cast,
Maintains its *sterling* fineness to the last."
Harte: Thomas à Kempis.

stēr'-līng (2), s. [STARLING.]

stēr'-līng-ite (1), s. [After Sterling, New Jersey, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ZINCITE (q. v.).

stēr'-līng-ite (2), s. [After Sterling, Massachusetts, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Damourite (q. v.) occurring with spodumene.

stērn, *sterne, *sturne, s. [A. S. *styrne*=stern; *styrnan*=to be stern or severe. From the same root as Icel. *stórr*=large; Ger. *starr*=stiff, rigid; Icel. *stúra*=gloom, despair.]

1. Severe of countenance; austere, rigid, gloomy, grim, frowning, hard; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority.

"Why look you still so *stern* and tragical?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

2. Severe of manners; harsh, hard, hardhearted, pitiless. (Of persons.)

"He, like you, would not have been so *stern*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

3. Harsh, hard, cruel, afflictive. (Of things.)

"Uncourteous speech it were, and *stern*,
To say—Return to Lindisfarne."
Scott: Marmion, v. 15.

4. Fierce and rude; rough.

"The *sterne* wynde so loude gan to route."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, iii.

*5. Cruel, ferocious.

"Teaching *stern* murder how to butcher thee."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

*6. Wild, savage.

"These barren rocks, your *stern* inheritance."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

7. Rigidly steadfast; immovable; as, *stern* honesty.

stērn, *sterne, *steorne, subst. [Icel. *stjórn*=a steering, steerage; hence applied to the hinder part of a vessel where the steersman stood.] [STEER (1), v.]

I. Literally:

*1. A rudder, a helm, a tiller.

"And how he lost his steresman,
Which that the *sterne*, or he tooke keepe
Smote ouer the bord as he sleepe."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii.

2. **Shipwright.**: The after part of a vessel or boat. In ships the stern ends below at the junction of the stern-post with the keel. Sterns are round or square. [ASTERN.]

¶ A ship is said to be down by the stern when drawing more water aft than forward.

3. The tail of an animal.

"Gan his sturdy *sterne* about to weld."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

II. **Fig.**: The post of management or direction; the helm.

"Have sometime possessed the *sterne* of Scotland."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1553).

stern-board, s.

Naut.: The backward motion of a vessel; hence, a loss of way in making a tack.

¶ To make a *stern-board*: To fall back from the point gained in the last tack; also, to set the sails so as the vessel may be impelled stern foremost.

stern-chase, s. A chase in which two vessels sail on one and the same course, one following in the wake of the other; as, A *stern-chase* is a long chase.

stern-chaser, subst. A gun pointing through a stern-port.

"Constantly firing her single *stern-chaser*."—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 803.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

stern-fast, s.

Naut.: A warp or chain mooring the after part of a vessel to a wharf or quay.

stern-frame, s.

Shipbuild.: The pieces which make up the stern of a ship—the stern-post, transom, and fashion-pieces.

stern-knee, s. [STERNSON.]**stern-port, s.**

Naut.: Any opening in the stern of a ship to admit cargo, light, or air, or to allow of the service of a gun, as the case may be.

stern-post, s.

Shipbuild.: A slightly raking straight piece, rising from the after end of the keel, to which it is secured by tenons and dovetail-plates.

stern-sheets, s. pl.

Naut.: That part of a boat which is included between the stern and the aftermost thwart. It is the place of honor in the boats of a government or other vessel, and for passengers in ferry-boats and wherries.

stern-way, s. The movement of a ship backward, or with her stern foremost.

¶ *To fetch stern-way*: To acquire motion astern.

stern-wheel, s. A paddle-wheel at the stern of a steamboat navigating shallow rivers.

stern-wheeler, s. A vessel having a stern-wheel.

stērn-, pref. [STERNO-]

***stērn**, ***sterne**, *v. t.* [STERN, s.] To steer, to guide, to direct.

"Directing them which waite to *sterne* their ships."—*Holinshead: Descrip. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

stēr'-nā, s. [Mod. Lat., from *tern* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Tern; a cosmopolitan genus of Laridæ, sub-family Sterninæ. Bill longer than head, nearly straight, compressed; nostrils near middle of the beak, pierced longitudinally, pervious; legs slender, toes four, the three in front webbed; wings long, pointed; tail distinctly pointed. *Sterna anglica* (the Gull-billed), *S. caspia* (the Caspian), *S. cantica* (the Sandwich), *S. dougalli* (the Roseate), *S. fluviatilis*, formerly *S. hirundo* (the Common), *S. macrura* (the Arctic), *S. minuta* (the Lesser), and *S. fuliginosa* (the Sooty Tern) are the best known visitors. The species formerly known as *S. fassipes* (Black Tern), *S. leucopara* (White winged Black Tern), and *S. leucopareia* (Whiskered Tern) are now generally regarded as constituting the genus *Hydrochelidon*. They are all European birds, and are distinguished from most of the other Terns by their shorter bills, slightly forked tails, and smaller webs to the feet.

***stērn'-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *stern*, s.; -age.] Steerage, stern.

"Grapple your minds to *sternage* of this navy."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. (Chorus.)

stērn'-al, a. [Lat. *stern(un)*=the breastbone; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sternum or breast-bone; as, the *sternal* ribs.

2. On the same side as the breast-bone; anterior.

sternal-ribs, s. pl. [RIB, II. 1.]

stērn'-āl'-gī-a, s. [Pref. *stern-*, and Gr. *algos*=pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the breast. Applied specifically by Baumes in 1806 to *angina pectoris*.

stērn-ar'-chūs, s. [Pref. *stern-*, and Gr. *archos*=the fundament (*Agassiz*); *archō*=to rule (*Mc-Nicoll*).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, with eight species, from tropical America. Tail terminating in a small, distinct caudal fin, dorsal rudimentary, teeth small, branchiostegals four. Some of the species have the snout compressed and of moderate length, in others it is produced into a long tube.

stērn-ās'-pī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sternasp(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Tubicolæ. Annelids having very short bodies, the fore part thick, and with three rows of setæ and a corneous shield on the under surface, near the extremity. The setæ are locomotive organs.

stērn-ās'-pīs, s. [Pref. *stern-*, and Lat. *aspis*; Gr. *aspis*=a round shield, an asp.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Sternaspidae (q. v.).

stērn-bērg'-ī-a, s. [Named after Count Caspar Sternberg, a botanist and patron of botany.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Amarylleæ. *Sternbergia lutea*, which resembles an autumnal crocus, is cultivated in gardens.

2. *Palæobot.*: A pseudo-genus of fossil plants. It is a cylindrical stem with transverse markings, now known to be the cast of the pith cylinder of some tree. One so-called species from the Carboniferous rocks.

stērn'-bērg-ite, s. [After Count Caspar Sternberg of Prague; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of rare occurrence. Hardness, 1 to 1½; specific gravity, 4.215; color, pinchbeck-brown, blackening on exposure; streak, black; opaque; very flexible. Composition: Sulphur, 30.4; silver, 34.2; iron, 35.4=100, which yields the formula AgS+3FeS+FeS₂.

***sterne, a.** [STERN, a.]

***sterne, s.** [STERN, s.]

stērnēd, a. [Eng. *stern*, s.; -ed.] Having a stern; used in composition, as square-*sterned*, &c.

***stērn'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *stern*, v.; -er.] A director, a guide.

"He that is 'regens sidera,' the *sterner* of the stars."—*Dr. Clarke: Sermons*, p. 16. (1637.)

***stērn'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *stern*, a.; -ful(l).] Stern.

***stērn'-fūl-lŷ, adverb.** [English *sternful*; -ly.] Sternly. (*Stanyhurst*.)

stēr-nī'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stern(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Laridæ. It includes three genera: *Hydrochelidon*, *Sterna*, and *Anous*.

***stērn'-læss, *stērn'-læssē, a.** [Eng. *stern*, s.; -less.] Having no rudder or helm.

"He . . . *sterneless* ship ysteares."

Gosson: Schoole of Abuse, p. 76.

stērn'-lŷ, *sterne-ly, *sturne-lyche, adverb. [Eng. *stern*, a.; -ly.] In a stern manner; with sternness, severity, or austerity; severely, harshly.

"The stranger guests he *sternly* eyed."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 9.

stērn'-mōst, a. [English *stern*, s., and *most*.] Nearest the stern or rear; farthest in the rear; farthest astern.

stērn'-næss, *stern-esse, s. [English *stern*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being stern; severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor, or severity.

"Should I, in these my borrow'd flaunts, behold

The *sternness* of his presence!"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor.

"I have *sternness* in my soul enough

To hear of soldiers' work." *Dryden: Cleomenes*.

stēr-nō-, stērn-, pref. [Mod. Lat. *sternum*=the breast-bone.] Of, belonging to, or situated on or near the sternum (q. v.).

sterno-clavicular, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum and the clavicle.

sterno-cleidomastoid, sterno-mastoid, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sternum, the clavicle and the mastoid process. There is a *sterno-cleidomastoid* or a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-hyoid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the hyoid bone. There is a *sterno-hyoid* muscle.

sterno-mastoid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and the mastoid process. There are *sterno-mastoid* arteries, and a *sterno-mastoid* muscle.

sterno-thyroid, a.

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the sternum and to the thyroid cartilage. There is a *sterno-thyroid* muscle.

stēr'-nōn, subst. [Greek.] The breast-bone; the sternum.

"A soldier was shot in the breast through the *sternon*."—*Wiseman*.

stērn-ōp'-tŷch'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *sternoptyx* (genit. *sternoptych(is)*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthyology: A family of Physostomi; pelagic and deep-sea fishes of small size. Body naked or covered with thin, deciduous scales; gill opening very wide; air-bladder simple, if present; adipose fin generally rudimentary; series of phosphorescent bodies along the lower parts. The eggs are inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium, and excluded by oviducts. Günther enumerates nine genera.

stērn-ōp'-tŷx, s. [Pref. *sterno-*, and Gr. *ptyx*=a fold.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Sternoptychidæ (q. v.). Body compressed and elevated, tail short; covered with a silvery pigment, regular scales absent; phosphorescent spots on lower surface. Specimens are occasionally picked up in the Mediterranean and Atlantic. They most probably live at a small depth during the day and come to the surface at night.

stēr-nōp'-ŷ-gūs, s. [Pref. *sterno-*, and Gr. *pygē*=the rump.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gymnotidæ, with four species, from tropical America. Caudal and dorsal absent; small villiform teeth in both jaws and on each side of the palate; body scaly.

stēr-nō-thēr'-ūs, stēr-nō-thær'-ūs (æ as *ör*), **stēr-nō-thēr'-ēs, s.** [Pref. *sterno-*, and Gr. *thairo*=a hinge.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Chelydidae, with six species, from tropical and southern Africa and Madagascar. Head depressed, with great plates, jaws without dentilations, no nuchal plate; sternum wide, with narrow lateral prolongations; free anterior portion of plastron rounded and movable.

†stērn-ōx'-ī, †stērn-ōx'-ī-a, s. pl. [Pref. *stern-*, and Gr. *oxys*=sharp.]

Entomol.: A sub-tribe of Pentamerous Beetles. Presternum produced in front into a lobe, and behind into a spine received into a small cavity of the mesosternum. Families, Elateridæ and Buprestidæ.

stērn'-sōn, s. [STERN, s.]

Shipbuild.: A binding-piece above the deadwood in the stern, and practically forming an extension of the keelson, on which the sternpost is stepped.

†stērn'-ū-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sterna* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Laridæ, founded by Boie for *Sternula minuta* (= *Sterna minuta*), the Little or Lesser Tern. [STERNA.]

stēr'-nūm, s. [Gr. *sternon*=the breast, the chest.]

Compar. Anat.: The breast bone. In man, the flat bone, occupying the front of the chest, and formed by the meeting of the visceral arches. It is flattened from before backward, and presents a slight vertical curve with the convexity in front. It is divided into the manubrium or presternum, the mesosternum, and the ensiform or xiphoid process or metasternum. All mammals and birds possess a sternum, and the presence or absence of a keel on that bone in birds is used as a means of classification. Fishes, Amphibians, and Ophidians have no sternum, and in Saurians the broad portion is generally expanded. Some suppose that the plastron of the Chelonia is a highly-developed sternum; others hold that it is a mere integumentary ossification. The name sternum is also given to the plate on each segment of the breast of a crustacean and an arachnid, but these are integumentary, and have no relation to a true sternum.

stēr-nū-tā'-tion, subst. [Lat. *sternutatio*, from *sternuto*, frequent. of *sternuo*=to sneeze.] The act of sneezing.

"A disease wherein *sternutation* proved mortal, and such as sneezed died."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

stēr-nū-tā-tīve, a. [Fr. *sternutatif*.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

stēr-nū-tā-tōr'-ŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *sternutatoire*, from Lat. *sternuto*=to sneeze.]

A. As adj.: Having the quality of exciting to sneeze; sternutative; as snuff, sub sulphate of mercury, &c. [ERRHINE.]

B. As subst.: A substance which provokes sneezing. The most familiar sternutatories are snuffs of various kinds.

"Physicians, in persons near death, use *sternutatories*, or such medicines as provoke unto sneezing."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***stēr'-nū-tōr'-ŷ, s.** [Lat. *sternuto*=to sneeze.] The same as STERNUTATORY, B. (q. v.)

Stēr'-ō-pēs, s. [Gr. *Steropēs*=the Lightner, one of the three Cyclopes.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidæ. *Steropes paniscus*, the Chequered Skipper, has rich dark-brown wings chequered with orange-tawny spots.

***stēr-quill'-in-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *sterquilinium*=a dunghill, from *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*)=dung.] Pertaining to a dunghill; hence, dirty, mean, paltry.

"Any *sterquilinous* rascal is licens'd to throw dirt in the face of sovereign princes in open printed language."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 48.

stēr'-tōr-ōūs, *stēr-tōr'-ī-ōūs, a. [Lat. *sterto*=to snore.] Characterized by deep snoring, such as frequently accompanies certain diseases, as apoplexy; hoarsely breathing; snoring with a loud and laborious breathing.

"The *stertorous*, unquiet slumber of sick life."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

stēr'-tōr-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *stertorous*; -ly.] In a stertorous manner; with hoarse breathing or snoring.

"The deceased was then on the couch, breathing *stertorously*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***sterve, v. i. or t.** [STARVE.]

stēt, phr. [Lat.=let it stand.]

Print.: A word written in the margin of a proof, directing attention to a portion of the matter, and countermanding an order to expunge it. A series of dots made below the matter has the same effect. Often used as a verb; as, to *stet* a passage.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stet processus, *phr.* [Latin=let the process stop.]

Law: An order from a court to stay proceedings.

stēt'-ē-fēldt-ite, *s.* [After Stetefeldt, who analyzed it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An argentiferous copper ore, found in Nevada. Analyses of a similar ore from other localities are discordant. It is probably a mixture of antimony oxide with copper and other metallic oxides.

stēth'-al, *s.* [Eng. *st(earic)*, and *ethal*.] [STETHYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

stēth-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *stēthos*=the chest, and *metron*=a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during respiration, as a means of diagnosis in thoracic disease. In one form a cord is extended round the chest, and its extension, as the thorax is expanded, works an index finger on a dial-plate. It thus becomes a measure of the expansive power and capacity of the lungs.

stēth'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *stēthos*=the chest, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

Med.: An instrument employed in auscultation (q.v.). It was invented by Laennec, who at first used a roll of blotting-paper for the purpose of concentrating and conveying sound to the ear; but, according to Tyndall (*Sound*, pp. 42, 43), the philosophy of the stethoscope was enunciated by Dr. Robert Hooke (1635-1702). The simplest form of stethoscope, and that most commonly employed, consists of a cylindrical stem of porous wood, as cedar or deal, some seven or eight inches long, expanding at one end into a circular, funnel-shaped aperture from two and a half to three inches in diameter, which is applied to the chest, while the other end terminates in a smaller aperture, which is placed in the ear of the physician. Flexible stethoscopes of rubber are also employed; these are sometimes furnished with two ear-tubes, so that the sounds may be perceived by both ears. The chief use of the stethoscope is to enable the medical man to sound small portions of lung at a time, and so detect more correctly than by the unaided ear the exact seat of disease.

stēth'-ō-scōpe, *v. t.* [STETHOSCOPE, *s.*] To examine with a stethoscope.

"You wish me to submit to be stethoscoped."—*Savage; R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

stēth-ō-scōp'-ic, **stēth-ō-scōp'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to a stethoscope; obtained or made by means of a stethoscope; as, a *stethoscopic* examination.

stēth-ō-scōp'-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stethoscopical*; *-ly*.] By means of a stethoscope.

stēth-ōs'-cō-pist, *s.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in the use of the stethoscope.

stēth-ōs'-cō-py, *s.* [Eng. *stethoscop(e)*; *-y*.] The art of stethoscopic examination.

stēth-yl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *st(earic)*, and *ethylic*.] Derived from or containing cetyl alcohol.

stethylic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{38}O=C_{18}H_{37}HO$. Stethal. The alcohol of the series, $C_nH_{2n+2}O$, corresponding to stearic acid. It occurs in spermaceti, together with ethal and methal, but has not yet been obtained in the separate state.

stēve, *v. t.* [From *stevedore* (q.v.).] To stow, as cotton or wool, in a ship's hold. (*Local*.)

stēv'-ē-dōre, *s.* [Sp. *estivador*=a packer of wool at shearing, from *estivar*=to stow, to lay up cargo in a ship's hold, to compress wool, from Lat. *stipo*=to crowd or press together. Cf. Sp. *estiva*; Fr. *estive*=the stowage of goods in a ship's hold; Port. *estivar*=to trim a ship; Ital. *stivare*=to press close.] One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c., in a ship's hold; one who loads or unloads vessels.

***stēv'-en**, *s.* [A. S. *stefn*; Icel. *stefna*=the voice, a cry.]

1. A voice.
"So loude crieden they with mery steven."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,564.

2. A cry, an outcry, a clamor, noise.
"And had not Roffy renne to the steven,
Lowder had been slain thilke same even."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

3. An appointment; an appointed place or time.
"Al day meteth men at unset steven."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,526.

stēv'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after Peter James Esteve, M. D., Prof. of Botany at Valencia.]

Bot.: A genus of Vernoniaceae akin to *Ageratum*. Pretty autumnal flowering plants from America, with purple, red, pink, white or violet flowers. About thirty-six species are cultivated in gardens, where they are sometimes used as border plants, but require the protection of a frame in severe weather.

stew (ew as ū), ***stuw-en**, ***stuw-yn**, ***stuyn**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estuver* (Fr. *étuver*)=to bathe, to stew, from *estuve* (Fr. *étuve*)=a stove, a hothouse, in pl. stews; O. H. Ger. *stupa*=a hot room for a bath; Sp. & Port. *estufa*=a stove, a hothouse; Ital. *stufa*.]

A. Trans.: To boil slowly or with a simmering heat; to cook or prepare, as meat or fruit, by putting it into cold water, and gradually bringing it to a low boiling point.

"Stew'd shrimps and Afrio cockles shall excite
A jaded drinker's languid appetite."

Francis: Horace; Satires iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To be boiled or cooked in a slow, gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

stew (ew as ū), (1), ***stewe**, ***stue**, ***stuwe**, ***stuyve**, ***stywe**, *s.* [STEW, *v.*]

*1. A hot or warmed room, a house or place furnished with warm water or vapor baths; a bagnio, (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

*2. A brothel; a house of prostitution. (Generally in the plural form, but frequently treated as a singular.)

"And here as in a tavern or a stews,
He and his wild associates spend their hours."

Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor, ii. 1.

*3. An early form of lock-hospital (q.v.).

"Thus, in the borough of Southwark, prior to the time sometimes fixed upon for the origin of syphilis, there were places called stews, where prostitutes were confined, and received the benefits of surgical assistance. They were taken up and put into these establishments, whether agreeable to them or not, by virtue of certain decrees, made expressly to protect the rest of the community from the risk of catching their complaints."—*S. Cooper: Practice of Surgery* (ed. 6th), p. 332.

*4. A prostitute. (In this sense also the plural form is frequently used as a singular.)

"Instead of that beauty he had a notorious stew, sent to him."—*Sir A. Weldon: Court of King James*, p. 146.

5. A dish that has been cooked by stewing; meat stewed.

6. A stew-pan (q.v.).

7. A breeding-place for tame pheasants.

¶ *In a stew:* In a state of agitation, confusion, trouble, or excitement.

"He, though naturally bold and stout,
In short was in a tremendous stew."

Barham: Ing. Legends; The Ghost.

stew-pan, *subst.* A cooking utensil for exposing meats to a prolonged gentle heat; usually in well-appointed kitchens a charcoal furnace or steam-bath.

stew-pot, *s.* A pot or vessel for stewing.

stew (ew as ū) (2), ***stewe**, *s.* [Cf. Prov. Ger. *stau*=a dam, a pond.] A small pond where fish are kept for the table; a store-pond.

"This gentleman constructed carp stews."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

stew'-ard (ew as ū), ***stiv-ard**, ***stiw-ard**, ***stu-arde**, *s.* [A. S. *stiwæard*, *stiwæard* for *stigweard*=a sty-ward, from *stigo*=a sty, and *weard*=a guardian, a warden, a keeper; Icel. *stivardhr*. The original sense was one who looked after the domestic animals, and gave them their food; hence, one who provides for his master's table, and, generally, one who superintends household affairs for another. (*Skeat*.)

*1. One who manages affairs for another.

"The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and government,
As guardian and steward of the rest."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 37.

2. A person employed on a large estate or establishment, or in a family of consequence and wealth, to manage the domestic affairs, superintend the other servants, collect rents, keep the accounts, &c.

"The consequence was that the steward was taken into custody and heavily fined."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. An officer in a college who provides food for the students, and superintends the affairs of the kitchen.

4. An official on a vessel, whose duty it is to distribute provisions to the officers and men. In passenger ships, a man who superintends the distribution of provisions and liquors, waits at table, &c.

5. A fiscal agent of certain bodies; as, the recording *steward* of a congregation of Methodists.

6. An English officer of state, as the Lord High Steward, the Steward of the Household, &c. The Lord High Steward was the greatest officer of state in England. The office was anciently the inheritance of the Earls of Leicester, till it was forfeited by Simon de Montfort to Henry III., at the end of whose reign it was abolished as a permanent office. A Lord High Steward is now only appointed for particular occasions, as a coronator or the trial of a peer. In the former case he has to arrange questions of precedence; in the latter to preside over the House of Lords. His office

ceases with the business for which it was required. The Steward of the Household is an officer of the royal household, who presides over the court known as the Board of Green Cloth, which has the supervision of the household expenses and accounts, the purveyance of provisions, payment for them, &c. He appoints the royal tradesmen, and selects and has authority over all servants of the household, except those of the chamber, chapel, and stables.

7. In Scotland, an officer appointed by the sovereign over certain lands belonging to himself, having the same proper jurisdiction as a regality; also, the deputy of a lord of regality.

¶ *Steward* (or *High Steward*) of *Scotland*: An ancient chief officer of the crown, of the highest dignity and trust. He had not only the administration of the crown revenues, but the chief oversight of all the affairs of the household, and the privilege of the first place in the army, next to the king, in battle.

***stew'-ard** (ew as ū), *v. t.* [STEWARD, *s.*] To manage as a steward. (*Fuller*.)

stew'-ard-ess (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ess*.] A female steward; specifically, a woman who waits upon ladies in passenger ships, &c.

stew'-ard-ly (ew as ū), *adv.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ly*.] Like a steward; with the care of a steward.

"To be stewardly dispensed, not wastefully spent."—*Canon Tooker*.

***stew'-ard-ry** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ry*.] The work, office, post, or position of a steward; stewardship, superintendence.

stew'-ard-ship (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ship*.] The office, post, or position as a steward. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

stēw'-art-ry (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *steward*, *s.*; *-ry*.]

*1. The office or post of a steward; stewardship.

"A human stewardry, or trust,
Of which account is to be giv'n, and just."

Byron: Poetical Version of a Letter.

2. Jurisdiction over a certain extent of territory, nearly the same as that of a regality; also, the territory over which this jurisdiction extends.

stew'-ish (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *stew*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Befitting a brothel; low, coarse, obscene.

"Rhymed in rules of stewish ribaldry."

Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 9.

steŷ, *a.* [STEYE, *v.*] Steep.

"The steyst brae thou wad hae fac't it."

Burns: Auld Farmer to his Mare.

***steŷe**, ***stye**, *v. i.* [A. S. *stigan*=to ascend, to mount.] To ascend, to mount, to soar.

sthām'-bā, *s.* [PALI.] A pillar. [Lat.]

sthēn'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *sthenos*=strength.]

Pathol.: Arising from accumulated excitability; used by the founder of the Brunnian system for the increased tone, vigor, or vitality which certain constitutions possess temporarily or permanently, and which creates in them a liability to a class of diseases not likely to affect an asthenic or feeble constitution. Thus, what looks like rude health, sometimes precedes and prepares the way for an attack of rheumatism. [BRUNNIAN-THEORY.] Cullen called it inflammatory diathesis.

sthēn'-ūr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *sthenos*=strength, and *oura*=the tail.]

Palæont.: A genus of Diprotodont Marsupials, allied to *Dendrolagus*, from the post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

stī-a-cēi-a'-tō (cc as çh), *s.* [Ital.=crushed, flat; from *stacciare*=to crush; *stacciata*=a cake.]

Art.: A very low relief, adopted by sculptors for works which could be allowed little projection from the surface or base line. (*Fairholt*.)

stī'-an, ***stī'-an**, ***sty-an-ye**, *s.* [STR (2), *s.*] A humor in the eyelid; a sty.

stīb'-ble, *s.* [STUBBLE.] (*Scotch*.)

stibble-rig, *s.* The reaper in harvest who takes the lead. (*Scotch*.)

"Our stibble-rig was Rab M'Graen."

Burns: Halloween.

stīb'-blēr, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ludicrous designation for a clerical probation. (*Scotch*.)

***stīb-borne**, *a.* [STUBBORN.]

stīb'-ī-al, *a.* [Lat. *stibi(um)*=antimony; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

"The former depend upon a corrupt incinerated melancholy, and the latter upon an adust stibial or eruginous sulphur."—*Harvey*.

stīb'-ī-al-ism, *s.* [Eng. *stibial*; *-ism*.] Antimonial intoxication or poisoning. (*Dunghlison*.)

stīb'-ī-an-ite, *s.* [Lat. *stibi(um)*=antimony, *an* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A doubtful species, resulting from the alteration of stibnite (q.v.).

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shün; **-tion**, **-sion**=zhün. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shūs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bēl, dēl.

*stīb-i-ār'-i-an, s. [Lat. *stibi(um)*=antimony; Eng. suff. *-arian*. From the violent operation of antimony.] A violent man.

"This *stibiarian* presseth audaciously upon the royal throne, and, after some sacrifice, tendereth a bitter pill of sacrilege and cruelty; but, when the same was rejected because it was violent, then he presents his antimonial potion."—*White*. (Todd.)

stīb-i-āt-ēd, a. [Lat. *stibium*=antimony.] Impregnated with antimony.

stīb-īc, stīb-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. *stibium*=antimony; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ous*.] Antimonic; antimonious.

stīb-i-cōn-īte, s. [Lat. *stibium*=antimony; Gr. *konia*=dust, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).] Antimony; Gr. *konia*=dust, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).

Min.: A massive compact mineral, occurring also in a pulverulent form. Hardness, 4-5.5; specific gravity, 5.28; luster, earthy; color, pale yellow to yellowish-white. An analysis yielded: Oxygen, 19.54; antimony, 75.83; water, 4.63=100, which gives the formula $SbO_4 + HO$. A species not as yet well defined.

stīb-īne', s. [Eng. *stib(ium)*; *-ine*.]

1. Chem.: An antimony base, formed on the type of ammonia, NH_4 . Thus SbH_3 is *stibine*, $Sb(C_2H_5)_3$ is *ethylstibine*, &c. (Watts.)

2. Min.: [STIBNITE.]

stīb-i-ō-fēr'-rite, s. [Pref. *stibio-*, and Eng. *fer-rite*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found coating stibnite in Santa Clara County, California. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 3.598; luster, somewhat resinous; color, yellow. An analysis yielded: Antimonic acid, 47.69; sesquioxide of iron, 35.36; water, 16.94=99.99.

stīb-i-ō-gā-lē'-nite, s. [Pref. *stibio-*, and Eng. *galenite*.]

Min.: The same as BINDHEIMITE (q. v.).

stīb-i-ō-hēx-ar-gēn'-tite, s. [Pref. *stibio-*; Gr. *hex*=six, and Eng. *argentite*.]

Min.: One of two native compounds of antimony and silver, the other being stibiotriargentite (q. v.). Composition: Antimony and silver, with formula Ag_3Sb_2 . Petersen considers that all analyses of dyscrasite (q. v.) indicate mixtures of these two compounds.

stīb-i-ō-trī-ar-gēn'-tite, s. [Prefs. *stibio-*, *tri-*, and Eng. *argentite*.]

Min.: A mineral consisting of antimony and silver, with formula Ag_3Sb_2 . [STIBIOHEXARGENTITE.]

stīb-i-ōūs, a. [STIBIC.]

stīb-i-ūm, s. [Lat.] [ANTIMONY.]

stīb-īte, s. [Lat. *stib(ium)*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *stiblich*.]

Min.: The same as STIBICONITE (q. v.).

stīb-nīte, stīb-īne', subst. [Lat. *stibium*=antimony; Fr. *antimoine sulfuré*; Ger. *grauspiessglanz-zerz*.]

Min.: The principal ore of antimony. Crystallization, orthorhombic; crystals being deeply striated longitudinally. Cleavage, prismatic, very distinct. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 4.516; luster, metallic; color and streak, lead to steel-gray. Composition: Sulphur, 28.2; antimony, 71.8=100, which corresponds to the formula Sb_2S_3 . Occurs abundantly in many places, sometimes in beds, but more frequently in veins.

stīb-bō'-nī-ūm, s. [Eng. *stib(ium)*, and (amm)o-nium.]

Chem.: An antimony-radicle formed on the type of ammonium, NH_4 . Thus $Sb(C_2H_5)_4$ is tetrethylstibonium. (Watts.)

stīc-ca'-dō, stīc-ca'-tō, s. [Ital.]

Music: An instrument composed of pieces of wood of graduated lengths, flat at the bottom and rounded at the top, resting on the edges of an open box, and tuned to a diatonic scale. The tone is produced by striking the pieces of wood with small hard balls at the end of a flexible stick.

stīch, s. [Gr. *stichos*=a row, a line, a verse.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A verse of whatever measure or number of feet.
2. A row or line of trees.

II. Hebrew Literature: One of the rhythmic lines which go to constitute the parallelism in the poetic books of Scripture. The books of Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon are thus written in the oldest known Hebrew manuscripts, and poetical passages (like Exod. xv. 1-21) in the historic books are still so printed in the Hebrew Bible, whence they have been transferred to the English Revised Version. The arrangement is of great antiquity, and may have been introduced by the sacred writers themselves. Sometimes prose works are divided into stichs, consisting either of a certain number of words or clauses separated by their sense. It is believed that a stichometrical arrangement pervades the whole Vulgate, the prose as well as the poetic books; and Josephus considered that his works were composed of 60,000 stichs.

stī-chæ'-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat.] [STICH.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidae, with ten species, peculiar to the coasts near the Arctic circle, ranging southward to Japan, Norway, and Sweden. They are small fishes, and have the body elongate and covered with small scales, sometimes several lateral lines; dorsal fin of spines only.

*stīch'-īc, adj. [Eng. *stich*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to lines or verses; consisting of lines or verses.

stīch-id'-i-ūm (pl. stīch-id'-i-a), s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *stichidion*, dimin. from *stichos*=a row, a line.]

Botany (pl.): The pod-like processes containing tetraspores in some rose-spored algae.

stīch-ō-, pref. [STICH.] Having rod-like processes.

stīch-ō-chæ'-tā, s. [Pref. *sticho-*, and Gr. *chaitē*=long, flowing hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with one species, *Stichotricha pediculiformis*; akin to *Stichotricha* (q. v.), but separated therefrom on account of its well-developed anal styles. Free swimming animals, from salt-water.

stīch'-ō-mān-qŷ, s. [Greek *stichos*=a line, a verse, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by lines or passages in books taken at hazard; bibliomancy.

stīch-ō-mēt'-rīc-al, a. [English *stichometr(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to stichometry; characterized by stichs or lines.

stīch-ōm'-ē-trŷ, s. [Gr. *stichos*=a row, a line, a verse, and *metron*=a measure.]

1. Measurement or length of books as ascertained by the number of verses contained in each book. [STICH, II.]

2. A division of the text of books into lines accommodated to the sense; a practice followed before punctuation was adopted. [GNOMOMETRY.]

stīch'-ō-mŷth, s. [Gr. *stichomythia*.]

Greek Plays: A conversation in alternate lines.

stīch-ōt'-rīch-a, s. [Pref. *sticho-*, and Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

Zoölology: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with five species from salt and fresh-water. Animalcules elongate, elastic and changeable in form, often excreting and inhabiting a mucilaginous or granular sheath, the anterior half of the body when protruded from this sheath usually twisted like a screw.

stick, *steke, *sticke, *stike, *styke (pa. t. *stak, *sticked, stuck, pa. par. *steken, *stiken, *stoke, *stoken, stuck), v. t. & i. [A. S. *stecan*, a strong verb (pa. t. *stæc*, pa. par. *stecan*, *stocen*); cogn. with Low Ger. *steken*=to pierce, stick (pa. t. *stak*, pa. par. *steken*); Ger. *stechen*=to sting, to pierce, stick, stab (pa. t. *stach*, pa. par. *gestochen*). Also A. S. *stician*, a weak verb (pa. t. *sticode*); cogn. with Dut. *steken*=to stick; Icel. *stika*=to drive piles; Dan. *stikke*=to stab; Sw. *stikka*=to stab, to sting, to prick; Ger. *strecken*=to stick, to set, to plant. *Sting* is a nasalized, and *stitch* a softened form of *stick*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pierce with a sharp instrument; to stab with a weapon.

"You were best stick her."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

2. To cause to pierce; to thrust in so as to pierce or wound.

"Thou stickest a dagger in me."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

3. To fasten or cause to remain by piercing; to thrust in.

"A codpiece to stick pins on."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 7.

4. To fasten or attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to stick a stamp on a letter.

5. To fasten or attach in any manner.

"Stick your rosemary on this fair corse."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

6. To fasten, to fix, to place, to settle, to set.

"I stuck my choice upon her."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

7. To set; to fix in; hence, to set with something stuck in or pointed; to furnish by inserting in the surface; as, to stick a cushion full of pins.

8. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to stick an apple on a fork.

9. To take advantage of one's ignorance or innocence; as, to stick one in a trade.

II. Technically:

1. Print.: To compose or arrange in a composing-stick; as, to stick type.

2. Wood-work.: To plane, as the moldings on sash-bars and rails.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cleave or adhere to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; to adhere.

"I will cause the fish of thy rivers to stick unto thy scales."—*Ezekiel* xxix. 4.

2. To be fastened or fixed by insertion, or by piercing, or by being thrust in.

"Lucretia's glove wherein her needle sticks."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 317.

3. To remain or continue attached naturally.

"Like fruit unripe sticks on the tree."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

4. To continue where attached or fastened.

"There stuck no plume in any English crest."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

5. To hold fast to or continue in any position; to adhere closely; to abide.

"In their quarrels they proceed to calling names, till they light upon one that is sure to stick."—*Swift*.

6. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

"There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother."—*Proverbs* xviii. 24.

7. To remain, abide, or continue in a place.

"And there they must have stuck, till famine and desertion had ended the quarrel."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. i., § 5.

8. To be hindered from proceeding or making progress; to be restrained from moving forward, or from action of any kind; to be arrested in a course, career, motion, passage, or the like.

"Amen"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

9. To be brought to a standstill; to be embarrassed or puzzled.

"A truth that nobody . . . sticks at."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

*10. To scruple, to hesitate.

"Aristotle stuck not to affirm that the world neither began, nor yet shall end."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, ch. i., § 1.

*11. To cause difficulty, trouble, or embarrassment.

"This is the difficulty that sticks with the most reasonable of those who, from conscience, refuse to join with the revolution."—*Swift*.

† (1) To stick expresses more than to cleave; things are made to stick either by incision into the substance, or through the intervention of some glutinous matter; they are made to cleave by the intervention of some foreign body; what sticks, therefore, becomes so fast joined as to render the bodies inseparable; what cleaves is less tightly bound, and more easily separable. Two pieces of clay will stick together by the incorporation of the substance in the two parts; paper is made to stick to paper by means of glue; the tongue in a certain state will cleave to the roof. Stick is seldom employed in the moral sense, except in familiar and inelegant style; cleave is peculiarly proper in the moral acceptance.

(2) For the difference between to stick and to fix, see FIX.

† 1. To stick by:

(1) To adhere closely to; to be constant to; to support steadily.

"We are your only friends; stick by us, and we will stick by you."—*Davenant*.

* (2) To be troublesome by adhering.

"I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it stick by me."—*Pope: Letters*.

2. To stick out:

(1) To project; to be prominent.

"His bones that were not seen stick out."—*Job* xxxiii. 21.

(2) To hold out; to refuse to treat, surrender, or come to terms; as, They stuck out for a rise of wages.

3. To stick to:

(1) To adhere closely; to be constant to; to stick by.

(2) To be persevering in holding to, or in continuing at; to abide or continue firmly and steadily at.

"Two gentlemen, fishing at Aldermaston, stuck to it all day."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1855.

4. To stick up:

(1) To stand on end; to assume an erect position; to stand up; as, His hair sticks up.

(2) To run into debt for; to run credit for; as, to stick up a suit of clothes. (Slang.)

(3) To put a stop to; to cause to fail; as, to stick up a game.

(4) To attack and plunder. (Australian slang.)

"Having attacked, or in Australian phrase, stuck up the station, and made prisoners of all the inmates."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 192.

5. To stick up for: To maintain the cause of; to fight or contend for; as, to stick up for one's rights.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*8. To stick upon:

(1) To adhere to; to stick to.

"Proverbial sentences are formed into a verse, whereby they stick upon the memory."—Watts.

(2) To dwell upon; not to give up; to stick to.

"The mind must stop and buckle to it, and stick upon it with labor and thought."—Locke.

7. To stick up to:

(1) To court. (Colloq.)

(2) To stand up to, to fight.

stick, ***sticke**, s. [A. S. *sticca*=a stick, a staff, a stake; Icel. *stika*=a stick, a yard measure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, but generally long and rather slender; a branch of a tree or shrub broken or cut off; a piece of wood chopped for burning, or cut for any purpose. (Gower: C. A., v.)

(2) A rod, a wand, a staff, a walking-stick.

(3) Anything shaped like a stick; as, a stick of sealing-wax.

(4) A thrust with a pointed instrument; which penetrates the body; a stab.

(5) The number of twenty-five eels; ten sticks make one bind. Called also a Strike.

2. Figuratively:

(1) One who perseveres; one who sticks to anything.

(2) A term of contempt for an awkward, incompetent, or stupid person.

"A great actor may not exhibit himself as a 'stick' for half an hour together, and claim to redeem his fame by a few magnificent 'moments.'"—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Technically:

1. Gun.: A rammer used in filling cartridges.

2. Printing:

(1) A composing-stick (q. v.). A stickful is as much as the stick will hold, and the matter is then lifted and placed in the galley.

(2) Furniture for locking up a form in a chase or galley. Known according to position as head-stick, foot-stick, side-stick, or gutter-stick, the latter being between the pages.

3. Pyrotechnics: The slat which trails behind a rocket, and directs its flight.

† (1) *Gold-stick*, *Silver-stick*: (See under GOLD and SILVER.)(2) *To beat all to sticks*: To completely surpass.(3) *To go to sticks and staves*: To go to pieces, to be ruined.* (4) *To stick a point*: To settle the matter.**stick-and-groove**, s.*Anthrop.*: One of the simplest means of producing fire, out of which the fire-drill (q. v.) was developed. Till recently it was in common use in the South Pacific."One of the simplest machines for producing fire is that which may be called the *stick-and-groove*. A blunt-pointed stick is run along a groove of its own making in a piece of wood lying on the ground . . . Mr. Darwin says that the very light wood of the *Hibiscus tiliaceus* was alone used for the purpose in Tahiti. A native would produce fire with it in a few seconds."—Tylor: *Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 237.**stick-and-stone**, *adverb*. Totally, altogether. (*Scotch.*)"Folk thought them ruined *stick-an'-stone*."*Burns: To William Simpson*. (Posts.)**stick-chimney**, s. A chimney made with sticks laid crosswise and plastered with clay inside and out. Common in the Western and Southern States in log-cabins.**stick-insects**, s. pl.*Entom.*: The Phasmidæ (q. v.). Called also Walking-sticks. Most of them resemble sticks, either green growing twigs or brown and withered branches, hence their popular names. [PHYLLIUM, LEAF-INSECTS.]**stick-lac**, s. [LAC.]**stick-seed**, s.*Bot.*: The genus *Echinosperrum* (q. v.).**stick-sling**, s.*Anthrop.*: The simplest and earliest form of sling, consisting of a stick split for a short distance down one end so as to form a notch in which the stone is placed; the elasticity of the two halves of the stick, which are kept asunder by the stone, retaining it there until the proper moment for its discharge.**stick-a-döre**, **stick'-a-döve**, **steck-a-do**, *subst.* [A corruption of Lat. (*flos*) *Stœchados*=the flower from the Stœchades or Hyeres Islands, near Marseilles. (*Prior.*)]*Bot.*: *Lavandula stœchas*.**stick'-ër**, s. [Eng. *stick*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which stabs or sticks; one who kills; as, a pig-sticker.

(2) One who or that which causes to stick or adhere; as, a bill-sticker.

2. Figuratively:

(1) An article or commodity which does not meet with a ready sale.

*(2) A sharp remark, very pointedly made and calculated to silence a person or put him completely down.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach. (pl.)*: The arms of a crank axis employed to change the plane and direction of a reciprocating motion. For distinction the arms are thus named when they act by compression, and trackers when they act by tension. The axis is termed a roller.2. *Music*: A rod connecting the far end of the key of an organ-manual with the lever by which the valve is opened, to allow the wind to pass from the chest to the appropriate pipe of the organ.**stick'-fûl**, s. [Eng. *stick*; -ful(l).]*Print.*: [STICK, s., II. 2.]**stick'-i-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *sticky*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sticky; viscosness, glutinousness, tenacity, adhesive quality or nature.**stick'-ing**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STICK, v.]A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)C. *As substantive*:1. (*Pl.*): The same as STICKING-PIECE (q. v.).2. *Carp.*: The act of running or striking a mold-ing with a molding-plane.3. *Mining*: A narrow vein of ore.**sticking-piece**, s. A joint of beef cut from the neck of the ox; it is considered coarse meat, fit only for gravy-beef or pies.***sticking-place**, s. The point of determination. (*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, i. 7.)**sticking-plaster**, *subst.* An adhesive plaster for closing wounds.**stick'-it**, a. [STICK, v.] (*Scotch.*)**stickit-minister**, s. A clerical student or probationer disqualified for the ministerial office from imbecility or immoral conduct; spec., one who breaks down on endeavoring to deliver his first sermon, and never has the courage to attempt a second. (*Scotch.*)"But, alas! partly from his own bashfulness, partly owing to a strong and obvious disposition to risibility which pervaded the congregation upon his first attempt, he became totally incapable of proceeding in his intended discourse—gasped, grinned, hideously rolled his eyes till the congregation thought them flying out of his head—shut the Bible—stumbled down the pulpit-stairs, trampling upon the old women who generally take their station there—and was ever after designated a *stickit-minister*."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. ii.***stic'-kle**, v. i. & t. [O. Eng. *stightle*=to rule.]A. *Intransitive*:1. *Orig.*: To interfere, as seconds were accustomed to do, in a duel, when the principals were imagined to have satisfied the laws of honor. It is supposed they bore sticks, wands, or scepters, as symbols of their authority. Sometimes also, quarreling with each other, they fought with their sticks."The same angel [in Tasso], when half of the Christians are already killed, and all the rest are in a fair way of being routed, *stickles* betwixt the remainders of God's hosts and the race of fiends, pulls the devils backward by the tails, and drives them from their quarry."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

2. To take part with one side or the other.

3. To contend, contest, or altercation pertinaciously or obstinately on insufficient grounds; to stick up pertinaciously or obstinately for some trifle.

"The presbyter and independent,

That *stickle* which shall make an end on't."*Butler: Hudibras*, iii. 2.

4. To play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other.

B. *Trans.*: To intervene in; to part the combatants in; to arbitrate in or between.**stic'-kle** (1), s. [A. S. *sticel*=a prickle, a sting.] A prickle.***stickle-haired**, a. Rough-haired."Their dogs . . . that serve for that purpose are *stickle-haired*, and not unlike to the Irish gray-hounde."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 76.**stic'-kle** (2), *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A rapid shallow in a stream. (*Prov.*)"The easy *stickles*, which may occasionally produce a big trout."—Field, March 6, 1886.**stic'-kle-bäck**, ***stik-kle-bag**, ***styk-yl-bak**, s. [Eng. *stickle* (1), s., and *back*.]*Ichthy.*: A popular name for any of the species of *Gasterosteus* (q. v.). The Fifteen-spined Stickleback lives in salt or brackish water, the others are freshwater fish; and all, though small in size, are active, greedy, and extremely destructive to the fryof other fishes. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 505) records that fact that a young Three-spined Stickleback (*G. aculeatus*), the common European species, "kept in an aquarium, devoured in five hours' time seventy-four young dace, which were about a quarter of an inch long, and of the thickness of a horse-hair. Two days after it swallowed sixty-two, and would probably have eaten as many every day could they have been procured." In the breeding season the male Stickleback constructs a nest, about three inches wide and six inches deep, of stalks of grass and other matters, cemented together with mucus which exudes from his skin. The Fifteen-spined Stickleback (*G. spinachia*) is entirely confined to salt and brackish water; the Three-spined Stickleback (*G. aculeatus*), the commonest, is found in both fresh and salt water; the Short-spined Stickleback (*G. brachycentrus*), the Four-spined Stickleback (*G. spinulosus*), and the Nine-spined or Ten-spined Stickleback (*G. pungitius*), are confined to fresh water.**stic'-klër**, s. [Eng. *stickl(e)*, v.; -er.]

*1. One who as a second helped to separate combatants when they had fought long enough to satisfy what were deemed to be the claims of honor; a second to a duellist; an umpire or arbitrator of a duel.

"But Basilius rising himself came to part them, the *sticklers* authority scarcely able to persuade choleric hearers; and part them he did."—Stdney: *Arcadia*, bk. i.

2. An obstinate and pertinacious contender about anything, especially a thing of little or no consequence.

"The Englishman—in his own country greatest of all *sticklers* for the correct thing in raiment."—Field, April 4, 1885.***stickler-like**, *adv.* Like an arbitrator or umpire in a duel.

"The dragon-wing of night o'erspreads the earth.

And, *stickler-like*, the armies separates."*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 9.***stic'-lîng**, s. [STICKLE (1), s.] A fish, probably the stickleback (q. v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)**stick'-ÿ**, ***stick-ie**, *adj.* [Eng. *stick*, v.; -y.] Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive, viscous, glutinous, viscid, tenacious."Herbs of strong smell, and with a *stickie* stalke."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 583.**stic'-tä**, s. [Gr. *stiktos*=pricked, punctured.]*Bot.*: A genus of Parmeliadæ. Lichens, some of them very large, with circular white or yellow pits on the underside, whence their generic name. They grow on trees, and some have a fishy smell. *Sticta pulmonaria*, or *pulmonacea*, is used for dyeing, &c.**stic'-tic**, a. [Mod. Lat. *stict(a)*; Eng. suff. -ic.] Derived from *Sticta pulmonacea*.**stictic-acid**, s.*Chem.*: An acid discovered by Knop and Schneeder in *Sticta pulmonacea*. It has a peculiar bitter taste, is slightly soluble in water and in ether, very soluble in boiling alcohol, and is precipitated by acids, acetate of lead, and silver salts.**stid'-dÿ**, s. [STITHY.] An anvil, a stithy.***stie**, v. i. [A. S. *stigan*=to mount.] To soar, to mount."Here and there, and round about doth *stie*."*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ix. 33.**stieëve**, a. [STEEVE.]**stieëve'-lÿ**, *adv.* [STEEVELY.]**stiff**, ***stif**, ***stiffe**, ***styf**, ***styffe**, ***steve**, ***styve**, a. & s. [A. S. *stif*; cogn. with Dut. *stijf*=stiff, hard, rigid; Dan. *stiv*; Sw. *styf*; Ger. *steif*. Allied to *staff*.]A. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not easily flexible, bent, or pliant; not limber; rigid.

"Where *stiff* the hand, and still the tongue,

Of those who fought, and spoke, and sung."

Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

2. Not liquid or fluid; not easily yielding to the touch; thick and tenacious; not soft nor hard.

"Mingling with that oily liquor, they were wholly incorporate, and so grew more *stiff* and firm, making but one substance."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

3. Drawn very tight; tense.

"This said, another arrow forth from his *stiffe* string he sent."*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, viii.4. Not easily moved; not to be moved without great friction or exertion; not working or moving smoothly or easily; as, a *stiff* joint.5. Hard to work, tough, strong, heavy; as, a *stiff* soil.

6. Not natural, smooth, or easy; not flowing or graceful; cramped, constrained; not easy in action or movement.

"Your composition needs not be at all the *stiffer*, but may be the freer, for the pains thus employed upon it."—Secker: *A Charge to the Clergy of Canterbury*.bôll, bôÿ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël,

7. Rigidly ceremonious, formal, precise, constrained, affected, starched.

"The French are open, familiar, and talkative; the Italians *stiff*, ceremonious, and reserved."—*Addison: On Italy*.

*8. Not easily subdued; firm or resolute in resistance or perseverance; obstinate, stubborn, pertinacious.

"A war ensues, the Cretans own their cause,
Stiff to defend their hospitable laws."
Dryden: Cymon and Iphigenia, 634.

9. Impetuous in motion, strong, violent.

"The *stiffer* gales
Rise on the poop and fully stretch the sails."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 483.

10. Strong; as, a *stiff* tumbler of punch.

11. Heavy, costly; as, He paid a *stiff* price for it. (*Slang*.)

12. Dear, high-priced. (*Comm. Slang*.)

"Yarns were very *stiff*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

*13. Harsh, grating, disagreeable.

"This is *stiff* news."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

14. Severe, hard, strict; as, a *stiff* examination. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Naut.*: Bearing a press of canvas without careening; as, a *stiff* vessel. (Opposed to *crank*.)

B. *As substantive*:

1. Money. (*Slang*.)

2. A corpse. (*Slang*.)

3. A clown; a silly fellow. (*Slang*.)

4. An improbable story; a joke. (*Slang*.)

stiff-bit, *s*.

Harness: A bit without a joint, like a snaffle; or branches, like a curb-bit.

**stiff-borne*, *a*. Carried on with unpliant constancy.

"Could restrain
The *stiff-borne* action."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1

**stiff-grit*, *a*. Obstinate.

stiff-hearted, *adj*. Obstinate, stubborn, contumacious.

"They are impudent children, and *stiff-hearted*."—*Ezekiel* ii. 4.

stiff-neck, *s*.

Pathol.: A kind of rheumatism, generally produced by sitting in a draft. The muscles of the neck become very painful, and to relax them the patient bends the head to the affected side. The muscles in consequence become rigid, whence the name *Stiff*- or *Wryneck*.

stiff-necked, *a*. Stubborn, obstinate, contumacious.

"This people is a *stiff-necked* people."—*Exod.* xxxii. 9.

stiff-neckedness, *subst*. The quality or state of being stiff-necked; obstinacy, stubbornness.

stiff-tailed ducks, *s. pl*.

Ornith.: The genus *Erismatura*, with six species from America, the south-east of Europe, and Africa. The tail-feathers are narrow, pointed, and extremely rigid, and not covered at the base by the upper tail-coverts.

**stiff*, *v. i*. [*STIFF*, *a*.] To be stiff; to persevere.

"Dido affrighted *stiff* also in her obstinate onset."
Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, iv. 690.

stiff'-en, **stifne*, *v. t. & i*. [*Sw. stifna*; Danish *stivne*; Dut. *stijven*; Ger. *steifen*.] [*STIFLE*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make stiff or more stiff; to make less pliant or flexible.

"The blast that whistles o'er the fells,
Stiffens his locks to icicles."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

2. To inspissate; to make more thick or viscous; as, to *stiffen* paste.

*3. To make torpid; to deprive of the power of motion; to paralyze.

"*Stifned* with the like dismay was Menelaus to,"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv.

*4. To make stubborn, obstinate, or contumacious.

"The man . . . who is settled and *stiffened* in vice."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

5. To make stiff, constrained, or formal in manners.

"And binds a wreath about the baby brows,
Whom education *stiffens* into state."
Cowper: Table Talk, 125.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become stiff or stiffer; to become more rigid or less flexible.

"Though faint with wasting toil and *stiffening* wound."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

*2. To become more thick or less soft; to become inspissated; to approach to hardness.

*3. To become more obstinate or stubborn; to grow less susceptible of impression; to become less tender or yielding.

"Some souls we see
Grow hard and *stiffen* with adversity."
Dryden: (Todd.)

4. To become violent, strong, or impetuous; to increase in strength or violence; as, A breeze *stiffens*.

5. To become higher, to rise; as, Prices *stiffen*.

stiff'-en-êr, *s*. [*Eng. stiffen*; *-er*.] One who or that which stiffens; specif., a piece of stiff material inside a neckcloth.

stiff'-en-ing, *pr. par., a. & s*. [*STIFFEN*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of making stiff; the state of becoming stiff or stiffer.

2. Something used to make a substance stiff or more stiff.

stiffening-girder, *s*. A truss girder which distributes the weight of the platform and load upon the suspension-chain and prevents undulations.

stiffening-order, *s*. A custom-house warrant by which ballast or heavy goods may be taken on board before the whole inward cargo is discharged to prevent the vessel becoming too light.

stiff'-ish, *a*. [*Eng. stiff*; *-ish*.] Somewhat stiff, rather stiff.

"There was a rather *stiffish* south-easterly wind blowing, which somewhat militated against good play."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

stiff'-ly, **stiffe-ly*, **stif-ly*, **stife-ly*, **styfliche*, **styf-lyche*, *adv.* [*Eng. stiff*; *-ly*.]

1. In a stiff manner; rigidly, inflexibly, strongly, firmly.

2. Obstinately, stubbornly, unyieldingly, contumaciously.

"How darcke is the doctrine of them that say *stiffly* that the worke of the sacramentes in it selfe (not referring it to styrrer vp the faith of the promises annexed to them) doth iustifie."—*Tyndal: Works*, p. 232.

3. In a formal, cramped, constrained, or affected manner; as, to act *stiffly*.

4. Heavily, expensively, with heavy cost; as, to pay *stiffly* for an article.

stiff'-ness, **stiff-ness*, *s*. [*Eng. stiff*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being stiff; want of pliability; rigidity, firmness; that quality or state of a substance which renders it difficult to bend.

"The willow bows and recovers, the oak is stubborn and inflexible; and the punishment of that *stiffness* is one branch of the allegory."—*L'Estrange*.

2. A state between hardness and softness; spissitude, viscidness.

3. Tension; as, the *stiffness* of a rope.

4. The state of being difficult to move, or of not moving easily or smoothly.

"It mollifieth the *stiffnesse* and hardnesse of the sinewis."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. xx.

*5. Obstinacy, stubbornness, contumaciousness, firmness.

"Firmness or *stiffness* of the mind is not from adherence to truth, but submission to prejudice."—*Locke*.

6. Formality of manner; a constrained, cramped, or affected manner; as, *stiffness* of manners.

7. Affected or constrained manner or style of expression or writing; absence or want of natural ease, simplicity, and grace.

"Yet you would think me very ridiculous, if I should accuse the stubbornness of blank verse for this, and not rather the *stiffness* of the poet."—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesy*.

8. Highness of price, high rate.

"The *stiffness* of country rates also tends to give firmness to the attitude of staplers."—*London Daily News*.

stī'-fle, **sti-fil*, **stie-fle*, *v. t. & i*. [*Icel. stífla*=to dam up, to block up, to choke; Norw. *stífla*=to stop, to check; *stívia*=to stiffen; *stíva* (Dan. *stive*)=to stiffen; Sw. *styfva*; Dut. *stijven*; Ger. *steifen*=to stiffen.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To block the passage of; to arrest the free action or passage of; to stop.

"Sighs were *stifed* in the cries of blood."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, viii.

2. To kill by impeding respiration, as by covering the mouth or nose, by introducing an irrespirable substance into the lungs, or by other means; to suffocate or greatly oppress by foul air or otherwise; to smother.

"Within a while smored and *stifed*, theyr breath failing, thei gaue vp to God their innocent soules into the ioyes of heauen."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 68.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To stop the passage or progress of; to deaden, to quench, to smother; as, to *stifle* sound.

2. To suppress; to keep from any active manifestation; to keep back from public notice or knowledge; to conceal, to repress, to put down.

"It would be a bad day for England if debate were to be *stifed* and minorities silenced."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To be suffocated; to perish by suffocation or strangulation.

"You shall *stifle* in your own report."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. To be so hot and close as almost to stifle.

stī'-fle, *s*. [*Prob. connected with stiff* (q. v.)]

1. The joint of a horse or other animal next to the buttock, and corresponding to the knee in man; also called the *Stifle-joint*.

"He has rare legs and feet, grand shoulders, but he is too straight in *stifles* to please us."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. A disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal.

stifle-bone, *subst*. A bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man. In the illustration, *a* is the femur or thigh-bone; *b*, the stifle-bone; *c*, the tibia; *d*, the tarsus; and *e*, the metatarsus.

stifle-joint, *s*. The same as *STIFLE*, *s. i*.

stifle-shoe, *s*.

Farr.: A horseshoe which has a curved bar beneath it, exposing a rounded surface to the ground, so as to give it an insecure foundation. It is placed on the foot of the sound leg, in order to induce the animal to throw the weight of the hind-quarters upon the foot of that leg which is stifled, that is, has a luxated or weak stifle-joint.

stī'-fled (le as el), *a*. [*Eng. stifl(e)*, *s*.; *-ed*.] Suffering from or affected with stifle.

stī'-flêr, *subst*. [*Eng. stifl(e)*, *v*.; *-er*.] One who or that which stifles; specifically, in military engineering, a small mine made for the purpose of interrupting the operation of the enemy's miners; a camouflet.

stīg'-ma (*pl. stīg'-mas*; *stīg'-ma-ta*, in senses II. 1. 2. 4.), *s*. [*Lat.*, from Gr. *stigma*=a mark.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A mark made with a red-hot iron; a brand impressed on slaves and others.

(2) A small red speck on the human skin, causing no elevation of the cuticle; a natural mark or spot on the skin.

2. *Fig.*: Any mark of infamy, disgrace, or reproach which attaches to a person on account of bad conduct; a slur.

II. *Technically*:

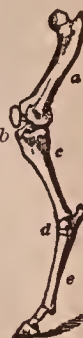
1. *Anat.*: The projecting part of a Graafian follicle at which rupture occurs.

2. *Biol. (pl.)*: The external openings of the tracheal apparatus in the Insecta and Arachnida. Applied also to the pores of the segmental organs of Leeches, and to the openings by which the pneumocyst communicates with the exterior in some of the Physophoridae. [*SPIRACLE*.]

3. *Bot.*: The part of the pistil to which the pollen is applied. It is generally situated at the upper extremity of the style. It is a glandular body, destitute of epidermis, and secretes a viscous material, which is most abundant at the period of fecundation. It is sometimes smooth, at others it may be covered with papillæ or with plumose hairs, or it may have around it an indusium. Morphologically viewed, the stigma is the apex of the carpellary leaf. When there is more than one style, each has a stigma; when there are several, they may coalesce so as to have various lobes or divisions. In most cases the stigma is thicker than the style. It varies greatly in form, and may be capitate, penicillate, plumose, or feathery, petaloid, peltate, filiform, or papillose. In some cases the stigma extends down the inner face of the style; it is then called unilaterial.

4. *Eccles. (pl.)*: A term borrowed from Gal. vi. 17, "I bear in my body the marks (Gr. & Vulg. *stigmata*) of the Lord Jesus," and applied by ecclesiastical writers to the marks of stigmatization (q. v.). St. Paul probably took his metaphor from the fact that pagan soldiers sometimes branded the name of their general on some part of their body. (*Lightfoot, in loc.*) No writer of authority has ever maintained that the stigmata of St. Paul were anything more than the actual marks of suffering inflicted by his persecutors (Cor. ii. xi. 23-27).

"In a work on the subject Dr. Imbert-Gourbeyre enumerates 145 persons, twenty men, the rest women, who are stated to have received the *stigmata*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 777.



fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

stīg-mār'-ī-ā, s. [Gr. *stigma*=a mark.]

Palæobot.: A pseudo-genus of coal plants, now proved by actual union to be the roots chiefly of Sigillaria, but in some cases of Lepidodendron. Cylindrical, trunk-like bodies, often more or less compressed, the external surface of which is covered with shallow pits, sometimes with a rootlet projecting. Very abundant in the fireclay of the carboniferous rocks, the old soil in which the Sigillaria grew. The common species is *Stigmara ficoides*.

stīg'-ma-tā, s. pl. [STIGMA.]

stīg-māt'-īc, *stīg'-ma-tīc, *stīg-māt'-īck, a. & s. [Fr. *stigmatisque*, from Latin *stigma* (genit. *stigmati*); Gr. *stigma* (genit. *stigmatos*)=a mark.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Marked with a stigma; deformed.

2. Having the character of a stigma.

"The muse hath made him *stigmatic* and lame."

T. Heywood: *Troia Britannica*.

*3. Disgraced, infamous.

II. Bot.: Belonging or relating to the stigma.

***B. As substantive:**

1. A notorious profligate or criminal who has been branded; one who bears about him the marks of infamy or shame.

"Convaied him to a justice, where one swore

He had been branded *stigmatic* before."

Philomythie. (1616.)

2. One on whom nature has set a mark of deformity.

"Like a foul misshapen *stigmatic*,

Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.*

***stīg-māt'-īc-al, *stīg-māt'-īc-all, adj.** [Eng. *stigmatic*; -al.] Stigmatic.

"*Stigmatical* in making, worse in mind."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*. iv. 2.

***stīg-māt'-īc-al-lŷ, adverb.** [Eng. *stigmatically*; -ly.] With a stigma, or mark of shame or deformity.

"If you spy any man that hath a look,

Stigmatically drawn, like to a fury."

Wonder of a Kingdom. (1635.)

stīg-māt'-īck, a. & s. [STIGMATIC.]

stīg'-ma-tīst, s. [STIGMA.] One on whom stigmata, or the marks of Christ's wounds, are said to be supernaturally impressed.

stīg-ma-tī-zā'-tion, stīg-ma-tī-šā'-tion, subst. [Eng. *stigmatiz(e)*; -ation.]

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The appearance or impression of counterparts of all or some of the wounds received by Jesus in His Passion, in their appropriate positions on the human body. The first case on record, and the most important is that of St. Francis of Assisi, the founder of the Franciscans. It is said that, while the saint was engaged in a fast of forty days on Mount Alvernus, in the year 1224, a crucified seraph with six wings appeared and discoursed to him of heavenly things. Francis fainted, and on recovering consciousness, found himself marked with the wounds of crucifixion in his hands, his feet, and right side. Thomas à Celana and St. Buonaventura attested the case, and Pope Alexander IV. (1254-1261) claimed to have seen the stigmata during the lifetime of St. Francis and after his death. A feast of the Stigmata of St. Francis is celebrated in the Roman Church on Sept. 17. The Dominicans claimed a similar distinction for a saint of their Order (St. Catherine of Siena, 1347-80), and the fact of her stigmatization is recorded in the fifth lection of the office of her feast (April 30) in the Roman Breviary. She is honored with a special feast in her own Order, though she is never represented in painting or sculpture with the stigmata. Since then many persons have claimed to have received these marks of divine favor. [See extract under STIGMATA, II. 4.] There is an excellent account of one of the latest cases—that of a Belgian peasant woman, Louise Lateau—in *Macmillan's Magazine*, April, 1871. Carpenter (*Mental Physiol.*, ed. 4th, § 541) sees nothing either incredible or miraculous in these cases. "The subjects have been persons of strongly emotional temperament, who fell into a state of profound reverie, in which their minds were wholly engrossed by the contemplation of their Savior's sufferings, with an intense direction of their sympathetic attention to his several wounds; and the power which this state of mind would have on the local action of the corresponding parts of their own bodies gives a definite physiological rationale for what some persons accept as genuine miracles and others repudiate as the tricks of imposture."

stīg'-ma-tīze, stīg'-ma-tīše, v. t. [Fr. *stigmatiser*=to brand with a hot iron, to defame publicly, from Gr. *stigmatizō*=to mark or brand, from *stigma* (genit. *stigmatos*)=a mark, a prick, a brand, from *stizō*=to prick.]

1. *Lit.*: To brand; to mark with a brand or stigma.

"[They had more need some of them] have their cheeks *stigmatized* with a hot iron, I say, some of our Jesabells, instead of painting, if they were well served."—Burton: *Anat. Melancholy*, p. 470.

2. *Fig.*: To set a mark of disgrace on; to attach disgrace or infamy to; to brand, to reproach; to hold up to disgrace, reproach, and contempt.

"*Stigmatized* by the popular branch of the legislature as a teacher of doctrines so servile that they disgusted even Tories."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

stīg'-ma-tized, pa. par. & a. [STIGMATIZE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Marked with a stigma; branded with disgrace.

2. Resembling stigmata; as, the *stigmatized* dots on the skin in measles.

stīg-ma-tōph-ōr-ā, s. [Gr. *stigma* (genit. *stigmatos*) and *phoros*=bearing.] [STIGMA.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Syngnathina (q. v.); from the Australian seas.

stīg-ma-tōph-ōr-ūs, s. [STIGMATOPHORA.]

Bot.: The part of the style of composites which bears the stigmata.

stīg'-ma-tōse, a. [Gr. *stigma* (genit. *stigmatos*); Eng. suff. -ose.]

Botany:

1. Of or relating to the stigma; stigmatic.

2. Having the stigma long and lateral or on one side of the style. (*Parton*.)

stīg-ma-tō-stē-mōn, s. [Gr. *stigma* (genit. *stigmatos*)=a mark, and *stēmōn*.] [STAMEN.]

Bot.: A body formed by the union of anthers with the stigma.

stīg'-mīte, s. [Greek *stigm(a)*=a spot; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*)]

Petrol.: A name given by Brongniart to the porphyritic varieties of pitchstone (q. v.).

stīg-mō-nō'-tā, s. [Gr. *stigma*=a puncture, and *nōtos*=the back.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stigmonotidæ.

stīg-mō-nō'-tī-dæ, subst. pl. [Modern Lat. *stigmonot(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Tortricina. Anterior wings varying in length, costa regularly arched. Larva feeding in rolled leaves or between united leaves or under bark, or on the young shoots of trees.

***stīg'-ōn-ō-mān-çŷ, subst.** [Greek *stigōn* (genit. *stigōnos*)=one who marks, from *stizō*=to prick, to mark, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by writing on the bark of a tree.

***stike, v. t.** [STICK, v.]

stik-pile, stik-pyle, s. [A. S. *stician*=to pierce, and *pīle*=a pillow (?).]

Bot.: *Erodium cicutarium*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

stīl-āg-īn-ā'-çē-æ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stilago*, genit. *stilagin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Antidesmads; an order of Diclinox Exogens, alliance Urteales. Trees or shrubs, with simple coriaceous alternate leaves, and twin deciduous stipules. Flowers minute, in axillary scaly spikes. Flowers unisexual, with a two, three, or five-parted calyx, and no corolla. Males, stamens two or more, arising from a tumid receptacle; females with a three or four-toothed sessile stigma, and a one or two-celled ovary, with the ovules suspended in pairs. Fruit drupaceous. Found in the East Indies and Madagascar. Known genera three, species about twenty. (*Lindley*.)

stīl-ā'-gō, s. [Latin *stilus*, *stylus* [STYLE], perhaps with reference to its length.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stilaginaceæ (q. v.), not sufficiently distinct from Antidesma (q. v.). The shining, subacid fruit of *Stilago buniis* is eaten. The leaves are acid and diaphoretic; the young ones are boiled with potherbs, and given in India in syphilis.

stīl'-ar, a. [Eng. *stil(e)* (1), s.; -ar.] Pertaining or belonging to the stile of a dial.

"Laying a ruler to the center of the plane and to this mark, draw a line for the *stilar* line."—*Moxon*.

stīl-bā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *stilb(e)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Stilbids; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Gentianales. Shrubs, with rigid, leathery, narrow leaves in whorls, articulated at the base, without stipules. Flowers in dense spikes at the point of the branches, sessile, each with three bracts at the base. Calyx tubular, campanulate, limb five-cleft, the segments equal, corolla monopetalous, the limb four, rarely five-parted, somewhat two-lipped; stamens as many as the divisions of the corolla, if five, then one abortive; ovary superior, with two cells, each with an erect ovule; fruit dry, indehiscent. All from the Cape of Good Hope. Genera three, species seven.

***stīl'-ōā'-çē-ī, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *stilb(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

Bot.: An obsolete sub-order of Hyphomycetous Fungals, having a wart-shaped receptacle composed of conjoined filamentous or hexagonal cells and spores, borne singly on the apices of free filaments. They grow on decaying animal or vegetable matter, or on bark or leathery leaves.

stīl'-bē, s. [Gr. *stilbē*=a lamp, from *stilbō*=to glitter, to shine.]

Botany: The typical genus of Stilbaceæ (q. v.). Flowers in straight flowering spikes; corolla lobes narrow. Known species four, from the Cape.

stīl'-bēne, stīl'-bīn, s. [Gr. *stilbē*=luster, and Eng. *ben(zen)e*.]

Chemist.: $C_{14}H_{12}=C_6H_5\cdot CH\cdot CH\cdot C_6H_5$. Picramyl. Toluylene. Prepared by passing the vapor of toluene over heated plumbic oxide, or by the action of sodium on benzoic aldehyde. It crystallizes in thin, colorless plates, having a mother-of-pearl luster, is insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, melts at 115°, and boils at 306°. Heated with hydriodic acid, it is converted into dibenzyl.

stilbene-oxide, s.

Chem.: C_7H_6O . Laurent's name for oil of bitter almonds.

stilbene-peroxide, s. [STILBOUS-ACID.]

stīl'-bē'-sīc, adj. [Gr. *stilbē*=luster; s connect., and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing stilbene.

stilbesic-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_{28}H_{10}O_7(?)$. Obtained by passing chlorine gas into crude bitter-almond oil, pressing the product between paper, and washing with a mixture of ether and alcohol. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is very slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in alcoholic ammonia, and melts at 105°.

stīl'-bī-ā, s. [STILBUM.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stilbidæ (q. v.).

stīl'-bīc, a. [Eng. *stilb(ene)*; -ic.]

Chem.: A term sometimes used as a synonym of Benzoic (q. v.).

stīl'-bīd, s. [Mod. Lat. *stilbe*, and Greek *eidos*=form.]

Botany (pl.): Lindley's name for the Stilbaceæ (q. v.).

stīl'-bī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *stilb(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuidæ. Thorax smooth; abdomen long, smooth; anterior wings narrow, in repose forming a very inclined roof. Larva smooth, with sixteen legs, feeding on grasses.

stīl'-bīl'-īc, a. [Eng. *stilbyl*; -ic.] [STILBOUS.]

stīl'-bīn, s. [STILBENE.]

stīl'-bīte, s. [Gr. *stilbē*=luster; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral belonging to the group of zeolites. Occurs commonly in sheaf-like bundles of crystals, divergent, also globular. Hardness, 3-5-4; specific gravity, 2.094-2.205; luster of cleavage face, pearly, of others vitreous; color, white, yellow, brown, red; transparent to translucent. Composition: Silica, 57.4; alumina, 16.5; lime, 8.9; water, 17.2=100, which corresponds to the formula $6SiO_2\cdot Al_2O_3\cdot CaO\cdot 6H_2O$. Mostly found in cavities in amygdaloidal basaltic rocks, but sometimes in metalliferous veins, also in fissures in granites and gneiss.

2. The same as HEULANDITE (q. v.).

stīl-boūs, a. [English *stilb(ic)*; -ous.] Derived from or containing stilbic acid.

stilbous-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}O_3(?)$. Stilbic acid. A compound formed by treating bitter almond oil with fuming sulphuric acid. It crystallizes from ether in monoclinic prisms, from alcohol in trimetric prisms, is insoluble in ammonia, and melts at 360°. When boiled in caustic potash, it is resolved into benzoic acid and benzoic hydride.

stīl'-būm, s. [Gr. *stilbos*=glittering.]

1. *Bot.*: The typical genus of Stilbacei. Receptacle stalked at the base, capitate or clavate at the summit. Various mildeu-like fungals, often brightly colored, on decaying wood, herbs, &c.

2. *Entom.*: A genus of Chrysididæ (q. v.). *Stilbum splendidum* is more than half an inch long, blue or emerald, often with the abdomen golden red. It occurs in the south of Europe, and in Asia and Africa.

stīl'-bŷl, s. [Eng. *stilb(ene)*; -yl.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}$. The hypothetical radical of stilbene.

stile (1), s. [STYLE (1), s.] A pin set on the face of a sun-dial to form a shadow.

"Erect the *stile* perpendicularly over the sub-stilar line."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

stile (2), ***style**, *s.* [A. S. *stigel*, from *stigan*=to climb, to mount; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *stigila*=a stile; *stigan*=to climb.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A step or series of steps, or a frame of bars and steps, which may be ascended or descended by a pedestrian for getting over a fence or wall, but stopping the passage of horses, cattle, &c.

"Did you not see a little below these mountains a stile that led into a meadow on the left hand of the way?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. *Carp.*: One of the vertical bars in a wooden fence, as of a door or sash. In the former they receive the rails and panels, in the latter the rails and bars.

¶ To help over a stile, To help a lame dog over a stile: To help one over a difficulty; to render assistance.

sti-lēt'-tō, **sti-lētte'**, ***ste-let-to**, ***stil-let-o**, *subst.* [Ital. *stiletto*=a little dagger; dimin. from *stilo* (O. Ital. *stillo*)=a dagger, a gnomon, from Lat. *stylum*, accus. of *stylus*=a style (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.* (of the forms *stiletto*, *steletto*, and *stil-letto*):

(1) A small dagger, with a round, pointed blade, about six inches long.

"Your pocket-dagger, your *stiletto*, out with it!"—*Beaum. & Flot.: Custom of the Country*, i. 1.

(2) A pointed instrument for making eyelet-holes. *2. *Fig.*: A beard trimmed into a sharp, pointed form.

II. *Surgical* (of the form *stiletto*):

1. A small, sharp-pointed instrument inclosed in a canula, or sheath, and used for making openings for the introduction of the said canula into dropsical tissues or cavities, into tumors, &c.

2. A wire placed in a flexible catheter to give it the required form and rigidity.

sti-lēt'-tō, ***stil-lēt'-ō**, *v. t.* [*STILETTO*, *s.*] To stab or kill with a stiletto.

"This king likewise was *stilettoed* by a rascal votary, which had been enchanted for the purpose."—*Bacon: Charges against W. Talbot*.

sti-lī-fēr, *s.* [Lat. *stilus*=a stake, a pale, a style, and *fero*=to bear.]

Zool.: The typical genus of *Stiliferidae* (q. v.) (*Tate*), a genus of *Pyramidellidae* (*S. P. Woodward*). Shell hyaline, globular, or subulate, with a tapering apex; the animal with slender cylindrical tentacles, having at their outer bases small sessile eyes; foot large. Parasites, attached to the spines of Sea-urchins or immersed in living Star-fishes and Corals. Known species sixteen, from the West Indies, Britain, the Philippines, &c.

sti-lī-fēr'-l-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stilifer*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of *Holostomata*, separated by *Tate* from the *Pyramidellidae*.

still (1), **stille**, ***style**, *v. t.* [A. S. *stillan*, from *stille*=still (a.); cogn. with Dut. *stillen*=to be still; *stellen*=to place, from *stal*=a stall; Dan. *stille*=to still, to set, to place, from *stald*, *stall*=a stall; Sw. *stilla*=to quiet, from *stall*=a place; Ger. *stillen*=to still; *stellen*=to place, from *stall*=a place.]

1. To make quiet, to stop, as motion or agitation; to check, to restrain, to quiet, to make motionless.

"Thou rulest the raging of the sea: when the waves thereof arise thou *stillest* them."—*Psalms* lxxxix. 9.

*2. To appease, to calm, to quiet, to lull, to allay.

"I'll walk
To still my beating mind."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To make silent, to silence, to bring to silence.

"'Tis merry, 'tis merry, in good green wood,
Though the birds have *stilled* their singing."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 14.

***still** (2), *v. t. & i.* [A contr. of *distil* (q. v.); in sense B. directly from Lat. *stillo*=to fall in drops.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to fall in drops.

2. To expel spirit from liquor by heat, and condense it in a refrigerator; to distil.

"The knowledge of *stilling* is one pretty feat."

Tusser: Husbandry; May.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall in drops, to drop.

"From her fair eyes wiping the dewy wet
Which softly *stild*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 35.

still, ***stille**, ***style**, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *stille*, from *steal*, *stæt*=a place, station, stall; hence, remaining in a place, fixed, at rest, still; cogn. with Dut. *stil*=still; Dan. *stille*; Sw. *stilla*; Ger. *still*.] [*STILL* (1), *v.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. At rest, motionless.

"By the greatness of thine arm they shall be as *still* as a stone."—*Exodus* xv. 19.

2. Quiet, calm; undisturbed by noise or agitation.

"At *still* midnight."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

3. Uttering no sound; silent, noiseless.

"And the people blameyde hem that thei schulden be *stille*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xx.

4. Not loud, gentle, low, soft.

"After the fire a *still* small voice."—1 *Kings* xix. 12.

5. Not sparkling or effervescent; as, *still* hock.

*6. Continual, constant.

"*Still* use of grief makes wild grief tame."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Continually, abidingly, ever, constantly.

"Like *still* pining Tantalus he sits."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 858.

2. Ever; in future no less than now or formerly.

"Hourly joys be *still* upon you!"

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. In an increasing or increased degree; even yet; with repeated or added efforts; even more. (Often with comparatives, as *still* more, *still* further, &c.)

"The guilt being great, the fear doth *still* exceed."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

4. To this time; till now; yet; now no less than formerly.

"She holds them prisoners *still*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

5. Nevertheless; notwithstanding what has happened or been done; yet; in spite of all that has occurred; all the same.

"They fright him, but he *still* pursues his fear."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 308.

6. After that; after what has been stated; in continuance.

*¶ *Still* and anon: Ever and anon; continually.

"*Still* and anon cheered up the heavy time."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

*C. *As subst.*: Calm, quiet, stillness; absence of noise, agitation, or disturbance.

"All things passed in a *still*."—*Bacon: Hist. Henry VII.*

***still-birth**, *subst.* The state of being still-born; birth of a lifeless thing; an abortion.

still-born, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Born lifeless; dead at the birth.

"Many casualties were but matter of sense; as, whether a child were abortive or *still-born*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. *Fig.*: Abortive, unsuccessful.

***still-breeding**, *a.* Continually propagating.

***still-closing**, *a.* Always uniting or coalescing again.

still-hunt, *s.* A secret or quiet canvass for political preferment.

***still-gazing**, *a.* Continually or silently gazing.

still-life, *s.*

Art.: A term applied to that class of pictures representing fruit, flowers, groups of furniture, dead game, or other articles, which generally form adjuncts to a picture only, and none of which have animate existence.

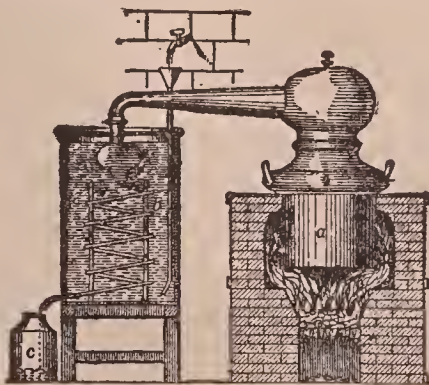
***still-peering**, *a.* Motionless in appearance (?) (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 2.) Many emendations have been proposed. (*Schmidt: Shakesp. Lexicon.*)

***still-stand**, *s.* A halt, a stop, a stand.

***still-vexed**, *a.* In a state of continual agitation or disturbance.

still, *s.* [*STILL* (2), *v.*]

1. A vessel or apparatus employed for the distillation of liquids. It is made in various forms and of various materials, some being very simple, while



Simple Form of Still.

others are elaborate and complicated. They all consist essentially of a body or boiler (a), a worm (b) inclosed in a refrigerator, and a receiver (c). The body is generally made in two parts; the pan

or copper to which the heat is applied, and the head or neck, which is removable. [*ALEMBIC, DISTILLATION, RETORT.*]

"On the 21st I ordered the *still* to be fitted to the largest copper, which held about sixty-four gallons."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. The house or works in which liquors are distilled; a distillery.

still-burn, *v. t.* To burn in the process of distillation; as, to *still-burn* brandy.

still-house, *s.* A distillery, or rather the part containing the still.

still-room, *s.*

1. An apartment for distilling; a domestic laboratory.

2. An apartment where liquors, preserves and the like are kept.

still'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Entym. doubtful.] A low stool to keep cloths off the floor of a bleachery.

***stil-lā'-tīm**, *adv.* [Lat., from *stilla*=a drop.] Drop by drop.

stil-lā-ti'-tious, *a.* [Latin *stillatitius*, from *stillatum*, sup. of *stillo*=to drop; *stilla*=a drop.] Falling in drops; drawn by a still.

***still'-a-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [*STILL* (2), *v.*]

1. An alembic, a still, a vessel for distillation.

"Put water into the bottom of a *stillatory*, with the neb stopped."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 27.

2. A place or room in which distillation is performed; a laboratory; a still-room.

"These are nature's *stillatories*, in whose hollow caverns the ascending vapors are congealed to that universal aqua vitæ."—*More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

still'-ēr, *s.* [English *still* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who stills or quiets.

still'-i-çide, *s.* [Lat. *stillicidium*, from *stilla*=a drop, and *cado*=to fall; Sp. & Port. *estillicidio*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A succession of drops; a continual falling in drops.

"We see in liquors, the threading of them in *stillicides*, as hath been said."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 293.

2. *Law*: The right to have the rain from one's roof to drop on the land or roof of another.

***still-i-çid-i-ōus**, *a.* [*STILlicIDE*.] Falling in drops.

"Crystal is found sometimes in rocks, and in some places not unlike the stirious or *stillicidious* dependencies of ice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***still-i-çid-i-ūm**, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: [*STILlicIDE*, 2.]

stil'-lī-form, *a.* [Lat. *stilla*=a drop, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a drop. (*Owen.*)

stil'-līng (1), *s.* [*STILL* (2), *v.*] The act, process, or operation of distilling; distillation.

stil'-līng (2), *subst.* [Low Ger. *stellig*, from Ger. *stellen*=to place, to set.] A stand for casks; a stillion.

stil'-līn'-gī-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Benjamin Stillingfleet (1702-1771), an English botanist, grandson of Bishop Stillingfleet.]

Bot.: A genus of *Hippomanææ*. Milky trees or shrubs with alternate leaves, on petioles which have two glands at the apex; flowers monœcious, the males usually in crowded terminal spikes, with a bi-glandular bract at the base; calyx cup-shaped; stamens two, with their filaments united at the base; female solitary; calyx tridentate or trifid; stigmas three, simple; ovary three-celled, three-seeded; fruit capsular, globose, with three cells, each one-seeded. From the tropics of Asia and America. *Stillingia sebifera* is the Chinese Tallow-tree (q. v.). The root of *S. sylvatica* is considered in Carolina and Florida to be a remedy for syphilis.

stil'-lōn (i as *y*), *s.* [*STILL* (2), *v.*] The same as *STILLING* (2).

stil'-lī-stō-ār'-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *stilli(ngia)*, and Eng. *stearic*.] (See def. of compound.)

stillistearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{30}O_2$. Borck's name for the fatty acid obtained by the saponification of the Chinese tallow.

***still'-i-tōr-ŷ**, *s.* [*STILLATORY*.]

stil'-nēss, ***stil-ness**, ***styl-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *still*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being still; freedom from agitation, disturbance, or noise; calm, quiet, silence.

"Passing and repassing, in great *stillness* between the ships."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

2. Freedom from agitation or excitement; as, the *stillness* of the passions.

*3. Habitual silence or quiet; taciturnity.

"In peace, there's nothing so becomes a man,
As modest *stillness* and humanity."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*still'-ō-lite, *s.* [Lat. *stilla*=a drop, and Greek *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A variety of siliceous sinter (geyserite).

still'-y, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *still*, *a.*; *-y.*]

*A. *As adj.*: Still, quiet.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Silently, quietly; without noise or disturbance.
2. Quietly, calmly, gently, softly.

stilp-nōm'-ē-lāne, *s.* [Greek *stilpnos*=shining, and *melas*=black.]

Min.: A mineral occurring as foliated plates, also fibrous. Hardness, 3.4; specific gravity, 2.76; luster, in parts pearly, sometimes sub-metallic; color, shades of black, yellowish and greenish bronze. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, protoxide and sesquioxide of iron, with some magnesia. Found in several places associated with iron ores.

stilp-nō-si-dēr'-ite, *s.* [Greek *stilpnos*=shining, and Eng. *siderite*.]

Min.: The same as LIMONITE (*q. v.*).

stilt, *stيلة, *style, *subst.* [Sw. *styla*; Dan. *stytte*; Norw. *styla*=a stilt; Dan. *stytte*=to walk on stilts; to stalk; Dut. *stelt*=a stilt; Ger. *stelze*. Allied to Eng. *stalk* and *stale*, *s.*; Gr. *stēlē*=a column, from the same root as *stand* (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A staff or pole having a rest for the foot, used in pairs, to raise a person above the ground in walking.

(2) The handle of a plow.

(3) Applied to the leg of a heron or other long-legged bird.

(4) A root which rises above the surface of the ground, supporting a tree above it, as in the mangrove.

2. *Fig.*: Conceit, self-esteem, bombast.

"Solemn farce, where Ignorance in stilts . . .
With parrot tongue perform'd the scholar's part."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 736.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch. & Engin.*: One of a set of piles forming the back for the sheet-piling of a starling.

2. *Pottery*: A small piece of pottery placed between two pieces of biscuit ware in the sagger to prevent the adherence of the pieces.

3. *Ornith.*: The Stilt-plover (*q. v.*).

stilt-plover, *stilt-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Himantopus candidus* (or *melanopterus*), which owes its popular name to the great length of its legs, which are about twenty inches long. It breeds regularly in the marshes of the Rhone, and is common in the Spanish Peninsula, on the Lower Danube and the shores of the Black Sea, extending into Africa and Asia. The male is about thirteen inches long, greater part of the plumage white, back and wing deep black glossed with green; in the female the back and wings are brownish-black. Collectively, the name is applied to two genera: *Himantopus* and *Recurvirostra*.

stilt, *v. t.* [STILT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To set or raise on stilts.

2. *Fig.*: To raise, to excite, to stir up.

stilt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *stilt*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.*: Raised or set on stilts.

2. *Fig.*: Bombastic, pompous; stiff and inflated. (Said of language.)

"It is a fault, no longer so common as it formerly was, with story-writers, to be stilted."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stilted-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to a form of the arch which does not spring immediately from the imposts, but from a vertical piece of masonry resting on them, so as to give the arch an appearance of being on stilts. Arches of this kind occur frequently in all the mediæval styles, especially as a means of maintaining a uniform height when arches of different widths are used in the same range.

stilt'-i-fy, *v. t.* [Eng. *stilt*; *i* connect., and suff. *-fy.*] To raise, as on stilts.

Stil'-tōn, *a. & s.* [See *def.*]

A. *As adj.*: Applied to a highly-esteemed, solid, rich, white cheese, originally made at Stilton, in Huntingdonshire, but now chiefly made in Leicestershire.

B. *As subst.*: Stilton cheese. [A.]

stilt'-y, *a.* [Eng. *stilt*; *-y.*] Stilted, inflated, pompous, bombastic.

stīme, *s.* [Cf. A. S. *stima*=a gleam, brightness.] A glimpse, a glimmer; the slightest or faintest form of anything; the slightest degree imaginable or possible.

stī'-mie, *s.* [STIMY, *s.*]

stīm'-part, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The eighth part of a Winchester bushel. (*Scotch.*)

"A heapit stīmpart, I'll reserve ane
Laid by for you."

Burns: *Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare*.

stīm'-u-lant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stimulans*, *pr. par.* of *stimulo*=to stimulate (*q. v.*); Fr. *stimulant*.]

A. *As adj.*: Serving to stimulate; inciting, provocative; specif., in medicine, producing a quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in the heart and arteries.

"The solution of copper in the nitrous acid is the most acrid and stimulant of any with which we are acquainted."
—Falconer.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything which stimulates, incites, or provokes; a stimulus, a spur.

"The frivolous and dissolute who remained required every year stronger and stronger stimulants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Pharmacy (pl.)*: Agents which increase vital action, first in the organ to which they are applied, and next in the system generally. Stimulants are of three kinds, stomachic, vascular, and spinal. The name is popularly restricted to the first of these, which act upon the stomach, expelling flatulence, besides allaying pain and spasm of the intestines. They are also called carminatives. Examples, ginger, capsicum and chillies, cardamoms, mustard, pepper, nutmeg, &c. Some vascular stimulants act on the heart and the larger vessels, others on the smaller ones. Of the first are free ammonia, alcohol in the form of brandy or wine, camphor, aromatics, &c. Of the latter are acetate of ammonia, guaiacum, sassafras, &c. Spinal stimulants increase the function of the spinal cord. Examples, nux vomica, strychnia, cantharides, phosphorus, &c. (*Garrod.*)

stīm'-u-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *stimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stimulo*=to prick forward, to stimulate, from *stimulus* (for *stigmulus*)=a goad, from the same root as *stick*, *sting*; Fr. *stimuler*; Sp. *estimular*; Ital. *stimolare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To prick, to goad; hence, to rouse, animate, or excite to action or greater exertion by persuasion or some powerful motive; to spur on, to incite, to urge on.

"That crisis would have paralysed the faculties of an ordinary captain; it only braced and stimulated those of Luxemburg."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To excite or arouse greater vitality or keenness in; specif., in medicine, to produce a quickly-diffused and transient increase of vital energy and strength of action in; to excite the organic action of, as any part of the animal economy.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as a stimulus; to goad or urge on; to instigate.

"Urg'd by the stimulating goad,
I drag the cumbrous wagon's load."

Gay: *To a Poor Man*.

stīm'-u-lā'-tion, *s.* [French, from Lat. *stimulationem*, *accus. of stimulatio*, from *stimulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stimulo*=to stimulate (*q. v.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of stimulating or exciting; the state of being stimulated; that which stimulates; a stimulus.

"The secret stimulation of vanity, pride, or envy."—*Watts: On the Mind*, pt. i., ch. v.

2. *Physiology*: A quickly diffused and transient increase of vital energy.

stīm'-u-lā-tive, *a. & s.* [English *stimulat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or quality of stimulating.

B. *As subst.*: That which stimulates or rouses into more vigorous action; a stimulant, a stimulus.

"So many stimulatives to such a spirit as mine."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 225.

stīm'-u-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who stimulates.

stīm'-u-lā-trēss, *s.* [Eng. *stimulat(e)*; *-ress.*] A female who stimulates or incites.

stīm'-u-lī, *s. pl.* [STIMULUS.]

stīm'-u-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *stimulosus*.]

Bot.: Covered with stings or stimuli.

stīm'-u-lūs (*pl.* stīm'-u-lī), *s.* [Lat.=a prick, a goad.] [STIMULATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A goad; hence, that which stimulates, excites, or animates to action or greater exertion; anything that rouses or excites the spirits or mind; an incitement, a spur.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot. (pl.)*: Stinging-hairs (*q. v.*).

2. *Pharm.*: Astimulant.

stī'-mý, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Golf: To place one's ball close to the hole, and exactly in a line between the hole and the adversary's ball, so that the latter, whose turn it is to play, is unable to make the hole without touching the first ball. [STIVY.]

"Kirk once more stīmied MacGregor."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

stī'-mý, stī'-mie, *s.* [STIMY, *v.*]

Golf: The position of a ball as described under the verb.

"Doleman . . . laid his opponent a dead stīmie."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

*stīnch, *v. t.* [STANCH.]

stīng, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *stingan* (*pa. t.* *stang*, *pa. par.* *stungen*); cogn. with Dan. *stinge*; Sw. *stinga*; Icel. *stinga*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To pierce or wound with a sting, or the sharp-pointed organ with which certain animals and plants are furnished; to poison or goad with a sting.

2. Applied improperly to the biting of a serpent or the like; to bite.

"Anone the neders gonne her for to sting,
And she her death receiueh with good chere."
Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*; *Cleopatra*.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To goad, to prick, to stimulate.

2. To pain acutely, as with a sting.

"Not soon provoked, however stung and teased."
Cowper: *Charity*, 428.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To use as a sting; to wound with a sting; to bite as a serpent.

2. *Fig.*: To hurt, to pain, to bite.

stīng, *s.* [A. S., Dan., & Sw. *sting*; Icel. *stingr*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The thrust of a sting into the flesh.

"Killed by death's sharp sting."
Shakesp.: *Complaint*, 134.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) That which goads, excites, or incites; a goad, a spur, a stimulus.

"They never worked till they felt the sting of hunger."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(2) Anything which gives acute pain.

"Slander, whose sting is sharper than the sword's."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

(3) That which constitutes the principal terror and pain. (1 *Corinthians* xv. 56.)

(4) The biting, sarcastic, or cutting effect of words; the point, as of an epigram.

"It is not the jerk or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

(5) An impulse, a goad, a stimulus, a spur.

"The wanton stings and motion of the sense."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: A stinging-hair (*q. v.*).

2. *Entom.*: A weapon of defense, concealed within the abdomen in bees, wasps, &c. [ACULEATA], and capable of exertion, or forming part of the last joint of the tail in scorpions. [SCORPION.] The sting of the bee appears to the naked eye a simple needle-shaped organ; but the microscope shows that it is formed of three pieces: A short, stout, cylindrico-conical sheath containing two setæ, or lancets, one edge thickened and furnished with teeth directed backward, the other sharp and cutting. The poison apparatus consists of two glandular elongated sacs, and terminates by one or two excretory ducts. Morphologically viewed, a sting is an altered oviduct.

¶ The term sting is sometimes inaccurately used of the bite of a venomous serpent, and of the forked tongue of snakes.

"Beware the secret snake that shoots a sting."
Dryden: *Virgil's Ecl.* iii. 145.

sting and ling, *phr.*

1. By force of arms, *vi et armis.* (*Scotch.*)

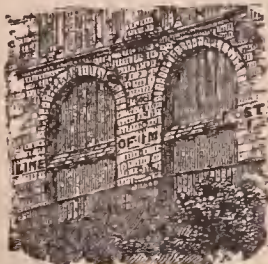
"Unless he had been brought there sting and ling."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

2. Entirely, completely.

sting-bull, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Trachinus draco*, from the painful effects of a prick from the spines of the dorsal fin and of the operculum, which are supposed to be sharp enough to pierce a bull's hide. (*Wood.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



Stilted Arches.
(From Norwich Castle.)

sting-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Trachinus vipera*, common on the North Atlantic coasts. Called also Otter-pike and Lesser Weever.

sting-moth, s.

Entom.: *Doratifera vulnerans*, from New South Wales. The larva is furnished with protuberances on the head and on the tail, from which it projects slight filaments, capable of piercing the skin and causing painful wounds. (*Wood.*)

sting-nettle, s. [NETTLE, s.]

sting-ray, s.

Ichthy.: Any individual of the family Trygonidae (q. v.); specif., *Trygon pastinaca*, from tropical seas. The tail is armed in its middle portion with a sharp, flattened bony spine, serrated on both sides, projecting upward and backward, and capable of inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound.

sting-winkle, s.

Zoöl.: *Murex erinaceus*. [MUREX, 1.]

stīn-gā-reē, s. [STING-RAY.]

stīng'-ēr, s. [Eng. *sting*, v.; -er.] One who or that which stings, vexes, or gives pain; a heavy blow. Applied to the sting of an insect [STING, s., II.], and, erroneously to the forked tongue of snakes.

stīng'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *stingy*; -ly.] In a stingy manner; with mean covetousness; meanly, covetously; in a niggardly manner.

stīng'-ī-nēss, subst. [Eng. *stingy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stingy; meanness, covetousness, niggardliness.

"To make amends for his stinginess in the matter."—*Johnson: Noctes Nottinghamice*, p. 19.

stīng'-īng, pr. par. & a. [STING, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Piercing with or as with a sting; causing acute pain; sharp, keen, biting.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with hairs which sting the hand that touches them. Used of a leaf, a plant, &c. [STINGING-HAIR.]

stinging-bush, s.

Bot.: *Jatropha stimulans*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stinging-hair, s.

Bot. (pl.): Sharp, stiff hairs, containing an acrid fluid which is injected into the wound which they produce; stimuli (q. v.). Example, the nettle, in which the apex is expanded into a little bulb, which is broken off when the sting is slightly touched.

stinging-hymenoptera, s. pl.

Entom.: The Aculeata (q. v.).

stīng'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *stinging*; -ly.] In a stinging manner; sharply, keenly, biting; with biting sarcasm.

"But who is the critic? Disraeli says, *stingingly*, 'The man who has failed,' and who tries to avenge himself upon those who succeed."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 311.

stīng'-lēss, *sting-lesse, a. [English *sting*, s.; -less.] Having no sting; destitute of a sting; innocuous.

"What harm can there be in a *stinglesse* snake?"—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead*.

stīn'-gō, *styn-go, s. [From *sting*, v., in allusion to its sharp, biting taste.] Strong ale, old ale.

*Thys Franklyn, syrs, he brewed goode ayle,
And he called it rare goode *styn-go*."

Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; St. Dunstan.

stīng'-ŷ (1), a. [Eng. *sting*, v.; -y.] Having power to sting or produce pain; stinging.

stīng'-ŷ (2), a. [Eng. *sting*; -y; cf. *swing* and *swinge*; but cf. also *skinch*=to stint.]

1. Extremely close-fisted and covetous; meanly avaricious, niggardly, miserly.

"No little art is made use of to persuade them (my servants) that I am *stingy*, and that my place is the worst in the town."—*Knox: Essay* 166.

*2. Scanty; not full or abundant; as, a *stingy* harvest.

stīnk, *stīnck, *stinke (pa. t. *stank*, **stonk*, *stunk*, pa. par. **stonken*, *stunk*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *stincan* (pa. t. *stanc*, *stonc*, pa. par. *stuncen*); cogn. with Dut. *stinken*; Icel. *stökkva*; Dan. *stinke*; Sw. *stinka*; Goth. *stiggkwan*; Ger. *stinken*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To emit an offensive or noisome smell; to send out a disgusting odor.

"Exhale out filthy smok and *stinking* steams."

Bishop Hall: Satires, i. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To be offensive; to be in bad odor or reputation.

"Ful soth it is that swiche profered service

Stinketh." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 16,464.

B. Trans.: To annoy with an offensive smell.

stīnk, *stinke, *stynke, s. [STINK, v.]

1. A strong, offensive smell; a disgusting odor; a stench.

"They are the most contemptible people, and have a kind of fulsom scent, no better than a *stink* that distinguisheth them from others."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 14.

2. A disagreeable exposure. (*Slang.*)

stink-ball, s. A combustible preparation, composed of pitch, rosin, niter, gun-powder, colophony, assafoetida, sulphur, &c. It emits a suffocating smoke and smell, and is thrown among working parties, or on an enemy's deck at close quarters. Still used by the Chinese and Malay pirates.

stink-stone, s.

Min.: A bituminous limestone which gives off a fetid odor when struck.

stink-tree, s.

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. So called because the wood, when green, and the fruit, when kept too long, emit an unpleasant odor.

stink-wood, s.

Bot.: The genus *Oreodaphne*, and spec. (1) *Oreodaphne bullata*; (2) *Fœtidia mauritiana*; (3) *Zieria macrophylla*.

stīnk'-ard, s. [Eng. *stink*; -ard.]

1. *Ord. lang.*: A mean, paltry fellow.

"No matter, *stinkards*, row."—*Ben Jonson: Voyage*.

2. *Zoöl.*: [MYDAUS, TELEDU.]

stīnk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stink*; -er.]

1. One who or that which stinks; something intended to offend by the foul smell; a stinkpot.

"The air may be purified by burning of stinkpots or stinkers in contagious lanes."—*Harvey*.

2. A name applied to a mean, contemptible fellow.

stīnk'-horn, s. [Eng. *stink*, and *horn*. Named from its shape and from its offensive odor. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*.

stīnk'-īng, pr. par. or a. [STINK, v.]

stinking-badger, s. [MYDAUS.]

stinking-cedar, s.

Bot.: *Torreya taxifolia*, a tree from Florida. So called because it has a strong and peculiar odor when burnt or bruised. The wood is not attacked by insects.

stinking-gladdon, stinking-gladwyn, s.

Bot.: *Iris fœtidissima*.

stinking-horehound, s.

Bot.: The genus *Ballota*, and spec. *Ballota nigra*.

stinking-mayweed, s.

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*, a corymbosely branched composite plant, with glandular-dotted leaves; occurring in cultivated fields, where it is a troublesome weed. It is acrid and emetic, and the leaves blister the hand.

stinking-polecat, s.

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stinking-vervain, s.

Bot.: *Petiveria alliacea*.

stinking-weed, s.

Bot.: *Cassia occidentalis*.

stinking-wood, s.

Bot.: (1) *Anagyris fœtida*, (2) *Cassia occidentalis*.

stinking-yew, s.

Bot.: The genus *Torreya*. [STINKING-CEDAR.]

stīnk'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *stinking*; -ly.] In a stinking or disgusting manner; disgustingly.

"Canst thou believe thy living is a life,

So stinkingly depending?"

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

stīnk'-pōt, s. [Eng. *stink*, and *pot*.]

1. A vessel used by the Chinese and Malay pirates to throw on board a ship to suffocate the crew.

*2. A vessel, pot, or jar full of stinking materials.

*3. A disinfectant.

"The air may be purified by fires of pitch barrels, especially in close places, by burning of stinkpots."—*Harvey*.

stīnk'-trāp, s. [Eng. *stink*, and *trap*.]

A contrivance to prevent the escape of effluvia from the openings of drains; a stench-trap.

stint (1), *stinte, *stynt, v. t. & i. [A. S. *styntan* =lit., to make dull, hence to stop, from *stunt*=dull, obtuse; Icel. *styttā*=to shorten, from *stuttr*=short, stunted; Sw. dial. *stynta*=to shorten, from *stunt*=small, short; Norw. *styttā*, *stutta*=to shorten, from *stutt*=short.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To stop; to cause to stop; to put an end to.

"The Reve answered and saide, *Stint* thy clappe."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,144.

*2. To spare, to omit.

"Mount thee on the wightest steed;

Spare not to spur, nor *stint* to ride."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 22.

3. To restrain within certain limits; to bound, to confine, to limit; to restrict to a scanty allowance.

"The river, *stinted* in its supplies, ran at a very low level."—*Chambers' Journal*, July, 1879, p. 366.

4. To serve. (*Said of mares.*)

"The mares would have foaled and been *stinted* again."

—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

*B. *Intrans.*: To stop, to cease, to leave off.

"But I will never *stint*, nor rest, until I have got the full and exact knowledge hereof."—*Sir T. More: Utopia; Giles to Buslide*.

stīnt (2), v. t. [STENT (2), s.] To assign a certain task or labor to, on the completion of which the person employed is excused for the day or for a certain time.

stīnt (1), *stynt, s. [STINT (1), v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Limit, bound, restriction.

"Without being ever able to come to any stop or *stint*."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for several species of the genus *Tringa* (q. v.). The Stint, or Common Stint (*T. alpina*), is known also as the Dunlin (q. v.), Purre, Churr, Ox-bird, and Sea-snipe. The Little Stint (*T. minuta*), the American Stint (*T. minutilla*), and Temminck's Stint (*T. temminckii*) are occasional visitors to northern Europe.

"In the Household Books of the L'Estrange family, and of the Duke of Northumberland, *Styntes* seem to have varied from a dozen to six for a penny, but several of the smaller species were comprised under this name."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 378.

¶ *Common without stint:*

Law: An unmeasured right of common lasting all the year, and permitting a commoner to put an unlimited number of cattle upon the common. It is possible in law, but very rarely exists, being ultimately cut short by admeasurement (q. v.).

stīnt (2), s. [STINT (2), v.] A quantity assigned; proportion; allotted task or performance.

"Whilst in Birmingham and other workhouses able-bodied men were required to pick 8 lb. of beaten or 4 lb. of unbeaten oakum, the *stint* in the Walsall workhouse was only 4 lb. of beaten."—*Echo*, Jan. 27, 1886.

***stīnt'-ānce, s.** [Eng. *stint*; -ance.] Restraint, stoppage, stint.

"I shall weep without any *stintance*."—*London Prodigal*, i. 1. (1605.)

stīnt'-ēd, pr. par., or a. [STINT (1), v.]

stīnt'-ēd-nēss, subst. [Eng. *stinted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stinted.

stīnt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stint* (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which stints.

"The great hinderer and *stinter* of it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

stīnt'-īng, s. [Eng. *stint* (1), s.; -ing.] Stint, restriction.

stīnt'-lēss, a. [Eng. *stint* (1), s.; -less.] Without stint; unstinted.

"The *stintless* tears of old Heraclitus."

Marston. (Webster.)

stī'-pā, s. [Gr. *stypē*=tow.]

Bot.: Feather-grass; the typical genus of Stipeæ (q. v.). Inflorescence an erect, somewhat contracted panicle; spikelets one-flowered; glumes two, membranaceous, larger than the floret, outer one involute, with a very long, twisted awn, which finally separates at a joint near its base. Steudel describes 104 species. They are widely distributed, but are most abundant in warm countries. *Stipa pennata* is the Common Feather-grass. It has rigid, setaceous, grooved leaves, and exceedingly long awns, feathery at the point. It is very ornamental in gardens in summer, and if gathered before the seeds are ripe it retains its long feathery awns, and is sometimes dyed of various colors and used for decorative purposes.

stipe, stī'-pēs, s. [Lat. *stipes*=a log, a stock, the trunk of a tree.]

Botany:

1. The petiole of a fern.

2. The stalk supporting the pileus of a fungal.

3. The caudex of an endogen, especially of a palm.

stī'-pē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Grasses.

stī'-pēl, s. [STIPULE.]

Bot. (pl.): Stipules at the base of each leaflet of a pinnated leaf in addition to the two at the base of the common petiole.

stī'-pēnd, s. [Lat. *stipendium* (for *stippendium* or *stipendium*, from *stips* (genit. *stipis*)=small coin, and *pendo*=to weigh out); Sp. & Port. *estipendio*; Ital. *stipendio*.] A periodical payment for

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

services rendered; an annual salary or allowance, especially the income of an ecclesiastical benefice, and in the Roman Church the sum which a priest may demand for saying mass for a special intention. In Scotland, a term applied specifically to the provision made for the support of the parochial minister of the Established Church. It consists of payments made in money or grain, or both, varying in amount according to the extent of the parish, and the state of the free teinds, or of any other fund specially set apart for the purpose.

"It is evident, therefore, that an official man would have been well paid if he had received a fourth or fifth part of what would now be an adequate *stipend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***stī'-pēnd**, *v. t.* [STIPEND, *s.*] To pay by a settled stipend, salary, or allowance.

"I, sir, am a physician; and am *stipended* in this island to be so to the governours of it."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, ch. xlvii.

***stī'-pēn-dār'-ī-ān**, *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; -*arian*.] Mercenary, hired; acting from mercenary motives; stipendiary.

stī'-pēn-dī-ār'-ī-ān, *a.* [Eng. *stipendiary*; -*an*.] Acting from mercenary motives; hired stipendiary.

stī'-pēn-dī-ā-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stipendiarius*, from *stipendium*=a stipend (*q. v.*); Fr. *stipendiaire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Receiving pay, wages, or salary; performing services for a fixed stipend or salary.

"The usual pay of a curate or of a *stipendiary* parish priest."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

B. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who performs services for a settled stipend, payment, or allowance.

"If thou art become
A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*."

Glover: Leonidas, viii.

2. A stipendiary magistrate (*q. v.*).

***II. Eng. Law**: A feudatory who owed service to his lord.

stipendiary-estate, *s.*

Eng. Law: A feud or estate granted in return for services, generally of a military kind.

stipendiary-magistrate, *s.* A paid magistrate acting in large towns, and appointed by the Home Secretary on behalf of the Crown.

stī'-pēn-dī-āte, *v. t.* [STIPEND.] To endow with a stipend or salary.

"Professors *stipendiated* by the great cardinal."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Sept. 14, 1664.

stī'-pēnd-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *stipend*; -*less*.] Having no stipend, allowance, or compensation.

stī'-pēr-stōne, *s.* [A. S. *stipere*=a pillar (?), and *Eng. stone*.]

Geog. (pl.): The local name of natural quartzose eminences forming the summits of the hills flanking the mining districts of Shelve, at heights varying from 1,500 to 1,600 feet. (*Murchison*.)

stiperstone-group, *s.*

Geol.: The lowest beds of the Lower Silurian. Called also the Arenig group.

stī'-pēs, *s.* [STIPE.]

stīp'-ī-form, *a.* [Latin *stipes* (genit. *stipitis*)=a trunk, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Having an unbranched trunk like that of an endogenous tree, as the Papaw.

stīp'-ī-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *stipes* (genit. *stipitis*)=the trunk of a tree.]

Bot.: Elevated on a stalk which is neither a petiole nor a peduncle; furnished with a stipe.

stīp'-īte, *subst.* [Lat. *stip(es)*=a trunk; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of lignite named from the fact that the woody texture of trunks of trees is apparent.

stī-pīt'-ī-form, *a.* [STIPIFORM.]

Bot.: Resembling a stock or stem.

stīp'-ple, *v. t.* [Dut. *stippelen*=to speckle, to cover with dots, from *stippel*=a speckle, dimin. from *stip*=a point; Dut. & Ger. *stippen*=to make dots or points; Dut. *stip*; Low Ger. *stippe*=a dot, a point.]

1. *Engrav.*: To engrave by means of dots, as distinguished from engraving in lines.

2. *Paint.*: To paint by means of small touches rather than by broad touches or washes.

"Those who color and *stipple* their pictures to the semblance of highly-finished miniatures."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stīp'-ple, **stīp'-plīng**, *s.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] A mode of engraving in imitation of chalk drawings, in which the effect is produced by dots instead of lines. Each dot, when magnified, is, however, a group of smaller ones. Used also of painting. [STIPPLE, *v. 2.*]

stīp'-plēr, *subst.* [STIPPLE, *v.*] An artist's brush used for stippling. [STIPPLE, *v. 2.*]

"A *stippler* made of hog's hair."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 304.

stīp'-plīng, *pr. par. or a.* [STIPPLE, *v.*]

stippling-machine, *s.*

Metal-work.: A machine or tool for giving a roughened, or, as it is termed, matted surface to metal in order that the dead portions may form a foil to the more lustrous ones.

stīp'-tīc, *a. & s.* [STYPTIC.]

stīp'-ū-lā (*pl.* **stīp'-ū-læ**) *s.* [STIPULE.]

stīp'-ū-lā'-ceōŭs (*ce as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; -*aceous*.]

Bot.: Occupying the place of stipules, as the prickles at the base of the petiole in *Paliurus australis*.

stīp'-ū-lār, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; -*ar*.]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or standing in the place of stipules.

stipular-buds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A bud enveloped by the stipules, as are those of the Tulip-tree.

stīp'-ū-lār-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; -*ary*.]

Bot.: Relating to stipules; stipular.

stīp'-ū-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *stipulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stipulor*=to settle an agreement, to bargain; *lit.*=to make fast, from O. Lat. *stipulus*=fast, firm; allied to *stipes*=a post; Fr. *stipuler*; Sp. and Port. *estipular*; Ital. *stipulare*.]

A. Intrans.: To make a bargain, agreement, or covenant with any person or persons to do or to forbear to do any thing; to bargain, to contract, to make terms. (Often followed by *for*; as, to *stipulate for* a longer time.)

"The parties *stipulating* must both possess the liberty of assent and refusal."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. Trans.: To settle by agreement or covenant; to arrange.

"Those articles which were *stipulated* in their favor."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 20.

stīp'-ū-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; -*ate*.]

Bot.: Having stipules on it.

stīp'-ū-lāt-ēd, *a.* [STIPULATE, *v.*] Agreed on, contracted, covenanted, bargained; determined by stipulation; as, He finished the work in the *stipulated* time.

stipulated-damage, *s.*

Law: Liquidated damage (*q. v.*).

stīp'-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stipulationem*, accus. of *stipulatio*, from *stipulatus*, *pa. par.* of *stipulor*=to stipulate (*q. v.*); Sp. *estipulacion*; Ital. *stipulazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stipulating, bargaining, agreeing, or covenanting; a bargaining, contracting, or agreeing.

"Without the express *stipulation* of any other condition."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 42.

2. That which is stipulated or agreed on; a contract or bargain; a particular article, item, or condition in a contract or covenant.

"Being obliged under the same laws and *stipulations*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*: The situation and structure of the stipules.

2. *Law*: An undertaking, in the nature of bail, taken in the Admiralty Courts.

stīp'-ū-lā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who stipulates, contracts, bargains, or covenants.

stīp'-ūle, **stīp'-ū-lā** (*pl.* **stīp'-ū-læ**), *s.* [Latin *stipula*=a stalk, stem, or blade of corn, dimin. from *stipes* (*q. v.*).]

Botany (pl.):

1. Two small appendages, generally tapering at the end, situated at the base of a petiole on each side, and generally of a less firm texture than the petiole itself. They either adhere to the base of the petiole or are separate; they may last as long as the leaf, or fall off before it. In texture they may be membranous, leathery, or spiny; in margin entire or laciniated. Stipules are absent in exogens with opposite leaves, in some with alternate leaves, and in the great majority of endogens. They are probably transformed leaves. [OCHREA, RETICULUM.]

†2. Appendages at the base of the leaves in Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.

stīp'-ūled, *a.* [Eng. *stipul(e)*; -*ed*.]

Bot.: Furnished with stipules, or leafy appendages.

stīr, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *styrian*=to stir, to move; allied to Icel. *styrr*=stir, disturbance; Dut. *storen*=to disturb, to interrupt; Sw. *störa*; Ger. *stören*=to disturb; O. H. Ger. *stoeren*, *stören*=to scatter, to destroy, to disturb.]

A. Transitive:

1. To move; to cause to move; to cause to change place in any way.

"He could not *stir* his pettitoes."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. To agitate; to cause the particles of, as of a liquid, to change places, by passing something through it; to disturb.

"My mind is troubled, like a fountain *stirred*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

3. To agitate; to bring into debate; to bring forward, to moot, to start.

"Preserve the right of thy place, but *stir* not questions of jurisdiction."—*Bacon*.

4. To agitate, to disturb.

"I will *stir* him strongly."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*5. To incite to action; to instigate, to prompt, to stimulate.

"*Stirred* by a painted beauty to his verse."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 21

*6. To excite, to raise; to put in motion.

"To *stir* a mutiny in the mildest thoughts."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

*7. To arouse, to awaken.

"'Tis time to *stir* him from his trance."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move one's self; to change posture, position, or place; to go or pass from one place to another in any way.

2. To make a disturbing or agitating motion, as in liquid, by passing something through it.

3. To be in motion; not to be still; to bustle about. (*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 1.)

*4. To be roused; to be agitated.

"That . . . for which the people *stir*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

5. To be on foot; to exist, to occur, to happen.

"No ill luck *stirring*"

But what lights on my shoulders."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

6. To become the object of notice or conversation; to be on foot.

7. To be already out of bed in the morning.

"You are early *stirring*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

¶ *To stir up*:

1. To excite; to put or bring into action; to start.

"I will *stir up* in England some black storm."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. To incite, to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions.

"The words of Judas were very good, and able to *stir* them up to valor."—2 *Maccabees* xiv. 17.

3. To quicken, to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous.

"The use of the passions is to *stir up* the mind and put it upon action."—*Addison*.

4. To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediments of a liquid.

***stīr**, *subst.* [Icel. *styrr*=a disturbance, a stir.] [STIR, *v.*]

1. The state of being in motion or in action; agitation; tumult, bustle, noise.

"There is no *stir* or walking in the streets."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous or seditious uproar.

"What halloing and what *stir* is this to-day?"

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

3. Agitation of thought; disturbance of mind, excitement.

"This kind of writing makes an angry *stir* in the blood of men."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510 (1873.).

stīr, *s.* [See def.] Sir. (*Scotch*.)

"I'm seeking for service, *stir*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

stīr'-ā-bōut, *subst.* [Eng. *stir*, *v.*, and *about*.] A dish composed of oatmeal and water boiled to a certain consistency, or of oatmeal and dripping mixed together and stirred about in a frying-pan.

stīr'-ī-āt-ēd, *a.* [Lat. *stiria*=an icicle.] Ornamented with pendants like icicles.

***stīr'-ī-ōŭs**, ***stīr'-rī-ōŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *stiria*=an icicle.] Resembling an icicle or icicles.

"The *stirious* or stillicidious dependences of ice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shān**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**; -**tion**, -**çion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**. **del**.

stirk, *s.* [A. S. *styr*, *styr*, a dimin. of *steor*=a steer.] [STEER (1), *subst.*] A young steer or heifer, between one and two years old.

"To procure restitution in *integrum* of every *stirk* and stot that the chief, his forefathers, and his clan had stolen."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

stir'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *stir*; -less.] Still; without motion; motionless.

"But silence, and a *stirless* breath
Which neither was of life nor death."

Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

stir'-lîng-îte, *s.* [After Stirling, New Jersey.]

Min.: (1) The same as RÖPPERITE (q. v.); (2) the same as STEELINGITE (q. v.).

***stîrp**, ***stirpe**, *s.* [Lat. *stirps*=a stock.] Race, family, generation, stock.

"She is sprong of noble *stirpe* and high."

Chaucer: Court of Love.

stîrp'-î-cûl-ture, *s.* [Lat. *stirps* (genit. *stirpis*) =a stock, and Eng. *culture*.] The breeding of special stocks or races.

stîrps, *s.* [Lat.=a stock.]

1. *Bot.*: A rare or permanent variety, as the Red-cabbage. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Law*: The person from whom a family is descended; family, kindred.

***stîr'-rage** (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *stir*; -age.] The act of stirring; stir.

"Every small *stirrage* waketh them."—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 320.

stîr'-rêr, *s.* [Eng. *stir*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who stirs or is in motion.

2. One who or that which stirs or puts in motion; specif., an instrument to keep a solution or the like from settling, or to mix more completely the ingredients of a mixture.

3. An exciter, inciter, or instigator.

"These ugly *stirrers* of rebellion."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition*.

4. One who rises in the morning.

"An early *stirrer*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 2.

stirrer-up, *s.* An inciter, an instigator.

"An industrious *stirrer-up* of doubts."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

stîr'-rîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STIR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Being constantly in motion; bustling about; characterized by stir or bustle; active, energetic; accustomed to a busy life.

2. Animating, rousing, exciting, stimulating.

"But now, the *stirring* verse we hear,
Like trump in dying soldier's ear!"

Scott: Rokeby, v. 21.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of moving or setting in motion; the state of being in motion.

2. Impulse, stimulus, prompting.

"It feels not now the *stirrings* of desire."

Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, viii.

stîr'-rûp, ***stir-op**, ***stir-rop**, ***stir-rope**, ***sty-rop**, ***sty-rope**, *s.* [For *styrope*, from A. S. *stîrâp*, *stîgrâp*, from *stîgan*=to climb, to mount, and *râp*=a rope, the original stirrup being merely a rope for mounting into the saddle; O. Dut. *stegel-reep*, *steegh-reep*, from *stîggen*=to mount, and *reep*=a rope; Icel. *stig-reip*, from *stiga*, and *reip*; German *stegreif*, from *steigen*, and *reif*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A leather strap, or similar device, suspended from a saddle, and having at its lower end a loop, ring, or other suitable appliance for receiving the foot of the rider, and used to assist him in mounting a horse, as well as to enable him to sit steadily in the saddle while riding, and also to relieve him by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

"Dundee turned round, stood up in his *stirrups*, and, waving his hat, invited them to come on."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Stirrups were not known to the ancients, and in the second century, B. C., the highways in and around ancient Rome were fitted with stones to enable horsemen to mount. Stirrups were introduced about the fifth century, but were not general till about the twelfth.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carpentry*:

(1) A device for holding a rafter-post or strut to a tie. In wooden construction it consists of a wrought-iron loop, secured by a through bolt to one piece and embracing the foot of the other. In iron framing the stirrup is usually wrought on the tie.

(2) An iron strap to support a beam.

2. *Machinery*:

(1) A band or strap which is bent around one object and is secured to another by its tangs or branches.

(2) The iron loop or clevis by which the mill-saw is suspended from the muley-head or in the sash.

3. *Naut.*: A rope with an eye at the end for sup-
porting a foot-rope below its yard.

4. *Shipbuild.*: A plate which laps on each side of a vessel's dead-wood at the stem or stern, and bolts through all.

stirrup-bar, *s.*

Saddlery: The part of a saddle to which the stirrup-strap is attached.

stirrup-cup, **stirrup-glass**, *s.* A parting glass of liquor given to a traveler when he has mounted his horse and is about to leave.

"Lord Marmion's bugles blew to horse:

Then came the *stirrup-cup* in course."

Scott: Marmion, i. 81.

stirrup-iron, *s.*

Saddl.: The ring suspended from a saddle, and in which the foot is placed.

stirrup-ladder, *s.* A thatcher's short ladder which is attached to the roof by spikes.

stirrup-leather, **stirrup-strap**, *s.*

Saddl.: The strap by which the stirrup is attached to the saddle.

***stirrup-oil**, *s.* A sound thrashing (orig. with a stirrup-leather).

"To give one some *stirrup-oil*. *Aliquem fustigare*."—*Coles*.

stirrup-piece, *s.* A name given to a piece of wood or iron in framing, by which any part is suspended; a vertical or inclined tie.

stirrup-strap, *s.* [STIRRUP-LEATHER.]

stirrup-verse, *s.* A verse at parting. (*Halliwell*.)

stîr'-rûp-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *stirrup*; -less.] Without stirrups; not having stirrups.

"The equestrian statue of George IV. sitting *stirrup-less* on a spiritless steed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stîtch, *v. t. & i.* [STITCH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To form stitches on; to sew in such a manner as to show on the surface a continuous line of stitches.

(2) To unite together by sewing.

"Full many a feather

With twine of thread he *stitch'd* together."

King: Art of Love.

*2. *Fig.*: To join, to unite, to repair, to mend.

"It is in your hand as well to *stitch* up his life again, as it was before to rent it."—*Sidney: Arcadia*.

II. *Agric.*: To form into ridges.

B. *Intrans.*: To practice stitching or needle-work; to sew.

stîtch, ***stiche**, ***styche**, *s.* [A. S. *stice*=a pricking sensation, from *stician*=to prick, to pierce, to stick (q. v.); Ger. *stich*=a prick, a stitch, from *stechen*=to prick; *sticken*=to stitch; Dut. *stikken*; Sw. *sticka*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A sharp, spasmodic pain in the side; a sharp local pain.

"It taketh away the *stitches* in the side."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

(2) A contortion or twist of the face.

(3) A single pass of a needle in sewing.

"There are four sorts of *stitches* mentioned by the ancients."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

(4) A single turn of the wool or thread round a needle in knitting; a link of thread; as, to take up or drop a *stitch*; to cut the *stitches* of a dress, &c.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Used to express the smallest part of dress or clothing, or the like. (*Collog.*)

"With every *stitch* of clothing wet, and no facilities for drying them."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

(2) Space passed over at one time; distance, way.

II. *Agric.*: A space between two double furrows in plowed ground; a furrow or ridge.

"Many a man at plow . . . drave earth here and there,
And turned up *stitches* orderly."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

stitch-wheel, *s.* [PRICKER, *s.*, II. 4.]

stîtch'-el, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of hairy wool. (*Prov.*)

stîtch'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *stitch*, *v.*; -er.] One who stitches.

stîtch'-êr-ÿ, *s.* [Eng. *stitch*; -ery.] Needle-work, sewing. (Used contemptuously.)

"Come, lay aside your *stitchery*; play the idle housewife with me this afternoon."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

***stîtch'-fâll-en**, ***stitch-faln**, *a.* [Eng. *stitch*, and *fallen*.] Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. (*D.-yden: Juvenal*, x. 309.)

stîtch'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STITCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The art of sewing or of making stitches.

2. Work done by sewing; stitched work.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Agric.*: The formation of land into ridges or divisions.

2. *Bookbind.*: Fastening the sheets of a pamphlet or book together by threads passed through holes simply stabbed through the pile. A cheap substitute for sewing.

stitching-horse, *s.* A sewing-horse (q. v.).

stîtch'-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *stitch*, *s.*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Stellaria*, and spec. *S. holostea*. So named because used in some parts as a remedy for stitch in the side.

2. *Plantago holosteum*.

***stîth**, ***stithe**, ***stythe**, *s.* [Icel. *stedhi*; Sw. *stâd*.] An anvil.

"Determined to strike on the *stith* while the iron was hot."—*Greene: Card of Fancy*.

***stîth**, ***stithe**, *a.* [A. S. *stîdh*; O. Fris. *stîth*.] Strong, stiff, rigid.

"*Stith* and strong."—*Story of Genesis and Exodus*, 1,591

stîth'-ÿ, ***stith-ie**, ***steth-y**, *s.* [STITH, *s.*]

1. A smith's workshop; a forge, a smithy.

"My imaginations are as foul

As Vulcan's *stithy*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. An anvil.

"There is of it [*steele*] which serveth better for *stithie* or anvil heads."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiv., ch. xiv.

stîth'-ÿ, ***styth-y**, *v. t.* [STITHY, *s.*] To forge, as a smith on an anvil.

"The forge that *stithied* Mars his helm."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

stive (1), *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estiver*; Lat. *stipo*=to compress, to pack tight; Dut. *stijven*; Sw. *stufva*; German *steifen*=to stiffen. Allied to *stiff* (q. v.).] [STIFLE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To stiffen.

"The hote sunne hade so hard the hides *stued*."

William of Palerne, 3,033.

2. To stuff; to pack close; to cram, to crowd; hence, to make hot, sultry, or close; to render stifling.

"His chamber was commonly *stived* with friends or suitors of one kind or other."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 172.

B. *Intrans.*: To be stifled; to stew, as in a close atmosphere.

***stive** (2), *v. t.* [A variant of *stew* (q. v.).] To stew, as meat.

stive (1), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *staub*; Dan. *støv*=dust, or perhaps from *stive* (1), *v.*] The floating dust in flour-mills during the operation of grinding.

stive (2), *s.* [STIVE (2), *v.*] A brothel, a stews.

stived, *a.* [STIVE (1), *v.*] Close, stuffy, stifling.

"Mounting to the fifth story of the rickety, *stived* building."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Nov., 1878, p. 78.

stî'-vêr (1), *subst.* [Dut. *stuiver*; allied to Ger. *stüber*=a stiver.]

*1. *Lit.*: An old Dutch coin and money of account worth about 2 cents.

"They will not budge under a *stiver*."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1693.

2. *Fig.*: Anything of little or no value; a straw, a fig.

***stî'-vêr** (2), *subst.* [Eng. *stive* (2), *s.*; -er.] An inhabitant of the stives or stews; a harlot.

stives, *s.* [STEWS.]

stî'-vÿ, *v. t.* [Prob. connected with *stive* (1), *v.*] *Golf*: To stimy (q. v.).

"With a good put *stived* his opponent."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

stô'-a, *s.* [Gr.=a porch.]

Gr. Arch.: A porch, a portico; specially of the Stoa Poikile referred to in the extract. [STOIC.]

"The schools of ancient sages; his, who bred Great Alexander to subdue the world,
Lyceum there, and painted Stoa next."

Milton: P. R., iv. 253.

stôak, *v. t.* [Cf. Ger. *stocken*=to stop.] To stop up; to choke. (*Prov.*)

fâte, fât, färe amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrť, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stō-ās'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. *stoa*=a roofed colonnade, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cyclostomidæ (Woodward), of Helicinidæ (Tate), with nineteen species, from Jamaica. Shell minute, globose-conic or depressed, spirally striated; operculum shelly, lamellar.

stōat, ***stott**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *stot*=(1) a stoat, (2) a horse, a stallion, (3) a bullock; Icel. *stútr*=a bull; Sw. *stut*; Dan. *stud*; Norw. *stut*.]

Zoöl.: *Mustela erminea*, the Ermine (q. v.).

"It is exceedingly sanguinary in disposition and agile in its movements: it feeds principally on the rat, the water-vole, and the rabbit, which it pursues with unusual pertinacity and boldness, hence the name *stoat*, signifying bold, by which it is commonly known."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), viii. 526.

sto-ble, *s.* [STUBBLE.]

***stōb'-wōrt**, ***stüb'-wōrt**, *s.* [English *stüb*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Oxalis acetosella*.

***stō'-cāh**, *subst.* [Ir. & Gael. *stocach*=a kitchen lounge.] An attendant, a horseboy, a hanger-on.

"He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which he saith is the life of a peasant; but thenceforth becometh a horseboy or a *stocah* to some kern."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

stōc-cāde' (1), ***stōc-cā'-dō**, ***stō-cā'-dā**, *subst.* [French *estocade*; Sp. *estocada*; Ital. *stoccata*=a thrust with a weapon, from Fr. *estoc*; Sp. *estoque*; Ital. *stocco*=a truncheon, a short sword; Ger. *stock*=a stick, a staff, a stock (q. v.).] A thrust in fencing; a stab; a thrust with a rapier.

"Tut, sir; I could have told you more; in these times you stand on distance; your passes, *stocados*, and I know not what."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

***stōc-cāde'** (2), *s.* [STOCKADE, *s.*]

***stōc-cāde'**, *v. t.* [STOCKADE, *v.*]

***stō-chās'-tic**, ***stō-chās'-tick**, *a.* [Gr. *stochastikos*=conjectural, from *stochazomai*=to aim at a mark, to conjecture; *stochos*=a mark.] Conjectural; able to conjecture.

"Though he were no prophet, nor son of a prophet, yet in that faculty which comes nearest to him excelleth, *i. e.*, the *stochastick*, wherein he was seldom mistaken as to future events, as well public as private."—*Whitefoot: Life of Browne*.

stōck (1), ***stocke**, ***stok**, ***stokke**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *stocc*=a post, a trunk, from the same root as *stick*, *v.* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *stok*=a stick, a handle, stocks; O. Dut. *stock*; Icel. *stokkr*=a trunk, log, stocks; Dan. *stok*=a stick; Sw. *stock*=a beam, a log; O. H. Ger. *stoch*; Ger. *stock*, from *gestochen*, *pa. par.* of *stechen*=to stick.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The stem or main body of a tree or plant; the trunk.

"The bud of peach or rose,
Adorns, though differing in its kind,
The *stock* whereon it grows."

Cowper: To Rev. W. C. Unwin.

2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and by which it is supported; also, the stem or tree which furnishes slips or cuttings.

"The scion over-ruleth the *stock* quite; and the *stock* is passive only, and giveth aliment, but no motion to the graft."—*Bacon*.

3. Something fixed and solid; a post, a block, a pillar.

4. Hence, something lifeless and senseless.

"Saying to a *stock*, thou art my father, and to a stone, thou hast brought me forth."—*Jeremiah* ii. 27.

5. A person who is as lifeless and senseless as a post or stock.

"While we admire
This virtue and this moral discipline,
Let's be no stoics, nor no stocks."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

6. The principal supporting or holding part of anything; that part in which others are inserted, or to which they are attached for firm support or hold; specifically—

(1) *Husbandry*: The part of a plow or other implement to which the irons, draft, and handles are attached.

(2) That part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached.

(3) *Joinery*:

(a) That arm of a bevel which is applied to the base or molding side.

(b) The brace which holds a bit for boring.

(c) The block which holds the plane-bit.

(4) *Mach.*: The handle which contains the screw-cutting die.

(5) *Naut.*: The cross-bar at the upper end of the shank of an anchor, which cants the anchor and turns a fluke down.

(6) The support or pillar of the block on which an anvil is fitted, or of the anvil itself.

(7) The wooden frame which supports the wheel and post of a spinning-wheel.

(8) (*Pl.*): [STOCKS, 1.]

7. The original race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants.

"Say what *stock* he springs of."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

¶ Used also in an analogous sense of the domesticated animals, &c.

"In the case of strongly-marked races of some other domesticated species, there is presumptive or even strong evidence that all are descended from a single wild *stock*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), p. 13.

8. The property which a merchant, a trader, or a company has invested in any business, including merchandise, money, and credits; more especially the goods kept on hand by a commercial house for the supply of its customers.

9. Capital invested; as—

(1) A fund employed in the carrying on of some business or enterprise, and divided into shares held by individuals who collectively form a corporation; shares.

"In modern finance the term [*Stock*] is applied to an imaginary sum of money, almost invariably £100, on which interest is paid at a given rate in perpetuity. Hence, a person who buys *Stock* simply buys a right to receive the said interest; and this right he may sell again, but the principal sum is altogether imaginary, and cannot be claimed. Consols, Railway *Stocks*, and *Stocks* in Commercial Companies are examples. In the first of these, any amount of *Stock* can be purchased and held that does not involve fractions of a penny. In Railway *Stocks* the limit more commonly stands at one shilling or one pound. In this respect *Stock* differs from bonds, debentures, shares, and obligations, which are invariably for round sums, as £10, £20, £50, £100, and so on; nevertheless, the term *Stocks* is currently used in a loose way to signify bonds, shares, and financial securities of any kind whatsoever."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary*.

(2) A fund in England consisting of a capital debt due by Government to individual holders, who receive a fixed rate of interest on their shares; money funded in Government securities; as, the Three per Cent. *Stocks*.

"It was customary when money was borrowed for State purposes to record the transaction by means of notches on a stick (commonly hazel), and then to split the stick through the notches. The lender took one half as a proof of his claim against the Exchequer, and it was called his *stock*. The Exchequer kept the other half, which was called the counterstock. [COUNTERFOIL, 1.] In this way *Stock* came to be understood as money lent to the Government, and eventually to any public body whatever, and the different funds subscribed from time to time came to be called The *Stocks*."—*Bithell: Counting-House Dictionary*.

10. A supply provided; provision, store, fund, accumulation.

"Till all my *stock* of infant sorrows spent,
I learn'd at last submission to my lot."

Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

11. That portion of a pack of cards which is not dealt out in certain games, but is allowed to remain on the table, and may be drawn from as occasion requires.

*12. A covering for the leg; a stocking.

"Our knit silke *stockes* and Spanish lether shoes."

Gascoigne: Steele Glas, 375.

13. A kind of stiff wide band or cravat worn round the neck.

14. Rags and material for making paper. Said also of other material used in business.

15. Liquor in which meat, bones, vegetables, &c., have been boiled, used as a foundation for soups and gravies.

*16. A counterstock [9 (2)].

II. Technically:

1. *Agriculture*:

(1) The collective animals used or reared on a farm; called also Live stock.

"The facilities he has for making ready disposal of surplus *stock*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

(2) The implements of husbandry and produce stored for use; called also Dead stock.

2. *Bot. & Hort.*: An abbreviation of Stock Gillyflower, *Matthiola incana*, extended in botanical works to the genus *Matthiola* under which article the wild species are described. Various species have furnished the garden stocks, which have run into varieties and sub-varieties, some of them probably hybrids. All the garden varieties of the Brompton or Simple-stemmed Stock and of Queen's Stock have been derived from *M. incana*; those of Ten-weeks' Stock, from *M. annua*, and the Smooth-leaved annual stocks from *M. græca*. The Wall-flower-leaved Stock, *M. tristis*, a small plant, with narrow hoary leaves and dingy brown flowers, growing in the south of Europe, is the Night-scented Stock, which is cultivated in greenhouses for its fragrance by night, as are *M. livida* and *M. odoratissima*, &c. *M. fenestralis* is the Window-stock. [GILLYFLOWER, MATTHIOLA, VIRGINIA-STOCK.]

3. *Building*: Red and gray bricks used in part-colored brickwork.

4. *Fulling*: The beater of a fulling-mill.

5. *Shipbuild.*: The frame which supports a vessel and its cradle while building.

6. *Timber*: Lumber of regular market size. [STOCK-GANG.]

B. As adj.: Kept in stock; kept on hand ready for service; habitually used, standing, permanent.

"Anything was thought good enough for the staging of a *stock* piece."—*London Globe*.

¶ (1) *Stock and die*: The screw-cutting die in its holder.

(2) *Stock and fluke*: The entire being or composition of anything; as, They went over *stock and fluke*. (Imagery borrowed from an anchor.)

(3) *Stock-and-stone worship*:

Comp. Religions: A term embracing all forms of worship offered directly or indirectly to stocks and stones; *i. e.*, whether they are considered as fetishes, or as mere ideal representatives of deities.

"The frequent *stock-and-stone worship* of modern India belongs especially to races non-Hindu or part-Hindu in race and culture. Among such may serve as examples the bamboo which stands for the Bodo goddess Mainow, and for her receives the annual hog, and the monthly eggs offered by the women; the stone under the great cotton-tree of every Khond village, shrine of Nadzu Pennu, the village deity," &c.—*Tylor: Primitive Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 163.

(4) *Stock in trade*: The goods kept for sale by a shopkeeper; the tools and appliances of a workman; hence, figuratively, a person's resources or capabilities.

(5) *To take stock*: To make an inventory of goods on hand; hence, fig., to make an estimate, to set a value; to examine or observe carefully for the purpose of forming an opinion.

stock-account, *s.*

Comm.: The account in a ledger, showing on one side the amount of the original stock with accumulations, and on the other the amount withdrawn.

stock-bill, *s.* [A corrupt. of *stork's bill*.]

Bot.: *Geranium robertianum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

stock-blind, *a.* Blind as a stock; stone-blind.

"True lovers are blind, *stock-blind*."—*Wycherley: Country Life*, ii. 1.

stock-board, *s.*

1. *Music*: The board above the arrangement of register slides by which is regulated the access of air to the respective systems of pipes or reeds which form the stops of an organ. The stock-board is pierced with holes, in which set the lower ends, or feet of the pipes.

2. *Brick-making*: The board over which the brick-mold slips, and which forms the bottom of the latter while the brick is molding.

stock-breeder, *s.* One who devotes his attention to the breeding of live stock, or domestic animals, as horses or cattle.

stock-broker, *s.* A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks as the agent of others.

stock-brush, *s.* A brush for whitening and dis-tempering. The tufts are on each side of a long head.

stock-certificate, *s.*

Law & Comm.: A certificate of title to certain stock or any part of it, with coupons annexed, entitling their bearer to the dividends on the stock.

stock-dove, *s.*

Ornith.: *Columba ænas*, a European species, more locally distributed, smaller in size, and darker in color than *C. livia*, the Wood-pigeon (q. v.), and with no white on the neck or wings. It is the Hohltaube or Hole-dove of the Germans.

"By Montagu, Bewick, Fleming, and some of the earlier authors the *stock-dove* was confounded with the Rock-dove [*C. livia*], from which, however, it is now well known to be perfectly distinct. Whilst this confusion lasted, the name was supposed to be owing to its being considered to be the origin of our domestic stock; but the appellation is now generally attributed to its habit of nesting in the stocks of trees, particularly such as have been headed down, and have become rugged and bushy at the top."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 9.

stock-exchange, *s.*

1. The building, place, or mart where stocks or shares are bought and sold.

2. An institution composed of an association of brokers and capitalists organized under a code of laws for the especial purpose of buying and selling stocks and bonds of corporations. Such corporations are not allowed to have their securities listed until the rules provided for such purposes have been complied with.

¶ The principal exchanges in this country are the following: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston. That of Philadelphia is the oldest, having been organized about the beginning of the present

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-ciious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

century. That of New York is the largest and most important. That of Chicago is the youngest, having been organized in 1882, but bids fair to become the principal exchange in this country.

stock-farmer, s. A farmer who devotes himself to the breeding and rearing of different kinds of live stock, as horses and cattle.

***stock-father, s.** A progenitor.

stock-feeder, s.

1. A stock-farmer.
2. A contrivance for automatically supplying feed to stock in limited quantities at certain times.

stock-fish, s. [Dut. *stokvisch*.] Fish, as cod, ling, torsk, split open and dried in the sun without salting.

stock-fowler, s. A blunderbuss; a short gun with a large bore.

stock-gang, subst. An arrangement of saws in a gate, by which a log or baulk is reduced to boards at one passage along the ways. The stock-gang makes stock-lumber, or regular market-lumber, as distinguished from dimension-lumber, which is sawn to a specific size.

stock gillyflower, s. [Stock, A. II. 2.]

¶ Stock here means the trunk of a tree or the woody stem of a shrub, to distinguish it from the Clove Gillyflower. (*Prior*.)

***stock-gold, s.** Gold hoarded or accumulated, so as to make a store.

stock-hole, s.

Puddling: The opening through which the crude metal, or stock, is inserted. It is closed by a door which is counterweighted or raised by a lever.

stock-jobber, s. One who deals in stocks and shares; one who speculates in stocks, &c., for profit.

"A succession of rumors, which sprang . . . from the avidity of stock-jobbers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

stock-jobbing, *stock-jobbery, s. The act or business of dealing in stocks and shares; the business or profession of a stock-jobber.

stock-list, s. A list published daily or periodically in connection with a stock-exchange, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in, the actual transactions, and the prices current.

stock-lock, s. A lock adapted to be placed on an outer door. It is inclosed in an outer wooden case, and is opened and locked from the outside by the key, and bolted only inside.

"There are locks for several purposes; as street-door locks, called *stock-locks*; chamber-door locks, called *spring-locks*; and cupboard-locks."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

stock-man, s. One having the charge of stock; a herdsman. (*Austr.*)

stock-market, s.

1. A mart where stocks and shares are sold; a stock-exchange.
2. A cattle-market.

stock-morel, s.

Bot.: Helvella esculenta.

stock-nut, s.

Bot.: Corylus avellana.

stock-pot, s.

Cook.: A pot in which stock for soups or gravies is boiled. [Stock, s., A. I. 15.]

stock-pump, s. An arrangement in which the weight of the animals coming to drink is made to work the pump. (*Amer.*)

***stock-punished, a.** Punished by being set in the stocks.

"Whipped from tithing to tithing, and stock-punished."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

stock-purse, s.

- *1. *Ord. Lang.:* A common purse.
2. *Mil.:* Savings made in the outlay of a corps, and applied to regimental purposes.

stock-range, s. A range or pasture for cattle, sheep, &c.

"The hill country is all open as a *stock-range*."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 511.

stock-shave, s. A form of shave used by block-makers.

stock-shears, s. pl. Shears used in shearing cloth.

***stock-sleeve, s.** A truncated or half-sleeve.

stock-station, s. A station or district where stock is raised. (*Austr.*)

stock-still, a. Still as a fixed post; perfectly still; motionless.

"Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit, and will not so much as move a finger to set off the best sermon."—*Addison*.

stock-stone, s. A rubbing-tool used by curriers on the grain side of leather to stretch and straighten it before currying.

stock-tackle, s.

Naut.: A tackle applied to the stock of an anchor, when fished, to rouse it perpendicular.

stock-taking, subst. A periodical examination, inventory, and valuation of the stock in a shop, warehouse, or other business premises.

stock-trail, s. A term applied to gun-carriages which have a stock between the cheeks supporting the gun. The trail at the end of the stock rests upon the ground when the gun is in position for firing. When limbered up, a loop on the extremity of the trail is passed over the pintle-hook of the limber.

stock-work, s.

Mining: A method of working ore where, instead of lying in veins or strata, it is found in solid masses, so that it is worked in chambers and stories.

stock-yard, s. An inclosure for cattle on the way to or at market.

¶ With the development of the Central and Western States of the Union there arose a necessity for central markets for the disposition and distribution of the enormous livestock production of these regions. To meet such a demand there were established at convenient points, at the convergence of the great lines of railway, immense *stock-yards*. By this term is not to be understood merely inclosures into which live stock can be driven and herded, but all the buildings and conveniences necessary for the shipping, to all parts of the world, of the animals there collected, either "on the hoof," or in the various forms in which their slaughtered carcasses are known to commerce. During the earlier years of this particular branch of domestic enterprise the centers of the business were unsettled, and we find various cities throughout the great cattle-raising regions disputing for supremacy in the amount of business done. Great stock-yards were established, and still exist, in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Chicago, and other western, central, and northwestern points. Owing to the preternatural growth of Chicago, not many years elapsed before that city had outstripped all competitors and at the present time she is (and must be, for many years, if not for all time) the greatest stock-yard center on earth. Besides the great establishments of the West and Northwest there are like institutions of minor importance distributed throughout other portions of the Union. As Chicago is the leading stock-yard center, brief outline is given of the establishment there maintained: The Union Stock-yards Market at Chicago is, beyond doubt, the most thoroughly reliable market for the stock-raiser and the shipper of live stock in the world. To establish this market, with all of its unequalled facilities, cost millions of dollars, and, as a result of this great expenditure, no other place affords the accommodations which can be had at this point. One yardage charge, covering the entire time stock remains on sale, and the charge for feed made against the stock by this company, are all the charges which are made. From these sources comes the revenue required to cover all expenses pertaining to the Stock-yards—such as construction, repairs, cost of hay, corn, oats, weighing of live stock, lake-water system, taxes, fuel, gas, electric lights, tools, lost stock, yard cleaning, labor of 1,000 employees; current expenses, such as attorney's fees, insurance, books, stationery, printing, salaries of officers, agents and clerical force, and of the police and fire departments; interest on bonds and capital invested, all of which expenditures are incurred for the maintenance of this market, and accrue to the direct benefit of its patrons and the shippers of live stock. A regular cash deposit fund of \$300,000 is also furnished to the National Live Stock Bank of the Union Stock-yards, to insure the payment of live stock shippers' freight expense bills. To this establishment are shipped every year more than 200,000 carloads of animals for slaughter and sale, and the total numbers of the cattle thus brought together will average from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 head. [ABATTOIR.]

***stöck (2), s.** [STOCKADE.]

1. A thrust with a rapier.

"To see thee pass thy puneto, thy *stock*, thy reverse."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

2. A long rapier.

stöck, v. t. & i. [STOCK (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lay up in store; to accumulate or put by for future use.

2. To supply, provide, or furnish with stock; to fill, to supply.

"Did he make a bad world, and *stock* it with bad inhabitants?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

*3. To put into the stocks.

"Who *stock'd* my servant?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

4. To attach to or supply with a stock, handle, or the like; as, to *stock* an anchor.

5. To put into a pack; as, to *stock* cards.

6. To suffer, as cows, to retain their milk for twenty-four hours or more previous to being sold.

7. To sow land with a certain crop or seed; as, to *stock* with wheat.

B. Intrans.: To take in, provide, or procure supplies.

"They *stock* heavily and expensively for the festive season, and the weather being close and wet, the meat keeps badly."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *To stock up:* To root or dig up; to extirpate.

"The wild boar not only spoils her branches, but *stocks* up her roots."—*Decay of Piety*.

stöck-åde', *stöc-cåde', s. [From Eng. *stock* (1), s., in imitation of *stoccade* (q. v.).]

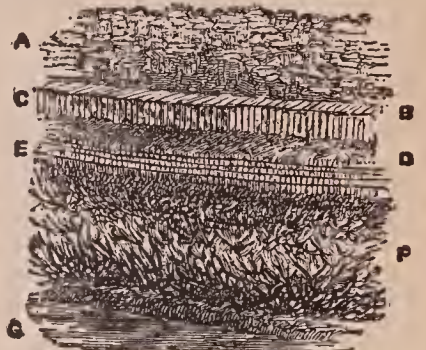
1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inclosure or pen made with posts and stakes.

II. Technically:

1. *Civil Engin.:* A row of piles, or a series of rows with brushwood in the intervals, driven into a sea/ or river shore, to prevent the erosion of the banks.

2. *Fort.:* Stout timbers planted in the ground so as to touch each other, and loop-holed for musketry.

In its most effective form it is eight or nine feet high, has a ditch in front, and a banquet in the rear. As appears from Elton's history (and from the still surviving customs of savage races), the driving of timber into the ground was an early form of fortification. The illustration shows a native stockade at Donoobow, in Burmah. It was composed of solid teak beams (c), from fifteen to seventeen feet high. Behind this wooden wall, the old brick ramparts (A) of the place rose to a considerable height, connected with the front defenses by means of cross beams (B), which afforded a firm and elevated footing to the defenders. A ditch (D) of considerable magnitude surrounded the defenses, the passage of which was rendered more difficult by spikes, nails, bolts, and other contrivances. Outside the ditch were several rows of strong railing (E), and in front of all an abattis (F), thirty yards broad, reaching down to the river Irrawaddy (G).



Stockade.

stöck-åde', v. t. [STOCKADE, s.] To surround, fortify, or protect with a stockade.

"The dacoits are reported to be strongly *stockaded* at Montshobo."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stöck'-ër, s. [Eng. *stock*, v.; -er.]

1. One who stocks.
2. One engaged in making stock-locks.

stocker's saw, s. A small saw, specifically constructed for the use of the armorer or gun-stocker.

stöck'-höld-ër, s. [Eng. *stock*, s., and *holder*.]

One who is the holder or proprietor of stock in the public funds, or in the funds of a bank or other public company.

stöck-i-nēt', s. [STOCKING.]

Fabric: An elastic material used for dresses, jackets, &c.

"The tall gentleman in the *stockinet* pantaloons."—*Th. Hook: The Sutherlands*.

stöck'-līg, s. [From *stock* (1), s., in the sense of stump or trunk. The clothing of the legs and lower part of the body formerly consisted of a single garment, called *hose*, in French *chausses*. It was afterward cut in two at the knees, leaving two pieces of dress, viz., knee-breeches, or, as they were then called, *upper-stocks*, or in French *haut de chausses*, and the *nether-stocks*, or stockings, in French *bas de chausses*, and then simply *bas*. In these terms the element *stock* is to be understood in the sense of stump or trunk, the part of the body left when the limbs are cut off. In the same way Ger. *strumpf* = a stocking, properly signifies a stump. (*Wedgwood*.)]

1. A close-fitting knit or woven covering for the foot and leg. They are made of wool, cotton, or silk.

"The first person that wore *stockings* in England is said to have been Queen Elizabeth. She received them as a present from the Spanish ambassador."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. An elastic bandage used as a support, and to remedy varicose veins, injuries to the tendons, &c. occurring in the human leg. A coarser and stronger kind is used in veterinary surgery.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ 1. *In one's stocking feet*: Without shoes on. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To have a long stocking*: To be well off; to have saved a good amount of money.

stocking-frame, *s.* A machine for weaving or knitting stockings or other hosiery goods. It was invented by William Lee, of Cambridge, in 1589.

stocking-loom, *subst.* The same as STOCKING-FRAME (q. v.).

stocking-weaver, *s.* One engaged in weaving stockings.

stōck'-īng, *v. t.* [*STOCKING, s.*] To dress with or as with stockings; to inclose in stockings.

"The yard dotted with shaven polls, and the foot-ropes embellished with several varieties of stockinged legs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stōck'-īng-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. stocking; -er.*] One who knits or weaves stockings; a stocking-weaver.

stōck'-īng-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. stocking; -less.*] Without stockings.

"All slip-shod, stockingless some."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 156.

stōck'-īsh, *a.* [*Eng. stock (1), s.; -ish.*] Like a stock or block; stupid, blockish.

"Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music for the time doth change his nature."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

***stōck'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. stock (1), s.; -less.*] Having no stock; without a stock.

"He fired off his stockless gun and brandished his sword dreadfully."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1886.

stocks, *s. pl.* [*STOCK (1), s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An apparatus formerly used for the punishment of petty offenders, such as vagrants, trespassers, and the like. It consisted of a frame of timber, with holes, in which the ankles, and sometimes the ankles and wrists, of the offenders were confined.

"Fetch forth the stocks;
As I have life and honor, there shall he sit till noon."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Farriery, &c.*: A frame in which refractory animals are held for shoeing or veterinary purposes.

2. *Finance*: [*STOCK (1), s., A. I. 9. (2).*]

3. *Shipwright.*: A frame of blocks and shores on which a vessel is built. It declines down toward the water, and is usually a timber frame, which, as the building proceeds, assumes the form of a cradle. The cradle rests on ways, on which it eventually slides when the vessel is launched. The vessel is laterally supported by shores; the cradle is held by struts and chocks. In launching, the shores are removed, so that the vessel rests altogether in the cradle; the ways are greased or soaped; the struts are knocked away; the chocks knocked out, and the ship slides down the ways into the water, where the cradle becomes detached and floats away.

¶ *On (or upon) the stocks*: In preparation; in course of preparation or manufacture.

"Mr. Dryden has something of this nature upon the stocks."—*T. Browne: Works*, iv. 42.

stōck'-y, *a.* [*Eng. stock (1), s.; -y.*]

1. Stout of person; rather thick than tall or corpulent.

2. Thick, stout, stumpy.

"The canes are very stocky and strong."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 762.

3. Headstrong. (*Prov.*)

stō-chī-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [*STOICHOLOGY.*]

stō-gy, *a.* Coarse, heavy, rough. Used also substantively for *stogy-shoe* and *stogy-cigar*.

stō-ic, ***stō-ick**, *s. & a.* [*Lat. Stoicus*, from *Gr. Stōikos*= (1) belonging to a colonnade, (2) stoic, because Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens, named the *Stoa Poikile*; *stoa*=a colonnade, a portico.] [*STOA.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit. & Philos. (pl.)*: The adherents of a system of philosophy derived from that of the Cynics by Zeno (born at Citium in Cyprus about the middle of the fourth century B. C.). Zeno was the son of a merchant, and being reduced to poverty by the loss of a cargo of Phœnician purple which he was taking to Athens, he embraced the doctrine of the Cynics, and became for awhile the disciple of Crates. But he disliked the gross manner of the Cynics, and chose Stilpo of Megara [*MEGARIC*] for his next instructor; then, still unsatisfied, he turned his attention to the Platonic philosophy. After twenty years of laborious study he became a teacher himself, and opened his school in the Stoa at Athens, whence his followers derived their name. Though it had its origin in Greece, the Stoical philosophy was Roman in spirit; and, after giving way to other systems in its native land, it exercised great influence in Italy, and among the Roman Stoics are to be mentioned Cato the Younger († 46

A. D.; cf. *Lucan: Phar.*, ii. 380-91), Seneca (B. C. 6-65 A. D.), Epictetus (60-140 A. D.), and the Emperor Marcus Aurelius (120-180). Stoical philosophy recognized one Supreme Moral Governor of the Universe (who, according to Epictetus, is the Father of all men), and a number of inferior deities. They taught that man alone had a rational soul, and that though he has a body like the lower animals, he has reason and intelligence like the gods, and that all his other faculties should be brought into subjection to reason. Hence, all that interfered with a purely intellectual existence was to be eliminated as dangerous. The pleasures and pains of the body were to be despised, for the pleasures and pains of the intellect were alone worthy to occupy man, allied to the gods by the possession of reason. It therefore became the duty of man to subdue his passions and senses, so that he might be free and virtuous.

"The Stoics, in their dread of becoming effeminate, became marble. They despised pain; they despised death. To be above pain was thought manly. They did not see that, in this respect, instead of being above humanity, they sank below it. . . . You receive a blow, and you do not wince? So much of heroism is displayed by a stone. You are face to face with Death, and you have no regrets? Then you are unworthy of life. Real heroism feels the pain it conquers, and loves the life it surrenders in a noble cause."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 364.

2. *Fig.*: A person not easily excited, moved, or disturbed; one who is, or pre-tends to be, indifferent to pleasure or pain.

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

"The Stoic sect was founded by Zeno."—*Carter: Epic-tetus*. (Introd.)

2. Apathetic, stoical.

"Full many a stoic eye and aspect stern
Mask hearts where grief hath little left to learn."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 21.

stō-ic-al, *a.* [*Eng. stoic; -al.*]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the Stoics or their teaching.

2. *Fig.*: Not affected by passion; able completely to repress feeling; manifesting or characterized by real or pretended indifference to pain or pleasure.

"The condemned men [faced death with stoical courage."—*London Times*.

stō-ic-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. stoical; -ly.*] In a stoical manner; like a stoic; with real or assumed indifference to pleasure or pain.

"Be not stoically mistaken in the quality of sins."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

stō-ic-al-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. stoical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being stoical; stoicism.

stōi-chī-ōl'-ō-gy, *s.* [*Gr. stoichos*=a row; suff. -ology.]

Science: The doctrine of elements, whether material or mental.

"Such also was the stoichiology connected with this reduction [of the ideas to numbers], or the doctrine of the singular or limiting element, of the undetermined element determinable by the former, and of the third element resulting from the mixture of the first two—the three constituting the elements of all that exists."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 117.

stōi-chī-ō-mēt'-ric-al, *a.* [*Eng. stoichiometr(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to stoichiometry.

stōi-chī-ōm'-ē-try, *s.* [*Gr. stoichos*=a row, and *metron*=a measure.]

Chem.: The law of chemical combination in definite proportions, and its application to chemical calculations. (*Watts.*)

stō-ī-çism, *s.* [*Eng. stoic; -ism.*]

1. The opinions, teachings, or maxims of the Stoics.

"As a reaction against effeminacy, stoicism may be applauded; as a doctrine it is one-sided. It ends in apathy and egotism."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), i. 364.

2. The quality or state of being stoical; real or assumed indifference to pleasure or pain.

"William so far forgot his wonted stoicism as to utter a passionate exclamation at the way in which the English regiments had been sacrificed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***stō-ic'-i-ty**, *s.* [*Eng. stoic; -ity.*] Stoicalness, stoicism.

"Leave this stoicity alone, till thou makest sermons."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

stōit, **stōit'-ēr**, *v. i.* [*Etym. doubtful; cf. Sw. stoeta* to dash one thing against another.] To walk in a staggering manner; to totter; to stumble on an object. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish ye had seen him stotting about, off ae leg on to the other."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxx.

stōke, **stōck**, *pref. & suff.* [*See def.*] Used in place-names as a prefix and suffix, with the meanings of (1) place, from A. S. *stoc*=a place; as, Woodstock; A. S. *wude stoc*=a woody place; Bishopstoke

=the bishop's place or seat; (2) a stock, a stick, a trunk, from A. S. *stoc, stocce*=a stock (q. v.), as in *Stockwood, Stockton, &c.*, being thus equivalent to a place stockaded.

***stoke** (1), ***stokke**, *v. t.* [*O. Fr. estoquer.*] To stab.

"What for ire & tene, and alle in euelle wille,
Scho stoked kyng Steuen, & ther did scho ille."
Robert de Brunne, p. 121.

stōke (2), *v. t. & i.* [*Formed from stoker (q. v.).*]

A. *Trans.*: To poke, stir up, supply a fire with fuel, and attend to it generally. (Spoken generally of large furnaces, steam-engines, or the like.) (*Eng.*)

B. *Intrans.*: To act as a stoker. (*Eng.*)

stoke-hole, *s.*

1. Furnace:

(1) The place beneath the level of a boiler or oven where the furnace fire is fed or tended. (*Eng.*)

(2) The hole in a furnace at which the poker, stirrer, rabble, paddle, or other tool is introduced to stir the charge, as in puddling, calcining, or refining. (*Eng.*)

2. *Naut.*: A scuttle in a steamer's deck for the admission of fuel. (*Eng.*)

stōk'-ēr, ***stōak'-ēr**, *s.* [*Dut. stoker*=a kindler or setter on fire, from *stock*=to make or kindle a fire; *stock*=a stick, a stock (q. v.).]

1. One who feeds and attends to a furnace or large fire, especially one employed to feed and tend the furnace of a locomotive or marine engine. (*Eng.*)

*2. A poker. (*Eng.*)

stōk'-in, **stōk'-en**, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Stoke, in Herefordshire.*] A kind of apple.

stō'-lā, *s.* [*Latin, from Gr. stōlē*=equipment, a robe, a stole; *stēllō*=to equip.]

Roman Antiq.: A loose garment worn by Roman matrons over the tunic. To the bottom of it a border or flounce was sewed, the whole reaching down so low as to conceal the ankles and part of the feet. It was the characteristic dress of the Roman matron, as the toga was of the men; divorced women or courtesans were not allowed to wear it. It was usually gathered and confined at the waist by a girdle, and frequently ornamented at the throat by a colored border. It had either short or long sleeves, and was fastened over the shoulder by a fibula.

stōle, *pret. of v.* [*STEAL.*]

stōle (1), *s.* [*A. S., from Lat. stola*=a stola (q. v.).]

*1. A garment resembling the Roman stola; a loose robe or garment worn by ladies, and reaching to the ankles or heels.

"The solemn feast of Ceres now
was near,
When long white linen stoles
the matrons wear."
Dryden: Cinyras and Myrrha, 239.

*2. A dress or robe worn by men.

"And the fadir seide to his ser-
uantis, swithe brynge ye forth the
first stole; and clothe ye hym."
Wycliffe: Luke xv.

3. A narrow band of silk or stuff, sometimes enriched with embroidery and jewels, worn on the left shoulder of deacons, and across both shoulders of bishops and priests, pendant on each side nearly to the ground. It was used in the administration of the sacraments and all other sacred functions.

†4. A surplice, a cotta.

"Six little singing-boys—dear little souls!
In nice clean faces, and nice white stoles."
Barham: Ing. Leg.; Jackdaw of Rheims.

5. A band of trimming for ladies' dresses and mantles.

"Between the lines of passementerie in front is a wide stole of blue fox, grebe, or chinchilla."—*London Daily News*.

*6. A dress, a covering.

"When mild morn in saffron stole
First issues from her eastern goal."
Warton: Ode on Approach of Summer.

¶ *Groom of the Stole*: The first lord of the bed-chamber in the household of English sovereigns. His title is derived from the long robe (*stola*) worn by the sovereign on state occasions. (*Brande.*)

"Groom of the stole . . . is a great officer of the king's household, whose precinct is properly the king's bedchamber, where the lord chamberlain hath nothing to do."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*



Stola.



Stole.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. =bēl, dēl.

stole-fees, *s. pl.* [SURPLICE-FEES.]

stōle (2), *s.* [STOLON.]

stōled, *a.* [Eng. *stol(e)*, *s.*; -*ed.*] Wearing a stole or long robe; robed.

"Prophets brightly stoled
In shining lawn." *G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.*

stōl'-en, *pa. par. or a.* [STEAL.]

stolen-goods, *s. pl.* Goods or any kinds of property which have been stolen.

stōl'-id, *a.* [Lat. *stolidus*=firm, stock-like; from same root as *stand*.] Dull, foolish, stupid, impassive.

stōl'-id-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *stolidité*, from Lat. *stoliditas*, accusative of *stoliditas*, from *stolidus*=stolid (q.v.).] The quality or state of being stolid; dullness of intellect; stupidity, impassiveness.

"These are the fools in the text, indocile, untractable fools, whose *stolidity* can baffle all arguments."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. i.

stōl'-id-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stolid*; -*ly.*] In a stolid manner.

stōl'-id-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *stolid*; -*ness.*] Stolidity.

stō-lōn, **stōle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *stolo* (genit. *stolonis*) = a branch.]

1. *Bot.*: A shoot which proceeds from a stem above the ground, and then descends into it and takes root, as in *Aster junceus*. It is akin to a sucker, which, however, leaves the stem beneath and not above the ground.

2. *Zoöl.*: The name given to (1) any connecting process of protoplasm in the multilocular Foraminifera; (2) to the prolongation of the common tunic, forming a vascular canal, in the Social Ascidians; and (3) to any of the processes sent out by the coenosarc in some of the Actinozoa.

stō-lōn-if'-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Lat. *stolo* (genit. *stolonis*) = a branch, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Producing or putting forth stolons. Sometimes used more loosely for producing or putting forth suckers. [STOLON.]

stōl'-pēn-ite, *s.* [After Stolpen, Saxony, where it occurs; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A clay found in the basalt of Stolpen.

stōlz'-ite, (*z* as *tz*), *s.* [After Dr. Stolz, of Tep-litz; suff. -*ite* (Min.).; Ger. *scheelbleispath*, *scheelbleierz*, *wolframbleierz*, *stolzit*.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring mostly in octahedral forms. Hardness, 2.7-3; specific gravity, 7.87-8.13; luster, sub-adamantine; color, gray, brown, red. Composition: Tungstic acid, 51.0; oxide of lead, 49.0=100, which is equivalent to the formula, PbO, WO₃. Found with molybdate of lead, at Bleiberg, Carinthia, and a few other places.

stō-mā (*pl.* **stō-mā-tā**), **stō-māte**, ***stō-mā-ti-ūm** (*pl.* **stō-mā-ti-ā**) (*ti* as *shī*), *s.* [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a mouth.]

1. *Anat.* (*pl.*, generally of the form *stomata*): Openings in the lymphatic vessels in man; lymphatic orifices. Similar orifices have been found in the omentum of the lower mammals. Used also of the spiracles or breathing holes along the sides of insects.

2. *Botany*:

(1) The opening through which dehiscence takes place in the spore-cases of ferns.

(2) The ostiolum of certain fungals.

(3) (*Pl.*): Passages through the cuticle of a plant for the maintenance of respiration. They appear like an oval space, in the center of which is a slit that opens or closes according to circumstances, and lies above a cavity in the subjacent tissue. In some plants, including those with floating leaves, stomata are on the under, in others on the upper surface of the leaves; in leaves standing at right angles to the earth both sides have stomata. In succulent plants the stomata are few.

stō-māc'-ā-qē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *stomakakē*=scurvy of the gums.]

Pathol.: (1) An erosion of the gums, with spontaneous hæmorrhage, fetid breath, &c., symptomatic of scurvy; (2) scurvy (q.v.).

stōm'-ach, ***stōm'-ack**, ***stom-acke**, ***stom-ak**, ***stom-ake**, *s.* [Fr. *estomac* (O. Fr. *estomach*), from Lat. *stomachum*, accus. of *stomachus*=the gullet, the stomach, from Gr. *stomachos*=a mouth, an opening, the gullet, the stomach, from *stoma*=a mouth; Sp. & Port. *stomaco*.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The throat, the gorge, the gullet.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) The desire for food caused by hunger; appetite.

"What is't that takes from thee thy stomach?"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 3.

(2) Inclination, liking.

(3) Courage.

"He who hath no stomach to this fight

Let him depart."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.*

(4) Violence of temper; anger, resentment.

"The winds grow high; so do your stomachs, lords."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.

(5) Sullenness, resentment, stubbornness, willful obstinacy. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

(6) Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"He was a man

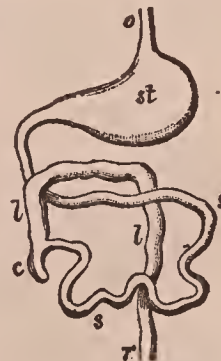
Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking

Himself with princes."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Compar. Anat.*: A membranous sac, formed by a dilatation of the alimentary canal, in which food is received and subjected to the processes of digestion among the Vertebra. The human stomach is an elongated, curved pouch, from ten to twelve inches long, and four or five inches in diameter at its widest part, lying almost immediately below the diaphragm, nearly transversely across the upper and left portion of the abdominal cavity, and having the form of a bagpipe. It is very dilatable and contractile, and its average capacity is about five pints. The left and larger extremity is called the cardiac, great, or splenic extremity; the right and smaller, is known as the pyloric, from its proximity to the pylorus (q.v.). The food enters the stomach through the œsophagus by the cardia or cardiac orifice, and, after having been acted on by the gastric juice, is passed on in a semi-fluid or pulpy state through the pylorus into the small intestines. The stomach has four coats, named from without inwards: (1) the serous, (2) the muscular, (3) the areola or sub-mucous, and (4) the mucous coat. The last is a smooth, soft, rather thick and pulpy membrane, generally reddish in color from the blood in its capillary vessels; often ash-gray in old age. After death it becomes a dirty brown, and in acute inflammation, or from the action of strong acrid poisons, it becomes of a bright red, either continuously or in patches. Corrosive poisons also affect its coloration. The surface of the mucous membrane is beset with secreting glands. The stomach is supplied with blood from the cœliac artery, which gives off arterial branches that ramify freely, and the veins return the residual blood into the splenic and superior mesenteric veins, and directly into the portal vein. The lymphatics of the stomach are very numerous, and arise in the mucous membrane. The nerves are large, and consist of the terminal branches of the two pneumogastric nerves belonging to the cerebro-spinal system, and of off-sets from the sympathetic system derived from the solar plexus. Their ending has not been traced. Owing to recent improvements in electrical apparatus, the physiology and pathology of the human stomach in life is becoming much better known. Medical electricians have recently devised a plan by which the interior of the human stomach may be illuminated for examination. The patient is laid upon the operating table and a slender tube, carrying a glass bead upon its end, is introduced into the stomach. A small light inside the bead is supplied by fine wires running out through the tube and connected to a small battery. The interior of the stomach is plainly lighted and all its parts are brought into view by a small movable mirror at the end of the tube. In the lower mammals three forms of stomach have been distinguished: (1) Simple, consisting of a single cavity, as in man; (2) Complex, in which there are two or more compartments communicating with each other, as in the kangaroo, the porcupine, and the squirrel; and (3) Compound, in which the stomach is separated into a reservoir and a digestive portion. [RUMINATION.] The family *Camelidæ* have a stomach divided into two compartments by a muscular band—one of the points of difference between them and the other ruminants. The lining of the second stomach, or honeycomb bag, and of a portion of the first stomach, or paunch, is provided with a great number of cells in which water is stored up and long retained for use in time of drought and of long journeys over the desert. [CAMEL.] In birds there are three small but distinct dilatations of the alimentary canal [CROP, GIZZARD, PROVENTRICULUS], and in most reptiles the simplicity of the œsophagus extends to the stomach. In fishes, two forms are found, the siphonal stomach (q.v.) and the cœcal, in which the upper portion gives off a long blind sac. In the higher Invertebrata, there is a digestive



Typical Mammalian Stomach.

o Cœsophagus; st Stomach; s Small intestine; l Large intestine; c Cœcum; r Rectum.

tract with functions analogous to those of the stomach of Vertebrates; in the lower there may (Hydra) or may not (Amœba) be a gastric cavity in which food is ingested and absorbed. In the latter case the living protoplasm closes over its prey, and, after a time by a reversing process, the indigestible remains are ejected. To these tracts or cavities, the name stomach is often applied. [DIGESTION, II. 4.]

2. *Pathol.*: The human stomach is subject to ulceration, cancer, cadaveric softening, perforation, catarrh, &c.; besides which, chiefly through errors in food, and want of exercise on the part of the individual, it may fail in its proper function of digestion. [INDIGESTION.]

***stomach-animals**, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: Oken's name for the Infusoria.

stomach-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A compass-timber fayed to the stem and keel; an apron.

stomach-pump, *s.*

Surg.: A suction and force pump for withdrawing the contents of the stomach in cases of poisoning, &c., and also used as an injector. It resembles the ordinary syringe, except that it has two apertures near the end, in which the valve opens different ways, so as to constitute a sucking and a forcing passage.

***stomach-qualmed**, *a.* Sick at heart.

"Or stomach-qualmed at land, a dram of this

Will drive away distemper."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

stomach-staggers, *subst.* A disease in horses, depending on a paralytic affection of the stomach. In this disease the animal dozes in the stable, and rests his head in the manger; he then wakes up and falls to eating, which he continues to do till the stomach swells to an enormous extent, and the animal at last dies of apoplexy or his stomach bursts.

***stomach-timber**, *s.* Food.

stōm'-ach, ***stōm'-ack**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *stomachor*=to be or become indignant. [STOMACH, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To resent; to remember with anger and resentment.

"Believe not all; or, if you must believe,

Stomach not all."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

2. To bear without resenting or opposing; to put up with; to brook.

"English theatrical audiences, who will not stomach the uncompromising realism with which cotemporary French dramatists set forth the workings of the deadliest sins."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*3. To encourage.

"When He had stomached them by the Holy Ghost."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 313.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be angry; to show resentment.

"'Tis not a time for private stomaching."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

stōm'-ach-al, *a.* [Fr. *stomacal*.] Stomachic, cordial.

***stōm'-ached**, *a.* [Eng. *stomach*; -*ed.*] Filled with resentment. (Chiefly in composition.)

stōm'-ach-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stomach*; -*er.*]

*1. One who stomachs.

2. An ornamental covering for the breast, forming part of a lady's dress.

"These bodices are of peculiar cut, with a sort of full stomacher, always of a different cotton to the bodice."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***stōm'-ach-fūl**, ***stōm'-ach-fūll**, *a.* [English *stomach*; -*full.*] Sullen, stubborn, perverse, willfully obstinate.

"A stomachfull Esaw knows that his good father cannot but be displeased with his Pagan matches."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 138.

***stōm'-ach-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *stomachful*; -*ly.*] In a stomachful, obstinate, or perverse manner; perversely, angrily.

***stōm'-ach-fūl-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *stomachful*; -*ness.*] Stubbornness, perversity, obstinacy, sullenness.

"Pride, stomachfulness, headiness—avail but little."—*Granger: On Eccles.*, p. 248.

stō-māch'-ic, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stomach*; -*ic.*]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the stomach.

"Various shades of stomachic and cerebral discomfort."—*Blackie: Self-culture*, p. 41.

2. Strengthening and comforting to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach; cordial.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine which strengthens the stomach, and excites its action.

¶ There are stomachic tonics or stomachics proper, *i. e.*, medicines which act directly upon the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stomach, improve appetite, and aid the digestive function, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, strychnia, cinchona bark, sulphate of quinine, salts of iron, &c.; stomachic stimulants or carminatives, as ginger, capsicum, and chillies, mustard, nutmeg, dill, fennel, &c.; and stomachic sedatives, as dilute hydrocyanic acid, nitrate of silver, bicarbonate of soda, bicarbonate of potash, belladonna, opium, &c. (*Garrod.*)

stō-mäch'-ic-äl, *stō-mäch'-ic-äl, a. [Eng. *stomachic*; -al.] Stomachic.

***stōm'-äch-ing, *stōm'-ack-ing, subst.** [Eng. *stomach*; -ing.] Resentment, anger.

***stōm'-äch-less, *stom-ack-lesse, adj.** [Eng. *stomach*; -less.]

1. *Lit.*: Destitute of a stomach; having no stomach.

2. *Fig.*: Having no appetite; without any appetite.

"Why else is thy countenance so dejected, thy cheeks pale, and watered so oft with thy tears, thy sleeps broken, thy meals *stomacklesse*?"—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

***stōm'-äch-ōūs, a.** [Eng. *stomach*; -ous.] Sullen, obstinate, stubborn.

"But with stern looks, and *stomachous* disdain,
Gave signs of grudge and discontentment vain."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 23.

stōm'-äch-ŷ, a. [Eng. *stomach*; -y.] Obstinate, sullen, stubborn.

stōm'-a-pēd, s. [STOMAPODA.]

Zoölogy: Any member of the order Stomapoda (q. v.).

†stō-măp'-ō-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *stoma*=the mouth, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Crustaceans, legion Podophthalmia. The gills are composed of plates or simple filaments attached to the feet; carapace shorter, and body narrower and less compact than in the Decapoda. Under it are ranged Squilla (the type), sometimes made a family (Squillidae), Mysis (with some forms of Erichthys), to which similar distinction is sometimes given (Mysidae), and an anomalous group, Diastylidae, consisting of three genera: Cuma, Alauna, and Bodotria.

2. *Palæont.*: *Pygocephalus huxleyi*, from the Coal-measures, probably belongs to this division. True Squillæ and Mysis-like forms occur in the Jurassic.

stō-măp'-ō-doūs, adj. [Eng. *stomapod*; -ous.] Pertaining or belonging to the Stomapoda.

stō-mă-tā, s. pl. [STOMA.]

stō-mă-tāl, a. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a mouth; -al.] Relating to stomata.

stō-mă-tāl'-gī-a, s. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a mouth, and *algos*=pain.] Pain in the mouth.

stō-māte, a. & s. [STOMA.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Having stomata.

B. As subst.: [STOMA.]

stōm-a-těl'-la, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *stoma*=a mouth, an aperture.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Turbinidae, with thirty-three recent species, found on reefs and under stones at low water in tropical and subtropical regions. Shell ear-shaped, regular, spire small, aperture oblong, very large and oblique; interior pearly, lip thin and even, operculum circular, horny, and multispiral. They commence in the Secondary. (*Nicholson.*)

stō-mā'-ti-a (ti as shī), s. [Mod. Lat., from *stoma* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Haliotidae, akin to Haliotis, but with a prominent spire, and a furrow instead of perforations on the shell. Recent species twelve, found under stones at low water, from Java, the Philippines, Torres Straits, and the Pacific; fossil eighteen, from the Lower Silurian to the Chalk of North America and Europe.

stō-măt'-ic, s. & a. [Gr. *stomatikos*=pertaining to the mouth; *stomatikē*=a medicine for diseases of the mouth.]

A. As substantive: A medicine for diseases of the mouth.

B. As adjective: Of or pertaining to a stoma or stomata.

stōm-a-tif'-ēr-ōūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *stomata*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing stomata.

stōm-a-tī'-tis, s. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*); suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mouth, a disease commonly occurring in young children. There are three forms of it: Follicular stomatitis, affecting the mucous follicles of the mouth; ulcerative stomatitis, attacking the gums, and gangrenous stomatitis, *cancerum oris*, or sloughing phagedæna of the mouth, affecting the tissues of the cheek.

stō-mā'-ti-ūm (ti as shī), s. [STOMA.]

stōm-a-tō, pref. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a mouth.] Pertaining to or connected with the mouth.

stōm'-a-tōde, a. & s. [STOMATODA.]

A. As adj.: Possessing a mouth; belonging to the Stomatoda (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Stomatoda.

stomatode-protozoa, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The Infusoria.

stōm-a-tō-dēn'-drōn (pl. stōm-a-tō-dēn'-drā), s. [Pref. *stomato*, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree.]

Zoöl. (pl.): The dendritic branches of the Rhizostomidae. They end in minute polypites, which cover them.

stō-mă-tō-dŷn'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a month, and *odune*=pain.] The same as Stomatalgia (q. v.).

stō-mă-tō-dŷs-ō'-dī-a, s. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a month, and *dysodia*=a foul odor.] Foul odor of the month; offensive breath.

stōm-a-tō-gās'-trīc, adj. [Pref. *stomato*, and Eng. *gastric* (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the month and stomach. Used chiefly of the system of nerves distributed upon the stomach and the intestinal canal. (*Owen.*)

stō-mă-tō-lōg'-ic, stō-mă-tō-lōg'-ic-äl, a. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a month, and *logos*=a discourse.] Pertaining to stomatology.

stō-mă-tōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *stomatologist* (y); -ist.] A person versed in stomatology.

stō-mă-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *stoma* (genit. *stomatos*)=a month, and -ology.] The sum of what is known concerning the month.

stōm-a-tō-mor'-phōūs, a. [Pref. *stomato*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.]

Bot.: Mouth-shaped. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

stōm-a-tō-plas'-tic, adj. [Pref. *stomato*, and Eng. *plastic* (q. v.).]

Surg.: Applied to the operation of forming a mouth, where the aperture has been contracted from any cause. (*Dunglison.*)

stōm-a-tōr-rhā'-gī-a, s. [Pref. *stomato*, and Gr. *rhēgnymi*=to break.]

Pathol.: Discharges of blood from the mouth and throat. As a rule, it is not a formidable disease.

stō-măt'-ō-scōpe, s. [Pref. *stomato*, and Greek *skopeō*=to observe.] An instrument for keeping the mouth open for purposes of inspection.

stōm'-a-toūs, a. [Mod. Lat. *stomata*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Furnished with stomata.

stōm-ē-chī'-nūs, s. [Gr. *stoma*=a mouth, and Mod. Lat. *echinus* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A group of Star-fishes, family Echinidae, occurring in the Jurassic.

stō-mī'-ās, s. [Gr. *stomias*=hard-mouthed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stomiidae (q. v.), with three species. Body elongate, compressed, covered with delicate deciduous scales; head compressed, snout very short, mouth-cleft very wide; series of phosphorescent dots along the lower side of head, body, and tail. Specimens have been dredged at depths varying from 450 to 1,800 fathoms.

stō-mī'-āt'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stomias*, genit. *stomiat* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q. v.); deep-sea fishes from the Atlantic, characterized chiefly by their formidable array of teeth. Skin naked, or covered with very delicate scales; eggs enclosed in the sacs of the ovary, and excluded by oviducts. Dr. Günther enumerates the following genera: Astronesthes, with two dorsals, the posterior adipose; Stomias, Echiostoma, Malacosteus, and Bathyphus, in which the rayed dorsal is opposite to the anal fin.

stōm-ōx'-ŷs, s. [Gr. *stoma*=a mouth, and *oxys*=sharp.]

Entom.: A genus of Muscidae. *Stomoxys calcitrans* resembles the house-fly, but has a long, sharp proboscis, by means of which it sucks the blood of man and the inferior animals.

stōmp, s. & v. [STAMP.]

***stōnd, s.** [STAND.]

stōne, *ston, *stoon, s. & a. [A. S. *stán*; cogn. with Dut. *steen*; Icel. *steinn*; Dan. & Sw. *sten*; Ger. *stein*; Goth. *stains*; Russ. *stiena*=a wall; Gr. *stia*=a stone, a pebble.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The material obtained from rocks or stones; the kind of substance they produce.

(3) A gem; a precious stone.

"I thought I saw
Wedges of gold, great anchors, heaps of pearl,
Inestimable stones, unvalued jewels."
Shakesp. Richard III., i. 4.

(4) Something made of stone; as—

(a) A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead; a gravestone.

"Underneath this stone doth lie
As much beauty as could die."

Ben Jonson: Epitaph on Queen Elizabeth.

* (b) A gun-flint.

(5) Something which resembles a stone; as—

(a) A calcareous concretion in the kidneys or bladder; hence, the disease arising from a calculus. [CALCULUS, 2.]

"Past earthquakes—ay, and gout and stone."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 153.

(b) The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; the hard covering enclosing the kernel, and itself enclosed by the pericarp; the hard and bony endocarp of a drupaceous fruit.

"Cracking the stones of the prunes."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

(c) A testicle.

¶ In composition used by the old herbalists for an orchis, as dog-stones=dog-orchis (*Orchis mascula*).

(d) The glass of a mirror; a mirror.

"Lend me a looking-glass;

If that her breath will mist or stain the stone,
Why then she lives."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* (6) A hailstone.

* (7) A thunderbolt.

"The gods throw stones of sulphur on me."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(8) A measure of weight in use throughout the northwest and central countries of Europe, but varying much in different places. The English imperial standard stone is a weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois, but there are stones of other weights for particular commodities; thus the stone of butcher's meat or fish is 8 lbs., of cheese 16 lbs., of hemp 32 lbs., of glass 5 lbs., &c.

2. *Fig.*: Used as the symbol of hardness, torpidity, or insensibility; as, He has a heart of stone.

II. Technically:

1. *Petrol., Geol., Arch., &c.*: Stone is not used as a technical term in either Petrology or Geology, though it enters into the composition of words in those sciences, as Portland-stone. By masons, builders, &c., it is continually used, and is specially contrasted with brick as material for the construction of edifices. "That portion of it," says Weale, "which is used for building purposes is a dense, coherent, brittle substance, sometimes of a granulated, at others of a laminated structure, these qualities varying according to its chemical constitution and the mode in which it has been deposited." The qualities which render a building stone valuable are strength to resist superincumbent pressure, durability, and a capability of being easily wrought. The chief building stones in use are granites of various colors, elvans, syenites, porphyries, sandstones, millstone grit, dolomite, marbles, the mountain limestone, and others. The art of working in stone is of great antiquity, the Egyptians being especially celebrated for their granite edifices, obelisks, sculptures, &c.

2. *Print.*: The same as IMPOSING-STONE (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Made of stone.

"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."

Lovelace: To Althea, from Prison.

¶ (1) *Artificial stone*: A concreted material used for many purposes, as making building blocks, flagstones, tiles, vases, statuary, sewer-pipes, &c. Many substances have been used for its production. That which has been used on the largest scale, and, until a comparatively recent period, exclusively, was cemented Roman, or, still better, Portland cement, which hardens after being mixed with water. Ordinary concrete and beton are of this class. Terra-cotta, employed for architectural ornaments, statuary, &c., is in the nature of a fine brick.

(2) *Meteoric stone*: [AEROLITE.]

(3) *Philosopher's stone*: [PHILOSOPHER'S STONE.]

(4) *To leave no stone unturned*: To use all available or practicable means to effect an object; to omit or spare no exertions.

stone-age, s. [AGE, s., B. 3.]

stone-ax, s. An ax with two somewhat obtuse edges, used in spawling and hewing stone.

stone-basil, s.

Bot.: *Melissa clinopodium*.

stone-bass, s.

Ichthyol.: *Polyprion cernium*, about eighteen inches long, and valued for the table. It occurs round the European coasts, and is often met with

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

accompanying floating wood, being attracted by the small marine species generally surrounding such objects and affording a supply of food.

stone-bee, s. A gathering of neighbors to clear a farmer's land of stones. (*U.S. Colloq.*)

stone-blind, adj. Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

stone-blue, s. A compound of indigo and starch or whiting.

stone-boat, s.

1. A barge used for carrying stones.

2. A flat-bottomed sled for hauling heavy stones for short distances.

stone-boilers, s. pl.

Anthrop.: Any race of people practicing stone-boiling (q. v.). [*HIDE-BOILING, POT-BOILER, A. 2.*]

"The Australians, at least in modern times, must be counted as stone-boilers."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, (ed. 1878), p. 265.

stone-boiling, s.

Anthrop.: (See extract.)

"It is even likely that the art of boiling, as commonly known to us, may have been developed through this intermediate process, which I propose to call *stone-boiling*. There is a North American tribe, who received from their neighbors the Ojibwas, the name of Assinaboins, or 'stone-boilers,' from their mode of boiling their meat. . . . They dig a hole in the ground, take a piece of the animal's raw hide, and press it down with their hands close to the sides of the hole, which thus becomes a sort of pot or basin. This they fill with water, and they make a number of stones red-hot in a fire close by. The meat is put into the water and the stones dropped in till the meat is boiled."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 263.

stone-borer, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the Lithophagi (q. v.).

stone-bow, s. A cross-bow for shooting stones.

"O for a stone-bow to hit him in the eye."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 6.

stone-bramble, s.

Botany:

1. *Rubus saxatilis*, a bramble having the barren stems procumbent, unarmed, or with scattered bristles, trifoliate leaves, and very small petals. Found on the stony banks of subalpine and alpine rivulets in Europe, and Asia to the Himalayas.

†2. *Rubus chamæmorus*. (*Ogilvie.*)

stone-brash, s.

Agric.: A subsoil composed of shattered rock or stone.

stone-break, s.

Bot.: Any saxifrage (q. v.). Gerarde calls *Saxifraga granulata* the White Stone-break; and *Chrysosplenium oppositifolium* the Golden Stone-break. (*Britten & Holland.*)

stone-bruise, s. A suppurating tumor on the sole of the foot of a person who goes unshod; generally caused by a blow from a stone.

stone-buck, s. The steinbok (q. v.).

stone-butter, s. A sort of alum.

stone-canal, s. [*SAND-CANAL.*]

***stone-cast, s.** A stone's cast; as far as one could throw a stone.

"About a stone-cast from the wall."

Tennyson: Mariana, 37.

stone-cement, s. A hard composition of the nature of mortar, which will harden and form a water-tight joint.

stone-coal, s.

Min.: A name applied in America and England to anthracite (q. v.), but in Germany it is used to distinguish the coal of the carboniferous formation from the more recent Lignites or Brown Coals (Ger. *braunkohle*) of the Tertiary period.

stone-cold, a. Cold as a stone; very cold.

"At last as marble rocke he standeth still,

Stone-cold without; within, burnt with loues flame,"

Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xxvii.

stone-color, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The color of a stone; a grayish color.

B. As adj.: Of the color of a stone; of a grayish color.

stone-coral, s. Massive, as distinguished from branched, coral.

stone-cray, s. A distemper in hawks.

stone-crush, s. A sore on the foot occasioned by a bruise, or as if by a bruise. (*Prov.*)

stone-curlew, stone-plover, s.

Ornith.: (*Edicnemus scolopax* (†*crepitans*), called also Thick-knee, Thicknee, or Norfolk Plover. The eggs are generally two in number, pale-brown, marked with ash-blue, and deposited on the bare

ground. The male is about seventeen inches long; plumage on upper surface various shades of brown, mottled with black and white; belly, sides, and flanks almost white, with narrow longitudinal streaks; vent and under tail coverts buffy-white. In young birds the markings are less distinct, and the swellings at the joints, which have given rise to the popular name Thicknee, are then apparent, but afterward disappear.

stone-cutter, s. One whose occupation is to cut stones for building, ornamental, or other purposes; a machine for working a face on a stone or ashlar.

"A stone-cutter's man had the vesiculæ of his lungs so stuffed with dust, that, in cutting, the knife went as if through a heap of sand."—*Derham: Phys. Theol.*

stone-cutting, s. The business or occupation of cutting or hewing stones for walls, monuments, &c.

stone-dead, a. Dead, or lifeless as a stone; quite dead.

"Then home he went, and left the Hart, stone-dead."

Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well.

stone-deaf, s. Deaf as a stone, perfectly deaf.

stone-dresser, s. One who dresses, shapes, or tools stone for building purposes.

stone-eater, s. [*STONE-BORER.*]

stone-falcon, stone-hawk, s.

Ornith.: The merlin (q. v.).

"From this habit of perching on pieces of stone, it has derived the name of *stone-falcon*, a title which has been applied to this bird in Germany and France as well as in England."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 77.

stone-fern, s.

Botany:

1. *Ceterach officinarum*. So named because it grows on stone walls.

2. *Allosorus crispus*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

stone-fly, s. [*PERLA.*]

stone-fougasse, s.

Mil. Eng.: A mine covered with stones.

stone-fruit, s. Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, plums, cherries, &c.; a drupe.

"We gathered ripe apricocks and ripe plums upon one tree, from which we expect some other sorts of stone-fruit."—*Boyle.*

stone-gall, s.

1. The name given by quarrymen to nodules or round masses of clay often occurring in variegated sandstone, and rendering it less valuable as a building stone.

2. The same as STANNEL (q. v.)

stone-grig, s.

Ichthy.: The young of the Mud-lamprey, *Petromyzon branchialis*.

stone-hag, s. The name given to the pit-houses, divided into apartments by partition-walls, and all strongly lined with stone, so as to be the favorite quarry of the road-menders, probably 2,000 or 3,000 years old, found in such numerous clusters at Goathland and elsewhere in the easterly moorlands of north Yorkshire, England. [*Gentleman's Magazine*, May, 1861, p. 503.]

stone-hammer, s. A chipping hammer used by stone-masons in rough-dressing stone.

***stone-hard, adj.** Hard as stone, unfeeling. (*Shakesp.*)

stone-harmonicon, subj. A musical instrument consisting of a number of bars or slabs of stone supported on wood or straw, and played like the dulcimer.

stone-hatch, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"The nest is only a slight hollow in the sand, in which its four eggs are deposited; but sometimes this cavity is lined or covered with a number of small stones about the size of peas, upon which the eggs are laid, and this habit has gained for the Ringed Plover [*Egialitis hiaticula*] in some counties the provincial name of *stone-hatch*."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 258.

stone-hawk, s. [*STONE-FALCON.*]

stone-head, s.

Mining: The rock immediately below the alluvial deposit.

stone-hearted, a. Hard-hearted, pitiless, unfeeling, stony-hearted.

stone-hore, stone-hot, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sedum acre* (*Britten & Holland*); *S. reflexum* (*Prior*).

stone-horse, subst. A horse not castrated, an entire horse.

"The Scythians chuse rather to use their mares in warre-service than their stone-horses."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xlii.

stone-house, s. A house built of stone.

stone-jug, s. A prison. (*Slang.*)

stone-lichen, s.

Bot.: *Parmelia fahlunensis*. (*Rositer.*)

stone-lily, s. [*ENCRINITE, ENCRINUS.*]

stone-lugger, s.

Ichthy.: *Campostoma*, an American genus of Carps.

stone-man, s.

Printing: A man employed around an imposing stone, either as distributor or to impose forms.

stone-marten, s.

Zoöl. Mustela foina: a species allied to the Pine-marten (q. v.), from which it differs in cranial and dental characters, and in having the throat white instead of yellow.

stone-mason, s. One who dresses stones for building or other purposes; one who builds with stone.

stone-merchant, s. One who deals in building, paving, or other stone.

***stone-mortar, s.** A large mortar formerly used in sieges for throwing a mass of small stones or hand-grenades upon an advancing enemy.

stone-oak, s.

Bot.: *Lithocarpus javensis*, a mastwort; named from the hardness of its fruit.

stone-ocher, s. An earthy oxide of iron which forms a yellow pigment of considerable permanence in oil or water-colors.

stone-oil, s. Rock-oil, petroleum.

stone-orpine, s.

Bot.: *Sedum reflexum*. Corrupted into Stone-hore or Stonor.

stone-parsley, s.

Bot.: *Sison amomum*.

stone-pillar, s. A standing-stone; a monolith worshiped as the representative or embodiment of a deity. [*PILLAR-DEITY, PILLAR-SYMBOL, STONE-WORSHIP.*]

"A curious inquiry, whether this point of Ireland, on the utmost western verge of Europe, be not the last spot in Christendom in which a trace can now be found of stone-pillar worship."—*Notes and Queries*, Feb. 7, 1852, p. 121.

stone-pine, s.

Bot.: *Pinus pinea*; a tree about sixty feet high, with cones five inches in length, the kernels of which are eaten in Italy, France, and China. It is the *pitys* of Dioscorides.

stone-pit, s. A pit or quarry where stone is dug.

stone-pitch, s. Hard, inspissated pitch.

stone-plant, s. [*LITHOPHYTE.*]

stone-plover, s. [*STONE-CURLEW.*]

stone-pock, s. An acrid and hard pimple which suppurates.

***stone-priest, s.** A lecherous priest.

stone-quarry, s. A stone-pit (q. v.).

stone-rag, stone-raw, s. [*STONE-RAW.*]

stone-rollers, s. pl. [*RED-HORSES.*]

stone-root, s.

Botany: *Collinsonia canadensis*, a labiate plant, having light-yellow flowers with a lemon-like odor. [*HORSE-BALM.*]

stone-seed, s.

Botany: *Lithospermum officinale*, the Common Gromwell.

***stone-shot, s.**

1. An early form of projectile for a cannon, consisting of a lump or ball of stone.

2. The distance to which a stone can be shot or cast; a stone's cast. (*Tennyson: Princess*, v. 51.)

stone-snipe, s. [*STONE-CURLEW.*]

stone-squarer, s. One who forms stones into square shapes; a stone-cutter. (1 *Kings* v. 18.)

stone-still, a. or adv. Still as a stone; perfectly still.

"I will stand stone-still."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

stone-toter, s.

Ichthyology: *Exoglossum*, an American genus of Carps. Called also Cut-lips.

stone-wall, s. A wall built of stones.

stone-ware, s. A species of potter's or ceramic ware largely in use for domestic and other purposes.

"Common stone-ware is made of pipe-clay from Dorsetshire and Devonshire, calcined and ground flint from Staffordshire, and sand from Woolwich and Charlton. The dry clay is pulverized and sifted. The ingredients are compounded in different proportions, according to the fineness of the ware, its size, and purpose. The round articles are turned on a wheel, dried, and shaved in a

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

lathe. Articles of other shapes are molded. The articles are then stacked in the kiln, with pieces of well-sanded clay between them, to prevent their adhering. A slow fire dissipates the moisture, and the heat is then raised until the flame and ware have the same color. The glaze is then added by pouring twenty or thirty ladlefuls of common salt into the top of the kiln. This is volatilized by heat, becomes attached to the surface of the ware, and is decomposed, the muriatic acid flying off and leaving the soda behind it to form a fine, thin glaze on the ware, which resists ordinary acids."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Stone-ware*.

stone-work, *subst.* Work consisting of stone; mason's work of stone.

"They make two walls with flat stones, and fill the space with earth, and so they continue the *stone-work*."—*Mortimer*.

stone-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: Divine honors paid to stones either as the embodiments or the representatives of deities. It is a part of stock-and-stone worship, dating from remote antiquity, and was once widely spread. Grote (*Hist. Greece*, iv. 132) notes that it existed among the ancient Greeks; Tacitus (*Hist.*, ii. 3) describes a conical pillar which stood instead of an image to represent the Paphian Venus, and adds, "ratio in obscuro," and Isaiah lvii. 6 shows that it was not unknown among the Jews. It lingered on in France and Europe till the Early Middle Ages (*Lubbock: Orig. Civil.* (ed. 1882), p. 307), in Norway till the end of the eighteenth century (*Nilsson: Primitive Inhabitants of Scandinavia*, p. 241), and, according to Lord Roden (*Progress of Reformation in Ireland*, pp. 51-54), the islanders of Inniskea, off the coast of Mayo, worshiped a stone, and whenever a storm arose besought it to send a wreck on the coast. Tylor, coupling the fact that stone-worship survived to the Early Middle Ages in England and France with the circumstance that groups of standing stones are set up in India to represent deities, suggests "that menhirs, cromlechs, &c., may be idols, and circles and lines of idols, worshiped by remotely ancient dwellers in the land as representatives or embodiments of their gods." [STYLITE.]

"This *stone-worship* among the Hindus seems a survival of a rite belonging originally to a low civilization, probably a rite of the rude indigenes of the land."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 164.

stone's cast, stone's throw, *s.* The distance to which a stone can be thrown by the hand.

"The new building will be within a *stone's throw* of the Ringstrasse."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stōne'-chăt, *s.* [Eng. *stone*, *s.*, and *chat* (1), *s.*]

Ornithology: *Saxicola rubicola*. The color varies according to the season; in an adult male in summer the head, throat, and small coverts of the wings are black, the borders of each feather ruddy brown, white spots on the sides of the neck, on the wings above, and on the rump, under parts ruddy, wings brown, tail-feathers white at the base, on the other parts dark brown. The colors of the female are less bright, and the white spots on the sides of the neck are smaller. The Stonechat occurs all the year in temperate Europe, though many migrate southward for the winter. It is rather smaller than the robin, frequents furze-clad commons or heaths, where it perches upon stones, darting forth in pursuit of some insect, and then returning to the same spot. The nest is built in April of moss and grass, hair and feathers; eggs pale grayish blue, with some reddish-brown spots at the larger end. It occurs in India, Asia Minor, &c., as well as throughout Europe. Called also Stone-smith, Stone-smich, Stone-chatter, Stoneclink, and Moor-titling.

stōne'-crōp, *s.* [Eng. *stone*, *s.*, and *crop*=a top, a bunch of flowers; so called because the typical species, *Sedum acre*, grows on stone walls, and has dense tufts of flowers. (*Prior*.)]

Bot.: Any species of the genus *Sedum* (q. v.), and specially the Common or Biting Stonecrop, *Sedum acre*.

¶ The Great Stonecrop is (1) *Cotyledon umbilicus*, and (2) *Sedum album*; the Shrub Stonecrop is *Succeda frutescens*.

stōne, **stene*, *v. t.* [STONE, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To pelt, beat, or kill with stones.

"And the husbandman took his servants, and beat one and killed another, and stoned another."—*Matthew* xxi. 35.

2. To face or wall with stones; as, to *stone* a well.

3. To cover, spread, or repair with stones.

"Many of the orchards are more than a mile from the town, no stoned roads leading to them."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

4. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.

***II. Fig.**: To harden; to make like stone.

"O perjurd woman! thou dost *stone* my heart."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

***stōne'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *stone*, *s.*; *-less*.] Free from or destitute of stones.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **ghin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiçt**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

***stōn'-en**, *a.* [English *ston(e)*; *-en*.] Of stone; stone.

"He forsothe areride a *stonen* signe."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 14.

stōn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *ston(e)*; *-er*.] One who stones.

"It was the character of Jerusalem to be the killer of the prophets, and the *stoner* of them who weresent unto her."—*Barrow: On the Creed*.

stōneç'-mic-kle, **stōne'-smiçh**, *s.* [Etym. of second element doubtful.] The Stonechat (q. v.).

stōne'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *stone*, and *wort*; from the calcareous deposits on its stalk.]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Chara* (*Prior*); (2) the genus *Nitella*.

***stōn'-ī-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *stone*, *i* connect.; suff. *-fy*.] To petrify.

"A shell-fish *stonified*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 363.

stōn'-ī-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *stony*; *-ly*.] In a stony manner; with stony coldness or unimpressiveness; coldly, harshly, inflexibly.

stōn'-ī-nēss, ***ston-y-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *stony*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being stony or abounding with stones.

"The name [Hexton] really owes its original to the natural stoniness of the place."—*Hearne: Glossary to R. Gloucester*, p. 657.

2. *Fig.*: Hardness of heart or mind.

stōn'-y, *a.* [Eng. *ston(e)*; *-y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to, made or consisting of, abounding in, or resembling stone.

"Salt water which had filtered through a *stony* beach."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Petrifying; converting to stone.

"And *stony* horror all her scenes fild."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 37.

2. Hard, cruel, pitiless, inflexible, unrelenting.

"My heart is turn'd to stone; and while 'tis mine, It shall be *stony*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 2.

3. Cold, hard, unimpressive.

"He responded only with a *stony* stare."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. Obdurate, perverse, stubborn; morally hard or hardened.

stony-coral, *s.*

Zoology (*plural*): Any coral of stony structure. [STONE-CORAL.] Spec. any one of the Corallinæ, a sub-family of Gorgonidæ.

stony-hard, *s.*

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale*.

stony-hearted, *adj.* Heart-hearted; insensible to feeling; unfeeling, obdurate.

"Eight yards of uneven ground is threescore and ten miles a-foot with me, and the *stony-hearted* villains know it."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

stoōd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STAND, *v.*]

stoōk, *subst.* [Low Ger. *stuke*; Ger. *stauch*=a heap.] A shock of corn, consisting, when of full size, of twelve sheaves.

"As soon as the corn there (mostly oats) begins to ripen, the grouse in large numbers come down from the neighboring moors to it, and, when cut and in *stock*, they may be seen at feeding time busy enough on the shocks and stubbles."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

stoōk, *v. t.* [STOOK, *s.*] To set or make up, as sheaves of corn, in stooks or shocks. (*Scotch*.)

"Still shearing and clearing
The tither stooked raw."

Burns: To the Guidwife o' Wauchope House.

stoōk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stook*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who sets up sheaves in stooks or shocks in the harvest-field.

stoōl, ***stole**, ***stoole**, ***stoale**, ***stoule**, *subst.* [A. S. *stól*=a seat, a throne; cogn. with Dut. *stoel*=a chair, seat, stool; Icel. *stól*; Dan. & Sw. *stol*=a chair; Goth. *stols*=a seat; O. H. Ger. *stual*; Ger. *stuhl*; Russ. *stol*=a table; Lith. *stólas*=a table.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of seat without a back, usually a square or circular block supported on three or four legs. Stools are named from their construction, as a folding-stool; or from their purpose, a camp-stool, a foot-stool, a music-stool, &c.

Fetch me a *stool* h' ther."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.

2. The seat used in evacuating the bowels; hence, an evacuation, a discharge from the bowels.

3. The root or stump of a timber-tree, which throws up shoots; also the set or cluster of shoots thus produced.

"When a grene tree is cut in sunder in the middle, and the part cut off is carried three acres bredth from the stock, and returning again to the *stoale*, shall ioine

therewith, & begin to bud and bear fruit after the former maner, by reason of the sap renewing the accustomed nourishment; then (I say) may there be hope that such euils shall cease and diminish."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

4. The mother-plant from which young plants are propagated by layering.

5. A decoy-bird. [In this sense probably a corruption of *stale* (q. v.).]

II. Technically:

1. *Agricul.*: A frame of four growing corn-stalks, tied together to form a support for a corn-shock.

2. *Brick-making*: A stand for a brickmaker.

"The present output is at the rate of 300,000 bricks a week; but it is proposed to lay down twelve more *stoals*, by which the company's make can be increased to 30,000,000 per annum, or more than double the present yield."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. *Shipbuilding*:

(1) *Plural*: Chocks beneath the transoms for the attachment of the fashion-pieces.

(2) A piece of plank fastened to a ship's side to receive the bolting of the gallery.

(3) A small channel on a ship's side for containing the dead-eyes of the back-stays.

¶ (1) *Stool of a window*, *Window stool*:

Arch.: The flat piece upon which the window shuts down, corresponding to the sill of a door.

* (2) *Stool of repentance*: An old appliance for punishment in the discipline of the Kirk of Scotland, somewhat analogous to the pillory. It was elevated above the congregation. In some places there was a seat in it, but it was usually without, and the person who had been guilty of fornication stood or sat therein for three Sundays, in the forenoon; and after sermon was called upon by name and surname, the beadle or kirk officer bringing the offender, if refractory, forward to his post; and then the preacher proceeded to admonition. Here too were set to public view adulterers; only these were habited in a coarse canvas. Gradually the harsher features of the punishment were modified, and it had itself nearly everywhere disappeared by the end of the eighteenth century.

stool-ball, *s.* A game at ball, formerly played by young women.

"The game of *stool-ball*, the rudimentary form of cricket, is not extinct."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 229.

stool-bent, *s.*

Bot.: *Juncus squarrosus*.

stool-end, *s.*

Mining: A portion of the rock left unworked for the purpose of supporting the rest.

stool-pigeon, *s.* A pigeon used as a decoy to attract others; hence, a person used as a decoy for others; a decoy. [STOOL, *s.*, I. 5.]

stoōl, *v. i.* [STOOL, *s.*]

Agric.: To tiller, as grain; to shoot out stems from the root.

"Cutting the saplings where they *stooped* too close together."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxviii.

stoōm, *v. t.* [STUM.]

stoōp, ***stoupe**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *stúpan*, cogn. with O. Dut. *stuypen*=to bow; Icel. *stupa*; Sw. *stupa*=to fall; to tilt. From the same root as *steep*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To bend the body downward and forward; to bend down the head and upper part of the body.

"*Stooping* lowly down, with loosen'd zones,
Throw each behind your backs your mighty mother's bones."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, i.

2. To bend or lean forward with the head and shoulders; to walk or stand with the back bowed or bent; to become bent or bowed in the back; as, Men *stoop* from age or infirmity.

3. To come down, as on a prey, as a hawk; to pounce, to swoop, to drop.

"Here stands my dove; *stoop* at her, if you dare."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 3.

*4. To sink when on the wing; to alight.

"Satan ready now
To *stoop* with wearied wings and willing feet,
On the bare outside of this world."

Milton: P. L., iii. 73.

5. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend; to lower one's self.

"Danby, on the other hand, rather than relinquish his great place, sometimes *stooped* to compliances which caused him bitter pain and shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*6. To yield, to submit, to bend, to give way.

"I was reported unto him that I *stooped* not and was stubborn."—*State Trials: Gardiner*.

*7. To give way under pressure; to bend.

"The grass *stoops* not, she treads on it so light."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, l. 1028.

B. Transitive:

1. To bend or bow downward and forward; to bow down.

"Stooping his pinions' shadowy sway
Upon the nighted pilgrim's way."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 33.

*2. To bend or bow down; to abase, to humble, to debase.

"Before his sister should her body stoop
To such pollution."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. To canse to incline downward; to bend forward, to slant; as, to stoop a cask of ale.

4. To cause to submit or give way; to overcome, to submit.

stoôp (1), ***stoup**, s. [**STOOP**, v.]

1. The act of stooping or bending the head and upper part of the body forward and downward; an habitual bend or bow of the back or shoulders; as, He walks with a stoop.

*2. Descent from dignity or superiority; act of condescension.

*3. The fall or swoop of a bird on its prey.

"Now I will wander through the air,
Mount, make a stoop at every fair."
Waller: To the Mutable Fair.

*¶ To give the stoop: To yield, to knock under.

stoôp (2), ***stope**, ***stôup**, s. [A. S. *steap*=a cup; cogn. with Dut. *stoop*=a gallon; Icel. *staup*=a stoup, a beaker, a cup; Sw. *stop*=a measure, about three pints; O. H. Ger. *staup*, *stouph*; Ger. *stauf*.] A vessel of liquor, a flagon.

"Set me the stoops of wine upon that table."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

stoôp (3), s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *stub*.]

1. A post fastened in the earth; a stump.

"It might be known hard by an ancient stoop,
Where grew an oak in elder days."
Tancred and Gismunda.

2. A pillar.

¶ (1) *Stoop and room*:

Mining: The same as *Post and stall*. [**POST** (1), s., ¶ 5.]

(2) *Stoop and roop, stoup and roup*: Completely, altogether. (*Scotch*.)

stoôp (4), s. [Dut. *stoep*.] The steps at the entrance of a house; door-steps, a porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides.

"He came on to the stoop and whispered to the reeve."
—*English Illust. Magazine*, August, 1884, p. 699.

stoôp'-êr, subst. [Eng. *stoop*, v.; -er.] One who stoops or bends the body forward.

stoôp'-îng, pr. par. or a. [**STOOP**, v.]

stoôp'-îng-lý, adv. [Eng. *stooping*; -ly.] In a stooping manner or position; with a stoop.

"To tread softly, to walk stoopingly."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 260.

stoôr, a. & s. [**STOUR**.]

stoôr, v. i. [Cf. *stir*, and Wel. *ystur*=a stir, a bustle.] To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke. (*Prov.*)

stoôt'-êr, s. [Dut. & H. Ger. *stoszer*.] A small silver coin in Holland, valued at two and a half stivers, or about five cents.

stoôth'-îng, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A provincial term for battening.

stôp, ***stoppe**, v. t. & i. [A. S. *stoppian*; cogn. with Dut. *stoppen*=to fill, to stuff, to stop; Sw. *stoppa*; Dan. *stoppe*; Ger. *stopfen*; Ital. *stoppare*, from Low Lat. *stupo*=to stop up with tow, to stop, from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*=tow; Gr. *stypê*, *styppe*; O. Sp. *estopar*; Fr. *étouper*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To close up by filling, stuffing, or otherwise obstructing; to fill up a cavity or cavities in.

"She cut off her sho sole,
And stopped therewith the hole."
Skelton: Elinour Rumming.

2. To stanch or cause to cease bleeding.

"Have by some surgeon . . .
To stop his wounds, lest he do bleed to death."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

*3. To fill entirely.

"Stopping my greedy ear with their bold deeds."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

4. To obstruct; to render impassable.

"Sad Creusa stopp'd my way."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 916.

5. To impede; to stand or set one's self in the way of; to arrest the progress of; to prevent from progress or passage.

"He stopped the fliers."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

6. To cause to cease working or acting; as, to stop an engine.

7. To restrain, to hinder; to suspend the action of; as, to stop the execution of a decree.

8. To leave off, to desist from; as, You must stop that habit.

9. To repress, to suppress; to put down, to finish.

"Send succours and stop the rage betime."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

10. To check or hinder in utterance; to silence.

"We shall stop her exclamation."
Shakesp.: King John, ii.

11. To hinder in performing its proper function.

"I'll stop my ears against the mermaid's song."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

12. To hinder from action or practice.

"No man shall stop me of this boasting."—2 *Corinthians* xi. 10.

13. To keep back and refuse to pay; to deduct.

"Do you mean to stop any of William's wages?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, v. 1.

14. To regulate the sound of by pressure with the finger or otherwise; as, to stop a string.

¶ 15. To point, to set with stops, to punctuate; as, to stop a sentence.

II. Naut.: To make fast; to stopper.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cease to go forward; to stand still; to come to a stop.

"He bites his lips, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait, then stops again."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To cease from any motion, habit, practice, or course of action.

"Encroachments are made by degrees from one step to another; and the best time to stop is at the beginning."—*Lesley*.

3. To remain; to stay or reside temporarily; to put up, to have lodgings.

¶ For the difference between to stop and to check, see **CHECK**.

stop-out, v. t. & i.

Steel Engraving: (See extract.)

"If variation of tone and a difference of force in the lines is required, as is usually the case, the more delicate portions of the sketch are stopped-out, that is, covered by varnish so that they shall not be affected by any subsequent exposure in the bath. The plate is again immersed, and the process of stopping-out repeated."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 586.

stôp, ***stoppe**, s. [**STOP**, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stopping; the state of being stopped; cessation of progressive motion.

2. Hindrance of progress, action, or operation: pause, interruption.

"These stops of thine fright me."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

3. The act of stopping, filling up, or closing; stoppage.

"A breach that craves a quick expedient stop."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

4. That which stops, hinders, or obstructs; an obstacle, an obstruction, a hindrance, an impediment.

*5. A state of embarrassment or perplexity.

"Martius was a little at a stop."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

6. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence, or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading; a punctuation mark. [**PUNCTUATION**.]

II. Technically:

1. *Joinery*: One of the pieces of wood nailed on the frame of a door to form the recess or rebate into which the door shuts.

2. *Music*:

(1) The pressure by the fingers of the strings upon the fingerboard of a stringed instrument.

(2) A fret upon a guitar or similar instrument; a vent-hole in a wind instrument.

"Teaching every stop and key

To those upon the pipe that play."
Drayton: Muses Elysium; Nymph, iv.

(3) The handle and leverage which act upon the rows of pipes in an organ; a register.

(4) The series of pipes thus acted on. Organ-stops are of two kinds, flue and reed; the tone of flue-pipes is produced by directing a current of air against a sharp edge called the lip; the tone of reed-pipes is produced by setting a metal tongue in motion at the opening of a tube. Flue-stops are opened or closed at the top; as, open diapason, stopped diapason, &c. The tone of a stopped pipe is an octave lower than that produced by an open pipe of the same length. An open pipe of 8 ft. in

length gives the note c c, the lowest note on the manuals of a modern organ; it is customary, therefore, to write on stop-handles the length of the longest pipe of the series, thus informing the player of the pitch of the stop, e. g., double diapason, 16 ft.; open diapason, 8 ft.; stopped diapason, 8 ft. tone (4 ft. stopped); octave or principal, 4 ft.; flute, 4 ft. tone, &c. The 8 ft. flue-stops constitute the foundation stops. Stops containing more than one rank of pipes, such as mixture, sesquialtera, &c., are called compound stops. Stops sounding the interval of a twelfth, or tierce (and sometimes also the octave and the fifteenth), are called Mutation stops.

3. *Naut.*: A projection at the upper part of a mast, outside of the cheeks.

4. *Optics*: A perforated diaphragm between two lenses, to intercept the extreme rays that might disturb the perfection of the image.

stop-cock, subst. A faucet in a pipe, to open or close the passage.

stop-finger, s. The same as **FALLERWIRE**, 2.

stop-gap, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: That which closes or stops a gap or other opening.

2. *Fig.*: A temporary expedient.

B. As adj.: Acting as or serving the purpose of a stop-gap; temporary.

"As a mere stop-gap Government he admits they may be allowed to hold office a little longer."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

stop-motion, s. An arrangement in a machine by which the breakage or the failure of supply of the material under treatment, causes an arrest of the motion.

stop-order, s.

Law: An order for the stoppage of the transfer of any stock till notice has been sent to the person by whom the stop-order has been obtained.

stop-plank, s.

Hydraul. eng.: One of the planks employed to form a sort of dam in some hydraulic works. They generally occupy vertical grooves in the wing walls of a lock or weir, to hold back water in case of temporary disorder of the lock-gates.

stop-ship, s. The Remora (q. v.).

stop-valve, s.

1. *Hydr.*: A valve which closes a pipe against the passage of fluid. The large valve used in water-mains is known by this name. It is usually a disk which occupies a chamber above the pipe when the passage-way through the latter is open, and is driven down by a screw to stop the aperture, its face being pressed against the seat by the contact of the rear with wedging abutments.

2. *Steam-eng.*: Valves fitted in the steam-pipes where they leave the several boilers, and in the connecting-pipes between the boilers, in such a manner that any boiler or boilers may be shut off from the others, and from the engines.

stop-watch, s. A watch in which the works (or a part of them) may be stopped by pressing in an exterior pin. Used in timing races, &c.

stop-work, s. A device attached to the barrel of a watch, musical-box, or spring-clock, to regulate the winding of the spring, and prevent overwinding.

stôpe, s. [From *step* (q. v.).]

Mining: A horizontal bed or layer of ore forming one of a series of steps into which it has been excavated.

"We were obliged to stope the sides of the shaft in blue stone, but we have cut through the lode in the stope about five feet wide of very good appearance."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

stôpe, v. t. or i. [**STOPE**, s.]

Mining:

1. To cut away the ore so that the upper or under surface presents the form of a series of steps.

"We are still sinking and stoping at the No. 2 shaft."—*London Standard*.

2. To fill in with rubbish, as a space from which the lode has been excavated.

stôp'-îng, s. [**STOPE**, v.]

Mining: The act of cutting mineral ground with a pick, working downward; the act of forming into stopes.

stôp'-lëss, adj. [Eng. *stop*; -less.] Not to be stopped.

"Stopless as a running multitude."

Davenant: Return of Charles II.

stôp'-page (age as *îg*), s. [Eng. *stop*, v.; -age.]

1. The act of stopping or arresting motion or progress; the state of being stopped.

"This stoppage of a favorite article, without assigning some reason, might have occasioned a general murmur."

—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite. cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. A deduction made from pay or allowances, to repay advances, &c.

¶ *Stoppage in transitu:*

Law: The right which an unpaid vendor of goods has, on hearing that the vendee is insolvent, to stop and reclaim the goods while in transit and not yet delivered to the vendee.

stōpped, *pa. par. or a.* [STOP, *v.*]

stopped-pipe, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe, the upper end of which is closed by a wooden plug or cap of metal. [STOPPER, II. 3.]

stōp'-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *stop*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which stops or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel; a plug or cork for a bottle; a stopple.

2. *Fig.:* A finisher, a settler.

"Here we come immediately upon a *stopper*, unless it can be happily shunted."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A short piece of rope having a knot at one end, with a lanyard under the knot, applied to shrouds, cables, &c., for various purposes, as for checking and holding fast a cable, rope, &c.

*2. *Rail. Eng.:* A trailing brake formerly used on inclined planes. It was in the rear of the last car in ascending, and was thrown into action by the pressure of the cars if the coupling broke. It penetrated the ground and stopped the descent. Also called a Trailer or Cow. (*Eng.*)

3. *Music:* The plug inserted in the top of an organ-pipe, in order to close it, thereby producing a note an octave lower than the pitch of the pipe if open.

stopper-bolt, *s.*

Naut.: A large ring-bolt driven in the deck of a ship before the main-hatch, for securing the stoppers to.

stopper-hole, *s.*

Puddling: A hole in the door of a furnace through which the iron is stirred and the operation observed. It is sometimes stopped with clay, hence the name.

stōp'-pēr, *v. t.* [STOPPER, *s.*] To close or secure with a stopper.

¶ *To stopper a cable:*

Naut.: To put stoppers on it to prevent it from running out of the ship when riding at anchor.

stōp'-pēred, *a.* [English *stopper*, *s.*; -*ed*.] Provided with a stopper; as, a *stoppered* bottle.

stōp'-pēr-less, *a.* [Eng. *stopper*; -*less*.] Without a stopper or stoppers.

"The *stopperless* cruets,"—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxii.

stōp'-pīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STOP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of one who stops; the state of being stopped.

2. That which serves to stop, fill, or close up; as, *stopping* for a decayed tooth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* Patching incomplete work with cement, such as gaps made by the spalling of marble or stone, of veneer, &c.

2. *Engrav.:* [ETCHING, STOP-OUT.]

3. *Farriery:* A pad or ball occupying the space within the inner edge of the shoe, around the frog and against the sole. Its object is to keep the parts in a moist condition, similar to that which they possess in a state of nature, where the sole and frog come in contact with the damp earth and verdure.

4. *Mining:* A door in a drift or gallery which stops the passage of air at a certain point, being a part of the artificial ventilation system of a mine.

5. *Music:* The act of pressing the fingers on the strings of the violin, viola, &c., in order to produce the notes. [DOUBLE-STOPPING.]

stopping-brush, *s.*

1. *Hat-making:* A brush used to sprinkle hot water upon the napping and the hat body to assist in uniting them.

2. *Steel Engraving:* A camel's-hair brush, used by engravers in stopping out portions of etched plates.

stopping-knife, *s.* A glazier's putty-knife.

stopping-off, *s.*

Founding: A term applied to the filling up with sand of a portion of a mold, when the casting is desired to be smaller than the pattern from which the mold is formed.

stopping-out, *s.*

Steel Engrav.: [STOP-OUT, ETCHING.]

stopping-up pieces, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Timbers placed on the middle part of the bilge-ways, to meet and support the bottom of the ship. They form a part of the cradle.

stōp'-ple, ***stōp'-pel**, *s.* [Eng. *stop*; dimin. suff. -*le*; cf. Low Ger. *stōppel*; Ger. *stōpfel*, *stōpsel*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; a stopper.

"Here's the best ale i' th' land, if you'll go to the price; Better, I sure am, never blew out a *stopple*."

Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

2. *Music:* A plug inserted in some of the ventages of the flute in order to accommodate its scale to some particular mode.

stōp'-ple, *v. t.* [STOPPLE, *s.*] To close or stop with a stopple.

"*Stoppled* his cruise, replaced his book
Within its customary nook."

Cowper: Moralizer Corrected.

stōr'-age (age as 'ig), *s.* [Eng. *stor(e)*, *v.*; -*age*.]

1. The act of storing; the act of depositing in a store, warehouse, or the like for safe keeping.

2. The price charged or paid for the storing of goods.

storage-battery, *s.*

Elec.: A misnomer for secondary batteries in which decomposition and opposite combination are brought about, leaving the battery in condition to give a current. Properly speaking, the only batteries in which storage can be effected are those of similar character to Leyden jars.

stōr'-āx, *s.* Lat. *storax*, *styrax*.] [STYRAX.]

Chem.: A fragrant, balsamic resin. True storax was a solid resin, obtained from the stem of *Styrax officinale*. It was held in great esteem from the time of Pliny down to the end of the last century. At the present time it has almost disappeared, genuine specimens being rarely found even in museums. (LIQUID-AMBER, LIQUID-STORAX.)

"I yielded a pleasant odour like the best myrrh, as galbanum, and sweet storax."—*Eccles.* xxiv. 15.

stōr'-āx-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *storax*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): The order Styracaceæ (q. v.).

stōre, ***stor**, ***stoor**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *estor*, *estoire*, from Low Lat. *staurum*=store, from Lat. *instaurō*=to construct, to build, to restore, from *in*=in, and *stauro*=to set up.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is collected, accumulated, hoarded, or massed together; stock accumulated; a supply, a hoard; specif., in the plural, articles, especially of food, provided for some special purpose; supplies, as of provisions, arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., for an army, a ship, or the like.

"Increase thy wealth and double all thy store."

Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

*2. Hence, a great quantity, plenty, abundance, a large number.

"Too small a pasture for such store of mutton."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

3. A place where supplies, as provisions, arms, ammunition, clothing, &c., are stored for future use; a storehouse, a warehouse, a magazine.

"Sulphurous and nitrous foam,

Concocted and adusted, they reduc'd

To blackest grain, and into store conveyed."

Milton: P. L., vi. 515.

4. A place where goods are kept for sale, either by wholesale or retail; a shop.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Hoarded up, laid up, amassed, accumulated.

2. Kept in stock; stock.

"To buy in store sheep to feed off their turnip crops in winter."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*3. Containing stores; set apart for receiving stores or supplies for future use.

"All the store cities that Solomon had."—2 *Chron.* viii. 4.

4. Obtained at a store or shop; purchased or purchasable at a store; as, *store-clothes*.

¶ (1) *In store:* Accumulated; ready for use; on hand.

(2) *To set store by:* To value highly; to set a great value on.

store-farmer, *s.* A farmer who devotes himself chiefly to the breeding of sheep and cattle.

store-house, *s.* [STOREHOUSE.]

store-keeper, *s.* One who has the charge of a store; one who superintends the purchase and issue of stores.

store-man, *s.* A man engaged in a store or in storing goods.

"The question of wages of shifters and *store-men* has been referred to arbitration."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

store-master, *s.* The tenant of a sheep-farm. (*Scotch.*)

store-pay, *subst.* Payment for goods or work in articles from a store or shop instead of cash.

store-room, *s.* A room set apart for the reception of stores or supplies.

store-ship, *s.* A vessel employed to carry stores for the use of a fleet, garrison, &c.

store-tea, *s.* A colloquial name for Chinese tea, to distinguish it from domestic substitutes.

stōre, *v. t.* [STORE, *s.*]

1. To collect, amass, or accumulate in, as for future use; to stock, to furnish, to supply.

"Having by sensation and reflection *stored* our minds with simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To stock or supply with stores, provisions, &c.

"Corn . . . whereof, they say,

The city is well *stored*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

3. To deposit, as in a store, warehouse, &c., for preservation or future use.

"Ammunition was *stored* in the vaults."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

stōre'-hōuse, *s.* [Eng. *store*, and *house*.]

1. A house in which things are stored; a building for storing grain, supplies, goods, &c.; a warehouse, a repository.

"So that the common *storehouses* and barns be sufficiently stored."—*More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. A repository, a magazine, a store.

*3. A store, a great quantity. (*Spenser.*)

stōr'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stor(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who lays up or forms a store.

stōr'-ēy, *s.* [STORY (2), *s.*]

stor'-gē, *subst.* [Gr., from *stergō*=to love.] That strong instinctive affection which animals have for their young; parental affection; tender love.

***stōr'-ī-al**, ***stōr'-ī-all**, *adject.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; -*al*.] Historical, true.

"This is *storiall* sooth, it is no fable."

Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Cleopatra.

stōr'-ied (1), *a.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. Painted or adorned in any way with scenes from stories or history.

"As the ancient art could stain

Achievements on the *storied* pane."

Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. Related, referred to, or celebrated in story or history; having a story or history attached.

"Ye *Naiads*! blue-ey'd sisters of the wood!

Who by old oak or *storied* stream,

Nightly tread your mystic maze."

Logan: Ode to a Fountain.

stōr'-ied (2), *adj.* [Eng. *story* (2), *s.*; -*ed*.] Having a story, stories, or stages.

"When we speak of the intercolumniation or distance which is due to each order, we mean in a dorique, ionic, corinthian porch, or cloister, or the like of one contignation, and not in *storied* buildings."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 26.

***stōr'-ī-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *story* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] A relater of stories or history; an historian.

"The storie made of three most famose and credible *storiers* in Greek Lond."—*Bp. Pecock in Life*, p. 117.

***stōr'-ī-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; -*fy*.] To form or tell stories of.

***stōr'-ī-ōl'-ō-gist**, *s.* [Eng. *storiolog(y)*; -*ist*.] A collector or student of popular tales and legends.

"English comparative *storiologists* undoubtedly ought to be grateful to him."—*Academy*, Jan. 9, 1886, p. 22.

***stōr'-ī-ōl'-ō-gy**, *subst.* [Eng. *story* (1), *s.*; suff. -*ology*.] The study of popular tales and legends.

stork, ***storke**, *s.* [A. S. *storc*; Dan., Sw., Dut. & Ger. *stork*.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Ciconia*, or of the sub-family *Ciconiinae*. In form the storks resemble the herons, but are more robust, and have larger bills, shorter toes, with a non-serrated claw on the middle toe. They inhabit the vicinity of marshes and rivers, where they find an abundant supply of food, consisting of frogs, lizards, fishes, and even young birds. Storks are migratory, arriving from the south at their breeding haunts in the early spring, and departing again in the autumn. The White or House Stork (*Ciconia alba*), which is common in many countries of Central Europe, constructs a large nest, most frequently on the chimney of a cottage. The plumage is dirty white, the quills and longest feathers on the wing-covers black; beak and feet red. The male is about forty-two inches long, the female somewhat less. The Black Stork (*C. nigra*), from the center and east of Europe, Asia, and Africa, has the upper surface black, the lower parts white. Storks are protected by laws in some countries for their services in destroying small mammals and reptiles, and in consuming offal. They have also been celebrated from

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ancient times for their affection for their young; their reputation for regard for the old birds is much overrated, though heralds have adopted the stork as an emblem of piety and gratitude.

stork-billed kingfishers, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The genus *Pelargopsis* (q. v.).

stork's bill, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus *Erodium*, and spec. *Erodium moschatum*; (2) *Geranium robertianum* (Britten & Holland); (3) The genus *Pelargonium* (Treas. of Bot.). All are so named from their long, tapering seed-vessels.

storm, *s.* [A. S. *storm*; cogn. with Icel. *stormr*; Dut., Sw. & Dan. *storm*; Ger. *sturm*; Ital. *stormo*. From the same root as Lat. *sterno*; Eng. *strew*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A violent commotion or disturbance of the atmosphere, producing or attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, or thunder and lightning; a tempest. (Often applied to a heavy fall of rain, snow, &c., without a high wind.)

"Bide the pelting of this pitiless storm."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 4.

¶ The severest storms which occur on the globe have their origin in the tropics. They were long known as hurricanes, but the investigation of the law of storms proved them to be rotatory, and they are now called cyclones. [CYCLONE.] Some, in their last stage, and when their force is much diminished, reach the temperate regions, and constitute the severest storms which reach these latitudes. They come from the southerly points of the compass, from which rain, heat, and storm continually arrive. Winter storms with icy wind come from the north, northwest, northeast, or the east. The storm which has left the deepest traces on the popular memory of the world is that of Nov. 26 and 27, 1783. It destroyed the Eddystone Lighthouse, off the coast of England, led to the loss of twelve men-of-war, with more than 1,800 men, on or near the British coasts, besides drowning 8,000 more unconnected with the navy, destroying multitudes of cattle and sheep and millions' worth of property. The coming of a storm is indicated by a depression in the atmosphere, and the steeper the gradients the greater its severity.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A violent disturbance or agitation of human society; a tumult, a clamor, a commotion.

"The storm subsided as quickly as it arose, and all's well that ends well, we are told."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) A violent or vehement outbreak.

"Bills, the first appearance of which has aroused a storm of protest and denunciation from the traders."—*London Morning Post*.

(3) A violent or destructive calamity; a sad or distressful state of affairs; extreme distress, misfortune, or adversity.

"A brave man struggling in the storms of fate."

Pope: *Prol.* to *Addison's Cato*.

(4) A heavy shower or fall.

"Rattling storms of arrows barbed with fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 546.

II. Mil.: A violent assault on a fortified place or strong position; a furious attempt by troops to capture a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates, or the like.

"Far more terrible to me than all the dangers of the storm itself."—*Lever*: *Charles O'Malley*, ch. ciii.

¶ (1) *Magnetic storm*:

Magnetism: A magnetic disturbance simultaneously affecting a large portion of the globe. Sabine records a storm of this kind felt at the same time at Prague, the Cape, Tasmania, and Toronto.

(2) *Storm in a tea-cup*: A great quarrel or commotion about a trifling matter.

¶ *Storm* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases self-explanatory; as, *storm-menacing*, *storm-presaging*, *storm-tossed*, &c.

storm and stress, *phr.* [A translation of the German *sturm und drang*.] Impulse, excitement, unquiet, unrest.

"There is a good deal of storm and stress in Signor C—'s pianoforte playing."—*Referee*, July 18, 1886, p. 3.

¶ Used also adjectively, as a *storm and stress* period—i. e., a period in which one's actions spring from impulse rather than judgment.

storm-beat, **storm-beaten**, *adj.* Beaten or injured by storms; weather-beaten.

"To dry the rain on my storm-beaten face."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 34*.

storm-bird, *s.* The Stormy-petrel (q. v.).

storm-blast, *s.* The blast of a tempest.

storm-bound, *a.* Prevented from proceeding by storms or inclement weather; storm-stayed.

"For four weary days we had been storm-bound on a small island."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

storm-center, *s.* The point of greatest intensity in a storm; hence, figuratively, the place of greatest danger or violence.

"There has of late been an encouraging absence of violence, or any attempt at it, in the latest reports from the various storm-centers within the city."—*Chicago News*, July 10, 1894.

storm-cock, *s.* The Missel-thrush (q. v.).

"Our resident thrushes are the throistle, the orange-billed black-bird, missel-thrush or storm-cock, and the dipper."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 17, 1887.

storm-cone, *s.* "A cone consisting of tarred canvas extended on a frame three feet high and three feet wide at base; used singly or in conjunction with a cylinder or drum as a storm-signal (q. v.). [STORM-DRUM.]

storm-door, *s.* An outer or additional door for protection against storms or inclement weather.

storm-drum, *s.* A drum or cylinder of tarred canvas three feet high and three feet wide, used as a storm-signal (q. v.).

storm-finch, *s.* The Stormy-petrel (q. v.).

storm-glass, *s.* A tube containing a liquid holding a solution which is sensible to atmospheric changes. In clear weather the substance is seen to settle near the bottom of the tube, the liquid remaining comparatively clear; previous to a storm the substance rises, causing the liquid to present a turbid and flocculent appearance.

storm-kite, *s.* A contrivance for sending a rope from a stranded vessel to the shore. An anchor-ball is frequently used from the shore to the vessel.

storm-pane, *s.* A supplementary framed sheet of glass, to substitute, in an emergency, for a broken pane in a lighthouse.

storm-pavement, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: The sloping stone paving which lines the sea-face of piers and breakwaters. The breakwater glacis.

storm-petrel, *s.* [STORMY-PETREL.]

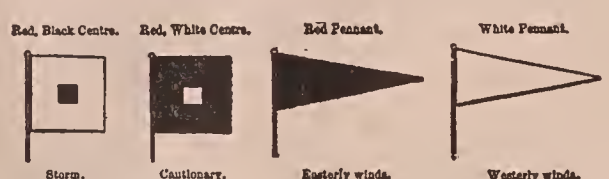
***storm-proof**, *a.* Proof against storms or bad weather.

storm-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A sail of reduced dimensions and extra stout canvas, for heavy weather; as a storm-jib, storm-trysail, &c.

storm-signal, *s.* A signal for indicating to mariners, fishermen, &c., the probable approach of a storm.

¶ The signals adopted by the United States Signal Service Bureau for announcing the approach of wind storms are as follows:



A cautionary signal (displayed only at stations on the lakes).—A red flag (eight feet square) with white center (four feet square) indicates that the winds expected will not be so severe but well-found, seaworthy vessels can meet them without danger.

A storm signal.—A red flag (eight feet square) with black center (three feet square) indicates that the storm is expected to be severe.

A red pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates easterly winds—that is, from northeast to south, inclusive, and that the storm-center is approaching.

A white pennant (five feet hoist and twelve feet fly) displayed with the flags indicates westerly winds—that is, from north to southwest, inclusive, and that the storm-center has passed.

When red pennant is hoisted above cautionary or storm signal, winds are expected from the northeast quadrant; when below, from the southeast quadrant.

When white pennant is hoisted above the cautionary or storm signal, winds are expected from the northwest quadrant; when below, from the southwest quadrant.

Night signals.—By night a red light will indicate easterly winds; a white above a red light will indicate westerly winds.

The Information Signal consists of a red pennant and indicates that the displayman has received information of a storm covering a limited area, dangerous only for vessels about to sail to certain points. The signal will serve as a notification to shipmasters that important information will be given them upon application to the displayman.

These signals, principally for the information of maritime interests, are distinct from the system of weather, temperature, and rain signals displayed throughout the country. [WEATHER SIGNALS.]

storm-stayed, **storm-stead**, *a.* Prevented from proceeding on or interrupted in the course of a journey by bad weather.

storm-window, *s.* An outer window to protect the inner from the effects of storms or the inclemency of the weather; also, in some localities, a window raised from the roof, and slated above and on each side.

storm, ***storme**, *v. t. & i.* [STORM, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing the gates or breaches, or the like; to assault; to take by storm.

"Of castles stormed, of cities freed . . .
As heroes think, so thought the Bruce."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 27.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To raise a tempest. (*Spenser*.)

"From Shetland straddling wide, his foot on Thuly sets:

Whence storming, all the vast Deucalidon he threatens."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 10.

*2. To blow with violence; to rain, hail, snow, or the like violently. (Used impersonally.)

3. To be in a violent passion; to rage, to fume.

storm'-êr, *subst.* [Eng. *storm*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who takes part in a storming party (q. v.).

"'Move on, move on,' whispered O'Shaughnessy, 'they're telling off the stormers.'"—*Lever*: *Charles O'Malley*, ch. ci.

storm'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *storm*; -*ful*(l).] Abounding with storms; stormy.

storm'-fûl-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *stormful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stormful; abundance of storms; storminess.

storm'-i-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *stormy*; -*ly*.]

1. In a stormy manner; with storms; tempestuously.

"The wind blew stormily and a high sea was running."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. In a tumultuous, excited, or disturbed manner.

storm'-i-nëss, *subst.* [Eng. *stormy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stormy; tempestuousness.

storm'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [STORM, *v.*]

storming-party, *s.*

Mil.: The party to whom the duty is assigned of making the first assault in storming a fortress or town.

storm'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *storm*; -*less*.] Free from storms.

storm'-ý, ***storm-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *storm*, *s.*; -*y*.]

1. *Lit.*: Characterized by storms or tempests; tempestuous, boisterous, very rough; accompanied by high winds.

"The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone . . .

Extols the treasures of his stormy seas."

Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

2. *Fig.*: Violent, passionate, rough, excited.

"If you give o'er to stormy passion."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

stormy-petrel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Procellaria pelagica*, common in the North Atlantic. In general appearance it is not unlike a swift, of a sooty black color, with a little white on the wings, and some near the tail. It is popularly believed to be a harbinger of bad weather, and is called by sailors Mother Carey's Chicken, a name which is also applied to other species. [PETREL, TUBINARES.]

stor'-thing (th as t), *s.* [Dan. *stor*=great, and *thing*=court.] The parliament or supreme legislative assembly of Norway; the great court or representative of the sovereign people. It is elected triennially, and holds annual sessions. When in session, it divides itself into two houses, one-fourth of the members constituting the *lagthing*, and the remaining three-fourths the *odelsting*.

stör'-ý (1), ***stor-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estoire*, *estore*, variants of *histoire*=history (q. v.); Ital. *istoria*, *storia*.]

1. A narrative, recital, or description of something which has occurred; an account of past events; history.

"He with his consorted Eve

The story heard attentive, and were fill'd

With admiration." *Milton*: *P. L.*, vii. 51.

2. A narrative or account of an incident or event; a short narrative.

"Intent he hears Penelope disclose

A mournful story of domestic woes."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiii. 324.

3. A fictitious narrative; short romance or imaginative tale.

"A story in which native humor reigns,

Is often useful, always entertains."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 203.

4. A lie, a falsehood. (*Colloquial*.)

"As they can't all be true, some of them must be stories."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

story-book, *s.* A book containing one or more stories or tales.

"My maid left on the table one of her *story-books*, which I found full of strange impertinence, of poor servants who came to be ladies."—*Swift*.

story-teller, *s.*

1. One who tells stories, true or fictitious; a writer of stories or tales.

*2. An historian. (*In contempt*.)

"Company will be no longer pestered with dull, dry, tedious *story-tellers*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*.

3. One who tells stories or falsehoods. (*Colloquial*.)

story-telling, *s.*

1. The act of relating stories or tales, true or fictitious.

2. The act of telling stories or falsehoods.

***story-writer**, *s.*

1. A writer of stories or tales.

2. An historian, a chronicler (1 *Esdras* ii. 17).

stör-ÿ (2), **stör-eÿ**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estorée*=a thing built; properly *pa. par. of estorer*=to build, to store (q. v.).]

*1. A building.

"Hii bygonne her heyne tounes strengthy vaste aboute, Her castles & *storsys*."—*R. Gloucester*, p. 181.

2. The space between two floors of a building; a stage or floor of a building; a sub-division of the height of a house; a set of rooms on the same floor or level.

story-post, *s.*

Build.: An upright post occupied in supporting the bressomer when a window occupies the whole front of the ground floor.

story-rod, *s.*

Build.: A rod equal in length to the height of the floor, and having the heights of the several steps of the stairs marked upon it, so that the steps may be measured and distributed accurately.

***stör-ÿ** (1), *v. t. & i.* [*STORY* (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To tell in historical relation; to make the subject of a story, history, narrative, or account; to relate, to narrate.

"What the sage poets, taught by th' heavenly muse, Storied of old in high immortal verse, Of dire chimeras."—*Milton: Comus*, 516.

B. Intransitive: To tell, to relate, to narrate, to declare, to report.

"Cupid, if *storying* legends tell aright, Once framed a rich elixir of delight."

Coleridge: Kisses.

***stör-ÿ** (2), *v. t.* [*STORY* (2), *s.*] To arrange or range under one another; to arrange or build in stories. (Only used in the past participle.)

"All the parts of an undisturbed fluid are either of equal gravity, or gradually placed and storied together according to the differences of it."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 4.

stöt, ***stōat**, ***stote**, ***stott**, *s.* [Icel. *stútr*=a bull; Sw. & Norw. *stut*.] [*STOAT*.] A bullock between two and three years old.

"To procure restitution in *integrum* of every stirk and stot that the chief, his forefathers, and his clan, had stolen."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xv.

*2. A stoat (q. v.).

*3. A horse, a stallion.

"This Reve sate upon a right good stot, That was all pomelee grey, and hight Scot."

Chaucer: C. T., 617. (*Prol.*)

stöt, *v. i.* [*Etym. doubtful*.] To stump, to tramp.

"They stotted along side by side."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, ii. 367.

***stōund**, *v. i.* [Iceland. *stynja*, pret. *stundi*=to groan; Dan. *stōune*; Ger. *stöhnen*.] To be in pain or sorrow.

***stōund**, *pa. par.* [*STUN*.] Stunned.

"So was he stound with stroke of her huge taile."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 29.

stōund (1), ***stounde**, ***stōwnd** (1), *subst.* [Icel. *stýnr*.] [*STOUND*, *v.*]

1. Sorrow, grief.

"Seeming like one in uncouth stound."

Spenser: An Elegie.

2. A shooting pain, a pang.

"Like a mazed steer, That yet of mortal stroke the stound doth fear."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 37.

***stōund** (2), ***stōwnd** (2), *s.* [*STOUND*, *pa. par.*]

1. Amazement, astonishment.

"Lightly he started up out of that stound."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 12.

2. A blow.

"This the sword which wrought those cruell stounds."

Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 22.

***stōund** (3), ***stounde**, ***stund**, ***stunde**, *s.* [Icel. *stund*; A. S. & Dan. *stund*; Ger. *stunde*; Dut. *stond*.]

1. A certain length of time, long or short; a short space of time.

"The kyng biheld him a stound, & sauh no repentance, He bad drawe away that hound, God has taken vengeance."

Robert de Brunne, p. 55.

2. A point of time; hour, moment, time, season.

"Out of his head the same stounde Theistert."

Gower: C. A., ii.

stōund (4), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *stond*=stand.] A vessel to put small beer in. (*Prov.*)

***stōunde-mēle**, ***stōund-mēale**, *adv.* [A. S. *stundmælum*.] Momentarily; every moment.

"This wind that more and more

Thus stoundmæle encrease in my face."

Chaucer: Troil. and Creseide, v.

stōup, **stowp**, **stoop**, ***stope**, *s.* [A. S. *steap*=a cup; Icel. *staup*=a beaker, a cup; Dut. *stoop*=a gallon; Sw. *stop*; Ger. *stauf*; O. H. Ger. *staupe*, *stouph*.] [*STOOP* (2), *s.*]

1. A deep and narrow vessel for holding liquids; a flagon; also a vessel used as a measure; as, a pint *stoup*. (In this sense usually pronounced *stowp*.)

"Here's crying out for bakes and gills,

And there the pint stoup clatters."

Burns: Holy Fair.

2. A portable vessel for holy water; a stone basin for holy water, placed at the entrance to a Roman Catholic church; an aspersorium.

***stoup-en**, *pa. par. or a.* [*STEP*, *v.*] Advanced; as, *stoupen* in age.

stōur, ***stoure**, ***stowre**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estor*, *estour*.]

1. A battle, a skirmish, a tumult.

"Ye sawa bonny stour."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxvii.

*2. A fit, a paroxysm.

"Which suddein fitt and half extatick stoure."

Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 50.

3. Dust; more particularly dust in motion. (*Scotch*.)

"Our minister did weel; ay, he gars the stour flee out of the cushion."—*Dean Ramsay: Reminiscences* (ed. 1862), p. 187.

stōur, **stoor**, *a.* [Eng. *stór*; O. Icel. *stórr*; Low Ger. *stúr*.] Strong, great, brave, tall, stern, hard, tough.

"A fenny goose, even as her fleshe is blacker, stoorer, unholsoner, so is her feather, for the same cause, courser, stoorer, and rougher."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

stour-looking, *a.* Gruff-looking. (*Scotch*.)

***stoure**, ***stowre**, *s.* [*STOUR*, *s.*]

stōut, ***stoute**, *a., adv. & subst.* [O. Fr. *estout*=stout, furious, rash, from O. Dut. *stolt*, *stout*=stout, bold, rash; Ger. *stolt*; cogn. with *stolz*=proud; A. S. *stolt*; cogn. with Lat. *stolidus*=stolid (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong, lusty, vigorous, robust.

"A stout and sturdy thief."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 17.

2. Strong, firm.

"Rifted Jove's stout oak."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

*3. Proud; one possessed of strength or stoutness being tempted to this feeling; overbearing.

"So ambitious and stout to strive against Antigonus for the chiefest place of authority."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 509.

*4. Bold, intrepid; valiant, brave, courageous. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., v. 4.)

5. Rather corpulent, or fat in proportion to size; thickset.

**B. As adv.*: Stoutly, vigorously, bravely, overbearingly.

"A man that beris him stoute, whan that he suld bowe, In chance if that he couthe, he findes foos inowe."

Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

C. As subst.: The strongest kind of porter.

"With heavenly lambs-wool and nectarial stout."

Somerville: The Wife.

stout-built, **stout-made**, *a.* Robust, strong, thickset.

stout-dart, *s.*

Entom.: A European night moth, *Agrotis ravidula*.

stout-hearted, *a.* Having a brave or stout heart.

"Injustice seems, however, to have animated the courage of the stout-hearted yeomen of Bucks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***stout-resolved**, *a.* Firm or resolute in purpose.

"How now, my hardy, stout-resolved mates?

Are you now going to despatch this thing?"

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

stōuth, *subst.* [For *stowed*, *i. e.*, hoarded up.] A store, a hoard.

stouth and routh, *phr.* Plenty, abundance.

"It's easy for your Honor . . . to say sae, that hae stouth and routh, and fire and fendin, and meat and clath."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

stōuth-riēf, *s.* [*Scotch stouth* (q. v.), and *rief*=plunder.] [*REAVE*.]

"Deforcement, spulzie, stouthrief—masterful rescue!" exclaimed Peter."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

stōut-ish, *a.* [Eng. *stout*; *-ish*.] Rather stout. "A stoutish man of about forty."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz: Parlor Orator*.

stōut-lÿ, ***stoute-ly**, *adv.* [English *stout*; *-ly*.] In a stout manner; lustily, boldly, obstinately, pertinaciously, sturdily.

"Stoutly they braved the current's course."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

stōut-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *stout*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being stout; vigor, robustness, sturdiness, lustiness.

2. Boldness, courageousness, valor, spirit.

*3. Pride, obstinacy; stubbornness, overbearingness.

"Come all to ruin, let Thy mother rather feel thy pride, than fear Thy dangerous stoutness."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

4. Fullness and fleshiness of body; corpulence, bulk.

stōve, *s.* [Old Dutch *stove*=a stew, a hot-house; Low Ger. *stove*; Icel. *stofa*, *stufa*=a bathing-room with a stove; Ger. *stube*=a room; O. H. Ger. *stufā*=a heated room; Sp. *estufa*; Ital. *stufa*; Fr. *étuve*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A room or place artificially heated, such as a bath, a hothouse, &c.

"When a certain Frenchman came to visit Melancthon, he found him in his stove, with one hand dandling his child in the swaddling-clouts, and the other holding a book and reading it."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

† Often applied to the hottest room in a Turkish bath.

2. An apparatus in which a fire is made for the purpose of warming a room or house, or for cooking, or for other purposes. They are generally made of iron, sometimes of brick or tiles, or slabs of stone, and are of various forms, according to the heating medium used, which may be coal, wood, oil, or gas. In most stoves the fire is excluded from sight, but in some it is open in front, thus at once radiating heat, and admitting air to support combustion. Some stoves have a double casing which surrounds the fuel-chamber. Into the intervals between the casings, air is admitted from the outside of the building, and from this space the heated air is conducted to the room. On the continent of Europe stoves are generally of earthenware, being made round or square, and are frequently constructed mainly of tiles.

3. A small box with an iron pan used for holding coals to warm the feet; a foot-warmer.

II. Technically:

1. *Bookbind.*: A small gas-stove used for heating the tools with which the covers of books are lettered and ornamented.

2. *Cloth-manuf.*: The room in which scoured cloths are dried before burling and fulling.

3. *Found.*: The usual contraction for the drying-stove for cores and molds.

4. *Hort.*: A hot-house or structure in which a high temperature is constantly maintained. They are heated by smoke-flues, or by hot-water or steam-pipes, or by fermenting bark. (*Eng.*)

"Stoves are contrivances for the preserving such tender exotic plants, which will not live in these northern countries without artificial warmth in winter."—*Miller: Gardener's Dictionary*.

5. *Pharm.*: A chamber used in drying plants, extracts, &c.

6. *Surg.*: A heated dry-air bath.

stove-damper, *s.* [*DAMPER*, *s.*, II. 1.]

stove-drum, *s.* A chamber above a stove in which the heated products are disseminated, in order that their heat may be more perfectly abstracted.

stove-house, *s.* The same as *STOVE*, *s.*, II. 4.

stove-pipe, *s.* The pipe for conducting to the flue of a chimney the smoke arising from a stove.

stove-pipe hat, *s.* A tall hat; so called from its resemblance in shape to a joint of stove-pipe.



Stoup.



Stove.

stove-tank, *s.* A reservoir attached to a stove.
stove-truck, *s.*

Found.: A truck employed in cannon-foundries for moving pieces of ordnance.

stōve, *s.* *pret. of v.* [STAVE, *v.*]

stōve, *v. t.* [STOVE, *s.*]

*1. To keep warm in a house or place artificially heated; to force in a stove.

"Orange-trees, limon-trees, and mirtles, if they be stoved."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

*2. To heat, as in a stove; as, to *stove* feathers.

*3. To cook in a close vessel; to stew. (*Scotch.*)

*4. To shut or exclude from sight, as the fire in a stove.

"A naked or *stov'd* fire, pent up within the house without any exit or succession of external fresh and unexhausted vital air must needs be noxious and pernicious." *Evelyn: Advertisement to Quintenye.*

stōv'-ēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *estover*, *estovoir* = necessities, provisions.] Fodder and provisions of all kind for cattle.

"The haie of our low medowes is not so profitable for stouer and forrage as the higher meads be."—*Holinshed: Descript. Brit.*, ch. xviii.

stōv'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STOVE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Cloth Manuf.*: The exposure of printed fabrics in a heated room to fix the color.

2. *Vinegar-making*: Exposure of malt-wash in casks to an artificial heat in closed rooms.

stōw (1), ***stowe**, *v. t.* [STOW, *s.*]

1. To put away in a suitable or convenient place or position; to lay up, to put up, to pack; as, to *stow* a cargo in a ship's hold.

2. To place, to lodge.

"Where hast thou *stow'd* my daughter?"

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

3. To arrange things compactly and neatly in; to fill by packing closely; to pack; as, to *stow* a ship's hold.

stow-wood, *s.*

Naut.: Billets of wood used as chocks to steady casks in a ship's hold.

stōw (2), *v. t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *stuw*=a remnant; *stuf*=blunt, stumpy.] To cut off, to crop, to lop. (*Prov.*)

stōw, ***stowe**, *s.* [A. S. *stōw*=a place; O. Fris. *sto*; Icel. *stó*; Lith. *stovei*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place, a spot. (Frequently found in place-names; as, Walthamstow.)

2. *Tin-work*: A raised structure containing the furnace and set of pots used in the manufacture of tin-plate. The pots are arranged in a series of five: Tin-pot, wash-pot, grease-pot, pan, list-pot.

stōw'-age (age as īg), *subst.* [Eng. *stow* (1), *v.*; -age.]

1. The act or operation of stowing or putting by or away in a suitable place or receptacle.

"Then the *stowage* of these things cannot be left out of sight."—*Field*, March 19, 1887.

2. The act or operation of packing or filling with goods, &c.

"On Wednesday we had finished the *stowage* of the holds."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

3. Room or accommodation for things to be stowed.

"They are a fortnight or twenty days at sea, and could keep it longer if they had more *stowage* for provisions."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

*4. The state of being stowed, packed, or laid up.

"And I am something curious, being strange, To have them in safe *stowage*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

*5. Money paid for the stowing of things.

*6. That which is stowed.

stōw'-ā-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *stow* (1), *v.*, and *away*.] One who conceals himself on board a vessel about to leave port, and who does not mean to show himself till too far from the shore to be sent back, and so obtains a free passage.

"The people who make *stowaways* of themselves are usually of the most hopeless sort."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stōw'-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *stow*, *v.*, and *board*.] A place into which rubbish is put.

stōwçe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining:

1. The drawing-stowce is a small windlass.

2. (*Pl.*): Pieces of wood of particular forms and constructions placed together, by which the possession of mines is marked.

stōw'-īng, ***stoo-ing**, *s.* [STOW (1), *v.*]

Mining: Rubbish put into old workings to fill them up.

stōw'-līng, *adv.* [Scotch *stow*=stolen; adverb suff. -līng.] By stealth. (*Scotch.*)

"Rob, *stowlīng*, prie'd her bonny mou'."

Burns: Halloween.

***stowre**, *a.* [STOUR.]

stōyte, *v. i.* [STOIT.] (*Scotch.*)

strā'-bīsm, *s.* [Fr. *strabisme*, from Latin *strabismus*.] The same as STRABISMUS (q. v.).

strā'-bīs'-mūs, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *strabismos*, from *strabizō*=to squint, from *strabos*, *strabōn*=distorted, squinting, from *strephō*=to turn; Sp. *estrabismo*; Ital. *strabismo*; Fr. *strabisme*.]

Pathol.: Squinting, arising from the optic axes of the eyes in certain individuals not being, as in normal cases they are, parallel. Strabismus may affect one or both eyes, and may be upward, downward, inward, outward, or in the intermediate directions.

strā'-bōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *strabos*=squinting, and *metron*=a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the want of concordance of the optic axes.

strā'-bō-tōme, *s.* [STRABOTOMY.]

Surg.: A knife for operating for strabismus.

strā'-bōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *strabos*=squinting, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation for the cure of squinting by cutting the muscle or muscles that distort the eyeball.

***strack**, **strak**, *pret. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

***strack-en**, *pa. par.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

***strād'-ā-mēt'-rī-cal**, *a.* [STRADOMETRICAL.]

strād'-dle, ***stri-dle**, ***strid-dil**, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent. from *stride* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs wide apart; to sit astride.

"Then Apollyon *straddled* quite over the whole breadth of the way."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. Trans.: To place the legs one on each side of; to stand or sit astride of.

straddle-bug, *s.* A name given to the tumble-bug or dung beetle.

straddle-legged, *adj.* Having the legs wide apart; with the legs astride of an object.

straddle-pipe, *s.*

Gas: A bridge-pipe connecting the retort with the hydraulic main.

straddle-plow, *subst.* A plow with two triangular, parallel shares, a little distance apart, and used for running on each side of a row of dropped corn, to cover the seed.

strād'-dle, *s.* [STRADDLE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of standing or sitting with the legs far apart.

2. The distance between the legs or feet of one who straddles.

"Then holding the spectacles up to the court—

Your lordship observes they are made with a *straddle*."

Cowper: Adjudged Case.

*3. Anything more or less resembling the space inclosed by the legs in straddling.

II. Technically:

1. *Stock Exch.*: A contract which gives the holder the privilege of calling for the stock at a fixed price, or of delivering it at the same price to the party who signs the contract.

2. *Poker playing*: An advance or "raise" of the "ante" or original amount betted by the first player.

strād'-dlīng, *a.* [STRADDLE.] Applied to spokes when they are arranged alternately in two circles in the hub. When the spokes are thus arranged, the wheel is said to be staggered.

***strād'-ō-mēt'-rīc-al**, ***strād'-ā-mēt'-rīc-al**, *a.* [Ital. *strada*=a street, a road; English *metrical* (q. v.).] Of, or relating to, the measuring of streets or roads. (In the example=pedestrian, walking through the streets.)

"We commenced our *stradametrical* survey of Rotterdam."—*Household Words*, vii. 246. (1853.)

strāe, *s.* [STRAW.]

strae-death, *s.* Death upon the bed-straw; a natural death. (*Scotch.*)

"You are come to no house of a fair *strae-death*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

***strāge**, *s.* [Lat.] Destruction, massacre, carnage. (*Heywood: Earth and Age.*)

strāg'-gle, ***strag-le**, *v. i.* [For *strackle*, frequent. from Mid. Eng. *strake*=to go, to roam, from A. S. *strāc*, *pa. t. of strican*=to go, to strike.]

1. To wander from the direct course or road; to rove.

"*Straggled* soldiers summon'd to their arms."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, ii.

2. To be dispersed or scattered; to stand alone to be isolated; to be apart from any main body.

3. To escape and stretch beyond the proper limits; to spread widely; to shoot too far.

4. To wander at large; to roam idly about.

strāg'-glēr, ***strāg'-lēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *straggl(e)*; -er.]

1. One who straggles; one who has deserted or has been left behind by his fellows; one who has wandered from the direct or proper road.

"Cromwell had sent him to follow in the track of the king's march to gather up the *stragglers*."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 403.

*2. A vagabond; a wandering, shiftless fellow. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

3. Something standing alone or apart from others.

4. Something which shoots or spreads out too far or beyond the rest; an exuberant growth.

"His pruning hook corrects the vines, And the loose *stragglers* to their ranks confines."

Pope. (Todd.)

strāg'-gliŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STRAGGLE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Wandering or having wandered from the main body; roving, ranging loose; spreading or stretching out irregularly.

"Each *straggling* felon down was hewed."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 35.

2. Scattered, dispersed; standing alone or singly.

"Some other *straggling* rocks lie west of the Cape."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. Bot.: Turning off irregularly, but almost at a right angle, as do many branches.

C. *As substantive*:

Stone-work: The process of working down the face of a grindstone to a regular shape.

straggling-money, *s.*

1. Money given for the apprehension of deserters and others who straggled or overstayed their leave of absence. (*Eng.*)

2. Money deducted from the wages of a man absent from duty without leave. (*Eng.*)

strāg'-gliŋg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *straggling*; -ly.] In a straggling manner.

strahl'-ite, **stral'-ite**, *s.* [Ger. *strahlerz*.]

Min.: The same as ACTINOLITE (q. v.).

strāight (*gh* silent) (1), ***strayght**, ***straught**, ***streight**, ***streit**, ***streighte**, *a., adv. & s.* [The same word as Mid. Eng. *streight*, *pa. par. of strechen*=to stretch; A. S. *streht*, *pa. par. of streccan*=to stretch.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Passing in a direct line from one point to another; right, in a mathematical sense; not bent, curved, or crooked; direct.

"The streets are *straight*, and of a convenient breadth."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Upright; according with justice and rectitude; not deviating from truth or fairness.

"But going to first principles, nothing can be *straighter* or more likely to work to an employer's interest than for his jockey to back his own mount."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

3. Chaste; of irreproachable morals. (*Slang.*)

"The husband of Lady Usk, a virtuous lady, who, as we are frequently told, is perfectly *straight* and all that sort of thing."—*St. James's Gazette*, Nov. 11, 1886.

4. Direct, plain, open; as, a *straight* hint. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (of a stem, &c.)*: Not wavy or curved, or deviating in any way from a straight direction.

2. *Cards*: Applied to a series of regularly graduated value, as ace, king, queen, knave, ten, &c., at poker.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Directly; in a straight line; as, to walk *straight*.

2. Immediately, at once, directly, without delay or deviation.

"To her goes he *straight*."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 264.

3. Plainly, openly, directly. (*Slang.*)

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Straight part; straight direction; as, the *straight* of a piece of timber.

2. *Cards*: A series of regularly graduated value, as ace, king, queen, knave, &c., at poker.

"We always decide that a *straight* beats triplets. A *straight* is much more uncommon than triplets, and the general principle of the game is that the rare hands beat the more frequent ones."—*Field*, March 13, 1886.

¶ *Straight* is applied in its proper sense to corporeal objects; a path is *straight* because it is kept

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

within a shorter space than if it were curved. *Direct* is said of that which is made by the force of the understanding, or by an actual effort, what one wishes it to be; hence we speak of a *direct* route or of a *direct* answer.

straight-arch, s.

Build.: A kind of arch used for the heads of doorways and windows. It is formed of voussoirs, but has a level intrados.

straight-billed parrots, s. pl.

Ornith.: *Psittaci orthognathi*, a name given, in some classifications, to the sub-family Trichoglossinae (q. v.).

straight-edge, s. A strip of metal or wood of proved rectitude, used to test the flatness of a surface or the straightness of an edge.

straight-joint, s.

1. A joint which does not curve or depart from a straight line.

2. A name given to the junction line of flooring boards when the joints at the butting ends of the boards form a continuous line.

straight-line, s.

Geom.: A line which lies evenly between its extreme points; a line in which, if any two points be taken, the part intercepted between them is the shortest that can be drawn. In geometry, a straight line is regarded as of indefinite length, unless it is expressly limited.

Straight-line chuck: A peculiar chuck fitted to a rose-engine when the patterns are required to follow a straight instead of a curved direction.

straight of breadth, s.

Shipbuild.: That part of a vessel where her cross-sections are vertical at the sides.

Straight-out, adj. Acting openly, without concealment, obliquity, or compromise; hence unqualified; thorough-going. (*Colloq. U.S.*)

Straight-out Democrats, s. pl.

Hist.: A political party which arose in the United States in 1872, their distinguishing tenet being that governments should be limited to police functions. They have not risen into any considerable power. (*Haydn.*)

*straight-pight, a. Straightly fixed; erect.

"The shrine of Venus or straight-pight Minerva."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

straight-ribbed, a.

Botany:

1. Having the lateral ribs straight, as in *Alnus glutinosa*. (*Mirbel.*)

2. Having the ribs straight and almost parallel, as in grasses, palms, and orchids. (*De Candolle.*)

straight-sinus, s.

Anat.: A sinus of the *dura mater*, running backward in the base of the *falx cerebri*.

straight-spoken, a. Plain spoken, downright, blunt.

straight-stall, s.

Mining: An excavation made into the thick coal, having the solid coal left on three sides of it.

straight-veined, a.

Bot.: The same as STRAIGHT-RIBBED, 2.

*straight (gh silent) (2), a. [STRAIT, a.]

*straight (gh silent), v. t. [STRAIGHT (1), adj.] To make straight; to straighten.

straight-en (1) (gh silent), v. t. & i. [English straight (1), a.; -en.]

A. Trans.: To make straight; to reduce from a crooked, curved, or bent to a straight form.

"A crooked stick is not straightened unless it be bent as farre on the cleane contrary side."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., §9.

B. Intrans.: To become straight; to assume a straight form.

straight-en (2) (gh silent), v. t. [STRAITEN.]

straight-en-er (gh silent), s. [Eng. straighten (1), v.; -er.] One who or that which straightens.

*straight-förth (gh silent), adv. [Eng. straight (1), a., and forth.] Directly, straightway.

straight-for-ward (gh silent), a. & adv. [Eng. straight, and forward.]

A. As adjective:

1. Proceeding in a straight or direct line; not deviating.

2. Upright, honest, open, frank; as, a *straightforward* man.

3. Characterized by uprightness, honesty, or frankness; as, a *straightforward* answer.

B. As adv.:

Directly forward; straight on.

straight-for-ward-lý (gh silent), adv. [Eng. straightforward; -ly.] In a straightforward manner.

straight-for-ward-ness (gh silent), s. [Eng. straightforward; -ness.] The quality or state of being straightforward; straightness, uprightness, honesty, openness.

straight-lined (gh silent), adj. [Eng. straight (1), a., and line.] Having or consisting of straight lines.

straight-lý (1) (gh silent), *streight-ly, adv. [Eng. straight (1), a.; -ly.] In a straight line; straight on or forward.

"To walk straightly and surely."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

straight-lý (2) (gh silent), adv. [STRAITLY.]

straight-ness (1) (gh silent), s. [Eng. straight (1), -ness.] The quality or state of being straight.

straight-ness (2) (gh silent), s. [STRAIGHT-NESS.]

straight-wáy (gh silent), *streight-way, adv. [English straight (1), a., and way.] Forthwith, at once; without loss of time; on the spot.

"Straightway on that last long voyage fare."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 63.

stráik (1), s. [STROKE.] A stroke. (*Scotch.*)

stráik (2), s. [STRAKE.]

stráin, *straine, *strayne, *strein, *streyn, *streine, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *estraindre*, from Lat. *stringo*=to draw tight; Fr. *étendre*. From the same root come *constrain*, *restrain*, *restriction*, *strict*, *straight*, *stringent*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

1. To stretch; to draw out with force; to extend with great effort; as, to *strain* a rope.

*2. To make tighter; to bind closer.

"Thou, the more he varies forms, beware
To strain his fetters with a stricter care."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 596.

3. To exert to the utmost.

"He strained his feeble voice to thank Auverquerque for the affectionate and loyal services of thirty years."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To injure or weaken by stretching or over exertion; to subject to too great exertion or effort; to injure by a twist or wrench; to sprain; as, to *strain* the neck or arm.

¶ Used also figuratively, in an analogous sense.

"The latter is natrally in a condition which justifies the statement that his relations with the Admiral are strained."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

5. To push beyond the proper extent; to stretch or carry too far.

"With that catalogue of decisions before him, he pretends that the law was hardly ever strained or carried out with triumphant recklessness."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 510. (1873.)

*6. To urge, to ply, to press.

"Note if your lady strain his entertainment
With any strong or vehement importunity."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*7. To force, to constrain.

"The quality of mercy is not strained."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To press, to squeeze.

"Yf thou desyrest or wylt vsen grapes, ne seke thou not a gloutons honde to *straine* and presse the stalkes of the vyne in the firste sommer ceason."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. i.

9. To press or squeeze in an embrace.

"Onr king has all the Indies in his arms,
And more and richer when he strains that lady."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 4.

*10. To confine.

"Streynyde the feet of hem in a tree."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvi. 24.

11. To press or cause to pass through some porous substance, originally by squeezing; to filter; to purify and separate from extraneous matter by filtering; as, to *strain* milk.

12. To remove by straining or filtering. (Followed by out.) [GNAT, s., ¶.]

B. Intransitive:

1. To exert one's self; to make violent efforts; to struggle.

"The frantic crowd amain
Strained at subjection's bursting rein."

Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

¶ Used specif. of evacuating the bowels. (See *extract* under STRAIN, s., I. 1.)

2. To be filtered; to percolate; as, water *straining* through sand becomes pure.

*3. To distract.

¶ 1. To strain a point.

(1) To make a special, and generally inconvenient effort to oblige another.

(2) To exceed one's duty; to overstep one's commission.

*2. To strain courtesy:

(1) To use ceremony; to insist that another or others shall take precedence.

"Finding their enemy to be so curst,
They all strain courtesy who shall cope him first."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 888.

(2) To remain behind.

"My business was great; and in such a case as mine a man may strain courtesy."—*Shakesp.:* *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

¶ To strain is properly a species of forcing; we may force in a variety of ways, that is, by the exercise of force upon different bodies, and in different directions; but to strain is to exercise force by stretching or prolonging bodies; thus to strain a cord is to pull it to its full extent; but we may speak of forcing any hard substance in, or forcing it out, or forcing it through, or forcing it from a body; a door or a lock may be forced by violently breaking them; but a door or a lock may be strained by putting the hinges or the spring out of place. So, likewise, a person may be said to force himself to speak, when by a violent exertion he gives utterance to his words; but he strains his throat or his voice when he exercises force on the throat or lungs so as to extend them.

stráin (1), *straine, *strayne, *strein, subst. [STRAIN, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A violent effort; an excessive exertion or straining of the limbs, muscles, or mind.

"Troublesome offers and streins to the seage without doing anything."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxi.

2. An injury caused by excessive or injurious exertion, drawing, or stretching; an injurious straining of the muscles or tendons.

*3. Internal action; motion of the mind; impulse, feeling.

"Swell my thoughts to any strain of pride."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

4. Manner of speech or action; line, course, bearing.

"Such take too high a strain at the first, and are magnanimous more than tract of years can uphold; as was Scipio Africanus, of whom Livy saith, 'Ultima primis cedebant.'"—*Bacon.*

5. A song, a poem, a lay.

"Few will hear, and fewer heed the strain."

Cowper: Expostulation, p. 725.

6. The subject or theme of a poem, discourse, conversation, &c.; manner of speaking or writing, style.

"In this strain the venerable sage
Poured forth his aspirations."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

II. Technically:

1. **Mech.:** The force which acts on any material, and which tends to disarrange its component parts or destroy their cohesion; also, any definite alteration in the form or dimensions of a given portion of matter. In solid bodies strain is always accompanied with internal stress, and this property of exerting stress when strained is called elasticity.

2. Music:

(1) Generally, a tune; a melody or part of a melody.

(2) More strictly, a musical subject forming part of, and having relations to, a general whole.

stráin (2), *straine, *strein, *stren, *streine, *streon, s. [A. S. *strýnd*, from *streōnan*, *strýnan*=to beget.]

1. Race, stock, generation, descent, lineage; quality or line as regards breeding.

"If thou wert the noblest of thy strain."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

*2. Hereditary or national disposition; turn, tendency.

"You have shown to-day your valiant strain."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

*3. Rank, character, kind, sort.

"But thou who, lately of the common strain,
Wert one of us."

Dryden. (Todd.)

*stráin'-a-ble, *stréin'-a-ble, *streyn-a-ble, adj. [Eng. strain, v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being strained or pushed beyond the proper extent.

"A thing captious and strainable."—*Bacon: Of Church Controversies.*

2. Violent, strong.

"A Portingale ship was driven and drowned by force of a strainable tempest neere unto the shore of the Scottish Isles."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Josna.*

stráin'-a-blý, *strein-a-blie, adv. [English strainable (le); -ly.] Violently, fiercely.

"The wind . . . drove the flame so streinable amongst the tents and cabins of the Saxons."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Dougall.*

bēil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šūn; -tīon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = šūš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

strāin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *strain*; -*er*.]

1. One who strains.
2. That through which any liquid passes for filtration and purification; an apparatus for filtering.

"The same pitch-robin, if it be boiled more lightly with water, & be let to run through a *strainer*, cometh to a reddish colour, and is glewie."—*P. Holland; Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xi.

strāin'-ing, **strayn-ing**, *pr. par., adj. & s.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Language*: The act of one who strains; a stretching, forcing, or filtering, as through a strainer.

2. *Saddlery*: A piece of canvas or leather, which, being drawn tightly over the tree, forms the foundation for the seat of a saddle. It receives its name from the fact that the stretch is taken out of it by repeated wettings and strainings.

straining-beam, **straining-piece**, *s.*

Carp.: The piece situated between the upper end of the queens of a frame to resist the thrust of the rafters.

straining-fork, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool used in straining the webbing over saddle-trees.

straining-leather, *s.*

Saddlery: A kind of web forming the seat of a hussar-saddle.

straining-piece, *s.* [STRAINING-BEAM.]

straining-post, *s.* A post firmly fixed in the ground, from which wire fences are strained or stretched tight.

straining-reel, *s.*

Saddlery: A tool for taking the stretch out of webbing before putting it on the tree, as a foundation for the saddle-seat.

straining-sill, *s.*

Carp.: A piece of timber on the tie-beam, between the feet of the queen-posts, to hold them against the thrust of the struts.

***strāint**, *s.* [STRAIN (1), *s.*] A strain, an effort, a pressure.

"That with the *straint* his wesand nigh he brast."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 14.

strāit, ***strāight** (*gh* silent), ***strayt**, ***strayte**, ***streight**, ***streit**, ***streite**, ***streyt**, *a., adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *estreit*, *estroit* (Fr. *étroit*), from Lat. *strictus*=strait, strict (*q. v.*); Span. *estrecho*; Italian *stretto*. *Strait* and *strict* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

1. Narrow, close, not wide.

"Enter ye in at the *strait* gate."—*Matthew* vii. 13.

2. Confined, small.

"The place where we dwell is too *strait* for us."—*2 Kings* vi. 1.

*3. Tight, close, not loose.

"In your *strait* strossers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

*4. Close, niggardly, stingy, mean, avaricious.

"You are so *strait* and so ingrateful."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

*5. Strict, rigorous.

"Such a *strait* edict."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

*6. Close, familiar, near, intimate.

"He forgetting all former injuries, had received that naughty Plexirtus into a *straight* degree of favor."—*Sidney*.

7. Difficult, distressful.

"But to make your *strait* circumstances yet *straiter*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

***B. As adverb**:

1. Tightly.

"Hire hosen werēn of fine scarlet rede,
Ful *streite* yteyed, and shoon ful moist and newe."

Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 459.

2. Strictly, severely, harshly.

"Proceed no *straiter* 'gainst our uncle Gloucester."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

C. As substantive:

*1. A narrow pass or passage.

"He brought him, through a darksom narrow *strayt*,
To a broad gate all built of beaten gold."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 40.

*2. A strip of land between two seas; an isthmus.

3. A narrow passage of water between two seas or oceans. (Often used in the plural; as, the *Straits* of Dover.)

"Through Helle's stormy *straits*, and oyster-breeding sea,"

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 297.

4. Distress, difficulty.

"The strikes continue, and the people are in great *straits*."—*London Weekly Echo*.

***strait-braced**, *a.* Braced or laced tightly.

"The dreadful bellowing of whose *strait-braced* drums,
To the French sounded like the dreadful doom."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

***strait-handed**, *a.* Close-fisted, parsimonious, niggardly.

"If you are *strait-handed*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 528.

***strait-handedness**, *subst.* Niggardliness, parsimony, closeness.

"The Romish doctrine makes their *strait-handedness* so much more injurious."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. iv., case 3.

strait-jacket, *s.* A strait-waistcoat (*q. v.*).

strait-laced, *a.*

I. Literally:

1. Having the stays or bodice tightly laced; laced or braced tightly.

2. Stiff, constrained.

II. Fig.: Rigid in opinion; over-strict in morals or manners.

"I know not what philosopher hee was, that would have women come but thrice abroad all their time, to be baptised, married, and buried, but he was too *strait-laced*."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 629.

strait-waistcoat, *s.* A garment made of some strong material with long sleeves, which are tied behind the body, so that the arms cannot be drawn out; used to restrain a lunatic or a person laboring under violent delirium. Called also a Strait-jacket.

***strāit**, ***strāight** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [STRAIT (2), *a.*]

1. *Lit.*: To narrow; to make narrower or closer; to contract.

"[Crassus] set his ranks wide, casting his souldiers into a square battell; yet afterward he changed his mind again, and *straited* the battell of his footmen, fashioning it like a brick, more long than broad, making a front and shewing their faces every way."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 479.

2. *Fig.*: To embarrass.

"You were *straited*

For a reply."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

strāit'-en, ***strāight'-en**, ***strēight'-en** (*gh* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; -*en*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To make narrow or strait; to narrow, to confine, to contract.

"The breadth of the waters is *straitened*."—*Job* xxxvii. 10.

2. To make tense or tight; to draw tight.

"Stretch them at their length,
And pull the *straightened* cords with all your strength."

Dryden. (Todd.)

3. To diminish, to reduce, to lessen.

"[She] does a mischief while she lends a grace,
Straitening its growth by such a strict embrace."

Cowper: Retirement, 234.

II. Fig.: To place in a state of distress or difficulty; to embarrass, to press; to put in pecuniary difficulties.

"That we may not pretend to want objects of compassion and charity, or to grow *straitened* and narrow in our affections, all mankind have an interest and concern in them."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 374.

***B. Intrans.**: To become narrow or narrower; to contract.

"Nor *straitening* vale, nor wood, nor stream divides
Their perfect ranks."

Milton: P. L., vi. 70.

***strāit'-for-ward**, *a.* [STRAIGHTFORWARD.]

strāit'-lŷ, ***streight-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; -*ly*.]

1. In a strait manner; narrowly, closely.

2. Strictly, rigorously.

"He *straitly* charged him, and forthwith sent him away."—*Mark* i. 43.

*3. Closely, intimately.

strāit'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *strait* (2), *a.*; -*ness*.]

1. Narrowness.

"The town was hard to besiege, and uneasy to come unto, by reason of the *straitness* of all the places."—*2 Maccabees* xii. 21.

*2. Strictness, rigor.

"If his own life answer the *straitness* of his proceeding, it shall become him well."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

*3. Distress, difficulty.

"Since the late cold weather, there is complicated with it a more asthmatical *straitness* of respiration than heretofore."—*Wottonianæ Reliquiæ*, p. 467.

*4. Want, scarcity.

"In the siege and in the *straitness* wherewith thine enemies shall distress thee."—*Deuteronomy* xxviii. 53.

strāke (1), *s.* [STREAK, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A streak, a band.

"Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and of the hazel and chestnut-tree, and pilled white *strakes* in them."—*Genesis* xxx. 37.

*2. A narrow board.

3. A band on the felly of a wheel, in sections, and not continuous like a tire.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: An inclined trough for separating ground ore according to gravity, by means of a flow of water; a launder.

2. *Shipbuild.*: A continuous line of planking or plates on a vessel's side; reaching from stem to stern.

***strāke** (2), *s.* [STRIKE, *s.*] A bushel.

***strāke**, *v. i.* [A. S. *strác*, *pa. t.* of *strican*=to go, to strike.] [STRAGGLE.] To go, to pass, to roam.

"They ouer lond *straketh*."—*Piers Plowman's Crede*, 82.

strāk-ō-nitz'-ite, *s.* [After Strakonitz, Bohemia, where it occurs; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A steatitic mineral substance occurring in greenish-yellow crystals, pseudomorphous after augite (*q. v.*).

***strāle**, *s.* [Ger. *strahl*=a ray.] The pupil of the eye. (*Withal*.)

strām, *v. i. & t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *strammen*; Dan. *stramme*=to strain, to stretch; *stram*=stretched.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To spring or recoil violently. (*Prov. Eng.*)

2. To spread out the limbs; to walk ungracefully; to straddle.

B. Transitive: To dash down violently; to beat. (*Prov. Eng.*)

strā-māsh', *s.* [Fr. *estramacon*=a blow, a cuff, from Italian *stramazzone*=to knock down, from *mazza*=a club, a mace (*q. v.*).] A tumult, a fray, a fight, a struggle. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"What a fearful *stramash* they're all in."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; House-Warming.

strā-māsh', *v. t.* [STRAMASH, *s.*] To strike, beat, or bang; to break, to destroy.

***strām'-ā-zōun**, *s.* [Fr. *estramacon*.] [STRAMASH, *s.*] A descending blow or cut with a sword, as distinguished from a stoccade or thrust.

"I . . . made a kind of *stramazoun*, ran him up to the hilts through the doublet."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor*, iv. 3.

strā-min'-ē-ōus, *adj.* [Latin *stramineus*, from *stramen* (genit. *straminis*)=straw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Strawy; consisting of straw.

"The *stramineous* bodies will at first a little neede."—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 123.

*2. *Fig.*: Chaffy; like straw; light.

"In all other discourse, dry, barren, *stramineous*, dull, and heavie."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 149.

II. Bot.: Straw-colored (*q. v.*).

strām'-mēl, *s.* [STRAMINEOUS.] Straw. (*Scotch.*)

"Sleep on the *strammel* in his barn."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

strā-mō'-nī-ūm, **strām'-ō-nŷ**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. abbrev. of Gr. *strychnos*=nightshade, and *manikos*=mad.]

Bot., &c.: The thorn-apple, *Datura stramonium*, a herbaceous plant about three feet high, with green stem; ovate, angulate, sinuate, glabrous leaves; generally white flowers; capsular and ovate, erect fruit, clothed externally with numerous nearly equal spines, and internally four-celled at the base and two-celled at the apex. A native of various countries. A variety occasionally occurs with purple stems and flowers. The *Stramonium* is a dangerous narcotic, and takes its popular name, JAMESTOWN WEED (*q. v.*), from a wholesale poisoning from its use occurring in the colony at Jamestown, Va. [DATURA, DATURIN.]

stramonium-cigar, *s.* A cigar made from the leaves of *Datura stramonium*, or *D. tatula*. Such cigars are highly recommended for asthma.

strānd (1), **strond**, *s.* [A. S. *strand*; cogn. with Dut. *strand*; Icel. *strönd*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *strand*.]

1. The shore or beach of the sea or ocean, or of a large lake, rarely of a navigable river.

"On the dreary *strand* of the estuary of the Laggan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. A shore, a country, a land.

"As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign *strand*."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 1.

3. A small brook or rivulet; a passage for water; a gutter. (*Scotch.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

strand mole-rat, s.

Zoöl.: *Bathyergus maritimus*, from the Cape of Good Hope. It is about ten inches long, tail two inches; fur grayish white, yellowish on under-surface. It frequents sandy localities near the sea-shore.

strand-wolf, s.

Zoölogy: *Hyaena striata*, the Striped or Crested Hyæna. [HYÆNA.]

stränd (2), *subst.* [Dut. *streen*; Ger. *strähne*=a skein, a hank.] One of the twists or parts of which a rope is composed; an assemblage of several twisted yarns wound together. Hemp is twisted into a yarn; and several of the latter are twisted together, or, as it is called, laid up, into a rope.

stränd (1), *v. t. & i.* [STRAND (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To drive, run, or force aground on the sea-shore.

"A whale, with a tongue seventeen feet long and seven feet broad, had been *stranded* near Aberdeen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Fig.*: To bring to a standstill; to wreck, to embarrass.

"Then came shallow water where both canoes and hopes were well-nigh *stranded*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1887, p. 500.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To drift or be driven or forced aground on the sea-shore; to run aground.

"*Stranding* on an isle at morn."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 553.

¶ To constitute stranding in law it is necessary that the ship which runs aground shall remain stationary for some time.

*2. *Fig.*: To have progress interrupted; to come to a standstill.

stränd (2), *v. t.* [STRAND (2), s.] To break one of the strands of, as of a rope.

sträng, a. [STRONG.] (Scotch.)

stränge, *straunge, a. & adv. [O. Fr. *estrange* (Fr. *étrange*), from Lat. *extraneus*=foreign, from *extra*=without, outside; Spanish *extrano*; Italian *estraneo, estraneo*.] [EXTRA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Foreign; belonging to another country.

"One of the *strange* queen's lords."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 2.

2. Foreign.

"Where wast thou born, Sosicrates, and where,

In what *strange* country can thy parents live?"

Cowper: On Female Inconstancy.

3. Not one's own; not pertaining to one's self or one's belongings; belonging to another or others.

"Some such *strange* bull leaped your father's cow."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

4. New; unused before; not before seen, heard, or known; unknown.

"The signet is not *strange* to you."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

5. Wonderful; causing wonder or surprise; exciting curiosity; extraordinary, remarkable, unusual, singular.

"'Tis *strange* but true: for truth is always *strange*—*Stranger* than fiction." *Byron: Don Juan*, xiv. 101.

6. Odd, unusual, singular; not according to the ordinary way.

"Full of *strange* oaths, and bearded like the pard."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

7. Distrustful, reserved, estranged.

"Why do you look so *strange* upon your wife?"

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

8. Unacquainted; not knowing.

"Joseph . . . made himself *strange* unto them."—*Genesis* xlii. 7.

*9. *Adv.*: slowly.

B. As adv.: Strangely.

"She will speak most bitterly and *strange*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ *Strange* is often used as an interjection, elliptically, for *It is strange*.

"*Strange*, all this difference should be

'Twixt tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee."

Byron: Miscellaneous.

*¶ To make it *strange*: To act as if something extraordinary had happened; to appear to be shocked.

"She makes it *strange*, but she would be best pleas'd

To be so anger'd with another letter."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

***strange-achieved, a.** Acquired not for one's self, but for the benefit of others.

"Canker'd heaps of *strange-achieved* gold."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

***strange-disposed, adj.** Of a remarkable disposition or nature.

"Indeed, it is a *strange-disposed* time."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

strange-sail, s.

Naut.: A vessel heaving in sight, of which the particulars are unknown. (*Smyth*.)

***stränge, v. t. & i.** [STRANGE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To alienate, to estrange.

2. To change. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To wonder; to be astonished.

"Impieties, which we need not *strange* at."—*Glanvill: Seepsis Scientifica*, xix.

2. To be alienated or estranged.

3. To be or become strange. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

***stränge'-fûl, *stränge'-fûll, a.** [Eng. *strange*; -full.] Strange, wonderful. (*Sylvester*.)

stränge'-lŷ, *straunge-lie, adv. [Eng. *strange*, adj.; -ly.]

*1. As belonging to some one else; in a foreign place; at or to a distance.

"As by *strange* fortune

It came to us, I do in justice charge thee

That thou commend it *strangely* to some place

Where chance may nurse or end it."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. In a distant or reserved manner, as one who does not know another.

"They pass by *strangely*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

3. In a strange, odd, remarkable, or singular manner; in a manner to excite surprise or wonder; wonderfully, unusually, remarkably.

"Men who had never before had a scruple had on a sudden become *strangely* scrupulous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

stränge'-ness, *strange-ness, s. [Eng. *strange*, adj.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being strange or foreign; foreignness; the state or condition of belonging to another country.

"If I will obey the gospel, no distance of place, no *strangeness* of country, can make any man a stranger to me."—*Sprat*.

2. The quality or state of being strange, odd, remarkable, or singular; wonderfulness, surprisingness; the power or quality of exciting surprise or wonder by novelty.

"This is above all *strangeness*."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

3. Distance in behavior; reserve, coldness, forbidding manner.

"Ungird thy *strangeness*, and tell me what I shall vent to my lady."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 1.

4. Alienation of mind; estrangement; mutual dislike.

"To create a distance and mutual *strangeness* between them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

*5. Remoteness from common manners or notions; uncouthness.

"[Men] worthier than himself

ere tend the savage *strangeness* he puts on."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

sträng'-ër, *straung-er, s. & a. [Old French *estrangier*.]

A. As substantive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. A foreigner; one who belongs to a foreign country. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.)

2. One of another place in the same country; one whose home is at a distance from where he is.

"To see the famished *stranger* fed."

Crabbe: Woman.

3. One unknown or not familiar; as, He is a *stranger* to me.

4. A guest, a visitor; one not belonging to the house.

"A neat room designed for the reception of *strangers*."

Dampier: Voyages (an. 1688).

5. A non-member, a visitor.

*6. One not admitted to any communication or fellowship; one having no community.

7. One not knowing; one ignorant or unacquainted.

"But truly there are many that go upon the road, who rather declare themselves *strangers* to pilgrimage, than *strangers* and pilgrims on earth."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: A rare European night-moth, *Hadena peregrina*.

2. *Law*: One not privy or party to an act.

B. As adj.: Strange.

"The *stranger* guest

Followed and entered with the rest."

Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vi.

***sträng'-ër, v. t.** [STRANGER, s.] To estrange, to alienate.

"Dower'd with our curse, and *stranger*'d with our oath."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

sträng'-gle, verb t. & in. [O. Fr. *estangler* (Fr. *étrangler*), from Lat. *strangulo*, from Gr. *strangga-laō*, from *stranggalē*=a halter; *stranggos*=twisted; Sp. & Port. *estrangular*.]

A. Transitive:

I. *Lit.*: To destroy the life of by compressing the windpipe; to choke.

"You three shall be *strangled* on the gallows."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 3.

II. Figuratively:

1. To suffocate by drowning.

2. To suppress; to keep back from birth or appearance; to stifle.

"*Strangle* such thoughts."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be choked or suffocated.

"I praye God if it wer so I *strangle* of this brede."

Robert de Brunne, p. 55.

***sträng'-gle, *sträng'-gël, subst.** [STRANGLE, v.] Strangulation.

"Min is the prison in the derke cote,

Min is the *strangel* and hanging by the throte."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,460.

strangle-tare, s.**Botany:**

1. *Vicia lathyroides* and *V. hirsuta*, tares which strangle other plants.

2. *Cuscuta europæa*, and the Orobanches, because they strangle tares. (*Prior*.)

strangle-weed, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Cuscuta*; (2) the genus *Orobanche*.

***sträng'-gle-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *strangle*; -able.] Capable of being strangled.

sträng'-glër, s. [Eng. *strangl(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which strangles or destroys.

"The band that seems to tie their friendship together, will be the very *strangler* of their amity."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

2. [THUG.]

sträng'-glëş, s. pl. [STRANGLE, v.]

Farriery: A disease attacking horses, generally between the ages of three and five years. It consists of an abscess, which occurs between the branches of the lower jaw. It is considered contagious. Also applied to a similar infectious disease in swine.

"Sideritis hath a peculiar vertue for to cure swine of their squinsies or *strangles*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvi., ch. xv.

sträng'-gü-läte, a. [Lat. *strangulatus*, pa. par. of *strangulo*=to strangle (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as STRANGULATED (q. v.).

***sträng'-gü-läte, v. t.** [STRANGULATE, a.] To strangle.

"Suck their food, like the ivy, from what they *strangulate* and kill."—*Southey: Doctor*, interchapter vii.

sträng'-gü-lät-ëd, a. [STRANGULATE.]

1. *Bot.*: Irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Surg.*: Having the circulation stopped in any part by compression; as, a *strangulated* hernia; that is, one so compressed as to obstruct the circulation in the part and to cause dangerous symptoms.

sträng'-gü-lä'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *strangulationem*, accus. of *strangulatio*, from *strangulatus*, pa. par. of *strangulo*=to strangle (q. v.); Sp. *estrangulacion*; Ital. *strangolazione*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of strangling; the state of being strangled; a sudden and forcible compression of the windpipe, so as to prevent the passage of air, and thereby suspend respiration and life.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The state of being irregularly contracted and expanded.

2. *Pathol.*: The state of a part too closely constricted, as the throat in hysterics, or the intestines in hernia.

***sträng'-gür'-i-an, s.** [STRANGURY.] Strangury.

"The gout, colic, stone, or *strangurian*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 60.

sträng'-gür'-i-ous, a. [Lat. *stranguriosus*, from *stranguria*=strangury (q. v.).] Suffering from strangury; of the nature of strangury; denoting the pain of strangury.

"I was often fretted with *strangurious* symptoms."—*Cheyne: English Malady*, p. 321.

böl, böy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhín, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

strān'-gu-rŷ, *s.* [Lat. *stranguria*, from Greek *strangouria*=retention of the urine, when it falls by drops, from *strangx* (genit. *stranggos*)=a drop, and *ouron*=urine; Sp. *estranguria*; Ital. *stranguria*.]

1. *Bot.*: A swelling or other disease produced in a plant by the pressure of too tight a ligature.

2. *Pathol.*: A disease in which there is pain in passing the urine, which is excreted in drops.

"I hope they got better of their colds, toothaches, fevers, *stranguries*, sciaticas, swellings, and sore eyes."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii., ch. iii.

strāp, strōp, *strop, *s.* [A. S. *stropp*, from Lat. *strappus*=a strap; Dut. *strop*=a halter; Fr. *étrope*; Dan. *stroppe*; Sw. *stropp*; Ger. *strippe*, *strüppe*, *struppe*, *strupp*, *stropp*; allied to Gr. *strophos*=a twisted band or cord, *strophō*=to twist.] [STROP, STROPHE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A narrow band or strip of cloth, leather, or other material used to form a fastening; they are generally provided with a buckle, and are made in various forms; as, the *strap* of a shoe or boot, *i. e.*, a short strap connecting the two sides of each leg of a pair of trousers, by passing under the shoe or boot, the object being to keep the trousers well over the ankles.

"These clothes are good enough to drink in, and so be these boots too; an' they be not, let them hang themselves in their own *straps*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. A piece of leather prepared with fine emery or polishing-powder, to sharpen a razor or knife; a *strop*.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) The flat part of the corolla in a ligulate floret, specially in the florets of the ray in a composite plant.

(2) The leaf without the sheath in some grasses.

2. *Carp.*: An iron plate placed across the junction of two or more timbers, either branched out or straight, as may be found requisite, and each branch bolted or keyed with one or more bolts or keys, through each of the timbers, for the purpose of securing them together.

3. *Harness*: A leathern thong, provided with a buckle, by which separate parts of a set of harness are connected together.

4. *Mach.*: A band over the end of a rod to hold a connecting pin or wrist.

5. *Mil.*: A strip of worsted, silk, silver, or gold, worn on the shoulder that has no epaulet. [SHOULDER-STRAP.]

6. Nautical:

(1) One of the rudder bands, which also holds a pintle, which hooks into an eye on a brace bolted to the stern-post.

(2) A band of rope or metal around the shell of a tackle-block, by which its hook, eye, or tail is attached thereto.

7. Vehicles:

(1) A plate on the upper side of the tongue, and resting upon the double tree, to assist in holding the wagon-hammer.

(2) A clip, such as that which holds the spring to the spring-bar or to the axle.

(3) The stirrup-shaped piece of a clevis.

¶ *Black-strap*: [BLACK-STRAP.]

strap-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block with a strap around it, and an eye worked at the lower end for attachment to a hook upon deck for a purchase.

strap-head, *s.*

Mach.: A journal-box secured by a strap to a connecting rod.

strap-hinge, *subst.* A hinge with long flaps, by which it is secured to the door and post.

strap-joint, *s.*

Mach.: A connection by strap, key, and gib, as on the end of a pitman.

strap-oil, *s.* A thrashing. (Cf. STIRRUP-OIL.)

strap-shaped, *a.* [LIGULATE.]

strap-work, *s.*

Arch.: A style of architectural ornamentation, representing a band or bands crossed, folded, and interlacing. There exist specimens of it, which must have been executed as long ago as the eleventh century, but it was far more general in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.



Strap-work.

(From the door of St. Maclou, Rouen, c. 1542.)

strāp, verb trans.

[STRAP, *s.*]

1. To fasten or bind with a strap.

"With spatter'd boots, *strapp'd* waist, and frozen locks."—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 6.

2. To beat or chastise with a strap.

3. To sharpen with or on a strap or strop.

4. To hang. (*Scotch.*)

strāp-pā'-dō, *s.* [Ital. *strappata*=a pulling, wringing, from *strappare*=to pull, to wring; O. Fr. *strapade*; Sp. *estrápada*.] A kind of military punishment, formerly practiced in drawing up an offender to the top of a beam, and letting him fall; in consequence of which dislocation of a limb usually happened.

"Were I at the *strappado*, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

strāp-pā'-dō, *v. t.* [STRAPPADO, *s.*] To torture or punish with the strappado.

"*Strappado'd* with an oath 'ex officio' by your bowmen of the arches."—*Milton: Animad. Remons. Defense.*

strāpped, *a. & pa. par.* [STRAP, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*: In financial straits; bankrupt.

B. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

strāp'-pēr, *s.* [Eng. *strap*; *-er*.]

1. One who uses a strap.

2. Something bulky or large; a tall, strapping person.

"She's a *strapper*, a real *strapper*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xx.

strāp'-pīng, *a.* [STRAP, *v.*] Tall, lusty, strong, well-made. (From the idea of large size being connected with violent action. Cf. *bouncing*, *thumping*, *thundering*, *whacking*, &c.)

"The police, fine *strapping* fellows, usually Irish, wear white ducks in fine weather."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

strapping-plate, *s.*

Mining: One of the straps or bands which bind the connecting rods to each other at the points where they are scarfed together.

***strāp'-ple**, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *strap* (q. v.).] To bind or tie with a strap; to strap.

"Strapped strait

One of his hugest oxen."

Chapman: Homer's Hymn to Hermes.

strāp'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *strap*, and *wort*. Named from its trailing habit.]

Bot.: The genus *Corrigiola*, and specially *Corrigiola littoralis*.

strāss (1), *s.* [Named after the inventor, a German chemist.]

Min.: A name applied to an artificial compound used to imitate precious stones. Composition: Silica, potash, and lead, with various metallic oxides according to the colors required.

strāss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Silk: The refuse of silk in the process of working into skeins.

strā'-tā, *s. pl.* [STRATUM.]

strāt'-ā-gēm, ***strat-a-geme**, *s.* [Fr. *stratagème*, from Latin *strategema*; Gr. *stratēgēma*=the device or act of a general, *stratēgos*=a general; *stratos*=an army, and *agō*=to lead; Sp. *estrategema*; Ital. *stratagemma*.]

1. An artifice in war; a trick by which the enemy is deceived.

"Their wonted wiles and *stratagems* provide,
To aid their great acknowledg'd victor's side."

Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

2. Any artifice or trick by which an advantage is gained.

"An innocent *stratagem* to draw their attention to his book."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 10.

*3. A cabal; a combination for the commission of some unlawful act.

"The man that hath no music in himself,
Is fit for treasons, *stratagems*, and spoils."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

***strāt'-ā-gēm'-īc**, ***strāt'-ā-gēm'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *stratagem*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of the nature of, or containing a stratagem.

"His wife, to gain entirely his affections, sent him this *stratagemical* epistle."—*Swift: Tripos*, assigned to him by Dr. Barret.

strāt'-ā-rīth'-mēt-rŷ, *s.* [Gr. *stratos*=an army; *arithmos*=number, and *metron*=measure.]

Mil.: The art of drawing up an army or body of men in a geometrical figure, or of estimating or expressing the number of men in such a figure.

strāt'-ē-gēt'-īc, **strāt'-ē-gēt'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *strategic* (y); *-etic*, *-etical*.] Strategic.

strāt'-ē-gēt'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *strategitically*; *-ly*.] Strategically.

strā-tēg'-īc, **strā-tēg'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *stratēgikos*, from *stratēgia*=strategy (q. v.); French *stratégique*; Italian *strategico*.] Pertaining to strategy; effected by strategy; of the nature of strategy.

strategic-line, *s.*

Mil.: An imaginary line joining strategic points.

strategic-point, *s.*

Mil.: A point or object in the theater of military operations which affords to its possessor an advantage over his opponent.

strā-tēg'-īcs, ***strāt'-ē-gēt'-īcs**, *s.* [STRATEGIC.]

Mil.: The same as STRATEGY (q. v.).

strāt'-ē-gīst, *s.* [English *strateg(y)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in strategy.

strā-tē'-gūs, *s.* [Gr. *stratēgos*.] [STRATAGEM.] An Athenian general officer.

strāt'-ē-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *stratēgia*=generalship, from *stratēgos*=a general; Fr. *stratégie*; Sp. *estrategia*; Ital. & Lat. *strategia*.]

1. *Mil.*: The science, as distinguished from the art of war; the direction of a campaign; the combination and employment of his available forces, by a commander-in-chief, to bring a campaign to an end, as distinct from the minor operations by which it is sought to effect that result, and which are subsidiary to the general plan. [TACTICS.]

2. The use of artifice, stratagem, or finesse in carrying out any project.

strāth, *s.* [Gael. *srath*; Wel. *ystrad*=a valley.] A valley through which a river runs. (*Scotch.*)

"Arrived at the bottom of the *strath* on the seacoast."—*Blackie: Highlands and Islands*, p. 40.

2. A hillock; a little mound or hill.

"Here and there are pockets, knolls, or *straths* of gravel."—*London Times*.

strāths'-pēy, *s.* [See def.]

1. A kind of dance in duple time, so called from having been first practiced in the district of Strathpey, Scotland. It resembles the reel, but is slower in movement. It was invented about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

"The best dancer of a *strathspey* in the whole strath."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

2. A kind of dance music adapted to this dance.

strāt'-ī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [English *stratify*; *c* connective; *-ation*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The process by which substances in the earth have been formed into strata or layers.

2. The state of being stratified; an arrangement of strata or layers one upon another.

"A mass in which there is no *stratification*."—*Hutton: Theory of the Earth*, ii. 307.

II. Technically:

1. *Elect.*: A term used of the electric light when it does not appear as an uninterrupted brush, but is arranged in zones of different width and intensity. The cause of this phenomenon is not satisfactorily ascertained.

2. *Physiol.*: The disposition of tissues in layers in certain organs.

strāt'-ī-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [STRATIFY.]

stratified-lichens, *subst. pl.* [HETEROMEROUS-LICHENS.]

strāt'-ī-form, *a.* [Eng. *stratum*, and *form*.] In the form of strata; applied to rock masses, whether aqueous or igneous, having more or less a stratified appearance.

strāt'-ī-fŷ, *v. t.* [Eng. *stratum*; suff. *-fy*; Fr. *stratifier*.] To form into strata or layers; to range in strata.

"Steel is made from the purest and softest iron, by keeping it red hot, *stratified* with coal-dust and wood-ashes, &c."—*Hill: Materia Medica*.

strāt'-ī-grāph'-īc, **strāt'-ī-grāph'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [English *stratigraph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to strata or their disposition; relating to the manner in which substances are arranged in strata in nature.

"The fifth book is palæontological; the sixth *stratigraphical*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

strāt'-ī-grāph'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *stratigraphically*; *-ly*.] In a stratigraphical manner; as regards stratigraphy or the disposition of strata.

strā-tīg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Eng.=a stratum, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.]

Geol.: That department of geology which deals with the disposition or arrangement of strata, or the order in which they succeed each other.

strāt'-ī-ō-mŷ'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *stratiomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Notacantha. Antennæ three jointed, and having in most cases a terminal stylet with five or six rings. When this is absent, the third articulation is long and fusiform. Wings in many species couched one upon the other. There are two sub-families—Stratiomyinæ and Xylophaginæ.

strāt'-ī-ō-mŷ'-ī-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stratiomy(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Stratiomyidæ. Abdomen with five free segments.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, wōd, sōn: mūte. cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

strät'-i-o-mÿs, s. [Gr. *stratios*=warlike, and *muia*=a fly.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Stratiomyidae. The best-known species is *Stratiomys chamceleon*, a large, handsome fly, a little more than half an inch long, the color brassy black, with tawny hairs; the scutellum yellow, with two long spines; the abdomen black with yellow spots and bands. The female deposits her eggs on the lower side of the water-plantain, *Alisma plantago*; the pupa floats like a boat.

strät-i-ō-tē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *stratiot(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hydrocharidaceæ, having the ovary six, eight, or nine-celled.

strät-i-ō-tēs, s. [Lat. from Gr. *stratiōtēs*=(1) a soldier; (2) a water-plant (see def.), so named from the sword-like foliage.]

Bot.: Water-soldier; the typical genus of Stratiotæ (q. v.). Only known species, *Stratiotes aloides*, a stoloniferous submerged dioecious herb, with the leaves, which are all radical, triangular, aculeate, serrate; the scape four to six inches long, compressed, two-edged; the perianth six-parted, white; the stamens twelve or thirteen, with twenty-three or twenty-four stamens; six stigmas, and a six-celled, many-seeded, baccate fruit. It is a very ornamental plant. It remains under water during the greater part of the year; but appears on the surface at the time when the seeds require to be fertilized.

strā-tōc'-rā-phÿ, s. [Gr. *stratos*=an army, and *kratō*=to rule.] Military government; government by military chiefs and an army.

"Morbidly anxious for the support of a composite *stratocracy* and a decaying despotism."—*London Daily News*.

strā-tōg'-rā-phÿ, s. [Gr. *stratos*=an army, and *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description of armies or of what belongs to an army.

strā-tōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *strata*, and *meter*.] An instrument for determining in what manner geological strata press upon each other. (Mayne.)

***strā-tōn'-ic**, a. [Gr. *stratos*=an army.] Pertaining or relating to an army.

strā-tō-pē'-ite, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral resulting from the alteration of rhodonite, the manganese passing from protoxide to sesquioxide. Dana makes it a variety of neotocite, but it is a doubtful compound. Found with rhodonite at Filipstad, Sweden.

***strā-tōt'-ic**, a. [Gr. *stratos*=an army.] Warlike, military.

strā'-tūm (pl. **strā'-ta**), s. [Lat.=that which is laid flat or spread out, neut. sing. of *stratus*, pa. par. of *sterno*=to strew (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: A bed or layer artificially made of any material.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: A layer of tissue.

2. **Geol.**: A bed or mass of matter spread out over a certain surface, in most cases by the action of water, but sometimes also by that of wind. The method in which stratification by the agency of water has been effected in bygone times may be understood by a study of the manner in which successive layers of gravel, sand, mud, &c., are deposited in a river or running brook. The same process has been at work through untold periods of time. The greater part of the earth's crust, in nearly every land, is found to be thus stratified. Strata may be conformable (q. v.), or unconformable (q. v.). In the former case there generally is a considerable approach to parallelism among them. It is, however, inferior in exactness to that of cleavage planes. Strata laid down by water, as a rule, retain fossil remains of the animals and plants imbedded in them when they were soft and plastic. Metamorphism generally destroys those organic remains, but leaves the stratification undisturbed; thus there are two kinds of strata—sedimentary and metamorphic—nearly synonymous with fossiliferous and non-fossiliferous stratified rocks. Most strata have a dip (q. v.) and a strike (q. v.). The fossils will in most cases show whether strata are lacustrine, fluvial, or marine. They prove that deposit was very slow. One stratum may overlap another, or a stratum may thin out, or an outcrop of it may exist. As a rule, the lowest are the oldest, but some



Sedimentary Strata.

a. Mud; b. Sand; c. Pebbles. They all rest unconformably on older beds dipping at a high angle.

great convulsion may have tilted over strata in limited areas, so that the oldest have been thrown uppermost. A study of the same beds over a wide expanse of country prevents error in estimating the relative age of strata thus reversed. The thickness of the stratified rocks is believed to be about twenty miles, or 100,000 feet. They are not all present at one place, or even in one country. Though a surprisingly large number are to be found in America, yet some foreign beds require to be inserted in the series, and even then great gaps remain, each representing a lapse of time. For the order of superposition, see Fossiliferous. [GEOL. OGY.]

strā'-tūs, s. [Latin=a strewing, a covering.] [STRATUM.]

Meteor.: A very large and continuous horizontal sheet of cloud, looking, in many cases, as if it rested on the ground. It occurs chiefly at sunset and disappears at sunrise. It is common in autumn, but rare in spring.

strāucht, strāught (ch, gh guttural), v. t. [STRAUGHT, pa. t.] To stretch out; to make straight. (Scotch.)

"Hand of woman, or of man either, will never *strought* him."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiii.

***strāught** (gh guttural), pa. t. & pa. particip. [STRETCH, v.]

strā-vā'-dī-ūm, s. [Malabar name Latinized.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceæ; calyx four-parted, ovary two-celled, fruit four-sided, ribbed. The root of *Stravadium racemosum* is somewhat bitter, but not unpleasant to the taste. Hindu doctors consider it aperient, deobstruent, and cooling. The bark is supposed to possess qualities like those of Cinchona.

strā-vāig', strā-vāgue', v. i. [O. Fr. *estravaguer*, from Lat. *extravago*, from *extra*=beyond, and *vago*=to wander; Ital. *stravagare*.] To wander; to tramp about idly. (Scotch.)

strā-vāig'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stravaig*; -*er*.] One who wanders about idly; a tramp, a stroller, a vagabond. (Scotch.)

strāw, *strawe, *stre, *stree, s. & a. [A. S. *strew*, *streow*, *stred*; cogn. with Dut. *stroo*; Icel. *strá*; Dan. *straa*; Sw. *strå*; O. H. Ger. *strou*; Ger. *stroh*; Lat. *stramen*=straw; *struo*=to heap up.] [STREW.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Literally**:

(1) The stalk or stem of certain species of grain, pulse, &c., especially of wheat, rye, oats, barley and pease; it is principally used for plaiting, thatching, paper-making, and litter.

(2) A piece of such a stalk or stem.

"When shepherds pipe on oaten *straws*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

(3) A bundle or mass of the stalks of certain species of grain when cut and after being thrashed; as, a load of *straw*. (In this sense the word does not admit of a plural.)

2. **Fig.**: Used proverbially for anything worthless or of no account; a fig, a jot.

"And when that they ben accompliced, yet ben they not worth a *stre*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: Linnæus' name for the culm or stem of grasses.

2. **Mining**: A fine straw filled with powder, and used as a fuse.

B. As adj.: Made, plaited, or composed of straw; as, a *straw* bed, a *straw* bonnet, a *straw* hat, &c.

† (1) **A man of straw**: The figure of a man formed of a suit of old clothes stuffed with straw; hence, the mere resemblance of a man; one of no substance or means; an imaginary person.

(2) **In the straw**: Lying-in, as a mother; in child-bed.

"Although, by the vulgar popular saw,
All mothers are said to be in the *straw*,
Some children are born in clover."

Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

† Fuller (Worthies; *Lincoln*) says that "this English plain proverb . . . shows feather-beds to be of no ancient use among the common sort of our nation." Burgoyne (*Heiress*, i. 1) suggests that it arose from the practice of laying down straw before the houses of persons who were ill.

* (3) **To break a straw**: To quarrel.

* (4) **To lay a straw**: To pause.

† *Straw* is commonly used in compounds, most of which are self-explanatory: as, *straw*-roofed, *straw*-stuffed, &c.

straw-bail, subst. Bail given by an impecunious person; worthless bail.

straw-belle, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Aspilates gilvaria*. The caterpillar feeds on the yarrow.

straw-bid, s. A bid which the maker is either unable or unwilling to make good.

straw-board, s. Thick paper-board made altogether or principally from straw; usually that of wheat or rye.

straw-bond, s. [STRAW-BAIL.]

straw-braid, subst. The same as STRAW-PLAIT (q. v.).

straw-built, a. Built or constructed of straw. (*Macaulay: Capys*, xvii.)

straw-carrier, s.

1. An endless apron in a thrashing-machine to lift the straw as it comes from the cylinder, and discharge it at the tail of the machine. The carrier being of open work, the grain and chaff are sifted out on the way.

2. A straw elevator at the end of the thrasher to lift the straw on to the rack.

straw-cōlor, s. & a.

A. As subst.: The color of dry straw; a pale yellow.

B. As adj.: Straw-colored.

straw-colored, a. Of the color of dry straw; of a pale yellow color.

Straw-colored bat.

Zoöl.: *Natalus albiventer*, from South and Central America.

straw-cutter, s. An instrument or machine for cutting straw for fodder or other purposes.

straw-drain, s. A drain filled with straw.

straw-fiddle, s. A name sometimes given to the claque-bois (q. v.), when the rods rest on cylinders of twisted straw instead of on cords. (*Tyndall: On Sound*, lect. iv.)

***straw-fork**, s. A pitchfork.

straw-house, s. A house or shed for holding straw after the grain has been thrashed out.

straw-paper, s. Paper made wholly or principally from straw.

straw-plait, straw-plat, s. A plait or braid formed of straw, chiefly of rye, plaited together, and generally from half to an inch wide. These plaits when sewn together are used to form different descriptions of ladies' bonnets, hats for both sexes, &c. For hats the whole straw is used; for bonnets it is split, and the part under the hush removed. The braids are plaited with from eleven to thirteen straws each. Their length is from 300 to 320 feet, their width and the quantity of straw entering into them varying according to quality.

straw-rope, s. A rope made of straw twisted, and used to secure the thatch of corn ricks and stacks and of cottages.

straw-underwing, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Cerigo cytherea*, the hinder wings of which are straw-colored, with a broad smoke-colored marginal band. The larva feeds on the grasses which grow on dry and stony hills; the chrysalis is subterranean.

straw-worm, s. A worm bred in straw; the cad-dis-worm.

***strāw**, v. t. [STRAW, s.] To spread, strew, or scatter. [STREW.]

"The ashes of his body were after his death *strawed* abroad through the isle of Salamina."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 81.

strāw'-bēr-rÿ, s. [Eng. *straw*, and *berry*; A. S. *stredberige*, its runners being like straws (*Skeat*), or from the ancient practice of laying straw between the rows, to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean (*Loudon*).]

Botany & Hort.: In botany, the genus *Fragaria* (q. v.); in horticulture, its cultivated species, spec., *Fragaria vesca*, of which there are wood and alpine varieties; *F. elatior*, the Hautbois, *F. virginiana*, the Virginian or Scarlet, *F. grandiflora*, the Pine, and *F. chilensis*, the Chilean Strawberry. The first of these has the leaflets usually sessile, the pedicels with silky appressed hairs; the flowers, which appear in April and May, hermaphrodite. The Hautbois, *F. elatior*, is much larger, has the leaflets often shortly stalked, the pedicels with spreading hairs. The Virginian or Scarlet Strawberry has the leaves nearly smooth, dark green, of thin texture, with sharp serratures, the fruit mostly small. The Pine Strawberry has the leaves almost smooth, dark green, of firm texture, with obtuse serratures, the flower and fruit large; the latter white to nearly purple. The Chilean Strawberry has very villous or hoary leaves, with small thick leaflets, having obtuse serratures, the fruit large but insipid. All have run into varieties and sub-varieties, besides producing various hybrids. Strawberries are cultivated with ease, the plants spread rapidly by suckers, but require to be renewed from time to time. The strawberry is an exceedingly wholesome article of food. Eaten alone or with sugar and cream it is easily digested, and does not become acid in the

stomach. It promotes perspiration, and is refrigerating, has some effect on the gout and the stone, and is not without influence in pulmonary consumption.

¶ *Barren strawberry* is a book name for *Potentilla fragariastrum*.

strawberry-blite, s.

Bot.: The genus *Blitum* (q. v.).

strawberry-bush, s.

Bot.: *Euonymus americanus*.

strawberry-clover, s.

Botany: *Trifolium fragiferum*. Named from its round, pink, strawberry-like heads of seed, formed by the inflated calyx.

strawberry-leaves, s. pl. A symbolical term for a dukedom, the coronet of a duke being ornamented with eight strawberry-leaves. (See illustration under CORONET.)

strawberry-pear, s.

Bot.: *Cercus triangularis*, a kind of cactus growing in the West Indies, and bearing a fruit which is sweetish, slightly acid, pleasant and cooling.

strawberry-tomato, s.

Botany: *Physalis alkekengi*, the Winter-cherry (q. v.).

strawberry-tongue, s.

Pathol.: A term applied to the tongue when it is clean and preternaturally red in one stage of scarlatina.

strawberry-tree, s.

Botany: *Arbutus unedo*. Named from the shape and color of its fruit. [ARBUTUS.]

†**strawberry-ware, s.**

Bot.: *Fucus vesiculosus*, when the receptacles are large and swollen. (*Scotch.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

***strāw'-en, *strāwne, adj.** [Eng. *straw*, s.; -en.] Made of straw; straw.

"Lik'st a *strawne* scare-crow in the new-sowne field,
Reard on some sticke, the tender corne to shield."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 7.

strāw'-y, *strāw'-le, a. [Eng. *straw*, s.; -y.] Pertaining to, made of, or resembling straw; consisting of straw.

"Unlike, O much unlike, the *strawy* shed,
Where Mary, queen of Heaven, in humbless lay."
Thompson: The Nativity.

strāy, *straie, v. i. & t. [O. French *estraier*=to stray; Prov. *estradier*=one who strays, one who roves about the streets or ways, from *estrada*=a street; O. Fr. *estree*=a street; O. Ital. *stradiotto*=a wanderer, a gadder about, from *strada*=a street (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To wander, as from the direct course; to deviate; to go out of one's way or from the proper line; to go astray.

2. To move about at large; to roam, to rove, to wander.

"But when the swarms are eager of their play,
And loath their empty hives, and idly *stray*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 153.

*3. To run in a serpentine course; to meander, to wind.

"My eye, descending from the hill, surveys
Where Thames among the wanton valley *strays*."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 160.

II. Figuratively:

1. To wander from the path of duty or rectitude; to do wrong.

"And let me never, never *stray* from Thee!"
Thomson: Autumn, 1,371.

2. To go astray, to err, to mistake.

"Meaner things, whom instinct leads
Are rarely known to *stray*."
Cowper: The Doves.

***B. Trans.:** To cause to stray; to mislead; to lead astray.

"Hath not else his eye
Stray'd his affection in unlawful love?"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

strāy, s. & a. [STRAY, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Any domestic animal which has left an inclosure, or its proper place and company, and wanders at large or is lost; an estray.

"The owner of a large flock is solicitous for the recovery of a single *stray*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 40.

*2. The act of wandering or going astray; aberration.

"I would not from your love make such a *stray*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*3. **Collectively:** Stragglers, fugitives.

"Strike up our drums, pursue the scattered *stray*."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

B. As adj.: Having gone astray; strayed, wandering, straggling; as, a *stray* sheep.

stray-line, s.

Naut.: A portion of the log-line, say ten fathoms, between the log-chip and the first knot, and left unmarked in order to allow the latter to get out of the eddy in the ship's wake before turning the glass. When the stray-mark is reached, the glass is turned, and counting commences.

stray-mark, s. [STRAY-LINE.]

strāy'-ēr, *strai-er, s. [Eng. *stray*, v.; -er.] One who strays; a wanderer.

"A great *strai-er* abroad in all quarters of the realm to deface and impeach the springing of God's holy gospel."
—*Fox: Actes and Monuments*, p. 1581.

***strāy'-līng, s.** [Eng. *stray*, s.; -ling.] A wanderer.

"Together away, ye *straylings* of our Lady of Dindyma's drove."
Grant Allen: Atys.

strēak, *strake, *streke, *strike, s. [Sw. *strek*=a dash, a stroke, a line; Dan. *streg*=a line, a streak, a stripe; Dut. *streek*=a line, a stroke, a course; Sw. *stryka*=to stroke, to rub; Dan. *stryge*; A. S. *strica*=a line, from *strican*=to go, to strike.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A line or long narrow mark of a different color from the ground; a stripe.

"The masthead vane was stirless as a *streak* of red paint."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. The rung of a ladder.

II. Technically:

1. Entomology:

(1) In the Lepidoptera, an elongated marking, not necessarily of uniform width. Called also a stripe. (*Stainton.*)

(2) A rare geometer-moth, *Chesias spartiata*.

2. *Min.*: One of the distinguishing characters of minerals. It may be shining or dull, and the color is determined by rubbing on a white unglazed porcelain plate.

3. *Shipbuild.*: The same as STRAKE, s. (q. v.).

"Three *streaks* of the sheathing, about eight feet long, were wanting."
—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

strēak (1), strēek, v. t. & i. [A. S. *streccan*=to stretch (q. v.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. Transitive:

*1. To stretch, to extend.

"I wad e'en *streek* mysell out here."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

2. To lay out, as a dead body.

"He's a bonny corpse . . . and weel worth the *streaking*."
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

***B. Intrans.:** To stretch.

strēak (2), *streke, v. t. & i. [STREAK, s.]

A. Trans.: To form streaks or stripes on or in; to stripe; to variegate with streaks or lines of a different color or colors.

"Now Morn with rosy light had *streak'd* the sky."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 189.

B. Intrans.: To run or move swiftly. (*Provincial English.*)

"Mayflower, first to take the breeze, went *streaking* away from Galatea."
—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

strēaked, pa. par. or a. [STREAK (2), v.]

streaked-dart, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Agrotis aquilina*.

streaked-gurnard, s.

Ichthy.: *Trigla lineata*; red, with large pectoral fins, more or less spotted with blue.

streaked-tanrec, s.

Zoöl.: *Centetes semispinosus*, from Madagascar. It is about the size of a mole, striped with black and yellow. Miyart makes it a separate genus, *Hemacentetes*. [TANREC.]

strēak'-y, a. [English *streak*, s.; -y.] Marked with streaks or stripes; streaked, striped, variegated.

"Methinks I see thee in the *streaky* west."

Cowper: Task, iv. 245.

strēam, *streame, *stream, *streame, subst. [A. S. *strēam*; cognate with Dutch *stroom*; Icel. *straumr*; Sw. & Dan. *ström*; O. H. German *strauum*, *stroum*; Ger. *strom*. From the root of Sansc. *srū*=to flow; cf. Ir. *sróth*=a stream; Lithuan. *sróme*.]

I. Literally:

1. A river, brook, rivulet, or course of running water.

"He brought *streams* also out of the rock, and caused water to run down little rivers."
—*Psalms* lxxviii. 16.

2. A flow of any fluid or melted substance, as of blood, melted metal, &c.

3. A steady flow, as of air, gas, or the like.

4. A steady current in the sea, or in a river, especially the middle or most rapid part of a tide or current.

"Floating straight, obedient to the *stream*."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. An issuing in beams or rays; a steady flow, as of light.

"Thy [the moon's] gracious, golden, glittering *streams*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. Anything issuing from a head or source, and moving forward with a continuity of parts; as, a *stream* of words.

3. A continued current or course, as the current or course of events.

"We see which way the *stream* of time doth run."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

4. A number of individuals moving forward uniformly without interval.

"The rich *stream* of lords and ladies."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

stream-anchor, s.

Naut.: An anchor, intermediate in size between the bower, or large anchor, and the kedg. Used in warping; or mooring in a place but slightly exposed.

stream-cable, s.

Naut.: A cable smaller than the cable of the bows, and used in mooring or riding by the stream-anchor.

stream-ice, s. A collection of pieces of drift or bay ice joining each other in a ridge, following in the line of course.

stream-measurer, s. An instrument for ascertaining the velocity of a stream of water at different depths.

stream-tin, stream tin-ore, s.

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q. v.) occurring as waterworn grains or pebbles in the beds of streams, obtained from granitic rocks by their disintegration.

stream-wheel, subst. An undershot or current wheel.

stream-works, s. pl.

Min.: Works on alluvial metalliferous deposits; an establishment where tin ore is worked in the open air by means of a stream of water.

strēam, *streame, *streame, verb i. & t. [A. S. *strēamian*; Dut. *strumen*; Sw. *strömma*; Ger. *strömen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To flow in a stream; to move, flow, or run in a continuous current.

"With his *streaming* gore
Distaines the pillours and the holy ground."

Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 17.

II. Figuratively:

1. To pour out or emit an abundant stream; to overflow, as with tears.

"Fast *stream'd* her eyes, wide flow'd her hair."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 18.

2. To issue continuously; not in fits and starts.

"To imperial Love, that God most high,
Do my sighs *stream*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

3. To issue or shoot in streaks, beams, or rays; to, light *streams*.

4. To move in a body uniformly forward without interval.

"Across which the hounds were already *streaming*."
Field, Feb. 2, 1887.

5. To stretch or hang in a long line or at full length.

"With *streaming* locks
That half embraced her in a humid veil."

Thomson: Summer, 1,329.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To send out or forth in a current or stream; to cause to flow.

"As fast as they [wounds] *stream* forth thy blood."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. To cause to hang or fly at full length.

"*Streaming* the ensign of the Christian cross."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

3. To mark with colors or embroidery in long tracts. (*Bacon.*)

¶ To *stream* a buoy: To let it drop into the water previously to casting anchor.

***streame, s. & v.** [STREAM, s & v]

strēam'-ēr, s. [Eng. *stream*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A long narrow flag; a pennon streaming or flowing in the air.

"There were banners and *streamers*, and shamrock devices, and brass bands on every side."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A stream or column of light shooting from the horizon, as in some forms of the aurora borealis.

"The moon was indeed at the full, and the northern streamers were shining brilliantly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: A handsome European geometer moth, *Anticlea derivata*. Wings with a delicate gloss, the fore-pair purple-brown, with markings, the hinder pair gray, with few markings; expansion about an inch. The caterpillar feeds on the buds and stems of the Dog-rose in June and July, the perfect insect appearing in the following April and May.

2. *Mining*: A person who works in search of stream-tin.

strēam'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *stream*; -ful(l).] Full of streams or of currents.

"Shov'd by the winds against the streamful tide."

Drayton: *Piers Gaveston*.

strēam'-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *streamy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being streamy.

strēam'-līng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STREAM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Mining: The management of a stream-work, or of stream-tin during the process of refinement.

strēam'-lēt, *s.* [English *stream*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little stream, a brook, a rivulet.

"Hence the streamlets seek the terrace shade."

Savage: *The Wanderer*, i.

***strēam'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *stream*, *s.*; dimin. suffix -ing.] A little stream; a streamlet.

"A thousand streamlings that n'er saw the sun."

Sylvester: *The Captaines*, 118.

strēam'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *stream*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Hippurids. [HALORAGACEÆ.]

strēam'-y, *a.* [Eng. *stream*; -y.]

1. Abounding with streams or running water.

"Arcadia,

However streamy now, adust and dry."

Prior: *First Hymn of Callimachus*.

2. Having the form of a stream or beam of light.

"His nodding helm emits a streamy ray."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 1,014.

3. Full of streams or beams.

"The streamy twilight spread

Like distant morning in the skies."

Hughes: *The Ecstasy*.

***strecche**, *v. t. or i.* [STRETCH.]

streēk, **strēik**, *v. t.* [STREAK (1), *v.*]

streēl, *v. i.* [Ety. doubtful; cf. Gaul. *striall* = a stripe, a shred.] To trail, to drag, to stream.

streēt, ***strete**, *s.* [A. S. *stræt*, from Lat. *strata*, for *strata* (*via*) = a paved (way); from *stratus*, *pa. par. of sterno* = to strew, to pave, and *via* = a way; Dutch *straat*; Icel. *stræti*; Dan. *stræde*; Sw. *strät*; O. H. Ger. *straza*; Sp. & Port. *estrada*; Ger. *strass*; O. Fr. *estree*; Ir. & Gael. *sraid*; Wel. *ystryd*, *ystrad*. *Street* is one of the six words derived directly from the Roman invaders, the other five being, *ceaster* (Chester), *coln* (Lincoln), *foss*, *port*, and *wall*.]

*1. A highway, a road.

2. A way or road in a city, having houses on one or both sides; especially a main or chief way, as distinguished from a *lane* or *alley*; applied to the houses as well as the open way.

"Through winter streets to steer your course aright."

Gay: *Trivia*, i. 1.

*3. A road of any kind.

"I ran by the most secret stretes."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

street-arab, *s.* A neglected outcast boy or girl of the street.

street-car, *s.* A tramway-car, which runs in a city or town.

street-door, *subst.* That door of a house which opens into the street or road.

street-orderly, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: A man employed to sweep and scavenge the streets of a town; a scavenger. (Eng.)

"The first appearance of the street-orderlies in the metropolis was in 1843."—Mayhew: *London Labor*, ii. 293.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to scavenging; carried out by scavengers. (Eng.)

"The street-orderly system is the only rational and efficacious mode of street-cleansing."—Mayhew: *London Labor*, ii. 290.

Street-orderly bin: An iron receptacle in the streets in which horse manure is deposited during the day by brigades of boys organized for that purpose. (Eng.)

***street-orderlyism**, *s.* The system of cleansing the streets of a city by means of street-orderlies. (Eng.)

"The means by which Mr. Cochrane has endeavored to gain these ends constitutes the system called street-orderlyism."—Mayhew: *London Labor*, ii. 289.

street-sweeper, *subst.* One who or that which sweeps the streets; specif., a machine provided with scrapers and brushes for gathering up street-dust and mud.

street-walker, *s.*

1. A common prostitute, who walks the streets.

*2. An idler.

street-walking, *subst.* The practice of a street-walker; prostitution.

***street-ward**, *s.* An officer who had the charge of the streets. (Eng.)

streēt'-ward, *a.* [Eng. *street*; -ward.] Adjoining the street; looking into the street.

streēt'-way, *subst.* [Eng. *street*, and *way*.] The open space in a street; the roadway.

***streēt'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *street*; -y.] Belonging to the streets; hence, town-bred.

"I am of the streets, and streety—eis ten polin is my haven."—G. A. Sala: *A Journey due North* (1859), p. 2.

***strēight** (*gh* silent), *a., adv. & s.* [STRAIT.]

A. As adj.: Narrow, strait.

B. As adv.: Strictly, straitly.

C. As substantive:

1. A narrow, a strait.

2. Difficulty, distress, straits.

***strēight'-en** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [STRAITEN.]

***strēine**, *v. t.* [STRAIN, *v.*]

***strēite**, *a.* [STRAIT.]

strēl'-itz, *subst.* [Russ. *strieliētz*=an archer, a shooter; *strielā*=an arrow.] A soldier of the ancient Muscovite guards, abolished by Peter the Great.

strē-litz'-ī-a, *s.* [Named by Acton after the queen of George III., who was of the house of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.]

Bot.: A genus of *Uranæ* (q. v.). Fine herbaceous plants, akin to the banana and the plantain, with large leaves and handsome flowers; the outer segments of the perianth (sepals) generally bright orange, two of the three inner large and bright purple, the third one small and hooded. From the Cape of Good Hope. Several species are cultivated in greenhouses, and of these *Strelitzia reginæ* is the finest; its seeds are eaten by the Caffres.

***strēme**, *s. & v.* [STREAM, *s. & v.*]

strēm'-ma, *subst.* [Gr.=a twist, a strain, from *strophō*=to turn, to twist.]

Pathol.: A strain or sprain of the parts about a joint.

***strēne**, *s.* [STRAIN (2), *s.*]

1. Race, offspring.

2. Descent, lineage.

***strēng**, *a.* [STRONG.]

strēng'-ite, *s.* [After Prof. A. Streng, of Giessen; suff. -ite. (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small spherical groups of radiating fibers, rarely in crystals. Hardness, 3-4; specific gravity 2.87; luster vitreous; color, shades of red. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 37.97; sesqui-oxide of iron, 42.78; water, 19.25=100, which gives the chemical formula $Fe_2P_2O_8 + 4aq$.

strēngth, ***strengthe**, *s.* [A. S. *strengdhu*, from *strang*=strong (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That property, attribute, or quality of an animal body, by which it is enabled to move itself or other things. The strength of animals is the muscular force or energy which they are capable of exerting. For the purpose of comparing the strength or the effects produced by the energy exerted by different animals, or by the same animal under different circumstances, it is usual to assume as a dynamic unit the force required to raise one pound of weight through one foot of space in one minute of time. [HORSE-POWER.]

"But their lot had fallen on a time when men had discovered that the strength of the muscles is far inferior to the strength of the mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. The quality or property of bodies by which they sustain the application of force without breaking or giving way; solidity, toughness, tenacity. The strength of a body is tested by forces acting in different ways; thus a body may be torn asunder by a tensile or stretching force, or by a direct pull in the direction of its fibers, as in the case of a rope, &c.; or it may be broken across by a transverse strain, crushed by a pressure exerted in the direction of its length, twisted, shorn across, &c.

3. Force proceeding from motion, and proportioned to it.

4. Power of resisting attacks.

"Our castle's strength

Will laugh a siege to scorn."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

5. Power or vigor of any kind; ability to do or bear; capacity of exertion, intellectual, moral, or physical.

"Though she was a woman of great strength of mind."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

6. Force as measured or stated in figures; amount or numbers of any body, as of an army, a fleet, or the like.

"To desecrate the strength of the enemy."

Shakesp.: *Learn*, iv. 5.

*7. Hence, an armed force; a body of troops; an army.

"Discover your united strengths."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 1.

8. One who or that which constitutes or is regarded as embodying force, strength, or firmness; a person or thing on which reliance or confidence is placed; support, security.

"God is our refuge and strength."—Psalm xlv. 1.

*9. A fortification, a stronghold, a fortress.

"This inaccessible high strength . . .

He trusted to have seized."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 141.

10. That quality which produces or tends to produce results; the effective power in an institution, established custom, or the like; legal or moral force; binding, constraining, or influencing force or power; force, efficiency, weight, influence.

"With all religious strength of sacred vows."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

11. Intensity or degree of potency of the distinguishing or essential element or constituent; the quality or property of producing sensible effects on other bodies. (Said of liquors and the like.)

12. Force or power in the expression of meaning in words; vigor of style; nervous diction or style; the quality or power of fully and forcibly expressing idea.

"And praise the easy vigor of a line,

Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness

join." Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 361.

13. Vividness, intensity, brilliance, brightness.

"His countenance was as the sun shineth in his strength."—Revelation, i. 16.

*14. High degree, vehemence, force.

"You would abate the strength of your displeasure."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

II. Art: Boldness of conception or treatment.

"Caracci's strength, Coreggio's softer line."

Pope: *Epistles*, iii. 37.

¶ *On (or upon) the strength of*: In reliance on; on the faith of; in dependence on.

"The allies, after a successful summer, are too apt, upon the strength of it, to neglect their preparations for the ensuing campaign."—Addison.

***strēngth**, *v. t.* [STRENGTH, *s.*] To strengthen.

"Hath he not made me in the Pope's defence

To spend the treasure that should strength my land?"

Marlowe: *Massacre at Paris*, iii. 2.

***strēngthed**, *a.* [Eng. *strength*; -ed.] Endowed with strength.

strēngth'-en, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *strength*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make strong or stronger; to give greater strength to physically, legally, or morally; to confirm, to establish.

"Entreating them to come up without delay to London, and to strengthen the hands of their metropolitan at this conjuncture."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*2. To animate, to encourage.

"Charge Joshua, and encourage him, and strengthen him."—Deut. iii. 28.

3. To make stronger or greater; to add intensity to; to intensify.

"To strengthen that impatience."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

*4. To cause to increase in power, authority, or security.

"Let noble Warwick, Cobham, and the rest . . .

With powerful policy strengthen themselves."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. III., i. 2.

B. Intransitive: To grow or become strong or stronger; to increase in strength.

"The young disease that must subdue at length

Grows with his growth, and strengthens with his

strength." Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 135.

¶ Whatever adds to the strength, be it in ever so small a degree, *strengthens*; exercise *strengthens* either body or mind; whatever gives strength for a particular emergence *fortifies*; religion *fortifies* the mind against adversity; whatever adds to the strength, so as to give a positive degree of strength, *invigorates*; morning exercise in fine weather *invigorates*.

strēngth'-en-ēr, ***strēngth'-nēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *strengthen*; -er.] One who or that which strengthens; one who or that which adds or increases

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
cian, **çtian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şün**; **-tjon**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

strength, moral or physical; specif., in medicine, something which, when taken into the system, increases vital energy and confirms the stamina.

"Garlic is . . . a great strengthener of the stomach."—*Sir W. Temple: Health and Long Life.*

streñgth'-fūl, *a.* [English *strength*, *s.*; *-ful(l)*.] Abounding in strength; strong.

streñgth'-fūl-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *strengthful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being full of strength; fullness of strength.

***streñgth'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *strength*; *-ing*.] A fortress, a fortification, a stronghold.

streñgth'-lēss, ***strength-lesse**, *a.* [English *strength*, *s.*; *-less*.] Wanting in strength; destitute of strength, force, power, potency, efficacy, or the like; weak.

"Then hopeless, strengthless, sick for lack of food,
He crept beneath the coverture."

Coleridge: Destiny of Nations.

***streñgth'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *strength*; *-y*.] Strong; having strength.

***strēn'-ū-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *strenuitas*, from *strenuus* = strenuous (*q. v.*).] The same as STRENUOUSNESS (*q. v.*).

"Bred like strenuity in both."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xv. 649.

†strēn'-ū-ōs'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *strenuous*; *-ity*.] The state or condition of being strenuous; a straining after effect.

"Strenuosity in style is not quite the same thing as strength."—*Academy*, Jan. 30, 1886, p. 73.

strēn'-ū-ōus, *a.* [Latin *strenuus* = vigorous; active, strong; allied to Gr. *strēnēs* = strong; Sp. & Port. *estrenuo*; Ital. *strenuo*.]

1. Zealous, ardent; eagerly pressing or urgent; earnest, enthusiastic, active, vigorous, energetic; as, a *strenuous* supporter of a cause.

2. Strong, bold, vigorous.

"He gave his prince sullen looks, short answers, and faithful and strenuous services."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. Necessitating vigor or energy; accompanied by labor or exertion.

"Nations grown corrupt,

Love bondage more than liberty;

Bondage with ease than strenuous liberty."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 271.

strēn'-ū-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *strenuous*; *-ly*.] In a strenuous manner; with eager or pressing zeal; ardently, earnestly, vigorously.

"This improvement was, as usual, strenuously resisted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

strēn'-ū-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *strenuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being strenuous; eagerness, zeal, earnestness, enthusiasm, ardor, vigor.

***strēp'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *strepens*, *pr. par.* of *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud.

"Peace to the strepenthorn."

Shenstone: Rural Elegance.

***strēp'-ēr-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy, loud, boisterous.

"In a streperous eruption, it riseth against fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***Strēph'-ōn**, *s.* [See def.] The name of a shepherd in Sir P. Sidney's *Arcadia*, in love with the shepherdess Chloe; hence, applied as a generic term to any sentimental or languishing lover.

strē-pī-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that the passage to which it is attached is to be played in a noisy, impetuous manner.

***strēp'-it-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *strepitus* = a noise; *strepo* = to make a noise.] Noisy.

"The strepitous ministrations of the electric 'awakener.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

strēp-sī, *pref.* [Greek *strephō*, fut. *strepsō* = to twist, to turn.] Twisted or turned; having any process twisted or turned; turning.

***strēp-sīç'-ēr-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *strep-siceros* (*q. v.*).]

Zoöl.: An old group of Antelopes, with spirally-twisted horns. Genera: *Strep-siceros*, *Oreas*, *Tragelaphus*, and *Portax*.

strēp'-sī-çere, *s.* [STREPSICEROS.]

Zoöl.: Any antelope belonging to the *Strep-sicere* (*q. v.*).

strēp-sīç'-ēr-ōs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *strepsikerōs* = prob. the addax (*q. v.*); *strephō*, fut. *strepsō* = to twist, and *keras* = a horn.]

Zoöl.: Koodoo (*q. v.*); the type-genus of *Strep-sicere* (*q. v.*), with spiral-keeled horns. There is a single species, *Strep-siceros kudu*, often included in the genus *Tragelaphus*. Sir Victor Brooke, in his arrangement of the revised family Bovidae, has a subfamily (*Tragelaphinae*) of the same extent as the old *Strep-sicere*.

strēp'-sī-lās, *s.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *las* = a stone.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidae, by some authorities made the type of a sub-family, *Strepsilatinæ* (*q. v.*). Beak strong, forming an elongated cone as long as the head; nostrils basal, lateral, lineal, pervious, partly covered by a membrane; wings long, pointed; feet four-toed, three in front (united by a membrane at base) and one behind. There are two species, almost cosmopolitan.

strēp-sī-lā-tī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strepsilas* genit. *strepsilat(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidae, with three genera: *Pluvianellus*, *Aphirza*, and *Strepsilas* (*q. v.*).

†strēp-sīp'-tēr, *s.* [STREPSIPTERA.]

Entom.: Any insect of the group *Strepsiptera* (*q. v.*).

†strēp-sīp'-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *pteron* = a wing.]

Entom.: A group of Insects parasitic on the Hymenoptera. By some writers they are made a distinct order, while others regard them as a degraded group of Coleoptera, and place them in a family *Stylopidae* (*q. v.*).

strēp-sīp'-tēr-an, *s.* [STREPSIPTER.] The same as STREPSIPTER (*q. v.*).

strēp-sīp'-tēr-ōus, *a.* [Eng. *strepsipter*; *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Strepsiptera* (*q. v.*).

†strēp-sī-rhī'-nā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *strepsi-*, and Gr. *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*) = the nose.]

Zoöl.: Owen's name for the Lemuroidea, from their having twisted or curved nostrils at the end of the snout.

†strēp'-sī-rhīne, *a.* [STREPSIRHINA.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the *Strepsirhina* (*q. v.*).

strēp-sō-dōn-tō-saū'-rūs, *s.* [Greek *strephō*, fut. *strepsō* = to turn; *odous* (genit. *odontos*) = a tooth, and *sauros* = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A doubtful genus of Amphibia, found in the Newcastle and the Belgian Lower Coal-measures.

strēp'-sō-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *strephō*, fut. *strepsō* = to turn, and *odous* = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Holoptychiidae, from Devonian and Carboniferous strata.

strēp-tō-bāc-tē-ri-a, *s. pl.* [Greek *streptos* = twisted; *baktēria* = a staff, or rod.] Rod-shaped bacteria associated in chains or chaplets.

strēp-tō-cōc'-qī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *streptos* = twisted, and *kokkos* = a berry.] Cocci that form chains.

strēp'-tō-pūs, *s.* [Greek *streptos* = twisted, and *pous* = a foot. Named from the bent flower-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of Uvulaceæ. Perennial, herbaceous plants, with creeping rootstocks, a six-parted, campanulate corolla, a three-celled ovary, and succulent fruit. The roots of *Streptopus amplexifolius*, a native of Hungary, have been used in gargles.

strēp-tō-spōn'-dŷ-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *streptos* = turned, and *spondylos* = a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia, founded on vertebrae from Oolitic and Wealden formations. It was placed by Owen in his provisional group *Opisthocœlia*, but is now referred to the *Amphicœlia*.

strēss, ***stresse**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *distress* (*q. v.*).] [STRESS, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Distress, trouble, affliction.

"With this sad hersall of his heavy stresse."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 18.

2. A distress: goods taken under a distress. [II. 2.]

3. A stretching or straining; strain.

4. Effort or exertion made; strain.

"Though the faculties of the mind are improved by exercise, yet they must not be put to a stress beyond their strength."—*Locke*.

5. Constraining, urging, or impelling force, power, or influence; pressure, force, violence; as, to be driven out of the course by stress of weather.

6. Weight, importance, or influence imputed or ascribed; important part or influence; emphasis.

"So much stress should never be laid on faith, or any other motive of action, as to exclude other motives."—*Gilpin: Hints for Sermons*, vol. i., § 24.

7. Accent, emphasis.

"Those syllables, which I call long, receive a peculiar stress of voice from their acute accent."—*Foster: On Accent*, p. 48.

II. Technically:

Mech.: Force exerted in any direction or manner between contiguous bodies or parts of bodies, and taking specific names according to its direction or mode of action; as—

(1) *Compressive stress*: Tending to crush a body.

(2) *Shearing stress*: Tending to cut it through.

(3) *Tensile stress*: Tending to draw or pull the parts of a body asunder.

(4) *Torsional stress*: Tending to twist it asunder, the force acting with leverage.

(5) *Transverse or lateral stress*: Tending to bend it or break it across, the force being applied laterally, and acting with leverage.

¶ *Stress* is general in sense and application; *emphasis* is a mode of the *stress*. The *stress* is a strong and special exertion of the voice on one word, or one part of a word, so as to distinguish it from another. The *stress* may consist in an elevation of voice, or a prolonged utterance; the *emphasis* is that species of *stress* which is employed to distinguish one word or syllable from another; the *stress* may be accidental; but the *emphasis* is an intentional *stress*. We lay a *stress* or *emphasis* on a particular point of our reasoning, in the first case, by enlarging upon it longer than on other points; or, in the second case, by the use of stronger expressions or epithets. (*Crabb*.)

***strēss**, ***stresse**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *estresir*, *estroissir*, *estroysser* = to straiten, to pinch, to narrow, to compress, from Lat. *strictus* = strict (*q. v.*).]

1. To narrow, to compress.

2. To press, to urge, to distress; to put to straits or difficulty.

"If the magistrate be so stressed that he cannot protect those that are pious and peaceable, the Lord help."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 155.

3. To subject to stress or force.

strētçh (1), ***strecche** (pa. t. **straught*, **straughte*, **streighte*, *stretched*, pa. par. **straught*, **streight*, **streyght*, *stretched*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *streccan* (pa. t. *strehte*, pa. par. *streht*), from *stræc*, *strec*, *stearc* = strong, violent, stark (*q. v.*); cogn. with Dut. *strekken*; Dan. *strække* = to stretch; *stræk* = a stretch; Sw. *sträcka*; Ger. *strecken*, from *strack* = straight; Lat. *stringo* = to draw tight; Gr. *stranggos* = twisted tight. From the same root come *strain*, *strict*, *strangle*, *strait*, *string*, and *strong*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To draw out; to extend in length; to draw tight; to make tense.

2. To extend in any direction; to spread out; to expand. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 49.)

3. To reach out; to put forth; to hold out.

"Stretch thine hand unto the poor."—*Eccles.* vii. 32.

*4. To open, to distend.

"Stretch the nostril wide."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 1.

5. To strain; to put to the utmost strength or efficacy; to apply stress or force to.

"Stretch thy chest."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

II. Figuratively:

1. To extend; to cause to extend or spread.

"Then will they stretch their power athwart the land."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, viii. 195.

2. To extend too far; to exaggerate; as, to stretch an account.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) To extend, to reach; to be drawn out in length or breadth, or both; to be continuous over a distance; to spread.

"Deep Lake is narrow, and stretches for fifteen miles."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) To be extended, or to bear extension without breaking, as an elastic substance; to attain greater length.

"The inner membrane . . . because it would stretch and yield, remained unbroken."—*Boyle*.

2. Figuratively:

* (1) To reach, to last, to satisfy.

"As far as my coin would stretch."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

(2) To sally beyond the truth; to exaggerate.

"What an allay do we find to the credit of the most probable event that is reported by one who uses to stretch!"—*Government of the Tongue*.

II. Naut.: To sail under a great spread of canvas. It differs from *stand* in that the latter implies no press of sail.

¶ (1) *Stretch out*: An order to a boat's crew to pull strong.

(2) *To stretch out*: To give a long pull in rowing.

strētçh (2), *v. i.* [A softened form of *streke* or *streak* (2), *v.*; Ger. *streichen* = to run.] To make violent efforts in running. (*Prov.*)

strētçh, *s.* [STRETCH (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of stretching; the state of being stretched; reach, effort, struggle, strain.

"Now one and all they tug again; they row

At the full stretch, and shake the brazen prow."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, v. 259.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīnē, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The extent to which anything may be stretched.

"At all her *stretch* her little wings she spread."
Dryden. Ceyx and Aleyone, 483.

*3. Hence, the utmost extent or reach of meaning, power, or the like.

"Quotations, in their utmost *stretch*, can signify no more than that Luther lay under severe agonies of mind."
—*Atterbury*.

4. The act of straining or stretching beyond what is right or fair; as, That is a *stretch* of authority, a *stretch* of imagination.

5. A continued surface; an extended surface or portion.

"*Stretches* of road down in the gorge here were laid on tree-trunks that bridged the spaces from projection to projection."—*English Illustrated Magazine*, Aug., 1884, p. 697.

6. Course, direction; as, the *stretch* of seams of coal.

7. The punishment of seven years' penal servitude. (*Slang*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: The reach or extent of progress on one tack; a tack.

2. *Sport.*: One of the sections of a race-course; as, the home *stretch*.

At (or on) a *stretch*: At one or a single effort; at one time; continuously.

"Drivers and others frequently make twenty hours at a *stretch*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885.

**stretch-mouthed*, *a.* Open-mouthed; hence, chattering.

"Some *stretch-mouthed* rascal would, as it were, mean mischief."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

strēṭch'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. stretch* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which stretches, extends, or expands. Specially—

(a) An instrument for stretching gloves.

(b) An expanding last for distending shoes.

(c) A frame for expanding a canvas for painting.

(d) A corner-piece for distending a canvas frame.

(e) One of the extension rods of an umbrella, attached at one end to the sleeve which slides on the handle, and at the other end to a rib of the frame.

(f) A round rail joining the legs of a chair; a round.

(g) A jointed rod by whose extension the carriage bows are separated and expanded, so as to spread the canopy or hood.

(2) A flat board on which corpses are stretched or laid out previously to coffin.

(3) A litter, frame, or hand-barrow for carrying a wounded, sick, or dead person; also, a frame on which disorderly or violent persons are strapped in order to move them from one place to another.

"— was insensible for a short time, and had to be brought back on a *stretcher* to the enclosure."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

2. *Fig.*: A statement which outstretches the truth; a lie, an exaggeration.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A tie-timber in a frame.

2. *Build.*: A brick or stone whose length is laid in the direction of the length of the wall. [*HEADER*, II. 1, *BOND*, *s.*, II. 1, 2.]

3. Nautical:

(1) The foot-rest of a rower at the bottom of a boat.

"The work is not kept on long enough from the *stretcher*."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

(2) A cross-piece to keep the sides of a boat distended when slung to get on board or overboard.

stretcher-bearer, *s.*

Military (pl.): Men detailed for conveying the wounded from the field to the nearest Ambulance or dressing station. Not organized regimentally, though men are trained voluntarily in ambulance work. They are formed into companies of the Army Hospital Corps.

stretcher-mule, *s.*

Cotton: A mule adapted to stretch and twist fine rovings of cotton, bringing them forward another stage in respect of attenuation and twisting.

strēṭch'-īng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [*STRETCH* (1), *v.*]

stretching-course, *s.*

Mason.: A course of stones or bricks laid with their longest dimensions in the direction of the length of the wall. [*BOND*.]

stretching-frame, *s.*

Cotton:

1. A machine in which rovings are stretched in the process of converting them into yarn.

2. A long frame on which starched muslins are stretched and exposed in a warm room to dry. It is the substitute for the cylinder drying-machine, which is used upon heavier classes of goods.

stretching-iron, *s.*

Leather: A currier's tool, consisting of a flat piece of metal or stone fixed in a handle and used to scrape the surface of curried leather, to stretch it, reduce inequalities, and raise the bloom.

stretching-machine, s. A machine for stretching textile fabrics so as to lay their warp and woof yarns in truly parallel positions.

stretching-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A strut (q. v.).

**strete*, *s.* [*STREET*.]

strēt'-tā, *s.* [*Ital.*]

Music: A coda or final passage taken in quicker time than the preceding movements.

strēt'-tō, *s. & a.* [*Ital.*]

A. As substantive:

Music: The special passage in a fugue in which the whole of the parts, or as many as possible, take up the subject, at as short an interval of time as possible. [*FUGUE*.]

B. As adjective:

Music: A term signifying that the movement to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a quick, concise manner; opposed to *largo*.

strew (ew as ô), **strāw*, **strewe*, **strow*, *v. t.* [*A. S. streowan*, from *strew*=straw (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *strooijen*=to scatter, from *stroot*=straw; Icel. *strá*; Sw. *strö*; Dan. *strøe*; Ger. *streuen*=to strew; Lat. *struo*=to heap up.]

1. To scatter, to spread by scattering. (Said of things separable into parts or particles.)

"And rushes shall be *strewed* on the stair."

Scott: Eve of St. John.

2. To scatter, cast, or throw loosely about.

"Many corse

Of mured men, which therein *strowed* lay."

Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 53.

3. To cover by scattering or spreading.

"It was reckoned a piece of magnificence in Thomas Becket, that he *strewed* the floor of his hall with clean hay."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

4. To cover by being spread or scattered over.

"Bnt walk'd him forth along the sand,

Where thousand sleepers *strew'd* the strand."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiii.

*5. To spread abroad; to disseminate; to give currency to.

"I have *strew'd* it in the common ear."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

strew'-īng (ew as ô), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [*STREW*, *verb.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the *verb.*)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of scattering or spreading about or over.

*2. That which is strewed or is fit to be strewed.

"The herbs that have on them cold dew o' th' night
Are *strewings* fit't for graves."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 4.

**strew'-mēnt* (ew as ô), *s.* [*Eng. strew*; *-ment*.] Anything strewed or scattered in decoration.

"But here she is allow'd her virgin crants,
Her maiden *strewments*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

strī'-ā (pl. *strī'-æ*), *s.* [*Lat.*]

1. *Arch.*: A fillet between the channels or flutes of columns, pilasters, and the like.

2. *Med.*: A large purple spot, like the mark produced by the stroke of a whip, appearing under the skin in certain malignant fevers.

3. *Nat. Hist.*: A slight superficial furrow, or a fine, thread-like line or streak, seen on the surface of a shell, mineral, plant, or other object, longitudinal, transverse, or oblique.

4. *Mineral (pl.)*: The lines seen to traverse the planes of a crystal. They bear a definite relation to certain crystal forms of the mineral on which they occur.

strī'-āte, *strī'-āt-ēd*, *a.* [*Lat. striatus*, *pa. par.* of *strio*=to streak; *stria*=a streak.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Marked with striæ; marked or scored with superficial or very slender lines; marked with fine parallel lines.

2. Having a thread-like form.

"These effluvioms fly by *striated* atoms and winding particles, as Des Cartes conceiveth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Art*: Disposed in ornamental lines, either parallel or wavy.

striated-fiber, *s.*

Anat.: The primitive fibers composing ordinary muscle. They have two sets of markings; one longitudinal and the other transverse. In general, when

a fiber is resolved into fibrillæ, the cleavage is in the direction of the longitudinal, though sometimes it is in the direction of the transverse fibers. Striated fiber constitutes the voluntary muscles, comprehending those of locomotion, respiration, expression, &c.

striated-rocks, striated-boulders, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks or boulders with striæ along their surface, the result of the passage over them of masses of ice with projecting stones imbedded in the lower part. Such striated rocks exist along the sides and at the foot of mountain ranges wherever glaciers have descended. They are found also in the arctic and temperate zones wherever ice has passed from the North during the glacial period. [*DRIFT*.]

strī'-āte, *v. t.* [*STRIMATE*, *a.*] To mark with striæ.

strī'-ā-tion, *s.* [*STRIMATE*.] The state or condition of being striated or marked with striæ. Specifically—

1. *Anat. & Physiol.*: The production of delicate spiral, longitudinal, and transverse striæ on the cell wall, formed by the deposition within it of several layers, varying from each other in refractive power, or, in the case of plants, by the unequal absorption of water.

2. *Geol.*: The production of striæ on rocks, boulders, &c., by the passage over them of blocks of ice with stones fixed in their lower part. [*STRiated-ROCKS*.]

strī'-ā-ture, *s.* [*Lat. striatura*.] Disposition of striæ; striation.

"Parts of tuberos hæmatitæ show several varieties in the crust, *striature*, and texture of the body."—*Woodward*.

**strīch*, *s.* [*Lat. strix*=a screech-owl.] A bird of bad omen.

"The leather-winged bat, day's enemy,
The rueful *strich*, still waiting on the bier."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 36.

strīck, *s.* [*STRIKE*, *s.*] A handful or bunch of hackled and sorted flax, ready for conversion into slivers by the drawing-machine. A cwt. of flax makes from 300 to 400 stricks.

strīck'-en, *pa. par. & a.* [*STRIKE*.]

**A. As pa. par.*: (See the *verb.*)

B. As adjective:

**I. Lit.*: Struck, smitten.

"That shall I shew, assure as honnd
The *stricken* deer doth challenge by the bleeding
wound."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 9.

II. Figuratively:

†1. Advanced, far gone, worn.

"Abraham and Sarah were well *stricken* in years."—*Genesis* xviii. 11.

*2. Whole, entire. (Said of an hour as marked by the striking of a clock.)

strīc'-kle, *s.* [*A dimin. from strike* (q. v.).]

1. *Agric.*: An instrument for whetting scythes; a rifle.

2. *Carp. & Mason.*: A pattern or templet.

3. *Cloth-shearing*: A straight-edge fed with emery and employed to grind the edges of a series of knives arranged spirally on a cylinder.

4. *Flax*: A strike or sword used in dressing flax.

5. Founding:

(1) A semi-circular piece of wood used in smoothing molds of loam to form cores for curved and crooked pipes; also for spreading upon the cores a thickness of loam answering to the required thickness of the pipe.

(2) A straight-edge of wood with which to remove superfluous sand from a flask after ramming up.

6. A straight-edge to strike grain to a level with the upper edge of the measure; a strike.

strīc'-klēr, *strīck'-lēss*, *subst.* [*STRICKLE*.] A strickle or strike. (*Prov.*)

strīct, *a.* [*Latin strictus*, *pa. par.* of *stringo*=to draw tight, to compress. From the same root come *strain*, *strait*, *stress*, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Drawn tight, strained, tight, close.

"She wildly breaketh from their *strict* embrace."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 874.

*2. Tense; not lax or relaxed.

"The fatal noose performed its office, and with most *strict* ligature squeezed the blood into his face."—*Arbuthnot*.

3. Exact, accurate, rigorous, careful, severe, punctilious, stringent.

"This *strict* and most observant watch."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.



Striated-rock.

bōal, *bōy*; *pōut*, *jōwl*; *cat*, *çell*, *chorus*, *çhin*, *bençh*; *go*, *gem*; *thin*, *thiſ*; *sin*, *aſ*; *expect*, *Xenophon*, *exiſt*. *ph* = *f*.
-cian. *-tian* = *ſhan*. *-tion*, *-ſion* = *ſhūn*; *tion*, *-ſion* = *zhūn*. *-tious*, *-clous*, *-ſious* = *ſhūs*. *-ble*, *-dle*, &c. = *bəl*, *dəl*.

4. Regulated or acting by exact rules; exact, rigorous, severe.

"Which if thou follow, this *strict* court of Venice Must needs give sentence 'gainst the merchant there." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

5. Positive or definite as to terms; precise, stringent.

"Such *strict* and severe covenants." *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.*

6. Rigidly or exactly interpreted; limited; not lax or loose; free from latitude; as, a *strict* definition, a *strict* interpretation.

†II. *Bot.*: Upright, straight.

Strict Observance, s.

Church Hist.: The name given to a subdivision of the Observantine branch of the Franciscan Order. The first house of Strict Observance appears to have been founded by a Spanish Franciscan, John de Puebla, on the Sierra Morena in 1489. The friars soon became a separate congregation, and spread to Italy, where they were known as the Reformed, early in the sixteenth century. They established themselves at Nevers in France in 1597, and were there called Recollects. The Latin holy places at Jerusalem are under the charge of the Franciscans of the Strict Observance.

"Certain orders of friars practice this austerity, which was first introduced among the Friars Minor of the *Strict Observance* by the Blessed John of Guadalupe, about the year 1500."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 265.

strict-settlement, s.

Law: A settlement by which land is settled to the parent for life, and after his death to his first and other sons in tail, trustees being interposed to preserve the contingent remainders.

***strict'-lānd, s.** [Eng. *strict*, and *land*.] A narrow piece of land or passage; a strait.

"Beyond the which I find a narrow going or *strictland* from the point to Hirst castell which standeth into the sea."—*Holinshead: Descript. Brit.*, ch. xii.

strict'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *strict*; -*ly*.]

1. In a strict manner; exactly; with nice or rigorous exactness or accuracy; as, *strictly* speaking, he is wrong.

2. Positively, definitely, in strict terms.

"The king hath *strictly* charg'd the contrary." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 1.

3. Rigorously, severely, closely.

"Examine thyself *strictly* whether thou didst not best at first."—*Bacon*.

4. With strict observance of laws, rules, rites, or the like.

"Many of them live so *strictly* as if they did not believe so foolishly."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

strict'-ness, s. [Eng. *strict*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being strict; exactness, rigorous accuracy; strict or precise observance or interpretation.

"Fifty thousand pounds a year, to which, in *strictness* of law he had no right, awaited his acceptance."—*Ma-caulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. Rigor, severity, stringency.

"Such of them as cannot be concealed you will please to connive at, though, in the *strictness* of your judgment, you cannot pardon."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

strict'-ure, s. [Lat. *strictura*, prop. fem. sing. of *stricturus*, fut. part. of *stringo*=to draw tight; Fr. *stricture*; Ital. *strettura*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Strictness.

"A man of *stricture* and firm abstinence." *Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

*2. A stroke, a glance; a slight touch.

"Passive *strictures*, or signatures of that wisdom which hath made and ordered all things."—*Hale: Orig. of Man-kind*, p. 46.

3. A touch of sharp criticism; censure, critical remark.

"But to what purpose are these *strictures*? To a great and good one."—*Knox: Liberal Education*. (Concl.)

II. *Pathol.*: A contraction and induration of any duct, so as to prevent free passage through it. There may be stricture of the urethra, of the œsophagus, of the rectum, &c.

stric'-tured, adj. [English *strictur(e)*; -*ed*.] Affected with a stricture.

strid'-dle, v. i. [STRADDLE, v.] (*Scotch*.)

stride, stryde, s. [STRIDE, v.]

1. A step, especially a long, measured, or pompous step; a wide stretch of the legs.

"The monster, moving onward, came as fast, With horrid *strides*; hell trembled as he strode." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 676.

2. The space measured between the legs wide apart; the space covered by a long step; hence, a short distance.

"Betwixt them both was but a little *stride*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 24.

3. A rapid or far-reaching movement or advance.

"God never meant that man should scale the heavens By *strides* of human wisdom." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 222.

stride, *stryde (pa. t. **strade*, **strided*, *strode*, pa. par. **stridde*, *stridden*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *stridan*=to strive, to stride; cf. Low German *striden*=to strive, to stride; *streven*=to strive, to stride; *streve*=a striving, a stride; Dut. *strijden*; German *streiten*; Dan. *stride*; Icel. *stréðha*; Sw. *strida*=to strive.] [STRIVE.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To walk with long steps.

"When our vessels out of reach he found, He *strided* onward." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 860.

2. To stand with the feet wide apart; to straddle.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass over at a step; to step over.

"A debtor that dares not to *stride* a limit." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

*2. To bestride; to mount as a rider; to ride on.

"I mean to *stride* your steed." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

strī'-dent, a. [Lat. *stridens*, pr. par. of *strideo*=to creak.] Creaking, harsh, grating.

"A place that still echoes with the *strident* chords of the Italian *maestri*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

strī'-dor, *stri-dour, subst. [Lat. *stridor*, from *strideo*=to creak.] A harsh, creaking noise or crack.

"Her screaming cry And *stridour* of her wings." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, xii. 1,258.

***strīd-ū-lān'-ti-a** (ti as shī), s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stridulus*=creaking.]

Entom.: The Cicadidæ (q. v.).

***strīd-ū-lāte, v. i.** [STRIDULOUS.] To make a harsh, creaking noise, as some insects.

strīd-ū-lā'-tion, s. [STRIDULATE.] The act of making a harsh, creaking noise; specif., the power possessed by some male insects of making a shrill, grating noise between a serrated part of the body and a hard part, for the purpose of attracting the females; the noise so produced. It takes place in various Orthoptera, Homoptera, and Coleoptera, and in some spiders of the genus *Theridion*. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. ix., x.)

strīd-ū-lā-tōr, subst. [Eng. *stridulat(e)*; -*or*.] That which stridulates or makes a harsh, grating noise.

strīd-ū-lā-tōr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *stridulat(c)*; -*ory*.] Harsh and creaking; stridulous.

strīd-ū-loūs, a. [Lat. *stridulus*, from *strideo*=to creak.] Harsh, creaking, strident; having a thin, squeaky voice.

"The *stridulous* strain already described."—*Harper's Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 286.

striē'-gis-āne, s. [After Langen-Striegis, Saxony, where found; suff. -*ane* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Wavellite (q. v.), of a straw-yellow and green color.

strife, *stryf, *stryfe, s. [O. Fr. *estrif*, from Icel. *strídh*=strife, contention; O. Sax. & O. Fries. *strid*; Dut. *strijd*; Dan. & Sw. *strid*; O. H. Ger. *strit*; Ger. *streit*.]

*1. The act of striving or endeavoring; the act of doing one's best.

"With *strife* to please you."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

*2. Endeavor to excel another; emulation, exertion, or contention for superiority, mental or physical.

"Son and father weep with equal *strife* Who should weep most."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,791.

3. Contention in anger or discord; discord, contest, enmity, quarrel.

"Stay your deadly *stryfe* a space."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 33.

*4. Opposition, contrariety, contradiction, variance.

"As if between them twain there were no *strife*." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 405.

*5. That which is contended against; occasion of contest.

¶ For the difference between *strife* and *discord*, see DISCORD.

***strife'-fūl, *stry-ful, *stry-full, a.** [English *strife*; -*ful* (l).] Full of or given to strife; contentious.

"*Stryfull* minds and diverse qualitee." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 13.

strīg, s. [STRIGA.] The footstalk of a flower, leaf, or bud.

"The cones were seriously blackened by lice at the *strig*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

strī'-gā (pl. *strī'-gæ*), s. [Lat.]

1. *Arch.*: The fluting of a column.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Little, upright, unequal, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

strīg'-ēs, s. pl. [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *strix* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Owls; a sub-order of Accipitres, universally distributed; equivalent to the Strigidæ of early authors, by some of whom they were called *Accipitres nocturni*. Outer toe reversible; tibia twice as long as tarsus; body feathers without an after-shaft or accessory plume; plumage soft and fluffy; a facial disk. Now generally divided into two families, Strigidæ and Bubonidæ.

strīg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *strix*, genit. *strig(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornithology:

†1. A family of Accipitres, equivalent to the sub-order Striges (q. v.). Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 350), puts the genera at 23 and the species at 180.

2. A family of Striges (q. v.), distinguished by having the inner surface of the middle claw indented with minute serrations, and the breastbone without clefts in its hinder edge. The type is *Strix flammea*. [STRIX, s., 2.]

strīg'-īl, s. [Lat.]

1. *Classic Antig.*: An instrument used in baths for scraping off the sweat, but more specifically useful in exciting the action of the skin and tissues beneath. The three examples to the left in the illustration are Roman; the other is from a statue of an athlete using the strigil, by Lysippus, a cast of which is in the South Kensington Museum.

2. A flesh-brush.

strīg'-īl-ōse, adj.

[Dimin. of *strigose*.]

Bot.: Set with small,

slender strigæ.

strīg'-ine, a. [Latin

strix (genit. *strigis*)=an owl; Eng. suff. -*ine*.]

Ornithology: Owl-like; specif., applied to owls resembling *Strix stridula*, as distinguished from those of which *Aluco flammeus* is the type, which are called the Alucine section.

***strīg'-mēnt, subst.** [Latin *strigmentum*, from *strigis*, pa. partic. of *stringo*=to draw tight, to scrape.] Scraping; that which is scraped off; excrement.

"Many besides the *strigments* and sudorous adhesions from men's hands."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

strīg-ō-çēph'-ā-lūs, s. [STRINGOCEPHALUS.]

strīg'-ōps, s. [STRINGOPS.]

strī'-gōse, strī'-gōūs, a. [Lat. *strigosus*=lean, lank, thin, meager.]

Bot. (of a surface): Covered with strigæ.

strī'-gō-vīte, s. [After Lat. *Strigovia*=Striegau, Silesia, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A dark-green coating of minute crystals on various minerals in the granite of Striegau, Silesia. Hardness, 1'0; specific gravity, 3'144. Composition: A hydrous silicate of alumina, proto-and sesquioxides of iron.

strike (past tense **strak*, **strek*, **stroak*, **strok*, **stroke*, **strook*, **strooke*, *struck*, pa. par. **stricken*, **striken*, **strook*, **strooke*, *struck*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *strican*=to go, to proceed (pa. t. *strác*, pa. par. *stricen*); cogn. with Dut. *strijken*=to smooth, rub, spread, strike; Ger. *streichen* (pa. t. *strich*, pa. par. *gestrichen*)=to stroke, rub, smooth, spread, strike; Icel. *strjúka* (pa. t. *strauk*, pa. par. *strokin*)=to rub, to wipe, to strike; Sw. *stryka*=to stroke, wipe, strike, rove; Dan. *stryge*=the same.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To go, to move, to run, to advance.

"A mous . . . *Strike* forth sternly." *Piers Plowman*, Prol. 188.

*2. To fall.

"*Strek* into a study."—*William of Palerne*, 4,038.

3. To pass quickly; to dart, to penetrate.

"Till a dart *strike* through his liver."—*Proverbs* vii. 23.

4. To hit, to touch, to glance, to graze.

"Consider the red and white colors in porphyre; hinder light from *striking* on it, and its colors vanish."—*Locke*.

5. To make a quick blow or thrust; to hit.

"Willing to wound, and yet afraid to *strike*."

Pope: Satires, Prol. 203.



Strigils

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

6. To use one's weapons; to fight; to be active in fighting or on any occasion of employing force.

"Strike, fellows, strike."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 8.

7. To hit, to collide, to dash, to clash; as, The hammer *strikes* against the bell of a clock.

8. To run, dash, or be driven upon the shore, a rock, or a bank; to be stranded.

"After the vessel *struck* he saw water rushing into the engine-room."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

9. To sound by percussion, with or as with blows; as, a clock *strikes*.

10. To cause something to give out a sound by percussion.

"She *strikes* upon the bell."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

*11. To give out a sound, as of music; to begin to play; to strike up.

"Let our drums *strike*."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 4.

12. To lower a sail, flag, or colors, in token of respect, or of surrender to an enemy; hence, to surrender, to yield.

13. To quit work in order to compel an increase or to prevent a reduction of wages, or to secure shorter hours of working, or other like cause.

"About 1,000 hands *struck* at two of the principal works."—*London Weekly Echo*.

14. To take root; to grow, as a slip of a plant. [B. 22.]

"The young tops *strike* freely if they are taken off about three inches long, and inserted singly in some sandy soil in small pots."—*Field*, March 12, 1887.

15. To take a course or line; to turn or break off.

"Hounds *striking* to the right."—*Field*, March 12, 1887.

*16. To blast or destroy life.

"Then no planets *strike*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

*17. To steal money. (*Slang*.)

"The cutting a pocket or picking a purse is called *striking*."—Greene: *Art of Coneycatching*.

18. To row, from the oar striking the water.

"This rate of *striking* was kept up for the first mile."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

B. Transitive:

1. To touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or with some instrument; to smite; to give a blow to, with the hand or with an instrument either held in the hand or propelled in some way.

"I have ever known thee a coward, and therefore durst never *strike* thee."—Beaum. & Flet.: *King and No King*, i. 1.

2. To give, inflict, or deal.

"Who would be free, themselves must *strike* the blow."—Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 76.

3. To dash, to hit, to knock. (With the instrument as object.)

"He *struck* his hand upon his breast."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,842.

4. To produce by a blow or blows.

"From the Dauphin's crest thy sword *struck* fire."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 6.

5. To cause to ignite by friction; as, to *strike* a match.

6. To stamp with a stroke; to impress; hence, to mint, to coin.

"Some very rare coins, *struck* of a pound weight, of gold and silver, Constantius sent to Chilperick."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Coins*.

7. To impress, to stamp.

"There seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are *struck* deepest."—Locke.

8. To throw, to dash. (*Exodus* xii. 7.)

9. To thrust in; to cause to enter or penetrate; as, A tree *strikes* its root into the ground.

10. To cause to sound by beating; to begin to beat, as a drum. [¶ 16. (1) b.]

11. To notify by sound.

"It *struck* nine as we were coming up the street."—E. J. Worboise: *Sissie*, ch. xx.

*12. To sound; to begin to sing or play.

"Strike a free march to Troy."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 10.

13. To light upon; to hit or pitch upon; to fall in with.

"We *strike* a trail, two or three days old, of some former hunters."—Burroughs: *Pepacton*, p. 291.

*14. To touch lightly; to stroke; to pass lightly.

"Strike his hand over the place."—2 *Kings* v. 11.

15. To prostrate, to blast, to confound, as by some superhuman power, or by the influence of the planets.

"Struck Corioli like a planet."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

*16. To afflict, to punish, to chastise, to smite.

"To punish the just is not good, nor to *strike* princes for equity."—*Proverbs* xvii. 26.

17. To affect in a particular manner by a sudden impression or impulse.

"This parting *strikes* poor lovers dumb."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 2.

18. To impress strongly; to affect sensibly with strong emotion.

"I am *struck* with sorrow."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 6.

19. To produce by a sudden action; to effect or cause at once.

"Should *strike* such terror to his enemies."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.

20. To occur to; to appear in a certain light; as, That did not *strike* me.

21. To make and ratify. [Lat. *fœdus ferire*.]

"I come to offer peace: to reconcile

Past enmities; to *strike* perpetual leagues

With Vanoc."—A. Philips: *Briton*.

22. To propagate by slips or cuttings; to insert cuttings in the soil. [A. 14.]

"The way to *strike* them is to take off the points of any of the young shoots, and after trimming them in the ordinary way, they should be inserted in sandy soil."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

23. To level, as a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off with a straight instrument all that is above the level of the top of the vessel in which the grain, &c., is contained. [STRUCK-MEASURE.]

24. To lower, as the yards of a vessel; to let down, as a sail or flag, in token of submission or surrender.

25. To take down; to lower and pack up; as, to *strike* tents.

*26. To take forcibly or fraudulently.

27. To lade into a cooler, as the cane-juice in sugar-making.

*28. To tap, as a cask, &c.

"Strike the vessels, ho,

Here's to Caesar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

¶ For the difference between *to strike* and *to beat*, see BEAT.

¶ 1. *To strike a balance*:

Book-keep.: To bring out the amount due on one or other of the sides of a debtor and creditor account; hence, in general, to ascertain on which side the preponderance lies.

2. *To strike a center* (or *centering*):

Arch.: To remove the center or centering from an arch.

3. *To strike a jury*:

Law: To constitute a special jury ordered by a court, by each party striking out a certain number of names from a prepared list of jurors, so as to reduce it to the number required by law.

4. *To strike a rate*: To assess and seal a rate formally.

"Both bodies had *struck* rates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. *To strike at*: To make or aim a blow at; to make an attack on; to attack.

"A puny subject *strikes*

At thy great glory."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 2.

6. *To strike down*: To prostrate by a blow or blows; to fell.

7. *To strike home*: To give an effective blow.

8. *To strike in*:

(1) To go in suddenly; to disappear from the surface, with internal consequences, as an eruption on the skin.

(2) To interrupt, to interpose.

*9. *To strike into*:

(1) To break forth or out into; to be put into any state by some sudden act or motion.

"It *struck* on a sudden *into* such reputation, that it scorns any longer to sculk, but owns itself publicly."—*Government of the Tongue*.

(2) To turn into quickly and abruptly; to betake one's self quickly into.

10. *To strike in with*: To conform to; to suit itself to; to agree with at once.

"He immediately *struck in with* them; but described this march to the temple with so much horror, that he shivered every joint."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

11. *To strike it rich*: To have or experience a sudden or unexpected good fortune.

12. *To strike off*:

(1) To knock off or separate by a blow or any sudden action.

(2) To erase, to strike out.

"The Czar's ukase *striking* Prince Alexander off the Russian army list."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) To erase or deduct from an account; as, He *struck off* ten cents.

(4) To impress, to print; as, A thousand copies were *struck off*.

13. *To strike off the rolls*, to *strike one's name off the rolls*: To erase the name of from a list or roll; specif., of a solicitor or an attorney, to strike his

name off the list of persons qualified to practice. This may be done at his own request, but it is the invariable penalty in cases of gross professional misconduct. (*Eng.*)

"There has been no misconduct shown of a character to justify *striking* the man's name off the rolls."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

14. *To strike oil*: [OIL, s., ¶.]

15. *To strike out*:

(1) To produce by striking or collision; as, to *strike out* fire with a steel.

(2) To blot out, to erase, to efface.

(3) To plan or excogitate by a quick effort; to hit upon, to invent, to devise, to contrive; as, to *strike out* a new line.

(4) In boxing, to deliver a blow straight from the shoulder.

(5) To direct one's course in swimming; as, He *struck out* for land.

(6) To wander; to make a sudden excursion.

"When a great man *strikes out* into a sudden irregularity, he needs not question the respect of a retinue."—*Collier*.

16. *To strike soundings*:

Naut.: To ascertain the depth of water with a hand-lead, &c.

17. *To strike up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To drive up with a blow.

(b) To begin to play or sing.

"Strike up the drum."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 3.

(c) To enter into, to contract.

"He is distressed at the notion of Fanny having *struck up* an acquaintance with her next-door neighbors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) *Intrans.*: To begin to play or sing. (*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

18. *To strike work*: To leave off work, especially in order to compel an increase or to prevent a reduction of wages, &c. [A. 13.]

"The colliers . . . have *struck work* against a proposed reduction in wages."—*London Weekly Echo*.

*19. *To strike hands*: To shake hands.

*20. *Strike me luck, Strike me lucky*: An expression formerly used by the lower orders when striking a bargain, and alluding to the custom of striking hands on ratification of the bargain, when the buyer left in the hand of the seller an earnest penny. (Now only used as a slang oath or ejaculation.) (*Eng.*)

"Come, *strike me luck* with earnest and draw the writings."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Scornful Lady*, ii.

strike, s. [STRIKE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument, consisting of a strip of wood or metal, with a straight edge, used in leveling a measure of grain, salt, or the like, by scraping off what is above the level of the measure; hence the term struck measure as distinguished from heaped measure.

*2. A bushel; four pecks.

3. A measure of four bushels, or half a quarter. (*Prov. Eng.*)

4. A number (twenty-five) of eels; ten strikes make a bind. (*Prov. Eng.*)

5. An iron pale or standard in a gate or fence.

6. The act of workmen, in any trade or branch of industry, when they leave their work with the object of compelling the masters to concede certain demands made by them, as an advance of wages, the withdrawal of a notice of reduction of wages, a shortening of the hours of work, the withdrawal of any obnoxious rule or regulation, or the like.

"A general *strike* such as is suggested would be little short of a national calamity."—*London Weekly Echo*.

¶ For a long time the legal status of strikes has been, in this country, a matter of dispute, but of recent years the precedents set by Judges Jenkins, Wood, and Grosseup, of the United States Courts, seem to leave no doubt that strikers are within the reach of the laws against conspiracy.

*7. Full measure; hence, excellence of quality. (*Temple*.)

II. Technically:

1. *Brick-making*: A small piece of wood used to remove the superfluous clay from the mold.

2. *Flax*: A handful of flax that may be struck at once.

3. *Founding*:

(1) A hook in a foundry to hoist the metal.

(2) A paddle or straight-edge. [STRICKLE.]

4. *Base-ball*: Neglect to strike at, or failure to hit a good ball on the part of the batsman or striker.

5. *Metal-work*: A puddler's stirrer; a rabble.

6. *Mining*:

(1) The prolongation or extension of a stratum in a direction at right angles to the dip. The strike is also called the line of bearing. If a stratum dip to the north, the strike is east and west.

"The true *strike* of the reef being from N. 40° W. to S. 40° E."—*London Standard*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

(2) The place where the vein crops out.

7. *Sugar*: The quantity of syrup, the contents of the last-pan, emptied at once into the coolers.

¶ (1) *By the strike*: By measure not heaped up; having what is above the level of the measure scraped off.

* (2) *Strike of day*: Break or dawn of day.

(3) *Strike-or-silent*:

Horol.: A piece in a clock which sets the striking parts in or out of action. In the latter case, it pushes the warning piece clear of the pin in the hour-wheel, so that the latter, the prime agent in the striking, is allowed to revolve without setting in motion the parts which affect and regulate the striking.

strike-a-light, s.

Anthrop.: A flint implement resembling a scraper in form, but of much smaller size, often found in burial places. Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 283) believes that they were used "for scraping iron pyrites, and not improbably, in later days, even iron or steel, for procuring fire."

strike-block, s.

Carp.: A plane, shorter than a jointer, used for shooting a short joint.

strike-hand, s. A hand, *i. e.*, a workman, on strike.

"The strike-hands, however, are on the alert."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

strike-pay, s. Pay granted to a workman on strike by the trade-union of which he is a member.

striker-ēr, s. [Eng. *striker*(e), *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who strikes; one who uses force (formerly applied especially to a robber); a blacksmith's assistant.

"Whilst th' immoderate stroke's miscarrying force
Had almost borne the striker from his horse."

Cowley: Davideis, iv.

*2. One given to quarreling or blows; a quarrelsome person. (1 *Timothy* iii. 3.)

3. A harpoon, also a harpooner.

"Wherever we come to an anchor, we always send out our strikers, and put our hooks and lines overboard, to try for fish."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

*4. A wench.

5. A workman who is on strike.

"When the train arrived with the men to supply the place of the strikers it was found that a large crowd had assembled outside the station."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Forging*:

(1) A species of steam-hammer, striking in a manner similar to the trip-hammer, but operated directly from the engine, the cam-wheel being dispensed with. It may be adjusted either vertically or horizontally, or at any angle.

(2) A hardened mold, or former, upon which a softened steel block is struck, to receive a concave impression from the striker. Swages are made in this way, the two portions receiving their grooves from a striker between them. [SWAGE, *s.*]

2. *Games*: The player whose turn it is to strike the ball in cricket, lawn tennis, baseball, golf, billiards, &c. In lawn-tennis the player who first delivers the ball is called the server or striker-in, the other the striker-out.

striker-in, s. [STRIKER, *s.*, II. 2.]

striker-out, s. [STRIKER, *s.*, II. 2.]

striker-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [STRIKE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Affecting with strong emotions; surprising, forcible, expressive, very noticeable.

"The flowers of the normal form are golden yellow, while those of the variety are pale sulphur, and not near so striking."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of one who strikes.

2. The propagation of plants by cuttings or slips.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: The removal of a center upon which an arch has been built. It is done by striking the wedges on which the ribs rest.

2. *Join.*: Running a molding with a molding-plane.

striking-distance, subst. The distance through which a given effort or instrumentality will be effective.

striking-knife, s. A triangular steel knife for smoothing hides.

striking-machine, s.

1. *Leather*: A knife for scraping hides.

2. *Metal*: A machine for stamping metals.

striking-plate, s.

Carp.: The device by which the wooden centering of an arch is lowered when the arch is completed.

striking-reed, s.

Music: A percussion reed in harmoniums.

striking-up press, s. A press for striking up or raising sheet-metal in making dishes, pots, pans, cups, &c.

striking-watch, s. A watch which indicates the time of day by striking, either automatically or in response to the pushing in of a knob.

striker-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *striking*; *-ly*.] In a striking manner or degree; so as to affect or surprise; surprisingly, forcibly, strongly, impressively.

"The superiority of the present age . . . is strikingly conspicuous."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 70.

striker-īng-nēss, s. [Eng. *striking*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being striking; impressiveness.

striker-le, s. [STRICKLE.]

string, *streng, *stringe, *strong, s. [A. S. *streng* (from its being strongly or tightly twisted), from *strang*=strong (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *streng*, from *streng*=strong; Icel. *streng*; Dan. *stræng*; Sw. *sträng*; Ger. *strang*; Gr. *stranggalē*=a halter, from *stranggos*=hard twisted.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small rope, line, twine, or cord; a strip of leather, or other like substance, for tying or fastening things.

"I'll knit it up in silken strings."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

2. A piece of thread or the like, upon which anything is strung or filed; hence, a set of things strung or filed on a line.

"I have caught two of these dark undermining vermin, and intend to make a string of them, in order to hang them."—*Addison: Spectator*.

3. A succession of things following in a line.

"Strings of camels were perpetually traversing the sandy track."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. Hence, a series of things connected or following in succession; any concatenation of things; as, a string of arguments.

5. A strip of leather or the like by which the covers of a book are held together.

6. The chord of a musical instrument, as of a harp, a violin, a pianoforte. [II. 4.]

"Among the strings his fingers range."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 19.

7. Hence, in the plural, the stringed instruments of an orchestra, as distinguished from the brass and wind instruments.

"With the orchestra little fault could be found beyond the weakness of the strings."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

8. The line or cord of a bow.

"When twanged an arrow from Love's mystic string."

Coleridge: In the manner of Spenser.

*9. A riband.

"Round Ormond's knee thou tie'st the mystic string,
That makes the knight companion to the king."

Prior: Carmen Seculare, xix.

10. A fiber, as of a plant.

"In pulling broom up, the least strings left behind will grow."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

*11. A nerve or tendon of an animal.

"The string of his tongue was loosed and he spake plain."—*Mark* vii, 35.

12. A resource, a resort. (Only used in the phrase, a second string=a second horse entered for a race.) [¶ 2.]

"In three instances the second string, according to the market, was successful."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arch.*: A string-course (q. v.).

2. *Billiards*:

* (1) The number of points made in a game.

(2) The act of stringing for lead. [STRING, *v.*, B.]

3. *Mining*: A small vein of ore, diverging from the main vein and passing off into the rock. Still smaller veins are called threads. A string is often worth following to great distances from the vein from which it diverges. Miners view strings as feeders of such a vein, and believe that, as a rule, its productiveness is proportioned to their number.

4. *Music*: Prepared wire or catgut, plain or covered, used for musical instruments. Strings of steel or brass wire are used for all instruments which are struck with hammers or plectra, as dulcimers, zithers, mandolines, and pianofortes, and strings of catgut for instruments played with the unprotected fingers, or with a bow, as guitars, harps, violins, violas, violoncellos, and double-basses. Violin strings are made of catgut, each string being of a different thickness, according to the tone and tension required, the fourth string being covered with a fine wire, either of silver or white metal; hence it is called the silver string. The covered strings on the guitar are upon a basis of silk instead of catgut, and the double-bass strings are of thick gut uncovered; the two lowest strings on the violoncello are silver strings.

5. *Shipwright.*: The uppermost row of planks in a ship's ceiling, or that between the upper edge of the upper deck-ports and the gunwale.

6. *Horse-racing*: A stable or stud of racers.

¶ (1) *To harp upon one string*: To talk incessantly upon one subject or thing. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *To have two strings to one's bow*: To have two expedients or resources for attaining some object; to have two objects in view.

string-band, s. A band of musicians playing only or mainly on stringed instruments; that portion of the orchestra which consists of stringed instruments, as opposed to the wood and brass bands respectively.

string-beans, s. pl. French beans, from the string-like fiber, stripped from them in preparing them for the table.

***string-block, s.**

Music: A block in the wooden-frame pianoforte into which were driven the studs upon which the strings were looped.

string-board, s.

Carp.: One of the slanting pieces of stairs into which the steps are notched.

string-course, s.

Architecture: A course of brick or stone projecting slightly from the face of the wall and forming a horizontal line. It may be flat, molded, or enriched.

string-gauge, s.

Music: A small instrument for measuring the thickness of strings for violins, guitars, &c., consisting of a disk or an oblong piece of metal, with a graduated slit and engraved table.

string-organ, s.

Music: A musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by the association of a free reed and wire string.

string-piece, s.

Carpentry:

(1) A horizontal connecting-strip or plank of a frame.

(2) The timber beneath a staircase which forms the soffit or ceiling.

(3) A timber in a floor framing.

string-plate, s.

Music: An iron bar in a pianoforte frame into which are inserted the studs to which the strings are secured.

string, v. t. & i. [STRING, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To furnish with a string or strings; to furnish with nerves.

"Orpheus' lute was strung with poets' sinews."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

*2. To tune the strings of, as of a stringed instrument.

"Here the muse so oft her harp has strung,
That not a mountain rears its head unsung."

Addison.

3. To put on a string.

"As these stars were but so many beads
Strung on one string."

Donne: Progress of the Soul.

*4. To make tense; to impart vigor to; to tone.

"By chase our long-liv'd brothers earn'd their food;
Toil strung the nerves and purified the blood."

Dryden: Epistle to John Dryden, 88.

5. To deprive of strings or fibers; as, to string beans.

6. To tie up or hang by a string.

"Give the dogs their portion of liver and lights, and string up the carcasses."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

¶7. To bind with string.

"Makers only string the bat for the purpose of concealing defects and selling the article at a higher price."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 16, 1887.

B. *Intransitive*:

Billiards: To determine who shall lead off, each player striking his ball so that it shall hit the top cushion and come back toward balk; he whose ball stops nearest the balk-line being entitled to choice of playing first.

stringed, a. [Eng. *string*; *-ed*.]

1. Having strings.

"We will sing my songs to the stringed instruments."—*Isaiah* xviii. 20 (1651).

*2. Produced by or on strings.

"Divinely warbled voice
Answering the stringed noise,
As all their souls in blissful rapture took."

Milton: The Nativity.

strin'-gēn-qŷ, s. [Eng. *stringen*(t); *-cy*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being stringent; strictness.

2. *Comm.*: Hardness, dearth, scarcity.

"Within the last few days Eastern rates are much stronger, owing to a stringency in the value of money in India."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. au = kw.

strin'-gĕn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction to accelerate the time.

strīng'-ĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *stringens*, pr. par. of *stringo* = to draw tight.] [STRICT.]

*1. Binding tightly, drawing tight.

2. Making strict claims or requirements; strict, binding, rigid, severe.

"What is more unexceptionally *stringent* and forcing."

—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

strīng'-ĕnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *stringent*; -*ly*.] In a stringent manner; strictly, rigidly.

"Proving more *stringently* that . . . &c."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

strīng'-ĕnt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stringent*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stringent; stringency.

strīng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *string*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who strings, as—

1. One who makes or furnishes strings for a bow.

"The offices of the bowmaker, the fletcher, and the *stringer*, were all kept separate."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 871.

2. One who files or arranges on a string; as, a *stringer* of beads or pearls.

*3. A fornicator, a wench.

"Hath been an old *stringer* in his days."

Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle, i.

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.**: A horizontal timber connecting posts in a frame; as—

(1) A tie-timber of a truss-bridge.

(2) A horizontal tie in a floor framing.

2. **Rail. Eng.**: A longitudinal balk or timber on which a railway rail is fastened, and which rests on transverse sleepers.

3. **Shipwright.**: An inside strake of plank or of plates, secured to the ribs and supporting the ends of the beams; a shelf-piece.

strīng'-hālt, *s.* [Eng. *string*, and *halt*.]

Farr.: (See extract.)

"*Stringhalt* is a sudden twitching and snatching up of the hinder leg of a horse much higher than the other, or an involuntary or convulsive motion of the muscles that extend or bend the hough."—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

strīng'-ī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *stringy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stringy; fibrousness.

strīng'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *string*; -*less*.] Having no strings.

"His tongue is now a *stringless* instrument."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

strīn-gō-ċeph'-a-lŭs, **strīg-ō-ċeph'-a-lŭs**, *s.* [Gr. *strix* (genit. *strigos*) [STRIX], and *kephalē*=the head.]

Palæont.: A genus of Terebratulidæ. Shell punctate, suborbicular, with a prominent beak. *Stringocephalus burtoni* is found in the Middle Devonian. There is a *Stringocephalus* schist and a *Stringocephalus* limestone in the Devonian of Germany. The latter occurs also in the same formation in Devonshire.

strīn-gōp'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Reichenow's Psittaci, of the same extent as *Stringopinæ* (q. v.).

strīn-gō-pī'-næ, **strīg-ō-pī'-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stringop(s)*, *strigop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Psittacidæ (q. v.), with a single genus, *Stringops* (q. v.).

strīng-ōps, **strīg-ōps**, *s.* [Gr. *strix* (genit. *strigos*)=an owl, and *ops*=the face.]

Ornith.: The sole genus of the family *Stringopidæ* or the sub-family *Stringopinæ* (q. v.), with one species, *Strigops habroptilus*, the Kakapo or Kakapo (q. v.). Buller (*Birds of New Zealand*, p. 28), considers *S. greyi*, provisionally recognized by Gray (*Ibis*, 1862, p. 230), to be only a variety.

strīng'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *string*, *s.*, and *wood*.]

Bot.: *Acalypha rubra*.

strīng'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *string*; -*y*.]

1. Consisting of strings or small threads; fibrous, filamentous.

"The tough and *stringy* coat of the areca nut."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. Ropy, viscid; that may be drawn into a thread.

*3. Sinewy, wiry; as, a *stringy* man.

stringy-bark tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular Australian name for many of the Eucalypti, from the fibrous character of their bark; specif., *Eucalyptus gigantea*, a huge tree, 400 feet high, and about 100 feet in girth a yard from the ground.

strīn'-kle, *v. t.* or *i.* [A variant of *sprinkle* (q. v.).] To sprinkle. (*Scotch*.)

strīn'-klīng, *s.* [SPRINKLE.]

1. The act of one who sprinkles.

2. That which is sprinkled; a sprinkling.

strin'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gadidæ, limited to the Mediterranean. The species live at a greater depth than those of *Gadus*, but are not included in the deep-sea fauna.

strip, ***strepe**, ***strype**, ***stryppe** (pa. t. **strepte*, *stripped*, **stripte*, pa. participle **strept*, **i-struped*, *stripped*), *v. t.* & *i.* [A. S. *stripan*; cogn. with Dut. *stroopen*=to plunder, to strip; *strepē*=to stripe; *strippen*=to whip, to strip off leaves; O. H. Ger. *stroufen*; Ger. *streifen*=to graze.] [STRIPE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pluck, pull, or tear off, as a covering. (Frequently with *off*.)

"She *stripped* it from her arm."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

2. To deprive of a covering; to skin, to peel. (Generally with *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *strip* a tree of its bark; to *strip* a man of his clothes.)

"And *stripped* his limbs to such array,
As best might suit the watery way."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 36.

3. To despoil, to plunder, to pillage; to deprive of arms, accoutrements, &c.

"A corpse which marauders have just *stript* and mangled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To bereave, to deprive, to divest, to despoil, to make destitute. (With *of* before the thing taken away; as, to *strip* a man of his possessions.)

5. To take away.

"All the temporal lands would they *strip* from us."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

*6. To uncover, to unsheathe.

"*Strip* your sword stark naked."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

7. To unrig; as, to *strip* a ship.

*8. To separate; to put away.

"His unkindness

That *stript* her from his benediction."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

*9. To pass rapidly; to run or sail past; to outrun, to outstrip.

"Before he reached it he was out of breath,
And then the other *stripped* him."

Beaum. & Flet.

10. To press the last milk out of, at a milking; to milk dry; as, to *strip* a cow.

II. Technically:

1. **Agric.**: To pare off the surface in strips, and turn over the strips upon the adjoining surface.

2. **Mach.**: To tear off the thread of. (Said of a screw or bolt; as, The screw was *stripped*.)

3. **Tobacco-manuf.**: To tear into strips by removing the stem; as, to *strip* tobacco leaf.

B. Intransitive:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: To take off the covering or clothes; to uncover, to undress, partially or entirely.

"After passing Sandford lock the crew *stripped*."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

2. **Mach.**: To lose the thread, or have the thread stripped off. (Said of a screw or bolt.)

¶ *To strip one's self*:

1. To deprive one's self. (Followed by *of*; as, to *strip one's self* of all one's possessions.)

2. **Specif.**: To undress; to take off one's clothes.

"The moment they saw the king enter, they *stripped themselves* in great haste, being covered before."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xi.

strip-leaf, *s.* Tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing. (*Simmonds*.)

strip (1), *s.* [STRIP, *v.*, STRIPE, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A narrow piece, comparatively long.

2. A stripling.

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.**: A narrow piece of board nailed over a crack or joint between planks.

"When a plumed fanne may shade thy chalked face,
And lawny *strips* thy naked bosom grace."

Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

2. **Mining.**: An inclined trough in which ores are separated by being disturbed while covered by a stream of water descending the strip.

strip (2), *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estrippe*=waste.] Waste; destruction of fences, buildings, timber, &c.

stripe, ***strype**, *s.* [O. Dut. *strijpe*; Dut. *streep*=a stripe, a streak; Low Ger. *stripe*=a stripe; *stripen*=to stripe; Ger. *streif*=a stripe, a streak, a strip; Dan. *stribe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A line or long narrow division or strip of anything, of a different color from the ground.

"There is a very beautiful sort of wild ass in this country, whose body is curiously striped with equal lists of

white and black; the *stripes* coming from the ridge of his back, and ending under the belly, which is white."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

2. A linear variation of color.

3. A wale or discoloration caused by a lash or blow.

4. A stroke made with a lash, whip, scourge, rod, or the like.

"With his *stripes* we are healed."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

5. Color as the badge of a party or faction; hence, distinguishing, characteristic, character, feature; as, persons of the same political *stripe*.

*6. A blow, a stroke.

"But, when he could not quite it, with one *stripe*

Her lions claws he from her feet away did wipe."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 27.

*7. A wound.

"The shaftes of Inde were very longe, a yard and a halfe, as Arrianus doth saye, or, at the least, a yarde, as Q. Curtius dothe saye, and therefore they gave the greater *strype*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. ii.

*8. Pattern, manner.

"I shall go on; and first in differing *stripe*

The flood-god's speech thus tune on oaten pipe."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

II. Technically:

1. **Entom.**: [STREAK, II. 1. (1).]

2. **Mil. (pl.)**: Narrow strips of cloth, or gold or silver lace, worn by non-commissioned officers, to denote their rank, and as a mark of good conduct. Rank is denoted in a similar manner in the police force.

3. **Weaving**: A pattern produced by arranging the warp-threads in sets of alternating colors.

¶ *To get (or lose) one's stripes*:

Mil.: To be promoted to (or reduced from) the rank of a non-commissioned officer.

stripe-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Humming-bird genus, *Eupherusa*. There are three species, from Central America.

stripe, *v. t.* [STRIPE, *s.*]

1. To form stripes upon; to variegate with stripes; to form or variegate with lines of different colors.

*2. To strike, to lash; to beat with stripes.

striped, *a.* [STRIPE, *s.*] Marked with or having longitudinal stripes of a color differing from that of the general hue.

striped-bellied tunny, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the Bonito (q. v.), from the fact that it has four brownish longitudinal stripes on the under surface.

striped hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Deilephila livornica*; veins of the forewings whitish.

striped-hyæna, *s.* [HYÆNA, 1.]

striped-lychnis, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Cucullia lychnitis*.

striped-mouse, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Mus barbarus*, an elegant little mouse from the north of Africa. It is of a bright yellowish brown, with longitudinal dark-brown streaks.

striped sack-winged bat, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Saccopteryx bilineata*, a small species from Surinam. [SACCOPTERYX.]

striped-spermophile, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Spermophilus tridecemlineatus*, a small American rodent, from six to eight inches long; color, chestnut-brown, with seven yellowish-white lines running along the back, and between these six rows of small white spots. It ranges from Canada as far south as Texas.

striped-surmullet, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Mullus surmuletus*. [MULLUS.]

striped twin-spot carpet, *s.*

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Larentia salicata*.

striped-wainscot, *s.*

Entomology: A European night-moth, *Leucania pudorina*.

striped-wrasse, *s.* [RED-WRASSE.]

strip'-līng, ***stryp-ling**, *s. & a.* [A dimin. from *strip* (1), *s.*]

A. As subst.: A youth in the state of adolescence, or just passing from boyhood into manhood; a lad.

"Angel! forgive this *stripling's* fond despair."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

B. As adj.: Youthful; like a stripling or youth, (*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, i. 194.)

strīp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *strip*, *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which strips.

II. Technically:

1. **File-making**: A file-stripper (q. v.).

2. **Carding**: A device for lifting the top flats from the carding-cylinder.

3. **Tobacco-manuf.**: One who strips tobacco.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***strip'-pēt**, s. [A dimin. from *strip* (1), s.] A very narrow stream; a rivulet.

"From whence runneth a little brook or *strippet*."—*Holinshead: Descrip. Scotland*, ch. x.

strip'-plīng, pr. par., a. & s. [STRIP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or process of depriving of the covering or coat.

II. Technically:

1. *Carding*: The operation of cleaning or removing the short fibers from between the teeth of the various cylinders and top flats.

2. *File-making*: The process of cross-filing and then draw-filing file blanks to prepare them for grinding or cutting.

3. *Tobacco*: Removing the wings of the tobacco leaf from the stems.

stripping-knife, subst. A tool for removing the blades of sorghum from the stalks, previous to grinding.

stritch'-el, s. [STRICKLE.]

strive, ***stryve** (pa. t. **strived*, **strof*, *strove*, pa. par. *striven*), v. i. [O. Fr. *estriver*, from *estrif*=strife (q. v.); Dut. *streven*; Low Ger. *streuen*; Ger. *streben*; Dan. *stræbe*; Sw. *sträfa*.]

1. To make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor with earnestness; to work hard; to labor earnestly; to try hard; to do one's best.

"Strive, man, and speak."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. To contend; to struggle in opposition; to fight, to contest. (Followed by *against* or *with* before the person or thing opposed, and *for* before the object sought.)

"The state that *strives* for liberty, though foil'd, . . . Deserves at least applause for her attempt."

Couper: Task, v. 367.

3. To quarrel or contend with each other; to be at variance, or come to be so; to be in contention, dispute, or altercation.

"The fatal colors of our *striving* houses."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.

*4. To oppose by contrariety of qualities.

"Now private pity *strove* with public hate, Reason with rage and eloquence with fate."

Denham.

5. To vie; to be comparable; to emulate; to contend in excellence. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,036.)

¶ For the difference between *to strive* and *to contend*, see **CONTEND**, ¶ (2).

***strive**, ***stryve**, s. [STRIVE, v.]

1. A striving, an effort, an exertion.

2. Strife, contention.

"And whanne ye schulen here bateilis and *stryues* withinne [æditiones]; nyle ye be aferd."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxi.

striv'-ēr, s. [Eng. *striv*(e), v.; -er.] One who strives or contends; one who makes efforts of body.

"An imperfect *striver* may overcome sin in some instances."—*Glanvill: Discourses*, ser. 1.

striv'-īng, pr. par. or a. [STRIVE, v.]

striv'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *striving*; -ly.] In a striving manner; with great exertions or efforts.

strix, s. [Lat., from Gr. *strix*=*stringx*=an owl, lit., the screecher, from *strizō*, *trizō*=to screech, to scream.]

Ornithology:

*1. A genus founded by Linnæus, containing all the owls known to him. This genus was divided by Brisson, who made *Strix stridula* (Linn.), the Tawny Owl (the *Syrnium aluco* of some authors), the type of his genus *Strix* [3], and the *S. otus* (Linn.), the type of a new genus, *Asio*. (*Ibis*, 1876, p. 94-104.)

*2. A genus founded by Savigny, with *S. flammea* (Linn.), the Screech Owl, as its type. Fleming gave to this bird the generic name *Aluco* (Latinized from Ital. *allucco*, probably by Gazu, the translator of Aristotle, 1508), and defined it thus: Beak straight at base, decurved towards point; nostrils oval, oblique; facial disc large and complete, narrowing rapidly below the eyes towards the beak; auditory opening square, large, furnished with a large, nearly rectangular operculum; wings long and ample; tail shortish; legs long and slender, clothed with downy feathers to the origin of the toes; hind toe reversible; head smooth, not furnished with tufts. Very many authors, however, still retain the name *Strix*. This genus is the type of the *Alucine* section, in which the hinder margin of the sternum is entire or slightly sinuated, the keel united with the furcula, and the manubrial process absent; the beak in all is straight at the base, and the claw of the middle toe serrated on the inner edge.

3. According to Brisson, and the modern taxonomists, a genus of *Strigidæ*, with several species,

widely distributed. Bill decurved from the base; nostrils large; facial disk large and complete; ears large and furnished in front with a large, crescentic operculum, broad below, tapering above; wings short and rounded; tail long, concave beneath; legs and toes feathered; head large, round, and without tufts. The genus is the type of the *Strigine* section, in which the hinder margin of the sternum is characterized by two or four more or less deep clefts. This section may be further sub-divided into owls which do, and owls which do not possess an operculum.

strōam, v. i. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps allied to *stream*.]

1. To wander about idly; to roam, to stroll.

"He . . . *stroamed* up and down the room."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. To walk with long strides. (*Prov.*)

strōan, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To spout; to make water. (*Scotch.*)

"But he wad stan't as glad to see him, And *stroan't* on stanes an' hillocks wi' him."

Burns: The Two Dogs.

strō-bī'-lā, s. [Gr. *strobilos*=anything twisted up, a fir-apple, a pine-cone; *strophō*=to twist, to turn.]

Zoölogy:

1. A mature tapeworm, with its generative segments. [*PROGLOTTIS*.]

2. The name given by Sars to a stage in the life-history of the *Lucernarida*, when the hydra-tuba developed a mass of reproductive zooids arranged somewhat in the form of a pine-cone.

strōb-i-lā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), a. [Eng. *strobil*(a); -aceous.] The same as **STROBILIFORM** (q. v.).

strōb-i-lān'-thēs, s. [Greek *strobilos*=anything twisted, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: A large genus of *Ruellieæ*. *Strobilanthes flaccidifolius*, growing in Assam and Burmah, yields a valuable blue dye.

strō'-bīle, **strō-bī'-lūs**, s. [*STROBILA*.]

Botany:

1. An ament converted into a pericarp. (*Linnæus*) [*CONE*, II. 6.]

2. Any similar fruit.

3. An imbricated scaly inflorescence.

4. Hard scales arising from spirally-arranged imbricated flowers.

strō-bīl'-ī-form, a. [Eng. *strobile*, and *form*.] Shaped like a strobile.

strō-bī'-line, a. [Eng. *strobil*(e); adj. suff. -ine.] Pertaining to a strobile; cone-shaped.

strōb'-i-lī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *strobil*(us); -ites.] *Palæbot.*: A provisional genus of fossil fruits.

strō-bī'-lūs, s. [*STROBILE*.]

strō'-fal, **strō'-kal**, **strō'-kle**, subst. [Etym. doubtful.]

Glass: A shovel for frit, sand, &c. It has turned-up edges to increase its holding capacity.

***strōde**, s. [*STRUDE*.]

strōde, pret. of v. [*STRIDE*, v.]

stroēm'-ite, s. [After Herr Stroem, of Sweden; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *strömit*.]

Min.: The same as **RHODOCHROSITE** (q. v.).

***strof**, pret. of v. [*STRIVE*, v.]

strōg'-an-ō-vīte, s. [After Count Stroganov; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *stroganowit*.]

Min.: An altered form of *Scapolite* (q. v.), containing carbonate of lime. Found at Sludianka, Transbaikal.

***stroie**, v. t. [*STROY*.]

***stroier**, s. [*STROYER*.]

strō'-kal, s. [*STROCAL*.]

***strōke**, ***strook**, pret. of v. [*STRIKE*, v.]

strōke, ***strōak**, ***strok**, ***strook**, s. [A. S. *strāc*, pa. t. of *strican*=to strike; Ger. *streich*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A blow, a knock; the striking of one body against another; the action of one body upon another when brought into sudden contact with it; the sudden effect of forcible contact; specif., a blow struck by means of the human arm; a blow with a weapon; a hostile blow.

"And, with his ax, repeated *strokes* bestows On the strong doors."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 656.

(2) The moment of striking (applied to a clock); the sound of a clock striking the hours. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 2.)

(3) A dash in writing or printing; the touch of a pen or pencil.

"But imitative *strokes* can do no more

Than please the eye."

Couper: Task, i. 426.

***(4)** A throb, a pulsation, a beat.

"Twenty *strokes* of the blood."

Tennyson: Elaine, 716.

(5) A caress, a stroking; a gentle rubbing with the hand, expressive of kindness.

2. Figuratively:

(1) The agency of any hostile and pernicious power; fatal assault or attack.

"Dased am I, much like unto the gise, Of one stricken with dint of lightening,

Blind with the *stroke*, and crying here and there."

Wyat: Louer describing his being stricken.

(2) A sudden attack of disease or affliction; calamity, distress, mishap. [¶.]

"Some distressful *stroke* that my youth suffered."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

***(3)** A sudden burst or flash.

"A *stroke* of cruel sunshine on the cliff."

Tennyson: Princess, iv. 513.

(4) A touch; an effort; an attempt. (Usually in a good sense; as, a *bold stroke*, a *master stroke*.)

(5) A series of operations; as, to do a good *stroke* of business.

***(6)** Power, efficacy, influence.

"He has a great *stroke* with the reader, when he condemns any of my poems, to make the world have a better opinion of them."—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

***(7)** Appetite.

"You have a good *stroak* with you."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Games*: The act of striking the ball with the cue, racket, club, &c. (Used in billiards, rackets, tennis, golf, &c.)

2. *Rowing*:

(1) The sweep of an oar.

"Finishing the *stroke* with a jerk."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

(2) The stroke-oar or strokesman of a boat.

"*Stroke* still requires more life, his feather also is not always as clear as it might be."—*Field*, March 5, 1887.

3. *Steam-eng.*: The length of rectilinear motion of a piston, pump-rod, plunger, &c. The stroke of a valve is called its travel or throw.

¶ *Stroke* of paralysis or apoplexy:

Pathol.: A sudden attack of paralysis or apoplexy.

stroke-oar, s.

Rowing: The aftermost oar in a boat, or the rower who pulls it; the strokesman.

strōke, ***strōak**, ***stroake**, v. t. [A. S. *strācian*, from *strāc*, pa. tense of *strican*=to strike; German *streicheln*=to stroke, from *streichen*=to rub; Dut. *strooken*; Dan. *stryge*; Sw. *stryka*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To rub gently with the hand to express kindness or affection; to rub gently in one direction; to soothe.

"They *stroke* her neck; the gentle heifer stands, And her neck offers to their stroking hands."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. To smooth; to rub down; as, *stroking* the beard.

3. To act as a strokesman to or in.

"Bicknell, who has hitherto *stroked* the boat."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

II. *Masonry*: To work the face of a stone so as to produce a sort of fluted surface.

¶ To *stroke* the wrong way of the hair: To ruffle, to annoy.

strōk'-ēr, ***strōak'-ēr**, s. [Eng. *stroke*, v.; -er.]

1. One who strokes; specif., one who pretended to cure by stroking the part affected.

"They will remind us of the cures worked by *Greatrix*, the *stroaker*, in the memory of our fathers: and of those performed at the tomb of Abbé Paris, in our own."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 27.

*2. A flatterer.

strōkes'-man, s. [Eng. *stroke*, s., and *man*.]

Rowing: The man who pulls the aftermost oar, and thus sets the time of the stroke to the rest of the crew; the stroke-oar.

strōk'-īngs, ***strōak'-īngs**, s. pl. [*STROKE*, v.] The last milk drawn from a cow. (*Prov.*)

"The cook entertained me with choice bits, the dairy-maid with *stroakings*."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xl.

strō'-kle, s. [*STROCAL*.]

strōll, ***stroyle**, v. i. [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, it is a doublet of *straggle*, being a frequent form from Dan. *stryge*=to stroll; Sw. *stryka*.] To rove; to wander on foot; to ramble leisurely or idly.

"'Tis she who nightly *strolls* with sauntering pace."

Gay: Trivia, iii. 267.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cār, rāle, fāll, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

strōll, *subst.* [STROLL, v.] A wandering on foot; a leisurely, idle ramble.

"Making trespass of this nature a specific offense, to be more severely dealt with than an ordinary stroll upon alien territory."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

strōll'-ēr, ***stroul-er**, *s.* [Eng. *stroll*; -er.] One who strolls about; a wanderer, a vagrant, a vagabond; specif., an itinerant or strolling player.

"Your fathers (men of sense and honest bowlers) Disdain'd the mummery of foreign strollers."—*Fenton: Prol. to Spartan Dame*.

strōll'-īng, *a.* [STROLL, v.] Wandering about, itinerant; not staying for any time in one place. (Especially used with *actor* or *player*.)

"'He is a strolling actor,' said the lieutenant, contemptuously."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. iii.

strō-mā (*pl.* **strō'-mā-tā**), *s.* [Gr. *strōma* (genit. *strōmatos*) = a bed.]

1. *Anat.*: A layer, bed, or stratum.

2. *Bot.*: A thallus (q. v.), specially the substance in which certain perithecia or fructifying cells are immersed.

strō-mā-tē'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stromateus*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii Cottoscombriformes, with two genera, *Stromateus* and *Centrolophus*. Body oblong and compressed, covered with very small scales; eyes lateral; dentition feeble; oesophagus armed with numerous horny, barbed processes; dorsal single, long, without distinct spinous division.

strō-mā'-tē-ūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *strōma* = a bed.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Stromateidæ, with ten species, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. There are no ventral fins in the adult.

***strō-māt'-īc**, *a.* [Gr. *strōmateus* = a coverlet (*pl. patchwork*), from *strōma* = a bed.] Miscellaneous; composed of different kinds.

strō-mā-tōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *strōma* (genit. *strōmatos*) = a bed; suff. -ology.]

Geol.: Stratigraphy (q. v.).

strōmb, *s.* [STROMBUS.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the family Strombidæ (q. v.), though some authors confine the name to the genus *Strombus* (q. v.). The Strombs are very active, and feed on carrion. *Strombus gigas*, the Fountain-shell of the West Indies, is one of the largest living shells, sometimes weighing four or five pounds. They are imported in large numbers from the Bahamas for the manufacture of porcelain and to be cut into cameos. (See illustration under *Strombus*.)

strōm'-bī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strombus*]; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Wing-shells; a family of Siphonostoma (q. v.). Shell with expanded lip, deeply notched near canal; operculum claw-shaped, serrated on outer edge. Animal with large eyes on thick pedicels, from the middle of which the slender tentacles arise; foot narrow, ill-adapted for creeping; lingual teeth single; uncini three on each side. Genera, *Strombus*, *Pteroceras*, *Rostellaria*, and *Seraphs*. They commence in the Lias.

strōm-bīd'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *strombus* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos* = appearance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, family Halteriidae, from salt and fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, globose, or turbinate. Their movements are extremely rapid and irregular.

***strōm-bū'-lī-form**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *strombulus*, from Latin *strombus* (q. v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Bot.*: Twisted in a long spire, so as to resemble the convolution of a Stromb, as the legume of *Aca-cia strombulifera*.

2. *Geol.*: Shaped like a top.

strōm'-būs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *strombos* = a spiral shell, a top.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Stromb; the type-genus of Strombidæ (q. v.). Shell sub-ventricose, tubercular or spiny; spire short; aperture long, with a short canal above, truncated below; outer lip expanded, lobed above, and sinuated near the notch of the anterior canal. Woodward puts the species at sixty-five, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Red Sea, India, Mauritius, China, New Zealand, Pacific, and Western America. Found on reefs at low water, ranging to ten fathoms.

2. *Palæont.*: Five species from the Chalk and three from the Miocene of the south of Europe.



Strombus Gigas.

strō-mêy'-ēr-īne, **strō-mêy'-ēr-ite**, *s.* [After Stromeyer, the discoverer of Cadmium; suff. -ine, -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, but occurring mostly massive. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 6.2-6.3; luster, metallic; color, dark steel-gray, tarnishing on exposure; streak shining; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Composition: Sulphur, 15.8; silver, 53.1; copper, 31.1=100, corresponding to the formula Ag₃+CuS. Occurs with copper pyrites at a few localities.

strōm'-nīte, *subst.* [After Stromness, Orkneys, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral supposed by Thomson, who described it, to be a carbonate of strontium, barium, and calcium. Now regarded as a mixture.

***strōnd'-ward**, *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *strond* = strand; -ward.] Toward the strand; in the direction of the strand.

"So walkyng to the strondward we bargeynynd by the way."—*Chaucer: Tale of Beryn*.

strōng, ***streng**, ***stronge**, *adj. & adv.* [A. S. *strong*, *strang*; cogn. with Dutch *streng*; Icel. *strangr*; Danish *streng*; Sw. *strång*; Ger. *streng* = strict. From the same root as *strain*, *strait*, *straight*, *stretch*, *strict*, *stringent*, *strangle*, &c.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Having physical power to act; having the power of exerting great bodily force; endowed with strength or bodily force; vigorous, robust.

"The strongest body shall it make most weak."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 1, 145.

2. Having ability or power to bear or endure; having physical or mental passive power.

3. Firm, solid, compact; not easily broken.

"Though the ship were no stronger than a nutshell."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

4. Acting by physical force.

"If by strong hand you offer to break in."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

5. Naturally sound or healthy; hale, hearty; not readily affected by disease.

"Better is the poor, being sound and strong in constitution, than a rich man afflicted in his body."—*Eccles.* xxx. 14.

6. Able to sustain attacks; well fortified.

"From his strong hold of heaven."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 228.

7. Having great military or naval forces; powerful, mighty.

"Pompey is strong at sea."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 4.

8. Having great wealth, means, or resources; as, a strong firm.

9. Powerful to the extent of. (In a relative sense when preceded by numerals.)

"Seven thousand strong."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

10. Having force from rapid motion; violent, forcible, impetuous, fierce.

"How long shall the words of thy mouth be like a strong wind?"—*Job viii. 2*.

11. Having great force, vigor, or power, as of the mind, intellect, or other faculty.

"Divert strong minds to the course of altering things."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet 115*.

12. Having great power to act; furnished with abilities or resources; having great resources; powerful, mighty.

"The fiend is strong within him."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

13. Powerful, forcible, cogent; having power to make a deep or effectual impression on the mind or imagination; effectual, impressive.

"Strong reasons make strong actions."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

14. Ardent, eager, zealous, enthusiastic, strenuous; as, a strong partisan, a strong liberal.

15. Having virtues of great efficacy; having a particular quality in a high degree.

"This poison is so strong and violent."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 12, 799.

16. Full of spirit; intoxicating, heady; as, strong liquor.

17. Affecting the senses forcibly; as—

(1) Affecting the sight; disagreeably or forcibly bright; glaring; as, a strong light.

(2) Affecting the taste forcibly; as, a strong flavor of onions.

(3) Affecting the smell powerfully; as, a strong odor.

18. Of a high degree; great, violent, earnest.

"So strong a liking."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

19. Substantial, solid; not of easy digestion.

"Strong meat belongeth to them that are of full age."—*Hebrews v. 12*.

20. Loud, powerful.

"He cried with a strong voice."—*Rev. xviii. 2*.

*21. Well-established, valid, confirmed; not easily overthrown or altered.

"An ungodly custom grown strong was kept as a law."—*Wisdom xiv. 16*.

*22. Having great force; forcibly expressed; comprising much in few words.

"Like her sweet voice is thy harmonious song, As high, as sweet, as easy, and as strong."—*Smith. (Todd.)*

23. Numerous, large; as, a strong muster.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: Tending upward in price; rising; as, a strong market.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to inflected words when the inflection is effected by internal vowel-change, and not by addition of a syllable; thus *swim*, *swam*, *swum*, is a strong verb. [WEAK.]

B. As adv.: Strongly.

¶ To go (or come) it strong: To do anything with energy or force. (*Slang*.)

¶ Strong is largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most cases self-explanatory; as, *strong-backed*, *strong-smelling*, *strong-voiced*, &c.

***strong-barred**, *adj.* Shut with strong bolts. (*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.)

***strong-based**, *a.* Standing upon a firm foundation. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.)

***strong-besieged**, *adj.* Besieged by a strong force. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 429.)

***strong-bonded**, *a.* Imposing a strong obligation.

strong-fixed, *a.* Firmly established.

"Strong-fixed is the house of Lancaster."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 5.

strong-framed, *a.* Possessed of a strong frame of body.

"Tut, I am strong-framed, he cannot prevail with me."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

strong-hold, *s.* [STRONGHOLD.]

***strong-jointed**, *a.* Having strong limbs.

"O well-knit Samson! strong-jointed Samson!"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

***strong-knit**, *a.* Firmly-joined or compacted.

"Large proportion of his strong-knit limbs."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.

strong-man's weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Petiveria alliacea*.

strong-minded, *a.*

1. Having a strong or vigorous mind.

"Catharine, clever, strong-minded, intrepid, and conscious of her power, refused to stir."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Not womanly or feminine; not according to female character or manners. (Applied to women claiming equality with men.)

strong-room, *s.* A fire-proof and burglar-proof room in which valuables are deposited for safety.

strong-sand, *s.*

Founding: Sand containing a large quantity of clay, and therefore tenacious.

strong-set, *a.* Firmly set or compacted.

***strong-siding**, *a.* Strongly-siding with or supporting.

"Attended By a strong-siding champion."—*Milton: Comus*, 212.

***strong-tempered**, *a.* Very hard; as, strong-tempered steel.

strong-waters, *s. pl.* Distilled or ardent spirits; formerly applied to acids.

"Yet in melting of metals, when they have been calcined formerly by fire or strong-waters, there is good use of additaments, as of borax, tartar, armoniac, and salt-petre."—*Bacon: Physiol. Rem.*, p. 415.

***strōng'-hānd**, *s.* [Eng. *strong*, *a.*, and *hand*.] Violence; superior force.

"Another would thrust him out by stronghand."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

strōng'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *strong*, *a.*, and *hold*.] A fortress, a fastness, a fortified place, a place of security.

strōng'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *strong*, *a.*; -ish.] Rather strong; somewhat strong.

"These included a strongish contingent from Oatham."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

strōng'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *strong*, *a.*; -ly.]

1. In a strong manner; with force, strength, or power.

"Shooke so strongly."—*Spenser, F. Q.*, I. xii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. With parts strong and well put together; as, a house *strongly* built.

3. Firmly; in such a manner as not to be easily shaken or moved.

"You are so *strongly* in my purpose bred."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 112.

4. So as to be able to resist attack.

"Dunsinane he *strongly* fortifies."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 2.

5. In a high degree; greatly, much, violently.

"'Twill stir him *strongly*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

6. Vehemently, forcibly, eagerly; with energy or earnestness.

7. In large numbers.

strōn'-gyle, *s.* [STRONGYLUS.] Any individual of the family Strongylidæ (q. v.)

strōn'-gyl'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strongyl(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Nematodea (q. v.). Body round, sometimes much elongated and filiform; mouth round, oval, or triangular, frequently very large, naked or armed with a horny pharyngeal armature; tail of male furnished with a bursa, usually emitting two spicules; in some the bursa is replaced by two divergent membranous lobes. Cobbold (*Entozoa*, p. 83) enumerates the following genera: Strongylus, Eustrongylus, Sclerostoma (= Syngamus), Dochmius, Prosthecocaster, Stenurus, Diaphanocephalus, Stephanurus, Delectrocephalus, and Dicrocephalus. [SCLEROSTOMA.]

strōn'-gyl-lūs, *subst.* [Gr. *strongylos* = round, rounded.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Strongylidæ (q. v.), with the chief characters of the family. The number of species has been variously estimated by different authorities. *Strongylus bronchialis* (the female an inch long, the male half that size) infests the bronchial glands in man. *S. (eustrongylus) gigas* is the largest known ento-parasite, the male measuring from ten inches to a foot in length, the female attaining a length of over three feet; it attacks man and the lower animals. *S. micrurus* infests the calf, *S. contortus* the sheep, and *S. armatus* the horse. *S. quadridentatus*=*Sclerostoma duodenale*. [SCLEROSTOMA.]

strōn'-ti-ā (ti as shī), *s.* [STRONTIAN.]

Chem.: [STRONTIUM-OXIDE.]

strōn'-ti-ān (ti as shī), *s. & a.* [After Strontian, Argyleshire, where first found.]

A. As subst.: A name sometimes given to Strontia.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to strontia; consisting of strontia.

strontian-yellow, *s.* A solution of strontia added to chromate of potash. It is a pale canary, and is a permanent color.

strōn'-ti-ān-īte (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *strontian*; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Fr. *strontiane carbonatée*; Ger. *strontianit*, *strontian*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral belonging to the group of anhydrous carbonates. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity 3.605-3.713; luster, vitreous; color, white, gray, yellowish, shade of green occasionally; transparent to translucent; brittle. Composition: Carbonic acid, 29.8; strontia, 70.2=100, which corresponds with the formula SrOCO₂.

strōn'-ti-ān-ō-cāl'-cite (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *strontian*; o connect., and *calcite*.]

Min.: A variety of calcite in which a part of the calcium is replaced by strontium.

***strōn'-tī-tēs**, *s.* [Eng. *stront(ian)*; *-ites*.]

Chem.: The name given by Hope to the metallic element afterward named Strontia (q. v.) by Klaproth.

strōn'-tīt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *stront(ites)*; *-itic*.] Pertaining to strontia, or strontium.

strōn'-tī-ūm (or ti as shī), *s.* [Latinized from *strontian* (q. v.).]

Chemistry: A diad metallic element, symbol Sr, atomic weight 87.3, specific gravity 2.5418; discovered by Crawford in 1787, in the native carbonate of strontium, and obtained in the metallic state by Davy in 1808. It is now easily obtained by the electrolysis of the fused chloride, or by fusing the chloride with an alloy of sodium and lead. It has a yellow color like that of calcium, and acts similarly to it when heated in chlorine, oxygen, &c., or when thrown on water. The salts of strontium color the blowpipe flame a carmine red.

¶ Strontium-carbonate=*strontianite*; strontium-sulphate=*celestite*.

strontium-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: SrBr₂. Prepared by heating a solution of the carbonate in hydrobromic acid. It separates from its aqueous solution in long needles containing three molecules of water, is slightly soluble in alcohol, easily in water.

strontium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: SrCl₂. Produced by heating anhydrous strontia in a stream of chlorine. It crystallizes from water in deliquescent needles or prisms, which dissolve easily in water and but slightly in alcohol.

strontium-hydrate, *s.*

Chem.: SrH₂O₂=Sr''O.H₂O. A crystalline compound produced by the direct union of water with strontium oxide. It has a great attraction for carbonic acid.

strontium-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: Sr(NO₃)₂. Prepared by dissolving the native carbonate in nitric acid, filtering the solution and evaporating until a pellicle begins to form on the surface. It crystallizes in anhydrous octahedrons; slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in boiling water. Chiefly used in the preparation of red fire (q. v.).

strontium-oxide, *s.*

Chemistry: SrO. Strontia. Prepared by heating strontium nitrate to redness. It is a grayish-white, porous mass, having an alkaline taste and reaction; specific gravity 3-4, infusible, and not volatile. When moistened with water it behaves like lime, becoming hot and crumbling to a powder.

strōp (1), *s.* [The older form of *strap* (q. v.).] A strap; specifically, a razor-strop.

strōp (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *strobe*=the loop whereby the oar of a skiff hangs to the thowle (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *étrope*, *estropée*=a strop, from Lat. *stroppus*, *strupus*=a band.]

1. **Naut.**: A rope spliced into a circular form to seize around a block for hanging it.

2. **Rope-making**: A rope with an eye at each end, used in twisting strands.

strōp, *v. t.* [STROP (1), *s.*] To sharpen with or on a strop.

strō-phān'-thīn, *s.* [STROPHANTHUS.] An active poisonous compound found in the seeds of several species of *strophanthus* (q. v.). It is prescribed by physicians as a heart-tonic.

strō-phān'-thūs, *s.* [Gr. *strophos*=a twisted band, and *anthus*=a flower.] A genus of flowering plants of the order Apocynaceæ (q. v.). Several species are well known under the name of *twisted-flower*. [STROPHANTHIN.]

strō-phē, *s.* [Gr.=a turning.]

1. **Gr. Drama.**: The turning of the chorus from the right to the left of the orchestra, the return being the *antisrophe*; the part of a choral ode sung during the act of so turning; hence, in ancient lyric poetry, a term for the former of two corresponding stanzas, the latter being the *antistrophe*. The term is sometimes used in relation to modern poetry.

2. **Bot.**: The spirals formed in the development of leaves.

strō-phē, *a.* [Eng. *strop(e)*; *-ic*.] Relating to or consisting of strophes.

strō-phī-ō'-lā, *s.* [STROPHIOLE.]

strō-phī-ō-lāte, **strō-phī-ō-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *strophiol(e)*; suff. *-ate*, *-ated*.]

Bot.: Surrounded by protuberances.

strō-phī-ōle, ***strō-phī-ō-lā**, *s.* [Lat. *strophium*=a small wreath or chaplet, dimin. from *strophium*; Gr. *strophion*=a band, stay, or stomacher.]

Bot.: A tubercle surrounding the hilum of some seeds. It proceeds from the testa, independent of the micropyle, or funicle. Example, *Viola*. Called also a Caruncle.

strōph-ō-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *strophos*=a twisted band, and *odous*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cestraciontidæ, ranging from the Lower Lias to the Chalk.

strō-phōm'-ē-nā, *s.* [Greek *strophos*=a twisted band or cord, and *mēnē*=the moon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthidæ; shell semi-circular, widest at the hinge line; concave-convex radially streaked; ventral valve with an angular notch. Known species, 129; from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous.

†strōph-ō-mēn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *strophomen(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Orthidæ (q. v.).

strōph-ū-lūs, *s.* [Dimin. from Latin *strophus*; Gr. *strophos*=a twisted band.]

Pathology: Redgum, Tooth-rash; an eruption of minute hard, slightly-red pimples, clustered and scattered, affecting infants or young children. The largest number of pimples are on the face and the neck. It arises from irritation of the stomach, and has been supposed by some to be lichen modified by the delicate skin of the infant affected. The irritation is slight, and the disease not dangerous. Unimportant variations have led to the establishment of the species *Strophulus intertinctus*, *S. confertus*, *S. candidus*, and *S. volaticus*.

strōūd, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Stroud, in Gloucestershire, England, where flannel and cloth are manufactured in large quantities.] A kind of coarse blanket or garment of strouding worn by the Indians of North America.

strōūd'-īng, *s.* [STROUD.]

Fabric: A coarse kind of cloth employed in the trade with the North American Indians; materials for strouds.

***strōūt**, ***stroute**, ***strowt-yn**, *verb i. & trans.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To swell, to puff.

"His here *strouted* as a fanne large and brode."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,315.

2. To strut.

3. To make a disturbance; to brag. (*Havelok*, 1,779.)

B. Trans.: To swell; to puff out; to exaggerate.

"An historical truth, no ways *strouted*, nor made greater by language."—Bacon: *War with Spain*.

strōve, *pret. of v.* [STRIVE, *v.*]

***strōw**, *a.* [STROW, *v.*] Loose, scattered.

strōw, *v. t.* [STREW, *v.*] To strew, to scatter.

"With olives ever green the ground is *strowed*."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses*, viii.

***strōwl**, *v. i.* [STROLL, *v.*]

***strōy**, ***stroie**, *v. t.* [A contract. of *destroy* (q. v.).] To destroy.

"Her store was *stroyed* with the floods."

Wyat: *Meane and Sure Estate*.

***strōy'-āl**, *s.* [Eng. *stroy*; *-al*.] A waste-all, a spendthrift. (*Tusser*.)

***strōy'-ēr**, ***strōl'-ēr**, *s.* [English *stroy*; *-er*.] A destroyer.

"The drake, *stroier* of his owne kinde."

Chaucer: *Assembly of Fowles*.

strūck, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

struck-measure, *s.* A measure, as of grain, in which the top is leveled with a strike. [STRIKE, *s.*, II. 1.]

struck-up, *adj.*: Disagreeably astonished; disconcerted.

strūck'-en, *pa. par. of v.* [STRIKE, *v.*]

strūc'-tū-rāl, *a.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to structure

structural-planes, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Planes produced in the structure of rocks, either on a large scale by faulting, or on a small one by fissure or lamination.

strūc'-tūre, *subst.* [Fr. from Lat. *structura*=a building; prop. fem. sing. of *structurus*, fut. part. of *struo*=to build; cogn. with Goth. *straujan*; Ger. *streuen*=to strew, to lay.] [STREW.]

*1. The act of building; construction or erection of buildings.

"His son builds on, and never is content,

Till the last farthing is in *structure* spent."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

2. A building of any kind; more especially, a building of some considerable size or pretensions; an edifice.

"One of those petty *structures*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. Manner of building or construction; form, make, construction.

"Seneca describes his baths to have been so *me*... a *structure*."—Cowley: *Essays*; *Solitude*.

*4. Figure, outline, form.

"An idol that Iphthima did present

In *structure* of her every lineament."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*,

5. The arrangement of the parts in a whole, or of the elements of a sentence or paragraph; the arrangement of the constituent particles of any substance or body.

"Insight into the *structure* and constitution of the teraqueous globe."—Woodward.

6. Manner of organization; the manner in which the different organs or parts, as of animals or vegetables, are arranged.

¶ **Structure of rocks**:

Min. & Petrol.: The arrangement of the granules in a mineral or rock.

strūc'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a regular organic structure.

strūc'-tūre-less, *a.* [Eng. *structure*; *-less*.] Devoid of structure.

***strūc'-tū-rīst**, *s.* [Eng. *structur(e)*; *-ist*.] One who makes structures; a builder, a constructor.

***strūde**, ***strōde**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stock of breeding mares; a stud. (*Bailey*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, oūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

strüg'-gle, *strog-el, *strog-ell, *strog-gell, *stroggle, *strug-gel, *struggle, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat Mid. Eng. *strogelen* is a softened form for *strokelen*, a frequent. from *strike* (q. v.).]

1. To make efforts with a twisting or with movements of the body.

"Struggling in blood the savage lies."

Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

2. To make great efforts; to labor hard; to strive with effort.

"She *struggled* and striveth to get up and to breake lowse in vain."—Tyndall: *Works*, p. 186.

3. To labor in pain, anguish, difficulty, or distress; to be in pain or agony.

4. To contend, to vie.

"The sunbeams sought the Court of Guard,
And, *struggling* with the smoky air,
Deadened the torches' yellow glare."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, vi. 2.

strüg'-gle, *s.* [STRUGGLE, *v.*]

1. A violent effort or series of efforts with contortions of the body; agonized effort; agony.

"The uneasy *struggles* of a man fast bound and fettered."—Waterland: *Works*, iv. 54.

2. A forcible and strong effort to obtain an object or to avert an evil; an effort.

"Then came a desperate *struggle* for a tremendous stake."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Contest, contention, strife; as, a *struggle* between troops.

¶ *Struggle for existence*:

Biol.: A term introduced by Darwin to signify the result of the increase of animal life in a greater ratio than the means of subsistence.

"All organic beings, without exception, tend to increase at so high a ratio, that no district, no station, not even the whole surface of the land or the whole ocean, would hold the progeny of a single pair after a certain number of generations. The inevitable result is an ever-recurring *struggle for existence*."—Darwin: *Variation of Animals and Plants*, i. 5.

strüg'-glêr, *s.* [Eng. *struggl(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who struggles, strives, or contends.

"Often she cast a kind admiring glance

On the bold *struggler* for delight."

Buckinghamshire: *Ode on Brutus*.

strüll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bar so placed as to resist weight.

strüm, *v. t. & i.* [A word of imitative origin.]

A. Transitive:

1. To play, as on a stringed instrument, noisily and unskillfully.

"The ability to *strum* a few airs on the piano."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. To affect, by playing noisily and unskillfully on a stringed instrument.

"To *strum* my father to sleep after a fox-chase."—Sheridan: *School for Scandal*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To play noisily and unskillfully on a stringed instrument; to thrum.

strû'-ma (*pl.* **strû'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat.=a scrofulous tumor.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) A swelling or protuberance where the petiole meets the lamina of a leaf, as in *Mimosa sensitiva*.
(2) A dilatation or swelling on one side at the base of the sporangia of some mosses.

2. *Pathology*: External scrofula, attended by glandular swellings, extensive ulcerations, and indolent abscesses. Called also King's evil and *tubercular glandularis*.

strû-mât'-ïc, *a.* [STRUMA.] The same as STRUMOSE (q. v.).

strû-mî-form, *adj.* [Lat. *struma*, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or appearance of a struma.

strüm'-mîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STRUM.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who strums.
2. The noise made by one who strums.

"Guitars and every other sort of *strumming*."

Byron: *Beppo*, ii.

strû'-mōse, **strû'-moūs**, *a.* [STRUMA.]

1. *Bot.*: Covered with protuberances.
2. *Pathology*: Scrofulous. There are *strumous* abscesses, a *strumous* diathesis, &c.

strû'-moūs-nëss, *s.* [English *strumous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being strumous.

strüm'-pët, *strom-pet, *strom-pett, *strum-pete, *s. & a.* [A nasalized form from O. Fr. *strupe*, *stupre*; Lat. *stuprum*=dishonor, violation; cf. Ital. *stuprare*, *stuprare*; Sw. *estupar*, *estuprar*=to ravish.]

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**. -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**gion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bël**, **dël**.

A. As subst.: A prostitute, a harlot.

"I am no *strumpet*; but of life as honest,
As you that thus abuse me."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 1

***B. As adj.**: Like a strumpet; false, inconstant.

"The *strumpet* wind."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

***strüm'-pët**, *v. t.* [STRUMPET, *s.*]

1. To debauch. (Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.)
2. To call or give the reputation of a strumpet to; hence, to belie, to slander.

"Penthea, poor Penthea's name is *strumpeted*."

Ford: *Broken Heart*, iv. 2.

***strüm'-strüm**, *s.* [A redup. of *strum* (q. v.).]

A rude musical instrument, a tom-tom.

"The *strumstrum* is made somewhat like a cittern; most of those that the Indians use are made of a large gourd cut in the midst, and a thin board laid over the hollow, and which is fastened to the sides; this serves for the belly, over which the strings are placed."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1684).

strû'-mû-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. of *strumous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Furnished with small struma.

strüng, *pret. & pa. par.* [STRING, *v.*]

strünt, *v. i.* [A nasalized form of *strut* (q. v.).] To walk sturdily or pompously; to strut. (Scotch.)

strünt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Spirituous liquor of any kind. (Scotch.)

"Syne, wi' a social glas o' *strunt*,

They parted aff careerin'."

Burns: *Halloween*.

2. A huff, a pet; sullenness.

strün'-tain, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, narrow worsted braid.

strû'-së, *s.* [Russ.]

Naut.: A river-craft of Russia for carrying produce and goods.

strüt, *strout, *strowt-yn, *v. i.* [Dan. *strutte*, *strude*=to strut; Sw. dial. *strutta*=to walk with a jolting step; Icel. *strutr*=a sort of hood sticking out like a horn; Ger. *strutt*=rigid, stiff; *strauss*=a tuft, a bunch; *strotzen*=to be puffed up, to strut.]

*1. To swell out, to protuberate.

"Of grass the only silk

That makes each udder *strut* abundantly with milk."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 13.

2. To walk with a proud, pompous gait and erect head; to walk with affected dignity.

"A fellow *strutting* before her with nothing but a club or spear."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

strüt, *s. & a.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A proud, pompous step with the head erect; an affectation of dignity in walking.

"That heroic *strut* assum'd before."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 490.

2. *Carp.*: A bar in a frame having equal and opposite forces applied to its ends, acting inward and producing upon it a state of compression. Specifically:

(1) A diagonal timber which acts as a post or brace to support a principal rafter or purlin. Its lower end is stepped into a tie-beam, or on a shoulder of a king or queen post.

(2) A brace between joists.

***B. As adj.**: Swelling out, swollen, protuberant.

"He beginneth now to return with his belly *strut* and full."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 213.

***strut-beam**, *s.* [STRUTTING-BEAM.]

strû'-thî-ô, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *strouthos*=a sparrow, an ostrich.]

Ornith.: Ostrich; the typical genus of *Struthioninæ*, having only two toes, the third and fourth on each foot. Most authorities reckon but one species, *Struthio camelus*; but as the birds from the north of Africa have the skin of the parts not covered with feathers flesh-colored, while this skin is bluish in birds from the south, the latter are sometimes placed in a separate species (*S. australis*). Birds from the Somalis country have also been described as forming a distinct species (*S. molybdophanes*), because the skin not covered with feathers is of a leaden hue.

strû-thî-ô-la, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from *struthio* (q. v.).] Named from the resemblance of the seeds to a bird's beak.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelacæ, from the Cape of Good Hope. Pretty plants, with white, yellow, or red flowers, having four stamens.

strû-thî-ô-lär'-i-a, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Lat. *struthio* (q. v.).] The aperture of the shell bears some resemblance to the foot of an ostrich.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Cerithiadae, with five species, from Australia and New Zealand, where sub-fossil specimens have been found. Shell turreted, whorls angular, aperture truncated in front, columella oblique; outer lip prominent in the middle, inner lip callous, expanded; operculum claw-shaped. Animal with cylindrical tentacles, eye-pedicles short, foot broad and short.

strû-thî-ô-nëss, *s. pl.* [Plural of Mod. Lat., &c. *struthio* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A synonym of *Ratitæ* (q. v.).

strû-thî-ôn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *struthio*, genit. *struthion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of *Ratitæ* (q. v.). Bill short, robust, powerful, flattened, and having a nail-like process at the tip; nostrils longitudinal, basal; no hind toe present. There are two sub-families: *Struthioninæ* (with two genera, *Struthio* and *Rhea*) confined to Africa, and temperate South America, and *Casuarinæ* (sometimes made a family *Casuaridae*) inhabiting Australia and the islands from Cêram to New Britain.

strû-thî-ô-nî'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *struthio*, genit. *struthion(is)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.] [STRUTHIONIDÆ.]

strû'-thî-ous, *adj.* [Lat. *struthio*=an ostrich.] Pertaining to or resembling the ostrich; belonging to the *Ratitæ* (q. v.).

"Gallinaceous and *struthious* birds retain the same stones in their gizzards for a long time."—Darwin: *Formation of Vegetable Mold*, ch. v.

strüt'-têr, *s.* [English *strut*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who struts; a pompous fellow.

"What a mere nothing it is, that this *strutter* has pronounced with such sonorous rhetoric."—Annot. on *Glanvill's Præexistence*.

strüt'-tîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [STRUT, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Carp.: Diagonal braces between joists to prevent side deflection. When the pieces are crossed alternately it is called herring-bone strutting.

***strutting-beam**, ***strut-beam**, *s.*

Carp.: An old name for a collar-beam (q. v.).

strutting-piece, *s.*

Carp.: A straining-piece (q. v.).

strüt'-tîng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *strutting*; -*ly*.] In a strutting manner; with proud or pompous walk; pompously, boastfully.

strâv'-îte, *subst.* [After the Russian statesman, V. Struve; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring only in isolated crystals. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 1.65 to 1.7; color, yellowish to brown, becoming white on exposure, by loss of water of crystallization; luster, vitreous; translucent. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 29.0; magnesia, 16.3; ammonia, 10.6; water, 44.1=100, corresponding to the formula $\text{NH}_4\text{O}_2\text{MgO} \cdot \text{PO}_5 + 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Found originally in a bed of peat, above which a large amount of cattle dung existed; since found in guano at various localities.

strÿch'-në-æ, **strÿch'-nâ'-çë-æ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *strychn(os)*; Latin fem. plural adj. suff. -*æa*, -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Loganiacæ, having the aestivation of the corolla valvate.

strÿch'-nî-a, *s.* [STRYCHNINE.]

strÿch'-nîc, *a.* [Eng. *strychn(ine)*; -*ic*.] Of, pertaining to, containing, or derived from strychnine.

***strychnic-acid**, *s.* [IGASURIC-ACID.]

strÿch'-nî'-na, *s.* [STRYCHNINE.]

strÿch'-nîne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *strychn(os)*; -*ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. Strychnia. A highly poisonous alkaloid, discovered in 1818 by Pelletier and Caventou in St. Ignatius' beans, and shortly afterward in *Nux vomica* seeds. It is obtained, together with brucine, by boiling *Nux vomica* seeds in dilute sulphuric acid until they become soft, crushing the seeds, and adding to the expressed liquid an excess of calcium hydrate, which throws down the two alkaloids. On washing with cold alcohol, brucine is dissolved, leaving strychnine in an impure state. When pure, it crystallizes in colorless, tetragonal prisms, having a very bitter and somewhat metallic taste, is almost insoluble in water, absolute alcohol, and ether, but soluble in spirit of wine and chloroform. Strychnine was scarcely heard of as a means of poisoning before the year 1855, the date of the Rugeley murders in England, for which Palmer was tried at the Old Bailey in 1856, and executed. The symptoms are very marked, and comprise violent tetanic convulsions, laborious respiration, from

the tightening of the chest muscles, spasmodic contraction of the heart, and rigidity of the spinal column. These are succeeded by a short calm, after which they are again repeated until death or progress toward recovery ensues, the time being about two hours after taking the poison. From 1½ to 2 grains and upward generally proves fatal, and the presence of the poison can be best recognized by the color-test. When strychnine is brought under the influence of nascent oxygen, the former instantly acquires a rich blue color, successively passing into purple, violet, crimson, orange, and yellow. (Woodman & Tidy.)

strych'-nōs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *strychnos*=nightshade.]

Botany: The typical genus of *Strychnos*. Calyx five-parted; corolla tubular, funnel-shaped, limb spreading; stamens five, inserted into the throat of the corolla; ovary two-celled; style one; stigma capitate; fruit, a berry with a hard rind and a pulpy sarcocarp; seeds many, peltate. Natives of Asia, America, and Australia. *Strychnos Nux Vomica*, the Snake-wood, *Strychnin-tree*, or *Nux Vomica tree*, is a moderate-sized evergreen, with dark gray bark and no spines; the leaves entire, strongly three to five nerved; the flowers small, incorymb, greenish-white; the fruit round, like an orange in color, but smaller, with a brittle rind, a white, gelatinous pulp, and many seeds. It is found on hills and in forests in India and Burmah. The seeds, which are about the size and shape of a 25c. piece, constitute *Nux vomica* and contain strychnine (q.v.), and it is said a brown dye. The wood is very bitter, especially the root, which has been given in intermittent fevers and as an antidote to the bites of venomous serpents. *S. potatorum*, a tree about forty feet high, with only one seed, is the Clearing-nut tree of India; so called because the seeds render muddy water clear. They are used also in diseases of the eye. The fruit, which is like a black cherry, is eaten by the natives; the wood is used for carts, agricultural implements, and building. *S. foetida*, the Guiana Poison-plant, is a climber, with a stem covered with long, spreading, red hairs, and five-nerved, acuminate leaves. It furnishes the chief ingredient of the poison called Woorali, or Oorali. *S. tieute*, from Java, has elliptical, acuminate, three-nerved, glabrous leaves, with simple tendrils opposite to them. It yields another deadly poison. *S. ligustrina* is said by Blume to furnish the genuine *Lignum colubrinum*. It is given in Java in paralysis of the lower extremities and as an anthelmintic. *S. pseudoquina*, a Brazilian tree about twelve feet high, has a corky bark (said to be equal to Cinchona as a febrifuge), and short-stalked, ovate, quintuple-nerved leaves; all parts of it are intensely bitter except the fruit, which is eaten by children. The fruit of *S. colubrina*, a large Indian climbing shrub, is esteemed by the Telegus as an antidote to the bite of the cobra. The fruit of *S. innocua* is eaten in Egypt.

***stry-full, *stry-ful**, *a.* [STRIFEFUL.]

stryph-nō-dēn'-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *stryphnos*=rough, astrigent, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Botany: A genus of *Eumimosæ*. Stamens ten; legume indehiscent, leathery, pulpy within, ultimately becoming baccate. *Stryphnodendron barbatemas* and *S. jurema* are used in Brazil as astringents.

stüb, *stubbe, *stob, *s.* [A. S. *styb*, *steb*=a stump; cogn. with Dut. *stobbe*; Icel. *stubb*, *stubbr*; Dan. *stüb*; Sw. *stubbe*; Gael. *stob*; Lith. *stebas*=an upright pillar; Lat. *stipes*; Sansc. *stamba*=a post; *stambh*=to make fast; Gr. *stypos*=a stub, a stump.] [STUMP, *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The stump of a tree; that part of a tree which is left in the ground when the tree is cut down.

"And prickly stubs, instead of trees are found."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 535.

2. An old horseshoe-nail; iron formed therefrom. [STUB-IRON.]

*3. A blockhead, a dolt, a log, a dullard.

"Our dullest and laziest youth, our stocks and stubs."

—Milton: *Education*.

II. Locksmith. A stationary stud in a lock, which acts as a detent for the tumblers when their slots are in engagement therewith.

stub-axe, *s.* A short axe attached on the end of a principal axle-tree. It is variously made and secured. Sometimes it is a sort of jury axle, made as a temporary expedient when the arm of an axle has broken off. It occurs frequently on horse hay-rakes and some other kinds of agricultural implements.

stub-end, *s.*

Mach. The enlarged end of a connecting-rod, in which the boxes are confined by the strap.

stub-iron, *s.* Iron formed from stub-nails. It is used especially for gun-barrels of superior quality.

stub-mortise, *s.*

Carp. A mortise which does not pass through the object in which it is made.

stub-nail, *s.* A short, thick nail.

stub-short, stub-shot, *s.*

1. The unsawed portion of a plank where it is split from the bolt or log.

2. **Turning:** The portion by which an object to be turned is grasped or chucked.

stub-tenon, *s.*

Carp. A short tenon at the foot of an upright.

stub-twist, *s.* A gun-barrel made of a ribbon of combined iron and steel, the iron being derived from stubs.

stüb, *v. t.* [STUB, *s.*]

1. To grub up by the roots; to extirpate. (Usually followed by *up*.)

"In every green, if the fence be not thine,
Now stub up the bushes, the grass to be fine."

Tusser: *Husbandry*; January.

2. To clear of roots; as, to stub land.

*3. To strike, as the t es or foot, against a stump, stone, or other fixed object.

***stüb'-bēd**, *a.* [Eng. *stub*; -ed.]

1. Cut down to a stub r stump.

"Against a stubbed tree he reels."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*; Court of Fairy.

2. Short and thick, like something truncated; stubby.

"While each with stubbed knife remov'd the roots."

Swift: *A Pastoral Dialogue*.

3. Hardy; not over nice or delicate; obtuse.

"The hardness of stubbed vulgar constitutions, renders them insensible of a thousand things."—Berkeley: *Siris*, § 105.

***stüb'-bēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *stubbed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stubbed; obtuseness.

***stüb'-bi-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *stubby*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being stubby.

2. Stubbedness.

stüb'-ble, *stob-il, *stob-le, *s.* [O. Fr. *estouple*, *estuble* (Fr. *éteule*), from O. H. Ger. *stufilā*; Dut. & Ger. *stoppel*=stubble, from Lat. *stipula*, dimin. of *stipes*=a stock, a stalk.] The stumps of wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., left in the ground when the corn is cut; the part of the stalk left in the ground by the sickle or reaping-machine.

"But I suppose, that you by thus much seene,
Know by the stubble, what the corne hath bene."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv.

stubble-fed, *a.* Fed on the natural grass growing among stubble.

stubble-geese, *s.* A goose fed among stubble, as opposed to green geese, which is killed before the grain is cut.

stubble-land, *s.* Land covered with stubble.

"Shew'd like a stubble-land at harvest-home."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

stubble-plow, *s.*

Husb. A plow for turning up stubble-land.

stubble-quail, *s.*

Ornith. *Coturnix pectoralis*, from Australia and Tasmania.

stubble-rake, *s.*

Husb. A rake for gleanng lately-reaped fields of small grain.

***stüb'-bled** (le as el), *a.* [Eng. *stubble*(e); -ed.]

1. Covered with stubble.

"A crow was strutting o'er the stubbled plain."

Gay: *To Paul Methuen, Esq.*, epis. 4.

2. Stubbed.

"But they [her legges] were sturdy and stubbled."

Skelton: *Elinour Rummung*.

stüb'-blý, *a.* [Eng. *stubble*(e); -y.]

1. Covered with stubble.

2. Resembling stubble; short and stiff; as, a stubby beard.

stüb'-börn, *stib-orn, *stib-borne, *stob-urn, *stob-urne, *stüb-bern, *stüb-born, *stüb-burn, *stüb-burne, *stüb-urne, *a.* [From *stüb*, *s.* (q.v.), hence = stockish, blockish, like a stub or stump. From A. S. *styb* we should have an adj. *stybor*=stub-like, stubborn, and a substantive *stybornes*=stubbornness; and the form *stiborn* doubtless arose from the misdividing *stybornes* as *styborn(n)es*. (Skeat.)]

1. Unreasonably obstinate or fixed in opinion or purpose; not to be moved or persuaded by reasons; inflexible, refractory.

"Turn'd her obedience to stubborn harshness."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

2. Persevering, persistent, steady, constant.

"And strong with pales, by many a weary stroke
Of stubborn labor hewn from heart of oak."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 16.

3. Carried on with stubbornness or obstinacy; lasting long; persistent.

"Stout were their hearts, and stubborn was their strife."

Scott: *The Poacher*.

*4. Stiff, not flexible.

"Bow, stubborn knees."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 3.

*5. Hardy, firm; enduring without complaint.

*6. Rough, rugged, harsh.

"Your stubborn usage of the Pope."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 1.

7. Not easily melted or worked; refractory; as, a stubborn metal or ore.

8. Ruthless, insensible, hard-hearted.

"Thou art said to have a stubborn soul."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

9. Difficult to deal with.

"Thus the main difficulty is answered; but there is another near as stubborn."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv. (Note u u u u.)

tüb'-börn-ly, *stub-berne-ly, *adv.* [English *stubborn*; -ly.] In a stubborn manner; obstinately, inflexibly, contumaciously; persistently. (Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.)

stüb'-börn-nēss, *stub-berne-esse, *stub-born-esse, *stub-burn-ess, *s.* [Eng. *stubborn*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being stubborn; perverse obstinacy; contumacy, inflexibility.

"Bnt stubbornness, and an obstinate disobedience, must be master'd with force and blows."—Locke: *Of Education*, § 78.

2. Stiffness; want of pliancy.

*3. Roughness, harshness, ruggedness.

"Translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet and so sweet a style."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 1.

4. Refractoriness; as, the stubbornness of metals or ores.

stüb'-bý, *a.* [Eng. *stub*; -y.]

1. Abounding with stubs.

2. Short, thick, and coarse; short and strong.

"The base is surrounded with a garland of black and stubby bristles."—Grew: *Museum*.

stüb'-wört, *s.* [STOBWORT.]

stüc'-cō, *s.* [Ital., from O. H. Ger. *stucchi*=a crust.]

1. Fine plaster used for coating walls. It is usually made of pure lime slaked and settled, mixed with clean sand. Stucco varies in quality and composition with the purpose for which it is intended. For internal decoration gypsum and pounded marble enter into its composition, as well as gelatine or glue in solution. Being mixed with water till it is of the proper consistency, it is applied to the cornices, moldings, &c., of rooms, and soon begins to set or harden, in which state it is molded, and is finished off with metal tools. For external work the stucco employed is of a coarser kind, and is variously prepared, the different sorts being generally distinguished by the name of cements. Some of these take a surface and polish almost equal to that of the finest marble. In Bastard stucco a small portion of hair is employed. Rough stucco is merely floated and brushed with water, but the best kind is troweled.

"Grotesco roofs, and stucco floors."

Pope: *Imitation of Horace*, sat. 6.

2. The third coat of plastering when prepared for painting.

3. Work made of stucco.

4. A popular name for plaster of Paris or gypsum.

stucco-work, *s.* Ornamental work composed of stucco, such as cornices, moldings, and other ornaments in the ceilings of rooms.

stüc'-cō, *v. t.* [STUCCO, *s.*] To plaster; to overlay or decorate with stucco.

"The roof is beautifully stuccoed."—Pennant: *Journey from Chester*, p. 413.

stüc'-cō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stucco*, *v.*; -er.] One who stuccoes; one who applies stucco to walls, &c.; one who deals or works in stucco.

***stüčk**, *s.* [STOCCADO.] A stoccado, a thrust (Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.)

stüčk, *pret. of v., pa. par. & a.* [STICK, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pret. & pa. par. of v.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As adj.*: Thrust through; fastened.

stuck-molding, *s.*

Carp. A molding worked on to the edge of a frame.

stuck-on, *a.*

Carp. A term indicating a molding worked on the edge of a frame; in contradistinction to one worked out of a detached strip.

stuck-up, *a.* Giving one's self airs of importance; puffed-up, vain, conceited; affectedly self-important or vain; assuming the dignity, bearing, or importance of one's superiors. (Colloq.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stūc'-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *stook* (q. v.).] A number of sheaves laid together in the field; a *stook*. (*Eng. Prov.*)

stūck'-līng, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] An apple pasty, thin, somewhat circular in shape, and not made in a dish. (*Eng. Prov.*)

stūd (1), ***stod**, ***stood**, *s.* [A. S. *stōd*, *stood*; cogn. with Icel. *stōd*; Dan. *stōd*; Ger. *gestüt*; O. H. Ger. *stuot*, *stuat*=a stud; Russian *stado*=a herd or drove; Lith. *stodas*=a drove of horses.] [**STEED**.]
1. A collection of breeding horses and mares, or the place where they are kept.
2. A number of horses kept for riding, racing, &c.

stud-book, *s.* A book containing a genealogy or register of horses or cattle of particular breeds, especially of thoroughbred animals.

stud-farm, *subst.* A breeding establishment for horses.

stud-groom, *s.* A man in charge of the horses in a stud-farm.

stud-horse, *s.* A breeding-horse; a stallion.

stūd (2), *s.* [A. S. *studu*=a post; cogn. with Dan. *stōd*=a stub, a stump; Sw. *stōd*=a prop, a post; Icel. *stodh*=a post.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A nail with a large head, inserted in work chiefly for ornament; a large-headed ornamental nail.

2. An ornamental movable button or catch for a shirt-front, inserted in holes made for the purpose.

3. A supporting beam; an upright post or scantling.

4. A contrivance for fastening loose papers together. It may consist of a head with two strips of flexible metal, which are passed through a hole in the papers, and bent in contrary directions; or may be a small threaded piece of metal with a fixed head and movable nut. Called also Paper-fastener.

5. An eyelet with an ear attached so that, for expedition, the lace may be passed under the ear instead of through the eyelet hole.

*6. A stem, a trunk.

II. Technically:

1. Machinery:

(1) A boss or protuberance designed to hold an attached object in place.

(2) A short rod fixed in and projecting from something, sometimes forming a journal.

2. *Naut.*: A cast-iron brace across the minor diameter of a cable-link, to prevent collapse.

stud-bolt, *s.*

Mach.: A bolt with a thread at either end to be screwed into a fixed part at one end, and have a nut screwed on it at the other.

stūd, *v. t.* [**STUD** (2), *s.*]

1. To adorn or set with studs or ornamental knobs. (*Shakesp.*: *Venus and Adonis*, 37.)

2. To set with detached ornaments or prominent objects; to set thickly.

stūd'-dēn, *pa. par.* [**STAND**.] (*Scotch.*)

***stūd'-dēr-ŷ**, ***stud-der-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *stud* (1), *s.*; -*ery*.] A breeding establishment for horses; a stud-farm.

stūd'-die, *s.* [**STITHY**.] An anvil. (*Scotch.*)

"And like stockfish come o'er his studdie."

Burns: Elegy on Capt. Henderson.

stūd'-dlīng, *a.* [Either from *stud* (2), *s.*=a support, or a corrupt. of *steadying*.] (See compound.)

studding-sail, *s.*

Naut.: An additional sail spread by the aid of light booms beyond the leech of a square sail, in order to extend the area horizontally, in light winds. They may be added on both leeches of a square sail. The prolongation of the yard by which a studding-sail is extended is a studding-sail boom, which is supported by hoops on the yard called quarter-irons and yard-arm irons. It is rigged out by a twofold purchase called a boom-jigger. Topmast and topgallant studding-sails are set on the outside of the topsails and topgallant sails.

Studding-sail boom:

Naut.: A long pole sliding through boom-irons at the extremities of the yards and from the vessel's sides to spread the studding-sails.



A, FORETOPMAST STUDDING-SAIL, WEATHER, G. D. D. LEE. C, FORETOPGALLANT STUDDING-SAIL, WEATHER, G. D. D. LEE. E, MAIN TOPMAST STUDDING-SAIL, LEE. F, MAIN TOPGALLANT STUDDING-SAIL, LEE.

stū'-dēt, ***stū'-dī-ent**, ***stu-dy-ent**, *s.* [Lat. *studens*, *pr. par.* of *studeo*=to study (q. v.).]

1. A person engaged in study; a scholar; one who studies; one who is devoted to or engaged in learning.

"A student shall do more in one hour, when all things concur to invite him to any special study, than in four at a dull season."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. A man devoted to books; a bookish person.

"Keep a gamester from dice, and a good student from his book."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

3. One who studies or examines; an inquirer; as, a student of nature.

***stū'-dēt-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *student*; -*ry*.] A body of students. (*Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. xvi.)

stū'-dēt-ship, *s.* [Eng. *student*; -*ship*.] The state of being a student; the position or character of a student.

stū'-dēr-ite, *subst.* [After Prof. Studer; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of tetrahedrite (q. v.), containing over 5 per cent. of zinc. Found at Ausserberg, Wallis, Switzerland.

stūd'-ied, *pa. par. & a.* [**STUDY**. *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Made the subject of study; examined into; read with diligence and attention; well considered.

2. Well versed in any branch of learning; well read; qualified by study; learned.

"Some man, reasonably studied in the law."—*Bacon*.

3. Premeditated, deliberate; studiously contrived or planned; designed; as, a studied insult.

*4. Having a particular inclination; inclined, inclined.

"I am well studied for a liberal thanks,

Which I do owe you."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

stūd'-ied-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *studied*; -*ly*.] In a studied manner; with premeditation; designedly, deliberately.

stūd'-ī-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *study*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who studies; a student.

"There is a law of nature, as intelligible to a rational creature and studier of that law, as the positive laws of commonwealths."—*Locke*.

stū'-dī-ō, *subst.* [Ital.] The working room of a sculptor or painter.

stū'-dī-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *studieux*, from Lat. *studio*-*sus*; from *studium*=eagerness, zeal, study; Sp. & Port. *estudioso*; Ital. *studioso*.]

1. Given to study; devoted to study or the acquisition of learning.

2. Given or devoted to thought or study; devoted to the examination of things by contemplation; contemplative.

"There studious let me sit,

And hold high converse with the mighty dead."

Thomson: Winter, 431.

3. Devoted to or spent in study; favorable or snited to study or contemplation.

"Innocent and studious repose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Earnest or eager in the pursuit of some object; anxious, diligent; as, to be studious to please.

*5. Attentive to, careful, observant. (Followed by *of*.)

*6. Planned with study or care; deliberate, studied.

stū'-dī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *studious*; -*ly*.]

1. In a studious manner; with close application to study.

2. With diligence, zeal, or earnestness; diligently, carefully, attentively.

"Her resentment was studiously kept alive by mischief-makers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

stū'-dī-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *studious*; -*nēss*.] The quality or state of being studious; the habit or practice of study; close application to study; thoughtfulness, carefulness, attention, care.

"My studiousness in executing your lordship's injunctions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 58.

stūd'-wōrk, *s.* [Eng. *stud* (2), *s.*, and *work*.]

Build.: Brickwork between studs. An old form of building once common.

stud-y (1), stud-die, *s.* [**STITHY**.] An anvil.

stūd'-ŷ (2), ***stud-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estudie*, *estude* (Fr. *étude*); from Lat. *studium*=eagerness, study; Sp. *estudio*; Port. *estudo*; Ital. *studio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of studying; a setting of the mind or thoughts upon a subject; hence, application of mind to books, arts, or science, or to any subject for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of something not known before.

2. Earnest mental endeavor; absorbed or thoughtful attention; earnestness, eagerness, diligence.

3. The object of study; any particular branch of learning that is studied.

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 2.

4. An apartment or building devoted to study or to literary work; the room or apartment in which a person studies.

"Get me a taper in my study, Lucius."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

*5. Deep thought or meditation; a reverie; a fit of thought. [**BROWN-STUDY**.]

"The king of Castile, a little confused, and in a study, said, This can I not do with my honor."—*Bacon: Hist. Henry VII*.

6. One who studies, especially one who studies or learns a part in a play. (Always with a qualifying adjective.)

"I'm a confounded quick study, that's one comfort."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The work of a student; a finished sketch from nature, generally intended to aid in the composition of a larger and more important work, or as a memorial of some particular object for future use, or to facilitate drawing or composition. Thus a single head or figure, afterward introduced into a large work, would be termed a study for that work; a tree, a group of plants, &c., would be a study for a landscape, &c.

2. *Music*: A piece of instrumental music, composed for the purpose of familiarizing the player with the difficulties of his instrument.

stūd'-ŷ, ***stud-ie**, *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *studeo*; O. Fr. *estudier*; Fr. *étudier*.] [**STUDY**, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To apply the mind to books or learning; to devote one's self to study.

"To live and study here three years."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

2. To fix the mind seriously; to ponder, to meditate; to think seriously or earnestly.

"He studied how to feed that mighty host."

Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, v. 32.

*3. To endeavor diligently; to strive earnestly; to be zealous. (1 *Thess.* iv. 11.)

B. Transitive:

1. To apply the mind to for the purpose of learning; to read and examine into for the purpose of learning and understanding.

"That very philosophy . . . was now studied only to instruct us in the history of the human mind."—*Warburton: Julian*. (Introd.)

2. To consider attentively; to examine closely into.

"Happy the man, who, studying Nature's laws,

Through known effects can trace the secret cause."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 693.

3. To meditate, to devise; to think intently on.

"Study help for that which thou lamentest."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

*4. To learn by heart; to commit to memory.

"Where didst thou study all this goodly speech?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

5. To be zealous for; to have careful regard or thought for; to be anxious for; as, to study a person's interests.

***stūd'-ŷ-āll**, *s.* [**STUDY**, *v.*] A state of pondering or musing; perplexity.

"The duke was put to such a studyall & fere."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. cxxli.

stūe'-bēl-ite, *s.* [After Dr. A. Stübel; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *stübelit*.]

Min.: A massive mineral of reniform or botryoidal structure. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 2.223-2.263; luster, vitreous; color, velvet-black; streak, brown; fracture, conchoidal. An analysis yielded: Silica, 26.99; alumina, 5.37; sesquioxide of iron, 10.18; sesquioxide of manganese, 21.89; protoxide of copper, 15.25; magnesia, 1.03; water, 16.85; chlorine, 0.77=98.33. Found in the island of Lipari.

stūetz'-ite, *subst.* [After Herr Stütz; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tellursilberblende*.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral found in crystals with gold and hessite, at Nagyag, Transylvania. Luster, metallic; color, lead-gray. Composition: A telluride of silver, the proposed formula being Ag_4Te .

stū'-fa, *s.* [Ital.] A jet of steam issuing from a fissure of the earth in volcanic regions.

¶ *Stufas* have been disengaged unceasingly for ages in the vicinity of Naples, in the Lipari islands, &c. The steam is often mixed with other gases, and if condensed by coming in contact with strata full of cold water before reaching the surface, it may give rise to thermal and mineral springs. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xvii.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

stüff, ***stufte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *estoffe* (Fr. *étouffe*), from Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*=the coarse part of flax, hards, oakum, tow, used for stuffing or stopping things; Sp. *estofa*=quilted stuff; Ital. *stoffa*; Ger. *stoff*=stuff; *stopfen*=to fill, to stuff.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Substance or matter indefinitely; the material or matter of which anything is formed; material to be worked up in any process of manufacture.

"We are such *stuff*
As dreams are made on." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

*2. Essence; elementary part.

"Yet do I hold it very *stuff* o' the conscience
To do no contrived murder."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

3. Furniture, goods, utensils.

"Rich garments, linens, *stuffs*, and 'necessaries.'
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Medicine, mixture, potion.

"I did compound for her
A certain *stuff*, which, being ta'en, would seize
The present power of life."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

5. Refuse or worthless matter; anything worthless or useless; hence, foolish or nonsensical language; nonsense, trash.

6. Money; cash. (*Slang*.)

"Has she got the *stuff*, Mr. Fag? Is she rich, hey?"—*Sheridan: Rivals*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Comm.*: A general name for all kinds of fabrics, of silk, wool, hair, cotton, or thread manufactured on the loom; as, cotton *stuffs*; more particularly woolen cloth of slight texture, for linings and women's apparel, and the like.

2. *Leather*: A composition of fish-oil and tallow for filling the pores of leather.

3. *Mining*: Attle or rubbish.

4. *Naut.*: A melted mass of turpentine, tallow, &c., with which the masts, sides and bottoms of ships are smeared.

5. *Paper*: Paper-stock, ground ready for use. When half ground it is known as half-stuff.

stuff-chest, *s.* The vat where the pulps from the engines are mixed and combined preparatory to molding by hand or machinery.

stuff-engine, *s.* [PULP-GRINDER.]

stuff-gown, *subst.* A gown made of stuff; hence, in England, applied to the wearer of a stuff-gown, as a junior barrister, or one under the rank of a Queen's Counsel, and therefore not entitled to wear a silk gown.

stuff-gownsmen, *s.* A junior barrister; a stuff-gown. (*Eng.*)

stüff, ***stufte**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *estoffer*=to stuff; *estouffer* (Fr. *étouffer*)=to stifle, to choke; Sp. & Port. *estofar*; Ger. *stopfen*.] [STUFF, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cram full; to fill by packing or crowding material into; to load or fill to excess; to crowd.

"I will *stuff* your purses full of crowns."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

2. To form or pack with material necessary to complete; as, to *stuff* a cushion.

3. To fill with stuffing or seasoning.

"Parsley to *stuff* a rabbit."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

4. To cause to swell out.

"Lest the gods, for sin,
Should, with a swelling dropsy, *stuff* thy skin."
Dryden: Persius, v. 273.

5. To form or fashion by stuffing.

"An eastern king put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence, and ordered his hide to be *stuffed* into a cushion, and placed upon the tribunal."—*Swift*.

6. To fill the skin of a dead animal, for preserving and presenting the natural form; as, to *stuff* a bird.

7. To fill with food; to cram.

"That there might be abundance at Paris, the people of Normandy and Anjou were *stuffing* themselves with nettles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

8. To thrust, crowd, or press in; to pack closely and firmly.

"Put roses into a glass with a narrow mouth, *stuffing* them close together, but without bruising, and they retain smell and color fresh a year."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

9. To fill by being pressed or packed in.

"With inward arms the dire machine they load,
And iron bowels *stuff* the dark abode."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 26.

10. To crowd with facts; to cram the mind of; to crowd, cram, or fill with idle or false tales, fancies, or ideas.

"For thee we dim the eyes, and *stuff* the head
With all such reading as was never read."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 249.

11. To make big or important; to swell out.

"No need, he cries, of gravity *stuff'd* out
With academic dignity."
Cowper: Hope, 105.

12. To deceive with false and ridiculous statements. (*Slang*.)

B. Intrans.: To feed gluttonously; to cram one's self with food.

stüffed, ***stüft**, *pa. par. & a.* [STUFF, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Crammed full; packed tightly. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.)

2. Having the nose obstructed, as from a cold.

"I'm *stuffed*, cousin, I cannot smell."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

stüff-**ër**, *s.* [Eng. *stuff*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who stuffs; specif., one who stuffs the skins of birds, animals, &c., for the purpose of preservation; as, a bird-stuffer.

2. A machine for packing and filling; as—

(1) A machine for stuffing horse-collars.

(2) A sausage-stuffer.

(3) A machine for saturating leather with dubbing in one part of the operation of leather-dressing.

stüff-**i-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *stuffy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being stuffy, close, or musty; closeness, mustiness.

"The natural and yet mysterious *stiffness* of a railway carriage."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

stüff-**ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [STUFF, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who stuffs.

2. That which is used for filling anything; as, the *stuffing* of a cushion; filling for cushions and mattresses, consisting of cotton, flocking, hair, wool, cork, sponge, hay, straw, tow, flax, moss, curled shreds of wood, &c.

3. Seasoning for meat, &c.; that which is put into meat to give it a higher relish.

II. Leather: A mixture of fish-oil and tallow, which is rubbed into leather after being shaved, previous to hoarding or graining.

stuffing-box, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A box with an annular recess around a piston-rod, and provided with a follower and bolts whereby the packing may be screwed down.

2. A sleeve adapted to press a collar of hemp around a piston-rod; a gland. The stuffing-boxes in a locomotive engine are recesses for admitting some soft material, such as white spun-yarn, to render steam-tight any rod working through this stuffing or packing. The piston-rods, slide-valve rods, regulator-rods, and pump-plunger, all work through stuffing-boxes of this description.

stüff-**ÿ**, *a.* [Eug. *stuff*; -*y*.]

1. Difficult to breathe in; close, musty.

"Annoying in their degree are the individuals who insist upon keeping the railway carriage window shut on a *stuffy* day."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Stout, mettlesome, resolute. (*Scotch*.)

3. Angry, sulky, obstinate.

***stüke**, *s.* [STRUCCO.]

stüll, *subst.* [Cf. Ger. *stollen*=a stand, a support; Sw. *stoll*=a gallery.]

Mining: Timber placed in the back of a level, and covered with hoards or small poles, to support rubbish.

"We had to stop the drill until lessees could get in their *stulls* and lagging."—*Money Market Review*.

***stülm**, *s.* [Cf. Sw. *stoll*=a gallery.] A shaft to draw water out of a mine.

stülp, ***stulpe**, *s.* [Icel. *stólpi*=a post, a pillar; Dan., Sw., & O. Dut. *stolpe*.] A short post driven into the ground. (*Prov.*)

"Bridgewarke-within, so called of London bridge, which bridge is a principal parte of that warde, and beginneth at the *stulpes* on the south end of Southwark."—*Stowe: London*, p. 167.

stül-ti-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [STULTIFY.] The act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.

stül-ti-fī-ër, *s.* [Eng. *stultify*; -*er*.] One who stultifies.

stül-ti-fÿ, *v. t.* [Lat. *stultus*=foolish, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To make foolish; to make a fool of.

2. To look upon as a fool or foolish.

3. To render nugatory or worthless; to destroy the value of.

"The main result she attained by the last campaign in the Balkans has been *stultified*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II Law: To allege or prove to be insane for avoiding some act.

To stultify one's self: To unsay, directly or by implication, what one has already said; to lay one's self open to an accusation of self-contradiction.

"In England no man is allowed to *stultify himself*."—*Jonson, in Boswell's Tour*, p. 428.

stül-til-ö-quënce, *s.* [Latin *stultiloquentia*.] [STULTILOQUENT.] Foolish talk; babbling.

stül-til-ö-quënt, *a.* [Lat. *stultus*=foolish, and *loquens*, *pa. par. of loquor*=to speak.] Given to foolish talk or babbling.

stül-til-ö-quënt-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *stultiloquent*, -*ly*.] In a stultiloquent manner; with foolish talk.

stül-til-ö-quÿ, *s.* [Lat. *stultiloquium*, from *stultus*=foolish, and *loquor*=to speak.] Foolish or silly talk; babbling, stultiloquence.

"What they call facetiousness and pleasant wit, is indeed to wise persons a mere *stultiloquy*, or talking like a fool."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, p. 301.

stüm, *s.* [Dut. *stom*=unfermented wine, wine that has not worked, from *stom*, Ger. *stumm*; Dan. & Sw. *stum*=dumb, mute.]

1. Unfermented grape-juice; must or new wine, often mixed with dead or vapid wine to raise a new fermentation.

"An unctuous clammy vapor, that arises from the *stum* of grapes, when they lie mashed in the vats."—*Addison: Travels in Italy*.

2. Wine revived by being made by must to ferment anew.

stüm, *v. t.* [STUM, *s.*]

1. To renew by mixing with must and fermenting anew.

"There is a hard green wine that grows about Rochel, and the islands thereabouts, which the cunning Hollander sometimes uses to fetch; and he hath a trick to put a bag of herbs, or some other infusions into it (as he doth brimstone in Rhenish), to give it a whiter tincture, and more sweetness; then they reimbar it for England, where it passeth for good Bachrag, and this is called *stumming* of wines."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 54.

2. To fume, as a cask, with brimstone. (*Prov. Eng.*)

stüm-**ble**, ***stom-el-en**, ***stom-ble**, ***stom-el-yn**, ***stum-mel-yn**, ***stom-er-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *stumra*=to stumble; Norw. *stumra*; Sw. dial. *stambila*, *stamula*, *stomla*, *stammra*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To trip in walking or in moving in any way with the legs; to falter or stagger after a false step.

"Thowent the pensive damme out of dore
And chaunst to *stumble* at the threshold flore."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; May.

2. To walk in a hanging, clumsy, or unsteady manner.

"They [the Chinese] do in a manner lose the use of their feet, and instead of going they only *stumble* about their houses."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

II. Figuratively:

*1. To fall into error or crime; to go astray; to err.

2. To strike or pitch upon by chance or accident; to chance upon. (Followed by *on* or *upon*.)

"Forth as she waddled in the brake
A gray goose *stumbled* on a snake."
Smart: Fable 4.

***B. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To cause to stumble, stagger, or falter; to trip up.

"The one *stumbles* beholders accidentally, the other leads them into the snare."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: To confound, to puzzle, to perplex, to embarrass.

"To the court? this *stumbles* me: art sure for me,
wench,
This preparation is?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 2.

stüm-**ble**, ***stom-ble**, *s.* [STUMBLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: The act of stumbling; a trip or blunder in walking or running.

"I was told of a Spaniard, who having got a fall by a *stumble*, and broke his nose, rose up, and in a disdainful manner said, this is to walk upon earth."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

2. *Fig.*: A blunder, a failure, a slip.

stüm-**blër**, ***stom-el-are**, ***stum-lere**, *subst.* [Eng. *stumble*(e); -*er*.] One who stumbles; one who makes a mistake, slip, failure, or blunder.

"Where blockes are stridde by *stumblers* at a strawe."
Gascoigne: Fruits of Warre.

stüm-**bling**, *pr. par. or a.* [STUMBLE, *v.*]

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = à. qu = kw.

stumbling-block, ***stumbling-stone**, *subst.* A cause of stumbling; something in one's way, which causes one to stumble. (Stumbling-block is generally, if not exclusively, used figuratively.)

"To show a *stumbling-stone* by night."
Cowper: Glowworm.

stũm'-blĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *stumbling*; *-ly*.] In a stumbling manner.

"I know not whether to marvel more, either that he [Chaucer] in that misty time could see so clearly, or that we in this clear age go so *stumblingly* after him."—*Sidney: Defense of Poesy.*

stũmmed, *pa. par. or a.* [STUM, *v.*]

stũmp, ***stompe**, ***stumpe**, *s. & a.* [Icel. *stump*; Sw. & Dan. *stump*; O. Dut. *stompe*; Dut. *stomp*; Ger. *stumpf*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The short, fixed, or rooted part remaining after another part has been broken off, as the stub of a tree, the part that is left in the earth after the tree has been cut down; the part of a plant left in the earth after the plant has been cut down.

"Down to the *stump* of yon old yew
We'll for our whistles run a race,"
Wordsworth: Idle Shepherd Boys.

2. The part of a limb or the like remaining after a part has been amputated or destroyed.

"One of the horses snap off the end of his finger with the glove. I dressed the *stump* with the common digestive."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. iii.

3. (*Pl.*): The legs; as, to stir one's *stumps*. (*Colloq.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Art.*: A short, thick roll of leather or paper cut to a point, and used to rub down the harsh or strong lines of a crayon or pencil drawing, or for shading it, or for rubbing solid tints on paper from colors in powder.

2. *Cricket*: One of the three posts or sticks which constitute the wicket. Their lower ends are pointed so as to be easily thrust into the ground. They stand twenty-seven inches out of the ground, and are fixed sufficiently close to each other to prevent the ball from passing through. The top ends are grooved to receive the ends of the bails.

***B. As adj.:** Like a stump; stumpy.

"A heave *stompe* leg of wood to go withall."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, bk. ii.

¶ *On the stump*: Touring or itinerating through a district or country, and making speeches on political or other questions.

stump-mast, *s.*

Naut.: A lower mast without tops. Common in steam-vessels, which never depend wholly upon sails.

stump-orator, *s.* One who harangues a crowd or meeting from a stump of a tree or other elevation; a frothy or bombastic speaker.

stump-oratory, *s.* Oratory such as is used by stump-orators.

stump-speaker, *s.* A popular political speaker.

stump-speech, *s.* A speech made from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform; a frothy, bragging, or bombastic harangue; an electioneering speech in favor of one's self or of another candidate.

stump-tailed lizard, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Trachydosaurus rugosus*; the body is long and stout, and head and tail are remarkably alike, so that, when the eyes are closed and the animal is motionless, it is a matter of difficulty to distinguish one from the other. The scales on the upper surface are large, rough, and broad, smaller beneath.

stũmp, *v. t. & i.* [STUMP, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cut off a part of; to reduce to a stump.

"Around the *stumped* top soft moss did grow."
More: Song of the Soul, I. ii. 59.

*2. To strike, as something fixed and hard, with the toe.

3. To challenge, to defy, to puzzle, to confound; to clear out of money. (*Colloq.*)

"Don't you know our history?—haven't you heard, my dear fellow, we are *stumped*!" "Stumped," said I, almost unconsciously repeating the quaint, but wofully expressive word. "Positively *stumped*," said Daly. "Don't speak loud. I thought, of course, you had heard of it. Blinkin-sop has bolted."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

4. To make a tour through or travel over, making speeches for electioneering or other purposes; as, to *stump* the country.

II. Cricket.

*1. To knock down, as a stump or stumps.

2. To put a batsman out of play by knocking off the bails, or knocking the stumps of his wicket down while he is out of his ground. (Formerly often used with *out*.)

"The Captain *stumped* the next man off a leg-shooter."
—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To walk stiffly, clumsily, or awkwardly.

"Cymon, a clown, who never dreamt of love,
By chance was *stumping* to the neighboring grove."
Song of Cymon and Iphigenia.

2. To make electioneering or other speeches from the stump of a tree or other improvised platform.

¶ 1. *To stump it*:

(1) To run off; to get away; to take to flight. (*Slang.*)

(2) To travel about making stump-speeches.

2. *To stump up*: To pay or hand over money. (*Slang.*)

"Why don't you ask your old governor to *stump up*?"—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

stũmp'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *stump*; *-age*.] A tax on the amount of timber cut, and regulated by the price of lumber.

stũmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stump*; *-er*.]

1. One who stumps.

2. A boaster.

3. Something, as a story, that puzzles or creates incredulity.

stũmp'-le, *s.* [Eng. *stump*; dimin. suff. *-ie*.] A little stump, as of a pen. (*Scotch.*)

"Sae I gat paper in a blink,
An' down gaed *stumpie* in the ink."

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik, Ap. 21, 1785.

stũmp'-i-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stumpy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stumpy.

***stũmp'-lĩng**, *s.* [Eng. *stump*, *s.*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little stump.

"Root our stumps and *stumpings*."

Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 146.

stũmp'-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *stump*; *-y*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Full of stumps.

2. Short and thick; stubby.

B. As subst.: Money. (*Slang.*)

"Down with the *stumpy*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

stũn, ***ston-i-en**, ***stow-n-i-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *stunian* = to make a din, to resound; *stun* = a din; cogn. with Icel. *stynja* = to groan; *stynr* = a groan; Ger. *stöhnen* = to groan.]

1. To confound or make dizzy with noise; to overpower the sense of hearing of; to blunt or stupefy the organs of hearing of.

"If Nature thunder'd in his opening ears,
And *stunn'd* him with the music of the spheres."

Pope: Essay on Man, l. 202.

2. To render insensible or dizzy by force or a blow; to render senseless with a blow.

"One hung a pole-ax at his saddle-bow,
And one a heavy mace to *stun* the foe."

Dryden: Pelamion and Arcite, iii. 32.

3. To surprise completely; to overpower; to stupefy.

"At the sight therefore of this river, the pilgrims were much *stunned*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, l.

stũng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [STING, *v.*]

stũnk, *pret. of v.* [STINK, *v.*]

stũn'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *stun*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which stuns.

2. Something which astonishes by wonderful appearance, excellence, or other quality; something exceedingly fine; something first-rate. (*Slang.*)

"For the performance of 'Gettin' up Stairs,' I have no other name but that it was a *stunner*."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

stũn'-nińg, *pr. par. & a.* [STUN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Of unusual or extraordinary qualities; first-rate; astonishingly fine, large, or the like. (*Slang.*)

stũnt, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *stunt* = dull, obtuse, stupid, from *stintan* = to stop, to be weary; Icel. *stuttr* = short, stunted; O. Sw. *stunt* = cut short.]

A. Trans.: To hinder from growth; to check or shorten in growth or progress.

"To *stunt* the natural growth of a new colony."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

B. Intrans.: To become stunted.

stũnt, *s. & adv.* [STUNT, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. A check in growth.

2. That which has been checked in growth; a stunted animal or thing.

3. A young whale, two years old, which, having been weaned, is lean and yields little blubber.

***B. As adv.:** Abruptly, sharply, short; as, to turn *stunt*.

stũnt'-ěd, *pa. par. or a.* [STUNT, *v.*]

stũnt'-ěd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stunted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stunted.

stũnt'-ĩ-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stunt*; *i* connect., and suff. *-ness*.] Stuntedness.

stũnt'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stunt*; *-ness*.] Stuntedness, shortness, abruptness.

stũ'-pā (1), *s.* [STUPE.]

stũ'-pā (2), *s.* [TOPE.]

stũpe (1), **stũ'-pā**, *s.* [Lat. *stupa*, *stuppa*; Gr. *styppe* = the coarse part of flax.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Tow, flax, flannel, &c., used as a pledget, compress, or as a wad in fomentations.

"Binding a *stupe* over it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

2. *Bot.*: Filamentose matter; a tuft of long hair; tow.

stũpe, *v. t.* [STUPE (1), *s.*] To apply a stupe or stupa to; to foment.

"I took off the dressings, and found the heat somewhat allay'd, and the ulcer well disposed to digestion. I *stuped* the ulcer."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

stũpe (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *stupid* (q. v.).] A stupid person.

stũ-pě-fā'-cĩ-ęnt (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *stupefaciens*, pr. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Stupefactive; having a stupefying power.

B. As subst.: A medicine which produces stupor or insensibility; a narcotic.

stũ-pě-fāc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stupefactionem*, accus. of *stupefactio*, from *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q. v.).]

1. The act of stupefying; the state of being stupefied.

"It produced that kind of *stupefaction* which is the consequence of using opium."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. A stolid or senseless state; dullness, torpor, stupidity.

"Nor was this submission the effect of content, but of mere *stupefaction* and brokenness of heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

stũ'-pě-fāc'-tĩve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio* = to stupefy (q. v.); Fr. *stupéfactif*.]

A. As adj.: Causing stupefaction or insensibility; stupefying, narcotic; deadening or blunting the sense of feeling or understanding.

"Opium hath a *stupefactive* part, and a heating part; the one moving sleep, the other a heat."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

B. As subst.: That which stupefies; specif., a medicine which produces stupor; a stupefacient.

"Opium and other strong *stupefactive*s doe coagulate the spirits."—*Bacon: Hist. Life and Death*, p. 52.

stũ'-pě-fĩed, *pa. par. or a.* [STUPEFY.]

stũ'-pě-fĩed-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stupefied*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stupefied; stupefaction, stupor, insensibility.

"From the *stupefiedness* of the past."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 6.

stũ'-pě-fĩ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *stupefy*; *-er*.] One who or that which stupefies.

"Whether the natural phlegm of this island needs any additional *stupefier*."—*Berkeley: The Querist*, § 348.

stũ'-pě-fỹ, ***stũ'-pĩ-fỹ**, *v. t.* [Fr. *stupéfier*, from *stupéfait* = stupefied, from Lat. *stupefactus*, pa. par. of *stupefacio*, from *stupeo* = to be amazed, and *facio* = to make.]

1. To blunt the faculty of perception or understanding in; to deprive of sensibility; to make dull or dead to external influences; to make torpid.

"*Stupefied* by toil, and drugged with gin."

Scott: The Poacher.

*2. To deprive of material mobility.

"It is not malleable; but yet is not fluent, but *stupified*."—*Bacon*.

***stũ-pěnd'**, *a.* [Lat. *stupendus* = amazing, to be wondered at, fut. pass. participle of *stupeo* = to be amazed.] Stupendous, wonderful.

"They [dæmons] can worke *stupend* and admirable con-
clusions."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 220.

***stũ-pěń'-dĩ-oũs**, *a.* [STUPEND.] Stupendous, marvelous.

"It is a *stupendious* monastery, built on the top of a huge land-rock."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 23.

***stũ-pěń'-dĩ-oũs-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendious*; *-ly*.] Stupendously, marvelously.

"The complexion may prove *stupendiously* enravish-
ing."—*More: Discourse on Enthusiasm*, p. 14.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; ðion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

stu-pěn'-dous, *a.* [STUPEND.] To be wondered at; striking dumb by magnitude; marvelous, amazing; of astonishing magnitude or elevation.

"And this was then thought a *stupendous* sum."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

stu-pěn'-dous-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *stupendous*; -ly.] In a stupendous manner or degree; marvelously.

"So *stupendously* high were the almost perpendicular walls."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

stu-pěn'-dous-něss, *s.* [Eng. *stupendous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stupendous.

"Works, which from their *stupendousness*, should have taught them the greatness of the former."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 270.

***stū'-pěnt**, *a.* [Lat. *stupens*, *pr. par.* of *stupeo*=to be amazed.] Confounded, astounded, stunned into silence.

"The human mind stands *stupent*."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. ii. (Note.)

stū'-pě-ous, *a.* [Lat. *stupeus*, *stupus*=made or consisting of tow.] Resembling tow; having long, loose scales, or matted filaments like tow; *stupose*.

stū'-píd, *a. & s.* [Fr. *stupide*, from Lat. *stupidus*=stupid; from *stupeo*=to be amazed; Sp. & Port. *estupido*; Ital. *stupido*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Deprived temporarily or permanently of the perceptive, thinking, or reasoning faculties; in a state of stupor; stupefied; bereft of feeling.

"Is he not *stupid*?"

With age and alt'ring rheums? can he speak? hear? Know man from man?"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Devoid of understanding; silly; dull of apprehension.

"Anne, when in good humor, was meekly *stupid*, and, when in bad humor, was sulkily *stupid*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Characterized by or resulting from stupidity; senseless, nonsensical; as, a *stupid* mistake.

B. As subst.:

A stupid, silly person; a blockhead.

stū'-píd-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *stupidité*, from *stupide*=stupid (q. v.).]

*1. Insensibility to external influences; numbness of feeling; stupor, torpor.

"The dreadful bellowing of whose strait-brac'd drums, To the French sounded like the dreadful doom; And them with such *stupidity* benumbs, As though the earth had groaned from her womb."

Drayton: The Battle of Agincourt.

2. Extreme dullness of apprehension; dull foolishness, senselessness, folly.

"Whose book of vulgar errors so finely exposes the monkish *stupidity* of the times."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

stū'-píd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *stupid*; -ly.]

1. In a stupid manner; with suspension or inactivity of understanding.

"That space the evil one abstracted stood From his own evil, and for the time remain'd *Stupidly* good."

Milton: P. L., ix. 465.

2. Without the exercise of reason or judgment; foolishly, senselessly.

"How *stupidly* soever all his interpreters would have Hector (being strooke into a trembling, and almost dead) turne about like a whirlwinde."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, bk. xiv.

stū'-píd-něss, *s.* [English *stupid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being stupid; stupidity.

"Not limiting his rest by the insatiable lust of a sluggish and drowzie *stupidness*."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian*.

***stū'-pí-fí-ěr**, *s.* [STUPEFIER.]

stū'-pí-fý, *v. t.* [STUPEFY.]

stū'-pōr, *s.* [Lat., from *stupeo*=to be amazed.]

1. Great diminution or cessation of sensibility; a state in which the faculties are deadened or dazed; loss or suppression of sense.

2. Intellectual insensibility; moral deadness; heedlessness of or inattention to one's interests.

stū'-pōse, *a.* [Mod. Latin *stuposus*, from Latin *stupa* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Bearded. Used specially of the filaments in the genus *Anthericum*, &c. [STUPEOUS.]

***stu'-prāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *stupratus*, *pa. par.* of *stupro*=to defile; *stuprum*=defilement.] To ravish, to violate, to debauch.

stū'-prā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *stupratio*.] [STUPRATE.] The act of ravishing or debauching; rape, violation.

"*Stupratton* must not be drawn into practice."—*Brown (Richardson)*.

stū'-prūm, *s.* [Lat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Forcible violation of the person; rape.

2. *Civil Law*: Every union of the sexes forbidden by morality.

stū'-pu-lōse, *a.* [Dimin. from Eng. *stupose*.]

Bot.: Having shorter and more slender threads than a *stupose* surface possesses.

stūr'-died, *a.* [Eng. *sturdy*; -ed.] Affected with the disease called sturdy.

stūr'-dī-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sturdy*; -ly.] In a sturdy manner; lustily, vigorously, stoutly.

"It was a stag, a stag of ten, Bearing his branches *sturdily*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 25.

stūr'-dī-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *sturdy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sturdy; lustiness, vigor, stoutness, obstinacy.

"To beggar them out of their *sturdiness*."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties*, let. 19.

stūr'-dý, ***stour-die**, ***stour-dy**, ***stur-di**, *a.* [O. Fr. *estourdi*=dulled, amazed, reckless, *pa. par.* of *estourdir* (Fr. *étourdir*)=to amaze; prob. from Lat. *torpidus*=torpid (q. v.); Sp. *sturdir*=to stun, to amaze; Ital. *stordire*.]

*1. Rash, reckless, inconsiderate, foolishly obstinate, stubborn.

"A *sturdy*, hardened sinner shall advance to the utmost pitch of impiety with less reluctance than he took the first steps."—*Atterbury*. (Todd.)

2. Robust in body, lusty, vigorous; strong and stout. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 69.)

3. Stiff, stout, strong. (*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 417.)

4. Characterized by or exhibiting endurance, strength, or force; forcible, strong, vigorous.

"The *sturdy* qualities displayed by the leader of the Separationists."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sturdy-beggar, *s.* A term used in an old English law to distinguish "beggars able to work" from "beggars impotent to serve;" hence = a vagrant or tramp. By a statute of the Commonwealth, 1656, "all and every idle and dissolute persons, vagrant and wandering from their usual place of living or abode without sufficient cause or business, and fiddlers and minstrels," were adjudged rogues, vagabonds, and sturdy beggars within the meaning of the Act.

stūr'-dý, *s.* [Gaelic *stuid*, *stuid*, *stuirdean*=vertigo, drunkenness, sturdy; *sturdan*=darnel.]

1. *Animal Pathol.*: A disease in sheep, marked by a disposition to stagger, sit on the rump, turn toward one side, stupor, &c. It is caused by the presence within the brain of the immature embryo of a species of tapeworm [CENURUS], varying in size from that of a pea to that of a pigeon's egg. It generally attacks young sheep under two years old, and is seldom cured.

2. *Bot.*: *Lolium temulentum*, Darnel grass, which was formerly believed to produce staggers in the sheep feeding upon it.

stūr'-geon, *s.* [Old Fr. *esturgeon*, *estourgeon*, from *sturgeonem*, accus. of Low Lat. *sturio*=a sturgeon, from O. H. Ger. *sturo*, *sturjo* (M. H. Ger. *stür*; Ger. *stör*)=a sturgeon=lit. a stirrer, from its habits; O. H. Ger. *storen*, *stören*=to spread; Ger. *stören*=to trouble, to disturb, to poke about.] [STIR, v.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of any species of the genus *Acipenser* (q. v.). The body is elongated, almost cylindrical, tapering conically to a heterocercal tail. The skeleton is cartilaginous; the skin is covered with bony scutes in longitudinal rows, between which are patches naked or furnished only with small bony scales. The snout is produced far in front of the mouth, which is situated on the under side, and furnished with barbels. Sturgeons are distributed over the whole of the northern hemisphere; they are mostly anadromous, but some species are confined to fresh water. On the approach of winter they sink deep holes in the bottom, where they crowd together and remain in a hibernating condition till the approach of spring. They are among the largest of freshwater fishes; and the larger species reach a length of about eighteen feet; they are extremely voracious, and live chiefly on worms, spawn, and fish that feed on the bottom. They are important as food-fishes; the flesh is white, well-flavored, and delicate, resembling veal; caviare is prepared from their roe, and isinglass from their swimming-bladders. The best-known species is the Common Sturgeon, *Acipenser sturio*. The back is usually a dull reddish, but varies to a blue or yellowish-gray, belly white, inclining to silvery, scutes gray. Numerous closely-related species occur in Europe, and some species are peculiar to North America. [BELUGA, 1, FISH-ROYAL, STERLET.]

"In England the *Sturgeon* is a royal fish, belonging, by Act of Parliament of the reign of Edward II., to the sovereign, except where it has been granted by charter to certain Corporations, as at Boston, in Lincolnshire."—*Seeley: Fresh-water Fishes*, p. 413.

***stūr'-i-ō**, *s.* [Lat.=a sturgeon (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A lapsed synonym of *Acipenser* (q. v.). From this word many authorities have formed names for groups in their respective classifications,

corresponding more or less closely to the modern *Acipenseridae* and *Polyodontidae*. Thus Cuvier employed the French *Sturioniens*; and in Modern Latin there are *Sturiones* (Bonaparte), *Sturionia* (Rafinesque), *Sturionidae* (Swainson), *Sturionidæ* (Richardson), and *Sturionini* (Gravenhorst).

†stūr-i-ō-nēs, *s. pl.* [STURIO.]

†stūr-i-ō-ni-an, *s.* [Low Lat. *sturio*=a sturgeon.] Any individual of the family *Sturiones* or *Sturionidae*.

†stūr-i-ōn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [STURIO.]

stürk, *s.* [STIRK.]

stūr-něl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *sturnus* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Icteridae, sub-family *Agelaiinae*, with five species ranging from Patagonia and the Falkland Islands to the middle of this country. Body thick, stout; legs large, reaching beyond the tail, which is short and even, with acuminate feathers; bill slender, elongate; nostrils linear, covered by a membranous scale.

stūr-ni-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sturn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: Starlings; an Old-world family of *Sturniformes* (q. v.). Wings long or moderate, first primary always short; nostrils oblong, more or less feathered; forehead depressed and broad; no rectal bristles. Their habits are generally gregarious, most of them frequenting the ground, where they assemble in large flocks. There are two sub-families: *Buphaginae* (confined to the African continent) and *Sturninae* (q. v.).

stūr-ni-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *sturnus* (q. v.), and Latin *forma*=form.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of *Passeriformes* (q. v.), with four families: *Ploceidae*, *Artamidae*, *Alaudidae*, and *Sturnidae* (q. v.).

stūr-ni-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sturn(us)*, Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of *Sturnidae* (q. v.), a highly-characteristic Old-world group, extending to every part of the eastern hemisphere and its islands, and over the Pacific to the Samoa Islands and New Zealand, but wholly absent from the mainland of Australia. They have the characters of the family, and contain about twenty-eight genera and 126 species.

stūr-nir'-ā, *s.* [A euphonic word, of no significance, formed by Gray. (*Agassiz*.)]

Zool.: A genus of *Stenodermata* (q. v.). Chin with three warts in front, margined below by smaller warts. One species *S. lilium*, from the Neotropical region.

stūr-nūs, *s.* [Lat.=a starling.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of *Sturninae* (q. v.), with six species, ranging over the Palearctic region to India and South China in the winter. Bill as long as head, almost straight, blunt at tip; nostrils basal, supernal, partly overlaid by an operculum; gape angular, free from bristles; feathers of head and anterior part of body pointed and elongated; wings long, pointed; tail short, rectrices diverging at tip; tarsus scutellate in front, covered at side by an undivided plate, forming a sharp ridge behind; claws short and moderately curved. *Sturnus vulgaris* is the Starling (q. v.).

stürt, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *störta*=to vex, to disturb; Ger. *stören*.] [SCOTCH.]

A. *Trans.*: To vex, to trouble, to molest.

B. *Intrans.*: To startle, to be afraid.

"He was something *stürting*."—*Burns: Halloween*.

stürt (1), *s.* [STURT, v.] Trouble, disturbance, vexation; heat of temper. [SCOTCH.]

stürt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An extraordinary profit made by a tributer by taking the excavation or cutting of a course of ore at a high price.

stūr'-tion, *subst.* [A corruption of *nasturtium* (q. v.).]

***stūt**, ***stutte**, *v. i.* [Icel. *stauta*=to beat, to read stutteringly.] To stutter (q. v.).

"He hath Albano's imperfection too, And stuts when he is vehemently moved."

Marston: What You Will.

stūt-tēr, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent. from *stut* (q. v.); Dut. *stotteren*; Low Ger. *stötern*; Ger. *stottern*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To stammer; to hesitate in the articulation of words.

"He had stood trembling, *stuttering*, calling for his confessor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

B. *Trans.*: To utter in a stuttering manner; to stammer out.

stūt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *stut*; -er.]

*1. One who stutters; a stutterer.

"Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler inducing a dryness in the tongue."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 386.

2. A stammerer in speaking.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stūt'-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *stutter*, v.; -er.] One who stutters; a stammerer.

"Stutterers use to stammer more when the wind is in that hole."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. xxvii., let. 1.

stūt'-tēr-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [STUTTER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A hesitation in speaking, in which there is a spasmodic and uncontrollable repetition of the same syllable; stammering (q. v.).

stūt'-tēr-īng-lý, adv. [English *stuttering*; -ly.] In a stuttering manner; with a stutter.

stý (1), *stie, *sti, *stye, s. [A. S. *stigo*=a sty; cog. with Icel. *stia*, *sti*=a sty; *svinsti*=a swine-sty; Dan. *sti*; Sw. *stia*; O. Sw. *stia*, *stiga*; Sw. dial. *sti*, *steg*; Dut. *svijnstijge*; Ger. *steige*; O. H. Ger. *stiga*.] 1. A pen or inclosure for swine.

"Each friend you seek in yon enclosure lies,
All lost their form, and habitants of sties."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, x. 338.

2. A dirty, mean, or filthy place; a hovel.

"There could not be equality between men who lived in houses and men who lived in sties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. A place of debauchery.

"The houses of Calderon's stately and high-spirited Castilian gentlemen became sties of vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

stý, (2), stýe, s. [A contract. of *stigend*=swelling, rising, properly pres. par. of *stigan*=to rise, to climb. The full form was *stigend edge*=swelling eye, which was corrupted into *styany*, which was afterward mistaken for *sty on eye*; Low Ger. *stig*, *stige*; Norw. *stig*, *sti*, *stige*, from *stiga*=to rise.] A small inflammatory tumor of the nature of a boil on the edge of the eyelid, most frequently near the inner angle of the eye.

stý (1), v. t. [STY (1), s.] To shut up in, or as in, a sty.

"Here you sty me
In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of the Island." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

stý (2), *stie, *stye, v. i. [A. S. *stigan*; German *steigen*; Dut. *stijen*; Icel. *stiga*; Sw. *stiga*; Dan. *stige*.] [STAIR.] To mount.

"Thought with his wings to stye above the ground."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 25.

***stý'-an**, s. [STY (2), s.]

stý'-ca, s. [A. S. *stic*, *styc*.] An Anglo-Saxon coin, value half a farthing. It was principally, if not wholly, coined in the kingdom of Northumberland.

stý'-çēr-īne, s. [Eng. *sty* (ryl), and (gly)cerine.]

Chem.: C₉H₁₂O₃=phenyl glycerine. A trivalent alcohol, obtained by heating a mixture of styryl tribromide and water for eight or ten hours. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, and on evaporation is left as a gummy mass.

stýe, s. [STY (2), s.]

stýe, v. i. [STY (2), v.]

Stýg'-i-an, adj. [Lat. *Stygus*, from *Styx*; Gr. *Styx*, (genit. *Stygos*)=Styx, from *styeō*=to hate.] Pertaining to Styx, a river of hell, over which the shades of the dead were ferried by Charon; hence, hellish, infernal.

"Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 738.

stý-gōg'-ēn-ēs, s. [Gr. *Styx* (genit. *Stygos*)=the Styx (q. v.), and *gennaō*=to produce. Named from their supposed volcanic abode.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Hypostomatina [SILURIDÆ], the *preñadillas* of the natives. They are small Siluroids, abundant in the lakes and torrents of the Andes, and have attracted considerable attention from the fact that Humboldt adopted the popular belief that they live in subterranean waters within the bowels of the active volcanoes in the Andes, and are ejected with streams of mud and water during eruptions, though he considered it singular that they were not cooked when vomited forth from craters or other openings. The explanation of their appearance during volcanic eruptions is that they are killed by the sulphuretted gases escaping during an eruption, and swept down by the torrents of water issuing from the volcano.

stýl-a-gāl-mā'-ic, a. [Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, and *agalma*=an image.]

Arch.: Performing the office of a column; as, a *stylagalmaic* figure. Used also substantively of a figure performing the office of a column.

stýl'-ar, a. [Eng. *styl*(e); *ar*.] Of or pertaining to a style; stilar.

stýl'-ās'-tēr, s. [Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, and *astēr*=a star.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Stylasteridæ (q. v.), formerly classed with the Corals, and made a genus of Oculinidæ.

stýl'-ās'-tēr-īd, s. [STYLASTERIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Stylasteridæ (q. v.).

stýl'-ās'-tēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *stylaster*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Hydrocorallinæ, with several genera, living principally at considerable depths in the warmer seas. The skeleton is a branched calcareous structure, with cup-like depressions, each with a central chamber, surrounded by secondary chambers, separated from each other by short partitions. The colony consists of two sets of zooids, the perfect ones inhabiting the central chambers, while the smaller ones are occupied by imperfect zooids, resembling tentacles in appearance. The cavities of the zooids communicate by canals in the skeleton, and the reproductive organs are in the form of fixed sporosacs, developed within sac-like cavities in the skeleton. One fossil genus, *Distichopora*, from the Tertiary of France.

stýl'-ate, a. [Eng. *style* (2); -ate.]

Bot.: Having a persistent style.

style (1), *stīle (1), s. [Fr. *stile*, *style*, from Lat. *stilus*=an iron-pointed pen used for writing on wax-tablets, a manner of writing. From the same root as *sting*, *stimulus*, *stigma*, &c.; Sp. & Port. *estilo*; Ital. *stile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A piece of iron or other material pointed at one end, used by the ancients for writing by scratching on wax-tablets. The other end was made blunt and smooth, and was used to make erasures. Hence,

2. A hard point for tracing, in manifold writing.

3. A pointed tool used in gravings.

4. Manner of writing with regard to language; the peculiar manner in which a person expresses his ideas or conceptions; the particular mode or form of expressing ideas in language which distinguishes one writer or speaker from another; the distinctive manner of writing characteristic of each author, or of each body of authors, allied as belonging to the same school, country, or epoch.

"Though an author's plan should be faultless, and his story ever so well conducted, yet if he be feeble or flat in style, destitute of affecting scenes, and deficient in poetical coloring, he can have no success."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. 10.

5. Mode of presentation, especially in music or any of the fine arts; characteristic or peculiar mode of developing an idea or accomplishing a result; the peculiar manner in which an artist expresses his ideas; it is exhibited in his choice of forms and mode of treating them, and is determined in different ways, according to the changes of thought at different times and stages of its development. Besides the individual style, there is also a national style; as, the Egyptian, the Grecian styles of architecture. Each of the various branches of art has its peculiar style; as, the epic, lyric, and dramatic styles of poetry; the historical and the landscape styles of painting, &c.

"In quiet poems of simple narrative, where there are no speakers or scenery to set off the words, the forcible style of the drama might interfere with the unity of the poem, by attracting to the words the interest that should be concentrated on the narrative; and here a simple style may be desirable. Thus poetic style may be roughly divided into (1) the elevated, (2) the graceful, (3) the forcible, (4) the simple."—*Abbott & Seeley: English Lessons for English People*, 345.

6. The peculiar manner or mode of action characteristic of a performer of an art; as, the style of rowing of an oarsman, a batsman's style in cricket, a bad style of walking, &c.

7. External manner or fashion. Manner deemed elegant and appropriate in social demeanor; fashion; as, An entertainment is given in style.

8. Phrase of address or appellation; formal or official designation; title.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A particular character as to the general artistic idea prevailing a building; as, the Gothic or Norman styles. [ARCHITECTURE.]

2. *Chron.*: The method of reckoning time with reference to the Julian and Gregorian calendars, Old Style being founded on the former and New Style on the latter. The Julian Calendar (q. v.) prevailed in Europe to A. D. 1582. Pope Gregory XIII. published the Gregorian Calendar [CALENDAR, II. 3], enacting that ten days should be deducted from the year 1582 by calling the day which by the Julian Calendar would have been Oct. 5, Oct. 15, 1582. The alteration took place that same day in Spain, Portugal, and part of Italy. In France and Lorraine the change was made on Dec. 10 [20]; in Holland, Brabant, Flanders, Artois, and Hainault on Dec. 15 [25] of the same year. In Switzerland the Roman Catholics adopted the new style in 1583 or 1584, as did those of Germany in 1584. The Danes did so in 1582, the Poles in 1586, the Hungarians in 1587, the German Protestant city of Marburg in Feb., 1682, the States of Utrecht on Dec. 1

[12], 1700, the other German Protestants about the same date. Till 1751 both the Julian, or Old Style, and the practice of commencing the legal year on March 25, subsisted in England. But by 24 Geo. II., c. 23, it was enacted:

1. That throughout all His Majesty's dominions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America the supputation according to which the year of our Lord began on March 25 shall not be used after the last day of December, 1751, and that the first day of January next following shall be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so on in all future years.

2. That . . . the natural day next immediately following September 2, 1752, shall be called and reckoned as the fourteenth day of September, omitting the eleven intermediate nominal days.

3. That the several years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300 . . . shall not be deemed bissextile or leap years . . . and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800 . . . shall for the future be esteemed bissextile or leap years."

The difference between the Old and New Styles was progressive. Up to 1699 it was only ten days, after 1700 it was eleven, and after 1800 twelve days. The year 1751 had no January, February, March 1-24, and September had only nineteen days. (*Nicolas: Chron. of Hist.*)

3. *Surg.*: A pointed surgical instrument; a probe. ¶ For the difference between *style* and *diction*, see DICTION.

¶ *Style of a court.*:

Law: The practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding.

style (2), *stīle (1), s. [Lat. *stylus*, from Greek *stylos*=a pillar, a post.]

1. *Bot.*: The part of a pistil intermediate in position between the germen or ovary below and the stigma above. It is considered to be an elongation of the ovary, and morphologically the upper narrow part of a carpellary leaf supporting the stigma. It is not more essential to a pistil than a petiole is to a leaf, and in fact is often absent. It may be taper or thick, is generally terete, but may be angular, or thin, flat, and colored. Sometimes it is continuous with, and at others articulated with the ovary; as a rule it arises from the apex, but occasionally from the sides of the latter. Its surface is generally smooth, but in Compositæ, most Campanulaceæ, &c., it is densely covered with hairs called collectors, which in Lobeles become an indusium (q. v.). Sometimes styles so completely cohere that they look like one style with a plurality of stigmas. In fully describing the styles of a plant mention should be made of their number, length, figure, surface, direction, and proportion.

2. *Dialing*: The gnomon of a sun-dial.

***style** (3), s. [STYLE.]

style, v. t. [STYLE (1), s.] To entitle, to name, to designate, to denominate.

"In this tract of Gloucestershire (where to this day many places are styled vineyards)."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 14. (Note.)

stýl'-ēt, s. [A dimin. of *style* (1), s., or a contract. of *stiletto* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A style, or stiletto.

"Graven as with an iron stilet on his brow."—*Miss Brontë: Villetta*, ch. xx.

Surg.: A probe.

style'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *style* (2), and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Stylidium* (q. v.).

2. (Pl.) The Stylidiaceæ (*Lindley*.)

stýl-id-ī-ā'-çē-æ, subst. pl. [Mod. Latin *stylidi* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

(Bot.) Styleworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Campanales. Herbs or under-shrubs; the hairs, if present, sometimes glandular; leaves scattered, sometimes whorled, exstipulate, entire, their margins naked or ciliated. Pedicels of the flowers generally with three bracts; calyx superior, with two to six divisions, two-lipped or regular, persistent; corolla monopetalous, its limb generally irregular, with five to six divisions. Stamens two, filaments connate with the style into a longitudinal column; ovary with two, rarely with one cell, many-seeded. Fruit capsular. Swamp plants, chiefly from Australia. Known genera five, species 121. (*Lindley*.)

stýl-id-ī-ūm, s. [Mod. Latin, dimin. from Gr. *stylos*=a pillar. So named because the stamens and style are united.]

Bot.: Stylewort; the typical genus of Stylidiaceæ. Beautiful little plants with red, pink, violet, white, or yellow flowers, occurring in Australia and India. Many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

stýl'-ī-form, a. [Eng. *style* (1), s., and *form*.] Having the shape of or resembling a style, pin, or pen; styloid.

stýl-li'-na, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *stylus*.]

[STYLE (1), s.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Stylinaceæ (q. v.).

From the Oölite.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

stȳ-līn-ā-çĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *stylin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A sub-family of Astræidæ. Most of the species have a styloform columella. Mesozoic and Tertiary, with one recent genus.

stȳl-īne, *a.* [Eng. *style* (2), *s.*; *-ine*.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to a style.

stȳl'-īn-ō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *stylos*=a pillar; *is* (genit. *inos*)=a fiber, and suff. *-odon*. (Scudder.)] [STYLODONTIDÆ.]

stȳl-īn-ō-dōn-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylinodon*, genit. *stylinodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Marsh's Tillodontia (q. v.), with two genera, *Stylinodon* and *Dryptodon*, from the Middle Eocene of North America. Dental formula, I. $\frac{3}{3}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P. M. $\frac{3}{3}$, M. $\frac{3}{3}$ ($\times 2$)=40. The four central incisors in each jaw are small, but the outer ones are huge and compressed, faced with enamel, and growing from persistent pulps; the molars and pre-molars are rootless and cylindrical, and the canines are small.

stȳ-lī-ō-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *stylus*=a stake, a pale.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Cleodora* (q. v.), with representatives in the Tertiary.

stȳ-līs'-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *styliskos* (1)=a pillar, (2) part of a surgical instrument.]

Bot.: The channel which passes from the stigma through the style into the ovary.

stȳl'-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.*; *-ish*.] Fashionable in style or form; in or according to the fashion; showy. (Colloq.)

"The cock should be *stylish* as possible of whatever breed."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 56.

stȳl'-īsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stylishly*; *-ly*.] In a stylish manner; fashionably, showily. (Colloq.)

"The defendant, a *stylishly* dressed young man."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

stȳl'-īsh-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *stylish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being stylish, fashionable, or showy. (Colloq.)

stȳl'-īst, *s.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] A writer or speaker who is careful in his style; a master or critic of style.

"The effect of reading such writers is like what has been ascribed to the work of the *stylists*, who smooth everything so much that nothing remains in the memory."—*London Evening Standard*.

***stȳl'-īst-īc**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *style* (1), *s.*; *-istic*.]

A. As adj.: Of or relating to style.

B. As substantive:

1. The art of forming a good style in writing.
2. A treatise on style.

stȳl'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *stylitēs*, from *stylos*=a pillar, a post.]

Eccles. Hist. (pl.): A class of anchorites in the early Church who took up their abode on lofty pillars, where the limited space obliged them to stand continually, protected only at the sides by lattice-work or railing, and exposed to the open sky. Their position was an attempt to realize the two fundamental ideas of Christian asceticism—separation from the things of earth, and aspiration after those of heaven. The first Stylite was Simeon, the Syrian (A. D. 390-459), who commenced this mode of life near Antioch, about A. D. 420, on a pillar six or seven cubits, the height of which was repeatedly increased, till at last it was thirty-six feet high. His life was one of great austerity. After his death the Stylites became numerous, and peculiar privileges were accorded to them. This method of penance was confined to the East; Gregory of Tours mentions one Stylite in the district of Treves, but adds that the Gallic bishop caused his pillar to be destroyed. [STONE-WORSHIP.]

stȳl-ō, *prefix*. [Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, a post.] Pillar-like; having processes or projections resembling small pillars; specif., in anatomy, of, belonging to, or attached to the styloid process of the temporal bone, as the *stylohyoid* muscle and ligament.

stȳl'-ō-bāt, †**stȳl'-ō-bīte**, *s.* [STYLOBATE.]

Min.: The same as GEHLENITE (q. v.).

stȳl'-ō-bāte, *s.* [Lat. *stylobates*, *stylobata*, from Gr. *stylobatēs*, from *stylos*=a pillar, and *batēs*=one who treads, from *bainō*=to go; Fr. *stylobate*.]

Arch.: The substructure of a Greek temple below the columns, sometimes formed of three steps, which were continued round the peristyle, and sometimes of walls raised to a considerable height, in which case it was approached by a flight of steps at one end.

stȳl'-ō-bā-tī-ōn, *s.* [STYLOBATE.]

Arch.: The pedestal of a column.

†**stȳl'-ō-bīte**, *s.* [STYLOBATE.]

stȳ-lōç'-ēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn; so called because the styles, which are persistent, resemble horns.]

Botany: An American genus of Hippomanæ. Leaves like those of the cherry laurel; fruit globose, said to be eatable.

stȳ-lōch'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *ochos*=anything which holds or bears.]

Zoöl.: A family of Dendrocœla (q. v.). They are swimming animals, having two small tentacles with eyes on them, as well as others on the head. They exist on the gulf-weed, and swim in a rapid and sinuous manner to attack their prey.

stȳl'-ō-dōn, *s.* [STYLODONTIDÆ.]

Palæont.: A genus of small Polyprodont Marsupials, found in the Middle Purbeck beds.

stȳl'-ō-dōn-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A family of Ganoid Fishes, with a single genus, *Tetragonolepis*, from the Lias. Body rhombic or ovate; vertebrae not completely ossified; termination of vertebral column homocercal; fins with fulcra; maxillary in a single piece; jaws with several rows of teeth, the outer ones equal, styloform; dorsal fin very long, extending to caudal; branchiostegals many. (Günther.) In some classifications this genus is placed with the Dapedidæ, and in others with the Pycnodontidæ.

stȳl'-ō-grāph'-īc, **stȳl'-ō-grāph'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *stylograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to stylography; used in stylography; as, a *stylographic* pen or pencil.

stylographic-pen, *s.* A pen of modern invention, in which the ink is contained in a reservoir forming the body of the pen, and flows through a minute aperture in a point resembling that of a style, through which plays a very fine wire.

stȳl'-ō-grāph'-īc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *stylographical*; *-ly*.] In a stylographic manner; by means of stylography.

stȳ-lōg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Lat. *stylus* = a style, and Gr. (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of tracing with a style; a method of drawing, engraving, or writing with a style on cards or tablets.

stȳl'-ō-hȳ'-ōid, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Eng. *hyoid* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the styloid and hyoid processes.

stȳl'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *stylos* = a pillar, and *eidos* = form, resemblance.]

1. Anat.: Pillar-like. There is a *styloid* process of the radius, one of the temporal bone, and one of the ulna.

2. Arch.: A descriptive term applied to small, columnar projections.

stȳl'-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

Petrol.: A name given to certain columnar formations in limestones, dolomites, and marls, standing at right angles to the stratification, like "cone-in-cone" structure. They are probably due to crystallizing action.

stȳl'-ō-mās'-tōid, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Eng. *mastoid* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the styloid and mastoid processes. There is a *stylo-mastoid* artery and foramen.

stȳl'-ō-māx-il-lar-ȳ, *a.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Eng. *maxillary* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the styloid processes and the jaw. There is a *stylo-maxillary* ligament.

stȳ-lōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *stylos*=a pillar, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring columns.

stȳ-lō-nȳch'-ī-a, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *onyx* (genit. *onychos*)=a claw.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oxytrichidæ, with four species, living in salt, fresh, and stagnant water. Animalcules free-swimming, persistent in shape, encircled, ovate or elliptical, with hooks and setæ at the margin of the styles.

stȳ-lōph'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachypteridæ (q. v.), with a single species, *Stylophorus chordatus*, of which only one example is known. Length about eleven inches; ventrals absent; tail terminating in a very long, cord-like appendage. It was obtained between Cuba and Martinique, and has been transferred from the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, to the British Museum (Nat. Hist.), South Kensington.

stȳ-lōp'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stylop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: An aberrant family of Coleoptera, parasitic on hymenopterous insects. The females are viviparous, apterous, and larviform, living permanently in the bodies of their hosts; the males are winged and active, and live but a few hours, solely to propagate their kind. The mouth-organs of the

latter are rudimentary; head short and broad, with curiously-forked antennæ; wings membranous and much expanded; the elytra do not serve as wing-covers, but are reduced to slender appendages which, in dried specimens become twisted, whence the name of the order in which they are sometimes placed. [STREPSIPTERA.] The females are very prolific, each hatching within her body many thousands of eggs, and the larvæ escape from a hole in a part of the parent projecting from the abdomen of the host. The family is widely distributed, and contains three genera: *Stylops*, *Xenos*, and *Helechthrus*.

†**stȳl'-ō-pōd**, **stȳl'-ō-pō-dī-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Botany: Hoffman's name for the disk in Umbellifera, which is dilated, and covers the whole summit of the ovary.

stȳl'-ōps, *s.* [Greek *stylos*=a pillar, and *opsis*=appearance.]

Entom.: The type-genus of Stylopidae (q. v.).

***stȳl'-ō-spōre**, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *sporos*=a seed.]

Bot. (pl.): Tulasne's name for the naked spores in certain fungals.

stȳl'-ō-stē'-mōn, *s.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *stēmōn*=a warp or woof.] [STAMEN.]

Bot.: An epigynous stamen.

stȳl'-ō-tē'-gī-ūm, **stȳl'-ō-stē'-gī-ūm**, *s.* [Prefix *stylo-*, and Gr. *tegōs*, *stēgōs*=a roof.]

Bot.: The whole mass of a corona (q. v.), as in *Stapelia*. Called also *Orbiculus* and *Saccus*.

stȳl'-ō-tȳp, **stȳl'-ō-tȳp'-īte**, *subst.* [Pref. *stylo-*, and Gr. *typos*=form; Sp. *cañutillo*=a small tube or pipe.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in columnar crystals in Copiapo, Chili. Hardness, 3.0; specific gravity, 4.79; luster, metallic; color and streak, black. Composition: Sulphur 24.9; antimony, 31.6; copper, 28.2; silver, 8.0; iron, 7.3=100, which yields the formula 3(Cu,Ag,Fe)S+Sb₂S₃.

stȳl'-ūs, *s.* [Lat.] [STYLE (1), *s.*]

stȳ-phēl'-ī-a, *s.* [Greek *styphelos*=close, solid, hard, rough. Named from the habit of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Stypheliæ. Beautiful Australian and Tasmanian shrubs, with scattered, oblong or lanceolate leaves, and drooping red or green flowers. Some are cultivated in greenhouses. *Styphelia adscendens*, a small prostrate shrub, has a cranberry-like fruit which is sometimes eaten.

stȳ-phēl'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *stypheli(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, having a one-sided ovary and fruit.

stȳph'-nīc, *a.* [Eng. *sty(ptic)*; *ph(e)n(o)*; and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from phenol, and possessing astringent properties.

styphnic-acid, *s.* [OXYPICRIC-ACID.]

stȳph-nō-lō'-bī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *styphos*=astringent, sour, and *lobos*=a lobe.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Sophora* (q. v.).

stȳp'-tēr-īte, *s.* [Greek *stypteria*=an alum, an astringent salt; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ALUNOGEN (q. v.).

stȳp'-tīc, ***stȳp'-tīck**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *styptique*, from Lat. *stypticus*; Gr. *styptikos*=astringent, from *stypō*=to contract, to draw together.]

A. As adjective:

***1. Astringent**; producing contraction.

"Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour, or *styptic*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

2. Having the quality of stopping hæmorrhage; stopping the bleeding of a wound.

"The wound may be dressed with some *styptic* and antiseptic agent."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

***3. Restrictive.**

B. As substantive:

***1. An astringent.**

2. A medicine or preparation employed for the purpose of stopping the flow of blood from a wound, &c.

¶ Styptics are of three kinds: Chemical, as a saturated solution of alum or sulphate of zinc; vital (increasing the vital powers), as acetic acid, which also acts chemically; and mechanical, as the employment of a sponge tent.

stȳp'-tīc-al, *a.* [Eng. *styptic*; *-al*.] The same as STYPTIC, A. (q. v.).

stȳp'-tī-çīte, *s.* [Eng. *styptic*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in mamillary aggregations of delicate fibers, in Copiapo, Chili, and also in the department of Gard, France. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 1.84; luster, silky; color, straw-yellow. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 29.30; sesquioxide of iron, 35.15; water, 35.55=100, which yields the formula 3Fe₂O₃·5SO₃+27H₂O. Known also under the name Fibroferite.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

stȳp-tiċ'-ī-tȳ, *s.* [English *styptic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being styptic.

"Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their *stypticity*, and mix with all animal acids."—*Floyer: On Consumption*.

stȳr-ā-cā'-ċē-æ, stȳr-rā'-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *styrax*, genit. *styrac(is)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ*.]

Bot.: Storaxworts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, tribe Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs with alternate, generally toothed, exstipular leaves; flowers axillary, solitary, or clustered, with scale-like bracts; hairs often stellate; calyx with four or five divisions, imbricated, persistent; corolla monopetalous, its divisions often different from those of the calyx, imbricated in aestivation; stamens definite or indefinite; pollen broadly elliptical; style simple; stigma capitate; ovary generally inferior, with two to five cells, each with two or an indefinite number of seeds. Found in various parts of the tropics. Known genera six, species 115. (*Lindley*.)

stȳr'-ā-ċin, *s.* [Latin *styrax*, genit. *styrac(is)*; *-in*.] [CINNYL-CINNAMATE.]

stȳr'-ā-ċöl, stȳr'-ā-ċōne, *s.* [Eng. *styrac(in)*; *-ol, -one*.] [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

stȳr'-āx, *s.* [STORAX.]

Bot.: Storax; the typical genus of *Styracaceæ* (q.v.). Calyx campanulate, five-toothed, persistent; corolla monopetalous, deeply three to seven cleft; stamens ten, united at the base; anthers linear, two-celled; style simple; stigma three-lobed; ovary superior; ovules indefinite; fruit a drupe. Elegant trees and shrubs, mostly with stellate hairs, entire leaves, and racemes of white or cream-colored flowers. Found in the warmer parts of America and Asia; one is European and one African. *Styrax officinale*, a tree from fifteen to twenty feet high, has ovate leaves, shining above, downy beneath, longer than the racemes, which are simple, and consist of five or six flowers. It is a native of Syria, Greece, and Italy. It furnishes storax (q.v.), which exudes and hardens in the air when the bark is wounded. *S. benzoin* is the Benjamin Storax, or Gum-Benjamin tree. It has ovate, oblong, pointed leaves, glabrous above, downy beneath, only a trifle longer than the racemes, which are compound. It is found in Sumatra, Java, and the Malay Archipelago generally, and produces benzoin (q.v.). *S. reticulata*, *S. ferruginea*, and *S. aurea* yield a gum used as incense. Among other American species are *S. grandiflorus*, *S. levigatus*, and *S. pulverulentus*. *S. serratum* and *S. virgatum*, small trees, natives of Bengal, yield gum, but of inferior quality.

Stȳr'-ī-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Styria, a province of Austria.

B. As subst.: A native of Styria.

stȳr'-öl, stȳr'-ö-lēne, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*, and (*alcoh*)ol; suff. *-ene*.] [CINNAMENE.]

stȳr'-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*; *-one*.] [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

stȳr'-ön-yl, *s.* [Eng. *styron(e)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: A compound radical consisting of phenyl, C_6H_5 , and ethyl, C_2H_5 .

styronyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4(C_2H_5)OH$. Primary phenethyl alcohol. Obtained by the action of potassic hydrate on styronyl chloride. It boils at 225°.

styronyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_8H_9Cl . A liquid produced by the action of chlorine on boiling ethyl-benzene. It cannot be distilled without decomposition.

stȳr'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *styr(ax)*; *-yl*.] [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

stȳr'-yl'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *styryl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}N = C_9H_9 \left\{ \begin{matrix} N \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \right\}$. Cinnylamine. A base produced by subjecting to heat to 100°, in a sealed tube, a mixture of styrylic chloride, ammonia, and absolute alcohol. It forms small, colorless crystals, which readily melt to a yellowish oil, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in ether.

stȳr'-yl'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *styryl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from styryl.

styrylic-alcohol, *s.* [CINNYLIC-ALCOHOL.]

styrylic-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_9Cl . A light yellow oil, obtained by passing dry hydrochloric acid gas into crystallized styrylic alcohol, heating the product to 100°, and washing with dilute soda-lye. It smells of anise oil, remains liquid at -19°, and cannot be distilled, even in vacuum, without decomposition.

styrylic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_9H_9)_2O$. A light yellow, viscid oil, produced by the action of boric anhydride on styrylic

alcohol. It has the odor of cinnamon, is heavier than water, and is partly decomposed by distillation.

stȳr'-yl'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *styryl*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: C_9H_9N . Chiozza's name for a base which he obtained by treating metastyrol with ammonium sulphide.

stȳthe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *stifle* (q.v.).]

Mining: Choke-damp, or carbonic-acid gas.

stȳth'-ȳ, *s. & v. t.* [STITHY.]

Stȳx, *s.* [Gr.] [STYGIAN.]

Class. Mythol.: The principal river of the lower regions, which it encompassed seven times. It had to be crossed by the shades of the departed in passing to the region of spirits.

sū-ā-bīl'-ī-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *suable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being suable; liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process.

sū-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *su(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being sued; liable to be sued; subject by law to civil process.

"Legacies out of lands are probably *suable* in chancery."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***suāde** (u as w), *v. t.* [Latin *suadeo*.] To persuade.

"Flee thee ill swading pleasure's baits untrue."

Grinoald, in Tottel's Songs.

sū-æ-dā, *s.* [Arabic *suæd*=a kind of sea-blite (sec def.).]

Botany: Sea-blite; a genus of *Chenopodiaceæ*. Saline herbs or shrubs with semi-cylindrical leaves; flowers generally perfect, with two bracts at the base; calyx five-partite, without appendages or a wing at the back, often fleshy. Stamens five; style none; stigmas usually three; utricle inclosed in the calyx. Seed lenticular, crustaceous. Known species about thirty-three; from salt-marshes and sea-shores. Two are common in the temperate regions of Europe, *Sueda maritima*, the Annual, and *S. fruticosa*, the Shrubby Sea-blite; the first has two and the second has three styles. The first is an annual with the flowers generally solitary; it is smaller than the other species, and more common on the English sea-shores. *S. fruticosa*, *S. indica*, and *S. nudiflora* are found on the shores of India; their ashes furnish alkali.

***suāge** (u as w), ***swāge**, *v. t.* [An abbrev. of *assuage* (q.v.).] To assuage.

"But wicked wrath had some so farre enraged,

As by no meanes theyr malice could be swaged."

Gascoigne: Fruites of Warre.

sū-ānt, sū-ēnt, *a.* [O. Fr. *suant*, *suiant*, pr. par. of *suire*=to follow.] [SUE.] *Even, uniform; spread equally over the surface.

sū-ānt-lȳ, *adv.* [English *suant*; *-ly*.] Evenly, equally, smoothly, regularly.

sū-ar'-rōw, *s.* [SAOUARI.]

sūā'-sī-ble (u as w), *a.* [Latin *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo*=to persuade.] Capable of being persuaded; easily persuaded.

sūā'-sion (u as w), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suasionem*, accus. of *suasio*, from *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo*=to persuade; Ital. *suasione*.] The act of persuading; persuasion.

"Thei had by the subtil *suasion* of the deuill, broken the thirde commaundment."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 157.

sūā'-sive (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo*=to persuade.] Having power to persuade; persuasive.

"Its command over them was but *suasive* and political."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

sūā'-sive-lȳ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *suasive*; *-ly*.] In a manner tending to persuade; persuasively.

sūā'-sōr-ȳ (u as w), *adj.* [Lat. *suasorius*, from *suasus*, pa. par. of *suadeo*=to persuade.] Tending to persuade; having the power of persuading; persuasive.

"There is a *suasory* or enticing temptation, that inclines the will and affections to close with what is presented to them."—*Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer*, p. 123.

sūāve (u as w), *adj.* [Fr., from Latin *suavis*=sweet.] Agreeable in manners; bland, pleasant; blandly polite.

sūāve-lȳ (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *suave*; *-ly*.] In a suave manner; with suavity; blandly.

sūāv'-ī-fȳ (u as w), *v. t.* [Lat. *suavis*=sweet, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To make affable or suave.

***suā-vīl'-ō-quēt** (u as w), *adj.* [Lat. *suavis*=sweet, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Speaking suavely, blandly, or affably; using soft and agreeable speech.

***suā-vīl'-ō-quȳ** (u as w), *s.* [SUAUILOQUENT.] Sweetness or blandness of speech.

sūāv'-ī-tȳ (u as w), *s.* [Fr. *suavité*, from Lat. *suavitatem*, accus. of *suavitas*=sweetness; *suavis*=sweet; Sp. *suavidad*; Ital. *suavità, soavità*.]

*1. Sweetness to the taste.

2. Something pleasant or agreeable.

3. The quality or state of being suave; graciousness and pleasantness of manners; affability, agreeableness, blandness.

sūb (1), *s.* [Abbr. of *substitute*.] One who takes the place of an absentee; a substitute.

sūb (2), *s.* [Abbr. of *subordinate*.] A subordinate; a subaltern.

sūb-, pref. [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A Latin preposition, meaning literally, under, below. It is largely used as a prefix to English words, to denote an inferior position or intention, subordinate degree, some degree, and sometimes the least sensible degree of that expressed by the word to which it is prefixed. The *b* is frequently changed into the letter with which the next syllable begins, as in *succinct*, *suggest*, *suppress*, &c.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix used in compounds to denote that the metal is in excess of one atom of the negative element or acid radicle, e.g., Hg_2O , suboxide of mercury; $2Pb''(C_2H_3O_2)_2$, $Pb''O$, subacetate of lead.

sub-acromial, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the acromion. There is a sub-acromial bursa.

sub-agency, *s.* A subordinate agency.

sub-agent, *s.*

Law: The agent of an agent.

sub-alate, *a.*

Bot.: Having a narrow wing or margin.

***sub-almoner**, *subst.* A subordinate or deputy almoner.

"Subdean of his Majesty's chappel . . . and sub-almoner to him."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, ii.

sub-angular, *a.* Slightly angular.

sub-Antichrist, *subst.* An inferior Antichrist. (*Milton*.)

sub-apical, *a.* Under the apex; of or pertaining to the part under the apex.

***sub-aquaneous**, *a.* Being or living under water; subaqueous.

sub-arachnoid, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the arachnoid.

¶ Used of the space between the arachnoid and the *pia mater*.

sub-arborescent, *a.* Having a somewhat tree-like aspect.

sub-arctic, *a.* Applied to the region or climate next to the arctic; approximately arctic.

sub-base, **sub-bass**, *s.*

Music: A pedal register in the organ, of 32-feet tonic.

sub-beadle, *subst.* An inferior or subordinate beadle.

"They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messengers, or *sub-beadles*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***sub-blush**, *v. i.* To blush slightly.

"*Sub-blushing* as she did it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 174.

sub-bourdon, *s.* The same as SUB-BASE (q.v.).

sub-breed, *s.* A distinctly marked subdivision of a breed. (*Darwin*.)

sub-cartilaginous, *a.*

1. Situated under or beneath cartilage.

2. Partly cartilaginous or gristly.

sub-caudal, *a.* Being or situated under the tail.

sub-celestial, ***sub-cælestiall**, *a.* Placed or being beneath the heavens or heavenly things.

"Even he [Solomon] passeth the same sentence of vanity, vexation and unprofitableness, upon this, as upon all other *sub-celestial* things."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

sub-central, *a.*

1. Being or lying under the center.

2. Nearly, but not quite central.

sub-chanter, *s.* A deputy or under-chanter; the deputy of the precentor of a cathedral; a succentor (q.v.).

sub-class, *s.* A subdivision of a class, consisting of orders allied to a certain extent.

sub-columnar, *a.*

Min. & Petrology: Nearly columnar. Used of basalt, &c.

sub-committee, *s.* An under-committee; a part or subdivision of a committee appointed for special business.

"Their sequestrators and *sub-committees* abroad, men for the most part of insatiable hands, and noted disloyalty."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, tȳis; sin, aȳ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tȳion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sub-compressed, *adj.* Partially or imperfectly compressed; not fully compressed.

sub-concave, *a.* Slightly concave.

sub-conformable, *a.* Partially conformable.

sub-conical, *a.* Slightly or partially conical.

sub-conscious, *a.*

1. Partially or imperfectly conscious.

2. Occurring without attendant consciousness. (Said of states of the mind.)

sub-constellation, *subst.* A subordinate or secondary constellation.

"The Pleiades, or *sub-constellation* upon the back of Taurus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

sub-contract, *s.* A contract under a previous contractor.

sub-contracted, *a.* Contracted after a former contract; betrothed for the second time.

"Your claim,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *sub-contracted* to this lord."

Shaksp.: Lear, v. 3.

sub-contractor, *s.* One who takes a portion of a contract from the principal contractor.

sub-contrary, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Contrary in an inferior degree. Specifically—

1. *Geom.:* Applied to two similar triangles when they are so placed as to have a common angle at the vertex and yet their bases not parallel. In such triangles the angles at the bases are equal, but on the contrary sides. Thus, the triangles *ABC*, *ADE*, are *sub-contrary*, and the angles *ACB*, *AED*, are equal to the angle *ADE*, *ABC* respectively.

2. *Logic:*

(1) A term applied to each of two particular propositions when one is affirmative and the other negative. Thus, "Some man is learned," "Some man is not learned," are *sub-contrary* propositions with respect to each other. *Sub-contrary* propositions cannot be both false, for then their contradictories, which are contrary propositions with regard to each other (in this case, "No man is learned," "All men are learned") would both be true. But, as in the examples given above, two *sub-contraries* may both be true.

(2) Applied to the relation between two attributes which coexist in the same substance, but in such a way that as one increases the other decreases.

B. As substantive:

Logic: A *sub-contrary* proposition.

Sub-contrary section:

Geom.: In any surface of the second order, if two planes be passed perpendicular to the same principal plane, but not parallel to each other, and so that the sections are similar, both the planes and the sections are *sub-contrary* with respect to each other.

sub-cordate, *a.* Somewhat cordate; somewhat resembling a heart in shape.

sub-costal, *a.* Situated or lying under the ribs.

Sub-costal muscles:

Anat.: Small muscles lying on the inner aspect of the thoracic wall close to the surface of the intercostals near the angles of the ribs.

sub-crystalline, *a.* Imperfectly crystallized.

sub-cylindrical, *a.* Imperfectly or somewhat cylindrical.

sub-dilated, *a.* Partially or imperfectly dilated.

sub-dural, *a.*

Anat.: Situated under the dura mater. Applied to the space between the dura mater and the arachnoid.

sub-editor, *s.* The assistant editor of a newspaper, periodical, or other publication.

sub-elaphine, *a.*

Zoöl.: Resembling the Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*), especially in the formation of the antlers. The elaphine type of antler has the brow-tyne reduplicated, while the royal is developed at the expense of the tines, and much divided up in well-grown animals. In *sub-elaphine* Deer (the genera *Pseudaxis* and *Dama*) the relative proportion of the tynes is much the same, but the brow-tyne is quite simple.

sub-epidermal, *a.* Situated or lying immediately under the epidermis or scarf-skin, or outer bark.

sub-family, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade between a family and a genus.

sub-feudation, *s.* The same as *SUBINFEDATION* (q. v.).

sub-feudatory, *s.* An inferior tenant who held a feud from a feudatory of the crown or other superior.

sub-fibrous, *a.* Somewhat or slightly fibrous.

sub-generic, *a.* Of or belonging to a sub-genus (q. v.).

sub-genus, *s.*

Nat. Science: A division of a genus consisting of species having common characteristics differing more or less from those of the type, but not of sufficient importance to entitle them to generic distinction.

sub-globose, *a.* Partially or imperfectly globose.

sub-governor, *subst.* An under or subordinate governor.

"The *sub-governor* general . . . might arrive in the sloop that was daily expected from Okotzk."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

sub-group, *s.*

Nat. Science: A subdivision of a group.

sub-judice, *phr.* [Lat.=before the judge.] Not yet decided; undecided.

sub-kingdom, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade between a kingdom and a class.

sub-lessee, *s.* The receiver or holder of a sub-lease.

sub-librarian, *s.* An assistant or under-librarian.

sub-lieutenant, *subst.* A subordinate or second lieutenant.

sub-marshal, *s.* A subordinate or under marshal.

***sub-niveal**, *a.* Situated or being under the snow.

"A favorite resort for these *sub-niveal* operations is a steep bank where the heather is old and long."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

sub-officer, *s.* An under or subordinate officer.

sub-orbital, ***sub-orbital**, *a.* Seated beneath the orbital cavity.

sub-porphyrific, *a.* Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

sub-reader, *s.* An under reader in the Inns of Courts.

sub-rector, *subst.* The deputy or substitute of a rector.

sub-region, *s.*

Geography: A division of a zoogeographical region founded on the distribution of families and genera. [REGION, II. 2.]

sub-religion, *subst.* A faith, doctrine, or belief approaching the sacredness of religion; an inferior religion.

***sub-resin**, *s.* That portion of a resin soluble only in boiling alcohol, and precipitated again as the alcohol cools, forming a kind of seeming crystallization.

sub-sizar, **sub-sizer**, *s.* An under-sizar; a student of lower rank than a sizar. (*Cambridge Univ.*)

"A *sub-sizer* of Peter-house in Cambridge."—*Wood: Athence Oxon.*

sub-species, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade immediately below a species. In the case of plants *sub-species* are often produced by cultivation, and when the characters are hereditarily transmitted with constancy through the seed, races arise.

"Now if we reflect on the weighty arguments above given for raising the races of men to the dignity of species, and the insuperable difficulties on the other side in defining them, it seems that the term *sub-species* might here be used with propriety. But from long habit the term 'race' will, perhaps, always be employed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 175.

sub-specific, *a.* Of or belonging to a *sub-species* (q. v.).

sub-spherical, *adj.* Partially or imperfectly spherical; of a form approaching a sphere.

sub-spiral, *a.*

Zoöl.: Partially spiral. Used spec. of the operculum of *Melania*, &c.

sub-treasurer, *s.* The officer in charge of a sub-treasury.

sub-treasury, *s.* A subordinate treasury, or place for deposit of government money.

sub-tribe, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade immediately below a tribe.

sub-varietal, *a.* Of, belonging to, or having the characters of a sub-variety.

sub-variety, *s.*

Nat. Science: A grade next below a variety.

sūb, *s.* [See def.] "A colloquial contraction for a subordinate or substitute; an inferior officer, &c.; a subaltern; one who fills the place of another; specif. a printer who works in place of another."

sūb-āç'-īd, *a. & s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acid* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Slightly acid, acrid, or sour.

"The juice of the stem is like the chyle in an animal body, not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *subacid* in all plants."—*Arbuthnot: Of Ali-ments*, ch. iii.

B. As subst.: A substance moderately or slightly acid.

sūb-āç'-rīd, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acrid*, (q. v.).] Somewhat or moderately acrid, sharp, or pungent.

"The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *sub-acrid*, or a little pungent."—*Floyer: On Consumption*.

***sūb-āç'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subactus*, pa. par. of *subigo* =to subdue: *sub*=under, and *ago*=to bring.] To subdue; to reduce to any state.

"So thoroughly *sub-acted*, that he takes his load from God, as the camel from his master, upon his knees."—*Bishop Hall: Of Content*, § 19.

***sūb-āç'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *subactio*.] [SUBACT.] The act or process of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating anything to a powder. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 838.)

sūb-ā-cūte', *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *acute* (q. v.).] Moderately acute; acute in a modified degree. (*Lit. & fig.*)

sū'-bā-dar, *s.* [SUBAH DAR.]

sūb-ā-ēr'-ī-āl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *aërial* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being or lying under the air or sky.

2. *Geol.:* Taking place or produced by the action of the atmosphere.

subaerial-denudation, *s.*

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of the air on rocks exposed to its influence, as opposed to sub-marine denudation (q. v.). When the sun heats rocks, the component minerals expand to a different extent, and afterward, as they cool, contract differently. The alternations of heat and cold make rocks brittle; ice tends to split them; the carbondioxide of the air helps to decompose and weather them; the sand blast of the desert or of sand dunes scrubs them. The aggregate effect of these causes, continued through many ages, is very great. (*Lyell.*) Mr. Croll, in 1867 and 1868, and Mr. Geikie, in the latter year, estimated the whole amount of subaerial denudation over the hydrographical basin of the Mississippi at a foot in 6,000 years.

***sūb-āç'-ī-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *subagitatio*, from *subagito*=to get under one, to lie with illicitly.] Carnal knowledge; sexual intercourse.

sū'-bāh, **soō'-bāh**, *s.* [Hind. *suba*.] A province. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

sū'-bāh-dar, **soō'-bā-dar**, *s.* [Hind. *subadār*.] The holder of a province; a provincial governor. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

sū'-bāh-dar-ŷ, **soō'-bāh-dar-ŷ**, *subst.* [Hind. *subadārī*.] The office, dignity or jurisdiction of a subahdar (q. v.).

***sūb-ā'id**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *aid* (q. v.).] To give secret or private aid to; to aid secretly or in an underhand manner.

"To hold that kingdom from *subaiding* such,

Who else could not subsist."

Daniel: Civil War, viii.

sūb-āl'-pine, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *alpine*.] Not quite alpine, though approaching it. Used in botany, &c., for the zone on a mountain side just below the alpine zone.

sūb-āl-tēr'n, **sūb-āl-tēr'n**, ***sub-al-terne**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *subalterne*, from Lat. *subalternus*=subordinate, from *sub*=under, and *alter*=another.]

A. As adj.: Holding a subordinate or inferior position; subordinate, inferior; specif., in the army, being below the rank of captain.

"The *subaltern* officers must be selected among the Duinhe Wassels, proud of the eagle's feather."—*Masaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who holds a subordinate or inferior position; specif., a commissioned officer below the rank of captain.

"How could *subaltern* like myself expect
Leisure or leave to occupy the field?"

R. Browning: Luria, iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Logic*: A subaltern proposition.

"Two propositions are said to be opposed to each other, when, having the same subject and predicate, they differ in quantity or quality, or both . . . In ordinary language, however, and in some logical treatises, propositions which do not differ in quality (viz. *subalterns*), are not reckoned as opposed . . . In *subalterns*, the truth of the particular (which is called the *subalternant*) follows from the truth of the universal (*subalternant*), and the falsity of the universal from the falsity of the particular: . . . *subalterns* differ in quantity alone; contraries, and also *subcontraries*, in quality alone."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

subaltern-opposition, *s.*

Logic: The opposition which exists between a universal and a particular proposition of the same quality.

subaltern-propositions, *s. pl.*

Logic: Universal and particular propositions agreeing in quality, but not in quantity. Thus, Every vine is a tree, Some vine is a tree; and, No vine is a tree, Some vine is not a tree, are subaltern propositions.

subaltern-species (or genus), *s.*

Logic: That which is both a species of some higher genus, and a genus in respect of the species into which it is divided.

süb-âl-têrn'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *subaltern*; -ant.]

Logic: A universal as opposed to a particular. (See extract under *Subaltern*, B. 2.)

süb-âl-têr'-nate, *a. & s.* [Eng. *subaltern*; -ate.]

A. As adjective:

1. Successive; succeeding by turns.
2. Subordinate, subaltern, inferior.

"The service, maple, lime-tree, horn-beam, quick-beam, birch, hazel, &c., together with all their *subaltern-ate* and several kinds."—*Evelyn: Silva*, § 3. (Introd.)

B. As substantive:

Logic: A particular, as opposed to a universal.

süb-âl-têrn'-â-tîng, *a.* [SUBALTERNATE.] Succeeding by turns; subalternate.

süb-âl-têr'-nâ-tion, *s.* [SUBALTERNATE.] A state of subordination, inferiority, or subjection.

"So that woman being created for man's sake to be his helper, in regard of the end before mentioned, namely, the having and bringing up of children, whereunto it was not possible they could concur, unless there were *subalternation* between them, which *subalternation* is naturally grounded upon inequality."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 73.

süb'-ân-gled (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *angled*.] Somewhat angled.

subangled-wave, *a.*

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia prataria*.

süb-âp'-ên-nine, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *Apen-nine*.] Situated or being under or at the foot of the Apennine mountains.

subapennine beds, or series, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Older Pliocene beds constituting a range of low hills flanking both sides of the Apennine chain. They are about 3,000 feet thick, becoming more massive toward the south. They exhibit a finer development of the Pliocene than any other in Europe, and constitute its typical series. There are innumerable alternations of light-brown or gray calcareous and argillaceous marls. They are chiefly marine, but fluviatile or lacustrine strata also occur. There are many plants of the genera *Pinus*, *Taxodium*, *Sequoia*, *Ilex*, *Quercus*, *Platanus*, *Prunus*, *Alnus*, *Ulmus*, *Ficus*, *Laurus*, *Cassia*, *Juglans*, *Acer*, *Betula*, *Rhamnus*, *Smilax*, &c. The upper portion contains the mammalian remains of *Mastodon arvernensis*, *Elephas meridionalis*, *Hippopotamus major*, with species of the genera *Ursus*, *Hyæna*, *Felis*, &c.

süb-a-quât'-ic, süb-â'-quê-ous, *a.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *aqua*=water.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being, lying, or living under or beneath the surface of water.

"The northern naturalists will perhaps say, that this assembly met for the purpose of plunging into their subaqueous winter quarters."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Swallows*.

2. *Geol. (of strata)*: Formed under water.

süb-ar'-cu-ât-êd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *arcuate* (q. v.).] Having a form resembling that of a bow; somewhat arcuate or incurved.

süb-âr-râ-tion, *subst.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *arrha*=earnest money.] An old manner of betrothing; betrothal.

"By these tokens of spousage are to be understood rings, or money, or some other things to be given to the woman by the man; which said giving is called *subarration*, (i. e., wedding or covenanting), especially when it is done by the giving of a ring."—*Wheatly: Common Prayer*, ch. x., § 5.

süb-äs'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *astrum*=a star.] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

"By the aid of improved astronomy he compares this subastral economy with the system of the fixed stars."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. ii.

süb-a-strin'-gent, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *astrigent* (q. v.).] Somewhat astringent; moderately astringent.

†süb-âud', *v. t.* [Lat. *subaudio*.] To understand or supply when an ellipsis occurs.

süb-âu-dî'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subauditio*, from *subauditus*, pa. par. of *subaudio*=to understand or supply a word omitted; *sub*=under, and *audio*=to hear.] The act of understanding or supplying something not expressed; that which is understood or implied from what is expressed.

"This [egregious] has always now an ironical *subauditio*, which it was very far from having of old."—*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 68.

süb-âx-il'-lar-ÿ, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *axillary* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Situated or placed beneath the armpit or the cavity of the wing.

2. *Bot.*: Situated under the axil formed by a petiole and a stem or branch, or by a branch with a stem.

süb-bräch'-i-âl, *adj.* [SUBBRACHIALES.] The same as *Subbrachian*, A. (q. v.)

*süb-bräch'-i-â-lêş, *süb-bräch'-i-â-tî, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Lat. *brachiatum*=with bows or branches like arms; *brachium*=an arm.]

Ichthy.: A group of Anacanthini, having ventral fins. Families, Gadidae and Pleuronectidae.

süb-bräch'-i-an, *a. & s.* [SUBBRACHIALES.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or belonging to the group *Subbrachiales* (q. v.).

B. As *subst.*: Any individual of the group *Subbrachiales*.

süb-cäl-cär'-ê-ous, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *calcareous* (q. v.).] Somewhat or moderately calcareous.

süb-crâ'-nî-âl, *adv.* [Latin *sub*=under, and *cranium*=the skull.] Under the cranium or skull; as, the subcranial or pharyngeal arches.

süb-cu-tâ'-nê-ous, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *cutaneous*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Situated under the skin; placed or performed under the skin.

"The subcutaneous injection of drugs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Anat.*: Just below the cutis or skin. Applied to the *platysma myoides* muscle, &c.

subcutaneous-injection, *subst.* [HYPODERMIC INJECTION.]

subcutaneous-saw, *s.*

Surgery: A saw by which bony sections may be made without large incision in the flesh. It may be compared to a probe, a portion of whose length, at and toward the end, is flattened and serrated, so that being driven into the seat of its operations, it is reciprocated, so as to cut the bone without mangle the flesh to any serious extent.

subcutaneous-syringe, *s.*

Med.: An instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin. It consists essentially of a tube with a piston for containing the preparation, and a perforated needle for piercing the skin and injecting the fluid. Also called a *Dermopathic syringe*.

süb-cu-tâ'-nê-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *subcutaneous*; -ly.] Under the skin.

"One centigramme of pilocarpine was injected subcutaneously."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

süb-cu-tîc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *cuticle* (q. v.).] Being under the cuticle (q. v.).

süb-dêa-côn, *subst.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deacon* (q. v.).]

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The lowest step in holy orders in the Roman Church, the highest of the minor orders among the Greeks. In the Roman Church subdeacons prepare the sacred vessels and the bread and wine for mass, pour the water into the chalice at the offertory, and sing the Epistle; in the Greek Church they prepare the sacred vessels, and guard the gates of the sanctuary. There are no subdeacons in the Anglican Communion.

süb-dêa-côn-rÿ, *sub-dea-con-rie, süb-dêa-côn-shîp, *subst.* [Eng. *subdeacon*; -ry, -ship.] The order and office of subdeacon in the Roman Church.

süb-dêan, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dean* (q. v.); Lat. *subdecanus*.] The deputy or substitute of a dean; an under-dean.

"Being *subdean* . . . he undertook the entire management of all affairs."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*.

süb-dêan-êr-ÿ, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deanery* (q. v.).] The office and rank of a subdean.

"The *subdeanery* of York, founded anno 1229."—*Bacon: Lib. Regis*, p. 1,102.

süb-dê-câ'-nâl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *decanal* (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to a subdean or subdeanery.

süb-dêc'-u-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *decuple* (q. v.).] Containing one part of ten.

süb-dêl'-ê-gate, *subst.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *delegate*, *s.* (q. v.).] A subordinate or under delegate.

süb-dêl'-ê-gâte, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *delegate*, *v.* (q. v.).] To appoint to act as subdelegate, or under another delegate.

süb-dê-lêss'-ite, *subst.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *delessite*.]

Min.: A name proposed for those varieties of *delessite* (q. v.) in which protoxide of iron predominates over the sesquioxide.

süb-dênt'-êd, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dented*.] Indented beneath.

süb-dê-pôş'-it, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *deposi* (q. v.).] That which is deposited beneath something else.

*süb-dêr'-i-sör'-i-ous, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Latin *derisorius*=serving for laughter, ridiculous.] [DERISION.] Ridiculing with moderation or delicacy.

"The *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offense to us; it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation."—*More*.

süb-dê-rîv'-a-tîve, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *derivative* (q. v.).] A word following another immediately in grammatical derivation; a word derived from a derivative, not from the root. Thus, *manliness* is a subderivative, being derived from *manly*, a derivative from *man*.

süb-dî-âc'-ôn-gate, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *diaconate*.] The office or rank of a subdeacon (q. v.).

*süb-dî'-âl, *a.* [Lat. *subdialis*=in the open air.] Of or pertaining to the open air; being under the open sky.

süb-dî'-a-lêct, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dialect* (q. v.).] A subordinate or inferior dialect; a less important dialect.

*süb-dî-chôt'-ô-mÿ, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *dichotomy* (q. v.).] A subordinate or inferior dichotomy or division into pairs; a subdivision.

süb-dis-tînc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *distinction* (q. v.).] A subordinate distinction.

*süb-dî-tî-tious, *a.* [Latin *subdititius*, from *subditus*, pa. par. of *subdo*=to substitute; *sub*=under, and *do*=to give.] Put secretly in the place of something else; foisted in.

*süb-dî-vêr'-sî-fÿ, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *diversify* (q. v.).] To diversify again what is already diversified.

"Variously subdiversified according to the fancy of the artificer."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 157.

süb-dî-vîde', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *divide* (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*: To divide the parts of into more or smaller parts; to put into subdivisions; to divide again, as that which has been already divided.

"Robert Stephens, a Frenchman, that curious critic and painful printer, some six score years since, first subdivided [chapters] into verses."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent*.

*B. *Intrans.*: To be subdivided; to divide, separate, or part into subdivisions.

"A sect is sufficiently thought to be reprov'd, if it subdivides and breaks into little fractions, or changes its own opinions."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

süb-dî-vîne', *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *divine*, *a.* (q. v.).] Divine in a partial or lower degree.

"Given as some little glimpse of your *subdivine* natures."—*Ep. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., ser. ii.

süb-dî-vîş'-î-ble, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *divisible* (q. v.).] Capable or admitting of subdivision.

süb-dî-vî'-şion, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *division* (q. v.).]

1. The act of subdividing or separating a part into smaller parts.

2. The part of anything made by subdivision; the part of a larger part.

"Separates itself into two correspondent subdivisions."—*Knox: Essay* 80.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwî; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***sūb'-dō-loūs**, *adj.* [Latin *subdulus*, from *sub*=under, and *dulus*=treachery, trick, fraud.] Deceitful, tricky, cunning, sly, crafty.

"They are the subtlest, I will not say the most subdulous dealers."—*Hovell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 41.

sūb-dōm'-in-ant, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q. v.).] *Music*: The fifth below or the fourth above any key-note; the fourth note of the diatonic scale lying a tone under the dominant or fifth of the scale. Thus, in the scale of C, F is the *subdominant*, and G the dominant; in the scale of G, C is the *subdominant*, and D the dominant; &c.

sūb-dū'-a-ble, *adj.* [English *subdu(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being subdued; possible to be subdued. "I have a natural touch of enthusiasm in my complexion, but such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and I have found at length perfectly *subduable*."—*More: Philosophical Writings* (Pref. Gen.).

sūb-dū'-al, *s.* [Eng. *subdu(e)*; -*al*.] The act of subduing. "He mistakes the consequences of these powers, which are the punishment of overt acts, and *subdual* of the passions; he mistakes them, I say, for powers themselves."—*Warburton: Alliance*.

sūb-dūce', **sūb-dūct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subduco*, pa. par. of *subductus*, from *sub*=under, and *duco*=to lead, to draw.]

1. To withdraw, to take away.

"For never was the earth so peevish as to forbid the sun when it would shine on it, or to slink away, or *subduce* itself from its rays."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation; to deduct.

"If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generation, we should by the operation of the understanding *subduce* ten, whether we *subduct* that number of ten out of the last generation of men . . . the residue must needs be less by ten than it was before that *subduction* made."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 10.

sūb-dūc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subductio*, from *subductus*, pa. par. of *subduco*=to subduce (q. v.).]

1. The act of taking away; removal.

2. Arithmetical subtraction; deduction.

sūb-dūe', ***sub-dewe'**, ***sodue'**, ***soduw'**, ***sudew'**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *souduire*=to seduce, from Lat. *subduco*=to draw away, to remove.] [SUBDUCE.]

1. To conquer and reduce to a state of permanent subjection. (It is a stronger term than conquer.)

"He had found it impossible to *subdue* the colonists, even when they were left almost unaided."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To conquer by superior force; to obtain the victory over; to vanquish.

"He could never *subdue* the Israelites, unless they should be disobedient to their God."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. To overcome by discipline; to conquer; to bring under command; as, to *subdue* the passions.

*4. To prevail over, as by argument or entreaty; to overcome, as by kindness, entreaty, persuasion, or other mild means; to gain over.

"This virtuous maid *subdues* me quite."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

*5. To reduce, to bring down, to lower.

"Nothing could have *subdued* nature

To such a lowness, but his unkind daughters."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

6. To tone down, to soften; to make less glaring in tone or color. (Generally in the pa. par., as, to speak in *subdued* tones; a *subdued* light, &c.)

*7. To bring into cultivation; to make mellow; to break up.

"Nor is't unwholesome to *subdue* the land

By often exercise." *May: Virgil: Georgics*.

¶ For the difference between to *subdue* and to *conquer*, see CONQUER.

***sūb-dūe'**, *s.* [SUBDUCE, v.] Conquest, subjugation.

"The world's *subdue*."—*Greene: Looking-Glass*, p. 119.

***sūb-dūe'-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *subdue*; -*ment*.] The act of subduing; conquest, subdual.

"Bravely despoiling forfeits and *subduements*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

sūb-dū'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *subdu(e)*; -*er*.] One who or that which subdues; one who conquers and brings into subjection; a conqueror, a vanquisher.

"Victor of gods, *subducer* of mankind."

Spenser: In Honor of Love, hymn i.

***sūb-dūl'-cīd**, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *dulcid* (q. v.).] Somewhat sweet; moderately sweet.

sūb-dū'-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *duple* (q. v.).] Containing one part of two.

"As one of these under pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, and three a subsextuple."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

subduple-ratio, *s.* The ratio of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

sūb-dū'-pli-cate, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *duplicate* (q. v.).]

Math.: Expressed by the square root.

"The times are in *subduplicate* proportion to the length of the pendulums."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 432.

subduplicate-ratio, *s.*

Alg.: The ratio of the square roots of a ratio. The subduplicate ratio of *a* to *b*, is the ratio of

$$\sqrt{a} \text{ to } \sqrt{b}; \text{ or } \sqrt{\frac{b}{a}}.$$

sūb-ē-lōh'-gate, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *elongate* (q. v.).] Somewhat elongated; not fully elongated.

sūb-ē'-qual, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *equal* (q. v.).] Nearly equal.

sū-bēr-ām'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *suberic* (ic), and *amic*.] Derived from or containing suberic acid and ammonia.

suberamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)H_2N$. Produced by the dry distillation of ammonium suberate. It is fusible, soluble in boiling water, and deposited therefrom on cooling. (*Watts*.)

sū-bēr'-a-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *suberic* (ic), and *amide*.]

Chem.: $N_2(C_8H_{12}O_2) \cdot H_4$. A white crystalline substance, produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on methylic suberate.

sū-bēr-a-nīl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *suberic* (ic); *anil* (ine), and suff. -*ic*.] Derived from or containing suberic acid and aniline.

suberanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)C_6H_5HN$. Produced by melting suberic acid with an equal volume of aniline, and recovered from the alcoholic filtrate obtained, after the separation of suberanilide. It crystallizes in microscopic laminae, melts at 128°, is slightly soluble in boiling alcohol. It dissolves easily in ether, and when fused with potash yields aniline.

sū-bēr-ān'-il-ide, *s.* [Eng. *suberic* (ic); *anil* (ine), and suff. -*ide*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(C_6H_5)_2H_2N_2$. Is produced along with suberanic acid when suberic acid is melted with an equal volume of dry aniline. The product is dissolved in alcohol, from which the suberanilide crystallizes out in pearly laminae. It melts at 183°, and dissolves readily in boiling alcohol and in ether.

sū-bēr-āte, *s.* [Eng. *suberic* (ic); -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of suberic acid (q. v.).

sū-bēr'-ē-ōūs, *a.* [Latin *suber*=cork.] Of the nature of cork; suberose.

sū-bēr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *suber*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to cork; contained in or derived from cork.

suberic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_8H_{12}O_2(HO)_2$. An acid of the oxalic series, formed by the action of nitric acid on cork and various fatty bodies, as stearic and oleic acids. Oxalic acid is first removed from the product by cold water, and then leparglyic acid by treatment with cold ether. When further purified, it crystallizes in needles an inch long, or in hexagonal tables, melts at 140°, dissolves sparingly in cold water and ether, easily in alcohol and boiling water.

suberic-ether, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2(C_2H_5O)_2$. Ethylic suberate. Obtained by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of suberic acid. It is a limpid liquid, having a faint odor and nauseous taste, boils at 230°, and mixes in all proportions with alcohol and ether. Specific gravity, 1.003.

sū-bēr-in, *s.* [Lat. *suber*=cork; -*in*.]

Chem.: Cellulose from cork.

sū-bēr-ite, *a. & s.* [SUBERITES.]

A. *As adj.*: Belonging to or resembling the genus *Suberites*, or the family *Suberitidae* (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the genus *Suberites*, or the family *Suberitidae* (q. v.).

sū-bēr-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *suber*=a cork.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of *Suberitidae* (q. v.).

sū-bēr-īt-i-dā, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *suberit* (es); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idā*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of *Monaxonida* (approximately=the *Monaxonidae* (q. v.) of Schmidt). The spicules are pin-shaped, densely aggregated in fibers or matted. There is no network of flesh spicules. R. v. Lendenfeld (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1886, p. 584) enumerates eleven genera, one of which (*Cli-ona*) dates from the Silurian, and another (*Poterion*) from the Chalk.

sū-bēr-īt-i-dī-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *suberit* (es); Gr. *eidos*=form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inā*.]

Zoöl.: In Schmidt's classification of Sponges a sub-family of *Monaxonidae* (q. v.), approximately equivalent to *Suberitidae* (q. v.).

†sū-bēr-i-zā'-tion, *subst.* [Lat. *suber*=the cork tree; suff. -*iz(e)*; -*ation*.]

Bot.: The process of conversion into cork.

"The most common examples of the first kind are afforded by the lignification and *suberization* of cell-walls, i. e., the processes by which cellulose is converted into lignin or cork."—*Thomé: Botany* (ed. Bennet), pp. 22, 23.

sū-bēr-ōne, *s.* [Lat. *suber*=cork; -*one*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_6H_{12}(?)$. A substance obtained by distilling suberic acid with excess of lime; probably the ketone of suberic acid. It is an aromatic liquid, boiling at 176°, but its composition has not been ascertained with certainty.

sūb-ē-rōse (1), *a.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*=to gnaw.]

Bot.: Presenting a somewhat gnawed appearance.

sū-bēr-ōse (2), **sū-bēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *suber*=cork; Eng. adj. suff. -*ose*, -*ous*.] Of the nature or texture of cork; corky; soft and elastic.

sū-bēr-yl, *s.* [Lat. *suber*=cork; -*yl*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}O_2$. The hypothetical diatomic radical of suberic acid.

sūb-fōs'-sīl, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *fossil* (q. v.).] Partially fossilized.

***sūb-fū-mī-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *subfumigatio*.] A species of charm by smoke. [SUFFUMIGATION.]

***sūb-fūsc'**, ***sūb-fūs'-cōūs**, ***sūb-fūsk'**, *a.* [Lat. *subfuscus*.] Moderately dark; darkish, gloomy, brownish, tawny.

"O'er whose quiescent walls
Arachne's unmolested care has drawn
Curtains *subfusk*."

Shenstone: Economy, iii.

sūb-gē-lāt'-in-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *gelatinous* (q. v.).] Somewhat or imperfectly gelatinous.

***sub-get**, *a.* [SUBJECT, a.]

sūb-glā'-cī-āl (or *c* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *glacial* (q. v.).] Belonging to the under side of a glacier; under a glacier.

sūb-glōb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *globular* (q. v.).] Having a form approaching to a globe; nearly globular.

sūb-glū-mā'-cē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *glumaceous* (q. v.).] Somewhat glumaceous.

sūb-grān'-ū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *granular* (q. v.).] Somewhat granular.

***sūb-hās-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *subhastatio*, from *subhastatus*, pa. par. of *subhasto*=to sell by public auction: *sub*=under, and *hasta*=a spear.] [SPEAR, s. ¶.] A public sale by auction to the highest bidder; a sale by auction.

sūb-horn-blēnd'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *hornblendic*.]

Petrol., &c.: Of or belonging to rocks containing disseminated hornblende; containing hornblende in a scattered state.

***sūb-hū'-mēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *humerus*=the shoulder.] To bear or support by putting one's shoulder under; to take upon one's shoulders.

"Nothing surer tyes a friend, then freely to *subhumerate* the burthen which was his."—*Feltham: Resolve* 82.

sūb-hy'-ōid, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *hyoid* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Under the hyoid bone; as, the *sub-hyoid* or cervical arch.

***sūb-in-cū-sā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *incusatio*=a charge, an accusation.] A slight charge or accusation.

"But all this cannot deliver thee from the just blame of this bold *subincusation*."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.*; *Martha and Mary*.

***sūb-in-dī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *indicate* (q. v.).] To indicate by signs; to indicate in a less degree.

"For this spirit of the world has faculties that work not by election, but fatally or naturally, as several Gamaieu's we meet withall in nature seem somewhat obscurely to *subindicate*."—*More: Immort. Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***sūb-in-dī-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *indication* (q. v.).] The act of indicating by signs; a slight indication.

"They served to the *subindication* and shadowing of heavenly things."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

***sūb-in-dūce'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *induce* (q. v.).] To insinuate, to suggest; to bring into consideration indirectly or imperfectly.

***sūb-in-fēr'**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *infer* (q. v.).] To infer or deduce from an inference already made.

"From the force then of this relation, it is easily *sub-inferred* that," &c.—*Bp. Hall: Resol. for Religion*.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

süb-in-feū-dā'-tion, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *infeudation* (q. v.).] *Feudal Law*:

1. The act of enfeoffing by a tenant or feoffee ont of lands which he holds of the crown or other superior; the act of a greater baron who grants land or a smaller manor to an inferior person; a feudal snb-letting.

2. Under-tenancy.

***süb-in-grēs'-siōn** (ss as sh), s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ingression* (q. v.).] Secret entrance.

"Altered by the *subingression* of salt water."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 767.

***süb-i-tāne**, s. [SUBITANEOUS.] A sndden.

***süb-i-tā-nē-ōūs**, a. [Latin *subitaneus*, from *subito*=suddenly.] Sudden, hasty.

***süb-i-tā-nē-ōūs-nēss**, s. [Eng. *subitaneous*; -ness.] Suddenness.

***süb-i-tān-ŷ**, a. [Fr. *subitain*.] [SUBITANEOUS.] Sndden, hasty.

"This which I have now commented is very *subitany*, and, I fear, confused."—Hales: *Golden Remains*, p. 200.

sū-bi-tō, adv. [Ital.]

Music: Quickly, sharply, suddenly; as, *volti subito*=turn [the leaf] quickly.

süb-jā'-çent, a. [Lat. *subjacens*, pr. par. of *subjaceo*=to lie under: *sub*=under, and *jaceo*=to lie.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying under or beneath.

"If the mnsclcs be cut away, we come sooner or later to *subjacent* bones."—St. George Mivart: *The Cat*, ch. ii., § 1.

2. Being lower in position, though not directly beneath.

"The superficial marks of mountains are washed away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains."—Woodward.

3. Underlying, subordinate.

"Suitable to the *subjacent* matter and occasion."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

II. *Geol.*: Lying under, inferior in position. Used chiefly of sedimentary rocks, in all cases preennmably, and in nearly all cases actually, older than those resting upon them.

süb-jěct, ***sub-get**, ***sub-gette**, ***sug-et**, ***sug-gett**, ***sug-get**, a. & s. [O. Fr. *suiet*, *suiect*, *subiect* (Fr. *sujet*), from Lat. *subjectus*, pa. par. of *subjicio*=to throw or place under: *sub*=under, and *jacio*=to throw; Sp. *sujeto*; Port. *sujeito*, *sugeito*; Ital. *soggetto*, *subjecto*, *subieto*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Placed, situated, or being under; lower in position.

"An hilles side which did to her bewray
A little valley *subject* to the same."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 4.

2. Being under the power, control, or authority of another.

"For all that lives is *subject* to that law;
All things decay in time, and to their end doe drawe."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 40.

3. Exposed, liable, obnoxious.

"*Subject* and servile to all discontents."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1, 161.

4. Being that on which anything operates, whether material or intellectual; as, the *subject* matter of a discourse.

*5. Submissive, obedient.

"Put them in mind to be *subject* to principalities and powers."—Titus iii. 1.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is placed under the power, control, authority, or dominion of some one else; specif., one who owes allegiance to a sovereign, and is governed by his laws; one who lives under the protection of, and owes allegiance to a government.

"To serve me well, you all should do me duty,
Teach me to be your queen, and you my *subjects*."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

2. One who or that which is subjected, exposed, or liable to something; a person as the recipient of certain treatment.

"I am too mean a *subject* for thy wrath."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 3.

3. One who or that which is the cause or occasion of something.

"I am the unhappy *subject* of these quarrels."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v.

4. That which is snbjected or submitted to any physical operation or process; specif., a dead body used for purposes of dissection.

"It is no longer that temple; it is not even a corpse; it has become a *subject*."—G. H. Lewes: *Aristotle*, p. 161.

5. That on which any mental operation is performed; that which is spoken of, written of, thought of, or otherwise treated or handled; a theme.

"And could discriminate and argue well
On *subjects* more mysterious."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 289.

6. The hero of a piece; the person treated of; the principal character.

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The incident chosen by an artist; the design of a composition or picture; anything which constitutes the design or aim of any work of art.

2. *Gram.*: That which is spoken of; the person or thing of which anything is affirmed; the nominative of a verb.

"Moreover, his sentences occasionally have no *subject* and no principal verb."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

3. *Logic*: That term of a proposition of which the other is affirmed or denied. One of the two terms by which (in conjunction with the copula) a proposition is constructed. Of these two, it is the name of that object of thought concerning which the statement is made. The corresponding term (*i. e.*, the word which delivers what the statement is), is the predicate. The copula tells us whether the two are or are not in agreement. In the statements A is B, two A is not B, A is the subject, B the predicate, *is* or *is not* the copula.

4. *Music*: The theme or principal phrase of any movement, from which all the subordinate ideas spring or are developed. In sonata form there should be two chief snbjects, called first and second; in rondo form one is sufficient. In a fugue the snbject is called also the exposition, dux, proposition.

5. *Philosophy*:

(1) The Ego (q. v.), as distinguished from the object, or non-Ego; the mind considered as that in which knowledge inheres. [(2).]

"All knowledge is a relation, a relation between that which knows (in scholastic language the *subject* in which knowledge adheres) and that which is known (in scholastic language the object about which knowledge is conversant) and the contents of every act of knowledge are made up of elements, and regulated by laws, proceeding partly from its object and partly from its *subject*. . . . But philosophy being the science of knowledge, and the science of knowledge supposing, in its most fundamental and thoroughgoing analysis, the distinction of the *subject* and object of knowledge, it is evident that to philosophy the *subject* of knowledge would be by preëminence the *subject*, and the object of knowledge the object. It was therefore natural that the object and objective, the *subject* and subjective, should be employed by philosophers as simple terms, compendiously to denote the grand discrimination about which philosophy was constantly employed, and which no others could be found so precisely and promptly to express."—Hamilton: *Reid's Works*. (Note B.)

(2) (See extract under Substratnm.)

subject-matter, s. The matter or thought submitted for consideration or treatment in a discussion, discourse, or statement.

"As to the *subject-matter*, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto; for that is always supposed to be in the eye of the legislator, and all his expressions directed to that end."—Blackstone: *Comment.* § 3. (Introd.)

süb-jěct', ***sub-get**, ***sub-iecte**, v. t. [SUBJECT, adj.]

1. To bring into snbjection; to bring under power, dominion, or control; to subdue, to reduce.

"God in judgment just

Subjects him from without to violent lords."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 93.

*2. To make subservient.

"*Subjected* to his service angels' wings."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 155.

*3. To put, place, or lay under.

"In one short view, *subjected* to our eye,
Gods, emp'rors, heroes, sages, beauties lie."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, v. 33.

4. To expose; to make liable or obnoxious.

"If the vessels yield, it *subjects* the person to all the inconveniences of an erroneous circulation."—Arbuthnot.

*5. To submit, to offer.

"God is not bound to *subject* his ways of operation to the scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend."—Locke.

***süb-jěct-dōm**, s. [Eng. *subject*, s.; -dom.] The state or condition of being a subject.

"No clue to its nationality except in the political sense of *subjectdom*, therefore is available."—Greenwell: *British Barrows*, p. 608.

süb-jěct'-ěd, pa. par. & a. [SUBJECT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Situated or being under, lower, or beneath; snbjacent.

"Led them direct, and down the cliff as fast

To the *subjected* plain." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 640.

*2. Having the qualities of a snbject, as opposed to a sovereign.

"*Subjected* thus,

How can you say to me I am a king?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

*3. Rednced to a state of subjection to another; enslaved.

4. Rendered liable or obnoxious; exposed, liable, snbject.

*5. Due from a subject; becoming in a snbject.

"*Subjected* tribute to commanding love."

Shakesp.: *King John*, i.

süb-jěc'-tion, ***sub-jec-ci-oun**, ***sub-jec-tioun**, s. [O. Fr. *subiection*, from Lat. *subjectionem*, accus. of *subiectio*; Fr. *sujétion*; Sp. *sujecion*; Ital. *suggezione*.]

1. The act of subjecting or subdning; the act of vanquishing and bringing under the power, authority, or dominion of another.

"After the conquest of the kingdom, and *subjection* of the rebels."—Hale.

2. The state of a subject; the state or condition of being under the power, control, or authority of another.

"Such as refnse

Subjection to his empire tyrannous."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 32.

süb-jěct-ist, s. [Eng. *subject*; -ist.] One versed in subjectivism; a subjectivist.

süb-jěct'-ive, a. [Latin *subjectivus*; Fr. *subjectif*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Pertaining or relating to a snbject in a political sense.

*2. Obedient, submissive.

II. Technically:

1. *Literature and Art*: Applied to a production characterized by the prominence given to the individuality of the author or artist.

2. *Metaph.*: Relating to the subject, as opposed to the object.

"It will be well once for all to explain the modern use of the words *subject* and *object*—*subjective* and *objective*. The *subject* is the mind that thinks; the *object* is that which it thinks about. A *subjective* impression is one which arises in and from the mind itself; an *objective* arises from observation of external things. A *subjective* tendency in a poet or thinker would be a preponderating inclination to represent the moods and states of his own mind; whilst the writer who dwells most upon external objects, and suffers us to know little more of his own mind than that it has the power to reproduce them with truth and spirit, exhibits an *objective* bias."—Thomson: *Laws of Thought*, § 14.

subjective-method, s.

Philosophy: The method of investigation which molds realities on its conceptions, endeavoring to discern the order of things, not by step-by-step adjustments of the order of ideas to it, but by the anticipatory rush of thought, the direction of which is determined by thoughts and not controlled by objects. (G. H. Lewes: *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), p. xxxiii.)

subjective symptoms, s. pl. *Pathol.*: Snch symptoms as are complained of by the patient, as distinct from *objective symptoms*, which are those apparent to the physician.

süb-jěct'-ive-lŷ, adv. [English *subjective*; -ly.] In a snbjective manner; in relation to the snbject; as existing in a subject or mind.

"The name of God taken *subjectively* is to be understood of Christ."—Pearson: *On the Creed*, art. 2.

süb-jěct'-ive-nēss, s. [Eng. *subjective*; -ness.] The quality or state of being subjective; subjectivity.

süb-jěct'-iv-izm, s. [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; -ism.]

Philosophy:

1. The doctrine that human knowledge is, in its constitution, purely snbjective, and therefore relative; and that objective truth can never be predicated of it.

"These men were followed by a younger generation of Sophists, who perverted the philosophical principle of *subjectivism* more and more till it ended in mere frivolity."—Ueberweg: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 72.

2. The doctrine of Kant as to the relativity of hman knowledge. His teaching on the subject is thns snmmarized by Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ed. 1880, pp. 518, 517.)

(1) A knowledge of things *per se* (*Dinge an sich*) [= Noumena] is impossible, so long as knowledge remains composed as at present; consequently Ontology, as a science, is impossible.

(2) The existence of an external world is a necessary postulate, but its existence is only logically affirmed.

(3) Our knowledge, though relative, is certain. We have ideas independent of experience, and these ideas have the character of universality and necessity. Although we are not entitled to conclude that our subjective knowledge is completely true as an expression of the objective fact, yet we are forced to conclude that within its own sphere it is true.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(4) The veracity of consciousness is established.
(5) With the veracity of consciousness is established the certainty of morals.

3. The subjective method (q. v.).

"The subjectivism of Descartes."—T. Davidson: *Phil. System of A. Rosmini*, p. xxvi.

süb-jěct'-iv-ist, *subst.* [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; *-ist*.] One who supports the doctrine or doctrines of Subjectivism.

"This interpretation, which would make of Spinoza a Subjectivist, is not in harmony with the general character of his philosophy."—Ueberweg: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 65.

süb-jěc-tiv'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *subjectiv(e)*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being subjective.

2. That which is treated subjectively; that which relates or pertains to self, or to impressions made upon the mind.

3. The individuality of an author or artist, as exhibited in his works.

"This subjectivity, or egoism, crippled his invention and made his *Tales* little better than prose poems."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 117.

süb-jěct-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *subject*; *-less*.] Having no subjects.

***süb-jěct-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *subject*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being subject; subjection.

***süb-jěct-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *subject*; *-ure*.] Submission.

"Performes not to it all *subjecture* dutie."

Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, st. 32.

***süb-jŷc'-i-ble**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *subjicibilis*, from *subjicio*=to subject.] Capable of being subjected.

süb-jŷin', *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *join* (q. v.).] To add at the end; to add or write after something else has been written or said.

"That thirteenth book, to which it is *subjoined*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 349.

***süb-jŷin'-dēr**, *s.* [From *subjoin*, on analogy of *rejoinder*.] A remark following or subjoined to another; a rejoinder.

süb'-ju-gāte, *v. t.* [Latin *subjugatus*, pa. par. of *subjugo*=to bring under the yoke: *sub*=under, and *jugum*=a yoke.]

1. To subdue and bring under the yoke by superior force; to conquer and compel to submit to the government or authority of another; to reduce to subjection.

"She had *subjugated* great cities and provinces."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Used also where moral instead of material force is the instrument of conquest; to subdue, to vanquish, to crush.

"Her understanding had been completely *subjugated* by his."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

süb'-ju-gā'-tion, *s.* [French, from Lat. *subjugationem*, accus. of *subjugatio*, from *subjugatus*, pa. par. of *subjugo*=to subjugate (q. v.).] The act of subjugating or of bringing under the power, dominion, or government of another; subjection; the state of being subjugated.

"He would not, to punish them, acquiesce in the *subjugation* of the whole civilized world."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

süb'-ju-gā-tŷr, *s.* [Lat.] One who subjugates or subdues; a conqueror, a subduer.

süb-jŷnc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subjunctus*, pa. par. of *subjungo*=to subjoin (q. v.).] The act of subjoining; the state of being subjoined.

"The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation; and in dependence upon, or *subjunction* to, some other verb."—Clarke: *Grammar*.

süb-jŷnc-tive, *a. & s.* [Latin *subjunctivus*=joining on at the end, subjunctive, from *subjunctus*, pa. par. of *subjungo*=to subjoin (q. v.); Fr. *subjonctif*; Sp. & Port. *subjuntivo*; Ital. *subiuntivo*, *soggiuntivo*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Subjoined or added to something written or said before.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to a mood or form of a verb expressing condition, hypothesis, or contingency, generally subjoined or subordinate to another verb or clause, and preceded by a conjunction.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: The subjunctive mood.

süb'-lā-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *lanate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Somewhat lanate or woolly.

Süb-lāp-sār'-i-an, *a. & s.* [Latin *sub*=later than; Lat. *lapsus*=a slipping, a fall, and Eng. *snff. arian*.]

A. As adjective: The same as INFRALAPSARIAN (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An Infralapsarian (q. v.).

Süb-lāp-sār'-i-an-ism, *subst.* [Eng. *sublapsarian*; *-ism*.]

Church Hist.: Infralapsarianism (q. v.).

süb-lāps'-a-rŷ, *a. & s.* [SUBLAPSARIAN.] The same as SUBLAPSARIAN (q. v.).

***süb-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sublatus*, used as pa. par. of *tollo*=to take away.] To take or carry away; to remove.

"The authores of the mischiefe *sublated* and plucked away."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 1).

***süb-lā'-tion**, *s.* [SUBLATE.] The act of taking away or removing; removal.

"He could not be forsaken by a *sublation* of union."—Bishop Hall: *Remains*, p. 188.

***süb-lā-tive**, *a.* [SUBLATE.] Tending to take away or remove; of depriving power.

süb-lēase, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, *s.* (q. v.).]

Law: A lease of a farm, house, &c., granted by the original tenant or leaseholder; an under-lease.

süb-lēase, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lease*, *v.* (q. v.).] To let under a sublease.

süb-lēt, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *let* (1), *v.* (q. v.).] To let to another person, the party letting being himself a lessee of the subject; to underlet.

***süb-lě-vām'-in-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *sublevamen* (genit. *sublevaminis*)=a support.] [SUBLEVATION.] Supporting, upholding.

"God's upholding and *sublevaminous* providence."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 2.

süb-lě-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *sublevatio*, from *sublevatus*, pa. par. of *sublevo*=to lift up from below, to lift or raise up: *sub*=under, and *levo*=to raise.]

1. The act of raising or lifting on high; elevation.

"In the *sublevation* or height of the pole in that region."—More: *Utopia*; Giles to Buslide.

2. A rising or insurrection.

"Any general commotion or *sublevation* of the people."—Sir W. Temple.

***süb-lŷ-gā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *subligatio*, from *subligatus*, pa. par. of *subligo*=to bind below: *sub*=under, and *ligo*=to bind.] The act of binding underneath.

süb-lŷm'-a-ble, *a.* [English *sublim(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being sublimated.

"I found the salt itself to be *sublimable*."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 629.

süb-lŷm'-a-ble-něss, *s.* [English *sublimable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sublimable; the quality of admitting of sublimation.

"He obtained another concrete as to taste and smell, and easy *sublimableness*, as common salt *armoniack*."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 513.

***süb-lŷm'-a-rŷ**, ***süb-lŷm-a-rŷ**, *a.* [SUBLIME.] Elevated.

"First to the master of the feast,
This health is consecrated
Thence to each *sublimary* guest."

Brome: *Painters' Entertainment*.

süb-lŷ-māte, *v. t.* [Lat. *sublimatus*, pa. par. of *sublimo*=to raise, to elevate; *sublimis*=raised, sublime (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To bring a solid substance, as camphor or sulphur, by heat into the state of vapor which, on cooling, returns to the solid state. [SUBLIMATION.]

*2. *Fig.*: To refine and exalt; to heighten, to elevate.

"And as his actions rose, so raise they still their vein
In words, whose weight best suits a *sublimated* strain."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 4.

sub-lŷm-ate, *s. & a.* [SUBLIMATE, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

Chem.: The result of the process of sublimation; a body obtained in the solid state from the cooling of its vapor, e. g., sulphur, iodine, sal-ammoniac, mercuric chloride (corrosive sublimate).

*B. As adj.: Sublimated, brought to a state of vapor by heat, and again condensed.

¶ *Blue sublimate*, *Corrosive sublimate*: [CORROSIVE.]

süb-lŷ-mā'-tion, *s.* [SUBLIMATE.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.*: An operation by which a solid body is changed by heat into vapor, and then condensed into the solid form again.

*2. *Fig.*: The act of heightening, refining, and exalting; that which is highly refined, purified, or improved.

"She turns
Bodies to spirits by *sublimation* strange."

Davies: *Immort. of the Soul*, s. 4.

sublimation-theory, *s.*

Geol.: The hypothesis that mineral veins, or many of them, have been filled by sublimation. Volatile substances occur both in hot springs and in the gaseous emanations of volcanoes, and might furnish certain constituents for ores and other minerals occurring in veins.

süb-lŷ-mā-tŷr-ŷ, ***sub-lŷ-ma-tor-ie**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *sublimatorium*, from *sublimatus*=sublimate (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A vessel used by chemists in the process of sublimation.

"Viols, croslettes, and *sublimatories*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,261.

B. As adj.: Tending to sublimate; used in the process of sublimation.

"These [sulphur, mercury, &c.] will rise together in *sublimatory* vessels."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 96.

süb-lime', *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sublimis*=lofty, raised on high; ultimate etym. uncertain; Sp. & Ital. *sublime*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. High in place or position; exalted, raised aloft, elevated.

"Sublime on these a tow'r of steel is rear'd."

Dryden. (Todd.)

*2. Haughty.

"With countenance *sublime* and insolent."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. viii. 30.

†3. High in excellence; exalted above other men by lofty or noble qualities or endowments.

4. Striking the mind with a sense of grandeur or power, physical or moral; expressive of or calculated to excite feelings of awe, veneration, heroic and lofty feeling, and the like; lofty, grand, noble.

5. Lofty of mien; elevated in manner or expression.

"His fair large front and eye *sublime* declared
Absolute rule."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 300.

*6. Elevated by joy; elate, excited.

"Their hearts were jocund and *sublime*,
Drunk with idolatry, drunk with wine."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,669.

B. As subst. (with the def. article): That which is sublime; as—

1. Something lofty or grand in style.

"The *sublime* is a certain eminence or perfection of language."—Smith: *Longinus*; *On the Sublime*.

2. That which is grand and awe-inspiring in the works of nature or art, as distinguished from the beautiful.

¶ Hamilton (*Metaph.*, ed. Mansel, ii. 512-16) thus distinguishes between the *sublime* and the *beautiful*: "The feeling of pleasure in the *sublime* is essentially different from our feeling of pleasure in the *beautiful*. The *beautiful* awakens the mind to a soothing contemplation; the *sublime* rouses it to strong emotion. The *beautiful* attracts without repelling; whereas the *sublime* at once does both; the *beautiful* affords us a feeling of unmingled pleasure, in the full and unimpeded activity of our cognitive powers; whereas, our feeling of *sublimity* is a mingled one of pleasure and pain—of pleasure in the consciousness of the strong energy, of pain in the consciousness that this energy is vain. . . . That we are at once attracted and repelled by *sublimity* arises from the circumstance that the object which we call *sublime* is proportioned to one of our faculties, and disproportioned to another; but as the degree of pleasure transcends the degree of pain, the power whose energy is promoted must be superior to that power whose energy is repressed."

He then proposes, instead of the ordinary division of the *Sublime* into the Theoretical and Practical (or, according to Kant, the Mathematical and Dynamical), a three-fold division: (1) The *Sublime* of Extension or Space; (2) Protension, or Time; (3) Intension, or Power; and quotes the following passage from Kant as an admirable example of the *sublime* in all its three forms:

"Two things there are, which, the oftener and the more steadily we consider them, fill the mind with an ever new, an ever rising admiration and reverence—the Starry Heaven above, the Moral Law within. Of neither am I compelled to seek out the reality, as veiled in darkness, or only to conjecture the possibility, as beyond the hemisphere of my knowledge. Both I contemplate lying clear before me, and connect both immediately with my consciousness of existence. The one departs from the place I occupy in the outer world of sense; expands beyond the bounds of imagination this connection of my body with worlds lying beyond worlds, and systems blending into systems; and protends it into the illimitable times of their periodic movements—to its commencement and continuance. The other departs from my invisible self, from my personality, and represents me in a world, truly infinite indeed, but whose infinity can be tracked out only by the intellect, with which also my connection, unlike the fortuitous relation I stand in to all worlds of sense, I am compelled to recognize as universal and necessary. In the former, the view of a countless multitude of worlds annihilates, as it were, my importance as an *animal product*, which, after a brief and that incomprehensible endowment with the power of life, is compelled to refund its constituent matter to the planet—itself an atom in the universe—on which it grew. The aspect of the other, on the contrary, elevates my worth as an *intelligence* even without limit; and this through my personality, in which the moral law reveals a faculty of life independent of my animal nature, nay, of the whole material world; at least, if it be permitted to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

infer as much from the regulation of my being, which a conformity with that law exacts; proposing as it does, my moral worth for the absolute end of my activity, conceding no compromise of its imperative to a necessitation of nature, and spurning in its infinity, the conditions and boundaries of my present transitory life."

Hamilton adds: "Here we have the extensive *sublime* in the heavens and their interminable space, the protensive *sublime* in their illimitable duration, and the intensive *sublime* in the omnipotence of the human will as manifested in the unconditional imperative of the moral law."

***sublime-geometry, subst.** A name given by the older mathematicians to the higher parts of 'geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus, or something equivalent, was employed.

Sublime Porte, s. [PORTE, ¶.]

süb-lime', v. t. & i. [Lat. *sublimo*, from *sublimis* = sublime (q. v.); Fr. *sublimer*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To raise on high; to elevate.

"Although thy trunk be neither large nor strong,
Nor can thy head, not help'd, itself *sublime*
Yet, like a serpent, a tall tree can climb."
Denham: *Old Age*, 550.

†2. To exalt, to heighten, to raise, to improve.

"His very selfishness therefore is *sublimed* into public spirit."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*3. To sublimate.

"Thundering Ætna, whose combnstable
And fuel'd entrails thence conceiving fire,
Sublimed with mineral fury, aid the winds."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 235.

*4. To digest, to concoct.

"Th' austere and ponderous juices they *sublime*,
Make them ascend the porous soil and climb
The orange tree, the citron, and the lime."
Blackmore: *Creation*, ii.

B. Intrans.: To be susceptible of sublimation; to be brought or changed into a state of vapor by heat, and then condensed by cold, as a solid substance.

"The particles of sal ammoniac in snblimation carry up the particles of antimony, which will not *sublime* alone."—Newton: *Opticks*.

süb-limed', pa. par. & a. [SUBLIME, v. t.]

sublimed-sulphur, s. [SULPHUR.]

süb-lime'-ly, adv. [Eng. *sublime*, a.; -ly.] In a sublime manner; with lofty or elevated conceptions; grandly, nobly.

"Thus shone his coming, as *sublimely* fair,
As bonnded natnre has been framed to bear."
Parnell: *Gift of Poetry*.

süb-lime'-ness, s. [Eng. *sublime*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sublime; sublimity.

"Strength of reasoning and *sublimeness* of thought."—Burnet: *Hist. Own Time*.

süb-lim-i-fī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *sublimis*=sublime, and *facio*=to make.] The act of making sublime; the state of being made sublime.

"The poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of *sublimification*, if the term may be allowed."—Gilpin.

***süb-lim-i-tā'-tion, s.** [Pref. *sub-*, and English *limitation* (q. v.).] A subordinate or secondary limitation.

süb-lim-i-tý, s. [Fr. *sublimité*, from Lat. *sublimitatem*, accus. of *sublimitas*, from *sublimis*=sublime (q. v.); Sp. *sublimitad*; Ital. *sublimità*.]

1. The quality or state of being sublime; that quality or character of anything which marks it as sublime; as—

* (1) Height of place or position; local elevation.

(2) Height in excellence; moral grandeur; loftiness of nature or character.

"Being held with admiration of their own *sublimity* and honor."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., § 4.

(3) Loftiness of conception, sentiment, or style.

"Milton's distinguishing excellence lies in the *sublimity* of his thoughts, in the greatness of which he triumphs over all the poets, modern and ancient, Homer only excepted."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 279.

(4) Grandeur, vastness, majesty, whether of works of nature or of art; as, the *sublimity* of scenery.

2. That which is sublime; a sublime person or thing.

"The particle of those *sublimities*
Which have relapsed to chaos."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 54.

*3. The sublimest, supreme, or highest degree of anything; the height.

"The *sublimity* of wisdom is to do those things living which are to be desired when dying."—Jeremy Taylor: *Holy Living and Dying*.

4. The emotion produced by that which is sublime; a feeling produced by the contemplation of

great or grand scenes and objects, or of exalted excellence; a mingled emotion of astonishment and awe excited by the contemplation of something sublime.

süb-lín-ě-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lineation* (q. v.).] The mark of a line, or lines, under a word or sentence; underlining.

"I have compared his transcription, in which he hath made use of *sublineation* in lieu of asterisks."—Letter to Archbishop Usher, p. 564.

süb-lín'-gual (u as w), a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lingual* (q. v.).]

1. *Anat.*: Situated or being under the tongue; as, the *sublingual* gland, the *sublingual* artery.

*2. *Pathol.*: Placed under the tongue.

"These subliming humors should be intercepted, before they mount to the head, by *sublingual* pills."—Harvey.

sublingual-gland, s.

Anat.: The smallest of the three salivary glands. It is situated along the floor of the mouth, where it forms a ridge between the tongue and the gums of the lower jaw, covered only by the mucous membrane.

süb-lí'-tion, s. [Lat. *sublitus*, pa. par. of *sublino*=to smear, to lay on as a ground color.]

Paint.: The act or art of laying the ground color under the perfect color.

süb-lít'-tór-al, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *littoral* (q. v.).] Under the shore.

süb-lób'-u-lar, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lobule*.] Situated under a lobe or lobule; as, the *sublobular* veins of the liver.

süb-lú'-nar, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q. v.).] Situated beneath the moon; sublunary.

"Now had night measnred with her shadowy cone
Half way up hill this vast *sublunar* vanit."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 777.

süb-lú'-nar-ý, *süb'-lú'-nar-ý, a. & s. [Eng. *sublunar*; -y.]

A. As adjective:

1. Situated beneath the moon.

"Man, like this *sublunary* world, is born
The sport of two cross planets, love and scorn."
Shelburne: *The Microcosm*.

2. Pertaining to this world; terrestrial, earthly, worldly.

"To seek no *sublunary* rest beside."
Cowper: *Tc sk*, v. 476.

***B. As subst.:** Any worldly thing.

"These *sublunaries* have their greatest freshness plac'd in only hope."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

süb-lux-ā'-tion, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *luxation* (q. v.).]

Surg.: An incomplete or partial luxation; a sprain.

süb-mām'-mar-ý, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *mammary* (q. v.).] Situated or being under the mammae or paps.

süb-mar'-gin-al, a. [Prefix *sub-*, and English *marginal* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Situated near the margin.

süb-mar-rine', a. & s. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *marine* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Situated, being, existing, acting, or growing at some depth beneath the surface of the sea; remaining or acting at the bottom or under the surface of the sea.

"By the appellation of *submarine* regions it is not to be supposed that the places so called are below the bottom of the sea, but only below the surface of it."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 342.

B. As subst.: A submarine plant.

submarine-battery, s. A vessel capable of being submerged and maintained at a given depth below the surface of the water, and provided with means for penetrating the hull of an enemy's ship below the water-line, or of blowing her up—usually a torpedo arrangement, which may be detached from the battery and attached to the bottom of the ship.

submarine-boat, s.

Naut.: A boat capable of being propelled under the water. The first was probably that constructed by Drebbel, a Dutchman, for James I., and Robert Fulton made an effort in the same direction in 1801. Among recent submarine boats, the most noteworthy is the Holland submarine torpedo-boat, which on her trial trip off Sandy Hook in the spring of 1898 made a run under water from Old Orchard Light, in The Lower Bay, to East Point Buoy, a distance of more than a mile and a half, in a little less than thirteen minutes. From the moment the vessel went down until she emerged at East Point Buoy, there was not a sign on the surface of the water to indicate her whereabouts.

submarine-cable, s.

Telegr.: A wire, or combination of wires, protected by flexible non-conducting water-proof material, designed to rest upon the bottom of a body of water, and serve as a conductor for the currents transmitted by an electro-magnetic telegraphic apparatus.

submarine-denudation, s.

Geol.: Denudation produced by the action of marine currents on the bed of the sea. Though during storms the sea is agitated only to the depth of a few fathoms from the surface, yet extensive currents can operate at greater depths; besides which the now existing depth of particular portions of the sea may have been much less at some former periods. The amount of denudation which takes place on the sea cliffs is probably only an insignificant fraction of the whole volume of marine denudation. (Lyell.)

submarine-forest, s.

Geol.: The remains of a forest beneath the present level of the sea. Such a forest exists along the northern shore of Fifeshire, Scotland, and beyond that area. It consists of a peat bed, with the roots, leaves, and branches of trees. The Rev. Dr. Fleming attributed it to the encroachment of the sea; Lyell (*Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xx.) thought that it more probably arose from subsidence. A smaller forest of oak, yew, &c., with their trunks and roots as they grew, occurs at the mouth of the Parret in Somersetshire, England. It was described by Mr. Leonard Horner in 1815, and attributed by him to subsidence. (*Ibid.* ch. xx.) A forest beneath the sea-level at Bournemouth, discovered by Mr. Charles Harris in 1831, is believed to have reached the present low level by the encroachment of the sea. (*Ibid.* ch. xlviii.) Many others are known.

submarine-lamp, s. A lamp designed to burn and show light under water.

submarine-telegraph, s. [TELEGRAPH.]

submarine-torpedo, s. [TORPEDO.]

submarine-valve, subst. A port or valve in the side of a vessel, opening beneath the surface of the water, for the purpose of protruding a torpedo, the muzzle of a gun to be fired under water, or some other offensive weapon.

submarine-volcano, s. [VOLCANO.]

süb-māx-il'-lar-ý, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *maxillary* (q. v.).] Situated or being under the jaw.

submaxillary-gland, s.

Anat.: One of the three salivary glands. It is situated immediately below the base and the inner surface of the inferior maxilla.

süb-mē'-dī-al, süb-mē'-dī-an, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *medial*, *median* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Lang.: Situated or being under the middle.

II. Geol.: Of or belonging to the so-called Transition rocks (q. v.).

süb-mē'-dī-ant, s. [SUBMEDIAL.]

Music: The sixth note of the diatonic scale, or middle note between the octave and sub-dominant; thus, in the scale of C, A is the submedian.

süb-mēn'-tal, a. [Lat. *sub*=under, and *mentum*=the chin.]

Anat.: Situated or being under the chin; as, a *submental* artery or vein.

süb-mērgē', v. t. & i. [Fr. *submerger*, from Lat. *submergo*, from *sub*=under, and *mergo*=to plunge; Sp. *sumergir*; Port. *submergir*; Ital. *sommergere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To plunge or put under water.

2. To cover with water; to overflow with water; to inundate, to drown.

"So half my Egypt was *submerg'd*, and made
A cistern for scald snakes."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

***B. Intrans.:** To plunge under water; to be buried or covered, as by a fluid; to sink out of sight.

süb-mērgēd', pa. par. or a. [SUBMERGE.]

submerged-pump, s. A well or cistern pump which is placed under water, the pump-rod and discharging pipe reaching from the surface of the ground to the pump.

süb-mērg'-ence, s. [Lat. *submergens*, pr. par. of *submergo*=to submerge (q. v.).] The act of submerging or plunging under water; submersion.

"The same marine shells demonstrate the *submergence* of large areas in Scandinavia and the British Isles during part of the glacial period."—Lyell: *Elements of Geol.* (ed. 4th), p. 140.

***süb-mērse', v. t.** [Lat. *submersus*, pa. par. of *submergo*=to submerge (q. v.).] To submerge; to plunge under water; to drown.

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tlen, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, döl.

süb-mërse', **süb-mërsed'**, *a.* [SUBMERSE, *v.*]

Bot.: Buried under water.

süb-mër'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *submersionem*, accus. of *submersio*, from *submersus*, pa. par. of *submergo*=to submerge (q. v.).]

1. The act of submerging or putting under water or other fluid; the act of drowning or overflowing.
2. The state of being submerged or put under water or other fluid, or of being overflowed, inundated, or drowned.

"When all had long supposed him dead,
By cold *submersion*, razor, rope, or lead."

Cowper: Retirement, 584.

***süb-mîn'-is-tër**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *subministro*, from *sub*=under, and *ministro*=to attend, to serve.]

A. Trans.: To supply, to afford, to yield, to minister.

"The inferior animals have *subministered* unto man the invention or discovery of many things both natural and artificial and medicinal."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 154.

B. Intrans.: To serve, to subserve; to be useful.

"Passions, as fire and water, are good servants, but bad masters, and *subminister* to the best and worst purposes."—*L'Estrange*.

***süb-mîn'-is-trant**, *adj.* [SUBMINISTER.] Subservient, subordinate.

"The attending of that which is subservient and *subministrant*."—*Bacon: Church of England*.

***süb-mîn'-is-träte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subministratus*, pa. par. of *subministro*=to subminister (q. v.).] To supply, to afford.

"Nothing *subministrates* apter matter to be converted into pestilent seminaries than steams of nasty folks."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

***süb-mîn'-is-trä'-tion**, *subst.* [SUBMINISTRATE.] The act of furnishing or supplying; supplying.

"Which [treaty] the electors of Mentz and Colen have broken by permission of Spinola; nay, divers ways, by *subministration* of commodities to his army."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 529.

***süb-miss'**, *a.* [Lat. *missus*, pa. par. of *submitto*=to submit (q. v.).]

1. Submissive, humble, obsequious.

"In adoration at His feet I fell

Submiss." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 316.

2. Low, soft, gentle.

"As age enfeebleth a man, the grindings are weaker, and the voices of them more *submiss*."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 118.

süb-mis'-sion (ss as sh), *s.* [O. Fr. *soumission*, from Lat. *submissionem*, accus. of *submissio*, from *submissus*=submit (q. v.); Fr. *soumission*; Spanish *sumision*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of submitting or yielding to power; surrender of the person and power to the control and government of another.

"Proclaim a pardon to the soldiers fled,
That in *submission* will return to us."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

2. The state of being submissive; acknowledgment of inferiority or dependence; humble and suppliant behavior; weakness.

"He exacted from the republic of Genoa the most humiliating *submissions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*3. Acknowledgment of a fault; confession of error.

"Be not as extreme in *submission*
As in offense."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

4. Compliance with the commands, laws, or wishes of a superior; obedience; as, the *submission* of children to their parents.

II. Law: An agreement by which parties agree to submit a disputed point to arbitration.

süb-mis'-sive, *adj.* [Latin *submissus*=submit (q. v.).]

1. Ready, disposed, or willing to submit; yielding to power or authority; obedient.

"Whose *submissive* spirit was to me
Rule and restraint."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Testifying, showing, or expressing submission; pertaining to or characteristic of submission.

"It had no bad effect on their behavior, which was remarkably civil and *submissive*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

süb-mis'-sive-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *submissive*; -ly.] In a submissive manner; with submission; with confession or acknowledgment of inferiority; humbly.

"Being thence made sensible how much we need his mercy, *submissively* to apply for it."—*Abp. Secker. Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

süb-mis'-sive-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *submissive*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being submissive; a submissive temper or disposition.

2. Humility; acknowledgment of inferiority; submission.

3. Confession or acknowledgment of fault; penitence.

"Frailty gets pardon by *submissiveness*."

Herbert: Church Porch.

***süb-miss'-lý**, ***sub-misse-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *submiss*; -ly.] Humbly, submissively, meekly.

"Some time he spent in speech; and then began
Submissely prayer to the name of Pan."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 5.

***süb-miss'-nëss**, ***sub-misse-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *submiss*; -ness.] Submissiveness, humility, submission, obedience.

"I honor your names and persons, and with all *submisseness*, prostrate my selfe to your censure and service."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 140.

süb-mit', **sub-myt**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *submitto*=to let down, to submit, to bow to: *sub*=under, down, and *mitto*=to send; Fr. *soumettre*; Sp. *someter*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To let down; to lower; to cause to sink.

"Sometimes the hill *submits* itself a while

In small descents, which do its height beguile."

Dryden: To Lord Chancellor Clarendon, 189.

*2. To put or place under. (*Chapman*.)

3. To yield, resign, or surrender to the power, control, or will of another. (Used reflexively.)

"Wives *submit* yourselves unto your own husbands."—*Ephesians* v. 22.

4. To place under the control of another; to surrender, to subject, to resign.

"I *submit* my fancy to your eyes."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

5. To leave, commit, or refer to the discretion, judgment, or decision of another; as, to *submit* a question to the court.

B. Intransitive:

1. To yield one's person to the power, will, or control of another; to surrender.

"And courage never to *submit* or yield."

Milton: P. L., i. 108.

2. To be subject, to yield; to acquiesce in or acknowledge the authority of another.

"About twenty-nine thirtieths of the profession *submitted* to the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To yield one's opinion to the opinion or authority of another; to give way in an argument.

4. To be submissive; to yield without murmuring.

"No, quo h I, not if he willingly returned to the church knowing his fault, & ready to abjure all heresies, and penitently *submitted* himself to penance."—*Sir T. More. Works*, p. 214.

***süb-mit'**, *a.* [SUBMIT, *v.*] Submissive, obedient.

"For I am hole *submit* vnto your service."

Chaucer: La Belle Dame sans Merci.

süb-mit'-tër, *s.* [English *submit*, *v.*; -er.] One who submits.

"Sick but confident *submitters* of themselves to this empiric's cast of the dye."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

***süb-mön'-ish**, *v. i.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *monish* (q. v.).] To suggest, to prompt.

"The *submonishing* inclinations of my senses."—*Grainger. Comm. on Ecclesiastes*.

***süb-mö-ni'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *monition* (q. v.).] A suggestion, persuasion, prompting.

"He should have obeyed the *submonitions* of his own conscience."—*Grainger: Comm. on Ecclesiastes*, p. 29.

sü b-mü'-cous, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *mucous*.]

Anat.: Situated under the mucous membrane of any organ. Used of the areolar tissue when it is beneath a mucous membrane.

süb-mül'-ti-ple, *s. & a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *multiple* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times. Thus, 7 is a *submultiple* of 42.

B. As adj.: Applied to a number or quantity which is contained in another an exact number of times; as, a *submultiple* number.

submultiple-ratio, *s.* The ratio which exists between an aliquot part of any number or quantity and the number or quality itself. Thus, the ratio of 3 to 21 is *submultiple*, 21 being a multiple of 3.

süb-müs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *muscular* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated under a muscle or muscles.

süb-nar-cöt'-ic, *adj.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *narcotic* (q. v.).] Somewhat or moderately narcotic.

***süb-näs'-çent**, *a.* [Lat. *subnascens*, pr. par. of *subnascor*=to grow under; *sub*=under, and *nascor*=to be born.] Growing underneath.

"Prejudicial to *subnascent* young trees."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. xx., § 9.

***süb-nëct'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subnecto*, from *sub*=under, and *necto*=to bind, to tie.] To tie or fasten underneath.

***süb-nëx'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *subnexus*, pa. par. of *subnecto*=to subnect (q. v.).] To subjoin, to add.

"He *subnexeth*, as touching evil things, these words."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 873.

süb-ni'-trate, *s.* [Pref. *sub*-(2), and Eng. *nitrate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A salt of nitric acid in which the metal is in excess of one atom of the negative element.

subnitrate of bismuth, *s.* [BISMUTH, 3., BISMUTHOUS-NITRATE.]

süb-nor'-mal, *s.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *normal* (q. v.).]

Conic Sections: That part of the axis on which the normal is taken, contained between the foot of the ordinate through the point of normalcy of the curve, and the point in which the normal intersects the axis. In all curves the subnormal is a third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. [NORMAL.]

süb-nō-tä'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *subnotatio*, from *subnotatus*, pa. par. of *subnoto*=to mark under.] The same as RESCRIPT (q. v.).

süb-nüde', *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and *nude* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Almost naked or bare of leaves.

***süb-nü'-vö-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Ital. *nuvola*=a cloud.] Somewhat cloudy; partially obscured by clouds.

***süb-öb-scüre'-lý**, *adv.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *obscurely* (q. v.).] Somewhat or rather obscurely or dimly.

"The booke of nature, where, though *subobscurely* and in shadows, thou [God] hast expressed thine own image."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 218.

süb-öb-tüse', *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *obtuse* (q. v.).] Somewhat obtuse.

süb-öc'-cip'-it-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *occipital* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being under the occiput; as, the *suboccipital* nerves.

süb-öc'-täve, *subst.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *octave* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An eighth part, or octave.

"This is the course taken for our gallon, which has the pint for its *suboctave*."—*Arbutnot: On Coins*.

2. *Music*: A coupler in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck.

süb-öc'-tu-ple, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *octuple* (q. v.).] Containing one part of eight.

"Two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple, four a suboctuple."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick*.

süb-öc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *subocularis*, from *sub*=under, and *oculus*=the eye.] Being under the eye.

süb-æ-sö-phäg'-ë-al, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *æsoophageal* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated beneath the gullet. (*Owen*.)

süb-ö-për'-cu-lar, *a.* [Modern Latin *suboperculum*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ar*.] Of or pertaining to the suboperculum.

süb-ö-për'-cu-lüm, *s.* [Pref. *sub*-, and English *operculum*.]

Ichthy.: One of the pieces forming the gill-cover, present in most Teleosteous and many Ganoid Fishes. With the interoperculum, it forms the inferior margin of the gill-opening.

süb-or'-bíc'-u-lar, **süb-or'-bíc'-u-läte**, *adj.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *orbicular*, *orbiculate* (q. v.).] Almost orbicular or orbiculate; nearly circular.

süb-or'-bit-al, **süb-or'-bit-ar**, *a.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *orbital*, *orbital* (q. v.).] Situate or being beneath the orbital cavity; infraorbital; as, the *suborbital* artery.

***süb-or-däin'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sub*-, and Eng. *ordain* (q. v.).] To ordain to an inferior position.

"That Powre omnipotent

That Nature *subordained* chiefe Governor

Of fading creatures while they do endure."

Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 24.

süb-or'-dín-a-çý, *s.* [Eng. *subordinat(e)*; -cy.] The quality or state of being subordinate; subordination, subordination.

***süb-or'-dín-a-çe**, ***süb-or'-dín-a-çý**, *subst.* [SUBORDINATE.]

1. The quality or state of being subordinate; subordinacy.

"That pendent *subordinance*."

More: Song of the Soul, pt. i., bk. ii., s. 12.

2. Subordinate places or offices collectively.

"The *subordinancy* of the government changing hands so often makes an unsteadiness in the pursuits of the public interests."—*Temple*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wöre, wölf, wörk, whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, râle, füll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sūb-or'-dīn-a-rŷ, s. [Prefix *sub-*, and English *ordinary* (q. v.).]

Her.: A figure borne in charges in coat armor, not considered to be so honorable as an ordinary, to which it gives place and cedes the principal points of the shield. According to some writers, an ordinary when it comprises less than one-fifth of the whole shield is termed a subordinary.

sūb-or'-dīn-ate, a. & s. [As if from a Lat. *subordinatus*, from *sub*=under, and *ordinatus*, pa. par. of *ordino*=to set in order; *ordo* (genit. *ordinis*)=order; Sp. *subordinado*; Ital. *subordinato*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Placed in a lower order, class, or rank; occupying a lower position in a regular descending series.

"The several kinds of subordinate species of each are easily distinguished."—Woodward.

2. Inferior in order, nature, dignity, power, importance, or the like.

"This fashion of imperial grandeur is imitated by all inferior and subordinate sorts of it."—Cowley: *Of Greatness*.

B. As subst.: One who is inferior in order, power, rank, dignity, office, or the like; one who stands below another in rank, or order; an inferior; one below and under the orders of another.

"His next subordinate
Awakening, thus to him in secret spake."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 671.

subordinate-clause, s.

Gram. & Law: A clause governed by another one, as distinguished from a coordinate clause. [COORDINATE, ¶.]

sūb-or'-dīn-āte, v. t. [SUBORDINATE, *a.*]

2. To place or set in a position, order, or rank below another person or thing; to make or consider as of less value or importance.

"I have before subordinated picture and sculpture to architecture, as their mistress."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 62.

2. To make subject; to subject; as, to subordinate the passions to reason.

sūb-or'-dīn-āte-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *subordinate*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a subordinate manner or degree; in a lower order, class, rank, dignity, or the like; of inferior importance.

"All things else which were subordinately to be desired."—Cowley: *Essay; Agriculture*.

sūb-or'-dīn-ate-ness, s. [Eng. *subordinate*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior; subordination.

"The subordinateness of the creature doth not take away from the right, from the thank, of the first mover."—Bp. Hall: *Five Loaves and Two Fishes*.

sūb-or'-dīn-ā-tion, s. [SUBORDINATION, *s.*]

1. The act of subordinating, subjecting, or placing in a lower order, rank, or position.

2. The quality or state of being subordinate or inferior to another; inferiority in rank, position, importance, or the like.

"This subordination, in fact, pervades all the works of God."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 61.

*3. Place of rank among inferiors.

"Persons who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors."—Swift.

4. The state of being under control or government; subjection to rule; obedience.

Sūb-or'-dīn-ā-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *subordination*; *-ist*.] [EUSEBIAN, B.]

sūb-or'-dīn-ā-tive, a. [English *subordinat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to subordinate; causing or implying subordination or dependence; employed to introduce a subordinate clause in a sentence; as a *subordinative* conjunction.

sūb-orn', *sub-or-ne, v. t. [Fr. *suborner*, from Lat. *suborno*=to furnish or supply in an underhand way or secretly: *sub*=under, and *orno*=to furnish, to adorn; Sp. *sobornar*; Port. *subornar*; Italian *subornare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. To procure by underhand or indirect means.

"Throw off the burden and suborn their death."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 1,039.

3. To induce to give false testimony, or to commit other crime, by means of bribes or the like.

"Thou hast suborned the goldsmith to arrest me."—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

II. Law: To procure or cause to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury.

sūb-or-nā-tion, *sub-or-na-ci-on, s. [French *subornation*, from *suborner*=to suborn (q. v.); Sp. *sobornacion*; Ital. *subornazione*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of procuring or inducing one by bribes, persuasion, or the like to do a criminal or bad action.

"The duchess, by his subornation,
Upon my life, began her devilish practices."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. *Law*: The crime of suborning; the act of secretly or in an underhand manner procuring, preparing, or instructing a witness to give false testimony; any act that allures or disposes to perjury.

¶ *Subornation of perjury:*

Law: The offense of procuring another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal. It is punishable in the same manner as perjury.

sūb-orn'-ēr, s. [English *suborn*; *-er*.] One who suborns; one who procures another to take a false oath, or do other bad action.

"Therefore you are to inquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the King's courts, yea of court-barons and the like, and that as well of the actors, as of the procurer and suborner."—Bacon: *Charge to the Verge*.

sūb-ō-val, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *oval* (q. v.).] Somewhat oval.

sūb-ō-vāte, sūb-ō-vāt'-ēd, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ovate*, &c.] Somewhat ovate; approaching an egg in shape, but having the inferior extremity broadest.

†sūb-pār'-al-lēl, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *parallel* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Nearly parallel. Used of the primary veins of a leaf when they diverge from the midrib at an angle between 10° and 20°.

sūb-pē-dūh'-cu-late, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pedunculate* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Supported on a very short stem. (*Nicholson*.)

sūb-pēl-lū'-cid, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *pellucid* (q. v.).] Nearly or almost pellucid; somewhat pellucid.

sūb-pē'-nā, s. [SUBPŒNA, *s.*]

sūb-pēn-tāh'-gu-lar, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pentangular* (q. v.).] Nearly or almost pentangular; not quite pentangular.

sūb-pēr-i-tō-nē'-al, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *peritoneal* (q. v.).]

Anat. & Pathol.: Situate or occurring beneath the peritoneum; as, the *subperitoneal* tissue, a *subperitoneal* hæmatocele.

sūb-pēr-pēn-dīc'-u-lar, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *perpendicular* (q. v.).] A subnormal (q. v.).

sūb-pēt'-i-ō-lāte, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *petiolate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having a very short petiole.

sūb-pleū'-ral, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pleural* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Situated or occurring under the pleura; as, *subpleural* emphysema.

sūb-plīn-th, subst. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *plinth* (q. v.).]

Arch.: A second and lower plinth placed under the principal one in columns and pedestals.

sūb-pœ'-nā, sūb-pē'-nā, s. [Lat. *sub pœna*=under a penalty.]

Law: A writ or process commanding the attendance in a court of justice of the witness on whom it is served under a penalty. It commands the person to whom it is addressed, laying aside all pretences and excuses, to appear at the trial at the place specified under a penalty. If the witness refuses or neglects to attend, and has no legal excuse, such as serious illness, he may be sued in an action of damages, or imprisoned for contempt of court; but his traveling expenses must have been paid beforehand. Also, the process by which a defendant in equity is commanded to appear and answer the plaintiff's bill.

¶ *Subpœna duces tecum*:

Law: A writ commanding the attendance of a witness at a trial, and ordering him to bring with him all books, writings, or the like, bearing on the case.

sūb-pœ'-nā, sūb-pē'-nā, v. t. [SUBPŒNA, *s.*] To serve with a writ of subpœna; to command the attendance of in a court of justice.

"Several fresh witnesses have been subpœnaed on that behalf."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

sūb-pœ'-nāl, *sūb-pē'-nāl, a. [SUBPŒNA, *s.*] Subject to legal authority and penalties.

"These meetings of ministers must be subpenal."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 483.

sūb-pō'-lar, adj. [Prefix *sub-*, and Eng. *polar* (q. v.).] Under or below the poles of the earth; adjacent to the poles.

sūb-pō-lŷg'-ōn-al, a. [Prefix *sub-*, and English *polygonal* (q. v.).] Nearly or imperfectly polygonal; somewhat polygonal.

sūb-por-phŷ-rit'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *porphyritic* (q. v.).] Allied to porphyry, but containing smaller and less distinctly marked points or crystals.

sūb-prē'-fēct, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *perfect* (q. v.).] A subordinate deputy or assistant prefect; an under-prefect.

sūb-prē-hēn'-sile, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *prehensile* (q. v.).] Imperfectly or partially prehensile; having the power of prehension in an inferior degree.

sūb-prīn'-cī-pal, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *principal* (q. v.).]

I. Ord. Lang.: A subordinate, deputy, or assistant principal.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: An auxiliary rafter or principal brace.
2. *Music*: An organ stop, consisting of open pipes, of 32 feet pitch on the pedals and of 16 feet pitch on the manuals.

sūb'-prī-ōr, *sub-pri-our, *sous-pri-or, subst. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *prior* (q. v.).]

Eccles.: One under and in place of a prior; the vicegerent of a prior; a claustral officer who assists a prior.

"The sousprior of hor hous the monekes chose echon."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 494.

sūb-pū'-bic, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *pubic* (q. v.).] Situated or being under the pubes or pubis; as, the *subpubic* arch.

sūb-pūr'-chas-ēr, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *purchaser* (q. v.).] A purchaser who buys from a purchaser.

sūb-quād'-rate, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *quadrangle* (q. v.).] Nearly quadrangle or square.

sūb-quād'-ru-ple, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *quadruple* (q. v.).] Containing one part of four.

"Two of them abate half of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion."—Wilkins: *Math. Magic*.

sūb-quīn'-quē-fid, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *quinquies* (q. v.).] Almost quinquies.

sūb-quīn'-tū-ple, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and English *quintuple* (q. v.).] Containing one part of five.

"If unto the lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion."—Wilkins: *Math. Magic*.

***sūb-rā'-mē-al, a.** [Lat. *sub*=under, and *ramus*=a bough.] Growing on a branch beneath a leaf.

sūb-rā'-mōse, sūb-rā'-moūs, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *ramose*, *ramous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Slightly ramose; having few branches.

sūb-rēp'-tion, subst. [Lat. *subreptio*, from *subreptus*, pa. par. of *subripio*=to snatch away secretly: *sub*=under, and *ripio*=to snatch.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of obtaining a favor by surprise or unfair representation; that is, by suppression or fraudulent concealment of facts.

"Lest there should be any subreption in this sacred business."—Bp. Hall: *Remains*, p. 344.

2. *Scots Law*: The obtaining gifts of escheat, &c., by concealing the truth. [OBREPTION.]

***sūb-rēp'-tī-tious, a.** [Lat. *surreptitius*.] [SUBREPTION.] Falsely crept in; fraudulently obtained; surreptitious.

***sūb-rēp'-tī-tious-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *subreptitious*; *-ly*.] Surreptitiously; by stealth.

***sūb-rēp'-tīve, a.** [SUBREPTION.] Subreptitious, surreptitious.

sūb-rīg'-id, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *rigid* (q. v.).] Somewhat or moderately rigid or stiff.

***sūb-rīg'-u-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *subriguus*, from *sub*=under, and *riguus*=watered, from *rigo*=to water.] [IRRIGATE.] Watered or wet beneath; well-watered.

sūb-rō-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *subrogatus*, pa. par. of *subrogo*=to cause to be chosen in place of another, to substitute: *sub*=under, and *rogo*=to ask.] [SUBROGATE.] To put in the place of another; to substitute.

"The Christian day is to be subrogated into the place of the Jews' day."—Jeremy Taylor: *Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 8.

sūb-rō-gā-tion, s. [SUBROGATE.]

Civil Law: The substitution of one person in the place of another, and giving him the rights of the person whose place he takes; but, in its general sense, the term implies a succession of any kind, whether of a person to a person, or of a person to a thing.

sūb-rō-tūnd', adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *rotund* (q. v.).] Somewhat rotund; almost rotund or round.

sūb-sā-line, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *saline* (q. v.).] Somewhat saline; moderately saline or salt.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***süb-sän-nä'-tion**, s. [Lat. *subsannatus*, pa. par. of *subsanno*=to deride, to mock: *sub*=under, and *sanna*=a grimace.] Derision, scorn, mockery.

"Idolatry is as absolute a subsannation and vilification of God as malice could invent."—*More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. v., § 11.

***süb-sät'-u-rät-éd**, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *saturated* (q. v.).] Imperfectly saturated.

***süb-sät'-u-rä'-tion**, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *saturation* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being subsaturated or imperfectly saturated.

süb-scäp'-u-lar, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *scapular* (q. v.).] Beneath the scapula or shoulder-blade. **subscapular-artery**, s.

Anatomy:

1. The largest branch given off by the axillary artery. It arises close to the lower border of the subscapular muscle, proceeding along it downward and backward toward the inferior angle of the scapula.

2. A small branch of the supracapsular artery, anastomosing with the posterior scapular and subscapular arteries.

subscapular-muscle

, s.

Anat.: A muscle arising partly by muscular and partly by tendinous fibers from the venter of the scapula. Its fibers unite into a broad tendon perforating the capsular ligament of the shoulder-joint.

süb-scäp'-u-lar-ý, a. [SUBSCAPULAR.]

***süb-scrib'-a-ble**, a. [Eng. *scrib(e)*; -able.] Capable of being subscribed.

süb-scribe', v. t. & i. [Lat. *scribo*, from *sub*=under, and *scribo*=to write; Sp. *subscribir*; Port. *subscriver*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To write underneath.

"Which questions not a few famous doctors of divinity had approved, as good and cleane, and subscribed their names vndre them."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 3.

2. Hence, to sign with one's own hand, in token of assent, consent, or approval; to give consent to, as to something written, or to bind one's self to by writing one's name underneath.

"Folded the writ up in form of the other; Subscribed it." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. To attest by writing one's name beneath.

4. To publish by subscription.

"Mr. D. Nntt is subscribing an elaborate work in modern Greek."—*Athenæum*, June 25, 1885, p. 114.

¶ Used specifically by publishers, &c.—

(1) To offer (as, a new book) to the trade.

(2) To take copies of.

"The largest number ever subscribed for a six-shilling novel."—*Athenæum*, June 25, 1887, p. 833.

*5. To write down; to characterize.

"I will subscribe him a coward."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 2.

6. To promise to give by writing one's name down; and hence, to give, to contribute; as, He subscribed five dollars.

*7. To lay down; to submit.

"The king gone to-night! subscribed his power!"

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To write one's name underneath a document; to attest. (*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 5.)

2. To give assent or consent; to consent, to agree.

"We will all subscribe to thy advice."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

3. To promise, with others, a certain sum for the promotion of some object or undertaking, by setting one's name to a paper; hence, to contribute with others toward any object. (*Pope: Epistle to Arbuthnot*.)

4. To enter one's name for a newspaper, book, periodical, or the like.

"The delicious divine for whose sermons the whole fashionable world was subscribing."—*Thackeray: English Humorists*, lect. vi.

*5. To yield, to submit.

"Death to me subscribes."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 107.

süb-scrib'-ër, s. [Eng. *scrib(e)*; -er.]

1. One who subscribes; one who attaches his signature to a document, as a token of assent, consent, or promise; one who admits or binds himself to a promise or obligation by signing his name.

2. One who contributes to an undertaking by paying or promising to pay a certain sum or part.

"The subscribers were erected into a New East India Company."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

3. One who enters his name for a newspaper, book, periodical, or the like.

"Some of my subscribers grew so clamorous that I could no longer defer the publication."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

süb'-script, a. & s. [Lat. *scriptus*, pa. par. of *scribo*=to write underneath.]

A. As adj.: Written underneath; under-written; as, the iota subscript in Greek.

*B. As subst.: Something written underneath or under-written.

"Be they postscripts or subscripts, your translators neither made them, nor recommended them."—*Bentley: Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 37.

süb-scrip'-tion, s. [O. Fr. *souscription*, from Latin *subscriptionem*, accus. of *scriptio*, from *scripsit*.] [SUBSCRIPT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of subscribing; as—

(1) The act of writing under or signing; the act of formally binding one's self to, or acknowledging a promise or obligation, by signing one's name.

"Subscription to articles of religion . . . may properly enough be considered in connexion with the subject of oaths."—*Paley: Moral Philos.*, bk. iii.

(2) The act of subscribing or contributing with others toward the promotion of some object.

2. That which is subscribed; as—

* (1) Anything under-written.

"A subscription which has been thus rendered."—*Genleman's Magazine*, July, 1814, p. 51.

* (2) The signature attached to a paper or document.

(3) Consent, agreement, or attestation given by signature.

"Any church requiring subscription in her own explanations."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 292.

(4) A sum subscribed; the aggregate amount of sums subscribed.

*3. Submission, obedience.

"I never gave you kingdoms, called you children,

You owe me no subscription."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

II. *Eccles. & Church Hist.*: The acceptance of articles or other tests tending to promote uniformity. Subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, and the Book of Common Prayer is required before ordination in the Anglican communion. A similar subscription was formerly required from every Master of Arts in the Universities, and is still obligatory on the governors or heads of the colleges of Westminster, Winchester, and Eton, within one month after election or collation, and admission into such government or headship.

süb-scrip'-tive, a. [Eng. *script(ion)*; -ive.] Pertaining or belonging to the subscription or signature.

"I have endeavored to imitate the subscriptive part."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 78.

süb'-séc'-tion, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *section* (q. v.).] A part or subdivision of a section; a section of a section.

***süb'-së-cüte**, v. t. [Lat. *subsecutus*, pa. par. of *subsequor*: *sub*=under, and *sequor*=to follow.] To follow so as to overtake; to follow closely, to pursue.

"Yf by any possibilitie he coulde be subsecuted and ouertaken."—*Hall: Chronicle; Richard III.* (an. 3).

***süb'-sëc'-u-tive**, a. [From Lat. *subsecutus*, on analogy of *consecutive* (q. v.); Fr. *subsecutif*.] Following in a train or procession. (*Cotgrave*.)

süb-sël'-lî-üm (pl. **süb-sël'-lî-a**), subst. [Lat. =a bench: *sub*=under, and *sella*=a seat.]

Eccles.: A footstool or any rest for the feet. From the earliest time persons of rank or authority are represented, when seated, as resting their feet upon a subsellium. In Christian monuments this mark of honor is assigned to God the Father, when receiving the sacrifice of Abel; to Christ when seated and teaching His disciples; and to the Virgin when the Magi are presenting their offerings. Episcopal chairs always had the subsellium, and the inferior clergy and the laity generally avoided the use of it as a matter of humility, and reserved the honor for bishops. (*Smith: Christ. Antiq.*)

süb-sëm'-î-tône, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *semitone* (q. v.).]

Music: The seventh note of the diatonic scale. Thus B is the semitone in the scale of C, \sharp in that of G, E in that of F, &c. Called also Subtonic, and Leading or Sensible Note.

süb-sën'-sî-ble, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sensible* (q. v.).] Deeper than the range of the senses; too profound to be reached or grasped by the senses.

süb-sëp'-tu-ple, a. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *septuple* (q. v.).] Containing one of seven parts.

"If unto this lower pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subseptuple proportion; if a third, a subseptuple."—*Wilkins: Math. Magic*.

süb'-së-quençe, ***süb'-së-quen-çý**, subst. [Eng. *subsequen(t)*; -ce, -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being subsequent or of following after something.

*2. The act of following.

"Why should we question the heliotrope's subsequency to the course of the sun?"—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 336.

süb'-së-quent, a. [Latin *subsequens*, pr. par. of *subsequor*=to follow closely after: *sub*=under, and *sequor*=to follow; Fr. *subsequent*; Sp. *subsecuente*; Port. *subsequente*; Ital. *sussequente*.]

1. Following in time; coming or being after something else at any indefinite time; as, subsequent ages or periods, subsequent events.

2. Following in order of place or succession; succeeding.

"From the antecedent and subsequent verses."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 475.

subsequent-condition, or **condition-subsequent**, s.

Law: The term applied when a man grants to another his estate, &c., in fee, upon condition that the grantee shall pay him a certain sum upon a particular day. The condition does not therefore require to be fulfilled till a time subsequent to that at which the grantee enters on possession.

süb'-së-quent-lý, adv. [Eng. *subsequent*; -ly.] In a subsequent manner, time, or place; at a later time or period; afterward.

"They are forced to comply subsequently."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

süb-sër'-oüs, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *serous* (q. v.).] Situated under a serous membrane; of or pertaining to parts so situated. (*Dunglison*.)

süb-sër've', v. t. & i. [Latin *subservio* = to serve under a person: *sub*=under, and *servio* = to serve.]

A. *Trans.*: To serve in subordination or instrumentally; to be subservient or instrumental.

"All those parts which subservie our sensations."—*Walsh*.

B. *Intrans.*: To be subservient or subordinate; to serve in an inferior capacity.

"Not made to rule,

Bnt to subserve." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 56.

süb-sër'-vî-ençe, **süb-sër'-vî-en-çý**, s. [Eng. *subservient(t)*; -ce, -cy.] The quality or state of being subservient; instrumental fitness, use, or operation; aid or support in an inferior capacity.

"The princes of the House of Stuart needed his help, and were willing to purchase that help by unbounded subserviency."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

süb-sër'-vî-ent, a. [Lat. *subserviens*, pr. par. of *subservio*=to subserve (q. v.).]

1. Useful as an instrument to effect or promote a purpose or end.

"Made subservient to the grand design."

Cowper: Conversation, 897.

2. Acting as a subordinate instrument; fitted or disposed to serve in an inferior capacity; subordinate.

"Wherefore the many gods of the intelligent pagane were derived from one God, and but (as Plutarch somewhere calls them) the subservient powers, or ministers of the one supreme nnmade Deity."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 548.

süb-sër'-vî-ent-lý, adv. [Eng. *subservient*; -ly.] In a subservient manner.

süb-sës'-sîle, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sessile* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Nearly sessile; all but destitute of a stalk.

süb-sëx'-tu-ple, adj. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *sextuple* (q. v.).] Containing one part in six.

"One of these under pulleys abates half of that heaviness the weight hath, and causes the power to be in a subduple proportion unto it, two of them a subquadruple proportion, three a subseptuple."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magic*.

süb-sîde', v. i. [Lat. *subsido*, from *sub*=under, and *sido*=to settle, allied to *sedeo*=to sit.]

1. To sink or fall to the bottom; to settle, as lees.

"A large tract of country, of which it was part, subsided by some convulsion of nature, and was swallowed up in the ocean."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

*2. To tend downward; to sink.

"With terror trembled heav'n's subsiding hill."

Dryden: Homer's Iliad, i. 711.

3. To settle down; to fall into a state of calm or quiet; to be calmed or quieted; to become tranquil.

"When the storm of laughter had subsided, several members stood up to vindicate the accused statesman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

süb-sîd'-ençe, ***süb-sîd'-en-çý**, s. [Latin *subsidentia*, from *subsidents*, pr. par. of *subsido*=to subside (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or state of subsiding, sinking, or falling to the bottom, as the lees of liquors.

"The subsidency of this dreggish part of the world, the earth."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*. (App.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

2. The act of sinking or settling down; a sinking or settling into the ground.

"I measured the *subsidence* beneath its former elevation."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 215.

3. The act of calming down; the state of becoming calm or quiet.

"By the subdual or *subsidence* of the more violent passions."—Warburton: *Sermons*, vol. x, ser. 32.

II. Geol.: The sinking of the land, or of a sea, lake, or river-bed, the result in very many cases of earthquake action. In the Lisbon earthquake of Nov. 1, 1755, a new quay disappeared, with all the people who had taken refuge upon it, the depth of water where it sunk being a hundred feet. On June 16, 1819, a violent earthquake occurred at Cutch, in the delta of the Indus, and, among other effects of the convulsion, the estuary at the fort of Luckput, previously a foot deep at low water, was increased to eighteen feet, the adjacent village of Sindree being submerged to the housetops. Other earthquakes have produced similar effects. Subsidence is in progress at present over wide areas in the Pacific. [ATOLL.] It may take place in elevated inland regions, and the inhabitants not be aware that a change of level has occurred. Lyell (*Prin. Geol.*, ch. xi., xxxiii.) suggested that subsidence might arise from the melting of porous rocks, which, when fluid and subjected to great pressure, occupied less room than before; or which, by passing from a pasty to a crystalline condition, might suffer contraction; or from the subtraction of lava driven to some volcanic orifice and there forced outwards; or from the shrinking of solid and stony masses during refrigeration. Prof. Seeley considers that depression is inseparable from elevation just as every synclinal fold is a portion of an anticlinal. Hence, beyond the geographical limit of upheaval, a coast is found to be subsiding, and the regions where this condition is seen are necessarily adjacent to those which are being raised.

süb-sid'-i-ar-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *subsidiary*; -ly.] In a subsidiary manner or degree.

süb-sid'-i-ar-ý, *a. & s.* [Latin *subsidiarius* = belonging to a reserve; *subsidium* = a reserve, aid; Fr. *subsidaire*.] [SUBSIDY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Rendering or lending some aid or assistance; assistant; aiding; auxiliary.

"It [a sinking fund] is a *subsidiary* fund, always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

2. Furnishing additional supplies; as, a *subsidiary* stream.

3. Pertaining or relating to a subsidy; founded on or connected with a subsidy or subsidies.

B. As subst.: One who or that which contributes aid or additional supplies; an auxiliary, an assistant.

"Which deceitful considerations drew on Pelagius . . . at last to take in one after another, five *subsidiaries* more."—Hammond: *Works*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

subsidiary-organs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Appendages to the organs normally present. They are tendrils or cirrhi, spines, prickles, hairs, &c.

subsidiary-quantity, or symbol, *a.*

Math.: A quantity or symbol which is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is applied particularly to angles in trigonometrical investigations.

subsidiary-troops, *s. pl.* Troops of one nation hired by another for military service.

süb'-si-dize, *v. t.* [Eng. *subsidi(y)-ize*.] To furnish with a subsidy; to purchase the assistance of by the payment of a subsidy; to assist an individual or an undertaking with money, as when a state subsidizes a theater.

süb'-si-dý, *sub-si-die, *s.* [Lat. *subsidium* = a body of troops in reserve, aid, assistance, from *sub* = under, behind, and *sedeo* = to sit; Fr. *subsider*.]

1. Pecuniary aid; aid given in money.

"I cannot," he wrote, "offer a suggestion without being met by a demand for a *subsidy*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. A sum paid, often under a treaty, by one government to another, sometimes to secure its neutrality, but more frequently to meet the expenses of carrying on a war.

3. **Specif.:** A grant from the government, from a municipal corporation, or the like, to a private person or company to assist in the establishment or support of an enterprise deemed advantageous to the public; a subvention; as, a *subsidy* to the owners of a line of steamships.

süb-sig-n' (*g* silent), *v. t. [Lat. *subsigno*: *sub* = under, and *signo* = to sign, to seal.] To sign under; to write beneath; to subscribe.

"Signed with crosses and single names, without surnames."—Camden: *Remains*; *Surnames*.

subl, bōy, pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, æg; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

süb-sig-nā'-tion, *s. [Lat. *subsignatio*, from *subsignatus*, pa. par. of *subsigno* = to subsign (q. v.).] The act of subscribing or writing the name under anything for attestation.

"This is as good as a *subsignation* of your hand-writing, that you wish her well, and are enamoured of her."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, vol. iv.

süb-sist', *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *subsister*, from Lat. *subsisto* = to stand still, to stay, to abide; *sub* = under, and *sisto* = to make to stand, to stand, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *subsister*; Ital. *sussistere*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To exist; to have continued existence; to be.

"So long as brain and heart
Have faculty by nature to *subsist*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 122.

2. To continue; to abide; to retain the present state or condition; to remain.

"Still *subsisting*
Under your great command."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 5.

3. To have means of living; to be maintained or supported; to live.

"How find the myriads . . .
Due sustenance, or where *subsist* they now?"

Couper: *Task*, v. 79.

*4. To inhere; to have existence by means of something else.

"For the one God being the supreme magistrate, it [theocracy] *subsisted* in the worship of that God alone."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 2.

***B. Trans.:** To feed, to maintain, to support.

süb-sist'-ençe, *süb-sist'-en-çý, *s.* [Fr. *subsistence*, from Lat. *subsistentia*, from *subsistens*, pr. par. of *subsisto* = to subsist (q. v.).]

*1. Real being; existence.

"Every person hath his owne *subsistence*, which no other besides hath."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 51.

*2. Continuance; continued life.

3. That which furnishes support to animal life; means of support; support, livelihood.

"By the means of *subsistence*, I understand not the means of superfluous gratifications; but that present competency which every individual must possess in order to be in a capacity to derive a support from his industry in the proper business of his calling."—Bishop Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 25.

4. The state of being subsistent or inherent in something else; inherence.

*5. Anything that exists or has existence.

"We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of these different *subsistencies* that compound us, as how it first commenced."—Glanvill.

süb-sist'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *subsistens*, pr. par. of *subsisto* = to subsist (q. v.).]

1. Having existence or real being; existing.

"Such as deny there are spirits *subsistent* without bodies, will with more difficulty affirm the separated existence of their own."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Inherent.

"No sensible qualities, as light, and color, and heat, and sound, can be *subsistent* in the bodies themselves absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes, and other organs of sense."—Bentley: *Sermon* 2.

süb'-söl, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *soil, s. (q. v.)*] The under-soil; the bed or stratum of earth immediately below the surface-soil.

subsoil-plow, *s.* A form of plow having a share and standard, but no mold-board. It follows in the furrow made by an ordinary plow, and loosens the soil to an additional depth without bringing it to the surface.

süb'-söl, *v. t.* [SUBSOIL, *s.*]

Agric.: To employ a subsoil-plow on; to cultivate with a subsoil-plow.

süb-sō-lar, *süb-sō-lar-ý, *a. [Prefix *sub-*, and Eng. *solar, solary (q. v.)*.] Situated or being under the sun; terrestrial.

"Thereby the causes and effects of all
Things done upon the *subsolar* ball."

Brome: *Paraphr. upon Eccles. i.*

süb'-stäge, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *stage, s.*]

Microscopy: A subsidiary apparatus underneath the ordinary Stage (q. v.) of the better class microscopes, capable of being made to approach or recede by rack-and-pinion movement, with centering screws and fittings for carrying various polarizing and illuminating apparatus. Its purpose is the precise adjustment of the latter to the object. Occasionally it is fixed to a swinging arm for further adjustment in azimuth, when it is called a Radial or Swinging Substage.

süb'-stance, *sub-staunce, *s.* [Fr. *substance*, from Lat. *substantia* = essence, material, substance, from *substant*, pr. par. of *substo* = to stand under, to exist; *sub* = under, and *sto* = to stand.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That of which a thing consists or is made up; body, matter, material; kind or character of matter.

"As thin of *substance* as the air."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

2. That which is real; that which makes a thing actual; that which constitutes the thing itself, and not merely a vain semblance or imaginary existence.

"He takes false shadows for true *substances*."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 2.

*3. Anything existing by itself; a being.

"That little seeming *substance*."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

4. The most important elements in any existence; the characteristic constituents collectively; the essential, main, or material part; the essence; the essential import.

"Their [letters] cold intent, tenor and *substance*."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.

5. Solidity, firmness, substantiality.

6. Body, strength.

7. Goods; material means and resources; riches, wealth, resources, property.

"Thy *substance*
Cannot amount unto a hundred marks."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

II. Technically:

*1. **Bot.:** Texture. (Lindley.)

2. **Philos.:** That which is and abides (Coleridge: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 6) as distinguished from accident, which has no existence of itself, and is essentially mutable. The derivation of the word in this sense is, according to Augustine (*de Trinitate*, vii. 4) from the Latin *subsistere*, and so = that which subsists of or by itself; Locke prefers to connect it with the Latin *substo* = to stand under, to support, to uphold, and says (*Human. Under.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii., § 2): "The idea, then, to which we give the name of substance, being nothing but the supposed but unknown support of these qualities [accidents] we find existing, which we imagine cannot subsist without something to support them, we call that support *substantia*, which, according to the true import of the word is in plain English [something] standing under and upholding."

The first idea of substance is probably derived from the consciousness of self—the conviction gained by experience that, while sensations, thoughts, and purposes are continually changing, the Ego constantly remains the same. Observation teaches us that bodies external to us remain the same as to quantity or extension, though their color and figure, their state of motion or of rest may be changed. But as every power and property of a thing, every mode in which it affects a sentient being, is an accident, and all these accidents may be either actually or mentally abstracted, the question arises, What is left after all the accidents are thus abstracted?—What is the substance? To meet the difficulty, it was assumed that everything possesses, besides its accidents, an unknown substratum on which these accidents rest, or in which they inhere. Locke, without departing from the knowable, placed the substance of an object in some essential or fundamental quality, the presence of which maintained, while its removal destroyed, the identity of the object [ESSENCE, *s.*, II. 1.]; and Fichte made it consist in a synthesis of attributes; holding that these, synthetically united, gave substance, while substance analyzed gave attributes.

"When we speak of *substance*, we mean only what persists or abides in time, and we contrast the permanent with the changes of its phases. But the *substance* is not a separate thing over and above its modes or manifestations. It is simply that change or alteration cannot be understood except in reference to something permanent. It is easy, then, to say that *substance* is a fiction of thought. Kant's reply to that charge is, that to treat successive sensations as having one source common to them (what we must constantly do in our experience), implies, as a ground of its possibility, an identity or persistency in the consciousness which serves as the common vehicle of the successive feelings. Unless thought supplied this persistent, permanent background, it would be impossible for us to realize the relations in time known as succession and simultaneity."—Wallace: *Kant*, p. 175.

3. **Theol.:** Essence, nature, being. Used specially of the Three Persons in the Godhead, who are said to be the same in substance, *i. e.*, to possess one common essence.

¶ **Principle of substance:**

Philos.: The law of the human mind by which every quality or mode of being is referred to a substance.

sub'-stance, *v. t. [SUBSTANCE, *s.*] To furnish or endow with substance or property; to enrich.

"Substanted with such a precious deal of well-got treasure."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

süb'-stance-lëss, *a. [English *substance*; -less.] Having no substance; unsubstantial, empty.

Thus *substanceless* thy state."

Coleridge: *Human Life*.

***süb'-stānt**, *a.* [Lat. *substant.*] Substantial.

süb-stān'-ti-ā (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat.] Ultimate substance upon which the properties of matter rest. [SUBSTANCE, *s.*, II. 2.]

süb-stān'-tiāl (ti as sh), ***sub-stan-ci-all**, *adj.* & *subst.* [Fr. *substantiel*, from Lat. *substantialis*, from *substantia*=substance (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Real; actually existing.

"To give thee being I lent
Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart,
Substantial life." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 485.

2. Real, true; not seeming or imaginary; not illusive.

"A dream
Too flattering-sweet to be substantial."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

3. Corporeal, material.

"Most ponderous and substantial things."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

4. Having firm or good substance; strong, solid, stout; as, *substantial* cloth, a *substantial* meal.

5. Firm, strong.

"The Christian faith, for whose *substantial* planting,
St. Augustine from Rome was to this island sent."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 24.

6. Possessed of considerable substance; wealth, or property; fairly wealthy; responsible.

"He had . . . merely inquired whether they were *substantial* citizens."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, oh. xv.

7. Vital, important.

"Christes church can never erre in any *substantial* point."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 163.

8. Of considerable amount; as, *substantial* damages.

B. As subst. (pl.): Essential parts. [SUBSTANTIALIA.]

"Although a custom introduced against the *substantials* of an appeal be not valid, as that it should not be appealed to a superior but to an inferior judge, yet a custom may be introduced against the accidentals of an appeal."—Ayliffe: *Parergon*.

süb-stān-ti-ā-lī-ā (ti as shī), *s. pl.* [Latin neut. pl. of *substantialis*=substantial (q. v.).]

Law: Those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument.

süb-stān-ti-āl'-i-tŷ (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *substantial*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being substantial, or of having real existence; reality.

"The moral attributes of the Deity, and the *substantiality* of the soul."—Warburton: *Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 3.

2. Corporeity, materiality.

"The soul is a stranger to such gross *substantiality*, and owns nothing of these."—Glanvill: *Scepsis*, ch. iv.

3. Firmness, strength, solidity.

"Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in *substantiality* . . . the huts or hovels of men."—Lindsay: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 113.

süb-stān'-tiāl-ize (ti as sh), *v. t.* [English *substantial*; *-ize*.] To render substantial.

süb-stān'-tiāl-lŷ (ti as sh), ***sub-stan-cial-ly**, *adv.* [English *substantial*; *-ly*.]

1. In a substantial manner; in manner of a substance; with reality of existence.

"In Him all his Father shone
Substantially expressed." Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 140.

2. In a substantial manner; strongly, solidly.

"And, in one part, a minster with its tower
Substantially expressed—a place for bell
Or clock to toll from!"

Wordsworth: *Miscellaneous Sonnets*.

3. Truly, really; not falsely or hypocritically.

"The laws of this religion would make men, if they would truly observe them, *substantially* religious toward God, chaste, and temperate."—Tillotson.

*4. Strongly, vigorously, firmly.

"Charles, hauyendo thus the rule and gouvernaunce, rulyd it well and *substantially*."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. cxlv.

5. In substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part.

"That which is created, being supposed to differ essentially or *substantially*, from that which is uncreated."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 606.

6. With a competence of goods or substance.

süb-stān'-tiāl-nëss (ti as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *substantial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being substantial; substantiality, strength, firmness, solidity.

"In degree as in *substantialness* (the ionique) next above the dorique, sustaining the third, and adorning the second story."—Reliquiæ Woltonianæ, p. 24.

süb-stān'-tiālš (ti as sh), *subst. pl.* [SUBSTANTIAL, *B.*]

süb-stān'-ti-āte (ti as shī), *v. t.* [English *substantiate*; *-iate*.]

*1. To give substance or reality to; to make to exist; to make real or actual.

"He would not embitter their enjoyments, but he would sweeten and *substantiate* them, by giving them a better foundation."—Knox: *Works*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

2. To establish by proof or competent evidence; to prove, to verify; to make good.

"The evidence of the most infamous of mankind was ready to *substantiate* every charge."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

süb-stān-ti-ā'-tion (ti as shī), *s.* [SUBSTANTIATE.] The act of substantiating or proving; proof, evidence.

süb'-stān-ti-vāl, *a.* [Eng. *substantiv(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a substantive; as, the *substantival* use of a word.

süb'-stān-tive, ***sub-stan-tif**, ***sub-stan-tyf**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *substantif*, from Lat. *substantivus*=self-existent; Sp. *substantivo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Betokening or expressing existence; as, the *substantive* verb to be.

*2. Depending on itself; independent.

"He considered how sufficient and *substantive* this land was to maintain itself, without any aid of the foreigner."—Bacon.

*3. Solid, enduring, firm, substantial.

B. As substantive:

Grammar: A noun; the part of speech which expresses something that exists, either material or immaterial.

"Every noun which in conjunction with a verb makes a complete sentence . . . is called a *substantive*."—Wilkins: *Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. i.

substantive-colors, *s. pl.*

Dyeing: Colors which, in the process of dyeing, remain fixed or permanent without the intervention of other substances, as distinguished from adjective colors, which require the aid of mordants to fix them.

***süb'-stān-tive**, *v. t.* [SUBSTANTIVE, *a.*] To convert into or use as a substantive.

"The word . . . is not a diminutive, as some have conceived, but an adjective *substantiv'd*."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 264.

süb'-stān-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *substantive*; *-ly*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** In substance; essentially, substantially; in reality.

2. **Gram.:** In manner of a substantive; as a substantive or noun.

"Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the personal pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd *substantively*, are capable of number and case."—Wilkins: *Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

süb'-stān-tive-nëss, *s.* [English *substantive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being substantive.

süb-stēr'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *sternum*=the breast-bone.]

Anat.: Situated or being under the sternum; as, the *substernal* lymphatics.

süb'-stīle, *s.* [SUBSTYLE.]

süb'-stī-tūte, ***sub-sty-tute**, *v. t.* [SUBSTITUTE, *a.*]

1. To put one in the place of another; to put in exchange.

"Reject him, lest he darken all the flock,
And substitute another from thy stock."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iii. 599.

*2. To invest or appoint with delegated power.

"But who is substituted 'gainst the French,
I have no certain notice."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

süb'-stī-tūte, *a. & s.* [Fr. *substitut*=substitute, from Lat. *substitutus*, pa. par. of *substituto*=to lay under, to put instead of: *sub*=under, and *statuo*=to place; Sp. & Port. *substituto*; Ital. *sustituto*.]

***A. As adjective:** Substituted; put in place of another.

"It may well happen that this pope may be deposed, and another *substitute* in his rome."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 1427.

B. As substantive:

1. A person put in the place of another to answer the same purpose; one who acts for another; one who takes the place of another; as, a person who enlists as *substitute* for one who has been drafted or conscripted for military service.

2. Something put in the place of another; one thing serving the purpose of another.

"Manner is all in all, whate'er is writ,
The *substitute* for genius, sense and wit."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 543.

süb-stī-tū-tion, ***sub-sti-tu-ci-on**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *substitutionem*, accus. of *substitutio*, from *substitutus*=substitute (q. v.); Sp. *substitucion*; Ital. *sustituzione*, *sostituzione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of substituting or putting one person or thing in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

"The Rabbin of the Jews who lived since the dispersion of the nation, thought all would be well if for tutelar deities they substituted tutelar angels. From this *substitution* the system which I have described arose."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 29.

2. The state of being substituted or put in the place of another to serve the same purpose.

*3. The office of a substitute; delegated authority.

"He did believe
He was the Duke from *substitution*,
And executing th' outward face of royalty."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

II. Technically:

1. **Alg.:** The operation of putting one quantity in place of another, to which it is equal, but differently expressed.

2. **Chem.:** A term denoting the replacing of one element or group of elements for another. It is the great agent, and covers nearly the whole field of chemical change, and is always attended with some alteration of properties in the compound, the alteration increasing with the amount of the substitution. (1) When chlorine replaces hydrogen in marsh gas, forming hydrochloric acid and methylic chloride, $\text{CH}_4 + \text{Cl}_2 = \text{HCl} + \text{CH}_3\text{Cl}$. (2) When an alcohol radical replaces chlorine, as in trichloride of phosphorus, $3\text{Zn}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2 + 2\text{PCl}_3 = 3\text{ZnCl}_2 + 2\text{P}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_3$. (3) A basylous or chlorous radical is replaced one for the other, as when nitrate of silver is decomposed by chloride of sodium, $\text{AgNO}_3 + \text{NaCl} = \text{NaNO}_3 + \text{AgCl}$. (4) When hydrogen is replaced by an alcohol radical, as in the case of acting on ammonia with iodide of ethyl, $\text{H}_3\text{N} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{I} = \text{HI} + \text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{N}$. (See SALTS, EQUIVALENTS.)

3. **Gram.:** Syllepsis (q. v.).

4. **Civil Law:** A conditional appointment of an heir.

5. **Theol.:** The doctrine that in the Crucifixion Christ was divinely substituted for, or took the place of, the elect [CALVINISM], or of all mankind [ARMINIANISM], obeying the law in their stead, suffering the penalty, expiating their sins, and procuring for them salvation. [ATONEMENT.] Used also of the principle involved in the bloody sacrifices of the Jewish economy (in which the animals were types of Christ), and in a still wider sense of the offering of the lower animals in the place of men, and of unbloody in the place of bloody sacrifices in ethnic religions. [SACRIFICE, *s.*, II. 1. (4).]

süb-stī-tū-tion-āl, *a.* [Eng. *substitution*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or implying substitution; supplying the place of another.

süb-stī-tū-tion-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *substitutional*; *-ly*.] In a substitutional manner; by way of substitution.

süb-stī-tū-tion-ar-ŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *substitution*; *-ary*.] Pertaining to or making substitution; substitutional.

süb'-stī-tū-tive, *adj.* [Eng. *substitut(e)*; *-ive*.] Making substitution; tending to afford or provide substitution; capable of being substituted.

"These *substitutive* particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are styled interjections."—Wilkins: *Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

***süb'-stī-tū-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *substitut(e)*; *-ory*.] Substitutional; capable of being substituted for another.

"A few remarks on the proposed cultivation of tobacco as one of the *substitutory* crops for wheat, &c."—London Echo.

***süb-strāct'**, *v. t.* [Formed from *sub*=under, and *traho*=to draw, on an erroneous supposed analogy with *abstract* (q. v.).]

1. To subtract.

"Whatsoever time and attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily *subtract* from another."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

2. To withdraw.

"*Subtracting* his gracious direction and assistance, he giveth them over to their own hearts' lusts."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

***süb-strāc'-tion**, *subst.* [SUBTRACT.] Subtraction. (Now only in vulgar use.)

"I cannot call this piece Tully's nor my own, being much altered not only by the change of the style, but by addition and *subtraction*."—Denham.

***süb-strāc'-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *subtract*; *-or*.] One who subtracts; a subtracter; hence, a detractor, a slanderer.

"They are scoundrels and *substractors* that say so of him."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***süb'-sträte**, *s.* [SUBSTRATE, *v.*] A substratum (q. v.).

***süb-sträte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *substratus*, pa. par. of *substerno*: *sub*=under, and *sterno*=to strew.] To strew or lay under something.

"The melted glass being supported by the substrated sand."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 222.

süb-strā'-tūm (*pl.* **süb-strā'-tā**), *subst.* [Lat. neut. singular of *substratus*, pa. par. of *substerno*.] [SUBSTRATE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: That which is laid or spread under; that which underlies something; specif., a stratum of earth lying under another; subsoil.

†2. *Figur.*: That which underlies anything; as, there is a *substratum* of truth in the statement.

II. Philos.: The same as SUBSTANCE, II. 2.

"That which manifests its qualities—in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong—is called their subject, or substance, or *substratum*."—Hamilton: *Metaphysics* (ed. Mansel), i. 137.

***süb-strüct'**, *v. t.* [SUBSTRUCTION.] To build beneath; to lay as the foundation of.

süb-strüc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *substructio*, from *substructus*, pa. par. of *substruo*=to build under; *sub*=under, and *struo*=to build.] An underbuilding; a mass of building under another; a foundation.

"To found our habitation firmly, examine the bed of earth upon which we build, and then the underfillings, or *substruction*, as the ancients called it."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 17.

süb-strüct'-ture, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *structure* (q. v.).] An understructure; a foundation.

"Being adapted in modern times to various uses, for example, as the *substructure* of a wind-mill."—Longfellow: *Skeleton in Armor*. (Introd.)

süb-stÿ'-lar, ***süb-stī'-lar**, *a.* [Eng. *substyl(e)*; -*ar*.] Of or pertaining to the substyle; consisting of the substyle.

substylar-line, ***substilar-line**, *s.*

Dialing: A right line on which the gnomon or style is erected at right angles with the plane.

"Erect the style perpendicularly over the *substilar line*, so as to make an angle with the dial-plane equal to the elevation of the pole of your place."—Moxon: *Mech. Exercises*.

süb-stÿle, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *style* (q. v.).]

Dialing: The line on which the style or gnomon stands, formed by the intersection of the plane of the dial with the plane which passes through the gnomon.

süb-sül'-tīve, *adj.* [Lat. *subsultum*, sup. of *subsilio*=to leap up; *sub*=under, and *salio*=to leap.] Moving by sudden leaps or starts; bounding; having a spasmodic character.

"The earth, I was told, moved up and down like the boiling of a pot: . . . this sort of *subsultive* motion is ever accounted the most dangerous."—Bishop Berkeley: *Letters*, p. 147.

***süb-sült'-ör-i-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *subsultory*; -*ly*.] In a subsultory or bounding manner; by leaps; by fits and starts.

"The spirits spread even, and move not *subsultorily*; for that will make the parts close and pliant."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 326.

***süb-sült'-ör-ÿ**, *a.* [SUBSULTIVE.] Subsultive, spasmodic.

"Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the *subsultory* to the continuous, these are the two frequent extremities to which the French manner betrays men."—De Quincey: *Works*, x. 197.

süb-sül'-tūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *subsultus*, pa. par. of *subsilio*.] [SUBSULTIVE.]

Pathol.: Leaping, twitching. Used chiefly of a spasmodic or clonic convulsion, perceptible mainly in the tendons of the wrist. In a more general sense it is applied to all involuntary twitching or spasmodic contraction of muscular parts. *Subsultus* is often a prelude to general convulsions; it frequently arises during the course of continued fevers, and is generally an unfavorable symptom.

süb-sūme', *v. t.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *sumo*=to take.] To include under a more general class or category; to place under, and as being comprehended in a wider notion.

"St. Paul cannot name that word, 'sinners,' but must straight *subsume* in a parenthesis, 'of whom I am a chief.'"—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 614.

süb-sūmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [Lat. *sub*=under, and *sumptio*=a taking.]

1. The act of subsuming; the act of including under something more general, as a particular under a universal, a species under a genus, &c.

2. That which is subsumed; the minor clause or premise of a syllogism.

süb-sūmp'-tive (*p* silent), *a.* [SUBSUMPTION.] Of or relating to a subsumption; of the nature of a subsumption.

süb-täck, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tack* (q. v.).] An under-lease; a lease of a farm tenement, &c., granted by the principal tenant or leaseholder. (Scotch.)

süb-tän'-ğent, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tangent* (q. v.).]

Conic Sections: That part of an axis included between the points in which a tangent cuts it and the foot of the ordinate through the point of contact. The subtangent and subnormal are projections of the tangent and normal upon the axis on which they are taken, or to which they are referred. The subtangent and the subnormal form the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle, whose other sides are the tangent and the normal; hence the square of the ordinate of the point of contact is always equal to the product of the subtangent and subnormal.

süb-tar-tär'-ě-an, *a.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *Tartarean* (q. v.).] Situated, being, or living under Tartarus; infernal.

"From the infernal bowers
Invokes the sable *subtartarean* powers."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 314.

***süb-tēc'-tā-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *subtectus*, pa. par. of *subtego*=to cover below.] A tabernacle, a covering.

"This is true Faith's intire *subtectacle*."

Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 20.

***süb-tēg-ū-lā'-ně-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *subtegulaneus*, from *sub*=under, and *tegula*=tiles, roof.] Under the eaves or roof; within doors.

süb-tēn'-ant, *s.* [Pref. *sub-*, and English *tenant* (q. v.).] An under-tenant; a tenant under a tenant; one who rents a house, land, &c., from a tenant.

süb-tēnd', *v. t.* [Lat. *subtendo*, from *sub*=under, and *tendo*=to stretch.]

Geom.: To extend under or be opposite to.

"If two angles of a triangle be equal to one another, the sides which *subtend*, or are opposite to the equal angles, are equal to one another."—Euclid, I. 6.

süb-tēnsē', *s.* [Lat. *subtensus*, pa. par. of *subtendo*=to subtend (q. v.).]

Geom.: A line subtending or stretching across; a chord of an arc; a line or angle opposite to a line or angle spoken of.

"An equal *subtense* (you say) subtends an equal periphery, a greater a greater, and a lesser a less."—Barrow: *Mathematical Lectures*, lect. 22.

süb-tēp'-id, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *tepid* (q. v.).] Moderately warm; slightly tepid.

süb-tēr, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition meaning under, and used in composition with much the same force as *sub*.

***süb-tēr'-flū-ent**, ***süb-tēr'-flū-ōūs**, *a.* [Latin *subterfluens*, pr. par. of *subterfluo*=to flow under; *subter*=under, and *fluo*=to flow.] Flowing or running under or beneath.

süb-tēr-fūge, *s.* [Fr., from Low Latin *subterfugium*, from Lat. *subterfugio*=to escape secretly; *subter*=under, secretly, and *fugio*=to fly.] That to which a person resorts for escape or concealment; a shift, an evasion; an artifice employed to escape censure, or the force of an argument, or to justify opinions or conduct.

"This plea the king considered as the *subterfuge* of a vanquished disputant."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

süb-tēr-pō-šī'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *subter-*, and Eng. *position* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of lying or being situated under something else.

2. *Geol.*: Used of the situation of a stratum lying beneath and presumably older than another one. Opposed to superposition (q. v.).

***süb-tēr-rāne**, *s.* [SUBTERRANEAN.] A cave or room under ground.

"Josephus mentions vast *subterranean* in some of the hills in that part of Canaan called Galilee."—Bryant: *Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 503.

***süb-tēr-rān'-ě-ā**, *a.* [SUBTERRANEAN.] Subterranean.

"To set down here the grounds of my paradoxical conjecture about the effects of *subterranean* fires and heats."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 52.

süb-tēr-rā'-ně-an, **süb-tēr-rā'-ně-ōūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *subterraneus*, from *sub*=under, and *terra*=the earth; Fr. *souterrain*; Sp. & Port. *subterráneo*; Ital. *sotteraneo*, *sotterano*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being or lying at some depth under the surface of the ground; situated within the earth or underneath its surface.

2. *Bot.*: Growing under the earth.

***subterraneous-forest**, *s.*

Geol.: A forest beneath the surface of the ground. It may be recent or may belong to a more or less remote geological period. [DIRT-BED, SUBMARINE-FOREST.]

süb-tēr-rā'-ně-ōūs-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *subterraneous*; -*ly*.] In a subterraneous manner; hence, secretly, imperceptibly.

***süb-tēr-rān'-i-tÿ**, *subst.* [SUBTERRANEAN.] A place under ground.

"We commonly consider *subterraneities*, not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***süb-tēr-ra-nÿ**, *a. & s.* [SUBTERRANEAN.]

A. *As adj.*: Subterranean, underground.

"They [metals] are wholly *subterranean*; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under earth."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 603.

B. *As subst.*: That which lies or is underground.

"We see that in *subterraneities* there are, as the fathers of their tribes, brimstone and mercury."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 354.

***süb-tēr-rēne'**, *a.* [Lat. *subterrenus*, from *sub*=under, and *terra*=the earth.] Subterranean.

"The earth is full of *subterrene* fires."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 202.

süb-tēr-rēs'-tri-ā, *adj.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *terrestrial* (q. v.).] Below the earth.

"This *subterrestrial* country."—T. Browne: *Works*, ii. 209.

süb-tīle (or as **süt'l**), ***süb-tīl**, ***sot-el**, ***sot-il**, ***sot-ile**, ***süb-tīll**, *a.* [O. Fr. *sotil*, *sotyl*, *subtil*, from Lat. *subtilis*=fine, thin, slender, precise, accurate, subtle, from *sub*=under, and *tela* (for *texla*)=a web; *texo*=to weave; O. Sp. & Port. *subtil*; Sp. *sutil*; Ital. *sottile*.]

1. Tenuous, thin; not dense or gross; extremely fine.

"Aloft the *subtile* sunbeams shine."

Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

2. Delicately constructed or constituted; delicate, fine, nice.

"More *subtile* web Arachne cannot spin."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 77.

*3. Piercing, acute, sharp, penetrating.

"Pass we the slow disease, and *subtile* pain
Which our weak frame is destin'd to sustain."

Prior: *Solomon*, iii. 136.

*4. Characterized by acuteness of mind or intellect; shrewd, sharp, discerning.

*5. Sly, artful, cunning, crafty, deceitful, treacherous.

"Think you this York

Was not incensed by his *subtile* mother
To taunt and scorn you?"

Shaksp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 1.

¶ In senses 4 and 5 now generally spelled *subtle* (q. v.).

süb-tīle-lÿ (or as **süt'l-lÿ**), *adv.* [Eng. *subtile*; -*ly*.]

1. In a subtile manner; finely; not densely or grossly.

"The opakest bodies, if *subtily* divided, as metals dissolved in acid menstrooms, become perfectly transparent."—Newton.

2. Cunningly, artfully, subtly.

"His lord wel coude he plesen *subtilly*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 612.

süb-tīle-nēss (or as **süt'l-nēss**), *s.* [Eng. *subtile*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being subtile; thinness, fineness, rareness.

"I propose to treat of the erysipelas from cholerick blood, which affects only the outward parts, none of which escapes its tenuity and *subtleness*."—Wiseman: *Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. Fineness, acuteness.

3. Cunning, artfulness, subtlety.

***süb-tīl'-i-āte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *subtil(e)*; -*iate*.] To make subtile, rare, or thin.

"Matter, however *subtiliated*, is matter still."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 39.

***süb-tīl'-i-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr.] The act of subtiliating or making thin or rare.

"By *subtiliation* and rarefaction the oil contained in grapes, if distilled before it be fermented, becomes spirit of wine."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 39.

süb-tīl'-i-ism (or as **süt'l-i-ism**), *s.* [Eng. *subtil(e)*; -*ism*.] The quality of being subtile; subtlety.

süb-tīl'-i-tÿ, *s.* [O. Fr. *sotilleté*, *subtilité*, from Lat. *subtilitatem*, accus. of *subtilitas*, from *subtilis*=subtile (q. v.).] The quality or state of being subtile; subtleness, fineness.

süb-tīl'-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *subtiliz(e)*; -*ation*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of subtilizing or making thin or subtile.

"Fluids have their resistances proportioned to their densities, so that no *subtilization*, division of parts or refining, can alter these resistances."—Cheyne: *Philos. Principles*.

2. *Fig.*: Refinement or subtlety in drawing distinctions, &c.

бѡл, бѡÿ; пѡут, јѡwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

süb'-tíl-ize (or **assüt'1-ize**), *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. subtiliser.*]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make fine or thin; to make less gross or coarse.

"Chyle, being mixed with the choler and pancreatic juices, is further subtilized."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Fig.*: To refine; to spin into niceties.

"By over-refining and subtilizing plain things."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 65.

B. Intrans.: To refine in argument; to draw over-nice distinctions.

"Qualities and moods some modern philosophers have subtilized on."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

***süb'-tíl-iz-ēr**, *s.* [*English subtiliz(e); -er.*] A splitter of hairs.

"A subtilizer and inventor of unheard of distinctions."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

süb'-tíl-tỹ (or as **süt'1-tỹ**), ***sot-el-te**, ***sot-el-tee**, ***sub-tíl-tee**, *s.* [*O. Fr. sotilleté, subtilité.*] [SUBTILITY.]

1. The quality or state of being subtle; thinness, rareness, fineness.

"Could any body by subtilty become vital, then any degree of subtilty would produce some degree of life."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra.*

*2. A cunning device; an intricate device, symbol, or emblem.

3. Refinement or niceness in drawing distinctions or the like; over-nicety or acuteness.

"Intelligible discourses are spoiled by too much subtilty in nice divisions."—*Locke.*

4. Over-nice distinctions or refinement; a nicety.

"Loading him with trifling subtilties, which, at a proper age, he must be at some pains to forget."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 6.

†5. Cunning, artifice, craft, subtlety.

"The rudeness and barbarity of savage Indians know not so perfectly to hate all virtues as some men's subtilty."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

subtle (as **süt'1**), ***sot-el**, ***sot-il**, ***sot-yl**, *adj.* [*O. Fr. subtil, sutil, from Lat. subtilis=subtle (q. v.).*]

*1. Thin, fine, delicate, subtle.

"A point as subtle as Arachne's broken woof."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.

2. Sly in design; artful, cunning, crafty.

"The serpent, subtlest beast of all the field."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 495.

3. Characterized by cunning, craft, or artfulness; cunning, crafty.

"In labyrinth of many a round, self-rolled, His head the midst, well stored with subtle wiles."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 184.

*4. Acting under the cover of a false appearance; being other than in seeming; deceptive, treacherous, false.

"Thou subtle, perjured, false, disloyal man."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

5. Characterized by acuteness or delicacy, as of thought, mind, workmanship, or the like; acute of intellect; discerning, refined.

"The chief, if not the whole difference, between the philosophical necessity of our subtle moderns and the predestination of their more simple ancestors."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

*6. Made level or smooth by careful labor.

"Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

subtle-witted, *a.* Possessed of subtle intellect.

"The subtle-witted French conjurers."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I.*, i. 1.

subtleness (as **süt'1-něss**), *subst.* [*Eng. subtle; -ness.*] The quality or state of being subtle; subtlety.

subtlety (as **süt'1-tỹ**), ***sot-el-te**, ***sut-tle-ty**, *subst.* [*Eng. subtle; -ty.*]

1. The quality or state of being subtle; artfulness.

"Surely a father's blessing may avert A reptile's subtlety."—*Byron: Cain*, iii. 1.

2. Acuteness of intellect; nicety of discrimination.

*3. False appearance; deception, illusion.

"Unlearned in the world's false subtleties."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 138.

sübt'-lỹ (*b* silent), *adv.* [*Eng. sübt(le); -ly.*]

1. In a subtle, crafty, or artful manner; craftily, cunningly.

2. Nicely, delicately.

*3. Deceitfully.

süb-tõn'-ic, *subst.* [*Pref. sub-, and English tonic (q. v.).*]

1. *Mus.*: The same as SUBSEMITONE (*q. v.*).

2. *Proc.*: An elementary sound or element of speech having a partial vocality; a vocal or sonant consonant.

süb-tõr'-rid, *a.* [*Prof. sub-, and English torrid (q. v.).*] Approximately torrid. Applied to a region or climate bordering on the torrid zone.

süb-träct', *v. t.* [*Latin subtractus, pa. par. of subtraho=to draw away, to subtract; sub=under, and traho=to draw.*] To withdraw or take away a part from the rest; to deduct; as, to subtract three from six.

süb-träct'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. subtract; -er.*]

1. One who subtracts or deducts.

*2. The number or quantity to be taken from a larger number or quantity; the subtrahend.

süb-träc'-tion, *s.* [*Latin subtractio, from subtractus, pa. par. of subtraho=to subtract (q. v.).*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of subtracting or deducting a part from a whole; deduction.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Arith.*: The act or operation of taking a lesser number from a greater of the same kind or denomination; the operation of finding the difference between two numbers, or the operation of finding a number which, being added to the lesser of two numbers, will produce the greater. The greater number is called the minuend, the lesser the subtrahend, and the difference the remainder.

Minuend	...	943,652
Subtrahend	...	256,349

Remainder	...	687,303
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2. *Algebra*: As algebra deals with negative as well as positive quantities, the minuend (as in the example) is often less than the subtrahend. The algebraical difference of two quantities is obtained by changing the sign of the subtrahend and adding it to the minuend.

Minuend	...	3x-2y-4z
Subtrahend	...	2x+4y+5z

Remainder	...	x-6y-9z
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3. *Law*: A withdrawing or neglecting, as when a person who owes any suit, duty, custom, or service to another, withdraws it, or neglects to perform it.

"The suit for restitution of conjugal rights is brought whenever the husband or wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate from the other without any sufficient reason."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

süb-träc'-tive, *a.* [*Eng. subtract; -ive.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Tending or having power to subtract.

2. *Math.*: Having the minus sign (—) placed before it.

süb'-tra-hěnd, *subst.* [*Lat. subtrahendum, neut. sing. of subtrahendus, fut. pass. pa. of subtraho=to subtract (q. v.).*]

Math.: The sum, number, or quantity to be subtracted or taken from another. [SUBTRACTION, II. 1.]

süb-träns-lü'-çent, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and English translucent (q. v.).*] Partially or imperfectly translucent.

süb-träns-pär'-ent, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and English transparent (q. v.).*] Partially or imperfectly transparent.

süb-tri-äh'-gu-lar, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and English triangular (q. v.).*] Nearly but not quite triangular.

süb-tri'-fīd, *adj.* [*Pref. sub-, and English trifid (q. v.).*] Slightly trifid.

süb-tri-hě'-drāl, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and Eng. trihedral (q. v.).*] Shaped somewhat like a three-sided pyramid.

süb-trīp'-le (le as *el*), *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and Eng. triple (q. v.).*] Containing a third, or one part of three; as, 3 is subtriple of 9.

subtriple ratio (or **proportion**), *s.* The ratio or proportion of 1 to 3.

"The power will be in subtriple proportion to the weight."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick.*

süb-trīp'-lī-cate, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and Eng. triplicate (q. v.).*] In the ratio of the cube roots; as, $\sqrt[3]{a} : \sqrt[3]{b}$ is the subtriplicate ratio of *a* : *b*.

süb-trōp'-ic-al, *a.* [*Pref. sub-, and Eng. tropical (q. v.).*] Adjoining the tropics; indigenous to, or characteristic of the regions adjoining the tropics.

***süb-trūde'**, *v. t.* [*Lat. sub=under, and trudo=to thrust.*] To insert or place under.

süb-tūr-ric'-u-late, *a.* [*Prefix sub-, and Eng. turriculate (q. v.).*]

Zoöl.: Slightly turriculate.

süb'-tū-tõr, *s.* [*Pref. sub-, and Eng. tutor (q. v.).*] An under or assistant tutor.

"He [Earl, Bp. of Salisbury] had been his [the king's] subtor."—*Burnet: Own Time*, ch. ii. (an. 1645).

sü-bu-lär'-i-a, *subst.* [*Lat. subula=an awl. So named from the shape of the leaves.*]

Bot.: Awlwort; the typical genus of Subularidæ (*q. v.*). Sepals spreading; petals small, white; pod oval, pointless, with turgid valves and many seeds. *Subularia aquatica*, the sole species, is a small, submerged, herbaceous plant, with a naked, few-flowered scape, growing on the gravelly bottoms of subalpine lakes, the flowers, even when fully in bloom, remaining some feet below the water. It occurs in Europe, and the temperate parts of Asia and America.

sü-bu-lär'-i-dæ, *subst.* [*Mod. Lat. subular(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Diplecolobææ.

sü'-bu-late, **sü'-bu-lät-ěd**, *a.* [*Lat. subula=an awl.*] Shaped like an awl; awl-shaped, nearly cylindrical, but tapering to a point.

sü'-bu-lī, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula=an awl, a small weapon.*]

Bot.: The aciculae or sharp processes formed by some fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

sü-bu-lī-cor'-nī-a, **†sü-bu-lī-cor'-nēs**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula=an awl, and cornu= a horn.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Neuroptera, or, if that order be divided, of Pseudoneuroptera. It contains two families, Ephemeridæ and Libellulidæ, having a common character in the form of the antennæ, which are short, awl-shaped, and composed of few joints. The wings are membranous, generally much reticulated; the eyes, especially in the males, of comparatively large size; and the preparatory states, as in the Perlidæ, are passed in the water. The group, which was founded by Latreille, is by no means a natural one, but is retained for the sake of convenience.

sü'-bu-lī-form, *a.* [*Latin subula=an awl, and forma= form, shape.*] The same as SUBULATE (*q. v.*).

***sü'-bu-lī-pālp**, *s.* [SUBULIPALPI.] Any individual of the Subulipalpi (*q. v.*).

***sü'-bu-lī-pāl-pī**, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat., from Lat. subula=an awl, and Mod. Lat. palpus=a feeler.*] [PALP.]

Entom.: Latreille's name for a section of the Carabidæ (=the Bembidiides of Westwood). The terminal joints of the maxillary and labial palpi are very minute and acute.

süb-üm-bō'-nāl, *a.* [*Lat. sub=under, and umbo (genit. umbonis)=the boss of a shield.*]

Zoöl.: Under or beneath the umbo in bivalves.

***süb-ün-dā'-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. sub=under, and unda=a wave.*] A flood, a deluge, an inundation.

süb-üh'-guāl, **süb-üh'-guī-āl** (*u* as *w*), *a.* [*Lat. sub=under, and unguis=a nail.*] Under or beneath the nail.

süb-üh-gu-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [*Pref. sub-, and Mod. Lat. ungulata (q. v.).*]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A group or section of Ungulata (*q. v.*), distinguished from True Ungulates (Ungulata Vera), by the structure of the carpus. The group embraces three sub-orders, Hyracoidea, Proboscidea, and Amblypoda, all of which are in many classifications treated as orders.

süb-ürb, *s. & a.* [*Lat. suburbium, from sub=under, and urbs=a town, a city.*]

A. As substantive:

1. An outlying part of a city or town; a part without the city boundaries, but in the neighborhood of a city; as, Evanston is a suburb of Chicago. (Generally used in the plural.)

"But shall all our houses of resort in the suburbs be pulled down?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

*2. The confines; the out-part.

"They on the smoothed plank, The suburb of their straw-built citadel, Expatiate."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 778.

***B. As adj.**: Of or belonging to the suburbs.

"It will do well for a suburb humour."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 2.

süb-ürb'-an, *a. & s.* [*Lat. suburbanus.*]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, situated in, or inhabiting the suburbs.

B. As subst.: One who lives in the suburbs of a city.

***süb-ürbed**, *adj.* [*Eng. suburb; -ed.*] Having a suburb, or something resembling a suburb.

"Bottreaux Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the North sea, and suburbed with a poore market town."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 120.

***süb-ür'-bī-āl**, ***süb-ür'-bī-an**, ***süb-ür'-bī-can**, *a.* [*Eng. suburb; -ial, -ian, -ican.*] Suburban.

"Poor clinches the suburban Muse affords, And Panton waging harmless war with words."—*Dryden: Macflecnoe*, 88.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sũb-ũr-bĩ-cār'-ĩ-ān, sũb-ũr'-bĩ-cār-ỹ, adj. [Low Lat. *suburbicarius*, from Lat. *suburbium*=a suburb (q. v.).] Being in the suburbs; a term applied to the provinces of Italy which composed the ancient diocese of Rome.

"The pope having stretched his authority beyond the bounds of his suburbicarian precincts."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy*.

sũb-vēne', v. i. [Lat. *subvenio*=to come to, to come to one's aid: *sub*=under, and *venio*=to come.] To come under anything as a support or stay; to arrive or happen so as to prevent anything.

"A future state must needs *subvene* to prevent the whole edifice from falling into ruin."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 4.

***sũb-vēn-tā'-nē-ōũs, adj.** [Lat. *subventaneus*, from *sub*=under, and *ventus*=wind.] Effected by means of the wind.

"Suitable unto the relation of the mares in Spain, and their *subventaneus* conceptions from the western wind."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

sũb-vēn'-tion, s. [Lat. *subventio*, from *subven-tum*, sup. of *subvenio*=to subvene (q. v.).]

*1. The act of coming under.

"The manner in which our Savior is said to have been carried up, was by a *subvention* of a cloud which raised him from the ground."—*Stackhouse: History of the Bible*.

*2. The act of coming to relief, aid, or support.

3. A government grant or aid; pecuniary aid granted; as, a government *subvention* in aid of local taxation.

sũb-vēn'-tion, v. t. [SUBVENTION, s.] To subventionize (q. v.).

"The new German *subventioned* steamship lines."—*London Echo*.

sũb-vēn'-tion-ize, v. t. [Eng. *subvention*; -ize.] To grant a subvention to; to support by a subvention; to subsidize.

"The managers of *subventionized* theaters."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sũb-vēn-tĩ'-tious, adj. [SUBVENTION, s.] Supporting.

"Grant them any *subventitious* furtherance."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxxiii.

***sũb-vērse', v. t.** [Latin *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto*=to overturn, to subvert (q. v.).] To subvert, to overthrow.

"Empires *subversed* when ruling fate has struck
The unalterable hour; even Nature's self
Is deemed to totter."—*Thomson: Autumn*, 1, 129.

sũb-vēr'-sion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *subversionem*, accus. of *subversio*, from *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto*=to subvert (q. v.).] The act of subverting, overthrowing, or ruining; the state of being subverted or overthrown; utter ruin, destruction, or overthrow.

"The utter *subversion* of that whole realm."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 233.

sũb-vēr'-sion-ār-ỹ, a. [Eng. *subversion*; -ary.] Subversive, destructive.

sũb-vērs'-ive, adj. [Lat. *subversus*, pa. par. of *subverto*=to subvert (q. v.).] Tending to subvert or overthrow; having a tendency to overthrow and ruin.

"Utterly *subversive* of liberty, estimation, and prudence."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxv.

sũb-vērt', v. t. [Fr. *subvertir*, from Lat. *subverto*, from *sub*=under, and *verto*=to turn.]

1. To overthrow from the foundation; to overturn; to ruin utterly; to destroy.

"Strong to *subvert* our noxious qualities."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. To corrupt, to confound, to pervert.

"Strive not about words to no purpose, but to the *subverting* of the hearers."—2 *Timothy* ii. 14.

3. To upset, to overturn.

"Beneath one foot a *subverted* vase, expressive of her character as a nymph of the fountains."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ii. 39.

sũb-vērt'-ant, sũb-vērt'-ēd, a. [SUBVERT.]
Her.: Reversed; turned upside down or contrary to the natural position or usual way of bearing.

sũb-vērt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *subvert*; -er.] One who subverts or overthrows; an overthrower.

"The injurious *subverters* of revelation."—*Waterland: Occas. Reflections*, pt. i. (App.)

sũb-vērt'-ĩ-ble, a. [Eng. *subvert*; -able.] Capable of being subverted or overthrown.

***sũb-vĩr'-ile, a.** [Pref. *sub-*, and English *virile* (q. v.).] Timid; deficient in manliness.

"People of *subvirile* tempers."—*North: Examen*, p. 549.

***sũb-vũl'-gar, a.** [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *vulgar*.] Somewhat vulgar or common.

"A *subvulgar* Diet is as it were a mean between the accurate and vulgar."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 224.

sũb'-wāy, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *way* (q. v.).] An underground way or passage; an accessible passage or tunnel beneath the street surface, in which the gas and water pipes and sewers are lodged, so that they can be examined, repaired, replaced, &c., without disturbing the pavement or obstructing traffic.

sũb'-wōrk-ēr, s. [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *worker* (q. v.).] A subordinate worker or help.

"It is glorious to be a *subworker* to grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of original sin."—*South*.

sũc'-cādeş, s. pl. [Lat. *succus*=juice.] A commercial name sometimes given to green fruits and citron candied and preserved in syrup; sweetmeats.

***sũc'-cē-dān, *sũc'-cē-dāne, *sũc'-cē-dā'-nē-ũm (pl. sũc'-cē-dā'-nē-a), s.** [Lat.] [SUCCEDANEUS.] One who or that which supplies the place of another; that which is put or used for something else; a substitute.

"Oh for a *succedaneum* then,
To accelerate a creeping pen!"

Couper: To the Rev. William Bull.

sũc'-cē-dā'-nē-ōũs, adj. [Lat. *succedaneus*.] Supplying the place of something else; acting or employed as a substitute or succedaneum.

"If it [the Bolonian stone calcined] be but exposed to the sunbeams (to which I have found other strong lights *succedaneous*) it will not only in a few minutes acquire a luminousness, but for some time after retain it in the dark."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 315.

sũc'-cēd', *suc'-cede, v. t. & i. [Fr. *succéder*, from Lat. *succedo*=to go beneath or under, to follow after, from *suc-* (for *sub-*)=under, and *cedo*=to go; Sp. *suceder*; Fr. *succedir*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take the place of; to be heir or successor to; to follow in an office.

"Not Amurath an Amurath *succeeds*,

But Harry, Harry."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., v. 2.

*2. To fall heir to; to inherit.

"If not a feodary, but only he
Owe and *succeed* thy weakness."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

3. To follow; to come after; to be subsequent or consequent to.

"The curse of heaven and men *succeed* their evils!"

Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 4.

*4. To make successful, to prosper, to promote.

"Now frequent trines the happier lights among . . .
Will gloriously the new laid work *succeed*."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxcii.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To go under cover.

"Will you to the cooler cave *succeed*,
Whose mouth the curling vines have overspread?"

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. v. 7.

*2. To approach.

"Who ever as he saw him nigh *succeed*

Gan cry aloud with horrible affright."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 8.

3. To follow in order; to be subsequent; to come after; to come next or in the place of another which has preceded.

"While low delights *succeeding* fast behind,
In happier meanness occupy the mind."

Goldsmith: The Traveler.

4. To become heir; to take the place of one who has died, resigned, or completed a term of office; specif., to ascend a throne on the death or removal of the occupant.

"No woman shall *succeed* in Salique land."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*5. To come or be handed down in order of succession; to descend, to devolve.

"A ring . . .

That downward hath *succeeded* in his house
From son to son, some four or five descents."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 7.

6. To be successful in any endeavor or undertaking; to obtain the object or end sought or desired; to accomplish that which is attempted or intended.

7. To terminate or turn out as desired; to be successful; to turn out successfully; to have the desired result; as, The plan *succeeded*.

¶ For the difference between *to succeed* and *to follow*, see FOLLOW.

sũc'-cēd'-ant, a. [Eng. *succeed*; -ant.]

Her.: Succeeding or following one another.

sũc'-cēd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *succeed*; -er.] One who succeeds; one who follows or comes after or in the place of another; a successor.

"The true *succeeders* of each royal house."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

sũc'-cēd'-ĩng, pr. par., a. & s. [SUCCEED.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who succeeds.

*2. Consequence, result.

"A most harsh one [language], and not to be understood without bloody *succeeding*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

sũc'-cēn'-tōr, s. [Low Latin, from Latin *sub*=under, and *cantor*=a singer.]

*I. Ord. Lang.: An inciter, a promoter, an instigator.

"The prompter and *succentor* of these cruel enterludes."—*Holland*.

II. Music:

1. One who sings the bass or lowest harmonized parts. (*Annandale*.)

2. In cathedrals and collegiate churches, the deputy of the precentor; a sub-chantor.

***sũc'-cēn'-tũr'-ĩ-āte, v. t. or i.** [Lat. *succenturiatus*, pa. par. of *succenturio*=to receive as a recruit into a centuria or century.] To receive recruits, or as recruits; to supply soldiers for the missing; to recruit.

sũc'-cēss', s. [Fr. *succès*, from Latin *successum*, accus. of *successus*, from *succedo*=to succeed (q. v.).]

*1. The termination of any affair, whether happy or unhappy in the issue; the result; more especially (when not accompanied by a qualifying adjective) a favorable or prosperous result or termination of anything attempted; fortune.

"I know not what the *success* will be, my lord; but the attempt I vow."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

2. A successful undertaking or attempt; specifically, successful results of warlike operations.

"Swell'd with our late *successes* on the foe."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccc.

*3. Succession; order of following one another.

"All the sons of these five brethren reign'd

By due *success*, and all their nephews late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retained."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

***sũc'-cēss'-a-rỹ, s.** [Eng. *success*; -ary.] Succession.

"My peculiar honors, not derived

From *successary*, but purchased with my blood."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Laws of Candy, i. 2.

sũc'-cēss'-fũl, adj. [Eng. *success*; -ful(l).] Resulting in or having success; obtaining or terminating in the accomplishment or obtaining of what is wished or intended; hence, prosperous, fortunate, happy. (Applied to persons and things.)

"I should be willing, sir, to think it was a young man's rashness, or perhaps the rage of a *successful* rival."—*Dryden: Amboyna*, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *successful* and *fortunate*, see FORTUNATE.

sũc'-cēss'-fũl-lỹ, adv. [English *successful*; -ly.] In a successful manner; with good success; prosperously, happily, fortunately.

"He took a course which since *successfully*
Great men have often taken."

Donne: Progress of the Soul, s. 1.

sũc'-cēss'-fũl-nēss, s. [Eng. *successful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being successful; prosperous termination; favorable result or event; success.

"An opinion of the *successfulness* of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it as the authority of commands, or the persuasiveness of promises."—*Hammond*.

sũc'-cēs'-siōn (ss as sh), s. [Fr., from Lat. *successionem*, accus. of *successio*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo*=to succeed (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A following of things in order; series of things following each other, either in time or place; consecution.

"The water, instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a *succession* of different stories."—*Gilpin: Tour*, vol. i., § 8.

2. The act of succeeding or coming in the place of another.

"Collateral *successions* are taxed according to the degree of relations, from five to thirty per cent. upon the whole value."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. The act or right of succeeding or coming to an inheritance, office, or dignity; the act or right of entering upon an office or dignity.

"The question of Spanish *succession* was to be mentioned to William at a private audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. An order, line, or series of descendants; lineage; successors collectively; heirs.

"A long *succession* must ensue:

And his next son the clouded ark of God

Shall in a glorious temple enshrine."

Milton: P. L., xii. 331.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*5. That which is to come; the future; futurity.

"Make them exclaim against their own *succession*."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*6. The person who succeeds to rank, office, or the like; a successor.

II. Music:

1. The order in which the notes of a melody proceed. There are two sorts of succession, regular, or conjoint, and disjunct. A regular or conjoint succession is that in which the notes succeed each other in the order of the scale to which they belong, either ascending or descending. In a disjunct succession the melody is formed of intervals greater than a second.

2. A sequence is sometimes spoken of as a succession, and passages of similar chords or progressions are described as a succession of thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths, sevenths, or octaves, as the case may be.

¶ (1) *Acts of succession*:

Eng. Hist.: The name given to several acts of Parliament, by which the succession to the crown was limited or modified. The first is the Act 7 Henry IV., c. 2, declaring Prince Henry heir-apparent to the thrones of England and France, with remainders to the other children of Henry IV. Other instances occurred in the case of Henry VII., and in regard to the successors of Henry VIII., and the rights of James I., Charles I., and Charles II. The most important is the Act of Settlement. [SETTLEMENT, ¶.]

(2) *Apostolic, or Apostolical succession*: [APOSTOLIC, ¶.]

(3) *Arms of succession*: [FEUDAL, ¶.]

(4) *Geological succession of organic beings*: The gradual disappearance of species, genera, families, &c., throughout the world as geological time goes forward, or the more rapid succession of one group of organisms to another within a limited area, as the adaptation of that area to particular forms of life changes, by water giving place to land, salt to fresh water, or the reverse. Within limited areas, however, the same type often persists from the later Tertiary to the present day; as in South America, where the Sloth and Armadillo have succeeded gigantic Edentates like Megatherium and Glyptodon.

(5) *Law of succession*: The law or rule according to which the succession to the property of deceased persons is regulated. In general this law obtains only in cases in which the deceased person has died intestate, or in which the power of bequeathing property by will is limited by the legislature. In England primogeniture is the general rule in cases of real estate, the eldest son and his issue taking the whole of the freehold estate; and, failing such stock, the next eldest son, and so on. This rule is, however, subject to dower—generally one-third to the widow of the intestate. When males fail the daughters succeed, but they take, not in order of seniority, but altogether. When there is no lineal descendant, the nearest lineal ancestor succeeds. In regard to movable property no right of primogeniture nor preference of males over females is recognized, the property being divided in equal proportions among the children or, failing them, the nearest kinsmen of the deceased, without respect to sex or seniority. In the United States each state has its own law of succession. Usually succession is by stirpes or root (q. v.).

(6) *Succession of crops*: [ROTATION, ¶.]

(7) *Wars of succession*:

Hist.: The name given to several wars in Europe between the middle of the seventeenth century and the middle of the eighteenth, on the occasion of the failure of an heir to a throne. The most important were that concerning the Orleans succession to the Palatinate (1686-97), closed by the Peace of Ryswick; the Spanish succession (1702-1713), the Polish succession (1733-38), closed by the Peace of Vienna; the Austrian succession (1740-48), and the Bavarian succession (1777-79). The second was the most important to English interests, and arose from the rival claims of Philip, Duke of Anjou, grandson of Louis XIV, and of Charles, second son of Leopold, Emperor of Germany, to the throne of Spain. The Grand Alliance between England, Holland, and Austria was revived by William III., and the war which followed, though Philip's claim was ultimately admitted, is famous for the victories of the Allies, under Marlborough, at Blenheim (1704), Oudenarde (1708), Malplaquet (1709), and the capture of Gibraltar (July 24, 1704) by the English and Dutch fleets, under Sir George Rooke. The war was practically concluded by the Peace of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, between France and the English and Dutch. The emperor abandoned the struggle in the following year.

succession-duty, *s.* A duty imposed in Britain on every succession to property, according to the value and relationship of the parties to the person from whom the property comes.

succession-sale, *s.* A sale of the estate of a deceased individual to facilitate a division among the heirs.

süc-çës'-siôn-al (ss as sh), *a.* [English *succession*; -al.] Relating to succession; implying succession; existing in succession; consecutive.

"He presented a calculation of the costs of growing a crop of autumn-sown vetches, and a *successional* one of brank."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

süc-çës'-siôn-al-lý (ss as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *successional*; -ly.] In a successional manner; in succession; consecutively.

süc-çës'-siôn-íst (ss as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *succession*; -ist.] One who adheres to succession, especially to apostolic succession.

süc-çës'-íve, *a.* [Fr. *successif*, from Lat. *successivus*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo*= to succeed (q. v.); Sp. *successivo*.]

1. Following in order or uninterrupted succession; consecutive; following in regular course, as a series of persons or things, either in time or place.

*2. Having or giving the right of succession to an inheritance; inherited by succession; hereditary, legitimate.

"Countrymen,
Plead my *successive* title with your swords."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 4.

süc-çës'-íve-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *successive*; -ly.]

*1. By order of succession and inheritance.

"So thou the garland wear'st *successively*."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

2. In a successive manner; in a series or uninterrupted course; consecutively.

"We . . . *successively* saw a remarkable hill near Santo Espirito, then Cape St. Thomas, then an island just without Cape Frio."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*3. Successfully, completely, fully.

süc-çës'-íve-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *successive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being successive.

"All the notion we have of duration is partly by the *successiveness* of its own operations."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 119.

süc-çës'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *success*; -less.] Having no success; unsuccessful, unlucky, unfortunate; failing to accomplish what was intended.

"I found not the experiment *successful*."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 789.

süc-çës'-lëss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *successful*; -ly.] In a successful manner; successfully.

"Then shall the end come, to wit, when the gospel having been preached through all the cities of Judæa *successfully*."—Hammond: *Works*, iii. 121.

süc-çës'-lëss-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *successful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being successful; unsuccessfulness.

"His apprehensions of the *successfulness* of his endeavors."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 20.

süc-çës'-sör, ***suc-ces-sour**, *s.* [Fr. *successeur*, from Lat. *successorem*, accus. of *successor*, from *successus*, pa. par. of *succedo*=to succeed (q. v.).] One who succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left, and sustains the like part or character. (Correlative to *predecessor*.)

"I here declare you rightful *successor*,
And heir immediate to my crown."

Dryden: *Secret Love*, v.

***süc-çës'-sör-ý**, *adj.* [Eng. *successor*; -y.] Following in line of succession.

***süc-çid'-u-ous**, *adj.* [Lat. *succidius*=sinking, falling, from *succido*=to fall under, to sink down; *sub*=under, and *cado*=to fall.] Ready to fall; falling.

süc-çif'-ër-ous, *adj.* [Latin *succus*=juice, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing or conveying sap.

süc'-çin, süc'-çin-íte, *s.* [SUCCINELLITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as AMBER (q. v.).

2. A name given to a yellow variety of garnet found in globular aggregations inclosed in asbestos, in Switzerland.

süc'-çin-äm'-íc, *a.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing succinic acid and ammonia.

succinamic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_2H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} < \\ CO(H_2N) \\ COHO \end{smallmatrix}$. Its barium salt is obtained by leaving a solution of succinimide and barium hydrate in equivalent proportions to evaporate over oil of vitriol and recrystallizing several times from weak alcohol. By decomposing with sulphuric acid, impure crystals of succinamic acid are obtained, which soon decompose into succinate of ammonia.

süc'-çin'-a-míde, *subst.* [English *succin(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} < \\ CO(H_2N) \\ CO(H_2N) \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by mixing ethylic succinate with strong aqueous ammonia. It forms small white crystals, soluble in boiling water, nearly insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether.

süc'-çin'-a-níl, *subst.* [English *succin(ic)*, and *anil(ine)*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2(C_6H_5)_2N$. Obtained by heating pulverized succinic acid with dry aniline, and then dissolving it out with boiling water. It crystallizes from alcohol in fine interlaced needles sublimable without decomposition. It is insoluble in cold water.

süc'-çin'-a-níl'-íc, *adj.* [Eng. *succinanil*; -ic.] Derived from or containing succinanil.

succinanilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} < \\ CO(C_6H_5HN) \\ COHO \end{smallmatrix}$. Prepared by dissolving succinanil in dilute ammonia and alcohol, boiling for a time, and neutralizing with nitric acid. It forms elongated laminae, very slightly soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water; melts when heated to 100°, and at a higher temperature decomposes into phenyl succinimide.

süc'-çin'-äs'-phált, *subst.* [Eng. *succin(um)*, and *asphalt*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance resembling amber obtained from the granular clay iron ore of Bergen.

süc'-çin'-áte, *s.* [Eng. *succin(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of succinic acid.

succinate of ammonium, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \begin{smallmatrix} < \\ CO(H_4N)O \\ CO(H_4N)O \end{smallmatrix}$. Obtained by saturating succinic acid with ammonia, and leaving it to evaporate over quicklime. It crystallizes in hexagonal prisms; specific gravity, 1.367; very soluble in water and alcohol.

süc'-çin'-át-éd, *a.* [Eng. *succinat(e)*; -ed.] Combined with or containing succinic acid.

süc'-çinct', *a.* [Lat. *succinctus*=prepared, short, small, contracted, pa. par. of *succingo*=to gird below, to gird or tuck up: *sub*=under, and *cingo*=to gird.]

*1. *Lit.*: Tucked up, girded up so as to leave the legs free.

"His habit fit for speed *succinct*."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 643.

2. *Fig.*: Compressed into few words; characterized by verbal brevity; brief, short, concise.

"A tale should be judicious, clear, *succinct*,
The language plain, and incidents well link'd."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 235.

†**süc'-cīnc'-tī**, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *succinctus*.] [SUCCINCT.]

Entom.: Girted; a term applied to the chrysalids of the Papilionidæ, which are not only attached by the tail, but also supported by a belt of silk passing round the middle of the body and fixed firmly on each side. (Newman.)

süc'-çinct'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *succinct*; -ly.] In a succinct manner; briefly, concisely, shortly.

"He [John Pell] hath also *succinctly* and clearly demonstrated the second and tenth books of Euclid."—Wood: *Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

süc'-çinct'-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *succinct*; -ness.] The quality or state of being succinct; brevity, conciseness.

"In fine, brevity and *succinctness* of speech is that which, in philosophy or speculation, we call maxim, and first principle."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

süc'-çin'-ë-ä, *s.* [Lat. *succineus*=of or pertaining to amber.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: Amber-snail, a genus of Helicidæ (q. v.), with 155 recent species, universally distributed. Shell imperforate, thin, ovate or oblong; spine small, aperture large; columella and peristome simple, acute; animal large, with short thick tentacles and broad foot; lingual teeth like Helix (q. v.). These snails inhabit damp places, but rarely enter the water.

süc'-çin'-ëll'-íte, *s.* [Lat. *succinum*=amber.]

Min.: A name given by Dana to an orthorhombic mineral substance obtained from amber by distillation. Hardness, 1.0; specific gravity, 1.55; luster, vitreous; colorless or white; odor, aromatic; soluble in water. Composition: Carbon, 40.7; hydrogen, 5.1; oxygen, 54.2=100.

süc'-çin'-eü'-pi-öne, *s.* [Lat. *succin(um)*=amber, and Eng. *eupione*.]

Chem.: A name applied by Elsner to a very light oil, obtained by rectifying oil of amber with sulphuric acid. (Watts.)

süc'-çin'-íc, *a.* [Eng. *succin(um)*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in amber.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē: ey = ä. qu = kw.

succinic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_4 = C_2H_4 \begin{Bmatrix} COHO \\ COHO \end{Bmatrix}$. Volatile salt of amber. A dibasic acid belonging to the oxalic series, first recognized by Agricola in 1657. It occurs ready formed in amber, in certain plants, and in many animal fluids, and is a product of the oxidation of fatty acids of high molecular weight, and of the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. It is prepared by bringing calcium malate in contact with one-twelfth of its weight of decayed cheese, suspended in three parts of water, and kept for some days at a temperature of 30° to 40°. Succinate of lime is formed, which is collected on a filter, decomposed with sulphuric acid, purified by recrystallization. It crystallizes in monoclinic prisms, is readily soluble in water, less easily in alcohol, insoluble in ether, melts at 180°, and boils at 235°. It forms neutral and acid salts, those of the alkalies being very soluble in water. A characteristic reaction of succinic acid and soluble succinates is the formation of a red-brown precipitate with ferric salts.

succinic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4 \begin{Bmatrix} CO \\ CO \end{Bmatrix} > O$. Obtained by distilling succinic acid once or twice with phosphoric anhydride. It is a white mass, soluble in boiling absolute alcohol, and deposited from the solution in needles on cooling, insoluble in ether. Melts at 119°6'.

succinic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_4 < \begin{Bmatrix} COCl \\ COCl \end{Bmatrix}$. Produced by distilling succinic anhydride with phosphoric pentachloride. It is a fuming, strongly refracting liquid, boils at 190°, and with water yields succinic acid.

succinic-ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Compounds of succinic acid with alcohol radicals. Ethylic succinate = $C_2H_4 < \begin{Bmatrix} CO(C_2H_5)O \\ CO(C_2H_5)O \end{Bmatrix}$. Is prepared by distilling ten parts succinic acid, twenty parts alcohol, and five parts strong hydrochloric acid, and purifying the product by distillation over lead oxide. It is an oil, boiling at 214°; specific gravity, 1.036, slightly soluble in water. Methyl succinate = $C_2H_4 < \begin{Bmatrix} CO(CH_3)O \\ CO(CH_3)O \end{Bmatrix}$ is similarly prepared. It forms a crystalline mass, dissolves in alcohol and ether, boils at 198°, melts at 20°, the liquid having a specific gravity of 1.179.

succin-īm-ide, s. [English. *succin(ic)*; and *-imide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_4 < \begin{Bmatrix} CO \\ COHN \end{Bmatrix}$. Formed by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. It is obtained in large transparent crystals, which melt at 125-126°, sublime without alteration, and are easily soluble in water and alcohol.

succin-ite, s. [SUCCIN.]

succin-ōne, s. [Eng. *succin(um)*; *-one*.]

Chem.: The name applied to the volatile oil obtained by the distillation of neutral succinate of calcium. Its composition is uncertain.

succin-ō-sul-phūr-ic, a. [Eng. *succin(ic)*; *o* connect., and *sulphuric*.] [SULPHOSUCCINIC.]

succin-ōus, a. [Lat. *succinum*=amber.] Pertaining to or resembling amber.

succin-ūm, s. [Lat.] [AMBER.]**succin-yl, s.** [Eng. *succin(um)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2$. The hypothetical diatomic radical of succinic acid.

***suc-ċi-gion, s.** [Lat. *succisio*, from *succisus*, pa. par. of *succido*=to cut down; *sub*=under, and *cædo*=to cut.] The act of cutting off or down.

"Upon waste brought and assigned in the succision of trees, the justification is, that they were overthrown by wind."—Bacon.

suc-ċis-tēr-ēne, s. [Lat. *succi(num)*=amber, and Gr. *stereos*=solid.]

Chem.: The name given to that portion of Colophonium *succini* which is insoluble in alcohol and ether. (Watts.)

***suc-clā-mā-tion, subst.** [Lat. *sub*=under, and *clamo*=to call out.] Quiet exhortation; suggestion.

"Why may we not also, by some such *succlamations* as these, call off young men to the better side."—Translation of Plutarch's *Morals*, pt. iii., p. 412.

succ-cōr, succ-coūr, v. t. [O. Fr. *sucurre*, *soscorre*, from Lat. *succurro*=to run under, to run to the aid of, to succor; *sub*=under, and *carro*=to run; Fr. *secourir*; Sp. *socorrer*; Port. *socorrer*; Ital. *soccorrere*.] To run to the aid of; to aid, to help; to assist in difficulty or distress; to relieve.

"To succour wasted regions, and replace
The smile of opulence in sorrow's face."
Couper: *Charity*, 129.

succ-cōr, succ-coūr, *soc-oure, *soc-ourse, *suc-urs, s. [O. Fr. *socors*, from Lat. *succursus*, from *succurro*=to succor (q. v.).]

1. Aid, help, assistance; particularly assistance that delivers from difficulty, want, or distress.

"The devotion of life or fortune to the succor of the poor is a height of virtue to which humanity has never arisen by its own power."—Tatler, No. 4.

2. The person who or thing which brings aid, help, or assistance.

"Hire to salve, and eke hire for to prey
To ben our help, and socour whan we dey."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 13, 461.

†3. (Pl.): Troops serving as an aid or relief.

"There rode the Volscean succors."

Macaulay: *Battle of Lake Regillus*, xiii.

succ-cōr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *succor*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being succored, aided, or relieved; admitting of succor.

2. Affording succor or relief; helpful, aiding.

"If the physition be not verie answerable in liking to the patient, perceiving him not so succourable as hee desireth or would have such a physition, shall never proceed successfully."—Time's *Storehouse*, 780-2.

succ-cōr-ēr, s. [Eng. *succor*, v.; *-er*.] One who succors; one who affords aid or relief; a helper.

"She hath been a succourer of many."—Romans xvi. 2.

***succ-cōr-ēss, s.** [Eng. *succor*; *-ess*.] A female helper. (Stanyhurst.)

succ-cōr-lēss, succ-coūr-lēss, a. [Eng. *succor*; *-less*.] Destitute of succor, aid, or help.

"And all his friends and souldiers, succourlesse
Perisht but he."—Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, v.

succ-cōr-ŷ, s. [A corrupt. of *chicory* (q. v.).]

Bot.: *Cichorium intybus*. [CHICORY.]

succ-cōse, a. [Lat. *succus*=juice.] Full of juice.

succ-cō-tāsh, s. [N. Amer. Indian *m'sickquatash*=corn boiled whole.] Green maize and beans boiled together; originally a North American Indian dish.

succ-cō-trīne, a. [SOCOTRINE.]

***succ-cūb, s.** [SUCCUBUS.] A succubus (q. v.).

"Our succub Satanick now found,
She touched his soul in place unsound."

D'Urfey: *Anthenian Jilt*.

succ-cū-bā, s. [SUCCUBUS.]

succ-cū-bine, a. [Eng. *succub(us)*; *-ine*.] Of or belonging to a succubus (q. v.).

"Oh, happy the slip from his succubine grip."

Barham: *Ing. Leg.*: *St. Nicholas*.

succ-cū-boūs, a. [Latin *succubo*=to lie under.] [SUCCUBUS.]

Bot. (of the *Jungermanniaceæ*): Having the anterior margin of each leaf placed below the posterior margin of the immediately succeeding one.

succ-cū-būs (pl. succ-cū-bī), succ-cū-bā (pl. succ-cū-bæ), s. [Mod. Lat. from Latin *succuba*=a trumpet; *succubo*=to lie under; *sub*=under, and *cubo*=to lie.]

1. *Anthrop.* (of both forms): A demon believed to have the power of assuming the shape of a woman in order to consort sexually with men. [INCUBUS, LAMIA.]

"This is the doctrine of the incubi and the succubi those male and female nocturnal demons which consort sexually with men and women. We may set out with their descriptions among the islanders of the Antilles, where they are the ghosts of the dead, vanishing when clutched; in New Zealand, where ancestral deities 'form attachments with females, and pay them repeated visits;' while in the Samoan Islands, such intercourse of inferior gods caused 'many supernatural conceptions;' and in Lapland, where details of this last extreme class have also been placed on record. From these lower grades of culture we may follow the idea onward. Formal rites are specified in the Hindu Tantra, which enable a man to obtain a companion-nymph by worshipping her and repeating her name by night in a cemetery. Augustine, in an instructive passage, states the popular notions of the visits of incubi . . . yet he is careful not to commit himself to a positive belief in such spirits. Later theologians were less cautious, and grave argumentation on nocturnal intercourse with incubi and succubi was carried on till, at the height of mediæval civilization, we find it accepted in full belief by ecclesiastics and lawyers."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 189, 190.

2. *Pathol.* (of the form *succubus*): Nightmare.

succ-cū-lā, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A plain axis or cylinder, provided with staves or handles for turning it, but having no drum.

succ-cū-lençe, succ-cū-len-çŷ, s. [Eng. *succulent*(t); *-ce*, *-cy*.] The quality or state of being succulent or juicy; juiciness.

succ-cū-lent, a. [French, from Lat. *succulentus*, from *succus*=juice.] Full of juice; juicy.

"As the leaves are not succulent, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i. ch. xviii.

succulent-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: Plants characterized by the succulence of their stems, their leaves, or their whole organization. This is produced by a remarkable distension

or increase of the cellular tissue. Their organization enables them to derive their nourishment from the air rather than from the ground, and flourish in dry places. When cultivated, they are planted in sandy loam not too finely sifted, and require very little watering. They do not flourish well with other plants, but should have a greenhouse of their own. The succulent orders of plants, Cactaceæ, Mesembryanthemaceæ, Crassulaceæ, &c., are not closely akin to each other. Succulence may be associated with any structure, and extend through an order, a tribe, a genus, or a species only.

***succ-cū-lēn'-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Lat. *succulentus*=succulent.]

Bot.: The forty-sixth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: Cactus, Mesembryanthemum, Sedum, Oxalis, Fagonia, &c.

succ-cū-lent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *succulent*; *-ly*.] In a succulent manner; juicily.

***succ-cū-loūs, a.** [Lat. *succus*=juice.] Succulent, juicy.

succ-cūmb' (b silent), *suc-comb, v. i. [Lat. *succumbo*=to lie or fall under, to yield; *sub*=under, and *cumbo*=to lie; Fr. *succomber*.] To yield; to sink or give way; to submit.

"The smaller and feebler animals have bent and accommodated themselves to changes to which the larger species have succumbed."—Owen: *Classif. of Mammalia*, p. 56.

***succ-cūm'-bent, a.** [Lat. *succumbens*, pr. par. of *succumbo*=to succumb (q. v.).] Submissive.

"Succumbent and passive to her desires."—Howell: *Parly of Beasts*, p. 2.

***succ-cūr'-sal, a.** [Fr. *succursale*=supplementing a parish church; *église succursale*=a chapel of ease, from Low Lat. *succursus*=a succor (q. v.).] Serving as a chapel of ease. (Applied to a church attached as a relief or succor to a parish church.)

succ-cūs (pl. succ-ċi), s. [Lat.=juice.]

Pharm.: The expressed juice of a plant intended to be used medicinally. The strength of the juices varies according to the soil and situation in which the plant grows, the season of the year, &c. Rectified spirit to the extent of one-third the volume of the juice is added to keep the latter from decomposition. Five succi are now official, viz., *Succus conii*, *scoparii*, *taraxaci*, *belladonnæ*, and *hyoscyami*. (Garrod.)

***succ-cūs-sā-tion, s.** [Lat. *succussatus*, pa. par. of *succusso*, a freq. from *succutio* (sup. *succussum*)=to fling or toss up; *sub*=under, and *quatio*=to shake.]

1. A trot; a trotting.

"That is to say, whether trolutation,
As they do term't, or succussation."

Butler: *Hudibras*, I. ii. 45.

2. A shaking; succussion.

succ-cūs'-siōn (ss as sh), s. [Lat. *succussio*, from *succussum*, sup. of *succutio*=to fling or toss up.] [SUCCUSSATION.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of shaking; a shock.

"The angler, desiring bait, has only to create slight succussion of the soil . . . to lead the earthworm to come to the surface."—Lindsay: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 53.

2. *Med.*: A method of exploring the state of the chest, with the view of detecting the effusion of liquid within any of its cavities. Succussion consists in seizing the patient by the shoulder and communicating a smart impulse to the chest, so as to make any liquid which it may contain fluctuate to one side. It was practiced by Hippocrates, and is still, to a certain extent, in use.

†**succ-cūs'-sive, a.** [Eng. *succuss(ion)*; *-ive*.]

Geol. (of earthquake action): Characterized by a shaking, and especially by an up and down movement in place of tremulous oscillation. (Dana.)

sūch, *siche, *soche, *suilk, *swich, *swilc, *swilch, *swulc, adj. [A. S. *swylc*, *swilc*, *swelc*, cogn. with O. Sax. *sulic*; O. Fris. *selic*, *selk*, *sullik*, *sulch*, *suk*; Dut. *zulk*; Icel. *slikr*; Dan. *slig*; Sw. *slik*; O. Sw. *salik*; Ger. *solch*; O. H. Ger. *solich*; Goth. *swaleiks*. The A. S. *swylc*, &c., are from *swā*=so, and *lic*=like; thus, *sūch* is a corruption of *so-like*.]

1. Of that or the like kind or degree; similar, like.

"The judgment of God is according to truth against them which commit *sūch* things."—Romans ii. 2.

† *Sūch* is followed by *as* before that which is the object of comparison.

"Tears *sūch* as angels weep burst forth."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 620.

If the indefinite article is used with *sūch*, it is always placed between it and the noun to which it refers; or *sūch* follows the noun preceded by *a* or *an*; as, *sūch an honor*, *sūch a view*, never was there a man *sūch* as he, &c. If the article is not used,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan, -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

such precedes the noun, as, *such* weather. Adjectives may come between *such* and the noun, as, *such* fine weather, *such* a good man. Followed by *that*, *such* introduces a consequence or result.

"The birds *such* pleasure took, *that* some would sing."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, l. 101.

2. The same as mentioned or specified; not another or different; so; in the same state or condition.

"It eats and sleeps, and hath *such* senses
As we have." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Belonging to that class.

"No promise can oblige a prince so much
Still to be good, as long to have been *such*."
Dryden. (Todd.)

4. Certain. (Used to indicate or hint in a general and indefinite way at persons or things already named or pointed out, or which could have been named or pointed out distinctly if the speaker pleased.)

"If you repay me not on *such* a day,
In *such* a place, *such* sum or sums as are
Express'd in the condition, let the forfeit
Be an equal pound of your flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

5. Used without the correlative=so great, so high, very great, very much, very considerable, so good, so bad.

"I could come to *such* honor."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

¶ *1. *Such* was in Middle English used with numerals in the sense of as much or as many.

"The length is *such* ten as the deepness."—*Pilgrimage of the Manhode*, p. 235.

2. *Such* is often used adverbially with the sense of so; as, *such* terrible weather.

*3. For *such* . . . as the oldest English used *swyle*. . . . *swyle*=*such* . . . *such*.

4. *Such* and *such*, *such* or *such*: Certain, some. (Used to denote a person or thing indefinitely or generally.)

"I have appointed my servants to *such* and *such* a place."—1 *Samuel* xxi. 2.

5. *Such* like:

(1) Of the like kind; of the same sort.

"*Such-like* toys as these."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

(2) Similar persons or things; so forth; et cetera. (Used at the end of enumerations.)

"Virtue, youth, liberality, and *such like*."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

sū-chō-sāu'-rūs, s. [Gr. *souchos*=an Egyptian name for the crocodile, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphibia, with one species from the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

sūch'-wīse, adv. [Eng. *such*, and *wise*.] In *such* a manner; so.

sūck, **souke*, **souk-en*, **suke* (pa. t. **sek*, **scē*, *sucked*, pa. par. **isoke*, *sucked*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *sūcan* (pa. t. *seac*, pa. par. *socen*), *sūgan*; cogn. with Icel. *sūga*, *suga* (pa. t. *saug*, pa. par. *sokinn*); Dan. *suge*; Sw. *suga*; Ger. *saugen*; O. H. Ger. *sūgan*; Wel. *sugno*=to suck; *sug*=juice; Ir. *sughaim*=to suck; *sugh*=juice; Gael. *sug*=to suck; *sugh*=juice; Lat. *sugo*=to suck; *sucus*, *succus*=juice.]

A. Transitive:

1. To draw into the mouth by the action of the lips and tongue, which serves to produce a vacuum.

"The milk thou *suckedst* from her."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. To draw something from by the action of the lips and tongue.

"I can *suck* melancholy out of a song, as a weasel *sucks* eggs."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

3. To draw in, absorb, or imbibe in any manner more or less resembling the act of sucking. (Often followed by *in*, *out*, *away*, &c.)

"These lubbers, peeping through a broken pane
To *suck* fresh air, survey'd the neighboring plain."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 551.

4. To draw, to drain, to extract.

5. To draw, as a whirlpool, to engulf, to swallow up.

"All the under passions,
As waters are by whirlpools *suck'd* and drawn,
Were quite devour'd in the vast gulph of empire."
Dryden. (Todd.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To draw fluid into the mouth; to draw by exhausting the air, as with a tube.

"Where the bee *sucks*, there *suck* I."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

2. To draw milk from the breast.

"I would
Pluck the young *sucking* cubs from the she-bear."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

¶ 1. To *suck* in:

(1) *Lit.*: To draw into the mouth; to imbibe, to absorb.

(2) *Fig.*: To cheat, to take in, to deceive. (*Slang.*)

2. To *suck* the monkey: [MONKEY, ¶ (3).]

3. To *suck* up: To draw into the mouth.

sūck, **souke*, **sucke*, s. [SUCK, v.]

1. The act of sucking, or drawing with the mouth.

2. Milk drawn from the breast by the mouth.

"Blessed are the barren, and the wombs that never bare, and the paps that never gave *suck*."—*Luke* xxiii. 29.

3. A small draught. (*Colloq.*)

"No house? nor no tobacco—Not a *suck*, sir."
Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, i. 1.

*4. Juice, succulence.

5. A sweetmeat. [SUCKET.]

suck-in, subst. A take-in, a cheat, a deception. (*Slang.*)

sūck'-a-tāsh, s. [SUCCOTASH.]

sūck'-en-ēr, s. [Eng. *sucken*; -er.] [SUCKEN.]

sucker (1), s. [SUGAR.] (*Scotch.*)

sūck'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *suck*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) One who or that which sucks or draws with the mouth, especially a young pig.

"For *suckers* the demand was not very brisk, and prices were stationary."—*London Standard*.

(2) The piston of a suction-pump.

"Oil must be poured into the cylinder, that the *sucker* may slip up and down in it more smoothly."—*Boyle*.

(3) A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn.

"Mariners aye ply the pump
So they, but cheerful, unfatigued, still move
The draining *sucker*." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A round piece of leather having a central perforation for the attachment of a string; when rendered flexible by wetting, and applied to a smooth object, as a stone, the adhesion between the two surfaces due to atmospheric pressure enables the stone to be lifted.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A hard drinker; a soaker.

(2) A sponge, a parasite.

(3) One who extorts money from a candidate.

(4) A cant name for an inhabitant of Illinois.

(5) A sweet, a sweetmeat.

(6) A foolish fellow, a dupe. (*Slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A branch which proceeds from the neck of a plant, beneath the surface, and, as it emerges from the earth, becomes erect, immediately producing leaves and branches, and subsequently sending down roots from its base. Example, *Rosa spinosissima*, *Rubus idæus*, &c. When a sucker grows rapidly, gardeners call it a shoot.

2. *Ichthyology* (pl.):

(1) The Cyprinodont group, Catostomina, from the lakes and rivers of North America. The name is sometimes confined to the type-genus, Catostomus, the members of which are called also Stone-rollers and Red-horses.

(2) The family Discoboli. The space between the ventral fins is occupied by a round disc, by means of which they can attach themselves firmly to rocks. (CYCLOPTERUS, LIPARIS, LUMP-SUCKER.)

sucker-rod, s. A rod connecting the brake of a pump with the bucket.

sūck'-ēr, v. t. & i. [SUCKER, s.]

A. Trans.: To strip off shoots; to deprive of suckers.

"We did not know at first how to obtain very large thick leaves, until instructed by an old negro in the art of *suckering* the plants."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1887.

B. Intrans.: To shoot out suckers; to run to suckers.

sūck'-ēr-dōm, s. [Eng. *sucker*; -dom.] Suckers collectively considered.

sūck'-et, s. [SUCK, v.] A sweetmeat for sucking or dissolving in the mouth.

"The Cisalpine *suckets* of gobbets of conditèd bulls flesh."—*Bishop Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 16.

sūck'-īng, **souk-yng*, **souk-yngē*, pr. par. & a. [SUCK, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Drawing or deriving nourishment from the mother's breast; as, a *sucking* child.

2. *Fig.*: Very young and inexperienced; under-going training; in the early stage of a career. (*Colloq.*)

"You're a young barrister, *sucking* lawyer, or that sort of thing."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. v.

sucking-bottle, s. An infant's feeding-bottle.

"He that will say, children join these general abstract speculations for their *sucking-bottles*, has more zeal for his opinion, but less sincerity."—*Locke*.

sucking-fish, s. [REMORA, II. 1.]

sucking-lice, s. pl.

Entom.: The Pediculina (q. v.), from the mouth being converted into a suctorial organ.

sucking-pig, s. A young pig not yet weaned; a sucker.

sucking-pump, s. [SUCTION-PUMP.]

**suck-in-y*, s. [O. Fr. *souquenie*.] A loose frock worn over other clothes.

**sūck'-kle*, s. [SUCKLE, v.] A teat.

sūck'-kle, v. t. or i. [Eng. *suck*, v.; freq. suff. -le.]

1. To nurse at the breast; to give suck to.

"Our jolly hostess nineteen children bore,
Nor failed her breast to *suckle* nineteen more."
Gay: To the Earl of Burlington, Ep. 2.

*2. To suck.

sūck'-lēr, s. [Eng. *suckl(e)*, v.; -er.] One who suckles; a suckling.

"It would pay to transport *sucklers*, or even weaned calves, between these districts."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

sūck'-līng, **sok-ling*, **soke-ling*, **soke-lyngē*, **sucke-lyng*, s. [Eng. *suck* (le); -ling.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A young child or animal not yet weaned.

"I lately saw
A lamb stung by a reptile; the poor *suckling*
Lay foaming on the earth." *Byron: Cain*, ii. 2.

2. *Bot.*: *Trifolium repens* and *T. pratense*.

sū-crō-dēx'-trīn, s. [Eng. *sucro*(se), and *dextrin*.]

Chem.: (C₁₂H₂₀O₁₀)₂. A molecular combination of dextrin and cane sugar, discovered by Mr. G. Lewin, a noted English chemist among the soluble constituents of germinated barley. It forms a dry, tasteless powder, soluble in 50 per cent. of alcohol, but scarcely soluble in alcohol of 90 per cent. Its existence is probably intimately connected with the transformation of the starch molecule into cane sugar by the aid of the vital vegetable function.

sū'-crōse, subst. [Fr., *sucr*(e)=sugar; suff. -ose (Chem.).] [CANE-SUGAR.]

sūc'-tion, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *suctum*, sup. of *sugo*=to suck; Fr. *suction*.] The act or process of sucking; the removal of atmospheric pressure from any interior space, so as to allow the atmospheric pressure to act externally; as when water is sucked up through a tube, the air being exhausted from the latter by the mouth, the pressure of the external air on the fluid forces it up through the tube; the act of drawing into the mouth.

"Sounds (both exterior and interior) may be made, as well by *suction*, as by emission of the breath; as in whistling, or breathing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 191.

¶ *Power of suction*: Capacity for imbibing alcoholic liquors. (*Slang.*)

"Very good *power o' suction*, Sammy."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxi.

suction-chamber, s. The chamber, barrel, or cylinder of a pump, into which the fluid is delivered by the suction-pipe.

suction-pipe, s. That pipe of a fire-engine or other pump, which conducts water from a cistern to the cylinder of a pump.

suction-plate, s.

Dent.: A dental plate retained in position in the mouth by atmospheric pressure.

suction-primer, s. A small force-pump worked by hand and used in charging a main-pump.

suction-pump, s. A common pump. [PUMP (1), s. 1.]

suction-valve, s.

1. *Mech.*: The valve below the plunger or bucket of a pump. It is lifted by atmospheric pressure acting upon the water beneath it, as the plunger is raised.

2. *Steam-eng.*: The valve through which the water is drawn from the hot-well into the feed-pump by the rise of the plunger.

†*sūck'-y*, *sūck'-īe*, s. Eng. *suck*; -y.]

Bot. (pl.): The flowers of *Trifolium pratense*.

sūc'-tōr'-ī-a, s. pl. [Lat. *suctum*, sup. of *sugo*=to suck.]

Biol.: A name given by different authors to various groups of animals, from the fact that the mouth is more or less developed into a suctorial rather than a masticatory organ.

*1. A name given by Cuvier to the second family of his Chondropterygians; he afterward abandoned it for Duméril's name, Cyclostomata.

*2. The same as Aphaniptera (q. v.).

†3. An order of Infusoria, with one family, Acinetina. It is now generally replaced by Kent's order Tentaculifera-suctoria, of his class Tentaculifera.

4. A group of Annelida, containing the Leeches. [HIRUDINEA, LEECH.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sūc-tōr'-i-ā, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suctori(a)*; English adj. suff. -al.]

1. Adapted for sucking; as, a *suctorial* mouth, disc, &c.
2. Living by sucking; as, *suctorial* birds.
3. Capable of adhering by suction; as, The lamprey is a *suctorial* fish.

***suctorial-crustaceans**, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The Siphonostomata.

sūc-tōr'-i-ān, *s.* [SUCTORIA.] Any individual member of any of the groups of Suctoria (q. v.).

sūc-tōr'-i-ōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *suctori(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] The same as SUCTORIAL (q. v.).

"The larvæ of Dytisci fixing themselves by their *suctorious* mandibles to the body of fish."—*Kirby & Spence: Entomology*, i. 167.

sūd, *v. t.* [SUDS.] To cover with drift-sand in a flood.

sū'-dak, *s.* [Russ.]

Ichthyol.: *Lucioperca sandra*, one of the Pike-perches, from the lakes and rivers of Europe. The roe is made into a kind of caviare by the Russians.

sū-dām'-in-ā, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin, from Latin *sudor*=sweat.]

Pathology: Minute transparent vesicles arising on the skin toward the favorable termination of various diseases which have been attended by perspiration, as acuterheumatism, typhus, scarlatina, enteric fever, &c. They are developed chiefly on the front of the abdomen and the chest. They are smaller than miliary vesicles, which are opaque, instead of transparent. They are placed under the order Vesiculæ.

***sū'-da-rŷ**, ***su-da-rie**, ***su-da-rye**, *s.* [Lat. *sudarium*, from *sudor*=sweat.] A napkin, a handkerchief.

"Here a monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth
With some undoubted relic—a *sudary*
Of the Virgin."—*R. Browning: Paracelsus*, iii.

***sū-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *sudatio*, from *sudo*=to sweat.] The act of sweating; sweat.

sū-da-tōr'-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat., from *sudo*=to sweat.] A hot-air bath for promoting perspiration.

sū-da-tōr'-ŷ, *s. & a.* [Lat. *sudatorium*.]

A. As subst.: A hot-house, a sweating-bath.
"Lacedæmonius orbis is taken for a *sudatory*."—*Holy-day: Juvenal*, p. 224.

B. As adj.: Sweating, perspiring.

sūd-dēn, ***sod-ain**, ***sod-ayne**, ***sod-ein**, ***sod-en**, ***sod-eyn**, ***sud-dain**, ***sud-dein**, ***sud-eyn**, *a., adv. & s.* [O. Fr. *sodain*, *sudain* (French *soudain*), from Low Latin *subitanus*; Latin *subitanus*, from *subitus*=sudden, lit.=that which has come stealthily, from *subeo*=to go or come stealthily; *sub*=under (hence, secretly), and *eo*=to go; Sp. & Port. *subitaneo*; Ital. *subitano*, *subitaneo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Happening without any notice, or with scarcely a moment's notice; coming on or happening instantaneously, unexpectedly, or without the usual preparations, notice, or signs.

"Their secret and sudden arrival."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*. (Arg.)

2. Hastily put in use, prepared, or employed; quick, rapid.

"Which reformation must be sudden."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

***3. Hasty, violent, rash, precipitate.**

"He's sudden if a thing comes in his head."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 5.

***B. As adv.**: Suddenly.

"Then sudden waxed wroth, and all she knew not why."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 76.

***C. As subst.**: Something unexpected or unlooked for; a surprise.

"I would wish parents to mark heedfully the witty excuses of their children, especially at *suddains* and surprisals."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 84.

¶ On a sudden, Of a sudden, *On the sudden, *Upon the sudden: Unexpectedly; sooner than was expected; suddenly.

"When you have a mind to leave your master, grow rude and saucy on a sudden, and beyond your usual behavior."—*Swift: Instruct. to Servants*.

sūd-dēn-lŷ, ***sod-ain-ly**, ***sod-ein-ly**, ***sod-en-ly**, ***sod-en-lee**, ***sod-eyn-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *sudden*; -ly.] In a sudden or unexpected manner; unexpectedly; hastily; without premeditation or preparation.

"You shall find three of your argosies

Are richly come to harbor suddenly."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

sūd-dēn-ness, *s.* [English *sudden*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sudden; a coming or happening suddenly or unexpectedly.

"The fury and suddenness of the storm which had burst upon him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

sūd-dēn-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *sudden*; -ty.] The state of being sudden; suddenness.

¶ On a sudden: Suddenly; of a sudden.

"It is not likely that he should have joined them on a suddeny."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

sūd-dēr, *a. & s.* [Hind. *sudr*.]

A. As adj.: Chief. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

¶ The word is often used in connection with the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, formerly the chief civil, and the Sudder Miaamut Adawlut, formerly the chief criminal court of justice at Calcutta. But by 24 & 25 Vict., c. 104, passed in 1861, a High Court was constituted at each presidency seat out of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, with jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases, though an appeal may be taken from its decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

B. As substantive:

- *1. The chief criminal court at Calcutta. [A. ¶.]
2. The chief seat or headquarters of government, as distinguished from the *mofussil*, or interior of the country.

sū'-dīs, *s.* [Lat.=a kind of pike.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scopelidæ, from the Mediterranean. Akin to *Paralepis* (q. v.), but differing slightly in the dentition.

sū'-dor, *s.* [Lat.] Sweating, perspiration.

sudor-anglicanus, *s.*

Med.: The sweating-sickness (q. v.).

sū-dōr-īf'-ēr-ōūs, *adj.* [Lat. *sudor*=sweat, and *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing or secreting perspiration.

sudoriferous-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Glands which secrete or excrete perspiration; sweat glands. They are found in varying numbers, in most parts of the skin. Each gland consists of a long tube coiled into a knot near the closed end, which is situated in the cutaneous cellular tissue and constitutes the gland proper, and a straight, undulate, or spiral duct traversing the skin perpendicularly, to terminate upon its surface between the papillæ. Krause estimated that nearly 2,800 exist on a square inch of the palm of the hand, and 400 to 600 on an equal space of the back and lower limbs. Called also *Sudoriparous glands*.

sū-dōr-īf'-ic, ***su-dor-if-ick**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *sudorifique*, from Lat. *sudorificus*, from *sudor*=sweat, and *facio*=to make.]

A. As adjective:

1. Causing or producing sweating.

"Physicians may well provoke sweat in bed by bottles, with a decoction of *sudorifick* herbs in hot water."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 706.

2. Secreting perspiration.

"By excitation of the *sudorific* glands."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

B. As subst.: A medicine that produces or promotes perspiration. [DIAPHORETIC, ¶.]

"Opium proves . . . commonly a great *sudorifick*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 188.

***sū-dōr-īp'-ar-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *sudor*=sweat, and *pario*=to produce.] Producing sweat; sudoriferous.

sudoriparous-glands, *s. pl.* [SUDORIFEROUS-GLANDS.]

***sū-dōr-ōūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *sudorus*, from *sudor*=sweat.] Consisting of sweat.

"The strigments and sudorous adhesions from men's hands."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

sū'-dra, *s.* [SOODRA.]

sūdŷ *subst. pl.* [Prop. things sodden, from *seethe* (q. v.); cf. O. Dut. *zode*=a seething, boiling; Icel. *sodh*=water in which meat has been sodden.] Boiling water mixed with soap; water impregnated with soap, and forming a frothy mass.

"When it pleases them to strip a French 'citoyen' against his will, and half drown him in a torrent of diluted suds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*¶ In the suds: In a temper; in a difficulty. Probably with idea of the hands being occupied in the washing-tub, or from the discomfort that usually attends washing-day.

"Will ye forsake me now and leave me i' the suds?"

Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase.

sūe, ***sew**, ***sewe**, ***sew-en**, ***sywen**, ***suw-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *seore*, *suir*, *sivir* (Fr. *sivre*)=to follow, from Low Lat. *sequo*; Lat. *sequor*; Ital. *sequire*. From the same root come *pursue*, *suit*, *suite*, *sequence*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To follow.

"Maister, I shall *sue* thee whither ever thou schalt go."—*Wycliffe: Matthew viii*.

2. To follow after; to seek after; to try to win; to seek in marriage.

"Sue me, and woo me, and flatter me."

Tennyson. Mermaid, 43.

3. To seek justice, right, or compensation from by legal process; to institute legal process against; to prosecute in a civil action for the recovery of a real or supposed right, or for compensation for a real or supposed injury.

"If any *sue* thee at the law and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also."—*Matthew v.* 40.

*4. To beg; to ask for.

"When you *sued* staying."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

*5. To claim by legal process; to lay legal claim to; to seek by law.

"By his attorneys-general to *sue* his livery."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Falconry*: To clean the beak.

2. *Naut.*: To leave high and dry on a shore; as, to *sue* a ship.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To beg, to entreat, to petition, to plead.

"When maidens *sue*, men give like gods."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

¶ It is generally followed by *for*.

"I *sue* for exiled majesty's repeal."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 640.

2. To seek by legal process; to make claim in law; to prosecute; as, to *sue* for damages.

3. To pay court; to pay one's addresses as a suitor or lover; to woo; to be a lover; to act the lover.

II. Naut. To be left high and dry on the shore, as a ship.

¶ To *sue out*: To petition for and take out; to apply for and obtain.

"Nor was our blessed Savior only our propitiation to die for us, but he is still our advocate, continually interceding with his father in the behalf of all true penitents, and *suing out* a pardon for them in the court of heaven."—*Calamy*.

sū'-ent, *a.* [SUANT.]

sū'-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [English *suent*; -ly.] Evenly, smoothly. (*Prov.*)

sū'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *su(e)*; -er.] One who sues; a suitor.

sū-ēs'-sī-ā, *s.* [Named after M. Suess, a French naturalist.]

Palæont.: A snb-genus of Spirifera, (q. v.) with two species, from the Upper Lias of Normandy.

sū'-ēt, ***sew-et**, *s.* [O. Fr. *seu*, *suis*, *suif* (Fr. *suif*), with dimin. suff. -et; from Lat. *sebum*, *sebum*=tallow, suet, grease; Sp. *sebo*; Ital. *sevo*.]

Chem., &c.: The solid fat deposited round the loins and kidneys of the ox or sheep, the latter being the more solid, and containing more stearin than beef fat, but less palmitin. Both contain a little olein. When rendered down it forms tallow (q. v.). Chopped suet is used in cooking for making boiled puddings, and for various other purposes, as stuffing, &c. Mutton fat melts at 50°, and beef fat at 47°. If melted and pnt over potted meat, it excludes the air and retards decay. It has been employed by botanists to preserve the fleshy fungi by permeating their pores. In pharmacy it is employed as an emollient in the preparation of certain ointments and plasters, or as an addition to poultices.

suet-pudding, *s.*

Cook.: A boiled pudding, the paste of which is made of flour, bread-crumbs, chopped suet, milk, and eggs; it may be plain, or flavored to taste.

sū'-ēt-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *suet*; -y.] Consisting of or resembling suet.

"If the matter forming a wen resembles fat or a *suet* substance, it is called steatoma."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

***sūffe**, *s.* [A phonetic spelling of *sough* (2), *s.*] Surf (q. v.).

"The *suffe* of the sea setteth her lading dry on land."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 227.

***sūf-fēct**, *v. t.* [Lat. *suffectus*, pa. par. of *sufficio*=to supply, to suffice (q. v.).] To substitute.

"Suffecting Amadens duke of Savoy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius."—*Bishop Hall*.

***sūf-fēct**, *a.* [SUFFECT, v.] Chosen in place of another; performed by a substitute.

"The date of the *suffect* consulship of Silins the younger is not known."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

sūf-fēr, ***sof-fren**, ***suf-fren**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *soffrir*, *suffrir* (Fr. *souffrir*), from Lat. *suffero*=to undergo, to endure: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *fero*=to bear; Spanish *sufier*; Port. *soffier*; Ital. *soffiere*, *sofferire*.]

bōll, **bōŷ**; **pōūt**, **jōwł**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**

A. Transitive:

1. To feel or bear, as something painful, distressing, or disagreeable; to submit to with distress, pain, or grief; to undergo, to endure.

"To suffer here

Chains and these torments."—Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 195.

2. To endure or undergo without sinking or giving way; to sustain; to support unflinchingly; to bear up under.

"Our spirit and strength entire

Strongly to suffer and support our pains."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 147.

3. To be affected by; to undergo; to have to pass through or experience; to be acted on or influenced by.

"He shall not suffer indignity."—Shakesp.: *Tempest* iii. 2.

4. To permit, to allow; not to forbid or hinder.

"But the king suffered the auspicious moment to pass away."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. Intransitive:

1. To feel or undergo pain of body or mind.

"O, I have suffered

With those that I saw suffer."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To undergo punishment; specifically, to be executed. (1 *Peter* ii. 21.)

3. To bear pain of body or mind with patience or fortitude.

"A Roman with a Roman's heart can suffer."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

4. To be injured; to sustain injury, loss, or damage.

"The Great Harry suffered so severely as almost to be sunk at her anchorage."—Froude: *Hist. Eng.*, iv. 423.

sũf'-fêr-â-ble, ***suf-fra-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *suffer*; -able.]

*1. Capable of being endured or borne.

2. Capable of being tolerated or permitted; allowable.

"It is sufferable in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing."—Sir H. Wotton.

*3. Capable of enduring or suffering; tolerant, enduring.

"And sith a man is more reasonable

Than women is, ye musten ben sufferable."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,021.

***sũf'-fêr-â-ble-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *sufferable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sufferable or endurable; tolerableness.

***sũf'-fêr-â-blỹ**, *adv.* [English *sufferable* (le); -ly.] In a sufferable manner or degree; tolerably.

"Yet sufferably bright, the eye might bear

The nngrown glories of his beamy hair."

Addison: *Claudian; de Rapt. Pros.*, bk. ii.

sũf'-fêr-ânce, ***suf-fraunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *souffrance* (Fr. *souffrance*), from Low Lat. *sufferentia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of suffering; the bearing of pain; endurance of pain; patience under pain. (Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.)

2. Pain or suffering endured; distress, misery, suffering.

"Her sufferance made

Almost each pang a death."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. i.

*3. Damage, loss, injury.

"A grievous wreck and sufferance

On most part of their fleet."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

*4. Death by execution.

"Which I in sufferance heartily will rejoice."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

5. Negative consent by not forbidding or hindering; toleration, allowance, permission.

"Thou shalt reign but by their sufferance."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

II. Customs: A permission granted for the shipment of certain goods.

¶ (1) *On sufferance*: By passive allowance, permission, or consent; without being actively interfered with or prevented, and yet without being positively forbidden.

(2) *Estate at sufferance*:

Eng. Law: (See extract.)

"An estate at sufferance, is where one comes into possession of lands by lawful title, but keeps it without any title at all."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

sufferance-wharf, *s.* A wharf on which goods may be landed before any duty is paid, by permission of the Commissioners of Customs. (Eng.)

sũf'-fêr-êr, *s.* [Eng. *suffer*; -er.]

1. One who suffers; one who endures or undergoes bodily or mental pain or suffering.

"All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd,

Even by the sufferer."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 22.

2. One who sustains damage or loss; as, a sufferer by a fire.

3. One who suffers, permits, or allows.

sũf'-fêr-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SUFFER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The state of enduring pain, whether of body or mind.

2. Pain, inconvenience, or loss endured or incurred.

"Rejoice in my sufferings for you."—Colossians i. 24.

sũf'-fêr-îng-lỹ, *adv.* [English *suffering*; -ly.] With suffering or pain.

"An affect or moving sufferingly to become matter."—Cabbalistical Dialogues (1682), p. 8.

sũf'-fîce', ***sũf'-fîse'**, ***suf-ise**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *suffis*, stem of *suffisant*, *pr. par.* of *suffire*=to suffice, from Lat. *sufficio*=to make or put under, to substitute, to supply, to suffice: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *facio*=to make.]

A. *Intrans.*: To be enough or sufficient; to be equal to the end or object proposed.

"A report that arms were hidden in the house sufficed to bring a furious mob to the door."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Transitive:

1. To be sufficient for; to satisfy; to meet the demands or requirements of.

"Let it suffice thee: speak no more to me of this matter."—Deuteronomy iii. 26.

*2. To supply or provide; to refurnish.

"Nor Juno, who sustained his arms before,
Dares with new strength suffice the exhausted store."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ix. 1,090.

***sũf'-fîc'-ienge** (c as sh), ***suf-fis-aunce**, *subst.* [Fr. *suffisance*.] Sufficiency.

"He coude in litel thing have suffisauce."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 489. (Prol.)

sũf'-fîc'-ieng-çỹ (c as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *sufficiency* (t); -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being sufficient or adequate to the end proposed.

"The natural sufficiency of the soul without the spirit of God in order to its own happiness."—Stillingfleet: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. Supply equal to wants; ample supply.

3. Adequate qualification for any purpose; ability.

"Then no more remains

But that your sufficiency, as your worth, is able,

And let them work."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

4. Adequate substance or means; competence.

*5. Conceit; self-sufficiency; self-confidence.

"Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance."—Temple.

***sũf'-fîc'-ient** (c as sh), ***suf-fyc-ient**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sufficiens*, *pr. par.* of *sufficio*=to suffice (q.v.); Sp. *suficiente*; Port. & Ital. *sufficiente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Equal to any end or purpose proposed; adequate to meet any wants or demands; enough, competent, ample.

"My grace is sufficient for thee."—2 *Corinth.* xii. 9.

*2. Possessed of adequate talents, accomplishments, or resources; competent, fit, qualified, capable.

"You'll never meet a more sufficient man."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

*3. Capable of paying one's debts; solvent, rich.

"My meaning in saying he is a good man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

*4. Self-sufficient, self-satisfied, content.

*B. *As subst.*: Sufficiency.

"One man's sufficient is more available than ten thousands' multitude."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 452.

¶ For the difference between *sufficient* and *enough*, see ENOUGH.

sufficient-reason, **determining-reason**, *s.*

**Philos.*: A term adopted from the following passage of Leibnitz's *Théodicée* (i. § 44): "Nothing is done without a sufficient reason; that is, nothing happens without its being possible to one knowing the causes of all things to render a reason which is sufficient why it is so, and not otherwise." He defines the principle of Sufficient Reason, as that in virtue of which we know that no fact can be found real, no proposition true, without a sufficient reason why it is in this way rather than in another. After stating that Archimedes was obliged to take for granted that if there be a balance in which everything is alike on both sides, and if

equal weights are hung on the two ends of that balance, the whole will be at rest, because no reason can be given why one side should weigh down rather than the other, Leibnitz goes on to say: "Now by this single principle of the sufficient reason may be demonstrated the being of a God, and all other parts of metaphysics or natural theology, and even, in some measure, those physical truths that are independent of mathematics, such as the dynamical principles or the principles of forces." The Principle of Sufficient Reason as a law of thought is usually stated by logicians thus: Every judgment we accept must rest upon a sufficient reason; and from this the following principles have been derived:

1. Granting the reason, what follows from the reason must also be granted. On this syllogistic inference depends.

2. If all the consequents are held to be true, the reason must be true.

3. If the consequent is rejected, the reason must also be rejected.

4. If the consequent is admitted, we do not of necessity admit the reason, as there may be other reasons or causes of the same effect.

Mansel (*Proleg. Log.*, p. 198) asserts that the Principle of Sufficient Reason is not a law of thought, but only the statement that every act of thought must be governed by some law. [¶]

¶ *Axiom of determining (or sufficient) reason*:

Logic: A judgment can be derived from another judgment (materially different from it), and finds in it its sufficient reason, only when the (logical) connection of thoughts corresponds to a (real) causal connection. (Ueberweg: *Logic* (Eng. ed.), § 81.)

sũf'-fîc'-ient-lỹ (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *sufficient*; -ly.]

1. In or to a sufficient degree; in or to a degree answering the end or purpose proposed; enough, amply.

"The tongue of the new First Lord of the Treasury was not sufficiently ready."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To a considerable degree.

"He himself was sufficiently vain-glorious."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Ded.)

sũf'-fîç'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [SUFFICE.]

***sũf'-fîç'-îng-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sufficing*; -ly.] So as to suffice or satisfy; sufficiently.

***sũf'-fîç'-îng-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *sufficing*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sufficing; sufficiency.

***suf-fisance**, ***suf-fisance**, *s.* [Fr.] Sufficiency, plenty, enough, abundance.

"There him rests in riotous suffisance

Of all gladfulness and kingly joyance."

Spenser: *Moitopotmos*, 207.

***suf-fis-ant**, ***suf-fis-aunt**, ***suf-fis-aunce**, *adj.* [Fr. *suffisant*, *pr. par.* of *suffire*=to suffice (q.v.).] Sufficient. (Gower: *C. A.*, i.)

***sũf'-fî-tũs**, *s.* [Lat.] Snuff of a candle.

"Of the suffitus of a torch, painters make a velvet black."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, p. 335.

sũf'-fîx, *s.* [Lat. *suffixus*, *pa. par.* of *suffigo*=to fasten on beneath: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *figo*=to fix.]

1. *Philol.*: A letter or syllable added at the end of a word; an affix, a postfix; as, -ness, -ly, &c.

2. *Math.*: A term used to denote indices written under letters; as, a_1, a_2, a_3 , &c.

sũf'-fîx, *v. t.* [SUFFIX, *s.*] To add or annex, as a letter or syllable, at the end of a word.

suffixion (as **sũf'-fîx'-shõn**), *s.* [SUFFIX.] The act of suffixing; the state of being suffixed.

***sũf'-flãm'-în-âte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sufflamatus*, *pa. par.* of *sufflamino*=to check, to clog; *sufflamen* (genit. *sufflaminis*)=a drag, a brake.]

1. To retard or check the motion of, as of a carriage, by preventing one or more of the wheels from revolving, by means of a chain or otherwise; to scotch.

2. To stop, to check, to impede.

"God could prevent the beginnings of wicked designs; . . . he could any where sufflaminate and subvert them."—Barrow: *Sermon on the Gunpowder Treason*.

***sũf'-flâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sufflatus*, *pa. par.* of *sufflo*: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *flo*=to blow.]

1. To blow up, to inflate.

2. To inspire.

"Sufflated by the Holy Wind."

Ward: *England's Reformation*, iii.

***sũf'-flâ'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *sufflatio*.] [SUFFLATE.] The act of blowing up or inflating.

sũf'-fô-cate, *a.* [Latin *suffocatus*, *pa. par.* of *suffoco*=to choke: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *fauces*=the gullet, the throat.] Suffocated, choked.

"For Suffolk's duke, may he be suffocate."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sŭf'-fō-cāte, v. t. & i. [Fr. *suffoquer*; Sp. *sufocar*; Port. *suffocar*; Ital. *suffocare*.] [SUFFOCATE, *adj.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To choke; to kill by stopping the respiration, as by hanging, drowning, or respiring carbonic acid gas; to smother, to stifle.

"Doubtful his death: he suffocated seem'd
To most."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

2. To stifle; to cause difficulty of respiration to. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 670.)

3. To impede respiration in; to compress so as to prevent respiration.

"Let not hemp his windpipe suffocate."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

*4. To stifle, to smother, to extinguish; as, to suffocate live coals or fire.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become suffocated, choked, or stifled.

2. To cause suffocation, to choke; as, The heat is suffocating.

"The suffocating sense of woe."

Byron: Prometheus.

¶ Suffocation is produced by every kind of means, external or internal; to choke is to stifle or suffocate by means of large bodies, as a piece of food, lodging in the throat or larynx.

sŭf'-fō-cāt-īng, pr. par. or a. [SUFFOCATE, *v.*]

sŭf'-fō-cāt-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *suffocating*; -*ly*.] In a suffocating manner or degree; so as to suffocate; as, The room is suffocatingly hot.

sŭf'-fō-cā-tion, s. [Fr. from Lat. *suffocationem*, accusative of *suffocatio*, from *suffocatus*=suffocate (q. v.); Sp. *suffocacion*; Ital. *suffocazione*.]

1. The act of suffocating, choking, or smothering.

"Slaine, I call heere, whosoever he be, man, woman, or childe, that violently commeth to his death, whether it be by knife, poyson, cord, drowning, burning, suffocation or otherwise."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. The state of being suffocated, choked, or smothered; death by being suffocated.

"It was a miracle to scape suffocation."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

¶ Suffocation takes place when the air is denied access to the lungs, and may be produced by drowning, by strangulation, by choking, by immobility of the respiratory muscles arising from tetanus, by false membranes obstructing the larynx, &c.

sŭf'-fō-cāt-ive, a. [English *suffocat(e)*; -*ive*.] Tending or having the power to suffocate; suffocating.

"From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous tumors and suffocative catarrhs proceed."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*.

Sŭf'-fōlk (*l* silent), *s.* [For *South-folk*, as *Norfolk* for *North-folk*.]

Geog.: A county on the east coast of England, between Norfolk and Essex.

Suffolk-crag, s.

Geol.: The same as RED-CRAG. [CRAG, 2.]

Suffolk punch, s. A variety of horse, stout and round in the barrel, strongly built, and with low, heavy shoulders. They are especially adapted for drawing heavy weights.

***sŭf'-fōs'-sion** (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *suffossio*, from *suffossus*, pa. par. of *suffodio*=to dig under; *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *fodio*=to dig.] The act of digging under or beneath; an undermining.

"Those conspiracies against maligned sovereignty; those suffusions of walls, &c."—*Ep. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

sŭf'-fra-gan, *sŭf'-fra-gant, a. & s. [Fr. *suffragant*, from Lat. *suffragans*, pr. par. of *suffragor*=to vote for, to support, or from Low Lat. *suffraganeus*=a suffragan bishop.] [SUFFRAGE.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Assisting, supporting.

"Let my pen loose to the suffragan testimonies."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 302.

2. *Eccles.*: Assisting, assistant; as, a suffragan bishop. Every bishop is suffragan relatively to the archbishop of his province.

B. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which assists; an assistant.

"Friends and suffragants to the virtues and modesty of sober women."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 118.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. A bishop who has been consecrated to assist an ordinary bishop of a see in a particular portion of his diocese.

2. A term of relation applied to every ordinary bishop with respect to the archbishop of his province.

"The Primate indeed and several of his suffragans stood obstinately aloof."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

sŭf'-fra-gan-ship, *suf-fra-gane-ship, subst. [Eng. *suffragan*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a suffragan.

"Therewith held the suffraganeship under Henry Beauford Bishop of Lincoln."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cumberland*.

***sŭf'-fra-gant, a. & s.** [SUFFRAGAN.]

***sŭf'-fra-gāte, v. i.** [Lat. *suffragatus*, pa. par. of *suffragor*.] [SUFFRAGE, *v.*]

1. To vote with; to agree in voice with.

"It cannot choose but suffragate to the reasonableness and convenience thereof, being so discovered."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 291.

2. To vote.

"With liberty allowed him to suffragate in congregat. and convocat."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. ii.

***sŭf'-fra-gā-tōr, s.** [Lat.] One who assists or supports with his vote.

"The most of their suffragators are already assembled."—*Bp. of Chester to Abp. Usher*, p. 67.

sŭf'-frage (age as īg), ***sŭf'-fra-gŷ, s.** [Fr., from Lat. *suffragium*=a vote; ultimate etymology doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A vote or voice given on a controverted question, or in the choice of a candidate for a particular office, position, or trust; the formal expression of opinion on a point in question; hence, approval, consent. [FRANCHISE, 2.]

"Enthusiastically confirmed by the suffrage of the whole principality."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. Testimony, attestation, witness.

*3. Aid, assistance.

"But all give suffrage; that with speed I may these discords end."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, viii.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. A short petition, such as those after the creed or matins and evensong.

2. Prayer on behalf of another, or for the whole body of the faithful; espec. prayer offered for the faithful departed.

"He [Henry the 5] made a riche tumber for Richard the 2, and caused suffragies to be ordenid for hym."—*Leland: Collectanea*, vol. ii., p. 490.

sŭf'-frage (age as īg), *v. t.* [Lat. *suffragor*=to vote for.] [SUFFRAGE, *s.*] To vote for; to elect.

"Suffraging their knights and burgesses."—*Milton: Reform, in England*, bk. ii.

***sŭf'-frāg'-in-ōus, a.** [Lat. *suffrago* (genit. *suffraginis*)=the pastern or hough.] Of or pertaining to the knee-joint of beasts.

"The hough or suffraginous flexure behind rather outward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. i.

***suf-fraunce, s.** [SUFFERANCE.]

sŭf-frū-tēs'-cent, a. [Pref. *suf-* for *sub-*, and Eng. *frutescent* (q. v.).] Moderately frutescent.

†sŭf-frū-tēx, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sub*, and *frutex*=a shrub, a bush.]

Bot.: An undershrub (q. v.)

sŭf-frū-ti-cōse, †sŭf-frū-ti-coūs, a. [Pref. *suf-*, for *sub-*, and Lat. *fruticosus*=full of shrubs or bushes.]

Bot. (of a stem): Having the lower and smaller part of the stem woody, while the upper and larger part is herbaceous and dies off every year.

sŭf-fū-mi-gāte, v. t. [Lat. *suffumigatus*, pa. par. of *suffumigo*: *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *fumigo* to fumigate (q. v.).] To apply fumes or smoke to the parts of, as to the body, in medical treatment.

sŭf-fū-mi-gā-tion, s. [SUFFUMIGATE.]

1. The operation of applying fumes to the parts of the body; fumigation.

"If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may be attempted by suffumigation."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

2. The act of burning perfumes; one of the ceremonies in incantation.

"He did not at the time of his invocation make any suffumigation, at which the spirits were vexed."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

3. A fume, a fumigation.

"Hippocrates moreover was of this opinion, that a suffumigation made therewith [garlick] fetcheth downe the afterbirth of women newly delivered and brought to bed."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. vi.

***sŭf-fū-mige, s.** [Lat. *suffumigo*=to suffumigate (q. v.).] A medical fume.

"For external means, drying suffumiges or smoaks are prescribed with good success."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

sŭf-fūse, v. t. [Latin *suffusus*, pa. par. of *suffundere*=to pour beneath, to suffuse beneath or upon; *suf* (for *sub*)=under, and *fundo*=to pour.] To overspread, as with a fluid or tincture; to fill or cover as with something fluid.

"Medora still (while tears his cheeks suffuse)

The dear remembrance of his lord renews."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xviii.

sŭf-fū-ḡion, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *suffusionem*, accus. of *suffusio*, from *suffusus*, pa. par. of *suf-fundo*=to suffuse (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of suffusing or overspreading, as with a fluid or tincture; the state of being suffused.

"He [Plutarch] being deeply tinctured, as it were, with the suffusions of it, everything which he looked upon, seemed to him colored with it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 224.

2. That which is suffused or overspread, as a cataract on the eye, or an extravasation of some humor.

"So thick a drop serene hath quenched their orbs,
Or dim suffusion veiled." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 26.

sŭ-fī, s. [SOFI.]

sŭ-fīsm, s. [SOFISM.]

sŭg, subst. [Etyim. doubtful; perhaps allied to *suck*.] A small kind of worm.

"At which time many of them [trout] have sticking on them *sugs*, or trout-lice; which is a kind of worm in shape like a clove, or pin with a big head—and sticks close to him, and sucks his moisture; these, I think, the trout breeds himself."—*Walton: Angler*, bk. i., ch. iv.

sŭg'-ar (s as sh), ***sucre, *suger, *sugre, s. & a.** [French *sucre*, from Sp. *azucar*=sugar, from Arab. *sakkar, sokkar*=sugar; Pers. *shakar*, from Sansc. *ṣarkarā*=gravel, sugar; allied to Lat. *saccharum*; Gr. *sakchar, sakcharon*; Port. *azúcar*; Ital. *zucchero*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A sweet, crystallized substance manufactured from the expressed juice of various plants, especially from the sugar-cane (q. v.).

(2) Any substance, more or less resembling sugar in any of its properties; as, sugar of lead.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Sweet, honeyed, or soothing words or flattery, used to disguise or hide something distasteful.

(2) Money. (*Slang*.)

II. Chemical & Sugar Manuf.: $C_n(OH_2)_m$. The generic name for a large number of bodies occurring naturally in the animal or vegetable kingdom, or produced from glucosides by the action of ferments or dilute acids. They are all more or less soluble in water, and their solutions exert a rotatory action on polarized light. Some reduce alkaline solutions of copper, while others either do not, or do so only to a limited extent. They may all be classed under two heads, viz., unfermentable sugars, as mannite, dulcite, sorbite, &c., and fermentable sugars, as cane-sugar, glucose, maltose, &c. Cane-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, called also Saccharose, Sucrose, and Canose, is found in the juice of many grasses, in the sap of several trees, and in beet and several other roots. It appears to be the transition product between starch and invert-sugar in all plants which yield the latter compounds. Walnuts, almonds, and St. John's bread contain only cane-sugar. It is extracted most easily from sugar-cane, but on the continent of Europe is manufactured on a large scale from beet-root. The expressed juice is heated nearly to the boiling point, and a small quantity of slaked lime added. The clear liquid which separates from the coagulum is evaporated as rapidly as possible, and transferred into shallow vessels to crystallize. Drained from the syrup or molasses, it yields the raw sugar of commerce. When further refined by treatment with animal charcoal, poured into molds, and then dried in a stove, the product is loaf-sugar. When the crystallization is allowed to proceed very slowly, sugar-candy results. Moderately heated it melts, and solidifies on cooling to an amorphous mass, familiar as barley-sugar. Pure sugar separates from its solution in transparent colorless crystals, having the figure of a modified monoclinic prism. It has a pure, sweet taste, and requires for solution only one-third of its weight of cold water. Its crystals have a specific gravity of 1.6. Heated above 210°, water is given off and a brown substance known as caramel remains. Cane-sugar is transformed into invert-sugar by boiling in presence of dilute acids, mineral acting more rapidly than organic acids. Strong sulphuric acid completely decomposes cane-sugar, and nitric acid converts it into saccharic acid. It turns a ray of polarized light to the right, $A_j=73.8$. [INVERT-SUGAR, MAPLE-SUGAR.]

B. As adj.: Made of sugar.

sugar-baker, s. One who refines sugar.

sugar-bean, s.

Bot.: (1) *Phaseolus saccharatus*; (2) *P. lunatus*.

sugar-beet, substant. A variety of the Common Beet, *Beta vulgaris*, cultivated on the Continent of Europe, and to some extent in America, from which is extracted sugar. [BEETROOT-SUGAR.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sugar-berry, s.

Bot.: *Celtis occidentalis*; called also the Nettle-tree and the Hackberry.

sugar-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: The family Cœribidæ, a group of delicate little birds, allied to the Dicæidæ and the Drepanididæ, but with protrusile tongues, and confined almost entirely to the tropical parts of America.

sugar-bush, s. [SUGAR-ORCHARD.]

sugar-camp, s. A place in or near a maple forest where the sap from the trees is collected and manufactured into sugar.

sugar-candy, *sugar-candian, s. Cane-sugar crystallized on threads by slow evaporation.

"Her breath was as sweet as sugar-candian."—*J. Taylor: Penniless Pilgrim.*

sugar-cane, s.

1. *Botany, Hort., &c.*: *Saccharum officinarum*, a strong, cane-stemmed grass, from eight to twelve feet high, producing a large, feathery plume of flowers. It is wild or cultivated in the southern United States, India, China, the South Sea Islands, the West Indies, and South America, flourishing in the zone or belt from the equator to 35° or 40° north and south. The land chosen for its cultivation is usually a good loam or light clay well manured. The leafy ends of the canes of the preceding season are cut off, or the whole cane is cut up, each piece being made to contain two nodes or joints. Twenty thousand of these are planted on each acre in January and February, the harvest begins early in December, and the cutting and crushing of the canes are carried on till January or February. There are several varieties of the sugar-cane.

2. *Hist.*: It has been supposed that sugar-cane was the "sweet cane from a far country" of Jeremiah (vi. 20; cf. also Isa. xliii. 24). The scripture plant was, however, more probably *Andropogon calamus aromaticus*. [CANE.] According to Strabo, Nearchus, the admiral of Alexander the Great, describes a kind of honey (probably sugar) from an Indian reed, as did Theophrastus and other writers. Dioscorides uses the term *saccharum*, derived from the Indian name of the sugar-cane. Europe seems indebted for the plant to the Saracens, who introduced it into Rhodes, Cyprus, Sicily, Crete, and Spain, in the ninth century; the Crusaders, in the twelfth, found it in Syria; the Spaniards and Portuguese carried it to the Canary Islands and Madeira early in the fifteenth. Thence, on the discovery of America, it was transported to the West Indies, where a large sugar industry speedily arose.

sugar-clarifier, s. [CLARIFIER, 2.]

sugar-coated, subst. Coated with a solution of sugar; as pills, &c., to relieve an unpleasant taste.

sugar-evaporator, s. A furnace and pan for condensing saccharine juices or solutions.

sugar-filter, s. The vessel employed for cleansing and decolorizing the defecated syrup by the aid of bone-black.

***sugar-fungus, s.** [TORULA, YEAST-PLANT.]

sugar-furnace, s. A furnace in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice, the sap of the maple, or other saccharine solutions.

sugar-house, s. A building in which sugar is refined.

sugar-kettle, s. A kettle for boiling the sap of the sugar-maple, the sorghum, or the cane; a sugar-pan.

sugar-loaf, s. & a.**A. As substantive:**

1. *Lit.*: A conical mass of refined sugar.

2. *Fig.*: A high-crowned conical hat, resembling a sugar-loaf in shape.

B. As adj.: Conical and tall, like a sugar-loaf; as, a sugar-loaf hat.

sugar-louse, s. [SUGAR-MITE.]**sugar-maple, s.**

Bot.: *Acer saccharinum*, an American tree, sometimes eighty feet high, largely prevailing in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, part of the United States, &c. The leaves are cordate, very smooth, and glaucous beneath. They have five lobes, which are taper, pointed, and toothed, becoming red in the autumn. It is tapped in the spring for its juice, which yields sugar. [ACER.]

sugar-mill, s. A mill for expressing the juice from sugar-canes. It has usually three rollers; two in the same horizontal plane, and the third over and between these. The canes are fed in between the upper and first horizontal rollers, where they receive their first squeeze, the juice running down into a trough at the base of the mill; they then travel onward, receiving a second squeeze between the top roller and the second horizontal roller, which extracts the remaining juice. The residual woody fiber, termed bagasse, when dried, is used as fuel for the furnace-boiler.

sugar-mite, sugar-louse, s.

Entom.: The genus *Lepisma*, spec. *Lepisma saccharina*.

sugar-mold, s. A conical iron mold in which sugar is placed to crystallize and allow the molasses to drain away.

sugar-nippers, s. A tool or instrument for cutting loaf-sugar into small pieces.

sugar of acorns, s. [QUERCITE.]

sugar of lead, s. [NEUTRAL PLUMBIC ACETATE; ACETIC-ACID.]

sugar-orchard, sugar-bush, s. A collection or small plantation of maples used for making sugar.

sugar-planter, s. One who owns or manages land devoted to the cultivation of the sugar-cane.

sugar-plum, s. A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled sugar, colored and flavored with various ingredients, and formed into balls or disks.

sugar-refiner, s. One who refines sugar.**sugar-refinery, s.**

1. A building where sugar is refined.

2. The process of purification of raw or brown sugar. The sugar is (1) dissolved in water a little blood and lime-water being added; (2) filtered in bags to remove feculences; (3) filtered through animal charcoal, to remove color; (4) boiled in a vacuum-pan, to concentrate it; and (5) crystallized in molds.

***sugar-sop, s.** A sugar-plum.

"Dandle her upon my knee, and give her sugar-sops." *Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas*, ii. 2.

sugar-squirrel, s.

Zoöl.: *Petaurus sciureus*.

sugar-tongs, s. A small instrument of silver or plated metal, used for lifting small pieces of sugar at table.

sugar-tree, s.

Bot.: (1) *Myoporum platycarpum*; (2) *Acer saccharinum*, the sugar-maple (q. v.).

sũg'-ar (s as sh), *sug-er, v. t. & i. [SUGAR, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To impregnate, flavor, cover, sprinkle, or mix with sugar. [SUGARING, II.]

2. *Fig.*: To cover or hide, as with sugar; to sweeten, to disguise, as something unpleasant or distasteful, so as to render it acceptable.

"With devotion's visage,
And pious action, we do sugar o'er
The devil himself." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

¶ To sugar off is to proceed with the last stage in the manufacture of maple sugar—that of granulation.

sũg'-ar-i-nẽss (s as sh), s. [Eng. *sugary*, -ness.] The quality or state of being sugary or sweet.

sũg'-ar-ing (s as sh), s. [Eng. *sugar*; -ing.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of sweetening, mixing, or covering with sugar.

2. Sugar used for sweetening, &c.

3. The act or process of making sugar.

II. Entom.: A method of catching moths introduced in 1842, and since largely used. A compound of coarse brown sugar dissolved in water and beer, and having a little gum or some essential oil added, is spread on the sheltered side of trunks of trees by a painter's brush. The collector visits the sugared trees after dark with a bull's-eye lantern and catches any moths he may find.

sũg'-ar-lẽss (initial s as sh), a. [Eng. *sugar*; -less.] Free from sugar.

sũg'-ar-ỹ (s as sh), *sug-rie, adj. [English *sugar*; -y.]

1. Containing, resembling, or composed of sugar; sweet.

"And with the sugrie sweete thereof allure
Chast ladies eares to fantasies impure." *Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.*

2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things; as, a sugary palate.

***su-gẽs'-cent, a.** [Lat. *sugens*, pr. par. of *sugo*=to suck.] Pertaining or relating to sucking.

"The sugescent parts of animals are fitted for their use, and the knowledge of that use put into them."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xviii.

sũg-gẽst', v. t. & i. [Lat. *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero*=to carry or lay under, to supply, to suggest; *sug* (for *sub*)=under, and *gero*=to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To introduce indirectly into the mind or thoughts; to cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects.

"The growing seeds of wisdom, that suggest . . .
Reflections such as meliorate the heart." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 302.

2. To propose with diffidence or modesty; to propose indirectly or guardedly; to hint; to insinuate. "Then you suggested Avignon; and I assented."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*3. To inform secretly; to prompt.

*4. To tempt, to seduce.

***B. Intrans.**: To make suggestions; to present evil thoughts to the mind.

sũg-gẽst'-ẽr, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -er.] One who suggests; one who makes suggestions.

sũg-gẽs'-tĩ-õ fãl'-sĩ, phr. [Lat.=the suggestion of something false or untrue.]

1. *Logic and Ethics*: A term used when one, instead of telling a positive untruth, makes a statement which, though not false, is yet pretty sure to be misunderstood, and is intended to be so.

2. *Law*: One of the branches of fraud. If *suggestio falsi* be practiced in drawing out legal conveyances, releases, or agreements, its detection affords a ground for setting them aside.

sũg-gẽs'-tion (tion as chũn), s. [Fr., from Lat. *suggestionem*, accus. of *suggestio*, from *suggestus*, pa. par. of *suggero*=to suggest (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of suggesting, hinting, or proposing guardedly or with diffidence. (Either in a good or bad sense.)

2. That which is suggested; a hint; a first intimation or proposal.

3. A prompting, especially to evil; a secret incitement; temptation, seduction.

4. Presentation of an idea to the mind; as the suggestions of fancy or imagination.

5. In suggestive therapeutics, any means, such as thought, gesture, signs, words, speech, physical sensations, environment, etc., used to influence the mind of a patient. A simple suggestion is one given under ordinary conditions where there is no degree of hypnosis present. An *auto-suggestion* is one arising entirely within one's own consciousness from a thought, mental impression or physical sensation. Its basis may be real or imaginary. An oral suggestion is one expressed in speech. A mental suggestion (q. v.), is one conveyed by thought only. A physical suggestion is one which reaches and impresses the mind through any of the five physical senses. A hypnotic suggestion is any form of suggestion conveyed to the patient during the hypnotic sleep. A negative hypnotic suggestion is one that neutralizes the will-power of the patient. A pre-hypnotic suggestion is one given before hypnosis or sleep, and acted upon while entering or during sleep. A post-hypnotic or deferred suggestion is one given during hypnosis, to be acted upon or carried out after hypnosis. This is the form of suggestion most frequently employed in the treatment of disorders.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: Information without oath; as—

(1) An information drawn in writing, showing cause to have a prohibition.

(2) A surmise or representation of something, enrolled upon the record of a suit or action, at the instance of a party thereto.

2. *Metaph.*: The same as ASSOCIATION (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Principle of suggestion*: Association of ideas.

(2) *Relative suggestion*: Judgment. Dr. Thomas Brown (1778-1820) Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, divided "the Intellectual States of Mind into Simple and Relative Suggestion; the first corresponding to what others have called Association, and the latter to Judgment. He places under Simple Suggestion: Conception, Memory, Imagination, and Habit; under Relative Suggestion: Coexistence and Succession. (Brown: *Philos. Human Mind*, lect. xxxiii., xlv.)

sũg-gẽs'-tion-ism (tion as chũn), s. [Eng. *suggestion*; -ism.] The doctrine that all so-called hypnotic phenomena, faith cures, clairvoyance, Christian Science healings, spirit manifestations, etc., are merely the result of suggestion. [SUGGESTION, 5.]

sũg-gẽs'-tion-ist (tion as chũn), s.

1. A believer in suggestionism.

2. One who practices suggestive therapy.

sũg-gẽst'-ive, s. [Eng. *suggest*; -ive.] Containing a suggestion or hint; calculated or intending to suggest ideas or thoughts; suggesting more than appears on the surface. (Very often in a bad sense.)

suggestive therapeutics, suggestive therapy, s. The treatment of disordered states by suggestion, embracing thought-transference or telepathy, speech, look, gesture, environment, and all other modes of reaching and controlling disorders through the mind of the patient. [SUGGESTION, 5.]

sũg-gẽst'-ive-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *suggestive*; -ly.] In a suggestive manner; by way of suggestion.

sũg-gẽst'-ive-nẽss, s. [Eng. *suggestive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being suggestive.

fãte, fãt, fãre, amidst, whãt, fãll, father; wẽ, wẽt, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pĩne, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marĩne; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unĩte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***sūg-gīl-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *suggillatio*.] A livid or black and blue mark; a blow, a bruise, ecchymosis. Also applied to the spots which occur in disease and in incipient putrefaction.

***sugre**, *s. & v.* [SUGAR.]

sū-ī-čīd-āl, *a.* [Eng. *suicid(e)*; *-al*.]

1. Partaking of the nature of the crime of suicide; as, *suicidal* mania.

2. Destructive to one's self, or one's own interests.

"The obstinacy of the English authorities in keeping the army on so reduced a footing is considered simply *suicidal*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sū-ī-čīd-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *suicidal*; *-ly*.] In a suicidal manner.

sū-ī-čīde, *s.* [Formed in sense 1 from Lat. *sui*, genit. of *se*=one's self, and *cidum*=a slaying, from *cædo* (in comp. *-cido*)=to kill; in sense 2, from *sui*, and *-cida*=a slayer, on the analogy of *homicide*, *fratricide*, &c.; Fr. *suicide*. Trench says that till the middle of the seventeenth century this word had not established itself in the language; self-homicide was used instead.]

1. Self-murder; the act of willfully and designedly destroying one's own life. To constitute suicide in the legal sense, the person must be of years of discretion and of sound mind, in which case he is termed a *felo-de-se* (q. v.). By the English common law the consequences of suicide were deprivation of the rites of Christian burial, the suicide being interred at night at cross-roads, with a stake driven through his breast, and the forfeiture of all his goods and chattels to the Crown, including debts to him at the time of his committing the crime, but not including freehold property, and the forfeiture did not involve corruption of blood. By the statute 33 and 34 Vict., c. 23, the forfeiture of property to the Crown was abolished, and the interment of the suicide at night is not carried out now except on very rare occasions. In the United States suicide has no legal penalties.

"Nor less to be exploded is the word *suicide*, which may as well seem to participate of *sus*, a sow, as of the pronoun *sui*."—*Phillips; New World of Words*. (Pref. to ed. 3d.)

2. One who commits self-murder; a *felo-de-se*.

3. Ruin or destruction of one's own interests.

"In countries pretending to civilization there should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political *suicide*."—*Knox; Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

sū-ī-čīd-īc-āl, *adj.* [English *suicid(e)*; *-ical*.] Suicidal.

***sū-ī-čīd-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *suicid(e)*; *-ism*.] A disposition or tendency to suicide.

***sū-ī-čīsm**, ***sū-ī-cisme**, *s.* [Lat. *sui*, genit. of *suus*=one's own; English suff. *-ism*.] The seeking of what is personal to one; selfishness, egotism. [ALTRUISM.]

"But his *suicisme* was so grosse, that any of Ahab's relations (whom he made run out all they had) might read it."—*R. Whitlock; Grand Schismatic*.

sū-ī-dæ, **sū-ī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. *-ida*.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Artiodactyle Mammals, of the Bunodont group (in which the crowns of the molars are tuberculated). The feet have only two functional toes, the other two being much shorter, and hardly touching the ground. Molars, incisors, and canines are present, the last very large, and, in the males, usually constituting formidable tusks projecting from the side of the mouth. The stomach is generally slightly divided, but is by no means so complex as in the Ruminantia. Snout truncated and cylindrical, capable of considerable movement, and adapted for rooting up the ground. The skin is covered with hair to a greater or less extent; tail very short, in some cases rudimentary. The family is divided into three well-marked groups or sub-families: *Suinae*, True Swine (*Sus*, *Potamochoerus*, *Babirusa*, and *Porcula*); *Dicotylinae* (Pecaries, with the single genus *Dicotyles*, often classed as a family); and *Phacochoerinae* (Wart-hogs, with one genus, *Phacochoerus*).

2. *Palæont.*: The family probably commenced in the Eocene Tertiary. The most noteworthy genera are described in this Dictionary under their names.

sū-ī-ğēn-ēr-īs, *phr.* [Lat.] Of his or its own peculiar kind; singular.

***sū-īl-lage** (age as *īg*), *s.* [Fr. *souillage*, from *souiller*=to sully, to soil.] A drain or collection of filth; sullage.

"Some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other conveniences for the *sullage* of the house."—*Wotton; Remains*, p. 18.

su-īl-line, *a. & s.* [Lat. *suill(us)*=pertaining to swine; Eng. suff. *-ine*.]

A. As adj.: Belonging to or characteristic of the genus *Sus* or the family *Suidæ* (q. v.).

"There are, moreover, extinct types, with many *Suilline* affinities."—*Nicholson; Palæont.*, ii. 345.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the genus *Sus* or the family *Suidæ* (q. v.).

"All these early *Suillines* . . . appear to have had at least four toes."—*Marsh; Introd. and Success. of Vert. Life in America*.

su-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *su(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [SUIDÆ.]

***sū-īng**, *s.* [Fr. *suer*=to sweat; Lat. *sudo*.] The process of soaking through anything.

"Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through the wood."—*Bacon; Nat. Hist.*, § 79.

***sū-īng**, *pr. par. or a.* [SUE.]

***sū-īng-lŷ**, ***su-yng-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *suing*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Following, in succession, after.

"My mynde & my flesh both haue loyed in to liuing God, and for this the prophete saith here *suyngly*, my reynes or kidneis, hath chiden me vnto the night."—*Sir T. More; Works*, p. 20.

sū-int, *s.* [Fr.] The natural grease of wool. It consists of insoluble saponaceous matter, together with a soluble salt containing from 15 to 33 per cent. of potash.

***sū-īsm**, *s.* [SUIST.] Selfishness.

***sū-īst**, *s.* [Lat. *suus*=one's own.] One who seeks to gratify himself; a selfish person; an ego-tist.

"A man with more liberty might be debtor to the Jews of Malta, than owe for curtesies to this schismatical *suit*, that baits with lesser favours to angle for greater."—*R. Whitlock; Grand Schismatic*, p. 369.

sūt, ***suite**, ***sute**, *s.* [French *suite*=a chase, a suit, a train of attendants, from Lat. *secta*=a following, a sect (q. v.); in Low Lat. extended to mean a suit-at-law, a series, a suit of clothes, &c., from Lat. *sequor*=to follow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of following; pursuit, chase, as of game, &c.

*2. Consecution, succession, series.

"Every five and thirty years the same kind and *suit* of weather comes about again."—*Bacon*.

3. The act of suing; a seeking for something by petition or application; petition; address of entreaty; request, prayer.

"Many shall make *suit* unto thee."—*Job* xi. 9.

4. A petition made to one of exalted position or authority, as a monarch or great prince.

"I can but be thy guide, sweet maid,

With Scotland's king thy *suit* to aid."

Scott; Lady of the Lake, vi. 25.

5. Amorous solicitation; courtship, wooing; an attempt to win a woman in marriage.

"Rebate your loves, each rival *suit* suspend,

Till this funeral web my labors end."

Pope; Homer's Odyssey, xix. 164.

6. The object of one's request, petition, or seeking; that which is sought or begged for; request, prayer.

"Thou hast obtained thy *suit*."

Shakesp.; Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

7. A set, a number of things used together, and in a degree necessary to be united in order to serve their purpose; as, a *suit* of armor, a *suit* of sails for a ship, &c.; especially used absolutely for a set of clothes; dress, apparel.

"He hath his change of *suites*, yea, he spareth not to goe in his silkes and veluet."—*Wilson; Art of Rhetorique*, p. 94.

8. Things which follow in a series or succession; a set of things of the same kind or stamp; the collective number of individuals composing a series; as, a *suit* (more generally a *suite*) of rooms.

9. Specifically, one of the four sets (of thirteen cards each) which compose a pack.

"To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort

Her mingled *suits* and sequences."

Cowper; Task, i. 475.

*10. Kind, class, sort, description.

"The tapes of hire white volupere

Were of the same *suit* of hire colere."

Chaucer; C. T., 3,241.

*11. Retinue, attendants; number of followers, train. (Now written *suite*.)

12. Outward covering or dress.

"But I have that within which passeth show;

These but the trappings and the *suits* of woe."

Shakesp.; Hamlet, i. 2.

13. The covering of the hairy scalp; as, a *suit* of hair. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. Law:

1. *Feudal law*: A following or attendance; as—

(1) Attendance by a tenant on his lord, especially at his court; called also *Suit-court*.

(2) Attendance for the purpose of performing some service; called also *Suit-service*.

(3) The retinue, chattels, offspring, and appurtenances of a vassal.

2. *Civil Law*:

(1) An action or process for the recovery of a right or claim; legal application to a court of justice; prosecution of right before any tribunal; as, a *suit* in Chancery. When the remedy is sought in a court of law, the term *suit* is synonymous with *action*, but when proceedings are taken in a court of equity the term *suit* alone is used. The term is also applied in England to proceedings in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty courts.

"Of a strange nature is the *suit* you follow."

Shakesp.; Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(2) The witnesses or followers of the plaintiff in an action at law.

¶ ***(1) Out of suits**: No more in service and attendance on; at odds with.

(2) *To follow suit*: [FOLLOW, ¶ (2).]

"Wear this for me; one *out of suits* with fortune,

That would give more, but that her hand lacks means."

Shakesp.; As You Like It, i. 2.

***suit-broker**, *s.* One who made a regular trade of obtaining favors for court petitioners.

***suit-court**, *s.* [SUIT, *s.*, II. 1 (1).]

***suit-covenant**, *s.*

Law: A covenant by the ancestor of one man with the ancestor of another to sue at his court. (*Bailey*.)

***suit-like**, ***sute-like**, *a.* Suitable, adapted.

"Then she put her into man's apparel, and gave her all things *suit-like* to the same, and laid her upon a mattress all alone without light or candle."—*North; Plutarch*, p. 40.

***suit-service**, *s.* [SUIT, *s.*, II. 1 (2).]

sūt, *v. t. & i.* [SUIT, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To adapt, to accommodate; to fit or make suitable.

"*Suit* the action to the word, the word to the action, with this special observance, that you o'erstep not the modesty of nature."—*Shakesp.; Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. To be adapted or suitable to; to become.

"Such furniture as *suits* the greatness of his person."

Shakesp.; Henry VIII, ii. 1.

3. To fit; to be adapted to.

4. To be agreeing to; to fall in with; to please; to be convenient or agreeable to; as, to *suit* one's tastes.

*5. To dress, to clothe.

"It is the use for Tyrian maids to wear,

Their bow and quiver in this modest sort,

And *suit* themselves in purple for the nonce."

Marlowe; Dido, Queen of Carthage, i. 1.

B. Intrans.: To agree, to accord, to match, to correspond, to tally. (Often followed by *to* or *with*.)

"Ill with King James' mood that day,

Suited gay feast and minstrel lay."

Scott; Lady of the Lake, v. 33.

¶ For the difference between *to suit* and *to fit*, see FIT.

sūt-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *suitable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

sūt-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *suit*; *-able*.] Capable of suiting; suiting or being in accordance; according, agreeable, fitting, convenient, proper, becoming.

"In his face

Youth smiled celestial, and to every limb

Suitable grace diffused."

Milton; P. L., iii. 639.

¶ For the difference between *suitable* and *becoming*, *conformable*, *convenient*, and *correspondent*, see BECOMING, CONFORMABLE, &c.

sūt-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *suitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being suitable, fit, adapted, agreeable, proper, becoming, or convenient; agreeableness, fitness, propriety.

"There is a continued *suitableness* and applicability to the text of Moses all along."—*More; Def. of Phil. Cabala*. (App.)

sūt-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *suitab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In a suitable manner or degree; fitly, agreeably, conveniently, becomingly.

"The most notable of those offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that *suitably* to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them."—*More; Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

suite (as swēt), *s.* [Fr.] [SUIT, *s.*]

1. A company or number of attendants or followers; a retinue, a train.

2. A number of things having a connection together, spoken of as a whole; a collection of things of the same kind; a set, a series; as, a *suite* of rooms, furniture, &c.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = 1. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tjon, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

***sũit'-ēr**, ***sut-er**, *s.* [English *suit*, *v.*; -*er*.] A suitor (q. v.).

"Now in all judgements being two parties, the first we call the impleader, *suter*, demaunder, or demandant, and plaintiffe."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***sũit'-hõld**, *s.* [Eng. *suit*, and *hold*.]

Feudal Law: Tenure in consideration of certain services to a superior lord.

sũit'-lång, *pr. par., a., & s.* [SUIT, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Cloth for making suits of clothes.

sũit'-õr, ***sut-er**, *s.* [Eng. *suit*, *v.*; -*or*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who prefers a suit; a petitioner, an applicant.

"The throng, that follows Cæsar at the heels,

Of senators, of prætors, common suitors."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 4.

2. One who solicits a woman in marriage; a wooer, a lover.

"My court quickly swarmed full of suitors."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

II. *Law*: A party to a suit or litigation.

***sũit'-õr**, *v. i.* [English *suit*, *s.*] To court, to woo.

"Counts a many, and dukes a few,

A suitoring came to my father's hall."

Barham: Ing. Leg.; *St. Nicholas*.

sũit'-ræss, *subst.* [Eng. *suit*; -*ess*.] A female suitor or supplicant.

"Beshrew me, but 'twere pity of his heart,

That could refuse a boon to such a suitress."

Rowe: Jane Shore, iii. 1.

***sũit'-ỹ**, ***sũt'-ie**, *adj.* [Eng. *suit*; -*y*.] Fitting, becoming, suitable.

"This to sonnes is suitie."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 18.

sũ-lå, *s.* [Latinized from the Icelandic name of the Soland-goose (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Gannet; a cosmopolitan genus of Pelecanidæ, with eight species. Bill forming an elongated cone, very large at base, compressed at point, which is slightly curved; mandibles serrated; angle of gape below the line of the eyes; face and throat naked; nostrils basal, obliterated; legs strong, short, three toes in front, one behind, all articulated by a membrane.

sũl'-cåte, **sũl'-cåt-ød**, *a.* [Lat. *sulcatus*, *pa. par.* of *sulco*=to furrow; *sulcus*=a furrow.] Furrowed, grooved; having longitudinal furrows, grooves, or channels. (Applied especially to stems, leaves, seeds, &c., of plants, the surfaces of various molluscous shells, &c.)

"All are much chopped and sulcated by having lain exposed on the top of the clay to the weather."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

sũl'-cå-tion, *s.* [SULCATE.] A channel, groove, or furrow.

sũl'-cå-tõ-, *pref.* [SULCATE.] Furrowed.

sulcato-rimose, *a.*

Bot.: Furrowed and cracked, as the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut.

sũl'-cå-tõr, *s.* [Lat.=one who draws furrows, a plow.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Amphipod Crustaceans. *Sulcator arenarius*, living on the sandy seashore, leaves tracks like those of Annelids or the impressions of plants, which have been compared with those on some of the Palæozoic rocks.

sũl'-cũs (*pl. sũl'-çĩ*), *s.* [Lat.=a furrow.]

1. *Anat.*: A furrow, a groove; as, the auriculo-ventricular *sulcus* of the heart and the *sulci* of the brain.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The lamellæ of certain fungals.

suld, *v. i.* [SHOULD.] (*Scotch*.)

sũlf-åt-ål-lõ-phåne, *s.* [Fr. *sulfat*=sulphate, and Eng. *allopthane*.]

Min.: A mixture of allophane and sulphate of alumina.

sũl-fũ-rĩ-çĩn, *s.* [Fr. *sulfurẽ*=sulphurous.]

Min.: A white porous silica, having an acid taste and impregnated with sulphur. Found in Greece.

***sũlk**, *s.* [Lat. *sulcus*.] A furrow.

"The surging sulks of the sandiferous seas."

Sidney: Wanstead Play, p. 619.

sũlk, *v. i.* [SULKY.] To be sulky; to indulge in a sulky fit or mood. (*Colloq.*)

***sũlk**, **sũlke**, *a.* [SULK, *v.*] Hanging on hand, hard to sell (?).

"Never was thrifty trader more willing to put of a sulke commodity."—*Heywood: Challenge for Beauty*, iii. 1.

sũlk'-i-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *sulky*; -*ly*.] In a sulky manner; sullenly, morosely. (See extract under STUPID, A. 2.)

sũlk'-i-næss, *s.* [Eng. *sulky*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sulky; sullenness, moroseness; sourness of temper.

"Allow nothing to the sulkiness of my disposition."—*Gray: To Dr. Clarke*, Aug., 1760.

sũlks, *s. pl.* [SULK.] A state or fit of sulkiness; a sulky fit or mood. (*Colloq.*)

"When she wakes up out of the sulks."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xvi.

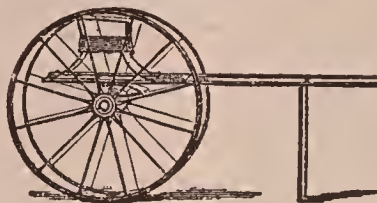
sũlk'-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Properly *sulken*, *sulken-ness* being misdivided as *sulke-ness* by analogy with *happi-ness*, from *happy*, &c. From A. S. *solcen*=slothful, remiss, disgusted.]

A. *As adjective*: Sullen, sour in temper, morose; obstinately maintaining ill-feeling and repelling advances.

"It is surely better to be even weak than malignant or sulky."—*Knox: Essay* No. 123.

B. *As subst.*: A light, two-wheeled vehicle, having a seat for a single occupant, used as a pleasure-carriage and for trials of speed between trotting-horses.

Used also adjectively=having a single seat; as, a *sulky-cultivator*, *sulky-harrow*, *sulky-plow*, &c., in which there is a single seat for the driver.



Sulky.

***sũll**, *s.* [A. S. *sulh*.] A plow.

sũll'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [SUILLAGE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*.

1. A collection of filth; a drain; sewage.

*2. Anything which sullies or defiles.

3. Silt and mud deposited by water.

II. *Founding*: The scoria which rises to the surface of the molten metal in the ladle, and which is held back when pouring, to prevent porous and rough casting.

sullage-piece, *s.* A dead-head, or feeling-head, a piece of metal on a casting which occupies the ingate at which the metal entered the mold.

sũl'-lẽn, ***sol-ain**, ***sol-ayne**, ***sol-ein**, ***sol-eine**, ***sol-eyn**, ***sol-eyne**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *solain*=lonely, solitary, from Lat. *solus*=alone.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. Alone, solitary.

"The solein fenix of Arable."

Chaucer: Dreame.

*2. Lonely, solitary.

"In soleyn place by my selfe."

Gower: C. A., vi.

*3. Gloomy, dark, dismal, somber.

"And nought disturbs the silence of the night;

All sleeps in sullen shade or silver glow."

Scott: Don Roderick, i.

*4. Melancholy, dismal.

"The sullen presage of your own decay."

Shakesp.: King John, i.

5. Gloomily angry and silent; morose, sour-tempered, cross.

"She is peevish, sullen, froward."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

6. Characterized by sourness or moroseness; gloomy.

"Meanwhile a sullen and abject melancholy took possession of his soul."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*7. Mischievous, malignant, unpropitious, baleful.

"Such sullen planets at my birth did shine,

They threaten every fortune mixt with mine."

Dryden: (Todd.)

*8. Obstinate, intractable.

"Things are as sullen as we are, and will be what they are, whatever we think of them."—*Tillotson*.

*9. Sluggish, slow-moving, dull.

"Small Cock, a sullen brook comes to her succor then."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 28.

B. *As substantive*:

*1. A person alone by himself.

"By hymself as a soleyne."

Piers Plowman, xii. 205.

*2. A mess of meat for one person. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

3. (*Pl.*): [SULLENS.]

¶ For the difference between *sullen* and *gloomy*, see GLOOMY.

sullen-lady, *s.*

Botany: An unidentified species of *Fritillaria*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***sũl'-lẽn**, *v. t.* [SULLEN, *adj.*] To make sullen, morose, gloomy, or obstinate; to sour.

"This . . . sullen the whole body."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 48.

sũl'-lẽn-lỹ, *adv.* [English *sullen*, *a.*; -*ly*.] In a sullen or morose manner; morosely, gloomily, dismally.

"Sullenly, slowly,
The black plague flew o'er it."

Byron: Manfred, iii. 3.

sũl'-lẽn-næss, *subst.* [Eng. *sullen*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sullen; silent or gloomy moroseness; sourness of temper.

"The form which her anger assumed was sullenness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***sũl'-lẽns**, *s. pl.* [SULLEN, *a.*] A state or fit of sullenness; a morose temper; the sulks.

"He did not love in other days

To wear the sullens on his face."

Præd: County Ball.

***sũll'-ěr-ỹ**, *subst.* [Eng. *sull*; -*ery*.] A plow-land (q. v.).

***sũl'-lẽ-våte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *sublevatus*, *pa. par.* of *sublevo*=to raise up, to support; *pref. sub-*, and *levo*=to make light, to lift up; *levis*=light in weight.] To rouse up, to excite.

***sũll'-i-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [SULLAGE.]

sũl'-lỹ, ***sul-ie**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sylian*=to sully, to defile with dirt or mud, from *sol*=mire, dirt; cogn. with Sw. *sõla*=to bemire; Dan. *sõle*, from *sõl*=mire; Goth. *bisauljan*; Ger. *suhlen*, from *suhle*=slough, mire; M. H. Ger. *sõl*, *sol*=mire.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To stain, to dirty, to spot, to tarnish, to foul.

"A letter,

Much torn and sullied."

Dryden: Marriage à-la-Mode, i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: To stain, to tarnish, to disgrace.

"Weakened our national strength, and sullied our glory

abroad."—*Bolingbroke: Dissert. on Parties*, let. 1.

*B. *Intransitive*: To become sullied, soiled, or tarnished.

"Your white canvas doublet will sully."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

***sũl'-lỹ**, ***sul-leyn**, *s.* [SULLY, *v.*] A spot, soil, or tarnish. (*Fielding: Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. iv.)

sũlph-, *pref.* [SULPHO-.]

sũlph-a-çet'-a-mĩde, *s.* [*Pref. sulph-*, and Eng. *acetamide*.]

Chemistry: Schulze's name for the compound $(C_4H_8S^+O_2)^-N_2$, produced by the action of ammonium sulphide on chloracetamide.

sũlph-a-çet'-ic, *adj.* [*Pref. sulph-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and acetic acid.

sulphacetic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_2H_4SO_5 = (C_2H_2SO_3)^+O_2$. Glycolyl-

sulphurous acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on glacial acetic acid. It forms colorless deliquescent prisms, which melt at 62°, and are very soluble in water, forming an acid solution. Its salts are all soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol.

sũlph-a-çet'-ỹ-lẽn-ic, *a.* [*Pref. sulph-*; Eng. *acetylene*, and *suff. -ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and acetylene.

sulphacetylenic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_2H_4SO_5 = (C_2H_2SO_3)^+O_3$. Isomeric

with sulphacetic acid, and obtained by heating argentic sulphate with acetyl chloride to 120°, and treating the product with water. It is a viscid, unstable liquid, and gradually decomposes into sulphuric and acetic acids.

sũlph'-aç-ĩd, *s.* [SULPHO-ACID.]

sũlph'-a-måte, *s.* [Eng. *sulpham(ic)*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of sulphamic acid (q. v.).

sũlph-a-mẽth'-ỹl-åne, *s.* [*Pref. sulph-*, Eng. *methyl*, and *suff. -ane*.]

Chem.: $CH_5NSO_3 = (SO_2)^+CH_3$ } N } O } Methylic sulphamate. Formed by dissolving methylic sulphate in aqueous ammonia, and crystallizing, by evaporation in a vacuum. It forms large, very deliquescent crystals.

sũlph-ãm'-ic, *a.* [*Pref. sulph-*, and Eng. *amic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and ammonia.

sulphamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $NH_3SO_3 = NH_2(SO_2)^+H$ } O } Unknown in the free state, but known in its salts. Sulphamate of ammonium, $2NH_3.SO_3$. Sulphatammon, Sulphammon. A white, crystalline powder, obtained by

fåte, fåt, fåre, &midst, whåt, fåll, father; wẽ, wět, hẽre, camẽl, hẽr, thẽre; pine, pĩt, sĩre, sĩr, marine; gõ, põt, or, wõre, wõlf, wõrk, whõ, sõn; mũte, cũb, cũre, unĩte, cũr, rũle, fũll; trỹ, Sỹrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

passing dry ammonia gas over a thin layer of sulphuric anhydride. Permanent in air; taste bitter; soluble in nine parts of water, insoluble in alcohol.

sulph-ām'-īde, *subst.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and English *amide*.]

Chem.: $\text{H}_4\text{SO}_2\text{N}_2 = (\text{SO}_2)'' \text{N}_2$. Produced, according to Regnault, when dry ammonia gas is passed over sulphuric chloride.

sulph-ām-i-dōn'-īc, *a.* [English *-sulph(uric)*; *amidon*; and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and amidon.

sulphamidonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_{24}\text{S}_3(?)$. A syrupy deliquescent acid, produced by triturating starch with strong sulphuric acid. Its salts are all amorphous, deliquescent, easily soluble in water, and very unstable. (*Watts*.)

sulph-ām-mōn, **sulph-at-ām-mōn**, *s.* [Pref. *sulph-*, or *sulphat(o)-*, and English *ammon(ium)*.] [SULPHAMIC-ACID.]

sulph-a-mŷl'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and English *amylic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and amylic alcohol.

sulphamylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11})\text{HSO}_4$. Amylsulphuric acid. A colorless, thin syrup, obtained by allowing a mixture of sulphuric acid and amylic alcohol to stand in a cool place till water no longer separates amylic alcohol from it. It has an acid, bitter taste, and is very soluble in water and alcohol, the aqueous solution decomposing spontaneously into amylic alcohol and sulphuric acid.

sul-phān, *s.* [Eng. *sulpha(te)*, and (*oxyge*)*n*.] *Chem.*: Sulphatoxygen. Graham's name for the radical SO_4 .

sulph-a-nē-thīc, *adj.* [Pref. *sulph-*; English *aneth(ol)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and anethol.

sulphanethic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4\text{SO}_4(?)$. Sulphanetholic acid. Obtained by the action of strong sulphuric acid on anise-camphor. Its soluble salts are colored deep violet by ferric solution.

sulph-a-nē-thōl'-īc, *a.* [SULPHANETHIC.]

sulph-a-nīl'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and English *anilic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and aniline.

sulphanilic-acid, *s.*

Manuf. Chem.: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_3 = \text{NH}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)(\text{SO}_2)'' \text{O}$.

Phenyl-sulphamic acid. Formed by the action of sulphuric acid on aniline, or on oxanilide. It crystallizes from hot water in shining rhombic plates, soluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in cold water, still less soluble in alcohol, insoluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether. Heated with a solid caustic alkali, it gives off aniline, leaving an alkaline sulphate. Its salts are soluble and crystallizable.

sulph-ar-sīn, *s.* [Pref. *sulph(o)-*; English *arsenic*; and suff. *-in*.] [SULPHIDE OF CACODYL.]

sulph-at-ām-mōn, *s.* [SULPHAMMON.]

sulph-ate, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(uric)*; *-ate*.]

1. *Chem. & Min.*: A salt of sulphuric acid.

¶ Sulphate of alumina = *Alunogen*; Sulphate of ammonia = *Mascagnite*; Sulphate of barium = *Barytes*; Sulphate of cobalt = *Bieberite*; Sulphate of copper = *Chalcantite*; Sulphate of iron = *Melanterite*; Sulphate of lead = *Anglesite*; Sulphate of lime = *Anhydrite* and *Gypsum*; Sulphate of nickel = *Morenosite*; Sulphate of potash = *Aphthitalite*; Sulphate of potash and ammonia = *Taylorite*; Sulphate of soda = *Mirabilite* and *Thenardite*; Sulphate of strontian = *Celestine*; Sulphate of uranium = *Johannite* and *Voglianite*; Sulphate of uranium and lime = *Medjadite*; Sulphate of zinc = *Goslarite*.

2. *Pharm., &c.*: Various sulphates are used in medicine. (See the elements, with which the sulphates are combined.)

sul-phāt'-īc, *adj.* [Eng. *sulphat(e)*; *-ic*; French *sulfatique*.]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, containing, or resembling a sulphate.

sulph-a-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*; *at* connect., and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *schwefelsäure*.]

Min.: Native sulphuric acid (q. v.). (*Dana*.)

sul-phā-tō, *prefix*. [SULPHATE.] Sulphatic (q. v.).

sulphato-carbonate of barytes, *s.*

Min.: A variety of witherite (q. v.), containing a sulphate. Now shown to be a result of partial alteration (*Thomson*.)

sulphato-carbonate of lead, *s.* [LANARKITE.]

sulphato-chloride of copper, *subst.* [CONNELLITE.]

sulphato-tricarbonate of lead, *s.* [LEADHILLITE, SUSANNITE.]

sulph-at-ōx'-ŷ-gēn, *s.* [Pref. *sulphat(o)-*, and Eng. *oxygen*.] [SULPHAN.]

sulph-āz'-ō-tīsed, *adj.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *azotised*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and azote or nitrogen.

sulphazotised-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A series of acids, the salts of which are formed by the action of sulphurous anhydride upon a solution of potassium, sodium, or ammonium nitrite, containing a large excess of free alkali. The potassium salts may be represented by the following formulae: Sulphazite of potassium = $3\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{S}_2\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_{12}$; sulphazate of potassium = $3\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{S}_4\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_{14}$; sulphazotate of potassium = $3\text{K}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{S}_5\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_{16}$.

sulph-īde, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ydric)*; *-ide*.]

Chem. & Min.: A neutral salt of sulphydric acid. ¶ Sulphide of arsenic = *Orpiment* and *Realgar*; Sulphide of antimony = *Stibnite*; Sulphide of bismuth = *Bismuthinite*; Sulphide of cadmium = *Greenockite*; Sulphide of copper = *Vitreous-copper*; Sulphide of iron = *Troilite*; Sulphide of lead = *Galena*; Sulphide of manganese = *Alabandite*; Sulphide of mercury = *Cinnabar*; Sulphide of molybdenum = *Molybdenite*; Sulphide of nickel = *Millerite*; Sulphide of silver = *Argentite* and *Akanthite*; Sulphide of silver and copper = *Stromeyerite*; Sulphide of zinc = *Blende* and *Wurtzite*.

sulphide of cacodyl, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{As}_2(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{S}$. Sulpharsin. Formed by adding barium sulphide to crude cacodyl. It is a transparent liquid, fluid at 40° , and boiling at 100° .

sulphide of chlorine, *s.*

Chem.: Cl_2S_2 . Prepared by passing dry chlorine gas into a retort in which sulphur is sublimed, and collecting the distillate in a receiver surrounded by cold water. It is a mobile reddish-yellow liquid, having a penetrating, disagreeable odor, and fuming strongly in the air. Specific gravity 1.687; boils at 139° .

sulphide of iron, *s.* [FERROUS-SULPHIDE.]

sulph-in-di-gōt'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *indigotic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and indigotine.

sulphindigotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2 \cdot 2\text{SO}_3 = \text{C}_{16}\text{H}_8(\text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{OH})_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$. Sulphindyllic acid. A deep blue pasty mass, obtained by heating one part of indigo with fifteen parts concentrated sulphuric acid for three days, at 40° to 50° . It is soluble in water and alcohol, and is used in dyeing.

sulph-in-dŷl'-īc, *adj.* [Pref. *sulph-*; English *ind(igo)*; and suff. *-yl*, *-ic*.] [SULPHINDIGOTIC.]

sul-phīn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*, in connect., and suff. *-ic*.] Containing, derived from, or pertaining to hyposulphurous acid.

sulphinic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds analogous to sulphonic acids or acid ethers of hyposulphurous acid. Formed by the action of sulphur dioxide on the zinc compounds of the alcohol radicals. Methyl sulphinic acid = CH_3SO_2 .

sulph-ī-ōn, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*, and *-ion* (q. v.).]

Chem.: SO_4 . A term applied in electro-chemistry to a supposed radical, resulting from the electrolysis of sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4 , the hydrogen being carried to the negative electrode, and sulphion set free; this, however, being immediately broken up into $\text{SO}_3 + \text{O}$, the latter passing over to the positive electrode.

sulph-is'-a-tīn, *s.* [SULPHISATYDE.]

sulph-is'-a-tŷde, **sulph-is'-a-tīn**, *subst.* [Pref. *sulph-*, and Eng. *isatyde*, *isatin*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$. A grayish-yellow powder obtained by passing sulphydric acid into an alcoholic solution of isatine, filtering, and precipitating by the addition of water. It is soluble in alcohol, insoluble in water.

sulph-īte, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(urous)*; *-ite*.]

Chem.: A salt of sulphurous acid.

sul-phō, **sulph-**, *pref.* [SULPHUR.] Of, belonging to, or containing sulphur.

sulpho-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur; thus, from cyanic acid, CONH , sulphocyanic acid, CSNH , is obtained.

sulpho-base, *s.*

Chem.: A base in which the oxygen is replaced by sulphur; K_2O becomes K_2S .

sulpho-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of organic radicals with sulphuric and sulphurous anhydride, as sulphonic and sulphinic acids (q. v.).

sulpho-naphthalidamic-acid, *s.* [NAPHTHONIC-ACID.]

sulpho-purpuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $2\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{NO} \cdot \text{SO}_3$. Sulphophœnic acid. Indigo-purple. A purple-red powder obtained by mixing one part indigo-blue with eight parts strong sulphuric acid, keeping it at a temperature of 60° for three days, diluting with water, filtering, washing the residue with dilute hydrochloric acid, and drying on an oil bath at 100° . It is slightly soluble in water, but very soluble in sulphuric acid.

sulpho-quinic acid, *s.* [QUININE SULPHURIC-ACID.]

sulpho-salt, *s.* [SULPHUR-SALT.]

sul-phō-bēn-zām'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *sulphobenzamide*; *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in sulphobenzamide.

sulphobenzamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{NSO}_4 = (\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)'' \text{N}$. A monobasic acid produced by heating sulphobenzamide in strong potash lye for some hours in a water bath.

It crystallizes in rhombohedral crystals or needles, insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, but soluble in hot water and in alcohol; melts above 100° , and solidifies on cooling in a crystalline mass. Its salts are all more or less soluble in water.

sul-phō-bēn'-zā-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *benzamide*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_8\text{N}_2\text{SO}_3 = (\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{SO}_3)'' \text{N}_2$. Obtained by treating sulphobenzoic chloride with strong ammonia. It dissolves readily in hot water and hot alcohol, melts at 170° , and is slowly decomposed at 270° – 290° .

sul-phō-bēn'-zīde, *subst.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, Eng. *benz(ol)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{SO}_2$. A compound formed by the action of sulphuric anhydride on benzol, and treating the product with a large quantity of water. It crystallizes in rhombic plates, insoluble in water and in alkalies, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 128° , and boils at a much higher temperature.

sul-phō-bēn-zō'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *benzoic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and benzoic acids.

sulphobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_6\text{O}_5\text{S} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{SO}_2 \cdot \text{OH} \cdot \text{CO} \cdot \text{OH}$. A monobasic, aromatic, deliquescent acid, formed by heating benzoic acid with Nordhausen sulphuric acid, or by passing the vapor of sulphuric anhydride over dry benzoic acid. It is obtained in strongly-acid crystalline masses readily soluble in water.

sul-phō-car-bām'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *carbamic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur, carbon, and ammonia.

sulphocarbamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: CH_3NS_2 . A reddish, oily liquid obtained by passing ammoniacal gas into carbon disulphide, and decomposing the salt formed with hydrochloric acid. It solidifies at ordinary temperatures to a crystalline mass, which soon decomposes into sulphocyanic and hydric sulphide.

sul-phō-çŷ'-ān-āte, *s.* [Eng. *sulphocyan(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid.

sulphocyanate of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: CNKS . Obtained by gradually heating to low redness a mixture of dried potassium, ferrocyanide, sulphur, and pure potassium carbonate, exhausting with water, and evaporating the aqueous solution to dryness. It crystallizes in long, slender, colorless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and deliquesces when exposed to a moist atmosphere.

sul-phō-çŷ'-ān'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Containing cyanic acid and sulphur.

sulphocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HCNS . Hydrogen sulphocyanate. A monobasic acid obtained by decomposing lead sulphocyanate suspended in water, with sulphureted hydrogen. It is a colorless, very acid liquid, with a pungent acetous odor, and solidifies at -12.5° to hexagonal plates. Heated to 100° it boils, but the greater part suffers decomposition. It colors ferric salts an intense blood-red, and on this account is used, in the form of any of its soluble salts, to detect traces of iron.

sul-phō-çŷ'-ān'-ō-gēn, *s.* [Eng. (*per*)*sulphocyanogen*.]

Chemistry: The old name for persulphocyanogen (q. v.).

sul-phō-dra-cōn'-īc, *adj.* [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *draconic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and draconic.

bōl, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tīon, -ŷion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

sulphodraconic-acid, s.

Chem.: A conjugated acid produced, according to Laurent, by treating oil of anise or tarragon with a large excess of sulphuric acid.

sul'-phō-form, s. [Prefix *sulpho-*, and English form.]

Chem.: An oily liquid produced in small quantity by distilling iodoform with mercuric sulphide. (*Bouchardat.*)

sul'-phō-glū'-cic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and English *glucic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and glucic acids.

sulphoglucic-acid, s.

Chem.: $(C_6H_{12}O_6)_4SO_3$. Sulphosaccharic acid; an unstable acid formed by treating glucose with strong sulphuric acid. It is obtained in the form of a liquid having a sour and sweet taste, and which does not precipitate barium salts.

sul'-phō-glū-tin'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*; English *glutin*; and suff. *-ic*.] (For def. see compound.)

sulphoglutinic-acid, s.

Chem.: A glutinous acid formed, together with other products, by the action of sulphuric anhydride in excess, on naphthalene. (*Berzelius.*)

sul'-phō-hīp-pūr'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *hippuric*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and hippuric acids.

sulphohippuric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3SO_3$. Formed by treating hippuric acid with sulphuric anhydride. By decomposing its lead salt with sulphydric acid it is obtained as a brown amorphous deliquescent mass. It is dibasic, its neutral barium salt having the composition, $C_9H_7BaNO_3SO_3$.

sulph-ō-lē'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and English *oleic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and oleic acids.

sulpholeic-acid, s.

Chem.: An oily acid, similar to and produced in the same way as sulphomargaric acid, and not separable from it (q. v.).

sul'-phō-līg'-nīc, a. [*LIGNOSULPHURIC*.]

sul'-phō-mān-nīt'-ic, adj. [Prefix *sulpho-*, and Eng. *mannitic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and mannite.

sulphomannitic-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_6H_{14}O_6(SO_3)$. An acid produced by dissolving mannite in strong sulphuric acid. It appears to be tribasic, forming deliquescent salts with the alkalies, and a crystalline salt with baryta. (*Watts.*)

sul'-phō-mar-gār'-ic, adj. [Prefix *sulpho-*, and Eng. *margaric*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and margaric acids.

sulphomargaric-acid, a.

Chemistry: An oily acid, produced, according to Fremy, by the action of strong sulphuric acid on olein at low temperatures. It separates as an oil from the acid liquid, but is soluble in both water and alcohol, as are its salts of the alkalies.

sul'-phō-mēl-lōn'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *mellonic*.] Derived from or containing sulphydric acid and mellone.

sulphomellonic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_4S_2=CyH_2N_2(CyHS)$. Obtained as a potassium salt by boiling persulphocyanogen with sulphhydrate of potassium. It is separated from sulphur by treatment with aqueous ammonia and afterward purified by animal charcoal. It forms small colorless needles, tasteless, nearly insoluble in cold water, alcohol, and ether, but slightly soluble in boiling water. It is monobasic, the potassium salt, $C_3N_4H_3KS_2$, forming colorless shining prisms soluble in water and alcohol.

sul'-phō-mē-thy'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *methylic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and methyl.

sulphomethylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $(CH_3)HSO_4$. Methylsulphuric acid, produced when one part of wood spirit is added to two parts of sulphuric acid, and obtained pure by decomposing its barium salt with sulphuric acid. It forms colorless needles soluble in water and alcohol, and combines with the alkaline and metallic bases to form salts. The barium salt, $(CH_3)_2Ba(SO_4)_2+2OH_2$, is obtained in beautiful nacreous tables or laminae, very soluble in water.

sul'-phō-nāph'-thā-lēne, s. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *naphthalene*.]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_{10}H_7 \\ C_{10}H_7 \end{matrix} SO_2$. Obtained by acting on an excess of fused naphthalene with the vapor of sulphuric anhydride. It crystallizes from its alcoholic solution in tasteless, inodorous nodules, melts at 70°, is slightly soluble in water, more soluble in boiling alcohol.

sul'-phōn'-ic, a. [Eng. *sulph(ur)*; Gr. (*thei*)on=brimstone, and suff. *-ic*.] Containing sulphurous acid.

sulphonic-acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Acid ethers of sulphurous acid in which one of the bonds of sulphur is united to the carbon of the organic radical, as methylsulphonic acid CH_3SO_3 . They are formed by treating the haloid ethers with solution of sodium sulphite.

sul'-phō-phēn'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenol.

sulphophenic-acid, s.

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)HSO_4=(C_6H_4)OH\cdot SO_3H$. Phenylsulphuric acid. Prepared by treating phenol with strong sulphuric acid, converting the compound into the barium salt, and, after purification, decomposing it with an equivalent of sulphuric acid. Evaporated in a vacuum, it may be obtained in needle-shaped crystals. It forms well-defined but unimportant crystalline salts with the alkalies and metals.

sul'-phō-phē-nyl'-a-mīde, s. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenylamide*.]

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_5SO_2 \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \} N$. Produced by the action of sulphophenylic chloride on ammonia. The product is washed with cold water to dissolve out chloride of ammonia, and the residual compound crystallized from a small quantity of boiling alcohol. It is obtained in splendid nacreous scales, melting at 153°; insoluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol, and capable of combining with metals or organic radicals.

sul'-phō-phē-nyl'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phenylic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phenyl.

sulphophenylic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_5(SO_2)Cl$. Produced by adding to sodic phenylsulphite small quantities of oxychloride of phosphorus until a syrup is formed, distilling the product, rectifying the distillate, and collecting the portion boiling at 254°. It is a colorless, strongly-refracting oil, having the odor of bitter-almond oil and a specific gravity of 1.378 at 23°.

sul'-pho-phlōr-ām'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*; Eng. *phloram(ine)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and phloramine.

sulphophloramic-acid, s.

Chem.: Produced by treating phloramine with strong sulphuric acid, converting the compound into a barium salt and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It forms colorless needles, yielding a deep-violet color with ferric chloride, even in very dilute solutions.

sul'-phō-phlō-rēt'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *phloretic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and phloretic acids.

sulphophloretic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}SO_6$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on phloretic acid. It forms a very sour syrup, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and forming crystalline salts with baryta and lime.

sul'-phō-sāc-chār'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *saccharic*.] A synonym of sulphoglucic (q. v.).

sul'-phō-sāl-ī-çyl'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *salicylic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric and salicylic acids.

sulphosalicylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_3(SO_3)$. Produced by the action of sulphuric anhydride on perfectly dry salicylic acid. It crystallizes in long thin needles which dissolve in all proportions in alcohol, water, and ether, and melt at 120°. It is a strong permanent acid, dissolving zinc with evolution of hydrogen, and forms neutral and acid salts, nearly all of which are soluble in water, and produce a deep violet coloration with ferric salts.

sul'-phō-sāl-ī-çyl'-ōl', subst. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *salicytol*.]

Chem.: C_7H_6OS . Thiosalicyl; a pulverulent substance produced by the action of sulphydric acid on hydro-salicylamide in alcoholic solution. It forms salts with the alkalies, and colors ferric salts violet-red.

sul'-phō-sīn-āp'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *sinapic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and sinapic acid.

sulphosinapic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_3H_5CNSH_2S$. Known only in combination with a base. Its salts are formed by the direct union of allylic sulphocyanate with a metallic sulphhydrate, as in the case of the potassium compound $(C_3H_5)CNSKHS$, which is obtained in large transparent rhombic crystals, readily decomposing on exposure to the air.

sul'-phō-stān'-nāte, s. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *stannate*.]

Chem. (*pl.*): Tin sulphides.

sul'-phō-sūc-çin'-ic, a. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *succinic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric anhydride and succinic acid.

sulphosuccinic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_3 \begin{matrix} \{ COOH \\ SO_3H \\ COOH \end{matrix}$. A tribasic acid produced

by exposing succinic acid to the vapor of sulphuric anhydride for several hours. The acid thus obtained forms mammillated crystals very soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms salts with the alkalies and metallic bases, some of which are crystallizable.

sul'-phō-tōl-ū-ōl'-a-mīde, s. [Pref. *sulpho-*, and Eng. *toluolamide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_7SO_2 \begin{matrix} \{ SO_3H \\ H_2 \end{matrix} \} N$. Formed in the same way as sulphophenylamide, and obtained in needles or laminae.

sul'-phō-vīn'-ic, adj. [Pref. *sulpho-*; English *vin(yl)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphuric acid and vinous alcohol.

sulphovinic-acid, s. [*ETHYL SULPHURIC ACID*.]

sul'-phūr, s. [Lat. *sulphur, sulfur*; Sansc. *sulvari*; Dut. *sulfor*; Fr. *souffré*; Prov. *sofre, solpre*; Sp. *azufre*; Ital. *solfo, zolfo*.]

1. *Chem.*: Symbol S. Atomic weight=32. A hexad non-metallic element, found native in many volcanic districts, and largely distributed through the mineral kingdom. It is purified by distillation in an iron still, the sulphur being received either in a brick chamber, when it is called flowers of sulphur, or condensed in the liquid state, and then cast into sticks. It occurs in several allotropic forms, namely, the octohedral, monoclinic, amorphous, and plastic varieties. It is a very brittle solid, of lemon-yellow color, tasteless, almost inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in carbon disulphide, oil of turpentine, and benzol, and to a slight extent in hot alcohol, and has in the crystalline state a specific gravity=2.05. It melts at 114-120°, boils at 440°, evolving an orange-colored vapor, and combines directly with the great majority of the elements. In its chemical relations it resembles oxygen, and is interchangeable with it by double decomposition of their respective compounds. It is inflammable in air or oxygen, burning with a clear blue flame, being converted into sulphurous oxide, SO_2 .

† Various fruits, seeds, and bulbs, as radish, turnip, &c., derive their flavor from oils having sulphur in their composition.

2. *Engrav.*: A term applied to impressions taken by the goldsmiths of the sixteenth century from the engravings executed on plate, paxes, &c., and obtained by spreading a layer of melted sulphur on the face of the plate, producing a cast in relief of the lines engraved. They are extremely rare.

3. *Min.*: A mineral occurring in nature in crystals belonging to the orthorhombic system, also massive. Hardness, 1.5-2.5; specific gravity, 2.072; luster, resinous; streak, sulphur-yellow; brittle. Occurs in magnificent crystals in the Sicilian mines, and formerly near Cadiz, Spain. Found in abundance in the regions of extinct and active volcanoes, and in hydrothermal districts.

4. *Pharm.*: Sublimed sulphur is given internally as a stimulant in chronic diseases of the skin, as impetigo and prurigo, also in chronic bronchitis, piles, and mercurial ptyalism, and to children as a mild laxative. Used externally it kills animal and vegetable parasites, as the acarus of itch, &c.

*† *Stones of sulphur*: Thunderbolts.

"The gods throw stones of sulphur on me."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 5.

sulphur-acids, s. pl.

Chem.: The sulphides of the more electro-negative metals, arsenic, antimony, &c.

sulphur-bases, s. pl.

Chem.: The sulphides of the more electro-positive metals, potassium, barium, and copper.

sulphur-bottom whale, s.

Zoöl.: *Balenoptera sulfureus*, from the Pacific. Its specific and popular names are derived from its yellowish belly.

sulphur-colored, a. Pale lively yellow, with a mixture of white. (*Lindley.*)

sulphur-ore, s. A popular name for iron pyrites, from which is obtained a considerable portion of the sulphur of commerce.

sulphur-oxides, s. pl.

Chem.: Sulphur forms two oxides, viz., sulphurous anhydride, SO_2 , and sulphuric anhydride, SO_3 . SO_2 is produced by burning sulphur in air or oxygen. At common temperatures it is a gas, but under a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīre; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

pressure of three atmospheres it is converted into a liquid, and, by the aid of a freezing mixture, into semicrystalline flakes. The solid, SO_2 , melts at -79° , and the liquid oxide boils at -10° . Its specific gravity = 1.45, and it is irrespirable and incombustible. Sulphuric oxide is obtained by the oxidation of sulphurous anhydride, and crystallizes in beautiful white slender needles. In the liquid state it forms a liquid thinner than oil of vitriol. It boils at 35° , and has a specific gravity of 1.97.

sulphur-rain, *subst.* Pollen from the Pinaceæ, Amentaceæ, &c., which has been floating in the atmosphere, and is brought to the ground by rain.

sulphur-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of sulphur acids and sulphur bases, *e. g.*, sulpharsenate of potassium, $3\text{K}_2\text{S}^+\text{AsS}_5 = 2\text{K}_3\text{AsS}_5$.

sulphur-springs, *s. pl.*

Phys. Geog.: Hot springs in which sulphur is mixed with the water. They usually occur in volcanic districts of intermittent activity. The sulphur-springs of Rotomahana, New Zealand, were destroyed by an eruption in June, 1886.

sul'-phu-rate, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ate*.] Of or pertaining to sulphur; of the color of sulphur; resembling sulphur.

"A pale sulphurate color."—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 189.

sul'-phu-râ-te, *v. t.* [SULPHURATE, *a.*] To impregnate or combine with sulphur; to subject to the action of sulphur.

sul'-phu-râ-tion, ***sul'-fū-râ-tion**, *s.* [SULPHURATE, *v.*]

1. The act of dressing or anointing with sulphur.

"Charms, sulfurations, dippings in the sea, sittings all day on the ground."—Bentley: *On Free-Thinking*, § 50.

2. The same as SULPHURING (*q. v.*).

sul'-phu-râ-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *sulphurat(e)*; *-or*.] An apparatus for impregnating with or exposing to the action of sulphur; specific, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur.

sul-phūr'-ē-ā, *s.* [SULPHUR.]

Chem.: CSN_2H_4 . Sulpho-carbonyl diamide. Obtained by heating dry ammoniac sulpho-cyanate slowly to 170° , keeping at that temperature for several hours, cooling to 100° , dissolving in an equal weight of water at 80° , filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It forms small prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and fuses at 149° .

***sul'-phu-rē-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-eity*.] The quality or state of being sulphureous. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.)

sul-phūr'-ē-ōūs, *adj.* [Lat. *sulphureus*, *sulfureus*.] Consisting of sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur or brimstone; impregnated with sulphur; sulphurous.

"And dart destruction in sulphureous showers."

Byron: *Elegy on Newstead Abbey*.

***sul-phūr'-ē-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *sulphureous*; *-ly*.] In a sulphureous manner.

"A town low in its situation, and sulphureously shaded by the high and barren mountain Cabobarra, whose brazen front scorches this miserable place."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 35.

sul-phūr'-ē-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sulphureous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sulphureous.

sul'-phu-rēt, *s.* [Eng. *sulph(ur)*; *-uret*.] [SULPHIDE.]

sul'-phu-rēt-ted, *a.* [Eng. *sulphuret*; *-ed*.] Containing a sulphuret or sulphide.

sulphuretted-hydrogen, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

sulphuretted-waters, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Hot or cold mineral waters holding in solution sulphides or free sulphuretted hydrogen. They are stimulant, diaphoretic, and alterative. The sulphuretted hydrogen imparts to them a nauseous odor like that of rotten eggs. The chief thermal sulphuretted waters are those of Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden, near Vienna, Aix-les-bains, &c.; the chief cold ones are Harrogate and Bocklet. Such baths are recommended in cutaneous, hepatic, uterine, rheumatic, gouty, neuralgic, and other diseases.

sul-phūr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur.

sulphuric-acid, *s.*

1. **Chem.**: SO_2HO . Oil of vitriol. Produced commercially by burning sulphur in atmospheric air, and passing the sulphurous oxide formed into a lead chamber along with the vapor of nitric acid. A reaction takes place between the two; the sulphurous oxide becomes oxidized into sulphuric oxide, the nitric compound being reduced to nitric oxide, which again becomes oxidized, and acts as a

carrier of oxygen between the sulphurous and sulphuric oxides. On evaporation in leaden pans it reaches a specific gravity of about 1.7, but on further concentration in a platinum retort it forms normal sulphuric acid having a specific gravity of 1.842. It is a heavy, oily, colorless, inodorous liquid, boils at 327° , and freezes at -35° . The addition of water to the strong acid in the proportion of 1 to 4 raises the temperature of the mixture from 0° to 100° . In many cases organic substances are broken up or destroyed by it, as in the case of sugar and allied substances.

2. **Min.**: [SULFATITE].

3. **Pharm.**: It is a very powerful caustic; when much diluted it acts as a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent.

sul'-phu-rine, *adj.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling sulphur; sulphureous (*q. v.*).

sul'-phūr-īng, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-ing*.]

1. **Bleaching**: A process of bleaching by exposure to the fumes of sulphur. It is adopted with straw-braid, straw hats, silks, woollens, &c. Sulphurous acid is the bleaching agent, and may be applied by means of a watery solution.

2. **Calico-printing**: The process of exposing printed calicoes to sulphurous acid fumes. It is an incident in fixing of steam-colors.

sul'-phu-roūs, *a.* [Fr. *sulphureux*, from Lat. *sulphureosus*, *sulfureosus*.] Consisting of, containing, or impregnated with sulphur; resembling sulphur; having the qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Edinburgh and Leith into the air were blown With powders sulphurous smoke."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 29.

sulphurous-acid, *s.*

1. **Chem.**: $\text{SO}(\text{HO})_2$. Produced by passing sulphurous oxide into water. The hydrated solid acid is formed by passing moist sulphurous oxide into a freezing mixture. Water at 15° dissolves forty-five times its volume of sulphurous oxide, forming the sulphurous acid of commerce. It then has a specific gravity of 1.04, is colorless, and has the smell of burning sulphur. It possesses bleaching properties.

2. **Pharm.**: It is not often given internally, except in the form of spray to remove the fetid sordes gathering in the mouth in malignant fevers. Externally it destroys vegetable life, and is of use in tinea, favus, and fetid sores.

sulphurous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: SOCl_2 . A compound derived from sulphurous acid by the substitution of chlorine for hydroxyl. It is a colorless, strongly-refracting liquid, and boils at 82° .

†sulphurous-waters, *s. pl.* [SULPHURETTED-WATERS.]

sul'-phūr-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*, and *wort*.] So called, according to Gerard, because the roots have a yellow sap, which, when hard and dry, smells like sulphur.

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale*.

sul'-phūr-ŷ, ***sul'-phūr-īe**, *adj.* [English *sulphur*; *-y*.] Partaking of the nature or qualities of sulphur; sulphureous.

"Jove . . . Ida covered all

With sulphuric clouds."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii.

sul'-phūr-ŷl, *s.* [Eng. *sulphur*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: SO_2 . The radical of sulphuric acid and its derivatives.

sulph-ŷ'-drate, *s.* [Eng. *sulphydr(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of sulphydric acid.

sulph-ŷ'-dric, *adj.* [Pref. *sulp(h)*-, and English *hydric*.] (See compound.) Containing sulphur and hydrogen.

sulphydric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

Sul-pi'-cian, **Sul-pi'-tŷan** (ti as sh), *s.* [See *def.*]

Church Hist. (pl.): A congregation of secular priests, founded in 1645 by Jean Jacques Olier de Verneuil, parish priest of St. Sulpice, Paris. The members are specially devoted to training candidates for the priesthood. The congregation was suppressed by Napoleon in 1812, and reestablished at the Restoration. Besides their seminaries in France, the Sulpicians have establishments at Montreal, Baltimore, and other places in this country.

sul'-tān, *s.* [Fr., from Arab. *sultān*=victorious, a ruler, a prince.] The ordinary title of a Mohammedan sovereign, specif. applied to the Emperor of Turkey.

"The uplifted spear

Of their great sultan waving to direct
Their course."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 348.

sultan-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Amberboa*; a genus of Centauriæ. The Sweet or Purple Sultan-flower is *Amberboa moschata*, and the Yellow Sultan-flower *A. odorata*.

sul'-ta'-nā, *s.* [Ital. *sultana*, fem. of *sultano*=a sultan.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. The wife of a sultan; the empress of the Turks.

*2. A mistress.

"While Charles flirted with his three sultanas."—*Ma-caulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A kind of raisin.

II. **Ornith.**: *Porphyrio martinica*. It is an elegant bird, slenderer than a common fowl, with dark, metallic plumage, and a black and white tail.

"That the sultana could be easily domesticated is probable."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 379.

sultana-bird, *s.* [SULTANA, II.]

sul'-tān-ate, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ate*.] The rule or dominion of a sultan; sultanish.

sul'-tān-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ess*.] The same as SULTANA, I. 1.

sul'-tān-ic, *a.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sultan; imperial.

***sul'-tān-in**, *s.* [Arab.]

1. A former Turkish money of account, worth 120 aspers; also a small gold coin, worth \$2.43.

2. The Venetian gold sequin.

sul'-tān-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ry*.] The dominion of a sultan.

"I affirm the same of the sultanry of the Mamalukes."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

sul'-tān-ship, *subst.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-ship*.] The office, position, or rank of a sultan.

***sul'-tān-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *sultan*; *-y*.] A sultanry (*q. v.*).

sul'-trī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *sultry*; *-ly*.] Oppressively; so as to cause or suffer faintness.

"Earth turned in her sleep with pain

Sultrily suspired for proof."

R. Browning: *A Serenade at the Villa*.

sul'-trī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *sultry*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sultry; close and moist heat.

"'Twas sweet of yore to see it play,

And chase the sultriness of day."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

sul'-trŷ, ***sul-trie**, *a.* [Properly *sweltry*, for *sweltery*, from *swelter*, a frequent. from Mid. Eng. *swelten*=to die, to faint, from A. S. *sweltan*=to die; cogn. with Icel. *svelta*=to die, to starve (pa. t. *svalt*, pl. *sultu*); Dan. *sulte*; Sw. *svälta*; Goth. *swiltan*.] [SWELTER.]

1. Very hot, burning, and oppressive.

"Beneath Batavia's sultry sky."

Scott: *Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

2. Very hot, close, and moist; close with moist heat; heavy, sweltering.

"Squalls, attended with rain and hot sultry weather."

—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. i.

sulz'-ēr-ite (z as tz), *s.* [After Sulz, Wurtemberg, where found, *er* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as STRONTIANITE (*q. v.*).

sūm, ***somme**, ***summe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *somme*; Fr. *somme*, from Lat. *summa*=the sum, chief part, amount, prop. fem. sing. of *summus*=highest, greatest for (*supmus*), superlative of *superus*=that which is above; *super*=above; Sp. *súma*; Ital. *somma*.]

1. The aggregate of two or more numbers, magnitudes, quantities, or particulars; the aggregate amount of any number of individual parts or particulars added together, as 7 is the sum of 3 and 4.

"You know how much the gross sum of deuce-ace amounts to."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

¶ In Algebra the term *sum* does not necessarily imply increase; for, if we aggregate several quantities, some of which are positive and some negative, it may happen that the sum is numerically less than any one of the parts; it may even be 0. This sum is therefore distinguished as the *algebraic sum*. [SUBTRACTION.]

2. Hence, the whole quantity or amount; the total.

"The sum and substance that I have."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 1.

3. The whole abstracted; the principal or main points or thoughts viewed together; the amount, the substance, the essence, the upshot, the effect.

"This is the hole summe and effects of this hole chapter, though he trifle wyth other things betwene."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 562.

4. A quantity of money or currency; an amount indefinitely.

"Lesse than a thousand pound he would not have.

Ne gladly for that summe he wold not gon."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 11,535.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhñ; tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

***5. Height, completion; highest point.**

"The sum of earthly bliss,
Which I enjoy." *Milton: P. L., viii. 522.*

6. An arithmetical problem to be solved; an example of an arithmetical rule to be worked out; such a problem worked out, and the various steps shown.

*¶ *In sum*: In short, in brief; briefly, shortly.

"In sum, no man can have a greater veneration for Chaucer than myself."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

sūm, *summe, v. t. [French *sommer*, from Latin *summo*, from *summa*=a sum (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To add into one sum or amount; to collect as items or particulars into a total; to add together and find the sum or total amount of; to cast up.

"The high priest . . . may sum the silver brought in."—*2 Kings xxii. 4.*

*2. To supply with full clothing. [II.]

II. Falconry: To have (as the feathers) full grown and in full number.

"With prosperous wing full summ'd." *Milton: P. L., i. 14.*

¶ *To sum up*:

(1) To bring or collect into a narrow or small compass; to comprise in a few words; to condense.

"The summing up of the whole work of redemption."—*Gilpin: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 42.*

(2) To recapitulate to the jury clearly and concisely the different facts and circumstances which have been brought out in evidence, giving an exposition of the law where it appears necessary. (Said of the presiding judge at a trial, and sometimes of a counsel summing up the evidence on his own side on the conclusion of his case.)

sū-măc, sū-măch, s. [Fr. *sumac*; Sp. *zumaque*; Port. *summagre*, from Arab. *sommak*.]

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Rhus* (q. v.).

2. *Dyeing, Tanning, &c.*: A tan obtained from the dried and chipped leaves and shoots of *Rhus coriaria*. Sumach is used in the preparation of morocco leather. With mordants it dyes the same color as galls. In calico-printing, sumach affords, with a mordant of tin, a yellow color; with acetate of iron gray or black, according as the mordant is weak or strong; and with sulphate of zinc a brownish-yellow.

sūm'-age, sūm'-mage (age as ĭg), s. [Fr. *sommier*=a pack-horse.] A toll for carriage on horseback; a horse-load. (*Cowel*.)

Sū-mă-tran, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Sumatra or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Sumatra.

Sumatran-broadbill, s.

Ornith.: *Corydon sumatranus*, from Borneo and Sumatra. Little is known of its habits, except that it frequents moist and shady places and associates in small groups.

Sumatran-monkey, s.

Zool.: *Semnopithecus melalophos*, from the forests of Sumatra. Male brilliant yellow-red above, face blue, a tuft of black hairs on the face in the shape of a bandeau.

Sumatran-rhinoceros, s.

Zoölogy: *Rhinoceros (Ceratorhinus) sumatrensis*. It is the better known of the two-horned Asiatic species. There are two obtusely-pointed horns, the body is covered with bristles, and the folds of the skin are deep [RHINOCEROS 1 (1) (b).]

sūm'-būl, s. [Maharatta *sumbol*=*Nardostachys jatamansi*.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Botany:

1. *Euryangium* (formerly *Ferula*) *sumbul*, is a native of Bokhara. The root is imported in transverse sections, two and a half to five inches in diameter, and three-fourths of an inch to one and a half inches thick. The epidermis, which is wrinkled, is of a light brown color, the inner portions porous, and the body of the fibers loosely packed together; the odor is strong and musk-like. [MUSK-ROOT.]

2. *Nardostachys jatamansi*. [SPIKENARD, 1.]

sumbul-oil, s.

Chem.: A mixture of volatile oils, obtained by the distillation of sumbul-balsam.

sumbul-root, s. [SUMBUL, 1.]

sūm-bū'-līc, a. [Eng. *sumbul*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from sumbul (q. v.).

sumbulic-acid, s.

Chem.: The name given by Reinsch to an acid contained in sumbul-root; now regarded as identical with angelic-acid.

sūm'-bū-līne, s. [Eng. *sumbul*; -ine.]

Chem.: The name given by Murawieff to an alkaloid supposed to exist in sumbul-root.

sūm'-lēss, a. [Eng. *sum*; -less.] Not capable of being summed up or counted; innumerable, incalculable, inestimable, countless.

"Welcom'd with gifts of price, a sumless store!" *Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 312.*

sūm-mār'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *summary*; -ly.]

1. In a summary manner; in a few words or a narrow compass; briefly, concisely, shortly, succinctly.

"And this present sentence . . . comprehendeth summarily as well the fearful estate of iniquitie over-exalted, as the hope layd up for righteousness oppress."—*Hooker: Nature of Pride.*

2. In a short way or method; without delay.

"When the parties proceed summarily, and they chuse the ordinary way of proceeding, the cause is made plenary."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

sūm'-mā-rīst, s. [Eng. *summar(y)*; -ist.] One who writes or compiles a summary; a summarist (q. v.).

sūm'-mā-rīze, sūm'-mā-rīse, v. t. [Eng. *summar(y)*; -ize.] To make a summary or abstract of; to represent briefly or concisely; to epitomize.

"If we endeavor to summarize the conclusions."—*Phillips: Geology, ii. 526.*

sūm'-mā-rŷ, a. & s. [Fr. *sommaire* (a. & s.), from Lat. *summarius*=a summary, an epitome; Sp. *sumario*; Port. *summario*; Ital. *sommario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; brief, concise, succinct, short, compendious.

"I shall take leave of this island, with a summary account of their force and direction."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. vi., ch. viii.*

2. Done in a short way or method; rapidly performed.

3. Applied to proceedings in law carried on by methods intended to facilitate and promote the transaction of business; short, rapid; as, a summary conviction is one before a magistrate without the intervention of a jury.

"For the general safety, therefore, a summary jurisdiction of terrible extent must, in camps, be entrusted to rude tribunals composed of men of the sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xi.*

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A short, abridged, or condensed statement or account; an epitome, an abstract; an abridgement or compendium containing the sum or substance of a fuller statement.

"Closing this chapter, as I promised, with a table representing a summary, or short sketch of what hath been done in it."—*Waterland: Works, iv. 203.*

2. *Law*: A short application to a court or judge, without the formality of a full proceeding.

sūm-mā'-tion, s. [Fr. *sommation*, from Lat. *summatus*, pa. par. of *summo*=to sum up.]

1. The act or process of forming a sum or total amount.

2. An aggregate.

¶ *Summation of a series*: [SERIES].

sūm'-mēr (1), *som-er, *som-mer, *sum-er, s. & a. [A. S. *sumor, sumer*; cogn. with Dut. *zomer*; Icel. *sumar*; Dan. *sommer*; Sw. *sommar*; O. H. Ger. *sumar*; Ger. *sommer*; cf. Sansc. *samā*=a year.]

A. As substantive:

1. That season of the year when the sun shines most directly upon any region; the warmest season of the year. North of the equator, it is commonly taken to include the months of June, July, and August; though some substitute May, June, and July. The former view conforms better to fact. July, which by this arrangement is midsummer month, is the hottest in the year, for although the maximum of heat is obtained on June 21, the longest day, the amount received for many subsequent days is greater than that lost by radiation, and the temperature continues to increase. Summer is the appropriate season for the hay harvest and for the ripening of the earlier fruits. Astronomically considered, summer begins, in the northern hemisphere, when the sun enters the sign of Cancer, about June 21, and continues till Sept. 23, during which time he passes through Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. In the southern hemisphere the opposite is the case, it being winter there when it is summer here, and *vice versa*. During the astronomical summer of the southern hemisphere the sun passes through Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces.

"Still as night,
Or summer's noon-tide air." *Milton: P. L., ii. 309.*

2. Used to express a whole year; a twelve-month.

"Five summers have I spent in further Greece." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.*

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to summer; used in summer.

"He was sitting in a summer parlor."—*Judges iii. 20.*

¶ (1) *Indian summer*: [INDIAN.]

(2) *St. Luke's summer*: Fine weather often occurring about St. Luke's day, Oct. 18.

(3) *St. Martin's summer*: A period of fine weather occurring in some climates after winter has set in, about St. Martin's day, Nov. 11; hence, figuratively, prosperity after misfortune.

"Expect St. Martin's Summer, halcyon days." *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.*

¶ *Summer* is largely used in combination with other words, the meanings in most cases being obvious.

***summer-bird, s.** A cuckold; the reference is to the cuckoo, which is a spring and summer visitor.

"Some other knave
Shall dub her husband a summer-bird." *Scholehouse of Women (1560).*

summer-catarrh, s.

Pathol.: Hay-asthma (q. v.).

summer-cholera, s.

Pathol.: British cholera. [CHOLERA, A. 1.]

summer-colts, s. pl. A term for the quivering, vaporous appearance of the air near the surface of the ground when heated in summer. (*Prov.*)

summer-complaint, s.

Pathol.: A popular name in the United States for diarrhœa occurring in the summer. By some authorities the term is used to include dysentery and cholera infantum, while others confine it to the latter complaint.

summer-cypress, s.

Botany: *Kochia scoparia*, a chenopod, a native of Greece, introduced into Britain in 1629.

summer-dried, adj. Dried up by the heat of summer.

"Like a summer-dried fountain." *Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 16.*

summer-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Aix* († *Dendro-nessa*) *sponsa*. The drake is about eighteen inches long, and has very beautiful and brilliantly-colored metallic plumage. The Summer-duck is a native of North America, and in the breeding season is distributed over the United States, migrating southward in winter. It is capable of domestication. Called also Wood-duck, from its habit of nesting in holes in trees.



Summer-duck.

summer-eggs, s. pl. [SUMMER-OVA.]

summer-fallow, s. & a.

A. As subst.: Naked fallow: land lying bare of crops in summer, but frequently plowed, harrowed, and rolled, so as to pulverize it and clear it of weeds.

B. As adj.: Lying fallow during the summer.

summer-fallow, verb t. To plow and allow to lie fallow; to plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

summer-fever, s.

Pathol.: A name proposed by Dr. Pirrie for hay-fever (q. v.).

summer-house, s.

1. A house, building, or shed in a garden, for use in summer.

2. A house for summer residence.

***summer-life, s.** A life of pleasure and ease.

summer-ova, summer-eggs, s. pl.

Biol.: (See extract.)

"In some Rotifers the eggs are distinguishable, as in certain Turbellaria, into summer and winter ova. The latter are inclosed in a peculiar shell. In Lacinularia it appeared to me that the winter ova were segregated portions of the ovarium, and that they were probably developed without impregnation. Cohn, on the contrary, has given reasons for believing that the summer-ova are occasionally, if not always, developed without being fecundated, and that it is the winter ova which are fecundated."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim., p. 190.*

summer red-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Pyranga æstiva*.

***summer-ring, s.** A light ring worn by Roman fops in the summer. A translation of the *aurum æstivum* of Juvenal (i. 28; cf. *Mart. xiv. 123*).

***summer-ripe, a.** Quite ripe.

"Corn, when it is summer-ripe."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 228.*

***summer-room, s.** A summer-house (q. v.).

"His lordship is building a summer-room."—*De Foe: Tour Through Great Britain, i. 335.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*summer-seat, s. A villa, a country-house.

*summer-seeming, a. Appearing like summer; hence, full-blown, rank, luxuriant. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.)

*summer-shine, s. The summer dress of a bird or insect.

summer-snipe, s.

Ornith.: *Totanus hypoleucus*, the Common Sand-piper (q. v.). [*TOTANUS*.]

summer-snowflake, s.

Bot.: *Leucocum aestivum*, an amaryllid, with long, linear, keeled leaves, a two-edged scape, a many-flowered spathe with white drooping flowers.

summer-stir, v. t. To summer-fallow (q. v.).

*summer-swelling, a. Growing up in summer. (*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.)

†summer-tide, *somer-tide, *somerestide, s. Summer; the season of summer.

"Lull'd by this fountain in the summer-tide."

Wordsworth: Hart-Leap Well, ii.

summer-time, s. The time or season of summer.

"'Twas in the prime of summer-time,"

Hood: Eugene Aram.

summer-wheat, s. Wheat sown in spring as opposed to winter wheat, or wheat sown in autumn. Called also, and more properly, Spring wheat.

summer yellow-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Dendroica aestiva*. [*YELLOW-WARBLER*.]

sũm'-mêr (2), s. [O. Fr. *somier*, *sommir*, *sumer*=a pack-horse, from *somme*, *some*, *saume*, *sume*=a burden.] [*SUMPTER*.]

1. Carpentry:

(1) A horizontal beam or girder; a summer-tree.

(2) The lintel of a doorway.

(3) A floor timber receiving the ends of the joists, and supporting the floor or the ceiling, as the case may be.

(4) A breast-summer (q. v.).

"Oak, and the like true-hearted timber, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works for summers or girders, or binding-beams."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 11.

2. Mason.: A lintel (q. v.).

summer-stone, s. [*SKEW*, s., II.]

summer-tree, s.

Carp.: A horizontal beam brought even with the face (breast) of a wall, to support a wall above a gap or opening, as a shop-front, for instance.

sũm'-mêr (3), s. [*Eng. sum*, v.; -er.] One who sums; one who casts up accounts.

sũm'-mêr, v. i. & t. [*SUMMER* (1), s.]

*A. Intrans.: To pass or spend the summer.

"The fowls shall summer upon them, and all the beasts shall winter upon them."—*Isaiah* xviii. 6.

B. Transitive:

1. To feed or keep during the summer.

"He never summers his hunters in boxes."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

*2. To keep or carry through the summer; to keep warm.

"Maidens well summered, and warm kept, are like flies at Bartholomew-tide, blind."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

sũm'-mêr-îng (1), s. [*Eng. summer* (1), s.; -îng.]

1. A kind of early apple.

*2. Rural merrymaking at midsommer; a summer-holiday.

sũm'-mêr-îng (2), *sôm'-mêr-îng, s. [*Eng. summer* (2), s.; -îng.]

Arch.: In cylindrical vaulting, the two surfaces intersecting the intrados of a vault in lines parallel to the axis of the cylinder. In conic vaulting,



Summering.

where the axis is horizontal, the two surfaces which, if produced, would intersect the axis of the cone. The illustration shows part of the crypt of Canterbury Cathedral, England, built 1109-30, under the choir of Prior Conrad.

sũm'-mêr-like, adj. [*Eng. summer* (1), s., and *like*.] Resembling summer; warm like summer.

"The day was summerlike."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*sũm'-mêr-lî-nêss, *sum-mer-li-ness, s. [As if from an adj. *summerly*; suff. -ness.] The state of having a mild or summerlike temperature.

"Some will have it [Somersetshire] so called from the summerliness, or temperate pleasantness thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire*.

*sũm'-mêr-lỹ, a. [*Eng. summer* (1); -ly.] Of or belonging to summer.

"As summerly as June and Strawberry Hill may sound."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 305.

sũm'-mêr-sêt, sũm'-mêr-sault, s. [See def.] The same as *SOMERSAULT* (q. v.).

"Some do the summersault,
And o'er the bar like tumblers vault."

Butler: Hudibras.

†sũm'-mêr-ỹ, a. [*Eng. summer* (1), s.; -y.] Of or pertaining to summer; summerlike.

sũm'-mîng, pr. par., a. & s. [*SUM*, v.]

summing-up, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A condensed account; a summary.

"In his summing-up and in his estimate of the comparative worth of his subject."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 28, 1887.

2. *Law*: A judge's charge to a jury.

sũm'-mîst, s. [*Eccles. Lat. summista*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who forms an abridgment or summary; a summarist.

"All the summists and the summaries of all vices."—*Bp. Bull: Corruptions of the Church of Rome*.

2. *Church Hist.*: A name given to the scholastic divines of the Middle Ages, who propounded their dogmas in works called *Summæ Theologiæ*. This name was first adopted from the *Summa Universæ Theologiæ* of Alexander Hales (died 1245), whose renown was eclipsed by that of Albertus Magnus (died 1280), in his turn surpassed by his disciple, St. Thomas Aquinas (1224-74), who published his celebrated work on divinity under the title of *Summæ Totius Theologiæ*.

sũm'-mîst, s. [*Fr. sommet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *som*=the top (of a hill), from Lat. *summum*=the highest point; prop. neut. sing. of *summus*=highest.] [*SUM*, s.]

1. The highest point; the top.

"Fixed on the summit of the highest mount."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation; the acme.

"The very summit of all Christian excellence."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 18.

summit-level, s. The highest level; the highest of a series of elevations over which a canal, water-course, railway, &c., is carried.

"Nor does the drainage from the summit-level always fall, as I remarked near the weatherboard."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. xix.

*sũm'-mîst-lêss, a. [*Eng. summit*; -less.] Having no summit.

*sũm'-mîst-ỹ, s. [*Lat. summitas*, from *summus*=highest.] [*SUM*.]

1. The height or top of anything; the highest point.

2. The highest point or degree; summit, perfection.

"The head, top, and summity of it."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 858.

*sũm'-môn, subst. [*SUMMONS*.] A summons. (A pseudo-singular.)

"Esther durst not come into the presence till the sceptor had given her permission; a summons of that emboldens her."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 250.

sũm'-môn, *som-ni-en, *som-one, *som-on-y, *som-ne, *sompne, *sum-ny, v. t. [O. Fr. *somoner*, *semoner*, *semonde*, *sumoner*; Fr. *semonde*, from Lat. *summoneo*=to remind privily: *sum* (for *sub*)=under, and *moneo*=to advise.]

*1. To attend, to meet. (In this sense, from A. S. *samnian*, *sonnian*=to collect, from *sam*, *saman*=together.)

"Hys poer he let sumny."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 182.

2. To call, cite, or notify by authority to meet or attend at a place specified; to cite to attend in person to some public duty, especially to cite to appear in court.

"No royal writ had summoned the Convention which recalled Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To call; to send for; to ask the attendance of.

*4. To call on; to warn; especially to call on to surrender. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.)

5. To call up; to call into action or exertion; to rouse, to raise. (Followed by *up*)

"Summon up your dearest spirits."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

† For the difference between *to summon* and *to cite*, see *CITE*.

sũm'-môn-êr, *somp-nour, *som-on-our, subst. [*Fr. semonneur*, from *semonde*=to summon (q. v.).] One who summons or cites by authority; especially, one who cites to appear in court; formerly, specif., an apparitor (q. v.).

"Close pent-up guilts,
Rive your concealing continents, and cry
These dreadful summoners grace."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

sũm'-môn-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [*SUMMON*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of citing or calling; a summons.

"Reluctantly and slow the maid
The unwelcome summoning obeyed."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 21.

sũm'-mônş, *som-ons, *sum-ouns, s. [*French semonce*=a warning, a citation, a summons, prop. fem. of *semons*, pa. par. of *semonde*=to summon (q. v.).] *Summons* is, therefore, really a singular noun, though apparently plural.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of summoning; an official citation; a call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

"I have, quod he, of somons here a bill."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,168.

2. An invitation, call, or asking to go to or appear at some place; a call to assemble or meet together.

"O'er dale and hill the summons flew."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 19.

3. A call or appeal with more or less earnestness or insistence.

"A loud summons shook the gate."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 7.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A call by authority to appear in a court; also the written or printed document by which such call is given.

(a) A writ calling on a defendant to cause an appearance to an action to be entered for him within a certain time after service, in default of which the plaintiff may proceed to judgment and execution.

(b) An application to a judge at chambers, whether at law or in equity.

(c) A citation summoning a person to appear before a police magistrate or bench of justices.

2. *Mil.*: A call to surrender.

sũm'-mônş, v. t. [*SUMMONS*, s.] To serve with a summons, to summon. (*Vulgar.*)

sũm'-mũm bõ'-nũm, phr. [*Lat.*=the chief or ultimate good.]

Ethics: A phrase employed by ancient philosophers to denote that end in the following and attainment of which the progress, perfection, and happiness of human beings consist. Cicero treated of the subject very fully in his *de Finibus*.

*sum-ner, s. [*SUMMONER*.]

sũ-moôm', s. [*SIMOOM*.]

sũmp, s. [*Sw. & Dan. sump*; Dut. *somp*; Ger. *sumpf*=a marsh, a swamp, a pool.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A puddle; a pool of dirty water. (*Prov.*)

2. A pond of water for salt-works.

II. Technically:

1. *Metal.*: A pit of stone at a furnace to collect the metal at its first fusion.

2. *Mining*:

(1) A pit or well in the floor of a mine at the bottom of an engine shaft, to collect the water, which is pumped from thence.

(2) A catch-water drain.

(3) The part of a judd of coal first brought down.

sump-fuse, subst. A thick kind of fuse used for blasting under water.

sump-plank, s.

Mining: Strong balks of timber bolted together, forming a temporary bottom or scaffolding for the shaft.

sump-shaft, s.

Mining: The engine-shaft.

sũmph, a. [A nasalized form of Sc. *souf*=soft (q. v.).] A soft, muddle-headed fellow; a block-head, a stupid. (*Scotch.*) (*Scott: Bride of Lamermoor*, ch. xii.)

sũmph'-îsh, a. [*English sumph*; -ish.] Like a sumph; stupid, silly.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; ðion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, ðẽl.

sūmp'-līg, s. [Eng. *sump*; -ing.]

Mining: A small, square shaft, generally made in the air-headings, when crossing faults, &c.; or to try the thickness of the seam.

sumping-shot, s.

Mining: A charge of powder for bringing down the sump, or for blowing the stone to pieces in a sinking pit.

sūm'-pīt, subst. [SUMPITAN.] The arrow of the sumpitan, or blow-tube of Borneo.

sūm'-pī-tān, s. [Native name.] A long, straight cane, tube, or blowpipe, used by the natives of Borneo and other islands in the Eastern Archipelago to shoot poisoned darts by means of the breath.

***sūmpt (p silent), s.** [Latin *sumptus*=expense.] Cost, expense, sumptuousness.

"To taunt the *sumpt* of our show."—Patten, in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 74.

sūmp'-tēr, *sōmp'-tēr, s. & a. [O. Fr. *somme-tier*=a packhorse driver; Fr. *sommier*, from a Low Lat. **sagmatarius*, from Gr. *sagma* (genit. *sagmatos*)=a packsaddle. The commoner form was *somer* (q. v.), from O. Fr. *somier*, *sommier*, *sumer*, from *some*, *saume*, *sūme* = a pack, a burden, from Latin *sagma*; Gr. *sagma*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. The driver of a packhorse.

*2. A pack, a burden.

"What's a husband?

What are we married for, to carry *sumpters*?"

Beaum. & Fllet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 3.

3. A packhorse, a baggage-horse; a horse employed to carry clothes, food, or other necessities on a journey.

"Lading his *sumpters* with plate and treasure of sterling monie."—*Holinshed: Chronicle* (an. 1247).

B. As adj.: Applied to an animal employed to carry necessities, as of an army; as, a *sumpter* horse, a *sumpter* mule; or to its equipments; as, a *sumpter* saddle.

***sūmp'-tion (p silent), subst.** [Lat. *sumptio*, from *sumptus*, pa. par. of *sumo*=to take.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of taking.

"The *sumption* of the mysteries does all in a capable subject."—*Taylor*.

2. *Logic*: The major premise of a syllogism. [SYLLOGISM, 1.]

sūmp'-tū-a-rŷ, adj. [Latin *sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*=expense, prop. pa. par. of *sumo*=to take, to use, to spend; Fr. *somptuaire*.] [SUMPTUOUS.] Pertaining or relating to expense or expenditure; regulating expense or expenditure.

"The repressing of waste and excess by *sumptuary* laws."—*Bacon: Essays; Seditions and Troubles*.

sumptuary-laws, subst. pl. Laws enacted to restrain excess in dress, food, or any luxury. Such laws have been enacted in many states at various times. Those of England were all repealed by 1 James I., c. 25.

"It is the highest impertinence and presumption, therefore, in kings and ministers, to pretend to watch over the economy of private people, and to restrain their expense, either by *sumptuary laws*, or by prohibiting the importation of foreign luxuries."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***sūmp-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ, *sūmp-tū-os-i-tie, subst.** [SUMPTUOUS.] Expensiveness, costliness, sumptuousness.

"All this *sumptuositie* was punished."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiii., ch. xi.

sūmp'-tū-ōūs, adj. [Fr. *somptueux*, from Lat. *sumptuosus*, from *sumptus*=expense, cost, prop. pa. par. of *sumo*=to take, to use, spend; *sub*=under, secretly, and *emo*=to buy.] Costly, expensive; hence, luxurious, splendid, magnificent.

"Keeping up a *sumptuous* establishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sūmp'-tū-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *sumptuous*: -ly.] In a sumptuous manner; expensively, splendidly, magnificently.

"Beneath an abbey's roof

One evening *sumptuously* lodged."

Wordsworth: Excursion, ii.

sūmp'-tū-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *sumptuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sumptuous; expensiveness, costliness, magnificence, splendor.

"I will not fall out with those that can reconcile *sumptuousness* and charity."—*Boyle*.

***sūmp'-ture, subst.** [Latin *sumptus*=expense.] Sumptuousness, magnificence.

"Her traine of servants, and collateral
Sumpture of houses."

Chapman: Homer's Hymn to Hermes.

sūn (1), *sonne, *sunne, s. [A. S. *sunne* (fem.); cogn. with Dut. *zon* (fem.); Icel. *sunna* (fem.); Ger. *sonne* (fem.); O. H. German *sunna*; Goth. *sunna* (masc.), *sunno* (fem.); Icel. *sól*; Lat. *sol*=the sun; Sansc. *sūna*=sun, son.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds; as, The fixed stars are *sun*s in their respective systems.

(3) Popularly applied to the sunshine, or a place where the sun shines; a sunny place; as, to stand or sit in the *sun*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light, honor, prosperity, or the like.

"The *sun* of Rome is set."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 3.

(2) A revolution of the earth round the sun; a year.

II. Technically:

1. *Astronomy*: The great central luminary which gives light and heat to our earth and the other planets of the solar system. In common language, the planets are said to revolve around the sun as a center; more precisely, they move in elliptic orbits, the sun occupying nearly one focus of each ellipse, around the common center of gravity of the solar system, which falls within the body of the sun, but not always at its center. The mean distance of the sun from the earth was long alleged to be 95,000,000 miles, but there was error in the data on which the calculation was founded; now the distance is held to be either about 92,700,000 miles (*Ball*, in 1885), or 92,965,000 miles (*Norman Lockyer*, in 1886). Till lately it was thought that the portion of the sun visible to the naked eye constituted the whole luminary; now it is believed that around that central sphere or spheroid, technically called the photosphere, there are three, if not four, concentric envelopes—the chromosphere, the inner corona, the upper atmosphere, and, perhaps, an outer corona. The axis of the sun is inclined about 7° to the elliptic. The passage of spots across the sun's disk proves that it rotates on that axis from west to east in 25 days 5 hours. From June 3 to Dec. 5 the north pole, and for the next six months the south pole, of the sun is gradually moving earthward.

The axis of the photosphere is 866,500 miles in length; its bulk is more than a million times that of the earth, but its density is only about a quarter that of the earth. With a specific gravity so low, the photosphere cannot be solid. It may, perhaps, be liquid at the center, but the outer parts must be gaseous. It has not yet been found possible to produce artificially on the earth a heat so intense as that of the photosphere. The coolest part of its atmosphere must be outside, and the hypothesis that the sun might be an inhabited world, with a heated and luminous atmosphere, has been abandoned. Under the telescope, the surface of the photosphere seems covered with a network of polygonal and other figures. Among them are pores and domes—the former, which are dark markings, are the seat of downrushes of vapor; the latter, or brighter portions, probably consist of luminous clouds. Sometimes the domes are heaped together and arranged in different directions, constituting what are called faculae. These are often thousands of miles long, and may last for days, or even weeks. Spots also often appear upon the sun's disk. Faculae follow and do not precede spots. The chromosphere is a concentric envelope immediately external to the photosphere. It is of a magnificent scarlet color, and from 3,600 to 5,300 miles thick. Some parts are billowy and others spike-like in appearance. It is a sea of hydrogen with some unknown element. Sometimes other vapors surge up in it, producing injections which again tend to develop into prominences. The latter are of two kinds, violent and quiet prominences. Some of the former are 40,000 miles high; they resemble trees or "fog-spouts," appearances like waterspouts, but occurring in fog. The most violent prominences are sometimes called metallic prominences, and mount up at the rate of 335 miles a second. The sun spots, the faculae, and the metallic prominences are at a maximum at the same time. [SUN-SPOT.]

Immediately surrounding the chromosphere is the inner corona. Its outer part is about 100,000 miles from the surface of the photosphere. Like the chromosphere, it is seen only in eclipses. It is constituted by certain red flames, prominences, or protuberances, which pass through the chromosphere from the photosphere. The inner corona is composed mainly of hydrogen.

The next envelope is the outer atmosphere, from half a million to a million of miles high, with its outer margin constituting an irregular outline full of strange and varying forms.

The external envelope, the nature of which is yet uncertain, is the outer corona.

M. Camille Flammarion tells us that the sun weighs 324,000 times as much as our globe and is 1,283,000 times the size of it. To form an idea of the superiority of the size of the sun over the earth we can represent the sun by a sphere of 22 meters in

diameter—larger than the dome of the Pantheon of Paris—and place beside it to represent the earth a toy baloon of 20 centimeters in diameter.

The real dimensions of the sun are concluded from its apparent dimensions combined with its distance. Six different methods of measurement prove that if the entire earth were transported to the same distance as the sun, it would be seen at an angle of 17.64°—that is to say, at a distance equal to 11,693 times the diameter of our globe, or in other words, 149,000,000 of kilometers. The only way of appreciating such a distance is to measure it by the time a train would take to traverse it. Suppose, for instance, an express train going at sixty kilometers an hour set out to reach the sun, the duration of the journey would be 283 years. But an express train travels at a relatively slow rate of speed. Sensation, which is rapid, almost instantaneous, travels at the rate of twenty-eight meters per second. If a child asked for the sun, as children sometimes do for the moon, and his nurse gave it to him, and he had arms long enough to reach the sun so that it burnt his fingers he would never feel this burn. The child would become an old man and die long before the sensation of burning could pass from the tips of his fingers to his brain, for the time requisite for the transmission of this sensation would not be less than 163 years.

Kirchhoff considered that the following elements were present in the sun: Sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, nickel, barium, copper, and zinc. Angström and Thalén found sodium, iron, calcium, magnesium, and nickel, but failed to detect the rest. In their place they met with chromium, cobalt, hydrogen, manganese, and titanium. The intense heat not only vaporizes them, but drives them into forms spectroscopically different from any known to exist in the earth.

The sun's heat raises vapor from the earth, ultimately producing rain, supplying a necessary element for the growth of plants and the sustenance of animals. Stored up in coal it supplies us with fuel and gives us steam as a creator of energy, while the sun's light similarly stored furnishes the gas which illumines houses and cities.

Though the sun may obtain as fuel a few meteors, it would expire if it had nothing else to burn. But the enormous radiation from its disc into space is partly, if not entirely, counteracted by fresh heat generated by the contraction of its volume. Hence, on the hypothesis now generally accepted, the sun was at one time an enormous mass of incandescent vapor, which, becoming more condensed as ages roll on [NEBULAR-HYPOTHESIS], is slowly diminishing in size, and will at length cease to give forth light and heat. Some authorities think this will not come to pass for ten millions of years, but Sir William Thomson considers "that it would be rash to reckon on more than five to six million years of sunlight for the future." [FLASH SPECTRUM.]

2. *Pyrotechny*: A kind of firework. A strong paper case is filled with a composition which does not burn so fast as rocket-composition, driven solid. Numbers of these are attached, at short intervals, to wooden frames, usually circular. The suns emit a steady and brilliant stream of light, and are called stationary or revolving according to the nature of the frame on which they are fixed.

¶ (1) *To have the sun in one's eyes*: To be intoxicated.

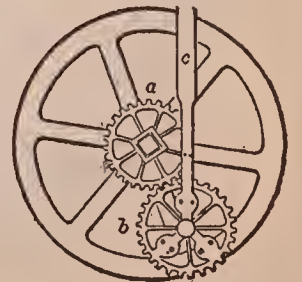
"He furthermore took occasion to apologize for any negligence that might be perceptible in his dress, on the ground that last night he had had 'the sun very strong in his eyes;' by which expression he was understood to convey to his hearers, in the most delicate manner possible, the information that he had been extremely drunk."—*Dickens: Old Curiosity Shop*, ch. ii.

(2) *Under the sun*: In the world; on earth.

"There is no new thing *under the sun*."—*Eccles. i. 4*.

¶ *Sun* is very largely used in composition, the meanings of the compounds being in most instances sufficiently obvious; as, *sun-lit*, *sun-scorched*, &c.

sun-and-planet wheels, s. pl. An ingenious contrivance invented by Watt as a substitute for the crank in converting the reciprocating motion of the beam into a rotatory motion. The central gear (a) is called the sun-gear, and the outer one (b) the planet-gear. In the form shown in the illustration, the revolution of the planet-wheel rotates the sun-wheel, together with its shaft and the fly-wheel. For this purpose the planet-wheel (b) is fast to the pitman (c), and its axis is caused to revolve around the wheel without the rotation of the planet-wheel on its own axis. [PLANET-WHEEL.]



Sun-and-planet Wheels.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sun-animalcule, s.**Zoöl.:** *Actinophrys sol.* [ACTINOPHREYS.]

"It consists of a small bit of globular protoplasm, with spines radiating in every direction from its surface; and when seen in perfect condition for the first time under the microscope with proper illumination it seems to shine like 'the sun in its brightness.' Hence the original observers gave it the name of the *Sun-animalcule*. Indeed, any old ordinary picture of the sun would do very well for *Actinophrys*, as conveying a general idea of its form."—John Badcock: *Vignettes from Invisible Life*, p. 104.

sun-bear, s.**Zoöl.:** A popular name for two Bears:

1. *Ursus tibetanus*, from Nepaul, Assam, Eastern Siberia, and China. It is about five feet long, of slender make, with close black fur. The chin is white, and there is a broad Y-shaped mark on the chest.

2. [MALAYAN-BEAR.]

***sun-beat, *sun-beaten, adj.** Shone on fiercely by the sun.

"And wearies fruitful Nilus to convey
His sun-beat waters by so long a way."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, x. 237.**sun-beetle, s.****Entom.:** (See extract.)

"The metallic species of *Amara* and *Poecilus* are termed *Sun-beetles*, from their habit of running about foot-paths during hot, sunshiny weather."—Westwood: *Class. of Insects*, i. 85.

sun-bird, s.

1. **Anthrop.:** An unidentified bird, mentioned by Rochefort (*Iles Antilles*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

"When at midday the sunlight poured down upon the altar through the hole or shaft pierced for this purpose in the rocky vault of the cave, through which the *sun-birds*, the *Tonatzuli*, were let fly up sunward as messengers."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 289.

2. **Ornith.:** A popular name for any of the Nectariniidæ (q. v.), divided by Capt. G. E. Shelley (*Monograph of the Sun-birds*), into two sub-families, Nectariniæ and Promeropiæ, the former containing the Sun-birds proper, and the latter the Long-tailed Sun-birds. They are found over the whole of Africa, ranging through Palestine to India, thence through the Indian and Malayan Islands to Northern Australia, where a single species inhabits Cape York peninsula and Northern Queensland. They are small birds, in nearly every case of brilliant and metallic plumage, with a striking external resemblance to Humming-birds, with which they are not infrequently confounded, but differing from them in the structure of the feet and tongue, the shape of the sternum, and other important characteristics. They feed chiefly on insects, small berries, and fruit, and sip the juices of flowers, and from this habit the name of the type-genus (*Nectarinia*) is derived. The majority of the Sun-birds build nests of an oval form, suspended from the branch of a tree at a considerable height from the ground, so as to be out of the reach of serpents and lizards.

sun-bittern, s.

Ornith.: *Eurypyga helias*, from the northern parts of South America. It is about sixteen inches long; body small and thin, neck long and slender, head like that of a heron, with a long, powerful beak compressed at the sides and slightly arched at the culmen; the plumage is minutely variegated with bars and spots of many colors. It is often made a pet by the Brazilians, who call it Pavao (=Peacock), whence it is sometimes called the Peacock Heron.

sun-blink, s. A flash or glimpse of sunshine. (*Scotch.*)

sun-bonnet, s. A lady's bonnet having a shade as a protection against the sun.

sun-bow, s. An iris formed by the refraction of light on the spray of cataracts or of any rising vapor.

"The circling sun-bows did appear
Its fall down the hoar precipice of spray."
Shelley: *Witch of Atlas*, xlii.

sun-bright, a. Bright as the sun; resembling the sun in brightness; bright with the sun; sunny.

"Upon the landscape of the sun-bright vale,
Seen, from the shady room in which we sate."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

sun-burn, v. t. To discolor or scorch by the sun; to tan, to freckle.

sun-burn, sun-burning, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The discoloration produced on the skin by the rays of the sun.

"The heat of the sun may darken the color of the skin which we call *sun-burning*."—Boyle.

2. **Veg. Pathol.:** [HELIOSIS.]

sun-burner, s. A large reflecting cluster of burners placed beneath an opening in the ceiling, for lighting and ventilating a public building.

sun-chief, s.

Anthrop.: In solar hierarchies a chief or ruler who was at the same time priest of the Sun or the Sun-god, with whom he claimed relationship.

"Every morning the great *Sun-chief* stood at the house-door facing the east, shouted and prostrated himself thrice, and smoked first towards the sun, and then towards the other three quarters."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 288.

***sun-clad, a.** Clothed in sunshine or radiance.

"And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales."

Longfellow: *Sunrise on the Hills*.**sun-crack, s.**

Geol. (pl.): Cracks left upon rocks at the time when they were being consolidated.

"The *sun-cracks* . . . divide the surface into areolæ of various sizes and shapes, and when, as is most common, the superficial layer of mud is darker than the stone, show themselves well in relief by exposing the lower stratum."—Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc., xii. 202.

***sun-dazzling, a.** Shining like the sun; bright, brilliant.

"Your eyes *sun-dazzling* coruscancy will exile all the cloudie vapour of heart-tormenting melancholy."—J. Taylor: *Workes* (1630), p. 111.

sun-dew, s. [For reason of name, see extract. Prior and Britten & Holland derive it from A. S. and Fris. *sin*=ever, and Eug. *dew*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Drosera* (q. v.), of which about 100 species are known; often applied specif. to *D. rotundifolia*, the Common Sun-dew, a very remarkable insectivorous plant. Darwin's experiments seem to show that the insects captured and absorbed by the species supply them with the nitrogenous matter that the soil in which they grow is too poor to furnish. He thus summarizes (*Insect. Plants*, p. 18) the manner in which these plants are nourished: "A plant of *Drosera*, with the edges of its leaves curled inward, so as to form a temporary stomach, with the glands of the closely inflected tentacles pouring forth their acid secretion, which dissolves a small matter afterward to be absorbed, may be said to feed like an animal. But, differently from an animal, it drinks by means of its roots; and it must drink largely, so as to retain many drops of viscid fluid round the glands, sometimes as many as 260, exposed during the whole day to a glaring sun."

"The tentacles on one side are inflected over a bit of meat placed on the disc, the glands are each surrounded by large drops of extremely viscid secretion, which, glittering in the sun, have given rise to the plant's poetical name of *sun-dew*."—Darwin: *Insectivorous Plants*, p. 4.

2. (*Pl.*): The Droseraceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley.*)**sun-dial, s.** [DIAL.]**sun-dog, s.**

Meteor.: A luminous spot sometimes visible a few degrees from the sun. It is believed to be formed by the intersection of two or more halos.

sun-dried, a. Dried in the sun.**sun-drops, s. pl.****Bot.:** *Oenothera fruticosa* and *O. riparia*.**sun-fern, s.****Bot.:** *Polypodium phlegopteris*.**sun-festival, s.**

Compar. Relig.: A festival in honor of the Sun, or of the Sun-god (q. v.).

"The ancient rites of solar worship are represented in modern Christendom . . . in the continuance of the great *sun-festivals* countenanced by or incorporated in Christianity."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 296, 297.

sun-fever, s.

Pathology: A fever produced by the heat of the tropical sun. It is a severe form of the common continued fevers of temperate climates.

sun-fish, s.**Ichthyology:**

1. *Lampris luna*, called also Opah, and Kingfish (q. v.).

2. Any individual of the genera *Centrarchus*, *Bryttus*, and *Pomotis*, from the fresh waters of this country. They are small fishes, about six inches long, and are not used for food.

3. Any individual of the genus *Orthogoriscus* (q. v.). The Common or Broad Sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus mola*), though a native of warmer seas, is

often taken in the summer months round the coasts of northern Europe, and is usually captured when floating on the surface, as if basking in the sun. When laid hold of they are said to utter sounds like the grunting of a hog. The stomach has been known to contain corallines, barnacles, and sea-weed, though usually nothing but mucus is found in it. Couch mentions that the flesh is good eating, and resembles crab in flavor, but it is never sent to market. The largest specimen on record measured about eight feet long, and rather more in depth from the dorsal to the ventral fins. The Oblong Sun-fish, called also Oblong Tetradon and Truncated Sun-fish, has the height of body less than one-half its total length. A specimen taken at Plymouth, England, in 1734, weighed 500 lbs., but it is not often met with of so large a size. It feeds on worms, crabs, and other marine animals, and does not float on the surface like the Common Sun-fish.



Sun-fish.

"The name *sun-fish* is variously regarded as derived from the form of the fish, and from its habit of floating at the surface of the water, in fine weather, as if to enjoy the sunshine."—Chambers' *Encyc.*, ix. 213.

sun-gem, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Heliactin*. They are among the most elegant of the Humming-birds, and have a brilliant metallic double crest and long graduated tail. There is but one species, *Heliactin cornuta*, from Brazil.

sun-glimpse, subst. A glimpse of the sun; a momentary burst of sunshine.

"When lovers meet in adverse hour,
'Tis like a sun-glimpse through a shower."
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 17.

sun-god, s.**Comparative Religion:**

1. The sun considered as one of the great deities, as representative of the greatest deity, or as the greatest deity.

2. An embodiment, in whole or in part, of solar characteristics regarded as a deity; e. g., the Assyrian Bel, the Tyrian Baal, the Persian Mithras, the Egyptian Ra, and the Greek Phœbus.

"The modern student who shall undertake to discriminate among the *sun-gods* of European lands to separate the solar and non-solar elements of the Greek Apollo and Herakles, or the Slavonic Perun and Swatowit, has a task before him complicate with that all but hopeless difficulty which besets the study of myth the moment that the clue of direct comparison with nature falls away."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 294.

sun-light, s.

1. [SUNLIGHT.]

2. The same as SUN-BURNER (q. v.).

sun-myth, s.**Anthrop.:** A solar myth (q. v.).

"The author would now rather say more cautiously not that Quetzalcohuatl is the Sun personified, but that his story contains episodes seemingly drawn from *sun-myth*."—Tylor: *Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 153. (Note.)

Sun of Righteousness, s.

Script.: Christ, as the source of light, energy, and comfort to his disciples. (*Mal.* iv. 2.)

sun-opal, s. The same as FIRE-OPAL (q. v.).**sun-pain, s.** [HEMICRANIA.]

sun-pan, s. A pan or tank in which clay was formerly left to lie until fit to use in making pottery.

sun-picture, s. A name applicable to all kinds of pictures produced by the action of light upon sensitized surfaces; a photograph, or heliograph.

sun-plane, s.

Cooper.: A tool like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan, used for leveling down the ends of the staves of a cask or barrel.

sun-rites, s. pl.

Compar. Relig.: Rites in honor of the sun or of the sun-god (q. v.).

"As for modern memory of the *sun-rites* of mid-winter, Europe recognizes Christmas as a primitive solar festival by bonfires, which our 'yule-log,' the 'Souche de Noël,' still keeps in mind; while the adaptation of ancient solar thought to Christian allegory is as plain as ever in the Christian service chant, 'Sol novus oritur.'"—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 298.

sun-rose, s.

Bot.: The genus *Helianthemum*; spec. *H. vulgare*.

sun-setting, s. Sunset.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -ciious, -şious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

sun-shade, *s.* Something used as a shade or protection against the rays of the sun; as—
(1) A parasol or small umbrella.
(2) An awning or canopy projecting over a shop-window, &c.

(3) A small framework covered with silk, &c., in front of a lady's bonnet.

sun-shower, *s.* A shower occurring while the sun is shining unobscured.

***sun-smitten**, *a.* Smitten or lighted by the rays of the sun.

"Sun-smitten Alps." —Tennyson: *Daisy*, 62.

sun-spot, *s.*

Astron. (pl.): Certain dark spots seen by the aid of a telescope on the surface of the sun's photosphere. In a normal spot there is an exterior shade called the penumbra, an inner darker one called the umbra, and very often one deeper still in the center called the nucleus. In some there are many umbræ for one penumbra. The domes seen on the surface of the penumbra are drawn into elongate shapes, hence the expression, "the thatch of the penumbra." The spots are believed to be cavities, down which hydrogen is rushing at the rate of thirty or forty miles a second. Large spots commence as little dots, often in groups, and grow very rapidly. They are of two kinds, one more violent than the other. The first may be 140,000 miles long, and are produced by the descent of solid particles into the internal heated region of the photosphere. The second are shallow depressions filled with the cooler vapors brought from the upper region of the solar atmosphere. Sometimes spots last for days, months, or weeks; sometimes they disappear on one part of the sun's disk and appear on another. They are rare at the sun's equator. Their appropriate regions are two zones, one between 10° and 30° north, the other between 10° and 30° south; they are rarely seen higher than 40°. The spots in different latitudes move at different rates. The average time they take to travel all round the luminary is about twenty-six days. The number of sun-spots varies greatly from time to time; but observations for the last three centuries show that a maximum of numbers and intensity recurs, on an average, every eleven years, and is attended by magnetic disturbances on earth.

sun-spurge, *s.*

Bot.: *Euphorbia helioscopia*. It has an umbel of five principal branches, five-cleft and three-cleft, and is abundant on waste and cultivated ground, flowering from July to October. The acrid milky juice is used to destroy warts.

sun-squall, *s.* A sea-nettle.

sun-star, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Solaster papposa*, a star-fish from the North Atlantic.

***sun-stricken**, *a.* Stricken by the sun; affected with sunstroke.

sun-temple, *s.* A temple dedicated to the sun or the sun-god (q. v.).

"The sun-temple [among the Natchez] was a circular hut, some thirty feet across and dome-roofed; here in the midst was kept the everlasting fire, here prayer was offered thrice daily, and here were kept images and fetishes and the bones of dead chiefs."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 288.

sun-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religions: A form of Nature-worship, widely, though by no means universally, diffused at the present day among races of low culture. The sun would naturally be chosen as a god by agricultural and pastoral peoples, while to races living by the chase the summer heat would not be so advantageous. D'Orbigny (*L'Homme Américain*, i. 242) suggests that the sun has been worshiped only by races living in temperate climates, where its heat is cheering and vivifying, and that this cultus is practically unknown within the tropics, where the solar heat is oppressive. If not entirely true, this theory contains considerable truth. Herodotus (i. 216, iv. 284) describes the Atlantes, who dwelt in the interior of Africa, as cursing the sun for afflicting them with his burning heat, and Sir Samuel Baker (*Albert Nyanza*, i. 144) says that in Central Africa "the sun is regarded as the common enemy." Traces of sun-worship appear in the earliest records of the human race. They are present in the old theology of Egypt: "Ra, who traverses the upper and lower regions of the universe in his boat, is the Sun himself in plain cosmic personality." (Tylor.) Putting aside the later sun-gods of Greece and Rome, horses were sacrificed on Mount Taygetus to that Helios to whom Socrates did not think it wrong to pray (*Plat., Sympos.* xxxvi.); and Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 21) exclaims at the number of Suns set forth by Roman theologians. The worship of Mithra spread from the East into the Roman Empire, and that Vedic divinity was at last identified with the Sun. In the Old Testament there are solemn denunciations of sun-worship

(Deut. iv. 19, xvii. 3; Jer. xliii. 13; Ezek. viii. 16-18); for the Israelites were surrounded by sun-worshippers, and it is clear from 2 Kings xxiii. 5, 19, that the rulers of Judah had adopted the cult. Modern Hinduism is full of sun-worship, and it exists as a distinct cultus among the Kol tribes, the Khonds, and the Tartars. It is still widely spread among the native races of Central America, and probably found its highest form of development in Peru, where the Sun was held to be at once the ancestor and founder of the dynasty of the Incas, who reigned as his representative, and made sun-worship the great state-religion.

sun-worshiper, *s.* One who worships the sun or the sun-god (q. v.).

"In and near Armenia a sect of sun-worshippers have lasted on into modern times under the profession of Jacobite Christians."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 296.

sun-worshipping, *a.* Adoring the sun or the sun-god (q. v.).

"The feelings with which the sun-worshipping Massagetae of Tartary must have sacrificed their horses to the deity who freed them from the miseries of winter."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 286.

sun-year, *s.* A solar year.

sūn (2), *s.* [SUNN.]

sun-plant, *s.* [SUNN.]

sūn, ***sunne**, *v. t.* [SUN (1), *s.*] To expose to the rays of the sun; to warm or dry in the sun; to insolate. (Generally reflexive.)

"What aim'st thou at? delicious fare;

And then to sun thyself in open air."

Dryden: *Persius*.

sūn'-bēam, *s.* [A. S. *sunnebeām*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A ray of the sun.

"The Roman eagle, wing'd
From the spungy south to this part of the west,
Vanish'd in the sunbeams."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

2. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the Humming-bird genus *Aglæactis*, with four species from Peru and Bolivia, extending from Ecuador into Colombia.

sūn'-būrn't, **sūn'-būrn'd**, *adj.* [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *burnt*.]

1. Discolored by the rays of the sun; tanned, freckled, swarthy.

"He was a man as dusky as a Spaniard,
Sunburnt with travel." Byron: *Beppo*, xxvi.

2. Scorched by the sun; as, a sunburnt soil.

***sūn'-būrst**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), and *burst*, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A sudden flash of sunlight.

2. *Her. & Hist.*: A flag, having a sun in splendor on a green field. Said to have been the flag of the pagan Irish. Allusions to it are common in Irish national poetry.

"On the front ranks before,
Dathi the sunburst bore."

Thomas Davis: *Fate of King Dathi*.

***sūn'-dart**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *dart*, *s.*] A ray of the sun. (Mrs. Hemans.)

***sūn'-dāwn**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *dawn*.] The light of the rising sun.

"Under yon brake where sundawn feeds the stalks
Of withered ferns with gold."

Browning: *Sordello*, bk. ii.

Sūn'-day, ***Son-day**, ***Sone-day**, ***Son-en-day**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *sunnan dæg*=day of the sun; Dutch *zondag*; Dan. *søndag*; Ger. *sonntag*.]

A. *As subst.*: The first day of the week; the Christian Sabbath. [SABBATH.]

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining, belonging, or relating to the Lord's-day or Christian Sabbath.

¶ *Month of Sundays*: A long and indefinite period.

"I haven't heard more fluent or passionate English this month of Sundays."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii.

Sunday-closing, *s.* The principle or practice of prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays, or of allowing it only during certain hours.

Sunday-letter, *s.* The same as DOMINICAL-LETTER (q. v.).

Sunday-saint, *s.* One whose conduct during the week does not correspond with his professions on Sunday.

Sunday-school, *s.*

Church History: A Sunday-school is defined by Schaff (*Cyclop. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 2, 261) as "an assembly of persons on the Lord's day for the study of the Bible, moral and religious instruction, and the worship of the true God. It is a method of training the young and ignorant in the duties we owe to God and to our neighbor." Sunday-schools may be said to have passed through three distinct phases:

1. *Early Christian Catechetical Schools*, for the preparation of converts for church-membership, and the instruction of the young and ignorant in the knowledge of God and of Salvation. The

scholars committed passages of Scripture to memory, and their books comprised parts of the Bible in verse, Jewish antiquities, sacred poems, and dialogues. Schaff remarks that "it might be an interesting problem for a modern scholar to define important features of the present system not to be found in the early Bible Schools."

2. *Schools of the Reformation Period*: Luther founded schools for catechetical instruction in 1529, and this custom spread wherever the Reformation gained a foothold. In the Roman Church St. Charles Borromeo, Archbishop of Milan, about 1560, introduced into his diocese a system of schools, which continues to the present day; and in 1699 the Venerable de la Salle opened a Sunday-school (*école dominicale*) at St. Sulpice. Sunday-schools were opened in Scotland about 1560 by Knox; at Bath, in 1650, by Joseph Alleine; in Roxbury, Mass., in 1674, and at many other places in Great Britain and America between that date and 1778.

3. *Modern Sunday Schools*: These date from 1780 or 1781, when Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, England, began to collect a few children from the streets of that city on Sundays, and paid teachers to instruct them in religious knowledge. The improvement in the conduct and morals of the children was so marked that, when Raikes published an account of his success, his example was followed in several other places, and in 1785 a society was formed for the establishment and maintenance of Sunday-schools in all parts of the kingdom, a large sum being expended in the payment of teachers. In 1803 the Sunday School Union was formed, to secure continuous instruction by unpaid teachers, and to publish books and tracts for the benefit of the cause. The first Sunday-schools united secular with religious instruction, as did those of Borromeo and La Salle; but the spread of elementary education has to a large extent removed the necessity of teaching reading and writing on Sundays. The Society of Friends has, however, retained the practice in its large Sunday-morning schools, with great benefit as regards influence over the working classes above the age of childhood, and in some of the Wesleyan Sunday-schools, classes for elementary instruction are held early in the morning. Sunday-schools were introduced into Scotland, Ireland, and America in the years immediately following their establishment in England; the Scottish Society for Promoting Religious Instruction among the Poor was formed in 1796, and the Irish Sunday School Society was founded in 1809, though a system of Sunday teaching had prevailed in Ireland for some years previously. In later times Sunday-schools have rapidly increased in connection with all Protestant churches throughout the world.

sūn'-dēr (1) ***son-dre**, ***sun-dren**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sundrian*, *gesundrian*, *syndrian* (in comp.), lit.=to put asunder, from *sundor*=asunder; cogn. with Icel. *sundra*=to sunder, from *sundr*=asunder; Dan. *søndre*, from *sønder*; Sw. *söndra*, from *sönder*; Ger. *sondern*, from *sonder*=separate; Goth. *sundro*=separately; Dut. *zonder*=but.]

A. *Trans.*: To part, to separate; to set or keep apart; to divide, to disunite, to put apart.

"Ah, ye pretty pair,
'Twere sin to sunder you."

Beaum. & Flét.: *Love's Cure*, iii. 2.

*B. *Intrans.*: To part, to separate, to be separated.

"Strangers and foes do sunder and not kiss."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 5.

sūn'-dēr (2), *v. t.* [SUN (1), *s.* and Eng., *dry*, *v.*] To expose to or dry in the sun. (Eng. *Prov.*)

sūn'-dēr, *s.* [SUNDER, *v.*] A separation or division into parts. Used only in the adverbial phrase *in sunder*=in two.

"He breaketh the bow, and cutteth the spear *in sunder*."—Psalms, xlv. 9.

***sūn'-dēr-mēnt**, *subst.* [Eng. *sunder*; -*ment*.] Separation.

"The survivor in case of *sunderment*."—Madame D'Arbelay: *Diary*, vii. 318.

sūn'-dōwn, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), *s.*, and *down*.] The setting of the sun; sunset.

sūn'-drī, *s.* [SOONDREE.]

sūn'-driē, *subst. pl.* [SUNDRY.] Various small articles or miscellaneous matters, too minute, trifling, or numerous to be individually specified.

sūn'-drī-lý, ***sun-dre-ly**, ***sun-der-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *sundry*; -*ly*.]

1. In sundry ways; variously.

"Dyvers auctours . . . dyversly and *sunderly* reporte and wryte."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. cxlvi.

2. Separately; not together.

"[I] have also dyvers and many tymes *sunderlye* talked with almost all such."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 235.

sūn'-drý, ***son-drie**, ***son-dry**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *syndrig*, from *sundor*=asunder, apart.]

A. *As adj.*: Several, divers; more than one or two; various.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý: Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*B. As adv.: Apart, separately.

"Those three in these three rowmes did sondry dwell."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ix. 48.

¶ All and sundry: All, collectively and individually.

sundry-man, *subst.* A dealer in sundries or in a variety of different articles.

sünd'-vik-ite, *subst.* [After Sundvik, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered anorthite (q. v.).

sune, *adv.* [SOON.] (*Scotch.*)

sūn'-flōw-ēr, *s.* [English *sun*, and *flower*. The name is popularly accounted for by the assertion, which has no foundation in fact, that these flowers turn so as to follow the sun in its course. It probably has reference to the resemblance of the flower to the disk of the sun surrounded by rays.]

Botany:

1. *Helianthus annuus*, an annual, herbaceous, composite plant, six to twenty feet high. The leaves, which are rough, are subcordate, crenulate, or dentate, the heads of flowers one to two feet in diameter, the florets yellow. It is a native of Mexico and Peru. In northern latitudes it flowers in July and August, but is of less height and has smaller flowers than in its native country. Its seeds yield a useful oil, sometimes used for the table; they are also eaten with avidity by cows, horses, and poultry. The liber furnishes a good fiber; the pith is used in Russia for moxa. The quantity of niter in the stalk makes it good fuel when dry. Since the æsthetic movement, which began about 1875, the sunflower has been much used in decoration.

2. *Helianthemum vulgare*.

"Round her spread board the golden sunflowers shine."
D. G. Rossetti: *Wine of Circe*.

¶ The Little Sunflower: *Calendula officinalis*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

sūng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SING.]

sūnk, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SINK, v.]

sunk-coak, *s.*

Carp.: A mortise or recess in the scarfed face of a timber, and designed to receive the counterpart coak or tenon of the other timber.

sunk-fence, *s.* A ditch with a retaining-wall on one side; a ha-ha.

sunk-motions, *s. pl.*

Gearing: The driving-gear of a rolling-mill, &c., which is below the level of the floor.

sūnk'-ēn, *pa. par. or a.* [SINK, v.] Lying on the bottom of the sea or other water; fallen or pressed down low.

sunken-battery, *s.* [BATTERY, B. II. 16.]

sūnk'-ēts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Delicacies. (*Scotch.*)

"There's thirty hearts there, that wud hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted *sunkets*, and spent their life bled ere ye had scratched your finger."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. viii.

sūnk'-ie, *s.* [SUNK.] A low seat. (*Scotch.*)

"Many a day hae I wrought my sticking, and sat on my *sunkie* under that saugh."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

sūn'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-less*.] Destitute or deprived of the sun or its rays; not warmed or lighted by the sun; shaded, covered.

sūn'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *light*.] The light of the sun.

sūn'-lit, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *lit*.] Lighted or lit by the sun.

sūnn, **sūn** (2), *s.* [Beng. & Hind. *san*.]

Botany:

1. [SUNN-HEMP.]

2. *Hibiscus cannabinus*, a plant six to eight feet high, with a prickly stem and yellow flowers with a purple blotch. A native of India, and cultivated there as a substitute for hemp.

sunn-hemp, *s.*

Botany: *Crotolaria juncea*, an annual, erect, papilionaceous plant, eight to twelve feet high; silvery leaves and yellow flowers. Cultivated all over India for its fibers, which are made into bags and low-priced canvas. [HEMP, ¶.]

sūn'-nā, **sōn'-nā**, **sōn'-nūt**, *s.* [Arab. = traditional law.]

Mohammedanism: The oral precepts of Mohammed, not contained in the law, but now collected into a volume. It occupies the same place in Mohammedan, that the Mishna does in Jewish theology.

Sūn'-nī-ah, *s.* [SUNNA.] The sect or sunnites (q. v.).

sūn'-nī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *sunny*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being sunny.

***sūn'-nīsh**, ***sōn'-nīsh**, *adj.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-ish*.] Sunny, bright, shining.

"Her mightie tresses of her *sonnīsh* heres

Unbroiden, hangen all about her eares."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Creseide*, iv.

Sūn'-nīte, **Sōn'-nīte**, *s.* [Arab. *sunn(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Mohammedanism (*pl.*): One of the two great Mohammedan parties or sects, divided into four minor sects, the Hanefites, the Malekites, the Shafites, and the Hanbalites. They consider the Sunna (q. v.) binding, placing it on the same footing as to authority with the Koran. They wear white turbans, and are deemed orthodox. They regard Abu Bekr, Omar, and Osman as having been true Kaliphs. The Turks, the Arabs, and the majority of the Indian Mohammedans are Sunnites.

sūn'-nūd, *s.* [Hind. *sunnad*.] A patent, charter, or written authority. (*East Indies*.)

sūn'-nŷ, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-y*.]

1. Resembling the sun; bright; shining with light, luster, or splendor; radiant.

"Her *sunny* locks

Hang on her temples like a golden fleece."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from the sun.

"There he him found all carelessly dislaid,

In secrete shadow from the *sunny* ray."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 32.

3. Exposed to the rays of the sun; warmed, brightened, or lighted by the sunlight; bright, cheerful, warm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *sunny* hills from far were seen to glow."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, iii. 556.

***sunny-sweet**, *a.* Rendered sweet or pleasantly bright by the sun.

***sunny-warm**, *adj.* Warmed or cheered by the sun; sunny.

sūn'-proōf, *adj.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *proof*, *a.* (q. v).] Impervious to the rays of the sun.

"Thick arms of darksome yew, *sunproof*."

Marston.

sūn'-rīse, ***sonne-ryse**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *rise*, *s.*]

1. The rise or first appearance of the sun above the horizon in the morning, or the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the rising of the sun; the time of the rising of the sun.

"At *sunrise* she escaped their van."

Macaulay: *The Armada*.

2. The region, place, or quarter where the sun rises; the east.

sunrise-glow, *s.*

Physics: A glow sometimes seen at or about sunrise, resembling a sunset-glow (q. v.), but reflected downward instead of upward.

"On the morning of the 7th inst., a curious form of *sunrise-glow* was observed on Ben Nevis."—*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 487.

sūn'-rīš-īng, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *rising*.]

1. The rising of the sun above the horizon; sunrise.

2. The quarter where the sun rises; the east.

"In those days the giants of Libanus mastered all nations, from the *sunrising* to the sunset."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

sūn'-sēt, **sūn'-sēt-tīng**, **sonne-sette**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *set*, *s.*]

I. *Literally*:

1. The setting of the sun; the descent of the sun below the horizon; the atmospheric phenomena accompanying the setting of the sun; the time when the sun sets; evening.

*2. The region or quarter where the sun sets; the west.

*II. *Fig.*: The close or decline.

"'Tis the *sunset* of life gives me mystical lore."

Campbell: *Lochiel's Warning*.

sunset-glow, *s.*

Physics: An abnormally brilliant coloring of the sky at sunset, followed by an after-glow, or re-illumination, observed at many places about and after the period of the Krakatoa eruption (Aug. 26, 1883), though the hypothesis that the sunset-glows were caused by the eruption is a matter of controversy. Professor Kiessling, of Hamburg, maintains that "An intense purple glow, visible over a considerable area, may occur when, in close proximity beneath a lofty and highly attenuated haze, there is formed an extensive stratum of air of considerably higher temperature." (*Nature*, October 29, 1885, p. 637.)

sunset-shell, *s.* [PSAMMOBIA.]

sūn'-shīne, *s. & a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *shine* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The light of the sun or the space where it shines; the direct rays of the sun or the place where they fall.

"Basking in the *sunshine*."—Darwin: *Descent of Man*, ch. xi.

2. *Fig.*: The state of being cheered by an influence acting like the rays of the sun; warmth, illumination, pleasantness; anything having a genial or beneficial influence; brightness.

"Can these delights, that wait her now,

Call up no *sunshine* on her brow?"

Moore: *Fire-Worshippers*.

B. As adj.: Sunshiny.

"God save King Henry, unking'd Richard says,

And send him many years of *sunshine* days."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv. 1.

¶ To be in the sunshine: To drink to excess. (Generally employed in the past tenses, with the sense, to be intoxicated.) (*Eng.*)

"He was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that 'master had been in the *sunshine*.'"—G. Eliot: *Janet's Repentance*, ch. i.

sūn'-shīn-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *sunshin(e)*; *-y*.]

1. Bright with the rays of the sun; sunny, unclouded.

"He sometimes, in *sunshiny* weather, fell into fits."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. Bright like the sun; resplendent.

"The glorious light of her *sunshiny* face."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xii. 23.

***sūn'-stēad**, ***sunne-stead**, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stead*.] It is a literal translation of the Latin *solstitium*.] A solstice (q. v.).

"The summer *sunnestead* falleth out alwaies [in Italie] to be just upon the foure and twentie day of June."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxviii.

sūn'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stone*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Oligoclase (q. v.) occurring at Tvedestrand, Norway, having a reddish or yellowish reflection when seen in certain directions, caused by inclusion of small and excessively thin crystal laminae of a mineral which, from its physical properties, is supposed to be either hematite or gothite (q. v.).

2. A variety of orthoclase, similar to the above.

sūn'-strōke, *s.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *stroke*.]

1. *Pathol.*: A disease produced by exposure to the direct rays of the sun in the tropics or elsewhere at the hottest part of the year. It often seizes soldiers when overworked and badly fed. It is akin to simple apoplexy, and commences with faintness, thirst, great heat, and dryness of the skin, with prostration; then the action of the heart becomes violent, vomiting may follow, and next coma. Forty or fifty per cent. of those attacked die. Called also Heat Apoplexy, Heat-stroke, Insolation, and Coup de Soleil.

2. *Veg. Pathol.*: [HELIOSIS].

†**sūn'-strūck**, *a.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *struck*.] Affected with sunstroke (q. v.).

"The children of the *sunstruck* are not specially in danger of being moonstruck."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 9, 1886, p. 63.

sūn'-ūp, *subst.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s., and *up* (q. v.). Formed on the model of *sundown* (q. v.).] Sunrise.

sūn'-ward, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-ward*.] Toward the sun; eastward.

"Flying *sunward* oversea to bear

Green summer with it through the singing air."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, i.

sūn'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *sun* (1), s.; *-wise*.] In the direction of the sun's course; in the direction of the hands of a watch lying with its face up.

sūp, ***soupe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *sūpan* (pa. t. *seāp*, pl. *supon*, pa. par. *sopen*); cogn. with Dut. *zuipen*; Low Ger. *supen*; Icel. *súpa* (pa. t. *saup*, pa. par. *sopinn*); Sw. *supa*; O. H. Ger. *súfan*; Ger. *saufen*. From the same root come *sip*, *sob*, *sop*, *soup*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take into the mouth with the lips; to drink by a little at a time; to sip.

"Ho call'd for drink; you saw him *sup*

Potable gold in golden cup." Sw. f. (*Toda*.)

*2. To treat with supper; to supply supper to.

"*Sup* them well, and look unto them all."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. (*Ind.*)

3. To eat with a spoon. (*Scotch.*)

4. To have or experience as one's lot; to meet with.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.



Sunn-hemp.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take in liquids with the mouth; to sip.

"Nor could we *supp* or swallow without it [the tongue]." —Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. To take the evening meal or supper.

"Will you *sup* with me to-night, Casca?" —Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

sūp, *s.* [SOP, *v.*] A small mouthful, as of a liquor, broth, or the like; a sip.

"Tom Thumb had got a little *sup*,
And Tomalin scarce kist the cup."

Drayton: *Nymphidia*.

su-pāwn', *s.* [SEPAWN.]

***sū-pēl-lēc'-tīle**, *adject.* [Latin **supellectilis* = *supellex* = household furniture . . . ornaments.] Ornamental.

"*Supellectile* complements, instead of substantial graces." —Adams: *Works*, ii. 37.

sū-pēr-, *pref.* [Lat., cogn. with Gr. *hyper* = above; Sansc. *upari*; Ger. *über*.] A Latin preposition meaning over, above; much used in composition as a prefix, with—

1. A prepositional force = over or above in place or position; as, a *super*-structure.

2. An adverbial meaning = over, above, or beyond in manner, degree, measure, quality, or the like; as, *super*excellence.

¶ In chemistry *super-* is used synonymously with *per-*. [PER, A. 2.]

***super-fidel**, *a.* Too ready of belief; credulous; superstitious. (Southey: *The Doctor*, ch. xv.)

sū-pēr, *subst.* [See def.] A contraction of several words of which it forms the first element, as—
(1) A supernumerary on the stage.

"Managed the huge army of *supers* with wonderful success." —London Daily Telegraph.

(2) A superhive (*q. v.*).

super-master, *s.*

Theat.: A person who engages supernumeraries and prepares them for their duties on the stage.

"I gets my instructions and my bit o' pewter from the *super-master*, and what he mskes out of it ain't my business." —St. James's Gazette, Oct. 16, 1886.

sū-pēr-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *superabilis*, from *supero* = to overcome, to surpass.] Capable of being overcome or conquered.

"Difficulties that I doubt are scarcely, if at all, *superable*." —Boyle: *Works*, vi. 689.

sū-pēr-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *superable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being superable.

sū-pēr-a-blī, *adv.* [Eng. *superab(ile)*; -ly.] So as to admit of being overcome or conquered.

sū-pēr-a-bōund', *v. i.* [Fr. *superabonder*, from Latin *superabundo*: *super* = above, beyond, and *abundo* = to abound (*q. v.*)] To abound in excess or beyond measure; to be superabundant; to be more than enough.

"You *superabound* with fancy." —Howell: *Letters*, bk. iv., let. 39.

sū-pēr-a-būn'-dānce, *s.* [Fr. *superabondance*, from Lat. *superabundantia*.] The quality or state of being superabundant; excessive abundance or exuberance; more than enough.

"The superfluities of life . . . must be supplied out of the *superabundance* of art and industry." —Cowley: *Essays; Of Agriculture*.

sū-pēr-a-būn'-dant, *a.* [Lat. *superabundans*, pr. par. of *superabundo* = to superabound (*q. v.*)] Abounding beyond measure; abundant to excess; being more than is enough.

"After all this *superabundant* eagerness." —Waterland: *Works*, iv. 13.

sū-pēr-a-būn'-dant-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *superabundant*; -ly.] In a superabundant manner or degree; to excess; more than enough.

"Nothing but the uncreated Infinite can adequately fill and *superabundantly* satisfy the desire." —Cheyne.

sū-pēr-a-çīd'-u-lāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *acidulated* (*q. v.*)] Acidulated to excess.

sū-pēr-ādd', *verb t.* [Latin *superaddo*: *super* = above, beyond, and *addo* = to add (*q. v.*)] To add over and above; to add in addition.

"To the rain was *superadded* a gale of wind." —Field, April 4, 1885.

sū-pēr-ād-dī'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *addition* (*q. v.*)]

1. The act of superadding, or adding something over and above.

"God adorned it in the creation and *superaddition* of grace." —Ep. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. That which is superadded.

"To which the ceremoniāll law was but a *superaddition*." —Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

***sū-pēr-ād-vē-nī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *super* = above, beyond, and *adveniens*, pr. par. of *advenio* = to come to, to arrive.]

1. Coming upon; coming to the increase or assistance of anything.

"Obliterated by *superadvenient* impressions." —More: *Antidote Against Atheism*, ch. ix.

2. Coming unexpectedly.

sū-pēr-âi'-tār, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *altar* (*q. v.*)]

Ecclesiology:

1. A portable altar-stone, blessed, and let into a wooden altar-frame. This was the general form of altar in use in England in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

2. A shelf or ledge behind or upon an altar, for holding candles or vases. More properly called a Retable.

***sū-pēr-ān-gēl'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *angelic* (*q. v.*)] More than angelic; having a nature, being, or existence superior to that of the angels; relating to or connected with the world beyond that of the angels.

***sū-pēr-ān'-nāte**, *v. i.* [Latin *superannatus* = that has lived beyond a year: *super* = above, beyond, and *annus* = a year.] To live beyond the year. (Used of annual plants.)

"Note, that the dying, in the winter, of the roots of plants, that are annual, seemeth to be partly caused by the over-expect of the sap into stalk and leaves; which, being prevented, they will *superannate*, if they stand warm." —Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 448.

sū-pēr-ān'-nū-āte, *v. i. & t.* [SUPERANNATE.]

***A. Intransitive:**

1. To live beyond the year; to superannate.

2. To become impaired, weakened, or disabled by length of years; to live until weakened, disabled, or useless.

"This goodly ancient city methinks looks like a disconsolate widow, or rather some *superannuated* virgin that hath lost her lover." —Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., let. 12.

B. Transitive:

1. To impair, disable, or disqualify through length of years and infirmity.

"There might be about a thousand fifty years old, and consequently *superannuated*." —Waterland: *Works*, x. 188.

2. To allow to retire from a service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity.

*3. To abolish or do away with, as obsolete or out of date.

"To think that this religion can be ever *superannuated*." —More: *Def. of Moral Cavbala*, ch. iii.

sū-pēr-ān-nū-ā'-tion, *s.* [SUPERANNUATE.]

1. The state of being superannuated, or disabled, or disqualified for office or business by reason of old age or infirmity; senility, decrepitude.

"To admire them merely as they are antique, is not the spirit of ancient learning, but the mere dotting of *superannuation*." —Pownall: *On Antiq.*, p. 64.

2. The state of being superannuated or removed from office or employment with a pension, on account of old age, long service, or infirmity.

3. The pension or annual allowance granted to a person superannuated on account of old age or infirmity.

sū-pēr'b, *a.* [Fr. *superbe*, from Lat. *superbus* = proud, from *super* = above.]

1. Grand, magnificent, splendid, superexcellent, stately.

"Where piles *superb*, in classic elegance,
Arise," Smart: *The Hop-garden*.

2. Rich, elegant, sumptuous, showy.

"In a *superb* and feathered hearse."

Churchill: *The Ghost*.

3. Very fine, first-rate, excellent; as, a *superb* show.

superb-lily, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Methonica superba*. [METHONICA.]

***sū-pēr'-bī-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *superbus* = proud.] Proud, haughty.

"*Superbious* Briton, thou shalt know too soon

The force of Humber and his Scythians."

Loecline, ii. 4.

sū-pēr-bī-par'-ti-ent (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat. *super* = over, above; *bis* = twice, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partior* = to divide.] A number which divides another number nearly, but not exactly, into two parts, having the one part somewhat larger than the other.

sū-pēr'b-lī, *adv.* [English *superb*, -ly.] In a superb manner or degree; splendidly, magnificently.

"In painted plumes *superbly* dressed."

Cowper: *The Parrot*.

sū-pēr'b-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *superb*; -ness.] The quality or state of being superb; magnificence.

sū-pēr-brān'-chī-āl, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *branchial*.] Situated above the gills. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 514.)

sū-pēr-car'-gō, *s.* [Partially Latinized from Sp. *sobrecargo*, from *sobre* (Lat. *super*) = above, and *cargo*.] A person in charge of the cargo of a ship; an official in a merchant ship, whose business is to superintend all the commercial concerns of the voyage.

"Thieves, *supercargoes*, sharpers, and directors."

Pope: *Horace; Satires*, ii. 1.

sū-pēr-çē-lēs'-tī-āl, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *celestial* (*q. v.*)]

1. More than celestial; having a nature higher than celestials; superangelic.

"What *superc celestial* beings they must be." —London Daily Telegraph.

2. Situated or being above the firmament or vault of the heaven.

"Many were for fetching down I know not what *superc celestial* waters for the purpose." —Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

***sū-pēr-çēr-ē-mō-nī-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *ceremonious* (*q. v.*)] Excessively ceremonious; addicted to rites and ceremonies.

"They were tried for superstitious and *superceremonious* prelates." —Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 625.

sū-pēr-çarge, *v. t.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *charge*, *v.* (*q. v.*)]

Her.: To place one charge upon another.

sū-pēr-çarge, *subst.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *charge*, *s.* (*q. v.*)]

Her.: One figure borne upon another.

***sū-pērçh'-ēr-ỹ**, *s.* [Fr. *supercherie*.] Deceit, cheating, fraud.

"They bring nothing to the fight but virtue and courage, without any craft, *superchery*, or braving." —Time's Storehouse, p. 102.

sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ā-rỹ, *a.* [Lat. *supercilium* = the eyebrow: *super* = over, above, and *cilium* = an eyelid.] Pertaining to the eyebrow; situated or being above the eyelid.

superciliary-arch, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The upper bony arch of the orbit.

superciliary-ridge, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A curved elevation of varying prominence, above the margin of the orbit, and below the frontal eminence. It is small in women and absent in children; extremely prominent in men of races of low culture and in the higher anthropoid apes. Called also Brow-ridge.

"In so trifling a character as the *superciliary-ridge*, the males of certain monkeys differ from the females, and agree in this respect with mankind." —Darwin: *Descent of Man* (ed. 2d.), p. 558.

sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [From the fact that a person expressing contempt for another usually raises his eyebrows.] [SUPERCILIARY.]

1. Lofty with pride; dictatorial, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

"To see our *supercilious* wizards frowne."

Chapman: *Homer; Concluding Verses*.

2. Characterized or marked by haughtiness, arrogance, or disdain; arrogant.

"With a harsh voice and *supercilious* brow."

Dryden: *Persius*, v. 184.

sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ōūs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *supercilious*; -ly.] In a supercilious manner; haughtily, disdainfully.

"He, who was a punctual man in point of honor, received this address *superciliously* enough." —Clarendon.

sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ōūs-ness, *subst.* [English *supercilious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being supercilious; haughtiness, arrogance.

"He would have lost a battle in order to break down her *superciliousness*." —Victoria Magazine, Nov. 1886, p. 16.

sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ūm (*pl.* sū-pēr-çil'-ī-ā), *s.* [Lat. = an eyebrow.]

1. *Anat.*: The eyebrow (*q. v.*).

*2. *Arch.*: The upper member of a cornice; also applied to the small fillets on each side of the scotia of the Ionic base.

sū-pēr-cō-lūm-nī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *columniation* (*q. v.*)]

Arch.: The placing of one order upon another.

sū-pēr-cōn-çēp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *conception* (*q. v.*)] A conception upon a former conception; superfetation.

"In those *superconceptions*, where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer." —Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***sū-pēr-cōn-form'-ī-tỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *conformity*.] Scrupulous attention to unimportant rites and ceremonies.

"A peevish conformity or a pragmatic *superconformity*." —Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 113.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***sū-pēr-cōn-sē-quēnce**, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *consequence* (q. v.).] A remote consequence.

"They are fain to omit their *superconsequences*, figures, or tropologies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***sū-pēr-crēs-çençe**, s. [Lat. *super*=above, and *crescens*, pr. par. of *cresco*=to grow.] That which grows upon another growing thing; a parasite.

"Wherever it [the mistletoe] groweth, it is of constant shape, and maintains a regular figure, like other *super-crescences*, and such as living upon the stock of others are termed parasitical plants."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***sū-pēr-crēs-çent**, *adj.* [SUPERCRESCENCE.] Growing upon some other growing thing; parasitic.

sū-pēr-crē-tā-çē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shus*), *adj.* [SUPRACRETACEOUS.]

***sū-pēr-crit-ic-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *critical*.] Excessively critical; hypercritical. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 15.)

sū-pēr-cūr-i-ōūs, *adj.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *curious* (q. v.).] Excessively or exceedingly curious.

sū-pēr-dōm-in-ant, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *dominant* (q. v.).]

Music: The note above the dominant; the sixth note of the diatonic scale; thus A is the superdominant in the scale of C, E in the scale of G, &c.

sū-pēr-ēm-in-ençe, **sū-pēr-ēm-in-en-çy**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *eminence*, *eminency*.] The quality or state of being supereminent; distinguished or extraordinary eminence or superiority.

"The Archbishop of Canterbury, as he is primate over all England and metropolitan, has a *supereminency*, and even some power over the Archbishop of York."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

sū-pēr-ēm-in-ent, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *eminent* (q. v.).] Eminent in a superior or extraordinary degree; surpassing others in excellence, power, authority, or the like; preëminent.

"The brute force of the king was sharpened by *super-eminent* powers of intellect, without the slightest tinge of morality."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

sū-pēr-ēm-in-ent-lý, *adverb.* [Eng. *supereminent*; -ly.] In a supereminent manner or degree; in a degree of excellence, authority, power, &c., surpassing all others; preëminently.

"A being absolutely perfect has these, or what *supereminently* contains these."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. v.

***sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gant**, *a.* [Lat. *supererogans*, pr. par. of *supererogo*=to pay out beyond what is due: *super*=over, above, and *erogo*=to lay out money; *z*=out, and *rogo*=to ask.] Supererogatory.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gāte, *v. int.* [Lat. *supererogatus*, pa. par. of *supererogo*.] [SUPEREROGATE.] To do more than duty requires; to make up some deficiency in another by extraordinary exertion.

"Thus Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious sectators have *supererogated* in observance."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvii.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tion, *subst.* [SUPEREROGATE.] The act of one who supererogates; the performance of more than duty requires.

¶ (1) *Doctrine of supererogation*:

Church Hist.: The doctrine, founded on that of the communion of saints, that the merit of good works done by one Christian belongs to the whole body of the faithful. The principle was affirmed in the *Institution of a Christian Man* published by authority of Convocation (A. D. 1537):

"I believe that whatsoever spiritual gift or treasure is given by God unto any one part or member of this mystical body of Christ, although the same be given particularly unto this member, and not unto another, yet the fruit and merit thereof shall, by reason of that incommensurable union and bond of charity which is between them, redound necessarily unto the profit, edifying, and increase in Christ's Body of all other members particularly."

The Council of Trent decreed nothing on the subject, but the language of the *Tridentine Catechism* (pt. i., ch. x., q. 23) is in accord with that quoted above. At the time of the Reformation the sale of indulgences had brought discredit on the doctrine of supererogation, or, "as it might more properly be called, the communion of saints in good works," and Article XIV. was directed against the popular belief. (*Blunt*.)

(2) *Works of supererogation*.

Church Hist.: A controversial phrase borrowed from Article XIV. of the Church of England, and there defined as "voluntary works, besides, over, and above God's Commandments." In this sense the expression is used chiefly of the Counsels of perfection—Poverty, Chastity, and Obedience—which, according to Roman theologians, though not universally necessary to salvation, are yet necessary, and become absolute precepts, in the case of those called to such states of life.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *supererogat(e); -ive*.] The same as SUPEREROGATORY (q. v.).

"Another of an high-birth and low-stooping spirit, who can justly brag of nothing of his own, but live upon the *supererogative* deeds of his ancestors."—*Stafford: Niobe*, pt. ii., p. 61.

sū-pēr-ēr-ō-gā-tōr-y, *a.* [Eng. *supererat(e); -ory*.] Partaking of the nature of supererogation; performed beyond what duty strictly requires.

"*Supererogatory* services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings, are of dangerous consequence."—*Howell*.

sū-pēr-ēs-sēn-tiāl (t as sh), *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *essential* (q. v.).] Essential above others, or above the constitution of a thing.

"But the spirit of God was the vehicle of the eternal wisdom and of the *superessential* goodness."—*More: Philos. Cabbala*, ch. i.

sū-pēr-ēth-ic-āl, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *ethical* (q. v.).] Transcending the ordinary rules of ethics; more than ethical; of greater authority than ethics.

"Moral theology contains a *superethical* doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it."—*Bolingbroke: Auth. in Matters of Religion*, § 6.

sū-pēr-ēx-ālt, *v. t.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *exalt* (q. v.).] To exalt to a superior degree; to exalt to a position or rank above all others.

"Having *superexalted* him, and bestowed on him a name above all names."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

sū-pēr-ēx-ālt-tā-tion, *subst.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *exaltation* (q. v.).] Elevation above all others; elevation in a superior or preëminent degree.

"In a *superexaltation* of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory."—*Holtyday*.

sū-pēr-ēx-çel-lençe, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excellence* (q. v.).] Superior excellence.

sū-pēr-ēx-çel-lent, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excellent* (q. v.).] Excellent in an unusual or extraordinary degree.

"Something so *superexcellent*, that all must reverence and adore."—*Decay of Piety*.

sū-pēr-ēx-crēs-çençe, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *excrecence* (q. v.).] Something superfluously growing.

"I rubbed the *superexcrecence* with a vitriol stone."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. v.

sū-pēr-fē-cūn-dā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fecundation* (q. v.).] The impregnation of a woman already pregnant; superfetation, superconception.

sū-pēr-fē-cūn-dī-tý, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fecundity* (q. v.).] Superabundant fecundity or multiplication of the species.

"In strict connection with another property of animal nature, viz., *superfecundity*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

sū-pēr-fē-tāte, *v. i.* [Lat. *superfetatus*, pa. par. of *superfeto*; *super*=above, after, and *feto*=to breed.] To conceive after a prior conception.

"The female brings forth twice in one month, and so is said to *superfete*, which, saith Aristotle, is because her eggs are hatched in her one after another."—*Grew: Museum*.

sū-pēr-fē-tā-tion, **sū-pēr-fœ-tā-tion**, *s.* [SUPERFETATE.]

1. *Lit. & Forensic Medicine*: The conception of a second embryo during the gestation of the first; the products of the two conceptions being born together or at different times. Early authorities were strongly convinced that superfetation was not only possible, but common, and though in the present day opinion is divided on the subject, many cases are quoted of which it is claimed that no other explanation than superfetation is possible. Woodman & Tidy (*Forensic Medicine*, p. 819) suggest that many of these may be accounted for by the fact that the uterus is sometimes found to be double, and in others they doubt the accuracy of the recorded observations; adding: "There is a residuum of unexplained cases, and without pronouncing formally in favor of the doctrine of superfetation, we must admit that it is difficult to explain some of the recorded facts on any other supposition than that a second impregnation took place, while the uterus or womb contained one ovum or foetus partially developed."

*2. *Fig.*: An excrescent growth.

***sū-pēr-fête**, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *superfeto*.] [SUPERFETATE.]

A. Trans.: To superfetate.

"It makes me pregnant and to *superfete*; Such is the vigor of his beams and heat."—*Howell: Royal Present to His Majesty* (1641).

B. Intrans.: To conceive after a former conception.

***sū-pēr-flçe**, *s.* [Fr. *superficie*.] A surface; a superficies (q. v.).

"Then if it rise not to the former height Of *superfice*, conclude that soil is light."—*Dryden: Virgil, Georgic* ii. 316.

sū-pēr-flç-ial (c as sh), ***su-per-fl-ç-ial**, *adj.* [Fr. *superficiel*, from Lat. *superficialis*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to or lying on the superficies or surface; not penetrating below the surface; not sinking deep.

"From these phenomena several have concluded some general rupture in the *superficial* parts of the earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. *Fig.*: Reaching or comprehending only what is obvious or apparent; not deep, profound, or penetrating; not learned or thorough; shallow.

"His knowledge both of the Church which he quitted and of the Church he entered was of the most *superficial* kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

superficial-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geology: Deposits on or near the surface of the ground, and belonging to the recent period, as vegetable soil, gravel, clay, peat (q. v.), &c. [RECENT, II.]

superficial-fascia, *s.*

Anatomy: The layer of loose tissue, of varying density, immediately below the skin in every part of the body. It contains the subcutaneous fat, and in some places superficial muscles. Called also the Subcutaneous fascia.

sū-pēr-flç-ial-ist (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; -ist.] One who attends to anything superficially; one who has only a superficial knowledge in, or acquaintance with, anything; a sciolist, a smatterer.

sū-pēr-flç-ial-ist-ty (c as sh), ***su-per-fl-ç-ial-y-te**, *s.* [O. Fr. *superficialité*.]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; shallowness.

"The colors of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of luster or obscurity, *superficiality* or profundity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. x.

2. That which is superficial or shallow; a superficial person or thing.

***sū-pēr-flç-ial-ize** (c as sh), *v. t.* [Eng. *superficial*; -ize.] To treat or regard in a superficial, slight, or shallow manner.

sū-pēr-flç-ial-lý, (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *superficial*; -ly.]

*1. In a superficial manner; on the surface only; as, a thing *superficially* colored.

2. Without close attention; without penetration; without going deeply into matters; slightly; not thoroughly.

"It is no wonder if many considering their theology but slightly and *superficially* have been led into an error."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 256.

sū-pēr-flç-ial-nēss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *superficial*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being superficial; position on the surface; shallowness.

2. Shallowness of observation or knowledge; show without substance.

sū-pēr-flç-i-ā-rý (c as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *superficiarius*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Situated on the surface; superficial.

"The outermost and *superficiary* parts of the body."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 411.

2. *Law*: Situated on another man's land. (*Smith*.)

B. As substantive:

Law: One to whom a right of surface is granted; one who pays the quit-rent of a house built on another man's ground.

sū-pēr-flç-i-ēs (c as sh), *s.* [Lat., from *super*=above, and *facies*=a face. *Superficies* and *surface* are doublets.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geom.*: The surface; the area of a surface. It may be rectilinear, curvilinear, plane, convex, or concave. It consists of length and breadth without thickness, and therefore forms no part of the substance or solid contents of a body. The difference between this term and the term *surface*, is simply this: The term *surface* is abstract, and simply implies that magnitude which has length and breadth without thickness, while the term *superficies* does not refer to the nature of the magnitude, but simply refers to the number of units of surface which the given surface contains.

"The idea of filling a place equal to the contents of its *superficies*, being annexed to our idea of body, I think it is a self-evident proposition, that two bodies cannot be in the same place."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. *Law*: Everything on the surface of a piece of ground or of a building which is closely connected with it by art or nature, so as to constitute a part of the same, as houses, trees and the like; particularly everything connected with another's ground, and especially a real right that is granted to a person. (*Burrill*.)

su-pêr-fine', a. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *fine*, a. (q. v.).] 1. Exceedingly or remarkably fine; very fine; surpassing others in fineness or quality; as, *superfine* cloth.

*2. Excessively or faultily nice or subtle; over nice, over subtle.

"Thus much for them that out of a *superfine* daintiness cannot live but by sweetmeats."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 248.

sû-pêr-fine'-ness, subst. [Eng. *superfine*; -ness.] The quality or state of being superfine.

sû-pêr-fîn'-ic-al, adj. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *finical* (q. v.).] Spruce or foppish in the highest degree.

"A *superfinical* rogue."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2. (*Quartos*.)

***su-per-flue, a.** [Fr. *superflu*, from Lat. *superfluus*.] Superfluous (q. v.).

***sû-pêr-flû-ençe, s.** [Lat. *super*=above, over, and *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo*=to flow.] That which is superfluous; a superfluity.

"The *superfluence* of grace is ordinarily proportioned to the faithful discharge of former trusts, making use of the foregoing sufficient grace."—*Hammond*.

***sû-pêr-flû-ît-ançe, s.** [Eng. *superfluitan(t)*; -ce.] The act or state of floating over or on the surface; that which floats on the surface.

"Out of the cream, or *superfluitance*, the finest dishes are made; out of the residence, the coarser."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***sû-pêr-flû-ît-ant, a.** [Lat. *superfluitans*, pr. par. of *superfluito*; *super*=above, and *fluito*, intens. of *fluo*=to flow.] Floating above or on the surface.

sû-pêr-flû-ît-ÿ, *su-per-flu-it-e, *su-per-flu-ît-ie, s. [Fr. *superfluité*, from Lat. *superfluitatem*, accus. of *superfluitas*, from *superfluus*=superfluous (q. v.); Sp. *superfluidad*; Ital. *superfluità*.] 1. The quality or state of being superfluous.

"Grose disease
Soone growes through humour's *superfluitie*."
Spenser: Ruins of Rome.

2. A quantity that is superfluous or in excess; a quantity greater than is needed; superabundance, redundancy.

"The *superfluity* and waste of wit."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*. (Pref.)

3. Something more or beyond what is necessary; something used or kept for show or luxury rather than for comfort or necessity; something which could easily be dispensed with.

"Nor did anything we offered them appear acceptable but beads, as an ornamental *superfluity* of life."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *superfluity* and *excess*, see **EXCESS**.

sû-pêr-flû-ôus, a. [Lat. *superfluus*=overflowing, from *super*=above, over, and *fluo*=to flow; Fr. *superflu*; Sp. & Port. *superfluo*.] 1. More than is necessary or sufficient; unnecessary, from being in excess of what is needed; excessive, superabundant, redundant.

"Superfluous branches we lop away."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

*2. Overflowing, exuberant.

"Dout them with *superfluous* courage."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

*3. Too great or high; excessive.

"Purchased at a *superfluous* rate."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

*4. Having more than is necessary; supplied with superfluities.

"The *superfluous* and lust-dieted man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

*5. Unnecessarily concerned about anything.

"I see no reason why thou shouldst be so *superfluous* to demand the time of the day."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

superfluous-interval, s.

Music: An interval greater by a semitone than major or perfect.

superfluous-polygamy, s.

Bot.: The term applied when in a composite flower the florets of the disc are hermaphrodite and bear seeds, and the flowers of the ray, which are only female, do so likewise, so that the latter appear superfluous. Linnæus ranked the plants thus constituted under *Polygamia superflua*, which he made an order of the class Syngenesia.

sû-pêr-flû-ôus-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *superfluously*; -ly.] In a superfluous manner or degree; in or to a degree beyond what is necessary; with, to, or in excess.

"Doing nothing *superfluously* or in vain."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

sû-pêr-flû-ôus-ness, sub. [Eng. *superfluously*; -ness.] The quality or state of being superfluous; superfluity.

***sû-pêr-flûx, sub.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *flux* (q. v.).] That which is superfluous, or is more than is wanted; a superfluity.

"Leavings of life, the *superflux* of death."

A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse. (Pref.)

sû-pêr-fœ-tâ-tion, s. [**SUPERFETATION**.]

sû-pêr-fô-li-â-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *foliation* (q. v.).] Excessive foliation.

"This, in the pathology of plants, may be the disease of *superfoliation*, mentioned by Theophrastus."—*Browne: Miscellany Tracts* i.

sû-pêr-frôn-tal, sub. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *frontal* (q. v.).]

Eccles.: The part of an altar-cloth that covers the top, as distinguished from the antependium, or part which hangs down in front.

***sû-pêr-fûse, v. t.** [Lat. *superfusus*, pa. par. of *superfundo*=to pour over or upon; *super*=over, and *fundo*=to pour.] To pour over or on the top of.

"Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and then *superfusing* on it another."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Dec. 13, 1685.

sû-pêr-hêat, v. t. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heat*, v. (q. v.).] To heat to an extreme degree, or to a very high temperature; specifically, to heat, as steam, apart from contact with water until it resembles a perfect gas. [**STEAM**.]

sû-pêr-hêat'-êd, pa. par. or a. [**SUPERHEAT**.] **superheated-steam, s.**

Physics: Steam to which an additional amount of heat has been given to that required for its production from water. No advantage is gained by heating steam above 315° Fahr.

sû-pêr-hêat-êr, subst. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heater* (q. v.).]

Steam Engin.: A contrivance for increasing the temperature of the steam to the amount it would lose on its way from the boiler until exhausted from the cylinder. This end is frequently attained by making the steam travel through a number of small tubes several times across the uptake or foot of the chimney before it enters the steam-pipe.

***sû-pêr-hêr'-ê-sÿ, subst.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *heresy*.] A heresy arising out of a former heresy; the further corruption of erroneous teaching.

"Even in the doctrines heretical there will be *superheresies*."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, sect. 8.

sû-pêr-hive, subst. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *hive* (q. v.).] A kind of upper story to a hive, removable at pleasure.

sû-pêr-hû-man, adj. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *human*.] Above or beyond what is human; above the power or nature of man.

sû-pêr-hû-mêr-al, s. [Lat. *super*=above, and *humerus*=the shoulder.] *1. *Ord. Lang.*: A burden, a load.

"A strange *superhumeral*, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders."—*Andrews: Sermons*, i. 25.

2. *Eccles.*: A term of no very definite application, being sometimes applied to an archbishop's pallium and sometimes to an amice. (*Pugin*.)

***sû-pêr-hû-mêr-âte, v. t.** [**SUPERHUMERAL**.] To place over or on one's shoulders; hence, to assist in bearing, as a burden.

"Freely to *superhumerate* the burthen which was his."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 82.

sû-pêr-îm-pôse, v. t. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *impose* (q. v.).] To lay or impose upon something else.

"The mixed clay or 'paste' or 'body' varied in composition according to the nature of the glaze to be *superimposed*."—*Fortnum: Majolica*, p. 4.

sû-pêr-îm-pô-si-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *imposition* (q. v.).] The act of superimposing; the state of being superimposed.

sû-pêr-îm-prêg-nâ-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *impregnation* (q. v.).] The act of impregnating upon a prior impregnation; superfetation, superconception.

sû-pêr-îm-cûm-ben-çÿ, *sû-pêr-îm-cûm-bençe, subst. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *incumbency*, *incumbence* (q. v.).] The state of being superincumbent; the state of lying upon something.

sû-pêr-îm-cûm-bent, a. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *incumbent* (q. v.).] Lying or resting on the top of something else.

"By the pressure of the *superincumbent* atmosphere."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 176.

sû-pêr-îm-dûce, v. t. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *induce* (q. v.).] To bring in or upon as an addition to something.

"No new order under another name should be *superinduced*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Berkshire*.

sû-pêr-îm-dûce'-mënt, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inducement* (q. v.).]

1. The act of superinducing; superinduction.

"The *superinducement* of greater perfections and nobler qualities destroys nothing of the essence or perfections that were there before."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. Something superinduced or brought in as an addition.

"Corrupted with many human *superinducements*."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. xii.

sû-pêr-îm-dûc'-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *induction* (q. v.).] The act of superinducing.

"Mr. Locke's *superinduction* of the faculty of thinking."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., note A.

***sû-pêr-îm-fûse, v. t.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *infuse* (q. v.).] To infuse over.

sû-pêr-îm-jêc'-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *injection* (q. v.).] An injection succeeding another.

***sû-pêr-îm-scribe, v. t.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inscribe* (q. v.).] To inscribe over or outside another inscription.

"It was put into an envelope addressed to M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, and *superinscribed* in another envelope to the Secretary-General of the Parliament."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***sû-pêr-îm-spêct, v. t.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *inspect* (q. v.).] To oversee; to superintend by inspection.

sû-pêr-îm-stî-tû-tion, s. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *institution* (q. v.).]

Law: One institution upon another; as if A be instituted and admitted to a benefice upon a title, and B be instituted and admitted by the presentation of another. (*Bailey*.)

sû-pêr-îm-têl-lêc'-tû-al, a. [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *intellectual* (q. v.).] Being above intellect.

sû-pêr-îm-tênd, v. t. & i. [Lat. *superintendo*, from *super*=over, and *intendo*=to attend to, to apply the mind.]

A. Trans.: To have or exercise the charge or oversight of; to oversee or overlook with the power of direction; to take care of or direct with authority; to supervise, to regulate, to control.

"The mistress of the family always *superintends* the doing of it."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

***B. Intrans.**: To have or exercise superintendence; to preside.

"In like manner, they called both the child-bearing of women, and the goddesses that *superintend* over the same, Ellithuia or Lucina."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 229.

sû-pêr-îm-tênd'-ençe, subst. [**O. Fr. superintend-ance**.] [**SUPERINTENDENT**.] The act of superintending; care and oversight for the purpose of directing, regulating, or controlling; supervision.

"Being done . . . with his peculiar *superintend-ence*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

sû-pêr-îm-tênd'-en-çÿ, s. [Eng. *superintend-enc(e)*; -y.] The same as **SUPERINTENDENCE** (q. v.).

"We may live here under the *superintendency* of so gracious a Being."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

sû-pêr-îm-tênd'-ent, *sû-pêr-îm-tênd'-ant, s. & a. [**O. Fr. superintendant**, from Lat. *superintendens*, pr. par. of *superintendo*=to superintend (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. One who superintends or has the charge or oversight of something with the power of direction or control; as, the *superintendent* of a workhouse.

2. A clergyman exercising supervision over the church and clergy of a district, but without claiming episcopal authority.

"The Zuinglians had no *superintendants*, for ought I can find; nor was Hooper ever called *superintendant*, but bishop."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. ii. (App.)

***B. As adj.**: Having the power or right of superintendence; overlooking others with authority; superintending.

"There is a *superintendent* council of ten."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 35.

superintendent-registrar, s. An English officer who superintends the registers of births, deaths, and marriages. There is one in every poor-law union. He is responsible to the Registrar-General.

***sû-pêr-îm-tênd'-êr, s.** [Eng. *superintend*; -er.] One who superintends or who exercises superintendence; a superintendent.

***sû-pêr-îm-vê-s'-tî-ture, s.** [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *investiture* (q. v.).] An upper vest or garment.

"The body clothed upon with a *superinvestiture* of the house from heaven."—*Bp. Horne: Discourse* 17.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

sū-pēr'-ī-ōr, ***su-per-i-our**, ***su-per-y-our**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *supérieur*, from Lat. *superiorem*, accus. of *superior*=higher, compar. of *superus*=high from *super*=above; Sp. & Port. *superior*; Ital. *superiore*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. More elevated in position or situation; higher, upper.

"Its *superior* part, which in the first prism suffered the greater refraction."—*Newton: Opticks*.

2. Higher in rank or office; more exalted in position or dignity.

"With due respect my body I inclin'd,
As to some being of *superior* kind."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 468.

3. Higher in excellence; surpassing others in greatness, goodness, value, extent, or other similar quality.

"In force of mind and extent of knowledge he was *superior* to them all."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Being beyond the power or influence of; too great, firm, or strong to be liable for or affected by; above.

"A great man *superior* to his sufferings."—*Addison: Spectator*.

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) (*Of a calyx or corolla*): Situated apparently above the ovary. Really, however, they rise from beneath it, but have contracted adhesion to its sides.

(2) (*Of an ovary*): Free from the calyx and corolla, so that they rise from beneath it.

2. *Logic*: Greater in extension or comprehension; more comprehensive; wider.

"The same class which is a genus with reference to the subclasses or species included in it, may be itself a species with reference to a more comprehensive, or, as it is often called, a *superior*, genus. Man is a species with reference to animal, but a genus with reference to the species mathematician."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who is superior to or above another; one who holds a higher position, rank, dignity, or post than another; one superior to another in excellence, abilities, or qualities of any kind.

"While Conscience, happier than in ancient years,
Owns no *superior* but the God she fears."
Cowper: Charity, 275.

2. Specif., the head of a monastery, convent, or other religious house.

II. Technically:

Print.: A character which stands above the general line of the lower-case letters; commonly employed for notes and references, B^a C^b A⁴ H¹⁰.

Superior limit of a quantity:

Math.: A limit toward which the quantity may approach to within less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; it is always greater than the quantity.

superior-conjunction, *s.*

Astron.: The conjunction (q. v.) of a heavenly body when it is on the side of the sun most distant from the earth.

superior-courts, *s. pl.*

Law: The highest courts in a state.

superior-planets, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Planets more distant from the sun than the earth is. They are Mars, the Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune.

superior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: A slope extending from the crest of the parapet to the summit of the exterior slope, with which it forms an obtuse angle.

sū-pēr'-ī-ōr-ēss, *s.* [Eng. *superior*; -*ess*.] A woman who acts as the head of a convent, abbey, nunnery, or the like; a female superior; a lady superior.

sū-pēr'-ī-ōr'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *supériorité*, from Low Lat. *superioritatem*, accus. of *superioritas*, from Lat. *superior*=superior (q. v.).] The quality or state of being superior; the condition of one who or that which is superior, higher, more advanced, greater, or more excellent than another; preëminence, ascendancy.

"The Macdonalds, if they had not regained their ancient *superiority*, might at least boast that they had now no superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *superiority* and *excellence*, see EXCELLENCE.

sū-pēr'-ī-ōr'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *superior*; -*ly*.]

1. In a superior position.
2. In a superior manner.

"An ant of his talents *superiorly* vain."
Cunningham: Ant and Caterpillar.

***sū-pēr'-ī-ōr-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *superior*; -*ness*.] Superiority (q. v.).

"I don't see the great *superiority* of learning."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

sū-pēr-jā'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *super*=above, over, and *jacens*, pr. par. of *jaceo*=to lie.] Lying on or above something else.

***sū-pēr-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *superlatio*, from *superlatus*, pa. par. of *superfero*=to carry over or beyond.] [SUPERLATIVE.] Exaltation of anything beyond truth or propriety.

"*Superiation* and overmuchness amplifies; it may be above faith, but not above a mean."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*.

sū-pēr'-lā-tīve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *superlatif*, from Lat. *superlativus*=superlative (in grammar), from *superlatus*, pa. par. of *superfero*=to carry beyond, to exaggerate; *super*=above, over, and *fero*=to bear, to carry; Sp., Port. & Ital. *superlativo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Raised above all others; raised to or occupying the highest degree, position, or place; preëminent; surpassing all others.

"So far *superlative*,
As 'tis beyond all naming."
Drayton: Muses Elysium, Nymph. 3.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to that form of an adjective or adverb which expresses the highest or utmost degree of the quality or manner denoted by the adjective or adverb.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is of the highest or greatest degree or position.

"The *superlative* of hardiness and courage."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, i.

II. Grammar:

1. The superlative degree of an adjective or adverb; in English it is formed by the termination -*est*, as high, highest; or by prefixing *most*, as beautiful, most beautiful.

2. A word in the superlative degree.

"To claw the back of him that beastly lives,
And pranck base men in proud *superlatives*."
Bishop Hall: Satires. (Prol.)

sū-pēr'-lā-tīve-lŷ, *adv.* [English *superlative*; -*ly*.]

1. In a superlative manner; in a manner expressive of the highest degree.

"I shall not speak *superlatively* of them; but that I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world."—*Bacon*.

2. In the highest or utmost degree.

"We . . . look down with contempt upon these concerns of ours as *superlatively* mean and little."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 36.

sū-pēr'-lā-tīve-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *superlative*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being superlative or in the highest degree.

***sū-pēr-lū'-crāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *super*=above, and *lucrum*=gain.] To gain in addition; to earn over and above.

"As hath been proved, the people of England do thrive, and that it is possible they might *superlucrate* twenty-five millions per annum."—*Petty: Political Arithmetick*, p. 107.

sū-pēr-lū'-nar, **sū-pēr-lū'-nar-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *lunar*, *lunary* (q. v.).] Being above the moon. (Opposed to *sublunary* (q. v.).)

"The head that turns at *superlunar* things,
Poised with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 451.

sū-pēr-mē'-dī-al, *adj.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *medial* (q. v.).] Lying or being above the middle.

sū-pēr-mōl'-ē-cūle, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *molecule* (q. v.).] A compounded molecule, or combination of two molecules of different substances.

sū-pēr-mūn'-dāne, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q. v.).] Being above or superior to the world.

"The *supermundane* and the mundane gods; the eternal and generated gods."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 546.

***sū-pēr-mūn'-dī-al**, *a.* [Latin *super*=above, and *mundus*=the world.] Supermundane.

"Plato conceiveth that there are certain substances invisible, incorporeal, *supermundial*, divine, and eternal."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 563.

***sū-pēr-nāc'-u-lar**, *a.* [SUPERNACULUM.] Having the quality of supernaculum; of first-rate quality; very good. (Said of liquor.)

sū-pēr-nāc'-u-lūm, *s. & adv.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *super*=above, and Ger. *nagel*=a nail (q. v.).]

A. As *subst.*: Liquor, so called because a tankard or glass of it was to be so thoroughly emptied as to drain off on the nail without showing more than a

single drop. This would stand like a pearl on the nail without running off, which it would do if too much of the liquor were left.

"Bacchus, the god of brewed wine and sugar, grand patron of rob-pots, upsy-freesy tipplers and *supernaculum* takers, headwarden of Vintners' Hall, ale-conner."—*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 1.

B. As *adv.*: A kind of mock Latin term intended to mean "upon the nail," used formerly by toppers. (*Nares*.)

sū-pēr'-nāl, ***sū-pēr'-nāl**, *a.* [Fr. *supernel*, from Lat. *supernus*=upper, from *super*=above.]

1. Being or situated in a higher or upper place, position, or region.

"High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight,
And rove the regions of *supernal* light."
Mason: Dufresnoy; Art of Painting.

3. Pertaining or relating to things above; celestial, heavenly.

"On errands of *supernal* grace."

Milton: P. L., vii. 573.

sū-pēr-nā'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *supernatans*, pr. par. of *supernato*=to swim over or above; *super*=over, and *nato*=to swim.] Swimming above; floating above or on the surface.

"The *supernatant* liquor was highly tinged with blue."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 421.

sū-pēr-nā-tā'-tion, *adj.* [Lat. *supernato*=to swim over or above.] The act or state of swimming or floating on the surface.

"They [bodies] are differentiated by *supernatation* or floating upon water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl, ***su-per-nat-u-rall**, *adject.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *natural*.] Being beyond, above, or exceeding the powers or laws of nature. It is a stronger term than *preternatural*, and is frequently used as synonymous with *miraculous*.

"Cures, wrought by medicines, are natural operations; but the miraculous ones wrought by Christ and his apostles, were *supernatural*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 167.

¶ The *supernatural*: That which is above or beyond the established course or laws of nature; that which transcends nature; supernatural agencies, influences, phenomena, and the like.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ism*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being supernatural.

2. *Theol.*: The same as SUPERNATURALISM (q. v.).

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-ist, *s. & a.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ist*.]

A. As *subst.*: One who upholds the doctrine or principles of supernaturalism; a supernaturalist (q. v.).

B. As *adj.*: Supernaturalistic.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-ist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*istic*.] Pertaining or relating to supernaturalism (q. v.).

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being supernatural.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ize*.] To treat or consider as belonging or pertaining to a supernatural state; to elevate into the region of the supernatural; to render supernatural.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ly*.] In a supernatural manner or degree; in a manner or degree above or beyond the course or power of nature.

"For when he rewards men *supernaturally*, it is for those actions that carry a natural reward with them."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. i.

sū-pēr-nāt'-u-rāl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *supernatural*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being supernatural.

***cēst'erne**, *adj.* [Lat. *supernus*.] Supernal, celestial.

sū-pēr-nor'-mal, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *normal*.] Beyond, above, or exceeding what is normal; extraordinary, inexplicable perhaps, but not supernatural.

"All these great men gave forth opinion, tentative rather than assertive, the only point being that the woman (a spirit medium) had '*supernormal*' powers. Dr. Leap thought that this *supernormal* element consisted in the ability to accept thought-transference from the sitters. Professor Lodge said that more was involved than this could explain, and found himself forced to believe in telepathy."—*New York Herald*, Aug. 14, 1898.

sū-pēr-nū'-mēr-a-rŷ, *adj. & s.* [Fr. *supernuméraire*, from Lat. *supernumerarius*, from *super*=above, and *numerus*=number.]

A. As adjective:

1. Exceeding or in excess of a number stated or prescribed.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thiñ, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion. -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

•2. Exceeding a necessary or usual number.

"The produce of this tax is adequate to the services for which it is designed, and the additional tax is proportioned to the supernumerary expense this year."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person or thing in excess of the number stated or prescribed, or beyond what is necessary or usual; especially a person not formally a member of an ordinary or regular staff or body of officials or employes, but retained or employed to act as an assistant or substitute in case of absence, death, or the like. [*SUPER*, s.]

2. *Theat.*: A person whose presence adds to the stage-effect, but is not essential to the action of the play. Supernumeraries usually appear as retainers, peasants, soldiers, &c.

**sū-pēr-nū-mēr-oūs*, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. numerous*.] More than is right or proper; overmany, superabundant.

"The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 182.

**sū-pēr-ōm-niv-a-lēnt*, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. omnivalent* (q. v.).] Supremely powerful over all. (*Davies: Mirum in Modum*, p. 22.)

sū-pēr-or-dīn-ā-tion, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. ordination* (q. v.).] The ordination of a person to fill an office still occupied, as the ordination by an ecclesiastic to fill his office when it becomes vacant by his own death or otherwise.

sū-pēr-ōx-ide, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. oxide*.] [*PEROXIDE*.]

superoxide of lead, s. [*PLATTNERITE*.]

sū-pēr-par-tic-ū-lar, adj. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. particular* (q. v.).] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is a unit, as the ratio of 1 to 2, or of 3 to 4.

sū-pēr-par-ti-ēnt (t as sh), a. [*Lat. superpartiens*, from *super*=above, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partior*=to divide.] A term applied to a ratio when the excess of the greater term is more than a unit, as the ratio of 3 to 5, or of 5 to 7.

sū-pēr-phōs-phāte, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. phosphate*.]

Chemistry: A phosphate containing the greatest amount of phosphoric acid that can combine with the base.

superphosphate of lime, s.

Chem.: $P_2O_5(HO)_4CaO_2$. A compound of phosphoric acid and lime in which only one-third of its acid equivalents is saturated with lime. Technically, it is used to describe an important kind of manure, made by treating ground bones with from one-third to two-thirds of their equivalent of sulphuric acid, whereby acid phosphate of lime is formed, together with a quantity of sulphate of lime corresponding to the sulphuric acid used. By substituting coprolites for bones, a manure of nearly identical composition is obtained. This kind of manure is of the highest value, from its stimulating effects.

**sū-pēr-plant*, s. [*Prefix super-*, and *English plant*, s. (q. v.).] A plant growing on another plant; a parasite, an epiphyte.

"We find no superplant, that is, a formed plant, but miseltoe."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 556.

**sū-pēr-plēase*, v. t. [*Pref. super-*, and *English please* (q. v.).] To please exceedingly.

**sū-pēr-plūs*, s. [*Lat. super*=above, and *plus*=more.] The same as *SURPLUS* (q. v.).

"To employ the superplus in acts of private benevolence."—*Johnston: Chrysal*, i. 18.

**sū-pēr-plūs-age* (age as īg), s. [*SUPERPLUS*.] That which is more than enough; excess, superabundance, surplusage.

"And after this there yet remain'd a superplusage for the assistance of the neighbor parishes."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, p. 3.

sū-pēr-pōl-īt-ic, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *English politic* (q. v.).] More than politic.

**sū-pēr-pōn-dēr-āte*, v. t. [*Lat. super*=above, and *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *ponder*=to weigh; *pondus* (gnit. *ponderis*)=weight.] To weigh over and above.

sū-pēr-pōse, v. t. [*Fr. superposer*, from *Latin super*=above, over, and *Fr. poser*=to place.] To lay upon.

sū-pēr-pōsed, pa. par. or a. [*SUPERPOSE*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Placed above anything, as one ovule above another in the ovary.

sū-pēr-pō-ši-tion, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. position* (q. v.).]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: The act of superposing; a placing above or over, a lying or being situated above or upon something.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: The position of one aqueous deposit above another. If the strata are horizontal, and have been undisturbed, the lowest is the oldest and the uppermost the newest; if, in any district, they are curved, fractured, or vertical, the test of superposition in that district may be fallacious, and to insure certainty the strata must be studied in one less disturbed. In the case of volcanic rocks, superposition is in most cases a test of relative age.

2. *Geom.*: The process by which one magnitude may be conceived to be placed upon another, so as exactly to cover it, or so that every part of each shall exactly coincide with every part of the other. Magnitudes which thus coincide must be equal.

sū-pēr-prāise, v. t. [*Pref. super-*, and *English praise* (q. v.).] To praise to excess.

"To vow and swear, and superpraise my parts."

Shakesp: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

sū-pēr-prō-pōr-tion, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. proportion* (q. v.).] Excess of proportion.

sū-pēr-pūr-gā-tion, subst. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. purgation* (q. v.).] More purgation than is necessary.

"There happening a superpurgation, he declined the repeating of that purge."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

**sū-pēr-rē-flec-tion*, **sū-pēr-rē-flex-ion* (x as ksh), s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. reflection* (q. v.).] The reflection of an image reflected; reflection over or upon a reflection.

"There be three kinds of reflexions of sounds; a reflexion concurrent; a reflexion iterant, which we call eccho; and a superreflexion, or an eccho of an eccho."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 241.

sū-pēr-rē-gal, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *English regal* (q. v.).] More than regal.

"You may consider him as king, and so you may present him with regal worship; or as king of kings, and then it will be superregal."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 348.

sū-pēr-rē-wārd, v. t. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. reward*, v. (q. v.).] To reward to excess.

sū-pēr-rōy-āl, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *English royal* (q. v.).] Larger than royal; a term applied to a size of drawing and writing paper measuring $27\frac{1}{2} \times 19\frac{1}{4}$ inches, and weighing according to quality and thickness.

**sū-pēr-sā-lī-en-çy*, s. [*Lat. supersaliens*, pr. par. of *supersalio*=to leap upon; *super*=above, and *salio*=to leap.] The act of leaping on anything. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. i.)

**sū-pēr-sā-lī-ēnt*, a. [*SUPERSALIENCE*.] Leaping on or upon.

**sū-pēr-sāt-ū-rāte*, v. t. [*Prefix super-*, and *Eng. saturate* (q. v.).] To saturate to excess.

sū-pēr-sāt-ū-rā-tion, subst. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. saturation* (q. v.).] The act or process of saturating to excess; the state of being supersaturated.

"The solution may present a remarkable condition of double supersaturation."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. Lond.*, pt. ii., p. 69.

sū-pēr-scāp-ū-lar, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. scapular* (q. v.).] Situated above the scapula or shoulder-blade.

sū-pēr-scribe, v. t. [*Lat. superscribo*; *super*=above, and *scribo*=to write.]

1. To write, inscribe, or engrave on the top, outside, or surface; to put an inscription or superscription on.

"An ancient monument found in this very place [Antium] and superscrib'd Fortunæ felici."—*Addison: Italy*.

2. To write the name and address of a person on the outside or cover of.

"That which was meant for the queen was superscrib'd, To his dear wife."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. v., let. 2.

**sū-pēr-script*, s. [*Lat. superscriptus*, pa. par. of *superscribo*=to superscribe (q. v.).] The address of a letter; a superscription. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.)

sū-pēr-scrip-tion, **su-per-scrip-ti-oun*, s. [*Fr. superscription*, from *Low Latin superscriptionem*, accus. of *superscriptio*=a writing above, from *Lat. superscriptus*, pa. par. of *superscribo*=to superscribe (q. v.).]

1. The act of superscribing.

2. That which is superscribed, written, or engraved above or on the outside, surface, or cover of something else, especially the address of a letter.

"As it appeared by the superscription, Philochares was the workman."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiv., ch. iv.

sū-pēr-sēc-ū-lar, a. [*Prefix super-*, and *Eng. secular* (q. v.).] Being above the world or secular things.

"Let us, saith he, celebrate this feast, not in a panegyric but divine, not in a worldly but supersecular, manner."—*Bp. Hall: Remaines*, p. 302.

sū-pēr-sēde, v. i. & t. [*O. Fr. superseder*, *superceder*; *Fr. superséder*=to cease, to leave off, from *Lat. supersedeo*=to sit upon, to preside, to desist from: *super*=above, and *sedeo*=to sit.]

**A. Intrans.*: To desist, to forbear, to stay proceedings.

"He would also supersede from the execution of what he was deliberated to do."—*State Trials* (an. 1528).

B. Transitive:

1. To make void, inefficacious, or null by superior power; to set aside, to suspend, to render unnecessary.

"One other doctrine there is, which constantly accompanies the doctrine of irrespective decrees, which supersedes all farther dispute in this matter."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 486.

2. To come or be placed in the room of; to displace.

"They have, according to this Californian damsel, superseded men as stenographers, telegraphists, copyists, and typewriters."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To remove from office, or the like, by placing or appointing another in the room of.

"Yet the very sex superseded, or forced to accept reduced wages, must still 'foot the bills' as in the old times of masculine exclusiveness."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sū-pēr-sē-dē-ās, s. [*Lat.*, 2d pers. sing., from subjunctive of *supersedeo*=to supersede (q. v.).]

1. *Lit. & Law*: A writ having in general the effect of a command to stay or forbear, on good cause shown, any ordinary proceedings which might otherwise be proceeded with.

*2. *Fig.*: A stay, a stop.

"To give a supersedeas to industry."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 480.

**sū-pēr-sēd-ēr*, subst. [*Eng. superseded*(e); -er.] One who supersedes.

"The superseders of your nobler aims."

R. Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

sū-pēr-sē-dure, s. [*Eng. superseded*(e); -ure.] The act of superseding; supersession.

**sū-pēr-sēm-in-āte*, v. t. [*Prefix super-*, and *Eng. seminate* (q. v.).] To scatter seed over or above; to disseminate.

**sū-pēr-sēm-in-ā-tion*, s. [*SUPERSEMINATE*.] A sowing on the top of something sown before.

"The envious man's supersemination, or sowing of tares above the wheat."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 132.

sū-pēr-sēn-sī-ble, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. sensible* (q. v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses; above the natural powers of perception; supersensual.

¶ *The supersensible*: That which is above the reach of the senses; that which is supersensual.

sū-pēr-sēn-sī-tive-nēss, s. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. sensitiveness* (q. v.).] Excessive sensitiveness; morbid sensibility.

sū-pēr-sēn-su-āl, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. sensual* (q. v.).] Above or beyond the reach of the senses.

sū-pēr-sēn-su-oūs, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. sensuous* (q. v.).]

1. Excessively sensuous; more than sensuous.

2. Supersensual, supersensible.

sū-pēr-sēr-viçe-ā-ble, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *Eng. serviceable* (q. v.).] Over serviceable or officious; doing more than is required or desired.

"A glass-gazing, superserviceable, finical rogue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

sū-pēr-sēs-siōn (ss as sh), s. [*Fr.*, from *Lat. supersessus*, pa. par. of *supersedeo*=to supersede (q. v.).] The act of superseding, setting aside, or displacing; supersedure, replacement.

"It has in every case been the supersession of genuine public and patriotic feeling by an unwholesome subordination to the voice of faction."—*London Morning Post*.

sū-pēr-sō-lar, a. [*Pref. super-*, and *English solar* (q. v.).] Above the sun. (*Emerson*.)

sū-pēr-stī-tion, **su-per-sti-ci-on*, **su-per-sti-cy-on*, s. [*Fr. superstition*, from *Lat. superstitionem*, accus. of *superstitio*=a standing still over or near a thing, wonder, dread, amazement, religious scruple, from *superstes*=one who stands over: *super*=over, above, and *statum*, sup. of *sto*=to stand; *Sp. superstición*; *Ital. superstizione*.]

1. A belief or system of beliefs by which religious veneration or regard is shown toward objects which deserve none; or the assignment of such a degree or such a kind of veneration or regard toward an object as such object, though worthy of some reverence, does not deserve; a faith or article of faith based on insufficient evidence, or on no evidence at all; belief in and reverence of things which are not proper objects of worship.

"All who have their reward on earth, the fruits Of painful superstition and blind zeal, Nought seeking but the praise of men."

Milton: P. L., iii. 452.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A practice or observance founded on such a belief; a rite or practice proceeding from excess of scruples in religion; the doing of things not required by God, or abstaining from things not forbidden.

3. Credulity regarding the supernatural or matters beyond human powers; belief in the direct agency of superior powers in certain events; as a belief in witchcraft, apparitions, magic, omens, charms, or the like; a belief that the fortunes of individuals are or can be affected by things deemed lucky or unlucky, or that diseases can be cured by charms, incantations, or the like.

"It is a silly superstition," he exclaimed, when he heard that, at the close of Lent, his palace was besieged by a crowd of the sick."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Excessive nicety; scrupulous exactness.

***sū-pēr-stī-tion-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *superstition*; -*ist*.] One given to superstition or practices.

"Those blind superstitionists, the Jews."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 417.

sū-pēr-stī-tious, ***su-per-sti-ci-ous**, ***su-per-sty-ci-ous**, ***su-per-sty-cy-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *superstitieux*, from Lat. *superstitiosus*, from *superstitio*=superstition (q. v.).]

1. Believing in, holding, or addicted to superstition; full of idle fancies and scruples in regard to religion; over scrupulous and rigid in religious observances.

2. Proceeding from, partaking of, pertaining to, or characterized by superstition; of the nature of superstition.

"Regarded the king with superstitious veneration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Over-exact; scrupulous beyond need.

sū-pēr-stī-tious-lŷ, ***su-per-sti-ci-ous-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *superstitious*; -*ly*.]

1. In a superstitious manner; with extreme credulity in regard to the agency of superior beings in extraordinary events.

"The great majority of those who had voted for it were zealously and even superstitiously loyal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. With too much care; with excessive exactness or scruple.

"Plotinus rigidly and superstitiously adheres to Plato's text here."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 585.

tsū-pēr-stī-tious-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *superstitious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being superstitious; superstition.

sū-pēr-strāin, *v. t.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *strain* (q. v.).] To strain to excess; to overstrain, to overstretch.

"In the straining of a string, the further it is strained the less superstraining goeth to a note."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 182.

sū-pēr-strā-tūm (*pl.* **sū-pēr-strā-ta**), *subst.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *stratum* (q. v.).] A stratum lying or resting above another; the opposite to Substratum.

sū-pēr-strūct, *v. t.* [Latin *superstructus*, *pa. par.* of *superstruo*=to construct above or on something else: *super*=above, and *struo*=to build.] To build upon, to erect.

"That a most holy life be superstructured upon a holy and unprovable faith."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

sū-pēr-strūc-tion, *s.* [SUPERSTRUCT.]

1. The act of erecting or building upon.

2. That which is erected or built upon something else; a superstructure.

"These are not the works of nature, but superstructions and additions."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 1.

sū-pēr-strūc-tīve, *a.* [Eng. *superstruct*; -*ive*.] Built or erected upon something else.

"Nothing but the removing his fundamental error can rescue him from the superstructive, be it never so gross."—*Hammond*.

***sū-pēr-strūc-tōr**, *s.* [Eng. *superstruct*; -*or*.] One who builds on any foundation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was he one of the superstructors or not?"—*North: Examen*, p. 193.

sū-pēr-strūc-ture, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and English *structure* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A structure or building erected on something else; especially, the building raised on a foundation, as distinguished from the foundation itself.

"In some places the foundation costs more than the superstructure."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 15.

2. *Fig.*: Anything erected or built up on a foundation or basis.

"He had erected on that foundation a vast superstructure of romance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Rail. Eng.*: The sleepers, rails, and fastenings of a railway, as distinguished from the road-bed.

sū-pēr-sūb-stān-tiā (*ti* as *sh*), *adj.* [Prefix *super-*, and English *substantial* (q. v.).] More than substantial; more than substance.

"Supersubstantial and superessential."—*Knox: On the Lord's Supper*.

supersubtle (as **sū-pēr-sūt-ēl**), *adj.* [Prefix *super-*, and English *subtle* (q. v.).] Over subtle; cunning or crafty in an excessive degree.

"An erring barbarian, and a supersubtle Venetian."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

***sū-pēr-tēm-pōr-ā**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *temporal* (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.* Transcending time; independent of time.

B. *As subst.*: That which is independent of, or transcends time.

"Three supertemporals or eternal."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 625.

sū-pēr-tēr-rā-nē-ān, *a.* [Formed from the pref. *super-*, and Lat. *terra*=the earth, in analogy with *mediterranean* (q. v.).] Above the earth.

***sū-pēr-tēr-rēne**, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *terrene* (q. v.).] Being above ground, or above the earth; superterrestrial.

sū-pēr-tēr-rēs-trī-ā, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *terrestrial* (q. v.).] Being above the earth, or above what belongs to the earth.

sū-pēr-tōn-ic, *s.* Pref. *super-*, and English *tonic* (q. v.).

Music: The note next above the key note; the second note of the diatonic scale; thus in the scale of C, D is the supertonic; A in the scale of G, and so on.

***sū-pēr-tō-tūs**, *s.* [Lat. =over the whole.]

Ancient Costume: A wide cloak or mantle, used as an additional garment by travelers and others in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

sū-pēr-trā-gīc-ā, *a.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *tragic* (q. v.).] Tragical to excess.

sū-pēr-tū-bēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *super-*; Eng. *tuber*, and suff. -*ation*.]

Bot.: The production of young potatoes from the old ones while still growing. Used also of a similar phenomenon in any other tuberous plant.

***sū-pēr-tūn-ic**, *s.* [Pref. *super-*, and Eng. *tunic* (q. v.).] An upper tunic or gown.

***sū-pēr-vā-cā-nē-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *supervacaneus*, from *super*=above, and *vaco*=to make empty.] Superfluous, unnecessary, needless; serving to no purpose.

"The legislation superadded . . . would have been supervacaneous, and even absurd."—*Bishop Bull: Works*, vol. ii., dis. 5.

***sū-pēr-vā-cā-nē-oūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *supervacaneous*; -*ly*.] In a superfluous manner; unnecessarily, needlessly.

***sū-pēr-vā-cā-nē-oūs-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *supervacaneous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being supervacaneous; needlessness, superfluousness.

sū-pēr-vēne, *v. i.* [Latin *supervenio*=to come over or upon: *super*=over, and *venio*=to come.]

1. To come upon, as something extraneous or additional; to be added or joined.

"Even supervening vice . . . could not easily remove it."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*.

2. To take place, to happen, to occur.

***sū-pēr-vē-nī-ent**, *a.* [Latin *supervenienti*, *pr. par.* of *supervenio*=to supervene (q. v.).]

1. Coming as something extraneous or additional; superadvenient, added, additional.

2. Arising or coming afterward.

"If it were unjust to murder John, the supervenient oath did not extenuate the fact."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiv.

sū-pēr-vēn-tion, *s.* [SUPERVENE.] The act or state of supervening.

"By the supervision of a legal kindred unexpected."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, dec. 4, case 6.

sū-pēr-viŷ-ā, *subst.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; -*al*.] Supervision. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 445.)

***sū-pēr-viŷē**, *s.* [SUPERVISE, *v.*] Supervision.

¶ *On the supervise*: At sight.

"That, on the supervise, no leisure bated . . . My head should be struck off."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

sū-pēr-viŷē, *v. t.* [Lat. *super*=over, above, and *viso*=to survey, from *visum*, *supin.* of *video*=to see.]

1. To oversee for direction or regulation; to overlook, to inspect, to superintend.

"M. Bayle speaks of the vexation of the supervising of the press, in terms so feeling that they move compassion."—*Congreve*.

*2. To look over so as to peruse; to read, to look through.

"Let me supervise the canzonet."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 2.

sū-pēr-vi-ŷē, *s.* [Eng. *supervise(e)*; -*ee*.] A person under police supervision.

"Was charged with failing to report himself as a supervisee."—*London Evening Standard*.

sū-pēr-vi-ŷion, *s.* [SUPERVISE.] The act of supervising; direction, superintendence.

"Having had the special supervision of the whole Asian church."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy of Divine Right*.

¶ *Supervision of the Police, Police supervision*: In some of the states the police exercise a degree of supervision over known criminals and suspects, or over gambling and prostitution.

sū-pēr-viŷ-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *supervise(e)*; -*or*.]

1. One who supervises; an inspector, a superintendent.

"A supervisor may signify an overseer of the poor, an inspector of the customs, a surveyor of the highways, a supervisor of the excise."—*Watts: Logick*.

*2. One who looks; a spectator.

"Would you, the supervisor, grossly gape on?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

*3. One who reads over, as for correction.

sū-pēr-vi-ŷōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *supervis(e)*; -*ory*.] Pertaining to, having, or exercising supervision.

"The distribution of supervisory functions is a matter of detail."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 308.

***sū-pēr-vīve**, *v. t.* [Lat. *supervivo*, from *super*=above, over, and *vivo*=to live. *Survive* and *survive* are doublets.] To live longer than; to survive; to outlive.

"Upon what principle can the soul be imagined to be naturally mortal, or what revolutions in nature will it not be able to resist and survive?"—*Clarke: Letter to Dodwell*.

sū-pēr-vō-lūte, *a.* [Prefix *super-*, and English *volute* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The term used when one edge of anything is rolled inward, and is enveloped by the opposite edge rolled in the reverse direction, as the leaves of the apricot.

sū-pēr-vōl-u-tīve, *adj.* [Prefix *super-*; English *volute(e)*, and suff. -*ive*.]

Bot. (of aestivation): Having the leaves super-volute (q. v.).

sū-pī-nā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *supinatio*, from *supino*=to bend backward.]

1. The act or state of lying or of being laid with the face upward.

2. The movement in which the forearm and hand are carried outward, so that the anterior surface of the latter becomes superior; the position of the hand extended outward with the palm upward. Opposed to pronation (q. v.).

"They [the muscles] can perform . . . flexion, extension, pronation, supination, the tonic motion, circumgyration."—*Smith: Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

sū-pī-nāt-ōr, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *supino*=to place or throw on the back.]

Anat.: A name given to two muscles, the *supinator radii longus* and the *supinator radii brevis*, which turn the palm of the hand upward. The latter muscle has the greater influence in producing this result.

sū-pīne, **sū-pīne**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *supinus*=backward, lying on one's back; connected with *sub*=under; cf. Gr. *hypnos*=bent backward, lying on one's back, from *hypo*=under; Fr. *supin*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *supino*.]

A. Adjective (pron. *su-pīne*):

1. Lying on the back or with the face upward. (Opposed to prone.)

"Black was the covering too, where lay the god And slept supine, his limbs display'd abroad."—*Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses*, x.

*2. Leaning or inclined backward; inclined, sloping. (Said of parts of the earth.) (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 372.)

3. Negligent, listless, careless, heedless, indolent, thoughtless. (*Cowper: Progress of Error*, 9.)

4. Characterized by or exhibiting listlessness, carelessness, or supineness.

"Whose supine felicity but makes In story chasms, in epoches mistakes."—*Dryden: Astraea Redux*, 108.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. As substantive (pron. sū'-pine):

Gram.: A part of the Latin verb, really a verbal noun, similar to our verbals in -ing. It has two forms or cases, the first ending in -um is an accusative case; it always follows verbs of motion, as *absit deambulatum*=he has gone to walk, or he has gone a-walking. The second supine ends in -u, and is an ablative case, and follows substantives or adjectives, as *mirabile dictu*=wonderful to be told, wonderful to tell.

su-pine'-ly, adv. [Eng. *supine*; -ly.]

*1. In a supine manner or position; with the face upward.

"At night fatigued, while he *supinely* snored."
Francis: *Horace*; *Epistles*, ii. 2.

2. Carelessly, negligently, heedlessly, listlessly, thoughtlessly. (*Philips*; *Cider*, i.)

su-pine'-ness, s. [Eng. *supine*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being supine; the act or state of lying with the face upwards.

2. Negligence, insolence, heedlessness, carelessness, listlessness.

"They feel overcast
With sorrow and *supineness*, and so die."

Byron: *Child Harold*, iii. 44.

***su-pin'-i-ty, *su-pin-i-tie, s.** [Eng. *supine*(e); -ity.] The same as SUPINENESS (q. v.).

"A *supinity* or neglect of inquiry, even of matters whereof we doubt."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

***sūp'-page** (age as *ig*), *subst.* [Eng. *sup*; -age.] That which may be supped; pottage.

"For food they had bread; for *suppage*, salt; and for sauce, herbs."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, v., § 72.

***sūp-pāl-pā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *suppalpatus*, pa. par. of *suppalpo*=to caress a little: *sub*=under, little, and *pālpo*=to caress.] The act of enticing by soft words; enticement, caress.

"Let neither bugs of feare, nor *suppalpations* of favour weaken your hands."—Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

***sūp-pār-a-si-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *supparasitatus*, pa. par. of *supparasitor*=to play the parasite (q. v.).] The act of flattery to gain one's own ends; servile assent or approbation.

"A galling truth shall have more thanks than a smoothing *supparasitation*."—Bishop Hall: *The Best Burghine*.

***sūp-pār-a-si-te, v. t.** [SUPPARASITATION.] To flatter; to cajole; to act the parasite to.

sūp-pāwn, s. [SEPAWN.]

***sūp-pē-dā'-nē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *suppedaneum*=a footstool; *sub*=under, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot.] Placed or being under the feet.

"He had slender legs, but increased by riding after meals; that is, the humor descended upon their pendulosity, they having no support or *suppedaneous* stability."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xiii.

***sūp-pēd-i-tā-te, v. t.** [Lat. *suppeditatus*, pa. par. of *suppedito*: *sub*=under, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=the foot.]

1. To supply, to furnish.

"Those things which there is a logical possibility for us to do, and strength sufficient *suppeditated*."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 572.

2. To put down; to quell, to repress.

"But also [Henry VII.] repressed and *suppeditate* the cruel dissension and interior stryfe."—Hall: *Henry VII.* (an. 2).

***sūp-pēd-i-tā'-tion, subst.** [Lat. *suppeditatio*.] [SUPPEDITATE.] Supply; aid afforded; support.

"Witness how nimble the soul is to act upon the *suppeditation* of due matter."—More: *Immort of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

sūp-pēr, *sop-er, *soup-er, *sup-er, s. [O. Fr. *soper*, *super*; Fr. *souper*, prop. an infinitive mood=to sup (q. v.), used as a substantive; cf. *dinner*.] The evening meal; the last meal of the day.

"We hold a solemn *supper*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 1.

¶ **Lord's Supper:** [LORD'S SUPPER.]

supper-board, s. The supper-table.

"Turned to their cleanly *supper-board*."
Wordsworth: *Michael*.

supper-time, s. The time when supper is eaten.

"And soon at *supper-time* I'll visit you."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

***sūp'-pēr, v. i. & t.** [SUPPER, s.]

A. Intrans.: To take supper; to sup.

"Once at my *suppering* I plucked in the dusk

An apple."
Hood: *Lycus the Centaur*.

B. Trans.: To serve with supper.

"Kester was *suppering* the horses."—Mrs. Gaskell: *Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. vi.

sūp'-pēr-less, a. [Eng. *supper*; -less.] Without a supper; wanting supper.

"There will be great rejoicing and feasting round the hitherto almost *supperless* camp fire to-night."—Field, Sept. 25, 1886.

sūp-plant', v. t. [Fr. *supplanter*, from Lat. *supplanto*=to put something under the sole of the foot, to trip up, to overthrow: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *planta*=the sole of the foot.]

*1. To trip up.

"His legs entwining

Each other, till *supplanted* down he fell."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 513.

2. To overthrow; to cause the downfall of.

"The cruel means you practiced to *supplant* me."

Massinger: *Renegado*, iv. 2.

3. To remove, to displace; to force or drive away.

"War followed for revenge, or to *supplant*

The envied tenants of some happier spot."

Cowper: *Task*, i. 609.

4. To displace or remove by stratagem or craft; to displace and take the place of; as, to *supplant* a rival in the favor or affection.

*5. To root up or out; to displace.

***sūp-plant s.** [SUPPLANT, v.] Stratagem, craft, trickery.

"But thei that wochen by *supplant*."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

***sūp-plant'-a-rŷ, *sūp-plant-e-rie, s.** [SUPPLANT, v.] The act of supplanting.

"My sonne yet there is the fift,

Whiche is conceived of enuie,

And cleped is *supplanterie*."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

sūp-plan-tā'-tion, s. [SUPPLANT, v.] The act of supplanting.

sūp-plant'-ēr, *sup-plant-our, s. [Eng. *supplant*, v.; -er.] One who supplants or displaces.

"A treacherous *supplanter* and underminer of the peace of all families and societies."—Smith: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

sūp'-ple, *sou-ple, a. [Fr. *souple*, from Latin *supplicem*, accus. of *supplex*=bending under, submissive: *sub*=under, and *plec*, base of *plecto*=to fold.]

1. Pliant, flexible, easily bent.

"The tribute of his *supple* knee."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 4.

2. Yielding, compliant, not obstinate.

3. Capable of molding one's self to suit a purpose; bending to the humor of others; flattering, fawning, servile.

"Sunderland came forth from the bad school in which he had been brought up, cunning, *supple*, shameless, free from all prejudices, and destitute of all principles."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***supple-chapped, adj.** Having a supple jaw; having an oily tongue.

supple-jack, s.

I. Ord. Lang.: A child's toy with hinged joints, the motions of which are generally controlled by a mechanical device.

II. Botany:

1. Various Paullinias, specially *Paullinia polyphylla*, a native of Jamaica. The stalk is slender, woody, tough, and flexible, and ascends to a considerable height. When mature, the wood is cut down, barked, and then converted into walking-sticks.

"Here's *supple-jack* plenty, and store of rattan."

Cowper: *Sweet Meat has Sour Sauce*.

2. *Serjania triterinata*.

3. *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*.

sūp'-ple, *sou-ple, v. t. & i. [SUPPLE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make supple, pliant, or flexible.

"Poultices allaying pain, drew down the humours, and *suppled* the parts, thereby making the passages wider."—Temple.

2. To make compliant, yielding, submissive, or humble.

"A mother persisting till she had bent her daughter's mind, and *suppled* her will."—Locke: *On Education*.

3. To train for military purposes, as a horse.

*4. To soothe.

"Be not afraid, ye have salves inoughe to *souple* that sore."—Fryth: *Workes*, p. 79.

***B. Intrans.:** To become soft, pliant, and flexible.

"The stones

Did first the rigor of their kind expel,

And *suppled* into softness as they fell."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* i.

***sūp'-ple-ly, adv.** [Eng. *supple*, a.; -ly.] In a supple manner; softly, pliantly, mildly.

sūp'-plē-mēnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *supplementum*=a supplement, a filling up; *suppleo*=to fill up: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *pleo*=to fill.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An addition to anything, by which its defects are supplied and it is made more full and complete. (Frequently applied to an addition to a book or paper.)

*2. Store, supply.

"We had not spent

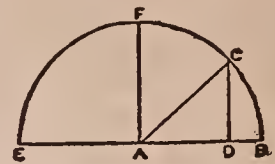
Our ruddy wine a ship-board; *supplement*

Of large sort each man to his vessel drew."

Chapman. (*Todd*.)

II. Trigon.: The supplement of an angle, or of an arc of a circle, is the remainder obtained by subtracting the angle, or arc,

from 180°, or two right angles. If the angle exceeds 180° the supplement will be negative. Two angles which are together equal to two right angles, or two arcs which are together equal to 180° or a semicircle, are the supplements of each other.



Supplement.

B C Arc; C D Sine; D A Cosine; A B F Quadrant at right angle; O F Complement of an arc, or difference between that arc and quadrant; E B F Semicircle, 180°; C E Supplement of an arc, or difference between that arc and semicircle.

sūp'-plē-mēnt, v. trans. [SUPPLEMENT, s.] To fill up, supply, or complete by additions; to add something to, as a book or writing.

"He *supplements* this sketch by a series of illustrations."—Baring-Gould: *Myths of Middle Ages*.

sūp-plē-mēnt'-al, sūp-plē-mēnt'-ar-ŷ, adj. [Eng. *supplement*, s.; -al, -ary.] Of the nature of a supplement; serving to supplement, fill up, or complete by additions; added to supply what is deficient.

"A *supplementary* revelation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

supplemental-air, s.

Physiol.: Air which can be driven out of the lungs by labored expiration. Called also Reserve-air. Even after its expulsion, the lungs still contain residual air. (*Foster*.)

supplemental-arc, s. [SUPPLEMENT, II.]

supplemental-chords, s. pl.

Trigon.: The chords of supplemental arcs.

supplemental-triangle, subst. A spherical triangle, formed by joining the poles of three great circles.

supplemental versed-sine, s.

Trigon.: The subversed sine, or the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.

supplementary-chords, s. pl. In an ellipse or hyperbola, any two chords drawn through the extremities of a diameter, and intersecting on the curve.

sūp-plē-mēnt-tā'-tion, s. [Eng. *supplement*; -ation.] The act of supplementing, filling up, or adding to.

sūp'-ple-nēss, s. [Eng. *supple*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being supple, pliant, or flexible; flexibility, pliability.

"In all the vigor and *suppleness* of early youth."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Readiness of compliance; pliancy; readiness to yield compliance; facility.

3. Capability of molding or adapting one's self to any purpose.

"He united the firm faith and ardent zeal of a martyr with the shrewdness and *suppleness* of a consummate politician."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

sūp'-plē-tive, a. [Fr. *supplétif*, from Low Lat. *suppletivus*, from Lat. *suppletus*, pa. par. of *suppleo*=to fill up, to supply (q. v.).] Supplying, supplementary.

sūp'-plē-tōr-ŷ, a. & s. [Lat. *suppletus*, pa. par. of *suppleo*=to supply (q. v.); Ital. *suppletorio*.]

A. As adj.: Supplying deficiencies; supplemental.

"I have partly from Prynne, partly from my own conjecture, supplied the mutilated places as well as I could; but have included all such *suppletory* words in crotchets."—Wharton: *Diary of Archbishop Laud*, p. 53.

B. As subst.: That which is to supply what is wanted; that which fills up deficiencies.

"They invent *suppletories* to excuse an evil man."—Jeremy Taylor: *Sermons*, p. 255.

suppletory-oath, s. [SUPPLEMENT, s.; ¶ 2.]

sūp-plī'-al, s. [Eng. *supply*; -al.]

1. The act of supplying; supply.

"Leave the *supplial* of the unconnected parts to his reader's sagacity."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 5.

2. That which is supplied.

***sūp-plī'-ance** (1), s. [Eng. *supply*; -ance.]

1. The act of supplying; assistance.

2. That which fills up, occupies, or satisfies; satisfaction, gratification, diversion, pastime.

"Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting,

The perfume and *suppliance* of a minute."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ=ē; ey=ā. qu=kw

sũp'-pli-ance (2), *s.* [Eng. *suppliant(t)*; -*ce*.] The act of supplicating; supplication, entreaty.

"When Greece her knee in suppliance bent."
Halleek.

sũp'-pli-ant (1), *a.* [Eng. *supply*; -*ant*.] Furnishing a supply; suppletory.

"To those legions your levy
Must be suppliant."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 7.

sũp'-pli-ant (2), ***sũp'-pli-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *suppliant*, *pr. par.* of *supplier*; Lat. *supplico*=to supplicate (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Entreating, supplicating, beseeching; asking earnestly and humbly.

"He was rather suppliant than victorious."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

2. Manifesting or expressing entreaty or supplication.

"To bow and sue for grace
With suppliant knee, and deify his power,"
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 112.

B. As subst.: One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who begs earnestly and humbly; a supplicant. In law, the actor in or a party preferring a petition of right. (*Wharton*.)

"He was soon surrounded by flatterers and suppliants."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

sũp'-pli-ant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *suppliant* (2); -*ly*.] In a suppliant manner; like a suppliant.

"Suppliantly implore the divine mercy."—*Student*, i. 139.

sũp'-pli-ant-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *suppliant*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being suppliant.

***sũp'-pli-can-çỹ**, *subst.* [Eng. *supplican(t)*; -*cy*.] The act of supplicating; supplication, suppliance.

sũp'-pli-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *supplicans*, *pr. par.* of *supplico*=to supplicate (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Entreating, begging, or asking earnestly; suppliant.

"They offered to this council their letters supplicant."
—*Bp. Bull: Corruptions of Church of Rome*.

B. As subst.: One who supplicates; a humble petitioner; one who asks earnestly and humbly; a suppliant.

"Abraham, instead of indulging the supplicant in his desire of new evidence, refers him to what his brethren had."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

sũp'-pli-cant-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *supplicant*; -*ly*.] In a supplicating manner; like a supplicant.

sũp'-pli-cât, *subst.* [Lat.=he supplicates.] In English Universities, a petition; specif., a written application with a certificate that the requisite conditions have been complied with.

sũp'-pli-câte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *supplicatus*, *pa. par.* of *supplico*, from *supplex* (genit. *supplicis*)=bending down, suppliant; French *supplier*; Sp. *suplicar*; Ital. *supplicare*.] [SUPPLE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To beg or ask for earnestly and humbly; to entreat for; to seek by earnest and humble prayer.

"Whose mercy the most opulent of us all must one day supplicate."—*Knox: Education of the Poor*.

2. To address in prayer; to call upon humbly.

B. Intrans.: To make supplication; to beg or petition earnestly and humbly.

"Vain is each threat or supplicating prayer."

Byron: *Elegy on Newstead Abbey*.

¶ For the difference between *to supplicate* and *to beg*, see *BEG*.

***sũp'-pli-câte**, *s.* [SUPPLICATE, *v.*] The same as SUPPLICAT (q. v.).

"This year was a supplicate made for George Carew to have the degree of Bachelor of Arts conferred on him."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*, vol. i.

sũp'-pli-cât-ĩng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SUPPLICATE, *v.*]

sũp'-pli-cât-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *supplicating*; -*ly*.] In a supplicating manner; as a suppliant.

"He also gesticulated, sometimes wildly, sometimes supplicatingly."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sũp'-pli-câ-tion, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *supplicationem*, accus. of *supplicatio*, from *supplicatus*, *pa. par.* of *supplico*=to supplicate (q. v.); Sp. *supplicacion*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of supplicating; humble and earnest petition or prayer in worship.

"Praying with all prayer and supplication, with all perseverance and supplication for all saints."—*Ephes.* vi. 18.

2. A petition; an earnest and humble request or prayer.

"By the tears and abject supplications at Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. Roman Antiquities: A religious solemnity or thanksgiving to the gods on the occasion of a great victory gained, or in times of public danger or distress.

sũp'-pli-cât-õr, *s.* [Latin.] One who supplicates; a supplicant.

"Well fare that bold supplicator to Queen Elizabeth."
—*Bishop Hall: Episcopacy of Divine Right*.

sũp'-pli-cât-õr-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *supplicat(e)*; -*ory*.] Containing, or of the nature of supplication; humble, earnest, petitionary.

"Being all supplicatory prayers."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 67.

***sũp'-pli-câ-vĩt**, *s.* [Lat.=he has begged.]

Eng. Law: A writ formerly issuing out of the British Courts of King's (or Queen's) Bench or Chancery, for taking the surety of the peace against a man.

***sũp'-plie**, ***sũp'-pli-en**, *v. t.* [Fr. *supplier*.] To supplicate.

"And if thou wolt shinen with dignities, thou muste beseechen and supplien [*supplicabis*] hem, that yeuen the dignities."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

sũp'-plĩ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *supply*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which supplies.

"Saul might set up for a supplier of the fault of Joshua."—*Stackhouse: Hist. Bible*.

sũp'-plỹ, ***sũp'-ploy**, ***sũp'-plove**, *v. t.* [Fr. *suppléer*; from Lat. *suppleo*=to fill up; *sup* (for *sub*) = up, and *pleo* = to fill; Sp. *suplir*; Port. *supprir*; Ital. *supplire*.]

*1. To fill up as any deficiencies occur; to recruit.

"Out of the fry of these rakehell horseboys are their kearn supplied and maintained."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. To furnish with what is wanted; to afford or furnish a sufficiency for; to provide; to make provision. (Often followed by *with* before that which is supplied.)

"So rich, so throng'd, so drain'd, and so supplied
As London."
Cowper: *Task*, i. 720.

3. To strengthen by additions; to reinforce.

"Macdonwald . . . from the western isles
Of kerns and gallowglasses is supplied."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 2.

*4. To gratify the desire of; to content.

"Did supply thee at thy garden-house."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

5. To give, to grant, to furnish, to provide.

"But nearer care (O pardon it!) supplies
Sighs to my breast and sorrow to my eyes."
Prior: *Celia to Damon*.

*6. To serve instead of; to fill or take the place of.

"Where burning ships the banish'd sun supply,
And no light shines but that by which men die."
Waller: *Instructions to a Painter*, 121.

7. To fill up; particularly applied to places that have become vacant.

"I being absent, and my place supplied."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

sũp'-plỹ, *s.* [SUPPLY, *v.*]

1. The act of supplying, providing, or furnishing what is wanted; provision; cure of deficiencies.

"Why are useful things good? because they minister to the supply of our wants and desires."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. That which is supplied; a sufficiency or provision of things needed; a quantity, stock, or store of things on hand.

3. Especially in the plural, the stock of provisions necessary to supply the wants of an army or other large body of persons; necessaries collected; stores.

*4. Additional troops, reinforcements, succor.

"The Earl of Salisbury craveth supply."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

5. One who takes the place of another; a substitute. (Used especially of a minister or student who does duty in the absence of the regular pastor. When the engagement is for a definite period the clergyman is called a *stated supply*.)

6. A grant of money provided by a national assembly to meet the expenses of government.

"That paragraph of the king's speech which related to supply preceded the paragraph which related to the test."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Supply and demand:*

Polit. Econ.: Demand means the quantity of a given article which would be taken at a given price. Supply means the quantity of that article which could be had at that price. (*F. A. Walker*.)

***sũp'-plỹ-ant**, *a.* [Eng. *supply*; -*ant*.] Suppletory, auxiliary, supplemental.

***sũp'-plỹ-mẽnt**, *s.* [Eng. *supply*; -*ment*.] The furnishing or provision of further supplies; a continuation of supply.

***sũp'-põne**, *v. t.* [Latin *suppono*, from *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *pono* = to place.] To suppose (q. v.).

sũp'-põrt, *v. t.* [Fr. *supporter*, from Lat. *supporto* = to carry, bring, or convey to a place; in Low Lat. = to endure, to sustain; *sup* (for *sub*) = under, and *porto* = to carry; Sp. *soportar*, *soportar*; Port. *supportar*, *soportar*; Ital. *sopportare*.]

1. To bear up, to sustain, to prop up; to keep from falling or sinking.

"Support him by the arm."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

2. To uphold by aid, encouragement, or countenance; to keep from fainting, yielding, or giving way.

"But waged with death a lasting strife,"

Supported by despair of life."

Cowper: *The Castaway*.

3. To back up by being in readiness to come to the aid of; as, One regiment *supports* another.

*4. To endure without being overcome; to bear up under; to endure, to sustain.

"I a heavy interim shall support

By his dear absence."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, i. 3.

5. To be able to furnish funds for, or the means of continuing; to be able to meet; to meet, to incur.

"The costs, charges, and expenses which the king's highness necessarily hath been compelled to support and sustain."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., pt. ii., bk. ii. (Note 31.)

6. To be able to carry on; to be able to continue; as, to *support* a war, contest, or argument.

7. To maintain with the necessary means of living; to provide for; to provide with a livelihood; as, to *support* a son at college.

8. To keep up by nutriment; to nourish, to sustain; as, to *support* life.

9. To keep up in reputation; to sustain, to maintain; as, to *support* a good character.

10. To take the part or character of; to represent on the stage; to act; as, to *support* a character in a play.

11. To verify, to substantiate, to bear out, to make good, to maintain.

"The question . . . is whether the mystery be supported by evidence."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

12. To assist, to aid, to help, to further, to second; as, to *support* a party.

13. To maintain; to defend successfully; to vindicate, to uphold; as, to *support* one's own cause.

14. To accompany as an honorary assistant; to uphold or aid by attendance on.

15. To second or back up, as a proposal or motion at a public meeting.

¶ (1) *To support arms:*

Mil.: To carry the rifle vertically at the left shoulder, supported by having the hammer-rest on the left forearm, which is passed across the breast.

(2) *To support a rule:*

Law: To argue in answer to the arguments of the party who has shown cause against a rule nisi.

sũp'-põrt, *s.* [SUPPORT, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, operation, or state of supporting, upholding, sustaining, or keeping from falling or sinking; sustaining effect or power.

2. That which supports, upholds, maintains, or keeps from falling; as—

(1) A stand, frame, prop, pillar, base, foundation, or the like, on which anything stands.

(2) That which maintains life; sustenance; necessities of life.

(3) Maintenance, subsistence, livelihood.

"A thousand pounds a year, annual support

Out of his grace he adds."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

(4) One who or that which supports or maintains a person, family, &c.; as, He is the *support* of the family; agriculture is their chief *support*.

(5) That which upholds or relieves; aid, help, succor, assistance; specifically, troops in reserve to support and back up those in front.

(6) Aid, countenance; assistance by speaking or acting; as, He gave his *support* to the motion.

3. The maintenance, sustaining, or keeping up of anything, without allowing it to sink, fall, decline, or give way; as, the *support* of health, the *support* of spirits, courage, or the like.

II. Law: The right of a person to have his buildings or other landed property supported by his neighbor's house or land.

¶ *Points of support:* [POINT, *s.*, ¶ 15.]

sũp'-põrt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *support*, *v.*; -*able*.]

*1. Capable of being supported, upheld, sustained, or kept up.

2. Capable of being borne, endured, or tolerated; tolerable, bearable, endurable.

"The loss of all

That can ennoble man, and make frail life,

Short as it is, supportable."—*Cowper: Task*, v. 604.

3. Capable of being supported, maintained, or defended; as, An opinion or statement is *supportable*.

bõll, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thĩs; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; -tĩon, -şĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

sŭp-pŏrt'-a-ble-nĕss, s. [English *supportable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being supportable.

"It hath an influence on the supportableness of the burthen."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 477.

sŭp-pŏrt'-a-blŭ, adv. [Eng. *supportable*]; -ly.] In a supportable manner.

***sŭp-pŏrt'-anĉe**, s. [Eng. *support*, v.; -ance.]

1. That which supports or upholds; support, prop.

"Give some supportance to the bending twigs."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

2. That which keeps from falling or sinking; maintenance.

"Draw for the supportance of his vow."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

***sŭp-pŏr-tā'-tion**, **sup-por-ta-ci-on**, s. [Eng. *support*; -ation.] Support, maintenance.

"The firm promises and supportations of a faithful God."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 385.

sŭp-pŏrt'-ĕd, pa. par. or a. [SUPPORT, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

Her.: Applied to an ordinary that has another under it, by way of support; as, a chief supported.

sŭp-pŏrt'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *support*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who supports or maintains; as—

(1) One who supports, upholds, or keeps from falling or sinking. (*Couper: Task*, i. 479.)

(2) One who gives aid, assistance, or countenance; an advocate, a defender.

"Regarding the English and French as the principal literary supporters of the present age."—*Goldsmith: Poetic Learning*, ch. vii.

(3) An adherent; one who sides with a party.

(4) A sustainer, a comforter.

"The saints have a companion and supporter in all their miseries."—*South*.

(5) One who accompanies another on some public occasion as an aid or attendant; one who seconds, supports or strengthens; as, a chairman of a meeting and his supporters.

* 2. That which supports or upholds; a prop, a support, a base, a pillar, a foundation, or the like.

"They have no seats nor any other supporters on the inside, than several round sticks."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Her.*: A figure on each side of a shield of arms, appearing to support the shield. They may be figures of beasts or birds, real or fabulous, or of men, sometimes naked and sometimes clad in armor. They may have originated in the ceremonial bearing of the knightly shield to tournaments and jousts by squires or retainers of a noble house.

2. Shipbuilding:

(1) A knee-piece of timber bolted firmly beneath the cathead, to reinforce it when sustaining the weight of the anchor.

(2) A piece bolted to the hounds of a mast for supporting the trestle-tree.

3. *Surg.*: A broad, elastic, or cushioned band or truss for the support of any part or organ; as, an abdominal supporter.

***sŭp-pŏrt'-fŭl**, ***sŭp-pŏrt'-fŭll**, adj. [English *support*; -full.] Abounding with support; giving abundance of support.

"Our swords
Have slain a cities most supportfull lords."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xxiii.

sŭp-pŏrt'-lĕss, a. [Eng. *support*; -less.] Destitute of support; having no support.

"The frog, supportless, writhes upon the ground."

Farnell: Battle of Frogs and Mice, iii.

***sŭp-pŏrt'-mĕnt**, s. [English *support*; -ment.] Support.

"Prelaty in her fleshly supportments."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***sŭp-pŏrt'-rĕss**, s. [English *support*; -ress.] A female supporter.

sŭp-pŏs'-a-ble, ***sŭp-pŏsĕ'-a-ble**, a. [English *suppos(e)*; -able.] Capable of being supposed or imagined to exist.

"Every one of these things is rationally supposeable."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

sŭp-pŏs'-al, ***sup-pos-all**, subst. [English *suppos(e)*; -al.] The act of supposing something to exist; supposition, opinion, belief.

"Holding a weak supposal of our worth."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

sŭp-pŏsĕ', v. t. & i. [French *supposer*, from *sup* (Lat. *sub*)=under, and *poser*=to place.]

A. Transitive.

*1. To place or substitute, as one thing by fraud in the place of another. (A Latinism.)

2. To lay down without proof; to advance by way of argument or illustration without maintaining the truth of the position; to imagine or admit to exist for the sake of argument or illustration; to assume to be true or to exist; to assume hypothetically; to state as a proposition or fact that may exist or be true, though not known or believed to exist or be true.

"Suppose he should relent,

And publish grace to all." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 237.

3. To imagine; to be of opinion; to think or believe to be the case; to presume.

"Who losing, or supposing lost,

The good on earth they valued most."

Couper: Annus Mirabilis.

4. To form in the mind; to figure to one's self; to imagine.

"More furious raging broils

Than can be imagined or supposed."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.

5. To require to exist or be true; to imply; to presuppose; to involve by inference.

"This supposeth something, without evident ground."

—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

B. Intrans.: To make or form suppositions; to imagine, to think.

"These are not drunken, as ye suppose."—*Acts* ii. 15.

***sŭp-pŏsĕ'**, s. [SUPPOSE, v.] Supposition; position without proof; opinion, belief.

"We come short of our suppose so far,

That after sev'n years' siege, yet Troy walls stand."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

sŭp-pŏsĕd', pa. par. & a. [SUPPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Laid down or imagined as existing or true; imagined, believed.

supposed-bass, s.

Music: Any bass note in an inverted chord, as contradistinguished from the real bass, root, or generator, as the bass notes E or G in the inverted common chord of C.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-ĕd-lŭ, adv. [Eng. *supposed*; -ly.] By supposition; presumed.

"A bit of supposedly good private water."—*London Morning Advertiser*.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *suppos(e)*, v.; -er.] One who supposes.

sŭp-pŏ-sĭ'-tion, s. [French, from Lat. *suppositionem*, accus. of *suppositio*=a substitution, a supposition, from *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono*=to place under, to substitute: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *pono*=to place; Sp. *suposición*.]

1. The act of supposing; the laying down of an hypothesis; reasoning by hypothesis.

"But all's not true that supposition saith."

Drayton: Barons Wars, iii.

2. That which is supposed or assumed hypothetically; an assumption, an hypothesis.

"He had used language which was quite unintelligible except on the supposition that he had a guilty knowledge of the contents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. A surmise, a conjecture, a guess.

*4. An imagination, a conceit.

"And in that glorious supposition think

He gains by death that hath such means to die."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

sŭp-pŏ-sĭ'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *supposition*; -al.] Founded or based upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.

"It is not absolute, but only suppositional."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 11.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tĭ'-tious, a. [Latin *suppositicius*=false, fraudulently substituted, from *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono*=to place under, to substitute.] [SUPPOSITION.]

1. Not genuine; fraudulently substituted for something else; put by trick in the place or character of another; counterfeit.

"There seem to be some Orphic verses supposititious, as well as there were Sibylline."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 300.

*2. Founded upon supposition; hypothetical, supposed.

"Some alterations in the globe tend rather to the benefit of the earth, and its productions, than their destruction, as all these supposititious ones manifestly would do."—*Woodward*.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tĭ'-tious-lŭ, adv. [English *supposititious*; -ly.]

1. In a supposititious manner; spuriously; not genuinely.

*2. Hypothetically; by supposition.

"Supposititiously he derives it from the Lunæ Montes."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 31.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tĭ'-tious-nĕss, subst. [Eng. *supposititious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being supposititious.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tĭ'-tĭve, a. & s. [SUPPOSE, v.]

A. As adj.: Including or implying supposition; supposed.

"As to continuatives, they are either suppositive, such as—if; or positive, such as—because, therefore, as, &c."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

B. As subst.: A word denoting or implying supposition.

"The suppositives denote connection, but assert not actual existence."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tĭ'-tĭve-lŭ, adv. [English *suppositive*; -ly.] With, by, or upon supposition.

"The unreformed sinner may have some hope suppositively, if he do change and repent."—*Hammond*.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tŏr, s. [Lat. *suppositus*, pa. par. of *suppono*=to lay under.]

1. An aid (?), an inferior (?).

"Mountebanks, empirics, quack-salvers, mineralists, wizards, alchemists, cast apothecaries, old wives and barbers, are all suppositors to the right worshipful doctor, as I take it."—*Fora. Lover's Melancholy*, i. 2.

2. A suppository.

"Clysters, suppositors, and a barbarous pothecary's bill."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, iv.

sŭp-pŏsĕ'-tŏr-ŭ, s. [Lat. *suppositorius*=placed under; Fr. *suppositoire*.]

1. A plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

2. A medicinal ball introduced into the vagina or rectum.

¶ The chief suppositories are taunin acid, mercury, lead, opium, and morphia.

***sŭp-pŏsĕ'-ure**, s. [Eng. *suppos(e)*; -ure.] Supposition, hypothesis.

sŭp-prĕss', ***sup-presse**, v. t. [Lat. *suppressus*, pa. par. of *supprimo*=to press under, to suppress: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *premo*=to press.]

1. To overpower, to crush, to subdue; to reduce to subjection.

"Great Hercules . . . wholly did suppress

Our haplesse princes."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi.

2. To put down; to subdue, to quell.

"Every rebellion, when it is suppressed, doth make the subject weaker, and the prince stronger."—*Davies: On Ireland*.

3. To keep in or back; to restrain from utterance or vent.

"The maid, with smile suppressed and sly,

The toil unwonted saw him try."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 24.

4. To keep back or hinder from circulation; to stop, to stifle.

"They were not powerful enough to suppress newspapers right and left."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

5. To retain without disclosure; to conceal; to keep back.

"Still she suppresses the name, and this keeps him in a pleasing suspense."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

6. To retain without making public; as, to suppress a letter or manuscript.

7. To stop by remedial means; as, to suppress a hemorrhage or the like.

*8. To supplant, to displace.

"To crown himself king, and suppress the prince."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 3.

sŭp-prĕss'-ĕr, s. [English *suppress*; -er.] One who suppresses; a suppressor.

sŭp-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, a. [English *suppress*; -able.] Capable of being suppressed; possible to be suppressed.

sŭp-prĕs'-siŏn (ss as sh), s. [Fr., from Latin *suppressionem*, accusative of *suppressio*, from *suppressus*, pa. par. of *supprimo*=to suppress (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of suppressing, crushing, destroying, putting down, or quelling.

"The suppression of idolatry in the Roman empires and the establishment of the Christian church upon its ruins, was an event the most wonderful in the Gentile world."—*Ep. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

2. The state of being suppressed, crushed, destroyed, or quelled.

3. The act of retaining or keeping back from utterance, vent, disclosure, or circulation.

4. The act of retaining or keeping back from public notice.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāll; trŭ, Sŭrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

5. The stoppage, obstruction, or morbid retention of discharges.

*II. *Gram.*: Omission, ellipsis; as, the *suppression* of a word or words in a sentence.

¶ (1) *Suppression of monasteries*:

Church Hist.: The closing of religious houses and the appropriation of their revenues to other purposes. There have been many hostile suppressions, and suppressions carried out with the approbation of the Roman See. Of the former class the most considerable were: (1) in England (1535-40); (2) in France, during the Revolution (by a law passed in February, 1790); (3) in Italy (commenced by the Sardinian Government in 1855), and (4) in Germany. Of the latter class were the suppressions in England of religious houses that their revenues might be transferred to Jesus, Christ's, and St. John's Colleges at Cambridge; still later, those in favor of Christ Church and Brasenose, Oxford.

(2) *Suppression of parts of a flower*:

Bot.: A term used when parts which normally belong to a flower are wanting.

(3) *Suppression of the menses*:

Path.: A kind of amenorrhœa in which the flux having been properly established becomes prematurely arrested.

(4) *Suppression of urine*:

Path.: Retention of the urine. It may arise from mechanical obstruction caused by a calculus or a tumor, from blood poisoning, in cholera, scarlatina, and the more malignant fevers, or from hysteria.

**sūp-prēs'-siōn-ist* (ss as sh), *subst.* [Eng. *suppression*; *-ist*.] One who supports or advocates suppression.

sūp-prēs'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *suppress*; *-ive*.] Tending to suppress; suppressing; keeping down.

sūp-prēs'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *suppress*; *-or*.] One who suppresses, quells, or subdues; one who prevents utterance, disclosure, or circulation.

sūp-pū-rāte, *v. i. & t.* [Latin *suppuratus*, *pa. par.* of *suppuro*=to gather pus underneath: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *pus* (genit. *puris*)=pus.]

A. *Intrans.*: To grow to pus; to generate pus.

*B. *Trans.*: To cause to generate pus.

"In the space of three weeks it *suppurated* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

sūp-pū-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *suppurationem*, accus. of *suppuratio*, from *suppuratus*, *pa. par.* of *suppuro*=to suppurate (q. v.).]

1. The process of producing pus or purulent matter, as in a wound or abscess.

¶ An important part in this process is played by bacteria.

"The two varieties of germs which most commonly cause this inflammation and *suppuration* are the staphylococcus pyogenes, so called because it is found in bunches, and the streptococcus pyogenes, so called because it is found in chains. The germ itself does not do the harm, but it secretes a poison which causes inflammation and *suppuration*."—*Dr. Walter B. Peet: New York Herald*, July 24, 1898.

2. The matter generated by suppuration.

"Those impostumes or swellings, that grow to an head or *suppuration* (which the Greeks call *Apostemata*)."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

sūp'-pū-rā-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *suppuratif*.]

A. *As adj.*: Tending to produce pus or purulent matter; attended by suppuration; as, *suppurative phlebitis*.

B. *As subst.*: A medicine or preparation that promotes suppuration.

"I applied over the whole tumor some of the *suppuratives* set down in the method of cure."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

**sūp'-pū-tāte*, *s.* [Latin *supputatus*, *pa. par.* of *supputo*=to reckon: *sup* (for *sub*)=under, and *puto*=to reckon.] To reckon, to compute.

"*Supputated* especially for the elevation and meridian of London."—*Wood: Athence Oxon.*, vol. i.

**sūp'-pū-tā-tion*, *s.* [Lat. *supputatio*.] SUPPUTATE.] Reckoning, account, computation. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 610.)

**sūp'-pūte*, *v. t.* [Fr. *supputer*, from Latin *supputo*.] [SUPPUTATE.]

1. To reckon, to compute, to calculate.

2. To impute.

"And like stout floods stand free from this *supputed* shame."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 29.

sū-prā-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition used as a prefix, much in the same way as *super* (q. v.), with the force of *over*, *above*, *beyond*.

supra-acromial, *a.*

Anatomy: Above the acromion; as, the *supra-acromial* artery and nerve.

supra-axillary, *a.*

Bot.: Springing from above the axil. Used of a branch or other process.

supra-coralline, *a.*

Geol.: Resting upon coralline beds. Applied to such portions of the beds above the Middle Oolite as are found naturally resting upon it, or are in some way connected with the upper part of the formation. They are not very fossiliferous. (*Etheridge*.)

supra-costal, *adj.* Lying or situated above or upon the ribs; as, the *supra-costal* muscles.

supra-decompound, *a.*

Bot.: Having various compound divisions or ramifications. In leaves it is used of those whose petiole bears secondary petioles, as the leaf of *Mimosa purpurea*.

supra-œsophageal, *a.*

Anat.: Situated above the gullet.

supra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.: Being above the orbit of the eye.

Supra-orbital artery:

Anat.: A branch of the ophthalmic artery terminating upward in the forehead. It distributes branches to the eyelids and communicates with the temporal artery.

Supra-orbital notch or foramen:

Anat.: A notch or foramen in the orbital arch which transmits the supra-orbital nerve and artery.

supra-orbitary, *supra-orbitar*, *adject.* *Supra-orbital* (q. v.).

sū-prā-čil'-ī-ar-ŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *ciliary* (q. v.).] Superciliary (q. v.).

sū-prā-clā-vic'-ū-lar, *adj.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *clavicular* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the clavicle; as, the *supra-clavicular* nerve.

sū-prā-cōn'-dŷ-lōid, *adj.* [Prefix *supra-*, and Eng. *condyloid* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Above a condyle; spec., above the internal condylar ridge; as, the *supracondyloid* process.

sū-prā-crē-tā'-gē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *cretaceous*.]

Geol. (of strata): Above the Cretaceous beds. The term was introduced by Sir H. De la Beche, and was largely in use before the importance of those newer strata was understood; now called Tertiary (q. v.).

sū-prā-fō-lī-ā'-gē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *sū-prā-fō-lī-ar*, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *foliaceus*, *foliar* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Growing upon a leaf.

sū-prā-fō-li-ar, *a.* [SUPRAFOLIACEOUS.]

sū-prā-lāp-sār'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Latin *supra*=above; *lapsus*=a fall, a lapse (q. v.), and Eng. suff. *-arian*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or their doctrine.

"The sublapsarian way seemed to me of the two the more moderate; the rigid *supralapsarian* doctrine would never find entertainment in my thoughts."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 669.

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (pl.): Calvinists who held that God for his own glory eternally decreed the fall of man and the consequent introduction of sin into the world, and that the election of some to everlasting life, with the rejection of others, was formed "beyond" or before, and was in no way consequent or dependent upon the foreseen fall of man. Of this school were Beza, Francis Gomarus, and Voetius. Opposed to *Infralapsarian* (q. v.).

sū-prā-lāp-sār'-ī-an-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *supralapsarian*; *-ism*.] The doctrine or the tenets of the Supralapsarians.

sū-prā-lāp'-sa-rŷ, *s. & a.* [SUPRALAPSARIAN.] The same as SUPRALAPSARIAN.

sū-prā-lū-nar, *a.* [Prefix *supra-*, and Eng. *lunar* (q. v.).] Beyond the moon; hence, of very great height, very lofty.

sū-prā-māx-il'-lā-rŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *maxillary*.]

Anat.: Above the maxillæ; as, the *supramaxillary* branch of the facial nerve.

sū-prā-mūn'-dāne, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q. v.).] Situated or being above the world; celestial.

"The later Platonists supposed the world and all the inferior gods (as Plato and the Pythagoreans, some *supramundane* deities), to proceed, by way of emanation, without any temporary production, from a superior cause."—*Waterland: Works*, i. 86.

sū-prā-nāt'-ū-rāl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *natural*.] Supernatural; transcending human power or ability.

¶ The *supranatural*: That which transcends human power or ability.

sū-prā-nāt'-ū-rāl-īsm, *s.* [Ger. *supranaturalismus*, from Lat. *supra*=above, and Eccles. Lat. *naturalismus*=rationalism.]

Church Hist.: A term first employed in Germany toward the close of the eighteenth century to designate the belief of orthodox Protestants. Now used in a much wider sense, so as to include any doctrine appealing to revelation as its authority.

"At its first appearance the opposite of rationalism was not designated as *supranaturalism*, but simply as protestantism. As the champions, however, of protestantism, that is, of the theology based upon Scripture as the divine revelation, generally designated their adversaries, not as rationalists, but as naturalists, it naturally came to pass that their own views were designated as *supranaturalism*."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,995.

sū-prā-nāt'-ū-rāl-ist, *s. & a.* [English *supranatural(ism)*; *-ist*.]

A. *As substantive*:

Church Hist.: One who believes in revealed as distinct from natural religion. [SUPRANATURALISM.]

"What reason cannot comprehend and accept can never form part of the rationalistic convictions. . . . The *supranaturalist*, on the other hand, is no less in harmony with his fundamental maxim. In matters of religion, Scripture is to him what reason is to the rationalist. Though he too employs reason, he employs it only to search and judge those claims to a divine origin which Scripture puts forth; and as soon as that point has been decided, and he feels convinced that Scripture contains the direct teachings of God, it becomes his highest, his sole authority."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,995.

B. *As adj.*: Founded on or pertaining to revelation; accepting revelation.

"The successors of their *supernaturalist* adversaries."—*Schaff: Encyc. Rel. Knowl.*, iii. 1,996.

sū-prā-nāt'-ū-rāl-ist'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *naturalistic* (q. v.).] Supernaturalistic.

"The *supranaturalistic* and rationalistic opinions."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans.), i. 11.

sū-prā-ōc-ċip'-it-āl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *occipital* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the occiput.

supraoccipital-bone, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The bone which completes the first cranial segment above, answering to the occipital bone in man.

sū-prā-prō-tēst, *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and English *protest* (q. v.).]

Law: An acceptance of a bill by a third person, after protest for non-acceptance by the drawer.

**sū-prā-rā-tion-āl-īsm*, *s.* [Ger. *suprarationalismus*.] A word suggested as a more fitting term to express what is known as *supranaturalism*. (See extract under SUPRANATURALISM.)

sū-prā-rē-nāl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *renal* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the kidneys.

suprarenal-capsules, *s. pl.*

1. *Compar. Anat.*: Two flattened bodies of crescentic or bent triangular form, one surmounting each kidney, attaining a disproportionately large size in the foetal state in man and the Quadrumana. The right capsule is placed lower down than the left. They are an inch and a quarter to an inch and three-quarters high, an inch and a quarter wide, and two to three lines thick. Their weight in an adult is one or two drachms. They are fibrous, composed principally of simple or closed vesicles resembling the secreting glands, except that they have no duct. Their function is unknown. Called also *Suprarenal Glands* or *Bodies*.

2. *Path.*: In 1855, Dr. Thomas Addison attempted to prove that a disease, often attended by bronze skin, and fatal in from six months to five years, has its seat in the suprarenal capsules. [BRONZED, ¶.]

sū-prā-scāp'-ū-lar-ŷ, *sū-prā-scāp'-ū-lar*, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *scapulary*, *scapular* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated or being above the scapula; as, the *suprascapular* ligament.

sū-prā-spīn'-āl, *sū-prā-spīn'-ōūs*, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *spinal*, *spinous* (q. v.).]

Anatomy:

1. Above the spine.

2. Above the spine or ridge of the scapula, or shoulder-blade; as, the *supraspinous* fossa and ligaments.

sū-prā-stēr'-nāl, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and English *sternal* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the sternum; as, the *suprasternal* nerve.

sū-prā-trōch'-lē-ar, *a.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *trochlear* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Situated above the trochlea of the orbit; as, the *supratrochlear* branch of the ophthalmic nerve.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***sū-prā-vī'-sion**, *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and English *vision* (q. v.).] Supervision.

***sū-prā-vīš'-ōr**, *s.* [Pref. *supra-*, and *visor* as in *supervisor*.] A supervisor, an overseer.

"They made Aræus titular, and Lysander *supravisor* of him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermon 23.*

***sū-prā-vūl'-gar**, *adj.* [Pref. *supra-*, and Eng. *vulgar* (q. v.).] Being above the vulgar or common people.

"None of these motives can prevail with a man to furnish himself with *supravulgar* and noble qualities."—*Collier.*

sū-prēm'-ā-čy, *subst.* [French *suprémie*, from *suprême*=supreme (q. v.).] The quality or state of being supreme, or in the highest station of power; highest or supreme authority or power.

¶ (1) *Oath of supremacy*: An oath required to be taken in Great Britain along with the oath of allegiance, denying the supremacy of the pope in ecclesiastical or temporal matters in that realm. It has now been greatly modified and simplified.

(2) *Papal supremacy*:

Eccles. & Church History: The authority, partly spiritual and partly temporal, which the Pope, as bishop of Rome and successor of St. Peter, claims to exercise over the clergy, and, through them, over the laity, of the whole world. The development of this supremacy dates from the time when Christianity became the State religion of the Roman empire under Constantine. Its influence was great in England under the Norman kings, and reached its highest point in the reign of John (1199-1216), from which period it began to decline, and received its death-blow from the Act of Supremacy (26 Henry VIII., c. 1).

(3) *Royal supremacy*:

Church History: The supremacy in the Church of England, as by law established, of the temporal power in all causes purely temporal, and in the temporal accidents of spiritual things. (*Shipley.*) By 26 Henry VIII., c. 1, the king was declared to be the "only supreme Head on earth of the Church of England," though it was expressly declared that he did not "pretend to take any power from the successors of the apostles that was given them by God." In the same year (1535) Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and Sir Thomas More were beheaded for denying the royal claim. On the accession of Elizabeth the title was kept in the background; but the supremacy of the sovereign in all causes, as well ecclesiastical as civil, was asserted. The Royal Supremacy was one of the main causes of the civil war in the seventeenth century; it received a check at the Revolution of 1688, which enforced toleration of Nonconformity, but in the latter half of the nineteenth century more than one clergyman has been committed to prison for disobeying the ruling of the law courts in ecclesiastical matters.

sū-prēm', ***sū-pream**, *a.* [Fr. *suprême*, from Lat. *supremus*=highest, from *super*=above; Sp. and Ital. *supremo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The highest in authority or power; holding the highest place in authority, power, or government.

"Nevertheless, there cannot really be more than one *supreme* power in a society."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

2. Highest or most extreme in degree; highest possible; utmost.

"Above all his luxury *supreme*
And his chief glory, was the gospel theme."
Cowper: Conversation, 619.

¶ II. *Bot.*: Situated at the highest point or part.

¶ 1. *The Supreme*:

(1) The highest of beings; the sovereign of the universe; God.

(2) The highest point or pitch.

"'Tis the *supreme* of power."

Keats: Sleep and Poetry.

2. *Supreme court*: The highest court of judicature in the United States. The Supreme Court of the United States consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices elected for life by the Senate on nomination by the President of the United States.

sū-prēm', *s.* [Fr.]

Cook: The best part. [*VELOUTÉ, VOLAILLE.*]

sū-prēm'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *supreme*; -*ly*.]

*1. With supreme or the highest authority; as, to rule *supremely*.

2. In the highest degree; to the utmost extent. (*Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.*)

***sū-prēm'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *supremitas*=the highest pitch of excellency.] Supremacy (q. v.).

"Whose [the Pope's] *supremity* he had suppressed in his dominions."—*Fuller: Worthies, ch. vi.*

sūr- (1), *pref.* [Lat.] The form assumed by the prefix *sub-* before words beginning with *r*, as *sur-reptitious*.

sūr- (2), *pref.* [Fr., contracted from Lat. *super*=above, upon, as in *surcease*, *surface*, &c.] A prefix used in the sense of above, upon, &c., or sometimes intensively.

sur-ancree, *a.*

Her.: A term applied to a cross with double anchor flukes at each termination.

sur-renal, *a.*

Anat.: The same as SUPRARENAL (q. v.).

Sūr-rā, *s.* [Arab.] A chapter of the Koran.

***sūr-ad-dī'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and English *addition* (q. v.).] Something added or appended, as to a name.

sūr'-ah, *subst.* [Native name.] A kind of silk material.

sūr'-al, *s.* [Lat. *sura*=the calf of the leg.] In or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

***sūr'-aŋce** (s as sh), *s.* [Eng. *sur(e)*; -*ance*; or a contract. of *assurance* (q. v.).] Assurance, surety, warrant.

sū-rāt', *s.* [See def.] Coarse, short cotton grown in the neighborhood of Surat, in the Bombay Presidency.

sūr'-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *base*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Arch.*: A cornice or series of moldings at the top of a pedestal, podium, &c.

2. *Joinery*: A board running round a room on a level with the top of the chair backs.

sūr'-bāsed, *a.* [Eng. *surbas(e)*; -*ed*.]

Arch.: Having a surbase, or molding above the base.

surbased-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch whose rise is less than half the span.

sūr-bāse'-mēnt, *subst.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *basement* (q. v.).]

Arch.: The trait of any arch or vault which describes a portion of an ellipse.

***sūr'-bāte**, ***sūr'-bēat**, *v. t.* [Fr. *solbattre*, *pa. par. solbattu*, from *sole* (Lat. *solea*)=a sole (of a foot), and *battre*=to beat.]

1. To make sore, as the soles of the feet, by walking; to bruise with traveling.

"Least they their finnes should bruze, and *surbate* sore
Their tender feete." *Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 34.*

2. To fatigue by marching.

"Their march they continued all that night, the horsemen often alighting that the foot might ride . . . however they could not but be extremely weary and *surbated*."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars.*

sūr-bēd', *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *bed*, *v.* (q. v.).] To set edgewise, as a stone; that is, to set it in a position different to that which it had in the quarry.

***sūr-bēt'**, *a.* [SURBATE.] Surbated; bruised or sore with walking.

"A traveler with feet *surbet*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 32.

***sūr-brāve**, *v.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *brave*, *v.*] To bedizen (?); to excele in finery (?).

"The Persians proud (th' Empry was in their hands)
With plates of gold *surbaved* all their bands."
Hudson: Judith, iii. 22.

sūr-çéas'-aŋce, *s.* [Eng. *surcease*; -*ance*.] Cessation, surcease.

"To propound two things, 1. A *surceasance* of arms, 2. An imperial diet."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ, p. 497.*

sūr-çéase', ***sur-sease**, ***sur-cesse**, *v. i. & t.* [SURCEASE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To cease; to be at an end; to come to an end.
"The kyngdome of Mercia *surceased*."—*Fabyan: Cronycle, ch. clxxi.*

2. To cease, to leave off, to refrain, to desist. (*Milton: Psalm lxxxv.*)

*B. *Trans.*: To stop, to cease, to put an end to.

"The nations, overaw'd, *surceased* the fight."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xii. 1,024.

sūr-çéase', *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *sursis*, fem. *sursise*, *pa. par. of surseoir*=to pause, leave off, refrain, forbear, from Lat. *supersedeo*=to supersede (q. v.). The latter part of the word was early confounded with *cease*, with which it has no etymological connection.] Cessation, stop.

sūr-charge', *v. t.* [French *surcharger*.] [SURCHARGE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To overload, to overburden.

"Fair plant . . . with fruit *surcharged*."

Milton: P. L., v. 58.

2. To overcharge; to make an extra charge upon.



Sur-ancree.

II. *Law*:

1. *Eng. Law*: To overstock, especially to put more cattle into, as a common, than the person has a right to do, or more than the herbage will sustain.

"Another disturbance of common is by *surcharging* it; of putting more cattle therein than the pasture and herbage will sustain."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. xvi.*

2. In equity, to show an emission in, as in an account, for which credit ought to have been given.

sūr'-charge, *s.* [Fr., from *sur*=above, over, and *charge*=a load.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An extra charge or load; an excessive load or burden; an overload; a load greater than can be borne.

"The air, after receiving a charge, doth not receive a *surcharge*, or greater charge, with like appetite as it doth the first."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 228.*

2. An overcharge beyond what is just and right.

II. *Law*:

1. An extra charge made by assessors upon such as neglect to make a due return of the taxes to which they are liable.

2. A charge made by an auditor upon public officials, for amounts improperly paid by them.

3. The showing of an omission in an account for which credit ought to have been given.

¶ *Surcharge and falsification*: In taking accounts in the Court of Chancery a *surcharge* is applied to the balance of the whole account, and supposes credits to be omitted which ought to be allowed, and a *falsification* applies to some item in the debits, and supposes that the item is wholly false or in some part erroneous.

***sūr-charge-mēnt**, *subst.* [Eng. *surcharge*, *v.*; -*ment*.] Surplus, overplus.

"That continual *surchargement* of people."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng., p. 23.*

sūr-çarg'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *surcharg(e)*; -*er*.] One who surcharges, overloads, or overstocks.

sūr'-çîñ-gle, ***sūr'-sîñ-gle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *sursangle*, from Lat. *super*=above, and *cingulus*=a belt.]

1. *Saddlery*: A belt or girth to be passed around a saddle, pad, or blanket, to fasten it to the horse's back.

2. The girdle with which clergymen of the Church of England bind their cassocks.

sūr'-çîñ-gle, *v. t.* [SURCINGLE, *s.*] To furnish with a surcingle; to bind or attach with a surcingle.

***sūr'-cle**, *subst.* [Lat. *surculus*=a young twig or branch.] A little shoot, a sucker, a twig.

"Boughs and *surcles* of the same shape unto the tree."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors, bk. ii., ch. vi.*

***sūr-clōy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *cloy*, *v.*] To surfeit (q. v.).

sūr'-cōat, ***sur-coate**, ***sur-cote**, *subst.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *coat*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. An outer garment worn from the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries by both sexes. It was made in a great variety of forms, short and long.

2. Any garment worn over defensive armor; more especially applied to the long and flowing drapery of knights, anterior to the introduction of plate armor, and frequently emblazoned with the family arms.

"His crest a broken yoke, and in his shield
Red flames he bore, upon a yellow field:
With flames his *surcoat* was embroidered
er'd o'er."

Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xlii.

3. A short robe worn over the long robe or tunic, terminating a little below the knee, forming part of the costume of ladies at the close of the eleventh century.

***sūr'-crease**, *s.* [O. Fr. *surcrez*, *surcroist*=an overgrowth; *sur*=over, and Lat. *creasco*=to increase.] Abundant or excessive growth or increase.

"Their *surcrease* grew so great as forced them at the last."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 1.

***sūr'-crew** (ew as ô), *s.* [Fr. *sur*=over, and *crue*=an increase.] Augmentation, additional collection.

"Returning with a *surcrew* of the splenetic vapors."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ, p. 361.*

***sūr'-cu-dānt**, *adj.* [O. Fr. *surcuidant*.] [SURQUEDRY.] Arrogant, insolent, presumptuous.

"Full of vaynglorious and *sarcudant* elacyon."

Skelton: Repliyacion, i. 209.



Surcoat.



Surcoat.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***sūr'-cū-lāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *surculatus*, pa. par. of *surculo*, from *surculus*=a shoot, a twig.] To prune.

***sūr'-cū-lā'-tion**, *s.* [SURCULATE.] The act of pruning.

"When insition and grafting, in the text, is applied unto the olive tree, it hath an emphatical sense, very agreeable unto that tree, which is best propagated this way; not at all by *surculation*."—*Browne: Miscellany Tract*, i.

sūr'-cū-lōse, **sūr'-cū-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *surculosus*, from *surculus*=a twig, a shoot.]

Bot.: Full of shoots or twigs.

sūr'-cū-lūs (*pl.* **sūr'-cū-lī**), *s.* [Lat.]

Bot.: A sucker (q. v.).

sūr-cūr'-rent, *a.* [Fr. *sur*=above, and Latin *carrens*, pr. par. of *curro*=to run.]

Bot.: Running up the stem as a leafy expansion. (The opposite of decurrent q. v.)

sūrd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *surdus*=deaf; hence, deaf to reason, irrational.]

A. As adjective:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Not having the sense of hearing; deaf.

"A *surd* and earless generation of men, stupid unto all instruction."—*Browne*.

2. Unheard.

"*Surd* modes of articulation."—*Kenrick: (Goodrich)*.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: Applied to a quantity not capable of being expressed in rational numbers; as, a *surd* expression or quantity. [B. 1.]

2. *Phonetics*: Uttered with breath and not with voice; not sonant, toneless; applied, specifically, to the hard, mute consonants of the alphabet. [B. 2.]

B. As substantive:

1. *Math.*: An irrational quantity; a quantity which is incommensurable to unity; the root of a quantity when that quantity is not a complete power of the dimension required by the index of the root; hence, the roots of such quantities cannot be expressed by rational numbers. Thus the square root of 2, or the cube root of 4, &c., are *surds*.

2. *Phonetics*: A consonantal sound uttered with breath and not with voice; a non-sonant consonant, as, *p, f, s, t, k*.

sūrd'-al, *adj.* [Eng. *surd*; -*al*.] The same as **SURD** (q. v.).

sūrd'-dī-tās, *s.* [Lat.] Deafness; hardness of hearing.

***sūrd'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Fr. *surdité*, from Lat. *surditatem*, accus. of *surditas*.] Deafness; hardness of hearing.

sūre (*s as sh*), ***sur**, ***seur**, *a. & adv.* [O. Fr. *sur*, *seür*, *segur*, from Lat. *securus*=secure (q. v.); Fr. *sür*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Secure, safe; out of danger.

*2. Betrothed; engaged to marry.

"The king was *sure* to dame Elizabeth Lucy, and her husband before God."—*More: Hist. Richard III*.

3. Perfectly confident or undoubting; certain of one's facts, position, or the like; certainly knowing and believing; trusting implicitly; having no fear of being deceived, disappointed, or found at fault; assured.

"I am *sure* she is not buried."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

4. Fit, proper, or deserving to be depended on; certain not to disappoint or come short of expectation; certain, infallible, stable; not liable to change, loss, or failure.

"The testimony of the Lord is *sure*."—*Psalms* xix. 7.

5. Certain to find, gain, or retain; as, to be *sure* of life or health.

***B. As adverb:**

1. Safely, securely.

"Open perils *surest* answered."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 1.

2. Unfailingly, infallibly, surely.

"I know most *sure*, my art is not past power."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

3. Firmly, securely.

"To . . . *sure* bind this knot of amity."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 1.

¶ It is frequently inserted by way of asseveration.

"'Tis pleasant, *sure*, to see one's name in print."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, 51.

¶ For the difference between *sure* and *certain*, see **CERTAIN**.

¶ 1. *Sure as a gun*: Most certainly, most assuredly; unfailingly; absolutely certain. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To be sure*: Without doubt; certainly; of course.

3. *To make sure*:

(1) To make certain or secure; to secure so that there can be no possibility of failure or disappointment.

"Give diligence to make your calling and election *sure*."—2 *Peter* i. 10.

*(2) To make fast by betrothal; to betroth.

***sūred** (*s as sh*), *a.* [Eng. *sur(e)*; -*ed*.] Assured.

"For ever lamed of our *sured* might."

Sidney: Arcadia, p. 443.

***sūr'-ēd-lŷ** (*s as sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *sured*; -*ly*.] Certainly, safely, securely.

"He that walks moderately, is always with himself, directeth his business with better advantage, and more *suredly* and cheerfully."—*Lennard: Of Wisdom*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 10.

sūre'-foot-ēd (*s as sh*), *a.* [English *sure*, and *footed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Treading firmly; having a firm, steady tread; not liable to stumble, slide, or fall.

2. *Fig.*: Not liable to slip or err; trustworthy.

"That safe and *surefooted* interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his master's meaning."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 170.

sūre'-lŷ (*s as sh*), ***sure-lye**, *adverb.* [Eng. *ish sure*; -*ly*.]

*1. Firmly, stably, securely.

"That I may *surely* keep mine oath."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

2. Certainly, infallibly, assuredly.

"In the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt *surely* die."—*Genesis* ii. 17.

¶ *Surely* is frequently used by way of asseveration; as:

"*Surely*

It is a sleepy language."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

Or, as nearly equivalent to an interrogative; as, *Surely*, you do not think so? = You do not think so, do you? or, as expressing a doubt in the mind of the speaker; as, *Surely* he cannot have said so?

***sūre'-ment** (*s as sh*), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; -*ment*.] Security for payment.

"I you release, madame, into your hond

Quit every *surement* and every bond."

Chaucer: C. T., 11,837.

sūre'-ness (*s as sh*), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sure or certain; certainty, security.

"They were in doubt which was the right way they were obliged to keep, and therefore for *sureness* they would keep both."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 13.

***sūreš'-bŷ** (*s as sh*), *s.* [Eng. *sure*; *s* connect., and *boy*.] Modeled on the Shakesperian word *rudesby* (q. v.). One to be sure of; a person to be relied upon.

"There is one which is *suresby*, as they say, to serve, if anything will serve."—*Bradford in Goodrich & Porter*.

sūre'-tŷ (*s as sh*), ***seurte**, ***sure-tee**, ***sure-tye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *seürte*, *seurtet*; Fr. *sureté*, from Lat. *securitatem*, accus. of *securitas*, from *securus*=secure (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Security, safety.

"They were fayne to resorte to their shypes for theyr *suertye*."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xlviii.

2. Certainty, indubitableness.

"Know of a *surety* that thy seed shall be a stranger in a land that is not theirs."—*Genesis* xv. 13.

3. Security against loss or damage; security for payment.

"And he shal han Coustance in mariage,

And certain gold, I n'ot what quantitee,

And hereto finden suffisant *suretee*."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,683.

4. That which makes sure, secure, firm, or certain; assurance; ground of stability or security.

"We our state

Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds;

On other *surety* none." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 538.

*5. Evidence, ratification, confirmation, guarantee.

"She called the saints to *surety*,

That she would never put it from her finger,

Unless she gave it to yourself."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

6. In the same sense as II.

"I'll be his *surety*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

7. One who takes the place of another; a substitute, a hostage.

"In him our *Surety* seemed to say,

'Behold, I bear your sins away,'"

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

II. Law: One who is bound with and for another who is primarily liable, and who is called the principal; one who enters into a bond or recognizance to answer for the appearance of another in court,

or for his payment of a debt, or for the performance of some act, and who, in case of the failure of the principal, is liable to pay the debt and damages; a bondsman, a bail.

¶ (1) *Surety of good behavior*: A recognizance or obligation to the commonwealth entered into by a person with one or more sureties before some competent judge of record, whereby the parties acknowledge themselves to be indebted to the commonwealth in a specified amount, with condition to be void if the defendant shall demean and behave himself well, either generally or specially, for the time therein limited. It includes *surety for the peace* and something more. A justice may bind over all night-walkers, such as keep suspicious company, or are reported to be pilferers or robbers, common drunkards, cheats, idle vagabonds, and other persons whose misbehavior may reasonably bring them within the general words of the statute as persons not of good fame. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.)

(2) *Surety of the peace*: The acknowledgment of a bond to the commonwealth, taken by a competent judge of record, for keeping the peace.

"Any justice of the peace may, *ex-officio*, bind all those to keep the peace who in his presence make any affray; or threaten to kill or beat another; or contend together with angry words, or are brought before him by the constable for a breach of the peace in his presence; and all such persons as, having been before bound to the peace, have broken it and forfeited their recognizances. Also, whenever any private man has just cause to fear that another will do him a corporal injury, or procure others so to do; he may demand *surety of the peace* against such person; and every justice of the peace is bound to grant it, if he who demands it will make oath that he is actually under fear of death or bodily harm. This is called swearing the peace against another; and if the party does not find such sureties as the justice in his discretion shall require, he may immediately be committed till he does, or until the expiration of a year; for persons committed to prison for not entering into recognizances or finding sureties to keep the peace can in no case be detained for more than twelve months. Such recognizance, when given, may be forfeited by any actual violence, or menace even, to the person of him who demanded it, if it be a special recognizance; or, if the recognizance be general, by any unlawful action whatsoever, that either is or tends to a breach of the peace."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, book iv., ch. 18.

***sūre'-tŷ** (*s as sh*), *v. t.* [**SURETY**, *subst.*] To be surety or security for; to guarantee.

"We'll *surety* him."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

sūre'-tŷ-ship, ***sūre'-tī-ship** (*sū as shū*), *s.* [Eng. *surety*; -*ship*.] The state or position of being surety; the obligation of a person to answer for the debt, fault, or nonperformance of another, and to make good any loss occasioned thereby.

"If here not clear'd, no *suretyship* can bail

Condemn'd debtors from th' eternal jail."

Denham: Of Prudence, 157.

sūrf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, the more correct form is *suffe* (q. v.), for *sough*=a rush or rushing noise, from A. S. *swōgan*=to make a rushing noise.] [*Swoon*, *SOUGH* (2), *s.*] The swell of the sea which breaks upon the shore or upon sandbanks or rocks.

"The rising of the waves against the shore, is called by mariners the *surf* of the sea."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. xvii.

surf-boat, *s.* A peculiarly constructed boat for landing or pushing off through the surf.

surf-boatman, *s.* One who manages a surf-boat.

"It is an erroneous notion that the experience of the sailor qualifies him for a *surf-boatman*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 323.

surf-duck, *s.* [**SURF-SCOTER**.]

surf-scoter, *s.*

Ornith.: *Œdemia perspicillata*; a North American Duck, which has been obtained, a straggler, a good many times in Europe. Length about twenty-one inches; plumage black, with an oval patch of white on the top of the head and on the back of the neck; beak, legs, and toes orange-yellow. Called also *Surf-duck*.

sūrf (2), *s.* [**SOUGH** (1), *s.*]

Agric.: The bottom or conduit of a drain. (*Prov.*) **sūr'-face**, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *sur*=above, upon, and *face* (Lat. *faciem*)=face; cf. Lat. *superficies*, from *super*=above, and *facies*=a face. *Surface* and *superficies* are therefore doublets.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

(1) The upper face of anything; the exterior part of anything that has length and breadth; one of the limits that terminate a solid; the superficies, the outside; as, the *surface* of a cylinder, the *surface* of the sea, &c. Popularly *surface* is used to designate not only the superficies, or exterior part of

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **cell**, **chorus**, **chin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; -**tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

anything, but also a certain thickness or depth below the outside; as, to pare off the *surface* of a field; the *surface* of the earth, &c.

"His passions like th' wat'ry stores that sleep
Beneath the smiling *surface* of the deep."
Cowper: *Hope*, 184.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Outward or external appearance; that which appears or is presented on a slight or superficial view, without examination; as, On the *surface* of it the proposition appears fair.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fort.*: That part of the side which is terminated by the flank prolonged, and the angle of the nearest bastion.

2. *Geom.*: That which has length and breadth only, and so distinguished from a line which has length only, and a solid which has length, breadth, and thickness. Surfaces are distinguished algebraically by the nature and order of their equations; thus a plane surface is a surface of the first order; a curved surface is a surface of the second order. Surfaces are also distinguished by their mode of generation.

3. *Physics*: When geometrical reasoning is applied to the propositions of physics, the word *surface* is used in the ordinary geometric sense, that is, length and breadth without thickness [2], but when the abstract is modified into the concrete, the *surface* in physics has, in an indefinitely small amount or thickness, depth, a geometrical surface existing only as a mental conception.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the surface; situated or being on the surface; external; hence, figuratively, superficial, specious, insincere; as, mere *surface* loyalty.

¶ For the difference between *surface* and *superficies* see SUPERFICIES.

¶ (1) *Curved surface*: A surface which may be cut by a plane through any given point, so that the line of common section of the plane and surface may be a curve, as the surface of a sphere, cylinder, or cone.

(2) *Developable surface*: A surface that can be unwrapped in a plane without any doubling of parts over one another, or separation, as the surface of the cylinder and cone.

(3) *Plane surface*: [PLANE, s., A. II. 2.]

(4) *Ruled surface*: A surface described by the motion of a straight line, which neither remains parallel to a given line, nor always passes through a given point, as a conoidal surface.

(5) *Tubular surface*: A surface generated by a circle of a given radius, which moves with its center on a given curve, and its plane at right angles to the tangent of that curve.

(6) *Undevelopable surface*: A surface that cannot be developed in the plane.

surface-chuck, s.

Lathe: A face-plate chuck to which a flat object is dogged for turning.

surface-condenser, s.

1. *Steam-eng.*: A chamber or congeries of pipes in which steam from the cylinder is condensed.

2. A steam-heated apparatus, consisting of pipes or chambers over which a solution is conducted in order that its watery particles may be driven off.

surface-gauge, s. An implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces.

surface-grub, s.

Entom.: The grub or caterpillar of *Triphæna pronuba*. [TRIPHÆNA, UNDERWING.]

surface-joint, s. A joint uniting the ends or edges of metallic sheets or plates.

surface-man, s.

Rail. Eng.: A person whose duty it is to keep the permanent way in order.

surface-plane, s.

Wood-working: A form of planing-machine for trueing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer.

surface-printing, s. Printing from an inked surface in contradistinction to the plate-printing process, in which the lines are filled with ink, the surface cleaned, and the ink absorbed from the lines by pressure upon the plate. Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all surface printed.

surface-roller, s.

Calico-printing: The engraved cylinder used in calico-printing.

surface-twist, s.

Bot.: (1) *Polygonum aviculare*; (2) *Agrostis stolonifera angustifolia*. (Britten & Holland.)

surface-water, s. Water which collects on the surface of the ground; it is usually run off into sewers or drains.

surface-working, s.

Mining: The operation of digging for gold or other minerals on the top soil.

surf'-face, v. t. [SURFACE, s.]

1. To put a surface on; to give a surface to; espec., to give a fine surface to; to make smooth or polished.

2. To work the surface of, as ground, in searching for gold, &c.

3. To bring to or place on the surface; to raise to the surface.

"To *surface* the stuff now accumulated."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

surf'-faç-ër, s. [Eng. *surf*(e), v.; -er.]

1. A machine for planing and giving a surface to wood.

2. One who digs for gold, &c., in the surface soil.

**surf*e, **sur-fell*, **sur-fle*, **sur-fyll*, v. trans. [Prob. corrupted from *sulphur*.] To wash, as the face, with a cosmetic, supposed to have been prepared from sulphur.

"She shall no oftener powder her hair, *surfell* her cheeks, cleanse her teeth, or conform the hairs of her eye-brows, &c."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, ii. 1.

surf'-feit, *sur-fet, *sur-feyte, v. t. & i. [SURFEIT, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To feed to excess so as to overload and oppress the stomach, and derange the functions of the system; to overfeed so as to produce sickness or nausea.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. To overburden; to weigh down.

"No more would watch, when sleepe so *surfeited*
Their leaden ey-lids."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, ii.

2. To fill to satiety or disgust; to cloy.

"To *surfeit* and injure ourselves by excessive indulgence."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 20.

*B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To be fed till the system is oppressed, and sickness or nausea results.

"Who before pampered himself with all sorts of delicacies even to *surfeiting*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To feel uneasy in consequence of excess.

"Love *surfeits* not, lust like a glutton dies."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 803.

surf'-feit, *sur-fet, *sor-fait, s. [O. Fr. *sorfaire* = excess, orig. pa. par. of *sorfaire*, *surfaire* = to overprize, to make of excessive value; O. Fr. *sor*; Fr. *sur* = above, and *fait*, pa. par. of *faire* (Lat. *facio*) = to do, to make, to deem.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Excess in eating and drinking; an excessive or gluttonous meal by which the stomach is overloaded, and the digestion deranged.

"He was half-killed with a *surfeit* of Shene pippins."—*Thackeray: English Humorists*, Swift.

2. Fullness and oppression of the system, arising from excessive or gluttonous eating or drinking.

"So prodigious in quantity, as would at another time have produced a fever or *surfeit*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Fig.*: Disgust caused by satiety; satiety, nausea.

"Zelmane thought it not good for his stomach to receive a *surfeit* of too much favor."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

**surfeit-swelled, a.* Swelled out with gluttony or other over-indulgence. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.)

**surfeit-water, s.* Water for the cure of surfeits.

"A little cold-distilled poppy-water, which is the true *surfeit-water*, with ease and abstinence, often ends distempers in the beginning."—*Locke*.

surf'-feit-ër, s. [Eng. *surfeit*, v.; -er.] A glutton, a reveler, a rioter.

"I did not think

This am'rous *surfeiter* would have donn'd his helm."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

surf'-feit-ing, subst. [SURFEIT, v.] The same as SURFEIT, s. (q. v.)

**surf'-flew* (ew as ô), s. [Pref. *sur-* (2), and *flue*.] (See extract.)

"What usually are termed therein [the Granvil coat of arms] rests, being the handles of spears (most honorable in tilting to break them nearest thereunto) are called by some critics *surflews*, being the necessary appendants to organs conveying wind unto them—if (as it seemeth), their dubious form as represented in the scutcheon doth, *ex æquo*, answer to both."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*.

surf'-man, s. [Eng. *surf* (1) and *man*.] A sailor who manages a surf-boat (q. v.).

"Rescued from drowning by the *surfmen*, who rushed into the breakers and safely dragged them ashore."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 332.

surf'-man-ship, s. [Eng. *surfman*; -ship.] The art of, or skill in managing a surf-boat (q. v.).

surf'-y, a. [Eng. *surf* (1), s.; -y.] Consisting in or abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming.

surge, s. [Lat. *surgo* = to rise; O. Fr. *sourgeon* = a spring.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A rising, a spring, a fountain.

"All great ryuers are gurged and assemlede of diuers *surges* and springes of water."—*Berners. Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. i.

2. A large wave or billow; a large rolling swell of water.

*3. A swelling or rolling prominence.

4. The act or state of surging, or of heaving in an undulatory manner.

II. *Naut.*: The swell on a windlass-barrel upon which the cable or messenger surges or slips back.

surge, v. i. & t. [Lat. *surgo* = to rise.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To swell; to rise high and roll, as waves.

"The *surging* air receives

Its plummy burden." *Thomson: Spring*.

2. *Naut.*: To slip back; as, A cable *surges*.

B. *Transitive*:

Naut.: To let go a portion (of a rope) suddenly; to slack (a rope) up suddenly when it renders round a pin, a winch, windlass, or capstan.

surge'-ful, a. [Eng. *surge*, s.; *ful* (l).] Full of, or abounding with surges; rough.

"Like Thetis' goodly self majestically guides;

Upon her spacious bed tossing the *surgeful* tides,"

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 14.

surge'-less, *surge-lesse, a. [Eng. *surge*, s.; -less.] Free from surges; smooth, calm.

"In *surgesse* seas of quiet rest."

Mirror for Magistrates.

surge'-ënt, a. [Lat. *surgens*, pr. par. of *surgo* = to rise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Swelling.

"When the *surgent* seas

Have ebb'd their fill, their waves do rise again."

Greene: Alphonsus, i.

2. *Geol.*: Rising; a term applied to the fifth series of the Appalachian strata, synonymous with the Clinton group of New York, and, as shown by fossil echinoderms and trilobites, partially equivalent in age to the Silurian Wenlock formation of England. Maximum thickness about 2,400 feet. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

surge'-eôn, *surg-i-en, *surg-en, *surg-eyn, *surg-i-on, s. [A corrupt. of *chirurgien* (q. v.), from O. Fr. *chirurgien*, *cerurgien*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who practices surgery; in a more limited sense, one who cures diseases or injuries of the body by operating manually upon the patient. In a more general sense, one whose occupation is to treat diseases or injuries by medical appliances, whether internal or external.

¶ *Surgeon-general*: In the United States army the chief of the medical department. In the British army a surgeon ranking next below the chief of the medical department.

2. *Ichthy.*: A popular name for any species of the genus *Acanthurus*, from the sharp, erectile, lancet-shaped spine with which each side of the tail is armed. In the early stages of their growth these fish are so different from the fully-developed individuals, that for some time the young fish were placed in a separate genus, *Acronurus*. (See extract.)

"*Surgeons* occur in all tropical seas, with the exception of the eastern part of the Pacific, where they disappear with the corals. They do not attain to any size, the largest species scarcely exceeding a length of eighteen inches. Many are agreeably or showily colored, the ornamental colors being distributed in very extraordinary patterns. The larger species are eatable, and some even esteemed as food."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 439.

surgeon-apothecary, s. One who is both surgeon and apothecary.

surgeon-dentist, s. A dental surgeon; a qualified dentist.

surgeon-fish, s. [SURGEON, s., 2.]

surge'-eôn-çy, s. [Eng. *surgeon*; -cy.] The office of a surgeon, as in the army or navy.

***surge'-eôn-ry, subst.** [Eng. *surgeon*; -ry.] The practice of a surgeon; surgery; a surgery.

surge'-ër-y, *surg-er-ie, subst. [A corruption of O. Fr. *chirurgie*, *sirurgie*, *chirurgie* = surgery, from Low Lat. *chirurgia*; Gr. *cheiourgia* = a working with the hands; *cheir* (genit. *cheiros*) = the hand, and *ergō* = to work.]

1. *Science & Hist.*: The term includes a science and art, the former relating to the study of accidental injuries and surgical diseases common to

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

the whole or several regions, organs, or textures of the body, and to morbid growths and pathological processes of particular organs or regions, the latter to their treatment by operation.

The Egyptians are said to have practiced the art with success about 410 B. C. Hippocrates mentions a surgical instrument for reducing dislocated bones. Celsus, A. D. 17, was a skillful surgeon. In the third century surgery received an impulse from Erasistratus of Alexandria, who introduced the practice of dissecting the human subject. The Arabians made some progress in the art. The founder of modern surgery is considered to have been Andrew Vesalius (1514-1564). His great work, *De Corporis Humani Fabrica Libri Septem*, was published at Basel in 1543. The discoveries of Ambrose Paré, John Hunter, and others were followed by the conservative surgery in which so many signal triumphs were achieved by Brodie, Lawrence, Cooper, &c. The introduction of anæsthesia by Sir J. Simpson led to the improved surgical practice of Fergusson, Syme, Paget, and others. Ovariectomy has saved hundreds of lives in the hands of Spencer Wells, Bantock, Keith, and Tait. Antiseptic treatment has been introduced by Sir Joseph Lister, with equally great effect; and Pasteur's inoculation treatment has, it is believed, been carried to success, and will produce the grandest results in preventing disease. The introduction of lithotripsy, the cure of aneurism by pressure, the use of the ophthalmoscope, laryngoscope, thermometer, endoscope, splanchnoscope, sphygmograph, x-rays, antiseptic ligatures &c., with skin-grafting, nerve-stretching, &c., may be mentioned as among the comparatively recent triumphs of modern surgery, rendering operations less terrifying and much more effectual.

"This would soon raise surgery into an art."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 3.

2. A place where surgical operations are performed, or where medicines are prepared.

sūrg'-ī-ant, *a.* [Lat. *surgo*=to rise.]

Her.: The same as ROUSANT or RISING (q. v.).

sūrg'-īc-al, *a.* [A contract of *chirurgical*, from Low-Lat. *chirurgicus*.] [SURGERY.] Of or pertaining to surgeons or surgery; done by means of surgery; as, *surgical* instruments, *surgical* operations.

sūrg'-y, *a.* [Eng. *surg(e)*, *s.*; -*y*.] Rising in surges or billows; full of surges; produced by surges.

"The surgy murmurs of the lonely sea."

Keats: Endymion, l. 121.

sūr-ī-ā-nā, *s.* [Named after Josepho Donato Surian, physician at Marseilles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Surianaceæ (q. v.), containing but one species, *Suriana maritima*. It is a woody plant, with alternate exstipulate leaves, racemose flowers, a five-cleft calyx, five petals, indefinite stamens, five carpels attached to a short gynobase, each cell of the ovary with two seeds. Fruit with a woody pericarp, five cells, each with one ascending seed. Found on the coast of various tropical regions.

sūr-ī-a-nā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *surian(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: A doubtful order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Chenopodales. It was founded by Dr. Wight, but is now generally merged in Simarubaceæ.

sūr-ī-cā-tā, *s.* [Latinized from native name.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Viverridæ (q. v.), with one species, *Suricata zenick*, from South Africa.

sūr-ī-cāte, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Suricata* (q. v.). Length about thirteen inches, tail six inches; color grayish-brown, with yellowish-gray transverse stripes on back. Little is known of the habits of these animals in a state of nature, beyond the fact that they are fossorial.

Sū-rī-nām, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Dutch Guiana and the river which runs through it.

Surinam-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Andira inermis* [ANDIRA], called also Bastard Cabbage Bark and Worm Bark.

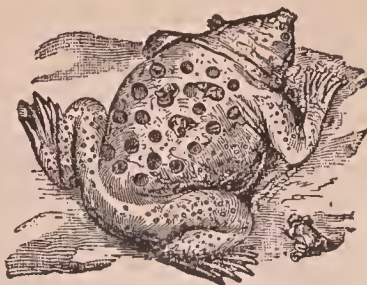
Surinam-poison, *s.*

Bot.: *Tephrosia toxicaria*, a half shrubby erect plant, with many pairs of leaflets, pubescent above and silky beneath; papilionaceous flowers and linear, velvety, mucronate legumes. It is said to have come at first from Africa, but now grows in the West Indies and Guiana, where the leaves, bruised and pounded, are cast into the water to intoxicate and poison fish.

Surinam-toad, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Pipa americana*, a large flat toad, found on the edges of swamps in Surinam and the neighboring country. It is about a foot long, with a short, broad, pointed head, the nostrils produced

into a leathery tube; large hind limbs with webbed feet; fore feet small, with four slender webbed fingers, terminating in four small projections. Its brownish-olive above, whitish below; the skin is covered with a number of tiny hard granules, interspersed with horny, tubercular projections. It has no tongue, and the jaws and palate are toothless. The species is propagated in an extremely curious manner. When the eggs are laid, the male impregnates them, takes them in his paws, and places them on the back of the female, where they adhere by means of a glutinous secretion, and become by degrees embedded in a series of cells which then form in the skin. When the process is completed, a membrane closes over the cells, and the back of the female bears a strong resemblance to a piece of dark honeycomb. In these cells the eggs are hatched, and the young undergo their metamorphosis, bursting through the protecting membrane as perfect frogs.



Surinam-toad.

sū-rī-nām-īne, *s.* [Eng. *surinam*; -*ine*.]

Chem.: An alkaloid said to occur in the bark of *Andira inermis*.

sūr'-lī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *surly*; -*ly*.] In a surly or morose manner; gruffly.

sūr'-lī-nēss, *subst.* [English *surly*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being surly; gloomy moroseness; crabbedness.

"Cured of all that perverseness and surliness of temper."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

***sūrl'-īng**, *s.* [English *surl(y)*; -*ing*.] A sour, surly, morose fellow.

"These sour surlings are to be commended to sieur Gaulard."—*Camden: Remains; Anagrammes*.

sūr'-lōin, **sur-loyn*, *s.* [SIRLOIN.]

sūr'-lŷ, **ser-ly*, **sur-lie*, **sur-ley*, **syr-lie*, **syr-lye*, *a.* [For *sir-like*, *i. e.*, magisterial, arrogant, proud, and hence rude, uncivil, morose.]

*1. Arrogant, haughty, magisterial.

"Like syrlye shepherds hav we none."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July.

2. Gloomily morose; sour, crabbed, snarling; cross and rude; churlish.

"Old Tiney, surliest of his kind."

Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

3. Ungracious, churlish, rude. (Said of things.)

*4. Gloomy, dismal.

"When I am dead,

Then you shall hear this surly, sullen bell."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 71.

*5. Rough, dark, tempestuous; as, the surly storm. (Thomson.)

sūr'-mark, *s.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and *mark*.]

Shipbuilding:

(1) A mark drawn on the timbers at the intersection of the molding-edge with the ribband-line; the stations of the ribbands and harpings being marked on the timbers.

(2) A cleat temporarily placed on the outside of a rib, to give a hold to the ribband by which, through the shores, it is supported on the slipway.

†sūr'-mas-tēr, *s.* [Formed from Low Lat. *submagister*=an under-master; cf. *surrogate*.] An under-master; the master of the lower division in an English public school. (Still used in St. Paul's School.)

***sūr-mīš'-ā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *surmise*; -*ably*.] By surmise; presumably.

"Had you formed any opinion of what is surmisably the cause of death?"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***sūr-mīš'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e)*, -*al*.] The act of surmising; surmise.

"All pride and envy, and all uncharitable surmisals."—*Glanvill: Sermon i*.

***sūr-mīš'-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e)*; -*ant*.] One who surmises.

"Her ladyship's informants, or rather surmisants."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 179.

sūr-mīše, **sur-myse*, *v. t. & i.* [SURMISE, *s.*]

A. Transitive.

*1. To charge; to accuse.

"Surmysed agayne hym felony and murther."—*Fabian: Cronycle*, ch. cxxlii.

2. To guess or imagine to be the case, with but little ground or reason to go on; to conjecture, to suspect; to have a suspicion.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To charge; to make a charge or accusation.

"He surmised to the king . . . that his said secret friends had excited him to combine with his enemies."—*State Trials*, 3 Edwd. III. (an. 1330).

2. To imagine, to conjecture, to suspect, to suppose.

sūr-mīše, *s.* [O. Fr. *surmise*=an accusation, prop. fem. of *surmis*, pa. par. of *surmettre*=to charge, to accuse; lit., to put upon: *sur*=upon and *mettre*=to put.]

*1. A charge, an accusation.

"To relieve the truth, and to confound false surmises."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., pt. i., bk. iii., No. 30.

2. The thought, imagination, suspicion, or conjecture that something may be, though based on no certain or strong evidence; conjecture, guess.

"Many surmises of evil alarm the hearts of the people."—*Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 2.

*3. Reflection, thought.

"Being from the feeling of her own grief brought By deep surmise of others' detriment."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,579.

sūr-mīš'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *surmis(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who surmises.

"I should first desire these surmisers to point out the time."—*Lively Oracles*, &c. (1678), p. 37.

sūr-mīš'-īng, *subst.* [Eng. *surmis(e)*; -*ing*.] A surmise.

"Evil surmisings and vayne disputacions."—1 *Tim.* vi. 4. (1551.)

***sūr-mīt**, **sur-my*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *surmettre*=to charge.]

A. Trans.: To put forward, to charge.

"The pretens bargayn that John Paston yn hys lyffe surmytted."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 323.

B. Intrans.: To surmise.

"Only as in my dreame I did surmit."—*Thynne: Debate*, p. 67.

sūr-mōunt, *v. t.* [Fr. *surmonter*, from *sur*=over, above, and *monter*=to mount (q. v.).]

1. To mount or rise above; to overtop.

"The mountains of Olympus, Atho, and Atlas, overreach and surmount all winds and clouds."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

2. To overcome, to conquer.

"He set himself therefore to surmount some difficulties and to evade others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*3. To surpass, to exceed.

"By which all earthly princes she doth far surmount."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 1.

¶ For the difference between *to surmount* and *to conquer*, see CONQUER.

sūr-mōunt'-ā-ble, *a.* [Eng. *surmount*; -*able*.] Capable of being surmounted or overcome; superable, conquerable.

"The difficulty is easily surmountable by common sagacity."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

sūr-mōunt'-ā-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *surmountable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being surmountable.

sūr-mōunt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [SURMOUNT.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Overcome, conquered, surpassed.

2. *Her.*: A term used of a charge when it has another charge of a different metal or color laid over it. When it is an animal that has a charge placed over, the term used is Debruised (q. v.).

surmounted-arch or **dome**, *s.*

Arch.: An arch or dome that rises higher than a semicircle.

sūr-mōunt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *surmount*; -*er*.] One who surmounts.

sūr-mūl-lēt, *s.* [Fr. *surmulet*=the red mullet, for *sormulet*; O. Fr. *sur* (Fr. *saur*)=sorrel (q. v.), and *mulet*=a mullet.] [MULLET (1).]

Ichthy.: *Mullus surmuletus*, formerly considered to be distinct species from *M. barbatus*, from which it differs in having its red color relieved by three longitudinal stripes of yellow. Some authorities regard it as a variety, while Günther considers it to be the female of *M. barbatus*. [MULLUS.]

†sūr-mu-lōt, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *sur*=sorrel, and Fr. *mulot* (from Lat. *mus*)=a mouse.]

Zoöl.: *Mus decumanus*, the Brown Rat. [RAT, *s.*, II.]

sūr-nāme, **sor-nom*, **sour-noun*, *s.* [French *surnom*, from *sur* (Lat. *super*)=over, and *nom* (Lat. *nomen*)=name; Sp. *sobrenombre*; Ital. *soprannome*.]

1. An additional name superadded to the Christian or baptismal name, and ultimately converted into a family name. Surnames originally denoted occupation, residence, or some particular characteristic or event connected with the individual, as William

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tiox, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Rufus (or *Red*), *John Smith* (or the *Smith*), *John Bowyer* (or the *Bowmaker*), &c. They were also commonly formed at first by adding the name of the father to that of the son, as *Thomas*, *John's son*, whence *Johnson*; *John*, *Harry's son*, whence *Harrison*, &c. So, in French, they were formed by prefixing *Fitz*=son, to the name of the father, as *Fitz-Gerald*=son of *Gerald*, &c. In Scotch, the prefix *Mac*=son of, was used, as *Macdougall*, *Macandrew*, &c. In Wales, the prefix was *Ap*, with the same meaning, as *Thomas Ap Harry*, whence *Parry*, *John Ap Rice*, whence *Price*, &c. In Ireland, *O* was prefixed, as *John O'Donnell*, *Thomas O'Flanagan*, &c.

"In the authentic record of this Exchequer called Domesday, surnames are first found, brought in then by the Normans, who not long before first took them, but most noted with *De* such a place, as *Godefridus de Mannevilla*."—*Camden: Remaines; Surnames*.

2. An appellation added to the original name.

"My surname, Coriolanus."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

sūr-nāme', ***sīr-nāme'**, *v. t.* [*SURNAME*, *s.*] To name or call by an appellation superadded to the original name; to give a surname to.

"How he, surnamed of Africa, dismissed
In his prime youth the fair Iberian maid."

Milton: P. R., ii. 199.

sūr-nī-a, *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*]

Ornith.: A genus of *Buboninae*, with a single species, *Surnia funerea*, the Hawk-owl, from the arctic circle in both hemispheres, and an occasional straggler to warmer regions. *S. nyctea*, the Snowy Owl, is now *Nyctea scandiaca*. [*HAWK-OWL*, 2., *SNOWY-OWL*.]

sūr-nōm'-īn-al, *adj.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *Eng. nominal* (q. v.).] Pertaining or relating to surnames.

sūr-pass', ***sur-pas**, ***sur-passe**, *v. t.* [*French surpasser*, from *sur*=above, beyond, and *passer*=to pass.]

*1. To go beyond or past; to exceed.

"Nor let the sea

Surpass his bounds, nor rain to drown the world."

Milton: P. L., xi. 894.

2. To excel, to exceed; to go beyond in any quality good or bad.

"Whose beauty doth her bounty far surpass."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 4.

¶ For the difference between *to surpass* and *to exceed*, see *EXCEED*.

sūr-pass'-a-ble, *adj.* [*English surpass*; *-able*.] Capable of being surpassed, exceeded, or excelled.

sūr-pass'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [*SURPASS*.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Excellent in an eminent degree; excelling all others.

"O thou, that with surpassing glory crowned,
Look'st from thy sole dominion, like the god,
Of this new world."

Milton: P. L., iv. 32.

sūr-pass'-īng-lȳ, *adv.* [*Eng. surpassing*; *-ly*.] In a surpassing manner or degree.

sūr-pass'-īng-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. surpassing*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being surpassing or excelling all other.

sūr-plīce, ***sur-plesse**, ***sur-plis**, ***sur-plyce**, ***sur-plise**, ***sur-plys**, ***syr-plis**, *s.* [*Fr. surplis*, from Low Lat. *superpellicium*=the clerical robe worn over the bachelor's ordinary dress, which was anciently of sheepskin, from Lat. *super*=above, over, and *pellicium*, neut. sing. of *pellicus*=made of skins; *pellis*=a skin; *Sp. sobrepelliz*.]

*1. A light outer or over garment.

"Here now a contreuore, thorgh Roberte's avis,
Abouen ther armore did serkis & surplis."

Robert de Brunne, p. 334.

2. The outer garment of an officiating priest, deacon, or chorister in the Church of England and the Roman Catholic Church, worn over their other dress during the performance of religious services. It is a loose, flowing vestment of white linen, generally reaching almost to the feet, with broad, full sleeves. It differs from the alb in being fuller, and in having no girdle, nor embroidery at the foot.

"From the dislike of cap and surplice, the very next step was admonitions to the whole parliament against the whole government ecclesiastical."—*Dryden: Religio Laici*, (Pref.)

***surplice-fees**, *s. pl.* Fees paid to a clergyman for the performance of occasional duties, as baptisms, marriages, funerals. Called also *Stole-fees*.

sūr-plīced, *a.* [*Eng. surplīce*; *-ed*.] Wearing a surplice or surplices.

"The surplīced train draw near
To this last mansion of mankind."

Mallet: A Funeral Hymn.

***sur-plis**, *s.* [*SURPLICE*.]

sūr-plūs, *s. & a.* [*Fr. surplus*=an overplus, from Lat. *super*=above, and *plus*=more.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Overplus; that which remains over when all requirements are satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; more than suffices or is needed.

"Of the surplus they make both a syrup and a coarse sugar."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Law*: The residuum of an estate after the debts and legacies are paid.

B. *As adj.*: Being over and above what is required or prescribed; in excess.

"The facilities he has for making ready disposal of surplus stock."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

sūr-plūs-age (age as *īg*), *subst.* [*Eng. surplus*; *-age*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Surplus; excess beyond what is prescribed or required; superabundance.

"Expresses regret at this surplusage of candidates."—*London Echo*.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Accounts*: A greater disbursement than the charge of the accountant amounteth to.

2. *Law*: Something in the pleadings or proceedings not necessary or relevant to the case, and which may be rejected.

sūr-prīṣ'-al, ***sūr-prīṣ'-all**, ***sur-prys-all**, *s.* [*Eng. surpris(e)*; *-al*.] The act of surprising; a coming upon unexpectedly or unawares the state of being taken by surprise; surprise.

"They surprisall led
From forth the faire wood my sad feete."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxi.

sūr-prīse', ***sūr-prīze'**, *v. t.* [*SURPRISE*, *s.*]

1. To come or fall upon suddenly and unexpectedly; to come upon unawares; to attack unexpectedly; to take unawares.

"Thus judging he gave secret way,
When the stern priests surprised their prey."

Scott: Marmion, iii. 15.

*2. To seize suddenly; to take prisoner.

"When that disdainfull beast,
Encountering fierce, him sudden doth surprize."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 19.

3. To capture by an unexpected or sudden attack; to take by surprise.

"And seizing at the last upon the Britons here,
Surpriz'd the spacious isle."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 4.

*4. To hold possession of; to hold, to retain.

"That in my hands surprise the sovereignty."

J. Webster.

*5. To overpower, to perplex, to confound, to confuse.

"I am surprised with an uncouth fear."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

6. To strike with wonder or astonishment, as at something sudden, unexpected, or remarkable in conduct, words, or story, or by the appearance of something unusual.

"People were not so much frightened as surprized at the bigness of the camel."—*L'Estrange*.

*7. To lead, bring, or betray unawares.

sūr-prīse', *subst.* [*O. Fr. surprise*, *surprise* (also spelt *surprise*), prop. fem. of *sorpris*, *surpris*, pa. par. of *sorprendre*, *surprendre*=to surprise; *sur* (Lat. *super*)=above, upon, and *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo*)=to take; Ital. *sorprendere*.]

1. The act of coming upon unawares or suddenly; the act of taking suddenly and without preparation.

"We haue forth no spies,
To learne their drifts; who may perchance this night
Intend surprise."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, x.

2. The state of being surprised or seized with wonder or astonishment, as at something sudden, unexpected or remarkable; an emotion excited by the sudden or unexpected happening or appearing, as of something remarkable or novel; wonder, astonishment, amazement.

"Men, boys, and women, stupid with surprise,
Where'er she passes, fix their wondering eyes."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 1, 104.

*3. A dish covered with a crust of raised paste, but with no other contents.

"Few care for carving trifles in disguise,
Or that fantastick dish some call surprise."

King: Art of Cookery.

4. Something which occurs, or is presented to view, or given unexpectedly, so as to excite a feeling of surprise; an unexpected event; as, It was a pleasant surprise to him.

surprise-cadence, *s.*

Music: Interrupted or suspended cadence. [*DECEPTIVE-CADENCE*.]

surprise-party, *subst.* A party of persons who assemble by agreement, and without invitation, at the house of a common friend, each bringing some article of food as a contribution toward a supper, of which all partake.

***sūr-prīse'-mēnt**, *subst.* [*Eng. surprise*; *-ment*.] Surprising, surprisal.

"Surprisements of castles."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 47.

sūr-prīṣ'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. surpris(e)*; *-er*.] One who surprises; specifically, one of a body of men who attempt to take a place by surprise.

"The surprisers were to be ready"—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 187.

sūr-prīṣ'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [*SURPRISE*.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Exciting surprise or wonder; astonishing, extraordinary, wonderful; of a nature to excite surprise, wonder, or astonishment.

sūr-prīṣ'-īng-lȳ, ***sūr-prīz'-īng-lȳ**, *adv.* [*Eng. surprising*; *-ly*.] In a surprising manner or degree; so as to excite surprise or wonder.

"The less faulty [are] surprizingly apt to be dissipated in a hurry of amusements."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 27.

sūr-prīṣ'-īng-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. surprising*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being surprising.

***sūr-quēd-ōur**, ***sour-qui-dour**, *subst.* [*SURQUEDRY*.] A proud, haughty, arrogant, or insolent person.

"And sente forth sourquidours, hus serjiauns of armes."

Piers Plowman, p. 384.

***sūr-quēd-oūs**, *adjective*. [*SURQUEDRY*.] Proud, haughty, arrogant, insolent.

"It showeth well that thou art not wise,
But suppressed with a manere of rage,
To take on thee this surquedous message."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, ii.

***sūr-quēd-rȳ**, ***sur-qued-rie**, ***sur-quid-rie**, ***sur-cuyd-rye**, *s.* [*O. Fr. surquiderie*, from *surcuider*=to be insolent; *sur*=above, and *cuidre*=to think, to presume; Ital. *sorquidanza*.] Overweening pride, arrogance, insolence.

"That men may not themselves their own good parts
Extol, without suspect of surquedry."

Donne: Letter to Mr. J. W.

***sūr-quēd-ȳ**, *subst.* [*SURQUEDRY*.] Arrogance, insolence, presumption.

***sūr-rē-bōund'**, *v. i.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *Eng. rebound*.] To echo repeatedly.

"Heav'n about did surrebound."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxi. 361.

sūr-rē-būt', *v. i.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *Eng. rebut* (q. v.).]

Law: To reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rebutter.

sūr-rē-būt'-tēr, *s.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *English rebutter* (q. v.).]

Law: A second rebutter; the plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rebutter (q. v.).

"The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a surrebutter."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

***sūr-rēined'**, *a.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *Eng. rein*.] Over-ridden; knocked off by being ridden too hard.

"A drench for surrein'd jades, their barley broth."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

sūr-rē-jōin', *v. i.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *Eng. rejoin* (q. v.).]

Law: To reply, as a plaintiff, to a defendant's rejoinder.

sūr-rē-jōin'-dēr, *s.* [*Pref. sur-* (2), and *English rejoinder* (q. v.).]

Law: A second rejoinder; the reply of the plaintiff to a defendant's rejoinder.

sūr-rēn'-dēr, *v. t. & i.* [*O. Fr. surrendre*, from *sur*=upon, up, and *rendre*=to render (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To yield or deliver up to the power of another; to yield or give up possession of upon compulsion and demand.

"Would not surrender the state which he liked well."—*Jewell: Defense of the Apologie*, p. 419.

2. To yield in favor of another, not necessarily under compulsion; to resign in favor of another; to cease to claim, exercise, or use; as, to surrender a right or privilege.

3. To yield to any influence, passion, emotion or power. (Often used reflexively.)

"If we do not surrender our wills to the overture of His goodness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

*4. To let be taken away; to relinquish, to resign.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

II. Law: To make surrender of. [SURRENDER, s., II. 2.]

B. Intransitive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To yield; to give one's self up to the power of another.

"Fetch hither Richard, that in common view
He may surrender." *Shakesp.: Rich. II., iv. 1.*

2. *Law:* To appear in court in discharge of recognizances or bail entered into; to appear in court under an order of the Court of Bankruptcy.

"At the second of these meetings, at farthest, the bankrupt must surrender; or, in default of doing so, be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment not exceeding three years."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 27.*

sŭr-rĕn'-dĕr, s. [SURRENDER, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of surrendering; the act of yielding or resigning one's person, or the possession of something, into the power or control of another; a yielding, a giving; especially, the yielding of an army, fort, or the like, to an enemy.

"To treat for a surrender of the Palatinate."—*Howell: Letters, bk. i., let. 10.*

II. Technically:

1. *Insurance:* The abandonment of an assurance policy by the party assured on receiving back a portion of the premiums paid. The amount payable on the surrender of a policy is called the surrender value, and depends upon the number of years during which the premiums have been paid.

2. *Law:*

(1) *English Law:* The yielding up of an estate for life or for years to him that has the immediate estate in reversion or remainder. It may be either in fact or in law. A surrender in fact must be made by deed, which is the allowable evidence. A surrender in law is one which may be implied, and generally has reference to estates or tenancies from year to year, &c.

"A surrender, *sursumreddito*, or rendering up, is of a nature directly opposite to a release; for as that operates by the greater estates descending upon the less, a surrender is the falling of a less estate into a greater. There may also be surrender in law by the acceptance by the tenant of a new estate inconsistent with his prior estate. Thus a new lease made to a person in possession under an old lease, and accepted by him, operates as a surrender in law of the old one; for from such acceptance the law implies his intention to yield up the estate which he had before, though he may not by express words of surrender have declared as much."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 17.*

(2) The appearance of a bankrupt in court for public examination.

"The next proceeding, in case an adjudication is made, is the surrender of the bankrupt, and his examination; the appointment of creditors' assignees, and the proof of debts against the estate."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 27.*

(3) The giving up of a principal into lawful custody by his bail.

(4) The delivery up of fugitives from justice by a foreign state; extradition.

¶ Surrender of copyholds:

Law: The yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purpose as in the surrender are expressed.

sŭr-rĕn'-dĕr-ĕĕ', s. [Eng. *surrender*; -ee.]

Law: A person to whom the owner grants surrendered land; one to whom a surrender is made.

"Immediately upon such surrender, in court, or upon presentment of a surrender made out of court, the lord by his steward grants the same land again to *cestui que use*, who is sometimes called the *surrenderee*, to hold by the ancient rents and customary services; and thereupon admits him tenant to the copyhold, according to the form and effect of the surrender which must be exactly pursued."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 19.*

sŭr-rĕn'-dĕr-or, s. [Eng. *surrender*; -or.]

Law: One who surrenders an estate into the hands of the owner; one who makes a surrender.

***sŭr-rĕn'-drŭ, s.** [Eng. *surrender*; -y.] The act of surrendering; a surrender.

"We should have made an entire *surrendry* of ourselves to God, that we might have gained a title to his deliverances."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

***sŭr-rĕp'-tion (1), s.** [Lat. *surreptio*, from *surreptus*, pa. par. of *surrepo* = to steal upon.] [SURREPTITIOUS.] A coming upon unperceived or unawares; a stealing upon.

"Sits of a sudden *surreption*."—*Hammond: Works, ii. 23.*

***sŭr-rĕp'-tion (2), s.** [Lat. *surreptio*, from *surreptus*, pa. par. of *surrepio* = to snatch away secretly; *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *rapio* = to snatch.] The act of getting in a surreptitious manner, or by craft or stealth.

"The *surreption* of secretly misgotten dispensations."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

sŭr-rĕp'-tĭ-tious, *sur-rep-ti-cious, a. [Lat. *surreptitius*, *surrepticius* = stolen, done stealthily, from *surreptus*, pa. par. of *surrepo* = to creep under, to steal upon; *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *repo* = to creep.]

1. Done by stealth or without proper authority; made or produced fraudulently; unauthorized; accompanied or characterized by underhand dealing.

"I hear that you have procured a correct copy of the *Dunciad*, which the many *surreptitious* ones have rendered so necessary."—*Pope: Dunciad.* (Let. to Publishers.)

*2. Acting in a stealthy, crafty, or underhand manner.

sŭr-rĕp'-tĭ-tious-ly, adverb. [English *surreptitiously*; -ly.] In a surreptitious manner; by stealth; in an underhand manner; fraudulently.

"Thou hast got it more *surreptitiously* than he did, and with less effect."—*Government of the Tongue.*

sŭr-reŭ, s. A vehicle designed to carry four persons, hung on sidebars and having end-springs and cross-springs.

sŭr-rō-gate, s. [Lat. *surrogatus*, pa. par. of *surrogo* = to substitute, to elect in place of another; *sur* (for *sub*) = under, and *rogo* = to ask, to elect.]

1. Generally a deputy, a substitute, a delegate, a person appointed to act for another; specifically, the deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, most commonly of a bishop or his chancellor, who grants marriage licenses and probates.

2. An officer who presides over the probate of wills and testaments and the settlement of estates.

***sŭr-rō-gāte, v. t.** [SURROGATE, s.] To put in the place of another; To substitute.

"But this earthly Adam failing in his office, the heavenly was *surrogated* in his room, who is able to save to the utmost."—*More: Works.* (Pref. General.)

sŭr-rō-gate-ship, s. [Eng. *surrogate*, s.; -ship.] The office of a surrogate.

***sŭr-rō-gā-tion, s.** [Lat. *surrogatio*, from *surrogatus*, pa. par. of *surrogo*.] [SURROGATE, s.] The act of substituting one person in the place of another.

"There should be a *surrogation* and new choice of an apostle to succeed into the room of Judas the traitor."—*Killingbeck: Sermons, ser. 120.*

sŭr-rō-gā-tŭm, subst. [Latin, neut. sing. of *surrogatus*, pa. par. of *surrogo*.] [SURROGATE, s.] That which comes in place of something else.

sŭr-rōund', v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *suronder* = to float on the waves; Low Lat. *superundo*, from *super* = above, over, and *unda* = a wave.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To overflow, to inundate, to flood.

"The sea . . . hath decayed, *surrounded*, and drowned up much hard grounds."—*Act 7 James I., c. 20.*

*2. To pass over, to travel over, to circumnavigate.

"Captain Cavendish *surrounded* the world."—*Fuller: Church Hist., XI. xi.* (Dedic.)

3. To encompass, to environ; to inclose on every side; specif., to inclose, as a body of troops, between hostile forces, so as to cut off means of communication or retreat; to invest, as a city.

4. To lie or be situated on all sides of; to form an inclosure round; to shut in, to environ, to encircle instead.

"Cloud instead, and ever-during dark
Surrounds me; from the cheerful ways of men
Cut off." *Milton: P. L., iii. 46.*

B. Intransitive:

*1. To overflow.

"Streams if stopt *surround*."

Warner: Albions England, VIII. xli. 197.

*2. To circle, to go round.

"To dance the Hay in *surrounding* vagaries."
Purchas: Theat. Polit., Flying Insects, 16.

3. To form an inclosure or circle round something else.

"Bad angels seen
On wing under the burning cope of hell,
Twixt upper, nether, and *surrounding* fires."
Milton: P. L., i. 345.

***sŭr-rōund', a. & s.** [SURROUND, v.]

*A. *Adj.:* Flooded.

"My heart *surround* with grief is swoln so high."
Fletcher: Eliza, xxii.

B. As subst.: A method of hunting some animals, as buffaloes, by surrounding them, and driving them over a precipice, or into a deep ravine, or other place from which they cannot escape; a place where animals are so hunted. [TINCHER.]

"She unfortunately killed a man on the *surround* some two miles from the stockade."—*Field, Feb. 26, 1887.*

sŭr-rōund'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *surround*; -er.]

*1. Overflow, inundation.

"What grounds lye within the hurt or danger of waters, either within the *surround* by the sea, or the inundation of fresh waters."—*Collins: Statute of Sewers, 83.*

2. One who surrounds.

sŭr-rōund'-ĭng, pr. par., a. & s. [SURROUND, v.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Circling, revolving.

2. Encircling, inclosing.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of inclosing or encompassing.

2. Something belonging to those things that surround or environ; an external or accompanying circumstance; one of the conditions environing a person or thing. (Generally in the plural.)

***sŭr-rōund'-rŭ, s.** [Eng. *surround*; -ry.] Circuit, round.

"All this Iland within the *surroundry* of the four seas."—*Mountagu: Diatribe, p. 128.*

sŭr-rōy, south-rōy, s. [Fr. *sud* (Eng. *south*), and *roi* = king.] [CLARENCEUX.]

sŭr-rōy'-al, s. [Pref. *sur-* (2), and English *royal* (q. v.).] The crown antler of a stag.

***sur-sa-nure, subst.** [Fr. *sur* = above, and *sain* = healthy, sound; Lat. *sanus*.] A wound healing or healed outwardly only.

"My wound abideth like a *sursanure*."

Chaucer: Flower of Courtesie.

***sŭr-sĕ-ance, s.** [Fr.] [SURCEASE.] Subsidence, quiet.

"All preachers, especially such as be of good temper, and have wisdom with conscience, ought to inculcate and beat upon peace, silence, and *surseance*."—*Bacon: Of Church Government.*

***sur-sise, v. i.** [Norm. Fr. *sursise* = neglect.] To forbear.

sŭr-sōl'-ĭd, s. & a. [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *solid* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Math.: The fifth power of a number; the product of the fourth multiplication of any number taken as the root. Thus, 243 is the sursolid of 3, since $3 \times 3 = 9$ (square of 3); $9 \times 3 = 27$ (cube of 3); $27 \times 3 = 81$ (fourth power); $81 \times 3 = 243$ (fifth power or sursolid of 3).

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or involving the fifth power.

sursolid-problem, s.

Math.: A problem which cannot be resolved but by curves of a higher kind than conic sections.

***sŭr-style', v. t.** [Pref. *sur* (2), and Eng. *style* (q. v.).] To surname.

"Gildas . . . was also *surstyled* Querulus."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somerset, ii. 286.*

sŭr-tāx, s. [Pref. *sur-* (2), and English *tax*, s. (q. v.).] An additional or extra tax; a tax increased for some particular purpose.

"The House subsequently agreed to the continuance of the *surtax* on sugars."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

sŭr-tāx', v. t. [SURTAX, s.] To put a surtax on; to increase the tax on.

sŭr-tōut' (final t silent), s. [Fr. = over all; *sur* = above, over, and *tout* (Lat. *totus*) = whole.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Originally, a man's coat, to be worn over his other garments; now, an upper coat with long wide sleeves; a frock-coat. [SUPEROTUS.]

"The *surtout* if abroad you wear,
Repels the rigor of the air."
Prior: Alma, iii. 430.

2. *Her.:* An escutcheon placed upon the center of a shield of arms; a shield of pretense. The arms figured are those of William III.

sŭr-tŭr-brānd, s. [Icel. *sur-tarbrandr*, from *snart* = black, and *brandr* = a firebrand.] Fibrous brown coal or bituminous wood found in the north of Iceland. It resembles the black oak found in bogs, is used for fuel, and is also capable of being manufactured into articles of furniture.

***sur-ve-ance, subst.** [Fr.] Surveyance, superintendence, surveillance.

"Your is the charge of all his *surveance*."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,029.

sŭr-vĕil'-lançe (or ll as y), s. [Fr., from *surveillant*, pr. par. of *surveiller* = to watch over; *sur* (Lat. *super*) = above, over, and *veiller*; Lat. *vigilo* = to watch.] Oversight, inspection, watch, superintendence, supervision.

"Well, my lord, you may give orders for their release; of course a little *surveillance* will be advisable."—*Marryat: Snarleygove, vol. iii., ch. xvii.*

sŭr-vĕil'-lant (or ll as y), s. & a. [Fr., pr. par. of *surveiller*.] [SURVEILLANCE.]

A. *As subst.:* One who watches over another; a watch, a spy, a supervisor.

B. *As adj.:* Watching over another or others; overseeing, watchful.



Surtout.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***sūr-vēne'**, *v. t.* [Fr. *survenir*; Lat. *supervenio*.] To come as an addition to; to supervene (q. v.).

"Hippocrates mentions a suppuration that *survenes* lethargies, which commonly terminates in a consumption."—*Harvey*.

***sūr-vē-nue**, *s.* [SURVENE.] The act of stepping or coming in suddenly or unexpectedly; the act of supervening.

sūr-vēy', ***sur-vewe**, *v. t.* [Fr. *sur*=over, and O. Fr. *veër, veoir* (Fr. *voir*)=to see, from Lat. *video*.] 1. To overlook; to inspect or take a view of, as from a height.

"Thence *survaïd*
From out a loftie watche toure raised there
The country round about."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, x.

2. To view with a scrutinizing eye; to examine closely.

*3. To see, to perceive.

"The Norwegian lord *surveying* vantage
Began a fresh assault."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.*

4. To examine with reference to condition, situation, value, or the like, carefully with a view to ascertain the condition, value, &c., of.

"The surveyors are diuers, one more principle: they *survey* the queenes lands within the dutchy."—*Smith: Commonwealth, bk. iii., ch. vi.*

5. To determine the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of, as of any portion of the earth's surface, by means of linear and angular measurements, and the application of the principles of geometry and trigonometry; to determine and accurately delineate on paper the form, extent, contour, &c., of, as of tracts of ground, line of coasts, &c. [SURVEYING.]

6. To examine and ascertain, as the boundaries and royalties of a manor, the tenures of the tenants, and the rent and value of the same.

*7. To inspect; to examine into.

"We first *survey* the plot."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

sūr-vēy, *s.* [SURVEY, *v.*]

1. The act of surveying; a general view; a sight, a prospect; as, to take a *survey* of the country about.

2. A particular view; an examination or inspection of all the parts or particulars of anything, with a view to ascertain the condition, quantity, quality, value, &c.; as, to make a *survey* of roads or bridges; a *survey* of stores, &c.

3. The operation of determining the boundaries, form, extent, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, harbor, &c., and of delineating the same accurately on paper. Also the measured plan, account, or description of such an observation. [SURVEYING.]

4. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer.

5. Inspection, examination.

"To take a *survey* of our own understandings."—*Locke: Human Understand., bk. i., ch. i.*

¶ (1) *Geological Survey*: The survey of a country with the view of making geological maps, &c. The Geological Survey of the United States is under the direction of a government official, geologist and ethnologist, and has its headquarters in Washington.

(2) *Ordnance Survey*: [ORDNANCE-SURVEY.]

***sūr-vēy'-al**, *s.* [Eng. *survey*; -*al*.] The act of surveying; survey, view, inspection.

"The declaration and *surveyal* of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Savior of men."—*Barrow: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 39.*

***sūr-vēy'-aŋce**, *subst.* [SURVEANCE.] Survey, inspection.

sūr-vēy'-lŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SURVEY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pres. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or art of determining the boundaries, form, area, position, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, tract of country, coast, &c., by means of measurements taken on the spot; the art of determining the form, area, surface, contour, &c., of any portion of the earth's surface, and delineating it accurately on a map or plan.

¶ 1. *Land surveying* is the art of applying the principles of geometry and trigonometry to the measurement of land. The principal operations are laying down or driving baselines, and triangles on either side of the base. In large surveys it is desirable to lay down these triangles by measuring each angle with an instrument called the theodolite (q. v.), by which the accuracy of the measurement of the sides may be checked.

2. *Geodesic surveying* comprises all the operations of surveying carried on under the supposition that the earth is spheroidal. It embraces marine surveying (q. v.).

3. *Marine or hydrographical surveying* ascertains the forms of coast-lines, harbors, &c., and of objects on the shore, the entrances to harbors, channels, their depth, width, &c., the position of shoals, the depth of water thereon; and it embraces all the operations necessary to a complete determination of the contour of the bottom of a harbor or other sheet of water.

4. *Military surveying*: [RECONNAISSANCE.]

5. *Mining surveying* may be either for the purpose of determining the situation and position of the shafts, galleries, and other underground excavations of a mine already in existence; or it may be for determining the proper positions for the shafts, galleries, &c., of a mine not yet opened.

6. *Plane surveying*: [PLANE-SURVEYING.]

7. *Railway surveying* is a comprehensive term, embracing surveys intended to ascertain the best line of communication between two given points; it also includes all surveys for the construction of aqueducts for the supply of water to towns, &c.

8. *Topographical surveying* embraces all the operations incident to finding the contour of a portion of the earth's surface, and the various methods of representing it upon a plane surface. When only a general topographical map of a country is wanted, it is, in general, sufficient to survey the country with reference to its fields, roads, rivers, &c. Levels are run along the principal lines, as fences, roads, &c., and the highest of the most prominent points of the country are determined with respect to some plane of reference. Then the general outlines of the topography are sketched in by the eye; after the general outline is finished, the principal objects worthy of note are represented by a system of conventional signs.

sūr-vēy'-ōr, ***sūr-vēy'-ēr**, ***sur-vei-or**, *subst.* [Eng. *survey*, *v.*; -*or*.]

*1. An overseer, a superintendent, an inspector.

*2. One who surveys, examines, or inspects for the purpose of ascertaining the condition, quantity, quality, or value of anything; as, a *surveyor* of roads, a *surveyor* of shipping, &c.

3. One who surveys or measures land; one skilled in or practicing the art of surveying.

surveyor-general, *s.*

*1. A principal or chief surveyor; as, the *surveyor-general* of the king's manors or of woods and parks in England. (Eng.)

2. The chief surveyor of lands; as, the *surveyor-general* of the United States or of a particular state. (United States.)

sūr-vēy'-ōr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *surveyor*; -*ship*.] The office or position of a surveyor.

***sūr-view'** (iew as ū), ***sur-vewe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *sur-* (2), and Eng. *view* (q. v.).] To survey, to overlook.

"And lifted high above this earthly mass,
Which it *surview'd*, as hills do lower ground."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 45.

***sūr'-view** (iew as ū), *s.* [SURVIEW, *v.*] A survey, an inspection, an examination.

"After some *surview* of the state of the body, he is able to inform them."—*Sanderson: Sermons, p. 197.*

sūr-vīse', *v. t.* [Fr. *sur*=over, above, and *viser*=to look.] To look over; to supervise.

"It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous escutcheon that ever this eye *survis'd*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humor, iii. 1.*

sūr-vīv'-al, ***sūr-vīv'-all**, *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e)*; -*al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of surviving or out-living another or others; a living longer than others.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term introduced by Tylor to denote any process, custom, opinion, &c., which has been carried on by force of habit into a new state of society different from that in which it had its original home, thus remaining as a proof and an example of an older condition of culture out of which a newer has been evolved.

"Among evidences aiding us to trace the course which the civilization of the world has actually followed, is that great class of facts to denote which I have found it convenient to introduce the term '*survivals*.' . . . I know an old Somersetshire woman whose handloom dates from the time before the introduction of the 'flying-shuttle,' which new-fangled appliance she has never even learnt to use, and I have seen her throw her shuttle from hand to hand in true classic fashion; this old woman is not a century behind her times, but she is a case of *survival*. Such examples often lead us back to the habits of hundreds and even thousands of years ago. The ordeal of the key and Bible, still in use, is a *survival*; the Mid-summer bonfire is a *survival*; the Breton peasant's All Souls supper for the spirits of the dead is a *survival*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), i. 16.*

¶ *Survival of the Fittest*:

Biol.: A phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to signify what Darwin called Natural Selection.

"The preservation during the battle for life of varieties which possess any advantage in structure, constitution, or instinct, I have called Natural Selection; and Mr. Herbert Spencer had well expressed the same idea by the *Survival of the Fittest*."—*Darwin: Variation of Animals and Plants, i. 6.*

***sūr-vīv'-aŋce**, ***sūr-vīv'-aŋ-çy**, *s.* [English *surviv(e)*; -*ance*, -*ancy*.] Survival, survivorship.

"It mentioneth the *survivance* but one of them."—*Buck: Hist. Richard III.*

sūr-vīve', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *survivre*, from Lat. *super-vivo*, from *super*=above, beyond, and *vivo*=to live.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To live longer than; to outlive; to live beyond the life of.

"Christ's soul *survived* the death of his body; therefore shall the soul of every believer *survive* the body's death."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 20.*

2. To outlive; to last longer than; to live after.

"His art *survived* the waters."

Cowper: Task, v. 220.

B. *Intrans.*: To remain alive; to live after the death of another or others, or after some event has happened.

"Look if your hapless father yet *survive*."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, ii. 812.

***sūr-vīv'-en-çy**, *s.* [English *surviv(e)*; -*ency*.] Survival.

sūr-vīv'-ēr, *s.* [English *surviv(e)*; -*er*.] One who survives or outlives; a survivor.

sūr-vīv'-lŋg, *pr. par. & a.* [SURVIVE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Remaining alive; yet living or existing.

sūr-vīv'-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *surviv(e)*; -*or*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who lives after the death of another or others, or after some event or time.

"Men, dogs, and horses, all are dead;
He is the sole *survivor*."

Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

2. *Law*: The longer lives of two joint tenants, or of any two persons who have a joint interest in anything.

sūr-vīv'-ōr-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *survivor*; -*ship*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The state of surviving or outliving another or others, or of living after some event has taken place.

"But as to any interesting speculation concerning its state of *survivorship*, 'tis plain they had none."—*Warburton: Divine Legation, bk. v., § 6.*

2. *Law*: The right of a joint tenant or other person who has a joint interest in an estate to take the whole estate upon the death of the other.

"From the same principle also arises the remaining grand incident of joint-estates; viz., the doctrine of *survivorship*, by which two or more persons are seized of a joint estate, of inheritance, for their own lives, or *pur auter vie*, or are jointly possessed of any chattel interest, the entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the survivors, and at length to the last survivor; and he shall be entitled to the whole estate, whatever it be, whether an inheritance or a common freehold only, or even a less estate."—*Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 12.*

¶ *Chance of survivorship*: The chance that a person of one age has of surviving another of a different age. Thus, according to the Carlisle Tables of Mortality, the chances of survivorship for two persons aged twenty-five and sixty-five respectively are eighty-nine and eleven; in other words, the chances are eight to one that the younger will survive the older.

sūs, *s.* [Latin; Gr. *hys*; O. H. Ger. *sū*=a pig, a swine.]

1. *Zoöl.*: The typical genus of the family Suidæ, or the sub-family Suinæ (q. v.), with fourteen species ranging over the Palearctic and Oriental regions, and into the first Australian sub-region as far as New Guinea; absent from the Ethiopian region, or barely entering it on the northeast. The lower incisors are inclined forward, canines of the males tusk-like; the molars have broad crowns, with two transverse ridges (three or more in the last molar) divided into rounded tubercles. There are four toes to all the feet; the third and fourth digits form a functional pair, while the second and fifth are rudimentary, and do not touch the ground.

2. *Palæontology*: The genus appears to have commenced in the Miocene Tertiary. *Sus scrofa* (the Wild Boar) is first found in the Post-Pliocene.

sū-şān'-nīte, *s.* [After the Susanna mine, Lead-hills, Scotland, where first found; suff. -*ite* (Min.); Ger. *suzannit*.]

Min.: A rhombohedral salt of lead occurring only in small crystals, and very rarely. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 6.5-6.55; luster, resinous to adamantine; color, white, green, yellow. Composition: Sulphate of lead, 27.5; carbonate of lead, 72.5=100, which yields the formula, PbOSO₃+3PbOCO₂.

sūs-çēp-tī-bīl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *susceptib(ile)*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being susceptible; capability of receiving impressions or change; or of being influenced or affected; sensitiveness.

"Furnished with the natural *susceptibility*, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [in

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

month] in the most favorable state for the admission of instruction, and for learning how to live."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 2.

2. Capacity for feeling or emotional excitement; sensibility.

sūs-čěp'-tī-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *susceptibilis* = ready to undertake, from *susceptus*, *pa. par.* of *suscipio* = to undertake: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *cipio* = to take.]

1. Capable of admitting anything additional, or any change, affection, or influence; readily acted upon by any affection or influence.

"These are the seminaries in which the clergy, who are to go out and instruct mankind, are formed, in the susceptible periods of their lives."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 46.

2. Capable of emotional impression; readily impressed; impressible, sensitive.

sūs-čěp'-tī-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *susceptible*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being susceptible; susceptibility.

sūs-čěp'-tī-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *susceptible*(ly); -*ly*.] In a susceptible manner.

sūs-čěp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *susceptio*, from *susceptus*, *pa. par.* of *suscipio* = to undertake.] [SUSCEPTIBLE.] The act of taking.

"The willing suspension and the cheerful sustenance of the cross."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32.

sūs-čěp'-tīve, *a.* [Lat. *susceptivus*, from *susceptus*, *pa. par.* of *suscipio*.] Capable of admitting; susceptible.

"Since our nature is so susceptible of errors on all sides, it is fit we should have notices given us how far other persons may become the causes of false judgments."—*Watts: Logic*.

sūs-čěp'-tīve-něss, *s.* [Eng. *susceptive*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being susceptible; susceptibility.

***sūs-čěp'-tīv'-ī-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *susceptiv(e)*; -*ity*.] Capable of admitting; susceptibility.

"Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply a natural discernibility and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

***sūs-čěp'-tōr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who undertakes; a godfather.

"In our church those who are not secular persons are not forbid to be godfathers, nor are any *susceptors* supposed to contract any affinity, as that such an undertaking should hinder marriage between the sponsors and the persons baptized, if otherwise it be lawful."—*Puller: Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 281.

***sūs-číp'-ī-en-čý**, *s.* [Eng. *suscipten(t)*; -*cy*.] Reception, admission; the state or condition of being received or admitted.

***sūs-číp'-ī-ent**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *susciptiens*, *pr. par.* of *suscipio* = to undertake.]

A. As adj.: Receiving, admitting.
"[God] likewise effecting miracles superior, or contrary to the law and course of nature, without any preparatory dispositions induced into the *susciptient* matter."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. As subst.: One who takes, receives, or admits.
"For the sacraments and ceremonies of the gospel operate not without the concurrent action and moral influence of the *susciptient*."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. v., § 5.

***sūs-čī-tā-bil'-ī-tý**, *subst.* [English *suscit(ate)*; -*ability*.] The quality or state of being easily roused, raised, or excited; excitability.

***sūs-čī-tāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *suscitatus*, *pa. par.* of *suscito*: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *cito* = to incite, to rouse.] To rouse, to excite; to call into life and action.

"He shall *suscitate* or rouse the courage of all men inclined to virtue."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

***sūs-čī-tā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *suscitatio*, from *suscitatus*, *pa. par.* of *suscito*.] [SUSCITATE.] The act of raising, rousing, or exciting.

"The temple is supposed to be dissolved; and, being so, to be raised again; therefore the *suscitation* must answer to the dissolution."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

sūs'-līk, **sōus'-līk**, *s.* [Russ.]

Zoöl.: *Spermophilus citillus*, the Sisel (q. v.).

sūs-pect', *v. t. & i.* [SUSPECT, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To look up to; to respect.
"If God do intimate to the spirit of any wise inferiors that they ought to reprove, then let him *suspect* these our persons, and beware that they make no open contestation, but be content with privacy."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 330.

2. To imagine to exist; to have a vague or slight opinion or idea of the existence of, often on little or very slight evidence.

"The hidden harm that we suspected least."
Vncertaine Auctors; Troubled Commonwealth, &c.

3. To imagine to be guilty, but upon slight evidence, or without absolute proof.

4. To mistrust, to distrust, to doubt.

"To be abhorred or even suspected and distrusted by those among whom we live."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

5. To hold to be uncertain; to doubt.

"Their practice close, their faith suspected not; Their states far off, and they of wary wit."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

***B. Intrans.:** To imagine guilt, danger, or the like; to be suspicious.

"It shall suspect where is no cause of fear."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1, 153.

sūs'-pect, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suspectus*, *pa. par.* of *suspicio* = to look under, to admire, to suspect: *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *specio* = to look.]

***A. As adjective:**

1. Suspected, under suspicion.

"The creative genius of statesmen who fail completely, the ability of generals who are beaten, and the poetic charm of writers whom nobody reads are *suspect* to us."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 16, 1887.

2. Doubtful, uncertain.

B. As substantive:

*1. Suspicion. (*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 24.)

*2. Something suspicious; something causing or raising suspicion.

3. A person suspected; a person under suspicion of a crime, offense, &c.

"A day or so afterward two or three suspects were arrested and clapped into prison."—*London Globe*.

***sūs-pec'-tā**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *suspectus*, *pa. par.* of *suspicio* = to mistrust.]

Zoöl.: A sub-section of Colubrine snakes, having the fangs situated at the back of the jaw behind the common teeth. Head usually covered with shield-like plates. Some are known to be harmless, others are reputed poisonous, though it is doubtful if they really are so. Families Homalopsideæ, Dipsadidæ, and Dendrophidæ.

sūs-pect'-ā-ble, ***sūs-pect'-ī-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *suspect*; -*able*.] Liable to be suspected.

sūs-pect'-ant, **spēct'-ant**, *a.* [SUSPECT, *a.*]

Her.: Looking upward, the nose bendways.

sūs-pect'-ēd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [SUSPECT, *v.*]

suspected-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Orthosia suspecta*.

sūs-pect'-ēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *suspected*; -*ly*.] In a suspected or suspicious manner; so as to raise suspicion.

"[They] have either undiscernibly as some or *suspectedly* as others, or declaredly as many, used such addittaments to their faces, as they thought most advanced the beauty or comeliness of their looks."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 93.

sūs-pect'-ēd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *suspected*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being suspected or suspicious.

"Some of Hippocrates' aphorisms transplanted into our nations by losing their luster, contract a *suspectedness*."—*Robinson: Eudoxa*, p. 96.

sūs-pect'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *suspect*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who suspects.

"A base suspecter of a virgin's honor."
Beaum. & Flét.: Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 8.

sūs-pect'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *suspect*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Apt to suspect or mistrust; suspicious.

2. Exciting suspicion; suspicious.

"Such a diffident and *suspectful* prohibition."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing*.

***sūs-pec'-tion**, ***sus-pec-ci-on**, *s.* [Latin *suspectio*.] Suspicion.

"Now it is time shortly that I Tell you something of Jealousie, That was in great *suspension*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

***sūs-pec'-tious-něss**, *s.* [SUSPECT.] Suspicion, suspiciousness.

"Se you any *suspiciousness* in this mater? I praye you shewe me or I sende the money."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxvii.

***sūs-pect'-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *suspect*; -*less*.]

1. Not suspecting; having no suspicion; unsuspecting.

2. Not suspected; unsuspected.

"Suspectless have I travel'd all the town through."
Beaum. & Flét.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

sūs-pēnd', *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *suspendre*, from Latin *suspendo*, from *sus* (for *sub*) = under, and *pendo* = to hang; *Sp. & Port.* *suspender*; *Ital.* *suspendere*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to hang or depend from anything; to hang.

"On the willow that harp is *suspended*."
Byron: By the Rivers of Babylon.

*2. To make to depend.

"God hath in the scripture *suspended* the promise of eternal life upon this condition, that, without obedience and holiness of life, no man shall ever see the Lord."—*Tillotson*.

3. To cause to cease for a time; to interrupt, to stay, to delay, to stop, to rest.

4. To hold in an undecided or undetermined state.

5. To debar, usually for a time, from any privilege, the execution of any office, the enjoyment of an income, or the like.

6. To cause to cease from operation or effect for a time; as, to *suspend* the Habeas Corpus Act.

*7. To expend.

***B. Intrans.:** To cease from operation; to desist from active employment; specifically, to stop payments, or to be unable to meet one's engagements.

¶ To *suspend payment*: To declare one's self unable to meet one's engagements; to stop payments.

sūs-pēnd'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [SUSPEND.]

suspended-cadence, *s.*

Music: An interrupted cadence.

suspended-note, *s.* [SUSPENSION, II. 2.]

suspended-ovule, *s.*

Bot.: An ovule hanging by the placenta from a little below the summit of the ovary.

sūs-pēnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *suspend*; -*er*.]

1. One who suspends.

2. One of the two braces or straps worn to hold up the trousers; a brace. (Usually in plural.)

*3. One who remains in a state of suspense; one who is undecided or undetermined in opinion; a waverer, a hesitator.

"I may adde thereunto,—Or the cautelousnes of *suspēnders* and not forward concluders in these times."—*Montagu: Appeal to Caesar*, pt. ii., ch. v.

sūs-pēnd'-īng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [SUSPEND.]

suspending-power, *s.* [DISPENSING-POWER.]

sūs-pēn-sā-tion, *s.* [SUSPENSE.] A temporary cessation.

sūs-pēns', ***sus-pens**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *suspens* = doubtful, uncertain, from Lat. *suspensus*, *pa. par.* of *suspendo* = to suspend (q. v.).]

***A. As adjective:**

1. Held or lifted up; suspended.

"The great light of day yet wants to run Much of his race, though steep, *suspense* in heav'n Held by thy voice." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 98.

2. Held in doubt or expectation.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from suspense or doubt.

"This said, he sat, and expectation held His look *suspense*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 418.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of having the mind or thoughts suspended; a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety, with more or less apprehension; indecision.

"*Suspense* in news is torture."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1, 577.

*2. Cessation for a time; stop.

*3. Suspension; holding over.

"*Suspense* of judgment and exercise of charitie."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 14.

II. Eng. Law: Suspension; a temporary cessation of a man's right, as when the rent or other profits of land cease by unity of possession of land and rent.

suspense-account, *s.* A private account kept by a merchant or banker of sundry items which at the moment cannot be entered to the proper creditor or debtor.

†sūs-pēn'-sī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *suspensus*, *pa. par.* of *suspendo* = to suspend, to hang up.]

Entom.: Chrysalids attached by the tail only, and hanging with the head downward. This peculiarity is found in the Nymphalidæ (q. v.). (*Newman*.)

sūs-pēns-ī-bil'-ī-tý, *subst.* [Eng. *suspensible*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being suspensible; capacity of being suspended or sustained from sinking.

sūs-pēns'-ī-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *suspens(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being suspended or held from sinking.

sūs-pēn'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *suspensionem*, accus. of *suspensio* = a hanging or suspending, from *suspensus*, *pa. par.* of *suspendo* = to suspend (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of suspending, hanging up, or causing to hang or depend from something.

2. The state of being suspended or of hanging from something.

3. The act of holding over, delaying, interrupting, ceasing, or stopping for a time; as—

(1) The temporary ceasing or interruption of labor, toil, exertion, study, pain, or the like.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **†his**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**, -**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; **†tion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**slous** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **ðel**, **ðel**.

(2) The postponing of judgment, decision, determination, or the like.

(3) The ceasing to make payment; as, the suspension of a bank.

(4) The holding over or staying temporarily of punishment or sentence.

(5) The suspending or debarring temporarily from any privilege, the execution of an office, the enjoyment of an income, or the like.

(6) The causing temporarily to cease from effect or operation; as, the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.

4. The state of solid bodies, the particles of which are held undissolved in a fluid, and may be separated from it again by filtration.

II. Technically:

1. Law:

(1) *English and Roman Canon Law*: A censure inflicted on a clerk or priest in orders, for remedial purposes, the effect of which is to take away from him, for a fixed time, or until he repents and makes satisfaction, the exercise of his sacred functions in his office or benefice. Suspension is of three kinds: (1) *ab ordine*, where a clerk cannot exercise his functions; (2) *ab officio*, where he is forbidden to exercise them in his charge or cure; and (3) *a beneficio*, where he is deprived of the revenues of his benefice, and of any control over it. Suspension is removed by absolution, revocation of the censure by the person inflicting it, expiry of time, or by dispensation.

"Suspension is the sentence which even the bishop's chancellor can pronounce upon a clerk who has misconducted himself. It is a temporary punishment of the same nature as deprivation, and subject to criticism and review by the civil courts."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov., 1869, p. 80.

(2) *English Law*: The temporary stop of a man's right, as when a seignory, rent, or other profit out of land lies dormant for a time, by reason of the unity of possession of the seignory, rent, &c., and of the land out of which they issue.

2. *Music*: The holding or prolongation of a note in any chord into the chord which follows, thereby often producing a discord. The first appearance of the note to be suspended is called its preparation; its presence as a discord, its percussion; its removal to a note of concord or rest in key, or some legitimate sound of a sequence, its resolution. Suspensions are named after the interval of the note forming the discord. Two suspended notes form a double suspension, three a triple suspension and so on. The intervals most commonly suspended are the fourth, sixth, seventh, and ninth. The percussion of a discord of suspension is generally on the strong accent of a bar.

3. *Eng. public schools*: A name given at various schools to a form midway between the Lower and Upper divisions.

4. *Rhet.*: A keeping of the hearer in doubt and in attentive expectation of what is to follow, or what is to be the inference or conclusion from the arguments or observations.

¶ (1) *Pleas in suspension*:

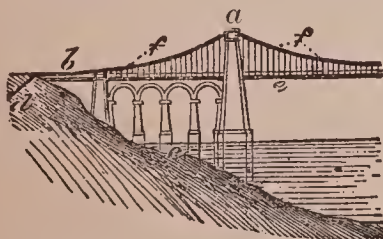
Law: Those pleas which show some matter of temporary incapacity to proceed with the action or suit.

(2) *Points of suspension*:

Mech.: The points, as in the axis of a beam or balance, at which the weights act, or from which they are suspended.

(3) *Suspension of arms*: A short truce or cessation of operations agreed on by the commanders of the opposing forces, as for the burying of the dead, making proposals for surrender, peace, &c.

suspension-bridge, *s.* A bridge sustained by flexible supports secured at each extremity. The points of support are the tops of strong pillars or small towers, erected for the purpose at each extremity of the bridge. Over these pillars the chains pass, and are attached behind them to rocks or massive frames of iron firmly secured underground. These masses of masonry are named anchorages. The flooring is connected with the chains by means of strong, upright iron rods.



Menai Suspension-bridge.

(In half elevation.)

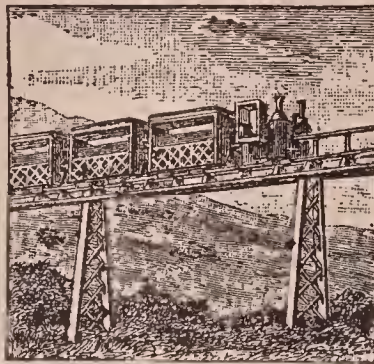
a. One of the piers, having massive iron saddle on top, seated on rollers for free motion. b. c. Extreme stone-work and arches on the Anglesea coast. d. Backstays,

which are allowed room for expansion and contraction, these movements being assisted by rollers at angles, the backstays themselves being carried through tunnels in subterranean wedged-shaped masses of masonry, and firmly bolted in the rock. e. Roadway, stiffened to prevent oscillation, of which there are two kinds in suspension-bridges—horizontal and vertical; thus a heavy load at e will cause a depression and pull down the curved chain above it, at the same time the center of the roadway will rise. f. f. Vertical rods, an inch square, supporting the sleepers in the flooring of the roadway

suspension-drill, *s.*

Metal-work: A vertical drilling-machine, used in locomotive and boiler work, &c. It has a frame which may be bolted to the ceiling.

suspension-railway, *s.* A railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track, one carriage on each side of a single track, so as to balance, or suspended between two tracks. The illustration shows an elevated single-track railway in Algeria, where sixty miles of suspension railway are at work; employed chiefly in carrying esparto.



Suspension-railway.

scale, *s.*

A scale swung by pendent rods from levers above, in contra-distinction to the usual platform-scales, whose levers are beneath.

sŭs-pĕn'-sive, *a.* [Eng. *suspens(e)*; -ive.]

*1. Tending to suspend or keep in suspense; uncertain, doubtful.

"The truth of her condition hardly knows,
But in *suspensive* thought awhile doth hover."
Beaumont: Psyche.

2. Having the power or effect of suspending or causing something temporarily to cease from effect or operation.

"We are not to be allowed even a *suspensive* veto."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*3. Doubtful.

"These few of the lords were *suspensive* in their judgment."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 139.

sŭs-pĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Eng. *suspens(e)*; -or.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Something which suspends.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The longitudinal ligament of the liver.

2. *Bot.*: A very delicate thread descending from the foramen of an ovule into the quintine, and bearing at its extremity a globule which is the nascent embryo. It develops from the upper of two cells in a fertilized ovule, of which the lower one becomes the embryo. The suspensor is sometimes long, as in Boraginaceæ, Cruciferae, &c., or short as in Graminaceæ, Polygonaceæ, &c. Called also the Suspensory cord, the Pro-embryo, and by Dutrochet the Hypostasis.

3. *Surg.*: A suspensory-bandage (q. v.).

sŭs-pĕn'-sŏr-y, *a. & s.* [Fr. *suspensoire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Suspended, hanging, depending.

2. That suspends; suspending.

"There are several parts peculiar to brutes which are wanting in man, as the seventh or *suspensory* muscle of the eye."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

3. Suspending; causing something to cease temporarily from effect or operation.

"Mr. Parnell can hardly anticipate the enactment of his *suspensory* proposal."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As subst.: The same as SUSPENSOR (q. v.).

suspensory-bandage, *s.*

Surg.: A bag attached to a strap or belt, and used to support the scrotum, that the weight of the testes may not draw upon the spermatic cord.

*sŭs-pĭc-a-bĭl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *susplicable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being susplicable; suspiciouness. (*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 151.)

*sŭs-pĭc'-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *suspiciabilis*, from *suspicio*=to suspect (q. v.).] Liable or open to suspicion; suspicious.

"But it is a very *susplicable* business that he means no more than empty space by it."—*More: Defense of the Moral Cubba*. (App.)

*sŭs-pĭc'-i-en-ĉŷ (c as sh, s.) [SUSPICION.] Suspiciousness, suspicion.

sŭs-pĭ'-cion, *sus-pe-ci-on, *sus-pi-ci-on, *sus-pi-tion, *s.* [O. Fr. *suspezion*, *souspeçon* (Fr. *soupeçon*), from Lat. *suspicionem*, accus. of *suspicio*=suspicion.] [SUSPECT.]

*1. Regard, consideration, thought.

"Cordelia, out of mere love, without the *suspicion* of expected reward, at the message only of her father in distress, pours forth these filial tears."—*Milton: History Eng.*, bk. i.

2. The act or feeling of one who suspects; the sentiment or passion which is excited by apprehension or signs of evil, harm, danger, or the like, without absolute proof; the imagination of the existence of something, especially something wrong, hurtful, or dangerous, with slight proof or grounds, or without any proof or grounds.

"*Suspicious* among thoughts are like bats among birds, they ever fly by twilight."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Suspicion*.

¶ Suspicion is the offspring of fear, and is exceedingly prevalent among wild animals. (*Darwin*.)

3. A very slight amount or degree. (Used, like the French *soupeçon* from which this meaning is probably taken, of material and immaterial things.)

"With just a *suspicion* of Irish brogue that only serves to increase the interest of her piquancy and fun."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*sŭs-pĭ'-cion, *v. t.* [SUSPICION, *s.*] To view with suspicion; to suspect, to mistrust, to doubt.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious, *sus-pe-cious, *sus-pi-tious, *a.* [Lat. *suspiciosus*.] [SUSPICION.]

1. Inclined to suspect; apt to imagine without proof.

"Stern was her Lord's *suspicious* mind."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 8.

2. Indicating fear, suspicion, or mistrust.

"A wise man will find us to be rogues by our faces; we have a *suspicious*, fearful, constrained countenance, often turning and slinking through narrow lanes."—*Swift*.

3. Entertaining suspicion; suspecting something; distrustful. (Followed by *of* before the thing suspected.)

"Many mischievous insects are daily at work to make people of merit *suspicious* of each other."—*Pope*. (*Todd*.)

4. Exciting or liable to excite suspicion; apt to cause suspicion; giving reason or grounds to suspect or imagine ill.

"A black, *suspicious*, threatening cloud."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 3.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *suspicious*; -ly.]

1. In a suspicious manner; with suspicion.

"I talked in the matter so *suspiciously*, as though such an invasion had been made."—*Burnet: Records*, pt. ii., bk. i., No. 39.

2. So as to raise suspicion.

"These articles are managed too *suspiciously*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

sŭs-pĭ'-cious-ness, *s.* [Eng. *suspicious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being suspicious; liability to be suspected.

2. The quality or state of being apt to suspect.

"The *suspiciousness* of Dametas, Miso, and my young mistress Mopsa."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

sŭs-pĭr'-al, *s.* [Eng. *suspir(e)*; -al.]

1. A breathing-hole; a vent or ventiduct.

2. A spring of water passing underground toward a cistern or conduit.

sŭs-pĭ-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *spiratio*, from *spiratus*, pa. par. of *spiro*=to inspire (q. v.).] Respiration, breathing, a sigh; a deep breath.

"Nor windy *suspuration* of forced breath."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

sŭs-pĭr'e, *sus-pyre, *v. i.* [Latin *spiro*=to breathe out, to sigh: *sus* (for *sub*)=under, and *piro*=to breathe.]

1. To fetch a long, deep breath; to sigh.

"*Suspiring* and sighing after the sight of God and joy of heaven."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 532.

2. To breathe; to draw breath.

"Since the birth of Cain, the first male child,

To him that did but yesterday *suspire*,

There was not such a gracious creature born."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

*sŭs-pĭr'e, *s.* [SUSPIRE, *v.*] A long, deep breath; a sigh. (*Lochrine*, v. 5.)

*sŭs-pĭr'e-d, *a.* [SUSPIRE, *v.*] Earnestly longed for; ardently desired or wished for.

"The long *suspired* Redeemer of the world, did (as his prophets had cried) rent the heavens."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ*, p. 269.

Sŭs-sĕx, *s.* [An abbrev. of South Saxons.]

Geog.: A county on the south coast of England.

Sussex-marble, *s.*

Geol. & Building: A kind of marble geologically constituting two divisions of the Weald Clay. The upper, called the Large Paludina Marble, said by

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mīte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Martin to be the true Sussex Marble, is characterized by the abundance of *Paludina sussexensis*; the lower one, which occurs about a hundred feet below the top of the Weald Clay, and constitutes its most important bed, is full of *Paludina fluviorum*. Sussex-marble is of a uniform bluish or grayish green tint, takes a good polish, and has been much used for monuments and in building.

sūs-tāin', *sus-taine, *sus-teine, *sus-tene, *sus-teyne, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *sustenir*, *sostenir*, *soustenir* (Fr. *soutenir*), from Lat. *sustineo*, from *sus* (for *sub*) =under, and *teneo*=to hold; Spanish *sostener*; Ital. *sostenere*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bear up; to hold up; to support; to uphold; to prop up; as, A pillar *sustains* a load.
2. To hold suspended; to keep from falling; as, A rope *sustains* a weight.
3. To endure without sinking or yielding; to bear up against or under.

"This too sinks after many a league
Of well sustained but vain fatigue."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, ii.

4. To be able or fit to undergo; to bear, to stand. "Ill qualified to *sustain* a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. To maintain, to support; to provide sustenance or livelihood for; to nourish.

"Following its fortunes like the beasts or trees
Which it *sustained*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

6. To support in any condition by affording aid; to vindicate, to comfort, to strengthen, to aid.

"They . . . charged me, on pain of their perpetual displeasure, neither to entreat for him, nor any way *sustain* him."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 3.

- *7. To support, to favor.

"No man may serve two lordis, for either he schal hate the toon and love the tother; either he schal *susteyne* the toon and despise the tother."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vi. 24.

8. To suffer, to undergo; to have to submit to; to bear.

"Let me *sustain* no scorn."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

9. To uphold; to allow as valid or well based; to admit; not to dismiss or abate; as, The court *sustained* the objection.

10. To establish by evidence; to bear out; to prove; to make good; to confirm; to corroborate; as, to *sustain* a charge by evidence.

II. Music: To give the full length or time value to; to continue, as the sound of notes, through their whole length.

***sūs-tāin'**, *s.* [SUSTAIN, *v.*] That which sustains or upholds; an upholder.

"I lay and slept, I wak'd again,
For my *sustain*
Was the Lord."

Milton: Psalm iii.

sūs-tāin'-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *sustain*, *v.*; -able.] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable.

"The hypothesis of his being a patriotic Frenchman . . . is also *sustainable*."—*London Standard*.

sūs-tāined', *pa. par. & a.* [SUSTAIN, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Kept up to one pitch or level, especially a high pitch.

sustained-note, *s.*

Music: A name given to prolonged notes which partake of the character of a pedal-point by their immunity from ordinary harmonic rules, but which cannot with propriety be called pedal-points owing to their occurrence in the middle or upper part.

sūs-tāin'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sustain*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who or that which sustains, upholds, or maintains.

"Of Heaven's golden rodd
The sole *sustainer*."

Chapman: Homer; To Vesta and Mercury.

2. One who endures or suffers; a sufferer.

sūs-tāin'-mēnt, *s.* [English *sustain*, *v.*; -ment.] The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.

"They betook them to the woods, and lived by hunting, which was their only *sustainment*."—*Milton. Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

sūs-tāl'-tīc, *a.* [Gr. *systaltikos*, from *systellō*=to draw together, to moderate; *syn*=together, and *stellō*=to place.] Mournful, affecting. (Applied to a style of music among the Greeks.)

sūs-tēn'-aŋce, *sus-ten-aunce, *s.* [O. Fr. *sustenance*, *soustenance*, from Latin *sustinentia*, from *sustinens*, *pr. par.* of *sustineo*=to sustain (q. v.).]

1. The act of sustaining; support, maintenance.

2. That which supports life; food, victuals, provisions.

"For lying is thy *sustenance*, thy food."

Milton: P. R., i. 419.

***sūs-tēn'-tā-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *sustentaculum*.] Support, snstenance.

sūs-tēn'-tāc'-ū-lar, *a.* [SUSTENTACULUM.] Pertaining to a sustentaculum; serving as a support or sustentaculum.

1. *Sustentacular cells*: Supporting cells.

2. *Sustentacular fibers*: Certain fibers in the retina of the eye. Called also *Mullerian fibers* and *Radial fibers*.

3. *Sustentacular tissue*: Supporting tissue.

sūs-tēn'-tāc'-ū-lūm, *s.* [Lat. *sustentare*=to support.] A support; a sustaining tissue.

(1) *Sustentaculum lienis*: The suspensory ligament of the spleen.

(2) *Sustentaculum tali*: A process of the *os calcis*, or heel-bone, that supports the *astragalus*, or ankle-bone.

***sūs-tēn'-tāte**, *v. t.* [SUSTENTATION.] To sustain.

"*Sustentated*, fortified, corroborated, and consoled."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. ii.

sūs-tēn'-tā-tion, *sus-tein-ta-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *sustentation*, from Lat. *sustentationem*, accus. of *sustentatio*, from *sustentatus*, *pa. par.* of *sustento*, frequent. of *sustineo*=to sustain (q. v.).]

1. The act of sustaining; the state of being sustained; support; preservation from falling.

"These steams once raised above the earth, have their ascent and *sustentation* aloft promoted by the air."—*Boyle*.

2. Use of food.

3. Support, maintenance.

"He assigned forth certaine rents for the *sustentation* of the canons."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Malcolm*.

sustentation-fund *s.*

Church Hist.: A fund raised by any religious body to assist its poorer churches; specif., a fund devised by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers (1780-1847), and constituted under his direction at the disruption of the Scotch Establishment in 1843. Religious denominations depending solely on voluntary contributions had found it comparatively easy to gather together town congregations able to support their ministers, but to do so in the rural districts was nearly or quite impracticable. Dr. Chalmers aimed at overcoming this difficulty by establishing a fund to which all congregations of the Free Church were expected to contribute according to ability. From this each minister, urban and rural, received an equal dividend. Afterward it was found necessary to modify this part of the plan slightly. While a large number of the ministers had no other professional stipend but that received from the sustentation fund, the wealthier congregations in fairly supporting the fund were permitted to supplement the means of their pastor. In various religious bodies in this country the same plan has been pursued; but the name sustentation fund has been applied specifically to that form of contribution in Presbyterian Churches.

***sūs-tēn'-tīve**, *sus-ten-tif, *a.* [Eng. *sustent*; -ive.] Sustaining.

***sus-ter**, *s.* [SISTER.]

***sūs-tīn'-ēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *sustinens*, *pr. par.* of *sustineo*=to sustain (q. v.).] Support.

"Our right arme the weedowe's *sustinent*."

Davies: Microcosmos, p. 70.

sū-sū, *s.* [Soosoo.]

***sū-sūr'-rānt**, *a.* [Lat. *susurrans*, *pr. par.* of *susurro*=to whisper.] Whispering.

"The soft *susurrant* sigh."

Poetry of the Anti-jacobin, p. 146.

sū-sūr-rā'-tion, *subst.* [Latin *susurratio*, from *susurro*=to whisper.] A whisper, a whispering, a soft murmur.

***sū-sūr'-rīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Lat. *susurrus*=a whisper.] In the manner of a whisper or soft murmur.

sūth-ēr-lān'-dī-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Sutherland, who in 1683 published a catalogue of the plants in the Physic Garden in Edinburgh.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. *Sutherlandia frutescens*, the Cape Bladder Senna, is a shrub, having unequally pinnate leaves, large scarlet flowers, and bladdery legumes with many seeds. Its native country is the Cape of Good Hope, but it is cultivated in gardens in other countries. The dried and pulverized roots and leaves have been used in diseases of the eye.

***sū-tīle**, *a.* [Latin *sutiles*, from *suo*=to sew.] Done or made by stitching or needlework.

"Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of *sutile* pictures which imitate tapestry."—*Idler*, No. 14.

sūt-lēr, *sūt-tlēr, *s.* [Dut. *soetelaar*, *zoetelaar*, from *zoeten*=to sully, to sottle; cogn. with Low Ger. *suddeln*=to sully; *suddeler*=a dirty fellow, a scullion, a sutler.] A person who follows an army, and sells to the troops provisions, liquors, or the like.

sūt-lēr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *sutler*; -ship.] The condition or occupation of a sutler.

sūt-līng, *a.* [SUTLER.] Of or belonging to sutlers; engaged in the occupation of a sutler.

sū-tōr, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of syrup made by the North American Indians near the river Gila from the juice of the fruit of *Cereus pitahaya*. (*Goodrich*.)

***sū-tōr'-ī-al**, *a.* [Lat. *sutor*=a cobbler.] Of or pertaining to a cobbler.

"The intervals of his *sutorial* operations."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sū-trā, *s.* [Sansc.=a sacred tradition; *sūt*=a thread.]

Hindu Literature (pl.): Certain books of aphorisms composed by the Brahmans, which are declared to be founded on the Vedas and the Brahmanas, though they did not contend that they were directly inspired. In these writings they developed the system of sacrifice, and raised to a greater height their own caste-pretensions. The Sutras taken collectively constituted the Vedangas (q. v.).

sūt-teē, **sāt-ī'**, *s.* [From Sansc. *sati*=a virtuous wife; *sāt*=pure.]

Anthropology:

1. A form of widow-sacrifice (itself a form of funeral-sacrifice), formerly common in Brahmanic India, in which the widow was burnt with her dead husband on the funeral pyre. Many went willingly and gayly to their doom, but others were driven by fear of disgrace, by family influence, by priestly threats, and, in not a few cases, by sheer violence. Sutte was abolished by law in British India, Dec. 4, 1829, but scarcely a year passes by free from its being carried out in some of the native principalities, and between 1813 and 1828, in Calcutta, the suttees ranged from 390 to 600 yearly. When the question of prohibiting suttee was under discussion, the Brahmans quoted the Rig-Veda in favor of the practice; but it was shown by Professor Wilson that the text had been falsified. (*M. Müller: Chips from a German Workshop*, ii. 34-37.) But though suttee was expressly prohibited by the ancient Brahmanic funeral rites (*M. Müller, in Zeits. d. deutsch. morgenl. Geschichte*, ix.), and the widow, after ascending the funeral pile, was to be led down by a brother-in-law, this symbolic form points to an earlier period when the sacrifice was really carried out. [WIDOW-SACRIFICE.] The revival must have taken place at a remote date; for Propertius (*EL*, III. xiii. 15-20) graphically describes it, and vividly contrasts the behavior of Indian with that of Roman wives.

2. A widow burnt on the funeral pile of her dead husband. [1.]

"In Brahmanic India the widow of a Hindu of the Brahman or the Kshatriya caste was burnt on the funeral pile with her husband, as a *sati* or 'good woman,' which word has passed into English, as *suttee*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 465.

suttee-burning, *s.*

Anthrop.: Sutteeism (q. v.).

"While admitting, with Prof. Müller, that the more modern ordinance of *suttee-burning* is a corrupt departure from the early Brahmanic ritual, we may nevertheless find some reason to consider the practice as not a new invention by the later Hindu priesthood, but as the revival, under congenial influence, of an ancient Aryan rite, belonging originally to a period even earlier than the Veda."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 466.

sūt-teē'-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *suttee*; -ism.]

Anthrop.: The rite or practice of suttee (q. v.).

"The chief characteristic of *sutteeism* is its expiatory quality; for by this act of faith, the sati not only makes atonement for the sins of her husband, and secures the remission of her own, but has the joyful assurance of reunion to the object whose beatitude she secures."—*Bal-four: Cyclop. India* (ed. 3d), iii. 782.

sūt-tle, *v. i.* [SUTLER.] To follow the occupation of a sutler.

sūt-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Comm.: A term applied to weight, when the tare has been deducted and the tret has yet to be allowed.

sū-tūr'-al, *a.* [Eng. *suture*(e), -al.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Pertaining or relating to a suture or seam.
2. **Bot.:** Of, belonging to, situated at, or taking place at a suture.

sutural-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot.: Dehiscence along one or more sutures. If the dehiscence is along the ventral suture the fruit is a follicle, if along the dorsal and ventral sutures it is a legume. There are no dissepiments, the fruit being composed of only one carpel.

sutural-line, *s.*

Bot.: The ventral suture. [SUTURE.]

sū-tūr'-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *sutural*; -ly.] In a sutural manner; by means of a suture.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

**sū-tū-rāte*, *v. t.* [Eng. *sutur(e)*; *-ate*.] To join or unite by a suture; to sew or knit together.

"These are by oculists called 'orbitæ,' and are each of them compounded of six several bones, which, being most conveniently sutured among themselves, do make up those curious arched chambers in which these lookers or beholders dwell; in which, and from which, they may be aptly said to perform their offices."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 93.

sū-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *sutura*, from *sutus*, pa. par. of *suo*=to sew.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of sewing; the line along which two things are joined, united, or sewed together, so as to form a seam, or something resembling a seam.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The immovable junction of two parts by their margins; as, the *sutures* of the skull, *i. e.*, the lines of junction of the bones of which the skull is composed. Various types of suture exist, as the Serrated or Dentated Suture, the Squamous or Scaly Suture, and the Harmonic Suture or Harmonia. Arranged according to their situation, there are coronal, frontal, fronto-parietal, occipito-parietal, and many other sutures.

2. *Bot.*: The line formed by the cohesion of two parts. If the suture formed by the carpellary leaves in a pistil face the center of a flower, it is called the ventral suture; if it face the perianth, the dorsal suture. The former corresponds to the margin, and the latter to the midrib of the carpellary leaf.

3. *Entom.*: The line formed by the meeting of the elytra of a beetle when they are confluent.

4. *Surg.*: The uniting of the lips or edges of a wound by stitching.

5. *Zoöl.*: The outlines of the septa in the Tetra-branchiata, from their resemblance to the sutures of the skull. When these outlines are folded, the elevations are called saddles, and the intervening depressions lobes. (*Woodward.*)

sū-tured, *adj.* [Eng. *sutur(e)*; *-ed*.] Having a suture or sutures; united.

sū-versed, *subst.* [Pref. *sub-*, and Eng. *versed* (q. v.).]

Math.: A name applied to the supplement of a versed sine, or the difference of a versed sine from the diameter of the circle. [*SINE*.]

sū-war-rōw, *s.* [*SAOUARI*.]

sū-zēr-āin, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *sus*=Lat. *susum*, *sursum*=above, on analogy of *sovereign* (q. v.).]

A. *As subst.*: A feudallord; a lord paramount.

"The Sultan should remain Sovereign in Eastern Roumelia and suzerain in Bulgaria."—*London Standard*.

B. *As adj.*: Sovereign, paramount.

"The violation of the self-rule granted to the province came, not from the suzerain Sultan."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sū-zēr-āin-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *suzeraineté*.] The office, dignity, or position of a suzerain; paramount power or authority.

"He recognizes the suzerainty of the Sultan, and holds himself responsible for the public security."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

svān-bērg-īte, *subst.* [After *Svanberg*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring only in crystals and crystal-grains. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 3.30; color, honey-yellow, shades of brown, rose-red; luster, vitreous. Composition: Uncertain; apparently essentially a combination of a phosphate and a sulphate of alumina, lime, and soda, with some water. Found at Horrsjöberg, Wermland, Sweden.

swāb, *s.* [Formed from *swabber* (q. v.); cf. Sw. *svab*=a fire-brush; *svabla*=to swab; Dan. *svabre*=to swab; Norw. *svabba*=to splash about.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mop for cleaning floors, ships' decks, or the like.

"One of the fore-castle men took a swab and swabbed up the blood."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*.

2. An epaulet, being humorously compared to a swab or mop. (*Colloq.*)

3. A cod or pod, as of beans, pease, or the like.

II. Technically:

1. *Found.*: A soft brush made of some strands of gasket tied together at one end and beaten and combed out at the other. Used to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and to moisten parts of the mold requiring repairs.

2. *Ord.*: A cleaner or sponge for the bore of a gun.

3. *Surg.*: A pledget of lint or a spatula covered with cloth. Used to clean or moisten the mouth of the sick, or cleanse a wound.

swab-pot, *s.*

Found.: An iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab.

swāb, *v. t.* [*SWAB*, *s.*] To apply a swab to; to rub, wipe, or clean with a swab or mop.

"He made him swab the deck."—*Shelcock: Voyage*.

swāb-bēr, **swob-ber*, *subst.* [Dut. *zwabber*=a swabber; *zwabberen*=to swab; Ger. *schwabber*=a swabber; *schwabber-stock*=a mop-stick; *schwabbern*=to swab.] One who uses a swab to clean a deck or floor; an inferior officer on board a ship of war whose duty is to see that the ship is kept clean.

"The master, the swabber, the boatswain and I."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 3.

Swā-bī-ān, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Swabia, one of the ten circles into which Germany was divided prior to 1806. It was in the south-west of Germany on the Upper Danube.

Swabian-league, *s.*

History:

1. A league formed against the barons by the cities of Swabia and of the Rhine in 1370.

2. A league on a larger scale formed in 1488 under the auspices of the Emperor Frederick III. to put down private wars and maintain the public peace. It destroyed more than 140 castles of nobles and robbers. It was dissolved in 1533.

swād (1), **swadde*, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A pod or cod, as of beans, pease, or the like. (*Prov.*)

2. A short, fat person.

"For so he was a Dutche, a deuill, a swadde." *Gascoigne: Voyage into Hollande*.

3. A silly, coarse fellow; a bumpkin.

"Three drunken swads that kept the castell thought that this shewt was nought else but a dreame."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1534).

II. *Mining*: A thin layer of stone or refuse coal at the bottom of the coal-seam.

swād (2), *s.* [A corruption of *squad* (q. v.).] A lump, mass, or bunch; a crowd, a squad. (*Vulgar.*)

"You'll sell twice as much as ever you did, you'll put off a proper swad of goods next year, you may depend."—*Haliburton: Clockmaker*, p. 76.

swād-dle, **swad-ell*, **swad-il*, **swad-le*, *v. t.* [*SWADDLE*, *s.*]

1. To bind, as with a bandage; to swathe; to bind or wrap tightly with clothes. (Generally used of infants.)

"He muste bee fayne once or twice a day to swadle and plaster his legge, and els he could not kepe his life."—*More: Workes*, p. 80.

2. To wrap up; to cover, as with clothing; to clothe.

"Nature was most busy the first week Swaddling the new-born earth."

Donne: Anatomy of the World, anniv. 1.

3. To beat, to cudgel.

"I would swaddle ye, Till I could draw off both your skins like scabbards." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain*, ii. 2.

swād-dle, *s.* [For *swathel*, from A. S. *swedhel*, *swedhīl*=that which swathes.] [*SWATHE*.] A cloth or band bound tightly round the body of an infant.

"They ordered me to be carried to one of their houses, and put to bed in all my swaddles."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

**swād-dle-bānd*, **sweth-el-band*, *s.* [English *swaddle*, and *band*.] The same as *SWADDLING-BAND* (q. v.).

swād-dlēr, *s.* [See def.] A term of contempt applied by Roman Catholics in Ireland to Protestants, especially to the more evangelical and active sects. The following extract and note from *The Life of the Rev. John Wesley*, by Dr. Coke and Mr. Moore (Derby; Richardson & Son, 1845), confirms Southey's statement in *Life of Wesley*, ii. 153, that the name was first given in derision to a preacher who took for his text Luke ii. 12.

"Butler and his mob were now in higher spirits than ever; they scoured the streets day and night, frequently hallooing as they went along, 'Five pounds for a swaddler's head!'"

To this a note is added (p. 238):

"A name first given to Mr. Cennick, from his preaching on those words, 'Ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, lying in a manger.'"—*Notes and Queries*, Feb. 19, 1870, p. 211.

swād-dlīng, **swād-līng*, *pr. par., a. & subst.* [*SWADDLE*, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst. (pl.)*: Swaddling-clothes.

"There he in clothes is wrapped, in manger laid, To whom too narrow swadlings are our spheres." *Drummond: Flowers of Sion*.

swaddling-band, *swaddling-cloth*, **swaddling-clout*, *s.* A band or cloth wrapped tightly round an infant; a swaddle.

"The child does not try to throw off its swaddling-cloaths without a judgment that the pressure it feels comes from them and that it may remove them by struggling."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

swaddling-clothes, *s. pl.* [*SWADDLING-BAND*.]

swāg, **swagge*, *v. i.* [Norw. *svaga*=to sway; cf. Sw. *sviga*=to give way; *svag*=weak, bending; Icel. *sveigja*=to give way.] [*SWAGGER*, *v.*]

1. To hang loose and heavy.

2. To swagger; to walk or move heavily and unevenly.

"I swagge as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth."—*Palsgrave*.

3. To sink down by its weight; to sway.

"Because so laid, they [brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture."—*Reliquiae Wottonianæ*, p. 20.

swāg, *s.* [*SWAG*, *v.*]

1. An unequal, hobbling motion.

2. A large quantity; a lot; hence, stolen property; booty. (*Slang.*)

"It's all arranged about bringing off the swag."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

swag-bellied, *a.* Having a large, overhanging belly.

"Your swag-bellied Hollander."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

swag-belly, *s.*

*1. A prominent or projecting belly; a swag-bellied person.

2. A large tumor developed in the abdomen, and neither fluctuating nor sonorous. (*Drumgison.*)

**swāge* (1), **suāge* (u as w), *v. t. & i.* [A contract. of *assuage* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To ease, to soften, to assuage, to quiet.

B. *Intrans.*: To abate, to assuage; to quiet down.

"Where salt and fresh the pool renews As spring or drought increase or swage." *Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

swāge (2), *v. t.* [*SWAGE*, *s.*] To shape by means of a swage; to fashion by hammering in a groove or mold of the required shape.

swāge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Forg.: A tool having a face of a given shape, the counterpart of which is imparted to the object against which it is forcibly impressed. When used by blacksmiths and other forgers in metal, it is either placed on the anvil so as to impress the hot metal, which is laid thereon and struck by a hammer or monkey, or, the work being laid on the anvil, the face of the swage is held upon it, and the back of the swage receives the blow.

swage-block, *subst.* A large perforated block of iron, having grooved sides, and adapted for heading bolts and swaging objects of larger size than can be worked in the ordinary heading tools and swages fitted to the anvil.

swāg-gēr, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. from *swag*, *v.* (q. v.).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To strut with an insolent or defiant air; to strut about with an affected superiority.

"[He] swaggered like a lord about his hall." *Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 443.

*2. To boast or brag noisily; to bluster, to bully, to hector.

"It was Atheism openly swaggering, under the glorious appearance of wisdom and philosophy."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 61.

*B. *Trans.*: To influence by blustering, bullying, or threats.

swāg-gēr, *s.* [*SWAGGER*, *v.*] A piece of bluster; noisy boasting or bragging; an insolent strut.

"The butcher is stout, and he values no swagger." *Swift: Will Wood's Petition*.

swāg-gēr-ēr, *s.* [English *swagger*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who swaggers; a noisy, blustering fellow; a blusterer, a bully.

"Your ancient swaggerers come not in my doors."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

swāg-gŷ, *a.* [Eng. *swag*; *-y*.] Hanging, leaning, or sinking by its own weight.

"His swaggy and prominent belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

swāin, **swayne*, **swein*, **sueyn*, *s.* [Icel. *sveina*=a boy, a lad, a servant; cogn. with Sw. *sven*=a young man, a page; Low Ger. *sween*=a swineherd; O. H. Ger. *swein*, *suēn*=a servant. Not connected with *swine*.]

*1. A young man in attendance on a knight; a squire.

"Forth went knyght & sueyn, & fote men alle in fere." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 241.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. A servant.

"Simon (quod John), nede has no pere.
Him behoves serve himself that has no *swain*,
Or elles he is a fool, as clerkes sain."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,025.

3. A young man living in the country; a rustic; a country servant employed in husbandry.

"Nor think to village *swains* alone
Are these unearthly terrors known."

Scott: Rokeby, ii. 11.

4. A country gallant; a lover or sweetheart generally. (Chiefly used in poetry.)

"Tis said she is but backwardly inclined
To any of her *swains*."

H. Taylor: Philip van Artevelde, Pt. I., i. 1.

*swāin'-ish, adj. [English *swain*; -ish.] Rustic, boorish.

"Which if ignoble and *swainish* minds cannot apprehend, shall such merit therefore to be the censurers of more generous and virtuous spirits?"—Milton. *Colasterion*.

*swāin'-līng, s. [Eng. *swain*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little or young swain.

"Honest *swainling* with his sweeting."

Wittes Recreation. (1654.)

*swāin'-mōte, *swēin'-mōte, *swan-i-mote, s. [Eng. *swain*, and *mote*=a meeting.] An old English forest court, having jurisdiction to inquire into the oppressions and grievances committed by the officers of the forest.

"The court of *swainmote* is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the *swainmote* thrice in every year, the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 6.

swāin'-ship, s. [Eng. *swain*; -ship.] The condition of a swain.swāip, v. i. [A variant of *sweep*, v.] To walk proudly; to sweep along. (Prov.)

*swal, pret. of v. [SWELL, v.]

swāle (1), s. [Cf. *swallow* (2), s.]

1. A shade; a shady spot. (Prov.)
2. A valley, a low place, a moor.

swāle (2), subst. [SWEAL.] A gutter in a candle. (Prov.)

swāle, v. t. & i. [SWEAL.]

A. Trans.: To dress, as a hog for bacon, by singeing or burning off the hair. (Prov.)

B. Intrans.: To waste, to consume. (Prov.)

swāl'-lēt, s. [Prob. connected with *swell* (q. v.); cf. Ger. *schwall*=the swell of the sea, a billow, from *schwellen*=to swell.]

Tin-mining: Water breaking in upon the miners at their work.

swāl'-lōw (1), *swal-ow*, **swal-owe*, s. [A. S. *swalewe*; cogn. with Dut. *zwaluw*; Icel. *svala* (genit. *svölu*); Dan. *svale*; Sw. *svala*; O. H. Ger. *swalawā*; Ger. *schwalbe*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: In the same sense as II. 2.

II. Technically:

1. Naut.: The groove around a tackle-block for the strap. Also called the Score.

2. Ornith.: Any one of the numerous passerine birds of the family *Hirundinidae*. In this country the best-known species are the barn swallow; the cliff, eaves, or chimney swallow; the white-bellied or tree swallow, and the bank swallow. The species usually described by naturalists as the type of the family is *Hirundo rustica*, a well-known European visitor, whose arrival from Africa (usually about the middle of April) is eagerly looked for as a sign of approaching summer. Swallows usually arrive in pairs—a male and a female—though several pairs often form a small flight; but if a single bird is seen to arrive, there is a strong presumption that it has lost its mate. They return with unfailing regularity to their old haunts, and in May commence building their nests, which are in shape somewhat like a flattened cup, divided perpendicularly; they are made of clay, mud, and straw, lined with horse-hair or feathers, and the eggs, which are from four to six in number, are white, spotted with a purplish-red. The food of the swallow consists entirely of winged insects; on their arrival, these birds feed exclusively on gnats and flies, in summer small beetles are very largely taken. These are captured as the birds fly with open mouth, the bristles with which the gape is supplied and the viscid saliva assisting to retain the prey. Like owls, Swallows reject the undigested portions of their food in small pellets or castings. It was formerly believed that Swallows hibernated in temperate climates, but the fact of their migration is proved beyond a doubt, and the old belief has almost, if not entirely, died out. The male is about eight inches long; beak black, forehead, chin, and throat, chestnut; head, neck, back, rump, and upper tail-coverts steel-blue; tail very much forked; under surface buffy-white, legs and toes slender and black, claws black and

sharp. In the female the tail-feathers are not so long, nor are they developed in the young birds till they have left Europe for the south. The note of the Swallow is a low musical twitter.

swallow-chatterers, s. pl.

Orinth.: Swainson's name for the Bombycillinae, a sub-family of his Ampelidæ.

swallow-fish, s.

Ichthy.: The Sapphirine Gurnard *Trigla hirundo*. [GURNARD.]

swallow-hawk, s. [SWALLOW-TAILED KITE.]

swallow-pear, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus torminalis*.

swallow-plover, s.

Ornith.: The genus *Glareola*. (Swainson.)

swallow prominent-moth, s. [LEIOTAMPA.]

swallow-roller, s.

Ornithology: The genus *Eurystomus*, placed by Swainson under the Meropidæ.

swallow-shrike, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the family Artamidæ. They resemble Swallows in their actions and general mode of life, while in the shape of their bills they exhibit great affinities to some of the Shrikes and Crow-shrikes. [WOOD-SWALLOW]

swallow-stone, s.

Mythol.: A stone which the swallow is said to bring home from the sea-shore to give sight to its young. (Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 1.)

swallow-tail, s.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The tail of a swallow.
2. A swallow-tailed coat.

"He is stripped of his *swallow-tail* and his pseudonym, and marched off to the guard-room again."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

3. The points of a burgee.

II. Technically:

1. Botany: An unidentified species of Willow. (Bacon.)

2. Entomology:

- (1) The Swallow-tailed Butterfly.
- (2) Pl.: The Papilionidæ (q. v.).

3. Fort.: An advanced work whose salient portion has a reëntering angle and converging flanks; a priest's cap.

4. Joinery: The same as DOVE-TAIL (q. v.).

5. Ornith.: The Humming-bird genus *Eupeptomena*, with two species, *Eupeptomena macrura* and *E. hirundo*, from Eastern Peru. They have brilliant plumage, strong wings, and deeply-forked tail.

swallow-tailed, a.

1. Ord. Lang.: Having a tail like that of a swallow; having tapering or pointed skirts; as, a *swallow-tailed* coat.

2. Joinery: Dovetailed.

Swallow-tailed butterfly:

Entom.: *Papilio machaon*; a large butterfly three and a half to four inches in expansion of wings. The fore wings are of a deep straw color, with black veins, spots, and bands; the hind wings are of similar colors, but have a round, brick-red spot at the anal angle, and a black prolongation, from which the name Swallow-tail is derived. Larva bright green, with black bands and six orange spots. It feeds on Milk-parsley, *Peucedanum palustre*, and some other Umbellifers. [PAPILIO.]

Swallow-tailed kite or hawk:

Ornith.: *Elanoides* (formerly *Nauclerus*) *furcatus*. Swallow-tailed moth, *Swallow-tail* moth:

Entom.: A European opener moth, *Ourapteryx sambucaria*, of a pale sulphur color, with numerous short, transverse, pale-olive streaks; hind wing with a tail-like projection, and above it a red spot edged with gray. The larva feeds on oak, elder, bramble, &c.

swallow-woodpecker, s.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus *Melanerpes* (q. v.).

swāl'-lōw (2), **swalowe*, **swalgh*, **swolgh*, s. [Icel. *svelgr*; Dan. *svalg*; Sw. *svalg*; Ger. *schwalg*=an abyss, a gulf, a whirlpool, the throat.] [SWALLOW, v.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The gullet or oesophagus; the throat.
2. Capacity for swallowing; voracity.
3. Taste, relish, inclination. (Colloq.)
4. As much as is swallowed at once.
- *5. A whirlpool.

"The thirde he caste . . . in a *swalowe* of the see called Mare Adriaticum."—*Fabian*: *Chronycle*, ch. lxix.

II. Min.: A cavern or opening into which water disappears.

swallow-hole, s.

Geology, &c. (pl.): Deep vertical pits occurring upon broad surfaces of limestone, especially where it alternates with shale. They are produced by rills of water or by rain, and often are seen at brief intervals for miles, marking the strike of the limestone, even when obscured by accumulations of other material upon its surface. They sometimes descend into caverns, especially in the scar limestone.

swallow-pipe, s. A gullet; a windpipe.

swāl'-lōw, **swal-ow*, **swal-owe*, **swol-owe*, *swolwe*, v. t. & i. [A. S. *swelgan*, pa. t. *swealg*, pa. par. *swolgen*; cogn. with Dut. *zweigen*; Icel. *svelgja*, pa. t. *svalg*, pa. par. *solginn*; Dan. *svælge*; Sw. *svälja*; Ger. *schwelgen*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To take into the stomach; to receive through the oesophagus into the stomach as nourishment.

"[The gullet] in every creature well sized to the food it hath occasion to *swallow*."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xl.

2. To draw or suck into an abyss or gulf; to engulf, to overwhelm.

"Whan tempests do her chippes *swalow*."

Chaucer: *House of Fame*, bk. iii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To seize and waste; to exhaust, to consume.

"*Swallowing* the treasure of the realm."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. To absorb, to include, to sink.

"*Swallowing* up all the attributes of the Supreme Being in the one attribute of infinite power."—*Coleridge*: *Aids to Reflection*, p. 101.

3. To occupy, to absorb, to take up; to consume; as, to *swallow* up one's time or leisure.

*4. To engross to one's self; to appropriate.

"Homer excels all the inventors of other arts in this, that he has *swallowed* up the honor of those who succeeded him."—*Pope*. (Todd.)

5. To take into the mind readily; to receive, embrace, or believe, as opinions, statements or belief, without examination, consideration, or scruple; to receive implicitly.

"Some have been made to *swallow* the most palpable absurdities under pretense that sense and reason are not to be trusted."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiv.

*6. To engross the faculties of; to engage completely.

"The priest and the prophet are *swallowed* up of wine."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 7.

7. To put up with; to bear or take patiently; as, to *swallow* an affront.

*8. To retract, to recant, to disavow.

"*Swallowed* his vows whole."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

¶ The meaning of the verb is often intensified by *up*.

B. Intrans.: To have the power of swallowing; as, He cannot *swallow*.

*swāl'-lōw-a-ble, a. [Eng. *swallow*, v.; -able.] Credible.

"Its most mitigated and *swallowable* form."—*Maitland*: *Essays on Reformation*, p. 315.

swāl'-lōw-ēr, s. [Eng. *swallow*, v.; -er.] One who or that which swallows; a glutton.

swāl'-lōw-wōrt, s. [English *swallow* (1), and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Chelidonium majus*, so named, according to Aristotle and Dioscorides, because swallows use it to restore the eyesight of their young ones, or, in the opinion of others, because the plant begins to bloom at the time when swallows arrive, and goes out of flower at the time of their departure (*Prior*); (2) The genus *Asclepias*; (3) *Thapsia asclepium*; (4) *Ranunculus ficaria*; (5) *Fumaria bulbosa*; (6) *Caltha palustris*; (7) *Saxifraga granulata*.

swāmp, swōmp, subst. [Dan. & Sw. *svamp*=a sponge, fungus; Sw. *svampig*=spongy; cogn. with Dut. *zwam*=a fungus; O. Dut. *swam*=a sponge; M. H. Ger. *swam*, *swamp*; Ger. *schwamm*=a sponge, fungus; Low Ger. *swamm*, *swamp*; Goth. *swamms*=a sponge; A. S. *swam*, *swamp*. *Sponge*, and *fungus*, are related words, and from the same root as *swim* (q. v.).] A piece of boggy or spongy land; low ground saturated with water; wet, soft ground, which may have a growth of certain kinds of trees, but is useless for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and so distinguished from *bog*, *fen*, or *marsh*, though often used as synonymous with these words.

"This is a very sickly place, and I believe hath need enough of an hospital; for it is seated so nigh the creeks and *swamps* that it is never free from a noisom smell."—*Dampier*: *Voyages* (an. 1685).

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

swamp-apple, s. An excrescence found on the swamp-honeysuckle. In taste it resembles an apple.

swamp-cabbage, s. The same as SKUNK-CABBAGE (q. v.).

swamp-crake, s.

Ornith.: *Ortygometra tabuensis*, an elegant little rail, about seven inches long, spread over Australia, Tasmania, and the islands in Bass' Strait. The sexes are alike in plumage; head, neck, and under-surface dark slate-gray, chocolate-brown above. (*Buller: Birds of New Zealand.*)

swamp-deer, s.

Zoöl.: *Rucervus duvaucelli*, from India and Assam. It is about four feet in height, rich light yellow in color, and congregates in large herds in moist situations. The antlers are large, with a long beam, which branches into an anterior continuation of the main portion, and a smaller posterior tyne which is bifurcated.

swamp-hare, s. The same as WATER-RABBIT (q. v.).

swamp-hellebore, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Veratrum viride*. The bracts are oblong-lanceolate, the partial ones larger than the petiole, which is downy; the flowers in paniced racemes. Grows in North American swamps from Canada to South Carolina. Called also American or Green Hellebore and Indian Poke.

2. *Pharm.*: Tincture of Swamp Hellebore, made by adding to the rhizome rectified spirit, is used to act on the vascular system in inflammatory diseases, specifically in rheumatic fever and gout.

swamp-hen, s.

Ornith.: *Porphyrio melanotus*, widely distributed over Tasmania, Australia, New Zealand, and the Chatham Islands. Total length, about twenty-one inches; plumage sooty black, with metallic gloss.

swamp-hickory, s.

Botany: *Carya amara*; a North American tree, with small ovate fruits, the rind of which remains permanently fleshy. The kernel is very bitter; hence the tree is sometimes called Bitter-nut.

swamp-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Azalea nudiflora*, common from Massachusetts to Virginia; called also Swamp-pink.

swamp-huckleberry, s. [HUCKLEBERRY.]

Bot.: *Vaccinium religiosum*.

swamp-lily, s.

Bot.: The genus *Zephyranthes*.

swamp-locust tree, s.

Bot.: *Gleditsia monosperma*; a North American tree about twenty feet high.

swamp-oak, s.

Botany:

1. *Quercus prinus*, var. *bicolor*, or *discolor*; the Chestnut-leaved White Oak, with long-stalked, obovate, acute leaves. Found in Canada.

2. *Vimiera denudata*.

swamp-ore, subst. The same as BOG-IRON ORE (q. v.).

swamp-pink, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Azalea viscosa*, a shrub from three to eight feet high, with deliciously fragrant flowers, growing in swamps in America from Canada to Georgia.

swamp-post, s.

Botany: *Quercus lyrata*, a North American tree about fifty feet high.

swamp-sassafras, s.

Bot.: *Magnolia glauca*; the Deciduous Swamp Magnolia or Sweet Bay, a North American tree about twenty feet high. The bark is bitter and aromatic, with the properties of Cinchona. The bark, seeds, and cones are employed in chronic rheumatism. [BEAVER-TREE.]

swamp-wood, s.

Bot.: *Dirca palustris*.

swāmp, v. t. [SWAMP, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To plunge, sink, or overwhelm in or as in a swamp.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To plunge into inextricable difficulties.

(2) To outbalance; to exceed greatly in numbers.

"A more striking political incident than the swamping of the Irish electorate with Parnellites."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Naut.*: To overset, sink, or cause to be filled, as a boat in water; to whelm.

swāmp'-īng, a. [English *swamp*; -ing.] Large, huge, stupendous. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

swām'-pŷ, a. [Eng. *swamp*, s.; -y.] Consisting of swamp; resembling swamp; boggy; soft and wet; marshy.

"Waked still Loch-Doine, and to the source

Alarmed, Balvaig, thy swampy course."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 24.

swān, s. [A. S. *swan*; cogn. with Dut. *zwaan*; Icel. *svanr*; Dan. *svane*; Sw. *svan*; Ger. *schwan*; O. H. Ger. *swan*, *swana*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Applied to a famous poet; thus, Shakespeare is called the *Swan* of Avon, Virgil the *Swan* of Mantua.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: The constellation Cygnus.

2. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the genus *Cygnus* (q. v.). The Swans form a sharply-defined group; the body is elongated, the neck very long, head moderate; beak about as long as head; legs short, and placed far back. On the under-surface the plumage is thick and fur-like; on the upper side the feathers are broad, but both above and below the body is thickly covered with down. Their short legs render their movements on land awkward and ungainly, but in the water these birds are graceful to a proverb. Their food consists of vegetable substances and weeds, their long necks enabling them to dip below the surface and to reach their food at considerable depths. Swans breed in high latitudes, but the domesticated species, *Cygnus olor*, the Mute Swan, breeds on eyots and the shores of lakes, making a very large nest on land, in which five or six greenish eggs are deposited. The young generally are covered with a gray down till the age of two years, when they assume the characteristic white plumage of the older birds. Three other species visit temperate Europe: the Elk, Hooper, Whooper, or Whistling Swan (*C. musicus*); Bewick's Swan (*C. bewicki*), and the Polish Swan (*C. immutabilis*), which owes its specific name to the fact that the cygnets are pure white like the parent birds. The Mute Swan is the largest and most majestic of the four, and is easily recognized by the black knob at the base of the bill. There are some other species, chiefly from North America, but the most beautiful of the whole genus is the Black-necked Swan (*C. nigricollis*), from South America; while the most remarkable is the Black Swan (*C. atratus*), from Australia, first taken to other countries early in the seventeenth century. So convinced were the ancients that white plumage was of the essence of a swan, that a "black swan" was a proverbial expression for something extremely rare—if not for the non-existent—from the days of Juvenal (vi. 161-4) to those of Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulg. Err.*, bk. v., ch. xix.). The stories about the musical voice of the Swan, though greatly embellished by early writers, appear to have some foundation in fact so far as regards the Whooper (*C. musicus*). T. Rymer Jones says, "The dying Swan, we find, has nothing peculiar in its notes, but its last cries may be as loud and musical as any others to which it has given utterance" (*Cassell's Book of Birds*, iv. 125).

swan-coat, swan-shift, s.

Anthrop.: The outward form or vesture of a swan-maiden (q. v.).

"Three women sit on the shore with their swan-coats beside them, ready to turn into swans and fly away."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 355. (Note.)

swan-down, s. The same as SWAN'S DOWN (q. v.).

swan-flower, s. [SWANWORT.]

swan-hero, s.

Anthrop.: The husband of a swan-maiden.

"The swan-hero forsakes his wife the moment she asks the forbidden question."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 427.

swan-hopping, s. A corruption of swan-upping—that is, the ceremony or process of marking swans belonging to the crown, London companies or guilds, the University of Oxford, &c., which is annually performed by making a cut or mark upon the upper mandible with a knife or other sharp instrument.

swan-like, a. Like a swan.

"Then, if he lose, he makes a swan-like end,

Fading in music."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

swan-maiden, s.

Anthrop.: A supernatural being in the shape of a swan, fabled to have the power of assuming the figure of a beautiful young woman, by taking off the swan-coat or swan-shift. Many of these swan-maidens are said to have contracted marriage with men who had obtained power over them by getting possession of the swan-coat or swan-shift, but if the swan-maiden recovers this from her husband,

even though she may have borne him children, she assumes her former shape and flies away from him forever. [VALKYR, WISH-CHILDREN.]

"These lovely swan-maidens must have been long known to German tradition. When they bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-ring, the swan-shift, who takes it from them has them in his power."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 428.

swan-mark, s. A mark indicating the ownership of a swan.

swan-neck, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A long, graceful neck like that of a swan; hence, the end of a pipe curved or arched like the neck of a swan.

2. *Bot.*: [SWANWORT.]

swan-ring, s.

Anthrop.: A ring supposed to have the same power as the swan-coat (q. v.).

swan-shift, s. [SWAN-COAT.]

swan-shot, s. A very large size of shot, used for shooting swans.

swan-upping, s. [SWAN-HOPPING.]

swan-wife, s.

Anthrop.: A swan-maiden (q. v.) who has married a human being.

"Many tales of swan-wives still live among the Norse people."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), i. 427.

swan's down, swan-down, s. The down or soft feathers obtained from a swan.

"With his fan of turkey-feathers,

With his plumes and tufts of swan's down."

Longfellow: Hiawatha.

swāng, s. [From the same root as SWAMP (q. v.).] A piece of low or green sward liable to be covered with water; a swamp, a bog. (*Prov.*)

swān'-ga, a. [An African negro word.] Conceited; dandified; bravely tricked out; as, a *swanga* buckra=a dandy white man.

swān'-hērd, s. [Eng. *swan*, and *herd*.] One who tends swans.

swānk, a. [Cf. Ger. *schwank*=pliant, supple.]

1. Thin, slender, pliant, agile. (*Scotch.*)

2. Stately, jolly.

"Thou once was i' the foremost rank,

A filly buirdly, steeve, an' swank."

Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

swānk'-le, swānk'-ŷ, s. [SWANK.] A tight, strapping young fellow or girl. (*Scotch.*)

"There, swankies young, in braw braid-claith,

Are springin' o'er the gutters."

Burns: Holy Fair.

swānk'-īng, adj. [SWANK.] Supple, active. (*Scotch.*)

"A swanking young chield."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

swān'-nēr-ŷ, s. [English *swan*; -ery.] A place where swans are bred and reared.

"Anciently the crown had an extensive swannery annexed to the royal palace or manor of Clarendon, in Wiltshire. It had also a swannery in the Isle of Purbeck."—*Yarrell: Hist. British Fishes*.

***swān'-nŷ, a.** [Eng. *swan*; -y.] Swanlike.

"The swanny glossiness of a neck."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 22.

swan'-pān, s. [SHWANPAN.]

swān'-skin, s. [Eng. *swan*, and *skin*.]

1. The skin of a swan with the feathers on.

2. A kind of fine-twilled flannel.

3. A kind of woolen blanketing used by letterpress printers and engravers.

swān'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *swan*, and *wort*.] Named because the column is long and curved like the neck of a swan.]

Bot.: *Cycnoches*, a genus of Orchids. Called also Swan-neck and Swan-flower. About eleven species are cultivated in European hot-houses, ten from the warmer parts of America, and one from Singapore.

swāp, adv. [Ger. *schwapp*=a blow, also as interj. slap! smack!] Hastily; on a sudden; with sudden or hasty violence. (*Prov.*)

swāp, *swappe, v. t. & i. [A variant of *sweep*, v. (q. v.); cf. Icel. *sveipja*=to sweep, to swoop.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To strike, as with a sweeping stroke.

"Swap of his hed."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 15,834.

2. To exchange, to barter, to swop.

"A couple of quaint little female Hollanders swapping dolls."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To move swiftly; to rush.

"Beofs to him swapte."—*Layamon*, 26,775.

2. To fall completely down.

3. To ply the wings with a sweeping noise.

4. To swop, to barter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

swāp, *s.* [SWAP, *v.*]

1. A blow, a stroke.

"If't be a thwack, I make account of that;
There's no new fashioned *swap* that ere came up yet
But I've the first on 'em."

Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valor.

2. A barter, an exchange, a swop.

"I'e'en changed it, as occasion served . . . for gin
and brandy, and it served the house many a year—a gude
swap too."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

swāpe, *s.* [SWEEP, *v.*]

1. A bucket on the end of a line from a balanced
pole which rests on a post. It has been employed
for forty centuries in Egypt, and is represented on
the temples and tombs of that country. The well-
pole and oaken bucket are yet common in this
country in rural districts.

2. A sounce, or light-holder.

3. A pump-handle.

4. A long oar, or sweep.

***swappe**, *v. t. & i.* [SWAP, *v.*]

swārd, ***swart**, ***swarde**, ***sweard**, ***swerd**,
***sworde**, *subst.* [A. S. *sweard*=the skin of bacon;
cogn. with Dut. *zwoord*=skin of bacon; Icelandic
svǫrdhr=skin, hide, sword; *jardhar-svǫrdhr*=earth-
sword; *grassvǫrdhr*=grass-sword; Dan. *flesksværd*=
flesh-sword, skin of bacon; *grǫnsværd*=green-
sword; Ger. *schwarte*=rind, bark, skin.]

*1. A skin, a covering, rind.

"Brandish no swords bnt *sweards* of bacon!"

Brewer: Lingua, ii. 1.

2. Turf; the grassy surface of land; that part of
the soil which is filled with the roots of grass;
when covered with green grass it is called green-
sword.

sward-cutter, *s.*

1. A plow to turn over grass lands.

2. A lawn-mower (q. v.).

***swārd**, *v. t.* [SWARD, *s.*]

1. To produce sword on; to cause sword to grow
on.

2. To cover with sword or grass; to strew with
grass.

swārd'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [SWARD, *v.*]

***swārd'-y**, *a.* [English *sward*, *s.*; -*y*.] Covered
with sword.

swäre, *pret. of v.* [SWEAR.]

swārf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Iron filings.

2. The grit worn away from grindstones used in
grinding cutlery wet. (*Prov.*)

swārf (2), *s.* [SWARF, *v.*] A fainting-fit; a swoon,
stupor. (*Scotch.*)

***swārf** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

***swarf-money**, *s.*

Feudal Law: Money paid in lieu of the service of
castleward.

swārf, *v. i.* [Prob. connected with *swerve* (q. v.).]
To swoon, to faint. (*Scotch.*)

"He was like a man awa frae himsell for many minutes,
and I thought he would hae *swarf't* a' thegither."—*Scott:*
Antiquary, ch. xxvii.

swārm, ***swarme**, *s.* [A. S. *swearm*; cogn. with
Dut. *zwerf*; Icel. *svarmr*; Dan. *sværm*; Sw. *svärm*;
M. H. Ger. *swarm*; German *schwarm*=a swarm;
schwirren=to buzz; *sweren*=to hum. From the
same root as *swear*.]

1. A large number or body of small animals or
insects, particularly when moving in a confused
mass.

2. Specif., the cluster of honey-bees which issue
at once from a hive, seeking a new home, under the
direction of the queen-bee; a similar cluster of bees
settled in a hive.

"When the *swarms* are eager of their play,

And loath their empty hives."

Dryden: Virgil: Georgio iv. 157.

3. A large and dense number or cluster of persons;
a multitude of people in motion; a crowd, a mob,
a multitude, a throng. (Sometimes applied to inani-
mate objects.)

"This *swarm* of fair advantages."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 1.

swārm (1), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swirman*; Dan. *sværme*;
Ger. *schwärmen*; Sw. *svärma*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To collect and rise in a body from a hive in
flight, as bees.

"The Trojans . . . issue in a throng,

Like *swarming* bees."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 35.

2. To appear or collect in a crowd or crowds; to
throng together in multitudes; to crowd together
in confusion.

"The common people by numbers *swarm* to us."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 2.

3. To be overcrowded or thronged; to be overrun;
to be filled with a multitude, crowd or throng of
animals in motion, or other objects.

"The banks promiscuous *swarm'd* with thronging
troops."

Warton: Eclogue 5.

*4. To breed multitudes.

"Not so thick *swarm'd* once the soil

Bedropp'd with blood of Gorgon."

Milton: P. L., x. 527.

B. Trans.: To crowd, to throng.

swārm (2), *v. i. & t.* [Etymology doubtful; cf.
squirm.]

A. Intrans.: To climb a tree, pole, or the like, by
embracing it with the arms and legs and scram-
bling up. (Generally with *up*.)

B. Trans.: To climb, as a tree, &c., by embracing
it with the arms and legs and scrambling up.

swārm'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [SWARM (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the
verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. The act of coming off or collecting in swarms,
as bees; a thronging or crowding thickly together.

2. *Bot.*: The name given by the Germans to the
oscillating and crowding motions of the zoöspores
and antherozoids of Confervæ, &c., while free in the
cavity of the parent cell just before their breaking
forth. The name is derived from the resemblance
of their movements to the swarming of bees. [ZOO-
SPORE.]

swārt, **swārth**, ***suart**, *a.* [A. S. *sweart*=black;
cogn. with Dut. *zwart*; Icel. *svartr*; Dan. *sort*; Sw.
svart; O. H. Ger. *swarz*, *suarz*; Goth. *swarts*; Ger.
schwarz.] Of a black or dark color; swarthy.
(Applied especially to the skin.)

"A *swarth* complexion, and a curled head."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xix.

swart-back, *s.* The great black-backed gull,
Larus marinus. (*Scotch.*)

***swart-star**, *s.* Sirius, the Dog-star. So called
from its appearance during the hot weather of sum-
mer, which darkens or "swarts" the countenance.

"Ye valleys low . . .

On whose fresh lap the *swart-star* sparely looks."

Milton: Lycidas, 138.

***swārt**, *v. t.* [SWART, *a.*] To make black, dark,
or tawny.

"The heat of the sun whose fervor may *swart* a living
part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh."—*Browne:*
Vulgar Errors, bk. vi., ch. x.

swārth, *a.* [SWART.]

swārth (1), **swairth**, *s.* [Probably the same as
SWARTH, *adj.*] An apparition of a person about to
die; a wraith. (*Scotch.*)

swārth (2), *s.* [SWARD.]

1. The sword; the turf.

2. A swath; one of the bands or ridges of grass,
hay, &c., produced by mowing with the scythe.

"Here stretch'd in ranks, the level'd *swarths* are
found."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 639.

swārth'-ī-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *swarthy*, *a.*; -*ly*.] In a
swarthy manner; with a swarthy hue.

swārth'-ī-nëss, **swārth'-nëss**, *subst.* [English
swarthy, *swarth*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of
being swarthy; darkness or tawnyness of complex-
ion.

"It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an un-
pleasing *swarthinness*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, res. 36.

swārth'-y, *a.* [Eng. *swarth*, *a.*; -*y*.] Being of a
dark or dusky hue or complexion; tawny, black.
(Applied especially to the skin.)

"The wild confusion and the *swarthy* glow

Of flames on high and torches from below."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 4.

***swārth'-y**, *verb trans.* [SWARTHY, *a.*] To make
swarthy, to blacken.

"Now will I and my man *swarthy* our faces over as if
that country's heat had made 'em so."—*Cowley*.

***swārt'-ī-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *swarty*; -*ness*.] Swarthi-
ness, darkness.

***swārt'-ish**, ***swart-ysh**, *a.* [English *swart*, *a.*;
-*ish*.] Somewhat swarthy, dark, or tawny.

"Melancholy, that cold, dry, wretched saturnine humor,
creepeth in with a leane, pale, or *swartys* color, which
reigneth upon solitary, careful, musyng men."—
Bullein: Bulwark of Defense, iv.

***swārt'-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *swart*; -*ness*.] The
quality or state of being swarthy; swarthinness.

***swārt'-y**, *a.* [English *swart*, *a.*; -*y*.] Swarthy,
dark, tawny.

"From these first qualities arise many other second, as
that of color, blacke, *swarty*, pale, ruddy, &c."—*Burton:*
Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 179.

***swārtz'-ī-a**, *subst.* [Named by Wildenow after
Prof. Olaf Swartz (1760-1818), a Swedish botanist,
author of *Flora Indiciæ Occidentalis*.]

Botany: The typical genus of Swartzia (q. v.).
Calyx globular or ovate, splitting ultimately into
reflexed sepals; petals often wanting; if present,
with one, two, or three petals. Large trees, with
valuable timber, nearly all from tropical America.
Known species about sixty. *Swartzia tomentosa* is
a magnificent tree, sixty feet high, with a trunk
three feet in diameter. It grows in French Guiana.
Its heart-wood is red or black, hard, close-grained,
and very durable. Its bark is the Panococco bark,
which is a powerful sudorific. The seeds of *S.*
triphylla are acrid and cathartic.

swārtz'-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *swartzi(a)*;
Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cæsalpinieæ.

swārve, *verb i. or t.* [SWERVE.] (*Scotch.*) To
swerve.

"The horse *swarved* round, and I fell aff at tae side."—
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xxiv.

swāsh (1), ***swashe**, *s.* [SWASH, *v.*]

*1. A blustering noise, a vaporing.

"I will flaunt and brave it after the lusty *swash*."—*The*
Three Ladies of London.

2. Impulse of water flowing with violence; a
dashing or splashing of water.

*3. A roaring blade, a swaggerer, a swasher.

4. A narrow sound or channel of water lying
within a sandbank or between that and the shore.

*5. Wash; hogswash.

"Longyng after slobber sause and *swashe*, at which a
whole stomacke is readye to cast hys gorge."—*Tyndal:*
Works, p. 65.

swash-bank, *s.*

Hydraulic Eng.: The crowning portion of a sea-
embankment.

swash-bucket, *s.* The common receptacle of the
washings of the scullery; hence, a mean, slatternly
woman. (*Prov. Eng.*)

***swash-buckler**, *subst.* A swaggerer, a bully, a
bravo, a braggadocio.

"A ruffian is the same with a swaggerer, so called,
because endeavoring to make that side to swag or weigh
down, whereon he ingageth. The same also with *swash-*
buckler, from swashing or making a noise on bucklers."
—*Fuller: Worthies, London*.

swash-way, *s.* The same as SWASH (1), *s.*, 4.

swāsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: An oval figure whose moldings are oblique
to the axis of the work.

swash-letter, *s.*

Printing: A name common to old-faced capitals
whose terminations project considerably beyond
the shank, as Q, R, &c. (*Brande*.)

swash-plate, *s.*

Mach.: A rotating, circular plate, inclined to the
plane of its revolution, so as to give a vertical recip-
rocation to the rod, whose foot rests thereupon,
and which moves between lateral guides.

swāsh, *a.* [Prob. allied to *squash* (q. v.).] Soft,
like over-ripe fruit; squashy. (*Prov.*)

***swāsh**, *v. i.* [Swiss dial. *svasska*=to make a
squashing or swashing noise.]

1. To bluster, to make a great noise, to brag, to
vapor, to swagger.

2. To fall violently.

"Thrusting into hir chamber, they offered to kiss her,
and *swasht* downe upon hir bed."—*Holinshed: Chron.* (an.
1381).

3. To spill or splash water about; to dash or flow
noisily; to splash.

swāsh'-ēr, *adj.* [Eng. *swash*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who
makes a blustering show of valor or force of arms;
a blusterer, a swaggerer, a bully, a braggadocio, a
braggart.

"As young as I am, I have observed these three *swash-*
ers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 2.

swāsh'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [SWASH, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Having the character of swasher; blustering,
swaggering.

"She indicates, behind an outside which is veritably
swashing and martial, a true woman."—*Athenæum*, June
14, p. 770.

2. Falling heavily; having great force; crushing.
"Gregory, remember thy *swashing* blow."—*Shakesp.:*
Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

***swāsh'-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *swash*; -*ly*.] In a swash-
ing manner; lashing about.

swāsh'-y, *adj.* [Eng. *swash*, *a.*; -*y*.] Swash,
squashy, soft.

swāt, *v. t.* [Etym. unknown]. To strike or pun-
ish; as, He *swatted* him in the eye. (*Slang*.)

swāt, *pret. of v.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

swāṭch, *s.* [A variant of *swath* (q. v.).]

*1. A swath.

"One spreadeth those bands, so in order to lie,
As barley (in *swatches*) may fill it thereby."
Tusser: August's Husbandry.

2. A sample, a pattern; a shred. (Generally of cloth.) (*Scotch.*)

"That's just a *swatch* o' Hornbook's way."
Burns: Death and Dr. Hornbook.

swāth, **swathe**, *s.* [A. S. *swadhu*=a track, a trace; cogn. with Dut. *zwaad*=a swathe; *zwad*, *zwade*=a swath; Ger. *schwad*=a swath.]

1. A line or ridge of grass or grain cut and thrown together by a scythe or mowing-machine.

"As soon as your grass is mown, if it lie thick in the *swath*, neither air nor sun can pass freely through it."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

2. The whole reach or sweep of a scythe or mowing-machine.

3. A band, a fillet, a bandage.
"Its make is such, that it seems to be a crown; it is made of thick *swaths*, but the texture is of linen."
Whiston: Josephus; Antiquities of the Jews, book iii., ch. xi.

¶ To cut a swath: To cut a dash; to make a figure.

***swath-band**, ***swath-bond**, *s.* A swaddling-band.

"Wash't sweetly ouer, swaddled with sincere
And spotlesse *swath-bands*."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Apollo.

swāthe, *v. t.* [A. S. *swedhian*, *beswedhian*=to wrap up; from *swadhu*=a shred, a swath (q. v.).]

1. To bind with a band, bandage, or roller.
"From their infancy their feet are kept *swathed* up with bands, as hard as they can possibly endure them."
Dampier: Voyages (an. 1687).

*2. To make a bundle of; to tie up in bundles or sheaves, as corn.

"Javelé; *swathed* or made into sheaves."
Cotgrave.

*3. To bind about, to inclose, to surround.

"He *swathes* about the swelling of the deep,
That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep."
Cowper: Retirement, 527.

4. To wind or fold together; to bind, to wrap.

swāthe, *s.* [SWATH, *s.*] A bandage, a band, a roller.

"They had wrapt me in above an hundred yards of *swathe*."
Spectator, No. 90.

***swāth'-eŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *swathe*; -y.] Of or pertaining to a swath; consisting of or lying in swaths.

swāth'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SWATHE, *v. t.*]

***swathing-clothes**, ***swathing-cloaths**, *s. pl.* Swaddling-clothes.

"When they will, they may lay down the young infants, and at their pleasure take them out of their *swathing-cloaths*, and hold them to the fire, and refresh them with play."
Sir T. More: Utopia, bk. ii., ch. v.

***swāth'-le** (le as *el*), *v. trans.* [SWADDLE.] To swaddle.

"Swathed with bands."
Sandys: Travels, p. 133.

swāts, *s. pl.* [A. S. *swate*.] Drink; good ale. (*Scotch.*)

"Fast by an ingle, bleezing finely,
Wi' reaming *swats* that drank divinely."
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

swāt'-tēr, **squāt'-tēr**, *v. i.* [Cf. Sw. *squattr*=to chatter; Bavar. *schwaddern*=to splash, to spill.] To splutter, to flounce; to move rapidly in any fluid, generally in an undulating way. (*Scotch.*)

swāy, ***sway-en**, *verb t. & in.* [Icel. *sveigja*=to bow, to bend, as a switch or bow, to swing; Danish *svate*=to swing to and fro, to sway; *svag*=weak, Sw. *sviga*=to bend, to yield; *svag*=weak; Dutch *zwaai*=a turn; *zwaaijen*=to swing, to turn, to sway, to brandish; Norw. *sveigja*=to bend; *svæg*=a switch; *sviga*=to bend, to give way.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To move backward and forward; to swing.

"She *swayed* her lithe body in gentle rhythmical motions."
London Daily Telegraph.

2. To move backward and forward in the hand; to wave, to swing; to wield with the hand.

"And golden Marcus, he that *swaide* the Romaine sword,
Bare witness of Boemia, by credite of his word."
Gascoigne: In Praise of a Gentlewoman.

3. To cause to lean or incline to one side; to weigh down.

*4. To bias, to prejudice; to turn away or aside.

"Heaven forgive them, that so much have *swayed*
Your majesty's good thoughts away from me."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

5. To rule, to govern; to direct the course of; to influence or direct by power and authority or by moral force.

"Our practice is guided by notions that we had sucked in, is *swayed* by inclinations that we got before."
Barrow: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 17.

II. Nautical: To hoist, to raise. (Particularly applied to the lower yards and to the top-masts.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To be drawn to one side by weight; to hang in a heavy, unsteady manner; to bear, to sway; as, A wall *sways* to the right.

2. To move or advance to one side; to incline to one side.

3. To have the feelings or judgment inclining one way; to incline.

"He seems indifferent:
Or rather *swaying* more upon our part,
Then cherishing the exhibitors against us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

4. To move unsteadily backward and forward, or from one side to another.

"The branches
Swayed and sighed overhead in scarcely audible
whispers."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

5. To have weight or influence.

"To distinguish what motive actually *swayed* with him on every particular occasion."
Search: Light of Nature, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

*6. To rule, to govern.

"No one should *sway* but he."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

¶ (1) To sway on: Not to yield to doubt and fear, but to push on.

"Let us *sway on*, and face them in the field."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

(2) To sway up:

Naut.: To swing up by pulling a rope; to throw a strain on a mast-rope, in order to start the mast upwards, so that the fid may be taken out previously to lowering the mast.

swāy, ***swaie**, *s.* [SWAY, *v.*]

1. The swing or sweep of a weapon.

"To strike with huge two-handed *sway*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 251.

2. The motion of a thing moving heavily.

*3. Weight.

"Oft must menne on the oke smite, till the happie dente haue entred, whiche with the okes owne *swaie*, maketh it to come all at ones."
Chaucer: Testament of Loue, bk. iii.

4. Preponderance; turn of the balance.

"Expert
When to advance, to stand, or turn the *sway*
Of battle."
Milton: P. L., vi. 233.

5. Influence; weight on one side.

"Our latent motives, which bear so great a *sway* in the behavior of most men, cannot owe their appearance to the mind."
Search: Light of Nature, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xx.

6. Power exerted in governing; rule, dominion, control.

7. A switch used by thatchers to bind their work.
8. A pivoted upright with an arm attached, fixed to the hob of a grate or cooking range, so that the arm, with pots or kettles hung thereon, may be turned over the fire, and the vessels raised and lowered when necessary; a crane.

sway-backed, *a.* The same as SWAYED, *a.* (q. v.)

sway-bar, *s.*

Vehicles: A bar on the hind end of the fore-hounds of a wagon, resting on the coupling-poles and sliding thereon as the wagon turns; a slider, a sweep-bar.

sway-bracing, *subst.* The guys of a suspension-bridge to prevent lateral swaying

swāyed, *pa. par. & a.* [SWAY, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Strained and weakened in the hinder parts of the body. (Applied to overworked horses.)

"Stark spoiled with the staggers, begnawn with the bots, *swayed* in the back."
Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

***swāy'-fūl**, *adj.* [Eng. *sway*; -ful(l).] Able to sway; powerful, swaying.

"Where Cytherea's *swayful* power
Is worshiped in the reedy bower."
Fawkes: The Distaff.

swēal, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swēlan*=to burn slowly without flame, Low Ger. *swelen*; Ger. *schwelen*.] [SULTRY.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To run, to melt. (Said of a candle.)

"Mind ye dinna let the candle *swéal* as ye gang along the wainscot parlour."
Scott: Old Mortality, ch. v.

2. To burn away without flame.

B. Transitive: To dress, as a hog, by burning or singeing; to swale.

sweär, ***sweare**, ***swere**, ***svere** (pa. t. *tsware*, **swoor*, **swor*, *swore*, pa. par. **swore*, **sworen*, *sworn*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swerian* (pa. t. *swór*, pa. par. *sworen*); cogn. with Dut. *zweren* (pa. t. *zwoor*, pa. par. *gezworen*); Icelandic *swerja* (pa. t. *sór*, pa. par. *svarinn*); Dan. *sværge*; Sw. *svärja*; Ger. *schwören*, all=to swear; cf. also Goth. *swaran*; Icel. *svara*; Dan. *svare*; Sw. *svara*=to answer, to reply.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To affirm or make a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of that which is affirmed; to take an oath solemnly.

"Ye shall not *swear* by my name falsely."
Leviticus xix. 12.

2. To use profane language; to utter profane oaths; to use profanity; to be profane; to take the name of God in vain.

"He knocked fast, and often curst and *sware*,
That ready entrance was not at his call."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

* 3. To give evidence on oath.

"At what ease
Might corrupt minds procure knaves as corrupt
To *swear* against you."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. To promise on oath or in a solemn manner; to vow. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

5. To declare solemnly to the truth of something.

"He knows I am no maid, and he'll *swear* to it."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

II. Art (of a color): To have the contrast too strongly emphasized.

B. Transitive:

1. To affirm with an oath or with a solemn appeal to God for the truth of the declaration.

"You may say it, but not *swear* it."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 2.

2. To promise in a solemn manner; to vow.

"I'll keep what I have *swore*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

3. To declare, affirm, or charge upon oath

"To *swear* false allegations."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

4. To put to an oath; to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to.

"Swear me to this."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

5. To utter in a profane manner, or by taking the name of God in vain.

"Swears a prayer or two,
And sleeps again."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

*6. To appeal to with an oath; to call to witness; to attest.

"Thou *swearst* thy gods in vain."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ (1) To swear by: To place great confidence in some person or thing.

(2) To swear in: To induct into office or station.

(3) To swear off: *To swear out: To renounce solemnly; as, To swear off drinking.

(4) To swear the peace against one: To make oath that one is under the actual fear of death or bodily harm from some person, in which case the person charged must find sureties to keep the peace. [SURETY, *s.*]

sweär, *s.* [SWEAR, *v.*] An oath, an imprecation; a profane expression; a bad word. (*Colloq.*)

"It is a dreadful thing to say, but I felt that if I didn't utter a big *swear* at that moment something would happen."
St. James's Gazette, June 4, 1887.

sweär, *a.* [A. S. *swær*, *swere*=heavy, lazy.]

1. Lazy, indolent.

2. Unwilling. (*Scotch.*)

sweär'-ēr, ***swer-er**, *s.* [Eng. *swear*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who swears; one who calls upon God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

2. One who habitually uses profane language; a profane person.

"The *swearer* continues to swear: tell him of his wickedness, he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on."
Gilpin: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 27.

swēat, ***sweate**, ***swete**, ***swette**, ***swoot**, ***swote**, *s.* [A. S. *swāt*; cogn. with Dut. *zweet*; Icel. *sveiti*; Dan. *sved*; Sw. *svett*; O. H. Ger. *sweiz*; Ger. *schweiss*; Sansc. *sveda*.]

1. The fluid or sensible moisture excreted from the skin of an animal. [PERSPIRATION.]

2. Moisture exuded from any substance.

"Beans give in the mow; and therefore those that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough *sweat* in the mow."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

3. That which causes sweat; labor, toil, exertion.

"Saved your husband so much *sweat*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē. ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. The state or condition of one who sweats.

"Soft on the flowery herb I found me laid
In balmy sweat." Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 255.

*5. The sweating-sickness.

"Falstaff shall die of a sweat."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.

swēat, ***sweate**, ***swete**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swētan*; cogn. with Icel. *sveita*; Dut. *zweeten*; Low Ger. *sweten*; Ger. *schwitzen*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To excrete moisture from the pores; to be moist on the body with heat or labor.

2. To emit moisture, as plants, a wall, &c.

"Wainscots will sweat so that they run with water."—Bacon.

*3. To toil, to labor.

"Sweat in this business and maintain the war." Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To lose or squander money freely; to bleed. (*Slang.*)

*2. To carry on business on the sweating system (*q. v.*).

"Recently a trade journal published a list of sweating firms in the clothing trade, each of which probably has grounds of action."—*London Echo*.

B. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cause to excrete moisture from the skin, by the application of sudorifics, exertion, &c.

2. To emit as sweat; to exude; to emit or suffer to flow from the pores; to shed.

Grease, that's sweaten
From the murderer's gizzard." Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

II. Figuratively:

1. To extort or extract money from; to bleed, to fleece. (*Slang.*)

2. To oppress and defraud by employing at starvation wages.

¶ To sweat coins (espec. gold coins): To remove a portion of them by shaking them in bags so that a portion of the metal is worn off, yet the diminution of the value is not readily perceived.

sweat-box, *s.* A box in which hides are sweated in the process of tanning.

When a person suspected of crime is subjected to a rigid inquisitorial examination by the police authorities he is said to be placed in the sweat box. (*Colloq.*)

sweat-glands, *s. pl.* [SUDORIFEROUS-GLANDS.]

sweat-shop, *s.* A shop in which the sweating system (*q. v.*) is practiced.

swēat-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sweat*; -*er*.]

1. One who sweats.

2. One who or that which causes to sweat; as—

(1) A sudorific.

(2) A thick woolen jacket or coarse jersey worn by athletes, &c., in training.

"Want of food . . . and exercise in sweaters."—*Referee*, Dec. 12, 1886.

(3) A grinding employer; one who sweats his workpeople; especially one who employs working tailors, seamstresses, &c., at very low wages.

"Sweaters' hacks turning out frockcoats."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

*3. A street ruffian of the time of Queen Anne. The sweaters went about in small bands, and, forming a circle around an inoffensive wayfarer, pricked him with their swords, and compelled him to dance till he perspired from the exertion.

"These sweaters . . . seem to me to have at present but a rude kind of discipline among them."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 332.

***swēat-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *sweat*; -*ful*(*l*).] Covered with sweat; hard-working.

"See here their antitype—a crude block raised
By sweatful smelters on this wooded strand." Blackie: *Lays of Highlands*, p. 106.

swēat-ī-ly, *adv.* [English *sweaty*; -*ly*.] In a sweaty manner; so as to be moist with sweat.

swēat-ī-nēss, *s.* [English *sweaty*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being sweaty or moist with sweat.

swēat-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [SWEAT, *v.*]

sweating-bath, *s.* A vapor-bath for sweating persons; a stove or sudatory.

sweating-furnace, *s.*

Metallurgy: A liquation furnace of peculiar construction, in which a matte of copper and argentiferous lead is heated to deprive the copper of the metals combined therewith.

sweating-house, *subst.* A separate apartment, where vapor-baths are obtained.

sweating-iron, *s.* A scraper to remove sweat from horses; a strigil (*q. v.*).

sweating-room, *s.*

1. A room devoted to the use of a vapor-bath.

2. In dairying, a room for sweating cheeses and carrying off the superfluous moisture.

sweating-sickness, *s.*

Pathol.: A pestilence, called *sudor anglicus* (the English sweat), as it only affected Englishmen. Caius, who first described it in 1552, called it *Ephemerica pestilens*, or One-day pestilence. It was introduced into England by the irregular troops of the Earl of Richmond in 1485, when he came over to assert his claim to the throne against Richard III. The battle of Bosworth was fought on Aug. 22, 1485, and immediately after the disease appeared in the army, and in London on the arrival of the victors four days later. It was a violent special type of miasmatic fever. It lasted five weeks and passed away as suddenly as it came. Later epidemics of the same disease occurred in 1506, 1517, 1528, and 1550, after which it never appeared again. On the last occasion it originated in the army of Edward VI., in France, and was brought by the affected soldiers to England; two sons of Charles Brandon, both Dukes of Suffolk and nephews of Henry VIII., died of it, and a vast number of men of inferior rank.

sweating-system, *s.* A term applied especially in the tailoring trade, to the system of employing men, women, and children to make up clothes at their own homes at very low wages.

***swēat-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *sweat*; -*less*.] Without toil.

"That sweatles eat'st, and without sowing reap'st." Sylvester: *The Lowe*, 839.

swēat-ŷ, ***sweat-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *sweat*, *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Moist with sweat; covered with sweat.

"A sweaty reaper from his tillage brought
First-fruits." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 434.

2. Consisting of sweat.

"No humors gross, or frowzy steams,
No noisome whiffs or sweaty streams." Swift. (*Todd.*)

3. Laborious, toilsome.

"And measured echoing shouts their sweaty toils attend." Mickle: *Lusiad*, bk. ix.

Swēde, *s.* [See def.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Sweden.

2. A Swedish turnip.

"The root known as a hybrid is the result of a second cross, between the *swede* and the common turnip."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

Swē-den-bor'-gī-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Swedenborg. [B.]

B. *As subst.*: A follower of Emanuel Swedenborg, son of Jesper Swedenborg, bishop of Skara, in West Gothland. The son was born at Stockholm on Jan. 29, 1688. He thought much of religion in very early life, and diligently studied physics, mathematics, and classics at the University of Upsal, afterward visiting Oxford, Paris, &c. Before leaving the University, he had been appointed by Charles XII. assessor in the Royal Metallic College of Sweden, and, in 1719, was ennobled by Charles' successor, Queen Ulrica Eleonora, under the name of Swedenborg, by which he is generally known. Between early manhood and his fifty-eighth year, he actively prosecuted his studies in mathematics, physics, &c., publishing various works, as the *Opera Philosophica et Mineralia* (in 1733), in three volumes, and the *Philosophy of the Infinite* (in 1734). In April, 1743, being at an inn in London, Swedenborg considered that he had a vision of the Lord, who called him to a holy office, opened his sight to the spiritual world, and endowed him with the gift of conversing with spirits and angels. In August he returned to Stockholm, commenced the study of the Hebrew scriptures, resigned his assessorship in 1747, and spent the remainder of his life in forming and propagating his theological views. He died in London in his eighty-fifth year, March 29, 1772, in Great Bath Street, Coldbath Fields, and was buried in the Swedish Church in Ratcliff Highway. His system is presented at length in his various works, especially his *Arcana Cœlestia* (8 vols., London, 1749-1756). He believed that he was several times allowed to enter heaven, "which was arranged in streets and squares like earthly cities, but with fields and gardens interposed." There was a magnificent palace with a temple in the midst, with a table in it, and on the table the Word of God, with two angels by its side. The form of angels was altogether like that of men. Matter and spirit are connected by an eternal law. He accepted only twenty-nine of the Old Testament Books, rejecting Ruth, 1 and 2 Chronicles, Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther, Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon. Of the New Testament he accepted only the Gospels and the Apocalypse. He held that there

is a double sponse in scripture, the most important being the spiritual. He believed in one God and in the Trinity, and that tho Lord and Savior Jesus Christ was that God; that Jehovah himself became incarnate as the Word. Heaven and hell are not places, but states, and the Devil is not a person, but a name of hell. The judgment on the first Christian church took effect in 1757, and was seen by Swedenborg in the spiritual world, after which, and in lieu of it, the New Church, called in Revelation (xxi., xxii.) New Jerusalem, descended from heaven. Swedenborg himself founded no church. His followers publicly associated themselves as a congregation in Eastcheap in 1788. In 1810 a Swedenborgian Society was established, and a Missionary and Tract Society in 1821. Congregations exist in the United States, England, on the continent of Europe, &c.

Swē-den-bor'-gī-an-ism, *subst.* [Eng. *Swedenborgian*; -*ism*.] The doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

Swēd'-ish, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Sweden or its inhabitants.

B. *Assubst.*: The languagespoken by the Swedes.

Swedish-beamtree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus intermedia*, a sub-species of *P. aria*. It has oblong, rather distinctly-lobed leaves, ashy-white below, with five to eight nerves on each side.

Swedish-turnip, *s.*

Bot., Agric., &c.: A kind of turnip, *Brassica campestris rutabaga*, introduced originally from Sweden. The bulb is elongated, the leaves glaucous, the inside either white or, more generally, yellow, the quality not being affected by the variation of color. It is very hardy, not generally suffering injury from intense cold.

***swēēm**, ***swaim**, ***sweme**, *s.* [Icel. *sveimr*=a bustle, a stir; Norw. *sveim*=a slight intoxication; Icel. *swimi*=a swimming in the head; Dan. *svime*=a fainting-fit; A. S. *swima*=a swoon.] Dizziness; a swimming in the head; vertigo. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

sweep, ***swepe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *swāpan*, *pa. t.* *sweōp*=to sweep; Icel. *sopa*; O. Fris. *svēpa*=to sweep with a broom, &c.; Icel. *sveipja*=to sweep, to swoop. *Sweep* and *swoop* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To brush or rub over with a brush, besom, or the like, for the purpose of removing loose dirt; as, to sweep a room or a road.

2. To drive or carry along or off, as by a long brushing stroke or force or by flowing on the earth; as, A flood sweeps away a bridge.

3. To clear or clean by brushing with a besom or the like.

"What woman, having ten pieces of silver, if she lose one, doth not sweep the house, and seek diligently, till she find it?"—*Luke* xv. 8.

4. To rub over; to touch in passing; to graze.

"And Troy's proud dames, whose garments sweep the ground." Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, iv. 563.

5. To clear, to rid, to free.

"The narrow seas of all the French to sweep."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

6. To drive, destroy, or carry at a stroke, or with celerity and violence. (Often followed by *away* or *off*.)

"The waves o'ertake them in their serious play,
And every hour sweeps multitudes away."

Cowper: Retirement, 153.

7. To draw or drag something over; as, to sweep the bottom of a river.

*8. To carry with a long, swinging motion; to carry with pride.

"Like a peacock sweep along his tail."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 3.

9. To strike with a long stroke; to brush or touch quickly with the fingers.

"The sweet Muses in the neighboring bowers
Sweep their wild harps."

Præd: Athens.

10. To move swiftly over or along; to scour.

"Choughs . . . madly sweep the sky."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

11. To carry the eye over; to view widely and rapidly; as, to sweep the horizon.

12. To propel by means of a sweep or long oar.

B. Intransitive:

1. To pass by or along with swiftness and violence, as something broad or brushing the surface of anything. (*Proverbs* xxviii. 3.)

2. To pass or move along rapidly.

"Cutting the fume, by the blew seas they sweep."

Surrey: Virgile; Æneis, iv.

3. To pass over or brush along with celerity or force; as, The wind sweeps along the plain.

4. To pass or move with pomp.

"She sweeps it through the court with troops of ladies."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 3.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **qell**, **chorus**, **qhin**, **benqh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph** = **f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **ſhan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **ſhün**; -**tion**, -**ſion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **ſhūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

5. To move with a long reach or with a swinging motion.

6. To take in a view with progressive rapidity; to range, as the eye or a telescope.

¶ To sweep the board: To clear all the stakes; hence, to win everything.

sweep, *swepe, s. [SWEEP, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of sweeping.

2. One who sweeps; a sweeper; specif., a chimney-sweeper.

3. The compass, reach or range of any violent or continued motion.

4. The compass of any turning body in motion; as, the sweep of a door.

5. The compass of anything flowing or brushing.

"A torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep, trees, houses, men."

Philips. (Todd.)

6. Compass or range generally; reach.

"The fishermen waiting till they see a salmon show within the sweep of the net."—Field, March 20, 1886.

7. Extent, limit.

"Tyranny sends the chain that must abridge
The noble sweep of all their privilege."

Cowper: Table Talk, 475.

*8. Violent and general destruction; as, the sweep of an epidemic disease.

9. Direction of any motion not rectilinear.

"Taking a right-handed sweep, he ran through the wood and away southward."—Field, Feb. 26, 1887.

10. The direction or turn of a curve, as of a road, an arch, &c.

"Well-rolled walks
With curvature of slow and easy sweep."

Cowper: Task, i. 352.

11. Hence, a circular, semicircular, or curved carriage-drive through a lawn in the front of a house.

12. Compass or range of excursion; range.

"The landscapes seen from the car-windows would be tame were it not for the vast sweep of vision."—Century Magazine, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

13. A rapid survey with the eye.

14. A sweepstakes (q. v.).

"[He] was inveigled into becoming a subscriber to a Derby sweep."—London Daily Telegraph.

15. A counter-weighted pole, poised upon a fulcrum-post, and used to raise and lower a bucket suspended from the longer end; a swape.

16. The lever of a horse-power or pug-mill.

17. A low, mean person. (Slang.)

II. Technically:

1. Cards:

(1) In the game of casino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, and so removing them all.

(2) In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand. Also called a Slam.

□2. Founding: A movable templet used in loam-molding. It consists of a board, of which the edge is cut to the form of the cross-sectional outline of the article to be molded. The surface of the mold or core is formed by moving the sweep parallel to the axis at right angles to its length. For hollow articles, as pipes, sweeps are made in pairs, one for "running up" the core, and the other for forming the interior of the mold.

3. Her.: The same as 6.

4. Metall.: A name formerly applied to the Almond (Allemand) furnace.

5. Nautical:

*1) A long oar used on board ship to assist the action of the rudder during a calm, or in an emergency; or to assist the motion of the ship, as in the ancient galley.

"He thrust out his sweeps, as they are called, huge oars requiring five or six men to each."—Cassell's Saturday Journal, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 801.

(2) A long oar used on large barges, and on luggers.

(3) A circular frame on which the tiller traverses in large ships.

6. Old war: The balista or engine anciently used for casting stones into fortresses. The term is still used in heraldry.

7. Shipwright.: The mold of a ship where she begins to compass in at the rung-heads. A part of the mold curved in the arc of a circle.

¶ To make a clean sweep of anything: To sweep anything away completely; to take or carry off the whole of anything.

"To see a clean sweep made of the dragon with its nondescript pedestal."—London Daily Telegraph.

sweep-bar, s.

Vehicles: A name sometimes applied to the swayer or slider of a wagon. [SWAY-BAR.]

sweep-net, s. A net of considerable extent for drawing large areas. (Lit. & fig.)

"She was a sweep-net for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net."—Camden.

sweep-saw, s. A saw having a thin blade stretched by a frame or bow, and capable of cutting in a sweep or curve. Also known as a bone-saw or turning saw.

sweep-washer, s.

Gold and Silver Refining: The person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, &c., the small particles of those metals contained in them.

sweep-washings, s. pl. The refuse of shops in which gold and silver are worked. These metals are separated by mechanical means and amalgamation.

sweep'-age (age as ight), s. [Eng. sweep; -age.] The crop of hay got in a meadow. (Prov.)

*sweep'-dōm, s. [Eng. sweep; -dom.] Chimney-sweeps collectively.

"The sooner the etiquette of sweepdom, which enjoins this perpetual walking about in sooty war-paint, is abandoned, the better it will be."—London Daily Telegraph.

sweep'-ēr, s. [Eng. sweep, v.; -er.] One who or that which sweeps.

"Turning on improvised gangs of sweepers to work."—London Daily Telegraph.

sweep'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [SWEEP, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Wide, comprehensive.

"One or two facts, however, must be remembered before we can accept this sweeping statement as altogether correct."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. Overwhelming.

"Placing him with a sweeping majority at the head of the poll."—London Standard.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who or that which sweeps.

2. (Pl.): Things collected by sweeping.

"Should this one broomstick enter the scene, covered with dust, though the sweepings of the finest lady's chamber, we should despise its vanity."—Swift: Meditation on a Broomstick.

II. Nautical:

1. Dragging an anchorage ground with the bight of a rope to recover an anchor, or to ascertain the position of a wreck.

2. Propelling a vessel or barge by means of large oars. [SWEEP, s., II. 5.]

sweeping-table, s.

Metall.: A form of ore-separator in which the slime, after agitation by fans in a chest with water, is caused to flow on to a sloping table and sorted by gravity by means of a sheet of water passing over the table.

sweep'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. sweeping; -ly.] In a sweeping manner; comprehensively.

"He can hardly be acquainted with the full extent of those geographical labors which he too sweepingly condemns."—London Daily Telegraph.

sweep'-ing-ness, s. [English sweeping; -ness.] The quality or state of being sweeping or comprehensive; comprehensiveness.

"Petulant and scornful outbursts which are silly just in proportion to their sweepiness."—London Daily News.

*sweep'-stake, s. & adverb. [English sweep, and stake.]

A. As substantive:

1. A mode of playing at cards by which all the tricks are taken.

2. The same as SWEEPSTAKES (q. v.).

3. A clean sweep.

"They would make sweepstake at once of purgatory."—Bradford: Works, ii. 271.

B. As adv.: By winning and taking all the stakes at once; hence, by wholesale, indiscriminately.

"Is't writ in your revenge,
That sweepstake you will draw both friend and foe,
Winner and loser?"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

sweep'-stakes, s. [Eng. sweep, and stakes.]

1. A gaming transaction in which a number of persons join in contributing a certain stake, which becomes the property of one or several of the contributors on certain conditions. Thus, in a sweepstake for horses starting in a race, the owner of the winner receives the whole stakes, or a portion of it, the remainder being divided between the second and third.

2. The prize in a horse-race, &c., made up of contributions from several persons.

3. A sweepstake (q. v.).

*sweep'-y, a. [Eng. sweep; -y.]

1. Passing with speed and force over a great compass at once; sweeping.

"They rush along, the rattling woods give way,
The branches bend before their sweepy sway."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, l.

2. Strutting.

3. Wavy.

"No face; only the sight
Of a sweepy garment, vast and white."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, viii.

sweēr, swēir, adj. [A. S. swær, swere=heavy, lazy; Ger. schwer=heavy, difficult.] (Scotch.)

1. Lazy, idle, indolent.

2. Reluctant, unwilling, slow.

"Oats are sweer to ripen."—H. Kingsley: Austin Elliott, i. 195.

sweet, *suede, *swete, *swote, *sote, a., s. & adv. [A. S. swēte; cogn. with O. Sax. swoti: Dut. zoet; Icel. sætr; Dan. sød; Sw. söt; O. H. Ger. suazi, suazi; Fer. süsz; Sansc. svādu; Gr. hēdys; Latin suavis.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having a pleasant or agreeable taste or flavor like that of honey or sugar; opposed to sour or bitter.

"Sweetest nut hath sourest rind."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

2. Pleasant or agreeable to the smell; fragrant.

"The field's chief flower, sweet above compare."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 8.

3. Pleasant or agreeable to the ear; melodious, harmonious.

"Marvellous sweet music."—Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

4. Pleasant to the eye; beautiful, lovely, charming.

"That sweet coral mouth."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 542.

5. Giving out a pleasant or melodious sound

"Sweet instruments hung up in cases."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

*6. Kind, gentle, mild, meek.

"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades?"—Job xxxviii. 31.

7. Obliging, kind, soft, bland.

"One sweet look."—Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 371.

8. Pleasing to the mind; affecting graceful.

"She poured out her love, her fears and her thankfulness, with the sweet natural eloquence of her sex."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.

9. Dear, loved.

"Thy life to me is sweet."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 6.

10. Fresh; not salt or salted; as, sweet water.

11. Not changed from a sound or wholesome state; as—

(1) Not sour; as, sweet milk.

(2) Not stale; as, sweet butter.

(3) Not putrid or putrescent; as, sweet meat.

B. As substantive:

1. That which is sweet to the taste (chiefly used in the plural): as,

(1) Sweetmeats, confectionery, preserves.

(2) A pudding, pie, or any sweet dish, as opposed to a savory dish.

(3) Home-made wines, mead, metheglin, &c.

2. Something pleasing to the smell; a perfume.

"Sweet or color it had stolen from thee."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 15.

3. Something pleasant or agreeable to the mind; pleasures.

"Sweets grown common lose their dear delight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

4. A word of endearment; dear one.

"Farewell Zuleika!—Sweet! retire."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 23.

C. As adverb:

1. In a manner agreeable to the taste, smell, or hearing; as, to smell sweet, to taste sweet.

2. Softly, gently, blandly, benignly.

"How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank!"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

¶ (1) A sweet tooth: A great liking for sweet things or sweetmeats.

*2) Sweet-and-twenty: A term of endearment.

"Come kiss me, sweet-and-twenty."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

(3) To be sweet on (or upon): To have an affection for; to be in love with. (Colloq.)

"'Lookye!' said Anthony in his ear. 'I think he is sweet upon your daughter.'—'Tut, my good sir,' said Mr. Pecksniff, with his eyes still closed; 'young people, young people. A kind of cousins, too. No more sweetness than is in that, sir.'"—Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit, ch. xi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ *Sweet* is largely used as the first element of compounds, the meanings of which are in most cases self-evident; as, *sweet*-flavored, *sweet*-smelling, *sweet*-tempered, *sweet*-toned, &c.

sweet-acorn, s.

Botany: *Quercus ballota*, an evergreen oak with elliptical, coriaceous, entire, or serrated leaves, white and downy beneath; growing in Spain. The acorns, which are long and cylindrical, are eatable.

Sweet-Alison, s.

Bot.: *Königa maritima*.

sweet-apple, s.

Bot.: The sweetsop (q. v.).

sweet-bay, s.

Bot.: *Laurus nobilis*. Named from the odor of its leaves. [BAY (4), s., A. 2.]

sweet-bitter, s. [BITTERSWEET.]

sweet-bread, s.

1. *Lit.*: The pancreas of an animal, as of a calf or sheep, used as food.

"Sweet-breads and collops were with skewers prick'd
About the sides." *Dryden: Homer's Iliad*, i.

*2. *Fig.*: A bribe, a douceur.

"A few sweetbreads that I gave him out of my purse."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 163.

**sweet-breasted, a.* Having a sweet, melodious voice.

**sweet-breathed, a.* Emitting a sweet perfume; fragrant.

"Yet, like the sweet-breath'd violet of the shade,"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

sweet-brier, s. Sweetbrier (q. v.).

sweet-calabash, s.

Botany: *Passiflora maliformis*, a passion flower, with large, red, white, and blue fugitive flowers, succeeded by a fruit like a good-sized apple, yellow when ripe, with black seeds, a thick rind, and a sweetish edible pulp. It grows wild in the West Indies, where it is called by the Spaniards Granadilla.

sweet-calamus, sweet-cane, s.

Bot. & Script.: [CANE, II. 2.]

sweet-chervil, s.

Bot.: *Myrrhis odorata*.

sweet-chestnut, s.

Botany: *Castanea vesca* or *vulgaris*, a tree with oblong, lanceolate, acuminate, mucrono-serrate, glabrous leaves, and clusters of minute, pale greenish-yellow, unisexual, apetalous flowers in spikes. The fruit is a prickly cupule, husk, or involucre, with one or more nuts, each with one large seed. It grows wild in America and in the south of Europe. On the slopes of Etna, where there are forests of it, there grow some old trees with trunks of enormous girth. The chestnuts of commerce are derived chiefly from the cultivated varieties of the tree, and are larger and sweeter than the wild fruit. The nuts are consumed as an article of daily food in the south of Europe, and in parts of France are served up for breakfast, boiled in milk. Many houses in the older parts of London are said by Evelyn to have been built of its timber, which has the character of keeping off insects, spiders, &c. It is good for mill and water works, besides affording excellent stakes for palisades, and props for vines and hops. The timber is extensively used in America, especially for the inside finishing of houses, furniture, &c. Called also the Spanish Chestnut.

sweet-cicely, s. [CICELY.]

sweet-cistus, s.

Bot.: *Cistus ladanum*.

sweet-corn, s.

Agric.: A variety of maize of a sweet taste.

sweet-covey, s.

Bot.: *Erodium moschatum*.

sweet-fern, s.

Bot.: (1) *Lastrea fragrans*; (2) *L. montana*.

sweet-flag, s.

Bot.: *Acorus calamus*.

sweet-gale, s. [BOG-MYRTLE.]

Sweet-gale moth:

Entom.: A night-moth *Acronycta myricæ*.

sweet-grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Glyceria* (q. v.).

sweet-gum, s.

Bot.: *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a North American tree about sixty feet high with apetalous flowers, in appearance like *Acer campestre*. The wood is fine-grained, and well adapted for furniture; the fragrant gum exuding from it when incisions are made in its bark constitutes Liquidambar (q. v.).

sweet-heart, s. [SWEETHEART.]

sweet-herbs, s. pl. Fragrant herbs cultivated for culinary purposes.

sweet-john, s.

Bot. & Hort.: The narrow-leaved variety of *Dianthus barbatus*.

sweet-leaf, s.

Botany: *Symplocos tinctoria*, a plant with thick leaves of fragrant odor and sweetish taste, growing in the southern United States. Its root is bitter and aromatic; cattle eat it greedily, and it is employed in dyeing yellow. Called also Horse sugar.

sweet-marjoram, s.

Bot.: *Origanum marjorana*.

sweet-maudlin, s.

Botany: *Achillea ageratum*, a yellow composite from the south of Europe.

**sweet-mouthed, a.* Dainty.

sweet-nancy, s.

Hort.: The double-flowered variety of *Narcissus poeticus*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

sweet-oil, s. Olive-oil.

sweet-pea, s.

Botany & Hort.: *Lathyrus odoratus*, a climbing plant with two-leaved tendrils, ovate-oblong leaflets, two-flowered peduncles, and hirsute legumes. It is one of our most esteemed border annuals, besides being grown extensively in flower-pots for decorating windows.

sweet-potato, s.

Bot.: *Batatas edulis*.

¶ *Sweet-potato pone*: Sweet potatoes mashed, flavored with spices, &c., and baked in a pan.

sweet-root, s.

Bot.: The genus *Glycyrrhiza* (q. v.).

sweet-rush, s.

Bot.: *Acorus calamus*.

sweet-scented, a. Having a pleasant perfume; fragrant.

Sweet-scented grass:

Bot.: *Anthoxanthum odoratum*.

Sweet-scented shrub:

Botany: *Calycanthus floridus*, a Carolina shrub smelling like allspice.

sweet-seg, sweet-sedge, s.

Bot.: *Acorus calamus*.

†sweet-singers, s. pl.

Church History:

1. A name given to a small party in the Scotch Church who, in 1681, forsook their worldly business to devote themselves to a life of prayer and good works. They took their name from their habit of singing some of the more mournful Psalms. Called also Gibbites, from their leader, John Gib, a master-mariner, of Borrowstounnes, a seaport of Linlithgow.

2. A name given to the English Ranters of the seventeenth century by some contemporary writers. (*Blunt.*)

sweet spirits of niter, s. [NITROUS-ETHER.]

sweet-sultan, s.

Bot.: *Amberboa moschata*.

sweet-tea, s.

Comm.: The leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla*, an Australian plant. They are exported abroad and are infused as a slightly medicinal tea, which is feebly tonic, alterative, and diaphoretic.

sweet-violet, s.

Bot. & Hort.: *Viola odorata*, a violet with creeping scions, cordate generally, pubescent leaves, and deep-purple, sometimes reddish-purple, lilac, or white fragrant flowers.

sweet-water, s. A variety of white grape, containing a sweet, watery juice.

sweet-weed, s.

Bot.: *Scoparia dulcis*.

sweet-william, s.

Botany and Horticulture:

1. *Dianthus barbatus* (Prior considers that William is a corruption of French *œillet*=a little eye). The leaves are lanceolate and nerved; the flowers are aggregated in bundles; the calycinal scales ovate, awl-shaped, as long as the tube; petals bearded, whence the book-name of Bearded pink. It may be single or double; the petals dark purple, red, speckled, or white.

2. *Silene armeria*, Common, or Lobel's Campion, a very common garden plant, with viscid stems, ovate lanceolate leaves, and forked corymbose panicles of pink flowers. It flowers in July and August.

sweet-willow, s.

Bot.: *Myrica gale*.

sweet-wort, s. [WORT, 2.]

**sweēt, v. t.* [SWEET, a.] To sweeten.

"Hunger sweeteth all thynges."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 2.

sweēt'-brī-ār, s. [Eng. sweet, and briar.]

Botany: *Rosa rubiginosa*, and specially the subspecies, *R. rubiginosa* proper, with which Sir Joseph Hooker considers *R. englanteria* identical. It is very sweet-scented, erect, with compact branches covered with prickles, glandular hairs, and a few bristles, the peduncles densely bristly, leaflets pubescent beneath, at length glabrous above; the sepals pinnate, densely glandular, the fruit globose.

sweēt'-ēn, v. t. & i. [Eng. sweet; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make sweet to the taste.
2. To make pleasing or grateful to the mind; as, to sweeten life.
3. To make sweet or fragrant.

"With fairest flowers
I'll sweeten thy sad grave."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. To make mild or kind.

"Devotion softens his heart, enlightens his mind, sweetens his temper."—*Law*.

5. To make less painful, hard, or laborious.

"The innocent amusements of it are kindly allowed us to sweeten our toil."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 23.

6. To increase the agreeable qualities of.

"It [industry] sweeteneth our enjoyments."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 20.

- *7. To soften to the eye; to mellow; to tone down.

"Corregio has made his memory immortal, by the strength he has given to his figures, and by sweetening his lights and shadows."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

8. To make pure and wholesome by destroying noxious matter in; as, to sweeten a room that has been infected.

*9. To make mellow and fertile; as, to sweeten soils.

10. To restore to purity; to free from taint; as, to sweeten butter, water, meat, &c.

B. Intrans.: To become sweet.

"Where a wasp hath bitten in a grape, or any fruit, it will sweeten hastily."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

sweēt'-ēn-ēr, *sweēt'-nēr, s. [Eng. sweeten; -er.] One who or that which sweetens; that which moderates acrimony.

"Let us look up to it [the happiness of a future state] as the end of all our labor—the sweetener of all our toils—our comfort in every affliction—and our great defense against the fear of sickness, old age, and death."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

sweēt'-ēn-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [SWEETEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who or that which sweetens.
2. That which sweetens.

sweetening-cock, s.

Nautical: A faucet attached to a pipe passing through a ship's side, and admitting water to wash out the bilge-water passages.

sweēt'-heart (ea as a), subst. [Eng. sweet, and heart.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A lover, male or female.

"Take your sweetheart's hat."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

¶ It was originally written as two words.

"Thy swete herte dere."

Chaucer. Troilus and Cresseide, iii. 1,210.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: *Galium aparine*.

sweēt'-heart (ea as a), v. t. & i. [SWEETHEART, subst.]

A. *Trans.*: To act the part of a lover to; to pay court to; to court.

B. *Intrans.*: To act the part of a lover; to play the wooer; to go courting.

sweēt'-īng, s. [Eng. sweet; -ing.]

1. A kind of sweet, luscious apple.

"A child will chuse a sweeting, because it is presently fair and pleasant, and refuse a runnet, because it is then green, hard, and sour."—*Ascham. Schoolmaster*.

- *2. A term of endearment.

"Ay, marry, sweeting, if we could do that."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 3.

sweēt'-ish, a. [Eng. sweet; -ish.] Rather sweet; somewhat or moderately sweet.

"Neither ill-scented, nor in taste corrosive, or alkali-zate, but very mild and somewhat sweetish."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 302.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhın; -tion, -șion = zhın. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

sweēt'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *sweetish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being sweetish.

"Tar water being made in an earthen vessel unglazed, or that hath lost part of its glazing, may extract (as it is a strong menstruum) from the clay, a fade *sweetishness*, offensive to the palate."—*Berkeley: Farther Thoughts on Tar Water.*

***sweēt'-kin**, a. [Eng. *sweet*, a.; -kin.] Delicate, lovely.

"The *sweetkin* madams."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

sweēt'-ly, ***swete-ly**, ***sweete-ly**, adv. [Eng. *sweet*; -ly.] In a sweet manner; gratefully, agreeably, harmoniously.

"Thou, *sweetly* severe!

I would make thee appear."

Cowper: Simple Trust.

sweēt'-mēat, s. [Eng. *sweet*, and *meat*.]

1. An article of confectionery, consisting wholly or principally of sugar; fruit preserved with sugar, as peaches, pears, orange-peel, and the like.

"Throwing *sweetmeats* to him through the window."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Leather*: The paint used in making patent-leather (q. v.).

sweēt'-nēss, ***sweet-ness**, ***swete-ness**, s. [Eng. *sweet*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being sweet; agreeableness to the taste, smell, or ear; fragrance, melodiousness.

"*Sweetness* ought to be distinguished from lusciousness: the one affects us with sensations durably agreeable; the other quickly cloyes and palls the appetite."—*Knox: Essay* 105.

2. The pleasing character possessed by polished and poetical language.

3. Agreeableness of manners; courteousness, gentleness.

4. Softness, mildness, gentleness.

"In his speech was heard

Paternal *sweetness*, dignity, and love."

Cowper: Task, ii. 708.

sweēts, s. pl. [SWEET, II. 1.]

sweēt'-sōp, s. [Eng. *sweet*, and *sop*, s.]

Bot.: (1) *Anona squamosa*; (2) *A. sericea*.

sweēt'-wāsh, v. t. [Eng. *sweet*, and *wash*.] To perfume.

"Jewelry of all descriptions was worn to excess, and gloves '*sweet-washed*' (i. e. perfumed), embroidered with gold and silver."—*Knight: Pict. Hist. England*, ii. 867.

sweēt'-wood, s. [Eng. *sweet*, and *wood*.]

1. Bot.: *Laurus nobilis*.

2. Comm.: A kind of timber obtained from *Oreodaphne exaltata*, growing in Jamaica.

sweetwood-bark, subst. The name given in the Bahamas to the bark of *Croton cascarilla*.

sweēt'-y, subst. [Eng. *sweet*, a.; -y.] A sweet, a sweetmeat.

"Finding bonbons or *sweeties* in the packages."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

***swēgh**, ***swēghe**, s. [SWAY.] A violent motion. (*Allit. Poems*, c. 72.)

***swēin-mote**, s. [SWAINMOTE.]

swēll, (pa. t. **swal*, *swelled*, pa. par. *swelled*, swollen), v. i. & t. [A. S. *swellan* (pa. t. *sweall*, pa. par. *swollen*); cogn. with Dut. *swellen* (pa. t. *zwoll*, pa. par. *gezwollen*); Icel. *svella* (pa. t. *sval*, pa. par. *sollinn*); Sw. *svälla*; Ger. *schwellen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To increase in bulk; to grow bulkier; to dilate or extend the exterior surface or dimensions by matter added within, or by expansion of the inclosed substance.

2. To be increased in size or extent by any addition; to raise above the ordinary level or limits.

"And deep Scamander swells with heaps of slain."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 623.

3. To be inflated; to belly, as a sail.

4. To bulge out; to protuberate; as, A cask *swells* in the middle.

†5. To rise in altitude; as, Lands *swell* into hills.

6. To rise and increase gradually; to swell up.

"The tears that *swell* in me."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

7. To grow in the mind and fill the soul.

"The strong and *swelling* evil of my conception."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

*8. To be inflated with anger.

"I will help every one from him that *swelleth* against him."—*Psalms* xii. 6. (*Prayer Book*.)

9. To be puffed up with some feeling; to show outwardly elation or excitement; hence, to strut; to look or make one's self big.

"Here he comes, *swelling* like a turkey-cock."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. i.

10. To become larger in amount; to grow, to increase.

11. To become greater in intensity, strength, or volume; to grow.

"A whisper which *swelled* fast into a fearful clamor, passed in an hour from Piccadilly to Whitechapel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

B. Transitive:

1. To increase the size, bulk, volume, or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate, or increase.

"A heavy thunder-storm in a few hours will . . . *swell* the main streams into rushing, roaring spates of turbid and soil-laden water."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To inflate, to puff up.

"Did *swell* my thoughts to any strain of pride."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

*3. To aggravate, to heighten.

"It is low ebb with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put to *swell* the charge."—*Atterbury*.

4. To increase gradually the strength, force, or volume of; as, to *swell* a tone.

5. To increase in number or quantity.

"Several men from the Cottesmore and Sir Bache helped to *swell* the total at Keyham."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

swēll, s. & a. [Sw. *svall*=the swell of the sea; cogn. with Gr. *salos*, *salē*=tossing, restless motion; Lat. *salum*=the open, tossing sea.] [SWELL, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of swelling; rise, gradual increase; as—

(1) Gradual increase or augmentation in bulk; dilation.

(2) Elevation, rise, or increase in height.

(3) Increase of intensity, force, or volume of sound.

"The heavy knell, the choir's faint *swell*,

Came slowly down the wind."

Scott: Gray Brother.

(4) Increase of power in style of rhetorical force.

2. An elevation of land; a rounded height gradually rising above the plain.

3. A succession of long, unbroken waves setting in one direction, as after a storm; the waves or fluctuations of the sea after a storm; a surge.

"A large hollow *swell* from the southwest, ever since our last hard gale, had convinced me that there was not any land in that direction."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

4. A term applied sometimes to a person of high standing, note, or importance, but more commonly, in a depreciatory sense, to a showy, dashing person, as a fop, a dandy, or the like.

"At the ball, my eldest girl danced with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and found him very chatty, though a bit of a *swell*."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A contrivance for giving a gradually increasing and diminishing sound to a wind instrument by varying the volume of air which passes to the pipes or reeds. This is accomplished by varying the size of the blast aperture, by a knee-stop, as in the parlor-organ, or by a pedal in the church organ.

(2) One of the three aggregated organs which are combined in an instrument of large power. The other two are the great organ and the choir organ. The key-boards form three banks; the swell above, then the great organ, and the choir organ below. The swell consists of an organ shut up in a box on three sides, and on the other side inclosed by louvres, which are opened and shut by a pedal, so as to give a crescendo or diminuendo effect.

(3) The sign (< >), which indicates increase and decrease in the volume of sound.

†2. Ordnance:

(1) An enlargement of a gun near the muzzle.

(2) An enlarged or thickened portion of a gun-stock.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a swell or swells; characterized by more or less showiness or display in dress; dandified, crack; as, a *swell* turn-out.

swell-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Tetrodon turgidus*, one of the Globe-fishes, common on the coasts of Massachusetts and New York. Length from six to fourteen inches, olive-green above and whitish below; abdomen lax, and capable of considerable distension.

swell-head, s. An individual who by reason of sudden prosperity has an overweening sense of his own importance.

swell-mob, s. The class of pickpockets who go about well dressed, so as to mix in crowds with less chance of being suspected. (*Slang*.)

swell-mobsmān, subst. A member of the swell-mob.

"The *swell-mobsmān's* eye is for ever wandering in search of his prey."—*Quarterly Review*, June, 1856, p. 182.

swēll'-dōm, subst. [Eng. *swell*, a.; -dom.] The world of rank or fashion.

"All *swelldom* is at her feet."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xliii.

swēll'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [SWELL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Growing in and filling the mind; rising.

"Gratify my thousand *swelling* thoughts."

Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

*2. Turgid, inflated, bombastic.

"And do not thou condemn this *swelling* tide,

And stream of words." *Daniel: Musophilus*.

*3. Grand, pompous.

C. As substantive:

1. A rising, dilation, or inflation; increase in size or bulk.

2. A tumor or any morbid enlargement of the natural size.

"Wherever they bite they cause a *swelling*, and such an intolerable itching, that it is not possible to refrain from scratching."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

3. A protuberance, a prominence.

"The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and *swellings*, which, how shallow soever, do a little vary the thickness of the plate."—*Newton: Optics*.

*4. An overflow; an inundation.

"He shall come up as a lion from the *swelling* of Jordan."—*Jeremiah* xlix. 19.

*5. The state of being puffed up; pride, arrogance.

"I feare lest there be found amonge you debate, enuyng, wrath, stryfe, backbytngs, whysperynge, *swellynges* and discorde."—2 *Corinth*, xii. (1551.)

swēll'-ish, a. [Eng. *swell*, a.; -ish.] Characteristic of a swell or dandy; dandified, foppish, stylish; would-be fashionable or aristocratic.

***swēlt**, ***swelt-en**, v. i. & t. [A. S. *sweltan*=to die; cogn. with Icel. *swelta*=to die, to starve; Dan. *sulte*; Sw. *swälta*; Goth. *swiltan*.] [SULTRY.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To die; to perish.

2. To faint, to swoon, as from excess of heat.

"Her dear heart high *swelt* . . .

Then when she look'd about . . .

She almost fell again into a swoond."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 9.

B. Trans.: To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint.

"Is the sun to be blamed that the traveler's cloak *smelts* him with heat?"—*Bishop Hall: Soliloquies*, 74.

swēl'-tēr, v. i. & t. [SWELT.] [SULTRY.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to perish with excessive heat.

"The soldiers have nothing to do but *swelter* in their tents during the heat of the day."—*London Daily News*.

*2. To welter, to soak. (*Drayton*.)

3. To sweat profusely.

"They bathe their coursers' *sweltering* sides."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 18.

*B. Transitive:

1. To oppress by excessive heat.

"One climate would be scorched and *sweltered* with everlasting dog-days; while an eternal December blasted another."—*Bentley: Sermon* 8.

2. To breed by internal heat. (According to *Schmidt: Shakesp. Lexicon*=to exude.)

"[Has] *sweltered* venom sleeping got,"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

swēl'-trȳ, ***suel-trie**, adj. [Eng. *swelter*; -y.] Suffocating with heat; excessively hot; sultry.

"Outcast of Nature, Man! the wretched thrall

Of bitter dropping sweat, of *sweltry* pain."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 11.

***swēñkt**, a. [SWINK.] Tired with work.

"The *swenkt* grinders."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*; pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. vi.

***swēpe**, s. [SWEEP, s.]

swēpt, pret. & pa. par. of v. [SWEEP, v.]

***swērd** (1), s. [SWARD.]

***swērd** (2), ***swerde**, s. [SWORD.]

swēr'-tī-a, s. [Named by Linnæus after Emanuel Swert, author of *Florilegium* (1612).]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianæ. Calyx five-parted, corolla rotate, five-cleft; fruit, one-celled, two-valved, seeds winged. Pretty herbs with blue flowers. *Swertia perennis* was once erroneously supposed to have been found in Wales. An infusion of the leaves is used by the Russians as a medicine, and the leaves themselves are applied by the Tartars to wounds. *S.* (or *Agathotes*) *chirata* is the *chirata* (q. v.).

swērve, ***swarve** (pa. t. **swarf*, **swerf*, *swerved*; pa. par. *swerved*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *sweorfan* (pa. t. *swearf*; pa. par. *sworfen*)=to rub, to file, to polish; cogn. with Dut. *zwerven*=to swerve, to wander;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Old Saxon *swerban*=to wipe; O. Fris. *swerfa*=to creep; Icel. *sverfa*=to file; Goth. *biswairban*=to wipe; cf. Danish *svirre*=to whirl round; *svire*=to revel; to riot; closely connected with *swarm* (q.v.).]

A. Intransitive:

- *1. To wander, to rove, to stray.
- *2. To turn to one side, to incline, to waver.
"But, *swerving* from the Knight's career,
Just as they met, Bruce shunn'd the spear."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 15.
3. To wander or turn aside from the prescribed or proper line or rule of duty; to depart or deviate from that which is established by law, duty, or custom.

"Britons rarely *swerve*

From law, however stern, which tends their strength to nerve."
Byron: Child Harold, ii. xix.

4. To climb or move upward by winding or turning; to swarm.

"Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I *swerv'd*."
Dryden: Theocritus, id. iii.

*B. Trans.: To cause to turn aside; to turn.

"*Swerved* them from the former good constitution."
Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 460.

swërve, s. [SWEERVE, v.] A movement or turning to one side.

"Disturbed in their equilibrium by an extra *swerve* of the pole."
Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

sweth, subst. [Etym. doubtful; cf. O. Low Ger. *suitlauch*=sweet leek.]

Bot.: *Allium schoenoprasum*.

swev-en, **swev-ene*, s. [A. S. *swefen*, *swefn*; Icel. *svæfn*; O. Low Ger. *sweven*.] Sleep; a dream.

"'Now God,' quod he, 'my *sweven* rede aright,
And keep my body out of foul prisoun!'"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,382.

**swev-en*, v. i. [SWEVEN, s.] To sleep, to dream.

"And Pandarus, with a full good entent,
Laid him to slepe, and saied, 'If ye be wise,
Sweveneth not now, lest more folke arise.'"
Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, bk. iii.

**swich-en*, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Senecio vulgaris*.

swid'-dêr, s. & v. [SWITHER.]

swiê-tê-ně-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *swieten*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cedrelaceæ having the stamens monadelphous.

swiê-tê-nî-a, subst. [Named after Gerard Van Swieten (1700-1772), physician to Maria Theresa of Austria.]

Bot.: Mahogany-tree; the typical genus of Swietenæ. Calyx short, five-cleft; petals five, stamens united into a tube having at the tip ten anthers; fruit, a capsule with five cells, and many winged seeds. Only known species *Swietenia mahogani*. [MAHOGANY.]

swift, **swifte*, **swyfte*, a., adv. & s. [A. S. for *swipt*; cf. Icel. *svipta*=to pull quickly; A. S. *swifan*=to move quickly; Icel. *swifa*=to turn, to rove, to ramble; Ger. *schweifen*=to sweep, or move along, to rove, to ramble; Icel. *svipa*=to swoop, flash. From the same root as *sweep* and *swoop*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Moving with great speed, celerity, or velocity; speedy, rapid, quick.

"The race is not to the *swift*."
Eccles. ix. 11.

2. Ready, prompt, quick.

"Let every man be *swift* to hear, slow to speak."
James i. 19.

3. Coming suddenly without delay.

"Bring upon themselves *swift* destruction."
2 Peter ii. 2.

- *4. Of short continuance; rapidly passing; short.

"How *swift* and short his time of folly."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 991.

B. As adv.: In a swift and rapid manner; swiftly, rapidly.

"Skirr away as *swift* as stones."

Shakesp. Henry V., iv. 7.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. The current of a stream.

"He can live in the strongest *swifts* of the water."
Izaak Walton: Compleat Angler.

2. A fast-running dog.

II. Technically:

1. Carding, &c.:

(1) A revolving reel with arms parallel to the axis, and affording a frame whereon to wind yarn, silk, or other thread.

(2) The main card-cylinder of a flax-carding machine.

2. Entom.: The genus *Hepialus*. The Golden Swift (*Hepialus hectus*), the Common Swift (*H. lupulina*), the Beautiful Swift (*H. velleda*), and the

Evening Swift (*H. sylvinus*) are European. All fly with great rapidity; *H. hectus*, like the Ghost Moth (*H. humuli*), has a peculiar oscillatory flight, keeping always near one spot, as if attached to an invisible pendulum.

3. Nautical:

(1) A tackle used in tightening standing rigging.

(2) A rope encircling the ends of the capstan bars to prevent their flying out of their sockets.

4. Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the family Cypselidæ; specif., *Cypselus apus*, the Common Swift. [CYPSELUS.]

"The *swift*, now removed by strict ornithologists from the swallow family, is a very late bird to arrive, and one of the earliest to leave. It is associated by all bird-lovers with the heart of summer, and, as it darts with a wild scream round street-corners or round some old cathedral towers, it is not surprising that it has earned for itself in the Midland Counties the name of 'deviling.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

5. Zool.: The common newt or eft.

swift-footed, a. Swift of foot; fleet.

**swift-handed*, a. Prompt of action; ready to draw the sword.

**swift-heeled*, a. Swift-footed; fleet.

swift-moth, s. [SWIFT, s., II. 2.]

swift-shrike, s.

Ornithology: Swainson's name for *Ocypterus*, a genus of Laniidæ, of rapid flight.

swift-winged, a. Rapid in flight.

"The tempest itself lags behind,
And the *swift-winged* arrows of light."

Couper: Alexander Selkirk.

swift'-êr, s. [Icel. *sviptingr*.]

Nautical:

(1) A rope used to confine the bars of the capstans in their sockets.

(2) A rope encircling a boat, parallel to its water-line, or on the shear-line. It stiffens the boat, and acts as a fender.

(3) A shroud from the head of a lower mast to the ship's side, before the other shrouds, and not confined by the cat harpings.

swift'-êr, v. t. [SWIFTER, s.]

Naut.: To stretch, as shrouds, by tackles.

swift-foot, a. [Eng. *swift*, a., and *foot*.] Swift-footed, nimble, speedy.

"The hauke, the hound, the hinde, the *swiftfoot* hare."
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 655.

swift-lêt, s. [Eng. *swift*, s.; -let.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Collocalia* (q.v.).

swift'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *swift*, a.; -ly.] In a swift or rapid manner; quickly, rapidly, nimbly, speedily.

"These move *swiftly*, and at great distance; but then they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is easily stopped."
Bacon: Nat. Hist.

swift'-ness, s. [English *swift*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being swift; speed, rapid motion, quickness, celerity, speediness, rapidity.

"The *swiftness* of motion is measured by distance of place and length of time wherein it is performed."
Locke: Elements Nat. Philos., ch. i.

**swift'-ÿ*, **swift'-ÿe*, adj. [English *swift*; -y.] Swift.

"Ronces with *swiftie* race."

Googe: Epitaph of M. Shelley.

swig (1), v. t. & i. [A. S. *swilgan*, *swelgan*=to devour, to swallow.]

A. Transitive:

1. To drink in large draughts; to drink rapidly or greedily; to gulp. (Colloq.)

2. To suck greedily.

"The flock is drained, the lambkins *swig* the teat,

But find no moisture, and then idly bleat,"

Creech: Virgil; Ecl. iii.

B. Intransitive: To take a swig or deep draught. (Colloq.)

swig (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tightly with a string, so that they mortify and slough off. (Prov. Eng.)

swig, s. [SWIG (1), v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large or deep draught.

"The sailor having taken a *swig* at the bottle."
Marryat: Pasha of Many Tales; English Sailor.

2. (See extract.)

"Yesterday, being St. David's Day, good *swig* should have been had for the asking by Cam and Isis. To make *swig*, the concocter must provide himself with half a pound of Lisbon sugar, several pints of warm beer, some nutmeg, ginger, and sherry, some slices of lemon and fragments of toast, or, if preferred, a few roasted apples."
London Daily Telegraph.

II. Nautical: A pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

swill, **swil-en*, **swil-i-en*, v. t. & i. [A. S. *swilian*=to wash; cf. Ital. *skyla*; Dan. *skylle*=to swill, to rinse, to wash.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. To wash, as dishes.

"Dishes *swilen*."
Havelok, 919.

- *2. To wash, to bathe.

"As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean,"
Shakesp.: Henry V. iii. 1.

3. To drink like a pig; to drink greedily or grossly.

"The boar . . .
Swills your warm blood like wash."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

4. To inebriate; to swell with fullness.

"He drinks a *swilling* draught; and, lin'd within,
Will supple in the bath his outward skin."
Dryden: Persius, iii. 177.

B. Intransitive:

1. To drink greedily; to drink to excess.

"Of so peculiar a force is temperance against the fiery assaults of the devil, and so unfit a match is a soaking, *swilling* swine to encounter this roaring lion."
South: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 7.

- *2. To be intoxicated.

**swill-pot*, **swill-tub*, s. A drunkard.

swill, **swyl*, s. [SWILL, v.]

1. A large draught of liquor or drink taken in excessive quantities.

"Thus as they swim in mutual *swill*, the talk . . .
Reels fast from theme to theme."
Thomson: Autumn, 538.

2. The wash given to swine to drink; hogswash, swillings.

"Give swine such *swill* as you have."
Mortimer.

**swill'-bowl*, subst. [Eng. *swill*, and *bowl*.] A drunkard, a greedy person, a glutton, a swiller.

"Wantonness was never such a *swillbowl* of ribaldry."
Harvey Pierces Supererogation, ii. 141.

swill'-êr, subst. [Eng. *swill*, v.; -er.] One who swills; one who drinks grossly or greedily.

swill'-eÿ (1), s. [Eng. *swill*, v.; -ey.] An eddy, a whirlpool. (Prov. Eng.)

swill'-eÿ (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A coalfield of small extent. (Prov. Eng.)

swill'-ings, s. pl. [Eng. *swill*; -ings.] The same as SWILL, s. (2) (q.v.).

swim, (1), **swimme*, **swum-en*, **swyme*, **swymme* (pa. t. *swam*, *swum*, **swom*, pa. par. *swum*, **swom*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *swimman* (pa. t. *swam*, *swomm*); cogn. with Dut. *zwenmen*; Icel. *swimma* (pa. t. *svamm*, pa. par. *summit*; Dan. *svømme*; Swedish *simma*; Ger. *schwimmen* (pa. t. *schwamm*).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move to and fro on or in water; to float or be supported on water or other liquid; not to sink in any liquid.

2. To move progressively in the water by means of the motion of the hands and feet.

"Leap in with me into this angry flood,
And swim to yonder point."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 2.

*3. To float; to be borne by or on the water. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.)

- *4. To glide along with a smooth motion.

"With pretty and with *swimming* gait."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

5. To be flooded; to overflow; to be drenched.

"All the night make I my bed to *swim*: I water my couch with my tears."
Psalms vi. 6.

- *6. To overflow, to abound; to have abundance.

"There thou maist love, and dearly loved be,
And swim in pleasure, which thou here dost mis."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 39.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass or cross by swimming; to move on, in, or over by swimming.

"You never *swam* the Hellespont."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

2. To cause to swim or float; as, *swimming* horses across a river.

3. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to *swim* wheat for seed.

¶ To swim out: To cease; to have done with.

swim (2), v. i. [SWIME.] To be dizzy or giddy; to have a dizzy sensation as if the head were going round; as, My head *swims*.

swim (1), s. [SWIM (1), v.]

1. The act of swimming; a bath.

"In spite of these reptiles, we used to take a daily *swim* in the river."
Field, Sept. 25, 1886.

bôil, bôÿ; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. A piece of water free from rocks, &c., and deeper than the rest of the river.

"Barbel, through a series of cold nights, have run into deeper swims, and will soon be lost sight of for the winter."—*Field*, Oct. 8, 1885.

3. A piece of water which is especially frequented by fish. [†.]

*3. A smooth gliding motion.

"Both the swim and the trip are properly mine."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

4. The swimming-bladder of fishes.

"The braces have the nature and use of tendons, in contracting the swim."—*Grew*.

¶ *In the swim*: In the secret; knowing all the circumstances of an enterprise, &c. (*Slang*.)

"A man is said to be *in the swim* when any piece of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. To have rowed one's college-boat to the head of the river, to have received a legacy, to have made a good book on the Derby, are any of them sufficient to have put one *in the swim*. The metaphor is piscatorial, 'swim' being the term applied by Thames fishermen to those sections of the river which are especially frequented by fish. The angler who casts his bait into these may depend upon sport, whereas his neighbor at a little distance may not have a nibble, being *out of the swim*."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov., 1869, pp. 71, 72.

swim-bladder, s.

Compar. Anat.: The same as SWIMMING-BLADDER (q. v.).

"The air contained in the swim-bladder is composed mainly of nitrogen in most freshwater fishes."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1878), p. 456.

†swim (2), s. [SWIM (2), v.] A whirl; whirling motion.

"And then were gulfed in a tumultuous swim."

Keats: Endymion, i. 571.

*swime, *sulme, *swyme, s. [A. S. *swima*=a swoon, a swimming in the head; cogn. with Icel. *svimi*=a swimming in the head; *svetma*=to wander; Dan. *svimle*=to be giddy; *besvime*=to swoon; Sw. *svimma*=to be dizzy; *svindel*=dizziness.] Dizziness, vertigo; a swimming in the head.

*swim'-ma-ble, a. [Eng. swim (1), v.; -able.] Capable of being swum.

"I . . . swam everything swimmable."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

swim'-mēr, s. [Eng. swim (1), v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who swims.

"Fast as the cormorant could skim,
The swimmer plied each active limb."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 37.

2. A bird that swims, as the duck or goose. [II.]

3. A protuberance on the leg of a horse.

II. Technically (pl.):

1. *Ornith.*: The same as NATATORES (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: The same as NATANTES (q. v.).

swim'-mēr-ēt', subst. [English swimmer; dimin. suff. -et.]

Comp. Anat. (pl.): The limbs on the abdominal segments of the Crustacea, so modified as to serve for swimming organs. In the Lobster, in which they may be seen to advantage, there are five pairs, the last pair being greatly expanded, and forming, with the telson, a powerful caudal fin. Each swimmeret consists of a basal joint, to which are attached two diverging joints, the inner of which is called the endopodite and the outer the exopodite. In the female, the fine hairs fringing the swimmerets serve as supports for the eggs or "berries" during the spawning season.

swim'-mīng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [SWIM (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Floating under water, as *Confervæ*.

C. As subst.: The act or art of sustaining and propelling the body in water.

¶ The human body, when the lungs are inflated, is slightly lighter than an equal volume of fresh water, and consequently floats on the surface. It does so yet more easily on salt water, which is heavier than fresh. But, in floating, the head tends to sink. The art of swimming in mau is the art of keeping the head above water and the lungs as much as possible inflated. To raise the head above water, the rest of the body must as much as possible be kept below it; and when a person unable to swim, falling into deep water, instinctively raises his arm above the surface, his head simultaneously sinks. Movement forward in swimming is produced by the flexion and abduction of the arms and by the extension and adduction of the legs. Quadrupeds swim easily, their head being so placed as to remain naturally above water.

swimming-bath, s. A bath large enough for persons to swim in.

swimming-bell, s.

Zoöl.: The same as NECTOCALYX (q. v.).

swimming-belt, s. An air-inflated belt worn round the person as a support in the water.

swimming-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: The same as NATATORES (q. v.).

swimming-bladder, s.

Comp. Anat.: The swim-bladder or air-bladder of Fishes; a hollow sac, formed of several tunics, containing gas, situated in the abdominal cavity, but outside the peritoneal sac, entirely closed or communicating by a duct with the intestinal tract. The special function of the swimming-bladder is to alter the specific gravity of the fish, or to change the center of gravity. It is absent in the Leptocardi, Cyclostomata, Chondropterygii, and Holocephala, but occurs in all the Ganoidei, in one sub-order of which (Dipnoi) it possesses anatomical characters, and assumes, to some extent, the functions of a lung; in the genus *Ceratodus*, the swimming-bladder, though a single cavity, has symmetrically arranged internal pouches, while in the other genera of the sub-order (Lepidosiren and Protopterus) it is laterally halved, is supplied with venous blood by a true pulmonary artery, and by its cellular structure closely approaches the lungs of a reptile.

swimming-crab, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): Crabs having their hind pair of feet especially modified for swimming, spec. the genus *Portunus* (q. v.).

swimming-herb, s.

Bot.: *Lemna minor*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

swimming-pond, s. An artificial pond in which swimming is learned or practiced. It is generally constructed with a sloping bottom.

swimming-stone, s. A light, spongy kind of quartz.

swimming-tub, s.

Calico-print.: A tank of colors, with a floating diaphragm of fabric, on which a block is laid to color its surface. Also used in making paper-hangings.

swim'-mīng (2), pr. par., a. & s. [SWIM (2), verb.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A dizziness or giddiness; vertigo.

"It is good for the swimming and dizziness of the brain."—*P. Holland: Pliny*.

swim'-mīng-ly, adv. [Eng. swimming (1); -ly.] In an easy, gliding manner, like one swimming; hence, smoothly, without obstruction, with perfect success.

"Now we have broken the ice, we shall go on swimmingly."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

swim'-mīng-nēss, s. [Eng. swimming (2); -ness.] The state of swimming; an appearance of swimming; as, a swimmingness in the eyes.

*swin'ck, s. & v. [SWINK.]

swin'-dle, verb trans. [SWINDLER.] To cheat; to defraud grossly or deliberately.

"In a figurative sense the German *schwindel* is applied to dealings in which the parties seem to have lost their head, as we say, to have become dizzy over unfounded or unreasonable prospects of gain. The word may be translated madness, delusion. Then, in a factitive sense, *schwindeler*, one who induces delusions in others. 'Einem etwas *abschwindeln*,' to get something out of another by inducing delusions; to swindle him out of something."—*Wedgwood: Dict. of Eng. Etym.*

swin'-dle, s. [SWINDLE, v.] The act or process of swindling; a fraudulent scheme devised to cheat persons out of money, &c., by imposition or deliberate artifice; a gross fraud or imposition.

*swin'-dle-a-ble, *adject.* [Eng. swindle; -able.] Capable of being swindled.

"I look easily swindleable."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in My Garden*, i. 283.

swin'-dlēr, s. [Ger. *schwindler*=an extravagant projector, a swindler, from *schwindeln*=to be dizzy, to cheat; *schwindel*=dizziness; *schwinden*=to decay, to sink, to fail; cogn. with A. S. *swindan* (p. t. *swand*)=to languish.] One who swindles; one who defrauds others by deliberate artifice; an habitual cheat, a rogue.

"Bedloe, a noted swindler, followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*swin'-dlēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. swindler; -y.] Swindling, roguery.

"Swindlery and blackguardism."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

swine, *swin, *swyne, s. [A. S. *swin* (sing. & plur.) cogn. with Dut. *zwijn*=a swine, a hog; Icel. *swin* (sing. & plur.); Dan. *svin*; Sw. *svin*; O. H. Ger. *swin*; Goth. *swein*; Ger. *schwein*; Russ.

svineya=a swine, *svinka*=a pig, *svinina*=pork; Lat. *sus*=a sow, *suinus*=belonging to swine, swinish. Swine is used both as a singular and a plural noun.]

1. *Lit.*: Any individual of the family Suidæ, and particularly of the genus *Sus* (q. v.); a pig, a hog (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: A low, mean, filthy person.

swine-arnut, s.

Bot.: *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*.

swine-bread, s. A kind of plant; truffle.

swine-carse, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*.

swine-case, swine-coat, *swine-cot, *swine-cote, *swyrne-kote, *swine-crue, s. A pen for swine; a hog-sty.

swine-drunk, a. In a beastly state of intoxication.

"He will be swine-drunk."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

swine-fever, s.

Animal Pathology: A specific, contagious, and infectious fever, affecting the pig; associated with local disease of the lungs, the lymphatic glands, and the mucous membrane of the digestive canal, and caused by the growth and multiplication of a microscopic fungus in the blood. Its existence was first detected in England in 1862. (*Prof. Brown: Report on Swine Fever*, 1866.)

swine-grass, swine's grass, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*.

swine-oat, s.

Bot. & Agric.: *Avena nuda*, wild on the continent of Europe and cultivated in Austria. It is not much esteemed for human food, but is sometimes given to swine.

swine-pipe, s. The Redwing Thrush, *Turdus iliacus*. (*Prov.*)

swine-pox, s.

Pathol.: A form, possibly, of modified small-pox, in which the development of the pox is incomplete. It is the *varicella globularis* of Willan, and is popularly known as the hives.

swine-stone, s. [STINK-STONE.]

swine-sty, s. A sty or pen for swine.

†swine-tang, s.

Bot.: *Fucus vesiculosus*.

swine-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Sonchus oleraceus*. [SOWTHISTLE.]

swine's bane, s.

Bot.: *Chenopodium rubrum*. [SOWBANE.]

swine's cress, s.

Bot.: *Senebiera coronopus*, called also *Coronopus ruellii*. So named because it is a cress good only for swine.

*swine's feather, s. A small spear, about six inches long (called also a Hog's Bristle), and formerly used as a bayonet. The name was afterward applied, in the seventeenth century, to a similar spear fitted into the musket-rest in order to render it a defense against cavalry.

swine's snout, s.

Bot.: *Taraxacum dens-leonis*. So called from the form of its receptacle.

swine's succory, s.

Botany: The genus *Arnoseris*, sometimes merged in *Lapsana*; spec. *Arnoseris* or *Lapsana pusilla*, called also *Hyoseris minima*, a composite with small yellow flowers growing in cornfields on gravelly soil.

swine'-hērd, *swine-heard, *swyne-herd, s. [Eng. swine, and herd.] A keeper of swine.

"A swineheard meeting him by chance

And pitying his estate."

Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xx.

*swine'-hērd-ship, *swine'-hēard-ship, subst. [Eng. swineherd; -ship.] The office or position of a swineherd.

"An vnder swineheardship did serue,

He sought not to be chiefe."

Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xx.

*swin'-ēr-ŷ, subst. [Eng. swine; -ry.] A place where swine are kept; a pigery.

"Windsor-Park so glorious made a swinery."

Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 216.

*swine'-ward, *swin-ward, s. [English swine, and ward.] A keeper of swine; a swineherd.

"Neere to the May-pole on the way

This sluggish swinward met me."

Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, ecl. 2.

swing, *swinge, *swynge (pa. t. *swang*, **swong*, *swung*, pa. par. *swung*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *swingan* (pa. t. *swang*, pa. par. *swungen*)=to scourge, to fly, to flap with the wings; cogn. with Sw. *svinga*=to

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

swing, to whirl; Danish *svinge*; German *schwingen*. *Swing* is a nasalized form from *sway* (q. v.) [SWINGE.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move to and fro, as a body suspended in the air; to wave, to oscillate, to vibrate.

"I tried if a pendulum would *swing* faster, or continue swinging longer in our receiver, in case of exsuction of the air than otherwise."—Boyle.

2. To practice swinging; to fly backward and forward on a suspended rope.

"Some set up swings in the streets, and get money of those who will *swing* in them.—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To be hanged. (Colloq. or slang.)

"If I'm caught I shall *swing*."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*; *Drunkard's Grave*.

4. To turn or move sharply in a curved or circular direction. (Usually with *round*.)

"A large body of men were at work at the capstan, when, through some accident, it *swung round*."—London *Daily Chronicle*.

5. To pass backward and forward; to reëcho, to be returned.

"From tower to tower the warders call:
The sound *swings* over land and sea,
And marks a watchful enemy."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 19.

6. To deviate or incline to one side; to make a sweep. (Usually with *round*.)

"Leaving the Firs from the Lark Hill side, the fox quickly *swung round* to Marsh Break."—Field, Dec. 6, 1884.

II. Naut.: To move or float round with the wind or tide, as a ship riding at a single anchor.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to move to and fro or oscillate; to make to vibrate or wave, as a body suspended in the air.

"The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to *swing* him all day long upon a gate, took his resolution upon the remembrance of what had given him pleasure."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To whirl round in the air; to wave, to brandish.

"His sword . . .
He *swung* about his head."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

3. To pack, as herrings, in casks or barrels. (Prov.)

¶ To *swing a ship*:

Naut.: To bring the ship's head to each point of the compass, in order to correct the compass by ascertaining the amount of local deviation.

swiŋg, **swinge* (1), **swynge*, s. [SWING, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act or state of swinging; a waving or oscillating motion of a thing suspended and hanging loose; motion backward and forward or from one side to the other; oscillation.

"They say that a goddess, having a lump or mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a *swing*, and scattered about pieces of land, thus constituting Otaheite and the neighboring islands."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

(2) A line, cord, rope, &c., suspended and hanging loose, on which anything may swing or oscillate; specif., an apparatus consisting of a rope or cord, having a seat suspended in the loop, the two ends of the rope or cord being attached overhead.

2. Figuratively:

**(1)* Influence or power of a body to which is given a swaying motion.

"The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great *swing* and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

**(2)* Influence, power.

"They bear the *swing* in common affayres."—Winchester. *On True Obedience* (To the Reader).

(3) Free course; abandonment to any motive; unrestrained liberty or license.

"A man has perhaps for a long time took the full *swing* of his voluptuous humor, wallowed in all the pleasures of sensuality."—South: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

**(4)* Unrestrained tendency; natural bent or inclination.

"Where the *swing* goeth, there follow, fawn, flatter, laugh, and lie lustily at other men's liking."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

II. Technically:

1. *Lathe*: The distance from the head-center of a lathe to the bed or ways, or to the rest. The swing determines the diametric size of the object which is capable of being turned in the lathe; anything larger would interfere with the bed. This limit is

called the swing of the bed. The swing of the rest is the size which will rotate above the rest, which lies upon the bed.

2. *Vehicles*: The tip outward from the vehicle of the top of a wheel.

¶ In full *swing*: In full operation or working.

"Building operations and railway extensions are in full *swing*."—London *Weekly Echo*.

swing-beam, s.

1. *Railway Eng.*: A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the body of the carriage, so that it may have independent lateral motion.

2. *Carp.*: A cross-beam supporting an over-head mow in a barn.

swing-boat, subst. A boat-shaped carriage slung from a frame, in which young persons swing for amusement at fairs, &c.

swing-bridge, s. A swivel-bridge, spanning a canal or dock-entrance, and opening horizontally to allow a vessel to pass. The swing-bridge is balanced,



Swing-bridge.

1. Section in position. 2. Section landed on side of dock.

and rotates in a horizontal plane. It is usually in two sections, each of which, when opened, is landed on its own side of the dock, the extended ends of the two meeting in the middle when brought into line, thus forming a bridge.

swing-clear, s. A kind of loose gown worn by women.

swing-jack, s. A jack for replacing railway-carriages on the metals; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. Two are used, and the carriage being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are cantled to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the carriage in line with the rails.

swing-knife, s. A wooden sword 18 to 24 inches long, and 8 to 10 inches broad, used to scrape the woody portion from flax, a handful of which hangs over a groove in a standing-board known as the swing-stock.

swing-pan, s.

Sugar-making: A hinged sugar-pan with a spout.

swing-plow, s.

1. A turn-wrest plow.

2. A plow without a gauge-wheel.

swing-press, s. A form of baling press in which the box is suspended from above by a screw on which it winds as it is rotated.

swing-saw, *swinging-saw*, s. A buzz-saw hung on a pivot, so that it may be swung down to cut on blocks, which, by reason of their weight or shape, cannot be conveniently fed to the saw.

swing-station, s. Under the old regime of overland stage-coach travel in the Western States, a station at which the horses of the coach were changed.

swing-stock, s. [SWING-KNIFE.]

swing-tool, s.

Mach.: A holder which swings on horizontal centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the file.

swing-tree, s.

1. A vibrating-beam, as a working-beam.

2. A swing-tree (q. v.).

swing-wheel, s.

Horol.: The balance wheel of a watch.

swiŋge (1), **swiŋge*, v. t. [A. S. *swengian*, caus. of *swindan*=to swing (q. v.).]

1. To beat soundly; to thrash, to whip, to chastise.

"And that baggage, Beatrix, how I would *swiŋge* her if I had her here."—Dryden: *Evening's Love*, v.

*2. To move as a lash; to lash.

"The old dragon under ground . . .

Swiŋges the scaly horror of his folded tail." Milton: *The Hymn*, 172

**swiŋge* (2), v. t. [SINGE.]

**swiŋge* (1), s. [SWINGE.]

1. A sweep, as anything in motion.

"The shallow water doth her force infringe,
And renders vain her tail's impetuous *swiŋge*."

Waller: *Battle of the Summer Islands*, 152.

2. Sway, power, influence.

"Many thence hardly would admit God to be concerned in them, but supposed him to commit their conduct to a fatal *swiŋge*, or a casual fluctuation of obvious causes."—Barrow: *Sermons*, ser. 23.

3. Unrestrained liberty; freedom; free use.

"He must give place for pace and free *swiŋge* of his feet."—Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

**swiŋge-buckler*, **swiŋge-buckler*, subst. A bully, a smash-buckler.

"You had not four such *swiŋge-bucklers* in all the inns of court again. Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

swiŋge (2), s. [SINGE, s.]

swiŋge'-iŋg, a. [SWINGING (2).]

swiŋg'-el, s. [Eng. *swing*, s.; dim. suff. -el.] The swinging piece of a flail; the swipel.

swiŋg'-er (1), s. [Eng. *swing*, v.; -er.] One who swings.

"These [familiar romps], Mr. Spectator, are the *swiŋgers*. They get on ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their male visitants."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 492.

**swiŋg'-ēr* (2), s. [Eng. *swing*(e), s.; -er.]

1. One who swings.

2. Any very great or surprising recital; a lie, a ouncer.

"How will he rap out presently half a dozen *swiŋgers*, to get off cleverly."—Echard: *Obs. on the Ans. to the Cont. Cl.*, p. 159.

swiŋg'-iŋg (1), pr. par. & a. [SWING, v.]

swinging-boom, s.

Naut.: The span which distends the foot of a lower studding-sail.

swinging-saw, s. [SWING-SAW.]

swiŋg'-iŋg (2), **swiŋdg'-iŋg*, **swiŋge'-iŋg*, pr. par. & a. [SWINGE (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Very great; huge, astonishing, surprising.

"A good *swinging* agitation against the House of Lords."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

swiŋg'-iŋg-lŷ, adv. [English *swinging* (2); -ly.] Vastly, hugely, greatly.

"Yours were but little vanities; but I have sinn'd *swingingly* against my vow."—Dryden: *Assignment*, iii. 3.

**Swiŋg'-ism*, s. [See def.] The practice of sending threatening letters to farmers, landed proprietors, &c., commanding them to give up the use of thrashing-machines, pay higher wages, and the like, threatening the destruction of property if the demands were not complied with. Such letters were common from 1830 to 1833, and were signed *Swing* or *Captain Swing*.

**swiŋ'-gle* (1), v. i. [Eng. *swing*; frequent. suff. -le.]

1. To dangle, to hang, to swing.

2. To swing for pleasure.

swiŋ'-gle (2), v. t. [Eng. *swinge*; frequent. suff. -le.]

1. To beat, to scutch or clean, as flax, by beating it with a wooden instrument resembling a large knife.

2. To cut off the tops, without pulling up the roots, as weeds.

swiŋ'-gle, s. [SWINGLE (2), v.]

1. The effective end-piece of a flail; a swiple.

2. An instrument, like a sword, for beating flax; hence the terms, *Swingling-knife*, *Swingling-staff*, *Swingling-wand*.

3. The wooden spoke of the wire-drawing barrel, or the roller of a plate-press.

swingle-bar, s. A *Swingle-tree* (q. v.).

swingle-staff, *swingling-staff*, *swingling-knife*, *swingling-wand*, s. Different names for an instrument formerly used for beating flax or hemp, in order to separate the shives or woody parts from the fiber; a scutcher. The process is now generally carried out by machinery.

swingle-tail, subst. A popular name for the thresher shark. *Alopius vulpes*.

swingle-tree, s. The bar to which the ends of a horse's traces are attached.

swingle-wand, s. A *swingle-staff* (q. v.).

swiŋ'-gliŋg, pr. par. or a. [SWINGLE (2), v.]

swingling-machine, subst. A machine for swingling flax.

swingling-staff, *swingling-knife*, *swingling-wand*, s. [SWINGLE-STAFF.]

swingling-tow, subst. The coarse part of flax, removed by the swingle or scutcher.

swiŋ'-ish, a. [Eng. *swin*(e); -ish.] Pertaining to or befitting swine; resembling swine; gross, brutal, hoggish, filthy.

"When in *swinish* sleep their drenched natures lie."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

swiŋ'-ish-lŷ, **swyn-ish-lŷ*, adv. [Eng. *swinish*; -ly.] In a swinish, brutal, or filthy manner; like a swine.

"Nor yet bene thankful vnto God for such an heavenly gift, but rather *swynishly* troden it vnder thy feete."—Bale: *Image*, pt. i., fol. 40.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian. -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

swin'-ish-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *swinish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being swinish; filthiness.

***swink, *swinke, *swynke**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swincan*.] **A. Intrans.:** To labor, to toil, to drudge.

"Riches, renown, and principality,
For which men *swink* and sweat incessantly."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 8.

B. Trans.: To cause to toil or drudge; to over-labor; to tire or exhaust with labor.

"And the *swink'd* hedger at his supper sat."

Milton: *Comus*, 291.

swink, *swinck, *swincke, *swinke, *s.* [SWINK, *v.*] Labor, toil, drudgery.

"Up, lither lad, thou reck'st much of thy *swinke*,
When swinke ne swat thou shouldst, ne reck for
fame." Browne: *Yonge Willie and Old Wernock*.

***swink'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *swink*, *v.*; -er.] A laborer, a worker.

"A true *swinker*, and a good was he,
Living in pees and parifite charitee."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prol. 533.

swipe (1), *s.* [A. S. *swipe*.] The same as SWAPE (*q. v.*).

"A *swipe*, or engine to draw up water."—Potter: *Antiq. Greece*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

swipe (2), *s.* [Icel. *svipr*.] A hard or strong blow, especially in cricket or golf slang.

"In driving for Tel-el-Kebir, Kirk had a long *swipe* off the tee."—Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

swipe, *v. i. & t.* [SWIPE (2), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To hit out with great force; to deliver a hard blow or knock, especially in cricket or golf slang.

"The first ball of the over, Jack steps out and meets, *swiping* with all his force."—Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

***B. Trans.:** To hit, to knock, to strike.

"*Swipte* hire of that heaved."

Legend of St. Katherine, 2,485.

swip'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *swip(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who swipes, especially a hard hitter in cricket or golf.

"Jack Raggles, the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called *Swiper* Jack."—Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

swipes, swype, s. pl. [Dan. *svip*=thin and tasteless beer, swipes.] Thin, washy beer; small beer. (*Slang.*)

swip'-eý, *a.* [SWIPES.] Intoxicated. (*Slang.*)

"He's only a little *swipey*, you know."—Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

swip'-le (1e as *el*), *s.* [Eng. *swipe*, *v.*; suff. -le.] The same as SWINGEL (*q. v.*).

swip'-pär, *a.* [Icel. *svipal*, *svipull*=agile; *svipe*=to move quickly. Akin to *sweep* and *swoop*.] Nimble, active, quick. (*Prov.*)

swire, *swyre, *s.* [A. S. *swira*, *swæora*, *swiora*; Icel. *sviri*.]

*1. The neck.

2. The declination of a mountain or hill near the summit; a hollow between two hills.

swirl, v. i. [Norw. *svirla*=to whirl.]

1. To form eddies; to whirl in eddies.

"Bonnie Blackwater, . . .
Roaring and brawling and swirling with glee."

Blackie: *Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 193.

2. To whirl about; to move rapidly.

"The fish are *swirling* at your fly, as an oar-blade *swirls* in a boat-race."—C. Kingsley: *Water-babies*, p. 120.

swirl, subst. [SWIRL, *v.*] A whirling motion; a gyration, a curve; an eddying pool, an eddy; a twist or contortion in wood.

"She'll never see the Martinmas wind gar them dance in *swirls* like the fairy rings."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

swirl'-ie, *a.* [Eng. *swirl*, *s.*; -ie = -y.] (*Scotch.*)

1. Knaggy; full of knots.

"He takes a *swirlie* auld moss-oak,
For some black, grousome carlin."

Burns: *Halloween*.

2. Full of contortions or twists; entangled; as, *swirlie* grass.

swish, v. t. [From the sound.]

1. To flourish, to brandish.

"And backward and forward he *swished* his long tail,
As a gentleman *swishes* his cane."

Coleridge: *The Devil's Thoughts*.

2. To flog, to beat, to lash. (*Slang.*)

"He has been known to argue with the head-master as to whether he ought to be *swished*."—M. Collins: *Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 22.

Swiss, a. & s. [See the def.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to Switzerland or its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Switzerland; a Switzer; applied specif. to the beadles in Roman Catholic churches in France, from the fact that when Napoleon reopened the churches after the Revolution, many of the disbanded Swiss guards found employment as beadles.

2. The language spoken by the Swiss.

Swiss-muslin, s.

Fabric: A fine, open, transparent muslin.

switch, *swiçh, s. [O. Dut. *swick*; Norw. *svige*, *svæg*; Icel. *sveigr*, *svigi*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small flexible twig or rod.

"With two spurs or one, and no great matter which,
Boots bought, or boots borrow'd, a whip or a *switch*."

Cowper: *The Cantab.* (Trans.)

2. A queue of false hair, or of some substance made to resemble hair, fastened together at one end, and worn by ladies.

3. A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light.

II. Technically:

1. *Rail.:* The movable rails which connect one line of track with another. Switches are known as stub-switches and split-switches. In the stub-switch the switch-rail has square butted ends. In the split-switch the switch-rail is pointed, and somewhat automatic. Switches and signals are said to be connected when they are simply coupled together and have a *pari passu* motion; they are said to be interlocked when the movement of a signal to safety cannot be commenced until after the necessary movement of the switches has been completed, and also the movement of the switches cannot be commenced until after all the signals concerned by them have been set to danger. (*Rapier: Railway Signals*, p. 23.)

2. *Teleg.:* A device for connecting one circuit with another, or for dividing a circuit into two parts, or, in short, for altering any of the connections of a line or circuit. The ordinary ground or lever switch is a small metallic strip pivoted at one end, the pivot being connected by a wire to one portion of an electrical circuit. The other end of the strap can be turned to rest on an anvil or bed connected with the line desired to be brought into circuit.

switch-back, adj. A term applied to a form of railway, consisting of alternate descending and ascending inclines. The momentum acquired in the descent takes the carriages up the opposite incline, over the summit to the next downward slope, and so on.

switch-board, s.

Teleg.: An aggregation of switches upon one base, so that any instrument in an office may be connected with any wire or any battery, or cut out altogether.

2. *Elect.:* A board provided with a switch or switches for opening, closing, or interchanging electric currents connected therewith.

switch-lantern, s. A lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a colored light.

switch, v. t. & i. [SWITCH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ord. Lang.: To lash, to beat, to flog.

"Thy right horse then *switching*."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Rail.:* To transfer by a switch; to shunt from one set of rails to another.

2. *Teleg.:* To shift to another circuit.

"*Switch* on an electric current, by the action of which all these bells will be simultaneously set ringing."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Intrans.:** To walk with a jerk.

switch'-el, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A beverage made of molasses and water.

switch'-ing, s. [SWITCH, *s.*]

1. The act of beating with a switch; a beating.

2. The act of shunting.

3. The act of cutting off the one year's growth which protrudes from the sides of hedges.

switching-bill, s. An instrument used in pruning hedges.

switching-engine, s. A yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a railway station for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up.

switch'-man, s. [English *switch*, *s.*, and *man*.] A man who has charge of the switches on a railway; a pointsman.

***switch'-ý**, *a.* [Eng. *switch*; -y.] Whisking.

"Her *switchy* tail."—Combe: *Dr. Syntax*, i. 20.

***swith, *swithe, a., adv. & interj.** [A. S. *swiðh*, *swýðh*=strong; Icel. *sviðhr*; O. Low Ger. *svith*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Strong.

2. Quick, speedy.

B. As adverb:

1. Strongly, much, greatly.

2. Quickly, fast. (*Metrical Homilies*, p. 39.)

C. As interj.: Get away! begone! off! (*Scotch.*)

"*Swith* to the Laigh Kirk, ane an' a',

An' there tak up your stations."

Burns: *The Ordination*.

swith'-ër, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Doubt, hesitation, perplexity. (*Scotch.*)

"She's been in a *swither* about the jocolate this morning."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxxvi.

swith'-ër, v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] (*Scotch.*)

1. To emit a whirring sound; to whiz.

2. To doubt, to hesitate.

Switz'-ër, s. [See def.] A native of Switzerland; a Swiss; specifically, in history, one of a hired body-guard attendant on a king.

"Here behold

A noble race, the *Switzers*, and their land."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

***swive, *swyve, v. t.** [A. S. *swifan*; Icel. *svifa*; O. Fris. *swiva*=to shake.] To copulate with; to have sexual intercourse with.

"Yon wenche wol I *swive*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,178.

swiv'-el, *swiv-ell, s. [A. S. *swifan*=to shake, to move quickly; cf. Icel. *sveifla*=to swing or spin in a circle, like a top; *svifa*=to ramble, to turn.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A twisting link in a chain, consisting of a ring or hook ending in a headed pin which turns in a link of the chain; the object is to avoid kinking; a fastening so contrived as to allow the thing fastened to revolve freely on its axis.

"The gun is placed on the top, where there is an iron socket for the gun to rest in, and a *swivel* to turn the muzzle any way."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1688).

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.:* A rest, having adjustment in azimuth, for supporting a small piece of ordnance on the gunwale of a boat or vessel.

2. *Ord.:* A small cannon, whose trunnions are placed in a carrier, which is pivoted in a socket, so that by the two adjustments the gun may be pointed in any direction; a pivot-gun.

3. *Saddlery:* A loop or runner through which the check-rein passes.

swivel-bridge, s. A bridge which rotates on an axis, moving in a horizontal plane.

swivel-eye, s. A squint-eye.

swivel-eyed, a. Squint-eyed. (*Slang.*)

swivel-gun, s.

Ord.: A gun mounted on a pivot to traverse horizontally in a circle.

swivel-hanger, s.

Mach.: A form of shaft-hanger, invented by Edward Bancroft, in which, to insure the weight of the shaft being received over the entire length of the box, he hung the box on a universal joint, and made its axis of vibration coincide with the center of the box. This permitted the use of longer boxes than were before practicable, and the pressure per square inch on the surface was lessened.

swivel-hook, s.

Naut.: A turning hook strapped to a tackle-block.

Swivel-hook block: A pulley block in which the suspending hook is swiveled to the block, so that the latter may turn to present the sheave in any direction.

swivel-joint, s. A section in a chain, or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without kinking or distortion.

swivel-loom, s. A kind of loom formerly used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods.

swivel-plow, s. A plow having its land-side, sole, and mold-board on an axis, so that the combined portions may be turned over to throw the furrow to the right or to the left.

swiv'-el, v. i. [SWIVEL, *s.*] To turn on a swivel, pin, or pivot.

swiz'-zle, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *swill* and *swig*.]

1. Spirits and water. (*Slang.*)

"'It serves me right for deserting rum, my proper tippie. Boy, the amber fluid!' Here Mr. Snigg mixed himself some *swizzle* and consoled himself."—Hannay: *Singleton Fontenoy*.

2. A beverage composed of ale and beer mixed. (*Prov. Eng.*)

3. Drink generally; liquor, tippie. (*Prov.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wolť, wôrť, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

swiz'-zle, *v. t.* [SWIZZLE, *s.*] To drink, to swill.

swōb, *s. & v.* [SWAB, *s. & v.*]

swōb'-bēr, *s.* [Eng. *swob*; -*er*.]

1. A sweeper of decks, &c.; a swabber.
2. (*Pl.*): Four privileged cards that are only incidentally used in betting at a game of whist.

swōll'-en, swōln, *pa. par. or a.* [SWELL, *v.*]

swoōn, *swoun, *swowne, *swow-en-en, *swow-en, *v. i.* [A. S. *swōgan*=to move or sweep noisily, to sigh, as the wind; Mid. Eng. *swoghen*=to sigh deeply, to droop, to swoon (*pa. par. iswoghen, iswoven*); *geswouung*=a swooning; cf. Low Ger. *swōgen*=to sigh; *swugten*=to sigh, to swoon.] To faint; to sink or fall into a fainting fit, in which there is an apparent suspension of the vital functions and mental powers.

swoōn, *swoun, *swowne, *swowne, *sound, *subst.* [SWOON, *v.*] The act of swooning; the state of one who has swooned; a faint; syncope; leipthymia.

swoōn'-īng, *swoun-ing, *pr. par., a. & subst.* [SWOON, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*: The act of fainting; a swoon, a faint.

swoōn'-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *swooning*; -*ly*.] In a swooning manner; as one in a swoon.

swoōp, *swope (*pa. t. *sweep, swooped, pa. par. *yswoopen, swooped*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *swāpan*=to sweep along, to rush, to sweep; cogn. with Icel. *sveipa*=to sweep, to swoop; *sópa*=to sweep; cf. A. S. *swifan*=to move quickly; Ger. *schweifen*=to ramble. *Sweep* is a derivative from *swoop*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

- *1. To sweep along or by.
2. To descend upon prey suddenly from a height, as a hawk; to stoop.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To fall on suddenly and seize; to catch up; to take with a sweep.
2. To dash upon while on the wing; to seize, as a bird of prey; as, a hawk swoops a chicken.

swoōp, *s.* [SWOOP, *v.*] The sudden pouncing of a bird of prey on its quarry; a sudden seizing, as of a quarry by a bird of prey.

swōp, *v. t. & i.* [SWAP, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To exchange, to barter, to swap.

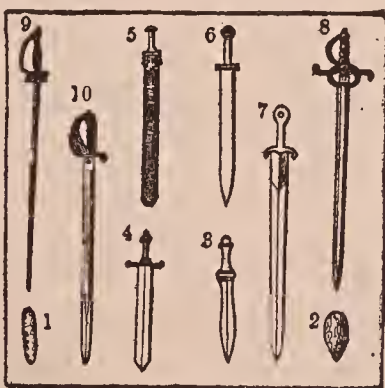
B. *Intrans.*: To make an exchange; to barter.

swōp, *s.* [SWOP, *v.*] An exchange, a barter.

swōrd, (*w* silent), *suerd, *swearde, *swerd, *swerde, *s.* [A. S. *sweord*; cogn. with Dut. *zwaard*; Icel. *sverdh*; Dan. *sverd*; Sw. *svärd*; M. H. Ger. *swerte*; Ger. *schwert*. From the same root as Sansc. *svri*=to hunt, to kill.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: An offensive weapon having a blade, either straight or curved, with a tang, which is inserted into a spindle-shaped piece of wood, covered with leather, and wrapped around with brass wire; these form the gripe, which, with the brass knob at the end, called the pommel, constitutes the hilt. The hand is protected by the guard, which is a curved piece of metal, consisting of from one to



Swords.

- 1, 2. Cutting weapons of Stone Age;
3. Ancient Greek Sword; 4. Roman;
5. Saxon; 6. Danish; 7. Mediæval cutting and thrusting sword; 8. Sword of sixteenth century; 9. Sword of the Georgian Era; 10. Victorian Sword.

three branches, and usually provided with a broad plate of metal, the guard-plate, at the point where it is attached to the blade. The blade of a sword consists of the tang, which enters the hilt; the shoulder, which abuts against the end of the hilt; the forte, the half of the blade nearest the hilt; the faible, or foible, the half nearest the point; the point, the back, the flat, the edge. The parts of the hilt vary in different

kinds of swords; the principal are the pommel, or back piece; the gripe; the bars of the basket, in sabers; the stool or guard-plate; the bow, in sergeants' swords and horse-artillery sabers; the cross, as in the old Highland claymore; the linguets, in

foils and rapiers. The blade, usually of polished steel, may be straight and pointed for thrusting, as in the rapier; with a sharp point and one or two cutting edges, for thrusting and striking, as in the broadsword; or curved and with a sharp convex edge for striking, as in the Eastern scimitar. Swords are worn suspended from the waist by a sword-belt, and inclosed in a sheath called a scabbard. The sword of modern days has been developed by successive improvements from the rude cutting weapons of the men of the Stone Age, as shown in the illustration.

"Here sheathe thy sword."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 5.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Used as an emblem or symbol.

(a) Of power or authority.

"The sword, the mace, the crown."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

(b) Of justice, or judicial vengeance or punishment.

(2) The military profession; the profession of arms; arms generally.

(3) Destruction in battle or by the sword; war, dissension.

"The sword without, and terror within."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. 25.

(4) The cause of death or destruction; ruin death.

"Avarice hath been the sword of our slain kings."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Weav.*: One of the bars dependent from the rocking-tree and supporting the lay.

2. *Flax*: The scutching-blade of the flax-dresser.

¶ (1) *Sword of State*: The sword which is borne before the sovereign, lords, and governors of counties, cities, or boroughs, &c.

(2) *To put to the sword*: To kill.

sword-arm, *s.* The right arm; the arm which wields the sword.

sword-bayonet, *s.* A bayonet with a blade like a sword, and capable of being detached from the barrel of the rifle and used like a sword.

sword-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An attendant who bears or carries his master's sword; a state official who carries a sword of state.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A military order instituted in 1198 by Albert, Bishop of the Livonians, by authority of Innocent III. Its chief exploit was to compel the Livonians by force of arms to submit to baptism. In 1237 the order was united with the Teutonic Knights.

sword-belt, *subst.* The waist-belt from which a sword is slung.

sword-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the Humming-bird genus *Docimastes*. The bill, which exceeds in length the body of the bird, is a character by which this Humming-bird may be distinguished at the first glance. Its use is to reach the insects on which the bird feeds at the bottom of long tubular flowers. One species is known, *Docimastes ensiferus*, an inhabitant of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

sword-blade, *s.* The blade or cutting part of a sword.

*sword-breaker, *subst.* A sword-shaped weapon formerly used, much broader than an ordinary sword, and having long teeth on one side, intended to catch and break an opponent's sword.

sword-cane, *s.* A cane or stick containing a long, pointed blade, as in a scabbard.

sword-cut, *s.* A cut inflicted by a sword.

sword-cutler, *subst.* One who makes or mounts swords.

sword-dance, *s.*

1. A dance in which swords are brandished or clashed together by the dancers.

2. A dance peculiar to the Scotch Highlanders, in which two swords are laid crosswise on the ground, and the dancer displays his skill by making the most intricate movements between and around them without ever touching them.

sword-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Xiphopteris*. *Xiphopteris serrulata*, from the West Indies, is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

sword-fight, *s.* A combat with swords; fencing.

sword-fish, *s.*

1. *Astron.*: Dorado (*q. v.*).

2. *Ichthy.*: A popular name for any individual of the *Xiphiidæ* (*q. v.*). They are pelagic fishes, widely distributed in tropical and sub-tropical seas, extremely strong and swift, so that the larger species are rarely captured, and more rarely preserved for examination and study. Their popular name is

derived from their formidable sword-like weapon, formed by the coalescence and prolongation of the maxillary and intermaxillary bones beyond the lower jaw; it is very hard and strong, and capable of inflicting terrible wounds. All the species undergo considerable change; young specimens differing widely from the adult in the general shape of the body, and in the production of the lower as well as of the upper jaw. Sword-fishes seem to have a mortal antipathy to whales and other large Cetacea, attacking them



Sword-fish.

whenever occasion offers, and, so far as is known, always coming off victorious. In their fury Sword-fishes often attack boats and vessels, evidently mistaking them for Cetaceans; and sometimes the sword has been driven through the bottom of a ship, and broken off by the fish in vain struggles to withdraw it. Sword-fishes are the largest of the Acanthopterygii; specimens of the genus *Histiophorus* [SAILOR-FISH, *XIPHIIDÆ*], from the Indian and Pacific Oceans, reaching a length of from twelve to fifteen feet, of which the sword occupies rather more than three. The Common or Mediterranean Sword-fish sometimes reaches a length of ten feet, with a proportionately shorter sword; it is bluish-black above, merging into silver below. The tunny-fishers often take these fish in their nets, and their flesh, especially when young, is said to be equal in flavor to that of the tunny (*q. v.*).

sword-flag, *s.*

Bot.: *Iris pseudacorus*.

sword-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Alsine segetalis*; (2) *Melilotus segetalis*. (*Paxton*.)

Sword-grass moth:

Entomol.: A European night-moth, *Calocampa exoleta*.

sword-hand, *s.* The right hand; the hand in which the sword is held.

sword-hilt, *s.* The hilt of a sword.

"The hand that slew till it could slay no more,

Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore."

Cowper: *Charity*, 50.

sword-knot, *s.* A knotted ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword.

"Wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive."

Pope: *Rape of Lock*, i. 101.

*sword-law, *s.* Government by the sword or by force. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 62.)

sword-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Gladiolus*. [CORN-FLAG.]

sword-man, *s.* [SWORDMAN.]

sword-mat, *s.*

Naut.: A mat woven by means of a piece of wood resembling a sword.

sword-play, *s.* A combat between gladiators; a sword-fight.

sword-player, *s.* A fencer, a gladiator; one skilled in the use of the sword.

"Some they set to fight with beasts, some with one another. These they called gladiators, sword-players; and this spectacle a sword-fight."—*Hakewell*: *Apologie*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 8.

sword-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a sword; ensiform.

Sword-shaped leaf:

Bot.: A leaf quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an Iris.

sword-shrimp, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Penæus ensis*, from Japan.

sword-stick, *s.* The same as SWORDCANE (*q. v.*).

sword-tails, sword-tail crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The order *Xiphosura*. [KING-CRAB.]

*swōrd (sw as s), *v. t.* [SWORD, *s.*] To slash with a sword.

"Swording right and left

Men, women." Tennyson: *Last Tournament*.

swōrd'-ed (sw as s), *a.* [Eng. *sword*; -*ed*.] Gift with a sword.

"The helmed cherubim and sworded seraphim

Are seen in glittering ranks with wings display'd."

Milton: *Nativity*, xi.

*swōrd'-ēr (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. *sword*; -*er*.] One who uses or fights with a sword; one skilled in the use of the sword; a swordsman; in contempt, a cut-throat.

"With blade advanced, each Chieftain bold

Showed like the sworder's form of old."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 18.

boīl, bōy; pōut, lōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

swörd'-ick (sw as s), *s.* [SWORD, *s.*] [BUTTER-FISH.]

swörd'-lëss (sw as s), *a.* [English sword; -less.] Destitute of a sword.

"With swordless belt and fetter'd hand."

Byron: *Parisina*, ix.

swörd'-man (sw as s), *subst.* [Eng. sword, and man.] A swordsman, a soldier.

"Like to prove most sinewy swordmen."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

swörd'-man-ship (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. sword-man; -ship.] Skill in the use of the sword; swordsmanship.

swörds'-man (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. swords, and man.]

1. One who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man.

2. One who is skilled in the use of the sword; a fencer.

swörds'-man-ship (sw as s), *s.* [Eng. swords-man; -ship.] Skill in the use of the sword.

"No skill in swordsmanship, however just,
Can be secure against a madman's thrust."

Cowper: *Charity*, 509.

***swörds'-wom-an** (sw as s), *s.* [Formed from Eng. sword, and woman, on analogy of swordsman (q. v.).] A woman skillful in the use of the sword or rapier.

"A company of twelve Viennese swordswomen will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

swöre, *pret. of v.* [SWEAR.]

swörn, *pa. par. or a.* [SWEAR.]

sworn-broker, *s.* A broker practicing within the City of London. All such brokers are licensed by the Corporation, and sworn to act faithfully between their principals. Breach of these conditions involves forfeiture of the license.

sworn-brothers, *s. pl.* Brothers or companions in arms, who, according to the laws of chivalry, vowed to share all dangers and successes; hence, close companions or associates.

sworn-enemies, *s. pl.* Enemies who have taken an oath or vow of mutual hatred; hence, implacable enemies.

sworn-friends, *s. pl.* Friends bound by oath to be true to each other; hence, close or firm friends.

***swote**, *a.* [SWEET.]

***swough**, ***swogh**, ***swowe**, *s.* [A. S. *swógan*=to sigh.] [SWOON, *s.*]

1. A sigh, a sound, a noise.

"The swogh of the sea."—*Morte Arthure*, 759.

2. A swoon.

"Clement lai in swoghe."—*Octavian*, 900.

***swound**, *v. & s.* [SWOON, *v. & s.*]

***swóuns**, *interj.* [See def.] A corruption or contraction of God's wounds, used as an oath. [ZOUNDS, ZOONS.]

S-wrench, *s.* [See def.] A spanner or wrench of an S-shape, to enable it to reach parts not so readily approached by the ordinary monkey-wrench. It has two jaws of different angles, and an adjusting-screw in the stock.

swüm, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SWIM, *v.*]

swúng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [SWING, *v.*]

tswý, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Salicornia herbacea*.

sý'-a-grüs, *s.* [Named from Syagrus, who first wrote the history of the Trojan War in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of unarmed Coccoæ, closely akin to Cocos itself. Flower spike enveloped in a double spathe; fruit like that of the cocoanut, but with a channel running from each of the three pores to the apex of the fruit. Known species five or six, chiefly from Brazil.

***sý'-al-ite**, *s.* [Malabar *syalita*.]

Bot.: *Dillenia indica*.

Sýb'-ar-ite, *subst.* [Latin *Sybarites*, from Greek *Sybaritēs*=a Sybarite, an inhabitant of Sybaris.] Originally an inhabitant of Sybaris, an ancient Greek town in southern Italy, noted for the effeminacy and voluptuousness of its inhabitants; hence an effeminate person; a person devoted to luxury and pleasure.

Sýb'-ar-ít-ic, **Sýb'-ar-ít-ic-al**, *a.* [SYBARITE.] Effeminate, luxurious, wanton.

"Like most Trent fishermen, evidently had a supreme contempt for the *Sybaritic* vehicle of the Thames angler."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1886.

Sýb'-ar-ít-ism, *subst.* [Eng. *Sybarit(e)*; -ism.] Effeminacy, wantonness, voluptuousness.

"Sufficient to elevate to the seventh heaven of *Sybaritism* an amateur of oysters."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sý'-bō (*pl.* **sý'-bōes**), *s.* [Fr. *ciboule*, from Lat. *cepula*, dimin. of *cepa*=an onion.] An onion that does not form a bulb at the root; a young onion. (Scotch.)

"There's nought in the islands but syboes and leeks."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. xxviii.

***sý'-bōt'-ic**, *a.* [Gr. *sybōtikos*=of or belonging to a swineherd; *sybōtēs*=a swineherd; *sys*=a swine, and *boskō*=to feed, to tend.] Pertaining to a swineherd.

"Returning one day in a temporary fit of nostalgia to his old University, he was twitted with his *sybotic* tendencies, was advised to edit Theocritus, and was asked what a scholar and a gentleman could possibly see in a fat hog."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***sý'-bōt'-ism**, *subst.* [Eng. *sybot(ic)*; -ism.] The tending of swine. (*London Daily Telegraph*.)

sýc'-a-mīne, *s.* [Gr. *sykaminos*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The mulberry.

"If ye had faith as a grain of mustard-seed, ye might say unto this *sycamine* tree, Be thou plucked up by the root, and be thou planted in the sea."—*Luke* xvii. 6.

*2. *Botany*: *Lonicera periclymenum*. (*Prior*.) [WOODBINE.]

sýc'-a-mōre, ***sýc'-ō-mōre**, ***sic-a-mour**, *subst.* [SYCOMORE.]

1. *Ordinary Language and Botany*:

(1) The woodbine (?).

"The hege also, that yede in compas
And closed in all the green herbere,
With *sycamour* was set, and eglatere."

Chaucer: *Flower and Leaf*, 54.

(2) *Acer pseudo-platanus*, an umbrageous tree, forty to sixty feet high; with spreading branches; large, five-lobed, coarsely and unequally serrate leaves, glaucous and downy on the veins beneath; pendulous racemes of greenish flowers, and glabrous fruit furnished with two long, membranous wings. It flowers in May and June. The wood is used for bowls, trenchers, and other turnery. The sap is sacchariferous. It grows wild in Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, and western Asia. It is a hardy tree, flourishing in spite of high winds or sea spray. When the leaves first appear (in April) they are covered with a clammy juice containing about one part in eleven of sugar, attractive to insects, by which they are perforated and disfigured. The name is also applied to the plane tree or buttonwood of America, and the fig mulberry of Egypt and Syria. [SYCOMORE.]

2. *Entom.*: A European night-moth, *Acronycta aceris*, so called because the caterpillar—which, when alarmed, rolls itself up like a millepede—feeds chiefly on the sycamore, though also on the horse-chestnut and the oak.

3. *Script.*: [SYCOMORE.]

sycamore-fig, *s.*

Bot.: *Ficus sycomorus*.

sycamore-moth, *s.* [SYCOMORE, 2.]

sycamore-tree, *s.* The sycamore.

"The *sycamore-tree* by the window."

Longfellow: *Evangeline*, i. 4.

sýçe, *s.* [East Indian.] A native groom.

sý-cheē, *s.* [Chin.] The fine silver of China cast into ingots, in shape resembling a native shoe, and weighing commonly more than a pound troy. These ingots are marked with the seal of the banker or assayer as a guarantee of their purity.

sycee-silver, *s.* The same as SYCEE (q. v.).

sý-cheē, *s.* [Chinese.] The Chinese name for black tea.

sých-nō-car'-poüs, *a* [Gr. *synchos*=frequent, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: Polycarpous (q. v.).

sý'-çite, *s.* [Gr. *sykites*=fig-like; *sykon*=a fig.] A nodule or pebble resembling a fig.

sýc'-ō-çer'-ic, *adjective*. [Eng. *sycocer(yl)*; -ic.] Derived from or contained in sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceric-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{18}H_{28}O_2$. A crystalline substance, obtained by treating sycoceryl alcohol with dilute nitric acid.

sý-cōç-ēr-ýl, *s.* [Greek *sykon*=fig; *kēros*=wax, and suff. -yl.]

Chem.: The hypothetical radical of sycoceryl alcohol.

sycoceryl-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{32}O_2 = C_{18}H_{28}O \cdot C_2H_3O$. Extracted from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* by treatment with boiling alcohol, or produced by heating sycoceryl alcohol with acetyl chloride. It crystallizes in thin prisms, insoluble in water, but soluble in chloroform and benzene.

sycoceryl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{30}O = C_{17}H_{27}CH_2OH$. Sycocerylic alcohol. Produced by the action of an alcoholic solution of soda on sycoceryl acetate. It forms needle-shaped crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 90° to a liquid heavier than water.

sý-cōç-ēr-ýl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *sycoceryl*; -ic.] Of or belonging to sycoceryl (q. v.).

sycocerylic-alcohol, *s.* [SYCOCERYL-ALCOHOL.]

sý-cō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *sykōma*, from *sykon*=a fig.]

Med.: A wart or excrescence resembling a fig on the eyelid, the anus, or any other part.

sýc'-ō-mōre, *s.* [Fr. *sycomore*; Lat. *sycomorus*; Gr. *sykomoros*: *sykon*=a fig, and *moron*=black mulberry, so named because the fruit is a fig, and the leaves resemble those of the mulberry.]

Bot.: *Ficus sycomorus*, a fig-tree, with somewhat smooth, broadly-ovate, repand, or somewhat regular leaves, cordate at the base, and fruit on the trunk and older branches. It is found in Egypt and the adjacent countries, and is planted for shade near villages, roadsides, and on sea-coasts. The wood is of little value, but the fruit is sweet and edible. It is the sycamore (1 Kings x. 27; 2 Chron. i. 15; ix. 27) and sycamore (Isa. ix. 10; Luke xix. 4) of Scripture. In the last two passages the R. V. properly substitutes sycomore for sycamore. [SYCAMORE.]

sycomore-fig, *s.* [SYCOMORE.]

sýc'-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *sykon*=a fig.]

Zoöl.: The type genus of Syconidæ (q. v.).

sýc'-ōn-id, *s.* [SYCONIDÆ.] Any individual of the family Syconidæ (q. v.).

"A *Syconid* from the Jurassic."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xlii. 427.

sý-cōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sycon*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Calcareous Sponges, widely distributed, with three sub-families. They have regular, radially-disposed, cylindrical, ciliated chambers, opening direct into the sac-shaped gastric cavity. Sparsely represented in the Jurassic.

sýc'-ō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sycon*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Syconidæ (q. v.), with seven genera. Radial tubes free for their whole length, or at least distally.

sý-cō'-nūs (*pl.* **sý-cō'-nī**), **sý-cō'-nī-üm** (*pl.* **sý-cō'-nī-ä**), *s.* [Gr. *sykon*=a fig.]

Bot.: A collective fruit having a fleshy rachis, formed like a flattened disc or a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarps. Examples: *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, *Ambora*.

sý-cōph'-a-ga, *s.* [Gr. *sykon*=a fig, and *phagein*=to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Chalcididæ. The species are common in the south of Europe, where they aid in impregnating the female flowers of the fig-tree.

sýc'-ō-phān-çý, *s.* [English *sycophan(t)*; -cy.] The character, manners, or characteristics of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; servility.

"*Sycophancy* could only cringe and fawn upon the victor of Bosworth Field."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sýc'-ō-phānt, ***síc'-ō-phānt**, *subst.* [Lat. *sycophanta*=an informer, a tale-bearer, a sycophant, from Gr. *sykophantēs*=a fig-shower, or an informer about figs, hence a common informer, a slanderer, a false adviser. The history of the word is lost, but the etym. seems evident: Greek *sykon*=a fig, and *phainō*=to show.]

*1. An informer.

"The poor man that hath nought to lose is not afraid of the *sycophant* or promoter."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch's Morals*, 205.

2. A parasite; a servile flatterer, especially of princes or great men; hence, a deceiver, an impostor.

"All the envoys who had been sent from Whitehall to Versailles had been mere *sycophants* of the great king."—*Macaulay*. *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***sýc'-ō-phānt**, *v. i. & t.* [SYCOPHANT, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To play the sycophant.

"His *sycophanting* arts being detected, that game is not to be played a second time; whereas a man of clear reputation, though his barque be split, has something left toward setting up again."—*Government of the Tongue*.

B. Transitive:

1. To play the sycophant toward; to flatter meanly or servilely.

2. To inform on or tell tales of to gain favor; to calumniate.

"He makes it his first business to tamper with his reader by *sycophanting* and misnaming the work of his adversary."—*Milton*: *Apology for Smectymnuus*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hër, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre wôlf, wôrċ. whô, sôn; mûte cûb. cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = â. qu = k

sýc-ô-phăn'-tíc, *a.* [Gr. *sykophantikos*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a sycophant; servilely flattering or fawning; parasitic.

"They made themselves *sycophantic* servants to the King of Spain."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 16.

***sycophantic-plants**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Parasitic plants.

sýc-ô-phăn'-tíc-ál, *a.* [Eng. *sycophantic*; *-al*.] Sycophantic.

sýc-ô-phăn'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *sycophant*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Like a sycophant; sycophantic, parasitic.

sýc-ô-phăn'-ish-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sycophantish*; *-ly*.] Like a sycophant.

"Neither proud, nor *sycophantishly* and falsely humble."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 25.

sýc-ô-phăn'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *sycophant*, *s.*; *-ism*.] The practices or manners of a sycophant; sycophancy.

"Servile *sycophantism* and artful bigotry."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 9.

sýc-ô-phăn'-ize, *v. i.* [Eng. *sycophant*; *-ize*.] To play the sycophant.

"To *sycophantize* is to play the sycophant, or slander, or accuse falsely, to deal deceitfully."—*Blount: Glossographia*.

***sýc-ô-phăn'-rý**, *s.* [English *sycophant*; *-ry*.] Mean or officious tale-bearing or adulation; sycophancy.

"The attempts of envy, of treachery, of flattery, of *sycophantry*, of avarice, to which his condition is obnoxious."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

sýc-ô-rêt'-in, *s.* [Gr. *sukon*, and *rhētinē*=resin.]

Chem.: An amorphous, white, neutral resin, obtained from the resin of *Ficus rubiginosa* by treatment with cold alcohol. It is very brittle and highly electric; is soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and oil of turpentine, and melts in boiling water to a thick liquid, which floats on the surface.

sý-cô'-sís, *s.* [Gr. *sykōsis*, from *sykon*=a fig.]

Pathol.: Ringworm of the beard, produced by a fungal, *Microsporon mentagrophytes*, and aggravated by the use of alcoholic drinks. It most frequently affects the chin, sometimes spreading to other parts of the face; it is seldom seen on the scalp, and rarely affects women. Attention to cleanliness, the improvement of the general health, and especially the destruction of the parasite by sulphurous acid or by carbolic acid, are the proper remedies. Called also *Tinea sycosis* and *Mentagra*. [*MICROSPORON*.]

sýde, *a.* [*SIDE*, *a.*] Long. (*Prov.*)

"Ye dinna carry yer coats ower *syde*."—*G. MacDonald: Robert Falconer*, i. 112.

sý-dër'-ô-lite, *subst.* [*SIDEROLITE*.] A kind of earthenware made in Bohemia, and resembling Wedgwood ware.

sý-en'-ite, *si'-en'-ite*, *s.* [After Syene, Egypt, where first found; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name originally applied to the granite of Syene, which contains hornblende, but now generally restricted to a rock which consists of orthoclase, felspar and hornblende only; or where quartz is present, only in sufficient quantity to be regarded as an accessory, and not as an essential constituent. By the increase in the amount of quartz, and the presence of mica, syenite graduates into a hornblende granite. Petrologists recognize, as a typical syenite, the rock of Meissen, near Dresden.

syenite-porphry, *s.*

Petrol.: A term sometimes used to designate a syenite in which some of the orthoclase is present in large individual crystals, but more frequently applied to a porphyry (felsite) which contains hornblende.

sý-en'-it'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *syenite*(*e*); *-ic*.]

Petrol.: Partaking of the composition of a syenite. Only applied to certain crystalline rocks which contain hornblende; as, syenitic-granite, syenitic-gneiss.

sýe'-poôr'-ite, *s.* [After Syepoor, India, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a granular or minutely crystalline mineral employed by Indian jewelers to give a rose color to gold. Stated to have the composition: Sulphur, 35.2; cobalt, 64.8=100, which would yield the simple formula, CoS. Samples, however, of this mineral from the original locality appear to be cobaltine (q. v.), so that the species is at present a doubtful one.

sý-hê'-drite, *s.* [After the Syhadree (misspelt Syhedree) Mountains, Bombay, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A green mineral substance found in cavities in a porphyritic amygdaloidal dolerite, of uncertain composition, but supposed to be related to stilbite (q. v.). Named by Shepard.

sýke, **sike**, *s.* [Icel. *sík*=ditch, a trench.] A small rill, commonly running out of a quagmire; a small rill without sand or gravel. (*Scotch.*)

***syke**, *a.* [*SICK*.]

***syke**, *v. i.* [*A. S. stican*.] To sigh.

sýl-, *pref.* [The form taken by the Greek prefix *syn*=with, before words beginning with the letter *l*.] (See etym.)

sýle, *s.* [Icel. *sil*, *sili*=fish of the herring kind.] The young of the herring. (*Prov.*)

sýl-la-bär'-i-üm (*pl.* **sýl-la-bär'-i-a**), *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *syllaba*=a syllable (q. v.). A catalogue of the primitive syllables of a language.

sýl'-la-bä-rý, *s.* [Low Lat. *syllabarium*.] The same as SYLLABARIUM (q. v.).

***sýl'-labe**, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *syllaba*=a syllable (q. v.).] A syllable.

sýl-läb'-ic, ***sýl-läb'-ic-ál**, *a.* [Gr. *syllabikos*, from *syllabē*=a syllable (q. v.); Fr. *syllabique*.]

1. Pertaining to a syllable or syllables.

2. Consisting of a syllable or syllables; as, *syllabic* augment.

syllabic-tune, *s.* A tune in which one note is allotted to one syllable of the words, and hence containing no slurs, as The Old Hundreth.

sýl-läb'-ic-ál-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *syllabical*; *-ly*.] In a syllabic manner; in syllables.

sýl-läb'-i-cäte, *v. t.* [Eng. *syllabe*=a syllable; suff. *-icate*.] To form into syllables.

sýl-läb'-i-cä'-tion, *s.* [*SYLLABICATE*.] The act of forming syllables; the act or method of dividing words into syllables.

"A division of the generality of words, as they are actually pronounced, gives us the general laws of *syllabication*."—*Walker: English Dictionary*. (*Adv.*)

sýl-läb'-i-fí-cä'-tion, *s.* [English *syllabify*; *-cation*.] The same as SYLLABICATION (q. v.).

"The unaccented parts have lost their distinct *syllabification*."—*Earle: Philology*, § 632.

sýl-läb'-i-fý, *v. t.* [English **syllabe*=a syllable; *-fy*.] To form into syllables.

sýl'-lab-íst, *s.* [Eng. **syllabe*=a syllable; *-ist*.] One versed in dividing words into syllables.

sýl'-la-bíze, *v. t.* [Mid. Eng. *syllab(e)*=syllable; Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To articulate; to divide into syllables.

"Language frame and *syllabize* the tone."

Howell: Parly of Beasts. (*Pref.*)

sýl'-la-ble, ***sil-la-ble**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *sillabe*, *syllabe*, *syllable*, from Lat. *syllaba*; Gr. *syllabē*=that which holds together . . . a syllable: *syl*, for *syn*=with, and *lambanō*=to take, to seize; Sp. *silaba*; Port. and Ital. *sillaba*.]

1. A sound, or a combination of sounds uttered together, or at a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word. A syllable may consist of a single vowel, as *a* in *alas*, *e* in *ever*, &c.; or of a vowel and a consonant, as in *go*, *do*, *to*, *at*, &c.; or of a combination of consonants with a vowel or diphthong, as *strong*, *out*, *arm*, *strands*, &c. In English the consonants *l* and *n* sometimes form syllables, as in *able*, *fable*, *prison*, *reckon*, &c., where the final syllables are really *l* and *n*. A word is named according to the number of syllables contained in it; thus, a word of one syllable is a *monosyllable*; of two, a *dissyllable*; of many syllables, a *polysyllable*.

2. In *printing* and *writing*, a section or part of a word divided from the rest, and capable of being pronounced at one impulse of the voice. It may, or may not, correspond with the syllable of the spoken language.

3. The least expression or particle of language or thought; as, There is not a *syllable* of truth in the statement.

sýl'-la-ble, *v. t.* [*SYLLABLE*, *s.*] To utter; to articulate.

"Airy tongues that *syllable* men's names
On sands and shores, and desert wildernesses."

Milton: Comus, 208.

sýl'-la-büb, *s.* [*SYLLABUB*.]

sýl'-lä-büs, *s.* [Lat.] [*SYLLABLE*, *s.*] A compendium of the heads of a discourse, of a course of lectures, or the like; an abstract, a table of contents, &c.

¶ *The Syllabus*:

Church Hist.: A list embracing the "chief errors and false doctrines of our most unhappy age," compiled by order of Pope Pius IX., and sent, with an encyclical letter, dated Dec. 8, 1864, "to all the bishops of the Catholic world, in order that these bishops may have before their eyes all the errors and pernicious doctrines which he had reprobated and condemned," the number of which amounts to eighty, probably in imitation of the eighty heresies mentioned by Epiphanius as existing in the first three centuries. The syllabus is divided into ten

sections, and attacks Rationalism, Pantheism, Latitudinarianism, Socialism, errors concerning the Church, Society, Natural and Christian Ethics, Marriage, the Power of the Pope, and modern Liberalism.

sýl-lëp'-sís, *s.* [Gr. =a taking together, from the same root as *syllable* (q. v.).]

Rhetoric and Grammar:

1. A figure of speech by which we conceive the sense of words otherwise than the words import, and construe them according to the intention of the author; the taking of words in two senses at once, the literal and the metaphorical (as *sweeter* in the extract.)

"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether *sweeter* also than honey and the honeycomb."—*Psalms* xix. 9, 10.

2. A figure by which one word is referred to another in the sentence to which it does not grammatically belong, as the agreement of a verb or adjective with one rather than another of two nouns, with either of which it might agree; as *rex et regina beati*.

sýl-lëp'-tíc, **sýl-lëp'-tíc-ál**, *a.* [*SYLLEPSIS*.] Pertaining or relating to, or implying syllepsis.

sýl-lëp'-tíc-ál-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sylléptical*; *-ly*.] In a sylleptical manner; by way of syllepsis.

sýl'-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syll(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Errant Annelids, in some classifications separated from the Nereidæ (q. v.). Gen. era: Syllis, Grubea, Dujardinia, and Schmardia.

sýl'-lîs, *s.* [Gr. *psellion*=a necklace. (*McNicoll*).]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Syllidæ (q. v.). Head bilobed, with four transverse eyes and three thin moniliform tentacles; body elongate, slender, with numerous segments; proboscis without jaws.

sýl'-lô-gîsm, ***sil-o-gisme**, *s.* [O. Fr. *silogisme* *sillogisme*, *sylogisme*, from Latin *sylogismum* accus. of *sylogismus*; Gr. *sylogismos*=a reckoning together or up, reasoning, syllogism, from *sylogizo mai*=to reckon together, to reason: *syl*, for *syn*=with, together, and *logizomai*=to reckon; *logos*=a word, reason, reckoning; Fr. *sylogisme*.]

Logic:

1. An argument expressed in strict logical form so that its conclusiveness is manifest from the structure of the expression alone, without any regard to the meaning of the terms. (*Whately*.) In a perfect syllogism there must be three, and not more than three propositions, the last of which, containing the matter to be proved, is called the conclusion; the other two, containing the means by which the conclusion is arrived at, are called the premises. The subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, and its predicate the major term; the third term, with which the minor and major terms are compared in the premises, is called the middle term. The premise which brings into relation the major and the middle terms is called the major premise, and that which brings the minor and middle term into a similar relation is called the minor premise. Thus, in the syllogism:

Major Premise. All A is B.
Minor Premise. All C is A.
Conclusion ∴ All C is B.

B is the major, C the minor, and A the middle term. Substituting words for symbols,

Major Premise. All ruminants are quadrupeds.
Minor Premise. All deer are ruminants.
Conclusion ∴ All deer are quadrupeds.

This syllogism is valid, because the conclusion logically follows from the premises. The conclusion is, moreover, true, because the premises from which it logically follows are true.

The figure of a syllogism consists in the situation of the middle term with respect to the major and minor. In the first figure the middle is the subject of the major and the predicate of the minor; in the second it is the predicate, and in the third the subject of both premises; the fourth figure is the reverse of the first, the middle term being the predicate of the major and the subject of the minor. The symbolic names of these figures are commemorated in the following mnemonic hexameters:

1. BarBarA, CEIArEnt, DArII, FErIOque priors.
2. CEsArE, CAmeStrEs, FEstInO, BAROkO, secundæ.
3. Tertia DArAptI, DIIsAmIs. DATIsI, FEIAptOn, BOkArD, FErIsOn, habet.

Quarta insuper addit
FrEsIsOn.

The mood of a syllogism depends on the quality (affirmative or negative) and quantity (universal or particular) of its propositions, which are marked thus:

Universal . . . A. Affirmative. E. Negative.
Particular . . . I. Affirmative. O. Negative.

Thus, the vowels of BarBarA denote three Universal Affirmative propositions; of CEIArEnt, a Universal Negative, a Universal Affirmative, and

bôll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bêl**, **dêl**.

a Universal Negative; and so on. A syllogism is said to be valid when the conclusion logically follows from the premises; if the conclusion does not so follow, the syllogism is invalid and constitutes a fallacy, if the error deceives the reasoner himself; but if it is advanced with the intention of deceiving others, it constitutes a sophism. The following rules for the construction of syllogisms are those given by Whately:

1. Every syllogism has three, and only three, terms. [UNDISTRIBUTED-MIDDLE.]
2. Every syllogism has three, and only three, propositions.
3. No term must be distributed in the conclusion which was not distributed in one of the premises.
4. From negative premises nothing can be inferred.
5. If one premise be negative the conclusion must be negative.

*2. The act or art of syllogizing, or of reasoning syllogistically.

"A man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically. So that *syllogism* comes after knowledge, and then a man has little or no need of it."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

syl'-lō-gist-ic, ***syl'-lō-gist'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Lat. *syllogisticus*; Gr. *syllogistikos*.] Pertaining to or consisting of a syllogism, or of the form of reasoning by syllogisms.

"No *syllogistical* reasoning can be right and conclusive but what has, at least, one general proposition to it."—Locke: *Hum. Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

syl'-lō-gist'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *syllogistical*; -ly.] In a syllogistic manner; in the form of, or by means of syllogism.

"Well; be the consequence what it will, you are attempting to prove your point *syllogistically*."—Waterland: *Works*, iii. 21.

***syl'-lō-gī-zā-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *syllogiz(e)*; -ation.] A reasoning by means of syllogisms.

"The soul, and its powers both of intuition and *syllogization*."—Harris: *Three Treat.*, p. 265. (Note.)

syl'-lō-gīze, ***syl'-lō-gīze**, *v. i.* [Fr. *syllogizer*; Greek *syllogizomai*.] [SYLLOGISM.] To reason by means of syllogisms.

"To teach boys to *syllogize*, or frame arguments and refute them, without any real inward knowledge of the question."—Watts: *Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

***syl'-lō-gīz-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *syllogiz(e)*; -er.] One who syllogizes; one who reasons by syllogisms.

"Every *syllogizer* is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine, Baronius, Stapleton."—Sir E. Dering: *Speeches*, p. 150.

sylph, *s.* [Fr. *sylphe*, from Gr. *silphē*=a kind of beetle or grub.] An imaginary being inhabiting the air, holding an intermediate place between material and immaterial beings. Sylphs are represented as male and female, having many human characteristics, and as mortal, but without a soul. In modern language the word is used as a feminine, and is applied figuratively to a woman of graceful and slender proportions.

"The gnomes, or demons of earth, delight in mischief; but the *sylphs*, whose habitation is in the air, are the best conditioned creatures imaginable; for they say, any mortals may enjoy the most intimate familiarities with these gentle spirits upon a condition very easy to all adepts, an inviolate preservation of chastity."—Pope: *Letter to Mrs. A. Fermor on the Rape of the Lock*.

sylph-like, *a.* Very graceful and slender.

sylph'-id, *s.* [Fr. *sylphide*.] A little or young sylph.

"Ye sylphs and sylphids, to your chief give ear,
Fays, fairies, genii, elves, and demons, hear."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, ii. 73.

***sylph'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *sylph*; -ish.] Having the form and attractiveness of a sylph.

"Fair *sylphish* forms."

Poetry of Antijacobin, p. 126.

syl'-vā, *s.* [Lat. =a wood, a forest.]

1. The forest trees of any country or region; a work descriptive of the forest trees of a particular district or country; as, Evelyn's *Sylva*.

*2. A poetical piece composed in a start or kind of transport.

*3. A collection of poetical pieces of various kinds.

syl'-vān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *sylvanus*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to a wood or forest; forest-like, rural, rustic.

2. Covered or abounding with woods; wooded, shady.

"On as we move, a softer prospect opens—
Calm huts, and lawns between, and *sylvan* slopes."
Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

3. Growing in woods.

***B. As subst.:** A fabled deity of the woods; a satyr, a fawn.

"From muse or *sylvan* was he wont to ask,
In phrase poetic, inspiration fair."
Scott: *Don Roderick*, vi. (Introd.)

syl'-vān-ite, *s.* [After Sylvan(ium), one of the first proposed names for tellurium; suff. -ite (Min.): Ger. *sylvan*, *sylvanit*, *schrifterz*, *schrift-tellur*, *weiss-sylvanerz*, *weiss-tellur*; Fr. *sylvane graphique*, *tellure auro-argentifère*, *sylvane blanc*.]

Mineralogy:

1. An ore of Tellurium (q. v.). Crystallization, monoclinic, rarely occurring in distinct crystals, but in an aggregation resembling writing characters. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 7.9-8.33; luster, metallic; color and streak, steel-gray, sometimes brass-yellow. Composition: Tellurium, 55.8; gold, 28.5; silver, 15.7=100, which corresponds to the formula (AgAu)3Te. Occurs usually associated with gold.

2. The same as TELLURIUM (q. v.).

***syl'-vāt'-ic**, *a.* [Lat. *sylvaticus*, *silvaticus*.] Of or pertaining to woods or forests; sylvan.

***syl'-vēs-tēr**, ***syl'-vēs-trī-al**, ***syl'-vēs-trī-ān**, *a.* [Lat. *sylvester*, *sivester*.] Sylvan.

"All beasts domestic and *sylvester*."—T. Brown: *Works*, iv. 318.

Syl'-vēs-trī-ānŷ, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist. An order of monks, with the rule of St. Benedict, founded by Sylvester, or Silvester, who in 1231 established a monastery called La Grotte, at Monte Fano, in Italy, whence the Sylvestrians were sometimes called the order of Monte Fano. It was approved by Innocent IV. in 1248. Sylvester died in 1267, and was afterward canonized.

syl'-vī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *sylva* = a wood.]

1. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 87.]

2. *Ornith.*: The typical genus of Sylviinæ (q. v.), with eight species, from the Palearctic region to India and Ceylon, and Northeast Africa. Bill rather stout, short; upper mandible decurved from the middle toward the point, which is slightly emarginate; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, and exposed; gape beset with hairs; wings moderate, first primary very short; tail with twelve feathers, generally somewhat rounded, but in some species nearly even; tarsus scaled in front and short, toes and claws short.

syl'-vī-ān, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Silvi, born in Flanders in 1614, and subsequently Professor of Medicine in Leyden University.

sylvian-fissure, *s.* [FISSURE, s., ¶ 3.]

syl'-vīc, *a.* [Lat. *sylv(a)*; -ic.] A synonym of abietic (q. v.).

sylvic-acid, *s.* [ABIETIC-ACID.]

syl'-vīc'-ō-lā, *s.* [Lat. *sylvicola*, *silvicola*=an inhabitant of woods; *sylva*, *silva*=a wood, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

Ornith.: Fly-catching Warbler, a genus of Parinæ, instituted by Swainson. Bill slender, notched a little way from the tip; rictus weakly bristled; wings long, the first quill nearly or quite as long as the other; feet slender. Chiefly from North America. Species, *Sylvicola americana*, *S. canadensis*, &c.

syl'-vī-cūl-ture, *subst.* [Lat. *sylva*=a wood, a forest, and *cultura*=culture (q. v.).] The culture of forest trees; arboriculture, forestry.

syl'-vī'-ī-dæ, ***syl'-vī'-ā-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Formed from Mod. Lat. *sylvia* (q. v.), with Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Warblers; a family of Passerine Birds, distinguished from the Thrushes (of which, in some classifications, they form a sub-family) by their delicate structure and more subulate bill. They are almost universally distributed, preponderating greatly in the eastern hemisphere. Canon Tristram divides the family into seven sub-families: Drymœcina, Calamoherpinae, Phylloscopinae, Sylviinæ, Rutilinae, Saxicolinae, and Accentorinae.

syl'-vī'-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sylvi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornithology:

1. A sub-family of Turdidæ, approximately equivalent to No. 2.

2. The typical sub-family of Sylviidæ (q. v.), with six genera and thirty-three species; most abundant in the Palearctic region, very scarce in the Australian and Oriental regions; absent from America. [SYLVIA.]

syl'-vine, **syl'-vīte**, *s.* [Latin *sal digestivus sylvii*; suff. -ine, -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An isomeric soluble salt found in large crystals at Stassfurth, Prussia. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 1.9-2; colorless; luster, vitreous. Composition: Potassium, 52.5; chlorine, 47.5=100. equal to the simple formula KCl.

sŷm-, *pref.* [SYN-]

Sŷ-mā, *s.* [Gr. *Symē*, the daughter of Ialysus and Dotis, carried off by Glaucus.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with two species from Papua and North Australia.

sŷ-mar', *s.* [SIMAR.]

***sŷm'-bāl**, *s.* [CYMBAL.]

sŷm-bī-ō-sīs, *s.* [Greek *sympiosis*=living with companionship; connection: Gr. *syn*, and *bios*=life.] *Biology*: The united life of certain organisms. Some orchids and fungus hyphæ thus obtain nourishment in common. *Monotropa hipopitys* is said by F. Kamienski to derive its nourishment from the soil through the medium of a fungus mycelium which covers it. The same phenomenon is said to have been observed in oaks, beeches, hornbeams, &c.

sŷm-bī-ōt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *sympiotēs*=one who lives with a companion.]

Biol.: Of or belonging to Symbiosis (q. v.).

sŷm'-bōl, *subst.* [Fr. *symbole*=a token, &c., from Lat. *symbolum*; Gr. *symbolon*, from *symbollo*=to throw together; *sym*, for *syn*=with, together, and *ballō*=to throw.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. In the Greek sense, a casting together, as of a contribution into a common treasury.

"There are 'portions that are behind of the sufferings' of Christ, which must be filled up by his body the Church; and happy are they that put in the greatest *symbol*."—J. Taylor: *Faith and Patience of the Saints*.

*2. Lot; sentence of adjudication.

"The persons who are to be judged . . . shall all appear to receive their *symbol*."—Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

3. A letter or character which is significant of something; a sign. [II. 1 ¶.]

4. An object, animate or inanimate, standing for, representing, or calling up something moral or intellectual; an emblem, a figure, a type, a representation.

"Salt, as incorruptible, was the *symbol* of friendship; which, if it casually fell, was accounted ominous."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

5. That which specially distinguishes one regarded in a particular character, or as occupying a particular office, and fulfilling its duties; a figure marking the individuality of some being or thing; as, A trident is the *symbol* of Neptune.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: An abbreviation of the name of an elementary body: thus C for carbon, H, hydrogen, P, phosphorus, &c. When two or more of the names begin with the same letter, a second letter is added to the symbol of one of these elements for the sake of distinction: thus Cl=chlorine, Hg=hydrargyrum (mercury), Pb=plumbum (lead), &c. The symbol also represents a definite quantity of the element: thus H always=one part by weight of hydrogen, Hg=200 parts of mercury. [BOND, FORMULA, NOMENCLATURE, NOTATION.]

2. *Theology*:

(1) A primitive name for the Creed, often occurring in the works of the early Fathers. The precise meaning of the word symbol in this sense is doubtful; but it probably had reference to the Creed as the common bond of Faith. The tradition that the name was given because each of the Apostles composed an article, is unsupported by evidence.

(2) Sometimes applied to the elements in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

¶ *Mathematical symbols*: There are four kinds of symbols employed in mathematics: (1) Those which stand for quantities; such as letters standing for numbers, time, space, or any of the geometrical magnitudes. (2) Those of relation, as the signs, =, >, : ::, &c., which indicate respectively, the relations of equality, inequality, proportion, &c. (3) Those of abbreviation, as, ∴, for *hence*, ∵, for *because*; exponents and coefficients are likewise symbols of abbreviation, the symbol consisting in the manner of writing these numbers. (4) Symbols of operation, or those employed to denote an operation to be performed, or a process to be followed; such are the symbols of algebra and the differential and integral calculus, &c., which do not come under the preceding heads. Those of the third class are generally regarded as symbols of operation. Symbols of operation are of two kinds: (1) Those which indicate invariable processes, and are, in all cases, susceptible of uniform interpretations. This kind includes most of what are usually called the signs of algebra as +, −, ×, ÷, √. (2) Those which indicate general methods of proceeding without reference to the nature of the quantity to be operated upon.

symbol-printing, *s.*

Teleg.: A system of printing in dots and marks or other cipher, as distinct from printing in the usual Roman letter. The dots and dashes of the Morse, or similar systems, may be produced by pressure on, or penetration of the paper (Morse), or by a chemical action at the point of contact of the styles (Bain), or the passage of the electric current,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlk, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw.

***sŷm'-bōl**, *v. t.* [SYMBOL, *subst.*] To express or represent by a symbol; to symbolize.

***sŷm-bōl-æ-ōg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *symbolaion*=a mark or sign from which one concludes anything, a contract, and *graphō*=to write.] [SYMBOL.]

Law: The art or cunning of rightly forming and making written instruments. It is either judicial or extra-judicial, the latter being wholly occupied with such instruments as concern matters not yet judicially in controversy, such as instruments of agreements or contracts, and testaments or last wills. (Wharton.)

***sŷm-bōl'-a-troŷs**, *a.* [SYMBOLATRY.] Apt or inclined to worship, reverence, or over-estimate symbols or types.

***sŷm-bōl'-a-trŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *symbolon*=a symbol, and *latreia*=service, worship.] The worship, reverence, or over-estimation of symbols or types.

sŷm-bōl'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *symbolikos*; Fr. *symbolique*.]

A. As adj.: The same as SYMBOLICAL (q. v.).

"The *symbolic* way of writing is of three kinds; the first is that plain and common one of imitating the figure of the thing represented; the second is by typical marks, and the third is a contrary way, of allegorizing by enigmas."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

B. As subst.: The same as SYMBOLICS (q. v.).

sŷm-bōl'-ic-āl, *a.* [Eng. *symbolic*; -*al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a symbol or symbols; of the nature of a symbol; standing for or serving the purpose of a symbol; representative.

"This seems a clear conclusion from the very nature of our Lord's miracles, which, for the most part, were actions distinctly *symbolical* of one or other of the spiritual benefits of the redemption."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

2. *Gram.*: Applied to words which by themselves present no meaning to any mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words. Pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and the auxiliary verbs are symbolic words. [PRESENTIVE.]

symbolical-attributes, *s. pl.*

Art: Certain figures or symbols usually introduced in representations of the evangelists, apostles, saints, &c., as the keys of St. Peter, the lamb of St. Agnes, &c.

symbolical-books, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The writings in which any Christian communion officially publishes its distinctive tenets.

symbolical-delivery, *s.*

Law: The delivery of property sold or resigned by delivering something else as a symbol, token, or representative of it.

symbolical-philosophy, *s.* The philosophy expressed by hieroglyphics.

sŷm-bōl'-ic-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *symbolical*; -*ly*.] In a symbolical manner; by symbols or signs; typically.

"They likewise worshipped the same deity *symbolically* in fire."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 286.

sŷm-bōl'-ic-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *symbolical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being symbolical.

sŷm-bōl'-ics, *s.* [SYMBOLIC.]

1. The study of the symbols and the mysterious rites of antiquity.

2. The study of the history and contents of Christian creeds and confessions of faith.

sŷm'-bōl'-ism, *s.* [Eng. *symbol*; -*ism*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The investing of things, as certain practices in ritual, with a symbolic meaning; the regarding of outward things as having an inner and symbolic meaning; the representing of events by causes or types; such as the sword, the cause of death; the palm, the type of victory, &c.

"*Symbolism* [is] the name applied to the system which invested the forms of Christian architecture and ritual with a symbolical meaning. The extent to which this *symbolism* was carried has been a subject of much controversy."—Brandes and Cox.

*2. An exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds.

II. Gram.: The quality or state of being symbolic (q. v.).

sŷm'-bōl'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *symbol*; -*ist*.] One who symbolizes; one who employs symbols.

sŷm-bōl'-ist'-ic, **sŷm-bōl'-ist'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *symbol*; -*istic*, -*istical*.] Characterized by the use of symbols; as, *symbolistic* poetry.

sŷm-bōl'-i-zā'-tion, *subst.* [Eng. *symboliz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act of symbolizing; representation; resemblance.

"Of-times wrackt beyond their *symbolizations*, enlarged into constructions disparaging their true intentions."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

sŷm'-bōl-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *symboliser*.] [SYMBOL, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To represent by a symbol or symbols.

2. To regard or treat as symbolic; to make symbolic or representative of something.

"There want not some who have *symbolized* the apple of Paradise into such constructions."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. i.

*3. To make to agree in properties.

B. Intransitive:

1. To use symbols; to express or represent things in symbols or symbolically.

*2. To agree, to harmonize; to have a resemblance in qualities or properties.

"The Orphick philosophy did really agree and *symbolize* with that which afterward was called Pythagorick and Platonic."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 299.

*3. To hold the same faith or religious belief; to agree in faith.

sŷm'-bōl'-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *symboliz(e)*; -*er*.] One who symbolizes; one who casts in his vote, opinion, &c., with another.

"Their ambitious *symbolizers* in England."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 591.

sŷm-bō-lōg'-ic-āl, *adj.* [English *symbolog(y)*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to symbolology (q. v.).

sŷm-bōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *symbolog(y)*; -*ist*.] One versed in symbolology (q. v.).

sŷm-bōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *symbolon*=a symbol, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The art of expressing by symbols; symbolization.

***sŷm'-bō-lŷm** (*pl.* **sŷm'-bō-lā**), *s.* [SYMBOL, *s.*] A contribution.

"My *symbolum* towards so charitable a work."—Hammond: *Paraphrase on the Psalms*. (Pref.)

sŷm-bōr'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *sym-*; Gr. *boros*=glutinous, and suff. -*odon*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Perissodactyla, founded by Cope, on remains from the Miocene of North America. It approximately corresponds to Marsh's genus Brontotherium (q. v.).

sŷm-brān'-chī-dæ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *symbranch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Physostomi (q. v.); eel-like fishes, having the body naked or covered with minute scales; the upper jaw is entirely formed by the premaxillary bones, the maxillaries being placed behind them in a parallel position. Pectoral and ventral fins are absent, and the vertical fins are reduced to membranous folds; there is no swimming-bladder, and the stomach is without pyloric appendages. The family is divided into the three following groups, the first two of which are freshwater, but sometimes entering brackish water; the third is marine:

1. AMPHIPNOINA, containing one genus, with a single species, *Amphipnoia cuchia*, from Bengal.

2. SYMBRANCHINA, with two genera, *Monopterus* and *Symbranchus* (q. v.).

3. CHILORANCHINA, containing one genus, with a single species, *Chilobranchus dorsalis*, from Australia and Tasmania.

sŷm-brān'-chī-na, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *symbranch(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ina*.] [SYMBRANCHIDÆ, 2.]

sŷm-brān'-chŷs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *branchia*=gills.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the group Symbranchina, and the family Symbranchidæ (q. v.). Vent in the posterior half of the body, which is naked; four branchial arches, with well-developed gills. Two species: *Symbranchus marmoratus*, common in tropical America, and *S. bengalensis*, common in the East Indies.

Sŷm-mäch'-i-aņš, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Eccles. History: A name sometimes given to the Nazarenes, probably from Symmachus the Ebionite, who is mentioned by Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, vi. 17). St. Ambrose (died 397), however, speaks of the Symmachians as descended from the Pharisees, and the sect was in existence in the time of St. Augustine of Hippo (354-430).

***sŷm-mēt'-rāl**, *a.* [SYMMETRY.] Commensurate, symmetrical.

"It was both the doctrine of the apostles, and the practice of the church, while it was *symmetrāl*, to obey the magistrate."—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 204.

***sŷm-mēt'-rī-aņ**, *subst.* [Eng. *symmetry*; -*an*.] One studious of proportion or symmetry of parts.

"His face was a thought longer than the exact *symmetrians* would allow."—Sidney: *Arcadia*.

sŷm-mēt'-rīc-āl, **sŷm-mēt'-rīc**, *a.* [English *symmetr(y)*; -*ic*, -*ical*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Possessing, exhibiting, or characterized by symmetry; well-proportioned in its parts; having its parts in due proportion as to dimensions.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (of the parts of a flower)*: Related to each other in number, the same in number, or one a multiple of the other, as in Saxifraga, which has five divisions of the calyx, five petals, and five stamens; or Epilobium, which has a four-parted calyx, four petals, and eight stamens.

2. *Math.*: Possessing the attribute of symmetry; having corresponding parts or relations. In geometry, two points are symmetrically disposed with respect to a straight line, when they are on opposite sides of the line and equally distant from it, so that a straight line joining them intersects the given line, and is at right angles to it. A curve is symmetrical with respect to a straight line, when for each point on one side of the line there is a corresponding point on the other side, and equally distant from it. The line is called an axis of symmetry. In conic sections, the axes are the only true axes of symmetry. Two plane figures are symmetrically situated with respect to a straight line, when each point of one has a corresponding point in the other on the opposite side of the axis, and equally distant from it. A line or surface is symmetrical with respect to a plane, when for each point on one side of the plane there is a second point on the other side, equally distant from it. The plane is called the plane of symmetry, and is, in conic sections, a principal plane. Symmetrical lines and surfaces in space cannot, in general, be made to coincide with each other. Spherical triangles are symmetrical when their sides and angles are equal each to each, but not similarly situated. In analysis, an expression is symmetrical with respect to two letters, when the places of these letters may be changed without changing the expression. Thus, the expression $x^2 + a^2x + ab + b^2x$ is symmetrical with respect to a and b ; for, if we change the place of a and b , we have $x^2 + b^2x + ba + a^2x$, the same expression. An expression is symmetrical with respect to several letters, when any two of them may change places without affecting the expression; thus, the expression $ab + ba^2 + a^2c + c^2a + b^2c + bc^2$, is symmetrical with respect to the three letters, a, b, c .

sŷm-mēt'-rīc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *symmetrical*; -*ly*.] In a symmetrical manner; with due proportion of parts.

sŷm-mēt'-rīc-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *symmetrical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being symmetrical.

***sŷm-mē-trī'-cian**, *subst.* [Eng. *symmetr(y)*; -*ician*.] The same as SYMMETRIAN (q. v.).

"Sith the longest rib is commonlie about the fourth part of a man, as some rouring *symmetricians* affirme."—Holinshead: *Descrip. Britaine*, ch. i.

sŷm'-mē-trīst, *s.* [Eng. *symmetr(y)*; -*ist*.] One who is studious or particular about symmetry or due proportion of parts; a symmetrian.

"This is the clearest reason why some exact *symmetrists* have been blamed for being too true."—Reliquiæ Wottonianæ, p. 56.

sŷm'-mē-trīze, *v. t.* [Eng. *symmetr(y)*; -*ize*.] To make symmetrical or proportional in its parts; to reduce to symmetry.

"He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and *symmetrized* every disproportion."—Burke.

sŷm'-mē-trŷ, ***sim-me-trie**, ***sym-me-trie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *symétrie* (Fr. *symétrie*), from Lat. *symmetria*; Gr. *symmetria*=due proportion, from *symmetros*=of like measure with: *sym* for *syn*=with, and *metron*=a measure.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; adaptation of parts to each other; union and conformity of the members of a work to the whole proportion; harmony.

"Her motions' grace it could not hide,

Nor could her form's fair *symmetry*."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, ii. 8.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*:

(1) A term used when the four verticils constituting a flower alternate with each other. The symmetry may be dimerous, trimerous, tetramerous, or pentamerous; *i. e.*, the number of pieces composing each verticil may be two, as in *Circœa*; three, as in *Iris*; four, as in *Cœnothra*; or five, as in *Convolvulus*. The symmetry may be marked by the multiplication, the deduplication, the union, the arrest of, or the inequality in, the development of the several parts.

(2) An arrangement by which every part is balanced by some other one, as that one pair of leaves is balanced by the next.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: Harmony and correspondence between certain parts of the body of an animal. Symmetry may be:

(1) *Bilateral*: As in the arms of man, the wings of a bird, and the pectoral fins of a fish. This correspondence is purely external, and its absence is immediately noticed on an examination of the viscera.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tion, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) *Serial*: As the correspondence between the arm and leg in man, and the fore and hind legs of a horse, though this is not obvious without examination, owing to the different directions in which the knee and elbow are bent. On dissection, however, serial symmetry is seen to persist internally, as in the ribs and vertebrae, which are placed one after another in a series.

†(3) *Zonal*: A name sometimes applied to the serial symmetry of segmented animals.

†(4) [RADIATED-SYMMETRY.]

¶ *Uniform symmetry*:

Arch.: That disposition of parts in which the same ordonnance reigns throughout the whole.

sým-mor'-phūs, *s.* [Gr. *symmorphos*=conformed to, similar.]

Ornith.: A genus of Campephagidae, with one species, *Symmorphus leucopygus*, from Australia.

sým-pa-thět'-íc, **sým-pa-thět'-íc-ál*, *adj.* [Formed from *sympathy* (q. v.), on analogy of *pathetic* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, expressive of, or produced by sympathy.

"To sympathetic tears the ghosts themselves
He moved; these praises to his verse he owes."
Cowper: To his Father.

2. Having sympathy or common feeling with another; affected by feelings like those of another, or susceptible of feelings in consequence of what another feels.

"Your sympathetic hearts she hopes to move
From tender friendship and endearing love."
Prior: Epilogue to Mrs. Manley's Lucius.

3. Agreeing, or in accord with the feelings experienced by another; in harmony and concord.

"Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel
A sympathetic twilight slowly steal."
Wordsworth: Country Walk.

4. Causing or attended with sympathy.

"For cold reserve had lost its power,
In sorrow's sympathetic hour."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

II. *Physiol. & Pathol.*: Produced by or arising from sympathy.

sympathetic-ink, *s.* A colorless ink, the writing made with which is made visible by a subsequent operation—warmth, or other reacting stimulant.

sympathetic-medicine, *s.*

Anthrop.: An old method of treatment based on magic, and owing its origin, in every case, to the fact that a subjective connection between the malady or injury and the means of cure was mistaken for a real and objective connection. Well-known examples of this mode of treatment are Sir Kenelm Digby's Sympathetic Powder (q. v.), the Doctrine of Signatures, and the practice of Chinese physicians at the present day, who, in the absence of a necessary drug, will write the prescription on a piece of paper and administer an infusion of the writing in water, or the ashes of the burnt paper, to the sick man. Dryden, in his version of the *Tempest* (v. 2), introduces this treatment by sympathy; and how closely it is connected with magic may be seen in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* (ii. 22), where the Lady Margaret acts as leech to the wounded William of Deloraine:

"She drew the splinter from the wound,
And with a charm she stanch'd the blood."

Then, taking the broken lance, she

"Washed it from the clotted gore,
And salv'd the splinter o'er and o'er."

sympathetic-nerve, *s.*

Anatomy: A nerve, or system of nerves, running from the base of the skull to the coccyx, along both sides of the body, and consisting of a series of ganglia along the spinal column by the side of the vertebrae. With this trunk of the sympathetic there are communicating branches which connect the ganglia, or the intermediate cord, with all the spinal and several of the cranial nerves proceeding to primary branches on the neighboring organs or other ganglia, and finally numerous flexures of nerves running to the viscera. Various fibers from the sympathetic communicate with those of the cerebro-spinal system. The term sympathetic has been applied on the supposition that it is the agent in producing sympathy between different parts of the body. It more certainly affects the secretions. Called also Sympathetic system.

**sympathetic-powder*, **sympathetical-powder*, *s.*

Old Med.: Powder of Sympathy. A powder of vitriol, introduced by Sir Kenelm Digby (1603-65), who published a small book (*A Late Discourse*, &c.) on its merits, and made known the method of its preparation in his *Chymical Secrets* (p. 270). The powder was said to be highly efficacious "in stanching of desperate bleeding at the nose, in stanching the

blood of a wound, and in curing any green wound (where there is no fracture of bones) without any plaster or ointment, in a few days." In the case of an incised wound, the powder was infused in water, and "into this water they did put a clout or rag of cloth embued with the blood of the party hurt (the rag being first dry), but if it was fresh and moist with the reeking blood, there was no need but to powder it with the small powder of the same vitriol" (p. 138). Sir Kenelm (p. 148) goes on to say that "the same cure is performed by applying the remedy to the blade of a sword which hath wounded a person." The wound itself was to be washed clean, the edges brought into apposition and bandaged. Dunglison (*Hist. Med.*, p. 237) hereupon remarks: "Under such treatment it was of little importance what application was made to the instrument; binding up the wound, bringing the edges in apposition, defending it from extraneous irritants, and leaving it to the restorative power which is seated in almost every part of an organized body, is the approved method of managing incised wounds at the present day."

sympathetic-sounds, *s. pl.* Sounds produced from solid bodies by means of vibrations of some sounding body, these vibrations being communicated by means of the air or some intervening solid body.

sympathetic-strike, *s.* A labor strike carried out by other crafts than the one primarily concerned, to the end that the first strike may be forced to a successful issue by a general cessation of business till the point in dispute in the initial strike may be decided. Of such a character was the great railroad strike in this country in 1894, when the railroad employes struck in sympathy with the Pullman Car Company's employes.

sým-pa-thět'-íc-ál-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *sympathetically*; -ly.] In a sympathetic manner; with sympathy; in consequence of sympathy; by communication from something else.

"Wherefore the plastic nature . . . must be concluded to act fatally, magically, and sympathetically."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 161.

**sým'-pa-thíst*, *s.* [Eng. *sympath(y)*; -ist.] One who sympathizes; one who feels sympathy; a sympathizer.

sým'-pa-thíze, *v. i. & t.* [French *sympathiser*.] [SYMPATHY.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To have sympathy; to have a common feeling with another, as of pain or pleasure.

"The limbs of his body is to every one a part of himself; he sympathizes and is concerned for them."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

2. To feel in consequence of what another feels; to feel mutually; to be affected with feelings similar to those of another, in consequence of something felt or experienced by such other.

"We continually sympathize with the sentiments and affections of the company among whom we converse."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xix.

3. To express sympathy; to condole.

"To feel her woes and sympathize in tears."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, ii.

*A. To agree, to fit, to harmonize.

"Green is a pleasing color, from a blue and a yellow mixed together, and by consequence blue and yellow are two colors which sympathize."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

*5. To agree; to be of the same disposition.

"The men do sympathize with the mastiffs in robustious and rough coming on."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 7.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To have sympathy for; to share, to participate.

"By this sympathized one day's error
Have suffered wrong."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

2. To form so as to harmonize; to form with suitable adaptation; to contrive with congruity or consistency.

"A message well sympathized; a horse to be ambassador for an ass."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iii.

sým'-pa-thíz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *sympathiz(e)*; -er.] One who sympathizes or feels for another; one who takes side or common action with another in any cause or pursuit.

sým'-pa-thý, **sym-pa-thie*, *s.* [Fr. *sympathie*, from Lat. *sympathia*; Gr. *sympatheia*=like feeling, fellow-feeling; *sympathēs*=of like feelings: *sym* (for *syn*)=with, and *pathein*, 2 aor infin. of *paschō*=to suffer.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Feeling corresponding to that felt by another; the quality or state of being affected by the affections of another, with feelings corresponding in kind if not in degree; compassion, fellow-feeling, commiseration. (Followed by *for* before the person sympathized with.)

"Pleased it returned as soon with answering looks
Of sympathy and love." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 465.

¶ Sympathy is first evoked in small societies, such as a single family or a small tribe, and gradually extends beyond these limits. After a time it is found capable of embracing a nation, but foreigners excite antipathy rather than sympathy. Next it entertains a certain amount of beneficent feeling toward mankind in general. One of its latest moral acquisitions is to go forth toward the lower animals, as shown, for example, by the efforts to prevent their being cruelly and thoughtlessly treated. The latter possess it among themselves; thus Indian crows have been seen feeding two or three of their companions which were blind.

2. An agreement of affections or inclinations; a conformity of natural temperament, which makes two persons pleased or in accord with each other; mutual or reciprocal affection or passion; community of inclination or disposition. (Followed by *with*.)

"It was an assemblage of distinct bodies, none of which had any strong sympathy with the rest, and some of which had a positive antipathy for each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*3. Correspondence, agreement.

"His Impresa was a Catoblepas, which so long lies dead, as the moon, whereto it hath so natural a sympathy, wants a light."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

4. A tendency of certain inanimate things to unite with or act on each other; as, the sympathy between the loadstone and iron.

II. *Physiology and Pathology*:

1. Reciprocal action of the different parts of the body on each other; an affection of one part of the body in consequence of something taking place in another. Thus, when there is a local injury the whole frame after a time suffers with it. A wound anywhere will tend to create feverishness everywhere; derangement of the stomach will produce headache, liver complaint will produce pain in the shoulder, &c.

2. The influence exerted over the susceptible organization of one person, as of a hysteric female, by the sight of paroxysms of some nervous disease in another or in others.

¶ According to the derivation of the words, *sympathy* may be said of either pleasure or pain; *compassion* and *condolence* only of that which is painful. *Sympathy* preserves its original meaning in its application, for we laugh or cry by sympathy; this may, however, be merely a physical operation; but *compassion* is altogether a moral feeling, which makes us enter into the distresses of others; we may, therefore, sympathize with others, without essentially serving them; but if we feel compassion we naturally turn our thoughts toward relieving them. *Compassion* is awakened by those sufferings which are attributable to our misfortunes; *compassion* may be awakened by persons in very unequal conditions of life; *condolence* supposes an entire equality.

sým-pěp'-sís, *s.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *pepsis*=a ripening.]

Med.: A ripening of inflammatory humors.

†*sým-pět'-a-lous*, *a.* [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *petalon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Gamopetalous (q. v.). (*Thomé*.)

sým-ph-ăn'-thēr-oūs, *adj.* [Greek *symphora*=a bringing together, and *anthēros*.] [ANTHER.]

Bot.: Syngenesious (q. v.).

sým-phě-nôm'-ăn-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *sym-*, and pl. of Eng. *phenomenon* (q. v.).] Natural sounds or appearances of a kind or character similar to others expressed or exhibited by the same object. (*Stormonth*.)

sým-phě-nôm'-ăn-ál, *a.* [SYMPHENOMENA.] Of or pertaining to symphenomena; designating significant words imitative of natural sounds or phenomena. (*Stormonth*.)

sým-phō'-nī-a, *s.* [Lat.] A symphony (q. v.).

sým-phōn'-íc, *a.* [SYMPHONY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The same as SYMPHONIOUS (q. v.).

2. *Music*: Pertaining or relating to or characteristic of a symphony.

"In presence of a symphonic poem there is a 'craving of the human mind' to know what it is all about."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

sým-phō'-nī-oūs, *adj.* [Eng. *symphony*; -ous.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

"The sound
Symphonious of ten thousand harps, that tuned
Angelic harmonies." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 559.

2. *Music*: The same as SYMPHONIC (q. v.).

sým-phō-níst, *s.* [Fr. *symphoniste*.]

*1. A chorister. (*Blount*.)

2. A composer of symphonies, as Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn.

**sým-phō-níze*, *v. i.* [Eng. *symphon(y)*; -ize.] To agree, to harmonize.

"I mean the law and the prophets symphonizing with the gospel."—*Boyle: Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 253.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw,

sým-phō-nŷ, *sim-pho-nie, *sóm-fo-nye, *sym-pho-nie, s. [Fr. *symphonie*, from Lat. *symphonia*; Gr. *symphōnia*=music, harmony, from *sympōnos*=agreeing in sound; harmonious; *sym*, for *syn*=with, and *phōnē*=sound.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A consonance or harmony of sounds, vocal or instrumental, or both, which are agreeable to the ear.

II. Music:

1. A composition for an orchestra, similar in construction to the sonata, which is usually for a single instrument. A symphony has several varied movements, generally four, never less than three. The first, an allegro; the second, a largo, or andante; the third, a scherzo, or minuet and trio; and the fourth, an allegro. The form of the first and last movement is usually the same as that of the sonata. The scherzo, or the minuet, in some symphonies is placed before, instead of after, the slow movement.

2. Formerly overtures were called symphonies. Handel called the overture "Sinfonica," and it was a common practice in his time to name any long instrumental piece after this manner.

3. The introductory, intermediate, and concluding instrumental parts of a song or other vocal piece are also called symphonies.

*4. A name anciently given to certain musical instruments, as the virginal and bagpipe.

sým-phōr'-i-a, s. [Greek *symphora*=a bringing together.]

Bot.: The same as *SYMPHORICARPUS* (q. v.).

sým-phōr-i-car'-pōus, a. [Greek *symphora*=a bringing together, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: Bearing fruits clustered together.

sým-phōr-i-car'-pūs, s. [*SYMPHORICARPUS*. Named from the cluster of berries.]

Bot.: St. Peter's wort, a genus of *Lonicereæ*, with a four-celled ovary, having two cells abortive, and the other two each with one hard seed. North American shrubs: *Symphoricarpos racemosus* is the Snow-berry (q. v.); *S. vulgaris* the common St. Peter's wort, a native of the United States, which has red cup-shaped berries.

sým-phōr-ūs, s. [Gr. *symphoros*=useful, profitable.]

Ichthyology: A genus of *Percidæ*, from the Indo-Pacific, closely allied to *Dentex* (q. v.), which is now generally placed with the *Percidæ*.

sým-phŷl'-lōūs, a. [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Gamophyllous (q. v.).

sým-phŷ-ō-stē-mōn, s. [Gr. *symphyō*=to cause to grow together, and *stēmōn*.] [*STAMEN*.]

Bot.: The union of stamens by their filaments; the state of being monadelphous.

sým-phŷs-ān'-droūs, a. [Greek *symphysis*, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

Bot. (of stamens): In a state of coalescence, as the filaments and anthers of *Cucurbitacæ* and *Lobeliacæ*.

sým-phŷs'-ē-āl, adj. [Eng. *symphysis* (is); -eal.]

Of or pertaining to symphysis (q. v.).

sým-phŷs'-ē-ō-tōme, s. [Eng. *symphysis* (q. v.), and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife used in the Sigaultian section.

sým-phŷs'-ē-ōt'-ō-mŷ, s. [*SYMPHYSEOTOME*.]

Surg.: The Sigaultian section (q. v.).

sým-phŷ-sŷs, s. [Gr.=a growing together: *sym*, for *syn*=together, and *physis*=a growing; *phyō*=to grow.]

1. **Anat.:** The union of two bones, in which there is little or no motion.

2. **Bot.:** The growing together or union of two parts.

sým-phŷt-ŷm, s. [Greek *symphyō*=to grow together.] [*SYMPHYSIS*.]

Philol.: A term applied by Earle to a tendency, in that class of words called by him symbolic, to attach themselves to other words, so that the resulting compound is either really one word, or presents the appearance of being one word. Symphytism is of two kinds, (1) Particle-composition and (2) Flexion.

(1) **Particle-composition** is when the old negative *ne* coalesces with the verb; thus, *nelt* for *ne wilt*, *nam* for *ne am*, *not*=*ne wot*. Also when the particle *a* coalesces with a noun; as, *awinter*=in the winter, or with an adjective, as *abroad*, *around*, *along*.

(2) **Flexion** is when a change of this kind gives any word a grammatical flexibility, a faculty of changing its relative office, a parsing value; as, *theech*=*thee ic*=so may I prosper (A. S. *theon*=to prosper). (Earle: *Philology of the English Tongue*, § 254.)

sým-phŷ-tŷm, s. [Greek *symphyton*=comfrey (see def.); *symphytos*=grown together. Named from its supposed vulnerary qualities.]

Bot.: Comfrey, a genus of *Boraginacæ*, tribe *Anchuseæ*. Hispid plants, with the cauline leaves sessile or decurrent; the inflorescence in terminal

forked cymes; calyx five-partite or five-toothed; corolla tubular, enlarged upward, its throat closed with connivent, lanceolate, subulate scales; stamens five; nutlets four, ovoid, smooth. Known species, fifteen, from America, Europe and the West of Asia. [COMFREY, ¶ (1), (5).] *S. orientale*, the Eastern, and *S. asperillum*, the Roughest Comfrey, are found, but not wild, in European shrubberies.

sým-pi-ēs-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Greek *sympiesis*=a compression, from *sympiezō*=to press together, (*sym*, for *syn*=with, together, and *piezō*=to press), and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument invented by Mr. Adie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for measuring the weight of the atmosphere by the compression of a column of gas. It consists of a column of oil, supported by atmospheric pressure, and rising, not like the mercury of the barometer into a vacuum, but against a body of hydrogen gas, which acts like a spring against the column of oil; and as the elasticity of the hydrogen varies with every change of temperature, a movable thermometer-scale is attached for making the necessary corrections. The sympiesometer is graduated by placing it together with a standard barometer and thermometer in a glass vessel, in which the pressure of the air can be varied at pleasure. The top of the column is marked at the points where the barometer shows 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 inches respectively. The spaces between the marks, coinciding with the inches of mercury, are then subdivided into 100 equal parts each, and the great range makes the instrument valuable for recording minute variations, subject to correction, depending on the variation in the volume of the hydrogen, due to changes of the temperature. A graduated sliding scale assists in reaching the corrected result.

sým-plē-sīte, s. [Gr. *sym*, for *syn*=together, and *plēsiazō*=to approach.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in tufts of small prismatic crystals in cavities in Siderite (q. v.). Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 2.957; luster on cleavage face, pearly, elsewhere vitreous; color, celadine-green. Composition: Supposed to be an arsenate of protoxide of iron.

sým-plō-car'-pūs, s. [Gr. *symplokē*=an interweaving, and *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of *Orontiacæ*. Leaves large, stalked; spathe cucullate; spadix globular, covered with perfect flowers; perianth four-parted, at last fleshy; stamens four; style four-angled; ovary one-celled; fruit confluent, one-celled, one-seeded. *Symplocarpus fetidus*, or *Pothos fetida*, so called from its fetid smell, is a powerful antispasmodic and expectorant; it is valued as a palliative in paroxysms of asthma.

sým-plō-çē, subst. [Gr. *symplokē*=a twisting together: *sym*, for *syn*=with, together, and *plokē*=a twisting; *plekō*=to twist, to twine.]

Rhet.: The repetition of one word at the beginning and of another at the end of successive clauses, as in the sentence, *Mercy* descended from heaven to dwell on the earth; *Mercy* fled back to heaven, and left the earth.

sým-plō-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *symplocos*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Styracacæ*, having the corolla quincuncial and the anthers roundish.

sým-plō-çī-um, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Gr. *symplokē*.] [*SYMPLOCE*.]

Bot.: The spore case of a fern.

sým-plō-cōs, s. [*SYMPLOCE*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Symplocæ* (q. v.). Leaves alternate, exstipulate; flowers axillary; calyx half-inferior, three-parted; corolla monopetalous, three to ten-parted, white or scarlet; stamens indefinite; ovary three to five-celled, each cell with four ovules; fruit, a drupe, with three to five cells each, one-seeded. Known species about thirty. The leaves and bark of *Symplocos crataegoides* yield a yellow dye; its seeds furnish an oil; its bark is considered tonic, and is used in India in ophthalmia. The leaves of *S. spicata* are also used for dyeing; the bark with indigo to produce different shades of green. The red wood from the root of *S. phyllo-calyx* is used by the Nepaulese for caste marks; its root and leaves yield a yellow dye. The ashes of *S. racemosa* are employed as an alkali, as an auxiliary with other dyes, or as a tan. Its bark is cooling and astringent. It is given in India in diarrhoea, and is employed in making plaisters. Mixed with sugar it acts on relaxed mucous membranes. A decoction of the wood is made into a gargle for spongy bleeding gums. All these are trees from the Himalayas, or other Indian mountains. The bark of *S. (Bobua) laurina* is used in Bengal as a mordant for a red dye. *S. tinctoria*, the Sweetleaf of Carolina, dyes yellow, and has a bitter and aromatic root. *S. alstonia*, or *Alstonia theæfolia*, from New Granada, is astringent. Its leaves are used as tea.

2. **Palæobot.:** The genus occurs in the London clay of Sheppey, England.

sým-pō-dī-āl, a. [Mod. Latin *sympodi(um)*; Eng. suff. -al.]

Bot. (Of inflorescence): Cymose.

sým-pō-dī-ūm, s. [Pref. *sym-*, and Gr. *podion*, dimin. from *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Bot.: (1) A cyme; (2) a lateral branch in the inflorescence of rushes. It consists of several axes.

sým-pōs'-i-a, s. pl. [*SYMPOSIUM*.]

sým-pōs'-i-äck, *sým-pōs'-i-äck, a. & s. [Fr. *symposiaque*, from Lat. *symposiacus*; Gr. *symposiakos*=of or pertaining to a symposium (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Pertaining to symposia, merry-making, or revels; happening where company is drinking together.

"From the ancient custom of *symposiack* meetings to wear cheap chaplets of roses about their heads."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

2. **Music:** A term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

*B. **As subst.:** A conference or conversation of philosophers at a banquet.

***sým-pōs'-i-arch, s.** [Gr. *symposiarchēs*, from *symposion*=a symposium (q. v.), and *archō*=to rule.] **Gr. Antiq.:** The president, chairman, or director of a feast.

***sým-pōs'-i-äst, s.** [Gr. *symposiastēs*.] [*SYMPOSIUM*.] One who joins in a symposium or merry-making.

sým-pōs'-i-ūm, *sým-pōs'-i-ōn (pl. sým-pōs'-i-a), s. [Latin, from Greek *symposion*=a drinking party, a banquet; *sum*, for *syn*=with, together, and base *po-*, seen in *posis*=a drinking; *pinō*=to drink, pa. t. *pepōka*, aor. *epothēn*.]

1. A drinking together; a revel, a merry-making, a banquet.

2. A magazine article, or compilation in bookform of short essays on some serious topic, in which several contributors express their views in succession, like the speakers in Plato's *Banquet*.

sým-p-tōm (p silent), *symp-tome, *sym-tome, s. [Fr. *symptome*, from Lat. *symp-toma*; Gr. *symp-tōma*=anything that befalls one, a casualty; *symp-tō*=to fall together, to fall in with; *sym*, for *syn*=together, and *pīptō*=to fall.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"The physicians speak of a certain disease or madness, called hydrophobia, the *symptoms* of those that have been bitten by a mad-dog, which makes them have a monstrous antipathy to water."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 135.

2. Something which indicates the existence of something else; a token, a sign, an omen, an indication.

"Alarming symptoms had appeared in other regiments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Pathol.: A change perceptible by a patient or his physician in the appearance or functions of the body, indicating the presence of disease.

sým-p-tō-māt'-ic, sým-p-tō-māt'-ic-āl (p silent), adj. [Greek *symp-tōmatikos*, from *symp-tōma* (genit. *symp-tōmatos*)=a symptom (q. v.); French *symptomatique*.]

1. Of or pertaining to symptoms.

2. Being or serving as a symptom, token, sign, or indication; indicating the existence of something else.

"The one is but *symptomatical*, or at most secondary, in relation to the other."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 197.

3. Made or arranged according to symptoms; as, a *symptomatic* classification of diseases.

symptomatic-disease, s.

Med.: A disease which proceeds from a prior disease in some part of the body; as, A *symptomatic fever* may proceed from a local injury or local inflammation. (Opposed to *idiopathic*.)

sým-p-tō-māt'-ic-āl-lŷ (p silent), adv. [Eng. *symptomatical*; -ly.] In a symptomatic manner; by means of symptoms; in the nature of symptoms.

"The causes of a bubo are vicious humors abounding in the blood, or in the nerves, excreted sometimes critically, sometimes *symptomatically*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. ix.

sým-p-tō-mā-tōl'-ō-gŷ (p silent), subst. [Greek *symp-tōmatos* (genit. of *symp-tōma*)=a symptom, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of symptoms, including *diagnosis* and *prognosis*. (See these words.)

sŷn-, pref. [A Latinized form of Gr. *syn*=with, together. It becomes *syl-* before words beginning with *l*; *sum-* before words beginning with *b, m, p*

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

or *ph*, and *su-* before words beginning with *s* or *z*.] A Greek preposition, used also as a prefix, and corresponding in senses to the Lat. *cum*, which appears in English as *con* (q. v.).

**syn*, **syne*, *adv.* [SINCE.]

sŷn-ăc'-mîc, *a.* [Eng. *synacm(y)*; -*ic*.]

Botany: Of or belonging to synacmy, having the stamens and pistils in the same flower mature at the same time.

"*Fumaria officinalis*, *Potentilla reptans*, *Erica tetralix*, *Solanum dulcamara*, and *Linaria cymbalaria* are *synacmic* plants."—*Treas. of Bot.* (ed. 1876), p. 345.

sŷn-ăc'-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *synakmazō*=to blossom at the same time: *syn*=together, and *akmazō*=to be in full bloom.] [ACME.]

Bot.: Mr. Alfred Bennett's name for Homogamy (q. v.). Called by Hildebrand Nondichogamy.

sŷn-ăer'-ê-sîs (ăer as êr), **sŷn-êr'-ê-sîs*, *subst.* [Lat. *synœresis*, from Gr. *synœresis*=a taking together: *syn*=with, together, and *hairesis*=a taking; *haireō*=to take.]

Gram.: The contraction of two syllables or vowels into one by the suppression of one of the syllables or the formation of a diphthong; as, *ne'er* for *never*.

**sŷn-a-gŏg'-ăl*, *a.* [English *synagog(ue)*; -*al*.] Synagogical.

sŷn-a-gŏg'-îc-ăl, *adj.* [Mid. Eng. *synagog(e)*=a synagogue (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -*ical*.] Pertaining or relating to a synagogue.

sŷn'-a-gŏgue, **sin-a-gogue*, **syn-a-gog*, **syn-a-goge*, *s.* [Fr. *synagogue*, from Lat. *synagoga*; Gr. *synagōgē*=a bringing together: *syn*=together, and *agōgē*=a bringing; *agō*=to lead.]

1. Literally and Judaism:

(1) A congregation or assembly of Jews for the purpose of worship or the performance of religious rites.

(2) A building set apart for Jewish as a church or chapel is for Christian worship. Under the Mosaic law worship of the highest type could take place only at one chosen spot (Deut. xii. 5, 21; xvi. 6), that divinely chosen early in the monarchy being Jerusalem (2 Chron. vi. 5, 6), though gatherings took place in various other localities (2 Kings, iv. 23). Meetings at stated times for worship do not seem to have arisen till the time of the Exile, when the services of the Temple were performed in abeyance. They constituted the germ of the subsequent synagogues, which are believed to have begun among the Jews resident out of Palestine. In Psalm lxxiv. 8, the persecutors are represented as burning up all the synagogues of God in the land. Jesus taught or preached and wrought miracles in the synagogues of Capernaum (Matt. xii. 9, Mark i. 21, Luke vii. 5, John vi. 59), in that of Nazareth (Matt. xiii. 54, Mark vi. 2, Luke iv. 16), and elsewhere (Luke iv. 15). Many Jewish synagogues are said to have existed in Jerusalem, besides one or more for foreigners (Acts vi. 9). Out of Palestine the Apostles found synagogues in Damascus (Acts ix. 2, 20), Antioch in Pisidia (xiii. 14), Iconium (xiv. 1), Thessalonica (xvii. 1), Berea (xviii. 19), Athens (xviii. 19), Corinth (xviii. 1, 4, 8), Ephesus (xviii. 19, xix. 8), and doubtless also in other places. Synagogues were usually built on elevated sites, suggested by Prov. i. 21 and Ezra ix. 9, often outside cities and towns, by the side of a river or small stream (cf. Acts, xvi. 13). The edifice was shaped like a theater, with the door on the west side, entering which one was conventionally supposed to look eastward to Jerusalem, even though that city might be to the west of the place. This was suggested by 1 Kings viii. 29, Dan. vi. 10, &c. The wooden chest or ark containing the scrolls of the law and vestments was on the eastern side, with a canopy above, or in a recess or sanctuary. In front of it were the desk of the reader or preacher and a platform, with arm-chairs for the elders, who faced the ordinary worshippers. The men sat on one side of the synagogue and the women on the other; they were moreover separated by a partition about six feet high. A light was kept perpetually burning. The governing body was the elders (Acts xiii. 15), presided over by a ruler of the synagogue (Mark v. 22, Luke xiii. 14), with two judicial colleagues, three almoners or deacons, a leader of the worship (Luke iv. 20), a servant like a caretaker, and ten men of leisure pledged to attend and constitute a congregation if no others came. The Law and the Prophets were read, with liturgical prayers, chanting of the psalms, and recitals of the ten commandments, the whole concluding with a benediction. The synagogues were used not only as places of worship, but as law courts, taking cognizance of petty offenses, the decisions of which were carried out within the sacred edifice (Matt. x. 17, Mark xiii. 9, Luke xii. 11, xxi. 12, Acts xxii. 19). Essentially the same arrangements obtain in the modern synagogue.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) A Christian church (James ii. 2). When the Christian and Jewish churches became quite separated, the use of the word in this sense ceased.

*2) Any assembly or meeting of men.

¶ *The Great Synagogue*: A "synagogue," or ruling religious assembly constituted probably by Nehemiah (not, as some have thought, by Ezra) about 410 B. C., continuing about 116 years, and developing about 300 B. C., into the Sanhedrim (q. v.). It sought to keep the people from intermarriage with the heathen, to compel them to observe the Sabbath and the Sabbatical year, and to make proper contribution for divine worship, besides seeing that the text of Scripture was kept pure. It is generally stated that there were 120 members. The Great Synagogue is never mentioned in the Old Testament, in the Apocrypha, or in Josephus or Philo, which has led Michaelis and other writers to doubt if it ever existed.

**sŷn-a-gŏg'-uîsh*, *a.* [Eng. *synagog(ue)*; -*ish*.] Pertaining or belonging to synagogues; fanatical.

sŷn'-a-grîs, *s.* [Gr. *synagris*=a kind of sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with about twenty species from the Indo-Pacific. Marine fishes of small size; body sub-elongate, covered with ciliary scales of moderate size; mouth-cleft horizontal; one continuous dorsal with feeble spines, caudal deeply forked; teeth villiform, with canines, at least, in upper jaw; branchiostegals six.

sŷn-a-lê'-phă, *sŷn-a-lê'-phă*, *s.* [Lat. *synalœpha*, from Gr. *synalœphē*=a melting together: *syn*=together, and *alœphō*=to anoint with oil, to daub; *alœphē*=fat.]

Gram.: A contraction of syllables by the suppression of some vowel or diphthong at the end of a word before another vowel or diphthong; as, *th' enemy* for *the enemy*.

sŷn-ăl-lăg-măt'-îc, *sŷn-ăl-lăg-măt'-îc-ăl*, *a.* [Gr. *synallagmatikos*, from *synallagma*=a mutual agreement, a contract, from *synallassō*=to exchange, to negotiate with: *syn*=together, and *allassō*=to change.]

Civil Law: An epithet applied to a contract or treaty imposing reciprocal obligations.

sŷn-ăl-lăx'-î-nă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *synallax(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Dendrocolaptidæ, with twelve genera, ranging from Patagonia to Mexico. The outer toe is long, and is joined to the middle toe nearly as far as the first joint; the hinder toe is long and powerful, and all the claws are sharply curved, pointed, and strong; tail long, and always pointed. Although these birds are small, they build nests as large as those of the hawk or the crow; in the majority of cases these consist of a bundle of sticks loosely thrown together, in the middle of which the nest proper is made, consisting of two recesses, and in the inner one the eggs are laid on a bed of soft feathers. [See extract under SYNALLAXINE.]

sŷn-ăl-lăx'-î-nă, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *synallax(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. -*inæ*.] Of or belonging to the Synallaxinæ; having the outer and middle toes partially united.

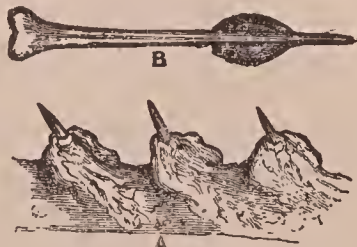
"The *Synallaxine* birds are generally found upon the trees, which they traverse with great rapidity in search of the various insects on which they feed, and may often be seen running about upon the ground, peering anxiously into every little hole and cranny and dragging slugs, snails, worms, and beetles from the recesses in which they are accustomed to conceal themselves during the hours of daylight."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 260.

sŷn-ăl-lăx'-îs, *s.* [Greek *synallaxis*=commerce, exchange.]

Ornith.: The type genus of Synallaxinæ (q. v.), with fifty-five species. They are divided into two groups—(1) with ten and (2) with twelve rectrices.

sŷn-ăn'-cêi-ă, *s.* [Greek *synangkeia*=a narrow valley in which streams meet. Named from their habitat.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpenidæ; the general appearance of the species, especially of the head, monstrous; scaleless, soft warty protuberances or filaments on skin; mouth directed upward, wide, villiform teeth in jaws, sometimes on vomer; eyes small; from thirteen to sixteen dorsal spines; pectorals very large. There are four species from the Indo-Pacific, attaining a length of eighteen inches at most. They are greatly dreaded on account of the wounds they can inflict with their dorsal spines, each of which, in its terminal half, is provided with a deep groove on each side, at the lower end of which is a pear-shaped bag containing the venom, and prolonged into a



Poison-organs of *Synanceia*.

A. Dorsal spines of *Synanceia verrucosa* (from specimen in Nat. Hist. Museum, South Kensington). B. Spine dissected, showing poison-bag.

membranous duct, and open at the point of the spine. Persons wading with naked feet in the sea often step on these fish, which lie hidden in the sand, when the spines enter the skin, and the poison is forced into the wound by the pressure of the foot on the poison-bag. Many cases are on record in which such wounds have been fatal.

sŷn-ăn-ċîd'-î-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *synanc(eia)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scorpenidæ, allied to *Synanceia* (q. v.); from tropical seas.

sŷn-ăn'-thêr-ă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *syn-*, and *anthêros*=blooming.] [ANTHER.]

Bot.: The Compositæ (q. v.).

sŷn-ăn'-thêr-ôl'-ô-gîst, *subst.* [English *synantherolog(y)*; -*ist*.] One who studies or discourses on synantherous flowers.

"Facile princeps among *synantherologists*."—*Journal of Botany*, vol. x., No. 221, p. 150.

sŷn-ăn'-thêr-ôl'-ô-gŷ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *synantherœ*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or a description of synantherous flowers.

sŷn-ăn'-thêr-ôus, *a.* [SYNANTHERÆ.]

Bot.: Having the anthers growing together; syn-genesious.

sŷn-ăn'-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower, bloom.]

Bot. (of a plant): The term used when flower and leaves appear at the same time.

sŷn-ăn'-thrôse, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *synantherœ* (q. v.); suff. -*ose*.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$. A variety of sugar found in the tubercles of the Jerusalem artichoke, dahlia, &c. It is amorphous, deliquescent, soluble in water and alcohol, the solution being faintly sweet, and turns brown when heated to 140°, yielding caramel.

sŷn-ăn'-thŷ, *s.* [SYNANTHOUS.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several flowers.

sŷn-ăph-ô-brăn'-chŭs, *subst.* [Gr. *synapheia*=combination, connection, and *branchia*=gills.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Muraenidæ, with four species. They are deep-sea congers, universally distributed, occurring at depths of from about 400 to 2,000 fathoms. Gill-openings ventral; pectorals and vertical well developed; nostrils lateral, mouth-cleft wide, teeth small, body scaly; stomach extremely distensible.

sŷn-ăp'-tă, *s.* [Gr. *synaptos*=fastened together, continuous.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Holothuroidæ, belonging to the order Apoda, or to the family Synaptidæ (q. v.). The body is vermiform or slug-shaped, and the calcareous matter secreted by the integument is reduced to scattered spicules. Calcareous spiculæ from the Coal-measures, and from Secondary and Tertiary deposits have been referred to this genus.

sŷn-ăp'-tăse, *s.* [SYNAPTA.] [EMULSIN.]

sŷn-ăp'-tîc'-u-lă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *synaptos*=fastened together.]

Zoöl.: Transverse calcareous bars which stretch across the interseptal loculi in the Fungidæ, and form a kind of trellis-work, uniting the opposite faces of adjacent septa.

tsŷn-ăp'-tî-dă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *synapt(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of the Holothuridan sub-order Apneumona. No respiratory tree; ambulacral tube-feet wanting. [SYNAPTA.]

sŷn-ăp'-tŭr'-ă, *s.* [Gr. *synaptos*=continuous, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ (q. v.), with eighteen species from the Indian Ocean, and two from the Mediterranean and the coast of Portugal. Eyes on the right side, the upper in advance of the lower; mouth-cleft narrow; vertical fins confluent; lateral line straight.

**sŷn-ar-chŷ*, *subst.* [Gr. *synarchia*, from *syn*=together, and *arche*=rule.] Joint rule, joint sovereignty.

"The *synarchies* or joint reigns of father and son have rendered the chronology a little difficult."—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible*.

**sŷn-ar-tê'-sîs*, *subst.* [Gr., from *syn*=together, and *artaō*=to fasten.] A fastening or knitting together; the state of being closely united; close or intimate union.

sŷn-ar-thrô'-dî-ăl, *a.* [SYNARTHROSIS.] Of, or pertaining to, or in the nature of synarthrosis.

sŷn-ar-thrô'-sîs, *s.* [Gr., from *syn*=together, and *arthrô*=to articulate; *arthron*=a joint.]

Anat.: The union of bones without motion; close union, as in sutures, symphysis, and the like.

"There is a conspicuous motion where the conjunction is called diarthrosis, as in the elbow; an obscure one, where the conjunction is called *synarthrosis*, as in the joining of the carpus to the metacarpus."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

***sŭn-ăst'-rŭ**, *s.* [Gr. *syn*=together, and *astēr*=a star.] Coincidence as regards stellar influence; the state of having similar starry influences presiding over one's fortune, as determined by astrological calculation.

sŭn-ăx'-is, *s.* [Gr., from *synagō*=to bring together.] [SYNAGOGUE.] A congregation; also a term formerly used for the Lord's Supper.

"To eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church meetings."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, pt. ii., ch. v.

sŭn'-carp, *s.* [SYNCARPI.]

Bot.: Any member of the Syncarpi (q. v.).

sŭn-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from prefix *syn-*, and Gr. *karpōs*=fruit.]

Bot.: Compound fruits, *i. e.*, with the ovaries and the fruit compound. Examples, the Samara, Silqua, Glans, Pomum, &c.

sŭn-car'-pī-ŭm, *s.* [SYNCARPI.]

Bot.: An aggregate fruit, with the pericarps adherent into a solid mass. Examples, the fruits of Anona and Magnolia.

sŭn-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Eng. *syncarp*; -ous.]

Bot. (of an ovary or a fruit): Having the carpels closely coherent.

sŭn-car-pŷ, *s.* [Eng. *syncarp*; -y.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several fruits.

sŭn-căt-ě-gŏr-ě-măt'-ic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *syn*=together, and *katēgorēma*=a predicate.]

A. As adjective:

Logic: Applied to words which cannot singly express a term, but only a part of a term, as adverbs, prepositions, &c.

"A word which can, by itself, form a term is called *categorematic*. A word which cannot, by itself, form a term, but can, by itself, form a part of one, is called *syncategorematic*—*i. e.*, union or conjunction with other words. A word which, by itself, can form a term and something more (a predicate, for instance, and a copula) may be *hypercategorematic* = over and implying excess."—*Latham: Logic as Applied to Language*, § 107.

B. As subst.: A word which cannot be used as a term by itself, as an adverb, a preposition, &c.

sŭn-chŏn-drŏ-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *syn*=together, and *chondros*=a cartilage.]

Anat.: The connection of bones by means of cartilage or gristle, as in the vertebrae. It is well exemplified in the sacro-ilia articulation, or synchondrosis, formed through the union of the auricular surfaces of the sacrum and the ilium by a plate of cartilage between them.

sŭn-chŏn-drŏt'-ŏ-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *syngchondrōsis*=synchondrosis (q. v.), and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The same as SYMPHYSEOTOMY (q. v.).

sŭn-chŏ-rē-sis, *subst.* [Gr. =concession, from *synchōreō*=to come together, to meet.]

Rhet.: A concession made for the purpose of reporting more pointedly.

sŭn'-chrŏn-ā, *a. & s.* [Gr. *syngchronos* = contemporaneous: *syn*=together, and *chronos* = time.]

A. As adj.: Happening at the same time; simultaneous, contemporaneous.

"That glorious estate of the church, which is *synchrŏnal* to the second and third thunder."—*Dr. H. More: On the Seven Churches*, p. 141.

B. As subst.: That which happens at the same time with something else, or pertains to the same time.

"The near cognation and colligation of those seven *synchrŏnals* that are contemporary to the six first trumpets."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 182.

sŭn'-chrŏn'-ic-ā, *a.* [SYNCHRONAL.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous, synchronous.

"The systole and diastole of the heart and lungs being far from *synchrŏnical*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 103.

sŭn'-chrŏn'-ic-ā-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synchronical*; -ly.] In a synchronical manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

"Muscular motions . . . excite each other either *synchronically* or successively, according to the order of impressions."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii., § 2.

sŭn'-chrŏn-iŝm, *s.* [Gr. *syngchronismos*, from *syngchronos*=synchronal (q. v.); Fr. *synchronisme*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Concurrence of two or more events in time; simultaneousness.

"The coherence and *synchronism* of all parts of the Mosaic chronology."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. A tabular arrangement of historical events and personages, grouped together according to their dates.

II. Paint.: A representation of two or more events at the same time, or of the same event at different stages of its progress.

sŭn'-chrŏn-ist'-ic, **sŭn'-chrŏn-ist'-ic-ā**, *adj.* [SYNCHRONISM.]

1. Pertaining to synchronism; as, *synchronistic* tables.

2. Happening at the same time; synchronous, simultaneous.

"The exact definition of three *synchronistic* events."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. Egypt*, p. 16.

sŭn'-chrŏn-ist'-ic-ā-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synchronistical*; -ly.] In a synchronistic manner; according to dates.

"A chronological chart, *synchronistically* and ethnographically arranged."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 9, 1882. (Adv.)

sŭn'-chrŏn-i-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *synchroniz(e)*; -ation.]

1. The act of synchronizing.

2. The happening of events at the same time.

sŭn'-chrŏn-ize, *v. i. & t.* [SYNCHRONISM.]

A. Intrans.: To concur in point of time; to happen at the same time.

"All these *synchronize* with the six first trumpets."—*More: Myst. of Godliness*, p. 191.

B. Trans.: To make to agree in time; to cause to indicate the same time as another; to regulate or control as a clock, by a standard timepiece, as the chief clock in an observatory.

sŭn'-chrŏn-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *synchroniz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks.

sŭn'-chrŏn-ŏl'-ŏ-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *syngchronos*=synchronous, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] Chronological arrangement side by side.

sŭn'-chrŏn-oŭs, *a.* [SYNCHRONAL.] Happening at the same time; simultaneous.

"The corresponding associations are either *synchronous* or successive."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, ch. iii., § 2.

sŭn'-chrŏn-oŭs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synchronous*; -ly.] In a synchronous manner; at the same time; simultaneously.

tsŭn'-chrŏn-ŷ, *s.* [SYNCHRONAL.] Contemporaneity in time; synchronism.

sŭn'-chŷ-sis, *s.* [Gr. *syngchysis*, from *syn*=together, and *chysis*=a pouring; *cheō*=to pour.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Confusion, derangement.

II. Technically:

1. *Pathology*:

(1) The confusion of the humors of the eye generally produced by a violent blow, or from an inflammation of the uvea, producing a rupture of the vessels and an escape of the humors.

(2) The opaqueness or corrosion of the cornea with an apparent confusion of the humors of the eye—the effect of violent ophthalmia.

2. *Rhet.*: A confused arrangement of words in a sentence which obscures the sense.

sŭn'-cŭ-pŭt, *s.* [SINCIPUT.]

sŭn-clā'-dē-i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *klados*=a branch.]

Botany: A section of mosses with fasciculate branches, the female flower occupying the place of a branch, or united in the axes of two or more branches. Antheridia at the tips of short reflexed ramuli, inserted singly among the leaves. Only one natural order, Sphagnei (q. v.).

sŭn-clīn'-ā, *a. & s.* [Gr. *syngklinō*=to incline together: *syn*=together, and *klinō*=to bend, to incline.]

A. As adjective:

Geol. (of strata): Sloping downward in opposite directions, so as to meet in a common point or line.

B. As subst.: A synclinal line or axis.

synclinal-axis, *s.* [SYNCLINAL-LINE.]

synclinal-dip, *s.*

Geol.: The complex dip produced by the inclination of the beds on the two sides of a synclinal axis. (Seeley.)

synclinal-line, *s.*

Geol.: An imaginary line toward which, on both sides, strata slope, so as to meet and form a basin.

synclinal-valley, *s.*

Geol.: A valley formed by a synclinal axis between two ridges of folded strata. Such valleys exist in the Alps, &c. (Seeley.)

sŭn-clīn'-ic-ā, *a.* [SYNCLINAL.]

sŭn'-cŏ-pā, *a.* [Eng. *syncop(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to, resembling, or of the nature of syncope.

sŭn'-cŏ-pāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *syncopatus*, pa. par. of *syncopō*=to swoon; *syncopē*, *syncopa*=a swoon, syncope (in gram.); Gr. *syngkopē*=a cutting short, syncope (in gram.), a swoon: *syn*=with, together, and *koptō*=to cut.]

1. *Gram.*: To contract, as a word, by omitting one or more letters or syllables from the middle, as *Glo'ster* for *Gloucester*.

2. *Music*: To commence, as a tone or note, on an unaccented part of a bar, and continue it into the following accented part. [SYNCOPE, 2.]

sŭn'-cŏ-pā'-tion, *s.* [SYNCOPE.]

1. *Gram.*: The contraction of a word by the omission of one or more letters or syllables from the middle.

"The time has long past for such *syncopations* and compressions as gave us 'arbalist,' 'governor,' 'pedant,' and 'proctor,' from 'arcubalista,' 'gubernator,' 'pædagogans,' and 'procurator.'"—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 175.

2. *Music*: Suspension or alteration of rhythm by driving the accent to that part of a bar not usually accented. Syncopation may be completed in a bar, or it may be carried by sequence through several bars, or it may be so that more than one bar is involved in the syncopation. Syncopated counterpoint is the fourth species of counterpoint.

sŭn'-cŏ-pě, ***sŭn'-cŏp**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *syngkopē*.] [SYNCOPE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

*2. A sudden pause or cessation; a suspension; temporary stop or inability to go on.

"Revelry and dance, and show,
Suffer a *syncopē* and solemn pause,"
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 80.

II. Technically:

1. *Gram.*: The contraction of a word by elision; an elision or omission of one or more letters, or a syllable, from the middle of a word, as in *ne'er* for *never*, *ev'ry* for *every*.

2. *Pathol.*: [FAINTING, C. 2.]

3. *Music*: The same as SYNCOPATION (q. v.).

***sŭn'-cŏ-pist**, *s.* [Eng. *syncop(e)*; -ist.] One who syncopates or contracts words by syncopé.

"To outshine all the modern *syncopists*, and thoroughly content my English readers."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 567.

***sŭn'-cŏ-pize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *syncop(e)*; -ize.] To contract by syncopation; to syncopate.

"A poetical humor of *syncopizing* and contracting their words."—*Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*.

sŭn'-crā-tŝm, *s.* [SYNCRETISM.]

sŭn'-crē-tic, *a. & s.* [SYNCRETISM.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to syncretism; characterized by syncretism.

B. As subst.: A syncretist (q. v.).

sŭn'-crē-tŝm, *s.* [Low Lat. *syncretismus*, from Ger. *synkretismus*, from Gr. *syngkrētismos*, a word occurring only in Plutarch (vii. 910, ed. Reiske), and defined there as coined by the Cretans to denote their custom of uniting against a common foe, though they continually quarreled among themselves. The verb *syngkrētizō* was used in an analogous sense by Erasmus (*Corp. Ref.*, i. 77) in writing to Melancthon on April 22, 1519. (Herzog.)]

Church Hist.: A word introduced from the writings of the German Reformers, who, however much they varied among themselves, were unanimous on at least one subject—opposition to the Roman Church. The word passed through three distinct phases of meaning:

(1) A union between the Lutheran and Reformed Churches on the basis of common tenets.

(2) A union between Roman Catholics and Protestants on the basis of fundamental articles of belief.

(3) The principle of moderation, expansion, and development in Lutheran theology, as opposed to a rigid orthodoxy.

Blunt (*Dict. Doct. & Hist. Theol.*, p. 725) says that "the term may be held to apply to any well-meaning but weak attempt to combine in one system opposite and contradictory theological opinions." [SYNCRETISTIC-CONTROVERSY.]

"True, it is now rid of one of the most objectionable features of the original foundation, that *syncretism* with Lutheranism which was the chaining of a living body to a corpse."—*Church Times*, Feb. 25, 1887.

sŭn'-crē-tist, *s.* [SYNCRETISM.]

Church Hist.: An advocate of any kind of Syncretism (q. v.); specif. applied to the followers and supporters of Calixtus. [SYNCRETISTIC-CONTROVERSY.]

"He was violently attacked by the two opposite parties, the Romanist calling him Calvinistic, the Lutheran reviling him as a Papist, and both parties agreed in corrupting the term *syncretist* into 'Sünde-Christ,' 'Sin-Christian.'"—*Blunt. Dict. Doct. and Hist. Theol.*, p. 725.

sŭn'-crē-tist'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *syncretist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to Syncretism or the Syncretists.

syncretistic-controversy, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to a series of controversies which arose in the Lutheran Church in the seventeenth century, from the subject of the

bŏl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŭis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exŭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

discussion—the promotion of fellowship and union between the protestant churches of Germany. These controversies may be grouped into three periods:

1. From the Colloquy of Thorn (1645), in which it was sought to force a new confession of faith on the Lutheran Church, to the death of Calixtus (1656). George Calixtus was a professor of theology at Helmstadt, and his scheme of union was founded on the following propositions: (1) That the fundamental principles of Christianity were maintained pure in the Roman, Lutheran and Reformed Churches. (2) That the tenets and opinions which had been constantly received by the ancient doctors during the first five centuries were to be considered as of equal truth and authority with the express declarations and doctrines of scripture. (3) That the churches which received these points, and held the additional tenets of the particular churches as non-essential, should come into peaceful relations, and thus pave the way for a future union. After the death of Calixtus, there was a period of peace for about five years.

2. From 1661-69. The conflict was renewed by the wish of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, William VI., to secure a religious constitution broad enough to embrace both the Lutheran and Reformed Churches. The second attempt to have the Consensus adopted, which implicitly condemned Calixtus and his adherents as non-Lutheran and heretical, was a failure, and the subject was abandoned for a time.

3. In 1675, Calovius, professor of divinity at Wittenberg, reopened the controversy, and compelled the University of Jena to disavow all sympathy with the views of Calixtus. The death of Calovius in 1686 put an end to the dispute.

sŷn'-crĭ-sis, *s.* [Gr.=a comparison, from *syn*=together, and *krisis*=a judging; *krinō*=to judge.] *Rhet.*: A figure by which opposite persons or things are compared.

sŷnd, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rinse. (*Scotch.*) "Something now and then to *synd* my mouth wi'."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. v.

sŷn-dăc'-tŷl, **sŷn-dăc'-tŷle**, *a. & s.* [SYNDACTYL.]

A. As adj.: (See extract.)

"The name of *Syndactyle* has been given by writers to all such feet as have the outer toe more or less joined to the middle; hence, as such feet occur in almost every natural group among the Perchers, the term has become altogether vague from its indiscriminate use."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. 148.

B. As subst.: An individual member of the Syndactyli (q. v.).

sŷn-dăc'-tŷl-i, *s. pl.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger.] *Ornithology*.

1. A division of Birds, in which the middle toe is united to the last as far as the second joint, as in the kingfishers. (*G. Cuvier.*) Used in a nearly similar sense by Illiger.

2. A family of Sea-birds, with the genera: Phalarocorax, Pelecanus, Plotus, Phaethon, and Sula. (*Vieillot.*)

sŷn-dăc'-tŷl'-ic, **sŷn-dăc'-tŷl-oŷs**, *a.* [SYNDACTYL.] Pertaining to or having the characteristics of the Syndactyli (q. v.).

***sŷn-dăc'-tŷl-ŷs**, *s.* [SYNDACTYL.]

Zoöl.: *Holobates syndactylus*, the *Simia syndactyla* of Raffles, sometimes elevated to generic rank. [SIAMANG.]

sŷn'-dăw, **sŷn'-dôw**, *substantive.* [Ger. *sindau*.] [SUNDEW.]

Bot.: *Alchemilla vulgaris*.

sŷn-dên'-drĭ-ŷm, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *den-dron*=a tree.]

Biol.: The complex tree-like mass dependent from the umbrella of the Rhizostomidæ.

sŷn-dēs-môg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [Greek *syndesmos*=a ligament, and *graphō*=to write.]

Anat.: A description of or treatise on the ligaments of the body.

sŷn-dēs-môl'-ô-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *syndesmos*=a ligament, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Anat.: A treatise on, or scientific facts regarding the ligaments which connect the parts of the skeleton.

sŷn-dēs-mô'-sis, *s.* [Gr. *syndesmos*=a ligament.] *Anat.*: A species of symphysis or mediate connection of bones, in which they are united by ligament, as the radius with the ulna.

sŷn-dēs-môt'-ô-mŷ, *s.* [Gr. *syndesmos*=a ligament, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Anatomy: The dissection of the ligaments of the body.

sŷn'-dĭc, ***sin'-dĭck**, ***sŷn'-dĭck**, *s.* [Fr. *syndic*, from Lat. *syndikus*, Gr. *syndikos*=helping in a court of justice; a syndicate; *syn*=together, and *dikē*=justice.] An officer of Government invested with

varying powers in different places; a kind of magistrate intrusted with the management of the affairs of a city or community; also one chosen to transact business for others. In the University of Cambridge, England, syndics are chosen from the senate to transact special business, as the regulation of fees, the operations of the Clarendon Press, &c.

"May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal *syndics*, for you and in your name, to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop concerning his and your right and interest in the said books."—*Grace in the Senate, Cambridge*, July, 1662.

sŷn'-dĭ-căte, *s.* [Eng. *syndic*; -ate.]

*1. A body of syndics; a council; the office, position, or state of a syndic.

2. An association of persons formed for the purpose of promoting some particular enterprise, undertaking, or speculation, or of discharging some trust.

***sŷn'-dĭ-căte**, *v. t.* [SYNDICATE, *s.*] To judge, to censure.

"Aristotle, Platoes schollar . . . vndertooke to censure and *syndicate* both his master, and all other law-makers."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 4.

***sŷn'-drô-mē**, *subst.* [Gr. *syndromē*=a running together: *syn*=together, and *dromos*=a course.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Concurrent action; concurrence.

"Every single motion owing a dependence on such a *syndrome* of præ-required virtues."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

2. *Pathol.*: A word introduced by the empirical school of medicine to express a concurrence of symptoms. When, for instance, a disease arose from plethora, its symptoms, collectively, were called a Plethoric syndrome.

sŷne, *adv.* [SINCE.] (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Soon or syne*: Sooner or later.

sŷn-ēc'-dô-chē, ***sin-ēc'-dô-chē**, ***sŷn-ēc'-dôch**, *s.* [Lat. *synecdoche*, from Gr. *synekdochē*=a receiving together: *syn*=together, and *ekdechomai*=to receive; Fr. *synecdoche*.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the whole of a thing is taken for the part, or a part for the whole, as the genus for the species, or the species for the genus.

"And the same philologer further adds, the gods or stars, do by a *synecdoche* signifie all things, or the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 358.

sŷn-ēc'-dôch'-ic-al, *adj.* [Eng. *synecdoch(e)*; -ical.] Of the nature of a synecdoche; expressed by or implying a synecdoche.

"Isis is used for Thamesis, by a *synecdochical* kind of speech, or by a poetical liberty."—*Drayton: Mrs. Shore to Edward IV.* (Note 2.)

sŷn-ēc'-dôch'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synecdochical*; -ly.] According to the synecdochical mode of speaking; by means of a synecdoche.

"The decalogue . . . is indeed peculiarly called the covenant between God and that people! viz., *synecdochically*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

sŷn-ē-chĭ'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *synecheia*, from *synēchō*=to hold together: *syn*=together, and *echō*=to have, to hold; Fr. *synéchie*.]

Ophthal.: The adhesion of the iris to the cornea or to the capsule of the crystalline lens.

sŷn-ēc-phô-nē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. from *synekphōnēō*=to utter together; *syn*=together, and *ekphōnēō*=to cry out; *ek*=out, and *phōnēō*=to sound, to call; *phōnē*=sound.]

Gram.: A contraction of two syllables into one; synæresis.

Sŷn-ē-drĭ-anŷ, *s. pl.* [SYNEDROUS.]

Church Hist.: A name given by the Novations to orthodox Christians, because they received apostates and those who sacrificed to idols back into communion on their giving proof of repentance.

sŷn-ē'-droŷs, *a.* [Gr. *synedros*=sitting together: *syn*=together, and *hedra*=a seat.]

Bot. (*Of a petiole*): Growing upon the angles of a stem instead of between them.

sŷn-ē'-ma, *s.* [Greek *synēmōn*=joined together; *syniēmī*=to send together: *syn*=together, and *hiēmī*=to send.]

Bot.: That part of the column of an orchid which represents the filament of the stamens.

sŷn-ē'-pŷ, *s.* [Greek *synepeia*=union of sounds: *syn*=together, and *epos*=a word.]

Rhet.: The interjunction of words in uttering the clauses of sentences.

sŷn-ēr'-ē-sis, *s.* [SYNÆRESIS.]

sŷn-ēr-gēt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *synergētikos*.] [SYNERGIST.] Working together; coöperating.

sŷn-ēr'-gĭsm, *s.* [SYNERGIST.]

Church Hist.: A type of Semipelagianism which came into prominence in Germany in the sixteenth century, and which had for its chief representatives Erasmus and Melancthon. Luther taught that the

Fall rendered Man incapable of all good, and powerless to contribute anything to his conversion. Synergism, on the other hand, taught that "God does not deal with man as with a block, but draws him so that his will coöperates;" and this view was adopted in the Leipzig Interim (1548). A controversy arose on the subject, caused by the publication of a book in 1558 on the Liberty of the Will, by Pfeffinger, a professor at Leipzig, which University, together with Wittenberg, represented the Synergist view. Flacius, professor of theology at Jena, took the strictly Lutheran view, which was adopted in the Formula of Concord. [FORMULA, ¶ (2).]

"Flacius therefore so successfully accused him of *Synergism* before the court of Weimar, that Strigel was put into close custody by order of the prince."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 651.

sŷn-ēr'-gĭst, *s. & a.* [Fr. *synergiste*, from Greek *synergō*=to work together: *syn*=together, and *ergon*=work.]

A. As subst.: A supporter of Synergism (q. v.); a Semipelagian.

"The strenuous Lutherans . . . violently assaulted the persons whom they denominated *Synergists*."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 650.

B. As adj.: Synergistic (q. v.).

"The problem took a new form in the *Synergist* controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 85.

sŷn-ēr'-gĭst'-ic, **sŷn-ēr'-gĭst'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *synergist*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Working together; coöperating.

2. Of or relating to the Synergists or their doctrine.

synergistic-controversy, *s.* [SYNERGISM.]

sŷn-ēr'-gŷs, *s.* [Gr. *synergos*=working together with.] [SYNERGIST.]

Entom.: A genus of Cynipidæ. *Synergus vulgaris* has the mouth, antennæ, and legs red. It breeds in cuckoo fashion, in the galls produced by *Cynips quercus folii*, ultimately devouring its larvæ.

sŷn-ēr'-gŷ, *s.* [SYNERGIST.] A correlation or concurrence of action between different organs in health, and, according to some, in disease.

sŷn-ē-thēr-ēs, *subst.* [Gr. *synēthēs*=dwelling together.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Synetherina (q. v.), with eight or ten species from tropical America. They have only four toes on the hind feet, but in place of the hallux, there is a fleshy pad between which and the toes the animal can grasp objects with tenacity.

sŷn-ē-thēr-i-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *synether(es)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoöl.: New-world Porcupines, Tree-porcupines; a group of Hystricidæ, with three genera, Erethizon, Synetheres, and Chætomys. They have rooted molars, complete collar-bones, tuberculate soles, and four mamma; the upper lip is uncleft, and there is no trace of a pollex. The spines are largely mixed with long, soft hair, and the tail is long and prehensile.

***sŷn-gē-nē'-ŷĭ-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *genesis*=birth, generation.]

Bot.: The nineteenth order in Linnæus' artificial classification. The anthers, and more rarely the filaments, are united into a cylinder or tube. It contained the Composites, &c., and was divided into the orders Polygamia Æqualia, Polygamia Superflua, Polygamia Frustranea, Polygamia Necessaria, Polygamia Segregata, and Monogamia.

sŷn-gēn'-ē'-ŷĭ-oŷs, **sŷn-gēn'-ē'-ŷĭ-an**, *a.* [SYNGENESIA.]

Bot.: Having the anthers united by their margins into a tube, as in the Composites, in the violet, the balsam, &c.; of or belonging to the class Syngenesia (q. v.).

sŷn-gēn'-ē'-sis, *s.* [SYNGENESIA.]

Biol.: (See extract.)

"The theory of *Syngenesia*, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, is as old as Empedocles, though it had no better basis than the observed resemblance between the offspring and both parents. Modern research has furnished a scientific basis by showing that, while in the higher animals both ova and spermatozoa are equally indispensable, they are themselves only modifications of one and the same anatomical element."—*Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 353.

sŷn-gē-nēt'-ic, *a.* [SYNGENESIS.] Of or belonging to Syngenesia (q. v.).

"The *Syngenic* theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors."—*Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 351.

sŷn'-gēn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *synggenēs*=related; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in small tabular crystals in rock salt at Kalusz, Galicia. Hardness, 2½; specific gravity, 2.603. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of potash and lime, the formula being, CaOSO₃.KOSO₃+H₂O.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, plt, sĭre, sĭr, marine; gô, pôť, or. wôre wolf, wôrĭk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle. fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

sŷn-gnā-thī-dæ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-gnath(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Pipe-fishes; a family of Lophobranchii; gill-openings reduced to a very small opening near the upper posterior angle of the gill; one soft dorsal fin; ventrals, and sometimes one or more of the other fins, absent. They are small marine fishes, abundant on the coasts of the tropical and temperate zones where the marine vegetation is thick enough to offer them shelter. All the species enter brackish, and some fresh water. There are two groups; Hippocampina and Syngnathina (*q. v.*).
2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca, and the Miocene of Licata, in Sicily.

sŷn-gnā-thī-na (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *syn-gnath(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Syngnathidæ (*q. v.*), with several genera. The tail is not prehensile, and a caudal fin is generally present.

sŷn-gnā-thoūs (*g* silent), *a.* [SYNGNATHUS.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Syngnathidæ.

"The males of existing *syngnathous* fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 163.

sŷn-gnā-thūs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. *syn*=together, and *gnathos*=the jaw. Named from the fact that the maxillaries are produced into a tubular snout.]

Ichthy.: Pipe-fish (*q. v.*); the type-genus of Syngnathidæ, with about fifty species; its distribution nearly coincides with that of the family. Body with the ridges more or less distinct; pectorals well-developed, caudal-fin present; dorsal opposite or near the seat; egg-pouch as in Siphonostoma (*q. v.*).

sŷn-graph, *s.* [Fr. *syngraphe*, from Lat. *syn-grapha*; Gr. *synggraphē*, from *syn*=with, together, and *graphō*=to write.] A writing signed by both or all the parties to a contract or bond.

"The *syngraphs* and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Oct. 29, 1662.

sŷn-i-zē-sīs, *s.* [Gr., from *synizō*=to sit with or together; *syn*=with, together, and *hizō*=to sit.]

1. *Gram.*: The contraction of two syllables, or two vowels, into one; synephephesis.

2. *Pathol.*: Blindness caused by an obstruction, or by a contraction of the pupil.

sŷn-neu-rō-sīs, *subst.* [Gr. *syn*=together, and *neuron*=a nerve, a sinew.]

Anat.: The connection of parts by means of ligaments, as in the movable joints.

sŷn-ō-cha, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *synochē*=a holding together; *synecho*=to hold together.] [SYNECHIA.]

Pathol.: Relapsing fever (*q. v.*).

sŷn-ō-chal, *a.* [Eng. *synoch(a)*; *-al*.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to synocha.

sŷn-ō-chōr-i-ōn, *subst.* [Pref. *syn-*; *o* connect., and Gr. *chorion*=skin, leather.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for a Carcerule (*q. v.*).

sŷn-ō-chūs, *s.* [SYNOCHA.]

Pathol.: A continued fever, combined of synocha and typhus, and in its commencement much resembling the latter. (*Dunghlison*.)

sŷn-ōc-rē-ate, **sŷn-ōch-rē-ate**, *adj.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *ochreate* (*q. v.*).]

Bot.: Having the stipules united into a sheath.

sŷn-ōd, *subst.* [Fr. *synode*, from Lat. *synodum*, accus. of *synodus*; Gr. *synodos*=a meeting; *syn*=with, together, and *hodos*=a way, hence a coming.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A meeting or convention, as of a legislative assembly; a council.

"It hath in solemn *synods* been decreed,
Both by the Syracusans and ourselves."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

*2. A conjunction of two or more of the heavenly bodies.

"Their planetary motions and aspects . . .
Of noxious efficacy, and when to join
In *synod* unbenign."
Milton: P. L., x. 661.

II. *Eccles.*: A meeting or assembly of ecclesiastical persons for mutual deliberation on matters of difficulty or of general interest affecting the churches over which they rule, and designed for their guidance. In the early Church there were four kinds of synod. First, an Œcumenical, that is, a General or Universal Synod, commonly called a General Council [COUNCIL]; second, a National Synod, attended by the clergy of one nation only; third, a Provincial Synod, attended by the clergy of a province [Convocation (*q. v.*) is of this type]; and, fourth, a Diocesan Synod, attended by the clergy of a single diocese. Among the Presbyterians a synod is a "court" intermediate between the General Assembly and a Presbytery, or, if no Assembly exist, it is then itself the highest court. It is divided into Presbyteries, of which there are never less than three. Each congregation is represented by a minister and an elder.

Synod of Dort:

Church Hist.: A synod held at Dort, Dordt, or Dordrecht, in Southern Holland, in 1618 and 1619, to discuss the views of Arminius, which it condemned. [ARMINIAN.]

synod-man, *s.* A member of a Church synod.

"He has abus'd our church . . .

Despised our *synod-men* like dirt,
And made their discipline his sport."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., ch. iii.

sŷn-ōd-al, ***sin-od-all**, ***syn-od-all**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *synod*; *-al*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a synod or synods; done in or by a synod; synodic; of the nature of a synod.

"The *synodall* assemblies by the bishops or commissioners."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (an. 1583).

B. *As substantive (pl.)*:

*1. A name sometimes given to constitutions made in provincial or diocesan synods.

2. Payments formerly made by the parochial clergy to the bishop in honor of the episcopal chair, and in token of subjection and obedience. These charges were transferred to the ecclesiastical commissioners, who claim them through the archdeacons when the latter go their rounds.

***sŷn-ō-dī-an**, *s.* [Eng. *synod*; *-ian*.] A synod-man.

sŷn-ōd-ic, **sŷn-ōd-ic-al**, ***syn-od-ic-all**, *adj.* [Gr. *synodikos*, from *synodos*=a synod (*q. v.*); Fr. *synodique*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a synod; transacted in a synod; made in or by a synod.

"It could not stand with their conscience to promise obedience to all *synodical* decrees."—*Hales: Remains; Let. from the Synod of Dort*, Jan., 1618.

II. *Astron.*: Of or pertaining to a conjunction between two heavenly bodies, or specially to the time intervening between them, extending from one conjunction to the next.

"The moon makes its *synodical* motion about the earth in 29 days, 12 hours, and about 44 minutes."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xiii.

synodic-month, *s.*

Astron.: The period between two successive conjunctions of the sun and moon. It is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes, 2'37 seconds. Called also Lunation and Lunar Month.

synodical-revolution, *s.*

Astron.: The period which elapses between two successive conjunctions of a planet with the sun.

sŷn-ōd-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synodical*; *-ly*.]

1. By the authority of a synod or public assembly.

"Which sentence passed by the major part of voices, and was *synodically* concluded."—*Hales: Remains; Let. from the Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

2. In a synod.

"Dionysius, Bishop of Rome, in a letter (wrote very probably with the advice and consent of his clergy *synodically* convened)."—*Waterland: Works*, ii., ser. 8.

sŷn-ō-dīst, *s.* [English *synod*; *-ist*.] One who adheres to a synod.

sŷn-ō-dōn-tīs, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Greek *odous*, *odontos*=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluridæ Stenobranchiæ, group Doradina, with fifteen species, characteristic of tropical Africa. Adipose fin moderate or long, dorsal with very strong spine, and seven soft rays; teeth in lower jaw movable, long, very thin at base; mouth small, barbels six, more or less fringed; neck with broad dermal bones.

sŷn-ō-cious, *a.* [Greek *synoikia*=a living or dwelling together.] [SYNŒCIUM.]

Bot.: Having male and female flowers on the same head. Opposed to monœcious and diœcious (*q. v.*).

sŷn-ō-çī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *synoikos*=a living together; *syn*=together, and *oikō*=to dwell.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Botryllidæ, with one species, from the Arctic Seas. Animals semi-cartilaginous, cylindrical, stalked, solitary, or gregarious; systems circular, terminal tunicaries six to nine in a group, apertures six-rayed.

sŷ-nō-mō-sŷ, *subst.* [Gr. *synōmosia*, from *syn*=together, and *omnymi*=to swear.] Sworn brotherhood; a society in ancient Greece nearly resembling a modern political club.

sŷn-ō-nŷm, **syn-o-nyme**, ***sŷn-ōn-i-ma**, *s.* [Fr. *synonyme*, from Lat. *synonyma*, neut. pl. of *synonymus*; Gr. *synōnymos*=of like meaning; *syn*=with, and *onoma*=a name.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A work having the same, or nearly the same, meaning as another. Properly a synonym is a word which is the precise equivalent of, or is identical in meaning with, another word of the same language and of the same grammatical class.

The term is, however, used with considerable latitude, so as to include words sufficiently alike in general signification to be liable to be confounded, but yet so different in special definition as to require to be distinguished. (*Marsh.*)

"It is scarcely needful to remind the reader that the word *synonym* is, in fact, a misnomer, as applied to words of the description in question. Literally, it implies an exact coincidence of meaning in two or more words; in which case there would be no room for discussion; but it is generally applied to words which would be more correctly termed *pseudo-synonyms*—i. e., words having a shade of difference, yet with a sufficient resemblance of meaning to make them liable to be confounded together."—*Trench: English Synonyms*. (Pref.)

2. *Nat. Science*: A name applied to any group, genus, or species by any author other than the original discoverer or describer, to whom the right of naming belongs. Synonyms should be arranged in strict chronological order, the name of the author being appended to each, with the date at which the name was published and the publication in which it first appeared.

"*Synonyms* . . . are a stumbling-block and an opprobrium in all branches of natural history."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tait), p. 48.

***sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mal**, *adj.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-al*.] Synonymous.

"Repetitions here . . . and enlargements by *synonymal* words, before the shutting up of the period."—*Instruct. for Oratory* (1682), p. 95.

***sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mal-lŷ**, ***sŷ-nōn-i-mal-lŷ**, *adverb.* [English *synonymal*; *-ly*.] As synonyms; synonymously.

"The fifth canon either useth them *synonymally*, or complaineth of one abuse in the preamble, and provideth against another in the decree."—*Spelman: De Sepultura*.

syn-o-nyme, *s.* [SYNONYM.]

sŷn-ō-nŷm-ic, *a.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ic*.]

*1. The same as SYNONYMOUS (*q. v.*).

2. Of or pertaining to the different names used by various authors for the same group, genus, or species.

"The name used by Doubleday in his *synonymic* lists of British Lepidoptera."—*Stainton: British Butterflies*, ii. 447.

sŷn-ō-nŷm-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ical*.] The same as SYNONYMOUS (*q. v.*).

"We are glad to find all *synonymical* lists omitted."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 307.

***sŷn-ō-nŷm-ic-ōn**, *s.* [SYNONYMIC.] A dictionary of synonyms or synonymous words.

***sŷn-ō-nŷm-ics**, *s.* [SYNONYMIC.] The science or the scientific treatment of synonymous words.

sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mīst, *s.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ist*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who collects or explains synonyms.

2. *Nat. Hist.*: One who collects synonymic names and arranges them in order.

sŷn-ō-nŷm-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ity*.] The state of being synonymous with; synonymy.

"The Germanic origin of his name, and its *synonymity* with Shakespeare."—*Notes and Queries*, July 19, 1884, p. 43.

sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mīze, *v. t.* [Eng. *synonym*; *-ize*.] To express by synonyms or words of the same meaning; to express the meaning of by a synonym.

"Likewise this word 'fortis' we may *synonymize* after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, courageous, aduentrous, &c."—*Camden: Remains of the English Tongue*.

sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mōūs, *a.* [Latin *synonymus*; Greek *synōnymos*.] [SYNONYM.] Having the nature or character of a synonym; expressing the same thing by different terms; conveying the same idea.

"I have observed in a former place that will and pleasure are reputed *synonymous* terms."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i. pt. i., ch. vi.

sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synonymous*; *-ly*.] In a synonymous manner; in the same sense; with the same meaning.

"According to that larger notion of the word as taken *synonymously* with autogenes."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 255.

sŷ-nōn-ŷ-mŷ, *s.* [Lat. *synonymia*, from Greek *synōnymia*=likeness of name.] [SYNONYM.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality of being synonymous or of expressing the same meaning by different words.

*2. A thing of the same name.

"We having three rivers of note *synonymies* with her."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 2. (Illust.)

2. A system of synonyms.

II. *Rhet.*: A figure by which synonymous words are used to amplify a discourse.

sŷn-ō-phŷ-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *syn*; *o* connect., and Gr. *phyton*=a plant.]

Bot.: The adhesion of several embryos.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; tion, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

sŷn-ŏp'-sŷs (*pl.* sŷ-nŏp'-sēs), ***sin-op-sis**, *s.* [Latin *synopsis*, from Greek *synopsis*=a seeing all together; *syn*=together, and *opsis*=a sight.] A general view of the subject; a view of the whole or of all the parts at once; a kind of summary or brief statement giving a general view of some subject; a collection of heads or short paragraphs arranged so as to exhibit the whole in a general view; a conspectus.

"I shall here draw up a short *synopsis* of this epistle."—Warburton: *Comment. on Essay on Man*.

sŷn-ŏp'-tŷc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *synoptikos*=seeing all together.] [SYNOPTIC.]

A. *As adj.*: Of the nature of a synopsis; affording a synopsis or general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing at once.

B. *As subst.*: One of the Synoptic gospels (q. v.).

Synoptic-gospels, *s. pl.*

Biblical Criticism. The first three Gospels, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, which regard events from the same point of view, and present close resemblances to each other. Four hypotheses have been framed to account for the correspondences: (1) That the Synoptic-gospels were derived from a common written source or sources; (2) that the earlier gospels were consulted in the composition of the later ones; (3) that all the three were derived from oral tradition; or (4) that they were all derived partly from oral tradition, but that the second was also copied from the first, and the third from the first and second. The Synoptic-gospels treat of the humanity rather than the divinity of Jesus, though not in any way ignoring the latter. [GOSPEL, II. 2.]

sŷn-ŏp'-tŷc-al, *adj.* [Eng. *synoptic*; -*al*.] The same as SYNOPTIC (q. v.).

"So many *synoptical* tables calculated for his monthly use."—Evelyn: *Kalendarium*.

sŷn-ŏp'-tŷc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synoptical*; -*ly*.] In a synoptical manner; so as to afford a synopsis of anything.

"I shall more *synoptically* here insert a catalogue of all dying materials."—Sprat: *History of the Royal Society*, p. 295.

sŷn-ŏp'-tŷst, *s.* [Eng. *synopt(ic)*; -*ist*.] One of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels; Matthew, Mark, or Luke.

sŷn-ŏ-rhŷ-zoŷs, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*; *o* connect., and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: Having a radicle, the point of which is united to the albumen.

sŷn-ŏs-tē-ŏg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Eng. *osteography*.]

Anat.: A description of the joints of the body.

sŷn-ŏs-tē-ŏl'-ŏ-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and English *osteology* (q. v.).]

Anat.: A treatise upon the joints of the body.

sŷn-ŏs-tē-ŏ-tōme, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and English *osteome*.]

Surg.: A dismembering knife.

sŷn-ŏs-tē-ŏt'-ŏ-mŷ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and English *osteotomy*.]

Surg.: Dissection of the joints.

sŷn-ŏs-tō-sis, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *osteon*=a bone.]

Anat.: Premature obliteration of certain sutures of the skull.

sŷn-ŏ-tŷs, *s.* [Prefix *syn-*, and Gr. *ous* (genit. *otos*)=the ear.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Plecoti (q. v.). Inner margins of ears uniting on forehead slightly in front of the eyes; feet slender, with long toes. Two species, *Synotus barbastellus*, ranging from the south of England to the Crimea, and *S. darjelingensis*, from India.

sŷ-nŏ'-vŷ-a, *s.* [Gr. *syn*=with, and *ŏn*; Lat. *ovum*=an egg.]

Anat. & Chem.: Joint oil, a fluid by which the joints of animals are lubricated. It is viscid and transparent, is of a yellowish or faintly reddish tint, and a slightly saline taste. According to Frerichs, the synovia of the ox consists of 94.85 water, 0.56 mucus and cells, 0.07 fat, 3.51 albumen and extracted matter, and 0.99 salts.

sŷ-nŏ'-vŷ-al, *a.* [English *synovi(a)*; -*al*.] Pertaining to or consisting of synovia; secreting a lubricating fluid. There are synovial bursæ, capsules, folds or fringes, membranes, sheaths, &c.

"The most serious kind of *synovial* enlargements."—Field, Aug. 4, 1885.

synovial-membranes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Membranes resembling serous membranes; but lubricated by synovia. They surround the cavities of joints, besides existing in other directions, their function being to lessen friction and facilitate motion. They are placed in three classes—articular, vesicular, and vaginal.

synovial-rheumatism, *s.*

Pathol.: Rheumatism specially affecting the synovial members covering the articular extremities of the bones, increasing the synovia in the closed synovial sacs. It chiefly affects the knee-joint, which has the largest synovial membrane in the body.

sŷn-ŏ-vŷ-tŷs, *s.* [English *synov(ia)*; suff. -*itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the synovial membrane. It sometimes occurs in connection with scarlatina.

†sŷn-sēp'-a-loŷs, *adj.* [Pref. *syn-*; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Gamosepalous.

sŷn'-spērm-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: Union of the seed. (*Masters*.)

sŷn-tăc'-tŷc, **sŷn-tăc'-tŷc-al**, *a.* [Greek *syn-taktos*=put in order.] [SYNTAX.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Conjoined; fitted to each other.

II. Gram.: Pertaining or according to the rules of syntax or grammatical construction.

"A figure is divided into tropes, &c., grammatical, orthographical, *syntactical*."—Peacham: *Garden of Eloquence*, bk. i.

sŷn-tăc'-tŷc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *syntactical*; -*ly*.] In a syntactical manner; in accordance with the rules of syntax; as regards syntax.

sŷn-tăg'-ma-tŷte, *s.* [Gr. *syntagma* (genit. *syntagmatis*)=arrangement, putting in order.]

Min.: A name given by Breithaupt to the black hornblende of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

sŷn-tăx, ***sŷn-tăx'-is**, ***syn-taxe**, *s.* [Lat. *syn-taxis*; Gr. *syn-taxis*=an arrangement: *syn*=together, and *taxis*=order; *tassō*=to arrange.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Connected system or order; union of things.

"To the knowledge of the most contemptible effect in nature, 'tis necessary to know the whole *syntax* of causes."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

II. Gram.: That part of grammar which deals with the construction of sentences or the due arrangement of words or members of sentences in their mutual arrangements. It includes concord and government, and the order of words, or collocation.

"Who feed a pupil's intellect with store
Of *syntax*, truly, but with little more."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 623.

sŷn-tēc'-tŷc, **sŷn-tēc'-tŷc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *syntēktikos*.] Pertaining or relating to syntexis (q. v.).

sŷn-tē-leŷ-a, *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: An association of Athenian citizens, numbering five, six, or fifteen, who equipped a ship for the public service at their joint expense.

"Smaller proprietors were joined together in a kind of society, for which our language does not afford a special name, but which an Athenian would have called a *Synteleia*; and each society was required to furnish, according to its means, a horse soldier or a foot soldier."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

sŷn-tēr'-ē-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *syntērēseō*=to watch closely: *syn*=together, and *tērēō*=to watch.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Conscience regarded as the internal repository of the laws of right and wrong.

"On her a royal damsel still attends,
And faithful counsellor *synteresis*."

Fletcher: *Purple Island*, vi.

2. Therapeut.: Preservative or prophylactic treatment.

sŷn-tēr-rēt'-ŷc, *a.* [Gr. *syntērētikos*.]

Medicine: Pertaining to synteresis; preserving health; prophylactic.

sŷn-tē-thŷs, *subst.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Lat. *tethys* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Clavinellidæ, with a single species, from Applecross Sound, Ross-shire. Animals compound, gelatinous, orbicular, sessile; individuals very prominent, arranged sub-concentrically in the common mass; branchial and atrial orifices simple. The individual ascidians are, when full-grown, two inches in length.

***sŷn-tēt'-ŷc**, *a.* [SYNTECTIC.]

sŷn-tēx'-is, *subst.* [Gr., from *syntēkō*=to melt away.]

Med.: A wasting of the body; a deep consumption.

sŷn-thēr'-māl, *a.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *thermē*=heat.]

Meteor., &c.: Having the same degree of heat.

sŷn-thē-sis, *s.* Lat., from Gr. *synthesis*=a putting together: *syn*=together, and *thesis*=a putting.] [THESIS.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: The act of joining or putting two or more things together; composition.

II. Technically:

1. Chem.: The building up of more or less complex bodies by the direct union of their elements, or of groups of elements. Thus, water can be produced synthetically by the union of two atoms of hydrogen with one atom of oxygen.

2. Logic: The method by composition, in opposition to the method of resolution or analysis. In synthesis, we reason from axioms, definitions, and already known principles, until we arrive at a desired conclusion. Of this nature are most of the processes of geometrical reasoning. In synthesis, we ascend from particular cases to general ones; in analysis, we descend from general cases to particulars.

"Each of the words Idea, In, Mind, involves a *synthesis*, and the proposition—Ideas exist in mind, is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*. Passing from the assumption of idealism, to its argument, it might be shown that each of its syllogisms is a *synthesis* of *syntheses*; and that its conclusion, reached by putting together many syllogisms, is a *synthesis* of *syntheses* of *syntheses*. Instead, then, of the realistic belief being objectionable on the ground of its synthetic nature, its superiority is, that it is less open to this objection than any other belief which can be framed."—Herbert Spencer: *Principles of Psychology*.

3. Surg.: The operation by which divided parts are united.

***sŷn'-thē-sŷse**, *v. t.* [Eng. *synthes(is)*; -*ise*.] To combine or bring together, as two or more things; to unite in one.

sŷn'-thē-sist, *s.* [Eng. *synthes(is)*; -*ist*.] One who employs synthesis, or who follows synthetic methods.

sŷn-thēt'-ŷc, **sŷn-thēt'-ŷc-al**, *adj.* [Gr. *synthetikos*=skilled in putting together; *synthetēs*=one who puts together.] [SYNTHESIS.] Pertaining or relating to synthesis; consisting in or according to synthesis.

"The methods [he observes] of attaining a knowledge of nature, may be two; either the analytic or the *synthetic*. The first is proceeding from the causes to the effects. The second, from the effects to the causes."—Hooke: *Posthumous Works*, p. 330.

synthetic-types, *s. pl.*

Biol.: (See extract.)

"*Synthetic-types* are those which combine in a well-balanced measure features of several types occurring as distinct, only at a later time. Sauroid Fishes and Ichthyosaurs are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types."—Agassiz: *Classification*, p. 178.

sŷn-thēt'-ŷc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *synthetical*; -*ly*.] In a synthetical manner; by synthesis; according to the rules of synthesis.

sŷn-thēt-ize, *v. t.* [SYNTHETIC.] To unite in regular structure.

***sŷn'-tō-mŷ**, *s.* [Gr. *syntomēa*, *syntemnō*=to cut short.] Brevity, conciseness.

sŷn'-tōn-in, *s.* [Gr. *syntonía*=stretching: *syn*=together, and *teinō*=to stretch.]

Chem.: Muscle-fibrin. Liebig's name for a white, opaque, gelatinous substance, prepared by slightly heating muscle freed from blood with dilute hydrochloric acid, filtering, and precipitating with sodic carbonate. It is soluble in dilute hydrochloric acid and in feebly alkaline liquid, but insoluble in a solution of sodium chloride. A similar substance, giving all the reactions of syntonin, is obtained by treating egg albumen with dilute hydrochloric acid. [MUSCULIN.]

sŷn'-tō-nŷ, *s.* [Gr. *syntonos*, in harmony.] The electrical harmony of particular transmitters and receivers in a wireless system of telegraphy. [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

sŷn-zŷŷ'-i-a, *s.* [Pref. *syn-*, and Gr. *zygon*, *zygos*=a yoke.]

Bot.: The point of junction of opposite cotyledons.

sŷ-phēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

sypher-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

sŷ-phēr-ŷng, *s.* [SYPHER.]

Shipwright: Lapping the chamfered edge of one plank over the similarly chamfered edge of another, so as to form a joint with a plane surface.

sŷ-phŷl'-i-dēs, *s. pl.* [SYPHILIS.]

Pathol.: Skin affections of syphilitic origin. They are usually copper-colored rashes, scales, papules, pustules, crusts, ulcers, and cicatrices, and have been arranged in eight groups: Vegetative, exanthematous, vesicular, squamous, papular, pustular, bulbous, and tubercular.

sŷph-ŷ-lŷ-phŷ-bŷ-a, *s.* [Eng. *syphilis*, and Gr. *phobos*=fear.]

Pathol.: Syphilitic monomania; a morbid fear of being affected by syphilis, producing some imaginary symptoms of the disease, and often leading to suicide. The most obstinate cases are in women.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sýph'-i-lis, *s.* [A word introduced by Sauvages, from Syphilus, the name of a shepherd in Fracastoro's poem, *Syphilus, sive Morbus Gallicus*: Gr. *sys*=a hog, and *philos*=dear, loving. (Mahn.)]

Pathol.: A disease due to the introduction of a specific poison into the system by direct contact of an infected with a healthy surface. In the majority of cases syphilis is venereal; but it is by no means necessarily so, as the poison may be communicated to the fingers (as is often the case with medical men and midwives) from touching diseased parts, or it may be introduced by infected lymph in vaccination. It is characterized in the first instance by the presence of a single sore, the hard chancre, and frequently by induration of the absorbent glands, chiefly those of the groin. It has probably existed from time immemorial wherever promiscuous sexual intercourse has prevailed, though the statement has often been made that it was first brought to Europe by the followers of Columbus. Mention of it occurs, however, in the ancient literature of China, and before the period above fixed, places called stews existed in the borough of Southwark, England, where prostitutes suffering from this contagious disease were confined. In the secondary or constitutional form, the throat is chiefly affected, frightful ulceration being common, with cutaneous eruptions, affections of the nose, ears, joints, and bones. Tertiary symptoms also occur, with the presence of nodes or gummata. In its constitutional form the foetus in utero, or newly-born infant is frequently affected.

sýph'-i-lit'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *syphilis*]; *-itic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of syphilis; as, *syphilitic* deafness, &c.; affected with or suffering from syphilis; useful in the cure of syphilis.

sýph'-i-li-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *syphiliz*(e); *-ation*.]

Pathol.: Saturation of the system by inoculation with syphilitic virus. This method was introduced by M. Auzais Turenne in 1850.

"The system seemed to become protected, as in ordinary inoculation and vaccination, and a state or diathesis was produced, in which the body was no longer capable of being affected by syphilis; and the process by which this is accomplished is that to which the name *syphilization* belongs."—Copland: *Dict. Prac. Med.* (ed. 1886), p. 489.

sýph'-i-lize, *v. t.* [Eng. *syphilis*]; *-ize*.] To saturate or inoculate with syphilitic matter as a cure for or a preventive against the disease.

sýph'-i-lō-dēr'-ma, (*pl.* **sýph'-i-lō-dēr'-ma-ta**), *subst.* [Eng. *syphilis* (q. v.), and Gr. *derma*=skin.] **Pathol.**: A skin disease produced by syphilis.

sýph'-i-lōid, *a.* [Eng. *syphilis*, suff. *-oid*.] Resembling syphilis; having the character of syphilis.

sý-phīl'-ō-ma (*pl.* **sýph'-i-lōm'-a-ta**), *s.* [As if from a Greek word, but really a modern derivative from *syphilis* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: A tumor produced by syphilis. There are syphilomata of the lungs and of the heart. (Tanner.)

sý-phōn, *s.* [SIPHON.]

sý-phōn'-ic, *a.* [SIPHONIC.]

†sý-phōn-ō-stōm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [SIPHONOSTOMATA.]

syr'-en (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [SIREN.]

Sýr'-i-āc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Syriacus*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Syria or its language.

B. As subst.: The language spoken by the Syrians, especially the language of the ancient Syrians. It belongs to the Semitic family of languages, and differs little from the Chaldee or Eastern Aramaic.

Syriac-version, *s.*

Biblical Versions: Any version of the Bible in the Syriac language. The most important part is the Peschito (q. v.); the next is the Philoxenian, or Syro-Philoxenian, made by Philoxenus, Bishop of Hierapolis (A. D. 488-518). It is confined to the New Testament.

Sýr'-i-a-çism, *s.* [Eng. *Syriac*; *-ism*.] A Syriac idiom, phrase, or expression.

Sýr'-i-ān, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Syria or its inhabitants; Syriac.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Syria.

Syrian-bear, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Ursus syriacus*, from Western Asia. It is about the size of the Brown Bear, but of a much lighter color, varying from fulvous-brown to fulvous-white, according to the season of the year.

Syrian-Catholics, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A term which should properly include all Christians using a Syriac liturgy, but confined by ecclesiastical writers to converts from the Jacobite or Monophysite Church in Syria.

Syrian Jacobites, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: The members of the church that once pervaded Syria. The great body of them now reside near Mosul and Mardin, in Mesopotamia, others are in or near Aleppo. A large colony, now however much reduced by conversions to Roman Catholicism, exists in Malabar and Travancore in India. They call themselves Jacobites, nominally from the patriarch Jacob, really from Jacob Bardæus, Bishop of Orfa (Edessa), who died in 558, and who was successful in reuniting the Monophysites. They use the Syriac language in their liturgy.

Syrian-hue, *s.*

Bot.: *Peganum harmala*.

Sýr'-i-ān-ism, *s.* [Eng. *Syrian*; *-ism*.] A Syriac idiom, phrase, or expression.

Sýr'-i-āsm, *s.* [Eng. *Syri*(a); *-asm*.] The same as SYRIANISM (q. v.).

"The Scripture Greek is observed to be full of *Syriasm* and *Hebraisms*."—Warburton: *Doctrine of Grace*.

sý-rin'-ga, *s.* [Lat. *syrix*; Gr. *syrix*=a pipe. So called because the branches are long, straight, and with large pith.]

Botany:

1. A synonym of Philadelphia. [3.]

2. Lilac; a genus of Fraxineæ. Deciduous shrubs, with simple leaves, and very fragrant flowers in terminal thyrsoid panicles. Calyx small, four-toothed; corolla funnel-shaped, its limb four-parted; stamens two; stigma bifid; fruit a capsule, with two boat-shaped valves, having a dissepiment in the middle, two cells, and two seeds. Known species about six. Natives apparently of south-eastern Europe and central and eastern Asia. *Syringa vulgaris* is the Lilac (q. v.). *S. persica* is a smaller species or variety, with pinnatifid leaves, supposed to have come from Persia. There are three common varieties of it in nurseries, the White, the Cut-leaved, and the Sage-leaved Persian Lilac. *S. josikæa*, a Transylvanian shrub, has scentless flowers. The leaves of *S. emodi*, a large Himalayan shrub, are eaten by goats.

3. (Pl.): The Philadelphaceæ (q. v.).

sýr'-inge, ***sír'-inge**, *s.* [Fr. *syningue*, from Lat. *syngem*, accus. of *syrix*=a reed, pipe, tube; Gr. *syrix*=a reed, a tube, a whistle; Sp. *siringa*; Ital. *sciringa*.] A small portable hydraulic instrument of the pump kind, used to draw in a quantity of water or other liquid, and eject the same with force. In its simplest form it consists of a small cylindrical tube having an air-tight piston fitted with a rod and handle at the upper end. The lower end terminates in a small tapering tube. This being immersed in the fluid, the piston is drawn back, and the liquid is forced into the cylinder by atmospheric pressure. On pushing the piston back again to the lower end of the cylinder the liquid is ejected in a jet. The syringe is used by surgeons, &c., for washing wounds, injecting liquids into animal bodies and similar purposes. Larger forms are used for watering plants, trees, &c.

"The like device to this, namely, clysters, we learned first of a fowle in the same Ægypt, which is called Ibis (or the black Storke). This bird having a crooked and hooked bill, useth it in steed of a syringe or pipe, to squirt water into that part, whereby it is most kind and holmesome to void the dounge and excrements of meat, and so purgeth and cleanseth her bodie."—P. Holland. *Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxvii.

¶ **Pneumatic Syringe**: [PNEUMATIC SYRINGE.]

***syringe-engine**, *s.* A machine on the principle of the syringe, formerly used as a fire-engine.

syringe-valve, *subst.* A peculiarly constructed valve used in syringes. The valve-guide stem has an end knob, by which its falling out is prevented.

sýr'-inge, *v. t. & i.* [SYRINGE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To inject by means of a syringe.

"I syringed into a dog's jugular vein about two quarts of warm water."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 464.

2. To wash or cleanse by injections from a syringe.

B. Intrans.: To inject water by means of a syringe.

sý-rin'-gō-dēn'-drōn, *s.* [Gr. *syrix*, *synggos*=a pipe or tube, and *dendron*=tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of coal plants founded by Sternberg, and adopted by Brongniart. Trunk furrowed, with equal and parallel ribs. Some of the species included in it are now placed under Sigillaria.

sý-rin'-gōp'-ōr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *syrix* (genitive *synggos*)=a pipe, and *poros*=a passage; a pore.]

Palæont.: A genus of Halysitidæ. Corallum fasciculate, with cylindrical corallites united by horizontal connecting processes. Silurian to the Carboniferous.

sý-rin'-gō-tōme, *subst.* [Greek *syrix* (genit. *synggos*)=a pipe, a fistula, and *tōmē*=a cutting.] **Surgery**: A bistoury, concave on its edge, and terminated by a long, flexible, probe-pointed stylet. Formerly used for operations for fistula in ano.

sý-rin'-gōt'-ō-mý, *subst.* [French *syringotomie*.] [SYRINGOTOME.]

Surgery: The operation or act of cutting for fistula.

sýr-in'-gōx'-ý-lōn, *subst.* [Gr. *syrix* (genit. *synggos*)=a pipe, and *xylon*=wood.]

Palæobotany: A genus of plants believed by its discoverer, Principal Dawson, to be angiospermous. Known species one, *Syringoxylon mirabile*, from the Devonian of New York.

sýr'-in-x, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *syrix*=a pipe, a tube.

1. **Compar. Anat.**: The inferior larynx, a modification of the trachea where it joins the bronchi. It is the organ of song in birds.

2. **Music**: The same as PANPIPE (q. v.).

3. **Surg.**: A fistula.

4. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Sipunculidæ. Proboscis shorter than the body; cylindrical, with a circle of short-fingered tentacles around the tip.

sýr'-ma, *s.* [Gr., from *syro*=to drag, to trail.]

Greek Antiq.: A long dress, reaching to the ground, worn by tragic actors.

†sýr-ni'-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *sygni*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Bubonidæ, with three genera: Asio, Nyctala, and Syrnium (q. v.).

sýr'-ni-ūm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Syrninæ (q. v.). The type is *Syrnium aluco*, or *Aluco flammea*, the Tawny Owl. [STRIX, 2.]

***sýr'-ōp**, *s.* [SYRUP.]

sýr'-phī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *syrph*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, tribe Athericera (having the antennæ of three joints, the apical one with a bristle). The Syrphidæ have the antennal bristle finely feathered; the eyes are large, meeting in the males; the ocelli three; proboscis generally short, the terminal lobes fleshy, inclosing three bristles; palpi small, with one joint; abdomen flattened, with five segments; tarsi with two pulvilli. Smooth or hairy insects, often seen hovering almost without motion over the flowers of Composites or other plants, some of them looking like bees, from which they may at once be distinguished by their having only two wings, and being destitute of a sting. The species are numerous, and the larvæ diverse in habits. Most of the latter feed on the roots or bulbs of plants, or live in decaying wood, mud, or sewers, or in the water, or as parasites in the nests of wasps and humble bees, or crawling over plants in quest of Aphides. Genera more than forty, and among them Syrphus, Volucella, Eristalis, Helophilus, &c.

sýr'-phūs, *subst.* [Gr. *syrphos*, *serphos*=a small winged insect, perhaps a gnat or an ant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Syrphidæ (q. v.). The larvæ feed on aphides. One of the most common is *Syrphus pyrastris*, a blue-black fly, with whitish or yellowish transverse bands on the abdomen, black thighs, and yellowish legs. It is sometimes mistaken for a wasp. The larvæ is a footless grub, living on plants infested by aphides.

sýr-rhāp'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *syrhaptos*=sewn together; *syrhaptō*=to sew together; *syn*=together, and *rhapto*=to sew.]

Ornith.: A genus of Pteroclidæ (q. v.), with two species. Bill small, conical, nostrils concealed by feathers, tarsi hirsute; toes short, concrete, hirsute above, hallux absent; the two middle tail-feathers and first two quills of wings produced into pointed setaceous filaments. They normally range from Tartary, Thibet, and Mongolia, to the country round Pekin, and occasionally visit Eastern Europe; but in 1863 great numbers of them appeared in Europe, and reached westward to the shores of the Atlantic.

***sýrt**, *s.* [Fr. *syrt*, from Lat. *syrtis*; Gr. *syrtis*=a sandbank.] [SYRTIS.] A quicksand.

***sýr'-tīc**, *adj.* [Eng. *syrt*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to a syrt or quicksand; of the nature of a quicksand.

sýr'-tīs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *syrtis*, from *syro*=to draw.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A quicksand. (Originally applied especially to two sandbanks on the north coast of Africa.)

"Quench'd in a boggy syrtis, neither sea,
Nor good dry land." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 939.

2. **Entom.**: A genus of Bugs, family Membranaceæ (q. v.), having the sides of the abdomen dilated. Two species, *Syrtis crassipes* and *S. monstrosa*, occur on the continent of Europe.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **eçist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-t̃ion**, **-şion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**. **dəl**.

sŷr'-ŭp, *sŷr'-ŭp, *sŷr'-ŭp, *sŷr'-rŭp, s. [O. Fr. *syrup*, *ysserop* (Fr. *sirop*), from Sp. *xarope*=a medicinal drink, from Arab. *sharāb*, *shurāb*=wine or any beverage, *syrup*, from *shariba*=he drank; Italian *siroppo*.] [SHRUB (2), SHERBET.]

I. Ord. Lang.: In popular language, the uncrystallizable fluid finally separated from crystallized sugar in the process of refining, either by the draining of sugar in loaves, or by being forcibly ejected by the centrifugal apparatus in preparing moist sugar, commonly known as *golden syrup*. By sugar manufacturers the term *syrup* is applied to all strong saccharine solutions which contain sugar in a condition capable of being crystallized out, the ultimate uncrystallizable fluid being distinguished as molasses or treacle.

"The juice which trickles into these vessels is collected by persons who climb the trees for that purpose morning and evening, and is the common drink of every individual upon the island; yet a much greater quantity is drawn off than is consumed in this use, and of the surplus they make both a *syrup* and coarse sugar."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.:** A saturated, or nearly saturated, solution of sugar in water.

2. **Pharmacy:** Syrupus; a preparation in which sugar forms an important ingredient, and gives a peculiar consistence to the liquid. Its general use is to disguise the flavor of drugs; but in some cases, as in that of the iron iodide, the sugar preserves the active ingredient from undergoing chemical change. About seventeen syrups are used in pharmacy. Among them are *Syrupus aurantii*, *S. limonis*, *S. papaveris*, *S. sennæ*, &c. (Garrod.)

"His drugs, his drinks, and syrups doth apply,
To heat his blood and quicken luxury."

Drayton: *The Owl*.

***sŷr'-ŭped, *sŷr'-ŭpt, a.** [English *syrup*; -ed.] Sweetened by or as by moistening or mixing with syrup.

"Yet when there haps a honey fall,
We'll lick the syrup leaves."

Drayton: *Quest of Cynthia*.

sŷr'-ŭp-ŷ, sŷr'-ŭp-ŷ, adj. [English *syrup*; -y.] Like syrup; partaking of the nature or quality of syrup.

"Apples are of a *syrupy*, tenacious nature."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

sŷs-sar-cō'-sŷs, s. [Gr., from *syssarkōō*=to unite by flesh; *sy*, for *syn*=with, together, and *sarx* (genit. *sarkos*)=flesh.]

1. **Anat.:** A species of union of bones, in which one bone is united to another by means of an intervening muscle, as in the connection of the *os hyoides* to the sternum.

2. **Surg.:** The method of curing wounds by promoting the growth of new flesh.

sŷs-tāl'-tŷc, a. [Lat. *systalticus*; Gr. *systaltikos*=drawing together; *systellō*=to draw together; *syn*=together, and *stellō*=to set in order.]

Physiol.: Capable of or produced by alternate contraction and dilatation. Used spec. of the heart.

***sŷs'-ta-sŷs, s.** [Greek, from *synistēmi*=to place together.] [SYSTEM.] A sitting together; a political union or constitution.

"It is a worse preservative of a general constitution than the *syntaxis* of Crete, or the confederation of Poland."—Burke: *Reflections on the Revolution in France*.

sŷs'-tēm, *sys-tēme, s. [Lat. *systema*, from Gr. *systema*=a complex whole put together, a system; *sy*, for *syn*=with, together, and *stē*, the base of *kistēmi*=to stand; Fr. *système*; Sp. & Ital. *sistema*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A combination or assemblage of things adjusted into a regular and connected whole; a number of things or parts so connected and arranged as to make one complex thing; things connected according to a scheme; as a *system* of canals or railways a *system* of forces acting upon a body.

2. An assemblage of parts or organs in an animal body which are composed of the same tissue or are essentially necessary to the performance of some function: as the nervous *system*, the vascular *system*, &c.

3. Hence applied to the body itself; as, to take nourishment into the *system*.

4. The whole scheme of creation regarded as forming one complete plan or whole; the universe.

5. A plan or scheme according to which things are connected or combined into a whole; an assemblage of facts, or of principles and conclusions scientifically arranged or disposed according to certain mutual relations, so as to form a complete whole; as, a *system* of philosophy, a *system* of government, &c.

6. Method, order, regularity; as, He has no *system* in his business.

7. Manner or way in which things are managed; plan of transacting business.

II Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A term introduced by Bichat, used of any structure taken as a whole; as, the nervous *system*.

*2. **Ancient Music:** An interval compounded, or supposed to be compounded, of several lesser intervals, as the octave, the elements of which are called diatems.

3. **Astron.:** A theory of the movements and mutual relations of the heavenly bodies, especially of the sun, moon, and planets, and the laws by which these are regulated. Used of the Ptolemaic System, the Copernican System, the Newtonian System, &c. (all which see).

"The great *system* in which the sun acts the part of the primary, and the planets of its satellites."—Herschel: *Astronomy*, §533.

4. **Biol.:** Method of arrangement on a comprehensive plan. Used specially in Botany, where first Linnæus' Sexual System—the Artificial—for a time prevailed, to be followed by the Natural System, which is now in use. By the Natural System some understand only the placing together of such plants or animals as resemble each other; some hold that it reveals the plan of the Creator, while Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. xiv.) thinks that it is the arrangement by similarity of characters of animals or plants having a community of descent.

5. **Fine Arts:** A collection of the rules and principles upon which an artist works.

6. **Geology:** A term introduced by Sir Roderick Murchison for a formation or division of the Palæozoic, Secondary, or Tertiary Rocks. (See extract.)

"In the work on Russia the Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian rocks were each denominated *systems*, but as explained in this work, they are now viewed as groups that constitute the Upper Palæozoic System, the Silurian being the Lower Palæozoic."—Murchison: *Siluria* (ed. 1854), p. 310. (Note.)

†7. **Math.:** A term used of equations related to each other in the same problem, or of curves or surfaces connected by any law.

system-maker, s. One who makes or constructs a system or systems. (Usually in contempt.)

"System-makers have endeavored to interpret it away."—Warburton: *Works*, vol. ix., ser. 5.

***system-monger, s.** One who is fond of forming or framing systems.

sŷs-tē-māt'-ŷc, sŷs-tē-māt'-ŷc-ŷl, a. [Greek *systematikos*, from *systematos*, genit. of *systema*=a system (q. v.); Fr. *système*.]

1. Pertaining to system; according to system; methodical; formed or arranged with regular connection and subordination of parts to each other and to the design of the whole.

2. Proceeding or working according to regular system or method; as, a *systematic* writer.

*3. Of or pertaining to the system of the universe; cosmical.

sŷs-tē-māt'-ŷc-ŷl-ŷy, adv. [Eng. *systematical*; -ly.] In a systematic manner; in form of a system; methodically.

sŷs-tēm-at-ŷsm, s. [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; -ism.] Reduction of things into a system.

sŷs-tēm-at-ŷst, subst. [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; -ist.]

1. One who forms a system or systems; a systematizer.

2. One who adheres to a system.

sŷs-tē-māt-i-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *systematiz(e)*; -ation.] The act of systematizing; the act or process of reducing or forming things into a system.

sŷs-tēm-at-ŷze, v. t. [Eng. *systemat(ic)*; -ize.] To reduce or form into a system or regular method.

sŷs-tēm-at-ŷz-ēr, s. [Eng. *systematiz(e)*; -er.] One who reduces or forms things into a regular system.

sŷs-tēm-a-tŷl'-ŷ-ŷy, s. [Greek *systema* (genit. *systematos*)=a system (q. v.), and *logos*=a discourse.] Knowledge or information regarding systems.

sŷs-tēm'-ŷc, a. [Eng. *system*; -ic.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Of or pertaining to a system.

2. **Anat., Pathol., &c.:** Of or belonging to the body as a whole; as, the *systemic* arteries, the *systemic* veins.

sŷs-tēm-i-zā'-tion, subst. [Eng. *systemiz(e)*; -ation.] The same as SYSTEMATIZATION (q. v.).

sŷs-tēm-ŷze, v. t. [English *system*; -ize.] To reduce to a system; to systematize.

sŷs-tēm-ŷz-ēr, s. [Eng. *systemiz(e)*; -er.] A systematizer.

sŷs-tēm-less, a. [Eng. *system*; -less.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Without system.

2. **Biol.:** Not obviously presenting the characters of the well-marked divisions of the animal or

vegetable kingdom, as the Protozoa among animals and the microscopic algæ or minute fungals among plants.

sŷs'-tŷl-ē, s. [Gr. *systolē*=a contracting, drawing together; *systellō*=to draw together; *sy*, for *syn*=together, and *stellō*=to equip, to set in order; Fr. *systole*.]

1. **Gram.:** The shortening of a long syllable.

2. **Physiol.:** The contraction of any contractile cavity, specially of the auricles and ventricles in the heart.

sŷs-tŷl'-ŷc, a. [Eng. *systol(e)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to systole; contracting; as, *systolic* aortic, mitral, pulmonary, and tricuspid murmurs.

sŷs'-tŷle, a. [Gr. *systylos*, from *sy*, for *syn*=with, together, and *stylos*=a pillar, a column; Fr. *systyle*.]

Arch.: Having columns standing close:

(1) Having columns placed in such a manner that they are two diameters of a column apart.

(2) Having a row of columns set close together all round, as the Parthenon at Athens.

sŷ'-vēr, s. [From the same root as *sewer* (q. v.).] A covered drain; a sewer, a gutter; the grating or trap of a street drain. (Scotch.)

sŷves, s. [CHIVE (2).]

Bot.: *Allium schœnoprasum*. (Jamieson.)

***sŷx-hende-man, a.** [A. S. *six*=six; *hund*, hundred, and *man*.]

Old Sax. Law: A man possessed of property to the value of six hundred shillings.

sŷ-zŷg'-ŷ-ŷm, sŷ-zŷg'-ŷ-ŷm, s. [Gr. *syzygios*=yoked together, paired. So named from the way in which the branches and leaves are united by pairs.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtæ. Trees or shrubs, with the flowers in cymes or corymbs, the calyx with its limb undivided; the petals, four or five, inserted into the throat of the calyx and fugitive; stamens many, similarly inserted; the fruit baccate, one-celled by abortion; seeds one or two. *Syzygium jambolanum*, called also *Eugenia jambolana*, is a moderate-sized tree, wild or cultivated all over India. The bark is astringent, and is used, as are the leaves, in dysentery. The decoction of the bark constitutes a wash for the teeth; its fresh juice, with goat's milk, a medicine for the diarrhœa of children. A vinegar prepared from the unripe fruit is a stomachic, carminative, and diuretic. The fruit is astringent, but is eaten by the natives, who in time of famine consume also the kernels. The leaves of *S. terebinthaceum* are used in Madagascar to impart an aroma to baths. *S. guineensis* is worshipped in Gambia and the fruit is eaten.

sŷ'-zŷ-ŷy, s. [Gr. *syzygia*=union, conjunction; *syzygos*=conjoined; *sy*, for *syn*=with, together, and *zeugnyni*=to join; *zygon*=a yoke.]

1. **Astron. (pl.):** Linear relations; a term used of the points of a planet, or of the moon's orbit, at which the planet or the moon is in opposition to or conjunction with the sun.

2. **Pros.:** The coupling of different feet together in Greek or Latin verse.

szā'-bŷ-ŷte (sz as tz), s. [After Prof. J. Szabó, of Budapest; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute crystals in cavities of an andesite, Transylvania. Crystallization, triclinic. Hardness, 6-7; specific gravity, 3.505; luster, vitreous; color, hair-brown to hyacinth-red. Composition: Essentially a silicate of iron and lime. Now shown to be related to hypersthene (q. v.).

szai-bē'-ŷ-ŷte, s. [After Herr Szaibelyi; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineral.: A mineral occurring in small nodules bristling with acicular crystals in a limestone at Werksthal, Hungary. Hardness, 3-4; specific gravity, 3.0; color, externally white, internally yellow. Composition: After separating impurities, essentially a hydrous borate of magnesia.

szās'-kā-ŷte (sz as tz), s. [After Szaska, Hungary, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An earthy variety of calamine (zinc carbonate) (q. v.), stated to contain cadmium.

szmŷk'-ŷte (sz as tz), subst. [After Herr Szmik; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, stalactitic. Hardness, 1.5; specific gravity, 3.15; color, whitish; on fracture, reddish-white to rose-red. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 47.43; protoxide of manganese, 42.01; water, 10.65=100.09. Found at Felsöbanya, Hungary.

szŷ-pēl'-kā (sz as tz), s. [Russ.]

Music: A kind of oboe, about fifteen inches in length, made of elder wood, having a brass mouthpiece and eight large and seven small finger holes. It is a popular instrument in Southern Russia.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sŷr, marine; gŷ, pŷt, or, wŷre, wolf, wŷrk, whŷ, sŷn; mŷte, cŷb, cŷre, unite, cŷr, rāle, fŷll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



THE twentieth letter and the sixteenth consonant of the English alphabet, is a sharp, mute consonant, and closely allied to *d*, both being dentals. It is formed by pressing the tip of the tongue closely against the root of the upper teeth, and it differs from *d* only in being non-vocal, while *d* is uttered with voice. *T* followed by *h* in the same syllable has two distinct sounds; the one surd or breathed, as in *think*, *thank*, *thought*; the other sonant, or vocal, as in *this*, *that*, *though*. *Ti* before a vowel, and unaccented, usually passes into *sh*, as in *nation*, *portion*, *partial*, which are pronounced *nashon*, *porshon*, *parshal*. When *s* or *x* precede *ti*, the *t* retains its proper sound, as in *question*, though before *u* it is often softened into *ch* (as in *church*), as also in such words as *mixture*, *posture*, &c. In accordance with Grimm's law (q. v.), *t* in English (as also in Dutch, Icelandic, Gothic, &c.) is represented in Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit by *d*, and in German by *s* or *z*. Thus Eng. *tooth* (for *tont*) = Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*), Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*), Sansc. *dant*, Ger. *zahn*, O. H. Ger. *zand*; Eng. *heart* = Lat. *cor* (genit. *cordis*), Gr. *kardia*, Sansc. *kridaya*, Ger. *herza*; Eng. *eat* = Lat. *edo*, Gr. *edō*, Sansc. *ad*, O. H. Ger. *ēzan*, Ger. *ersen*. If the *tis* preceded by *s*, this rule does not apply, as in Eng. *stand* = Lat. *sto*, Gr. *histēmi*, Ger. *stehen*. *Th* in English, &c., is represented in Latin, Greek, and Sanscrit by *t*, and in German by *d*; thus, Eng. *thou* = Lat. *tu*, Gr. *tu*, Sansc. *tvam*, Ger. *du*; Eng. *three* = Lat. *tres*, Gr. *treis*, Sansc. *tri*, O. H. Ger. *dri*, Ger. *drei*. In a few instances *t* in English represents an *l* in Latin, as in *tear* (s.) = Lat. *lacrima*. In *bat* and *mate*, *t* supplies the place of an original *k* (O. Eng. *bak* and *make*). An original *t* is sometimes represented by *d* in English; cf. *proud* = O. Eng. *prut*; *diamond* = Fr. *diamant*; *card* = Fr. *carte*, Lat. *charta*. An original *t* has become *th* in *author* = Lat. *auctor*. It has disappeared from the middle of a word in *best* = O. Eng. *betst*; *last* = O. Eng. *latst*; from the end of a word in *anvil* = O. Eng. *anfilt*; *petty* = Fr. *petit*; *dandelion* = Fr. *dent de lion*. *T* has crept in (1) after *s*, as in *behest*, amongst, against, amidst, whilst, betwixt; (2) in *tyrant* = O. Fr. *tiran*, Lat. *tyrannus*; *parchment* = O. Fr. *parchemin*; *cormorant* = Fr. *cormoran*; *ancient* = Fr. *ancien*; *pheasant* = O. Fr. *phasian*. *Th* represents an original *d* in *hither*, *thither*, *whether*, *faith* = O. Fr. *feid*, Lat. *fides*. An original *th* has become *d* in *could* = O. Eng. *cuthe*; *fiddle* = O. Eng. *fithle*; *Bedlam* = *Bethlehem*; it has become *t* in *theft* = A. S. *theofth*; *nostril* = A. S. *nasthyrlu*; it has disappeared from *Norfolk* = *North-folk*; *worship* = A. S. *weorthscipe*. *T* is often doubled in the middle of words, occasionally at the end, as in *butt*, *mitt*. *T* is often used to denote things of the shape of the capital letter; cf. *T-bandage*, *T-square*, &c.

T, as a symbol, is used in numerals for 160, and with a stroke over it (**T̄**) for 160,000.

¶ (1) *Marked with a t*: A thief. An expression equivalent to the *trium literarum homo* of Plautus (*Aul.*, II. iv. 47). The English phrase derives its force from the fact that thieves were formerly branded in the hand with the letter *T*.

(2) *To a t*: Exactly; to a nicety; with the utmost exactness; as, *That fits me to a t*.

tāb, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A latchet or flap of a shoe or half-boot, formerly fastened with a buckle, now usually by a string.

2. The metallic binding on the end of a shoe or corset lace; a tag.

3. A lace or other border, resembling that of a cap, sometimes worn on the inner front edges of ladies' bonnets.

4. The hanging sleeve of a child's garment.

II. Fulling: One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-machine.

***tā-bāc'-cō**, s. [TOBACCO.]

tāb-ā-čhīr, s. [TABASHEER.]

tā-bān'-ī-dāē, s. pl. [Lat. *taban(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entomol.: A cosmopolitan family of Tanystoma (q. v.). Head broad, fitting close to the thorax, and occupied mostly by the compound eyes; there are usually three distinct ocelli; mouth with six lancets in female, four in male; maxillary palpi two-jointed; abdomen broad, with eight segments; tarsi with three cushions; wings with a central cell, from which three veins run to the hinder margin. Genera, four in number. *Tabanus*, *Hæmatopota*, *Chrysops*, and *Pangonia*.

tā-bā'-nūs, s. [Lat. = a gadfly (q. v.).]

Entom.: The type-genus of Tabanidæ (q. v.). Antennæ three-jointed, the last joint deeply notched at the side and ringed near the tip.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thīs**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**; **-tion**, **-gion** = **zhūn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

***tāb'-ard**, ***tāb'-ērd**, ***tāb'-ērt**, ***tāb'-ēld**, s. [O. Fr. *tabart*, *tabard*; Fr. *tabard*; Sp. & Port. *tabardo*; Ital. *tabarro*; Wel. *tabar*; M. H. Ger. *tapfart*, *taphart*. Origin unknown.] A light vestment worn over the armor, and generally embroidered with the arms of the wearer. It was close-fitting, open at the sides, with wide sleeves or flaps reaching to the elbows. It originally reached to the middle of the leg, and was afterward made shorter. It was at first worn chiefly by the military, but afterward became an ordinary article of dress of other classes in England and France, in the middle ages. The illustration shows the tabard and other official dress of Garter King of Arms, in 1417, when the office was created by Henry V. for the service of the Order of the Garter, which till then had been attended by Windsor heralds. The tabard is now worn only by heralds and pursuivants at arms, and is embroidered with the arms of the sovereign.



Tabard.

tāb-ār-dar, ***tāb'-ard-ēr**, ***tāb-ard-eēr**, subst. [Eng. *tabard*; -er.] One who wears a tabard; specif., a scholar belonging to the foundation of Queen's College, Oxford University, England, whose original dress was a tabard.

tāb'-ar-ēt, subst. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *tabby* (q. v.).]

Fabric: A stout, satin-striped silk stuff.

tāb-ā-sheēr, s. [From the Persian.]

Min.: A hydrated silica, belonging to the Opal group, deposited in irregular masses about the joints of certain varieties of the bamboo. Color, yellowish white; fracture, somewhat resinous; translucent to opaque. Adheres strongly to the tongue. Resembles hydrophane (q. v.), when immersed in water becoming quite transparent. Very brittle.

tāb'-bled, pa. par. or a. [TABBY, v.]

tāb'-bīn-ēt, s. [TABINET.]

tāb'-bŷ, a. & subst. [Fr. *tabis*, from Sp. *tabi* = a silken stuff, from Arab. *utābt* = a kind of rich undulated silk.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having a wavy or watered appearance.

"The potent warriors of the tabby vest."

Parnell: *Battle of Frogs and Mice*, i.

2. Brindled, brinded; diversified in color.

"The cat, if you but singe her tabby skin,
The chimney keeps, and sits content within."

Pope: *Wife of Bath*, 142.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Silk or other stuff having an irregularly waved or watered surface produced by pressure, usually between engraved rollers in the mode of calendaring, known as tabbying. There is but little difference between tabbying, watering, and moiré, the effect in each case being produced by the flattening of some of the fibers while the others remain undisturbed, causing the different parts to reflect the light unequally.

"In mimic pride the snail-wrought tissue shines
Perchance of tabby or of harateen."

Swift. (Todd.)

2. A mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, forming a mass which, when dry, becomes as hard as rock. It is used in Morocco as a substitute for brick or stone in building. (Weale.)

3. A cat of a mixed or brindled kind; a cat generally. (Collog.)

"As in her ancient mistress' lap
The youthful tabby lay."

Cowper: *Familiarity Dangerous*.

4. An old maiden lady; an old spinster; a gossip. (Collog.)

"I am much sorry for the coming in of these old tabbies,
and am not obliged to her ladyship for leaving us to such an agreeable tête-à-tête." — G. Colman the Elder: *Jealous Wife*, ii. 3.

II. Entom.: A common European moth, *Aglossa pinguinalis*, one of the Pyralites; grayish-brown, clouded with a darker color; hind wings grayish-brown; larva seen on greasy horse-cloths, &c. The Small Tabby is *Aglossa cuprealis*, and has the hind wings whitish. It is rarer.

tabby-cat, s. A brindled cat; a tabby.

tāb'-bŷ, v. t. [TABBY, a.] To calender so as to give a tabby or wavy appearance to, as stuffs; to water or cause to look wavy; as, to *tabby* silk, mohair, &c. It is done by a calender without water.

tāb'-bŷ-ing, s. [TABBY, v.]

Fabric: The act or process of passing fabrics between engraved rollers to impart a wavy or watered appearance.

***tābe**, s. [Lat. *tabes*.] A wasting away; tabes.

"A tabe and a consumption." — Adams: *Works*, i. 191.

tā-bē-fāc'-tion, s. [Lat. *tabefactio*.] [TABEFY.] The act or state of wasting away.

***tā-bē-fŷ**, ***tāb'-ē-fŷ**, v. t. [Lat. *tabefio*, from *tabes*=wasting away, and *facio*=to make.] To waste away; to cause to waste or consume away; to emaciate.

"Meat eaten in greater quantity than is convenient tabefies the body." — Harvey: *On Consumptions*.

tā-bēl'-lŷ-ōn, s. [Lat. *tabellio*, from *tabella*=a tablet, dimin. from *tabula*=a table (q. v.).] A kind of secretary or notary; a scrivener. (Such a functionary existed under the Roman Empire, and during the old monarchy in France.)

tā-bēr, v. i. [TABOR, v.]

tāb'-ērd, s. [TABARD.]

tā-bērg-ite, s. [After Taberg, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite*. (Min.)]

Min.: A variety of the chlorite group of minerals, which has been referred by different mineralogists both to penninite and clinocllore (Dana's ripidolite). Color, bluish green. From optical observations Des Cloizeaux states that it sometimes consists of uniaxial and biaxial laminae combined, the axial divergence varying as much as from 1° to 33°, thus indicating a mixture of the members of this group.

tāb'-ēr-n, s. [Lat. *taberna*=a tavern.] A cellar. (Prov.)

tāb'-ēr-nāc-le (le as el), s. & a. [Fr., from Lat. *tabernaculum*, a double dimin. from *taberna*=a hut, a shed; Sp. & Port. *tabernaculo*; Ital. *tabernacolo*.] [TAVERN.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Lit.*: A slightly-constructed temporary building or habitation; a tent, a pavilion.

"The Emperor had caused to be made a certain pavilion or tabernacle eight square." — P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 107.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A temple; a place of worship; a sacred place; specifically, the sacred tent built by Moses and maintained as the central place of worship for Israel until Solomon built the temple.

"Lord, who shall abide in thy tabernacle? who shall dwell in thy holy hill?" — Psalm xv. 1.

*(2) The human frame as the temporary abode of the soul.

"I think it meet, as long as I am in this tabernacle to stir you up by putting you in remembrance; knowing that shortly I must put off this my tabernacle, even as our Lord Jesus Christ hath shewed me." — 2 Peter i. 13, 14.

II. Technically:

1. *Jewish Antiq.*: Heb. *mishkan*=a dwelling; *ochel*=a tent, more fully denominated Tabernacle of the Congregation, and Tabernacle of Witness, a tent constructed by direction of Moses, under divine authority, to be a local habitation for Jehovah while His people moved from place to place in the wilderness—a temple being obviously unsuitable to the period of the wandering. To obtain materials for the construction of this sacred tent free-will offerings were solicited, and the Jews, in response, brought gold, silver, "brass" (copper), cloths, rams' skins dyed red, oil, spices, precious stones, &c. (Exod. xxv. 1-9; xxxvi. 1-5.) Bezaleel and Aholiab, men divinely endowed with genius for the purpose, were the actual builders (xxxv. 30-34; xxxvi. 4). The tabernacle was 30 cubits (*i. e.*, 45 feet) long, 10 cubits (15 feet) wide, and 10 cubits (15 feet) high. The material was "shittim" (acacia) wood, 20 boards of which, standing upright, constituted each of the longer (*i. e.*, the north and south) sides, and six the west one, while the east end was open. Each board was fastened below by tenons fitting into two silver sockets; they were held in their places by five bars of acacia wood on each side and five at the end, passing horizontally through rings of gold fastened in the upright boards. The interior was divided into an outer room 20 cubits long by 10 broad, called the Holy Place, or Sanctuary, and an inner apartment 10 cubits (15 feet) long by 10 broad, named the Most Holy Place, or Holy of Holies. At the east, or open end, were five pillars of acacia wood, overlaid with gold, supporting a veil or curtain of fine linen with needlework of blue, crimson, and scarlet. Each pillar stood on a brass socket and was furnished with golden hooks. Between the Holy Place and the Place Most Holy was another veil or curtain of the same material as the first, but the pillars supporting it rested on silver sockets. Four different kinds of curtains or coverings supplied the place of a roof. The first, or inner one,

of the same material as the two vails, was of ten curtains, each 28 cubits (42 feet) long by 20 cubits (30 feet) broad. The covering exterior to this was of fine goats' hair, then there was one of sheep skins dyed red, then one of *tachhash*, rendered in the text of the Revised Version seal skins, and in the margin porpoise skins. Within the Holy Place, on the north side, was the golden table with the shew-bread on it, and on the south side the golden candlestick, and the golden altar of incense. In the Holy of Holies were the Ark of the Covenant and the mercy-seat (Exod. xxvi. 1-37; xxxvi. 1-38; Heb. ix. 1-5). Around the tabernacle was the court of the tabernacle, 100 cubits (150 feet) long, by 50 cubits (75 feet) broad, surrounded by sixty pillars, each five cubits (7½ feet) high, with silver capitals and hooks, and brass sockets. The four pillars in the eastern side supported a veil or curtain constituting the gate of the court. The brazen altar and the laver were in the courtyard. Around the latter were the tents of the Levites, and beyond these those of the other tribes, three on each side of the tabernacle. Only the priests entered the Holy Place. This they did twice daily, in the morning to extinguish the lights, in the evening to light them anew. None but the high priest could enter the Holy of Holies, and he only once a year, on the great day of Atonement. The Gershonites, the Merarites, and the Kohathites took charge of the tabernacle and its furniture when these were removed from place to place. The tabernacle was first set up by Moses on the first day of the second year after the Israelites had left Egypt. After they had reached Canaan it was located at Shiloh (1 Sam. iv. 3-22.) In Saul's time it was at Nob (cf. 1 Sam. xxi. 1 and Mark ii. 26.) When Solomon became king it was at Gibeon (1 Kings iii. 4). Afterward Solomon laid it up in the Temple, of which in all its leading features it had been the model (1 Kings viii. 4, 2 Chron. v. 5). [TEMPLE, s., ¶.]

2. *Eccles. & Church Hist.*: In the Roman Church, a receptacle for the consecrated Host for benediction and the ciborium containing the smaller Hosts which the laity receive. In its present form—a small structure of marble, metal, or wood, placed in the center of the east side of the altar—the tabernacle dates from the sixteenth century. Its original form was that of a dove; about the middle of the fourteenth century it was sometimes placed in an aumbry above the altar. A lamp constantly burns before the tabernacle, which is kept locked, the key never passing out of the charge of the clergy. The name tabernacle is also given to (1) a niche for an image, (2) a reliquary, (3) the aumbry near the high altar when used to contain the reserved sacrament, and (4) the abbot's stall in choir.

3. *Naut.*: An elevated socket for a boat's mast, or a projecting post to which a mast may be hinged when it is fitted for lowering to pass beneath bridges.

*B. *As adj.*: The same as TABERNACULAR (q. v.).

¶ *Feast of Tabernacles*:

Jewish Antiq.: *Chag hassukkoth*, one of the three leading Jewish feasts, on the recurrence of which all the males were required to present themselves at Jerusalem. During this feast the people dwelt on their housetops or elsewhere in booths made of the branches of trees, in commemoration of their tent life in the wilderness. Called also the Feast of Ingathering, because it was a feast of thanksgiving for the completion of the harvest and the vintage. It lasted for eight days, from the 15th to the 23d of Tisri, corresponding to October. The first and the eighth days were holy convocations (Exod. xxiii. 16; Lev. xxiii. 34; Num. xxix. 12; Deut. xvi. 13). It is believed that the eighth day of the Feast of Tabernacles was the last great day of the feast at which Jesus preached (John vii. 37).

tabernacle-work, s.

Eccles.: Carved canopy-work over a pulpit, a choir stall, or a niche. The example figured is from the Lady Chapel, Exeter Cathedral.



Tabernacle-work.

tāb'-ēr-nāc-le (le as ēl), *v. i.* [TABERNACLE, s.] To sojourn; to dwell for a time; to house.

"He assumed our nature, and tabernacled amongst us in the flesh."—*Scott: Works* (ed. 1718), ii. 467.

tāb'-ēr-nāc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tabernacul(um)* = a tabernacle; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.]

1. Sculptured with delicate tracery or open-worked; latticed.

2. Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

*3. Of or pertaining to a booth or shop; hence, common, low. (*De Quincey.*)

tā-bēr-nā-mōn-tā-nā, *s.* [Named by Plumier, after James Theodore Tabernemontanus, who in 1588 published the first part of a great *Herbal*. He died in 1590.]

Bot.: A genus of *Plumieræ*. Flowers monopetalous, corolla salver-shaped; stamens five, included; anthers sagittate; style filiform; stigma dilated at the base, trifid; ovaries two, developing into two follicles; seeds immersed in deep-red pulp. *Tabernemontana utilis*, the Hya-hya of Demerara, is one of the Cow-trees. It pours forth a copious stream of thick, sweet, innoxious milk. *T. coronaria* is a small evergreen shrub, six or eight feet high, with silvery bark and glossy leaves. It is common in India gardens; its native country is unknown. The red pulp obtained from the aril is used as a dye by the hill people. An oil is prepared from *T. dichotoma*, a small Indian tree. The Ceylonese suppose its fruit to have been the forbidden fruit of paradise. The sap of *T. persicariaefolia*, found in Mauritius, is considered poisonous; its wood is used in turnery.

tā'-bēs, *s.* [Lat., from *tabeo*=to waste away.]

Pathol.: A wasting away of the body, however produced. It figured largely in the older writers, but is now limited to the three compounds subjoined.

†tabes-dorsalis, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as LOCOMOTOR-ATAXY (q. v.).

***tabes-glandularis**, *s.*

Pathol.: [STRUMA, 2.]

tabes-mesenterica, *s.* [MESENTERIC-DISEASE.]

tā-bēt'-ic, *a.* [TABES.]

1. Of or pertaining to tabes; of the nature of tabes.

2. Affected with or suffering from tabes.

tāb'-id, *a.* [Latin *tabidus*=wasting away, from *tabes*=a wasting away; Fr. *tabide*.] Pertaining or relating to tabes; suffering from tabes.

tāb'-id-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tabid*; -ly.] In a tabid manner; wastingly, consumptively.

tāb'-id-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *tabid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tabid or wasted by disease; emaciation, tabes.

"Profuse sweatings in the night, a *tabidness* of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding."—*Leigh: Nat. Hist. Lancashire*, p. 62.

tā-bīf'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *tabes*=a wasting away, and *facio*=to make.] Causing consumption or wasting away; wasting.

tāb'-in-ēt, **tāb'-bīn-ēt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; by some referred to *tabby* (q. v.); according to Trench, named after a M. Tabinet, a French Protestant refugee, who introduced the making of tabinet into Dublin.]

Fabric:

1. A kind of taffety or tabby.

2. A mixed stuff of silk and wool, adapted for window-curtains.

***tāb'-i-tūde**, *s.* [Lat. *tabitudo*, from *tabes*.] The state of one affected with tabes.

tāb'-lā, *s.* [Peruvian.]

Pharm.: Cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree. It is more valuable than that derived from the branches.

tāb'-lā-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*=a board, a table.]

1. *Anat.*: A division or parting of the skull into two tables.

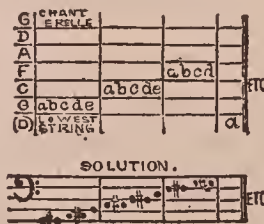
2. *Art.*: A painting on a wall or ceiling.

"In painting we may give to any particular work the name of *tablature*, when the work is in reality a single piece, comprehended in one view, and formed according to one single intelligence, meaning, or design."—*Lord Shaftesbury*.

3. *Music*:

(1) A general name for all the signs and characters used in music. Those who were well acquainted with these signs were said to sing by the *Tablature*.

(2) A peculiar system of notation employed for instruments of the lute class, for viols, and certain wind instruments. The earliest systems of notation, like the music of Asiatic nations to this day, were different sorts of tablature. That which may be called the modern tablature was invented not earlier than the sixteenth century. In England tablature was employed for all stringed instruments, the number of lines employed being regulated by the number of strings the instrument possessed. Tablature for wind instruments was expressed by dots on a stave of six, seven, or eight lines, according to the number of holes in the instrument, the number of dots signifying the number of holes to be stopped by the fingers. Organ tablature was a system of writing the notes without the stave by means of letters.



Tablature.

Thus, the several octaves were called great, little, one and two-line octaves, according to the style of letter employed to indicate them. The name has also been applied to figured bass. The illustration given is from the French and English tablature employed by John Dowland in his *Books of Songes or Ayres* (London, 1597-1603), and by most English lutenists.

"Well, those who affirm that these devices agree not to the minde of Plato, are yet of opinion, that those other agree very well to the propositions described in the *tablature* of musicians, which consisteth of five tetra-chords."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 857.

tā'-ble, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tabula*=a plank, a flat board, a table, from a root *ta-* or *tan-*=to stretch. From the same root comes *thin* (q. v.). Sp. *tabla*; Port. *taboa*; Ital. *tavola*; Dut. & Ger. *tafel*.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A flat surface of some extent; a flat, smooth piece; a slab.

"Upon the castle hill there is a bagnio with fair *tables* of marble."—*Sandys*.

*2. A surface flat and smooth to be painted on.

*3. Hence a painting, a drawing.

"The *table* wherein Detraction was expressed, he [Apelles] painted in this form."—*Elyot: The Governor*, bk. iii, ch. xxvii.

¶ A "painted table" was the common mode of designating a picture painted on wood, after the usual manner of mediæval artists, in inventories of the period.

"His order was when he had finished a peece of worke or painted *table*, and laid it out of his hand, to set it forth in some open gallerie or thorow fare to be seene of folke that passed by, and himselfe would lie close behind it to hearken what faults were found therewith."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxv, ch. ix.

*4. A thin piece of something for writing on; a tablet.

"Written . . . not on *tables* of stone, but on fleshly *tables* of the heart."—2 *Corinth*. iii. 3.

*5. Hence, in plural, a memorandum book, a note-book.

"His master's old *tables*, his note-book, his counsel-keeper."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

6. An article of furniture, consisting of a flat surface or top of boards or other materials, supported on legs, and used for a great variety of purposes, as for supporting dishes, work, articles of ornament, &c., writing upon, or the like. Tables are distinguished according to size, shape, construction, material, purpose, &c.; as a dining-table, a billiard-table, a folding-table, a toilet-table, &c.

"Yea, many a man, perdie, I could unmask,

Whose desk and *table* make a solemn show."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 56.

7. The persons seated at table or partaking of entertainment.

"To set the *table* on a roar."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

8. Fare or entertainment provided for guests.

"Nothing could be in better taste than his equipages and his *table*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*9. (*Pl.*): The game of backgammon or draughts.

"Monsieur the nice,

When he plays at *tables*, chides the dice."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

10. A presentation of many items or particulars in one connected group; especially when the items are in lists or columns; a collection of heads or principal matters in a book, with references to the pages where they may be found; an index.

"It might seem impertinent to have added a *table* to a book of so small a volume, and which seems to be itself but a *table*; but it may prove advantageous at once to learn the whole culture of any plant."—*Evelyn: Kalendar*.

11. (*Pl.*): A list in columns of the results of the multiplication of numbers in regular order by others, given to children to teach them arithmetical multiplication; as, A child learns his *tables*. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Two layers of compact, bony substance, the outer and inner tables separated by an intervening canceled substance called diploë. (*Quain.*)

2. *Architecture*:

(1) A smooth, simple member or ornament of various forms, but most usually in that of a long square. When it projects from the naked of the wall it is termed a raised or projecting table; when it is not perpendicular to the surface it is called a raking-table; and when the surface is roughed, frosted, or vermiculated it is called a rustic table. (*Gwilt.*)

(2) A horizontal molding on the exterior or interior face of a wall, placed at different levels,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

which form basements, separate the stories of a building, and crown its upper portions; a string-course. (*Oxford Glossary*.)

3. *Eccles.*: The Communion table (q. v.). In the Prayer Book the expressions, Holy Table, the Lord's Table, occur, but in the Coronation Service the word Altar is used.

4. Glass-making:

(1) The flat disk of crown glass which is made from a bulb on the end of a blowing-tube, transferred to a ponty, gradually and finally flashed into a disk by rotating in front of a flashing-furnace (q. v.). It is usually about four feet in diameter. Twenty-four tables make a case.

(2) The flat plate with a raised rim, on which plate-glass is formed.

5. Lapidary:

(1) Table-cutting; a form of diamond-cutting. The top of the stone is ground flat with a corresponding flat bottom of less area, with its four upper and lower facets cut parallel to each other.

(2) The upper flat surface of a brilliant cut diamond.

6. *Mach.*: The part on which work is placed to be operated upon.

7. *Math., Nat. Philos., &c.*: An arranged collection of many particulars, data, or values; a system of numbers calculated for expediting operations or for exhibiting the measures or values of some property common to a number of different bodies in reference to some common standard; a series of numbers which proceed according to some given law expressed by a formula. Thus there are tables of logarithms, of rhumbs, of specific gravity, of square or cube-roots, of aberration, &c.

*8. *Palmistry*: The collection of lines on the palm of the hand.

"Mistress of a fairer table
Hath not history nor fable."

Ben Jonson: *Masque of Gipsies*.

9. *Perspective*: The same as PERSPECTIVE-PLANE (q. v.).

10. *Weaving*: The board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached.

B. *As adj.*: Appertaining to, provided or necessary for, or used at table; as, *table linen*.

¶ (1) *Lord's table*: The sacrament of the Lord's Supper or holy communion.

(2) *Round table*: [ROUND, a.]

(3) *Table of Pythagoras*: The common multiplication-table carried up to ten.

(4) *Tables of the Law, Tables of the Testimony*:

Jewish Antiq.: Two tables of stone, written or inscribed on both sides; "and the tables were the work of God, and the writing was the writing of God graven upon the tables" (Exod. xxxii. 16); "written with the finger of God" (xxxi. 18). After having received them from Jehovah, high on the ridge or peak of Sinai, Moses was carrying them down the mountain-side to the camp, when he was so overcome by passion on hearing the shouts raised by the people in connection with idol-worship that he flung from him the tables of stone, which broke on the ground (17-19). They were divinely replaced by others (xxxiv 1-29), which were put in the ark (Deut. x 5). The writing on the tables consisted of the Ten Commandments, probably the first four teaching duty to God, on the first table, and the other six, telling of duty to man, on the second table (Matt. xxii. 36-39).

* (5) *Tables Toletanes*: The Alphonsine astronomical tables, so called from their being adapted to the city of Toledo. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 11,585.)

(6) *The Four Tables*:

Scottish Church Hist.: An executive committee, consisting of four noblemen, four gentlemen, four ministers, and four burgesses, appointed in 1638 by the Presbyterians to manage their affairs during the struggle against the forcible introduction of the liturgy into the Scottish church. The name was given because the committee met in four separate rooms in Parliament House in Edinburgh, each room of course furnished with a separate table.

(7) *To lay on the table*: In parliamentary practice, and in the usage of corporate and other bodies, to receive any document, as a report, motion, or the like, but to agree to postpone its consideration indefinitely.

(8) *To order (a bill or document) to lie on the table*: To defer for future consideration; to postpone.

* (9) *To serve tables*:

Script.: To administer the alms of the Church. (*Acts vi. 2.*)

(10) *To turn the tables*. To change or reverse the condition or fortune of two contending parties; a metaphor taken from the vicissitudes of fortune at gaming-tables.

"The West countrymen being victorious, but the tables were turned in three following years."—*London Daily News*.

(11) Twelve Tables:

Roman Antiq.: The tables containing the body of Roman law drawn up by the decemvirs, B. C. 451: originally there were only ten of these tables, but two more were added in the following year.

table-anvil, *subst.* A small anvil adapted to be screwed to a table for bending plates of metal or wires, making small repairs, &c.

***table-bed**, *s.* A bed in the form of a table.

table-beer, *s.* Beer for the table or for common use; small beer.

table-bell, *s.* A small bell to be used at meals for calling servants.

table-book, *s.*

1. A memorandum-book; a note-book.

"If I had played the desk or *table-book*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. A book containing the multiplication table, and tables of weights and measures.

table-cloth, *subst.* A cloth for covering a table, especially for spreading over the table previous to setting on the dishes, &c., for meals.

table-clothing, *s.* Table-linen. (*Prov.*)

table-cover, *s.* A cloth made of wool, cotton, or other fabric, either woven or stamped with a pattern, laid on a table between meal-times.

table-cutting, *s.* [TABLE, s., II. 5, (1).]

table-d'hôte, *s.* [Lit., the host's table; so called because it was formerly, and in Germany still is, the custom for the landlord to take the head of the table.] A common table for guests at an hotel; an ordinary.

table-diamond, *s.*

Min.: A diamond prepared as a flat stone, with two opposite plane surfaces and beveled edges.

table-knife, *s.* An ordinary knife used at table, as distinguished from a fruit-knife, a penknife, &c.

table-land, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: A plateau; a plain existing at some considerable elevation above the sea. Volcanic rocks often make such table-lands, as in Central India; so do limestones. Or a sea-bed or a lake-bed, or a great stretch of country, may be upheaved. The chief table-lands are in the Old World, extensive, low-lying plains rather than table-lands characterizing the New. One occupies about half the surface of Asia, being 5,500 miles from east to west, and from 700 to 2,000 miles from north to south. In Europe there are table-lands in parts of Switzerland, France, Spain, and Bavaria. African table-lands exist in Morocco, Abyssinia, the region of the Victoria Nyanza, &c. In North America there are plateaux along the Pacific, Labrador, &c., and in South America in Brazil and the adjacent countries.

"At sunrise we discovered a high *table-land* (an island) bearing E. by S.—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

table-lathe, *s.* A hand-lathe (q. v.).

table-layers, *s. pl.*

Geology: Sheets of volcanic and plutonic rocks, divided into table-like masses, but not really stratified; pseudo-strata.

table-linen, *s.* The linen used at and for the table, as table-cloths, napkins, or the like; napery.

***table-man**, *s.* A man or piece used in the game of draughts or backgammon.

"[A soft body dampeth the sound] and therefore in clericals, the keyes are lined; and in colledges they use to line the *table-men*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 158.

table-money, *s.*

1. An allowance to general officers in the army and flag officers in the navy in addition to their pay as a compensation for the necessary expenses which they are put to in fulfilling the duties of hospitality within their respective commands.

2. *At Clubs*: A small charge made to members using the dining-room to cover the expenses of furnishing and setting out the tables.

table-moving, *s.* [TABLE-TURNING.]

table-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A furniture maker's plane for making rule-joints. The respective parts have rounds and hollows, and the planes are made in pairs, counterparts of each other. [RULE-JOINT.]

***table-rent**, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: Rent paid to a bishop, &c., and appropriated to his table or housekeeping.

table-shore, *s.*

Naut.: A low level shore.

table-spar, *s.* [TABULAR-SPAR.]

table-spoon, *s.* The largest sized spoon ordinarily used at table, the other sizes being known as dessert-spoons and tea-spoons.

table-spoonful, *s.* As much as a table-spoon will hold.

***table-sport**, *s.* The object of sport at table; a butt. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.)

table steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine in which the cylinder is fixed upon a table-like base.

table-talk, *s.* Conversation at table or at meals; familiar conversation.

"His fate makes *table-talk*, divulged with scorn."

Dryden: Juvenal, sat. ii.

table-talker, *s.* A conversationalist; one who studies to lead or outshine others in table-talk.

table-turning, *s.* One of the earliest of the manifestations said to be produced by spiritual agency. A number of persons formed a circle round a table, on which their outstretched fingers lightly rested. After a time the table began to move, and to answer questions either by tilting or rapping at appropriate letters as the alphabet was repeated. The late Professor Faraday was of opinion that a rotary impulse was unconsciously imparted to the table by those who stood round it, and it has been pointed out that pushing may take place without any distinct consciousness on the part of those who push, and that expectant attention is known to produce such a state of the muscles as would occasion this unconscious pushing.

***table-wise** *adv.*

Eccles.: A word formed in the fifteenth century to express the position in which some altars were then placed, *i. e.*, in the body of the church, with their ends east and west.

tā'-ble, *v. t. & i.* [TABLE, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. To represent, as in a picture or painting; to delineate, as on a tablet.

"This last powder-treason, fit to be *tabled* and pictured in the chambers of meditation as another hell above the ground."—*Bacon: Supplement to the Cabala*, p. 68.

*2. To board; to supply with food.

*3. To form into or set down in a table or catalogue; to tabulate.

"I could have looked on him without admiration, though the catalogue of his endowments had been *tabled* by his side."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

4. To lay or place on a table.

"The men had a refreshment of ale, for which he too used to *table* his twopence."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, (ed. Froude), i. 45.

5. To lay on the table in business meetings; to enter upon the record.

"Sir Richard Temple has *tabled* a bill for empowering the local authorities to grant pensions to stipendiary magistrates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Carp.*: To let, as one piece of timber, into another, by alternate scores or projections on each to prevent the pieces from drawing asunder or slipping upon one another.

2. *Naut.*: To make broad hems in the skirts and bottoms of (sails), in order to strengthen them in the part attached to the bolt-rope.

*B. *Intrans.*: To board, to diet; to live at the table of another.

"He lost his kingdom, was driven from the society of men to *table* with the beasts, and to graze with oxen."—*South: Sermons*.

ta-bleau' (*pl. ta-bleaux'*) (eau as ô, x as z), *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *table*=table (q. v.).]

1. A picture; a striking or vivid representation or situation.

2. A group of performers in a dramatic scene, or of any persons regarded as forming a dramatic group; specif., a group of persons dressed and grouped so as to represent some interesting event or scene; a *tableau-vivant*.

tableau-vivant (*pl. tableaux-vivants*), *subst.* [TABLEAU, 2.]

***tā'-ble-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *table*; -ment.]

Arch.: A flat surface; a table.

"When we had fetched therefore a circuit about, we sat us down upon the *tablements* on the south side of the Temple, near unto the chapel of Tellus."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 973.

***tā'-blēr**, *s.* [Eng. *tabl(e)*; -er.]

1. One who tables.

2. One who boards others for hire; one who boards.

"But he is now come
To be the music-master; *tabler*, too,
He is, or would be."—*Ben Jonson: Epigrams*.

tāb'-lēt, *s.* [Fr. *tablette*, dimin. from *table*=a table (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A small level surface; a small table.

*2. A slab of wood, stone, metal, or other material on which anything is engraved, painted, or the like.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -eious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

3. A small, flat and smooth piece of wood, metal, ivory, or other material, prepared for writing, painting, drawing, or engraving upon. The tablets of the ancients were made in the form of books, the leaves of skin, ivory, parchment, wood, fixed within covers, and held by a wire or ribbon which passed through holes in all of them, so that they opened like a fan. Tablets of ivory are now generally used.

"To Lycia the devoted youth he sent,
With tablets seal'd, that told his dire intent."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 210.

4. (Pl.): A kind of small pocket-book or memorandum-book.

5. A small flattish cake, as of soap, &c.

"It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, or preservatives, against the plague; as they draw the venom to them from the spirits."—Bacon.

II. Technically:

1. Arch.: A coping on a wall or scarp.

2. Pharm.: An electuary or confection made of dry ingredients with sugar. It is generally in flat squares, but sometimes rounded. Called also, especially when rounded, a lozenge or troche.

tā'-blīng, s. [Eng. tabl(e); -ing.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of forming into tables.

2. The act of playing at tables; gambling.

3. Board, maintenance.

II. Technically:

1. Carp.: A coak or tenon on the scarfed face of timber, designed to occupy a counterpart recess or mortise in the chamfered face of a timber to which it is attached. [SCARF.]

2. Naut.: An additional thickness of canvas on portions of a sail exposed to chafing, or to strengthen the sail at certain points, as the edges.

"We generally have a little line inside the tabling of the afterleach."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

*tabling-house, s.

1. A gambling-house.

"They have but drunke once together at the tavern, or met in the tennis court, or else turned into a tabling-house, and played at dice 'and hazard one with the other."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 185.

2. A boarding-house.

tāb-lī-nūm, s. [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in a Roman house in the center of the atrium, in which were deposited the genealogical records and archives, and all documents commemorating the exploits which had been performed by members of the family, or which were connected with the high offices which any of them had filled.

tā-boō', tā-bū', *tā-pū', s. [South-Sea tabu; Maori tapu=sacred.]

1. Lit. & Anthropol.: A custom formerly very prevalent in Polynesia and New Zealand of separating persons, places, or things from common use; applied also to the state or condition of being so separated. The taboo was essentially a religious ceremony, and could only be imposed by the priest, though it was employed in social and political affairs, as well as in matters distinctly religious. The idols, temples, persons and names of the king were taboo (or sacred), and almost everything offered in sacrifice was taboo to the use of the gods. Seasons of taboo (on the approach of some festival, before going to war, and in case of the illness of a chief), were either common or strict. During the former, the men were only required to abstain from their ordinary pursuits, and attend a religious ceremony morning and evening; during the latter, all fires and lights were extinguished, and no person, except those whose attendance was required at the temple was allowed out of doors. The taboo was imposed either by proclamation or by fixing certain marks to the places or things tabooed. The prohibitions and requisitions of the taboo were strictly enforced, and every breach of them punished with death, unless the delinquent had powerful friends who were either priests or chiefs. The king, sacred chiefs and priests seem to have been the only persons to whom the application of the taboo was easy; the great mass of the people were at no period of their existence free from its influence, and no circumstance in life could excuse disobedience to its commands, while, like many of the peculiar customs of lower races, it bore with peculiar hardship on women. A girl was not allowed to eat food that had been cooked at her father's fire, and a wife was forbidden to partake of what she had prepared for her husband and sons, and even to eat in the same room with them. In New Zealand, however, the custom was, in its influence, generally more powerful for good than for evil. The advance of civilization and the influence of the missionaries have done much to abolish it throughout the South Sea Islands, and even where it still lingers the old death penalty for its violation can be no longer enforced.

2. Fig.: Prohibition of social intercourse with.

tā-boō', tā-bū', v. t. [TABOO, s.]

1. Lit.: To put under taboo.

"Sometimes an island or a district was *tabued*, when no canoe or person was allowed to approach it."—Browne: *Peoples of the World*, ii. 48.

2. Fig.: To forbid the use of; to interdict approach to, or contact or intercourse with, as for religious or other reasons.

"Art and poetry were *tabooed* both by my rank and my mother's sectarianism."—Kinsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. i.

tā'-bōr, *tā'-bōur, s. [O. Fr. *tabour* (Fr. *tambour*), from Sp. *tambor*, *atambor*, from Arab. *tambūr*=a kind of lute, a guitar with a long neck and six brass strings; also a drum; Pers. *tumbuk*=a trumpet, a bag-pipe; *tambal*=a small drum; *tabir*=a drum; Ital. *tamburo*.]

Mus.: A small shallow drum used to accompany the pipe and beaten by the fingers. The old English tabor was hung round the neck, and beaten with a stick held in the right hand, while the left hand was occupied in fingering a pipe. The pipe and tabor were the ordinary accompaniment of the morris-dance. The illustration is taken from the celebrated ancient window in the mansion of Geo. Tollet, Esq., Batley, Staffordshire. (See *Hone's Year Book*, July 17.)

"Dost thou live by thy tabor?"—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

tā'-bōr, *tā'-bōur, v. i. & t. [TABOR, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play upon the tabor.

2. To strike lightly and frequently.

"And her maids shall lead her as with the voice of doves, tabouring upon their breasts."—Nahum ii. 7.

B. Trans.: To sound by beating a tabor; to play on a tabor.

"For in your court is many a losengeour
That tabouren in your eares many a soun."

Chaucer: *Legend of Good Women*. (Prol.)

tā'-bōr-ēr, *tā'-bōur-ēr, s. [Eng. *tabor*; -er.] One who plays on a tabor.

"Would I could see this tabourer."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

tā'-bōr-ēt, *tā'-bōur-ēt, s. [Eng. *tabor*; dimin. suff. -et.] A small tabor.

"We take our first glimpse of this diminutive, filmy taboret."—Harper's *Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 286.

tā'-bōr-īne, tā'-bōur-īne, s. [Fr. *tabourin*.]

1. A tabor; a small drum in form of a sieve; a tambourine.

2. A side-drum.

"Trumpeters . . .

Make mingle with our rattling tabourines."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

Tā'-bōr-ītes, s. pl. [Bohem. *tabor*=a tent.]

Church History: A section of Calixtines, who received their name from a great encampment organized by them on a mountain near Prague in 1419, for the purpose of receiving the Communion in both kinds. On the same spot they founded the city of Tabor, and, assembling an insurrectionary force, marched on Prague under the lead of Ziska (July 30, 1419), and committed great atrocities under the pretense of avenging insults offered to the Calixtine custom of communicating under both kinds. On the death of King Wenceslaus (Aug. 16, 1419) they began to destroy churches and monasteries, to persecute the clergy, and to appropriate church property on the ground that Christ was shortly to appear and establish his personal reign among them. They were eventually conquered and dispersed in 1453 by George Podiebrada (afterward King of Bohemia).

tā'-bōur-ēt, s. [TABORET.]

1. A taboret.

"They shall depart the manor before him with trumpets, tabourets, and other minstrelsy."—Spectator.

2. A seat without arms; a stool. So called from its shape, which somewhat resembles a drum.

3. A frame for embroidery.

¶ Right of the *tabouret* (*Droit de tabouret*): A privilege formerly enjoyed by ladies of the highest rank in France of sitting on a tabouret in presence of the queen. [2.]

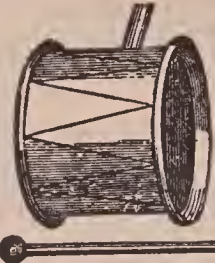
*tā'-brēre, subst. [Eng. *tabor*; -er.] A player on the tabor.

"I saw a shole of shepherds outgo,

Before them yode a lusty tabrere."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; June.

tā'-brēt, s. [Eng. *tabor*; -et.] A small tabor; a taboret.



Tabor and Tabor-stick.

tāb'-ū-lā (pl. tāb'-ū-læ), s. [Lat.]

*1. Ord. Lang.: A table; a flat surface.

2. Zool. (pl.): Transverse partitions in certain corals; horizontal plates or floors, extending from side to side across the cavity of some corals, which they divide into chambers, one above another.

tabula rasa, phrase. [Lat.=A smooth waxed tablet, ready to receive any impression of the style.]

Philos.: A term used by the Sensational philosophers of the seventeenth century to describe the condition of the human mind before it has been the subject of experience, in opposition to the supporters of the theory of innate ideas. The origin of the expression is probably to be found in Aristotle (*de Anima*, lih. iii., c. iv., § 14.)

tāb'-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *tabularis*, from *tabula*=a table.]

1. In the form of a table; having a flat surface.

2. Formed in laminae or plates.

"All the nodules that consist of one uniform substance were formed from one point, except those that are *tabular* and plated."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

3. Set down in or forming a table, list or schedule; as, a *tabular* statement.

4. Derived from or computed by the use of tables as, *tabular* right ascension.

tabular-bone, s.

Anat. (pl.): Flat bones, as the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull.

tubular-crystal, subst. A crystal in which the prism is very short.

tabular-differences, s. pl. In logarithmic tables of numbers, a column of numbers marked D, consisting of the differences of the logarithms taken in succession, each number being the difference between the successive logarithms in the same line with it. When the difference is not the same between all the logarithms in the same line, the number which answers most nearly to it, one part taken with another, is inserted. In the common table of logarithms the logarithms of all the numbers from 1 to 10,000 can be found by inspection, but by the aid of the tabular differences the logarithms of numbers between 10,000 and 1,000,000 may be found. Also by the aid of the same differences the number corresponding to any logarithm can be found to five or six places. In logarithmic tables of sines, tangents, secants, cosines, cotangents, and cosecants there are three columns of tabular differences on each page. The first of these is placed between the sines and cosecants, the second between the tangents and cotangents, and the third between the secants and cosines. These numbers are the differences between the logarithms on the left hand against which they are placed and the next lower increased in the proportion of 100 to 60. The use of these differences is to facilitate the finding of the logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c., for any given degrees, minutes, and seconds, or the degrees, minutes, and seconds corresponding to any given logarithmic sine, tangent, secant, &c.

tabular-spar, table-spar, s.

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (q. v.).

tabular-structure, s.

Geol. & Petrol.: A structure suggestive of a table or a series of tables, i. e., the structure of a rock, flat above, and with vertical seams or fissures.

tāb'-ū-lar-ī-zā'-tion, s. [English *tabulariz(e)*; -ation.] The act of tabulating or forming into tables; tabulation.

tāb'-ū-lar-ize, v. t. [Eng. *tabular*; -ize.] To form into tables; to reduce to a tabular form; to tabulate.

tāb'-ū-lar-ly, adv. [Eng. *tabular*; -ly.] In tabular form; by means of a list or schedule.

"To set forth as much as possible *tabularly* or concisely those features."—Lindsay: *Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 69.

tāb'-ū-lā'-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tabulatus*=boarded, floored, from *tabula* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A group of Madreporaria Perforata. Tabulate corals, having the visceral chamber divided into stories by tabulae, and with the septa rudimentary or absent. The group is of doubtful stability, some recent genera, as *Millepora*, *Heliopora*, &c., having been removed from it, and various fossil genera *Favosites*, *Chætetes*, *Syringopora*, *Halysites*, &c., being placed in it provisionally. Families *Favositidae*, *Chætetidae*, *Thecidæ*, and *Halysitidae*. From the Silurian onward.

tāb'-ū-lāte, a. [Mod. Lat. *tabulatus*, pa. par. of *tabulo*=to form into a table; Lat. *tabula*=a table.] Table-shaped, tabulated; specif., of or pertaining to the *Tabulata* (q. v.).

tabulate-corals, s. pl. [TABULATA.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tăb'-u-late, *v. t.* [TABULATE, *a.*]

1. To reduce to tables; to make tables of.

"Dispose, tabulate, and calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them."—*Barrow: Mathematical Lectures*. (Pref., p. 29.)

*2. To shape with a flat surface.

"Many of the best diamonds are pointed with six angles, and some tabulated or plain, and square."—*Grew: Muscum*.

tăb-u-lă-tion, *s.* [TABULATE, *v.*] The act, art, or process of forming tables or tabular statements; the act of reducing data to a tabular form; data reduced to a tabular form.

***tăc**, *s.* [TACK.]

Law: A kind of customary payment by a tenant.

***tac-free**, *a.*

Old Law: Exempt from rents, payments, &c.

tăc'-a-hout, *s.* [Arab.] The native name of the small gall formed on the tamarisk-tree (*Tamarix indica*).

tăc-a-mă-ha'-ca, **tăc'-a-mă-hăc**, *s.* [Native name.]

1. A resinous, balsamic, bitter, aromatic exudation, found in winter on the buds of *Populus nigra*, *P. balsamifera*, *P. candicans*, &c. It is said to be diuretic and antiscorbutic. It is made into an ointment for tumors, wounds, and burns, and constitutes the basis of a balsam and tincture used for colic, &c.

2. The resin of an amyrid, *Elaphrium tomentosum*, from the West Indies and Mexico.

3. The resin of *Calophyllum calaba*, from the East Indies.

4. A resin from the roots of *Calophyllum inophyllum*, from the Isle of Bourbon.

tăc'-ca, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Taccaceæ (q. v.). Calyx six-partite; corolla six-parted; stamens six, inserted in the calyx; styles three; stigmas stellate. Berry hexangular, dry, many-seeded. In the Malay Peninsula and the Moluccas the tubers of *Tacca pinnatifida*, *T. dubia*, and *T. montana* are rasped and macerated in water, a fecula being extracted, which is eaten like sago. The first species is much grown in Travancore. The fecula which it yields is imported into other countries and used as a substitute for West-Indian arrowroot. It is called also *T. youy*. Its stalks are split and made into bonnets in the South Sea Islands. *T. cristata* is the water-lily of Singapore.

tăc-că'-ce-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tacc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Taccads, an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. Large perennial herbs with a tuberous root. Leaves radical, stalked, exstipulate, undivided or pedatifid, the segments pinnatifid and entire, with curved parallel veins. Flowers at the extremity of a scape, in umbels, surrounded by undivided bracts, constituting an involucre. Perianth six-cleft, the tube superior, the limb petaloid, equal or unequal; stamens six, persistent, with dilated filaments; styles three, connate; ovary of three carpels, with five parietal placentæ; many-seeded; fruit baccate, with lunate striated seeds. Known genera, two, species eight; found in damp forests, especially near the sea in tropical India, Africa, and the South Sea Islands.

tăc'-căd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tacc(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

Botany (pl.): Lindley's name for the Taccaceæ (q. v.).

ta'-cê (c as *ch*), *v. i.* [Ital., imperative sing. of *tacere*=to be silent.]

Music: A direction that a particular voice, instrument, or part is to be silent for a certain specified time.

***tăc'-êş**, *s. pl.* [TASSES.] Armor for the thighs.

tă'-çet, *v. i.* [Lat. 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *taceo*=to be silent.]

Music: The same as TACE (q. v.).

***tăch**, ***tăche** (1), *s.* [A softened form of *tack* (q. v.).] Something used for taking hold or holding; an attachment; a catch, a loop, a button, or the like.

"Make fifty *taches* of gold, and couple the curtains together with the *taches*."—*Exod. xxv. 6.*

tăche (2), *s.* [Fr.] A pan in a battery of sugar-pans. The term is, however, often especially applied to the smallest of the five; that immediately over the fire, from which the concentrated juice is transferred to the cooler, also called the Striking-tache.

***tăche** (3), ***tacch**, *s.* [Fr.] A spot, a stain, a blemish.

"The heryng or seinge of any vise or yvell *tache*."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***tăche**, *v. t.* [TACHE (1), *subst.*] To attach, to fasten.

tăch-ě-ôg'-ra-pnŷ, *s.* [TACHYGRAPHY.]

tăch'-i-a, *s.* [Gu. nan *tachi*=an ant's nest. So named because the trunks and branches are generally full of ants.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianeæ. Plants with yellow flowers, found in the West Indies, Guiana, &c.

tăch'-i-na, *s.* [TACHINUS.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tachinariæ. One of the largest species is *Tachina grossa*, found in Europe. It is two-thirds of an inch long, black, and covered with bristles, the head and the base of the wings reddish yellow.

tăch'-i-năr'-i-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tachin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -arice.]

Entom.: A group of Muscidæ. Bristles projecting from the third joint of the antennæ, either entirely naked or hairy, or plumose only at the base. Scales behind the base of the wings very large, entirely concealing the halteres. Flies with hairy bodies, moderately stout, and flying with great rapidity. The larvae feed as parasites upon caterpillars of the Lepidoptera and of sawflies, also on beetles, field bugs, earwigs, grasshoppers, bees, wasps, and spiders. They are abundant in all parts of the world.

***tă-chin'-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tachin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Brachelytra, now merged in Staphylinidæ. Small, excessively agile beetles of convex tapering form, with pentamerous tarsi. They frequent flowers.

tăch'-i-nŷs, *s.* [Gr. *tachinos*, poetic for *tachys*=quick, swift.]

Entom.: A genus of Staphylinidæ, with antennæ thickening insensibly, and somewhat pear-shaped, the palpi filiform, the legs spinous.

tă-chôm'-ě-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *tachos*=speed, swiftness, and *metron*=a measure; Fr. *tachomètre*.] An instrument for measuring velocity; specifically—

(1) An instrument for measuring the velocity of machines by means of the depression occasioned in a column of fluid by centrifugal force, which causes the fluid in the cistern (with which the graduated column is connected) to ink in the center more and more with every increase of velocity. Thus the graduated column falls on the scale as the velocity is augmented, and rises as the velocity is diminished.

(2) An instrument for measuring the speed of flowing liquids. One form has several spiral vanes on a shaft carrying an endless screw, which turns a series of geared wheels. On being placed in a current, the vanes assume a position perpendicular thereto, and their rotation actuates the clock-work mechanism which is graduated to indicate the velocity of the liquid in miles per hour, or other units of measurement.

***tăch'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *tache* (3); -y.] Vicious, corrupt.

"With no less furie in a throng
Away these *tachy* humans flung."

Wit and Drollery.

tăch'-ŷ, *pref.* [Greek *tachys*=swift.] Attended with swiftness; endowed with speed.

tăch'-ŷ-a-phăl'-tite, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*; Greek *aphaltos*=a springing off, and suff. -ite.]

Min.: An altered form of Zircon (q. v.), occurring in crystals in the gneiss of Krageroe, Norway. Decrepitates before the blowpipe, hence the name.

***tăch'-ŷ-dî-dăx'-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Greek *didaxis*=teaching; *didaskō*=to teach.] A short or rapid method of imparting knowledge.

tăch-hŷ'-drite, *s.* [Pref. *tach-*; Gr. *hydōr*=water, and suff. -ite.]

Mineral.: A deliquescent mineral, occurring in rounded masses, having two cleavages, in the salt-mines of Stassfurth, Prussia. Color, yellowish; transparent. Composition: Chlorine, 41.17; calcium, 7.76; magnesium, 9.30; water, 41.77=100, which corresponds with the formula (CaCl+2MgCl)+12H₂O.

tăch'-ŷ-drô'-mî-a, *s.* [TACHYDROMUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Empidæ (q. v.), akin to *Ocydromia* (q. v.).

tăch'-ŷ-drô'-mî-an, *s.* [TACHYDROMUS.] Any individual belonging to the genus *Tachydromus* (q. v.) or *Tachydromia* (q. v.).

ta-chŷd'-rô-mŷs, *s.* [Gr. *tachydromos*=swift-running; *tachys*=swift, and *dromos*=a running, a course.]

1. *Ornith.*: Illiger's name for the genus *Cursorius*.
2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Lacertidæ, with seven species widely scattered in Chinese Asia, Japan, Borneo, and West Africa. Head pyramidal and long, collar of keeled scales, ventral scales keeled, tail not spined.

***tăch'-ŷ-glôs'-sŷs**, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Greek *glossa*=a tongue.]

Zoöl.: Illiger's name for the genus *Echidna* (q. v.).

ta-chŷg'-ra-phēr, ***ta-kîg'-ra-phēr**, *s.* [Eng. *tachygraph(y)*; -er.] One who writes in shorthand; a stenographer.

tăch'-ŷ-grăph'-ic, **tăch'-ŷ-grăph'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *tachygraph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to tachygraphy; written in shorthand.

"No help!" said I, "no *tachygraphic* pow'r,
To interpose in this unequal hour."

Byron: *Robbery of the Cambridge Coach*.

tă-chŷg'-ra-phŷ, ***ta-kîg'-ra-phŷ**, *s.* [Greek *tachys*=swift, and *graphō*=to write.] The act or practice of rapid writing; shorthand, stenography.

tăch'-ŷ-lite, **tăch'-ŷ-lŷte**, *s.* [Pref. *tachy-*, and Gr. *lytos*=dissolved; Ger. *tachylyt*.]

Min. & Petrol.: A massive substance, without cleavage, and resembling obsidian. Formerly regarded as a distinct mineral species, but now shown by Judd and others to be only a vitreous form of basalt, with which it is always associated. It varies in composition according to the basalt which it represents, but the percentage of silica present is usually above that of ordinary basalts.

tachylite-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt in which certain parts, having the general composition of the mass, exist in a vitreous state, this condition (tachylite) being mostly confined to the sides of the vein or dyke.

ta-chŷp'-ě-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *tachypetes*=flying fast; *tachys*=fast, and *petomai*=to fly.]

Ornith.: Frigate bird; a genus of Pelicanidæ. Bill with the tips of both mandibles curved; wings excessively long and deeply forked. *Tachypetes aquila* is the Frigate-bird (q. v.).

ta-chŷp'-ôr-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *tachyporos*=fast-going, quick of motion; *tachys*=quick, and *poros*=a passage.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Staphylinidæ, akin to *Tachinus* but with awl-like palpi.

tăç'-it, ***tac-ite**, *a.* [Lat. *tacitus*, from *taceo*=to be silent; Fr. *tacite*.] Implied, but not directly expressed in words.

"This relies also upon a *tacit* or implicit permission of law."—*Bp. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

tacit-relocation, *s.* [RELOCATION, ¶.]

tăç'-it-lŷ, ***tac-ite-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *tacit*; -ly.] In a tacit manner; silently; by implication, but not directly in words.

"In those things in which they have agreed *tacitely*, or expressly, they have no obligation."—*Bp. Taylor: Rules of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

tăç'-i-tŷrn, *a.* [Fr. *taciturne*, from Lat. *taciturnus*, from *tacitus*=tacit (q. v.).] Habitually silent; not apt to speak.

"Godolphin, cautious, *taciturn*, did his best to preserve neutrality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tăç'-i-tŷr-nî-tŷ, ***tac-i-tŷr-nî-tie**, *subst.* [Fr. *taciturnité*, from Lat. *taciturnitatem*, accus. of *taciturnitas*, from *taciturnus*=taciturn (q. v.).] The quality or state of being taciturn; habitual silence or reserve in speaking.

"A class of people not distinguished by *taciturnity* or discretion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

tăç'-i-tŷrn-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *taciturn*; -ly.] In a taciturn manner; silently.

tăck, *v. t. & i.* [TACK (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To fasten, to attach.

"This shete was *tacked* about his bodye."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1389).

2. To attach, secure, or join together in a slight or hasty manner, as by tacks or stitches.

"*Tack* a tiny bit of an old glove in."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

3. To join together; to bring together.

"I had a kindness for them, which was right;
But then I stopped not till I *tacked* to that
A trust in them."—*Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

4. To add as a supplement to, as to a bill in its progress through parliament; to append. (Generally with *on*.)

B. Intransitive:

Naut.: To change the course of a ship by shifting the tacks and position of the sails from one side to the other; to alter the course of a ship through the shifting of the tacks and sails. Tacking is an operation by which, when a ship is proceeding in a course making any acute angle with the direction of the wind on one of her bows, her head is turned toward the wind, so that she may sail in a course making nearly the same angle on the other bow. This is effected by means of the rudder and sails.

"We saw land ahead, upon which we *tacked* and stood off."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

bôl, bôŷ; pôt, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tŷon, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

tack (1), ***tak**, ***takke**, s. [Ir. *taca*=a peg, pin, nail; Gael. *tacaid*=a tack, a peg, a stab. From the same root as *attack*, *stake*, and *take*; cf. Dut. *tak*; Dan. *takke*=a prong, a jag, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small, flat-headed, sharp-pointed nail. Tacks are known as carpet, leathered, gimp, brush, broom, felting. Their size is designated by the weight of 1,000, as 3-ounce, 6-ounce, 8-ounce, &c.
 ¶ Name and number to the pound of tacks:

Tacks. Name.	Length in inches.	Number per lb.	Tacks. Name.	Length in inches.	Number per lb.
1 oz.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	16,000	10 oz.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	1,000
1½ ".....	$\frac{3}{4}$ "	10,666	12 ".....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	1,333
2 ".....	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	8,000	14 ".....	$1\frac{7}{8}$ "	1,143
2½ ".....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	6,400	16 ".....	$1\frac{7}{8}$ "	1,600
3 ".....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	5,333	18 ".....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	838
4 ".....	$1\frac{3}{8}$ "	4,000	20 ".....	1	800
6 ".....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	2,666	22 ".....	$1\frac{1}{8}$ "	727
8 ".....	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	2,000	24 ".....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	666

2. A drawing-pin (q. v.).

*3. A hook or clasp.

4. A stitch or similar slight fastening connecting two pieces.

*5. That which is attached or tacked on; a supplement, an addition, a rider.

"Some tacks had been made to money-bills in King Charles' time."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1705).

6. Confidence in; dependence upon; reliance. (*Prov. Eng.*)

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) The lower forward corner of a fore-and-aft sail.

(2) The lower, weather corner of a course, or lower square-sail.

(3) The rope by which the forward lower corner of a course or stay-sail is drawn forward and confined.

(4) A rope by which the lower corner of a stud-ding-sail is drawn outward and held to the boom.

"Port hard, port! the wind grows scant, bring the tack aboard."—*Dryden: Tempest*, i.

(5) Hence, the course of a ship in regard to the position of her sails; as, the starboard *tack* or port *tack*; the former when she is close-hauled with the wind on her starboard, the latter when close-hauled with the wind on her port side.

"When they change *tacks* they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel or tack-end of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Farming*: The term used in some parts of England for the placing out of cattle to feed on the pasture of another farmer at a price agreed upon; the hire of pasture for feeding purposes. This meaning is closely allied with *take*, v. (q. v.)

3. *Scots Law*: The name given to an instrument or deed of contract by which the use of a thing is conditional, or let for hire; the name is sometimes applied to a lease.

¶ (1) *Hard-tack*: [*HARD-TACK*.]

(2) *Tack of a flag*: A line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyards.

tack-block, s.

Naut.: A block for the tack of a sail. The stud-ding-sail tack-blocks are at the ends of the booms.

tack-claw, s. A split tool for drawing tacks.

tack-driver, s.

1. A tack-hammer (q. v.).

2. A tool with a contrivance for automatically presenting the tacks in succession, and driving them into place.

tack-hammer, s. A small hammer used for driving and extracting tacks. The peen usually has either a thin edge, which may be inserted beneath the head of the tack, or is divided, to form a claw.

tack-tackle, s.

Naut.: A small tackle for pulling down the tacks of the principal sails.

tacks-pins, s. pl.

Naut.: Pins inserted in holes in various parts of a ship for belaying running gear to; belaying-pins.

***tack** (2), s. [*TACHE* (3), s.] Stain, taint.

"You do not think that you would; that is perhaps perfectly, purely without some *tack* or stain."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 512.

***tack** (3), s. [*Lat. tactus*.] Touch, feeling, flavor, taste.

"Cheese which our fat soil to every quarter sends,
Whose *tack* the hungry clown and plowman so commends."—*Drayton: Polyolion*, s. 19.

tack (4), s. [*Etym. doubtful*.] A shelf on which cheese is dried. (*Prov. Eng.*)

tack-ër, s. [*Eng. tack*, v.; -er.] One who tacks or makes additions.

"The noise has been so long against the *tackers*, that most of them thought their safest way was to deny it in their several countries."—*Account of the Tack to a Bill in Parliament*, p. 1.

tack-ët, s. [*Adimin. from tack* (1), s.] A short nail with a large prominent head, worn in the soles of strong shoes; a clout-nail, a hob-nail. (*Scotch.*)

tack-îng, s. [*TACK*, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Securing by tacks temporarily; as the pieces of a saddle or boot to the tree or last, to hold them in position for sewing.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A union of securities given at different times, all of which must be redeemed before an intermediate purchaser can interpose his claim.

2. *Metal-work.*: Uniting metallic pieces by drops of solder, to hold them in place until the solder is regularly applied to the joint.

3. *Naut.*: Directing a vessel on to another tack when beating against the wind, so that the wind comes on the other bow.

tack-kle, ***tak-el**, ***tak-il**, s. [*Sw. tackel*=the tackle of a ship; *tackla*=to rig; Dan. *takkel*=tackle; *takle*=to rig; Dut. *takel*=a pulley, tackle; *takelen*=to rig; Wel. *tactl*=an instrument, tool, tackle. *Tackle* is that which takes or grasps, holding the masts, &c., firmly in their places, from Icel. *taka*; O. Sw. *taka*; Sw. *taga*=to take, to seize, to grasp, to hold. (*Skeat.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An apparatus, or that part of an apparatus, by which an object is grasped, moved, or operated; as, gun-tackle, ground-tackle, fishing-tackle, plow-tackle, hoisting-tackle, reef-tackle, luff-tackle, &c.; espec., one or more pulleys or blocks rove with a single rope or fall, used for raising or lowering heavy weights and the like.

*2. Instruments of action; weapons.

"A shefe of peacock arwes bright and kene
Under his belt he bare ful thriftily.

Wel coude he dresse his *takel* yemanly."

Chaucer. *C. T.*, Prol. 104.

*3. An arrow.

II. *Naut.*: All the ropes of a ship, and the other furniture of the masts. A simple tackle consists of one or more blocks rove with a single rope. When two blocks are employed, one is the standing-block and the other the running-block. The rope is termed the fall, and runs over the sheaves. The fast end of the fall is the standing end, the other the running or hauling end. [*FLEET*, v., B. II. 2.; *OVERHAUL*, ¶ 2.]

"If a wight, who hated trade,
The sails and *tackle* for a vessel bought,
Madman or fool he might be justly thought."

Francis: *Horace: Satires*, ii. 3.

tackle-block, s. A pulley over which a rope runs. It usually consists of a sheave or sheaves in a shell.

tackle-board, s.

Rope-making: A frame at the head of a rope-walk, containing the whirls to which yarns are attached to be twisted into strands.

tackle-fall, s. The rope which is rove through a block.

tackle-hook, s. The hook by which a tackle is connected to an object to be hoisted.

tackle-post, s. A post with whirls in a ropewalk, to twist the three strands which are laid up into a cord or rope

tack-kle, v. t. & i. [*TACKLE*, s.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

*1. To supply or furnish with tackle.

"My ships ride in the bay
Ready to disembogue, *tackled*, and manned
Even to my wishes."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Knight of Malta*, i. 3.

2. To operate, move, lift, fasten, or the like, by means of tackle.

II. *Fig.*: To set vigorously upon; to take in hand earnestly; to set vigorously to work upon; to deal with, to engage in, to attack.

"A paid collector would be infinitely more successful than any number of printed appeals signed by gentlemen who could not *tackle* people personally."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. *Intrans.*: To go vigorously to work; to make a bold attack; to set to earnestly. (Followed by *to*.)

tack-kled (kled as *keld*), *pa. par.* or *a.* [*TACKLE*, v.]

***tackled-stair**, s. A rope-ladder.

"Bring thee cords made like a *tackled* stair."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

tack-klër, s. [*Eng. tackl(e)*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who tackles.

2. *Mining*: A small chain having a hook at one end and a ring at the other; four are made fast to the skip in order to hoist it up the shaft.

tack-klîng, s. [*Eng. tackl(e)*; -ing.]

1. Furniture of masts and yards of a ship, as cordage, sails, &c.; tackle.

"Our shrouds were torn to pieces, our *tacklings* rent to nothing."—*R. Peake: Three to One* (*English Garner*, i. 627).

*2. Instruments or apparatus of action.

"I will furnish him with a rod, if you will furnish him with the rest of the *tackling*, and make him a fisher."—*Walton: Angler*.

3. Cordage, straps, or other means of attaching an animal to a carriage; harness, or the like.

tacks-man, s. [*Eng. tack*, and *man*.]

Scots Law: One who holds a tack or lease of land from another; a lessee, a tenant.

"The Chief must be Colonel; his uncle or his brother must be Major; the *tacksmen*, who formed what may be called the peerage of the little community, must be the Captains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

tack-ÿ, a. [*Southern negro*.] Mean, of little worth; despicable.

Ta-cō-nĩ-an, a. [From the Taconic Hills in the western slope of the Green Mountains in the United States, east of the Hudson river.]

Geol.: A term applied to a series of crystalline rocks, consisting of quartzite and schist with crystalline magnesian limestone, some serpentine, and extensive deposits of iron ores. They appear to be the newest of the Archæan Rocks of North America, and are placed by Etheridge, &c., as homotaxic with the Menevian beds (q. v.).

tac-sō-nĩ-a, *subst.* [From *tacso*, the Peruvian name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of *Passifloraceæ*, akin to *Passiflora*, but with a long cylindrical calyx, having two crowns. The fruits of *Tacsonia mollissima*, *T. tripartita*, and *T. speciosa* are eaten.

tact, s. [*Lat. tactus*=touch, prop. *pa. par.* of *tango*=to touch.]

*1. Touch, feeling.

"Of all creatures the sense of *tact* is most exquisite in man."—*Ross: Microcosmia*, p. 66.

2. The stroke in beating time in music.

3. Peculiar skill or adroitness in doing or saying exactly that which is required by or is suited to the circumstances; nice perception or discernment.

"She had little of that *tact* which is the characteristic talent of her sex."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***tact-a-ble**, a. [Formed from *tact*, on analogy of *tractable* (q. v.).] Capable of being touched, or of being felt by the sense of touch.

"They [women] being created
To be both tractable and *tactable*."

Massinger: *Parliament of Love*, ii. 1.

tact-tic, a. & s. [*Gr. taktikos*=fit for arranging, pertaining to tactics; *taktos*=ordered, arranged; *tassō*=to arrange, to order; Fr. *tactique*.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the art of military and naval dispositions for battle, evolutions, &c.; tactical.

"To see in such a clime,
Where science is new, men so exact
In *tactic* art."

Davenant: *Madagascar*.

B. *As subst.*: Tactics (q. v.).

tact-tic-al, a. [*English tactic*; -al.] The same as *TACTIC* (q. v.).

tactical-point, s.

Mil.: Any point of a field of battle which may impede the advance of an enemy to one's attack, or may facilitate the advance of one's army to attack the enemy.

tact-tic-al-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. tactical*; -ly.] In a tactical manner; according to tactics.

"We are far from saying that the resolve may not be as tactically judicious as it is controversially cautious."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tact-tĩ-cian, s. [*Eng. tactic*; -ian.] One who is skilled in the employment and maneuvering of troops; an adroit or skilful manager or contriver.

"As a *tactician*, he did not rank high; of his many campaigns only two were decidedly successful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

tact-tĩcs, s. [*Gr. taktika*=military tactics, prop. neuter pl. of *taktikos*=tactic (q. v.); Fr. *tactique*.]

1. The employment and maneuvering of troops when in contact with, or in presence of the enemy. The general plan of the campaign and its objective are strategic considerations; the carrying out of that plan belongs to the province of tactics. By Greater Tactics is implied the operations by which great battles, due to the collision of the greater armies, are fought. By Minor Tactics are meant

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

the smaller operations of war, such as outposts, reconnaissance, action of advanced and rear guards, and the mutual coöperation of the three arms, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery, to attain victory.

"His tracts on the administration of an empire, on tactics, and on laws, were published some years since at Leyden."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

2. Plan or mode of procedure.

"Their plan was, not to reject the recommendations of the Commissioners, but to prevent those recommendations from being discussed; and with this view a system of tactics was adopted which proved successful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*3. The art of inventing and making machines for throwing darts, arrows, stones, and other missile weapons.

tac'-tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *tactilis*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango*=to touch.] Capable of being touched or of being perceived by the sense of touch.

"At this proud yielding word
She on the scene her tactile sweets presented."
Beaumont: Psyche.

tactile-corpuscule, *s.*

Anat. (pl.): One of the three kinds of sensory terminal organs. They were discovered by R. Wagner and Meissner. They are mostly of oval form, nearly one three-hundredth of an inch long, by one eight-hundredth thick. They have a core of soft homogeneous substance within, and a capsule of connective tissue with oblong transverse nuclei, like miniature fir cones, outside. They exist in certain papillæ in the skin of the hand and foot, on the fore-arm, and the nipple. Called also Touch bodies.

tactile-papillæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Papillæ bearing the tactile corpuscles (q. v.).

tactile-sensibility, *s.*

Physiol.: Sensibility of touch existing in different degrees in different parts of the skin.

tac-til'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *tactil(e)*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being tactile or perceptible by the touch.

2. Touchiness.

"You have a little infirmity—tactility or touchiness."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1831.

tact-in-vär'-i-ant, *subst.* [Eng. *tact*, and *invariant*.]

Alg.: The invariant which, equated to zero, expresses the condition that two quantic curves or surfaces touch each other.

tac'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tactio*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango*=to touch.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or state of touching; touch.

"We neither seeing vision, nor feeling tacton, nor hearing audition, much less, hearing sight, or seeing taste, or the like."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 636.

2. *Geom.*: The same as TANGENCY or TOUCHING.

tact'-less, *a.* [English *tact*; -less.] Destitute of tact.

tac'-tu-al, *a.* [Lat. *tactus*=touch.] Of or pertaining to the sense or organs of touch; consisting in or derived from touch.

"Whether visual or tactual, every perception of the space-attributes of body is decomposable into perceptions of relative position."—*Herbert Spenser: Principles of Psychology*, § 62.

tac'-û-a, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Cicadidæ. The species are of large size, and common in tropical regions. The female of *Tacua speciosa* is more than three inches long.

tād, *s.* [Etym. unknown; probably from *toad*.] A humorous designation for a person; as, a little tād=a little boy or girl; an old tād=a gray-beard.

tāde, *s.* [TOAD.] (Scotch.)

tā-dor'-na, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, with seven species, from the Palearctic and Australian regions. Beak about as long as the head, under mandible much narrower than upper, nail decurved, forming a hook, mandibles with transverse lamellæ; nasal groove near base of beak; nostrils, oval, lateral, pervious; legs moderate, tibia naked for a little above the tarsal joint; toes three in front entirely webbed, one behind free; wings of moderate length. The sexes are nearly alike in plumage.

tād'-pōle, *s.* [Eng. *toad*, and *poll*=head, *i. e.*, the toad that seems all head.]

Biol.: The larva of the Anurous Amphibia, sometimes so far extended as to include larvæ of the Urodela, which undergo a much less complete metamorphosis. At first the young have no respiratory organs or limbs, but possess a tail, which

is a powerful swimming organ. Branchial clefts soon develop, followed by ciliated external branchial plumes. The two pairs of limbs appear nearly simultaneously as small buds, the hinder pair at the junction of the tail and body, and the anterior pair concealed beneath the opercular membrane. The former are developed first, and when the gills are absorbed the latter appear; the tail then atrophies, and is completely absorbed, and the herbivorous gill-breathing tadpole becomes a lung-breathing carnivorous frog.

tadpole-fish, *s.* [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

tadpole-hake, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raniceps trifurcatus*, from the coasts of northern Europe. It is a small fish, about twelve inches long, and of a darkish-brown color, somewhat rare, but occasionally taken on the Scottish coast, and round Devon and Cornwall. The head is disproportionately large and broad, a circumstance which has given rise to its popular name. Called also the Trifurcated Hake, Tommy Noddy, and the Lesser Fork-head.

*tād'-pōle-dōm, *s.* [Eng. *tadpole*; -dom.] The tadpole state.

"The little beggars, an inch long, fresh from water and tadpoledom."—*C. Kingsley, in Life*, ii. 157.

tāe, *s.* [TOE.] A toe. (Scotch.)

"Tak care o' your taes wi' that stanel!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

tāe, *a.* [Sc. *ae*=one, with the *t* of the demonstr. that=that one.] One, as the *tāe* half and the tither = the one half and the other. (Scotch.)

"There's twa o' them faulded unco square and sealed at the *tāe* side."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

tāe, *prep.* [To.] (Scotch.)

tāed, tād, *s.* [TOAD.] (Scotch.)

tā'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] Weariness, irksomeness, tedium.

tādium vitæ, *phr.* [Latin=weariness of life.] Ennui; a mental disorder.

tāel, *s.* [Chin.] A Chinese coin worth about \$1.40 U. S. currency; also a weight of 1½ oz.

tā'en, *pa. par. or a.* [TAKEN.] (Scotch.)

tā'-nī-a, tē'-nī-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tainia*=a band, a ribbon; *teinō*=to stretch.]

1. *Arch.*: The band or fillet surmounting the Doric epistylum.

2. *Surg.*: A ligature; a long and narrow ribbon.

3. *Zoöl.*: Tapeworm; the typical genus of Tæniada (q. v.), consisting of internal parasitic worms, having an elongated, compressed, jointed body. The head is in general broader than the neck, with four suckorial depressions, and generally also a median retractile rostellum, frequently armed, especially when young, with one or two circles of minute recurved hooks. The genital organs at the margins of the joints, either on one side only or on both margins, and on alternate joints. The species, which are very numerous, Rudolphi admitting 146 and Dujardin 135, are most common in birds, next in mammalia, then in fishes, and lastly in reptiles. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.) *Tænia solium* is the Tapeworm (q. v.).

tænia hippocampi, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow white band prolonged from the fornix of the hippocampus major in the cerebrum. Called also *corpus fimbriatum*.

tænia semicircularis, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow flat band between the optic thalamus and the corpus striatum in the cerebrum.

tæ-nī-a-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tænia*=a tapeworm.]

Zoöl.: Cestoid worms; an order of Plathelmintha or Scolecida, containing the Tapeworms and Bladder-worms. Internal parasites, hermaphrodite when mature. The body is elongated, and consists of a head, with many flattened articulations. The small narrow head or scolex contains nearly all the organs of the body, and is essentially the animal, the articulations, called metameræ or proglottides, being generative segments thrown off by the head in the manner called budding or "gemination." Each reproductive joint contains both male and female organs. The joints nearest the head are the newest, those farthest from it are the most mature. The anterior end of the body, or forepart of the scolex, is provided with suckers, hooks, or foliaceous appendages, or with all three combined. There is no mouth or alimentary canal, so that it must derive materials for its nourishment only by absorption through the skin. The nervous system seems to

consist of two small ganglia, sending filaments backward. There is a water-vascular system (q. v.). The whole animal is called a Strobilus. After a time some of the metameræ break off, the worm still continuing to grow. They continue to live till the ova are expelled. The numerous eggs which they contain ultimately rupture the tissue and escape after being voided with the evacuations of the person or animal in whose intestinal canal they were. The eggs are swallowed in water, or with grass and other herbs, and obtain a nidus for development in a new individual. The larvæ are oval, and have three pairs of hooks arranged in bilateral symmetry. Besides the cestoid sexual forms, there are cystic asexual conditions of many Tæniada.

tæ-nī-a-nō'-tūs, s. [Greek *tainia*=a band, and *nōtos*=the back.]

Ichthyol.: A genus of Scorpænidæ (q. v.), having the dorsal continuous with the caudal fin.

tæ-nī-i-for'-mēs, s. pl. [Gr. *tainia*=a ribbon, and Lat. *forma*=form.]

Ichthyol.: A division of Acanthopterygii (q. v.), with a single family, Trachypteridæ (q. v.).

tæ'-nī-in, s. [Gr. *tainia*=a tapeworm; suff. -in.]

Chemistry: A name applied to kosine, from the anthelmintic properties of the plant from which it is obtained.

tæ-nī-ō-cām'-pæ, s. [Gr. *tainia*=a tapeworm, and *kampē*=a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Orthosidæ. Antennæ ciliated or pectinated in the male; abdomen smooth, a little depressed; fore-wings entire, thick, powdery; wings in repose forming a very sloping roof. *Tæniocampa gothica* is the Hebrew character moth. [Hebrew character (2).]

tæ'-nī-ōid, adj. [TÆNIOIDES.] Shaped like a tapeworm; ribbon-like.

tæ-nī-ōi'-dē-i, s. pl. [Mod. Latin, from Greek *tainia*=a ribbon, and *eidos*=form.]

Ichthyol.: In Müller's classification, a family of Acanthopterygii, corresponding to the modern Tæniiformes (q. v.).

***tæ-nī-ōi'-dēs, s. pl.** [Greek *tainioeidēs*=like a band, narrow, thin; *tainia*=a ribbon, and *eidos*=form.]

Zoöl.: The Tæniada (q. v.). (*Cuvier*.)

tæ-nī-ōp'-tēr-is, s. [Gr. *tainia*=a ribbon, and *ptēris*=a fern.]

1. *Bot.*: An exotic genus of Tænitiidæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæobot.*: A genus of ferns with broad, ribbon-like fronds, simple or pinnate, secondary nerves running at right angles from the primary; fructification linear, the approximately parallel lines placed at the margin of the secondary veins. Seven species—one doubtful.

tæ'-nīte, s. [Gr. *tainia*=a band; suff. -ite; Ger. *bandeisen*.]

Min.: A name given to an alloy of iron and nickel found in certain meteoric irons, having the probable formula, Fe₄Ni₃.

tæ-nī-tīd'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tæniti(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns, having no indusium.

tæ-nī'-tis, *s.* [TÆNIA.]

Botany: The typical genus of Tænitiidæ (q. v.). Sori submarginal in the middle of the disk of the leaf, linear, elongate, and continuous; veins anastomosing more or less regularly into meshes.

tæ-nī-ūr'-a, s. [Gr. *tainia*=a band, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidæ (q. v.), closely allied to the type-genus. [TRYGON.] There are six genera, from the East Indian seas and the fresh waters of tropical America.

tā'-ē-pīng, *s.* [See def.]

History: A member of a Chinese sect founded by Hung-sew-tseuen, a man of humble birth, who had renounced idolatry. He pretended to have visions, and to have received a divine command to root out the Tartars and establish a new kingdom of *Tai-ping*, or Universal Peace. In 1840 he gathered together a number of followers, assumed the name of Heavenly Prince, and declared himself to be equal with Christ in power on the earth. In 1850 his followers rose against the government, and succeeded in taking Nankin, but they were repulsed at Shanghai, in 1860, by the English and French, and though they afterward rebelled many times, were finally suppressed by General Gordon. Their religion was a mixture of idolatry and Christianity; polygamy was allowed; and while they adopted baptism, they rejected the Lord's Supper.

ta-fē', s. [Native name.] A fermented liquor prepared from rice in Java.

tāf'-fē-ta, tāf'-fē-tý, *tāf'-fa-ta, *tāf'-fa-tý, s. [Fr. *taffetas*, from Ital. *taffeta*, from Pers. *tāftah*=twisted, woven, taffeta; *tāftān*=to twist, to curl, to

spin.] A term originally applied to plain woven silks; in more recent times signifying a light thin silk stuff with a considerable luster or gloss.

"There are *taffeties* of all colors, some plain, others striped with gold, silver, &c., others chequered, others flowered, others in the Chinese point, others the Hungarian; with various others, to which the mode or the caprice of the workmen give such whimsical names, that it would be as difficult as it is useless to rehearse them; besides that, they seldom hold beyond the year wherein they first rose. The old names of *taffeties*, and which still subsist, are *Taffeties* of Lyons, of Spain, of England, of Florence, of Avignon, &c. The chief consumption of *taffeties* is in summer dresses for women, and linings, in scarves, coats, window-curtains, &c."—*Chambers: Cyclopædia* (1741).

***taffeta-phrases, s. pl.** Soft phrases, opposed to blunt, plain speech. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.)

tāf-frail, *tāf-fēr-el, *tāf-fēr-al, s. [*Dut. tafereel*=a panel, a picture; a dimin. from *tafel*=a table (q. v.).]

Naut.: Originally the upper flat part of a ship's stern, so called because frequently ornamented with carving or pictures; now a transverse rail which constitutes the uppermost member of a ship's stern.

"It . . . would doubtless have risen as high as the *tafferel*, had it not been for the stroke which stove the boat all to pieces."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.



Taffrail.

A. Stern part of hull of third-rate English ship of war (1741); 1, 1, Taffrail; 2, 2, 2, Poop-lanterns; 3, Gallery. B. Stern of American new mastless steamship *Meteor* (1887); 1, Taffrail.

tāf-fŷ (1), s. [Welsh pronunciation of *Davy*=*David*.] A Welshman.

tāf-fŷ (2), s. [TOFFY.]

ta-fī-a, s. [Fr., from Malay *tāf-ia*.] A variety of rum distilled from molasses.

tāf-l-lēt, s. [See def.] The trade name for dates of a superior quality, imported from Tafillet, a principality of Morocco.

tag (1), s. [TEG.]

tag (2), *tagg, *tagge, s. [Sw. *tagg*=a prickle, a point, a tooth; Low Ger. *takk*=a point, a tooth. Prob. connected with *tack* (1) s.]

1. Something hanging loosely attached or affixed to another; any small appendage, as to an article of dress; a strip having means of attachment to a parcel or package, and on which an address may be written, stamped or printed.

"My carnation point with silver tags, boys."
Beaum. & Flot.: Prophetess, v. 3.

2. A metallic binding on the end of a boot-lace or the like, to stiffen and prevent it from raveling.

3. The tail of an animal; specifically, the white part of a dog fox's tail.

"The fox meanwhile exhibiting every reluctance to take the open, next gets the credit of being a vixen; but his snowy tag has only to be seen to dispel that notion."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

4. Anything tacked on to the end of another; specifically, the finish of a farce.

"I heard him say it was no use his writing a tag, for Mr. Wright always spoke his own."—*J. M. Morton. A Most Unwarrantable Intrusion*.

*5. Anything paltry or mean; tag-rag.

"Will you go hence
Before the tag return?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

6. The same as TIG (q. v.).

tag-belt, s. The same as TAG-SORE (q. v.).

tag-lock, subst. An entangled lock; an elf-lock (q. v.).

"His food the bread of sorrow, his clothes the skinnies of his worn-out cattell, and tag-locks of his travell."—*Lenton's Leisure*.

tag-rag, s. & a.

A. As subst.: A term applied to the lowest class of people; the rabble. (Often amplified into *tag-rag-and-bob-tail*.) [RAG-TAG.]

***B. As adj.:** Belonging to the lowest class.

"The tag-rag people did not clap him."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

tag-sore, s. A disease in sheep, in which the tail becomes excoriated, and adheres to the wool in consequence of diarrhoea.

tag-tail, s.

1. A worm, having its tail of a different color from the body.

"There are other worms; as the marsh and tag-tail."—*Walton*.

2. A parasite, a hanger-on, a sycophant, a toady.

tāg, v. t. & i. [TAG (2), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To fit with a tag or point; as, to tag lace.

2. To fit one thing to another; to tack on; to append; to add or join on at the end.

"So that really verse in those days was but downright prose, tagged with rhymes."—*Waller: Poems*. (Pref.)

*3. To wind up; to conclude.

"Your tongue with constant flatt'ries feed my ear,
And tag each sentence with, My life! my dear!"
Pope: Wife of Bath, 109.

4. To join, to fasten, to attach.

"Tagging one hypothesis to another."—*Bolingbroke. Fragments of Essays*, § 42.

5. To tip or touch, as in the game of tag or tig.

***B. Intrans.:** To follow closely, or as an appendage. (Generally with *after*.)

tā-gēt-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *taget(es)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Botany: A sub-tribe of *Senecionideæ*. American herbs, for the most part annual, with pellucid glands, many-flowered heads, the florets of the ray ligulate, feminine; pappus awned, hairy.

tāg-ē-tēs, s. [Named after Tages, an Etrurian divinity, the grandson of Jupiter, said to have sprung from the earth in the form of a boy, and to have taught the Etrurians the art of ploughing.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Tagetææ*. Involute simple, of five bracts, united into a tube, florets of the ray persistent, pappus of five erect bristles. Natives of Mexico, Peru, and Chili. About seventeen species are cultivated in gardens. *Tagetes patula* is the French Marigold, a native not of France, but of Mexico. It is about a foot and a half high, has yellow, radiate, composite, strongly-scented flowers, which are in perfection in August. It is naturalized in Persia, India, and China, growing on the borders of rice fields, &c., at a distance from gardens. Many varieties are cultivated; some have double flowers, variegated with gold and orange-brown. *T. erecta* is the African Marigold, a native not of Africa, but of Mexico. It is larger than the last, and has double flowers, which are strongly scented. In India the flowers of the African Marigold are sold in the bazaars, and worn by women in their hair. A yellow domestic dye is said to be extracted from it by the poorer classes in India.

tagged, a. [Eng. *tag*; *-ed*.] Having a tag or tags.

"Viewing him away on the Withcote side with the body of the pack already straining at his well tagged brush."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

tāg-gēr, s. [Eng. *tag*, v.; *-er*.]

*1. One who tags or attaches one thing to another.

*2. Anything pointed, like a tag.

"I should wrong them by comparing
Hedge-hogs, or porcupines' small taggers,
To their more dangerous swords and daggers."
Cotton: To John Bradshaw, Esq.

3. A sheet of tin or other plate which runs below the gauge of the box or bunch to which it belongs, and is consequently set aside as light, and used for other purposes, such as coffin-plates, &c.

taghairm (as tā-yā-rēm), s. [Gael.=an echo.] A mode of divination formerly practiced among the Highlanders. A person wrapped in a fresh bullock's skin was laid down alone at the bottom of a waterfall or precipice, or other wild place. Here he revolved any question proposed, and whatever his exalted imagination suggested was accepted as the response inspired by the spirits of the place. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 4. Note.)

tāg-īl-ite, s. [After Nischne Tagilsk, Urals, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Petrol.: A monoclinic mineral occurring in small concretions of crystals on limonite. Hardness, 3 to 4; specific gravity, 4.075; luster, vitreous; color and streak, verdigris green. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 27.7; protoxide of copper, 61.8; water, 10.5=100, whence the formula (CuO)4PO₅+3H₂O.

tāg-lēt, s. [Eng. *tag* (2); dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little tag.

taglia (as tāl'-yā), s. [Ital.=a cutting, a pulley, from *tagliare*=to cut.]

Mach.: A peculiar combination of pulleys, consisting of one set of sheaves in a fixed and another in a movable block, with the weight attached. A single cord goes round all the pulleys. Sometimes more than one such machine works in combination with others, forming a compound taglia.

tagl'-ī-a-cō-ti-an (g silent, ti as shi), a. [TAL-IACOTIAN.]

***taglioni (as tāl-yō-nē), s.** [See def.] An overcoat. So named after a celebrated Italian family of professional dancers.

tāg'-ū-a, s. [See def.]

Bot. & Comm.: The Panama name for Vegetable Ivory. [PHYTELEPHAS.]

tāg'-ū-an, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Pteromys petaurista*, from India, Ceylon, Malacca, and Siam. It is about two feet long, with a thick, bushy tail nearly as much more; ears pointed, but without tufts, eyes large and prominent; grayish-black above, grayish-white beneath. During the day it sleeps in holes in trees, but at night it comes forth climbing and leaping with great rapidity. In its short flights from tree to tree the tail serves as a sort of rudder, enabling the animal to change its course. Little is known of its habits, but it appears to be frugivorous, and is exceedingly shy and fearful.

ta-gūi-ca-ti (u as w), s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Dicotyles labiatus*, the Warree, or White-lipped Peccary. It is about forty inches long, of blackish color, with the lips and lower jaw white: [PECCARY.]

tahr, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Capra jemlanica* or *jemlaica*, a wild goat, found on steep tree-covered slopes along the whole range of the Himalayas from Cashmere to Bhootan. The horns are about a foot long, flattened, with a notched anterior margin; body fawn-brown, hair of neck, chest, and shoulders, reaching to the knees. Female lighter in color, with smaller horns.

tāi'-gle, v. t. [Prob. allied to *tag* (2).] (Scotch.)

1. To detain, to impede, to hinder.

2. To fatigue, to weary.

tāi-gū, s. [Paraguayan name.] A wood like guaiacum, from an unidentified tree.

tāi-gū-īc, a. [Eng. *taigu*; *-ic*.] Derived from *taigu* (q. v.).

taiguic-acid, s.

Chem.: Obtained from *taigu* by treating with cold alcohol. It crystallizes in oblique, yellow prisms, tasteless and inodorous, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene, melts at 135°, and sublimes at 180°.

tāil (1), *tayl, s. [A. S. *tæg*, *tæg*el; cogn. with Icel. *tagl*; Sw. *tagel*; Goth. *tagl*=hair.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 4 (2).

2. The tail of a horse mounted on a lance, and used as a standard of rank and honor among the Turks and other Eastern nations. [PASHA.]

3. The hinder, lower, back, or inferior part of anything, as opposed to the head, the superior, or chief part.

"The Lord shall make thee the head, and not the tail; and thou shalt be above, and not underneath."—*Deut.* xxviii. 13.

4. Anything more or less resembling a tail in shape or position.

"Duretus writes a great praise of the distilled water of those tails that hang upon willow trees."—*Harvey: On Consumptions*.

5. The reverse of a coin; the side opposite to that which bears the head as effigy. (Used chiefly in the phrase, "heads or tails," in tossing coins.)

6. The final portion of anything that takes place or has duration; as, the tail of a storm. (Colloq.)

7. The tag end of anything.

8. (Pl.) [TAILINGS.]

9. A train or body of followers or attendants; a retinue. (*Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.)

10. The lower end of a slate or tile.

11. The buttocks. (Colloquial.)

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** The bottom or lower part of a member or part.

2. **Astron.:** A luminous appendage streaming from the head of a comet, generally in a direction opposite to that of the sun.

3. **Botany:**

(1) A downy or feathery appendage to certain seeds, formed by the permanent elongate style.

(2) The long feathery, downy, or hairy termination of some fruits, as of *Clematis chinensis*.

(3) Any elongated, flexible, terminal part, as a petiole or peduncle. (*Henslow*.)

4. **Comparative Anatomy:**

(1) That tendon of a muscle which is fixed to the movable part.

(2) An appendage terminating the body behind. It is specially in the Vertebrates that it becomes important. In Fishes it is a vertical fin and a propeller, suggesting the screw of a modern steamboat; it varies much in form, one distinction of anatomical and palæontological importance being that between the Heterocercal and the Homocercal tails. [See these words.] The former of these makes

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

an approach to the tail of the Reptile. [For Tailed Amphibia see Urodela.] In Birds the tail consists of feathers, which assist to steady the animal in flight. The typical number of feathers in a tail is twelve, but in the Rasores it is eighteen, while in a few birds it is eight. In form it may be even, rounded, fan-shaped, graduated, cuneated, arcuated, spatulate, slender, forked, lyre-shaped, boat-shaped, compressed, plumed, or scansorial. The tail in Cetaceans is modified into a powerful horizontal fin, acting as a propeller. In land mammals it varies in length, one use when it is well developed, as in the giraffe, the horse, &c., being to whisk away insects alighting to suck the blood. In Monkeys the tail greatly varies in length. In those of the New World it is long and prehensile; in many of those belonging to the Old World it is long but not prehensile. It is only rudimentary in the highest Apes. In Man it is normally absent, but the *os coccyx*, with certain other vertebrae, are its homologues. At an early embryonic period it is free, and even after birth it has been known, though very rarely, to exist in a rudimentary state.

5. *Cricket*: A term applied to the last few men in a batting eleven who are rather weaker than the rest.

6. *Mason*: The end of a stone step which is inserted into the wall; such a step has usually a tailing of nine inches.

7. *Mining* (*sing.* or *pl.*): The streaks of slime left from the stamped ore, passed over a round or square buddle.

8. *Music*: That part of a musical note, as of a minim or crotchet, which runs perpendicularly upward or downward from the head or body; the stem.

9. *Naut.*: A rope fastened to a block, in order that it may be lashed to an object. [TAIL-BLOCK.]

10. *Surg.*: A portion of an incision at its beginning or end, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin, and is more painful than a complete incision; a tailing.

¶ (1) *Tail of a lock*:

Hydr. Eng.: On a canal, the lower end or entrance into the lower pond.

(2) *Tail of the eye*: The outer corner of the eye. (Used generally when referring to a stolen, secret glance.) (*Collog.*)

(3) *Tail of the trenches*:

Fort.: The post where the besiegers begin to break ground and cover themselves from the fire of the defenders in advancing the lines of approach.

(4) *To turn tail*: To run away; to shirk an encounter.

(5) *With one's tail between one's legs*: With a cowed or abject look, as a beaten cur; having a humiliated appearance, as of one conscious of defeat.

(6) *With one's tail up*: In good form or plight; said of a successful billiard player.

tail-bay, s.

Hydr. Eng.: That part of a canal-lock between the tail-gates and the lower pond.

tail-block, s.

Naut.: A block whose strap is prolonged into a tail, which is tapered, or the ends may be twisted into foxes and plaited together like a gasket. Blocks used for jiggers have a double tail, made in the same manner.

tail-board, s.

1. *Vehicles*: The hind-end gate of a cart or wagon.
2. *Shipbuilding*: The carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head.

***tail-castle, *tail-castell, subst.** The poop of a ship. Opposed to fore-castle (q. v.).

"Puppis . . . la poupe. The hind deck, or *tail-castell*."—*Nomenclator*.

tail-coat, s. A coat with tails; a dress-coat.

tail-crab, s.

Mining: The capstan on which the spare rope of the crab is wound.

tail-drain, s. A drain forming a receptacle for all the water that runs out of the other drains in a field or meadow.

tail-end, s.

1. The latter end; the termination; the wind-up.
"The tail-end of a shower caught us."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaëton*, ch. xxii.

2 (*Pl.*): Inferior samples of grain; tailings.

tail-gates, s. pl.

Hydr. Eng.: The lower pair of gates of a canal-lock.

tail-piece, s. A piece at the end of anything; an appendage; specifically—

(1) A small cut or ornamental design at the end of a chapter or section of a book as an ornamental ending of a page.

"Without any foppish or pedantic ornaments of head and tail-pieces."—*Armstrong: Miscellanies*, i. 173.

(2) *Lathe*: The set-screw of the rear lathe-spindle.

(3) *Music*: The block of a violin, guitar, or similar instrument, to which the strings are attached.

tail-pin, s. The back-center pin of a lathe.

tail-pipe, s. The suction-pipe of a pump.

tail-pipe, v. t. To affix an old kettle, or other utensil, to the tail of; as, to *tail-pipe* a dog. (*Halliw.*)

†tail-pointed, a.

Bot.: Caudate (q. v.).

tail-race, s.

Hydr. Eng.: The channel which leads away the spent water from a water-wheel.

tail-screw, s.

Lathe: The screw which advances or retracts the back-center.

tail-tackle, s.

Naut.: A luff-tackle, with a hook in the end of the single block, and a tail to the upper end of the double block.

tail-trimmer, s.

Build.: A trimmer next to the wall into which the ends of joints are fastened to avoid flues.

tail-valve, s.

Steam:

(1) An air-pump valve in one form of condenser, opened by the steam entering the condenser, but closed by atmospheric pressure when a partial vacuum exists in the condenser.

(2) The snifting-valve of a marine steam-engine.

tail-vise, s. A small hand-vise, with a tail or handle to hold it by.

tail-water, s. The waste-water discharged from the buckets of a water-wheel in motion.

tails common, s.

Mining: The washed lead-ore.

tāil (2), taille, s. [Fr. *taille*=a cutting, &c. It is the same word as *tally* (q. v.).]

Law: Limitation, abridgment.

"*Taille*, the fee which is opposite to fee-simple, because it is so minced or pared, that it is not in his free power to be disposed of who owns it; but is, by the first giver, cut or divided from all other, and tied to the issue of the donee. The limitation, or *taille*, is either general or special. *Taille* general is that whereby lands or tenements are limited to a man, and to the heirs of his body begotten; and the reason of this term is, because how many soever women the tenant, holding by this title, shall take to his wives, one after another, in lawful matrimony, his issue by them all have a possibility to inherit one after the other. *Taille* special is that whereby lands or tenements be limited unto a man and his wife, and the heirs of their two bodies begotten."—*Cowell*.

¶ *Estate tail, Estate in tail*:

Law: A freehold of inheritance limited to a person and the heirs of his body, general or special, male or female. [ENTAIL.]

***tāil, *tayl, v. t. & i.** [TAIL (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pull by the tail or stern.

"They toke foure Englysshe shyppes, laded with vytell, and taylor them to their shyppes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cron.*, vol. i., ch. xci.

2. To follow or hang to, like a tail; to be intimately attached to, as something not easily to be got rid of.

B. Intrans.: To pull at the tail. (See extract under STAVE, v., from *Butler: Hudibras*, l. iii. 133.)

¶ *To tail in*:

Carp.: To fasten by one of the ends in a wall or any support; as, to *tail in* a timber.

***tāil'-age, *tāl'-il-age** (age as *ig*), s. [Fr. *tailage*, from *tailier*=to cut off.] A portion cut out of a whole; a portion; a share of a man's substance paid as tribute; a tax, a toll.

***tāil'-ag-ēr** (ag as *ig*), ***tail-a-gier, s.** [TAIL-AGE.] A collector of tailages or taxes. (*Rom. of the Rose*.)

tāiled, *tayled, a. [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; -ed.] Having a tail. Frequently used in compounds, as long-tailed, bob-tailed, &c.

tailed-amphibia, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The order Urodela (q. v.).

tailed-men, s. pl.

1. *Biol.*: Men in whom the *os coccyx* has developed into a free tail.

"There is reason to believe that there are always a few *tailed-men* of this kind living."—*Jour. Anthropol. Inst.*, x. 447.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term often applied to any despised tribe of aborigines, outcasts, or heretics, living near or among a dominant population, who look upon them as beasts, and furnish them with tails accordingly. (*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 383.)

tailed-wasp, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the genus *Sirex* (q. v.); spec., *Sirex gigas*.

tāil'-īng, a. [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; -ing.]

1. *Agric. (pl.)*: The lighter parts of grain blown to one end in winnowing.

"Before 1884 I never used any wheat, other than *taillings*, for feeding stock."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

2. *Build.*: The part of a projecting stone or brick inserted into a wall.

3. *Mining (pl.)*: The refuse part of the stamped ore thrown behind the tail of the buddle or washing apparatus, and which is dressed a second time to secure whatever metal might still remain in it.

"A shiplot of *tailings* to an ounce of gold."—*Chamber's Journal*, July, 1879, p. 367.

4. *Surg.*: The same as TAIL (1), s., II. 10.

5. *Elect. (pl.)*: Residual or return currents in the transmission of electro-magnetic waves through a dielectric.

***tāille, s.** [Fr.=a cutting; *tailleur*=to cut off.]

1. A tally; an account notched on a piece of wood.

2. A tax, tallage, impost, or subsidy; an imposition levied by the sovereign or any other lord on his subjects.

3. The same as TAIL (2), s. (q. v.).

4. *Mus.*: The French name for the tenor voice or part; also, for the tenor viol or viola.

tāil'-lēss, a. [Eng. *tail* (1), s.; -less.] Destitute of a tail; having no tail.

tailless-ape, s.

Zoölogy: *Macacus sylvanus* (†*Inuus ecaudatus*). [INUUS.]

tailless-batrachians, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The order Anoura (q. v.).

tailless-shrew, s.

Zoölogy: *Anurosorex squamipes*, a small Shrew brought by Père David from Thibet.

tāil'-ōr, *tayl-or, *tail-lour, *tayl-our, subst. [O. Fr. *tailleur*; Fr. *tailleur*=a cutter, from *tailleur*=to cut, from *taille*=an incision, a slitting, from Lat. *talea*=a thin rod, a stick.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One whose occupation it is to cut out and make up clothes, chiefly the outer garments of men, but sometimes also the heavier and stronger outer garments of women, as jackets, cloaks, &c.

"His verse, like clothes, was made to fit him

Which (as no taylor e'er denied)

The better fit the more they're tried."

Lloyd: *An Epistle to Mr. Colman*.

2. *Ichthyology*: A fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor.

tailor-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Orthotomus sutorius*, a small bird about six inches long; general color olive greenish; wings brown, edged with green; crown of the head rufous, inclining to gray on the nape; tail light brown; outer feathers narrowly tipped with white; under surface of the body white; legs flesh-colored. The male has the two center tail-feathers lengthened. A native of India, the Eastern Peninsula, China, &c. It is found in gardens, hedgerows, orchards, jungles, &c., sometimes in pairs, sometimes in small flocks, feeding on ants, cicadellas, and other small insects. Its name of Tailor-bird is derived from its nest, which is enclosed in leaves sewn with cobwebs, silk from cocoons, thread, wool, and vegetable fiber. The nest itself is formed of cotton-wool, with fine loose hairs, &c. Eggs three or four; in different nests they are of different colors, some being white, spotted with rufous or reddish-brown, others bluish-green.

tailor-shad, s.

Ichthyology: *Pomoxilus mediocris*, a Mississippi river shad.

tāil'-ōr, *tayl-or, v. i. [TAILOR, s.]

1. To practice making men's clothes; to follow the occupation of a tailor.

"These *tayl'ring* artists for our lays
Invent cramp'd rules."—*Green: The Spleen*.

2. To deal with tailors, as for clothing.

tāil'-ōr-ēss, s. [Eng. *tailor*, s.; -ess.] A female tailor; a woman who makes clothes for men.

tāil'-ōr-īng, s. [Eng. *tailor*; -ing.] The occupation or practice of a tailor.

tāil'-stöck, s. [Eng. *tail* (1), and *stock*.] [DEAD-HEAD, 3.]

***tāil'-wōrt, s.** [Eng. *tail*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): An old name given by Lindley to the order Triuridaceæ (q. v.).

tāil'-zīe (z as y), **tāil'-yīe, s.** [Fr. *tailleur*=to cut off.] An old term to denote a deed creating an entailed estate. (*Scotch*.)

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn. -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tāil'-zie (z as y), **tāil'-yle**, v. t. [TAILZIE, s.] To entail, as an estate, &c. (Scotch.)

tāin, subst. [Mid. Eng. *teine*, *teyne*, a thin plate; Lat. *taenia*=a band, a fillet.]

1. Thin tin-plate.
2. Tinfoil for mirrors.

tāint (1), ***tainte**, v. t. & i. [TAINT, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To imbue or impregnate with something noxious, poisonous, or odious; to poison, to infect.

"The whole air of Somersetshire was tainted with death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To corrupt, as by incipient putrefaction; as, tainted meat.

*3. To stain, to sully, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Which, since they are of you, and odious,
I will not taint my mouth with."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*4. To make corrupt; to vitiate.

"With new glozes tainte the text."

Warner: Albions England, ix. 52.

*5. To attain (q. v.).

B. Intransitive:

*1. To be infected or corrupted; to be touched with something morally corrupting.

"I cannot taint with fear."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 3.

2. To be affected with incipient putrefaction; as, Meat taints in hot weather.

***tāint** (2), ***taynt**, v. t. & i. [Prob. from Latin *tango*, or a shortened form of *attaint*; cf. "I at-
teynt, I hyt or touche a thyng" (*Palsgrave*).]

A. Transitive:

1. To hit, to strike, to touch.

"The ii. course they tainted eche other on ye helmes."
—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxvii.

2. To break, as a lance, in an unknighly or unskillful manner.

3. To injure, as a lance, without breaking.

B. Intrans.: To make an ineffectual thrust with a lance.

tāint (1), ***tāinct**, s. & a. [Fr. *teint*=a tincture, a dye, a stain, prop. pa. par. of *teindre*=to stain; Lat. *tingo*.] [TINGE.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Color, hue, tinge.

"Face rose-hned, cherry-red, with a silver taint like a lily."
R. Greene: In Laudem Rosamundæ.

*2. A stain, a spot; a blemish on the reputation.

"The taints and blames I laid upon myself,"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

*3. Disgrace, discredit.

"Your fore-venched affection
Fallen into taint."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. Something which infects, contaminates or corrupts; a corrupting influence, infection, corruption.

"A taint which so universally infects mankind."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. xxxiii.

5. A kind of spider of a red color, common in summer.

"There is found in the summer a kind of spider called a taint, of a red color, and so little of body that ten of the largest will hardly out-weigh a grain; this by country people is accounted a deadly poison unto cows and horses; who if they suddenly die, and swell thereon, ascribe their death hereto, and will commonly say, they have licked a taint."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

*B. As adj.: Tainted, stained, imbued.

"A pure, unspotted heart"

Never yet taint with love."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

taint-worm, s. A worm that taints; a parasitic worm; or perhaps the same as TAIN (1), s. 5. (q. v.)

"As killing as the canker to the rose,
Or taint-worm to the weanling herds that graze."
Milton: Lycidas, 45.

***tāint** (2), s. [TAINT (2), v.]

1. A thrust of a lance, which fails of its effect; a breaking of a lance in an encounter in an unknighly or unskillful manner.

2. A trial of a lance; an injury to a lance without breaking it.

3. Trial, proof. (Perhaps from Fr. *tenter*; Latin *tento*=to try, to prove.)

tāint'-freē, adj. [Eng. *taint* (1), s., and *free*.] Free from taint or infection; pure, untainted.

tāint'-less, ***taint-lesse**, a. [Eng. *taint* (1), s.; -less.] Free from taint; untainted, taintfree, pure.

"The taintless flowers of blest Elysium."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 5.

tāint'-less-ly, adv. [Eng. *taintless*; -ly.] Without taint.

tāint'-ure, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tinctura*=tincture, dye.] Taint, tinge, stain, defilement.

"Preserve them eafe from all the pestilent taintures of schism and heresie."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 29.

tāirge, s. [TARGE.] (Scotch.)

tāirn, s. [TARN.]

tāisch (ch guttural), s. [Gael.] The voice of a person about to die heard in the person's absence.

"The superstition that this omen of approaching death sometimes takes place, exists chiefly in the Highlands of Scotland. Some women . . . said to him they had heard two *taischs*, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English *taisch*, which they never heard before."—*Boswell: Journal*, p. 150. (*Jamieson*.)

tāit (1), **tāte**, **teat**, s. [Icel. *tata*=shreds; *tæta*=to tease or pick wool.] A small portion of anything, consisting of fibers or the like; a shred.

"A tait o' woo' would be scarce amang ns," said the goodwife."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

tāit (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] [NOOLBENGER.]

tāi'-vērt, a. [TAVERT.]

ta-ja'-çû, **ta-jas'-sû**, s. [Native name.]

Zoology: *Dicotyles torquatus* (Cuvier), *D. tajacu* (Linn.), the Collared Peccary, the smaller of the two species of the genus. It is about thirty-six inches long, dark gray in color, with a white or light gray band across the chest from shoulder to shoulder. [PECCARY.]

tāke (pa. t. **tok*, **tuk*, took, past par. **take*, **itake*, taken), verb t. & i. [Icel. *taka* (pa. t. *tók*, pa. par. *tekinn*)=to lay hold of, to grasp; Sw. *taga*; O. Sw. *taka*; Dan. *tage*; Goth. *tekan* (pa. t. *taitok*, pa. par. *tekans*); Latin *tango*=to touch. Allied words are *tack*, *tag*, *tackle*, *attach*, *attack*, *tact*, *tangent*, *contact*, *stake*, *stick*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To touch.

"Ure lord . . . tok his lepre."

O. Eng. Miscell., p. 31.

*2. To give, to hand over.

"The gailer him tok an appel."

Polit., Relig. and Love Songs, xxiv. 231.

3. To grasp with the hand or with any instrument; to lay hold of, to seize, to grasp; to get into one's hold.

"Take him by the arm."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 3.

4. To seize or lay hold of and remove; to carry off; to remove generally.

"When death takes one."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,161.

5. To catch by surprise; to come upon unexpectedly; to surprise; to catch, as in a trap or snare; to circumvent; to find or take at a disadvantage.

"Nay, I have ta'en yon napping, gentle love."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

6. To take prisoner, to capture.

"Too late comes rescue: he is ta'en or elain."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 4.

7. To seize, as a disease; to attack.

"A most ontrageous fit of madness took him."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

8. To obtain or gain possession of by force of arms; to capture, to conquer; to cause to surrender or capitulate.

"Like a Sinon take another Troy."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 2.

9. To catch, as a disease.

"He hath ta'en the infection."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

10. To catch, as a batsman in cricket.

11. To gain or secure the interest, affection, or favor of; to captivate, to charm, to please, to attract, to allure.

"Which mnst take the ear strangely."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

12. To conduct, to lead, to convey, to carry, to transport.

"Take him hence, and marry her instantly."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

¶ It frequently conveys the idea of carrying and handing over; as, *Take* this book to him=*Take* this book and hand it over to him.

13. To enter into possession of by hiring, leasing, or renting.

"If three ladies like a lackless play,

Takes the whole house upon the poet's day."

Pope: Horace, bk. I., ep. 6.

14. To quote, to extract; as, The passage is *taken* from another author.

15. To draw, to derive, to deduce.

16. To deduct, to subtract.

"Take two from twenty and leave eighteen."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 1.

17. To receive and accept, as something offered. (Correlative to *give* and opposed to *refuse* or *reject*.)

"Then took I the cup at the lord's hand, and made all the nation to drink."—*Jeremiah* xiv. 17.

18. To appropriate.

"Give me the persons, and take the goods to thyself."—*Gen.* xiv. 21.

19. To understand in any particular sense or manner; to apprehend, to comprehend, to interpret.

"A word unkind or wrongly taken."

Moore: Light of the Harem.

20. To receive into the mind; to hear, to learn.

"Take this of me: Locrine was not more chaste."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

21. To consider, to review.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,

I shall not look upon his like again."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

22. To imagine, to suppose; to entertain in opinion; to look upon as.

"Not the men you took them for."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

23. To receive with good or ill will; to feel concerning; to meet, to accept; to feel or be affected by.

"Tell me how he takes it."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

24. To entertain, to feel, to receive.

"You take pleasure in the message"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

25. To avail one's self of; to employ, to use, to occupy; as, to take care, to take precautions, to take steps.

26. To have recourse to; to betake one's self to; to turn to.

"He took this place for sanctuary."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

27. To adopt and follow; to betake one's self to.

"If any be subject to vice, or take ill courses, they are reprov'd."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

28. To seize on, to catch; not to let slip; not to neglect; as, to take an opportunity.

29. To choose and adopt as one's own; to select, to accept.

"Take to thee from among the cherubim

Thy choice of flaming warriors."

Milton: P. L., xi. 100.

30. To submit to the hazard of; to be contented with; to put up with.

"You must take your chance."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

31. To accept the promise, declaration, or conditions of; to close with; to hold responsible.

"Old as I am, I take thee at thy word,

And will to-morrow thank thee with my sword."

Dryden: Conquest of Granada, pt. 1, ii. 1.

32. To assume, to put on, to pass into.

"Take any shape but that."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

33. To accept as a price or equivalent.

"If I can recover him, and keep him tame, I will not take too much for him."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

34. To receive and swallow, as food, drink, or medicine.

"Drink, and pray for me, I pray you; I have taken my last draught in this world."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.

35. To use habitually; as, Do you take milk and sugar? He takes snuff.

36. To render necessary, to demand, to require. (Frequently used impersonally; as, It takes long study to make a scholar.)

37. To form, to fix, to adopt, to determine upon; as, to take a certain course.

38. To place one's self in; to occupy; as, to take a chair or a seat.

39. To bear or submit to; to endure; to put up with; to submit to without resentment or ill-feeling; as, to take a joke.

40. To put or set down in writing; to note down; to make a note or memorandum of.

"His confession is taken."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iv. 3.

41. To copy, to delineate, to draw.

"Our phoenix queen was pourtray'd too so bright,

Beauty alone could beauty take so right."

Dryden: Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 134.

42. To execute by artistic means; as, to take a photograph.

43. To obtain or ascertain by measurement.

"With a two foot rule in his hand measuring my walls, he took the dimensions of the room."—*Swift*.

44. Not to refuse or balk at; to clear; as, A horse takes a fence.

45. To admit, to accept; as, Clay takes an impression easily.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

46. To admit in copulation.

"Five hundred asses yearly took the horse,
Producing mules of greater speed and force."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

47. In chess, draughts, cards, &c., said of a piece or card of superior value to another; as, to take a trick with a trump, the queen takes another piece in chess, &c.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move or direct one's course; to betake one's self; to resort, to turn.

2. To have the intended or desired effect.

3. To meet with a favorable reception; to be favorably received; to please.

"Our gracious master is a precedent to his own subjects, and seasonable mementos may be useful; and being discreetly used, cannot but take well with him."—*Bacon.*

4. To catch; to fix or be fixed.

"Lymph will not take, if, after vaccination, the person operated on be subjected to the influence of a vapor bath."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886.

5. To admit of being represented in a photographic picture; to have the quality of coming out well in a photograph; to make a good photographic picture.

6. To be attracted by or swallow a bait.

"A strong north-easterly wind prevailing, during which fish will not, as a rule, take, and are very sulky."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ 1. To give and take: To make allowances on each side. [*GIVE*, ¶ 25.]

2. To take aback: To surprise, to astonish, especially in an abrupt, disappointing, and unexpected manner; to confound.

3. To take a back seat: To abandon one's pretensions.

"He will have, in the expressive parlance of American politics, to take a back seat."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 5, 1885.

*4. To take a ball:

Cricket: To hit, drive, or strike a ball with the bat, as opposed to blocking it.

"He blocked the doubtful balls, missed the bad ones, took the good ones, and sent them flying to all parts of the field."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. vii.

5. To take advantage of:

(1) To seize and make use of any advantage offered by; to profit or benefit by.

(2) To seize and make use of circumstances to the prejudice of; to catch by surprise or cunning; to trick.

6. To take after:

(1) To learn to follow; to copy, to imitate; to follow the example of.

"We cannot but think that he has taken after a good pattern."—*Atterbury*.

(2) To resemble; as, A son takes after his father.

7. To take aim: To direct the eye or a weapon; to aim.

*8. To take air: To be divulged; to become known.

9. To take arms, to take up arms: To commence hostilities; to rise in arms.

10. To take a sight: [*SIGHT*, s., ¶ (4).]

11. To take away: To remove, to set aside, to do away with.

"If any take away from the book of this prophecy God shall take away his part out of the book of life."—*Rev. xx. 19.*

12. To take breath: To stop, as one exhausted with labor or fatigue, in order to breathe or rest; to rest, refresh, or recruit one's self after exertion or fatigue.

13. To take care:

(1) To be careful, vigilant, wary, or cautious.

* (2) To be careful, anxious, or solicitous. (Followed by *for* before an object.)

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn. Doth God take care for oxen?"—*1 Cor. ix. 9.*

14. To take care of: To have the care or charge of; to keep watch over; to superintend.

*15. To take course: To have recourse to measures.

"They meant to take a course to deal with particulars by reconcilments, and cared not for any head."—*Bacon.*

16. To take down:

(1) To bring or reduce from a higher to a lower place or position, or lower; hence to abase, to humble.

* (2) To crush, to reduce, to suppress.

"Do you think now he is so dangerous an enemy as he is counted, or that it is so hard to take him down as some suppose?"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* (3) To swallow.

"We cannot take down the lives of living creatures, which some of the Paracelsians say, if they could be taken down, would make us immortal."—*Bacon.*

(4) To pull down; to pull to pieces; to reduce to separate parts; as, to take down a building.

(5) To put or set down in writing; to write down, to record; as, to take down a speech in shorthand.

17. To take earth: To escape into its hole (said of a fox); hence, fig., to hide or conceal one's self. [*EARTH*, s., A. II. 6.]

18. To take effect:

(1) To have the desired effect or influence; to be efficacious.

(2) To come into operation or action; as, The law takes effect next month.

19. To take farewell: To take leave; to bid farewell.

20. To take fire: To become ignited; to flame up; hence, fig., to become highly excited or heated, as with anger, love, enthusiasm, or the like.

"Let youth take fire! Sir Paul takes snuff"

Praed: County Ball.

21. To take from:

(1) To deduct, to subtract; as, to take two from four.

* (2) To derogate, to detract.

"It takes not from you, that you were born with principles of generosity; but it adds to you that you have cultivated nature."—*Dryden.*

22. To take heart: To pluck up courage; to become brave, confident, or courageous. [*HEART*, s., I. 2. (4), ¶ 35.]

23. To take heed: To be careful, wary, or cautious.

24. To take heed to (or unto): To attend to with care.

"I will take heed to my ways, that I offend not with my tongue."—*Psalms xxxix. 1.*

25. To take hold: To seize, to grasp; to gain control or power over. (Followed by *of*, sometimes by *on*.)

"Judgment and sorrow take hold on thee."—*Job xxxvi. 17.*

26. To take horse:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: To mount and ride a horse or horses.

"And there ta'en horse to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome."—*Macaulay: Virginia.*

(2) *Mining*: A vein of ore is said to take horse when it divides on each side of a body of non-metaliferous rock, called dead-ground.

27. To take in:

(1) To receive, admit, or bring into one's house, company, or the like; to entertain.

"I was a stranger and ye took me in."—*Matt. xxv. 35.*

(2) To inclose, fence in, or reclaim, as land.

"Upon the sea-coast are parcels of land that would pay well for the taking in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) To give admission to; to allow to enter; as, A ship takes in water.

(4) To encompass, to embrace, to include, to comprehend.

"These heads are sufficient for the explication of this whole matter: taking in some additional discourses, which make the work more even."—*Burnet.*

(5) To reduce into a less compass; to lessen, to contract.

"If fortune fill thy sail

With more than a propitious gale

Take half thy canvas in."

Couper: Horace; Odes ii. 10.

(6) To receive or admit into the mind or understanding; to comprehend; to admit the truth of; as, I cannot take that story in.

* (7) To win or gain by conquest; to capture.

"He sent Asan-aga with the janizaries, and pieces of great ordnance, to take in the other cities of Tunis."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes.*

(8) To be a regular subscriber to; to receive or take regularly; as, to take in a newspaper.

(9) To circumvent, to cozen, to cheat, to deceive. (*Colloq.*)

"It is curious that so able a man could have believed that he could in this way take in the British public."—*Gentleman's Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 569.

28. To take in hand: To undertake to manage, perform, or execute.

29. To take in vain: To utter or use unnecessarily, carelessly, or profanely, as an oath.

"Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain."—*Exodus xx. 7.*

30. To take it out: To exact or compel satisfaction or an equivalent. A rich man is said to take it (his money) out in fine footmen, fine feeding, &c.; a poor man takes it (his trouble) out in drink. (*Slang Dict.*)

31. To take leave:

(1) To bid farewell; to depart.

(2) To assume or use a certain degree of liberty or license; to permit to one's self.

32. To take notice:

(1) To regard or observe with attention; to watch carefully; to give attention to.

(2) To show by some act that observation is made; to make remark; to mention.

"Some laws restrained the extravagant power of the nobility, the diminution whereof they took very heavily, though at that time they took little notice of it."—*Clarendon.*

33. To take oath: To swear judicially.

*34. To take oath of: To administer an oath to.

35. To take off:

(1) To remove or lift from the surface or outside. (*Exodus xxxiv. 34.*)

(2) To remove or transport to another place.

* (3) To remove; to take away.

"To take off so much grief from you."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

(4) To deduct from; as, to take a penny off the income-tax.

* (5) To put to death; to kill, to execute; to do away with.

(6) To retract, to withdraw.

"Take it [a sentence of banishment] off again."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

* (7) To invalidate, to lessen, to weaken.

"This takes not off the force of our former evidence."—*Stillingsfleet.*

(8) To withdraw; to abstract; to draw off.

"Keep foreign ideas from taking off our mind from its present pursuit."—*Locke.*

(9) To swallow; to drink off or out.

"Were the pleasure of drinking accompanied, the moment a man takes off his glass, with that sick stomach which, in some men, follows not many hours after, nobody would ever let wine touch his lips."—*Locke.*

* (10) To make a copy of; to reproduce.

(11) To mimic, to imitate, to ridicule, to caricature; to make game of by imitation.

* (12) To purchase; to take in trade.

"The Spaniards, having no commodities that we will take off, above the value of one hundred thousand pounds per annum, cannot pay us."—*Locke.*

* (13) To find place for; to dispose of; to accommodate.

"The multiplying of nobility brings a state to necessity; and, in like manner, when more are bred scholars than preferments can take off."—*Bacon.*

(14) To start to jump; as, A horse takes off too soon at a fence.

36. To take on (or upon):

(1) To undertake the charge, execution, responsibility, &c., of; to assume, to appropriate, to bear.

"Ye take too much upon you."—*Numbers xvi. 3.*

(2) To be violently affected; to mourn, to fret. (*Colloq.*)

"How will my mother, for a father's death,

Take on with me, and ne'er be satisfied?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III. ii. 5.

* (3) To assume a character; to act a part.

"I take not on me here as a physician."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II. iv. 1.

37. To take one's part: To espouse one's cause; to defend or support one.

*38. To take order with: To exercise authority; to take measures; to check.

"Though he would have turned his teeth upon Spain, yet he was taken order with before it came to that."—*Bacon.*

39. To take out:

(1) To remove from within a place, or from a number of other things.

"All thy friends which thou must make thy friends

Have but their stings and teeth newly taken out."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II. iv. 4.

(2) To remove by cleansing, erasure, or the like; as, to take out a stain, a blot, &c.

(3) To put away; to put an end to; as, to take the pride out of a person, to take the strength out of a person.

(4) To obtain or accept as an equivalent; as, He took the value out in money.

(5) To ascertain by measurement and calculation; as, to take out quantities for a work.

(6) To procure for one's self; to obtain; to get drawn, granted, or executed for one's own use; as, to take out a patent, to take out a summons.

* (7) To copy. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.)

40. To take pains: To exert one's self; to use all one's skill, care, or the like.

41. To take part in: To share in; to partake of.

42. To take place:

(1) To happen; to come to pass; to occur.

* (2) To have effect; to prevail.

"Where arms take place all other pleas are vain;

"Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain."

Dryden. (Todd.)

43. To take root:

(1) To form or strike a root; as, A plant takes root.

(2) To become firmly fixed or established.

"I have seen the foolish taking root."—*Job v. 3.*

44. To take stock: [*STOCK* (1), s., ¶ (3).]

*45. To take tent: To take heed; to be careful, cautious, attentive. (*Scotch.*)

46. To take the air, to take an airing: To walk, drive, or ride in the open air for the sake of health.

47. To take the back track: To recede from one's position.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus. çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -çious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl del.

38. *To take the field*: To begin the military operations of a campaign; hence, fig., to occupy or step into a position of activity, as an opponent, rival, competitor, or the like.

49. *To take the rag off the bush*: To surpass, to excel. (Sometimes shortened into *take the cake*.)

50. *To take the shine off*: To excel in the brilliance of a performance.

51. *To take thought*: To be solicitous or anxious. (*Matthew* vi. 25.)

52. *To take time*:

(1) To act without hurry or haste; and with due deliberation; hence, to be in no haste or excitement; to be patient; to wait calmly and patiently.

(2) To require, demand, or necessitate a certain amount of time for accomplishment or execution.

53. *To take to*:

(1) To become fond of; to become attached to.

(2) To resort to; to betake one's self to; to adopt.

"I have now four horses which were in my possession when I first took to the peat."—*Field*, Jan. 30, 1886.

54. *To take to heart*: To be keenly or deeply affected by; to feel keenly or sensibly; as, He took the disgrace much to heart.

55. *To take to task*: To find fault with; to censure.

56. *To take up*:

(1) To lift, to raise.

"Take her up tenderly, lift her with care."

Hood: Song of the Shirt.

(2) To bring or gather together; to fasten or bind; as, to take up raveled threads.

(3) To protect and care for; to patronise or befriend.

"When my father and my mother forsake me, then the Lord will take me up."—*Psalms* xxvii. 10.

* (4) To obtain on credit.

"Take up commodities upon our bills."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 7.

* (5) To begin, to start; to set agoing.

"They shall take up a lamentation for me."—*Ezekiel* xxv. 17.

(6) To begin where another left off; to keep up in continuous succession.

(7) To preoccupy, to occupy, to engross, to engage, to employ.

"There is so much time taken up in the ceremony."—*Addison: On Medals.*

(8) To seize, to catch, to arrest.

"Though the sheriff have this authority to take up all such stragglers."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* (9) To rate, to abuse, to scold.

"I was taken up for laying them down."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

* (10) To make up; to settle, to arrange.

"How was that quarrel taken up?"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

* (11) To levy.

"You are to take soldiers up in counties."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.*

* (12) To oppose, to encounter; to cope with. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.*)

* (13) To trip. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.*)

(14) To undertake; to take on one's self; as, to take up a friend's quarrel.

* (15) To believe, to admit.

"The ancients took up experiments upon credit, and did build great matters upon them."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* (16) To fasten with a ligature.

"A large vessel opened by incision must be taken up before you proceed."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

(17) To pay and receive.

"The bill if not taken up this afternoon will be protested."—*Colman: The Spleen, i.*

(18) To clear up; to become fine.

"The weather took up wonderfully."—*Field, April 4, 1885.*

* (19) To stop.

"Sinners at last take up, and settle in a contempt of all religion."—*Tillotson.*

* (20) To reform.

"This rational thought wrought so effectually, that it made him take up, and from that time prove a good husband."—*Locke.*

* (21) To collect.

"This great bassa was born in a poor country village, and in his childhood taken from Christian parents, by such as take up the tribute children."—*Knolles Hist. Turkes*

57. *To take up arms*: The same as to take arms (q. v.).

58. *To take up with*:

(1) To become intimate with; to attach one's self to; to associate with.

"Are dogs such desirable company to take up with?"—*South.*

* (2) To be contented to receive; to put up with.

"The ass takes up with that for his satisfaction, which he reckoned upon before for his misfortune."—*L'Es-trange: Fables.*

59. *To take water*: To recede from a position; to deny former opinions or tenets.

60. *To take with*:

(1) To accept, take, or have as a companion.

* (2) To be clear and explicit, as with another person, so that he can follow and understand.

(3) To please.

tāke, s. [TAKE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of taking or seizing; capture.

"Every hound was up at the take."—*Field, Jan. 23, 1886.*

2. That which is taken; the quantity or amount of anything taken or received; especially the quantity of fish caught at one time; catch.

"They begrudge the large takes of these fish which they say the fishermen obtain."—*Field, Oct. 3, 1885.*

* 3. A witch's charm.

"He hath a take upon him."—*Quack's Academy. (1678.)*

II. Print.: The portion of copy taken by a compositor at one time.

take-down, s. A lowering or abasing; humiliation. (Colloq.)

take-in, s.

1. A fraud, a cheat, an imposition. (Colloq.)

2. The person who cheats or imposes on another.

take-off, s.

1. An imitation of another, especially by way of caricature.

2. The spot where a horse or man starts to leap a fence, &c. (Eng.)

"Unfortunately, the take-off of the last water jump, obstructed as it was with snow and slush, proved fatal to his chance."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1884.*

take-off, v. t. or i.

Print.: To remove (the sheets) from a machine or press.

take-up, s.

1. Sewing-machine: A device in a sewing-machine to draw upon the upper thread to take up its slack while the needle is rising, or resting at its highest point, to tighten the stitch. The independent take-up is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar.

2. Steam Navig.: The part between the smoke-box and the bottom of the funnel of a steam-ship.

3. Weaving: That motion of the cloth-beam in a loom by which the web is wound up as fast as the weaving proceeds.

*tak-el, s. [TACKLE, s.]

tāk'-en, pa. par. & a. [TAKE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pleased, gratified.

"I was more taken with the third season hunter, Bachelor."—*Field Sept. 4, 1886.*

¶ (1) To be taken up with: To be occupied with or engaged on or upon.

(2) To be taken with: To be attracted by; to like, to fancy.

tāk'-ēr, s. [Eng. tak(e), v.; -er.]

1. One who takes, receives, seizes, apprehends, or captures.

2. One who takes or accepts a bet.

3. One who swallows.

"That the life-weary taker may fall dead."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

taker-away, s. One who takes away or deprives a person of any possession. (With allusion to Job i. 21.)

"Do I fully trust in God, as the giver and taker away of all earthly things?"—*Gilpin: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 37.*

taker-off, s.

Print.: A person (usually a lad) employed to take off the sheets from a machine as they are printed.

*tā-kīg'-rā-phŷ, s. [TACHYGRAPHY.]

tāk'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [TAKE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pleasing, alluring, attracting, engaging.

"So taking amid the ripening grain."—*Burroughs: Pepecton, p. 276.*

† 2. Infectious, catching; as, The itch is very taking. (Colloq.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who takes; the act of gaining possession, seizing, accepting, or the like; seizure, apprehension, capture.

"The manner of their taking may appear

At large discoursed in this paper here."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. (Plural): That which is taken or received; receipts; as, The takings at the door were small.

* 3. Distress of mind; agitation.

* 4. Malignant influence.

"Bless thee from whirlwinds, star-blasting, and taking."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.*

¶ To be in a taking: To be agitated, confused, flurried, or distressed.

"What a taking was he in, when your husband asked who was in the basket."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 3.*

taking-off, s. Killing, execution.

"Let her, who would be rid of him, devise

His speedy taking-off."—*Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.*

tāk'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. taking; -ly.] In a taking or attractive manner; attractively.

"I shall discourse in some sort takingly."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Woman Hater, iv. 2.*

*tāk'-īng-nēss, s. [English taking; -ness.] The quality or state of being taking, pleasing, or attractive.

"All outward adornings have sometimes in them of a handsomeness and takingness."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness, p. 41.*

tāl'-ā-pōin, tēl'-ā-pōin, s. [See def. 1.]

1. Ord. Lang.: The Siamese title of a priest of Fo; a bonze (q. v.).

2. Zool.: *Cercopithecus talapoin*, a small and rare monkey from the west coast of Africa. The general color is green, lower part of the body and under surface white. It differs in dentition from the rest of the genus.

*tāl'-ā-ræ, s. pl. [TALARIA.]

Bot.: Link's name for the wings of a papilionaceous corolla.

tā-lār'-ī-ā, s. pl. [Lat., from talus=an ankle.]

Class. Antiq.: The small wings attached to the ankles of Hermes, or Mercury, in representations of that deity. They sometimes appear as growing to the ankle, more commonly as attached to sandals, one on each side of each ankle.

tāl'-ā-vatch'-ī, s. [Native Mexican name.]

Toxicol.: A subtle poison, of which the constituents are unknown, formerly manufactured by the Aztecs, and by them handed down to their descendants, the Mexican Indians. Skillfully administered, it is said to destroy the mind, while leaving slight effects upon the body. It is said by some that the Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, was poisoned by this drug at the hands of an Indian beggar, and that to this cause, and not to grief at her husband's death, her insanity is due. Gen. Rudolfo Gunner, a former intimate and official of Maximilian's court, is given as the authority for this statement. The peculiar effect of the poison seems to be to induce monomania or epilepsy, and sometimes both. (Dr. L. B. Folkes.)

tā-lāu'-mā, s. [The South American name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliaceæ akin to Magnolia. Trees, or shrubs, with very fragrant flowers, natives of the hotter countries in both hemispheres.

tāl'-bōt, s. [Entom. doubtful.]

Zoology:

* 1. The name given to a race of dogs, allied to or identical with the Bloodhound.

"Gervase Markham describes a Talbot, which no doubt is a relation of the Bloodhound, as a round, thick-headed dog, with a short nose—characteristics which certainly do not appear in modern Bloodhounds."—*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog, p. 200.*

† 2. A race of hounds, nearly, if not quite, extinct, which seem to have been kept for show rather than for use. Color pure white, large head, very broad muzzle, long pendulous ears, and rough hair on the belly. Talbot is the family name of the House of Shrewsbury, which has a Talbot for badge and two Talbots for supporters.

"The Talbot seems to have been something between the Northern and Southern Hounds, but the accounts we possess of this breed differ greatly."—*Meyrick: House Dogs and Sporting Dogs, p. 27.*

tāl'-bō-tŷpe, s. [After the name of the inventor, and Eng. type (q. v.).]

Photoq.: A process invented by Fox Talbot in 1840, and patented in 1841, in which paper was sensitized by iodide of silver and exposed in the camera. The surface became the recipient of a latent image, which was developed, and afterward fixed by hyposulphite of soda. It was named by its originator, Calotype (q. v.), and is the basis of the present photographic process.



Talaria.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father, wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tālc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from Arab. *talk*; Ger. *talck*, *talk*.]

Mineralogy.

1. An orthorhombic mineral occurring in short hexagonal prisms and plates, also in globular and stellated groups, compact, massive. Cleavage, basal; hardness, 1 to 1.5; specific gravity, 2.565 to 2.8; luster, pearly; color, apple-green, white, shades of gray; sectile; feel, greasy. Composition, varying with the amount of water present, but essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia which, when pure, would contain: Silica, 62.0; magnesia, 33.1; water 4.9=100, the formula being $6\text{MgO} \cdot 5\text{SiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Dana divides as follows: (1) Foliated; (2) Massive (steatite or soapstone); (a) Coarse Granular, including potstone; (b) Cryptocrystalline (French chalk); (c) Rensselaerite, cryptocrystalline, but more often pseudomorphous; (d) Indurated, a very abundant mineral. Being thoroughly incombustible, it is of great value in the manufacture of fire-proof wall-paper, paper window-curtains, &c. Even in its crude state it is found to yield one of the best lubricants known. Mixed with common grades of soap, it makes them as pleasant to the touch as the choicest brands, rendering the skin smooth and soft, although entirely without any cleaning qualities. It is also largely used in the manufacture of patent wall plaster, in which its addition gives a smooth, glossy finish to walls and ceilings that no other substance lends. Talc powder, duly refined, is exquisitely soft and fine grained. Hence it makes an excellent infant powder, softening the tenderest skin and preventing chafing, irritation, or even "prickly heat," as will no other substance. So, too, it makes an unsurpassed molding sand for casting metals in, both its fire-proof and fire-grained qualities being very valuable in fine work. Mixed with rubber, it renders it more elastic and less liable to crack. From it is also made the "French chalk" used by tailors, and shoe-dealers use it in the powdered form to enable one to pull on a tight-fitting shoe. The richest talc mines are now being worked in Cherokee County, North Carolina, where it is found in leaves and scales, very much like slate.

2. A commercial name for mica (*q. v.*).

† *Oil of talc*: [OIL OF TALC.]

talc-apatite, *s.*

Min.: An apatite found in chlorite schist in the Urals, containing a large percentage of magnesia replacing lime. A magnesium-apatite.

talc-chlorite, *s.*

Min.: A mineral regarded by Marignac as intermediate between talc and chlorite, but stated by Des Cloizeaux to possess the optical characters of clinochlore. Dana suggests that it may be the latter mineral mixed with talc, which would account for the high percentage of silica.

talc-gneiss, *s.*

Petrol.: A gneiss which contains a hydrated mica, frequently, but erroneously, called talc.

talc iron-ore, *s.*

Min.: A variety of magnetite (*q. v.*) having weak magnetic properties, in which a part of the protoxide of iron is replaced by magnesia.

talc-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose rock consisting wholly or largely of talc, with varying amounts of quartz, and some accessory minerals.

talc-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as BREUNERITE (*q. v.*).

talc-steatite, *s.*

Min.: The same as TALC (*q. v.*).

tālc'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *talc*; -ite (*Min.*)]

Mineralogy.

1. A name given by Thomson to a white muscovite (*q. v.*) from Wicklow.

2. Kirwan's name for a massive scaly talc.

tālc'-k'ý, tālc'-ý, a. [Eng. *talc*; -y.] The same as TALCOSE (*q. v.*).

tālc'-ōid, *s.* [Eng. *talc*; suff. -oid; Ger. *talkoid*.]

Min.: A snow-white variety of talc occurring in broad folia at Pressnitz, Bohemia. It contained over 67 per cent. of silica. Probably only ordinary talc with disseminated free quartz.

tālc'-ōse, tālc'-oūs, a. [Eng. *talc*; -ose, -ous.]

Min. & Petrol.: Partaking of the characters of talc (*q. v.*).

talcose-granite, *s.* [PROTICINE.]

talcose-slate, *s.* [TALC-SCHIST.]

tālc'-ō-site, *s.* [Eng. *talcose*; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin veins of scaly structure, resembling talc. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 2.46-2.5; luster, pearly; color, silver-white, greenish, yellowish. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, probably related to selwynite (*q. v.*). Occurs at Mount Ada, Heathcote, Victoria.

tālc'-oūs, a. [TALCOSE.]

tālc'-trīp'-lite, s. [Eng. *talc*, and *tripelite*.]

Min.: A variety of tripelite (*q. v.*), in which part of the protoxide of manganese is replaced by lime. Its position as a distinct variety is not, however, determined. Occurs in small yellowish grains in the lazulite rock of Horrsjöberg, Sweden.

tāle (1), *s.* [TAIL.]

tāle (2), *s.* [A. S. *talū*=a number, a narrative; cogn. with Dut. *taal*=language, tongue, speech; Icel. *tal*=talk, a tale; *tala*=a number, a speech; Dan. *tale*=speech; Sw. *tal*=speech, number; O. H. Ger. *zala*; Ger. *zahl*=number. From the same root comes *tell*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is told; an oral relation; hence, anything disclosed; information.

"She trembles at his tale."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 591.

2. A narrative, oral or written, in prose or verse, of events that have really happened, or that are imagined or are represented as having happened; a short story, true or fictitious.

"A tale well told, or a comedy or a tragedy well wrought up, may have a momentary effect upon the mind."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. 4.

3. A number or quantity told, reckoned, computed, or set down, especially a reckoning by counting or numbering; a number reckoned, stated, or told.

"And every shepherd tells his tale

Under the hawthorn in the dale."

Milton: *L'Allegro*, 67.

***II. Law:** A count or declaration.

† *His tale is told*: It is all over with him; his race is run.

tale-carrier, *s.* A talebearer, a telltale.

"*Tale-carriers* or tellers as some perhaps of her women were."—*State Trials*, 28 Henry VIII. (an. 1536).

***tale-master**, *s.* The originator of a tale, story, or report.

"I tell you my tale, and my tale-master."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*.

***tale-plet, *tale-pyet, s.** A talebearer, a telltale, a busybody.

"Never mind me, sir—I am no tale-pyet."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.

tale-wise, *a. & adv.*

A. As adj.: Being in the manner of a tale.

B. As adv.: In the manner of a tale or story.

***tāle, v. i.** [TALE (2), *s.*] To tell, to narrate.

"Thus however that the tale

The strokes fall upon the smale."

Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)

tāle'-beär-ēr, s. [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *bearer*.] One who officiously carries about and spreads tales or reports likely to breed mischief; a telltale.

"These words were spoken in private; but some tale-bearer repeated them to the Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

tāle'-beär-īng, a. & s. [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *bearing*.]

A. As adj.: Given to spreading tales or reports officiously.

B. As subst.: The act, habit, or practice of spreading tales or reports officiously; communication of secrets maliciously.

tā'-lēd, tāl'-īth, subst. [Heb. *talith*.]

Jewish Antiq.: A garment of fine linen with a fringe attached to it, worn by the Jews in Talmudic times. It was ample in size, so as to admit of the head being enveloped in it while its wearer engaged in prayer.

***tāle'-fūl, a.** [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*; -ful (1).] Abounding with stories.

"The cottage-hind

Hangs o'er th' enlivening blaze, and taleful there

Recounts his simple frolic."—*Thomson: Winter*, 90.

tā-lē-gāl'-lā, s. [Composed of native name, and Lat. *gallus*=a cock.]

Ornith.: Brush-turkey; a genus of Megapodidae (*q. v.*), with two species from East Australia and New Guinea. Closely akin to the type-genus Megapodius (*q. v.*), but with wattled skin on the head and neck, whence the early settlers gave these birds the name of Brush-turkeys, though they have no affinity with the genus Meleagris (*q. v.*).

tāl'-ent (1), ***tal-ente, s.** [Fr. *talent*=a talent in money, will, desire, earnest humor to, from Lat. *talentum*; Gr. *talanton*=a balance, . . . a weight, sum of money, a talent, from the same root as *talas* (genit. *talantos*)=bearing, enduring; *etlèn*=I endured; Lat. *tolero*=to tolerate; *tollo*=to lift, to sustain; Sansc. *tul*=to lift, to weigh; *tukana*=lifting; *tulā*=a balance, a weight; Sp. *talante, talento*; Ital. & Port. *talanto*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

"When he had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which owed him ten thousand talents."—*Matthew xviii. 24*.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A gift, endowment, or faculty; some peculiar faculty, ability, power, or accomplishment, natural or acquired. (A metaphor borrowed from the parable in St. Matthew xxv. 14-30.)

"It is no inconsiderable branch of the minister's art to discern the talents of men, to know what they are fit for."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxiv.

(2) Mental endowments or capacities of a superior kind; general mental power. (Used in either the singular or the plural.)

"So many youths of distinguished talent."—*Cowper: Works* (ed. Southey) ii. 71.

(3) Hence, used for talented persons collectively; men of ability or talent.

"All the real talent in England."—*Ruskin: Seven Lamps*, p. 189.

***4) Quality, character, characteristic.**

"'Tis my particular talent to ridicule folks."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, ii. 2.

***5) Disposition, inclination.**

"The nation generally was without any ill talent to the church in doctrine or discipline."—*Clarendon*.

***6) Desire, affection, will.**

"But the imaginacion cometh of remuable beastes, that semen to have talente [affectus] to flie, or to desire any thyng."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, p. 450.

(7) Habitual backers of horses, or takers of odds, as opposed to the bookmakers, or layers of odds. (*Racing slang*.)

"All the talent were discomfited, though, as they often are in Nurseries."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

II. Greek Antiquity: The name of a weight and also of a denomination of money among the ancient Greeks, and also applied by Greek writers and their translators to various standard weights and denominations of money among different nations; the weight and value differing in the various nations and at various times. As a weight, those in general use were the Euboic or Attic talent = 56 lbs. 11 oz. troy, and the Æginetan = about 82½ lbs. The Attic talent contained sixty Attic minæ. As a denomination of money, it was a talent's weight of silver, or a sum of money equivalent to this; so that in our current coin the Attic talent would be worth \$1,185.84. The great talent of the Romans was equal to \$483.25, and the little talent to \$364.87½. The Hebrew talent (2 Sam. xii. 30) was equal to 93 lbs. 12 oz. avoirdupois; and as a denomination of money it has been variously estimated at from \$1,520.31 to \$1,926.54. The marginal note in the A. V. to Matt. xviii. 24, says that "a talent is 750 ounces of silver, which, at 5s. [\$1.20] the ounce, is £187, 10s. [\$900]." The illustration represents a bronze talent found at Abydos.



Talent.

† For the difference between *talent*, *gift*, and *intellect*, see GIFT and INTELLECT.

† *Ministry of all the Talents:*

English Hist.: A ministry of which Lord Grenville was the head, and Fox his colleague and supporter. It was formed on Jan. 26, 1806, three days after the death of Pitt, and, after undergoing some changes, was dissolved on March 25, 1807. Its nickname was given from the boast of Mr. Canning and others that it contained all the talent of the country—i. e., of both political parties in the State.

***tāl'-ent** (2), *s.* [TALON.]

tāl'-ent-ēd, a. [Eng. *talent* (1); -ed.] Furnished or endowed with talents or great mental powers; possessing genius, talents, or abilities.

"While talenting and similar words have no existence, there is a very obvious reason why words of the class of *talented* are numerous; namely, that we oftener have occasion to express, through a verb, the ideas of 'possessed of a quality or attribute,' 'endowedness,' &c., than we have to express, through the same part of speech, the idea of 'communicating a quality or attribute,' 'endowing,' &c., among which ideas are those denoted by the

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; t̃lon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

theoretic foundations of the actual *talented* and the potential *talenting*, and their congeners."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 73.

¶ This word has often been assailed, and condemned as a "pseudo-participle," having no verb to correspond with it. But many words, universally recognized as good English, are open to the same objection, as *gifted*, *booted*, *lettered*, *landed*, &c. (See *Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, pp. 70-75.)

**tāl'-ēr*, **tālil'-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *tal(e)*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who tells or spreads tales.

"If he be a *tailer* of idle words."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*.

tā'-lēš, *s. pl.* [Lat., masc. pl. of *talīs*=such.]

Law: Persons of like reputation or standing; persons in the court from whom the sheriff or his clerk makes selections to supply the places of jurors who have been impaneled, but who are not in attendance.

"If by means of challenges, or other cause, a sufficient number of unexceptionable jurors do not appear at the trial, either party may pray a *tales*, in order to make up a deficiency: the judge being empowered, at the prayer of either party, to award a *tales de circumstantibus*, of persons present in court, to be joined to the other jurors to try the cause; who are liable, however, to the same challenges as the principal jurors. This is usually done till the legal number of twelve he completed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

¶ *To pray a tales*:

Law: To pray that the number of jurymen may be completed. A *tales* was prayed in the celebrated Tichborne case (1873).

"After a great deal of bawling, it was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present. Upon this, Mr. Sergeant Buzfuz *prayed a tales*; the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.

tales-book, *s.*

Law: A book containing the names of such as are admitted of the *tales*.

tales-man, *s.*

Law: A person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders in open court.

"When a sufficient number of persons impaneled, or *tales-men*, appear, they are then separately sworn well and truly to try the issue between the parties, and a true verdict to give according to the evidence; and hence they are denominated the jury, jurata, and jurors, sc. juratores."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

†*tāle'-tēll-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *tale* (2), *s.*, and *teller*.]

1. One who narrates tales or stories.

"The minstrels are named separately from the gestours or *taletellers*."—*Warton: Hist. Eng., Poetry*, ii. 174.

2. A talebearer, a telltale.

Tāl-i-ā-cō'-ti-an (ti as shī), *a.* [See def.] Of, pertaining, or relating to Tagliacozzi (Latinized into *Taliacotius*), professor of anatomy and surgery at Bologna toward the end of the sixteenth century.

Taliacotian-operation, *s.*

Surg.: The same as RHINOPLASTIC-OPERATION (q. v.).

**tāl-i-ā'-tion*, *s.* [TALION.] A return of like for like; retaliation.

"Just heav'n this *talion* did decree,

That treason treason's deadly scourge should be."

Beaumont: Psyche, xvii. 26.

tāl-i-ē'-rā, *s.* [The Bengali name of the tree.]

Bot.: *Corypha taliera* (Roxburgh), called by Sprengel *Taliera bengalensis*, a palm tree, akin to the Talipot (q. v.), but only about thirty feet high. The trunk is nearly cylindrical, and has at the top a number of fan-shaped leaves, in about eighty divisions, each about six feet long by four inches broad, the whole radiating from the points of petioles, five to ten feet long, and having spines at their edges. The spadix, which is decompound, is about twenty feet high, and appears in February. The fruit, which is about the size of a crab-apple, is wrinkled, and of a dark color. It grows in India, where the leaves are used for roofing houses. The natives also write upon them with their iron or steel styles.

**tāl'-īng*, *s.* [Eng. *tal(e)* (2), *s.*; -*ing*.] The telling of tales or stories.

tā-lī'-nūm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Supposed to be from Gr. *thaleia*=blooming, luxuriant.]

Bot.: A genus of Portulacaceæ. Sepals deciduous, stamens ten or twenty, capsule three-valved, seeds many, wingless. *Talinum patens*, a native of Brazil, is used like the common purslane. [PORTULACA.]

tā'-lī-ōn, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *talionem*, accus. of *talio*, from *talīs*=such.] The law of retaliation (*lex talionis*), according to which the punishment inflicted is the same in kind and degree as the injury; as, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth. (Levit. xxiv. 20.)

tāl'-ī-pāt, *s.* [TALIPOT.]

tāl'-ī-pēs, *s.* [Lat. *talus*=an ankle, and *pēs*=a foot.] The disease called Club-foot (q. v.).

tāl'-ī-pōt, *tāl'-ī-pāt*, *tāl'-ī-pūt*, *subst.* [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: *Corypha umbraculifera*, a palm tree, native of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, and cultivated in Bengal and Burmah. It has a tall, cylindrical stem, with a soft rind and soft pink internal pith, both formed of vascular bundles. The leaves are in a cluster at the top of the stem, and are fan-shaped. A tree at Peradeniya, in Ceylon, was described in the *Indian Agriculturist* for November, 1873, as having a stem eighty-four feet high, terminated by a flower panicle of twenty feet, making 104 feet in all, the girth of the stem three feet from the ground round the persistent bases of the leaves was thirteen feet four inches; at twenty-one feet from the ground eight feet three inches; the leaves were about ten feet in diameter, and the age of the tree about forty years. The pith is made into a kind of sago, the leaves are written upon by the natives with a steel stylus; they are, moreover, made into fans, mats, and umbrellas.

tāl'-īš-man, *s.* [Sp.=a magical character, from Arab. *tilsam*, *tilism*=a talisman or magical image, from Gr. *telesma*=a payment, in late Gr.=initiation, mystery; *teleō*=to accomplish, to fulfill, to complete, pay; *telos*=end, completion; Fr. *talisman*; Ital. *talismano*.]

1. *Lit.*: A charm consisting of a magical figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observance of the configuration of the heavens, to which wonderful effects were ascribed; the seal, figure, character, or image of a heavenly sign, constellation, or planet engraved upon a sympathetic stone, or upon a metal corresponding to the star, in order to receive its influence. The talisman was supposed to exert extraordinary influence over the wearer, especially in averting evils, as disease, sudden death, or the like.

"The fondness of the Princess for Lady Marlborough was such as, in a superstitious age, would have been ascribed to some talisman or potion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Fig.*: Something which produces extraordinary effects; an amulet, a charm.

tāl'-īš-mān'-ic, *tāl'-īš-mān'-ic-al*, **tāl'-īš-mān'-ique*, *a.* [Eng. *talisman*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Having the properties or qualities of a talisman; preservative against evils by magic influence; magical.

"Swore you had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanique louse."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

**tāl'-īš-man-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *talisman*; -*ist*.] One who uses a talisman, or deals with talismans.

"Princes that are talismanists."—*Defoe: Duncan Campbell*. (Pref.)

tāl'-īth, *s.* [TALED.]

tā'-lī-trūs, *s.* [Latin **talitrum*=a rap or fillip with the finger.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Amphipoda. They have no feet in the form of claws. The third articulation of the inferior antennæ is longer than the two preceding ones united; the antennæ are large and spiny. *Talitrus locusta* is the Sandhopper. It is a little more than half an inch long. It exists in myriads along sandy shores between high and low water mark, feeding on decaying garbage. It can leap several feet into the air, and escapes pursuit by burrowing into the damp sand or taking refuge under moist seaweed.

tāl'k (*l* silent), **talke*, *v. i. & t.* [Sw. *tolka*; Dan. *tolke*=to interpret, to explain; Icel. *túlka*=to interpret, to plead one's cause. According to Skeat, a word of Lithuanian origin, the Icel. *túlka* being from *túlkr*=an interpreter (Dan., Sw. & Dut. *tolk*), from Lith. *tulkas*=an interpreter.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To utter words; to speak.

"What! canst thou *talk*?' quoth she, 'hast thou a tongue?"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 427.

2. To converse familiarly; to hold converse, as two persons in familiar discourse.

"We must out and *talk*."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

3. To discourse. (Followed by *about* or *of*.)

"When you *talk of* war."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

4. To confer, to reason.

"Let me *talk* with thee of thy judgments."—*Jeremiah* xii. 1.

5. To speak incessantly; to chatter, to prattle, to prate.

"He will be *talk*ing."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 5.

6. To give an account; to mention, to tell; to communicate by writing, by signs, or by words not necessarily spoken.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To use as a means of conversation or communication; as, to *talk* French or English. (*Colloq. for speak*.)

2. To utter, to speak.

"I must *talk* a word with you."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

3. To pass or spend in talking, with *away*; as, to *talk away* an hour.

4. To influence or have a certain effect on by talking, with words expressive of the effect.

"Talk thy tongue weary."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

¶ 1. *To talk from the point, subject, &c.*: To wander in speaking from the point or subject under discussion.

2. *To talk one down*: To silence one with incessant talk.

3. *To talk one out of*: To dissuade one from, as a plan, project, &c.

4. *To talk one over*: To gain one over by persuasion.

5. *To talk one up to*: To persuade one to undertake.

6. *To talk out*: To continue the debate on, or discussion of, until a certain hour, at which by rule, as in parliament, the debate be adjourned; as, to *talk out* a bill.

7. *To talk over*:

(1) To talk about, to discuss, to debate.

(2) To gain over by talking or argument; to persuade.

8. *To talk to*: To address one's self to in talking; to advise, to exhort, to remonstrate; to prove gently.

tāl'k (1) (*l* silent), **talke*, *v.* [TALK, *v.*]

1. Familiar conversation; mutual discourse or converse.

"Practise rhetoric in your common *talk*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

2. Rumor, report.

"A blameless conduct, though it will not raise so early or so great a *talk* about you, will, sooner or later, distinguish you to your advantage."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. iii.

3. Subject of conversation or discourse; as, It is the *talk* of the town.

4. A more or less formal or public discussion held by a body of men or by two opposing parties concerning matters of material interest; a negotiation, a conference.

**tāl'k* (2), *s.* [TALC.]

tāl'k-a-tīve (*l* silent), **talc-a-tīve*, **talk-a-tīve*, *a.* [TALK, *v.*] Given or inclined to talk or conversation; apt to unite in talk; freely communicative; chatty, loquacious, garrulous.

"James landed at Brest, with an excellent appetite, in high spirits, and in a *talkative* humor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ To talk is allowable, and consequently it is not altogether so unbecoming to be occasionally *talkative*; but *garrulity*, which arises from the excessive desire of communicating, is a failing that is pardonable only in the aged, who have generally much to tell.

tāl'k-a-tīve-lŷ (*l* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *talkative*; -*ly*.] In a talkative manner; loquaciously.

tāl'k-a-tīve-nēss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *talkative*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being talkative; loquaciousness, garrulity.

"With such cautions there is no doubt but that *talkativeness* is greatly to be preferred to taciturnity."—*Knowl: Winter Evenings*, even. 47.

tāl'k-eē tāl'k-eē (*l* silent), *s.* [A reduplication of Eng. *talk*, with a termination -*ee*, borrowed in ridicule from some attempt of the dark races to speak English.] A copious effusion of talk with no valuable result.

tāl'k-ēr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *talk*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who talks; especially a loquacious or talkative person; a chatterer.

"These arrogant *talkers* are only half learned."—*Knowl: Winter Evenings*, even. 61.

2. A boaster, a braggart.

"Talkers are no good doers."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

tāl'k-īng (*l* silent), **talk-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TALK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Given to talking; talkative, garrulous, loquacious.

2. Having the power of speech; as, a *talk*ing parrot.

C. *As subst.*: Talk, speech, words.

"I prythee now, lead the way without any more *talk*ing."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ *Talking through one's hat*: A euphemism for making a silly or incredible speech; lying.

"He is only posing before the British public as a bold, bad, Tory jingo and getting up a London reputation for patriotism. In a word he is *talking through his hat*, and his vaporings are too silly for serious consideration."—*Chicago Tribune*, July 28, 1894.

talking-iron, *s.* A ludicrous name for a gun.

talking-machine, *s.* An automaton designed to imitate speech. One was exhibited in 1876 by Prof. Faber of Vienna.

talking-stock, *s.* An object of talk or conversation.

"A *talking-stock* to all the geastes."—*Udall: Apophth of Erasmus*, p. 96.

talking-to, *s.* A reprimand. Generally in the phrase, to give one a good *talking-to*. (*Colloq.*)

talk'-y, *a.* [TALKY.]

táll, **tal*, *a.* [A. S. *tæl*; Goth. *tals*=docile. obedient; Wel. *tal*=tall, high.]

*1. Obedient, docile, obsequious.

"So humble and *tall*."

Chaucer: Compl. of Mars, 38.

*2. Comely.

"*Tol* and semely, *Decens*, *elegans*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*3. High in stature; long and comparatively slender; lofty, high. (Applied to a person, or to a standing object, as a tree, pole, mast, &c., of which the diameter is small in proportion to the height.)

"A few appear by morning light,

Preserved upon the tall mast's height."

Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

*4. Having height, whether great or little, without reference to comparison or relation.

"Bring me word how *tall* she is."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

*5. Brave, sturdy, stout, lusty (from the idea that tall men would necessarily be braver than others.)

"He [Prince Edward] would prefer to fight with any mean person, if cried up of the volger for a *tall* man."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. iv., ch. xxix.

*6. Sturdy, spirited, strong.

"For I know your spirit to be *tall*; pray be not vexed."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

*7. Noted, remarkable, celebrated.

"Sounding imaginary fords, that are real gulfs and wherein many of the *tallest* philosophers have been drowned."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 65.

*8. Great, excellent; as, a *tall* fight, a *tall* spree. (*Colloq.*)

*9. Extravagant, bombastic; as, *tall* talk. (*Colloq.*)

tall-talk, *s.* Rhodomontade (q. v.).

táll-lage, **táll-li-age** (age as *íg*), *s.* [TALLAGE.] A term formerly applied to taxes or subsidies of every kind, but properly denoting those taxes to which, under the Anglo-Norman king, the demesne lands of the crown, and all the royal towns were subject. These taxes were more rigorous and arbitrary than those imposed on the gentry.

"Manye of them when they be eyther oppressed with det, or with the unreasonable of taxes and *tallages*, or wyth wrongs done by those yt are mightier than they, do yeld themselves to bondage to the noblemen."—*Gold-inge: Caesar; Comment.*, fol. 155.

táll-lage (age as *íg*), *v. t.* [TALLAGE, *s.*] To cause to pay tallages; to lay an impost on; to tax.

"The ancient lords, though extremely unwilling to grant, themselves, any pecuniary aid to their sovereign, easily allowed him to *tallage*, as they called it, their tenants, and had not knowledge enough to foresee how much this must, in the end, affect their own revenue."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

táll-lag-ër (ag as *íg*), *s.* [Eng. *tallag(e)*; -er.] A tax or toll gatherer.

táll-lat, **táll-lët**, **táll-lit**, **táll-lôt**, *s.* [Saiã to be a corrupt. of *t' hay loft*=the hay-loft.] A hay-loft. (*Prov.*)

"I . . . determined to sleep in the *tallat*."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxi.

táll-bôy, *s.* [Eng. *tall*, and *boy*.]

*1. A long, upright glass for drinking.

"She then ordered some cups, goblets, and *tallboys*, of golde, silver and crystal to be brought, and invited us to drink."—*Ozell: Translation of Rabelais*, bk. v., ch. xliii.

*2. A kind of chimney-pot.

"A chimney-pot fell through the roof of some premises belonging to a firm of printers, and destroyed a valuable printing-press, though this was but one of many scores of pots, *tallboys*, crows, and other contrivances of the kind which were swept from the chimney-stacks of the Metropolis on Saturday night."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

táll-lí-age (age as *íg*), *s.* [TALLAGE.]

táll-li-coô'-nah, *s.* [A Guinea word.] [KUNDAH-OIL.]

táll-lí-ër, *s.* [Eng. *tally*; -er.] One who keeps a tally.

"Rise pensive Nymph, the *Tallier* waits for you."

Pope: The Basset-Table, 3.

táll'-lîng-ite, *s.* [After the well-known mineral collector Richard Talling, of Cornwall; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin crusts, on killas, at the Botallack mine, Cornwall. Hardness, 3.0; specific gravity, 3.5; color, bright blue; fragile. Composition: Chloride of copper, 22.55; oxide of copper, 53.29; water, 24.16=100, which corresponds to the formula 4CuOH.O+CuClHO+3aq. A variety of Atacamite (q. v.).

táll'-lîsh, *a.* [Eng. *tall*; -ish.] Rather tall.

"Pale, *tallish*, thin."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Misc-taken Milliner*.

***táll'-man**, *s.* [Eng. *tall*, and *man*.] A false die, so loaded as to throw the higher numbers.

"Here's fulloms and gourds, here's *tallmen* and low-men."—*Nobody and Somebody. (Nares.)*

táll'-ness, ***tal-ness**, ***tal-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *tall*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tall; height of stature.

"And trees be growing there to that *talnesse*, that a man cannot shoot a shaft over them."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

***táll'-lôn**, *subst.* [Eng. *tall*, and *one*.] A tallboy (q. v.).

"Charge the pottles and the gallons,

And bring the hog'shead in,

We'll begin with a *tallon*,

A brimmer to the king."

Ballad: The Courtier's Health.

táll'-lôw, ***talgh**, ***tal-lowe**, ***tal-owe**, *subst.* [O. Dut. *talgh*, *talch*; Dut. *talh*; Low Ger. *talg*; Dan. & Sw. *talg*; Icel. *tólgr*, *tólg*, *tólk*; Ger. *talg*.]

1. *Chem.*: A name applied to the harder and less fusible fats, occurring chiefly in the animal kingdom, the most common being beef and mutton tallow. When pure it is white and almost tasteless, and consists of stearin, palmitin, and olein in varying proportions.

2. *Manuf. & Comm.*: The fat and suet obtained from butchers are chopped into pieces by a man called the "renderer," and it is then boiled in water, the greater part of the fat being melted from the membranes and floating to the surface, whence it is removed by skimming; the rest is forced out by a powerful press, the residuum consisting of membranous matter called greaves or cracklings, being subsequently macerated in warm water, and given as food to poultry, dogs, &c. Tallows of two kinds, viz., white and yellow candle tallow, and common soap tallow. The white candle tallow, when good, is brittle, dry, and clean. Yellow candle tallow, when good, should be clean, dry, hard when broken, and of a fine yellow color throughout. Soap tallow is used for making soap, and for greasing machinery. A great deal of tallow is also used for the dressing of leather.

tallow-candle, *s.* A candle made of tallow.

***tallow-catch**, *s.* A tallow-keech (q. v.); hence, fig., a very fat person.

"Thou whoreson obscene, greasy, *tallow-catch*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

tallow-chandler, *s.* One who makes or deals in tallow candles.

"Nastiness, and several nasty trades, as *tallow-chandlers*, butchers, and neglect of cleansing of gutters, are great occasions of a plague."—*Harvey: On the Plague*.

tallow-chandlery, *s.*

1. The business or occupation of a tallow-chandler.

2. The place where a tallow-chandler carries on his business.

tallow-cup, *s.* A lubricating device for journal-boxes, &c., in which tallow is employed as the lubricant.

tallow-dip, *subst.* A tallow candle; so called on account of the process of manufacture by dipping the wick in melted tallow.

tallow-drop, *s.*

Jewelry: The same as CARBUNCLE (q. v.).

tallow-face, *subst.* One of a sickly pale complexion.

"You *tallow-face*!"—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

tallow-faced, *adj.* Having a sickly pale complexion.

"Red, yellow, tawny, *tallow-faced*, &c."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 515.

tallow-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: *Benincasa cerifera*.

tallow-grease, *s.* Tallow, especially candle-fat.

***tallow-keech**, *s.* A mass of fat rolled up in a round lump. [TALLOW-CATCH.]

tallow-shrub, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrica cerifera*. [MYRICA-TALLOW.]

tallow-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Stillingia sebifera*, a native of China. The leaves are rhomboidal, tapering at the tip, with two glands at the top of the petiole. The fruits are

about half an inch in diameter, and have three seeds, which are covered by a kind of wax, used in China for making candles, whence the name tallow-tree. They are boiled in large cauldrons, then sufficiently bruised to enable the fat to be removed without breaking the seeds, and pressed. The candles made from this wax are coated with bees' wax to prevent them from melting in hot weather. The wood is hard, and used for printing blocks, and the leaves for dyeing black.

2. *Vateria indica*, a native of the Malabar coast. [VATERIA.]

3. *Pentadesma butyracea*. [PENTADESMA.]

táll'-lôw, *v. t.* [TALLOW, *s.*]

1. To grease or smear with tallow.

"Having thus ript off all our worm-eaten plank, and clapt on new, by the beginning of December, 1686, our ship's bottom was sheathed and *tallowed*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

2. To fatten; to cause to have a large quantity of tallow; as, to *tallow* sheep.

táll'-lôw-ër, *s.* [Eng. *tallow*; -er.]

*1. A tallow-chandler.

2. An animal disposed to form tallow internally.

táll'-lôw-îng, *s.* [Eng. *tallow*; -ing.] The act, practice, or art of causing animals to gather tallow; the property in animals of forming tallow internally.

táll'-lôw-ish, *adj.* [Eng. *tallow*; -ish.] Having the properties or nature of tallow; resembling tallow.

táll'-lôw-y, *a.* [Eng. *tallow*, *s.*; -y.] Resembling or of the nature of tallow; greasy.

***táll'-wood**, *s.* [Fr. *taille*=a cutting; *taillé*=cut, and Eng. *wood*.] Firewood, cut in billets of a certain length.

"Also, if any person . . . offer or put to sale any *tallwood*, billets, faggots, or other firewood, &c."—*Coltrop's Reports* (1690).

táll'-ly (1), ***taille**, ***tal-y**, *s.* [Fr. *taille*=a notch, an incision, a tally or score kept on a piece of wood, from Lat. *talea*=a slip of wood; Sp. *taja*; Port. *talka*; Ital. *taglia*.]

1. A notched stick employed as a means of keeping accounts. In buying or selling it was customary for the parties to the transaction to have two sticks, or one stick cleft longitudinally into two parts, on each of which was marked with notches or cuts the number or quality of goods delivered, or the amount due between debtor and creditor, the seller keeping one stick and the buyer the other. The mode of keeping accounts by tallies was introduced into England by the Normans, 1066. Besides accounts, other records were formerly kept upon notched sticks, as almanacs, in which red-letter days were signified by a large notch, ordinary days by small notches, &c. Such were formerly very common in most European countries. In England tallies were long issued in lieu of certificates of indebtedness to creditors of the State. In 1696, according to Adam Smith, this species of security was at 40-60 per cent. discount, and bank-notes 20 per cent. Seasoned sticks of willow or hazel were provided, and these were notched on the edge to represent the amount. Small notches represented pence; larger, shillings; still larger, pounds; proportionately larger and wider, were 10, 100, 1,000 pounds. The stick being now split longitudinally, one piece was given to the creditor, and the other was laid away as a record. When an account was presented for payment, the voucher was compared with the record. When paid, the tally and counter-tally were tied up together, and laid away, accumulating for a long series of years. The system of issuing exchequer tallies was abolished by 25 George III., c. 82; and by 4 and 5 William IV., c. 15, the accumulated tallies were ordered to be destroyed. They were accordingly burned in a stove in the House of Lords, but the stove being over-heated, unfortunately set fire to the paneling of the room, and the Houses of Parliament were destroyed.

"The price of those wooden *tallies*, which, according to an usage handed down to us from a rude age, were given as receipts for sums paid into the Exchequer, had risen."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. xxii.

*2. Anything made to correspond with or suit another.

"So right his judgment was cut fit,

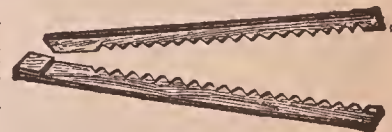
And made a *tally* to his wit."

Butler: Hudibras, III., ii. 395.

3. A label or ticket of wood or metal used in gardens for the purpose of bearing either the name of the plant to which it is attached, or a number referring to a catalogue.

4. An abbreviation of tally-shop (q. v.).

5. A certain number of cabbages.



Tally.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -o'an, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tally-board, s. A small board attached to the life-line thrown by means of a rocket-apparatus to ships wrecked or in danger, when the life-boat cannot reach them.

"The sailors hauled the whip-line on board, and when the *tally-board*, on which the directions for the method of procedure are printed in English on one side and French on the other, was received, the captain attempted by the light of a lantern to read them."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan., 1880, p. 330.

tally-shop, s. A shop or store at which goods are sold on the tally-system (q. v.).

tally-system, tally-trade, s.

1. A system of trade carried on in many large English towns, by which shopkeepers supply goods to their customers on credit, the latter agreeing to pay the price charged by certain weekly installments. Both parties keep books, in which are entered the particulars of the transaction and the payments of the installments. The prices charged are usually exorbitant, and the goods of an inferior quality. (*Eng.*)

2. A system by which drapery goods are supplied to women, chiefly in country districts, and paid for by weekly installments. (See extract under TALLYMAN, 1.) (*Eng.*)

tāl'-lŷ (2), subst. [See def.] An abbreviation of Tally-ho (q. v.).

"A shrill *tally* from above tells him all is right."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

tally-ho, interj. & s. [Norm. Fr. *taillis au*=to the coppice.] The huntsman's cry to urge on his hounds.

tāl'-lŷ (1), v. t. & i. [TALLY (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To score with corresponding notches; hence, to make to correspond; to fit, to suit,

2. To reckon up.

"I have not justly *tallied* up thy inestimable benefits."—*Bp. Hall: Breathings of Devout Soul*, § 4.

*3. To repay in like kind.

"Civill law teacheth, that long custome prescribeth: divinity, that old things are passed. Moral philosophy, that *tallying* of injuries is justice."—*Bishop Hall: Holy Observations*, § 50.

¶ In this sense perhaps connected with Lat. *talio*=retaliation.

II. Naut.: To pull aft, as the sheets or lower corners of the main and fore-sail.

B. Intransitive:

1. To fit, to correspond, to agree, to conform, to match.

*2. To deal (cards); a phrase in basset and pharaoh. (*Cibber: Careless Husband*, iii. 1.)

tāl'-lŷ (2), v. t. [TALLY (2), s.] To cry tally-ho after.

***tāl'-lŷ, adv.** [*Eng. tal(l); -ly.*] Stoutly; exactly.

tāl'-lŷ-mān, s. [*Eng. tally* (1), s., and *man*.]

1. One who carries on a tally-trade; one who sells goods on credit, to be paid for by installments.

"We do not know whether the *tallyman* has ever appeared in fiction before. We may explain that he is a very dangerous trader, who lets his customers—who, it may be said, are always women—have goods unknown to their husbands, to be paid for by weekly installments."—*Spectator*, March 14, 1884, p. 363.

2. One who keeps a tally or account; a tallier.

tāl'-ma, s. [Prob. after Talma, the French tragedian.] A kind of large cape or short full cloak, worn by ladies, and sometimes by gentlemen.

tāl'-mī, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] (See compound.)

talmi-gold, s. [ABYSSINIAN-GOLD.]

Tāl'-mūd, s. [*Heb. Talmudh*=instruction, doctrine; *lamadh*=to chastise, to train, to teach; cf. *talmidh*=a scholar. (1 *Chron.* xxv. 8.)]

Hebrew Literature: A work in which was committed to writing that "tradition of the elders" which in the time of Jesus was chiefly or exclusively oral (Matt. xv. 2-3; Mark vii. 5, 9, 13; viii. 9). The early spiritual leaders of the Jewish people, accepting the Old Testament as divine, naturally made it the object of much thought, and attempted to furnish explanations of the more obscure passages, these explanations, if felicitous, being handed down from generation to generation, till they gradually acquired the authority due to inspiration. The Mosaic law contained a multitude of regulations—moral, ceremonial, civil, and criminal—which priests, prophets, lawyers, and other high authorities interpreted. These were from the first regarded with the veneration with which the decisions of law courts on the meaning of certain statutes are received among modern nations, till at length they were deemed incontrovertible, and attributed to Divine inspiration, and were finally committed to writing, the ultimate product being the Talmud.

When it appeared it became a second rule or standard of faith and practice, the first being the Old Testament, and no Jew was required to believe any doctrine or follow any religious, moral, or ceremonial precepts except those recorded in one or the other of the two standards. The Talmud had two constituent parts, the text, or Mishna, and the commentary, or Gemara. The midrashim, or explaining and amplifying Old Testament teaching, began previous to the writing of the books of Chronicles, which allude to their existence. (2 *Chron.* xiii. 22; xxiv. 27.) They continued till the second century A. D., and were of two kinds—halacha (the rule) and hagada (what is said), but only the first was binding. The germ of the present Mishna proceeded from R. Jehuda Hanasi, A. D. 219, but was preserved only in the memory of scholars, till the destruction of the academies of Palestine in the fourth century and those of Babylonia in the fifth, showed the necessity of committing it to writing. Hence in the end of the fourth century the Jerusalem, and in the fifth the Babylonian, Talmud was sent forth. The latter was compiled by R. Ashe, who died A. D. 427, and his immediate successors, and is about four times as long as the Jerusalem Talmud. The Talmud consists of six sedharim, or orders, containing sixty-three massicot, or treatises, and 525 perakim, or chapters. The Mishna is in Hebrew, the Gemara is Aramaean. The contents of the work are miscellaneous. In addition to religion and ethics, there are philosophy, history, &c. Rabbinical Jews set the Talmud on a higher level than the Old Testament. Christians long depreciated it, believing it a mass of exaggeration, puerility, and absurdity. Now, though, it is admitted that the charges are true in many passages, the book as a whole is known to be a storehouse of information regarding Judaism in its later developments.

tāl'-mūd'-ic, tāl'-mūd'-ic-al, a. [*English talmud; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud.

"These phrases are by the great Broughton called *talmudic* Greek, when Jewish and *talmudical* phrases are used in holy writ."—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 68.

tāl'-mūd'-ist, subst. [*English talmud; -ist.*] One versed or learned in the Talmud.

"He soon attracted the attention of the great Talmudist, Saul Levi Morteira."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), ii. 165.

tāl'-mūd'-ist'-ic, *tāl'-mūd'-ist'-ick, adj. [*Eng. talmud; -istic.*] Pertaining to the Talmud; contained in the Talmud; talmudic.

"The name Ariel came from the *talmudistick* mysteries, with which the learned Jews had infected the science."—*T. Warton: Hist. Eng., Poetry*, iii. 478.

***tal'-nes, s.** [TALLNESS.]

tā-lō-, pref. [TALUS.] Of, belonging to, or containing a talus.

talo-scaphoid, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the talus, or astragalus, and the scaphoid. There is a *talo-scaphoid* ligament.

tāl'-ōn, *tāl'-ant, *tāl'-ent, *tāl'-lōn, *tāl'-oun, subst. [*Fr. talon*=a heel; Low Lat. *talōnem*, accus. of *talo*=a heel; Lat. *talus*=a heel.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The claw of a bird of prey.

"A bleeding serpent of enormous size,
His talons trussed. Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 235.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A form of molding, the same as OGEE (q. v.).

2. *Locks.*: The shoulder on the bolt against which the key presses in shooting the bolt.

ta'-loōk, ta'-lūk, s. [*Hind. ta' alluka*=connection, relationship; a manor.] A large estate; a manor.

ta'-loōk-dar, ta'-lūk-dar, subst. [*Hind.*] The owner of a talook; an estates gentleman; the lord of a manor. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

"The Oudh *tālūkdars* resemble English landlords more closely even than do the zemindars of Bengal. In origin they were not revenue farmers, but territorial magnates, whose influence was derived from feudal authority, military command, or hereditary sway."—*W. W. Hunter: Indian Empire* (2d ed.), p. 451.

ta'-lōu, s. [*Chin.*] A glass flux used in China as an enamel color on porcelain. It consists chiefly of silicate of lead, with a little copper. (*Watts.*)

tāl'-pa, s. [*Lat.*=a mole, from *scalp*, root of *scalpo*=to cut, to carve, to dig; connect. with Gr. *skalops*.] [*SCALOPS.*]

1. *Zoöl.*: Mole (q. v.): the typical genus of Talpidæ, with eight species. Body stout and thick, furry; head long and pointed, muzzle cartilaginous, protected by snout-bones; eyes very small, no external ears; fore-feet short and wide, with five united toes, armed with trenchant nails for digging; hind-feet with five toes, but weak; tail short. Except in *Talpa europæa*, the Common Mole, which ranges

from England to Japan, the eyes are covered by a membrane; *T. cæca* is found south of the Alps; *T. wogura*, *T. longirostris*, *T. moschata*, and *T. leucura* occur north, and *T. leucura* and *T. micrura* south of the Himalayas.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Miocene of France and the Post-Pliocene of Britain and the Continent.

tāl'-pa-vūs, s. [*Mod. Lat. talp(a)*, and Latin *avus*=an ancestor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Talpidæ (q. v.), from the Eocene of North America.

tāl'-pī-dæ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. talp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Insectivora, limited to the temperate regions of Europe, Asia, and North America. The species are fossorial, rarely natatorial, distinguished from the Soricidæ by the presence of zygomatic arches and the form of the teeth. Eyes very small, in some species covered with skin; ears short and hidden by the fur; the fore-limbs modified for digging. There are two sub-families Myogalinæ and Talpinæ (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: There are several extinct genera commencing with *Talpavus* (q. v.), and ending with *Palæospalax* (q. v.). [*TALPA*, 2.]

tāl'-pī-næ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. talp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: The typical sub-family of Talpidæ (q. v.). Clavicles and humeri very short and broad; large falciform bone in the manus. There are five genera, divided into two groups.

A. Having front upper incisors much larger than second pair (New World Moles), Scalops, Scapanus, and Condylura.

B. Front incisors scarcely larger than second pair (Old World Moles), Scaptonix and Talpa.

tāl'-tal'-ite, s. [After Taltal, Atacama, South America, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Supposed by David Forbes, who named it, to be a distinct species, but shown by Pisani to be a tourmaline mixture with oxide of copper and other impurities.

tā'-lus, s. [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The ankle bone. It articulates with the tibia above, the os calcis below, and the scaphoid in front. It receives the weight of the body from the leg. Its convex anterior extremity is termed the head, and the circular groove behind it the neck. Called also the astragalus (q. v.).

2. *Arch.*: The slope or inclination of any work, as of a wall inclined on its face, either by decreasing in thickness toward the summit or by leaning it against a bank, as a retaining or breast-wall.

3. *Fort.*: The slope of a work, as a bastion, rampart, or parapet. (In this sense written also *talut*.)

4. *Geol.*: A sloping heap of rocky fragments broken off from the face of a steep rock by the action of the weather, and accumulating at its base. So called from its resemblance to a talus in fortification. [3.]

5. *Surg.*: A variety of club-foot, in which the heel rests on the ground, and the toes are drawn toward the leg. (*Goodrich.*)

tā'-lūt, s. [TALUS, 3.]

***tāl'-vaş, subst.** [*Etym. doubtful.*] A kind of wooden buckler or shield of an oblong form, bent on each side, and rising in the middle. It was in use in the fourteenth century.

tām-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, tām-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, subst. [*Eng. tamable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being tamable; tamableness.

"The *tameability* of mankind."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1321.

tām-a-ble, tām-a-ble, a. [*Eng. tam(e)-able.*] Capable of being tamed or of being reclaimed from a wild or savage state.

"Ganzas are supposed to be great fowls, of a strong flight, and easily *tameable*."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. vii.

tām-a-ble-ness, s. [*English tamable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being tamable; tamability.

ta-ma'-le, s. [*Sp. tamal.*]

Cuisine: A kind of boiled dumpling, very popular in the Western States, consisting of minced chicken and Indian maize meal, boiled in a corn-husk. It is highly seasoned, and is usually sold on the streets of the Western towns, in the evening, on winter nights, by hucksters who carry with them portable furnaces and boilers to keep the tamales hot. The cry of "Hot tamales!" forms a feature of night-life in the streets of the Western cities of this country.

ta-mān'-du-a, s. [*Native name.*]

Zoölogy:

1. A genus of Myrmecophagidæ, from the forests of South and Central America. In anatomical structure the genus is closely akin to Myrmecophaga (q. v.), but the head is less elongated, the fur short and bristly, the tail tapering and prehensile, the top of the terminal part and the under side throughout naked and scaly. The fifth toe on the fore feet is concealed within the skin. Only

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pôt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

one species has been distinguished, *Tamandua tetradactyla*; but as different individuals vary greatly in coloration, it is not improbable that other species exist.

2. *Tamandua tetradactyla*, an Ant-eater, smaller than the Great Ant-eater or Ant-bear, from which it differs in being arboreal. The usual color is yellowish-white, with a broad, black lateral band, which covers nearly the whole of the side of the body.

tām'-an-oir (oir as wār), s. [See def.]

Zoöl.: The native name of *Myrmecophaga jubata*. [ANT-BEAR.]

tām'-an-ū, s. [Native name.]

Bot. & Comm.: A heavy green resin brought from the Society Islands. It is derived from *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

tām'-a-ra, s. [E. Indian.] A term applied to a spice consisting of equal parts of cinnamon, cloves, and coriander seeds, with half the quantity of aniseed and fennel seed, all powdered. It is a favorite condiment with Italians.

tām'-a-räck, s. [The Canadian Indian name.]

Bot.: The American or Black Larch, *Larix pendula* or *americana*, called also *Abies pendula*. It has weak and drooping branches, which sometimes take root, forming a natural arch. The leaves are clustered and deciduous, the cones oblong with numerous spreading scales. It constitutes a feature of the forests in Canada and the Northern United States. Its timber is valuable, but less so than the larch. It is cultivated in Europe, being more graceful and greener than the Common Larch.

tām'-a-rī-cā'-čě-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *tamarix*, genit. *tamaric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Tamarisks; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. Shrubs or herbs with rod-like branches. Leaves alternate, scale-like, entire, usually pitted; flowers in close spikes or racemes; calyx four or five-parted, persistent, imbricated in veneration; petals inserted into the base of the calyx, imbricated in aestivation; stamens equal in number to the petals, or twice as many, distinct or monadelphous; styles three, ovary superior. Fruit capsular, three-valved, one-celled, many seeds on three placentas. Found in the Northern Hemisphere of the Old World. Known genera three, species forty-three. (Lindley.)

tām'-a-rin, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Midas* (q. v.). The body is long and slender, clothed with soft hair, and the tail, which is non-prehensile, is about twice the length of the trunk. They are very restless and active, but are easily tamed, and are made pets of by the natives of Central America. [MARMOSET.]

tām'-a-rind, ***tām'-a-rinde**, s. [Fr. *tamarind* = a small, soft, and dark-red Indian date (Cotgrave, in Skeat); *tamarin*=the fruit of the tamarind, *tamarinier*=the tree itself (Littré); Sp. & Ital. *tamarindo*; Port. *tamarindo*, *tamarhino*; Arab. *thamar-hindi*=the Indian date, to which tree the tamarind has no affinity.]

1. **Botany**: *Tamarindus indica*. Leaves abruptly pinnate, with many pairs of small leaflets; flowers in racemes; calyx straw-colored; petals yellow, streaked with red, filaments purple, anthers brown. It is an evergreen tree, eighty feet high by twenty-five in circumference, cultivated in India as far north as the Jhelum, and very largely planted in avenues and 'topes.' The wood, which is yellowish-white, sometimes with red streaks, is hard and close-grained.



Tamarind.

(Showing flowers, leaflets, legume, and seed.)

The flowers and fruit are used in India as an astringent or as a mordant in dyeing, especially with safflower; the leaves furnish a yellow dye. The seeds yield a clear, bright, fluid oil, with an

odor like that of the linseed; their powder mixed with thin glue makes a strong cement for wood. The West Indian and South American variety of *T. indica* (var. *occidentalis*) has legumes only three times as long as broad, whereas the Indian tree has them six times as long.

2. **Comm.**: The tamarinds sold in this country are chiefly West Indian tamarinds. They differ from the Black or East Indian tamarinds, of which the preserved pulp is black.

3. **Pharm.**: In pharmacy tamarinds are used as gentle laxatives; they are refrigerant from the acids which they contain, and, when infused, constitute a cooling drink in fevers. They enter into the *Confectio sennæ*. In India the seeds are given in dysentery, &c.; in the Mauritius a decoction of the bark is given in asthma.

tamarind-fish, s. A preparation of a kind of East Indian fish with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit, much esteemed as a breakfast relish in India.

tamarind-plum, s.

Bot.: *Dialium indicum*, one of the Cynometreæ. The legume has a delicate agreeable pulp, less acid than that of the tamarind.

tām'-a-rin'-dūs, s. [TAMARIND.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. Calyx cleft, tubular at the base, two-lipped, the upper lip of three reflexed segments, the lower of two segments united; petals three, the middle one hood-shaped, the side ones ovate; stamens nine or ten; all but three short and without anthers; legume filled with pulp, and containing strong fibers; seeds three to six. Only one known species, *Tamarindus indica*; *T. occidentalis*, or the West Indian tamarind, being now deemed only a variety. [TAMARIND.]

tām'-ar-īs-cin'-ě-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *tamarisc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -ineæ.]

Bot.: The same as TAMARICACEÆ (q. v.).

tām'-a-risk, ***tām-a-riske**, s. [Lat. *tamarix*, *tamarice*, *tamariscus*, *tamaricum*; Fr. *tamaris*, *tamarisc*, *tamarix*; Prov. *tamarisc*.] [TAMARIX.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Tamarix* (q. v.).

2. (Pl.): The Tamaricaceæ or Tamariscineæ (q. v.).

¶ **German tamarisk**:

Bot.: *Myricaria germanica*.

tā-mar-ite, s. [After the Tamar mines, Devon, where it was supposed to have been first found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as CHALCOPHYLLITE (q. v.).

tām'-a-rix, subst. [Lat. = a tamarisk; said to be from the Tamaris (now the Tambro), a river of Spain, along which tamarisks abound.]

Bot.: Tamarisk; the typical genus of Tamaricaceæ or Tamariscineæ. Sepals four to five, equal, distinct; petals four to five, distinct, or united at the base; stamens four to ten; styles three or four; stigmas distinct, sessile, feathery; capsule one-seeded, three-valved; seeds numerous, without a beak; pappose. Known species twenty; all from the eastern hemisphere. They are shrubs growing gregariously in bushy clumps, along river banks or basins, &c., in desert tracts, as along the banks of the Suez Canal. *T. gallica*, the French, called also

T. anglica, an evergreen shrub or small tree, five to ten feet high, with very slender and feathery branches, minute, amplexicaul, adpressed, acute leaves, and lateral, somewhat paniced spikes of white or pink flowers, is found on the south and east coasts of England, but is an alien. It is wild on the Continental European shores of the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and in Western Asia and India. Its bark is slightly bitter and astringent. This species, and *Tamarix africana*, if burnt, yields much sulphate of soda. *T. mannifera* produces the manna of Mount Sinai, which, however, is not a natural exudation from the tree, but arises from a puncture of an insect, *Coccus mannipara*. *T. dioica* and *T. articulata* (called also *T. orientalis*) are found on the banks of rivers and on sea coasts throughout India. The former yields a gum which appears nodular, and is transparent in the central speck of each tear, while opaque on the circumference. The latter also furnishes a small quantity of gum. The galls and bark of *T. indica*, *T. dioica*, *T. furas*, and *T. orientalis* are used in tanning and as an auxiliary in dyeing. They are also used medicinally as astringents. Their action is due to the tannic and gallic acids which they contain.



Tamarisk.

1. Branchlets, with leaves natural size; 2. Branchlet magnified; 3. A flower.

tām'-bac, s. [TOMBAC.]

1. The same as TOMBAC (q. v.).

2. Agallochum or aloes-wood.

tām'-bôur, s. [Fr.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. A drum.

"Till I, who heard the deep tambour

Beat thy Divan's approaching hour."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 3.

2. A circular frame on which silk or other stuff is stretched for the purpose of being embroidered. So called from its resemblance to the head of a drum.

3. A species of embroidery in which threads of gold and silver are worked by needles in figures of leaves and flowers upon a silk stuff stretched over a circular frame, called a tambour-frame.

II. **Technically**:

1. **Architecture**:

(1) A term applied to the naked part of Corinthian and Composite capitals, which bears some resemblance to a drum. Also called the Vase and Campana, or the Bell.

(2) The wall of a circular temple surrounded with columns.

(3) The circular vertical part both above and below a cupola.

(4) A kind of lobby or vestibule of timber-work, with folding-doors, and covered with a ceiling, as within the porches of churches, &c., to break the current of wind from without.

(5) A cylindrical stone, such as one of the courses of the shaft of a column.

2. **Fort.**: A kind of work formed of palisades, or pieces of wood ten feet long, planted closely together, and driven firmly into the ground, and intended to defend a road, gate, or other entrance.

tambour de basque, s.

Music: A tabor with jingles; a tambourine (q. v.).

tambour-frame, s. [TAMBOUR, s., I. 2.]

tambour-work, s. The same as TAMBOUR, s., I. 3.

tām'-bôur, v. t. or i. [TAMBOUR, s.] To embroider with or on a tambour; to work on a tambour-frame.

"Her spotted and her tamboured muslin."—Miss Austen: *Northanger Abbey*, ch. x.

tām'-bôur'-a, s. [TAMBOUR, s.]

Music: An instrument of the guitar species, with strings of wire struck with a plectrum. The neck is long, and the body, of gourd-shape, is often beautifully ornamented. The tamboura is found in Persia, Turkey, Egypt, and Hindustan, and it was known to the Assyrians and Egyptians under various names.

tām'-bôur'-gī, s. [Turkish.] A drummer.

"Tambourgil tambourgil! thy larum afar

Gives hopes to the valiant and promise of war."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. lxxii.

tām'-bou-rîne', **tām-bou-rin**, ***tām-bu-rin**, ***tām-bu-rine**, s. [Fr. *tambourin*, dimin. from *tambour*=a drum, a tambour.]

Music:

1. An ancient pulsatile instrument of the drum class, popular among all European people, but particularly those of the south. The Biscayan and Italian peasantry employ it on every festive occasion. It is formed of a hoop of wood, sometimes of metal, over which is stretched a piece of parchment or skin; the sides of the hoop are pierced with holes, in which are inserted pieces of metal in pairs, called jingles. Small bells are sometimes fastened on to the outer edge of the hoop. It is sounded by being struck with the knuckles, or by drawing the fingers or thumb over the skin, which produces what is called "the roll," a peculiar drone mingled with the jingle of the bells or pieces of metal.

"Each her ribboned tambourine

Flinging on the mountain sod."

Matthew Arnold: *Empedocles on Etna*, ii.

2. A stage dance formerly popular in France. It was of a lively measure, and accompanied with a pedal bass in imitation of the drone caused by rubbing the thumb over the skin of a tambourine.

tām-breēt, s. [See def.]

Zoöl.: One of the native Australian names for *Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS.]

***tām-bu-rine**, ***tām-bu-rin**, s. [TAMBOURINE.]

tām-bū-rō'-nē, s. [Ital.]

Music: The military bass-drum.

tāme, a. [A. S. *tam*; cogn. with Dut. *tam*; Icel. *tamr*; Sw. & Dan. *tam*; Ger. *zähm*. From the same root as Lat. *domo*=to tame; Gr. *damaō*; Sansc. *dam*=to tame, to be tame.]

I. **Lit.**: Having lost its native wildness and shyness; accustomed to the presence and society of man; domesticated, domestic, gentle.

"He brought thy land a blessing when he came,

He found thee savage, and he left thee tame."

Couper: *Expostulation*, 485.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion. -şion = zhūn. -tions. -şious, -şious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Figuratively:

1. Wanting in spirit or energy; subdued, depressed, spiritless.

"But yet come not; you are a *tame* man, go!"
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

2. Unanimated, spiritless, dull, insipid, uninteresting; wanting in spirit or interest.

"The landscapes seen from the car-windows would be *tame* were it not for the vast sweep of vision."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 505.

3. Without earnest feeling or ardor; listless, cold.

*4. Harmless, ineffectual, impotent.

"His remedies are *tame* in the present peace."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

*5. Usual; accommodated to one's habits; grown into a custom.

"Sequestering from me all
That time, acquaintance, custom, and condition
Made *tame* and most familiar to my nature,"
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *tame* and *gentle*, see GENTLE.

tāme (1), *v. t.* [A. S. *tamian*, *temian*.] [TAME, *a.*]

I. *Lit.*: To reclaim; to bring from a wild or savage state to a domesticated state; to make tame, domesticated, or accustomed to man.

"It is said that this creature [the glutton] is easily tamed, and taught a number of pleasant tricks."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To conquer, to subdue.

"Make softe, breke and *tame* all other kingdoms."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. ii.

2. To subdue; to put or keep down; to conquer; to overpower.

"To *tame* and abate the appetites of the flesh."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 22.

**tāme* (2), *v. t.* [French *entamer*=to cut into, to make the first cut upon, to begin on.] To begin upon by taking a part of; to broach or taste, as liquor; to deal out, to divide, to distribute.

"In the time of the famine he is the Joseph of the country, and keeps the poor from starving. Then he *tameth* his stacks of corn, which not his covetousness, but providence, hath reserved for time of need."—*Fuller*.

tāme'-a-ble, *a.* [TAMABLE.]

tāme'-lēss, **tāme'-lesse*, *a.* [Eng. *tame*; -less.] Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

"As the sea wind's on the sea his ways are *tameless*."

A. C. Swinburne: *Statue of Victor Hugo*.

tāme'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tameless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tameless.

"From thee this *tamelessness* of heart."

Byron: *Parisina*, xiii.

tāme'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tame*; -ly.] In a tame manner; without spirit or energy; meanly, spiritlessly, servilely; with unresisting submission.

"Though *tamely* crouch to Gallia's frown
Dull Holland's tardy train." Scott: *War Song*.

tāme'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tame*; -ness.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being tame or gentle; a state of domestication.

II. Figuratively:

1. Want of spirit or energy; meanness in bearing insults or injury.

"An indication of uncommon *tameness* and timidity."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Absence of interest, or animation; dullness; as, the *tameness* of a narrative.

tāmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tame*, *v.*; -er.] One who tames or subdues; a subduer, a conqueror.

"Daughter of Jove, relentless power,

Thou *tamer* of the human breast,"

Gray: *Hymn to Adversity*.

tām'-ī-ās, *s.* [Gr. *tamias*=a distributor, a dispenser, a steward. The name has reference either to the cheek-pouches in which these animals can stow a large quantity of food, or to their habit of laying up stores of food in their holes.]

Zoöl.: Ground-squirrel; a genus of *Sciurinae*, with four species, all found in North America, one of which (*Tamias asiaticus*) extends through Siberia into Eastern Europe. The species are characterized by the possession of cheek-pouches, and by their coloration, the fur of the back being marked with alternate light and dark bands. They are popularly known as chipmunks, and are among the commonest of the indigenous rodents.

Tām'-il, *Tām'-ūl*, *s.* [Native name.]

1. One of a race inhabiting the south of India and Ceylon. They belong to the Dravidian stock.

2. The language spoken in the southeast of the Madras Presidency and in the northern parts of Ceylon. It is richly polysyllabic, of a very high type of agglutination, like the Finnish and Hungarian, with prefixes only, and is very soft and harmonious in utterance.

Tā-mīl'-ī-ān, *a.* [Eng. *Tamil*; -ian.] Of or pertaining to the Tamils or their language.

tām'-īne, *tām'-īn-ŷ*, *tām'-mīn*, *tām'-mŷ*, *s.* [Fr. *étamine*.] [STAMIN.]

1. A thin woolen or worsted stuff, highly glazed.

2. A sieve; a strainer or bolter of hair or cloth.

**tām'-is* (*s* silent), **tam-ise*, *s.* [Fr. *tamis*.] [TEMSE.]

1. A sieve, a strainer.

"Transmitting the light thereof as it were throw a *tamise* or strainer."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 674.

2. The same as TAMINE (q. v.).

**tamis-bird*, *s.* A Guinea fowl.

tām'-kin, *s.* [For *tampkin*.] [TAMPION.] The stopper of a cannon.

Tām'-ma-nŷ, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of the name Tamendy or Tammenund, an Indian chief of the Delaware tribe. Why the name was applied in the compound does not appear.

Tammany-ring, *s.* A name sometimes applied in condemnation to the Tammany Society of New York, a political organization in sympathy with the Democratic party.

tām'-īte, *s.* [After Hugo Tamm, who analyzed it; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Crookes to a dark steel-colored crystalline powder analyzed by Mr. Tamm. Specific gravity 12.5. Composition: Tungsten, 88.05; iron, 5.60; manganese, 0.15; undetermined, 6.20=100. A doubtful species.

tām'-mŷ, *tām'-mīn*, *s.* [TAMINE.]

Tām'-mŷ, *s.* [TOMMY.]

Tammy-norie, *s.* The auk, the puffin.

"The screech of a *Tammie Norie*," answered Ochiltree; "I ken the skirl weel."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

tāmp, *v. t.* [Fr. *tamponner*, *taper*; Prov. *tampir*.] [TAMPION.]

1. *Blasting*: To fill up, as a blast-hole; above the charge with dry sand, tough clay, or some other substance, to prevent the explosion taking effect by way of the hole.

2. To force in or down by frequent and somewhat light strokes.

"The iron placed at the top of the gunpowder would be so placed with the object of *tamping* it."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

tām'-pēr, *v. i.* [The same word as *temper* (q. v.), but used in a bad sense.]

1. To meddle; to be busy or officious; to have to do with anything without fitness or necessity.

"Vain *tampering* has but fostered his disease;
'Tis desperate." Cowper: *Task*, v. 668.

2. To meddle with, especially so as to alter, corrupt, or adulterate; to make corrupt or not genuine.

"The Nicene [Creed] was *tampered* foully with."—Bp. Taylor: *Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

3. To interfere where one has no business.

"The Governor of Herat has been discovered *tampering* with the correspondence of the Commission."—*Weekly Echo*, Sept. 5, 1885.

4. To practice secretly, as by bribery or other unfair or underhand means; to influence, or endeavor to influence, toward a certain course by underhand or unfair means.

"And by subornation, and menacing of, and *tampering* with witnesses."—Wood: *Fusti Oxon.*, i.

tāmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tamp*; -er.]

1. One who tamps; one who prepares for blasting, by stopping up the hole in which the charge is placed.

2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping bar or iron.

tām'-pēr-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *tamper*, *v.*; -er.] One who uses unfair or underhand means in order to influence a person to his own ends.

tāmp'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *tamp*; -ing.]

1. *Blasting*: Filling up a blast-hole, above the charge, so as to direct the force of the explosion laterally and rend the rock.

2. *Milit. Mining*: Packing with earth, sandbags, &c., that part of the mine nearest to the charge to increase its effectiveness in a given direction.

3. *Smelt.*: Stopping with clay the issues of a blast-furnace.

4. The material used for any of the above purposes; it may be fragments of stone, earth, sand, or, in some cases, water.

tamping-bar, *tamping-iron*, *s.*

Blast.: A bar of copper, brass, or wood, used in driving the tamping upon the charge in a blast-hole. The name *tamping-iron* is a misnomer.

tamping-machine, *s.*

Pipe-making: A machine for packing clay or the material for artificial stone into a mold.

tamping-plug, *s.* A stopper for a hole in which a blasting-charge has been placed.

tām'-pī-ōn, *tōm'-pī-ōn*, **tām'-pŷ-ōn*, *s.* [Fr. *tampon*=a bung or stopple, a nasalized form of *tapon*=a bung or stopple, from *taper*=to stop with a bung, from Dut. *tap*=a bung or stopple.]

1. *Ordn.*: The stopper of a cannon or other piece of ordnance, consisting of a cylinder of wood placed in the muzzle to exclude water or dust; also the wooden bottom for a charge of grape-shot.

2. *Music*: A plug for stopping closely the upper end of an organ-pipe.

tam-poe, *tam-pui*, *s.* [Malay.]

Bot., &c.: The edible fruit of *Hedycarpus malayanus*, much prized in the Eastern Archipelago.

tām'-poôn, *tām'-pōn*, *s.* [TAMPION.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A tampion.

2. The bung of a vessel.

II. *Surg.*: A plug or stopper, of rag, sponge, &c., used in stopping hemorrhages.

tām'-tām, *tōm'-tōm*, *s.* [Hind., from the sound produced.]

Music:

1. A kind of native drum, used in the East Indies and Western Africa. It is generally made of a hollow cylinder formed of fibrous wood, such as palm-tree, or of earthenware, having each end covered with skin. It is beaten upon with the fingers or open hand, and produces a hollow, monotonous sound.

2. A Chinese gong.

tamtam-metal, *s.*

Metall.: An alloy of one part of tin and four parts of copper. When rapidly cooled it is ductile and malleable; but when cooled slowly it is as hard and brittle as glass.

tā-mŷ'-lī-ān, *a.* [TAMILIAN.]

tā'-mŷs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *taminia ura*, the berry of a wild climbing plant, growing on a plant, called by the Romans *tamnus*.]

Bot.: Black-bryony; a genus of *Dioscoreaceae*. Perianth campanulate, in six deep segments; stigmas three, two-lobed. Berry imperfectly three-celled; seeds few, globose. Known species one or two. *Tamus communis* is the Common Black bryony. [BLACK-BRYONY.] The young suckers of this plant and of *T. cretica* are eaten in Greece, but need to be well boiled, else they are purgative and even emetic.

tān, **tanne*, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *tanner*, from *tan*=oak-bark, used for tanning.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To convert into leather, as the skins of animals, by steeping them in an infusion of oak or other bark, by which they are impregnated with tannin or tannic acid, and thus rendered fine, durable, and in some degree impervious to water.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make brown; to imbrown by exposure to the rays of the sun; to sunburn.

"And therefore did he take a trusty band
To traverse Acarnania's forest wide,
In war well seasoned, and with labors *tann'd*." Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 69.

*2. To deprive of the freshness of youth; to impair the freshness or beauty of.

"Time . . . whose accidents *tan* sacred beauty." Shakesp.: *Sonnet 115*.

3. To flog, to thrash. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Literally*: To get or become tanned; as, *This leather tans* easily.

2. *Fig.*: To become tanned or sunburnt.

tān, *s. & a.* [Fr. *tan*=oak-bark, used for tanning, from Breton *tann*=an oak, *tan*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. The bark of the oak, willow, chestnut, larch, and other trees abounding in tannin, bruised and broken by a mill, and used for tanning hides. After being employed for tanning, the *tan* is used in gardens for making hotbeds, or is pressed and used for fuel.

"His hair is crisp, and black, and long,
His face is like the *tan*."

Longfellow: *Village Blacksmith*.

2. A yellowish-brown color, like that of *tan*.

3. An imbrowning of the skin by exposure to the sun, especially in tropical countries.

B. *As adj.*: Of the color of *tan*; resembling *tan*.

fāte, *fāt*, *fāre*, *amidst*, *whāt*, *fāll*, *father*; *wē*, *wēt*, *hēre*, *camel*, *hēr*, *thēre*; *pine*, *pīt*, *sīre*, *sīr*, *marine*; *gō*, *pōt*, *or*, *wōre*, *wōlf*, *wōrk*, *whō*, *sōn*; *mūte*, *cūb*, *cūre*. *unite*, *cūr*, *rūle* *fūll*; *trŷ*, *Sŷrian*. *æ*, *œ* = *ē*; *ey* = *ā*. *qu* = *kw*.

tan-balls, *s. pl.* Spent tan from the tanner's yard, pressed into balls or lumps, which harden on drying and are used as fuel. (*Chambers.*)

tan-bed, *s.*

Hort.: A bed made of tan; a bark bed or stove.

tan-house, *s.* A building in which tanners' bark is stored.

tan-mill, *s.* A mill for breaking up bark for tanning.

tan-pickle, *s.* The brine of a tan-pit.

tan-pit, *s.*

1. A sunken vat, in which hides are laid in tan.

2. A bark-bed.

tan-spud, *s.* An instrument for peeling the bark from oak and other trees.

tan-stove, *s.* A hot-house with a bark-stove; a bark-stove.

tan-toaster, *s.* A name for a severe storm; in use in the Isle of Shoals, Maine.

tan-turf, *s.* The same as TAN-BALLS (*q. v.*).

tan-vat, *s.* A vat in which hides are steeped in liquor with tan.

tan-yard, *s.* An inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

ta-na, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Tupaia tana*; a small insectivorous mammal, from the forests of Sumatra and Borneo, living on or near the ground. The body is eight or nine inches long, the color varying in different individuals, but usually of some shade of reddish-brown. A variety, in which the tail is of a golden-yellow, is known as the Golden-tailed Tana.

tān-ā-ċē-tīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tanacet(um)* (*q. v.*); Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Of, belonging to, existing in, or derived from the Tansy (*q. v.*).

tanacetic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: An acid said to exist in the common tansy. It is crystalline, and is soluble in water and in alcohol.

tān-ā-ċē-tīn, *s.* [Mod. Latin *tanacet(um)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chemistry: A yellowish-white granular mass extracted from the leaves and flowers of the tansy. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and very soluble in ether, has a bitter, sharp taste, and is precipitated by plumbic, ferric, and mercurous salts, not by tannic-acid.

tān-ā-ċē-tūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Ital. *tanacetum*=a bed of tansy.] [TANSY.]

Botany: A genus of Compositae, sub-tribe Artemisiæ. Strong-scented herbs, often shrubby below. Leaves alternate, generally much divided; heads solitary or corymbose, subglobose, discoid, yellow; involucre hemispherical, imbricated; receptacle naked; ligulate florets short and trifid or wanting; pappus none, the achenes angled, crowned with a large epigynous disc and having a membranous margin. Found in most continents. Known species about fifty. [TANSY.] *Tanacetum tenuifolium*, from Kumaon and Western Tibet, is used by the natives for flavoring puddings.

tān-ā-ċī-ūm, *subst.* [Gr. *tanaēkēs*=with a long point or edge; *akē*=a point, an edge.]

Botany: A genus of Crescentiaceæ. Climbing shrubs, often with rooting branches, simple or trifoliate leaves, and white, pink, violet, or scarlet flowers, found in the West Indies and South America. The pulp of *Tanacetum jarovia* is eaten, and poultices are prepared from it. The fruit of *T. albiflorum* of Jamaica is also employed for poultices. The berry of *T. lilacinum* of Guiana is edible. It is used for dyeing cotton cloth and straw furniture.

tān-ā-gēr, *s.* [From *tangara*, the Brazilian name of some of the species.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the family Tanagridæ (*q. v.*). They were formerly classed with Fringillidæ, and have all the essential characters of the Finches, but are so far modified as to feed on soft fruits and insects. They are, for the most part, birds of very brilliant plumage; more than 300 species are known, all American, most of them belonging to the warmer portions of this continent, though some are visitors to the United States.

tān-ā-grā, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TANAGER.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of the family Tanagridæ (*q. v.*), with twelve species, ranging from Mexico to Bolivia and La Plata.

tān-āg-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tanagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Fringilliformes, formerly made a sub-family of Fringillidæ, with forty-three genera, almost peculiar to the Neotropical region, only one genus extending into the eastern United States and the Rocky Mountains. Primaries nine;

bill usually conical, sometimes depressed or attenuated, usually more or less triangular at base, and with the cutting edges not much inflected, sometimes toothed or notched; legs short, claws curved.

†**tān-ā-grī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tanagr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [TANAGRIDÆ.]

tān-ā-grīne, *a.* [TANAGRINÆ.] Resembling a tanager; of or belonging to the family Tanagridæ (*q. v.*).

tān-ā-īs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *tanaïs*=the Don.]

Zoöl.: Cheliferous Slaters; a genus of Cursorial Isopods, with certain affinities to the Macroura and to the Amphipoda. They have a carapace, the lateral parts of which are very vascular, and are used for respiration. The first pair of legs are converted into chelæ, the six other pairs being simple. The male is dimorphic.

Tān-ċhēl-mī-anş, **Tān-que-līn-ī-anş** (*qu* as *k*), *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church History: A fanatical sect which arose in the Netherlands, under the leadership of Tanchel or Tanquelin, who, about 1115, proclaimed that he was the Son of God, and caused churches to be erected in his honor. After leading a licentious life for some years, he was killed at Antwerp in 1125. His followers were restored to the church by the instrumentality of St. Norbert, the founder of the Præmonstratensians.

tān-dēm, *adv. & s.* [A pun on the Lat. *tandem*=at length, after a certain interval of time.]

A. As adv.: One harnessed behind the other.

"Two emus harnessed tandem."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As substantive:

1. A term applied to two horses harnessed one in front of the other; the front horse being termed the leader, and the rear one the wheeler.

2. A form of bicycle ridden by two persons, one behind the other.

"Some of the earlier specimens of the front-steering tandem were furnished with four wheels."—*Field*, May 21, 1887.

tandem-cart, *s.* A kind of dog-cart drawn by a tandem. [TANDEM, B. 1.]

***tāne**, *pa. par. of v.* [TAKEN.]

tāng (1), ***tongge**, *s.* [Old Dutch *tanger*=sharp, tart; M. H. G. *zanger*=sharp, sharp-tasted.]

1. *Lit.*: A strong taste or flavor, especially a taste of something extraneous to the thing itself.

"It is said of the best oyl that it hath no tast, that is, no tang."—*Fuller: Worthies; England*.

2. *Fig.*: Specific flavor or quality; distinctive tinge, taint, or the like; a twang.

"According to that of Euripides, which yet has a tang of prophaneness."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 878.

tāng (2), *subst.* [An imitative word; cf. *ting*.] A sound, a tone; a twang or sharp sound.

"For she had a tongue with a tang,
Would cry to a sailor, Go hang."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

tāng (3), ***tange**, ***tongge**, *subst.* [Icel. *tangi*=a spit or projection of land; a tang; *töng* (genit. *tan-gar*)=a smith's tongs; *tengja*=to fasten.]

1. The shank of a knife, chisel, file, &c., which is inserted in the haft.

2. The projecting part of the breech of a musket, which goes into the stock.

3. The part of a sword-blade to which the hilt is fastened.

4. The tongue of a buckle.

tang-chisel, *s.* A chisel with a tang for insertion in a handle; in contradistinction to a socket-chisel, which has a hollow tang to receive the handle.

tang-fish, *s.* The seal. (*Shetland.*)

tāng (4), *s.* [TANGLE.] Various kinds of seaweed (*Laminaria digitata*, *Fucus nodosus*).

"Calling it the sea of weeds, or flag, or rush, or tang."—*Bp. Richardson: Choice Observations*, p. 11.

tāng, *v. t. & i.* [TANG (2), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To cause to sound; to utter loudly. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

B. Intrans.: To ring. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.)

†*To tang bees*: To strike two pieces of metal together, and so to produce a loud sound, to induce a swarm of bees to settle.

tān-gā-lūng, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Viverra tangalunga*, from Java. It is about thirty inches in length, of which the tail constitutes one-third. Ground color yellowish-gray, striped and dotted with black.

***tān-gēnce**, *s.* [Lat. *tangens*=touching.] [TANGENT.] A touching; tangency.

†*Point of tangence*: The point of contact of a tangent line.

tān'-gēn-ċy, *subst.* [Eng. *tangen(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being tangent; a contact or touching.

*†*Problem of tangencies*: A branch of the geometrical analysis, the general object of which was to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles given in position, the number of data being always limited to three.

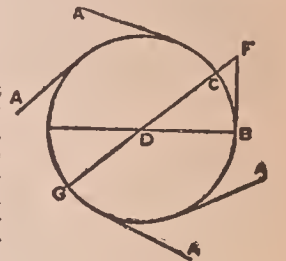
tān'-gēnt, *a. & s.* [Latin *tangens*, pr. par. of *tango*=to touch.]

A. As adj.: Touching; in geometry, touching in a single point; as, a tangent line, tangent curves, &c.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: A straight line which meets or touches a circle or curve in one point, and which, being produced, will not cut it. In Euclid (III. 16, Cor.) it is proved that any line drawn at right angles to the diameter of a circle at its extremity is a tangent to the circle.

2. *Trig.*: The tangent of an arc or angle is a straight line, touching the circle of which the arc is a part at one extremity of the arc, and meeting the diameter passing through the other extremity; or it is that portion of a tangent drawn at the first extremity of an arc, and limited by a secant drawn through the second extremity. The tangent is always drawn through the initial extremity of the arc, and is reckoned positive upward, and consequently, negative downward. The tangent of an arc or angle is also the tangent of its supplement. The arc and its tangent have always a certain relation to each other, and when the one is given in parts of the radius, the other can always be computed by means of an infinite series. Tables of tangents for every arc from 0° to 99°, as well as of sines, cosines, &c., are computed and formed into tables for trigonometrical purposes. Two curves are tangent to each other at a common point, when they have a common rectilinear tangent at this point. A tangent plane to a curved surface is the limit of all secant planes to the surface through the point. The point is called the point of contact. Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have, at least, one point in common; through which, if any number of planes be passed, the sections cut out by each plane will be tangent to each other at the point. This point is called the point of contact. Another definition is this: Two surfaces are tangent to each other when they have a common tangent plane at a common point. This point is the point of contact.



Tangent.

AAAA, Tangents of the circle; B F, Tangent of the arc B C, or of the angle B D C. B F is also tangent of the supplement B G, of the arc B C, and of the supplement B D G of the angle B D C.

† (1) *Artificial tangents*: Tangents expressed by logarithms.

(2) *Method of tangents*: The name given to the calculus in its early period. When the equation of a curve is given, and it is required to determine the tangent at any point, this is called the direct method of tangents, and when the subtangent to a curve at any point is given, and it is required to determine the equation of the curve, this is termed the inverse method of tangents. These terms are synonymous with the differential and integral calculus.

(3) *Natural tangents*: Tangents expressed by natural numbers.

(4) *To go (or fly) off at a tangent*: To break off suddenly from one course of action, line of thought, or the like, and go on to something else.

"From that lady his mind wandered, by a natural process, to the dingy counting-house of Dodson and Fogg. From Dodson and Fogg's it flew off at a tangent to the very center of the history of the queer client."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

tangent-compass, *s.* The same as TANGENT-GALVANOMETER (*q. v.*).

tangent-galvanometer, *s.* A form of galvanometer in which the length of the astatic needle employed is so short, in comparison with the diameter of the surrounding copper ring through which the current to be measured is passed, that the intensities of currents may be regarded as proportional to the tangents of the angles of deflection of the needle. The tangents in this case serve as a direct measure of the comparative intensities.

tangent-plane, *subst.* A plane which touches a curved surface, as a sphere, cylinder, &c.

tangent-sailing, *s.*

Navig.: The same as *Middle-latitude sailing*. [MIDDLE.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -þion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tangent-scale, s.

Ordn.: A species of breech-sight for cannon. Its base has a curvature corresponding to the circumference of the breech of the gun, and its face is cut into steps corresponding to angles of elevation. The height for each step is found by multiplying the natural tangent of the elevation in degrees by the distance between the base-ring and muzzle-sight.

tangent-screw, s. An endless screw tangentially attached to the index arm of an instrument of precision, enabling a delicate motion to be given to the arm after it has been clamped to the limb, and permitting angular measurements to be made with greater exactness than could be done were the movement entirely effected by hand.

tăn-găn'-tial (ti as sh), a. [Eng. *tangent*; -ial.] Of or pertaining to a tangent; in the direction of a tangent.

"Give the heavy planets their *tangential* motion."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

tangential-force, s.

1. The same as CENTRIFUGAL-FORCE.

2. **Mech.:** A force which acts upon a wheel in the direction of a tangent to the wheel, and this is the direction in which motion is communicated between wheels and pinions or from one wheel to another.

tangential-plane, s. A tangent-plane (q. v.).

tăn-găn'-tial-lŷ (t as sh), adv. [Eng. *tangential*; -ly.] In a tangential manner; in direction of a tangent.

tăn-gěr'-ine, s. [See def.] An esteemed small-fruited variety of orange from Tangiers.

tăn'-ghîn, s. [TANGHINIA.]

1. The poison of *Tanghinia venenifera*.

2. That tree itself. [TANGHINIA.]

tăn'-ghîn'-i-a, subst. [From *tanghin*, the Madagascar name of *Tanghinia venenifera*. See def.]

Bot.: Tanghin; a genus of Plurimereæ. Corolla salver-shaped, the tube clavate, the throat five-toothed, anthers subsessile, fruit a drupe, with one or two seeds. Only known species, *Tanghinia venenifera*, called also *Cerbera tanghin*, the Ordeal-tree (q. v.). Leaves dense, clustered toward the ends of the branches, somewhat thick, about six inches long, alternate, lanceolate, smooth. Flowers in terminal cymes, the tube of the corolla green, hairy, and closed at the mouth by five green scales; lobes of the corolla rose-colored. It is the kernel of the fruit which is the very poisonous part.

tăn-gi-bil'-i-tŷ, s. Eng. *tangible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tangible or perceptible to the touch or sense of feeling.

"Tangibility and impenetrability, were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 770.

tăn'-gi-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *tangibilis*, from *tango*=to touch.]

1. Literally:

1. Perceptible to the touch; tactile.

"By this sense [touch] the *tangible* qualities of bodies are discerned; as hard, soft, smooth, rough, dry, wet, clammy, and the like."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

2. Capable of being touched or grasped.

II. Figuratively:

1. Capable of being possessed or realized; real; as, *tangible* security.

2. Readily apprehensible by the mind; clear, evident.

"It promised a *tangible* gain to the peasantry."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 253.

tangible-property, s.

Law: Corporeal property. (Wharton.)

tăn'-gi-ble-ness, s. [Eng. *tangible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tangible; tangibility.

tăn'-gi-blŷ, adv. [English *tangib(le)*; -ly.] In a tangible manner; so as to be perceptible to the touch.

tăng'-ie, s. [TANG (4), s.] A water-spirit of the Orkneys, which appeared sometimes as a little horse, at other times as a man covered with seaweed.

Tăn'-giër, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A fortified town of Morocco a short distance southwest of Gibraltar.

Tangier-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus tingitanus*.

Tăn'-giër'-ine, s. [TANGERINE.]

tăn'-gle, *tan-gell, v. t. & i. [TANGLE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unite or conjoin together in a confused or involved manner; to ravel; to interweave or interlace, as threads, so as to make it difficult to unravel.

2. To ensnare, to entrap, to catch, to entangle.

"And well th' Impostor knew all lures and arts

That Lucifer e'er taught to tangle hearts."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

3. To embroil, to embarrass, to involve, to complicate.

"Thei haue bene tangled with a certain folish and canered vile superstition."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 6.

B. Intransitive: To be or become entangled or raveled.

tangle-foot, tangle-leg, s. A slang term for whisky.

tăn'-gle, s. [A frequent. from *tang*=sea-weed; Dan. *tang*; Sw. *tång*; Icel. *thang*=kelp or bladder-wrack; *thöngull*=sea-weed; Ger. *tang*=sea-weed.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One or two species of sea-weed belonging to the genus *Laminaria* (q. v.). [II. 1.]

"The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *saccharina* are eaten under the name of tangle."—*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom*.

2. A confused heap or knot of threads or other things interwoven so as not to be easily disengaged.

"He leading, swiftly roll'd

In tangles." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 632.

3. Any perplexity or embarrassment.

4. A tall, lank person; any long, dangling thing. (Scotch.)

II. Technically:

1. Botany:

(1) *Laminaria digitata*. It has a broad frond one to five feet long, cut into a variable number of segments, and sporanges in flat patches on the extremities of the digitations.

†(2) *Laminaria saccharina*. It has a ribbon-shaped frond two to twelve feet long, and sporanges, the situation of which is indicated by a longitudinal brown mark in the center of the frond. Occurring with the former species. [LAMINARIA.]

2. Naut. (pl.): A contrivance used in dredging. In a coarse form it has long been used in the sponge and coral fisheries, consisting of a bar supported on runners, and serving to drag after it a series of masses of hemp, each of which is a sort of mop. The fibers of the hemp entangle the smaller crustaceans, and many of the more minute and delicate forms of marine life, without breaking or injuring them as the dredge is apt to.

tangle-fish, s. [NEEDLE-FISH.]

tangle-picker, s.

Ornithol.: *Streptilas interpres*, the Turnstone (q. v.).

"It . . . feeds on the smaller crustacea, and the soft-bodied animals inhabiting thin shells, turning over stones, and searching among sea-weed for its food: whence its appropriate Norfolk name of *Tangle-picker*."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 290.

tangle-wrack, s.

Bot.: The genus *Laminaria* (q. v.).

tăn'-gled (le as el), a. [Eng. *tangl(e)*; -ed.] Involved; twisted or knit together confusedly; intricate.

"Up springs from yonder tangled thorn,
A stag more white than mountain snow."

Scott: *The Chase*, xiv.

tăn'-glîng, pr. par. or a. [TANGLE, v.]

tăn'-glîng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tangling*; -ly.] In a tangling manner; so as to tangle, entangle, or embarrass.

tăn'-glŷ, a. [Eng. *tangl(e)*; -y.]

1. Knotted, entangled, intricate.

2. Covered with tangle or sea-weed.

"Panting, with eyes averted from the day,
Prone, helpless, on the tangly beach he lay."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, iii.

tăn'-grăm, s. [Chinese.] A Chinese toy used sometimes in primary schools as a means of instruction. It consists of a square of thin wood or other material, cut into seven pieces of various shapes, as triangle, square, parallelogram, &c., which pieces are capable of being combined in various ways so as to form a great variety of figures.

tăngs, s. pl. [TONGS.] (Scotch.)

tăngue, s. [A French form of the native name.] [TANREC.]

tăn'-gũm, tăn'-ghăn, tăn'-ghăn, subst. [Thibetan.]

Zoöl.: *Equus varius*, a variety or sub-variety of the Horse (*Equus caballus*). It is considered by Colonel Hamilton Smith to be the primeval piebald stock of Thibet. It occurs in Thibet, and, according to Hodgson, in China.

tăn'-i-ër, tăn'-ni-ër, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Botany: *Caladium sagittæfolium*. [CALADIUM, EDDOES.]

tăn'-ist, s. [Irish *tanaiste*=the second in rank, the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince, a lord; *tan*=a country, region, territory] One of a family from which the chiefs of certain Celtic races were chosen by election; usually applied to the actual holder of the lands and honors, and frequently to his chosen successor. [TANISTRY.]

"The chieftains and the *tanists*, though drawn from the principal families, were not hereditary, but were established by election."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.* (an. 1612).

tăn'-ist-rŷ, s. [Eng. *tanist*; -ry.] A mode of tenure among various Celtic tribes, according to which the tanist or holder of lands or honors had only a life estate in them, and his successor was appointed by election. According to this system the right of succession was hereditary in the family, but elective in the individual. The primitive intention seems to have been that the inheritance should descend to the most worthy of the blood and name of the deceased. This was in reality giving it to the strongest, and the practice often occasioned bloody wars in families.

"The Irish hold their lands by *tanistry*, which is no more than a personal estate for his life-time that is tanist, by reason he is admitted thereunto by election."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

tă-nite, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The trade name of a cement of emery and some binding material, used as a compound for grinding wheels, disks, laps, and in other forms.

tanite-shaper, subst. A device for shaping and sharpening molding-bits, cutters, saws, and other wood-working tools.

tănk (1), s. [Port. *tangue*=a tank, a pond. *Tank* and *stank* are the same word; Sp. *estangue*; O. Fr. *estanc*; Fr. *étang*; Prov. *estanc*, *stanc*; Ital. *stagno*, from Lat. *stagnum*=a pool.] [STANK, s., STAGNANT.]

1. A cistern or vessel of large size to contain liquids; specifically—

(1) That part of a tender which contains the water. The tank varies in size, according to the power of the engine.

(2) A reservoir from which the tank of the tender is filled.

(3) A cistern for storing water on board ship.

(4) The cistern of a gas-holder, in which the lower edge of the inverted chamber is beneath the water surface, forming a seal for the gas.

(5) The term is also applied to a chamber or vessel in which a liquid is stored for dispensing or occasional use, as with oil, molasses, vinegar, wine, spirits, and other articles kept in stock, for sale in measured quantities.

2. A reservoir of water for irrigation or other purposes. (East Indies.)

"The tank covers seventy-two acres, and is one of the largest in India."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tank-car, s.

Rail. Engin.: A large tank mounted on a platform truck, for carrying petroleum or other liquid.

tank-engine, tank-locomotive, s.

Rail. Engin.: An engine having a tank or tanks enabling it to carry a supply of water sufficient for its own consumption without a tender. Such are used for yard-engines, for side-lines of limited length, and for ascending grades with moderate loads. The boiler and machinery are carried on the driving-wheels, and the variable weight of water and fuel on the tank-truck.

tank-iron, s. Plate-iron, thicker than sheet or stove-pipe iron, but thinner than boiler-plate.

tank-valve, s.

Rail. Engin.: A form of valve used in locomotive water-supply tanks, for admitting water to the discharge-pipe.

tank-vessel, s. A vessel used for the same purpose as a tank-car (q. v.).

tank-worm, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): The Guinea worm in a certain stage of its development, when the young have been set free from the body of their parent and inhabit the "tanks" so common in India. It is supposed that it penetrates the body of bathers when it is very minute.

tănk (2), s. [Native name.]

1. A small East Indian dry measure of about 240 grains weight.

2. A weight for pearls in Bombay of 72 grains. (Simmonds.)

tănk (3), subst. [TANG (3), s.] The end of a file, chisel, &c., which is inserted into the handle; a tang.

tănk (4), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pastinaca sativa*.

tăn'-ka, tăn'-ki-ă, s. [Native Chinese name.]

1. A kind of boat at Canton, Macao, &c., rowed by women. It is about 25 feet long.

2. A woman who rows in such a boat.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, write, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

tǎn'-kard, s. & a. [Old Fr. *tanquard*, perhaps formed by metathesis, from Lat. *cantharus*; Gr. *kantharos*=a tankard; Old Dut. *tanckaert*; Irish *tancaird*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A large vessel for liquors, especially a large drinking vessel with a cover, made of pewter, gold, silver, &c.

2. *Specif.*: A vessel containing a pint; half tankard, or small tankard, being used for one containing half-a-pint.

***B. As adjective:** Of or pertaining to a tankard; hence, convivial, festive, jovial. (*Milton.*)

***tankard-bearer, s.** A person who, when London was very imperfectly supplied with water, carried water about in large tankards holding two or three gallons, from the conduits and pumps in the streets.

tankard-turnip, s.

Hort., &c.: *Brassica rapa oblonga*, a variety or sub-variety of turnip rising high above the ground.

tǎn'-kī-a, s. [TANKA.]

tǎnk'-īte, s. [Etymol. doubtful. Sent to Breithaupt under this name.]

Min.: A massive mineral found at Arendal, Norway, and said to be related to chialstolite, but Des Cloizeaux and Pisani (the former from its optical characters, the latter from its chemical composition) refer it to Anorthite (q. v.).

***tǎnk'-līng, s.** [TANG, v.] A tinkling.

***tǎn'-līng, subst.** [Eng. *tan*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] One tanned or scorched by the heat of the sun.

tǎn'-nā, thǎn'-nā, thǎn'-a, s. [Hind. *thana*; Mahratta *thane*=a station.] A police station; a military post. (*East Indies.*)

tǎn'-nā-ble, adj. [Eng. *tan*; -*able*.] Capable of being tanned.

tǎn'-nā-dar, thǎn'-e-dar, s. [Hind. *thanedar*.] The keeper or commandant of a tanna; a petty police officer. (*East Indies.*)

***tǎn'-nage (ag as īg), subst.** [Eng. *tan*; -*age*.] The act, operation, or result of tanning; a tanning.

tǎn'-nās-pīd'-īc, a. [Eng. *tann(ic)*; Mod. Latin *aspid(ium)*, and suff. -*ic*.] A term applied to tannic acid derived from the male fern.

tannaspīd-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{28}O_{11}$ (?). A brown, shining amorphous mass, found in the root of the male fern. It is insoluble in water, ether, oil of turpentine, and fixed oils, but very soluble in strong alcohol and in warm acetic acid. Ferric chloride colors the alcoholic solution green, and on adding ammonia a greenish powder is precipitated.

tǎn'-nāte, s. [Eng. *tann(ic)*; -*ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of tannic acid.

tǎn'-nē-cor-tē-pī'-nīc, a. [CORTEPINITANNIC.]

tǎn'-nēn-īte, s. [After the Tannenbaum mines, Saxony; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bright metallic mineral of a tin-white color, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. Composition: Sulphur, 19.1; bismuth, 62.0; copper, 18.9, the resulting formula being $CuS + Bi_2S_3$.

tǎn'-nēr (1), s. [Eng. *tan*, v.; -*er*.] One whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by the use of tan.

tanner's bark, s. Bark of various trees used by tanners, specially oak bark. [BARK (2), B. 3.]

tanner's waste, s. Hide-cuttings.

tǎn'-nēr (2), s. [Gypsy *tano*=little.] A slang expression for sixpence. (*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.)

tǎn'-nēr-ý, s. [Eng. *tan*; -*ery*.]

1. A place where the operations of tanning are carried on.

2. The art or practice of tanning.

tǎn'-nīc, a. [Eng. *tann(in)* -*ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from oak bark.

tannic-acid, s.

Chem.: Tannin. A term applied to certain astringent substances occurring in the bark and other parts of plants, and widely distributed, in one form or another, throughout the vegetable kingdom. They are mostly amorphous, have a rough but not sour taste, a slight acid reaction, and color ferric salts dark blue or green. Their most characteristic reaction is that of forming insoluble compounds with gelatin, solid muscular fiber, skin, &c., which then acquires the property of resisting putrefaction, as in the tanning of leather.

Tannic acid of the Oak:

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17}$. Gallotannic acid, extracted from nut-galls by long maceration of the powdered substance with a mixture of four parts of ether and one part of alcohol. It forms a slightly yellowish, porous mass, very soluble in water, less so in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, reddens litmus, and

possesses a pure astringent taste. It forms neutral and basic salts, the latter absorbing oxygen from the air and becoming brown.

tǎn'-nī-ēr, s. [TANIER.]

tǎn'-nī-gē-nām'-īc, a. [Eng. *tanni(c)*; Gr. *gennaō*=to produce, and Eng. *amic*.] Derived from or containing tannic acid and ammonia.

tannigenamic-acid, s. [GALLAMIC-ACID.]

tǎn'-nīn, subst. [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *tanninum*.] [TAN, TANNIC-ACID.]

tǎn'-nīng, pr. par., a. & s. [TAN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Lit.: The art, practice, or process of converting raw hides and skins into leather by combining with the substance of the skin any other compound which has the property of rendering it imputrescible and elastic. The agent most generally employed is a soluble vegetable extract termed tannin, which forms insoluble compounds with the albumen, gluten, gelatin, and other components of the skin. Another class of agents which fortify the fibrous portions of skins against the joint attack of warmth, air, and moisture are minerals, which seem to act as preservative salts on the gelatino-fibrous structure of the skin. Such are alum and salt, and copers. The larger and heavier skins, as those of buffaloes, oxen, or the like, are technically known as hides; those of smaller animals, as of sheep, calves, &c., are skins. The skins are first stripped of the hair, wool, and fleshy parts by steeping in pits containing lime-water of various strengths. They are then washed in water, scraped to get rid of adhering lime, the ears and projecting parts cut off, and are then ready for the tan-pits—wooden-lined vats, whose tops are level with the ground. Into these the skins and the ground bark, or ooze previously extracted therefrom, are put. The skins are usually placed in horizontal layers, but are sometimes suspended vertically. In the process of handling, the hides are taken out with blunt-pointed, long-handled hooks, placed one over another, on a sloping rack over an adjacent pit, and permitted to drain for one or two hours. It is common to put the skins at first into nearly spent ooze, and transfer them successively to stronger oozes. Those in which the tanning is effected are called handler-liquor; stronger oozes, used for giving the bloom on the surface, are termed layer-liquor.

II. Figuratively:

1. Appearance or hue of a brown color produced on the skin by the action of the sun.

2. A thrashing, a flogging. (*Slang.*)

tǎn'-nīn-gēn'-īc, a. [Eng. *tannin*; Gr. *gennaō*, and suff. -*ic*.] Containing tannic acid.

tanningenic-acid, s. [CATECHINE.]

tǎn'-nōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Eng. *tann(in)*; o connect., and *meter*.] A hydrometer for determining the strength of tanning liquor.

tǎn'-rēc, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Centetes ecaudatus*, a small nocturnal insectivorous mammal from Madagascar and the neighboring islands. It is about fifteen inches long, of which nearly one-third is occupied by the elongated head; the body is covered with bristles, hairs, and spines, the latter forming a sort of collar round the neck. General color, tawny; in the young there are said to be longitudinal yellow streaks, which disappear with age. They feed principally on earth worms, for which they root with their pointed snouts like pigs. Their flesh is said to resemble that of the sucking-pig, but to have a musky odor. [CENTETES, STREAKED-TANREC.]

tǎn'-şý, *tǎn'-zeý, s. [Etym. unknown (*Littre*), doubtful (*Sir J. Hooker*); O. Fr. *athanasie*; Fr. *tanacée, tanaisie*: Low Lat. *athanasia*, the name under which the tansy was sold in the shops in Lyle's time; Gr. *athanasia* = immortality, a privative, and *thanatos* = death. (*Prior.*)]

1. Bot.: *Tanacetum vulgare*. It is about one to three feet high, has bipinnatifid, incised, serrate leaves, and flowers in a terminal corymb. It is found in waste places, but often doubtfully wild. The whole plant is bitter and aromatic. It is sometimes used in domestic economy as an ingredient in puddings, omelets, &c., or for garnishing dishes; and medicinally as an anthelmintic and a febrifuge.

***2. Cook.**: A favorite dish of the seventeenth century, and even later, made of eggs, cream, rose water, sugar, and the juice of

herbs, as endive, spinach, sorrel, tansy, and baked with butter in a shallow pewter dish.

¶ Wild Tansy:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla anserina*. So named because the leaves are much divided like those of the tansy. Called also Goose tansy. (2) *Agrimonia eupatoria*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

tǎnt, s. [TAINT.] A small red spider.

***tǎn-tā'-lī-ān, adj.** [TANTALUS.] Tantalizing, unprofitable.

"Get much *tantalian* wealth."

Davies: Witte's Pilgrimage, p. 24.

tǎn-tǎl'-īc, adj. [Eng. *tantal(um)*; -*ic*.] Contained in or derived from tantalum (q. v.).

tantalīc-acid, s. [TANTALIC-OXIDE.]

tantalīc-chloride, s.

Chem.: $TaCl_5$. Obtained as a yellow sublimate when a mixture of tantalīc oxide and charcoal is ignited in a stream of chlorine gas. It is decomposed by water yielding hydrochloric acid and hydrated tantalīc oxide. Heated to 144°, it volatilizes, and at 221° melts to a yellowish liquid.

tantalīc-ocher, s.

Min.: An oxide of tantalum of a brownish color, said to occur on crystals of tantalite at Pennikojä, Somero, Finland.

tantalīc-oxide, s.

Chem.: Ta_2O_5 . Produced by burning tantalum in the air. The anhydrous oxide is a white powder, varying in density from 7.02 to 8.26, and is insoluble in all acids. Hydrated tantalīc oxide, or tantalīc acid, is obtained by adding water to an aqueous solution of potassium tantalate. It is a snow-white, bulky powder, soluble in hydrochloric and hydrofluoric acids.

***tǎn-tā'-lī'-nā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *tantal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inae*.]

Ornith.: In some classifications a sub-family of Ardeidae.

tǎn'-tāl-īşe, v. t. [TANTALIZE.]

tǎn'-tāl-īsm, s. [TANTALIZE.] A punishment like that of Tantalus; a teasing or tormenting by the hope or near approach of that which is desired, but which is not attainable; tantalization.

"A lively representation of a person lying under the torments of such a kind of *tantalism*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

tǎn'-tāl-īte, subst. [Eng. *tantal(um)*; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of rare occurrence, found in granitic rocks rich in albite or oligoclase. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 7-8; luster, metallic; color, black; streak, reddish-brown to black; opaque, brittle. Composition: A tantalate of the protoxides of iron and manganese, part of the tantalīc-acid being sometimes replaced by oxide of tin, forming a stanno-tantalate. Formula ($FeOMnO$), TaO_5 .

tǎn-tā'-lī-ūm, s. [TANTALUM.]

tǎn-tāl-ī-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *tantaliz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act of tantalizing; the state of being tantalized.

"Rozinante's pains and *tantalizations* in this night's round."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*.

tǎn'-tāl-īze, v. t. [Formed from the proper name Tantalus, with suff. -*ize* (Fr. -*iser*; Lat. -*izo*; Gr. *tantaliser*.] To tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; to excite expectations or fears which will not be realized; to tease, to torment.

"I should otherwise have felt exceedingly *tantalized* with living under the walls of so great a city full of objects of novelty without being able to enter it."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. ix.

tǎn'-tāl-īz-ēr, s. [Eng. *tantaliz(e)*; -*er*.] One who tantalizes.

"I made, however, no discovery of my determination to this *tantalizer*."—*Wakefield: Memoirs*, p. 227.

tǎn'-tāl-īz-īng, pr. par. & a. [TANTALIZE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Teasing or tormenting by presenting to the view something unattainable; tormenting.

"In this *tantalizing* situation the Gloucester continued for near a fortnight, without being able to fetch the road."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

tǎn'-tāl-īz-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *tantalizing*; -*ly*.] In a tantalizing manner; so as to tantalize; by tantalizing.

tǎn'-tā-lūm, subst. [TANTALUS. Named from the difficulty with which it was obtained.]

Chem.: A pentad metallic element, symbol. Ta, atomic weight 182, discovered, in 1803, by Ekeberg, in the minerals tantalite and yttrotantalite. The metal is obtained by heating the fluotantalate of potassium or sodium with metallic sodium in a covered iron crucible, cooling, and washing out the soluble salts



Tansy.

1. Male flower; 2. Fruit;
3. Involucral bract;
4. Female flower.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

with water. It is a black powder, insoluble in sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric, or even in nitrohydrochloric acid, but is slowly dissolved in warm aqueous hydrofluoric acid, very rapidly when nitric acid is present. When heated in the air, it burns with a bright light, being converted, though with difficulty, into tantalic oxide.

Tăn'-tạ-lũs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Tantalos*.]

1. *Class. Myth.*: A king of Lydia, and son of Jupiter, who, for an offense committed against his father, was condemned to stand in the lower world up to the chin in water, which constantly eluded his lip as often as he attempted to quench the thirst that tormented him. Over his head grew all kinds of fruits; but whenever he reached forth his hands to take them, the wind scattered them to the clouds.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Wading Birds, the type of the old sub-family Tantalinae, variously placed in different classifications. According to Wallace it belongs to the Ciconiidae, with five species from the Ethiopian, Oriental and Neotropical regions, and the southeast of North America. The genus is akin to Ibis, but with a stronger bill. One of the species, **Tantalus* (= *†Ibis* = *Plegadis*) *falcinellus*, the Gloomy Ibis, is an occasional visitor to temperate Europe. (*Yarrell: Brit. Birds*, ed. 4th, iv. 213.)

Tantalus' cup, s. A philosophical toy, consisting of a siphon so adapted to a cup that, the short leg being in the cup, the long leg may go down through the bottom of it. The siphon is concealed within the figure of a man, whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon. Hence, as soon as the water rises up to the chin of the image, it begins to subside, so that the figure, like Tantalus in the fable, is unable to quench its thirst.



Tantalus' Cup.

***tăn'-tạ-mount**, v. i. [TANTAMOUNT, a.] To be tantamount or equivalent.

"That which in God's estimate may tantamount to a direct undervaluing."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 31.

tăn'-tạ-mount, ***tan-ta-mont**, a. [Fr. *tant* (Lat. *tantus*)=so much, as much; Eng. *amount*.] Equivalent in value, force, signification, or effect.

"Whenever the Liberals bring forward a motion regarded by all sides as tantamount to a vote of want of confidence."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***tăn'-tạ-mount-ing-lỹ**, adv. [TANTAMOUNT.] Equivalently; in effect.

"Tantamountingly to give her the lie."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. ii. 28.

tăn-tĩ-tỹ, s. [QUANTITY.]

***tăn-tiv'-ỹ**, adv. & s. [From the note of a hunting-horn.]

A. *As adv.*: Swiftly, speedily.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A rapid, violent gallop.

2. A mixture of haste and violence; a rush, a torrent.

"Sir, I expected to hear from you in the language of the lost goat, and the prodigal son, and not in such a tantivy of language."—*Cleveland*.

3. An adherent of the Court in the time of Charles II.; a royalist. (Probably from the fox-hunting habits of the country squires of that period.)

"Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a tantivy."—*Macaulay: Essays; Comic Dramatists of the Restoration*.

¶ *To ride tantivy*: To ride with great speed.

***tăn-tiv'-ỹ**, v. i. [TANTIVY, adv.] To hurry off; to go off in a hurry.

"Where are they gone tantivying?"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

***tânt'-lĩng**, s. [Based on *tantalize* (q. v.).] One seized with the hope of things unattainable.

Tăn'-trạ, s. [Sans., from *tan*=to believe.]

Hind. Sacred Lit. (pl.): Compositions, great in number and in some cases extensive, always assuming the form of a dialogue between Siva and his bride in one of her many forms, but chiefly as Uma and Parvati, in which the goddess asks her consort for directions how to perform certain ceremonies, and with what prayers and incantations they should be accompanied. In giving her information, he warns her that it must on no account be divulged to the profane. The Tantrikas, or followers of the Tantras, consider them a fifth Veda, and attribute to them equal antiquity and superior authority. Prof. Horace Hayman Wilson believed that portions of them are older than the Paranas, and that the system originated in the early ages of

Christianity. They were composed chiefly in Bengal and Eastern India. The Saktas are great supporters of the Tantras. [SAKTA.]

Tăn'-trắm, s. [Eng. *tantr(a)*; -ism.] The doctrine of the Tantras.

Tăn'-trĩ-kạ, s. [Sans., &c.]

Hinduism: A follower of the Tantras.

tăn'-trũm, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A burst of ill-humor; a fit of passion; a display of temper. (Generally in the plural.) (*Colloq.*)

"He has been in strange humors and tantrums all the morning."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. ii.

tăn'-tỹ, s. [Hind. *tánt*.]

Weaving: The Hindu loom, consisting of bamboo beams for the warp and cloth, a pair of heddles moved by loops, in which the big toes are inserted, a needle which answers as a shuttle, and a lay.

tăn'-ỹ-pũs, s. [Gr. *tanyous*, *tanaupous*=long striding, long-legged; *tanyō*=to stretch, and *pous*=a foot.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Tipulidæ. Antennæ with fourteen articulations in both sexes, the last but one very long in the males, all the others nearly globular.

2. *Palæont.*: A species occurs in the Purbeck beds.

tăn'-ỹ-sĩp'-těr-a, s. [Gr. *tanysepteros*=having spreading wings: *tanyō*=to spread, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with fourteen species, from the Moluccas, New Guinea, and North Australia. Bill rather short, somewhat thick, straight, acute; nostrils oval; tail graduated, the two middle feathers the longest.

tăn'-ỹs'-tỏ-mạ, s. [Greek *tanyō*=to stretch out, and *stoma*=a mouth.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera (q. v.), with several families. The antennæ consist apparently of three joints, but often with indications of articulation in the third joint, and with a terminal bristle; the palpi of not more than two joints, and the mouth usually perfect. The larvæ have a more or less distinct head, and produce free pupæ.

tăn'-ỹ-stỏmẻ, s. [TANYSTOMA.] Any dipterous insect of the tribe Tanystoma (q. v.). The gadfly is a familiar example.

tăn'-zĩ-mắt, s. [Arab., pl. of *tansim*=a regulation.] The name given to the organic laws, constituting the first contribution toward constitutional government in Turkey, published in 1844 by the Sultan Abdul Medjid.

Tă'-ỏ-ỉm, **Tă'-ỏn-ỉm**, s. [See def.]

Compar. Relig.: One of the three religions of China. Its founder, Laotse, lived, according to tradition, in the sixth century B. C. Tao is a word meaning "way." It would seem that Tao represented the course which Laotse thought a man should pursue in order to overcome evil. The whole teaching was vague and unsatisfactory; but its followers made a great advance on those that had preceded them, by believing firmly that ultimately good would gain the victory over evil, and by insisting that good should be returned for evil, as the sure way to overcome it. The head of the body was a sort of patriarch, who had the power of transmitting his dignity and office to a member of his own family, and the descendants of the first are said to have held the office for centuries. Tao was afterward personified, and regarded as the first being of the universe. The Taoists attributed to him eternity and invisibility; but they do not seem to have regarded him as being in any way able to assist or comfort his followers. All they had to do was to contemplate him and his virtues, and to strive to keep in the "way." When Taoism appears as a definite factor in the history of China, in the third century B. C., it appears as a congeries of superstitions; belief in the manifestations of spirits, alchemy, astrology, searching for the herb of immortality, and the sublimation of the body so as to render it ethereal. Taoism was largely modified by Buddhism, some of the doctrines and practices of which it adopted; but it still adheres to its old superstitions, though in its treatises it enjoins much of the Confucian and the Buddhistic morality.

Tă'-ỏ-ỉst, **Tă'-ỏn-ỉst**, a. & s. [Eng. *Tao(ism)*, *Taon(ism)*; -ist.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to Taoism (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: A follower of Laotse; a believer in Taoism.

tấp (1), ***tappe**, ***tep**, v. t. & i. [French *taper*, *tapper*=to tap, to strike, to hit; Low Ger. & Ger. *tappen*=to grope, to fumble; *tapp*, *tappe*=the fist, a blow, a kick; Icel. *tapsa*=to tap. Probably of imitative origin.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To strike lightly or gently, or with something small; to pat gently; to strike with a gentle blow.

2. To put a new sole or heel on, as on a boot or shoe.

B. *Intrans.*: To strike a gentle blow; as, to *tap* at a door.

tấp (2), v. t. & i. [A. S. *tæppan* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *tappen*; Icel. *tappa*; Dan. *tappe*; Sw. *tappa*; Ger. *zapfen*. Allied to *top* and *tuft*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To pierce so as to let out a fluid; as, to *tap* a cask, a tree, &c.

2. To cause to run out by broaching the cask or vessel; to cause to flow.

"That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou *tapt* out, and drunkenly carous'd."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

II. *Fig.*: To treat in an analogous manner for the purpose of extracting or drawing something from; as, to *tap* a telegraph wire.

*B. *Intrans.*: To draw liquors from a cask; to act as a tapster.

"I will entertain Bardolph; he shall draw, he shall *tap*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

¶ *To tap the Admiral*: To suck liquor from a cask by a straw. Hotten says it was first done with the rum-cask in which the body of Admiral Lord Nelson was brought to England, and when the cask arrived the admiral was found "high and dry."

tấp (1), s. [TAP (1), v.]

1. A gentle blow; a slight blow with something little or light; a pat.

"Let them a while their nimble feet restrain,
And with soft *taps* beat time to ev'ry strain."

Jennys: Art of Dancing, ii.

2. A piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in repairing or renewing the sole or heel.

¶ *To be on one's taps*: To be on one's feet; to be well or in good health.

tấp (2), ***tappe**, s. [A. S. *tæppe* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *tap*; Icel. *tappi*; Dan. *tap*; Sw. *tapp*=a tap, a handful, a wisp; O. H. Ger. *zapfo*; Ger. *zapfen*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A plug or spile to stop a hole in a cask.

2. A pipe or hole through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

"It was impossible to draw out any of its contents by a *tap*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. The liquor drawn from a cask or through a *tap*, especially with regard to its quality.

"It's very little of that *tap* he drinks, Sammy."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

4. A tap-house or tap-room.

II. *Mach.*: A tapering, longitudinally grooved screw of hardened steel, having a square head, so that it may be turned by a wrench. It is used for cutting an internal screw, as that of a nut.

¶ *On tap*:

1. Ready to be drawn; as, ale *on tap*.

2. Broached or furnished with a tap; as, a cask *on tap*.

tap-bolt, s. A bolt with a head on one end and a thread on the other, to be screwed into some fixed part, instead of passing through the part and receiving a nut.

tap-borer, s. A tapering boring instrument for making spigot or bung holes in casks.

tap-cinder, s. The clay produced in the process of puddling iron.

tap-hole, s. An opening at the base of a smelting-furnace for drawing off the molten metal. It is stopped by a plug of refractory clay, which is removed in the act of tapping.

tap-house, *subst.* A house where liquors are retailed, usually in connection with a brewery.

"For mine own part, I never come into any room in a *tap-house*, but I am drawn in."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

tap-plate, *subst.* A steel plate furnished with a number of holes which are wormed and notched, to adapt it for cutting threads on blanks.

tap-room, s. Originally, a room in a tap-house, where beer is served from the tap; now applied to a room in a public-house in which persons sit and drink, and where workmen may cock their food.

"The ambassador was put one night into a miserable *tap-room* full of soldiers smoking."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

tap-root, s. The main root of a plant, which penetrates the earth directly downward to a considerable depth; a root in which the descending radicle maintains its superiority in thickness and importance to the rootlets which spring from it on

fâte, făt, fâre, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wět, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

all sides. Example, the carrot, parsnip, or turnip. A tap-root may be fusiform, napiform, premorse, filiform, or cylindrical.

"Some put under the trees raised of seed, about four inches below the place where they sow their seeds, a small piece of tile to stop the running down of the *tap-root*, which occasions it to branch when it comes to the tile."—*Mortimer; Husbandry.*

tap-rooted, a. Having a tap-root.

tap-wrench, s. A two-handled lever for rotating a tap used in forming an interior screw-thread. The shank of the tap is held between a fixed and a movable die, which are approached by a screw, and are adapted to hold shanks of various sizes.

tăp (3), *s.* [TOP.] A top; a head or the like. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Tap of tow:*

1. *Lit.*: The quantity of flax that is made up into a conical form to be put upon the distaff.

2. *Fig.*: A very irritable person; a person easily inflamed, like a bundle of flax.

tap-pickle, s. The uppermost and most valuable grain in a stalk of oats. Hence, *fig.*, one's most valuable possession, as, in the case of a woman, chastity. (*Scotch.*)

ta-pălp'-ite, s. [After the Sierra de Tapalpa, Mexico, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tellurwismuthsilber*.]

Min.: Supposed to be a sulpho-telluride of bismuth and silver, but its exact composition has not yet been determined. Structure, granular; specific gravity, 7.803; luster, metallic; color, gray, tarnishes easily. An analysis by Rammelsberg yielded: Sulphur, 3.32; tellurium, 24.10; bismuth, 48.50; silver, 23.35=99.27.

ta-pây-ăx'-in, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Phrynosoma orbiculare*, a toad-like lizard, about six inches long, from the hill-country of Central Mexico. There are eight sharp radiating spines on the back of the head, and rows of scales keeled and spined on the flanks. General color, a dull sand-tint above; yellowish beneath.

tāpe, *tappe, s. [A. S. *tæppe*=a tape, a fillet; closely allied to *tæppet*=a tippet, and borrowed from Lat. *tapete*=cloth, hangings, tapestry (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A narrow fillet or band; a narrow linen or cotton fabric, twilled or plain, white or colored, used for strings and the like.

"Will you buy any *tape*, or lace for your cap,

My dainty duck, my dear-a?"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

2. A tape-line (q. v.).

3. A narrow band of paper on which messages are recorded by a telegraph apparatus.

4. Spirituous or fermented liquor. (*Slang.*)

II. *Printing:*

1. One of the traveling-bands which hold and conduct the sheet of paper in a machine. The nippers take the sheet from the feed-board, and the fly, taking it from the tapes, delivers it on to the heap.

2. A similar band in a paper-folding machine.

tape-carrier, s. A tool-holder, like a frame-saw, in which a corundum tape is mounted, to be used in cutting or filing.

tape-fuse, subst. A long, flexible, ribbon-shaped fuse, containing a composition which burns with great rapidity.

tape-line, tape-measure, s. A ribbon of tape or other material winding upon an axis inside a case. They are made of linen or steel, from ten to 100 feet long, and divided into feet, inches, and subdivisions of an inch.

***tape-primer, subst.** A narrow strip of flexible material, usually paper, containing small charges of fulminating composition at short and equal intervals, apart, and covered with a waterproof composition.

tāpe, v. t. [TAPE, s.] To make go a great way; to use sparingly; to measure carefully.

"And ye s'all hae my skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang fur—I'll *tape* it out weel."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xii.

ftāpe'-ışm, s. [TAPISM.]

ftāpe'-ist, s. [TAPIST.]

***tāp'-en, a.** [Eng. *tap(e)*, s.; *-en*.] Made of tape. "Burst its *tapen* bonds."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxv.

tā'-pēr, s. & a. [A. S. *tapor, taper*; Irish *tapar*; Wel. *tampr*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small wax-candle, usually having a long wick with such a covering of wax as to allow the taper to be coiled; a small lighted wax candle; a small light.

"To guide his dangerous tread, the *tapers* gleam." *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.*

2. Tapering form; gradual diminution of thickness in an elongated object; that which possesses a tapering form.

"In shape it differs somewhat from the Whitehead, being not only a third longer, but having a blunter head and a greater length of *taper* aft."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

II. *Bot.: Verbascum thapsus.* [HIGTAPER.]

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Long and becoming regularly more slender toward the point; tapering toward one end.

"With ample forehead, and with spreading horns,
Whoso *taper* tops refulgent gold adorns."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 350.

II. *Bot.*: Terete (q. v.).

taper-file, s. A file which is rectangular in section, and whose thickness and width gradually decrease toward the point.

taper-pointed, a.

Bot.: Acuminate (q. v.).

taper-vice, s. A vice whose cheeks are arranged to grasp objects whose sides are not parallel.

tā'-pēr, v. i. & t. [TAPER, s.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become gradually slenderer; to diminish in one direction; to become gradually less in diameter.

"Around the *tapering* top a dove they tye."

Pitt: Virgil's Æneid, v.

*2. To diminish; to grow gradually less.

B. *Trans.*: To cause to taper; to make gradually smaller, especially in diameter.

"I never saw any single tree-masts so big in the body, and so long, and yet so well *tapered*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

***tā'-pēred, a.** [Eng. *taper*; *-ed*.] Provided with tapers; lighted with a taper or tapers.

tā'-pēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [TAPER, v.] Becoming gradually smaller in diameter toward one end; gradually diminishing toward a point.

tā'-pēr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tapering*; *-ly*.] In a tapering manner.

tā'-pēr-nēss, s. [Eng. *taper*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tapering; tapering form.

"A Corinthian pillar has a relative beauty, dependent on its *taperness* and foliage."—*Shenstone: On Taste.*

***tā'-pēr-wīse, adv.** [Eng. *taper*; *-wise*.] In a tapering manner; taperingly.

"It groweth *taperwise*, sharpe and pointed in the top."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

tāp'-ēs, s. [Gr. *tapēs*=a carpet, a rug.]

Zoöl & Palæont.: A genus of Veneridæ (q. v.); outline of shell ovate, oblong, umbones turned forward, margin smooth, siphonal fold deep and rounded. The animal is eaten in North America and on the coast of Europe. About eighty recent species, widely distributed, from low water to 100 fathoms. Fossil six, from the Pliocene of Europe.

tāp'-ēs-trie, a. [Eng. *tapestry*; *-ed*.] Furnished or hung with tapestry.

"In vain on gilded roof they fall,

And lightened up a *tapestried* wall."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 23.

tāp'-ēs-trŷ, *tap-es-trie, *tap-es-trye, *tap-is-trie, *tap-is-try, subst. [A corrupt. of French *tapisserie*, from *tapisser*=to furnish with tapestry; *tapis*=tapestry, from Low Lat. *tapecius*=tapestry, from Lat. *tapete*=cloth, hangings; Gr. *tapēs* (genit. *tapētos*)=a carpet; Sp. *tapiz*=tapestry; Italian *tapezzeria*=tapestry.]

Fabric: A kind of woven hangings of wool or silk, frequently raised and enriched with gold and silver, representing figures of men, animals, historical subjects, &c. The term is of somewhat indefinite meaning, and the purpose equally indeterminate. It was originally intended for hangings, to hide the wall, or make a screen or curtain. Hand tapestry is embroidered by the needle, woollen or silken threads being worked into the meshes of a fabric. The term is also applied to a variety of woven fabrics having a multiplicity of colors in their design, but having no other characteristic of true tapestry.

"The *tapestry*, the bedding, the wainscots were soon in a blaze."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ The art of making tapestry was known to most of the ancient nations. The hangings and walls of the Jewish tabernacle were a kind of tapestry, some made by the needle and some woven (Exod. xxvi. 1, 31, 36, xxxv. 35). There was a kind of tapestry in the houses of the Anglo-Saxon chiefs. That of the ordinary type was introduced, or reintroduced, into Europe by the Saracens, and those Frenchmen who made it were called Sarazinois. The factory at Arras was so celebrated from the fourteenth to the sixteenth century that the name of the town came

to be used for the fabric. [ARRAS, GOBELIN.] The art reached high perfection in Flanders in the fifteenth century. In the reign of Henry VIII. tapestry-weaving was introduced into England, and a manufactory was commenced at Mortlake in 1619. At first tapestry was used chiefly to decorate churches, but was afterward employed to beautify the mansions of the aristocracy. The scenes represented have historic interest, from the vivid representation which they present of contemporary life. [BAYEUX-TAPESTRY.] The art is now more common in the East than the West, the use of tapestry having been superseded in Europe by painting, the papering of walls, &c., but the celebrated manufactory in the Avenue des Gobelins, Paris, which became a State institution in the reign of Louis XIV., still flourishes, and the tapestry produced there is as superior to the Bayeux tapestry as a picture by Rubens is to the crude outline drawings of early Egyptian art.

tapestry-carpet, s. A two-ply carpet in which the warp is first printed and then woven.

tāp'-ēs-trŷ, v. t. [TAPESTRY, s.] To adorn or hang with or as with tapestry.

***tāp'-ēt, *tap-ette, *tap-ite, s.** [Lat. *tapete*.] [TAPESTRY, s.] Worked or figured stuff; tapestry, carpet.

tāp'-ē-tî, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Lepus brasiliensis*, found throughout Brazil, and on various parts of the Andes in Bolivia and Peru.

tāp'-ēt-lēss, a. [TAP (3), s.] Not having a tap or head; hence, heedless, foolish. (*Scotch.*)

ta-pē'-tūm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tapete*=a carpet, tapestry.]

1. *Anat.*: Certain cross fibers of the *corpus callosum* spreading outward on the roof of the lateral ventricles of the cerebrum.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: A shining spot on the outside of the optic nerve in the eyes of certain animals, which is owing to the absence of the *pigmentum nigrum* occasioning the reflection of a portion of the rays from the *membrana ruyschiana*. Its use appears to be to cause a double impression on the retina, and thus add to the intensity of vision. It may be observed distinctly in the eye of the common cat.

tāpe'-wōrm, s. [Eng. *tape*, and *worm*.]

1. *Zoöl.*: An intestinal worm, *Tænia solium*, in form somewhat resembling tape. Its length is from five to fifteen yards, and its breadth from two lines at the narrowest part to four or five at the other or broader extremity. At the narrow end is the head, which is terminated anteriorly by a central rostellum, surrounded by a crown of small recurved hooks, and behind them four suckorial depressions; then follow an immense number of segments, each full of microscopic ova. The segments are capable of being detached when mature, and reproducing the parasite. There is no mouth; but nutrition appears to take place through the tissues of the animal, as also derive nourishment from the sea-water in which they float. The digestive system consists of two tubes or lateral canals, extending from the anterior to the posterior end of the body, and a transverse canal at the summit of each joint. The tapeworm lives in the small intestines of man, affixing itself by its double circle of hooks. When the reproductive joints or proglottides become mature, they break off and are voided with the stools. They may get into water, or may be blown about with the wind, till some of them are at length swallowed by the pig, and produce a parasite called *Cysticercus cellulosæ*, which causes measles in the pig. When the measly pork is eaten by man, a tapeworm, the ordinary *Tænia solium*, appears in his intestines. This species mainly affects the poor, who are the chief pork-eaters. Called more fully the Pork Tapeworm. The Beef Tapeworm, *Tænia mediocanellata*, has no coronet of hooks on the head. The segments are somewhat larger than in the ordinary tapeworm. It is fifteen to twenty-three feet long. The cysticercus of this species forms measles in the ox, and is swallowed by man in eating beef. It chiefly affects the rich. The Broad Tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus*, is twenty-five feet long by nearly an inch broad, and chiefly affects the inhabitants of Switzerland, Russia, and Poland.

2. *Pathol.*: Sometimes a person infested by a tapeworm experiences no inconvenience, and never suspects the existence of the parasite till segments of it are passed. Or there may be continual craving for food, debility, pain in the stomach, irritability of the bladder, itching about the nose and anus, vertigo, noises in the ears, faintness, restlessness and emaciation. [HYDATIDS.]

ftapeworm-shaped, a.

Bot.: Long, cylindrical, and contracted in various places, like the tapeworm.

tāph-ō-nŷc'-tēr-īs, s. [Gr. *taphos*=a tomb, and *nykteris*=a bat.] [TAPHOZOUS.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, .aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; t̃ion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

tāph-ō-zō-ūs, s. [Gr. *taphos*=a tomb, and *zōō*=to live. So named by Geoffroy because he discovered the type species, *Taphozous perforatus*, in the chambers of the Pyramids. [TOMB-BAT.] The other species share its fondness for dark places.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Bats, belonging to the group Emballonuræ of the family Emballonuridae, from the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, with ten species ranging into Egypt and Palestine. Most of these bats have a peculiar glandular sac between the angles of the lower jaw; it is always more developed in males than in females, which, in some species, do not possess any trace of it, though in the males of the same species it may be quite distinct. In *Taphozous melanopogon*, from India and the East Indies, it is absent from both sexes. In the seven species forming the sub-genus *Taphozous*, a small band of integument passes from the inferior surface of the fore-arm, and forms, with the wing-membrane, a small pouch; in the other three species (forming the sub-genus *Taphonycteris*) this pouch is absent.

tāph-rēn-chy-ma, s. [Gr. *taphros*=a ditch, and *engchyma*=infusion.]

Bot.: [BOTHRENCYMA.]

***tāp-in-age** (age as Ig), s. [Fr. *tapinois*=by stealth.] A lurking or skulking. (Gower: C. A., v.)

tāp-i-ō-ca, s. [The Brazilian Indian name.]

Food Products: The powdered root or rhizome of *Manihot utilissima* (*Jatropha manihot*). The root, which is about thirty pounds in weight, and is full of a poisonous juice, is washed, rasped, or rasped and grated, to a pulp. This, being well bruised and thoroughly washed, is heated on iron plates, by which process the poison is drawn off. The powder, when dry, consists of pure starch, and is baked into bread by the natives of Central America. In the United States and Europe it is generally made into puddings, and forms a light and nutritious diet. Pearl tapioca is made from prepared grain.

tapioca-starch, s.

Chem.: Purified cassava flour (q. v.). The granules somewhat resemble sago starch in form, but are smaller. They are round at one end, and truncated at the other. The hilum, which is situated at the round end of the granule, is, in some, a slit, in others a distinct cross. Like sago, it is frequently added to the cheaper varieties of arrowroot.



Tapioca-starch.

tā-pī-ō-lite, s. [After the name of an ancient Finnish mythological subject.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring in a pegmatitic granite near Sukula, Tammela, Finland. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity 7.35; luster, adamantine to metallic; color, pure black. Composition: Tantalum acid, 83.1; protoxide of iron, 16.9=100, which corresponds with the formula $5\text{FeO}, 4\text{TaO}_5$.

tā-pīr, s. [From the French form of the native Brazilian name.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Tapirus* (q. v.). The South American tapir (*Tapirus americanus*) is about the size of a small ass, but more stoutly built, legs short, snout prolonged into a proboscis, but destitute of the finger-like process which is present in the elephant's trunk. The skin of the neck forms a thick rounded crest on the nape, with a short, stiff mane.

It is plentiful throughout South America, ranging from the Isthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan. The color is a uniform deep brown, but the young are marked with yellow stripes and spots. There is another American species inhabiting the Cordilleras; the back is covered with hair, and the nasal bones are more elongated, on which account Gill has given it generic rank. [TAPIRUS.] The Malayan tapir (*T. malayanus*) is rather larger than the American species, and has a somewhat longer proboscis; it is maneless. The color is glossy black, with the back, rump, and sides white, the two colors being distinctly marked off from each other without any graduation. Tapirs inhabit deep



Tapirs.

A. Malayan. B. American.

recesses of forests, delighting in water, and feeding on young shoots of trees, fruits, and other vegetable substances. They are inoffensive, never attacking man, and are easily tamed. Their flesh is eaten, but is somewhat dry, and their hides are made into leather.

tā-pīr-a-vūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *tapir* (us), and Lat. *avus*=an ancestor.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridae (q. v.), from the Miocene of North America.

tā-pīr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tapir* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Zoöl.**: A family of Perissodactyla (q. v.), with a single genus. [TAPIRUS.]

2. **Palæont.**: There are several fossil genera, commencing in the Eocene.

tā-pīr-ō-dōn, s. [Eng., &c. *tapir*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammals having teeth like those of the tapir. One species, from the Red Crag.

tā-pīr-ōld, a. [Eng. *tapir*; -oid.] Allied to the tapir or the tapir family.

"In France it is associated with two *tapir* genera."—Dawkins: *Early Man in Britain*, ch. ii.

tā-pīr-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat., from *tapir* (q. v.).]

1. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Tapiridae, from the Neotropical and Oriental sub-regions. Nose prolonged into a short, movable proboscis, skin very thick and covered with close, short hair, neck furnished with a kind of stiff mane; tail very short, ears small, erect, and pig-like; four toes on the fore feet, three on the hind feet, separate, and ending in nail-like hoofs; skull pyramidal, as in the hog, with the nasal bones much arched for the muscles of the proboscis. The apparent anomaly of classing animals with four toes with the Perissodactyla is explained by the fact that one of the toes (the fifth digit) is non-functional, and does not touch the ground. Authorities differ greatly as to the number of species from America, one of which has been separated generically by Gill under the name of *Elasmognathus*. *Tapirus malayanus* is from the Malay Peninsula and adjacent islands. The genus is allied both to *Sus* and *Rhinoceros*.

2. **Palæont.**: The genus appears first in the Miocene, and is widely distributed in the Post-Pliocene of North America.

tā-pīs (s silent), s. [Fr.] [TAPESTRY, s.] Carpeting, tapestry.

¶ To be (or come) on (or upon) the tapis: To be or come under consideration, in allusion to the tapestry used to cover the table in a council-room. [CARPET, v., II.]

"Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis."—Lord Clarendon: *Diary*. (1690.)

***tā-pīs**, v. t. [TAPIS, s.] To cover with figures like tapestry.

"The windows beautified with greene quishins, wrought and tapissed with floures of all colours."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

***tā-pīs-ēr**, s. [Fr. *tapissier*.] An upholsterer, an embroiderer, a maker of tapestry.

"An haberdasher, and a carpenter,

A webbe, a dyer, and a tapiser."

Chaucer: C. T., 363. Prol.

***ta-pish**, ***ta-pise**, v. i. [Fr. *tapissant*, pa. par. of (se) *tapir* = to be close to the ground, to squat.] To hide, to conceal one's self, to lie in ambush, to lurk; to lie close to the ground, as partridges, &c.

"With joy alle at ons thei went tille Snawdone On Juor & Ini, that tapised by that side, To purueie tham a skulkyng, on the Englis eft to ride."—Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

†tāp-i-ism, **tāpe-i-ism**, s. [Eng. *tape*; -ism.] Red-tapism (q. v.).

†tāp-ist, **tāpe-ist**, s. [Eng. *tape*; -ist.] One to whom red tape is everything; a close adherent to prescribed form.

***tap-ite**, v. t. [TAPITE, s.] To cover with tapestry.

"I woll do paint with pure gold And tapite hem full manyfold."

Chaucer: *Dreme*.

***tap-ite**, s. [TAPET.] Tapestry (q. v.).

tāp-i-tē-læ, s. [Lat. *tap(ete)* = a carpet; *i* connect., and *tela*=a web.]

Zoölogy: Walcknaër's name for a subdivision of Araneidae, containing those spinning great webs of a close texture like hammocks, and dwelling in them to catch their prey.

***tāp-lāsh**, s. [Eng. *tap* (2), s., and *lash*, prob.=lush.]

1. Poor beer; small beer.

"Did ever any man run such *taplash* as this at first broaching?"—Parker: *Reproof of Rehearsal Transposed*, p. 111.

2. The last running of small beer; the dregs or refuse of liquor.

tāp-līngs, subst. pl. [TAP (3), s.] The whang-leather straps which connect the souple and hand-staff of a flail.

tāp-nēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A rush basket in which figs are imported.

***tappe**, s. [TAP.]

tāp-pēt, s. [A dimin. from *tap* (1), v.]

Machinery:

(1) A projecting arm which is touched by a cam or other moving object, in order to impart an intermittent reciprocation to the rod. Specially used as a valve-motion in steam-engines.

(2) A similar device on the stem of a stamp in an ore-battery. It is struck by a cam, lifting the stamp, which falls as the cam slides from under the tappet, its shoe striking the ore in the mortar.

tappet-motion, s.

Steam-eng.: The apparatus for working the valves of some forms of condensing engines. The valve-rods have levers attached, which are moved by projecting tappets on a rod connected to the beam.

tappet-wheel, s.

Mach.: A wheel having spurs on its periphery, adapted to trip a lever, trip-hammer, falling-mallet, &c., or to raise the stamps of an ore-mill.

tap-pice, v. i. [TAPISH.]

tāp-pīng, s. [TAP (2), v.]

1. **Founding**: The jarring of a pattern in its bed in the sand to give it clearance. With small castings this is done by sticking a skewer into the pattern, and tapping it with the slicker or trowel; with larger castings more energetic means are employed, but in the same way.

2. **Mech.**: The act or process of forming a screw thread in a hole.

3. **Mech. & Domestic**: Boring a hole in a pipe, cask, &c., to insert a plug, connect a branch-pipe, or introduce a faucet, as the case may be.

4. **Surg.**: The operation of removing fluid from any of the serous cavities of the body in which it has collected in large quantity; paracentesis. It may be practised on the abdomen, the thorax, the gall-bladder, &c.

tapping-bar, s.

Founding: A round bar with a sharp point, used for letting out the metal from the furnace into the ladles.

tapping-cock, s. A cock having a taper stem, enabling it to be fixed firmly in an opening by driving.

tapping-drill, subst. A drill for boring holes in water mains and pipes.

tapping-gouge, s. A gouge used in tapping the sugar-maple, and in making the spiles by which the sap is conducted to the buckets.

tāp-pīt, a. [TAP (3), s.] Crested.

tāpit-hen, s.

1. **Lit.**: A hen with a crest.

2. **Fig.**: A tin pot with a knob on the top, containing a quart of ale.

"Their hostess . . . appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a *tāpit-hen*, and which, in the language of the hostess, reamed (i. e. mantled) with excellent claret just drawn from the cask."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xi.

tāp-sāl-teēr'-le, adv. [TAP (3), s.] Topsy-turvy. (Scotch.)

tāp-stēr, ***tap-stere**, s. [A. S. *tæppestre*, a fem. form of *tappere*=a tapper.] [-STER.] One who taps or draws ale in an alehouse. (The word was originally feminine.)

"Shrill-tongued tapsters answering every call."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 849.

***tāp-stēr-lý**, a. [Eng. *tapster*; -ly.] Befitting a tapster; low; vulgar.

"In any *tapsterlie* tearmes."—Nashe: *Introduction to Greene's Menaphor*, p. 9.

tāp-toō, s. [TATTOO, s.] A beat of a drum.

ta-pū, s. [TABOO.]

***ta-pūl**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mil.: The sharp projecting ridge down the center of some breast-plates.

***tāp-wōrt**, s. [Eng. *tap* (2), s., and *wort*.] The refuse of the tap; dregs.

"A cup of small *tapworte*."

Breton: *Joyes of Idle Head*, p. 26.

ta-quā, s. [TAGUA.]

ta-quā-rūs-sā, s. [Brazilian.]

Bot.: The name given to some Brazilian reeds, of the order of Grasses, growing from thirty to forty feet high in the Brazilian forests, with a diameter of six inches. Between the joints they are full of a cool liquid, which quenches the most burning thirst.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tar (1), ***tarre**, ***terre**, *s.* [A. S. *teoru*, *teru*; cogn. with Dut. *teer*; Icel. *tjara*; Dan. *tiære*; Sw. *tjdra*; Low Ger. *tär*; Ger. *theer*; Ir. *tearr*.]

1. *Chem.*: A thick, dark-brown, viscid, oily liquid, produced, together with other products, in the dry distillation of organic bodies and of bituminous minerals. [COAL-TAR.] The chemical constitution of tar is very complicated, but it appears to be a mixture of various substances, acid, alkaline, and neutral. True vegetable tar has always an acid reaction, and is readily miscible with alcohol, glacial acetic acid, ether, chloroform, benzol, &c. It is largely used for coating the planks and cordage of ships, for the preservation of fences, for making pitch, &c.

2. *Manuf. & Comm.*: Tar from the pine-tree, *Pinus sylvestris*, is brought from Russia, Norway, Germany, and Sweden. It is superior to that manufactured from other species of pine. In the forests of North Carolina the wood is piled in conical heaps, covered with earth and then fired, the tar being collected at the bottom of the pile. In the inlets of the Gulf of Bothnia a hole is dug in the side of a hill or bank, roots, logs, and billets of the fir are piled into it, the hole is roofed over with turf, and the ligneous matter ignited, and a slow combustion of the mass produced. The tar passes off through a spout on the side of the slope, and is caught in barrels below. In parts of France tar is made in a kiln of brick or stone. [COAL-TAR.]

3. *Pharm.*: Tar is an external stimulant given in psoriasis, eczema, and other skin diseases. Its vapor inhaled is of use in chronic bronchitis and phthisis.

4. A sailor, a seaman. (In this sense shortened from *tarpaulin* (q. v.).

"His tars passed their time in rioting among the rabble of Portsmouth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

tar-board, *s.*

Paper: A strong quality of millboard made from junk and old tarred rope.

tar-kiln, *s.* The name given in North Carolina to the conical piles of wood from which tar is obtained by distillation.

tar-water, *s.*

*1. A cold infusion of tar, formerly a celebrated remedy for many chronic affections, especially of the lungs. In 1747 it was strongly recommended by the metaphysician Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, in his *Siris*.

"Or haply when their spirits fau'ter,
Sprinkling my Lord of Cloyne's tar-water."
Shenstone: Progress of Taste, iv.

2. The ammoniacal water obtained by condensation in the process of gas manufacture.

tar-well, *s.*

Gas-works: A tank containing water, through which gas is passed to extract the tar.

tar, *v. t.* [TAR, *s.*]

1. To smear or cover with tar.

*2. To smear, to cover, to impregnate.

"I have nointed ye, and tarr'd ye with my doctrine,
And yet the murren sticks to ye."

Beaum. & Flét.: Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *Tarred with the same brush*: Having the same vices or peculiarities; subject to the same treatment.

(2) *To tar and feather a person*: To pour heated tar over him, and then cover him with feathers. The practice is very old, and is still occasionally used.

***tar** (2), *s.* [TARE.]

***tar-fitch**, *s.*

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta*.

tar-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Vicia hirsuta* or *V. cracca*.

ta'-ra (1), *s.* [Tasmanian or Maori (?).]

Bot.: The tara fern.

tara-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Pteris esculenta*. [PTERIS.]

ta'-ra (2), *s.* [TARO (1).]

ta-răc-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *taraktēs*=a disturber.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Coryphænidæ. Pelagic fishes, allied to Brama (q. v.), from tropical and temperate seas.

ta-ra-guî-ra, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from native name.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Iguanidæ, from tropical America. Back not crested; scales of back small, of throat granular; tail round, with a slight crest and moderate scales; ear toothed in front.

tār-a-mî-ra, *s.* [Hind.] See compound.

taramira-oil, *s.* An oil expressed from the seeds of *Eruca sativa*, cultivated in parts of India. The oil is like colza-oil, except in color. It is used in India for anointing the hair and for food.

ta-răn-dūs, *s.* [Lat., a word occurring in *Pliny: Nat. Hist.*, viii. 52.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Rangifer (q. v.).

Tar-ăn-nôn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A valley and river in North Wales, between Llanidloes and Duras Moroddy.

Tarannon-shale, *s.*

Geol.: Prof. Ramsay's name for certain beds existing at Tarannon and elsewhere, from South into North Wales. They are 1,000 to 1,500 feet thick in some places, and contain numerous species of Graptolites, corals of the genera Favosites and Cyathophylm, a crinoid (*Actinocrinus pulcher*), and a brachiopod (*Lingula symondsii*). Lyell combined them with the Woolhope Limestone and Shale and the Denbighshire grits, placing the whole under the Wenlock Formation (Upper Silurian). Etheridge makes them of Lower Wenlock age. Called by Sedgwick, Rhayader Slates.

Tarannon-slates, *s. pl.* [TARANNON-SHALE.]

tār-an-tăss, *s.* [Russ.] A large covered traveling carriage, without springs, but balanced on long poles which serve the purpose, and without seats. Much used in Russia.

ta-răn-těl-la, **ta-răn-tělle**, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A rapid Neapolitan dance in triplets. So called because it was popularly thought to be a remedy against the supposed poisonous bite of the Tarantula spider, which was said to set people dancing. Older specimens of the dance are not in triplets. [TARANTULA.]

ta-răn-tișm, **tăr-an-tiș-müş**, *s.* [Fr. *tarantisme*; Ger. *tarantismus*, from Italian *tarantula* (q. v.).]

Mental Path.: An epidemic dancing mania, prevalent in Italy in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, originating in an exaggerated dread of the consequences arising from the bite of the tarantula (q. v.), as a remedy for which the dance of the same name was adopted. This mania was most prevalent in Apulia, but spread over the great part of the peninsula. Tarantism was closely allied to St. Vitus' Dance, and other epidemic nervous disorders of the latter period of the middle ages, but differed from them in its origin, in the wasting away of the sufferers, in their rhythmic movements, their partiality for bright and luminous surfaces, their passion for music, and its employment as a means of cure. According to other authorities, the disease consisted in the sufferer being attacked with extreme somnolency, which could only be overcome by music and dancing. It has long been satisfactorily established that the bite of the tarantula is incapable of producing serious consequences; so that while it is possible that some minor physical symptoms may have resulted from the direct effect of the bite, the mental disturbances and muscular agitations were certainly due to the secondary effects of these physical results upon the imagination.

"Of longer duration than the dancing epidemics of Northern Europe, *tarantism* was at its height in the seventeenth century, and gradually died out in the eighteenth, leaving only a designation for a lively dance as its harmless legacy."—*Quain: Dict. Med.*, p. 1,588.

ta-răn-tu-lă, *s.* [Ital. *tarantella*; O. Ital. *tarantola*; Fr. *tarantule*, from Latin *Tarentula* (now *Taranto*), a town in the south of Italy, where the animal is found.]

1. *Zoöl.*: *Lycosa tarantula*, a large spider, with a body about an inch in length; its bite was formerly supposed to produce tarantism (q. v.), and doubtless, in some cases, produces disagreeable symptoms. It is a native of Italy, but varieties, or closely allied species, are found throughout the south of Europe. The tarantulas of Texas and adjacent countries are large species of Mygale.

*2. The same as TARANTISM (q. v.).

3. A dance; also the music to which it is performed.

[TARANTELLA.]

tarantula-killer, *s.*

Entomology: A very large wasp (*Pompilus formosus*), which captures the Texan tarantula (*Mygale hentzii*), and places it in its nest as food for its young, after paralyzing it by a sting.

ta-răn-tu-lăt-əd, *adj.* [TARANTULA.] Bitten by a tarantula; suffering from tarantism.

"Motions unwill'd its pow'r's have shewn,
Tarantulated by a tune." *Green: The Spleen*.



Tarantula.

(One-third natural size.)

tār-a-pa-ca'-ite, *subst.* [After Tarapaca, Peru, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral described by Raimondi as occurring in minute fragments, mixed with nitratine (q. v.). Color, a brilliant yellow. Composition: Essentially a chromate of potassium; Dana suggests that it needs further examination.

ta-răx'-a-çîn, *s.* [Lat. *taraxac*(um); *-in*.]

Chem.: The bitter principle of dandelion-root, extracted from the milky juice by boiling with water and allowing the concentrated decoction to evaporate. It forms warty crystals of a sharp, bitter taste, soluble in ether, alcohol, and boiling water.

ta-răx'-a-cũm, *s.* [Gr. *taraxis*=confusion, from *tarassō*=to stir up. Named from its alterative effects.]

1. *Bot.*: Dandelion; a genus of Lactuceæ. Perennial scapigerous milky Composites, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, all radical. Inflorescence a scape, the stalk of which is fistular and leafless; bracts imbricate; receptacle flat, naked, pitted; florets all ligulate, pappus in many series simple, white; fruit compressed, ribbed, muricate above, beaked. Number of species doubtful; perhaps only one, with many varieties. Found in all temperate climates. *Taraxacum officinale* is the Dandelion; called also *Leontodon taraxacum* and *Taraxacum dens leonis*. Sir Joseph Hooker makes these varieties *Dens leonis*, *erythrospermum*, *lævigatum*, and *palustre*.

2. *Pharm.*: Decoction, extract, and juice of *Taraxicum*, *i. e.*, of the Dandelion root, have been given in liver complaint, but are of doubtful efficacy.

ta-răx'-îs, *s.* [Gr., from *tarassō*, fut. *taraxō*=to confound.] A slight inflammation of the eye.

tăr-bôg'-gîn, *s.* [TOBOGGAN.]

tar-boôsh', **tar-bûsch'**, *subst.* [Arab.] A red woolen skull-cap, usually ornamented with a blue silk tassel, and worn by Egyptians, Turks, and Arabs; a fez.

"When the demand for the sanguinolent fez or *tarbusch* may wholly cease."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***tar'-breëch**, *s.* [Eng. *tar* (1), *s.*, and *breech*.] A sailor.

tar-chô-năn-thě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tarchonanth*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-family of Asteroidæ. Leaves alternate; heads of flowers all tubular, the marginal ones smaller and feminine, the central ones fewer, larger, and hermaphrodite or masculine.

tar-chô-năn-thūs, *s.* [Arab. *tarchon*=the taragon (q. v.), and Gr. *anthos*=blossom, flower.]

Bot.: African Fleabane; the typical genus of *Tarchonantheæ* (q. v.). Cape shrubs, of which two species with purple flowers are cultivated in England.

***tar-dă-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *tardatus*, pa. par. of *tardo*=to make slow; *tardus*=slow.] The act of hindering, delaying, or retarding; retardation.

***tar-dî-dă-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *tardus*=slow.] Delay.

"Avoid all snares
Of tardidation in the Lord's affairs."
Herrick: Noble Numbers.

tar-dî-gră-dă, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tardigradus*=slow-paced; *tardus*=slow, and *gradior*=to walk.]

Zoölogy:

¶1. In Illiger's classification, a family of Edentata, containing the Sloths, sometimes classed in one genus, *Bradypus*, or divided into three genera, *Bradypus*, *Cholepus*, and *Arctopithecus*.

2. Bear-animalcules, Sloth-animalcules; an order of Arachnida, with a single family, *Macrobiotidæ* (q. v.).

tar'-dî-grăde, *a. & s.* [TARDIGRADA.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Moving or stepping slowly; slow-paced.

"Fighting their way after them in such *tardigrade* fashion."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. xxii.

2. Of or pertaining to the Tardigrada (q. v.).

B. As subst.: One of the Tardigrada.

***tar'-dî-gră-doũs**, *adj.* [Latin *tardigradus*.] [TARDIGRADA.] Slow-paced; moving slowly.

"It is but a slow and *tardigradous* animal, preying upon advantage, and otherwise may be escaped."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

tar-dî-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tardy*; *-ly*.] In a tardy manner; with slow pace or motion; slowly; reluctantly.

"They either neglected it altogether, or executed it languidly and *tardily*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

tar'-dî-něss, *s.* [Eng. *tardy*; *-ness*.]

1. Slowness of motion or pace.

"The *tardiness* of his pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

bôll, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŝ**; **sin**, **aŝ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shũn**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhũn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shũs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

2. Reluctance or unwillingness manifested by slowness.

"His *tardiness* of execution exposes him to the encroachments of those who catch a hint and fall to work."—*Idler*, No. 1.

3. Lateness; as, *tardiness* in attendance.

***tar-dī-tā'-tion**, *subst.* [TARDITY.] Slowness, tardiness.

***tar'-dī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *tarditas*, from *tardus*=slow.] Slowness, tardiness.

"Our explication includes time in the notions of velocity and *tardity*."—*Digby: On the Soul*.

tar'-dō, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: A term signifying that the piece to which it is affixed is to be performed slowly.

tar'-dŷ, *a.* [Fr. *tardif*; Ital. *tardivo*, as if from a Low Lat. *tardivus*, from Lat. *tardus*=slow.]

1. Moving slowly; slow, slow-paced.

"Glaring round, with *tardy* steps withdrew."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 673.

*2. Late; not up to time; dilatory.

"The *tardy* plants in our cold orchards plac'd,

Reserve their fruit for the next age's taste."

Waller: *Battle of Summer Islands*, 48.

3. Characterized by or proceeding from reluctance; slow, not ready.

"But in general the compliance was *tardy*, sad, and sullen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*† To take one *tardy*. To take or come upon one unexpectedly or unawares.

***tardy-gaited**, *a.* Slow in motion; sluggish.

"*Tardy-gaited* night."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. (Chorus.)

***tardy-rising**, *a.* Accumulating slowly.

"Thither crowds

Each greedy wretch for *tardy-rising* wealth,

Which comes too late." Dyer: *Fleece*, i.

***tar'-dŷ**, *v. t.* [TARDY, *a.*] To delay, to hinder, to retard.

"The good mind of Camillo *tardied*

My swift command."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

täre (1), *s.* [Ety. doubtful; probably from Prov. Eng. *tare*=brisk, eager. *Tare* would then signify the quick-growing or destructive plant; A. S. *tēran*=to tear.]

1. Botany:

(1) *Vicia sativa*, a vetch, wild in Europe and America, but also largely cultivated as fodder for cattle. It has many trailing or climbing stems, those of the wild being more slender than those of the cultivated plant. Leaves with five or six pairs of leaflets, flowers solitary or twin, legumes one to three inches long, with from four to ten smooth seeds. There are two sub-species, *Vicia sativa* proper and *V. angustifolia*.

(2) *Lathyrus aphaca*. The trailing stems are one to three feet long, and the leaflets on old plants are linear; the peduncles elongate, one flowered; flowers yellow, appearing in June and July.

(3) *Ervum*, a section or sub-genus of *Vicia*.

2. Script.: A weed, (Gr. *zizanian*), resembling wheat, which the botanical tares do not do in the least. Almost certainly Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*), the "infelix lolium" of Virgil (*Geor.* i. 154). [DARNEL.]

"And whanne men slepten his enemy came and sewe aboute *taris* in the myddil of whete and wente away."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

tare-ligne, *s.* [TARE-VETCH.]

tare-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: *Ervum hirsutum*.

täre (2), *s.* [Fr.=loss, diminution, tare, from Sp. *tara*=tare, from Arab. *tarha*, from *tarh*=throwing, casting, flinging; Port. & Ital. *tara*.]

Comm.: An allowance or deduction made on the gross weight of goods sold in boxes, barrels, bags, &c., for the weight of the boxes, &c. *Tare* is said to be real when the true weight of the package is known and allowed for; average, when it is estimated from similar known cases; and customary, when a uniform rate is deducted.

täre, *v. t.* [TARE (2), *s.*] To ascertain or mark the amount of tare of.

täre, *pret. of v.* [TEAR, *v.*]

tär-ën-těl'-la, *s.* [TARANTELLA.]

tä-rën-tŷm, *s.* [TARANTISM.]

tä-rën-tō'-la, *s.* [Ital. †*tarentola*.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ, with seven species from Europe, Africa, America, and the West Indian Islands. Toes dilated, with single series of plates beneath two claws on each foot; rostral shield very large.

tä-rën-tu'-la, *s.* [TARANTULA.]

tar'-gant, **tor'-gant**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *torquent*, from Lat. *torquens*, *pr. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist.] Her.: Torqued (q. v.).

targe, *s.* [A. S.] [TARGET.] A target, a small shield, a buckler.

"Ywimpled wel, and on hire hede an hat,
As brode as is a bokeler, or a *targe*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, Prol. 47.

targe, **täirge**, *v. t.* [Cf. Dut. *tergen*=to vex, to provoke; Low Ger. *targen*.] [TARRE.] (Scotch.)

1. To rate, to scold, to reprimand severely.

2. To exercise, to catechise; to cross-examine severely.

3. To beat, to strike.

4. To keep in order or under discipline.

tar'-gēt, ***tar-gatte**, ***tar-gette**, ***ter-gat**, *s.* [A. S. *targe*; dimin. suff. -et; cogn. with Icel. *targa*

=a target, a small round shield; O. H. Ger. *zarga* =a frame, a side of a vessel, a wall; Ger. *zarge* =a frame, a case, a border; Fr. *targe*=a target, a shield; Sp. *tarja*=a shield; Port. *tarja*=an escutcheon on a target; Ital. *targa*=a buckler; Irish & Gael. *targaid*=a target, a shield.]

1. A shield or buckler of a small size, circular in form, cut out of ox-hide, mounted on light but strong wood, and strengthened by bosses, spikes, &c.; often covered externally with a considerable amount of ornamental work.

"Accustomed to the use of *target* and broadsword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The mark set up to be fired at in archery, musketry, or artillery practice, or the like. Targets for archery purposes are made of leather or canvas, stuffed with straw, and painted with concentric rings of various colors, the center being golden. Rifle targets are generally square or oblong metal plates, and are divided into three or more sections—the bull's-eye, inner (or center), and outer, counting from the center of the target to the outside. In some targets there is a fourth division commonly called a magpie (q. v.).

target-bearer, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Peltigera*.

tar'-gēt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *target*; -ed.] Provided or armed with a target; having a defensive covering like a target.

tar-gēt-eēr', ***tar-gēt-iēr'**, ***tar-gat-ier**, ***tar-get-tier**, ***tar-guet-iēr**, *s.* [English *target*; -eer.] One armed with a target.

"The bosoms of our *targatiers* must all be steeped in sweat." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ii.

tar-gī-ō-nē-æ, **tar-gī-ō-nī-ē-æ**, **tar-gī-ō-nī-ā'-gē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *targionia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ, -aceæ.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Marchantiaceæ, having the spore-cases sub-marginal and solitary, and the involucels wanting.

tar-gī-ō-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after John Anthony Targioni, a Florentine botanist.]

Botany: The typical genus of Targioneæ (q. v.). Frond somewhat fleshy, smooth, deep green, purplish at the edges, forming large patches on moist and exposed banks; capsule solitary, globose, nearly sessile, arising from the end of the midrib of the lower face of the frond. It bursts irregularly at the top, discharging spores and elaters. The species exist chiefly in warm countries.

tar'-gī-ō-nīte, *s.* [Ety. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given by Bechi in a communication to Dana, but it is printed in his note (*American Jour. Science*, ser. II., vol. xiv., 1852, p. 60) as Jargonite. Apparently the same as Steinmannite (q. v.).

Tar'-gūm, *s.* [Chaldee (E. Aramæan) *targum*, *targuma*=interpretation, translation; *tirgem*, *targem*=to interpret, to translate.]

Jewish Literature: A Chaldee version or paraphrase of the Old Testament, necessitated by the fact that the exiles who returned from Babylon knew that language well, and had partly lost acquaintance with their own. When the Scriptures were read in the synagogues after the return from Babylon, an interpretation or occasional comment was added in Chaldee, then the oral explanations were written, and finally regular Targums arose. There are ten known Targums. The oldest is believed to have been that of Onkelos, which is confined to the Pentateuch. Dr. Samuel Davidson believed that Onkelos was the same as Aquila, that he was a mythic person, and did not write the Targum which bears his name. It was at first a Palestinian production, but was afterward modified by Babylonian Jews. It remained for many years in an unfixed state, but was finally completed by the end of the third century. It was first printed



Anglo-Saxon Target.

A. D. 1482, and there were many subsequent editions. The next important Targum was that of Jonathan Ben Uzziel, on Joshua, Judges, Samuel, Kings, and the Prophets. It seems to have arisen in the same way as its predecessor, and to have been completed about the end of the fourth century. A third Targum, called that of the Pseudo-Jonathan, and confined to the Pentateuch, alludes to Khadiyah and Fatima, two of Mohammed's wives, and is not earlier than the middle of the seventh century. A fourth is the Jerusalem one, on the Pentateuch. It is fragmentary, and resembles that of the Pseudo-Jonathan, which it may have preceded by a century. There are less important Targums on the Hagiographa.

"This seed, there spoken of, is Christ, as both the *targums* expound it."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*.

tar'-gūm-ist, *s.* [Eng. *targum*; -ist.] The writer of a targum; one versed in the literature and language of the targums.

"Jonathan or Onkelos, the *targumists*, were of cleaner language."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*.

***tar'-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *tar*; -hood.] The state or condition of being a tar; sailors collectively.

"Ridiculed by the whole *tarhood*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 285.

ta'-rī, *subst.* [Native name.] The sap of *Phoenix sylvestris*. In India it is used as a beverage, sometimes in its natural condition and sometimes fermented.

***tār'-ī-ān**, *s.* [Wel.] An ancient British shield.

tār'-iff, *s.* [O. Fr. *tariffe*=arithmetic, casting of accounts (Fr. *tarif*), from Sp. *tarifa*=a list of prices, a book of rates, from Arab. *ta rif*=giving information, from *arf*=knowing, knowledge.]

1. A list or table of goods with the duties or customs to which they are liable, either on exportation or importation; a list or table of duties or customs to be paid on goods imported or exported, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country or are agreed upon between the governments of two countries having commerce with each other. The scale of duties depends on the supply and demand of goods, the interests and wants of the community, &c., and is therefore constantly changing.

"However absurd a *tariff* may be, a smuggler is but too likely to be a knave and a ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ The tariff legislation of this country has been constantly fluctuating, and has grown yearly in importance as a question of foreign policy. The most noted tariff bill ever passed by Congress was that taking its name from its proposer, the Hon. William McKinley, of Ohio. This tariff imposed high duties on imports, some specific and others *ad valorem*. It was repealed in 1894 by the passage of the Wilson bill, which became a law by failure of the President to sign or veto. Upon the tariff question the nation has generally been pretty evenly divided, or with but a slight preponderance in favor of a high protective duty. Of former tariff measures that proposed in 1833 by Henry Clay, of Kentucky, and known as the compromise tariff, occupies the most prominent place in American history. Although Great Britain is now regarded as a free-trade country, yet upon her tariff are listed nineteen articles of import, from which she derives an average of about 20 per cent. of her total revenue. The British tariff is based not upon an *ad valorem* tax, but depends entirely upon a specific import, in some cases modified by a range of price between the highest and lowest figures, which it sets for an article. Thus for spirits worth a certain amount per gallon, the tax is so much per barrel, while for spirits of the next higher grade (according to price per gallon) a higher duty per barrel is collected.

2. A table or scale of charges generally.

3. A law of Congress fixing the amount of import duties.

tār'-iff, *v. t.* [TARIFF, *s.*] To make or draw up a list of duties on, as on imported goods.

tār'-in, *s.* [Fr.] The skins (q. v.).

tar'-la-tan, *s.* [Ety. doubtful; cf. Milanese *tarlantanna*=linsey-woolsey.]

Fabric: A showy, transparent kind of muslin, used for ladies' dresses.

tarn, ***tarne**, ***terne**, *s.* [Icel. *tjörn* (genit. *tjarnar*)=a tarn, a pool; Sw. dial. *tjörn*, *tärn*; Norw. *tjörn*, *tjörm*.]

1. A small pool or lake on a mountain, especially one which has no visible feeders.

"A lofty precipice in front,
A silent *tarn* below!"

Wordsworth: *Fidelity*.

2. A bog, a marsh, a fen.

tar-nā'-tion, *s.* [See def.] A euphemistic substitute for *damnation*, used as a mild oath, especially in America. It is also used adjectively and adverbially; as, a *tarnation* idiot, *tarnation* strange.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tar'-nīsh, v. t. & i. [Fr. *terniss-*, stem of *ternis-*, *sant*, pr. par. of *se ternir*=to wax pale, to lose its luster; from M. H. Ger. *ternen*; O. H. Ger. *tarnan*, *tarnjan*=to obscure, to darken; cogn. with A. S. *dernan*, *dyrnan*=to hide; O. Sax. *derni*; O. Fries. *dern*=hidden, secret.]

A. Transitive:

1. To soil, by an alteration induced by the air, dust, or the like; to diminish or destroy the luster of; to sully.

2. To give, as to gold or silver, a pale or dim cast, without either polishing or burnishing it.

"If a fine object should *tarnish* by having a great many see it, or the musick should run mostly into one man's ears, these satisfactions would be made inclosure."—*Collier: Of Envy*.

3. To diminish or destroy the purity or luster of; to cast a stain upon; to sully, to stain.

B. Intrans.: To lose luster, to become dull.

tar'-nīsh, s. [TARNISH, *verb.*] A stain, a blot, a tarnished state.

tar'-nīsh-ēr, s. [Eng. *tarnish*; -*er*.] One who or that which tarnishes.

tar'-nō-vitz-ite, tar'-nō-witz-ite (w as v), s. [After Tarnowitz, Silesia, where found; suffix=*ite* (Min.); Ger. *tarnovicit*, *tarnovizit*.]

Min.: A variety of aragonite (q. v.), containing carbonate of lead.

ta'-rō (1), ta'-ra (2), subst. [Native name.] The tuberous roots of *Colocasia esculenta* (*Caladium esculentum*) and *Colocasia macrorrhiza*. [COLOCASIA.]

ta'-rō (2), subst. [See def.] A Maltese money of account, value about 3½ cents.

tar'-ōc, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A game at cards, played with seventy-eight cards.

tar'-pān, tar'-pa-nŷ, s. [Various Tartar dialects.]

Zoöl.: The wild horse of Tartary. It is mouse-colored, with a stripe along the back, and is supposed to present the nearest approach to the stock from which the domestic horse was derived. The tarpans roam in thousands in the great treeless plains of Tartary, where natives catch them by the lasso.

tar-pāu-līn, tar-pāu-līng, tar-pāw-līng, s. [Eng. *tar*, and *palling*=a covering, from *pall* (Lat. *palla*).]

1. A cloth of stout canvas, coated with tar or other waterproof compound. Employed on ship-board and ashore for covering hatches, boats, hammocks, &c., and protecting articles generally from the weather. A tarpaulin, or thick unpainted canvas, sometimes called a paulin, forms part of the equipment for each carriage of a field-battery of artillery.

†2. A sailor. (Now usually abbreviated to *tar*.)

"The Archbishop of Bourdeaux is at present General of the French naval forces, who, though a priest, is yet permitted to turn *tarpaulin* and soldier."—*The Turkish Spy*, Letter i.

3. A sailor's hat, covered with painted or tarred cloth; a painted or tarred canvas cover generally.

Tar-pē-i-an rock, s. [See definition.] A rock named from Tarpeia, a vestal virgin, the daughter of Spurius Tarpeius, governor of the citadel on the Capitoline Hill, at Rome. Tarpeia agreed to open the gates to the Sabines if they would give her "what they wore on their arms" (meaning their bracelets.) The Sabines, "keeping their promise to the ear," crushed her to death with their shields, and she was buried in that part of the hill called the Tarpeian rock. Subsequently traitors were cast down this rock and so killed.

tar'-pōn, s. Same as tarpum (q. v.).

tar'-pūm, s. [Native Indian name.] A large American fish of the family Clupeidae. It often grows to more than six feet in length, and has large silvery scales. The scales are used in fancy work, and have become a staple article of trade. Called also *tarpon*, *sabalo*, *savanilla*, *silverfish*, and *jewfish*.

"The pin-hooked herring of 'down East' changes to the giant *tarpum* (Megalops thrissoides), while from the sea comes the huge manatee (sea-cow)."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

***tar'-quīn-ish, a.** [See def.] Like, resembling, or characteristic of Tarquin the Proud, King of Rome; hence, proud, haughty.

tār'-race, tār'-rass, tēr'-rass, trāss, s. [Ger. *tarrass*, *trass*; cf. French *terrasse*=an earthwork; from *terre* (Lat. *terra*)=earth.] A volcanic earth used in making cement; also a plaster or cement made in Holland from a soft rock found near Cullen.

tār'-ra-gōn, *tār'-a-gōn, s. [Sp. *taragona*, *taragontia*, *taragoncia*; O. French *targon*; French *estragon*; Ital. *targone*; Low Lat. *tragun*, *tarchon*, a corrupt. of *draco*=a dragon, from Lat. *dracunculus*=a little dragon; Pers. *tarkhun*. See def.]

Bot.: *Artemisia dracunculus*. The stems are two to three feet high, smooth, and bright green. The leaves undivided, narrow, and somewhat succulent. The heads small, round, and smooth, with seven or eight florets. It is a native of Siberia, where the leaves, which emit a stimulating odor, and if chewed produce a pungent moisture in the mouth, are used with many dishes in cookery, and as a flavoring for vinegar.

tarragon-vinegar, s. Vinegar flavored with tarragon.

***tarre, v. t.** [Low Ger. *tarren*, *targen*, *tergen*; O. Dut. *tergen*; Dan. *tærge*; A. S. *tergan*.] [TARRY.] To stimulate, to urge, to provoke, to incite.

"And, like a dog that is compell'd to fight,
Snatch at his master that doth *tarre* him on."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

tarred, pa. par. or a. [TAR, *v.*]

tarred-line, s.

Naut.: Cord which has been tarred, in contradistinction to white line.

tarred-links, s. pl. Links or torches used for lighting up forts, trenches, &c. They are made of old rope, well beaten, to soften it, and are covered with a composition of pitch, tar, and mutton-tallow, similar to that used for pitched fascines.

***tār'-rī-ānce, *tar-ry-aunce, *tar-ry-ance, *tar-i-ence, s.** [Eng. *tarry*; -*ance*.] A tarrying; delay.

"My *tarriance* at Cruck Meole was but of four days."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 241.

tār'-rī-ēr (1), *tar-i-er, subst. [Eng. *tarry*; -*er*.] One who tarries, delays, or stays.

"And for that cause he is often times called of them Fabius cunctator, that is to say, the *tarier* or delayer."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xxlii.

tār'-rōck, s. [Greenland *tatarrok*.] The name given in Orkney to the Kittiwake. (See extract.)

"The *tarrock* (*Larus tridactylus*, Lin. Syst.), which seems to be our kittiwake, is by far the most common of the kind in this place."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 303.

tār'-rōw, v. i. [TARRY.] To delay, to hesitate; to feel reluctance; to murmur at one's allowance. (Scotch.)

"An' I hae seen their coggie fou,
That yet hae *tarrow't* at it."

Burns: *A Dream*.

tār'-rŷ, *tar-ie, v. i. & t. [A form due to confusion of two Mid. Eng. verbs—(1) *tarien*=to irritate, (2) *targen*=to delay. (1) *Tarien* is from A. S. *tergan*=to vex; O. Dut. *tergen*; Dan. *targe*; German *zergen*; Scotch *targe*, *tairge*. (2) *Targen* is from O. Fr. *targer*=to tarry, to delay, from a Low Lat. *tardico*, from Lat. *tardo* (Fr. *tarder*)=to delay, from *tardus*=slow, tardy (q. v.). The form follows *tarien*, while the sense goes with *targen*. (Skeat.)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stop, to delay; to put off going or coming.

"If that servaunt seye in his herte: my lord *tarieth* to come, and bigynne to smyte children and handmaydens."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii. 45.

2. To stay or remain behind; to wait.

"*Tarry* ye here for us, until we come again unto you."—*Exodus* xxiv. 14.

3. To stay, to sojourn, to abide, to lodge.

"*Tarry* all night and wash your feet."—*Genesis* xix. 2.

***B. Trans.**: To wait for; to remain till.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheat, must *tarry* the grinding."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

***tār'-rŷ, s.** [TARRY, *v.*] Delay, stay, tarriance. "He sayeth his *tarry* is but short here."—*Lodge: Illustr.; Allen to Shrewsbury* (an. 1516).

tar'-rŷ, adj. [Eng. *tar*; -*y*.] Consisting of or resembling tar; of the nature of tar; smeared with tar; tarred.

tarry-brecks, s. A sailor. (Scotch.)

"Young royal *Tarry-Brecks*, I learn,
Ye've lately come athwart her."

Burns: *A Dream*.

tarry-fingers, s. pl. Thieving fingers; pilfering fingers. (Scotch.)

tar'-sāl, a. [TARSUS.]

1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep; as, *tarsal* bones.

2. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids; as, the *tarsal* cartilages.

ta) sal-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: Seven bones forming the heel, the ankle, and part of the sole of the foot.

tarsal-cartilages, s. pl.

Anat.: Two thin elongated plates, formed of dense connective tissue, placed on each eyelid, and giving it shape and firmness. Called also Tarsi.

tarse, s. [TARSUS.]

tar'-sī, s. pl. [TARSUS.]

tar'-sī-a, tar-sī-a-tū'-ra, s. [Ital.] A species of inlaying in wood, much practiced in Italy during the Middle Ages, especially for wall-paneling. Wood in its natural colors was employed in the earlier specimens, but afterward, when more complicated figures, birds, flowers, &c., were introduced, the various pieces were stained. Shades are produced by immersing the pieces in hot sand; the design is built up on paper, and applied in the manner of veneer.

tar'-sī-ēr, s. [TARSUS.]

tar-sī'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tarsi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Lemuroidea (q. v.), with a single genus, *Tarsius* (q. v.).

tar-sī-pē-dī-næ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tarsipes*, genit. *tarsiped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Phalangistidæ (q. v.), with a single genus, *Tarsipes* (q. v.). Teeth almost rudimentary and variable in number; tongue long, slender, pointed, and very extensible.

tar-sī-pēs, s. [Mod. Latin *tarsi(us)*, and Latin *pes*=a foot. Named from a supposed resemblance of its foot to that of *Tarsius* (q. v.), though it has not the peculiar extension of the calcaneum and scaphoid characteristic of the latter genus.]

Zoöl.: The sole genus of the sub-family Tarsipidæ (q. v.), with a single species, *Tarsipes rostratus*, the Noolbenger or Tait, from Western Australia. Head with elongated and slender muzzle, mouth-opening small; fore feet with five well-developed toes, hind feet rather long and slender; ears moderate, rounded; tail prehensile, longer than head and body. This little marsupial lives in trees and bushes, and uses its tail in climbing; it feeds on honey, which it procures by inserting its long-tongue into the blossoms of flowers; but one which Mr. Gould kept in confinement ate flies readily.

tar-sī-ūs, subst. [Mod. Latin, from Lat. *tarsus* (q. v.). Named from the immensely elongated tarsal portion of the foot.]

Zoölogy: The sole genus of the family Tarsiidæ (q. v.), with a single species, *Tarsius spectrum*, the Tarsier, Malmag, or Specter Tarsier, a very singular little animal, somewhat smaller than an American squirrel, with very large eyes and ears, and a long thin tail, with a tuft at the end; general color fawn-brown, bare parts of a flesh tint, forehead, face, and nose reddish, with a black streak over the eye. It is found in the forests of many of the islands of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago, feeding on insects and lizards. It sleeps during the day, but is very active by night, moving from place to place by jumps, a method of progression for which its curious hind legs, not unlike those of the frog, are well adapted. Its strange appearance causes it to be regarded with superstitious awe by the natives of the East Indian Archipelago. The Tarsier is rare, not more than two being generally found together, and only produces one at a birth.

tar-sō-, pref. [TARSUS.] Of or belonging to the tarsus (q. v.).

tarso-metatarsal, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Belonging to or connected with the tarsus and the metatarsus; as, the *tarso-metatarsal* ligaments.

B. As substantive:

Compar. Anat.: That part of a bird's leg which is commonly called the tarsus in descriptive ornithology; the bone reaching from the tibia to the toes, which has at its top one of the small tarsal bones confluent with it, so that it consists of part of the tarsus as well as the whole of the metatarsus.

Tarso-metatarsal articulations:

Anat.: The articulations of the four anterior bones of the tarsus: viz., the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones with the metatarsal bones.

tar-sōr'-rha-phŷ, s. [Latin *tarsus*=a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *rhaphe*=a seam, a suture; *rhapto*=to sew.]



Tarsipes Rostratus.



Tarsius Spectrum.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șūn; -ñion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

Surg.: An operation for diminishing the size of an opening between the eyelids when it is enlarged by surrounding cicatrices.

tar-söt'-ō-mý, s. [Latin *tarsus*=a cartilage of the eyelids, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The section or removal of the tarsal cartilages.

tar'-sūs (pl. tar'-sī), s. [Gr. *tarsos*=a stand or frame of wicker-work, a flat basket, the flat of the foot, &c.]

1. Anatomy:

(1) The seven small bones constituting the ankle or instep in man; viz., the calcaneum, the astragalus, the cuboid, the scaphoid, and the three metatarsal bones. They correspond with the carpus or wrist of the anterior limb.

(2) (*Pl.*): The tarsal cartilages (q. v.).

2. **Entom. & Zool. (pl.):** (1) The last segments of the legs of insects. (2) The jointed feet of other articulated or annulose animals.

3. **Ornith.:** The shank of a bird. It may be naked or feathered. In the former case it is protected by scales.

tart, *tarte, a. [A. S. *teart*=tart, sharp, severe, lit.=tearing, from *tær*, pa. t. of *teran*=to tear (q. v.).]

1. Sharp to the taste; acid, acidulated.

"The juice is very tart."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1686).

2. Sharp, severe, biting, keen.

"The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh."—Cowper: *Task*, iv. 31.

tart, *tarte, subst. [Fr. *tarte, tourte*, from Lat. *torta*, fem. sing. of *tortus*=twisted, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist; Ital. *tartera, torta*; Sp. *torta*; Dut. *taart*; Ger. *torte*; Dan. *tarte*.] A kind of small open pie or piece of pastry, consisting of fruit or preserve baked and inclosed in, or surrounded by, paste.

"It grows on a bushy plant, has a bitterish taste, rather insipid; but may be eaten either raw or in tarts, and is used as food by the natives."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

tart-rhubarb, subst. *Rheum rhabarbaricum* and *R. hybridum*. [RHUBARB.]

tar'-tan (1), s. & a. [Fr. *tiretaine* = linsey-woolsey, from Sp. *tiritaña*=a thin woolen cloth, a sort of thin silk, from its flimsiness; *tiritar*=to shiver, to shake with cold; Port. *tiritana*.]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: Woolen cloth, cross-barred with stripes of various colors, forming panes, and constituting the peculiar patterns which are said to have formerly distinguished the different Scottish Highland clans, each clan having its own peculiar pattern. North (*Record of Dress, Arms, and Sciences of the Highlanders*, ii. 16-19) gives a list of the tartans, but other authorities think that the patterns are of comparatively recent invention. The term is also applied to the checkered patterns themselves in which the cloth is woven, and which are frequently printed or painted on various surfaces, as paper, wood, &c.

B. **As adj.:** Consisting of, made from, or resembling tartan; having the pattern of a tartan.

tar'-tan (2), tar-tane, s. [Fr. *tartane*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tartana*, from Arab. *taridah*=a kind of vessel specially adapted for transporting horses.]

Naut.: A small vessel with onemast and a bowsprit, the mainsail being spread by a lateen yard. Used in the Mediterranean.

Tar'-tar (1), s. & a. [Better spelled *Tatar*. The *r* was inserted in mediæval times to suggest that the Asiatic hordes who occasioned such anxiety to Europe came from hell (Tartarus), and were the locusts of Revelation ix. Pers. *Tâtâr*=a Tartar or Scythian.]

A. As substantive:

1. A native of Tartary, a name loosely applied to members of various Mongolian races in Asia and Europe.

"Swifter than arrow from the Tartar's bow."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

2. A courier employed by the Ottoman Porte, and by the European ambassadors in Constantinople.

3. A person of a keen, irritable temper; a vixen, a shrew.



Tartan.

B. **As adj.:** Pertaining to Tartary or the Tartars.

¶ **To catch a Tartar:** To be caught in one's own trap; to catch more than was bargained for.

Tartar-bread, s.

Bot.: (1) The great fleshy root of *Crambe tartarica*. (2) *Crambe tartarica*. [CRAMBE (1).]

***Tar'-tar (2), s.** [Lat. *Tartarus*.] Hell.

"He might return to vasty Tartar back."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 2.

tar'-tar (3), s. [Fr. *tartre*, from Low Lat. *tartarum*=the deposit in wine-casks; Sp. & Ital. *tartaro*.]

Chem.: A generic name for tartaric acid, but applied especially to the acid tartrate of potassium. [ARGOL, CREAM OF TARTAR.]

†¶ (1) **Petrified tartar:** [TARTARUM.]

(2) **Tartar of the Teeth:** An earthy substance which is deposited from the saliva on the teeth when proper attention is not paid to them. It consists of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime.

tartar-emetic, s.

Chemistry and Pharmacy: Tartarated antimony. $\text{KO} \cdot \text{SbO}_3 \cdot \text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_{10} + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, or $\text{KSbC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_7\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Internally in small doses it is diaphoretic, expectorant, and probably cholagogue; in larger doses it is an emetic or a purgative. When a patient becomes accustomed to it, it is then sedative. Externally it is a powerful irritant, producing pustules like those of small-pox. As an ointment or a hot aqueous solution, it is a powerful counter-irritant.

tar'-tar-ät-éd, adj. [English *tartar*; -ated.] Having tartaric-acid in its composition.

¶ Tartarated antimony is tartar-emetic (q. v.); tartarated iron is used in pharmacy as a blood restorer; and tartarated soda is Rochelle-salt or Sodio-potassic tartrate (q. v.).

***tar-tär'-ë-an, *tar-tär'-ë-ous (1), a.** [Lat. *Tartareus*, from *Tartarus*=hell.] Pertaining to or characteristic of hell; hellish; infernal.

"At this day,

When a Tartarean darkness overspreads

The groaning nations."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

tar-tär'-ë-ous (2), a. [Eng. *tartar* (3); -eous.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Consisting of tartar; resembling or partaking of the nature of tartar.

"In fruits, the tartareous parts of the sap are thrown upon the fibers designed for the stone, and the oily upon the seed within it."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

2. **Bot.:** Having a rough crumbling surface, like the thallus of some lichens.

tartareous-moss, s.

Botany & Dyeing: A lichen, *Lecanora tartarea*. [CUDBEAR.]

Tar-tär'-i-an, Tar-tär'-ic (1), adj. [Eng. *Tartary*; -ian, -ic.] Of or pertaining to Tartary; Tartar.

Tartarian-bread, s. [TARTAR-BREAD.]

Tartarian-lamb, s.

Bot.: *Cibotium barometz*. [BAROMETZ.]

tar-tär'-ic (2), adj. [Eng. *tartar* (3); -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tartar.

tartaric-acid, s.

1. **Chem.:** $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6 = \text{CHHO}-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$. This formula includes four basic acids distinguished especially by their crystalline forms and action on polarized light. (1) *Dextro-tartaric acid*; ordinary tartaric acid. Found in grapes, tamarinds, pineapples, and other fruits, and prepared commercially from the argol, or impure potassium tartrate deposited from wine by converting it into a calcium salt, decomposing with dilute sulphuric acid, and allowing the solution to crystallize in a warm place. It forms colorless, monoclinic prisms, which are readily soluble in water and alcohol, has a pure acid taste, and turns the plane of polarization to the right. The acid is largely used by calico-printers. (2) *Lævo-tartaric acid* (q. v.). (3) *Racemic-acid* (q. v.), and (4) *Meso-tartaric acid*. Inactive tartaric acid obtained by the oxidation of sorbin. It has no action on polarized light.

2. **Pharmacy:** Tartaric-acid diminishes thirst in fevers. It is generally given in the form of cream of tartar or with bicarbonate of soda as an effervescent draught.

tartaric-anhydrides, s. pl.

Chem.: Tartaric acid is capable of forming several anhydrides, three of which are known. (1)

Ditartaric acid= $\text{C}_4\text{H}_6\text{O}_6$ (tartralic acid). Formed by heating tartaric acid for some time at a temperature of 170°. Is very soluble in water and not crystallizable. Its salts are resolved by boiling into ordinary tartrates. (2) *Tartretic acid*= $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_5$. Soluble tartaric anhydride. Obtained by quickly heating small quantities of tartaric acid until it

swells up. It is a yellowish, deliquescent mass, which dissolves in water, forming an acid solution. (3) *Insoluble tartaric anhydride*. $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_5$. Obtained by heating tartaric acid for some time to 150°, exhausting the product with cold water, and drying it in a vacuum. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and converted by boiling into tartaric acid.

***tar'-tar-in, *tar'-tar-ine, s.** [Eng. *tartar* (3); -in, -ine.] An old name for potash.

tar-tär'-i-üm, s. [TARTARIN.]

tar-tär'-i-zä'-tion, s. [Eng. *tartariz(e)*; -ation.] The act of tartarizing or of forming tartar.

tar'-tar-ize v. t. [English *tartar* (3); -ize.] To impregnate with tartar; to refine by means of the salt of tartar.

Tar'-tar-ous (1), adj. [Eng. *Tartar* (1); -ous.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a Tartar; Tartaric, wild, savage.

"All the tartarous moods of common men."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 1.

tar'-tar-ous (2), a. [Eng. *tartar* (3); -ous.] Containing or consisting of tartar; resembling tartar.

"The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts . . . produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul."—Berkeley: *Siris*, § 86.

tar'-tar-üm, s. [Latinized form of Eng. *tartar* (3) (q. v.).] A preparation of tartar. Called also Petrified-tartar.

Tar'-tar-üs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Tartaros*.]

Classic Mythol.: A fabled deep and sunless abyss in the lower world, situated, according to Hesiod and Homer, as far below the earth as the earth is below heaven. According to the later poets, Tartarus was the place in which the spirits of the wicked received their due punishment, and sometimes the word is used as synonymous with Hades, or the lower world in general.

***Tar'-tar-ÿ, s.** [Lat. *Tartarus*.] Tartarus, hell. (Spenser.)

tar'-tär-ine, s. [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of silk stuff. So called because said to have been obtained from the Tartars.

tart'-ish, adj. [Eng. *tart*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat tart or acid; rather tart.

tart'-lët, s. [Fr. *tartelette*, dimin., from O. Fr. *tarte*=a tart (q. v.).] A little tart.

tart'-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *tart*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a tart manner; with tartness or acidity of taste.

2. Sharply, severely, bitterly.

"Tartly ridiculing the pretences commonly made for it."—Waterland: *Works*, viii. 168.

3. With sourness of aspect; sharply.

"How tartly that gentleman looks."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii.

tart'-nëss, s. [Eng. *tart*, a.; -ness.]

1. Sharpness to the taste; sourness, acidity.

"The juice had an agreeable tartness, though but little flavor."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. Sharpness of language or manner; bitterness, acerbity.

"The tartness of his face sours ripe grapes."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

tar-tra-, tar-tr-, pref. [TARTRATE, TARTAR (3).] Having tartaric acid in its composition.

tar-tra-më'-thâne, s. [Pref. *tartra-*, and Eng. *methane*.] [TARTRAMIC-ETHER.]

tar-träm'-ic, a. [Pref. *tartr-*, and Eng. *amic*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid and ammonia.

tartramic-acid, s.

Chem.: $(\text{CHHO})_2 \begin{matrix} \text{CONH}_2 \\ \text{COOH} \end{matrix}$. Obtained as an ammonium salt by the action of ammonia on tartaric anhydride. The free acid separated from its calcium salt by sulphuric acid is syrupy.

tartramic-ether, s.

Chem.: $(\text{CHHO})_2 \begin{matrix} \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2) \\ \text{CO}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{O} \end{matrix}$. Tartramethane. Obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on tartaric ether. Ammonia converts it into tartramide.

tar'-tra-mide, s. [Pref. *tartr-*, and Eng. *amide* (q. v.).]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2(\text{OH})_2(\text{CO} \cdot \text{NH}_2)_2$. Obtained by gently heating diethylic tartrate with alcoholic ammonia. It forms rhombic crystals, soluble in water and alcohol.

tar'-tra-nil, s. [Pref. *tartr-*, and Eng. *anil(ine)*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{O} \begin{matrix} \text{CO}(\text{NH}_2) \\ \text{CO}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{O} \end{matrix}$. Phenyltartrimide. Obtained by the dehydration of tartrate of aniline. It may be purified by recrystallization. It is taste-

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

less, forms nacreous laminæ which dissolve in water and alcohol, but sparingly in ether, melt about 200°, and decompose at 230°.

tar'-trate, tar'-tar-ate, s. [Eng. *tart(ar)ic*]; suff. *-ate* (Chem.).]

1. Chem.: A salt of tartaric acid.

2. Pharm.: Tartrate of iron and potash=Tartarated Iron (q. v.). Tartrate of potash is given as a diuretic and alterative, or in larger doses as a purgative; and tartrate of soda and potash is Rochelle Salt (q. v.).

tar'-trím-ide, s. [Pref. *tartr-*, and Eng. *imide*.]

Chemistry: $C_2H_2O \begin{cases} COH_2N \\ COHO \end{cases}$. A hypothetical substance of which the phenyl compound is known (tartranil).

tar-trón'-ic, a. [Pref. *tartr-*; Eng. (*ket*)*on(e)*; *ic*.] Derived from or containing tartaric acid.

tartronic-acid, s.

Chemistry: $CH(OH)(CO \cdot OH)_2$. Hydroxy-malonic acid. Obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of dinitro-tartaric acid, or by the action of nascent hydrogen on mesoxalic acid. It crystallizes in large colorless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, and melts at 180° with evolution of water and carbonic anhydride.

tar'-trō-nŷl, s. [Eng. *tartron(ic)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: The acid radical of tartronic acid.

tartronyl-urea, s. [DIALURIC-ACID.]

tar'-trŷl, s. [Eng. *tartr(ate)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_2$. The radical of tartaric acid.

tar-trŷl'-ic, a. [Eng. *tartryl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from tartryl (q. v.).

tartrylic-acid, s. [TARTARIC-ACID.]

tar-tŭffe, tar-tufe, s. [Fr. *tartufe*=a hypocrite, from Molière's comedy *Tartufe*, which is named after the principal character.] A hypocritical pretender; a hypocrite.

tar-tŭff-ish, tar-tŭf-ish, a. [Eng. *tartuff(e)*; *-ish*.] Hypocritical; rigid or precise in behavior.

"She has some mother-in-law, or *tartuffish* aunt, or nonsensical old woman, to consult upon the occasion as well as myself."—*Sterne*.

***tar-tŭff-ism, subst.** [English *tartuff(e)*; *-ism*.] Hypocrisy.

tās'-cō, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of clay for making melting-pots.

tās-ē-ōm'-ē-tēr, s. [Greek *tasis* (genit. *taseōs*)=a stretching, a straining, and Eng. *meter*.]

Physics: An instrument, invented by Steiner of Vienna, for measuring the strains to which the different parts of any structure may be submitted. It depends upon the tone given out by a wire or strip when stretched, the variation in length causing a change in the tone.

tā-sim'-ē-tēr, s. [Gr. *tasis*=stretching, tension, and Eng. *meter*.]

Physics: An instrument, invented by Edison, for measuring very minute variations of pressure, temperature, moisture, &c. It is founded on the discovery of the inventor that carbon, when pressed in the form of a button, affects the electric currents passing through the same, and offers a resistance which diminishes with the pressure. So sensitive is the carbon that, when this pressure varies to the amount of one-millionth part of an inch, the variation in the electric current passing through it will cause a proportional deflection of the galvanometer needle. The tasimeter is an outgrowth of Edison's experiments with that form of telephone with which he tried to vary the intensity of electric waves by means of the human voice; and its superiority to the thermopile may be thus exemplified: A hot iron placed a few inches from a thermopile will deflect the needle of an ordinary galvanometer about 1°; the human finger, held four inches from a tasimeter, will deflect the needle of a similar galvanometer 6°. The practical uses of the instrument are said to be: (1) Warning vessels of the approach of icebergs, by exposure to the air or to the water cooled by their vicinity; (2) Indicating otherwise inappreciable weights; (3) Recording pressures of air in motion, thus affording a useful addition to the anemometer.

tās-i-mēt'-ric, a. [Eng. *tasimeter*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, or determined by a tasimeter.

task, *taske, s. [O. Fr. *tasque, tasche* (Fr. *tâche*), from Low Lat. *tasca*=a tax, from Lat. *taxo*=to rate, value, tax (q. v.). *Tax* and *task* are thus doublets.]

*1. A tax.

"Granted to the inhabytautes thereof great freedom, and quyt theym of al kyngly *taske* or tribute."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. cc.

2. Business or work imposed by another, generally a definite quantity or amount of work to be done; what duty or necessity imposes; duty or duties collectively.

"This my mean *task*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

3. Specifically, a lesson to be learnt; a portion of study imposed by a teacher.

4. Work undertaken; an undertaking.

"Dare to be wise; begin; for, once begun,
Your *task* is easy; half the work is done."

Francis: Horace; Ep. 1. 2.

5. Burdensome employment; toil, labor.

"All with weary *task* fordome."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

¶ * (1) *At task*: To be censured; blamed; taken to task. (*Shakesp.*)

(2) *To take to task*: [TAKE, v., ¶ 52.]

task-work, s.

1. Work imposed or performed as a task.

2. Work done by the job, as opposed to day-work or time-work.

task, v. t. [TASK, s.]

1. To impose a task upon; to assign a certain quantity or amount of labor, work, or business to.

"Chains him and *tasks* him, and exacts his sweat
With stripes." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 23.

2. To oppress with excessive or severe labor or exertion; to occupy or engage fully, as with a task.

"Some things of weight

That *task* our thoughts." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

*3. To charge, to tax with.

*4. To challenge, to summon, to command to do.

"To thy strong bidding,

Task Ariel and all his quality." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

*5. To impose, to load.

"I dare not *task* my weakness with any more."

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

task'-ēr, s. [Eng. *task*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who imposes a task or tasks; a task-master.

"To task the *tasker*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii.

2. One who performs a task or piece of work or labor; in Scotland, often a laborer who receives his wages in kind.

"He is a good daysman, or journeyman, or *tasker*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 105.

task'-ing, s. [Eng. *task*; *-ing*.] Task-work.

"We have done our *tasking* bravely,
With the thews of Scottish men."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 103.

task'-mas-tēr, s. [Eng. *task*, s., and *master*.] One who imposes a task or tasks; one who assigns tasks to others and superintends their execution.

"Driven to madness by this usage, he killed his *task-master*."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (1878), ch. ii.

tās'-lēt, s. [English *tasse*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A piece of armor for the thigh.

"High-pieces of steel, then called *taslets*."—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, p. 16.

Tāš-mā'-nī-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Tasmania or Van Diemen's Land.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

Tasmanian-devil, s. [NATIVE-DEVIL, URSINE-DASYURE.]

Tasmanian fern-root, s. [TARA.]

Tasmanian sub-region, s.

Ichthy.: A sub-region established by ichthyologists, for the study of the distribution of freshwater fishes. It consists of Tasmania with a portion of Southeastern Australia.

Tasmanian-wolf, s. [THYLACINUS.]

tāš'-man-ite, s. [After Tasmania, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Church to some small discs, occurring thickly distributed through a laminated shale. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 1.18; luster, resinous; color, reddish-brown. Insoluble in alcohol, ether, benzole, &c. Composition: Carbon, 79.21; hydrogen, 10.23; sulphur, 5.28; oxygen, 5.28=100. The name is more frequently, though erroneously, applied to the shale itself.

tāš-mān'-nī-a, s. [Named after Abel Janssen Tasman, who set sail on his great voyage of discovery on Aug. 14, 1642. It is after him that the island of Tasmania is called.]

Bot.: A genus of Winteræ. Shrubs with simple, evergreen, entire, smooth, leathery, dotted leaves, with inconspicuous flowers, and small indehiscent fruit with shining black seeds. *Tasmannia aromatica*, a native of Tasmania, is a handsome bush with dull purple branches. Every part is aromatic and pungent to the taste. The fruit is occasionally used as pepper.

täss, *tasse (1), s. [Fr. *tasse*.] A cup.

"Would you give Rob Campbell a *tass* of aqua vitæ if he lacked it?"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

tässe (2), *tās'-sēt, s. [Fr. *tassette*; dimin. from *tasse*=a pouch.]

Old Arm.: Armor for the thighs; one of a pair of appendages to the corselet, consisting of skirts of iron that covered the thighs. They were fastened to the cuirass with hooks.

"Their legs were armed with greaves, and their thighs with *tasses*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 273.

tās'-sēl (1), *tās'-tle (tle as ēl), s. [O. Fr. *tassel*=a fastening, a clasp (Fr. *tasseau*=a bracket); Low Lat. *tassellus*=a tassel, from Latin *taxillum*, accus. of *taxillus*=a small die, dimin. of *talus*=a knuckle bone, a die; Italian *tassello*=a collar of a cloak, a square. A tassel was probably originally a sort of button made of a piece of squared bone, and afterward of other materials. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sort of pendent ornament, consisting generally of a roundish mold covered with twisted threads of silk, wool, or the like, which hang down in a thick fringe. They are attached to the corners of cushions, curtains, walking-sticks, sword-hilts, &c.

"Robes of fur and belts of wampum, . . .

Beautiful with beads and *tassels*."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xi.

2. Anything resembling a tassel, as the pendent head or flower of some plants.

"From the *tassels* of the birch-tree."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xviii.

3. A small ribbon of silk sewed to a book, to be placed between the leaves.

II. Arch.: A board beneath the mantel-piece.

tassel-grass, s.

Bot.: *Ruppia maritima*.

tās'-sēl (2), s. [TIERCEL.]

***tassel-gent, *tassel-gentle, s.** A trained male goshawk or tiercel; a tiercel-gentle.

"Hist, Romeo, hist!—O, for a falconer's voice

To lure this *tassel-gentle* back again!"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

tās'-sēl (3), s. [TORSEL.]

tās'-sēl (4), s. [TEASEL.]

tās'-sēl (5), s. [TUSSLE.] (*Scotch*.)

tās'-sēl, v. t. [TASSEL (1), s.] To adorn with tassels.

tās'-sēlled, *tās'-seled, *tas-siled, a. [English *tassel* (1), s.; *-ed*.] Adorned with tassels.

"Ere . . . *tassell'd* horn

Shakes the high thicket."—*Milton: Arcades*.

tās'-sīe, s. [A dimin. from *tass* (q. v.).] A cup, a small vessel. (*Scotch*.)

tāst'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *tast(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being tasted; savory, relishing.

"Their distilled oils are fluid, volatile, and *tastable*."—*Boyle*.

tāste, *taaste, *tast, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *taster*=to taste or assay, to handle, to feel, to touch; French *tâter*; Ital. *tastare*=to taste, to feel, to grope, to try, to probe. From a hypothetical Low Latin *taxito*, a frequent. from Latin *taxo*=to feel, to handle, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango*=to touch; Dut. & Ger. *tasten*=to touch, feel.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To try by the touch; to handle, to feel; to try or prove by touching or feeling.

"I rede thee let thin hond upon it falle

And *tast* it wel, and ston thou shalt it find

Sin that thou seest not with thin eyen blind."

Chaucer: C. T., 15th 700.

*2. To try, to test.

"And he now began

To *taste* the bow, the sharp shaft took, tugged hard."

Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xxi.

*3. To become acquainted with by actual trial or experience; to experience, to undergo.

"Ther ben summe of hem that stonden heere, whiche schulen not *taste* deeth, till thei se mannes sone comynge in his kyngdom."—*Wycliffe: Matt*, xvi.

*4. To understand; to become acquainted with.

"Acquaint thyself with God, if thou wouldst *taste*

His works." *Cowper: Task*, v. 779.

5. To participate in; to partake of. (Usually with an implied sense of pleasure or enjoyment.)

"Sweets *tasted* here, and left as soon as known."

Cowper: Task, i. 653.

6. To try by the touch of the tongue; to perceive the relish or flavor of by taking a small quantity into the mouth.

"They . . . put the glass to their lips, but having *tasted* the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iii.

7. To try by eating; to eat.

"I *tasted* a little of this eaty."—1 Samuel xiv. 29.

hōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, qell, chorus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, ex̃ist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̃ion, -s̃ion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

B. Intransitive:

1. To try food or drink by the mouth; to eat or drink a little by way of trial, so as to perceive the flavor; to try or test the flavor of food or drink.

2. To eat.

"Of this tree we may not taste or touch,"

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 651.

*3. To have experience, perception, or enjoyment; to partake.

"Bound in thine adamant chain,

The proud are taught to taste of pain."

Gray: *Hymn to Adversity*.

*4. To enjoy sparingly. (Followed by *of*.)

5. To have a smack or flavor; to have a particular quality, flavor, relish, or savor when applied to the tongue, palate, or other organ of taste; to smack. (Used absolutely before an adjective; as, *It tastes bitter*, sweet, &c.; followed by *of* before an object.)

"If your butter *tastes of* brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow a silver saucepan."—Swift: *Instruct. to Servants*.

tāste, *tast, s. [TASTE, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of tasting; gustation.

"The fruit

Brought death into the world and all our woe,"

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 2.

2. That sense by which we perceive the characteristic or distinctive relish or savor of anything when brought into contact with special organs situated in the mouth. [II.]

"The organ of *taste* is the tongue and palate."—Locke: *Nat. Philos.*, ch. xi.

3. A particular nervous sensation excited by certain bodies, which are called *sapid*, when brought into contact with the tongue, palate, &c., and moistened with saliva; flavor, savor.

"It begins to boile like newe wine, & to be sower and sharp of *taste*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 97.

4. Power of appreciating or distinguishing between the flavor of different substances.

"For thou of love hast lost thy *taste* I gesse,
As sicke man hath of sweet and bitterness."

Chaucer: *Assemble of Fowles*.

5. Intellectual relish or discernment; appreciation, liking and inclination. (Formerly followed by *of*, now by *for*; as, a *taste for* music, a *taste for* chemistry, &c.)

6. Nice perception, or the power of perceiving and relishing excellence in human performances; the power of appreciating the finer qualities of art, as exhibited by the practical artist, or felt by the amateur or connoisseur; the faculty of discerning beauty, order, congruity, proportion, symmetry, or whatever constitutes excellence, particularly in the fine arts or literature; that faculty of the mind by which we both perceive and enjoy whatever is beautiful or sublime in the works of nature and art. The possession of taste insures grace and beauty in the works of an artist, and the avoidance of all that is low or mean. It is as often the result of an innate sense of beauty or propriety as of art-education, and no genius can compensate for the want of it.

7. Manner with respect to what is pleasing; the pervading air, choice of circumstances, or general arrangement in any work of art, by which taste on the part of the artist or author is evinced; style.

"*Taste* is, perhaps, his only director. *Taste* in writing is the exhibition of the greatest quantity of beauty and of use that may be admitted into any description without counteracting each other."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

8. Manner with respect to what is becoming, proper, refined, or in accordance with the laws of politeness and good society; as, That remark is not in good *taste*.

*9. The act of feeling or experiencing.

"I have almost forgot the *taste of* fears."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 5.

10. Trial, experiment, essay, proof, specimen.

"Have we not had a *taste of* his obedience?"

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

11. A small portion given as a specimen or sample; a little piece or bit tasted, eaten, or drunk.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: The specific organs producing the sense of taste are the endings of the glosso-pharyngeal and lingual nerves in the mucous membrane of the tongue and palate, the tongue and lips acting as subsidiary organs by bringing the *sapid* substances into contact with the mucous membrane of the mouth. It is not yet decided whether the *taste-buds* (q. v.) are special organs of taste. The *tastes* thus cognizable are broadly classified into acid, saline, bitter, and sweet. It is essential to the development of taste that the substance brought in contact with the tongue be dissolved, and the effect

is greatest when its temperature is about 40°. The relative position of the nostrils and the mouth insures that nothing can enter the latter without sending into the former some of the odoriferous particles which may exist in the substance swallowed, and the impressions received through the organs of taste and smell are so blended together as to become one. No special organ of taste has been discovered in invertebrate animals; and it seems probable that among the vertebrates it rises with the advance of organization, reaching its full development in man.

2. *Psychol.*: Tastes differ so much among individuals, nations, or in different ages and conditions of civilization, that it is utterly impossible to set up a standard of taste applicable to all men and to all stages in the evolution of society.

¶ (1) *Taste*, in a material sense, is applicable to every object that can be applied to the organ of *taste*, and to every degree and manner in which the organ can be affected; some things are *tasteless*, other things have a strong *taste*, and others a mixed *taste*. The *flavor* is the predominating *taste*, and consequently is applied to such objects as may have a different kind or degree of *taste*; an apple may not only have the general *taste* of apple, but also a *flavor* peculiar to itself; the *flavor* is commonly said of that which is good, as a fine *flavor*, a delicious *flavor*; but it may designate that which is not always agreeable, as the *flavor* of fish, which is unpleasant in things that do not admit of such a *taste*.

(2) He who derives particular pleasure from any art may be said to have a *taste* for it; he who makes very great proficiency in the theory and practice of any art may be said to have a *genius* for it. One may have a *taste* without having *genius*, but it would not be possible to have *genius* for a thing without having a *taste* for it.

taste-bud, s.

Anat. (pl.): Ovoidal or flask-shaped bodies discovered by Loven and Schwalbe on the surface of the tongue. They are believed to be special organs of taste. Their lower parts are in contact with the corium, the upper ones appear as pores.

***tāst'-'ēd, a.** [Eng. *tast(e)*; -*ed*.] Having a particular taste or relish.

"Coleworts are reported . . . to be better *tasted*, if they be sometimes watred with salt-water."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 460.

tāste'-fūl, a. [Eng. *taste*; -*ful*(l).]

1. Having a high or strong taste or relish; savory.

"A kid's well-fatted entrails, *tasteful* food."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 51.

2. Endowed with taste; capable of discerning and appreciating what is beautiful, sublime, noble, or the like; possessing good taste.

"His *tasteful* mind enjoys
Alike the complicated charms, which glow
Thro' the wide landscape."

Cooper: *Power of Harmony*, ii.

3. Characterized by or exhibiting good taste; produced, arranged, constructed, or regulated by or in accordance with good taste; as, a *tasteful* pattern.

tāste'-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tasteful*; -*ly*.] In a tasteful manner; in or with good taste; as, a garden *tastefully* laid out.

tāste'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *tasteful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tasteful.

tāste'-lēss, a. [Eng. *taste*; -*less*.]

1. Having no taste; exciting no sensation in the organs of taste.

2. Incapable of experiencing the sense of taste; destitute or deprived of the sense of taste.

3. Having no power of giving pleasure; stale, flat, insipid.

"A while on trivial things we held discourse,
To me soon *tasteless*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

*4. Not possessing taste, or the appreciation and enjoyment of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like; destitute of taste; having bad taste.

5. Not originating from or in accordance with good taste; in bad taste; characterized by bad taste.

tāste'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tasteless*; -*ly*.] In a tasteless manner; without taste.

tāste'-lēss-nēss, s. [Eng. *tasteless*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tasteless, or without flavor; insipidity.

2. Want of taste, or the appreciation of what is good, beautiful, excellent, noble, or the like.

"Venting my vexations in censures of the forwardness and indiscretion of girls, or the inconstancy, *tastelessness*, and perfidy of men."—Rambler, No. 119.

3. Absence of good taste.

tāst'-'ēr, s. Eng. *tast(e)*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who tastes.

2. Specif., one whose duty it is to ascertain the quality, &c., of food or drink by tasting it before

submitting it to his master. Tasters were important officials in the courts of mediæval princes, their duty being to take care that no poison or other injurious matter was introduced into their lord's food, for which purpose they tasted all the food or drink themselves before giving it to him.

"The lights are disposed in order about the cups; the cup-bearers, skinkers, and *tasters*, are changed."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 177.

3. One employed to taste the quality of provisions, &c., by tasting samples submitted to him by the vendors; as, a *tea-taster*.

4. Anything by which or in which anything is tasted, as a *cheese-taster*, a *dram-cup*, or the like.

tāst'-'ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tasty*; -*ly*.] In a tasty or tasteful manner; with good taste, *tastefully*.

tāst'-'īng, pr. par. or a. [TASTE, v.]

tasting-hole, s.

Steel-manufac.: A small hole through the bar-trough and the wall of a cementing-furnace, through which a bar of iron may be withdrawn to examine the condition and degree of progress.

tās'-'tō, adv. [Ital.=touch.]

Musical: A direction that the passage to which it is affixed is to be played in unison, without accompanying chords.

tāst'-'ŷ, a. [Eng. *tast(e)*; -*y*.]

1. Having a pleasant taste; palatable.

2. Having a good taste or appreciation of what is beautiful, noble, sublime, or the like.

3. Being in conformity with the principles of good taste; tasteful.

tāt (1), s. [Bengali, &c.] A coarse kind of linen made in India from the fibers of *Corchorus capsularis*.

tāt (2), s. [See def.] A colloquial abbreviation of tattoo (3) (q. v.).

ta-ta' (1), subst. [Native name.] In West Africa the residence of a territorial or village chieftain. Large *tatas* are usually surrounded by a stockade.

ta-ta' (2), s. & interj. [A word of no etymology.] A familiar form of salutation at parting; farewell, good-by.

***tat-ar-wagges, subst. pl.** [TATTER.] Ragged clothes; rags.

ta-tāu'-pā, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: *Crypturus tataupa*; a native of Eastern Brazil. It is about ten inches long; plumage gray on head, throat, and breast, back wings and tail-coverts reddish-brown, rump-feathers deep brown edged with white and yellow. Their flesh is much esteemed as an article of food.

***tātch, *tātche, *taich, s.** [Fr. *tache*=a spot, stain, or blemish.] (Scotch.)

1. A spot, a stain, a blemish.

"More ouer, to the nourse shuld be appoynted an other womanne, of approued vertue, dyscretion, and grauitie, who shal not suffre in the childes presence to be shewed any acte or *tatche* dyshoneste."—Elyot: *Governor*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. A trick, a contrivance, a plot.

"Fawnus oppon a dey, when Beryn came at eve,
Was set oppon a purpose to make his sone leve
All his shrewd *taichis* wyth goodnes if he myght."

Tale of Beryn.

***tāt'-'ēr, v. i.** [TATTLE, v.] To tattle, to prate.

tāth, taith, s. [Iceland *tath*=dung; *tatha*=a manured field.]

1. Dung or manure left on lands when live-stock is fed on it.

2. Strong grass growing round the dung of cattle. (Also spelled *teathe*.)

Tā'-ti-an-ite (ti as shī), s. [See def.]

Ecclesiast. & *Church Hist. (pl.)*: The followers of Tatian, an Assyrian, who flourished about A. D. 170. He was a rhetorician and a disciple of Justin Martyr. He wrote an Apology called *Oratio contra Græcos*, a *Harmony of the Gospels*, &c., and founded the sect called Encratites (q. v.).

tāt-oō', s. & v. [TATOO.]

tāt'-'ōu, s. [Native name.]

Zoology: The Giant Armadillo, *Priodon gigas* (formerly *Dasypus gigas*), from Brazil and Surinam. It is the largest of the living Armadillos, being about four feet long. The *Peba* (q. v.) is known as the Black Tatou.

tāt'-'ōu-āy, s. [Native name=wounded armadillo. So called by the Indians, who say that the tail, which is naked and looks raw, has been deprived of its scaly covering by violence. (Ripley & Dana.)]

Zoöl.: *Xenurus uncinatus*. [XENURUS.]

tāt'-'ōu-hōu', s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Tatusia peba* or *septemcincta*, the *Peba* (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tätt, v. i. [TATting.] To work at or make tatting.

tät'-ta, s. [TATTIE.]

tät'-tēr, v. t. [TATTER, s.] To rend or tear into rags. (Only used now in the pa. par.)

tät'-tēr, *tot-ter, s. [Icel. *tötrur*, pl. *tötrar*=rags; Norw. *totra*, pl. *totror*; Low Ger. *taltern*=rags, tatters; *taltrig*=tattered.]

1. A rag; a piece torn and hanging. (Generally in the plural.)

*2. A tatterdemalion.

tatter-wallops, s. pl. Tatters, rags. (Scotch.)

tät'-tēr-dē-mā'-li-ön, tät'-tēr-dē-mäl'-li-ön, subst. [Eng. *tatter*; Fr. *de=of*, from, and O. Fr. *maillon* (Fr. *maillot*)=long clothes, swaddling clothes.] A ragged fellow.

tät'-tēred, a. [Eng. *tatter*; -ed.]

1. Rent in tatters; torn, ragged.

"A tatter'd apron hides,
Worn as a cloak, and hardly hides, a gown
More tatter'd still." Cowper: *Task*, i. 549-51.

*2. Dressed in tatters or rags; ragged.

"Now, the treasure found, and matron's store,
Sought other objects than the tatter'd poor." Harte. (Todd.)

3. Dilapidated; showing gaps, breaks, or rents.

"I do not like ruined, tattered cottages."—Miss Austen: *Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xviii.

***tät'-tēr-īng, a.** [Eng. *tatter*; -ing.] Tattered; hanging in rags.

"Wound onr tattering colors clearly up."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 5.

Tät'-tēr-säll's, s. A place of equestrian entertainment, named from Richard Tattersall, who conducted a large establishment of the kind at London, England, in 1766.

tät'-tie, s. [Hind. *tatti*; Mährratta *tati*=a mat. See def.] A screen made of split bamboo placed vertically in doors and windows in India (the window frames being temporarily taken out) while the dry hot wind is blowing during April, May, and June. A native with a pail of water stands outside drenching the mat, so that every interstice has a drop of water. As the dry wind blows into the house through these drops, evaporation takes place with such speed as to cool the wind, which enters the house at a temperature quite refreshing. A single pane of glass is sometimes placed in the window tattie to afford the inmates of the room a small amount of light. When the hot season is succeeded by the rainy season, the tatties are removed, as the wind is already saturated with moisture, and the temperature does not require to be artificially reduced. (Anglo-Indian.)

tätt'-īng, s. [Etymology doubtful; perhaps connected with *tatter*.]

1. A kind of lace edging, consisting of a set of loops strung upon a thread, on which they are afterward pulled up to form a loop-edging.

2. The act or operation of making such lace.

¶ Used also adjectively; as, *tattooing* cotton.

tät'-tle, v. i. [A frequentative from a base *tat*, expressive of the sound of talking or repeating the syllable *ta*, *ta*, *ta* (Wedgwood); cf. Dut. *tateren*=to stammer; Low Ger. *tateln*=to tattle; *täteteln*=to tittle-tattle; *täteler*=a tattler.] [TATER, TITTLE, TITTER.]

1. To prate, to chatter, to talk idly; to use many words with little or no meaning.

"How these young things tattle, when they get a toy by the end."—Beaum. & Flét.: *Island Princess*, iii.

2. To tell tales; to communicate secrets; to blab.

"She's a very tattling woman."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

tät'-tle, s. [TATTLE, v.] Prate, idle talk, tittle-tattle.

"Persons well skilled in those different subjects hear the impertinent tattle with a just contempt."—Watts: *On the Mind*.

***tät'-tle-mēnt, s.** [Eng. *tattle*; -ment.] Tattle, idle talk, chattering.

"Her foolish, glad tattlement."—Carlyle: *Miscell.*, iv. 239.

tät'-tlēr, *tät'-lēr, s. [Eng. *tattl(e)*; -er.]

1. Ord. Lang.: One who tattles; an idle talker; one who tells tales.

"Tattlers will be sure to hear
The trumpet of contention."

Cowper: *Friendship*.

2. Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the modern Totaninæ (q. v.). *Totanus macularius* is known as the Spotted Tattler, and *T. flavipes*, the Yellow-shanked Sandpiper, as the Tell-tale Tattler. The popular name is derived from their habit of uttering a shrill whistle of four loud and rapidly

repeated notes at the least sign of danger, giving the alarm to all the birds in the neighborhood. (Ripley & Dana.)

***tät'-tlēr-ŷ, s.** [English *tattle*; -ry.] Idle talk; tittle-tattle.

tät'-tlīng, pr. par. or a. [TATTLE, v.]

***tät'-tlīng-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *tattling*; -ly.] In a tattling manner; with idle talk.

tät'-toō' (1), *tāp-toō', *tap-tow, s. [Dut. *taptoe*=tattoo, from *tap*=a tap, and *toe*=put to, shut, closed; hence, the meaning is, "The tap is closed;" the tattoo was thus the signal for closing the taps of the public-houses (*Skeat*); cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich*=tattoo, lit.=tapstroke; Low Ger. *tappenslag*, lit.=a tap-shutting.] The beat of the drum at night, to call soldiers to their quarters or tents.

"All those whose hearts are loose and low,
Start if they but hear the tattoo."

Prior: *Alma*, i. 454.

¶ The devil's tattoo: That beating or drumming with the fingers upon a table, &c., often practiced by people when vacant or impatient.

"Mr. Gawtreys remained by the fire beating the devil's tattoo upon the chimney-piece, and ever and anon turned his glance toward Lilburne, who seemed to have forgotten his existence."—Lord Lytton: *Night and Morning*.

tät'-toō', *tat-tow, v. t. [Tahitian *tatau*=tattoo-marks, from *ta*=a mark, a design.] To prick the skin and stain the punctured spots with some coloring substance, forming lines or designs on the body. [TATTOOING.]

"Perhaps, however, the most beautiful of all was that of the New Zealanders, who were generally tattooed in curved or spiral lines."—Lubbock: *Origin of Civilization* (ed. 1882), p. 86.

tät'-toō' (2), s. [TATTOO, v.] That which is tattooed.

"There was a variety of tattoos and ornamentation, rendering them a serious difficulty to strangers."—Burton: *Abeokuta*, i. 104.

tät'-toō' (3), tät'-tō, tūt-tōo, s. [Hind. *tattu*=a pony.]

Zoöl.: The East Indian pony of Hamilton Smith, the Mahratta pony of Sykes, the Hack pony of Calcutta (*Hardwick*). It is extensively bred in the Deccan, where it is much used to transport luggage. It is considered very vicious.

***tät'-toō'-age (age as īg), s.** [Eng. *tattoo*, v.; -age.] A design produced by tattooing.

"Above his tattooage of the five crosses, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united."—Thackeray: *From Cornhill to Cairo*, ch. xiii.

tät'-toō-eē', s. [Eng. *tattoo*; -ee.] One who is tattooed.

"A couple of initials or an anchor are about the extent to which the ambition of the tattooee runs."—London Standard.

tät'-toō'-ēr, subst. [Eng. *tattoo*; -er.] One who tattoos.

"The victims of this strange form of human vanity had to submit to the puncture of the tattooer's sharp instruments."—London Standard.

tät'-toō'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [TATTOO, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of one who tattoos; the design produced by a tattooer. The practice of marking the skin with punctures or incisions, and introducing into the wounds thus made colored liquids, gunpowder, or the like, so as to produce figures or designs on the body. The practice is common among the South Sea Islanders, New Zealanders, &c. Mr. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2d, p. 574) says: "Not one great country can be named from the Polar regions in the North to New Zealand in the South, in which the aborigines do not tattoo themselves." Tattooing existed among the ancient Britons. It was forbidden to the Jews in Lev. xix. 28, and probably would not have been so, had the practice not tended to arise among them.

tät'-tŷ, a. [TAIT.] Matted; rough and shaggy. (Scotch.)

"Wha wad hae thought there had been as muckle sense in his tatty pow?"—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

tät'-tŷ, s. [TATTIE.]

tät'-ū, s. [TATOU.]

tät'-ū-a, s. [Native name (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Vespidae. *Tatua morio*, a social wasp, a native of Cayenne, suspends its nest from the twig of a tree, and makes an aperture in the side of the wall.

ta-tū'-sī-a, subst. [Mod. Lat., from the native name of some of the species.]

Zoöl.: The sole genus of Tatusiinae, with five species, from the lower Rio Grande of Texas to Patagonia. This genus differs from all other

Armadilloes in having a diphyodont dentition, and two pectoral mammae, in addition to the pectoral pair, and in producing from four to ten at a birth.

ta-tū'-sī-i'-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tatusi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Dasypodidae, with a single genus, *Tatusia* (q. v.).

tāu, s. [The Greek name of the letter τ.]

1. Entom.: *Bombyx tau* of Fabricius transferred by Latreille to the genus *Attacus*.

2. Her.: The Cross of St. Anthony, called also the Cross Tau. It derives its name from its resemblance to the Greek letter tau, and is somewhat like the cross potent.

3. Ichthy.: *Batrachus tau* (*Gadus tau*, Linn.), the Toad-fish of Carolina. [TOAD-FISH.]

tau-staff, s.

Archæol.: A staff with a cross-head, or head in the shape of the letter T.

tāught (gh silent), a. [TAUT.]

Naut.: Taut, tight.

tāught (gh silent), pret. & pa. par. [TEACH.]

tāuld, pret. & pa. par. [TELL.]

tāunt, a. [O. Fr. *tant*; Lat. *tantus*=so great.]

Naut.: High or tall. Applied to masts when they are of an unusual height.

"Her enormously taunt spars are made very apparent, but of course the fore-shortening takes off the length of hull."—Field, June 4, 1887.

tāunt, *tawnte, v. t. [A variant of Mid. Eng. *tent*, *tenten*=to try; O. Fr. *tanter*=to tempt, to prove, to try; Lat. *tento*.]

*1. To tease.

"Sometime taunting withoute displeasure and not without disport."—More: *Works*, p. 57.

2. To reproach with severe and insulting words; to twit scornfully; to upbraid with sarcasm.

"Being taunted by the way that he was a papist."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i. (John Davies.)

*3. To censure, blame, or condemn in a reproachful, scornful, and insulting manner.

"Rail thou in Fulvia's phrase, and taunt my faults
With such full license."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

tāunt, *taunte, s. [TAUNT, v.]

*1. A teasing joke.

"Which liberal taunte that most gentyl emperor toke in so good part."—Elgot: *Governor*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. Upbraiding words; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting invective.

"He heard their defiance, the boast, the taunt, and the insult." Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, vii.

tāunt'-ēr, s. [Eng. *taunt*, v.; -er.] One who taunts.

tāunt'-īng, pr. par. or a. [TAUNT, v.]

tāunt'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *taunting*; -ly.] In a taunting manner; with taunts; with bitter or sarcastic reproaches.

"The merest schoolboy at home knew that a long while ago, you may tauntingly tell me."—London Daily Telegraph.

Tāun'-tōn, s. [See def.]

Fabric: A kind of broad-cloth made at Taunton, in Somerset, England.

***tāunt'-rēss, *taunt-resse, subst.** [Eng. *taunt*; -ress.] A woman who taunts.

"O temerous tauntresse that delights in toyes,"

Vncertaine Authors: *To an Unstedfast Woman*.

tāu'-pie, tāw'-pie, s. [Icel. *tópi*=a fool; Dan. *taabe*=a fool; Sw. *tapig*=simple, foolish.] A foolish, thoughtless young woman.

***tāure, s.** [TAURUS.] The constellation Taurus.

***tāu'-rī-cor-noūs, a.** [Lat. *taurus*=a bull, and *cornu*=a horn.] Having horns like a bull.

"Their descriptions must be relative, or the tauricornous picture of the one the same as the other."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. ix.

tāu'-rī-dēs, s. pl. [Lat. *taur(us)*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. -ides.]

Astron.: Meteors having their radiant point in the constellation Taurus.

***tāu'-rī-dor, s.** [Sp. *toreador*.] A bull-fighter.

tāu'-rī-form, adj. [Latin *taurus*=a bull, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a bull.

"As a malignant deity the sun-god is tauriform."—Donaldson: *Theater of the Greeks*, p. 15.

tāu'-rine, a. & s. [Lat. *taurus*=a bull.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a bull.

2. Belonging to or resembling the genus *Taurus*; especially *Taurus urus*. [URUS.]

"The existence in this country originally of a very large race of taurine oxen."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. i.

bóil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; ðion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

B. As substantive:

Chem.: $C_2H_7NSO_3$. A neutral crystalline substance, obtained by boiling purified bile with hydrochloric acid, filtering, evaporating the acid filtrate, and treating the residue with five or six times its bulk of boiling alcohol. On cooling, the taurine separates in large, hard, colorless prisms, without taste or odor. It is slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in hot water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

tâu-rîn-ich-thÿs, *s.* [Lat. *taurin(us)*=taurine, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labridæ, akin to *Odax* (q. v.), from the Miocene of France.

tâu-rîs-çite, *s.* [After *Pagus tauriscorum*, the Roman name for the Canton Uri, Switzerland, where it occurs; suff. *-ite*. (Min.)]

Min.: A mineral occurring in acicular crystals of the orthorhombic system, and stated to have the physical characters and chemical composition of Melanterite (q. v.), which crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

tâu-rô-, *pref.* [TAURUS.] Of or belonging to a bull.

tâu-rô-chê-nô-chôl'-ic, *adj.* [Pref. *tauro-*; Gr. *chên* (genit. *chênos*)=a goose, and English *cholic* (q. v.).] (See def. of compound.)

taurochenocholic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{29}H_{49}NSO_3$ (?). A sulphuretted acid found in goose-bile. It has not yet been obtained pure.

tâu-rô-chôl'-ic, *adj.* [Pref. *tauro-*, and Eng. *cholic* (q. v.).] Derived from or containing taurine and bile.

taurocholic-acid, *s.* The same as BILIN (q. v.). The name taurocholic-acid is now more generally used.

tâu-rô-côll, **tâu-rô-côl'-lâ**, *s.* [Gr. *tauros*=a bull, and *kolla*=glue.] A gluey substance made from a bull's hide.

***tâu-rô-mâ-chi-â**, ***tâu-rôm'-â-chÿ**, *s.* [Gr. *tauros*=a bull, and *machê*=a battle, a fight.] A public bull-fight.

"Doing as much mischief as the most exigent votary of *taurumachy* could desire."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 17, 1887.

tâu-rô-mâ-chi-ân, *a. & s.* [TAUROMACHIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to bull-fights or bull-fighting.

"In *taurumachian* technology the Wairoan 'haka' might be accounted as a fight of the first-class."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As subst.: One who engages in bull-fights; a bull-fighter, a tauridor.

***tâu-rô-mâch'-ic**, *a.* [TAUROMACHIA.] Of or pertaining to bull-fights; taurumachian.

"The matador is forbidden by the laws of *taurumachia* etiquette to attack the bull."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tâu-rûs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *tauros*.]

1. *Astronomy*:

(1) The Bull. The second of the zodiacal constellations. It is bounded on the east by Gemini, on the west by Aries, on the north by Perseus and Auriga, and on the south by Orion and Eridanus. It is composed of many small stars, but has a large one (Aldebaran) situated in the midst of a group called the Hyades. They constitute the Bull's forehead and eye. Another group falling within the limits of Taurus is that of the Pleiades (q. v.). It is situated on the shoulder of the Bull. Taurus contains also the Crab cluster.

2. The second sign of the zodiac (♉). The sun enters it about the twenty-second of April.

*2. *Zool.*: A lapsed genus of Bovidæ.

†**Taurus-Poniatowski**, *s.*

Astron.: A constellation proposed by the Abbé Poczobut. It is between Aquila and Ophiuchus, but not generally adopted.

tâu-rÿl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *taur(ine)*, *s.*; *-yl*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing taurine.

taurylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_7$. A colorless oil, obtained, together with phenol, from human urine and from that of cows and horses. It smells like castoreum, makes a white spot upon the skin, and remains liquid at 18°.

tâut, *a.* [A variant of *tight* (q. v.).]

1. Tight, stretched tight, not slack. (Applied to a rope or sail.)

"Nelson's health had suffered greatly while he was in the Agamemnon. 'My complaint,' he said, 'is as if a girth were buckled *tâut* over my breast; and my endeavor in the night is to get loose.'"—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, ch. vi.

2. Properly ordered; prepared against emergency.

tâu-tâng, *s.* [TAUTOG.]

tâu-têd, **tâu-têd**, **tâu-tie**, *a.* [TAIT.] Matted together. (Spoken of hair or wool.)

***tâu-tê-gôr'-ic-âl**, *a.* [Gr. *tauton*, for *to auton*=the same, and *agoreuô*=to speak.] Expressing the same thing in different words.

tâu-tô-chrone, *s.* [Gr. *tauto*, for *to auto*=the same, and *chronos*=time.]

Math.: A curve such, that a heavy body rolling down it, under the influence of gravity, will always reach the same point at the same time, from whatever point it may start. The inverted cycloid, in a vertical plane, having its base horizontal, is a tautochronous curve. Also, when any number of curves are drawn from a given point, and another curve is so drawn as to cut off from every one of them an arc, which is described by a falling particle in one given time, that arc is called a tautochrone.

tâu-tôch'-rô-noûs, *adj.* [English *tautochron(e)*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to a tautochrone; isochronous.

tâu-tô-clîn, *s.* [Gr. *tauto*=the same, and *klinô*=to incline; Ger. *tautoklin*.]

Min.: A grayish-white ankerite (q. v.), containing about 15 per cent. of carbonate of iron, from near Freiberg, Saxony.

tâu-tôg, *s.* [North Amer. Indian name.]

Ichthy.: *Tautoga nigra*, common on the Atlantic coasts of temperate North America. It attains a size of from twelve to fourteen pounds, and fetches a high price for the table. Called also the Black-fish. It is, however, quite distinct from the European fish of that name. [BLACK-FISH.]

tâu-tô-gâ, *s.* [Latinized from *tautog* (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labridæ, from the Atlantic. Body compressed, oblong, covered with small scales; double series of conical teeth in jaws; dorsal spines, seventeen; anal spines, three; lateral line not interrupted.

tâu-tô-lite, *s.* [Gr. *tauto*=the same, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *tautolith*.]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q. v.), found in crystals in the trachyte of Lake Laach, Rhine.

tâu-tô-lôg'-ic, **tâu-tô-lôg'-ic-âl**, *a.* [English *tautolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Involving tautology; repeating the same thing; having the same significance.

"Unless we will grant, either two several raptures of the apostle, or an unnecessary and tautological repetition of one."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Unrevealed*, § 22.

tâu-tô-lôg'-ic-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *tautological*; *-ly*.] In a tautological manner.

tâu-tôl'-ô-gist, *subst.* [Eng. *tautolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One who uses or is given to tautology.

tâu-tôl'-ô-gize, *v. i.* [Eng. *tautolog(y)*; *-ize*.] To use tautology; to repeat the same thing in different words.

"That in this brief description the wise man should tautologize, is not to be supposed."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 25.

***tâu-tôl'-ô-goûs**, *adj.* [Eng. *tautolog(y)*; *-ous*.] Tautological.

"I have been purposely *tautologous*, that by my indifferent application of the two words of and for—both to her disgust and to her love, the smallest opposition between these prepositions might be done away."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. i., ch. xi.

tâu-tôl'-ô-gÿ, *s.* [Latin *tautologia*, from Greek *tautologia*=a saying the same thing over again; *tauto*, for *to auto*=the same, and *logos*=speaking; Fr. *tautologie*.] A useless repetition of the same idea or meaning in different words; needless repetition of the same thing in different words or phrases.

"A repetition of this kind, made in different words, is called a plénoasme, but when in the same words (as it is in the text in question, if there be any repetition at all) it is then a *tautology*."—*Warburton: On Occasional Reflections*, rem. 9.

tâu-tô-ôu'-sî-ân, *a.* [TAUTOUSIAN.]

tâu-tô-phôn'-ic-âl, *a.* [English *tautophon(y)*; *-ical*.] Repeating the same sound.

tâu-tôph'-ô-nÿ, *subst.* [Gr. *tautophônia*, from *tauto*=the same, and *phônê*=voice.] Repetition of the same sound.

***tâu-tôu'-sî-ân**, ***tâu-tôu'-sî-ôûs**, *a.* [Greek *tauto*=the same, and *ousia*=essence.] Having the same essence; of identically the same nature. (*Cudworth*.)

tâv'-êrn, ***tav-erne**, *s.* [Fr. *taverne*, from Lat. *taberna*=a hut, a booth, a tavern. From the same root as *table* (q. v.).] A house where wines and other exciseable liquors are sold, and where provision is made for travelers or parties; a public-house, an inn.

"Inquire at London, 'mong the taverns there: For there they say he daily doth frequent."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 5.

¶ Taverns existed in England at least as early as the thirteenth century. By 13 Edward I., c. 5, passed in 1284, they were ordered to be shut at curfew. In the reign of Edward III. (1326-1377), only three were allowed in London; one in "Chepe," one in "Walbrook," and one in Lombard Street. By 7 Edward VI. (1552-3), forty were allowed in London, eight in York, six in Bristol, four each in Norwich, Hull, Exeter, Gloucester, Chester, Canterbury, Cambridge, and Newcastle upon Tyne, and three each in Westminster, Lincoln, Shrewsbury, Salisbury, Hereford, Worcester, Southampton, Ipswich, Winchester, Oxford, and Colchester. Taverns were first licensed in 1752. In the early days of this country roadside taverns were frequent, but since the development of railroads they have given place to the hotel.

***tavern-bush**, *s.* The bush formerly hung out as a sign for inns. (*Longfellow: Catawba Wine*.)

***tavern-haunter**, *s.* One who frequents taverns.

***tavern-man**, *s.*

1. The keeper of a tavern; an innkeeper.
2. A tippler.

***tavern-token**, *s.* A token issued of old by a tavern-keeper, and current only at his house. Gifford, however, suggests (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, i. 3. Note.) that a tavern-token was simply an ordinary token, so called because

"most of them would travel to the tavern." The first illustration represents a copper token of the Ship tavern at Greenwich, England; the second is a brass token of the old Cock (now demolished) in Fleet Street, London. Both were of the value of one farthing.

¶ 1. *To swallow a tavern-token*: A euphemism=To be drunk. (Used only in the past tenses.)

"Drunk, sir! you hear not me say so; perhaps he swallowed a tavern-token or some such device."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, i. 3.

*2. *To hunt a tavern fox*: To be drunk. [FOXED, 1.]

"Nor did he ever hunt a tavern fox."—*J. Taylor: Life of Old Parr*. (1635.)

tâv'-êrn-êr, ***tâv'-êrn-ôr**, *s.* [English *tavern*; *-er*; Fr. *tavernier*, from Lat. *tabernarius*.] One who keeps a tavern.

"But this and such casts were derived by hucksters, vintners, and taverners, after the wines were laid up in their cellars."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

***tâv'-êrn-îng**, *s.* [Eng. *tavern*; *-ing*.] A feasting or drinking at taverns.

"To grace the mis-rule of our tavernings."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*, ii. 1.

tâ'-vêrş, **tâi'-vêrş**, *s. pl.* [See def.] Tatters. (*Scotch*.)

tâ'-vêrt, **tâi'-vêrt**, *s.* [For *davert*, *daivert*=stupefied, senseless.] (*Scotch*.)

1. Stupid, senseless, bewildered.
2. Intoxicated.

tâv'-îş-tôck-ite, *s.* [After Tavistock, England, where it was first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring as small acicular crystals, sometimes in stellar groups, and sometimes closely aggregated as a minutely mammillary crust. Luster, pearly; color, white; fragile. Phosphoric-acid, 30.36; alumina, 22.40; lime, 36.27; water, 12.00=101.03. Since found at Stenna Gwyn, near St. Austell, Cornwall.

tâw, ***tawe**, **tew**, ***tewe**, *v. t.* [A. S. *tawian*=to prepare, to dress, to get ready, to scourge; Dut. *touwen*=to curry leather.]

1. To dress, as skins, with mineral agents, as alum, instead of vegetable extracts. The leather produced is known as Hungarian, white, or alum leather, the latter from the use of alum as the principal agent.

*2. To beat, to scourge.

"He's to be made more tractable, I doubt not.—Yes, if they *taw* him as they do whit-leather."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Captain*.

*3. To torture, to torment.

tâw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A marble to play with; a game at marbles.

"To whip a top, to knuckle down at *taw*."—*Churchill: The Candidate*.

***tâw'-dêred**, *a.* [TAWDRY.] Dressed in a tawdry fashion.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

tâw'-dri-lý, adv. [Eng. *tawdry*; -ly.] In a tawdry manner.

"A rabble of people, seeing her very oddly and tawdrily dressed, took her for a foreigner."—*Pulteney: To Swift*, Dec. 21, 1736.

tâw'-dri-nëss, s. [Eng. *tawdry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tawdry.

"There was a kind of tawdriness in their habits."—*Moral State of England* (1670), p. 161.

tâw'-drý, *tâw'-drîe, a. & s. [A corrupt. of *St. Audry*, that is, *St. Etheldrida* (A. S. *Ætheldrydh*), and originally applied to a rustic necklace bought at St. Audry's Fair, held in the Isle of Ely and elsewhere on St. Audry's Day, Oct. 17. Another account is that St. Audry died of a swelling in the throat, which she considered as a particular judgment for having been in her youth much addicted to wearing this necklace. It did not at first imply mean or shabby splendor.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Fine, showy, elegant.

2. Showy without taste or elegance; having an excess of showy ornaments without grace; gaudy.

"All that artificial tawdry glare,
Which Virtue scorns, and none but strumpets wear."
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

***B. As subst.: Tawdry-lace** (q. v.).

"Not the smallest beck,
But with white pebbles makes her tawdries for her neck."
Drayton.

***tawdry-lace, s.** A rustic necklace.

"Come, you promised me a tawdry-lace, and a pair of sweet gloves."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

tâw'-ër, s. [Eng. *taw*, v.; -er.] One who taws; a dresser of white leather.

tâw'-ër-ý, subst. [Eng. *taw*, v.; -ery.] A place where skins are tawed.

tâw'-ie, a. [Etym. doubtful.] Tame, tractable; spoken of a horse, cow, &c. (*Scotch*.)

"Ye ne'er was donsie,
But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie."
Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

tâw'-kiê, subst. [Native North American Indian name.]
Bot.: Orontium aquaticum.

tâw'-neý, s. [TENNÉ.]

tâw'-ni-nëss, subst. [Eng. *tawney*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tawny.

tâw'-ný, a. [Fr. *tanné*=tanned, tawny; prop. pa. par. of *tanner*=to tan (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of a yellowish dark color, like things tanned, or persons who are sunburnt.

"Like a leopard's tawny and spotted hide."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

2. *Bot.*: Fulvous, dull yellow, with a mixture of gray and brown.

tawny-barred angle, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Macaria liturata*. The fore wings are purplish gray, with three darker transverse lines. The larva feeds on fir in September.

***tawny-coat, subst.** An ecclesiastical apparitor, from the color of the livery worn by them. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.*)

***tawny-moor, s.** A mulatto.

"A black, a tawny-moor, and a Frenchman."—*Centlivre: Bold Stroke for a Wife*, i. 1.

tawny-owl, s.

Ornithology: Syrnium stridula (*Aluco flammea*). [*STRIX*, 2.]

tawny-pinion, s.

Entomol.: A European night-moth, *Xylina semi-brunnea*.

tawny-sheers, s.

Entomol.: A European night-moth, *Dianthæcia carpophaga*. The larva feeds on the bladder campion (*Silene inflata*).

tawny-wave, s.

Entomol.: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia rubricata*.

***tâw'-ný, v. t.** [TAWNY, a.] To tan.

"The sunne so soone the painted face will tawny."
Breton: Mother's Blessing, p. 9.

tâw'-pie, s. [TAUPIE.]

tâwş, tâwşë, subst. [A. S. *tawian*=to beat, to scourge.] A leather strap, usually with a slit or fringe-like end, used as an instrument of punishment by schoolmasters and others. (*Scotch*.)

tăx, taxe, s. [Fr. *taxe*=a taxation, from *taxer*=to tax, to rate, to assess, from Lat. *taxo*=to handle, . . . to rate, to value; Low Lat. *taxa*=a rating, a taxation. *Taxo* is for *tacto*, from *tactus*, pa. par. of *tango*=to touch. *Tax* and *task* are doublets; Sp. *tasa*; Port. *taxa*; Ital. *tassa*.]

1. A contribution imposed by authority upon people to meet the expenses of government or other public services.

(1) A government imposition, or charge made by the state on the income or property of individuals, or on products consumed by them. A tax is said to be direct when it is demanded from the very persons who it is intended or desired should pay it, as a poll-tax, income-tax, property-tax, taxes for keeping dogs, &c. An indirect tax is one demanded from one person, who is expected and intended to recoup or indemnify himself at the expense of another, as customs and excise duties.

"Poets, of all men, ever least regret
Increasing taxes and the nation's debt."

Cowper: Table Talk, 177.

(2) Any rate or sum imposed upon individuals for municipal, county, or other local purposes, as police taxes, taxes for the repairs of roads, bridges, &c., poor-tax, drainage-tax, &c.

2. A disagreeable or burdensome duty or charge; an oppressive demand or exaction; a requisition; as, This is a heavy tax on his time and strength.

*3. A task; a lesson to be learned.

*4. Charge, censure.

"He could not without grief of heart, and without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold license of some pamphlets."—*Clarendon*.

¶ Tax applies to or implies whatever is paid by the people to the Government, according to a certain estimate: the customs are a species of tax which are less specific than other taxes, being regulated by custom rather than any definite law; the customs apply particularly to what was customarily given by merchants for the goods which they imported from abroad. The predominant idea in contribution is that of common consent; it supposes a degree of freedom in the agent which is incompatible with the exercise of authority expressed by the other terms, hence the term is with more propriety applied to those cases in which men voluntarily unite in giving toward any particular object; as charitable contributions, or contributions in support of a war; but it may be taken in the general sense of a forced payment, as in speaking of military contribution.

tax-cart, taxed-cart, s. A light English spring-cart on which only a low rate of tax is charged.

tax-free, a. Exempt or free from taxation.

tax-gatherer, s. A collector of taxes.

"The Protestant ministers were harassed by the tax-gatherers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tax-payer, s. One who is assessed to, and pays taxes.

tăx, v. t. [TAX, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To impose a tax or taxes on; to subject to the payment of taxes; to levy taxes or other contributions from for state or local purposes.

"The taxing of living creatures by the poll, propounded first in Edward the sixth his reign, she would not suffer to be so much as once named."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

2. To assess to a tax; to levy a tax on.

"The arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are taxed at a tenth of the rent."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

3. To load with a burden or burdens; to make demands on; to put to a certain strain.

"Taxing her mind to aid her eyes."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 4.

4. To charge, to censure, to accuse. (Followed by *for* or *with* (more generally the latter) before an indirect object, and formerly also by *of*; as, to tax a man with falsehood.)

"She confesses the truth of her husband's accusation; but she taxes the serpent as her seducer."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

II. Law: To go through and allow or disallow the items of charge in.

"A returning officer, whose bill of costs has been taxed on the application of the candidates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tăx-a-bîl'-î-tý, subst. [Eng. *taxable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being taxable.

tăx-a-ble, a. [Eng. *tax*; -able.] Liable to be taxed; capable of being taxed; subject to taxation.

"Leave America, if she has taxable matter in her, to tax herself."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

tăx-a-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. *taxable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being taxable; taxability.

tăx-a-blý, adverb. [Eng. *taxab*(le); -ly.] In a taxable manner.

tăx-ă-çë-æ, s. [Lat. *tax*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Taxads; an order of Gymnogens. Trees or shrubs with continuous inarticulated branches, the

wood with circular disks. Leaves evergreen, generally narrow, rigid, entire, veinless, alternate or distichous, sometimes dilated and lobed, in which case the veins are forked and of equal thickness. Flowers dioecious, naked, surrounded by imbricated bracts. Males having several stamens; filaments usually monadelphous. Female solitary, ovules naked, the foramen at the apex, the outer skin finally becoming hard. Pericarp imperfect, usually cup-shaped, succulent; embryo, dicotyledonous. Known genera nine, species fifty. (*Lindley*.)

tăx'-ăd, s. [Lat. *tax*(us); Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (pl.): Lindley's name for Taxaceæ (q. v.).

tăx-ă-tion, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *taxationem*, accus. of *taxatio*, from *taxatus*, pa. par. of *taxo*=to handle . . . to tax (q. v.); Ital. *tassazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of imposing a tax or taxes on the subjects of a state or government, or on the members of a corporation or company by the proper authority, for the raising of revenue to meet the expenses of public services; the raising of revenue by means of taxes; the system by which such revenue is raised.

"There are two different circumstances, which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. A tax or assessment imposed; the aggregate of particular taxes.

"The taxation by that way of assessment seemed greater then in old time."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

*3. Demand, claim.

"I bring no overture of war, no taxation of homage."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*4. Charge, censure, accusation, scandal.

"My father's love is enough to honor; speak no more of him, you'll be whipt for taxation one of these days."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

II. Law: The act of taxing or examining a bill of costs in law.

***tăx'-a-tive-lý, adv.** [TAX.] As a tax.

"If these ornaments or furniture had been put taxatively, and by way of limitation, such a thing bequeathed as a legacy shall not be paid, if it wants ornaments or furniture."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

tăxed, pa. par. or a. [TAX, v.]

taxed-cart, s. A tax-cart (q. v.).

tăx'-el, s. [Late Lat. *taxus*=a badger.]

Zoöl.: *Taxidea americana*, the American badger. The snout is shorter and more hairy than that of the European badger; the body of a whitish color, sometimes shaded with gray or tawny. Length, excluding the tail, about twenty-four inches, tail six inches. It abounds on the plains watered by the Missouri, but its southern range is not exactly defined. It appears to be more carnivorous than the European species.

tăx'-ër, s. [Eng. *tax*, v.; -er.]

1. One who taxes.

"For the first of these I am a little to alter their name; for instead of takers, they become taxers; instead of taking provision for your majesty's service, they tax your people ad redimendam vexationem."—*Bacon: Speech Touching Purveyors*.

2. In Cambridge University, one of the officers chosen yearly to regulate the assize of bread, and see the true gauge of weights and measures observed; a taxor.

tăx'-î-arch, s. [Gr. *taxiarchês*, from *taxis*=a division of an army, and *archô*=to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: An Athenian military officer commanding a taxis or battalion.

tăx'-î-corn, s. [TAXICORNES.] A beetle belonging to the order Taxicornes (q. v.).

tăx-i-cor'-nëş, s. pl. [Gr. *taxis*=arranging, and Lat. *cornu*=a horn.]

Entom.: The second family of Latreille's Heteromera. They are all winged; the body is for the most part square, with the thorax concealing or perfoliate the head; antennæ short, more or less perfoliate or grained; the legs adapted for walking. They live in fungi, beneath the bark of trees, or on the ground under stones. Tribes, Diaperales and Cossyphense.

tăx-id'-ě-a, s. [Late Lat. *tax*(us)=a badger, and Gr. *eidōs*=form; cf. Lat. *taxoninus*=pertaining to a badger (according to Smith, probably from the Celtic name of the badger; Ger. *dachs*=a badger.)

Zoöl.: A genus of Melineæ, with one, or perhaps two species. *Taxidea americana* (*flabradorica*) is the Common American Badger of the United States. *T. berlandieri*, the Mexican Badger, is possibly only a local variety. [TAXEL.]

tăx-i-dër'-mîc, a. [Eng. *taxiderm*(y); -ic.] Of or pertaining to taxidermy.

bôil, bôý; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; çion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tăx'-l-dēr-mĭst, *subst.* [Eng. *taxiderm(y)*; -*ist*.] One who is skilled in taxidermy; one who prepares, preserves, and stuffs the skins of animals.

"A seven-pounder, which at the present moment is being set up by a Reading *taxidermist*."—*Field*, June 4, 1887.

tăx'-l-dēr-mŷ, *subst.* [Gr. *taxis*=order, arrangement, and *derma*=skin.] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and also of stuffing and mounting them, so as to cause them to resemble the living forms as nearly as possible.

tăx'-in, *s.* [Lat. *tax(us)*=a yew-tree; -*in*.]

Chem.: A resinous substance extracted from the leaves of the yew-tree by treatment with alcohol containing tartaric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and dilute acids, and precipitated from acid solutions by alkalies in white bulky flocks.

tăx'-in'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *tax(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ineæ*.]

Botany: A tribe of Coniferæ, founded by Richard. Flowers dioecious; cones much reduced; scales small, thin, or coriaceous, the upper with one ovule. Seed hard, with a fleshy coat, or seated in a fleshy cup. Pollen globose. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

tăx'-lĭng, *pr. par. or a.* [TAX, *v.*]

taxing-master, *s.*

Eng. Law: An officer of a court of law, who examines bills of costs, and allows or disallows charges.

tăx'-is, *s.* [Gr.=order, arrangement; *tassō*, fut. *taxō*=to set in order.]

1. *Ancient Arch.*: That disposition which assigns to every part of a building its just dimensions. It is synonymous with Ordonnance in modern architecture.

2. *Greek Antiq.*: A division of troops corresponding in some respects to the modern battalion.

3. *Surg.*: An operation by which those parts which have quitted their natural situation are replaced by the hand without the assistance of instruments, as in reducing hernia, &c.

tăx'-l'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *taxos*=a yew tree; suff. -*ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of plants akin to *Taxus* (q. v.). Two species from the Lower Jurassic, two from the Eocene, and one or more from the Oligocene.

tăx'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *tax*; -*less*.] Free or exempt from taxes or taxation.

"More recently, when a docked-tail colley was *taxless*."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

tăx'-ō-crī-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *taxocrin(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Basals three, very small; five subradial or parabal pieces supporting three to seven circles of radials; Silurian to the Carboniferous.

tăx'-ō-crī-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *taxos*=a yew, and *krinon*=a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of *Taxocrinidæ*. Upper Silurian and Carboniferous.

tăx'-ō-dī-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *taxod(ium)*; suff. -*ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cupressæ, akin to *Taxodium*.

tăx'-ō-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *taxus*=a yew, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Cupressæ. *Taxodium distichum*, the Deciduous Cypress, is stimulating and diuretic.

2. *Palæobot.*: From the Cretaceous and Great Lignite of North America onward.

tăx'-ō-dōn, *s.* [Late Latin *tax(us)*=a badger; suff. -*odon*.] [TAXIDEA.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mustelidæ, with affinities to the Badgers and the Otters, from the Miocene of Western Europe.

tăx'-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *subst.* [Gr. *taxis*=order, arrangement, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The same as TAXONOMY (q. v.).

tăx'-ō-nōm'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *taxonom(y)*; -*ic*.] Pertaining to or involving taxonomy or systematic classification.

tăx'-ōn'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Greek *taxis*=order, arrangement, and *nomos*=law.]

1. That department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

2. The laws and principles which govern classification.

"We must learn something of the arrangement and classification of living beings—i. e., of the science of *taxonomy*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 11.

tăx'-or, *subst.* [Eng. *tax*, *v.*; -*or*.] The same as TAXER, *s.* (q. v.).

tăx'-ōx'-ŷl'-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *taxos*=the yew tree, and *xylon*=wood.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ with wood like that of the *Taxus* (q. v.). Found with *Taxites* in the Lower Oligocene.

tăx'-ūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *taxos*=a yew tree.]

Botany: Yew; the typical genus of Taxaceæ or Taxineæ. Fruit drupaceous, composed of a cup-shaped, fleshy receptacle, with dry empty scales at its base, surrounding a naked bony seed. Only known species *Taxus baccata*, the Common Yew. [Yew.] *Taxus fastigiata*, the Irish or Florence Court Yew, is a variety of this species.

***Tă-ŷg'-ē-tē**, *s.* [Lat.=daughter of Atlas and Pleione, changed by Diana into a stag.]

Astron.: One of the Pleiades.

Tăy'-lōr, *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Taylor's theorem, *s.*

Math.: A theorem discovered by Dr. Brook Taylor, and published by him in 1715. Its object is to show how to develop a function of the algebraic sum of two variables into a series arranged according to the ascending powers of one of the variables, with coefficients which are functions of the other. Taylor's formula is as follows:

$$f(x+y)=u+\frac{du}{dx}y+\frac{d^2u}{dx^2}\frac{y^2}{1.2}+\frac{d^3u}{dx^3}\frac{y^3}{1.2.3}+\frac{d^nu}{dx^n}\frac{y^n}{1.2..n}$$

In which the first member is any function of the sum of two variables, and *u* is what that function becomes when the leading variable *y* is made equal to 0. It fails to develop a function in the particular case in which *u*, or any of its successive differential coefficients, becomes infinite for any particular value of the variable which enters them. It only fails for the particular value, holding good for all other values.

tăy'-lōr-ite, *s.* [After J. W. Taylor, who analyzed it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found in small concretions having crystalline structure, in the guano-beds of the Chincha Islands. Hardness, 2.0; color, yellowish-white; taste, pungent and bitter. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 47.8; potash, 47.0; ammonia, 5.2=100, which is equivalent to the formula $(\frac{1}{2}\text{K} + \frac{1}{2}\text{NH}_4)\text{SO}_3$.

taŷ'-rə, *s.* [Native name.]

Zool.: *Galera barbara*, a small carnivorous mammal, about the size of a marten, from tropical America. Its color is uniform black, slightly tinged with brown, with a white patch on the throat and upper part of the chest. In a wild state it burrows in the ground; it is easily tamed, and becomes a lively and amusing pet in captivity.

tă-zēl, *s.* [TEASEL.]

tăz'-nĭte, *s.* [After Tazna, Bolivia, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Mineral.: An amorphous mineral with somewhat fibrous structure, sometimes earthy; color, yellow. It is of apparently uncertain composition, but is regarded as an arseno-antimonate of bismuth, analogous to bindheimite (q. v.), and requires further examination.

taz'-zə (first *z* as *t*), *subst.* [Ital.] A flat cup with a foot and handles.

T'-bānd-age (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [The letter *T*, and Eng. *bandage*.]

Surg.: A bandage shaped like the letter **T**, consisting of a strip of linen attached at right angles to another strip. When two such strips are so attached it is a double **T**. Used in supporting dressings in diseases of the perinæum, groin, &c.

***T'-bēard**, *s.* [The letter *T*, and Eng. *beard*.] A beard cut in the shape of a **T**.

təha'-lan (*t* silent), *s.* [Chinese.] A blue powder containing copper, used by the Chinese for producing blue colors on porcelain.

təhēr'-nō-zēm (*t* silent), *s.* [Russ.]

Geol.: A black soil of a particularly rich character, extending at intervals from the Volga to near the mouth of the Danube, and even to Podolia and East Galicia. It is analogous to the *regur* of India. In the opinion of Sir Roderick Murchison (*Russia*, &c., p. 597) it is of aqueous origin.

təhēt'-wēr-tāk (*t* silent, *w* as *v*), *s.* [Russ.] A Russian silver coin worth 25 copecks, or about 20 cents American currency.

təhĭck (*t* silent), *s.* [See def.]

1. A sound produced by pressing the tongue against the roof of the mouth, and withdrawing it suddenly; used to quicken a lazy horse.

2. An exclamation of surprise or of contempt.

Təhū'-dī (*t* silent), *s.* [Russ.] A name given by the Russians to the Finnic races in the northwest of Russia. It is now more generally applied to designate the group of peoples of which the Finns, the Estonians, the Livonians, and the Laplanders are members.

Təhū'-dĭc (*t* silent), *a.* [TCHUDI.] Of or pertaining to the Tchudi; specif., designating that group of Turanian tongues spoken by the Finns, Estonians, Livonians, and Laplanders.

T'-cloth, *subst.* [See def.] A plain cotton cloth manufactured in Europe for the Indian and Chinese market, and so called for having a **T** stamped on it.

tēa, ***teē**, ***cha**, ***chau**, *s.* [Chinese *té*, *ch'a*, *ts'a*; Fr. *thé*; Ger. *thee*; Ital. *cia*; Malay *téh*. Formerly pronounced *tay*; Pope used it to rhyme with *obey* (*Rape of the Lock*, iii. 7), *away* (*Ib.* i. 62), and *stay* (*Basset Table*, 27), though in the last-named poem (112) he makes it rhyme with *decree*.]

1. *Chem. & Comm.*: The prepared leaves of *Thea sinensis*, an evergreen closely allied to the *Camellia* family. The leaves are gathered four times during the year, the tea prepared from the first or spring gathering being the most delicate in color and flavor. Formerly it was supposed that black and green teas were prepared from the leaves of different plants, but it is now known that both varieties are obtained from the same plant, the differences depending on the mode of preparation. In preparing green teas the leaves are gently heated in drying-pans, to render them soft and flaccid, then rolled by the hand on a wooden table, this operation being repeated several times as quickly as possible, to prevent fermentation and preserve the green color. The leaves intended for black tea are placed in heaps to undergo fermentation. At the end of three or four hours they are tossed about and beaten by the hand until they become soft. They are next heated in an iron pan, and rolled into balls by the hand, this operation being repeated several times; lastly, the leaves are slowly dried over a charcoal fire. The two great classes of tea, green and black, are each subdivided into a variety of kinds, known in commerce by particular names. Thus, in green teas there are Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, Twankay, &c.; and in black teas, Congou, Kaisow, Moning, Souchong, Assam, &c. The most important, soluble organic substances existing in tea are an alkaloid theine (q. v.), an essential oil present in very small quantity, and to which the peculiar aroma of the tea is said to be due, and tannic acid. Green tea contains on an average 26 per cent of tannic acid, black tea about 15 per cent.

Tea must not be regarded as a nutrient in the sense of supplying material to build up wasted tissue, or to generate heat, but it is chiefly prized on account of its refreshing and stimulating properties, and its power of engendering activity of thought, and driving away sleep. Taken in excess it is apt to produce giddiness and nervousness. Of late years an extensive fraud has been practiced upon the tea-drinking public by the Chinese. Exhausted leaves—that is, leaves which have already been infused—were taken and treated with iron filings, which had the effect of restoring to them their dark color. These were then dried, prepared in the usual way, and packed for export, but, though they looked all right, it was clear that such teas were neither useful nor wholesome. Both Great Britain and the United States have for years taken special precautions against the importation of adulterated teas; Canada has done likewise.

2. *Hist.*: Tea was used in China from early times, and is mentioned as a common beverage in that country by Soliman, an Arabian merchant, who wrote an account of his travels thither about A. D. 850. The first mention of it by a European was by Bolero in 1590. About 1610 the Dutch first brought it to England. The imposition by the Home Government of a duty on tea imported into America led to the destruction of many boxes of it in Boston and New York, and was one of the causes that brought on the American War of Independence.

3. The evening meal, at which tea is generally served.

4. A decoction or infusion of the leaves of the tea-plant in boiling water, used as a beverage, generally mixed with milk or cream, and sweetened with sugar.

5. An infusion or decoction of vegetables for drinking, as sage-tea, camomile-tea, &c.

6. A soup or extract of beef; as, beef-tea.

¶ *Paraguay tea*: [PARAGUAY-TEA.]

tea-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Gaultheria procumbens*.

***tea-board**, *s.* A tray-shaped board on which tea-things were set.

tea-caddy, *s.* A small box for holding the tea used in households. [CADDY, TEA-CHEST, 2.]

tea-cake, *s.* A light kind of cake eaten with tea.

tea-canister, *s.* A canister or box in which tea is kept.

tea-chest, *s.*

1. A slightly formed box, usually covered with Chinese characters and figures, and lined with thin sheet-lead, in which tea is sent from China.

2. (See extract.)

"A lady of advanced age tells me that what is called a tea-caddy now was formerly called a *tea-chest*, and that the smaller boxes inside it were called caddies."—*Notes and Queries*, Ap. 16, 1887, p. 308.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tea-cloth, *subst.* A cloth used in washing up tea-things.

tea-cup, *s.* A small cup to drink tea from.

¶ *A storm in a tea-cup*: A great disturbance about a trifling matter; much ado about nothing.

"The 'échauffourée' in 'Southern Bulgaria' will prove a mere storm in a tea-cup."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tea-cupful, *s.* As much as a tea-cup will hold.

tea-dealer, *s.* One who deals in or sells tea; a tea-merchant.

tea-drinker, *subst.* One who drinks tea; specif., one who uses tea as a beverage habitually or in preference to any other.

tea-garden, *s.*

1. A garden, attached to a place of entertainment, where tea is served.

2. A garden in which tea is grown.

¶ Some fine specimens of American tea are raised in Georgia, and the results of the sales indicate that the culture of this crop in parts of the South will become of great importance. It is not generally known that attempts were made to establish tea-gardens there before the war, and that since the end of that outbreak systematic efforts have been made to revive the old gardens. The State Agricultural College of Georgia has been instrumental in spreading information among farmers concerning the culture of tea.

tea-kettle, *s.* An ordinary piece of stove-furniture for boiling water for making tea, &c.

Tea-kettle broth: Bread cut in small dice and soaked in hot water, to which butter, pepper and salt are added.

tea-lead, *subst.* Thin sheet-lead used to line the chests in which tea is sent over from China.

tea-oil, *s.*

1. An excellent table oil expressed from the seeds of *Camellia oleifera*, growing in China.

2. The oil of the tea-plant (q. v.).

tea-plant, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Thea sinensis*, or *chinensis*, from which *T. assamica* is not distinct. Griffith called it *Camellia theifera*. It is wild in Assam, and possibly so in China, though the exact locality may be unknown, or the Chinese cultivated plant may have come originally from Assam. Formerly *Thea viridis* and *Thea bohea* were believed to be two distinct species, now they are regarded as varieties only. *T. sinensis*, var. *viridis*, is a large shrub with spreading branches, thin, nearly membranous, broadly lanceolate, light green, wavy leaves, with irregular serratures, and large, usually solitary, flowers. It was introduced into Europe in 1768. *T. sinensis*, var. *bohea*, is a smaller plant, with an erect stem; elliptical, flat, coriaceous, dark green leaves, with small serratures. It is not so hardy as the former variety. *T. sinensis*, var. *assamica*, is a shrub with thin gray bark, large leaves, and one to five flowers on a twig. It is cultivated in Assam, Darjeeling, Cachar, Chittagong, the Nilgiri hills, Ceylon, &c. An oil is made in India from the seeds. It is not suitable for food or for lights, but can be used in the manufacture of soap.

tea-pot, *s.* A vessel with a handle and spout, in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

tea-room, *s.* A room where tea is served.

"Stop in the tea-room. Take your sixpenn'orth. They lay on hot water, and call it tea."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

tea-saucer, *s.* A small saucer in which a tea-cup is set.

tea-set, *tea-service*, *subst.* A complete set of utensils required for the tea-table; tea-things.

tea-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used in drinking tea and other beverages.

tea-spoonful, *s.* As much as a teaspoon will hold; specif., in medicine, about a fluid drachm.

tea-table, *s.* A table on which tea-things are set, or at which tea is drank.

"The scandal of a modern tea-table differs widely from the scandal of former times."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 5.

tea-taster, *s.* A person employed to test the qualities of teas by tasting their infusions.

tea-things, *s. pl.* A tea-service.

tea-tray, *s.* A tray on which to set a tea-service.

tea-tree, *s.*

1. (*In England, &c.*): (1) The genus *Thea*; (2) a common garden name for *Lycium barbarum*. (*Britain & Holland*.)

2. (*In Ceylon*): *Elæodendron glaucum*.

3. (*In New Jersey*): *Ceanothus americanus*.

4. (*In New South Wales*):

(1) *Melaleuca uncinata*.

(2) Two species of *Callistemon*, *C. pallidum* and *C. salignum*.

5. (*In New Zealand*): *Leptospermum scoparium*.

tea-urn, *subst.* A vessel in the shape of an urn placed on the tea-table, for supplying hot water for tea.

tēa, *v. i.* [*TEA*, *s.*] To take tea. (*Colloq.*)

"Father don't tea with us."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. ix.

tēaĉh, ***teache**, ***tech**, ***teche**, **techen** (pa. t. *taughte*, *taught*: pa. par. *taught*), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. tēcan*, *tēcean*=to show, to teach; pa. t. *tēhte*, pa. par. *tēht*, *getēht*: allied to *tācen*, *tēcen*=a token; *Ger. zeigen*=to show; *Gr. deiknymi*=to show; *Lat. doceo*=to teach.]

A. Transitive:

1. To impart instruction to; to educate, to instruct; to guide or conduct through a course of studies; to impart knowledge or skill to.

"I am too sudden bold;

To teach a teacher ill besemeth me."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

2. To impart the knowledge of; to give intelligence or information concerning; to instruct a person in the knowledge, use, management, or handling of; to cause or enable a person to learn or acquire skill in; as, to teach Latin, to teach music. It is frequently followed (as in Latin, Greek, &c.) by two objectives, the one of the person and the other of the thing; as, to teach a person Latin; and, in the passive, one of the objectives is retained, as, He was taught Latin; Latin was taught him.

"And gyf ge nolle Englysshe men Gode's lawe teche,

And vorth myd me among hem Cristendom preche."

R. Gloucester, p. 234.

3. To cause to be known; to show, to tell.

"He learned to sin, and thon didst teach the way."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 630.

4. To make to know how; to show how.

"They have taught their tongue to speak lies."—*Jerem.* ix. 5.

B. Intrans.: To perform the duties of a teacher; to give instruction.

"For though thei speake and teche welle,

Thei done them selfe therof no dele."

Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

tēaĉh, **teache**, *s.* [*Fr.*]

Sugar: The smallest evaporating-pan and the one nearest the furnace front.

"After an hour's repose the clarified liquor is ready to be drawn off into the last and largest in the series of evaporating pans. In the British colonies, these are merely numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, beginning at the smallest, which hangs right over the fire, and is called the *teache*, because in it the trial of the syrup by touch is made."—*Ure: Dictionary of Arts, &c.*

tēaĉh'-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. teach*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being taught.

2. Apt to learn; readily receiving instruction; docile.

"It might very well become them to be modest and teachable till they do."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

tēaĉh'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. teachable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being teachable; willingness to learn or to be instructed; aptness to learn; docility.

"Docility, teachableness, tractableness, is the property of wisdom."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes*, p. 106.

tēaĉh'-ēr, ***tech-er**, *s.* [*Eng. teach*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who teaches or instructs; one whose business or profession is to teach or instruct others; a preceptor, a tutor, an instructor.

2. One who teaches others in religion; a preacher; a minister of the gospel; sometimes one who preaches without being regularly ordained.

"Nor is it a small power it gives one man over another, to have the authority to be the dictator of principles and teacher of unquestionable truths, and to make a man swallow that for an innate principle."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***tēaĉh'-ēr-ēss**, *s.* [*Eng. teacher*; *-ess*.] A female teacher. (*Wycliffe: Wisdom* vii. 4.)

tēaĉh'-lŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*TEACH*, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who teaches; the business or occupation of a teacher.

"And undertake the teaching of the maid."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

2. That which is taught; instruction, doctrine.

***tēaĉh'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. teach*; *-less*.] Unteachable; incapable of being taught; indocile.

***tēad**, ***tēade**, ***tēde**, *s.* [*Lat. tæda*.] A torch.

"A bushy tead a groom did light,

And sacred lamp in secret chamber hide."

Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 37.

tēague, *s.* [*Cf. Wel. taiawg*=a rustic.] A name of contempt for an Irishman. (*Johnson*.)

tēak, *s.* [*Tamil tekku*, *tek*; *Telugu teku*; *Gond teka*; *Canarese tegga*; *Cinghalese tekka*=the teak-tree. (See def.)]

1. *Botany*: *Tectona grandis*. A large tree with leaves from one to two feet long by eight to sixteen inches broad; wild in Central and Southern India and in Burmah, and cultivated in Assam, Bengal, and the Sub-Himalayas as far north as Saharunpoor. The leaves yield a red dye, and the wood an oil used medicinally and, either alone or mixed with resin, is employed as a varnish for woodwork. A resin exudes from the bark. The flowers and seeds are diuretic, and the bark astringent.

2. *Comm.*: Its timber. The sapwood is white and mealy; the heart-wood, when cut green, has a pleasant and strong aromatic fragrance, and is of a beautiful dark golden-yellow color, which on seasoning darkens into brown, mottled with darker streaks. It is exceedingly strong and weighs about 40 lbs. per cubic foot. It does not split, crack, warp, shrink, or alter its shape when once seasoned; contact with iron does not injure it, nor is it attacked by white ants; these qualities arising, perhaps, from the aromatic oil which it contains. It is easily worked, and takes a good polish, and is the most valuable timber known in India and Burmah, being used for house and shipbuilding, furniture, sleepers, &c., and largely exported for shipbuilding and for the construction of railway carriages. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

teak-tree, *s.* [*TEAK* (1).]

tēal, ***teale**, ***tele**, *s.* [*Skeat* considers it English=(1) a brood; (2) a teal; cogn. with Dut. *telg*=a plant; Low Ger. *teling*=progeny; A. S. *telga*=a branch.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Querquedula* (q. v.). They are the smallest of the Ducks, and widely distributed over the world, generally frequenting rivers and lakes, and feeding, principally at night, on aquatic insects, worms, small mollusks and vegetable matter. The Common Teal, *Querquedula crecca*, is plentiful in most parts of Europe; length is about fourteen inches, head of male brownish-red, the body transversely undulated with dusky lines, white line above and another below the eye, speculum black and green. It nests on the margins of lakes or rivers, collecting a mass of vegetable matter, lining it with down, and laying eight or ten eggs. The flesh is extremely delicate, and the bird might be advantageously introduced into the poultry yard. *Q. circia* is the Garganey (q. v.), or Summer Teal; *Q. carolinensis*, the Green-winged Teal, of this country, closely resembles the Common Teal, but has a white crescent in front of the bend of the wings; *Q. discors*, with the same habitat, is the Blue-winged Teal. *Aix galericulata*, the Mandarin-duck (q. v.), is sometimes called the Chinese Teal.

tēam, ***teēm**, ***teeme**, ***tem**, ***tème**, *s.* [*A. S. teām*=a family, offspring; cogn. with Dut. *toom*=the rein of a bridle; Icel. *taumr*; Low Ger. *toom*=progeny, a team, a rein; Dan. *tømme*; Sw. *töm*=a rein; M. H. Ger. *zoum*; German *zaum*=a bridle.] [*TEAM* (1), *v.*]

*1. Race, progeny.

"This child is come of gentille teme."

Torrent of Portugal, p. 81.

2. A flock or group of young animals, especially young ducks; a brood, a litter.

"Ready to press the trigger the instant the first skein of geese or team of ducks comes in sight."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 18, 1885.

3. A number of animals moving together or passing in a line.

"Like a long team of snowy swans on high,
Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky."

Dryden. (Todd.)

4. Two or more horses, oxen, or other animals harnessed together for drawing, as to a coach, wagon, sleigh, plow, or the like.

"As when two teams of mules divide the green."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 420.

5. A number of persons associated, as for the performance of a definite piece of work, or forming one of the parties or sides in a game, match, or the like.

"The football season in the North and Midlands is in full swing, and it is therefore little matter for wonder that the country teams bear away the laurels every year from the metropolis."—*London Echo*.

team-boat, *s.* A ferry-boat, whose paddles are worked by horses on board.

team-railway, *s.* A railway on which horses are used as the motive power.

team-shovel, *subst.* An earth-scraper. A scoop drawn by horses or oxen, managed by means of handles, and used in removing earth.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, t̃his; sin, aŋ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; t̃ion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhús. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

team-work, *s.* Work done by a team, as opposed to personal labor.

***tēam**, *v. t. & i.* [TEAM, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To join together in a team.

"By this the Night forth from the darksome bower
Of Erebus her teamed steeds gan call."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

2. To work, convey, haul, or the like, with a team.

B. Intrans.: To do work with a team.

tēam'-ing, *s.* [TEAM.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A certain mode of manufacturing work, which is given out to a foreman, who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock.

II. Technically:

1. *Steel-Manuf.*: The operation of pouring the molten cast-steel from the crucible into the ingot-mold.

2. *Civil-Eng.*: The operation of transporting earth from the cutting to the embankment.

tēam'-stēr, *s.* [Eng. team, *s.*; suff. *-ster* (q. v.).] One who drives a team.

tean-y, *a.* [TENNÉ.]

tēa-pōy', *s.* [Anglo-Ind. *tipai*, a corrupt. of Pers. *cipai*=a three-legged table, a tripod.] A three-legged table with a lifting top, inclosing tea-caddies, or a small stand for holding tea-cup, sugar-basin, cream-jug, &c.

tēar (1), ***tere**, ***teer**, ***terre**, *s.* [A. S. *teār*, *tēr*; cogn. with Icel. *tár*; Dan. *taar*, *taare*; Sw. *tår*; Goth. *tagr*; O. H. Ger. *zahar*; M. H. Ger. *zahr*, *zár*; Ger. *zähre*; O. Lat. *dacrima*; Lat. *lacrima*, *lacruma* (Fr. *larme*); Gr. *dakry*, *dakryon*, *dakryma*; Wel. *dagr*; Ir. *dear*; Gael. *deur*; Sp. & Ital. *lagrima*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Anything in the form of a transparent drop of fluid matter; a solid, transparent, tear-shaped drop, as of balsam, resin, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall. (pl.)*: The vitreous drops from the melting of the walls of a furnace.

2. *Physiol.*: The nervous mechanism of the secretion of tears, in many respects resembles that of the secretion of saliva. A flow is usually brought about in a reflex manner by stimuli applied to the conjunctiva, the nasal mucous membrane, the tongue, the optic nerve, &c., or more directly by the action of mental emotion.

¶ *St. Lawrence's Tears*: A popular name for meteors occurring on the night of August 10, the date at which St. Lawrence suffered martyrdom.

tear-drop, *s.* A tear.

"But dash the tear-drop from thine eye."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 13.

tear-falling, *a.* Shedding tears; tender, pitiful.

"Tear-falling pity dwells not in this eye."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

tear-pits, **tear-sacs**, *s. pl.*

Compar. Anat.: Suborbital pits, occurring in certain ruminants. They constitute glands which secrete a semi-fluid fetid matter, sometimes so copious as to slaver the whole face. They are usually larger in the male than in the female, and their development is checked by castration. They stand in close relation with the reproductive functions. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ed. 2d, p. 529.)

tear-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Pear-shaped, except that the sides of the inverted cone are not contracted. Example, the seeds of the apple.

tear-stained, *a.* Marked by the traces of falling tears.

tēār (2), *s.* [TEAR, *v.*] A rent, a fissure.

¶ *Tear and wear*: The same as *Wear and tear* (q. v.).

tēār, ***tere** (pa. t. **tar*, **tare*, *tore*, pa. par. **toren*, *torn*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *teran* (pa. t. *tær*, pa. par. *toren*); cogn. with Goth. *gatairan*=to break, to destroy (pa. t. *gatar*); Lith. *dirti*=to flay; Greek *derō*=to flay; Russ. *drate*=to tear; *dira*=a rent, a hole; Sansc. *dri*=to burst, to tear asunder; Icel. *tæra*=to consume; Low Ger. *teren*; Ger. *zehren*. *Tire*, *v.*, *tarry*, *v.*, and *darn* are from the same root.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To separate the parts of by pulling; to pull forcibly apart, especially to pull, draw, or drag in pieces by breaking the texture or fibers of; to make a rent or rents in; to rend.

"They are always careful to join the small pieces lengthwise, which makes it impossible to tear the cloth in any direction but one."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

***2.** To form fissures or furrows in by violence.

"As storms the skies, and torrents tear the ground,
Thus rag'd the prince, and scatter'd death around."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 857.

3. To make or cause by rending or other violent action.

"These vain weak nails

May tear a passage through the flinty ribs."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

4. To lacerate; to wound, as with the teeth, or by dragging something sharp over or along.

"Neither shall men tear themselves for them in mourning,
to comfort them for the dead."—*Jer. xvi. 7.*

5. To pull with violence; to drag or remove by pulling violently. (Especially with such prepositions as *away*, *off*, *down*, *out*, &c.)

"They will with violence tear him from your palace,
And torture him with grievous lingering death."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. To divide by violent measures; to disturb, agitate, or excite violently; to distract; as, a state torn by factions.

2. To wound, to lacerate, to hurt greatly; as, a heart torn with anguish.

***3.** To burst, to break.

"Else would I tear the cave where Echo lies

With repetition of my Romeo's name."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To remove by force; to pluck away.

"Help me to tear it from thy throne,

And worship only thee."

Couper: Olney Hymns, i.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To part, divide, or separate on being pulled or handled with more or less violence; to rend.

2. *Fig.*: To rant, to fume; to move or act with violence or turbulence; as, The horse tore along the road.

*¶ *To tear Christ's body*: To utter imprecations. (Cf. Heb. vi. 6.)

"His oaths been so great and so dampnable,
That it is grisly for to here him swere
Our blisful Lorde's body thay to tere."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,889.

tear-coat, *s.*

Bot.: *Arabia spinosa*.

***tear-throat**, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Vociferous, ranting.

"Cramp, cataracts, the teare-throat cough and tisick."
Taylor (the Water-poet).

B. As subst.: A ranter.

"The majestic king of fishes . . . keeps his court in all this hurly-burly, not like a tyrannical tear-throat in open arms, but like wise Diogenes in a barrell."—*Taylor (the Water-poet).*

tēār'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tear*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who or that which tears or rends anything.

2. *Fig.*: One who rants or fumes about; a noisy, violent person.

tēār'-fūl, *adj.* [Eng. *tear* (1), *s.*; *-ful* (1).] Filled with tears; weeping; shedding tears.

"He rolls red swelling, tearful eyes around,
Sore smites his breast, and sinks upon the ground."
Savage: The Wanderer, v.

tēār'-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [TEAR, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Raving, ranting, furious, violent; as, a tearing passion. (*Colloq.*)

¶ Used also adverbially; as, *tearing mad*.

tēār'-lēss, *adj.* [Eng. *tear* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Free from tears; shedding no tears; unfeeling.

"To tearless eyes and hearts at ease,"

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

tearless-victory, *s.*

Hist.: A victory gained by the Spartan general Archidamus over the Arcadians and Argives, B. C. 367. The commander reported that in gaining it he had not lost a man.

***tēār'-mōuth**, *s.* [Eng. *tear*, *v.*, and *mouth*.] A ranting player.

"You grow rich, you do, and purchase, you two-penny tearmouth."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1.

***tēār'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *tear* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Full of tears; tearful; wet with tears.

2. Consisting of tears; falling in drops like tears.

"The stormes and the teary shoure
Of his weping."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

tēāse, ***taise**, ***tayse**, ***toose**, ***tose**, ***tos-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *tāsan*=to pluck, to pull; cogn. with O. Dut. *teesen*; Dut. *teezen*=to pluck; Dan. *tæse*, *tæsse*=to tease wool; M. H. Ger. *zeisen*=to tease; *zausen*=to pull, to drag.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pull apart or separate the fibers of; to pick into its separate fibers; to comb or card, as wool or flax.

2. To employ a teasel upon; to tease, for the purpose of raising a nap.

II. Fig.: To vex or annoy with importunity or impertinence; to annoy, vex, or irritate with petty requests, trifling interference, or by jests or railery; to plague.

"Thus always teasing others, always teased,
His only pleasure is to be displeased."

Couper: Conversation, 345.

B. Intrans.: To vex or annoy with importunity or impertinence.

tease-tenon, *s.*

Joinery: A tenon on the summit of a post, to receive two beams meeting each other at right angles.

tēāse, *s.* [TEASE, *v.*] One who teases; a plague; as, You are a great tease.

¶ *To be on the tease*: To be uneasy or fidgety.

tēā'-şel, ***tea-sell**, **tēā'-zel**, ***ta-zel**, **tēā'-zle**, ***tes-el**, *s.* [A. S. *tāsl*, *tāsel*, from *tāsan*=to tease (q. v.).]

1. Botany, &c.:

(1) The genus *Dipsacus* (q. v.). About 150 species are known, natives of the temperate parts of the Old World and of America. This order consists of herbaceous and half-shrubby exogenous plants with opposite or whorled leaves, and flowers in heads. The only valuable species of the order, *Dipsacus fullonum*, Fuller's Teasel, is four feet high, the bracts hooked, the flowers oval, pale purple or whitish. It is probably only a variety of *D. sylvestris*. It grows best in a stiff loam. The crooked awns or chaffs are fixed around the circumference of large broad wheels or cylinders, and woolen cloth is held against them. They raise a nap upon it which is afterward cut level. A piece of fine broad cloth requires 1,500 to 2,000 of them to bring out the nap, after which the teasels are broken and useless. Steel substitutes for teasels have been tried, but ineffectually; they are not sufficiently pliant, and tear the fine fibers of the cloth.

(2) The burr of the plant.

2. *Mech. & Cloth Manuf.*: Any contrivance used as a substitute for teasels in the dressing of woolen cloth.

teasel-frame, *s.* A frame or set of iron bars in which teasel-heads are fixed for raising a nap or pile on woolen cloth.

tēā'-şel, **tēā'-zle**, **tēā'-zel**, *v. t.* [TEASEL, *s.*] To subject to the action of teasels; to raise a nap upon by the action of teasels.

tēā'-şel-ēr, **tēāz'-lēr**, *s.* [Eng. *teasel*; *-er*.] One who uses or works a teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

tēāş'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tease*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who teases; a tease.

"Should Cave want copy, let the teaser wait."

Fawkes: Horace Imitated.

***2.** A kind of dog used in hunting deer.

"The lofty frolic bucks
That scudded fore the teasers like the wind."

Greene: Friar Bacon.

tēāş'-ēr (2), *s.* [TEAZER.]

tēāş'-īng, *a.* [TEASE, *v.*] Vexing, worrying, irritating.

"Surmounted the teasing employments of printing and publishing."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. x.

tēāt (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *tit*.] A small quantity. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Poor Mailie.*)

tēāt (2), ***teet**, ***tete**, ***tette**, ***tit**, ***titte**, *s.* [A. S. *tit*; cogn. with O. Dut. *titte*; Ger. *zitze*; Fr. *tette*; O. Fr. *tete*; Sp. *teta*; Ital. *tetta*; Icel. *táta*; Wel. *did*, *didi*, *teth*; Irish & Gael. *did*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The projecting organ through which milk is drawn from the breast or udder of females of the class mammalia; the nipple; the dug of a beast; the pap of a woman.

"The divine providence hath furnished a woman with two teats for this purpose."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A small nozzle resembling a teat.

II. Mech.: A small, rounded, perforated projection, otherwise called a nipple, as that of a gun.



Teasel.

1. Flower; 2. Fruit; 3. Stem and leaves; 4. A bract.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tēat'-ēd, *adj.* [Eng. *teat*; -*ed*.] Having teats or protuberances resembling the teats of animals. (Used in bot., &c.)

tēathe, *s. & v.* [TATH.]

tē-a-tīn, *s.* [THEATINE.]

***tēat'-ish**, *a.* [Perhaps from *teat*, as a child fretful for the breast.] Peevish.

“Her sickness
Had made her somewhat *teatish*.”
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, v. 1.

tēaze, *s.* [See compound.]

teaze-hole, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *tizard*=fire door.]

Glass-manuf.: The fuel-opening in a glass furnace.

tēaze, *v. t. or i.* [TEAZE, *v.*]

tēa'-zēl, **tēa'-zle**, *s. & v.* [TEASEL.]

tēa'-zēl-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *teazel*, *s.*, and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Dipsacaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

tēaz'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *teaze*, *s.*; -*er*.] The stoker or fireman who attends the furnaces in glass-works.

tēb'-bād, *s.* [Pers.] The scorching winds which blow over the sandy plains of Central Asia, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand, which are said to act like flakes of fire on travelers' skins.

Tē-bēth, *s.* [Heb. *Tebheth*; Arab. *tobah*; Old Egypt. *Tubi*, *Tobi*; Gr. *Tubi*, *Tēb*; Sanc. *Tapas*.]

Calendar: The tenth month of the Jewish sacred year. It commenced at the new moon of December, and ended at that of January.

tēc, *s.* [Contracted from *detective* (q. v.).] (See etym.) (*Slang*.)

“I went to Dartford, in Kent, to Whistler, so that we should not get picked up by the ‘*tecs*.’”—*London Echo*.

***teche**, *v. t.* [TEACH.]

tēch'-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *techy*; -*ly*.] In a techy manner; peevishly, fretfully, irritably.

tēch'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *techy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being techy; peevishness, fretfulness.

tēch'-nīc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *technique*.]

B. As adj.: The same as TECHNICAL (q. v.).

B. As subst.: The method of performance or manipulation in any art; technical skill or manipulation; artistic execution.

tēch'-nīc-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *technikos*=belonging to the arts; *technē*=art.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the mechanical arts, or to any particular art, science, profession, handicraft, business, or the like.

“All the dispute is made to turn upon logical niceties, or metaphysical subtleties about the nature of things confessedly mysterious, or rather upon the meaning of *technical* terms and names, such as individual, &c.”—*Waterland: Works*, v. 346.

B. As subst. (pl.): Those things which pertain to the practical part of an art or science; technicalities; technics.

technical-education, *s.* Specific instruction required by every person engaged in a particular occupation, in addition to the general education needed, more or less, by all the citizens of a state.

[In many of the states of the Union, schools of technology have been established. They are, in most instances, denominated manual training schools and form part of the public school system.]

tēch-nī-cāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *technical*; -*ity*.]

1. Technicalness (q. v.).

2. Anything technical or peculiar to a particular science, art, profession, manufacture, or the like; a technical term or expression.

“The training of the workshop and the study of the *technicalities* of the various trades to which art knowledge may be successfully applied.”—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tēch'-nī-çal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *technical*; -*ly*.] In a technical manner; according to technics or technicalities.

“But the first professed English satirist, to speak *technically*, is Bishop Joseph Hall, successively Bishop of Exeter and Norwich.”—*Warton: English Poetry*, vol. iv.

tēch'-nī-çal-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *technical*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being technical or peculiar to a particular art, science, manufacture, &c.

tēch'-nī-çīst, *subst.* [Eng. *technic*; -*ist*.] One skilled in technics or in the practical arts.

tēch'-nī-çī-an, *s.* [Eng. *tenich*; -*an*.] Same as technician (q. v.).

“And will probably be more decided in its quantitative results, as the *technicians* say, than any invention the world has seen.”—*The Review of Reviews*, Dec., 1899.

***tēch'-nī-cō-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *technical*, and Gr. *logos*=a word.] Technological; technical.

“Had the apostle used this *technicological* phrase in any different sense from its common acceptance, he would have told us of it.”—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

tēch'-nīcs, *s., sing. & pl.* [TECHNIC.]

1. (*Sing.*): The doctrine of arts in general; such branches of learning as respect the arts.

“In the schools of the middle classes science rather than *technics* is needed, because, when the seeds of science are sown, *technics* as its fruit will appear at the appointed time.”—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. (*Pl.*): Technical terms; technicalities.

tēch'-nīque, *s.* [Fr.] [TECHNIC.]

Fine arts: The method in which an artist uses his materials to express his mental conceptions.

“The whole poem may be read with pleasure, despite a certain sense of clashing between the myth and its interpretation and an occasional lapse in the *technique* of the verse.”—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

tēch'-nō-lōg'-īc-al, *a.* [Eng. *technolog(y)*; -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to technology; pertaining to the arts; as, *technological institutes*.

tēch'-nōl'-ō-gīst, *subst.* [Eng. *technolog(y)*; -*ist*.] One skilled in technology; one who discourses or treats of arts or of the terms of arts.

tēch'-nōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *technē*=art; suff. -*ology*.] That branch of knowledge which deals with the various industrial arts; the science or systematic knowledge of the industrial arts, as of weaving, spinning, metallurgy, or the like.

“There were not any further essays made in *technology* for above fourscore years; but all men acquiesced in the common grammar.”—*Twell: Examination of Grammar*. (Preface, p. 17.)

tēch'-ŷ, *a.* [TETCHY.] Peevish, fretful, irritable.

tē-cō-ma, *s.* [Mexican *tecomaxochitl*=one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla with a campanulate throat and a five-lobed bilabiate limb; stamens didynamous. Erect trees, shrubs, or scandent plant, with unequally pinnate or simple digitate leaves; flowers yellow or flesh-colored, in terminal panicles. *Tecoma radicans*, from the Southern States of the Union, is a favorite climber in European gardens. The leaves have nine acuminate, serrate leaflets. The roots of *T. stans* and *T. speciosa* are diuretic. *T. impetiginosa* abounds in tannin; the bark is bitter and mucilaginous, and is used in lotions and baths in inflammation of the joints and debility. The bark of *T. ipe* is used in Brazil as a gargle in ulcers of the mouth. *T. undulata*, an evergreen shrub from the north west of India, produces gorgeous orange-colored blossoms in April; its leaves are used as cattle-fodder.

tē-cō-rēt'-in, *s.* [Gr. *tēkō*=to melt down, and *rhētinē*=resin; Ger. *tekoretin*.]

Min.: A variety of Fichtelite (q. v.), found in pine-wood embedded in the marshes near Holtegard, Denmark.

tēc-tī-brān'-chī-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tectus*=covered and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy: A section of Opisthobranchiata (q. v.). Animal usually provided with a shell both in the larval and adult state; branchiæ covered by the shell or mantle; sexes united. There are five families: Tornatellidæ, Bullidæ (=the Tectibranchiata of Cuvier), Pleurobranchidæ, Aplysiadæ, and Phyllidiadæ.

tēc-tī-brān'-chī-ate, *adj. & subst.* [TECTIBRANCHIATA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Tectibranchiata.

B. As substant.: Any individual of the Tectibranchiata (q. v.).

tēc-tī-çite, *s.* [Gr. *tēktikos*=capable of melting; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of uncertain composition, found at Graul and Braunsdorf, Saxony. Hardness 1.5-2; color, clove-brown. Soluble in water. Composition: Probably a hydrous sulphate of the sesquioxide of iron. Known also under the name of Graulite.

***tēc-tī-lŷ**, ***tēc-tī-lie**, *adj.* [Lat. *tectus*=covered.] Secretly, closely.

“He lad verie close & *tecllie* a company of his men in an old house fast by the castell.”—*Holinshed: Ireland* (an. 1581).

tēc-tō-chrŷs'-īne, *s.* [Lat. *tectus*=covered, hidden, and Eng. *chrysine*.]

Chem.: C₁₆H₁₂O₄. A crystalline substance found together with chrysine in poplar buds, and separated from the latter by its solubility in benzol. It forms large sulphur-yellow monoclinic prisms, melting at 130°. When boiled with strong potash it is decomposed, yielding acetic acid, phenyl-methyl ketone, and benzoic acid.

tēc-tō'-na, *s.* [Said to be from Malabar *tekka*=teak, but perhaps formed with reference to Greek *tektōnikē*=building, for which teak is well adapted.]

Bot.: Teak; a genus of Vitaceæ. Calyx five or six-toothed, ultimately becoming inflated; corolla gamopetalous, five or six cleft; stamens five or six; ovary superior, four-celled; fruit a four-celled nut

or drupe, woolly, spongy, and dry seed, one in each cell. Known species two, *Tetona grandis* [TEAK], and *T. hamiltoniana*, a deciduous tree with light-brown, hard, close-grained wood weighing 64 lbs. per cubic foot. It is found in Prome and in Upper Burmah.

tēc-tōn-ar-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *tektōnarchos*=a master-builder; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*inæ*.]

Ornith.: Bower-birds; a sub-family of Paradisidæ (q. v.). Devoid of flowing plumes, only one genus possessing any attempt at extra adornment in the males. The species, so far as known, are accustomed to erect bowers of reeds in which they disport themselves. Genera: Sericulus, Ptilonorhynchus, Chlamydodera, Ælurædus, and Amblyornis.

tēc-tōn'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *tectonicus*; Gr. *techtōnikos*, from *tektōn*=a carpenter.] Pertaining or relating to building or construction.

tēc-tōn'-īcs, *s.* [TECTONIC.] A series of arts by which vessels, implements, dwellings and places of assembly are formed; on the one hand agreeably to the end for which they were designed; on the other, in conformity with sentiments and artistic ideas.

tēc-tōr'-ī-al, *adj.* [Lat. *tectorius*=pertaining to covering; *tego*=to cover.] Covering.

tectorial-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A comparatively thick, fibrillated, and, to all appearance, highly elastic membrane covering the organ of Corti in the ear. (*Quain*.)

tēc-tōr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Latin.] A species of plaster-work adopted for the decoration of Roman houses, and consisting of a mixture of lime and sand.

tēc-trī-çēs, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *tego*=to cover.]

Ornith.: Coverts; the smaller feathers of the wing or tail, especially of the former, the term calypteria being applied to the latter.

tē'-cūm, *s.* [TUCUM.] The fibrous produce of a palm leaf, resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

tecum-fiber, *s.* The same as TECUM.

tēd, ***tedde**, ***teede**, *v. t.* [Icel. *tedhja*=to spread manure; *tedh*=manure; *tedha*=hay grown in a well-manured field; Norw. *tedja*=to spread manure; *tad*=manure; Sw. dial. *tāda*, from *tad*=manure.]

Agriç.: To spread new-mown hay, so as to expose it to the sun and air; to turn (new-mown hay or grass) from the swath and scatter for drying.

“The smell of grain, or *tedded* grass, or kine.”

Milton: P. L., ix. 450.

tēd'-dēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *ted*; -*er*.] One who teds; specifically, a maching for stirring and spreading hay, to expedite its being dried by the sun and air.

“However valuable a mower may be, a *tedder* is hardly less so.”—*Sheldon: Dairy Farming*, p. 179.

tēd'-dēr (2), *s.* [TETHER.]

1. A rope, strap, cord, or lariat, for fastening an animal by the head to a manger, post, or stake.

2. Anything by which one is restrained; a tether.

tēd'-dēr, *v. t.* [TETHER, *v.*] To tether, to confine, to restrain.

***tēde**, *s.* [Lat. *tæda*.] A torch.

Tē Dē'-ūm, *s.* [From the first words “*Te Deum Laudamus*.”]

1. The name given to a celebrated Latin hymn of praise, ascribed usually to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine, and well-known from the translation in the Prayer-book, beginning “We praise the, O God,” one of the two canticles appointed to be sung in the morning service between the two lessons. It is also sung on special occasions, as days of public rejoicing.

2. A musical setting of the hymn [1.]

3. A choral thanksgiving service in which this hymn forms a principal part.

“The Spaniards sang *Te Deums*.”—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

tēdge, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] The ingate or aperture in a mold through which the molten metal is poured.

***tē-dī-ōs'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *tedious*; -*ity*.] Tediousness.

tē'-dī-ōūs, ***te-dy-ouse**, *a.* [Lat. *tædiosus*, from *tædium*=irksomeness, tedium; from *tædet*=it irks.]

1. Causing tedium; wearisome or tiresome by continuance, prolixity, repetition, or the like. (Said of persons or things.)

“And all that to herself she talk'd,

Would surely be a *tedious* tale.”

Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

2. Slow.

“Twice ten *tedious* years.”—*Cowper: John Gilpin*.

3. Annoying; odious.

“My woes are *tedious*, though my words are brief.”

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,309.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **shūn**: **-tion**. **-sion** = **zhūn**. **-tious** **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

tē'-dī-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [English *tedious*; -ly.] In a tedious or tiresome manner, so as to weary or tire: slowly.

"Night . . . doth limp so *tediously* away."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv.

tē'-dī-ōus-nēss, ***te-di-ous-ness**, *s.* [English *tedious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tedious, tiresome, or wearisome from continuance, prolixity, repetition or the like; tiresomeness, slowness.

"I have dwelt sometime upon the christian sacrifice, perhaps even to a degree of *tediousness*."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 287.

tē'-dī-ōus-sōme, **tē'-dī-sūm**, *a.* [English *tedious*; -some.] Tedious; tiresome. (*Scotch.*)

tē'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *tædium*, from *tædet*=it irks.] Irsomeness; wearisomeness; tediousness.

"The *tedium* that the lazy rich endure."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 742.

teē (1), *s.* [Native name.]

1. An umbrella.
2. The umbrella-shaped structure used as a termination or finial crowning the Buddhist topes and Hindu pagodas. It is supposed to be a relic shrine.

teē (2), *s.* [See def.] A T-shaped pipe-coupling, adapted for a stem-pipe and two branches.

tee-iron, *s.* A rod with a cross-bar at the end, for withdrawing the lower valve-box of a pump.

teē (3), *s.* [Icel. *tyá*=to point out, to mark, to note.]

Golf, &c.: A mark set up in playing at quoits; the mark made in the ice in the game of curling, toward which the stones are pushed; the nodule of earth from which the ball is struck off in golf. (*Scotch.*)

"Both got well away from the *tee* to the fourth hole."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

teē, *v. t.* [TEE (3), *s.*]

Golf: To place, as a ball, on the tee preparatory to striking off.

"Never interrupt the court—all that is managed for ye like a *tee'd* ball."—*Scott*: *Redgauntlet*, letter xiii.

tēel, **tīl**, *s.* [Mahratta *teel*; Hind. & Beng. *tel*.] *Botany*: *Sesamum orientale* and *S. indicum*. [*SESAME*, *SESAMUM*.]

***teēm**, ***tēme**, *s.* [TEAM, *s.*] Race, progeny.

"What tyme in Jerusalem was dede a douhty thyng
(Was blode non of his *tēme*, bot a mayden ying)."
Robert de Brunne, p. 140.

teēm (1), ***tēme**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *týman*, from *teām*=a team, a progeny.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To bear young, as an animal; to produce fruit, as a plant; to be pregnant; to conceive.

"Lest it should feble hys fleshe and let hym from geatling of children, and hyndre hys harlot of *teeming*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 644.

2. To be full, as if ready to bring forth; to be stocked to overflowing; to be prolific; to be charged.

"The strange conceits, vain projects, and wild dreams,
With which hypocrisy for ever *teems*."
Cowper: *Hope*, 742.

***B. Trans.**: To produce; to bring forth; to give birth to.

"Common mother thou
Whose womb unmeasurable, and infinite breast,
Teems, and feeds all."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

teēm (2), *v. t.* [Iceland. *tæma*=to empty; *tómr*=empty; Dan. *tømme*=to empty, from *tom*=empty; Sw. *tömma*, from *tom*.] [*TOOM*.] To pour, to empty. (*Prov.*)

"*Teem* out the remainder of the ale into the tankard, and fill the glass with small beer."—*Swift: Directions to the Butler*.

***teēm** (3), ***teēme**, *v. t.* [Cf. O. Dut. *tamen*=to be convenient, fit, or fitting; Dut. *betamen*=to be seem; Ger. *ziemen*=to be fit; Goth. *gatiman*=to suit, agree with.] To think fit.

"I could *teeme* it to rend thee in pieces."—*Gifford: Dialogue of Witches* (1603.)

teēm'-ēr *s.* [Eng. *teem* (1), *v.*; -er.] One who teems; one who brings forth young.

***teēm'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *teem* (1), *v.*; -ful(l).]

1. Pregnant, prolific.
2. Brimful.

teēm'-īng (1), *adj.* [*TEEM* (1), *v.*] Pregnant, prolific; stocked to overflowing.

"To call up plenty from the *teeming* earth,
Or curse the desert with a tenfold dearth."
Cowper: *Truth*, 181.

teēm'-īng (2), *a.* [*TEEM* (2), *v.*]

teeming-punch, *s.* A punch for starting or driving a bolt out of a hole; a drift.

teēm'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *teem* (1), *v.*; -less.] Not fruitful or prolific; barren.

"Such wars, such waste, such fiery tracks of dearth
Their zeal has left, and such a *teemless* earth."
Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, i. 228.

teēn, ***teene**, ***tene**, *s.* [A. S. *teōna*=accusation, injury, vexation; *teōn*=to accuse; German *zeiten*.] Provocation, grief, vexation.

"Last day I grat, wi' spite and *teen*."
Burns: *Bruar Water*.

teēn (1), ***tene**, *v. t.* [*TEEN*, *s.*] To vex, to annoy, to provoke, to excite.

"Why tempt ye me and *tene* with soche maner speache."
—*Chaucer: Testimony of Love*, bk. ii.

teēn (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *tynan*.] To inclose, to fence in. (*Prov.*)

teēn (3), *v. t.* [*TEEND*.] To light, as a candle. (*Prov.*)

teēn'-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [*TEEN* (2), *v.*] Wood for fences or inclosures. (*Prov.*)

teēnd, **tīnd**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *tyndan*, *tendan*=to kindle; Sw. *tända*; Dan. *tænde*; Ger. *zünden*.] [*TIND*, *TINDER*.]

A. Trans.: To kindle, to set light to, to light.

B. Intrans.: To kindle, to take light.

***teēn'-fūl**, *adj.* [Eng. *teen*, *s.*; -ful(l).] Full of grief or sorrow; sorrowful, afflicted.

teēng, *s. pl.* [See def.] The years of one's age having the termination -teen; that is, the years thirteen to nineteen inclusive, during which a person is said to be in his or her teens.

"Whose life romance begins early in her *teens*."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 27, 1887, p. 271.

teēn'-ŷ (1), *a.* [*TINY*.] Very small, diminutive.

teēn'-ŷ (2), *adj.* [Eng. *teen*, *s.*; -y.] Fretful, peevish. (*Prov.*)

teēr'-ēr, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A boy or girl employed to stir the sieve to calico printers.

teēs-dā'-lī-a, *s.* [Named after Robert Teesdale, a Yorkshire botanist, author of a catalogue of plants growing around Castle Howard.]

Bot.: A genus of Thlaspidæ or Thlaspidæ. The petals are unequal; the filaments with basal scales; the pod oblong. Known species two, from Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia. *Teesdalia nudicaulis*, the Naked-stalked Teesdalia, is best known. The stems, which are generally numerous, are four to eighteen inches high; the leaves almost entirely radical, lyrato-pinnatifid; the flowers white. Common in England in sandy and gravelly places, rare in Scotland. Flowers in April and June. The other species is *T. lepidium*, or *regularis*, found in Spain, &c. Both are fitted for rockeries in gardens.

teē'-teē, **tī'-tī**, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: The Squirrel Monkey. (*Humboldt*.)

teē'-tēr, *v. t. or i.* [Prob. a variant of *totter* (q. v.).] To ride on the ends of a balanced plank, &c., as children do for amusement; to seesaw.

teēth, *s. pl.* [*TOOTH*.]

teēthe, *v. i.* [*TEETH*.] To grow teeth.

teēth'-īng, *s.* [*TEETHE*.] The operation or the process of the first growth of teeth, or the process by which they make their way through the gums; dentition. [*TOOTH*.]

"When the symptoms of *teething* appear, the gums ought to be relaxed by softening ointment."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

teē'-tīck, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] (See extract under *TITLING*, 1.)

teē-tō'-tal, *a.* [A reduplicated form of *total*, or, according to some, from a stuttering pronunciation of the word *total*.]

1. Entire, complete. (*Colloq.*)

2. Pertaining to teetotallers or teetotalism; as, a *teetotal* meeting.

teē-tō'-tal-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *teetotal*; -ism.] The principles or practice of teetotallers; total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

"The only way to rescue the drunkard was through the instrumentality of *teetotalism*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

teē-tō'-tal-lēr, **teē-tō'-tal-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *teetotal*; -er.] One who professes total abstinence from all spirituous or intoxicating liquors, unless medically prescribed; a total abstainer.

"The increased temperateness in the language of *teetotallers*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

teē-tō'-tal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *teetotal*; -ly.] Entirely, completely, totally.

teē-tō'-tūm, *s.* [For *T-totum*, from *T*, the most important mark on one of the original four sides, meaning *Take-all*.] A small four-sided or polygonal toy used by children in a game of chance. The four sides were marked with letters, P (*Put-down*), N (*Nothing*), H (*Half*), T (*Take-all*), such letters

deciding whether the player put into or took out of the pool, according to the letter appearing on the top after the toy has been spun round.

tēf'-flūs, *s.* [A word of no signification. (*Agassiz*.)]

Entom.: A genus of typical Carabidæ. *Tefflus megerlei*, from Senegal and the Guinea Coast, is two inches long.

tēg, **tēgg**, *s.* [Cf. Wel. *teg*=clear, fair, beautiful, fine.]

1. A female fallow-deer; a doe in the second year.

2. A young sheep, older than a lamb.

"On Dec. 29 I had 300 lambs (called usually *tegs* after New Year's Day) in a yard."—*Field*, Feb. 16, 1886.

tēg'-ēn-ār'-ī-a, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *Tegea*; Gr. *Tegea*=a town in Arcadia.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Tegenariidæ (q. v.). It contains the House-spider, under which their appear to have been confounded two species: *Tegenaria domestica* and *T. civilis*, the former with proportionately longer legs than the latter. It is, besides, rather more than half an inch long, while the other one is rather less. They weave their webs in the corners of windows, of neglected rooms, or outhouses. They live about four years, and deposit their eggs in lenticular cocoons of white silk, and again in a silk bag disguised by plaster, &c.

tēg'-ēn-a-rī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tegenari(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Spiders, tribe Dipneumones and its Sedentary Division. The ocelli are in two rows, the first pair of legs usually the longer; the web irregular. Sometimes there are three claws. It is a large family, in some classifications divided into the sub-families Drassides, Dysderides, Scytodides, Ciniffonides, and Agelenides.

tēg'-mēn (*pl. tēg'-mīn-a*), *subst.* [Lat. *tegmen*, *tegimen*, *tegumen*=a covering.] [*TEGMENT*.]

Botany:

1. Brongniart's appellation for the secundine of an ovule.

2. Mirbel's name for the inner coat of a seed.

3. Palisot de Beauvois' appellation for the exterior glume of a grass.

tēg'-mēnt, **tēg'-ū-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *tegumentum*, from *tego*=to cover.] A cover or covering; specif., a natural covering as of an animal or plant; integument; as—

I. Of the form tegment:

1. *Anatomy*: The upper part of the *crura cerebri*, consisting principally of the *fasciculus teres* and the posterior pyramid.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The scales of a bud. They may be foliaceous, or may resemble petioles, stipules, or fulcra.

II. Of the form tegument:

Entom.: The covering of the wings of orthopterous insects.

tēg-mēn'-tūm (*pl. tēg-mēn'-tā*), *subst.* [Lat.] The same as *TEGMENT* (q. v.).

tē-guēx'-īn, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any individual of the Tejidæ (q. v.), specif. *Tejus teguexin*, with a wide geographical range in South America. It is from three to four feet long, black on upper surface, sprinkled with yellow, tail mingled with yellow and black, lower parts similarly marked. These lizards are found in sugar plantations, and among scrub and brush; they can swim well, but do not take readily to the water. The legend that they utter a warning sound on the approach of wild beasts (whence they are sometimes called *Safeguards*) is apparently without foundation. They feed on fruit, insects, snakes, frogs, birds' eggs, and young birds.

tēg'-ū-lā (*pl. tēg'-ū-læ*), *s.* [Lat.=a tile.]

1. *Build.*: A roofing-tile.

2. *Entom.*: A callosity at the origin of the fore wings of the Hymenoptera.

tēg'-ū-lar, *a.* [*TEGULA*.] Pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles.

tēg'-ū-lar-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tegular*; -ly.] In the manner of tiles on a roof.

tēg'-ū-lāt-ēd, *adj.* [Lat. *tegula*=a tile.] Composed of small plates overlapping like tiles. (Said of a particular kind of ancient armor.)

tēg'-ū-mēnt, *s.* [*TEGMENT*.]

tēg'-ū-mēnt'-a-rŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *tegument*; -ary.] Pertaining to teguments; consisting of teguments.

tē-heē, *s. & interj.* [From the sound.]

A. As subst.: A laugh, a titter.

"Our poor young prince gets his opera plaudits changed into mocking *tehees*, and cannot become grand-admiral."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. ii., ch. v.

B. As interj.: A word used to denote a laugh.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tē-heē', *v. i.* [TEHEE, *s.*] To laugh contemptuously, to titter.

"That laugh'd and teheed with derision,
To see them take your deposition."

Butler: Hudibras, III. iii. 132.

teh'-sil-dar, *s.* [Hind.] A native collector of a district acting under a European or a zemindar. (*Anglo-Indian*.)

Tē'-ī-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Teos in Ionia.

tē'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [TEJDÆ.]

Tē īg'-ī-tūr, *phr.* [Lat.=Thee, therefore.]

Eccles.: The first two words of the Canon of the Mass. The expression appears to have been also used to denote a book containing a portion of the Liturgy (*McClintock & Strong*), but it is not mentioned in the list of Liturgical Books given by Smith & Cheetham in *Christian Antiquities*.

tēll, *s.* [Fr. *teil*, from Lat. *tilia*=a lime or linden tree.] The lime-tree or linden.

teil-tree, *s.*

1. *Bot.*: The same as TEIL (*q. v.*).

2. *Script.*: The Heb. *elah* is not the lime-tree, but is probably the Terebinth, as it is rendered in the R. V.

"A teil-tree and an oak have their substance in them when they cast their leaves."—*Isaiah vi. 13.*

***tein**, *s.* [THANE.]

***tein-land**, *s.* Thane-land.

teind, *s.* [Icel. *tiund*=a tenth, tithe, from *tín*=ten; Goth. *taihunda*=the tenth; Sw. *tiende*.] The name given in Scotland to tithes. They originated at a remote period; and at the Reformation John Knox contended that after allotting some provision for the displaced Roman Catholic clergy, the remainder of the teinds should be used for the support of the Protestant ministers, for universities and schools, and for the poor. Through the opposition of the aristocracy, the arrangement was but partially carried out. At the union between England and Scotland in 1707, the Lords of the Court of Session were appointed to be Commissioners of Teinds, and power was given them to determine "the transporting of kirks," as the population moved from one locality to another, the consent of three-fourths of the heritors in point of valuation being necessary to warrant the removal. In 1837 and 1838 there were laid before Parliament nine folio volumes of reports by a Commission appointed to inquire into church accommodation, &c., in Scotland. It reported that the parsonage teinds were held by the Crown, by universities, by pious foundations, by lay titulars (analogous to the lay proprietors in England), or by the proprietors of the lands from which they were due; they were in all cases eligible to pay the stipends held or which might be awarded by the Court of Teinds to the ministers, but that they could not be transferred from one parish to another.

"And Wednesday, we are to be heard in the great teind case in presence."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

¶ *Court of Teinds, Commissioners of Teinds*: A court in Scotland having jurisdiction over all matters respecting valuations and sales of teinds, augmentations of stipends, the disjunction or annexation of parishes, &c. Its powers are exercised by the judges of the Court of Session, as a Parliamentary Commission.

teind-master, *s.* One who is entitled to teinds. (*Scotch*.)

teine, *s.* [TEYNE.]

tein'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Greek *teíō*=to stretch, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] *l.* name given by Sir David Brewster to an optical instrument, consisting of prisms so combined that the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected, and the linear dimensions of objects seen through them are increased or diminished. (*Brande*.)

***teint**, ***tēint**, *s.* [Fr., prop. *pa. par.* of *teindre* (Lat. *tinto*)=to dye. [TINT.] Color, tinge, tint.

"Glazed colors have a vivacity which can never be imitated by the most brilliant colors, because the different teints are simply laid on, each in its place, one after another."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy*.

***teint'-ure**, **†tēint'-ure**, *s.* [TINCTURE.] Color, tint.

tē'-jī-dæ (*j* as *y*), **tē'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tef(us)*, *te(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Lizards, sub-order Cionocrania, with ten genera, from tropical and sub-tropical America. Scales small, granular, sometimes with larger tubercles, those of the belly oblong, quadrangular, in cross bands; large symmetrical scutes on head; tongue long, scaly, and bifid at end; dentition acrodont; no fold of skin along the sides.

tē'-jūs (*j* as *y*), **tē'-ī-ūs**, *s.* [Latinized from native name.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Tejidæ, with three species, from Brazil and Mendoza. [TEGUEXIN.]

tē'-lā (*pl.* **tē'-læ**), *s.* [Lat.=any woven stuff; a web.]

1. *Anat.*: A web-like membrane.

2. *Bot.*: The elementary tissue.

tela-choroidea, *s.*

Anat.: The choroid web, the membrane which connects the choroid plexuses of the two sides of the cerebrum. Called also *velum interpositum*.

tela-contexta, *s.*

Bot.: Parenchyma in which the cells are arranged in threads which cross each other irregularly. Found in Lichens, Fungi, and some Algae.

tēl'-ā-mōn (*pl.*

tēl'-ā-mō-nēs), *s.*

[Gr. =a bearer.]

Arch.: A male

figure serving as a

column or pilaster

to support an en-

tablature, in the

same way as Cary-

atides or Atlantes.

***tē'-lār-lý**, *adv.* (From the Tepidarium at the Baths

[*Eng.* *telar(y)*];

-ly.) In manner of

a web; acting after the fashion of a web. (*Browne*.)

***tē'-lā-rý**, *a.* [Lat. *tela*=a web.]

1. Of or pertaining to a web.

2. Spinning or forming webs.

"The pictures of *telary* spiders, and their position in the web, is commonly made lateral."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

tēl'-ās-pý-rīne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. a bad compound of *Eng. tellurium* and *pyrites*.]

Min.: A variety of iron pyrites, containing tellurium, occurring at Sunshine Camp, Colorado, which is probably the same as tellurpyrite (*q. v.*). Named by Shepard.

tēl'-ē-ba-rōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=afar, and *Eng. barometer*.] An instrument for recording at a distance, by means of electricity, the barometric readings.

tēl'-āu-tō-grāph, *s.* [Greek *tēle*=afar off, *auto*=self, and *graphō*=to write.] An instrument which will at any distance transmit accurately and to the smallest detail in exact facsimile anything that may be written or drawn on the transmitting device. Two instruments are used, one to transmit and one to record. Both are nearly identical in form, size, and general arrangement, and each carries a wide strip of paper controlled by a synchronizing device which causes the one to follow the movements of the other. On the transmitter anything can be written or drawn and the recording stylus of the receiving instrument follows the movements of the transmitting stylus or pencil and thus produces an exact facsimile of the writing or drawing.

***tēld**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [TELL.]

tēl'-ē-dū, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology: *Mydaus meliceps*, the Stinking Badger; the sole species of the genus; a small, nocturnal, burrowing mammal, found only in Java and Sumatra, and living at an elevation of 7,000 feet above the sea. It is about a foot long, with a pig-like head, stout body, very short legs, and a stumpy tail; color, dark-brown, with a white band running along the back. Like the skunk, it has the power of ejecting an intensely fetid liquid from its anal glands.

tēl'-ē-grām, *s.* [Greek *tēle*=afar off, suff. *-gram*.] Formed from *telegraph* on the analogy of *monogram*, *chronogram*, *logogram*, &c. The word was first used in America in 1852, and was the subject of a long and learned discussion in the English newspapers previous to its adoption in that country. Several eminent philologists proposed the term *telegrapheme* instead. A telegraphic message or dispatch; a communication sent by telegraph.

"There is, as against the exact but surfeiting telegrapheme, our lawless telegram, to which is strictly applicable the maxim of the civilians, as regards a clandestine marriage, 'Fieri not debuit, sed, factum, valet.'"—*Fitz-edward Hall: Modern English*, p. 158.

¶ *To milk a telegram*: Surreptitiously to obtain and make use of a telegram intended for another. (*Slang*.)

***tēl'-ē-grām'-mic**, *a.* [*Eng. telegram*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a telegram; having the nature of a telegram; hence, brief, concise.

tēl'-ē-graph, *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=afar off, and *graphō*=to write.]

1. In a general sense, the word telegraph includes all modes of communicating intelligence to a distance. The modes may be classified as: visible (as semaphores), audible, or tangible.

2. *Specif.*: [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

3. A message sent by telegraph; a telegram.

4. The same as TELEGRAPH-BOARD (*q. v.*).

5. A board used in signaling the number of runs made in a cricket match, the number of wickets down, and the runs made by the last batsman out.

¶ Modern researches in electrical science have multiplied the varieties of telegraph to an extent almost incredible. The principal systems now in use are the Automatic, the Dial, the Double Needle, the Duplex, the Duplex Bridge, the Differential Duplex, the Facsimile [TELAUTOGRAPH], the Harmonic Multiplex, Hughes' Printing telegraph, the Quadruplex, the Single Needle, Wheatstones', the Writing telegraph, and several systems for printing messages as received. The telegraph used principally in this country is the Morse. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

telegraph-board, *subst.* A board on which are hoisted or otherwise marked the numbers of horses about to run in a race, together with the names of their jockeys.

"When the race is all over we may look at the telegraph-board in vain to find her officially-printed number."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

telegraph-clock, *s.* An arrangement by which time is signaled to a number of different apartments in a building or to several buildings. This may be performed by electro-magnetic devices, or by mechanical means.

telegraph-dial, *subst.* A circle on which are arranged the letters of the alphabet, figures, &c., the hand or pointer being operated by electro-magnetic action.

telegraph-instrument, *s.* A moving mechanical device used in the electric circuit; a perforator, transmitter, receiver, relay, register, or what not. Among the chief instruments for the reception and transmission of messages are: The Sounder, in which the message is received by sound, the Wheatstone, the Bell, the A. B. C., and the single needle. In 1850 the average number of words transmitted per minute was sixteen. Now six messages can be sent in one direction, and five in another on a single wire, and a message can go round the globe in twenty minutes.

telegraph-key, *subst.* The vibrating-piece in a transmitting-instrument, which is touched by the finger to establish an electric circuit.

telegraph-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans*.

telegraph-post, *s.* A post for keeping the wires elevated above the ground and out of contact with all surrounding objects, excepting the insulators on the posts.

telegraph-reel, *s.* A device on which the endless slip of paper is wound on a recording telegraph.

telegraph-register, *s.* A recording-device at the receiving end of a circuit.

telegraph-repeater, *s.* A relay instrument for repeating messages over a long circuit.

telegraph-wire, *s.* The wire by which the electric current passes from one station to another, the metallic communication between stations, also connecting instruments, battery, and ground. Wire and instruments form the circuit. Wires are attached by binding-screws or terminals to telegraph instruments.

tēl'-ē-graph, *v. t. & i.* [TELEGRAPH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To transmit, convey, or announce, as a message, speech, or intelligence, by means of a telegraph, and especially by the electric telegraph.

2. To signal in any way.

B. Intrans.: To send a message by telegraph.

tēl'-lēg'-rā-phēr, *s.* [*Eng. telegraph*; *-er*.] A telegraph operator; one skilled in telegraphy.

tēl'-ē-grāph'-ic, *a.* [*Eng. telegraph*, *s.*; *-ic*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a telegraph; made, sent, or communicated by a telegraph.

"The delay in the transmission of telegraphic news from Madrid."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. Of the nature of a telegraph; used for telegraphing.

"Forty new automatic telegraphic instruments, each capable of telegraphing three hundred words a minute."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

telegraphic-keyboard, *s.* The bank of keys of a printing-telegraph machine.

***tēl'-ē-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [*Eng. telegraphic*; *-al*.] The same as TELEGRAPHIC (*q. v.*).

tēl'-ē-grāph'-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [English *telegraphic*; *-ly*.] In a telegraphic manner; by means of the telegraph.

"[He] has telegraphically instructed the Servian representatives abroad."—*London Evening Standard*.

bōll, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhín**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**. **†his**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious** **-cious**, **-sious = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**. &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

tě-lěg'-ra-phist, s. [Eng. *telegraph*; -ist.] One skilled in telegraphy; one who works a telegraph; a telegraphic operator.

"The good service rendered by them as *telegraphists* during the late campaign."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tě-lěg'-ra-phỹ, s. [Eng. *telegraph*; -y.] The art or practice of communicating intelligence by a telegraph; the science or art of constructing or managing telegraphs. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

těl-ei-cōn'-ō-graph, s. [Eng. *tele(scope)*; Gr. *eikōn*=an image, and *graphō*=to draw, to write.]

Optics: A combination of the telescope and camera-lucida, invented by M. Revoil. The principle involved is that of allowing the image transmitted by the object-glass of a telescope to pass through a prism connected with the eye-piece. The rays of light that would in the ordinary use of the telescope be transmitted direct to the eye are refracted by the prism, and thrown down upon a table placed below the eye-piece. The distance between the prism and the table determines the size of the image projected on the latter, and it is easy for the observer to trace on a paper placed on this sketching-table the actual outlines indicated by the refracted light.

těl-lei-dō-sau'-rūs, subst. [Gr. *teleios*=perfect; *eidos*=form, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palaeontology: A genus of Crocodiles, sub-order Mesosuchia. It is akin to *Teleosaurus*, and, like it, is from the Fuller's Earth.

***tě-lě-i-tỹ**, s. [Gr. *telos*=end.] End, completion.

těl-ě-lěc'-trō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar off, Eng. *electro*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.] An electrical apparatus for transmitting over a wire and reproducing at a distance images of objects in their natural colors. It was invented in 1898 by Jan Szczepanik, of Poland. The teleelectroscope reproduces by means of rapid vibrations the single points of light and shade composing the pictures to be transmitted, and with these rapidly appearing points the eye of the observer at the receiving end of the wire constructs the consecutive outlines of the pictures in a manner similar to the reproduction of the movements of objects in case of the vitascope.

těl-ě-ma-nōm'-ě-těr, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar, and Eng. *manometer*.] An instrument for registering pressure at a distance by means of electricity.

těl-ě-m'-ě-těr, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar off, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for determining the distance of an object whose linear dimensions are known, from its apparent length or height, when viewed between two parallel wires of a telescope.

těl-ě-mi'-crō-phōne, subst. [Formed from *tele(phone)* and *microphone*.]

Physics: An instrument described at the Académie des Sciences, Paris, Jan. 25, 1886, by M. E. Mercadier. (See extract.)

"By *telemicrophone* the author understands a combined apparatus simultaneously producing the effects of the microphone and the telephone, and reversible like the latter. He has constructed instruments of this kind, for which he claims the following advantages over the ordinary microphone. The possibility of a double mode of transmission with the same apparatus; reversibility of the transmitter, whereby the reception is greatly simplified; reduction of the number of organs on the microphonic posts, and consequent diminution of the total resistance of the apparatus on the same line."—*Nature*, Feb. 4, 1886, p. 336.

těl-ě-mi'-crō-phōn'-ic, adj. [English *telemicrophone*(e); -ic.] Of or belonging to a telemicrophone (q. v.).

těl-ě-mi'-crō-scōpe, (1) s. [Formed from *tele(scope)* and *microscope*.] A device for magnifying portions of an image produced by a telescope in such a manner as to resolve and make visible details not revealed by the latter instrument. It was invented in 1897 by Dr. Elmer Gates of Washington, D. C., who has also made the device applicable for magnifying details of images produced by a microscope.

těl-ě-mi'-crō-scōpe, (2) s. A microscope having a telescopic adjustment tube.

těl-lēn'-gi-scōpe, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar off; *engys*=near, and *skopeō*=to see.] An instrument combining the powers of the telescope and microscope.

†těl-ě-ō-dāc'-tỹl-a, s. pl. [Gr. *teleios*=perfect, and *daktylos*=a finger.]

Palaeont.: A division of Ungulata suggested by Nicholson (*Palaeont.*, ii. 319) for the Coryphodontidae, in which the feet are five-toed, at present placed with the Perissodactyles.

těl-ě-ō-lōg'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *teleolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to teleology; relating to final causes.

těl-ě-ō-lōg'-ic-al-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *teleological*; -ly.] In a teleological manner; according to the principles of teleology.

těl-ě-ōl'-ō-gist, s. [Eng. *teleolog(y)*; -ist.] One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

těl-ě-ōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *telos*=the end, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Philosophy:

1. A branch of metaphysics; the doctrine of final causes and of the uses which every part of nature was designed to subserve; the argument from design in proof of the existence of God. The expression "final causes" was introduced by Aristotle, and the extension which he gave to the idea of causation drew his followers away from studying the proper object of physical science. Bacon (*de Aug. Scient.*, bk. iii., ch. v.) said on the subject: "Causarum finalium inquisitio sterilis est, et tanquam virgo Deo consecrata, nihil parit" (Inquiry into final causes is fruitless, and like a virgin dedicated to God, produces nothing). The context shows that his objection was not to the investigation of final causes in themselves, but to the supposition that this study was a branch of physics. It was, he said, the "second part of metaphysics." His objection to its introduction into physics was not merely that it violated logical order, but that it operated as a powerful obstacle to the study of physical causes. Descartes objected to the study of final causes, believing that to do so successfully was beyond the faculties of man; and most of the French philosophers of the eighteenth century for various reasons ignored teleology. Modern physical science confines itself rigorously as its name suggests, to the investigation of physical causes.

2. The doctrine of ends in morality, prudence or policy, and aesthetics.

"Every art is thus a joint result of the laws of nature disclosed by science, and of the general principles of what has been called *Teleology*, or the Doctrine of Ends, which, borrowing the language of the German metaphysicians, may also be termed, not improperly, the principles of 'Practical Reason.'"—*Mill*: *Logic*, bk. vi., ch. xii., § 6.

těl-ě-ō-phỹte, s. [Gr. *teleos*, *teleios*=complete, perfect, and *phyton*=a plant.]

Biol.: A plant composed of a number of cells arranged in tissues.

"A tree is an assemblage of numerous united shoots. One of these great *teleophytes* is thus an aggregate of aggregates of aggregates of units, which severally resemble protophytes in their sizes and structures."—*H. Spencer*: *Prin. Biol.* (ed. 1864), i. 109.

těl-ě-ō-saur, subst. [TELEOSAURUS.] A fossil saurian of the genus *Teleosaurus*.

"The *Teleosaurs* were preceded by *Belodon*."—*Phillips*: *Geology* (ed. 1885), i. 513.

†těl-ě-ō-sau'-rĩ-a, s. pl. [TELEOSAURUS.]

Palaeont.: A group of fossil Crocodiles, usually merged in the Mesosuchia of Huxley, or the Amphicoelia of Owen.

těl-ě-ō-sau'-rĩ-an, s. [TELEOSAURIA.] Any individual of the *Teleosauria* (q. v.).

"Has large praelachrymal vacuities like a *Teleosaurian*."—*Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. 431.

těl-ě-ō-sau'-rūs, s. [Gr. *teleos*=perfect, and *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Mesosuchia. The jaws are very elongated, and have many conical teeth like those of the modern Gavials. The dermal scales are large, strong, and solid. From the Fuller's Earth. Species numerous.

těl-ě-ōst, s. [TELEOSTEI.] A teleostean.

těl-ě-ōs'-tē-an, s. & a. [TELEOSTEI.]

A. As substantive:

Zoology: Any member of the order TELEOSTEI (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Teleostei.

těl-ě-ōs'-tē-l, s. pl. [Gr. *teleos*, *teleios*=perfect, and *osteon*=a bone.]

1. **Ichthy.**: In modern classifications a sub-class including the majority of the existing species. They correspond broadly with the Osseous Fishes of Cuvier and the Ctenoidei and Cycloidei of Agassiz. Heart with a noncontractile arterial bulb; intestine without spiral valve; optic nerve decussating; skeleton well ossified, with biconcave vertebrae; tail homocercal (though in early stages of its development it has a heterocercal form). They are usually protected by thin, imbricating ctenoid or cycloid scales, sometimes by bony plates, while in some the skin is naked. The gills are free, with one external opening protected by a gill-cover. As arranged by Dr. Günther, the Teleostei are divided into six orders: (1) Acanthopterygii (sub-divided into Perciformes, Beryciformes, Kurtiformes, Polynemiformes, Sciaeniformes, Xiphiiformes, Trichiuriformes, Cottoscombriformes, Gobiiformes, Blenniiformes, Mugiliformes, Gastrostiformes, Centrisciformes, Gobiociformes, Channiformes, Labyrinthibranchii, Lophotiformes, Tæniiformes, and Notacanthiformes); (2) Acanthopterygii, Pharyngognathi; (3) Anacanthini (sub-divided into Gadoidei and Pleuronotoidei); (4) Physostomi; (5) Lophobranchii; and (6)

Plectognathi. In Müller's classification, the Teleostei were also made a sub-class with six orders: (1) Acanthopteri; (2) Anacanthini (Sub-brachii, Apodes); (3) Pharyngognathi (Acanthopterygii, Malacopterygii); (4) Physostomi (Abdominales, Apodes); (5) Plectognathi; and (6) Lophobranchii.

2. **Palaeont.**: The Teleostei appear first in the Chalk, but the majority of the fossil genera are of Tertiary age.

těl-ě-ō-zō-ōn (pl. **těl-ě-ō-zō-ā**), s. [Gr. *teleos*, *teleios*=complete, perfect, and *zōon*=an animal.]

Biol.: An animal composed of a number of cells arranged in tissues.

těl-ě-pāth'-ic, a. [Eng. *telepath(y)*; -ic.] Pertaining to telepathy.

těl-ě-pāth'-i-cal-lỹ, adv. [TELEPATHY.]

těl-ěp'-a-thist, s. [Eng. *telepathy*; -ist.] One who practices telepathy, or who is versed in the principles of telepathic phenomena.

těl-ěp'-a-thize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *telepath(y)*; -ize.]

A. Transitive: To practice telepathy.

B. Intransitive: To affect the mind of a person at a distance by means of mental suggestion (q. v.).

těl-ěp'-a-thỹ, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar, and *pathos*=feeling.] The action of one mind on another at a distance and without communication by means of the senses; mental suggestion; mind reading; thought-transference. [SUGGESTION, 5.]

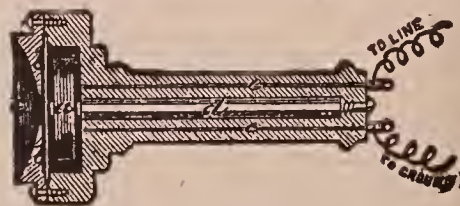
těl-ěph-ēr-āge, subst. [Gr. *tele*=afar; *phero*=to bear; suff. -age.] A system of transportation in which electric motors are supplied with energy from conductors, usually strung overhead, along the line of road. [TELEPHERAGE.]

těl-ě-phōne, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar off, and *phōnē*=a sound; voice.]

Physics: An instrument for transmitting sounds or speech to distances where such would be inaudible through aerial sound-waves. This definition excludes speaking tubes, which act simply by preserving and concentrating sound-waves. Telephonic action depends on the fact that sound-waves in air are capable of communicating vibrations to a stretched membrane, and if by any means such vibrations can be transmitted with true resemblance to another membrane at any distance, such receiving membrane will reproduce the sound. This capacity of a single vibrating membrane to reproduce the most complicated sounds, as of speech, is in reality the greatest mystery connected with the matter; all else relates to the mechanism of transmission only. The essential nature of the operation is well shown in the common toy telephone sold in the streets, in which the floors of two small tin cups consist of stretched membranes, or even of paper. The two membranes are connected by a long piece of twine. If now one cup be held to the mouth and spoken into, the voice communicates vibrations to the membrane. The stretched twine communicates similar vibrations to the membrane of the other cup, and if its cavity be held to the ear the sounds will be heard. This is the true mechanical telephone. The term is more commonly applied to the electrical telephonic apparatus so much used in modern life, but the principle is precisely similar. Such apparatus generally belongs to one of two main classes. The true inventor of the first was undoubtedly Philip Reis, who showed, in 1861, that variations in an electric current caused by a vibrating membrane could reproduce the necessary vibrations. Reis in this way transmitted musical sounds and even words; but his apparatus was imperfect, and it was reserved for Mr. Graham Bell to perfect that which is still commonly used and known as the Bell telephone, though it is the nearly



Toy Telephone.



Bell's Telephone.

unanimous opinion of electricians that Bell's patent has been held by courts of law to cover far more ground than is really due to him, much to the public detriment and to the hindrance of progress. Bell's telephone and its action may be understood on reference to the diagram, where *d* is a cylindrical steel magnet, surrounded at one end by a coil of wire, *a*, whose ends are connected by the wires *e* with the circuit, or line-wire. It will now be understood [MAGNETISM] that any change in the power of the magnet will cause currents in this

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mātē, cūh, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wire. Near, but not touching, the magnet's end is stretched a very thin sheet of iron, *b b*, as a membrane, which is spoken to through the mouth-piece *c*. Thus made to vibrate, the iron membrane approaches to and recedes from the magnet; and as it acts toward this as an armature, tending to close the magnetic circuit, the effect is to produce fluctuating degrees of free magnetism, which again produce fluctuating or undulating currents in the line-wire. But if these fluctuating currents are received in a precisely similar instrument, they in its coil produce variable magnetic force in the magnet, and this reproduces vibrations in the second iron membrane, which reproduce the sound. The second class of instruments are based upon the Microphone (q. v.). If part of a galvanic current is composed of two or three pieces of matter (preferably charcoal) in loose contact, variations in the current produce variations in the contact pressure of the loose pieces, and the converse. Hence, instead of a vibrating membrane causing undulating currents by means of a magnet as in the Bell method, it may abut against such a series of mere contacts, and thus cause an undulating or variable current, which again is capable of the converse action. A microphone is thus capable, with more or less modification, of being used as a telephone, and the employment of either method is a question of practical conditions. The Bell telephone is independent of any battery, being self-acting; but its feeble currents are incapable of transmitting speech to a distance; hence most of the modifications in magnetic telephones have had the design of increasing the power, as by using both poles of the magnet, and in other ways. The microphone, on the other hand, uses the power of a battery in its circuit, but in some respects appears less delicately sensitive than the free membrane. In practice it is very general to employ some form of microphone as the transmitting or speaking instrument, and the Bell telephone, or one of its modifications, as the receiving or hearing instrument.

There are now many forms of telephone in use, the principal varieties besides those already enumerated being the bi-telephone, in which there are two receivers, one for each ear; the capillary telephone, in which electro-capillarity is used to produce telephonic effects; the chemical telephone, in which chemical or electrolytic action is utilized; the electrostatic telephone, which utilizes electrostatic disturbances in the reproduction of sound; the reaction telephone, in which two mutually reacting coils are used; and the thermo-electric telephone, in which a thermo-electric battery is used. The last-named telephone has never been used in practice. In 1892 a long-distance telephone was erected between Chicago and the larger eastern cities and has since been in successful operation.

telephone-booth, *s.* A closet or cabinet containing a telephone, employed for convenience and secrecy in telephonic communication.

telephone-exchange, *s.* A central telephone office.

telephone-exchange switchboard, *s.* A switchboard employed in a central office for readily placing any subscriber in connection with any other subscriber, or with some other telephone office.

telephone-meter, *s.* An instrument for registering the number of connections between telephone subscribers and the time or duration of the same.

telephone-subscriber, *s.* A term applied to a person who is connected by a telephone system with central telephone office.

telephone-tinnitus, *s.* Tinnitus-aurium produced by the constant use of the telephone.

telephone-transformer, *s.* An instrument for repeating into one circuit a telephonic message received on another circuit.

těl'-ě-phōne, *v. t. & i.* [TELEPHONE, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To send, communicate, transmit, or reproduce as sounds, a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

B. Intransitive: To send, transmit, or reproduce sounds, a message, or the like, by means of a telephone.

těl'-ě-phōn'-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*, *s.*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the telephone; communicated, transmitted, or reproduced by means of the telephone.

tě-lěph'-ōn-ist, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*; *-ist*.] A person versed in the telephone; one who operates a telephone.

těl'-ě-phōn'-ō-grām, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*, and suff. *gram*.] A message transmitted by means of the telephone; a telephonic communication.

těl'-ě-phōn'-ō-grāph, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] An instrument for receiving and recording a telephonogram.

tě-lěph'-ō-nŷ, *s.* [Eng. *telephon(e)*; *-y*.] The art or practice of transmitting or reproducing sounds, communications, &c., by means of the telephone.

"Be the reasons what they may, it is unquestionable that *telephony* is in England still in its infancy."—*London Standard*.

těl'-ě-phōr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *telephor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, now reduced to the sub-family Telephorinæ (q. v.).

těl'-ě-phō-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *telephor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Lampyridæ, more elongated and narrower than the typical Lampyridæ. The legs are also longer; the head is not covered by the prothorax. World-wide in distribution. One genus, which connects the Telephorinæ with the Lampyridæ, is luminous.

těl'-ě-phōr'-i-ŷm, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *telephorus* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Coleoptera akin to Telephorus (q. v.), from the Purbeck beds.

tě-lěph'-ōr-ŷs, *s.* [Gr. *telos*=end, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Telephorinæ (q. v.). They are known to children, from their colors, as Soldiers and Sailors. They are seen in meadows on plants, but are carnivorous. According to De Geer, the female sometimes devours the male.

těl'-ě-phōte, *s.* [Greek *tēle*=far off, and *phos* (genit. *phōtos*)=light, rays.] An instrument for transmitting to a distance images of objects by the agency of electricity, selenium being utilized for this purpose.

těl'-ě-phō-tōg'-ră-phŷ, *s.* [Greek *tēle*=far off, and Eng. *photography*.] A process for transmitting to a distance images of objects by the agency of electricity acting on selenium.

těl'-ě-răd'-i-phōne, *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=far off, and Eng. *radophone*.] An apparatus by which M. Mercadier adapted Prof. Graham Bell's photophone to telegraphy.

těl'-ěr'-pě-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=far off, and *herpeton*=a reptile, a creeping thing; *herpō*=to creep.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lacertilia, founded by Mantell on remains of a reptile which he called *Telerpeton elginense*, discovered in 1851 by Mr. Patrick Duff, in light-colored sandstone, once referred by some geologists to the Upper Devonian, but now held to be Triassic. The dentition seems to have been acrodont, and it differed from most existing lizards merely in having amphiœlous vertebæ. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, viii. 100.)

těl'-ě-rŷth'-rîn, *s.* [Lat. *tel(lus)*=the earth, and Eng. *erythrin*.]

Chem.: A product of the decomposition of orsellinic ether when the ether, dissolved in hot water, is exposed to the air for several months. (*Watts*.)

těl'-ě-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=far off; *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

Optical Instruments: An instrument for magnifying distant objects so as to make them look nearer the eye than they actually are. Its essential parts are: an object-glass or a concave mirror to render the rays of light convergent, and form an image of the object, and an eyepiece to magnify it after the manner of a microscope. About A. D. 1000, Gerbert of Auvergne viewed the stars through a tube in which, however, there were no lenses. Roger Bacon seems to have known that lenses in combination had a magnifying power. Dr. Dee, in 1570, speaks of "perspective glasses," apparently used in war to survey the enemy's forces. Jansen and Lippersheim, Lippershey, or Laprey, spectacle-makers at Middelburg, and Jacob Adriansz or Metius, seem to have first become aware of the power of instruments constructed like the modern telescope, and, on Oct. 2, 1608, Lippershey offered to the States-General three instruments "with which one can see to a distance." Galileo, hearing of this, divined how the result was effected, and constructed the Galilean telescope which had a double concave eyepiece, and made many astronomical discoveries with it, including the satellites of Jupiter. His telescope is still well known in the familiar opera-glass. Kepler first pointed out the advantage of making telescopes with two convex lenses, and Scheiner carried the suggestion into practice in 1650. De Rheita made a telescope with three lenses, and another of the binocular type. Huyghens made a telescope of 123 feet focal length, only the object-glass of which was in a short tube, and his was not the largest one existing. The unwieldy character of these huge instruments led to the discovery of the reflecting telescope, of which four types arose. The Gregorian telescope was invented by James Gregory in 1663, the Cassegrainian telescope by Cassegrain in 1672, the Newtonian telescope by Sir Isaac Newton in 1669, and the Herschelian telescope by Sir William Herschel about 1779.

Telescopes, it will be seen, are of two leading kinds—Refraction and Reflecting telescopes; in the former the image is formed by refraction through an object, glass, in the latter by means of a concave mirror or speculum. A refracting telescope in the simplest form consists of a double convex lens (the object-glass), and a second and smaller lens, also doubly convex (called the eyepiece). To render a telescope achromatic, the object-glass is made double or triple, and the eyepiece is generally composed of two lenses adapted to each other. Not only does a telescope magnify objects, but it collects and concentrates upon the eye a greater amount of light than would enter the organ if unassisted, and the larger the object-glass the greater in both respects is the power of the telescope; and a friendly rivalry exists between civilized nations as to which shall possess the most powerful telescope. One constructed by Mr. Howard Grubb of Dublin for the Vienna Observatory has an object-glass two feet three inches in diameter, and one made by Mr. Alvan Clark of Boston, Mass., for the Russian astronomers, is two feet six inches. The obstacle to further progress arises from the difficulty of forming a large disc of optical glass pure enough and uniform enough to be suitable for telescopes. This is the reason why reflecting telescopes have come into use. Lord Rosse's great reflecting telescope has a reflector of six feet in diameter, and can magnify an object 407 times without rendering it less bright than it appears to the naked eye. These large telescopes are for astronomical purposes. [EQUATORIAL, MERIDIAN-CIRCLE.] A refracting, astronomical telescope, having the eyepiece of a single lens, or of a pair of lenses, does not reverse the image formed by the object-glass, and therefore exhibits objects inverted, which does not much matter in astronomical observation. A terrestrial telescope, for looking at objects on the earth, has an eyepiece with two more lenses than an astronomical one; it therefore inverts the image and exhibits objects erect. All good telescopes are now Achromatic. [ACHROMATIC-TELESCOPE.]

The Yerkes Telescope, the gift of Mr. Charles T. Yerkes to the University of Chicago, is one of the largest refracting telescopes in the world. The column and head, of cast-iron, rise to a height of 43 feet, and weigh 50 tons. The polar axis, of steel, is 15 inches in diameter, 11½ feet long, and weighs 3½ tons. The declination axis, also of steel, is 12 inches in diameter, 11½ feet long, and weighs 1½ tons. The tube is of steel, 64 feet long, and 52 inches in diameter at the center, tapering toward the ends. Its weight is 6 tons. The lens is 40 inches in diameter. The driving clock, weighing 1½ tons, is located in the upper section of the column. It is wound automatically by an electric motor and is controlled by a double conical pendulum. It is geared to the main driving wheel, 8 feet in diameter, which, when clamped to the polar axis revolves it, together with the tube and all its accessories—all weighing 20 tons—in exact sidereal time. The total weight of the telescope is 75 tons. The site chosen is near Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, in order to avoid the smoke and other atmospheric impurities which prevail in Chicago and its immediate vicinity. Other remarkable American telescopes are those of Lick Observatory, with an aperture of 36 inches; Yale University, 28; United States Naval, 26; Leander McCormick, 26; Princeton, 23; Denver, 20; Smithsonian, 20; Dearborn, 18.5; Carleton College, 16.2; Warner, 16; Washington, 15.5, and Harvard, 15. The largest reflecting telescopes are those of Harvard College, 28 inches, and the Rev. Dr. John Peato, 22 inches. Though the Yerkes and Lick are the largest telescopes at present, Harvard College has the best equipped observatory for general astronomical work in America, and one of the best in the world. Other notable telescopes not yet (1894) completed are: A 50-inch objective for the Alleghany University; the Lowe telescope, 37½ inches, for the Lowe Observatory, Southern California; the new Chamberlain Observatory telescope (Denver, Col.), 38 inches. Prof. George A. Fargis, S. J., of the Georgetown College Observatory, has produced an instrument that is attached to the telescope recently completed for Georgetown College, that registers the time of the transit of the stars. Every movement of a star is carefully recorded by the photo-chronograph, as Prof. Fargis calls his instrument. It consists of two parts—a plate holder and an electro-magnet—so arranged that sensitive plates can be inserted close against the glass reticle into the photographic focus of the telescope's object-glass. A current is turned on when a star begins its transit and the instrument photographs its movements.

telescope-carp, *s.* [TELESCOPE-FISH.]

telescope-fish, **telescope-carp**, *s.*

Ichthyology: The most highly-prized of the many varieties of *Cyprinus* (*Carassius*) *auratus*, the gold-fish. The dorsal fin is absent, the tail is much enlarged, sub-triangular or tri-lobate, and the eyes which are large and protruding, are set in pedicels.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŷn. -tŷon, -șion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

telescope-fly, s.

Entom.: The dipterous genus *Diopsis* (q. v.).

telescope-shell, s.

Zoöl.: *Cerithium telescopium*. [CERITHIADÆ.]

telescope-valise, s. A valise made of two pasteboard boxes, one shutting down over the other and held in place by straps; commonly called simply a *telescope*.

těl'-ě-scōpe, v. t. & i. [TELESCOPE.]

A. Trans.: To drive or force the parts of into each other, like the sliding joints of a pocket telescope; said chiefly of railway carriages or other vehicles which come into collision. (*Colloq.*)

"Several of the wagons were *telescoped*, and much damage was done to the rolling stock."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Intrans.:** To move in the same manner as the movable joints or slides of a pocket telescope; specifically, to run or be driven together, so that the one partially enters or is forced into the other; as, The carriages *telescoped*.

těl'-ě-scōp'-ic, těl'-ě-scōp'-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *telescopic* (e); -ic; -ical.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to a telescope; performed by the aid of a telescope; as, *telescopic* observations.

2. Seen or discoverable only by the help of a telescope.

"There are microscopical corpuscles in bodies, as there are *telescopic* stars in the heavens, neither of which can be discovered without the help of one or the other of these glasses."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 1*.

3. Seeing to a great distance; far-seeing; far-reaching.

"Turn eastward now, and Fancy shall apply
To your weak sight her *telescopic* eye."
Cowper: Truth, 98.

4. Having the power of extension by means of joints sliding one within the other, like the tube of a pocket telescope.

II. Mach.: Constructed or composed of concentric tubes. (See compounds.)

telescopic-boiler, s.

Steam: A boiler formed of several concentric cylindrical portions.

telescopic-chimney, s.

Naut.: A chimney which is in sections slipping into each other, to be lowered in time of action, or, in certain river steamers, in passing beneath bridges.

telescopic-jack, s. A screw-jack in which the lifting head is raised by the action of two screws having reversed threads, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base. By this differential arrangement greater power is obtained.

telescopic-lens, s. A compound lens suited for the eye or object glass of a telescope. Terrestrial telescopes, or spy-glasses, have two lenses more than astronomical telescopes, enabling an object to be seen in its natural instead of in an inverted position.

těl'-ě-scōp'-ic-āl-lý, adv. [Eng. *telescopically*; -ly.]

1. By means of a telescope.

2. In manner of a telescope.

"As many as four wagons nearly *telescopically* stove in were heaped on top of each other."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

těl'-ě-scōp'-i-form, adj. [English *telescope*, and form.] Having the form or construction of a telescope.

tě-lēs'-cō-pist, s. [Eng. *telescopic* (e); -ist.] One skilled in the use of the telescope for astronomical purposes.

těl'-ě-scō'-pī-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat.=a telescope.]

Astron.: A southern constellation, established by Lacaille. It is surrounded by Ara, Pavo, Sagittarius, and Ophiuchus. Its largest star is only of the fourth magnitude.

***Telescopium Herscheli, s.**

Astron.: Herschel's Telescope; a constellation named after Sir Wm. Herschel. It is in the Northern Hemisphere between Gemini, Lynx, and Auriga. It is not now generally admitted.

tě-lēs'-cō-pý, s. [English *telescopic* (e); -y.] The art or science of constructing or using the telescope.

těl'-ě-sēme, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar, and *sēma*=a sign.] An electric annunciator (q. v.) for use in hotels, &c.

těl'-ě-šī-a, s. [Gr. *telesios*=finishing, completing; Fr. *télésie*.]

Min.: A name given by Haüy to the pure varieties of sapphire (q. v.).

***těl'-ěšm, s.** [Gr. *tesma*=an incantation.] A kind of amulet or magical charm; a talisman (q. v.).

***těl'-ěš-măt'-ic, *těl'-ěš-măt'-ic-āl, adj.** [Gr. *tesma* (genit. *tesmatos*)=an incantation.] Of or pertaining to *tesmas* or talismans; talismanic.

"They had a *tesmatical* way of preparation, answerable to the beginnings and mediocrity of the art."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 41.

***těl'-ěš-măt'-ic-āl-lý, adv.** [Eng. *tesmatical*; -ly.] By means of *tesmas* or talismans.

"The part of Fortune found out, was mysteriously included in statue of brass, *tesmatically* prepared."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 32.

těl'-ě-spēc'-trō-scōpe, s. [Eng. *tele(scope)*, and *spectroscope*.]

Optics: An instrument for observing the light from the planets and fixed stars, for ascertaining their physical condition and the composition of their atmospheres. It consists of a spectroscope placed at the end of a telescope, and containing two prisms, while the image of the star is brought to the slit of the spectroscope, which is one three-hundredth part of an inch in breadth.

těl'-ě-stēr'-ě-ō-scōpe, s. [Gr. *tēle*=afar off, and Eng. *stereoscope* (q. v.).] An instrument described by Helmholtz, in 1857, for producing an appearance of relief in the objects of a landscape at moderate distances. It consists of a frame on which are set at a convenient distance—say 4½ feet—apart two plane mirrors at an angle of 45°, which receive the rays of light from the objects; these are reflected to two central mirrors, forming an angle of 45° with the first, in which they are viewed by the eye. The effect produced is the same as if the eyes of the observer were at the same distance apart as the two larger mirrors. When objects at a great distance are viewed, they do not appear in strong relief, but rather as if detached from the general landscape.

***tě-lēs'-tīc, *tě-lēs'-tīck, adj.** [Gr. *telos*=the end.] Pertaining to the final end or purpose; tending or serving to the end or finish.

"I therefore call this the *telestick* or mystic operation; which is conversant about the purgation of the lucid or etherial vehicle."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 792.

tě-lēs'-tīch, s. [Gr. *telos*=the end, and *stichos*=a row, a verse.] A poem, in which the final letters of each line make up a name.

"Acrosticks and *telestichs* on jump names."

Ben Jonson: An Execration upon Vulcan.

těl'-ě-thēr-mōm'-ě-tēr, s. [Gr. *tele*=afar, and Eng. *thermometer*.] An instrument for registering at a distance by means of electricity the readings of a thermometer.

těl'-ě-thū'-ša, subst. [Lat.=the mother of Iphis. (*Ovid: Met.*, ix. 682.)]

Zoöl.: A synonym of *Arenicola* (q. v.).

těl'-ě-thū'-ši-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *telethus* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: An approximate synonym of *Arenicolidae* (q. v.).

těl'-fāir'-ī-a, subst. [Named after Mr. Telfair, superintendent of the Royal garden at Mauritius.] **Bot.:** A genus of Nandirobeæ. Known species two, *Telfairia pedata* [JOLIFFIA], a wood-climber, with a stem from fifty to a hundred feet long, growing in Zanzibar; and *T. occidentalis*, from Western Africa, where it is cultivated for the seeds, which are eaten. When expressed they yield a bland oil.

těl'-ic, adj. [Gr. *telos*=the end.] Denoting the final end or purpose. [ECBATIC.]

Tě-liñ'-ga, s. [See def. of compound.]

Telinga-potato, s.

Bot.: *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, cultivated in the Telinga or Telugu country for its edible roots or tubers.

tě-lī'-nī, s. [Native name (?).] (See etym. and compound.)

telini-fly, s.

Entom.: *Mylabris cichorii*, plentiful in most parts of India. It has been strongly recommended as a substitute for cantharides.

těll, *telle, *tell-en (pa. t. **tellde, *telde, told, *tolde*, pa. par. *told*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *tellan* (pa. t. *tealde*, pa. par. *teald*)=to count, to narrate, from *tal*=a tale, a number; cogn. with Dut. *tellen*, from *tal*=a tale; Icel. *telja*, from *tala*; Dan. *talle*, from *tal*; Sw. *tälja*, from *tal*; Ger. *zahlen*, from *zahl*.] [TALE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To count, to enumerate, to reckon.

"And some grow rich by *telling* lies,
And some by *telling* money."

Praed: Chant of the Brazen Head.

2. To express in words; to communicate, to utter, to say.

"I will not eat until I have *told* my errand."—*Genesis*, xxiv. 33.

3. To narrate, to relate, to rehearse.

"I'll *tell* you my dream."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

4. To make known by words; to divulge, to disclose, to confess, to acknowledge.

"*Tell* it not in Gath."—2 *Samuel*, i. 20.

*5. To explain, to solve.

"Whoso asked her for his wife,
His riddle *told* not, lost his life."

Shakesp.: Pericles, Prol. 38.

6. With a personal object:

(1) To give information or instruction to.

"I *told* him of myself."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

(2) To order, to direct; to give orders or directions to; as, He *told* you to stay here.

7. To discern so as to be able to say or declare; to distinguish, to decide, to determine, to answer, to indicate; as, I cannot *tell* one from the other.

*8. To publish, to proclaim, to declare.

"And others *seiden*, he semeth to be a teller of news
feendis, for he *tee de* to hem Jhesu and the aghenryng."
—*Wycliffe: Dedis*, xvii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give an account; to make or give a report; to speak.

"That I may . . . *tell* of all Thy wondrous works."
—*Psalms* xxvi. 7.

2. To play the informer; to tell tales, to inform, to blab; as, If he does so, I'll *tell*. (*Colloq.*)

3. To take effect; to produce a marked effect; as, Every shot *told*.

¶ 1. I can *tell* you: Trust me; I can assure you. (*Colloq.*)

"They are burs, I can *tell* you."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

2. To tell of:

(1) To declare, to proclaim, to speak of, to mention.

(2) To inform on or against; to tell tales of. (*Colloq.*)

3. To tell off: To count off; to select or detach for some special duty.

"Were *told off* to preserve a way clear of obstacles for the competitors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. To tell on: To inform against; to tell of. (*Colloq.*)

"David saved neither man nor woman alive, to bring tidings to Gath, saying, Lest they should *tell on* us."—1 *Samuel*, xxvii. 11.

5. To tell one's beads: [BEAD.]

6. To tell up: To count up; to tell; to amount or increase so as to produce a certain effect.

*tělł, s. [TELL, v.] That which is told; a tale.

"I am at the end of my *tell*."—*Walpole: To Mann*, i. 265.

*tell-clock, s. An idler.

"Is there no mean between bnsy-bodies and *tell-clocks*?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 131.

tělł-lā-ble, a. [Eng. *tell*; -able.] Capable of being told.

tělł-lēn, s. [TELLINA.] Any individual of the family *Tellinidae*. (See extract.)

"The *Tellens* are found in all seas, chiefly in the littoral and laminarian zones; they frequent sandy bottoms or sandy mud, burying beneath the surface; a few species inhabit estuaries and rivers. Their valves are often richly colored and ornamented with finely sculptured lines."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 480.

tělł-ēr, s. [Eng. *tell*, v.; -er.]

1. One who tells, narrates, or communicates the knowledge of something; an informer.

"The nature of bad news infects the teller."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

2. One who numbers or counts; one who tells or counts votes; specif., one of four members of any legislative body appointed, two on each side, by the Speaker to count or tell the votes in a division for and against a motion. One for the ayes and one for the noes are associated to check each other in the telling.

*3. An officer of the British exchequer, formerly also called a tallier. [TALLY.] They were four in number; their business was to receive all moneys due to the king, and give the clerk of the pell a bill to charge him therewith; they also paid all persons any money payable to them by the king, by warrant from the auditor of the receipt; and also made books of receipts and payments which they delivered to the lord treasurer. The office was abolished by 4 & 5 Will. IV., c. 15, and their duties are now performed by a comptroller-general of the receipt and issue of the exchequer.

4. An officer in a bank, whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter.

tělł-ēr-ship, s. [Eng. *teller*; -ship.] The office or employment of a teller.

tělł-lī-a, s. [Prob. from Lat. *tellus*=the earth. (See def.)]

Ichthyology: A pseudo-genus of Cyprinodontidae, erected for the reception of such species of the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

type-genus Cyprinodon as have lost their ventral fins, either from living in limited localities or from their habit of concealing themselves in the mud. (*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 615.)

těl-lī'-nā, s. [Gr. *tellinē*=a kind of shell-fish.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: The type-genus of Tellinidæ (q. v.). Shell ovate, oblong, rounded in front, angular behind; valves smooth or marked with radiating striæ. The animals have the power of leaping from the bottom by means of their muscular foot. The genus is cosmopolitan, most abundant in the tropics; more than 300 species have been described. Fossil species 170, from the Oölite onward.

¶ *Tellina balthica* crag or clay:

Geol.: A clay characterized by the abundance of *Tellina balthica*. According to some authorities, it forms the base of the whole glacial series, and indicates the setting-in of the great glacial subsidence.

těl-lī'-īng, ***tell-yng**, pr. par., a. & s. [TELL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Operating with great effect; highly effective.

"Its authors . . . are stronger in the invention of telling situations."—*Observer*, July 27, 1885.

C. As subst.: The act of declaring, speaking, or uttering; in the plural, the act of declaring or divulging what ought not to be told, disclosure of a secret or what has been communicated in confidence.

¶ *That's telling*: That would be giving information which ought not to be given; that is asking one to blab. (*Colloq.*)

těl-lī'-nī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tellin(a)*: Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A family of Sinu-pallialia, with eleven species (*Woodward*), to which Tate adds three others. Shell equivalve, closed and compressed; cardinal teeth two; siphons separate, long, and slender, siphonal fold large; foot tongue-shaped. (See extract under TELLEN.) The family appears first in the Coal-measures.

těl-līn-īte, s. [Mod. Lat. *tellin(a)*; suff. -ite.] A fossil Tellina (q. v.).

těl-lō-graph, s. [TELEGRAPH.]

těl-l-tāle, a. & s. [Eng. *tell*, v., and *tale*.]

A. As adj.: Telling tales; given to blabbing or telling tales; giving mischievous information. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Make me not object to the tell-tale day."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 806.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who tells tales; one who officiously divulges the private affairs of others; one who tells what prudence should suppress; a tale-bearer.

"You speak to Casca; and to such a man

That is no fleeing tell-tale."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. That which serves to interpret or manifest.

"Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind;

Eager tell-tales of her mind."

Matthew Arnold: Switzerland.

II. Technically:

1. **Mech.**: A name given to a variety of devices, usually automatic, for counting, verifying, detecting, or indicating; as,

(1) A turnstile having mechanism which indicates the number of persons passing through it.

(2) A clock attachment for the purpose of causing a record to be made of the presence of a watchman at certain intervals. A common form is provided with a rotating paper dial, showing the hour and minute at which the watchman touched a projecting stud which punctures the paper dial.

(3) A device attached to a station-meter to point out any irregularity in the production of gas.

2. **Music**: A movable piece attached to an organ to indicate when the wind is nearly exhausted.

3. **Nautical**:

(1) The same as TELL-TALE COMPASS (q. v.).

(2) An index in front of the wheel, or in the cabin, to show the position of the tiller.

4. **Ornithology**: An American name for *Totanus flavipes* and *T. vociferus*. So named because their shrill whistle alarms ducks.

telltale-compass, s.

Nautical: A compass suspended overhead in the cabin, with the face of the card downward, so that it is visible from below, and enables the captain to detect any error or irregularity in steering.

***těl-l-troth**, s. [English *tell*, s., and *troth*.] One who speaks the truth.

těl-lūr'-āl, a. [Latin *tellus* (genit. *telluris*)=the earth.] Of or pertaining to the earth.

těl-lū-rate, s. [Eng. *tellur(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of telluric acid.

těl-lūr-ē-thyl, s. [Eng. *tellur(ium)*, and *ethyl*.]

Chemistry: $\text{Te}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2$. Ethyl telluride; telluric ethide. A heavy, oily, yellowish-red liquid, obtained by distilling potassium telluride with potassium ethyl sulphate. It is very inflammable, has a disagreeable odor, and acts as a bivalent radical, uniting with chlorine, bromine, &c., to form compounds.

těl-lū-rēt'-tēd, a. [Formed from Eng. *tellurium* (q. v.).] Combined with tellurium.

telluretted-hydrogen, subst. [TELLURHYDRIC-ACID.]

těl-lūr-hy'-drate, s. [English *tellur(ium)*, and *hydrate*.] [TELLURIDE.]

těl-lūr-hy'-dric, a. [English *tellur(ium)*, and *hydric*.] Containing tellurium and hydrogen.

tellurhydric-acid, s. [HYDROGEN-TELLURIDE.]

těl-lūr'-ī-an, s. & a. [TELLURION.]

A. As substantive:

1. The same as TELLURION (q. v.).

2. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal.

"So far ahead of us Tellurians in optical resources."—*De Quincey: Joan of Arc*.

***B. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to the earth.

"Hear the tellurian lungs wheezing."—*De Quincey: System of the Heavens*.

těl-lūr'-īc (1), a. [Lat. *tellus* (genit. *telluris*)=the earth.] Pertaining to or proceeding from the earth.

"As regards its breadth the tellurio movement went from the Lepontian Alps in the north to the Gulfs of Genoa and Lyons."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

těl-lūr'-īc (2), a. [Eng. *tellur(ium)*; -ic.] Derived from or containing tellurium.

telluric-acid, s.

Chem.: H_2TeO_4 . A crystalline body obtained by fusing equal parts of tellurous oxide and sodium carbonate, dissolving the product in water precipitating by means of barium chloride, and decomposing with sulphuric acid. It has a metallic taste, reddens litmus-paper, and is freely, although slowly, soluble in water. The tellurates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water, the others are insoluble.

telluric-bismuth, s.

Min.: A name given to tetradymite, joseite, and wehrlite. (See these words.)

telluric-ethide, s. [TELLURETHYL.]

telluric-ocher, s. [TELLURITE.]

telluric-oxide, s.

Chemistry: TeO_3 . Obtained by strongly heating crystallized telluric acid. It is insoluble in water, and even in a boiling alkaline liquid.

telluric-silver, s. [HESSITE, PETZITE.]

těl-lū-rīde, s. [Eng. *tellur(ium)*; -ide.]

Chem.: A salt of tellurhydric acid.

¶ Telluride of bismuth=*Tetradymite*, *Joseite*, and *Wehrlite*; Telluride of lead=*Altaite*; Telluride of silver and gold=*Petzite*; Telluride of silver and lead=*Sylvanite*; Telluride of nickel=*Melonite*.

těl-lūr'-ī-ōn, ***těl-lūr'-ī-ūm**, s. [Latin *tellus* (genit. *telluris*)=the earth.] An apparatus for the purpose of illustrating to the eye the real and apparent movements of the earth; exhibiting the ellipticity of the earth's orbit; the position of the sun, represented by a lamp in one of the foci of that ellipse; the inclination of the pole to the plane of the ecliptic, and the constancy of the pole during the entire yearly revolution; the apparent movement through the constellations of the zodiac; the phenomena of eclipses, day and night, sunrise and sunset, and the seasons; the varying declination of the sun; the equation of time; the motions and phases of the moon; and affording a model whereon to illustrate the theory of the tides, lunar disturbances, &c.

těl-lū-rīsm, s. [Latin *tellus* (genit. *telluris*)=the earth; Eng. suff. -ism.] A modification of the hypothesis of animal magnetism, introduced by a German, Dr. Kieser, who attributed the phenomena to a telluric spirit or influence.

těl-lū-rite, subst. [Eng. *tellur(ium)*; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral found as an earthy incrustation, or in small spherical masses with radiated structure, on the native tellurium of Transylvania. Composition: The same as tellurous acid (q. v.).

těl-lūr'-ī-ūm, s. [TELLURION.]

1. **Chem.**: Symb. Te, At. Wt. 128. An element of rare occurrence, found in a few minerals, in association with gold, silver, and bismuth. It possesses many of the characters of a metal, but bears so close a resemblance to selenium in its chemical properties that it is generally placed in the sulphur group. It has the color and luster of silver, is very

brittle, a bad conductor of heat and electricity; specific gravity, 6.26; melts below a red heat, and volatilizes at a higher temperature. Like sulphur, it forms both oxides and acids.

2. **Min.**: Occurs in six-sided prisms with basal edges replaced; crystallization hexagonal. Has lately been found in more complex forms; more often massive and granular. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 6.1-6.3; luster, metallic; color, tin-white; brittle. Composition: Tellurium and gold, with occasionally some iron. Originally found at the Maria Loretto mine, Transylvania, where it was melted for the gold it contained. Recently found, associated with various tellurides, in several of the United States.

tellurium-glance, s. [NAGYAGITE.]

těl-lūr'-ōūs, a. [Eng. *tellur(ium)*; -ous.] Pertaining to tellurium.

tellurous-acid, s.

Chem.: H_2TeO_3 . A bulky precipitate prepared by dissolving tellurium in nitric acid of specific gravity 1.25, and pouring the solution into water. It has a bitter metallic taste, is slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alkalis and acids.

tellurous-oxide, s.

Chem.: TeO_2 . A semi-crystalline powder prepared by heating tellurous acid to a low red heat. It is fusible, volatile, and slightly soluble in water.

těl-māt-ō-lēs'-tēs, s. [Gr. *telma* (genit. *telmatos*)=a pond, a marsh, and *lēstēs*=a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of Limnotheridæ, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

těl-māt-or'-nīs, s. [Gr. *telma* (genit. *telmatos*)=a pond, a marsh, and *ornīs*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Grallatores, akin to the Rallidæ, from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

těl-ō-dy-nām'-īc, a. [Greek *tēle*=afar off, and Eng. *dynamic* (q. v.).] (See compound.)

telodynamic-cable, s. A means for transmitting power, originated by Hirn of Logelbach, in which high speed is employed to give the effect of great mass.

těl-ō-pē'-a, s. [Gr. *tēlōpos*=seeing to a distance, seen at a distance; alluding to the great distance at which its crimson blossoms can be seen.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevillidæ. Leaves entire or slightly toothed; flowers in terminal clusters, surrounded by an involucre. *Telopea speciosissima*, the Waratah of New South Wales and Tasmania, is a splendid proteaceous shrub, cultivated in green houses.

těl-ō-týpe, s. [Gr. *tēle*=afar off, and Eng. *type*.] A printing electric telegraph.

těl-phēr, s. & a. [TELPHERAGE.]

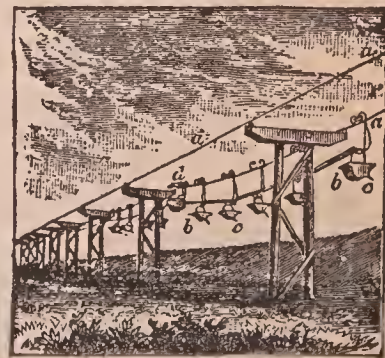
A. As substantive:

Elect.: The plant and rolling-stock of any system of telpherage (q. v.). The word was formed by the late Prof. F. Jenkin; but the example quoted under TELPHERAGE is the sole instance in which he used it as a substantive in the paper he read before the Society of Arts.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to telpherage; moved or moving automatically by the aid of electricity.

telpher-line, s.

Elect.: A line on which transport is automatically effected by the aid of electricity; an electric railway; specif., a line worked by Prof. Jenkin's system of telpherage. The first line was opened at Glynde, England, Oct. 17, 1885, for the Newhaven Cement Company. It is a double line, nearly a mile long, composed of two sets of steel rails (a, a), supported on wooden T-shaped posts, about eighteen feet high. A wire is supported on each end of the cross-piece of the T, which is eight feet long. The carriers, or skeps (b), are of iron, and hold about two hundred-weight each; they are furnished with handles by which their contents are tilted over by a man with a pole, or automatically tilted by these handles coming successively into contact with a wooden arm standing out from the post where it is desired that the skeps should be emptied. Ten of these carriers, which are in electrical connection with each other, form a train, and in the middle of the train is an electric



Telpher-line.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

motor (d). About half-a-mile from the starting-point is the engine-house containing the dynamos, whence the current is led to the line, and so to the motor in the center of the train. A speed of four to five miles an hour is attained, and the working cost is about 5 cents per ton, the skips being empty on the return journey. The great practical advantage of a telpher-line is that it can be carried through a district without any interference with the fields, rivers, or roads, that cutting and tunneling are not necessary, and that no ground has to be purchased, as for ordinary railways and tramways.

těl'-phēr-age (age as *ĭg*), *s.* [Gr. *tēle*=afar off, and *phērō*=to bear. (See extract.)]
Elect.: (See extract.)

"In the first place it is necessary that I should define what is meant by the word *telpherage*, and perhaps that I should defend its formation. The word is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be 'telephorage'; but in order to avoid confusion with 'telephone,' and to get rid of the double accent in one word, which is disagreeable to my ear, I have ventured to give the new word such a form as it might have received after a few centuries of usage by English tongues, and to substitute the English-sounding *telpher* for 'telephone.'"—Prof. F. Jenkin, in *Journ. Soc. Arts*, xxxii. 648

těl'-sōn, *s.* [Gr. *telson*=a limit.]

Compar. Anat.: The last joint in the abdomen of the Crustacea. By some authorities it is regarded as a terminal somite without appendages, by other as an azygous appendage. The telson may be broad and spreading, as in the Lobster, or ensiform, as in the King Crab, while in the extinct Eurypterida its form was extremely variable. The name is also applied to the last joint of Scorpions, which has been modified into a weapon of offense.

tělt, *pa. t. of v.* [TELL.] Told. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, man—Jamie—Jamie Steenson—I tell ye before,"—Scott: *Waverley*, p. 89.

tě'-mēn, *s.* [Native name.] A grain measure of Tripoli, containing nearly six gallons.

tēm'-ē-rā, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Torpedinidæ (q. v.), from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The teeth are blunt, and the dorsal fins are absent.

tēm'-ē-rār'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [Latin *temerarius*, from *temere*=rashly; French *téméraire*; Ital. & Sp. *temerario*.]

1. Heedless or careless of consequences; unreasonably venturesome; rash, reckless, inconsiderate, headstrong.

"The theological faculty of Paris have condemn'd their doctrine as *temerarious*."—Bp. Taylor: *A Discourse of Confirmation*, § 1.

2. Careless, heedless; done at random.

"The wit of man could not persuade him that this was done by the *temerarious* dashes of an unguided pen."—Ray: *Creation*.

tēm'-ē-rār'-ī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *temerarious*; -ly.] In a temerarious manner; rashly, recklessly, heedlessly.

"Mine opinion and sentence . . . I do not *temerariouŷly* define."—Burnet: *Records*, vol. i., bk. iii., No. 21.

***tēm'-ē-rā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *temeratus*, *pa. par.* of *temero*=to pollute.] Pollution, contamination.

"The *temeration* of . . . popular preachers."—Jeremy Taylor: *Sermons*, iii. 312.

tě-měr'-ī-tŷ, ***te-mer-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *témérité*, from Lat. *temeritatem*, accus. of *temeritas*, from *temere*=rashly, from the same root as Sansc. *tamas*=darkness, dimness.] Heedlessness or recklessness of consequences; extreme venturesomeness; recklessness, rashness.

"He soon became, unfortunately for his country, bold even to *temerity*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***tēm'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *temere*=rashly.] Reckless, rash.

"*Temerous* tauntress that delights in toys."

Vncertaine Authors: Agt. an Unstedfast Woman.

***tēm'-ēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *temerous*; -ly.] Recklessly, rashly.

"Not that I *temerouŷly* diffine anything to come."—Bale: *Image*, pt. ii., fo. 69.

tēm'-in, *s.* [Native term.] A money of account in Algiers, equivalent to two cambes or twenty-nine aspers, about 17s. sterling.

Tēm'-mīnck, *s.* [C. J. Temminck, a Dutch naturalist, director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Haarlem, who from 1807 to 1815 published works on mammals and birds.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Temminck's bat, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Scotophilus temminckii*, about three inches long, varying considerably in color, generally dark olive-brown above, and reddish or yellowish white below. It has a wide range in the East.

Temminck's tragopan, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cerionis temminckii*. [TRAGOPAN.]

tēm'-nō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *temnō*=to cut; suff. -odon.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carangidæ, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body oblong, compressed, covered with cycloid scales of moderate size; mouth-cleft wide; strong teeth in jaws, smaller on vomer and palatine bones; no finlets; lateral line not shielded; anal and second dorsal covered with very small scales. *Temnodon saltator*, the Bluefish, is highly esteemed as food.

tēm-pē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Tempe, a celebrated and beautiful vale in Thessaly, described by the poets as the most delightful spot on the earth; hence, fig., delightful, enchanting, lovely.

tēm'-pēr, ***tem-pre**, ***tem-pri-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *tempérer*=to temper, from Lat. *tempero*=to appportion, to moderate, to regulate, to qualify. Allied to *tempus*=time; *temperi*, *tempori*=seasonably; Sp. *temperar*, *templar*; Port. *temperar*; Ital. *temperare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To moderate, to regulate, to govern, to control.

"With which the damned ghosts he governeth,

And furies rules, and Tartare *tempereth*."

Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 1,294.

2. To reduce the excess, violence, harshness, or severity of; to qualify, to moderate, to soothe, to calm.

"O woman, lovely woman! Nature made thee

To *temper* man: we had been brutes without you."

Otway: Venice Preserved, i. 1.

3. To mingle, mix, or combine properly or in due proportion; to blend; to form by mixture; to compound.

"Then in a bowl he *tempers* generous wines,

' Around whose verge a mimic ivy twines."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 58.

4. To proportion duly as regards constituent parts; to unite or combine in due proportion; to adjust.

"God hath *tempered* the body together . . . that there should be no schism in the body, but that the members should have the same care one for another."—1 Cor. *inth.* xii. 24, 25.

5. To mix and work up.

"The potter, *tempering* soft earth, fashioneth every vessel with much labor."—*Wisdom* xv. 7.

6. To qualify by the intermixture or addition of something to reduce to due condition by combining with something else.

"I shall *temper* so

Justice with mercy, as may illustrate most

Them fully satisfied, and thee appease."

Milton: P. L., x. 77.

7. To form to a proper degree of hardness. [TEMPERING.]

"We must do as the smiths who *temper* yron."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 95.

*8. To fashion, to mold, to dispose.

"'Tis she,

That *tempers* him to this extremity."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

*9. To warm.

"What wax so frozen but dissolves with *tempering*?"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 565.

II. Technically:

1. **Founding**: To moisten and work up to a proper consistency; as, to *temper* clay.

2. **Music**: To adjust, as the scale of tones or sounds of a fixed-toned instrument, so as to enable it to be played in any key; to raise or lower slightly as the various notes of an instrument, so that the intervals in each key shall be as far as possible equally agreeable. [TEMPERAMENT.]

*B. **Intransitive:**

1. To have or acquire a proper or desired state or quality; to become soft and pliable.

"I have him already *tempering* between my finger and my thumb, and shortly will I seal with him."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

2. To accord; to act and think in accord or conformity.

"Few men rightly *temper* with the stars."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.

tēm'-pēr, *s.* [TEMPER, *v.*; cf. Lat. *temperies*=a tempering, right admixture.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Bodily temperament; that constitution of body arising from the due blending or mixture of the four principal humors. [TEMPERAMENT I. 3.]

"The exquisiteness of his [the Savior's] bodily *temper* increased the exquisiteness of his torment."—Fuller: *Pisgah Sight*, i. 345.

2. Due mixture of different qualities; the state of any compound substance which results from the mixture of various ingredients.

"Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil and *temper*, than the abundant growing of the palm-trees."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.

*3. Middle course, state, or character; mean, medium.

"If the estates of some bishops were exorbitant before the reformation, the present clergy's wishes reach no further than that some reasonable *temper* had been used, instead of paring them so quick."—*Swift: Miscellanies*.

*4. Calmness of mind; moderation, self-restraint, temperateness.

"Oh! blessed with *temper*, whose unclouded ray

Can make to-morrow cheerful as to-day."

Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 257.

5. Disposition of mind; constitution of the mind, especially as regards the passions and affections.

"His *temper*, in spite of manifold vexations and provocations, was always cheerful and serene."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. Mood, humor, disposition.

"Thus the nation was in such a *temper* that the smallest spark might raise a flame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

7. Heat of mind or passion; proneness or disposition to give way to anger, rage, or passion; irritability.

8. Habits, natural inclinations.

"Such as have a knowledge of the town may easily class themselves with *tempers* congenial to their own."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

9. The state of a metal, particularly as regards its hardness.

"The hot pieces of iron he would hammer out . . . and harden them to a good *temper* as there was occasion."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

10. Quality.

"His courage was of the truest *temper*; his understanding strong but narrow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

11. An alloy used by pewterers, consisting of two parts of tin to one of copper.

II. Sugar-manuf.: Milk of lime, or its equivalent, added to boiling syrup to clarify it and neutralize the superabundant acid.

¶ For the difference between *temper*, *disposition*, and *frame*, see DISPOSITION.

temper-screw, *s.*

1. **Well-boring**: A piece by which the tools are suspended from the walking beam, and are lowered as the drilling progresses.

2. A set-screw for adjustment; one which brings its point against a bearing or an object.

tēm'-pēr-a, *s.* [Ital.]

Paint.: The same as DISTEMPER (2) (q. v.).

tēm'-pēr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *temper*; -able.] Capable of being tempered.

tēm'-pēr-a-mēnt, *s.* [Lat. *temperamentum*=a mean, moderation, from *tempero*=to moderate, to temper (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A compromise or middle ground on which two contending parties can meet; a medium between two extreme opinions; a middlecourse or an arrangement reached by mutual concession, or by tempering the extreme claims on either side, adjustment of opposing influences, or the means by which such an adjustment is effected.

"However, I forejudge not any probable expedient, any *temperament* that can be found in things of this nature, so disputable on either side."—*Milton: Ready and Easy Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*.

2. State with regard to the relative proportion of different qualities or constituent parts; constitution; due mixture of opposite or different qualities; a condition arising from the proper blending of various qualities.

"Galen was not a better physician than an ill divine, while he determines the soul to be the complexion and *temperament* of the prime qualities."—Bp. Hall: *The Invisible World*, bk. ix., § 1.

3. That individual peculiarity of physical organization by which the manner of acting, feeling, and thinking of each person is permanently affected. Temperament, called by the Greeks *krasis*, meaning a mixture or tempering of elements, was anciently supposed to arise from the union of two or more of the entities, heat, cold, drouth, or moisture, corresponding to the so-called elements, fire, air, earth, and water. There were four temperaments recognized by Hippocrates, which he supposed to have arisen from the mixture of four secondary or compound elements, blood, phlegm or pituita, yellow bile, and black bile. Blood is supposed by him to be a combination of hot and moist, phlegm of cold and moist, yellow bile of hot and dry, and black bile of cold and dry. While his explanation is rejected, his four temperaments are

fāte, rāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

still recognized under the names of the Sanguine or Sanguineous, the Lymphatic or Phlegmatic, the Choleric or Biliious, and the Melancholic or Atrabilious temperaments. (See these words.)

*4. Condition, as to heat or cold; temperature.

"They do not provide [refreshments] in proportion to the fertility of the soil, and the temperament of the climate."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

II. *Music*: In its broadest sense, the division of the octave; in a narrower sense, the modification of intervals from their strict mathematical value in order to secure a recurring and interchangeable series in consecutive octaves. The most common form of temperament is that now used on pianofortes and organs, known as Equal Temperament, in which the octave is divided into twelve equal parts called mean semitones; but in order to secure this, the fifths have to be slightly flatter than 3:2, and the thirds considerably sharper than 5:4. If thirds and fifths be required in just intonation, the number of keys on keyed instruments must be inconveniently multiplied; such instruments are sometimes called enharmonic. Systems of Unequal Temperament are such as secure perfect correctness in certain common keys at the sacrifice of the intonation of those more remote.

¶ For the difference between *temperament* and *frame*, see *FRAME*.

*tēm-pēr-a-mēnt'-aī, *a.* [Eng. *temperament*; -al.] Constitutional; pertaining to the temperament.

"And by it, 'tis easie to give an account of dreams, both monitory and *temperamental*, enthusiasms, fanatick extacies, and the like."—Glanvill, *Ess.* 6.

*tēm-pēr-a-mēnt'-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *temperamentally*; -ly.] In temperament; as regards temperament.

"Not more unlike, physically or *temperamentally*, were Brébeuf and Lalemant."—Scribner's *Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 89.

tēm-pēr-aŋce, *tēm-pēr-aŋ-cŷ, *tem-per-auce, *s.* [Fr. *tempérance*, from Lat. *temperantia* = moderation, temperance, from *temperans*, pr. par. of *tempero* = to temper (q. v.); Sp. *temperancia*; Port. *temperança*; Ital. *temperanza*, *tempranza*. Sir Thomas Elyot, writing in 1534, says that the word was not then in general use.]

1. Moderation; observance of moderation; temperateness; specifically—

(1) Self-restraint; moderation of passion; patience, calmness. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xii. 583.)

(2) Habitual moderation in regard to the indulgence of the natural appetites and passions; abstinence from all excess, improper indulgence, or the use of anything injurious to moral or physical well-being; restrained or moderate indulgence; in a more limited sense, abstinence from or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, xi. 531.)

*2. Chastity. (*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 884.)

*3. Agreeable temperature; mild climate.

"It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate *temperance*."—*Shakesp.*: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

¶ *Temperance* is frequently used adjectively; as, a *temperance* society, a *temperance* meeting, &c.

temperance hospital, s.

Med.: A hospital in which alcohol is not used as a beverage, and is only employed very sparingly and under test conditions as a medicine.

temperance-hotel, s. A hotel where no intoxicating liquors are supplied.

temperance-movement, s.

Hist.: A movement designed (1) to minimize or (2) to abolish the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages. In the first sense the word "temperance" is used strictly, *i. e.*, the aim at moderation in the use of liquors; in the second sense it is equivalent to total abstinence. The Jewish Nazarites and Rechabites acted on total abstinence principles (Num. vi. 1-21, Jer. xxxv. 1-6) [RECHABITE (1)], as did the Encratites (q. v.) of the second Christian century. Most of the higher Hindoo castes and all the Mohammedans nominally abstain from intoxicating liquor. The earliest modern temperance order was that of St. Christopher, founded in Germany in 1517, the members of which were pledged not to drink more than seven goblets of liquor at a meal, "except in cases where this measure was not sufficient to quench thirst." In 1600 the Landgrave of Hesse established another temperance order. America was earlier than Britain in the modern temperance movement. In 1651 the people of East Hampton, Long Island, endeavored to limit the sale of intoxicating drinks. In 1760 the religious societies began to protest against drinking at funerals; in 1789 a resolution was passed by farmers to abstain from liquor during that season; and in 1790 medical men, led by Dr. Rush, protested against the use of spirits, and four years later he recommended total abstinence. The first total abstinence pledge was drafted by Micaiah Pendleton of

Virginia. In 1812 the Rev. H. Humphrey recommended total abstinence, as did Dr. Lyman Beecher, and various temperance societies arose. Not, however, till 1836 was the American Temperance Union formed on the basis of total abstinence. In 1840 the Washingtonians were founded in the city of Baltimore, and in 1842 the Sons of Temperance were instituted in New York City. From 1845 commenced the various orders with ritual and insignia, which have gradually been extended to or imitated in Europe. As early as 1818 a total abstinence society, believed to have been the first in date throughout the world, had been founded at Skibbereen, in Ireland. In England the movement began at Bradford, in February, 1830. The British and Foreign Temperance Society was formed in London early in 1831. On August 23, 1832, Joseph Livesey, then a member of the Preston Temperance Society, drew up the teetotal pledge, the first signers of which are known as the "seven men of Preston." This inaugurated the modern teetotal movement. In 1838 Father Theobald Mathew, a Capuchin friar, became the apostle of temperance for Ireland, and by the end of 1839 obtained 1,800,000 recruits to the cause. The United Kingdom Band of Hope Union was founded in May, 1855. In 1868 the Independent Order of Good Templars, probably the most widespread of all temperance organizations, was planted in England by Mr. Joseph Malins. In 1873 Cardinal Manning and Father Nugent commenced a vigorous temperance movement among the Roman Catholics. The feeling in favor of temperance is steadily growing, and the numerous societies with their large membership constitute a very potent social and political force.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with its auxiliary state and territorial unions, besides that of the District of Columbia, is the largest society ever composed exclusively of women and conducted entirely by them. It has been organized in every state and territory of the nation, and locally in about ten thousand towns and cities. Great Britain, Canada and Australia, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, India and Japan, Madagascar and South Africa, have also organized, and there are local unions in almost every civilized nation. This society is the lineal descendant of the great Temperance Crusade of 1873-4, and is a union of Christian women for the purpose of educating the young; forming a better public sentiment; reforming the drinking classes; and securing the entire abolition of the liquor traffic. In its political aspect the temperance question has in this country become one of grave importance, and has formed an issue in more than one political campaign in several states of the Union. Its advocacy has assumed different forms, ranging from partial restriction [LOCAL OPTION] to total prohibition [PROHIBITION]. In Maine, under the earlier efforts of the apostles of total abstinence, prohibition was carried as a measure of state policy, and the Maine liquor law formed the basis of subsequent similar enactments in other states. In several of the states local option exists, and in one—South Carolina—the state has assumed a monopoly of the liquor traffic, allowing no liquor to be sold except through the medium of dispensers appointed by the Boards of Control, said Boards of Control in turn being appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Legislature. To enforce this law the Governor has authority to employ special constables, whose pay shall be \$2 per day. Iowa has a prohibition law the provisions of which, especially that portion relating to "original packages" has occasioned much litigation. It is a significant fact that, in the localities in which women are allowed to vote, prohibition is most firmly established as a matter of governmental policy, and intemperance and its consequent evils are at a minimum.

temperance-society, s.

1. A society pledging its members to temperance or moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors.

2. A total abstinence society, or, in some cases, a society on a double basis, so that a member may profess either temperance [1] or total abstinence. [TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.]

*tēm-pēr-aŋ-cŷ, *s.* [TEMPERANCE.]

tēm-pēr-ate, *tem-por-at, *a.* [Latin *temperatus*, pa. par. of *tempero* = to moderate, to temper (q. v.).]

1. Not swayed by passion; exercising self-restraint; cool, calm, self-restrained.

"In the mind of a *temperate* person, all lieth plaine and even on everie side; nothing there but quietnesse and integrity."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 54.

2. Not excessive as regards the use of language; calm, measured, moderate, not violent; as, *temperate* language, a *temperate* speaker.

3. Moderate as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or passions; abstemious.

"In youth his habits had been *temperate*; and his temperance had its proper reward, a singularly green and vigorous old age."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Not violent or excessive in opinions or views; moderate.

"He belonged to the mildest and most *temperate* section of the Puritan body."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

5. Moderate as regards the amount of heat; not liable to excess of heat or cold; mild.

"Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?

Thou art more lovely and more *temperate*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 18.

*6. Chaste; not hot-blooded.

"She is not hot, but *temperate* as the morn."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

*7. Proceeding from temperance; as, *temperate* sleep.

temperate-zones, s. pl.

Physical Geog.: The spaces on the earth between the tropics and the polar circle, where the heat is less than in the tropics, and the cold less than in the polar circles. [ZONE.]

*tēm-pēr-ate, *v. t.* [TEMPERATE, *a.*] To temper, to moderate.

"In the deep vase, that shone like burnished gold,
The boiling fluid *temperates* the cold."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix. 453.

tēm-pēr-ate-lŷ, *tem-per-at-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *temperate*; -ly.]

1. In a temperate, cool, or quiet manner; without heat or passion; calmly, quietly.

"His youth

So *temperately* warm, so chastely cool."

Thomson: *Sickness*, ii.

2. Without over-indulgence in eating, drinking, or the like.

*3. Moderately; not excessively.

"By winds that *temperately* blow,

The bark should pass secure and slow."

Addison. (*Todd*.)

tēm-pēr-ate-ness, *tem-per-ate-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *temperate*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being temperate; moderation; absence of heat or passion; calmness, quiet.

"The increased *temperateness* in the language of teetotallers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Temperance; moderation or self-restraint as regards the indulgence of the natural appetites or desires.

*3. Freedom from excessive heat or cold.

"By reason of this hayle the ayre was brought into a good *temperatenesse*."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. clxxi.

*tēm-pēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *temperat(e)*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of tempering.

"The air drawn in and sent forth by the breath, which is *temperative* of the heart's heat."—Granger: *On Eccles.*, p. 15.

tēm-pēr-a-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *temperatura* = due measure, proportion, temperature; Sp. & Ital. *temperatura*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Moderation; freedom from immoderate heat or passion.

*2. Constitution, state; degree of any qualities.

"Memory depends upon the consistence and the *temperature* of the brain."—Watts.

*3. Mixture, combination; that which is made by mixture; a compound, a combination.

"Now the first of these, and the foundation of all the rest, is a proper *temperature* of fear and love; two affections, which ought never to be separated in thinking of God."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

*4. The temper of metals.

"Taking thereby the due *temperature* of stiff steel."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 95.

*5. Moderate degree of atmospheric heat; temperateness of climate.

"If, instead of this variation of heat, we suppose an equality or constant *temperature* of it before the deluge, the case would be much altered."—Woodward: *Nat. Hist.*

6. In the same sense as II.

II. *Physics*: Intensity of radiant heat. The temperature of any body is the extent to which it tends to impart sensible heat to other bodies. The temperature of a body may be altered by adding to it or withdrawing from it a certain amount of radiant heat. A cupful of boiling water taken from a boiler remains for a short time at as high a temperature as that in the larger vessel, but the limited amount of heat which it can radiate has a much less effect in raising that of other bodies. The temperature of any given body is determined by its specific heat (q. v.). For very high temperature it is usually measured by a pyrometer (q. v.), for ordinary temperature, by a thermometer (q. v.). (For the causes which regulate the temperature of the several countries, see *Climate* and *Isothermal*.) Temperature is often used in connection with the animal body. In the warm-blooded animals, birds, and

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tĩon, -sion = zhũn. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

mammals, the temperature of the body remains constant at 35° to 40° C., whatever be the heat of the air. The temperature of man is about 37° 6° C. (99° 7° Fahr.); in the wolf it is said to be as low as 35° 24° C., while in the swallow it is 44° C. In the cold-blooded animals it is but slightly raised above the surrounding air. In the frog it is rarely more than 04° to 05° C. above that of the atmosphere, and in a species of python it is 12° C., while Huber found that in the beehive it rose at times to 40° C. Plants as a rule do not greatly vary in temperature, from the surrounding atmosphere, except when they flower, when their heat rises some degrees. The probable cause is the increased absorption of oxygen and the formation of a large quantity of carbon dioxide. Minerals and rocks vary in their radiant heat, partly as they are exposed to external heat, partly according to the nature of chemical changes, if any, which they are undergoing.

"How much the temperature of the air varies here, I myself could sensibly perceive."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

temperature-alarm, *subst.* A mechanical contrivance which automatically makes a signal when the temperature of the place where it is located exceeds or falls below a determinate point.

tēm'-pēred, *a.* [Eng. *temper*, *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. Having a certain temper or disposition; disposed; usually in composition, as *good-tempered*, *hot-tempered*, &c.

"If I had not an excellent *tempered* patience, now should I break this fellow's head."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Coxcomb*, ii.

2. Subjected to and improved by the operation of tempering (q. v.); hardened.

"This sceptre, formed by *tempered* steel to prove An ensign of the delegates of Jove."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 314.

tempered-glass, *s.* [TOUGHENED-GLASS.]

tempered-steel, *s.* [STEEL, *s.*, II. 1.]

tēm'-pēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *temper*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which tempers; specif., a machine in which articles are ground together, with the addition of a proper quantity of water, to intimately commingle them and develop the plasticity. Sand and lime thus tempered form mortar; clay thus tempered becomes fit for the potter's use.

tēm'-pēr-īng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TEMPER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

Metal-work.: The process of producing in a metal, particularly steel, that peculiar degree of hardness and elasticity which adapts it for any of the purposes to which it is to be applied. The malleable metals generally increase in hardness by being hammered or rolled, and hammer-hardening—that is, hammering without the application of heat, is frequently employed for hardening some kinds of steel springs. Steel is for most purposes hardened by plunging it while hot into water, oil, or other liquid to cool it slowly. Nearly every kind of steel requires a particular degree of heat to impart to it the greatest hardness of which it is susceptible. If heated, and suddenly cooled below that degree, it becomes as soft as iron; if heated beyond that degree, it becomes very hard, though brittle; and its brittleness is an indication of the degree of its heat when cooled off. By the common method the steel is overheated, plunged in cold water, and then annealed or tempered by being so far re-heated that oil and tallow will burn on its surface; or the surface is ground and polished, and the steel reheated until it assumes a certain color. The gradations of color consecutively follow: a light straw-yellow, violet, blue, and finally gray or black, when the steel again becomes as soft as though it had never been hardened. Bronze is tempered by a process reverse to that adopted with steel. Cooling bronze slowly hardens it. The sudden cooling makes it less frangible, and is adopted with gongs. A method of tempering much practiced of late years is by the use of electricity, by means of which the article to be tempered is heated. For tempering wire this method is said to be superior, as the process can be continuously applied without intermission.

***tēm'-pēr-lēss, *tēm'-pēr-lēsse**, *adj.* [English *temper*; -*less*.] Without temper or moderation.

"So *temperless*, tempted with Fortune's smile,"

Sylvester: *Panaretus*, 1374.

tēm'-pēst, *subst.* [O. Fr. *tempeste* (Fr. *tempête*, from a Low Lat. **tempesta*; Lat. *tempesta*=season, weather, good or bad, a storm; allied to *tempus*=time; Sp. *tempestad*; Ital. *tempesta*.]

I. Lit.: A violent storm; a storm of extreme violence, a gale, a hurricane; an extensive current of wind rushing with great velocity, and commonly attended with heavy rain, hail or snow.

"Rise, rise! ye wild *tempests*, and cover his flight!"

Campbell: *Lochiel's Warning*.

II. Figuratively:

1. A violent tumult, commotion, or agitation; perturbation, storm, tumult.

"Even the king stood aghast for a moment at the violence of the *tempest* which he had raised."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*2. A fashionable assembly. (See extract.)

"Drum: This is a riotous assembly of fashionable people, of both sexes, at a private house, consisting of some hundreds, not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. There are also drum-major, rout, *tempest*, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar, as the significant name of each declares."—Smollett: *Advice*. (Note to line 30.)

tempest-beaten, *a.* Beaten or shaken as by a tempest.

"All its *tempest-beaten* turrets shake."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 27.

tempest-god, *s.*

Anthrop.: A deity supposed to preside over storms and tempests.

"Descending southward to Central America, there is found mention of the bird Voc, the messenger of Hura-kan, the *Tempest-god* (whose name has been adopted in European languages as *huracano*, *ouragan*, *hurricane*) of the Lightning and of the Thunder."—Taylor: *Prim. Cult.*, (ed. 1873), i. 363.

tempest-tossed, *a.* Tossed or driven about by storms.

"Without a sudden calm, will overset Thy *tempest-tossed* body."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 6.

***tēm'-pēst**, *v. t. & i.* [TEMPEST, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. **Lit.**: To disturb by or as by a tempest.

"Let him . . . *tempest* the air With volleyed thunders and wild warring words."

R. Potter: *Æschylus; Prometheus Chained*.

2. **Fig.**: To disturb greatly, to agitate.

"His ample chest all *tempest*ed with force."

Thomson: *Liberty*.

B. Intrans.: To pour out a tempest; to storm,

"Thunder and *tempest* on those learned heads, Whom Cæsar with such honor doth advance."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 1.

***tēm'-pēs'-tīve**, *a.* [Lat. *tempestivus*, from *tempesta*=a season.] Seasonable.

"Neither obscured from the comfortable beams of the sun, nor covered from the cheerful and *tempestive* showers of heaven."—Heywood: *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 532.

***tēm'-pēs'-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *tempestive*; -*ly*.] Seasonably; in proper season or time.

"Dancing is a pleasant recreation of the body and mind, if *tempestively* used."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 499.

***tēm'-pēs'-tīv'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [TEMPESTIVE.] Seasonableness.

"The constitutions of countries admit not such *tempestivity* of harvest."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

tēm'-pēs'-tū-ōūs, *adj.* [Fr. *tempestueux*, from Lat. *tempestuosus*.]

1. Very stormy, rough, turbulent.

"Like him, cross'd cheerfully *tempestuous* seas,

Forsaking country, kindred, friends and ease."

Cowper: *Hope*, 584.

2. Turbulent, violent, agitated, stormy.

"Melville, on whom the chief responsibility lay, sate on the throne in profound silence through the whole of this *tempestuous* debate."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Blowing with violence; very rough, boisterous.

*4. Subject to fits of violent passion; passionate.

tēm'-pēs'-tū-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tempestuous*; -*ly*.] In a tempestuous manner; with great violence of wind; with great commotion or agitation; stormily.

"A touch of hers, his blood would ebb and flow, And his cheek change *tempestuously*."

Byron: *Dream*, ii.

tēm'-pēs'-tū-ōūs-nēss, *s.* [English *tempestuous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tempestuous; storminess.

tēm'-plā, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *templum*=a temple.]

Arch.: Certain timbers introduced in the roofs of temples. They were placed upon the canterii, or principal rafters, extending the whole length of the temple from one fastigium to the other, corresponding in situation and use with the common purlins.

tēm'-plār, *tēm'-plēr, *tem-plere, *s. & a.* [Low Lat. *templarius*; from Lat. *templum*=a temple (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *templario*; Fr. *templier*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A member of the order called Templars, Knights Templars, Knights of the Temple, Soldiery of the Temple, Brethren of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem, and Soldiers of Christ. It was founded

in 1118 or 1119 by nine Christian knights, of whom the chief were Hugues de Payens or de Paganès and Geoffroi de St. Omer or Ademar. These two leaders had only one horse between them, hence the seal of the order had two armed knights one behind another on the same horse. Their sole support was the alms of the faithful, and they were often called the Pauper soldiers. The original object of their association was to maintain free passage for the pilgrims visiting the Holy Land. Baldwin II., King of Jerusalem, accommodated them in part of his palace, while the abbot and canons of the church and convent of the Temple gave them a building wherein to keep their arms, whence they were called Templars. They soon rose to great power and wealth. In 1128 de Payens, with some of his followers, requested the Council of Troyes to frame a rule for the order. One was accordingly drawn up, and confirmed the same year by Pope Honorius II. In 1146 Eugenius III. enjoined them to wear a red cross on their left breast and on their banner. [BEAUSE-ANT.] Further privileges were conferred upon the order by Pope Alexander III. in 1162. The head of the Templars was called the Grand Master, and was elected by the chapter or general body of the knights; under him was a seneschal or lieutenant. Every country in which the order had possessions was called a Province, and was ruled by a grand prior, grand preceptor, or provincial master. Under these were priors, bailiffs, or masters, and subordinate to these, preceptors, each ruling over a preceptory—that is, a house, or two or more adjacent houses viewed as one establishment. Spiritual members called chaplains were also admitted, with serving brethren, some of whom bore arms as esquires to the knights, while others practiced handicrafts. There were, moreover, affiliated members, with children dedicated to the order by their parents, and grown-up persons pledged to its defense. During the period of the Crusades the valor of the knights was of great use to the Christian armies, and would have been still more so had there been proper coöperation between them and the Knights Hospitalers, who had been transformed into a second military order. When Jerusalem was taken by the Mohammedans in 1187, the Templars retired first to Antioch, then to Acre, then to the Pilgrims' Castle near Cæsarea, and finally to Lemisso (now Limasol) in Cyprus. In 1306 Philip the Fair, king of France, a determined enemy of the Church, lured Jacques de Molay, Master of the Temple, to Paris. On Sept. 13, 1307, he and all the Templars in France were simultaneously arrested. In December the English Templars who were settled at the spot in London still called the Temple, were also arrested. In August, 1308, Pope Clement V., who was in the power of the King of France, and under moral coercion, issued a bull calling upon all Christian princes and prelates to assist him in examining into the guilt of the order. To obtain evidence he issued a commission, which began on Aug. 7, 1309, and continued its investigation for about two years. The charges were gross immorality and impiety. After a General Council, held at Vienna in October, 1311, had been found uncompliant, Clement, on March 22, 1312, abolished the order, and on March 18, 1314, Molay, the Grand Master of the Templars, and Grey, Grand Prior of Normandy, were burnt to death. A mind possessing the judicial instinct looks with suspicion on charges brought first by two ex-Templars who had no friendly feeling to the order they had left. It cannot attach weight to evidence obtained solely by torture, and when it finds that the chief defendants were burnt alive to silence them, and died asserting their own innocence and that of their order, and that the King of France, the instigator of the proceedings, besides having a quarrel to avenge, had a heavy pecuniary interest in procuring an adverse verdict, as it would enable him to seize the Templars' wealth, amounting to some millions of pounds, it has little hesitation in declaring that the charges against the order were unproved, and that the treatment they received was a deep-dyed crime.

"So that the erle hadde no remedy but to withdrawe him assone as he might, into a place of the *templers* closed with stone walles."—Berners: *Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. iii., ch. cxlv.

2. **Free Masonry**: A member of the order of Knights Templars—a higher degree of Masonry.

3. An English student of the law; an English lawyer, so called from having chambers in the Temple, in London. [TEMPLE.]

4. A member of the order of Good Templars.

"He had often feared lest any of . . . their juvenile *templars* should be decoyed away on their journey to or from the meetings."—London *Daily Chronicle*.

***B. As adj.**: Of or pertaining to a temple.

¶ (1) **Free Templar**: [FREE, *a.*]

(2) **Good Templar**: [GOOD.]

tēm'-plāte, *s.* [TEMPLET.] A mold or pattern used by molders, bricklayers, machinists, &c., in laying off their work. It frequently consists of a

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

flat, thin board, whose edge is dressed and shaped to the required conformation, and it is laid against the object being molded, built, or turned, so as to test the conformity of the object thereto.

"Template [is] an improper orthography for *templet* . . . a mold used in masonry for the cutting or setting out of the work."—*Gwilt: Encyc. Architecture: Glossary.*

tēm'-ple (1), *s.* [A.S. *templ*, *tempel*, from Low Lat. *templum*=a temple, originally a part cut off and set apart for religious purposes, from the same root as Gr. *temnō*=to cut; cf. Greek *temenos*=a sacred inclosure, Sp. & Port. *templo*; Ital. *templo*, *tempio*.]

I. Literally:

1. An edifice erected and dedicated to the service of some deity or deities, and connected with some pagan system of worship. The term is generally applied to such structures among the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians, and other ancient nations, as well as to structures serving the same purpose among modern heathen nations. Among all ancient nations the usual plan of a temple was rectangular, seldom circular. Among the Greeks rectangular temples were classed in forms, according to their architectural peculiarities, viz.:

(1) The *temple in antis*, in which the pteromata, or ends of the side walls, project so as to form plaster-like piers called *antæ*, between which are columns, generally two in number.

(2) The *prostyle*, in which the pronaos, or porch, is formed in its entire breadth by a disposition of columns, generally four in number, so that the corner columns stand in front of the *antæ*, with an intervening space.

(3) The *amphiprostyle*, in which both the front and back of the temple have the prostyle arrangement.

(4) The *peristyle* or *peripteral*, surrounded by columns on all sides, in which the front and back frequently have double rows of columns, and are both hexastyle.

(5) The *pseudoperipteral*, occurring extremely rarely in Grecian architecture, in which the peripteral is imitated by columns attached to the walls.

(6) The *dipteral*, surrounded by a double colonnade, with porticoes of from eight to ten columns in front.

(7) The *pseudodipteral*, which rarely occurs, is a dipteral with the inner range of columns omitted throughout.

The circular temples were of three kinds—

(1) The most usual was the *peripteral*, which had a circular cella, or cell, surrounded by a colonnade.

(2) The *monopteral*, which was an open circle of columns supporting a roof or entablature, and consequently without a cella.

(3) The *pseudoperipteral*, in which, as in the oblong pseudoperipteral, the columns were attached to the walls of the cella.

These circular temples, which are far from common, and in which Corinthian columns are usually employed, were, for the most part, intended for the worship of Vesta. A further distinction was made in temples according to the number of columns in front; this number, however, was always an even one. They are called *tetrastyle*, *hexastyle*, *octastyle*, *decastyle*, &c., according as they had four, six, eight, ten, &c., columns. Among the Etruscans the form of the temples differed from the Grecian, the ground-plan more nearly approaching a square, the sides being in the proportion of 5 to 6. The interior of these temples was divided into two parts, the front portion being an open portico resting on pillars, while the back part contained the sanctuary itself, and consisted of three cellæ placed alongside one another. The inter-columniation was considerably greater than in Grecian temples. Among the Romans a temple, in the restricted sense of an edifice set apart for the worship of the gods, consisted essentially of two parts only—a small apartment or sanctuary, the cella, sometimes only a niche for receiving the image of the god, and an altar standing in front of it, upon which were placed the offerings of the suppliant. The general form—whether circular, square, or oblong; whether covered with a roof, or open to the sky; whether plain and destitute of ornament, or graced by stately colonnades with elaborately sculptured friezes and pediments—depended entirely upon the taste of the architect and the liberality of the founders, but in no way increased or diminished the sanctity of the building. In so far as position was concerned, a temple, whenever circumstances permitted, was placed east and west, the opening immediately opposite to the cella being on the west side, so that those who stood before the altar with their eyes fixed upon the god, looked toward the east. The most celebrated temples of the ancients were those of Jupiter Olympus in Athens, of Diana (or Artemis) at Ephesus, of Apollo at Delphi, and of Vesta at Tivoli and Rome.

2. An edifice erected among Christians as a place of public worship; a church.

3. The name of two semi-monastic establishments of the middle ages—one in London, the other in

Paris—inhabited by the Knights Templars. The Temple Church in London is the only portion of either now existing. On the side of the London establishment have been erected the two Inns of Courts known as the Inner and Middle Temples, which are occupied by barristers, and are the property of two societies called the Societies of the Inner and of the Middle Temple, who have the right of calling persons to the degree of barrister.

II. Fig.: A place in which the divine presence specially resides.

"Know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost?"—1 *Corinth.* vi. 19.

¶ *The Jewish Temple:*

Jewish Antiquities: The building reared by Solomon as a habitation for Jehovah, though the king was aware that God could not be confined to an earthly edifice, or even to the heaven of heavens (1 Kings viii. 27). David had planned the Temple, but was divinely forbidden to erect it, as he had shed so much blood in his wars (1 Chron. xxii. 8). He, however, made great preparations for his son and successor, who, he learned from the prophet Nathan (2 Sam. vii. 13), was destined to achieve the work. It was built on Mount Moriah (2 Chron. iii. 1), chiefly by Tyrian workmen, and had massive foundations. Its dimensions were 60 cubits (90 feet) long; 20 cubits (30 feet) wide, and 30 cubits (45 feet) high. The stone for its erection was dressed before its arrival, so that the edifice arose noiselessly (1 Kings vi. 7); the floor was of cedar, boarded over with planks of fir; the wainscoting was of cedar, covered with gold, as was the whole interior. It was modeled inside on the tabernacle, which was Jehovah's appropriate dwelling while journeyings were continually taking place, as the Temple was now that these had ceased. There was therefore a Holy and Most Holy Place. The Temple was surrounded by an inner court for the priest. There was also a Great or Outward Court (2 Chron. iv. 9; Ezek. xl. 17), called specially the Court of the Lord's House (Jer. xix. 14. xxvi. 2). This temple was destroyed by the Babylonians during siege of Jerusalem under Nebuchadnezzar (2 Kings xxv. 9; 2 Chron. xxxvi. 19). On the return from Babylon, a temple, far inferior to Solomon's, was commenced under Zerubbabel, B. C. 534, and, after a long intermission, was resumed B. C. 520, and completed B. C. 516, under Darius Hystaspes (Ezra iii. 7, vi. 15). The second temple was gradually removed by Herod, as he proceeded with the building or rebuilding of a temple designed to rival the first rather than the second. The work was commenced B. C. 21 or 20; the temple itself was finished in about a year and a half, the courts in eight years, but the subsequent operations were carried on so dilatorily that the Jews reckoned forty-six years as the whole time consumed (John ii. 20). In the courts of this temple Jesus preached and healed the sick. It caught fire during the siege of Jerusalem under Titus, and notwithstanding his efforts to save it was burned to the ground. (*Josephus: Wars of the Jews.*)

tēm'-ple (2), *s.* [O. French *temples*=the temples (Fr. *tempe*), from Lat. *tempora*=the temples, pl. of *tempus*=a temple.] The flat portion of either side of the head above the cheekbone, or between the forehead and ear. They are distinguished as *right* and *left temples*. (Generally used in the plural.)

"I'll chafe her temples, yet there's nothing stirs."
Baum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*, v.

tēm'-ple (3), *s.* [TEMPLET.]

1. *Weaving:* An instrument for keeping cloth its proper breadth while the reed beats up against it in the process of weaving.

2. One of the bars on the outer ends of the spectacle bows by which the spectacles are made to clasp the head of the wearer.

***tēm'-ple**, *v. t.* [TEMPLE (1), *subst.*] To build a temple for; to appropriate a temple to; to inclose in a temple.

"The heathen (in many places) *templed* and adorned this drunken god."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

***tēm'-ple-less**, *adj.* [Eng. *temple* (1), *s.*; -less.] Devoid of a temple.

tēm'-plēt, *s.* [Cf. Low Lat. *templatus*=vaulted; Fr. *templet*=a stretcher; Latin *templum*=a small timber.]

1. *Mach., &c.:* A template (q. v.).

2. *Building:*

(1) A short piece of timber or large stone placed in a wall to receive the impost of a girder, breastsummer, or beam, and distribute its weight; a wall-plate; a torsal.

(2) A plate spanning a window or door space to sustain joists and throw their weight on the piers.

3. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A mold of a certain figure to test or direct the conformation of a timber or other object.

(2) A perforated piece or strip by which a line of rivet holes is marked on a plate to be punched.

(3) One of the wedges in a building-block.

4. *Weaving:* The temple of the horsehair loom is a pair of jaws for each selvedge. [TEMPLE (3), *s.*]

***tēm'-pli-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *temple*; -fy.] To make or form into a temple.

"Our bodies we get *templified*."—*Andrewes: Works*, ii. 361.

tēm'-plīn, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

templin-oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of pine-cones. Obtained by distilling the cones of the Silver-fir or of *Pinus pumilis*. It is colorless, but becomes greenish-yellow on exposure to the air, has an odor of lemons, specific gravity 0.862 at 12°, and boils between 155° and 200°, the greater part distilling over about 175°. It agrees with oil of turpentine in its solubility and refracting power.

tēm'-pō, *s.* [Ital.=time; Lat. *tempus*.]

Music: A word used to denote the degree of quickness or rate of movement at which a piece is to be performed; as, *Tempo comodo*=convenient, easy, moderate time; *tempo ordinario*=ordinary time; *tempo primo*=first or original time.

tēm'-pōr-āl (1), ***tēm'-pōr-āl**, ***tem-por-ell**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *temporal*, from Lat. *temporalis*=temporal, from *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time, season, opportunity; Sp. & Port. *temporal*; French *temporel*; Ital. *temporale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Measured or limited by time or by this life or the present state of things; having limited existence; opposed to eternal.

"The things which are seen are *temporal*, but the things which are not seen are eternal."—2 *Corinthians* iv. 18.

2. Pertaining to this life or this world; secular.

(1) Not spiritual.

"Whose minds are dedicate

To nothing *temporal*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

(2) Not ecclesiastical; civil or political; as, *temporal power*.

II. Gram.: Pertaining or relating to a tense.

***B. As subst.:** Anything temporal or secular; a temporality.

"Their infallible master has a right over kings, not only in spirituals but *temporals*."—*Dryden: Religio Latet*. (Pref.)

temporal-augment, *s.* [AUGMENT, *s.*]

temporal-lords, *s. pl.* The peers of a realm, as distinguished from the archbishops and bishops, or lords spiritual.

temporal-power, *s.*

Church History:

1. The power which the Pope exercised as sovereign of the States of the Church. [TIARA.] Pius VII. was partially deprived of his dominions by Napoleon I. in 1797, and entirely in 1808. The Pope replied by a bull of excommunication; he was then arrested and kept a close prisoner in France till the fall of Napoleon in 1814, when he was reinstated in the government of an undiminished territory. The temporal power was again attacked in 1848, when Pius IX. was driven from Rome, and a republic was established by Mazzini and Garibaldi. In 1849 General Oudinot was sent by Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, to Rome, and his army drove out the revolutionists and brought the Pope back. For ten years the Pope's power was not attacked, but Cavour (1809-1861) was working steadily for a "United Italy," and in 1870 Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, took possession of the Papal territory, leaving the Pope only the Vatican. An annual dotation of 2,000,000 lire was guaranteed to him by the Italian parliament, but he has never accepted it. (The Syllabus, § ix. deals with "Errors concerning the Roman Pontiff's civil principedom.")

"The Popes have not ceased to declare, on all fitting occasions, that the preservation of their temporal independence is necessary, as human affairs are constituted, to the free and full exercise of their spiritual authority. It has been argued that the *raison d'être* of the *temporal power* has ceased in modern times, because the lay power has ceased to be, as it often was in the middle ages, arbitrary, corrupt, violent, and ill-informed, but on the contrary is administered on fixed and equitable principles which ensure equal justice for all."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 774.

2. The power exercised by the Popes in the middle ages of excommunicating, and after excommunication deposing or procuring the deposition of a sovereign who had fallen into heresy. According to Addis & Arnold (*Cath. Dict.*, p. 257), "The common opinion teaches that the Pope holds the power of both swords, the spiritual and the temporal, which jurisdiction and power Christ himself committed to Peter and his successors (Matt. xvi. 19). . . . The contrary opinion is held to savor of heresy." But

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del.

they add (p. 258), "The state of Europe is so much altered . . . that there is no longer any question, even at Rome, of exercising the deposing power."

tēm'-pōr-āl (2), *a.* [Lat. *tempora*=the temples.] **TEMPLE, 2.]** Of or belonging to the temples. [TEMPLE, 2.]

temporal-bone, s.

Anat.: A bone articulating posteriorly and internally with the occipital bone, superiorly with the parietal, anteriorly with the sphenoid, the malar, and the inferior maxillary bone. It constitutes part of the side and base of the skull, and contains in its interior the organ of hearing. It has a squamous, a mastoid, and a petrous portion. (*Quain.*)

temporal-fascia, s.

Anat.: A dense, white, shining aponeurotic structure covering the temporal muscle above the zygoma, and giving attachment to some of its fibers.

temporal-fossa, s.

Anat.: The upper portion of the space bridged over by the zygomatic or malar arch.

tēm-pō-rāl'-ī-tŷ, *tem-po-ral-i-tie, s. [Low Lat. *temporalitas*, from Lat. *temporalis*.] [TEMPORAL, 1.]

*1. The quality or state of being temporary; opposed to perpetuity.

"Thus we distinguish the laws of peace from the orders of war; those are perpetual, to distinguish from the temporality of these."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

*2. The laity.

"Blame not onely the clergie, but also the *temporalitie*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 232.

3. A secular possession; specif. in the plural, revenues of an ecclesiastic proceeding from lands, tenements, or lay fees, tithes, and the like; opposed to spiritualities.

"The king yielded up the point, reserving the ceremony of homage from the bishops, in respect of the *temporalities*, to himself."—*Aylife: Parergon*.

***tēm-pōr-āl-lŷ, *tem-por-āl-liche, adv.** [Eng. *temporal* (1); *-ly*.] In a temporal manner; with respect to time or this life; temporarily.

"To die *temporally*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

***tēm-pōr-āl-nēss, s.** [English *temporal*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being temporal; worldliness.

***tēm-pōr-āl-tŷ, *tem-por-āl-tie, *tem-por-āl-tye, s.** [Eng. *temporal* (1); *-ty*.]

1. The laity; secular people.

"The authority of both the states, that is to say, both of the spiritualitie and *temporalitie*."—*Udall: Mark xiv*.

2. A secular possession; a temporality.

***tēm-pōr-ā-nē-ōūs, a.** [Lat. *temporaneus*, from *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time.] Temporary.

"Those things may cause a *temporaneous* disunion."—*Hallywell: Melampronæa*, p. 68.

tēm-pōr-ar-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *temporary*; *-ly*.] In a temporary manner; for a time only; not perpetually.

tēm-pōr-ar-ī-nēss, s. [Eng. *temporary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being temporary.

tēm-pōr-ar-ŷ, a. [Lat. *temporarius*, from *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time; Fr. *temporaire*; Sp. & Ital. *temporario*.] Lasting for a time only; having limited duration or existence; made for a time or for a special occasion or purpose; not perpetual, not permanent.

"What he recommended was, not a standing, but a *temporary* army, an army of which Parliament would annually fix the number."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ *Temporary* characterizes that which is intended to last only for a time, in distinction from that which is permanent; offices depending upon a state of war are *temporary*, in distinction from those which are connected with internal policy; *transitory*, that is, apt to pass away, characterizes everything in the world which is formed only to exist for a time, and then to pass away; thus our pleasures, and our pains, and our very being, are denominated *transitory*; *fleeting*, which is derived from the verb to fly and flight, is but a stronger term to express the same idea as *transitory*. (*Crabb.*)

temporary-star, s.

Astron.: A star appearing for a time, and then gradually vanishing away. In November, 1572, a star burst out in Cassiopeia with a brilliancy greater than that of any one near it, Tycho Brahe being one of those who observed it at the time. It rapidly increased in magnitude till it outshone Sirius and Jupiter, and became visible even at noon. Then it diminished in size, and in March, 1574, became invisible to the naked eye, nor has it been seen since. During its brief life it shone first white, then yellow,

then reddish, and finally bluish. La Place thought the reason of its temporary visibility was the bursting out within it of fire. On the evening of February 21, 1901, a new star suddenly appeared in the constellation Perseus, of a bluish white light and a little brighter than a third magnitude star. It continued to increase in brightness until February 23, when it was one-fourth brighter than any other star in the northern hemisphere. On February 24 it began to decline in brilliancy and to change to an orange color, and on April 1 it had dwindled to a star of the fifth magnitude, being a hundred times fainter than at its maximum. [VARIABLE STAR.]

***tēm-pōr-īst, s.** [Lat. *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time.] A temporizer. (*Marston.*)

tēm-pōr-ī-zā'-tion, subst. [Eng. *temporiz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or habit of temporizing.

"Charges of *temporization* and compliance had somewhat sullied his reputation."—*Johnson: Life of Ascham*.

tēm-pōr-ize, *tēm-pōr-ize, v. i. [Fr. *temporiser*, from Lat. *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=time.]

1. To comply with the time or occasion; to humor or yield to the current of opinion or to circumstances; to suit one's actions or conduct to the time or circumstances.

2. To try to suit both sides or parties; to trim.

*3. To delay; to procrastinate.

"The Earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's course, in which case he would have *temporized*, resolved to give the king battle."—*Bacon: Henry VII*.

*4. To comply; to come to terms.

"The dauphin is too willful opposite, And will not *temporize* with my entreaties."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

tēm-pōr-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *temporiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who temporizes; one who suits his actions or conduct to the time or circumstances; a trimmer.

tēm-pōr-iz-īng, pr. par. & a. [TEMPORIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*: Inclined or given to temporizing; complying with the time or the prevailing humors and opinions of men; time-serving.

tēm-pōr-iz-īng-lŷ, adverb. [Eng. *temporizing*; *-ly*.] In a temporizing or time-serving manner.

tēm-pōr-ō-, pref. [Lat. *tempus* (genit. *temporis*)=the temples.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples.

temporo-facial, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and to the face. There is a *temporo-facial* nerve.

temporo-malar, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples near the cheeks. There is a *temporo-malar* nerve.

temporo-maxillary, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the jaws. There are a *temporo-maxillary* nerve and a vein.

temporo-parietal, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the temples and the parietal bone. There is a *temporo-parietal* suture.

tēmt (*p* silent), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tenter*), from Lat. *tempto*, *tento*=to handle, to touch, to try, to tempt; freq. from *teneo*=to hold; Sp. & Port. *tentar*; Ital. *tentare*.]

*1. To try, to prove; to put to trial or proof.

"God did *tempt* Abraham."—*Genesis* xxii. 1.

2. To incite or solicit to ill; to incite or entice to something wrong by presenting some pleasure or advantage to the mind, or by adducing plausible arguments.

"Gold will *tempt* him to anything."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

*3. To try, to venture on, to essay, to attempt.

"Who shall *tempt* with wand'ring feet

The dark unbottom'd infinite abyss?"

Milton: P. L., ii. 404.

*4. To provoke, to defy.

"Ye shall not *tempt* the Lord your God."—*Deut.* vi. 16.

5. To endeavor to persuade; to incite, to provoke.

*6. To induce, to invite, to call on, to provoke.

"While we from interdicted fields retire,

Nor *tempt* the wrath of Heaven's avenging Sire."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 44.

tēmt-a-bil'-ī-tŷ (*p* silent) *s.* [English *temptable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being temptable.

tēmt'-a-ble (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *tempt*; *-able*.] Liable to be tempted; open or liable to temptation.

tēmp-tā'-tion (*p* silent), ***temp-ta-ci-on, *temp-ta-ci-oun, subst.** [O. Fr. *temptation* (Fr. *tentation*), from Lat. *tentationem*, accus. of *tentatio*=a trying, from *tempto*, *tento*=to try.]

1. The act of tempting or soliciting to ill; enticement to evil by arguments, flattery, or the offer of some real or apparent pleasure or benefit.

2. The state of being tempted or enticed to something evil.

"Lead us not into *temptation*."—*Luke* xi. 4.

3. That which tempts or entices; an enticement or allurements to some act, whether good or ill.

"Let a man be but in earnest in praying against a *temptation* as the tempter is in pressing it, and he needs not proceed by a surer measure."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

***tēmp-tā'-tion-lēss** (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *temptation*; *-less*.] Having no temptation or motive.

"Which of our senses do they entertain, which of our faculties do they court, an empty, profitless, *temptationless* sin."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 7.

***tēmp-tā'-tious** (*p* silent), ***temp-ta-cious, a.** [TEMPT.] Tempting, seductive, alluring.

"I, my liege, I; O, that *temptacious* tongue."

Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon.

tēmt'-ēr (*p* silent), ***tempt-our, s.** [English *tempt*; *-er*.] One who tempts; one who allures or incites to something evil.

"Destitute of the talents both of a writer and of a statesman, he had in a high degree the unenviable qualifications of a *tempter*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ *The tempter*: The great adversary of mankind; the devil.

tēmt'-īng (*p* silent), *pr. par. & a.* [TEMPT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Seductive, alluring, enticing, attractive.

"Those *tempting* words were all to Sappho used."

Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 69.

tēmt'-īng-lŷ (*p* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *tempting*; *-ly*.] In a tempting manner; so as to tempt, entice, or allure.

"These look *temptingly*."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 201.

tēmt'-īng-nēss (*p* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tempting*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tempting.

tēmt'-rēss (*p* silent), ***tempt-er-esse, s.** [Fr. *tenteresse*.] A woman who tempts or entices.

"Day at length came, and the *temptress* vanished."—*Scott: Glenfinlas*. (Note.)

tēmse, tēmpse, s. [A. S. *temes*; Dut. *tems*=a colander, a sieve.] A colander, a sieve.

¶ *To set the temse* (or *Thames*) *on fire*: To make a figure in the world. The origin of the expression is uncertain. According to Brewer, a hard-working, active man would not unfrequently ply the temse so quickly as to set fire to the wooden hoop at the bottom; but a lazy fellow would never set the temse on fire. He adds that the play on the word *temse* has given rise to many imitations; as, He will never set the Seine on fire (the French *Seine* also=a drag-net). Other authorities contend for the literal view. The suggestion that *temse* should be read for *Thames* appeared in *Notes & Queries* (3d ser., vii. 239); and, in answer to a correspondent (6th ser., xii. 360), the editor says: "This idea, which is discussed 4th ser., vi. 32, 101, 144, 223; xii. 80, 119, 137, like other suggestions of the kind, is received with little favor, and the ordinarily accepted supposition is that it is equivalent to saying that an idle fellow will not at any time accomplish a miracle." Another version is that the expression arose from the idea that an impetuous flail man would work so industriously as to set the haulmes (vulg. *hames*) of grain afire by concussion with the flail. Hence, He will (or will not) set *t'hames* (the haulmes) afire. This latter seems the more probable explanation. [HAMES.]

temse-bread, temsed-bread, *temse-loaf, s. Bread made of flour better sifted than common flour.

"Some mixeth to miller the rye with the wheat

Tems-loaf, on his table, to have for to eat."

Tusser: September's Husbandry.

***tēm'-u-lençe, *tēm'-u-len-çŷ, s.** [O. Fr. *temulence*, from Lat. *temulentia*.] Intoxication, drunkenness.

"What vileness they commit in their wine . . . they find pardon among wise judges, but for their *temulency* a condemnation."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*.

***tēm'-u-lenç, a.** [Lat. *temulentus*.] Intoxicated, drunk.

***tēm'-u-len-tive, adj.** [Eng. *temulent*; *-ive*.] Drunken, intoxicated.

"The drunkard commonly hath . . . a drawling, stammering, *temulentine* tongue."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 38.

tēn, a. & s. [A. S. *tēn*, cogn. with Dut. *tien*; Icel. *tiu*=ten; *tigr*=a decade; Danish *tí*; Sw. *tio*; Goth. *taihun*; O. H. Ger. *zehan*; Ger. *zehn*; Latin *decem*; Gr. *deka*; Lith. *dėszintis*; Russ. *desiate*; Wel. *deg*; Irish & Gael. *deich*; Pers. *dah*; Sansc. *daçan*; Fr. *dix*; Sp. *diez*; Ital. *dieci*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Twice five; one more than nine.

2. *Fig.*: Used colloquially as an indefinite expression for many.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

1. The decimal number; the number of twice five; a figure or symbol denoting ten units, as 10 or X.
2. A playing card with ten spots or pips.
3. The hour of ten o'clock.

"Ten is the hour that was appointed me."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

4. Mining: A measure (local) containing 420, and in other cases 440 bolls, Winchester measure.

***ten-bones**, *s. pl.* The ten fingers. (Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.)

ten commandments, *s. pl.*

1. Lit.: [TABLE, ¶ (4).]
2. Fig.: The fingers. (Slang.)

"In with you, and be busy with the ten commandments under the sly."—Longfellow: *Spanish Student*, iii. 3.

ten-pins, *s.* A game similar to nine pins, but played with an extra pin.

ten-spined stickleback, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Gasterosteus pungitius*. It builds a nest which has been compared to that of a wren. Called also the Tinker.

ten-strike, *s.* *Tenpins*: The knocking down of all the ten pins at a single throw; hence any quick and decisive stroke.

ten-tables, *s. pl.* [TWELVE-TABLES.]

Ten Tribes, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The kingdom of Israel as distinguished from the kingdom of Judah (1 Kings xi. 29-35, xii. 15-24). The former consisted of all the tribes except Judah and Benjamin, and these ten tribes were carried into captivity by Shalmaneser, king of Assyria (2 Kings xviii. 8-10), and from this captivity it is generally believed that there was no return. This dispersion naturally gave rise to many theories, one of the latest of which is Anglo-Israelism, which endeavors to prove the identity of the English nation with the lost Ten Tribes, and thereby to claim for England the Biblical promises of favor of Israel. The theory was first broached by the late John Wilson of Brighton, about 1840, in a series of lectures since published under the title of *Our Israelitish Origin*. The Anglo-Israelites claim that they form a body of two millions distributed over the English speaking portions of the world, and they have a considerable literature.

ten-week stock, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: [STOCK, II. 2.]

těn-a-bíl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *tenable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tenable; tenableness.

těn'-a-ble, [tē'-nā-ble, *a.* [Fr. from *tenir* (Lat. *teneo*)=to hold.]

1. Capable of being held, retained, or maintained against assault.

"Still the church is *tenable*,
Whence issued late the fated ball."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, 28.

- *2. Capable of being kept back or not uttered. (Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.)

3. Capable of being held, maintained, or defended against argument or objections.

"They therefore took ground lower and more *tenable*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

těn'-a-ble-něss, [tē'-nā-ble-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *tenable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tenable; tenability.

těn'-āce, *s.* [Fr.]

Whist: The holding by the last player of the best and third-best of the suit led, so that he wins the last two tricks. Tenace minor is the holding of the best and fourth-best cards.

tě-nā'-cious, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *tenaciosus*, from *tenax* (genit. *tenacis*)=holding, tenacious; *teneo*=to hold; Fr. *tenace*.]

1. Holding fast; grasping hard; inclined to hold fast; not willing to let go what is in one's possession. (Followed by *of* before the thing held.)

"Free of his money and *tenacious* of a secret."—Bishop Taylor: *Discourse of Friendship*.

2. Retentive; retaining long what is committed to it.

"The memory in some is very *tenacious*, but yet there seems to be a constant decay of all our ideas, even of those which are struck deepest, and in minds the most retentive."—Locke.

- *3 Niggardly, close-fisted, miserly.

4. Apt to adhere to another substance; adhesive, viscous. (Cowper: *Task*, i. 215.)

5. Having points disposed to adhere to each other; having great cohesive force among its particles; tough; having the quality of resisting tension or tearing asunder.

tě-nā'-cious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tenacious*; -ly.]

1. In a tenacious manner; with a disposition to hold fast what is possessed by or committed to it.

2. Adhesively; with cohesive force.

tě-nā'-cious-něss, *s.* [English *tenacious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being tenacious of that which is possessed or committed; unwillingness to let go, resign, or quit.

"*Tenaciousness* even of a resolution taken for opposition sake serves either to good or bad purposes."—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

2. That quality of bodies which enables them to adhere or stick to others; adhesiveness, tenacity.

3. That quality of bodies which enables them to resist tension or tearing asunder; tenacity; cohesive force.

tě-nāč'-i-tŷ, ***te-nac-i-tie**, *s.* [French *tenacité*, from Lat. *tenacitatem*, accus. of *tenacitas*, from *tenax* (genit. *tenacis*)=tenacious (q. v.).]

1. Literally:

1. The quality or state of being tenacious; that quality of bodies which makes them adhere to other substances; adhesiveness, stickiness, glutinousness.

"The slime engendered within the lake of Sodome in Jurie, as viscous as it is otherwise, will forego all that *tenacitie*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. vii.

2. That property of material bodies by which they are able to resist a severe strain without rupturing or splitting; that quality of material bodies by which their parts resist an effort to force or pull them asunder; the measure of the resistance of bodies to tearing or crushing; opposed to brittleness or fragility. Tenacity results from the attraction of cohesion existing between the particles of bodies, and is directly proportional to it. It consequently varies in different substances, and even in the same material under varying conditions as regards temperature. The resistance offered to tearing is called absolute tenacity, that offered to crushing, retroactive tenacity. The processes of forging and wire-drawing increase the tenacity of metals longitudinally, and the tenacity of mixed metals is generally greater than that of simple metals. The tenacity of wood is greater in its longitudinal direction than in a transverse direction.

¶ The method of ascertaining the tenacity of particular bodies is to form them into cylindrical or prismatic wires, and note the weight required to break them. It is directly proportional to the breaking weight, and inversely proportional to the area of a transverse section of the wire.

3. The quality of holding on to, or of not letting go the hold on anything.

"The *tenacity* of the English bull-dog . . . was a subject for national boasting."—Lecky: *England in the Eighteenth Century*, vol. i., ch. iv.

*II. Fig.: Unwillingness to forget; obstinacy.

"I find, to my grief, that the mis-understanding *tenacitie* of some zealous spirits hath made it a quarrell."—Bp. Hall: *The Reconciler*.

těn-āc'-u-lŷm, *s.* [Lat.=a holder, from *teneo*=to hold.]

Surg.: A fine hook, attached to a handle, which is thrust through a blood vessel, to draw it out and enable it to be tied.

tenaculum-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for grasping an artery, to facilitate tying. The instrument has a pair of bifurcated claws, which close into each other upon the artery by a spring.

***těn'-a-čŷ**, *s.* [Low Latin *tenacia*, from Latin *tenax* (genit. *tenacis*)=tenacity (q. v.).] Tenacity, tenaciousness.

"Highest excellence is void of all envy, selfishness, and *tenacy*."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xii.

tě-nāil', **tě-nāille'**, *s.* [Fr. *tenaille*, from *tenir* (Lat. *teneo*)=to hold.]

Fort.: A low work located in the ditch and in front of a curtain to protect the curtain and flanks of the bastions. A passage for troops is left between each end and the adjacent flank.

tě-nāil'-lŷn (second *l* as *y*), *s.* [French, from *tenaille*=tenail (q. v.).]

Fort.: A low outwork having a salient angle; it was formerly usual to place one on each side of a ravelin to increase its strength and cover the shoulders of the bastion.

těn'-an-čŷ, ***ten-an-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *tenant*(t); -cy.]

1. A holding or possession of lands or tenements from year to year, or for a term of years, for a life or lives, or at will; tenure; the temporary possession of what belongs to another.

"To this species of *tenancy* succeeded, though by very slow degrees, farmers, properly so called, who cultivated the land with their own stock, paying a rent certain to the landlord."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. The period during which lands or tenements are held by one person from another.

- *3. A house of habitation, or a place to live in, held of another.

¶ *Tenancy in Common*:

Law: The kind of tenure possessed by tenants in common. [TENANT (1), s., II. (8).]

těn'-ant (1), ***ten-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *tenant*, par. of *tenir*=to hold.] [TENABLE.]

A. As adjective:

Her.: The same as HOLDING (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

- I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who has possession of or occupies any place; a dweller, an occupant.

"Sweet *tenants* of this grove,
Who sing without design."

Cowper: *Joy in Martyrdom*.

II. *Law*:

1. A person who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title, either in fee, for life, for years, or at will. In ordinary language one who holds lands or houses under another, to whom he is bound to pay rent, and who is called in relation to him his landlord.

"Estates for life, created by deed or grant, are where a lease is made of lands or tenements to a man, to hold for the term of his own life, or for that of any other person, or for more lives than one; in any of which cases he is styled *tenant* for life; only when he holds the estate by the life of another, he is usually called *tenant pur autre vie*."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

2. A defendant in a real action. [REAL (1), A. II.]

¶ (1) *Sole tenant*: One who holds in his own sole right, and not with another.

(2) *Tenant at sufferance*: One who having been in lawful possession of land, keeps it after the title has come to an end by the sufferance of the rightful owner.

(3) *Tenant at will*: One in possession of lands, &c., let to him at the will of the lessor.

(4) *Tenant by copy of court-roll*: One who is admitted tenant of any lands, &c., within a manor.

(5) *Tenant by courtesy*: One who holds lands, &c., by the tenure of the Courtesy of England. [COURTESY, ¶ (2).]

(6) *Tenant by the verge*: [VERGE, s.]

(7) *Tenant in capite*, *Tenant in chief*: [CAPITE, CHIEF, B. II. 1.]

(8) *Tenant in common*: One who holds or occupies lands or possesses chattels in common with another or others. In such a case each has an equal interest; but in the event of the death of either his share does not go to the survivors, as in the case of a joint tenancy, but to his heirs or executors.

"As to the incidents attending a *tenancy in common*; *tenants in common*, like joint-tenants, are compellable by bill in equity to make partition of their lands; yet there is no survivorship between them, as properly they take distinct moieties of the estate."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

(9) *Tenant in dower*: A widow who possesses lands, &c., in virtue of her dower.

(10) *Tenant in fee simple*: [FEE, s.]

(11) *Tenant in fee tail*: [TAIL (2), s.]

tenant-right, *s.*

Law and Custom: A custom insuring to a tenant a permanence of tenure without any increase of rent, unless one sanctioned by the general sentiments of the community, or entitling him to purchase money amounting to so many years' rent in case of his holding being transferred to another. It prevails in Ulster, and was introduced in a modified form into the Irish Land Act of July 8, 1870. (Wharton.)

***těn'-ant** (2), *subst.* [See def.] A corruption of *tenon* (q. v.).

těn'-ant (1), *v. t. & i.* [TENANT (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

"Sir Roger's estate is *tenanted* by persons who have served him or his ancestors."—Addison: *Spectator*.

2. To let out to tenants.

"The rest he *tenanted* out."—Strype: *Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1530).

*B. Intrans.: To live as a tenant; to dwell.

***těn'-ant** (2), *v. t.* [TENANT (2), s.] To fasten with, or as with tenons.

"They are fastened or *tenanted* the one to the other."—Andrewes: *Works*, ii. 81.

těn'-ant-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tenant*; -able.]

1. In the state of repair, fit for occupation by a tenant; fit for a tenant.

"That the soul may not be too much incommoded in her house of clay, such necessities are secured to the body as may keep it in *tenantable* repair."—Decay of Piety.

- *2. Capable of being held or retained; tenable.

"To apply the distinction to Colchester; all men beheld it as *tenantable*, full of faire houses."—Fuller: *Worthies; Essex*.

těn'-ant-a-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *tenantable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tenantable.

ból, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chrus, qhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tion, -sion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

těn'-ai-l-éd (1), *a.* [Eng. *tenant*; -*ed*.] Held or occupied by a tenant.

těn'-an-j-éd (2), *a.* [Eng. *tenant* (2), *s.*; -*ed*.]

Her.: Tallied or let into another thing; having something let in, as a cross tenanted—*i. e.*, having rings let into its extremities.

těn'-ant-lěss, *adj.* [Eng. *tenant* (1), *s.*; -*less*.] Having no tenant or occupant; unoccupied.

"She returned to the *tenantless* house of her father."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

těn'-ant-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *tenant* (1), *s.*; -*ry*.]

1. The body of tenants collectively.

"The *tenantry*, whom nobody knows, starve and rot on the dunghills whence they originated."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 114.

*2. Tenancy.

těnčh, *s.* [O. Fr. *tenche*; Fr. *tanche*; Lat. *tinca* (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: *Tinca tinca* (or † *vulgaris*), the sole species of the genus, found all over Europe in stagnant waters with soft bottom. Like most other Carps of the group *Leuciscina*, it passes the winter in a torpid state, concealed in the mud. Tench have been taken three feet long, but one of half that size is unusually large. They breed in May and June, depositing the spawn among aquatic plants; the ova are small, and exceedingly numerous, as many as 297,000 having been counted in a single female. The flesh is naturally soft and insipid, but if the fish are fed on meal, its becomes delicate and well-flavored. The color is usually deep yellowish-brown, and the so-called Golden Tench is not a distinct species, but a variety displaying incipient albinism.

tench-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Potamogeton* (q. v.), spec. *P. natans*. Forby supposes the name is given because the weed is very agreeable to the fish, but Prior because it grows in ponds "where tench have broken up the pudding by burrowing in it."

těnd (1), *v. t. & i.* [A shortened form of *attend* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To accompany as assistant, attendant, or protector; to attend on; to watch, to guard.

"Tend me to-night."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

2. To look after; to watch, to mind; to take care or charge of.

"There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there."

Longfellow: Resignation.

3. To attend to; to be attentive to; to mind.

"His fields he tended, with successful care,
Early and late."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

*4. To wait upon, so as to execute; to be prepared to perform.

*5. To accompany.

"They [cares] tend the crown."

Shakesp.: Richard II, iv.

II. Naut.: To watch, as a vessel at anchor, at the turn of tides, and cast her by the helm, and some sail if necessary, so as to keep turns out of her cable.

B. Intransitive:

1. To attend; to wait, as a servant or attendant. (Followed by *on*.)

"From whence thou camest, how tended on."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

*2. To be in waiting; to be ready for service; to attend.

"The associates tend, and everything is bent
For England."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 3.

*3. To be attentive; to attend.

"Tend to the master's whistle."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, 8. 1.

*4. To attend or accompany, as something inseparable.

"Threefold vengeance tend upon your steps."
Shakesp.: Henry VI, Pt. II, iii. 2.

těnd (2), ***tende**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo*=to stretch, to extend, to direct.]

***A. Transitive:**

Old Law: To make a tender of; to tender; to offer.

"Tending unto him a surrendry."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 37.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move in a certain direction; to be directed.

"Love! His affections do not that way tend;
Nor what he spake, though it lacked form a little,
Was not like madness."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

2. To be directed toward any end or purpose; to aim; to have influence or exert activity toward producing a certain effect; to contribute.

"Admiration seiz'd

All heav'n, what this might mean, and whither tend."
Milton: P. L., iii. 272.

II. Naut.: To swing round an anchor, as a ship.

"Between three and four o'clock the tide of ebb began to make, and I sent the master to sound to the southward and southwestward, and in the mean time, as the ship tended, I weighed anchor."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. vii.

***těnd'-ançe**, *subst.* [Shortened from *attendance* (q. v.).]

1. The act of attending, tending, or waiting on; attention; care.

"They at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance, gladlier grew."
Milton: P. L., viii. 47.

2. The act of waiting; attendance.

3. Attendance; state of expectation.

"Unhappie wight, borne to disastrous end,
That doth his life in so long tendance spend!"
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale.

4. Persons attending; attendants.

"Now torch and menial tendance led
Chieftain and knight to bower and bed."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 7.

***těnd'-ant**, *subst.* [Shortened from *attendant* (q. v.).] An attendant.

"Her tendants saw her fallen upon her sword."
Vicars: Trans. of Virgil.

***těnd'-ençe**, *s.* [Lat. *tendens*, *pr. par.* of *tendo*=to stretch.] Tendency.

"He freely moves and acts according to his most natural tendency and inclination."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. 1, ch. 1.

těnd'-en-čŷ, *subst.* [Eng. *tendenc(e)*; -*y*.] The quality or state of tending toward some end, purpose, or result; direction toward any end, purpose, or result; inclining or contributing influence; inclination; disposition.

"But the general tendency of schism is to widen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

těnd'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *tend* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who tends, waits upon, or takes charge or care of another.

*2. Regard; care; kind concern. (In this sense perhaps from *tender*, *a*.)

"Thou mak'st some tender of my life,
In this fair rescue."

Shakesp.: Henry IV, Pt. I, v. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Rail.*: The carriage which is attached to a locomotive, and contains the supply of fuel and water. [TANK-ENGINE.]

2. *Naut.*: A small vessel employed to tend upon a larger one, with supplies of provisions, to carry dispatches, to assist in the performance of shore duty, in reconnoitering, &c.

"Capt. Knight, with a fireship and three tenders, which last had not a constant crew."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

3. *Domestic*: A small reservoir attached to a mop, scrubber, or similar utensil.

těn'-děř (2), *s.* [TENDER (1), *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of offering for acceptance; an offer for acceptance.

"A formal tender and a formal acceptance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An offer in writing to do certain work, or supply certain specified articles at a certain sum or rate.

3. That which is tendered, proffered, or offered.

"You have ta'en these tenders for true pay."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

II. Law: An offer of money or other thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability.

¶ (1) *Legal tender*: Coin or paper money, which, so far as regards the nature and quality thereof, a creditor may be compelled to accept in satisfaction of his debt. In this country gold and silver coin are a legal tender to any amount, so far as a debt admits of being paid in gold or silver; and national treasury notes or greenbacks are also legal tender.

(2) *Plea of tender*:

Law: A plea by a defendant that he has been always ready to satisfy the plaintiff's claim, and now brings the sum demanded into court.

(3) *Tender of amends*:

Law: An offer by a person who has been guilty of any wrong or breach of contract to pay a sum of money by way of amends.

těn'-děř (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *tendre*, from Lat. *tendo*=to stretch, to direct, to extend. *Tender* and *tend* (2) are thus doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To offer in words; or to exhibit or present for acceptance.

"I tender you my service."

Shakesp.: Richard II, ii. 3.

2. To offer in payment or satisfaction of a debt or liability.

"Here I tender it [money] for him."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

*3. To present, to exhibit, to show.

"You'll tender me a fool."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

B. Intrans.: To make a tender or offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified sum or price.

těn'-děř (2), *v. t.* [TENDER, *a.*] To treat or regard with kindness; to hold dear, to regard; to have a care or regard for; to cherish.

"Which name I tender as dearly as my own."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

těn'-děř, ***ten-dre**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *tendre* (formed with excrement *d* after *n*, as in *gender*, *thunder*, &c.), from Lat. *tenerum*, accus. of *tener*=tender, thin, fine; allied to *tenuis*=thin, fine; Sp. *tierno*; Port. *terno*; Ital. *tenero*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Easily impressed, broken, bruised, or the like; delicate; not hard or firm.

"Those tender limbs of thine."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

2. Not hard or tough; as, The meat is tender.

3. Delicate, effeminate; not hardy; not able to endure hardship.

"The dark oppressive steam ascends;

And, used to milder scents, the tender race,

By thousands, tumble from their homied domes."

Thomson: Autumn, 1, 180.

4. Delicate in health; weakly. (*Scotch*.)

5. Very sensible of impression or pain; very susceptible of any sensation; easily pained or hurt.

"Your soft and tender breeding."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

6. Susceptible of the softer passions, as love, compassion, kindness; easily affected by the sufferings or distress of another; compassionate, pitiful, sympathetic.

"But so inconsistent is human nature that there are tender spots even in seared consciences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. Expressive of the softer passions; adapted or calculated to excite feeling or sympathy; affecting, pathetic.

8. Gentle, mild, kind; unwilling to hurt; loving, fond.

"Bid her be all that cheers or softens life,

The tender sister, daughter, friend and wife."

Pope: Epistle to Mr. Jervas, 40.

9. Using language or having a style characterized by a certain softness or pathos.

*10. Exciting concern; dear, precious.

"Whose life's as tender to me as my soul."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

11. Careful to save inviolate, or not to injure. (With *of*.)

"Ermin'd candour, tender of our fame."

Smart: Horatian Canons of Friendship.

12. Not strong through immaturity; immature, feeble.

"No train is his beyond a single page,

Of foreign aspect and of tender age."

Byron: Lara, i. 4.

13. Apt to give pain or annoy when spoken of; delicate, sore.

"In things that are tender and unpleasing, break the ice by some whose words are of less weight."—*Bacon*.

*14. Quick, sharp, keen.

"Unapt for tender smell."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 695.

***B. As subst.:** A tenderness, a regard, an affection.

"I had a kind of a tender for Dolly."—*Centlivre: Man's Bewitched*, v.

***tender-bodied**, *a.* Having a tender body; very young.

***tender-dying**, *a.* Dying in early youth.

"When death doth close his tender-dying eyes."

Shakesp.: Henry VI, Pt. I, iii. 3.

***tender-feeling**, *a.* Very sensitive or delicate.

"To tread them with her tender-feeling feet."

Shakesp.: Henry VI, Pt. II, ii. 4.

tender-foot, *s.* A novice, a young beginner; s new comer; one unaccustomed or new to the hardships of pioneer life.

"Before long the tender-foot's too fleet pony brings him abreast of the flying cow."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

čate, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wě, wět, hěre, camel, hěr, thěre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tender-hearted, *a.*

1. Having great susceptibility of the softer passions, as love, pity, compassion, kindness, &c.
 "Toward that tender-hearted man he turned
 A serious eye."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Having great sensibility; susceptible of impressions or influence.
 "Rehoboam was young and tender-hearted, and could not withstand them."—2 Chron. xiii. 7.

tender-heartedly, *adv.* In a tender-hearted manner.

tender-heartedness, *s.* The quality or state of being tender-hearted; a tender or compassionate disposition.

"She little thought
 This tender-heartedness would cause her death."
Southey: Grandmother's Tale.

tender-hefted, *a. Moved with tenderness; tender-hearted.

"Thy tender-hefted nature shall not give
 Thee over to harshness."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

tender-loin, *s.* A tender part of flesh in the hind quarter of beef or pork; the *psoas* muscle.

¶ *The tenderloin district:* A noted district of New York City, so called for the reasons set forth in the extract.

"The Nineteenth Police Precinct of New York City is called the 'tenderloin' in local slang, or was so called because it contained the principal hotels, clubs, private houses and theaters, and it got the name because when Capt. Williams was sent to take charge of it he remarked that he was going from the rump-steak precinct to the tenderloin. He had held the Fourth."—*N. Y. Sun.*

tender-minded, *a.* Susceptible of soft passions; tender-hearted.

"To be tender-minded
 Does not become a sword."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

tender-mouthed, *adj.* Kind in speaking; not harsh.

tender-porcelain, *subst.* A ware composed of a vitreous frit rendered opaque and less fusible by addition of calcareous clay. Its glaze is a glass of silica, alkali, and lead.

tēn'-dēr-līng, *s. [Eng. *tender*, *a.*; -*ling*.]

*1. One who is made tender, delicate or effeminate by too much kindness or fondling.

"Our tenderlings complain of rheumes, catarrhs, and poses."—*Holinshead: Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

2. One of the first horns of a deer.

tēn'-dēr-lý, *ten-dre-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tender*, *adj.*; -*ly*.]

1. In a tender manner; with tenderness or gentleness; gently, mildly.

"And half in earnest, half in jest, would say,
 Sternly, though tenderly, Art thou the King?"
Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.

2. With affection or pity; fondly, dearly.

"For, after all that has passed, I cannot help loving you tenderly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Delicately, effeminately; as a child tenderly reared.

4. With a quick sense of pain; keenly.

tēn'-dēr-nēss, *ten-der-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tender*, *adj.*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tender, delicate, or fragile; softness, brittleness.

2. Freedom from hardness or toughness; as, the tenderness of meat.

3. The quality or state of being easily hurt; softness, delicacy; as, tenderness of the skin.

4. Susceptibility of the softer passions; sensibility.

"We have heard from you a voice
 At every moment softened in its course
 By tenderness of heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

5. Kind attention; kindness; kindly feeling or disposition; care or affection for another.

"No part of his conduct to her, since her marriage, had indicated tenderness on his part."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. Scrupulousness, caution; extreme care or concern not to hurt or give offense.

"The inducing cause of their error was an over-active zeal, and too wary a tenderness in avoiding scandal."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iii.

7. Cautious care to preserve or not to injure.

"There being implanted in every man's nature a great tenderness of reputation, to be careless of it is looked on as a mark of a dangerous mind."—*Government of the Tongue.*

8. Pity, mercy, mildness.

"No tenderness was shown to learning, to genius, or to sanctity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

9. Softness of expression; pathos.

"Passages which would have reminded him of the tenderness of Otway or of the vigor of Dryden."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

tēn'-dīn-ōūs, *a.* [Fr. *tendineux*.] [TENDON.]

1. Of or pertaining to a tendon or tendons.

2. Partaking of the nature of a tendon.

3. Full of tendons; sinewy.

tēnd'-mēnt, *s. [Eng. *tend* (1), *v.*; -*ment*.] The act of tending; attendance, care.

"Whether ill tendment or recurelesse paine
 Procure his death, the neighbors all complaine."
Bp. Hall: Satires, ii. 4.

tēn'-dō, *s.* [TENDON.] A tendon.

tendo-Achillis, *s.* [ACHILLIS-TENDO.]

tēn'-dōn, *s.* [Fr., from an imaginary Low Latin *tendo*, from Lat. *tendo*=to stretch.]

Anatomy (pl.): Cords of tough, white, shining fibrous tissue, connecting the ligaments with the bones.

tendon-phenomena, *s. pl.*

Physiology: The action of certain muscles, due apparently to reflex action produced by afferent impulses started in the tendon, but really to direct stimulation of the muscles themselves. Thus, when the leg is placed in an easy position (for example, resting upon the other leg), a sharp blow on the patellar tendon will cause a sudden jerk forward of the leg, produced by the contraction of the *quadriceps femoris* muscle.

tēn'-dō-tōme, *s.* [Eng. *tendo(n)*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surgery: A subcutaneous knife, having a small oblong blade on the end of a long stem, and used for severing deep-seated tendons without making a large incision or dissecting down to the spot.

tēn'-drāc, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: A small insectivorous mammal, from Madagascar, allied to the Tanrec, but separated on account of its dentition, and given generic rank under the name *Ericulus*. It is about two-thirds of the size of the Common Hedgehog, which it closely resembles in appearance. Its general tint is dusky, the spines being black, tipped with white or light red. Telfair's Tendirac, with the same habitat, constitutes another genus, *Echinops*, differing from *Ericulus* in dentition. It is about five inches long, brownish above, dingy white beneath, the upper surface closely covered with sharp spines. [RICE-TENDRAC.]



Tendirac.

tēn'-drīl, *tēn'-drēll, *s. & a.* [Shortened from Fr. *tendrillons*=tendrils; O. F. *tendron*=a tender fellow, a tendril, from *tendre*=tender (q. v.); cf. Ital. *tenerume*=cartilages, tendrils, from *tenero*=tender.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Bot. & Lit.:* A curling and twining thread-like process by which one plant clings to another body for the purpose of support. It may be a modification of the midrib, as in the pea; a prolongation of a leaf, as in *Nepenthes*; or a modification of the inflorescence, as in the vine. They have been divided into stem-tendrils and leaf-tendrils. Called also *Cirrus*, and by the old authors *Capreolus* and *Clavicula*. Linnæus included tendrils under his *fulcra*. Tendril-bearing plants are distributed among ten orders.

"As the vine curls her tendrils."—Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 307.

¶ Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. vii.) points out that the gradations from leaf-climbers to tendril-bearers are wonderfully close, and that in each case the change is beneficial to the species in a high degree.

2. *Fig.:* Anything curling or spiral like a tendril.

"The glossy tendrils of his raven hair."

Byron: Lara, ii. 21.

***B. As *adj.*:** Clinging or climbing like a tendril; having tendrils.

"Mingled with the curling growth
 Of tendrils hops, that flaunt upon their poles."

Dyer: Fleecce, i.

tēn'-drīled, tēn'-drilled, *adj.* [English *tendrils*; -*ed*.]

Bot., &c.: Furnished with tendrils.

"Round their trunks the thousand-tendriled vine wound up."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. vi.

tēn'-drōn, *s. [O. Fr.] A tendril.

"Buds and tendrons appear above ground."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. viii.

tēn'-drý, *s. [Eng. *tender* (1), *v.*; -*y*.] Tender, offer.

tēnd'-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *tend* (1), *v.*; -*some*.] Needing much care and attention; as, a *tendsome* child. (*Prov.*)

tēne, *s. & v. [TEEN.]

tēn'-ē-bræ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=darkness.]

Eccles.: The office of Matins and Lauds for the Thursday, Friday, and Saturday in Holy Week (q. v.), sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday respectively. The *Gloria Patri*, hymns, antiphons of the Blessed Virgin, &c., are omitted in token of sorrow. At the beginning of the office, fifteen lighted candles are placed on a triangular stand, and at the conclusion of each psalm one is put out, till a single candle is left at the top of the triangle. While the *Benedictus* is being sung, the lights on the high altar are extinguished, and then the single candle is hidden at the Epistle side, to be brought out at the conclusion of the office. The extinction of the lights (whence the name *tenebræ*) is said to figure the growing darkness of the world at the time of the Crucifixion, and the last candle is hidden for a time to signify that death could not really obtain dominion over Christ, though it appeared to do so. A noise is made at the conclusion of the office to symbolize the convulsions of nature at the death of Christ (Matt. xxvii. 45, 50-53; Mark xv. 33, 37, 38; Luke xxiii. 44, 45).

tō-nē'-brī-cōse, *adj. [Lat. *tenebricosus*, from *tenebræ*=darkness.] Tenebrous, dark, gloomy.

tēn'-ē-brīf'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *tenebræ*=darkness, and *facio*=to make.] Causing or producing darkness; darkening.

"Where light
 Lay fitful in a tenebrific time."

Browning: Ring and Book, x. 1,761.

tēn'-ē-brīf'-ic-ōūs, *a.* [TENEBRIFIC.] Causing or producing darkness; tenebrific.

tē-nē'-brī-ō, *s.* [Lat.=one who shuns the light, from *tenebræ*=darkness.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tenebrionidæ (q. v.). *Tenebrio molitor* is the Mealworm (q. v.).

tē-nē-brī-ōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tenebrio*, genit. *tenebrion(is)*; fem. pl. *adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Heteromorous Beetles, tribe Atrachelia. Body usually oval or oblong, depressed; thorax square or trapezoid, the same breadth as the extremity of the abdomen; last joint of the maxillary palpi formed like a reversed triangle or hatchet; mentum but little extended, leaving the base of the jaws uncovered. Black or dull-colored insects, with a peculiar odor, slow in their movements and nocturnal in their habits. A few aberrant species are found on trees and plants. They feed generally on decaying animal and vegetable matter. Most of the hard species are very tenacious of life. Some are mimetic, resembling Carabidæ, Longicornes, &c. About 5,000 species are known. The larger number are found along the margins of deserts in the Old and New World. Genera: Blaps, Tenebrio, &c.

tē-nē'-brī-ōūs, *a.* [Latin *tenebræ*=darkness.] Dark, gloomy, tenebrous; pertaining to night.

"Were moon and stars for villains only made,
 To guide, yet screen them, with tenebrious light?"

Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 965.

tēn'-ē-brōse, *adj.* [Latin *tenebrosus*.] Dark, tenebrous.

Tēn'-ē-brō-sī, *s. pl.* [Ital.] [TENE BROSE.]

Art: A name applied to a school of artists, also called Caravaggeschi, after its founder, Caravaggio. The remarkable characteristic of this class of artists was their bold and powerful rendering of chiaroscuro.

tēn'-ē-brōs'-i-tý, *s.* [O. Fr. *ténébrosité*.] The quality or state of being tenebrous; darkness, gloom, gloominess.

"Tenebrosity or darkness is directly opposite to light and clearness."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 382.

tēn'-ē-brōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tenebrosus*, from *tenebræ*=darkness.] Dark, gloomy.

"The towering and tenebrous boughs of the cypress."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 2.

tēn'-ē-brōūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tenebrous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tenebrous; darkness, gloom.

tēn'-ē-mēnt, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tenementum*, from Lat. *teneo*=to hold.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An abode, a habitation, a dwelling, a house. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Can all saint, sage, or sophist ever writ,
 People this lonely tower, this tenement refit?"

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 6.

2. An apartment, or set of apartments, in a building, used by one family; an apartment, or set of apartments, in an inferior building used by a poor family.

II. Law: Any species of permanent property that may be held, as lands, houses, an advowson, a franchise, a peerage, &c.

"Tenement is a word of still greater extent (than land) and though in its vulgar acceptance it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in its original, proper,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion -şion = şūn -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

and legal sense, it signifies everything that may be holden, provided it be of a permanent nature, whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial ideal kind."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

tenement-house, *s.* A house divided into tenements occupied by separate families. In tenement houses the landlord does not reside on the premises. [TENEMENT, I. 2.]

¶ In most large cities of this country, owing to the exorbitantly high price of land whereon to build, the policy has obtained of building houses containing apartments to accommodate (or contain) as many persons as can be crowded into them. These apartments are let by the landlord either in suites or by the single room, and here are massed together, usually surrounded by squalor and filth, many individuals of the poorer classes. Owing to their crowded condition these houses present problems of sanitation impossible of solution, and are breeding places of disease and nurseries of plagues in times of epidemics. In some cities tenement houses are under police surveillance, but their existence presents one of the hardest questions of modern civilization.

těn-ě-měnt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *tenement*; -*al*.] Pertaining to a tenement, or tenements; capable of being held by a tenant.

"The other, or *tenemental* lands, they distributed among their tenants."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

těn-ě-měnt'-ar-ý, *adj.* [Eng. *tenement*; -*ary*.] Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

"Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the lord's outland or *tenementary* land (called also the Folcland) like our farmers."—*Spelman: Of Feuds and Tenures*, ch. vii.

tě-něn'-dās, *s.* [Lat., accus. fem. pl. of *tenendus*, fut. pass. par. of *teneo*=to hold.]

Scots Law: That clause of a charter by which the particular tenure is expressed.

tě-něn'-dūm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *tenendus*, fut. pass. par. of *teneo*=to hold.]

Law: That clause in a deed wherein the tenure of the land is created and limited. Its office is to limit and appoint the tenure of the land which is held, and how and of whom it is to be held.

***těn'-ěnt**, *s.* [Lat., 3d pers. pl. pr. indic. of *teneo*=to hold.] A tenet (q. v.).

"His *tenet* is always as singular and aloof from the vulgar as he can."—*Earle: Microcosmography*.

těn-ēr-iffē, *s.* [See def.] A wine brought from Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands, resembling Madeira, but a little more acid in taste.

***tě-něr'-i-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *teneritas*, from *tener*=tender (q. v.).] Tenderness.

tě-něš'-míc, *a.* [TENESMUS.]

Med.: Pertaining to, or characterized by tenesmus.

tě-něš'-mūs, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *teinesmos* (see def.); *teinō*=to strain.]

Pathol.: A desire to go to stool without the power of evacuation; a straining at stool. It generally arises from violent and irregular motion of the rectum, as when there are in it ulcers, excrescences, &c., or when there is stone in the bladder, or after long-continued diarrhoea, or in dysentery, &c.

těn'-ět, *s.* [Latin=he holds, 3d pers. sing. pr. indic. of *teneo*=to hold.] Any opinion, principle, doctrine, or dogma which a person holds, believes, or maintains as true.

"So that men will disbelieve their own eyes, renounce the evidence of their senses, and give their own experience the lie rather than admit of anything disagreeing with these sacred *tenets*."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iv., ch. xx.

těn'-föld, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *ten*, and *fold*.] Ten times as many or as great; ten times greater or more.

těhg'-ēr-ite, *s.* [After *C. Tenger*, one of the first who described it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral occurring as a thin crust on the gadolinite of Ytterby, Sweden. Luster, dull; color, white. Composition stated to be that of a carbonate of yttria.

Těhg'-malm, *s.* [Peter Gustavus Tengmalm, a Swedish naturalist, contemporary with Linnæus, and author of *Pan Suecus*.]

Tengmalm's owl, *s.*

Ornith.: *Nyctala tengmalmi*, the Common Passenger or Tengmalm's Owl, is deep brown, with a white throat, round brown spots on the breast and wings, and four white lines on the tail. It is scarcely larger than a blackbird.

tě-ni-ōid, *a.* [TĒNIŌID.]

těn'-nant-ite, *subst.* [After the English chemist Smithson-Tennant; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, occurring mostly in crystals. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity 4.37-4.53;

luster, metallic, becoming very dull on long exposure to light; color, blackish-gray to iron-black; streak, dark-gray. Composition: A sulpharsenite of copper and iron, with the formula 4(Cu,Fe)S+As₂S₃. The finest crystals have been hitherto found in the mines of Cornwall.

těn'-nē, *s.* [Fr. *tanné*.] [TAWNY.]

Her.: A color, a kind of chestnut or orange-brown color. It is seldom used in coat-armor. In engraving it is represented by diagonal lines, drawn from the sinister chief point, and traversed by horizontal ones.

těn'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *ten*; -*er*.] A ten-dollar note. (*Slang*.)

Těn-nes-seē, *s.* [Am. Indian=River with the Big Bend. Named from Tennessee river.] One of the States of the U. S. A. Bounded W. by Missouri and Arkansas, from which it is separated by the Mississippi river, N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina, from which it is separated by the Alleghany mountains, and S. by Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Area, 42,050 square miles. Originally Tennessee formed a part of the possessions of North Carolina, which State ceded it to the general government in 1784, but afterwards revoked the grant, when the inhabitants attempted to form an independent State under the name of Franklinia. It was afterwards ceded to the U. S. government and formed a part of the Southwestern Territory till its admission as a State, June 1, 1796. Principal agricultural products, corn, oats, tobacco, cotton, hay and peanuts. The principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, zinc, lead and manganese. Iron manufactures are important. The first steel produced in the South was made at Chattanooga. It has good educational facilities. Principal cities, Nashville, the capital and metropolis; Memphis, Chattanooga, and Knoxville.

těn'-nīs, ***ten-eis**, ***ten-nes**, ***ten-nys**, ***ten-ys**, ***ten-yse**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat proposes O. Fr. *tenies*, pl. of *tenie*=a fillet, headband (Lat. *tenia*), in allusion to the string over which the balls are played, or to the streak on the wall as in rackets. Others prefer Fr. *tenez*=take this, 2nd pers. pl. imperative of *tenir*=to hold.] A game of ball played in a court by two or four persons. The court is divided by a net, about three feet high, called the "line," and the game consists in driving a ball against the wall, and causing it to rebound beyond the line, by striking it with a small bat, known as a racket, the object being to keep the ball in motion as long as possible, he who first allows it to fall to the ground losing the stroke.

"His easy bow, his good stories, his style of dancing and playing *tennis*, the sound of his cordial laugh, were familiar to all London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

tennis-ball, *subst.* The ball used in the game of tennis. (*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iii. 2.)

tennis-court, *s.* A court or alley in which tennis is played. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.)

***těn'-nīs**, *v. t.* [TENNIS, *s.*] To drive backward and forward, as a ball in the game of tennis.

"Those four garrisons issuing forth upon the enemy, will so drive him from one side to another, and *tennis* him amongst them, that he shall find no where safe to keep his feet in, nor hide himself."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

těn'-ōn, ***ten-oun**, ***ten-non**, ***ten-own**, ***ten-ant**, ***ten-ent**, *subst.* [Fr. *tenon*, from *tenir*; Lat. *teneo*=to hold.]

Carp.: The projecting end of a piece of timber fitted for insertion into a mortise, formed by cutting away a portion on one or more sides; sometimes made cylindrical. The usual joint in putting up wooden frames, whether of buildings or machines. Tenons are secured in their mortises by pins, or by giving them a dovetail, which is driven into the undercut mortise by means of a wedge or backing-block.

"A mortice and *tenon*, or ball-and-socket joint, is wanted at the hip."—*Pat yot: Nat. Theol.*, ch. viii.

tenon-auger, *s.* A hollow auger used for turning the ends of movable blind-slats down to a round tenon. The end of the tenon is afterward dressed by a bur.

tenon-saw, *s.* A thin saw with a thicker metallic backing; used for fine work, such as sawing tenons, dovetails, miters for joints, &c.

těn'-ōn, *v. t.* [TENON, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber.

2. To join by means of a tenon.

***II. Fig.**: To fasten or join together as with a tenon. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, ii. 86.)

těn'-ōn-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TENON, *v.*]

tenoning-chisel, *s.* A double-blade chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece which forms a tenon.

tenoning-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting timber to leave a tenon.

těn'-ōr, ***těn'-ōur**, ***ten-oure**, *s. & a.* [French *teneur*=the tenor part in music, tenor, substance, from Lat. *tenorem*, accus. of *tenor*=a holding on, tenor, sense; *teneo*=to hold; Sp. *tenor*; Ital. *tenore*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Continued run or course; general or prevailing direction; mode of continuance.

"So shall my days in one sad *tenor* run."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 520.

2. The course or line of thought which runs or holds through the whole of a discourse; general course, direction, or drift of thought; general spirit, meaning, or tendency; purport, substance.

"The whole *tenor* of the gospels and epistles shows, that human virtues are all light in the balance."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 473.

*3. Stamp, character, nature, kind.

"All of a *tenor* was their after-life."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1, 148.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: A transcript or copy. It implies that a correct copy is set out, and therefore the instrument must be set out correctly, even although the pleader may not have set out more than the substance or purport of the instrument.

2. *Music*:

(1) The third of the four kinds of voices arranged with regard to their compass. It is the highest of the male chest voices, and its extent lies between tenor C and treble A. The tenor voice is sometimes called by way of distinction "the human voice," from an idea that it is the quality and compass of voice most common to man. The Plain Song of the Church was formerly given as a tenor part, the harmonies being constructed above and below it. The name is derived from the holding or sustaining note which was given formerly to this voice. In old music the tenor voice was divided into three classes, high, mean, and low tenor.

(2) The third of the four parts in which concerted or harmonized music for mixed voices is usually composed; the part above the bass. Formerly the music for this part was written on a staff marked with the tenor clef; but now it is generally written in displayed or full-score music on the staff marked with the treble clef, and is sung an octave lower. In compressed and short-score music it is written on the bass staff and its supplementary upper ledger-lines.

(3) One who possesses a tenor voice; one who sings a tenor part.

(4) An instrument which plays a tenor part.

(5) The larger violin of low pitch is called the tenor, alto viola, bratsche, and sometimes alto violin.

(6) A tenor bell (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

Music: Pertaining to the tenor; adapted for playing or singing the tenor part; as, a *tenor* voice, a *tenor* instrument.

tenor bell, *s.* The principal bell in a peal or set. **tenor C**, *s.*

Music:

1. The lowest C in the tenor voice.

2. The lowest string of the tenor violin.

tenor-clef, *s.*

Music: The C clef placed upon the fourth line of the stave. It is used for the tenor voice, tenor trombone, the higher register of the bassoon and violoncello, &c. The treble clef is sometimes employed for the tenor voice, but the notes are then expressed an octave above their true sound.

tenor-trombone, *s.*

Music: A trombone with a compass of two octaves and a fifth.

těn'-ōr, *s.* [A corruption of *tenon* (q. v.).]

těn'-ōr'-ē, *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. A tenor voice.

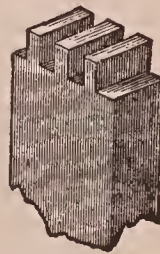
2. A tenor singer.

¶ *Tenore buffo*, a tenor singer to whom is assigned a comic part in an opera; *Tenore leggiero*, a tenor singer with a voice of light, small quality; *Tenore robusto*, a tenor singer with a full, strong, sonorous voice.

těn'-ō-rī-nō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *tenore*=tenor.] A tenor singer having a voice of a light, clear, thin quality.

***těn'-ōr-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *tenor*; -*ist*.]

Music: One who sings the tenor part or plays the tenor violin. (*Stainer & Barrett*.)



Tenon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

těn'-ōr-īte, *subst.* [After the Neapolitan savant, Tenore; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of melaconite (q.v.), occurring in very thin crystalline scales of a shining black color on volcanic scoria at Vesuvius. Lately shown, on optical grounds, to be triclinic in crystallization.

těn'-ōr-oōn', *s.* [TENOR.]

Music:

1. The name of an old tenor oboe with a compass extending downward to tenor c.

2. A word affixed to an organ stop to denote that it does not proceed below tenor c; as, *tenoroon* hautboy. A *tenoroon* diapason is a double diapason which does not extend below tenor c.

těn'-ō-tōme, *s.* [TENDOTOME.]

těn'-ōt'-ō-mỹ, ***těn'-ōn-tōt'-ō-mỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *tenōn*, (genit. *tenontos*)=a tenon, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The act of dividing a tendon; the division of a tendon.

těn'-pēn-nỹ, *a.* [Eng. *ten*, and *penny*.] Valued at or worth tenpence.

tenpenny-nail, *s.* [PENNY, ¶.]

těn'-rēc, *s.* [TANREC.]

tēnse, *adj.* [Lat. *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch.] Stretched tightly; stretched or strained to stiffness; rigid; not lax.

"The skin was *tense*, also rimped and blistered."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

tēnse, ***tence**, *s.* [O. Fr. *tens*; Fr. *temps*=time, season, from Lat. *tenpus*=time, a tense; Port. & Ital. *tempo*; Sp. *tiempo*.]

Gram.: One of the forms which a verb takes in order to express time of action or of that which is affirmed; one of the particular forms of inflection of a verb by which time of action is expressed. The primary simple tenses are three: past, present, and future; but these admit of many modifications, which differ in different languages. In English tenses are formed: (1) by internal vowel change, as in *sing*, *sang*, *fling*, *flung*, &c.; (2) by terminational inflection, as in *love*, *loved*, *live*, *lived*, &c.; or (3) by the use of auxiliary verbs, as *love*, *did love*, *will love*; *go*, *will go*, *had gone*, &c.

"The *tenses* are used to mark present, past, and future time, either indefinitely without reference to any beginning, middle, or end; or else definitely, in reference to such distinctions."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. i., ch. vii.

tēnse'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *tense*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a tense manner; tightly; with tension.

tēnse'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tense*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tense or stretched to stiffness; stiffness, tension.

"Should the pain and *tenseness* of the part continue, the operation must take place."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

těn-sĩ-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *tensile*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tensile or tensile; tensility.

těn-sĩ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *tens(e)*, *a.*; *-ible*.] Capable of being extended; tensile.

"Gold is the closest and therefore the heaviest of metals, and is likewise the most flexible and *tensile*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 327.

těn-sĩle, *a.* [Lat. *tensus*=tense (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to tension; as, *tensile* strength.
2. Capable of being extended or drawn out in length or breadth.

"All bodies ductile and *tensile*, as metals that will be drawn into wires, have the appetite of not discontinuing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 345.

tensile-strength, *subst.* The cohesive power by which a material resists an attempt to pull it apart in the direction of its fibers. This bears no relation to its capacity for resisting compression.

***těn-sĩled**, *a.* [Eng. *tensile* (e); *-ed*.] Rendered capable of tension; made tensile.

těn-sĩl'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *tensile* (e); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tensile.

"The libration or reciprocation of the spirits in the *tensility* of the muscles would not be so perpetual."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. x.

těn-sĩon, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tensionem*, accus. of *tensio*=a stretching, from *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch; Sp. *tension*; Ital. *tensione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The act of stretching or straining.

"It can have nothing of vocal sound, voice being raised by a stiff *tension* of the larynx."—*Holder*.

(2) The state of being stretched or strained to stiffness; the state of being bent or strained.

"The string which is constantly kept in a state of *tension* will vibrate on the slightest impulse."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 21.

2. *Fig.*: Mental strain, stretch, or application; strong or severe intellectual effort or exertion; strong excitement of feeling; great activity or strain of the emotions or will.

II. Technically:

1. *Elect.*: Electro-motive force. It is measured by the electrometer.

2. *Mech.*: The strain or the force by which the bar, rod, or string is pulled when forming part of a system in equilibrium or in motion. Thus, when a cord supports a weight, the tension at every part of the string is equal to that weight.

3. *Pneum.*: The expansibility or elastic force of gaseous bodies, whence gases are sometimes called elastic fluids.

4. *Sewing-mach.*: A pressure upon the thread to prevent its running too easily from the spool.

tension-bridge, *s.* A bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track by means of tension-rods, and the string acting as a tie.

tension-rod, *s.* A stay or tie-rod in a truss or structure, which connects opposite parts and prevents their spreading asunder.

tension-spring, *s.* A spring for wagons, railway-carriages, &c.

těn'-sioned, *a.* [Eng. *tension*; *-ed*.] Subjected to tension or drawing out; in a state of tension; tense, drawn out, extended.

těn'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *tens(e)*, *a.*; *-ity*.] The state of being tense; tension, tenseness.

těn'-ĩve, *a.* [Eng. *tens(e)*, *a.*; *-ive*.] Giving a sensation of tension, stiffness, or contraction.

"From choler is a hot burning pain; a beating pain from the pulse of the artery; a *tensive* pain from distension of the parts by the fullness of humor."—*Floyer: On Humors*.

těn'-sōme, *a.* [TENDSOME.]

těn'-sōn, *s.* [TENZON.]

těn'-sōr, *s.* [Latin *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch.]

Anat.: Any muscle which stretches the part on which it specially operates; as, the *tensor palati*, the *tensor tarsi*, &c.

***těn'-sure** (s as sh), *s.* [English *tens(e)*; *-ure*.] Tension; the act of stretching; the state of being stretched.

"This motion upon pressure, and the reciprocal thereof, motion upon *tensure*, we call motion of liberty, which is, when any body being forced to a preternatural extent restoreth itself to the natural."—*Bacon*.

těnt (1), ***tente**, *s.* [Fr. *tente*, from Low Latin *tenta*=a tent, prop. fem. sing. of *tentus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch; Sp. *tienda*; Port. & Ital. *tenda*; Lat. *tentorium*.]

1. A portable pavilion or lodge, consisting of some flexible material, such as skins, matting, canvas, or other strong textile fabric, stretched over and supported on poles. Among uncivilized and wandering tribes tents have been the ordinary dwelling-places from the earliest times, but among civilized nations they are principally used as temporary lodgings for soldiers when engaged in the field, for travelers on an expedition, or for providing accommodation, refreshment, &c., for large bodies of people collected together out of doors on some special occasion, as at horse-races, fairs, cricket-matches, or the like. Military tents are made of canvas, supported by one or more poles, and distended by means of ropes fastened to pegs driven into the ground. Tents of a large size, such as are used for out-of-door fêtes, are known as *marquees*.

"Now man the next, receding toward the main,
Wedged in one body, at the tents they stand."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 788.

2. An apparatus used in field-photography; a substitute for the usual dark room. It consists of a box provided with a yellow glass window in front, and furnished with drapery at the back, so as to cover the operator and prevent access of light to the interior. It is usually provided with shelves and racks inside, developing-tray, and a vessel of water overhead, having an elastic tube passing to the inside, to convey water for washing the plate.

†3. A kind of pulpit of wood erected out-of-doors, in which clergymen used to preach when the people were too numerous to be accommodated within-doors. (Still sometimes used.) (*Scotch*.)

4. A Rechabite lodge (Jeremiah xxxv. 7). [RECHABITE, 3.]

"The sick funds in the possession of the various *tents*."
—*Rechabite Magazine*, July, 1886, p. 151.

tent-bed, *s.* A high-post bedstead, having curtains in a tent form above.

tent-caterpillar, *subst.* The larva of a moth, *Clisiocampa americana*, destructive to the apple and cherry-tree.

tent-maker, *s.* One who makes tents, or weaves the cloth for tents. (Acts xviii. 3.)

tent-peg, *subst.* A peg of wood, driven into the ground, to which the tent ropes are fastened.

tent-pegging, *s.* A game or sport consisting in trying to pick a tent-peg out of the ground with a spear or lance while riding at full speed.

"Colonel —, who reopened an old wound while engaged in the game of *tent-pegging*, died last night."—*London Standard*.

***tent-stitch**, *subst.* A kind of fancy stitch in worsted work.

"She does, core of my heart—she does—and is as ignorant of music as I am of *tent-stitch*."—*Lord Lytton: My Novel*, ch. xii.

tent-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pandanus fosteri*, found in Lord Howe's Island.

těnt (2), *s.* [Contract. from *attent* or *attention*.] Attention, caution, care, notice.

"Canny now, lad—canny now—tak *tent* and tak time."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

těnt (3), ***tente**, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *tento*=to handle, to touch, to test; Fr. *tenter*=to tempt, to prove, to try; Sp. *tienta*=a probe; *tiento*=a touch.] *Surgical*:

*1. A probe.

"Modest doubt is called
The beacon of the wise; the *tent* that searches
To the bottom of the worst."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. A roll of lint, sponge, &c., of cylindrical or conical shape, introduced into an ulcer or wound to keep the external portion open and induce it to heal from the bottom. [SPONGE-TENT.]

těnt (4), *s.* [Sp. (*vino*) *tinto*=deep red (wine); *tinto*=deep-colored, from Lat. *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo*=to dye.] A kind of wine of a deep red color, chiefly from Galicia or Malaga in Spain. It is principally used for sacramental purposes.

"While the tinker did dine, he had plenty of wine,
Rich canary with sherry and *tent* superfine."

Percy: Reliques, I. ii. 16.

těnt (1), *v. i.* [TENT (1), *s.*] To lodge, as in a tent; to tabernacle.

"The smiles of knaves
Tent in my cheeks, and schoolboys' tears take up
The glasses of my sight."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

těnt (2), *v. i. & t.* [TENT (2), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To attend; to observe attentively. (Followed by *to*.)

B. *Trans.*: To observe, to remark, to notice, to regard. (*Scotch*.)

těnt (3), *v. t.* [TENT (3), *s.*]

1. To probe; to search, as with a tent.

"I'll observe his looks;
I'll *tent* him to the quick."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. To keep open, as a wound, with a tent or pledget.

těn-tă-cle, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *tentaculum* (q.v.).]

Zoöl. (pl.): Feelers; delicate organs of touch or of prehension possessed by many of the lower animals; as the Medusidæ, the Polyzoa, the Cephalopods, &c.

těn-tăc'-u-lă, *s. pl.* [TENTACULUM.]

těn-tăc'-u-lăr, *adj.* [Low Lat. *tentacul(um)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ar*.] Of or pertaining to a tentacle or tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle or tentacles.

těn-tăc'-u-late, **těn-tăc'-u-lăt-ěd**, *adj.* [Low Latin *tentacul(um)*; Eng. *suff. -ate, -ated*.] Furnished with or having tentacles.

"Tentaculate appendage laterally developed."—*Kent: Infusoria*, ii. 807.

těn-tăc'-u-lĩf'-ěr-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tentacula*, pl. of *tentaculum* (q.v.), and *fero*=to bear.]

Zoöl.: An order of Infusoria, or a class of Protozoa. Animalcules bearing neither flagellate appendages nor cilia in their adult state, but seizing their food and effecting locomotion, when unattached, through the medium of tentacle-like processes developed from the cuticular surface or internal parenchyma; these tentacles are simply adhesive or tubular, and provided at their distal extremity with a cup-like sucking-disc, an endoplast, and one or more contractile vesicles usually conspicuously developed; trichocysts rarely, if ever, present; increasing by longitudinal or transverse fission, or by external and internal bud-formation. They inhabit salt and fresh water; and are divided into two groups; Suctoria, in which the tentacles are wholly or partially suctorial, and Actinaria, in which they are merely adhesive.

těn-tăc'-u-lĩf'-ěr-oũs, *adj.* [TENTACULIFERA.] Bearing or producing tentacles.

těn-tă-cũ'-lĩ-form, *a.* [Lat. *tentaculum*=a tentacle, and *forma*=form.] Shaped like a tentacle.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thĩs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; tĩon, -sĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

těn-tăc'-u-līte, s. [TENTACULITES.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the genus *Tentaculites*.

tentaculite-beds, s. pl.

Geology: Beds of Middle Devonian age, in North Devonshire, England, and in Germany.

těn-tăc'-u-lī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *tentacul(um)*; suff. -ites.]

Palæontol.: A genus of organisms, generally referred to the Annelida, but stated by S. P. Woodward, &c., to be more properly classed under the Pteropoda, or perhaps with Orthoceras (q. v.). There is a straight conical shelly tube, annulated and sometimes striated. The walls of the shell are thin, and it is open at the thick end. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks. *Tentaculites annulatus* is a characteristic Lower Silurian fossil.

těn-tăc'-u-lūm (pl. těn-tăc'-u-lā), s. [Latin, from *tento*=to feel, to try.] The same as TENTACLE (q. v.).

*tēnt'-age (age as íg), subst. [Eng. *tent* (1), s.; -age.] A collection of tents; an encampment.

"Upon the mount the king his tentage fixed."
Drayton: Barons Wars, ii. 15.

*těn-tā'-tion, *ten-ta-ci-on, s. [Lat. *tentatio*, from *tentatus*, pa. par. of *tento*=to try.] [TEMPTATION.] Trial, temptation.

"If at any time through the frailty of our wretched nature and the violence of *tentation*, we be drawn into a sinful action, yet let us take heed of being leavened with wickedness."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*.

těn-tā-tīve, a. & s. [Latin *tentativus*=trying, tentative, from *tentatus*, pa. par. of *tento*=to try; Fr. *tentatif*; Sp. *tentativo*.]

A. As adj.: Based on or consisting in experiment; experimental, empirical.

"The tentative edict of Constantius described many false hearts."—*Ep. Hall: Remains*, p. 15.

†B. As subst.: An essay, an experiment, a trial.

"The various tentatives of the early thinkers had all ended in a scepticism which was turned to dexterous use by the Sophists."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 338.

těn-tā-tīve-lý, adv. [Eng. *tentative*; -ly.] In a tentative manner; by way of experiment or trial.

těnt'-ěd, a. [Eng. *tent* (1), s.; -ed.] Furnished or covered with tents.

"The palisade,
That closed the tented ground."

Scott: Marmion, v. 1.

těnt'-ěr (1), s. [Eng. *tent* (2), v.; -er.] A person in a manufactory who tends to or looks after a machine, or set of machines, so that they may be in proper working order, as a loom-tenter. He may also have the supervision of a certain number of the hands employed on such machines.

těnt'-ěr (2), *teint-er, *tent-ar, *tent-ure, *tent-our, *tent-owre, s. [Prop. *tenture*, from Fr. *tenture*=a stretching, extending; Lat. *tentura*=a stretching, from *tentus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch.]

1. A frame used to stretch pieces of cloth, to make them set even and square.
2. A drying-room.
3. A tenter-hook.

"Ye haue streigned it on the tentours, and drawn it on the perche."—*Golden Boke*, let. 5

*¶ On the tenters: [TENTER-HOOK, ¶.]

tenter-bar, s. A device for stretching cloth.

tenter-ground, s. Ground on which frames for stretching cloth are erected. [TENTER (2), 1.]

"I could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and tenter-grounds spread far and wide round the town."—*Gray: Letter to Dr. Wharton*.

tenter-hook, s.

1. *Lit.*: One of a set of hooks arranged on the inside margin of a frame and used in stretching cloth, the margin of which is held fast by the hooks.
2. *Fig.*: Anything that painfully strains, racks, or tortures.

¶ On tenter-hooks, *On the tenters: On the stretch; on the rack; in a state of suspense or anxiety.

těnt'-ěr, v. t. & i. [TENTER (2), s.]

A. Trans.: To hang, stretch, or strain on or as on tenters.

"When leather or cloth is tentered, it springeth back."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 22.

B. Intrans.: To admit of being stretched by a tenter.

"Woolen cloth will tenter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*těntes, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Fr. *tentes*=tents.]

Bot.: The catkins of *Juglans regia*. (*Lyte*.)

těnth, *tenthe, *teonthe, a. & s. [A. S. *teóðha*; Icel. *tiundi*.]

A. As adj.: The ordinal of ten; coming next after the ninth.

"It may be thought the less strange, if others cannot do as much at the tenth or twentieth trial as we did after much practice."—*Boyle*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: A tenth part; one of ten equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; a tithe.

II. Technically:

Music:

1. A compound interval, which comprises an octave and a third, nine conjoint degrees, or ten sounds. The tenth is the octave of the third, and may be major or minor, diminished or augmented.
2. An organ stop, tuned a tenth above the diapasons, called also double tierce or decima.

těnth'-lý, adv. [Eng. *tenth*; -ly.] In the tenth place.

těn-thrě-dīn'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tenthred(o)*, genit. *tenthredin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Entom.: Sawflies; a family of Hymenoptera, tribe Phytophaga. The ovipositor is a saw-like blade of two lateral pieces at the apical end of the abdomen. Antennæ generally short with three to thirty joints, sometimes pectinated in the males. Maxillary palpi with six joints; prothorax produced at the sides to the origin of the four wings; anterior tibiae with two spurs at the apex. The males are generally darker in color than the females. The female, by the saw of the ovipositor, makes slits in the leaves or tender shoots of plants, and then separating the two pieces, deposits her eggs between them. The larvæ have eighteen to twenty-two feet; they are like those of the Lepidoptera, but want the circles of hooked bristles, and have only a simple eye on each side of the forehead. The cocoon is of the texture of parchment, or may resemble lattice, or both characteristics may be present. It is attached to the plant or tree on which the larvæ feed or is buried in the ground. About a thousand species are known. The larvæ are very destructive to crops. [ATHALIA.]

těn-thrě-dō, s. [Gr. *tenthredōn*=a kind of wasp or fly.]

Entom.: Sawfly, the typical genus of Tenthredinidae. Upper wings with four submarginal cells; antennæ with the third and fourth joints of the same length. *Tenthredo cethiops*, a small black species, deposits eggs on cherry and other fruit trees. The larvæ are black, and often numerous enough to do the trees great damage. *Tenthredo grossulariæ* is the Gooseberry Sawfly.

těnt'-ie, a. [Eng. *tent* (2), s.; -ie=-y.] Heedful, cautious. (*Scotch*.)

"Jean slips in twa with tentie e'e."

Burns: Halloween.

*těn-tīg'-īn-oūs, a. [Lat. *tentigo* (genit. *tentiginis*)=a stretching, lasciviousness.]

1. Stiff, stretched.
2. Lustful, lecherous.

"Nothing affects the head so much as a tentiginous humor, repelled and elated to the upper region."—*Swift: Mechanical Operations of the Spirit*.

těnt'-lěss, a. [Eng. *tent* (2), s.; -less.] Heedless, careless. (*Scotch*.)

"I'll wander on, with tentless heed."

Burns: To James Smith.

těn-tōr'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat.=a tent (q. v.).]

Anat.: An arched or vaulted partition, stretched across the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

*těnt'-ōr-ý, s. [Lat. *tensorium*=a tent.] The textile fabric of a tent.

"The women who are said to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no other than makers of tentories, to spread from tree to tree."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv, § 8.

*těnt'-ure, s. [Fr.] [TENTER, s.] Paperhangings, wall-paper.

těnt'-wōrt, s. [First element doubtful; Britten & Holland quote a statement by Threlkeld that the plant was named because it was a specific against the "taint" or swelling of the joints in rickets.]

Bot.: *Asplenium ruta muraria*.

*těn'-u-āte, v. t. [Latin *tenuatus*, pa. par. of *tenuo*=to make thin; *tenuis*=thin.] To make thin.

těn'-u-ēs, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *tenuis*=thin.]

Gram.: A term applied to the letters *k, p, t*, of the Greek alphabet, in relation to their respective middle letters *g, b, d*, and their aspirates *ch, ph, th*. These terms are also applied to the corresponding letters and articulate elements in any language.

těn-u-i-fō'-īl-oūs, a. [Latin *tenuis*=thin, and *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having thin or narrow leaves.

těn'-u-i-oūs, a. [Latin *tenuis*=thin.] Rare or subtle; tenuous. (Opposed to *dense*.)

"The most tenuous, pure, and simple matter."—*Glanvill: Preëxistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

†těn'-u-i-rōs'-tēr, s. [TENUIROSTRES.]

Zool.: Any individual member of the group *Tenuirostres* (q. v.).

†těn'-u-i-rōs'-tral, a. [TENUIROSTRES.] Of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*; slender-beaked.

"The gallatorial or *tenuirostral* type is shown in birds, as in quadrupeds, by a great slenderness and elongation of the jaws, muzzle, or bill."—*Swainson: Birds*, i. 10.

†těn'-u-i-rōs'-trēs, s. pl. [Latin *tenuis*=thin, slender, and *rostrum*=a beak.]

Ornith.: A division of *Insectores*, having a long and slender beak tapering to a point. Toes large and slender, especially the hind one, the outer usually more or less united to the middle one at the base. They live on juices of plants or on insects. Families, *Certhiidae*, *Meliphagidae*, *Trochilidae*, *Promeropidae*, and *Upupidae*.

těn'-u-is, s. [Lat.=thin.]

Gram.: One of the *tenues* (q. v.).

těn'-ū-i-tý, *ten-u-i-tie, s. [Fr. *tenuité*, from Latin *tenuitatem*, accus. of *tenuitas*, from *tenuis*=thin.]

1. The quality or state of being tenuous or thin; thinness, slenderness; smallness in diameter.

"In the iris of the eye, and the drum of the ear, the tenuity of the muscles is astonishing."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

2. Rarity, rareness, thinness, as of a fluid; as, the tenuity of the atmosphere.

*3. Simplicity, plainness; absence of grandeur; meanness.

*4. Poverty.

"The tenuity and contempt of clergymen will soon let them see what a poor carcass they are, when parted from the influence of that supremacy."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

těn'-u-oūs, a. [Lat. *tenuis*=thin, slender.]

1. Thin, small, slender, minute.
2. Rare, rarefied; subtle, not dense.

těn'-ure, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *tenura*, from Lat. *teneo*=to hold.]

1. The act, manner, or right of holding property, especially real estate. Land may be held according to two main principles, feudal or allodial (see these words). The former is the principle universal in England. In the United States the title to land is essentially allodial, and every tenant in fee-simple has an absolute and perfect title. Yet in technical language his estate is called an estate in fee-simple, and the tenure free and common socage. (*Kent*.)

2. The consideration, condition, or service, which the occupier of land gives to his landlord for the use of his land.

3. Manner of holding in general; the terms or conditions upon which anything is held or retained.

"All that seems thine own
Held by the tenure of his will alone."

Cowper: Expostulation, 673.

tē-nū'-tō, a. [Ital.=held.]

Music: A term applied to a note or series of notes having to be held or kept sounding the full time.

těn'-zōn, těn'-sōn, s. [Fr. *tenson*; Ital. *tenzone*; from Low Lat. *tionem*, accus. of *tenio*=a contending, a contest, from Lat. *tensus*, pa. par. of *tendo*=to stretch.] A contention in verse between rival troubadours before a tribunal of love or gallantry; hence, a subdivision of a chanson composed by one of the contestants or competitors.

tē-ō-cāl'-īl, s. [Mex.=God's house.]

Antiq.: The name given to the temples of the aborigines of Mexico. They were built in the form of a four-sided pyramid, in two, three, or more stories, or terraces, on the highest of which the temple proper was situated. The Teocallis of Yucatan are not built in terraces, but rise at an angle of 45° to the platforms on which the temple is placed. [PYRAMID, 2.]

"A spacious and imposing building, erected on the ruins of the great *teocalli*, or temple of the Aztec god, Mixitli."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, vi. 436.

tē-ō-pān, s. [Mex.=place of God.] The same as TEOCALLI (q. v.).

tē'-pal, subst. [Altered from *petal*, and with a reference to *sepal*.]

Botany:

1. A petal. 2. One of the portions of a perianth.

tē'-pēe, s. An American Indian wigwam.

tēp'-ē-făc'-tion, *tēp'-ī-făc'-tion, subst. [Lat. *tepefactus*, pa. par. of *tepefacio*=to tepefy (q. v.).] The act or operation of warming or making tepid or moderately warm.

tēp'-ē-fý, *tēp'-ī-fý, v. t. & i. [Lat. *tepefacio*, from *tepeo*=to be warm, and *facio*=to make.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sire, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ä. qu = kw.

A. Trans.: To make tepid or moderately warm.

"They (pike) lie close to the bottom, where the water is most warm, and seldom venture out, except the day be particularly fine, and the shallows at the edges of the stream become tepified by the powerful rays of the sun."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, iv, 233.

B. Intransitive: To become tepid or moderately warm.

tê-pê-jî-lô-tê (j as h), *subst.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: The young, unexpanded flower-buds of a species of *Chamædorea* (q. v.); highly esteemed as a vegetable.

têph-ræ-ôps, *s.* [Gr. *tephra*=ashes, and *ôps*=the face, the countenance.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidae, group Cantharina, from Chinese, Japanese, and Australian seas.

têph-ra-măn-çy, *s.* [Gr. *tephra*=ashes, and *manteia*=prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the ashes of a sacrifice.

têph-rîne, têph-rîte, *s.* [Gr. *tephra*=cinders, ashes; suff. *-ine, -ite*.]

Petrol.: A name originally given to a gray, ash-like rock of loose texture, the base of which was trachytic. Subsequent investigation has shown, however, that it consists of a plagioclase felspar, associated with either nepheline or leucite, and sometimes with both, and also several accessory minerals. This name has been until recently used by French geologists; but Rosenbusch (*Mikroskopische Physiographie d. massigen Gesteine*, Stuttgart, 1877) has adopted it as a designation of a "family" of rocks, most of which are equivalent to the phonolites (q. v.).

têph-rî-tis, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *tephra*=ashes.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidae (q. v.), allied to Hippoglossus. The mouth is nearly symmetrical, and the dorsal commences above the eye.

têph-rôd-or-nis, *s.* [Gr. *tephrodês*=ash-colored, and *ornis*=a bird. Named from their somber plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Prionopidae (in some classifications, of Laniidae, when they are placed in the sub-family Dierurinae), with four species, from the Oriental region. The frontal feathers are bristly and incurved. They go about in small flocks, carefully hunting for the insects on which they feed.

***têph-rô-măn-çy, *têph-rô-măn-ti-a** (ti as shi), *s.* [TEPHRAMANCY.]

têph-rô-şî-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *tephros*=ash-colored.]

1. Botany: A genus of Galegeæ. Tropical or subtropical trees, shrubs, or herbs, usually with unequally pinnated leaves, covered with a gray silky down, and lanceolate or subulate stipules. Flowers mostly in axillary racemes, white or purplish; calyx campanulate, with five nearly equal teeth; stamens in one or two bundles; legume linear, compressed, straight, or curved, many-seeded. The young branches of *Tephrosia toxicaria* and *T. cinerea*, West Indian plants, with the leaves pounded and sometimes mixed with quicklime, are thrown into pools and mountain streams to poison fish. The smaller fry die; the larger fishes, though temporarily stupefied, generally recover. An infusion of the seeds of *T. purpurea*, a copiously branched perennial, one or two feet high, common in India, is given as a cooling medicine. A decoction of the bitter root is given in dyspepsia, lenteria, tympanitis, &c. *T. senna* is used as a purgative by the inhabitants of Popayan. A blue dye is extracted from *T. tinctoria*, an undershrub growing in Mysore, &c. *T. apollinea* in Nubia and *T. toxicaria* in the Niger region are also dye plants.

2. Entom.: A genus of Geometer Moths, family Boarmidae.

têp-id, *a.* [Lat. *tepidus*, from *tepeo*=to be warm, from same root as Sansc. *tap*=to burn.] Moderately warm; lukewarm.

"Through the tepid gleams
Deep musing, then he best exerts his song."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 1, 324.

têp-i-dâr-i-ûm, *s.* [Latin, from *tepidus*=tepid (q. v.).]

Roman Antiq.: An apartment in Roman baths where the tepid water was placed; also the boiler in which the water was warmed for the tepid bath.

têp-id-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *tepidité*, from Lat. *tepidus*=tepid.] The quality or state of being tepid or lukewarm. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The tepidity and infidell baseness of the Jewish nation."—*Ep. Taylor: Life of Christ*, pt. i., § 4.

têp-id-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tepid*; *-ness*.] Tepidity, lukewarmness.

tê-por, *subst.* [Latin.] Gentle heat, moderate warmth.

"The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April."—*Arbuthnot*.

têq-êz-quite (q as k), *s.* [A corrupt. of Tequixquilt, the Mexican name for a mineral substance found at Texcoco, Zumpango.]

Min.: A mixture of various salts, consisting principally of carbonate of soda and chloride of sodium (common salt).

têr-a-crýl-ic, *a.* [Eng. *ter(ebic)*, and *acrylic*.] Derived from or containing terebic and acrylic acid.

teracrylic-acid, *s.* [PYROTEREBIC-ACID.]

têr-a-phîm, *subst. pl.* [Heb. *teraphim*, perhaps from an obsolete verb *teraph*=to live agreeably or in plenty. (*Gesenius*.)]

Jewish Antiq.: Household gods, like the Roman Penates. The "images" which Rachel stole from her father Laban are called in Hebrew teraphim (Gen. xxxi. 19, 34, 35). Perhaps they were the "strange gods" given up by Jacob's household, and by him hid under the "oak" at Shechem (xxxv. 2, 4). Again, the "image" which Michal put in David's bed, and which was intended to be mistaken for him, is called in Hebrew teraphim, a plural form, though apparently only with a singular meaning. It was probably of the human form and size (1 Sam. xix. 13). Micah manufactured one or more (Judges xvii. 5, xviii. 14, 17, 18, 20). Teraphim are often mentioned in connection with ephods, and in Zech. x. 2, it is stated that the teraphim (A. V. idols) have spoken vanity, implying that they were consulted as oracles by the Jews, as ephods were (1 Sam. xxiii. 9, 12, xxx. 7). The Babylonians used them for a similar purpose (Ezek. xxi. 21). Samuel denounced them (1 Sam. xv. 23), and Josiah put them away, with wizards, idols, &c. (2 Kings xxiii. 24). The English reader must have recourse to the R. V. to find where the word teraphim occurs in the Old Testament, as in all but one passage (Hosea iii. 4) the A. V. translates it by other words.

têr-a-pîn, *s.* [TERRAPIN.]

têr-âs, *s.* [Gr. *teras*=a monster.]

Entom.: A genus of Cynipidae. The puncture by *Teras terminalis* of oak twigs produces the gall called oak-apple.

***tê-rât-ic-al**, *adj.* [Gr. *teras* (genit. *teratos*)=a sign, a wonder.] Marvelous, wonderful, miraculous.

têr-ât-ich-thýs, *subst.* [Pref. *terat(o)-*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.]

Palæont.: A genus of Gymnodontidae.

têr-a-tô, *pref.* [TERATICAL.] Marvelous; of or belonging to monsters or anything wonderful.

têr-a-tôg-ên-y, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *gennaô*=to produce.]

Med.: The formation of monsters.

têr-ât-ô-lite, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Lat. *terra miraculosa*; Ger. *wundererde*.]

Min.: An impure variety of lithomarge (q. v.), found at Planitz, Saxony.

têr-a-tô-lôg-ic-al, *adj.* [English *teratolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to teratology; dealing with or treating of monsters or marvels.

têr-a-tôl-ô-gist, *s.* [Eng. *teratolog(y)*; *-ist*.]

*1. One given to teratology; one who deals in marvels; a marvel-monger.

*2. One who studies or is versed in the science of teratology.

têr-a-tôl-ô-gý, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

*1. That branch of biological science which deals with monsters, malformations, or deviations from the normal types in the animal and vegetable kingdoms.

*2. Affectation of sublimity in language; bombast. (*Bailey*.)

têr-a-tô-sâu-rûs, *s.* [Pref. *terato-*, and Greek *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Triassic Dinosaurs.

têr-bî-ûm, *s.* [From Ytterby in Sweden.]

Chem.: A metal, supposed by Mosander in 1843 to exist, together with erbium and yttrium, in gadolinite. Subsequent investigations have thrown considerable doubt on its existence, and it is now believed to be yttria contaminated with the oxides of the cerium metals.

têrçe, *tyerse, *s.* [Fr. masc. *tiers*, fem. *tierce*=third; *tiers*=a third part, a tierce, from Lat. *tertius*, fem. *tertia*=third.] [TIERCE.]

*1. A third part, a third.

"The middle between them both is 50 degrees and a tierce in latitude."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii, 210.

*2. *Measures, &c.*: A cask whose contents are forty-two gallons, the third of a pipe or butt.

"For I search'd every piece of wine; yes sure, sir,
And every little tierce, that could but testifie."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim, ii, 1.

*3. *Eccles.:* The same as TIERCE, II, 2.

*4. *Scots Law:* A real right, whereby a widow who has not accepted any special provision is entitled to a life-rent of one-third of the heritage in which her husband died infert, provided the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. No widow is entitled to her tierce until she is regularly kenmed to it. [KEN, v., A. II.]

terce-major, *s.*

Cards: A sequence of the three best cards in some games.

têr-çel, *ter-cell, *tas-sel*, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *tiercelet*, so called because he is commonly a third less than the female, from O. Fr. *tiers*, *tierce*=third [TIERCE]; cf. O. Ital. *terzolo*; Ital. *terzuolo*, from *terzo*=third.]

A. As subst.: The male of the falcon, espec. the common or Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*).

*B. *As adj.:* Male.

têrçe-lêt, *s.* [O. Fr. *tiercelet*.] [TIERCEL.] The male hawk; the male eagle.

***têr-çel-lêne**, *s.* [TIERCEL.] A small male hawk; a tiercelet.

têr-çên-tên-a-rý, †têr-çên-tên-a-rý, *têr-çên-tên-a-rý, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ter*=thrice, and *centenarius*=centenary (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Comprising three hundred years; including or relating to an interval of three hundred years.

B. As subst.: A day celebrated or observed as a festival in commemoration of some event, as a great victory, &c., which occurred three hundred years before.

"Their noble president had accustomed himself to say 'tercentenary.' But all long words that ended in 'ary,' 'ery,' 'ory,' were accented on the fourth syllable from the end, or what scholars called the 'preantepenultimate.' (Laughter.) If his lordship's attention were called to that little law, he would adapt his pronunciation to the common one, and would speak of the 'ter-cent-enary.'"—*London Daily News*.

têrç-êr, *s.* [Eng. *terc(e)*; *-er*.]

Law: A tenant in dower; a dowress.

têrç-êt, *s.* [Fr., from *tiers*=third.]

1. *Music:* A third.

2. *Poetry:* A group of three rhyming lines; a triplet.

têr-çîne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tertius*=third.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for what he considered a third coating of some seeds, internal to the secundine and primine. It is really only a layer of the primine or secundine, or the secundine itself. Called by Malpighi the Chorion.

†tere, *s.* [TARE (1), *s.*]

têr-ê-bâm-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*, and *amic*.] Derived from or containing terebic acid and ammonia.

terebamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{11}NO_3 = (C_7H_5O_2) \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} H_2 \\ H \end{smallmatrix} \right\} \cdot \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} N \\ O \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$. Terebamide.

Prepared by heating terebic acid in ammonia gas to 140-160°. It is slightly soluble in cold, very soluble in hot water and in alcohol.

têr-ê-bâm-ide, *s.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*, and *amide*.] [TEREBAMIC-ACID.]

têr-ê-bâte, *s.* [Eng. *tereb(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of terebic acid.

têr-ê-bêl-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *terebra*=a boring instrument.]

1. *Surg.:* A trepan or trephine.

2. *Zoöl.:* The typical genus of Terebellidae (q. v.). The sheath consists of sand, pieces of shell, and other adventitious particles, held together by a glutinous secretion, from the body. The young when first they quit the eggs, are small, globular embryos, thickly covered with cilia. Then the body becomes elongate and the cilia collect in a band round the middle; eyes appear. Next the cilia diminish in size and disappear, the animal becomes able to creep along the bottom of the water; finally it builds its tube and moves about no more.



Terebella Emmalina.

têr-ê-bêl-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *terebell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A large family of Tubicolæ. Animals sometimes eight or nine inches long, worm-shaped,

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem: thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün -tious, -cious. -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

thick in front and narrow behind, cephalic region often with a collar; tentacles numerous, filiform, in two groups around the mouth; no proboscis; branched or pectinate branchiæ on some of the anterior segments.

těr'-ě-bēne, *s.* [Lat. *terebinthus*]=turpentine; suff. -ene.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. An optically inactive isomer of oil of turpentine, prepared by the action of strong sulphuric acid on terebenthene. It has the odor of thyme-oil; specific gravity, 0.864, and boils at 156°.

těr'-ě-bēn'-ic, *a.* [TEREBIC.]

těr'-ě-bēn'-thēne, *s.* [TEREBENE.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. Berthelot's name for the chief constituent found in French oil of turpentine, and readily obtained by neutralizing the oil with an alkaline carbonate, and distilling first over the water-bath, and then in a vacuum. It has a specific gravity=0.864, boils at 161°, and has a specific rotatory power of -42.3.

těr'-ě-bēn'-tīl'-ic, *a.* [English *terebent(hene)*; -il, -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from terebenthene.

terebentilic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_8H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_6 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} CH_3 \\ CO \cdot OH \end{array} \right.$. A monobasic acid obtained by passing the vapor of turpentine over soda-lime, heated to 400°, and treating the resulting mass with hydrochloric-acid. It is heavier than water, melts at 90°, boils at 250°, is slightly soluble in boiling water, but very soluble in alcohol and ether. Its vapor is acrid.

těr'-ě-bēn'-zic, *a.* [English *tere(bene)*, and *benz(o)ic*.] Derived from or containing terebene.

terebenzic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{17}O_4(?)$. Produced by the action of nitric acid on oil of turpentine. It crystallizes in small shining needles, insoluble in cold, soluble in boiling water and in cold alcohol, melts at 169°, and boils at a much higher temperature.

tě-rěb'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *tereb(ene)*; -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from terebene.

terebic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{10}O_4 = (C_7H_5O_2)'' \left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_2 \\ H \end{array} \right\} O_2$. Terebenic acid.

Terebilic acid. A dibasic acid prepared by heating oil of turpentine with four parts of nitric acid of specific gravity 1.25. It crystallizes in four-sided, colorless prisms, with oblique terminal faces, dissolves in about 100 parts of cold water, more readily in boiling water, alcohol, and ether; melts at 200° without loss of weight, but at a higher temperature begins to decompose. It forms salts called terebates, of little importance.

terebic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Acid ethers prepared by the direct action of terebic acid on the several alcohols: thus, ethyl-

terebic acid, $C_7H_9(C_2H_5)_4 = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} C_7H_8O_2 \\ C_2H_5 \end{array} \right\} O_2$, is an oil

having a burning taste, sparingly soluble in water, and very unstable.

těr'-ě-bīl'-ic, *a.* [TEREBIC.]

***těr'-ě-bīn-tā'-čě-æ**, ***těr'-ě-bīn-thā'-čě-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *terebinth(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order founded by Jussieu in 1789, and including all the turpentine-bearing plants. These are now distributed among the orders Amyridaceæ, Anacardiaceæ, Connaraceæ, Xanthoxylaceæ, &c.

těr'-ě-bīnth, *subst.* [Latin *terebinthus*; Greek *terebinthos*=the terebinth or turpentine tree.]

1. **Botany**:

(1) The terebinth tree (q. v.).

(2) (*Pl.*): An alternative name for the Anacards. [ANACARDIACEÆ.]

2. **Comm. & Pharm.**: Various resins, balsams, and spec. Common and Venetian turpentine, and Canada balsam.

terebinth-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pistacia terebinthus*, the Chio or Cyprus Turpentine tree. Leaves unequally pinnate, generally three pairs with a terminal one; flowers small; fruit small, dark, purple, rounded, and furrowed. The turpentine flows from incisions in the stem, and is left to harden. A gall produced upon the tree by the puncture of insects is used in dyeing, and for tanning one kind of Morocco leather.

***těr'-ě-bīn-thī'-nā**, *s.* [TEREBINTH.] An old name for turpentine (q. v.).

těr'-ě-bīnth'-in-āte, *a. & s.* [Lat. *terebinthin(us)*]=of the terebinth tree; Eng. suff. -ate.

A. As adj.: Impregnated with the qualities of turpentine; terebinthine.

"During the summer the tree sends out a pleasing *terebinthinate* odor."—*Loudon: Encycl. of Plants* (ed. 1890), p. 805.

B. As substantive:

Med.: A preparation of the turpentine of firs.

"Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by *terebinthinates*, as tops of pine in all our ale."—*Floyer*.

těr'-ě-bīn'-thine, *a.* [Lat. *terebinthinus*, from *terebinthus*=the terebinth (q. v.).] Pertaining to turpentine; consisting of turpentine; partaking of the qualities of turpentine.

***těr'-ě-bīnth'-ūs**, *s.* [TEREBINTH.]

Bot.: A genus of plants founded by Jussieu, now reduced to a synonym of *Pistacia* (q. v.).

těr'-ě-brā, *s.* [Lat.=a boring instrument; *tero*, =to pierce.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Auger-shell; a genus of Buccinidæ (q. v.). Shell long, pointed, many whorled; aperture small; canal short; operculum pointed, nucleus apical. Animal blind, or with eyes near the summit of minute tentacles. All the shells are smooth, and ornamented with variegated spots, generally red, brown, and orange. Recent species 110, mostly tropical. Fossil twenty-four, from the Eocene of Britain, France, and Chili.

těr'-ě-brā'-lī-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *terebrā*=a borer.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of Potamides. Shell pyramidal, columella with a prominent fold toward its apex, and a second less distinct one on the basal fronts of the whorls. From India and North Australia. *Ter bralia telescopium* is so abundant near Calcutta that the shells are burnt for lime. (S. P. Woodward.)

těr'-ě-brant, *a.* [TEREBRANT.] Possessed of an ovipositor; of or belonging to the Terebrantia.

terebrant-hymenoptera, *subst. pl.* [TEREBRANTIA (1).]

těr'-ě-brān'-tī-a (tī as shī), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *terebrans*, pr. par. of *terebrō*=to bore.]

Entomology:

1. Saw-flies; a tribe of Hymenoptera having the ovipositor converted into a saw or borer. Families, Tenthredinidæ and Siricidæ.

2. A tribe of Physopoda in which the females have a regular ovipositor consisting of minute valves concealed in a groove of the last two ventral segments. Antennæ usually nine-jointed. [THRIPS.]

***těr'-ě-brāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *terebratus*, pa. par. of *terebrō*=to bore; *terebrā*=a boring instrument.] To bore, to pierce with or as with a boring instrument.

"Earthworms being made in the most compleat manner possible for *terebrating* the earth, and creeping where their occasions lead them."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

těr'-ě-brā-těl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebratus*=perforated.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Terebratulidæ (q. v.), with twenty-five species distributed among several sub-genera. Shell smooth or radiately plaited; dorsal valve longitudinally impressed; hinge-line approximately straight; beak with a flattened area on each side of the deltidium, which is incomplete, foramen large; loop attached to the septum. The genus appears first in the Chalk.

***těr'-ě-brā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *terebratio*, from *terebratus*, pa. par. of *terebrō*=to bore, to perforate; Fr. *terébration*.] The act of boring, perforating, or piercing.

"It hath been touched before, that *terebration* of trees doth make them prosper better; but it is found also, that it maketh the fruit sweeter, and better."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 463.

těr'-ě-brāt'-ū-lā, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *terebratus*=perforated.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Terebratulidæ (q. v.). Shell smooth, convex; beak truncated and perforated; foramen circular; deltidium of two pieces frequently blended; loop very short, simple, attached by its crura to the hinge-plate. Animal attached by a pedicle; brachial disc trilobed, center lobe elongated and spirally convoluted. *Terebratula* proper has three recent species, from the Mediterranean, Vigo Bay, and the Falkland Islands; fossil, 120, from the Devonian onward. Sub-genera: *Terebratulina*, *Waldheimia*, *Meganteris*, and *Rensseleria*, the latter from the Silurian to the Devonian.

těr'-ě-brā-tū'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratul(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda (q. v.). Woodward enumerates five genera, to which Tate adds two others. Shell minutely punctate; usually round or oval, smooth or striated; ventral valve with a prominent beak and two curved hinge-teeth; dorsal valve with depressed umbo, a prominent cardinal process between the dental sockets, and a slender shelly loop. Animal attached by a pedicle, or by the ventral valves; oral arms united by a membrane, variously folded, sometimes spiral at their extremities. The family is numerous and widely distributed in time and space. The generic and sub-generic forms are usually classified according to the modifications of the loop or calcified support for the respiratory and alimentary organs, the simplest and highest type of this loop being found in *Terebratula* (q. v.).

The family was represented in Silurian seas, and reached its maximum about the dawn of the Tertiary epoch, since when many of its representatives have become extinct.

těr'-ě-brā-tū'-lī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratula*, and English *form*.] Shaped like the shell of *Terebratula* (q. v.).

těr'-ě-brāt'-ū-lī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *terebratula* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Terebratula* (q. v.). Loop short, rendered annular in the adult by the union of the oral processes. Recent species six, from the United States, Norway, Cape, and Japan; fossil twenty-two, from the Oxford Clay.

***těr'-ě-brāt'-ū-līte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *terebratul(a)*; suff. -ite.] Any fossil species of the genus *Terebratula* (q. v.).

těr'-ě-cām'-phēne, *s.* [English *tere(bene)*, and *camphene*.]

Chem.: A solid crystallizable body, somewhat resembling camphor, produced by heating to 220° the solid hydro-chloride prepared from French turpentine, with potassium stearate or dry soap. It melts at 45°, and boils at 160°.

těr'-ě-chrŷs'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *tere(bic)*; *chrys(in)*, and suff. -ic.] Pertaining to or containing terebic acid and chrysin.

terechrysic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5O_5$. An acid, said to be obtained, together with oxalic, terephthalic, and terebic acids, in the watery liquid obtained by oxidizing oil of turpentine with nitric acid diluted with an equal bulk of water. (Watts.)

těr'-ě-dī'-nā, *s.* [Lat. *teredo* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Teredo*. The valves have an accessory valve in front of the umbones, the aperture of the tube is sometimes shaped like an hour-glass, or six-lobed.

těr'-ě-dīne, *s.* [Fr., from Mod. Lat. *teredina* (*Larousse*).] A doubtful word, usually defined as =the teredo; but possibly formed erroneously from the Lat. *teredines* (pl. of *teredo*), which occurs in Adams:

"A better piece of timber hath the more *teredines* breeding in it."—*Works*, i. 505.

těr'-ě-dō, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *terēdōn*, from *tereō*=to bore, to pierce.]

1. **Bot.**: Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects.

2. **Zoöl. & Palæont.**: A genus of Pholadidæ. Worm-like Mollusks, having a sucker-like foot with a foliaceous border, and long, cord-like gills; shell globular, open in front and behind, lodged at the inner extremity of a burrow, in whole or in part lined with shell; valves three-lobed, concentrically striated. Known species; recent, twenty-one, from Britain, Norway, the Black Sea, and the tropics, to 119 fathoms deep. *Teredo navalis*, the Ship worm, is a soft, cylindrical, somewhat vermiform mollusk, two or two and a half feet long, with two small shells at its anterior extremity. It bores into timber, and is exceedingly destructive to ships. In 1731 and 1732 it created alarm in Holland by boring into the piles constituting part of the defense of the country against the inroads of the sea. Though teak is not so easily attacked as many other kinds of timber, yet it does not wholly escape. The best protection against the teredo is metal sheathing and broad-headed iron nails hammered into the wood. Fossil species twenty-four, from the Lias onward. Used also of any individual of the genus.

te-rēn'-īte, *s.* [Gr. *terēn*=friable; suff. -ite.]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral occurring in crystals with the form of scapolite, also massive. Not analyzed, but stated to be probably a variety of scapolite. Found in a small vein in limestone at Antwerp, New York.

2. A name given by D'Aubisson to certain friable clay-slates or shales, notably those of the carboniferous formation.

těr'-ěph-thāl'-ā-mīde, *subst.* [English *tere(bic)*; *phthal(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8N_2O_2 = N_2H_4(C_6H_4O_2)''$. Terephthalic amide. An insoluble, white, amorphous body, produced by the action of ammonia on terephthalic chloride.

těr'-ěph-thāl'-ic, *adj.* [English *tere(bic)*, and *phthalic*.] Derived from or containing terebic and phthalic acids.

terephthalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$. Insolinic acid. A dibasic acid produced by the action of strong aqueous potash at the boiling heat on phenylene cyanide. It forms a white, tasteless, crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and sublimes without previous fusion at about 300°.

terephthalic-amide, *s.* [TEREPHTHAL-AMIDE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

terephthalic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_4O_2Cl_2$. Produced by the action of phosphoric pentachloride on terephthalic acid. It forms beautiful crystals, smells like benzoic chloride, and resembles it in all its reactions.

tēr'-ēs, a. [Latin=round, smooth.] Round, cylindrical; used substantively in anatomy as a name for certain muscles and ligaments on account of their shape, as *teres major*, *teres minor*, &c.

Tě-rě-ši-an, s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A member of the Discalced Carmelites of either sex, living under the reformed rule introduced by St. Teresa in the latter half of the sixteenth century.

***tēr'-ēt, a.** [TERETE.]

tēr'-ēte, *tēr'-ē-toūs, *tēr'-ēt, a. [Lat. *teres* (genit. *teretis*)=round, smooth, from *tero*, to rub.] Cylindrical and smooth; long and round; columnar, as some stems of plants. Opposed to angular (q. v.).

"To the stars nature hath given no such instruments, but made them round and *teret* like a globe."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 326.

***tēr'-ē-tīsm, s.** [Gr. *teretisma*=the chirping of swallows.] Rough and unmelodious noise. (*Hall: Satires*, IV. i. 3.)

***tēr'-gal, a.** [Lat. *tergum*]=the back; English adj. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

tēr'-gant, tēr'-gi-ant, adj. [Lat. *tergum*=the back.]

Heraldry: Showing the back part; as, an eagle *tergant* displayed.

tēr'-gēm'-in-al, tēr'-gēm'-in-ate, a. [TERGEMINOUS.] Thrice double; specif., in botany, three-paired; the term used when each of two secondary petioles bears toward its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles, as in *Mimosa tergemina*. (*Mirbel*.)

tēr'-gēm'-in-oūs, a. [Lat. *tergeminus*, from *ter*=thrice, and *geminus*=twin, double.] Thrice double, three-paired, tergeminate.

tēr'-gīf'-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *tergum*=the back, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or carrying on the back; as *tergiferous* plants, such as bear their seeds on the backs of their leaves, as ferns; dorsiferous.

***tēr'-gīv'-ēr-sāte, v. i.** [Lat. *tergiversatus*, pa. par. of *tergiversor*=to turn one's back. *to* reverse, to shuffle: *tergum*=the back, and *versor*=to turn one's self about; *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn.] To shift, to shuffle; to practice evasion, shifts, or subterfuges.

"Who also if he were conscious that his assentum to the Platonic theology were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime as it were *tergiversate* and decline it by equivocating in the word *Henades*."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 569.

tēr'-gīv'-ēr-sā-tion, s. [Fr. *tergiversation*, from Lat. *tergiversationem*, accus. of *tergiversatio*, from *tergiversatus*, pa. par. of *tergiversor*=to tergiversate (q. v.).]

1. The act of tergiversating; a shifting or shuffling; a shift, an evasion, a subterfuge.

"But that no suspicion of *tergiversation* may be fastened upon me, I am content to deal with you a little, at your own weapons."—*Chillingworth: Relig. of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. v., § 85.

2. The act of changing or of turning one's back on one's opinions; the act of turning back on a cause formerly advocated; the act of a turncoat.

tēr'-gīv'-ēr-sā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who practices tergiversation.

***tēr'-gī-vēr-se, v. i.** [Latin *tergiversor*=to tergiversate (q. v.).] To turn one's back.

"The Briton never *tergivers*'d

But was for adverse drubbing."

Saint George for England, pt. ii.

tēr'-gūm, s. [Lat.=the back.]

1. *Entom.*: The upper surface of the abdomen in insects.

2. *Zool.*: The dorsal arc of the somite of an arthropod, as of a Crustacean or an Arachnid.

tēr'-in, s. [Fr. *tarin*.] A kind of singing bird; the siskin. [TARIN.]

tērm, *tearm, *tearme, *terme, s. [Fr. *terme*=term, time, or day, a word, from Lat. *terminum*, accus. of *terminus*=a boundary-line, a bound, a limit (whence *terminal*, *terminate*, *terminus*); cf. Gr. *terma*=a limit; O. Lat. *termin*; Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termine*, *termino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The extremity of anything; a limit, a bound, a boundary.

"Corruption is a reciprocal to generation; and they two are as nature's two *terms* or boundaries, and the guides to life and death."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

2. The time or period during which anything lasts; any limited time; a time or period fixed in any way.

"Doomed for a certain *term* to walk the night."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

3. In universities, colleges, and schools, the period during which instruction is regularly given to students.

"They will have something to think and talk about during their next *term* at school."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

4. The time during which the law-courts are held or are open for the trial of causes; as, January *term*, October *term*, &c.

"They [lawyers] sleep between *term* and *term*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

5. A word by which something fixed or definite is expressed or designated; a word having a definite and specific meaning, and naming or characterizing some particular person, thing, act, quality, or the like; especially, a word having a technical meaning; as, technical *terms*, scientific *terms*, &c.

"Of your juggling *terme* penance I can not affirm."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 320.

6. (*Pl.*): Language or words generally.

"As you would say in plain *terms*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

7. (*Pl.*): Conditions; stipulations; propositions stated and offered for acceptance.

"If we can make our peace

Upon such large *terms* and so absolute."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

¶ Hence used for charge, rate of payment; as, What are your *terms* for singing lessons?

†8. (*Pl.*): State; situation; circumstances.

"The *terms* of our estate may not endure

Hazards so dangerous."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 5.

9. (*Pl.*): Relative position; relation; footing; position.

"The Ambassadors must therefore try to be on good *terms* with those who were out as well as with those who were in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A pedestal widening toward the top, where it merges into a bust; a terminal figure. [TERMINUS.]

2. *Alg.*: A member of a compound quantity; as, a in $a + b$, ab in $ab + cd$; a single expression connected with any other by the signs plus or minus.

3. *Geom.*: The extreme of any magnitude, or that which limits or bounds its extent; thus, the *terms* of a line are points; the *terms* of a superficies, lines, &c.

4. *Law*:

(1) An estate or interest in land to be enjoyed for a fixed period; the period itself; more fully called a term of years, a term for years.

(2) A day on which rent or interest is payable, commonly called *quarter-days* (q. v.). In this country houses are let from May 1st for a year or a period of years.

(3) A certain time fixed by authority of a court within which a party is allowed to establish his averment by evidence.

5. *Logic*: The subject or predicate of a proposition; one of the three component parts of a syllogism, each of which is used twice. Terms are divided into simple, singular, universal, common, univocal, equivocal, analogous, abstract, concrete, &c. The predicate of the conclusion of a syllogism is called the major term, because it is the most general; the subject of the conclusion is called the minor term, as being less general. These are called the extremes, and the third term introduced as a common measure between them is called the mean or middle term. [SYLLOGISM.]

6. *Med. (pl.)*: The monthly uterine secretions of women.

7. *Shipbuild.*: The same as TERM-PIECE (q. v.).

¶ (1) *Terms of an equation*:

Alg.: The several parts of which it is composed connected by the signs + or -. Thus, $x^3 - 6x^2 + 11x - 6 = 0$ is an equation composed of four terms.

(2) *Terms of a fraction*:

Math.: The numerator and denominator of the fraction.

(3) *Terms of a proportion (or progression)*:

Math.: The several separate quantities of which the proportion (or progression) consists.

(4) *Terms of a ratio*:

Math.: The antecedent and consequent of the ratio.

(5) *To be under terms*:

Law: To be under conditions on which indulgence is granted by the Court, as, to plead issuably. (*Wharton*.)

(6) *To bring to terms*: To reduce to submission or to conditions.

(7) *To come to terms*: To agree; to come to an agreement.

(8) *To make terms*: To come to an agreement.

term-fee, s.

Law: A fee or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court.

term-piece, s.

Shipbuild.: A piece of carved work placed under each end of the taffrail of a ship, at the side timbers of the stern, and extended down as low as the foot-rail of the balcony.

tērm, *tearme, v. t. [TERM, s.] To name, to call, to denominate, to express.

"As maister Gersonne in the Latin tong *termeth* it."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,376.

tēr'-ma-gan-çy, s. [English *termagan*(t); -cy.] The quality or state of being a termagant; turbulence, violence.

"By violent *termagancy* of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace."—*Barker*.

tēr'-ma-gant, *ter-ma-gaunt, a. & s. [From *Termagant*, the name of one of the idols whom the Saracens are represented in mediæval romances as worshipping. He was afterward introduced into the old Moralities as a person of violent temper, so that a ranting actor might appear to advantage in that character (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2). It is a corrupt. of O. Fr. *Tervagant*, *Tervagan*, or *Tarvagan*, used for a Saracen idol, from Ital. *Trivagante*, *Trivigante*, prob.=the moon, as wandering under the three names of Selene (or Luna) in heaven, Artemis (or Diana) on earth, and Persephone (or Proserpine) in the lower world; from Lat. *ter*=thrice, and *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor*=to wander.]

A. As adj.: Violent, quarrelsome, boisterous, turbulent.

"'Twas time to counterfeit, or that hot *termagant* Scot had paid me scot and lot too."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, v. 4.

B. As substantive:

1. The name given by the writers of mediæval romances to a fabled Saracen idol. (See etym.)

"Nor fright the reader with the Pagan vaunt

Of mighty Mahound, and great *Termagant*."

Bp. Hall: Satires, i. 1.

*2. A turbulent, brawling, scolding, or abusive person. (Originally applied to men rather than women.)

"Thou delightest to play the tyrant and *termagant* among them."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270.

3. A boisterous, abusive, scolding, or violent woman; a shrew, a virago.

"An imperious and reckless *termagant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

tēr'-ma-gant-ly, adv. [Eng. *termagant*; -ly.] In a termagant or abusive manner; like a termagant; extravagantly, outrageously.

"A nose so *termagantly* rubicund."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 143.

tērm'-ēr, *tearm-er, s. [Eng. *term*, s.; -er.]

*1. One who traveled up to attend English court terms; one who resorted to London in term-time only for the sake of tricks to be practiced or intrigues to be carried on at that period, the law terms being formerly the great times of resort to London, not only for business but for pleasure. (*Nares*.)

2. One who terms or names.

3. The same as TERMOR (q. v.).

tēr'-mēs (pl. tēr'-mī-tēs), subst. [Latin *termes* (genit. *termitis*)=a wood-worm. Cf. also *termes*=the branch of a tree, a bough cut from a tree.]

1. *Entom.*: White ant, the typical genus of *Termitidæ* (q. v.). The antennæ are as long as the head and thorax, inserted in front of the eyes, and composed of about eighteen joints. [TERMITIDÆ.]

2. *Palæont.*: A species occurs in the Purbeck beds.

tēr'-mīn-a-ble, a. [As if from a Lat. *terminabilis*, from *termino*=to terminate (q. v.).] Capable of being terminated; limitable; terminating after a certain period.

"The *terminable* pains of a part of hell."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 4.

tēr'-mīn-a-ble-nēss, subst. [Eng. *terminable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being terminable.

tēr'-mīn-al, a. & s. [Lat. *terminalis*, from *terminus*=a boundary-line, a limit, a bound; Fr., Sp. *Port. terminal*; Ital. *terminale*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or relating to a boundary, limit, or limitation; pertaining to or forming a limit or extremity.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

2. Of or pertaining to the terminus of a railway; charged at a terminus.

"They object, in the first place, to the legalization of terminal charges for the cost of providing stations and warehouses."—*London Morning Post*.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*: Proceeding from the end; ending, bounding.

2. *Geom.*: Forming an edge or extremity. Thus we speak of the terminal edge of a polyhedron, and sometimes of the terminal faces of a solid. Terminal is nearly synonymous with limiting.

3. *Logic*: Constituted by or relating to a term.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which terminates; a bound, a limit, an extremity, an end.

2. A terminal charge; a charge made for the use of termini or stations on a railway.

"On the vexed question of terminals the railway companies take a very firm stand."—*London Morning Post*.

II. *Electro-magn.*: The clamping-screw at each end of a voltaic battery, used for connecting it with the wires which complete the circuit. One terminal is at the copper or negative pole, and the other at the zinc or positive pole. Their connection by wire starts the battery into action.

terminal-bud, s.

Bot.: A bud situated at the end of a branch.

terminal-figure, s. The same as TERMINUS, II. 2.

terminal-form, s. [TERMINAL-VALUE.]

terminal-moraine, s. [MORAINE.]

terminal-stigma, s.

Bot.: A stigma placed at the end of a style.

terminal-style, s.

Bot.: A style placed at the summit of the ovary.

terminal-value, terminal-form, s.

Math.: The last and most complete value or form given to an expression.

terminal-velocity, s. In the theory of projectiles, the greatest velocity which a body can acquire by falling freely through the air, the limit being arrived at when the increase of the atmospheric resistance becomes equal to the increase of the force of gravity.

tēr-mīn-ā-lē-æ, s. pl. [From Mod. Lat. *terminalia*, 2.]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ, having the corolla generally wanting and the cotyledons convolute.

tēr-mīn-ā-lī-a, s. pl. [Lat., neut. pl. of *terminalis*=pertaining or relating to a boundary or limit.] [TERMINUS.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A festival celebrated annually on the 23d of February in honor of Terminus, the god of boundaries. It was then usual for peasants to assemble near the principal landmarks which separated their fields, and, after they had crowned them with garlands and flowers, to make libations of milk and wine, and to sacrifice a lamb or a young pig. The public festival was celebrated at the sixth milestone on the road to Laurentum, because at one time that was the limit of Roman territory. [TERMINUS, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.* (as a pseudo-singular): The typical genus of Terminaliæ (q. v.). Trees and shrubs with alternate leaves, usually crowded at the end of the branches. Inflorescence in racemose and panicle spikes, generally hermaphrodite in their lower part, and only stamiferous above; calyx campanulate, five-cleft, the lobes acute; corolla wanting; stamens ten; ovary with two ovules; drupe with but one seed. From the tropics of Asia and America. *Terminalia chebula* is a large and valuable tree, eighty to a hundred feet high, growing in India and Burmah. The fruit is ellipsoid or obovoid and five-ribbed, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter in length. The pounded rind gives the black myrobalan (q. v.). The bark of the tree is used for tanning and dyeing. There are often galls upon it, which are also used for dyeing. Another of the Myrobalans is *T. belerica*, sixty or eighty feet high. It grows in India. The leaves and the fruit are used for tanning and dyeing. Other Indian species said to be used for tanning and dyeing are *T. arjuna*, *T. catappa*, *T. citrina*, *T. paniculata*, and *T. tomentosa*. The fruits of *T. catappa*, sometimes called the Almond, are eaten; so are the kernels of *T. chebula*, which, however, if taken in large quantities, produce intoxication. A gum like gum arabic is exuded from its bark. *T. chebula* was believed by the old Hindus to be alterative and tonic. The fruits of *T. belerica* are astringent and laxative; the other Indian species are also medicinal. The milky juice of *T. benzoin* becomes fragrant on being dried. It is burnt in churches in Mauritius as a kind of incense. A drastic resin flows from *T. argentea*, a Brazilian species. The root of *T. latifolia* is given in Jamaica in diarrhoea. The

bark of *T. alata* is astringent and antifebrile. The wood of *T. tomentosa*, when polished, resembles walnut, and has been used in India for making stethoscopes.

***tēr'-mīn-ant, s.** [Latin *terminans*, pr. par. of *termino*=to terminate (q. v.).] Termination, ending.

"Neither of both are of like *terminant*."—Puttenham: *English Poesy*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

tēr'-mīn-āte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *terminatus*, pa. par. of *termino*=to bound, to limit, to terminate; *terminus*=a bound . . . a term (q. v.); Fr. *terminer*; Sp. & Port. *terminar*; Ital. *terminare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bound, to limit; to set a boundary or limit to; to form the extreme point or side of.

"Bed of all various herbs, for ever green,
In beauteous order *terminate* the scene."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vii. 168.

2. To end; to put an end to; to finish, to close.

"Oaths *terminate*, as Paul observes, all strife—
Some men have surely then a peaceful life!"
Cowper: *Conversation*, 55.

*3. To complete, to perfect.

*4. To limit, to confine.

"There is a double consent to a proposition . . . ; the first is directly *terminated* upon the honesty or dishonesty of the object."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be limited in space by a point, line, or surface; to stop short, to end.

"These hills, which were barren, continued for about three miles more, and then *terminated* in a large plain."
Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. To come to an end or conclusion; to end, to conclude, to finish.

"Thus the audience *terminated*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

tēr'-mīn-ate, a. [Lat. *terminatus*.] [TERMINATE, v.] Capable of coming to an end; terminable, limited, bounded; as, a *terminate* decimal. [INDETERMINATE.]

terminate-number, s.

Math.: An integer, a mixed number, or a vulgar fraction, capable of being expressed as a terminating decimal.

tēr-mīn-ā'-tion, subst. [Fr. from Lat. *terminationem*, accus. of *terminatio*, from *terminatus*, pa. par. of *termino*=to terminate (q. v.); Sp. *terminación*; Ital. *terminazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of terminating, bounding, or limiting; the act of setting bounds or limits; the act of ending or concluding.

2. That which bounds or limits; a bound; a limit in time or space; as, The *termination* of a line is a point.

3. End in time or existence; as, the *termination* of happiness.

4. End, conclusion, completion, ending.

"A good commencement has ever been found auspicious to a good progress and a happy *termination*."
—Knox: *Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 26.

*5. Last purpose or design.

"It is not an idol *ratione termini*, in respect of *termination*: for the religious observation thereof is referred and subservient to the honor of God and Christ."—White.

*6. A word, a term.

"She speaks poniards, and every word stabs; if her breath were as terrible as her *terminations*, there were no living near her."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

II. *Gram.*: The end or ending of a word; the part annexed to the root or stem of an inflected word; the syllable or letter that ends a word.

tēr-mīn-ā'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *termination*; -al.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination; forming the end or concluding syllable of a word.

tēr'-mīn-ā-tive, s. [English *terminat(e)*; -ive.] Tending or serving to terminate; definitive, absolute, not relative.

"I use this instance to take off the trifle of worship relative, and worship *terminative*."—Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

tēr'-mīn-ā-tive-ly, adverb. [English *terminative*; -ly.] In a terminative manner; absolutely; not relatively.

"It is *terminatively* to Christ or God, but relatively to the image, that is, to the image for God's or Christ's sake."—Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. 1, § 12.

tēr'-mīn-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *terminat(e)*, v.; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which terminates.

2. *Astron.*: The dividing line between the enlightened and the unenlightened part of the moon.

tēr'-mīn-ā-tōr-ry, a. [Eng. *terminat(e)*; -ory.] Bounding, limiting, terminating.

***tēr'-mīne, *ter-myne, v. t.** [Latin *termino*=to terminate (q. v.); Fr. *terminer*.]

1. To fix, to limit.

"Rftsoone he *termyneth* [Lat. *terminat*] sum dai."—*Ebreviis* iv.

2. To terminate, to limit, to confine.

"How absurd had these guests been, if they had *terminated* the thanks in the servitors."—Bp. Hall: *Contempt*, Five Leaves.

tēr'-mīn-ēr, s. [Eng. *termin(e)*; -er.]

Law: A determining; as in oyer and terminer, [OYER.]

***tēr'-mī-nīne, s.** [TERMINE.] A limit, a boundary.

"All jointly move upon one axletree,
Whose *terminine* is termed the world's wide pole."
Marlowe: *Doctor Faustus*, li. 2.

tēr'-mīn-īsm, s. [Ger. and Mod. Latin *terminismus*, from Lat. *terminus* (q. v.).]

1. *Church Hist.*: The belief that there is a terminus in each man's life, after which he is no longer capable of receiving grace or pardon for his sins. This doctrine occasioned a controversy at Leipzig in the seventeenth century, the chief movers in which were Reichenberg, who upheld the doctrine, and Ittig, who denied it.

†2. *Philos.*: The same as NOMINALISM (q. v.).

tēr'-mīn-īst, s. [Mod. Lat. *terminista*.]

1. One who holds that there is a period in every man's life, after which he is incapable of becoming the subject of grace. [TERMINISM, 1.]

2. A Nominalist (q. v.), because the Nominalists held that Universals were names, or terms, and not things.

"The Realists were more powerful than the Nominalists, or the *Terminists* as they were called."—Mosheim (ed. Reid), p. 526.

tēr-mīn-ō-lōg'-īc-al, a. [Eng. *terminolog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to terminology.

tēr-mīn-ō-lōg'-īc-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *terminological*; -ly.] In a terminological manner; by way of terminology.

tēr-mīn-ōl'-ō-gy, tēr-mōn-ōl'-ō-gy, s. [Latin *terminus*=a limit, a term (q. v.), and Gr. *logos*=a word; Fr. *terminologie*.]

1. The doctrine or science of technical terms; teaching or theory regarding the proper use of terms.

2. The terms collectively used in any art, science, or the like; nomenclature; as, the *terminology* of botany.

tēr-mīn-thūs (pl. tēr-mīn-thī), subst. [Gr. *terminalthos*.]

Pathol.: A tumor in the skin, of a blackish color, inclining to green, and resembling the fruit of the terebinth. It is painful, and affects the arms, hands, and thighs.

tēr'-mīn-ūs (pl. tēr'-mīn-ī), subst. [Latin=a boundary, a limit, a term (q. v.); Sp. *termino*; Ital. *termine*, *termino*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A boundary, a limit; a stone or other mark raised to define the boundary of a property.

¶ The *terminus ad quem* is the terminating point, the *terminus a quo* the starting point. Both terms are occasionally used in law.

2. The station at the end of a railroad, or important section of a railroad.

3. An end; the end of a journey; a goal.

"I go straight to my *terminus*, wherever it is."—Lever: *The Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly*, ch. xxiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A divinity at Rome, who was supposed to preside over boundaries. His worship was first introduced at Rome by Numa. His temple was on the Tarpeian rock, and he was represented with a human head, without feet or arms, to intimate that he never moved, wherever he was.

2. *Arch.*: A bust or figure of the upper portion of the human body, terminating in a downwardly tapering block; employed as a pillar, baluster, or detached ornament for a niche. Called also a Terminal-figure.

tēr-mī-tār'-ī-ūm, (pl. tēr-mī-tār'-ī-a), subst. [Lat. *termes* (genit. *termitis*)=a wood-worm.] The hillock or residence of the white ant. [TERMITE.]

tēr-mī-tār-ry, s. [TERMITARIUM.] The domicile of a community of Termites; a termitarium.

tēr'-mīte, s. [Fr., from Lat. *termes* (q. v.).]

Entomology:

1. Any individual of the family Termitidæ, and spec. of the genus *Termes*.

2. (Pl.): The family Termitidæ (q. v.).



Terminus.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = ʷw.

tēr-mīt'-ī-dæ, *subst. pl.* [Latin *termes*, *genit. termit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: White Ants; a family of Pseudoneuroptera, tribe Sodalina. The mature males and females have the antennæ with thirteen to twenty beaded joints, the compound eyes rounded; ocelli two; the head projecting in front of the prothorax; three segments of the thorax nearly equal in size; abdomen of nine distinct segments, terminating in very minute, two-jointed spiral styles; legs simple; tarsi four-jointed; wings membranous, falling off after the nuptial flight. Besides the mature males and females, two other kinds of Termites exist, "soldiers" and "workers." The soldiers have a large, square head, with projecting mandibles, and the workers a small, rounded head, with concealed mandibles. Both are destitute of eyes, and are modified larvæ. The adult males and females, when they have just reached maturity, swarm into the air, descending again after a short flight, losing their wings, and becoming the kings and queens of future termitaries. Sexual congress takes place after they have returned to the earth. The abdomen of the queen becomes of extraordinary magnitude, so that the head and thorax seem like a small excrescence on it; she is said to lay 80,000 eggs a day during her life, which lasts for about a year. The Termitidæ exist chiefly in tropical and sub-tropical countries, where they are very destructive. Sparmann described five South African species of *Termes*, *T. bellicosus*, *T. mordax*, *T. atrox*, *T. destructor*, and *T. arborum*. *T. bellicosus* builds nests of clay ten or twelve feet high, of conical form, and, when covered with vegetation, strong enough to support men and animals. *T. atrox* and *T. mordax* construct nests of a cylindrical form, with a conical roof. *T. arborum* builds a spherical nest in trees; some are small, others the size of a hoghead. They are constructed of bits of wood, cemented with gums and juices of trees. Other species are common in the East and West Indies. Three small species are now European, viz., *T. lucifugus*, abundant in some parts of France; *T. flavicollis*, introduced into the south of France and Portugal from Northern Africa, and *T. flavipes*, introduced apparently from South America. *T. lucifugus* infests the trunks of pines and oaks, posts, piers, &c. It has been found very destructive in some localities.

tēr-mī-tīd'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Lat. *termes* (*genit. termitis*), and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Palæont.: A genus of Neuroptera, akin to *Termes*.
***tēr-mī-tī-næ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *termes*, *genit. termit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A section of Neuropterous Insects, in which Latreille included Mantispæ, Raphidia, *Termes*, and *Psocus*.

***tērm'-lēss**, ***terme-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *term*, *s.*; *-less*.]
1. Having no term or limit; unlimited, endless, boundless.

"These betraying lights look not up toward *termless* joys, nor down toward endless sorrows."—*Raleigh*.

2. Inexpressible, indescribable.

"His phoenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet, on that *termless* skin."
Shakesp.: *Lover's Complaint*, 94.

***tērm'-lŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *term*, *s.*; *-ly*.]

A. As adj.: Occurring or recurring every term.

"The clerks are partly awarded by that mean also [petty fees] for their entries, discharges and some other writings, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed."
—*Bacon*: *Office of Alienations*.

B. As adv.: Term by term; every term.

"The fees or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receivers, and clerks, for recompense of these their pains, I do purposely pretermitt; because they be not certain, but arbitrary."—*Bacon*: *Office of Alienations*.

tēr-mōn-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [TERMINOLOGY.]

tērm'-or, *s.* [Eng. *term*, *s.*; *-or*.]

Eng. Law: One who has an estate for a term of years or for life.

"When by the statute 21 Hen. VIII., c. 15, the *termor* (that is, he who is entitled to the term of years) was protected against these fictitious recoveries, and his interest rendered secure and permanent, long terms began to be more frequent than before."—*Blackstone*: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.

tērn, *subst.* [Dan. *terne*, *tærne*; Sw. *tärna*; Icel. *terna*=a tern.] [STERNA.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any species of the genus *Sterna* (q. v.). They are slenderly built birds, with long, narrow, sharp-pointed wings, and forked tail, from which, as well as from their swift and circling manner of flight, they are often called Sea-swallows. The thick, soft, close plumage is colored light blue, black, and white, varying but little with sex, age, or season of the year. They are extensively distributed, inhabiting every zone, but prefer warm and temperate climates to the colder regions, which they only visit for a short period during the year. All are exceedingly active, and

from sunrise to sunset are upon the wing, generally flying very near the surface of the water, rising and sinking as the waves heave and fall. They walk badly, and are not good swimmers, their small feet rendering them but little assistance, so that they are tossed about like corks. They feed on small fish and marine animals, always taking their prey on the wing.

tērn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *terni*=three each, from *tres*=three, *ter*=thrice.]

A. As adj.: Threefold; consisting of three. (Used chiefly in botany.)

***B. As subst.**: That which consists of three things or numbers together; specif., a prize in a lottery gained by drawing three favorable numbers; the numbers themselves.

tern-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Flowers growing in threes.

tern-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves arranged three in a whorl.

tern-peduncles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Peduncles growing three together from the same axis.

tēr-na-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ternarius*, from *terni*=three each; Fr. *ternaire*.] [TERN, *a.*]

A. As adj.: Proceeding by three; consisting of three; applied to things, arranged in order by threes; as a flower is said to have a *ternary* division of its parts when it has three sepals, three petals, three stamens, &c.

"The equality is mentioned as belonging to the *ternary* number, here considered as a figure of the Trinity."—*Waterland*: *Works*, iv. 93.

B. As subst.: The number three; a group of three.

"The *ternary*, or triad, was not only accounted a sacred number amongst the Pythagoreans, but also as containing some mystery in nature."—*Cudworth*: *Intell. System*, p. 547.

tēr-nate, *a.* [Low Lat. *ternatus*, from Lat. *terni*=three each.] [TERN, *a.*]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Arranged in threes; having an arrangement of parts in threes.

2. **Botany**:

(1) Trifoliate.

(2) Having three things, as leaves, in a whorl; ternary.

tēr-nate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ternate*; *-ly*.] In a ternate manner; by threes.

tēr-nāt'-ī-sēct, *a.* [Low Lat. *ternatus*, and Lat. *sectus*=cut.]

Bot. (of a leaf, &c.): Cut into three lobes or partial divisions.

tēr-nā-tō, *pref.* [TERNATE.] Ternary; in threes.

ternato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: The term used when the secondary petioles, to the sides of which the leaflets are attached, proceed in threes from the summit of a common petiole.

tērne, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

terne-plate, *s.* A thin iron plate coated with an alloy of tin and lead.

tēr-nī-ōn, *s.* [Lat. *terniō*, from *terni*=three each.] A group of three; the number three; a ternary.

"Disposing them into *ternions* of three general hierarchies."—*Bp. Hall*: *Invisible World*, bk. i., § 7.

tērn-strō'-mī-ā, *s.* [Named after Ternström, a Swedish naturalist and traveler, who died in 1745.]

Botany: The typical genus of *Ternstroemiaceæ* (q. v.). Evergreen shrubs or trees, with coriaceous, entire, or serrato-crenate leaves, five sepals, five petals, many stamens, and indehiscent fruits. Known species about twenty-five, from tropical Asia and America.

tērn-strō'-mī-ā-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ternstroemi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Heads: an order of Hypogynæ Exogens, alliance Guttiferales. Trees or shrubs; leaves alternate, coriaceous, usually undivided, exstipulate sometimes dotted. Peduncles articulated at the base, axillary or terminal; flowers usually polygamous, white, more rarely pink or red; sepals five or seven, coriaceous, deciduous, the innermost often the largest; petals five, six, or nine, often combined at the base; stamens indefinite; filaments monadelphous, polyadelphous, or distinct; styles three to seven; capsule two to seven-celled, dehiscent or indehiscent; seeds large, few, attached to the axis. From South America, the East Indies, China, North America, and Africa. Known genera thirty-three, species 130. [CAMELLIA, THEA.]

tēr-pēneš, *s. pl.* [Formed from Lat. *terebinthus*=the turpentine-tree, or from Ger. *terpentin*=turpentine (q. v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a series of hydrocarbons having the generic formula C_nH_{2n-4} . They

may be all classed under two heads, those produced by synthetical means, as valylene, C_5H_6 , and carpane, C_9H_{14} ; and those found ready formed in plants, as the turpentines, $C_{10}H_{16}$. With the exception of the last, the terpenes have been very incompletely investigated. They are colorless or yellowish liquids, are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, benzine, and in the fixed and volatile oils.

tēr'-pī-lēne, *s.* [TERPENES.]

Chem.: An inactive hydrocarbon, produced by the action of weak reagents on the solid dihydrochloride, $C_{10}H_{16} \cdot 2HCl$. (Watts.)

tēr'-pine, *s.* [Eng. *terp(ene)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}O_2H_2O$. A crystalline body, obtained by shaking for some time a mixture of eight parts oil of turpentine, two parts dilute nitric acid, and one part alcohol. It forms large, brilliant, colorless, short rhombic prisms, soluble in boiling water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 103° , and sublimes at a higher temperature in long needles.

tēr-pin'-nāte, *a.* [TRIPINNATE.]

tēr'-pin-ōl, *s.* [Eng. *terpin(e)*; *-ol*.]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O$. A liquid of hyacinth-like odor, produced by heating an aqueous solution of terpine with hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. It boils at 168° , and has a specific gravity .852.

tēr-pō'-dī-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *terpō*=to delight, and *ōdē*=a song, an ode.]

Music: A keyed musical instrument, invented by John David Buschmann, of Hamburg, about 1816, resembling a pianoforte in appearance, but producing notes from blocks of wood struck with hammers. The sound could be increased or diminished at pleasure.

Tērp-sīch'-ō-rē, *s.* [Gr., from *terpō*, fut. *terpsō*=to delight; and *choros*=dancing.]

1. **Class. Antig.**: One of the Muses, daughter of Jupiter and Mnemosyne. She presided over dancing, of which she was reckoned the inventress, and in which, as her name intimates, she took delight. To her was sometimes ascribed the invention of the cithara, rather than to Mercury. She is represented as a young virgin crowned with laurel, and holding in her hands a musical instrument.

2. **Astron.**: [ASTEROID, 81.]

tērp-sīch'-ō-rē-ān, *a. & s.* [TERPSICHOIRE.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Terpsichore or dancing.

"Two *terpsichorean* pieces by a French composer were brought out."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. As subst.**: A dancer.

"Young men who will carry all before them, both as talkers and *terpsichoreans*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tērp-sīph'-ō-nē, *s.* [Gr. *terpsis*=delight, and *phōnē*=a sound.]

Ornith.: A genus of Muscipidæ, erected by Glöger for the Indian species of Cuvier's genus Muscipeta. *Terpsiphone paradisi* is the Paradise Flycatcher, and *T. affinis* the Burmese Paradise Flycatcher.

tēr-ra, *s.* [Lat.=the earth. Allied to Irish *tír*=land, *tírmen*=mainland; *tírīm*=dry; Gael. & Wel. *tir*=land.] The earth; earth.

terra-alba, *s.* [Lit.=white earth.] Armenian bole; pipe-clay.

terra-cariosa, *s.* Tripoli or rotten stone.

terra-catechu, *s.*

1. [CATECHU.]

2. A trade name for gambir (q. v.).

terra-cotta, *s.* [Ital. *cotta*=baked; Lat. *cocta*, fem. of pa. par. of *coquo*=to cook; Fr. *terre cuite*.]

1. A compound of pure clay, fine-grained, colorless sand, or calcined flints, and pulverized potsherds, molded, dried in the air, and baked in a kiln. It is especially used for architectural decorations, figures, vases, &c.

2. A work of art in terra-cotta; specif., applied to small figures in terra-cotta found in funeral monuments in this country.

***terra-cultural**, *a.* Of or pertaining to terra-culture; agricultural.

***terra-culture**, *subst.* Cultivation of the earth; agriculture.

terra di Sienna, *subst.* A ferruginous, ochreous earth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting in its raw state and when burnt. In the latter instance it becomes of a deep orange tint, and dries more rapidly. It is transparent and durable; mixed with various blues, it yields many useful tints of green.

terra firma, *s.* [Lat.=firm earth.] Firm ground, solid ground or earth; dry land, as opposed to water, bog, or the like; mainland, a continent, as opposed to an island; hence, fig., a firm or secure basis or ground on which one can stand.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; *expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -tion, -sion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

terra-incognita, s. [Lat.=unknown earth.] An unknown or unexplored region. (*Lit. & fig.*)

terra-japonica, s. [TERRA-CATECHU.]

terra-nera, s. [Ital.=black earth.] A native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera-painting.

***terra-nobilis**, s. [Lat.=noble earth.] An old name for the diamond.

terra-orellana, s.

Bot.: *Bixa orellana*.

terra-ponderosa, *subst.* [Latin=heavy earth.] Barytes, or heavy-spar (q. v.).

terra-sigillata, **terra-Lemnia**, s. [LEMNIAN EARTH.]

terra-verde, s. [Italian=green earth.] A name given to two kinds of native green earth used as pigments in painting; one obtained from Monte Baldo, near Verona, the other from the island of Cyprus. The former has much more body than the latter, and is very useful in landscape painting in oil colors. It is a siliceous earth colored by the protoxide of iron, of which it contains about twenty per cent. It is not affected by exposure to strong light or impure air.

tër'-raçe, ***tar-ras**, ***ter-ass**, s. [O. Fr. *terrace*; Fr. *terrasse*=a flat, a platform, a terrace, from Ital. *terraccia*, *terrazza*=a terrace, from *terra* (Latin *terra*)=earth; Sp. *terrazza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A raised level space or platform of earth, supported on one or more sides by masonry, a bank or platform of turf or the like, such as may be seen in gardens, where they are used for ornament, cultivation, or promenade.

"In those *tarrasses* and pleasant walks."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 446.

2. A balcony or open gallery.

"The gunner being upon the *terrace* of the fort."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 358.

3. The flat roof of a house, as in Oriental and Spanish houses.

"As touching upon galleries and *terraces*, they were devised by the Greeks."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi. ch. xxv.

4. A street or row of houses running along the side of a slope; a row of houses generally; a street.

II. Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A platform, often of soft material, flat above, and more or less steep on the sides. They often mark where the bed of the ocean or of a lake was successively situated during the intervals between elevatory movements.

tër'-raçe, ***ter-ass**, v. t. [TERRACE, s.] To form into a terrace or terraces; to furnish or construct with a terrace.

"The reception of light into the body of the building must now be supplied, by *terracing* any story which is in danger of darkness."—*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 42.

tër'-ræ fil'-i-ūs (pl. **tër'-ræ fil'-i-i**), s. [Lat.=son of the earth or soil.]

1. A humorous description of a person of obscure birth or low origin.

*2. A scholar at the university of Oxford, appointed formerly to make jesting, satirical speeches, and who often indulged in considerable license in his treatment of the authorities of the university.

***tër-rā-nē-oūs**, a. [Lat. *terra*=the earth.]

Bot.: Growing on land.

tër'-rā-pīn, **tër'-rā-pēne**, ***ter-e-bin**, s. [Supposed to be a corrupt. of Algonkin *toarebe*=a tortoise.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for the species of Emydiæ, which are extensively used for food. They have a depressed head, and the neck can be wholly retracted within the shell; eyes large; beak somewhat resembling that of a bird of prey. They are good swimmers, and live on fish and small reptiles, though in captivity they eat vegetables readily. The most important are the Yellow-bellied Terrapin (*Emys serrata*), the Red-bellied Terrapin (*E. rubriventris*), the Florida Terrapin (*E. florida*), the Chicken Terrapin (*E. reticulata*), and the Salt-water Terrapin (*Malacoclemmys palustris*=*E. terrapin*).

tër-rā-quē-oūs, ***tër-rā-quē-an**, *adj.* [Latin *terra*=earth, and *aqua*=water.] Consisting or composed of land and water, as the globe.

"The grand *terraqeous* spectacle,
From center to circumference, unveil'd!"

Wordsworth: Inscription upon a Stone.

tër'-rār, *subst.* [TERRIER (2), s.] A register of lands; a terrier.

tër'-rās (1), s. [TERRACE, s.]

Her.: The representation of a piece of ground at the bottom of the base, and generally vert.

tër-rās' (2), s. [TRASS.]

1. The same as TRASS.

2. *Masonry* (pl.): Hollow defects in marble, or fissures filled with nodules of other substances.

tërre, v. t. [TAR, v.] To provoke.

tërre, s. [Fr., from Lat. *terra*.] Earth.

terre-blue, s. A kind of soft, loose earth.

terre-plein, s.

Fort.: The upper part of the rampart which remains after constructing the parapet.

***terre-tenant**, ***ter-tenant**, s. [Fr. *terre*=the earth, and *tenant*, pr. par. of *tenir*=to hold.]

Law: One who has actual possession of land; the occupant.

terre-verte, *subst.* The same as TERRA-VERDE (q. v.).

tër-reēn', s. [Fr. *terraine*, from *terre*; Lat. *terra*=earth.] A large dish, originally made of earthenware; a tureen (q. v.).

***tër-rē-i-tŷ**, s. [Latin *terra*=the earth.] The quality or state of being earthy; earthiness. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 1.)

tër'-rēl, **tër-rēl'-lā**, *subst.* [A dimin. from Lat. *terra*=earth.]

Magnetism: A magnet of a just spherical figure, and so placed that its poles, equator, &c., correspond exactly to those of the earth.

***tërre'-môte**, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *terra*=earth, and *motus*=motion.] A movement of the earth; an earthquake.

"And after that him selfe he shoke,
Whereof that all the halles quoke,
As it a *terremote* were."—*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

***tërre'-mō-tive**, a. [Eng. *terremot(e)*; -ive.] Of, or pertaining to, characterized by, or causing motion of the earth's surface.

tër-rēne', a. & s. [Lat. *terrenus*, from *terra*=the earth.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the earth, as opposed to the sea.

"A German or two, a Frenchman here and there, have added their names . . . to the roll of *terrene* explorers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Consisting of earth; of the nature of earth; earthy.

"That the *terrene* substance may be separated from the rest."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xviii.

3. Of or pertaining to this earth or world; earthy.

"God set before him a mortal and an immortal life, a nature celestial and *terrene*; but God gave man to himself."—*Raleigh*.

B. As substantive:

1. The surface of the earth.

"Tenfold the length of this *terrene*."

Milton: P. L., vi. 76.

2. A tureen or terreen.

"And instead of soup in a china *terrene*, it would be a proper reproof to serve them up offal in a wooden trough."—*Knax: Winter Evenings*, Even. 57.

***Terrene-sea**, *subst.* The Mediterranean sea. (*Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.)

***tër-rēn'-i-tŷ**, s. [English *terren(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being *terrene*; worldliness.

"Being overcome declines the rising head, and debases all the spirits to a dull and low *terrenity*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 74.

***tër-rē-oūs**, *adj.* [Latin *terreus*, from *terra*=earth.] Consisting of earth; earthy.

"The temper of the *terreous* parts at the bottom."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

***tër-rēs'-i-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *terra*=earth.] Earthiness.

"Rhenish wine hath fewer dregs and less *terresity* than the clared wine hath."—*English Garner*, ii. 114.

***tër-rēs'-tre** (tre as *tër*), *adj.* [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra*=earth.] Terrestrial; earthly.

"His paradis *terrestre* and his disport."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,135.

tër-rēs'-trī-āl, ***ter-es-trī-all**, ***ter-es-try-āl**, a. & s. [Lat. *terrestris*, from *terra*=earth.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the earth; existing on the earth; earthy. (Opposed to *celestial*.)

"There are also celestial bodies and bodies *terrestrial*."—*1 Corinth.* xv. 40.

2. Pertaining to or consisting of earth or land, as opposed to water.

"I did not confine these observations to land, or *terrestrial* parts of the globe."—*Woodward*.

3. Representing or consisting of the earth.

"But when, from under this *terrestrial* ball,
He fires the proud tops of the eastern pines."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

4. Consisting or composed of earth; earthy; solid.

"The *terrestrial* substance destitute of all liquor remaineth alone."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 598.

5. Confined to, inhabiting, or living on the land or ground, as opposed to aquatic, and sometimes to arboreal.

"*Terrestrial* [brutes] are those, whose only place of rest is upon the earth."—*Locke: Nat. Philosophy*, ch. x.

6. Pertaining to the present world; sublunary; mundane.

"His kingdom is *terrestrial*, but myne is celestial."—*Udall: John xviii.*

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal, as opposed to a celestial.

"But Heaven, that knows what all *terrestrials* need,
Repose to night, and toil to day, decreed."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 691.

*2. *Zoöl.*: Animals which live on the land, as opposed to those which are aquatic, arboreal, or aerial.

terrestrial eye-piece, s.

Optics: An eye-piece with three or four lenses, so arranged as to present the image viewed in an erect position; an erecting eye-piece.

terrestrial-globe, *subst.* A spherical map representing the land, seas, &c., of the world. In contradistinction to the *celestial* globe, on which the constellations are depicted.

terrestrial-magnetism, s.

Magnetism: Magnetism as exhibited by the earth, which is itself a great natural magnet. [MAGNETISM.]

terrestrial-telescope, s. A telescope differing from the astronomical refracting in having two additional lenses, so as to restore the inverted image to an erect position.

tër-rēs'-trī-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *terrestrial*; -ly.] In a terrestrial or earthly manner.

"These plagues seem yet but nourished beneath,
And even with man *terrestrially* to move."

Drayton: Moses.

tër-rēs'-trī-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *terrestrial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being terrestrial.

***tër-rēs'-trī-fŷ**, v. t. [Lat. *terrestris*=terrestrial, and *facio*=to make.] To reduce to earth, or to an earthly or mundane state.

"Though we should affirm, that heaven were but earth celestified, and earth but heaven *terrestriified*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

***tër-rēs'-trī-oūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *terrestris*.] [TEB-RESTRIAL.]

1. Consisting of earth; earthy.

"A vitriolate or copperas quality, conjoining wth a *terrestrious* or astrigent humidity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

2. Pertaining to the earth; being or living on the earth; terrestrial.

tër-rēt, **tër-rīt**, s. [Fr. *touret*=a small wheel.]

Saddlery: A ring attached to the pad or saddle and hames of harness, through which the driving-reins pass.

"I have always found that, both in tandem and in four-in-hand, equal power with freer play is secured by using *terrets* on the winkers only."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

***tër-rīb'-i-lize**, v. i. [Eng. *terribl(e)*; -ize.] To become terrible.

"Even the face of cowards *terribilize*."

Sylvester: Vocation, 271.

tër-rī-ble, ***ter-ry-ble**, a. [Fr. *terrible*, from Lat. *terribilis*=causing terror; *terreo*=to terrify; Sp. *terrible*; Ital. *terribile*.]

1. Causing or tending to cause terror, fear, awe, or dread; formidable, terrifying, frightful, shocking.

"Black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten Furies, *terrible* as hell."

Milton: P. L., ii. 671.

2. Excessive, extreme; exceedingly great or strong (*Colloq.*)

"The imputation of novelty is a *terrible* charge amongst those who judge of men's heads, as they do of their perukes, by the fashion; and can allow none to be right, but the received doctrines."—*Locke: On Human Underst.*, Epist. Ded.

¶ For the difference between *terrible*, *fearful*, and *formidable*, see FEARFUL and FORMIDABLE.

tër-rī-ble-nēss, ***ter-ri-ble-nes**, s. [English *terrible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being terrible; dreadfulness, formidableness.

"The gloriousness and majesty, and *terribleness* of his appearance."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

tër-rī-blŷ, ***ter-ry-blye**, *adv.* [Eng. *terrib(le)*; -ly.]

1. In a terrible or terrifying manner; so as to terrify, affright, or awe.

2. Exceedingly, extremely, violently; as, I was *terribly* frightened. (*Colloq.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr. rāle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, æ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

těr-ric'-ô-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Zoöl.: A sub-order of Oligochæta (q. v.). Body cylindrical, attenuated at both extremities, without any distinct head or eyes. Several rows of setæ along the body, which serve instead of legs. It contains the Lumbricidæ, or Earth-worms.

těr-ric'-ô-loūs, *a.* [TERRICOLÆ.]

1. Inhabiting the earth; living on the soil of the earth.

"So it appears to be with terricolous worms."—*Darwin: Vegetable Mold*, p. 247.

2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the Terricolæ (q. v.).

***těr-ric'-u-la-měnt**, *s.* [Lat. *terriculamentum*.] A terror; a cause of terror.

"Torments of opinions or terriculaments of expressions."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

těr-rĩ-ēr (1), ***ter-rere**, ***ter-ry-are**, *s.* [For *terrier-dog*, *i. e.*, a dog which pursues rabbits, &c., into their burrows, from Fr. *terrier* = the hole or burrow of rabbits, &c., from Low Lat. *terrarium* = a little hillock, a mound, a burrow, from Lat. *terra* = the earth.]

Zoöl.: Two breeds of the Dog, the English and the Scotch Terrier. The English Terrier has a good forehead, prominent eyes, a pointed muzzle, and usually short hair; the color varying, the most common being black and tan, with a tan-colored spot over the eye. It is used for unearthing the fox, and for killing rats, at which latter occupation it is a great adept. The Scotch Terrier, which seems to be of an older stock than its English namesake, has a large head, short, stout legs, and long, rough, shaggy hair. It is of a black and fawn color, and is intelligent, faithful, and affectionate. The Dandie Dinmont and the Skye Terrier are varieties of the Scotch Terrier. [TOY-TERRIER.]

těr-rĩ-ēr (2), **ter-rar**, *s.* [Fr. (*papier*) *terrier* = the court-roll, or list of the names of a lord's tenants, from Low Lat. *terrarius* (*liber*) = (a book) in which landed property is described; Lat. *terra* = earth.]

English Law:

*1. A collection of acknowledgments of the vassals or tenants of a lordship, containing the rents and services they owed to the lord, &c.

2. A book or roll in which the lands of private persons or corporations are described by their site, boundaries, number of acres, &c.

"We ordain that the archbishops and all bishops within their several dioceses shall procure that a true note and *terrier* of all the glebes, lands, meadows, gardens, orchards, houses, &c., be taken."—*Canon the Eighty Seventh*.

těr-rĩ-ēr (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *terriere*.] An auger, wimble, or borer.

těr-rĩf'-ic, ***těr-rĩf'-ick**, *adj.* [Lat. *terrificus*, from *terreo* = to frighten, and *facio* = to make.] Causing terror, fear, or awe; terrible, frightful; inspiring dread or awe.

"He hurries to the realms below,

Terrific realms of penal woe."

Cowper: Death of the Bishop of Ely.

¶ For the difference between *terrific* and *formidable*, see FORMIDABLE.

***těr-rĩf'-ic-əl**, *a.* [Eng. *terrific*; -*al*.] Terrific.

těr-rĩf'-ic-əl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *terrifically*; -*ly*.] In a terrific manner; terribly, frightfully.

"The peculiar topography produced by this *terrifically* upheaving action."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

těr-rĩ-fỹ, *v. t.* [Lat. *terrifico*, from *terreo* = to frighten, and *facio* = to make.]

*1. To make terrible. (*Milton*.)

2. To frighten exceedingly; to alarm or shock.

"His nigh forwearied feeble feet did slide,
And down he fell, with dread of shame sore *terrified*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 11.

těr-rĩg'-ěn-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *terrigena* = one born of the earth: *terra* = earth, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*) = to bring forth.] Earth-born; produced by or springing from the earth.

†terrigenous-metals, *s. pl.* The metallic bases of the earths, as aluminium, barium, &c.

těr-rĩ-tōr'-i-əl, ***ter-ri-tor-i-all**, *a.* [English *territory*; -*al*.]

1. Pertaining or relating to territory or land.

"Exchanging her *territorial* rule for a doubtful suzerainty."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

2. Limited to a certain district; as, *territorial* rights.

3. Consisting of territory.

"The *territorial* acquisitions of the East India Company."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. iii.

4. Possessed of territory, territoried; as, a *territorial* magnate.

***těr-rĩ-tōr'-i-əl-ize**, *v. t.* [English *territorial*; -*ize*.]

1. To reduce to the state of a territory.

2. To enlarge or extend by the addition of territory.

†těr-rĩ-tōr'-i-əl-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *territorial*; -*ly*.] In regard to territory; by means of territory.

těr-rĩ-tōr'-ied, *a.* [Eng. *territory*; -*ed*.] Possessed of territory.

těr-rĩ-tōr'-ỹ, ***ter-ri-tor-ye**, *s.* [Old Fr. *territorie*; Fr. *territoire*, from Latin *territorium* = a domain, the land round a town, from *terra* = earth, land; cf. Port. & Ital. *territorio*.]

1. The extent or compass of land within the jurisdiction or bounds of a particular sovereign state or other body; any separate tract of country as belonging to a state; dominion. Sometimes applied to a domain or tract of land belonging to a private individual.

2. Any large tract of land; a region, a country; as, an unexplored *territory*.

3. A portion of the country not included within the limits of any state, and not yet admitted as a state into the Union, but organized with a separate legislature, under a territorial government and other officers appointed by the President and Senate of the United States. (*Goodrich*.)

¶ Both *territory* and *dominion* respect a portion of country under a particular government; but the word *territory* brings to our minds the land which is included; *dominion* conveys to our minds the power which is exercised; the *territory* speaks of that which is in its nature bounded; the *dominions* may be said of that which is boundless. A petty prince has his *territory*; the monarch of a great empire has *dominions*. It is the object of every ruler to guard his *territory* against the irruptions of an enemy; ambitious rulers are always aiming to extend their *dominions*.

¶ *Territory of a judge*:

Law: The district over which his jurisdiction extends in causes and in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no judicial authority.

těr-rō-, *pref.* [Lat. *terra* = the earth.] (See compound.)

terro-metal, **terro-metallic**, *s.* A composition of several clays, possessing, when baked, peculiar hardness. It is principally used for making tiles.

těr-rōr, ***těr-rōur**, *s.* [Fr. *terreur*, from Lat. *terrorem*, accus. of *terror* = dread, terror; *terreo* = to be afraid, to tremble; cf. Sansc. *tras* = to tremble, to be afraid; *trása* = terror; Sp. & Port. *terror*; Ital. *terrore*.]

1. Fear which extremely agitates the body and mind; extreme fear, alarm, or dread; fright.

"*Terror* is that species of fear which rouses to defend or escape; producing the violent agitations which have been already noticed."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., §3.

2. That which excites or may excite dread; a cause of fear or alarm.

"Rulers are not a *terror* to good works, but to the evil."—*Romans* xiii. 3.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ch. iii.) shows that terror acts on the lower animals in the same way as on man, causing the muscles to tremble, the heart to palpitate, the sphincters to be relaxed, and the hair to stand on end.

¶ (1) *King of terrors*: Death.

"His confidence shall be rooted out of his tabernacle, and it shall bring him to the *king of terrors*."—*Job* xviii. 14.

(2) *Reign of terror*: [REIGN, *s.*, ¶.]

***terror-breathing**, *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying.

"For which Rome sends her curses out from far,
Through the stern throat of *terror-breathing* war."

Drayton: Mortimer to Queen Isabel.

***terror-haunted**, *a.* Haunted with terrifying objects or appearances.

"Till at length the lays they chaunted
Reached the chamber *terror-haunted*."

Longfellow: Norman Baron.

terror-smitten, *a.* Struck or affected with terror; terrified, terror-struck.

***terror-stirring**, *a.* Inspiring terror; terrifying.

"Then all the Greeks ran in to him,
To see his person; and admir'd his *terror-stirring* lim."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxii.

terror-stricken, **terror-struck**, *a.* Struck with terror; terrified.

těr-rōr-ĩsm, *s.* [Eng. *terror*; -*ism*.] The act of one who terrorizes; the act of terrorizing; a system of government by terror; the practice of using intimidation to coerce people to a certain course; intimidation.

"Throughout Cork, Kerry . . . this *terrorism* prevails."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

těr-rōr-ĩst, *s.* [Eng. *terror*; -*ist*.] One who terrorizes; one who rules by intimidation; one who advocates, recommends, or practices terrorism; specifically, an agent or partisan of the revolutionary tribunal during the reign of terror in France.

"Like the *Terrorists* of '93, who, having begun by beheading princes and nobles, ended by sending artisans and shopgirls to the guillotine."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

těr-rōr-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *terror*; -*ize*.] To impress with terror or fear; to sway or impel by terror; to force by intimidation to a certain course.

"Ministers, we feel sure, will neither be *terrorized* nor cajoled into offering any measure affecting either the land or local government."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

těr-rōr-lěss, *a.* [Eng. *terror*; -*less*.]

1. Free from terror.

2. Unalarming; without the will or ability to inspire terror.

těr-rỹ, *s.* [Fr. *tirer* = to draw.]

1. *Rope-making*: An open reel.

2. *Fabric*: A pile fabric, such as plush or velvet; probably from the drawing out of the wires over which the warp is laid to make the series of loops seen in Brussels carpet or uncut velvet.

"Silk guipure with *terry* or sheeny silk."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

terry-velvet, *s.* A silk plush, or ribbed velvet.

těrsē, *a.* [Lat. *tersus*, prop. pa. par. of *tergo* = to wipe, to rub off, to polish.]

*I. *Lit.*: Wiped or rubbed; appearing wiped or rubbed; polished, smooth.

"Many stones precious and vulgar, although *terse* and smooth, have not this power attractive."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

II. *Figuratively*:

*1. Refined, accomplished, polished. (Said of persons.)

2. Free from superfluities; neatly or elegantly concise; neat and concise.

"His despatches, which are still extant, and which are models of official writing, *terse*, perspicuous, full of important facts and weighty reasons, compressed into the smallest possible number of words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

těrsē-lỹ, ***terce-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *terse*; -*ly*.] In a terse manner; neatly and concisely, succinctly and elegantly.

"Understand him not, that one so infirm with age, or decrepid in years, but that one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation, could write so *tercely*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire*.

těrsē-něss, *s.* [Eng. *terse*; -*ness*.]

*1. *Lit.*: Smoothness.

"The cylindrical figure of the mole, as well as the compactness of its form, arising from the *terseness* of its limbs, proportionally lessens its labor."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

2. The quality or state of being terse; neatness or conciseness of style; brevity combined with elegance.

"That is an American locution, but it is expressive with tolerable *terseness* of the general aspect of the river Yarra Yarra."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

těr-tĩ-əl (ti as sh), *a. & s.* [Lat. *tertius* = third, from *tres* = three.]

Ornithology:

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the tertiaries.

B. *As subst.*: One of the tertiary feathers; a tertiary (q. v.).

těr-tĩ-ən (ti as sh), ***ter-tiane**, ***ter-cian**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *tertiane* = a tertian ague, from Lat. *tertiana* = a tertian fever; prop. fem. sing. of *tertianus* = tertian, belonging to the third; *tertius* = third; *tres* = three.]

A. *As adj.*: Occurring or recurring every third day.

"A *tertian* ague is at least your lot."

Dryden: Cock and Fox, 182.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A fever or other disease whose paroxysms recur every other day; an intermittent fever, &c., whose paroxysms occur after intervals of about forty-eight hours.

*2. A measure of eighty-four gallons, the third part of a tun.

3. A curve of the third degree.

tertian-ague, *s.* [AGUE, II. 1.]

těr-tĩ-a-rỹ (ti as shĩ), *a. & s.* [Lat. *tertianus* = prop. containing a third part, now considered as meaning, belonging to the third.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of the third order, rank, or formation; third.

2. *Eccles.*: Of, belonging to, or connected with a Third Order (q. v.).

"Thus arose various congregations of *tertiary* monks and nuns—in Lombardy, Sicily, Dalmatia, France, Spain, and Portugal."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 792.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: That which is tertiary or third in order, succession, or formation.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: A color, as citrine, russet, or olive, produced by the mixture of two secondary colors.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exĩst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

More correctly speaking, they are grays, and are either red-gray, blue-gray, or yellow-gray, when these primaries are in excess, or they are violet-gray, orange-gray, or green-gray, when these secondaries are in excess.

2. *Eccles.*: A member of a Third Order (q. v.), whether living in the world or in community.

"Many *tertiaries*, in course of time . . . desired to take solemn vows."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 792.

3. Geology:

(1) *Of strata.*: The third leading division of fossiliferous sedimentary rocks. Called also the Cainozoic or Kainozoic. The succession and importance of the Primary (Palæozoic) and the secondary (Mesozoic) rocks were understood before the nature and extent of the Tertiary were recognized, these last strata being confounded with the superficial alluviums. [SUPRACRETACEOUS.] They were observed to occur in patches (some of fresh water and others of marine origin) in small areas or basins in the Secondary rocks, suggesting the idea that they had been deposited in bays, lakes, estuaries, or inland seas, after a great part of what is now Europe had been converted into dry land. The first properly understood strata of Tertiary age were those in the vicinity of Paris, described by Cuvier and Brongniart in 1810. Other Tertiary strata were shortly afterward discriminated in England, in London, in Hampshire, in Suffolk, in the Subappennine hills in Italy, near Bordeaux and Dax in the South of France, and elsewhere. These several deposits were found to be not quite contemporaneous, and there arose a division, which continued till 1833, into the Lower, Middle, and Upper Tertiary. But as early as 1828, Mr. (afterward Sir Charles) Lyell had conceived the idea that the Tertiary strata might be classified by the percentage of extinct species of shells which they contained. He found, in 1829, that Deshayes, of Paris, had independently come to the same conclusion, and the latter geologist, after comparing 3,000 fossil with 5,000 living shells, intimated that in the Lower Tertiary strata about 3½ per cent. of the species were identical with recent ones; in the Middle Tertiary about 17 per cent.; in the Upper Tertiary, in the oldest beds 35-50, and in the more modern ones 90-95 per cent. To these three Lyell gave the names Eocene, Miocene, and Pliocene respectively, words which have since gained universal currency. The foregoing percentages are now known to be only approximately accurate. Next the newer Pliocene beds were called by Lyell Pleistocene (q. v.), a name afterward transferred to the Post Tertiary, and Oligocene (q. v.) was proposed by Beyrich for beds intercalated between the Eocene and the Miocene. A gap, as yet only partially filled, occurs between the Chalk and the Eocene. This gap has been utilized to draw a natural line between the Secondary and the Tertiary beds. It probably arose from an upheaval of the sea-bed. Thus, with the Eocene, as the name imports, the dawn of the present system of things began, and the percentage of shell-species shows that the transition has gone on without stoppage or hiatus till now. [QUATERNARY, RECENT.] Other classes present evidence of the same kind; but, as Lyell was the first to point out, which he did in 1830, Shell species have a longevity far exceeding that of the Mammalia. No recent mammal appears in the Eocene, though in Eocene strata various mammalian families which have well-known living representatives appear for the first time. Among animals the Tertiary is the age of Mammals; among plants it is the age of Dicotyledons, the Cycads and Conifers of the Upper Secondary rocks having given place to plants belonging to many orders and a vegetation only less varied than now. [For Tertiary volcanic rocks, see VOLCANIC.] Murchison says that gold is generally wanting in the Tertiary.

(2) *Of time.*: The period of time during which the Tertiary strata were deposited. It cannot yet be measured even approximately. When it commenced, England, as proved by the fruits in the London Clay at Sheppey, was a tropical or subtropical country. The temperature fell till the Newer Pliocene, by which time the climate was semi-arctic. [GLACIAL-PERIOD.] During the deposition of the Tertiary, there was a great increase of land both in Europe and America.

4. *Ornith. (pl.)*: The tertials; wing-feathers having their origin from the humerus. They are a portion of the quills. They are not scapulars, though Cuvier calls them by this name; nor do they cover the scapulars. Their use is to fill up the interval between the body and the expanded wing, and to oppose a broader surface of resistance to the air.

tertiary-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Alcohols in which hydroxyl is united to a carbon atom, which is united to three other carbon atoms.

tertiary-colors, *s. pl.*

Art.: Colors produced by the mixture of two secondary colors, as citrine, russet, or olive. [TERTIARY, B. II.1.]

tertiary era, epoch, or period, *s.* [TERTIARY, II. 3.]

tertiary-formation, *s.* [TERTIARY, II. 3.]

tertiary-syphilis, *s.*

Pathol.: The name given to symptoms sometimes appearing in syphilis after the primary and secondary maladies have passed away. They are rupia, deep-seated tubercles and ulcers on the skin, destructive ulceration of the soft palate, the pharynx, the tongue, &c., with periostitis, nodosis, caries, and necrosis in the bones, and gummata in various organs.

tër-ti-âte (ti as shī), *v. t.* [Lat. *tertiatum*, sup. of *tertio*=to do the third day; *tertius*=third.]

*1. To do for the third time.

2. To examine, as the thickness of the metal at the muzzle of a gun; or, in general, to examine the thickness of ordnance, in order to ascertain its strength.

tër-ti-üm quid (ti as shī), *phr.* [Lat.] A third something in addition to two others, what this something is being left indefinite.

***tër-ti-üm sāl** (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat.=third salt.]

Old Chem.: A neutral salt, as being the product of an acid and an alkali, making a third substance different from either.

Tër-tül'-lī-ān-ist, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: A follower of Tertullian, whose full Latin name was Quintus Septimus Florens Tertullianus. He flourished in the latter end of the second and the beginning of the third century. About the year 200 he became a Montanist. He was at first a rhetorician, but after his conversion was ordained a Presbyter. Whether he returned to the Catholic church is uncertain; but he was held in great veneration till his death. He composed many works, and was the earliest of the Latin ecclesiastical writers. He was a man of high genius, but gloomy and fanatical. A sect calling themselves Tertullianists existed at Carthage in the fifth century, but their connection with the Christian father Tertullian is very obscure.

tër-ün'-çī-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *ter*=thrice, and *uncia*=an ounce.]

Rom. Antiq.: An ancient Roman coin, weighing three ounces, the fourth part of the as.

tër-ū-tê-rō, *s.* [Native name at Buenos Ayres. Called in Paraguay *teten*. Both are from the notes of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Vanellus cayanensis*; the Cayenne Sandpiper of Latham, described by Azara. It is very common in parts of South America. It approaches the European lapwing in its size, its tuft, and in the general tone of its colors; but it stands higher, and is armed with a sp. at the folds of the wing. Its eggs, which are often deposited on the bare ground in October or November, are four or fewer, of a clear olive color marbled with black, and are esteemed a delicacy, like those of the plover in England.

***ter-y**, *a.* [TEARY.]

têrz'-a rî-mā (z as ts), *s.* [Ital.=third or triple rhyme.] A peculiar and complicated system of versification, borrowed by the early Italian poets from the troubadours. It was used by Byron in his *Prophecy of Dante*.

têrz-êt'-tō (z as ts), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A short composition, piece, or movement for three performers.

têsch-ê-mach'-êr-ite, *s.* [After E. F. Teschemacher, who first announced it; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A native carbonate of ammonia, occurring both in crystals and massive in guano deposits. Crystal system not ascertained. Hardness, 1½; specific gravity, 1.45; color, yellowish to white. Composition: Ammonia, 32.9; carbonic acid, 55.7; water, 11.4=100, yielding the formula ($\frac{1}{2}$ NH₄O+ $\frac{1}{2}$ HO) CO₂.

têsch'-in-ite, **têsch'-ên-ite**, *s.* [After Teschin or Teschen, Moravia, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of variable proportions of a plagioclase felspar, fresh nepheline, augite, and hornblende, with some ilmenite and apatite.

Têsh'-ō La'-mā, *s.* [See def.]

Compar. Relig.: The abbot of the great monastery at Krashis Lunpo; one of the great Lamas, the other being the Dalai Lama, who has the political supremacy. When either dies it is necessary for the other to ascertain in whose body the celestial being whose outward form has been dissolved has been pleased again to incarnate himself. For that purpose the names of all the male children born just after the death of the deceased Grand Lama are laid before his survivor, who chooses three out of the whole number. Their names are inscribed on tablets and put into a casket, whence one is selected

by the abbots of the great monasteries to fill the place of the dead Lama. The Tesho Lama is often called Pantshen Rinpotshe (the Glorious Teacher).

tês-quite, *s.* [Native Indian.] A natural alkaline efflorescence, found around some of the southwestern lakes, &c., of the Union.

***tês-sar-a-dêc'-ad**, *s.* [Gr. *tessares*=four, and *deka*=ten.] A group of fourteen individuals; an aggregate of fourteen.

tês-sêl-â-tā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tessellatus*=tessellated.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Crinoidea, in which the radial plates of the calyx are immovably jointed together without articulation.

tês-sêl-ât-êd, **tês-sêl-lât-êd**, *a.* [TESSELLAR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Formed by inlaying differently colored materials in little squares, triangles, or other geometrical figures, or by mosaic work; especially applied to a pavement composed of square dies or tesserae made of baked clay or stone, generally of various colors, and forming regular figures. It was much employed by the ancients, and Roman remains furnish a large number of these specimens of art. It is still much in vogue in the East, particularly at Damascus.

"A cabinet so variously inlaid; such a piece of diversified mosaic; such a tessellated pavement without cement."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

2. *Bot.*: Having the colors arranged in small squares, so as to have some resemblance to a tessellated pavement; variegated by squares; checkered.

tessellated-tile, *s.* A tile made of clay of a particular color, or mixed with coloring matters and formed into flat cakes by cutting or pressing, and used for making a tessellated pavement.

tês-sêl-â-tion, **tês-sêl-lâ-tion**, *s.* [TESSELLATED.]

1. The act, process, or operation of making tessellated work.

2. Tessellated or mosaic work.

tês-sê-lite, *s.* [Latin *tessera*=a die, a cube, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *tesselit*.]

Min.: A variety of apophyllite (q. v.) occurring in short square prisms resembling cubes, and exhibiting a tessellated structure with polarized light. Found in the Faroe Islands.

tês-sêl-lā, *s.* [TESSERA.]

tês-sêl-lā, *a.* [Lat. *tessella*=a small, square piece of stone, dimin., from *tessera*=a squared piece, a die.] Formed with tesserae or in squares.

tês-sêr-ā (*pl.* tês-sêr-æ), *s.* [Lat.] [TESSELLAR.]

1. A small cubical or other geometrical form of marble, earthenware, ivory, glass, &c., used for tessellated pavements, ornamenting walls, &c.; colored tiles or bricks, usually cubical, laid in patterns, as a mosaic pavement.

*2. A small piece of wood, bone, or metal, used as a ticket of admission to the theaters in ancient Rome, or as a certificate given to gladiators, containing their names, that of the consul, and the day on which they had won their distinction in the circus.

***tês-sêr-â-ic**, ***tês-sêr-â-ick**, *a.* [TESSERA.] Diversified by tesserae or squares; tessellated.

"Some of the tesseraick work of the Romans has lately been dug up."—*St. R. Atkins: History of Gloucester*. (1712.)

tês-sêr-āl, *a* [Lat. *tessera*=a square, a dice, a cube.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to or containing tesserae; tessellated.

2. *Crystall.*: Related to the tesseral or cubic system.

tesseral-system, *s.*

Crystall.: The Cubic-system (q. v.).

***tês-sêr-âr'-i-an**, *a.* [Lat. *tessera*=a die.] Of or pertaining to gambling; as, the tessarian art

tês-su-lār, *a.* [TESSELAR.]

Crystall.: Relating to the cube or having equal axes like the cube; tesseral.

têst (1), ***teste**, *s.* [O. Fr. *test* (Fr. *têt*)=a test; O. Fr. *teste*=a skull; Fr. *tête*=a head; Lat. *testa*=a piece of dried clay, a tile, a brick.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A potsherd.

"Then was the *teste* or potsherd, the brasse, golde, and syluer redacte into duste."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. ii.

2. A vessel used in refining gold and silver; a cupel (q. v.).

3. Examination by the cupel; hence, any critical trial and examination; trial.

"Thou hast strangely stood the test."

Shakesp.. Tempest, iv.

4. A means of trial; as, to offer money as a *test* of one's integrity.

fate, fât, fâro, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*3. Testimony, evidence.

"To vouch this is no proof,
Without more wider and more overt test."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

6. That with which anything is compared for proof of genuineness; a standard.

"At once the source, and end, and test of art."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 73.

7. Means of discrimination; ground of admission or exclusion.

"Our penal laws no sons of yours admit,
Our test excludes your tribe from benefit."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 830.

*8. Judgment, discrimination, distinction.

"Who could excel, when few can make a test
Betwixt indifferent writing and the best?"
Dryden. (Todd.)

9. An apparatus for proving petroleum and similar hydrocarbon oils by ascertaining the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapors.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [TESTA.]

2. *Chem.*: Any substance employed to bring about a chemical change in a compound, with the view of detecting one or more of its constituents. The change may be one of color, precipitation, heat, evolution of gas, &c. This term is also sometimes applied to examination by the polariscope and blow-pipe, thus, the polariscope-test, the blowpipe-test. [REAGENT.]

3. *Metall.*: A cupeling-hearth used in a refining-furnace where lead is separated from silver on a large scale. The test is an oval iron frame containing a basin-shaped mass of powdered bone-ash, which is brought to a consistence by a solution of pearlash. The test is fixed as a cupeling-hearth in the reverberatory furnace, and is subjected to a blast from a tuyere, which removes the floating oxide of silver and furnishes oxygen for its elimination from the alloy under treatment.

4. *Sugar-man.*: The proof or condition of a syrup.

5. *Zoölogy*:

- (1) The shell of any of the Mollusca.
- (2) The calcareous case of Echinodermata.
- (3) The thick leathery tunic of Tunicata.
- (4) The shell immersed in the sarcode of a Foraminifer.

Test Act, s.

English History:

1. An act passed in 1563 by which an oath of allegiance to Queen Elizabeth, and of abjuration of the temporal authority of the Pope, was exacted from all holders of office, lay or spiritual, within the realm, except peers.

"But the *Test Act* placed the magistracy in Protestant hands, and, as Elizabeth passed from indifference to suspicion, and from suspicion to terror, she no longer chose to restrain the bigotry around her."—*Green: Short History*, p. 401.

2. An Act, 2 Car. II., c. 2, passed in 1678, by which it was enacted that all persons holding any important office, civil or military, under the crown, or receiving money therefrom, should take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, subscribe a declaration against transubstantiation, and receive the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the usage of the Established Church. It was repealed in 1828, by 9 Geo. IV., c. 17.

test-cock, s.

Steam-eng.: A small cock fitted to the top or bottom of a cylinder for clearing it of water.

test-furnace, s.

Metall.: One form of refining furnace for treating argentiferous alloy, such as that of lead rich in silver.

test-glass, s. A glass vessel of conical or cylindrical form, having a foot and sometimes a beak; used for holding chemical solutions.

test-lines, s. pl.

Microscopy: The lines on a test-plate (q. v.). Generally called, from their inventor, Nobert's test-lines.

test-mixer, s. A tall cylindrical bottle having a wide foot and provided with a stopper. It is graduated into 100 or more equal parts, commencing at the bottom, and is used in preparing test-alkalies, test-acids, and similar solutions, by diluting them down to the required strength.

test-object, s.

Microscopy (pl.): Microscopic objects used to determine the value of object glasses; that is, to determine their magnifying, defining, and penetrating power, and their corrective adaptation.

test-paper, s.

1. *Chem.*: Unsized paper dipped into an alcoholic solution of a vegetable coloring matter, which changes color when exposed to the action of an acid or alkaline solution. [LITMUS-PAPER, TURMERIC-PAPER.]

2. *Law*: An instrument admitted as a standard of comparison for handwriting. (*Amer.*)

test-plate, s.

1. *Chem.*: A glass slip used in stirring tests.

2. *Microscopy*: A finely-ruled glass plate used in testing the power and defining quality of microscopes.

test-pump, *subst.* A force-pump for testing the strength of boilers, tubes, and other hollow articles by hydraulic pressure. It is provided with a gauge for showing the pressure in pounds applied to the square inch.

test-spoon, s. A small spoon used for taking up small quantities of powders, fluxes, &c. Used in blow-pipe or chemical experiments. The handle may be used as a spatula.

test-stirrer, s. A round glass rod, having one end pointed for dropping tests, and the other end rounded.

test-tube, s.

1. *Chem.*: A narrow tube from three to six inches in length, closed at one end, made of very thin glass, and furnished with a smooth lip.

2. A chlorometer (q. v.).

*těst (2) s. [Lat. *testis*=a witness.]

1. A witness.

2. Inspection, oversight, superintendence.

"In his publication he urged the notoriousness of the fact as a thing not feigned, not private, but done at noon day under the test of competent persons."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

těst (1), v. t. [TEST (1), s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To put to the test; to try; to prove the genuineness or truth of by experiment, or by some fixed principle or standard; to compare with a standard.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: To examine by the application of some reagent.

2. *Metall.*: To refine as gold or silver, by means of lead, in a test, by the destruction, vitrification, or scorification of all extraneous matter.

těst (2), v. t. & i. [Latin *testor*=to bear witness, to testify; to attest; *testis*=a witness.]

A. *Trans.*: To attest and date; as, a document *tested* on such and such a day.

B. *Intransitive*: To make a will or testament. (*Scotch.*)

těs'-tā (pl. těs'-tæ), s. [Latin=a brick, a tile, a shell.]

Bot.: The integuments of a seed, or the outer integument as distinguished from the inner one, or tegmen. Called also the Primine (q. v.).

těst'-a-ble, a. [Lat. *testabilis*, from *testor*=to testify, to publish one's will.]

Law:

1. Capable of being devised or given by will.

2. Capable of witnessing or of being witnessed.

†těs'-tā'-čě-a (or č as sh), s. pl. [Neuter pl. of Latin *testaceus*=covered with a shell, testaceous, from *testa*=a shell.]

Zoöl.: A term formerly used as approximately equivalent to the more modern Conchifera (q. v.). Linnæus made the Testacea an order of his class Vermes, and Cuvier applied the term to a division of his Acephala (q. v.).

těs'-tā'-čě-aŋ (or čean as shān), a. & s. [TESTACEA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or relating to the Testacea.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual belonging to the Testacea (q. v.).

těs'-tā'-čěl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *testa* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Limacidae (q. v.), with three recent species, from the south of Europe, the Canary Isles, and Britain. Shell small and ear-shaped, placed at hinder extremity of the body, which is elongated, broadest subter, tapering toward the head. The species are subterranean in habit, feeding on earthworms, and visiting the surface only at night. During the winter and in long periods of drought they form a sort of cocoon in the ground by the exudation of mucous; if this be broken away the animal may be seen in its thin, opaque, white mantle, which rapidly contracts till it extends but a little way beyond the margin of the shell. Fossil species two, from Tertiary strata.

těs'-tā'-čě-ōg'-ra-phŭ, těs'-tā'-čě-ōl'-ō-gŭ, s. [Mod. Lat. *testacea*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, or *logos*=a word, a discourse.] The science of testaceous mollusks; conchology.

těs'-tā'-čě-oŭs (or čeous as shŭs), a. [TESTACEA.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to shells; consisting of a hard shell; having a hard continuous shell.

II. *Bot. & Entom.*: Brownish-yellow, the color of unglazed earthenware.

†testaceous-animals, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Animals with shells typically of a strong kind, as in the oyster, as distinguished from crustaceous shells, which are thinner and articulated, as in the lobster. Spec., the Testacea (q. v.).

*testaceous-medicines, testaceous-powders, s. pl.

Pharm.: Medicines or powders prepared from the shells of testaceous animals.

těst'-a-čŭ, s. [Eng. *testa*(te); -cy.]

Law: The state or condition of being testate; or of leaving a valid testament or will at death.

těst'-a-měnt, s. [Fr., from Lat. *testamentum*=a thing declared, a last will, from *testor*=to be a witness to, to testify; *testis*=a witness; Sp., Port. & Ital. *testamento*.]

1. *Law*: A solemn authentic instrument in writing, by which a person declares his will as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will (q. v.).

"Every person has full power and liberty to make a will, that is not under some special prohibition by law or custom, which prohibitions are principally upon three accounts: for want of sufficient discretion; for want of sufficient liberty and free will; and on account of their criminal conduct. No *testament* is of any effect till after the death of the testator; and hence it follows that *testaments* may be avoided three ways: (1) If made by a person laboring under any of the incapacities before mentioned; (2) by making another *testament* of a later date; and (3) by canceling or revoking it. For, though I make a last will and *testament* irrevocable in the strongest words, yet I am at liberty to revoke it; because my own act or words cannot alter the disposition of law, so as to make that irrevocable which is in its own nature revocable; (4) marriage also is an express revocation of a prior will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

2. *Biblical Criticism, Theol. & Ord. Lang.*: The rendering of Greek *diathēkē*=a will; a covenant, applied to the Old and New Testaments, which in the opinion of Protestants together constitute the whole Bible. [BIBLE, A. 3.] Sometimes the word Testament is used alone, when it means the New as distinguished from the Old Testament.

těst'-a-měnt'-al, a. [Eng. *testament*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to a testament or will; testamentary.

těst'-a-měnt'-a-rŭ, adj. [Lat. *testamentarius*; Fr. *testamentaire*; Sp. & Ital. *testamentario*.]

1. Of or pertaining to a will or to wills.

"This spiritual jurisdiction of *testamentary* causes is a peculiar constitution of this island."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. Bequeathed by will or testament.

"How many *testamentary* charities have been defeated by the negligence or fraud of executors; by the suppression of a will, the subornation of witnesses, or the corrupt sentence of a judge."—*Atterbury*.

3. Done, or appointed by, or founded on a last will or testament; as, a *testamentary* guardian—that is, a guardian appointed by testament or will.

testamentary-causes, s. pl.

Law: Proceedings in the Probate Court relating to the probations and validity of wills and intestacies of personal property.

testamentary-guardian, s.

Law: A guardian appointed by a father's will over his child.

*těst'-a-měnt-tā'-tion, s. [TESTAMENT.] The act or power of giving by will.

"By this law the right of *testamentation* is taken away, which the inferior tenures had always enjoyed."—*Tracts on the Popery Laws*.

*těst'-a-měnt-ize, v. i. [Eng. *testament*; -ize.] To make a will.

"Welsh Bishops in that age might not *testamentize* without Royal assent."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 388.

těs'-tā'-mŭr, s. [Lat.=we testify.] A certificate given to a student of an English university, certifying that he has successfully passed an examination. So called from the opening words.

"Martin of Trinity had got his *testamur*."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xiv.

*těst'-ate, a. & s. [Latin *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor*=to bear witness, to make a will.]

A. *As adj.*: Having duly made and left a will.

"By the canon law, the bishop had the lawful distribution of the goods of persons dying *testate* and intestate."—*Ayliffe*.

B. *As subst.*: One who has duly made and left a will.

těs'-tā'-tion, s. [Latin *testatio*, from *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor*=to bear witness.] A witnessing or bearing witness.

"How clear a *testation* have the inspired prophets of God given of old to this truth."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*.

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tēs-tā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *testateur*.] One who makes and leaves a will or testament.

"He bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the *testator* bore him."—*Hooker*.

tēs-tā-trīx, *s.* [Latin, fem. of *testator*.] A woman who makes and leaves a will or testament.

tēs-tā-tūm (*pl.* **tēs-tā-tā**), *s.* [Latin, neut. sing. of *testatus*, pa. par. of *testor*=to witness.]

Law: One of the clauses of a deed, including a statement of the consideration-money and of the receipt thereof. Called also the witnessing or operative clause.

tēs-tē, *s.* [Lat., ablat. sing. of *testis*=a witness.]

Law: The witnessing clause of a writ or other precept which expresses the date of its issue. (*Wharton*.)

tēs-tēr (1), ***tes-tar**, ***tes-tere**, ***tees-ter**, ***tes-tern**, ***tes-tourn**, *s.* [A shortened and corrupted form of *teston*, *testoon* (q. v.); O. Fr. *testière*=a kind of head-piece, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*)=a head.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A head-piece, a helmet.

"Sheldes bright, *testeres* and trappures."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,501.

*2. Originally the name applied to the new coins of Louis XII. of France, as bearing the head of that prince; afterward applied to the brass coins covered with silver first struck in the reign of Henry VIII. of England. The name was also given to shillings and sixpences, whence the modern slang *tizzy*=a sixpence.

"Hold, there's a *tester* for thee."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

3. The square canopy over a four-post bedstead.

"He then an iron net prepar'd,
Which he to the bed's *tester* rear'd."

King: *Art of Love*.

II. *Arch.*: A flat canopy over a pulpit or tomb.

tēs-tēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *test*, v.; -er.] One who or that which tests, tries, or proves.

***tes-tere**, *s.* [TESTER (1), *s.*]

***tēs-tēr**, ***tes-tourn**, *s.* [TESTER (1).]

***tēs-tēr**, *v. t.* [TESTERN, *s.*] To present with a tester or sixpence.

"To testify your bounty, I thank you, you have *testern'd* me."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, I.

tēs-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *testis*.]

Anat.: The testicles (q. v.).

***testes-muliebres**, *s. pl.*

Anat.: An old name for the ovaries; from the old notion that semen was secreted by females as well as by males. [SYNGENESIS.]

tēs-tī-clē, *s.* [Fr. *testicule*, from Lat. *testiculum*, accus. of *testiculus*, dimin. from *testis*=a testicle.]

Anat.: One of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

tēs-tī-cōnd, *adj.* [Latin *testis*=a testicle, and *condo*=to hide.]

Zoölogy: A term applied to animals in which the testicles are abdominal, as in the Cetacea. (*Worcester*.)

tēs-tīc-u-late, **tēs-tīc-u-lāt-ēd**, **tēs-tīc-u-lar**, *a.* [Lat. *testiculatus*=having testicles.]

Bot.: Having the figure of two oblong bodies, as the roots of *Orchis mascula*.

***tēs-tīc-u-lūs** (*pl.* **tēs-tīc-u-lī**), *s.* [Latin=a testicle.]

Bot.: Vaillant's name for an anther

***tēs-tī-ēre**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A head-piece, a helmet. [TESTER (1).]

***tēs-tīf**, *a.* [O. Fr.] Testy, self-willed, headstrong.

***tēs-tīf-i-cate**, *s.* [Lat. *testificatus*, pa. par. of *testifico*=to testify (q. v.).]

Scots Law: A solemn written assertion, not on oath, formerly used in judicial procedure.

tēs-tī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *testificatio*, from *testificatus*, pa. par. of *testifico*=to testify (q. v.).] The act of testifying or of giving testimony or evidence.

"Solemn *testifications* of our thankful sense."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. i, ser. 8.

tēs-tī-fī-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who testifies; one who gives evidence or witness; a witness.

tēs-tī-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *testify*: -er.] One who testifies; one who gives testimony, witness, or evidence.

"The authority of the *testifier* is founded upon his ability and integrity."—*Pearson*: *On the Creed*, Art. i.

tēs-tī-fy, ***tes-tī-fie**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *testifier*, from Lat. *testifico*=to bear witness; *testis*=a witness, and *facio*=to make; Sp. *testificar*; Ital. *testificare*.]

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To make a solemn declaration, written or verbal, to establish some fact; to give testimony for the purpose of communicating to others some fact not known to them.

"The said council *testified* under their hands, that they never perswaded, but disapproved of, the undertaking."—*Camden*: *History of Queen Elizabeth*.

2. To bear witness; to bring forward a charge. (Followed by *against*.)

"I *testified* against them in the day wherein they sold provisions."—*Nehemiah* xiii. 15.

II. *Law*: To make a solemn declaration under oath for the purpose of establishing or making proof of some fact to a court; to give evidence in a cause depending before a tribunal.

"One witness shall not *testify* against any person to cause him to die."—*Numbers* xxxv. 30.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To affirm or declare solemnly; to bear witness of; to give evidence concerning; to attest.

"We speak that we do know, and *testify* that we have seen: and ye receive not our witness."—*John* iii. 11.

*2. To publish and declare freely and openly.

"*Testifying* both to the Jews, and also to the Greeks, repentance toward God, and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ."—*Acts* xx. 21.

II. *Law*: To affirm or declare upon oath before a tribunal for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact.

tēs-tī-lŷ, *adv.* [English *testy*; -ly.] In a testy manner; fretfully, peevishly.

tēs-tī-mō-nī-al, ***tes-tī-mo-ni-all**, *a. & s.* [Old Fr. *testimonial*=a testimonial, from Lat. *testimonialis*=bearing witness.]

*A. As adjective:

1. Relating to or containing testimony; testifying.

"A clerk does not exhibit to the bishop letters missive or *testimonial*, testifying his good behavior."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

2. Of or belonging to a testimonial; intended as, or taking the place of a testimonial. [B. 3.]

"The Lord Chief Justice will be offered a *testimonial* dinner."—*London Standard*.

B. As substantive:

*1. A testimony; evidence, witness, proof.

"A signe and solemne *testimontiall* of the religious observance which they carried respectively to the whole element of fire."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 613.

2. A certificate or writing giving favorable testimony concerning the character or good conduct of some person; a certificate of one's qualifications, or of the worth or value of anything.

3. A gift in the shape of money, plate, portrait, or the like, raised by subscription and presented to a person in acknowledgment of services rendered, or as a token of respect for his worth; or, if raised after his death, taking the form of a monument, endowment, or the like.

testimonial-proof, *s.*

Civil Law: Parole evidence.

***tēs-tī-mō-nī-al-ize**, ***tēs-tī-mō-nī-al-ise**, *v. t.* [Eng. *testimonial*; -ize.] To present with a testimonial.

"People were *testimonialising* his wife."—*Thackeray*: *Newcomes*, ch. lxiii.

tēs-tī-mōn-ŷ, *s.* [Lat. *testimonium*, from *testis*=a witness; O. Fr. *tesmoing*; Fr. *témoin*; Sp. & Ital. *testimonio*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A solemn declaration or affirmation, written or verbal, made for the purpose of establishing or proving some fact; a statement or statements made to prove or communicate some fact. Testimony, in judicial proceedings, must be under oath or affirmation.

*2. The act of bearing witness; open attestation; profession.

"Thou . . . for the *testimony* of truth has borne Universal reproach."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 33.

3. A statement or declaration of facts; representation, declaration, evidence, witness.

"The difficulty is, when *testimonies* contradict common experience."—*Locke*: *Hum. Understand.* bk. iv., ch. xiv.

4. Proof, attestation; support of a statement made.

5. Anything equivalent to a declaration or protest; manifestation.

"Shake off the dust under your feet for a *testimony* against them."—*Mark* vi. 11.

II. Scripture:

1. The two tables of the law.

"Thou shalt put into this ark the *testimony* which I shall give thee."—*Exodus* xxv. 16.

2. Divine revelation generally; the word of God; the Scriptures.

"The *testimony* of the Lord is sure, making wise the simple."—*Psalms* xix. 7.

¶ For the difference between *testimony* and *evidence*, see EVIDENCE.

¶ *Perpetuation of Testimony*: [PERPETUATION, ¶.]

***tēs-tī-mōn-ŷ**, *v. t.* [TESTIMONY, *s.*] To witness, to attest.

"Let him be but *testimonied* in his own bringings forth, and he shall appear to the envious a scholar, a statesman, and a soldier."—*Shakesp.*: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

tēs-tī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *testy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being testy; peevishness, fretfulness, moroseness.

"My mother, having power of his *testiness*, shall turn all into my commendations."—*Shakesp.*: *Cymbeline*, iv. i.

tēs-tī-ŋg (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [TEST (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of one who tests or proves; the act of applying a test; proof, trial, assay.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: [ANALYSIS, II. 2.].

2. *Metal.*: The operation of refining large quantities of gold or silver by means of lead in the vessel called a test; cupellation.

testing-slab, *s.* A square plate of white glazed porcelain, having cup-shaped depressions for containing liquids to be examined which give colored precipitates.

tēs-tī-ŋg (2), *pr. par. or a.* [TEST (2), *v.*]

testing-clause, *s.*

Scots Law: The clause in a formal written deed or instrument by which it is authenticated according to the form of law. It consists essentially of the name and designation of the writer, the number of pages of which the deed consists, the names and designations of the witnesses, the name and designation of the person who penned the deed, and the date and place of signing.

***tēs-tōn**, ***tēs-toōn** (1), ***tēs-tōne** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *teston*=a coin worth eighteen-pence sterling (*Cotgrave*), from *teste* (Fr. *tête*)=a head, from Lat. *testa*=an earthen pot, a skull.] A tester, a sixpence.

"Deniers, *testons*, or crowns."—*Holinshed*: *Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xxv.

tēs-toōn (2), ***tēs-tōne** (2), *s.* [Ital. *testone*.] [TESTON.] An Italian silver coin, worth about 33 cts.; also a Portuguese coin worth about 14 cts.

***tēs-trīl**, *subst.* [TESTER (1).] A tester, a sixpence.

"There's a *testril* of me too."—*Shakesp.*: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

tēs-tū-dīn-al, *a.* [Latin *testudo*, genit. *testudinis*; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to or resembling the tortoise.

tēs-tū-dīn-ār-ī-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *testudinarius*=tortoise-like. So named from the resemblance which the great, rugged, cracked root of the plant bears to the shell of a tortoise.]

Bot.: Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. A genus of Dioscoreaceæ, akin to Dioscorea, but with the seeds winged only at the tip, instead of all round. Rootstock above ground sometimes four feet in diameter. Stems occasionally forty feet long; flowers small, greenish-yellow. *Testudinaria elephantipes* is the common Elephant's-foot or Hottentot's-bread. The rootstock is a large, fleshy mass, covered with a thick bark, cracked deeply in every direction. The Hottentots in time of scarcity made use of the fleshy inside of the root as a kind of yam.

tēs-tū-dīn-ār-ī-oūs, *a.* [Mod. Latin *testudinari(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Resembling a tortoise-shell in color; marked with black, red, and yellow patches, like tortoise-shell.

tēs-tū-dī-nā-tā, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *testudinatus*=arched, vaulted, from *testudo* (genit. *testudinis*)=a tortoise.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Chelonia (q. v.). It was introduced by Klein and adopted by Agassiz.

tēs-tū-dīn-āt-ēd, **tēs-tū-dīn-ate**, *a.* [TESTUDINATA.] Shaped like the back of a tortoise; arched, vaulted.

tēs-tū-dīn-ē-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *testudineus*.] Resembling the shell of a tortoise.

tēs-tū-dīn-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *testudo*, genit. *testudin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: Land-tortoises; a family of Chelonia, very widely distributed in both hemispheres, but absent from Australia. The carapace is very convex; claws blunt; feet club-shaped, adapted for progression on land only; neck retractile. They are vegetable-feeders, and the greater part of the species belong

to the type-genus *Testudo* (q. v.). In some classifications the family includes the freshwater Tortoises, now generally made a separate family of Emydidae (q. v.).

2. *Palæont.*: The family appears in the Miocene of Europe and the Eocene of North America. [COLOSSOCHELYS.]

tēs-tū-dō, s. [Lat.=a tortoise, a testudo, from *testa*=a shell.]

1. *Roman Antiquity*: A cover or screen used in assaults upon fortified towns. In cases where the town was of small size and accessible on every side, while the force at the disposal of the besiegers was large, a ring of soldiers was drawn round the walls, a portion of whom kept up a constant discharge of missiles upon those who manned the battlements, while the rest, advancing on every side simultaneously, with their shields joined above their heads so as to form a continuous covering like the shell of a tortoise (*testudine facta*), planted scaling ladders against a number of different points, and, at the same time, endeavored to burst open the gates. Also applied to a movable structure, on wheels or rollers, used to protect sappers.

2. *Mining*: A shelter similar in shape and design employed as a defense for miners, &c., when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in.

3. *Med.*: An encysted tumor, from a supposed resemblance to the shell of a tortoise.

4. *Music*: A name applied to a species of lyre, because, according to the legend recounted at full length in the Hæmeric hymn, the frame of the first lyre was formed by Hermes out of the shell of a tortoise.

5. *Zoöl.*: Tortoise (q. v.); the type-genus of Testudinidae (q. v.), with twenty-five species. Most abundant in the Ethiopian region, but also extending over the Oriental region into the south of Europe and the Eastern States of North America. Thorax convex, rather globular, and solid; breast-bone solid, with twelve shields, those of the throat separated; five toes on fore feet, four on the hinder pair.

6. *Palæontology*: The genus appears first in the Eocene of North America.

tēst-ŷ, *test-ie, adj. [O. Fr. *testu* (Fr. *tetu*)=headstrong, willful, obstinate, from *teste* (Fr. *tête*)=the head.] Fretful, peevish, pettish, petulant, irritable.

"Do you make all around you unhappy, by your sullen and testy humors, or your harsh, and brutal behavior?"—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 46.

tē-tān'-ic, a. & s. [Eng. *tetan(us)*; -ic.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to, denoting, or characteristic of tetanus.

B. As substantive:

Pharm.: A medicine which acts on the nerves, and through them on the muscles. If taken in overdoses it produces convulsions and death. Examples: Strychnine, Nux vomica, &c.

tēt'-an-ōid, a. [Eng. *tetan(us)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling tetanus.

tēt'-an-ūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tetanos*=stiffness or spasm of the neck.] [LOCK-JAW.]

¶ *Acoustic tetanus*: A term used in electro-therapeutics to indicate the effect produced upon a nerve by very rapidly alternating induced currents.

tē-tar'-tine, s. [Gr. *tetartē*=a fourth; suff. -ine (*Min.*); Ger. *tetartin*.]

Min.: The same as ALBITE (q. v.).

tē-tar-tō-, pref. [Greek *tetartē*=a fourth part; *tettares*, *tessares*=four.] Divided by four or into fours.

tē-tar-tō-hē-dral, adj. [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a base, a seat.]

Crystall.: Partaking of tetartohedrism (q. v.).

tē-tar-tō-hē-dral-ly, adverb. [English *tetartohedral*; -ly.] In a tetartohedral form or arrangement.

tē-tar-tō-hē-driſm, s. [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

Crystall.: The character of a crystal in which only one-quarter of the number of faces is developed which would be required by the complete symmetry of the crystallographic system to which it belongs.

tē-tar-tō-prim-māt'-ic, a. [Pref. *tetarto-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q. v.).]

Crystall.: The same as TRICLINIC (q. v.).

tēt'-aug, s. [TAUTOG.]

*tētch, *tecche, s. [TACHE.]

tētch'-i-nēss, s. [TECHINESS.]

tētch'-ŷ, tēch'-ŷ, a. [Mid. Eng. *tetche*, *tecche*=a bad habit, a whim, a freak, a caprice; Fr. *tache*=a stain, a mark.] Fretful, peevish, petulant, touchy, [TOUCHY.]



Testudo.

*tête, s. [Fr.=head, from Lat. *testa*=a skull.] False hair; a kind of wig worn by ladies.

"But was greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tête the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette, and her ladyship appearing at breakfast in very bright red hair."—*Graves: Spiritual Quicote*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

tête-à-tête, a., adv. & s.

A. As adv.: Head to head; private, confidential; with none present but the parties concerned; as, a tête-à-tête conversation.

B. As adj.: Head to head, face to face; in private or close confabulation.

"Long before the squire and dame
Have, tête-à-tête, relieved their flame."
Prior: *Alma*, ii. 164.

C. As substantive:

1. A private interview where none are present but those interested; a confidential, close, or friendly interview or conversation.

2. A settee with two seats facing in opposite directions, the arms and back forming an S-shape.

tête-du-pont, s.

Fortif.: A redan or lunette resting its flanks on the bank of a river and inclosing the end of a bridge for the purpose of protecting it from an assault.

tēth'-ēr, *ted-der, *ted-ir, *ted-yre, s. [Gael. *teadhair*=a tether; *taod*=a halter, a chain, a cable; Wel. *tid*=a chain; Manx *tead*, *teid*=a rope; Icel. *tjódr*=a tether; Low Ger. *tider*, *tier*; Norw. *tjoder*; Sw. *tjuder*; Dan. *töir*; New Fris. *tjüdder*.] A rope by which a grazing animal is tied to a stake, so as to be prevented from moving beyond a certain limit; hence, figuratively, scope allowed, bounds prescribed; course or bounds in which one may move until checked.

"And with a larger tether may he walk,
Than may be given you."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

tēth'-ēr, *tēd'-dēr, v. t. [TETHER, s.] To confine, as a grazing animal, with a rope or chain, within certain limits; to limit, to check.

"The lamb was all alone,
And by a slender cord was tether'd to a stone."
Wordsworth: *Pet Lamb*.

tē-thŷ-a, s. [TETHYS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Siliceous Sponges. Skeleton consisting of radiating or stellate sheaves of long siliceous spicules, invested by a cortical layer.

tē-thŷ-dan, s. [Lat. *Tethys* (q. v.); Gr. *eidos*=form, and Eng. suff. -an.]

Zoöl. (pl.): An old tribe of Nudibranchiate Mollusks, type Tethys.

Tē-thŷs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *Tēthys*.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.*: The greatest of the sea-deities, wife of Oceanus, daughter of Uranus and Terra, and mother of the chief rivers of the universe, Nile, Peneus, Simois, Scamander, &c., and about three thousand daughters called Oceanides. The name Tethys is said to signify nurse.

2. *Astron.*: A satellite of Saturn. Its mean distance from the center of Saturn is 188,000 miles; its periodic time, 1 day, 21 hours, 18 minutes, 25.7 seconds. (*Ball*.)

3. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Tritoniadæ, with one species, from the Mediterranean. Animal elliptical, depressed; head covered by a broadly expanded fringed disc, with two conical tentacles; stomach simple. It attains a foot in length, and feeds on other mollusks and on small crustacea.

tē-tīl'-la, subst. [Sp.,=a little teat, dimin. from *teta*=a teat.]

Botany: A genus of Francoaceæ (q. v.). Chilean annuals, with stalked, rounded, palmately nerved leaves, and racemes of flowers, the calyx and the corolla slightly irregular. Leaves somewhat astringent; used medicinally in Chili.

tēt-ra-, pref. [Greek for *tetara*, from *tettares*, *tessares*=four.]

1. *Ord.*: A prefix used in compounds derived from the Greek, and signifying four, fourfold. Abbreviated to *tetr-* before a vowel.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix applied to compounds containing four atoms of a chlorous to one atom of a basylous element, e. g., tetrachloride of tin, SnCl₄. It is also applied to substitution compounds, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by a radicle.

tēt-ra-brānch, s. [TETRABRANCHIATA.] Any individual of the Tetrabranchiata. (*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 183.)

tēt-ra-brānch-ī-ā-ta, s. pl. [Pref. *tetra-*, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: An order of Cephalopoda, comprising three families: Nautilidæ, Orthoceratidæ, and Ammonitidæ, though in some recent classifications the second family is merged in the first. Animal creeping, protected by an external shell; head retractile within the mantle; eyes pedunculated; mandibles calcareous; arms very numerous; body attached to

shell by adductor muscles and by a continuous horny girdle; branchiæ four; funnel formed by the union of two lobes which do not constitute a distinct tube. Shell external, in the form of an extremely elongated cone, either straight or variously folded or coiled, many-chambered, siphuncled; the inner layers and septa nacreous, the outer layers porcellaneous.

2. *Palæont.*: They attained their maximum in the Palæozoic period, decreasing from that time onward, and being represented at the present by the single genus Nautilus (q. v.). The Nautilidæ proper and Orthoceratidæ are preëminently Palæozoic, while the Ammonitidæ are almost exclusively Mesozoic.

tēt-ra-brān'-chī-ate, a. [TETRABRANCHIATA.] Having four gills.

tē-trāç'-ēr-a, s. [TETRACEROS.]

Botany: A genus of Delimeæ (q. v.), owing its scientific name to the fact that its four capsules are recurved like horns. Shrubs or small trees, often climbing, with alternate, stalked, feather-nerved, naked leaves, often rough above, and panicled or racemose inflorescence. A decoction of *Tetracera breyniana* and *T. oblongata* is given in Brazil in swelling of the legs. *T. tigarea* is diaphoretic, diuretic, and antisyphilitic.

tē-trāç'-ēr-ōs, s. [Gr. *tetrakerōs*=four-horned: *tetra*=four, and *keras*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Bovidæ, sub-family Cephalophinæ, with two species, from the hilly parts of India; rare north of the Ganges. Horns four, straight and conical; in one species the anterior pair rudimentary. [CHIKARAH.]

tēt-ra-chē'-nī-ūm, s. [Pref. *tetr(a)-*, and Mod. Lat. *achenium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A fruit formed by the adhesion of four achenes.

tēt-ra-chlör-ō-va-lēr'-ic, adj. [Prefix *tetra-*; *chloro-*, and Eng. *valeric*.] [QUADRICHLOREVAL-ERIC.]

tēt'-ra-chord, s. [Gr. *tetrachordon*, from *tetra-*, and *chordē*=a string, a chord; Fr. *tetrachorde*.]

Music:

1. A scale-series of four notes. The word in its modern sense signifies a half of the octave scale, e. g., from C to F, or from G to C. The position of the tones and semitones is similar in both tetrachords. A third tetrachord placed above these two would lead into the key of G, and another in the key of D. The fundamental system in ancient music was the tetrachord, or system of four sounds, of which the extremes were at an interval of a fourth.

*2. A lyre with four strings.

"Terpander . . . substituted the seven-stringed cithara for the old tetrachord."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 31.

¶ (1) *Conjunct tetrachords*: Tetrachords which overlap, as C to F, and F to B.

(2) *Disjunct tetrachords*: Tetrachords which have a degree between them, as C to F, and G to C. Similar disjunct tetrachords necessarily pass through the whole key-series, and a combination of conjunct and disjunct tetrachords is required to form a diatonic scale of more than one octave in compass.

tēt-ra-chord'-al, a. [Eng. *tetrachord*; -al.] Of or pertaining to tetrachords; formed of tetrachords.

tetrachordal-system, s.

Music: The early form of the system now known as Tonic Sol-fa (q. v.).

tēt-ra-chor'-dōn, s. [TETRACHORD.]

Music: An instrument similar in appearance to a cottage pianoforte, and like it played by finger-board, but the tone, instead of being produced by striking, is obtained by means of a cylinder of india-rubber charged with resin, kept in motion by a pedal, variety of tone being gained by the depth of pressure on the keys by the fingers. It is called the tetrachordon from an idea that its sounds are similar to those produced by a string quartet. The instrument is constructed also with self-acting machinery.

¶ Milton used the word as the title of one of his treatises on marriage, occasioned by his disagreement with his wife, Mary Powell. He explained the word in the sub-title: "Expositions upon the Four Chief Places of Scripture which treat of Marriage."

tēt-ra-chōt'-ō-mōus, adj. [Gr. *tetrachos*=four-fold, and *tomē*=a cutting.]

Science: Having a division by fours; separated into four parts or series, or into series of fours.

tēt-ra-clā'-sīte, s. [Pref. *tetra-*; Gr. *klasis*=a fracture, and suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *tetraklasit*.]

Min.: The same as PARANTHINE (q. v.).

tēt-ra-cōc'-cōus, a. [Pref. *tetra-*, and Gr. *kokkos*=a kernel, a berry.]

Bot.: Having four cells elastically dehiscing and separating.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion -sion = shün: tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

tět-řa-cō'-lōn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *colon* (q. v.).]

Pros.: A stanza or division of lyric poetry consisting of four verses.

tět-řa-cō-rāl'-lā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Latin *coralla*, pl. of *corallum*=red cone.]

Zoöl.: Hæckel's name for the Rugosa, because the septa are multiples of four.

tět-řac-tī-něl'-lī dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*; Lat. dimin. of Gr. *aktis* (genit. *aktinos*)=a ray, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoölogy: A sub-order of Siliceous Sponges, with four-rayed spicules. Families, Choristidæ and Lithistidæ.

tět'-řād, *s.* [Lat. *tetrās* (genit. *tetradis*), from Gr. *tetras* (genit. *tétrados*); Fr. *tétrade*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The number four; a collection of four things.

"I find the ignorance of posterity to have abused the *Tetrad*, as religiously as it was admired by the knowing Pythagoreans, to be a receptacle of superstitious and useless toys."—*More: Defense of the Moral Cabala*, ch. iv., §2. (App.)

2. *Chem.*: Quadrivalent element. A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace four atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element.

tět-řa-dăc'-tŷl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Greek *daktylos*=a finger, a toe.] An animal having four digits on each limb.

tět-řa-dăc'-tŷl-oŭs, *a.* [TETRADACTYL.] Having four digits on each limb.

tě-řa-dē'-cāne, *subst.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *decane*.] [QUATUORDECANE.]

tět-řa-dē-cāp'-ō-dā, *s. pl.* [Prefix *tetra-*; Gr. *deka*=ten, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: Agassiz's name for the Edriophthalmata (q. v.), from the fact that in the typical adult there are seven pairs of feet.

tět-řa-dēc'-ā-tŷl, *s.* [TETRADECYL.]

tět-řa-dē'-cŷl, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *decyl*.]

Chemistry: C₁₄H₂₈. Tetradeceyl. Myristyl. The fourteenth term of the series of alcohol radicles, C_nH_{2n+1}. (*Watts*.)

tět-řa-dē'-cŷl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *tetradeceyl*; *-ic*.] Of or belonging to tetradeceyl (q. v.).

tetradeceylic-alcohol, *s.* [MYRISTIC-ALCOHOL.]

tetradeceylic-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₄H₃₀. One of the constituents of American petroleum. It boils between 238° and 240°, and is converted by chlorine into the corresponding chloride, C₁₄H₂₉Cl.

tět-řa-dī-ā-pā'-šōn, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Eng. *diapason* (q. v.).]

Music: Quadruple diapason or octave; a musical chord, otherwise called a quadruple eighth or twenty-ninth.

tě-trăd'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *tetrad*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a tetrad; tetratomic.

tět-řa-dites, *s. pl.* [Gr. *tetradistai*=young people who feasted on the fourth day of the month.]

1. *Gr. Antiq.*: Persons who were born on the fourth day of the month, which was reputed to be lucky.

2. *Church History* (in this sense probably directly from Gr. *tetra-*, in comp.=four):

(1) Heretics who fasted at Easter, as on Wednesday.

(2) Certain ancient sects who held the number four in special reverence, to the extent of supposing the existence of a fourth person added to the Trinity.

tět'-řa-drăchm (*ch* silent), **tět'-řa-drăch'-mā**, *s.* [Gr. *tetradrachmon*, from *tetra*=fourfold, and *drachmē*=a drachm.]

Gr. Coin.: An ancient silver coin, value four drachmas, or about 79 cents.

tě-trăd'-ŷm-ite, *s.* [Gr. *tetradymos*=fourfold, quadruple; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A rhombohedral mineral found sometimes in crystals, but more frequently granular, massive, or foliated, often with auriferous ores. Hardness, 1.5 to 2; specific gravity, 7.2 to 7.9; luster, bright metallic; color, pale steel-gray; somewhat sectile, in thin laminae, flexible; soils paper. Composition: Somewhat variable, but consists principally of bismuth and tellurium. Dana divides as follows: (a) Free from sulphur, with formula Bi₂Te₃; (b) Sulphurous, with formula Bi₂(Te+½S)₃, and (c) Seleniferous.

2. The same as JOSEITE (q. v.).

3. The same as WEHLITE (q. v.).

tě-trăd'-ŷm-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *tetradymos*=fourfold.]

Bot.: Having four cells or cases.

tět-řa-dŷ-nā'-mī-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra*, and Gr. *dynamis*=might, strength, referring to four stamens being longer than the others.]

Bot.: The fifteenth class in Linnæus' Artificial System. Plants with six stamens, four long and two short. Orders, Siliculosa, and Siliquosa.

tět-řa-dŷ-nā'-mī-ān, **tět-řa-dŷ'-nā-moŭs**, *a.* [TETRADYNAMIA.]

Botany:

1. (*Of stamens*): Six in number, four long and two short.

2. (*Of a plant*): Having six stamens, four long and two short; of or belonging to the Tetradynamia (q. v.).

tět-řa-ē'-drāl, **tět-řa-ē'-drōn**, *s.* [TETRAEDRAL, TETRAHEDRON.]

tě-trăg'-nā-thā, *s.* [L. *t. tetragynathus*=a kind of spider; Gr. *tetragynathos*=having four jaws, spec. used of a kind of spider.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Epeiridæ. *Tetragynathus extensa* is a spider about half an inch long, frequenting damp places. It has long diverging falces, and the legs extended before and behind, nearly in a line with the body.

tět'-řa-gōn, *s.* [Fr. *tetragone*=having four angles or corners, from Lat. *tetragonus*; Gr. *tetragōnos*, from *tetra*=fourfold, and *gōnia*=an angle, from *gonu*=a knee.]

1. *Geom.*: A figure having four angles, and consequently four sides, as a square, a rhombus, a quadrangle.

2. *Astrol.*: An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth when they are distant from each other 90°, or the fourth of a circle.

tě-trăg'-ōn-āl, *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; *-al*.]

1. *Geom.*: Pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles or sides, as a square, a parallelogram, &c.; four-sided, quadrangular.

2. *Astrol.*: In position of a tetragon; distant 90° from each other.

"Reckoning on unto the seventh day, the moon will be in a tetragonal or quadrate aspect, that is, four signs removed from that wherein the disease began."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

3. *Bot.*: Four-cornered, angular; used of some ovaries, the stems of the Labiatae, &c.

4. *Crystall.*: [TETRAGONAL-SYSTEM.]

tetragonal-system, *s.*

Crystall.: A system of crystallization in which the lateral axes are equal, being the diameters of a square, while the vertical is either longer or shorter than the lateral. Called also the Dimetric, Monodimetric, or Pyramidal System. (*Dana*.)

tě-trăg'-ōn-āl-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tetragonal*; *-ly*.] In a tetragonal or four-cornered manner.

tět-řa-gō'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragon(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical sub-order of Tetragoniaceæ. The fruit is woody and indehiscent.

tět-řa-gō'-nī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *tetragōnia*=the spindle-tree; *tetra-*, and *gōnia*=a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tetragoniaceæ (q. v.). Chiefly littoral plants with alternate, stalked, fleshy leaves, and apetalous flowers, having four to twelve stamens and three to eight short styles. Nearly all the species from the Southern Hemisphere. *Tetragonia expansa*, a native of New Zealand, is called New Zealand spinach, and is cultivated in Europe as a substitute for spinach itself.

tět-řa-gō-nī-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Aizoons; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Ficoidales. Succulent-leaved herbs, more rarely small shrubs. Leaves alternate, often with watery pustules, exstipulate. Flowers small, axillary; calyx three to five-cleft; corolla wanting; stamens definite; styles two to nine; ovary with many cells as there are styles; fruit an indehiscent nut, or a capsule splitting all round. Found in the South Sea Islands, the Cape, and the Mediterranean region. Tribes, Tetragoneæ and Sesuvææ. Genera, eleven; species, sixty-five. (*Lindley*.)

***tě-trăg'-ōn-ŷm**, *s.* [Gr. *tetragōnizō*=to make square; *tetragōnos*=four-angled, tetragonal; Fr. *tétragonisme*.] The attempt to square the circle.

tět-řa-gō-nō-, *prefix*. [TETRAGONISM.] Having four angles or corners.

tět-řa-gō-nō-lēp'-ŷs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *lepis*=a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of Styliodontidæ, from the Lias. Each scale bears upon its inner anterior margin a thick, solid, bony rib, extending upward beyond the margin of the scale, and sliced off obliquely above and below, on opposite sides, for forming splices with the corresponding processes of adjoining scales.

tět-řag-ōn-ōl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *lobos*=a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Trifoliæ, akin to Lotus (q. v.), but with quadrangular winged legumes. *Tetragonolobus edulis*, or *purpureus*, is the Winged Pea. It is a native of Sicily, where its legumes were formerly eaten by the poor. It is cultivated as a border plant.

tět-řa-gōn-ōp-tēr-i'-nā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tetragonopter(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthyology: A group of Characinidæ, with four genera, from South Africa and tropical America. A short dorsal and adipose fin present; teeth in both jaws well developed; gill-membranes free; nasal openings close.

tět-řa-gōn-ōp-tēr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragono-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthyology: The type-genus of Tetragonopterina (q. v.), with about fifty species, from Central America. They are all of small size, rarely exceeding eight inches in length; dorsal in middle of the body, which is oblong or elevated, covered with scales of moderate size; belly rounded.

tě-trăg'-ōn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *tetragon*; *-ous*.] The same as TETRAGONAL (q. v.).

tět-řa-gō-nŭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetragon(o)-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Atherinidæ, with a single species. Body sub-elongate, scales strongly keeled and striated; first dorsal of numerous feeble spines, and continuous with the second. It is a rare fish, more frequently met with in the Mediterranean than in the Atlantic. Nothing is known of its habits, but as, when young, it accompanies the Medusæ, it must be regarded as a pelagic form. At a later period of its existence, it probably descends to greater depths, coming to the surface only at night. It attains a length of about eighteen inches.

tět'-řa-grām, *s.* [Greek *tetra-*, and *gramme*=a line.]

1. A word of four letters. [TETRAGRAMMATON.]

"A host of other words, significant of Deity, are tetragrams."—*Brewer: Phrase and Fable*, s. v. *Tetragrammaton*.

2. *Geom.*: A figure formed by four right lines.

tět-řa-grām'-mā-tōn, *s.* [Gr. *to tetragrammaton*=the word of four letters; *tetragrammatos*=of four letters; *tetra-*, and *gramma* (genit. *grammatos*)=a letter.]

1. The sacred Hebrew name of the Deity (יהוה), from the fact that in the Rabbinical writings it is distinguished by various euphemistic expressions; as, "the name," "the name of four letters," &c.

"In his sacred confessions he [the high priest] had to pronounce ten times the sacred Tetragrammaton—the ineffable name of Jehovah."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xviii., §5.

2. Hence, applied to other words of four letters expressive of Deity.

tět-řa-grăp'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Greek *grapto*=written, marked with letters.]

Palæont.: A genus of Graptolitidæ from the Skiddaw and Quebec groups (Lower Silurian). The polypary consists of four simple mono-prionidian branches, springing from a central non-celluliferous connecting process, which bifurcates at each end. The celluliferous branches do not subdivide, and the base may be enveloped in a peculiar horny disc.

tět'-řa-gŷn, *s.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Tetragynia.

tět-řa-gŷn'-ī-ā, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tetra-*, and Greek *gynē*=a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus' Artificial System. It consisted of plants having four pistils. The classes Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Heptandria, Octandria, and Polyandria, have each an order Tetragynia.

tět-řa-gŷn'-ī-ān, **tě-trăg'-ŷn-oŭs**, *a.* [TETRAGYNIA.]

Bot.: Having four carpels or four styles.

tět-řa-hē'-drāl, **tět-řa-ē'-drāl**, *a.* [TETRAHEDRON.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having four sides; composed of four sides.

2. *Crystallography*:

(1) Having the form of the regular tetrahedron.

(2) Pertaining or relating to a tetrahedron, or the system of forms to which the tetrahedron belongs.

tetrahedral-angle, *s.*

Geom.: A polyhedral angle having four faces.

tetrahedral-garnet, *s.*

Min.: The same as HELVINE (q. v.).

tět-řa-hē'-drite, *s.* [Eng. *tetrahedr(on)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *fahlerz*, *tetraedrit*.]

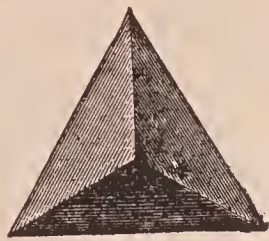
Min.: A name given to a group of minerals having considerable diversity in composition, but presenting the same general formula. Named from the

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hēr, thère; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gō, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

prevailing tetrahedral habit of its crystals. Crystallization isometric, frequently twinned; hardness, 3-4.5; specific gravity, 4.5-5.11; luster, metallic; color and streak, steel-gray to iron-black; opaque; fracture, sub-conchoidal, uneven; brittle. Composition, essentially a sulphantimonite of copper, with the formula $4\text{CuS} + \text{Sb}_2\text{S}_3$; but in consequence of part of the copper being frequently replaced by iron, zinc, silver, mercury, and occasionally cobalt, and part of the antimony by arsenic or bismuth, the general formula is usually written as $4(\text{Cu, Fe, Zn, Ag, Hg}) + (\text{Sb, As, Bi})_2\text{S}_3$. Dana divides tetrahedrites as follows: 1. An antimonial series; 2. An arsenio-antimonial series; 3. A bismuthic-arsenio-antimonial and an arsenical series, in which the antimony is entirely replaced by arsenic. [TENNANTITE.] The varieties are: (1) Ordinary, containing very little or no silver; (2) argenterous = freibergite; (3) mercuriferous = schwartzite, spaniolite, and hermesite; (4) platiniferous. Fieldite, apophanite, and polytelite (q. v.) are sub-species. An abundant ore in many parts of the world, sometimes, where rich in silver, mined for that metal only.

tět-řa-hě-drōn, tět-řa-ě-drōn, s. [Gr. *tetra*=fourfold, and *hedra*=a base.]

Geom.: A polyhedron bounded by four triangles. If the middle points of the faces be properly joined, two and two, the lines joining them are the edges of a second tetrahedron. A regular tetrahedron is one in which the faces are equal and equilateral triangles. If the middle points of the faces be joined two and two, the lines joining them form the edges of a regular tetrahedron. All regular tetrahedrons are similar solids.



Tetrahedron.

tět-řa-hěx-a-hě-drāl, adj. [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.] Having the form of a tetrahexahedron.

tět-řa-hěx-a-hě-drōn, subst. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Eng. *hexahedron* (q. v.).] A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. Also called a Tetrakishehexahedron.

tět-řa-kis-hěx-a-hě-drōn, s. [Gr. *tetrakis*=four times, and Eng. *hexahedron*.] [TETRAHEXAHEDRON.]

tě-trāl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *tetralogia*, from *tetra*=four, and *logos*=a discourse; Fr. *tétralogie*.]

Greek Drama: The name given to a collection of four dramatic compositions—a trilogy (q. v.) and a satyric piece—exhibited together on the Athenian stage for the prize given at the festival of Bacchus. [SATYRIC, ¶.] The expression tetralogy is sometimes applied by modern authors to a series of four connected plays.

"This would give us twenty-seven tetralogies or one hundred and eight plays."—Donaldson: *Theater of the Greeks*, p. 118.

tět-řa-lōph'-ō-dōn, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *lophos*=a crest, and suff. *-odon*.]

Palæont.: A section of the genus *Mastodon* marked off by Falconer, from the fact that the molars are four-ridged. The section is represented in the Miocene and Pliocene of Europe, in the Sivalik strata.

tět-řa-lōph'-ō-dōnt, a. [TETRALOPHODON.] Of or belonging to section Tetralophodon; possessing four-ridged molars.

"*Tetralophodont* types of the genus appear to have been represented in the Miocene period."—Nicholson: *Palæontology*, ii. 387.

tě-trām'-ěr-a, s. pl. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *meros*=a part.]

Zoöl.: In Latreille's classification, a section of the Coleoptera (q. v.). They are distinguished by the atrophy of the fourth tarsal joint in all the feet, so that they have only four freely articulating joints. The atrophied joint is generally extremely minute, and concealed in the deep notch of the third joint, which, in the majority of the species, is bilobed and clothed beneath with a brush of minute hairs. The section includes more than a third of the whole order, and all the species are vegetable-feeders.

tě-trām'-ěr-ōūs, a. [TETRAMERA.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Consisting of four parts; characterized by having four parts.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.:** Divided into four parts; having four parts or pieces. (*Asa Gray*.)

2. **Entom.:** Of or pertaining to the Tetramera (q. v.).

tě-trām'-ě-těr, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and *metron*=a measure, a meter.]

Anc. Pros.: A verse consisting of four measures, that is, in iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, of eight feet; in other kinds of verse of four feet.

"The first are couplets interchanged of sixteen and fourteen feet, the second of equal tetrameters."—Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 4. (*Selden's Illust.*)

tět-řa-mě-thŷl, s. [Prefix *tetra*-, and English *methyl*.] Containing four atoms of methyl.

tetramethyl-ethylene, s.

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° one volume of ethylenic bromide with two volumes of methylic sulphide. It is soluble in hot water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and is precipitated by ether from its alcoholic solution, in white prisms.

tět-řa-morph, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *morphē*=form, figure.]

Christ. Art.: The union of the four attributes of the evangelists in one figure, winged, standing on winged, fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes. It is the type of unparalleled velocity. (*Fairholt*.)

tět-trān'-děř, s. [TETRANDRIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Tetrandria (q. v.).

tět-trān'-drī-a, s. pl. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a male.]

Bot.: The fourth class in Linnæus' Artificial System. It consists of plants having four stamens of equal length. Orders: Monogynia, Digynia, and Tetragynia.

tět-trān'-droūs, tět-trān'-drī-an, a. [TETRANDRIA.]

Botany:

1. (*Of the form tetrandrous*): Having four stamens; spec., having four stamens of equal length.

2. (*Of the form tetrandrian*): Of or belonging to the Tetrandria (q. v.).

tět-rāne, s. [Greek *tetra*- in comp.=four; suff. *-ane*.] [BUTANE.]

tět-rant, s. [Gr. *tetra*=four.] One of the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other. (*Weale*.)

tět-trān'-thēr-a, subst. [Pref. *tetr(a)*-, and Gr. *anthēros*=blooming.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ (q. v.). Trees mostly from the East, with feather-veined leaves and umbels of generally dioecious flowers, surrounded by bracts. The fruit of *Tetranthera roxburghii* yields a fatty exudation. The fruit of *T. laurifolia*, a moderate-sized Indian and Javanese tree, yields an oil. The seeds of *T. monopetala*, also an Indian tree, furnish an oil used for ointment and for candles. The oil from the berries of *T. laurifolia* is used in rheumatism, the bark saturated in water or milk is applied to bruises. It is given internally in diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. The tree has a fine wood. The bark of *T. monopetala* is mildly astringent and has balsamic properties. It is used medicinally like the oil from the former species.

tět-trān'-ŷ-chūs, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *onyx* (genit. *onychos*)=a claw.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Trombididæ. *Tetranychus telarius* is the Red Spider (q. v.). *T. glaber* is found under stones in damp places, and *T. lapidum* under stones and on plants.

tět-rā-ō, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tetraōn*=the black-cock.]

1. **Ornith.:** The type genus of Tetraoninæ (q. v.), with seven species, from the northern parts of Palearctic and Nearctic regions; but in some localities where they were formerly abundant, they now exist in greatly reduced numbers, and in some places have become extinct. Bill strong, upper mandible curved, head slightly crested, feathers of the chin elongated and pointed, tarsi completely covered with hair-like feathers.

2. **Palæont.:** From the Post-pliocene of Italian caves.

tět-trā-ō-dōn, s. [TETRODON.]

tět-rā-ō-gāl'-lūs, subst. [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, and *gallus*.]

Ornith.: Snow-partridge; a genus of *Perdicinæ*, with four species, ranging from the Caucasus and Himalayas to the Altai Mountains. Bill short, broad at the base, with tip curved; head plumed; tarsi naked, shorter than middle toe, in the males armed with strong spur; hallux raised, short; wings with second and third quills longest; tail broad, rounded.

tět-trā-ō-nīd a. & s. [TETRAONIDÆ.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Tetraonidæ (q. v.).

B. As subst.: One of the family of Tetraonidæ.

tět-rā-ōn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, genit. *tetraonis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Gallinæ, or Game Birds, with four sub-families, Tetraoninæ, *Perdicinæ*,

Odontophorinæ, and *Pteroclinæ* (often elevated to the rank of a family). The Tetraonidæ include the Grouse, Partridges, Quails, and allied forms. Wallace (*Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 338) considers that they are essentially denizens of the great northern continents, and that their entrance into South America, Australia, and South Africa is, comparatively speaking, recent. They have developed into forms equally suited to the tropical plains and the arctic regions, some of them being among the few denizens of the extreme north as well as of the highest alpine snows. He puts the genera at twenty-nine and the species at 120. [TETRAD.]

tět-rā-ō-nī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tetrao* (genit. *tetraonis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the Tetraonidæ (q. v.), chiefly from the northern parts of the Palearctic and Nearctic regions, with the following genera: *Tetrao*, *Bonasa*, *Centrocercus*, *Dendragapus*, *Canace*, *Falcipennis*, *Pediocætes*, *Cupidonia*, and *Lagopus*. They are rather large in size, heavy in body, with small heads, the nasal fossæ filled with feathers concealing the nostrils; neck moderately long, wings short, rounded, and concave beneath; stout legs and feet; toes with pectinations of scales along the edges, hind toe elevated above the plane of the rest; tarsi covered with feathers, in *Bonasa* partially, in *Lagopus* to the claws.

tět-trā-ō-nŷx, s. [TETRANYCHUS.]

Zoöl.: An Asiatic genus of Emydæ; having five toes, but one on each foot without a nail. Twenty-five marginal scales. Species, *Tetraonyx lessonii* and *T. baska*.

tět-rā-ō-phā'-sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *tetrao*, and Lat. *phasis*.] [PHEASANT.]

Ornith.: *Lophophorus obscurus*; often made a separate genus of the sub-family Lophophorinæ (q. v.), connecting the Phasianinæ with Tetraogallus, and so with the *Perdicinæ*. This bird was discovered by Père David in Tibet, and described by him. General color brown, marked with darker shades; bare skin of face red, tarsi and feet horn-color. The sexes are alike in plumage; female destitute of spurs.

tět-řa-pět'-al-ōūs, a. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Eng. *petalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having four petals.

"All the tetrapetalous siliqueous plants are alkaliescent."—*Arbutnot*.

tět-řa-phar'-ma-cōn, tět-řa-phar'-ma-cŷm, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pharmakon*=a drug.] A combination of wax, resin, lard and pitch, composing an ointment.

tět-řa-phē'-nōl, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and English *phenol*.]

Chemistry: $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$. A neutral, colorless liquid, obtained by distilling the pyromucates with soda-lime. It boils at 32°.

tět-řa-phŷl'-ine, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *phylē*=a stem, suff. *-ine* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as TRIPHYLITE (q. v.).

tět-trāph'-ŷl-loūs, a. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Greek *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having four leaves.

tět-řa-plā, s. [Gr. *tetraploos*=fourfold; French *tétraple*.]

Sacred Literature: An edition of the whole or a part of the Scriptures in four parallel columns; specif., an edition of the Greek Testament compiled by Origen, containing the versions of Aquila, Symmachus, the Septuagint, and Theodotion. [HEXAPLA.]

tět-řa-pleđ'-řa, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pleuron*=a rib.]

Bot.: A genus of Eumimoseæ.

tět-řap-neŷ'-mō-nēs, s. pl. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pneumones*=the lungs.]

Zoöl.: Four-lunged Spiders, a tribe of Araneida, with a single family, *Mygalidæ* (q. v.). There are two pairs of lung-sacs and two pairs of spinnerets, and the claws of the falces bend downward.

tět-řap-neŷ'-mō-nī-an, s. [TETRAPNEUMONES.] Any individual of the tribe Tetrapneumones (q. v.).

tět-řa-pōd, s. [Gr. *tetra*=four, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.] A four-footed animal, especially an insect having only four perfect legs, as certain Lepidoptera.

tět-řa-pōd'-ich'-nīte, s. [Eng. *tetrapod*, and *ichnite* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: The footprint of a four-footed animal left on the rocks.

tět-trāph'-ō-dŷ, subst. [TETRAPOD.] A series of four feet; a measure or distance of four feet.

Tět-řa-pōl'-ī-tan, adj. [Greek *tetrapolis*=of or with four cities.] Of or belonging to four towns. (See compound.)

bōl, bōŷ; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; -tion, -şion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -şious = şŷş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

Tetrapolitan Confession, s.

Symbolic Books. The Confession of Faith presented to the Diet of Augsburg in 1530 by the representatives of the cities of Constance, Lindau, Memmingen, and Strasburg. It was the same as the Confession of Augsburg, except in a minute verbal difference in the part relating to the Eucharist.

tět-řa-pō-mā, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pōma*=a lid, a cover; so named because the capsule is four-valved.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tetrapomidae (q. v.). Pouch one-celled, four-valved; with four rows of seeds. Plants from Siberia and Northwestern America.

tět-řa-pō-mī-dā, s. pl. [Modern Latin *tetrapom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idā*.]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizace (q. v.).

tět-řa-při-ō-nīd'-ī-an, adj. [Pref. *tetra*-, and dimin. from Gr. *prion*=a saw.]

Zoöl.: A term applied to all the forms grouped under Phyllograptus (q. v.), in which the polypary is leaf-like in shape, and consists of four rows of cellulose placed back to back.

tět-řa-prē-tō-dōn, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, Gr. *prōtos*=first, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Hippopotamidae, or a subgenus of Hippopotamus. The group is distinguished from Hexaprotodon (q. v.) by having only four lower incisors. It therefore includes the fossil species from the Pliocene and Post-Pliocene of Europe, and the living *Hippopotamus amphibius*.

tět-trāp'-tēr-an, s. [Pref. *tetra*=four, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing.] An insect which has four wings, the normal number, as distinguished from a dip-teran and an apteran.

tět-trāp'-tēr-ōūs, a. [TETRAPTERAN.] Having four wings or processes resembling wings. (Used chiefly in botany.)

tět-trāp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pteron*=a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Xiphiidae (q. v.), from the Chalk of Lewes and Maestricht and the London Clay of Sheppey.

tēt-řap-tōte, subst. [Gr. *tetraptōtos*=with four grammatical cases; *tetra*=four, and *ptōsis*=a case.]

Gram.: A noun which has four cases only.

tět-řa-pŷ-rēn'-ōūs, adj. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *pyrēn*=the stone of stone-fruit.]

Bot.: Having four stones.

tetraquetrous (as *tět-trāk'-wē-trūs*), a. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Lat. *quadratus*=square.]

Bot.: Having four angles or sides.

tět-trarch, ***tět-rarch**, ***tet-rark**, ***tet-rarch**, s. & a. [Lat. *tetrarcha*, from Gr. *tetrarchēs*=a tetrarch, from *tetr*-, for *tetra*=four, and *archō*=to rule; Fr. *tétrarque*.]

A. As subst.: A Roman governor of the fourth part of a province; a subordinate prince or governor; a petty prince or sovereign.

"While kings and tetrarchs proud, a purple train . . . Possess'd the rising grounds and drier plain."

Rowe: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, vii.

*B. As adj.: Four principal or chief; as, *tetrarch* elements. (Fuller.)

***tět-trarch-ate**, **tět-rarch-ate**, subst. [Eng. *tetrarch*; -ate.] The district under a Roman tetrarch; the jurisdiction of a tetrarch; a tetrarchy.

***tět-rar'-chic-al**, adj. [Gr. *tetrarchikos*, from *tetrarchēs*=a tetrarch.] Of or pertaining to a tetrarch or tetrarchy.

"The patriarchs had a sort of tetrarchical, or ethnarchical authority."—*Bolingbroke: Authority in Religion*, § 32.

tět-řar-chŷ, ***tet-rar-chie**, s. [Fr. *tétrarchie*, from Lat. *tetrarchia*; Gr. *tetrarchia*.] A tetrarchate (q. v.).

"There is a government or tetrarchie also, but out of the quarter of Lycaonia, on that site that bordereth upon Galatia."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. v., ch. xxvii.

tět-řa-rhŷn'-chūs, subst. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *rhynchos*=the snout.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Plathelmintha. Tapeworms with four proboscis-like tentacles, thickly set with hooklets retracted near the suckers.

tět-řa-sép'-a-loūs, adj. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Eng. *sepalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having four sepals.

***tět-řa-spās'-tōn**, s. [Prefix *tetra*-, and Greek *spadō*=to draw, to pull.] A machine in which four pulleys all act together.

tět-řa-spēm'-ōūs, a. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Greek *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot.: Having or producing four seeds.

tět-řa-spōre, s. [Prefix *tetra*-, and Eng. *spore* (q. v.).]

Bot. (pl.): Little clusters of spores, generally four, rarely eight; one of two forms of fructification found in the Rhodospirace (q. v.).

tět'-řa-spōr-ic, a. [Eng. *tetraspor(e)*; -ic.]

Bot.: Composed of tetraspores.

***tět-trāst'-ic**, ***tět-trāst'-ich**, ***tět-trāst'-ick**, s.

[Gr. *tetrastichos*, from *tetra*=four, and *stichos*=a row, a verse.] A stanza, poem, or epigram, consisting of four verses.

"The *tetrastich* obliged Spenser to extend his sense to the length of four lines, which would have been more closely confined in the couplet."—*Pope*.

tět-trās'-tich-ōūs, a. [TETRASTIC.]

Bot.: Having a four-cornered spike.

tět-trās'-tō-ōn, s. [Gr. *tetra*=four, and *stoa*=a portico.]

Arch.: A courtyard with porticoes or open colonnades on each of its four sides. (Britten.)

tět'-řa-style, a. or s. [Prefix *tetra*-, and Eng. *style* (q. v.).]

Arch.: Having or consisting of four columns; having a portico consisting of four columns, as the Temple of Fortuna Virilis at Rome; a portico, &c., consisting of four columns. A cavædium was called tetrastyle when the beams of the compluvium were supported by columns placed over against the four angles of a court.

"A tetrastyle of very beautiful Gothic columns."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 373.

tět-řa-sŷl-lāb'-ic, **tět-řa-sŷl-lāb'-ic-al**, adj. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical* (q. v.).]

Consisting of four syllables.

tět'-řa-sŷl-lā-ble, s. [Fr., from Low Lat. *tetra-syllabus*, from Gr. *tetrasyllabos*.] A word consisting of four syllables.

tět-řa-thē'-cal, a. [Pref. *tetra*-, and Gr. *thēkē*=a box.]

Bot. (of a plant): Having four cells in the ovary.

tět-řa-thī-ōn'-ic, a. [Pref. *tetra*-, Gr. *theion*=sulphur, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Containing four atoms of sulphur.

tetrathionic-acid, s.

Chem.: $H_2S_4O_6$. A colorless, inodorous, very acid liquid, produced by the action of iodine on hyposulphites. On being boiled it is rapidly decomposed into sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, and sulphur. The tetrathionates are all soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol.

tět-řa-tōm'-ic, a. [Pref. *tetr(a)*-, and English *atomic* (q. v.).] The same as TETRADIC (q. v.).

tět'-rēne, s. [Gr. *tetra*-, in compos. = four; suff. *-ene*.] [BUTENE.]

tět-rē-thŷl'-ic, a. [Pref. *tetr(a)*-, and English *ethylic*.] Containing four parts of ethyl.

tetrethyllic-silicate, s. [ETHYL-SILICATE.]

***tět-ric**, ***tět'-ric-al**, ***tět'-ric-ōūs**, ***tět'-rick**, a. [Lat. *tetricus*, from *teter*=offensive, foul; Fr. *tétrique*.] Forward, perverse, harsh, sour, rugged.

"It is not good to be too tetrical and virulent. Kind words make rough actions plausible."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 8.

***tět'-ric-al-nēss**, s. [Eng. *tetrical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tetrical; forwardness, perverseness, harshness.

***tět-triç-i-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *tetric*; -ity.] Crabbedness, perverseness, tetricallness.

***tět'-ric-ōūs**, a. [TETRIC.]

tět-rō-dōn, **tět-trā'-ō-dōn**, s. [Pref. *tetra*-, and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The type genus of Tetrodontina, having the upper and lower jaws divided by a mesial suture, so as to separate the dentition into four distinct portions.

More than sixty species are known, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. In some the dermal spines are extremely small, and may be absent altogether, and many of them are highly ornamented with spots or bands. A few live in large rivers; as, *Tetrodon psittacus*, from Brazil; *T. fahaka*, from the Nile and West African rivers, and *T. fluviatilis*, from brackish waters and rivers of the East Indies.

tět-rō-dōn-tī'-na, s. pl. [Modern Latin *tetrodon*, genit. *tetrodont(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A widely distributed group of Gymnodontes. They are marine fishes, of moderate or small size, from tropical or sub-tropical seas, with a few freshwater species, arranged in eight genera, of which the most important are *Tetrodon* (including *Xenopterus*) and *Diodon*. The body is short, thick, and cylindrical, with well-developed fins, and covered with a thick, scaleless skin, in which spines of various sizes are embedded. They can inflate the body by filling the distensible œsophagus



Tetrodon Margeritatus.

with air, and then they assume a more or less globular form, floating belly upward, whence they are called Globe-fishes; and from their defensive spinous armor they are often known as Sea-hedgehogs. When captured they produce a sound probably by the expulsion of air from the œsophagus. Some of them are highly poisonous; but as the poisonous qualities of their flesh vary greatly in intensity in different species and in different localities, it is probable that they acquire the deleterious properties from their food, which consists of corals and hard-shelled mollusks, for crushing which the broad posterior surface of their jaws is well adapted.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca and Licata.

tět-trōl'-ic, a. [Gr. *tetra*=four; suff. *-ol*, *-ic*.]

Chemistry: Having four atoms of carbon in the series.

tetrolic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_2$. A monobasic acid prepared by heating chlor *alpha* crotonic acid with alcoholic potassic hydrate on the water-bath, decomposing the potassium salt formed with sulphuric acid, and extracting with ether. It crystallizes in rhombic tables, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 76.5°, and boils at 203°.

tět'-rŷl, s. [Gr. *tetra*=four; suff. *-yl*.] [BUTYL.]

tět-trŷl'-a-mine, s. [English *tetryl*, and *amine*.] [BUTYLAMINE.]

tět'-rŷl-ēne, s. [Eng. *tetryl*; -ene.] [BUTENE.]

tetrylene-diamine, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_{12}N_2=N_2 \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} (C_4H_8)'' \\ H_4 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ A base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen upon ethylene cyanide. It boils at 140°.

tět-rŷl-ēn'-ic, a. [Eng. *tetrylen(e)*; -ic.]

Chem.: Containing tetrylene.

tetrylenic-acetate, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_4 = \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} (C_4H_8)'' \\ (C_2H_3O)_2 \end{smallmatrix} \right\} O_2$. A colorless, oily liquid, prepared by distilling tetrylenic bromide with argentic acetate. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, boils at 200°, and readily decomposed by alkalis.

tetrylenic-alcohol, s. [BUTENE-GLYCOL.]

tetrylenic-bromide, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_8Br_2$. An oily liquid obtained by mixing tetrene with bromine vapor. It boils at 158°.

tetrylenic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_8Cl_2$. A colorless oil obtained by the direct union of chlorine with tetrene in diffused daylight. It has a sweetish odor, a burning taste; specific gravity 1.112 at 28°, boils at 123°, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

tět'-rŷl-in, s. [Eng. *tetryl*; -in.]

Chemistry: The hypothetical radical derived from Tetrylene (q. v.).

tetrylin-triamine, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_{13}N_3=N_3 \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} (C_4H_7)'' \\ H_6 \end{smallmatrix} \right.$ A triatomic base produced by the action of nascent hydrogen on cyanoform. It boils at 170°.

tět-tēr, ***tet-er**, ***tet-ere**, ***tet-tar**, s. [A. S. *teter*, prob. cogn. with Icel. *titra*=to shiver, to twinkle; German *zittern*=to tremble; *zittermal*=a tetter, ringworm; O. H. Ger. *citaroch*, *zitaroch*; Fr. *dartre*; Sansc. *dardru*=a tetter.]

1. A cutaneous disease, spreading all over the body, and causing a troublesome itching; herpes (q. v.). [SCALL, ¶.]

2. A name vaguely applied to several cutaneous diseases.

"Suffer the enemies language, as it were a tetter or ringworm, to harbor it self within the iawes of English conquerors."—*Holinshed: Descript. Ireland*, ch. i.

tetter-berry, s.

Bot.: *Bryonia dioica*. So named because it cures tetter. (Prior.) But some think that the juice applied to the skin will produce tetter. (Britten & Holland.)

***tět'-tēr**, v. t. [TETTER, s.] To affect with tetter.

***tět'-tēr-ōūs**, a. [Eng. *tetter*, s.; -ous.] Having the character or nature of tetter; affected with tetter.

tět'-tēr-tōt-tēr, s. [TITTERTOTTER, s. & v.]

tět'-tēr-wōrt, subst. [Eng. *tetter*, and *wort*.] So named because it cures tetter. (Prior.)

Bot.: *Chelidonium majus*.

tět-tŷ-gōn'-ī-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tettigonia*=a small cricket or grasshopper.]

Entom.: A genus of Jassidae (q. v.), with very numerous species, chiefly from America. The distance between the ocelli and the ocelli and the eyes equal.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pit, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*tēt-tī-gō-nī-ā-dæ, s. pl. [Lat. *tettigoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -adæ.]

Entom.: An old family of Homoptera, now merged in Jassidae.

*tēt-tīsh, a. [Fr. *tête*=a head; cf. *testy*.] Testy, peevish, crabbed, tetchy.

*tēt-tŷ, a. [TETTISH.] Irritable, tetchy.

"So choleric and tetchy that no man may speak with them."—Burton.

teuch, tough, a. [TOUGH.] Tough. (Scotch.)

"Unco thick in the soles, as ye may weel mind, for by being teuch in the upper leather."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. xxviii.

teu-crīn, s. [Mod. Lat. *teucr(ium)*; -in.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{24}O_{11}$. A glucoside obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*. Nitric acid converts it into a crystallized acid having the composition $C_8H_8O_3$.

teu-crī-ūm, s. [Lat. *teucron*, from Gr. *teukrion*=a kind of germander.]

Botany: Germander: a genus of Labiatae, tribe Ajugeae. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, nearly equal, or two-lipped; upper lip of the corolla bipartite, the lower one patent, three-cleft; stamens, much exerted. Known species eighty-six, from temperate and warm countries. The best known species of Germander in this country is *Teucrium canadense*.

teud-ōp'-sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, and Gr. *opsis*=appearance.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Teuthidae, or a sub-genus of Loligo, with five species, from the Upper Lias and Oolite of France and Wurtemberg. Pen like Loligo, but dilated and spatulate behind.

teu-thī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *teuth(is)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. Zool.: Calamaries, Squids; a family of Dibranchiate Cephalopods, section Octopoda. Body elongated; fins short, broad, and mostly terminal; shell horny, consisting of a shaft and two lateral expansions or wings. There are eighteen genera, very widely distributed, which D'Orbigny divided into two sub-families: Myopsidae (having the eyes covered with skin) and Oigopsidae (having the eyes naked, fins terminal and united, forming a rhomb).

2. Palaeont.: The family appears first in the Lias.

teu-thīd'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *teuthis*, genit. *teuthid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygii Perciformes, with a single genus. [TEUTHIS.] Body oblong, strongly compressed, covered with small scales; lateral line continuous; one dorsal, the spinous portion being the more developed; anal with seven spines; ventrals thoracic, with an outer and an inner spine, with three soft rays between.

teu-thīs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *teuthis*=a squid.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of the family Teuthididae (q. v.), with about thirty species from the Indo-Pacific. They are small herbivorous fishes, rather more than a foot long.

teut'-lōse, s. [Gr. *teutlon*=beet; suff. -ose.]

Chem.: A kind of sugar resembling glucose, said to exist, under certain circumstances, in the juice of beet. (Watts.)

Teu-tōn, subst. [Lat. *Teutones*.] [TEUTONIC.] Originally one of an ancient German tribe, conquered by the Romans under Marius in B. C. 100; ultimately applied to the Germanic people of Europe generally, and now used to denote Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, and those of Anglo-Saxon descent, as opposed to Celts.

Teu-tōn'-ic, a. & s. [Lat. *Teutonicus*, from *Teutones*, the Latinized form of the native name, the original appearing in M. H. Ger. *duitisk*=national.] [DUTCH.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Teutons, a people of Germanic origin; in a wider sense pertaining to the Scandinavians and people of Anglo-Saxon descent, as well as to German races proper; German, Germanic. [TEUTONIC-NATIONS.]

B. As subst.: The language or languages collectively of the Teutons. [TEUTONIC-LANGUAGES.]

Teutonic-cross, s.

Her.: A name sometimes given to a cross potent, from its having been the original badge assigned by the Emperor Henry VI. to the knights of the Teutonic order (q. v.).

Teutonic-languages, s. pl.

Philol.: A group of allied languages belonging to the Aryan, or Indo-European family. The Teutonic dialects may be arranged in three subdivisions:

(1) *Low German*: Including the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, Old Saxon, and English tongues.

(2) *Scandinavian*: Including the Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish tongues.

(3) *High German*, divided into three stages: (a) *Old High German*, spoken in Upper or South Germany from the beginning of the eighth to the middle of the eleventh century; (b) *Middle High German*, spoken in Upper Germany from the beginning of the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century; (c) *Modern High German*.

Teutonic-nations, s. pl. The different nations composing the Teutonic race. They are divided into three branches: (1) The *High German*, including the Teutonic inhabitants of Upper and Middle Germany, Switzerland, and the greater part of the German of Hungary; (2) the *Saxons*, or *Low Germans*, including the Frisians, Low Germans, Dutch, Flemish, and English; (3) the *Scandinavians*, including Icelanders, Norwegians, Swedes, and Danes.

Teutonic-order, s. A military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars and Hospitallers. It was composed chiefly of Teutonic crusaders, and was established in the Holy Land for charitable purposes. It gradually attained to high power, but began to decline in the fifteenth century, and was finally abolished by Napoleon in 1809.

Teu-tōn'-ī-ċism, subst. [Eng. *Teutonic*; -ism.] A Teutonic idiom or expression; a Germanism.

Teu-tōn'-ism, s. [Eng. *Teuton*; -ism.] A Teutonicism (q. v.).

"A refreshing absence of Teutonisms from his rendering of this famous correspondence."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886.

Teu-tōn'-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *Teuton*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make Teutonic or German; to make conformable to German idiom or analogies.

B. Intransitive: To conform to German customs, idioms, &c.

tew (ew as ū) (1), v. t. & i. [A. S. *tawian*=to taw, to work, to beat.]

A. Transitive:

1. To work; to prepare by working; to be actively employed about; to fatigue. (Prov.)

*2. To pull about, to tease, to tumble over.

"Do not anger'em . . .

They will so tew you else."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Pilgrim*, iv. 3.

3. To beat, work, or press, as hemp, leather, &c.; to taw.

*4. To dress, to treat.

"Within here, h'as made the gayest sport with Tom the coachman, so tewed him up with his sack that he lies lashing a butt of Malmsey for his mares."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money*, iii.

*B, Intrans.: To labor; to fret.

*tew (ew as ū) (2), v. t. [Tow, v.] To tow, to drag, to pull along.

"The goodly river Lee he wisely did divide,
By which the Danes had then their full-fraught navies
tew'd."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 12.

tew (ew as ū) (1), s. [A. S. *tawa*=instruments, tools.] Materials for anything.

tew (ew as ū) (2), s. [TAW (2), v.] An iron chain; a rope or chain for towing or dragging anything along; as a vessel, a boat, or the like.

tew'-el (ew as ū), *tew-ell, *tu-ill, s. [O. Fr. *tuiel*, *tueil*; Fr. *tuyau*.]

1. A pipe, a chimney, a funnel.

"In the back of the forge, against the fire-place, is fixed a thick iron plate, and a taper pipe in it above five inches long, called a *tewel*, or *tewel* iron, which comes through the back of the forge; into this *tewel* is placed the bellows."—*Moxon*.

2. The same as TUYERE (q. v.).

tew'-īng (ew as ū), pr. par. or a. [TEW (1), v.]

tewing-beetle, s. A spade-shaped instrument for beating hemp, tewing, touseling, tawing, or teasing being yet existing terms for the working by pulling and beating.

tew'-tāw (ew as ū), v. t. [A reduplication of *taw*, v., or *tew* (1), v.] To beat or break, as hemp or flax; to taw.

"The method and way of watering, pilling, breaking, and *tewtawing* of hemp and flax, is a particular business."—*Mortimer*.

tēx'-ā-lite, subst. [After Texas, Pennsylvania, where found, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *texa-lith*.]

Min.: The same as BRUCITE (q. v.).

Tēx'-an, a. [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Texas.

Texan-hare, subst. The jackass rabbit, *Lepus callotis*.

Texan shrew-mole, s.

Zool.: *Scalops latimanus*, from Mexico and Texas. Hair black, long, thin, slightly crisped; feet larger and broader than in any other species of the genus.

Tēx'-as, s. [Said to be from Am. Indian *tachies*=friends.] A State of the U. S. A., nicknamed the "Lone Star State." Bounded SW. by Mexico, from which it is separated by the Rio Grande del Norte; W. by New Mexico, N. by Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, E. by Arkansas, Louisiana and the Sabine river, and SE. by the Gulf of Mexico. Area, 265,780 square miles. The first settlement in Texas was made at Matagorda by the French who, in 1690, were expelled by the Spaniards. It afterwards became a province or department of Mexico. In 1836 it revolted and became an independent republic. In December, 1845, it was admitted as a State of the U. S. A., and war with Mexico ensued. The treaty with Mexico at the close of the war assigned to Texas the Rio Grande as its SW. boundary. Texas leads in the cattle industry. Staple crops, cotton, corn and wheat. Principal cities: Austin, the capital; Dallas, the metropolis; San Antonio, Galveston and Fort Worth.

Texas cattle, s. Long-horned cattle originally derived from stock brought over by Spanish adventurers, about the year 1500. For a time they covered all the great grazing plains of Mexico, Texas, and California, becoming to all intents and purposes, feral or wild cattle. In 1870 they had increased in the State of Texas alone to the number of 4,000,000 head. But they have rapidly disappeared, having been driven north in vast numbers, furnishing cheap, and when properly fattened, good beef.

texas-deck, s. The topmost deck of a Mississippi river steamboat. It includes the pilot house, and all the upper works.

Texas fever, s. A malignant disease of cattle, originating in the lowlands of Texas and Mexico. It is contagious, and in some respects resembles rinderpest in its effects on the system. It is, however, less destructive and less contagious.

tēx'-as-īte, s. [After Texas, Pennsylvania, where first found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found in crusts, sometimes mammillary, also massive; hardness, 3-3.25; specific gravity, 2.57-2.69; luster, vitreous; color and streak emerald-green; brittle. Composition: Carbonic acid, 11.7; protoxide of nickel, 59.4; water, 28.9=100. Occurs mostly associated with chromite.

texas-tender, s. The waiter on a Mississippi steamboat who attends to the wants of passengers on the texas deck.

tēxt, *texte, s. [Fr. *texte*=a text, the original words or subject of a book, from Lat. *textum*=that which is woven, a fabric, the style of an author, a text; prop. neut. sing. of *textus*, pa. par. of *texo*=to weave.]

1. A discourse, composition, or subject upon which a note or commentary is written; the original words of an author as distinguished from a paraphrase or commentary.

"For in plain text, withouten nede of glose,
Thou hast translated the Romaunt of the Rose."
Chaucer: *Legende of Good Women*. (Prol.)

2. A verse or passage of Scripture, especially or selected as the theme of a sermon or discourse.

"In religion
Will bless it, and approve it with a text?"
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ It is said that the first ecclesiastic who preached from a text was Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury, about 1204. Not till after the fifteenth century were texts universally in use among preachers.

3. Hence, any subject or theme chosen to enlarge or comment upon; a topic.

"No more: the text is foolish."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

4. A particular kind of handwriting of a large kind; also a particular kind of letter or character; as, German text, small text. [TEXT-HAND.]

"Fair as a text B in a copy book,"
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

5. The received reading of any passage. [TEXTUS-RECEPTUS.]

text-book, s.

1. A book containing a selection of texts or passages of Scripture for easy reference.

2. A book with wide spaces between the lines of text for notes or comments.

3. A book used by students as a standard book for a particular branch of study; a manual of instruction; a book which forms the basis of lectures or comments.

text-hand, s. A large hand in writing. So called from the practice of writing the text of a book in a large hand and the comments in a smaller hand.

*text-man, s. A man ready or quick in quoting texts.

bōil, bōy; pōit, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

těx'-tile, *a. & s.* [Latin *textilis*=woven, textile, from *textus*, pa. par. of *texo*=to weave.]

A. As adjective:

1. Woven or capable of being woven; formed by weaving; as, *textile* fabrics.
2. Of or pertaining to weaving.

"In general the other *textile* industries are rather better than they were last week."—*London Weekly Echo*.

B. As subst.: That which is made by weavers; a woven or textile fabric.

"The placing of the tangible parts in length or transverse, as in the warp and woof of *textiles*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* § 846.

***těx'-lēt**, *s.* [English *text*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little text.

"One little *textlet* from the gospel of Freedom."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. xi.

těx'-tor, *s.* [Lat.=a weaver.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ploceinae, with five species, from tropical and southern Africa. Bill thick, conical; wing abruptly, and tail slightly, rounded.

těx'-tōr'-i-āl, *a.* [Lat. *textorius*, from *textor*=a weaver.] Pertaining to weaving.

"From the cultivation of the *textorial* arts among the orientals came Darius's wonderful cloth."—*Watson: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, iii. 78.

těx'-trīne, *a.* [Lat. *textrinus*, for *textorinus*, from *textor*=a weaver.] Pertaining or relating to weaving; *textorial*.

"The curious structure of all parts ministering to this *textrine* power."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

těx'-tū-āl, ***tex-tu-el**, *a.* [Fr. *textuel*=of or in a text, from *texte*=a text (q. v.).]

1. Learned or versed in texts.

"Bnt, for I am a man not *textuel*,
I wol not tel of textes never a del."

Chaucer: C. T., 17,185.

2. Pertaining to or contained in the text.

"So stands the case, upon the foot of the *textual* reading."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 163.

3. Serving for or depending on texts; *textuary*.

"Speculation interchanged with experience, positive theology with polemical, *textual* with discursive."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, (Dedic.)

těx'-tū-āl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *textual*; *-ist*.]

1. One who is well read or versed in the Scriptures, and so is quick at quoting texts.
2. One who adheres strictly to the text.

"These that are so great *textualists* are not best at the text."—*Lightfoot: Miscellanies*, p. 20.

těx'-tū-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *textual*; *-ly*.] In a textual manner; in accordance with the text; literally, verbatim; placed in the text or body of a work.

"After *textually* quoting the recent telegram."—*London Evening Standard*.

***těx'-tū-ār-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *textuar(y)*; *-ist*.] One well versed in texts; a *textualist*.

těx'-tū-ār-ý, *a. & s.* [Fr. *textuaire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Contained in the text; *textual*.

"He extends the exclusion unto twenty dayes, which in the *textuary* sense is fully accomplished in one."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Serving as a text; authoritative.

"I see no ground why this reason should be *textuary* to ours, or that God intended him an universal headship."—*Glanvill*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A *textualist*.

"He [Tighe] was an excellent *textuary* and profound linguist, the reason why he was employed by King James in translating of the bible."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincolnshire*.

2. *Judaism (pl.)*: A name sometimes applied to the Karaites (q. v.), from their adherence to the text of the Jewish Scriptures. (*Brande*.)

***těx'-tū-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *text*; *-uist*.] A *textualist* or *text-man*.

"The little our Savior could prevail about this doctrine of charity against the crabbed *textuists* of his time."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*. (To the Parliament.)

těx'-tū-lār'-i-a, ***těx'-tī-lār'-i-a**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *textus*=woven, pa. par. of *texo*=to weave.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Globigerinidae. Test generally conical or wedge-shaped, consisting of numerous chambers arranged in two alternate, parallel series; aperture lateral, not beaked, situated beneath the apex.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Carboniferous onward.

těx'-ture, *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *textura*=a web, from *textus*, pa. par. of *texo*=to weave.]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. The act, art, or process of weaving.

"Skins, although a natural habit unto all before the invention of *texture*, were something more unto Adam."—*Broune*.

2. That which is woven; a web; a fabric formed by weaving. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Others, apart far in the grassy dale,
Or roughening waste, their humble *texture* weave."

Thomson: Spring, 643.

3. The manner of weaving, with respect either to form or matter; the disposition, arrangement, or connection of threads, filaments, or other slender bodies interwoven.

4. The disposition of the several elementary constituent parts of any body in connection with each other; the manner in which the constituent parts of any body are disposed, arranged, or united.

"While the particles continue entire, they may compose bodies of the same nature and *texture* now, with water and earth composed of entire particles in the beginning."—*Newton*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The particular arrangement of the elements of tissues constituting any organ. It is used chiefly in describing the solid portions of the body, but is sometimes extended to the corpuscles of the blood, &c.

2. *Petrol.*: The state with regard to consolidation of the several rocks (see extract), and the arrangement of their particles, as the "slaty texture." It refers to the arrangement of the parts of a rock on a smaller scale than the word structure.

"The more compact, stony, and crystalline *texture* of the older as compared to the newer rocks."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.*, ch. xii.

***těx'-ture**, *v. t.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] To form a texture of or with; to interweave.

***těx'-tū-ry**, *s.* [TEXTURE, *s.*] The art or process of weaving.

těx'-tūs, *s.* [Lat.=(1) texture; (2) construction, connection, context.] The text of any book, spec. of the Bible.

textus-receptus, s.

Biblical Criticism: A received text; one from which, as being the best accessible, translators make their version into the vernacular. The *textus receptus* of the Old Testament is the Hebrew text, from which the Authorized English Version of that portion of the Bible was made. The *textus receptus* of the New Testament is the Greek text, from which the Authorized English Version was produced. The term *textus* might also, without impropriety, be used of the Hebrew and Greek texts chosen by the revisers as the basis of the Revised Version. The *textus receptus* of the Old Testament in the A. V. rested on the Hebrew Masoretic Text, which has come down in manuscripts of no great antiquity, and all of the same family or recension. The oldest Hebrew manuscript of which the age is known, bears date A. D. 916. There are not materials to submit the Hebrew text to proper critical revision, and the revisers adhere to it nearly to the same extent as the translators of the Authorized Version. The case is different with the New Testament. The *textus receptus* on which the A. V. was constructed was chiefly that of Beza, published in 1559. It had been based on Stephen's edition of 1550, and this again on the fourth edition of Erasmus, A. D. 1517. None of the manuscripts used were of first rate authority. The revisers had the advantage of Codex A (the Alexandrian manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex B (the Vatican manuscript) of the fourth century, or earlier; Codex C (the Ephraim manuscript) of the fifth century; Codex D (the manuscript of Beza) of the sixth century; and Codex Aleph (the Sinaitic manuscript) of the fourth century, discovered by Count Constantine Tischendorf at the convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai, in 1844, and published by the discoverer in 1862. Numerous improved readings have therefore been introduced. The text which they chose was published separately by the Clarendon Press at Oxford, England, in 1881.

teyne, *s.* [Lat. *tēnia*=a band, a fillet.] A thin plate of metal.

thäck, ***thak**, ***thakke**, *s.* [A. S. *thæc*=thatch; cogn. with Dut. *dak*; Icel. *thak*; Dan. *tag*; Sw. *tak*; Ger. *dach*.] The older and provincial form of *thatch* (q. v.).

thack and rape, *s. or adv.* Thatch and rope; used figuratively for snug and comfortable.

"We'll a' be right and tight as *thack and rape* can make us."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. 1.

thäck, **thäckke** (1), ***thak**, ***thakke**, *v. trans.* [THACK, *s.*] To *thatch*.

***thäckke** (2), ***thakke**, *v. t.* [A. S. *thaccian*=to stroke; Icelandic *thjökka*=to thwack, to thump.] [THWACK.] To thump, to thwack.

"*Thack'd* hire about the lendes wel."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,302.

thäck'-ēr, *subst.* [English *thack* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] A thatcher. (*Prov.*)

thæe, *pron.* [See def.] These. (*Scotch.*)
"One of *thæe* dumb dogs that canna bark."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

thäirm, *s.* [THARM.] A small gut; catgut, fiddlestring. (*Scotch.*)

"When I am tired of scraping *thairm* or singing ballants."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, letter xi.

thäl-äm-ën-çeph'-a-lön, *s.* [Greek *thalamos*=a bed-chamber, and *engkephalon*=the brain.]

Embryol.: A cerebral rudiment corresponding to the *thalami optici* and the third ventricle of the brain. (*Huxley*.)

thäl-a-mē-phör-üs, **thäl-a-mē-phör-ös** (*pl.* **thäl-a-mē-phör-i**, **thäl-a-mē-phör-oi**, *s.* [Mod. Gr. *thalamēphoros*: *thalamē*=an ark, a shrine, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Egyptian Antiq.: A kneeling figure supporting a shrine or inscribed tablet. These statues probably represent priests and initiated women who carried about in processions the statues of the gods. It was usual for such processions to stand still from time to time, when the priests, kneeling probably, presented to the people the images of the deities, either to be worshipped or kissed. (*Herod.*, ii. 48, 49; see also *Montfaucon: Diar. Ital.*, p. 361.)

"Statues of this class are now commonly called *Pastophori* or *Thalamēphori*."—*Library Entertaining Knowledge: Egyptian Antiquities*, i. 379.



Thalamēphorus.

thäl-a-mī-flör'-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *thalamus*=a bed-chamber, and *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-class of Dicotyledonous plants established by DeCandolle. Petals many, distinct, inserted in the receptacle; stamens similarly inserted; hence, hypogynous.

thäl-a-mī-flör'-al, *a.* [Modern Latin *thalamiflor* (æ); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Bot.: Having the petals and stamens inserted in the receptacle; of or belonging to the *Thalamifloræ* (q. v.).

thä-lä'-mī-üm, *s.* [Gr. *thalamios*=belonging to a bed-chamber.]

Botany:

1. A hollow case containing spores in algae.
2. The disc or *lamina prolifera* of lichens.
3. A form of the hymenium in fungi.

thäl'-a-mūs, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *thalamos*=a bed-chamber.]

1. *Anat.*: The place at which it has been thought a nerve originates; spec., the optic *thalami* (q. v.). Called also the Posterior cerebral ganglia.

2. *Botany*:

- (1) Tournefort's name for the *Clinanthium* (q. v.).
- (2) The receptacle or torus at the top of the peduncle of a flower.
- (3) The thallus of a fungal.

thäl-äss, *pref.* [THALASSO-]

thäl-äss-arc-tös, ***thäl'-arc-tös**, *subst.* [Pref. *thalass-*, and Gr. *arktos*=a bear.]

Zoöl.: Gray's name for *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear, to which he gave generic distinction.

thäl'-äs-sē-ma, *s.* [Formed by Cuvier from Gr. *thalassa*=the sea.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gephyrea (q. v.). Body cylindrical, rounded, and smooth behind; no tentacles; vent at end of body; proboscis short. It is said that the species penetrate limestone.

thä-läs-sī-cöl'-lā, *s.* [Gr. *thalassa*=the sea, and *kolla*=jelly.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of *Thalassicollida* (q. v.). It contains a number of compound, siliceous spicules embedded in the ectosarc.

thä-läs-sī-cöl'-lī-dä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicoll* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Radiolaria. The animals consist of structureless cysts, containing cellular elements and protoplasm, surrounded by a layer of protoplasm, giving off pseudopodia, which commonly stand out like rays, but sometimes run into another, and so form networks. The best known genera are *Thalassicolla*, *Sphaerozoöm*, and *Collosphaera*. They are all marine, being found floating passively on the surface of most seas, and vary in size from an inch in diameter downward.

thä-läs-sī-cöl'-lī-nä, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thalassicoll* (a); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: An approximate synonym of *Thalassicollida* (q. v.).

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***thāl-ās-sīd'-rō-ma**, *s.* [Gr. *thalassa*=the sea, and *dromeus*=a runner.]
Ornith.: An old genus of Procellariidae (q. v.).
[TUBINARES.]

thāl-ās-sī'-na, *subst.* [Latin *thalassinus* = sea-colored.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Thalassinidae (q. v.), with one species, *Thalassina scorpionides*, from the coast of Chili.

thāl-ās-sīn'-i-an, *s.* [THALASSINA.] Any individual of the family Thalassinidae (q. v.).

thāl-ās-sīn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *thalassin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A widely-distributed family of Macrurous Decapoda. Abdomen long, not very solid, carapace small and compressed; first pair of legs large; sternal plate long and narrow.

thā-lās-sī-ō, *pref.* [THALASSO-.]

thā-lās-sī-ō-phyl'-lūm, *s.* [Prefix *thalassio*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Algae, akin to Laminaria, but having the frond spirally wound around the stem. Found on the northwestern shores of Arctic America.

***thā-lās-sī-ō-phy'-ta**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *thalassio*, and Gr. *phyton*=a plant.]

Bot.: Lamouroux's name for Algæ, because most of them are marine.

***thā-lās-sī-ō-phýte**, *s.* [THALASSIOPHYTA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the old order Thalassiophyta (q. v.); an algal.

thā-lās-sō, **thāl-āss**, **thā-lās-sī-ō**, *prefix.* [Gr. *thalassios*=marine.] Of or belonging to the sea; inhabiting the sea; marine.

thā-lās-sō-chēl'-ýs, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso*, and Gr. *chelys*=a tortoise.]

Zoöl.: Loggerhead Turtle; a genus of Cheloniidae, equivalent to the genus *Cauana* of older authors, with two or three species from tropical seas. Plates of the carapace not imbricated; fifteen plates on the disc; jaws slightly curved toward each other at their extremity.

thāl-ās-sōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso*, and Eng. *meter*.] A tide-gauge.

thā-lās-sō-phry'-nē, *s.* [Pref. *thalasso*, and Gr. *phrynē*=a toad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Batrachidae, with two species, from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Central America. The spinous dorsal is formed by two spines only, each of which is hollow, like the opercular spine, and conveys the contents of a poison-bag situated at the base.

The poison-bags have no external muscular layer, and are situated immediately below the thick, loose skin which envelops the spines; the ejection of the poison therefore can only be effected by the pressure to which the poison-bag is subjected the moment the spine enters another body.

thāl-at-tōl'-ō-gý, *subst.* [Gr. *thalatta*=the sea; suff. *-ology*.] The science which treats of the sea.

"A sufficient theory of thalattology."—*Proc. Phys. Soc., London*, pt. ii.

thāle, *s.* [Named after Thal (1542-1583), who included the Thale Cress in his *Sylva hercynica*. (Prior.)] (See compound.)

thale-cress, *s.*

Bot.: A book name for *Arabis thaliana*.

thā-lēr (th as t), *s.* [Ger.] [DOLLAR.] A German silver coin, worth about 73 cents.

Prior to 1871, it was the monetary unit, but in that year was superseded by the mark, value about 24½ cents.

***thāl-ēr-ōph'-a-ga**, *s. pl.* [Greek *thaleros*=blooming, fresh, and *phagēin*=to eat.]

Entom.: Macleay's name for the Cetoniidae.

***thāl-ēr-ōph'-a-goús**, *adj.* [THALEROPHAGA.] Feeding on flowers.

"By the disposition also of the thalerophagous groups."—*Swainson & Shuckard: Treatise on Insects*, p. 221.

thāl-heim'-ite (or th as t), *s.* [After Thalheim, Erzgebirge, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as DANAITE (q. v.).

Thā-lī'-a, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythology*: One of the Muses. Thalia was generally regarded as the patron divinity of comedy. She was supposed by some, also, to preside over husbandry and planting, and is represented leaning on a column, holding a mask in her right hand, by which she is distinguished from her sisters, as also by a shepherd's crook.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of Marantaceæ. *Thalia dealbata*, an elegant aquatic plant, with panicles of purple flowers, is found in South Carolina.

3. *Min.*: The earth supposed to be an oxide of a new element thalium (q. v.).

4. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 23.]

thā-lī'-an, **thā-lī'-an**, *adj.* [THALIA.] Pertaining or relating to Thalia, the muse of pastoral and comic poetry; comic.

thā-līc'-trūm, *s.* [Lat.]

Botany: Meadow-rue; a genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. Involucre none; sepals four or five, imbricated in æstivation; corolla wanting; stamens many; styles several; achenes sessile, or nearly so, usually acute at both ends, awnless. Known species fifty, from the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. Three familiar species are *Thalictrum alpinum*, the Alpine; *T. minus*, the Lesser; and *T. flavum*, the Common Meadow Rue. The most common is *T. minus*. It has three or four pinnate leaves, with roundish or wedge-shaped leaflets, trifid and toothed, and diffuse panicles of generally drooping flowers. It is found in stony pastures, especially in limestone or chalky districts. There are four sub-species. The root of *T. foliolosum*, from the temperate parts of the Himalayas, is given in India as a tonic and aperient in convalescence after fever, in chronic dyspepsia, &c.

thā-līte, *s.* [Eng. *thalium*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of saponite (q. v.), occurring in amygdaloidal rocks on the north shore of Lake Superior.

thā-lī-ūm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A name given to a supposed new element, which apparently has no existence.

thāl-lei'-ō-chin, *s.* [Formed from Gr. *thallos*=a green bud, and Peruv. *quina*=bark.]

Chem.: Dalleiochin. A green substance produced by the action of chlorine and then ammonia on a solution of quinine. In dilute solutions it remains dissolved as a bright emerald green color, and forms a highly delicate test for the presence of small quantities of quinine.

thāl-lēne, *s.* [Gr. *thall(os)*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: A solid hydrocarbon isomeric with anthracene obtained from the last products which pass over in the distillation of American petroleum. It is distinguished by a green fluorescence, and, when illuminated by violet and ultra-violet light, exhibits a fluorescent spectrum containing light-green bands. (Watts: *Sup.*)

thāl-līc, *a.* [Eng. *thall(ium)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing thallium.

thallic-chloride, *s.* [THALLIUM-CHLORIDE.]

thallic-oxide, *s.* [THALLIUM-OXIDE.]

thāl-lī-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *thalli(um)*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to thallium.

thallious-chloride, *s.* [THALLIUM-CHLORIDE.]

thallious-oxide, *s.* [THALLIUM-OXIDE.]

thāl-līte, *s.* [Greek *thallos*=a twig; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as OISANITE (q. v.).

thāl-lī-ūm, *s.* [Latinized from Gr. *thallos*=a green bud, from the green line it gives in the spectrum, which led to its discovery.]

Chemist.: Symbol Tl. Atomic weight 203.64. A triad metallic element discovered by Crookes in 1861, and widely distributed as a constituent in iron and copper pyrites, in blende, native sulphur, and in many kinds of ores. It can be distilled along with the sulphur by heating pyrites to a bright-red heat, then dissolving out the excess of sulphur by boiling with caustic soda, collecting and washing the sulphide of thallium, converting it into sulphate, and precipitating the thallium in the metallic state by the action of pure metallic zinc. The spongy metal is compressed, dried, and fused into a bright metallic button by heating under cyanide of potassium. It is a perfect metal, with high luster, not quite so white as silver, but free from the



Thalia.

blue tinge of lead. It has a specific gravity of 11.80-11.91, melts at 293°, is a very soft metal, with less tenacity than lead, and almost devoid of elasticity. It communicates an intense green hue to a colorless flame, and its spectrum consists of one intensely brilliant and sharp green line, coinciding with the number 1442.6 on Kirchhoff's chart.

thallium-alcohol, *s.* [THALLIUM-ETHER.]

thallium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Thallium forms four chlorides:

(1) *Dichloride of thallium*, Tl_2Cl_4 . A pale yellow compound formed by carefully heating the protochloride in a slow current of chlorine.

(2) *Sesquichloride of thallium*, Tl_2Cl_3 . Produced by dissolving thallium in nitromuriatic acid. It separates in yellow crystalline scales, and dissolves in 380 times its weight of water at 15.5°.

(3) *Thallic chloride*, $TlCl_3$. Formed by dissolving the trioxide in hydrochloric acid. The hydrated chloride can be obtained in long colorless prisms, which melt easily, and decompose at a high temperature.

(4) *Thallous chloride*, $TlCl$. Formed by adding hydrochloric acid to a thallous salt. A white curdy precipitate resembling chloride of silver is produced, which dissolves like chloride of lead in boiling water. It is insoluble in alcohol.

thallium-ether, *s.*

Chem. (pl.): Compounds formed by the action of thallium on alcohols, *e. g.*, Thallium-ethylate = C_2H_5TlO . Produced when thallium and ethylic alcohol are heated in a sealed tube to 100°. Being freed from excess of alcohol, it remains as an oil of specific gravity 3.48-3.55, being the heaviest liquid known except mercury. It dissolves in five parts absolute alcohol, in pure ether, and chloroform.

thallium-glass, *s.* A glass of great density and refracting power, in the preparation of which thallium is used instead of lead or potassium.

thallium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Thallium forms two oxides:

(1) *Thallous oxide* (protoxide), Tl_2O . Prepared by allowing the granulated metal to oxidize in moist air, boiling in distilled water, and repeating the process two or three times. The hydrated oxide crystallizes out in yellow needles. The anhydrous oxide forms a reddish black mass, and is obtained by exposing the hydrated oxide in a vacuum over sulphuric acid. In water it forms a strongly alkaline solution, which dissolves the skin and stains the nails a deep brown. Like potash, it decomposes the salts of the alkaline earths and metals.

(2) *Thallic oxide* (peroxide), Tl_2O_3 . The chief product of burning the metal in oxygen. The anhydrous oxide is a dark-brown powder, neutral to test paper, insoluble in water and alkalies, but dissolves readily in acids, forming unstable salts.

thallium-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Both oxides form, with acids, definite and crystallizable salts, none of which is of much importance.

thallium-triamine, *s.*

Chem.: N_3TlH_6 . Known in combination as a hydrochlorate, $N_3TlH_6 \cdot 3HCl$, a compound formed by dissolving thallic oxide in sal-ammoniac. By the action of water it is again resolved into thallic oxide and sal-ammoniac.

thāl-lō-chlōre, *s.* [Gr. *thallos*=a green bud, and *chlōros*=green.]

Chem.: A name applied by Knop and Schneder-mann to the green coloring matter of lichens, which they regard as different from ordinary chlorophyll. (Watts.)

thāl-lō-gēn, *s.* [Gr. *thallos*=a young shoot, and *gennāō*=to produce.]

Bot. (pl.): A class of plants, the lowest of all in organization. They have no wood properly so called, but the stem and leaves are undistinguishable. There are no stomates or breathing pores and no tracheæ. They are mere masses of cells. Their reproduction is by a special disintegration and solidification of some part of their tissue spontaneously effected. Allies: Algae, Fungales, and Lichenales. (Lindley.)

thāl-lōg'-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *thallogen*; *-ous*.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Thallogens.

thāl-lōid, *a.* [Eng. *thall(us)*; *-oid*.]

Bot.: Resembling a thallus.

†**thalloid-hepaticæ**, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Hepaticæ having a thallus, as distinguished from those which have leaves. They possess a well marked epidermis, having a few scattered stomates, and putting out rhizoids from its under side.

thāl-lō-phýte, *s.* [Gr. *thallos*=a young shoot, and *phyton*=a plant.]

Bot.: The same as THALLOGEN (q. v.).



Thaler.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aʒ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

thāl-lūs (pl. **thāl-lī**), s. [Latin, from Greek *thallos*=a green bough.]

Botany:

1. The fusion of root, stem, and specially leaves, into one general mass.
2. The frond of Jungermanniaceæ and Hepaticæ.
3. The lobed frond of Lichens.
4. Any algal.
5. The bed of fibers from which many fungals spring. Called also Thalamus.

Thāl-mūd (Th as T), s. [TALMUD.]

thāl-ū-rā-nī-a, s. [Latin *Thal(ia)*, and *Urania*.]

Ornith.: Wood-nymphs; a genus of Trochilidæ, with eleven species extending from Brazil to Ecuador, ranging northward as far as Costa Rica. Wings and tail of moderate size, the latter forked; bill moderate and slightly curved; tarsi clothed with feathers.

Thām-mūz, Tām-mūz, s. [Heb. *hatammuz*; Greek *ho Thammous*, both=the Tammuz; Vulg. *Adonis*.]

1. The tenth month of the Jewish civil year, containing twenty-nine days, and answering to a part of June and a part of July. The name was probably borrowed from the Syrian.

2. A word occurring once in the Old Testament, in a passage of extreme obscurity (Ezek. viii. 14), concerning which many conjectures have been made. The chief are: (1) That of Jerome, who records a tradition identifying Thammuz with Adonis. This opinion was adopted by Cornelius à Lapide, Osiander, Selden, Calmet, Gesenius, Ewald, &c. (2) That of Luther, who regarded Thammuz as a name of Bacchus; and (3) that of Calvin, who believed Thammuz to be the Egyptian Osiris. The opinion of Jerome is generally accepted. Milton, following Jerome, refers to the legend of the wounding and worship of Adonis or Thammuz, and the verse of Scripture, in these fine lines:

"The love tale
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat:
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw, when by the vision led,
His eye surveyed the dark idolatries
Of alienated Judah." *Paradise Lost*, B. i., 446.

thām-nās-træ-a, subst. [Gr. *thamnos*=a bush, and Lat. *astræa* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa; twenty-seven species are in the British Jurassic, and three in the Upper Greensand. (*Etheridge*.)

thām-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *thamnos*=a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The branched bush-like thallus of lichens.

thām-nō-bī-a, s. [Gr. *thamnos*=a bush, a shrub, and *bios*=life.]

Ornith.: A genus of Saxicolinæ, with ten species, from the Ethiopian region and India to the foot of the Himalayas.

thām-nō-cāl'-a-mūs, subst. [Lat. *thamn(um)*=a shrub, and *calamus*=a reed.]

Bot.: A genus of Bambusidæ. *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* is a small bamboo, growing in the Himalayas, and yielding a fiber.

thām-nō-phile, s. [THAMNOPHILINÆ.]

Zoöl.: A member of the sub-family Thamnophilinæ (q. v.).

thām-nō-phī-lī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thamnophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: American Bush-shrikes; a sub-family of Formicariidæ, with ten genera, from the forest districts of equatorial America. Bill long, keel arched, tip hooked, base with bristles; wings moderate; tail long; tarsi broadly scaled; outer toe united to middle at base.

thām-nōph'-ī-lūs, s. [Gr. *thamnos*=a thicket, and *phileō*=to love.]

Ornithology: The type-genus of Thamnophilinæ (q. v.), with forty-seven species, from tropical America. Nostrils at side of base of bill, rounded and exposed; wings rounded, fourth to seventh quills longest; tarsi with transverse scales before and behind.

tha'-mŷn, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Rucervus eldi*, Eld's Deer, so called from Captain Eld, who discovered it in 1838. It abounds in the swamp lands of Burmah, and extends as far east as the island of Hainan. It differs from the Swamp Deer (q. v.), only in the form of its antlers, the royal being represented by a small snag.

thān, *thanne, *thēn, *thenne, *thon, *thonne, conj. [A. S. *ðhonne*=than; cogn. with Dut. *dan*=than, then; Goth. *than*=then, when; Ger. *dann*=then; *denn*=for, then, than; Lat. *tum*=then. *Than* is the same word as *then*, but differentiated in usage.] [THEN.] A particle used after certain adjectives and adverbs, expressing comparison or diversity, such as *more, better, worse, rather, else,*

or the like, for the purpose of introducing the second member of the comparison. *Than* is usually followed by the object compared in the nominative case; as—

"What I should be, all but less *than* he
Whom thunder hath made greater."
Milton: P. L., i. 257.

But sometimes the object compared is put in the objective case; as—

"Which when Beelzebub perceived—*than* whom,
Satan except, none higher sat—with grave
Aspect he rose."
Milton: P. L., ii. 299.

In such cases *than* may be looked upon as a preposition. The second member or object of comparison is frequently a clause introduced by *that*; as, I had rather do this *than* *that* you should suffer; the *that* is frequently omitted; as—

"I had rather glib myself *than* they
Should not produce fair issue."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

***thān'-age** (age as *īg*), s. [Eng. *thane*(e); -age.] The land granted to a thane; the district in which a thane resided; the dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

"Because perchance the heirs of the Thanes who
anciently held the said *Thanages*."—*Charter granted by David II.*

thān'-a-ōs, subst. [Altered from Gr. *thanatos*=death.]

Entomology: A genus of Hesperidæ. One species, *Thanaos tages*, is common throughout temperate regions of Europe. The larva feeds on birds-foot trefoil.

†tha-nāt'-ī-čī, s. pl. [Gr. *thanatikos*=deadly.]

Med.: The term used by Dr. William Farr, in his *Nosology*, to indicate "lesions from violence tending to sudden death." These lesions are the direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer or of other persons, or accidentally.

thān'-a-tōid, adj. [Greek *thanatos*=death, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling death; apparently dead. (*Dunghison*.)

thān-a-tōl'-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *thanatos*=death, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or the doctrine of death.

thān-āt-ō-phīd'-ī-a, subst. pl. [Greek *thanatos*=death, and Mod. Lat. *ophidia* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Poisonous Colubrine Snakes; a sub-order of Ophidia (q. v.), with two groups, Proteroglyphia and Solenoglyphia. (See these words.)

thāne, *thayne, *thein, s. [A. S. *thegen, thegn*, *thēn*=a thane; prop.=mature, grown up, from *thigen*, pa. par. of *thēhan*=to grow up, to be strong; cogn. with Icel. *thegn*; Ger. *degen*=a warrior, from *gedigen*, pa. par. of M. H. Ger. *dihen*; O. H. Ger. *dihan*; Ger. *gedeihen*=to grow up, to become mature.] [THEE, v.] A title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons. In England a freeman not noble was raised to the dignity of a thane by acquiring a certain amount of land (five hides in the case of a lesser thane), by making three sea voyages, or by receiving holy orders. The thanes had the right of voting in the Witenagemot, not only for their own shires, but also of the whole kingdom, on important questions. There were two orders of thanes: The king's thanes, or those who attended at his court and held lands immediately from him, and ordinary thanes, or lords of the manor, and who had a particular jurisdiction within their limits. On the cessation of his actual personal service about the king, the thane received a grant of land. After the Norman conquest, thanes and barons were classed together, and the title fell into disuse in the reign of Henry II. In Scotland, thane signified originally a count or earl, one who ruled a county, or even in some cases a province. Afterward the title was applied to a class of non-military tenants of the crown, and continued in use till the end of the fifteenth century.

"Of Fyfe Makduff that time the *Thane*,"
Wyntoun: *Chronicle*, VI. xix. 2.

***thane-lands**, s. pl. Lands granted to thanes.

***thāne'-dōm**, s. [Eng. *thane*; -dom.] The district or jurisdiction of a thane.

"In the *thanedom* once his own."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 2.

***thāne'-hood**, s. [Eng. *thane*; -hood.]

1. The office, dignity, or position of a thane; thaneship.
2. The collective body of thanes; thanes in general.

***thāne'-ship**, subst. [Eng. *thane*; -ship.] The state, dignity, or position of a thane; thanehood.

"The *thaneship* of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family."—*Steevens: Note on Shakespeare*.

Thān'-ēt, s. [See def.]

Geog.: The Isle of Thanet in the northeast of Kent, England.

Thanet-sands, s. pl.

Geol.: The lowest bed of the Lower Eocene of the London Basins resting immediately on the chalk. It has forty-five genera and seventy-three species of fossils. (*Etheridge*.)

thānk (pa. t. *thanked*, **thanked*), v. t. [A. S. *thancian*, from *thanc, thonc*=thought, thanks; Dut. *danken*; Icel. *thakka*; Dan. *takke*; Sw. *tacka*; Ger. *danken*; Goth. *thagkjan*=to think.] [THANK, s.] To express gratitude to for a favor; to make acknowledgment of gratitude to for benefits, favors, or kindnesses.

"Thank him not for that which he doth say."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 79.

¶ (1) It is often used ironically.

"That Portugal hath yet no more than a suspension of arms, they may *thank* themselves, because they came so late into the treaty; and that they came so late, they may *thank* the Whigs, whose false representations they believed."—*Swift*.

(2) *I thank you* (commonly shortened into *thank you*): An expression of thanks for some kindness or act of politeness. It is also frequently used in declining an offer or request, whether seriously or ironically.

"No, *I thank you*, forsooth, heartily."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(3) *I will thank you*: A colloquial phrase of politeness used in introducing a request, and equivalent to, Will you oblige me by doing, giving, or handing so-and-so; as, *I will thank you* to shut the door.

thānk, s. [A. S. *thanc, thonc*=thought, grace, favor, content, thanks; allied to *think*; cogn. with Dut. *dank*; Icel. *thökk*; Dan. *tak*=thanks; *tanke*=thought; Sw. *tack*; Ger. *dank*; Goth. *thagks*.]

1. An expression of gratitude for a favor; an acknowledgment of gratitude for a benefit, favor, or kindness. (Now used exclusively in the plural.)

"Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory."—1 *Corinth. xv. 57*.

*2. Good-will, gratitude, thankfulness.

¶ (1) It is often used ironically.

"It is a sight but rarely spied,
Thanks to man's wrath and woman's pride."
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 6.

(2) *Thanks*; a common contraction for *I give (offer, tender, &c.) thanks, thanks be to you, or the like*.

¶ *Thank you ma'ams*: Hollows or depressions in a road, so called because as a vehicle plunges into them they cause involuntary bending of the body as in courtesying. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

thank-offering, s. An offering made as an expression of gratitude or thanks; an offering for benefits received.

"The altars ran with the blood of victims killed as *thank-offerings*."—*Elton: Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 261.

thank-worthiness, s. The quality or state of being thankful.

thank-worthy, *thanke-worthy, adj. Deserving or worthy of thanks. (1 *Peter ii. 19*.)

thānk'-fūl, *thanke-full, adj. [A. S. *thancful, thoncful*.]

1. Impressed with a sense or feeling of gratitude for benefits or kindness received; grateful.

"One act, that from a *thankful* heart proceeds,
Excels ten thousand mercenary deeds."

Couper: *Truth*, 223.

*2. Expressive of thanks or gratitude.

"Give the gods a *thankful* sacrifice."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

*3. Claiming or deserving thanks; thankful, meritorious.

4. Springing from a feeling of gratitude.

"A *thankful* remembrance of his death."—*Common Prayer*.

*5. Pleasant, grateful.

"Some such *thankful* noveltie."—*Puttenham: English Poets*, bk. ii.

thānk'-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *thankful*; -ly.] In a thankful manner; with gratitude; with a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratefully.

"They . . . received very *thankfully* such little presents as we made them."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

thānk'-fūl-nēss, *thanke-ful-ness, s. [Eng. *thankful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thankful; a feeling of gratitude; a lively and grateful sense of kindness received; gratitude.

"Expressing himself with great *thankfulness* for the civilities he and his countrymen had found on board."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

thānk'-īng, *thank-yng, pres. participle & adj. [THANK, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: An expression of thanks; gratitude, thanksgiving, thanks.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Chānk'-less, *thanke-lesse, *thank-lesse, a. [Eng. *thank*; -less.]

1. Unthankful, ungrateful; insensible of kindness or benefits.

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is,
To have a *thankless* child."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 2.

2. Not deserving thanks; not likely to gain thanks.

"Calling the managing of state matters and common weal a *thankless* intermeddling in other mens affairs."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 78.

thānk'-less-ly, adv. [Eng. *thankless*; -ly.] In a thankless manner; without thanks; ungratefully.

"Whose sacred influence, spread through earth and
We all too *thanklessly* participate." [heaven,
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.]

thānk'-less-ness, s. [Eng. *thankless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thankless; ingratitude; insensibility of kindness or benefits.

"Not t' have written then, seems little less
Than worst of civil vices, *thanklessness*."

Donne: *To Countess of Bedford*.

***thānk'-ly, adv.** [Eng. *thank*; -ly.] Thankfully.

"He giveth frankly what we *thankly* spend."
Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, Third Day, First Week, 809.

***thānks'-give, v. t.** [Eng. *thanks*; -give.] To celebrate or distinguish by solemn rites in token of thankfulness; to give thanks for.

"To *thanksgive* or besse a thing in a way to a sacred
ness he took to be an offering of it to God."—Mede.

thānks'-giv-ēr, s. [Eng. *thanks*, and *giver*.] One who gives thanks; one who acknowledges a kindness or benefit.

"The devout *thanksgiver*, David, continually declaring the great price he set upon the divine favors."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

thānks'-giv-ing, *thankes-gyv-yng, s. [Eng. *thanks*, and *giving*.]

1. The act of rendering or returning thanks or of expressing gratitude for benefits or kindness.

"The aged have had longer experience of God's mercies than others, to furnish matter for *thanksgivings*."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

2. A public celebration or acknowledgment of divine goodness; a day specially set apart for religious services as an acknowledgment of the goodness of God as shown either in any remarkable deliverance from calamity or in the ordinary dispensation of His bounties.

¶ The first day of national Thanksgiving ever observed in the United States was set apart in the following proclamation issued by President George Washington on the 3d of October, 1789.

"Whereas it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the Providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor; and whereas both houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me 'To recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness:'

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that ever will be." [Then follow the specific subjects for Thanksgiving and prayer recommended by the President, viz., Thanksgiving for protection previous to becoming a nation; the course and conclusion of the late war; tranquility, union, and plenty; the Constitution of Government, particularly the National one; civil and religious liberty; the means of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and for all the great and various favors vouchsafed;—also, that the people unite in prayer and supplication to the Great Ruler of the Nations.]

The practice of observing a day of thanksgiving originated, at an early date, in the New England colonies, was made national in the above proclamation, and, after a period of sectional neglect, was again revived and made national under President Lincoln.

3. A form of words expressive of thanks to God, as a grace or the like.

"In the *thanksgiving* before meat."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

thān'-nah, s. [Hind.] [TANNA.]

thāp'-sī-a, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thapsia*.]

Bot.: Deadly-carrot; the typical genus of Thapsidæ (q. v.). Perennial herbs with doubly or trebly pinnate leaves, and large compound umbels of yellow flowers, without involucre or involucel. *T. garganica* is found in the South of Europe and Northern Africa; *T. silphion* is a variety of it rather than a distinct species. [LASER.] Thapsia is a powerful rubefacient, and is used in medicine in the form of a sparadrap.

thāp'-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thapsia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ.

***thar, v. impers.** [For *tharf*, from A. S. *thearfan* = to have need.] It behooves.

thār'-and-ite, s. [After Tharand, near Dresden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of dolomite (q. v.), occurring in greenish-yellow crystals, which contain 4 per cent. of protoxide of iron.

***thar'-bō-rōugh (gh silent), s.** [A corrupt. of *thirdborough* (q. v.).] (Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.)

***tharf, *tharffe, a.** [THERF.]

tharm, *tharme, *thearm, s. [A. S. *thearm*; Icel. *tharmr*; Dut. & Ger. *darm*=a gut.]

*1. An intestine, a gut.

"Summe thay stykede thorgh guttes and *thearmes*."
Sir Ferumbas, 787.

2. Guts or intestines twisted into a cord, as for fiddle-strings, &c. (Prov.)

thāt, a., pron., conj., & adv. [A. S. *dhæt*, sing. neut. of demonstrative pronoun, frequently used as neut. of the def. article. The suffix *t* is the mark of the neuter gender, as in what, from who, it (orig. *hit*) from he, and answers to the Lat. *d*, as in istud, quid, id, &c. It also appears in Sansc. *tat*=it, that, and in the nomin. neut. and oblique cases of the Greek article. Cf. Dut. *de* (masc. & fem.)=the; *dat*=that (conj.); Icel. *that*=the; Dan. *den* (masc. & fem.), *det* (neut.)=the; Sw. *den* (masc. & fem.), *det* (neut.)=this; Ger. *der* (masc.), *die* (fem.), *das* (neut.)=the; *dass*=that (conj.); Goth. *thata*, neut. of def. article; Russ. *tote* (masc.), *ta* (fem.), *to* (neut.)=that.]

A. As adjective:

I. Used as a definite adjective before a noun:

1. Used to point to a person or thing before mentioned, or supposed to be understood; or used to designate a specific person or thing emphatically, having more force than the definite article, which may, however, in some cases be substituted for it.

"The woman was made whole from *that* hour."—Matthew ix. 22.

2. Used in opposition or contradistinction to *this*, and designating one of two objects already mentioned, and generally the one more remote in time or place. [II. 2.]

"*This* clerke said ye, *that* other naie."

Gower. C. A. (Prol.)

3. Used almost as equivalent to *such*, and serving to point not so much to persons or things as to their qualities; occasionally followed by *as* or *that* as a correlative.

"Whose love was of *that* dignity
That it went hand in hand even with the vow."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. v.

II. Used absolutely or without a noun:

1. Used to designate a person or thing already mentioned, referred to, implied, or otherwise indicated.

"The measure is English heroic verse without rhyme, as *that* of Homer in Greek, and of Virgil in Latin."—Milton: P. L. (The Verse.)

2. Used in opposition to *this*, or by way of distinction; as, *this* is dark, *that* fair. When *this* and *that* are used to refer to persons or things already mentioned or indicated in any way, *this* designates the latter or last mentioned, *that* the former or first mentioned, in the same manner as the Lat. *hic* and *ille*, and the Fr. *ceci* and *cela*. When used to denote plural nouns that takes the plural form *those*.

"Those are the very words."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

3. Used in place of a sentence, or part of a sentence, or a series of sentences.

"When Moses heard *that* he was content."—Leviticus x. 20.

Here *that* refers to the words of Aaron (Lev. x. 19). *That* in this use sometimes precedes the sentence or clause to which it refers.

"*That* be far from thee, to do after this manner, to slay the righteous with the wicked."—Genesis xviii. 25.

Here *that* refers to the clause in italics. *That* is also frequently used as a substitute for an adjective: as, "You say he is dead; *that* he is not." It is also frequently used to explain or add to something said or referred to.

"I heard a humming,

And *that* a strange one."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

Sometimes it is used as equivalent to the modern colloquial use of *so*, as—

"You saw the ceremony?"

"*That* I did."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 1.

4. Used with a predicate, by way of emphatic approbation, applause, or encouragement.

"Why, *that's* my dainty Ariel!"

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

5. Especial, distinguished.

"Art thou *that* my lord Elijah?"—1 Kings xviii. 7.

6. By omission of the following relative.

(1) Equivalent to *he who*, *she who*.

"Who is *that* calls so coldly?"—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

(2) Equivalent to *what*, *that which*.

"Have you *that* I sent you for?"

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

B. As a relative pronoun, *that* is used frequently as equivalent to *who* or *which*.

"So being *that* ruling engine *that* governs the world, it both claims and finds as great a preeminence above all other kinds of knowledge as government is above contemplation."—South: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

It cannot, however, be used as a relative with a preposition preceding it; but it may be so used if the preposition is placed at the end of the clause. Thus, we can say: The man of whom I spoke, or, the man *that* I spoke of; the house in which I live, or, the house *that* I live in, &c. *That* introduces always an adjective clause, while *who* or *which* are not always so used. To the relative use of *that* may be referred the cases in which it is used as correlative to *so* and *such*.

"Whose state is *such that* cannot choose

But lend and give where she is sure to lose."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, i. 3.

C. As conjunction:

1. Used to introduce a clause which is, logically, either the subject of the principal sentence, or the object, or a necessary complement of an essential part of the principal sentence.

"'Tis childish error *that* they are afraid."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 898.

2. Used to introduce a reason; in that, because, since.

"Do not smile at me *that* I boast her off."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. Used to denote a purpose, object, or end; equivalent to the phrases *in order that*, *so that*, *to the end that*.

4. Used to introduce a result or consequence, and equivalent to *so that*.

"At this Adonis smiles as in disdain,

That in each cheek appears a pretty dimple."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 242.

5. Denoting a fact supposed to be in connection with what precedes; equivalent to *seeing that*, *it being the case that*.

"There is something in the wind *that* we cannot get in."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

6. Supplying the place of a relative preceded by a preposition. [B.]

"This is the hour *that* Madam Silvia

Entreated me to call."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 3.

*7. Used to supply the place of another conjunction in the second part of a clause.

"As if the world should cleave, and *that* slain men

Should solder up the rift."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 4.

8. Added to other conjunctions and relative adverbs without modifying their sense.

"After *that* the holy rites are ended."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 4.

So also we find *lest that*, *when that*, *where that*, *while that*, &c.

9. Used elliptically to introduce a sentence or clause expressive of surprise indignation, or the like.

"*That* a brother should

Be so perfidious!"

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ In *that*: For the reason that; seeing that; because.

10. Used similarly elliptically as an optative particle, or to introduce a phrase expressing a wish.

"O, *that* you bore

The mind that I do."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

D. As adv.: To such a degree; so; as, He was *that* angry. (Vulgar.)

thātch, substantive. [A weakened form of *thak* [THACK, s.], from A. S. *thæc*=thatch; *theccan*=to thatch, cover; Dut. *dak*=thatch, *dekken*=to thatch; Icel. *thak*=thatch, *thekja*=to thatch; Dan. *tag*=thatch, *tække*=to thatch; Sw. *tak*=thatch; *täkke*=to thatch; Ger. *dach*=thatch, *decken*=to thatch. From the same root come Gr. *tegos*=a roof, *stegō*=to cover; Lat. *tego*=to cover; Irish *teagh*=a house; Gael. *teach*, *tigh*=a house; Welsh *tig*=a house, *toi*=to thatch; Eng. *deck* (1), s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A covering of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, used for the roofs of houses, to cover stacks of hay or grain, &c.

"When from the *thatch* drips fast a shower of rain."

Gay: *Lamentation of Glumdalclitch*.

2. *Figurat.*: A hat or other covering for the head. (Slang.)

II. *Bot.*: (1) *Calyptronoma swartzii*; (2) *Copernicia tectorum*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -şious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, çēl

thatch-tree, *s.* A general name for palms in the West Indies.

thatch-wood work, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A mode of facing sea-walls with brushwood. Underbrush of say twelve or fourteen years' growth is cut down, fagoted at its full length, and spread over the face of the banks. It is kept down by strong stakes, which have cross-pins at their upper ends to rest upon the brush, which breaks and disperses the waves and protects the earth beneath.

thatch, *v. t.* [THATCH, *s.*] To cover with straw, rushes, reeds, or the like.

thatched, *pa. par. or a.* [THATCH, *v.*]

***thatched-head**, *subst.* One who has a head of thickly-matted hair.

thatch-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *thatch*, *v.*; -*er*.] One whose occupation is to thatch houses.

"An honest *thatcher* will know how to hand his straw no whit better after his election than he did before."—*Ep. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 6.

thatch-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [THATCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or art of covering with thatch.
2. The materials, as straw, reeds, &c., used for thatching; thatch.

thatching-fork, **thatching-spale**, *subst.* An implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. The blade is usually formed of ash-wood, but sometimes of thin iron.

***thāt-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *that*; -*ness*.] The state or condition of being that rather than this. [THIS-NESS.]

***thatte**, *pron., conjunct., &c.* [THAT.]

thāught (*gh* silent), *s.* [A corrupt. of *thwart*.] A bench in a boat on which the rowers sit.

thāu-mān-tī-ās, *s.* [Gr. *thauma* (genit. *thau-matos*)=a wonder.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Medusidæ. Body hemispherical, its circumference with tentaculiform cirrhi, bulbous at their root, the under part of the animal much excavated, with a stomachical cavity terminating by a buccal orifice. From the European and Australian coasts.

thāu-mās, *s.* [Gr. *thauma*=a marvel.]

Palæont.: The name given to some extinct forms from the Oolite, closely allied to *Rhina squatina*, the Angel-fish, and probably to be classed with the Rhinidæ.

thāu-mā-sīte, *s.* [Greek *thaumazō*=to be surprised; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in crevices in the Bjelke mine, Jemtland, Sweden. When first found it is stated to be soft, hardening on exposure. Hardness, 3½; specific gravity, 1.877; luster, greasy to dull; color, white. Composition: A mean of three very concordant analyses appears to justify the formula suggested by Lindström, $\text{CaSiO}_3 + \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{CaSO}_4 + 14 \text{ aq.}$, which needs silica, 9.93; carbonic acid, 7.28; sulphuric acid, 13.25; lime, 27.82; water, 41.72=100. In view of the improbable composition, it has been attempted to show that the substance is a mixture; but by independent microscopic investigation its practically homogeneous structure has been confirmed. Still further examination is essential.

thāu-mās-tūr-ā, *s.* [Gr. *thaumastos*=wonderful, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ornith.: Sheartail; a genus of Trochilidæ, with two species, from the humid districts of Peru. The genus is distinguished by the peculiarly-shaped tail, the feathers of which are pointed, the middle ones being greatly elongate. Several pairs are generally met with together. The males are extremely pugnacious, driving off every other kind of humming-bird which ventures to enter their territory. The plumage of the sexes is different, the female being much duller in color.

***thāu-mā-tōl-ā-trỹ**, *subst.* [Gr. *thauma* (genit. *thau-matos*)=a wonder, and *latreia*=worship.] Excessive admiration for what is wonderful; admiration of what is miraculous.

thāu-mā-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. *thauma*=a wonder, and *tropē*=a turning; *trepō*=to turn.] An optical toy, depending for its effects upon the persistence of vision. It consists of a circular card having strings fastened to it at the extremities of a diameter. On one side is drawn some object, as a horse, and on the other his rider, so that when the card is twirled rapidly round the rider appears to be seated on the horse.

thāu-mā-tūrge, *s.* [THAUMATURGY.] A dealer in miracles; a miracle-monger.

thāu-mā-tūr-gic, **thāu-mā-tūr-gic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *thaumaturg(y)*; -*ic*, -*ical*.] Of or pertaining to thaumaturgy, magic, or legerdemain.

"[To see] such pleasant peeces of perspective, Indian pictures made of feathers, China workes, frames, *thaumaturgicall* motions, exoticke toyes, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 275.

thāu-mā-tūr-gics, *s. pl.* [THAUMATURGIC.] Feats of magic or legerdemain.

thāu-mā-tūr-gist, *s.* [Eng. *thaumaturg(y)*; -*ist*.] One who deals in wonders or believes in them; a wonder-worker.

"Cagliostro, *thaumaturgist*, prophet, and archquack."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

thāu-mā-tūr-gūs, *s.* [Gr. *thaumatourgos*, from *thauma*=a wonder, and *ergon*=work.] A miracle-worker; a title given by Roman Catholics to some of their saints, specially noted for working miracles; as, Gregory *Thaumaturgus* (212-270). St. Bernard of Clairvaux (1091-1153) is called the *Thaumaturgus* of the West.

thāu-mā-tūr-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *thaumatourgia*, from *thauma* (genit. *thau-matos*)=a wonder, and *ergon*=work.] The act of performing miracles or wonders; wonder-working, magic, legerdemain.

thāve, *s.* [THEAVE.]

thāw, ***thow-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *thawian*, *thawan*; cogn. with Dut. *dooijen*=to thaw, from *dooi*=thaw; Icel. *theyja*=to thaw, from *thá*=a thaw; Dan. *tøe*=to thaw, from *tø*=a thaw; Sw. *töa*=to thaw, from *tö*=a thaw; Ger. *thauen*=to thaw.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To melt, dissolve, or become liquid, as ice or snow.

"Long, tedious courtship may be proper for cold countries, where their frosts are long a *thawing*; but heav'n be praised, we live in a warm climate."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, i. 2.

2. To become so warm as to melt ice or snow. (Said of the weather, and used impersonally.)

II. Fig.: To become less cold, reserved, or formal; to become more genial.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To melt, to dissolve, as ice or snow; to free from frost, as frozen ground.

"Time, never wandering from his annual round,
Bids zephyr breathe the spring and *thaw* the ground."
Cowper: Elegy v. (Trans.)

2. *Fig.*: To render less cold, formal, or reserved; to make more genial.

thāw, *s.* [THAW, *v.*]

I. Literally:

1. The reduction of snow or ice to a liquid state by the increasing heat of the sun, or by the accidental passage of warmer currents over the frozen mass. The dissolution of the ice particles in the atmosphere creates a humidity which is perceptibly felt. During thaw there is a sensation of greater cold than during the previous frost, owing apparently to caloric being carried away from the body by the evaporation of the moisture on the skin.

2. Warmth of weather, such as liquefies or melts things frozen.

"They soon after, with great joy, saw the snow fall in large flakes from the trees, a certain sign of an approaching *thaw*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

II. Fig.: The state of becoming less cold, formal, or reserved.

"But were a man in a mountain of ice, yet, if the Sun of Righteousness should arise upon him, his frozen heart shall feel a *thaw*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***thāw-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *thaw*; -*less*.] Unthawed, unthawing.

"The pure air, even on this lower edge of a thousand feet above sea, cherishes their sweetest scents and liveliest colors, and the winter gives them rest under *thawless* serenity of snow."—*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

thāw-ỹ, *a.* [Eng. *thaw*; -*y*.] Growing liquid; thawing.

thē, *def. art.* [A. S. *dhe*, more commonly *se*, the masc. nom. of the definite article: *se*, *seo*, *dheot* [THAT]; O. Sax. *dhe*; O. Fris. *the*, *thi*; Dut. & Low German *de*; Sw. & Dan. *den*; Ger. *der*. The A. S. definite article was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. *The*, before a comparative, is the old instrumental *thi*; as, *the more*=Lat. *eo magis*.]

1. Used before nouns with a specifying and limiting force; as, *the* twelve apostles; *The* sun is the source of light and heat.

2. Used before a noun in the singular number, to denote a species by way of distribution or a single thing representing the whole; as, *The* grasshopper shall be a burden.

3. Used before abstract nouns; seemingly used in a general sense, but in fact restricted by their particular application.

"The grand debate,
The popular harangue, the tart reply,
The logic, and the wisdom, and the wit,
And the loud laugh—I long to know them all;
I burn to set *th'* imprisoned wranglers free,
And give them voice and utt'rance once again."
Cowper: Task, iv. 30-34.

4. Used before proper names by way of emphatic distinction, or before family names with something of the force of a title; as, *The* Macnab, *The* O'Donoghue, *The* O'Connor Don, &c.

5. Prefixed to adjectives used absolutely, giving them the force and functions of abstract names; as, *the* sublime, *the* beautiful, *the* real, *the* ideal, &c.

6. Used before adjectives and adverbs in the comparative degree, with the force of *by that*, *by so much*, *by how much*, *on that account*; as, *the* sooner the better.

¶ In this country some writers and speakers improperly use the definite article after the manner of the French idiom before diseases, &c.; as, *He died of the* smallpox.

***the**, *v. i.* [THEE, *v.*] To thrive, to prosper; to have good luck.

"So the ik," quod he."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,862.

thē-ā, *s.* [Chinese *tcha*=tea.]

Bot.: Tea; a genus of Ternströmiaceæ. Flowers pendent; sepals five, persistent, with bracts at their base; petals five, seven, or eight, the inner series the larger one; stamens in two rows, the inner or free series as many as the petals; styles three; fruit three-celled, capsular, spheroidal, with each cell usually one-seeded, the capsule ultimately splitting through the cells into three valves, each with a partition down the middle. Known species six, the leaves of only one of which are made into tea. [TEA-PLANT.] Griffith considered the genus not to be properly distinct from *Camellia*, which, however, has the sepals numerous and deciduous, the free stamens twice as many as the petals, five as the normal number of styles, and flowers erect. Most modern botanists therefore keep the two genera separate.

***thē-ā-çē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Mirbel's name for Ternströmiaceæ (q. v.).

T'-head, *subst.* [Eng. *T*, and *head*.] A cross-bar with two prongs on the end of a dog-chain, watch-chain, or elsewhere, to engage in a ring.

thē-ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Ternströmiaceæ. (Lindley.)

thē-ān-drīc, *a.* [Gr. *theandrikos*, from *theos*=God, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man.] Relating to or existing by the union of divine and human operation in Jesus Christ, or the joint agency of the divine and human nature.

theandric-operation, *s.*

Theol.: A term introduced in the seventh century to express that unity of operation in the two natures and the two wills of our Lord Jesus Christ, by which they act as the natures and wills of one indivisible Person, God and Man. (*Blunt.*)

thē-ān-thrōp-īc, **thē-ān-thrōp-īc-al**, *a.* [Gr. *theos*=God, and *anthrōpos*=a man.] Partaking both of the divine and human nature.

thē-ān-thrō-pīsm, *s.* [THEANTHROPIC.]

1. A state of being both God and man.
2. A conception of God or of gods, as possessing qualities essentially the same as those of men, but on a grander scale. (*Gladstone.*)

thē-ān-thrō-pīst, *s.* [THEANTHROPISM.] One who advocates or believes in Theanthropism.

thē-ān-thrō-pỹ, *s.* [THEANTHROPISM.] The same as Theanthropism.

thē-arch-īc, *a.* [THEARCHY.] Divinely sovereign or supreme.

***thē-ar-chỹ**, *s.* [Greek *theos*=God, and *archē*=rule.]

1. Government by God; theocracy.
2. A body of divine rulers; an order or system of gods or deities.

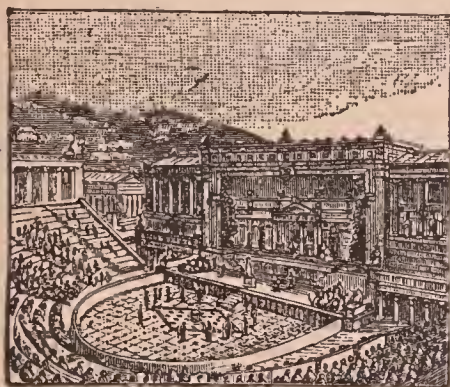
thē-ā-tēr, **thē-ā-tre** (tre as *tēr*), ***teatre**, *s.* [Fr. *théâtre*, from Latin *theatrum*; Gr. *theatron*=a place for seeing shows; *theamai*=to see; *thea*=a sight; Sp., Port. & Ital. *teatro*.]

I. Literally:

1. A building devoted to the representation of dramatic spectacles; a play-house. Among the Greeks and Romans theaters were the chief public edifices next to the temples, and many of them were of enormous size. The theater of Marcellus at Rome, the external walls of which are still in existence, contained seats for 30,000 spectators. The Greek theaters were semicircular; that part in which the chorus danced and sang was called the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

orchestra; behind this, and facing the audience, was the stage for the performers who took part in the drama; the back of the stage being filled in by a permanent architecturally decorated scene. Roman theaters also formed semi-circles with seats rising in the form of an amphitheater for the spectators, at the chord of which was the stage (*scena*), with its permanent decorations. The orchestra, which was the space between the stage and the lowest tier of spectators, was employed by the Greeks for theatrical purposes, whereas the Romans turned it into seats for the senators. The top-most tier was generally crowned with a covered portico. The whole mass of the rows of seats was supported by a solid substructure of piers and arches, which formed passages of three stories one above another, retaining the circular form of the building; while externally they formed arcades, which were surrounded with half-columns or piers with entablatures over them. The exterior of the straight portion of the building, which contained the stage and some chambers connected with it, was generally surrounded by a portico. The theaters were either open, or were protected against the sun and rain by an awning stretched over them. The *scena* consisted of the *scena* in a restricted sense, answering to the modern scene, and the *pulpitum*



Theater of Dionysos.

or stage. The scene itself, in accordance with a critical canon observed with much solicitude by the Grecian dramatists, was very rarely changed during the course of the same play, although the *scena versatilis*, the turning scene, and the *scena ductilis*, the shifting scene, were not altogether unknown. The *pulpitum* again was divided into the *proscenium*, or space in front of the scene, where the actors stood while actually engaged in the business of the play, and the *postscenium*, or space behind the scene, to which they retired when they made their exits. Modern theaters are generally constructed on a semicircular or horse-shoe plan, with galleries running round the walls. The portion of a modern theater corresponding to the ancient orchestra is occupied mainly by spectators, the orchestra taking up only a small part of it next to the stage.

"The building was a spacious theater,
Half-round on two main pillars vaulted high,
With seats where all the lords and each degree
Of sort, might sit in order to behold."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,605.

2. A room, hall, or other place, generally with a platform at one end, and ranks of seats, rising as they recede, or otherwise arranged so as to afford the spectators a full and unobstructed view of the platform. Such rooms are used for public lectures, anatomical demonstrations, surgical operations &c.

II. Figuratively:

1. A place rising by steps or gradations like the seats in a theater.

"Shade above shade, a woody theater
Of stateliest view." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 141.

2. A place, scene, or sphere of action or exhibition; a scene or field of operations; the scene or locality where a series of events takes place; as, the theater of war.

theater-goer, s. A playgoer; one who frequents theaters.

theater-going, s. The practice of frequenting theaters.

"Up in Wheens we have not got reconciled to theater going yet."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1887.

thē'-a-ter-lēss, a. [Eng. *theater*; -less.] Without a theater; without going to a theater.

"Nobody with a few pence in his pocket need go theater-less to bed."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***thē-a-tēr'-i-an, s.** [English *theater*; -ian.] An actor.

"Players, I mean theaterians."—*Dekker: Satiromastix*.

Thē'-a-tine, †Thē'-a-tin, *Tē'-a-tin, a. & s. [See def. B.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the congregation described under B.

"The *Theatine* Nuns were founded by the Blessed Ursula Benincasa . . . she died in 1618."—*Addis and Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 792.

B. As substantive:

Church Hist.: Any member of a congregation of Regular Clerks, which derived its name from Theate (now Chieti), a fortified city of the Abruzzo, of which John Peter Caraffa, one of the founders of the Congregation, was Bishop. Associated with Caraffa, were St. Cajetan, Paul Consiglieri, and Boniface de Colle; the first steps toward the formation of the new congregation were taken in 1524, and in the following year it was approved by Pope Clement VII. The object of the founders was the promotion of spiritual life among Christians and the removal of irregularities among the secular clergy. The members took the three vows, and practiced rigid poverty, for they even abstained from asking alms. In the papedom of Caraffa, who was elected in 1555, and took the title of Paul IV., the congregation spread over the Continent, but is at present confined to Italy.

***thē'-a-tral, thē'-ā'-tral, adj.** [Fr., from Latin *theatralis*.] Pertaining or belonging to a theater or theaters; theatrical.

"In *theatral* actions he personates Herod in his majesty."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (ed. 1665), p. 23.

1. Of or pertaining to a theater, or to scenic representations; resembling the manner of dramatic performers.

"The people in general fonder of *theatrical* entertainment."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. Calculated for display; pompous.

"But whichever we do, neither our language should be florid, nor our manner *theatrical*."—*Secker: Works*, vol. v., Charge 1.

3. Meretricious, artificial, false.

thē-āt'-ric-al, *thē-āt'-ric, a. [Lat. *theatricus*, from Gr. *theatricos*.]

thē-āt'-ri-cāl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *theatrical*; -ity.] The quality or state of being theatrical; anything that is theatrical; theatrical display. (*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.)

***thē-āt'-rī-cal-ize, v. t.** [Eng. *theatrical*; -ize.] To cast in a dramatic form.

"I shall occasionally *theatricalize* my dialogues."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, 193.

thē-āt'-ric-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *theatrical*; -ly.]

1. In a theatrical manner; in a manner suiting the stage. (*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.)

2. With vain pomp, show, or ostentation; with false glitter; unreal.

thē-āt'-ric-als, s. pl. [THEATRICAL.] All that appertains to a dramatic performance, especially such a performance in a private house; as, private *theatricals*.

thē-āt'-rō-phōne, s. [Eng. *theatr(e)*, and Gr. *phōne*=sound.] An automatic telephone by which connection with a theater can be secured by dropping a coin in a slot.

thēave, thāve, s. [Cf. Welsh *dafad*=a sheep, a ewe.] A ewe of the first year.

thē-bā'-i-a, s. [THEBAINE.]

thē-bā'-id, s. [See def.] A poem concerning Thebes. There were several such, but the name was given, by way of preeminence, to a Latin heroic poem in twelve books written by Statius, born A. D. 61, died A. D. 96.

thē-bā'-ine, s. [Named from Thebes, in Egypt, from the vicinity of which comes some of the opium of commerce.]

Chem.: C₁₉H₂₁NO₃. Thebaia. One of the less important bases existing in opium. Obtained by treating the extract of opium with milk of lime, washing the precipitate with water, and after drying, exhausting it with boiling alcohol. On evaporation a residue is obtained, from which ether dissolves out the thebaine. It crystallizes from alcohol in quadratic tablets, having a silvery luster, tastes acrid, and is extremely poisonous. It melts at 125°, is insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and is colored deep red with sulphuric acid.

Thē'-ban, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to Thebes.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Thebes.

Theban-legion, s. [THUNDERING-LEGION, 2.]

Theban-year, s.

Ancient Chron.: The Egyptian year, which consisted of 365 days 6 hours.

thē-bō-lāc'-tic, a. [Eng. *theb(ain)*; o connect., and *lactic*.] Derived from or pertaining to thebain and lactic acid.

thebolactic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₃H₅O₃. An acid isomeric or identical with lactic, and found in the mother liquors of morphine. It is said that some of its salts differ from those of ordinary lactic acid. Turkey opium yields about two per cent. as lactate of calcium.

thē'-cā, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thēkē*=a case, a box, a chest.]

1. **Anat.:** A sheath, specif. applied to the sheath inclosing the spinal cord, formed by the *dura mater*.

†2. **Botany:**

(1) An anther. (*Grew*.)

(2) Used in the plural of (a) the sporangia, capsules, or conceptacles of ferns; (b) the sporangia or capsules of mosses; (c) the sporangia, folliculi, or involucre of Equisetaceae; (d) the sporocarpia, conceptacles, or capsules of Lycopodiaceae; and (e) the asci of Lichens and Fungals.

3. **Palaeont.:** A genus of Hyaleidae. Shell straight, conical, tapering to a point, back flattened, aperture trigonal. Possibly a sub-genus of Orthoceras. Forty species; from the Palaeozoic Rocks.

4. **Zoöl.:** A sheath or receptacle; specif., the wall of a sclerodermic corallum. In some cases it is strengthened by an epitheca.

thē-cāç'-ēr-a, s. [Gr. *thēkē*=sheath, and *keras* a horn.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Doridae (q. v.), with two species, from a quarter to half an inch long.

thē-cā-dāc'-tŷl, sub. [THECADACTYLUS.] Any individual of the genus Thecadactylus (q. v.).

†thē-cā-dāc'-tŷl'-ūs, s. [Ger. *thēkē*=a case, and *dactylos*=a finger.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Geckotidae, or a sub-genus of Gecko (q. v.). Toes half-webbed, no femoral pores, tail uniformly granular.

thē'-cāl, a. [THECA.] Of or pertaining to a theca.

thē-cāph'-ōr-a, sub. pl. [Latin *theca*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing.]

Zoöl.: The same as SERTULARIDA. (*Hincks*.)

thē'-cā-phōre, s. [THECAPHORA.]

Bot.: The stalk of an ovary; spec., the long stalk supporting the ovary in Passiflora, &c. Called also Gynophore, Basigynium, and Podogynium.

thē'-cā-spōre, sub. [Lat. *theca*, and Gr. *sporos*, spora=a seed.]

Bot. (pl.): Spores in asci, ascospores, and endospores. So named to distinguish them from Basidiospores or Stylospores.

thē'-cā-spōr-oūs, a. [Eng. *thecaspore*(e); -ous.] Of or pertaining to fungi which have their spores in thecae.

thē'-cī-a, s. [Modern Latin, from *theca* (q. v.).] [THECIDÆ.]

thē'-cī-dæ, s. pl.: [Mod. Lat. *thec(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palaeont.: A family of Tabulata, with a single genus Thecia, confined to the Silurian. Corallum compound, septa present, tabulæ well developed. Its precise affinities are obscure, and it should probably be regarded as one of the Alcyonaria.

†thē'-cī-dī'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thecidi(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palaeont.: A family of Brachiopoda, now usually merged in Terebratulidae (q. v.).

thē'-cīd'-i-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *thēkē*=a sheath.]

1. **Bot.:** Mirbel's name for an Achæmium (q. v.).

2. **Zoöl. & Palaeont.:** A genus of Terebratulidae, or Thecidiidae. Shell thickened, with granulated border; fixed to sea bottom by the substance of the beak of the ventral valve; structure punctated; oral processes united in the form of a bridge over the visceral cavity; curved arms folded upon themselves, and supported by a calcareous loop. One recent species, *Thecidium radians*, from the Mediterranean; fossil thirty-four, from the Trias onward.

thēc'-lā, subst. [Latin=a Christian martyr of unknown date.]

Entom.: Hairstreak; a genus of Lycenidae. Fore wings wholly dark brown, or with a large blotch of some other color, or with pale markings near the hinder margin; hind wings with a transverse pale line below, which is entire, interrupted, or nearly obsolete. Larvæ feeding on trees, shrubs, or papilionaceous plants. Common in all temperate regions. *Thecla rubi*, the Green Hair-streak, has the under side of the wings green; the rest have not this character. *T. betulae*, the Brown Hair-streak, has the under side of the hind wings with two slender white streaks. *T. pruni*, the Dark Hair-streak, has an orange band with a row of black spots; *T. album*, the Black Hair-streak, a black line; and *T. quercus*, the Purple Hair-streak, has two small orange spots instead of the band. The first of the five is the most common.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şhən. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

†thē'-cō-dōnt, *a. & s.* [THECODONTIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Thecodontia (q. v.); having the teeth fixed in distinct sockets.

"In some respects the *Thecodont* Reptiles make an approach to the Lacertilians, while in others they approximate to the Deinosaurs. Upon the whole, however, they would seem to be best regarded as an ancient group of Amphicelion Crocodiles, distinguished by their compressed, trenchant, and serrated teeth."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 218.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Thecodontia (q. v.).

†thē-cō-dōn'-ti-a (ti as shī), *s. pl.* [Gr. *thēkē*=a case, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: An order of Reptilia founded by Owen. Vertebral bodies biconcave; ribs of trunk long and bent, the anterior ones with a bifurcate head; limbs ambulatory, femur with a third trochanter; teeth with the crown more or less compressed, pointed, with trenchant and finely-serrate margins, implanted in distinct sockets. Two genera, *Thecodontosaurus* and *Palæosaurus*, from the Trias, near Bristol. (See extract under THECODONT, A.) Huxley regards them as Dinosaurian.

thē-cō-dōn-tō-sāu'-rūs, *s.* [Gr. *thēkē*=a case; *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth, and *sauros*=a lizard.] [THECODONTIA.]

thē-cō-mē-dū'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *thēkē*=a case, and *Mod. Lat. medusæ*, pl. of *medusa* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Allman's name for an order of Hydroida formed by him for the reception of *Stephanoscyphus mirabilis*. [STEPHANOSCYPHUS.]

thē-cō-smī'-li-a, *subst.* [Gr. *thēkē*=a case, and *smilē*=a knife for cutting.]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa. One species from the Rhætic or Lower Lias; twenty-one from the Jurassic rocks of Britain, and others from the Cretaceous and Tertiary.

thē-cō-sō'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *thēkē*=a case, and *sōma*=the body.]

Zoöl.: A section of Pteropoda (q. v.). Animal with external shell; head indistinct; foot and tentacles rudimentary, combined with the fins; mouth situated in a cavity formed by the union of the locomotive organs; respiratory organ contained within a mantle cavity. There are two families: *Hyaleidæ* and *Limacinidæ*.

thē-cō-sō'-ma-toūs, *adj.* [THECOSOMATA.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the Thecosomata. (*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 48.)

thē-cō-spōn'-dyl-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *thēkē*=a case, and *spondylos*, *spondylos*=a vertebra.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crocodilia. One species from the Wealden.

thēc'-tō-dūs, *subst.* [Greek *thēktos*=sharpened, whetted, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cestraciontidæ ranging from the Trias to the Chalk.

***the-dome**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *thee*, v.; -dom.] Prosperity, success, fortune.

"Evil thedome on his monkes snoute."

Chaucer: C. T., 9,102.

thēē, *pronoun.* [See def.] The objective case of Thou (q. v.). It represents both the accusative and dative cases: A. S. *thec*, *thē* (accus.), *thē* (dat.).

***theē**, ***the**, ***theen**, *v. i.* [A. S. *thēon*, *thion*=to be strong, to thrive; *thihan*=to increase, to thrive; Goth. *theihan*; Dut. *gedijen*; O. H. Ger. *dihan*; Ger. *gedeihen*.] To thrive, to prosper.

"Well mote ye thee, as well can wish your thought."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 33.

***theēch**, *v. i.* [See def.] A contraction of *Thee ich*, an abbreviation of *So mote ich thee*=So may I prosper.

"Bycause oure fuyr was nought y-maad of beech,
That is the cause, and other noon, so theech."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,857

theēk, **theik**, *v. t. & i.* [THATCH, v.] To thatch. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

theēk, *s.* [THEEK, v.] Thatch, thatching.

theēt'-seē, *s.* [THIETSIE.]

theē'-zān, *a.* [THEA.] (See compound.)

theezan-tea, *s.*

Botany: *Rhamnus theezans*; a Chinese evergreen shrub. [BUCKTHORN.]

***theft-ly**, *adverb.* [Mid. Eng. *theft*=thief; -ly.] Like a thief; in the manner of a thief.

thēft, ***thēfte**, *s.* [For *theft*, from A. S. *thiefdhe*, *thēofdhe*, *thýfdhe*, from *thēof*, *thýof*, *thēf*=a thief; *thēofian*=to steal; cogn. with O. Fris. *thiufthe*, from *thiaf*=a thief; Icel. *thýfdh*, *thýft*, from *thjófr*=a thief.]

1. The act of stealing or thieving. In law, the same as LARCENY (q. v.).

"His thefts were too open; his filching was like an unskilled singer, he kept not time."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

*2. That which is stolen.

"If the theft be certainly found in his hand alive, whether ox, ass, or sheep, he shall restore double."—*Exodus xxii. 4.*

***theft-bote**, *s.*

Old Eng. Law: The receiving of a man's goods again from a thief, or a compensation for them by way of composition, and to prevent the prosecution of the thief.

"Of a nature somewhat similar to the two last species of offences, is *theft-bote*; which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. This is frequently called compounding of felony; and formerly was held to make a man an accessory: but is now punished with fine and imprisonment. To advertise a reward for the return of things stolen, or lost, with no questions asked, or words to the same purport, subjects the advertiser and the printer or publisher to a forfeiture of £50 to any person who will sue for the same, who is entitled also to his full costs of suit."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

***thēft'-u-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *theft*; -uous.]

1. *Lit.:* Dishonest; inclined or inclining to acts of theft; involving theft.

2. *Fig.:* Hidden, sly, underhand.

"When you have read the article of greatest celebrity in the current number of a periodical, you find that there has been no other motive to it than a *theftuous* hope to amuse an hour for you after dinner by serving up to you again the plums from some book."—*Masson: De Quincey; English Men of Letters*, p. 138.

thē-gīth'-ēr, *adv.* [See def.] A Scotch form of Together (q. v.).

"This bed looks as if a' the colliers in Sangnhar had been in 't thegither."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

thēgn (*g* silent), *s.* [THANE.]

thēgn'-hood (*g* silent), *s.* [THANEHOOD.]

thē'-ī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *thea*, and Eng. *form*.] Having the form of tea.

thē'-ī-na, *s.* [THEINE.]

thē'-ine, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *the(a)*; -ine.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}N_4O_2$. An organic base, occurring in tea leaves, in Paraguay tea, guarana, and in small quantities in cocoa seeds. It is also formed synthetically from theobromine by union with methyl, yielding methyl-theobromine, or theine. To prepare it from tea the leaves are extracted with hot water, the solution precipitated with lead acetate, and the filtrate freed from lead by sulphuric acid. On evaporation of the solution and allowing it to stand for some time, the theine crystallizes out. Purified by animal charcoal it forms tufts of white silky needles, slightly soluble in cold water and alcohol, melting at 225°, and subliming unchanged at a higher temperature. Tea leaves contain from two to four per cent. of theine, to which the stimulating effect of tea is partly ascribed.

thēī-ō-thēr'-mīn, *s.* [Gr. *theion*=sulphur; *thermos*=heat, and -in (*Chem.*).] [PLOMBIERIN.]

thēir, ***thair**, ***thar**, *a. or poss. pron.* [Orig. not a possessive pronoun, but the genit. plural of the definite article; from Icel. *theirra*; O. Icel. *theirra*=of them; A. S. *dhēra*, *dhāra*, genit. pl. of *se* or *dhe*=the; Ger. *der*, genit. plural of the definite article; Goth. *thize*, fem. *thizo*, genit. pl. of *sa*, *so*, *thata*=the. *Hir*, *hire* or *here* was formerly used for *their*, from A. S. *hira*=of them, genit. pl. of *he*=he.] [THAT, THEY.] Of or belonging to them; pertaining to them; as, *their* house, *their* land, *their* lives, &c.

thēirs, *a. or pron.* [Formed from *their* on analogy of *ours*, *yours*; cf. Dan. *deres*; Sw. *deras*=theirs.] *Their*. Like *ours* and *yours*, *theirs* may be used absolutely, and as a nominative, objective, or simple predicate.

thē'-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *thēos*=a god; Fr. *théisme*.]

1. The belief in a God, as distinguished from atheism. In this sense Christians, Jews, Mohammedans, &c., are all theists. Etymologically viewed, *theists* (from the Greek) and *deism* (from the Latin) both mean belief in a God. In the early part of the seventeenth century the word *Deism* fell into some discredit, and after a time the term *Theism* was used in its stead. [DEIST, DEISM.]

2. The belief in a God and in natural religion combined with disbelief in revelation. [THEISTIC-CHURCH.]

thē'-ist, *s.* [Gr. *theism*; Fr. *théiste*.] A believer in the existence of a God, as opposed to an atheist.

"The word *deist*, or *theist*, in its original signification, implies merely the belief of a God, being opposed to *atheist*; and so there may be *deists* of various kinds."—*Waterland: Christianity Vindicated*, p. 62.

thē'-ist'-ic, **thē'-ist'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *theist*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining to theism or theists; according to the doctrines of theists.

"From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the *theistic* system."—*Warton: Life of Thomas Pope*, p. 208.

Theistic Church, *s.*

Church Hist.: A Church founded in London in 1871 for the purpose of promulgating the theistic views of the Rev. Mr. C. Voysey, "which the decision of the Privy Council (1870) has debarred him from preaching as vicar of Healaugh." Among the promoters were many eminent men, notably Dr. Patrick Black, Sir John Bowring, Charles Darwin, Sir Charles Lyell, Andrew Pritchard, Judge Stansfeld, the Right Rev. Samuel Hinds, formerly Bishop of Norwich, and many others. Their leading principles are:

1. That it is the right and duty of every man to think for himself in matters of religion.
2. That there is no finality in religious beliefs; that higher views of God are always possible.
3. That it is our duty to obtain the highest truth, and to proclaim it and to detect and controvert errors.
4. That religion is based on morality.
5. That Theism is not aggressive against persons, only against erroneous opinions.

Their belief may be summarized thus:

1. That there is one living and true God, and there is no other God beside Him.
2. That He is perfect in power, wisdom, and goodness, and therefore every one is safe in His everlasting care.
3. Therefore that none can ever perish or remain eternally in suffering or in sin, but all shall reach at last a home of goodness and blessedness in Him.

thē'-kēl, *s.* [Chilian name.]

Pharm.: The purgative diuretic infusion of the leaves of *Chæradodia chilensis*.

thē-lēph'-ōr-a, *s.* [Gr. *thēlē*=a teat, a nipple, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Botany: A genus of Auricularini, now limited to fungals, whose hymenium shows slight traces of papillæ or veins, and is confluent with the pileus, which is fibrous and has no cuticle. Found in the tropics of America.

Thēl'-lūs-sōn (Th as T), *s.* [See def. of compound.]

Thellusson's Act, *s.*

English Law: The Act 39 & 40 George III., c. 98, occasioned by the will of Peter Thellusson, who died in London July 21, 1798. He possessed £4,000 a year and £600,000 of personal property, and wished it to accumulate after his death for so long a time that it was calculated that it would have amounted to £18,000,000. The Act restricted such accumulations.

thē'-lō-dūs, *s.* [Gr. *thēlē*=a nipple, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A provisional genus of Cestracionts, founded on shagreen scales from the Ludlow bone-bed.

thēl-phū'-sā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Telphousa*=a nymph who gave her name to a town in Arcadia.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of *Thelphusidæ* (q. v.). Carapace flat, smooth, broad, and heart-shaped; external antennæ very short, placed near footstalks of eyes. *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, the best-known species, is from the southeast of Europe.

thēl-phū'-sī-ān, *s.* [THELPHUSA.] Any individual of the *Thelphusidæ* (q. v.).

thēl-phū'-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelphus(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Brachyurous Crustaceæ. Carapace more or less oval; eye footstalks short, fourth joint of jaw feet not inserted into external angle of preceding joint. There are three or four genera, and most of the species are tropical or sub-tropical, and live in the earth near the banks of rivers or in humid forests, bearing a strong analogy to Land-crabs.

thē-lýg'-ō-nūm, *s.* [Lat. *thelygonon*; Gr. *thēlygonon*=a plant supposed to assist the procreation of females; *thēlygonos*=begetting girls; *thēlys*=female, and *gonē*=offspring.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopodiaceæ. Only known species *Thelygonum cynocrambe*, the *kynokrambē* of Dioscorides, is a somewhat acrid plant, abounding in acicular saline crystals, and is slightly purgative. It is sometimes used as a potherb. It is a native of the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

thē-lý-mī'-tra, *s.* [Gr. *thēlymitrēs*=in woman's clothes; *thēlys*=female, and *mitra*=a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Thelymitridæ* (q. v.). Orchids with fascicled or tuberous roots, one solitary sheathing leaf, with loose spikes of blue, white, pink, or yellow flowers. Chiefly from Australia and New Zealand.

thē-lý-mī'-tri-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelymitr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Neottææ.

thē-lýph'-ō-nid, *subst.* [THELYPHONIDEA.] Any individual of the *Thelyphonidea* (q. v.).

"*Thelyphonids* approach nearer than the Scorpions to the structure of the true spiders."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), ii. 288.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thē-lŷ-phōn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [THELYPHONIDES.]
thē-lŷph-ō-nid'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, from *thelyphonus* (q. v.), and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Zoöl.: An order of the Class Arachnida. Cephalothorax similar to that of the Scorpions, bearing also similar traces of its soldered segments; abdomen segmented, and united to cephalothorax by a pedicle, but never throughout its entire breadth. There are three families, all tropical.

thē-lŷ-phōn'-i-dēs, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thelyphon(us)*; Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Zoöl.: The type-family of Thelyphonidea, with one genus, *Thelyphonus* (q. v.). The abdomen terminates with three post-abdominal segments, to which is attached a many-jointed setiferous tail.

thē-lŷph-ō-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *thēlyphōnos*=killing women; *thēlys*=female, and *phōnos*=killing; *phēnō*=to kill.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Thelyphonides (q. v.), with twenty-nine species, confined to the tropical regions of Asia, America, and Australasia. They are nocturnal or crepuscular, living by day in damp places under the bark of old trees; when disturbed they hold up the palpi, as if for defense, and beat a rapid retreat, with the tail erect.

thēm, *pron.* [A. S. *thām*, *thæm*, dat. of *thā*=they; Icel. *theim*; Dan. & Sw. *dem*.] [THEY.] The dative and objective case of *they*; those persons or things; those.

thē-māt'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *thema* (genit. *thematos*)=a theme.] Pertaining or relating to, or containing a theme or themes.

thematic-catalogue, *s.*

Music: A catalogue giving the opening theme of each piece of music contained in it.

thēm'-a-tist, *subst.* [THEMATIC.] A writer of themes.

thème, ***tème**, ***theam**, ***theame**, *s.* [O. Fr. *teme* (Fr. *thème*), from Lat. *thema*; Gr. *thema*=that which is laid down, the subject of an argument; *tithēmi*=to place; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tema*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; anything proposed as a subject of discussion or discourse.

2. Discourse on a certain subject.

3. A short dissertation, composed by a student on a given subject; an essay.

*4. Subject, question, cause, matter.

*5. That by means of which a thing is done; an instrument, a means.

*6. A division for the purpose of provincial administration under the Byzantine Empire. There were twenty-nine themes, twelve in Europe and seventeen in Asia.

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) One of the divisions of a subject, in the development of sonata-form.

(2) The *cantus firmus* on which counterpart is built.

(3) The subject of a fugue.

(4) A simple tune on which variations are made.

*2. **Philol.**: A noun or verb not modified by inflections, as the infinitive mood in English; the part of a noun unchanged in inflection or conjugation.

"Let scholars daily reduce the words to their original or *thème*, to their first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs."—Watts.

Thēm'-is, *s.* [Gr.]

1. **Gr. Mythol.**: The goddess of Justice or Law, daughter of Heaven and Earth, and mother by Jupiter of the Fates, the Seasons, Peace, Order, Justice, and all deities beneficial to mankind. She is generally represented in a form resembling that of Athēnē, but carrying the horn of plenty in one hand and a pair of scales in the other.

2. **Astron.**: [ASTEROID, 24.]

Thē-mis-ti-ā-nī, **Thē-mis-ti-ans**, *s. pl.* [AGNOTÆ.]

thēm-sēlves, *reflex. pron.* [Eng. *them*, and *selves*.] An emphatic and reflexive form of the third plural personal pronoun; their own selves; their own persons. (Used as the plural of himself, herself, and itself.) [HIMSELF.]

"They open to themselves at length the way."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 158.

thēn, ***than**, ***thanne**, ***thenne**, *adv. & conj.* [Orig. the same word as *than* (q. v.), but afterward differentiated; A. S. *dhænne*, *dhanne*, *dhonne*; Goth. *than*; Ger. *dann*=then, at that time.]

bóil, **bóy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shūs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

A. As adverb:

1. At that time; referring to a time specified, either past or future.

"Then thou wast not out three years old."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. Afterward; soon afterward or immediately; next.

"Life, says Seneca, is a voyage, in the progress of which we are perpetually changing our scenes; we first leave childhood behind us, *then* youth, *then* the years of ripened manhood, *then* the better and more pleasing part of old age."—Rambler, No. 102.

3. At another time; as, now and *then*=at one time and another.

¶ *Then* is used elliptically for *then existing*, *then being*.

"The *then* bishop of London, Dr. Laud, attended on his majesty throughout the whole journey."—Clarendon.

B. As conjunc.: In that case; therefore; consequently; for this reason; this being so.

"Let reason *then* at her own quarry fly,

But how can finite grasp infinity?"

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, i. 104.

¶ 1. *But then*: But on the other hand; but notwithstanding; but in return.

2. *By then*:

(1) By that time. (*Colloq.*)

(2) By the time when or that.

3. *Till then*: Until that time.

"Till then who knew

The force of those dire arms?"

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 93.

then-a-days, *adv.* In those days; in times past; correlative to *now-a-days*.

thēn'-al, *adj.* [THENAR.] The same as THENAR (q. v.).

thēn'-ar, *s. & a.* [Gr. *thenar*, from *thenein*, 2 aor. infin. of *theinō*=to strike.]

A. As substantive:

Anat.: The palm of the hand or the sole of the foot.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the palm of the hand or to the sole of the foot.

thenar-eminence, **thenar-prominence**, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass constituting the ball of the thumb. It consists of four muscles: the *abductor pollicis*, the *opponens pollicis*, the *flexor brevis pollicis*, and the *adductor pollicis*.

Thēn'-ard, *s.* [THENARDITE.] (See compound.)

Thenard's blue, *s.* [COBALT-BLUE.]

thēn'-ard-ite, *subst.* [After the French chemist, L. J. Thenard; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A soluble mineral, forming large deposits in Spain, Arizona Territory and other places. Crystallization orthorhombic, with a basal cleavage. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 2.55; luster, vitreous; color, white; sometimes brown. Composition: Soda, 56.3; sulphuric acid, 43.7=100, which corresponds to the formula, NaO,SO₃.

thēnce, ***thane**, ***thenne**, ***thanene**, ***thennes**, ***thens**, *adv.* [A. S. *dhanan*, *dhanon*, *dhonanne*, *dhannonne*=thence; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *dannān*; Ger. *dannen*.]

1. From that place or quarter.

"I thence

Invoke thy aid to my adventurous song."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 14.

2. From that time; thenceforth.

"There shall be no more *thence* an infant of days."—Isaiah lxx. 20.

3. For that reason; from that source; from this; out of this.

"Not to sit idle with so great a gift

Useless, and *thence* ridiculous about him."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,500.

*4. Not there; elsewhere; absent.

"Who would be *thence* that has the benefit of access?"—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

¶ *From thence*: A pleonastic but well authorized expression.

"I was not sick of any fear *from thence*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 86.

thēnce'-fōrth, ***thennes-forth**, ***thens-forth**, *adverb.* [Eng. *thence*, and *forth*.] From that time; thereafter.

"If the salt hath lost its savor . . . it is *thenceforth* good for nothing."—Matthew v. 13.

¶ *Thenceforth* is frequently preceded by *from*, a pleonasm, but sanctioned by good usage.

"From *thenceforth* Pilate sought to release him"—John xix. 12.

thēnce'-for-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *thence*, and *for-ward*.] From that time or place onward.

"When he comes to the Lord's table, every communicant professes to repent, and promises to lead a new life *thenceforward*."—Kettlewell.

thēnce'-frōm, *adv.* [English *thence*, and *from*.] From that place.

***thennes**, ***thens**, *adv.* [THENCE.]

***thennes-forth**, *adv.* [THENCEFORTH.]

thē-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. *theos*=God.] The first element in many words derived from the Greek referring to the Divine Being or divinity.

thē-ō-brō'-mā, *s.* [Pref. *theo*=god, and Greek *brōma*=food.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneraceæ. Small trees, with large simple leaves, and the flowers in clusters. Sepals five; petals five, hooded, ligulate at the apex, stamens five, each with double anthers, and a horn-like appendage between the filaments; styles filiform; fruit large, five-celled; stigma five-parted; more or less pentagonal fruits, with a thick tough rind, seed embedded in pulp: albumen none; cotyledons thick, oily, wrinkled.

Theobroma Cacao, the Cacao-tree, is sixteen or eighteen feet high, with large, oblong, entire, acuminate, smooth leaves; clusters of flowers, with the calyx rose-colored and the petals yellowish. Fruit six to ten inches long, three to five broad, with ten elevated longitudinal ribs. The ripe fruits are yellow. Each contains between fifty and a hundred seeds. These, slightly fermented, constitute the cocoa. Great forests of the Cacao-tree exist in Demarara. It is also cultivated extensively in the West Indies, and grows as far north as Mexico, and has been introduced into India and Ceylon. A concrete oil, obtained by expression and heat from the ground seeds, is used as an emollient. It does not become rancid, and on that account is largely used in pharmacy for the preparation of suppositories and pessaries.



Theobroma.

Branch of Cacao-tree, flower, and fruit.

thē-ō-brō'-míc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; *-ic*.] Derived from *Theobroma cacao*.

theobromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₈H₁₂N₂O₂. Obtained from cacao-butter by saponification, and fractional distillation of the product. It melts at 72.2°, and distills at a higher temperature without decomposition.

thē-ō-brō'-mine, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *theobrom(a)*; *-ine*.]

Chemistry: C₇H₈N₄O₂. An alkaloid present in the seeds of *Theobroma cacao*, to the extent of from one to two per cent. It can be obtained by treating a hot-water extract of the ground beans with acetate of lead, removing excess of lead with sulphydric acid, evaporating the solution, and extracting the theobromine with alcohol. It forms short prismatic crystals, having a bitter taste, slightly soluble in water and alcohol. It is neutral, but unites with acids forming crystalline salts. Heated to 100° with methyl iodide it is converted into methyl-theobromine or theine.

thē-ō-chris'-tic, *adj.* [Pref. *theo*, and Greek *christos*=anointed; *chrīō*=to anoint.] Anointed by God.

thē-ōc'-ra-çŷ, *subst.* [Gr. *theokratia*=the rule of God; *theos*=god, and *kratos*=strength, government, power; Fr. *théocratie*.]

1. Government of a state by the immediate direction of God; a state of civilization and religion in which the political power is exercised by a sacerdotal caste; as in the case of the Israelites, with whom the theocracy lasted till the time of Saul.

"Thus the Almighty becoming their king, in as real a sense as he was their God, the republic of the Israelites was properly a *theocracy* in which the two societies, civil and religious, were of course entirely incorporated."—Warburton. *Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 2.

2. A state governed by the immediate direction of God.

thē-ōc'-ra-sŷ, *s.* [Gr. *theokrasia*, from *theos*=god, and *krasis*=a mixture.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A mixture of the worship of different gods.

2. **Anc. Philos.**: The intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the Neoplatonists.

thē-ō-crāt, *s.* [THEOCRACY.] One who lives under a theocracy; one who is ruled in civil affairs directly by God.

thē-ō-crāt'-ic, **thē-ō-crāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Fr. *théocratique*.] Of or pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

***thē-ō-dī-çæ'-a**, s. [THEODICY.]

thē-ō-dī-çæ'-an, a. [Eng. *theodicy*; -an.] Of or pertaining to theodicy (q. v.).

thē-ōd'-l-çy, s. [Gr. *theos*=God; *dikē*=justice.]

Philos.: A vindication of the Deity in respect of the organization of the world, and the freedom of the human will. The term is specially applied to a defense of Theism against Atheism, which Leibnitz undertook by publishing, in 1710, his *Essai de Théodicée*, respecting the goodness of God, the liberty of man, and the origin of the Bible. The problem theodicy proposes to solve is stated and estimated by Albert Taylor Bledsoe, LL.D., as follows: "How, under the government of an infinitely perfect Being, evil could have proceeded from a creature of his own, has ever been regarded as the great difficulty pertaining to the intellectual system of the universe." (*Theodicy*. Intro. II.) [OPTIMISM, 1.]

"Among the infinitude of possibilities, God, being good, must have chosen that which is best. And what is best? That which presents the most perfect order and harmony. The basis of all philosophy, therefore [according to Leibnitz], will be the conviction that whatever is is for the best; that everything is good, harmonious, and beautiful. Philosophy is a *Theodicy*."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 272.

thē-ōd'-ō-līte, subst. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Gr. *theōmai*, for *theaomai*=to see; *hodos*=a way, and *litos*=smooth, even, plain. It occurs in Blount, ed. 1674.] A most important instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles, but particularly adapted for accurately measuring the former. Its principle is identical with that of the altitude and azimuth instrument; the construction and purpose of the two, however, differ, the latter being employed for astronomical purposes, while the theodolite is used for land surveying; but the better instruments of this class may be employed for observing the altitude of celestial bodies. The vertical circle is not generally, however, of sufficient size, nor so graduated as to be available for very accurate astronomical observations. In the cut which shows the form known as a Y theodolite, from the shape of the rests in which the telescope D is free to rotate, D is an ordinary refracting telescope, having in the principal focus of its object-glass an arrangement of fibers of unspun silk, called cross-wires. One of these fibers is level when the instrument is correctly set up, and two others like the letter X, intersect at a point in the first. When a point is to be viewed with the telescope, the telescope is moved so that the image of the point coincides with the intersection of the cross wires. The vertical limb E is divided into degrees, and is capable of being read by means of the vernier and the microscope e, to thirds of a minute. A pair of plates, A and B, constituting at their edge the horizontal limb of the instrument, are free, when unclamped, to move independently of each other. The plate A carries a magnetic compass and two spirit levels, c and c', at right angles to each other, by means of which the circle may be brought accurately into the horizontal plane by raising or depressing it by means of the screws, b b b. The plate A is furnished with two verniers, a, a', diametrically opposite to each other, the degrees marked on which are read off by the microscope d. c is the vertical axis, and the whole upper portion of the instrument may rotate about c, except when c is clamped by means of the screw g; the screw h gives an azimuth motion after the screw g has been tightened. By the motion of the telescope D, on the horizontal axis of the vertical limb E, altitudes and vertical angles can be measured, while, by its motion on the vertical axis c, the angular distances between two objects can be ascertained by the readings on the horizontal circle A. Before using a theodolite, it should be properly adjusted; that is, the different parts should be brought to their proper relative positions. The theodolite is in adjustment when the following conditions are fulfilled: 1. When the intersection of the cross-wires is in the axis of the telescope; that is, in the line which remains fast when the telescope is turned in the Y's; 2. When the axis of the attached level is parallel to the axis of the telescope; 3. When the axes of the levels on the horizontal limb are perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb; and 4. When the axis of the vertical limb is perpendicular to the axis of the horizontal limb.

theodolite-magnetometer, s. An instrument employed as a declinometer to measure variations in declination, and as a magnetometer in determinations of force.



Theodolite.

thē-ōd'-ō-līt'-ic, a. [Eng. *theodolite*(e); -ic.] Of or pertaining to a theodolite; made by means of a theodolite; as, *theodolitic* observations.

Thē-ō-dō'-sī-an, adj. [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Emperor Theodosius (A. D. 401-450), or to the code of laws compiled under his direction.

Thē-ō-dō'-tī-an (tī as shī), s. [See def.]

Ecclesiology and Church History (pl.):

1. A sect named after Theodotus, a tanner of Byzantium, who, apostatizing during a Roman persecution (A. D. 192), palliated his fall by representing that Jesus, notwithstanding His miraculous conception, was only a man. He [Theodotus], therefore, had denied man, and not God.

2. The followers of a disciple of the former, a banker, also called Theodotus, who organized the sect, A. D. 210. He held that Jesus, though born a man, became God at His baptism. Some of Theodotus' followers thought that Jesus did so at His resurrection and some not at all. Called also Melchisidicians (q. v.).

thē-ō-gōn'-ic, a. [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ic.] Of or relating to theogony.

"One appertains to an earlier theogonic scheme."—Gladstone: *Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

***thē-ōg'-ō-nism**, subst. [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ism.] The same as THEOGONY (q. v.).

thē-ōg'-ō-nist, s. [Eng. *theogon*(y); -ist.] One who is versed in or writes on theogony.

"Such theologers as these, who were theogonists."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 114.

thē-ōg'-ō-nŷ, s. [Lat. *theogonia*, from Gr. *theogonia*=the origin of the gods (the title of a poem by Hesiod), from *theos*=God, and *gonē*=generation, from same root as *genos*=race; *gignomai*=to become; Fr. *théogonie*; Sp. & Ital. *teogonia*.] Originally, the name given to the class of poems which treated of the generation and descent of the gods; hence, that branch of heathen theology which taught of the origin or generation of the gods.

"The theogonies, or poems which trace the descent of the gods."—Cox: *Introd. to Mythology*, p. 35.

thē-ōl'-ō-gāl, s. [THEOLOGUS.]

***thē-ōl'-ō-gās-tēr**, s. [English *theolog*(y); suff. -aster, used in contempt, as in poetaster, &c.] A kind of quack in theology or divinity; a pretender to a knowledge of theology.

"Offered unto God himself, by a company of theologasters."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 251.

thē-ōl'-ō-gēr, s. [Eng. *theolog*(y); -er.] A theologian.

"Now it is very true that some Christian theologers also have made God to be All, according to these latter senses."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 307.

thē-ōl'-ō-gī-an, s. [Eng. *theology*; -an.] One who is well versed in theology; a professor of theology or divinity; a divine.

"Some theologians have been employed to defile places erected only for religion and truth, by defending oppressions and factions."—Haywood: *Life of Edward VI.*

thē-ōl'-ō-gī-ic-al, ***thē-ōl'-ō-gī-ic**, a. [Eng. *theolog*(y); -ical, -ic.] Of or pertaining to theology or divinity.

"I mean not to consider the theological opinions of Erasmus, but his learning and his genius."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 132.

theological-virtues, s. pl. A term applied to the virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, because they relate immediately to God, and are founded on His word, and on that alone.

thē-ōl'-ō-gī-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *theological*; -ly.] In a theological manner; according to the principles of theology.

"The Archbishop of York reasoned theologically concerning his disobedience."—Camden: *Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1587).

thē-ōl'-ō-gī-ics, s. [THEOLOGIC.] The same as THEOLOGY (q. v.).

"Who thus excell
In theologies."

Young: *Love of Fame*, v.

thē-ōl'-ō-gīst, subst. [Eng. *theolog*(y); -ist.] A theologian.

"He [Claymond] was a person of great gravity, of most exact example in his life and conversation, very charitable and devout, and had nothing wanting in him to complete a theologist."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

thē-ōl'-ō-gī-ūm, s. [THEOLOGY.] A small upper stage in the ancient theater, upon which the machinery for celestial appearances was arranged.

thē-ōl'-ō-gīze, v. t. & i. [Eng. *theolog*(y); -ize.]

A. *Trans.*: To render theological.

"It cannot be denied but that the Pagans did in some sense or other deifie or theologize all the parts of the world, and things of nature."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 509.

B. *Intrans.*: To frame a system of theology; to theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

***thē-ōl'-ō-gīz-ēr**, s. [English *theologiz*(e); -er.] One who theologizes; a theologian.

thē-ō-lōgue, s. [THEOLOGY.] A theologian.

"Ye gentle theologues of calmer kind."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii.

thē-ōl'-ō-gūs, **thē-ōl'-ō-gāl**, s. [Eccles. Lat. *theologus*=a theologian.]

Roman Church: A canon theologian appointed in cathedral and collegiate churches to deliver lectures on theology and Holy Scripture. (*Conc. Trid.*, sess. v., de ref., c. 1.)

thē-ōl'-ō-gŷ, ***the-ol-o-gie**, s. [Fr. *théologie*, from Latin *theologia*; Gr. *theologia*=a speaking about God; *theologos*=speaking about God: *theos*=God, and *logos*=a word; *legō*=to speak.]

1. *Classic*: A term applied by the classic authors to treatises on the nature and worship of the gods, such as the *Works and Days* of Hesiod, and the *de Natura Deorum* of Cicero. Augustine (*De Civitate*) quotes Eusebius and Varro as dividing theology into three kinds: the fabulous, that of the poets; the natural, that of the philosophers; and the political, that of the priests and the common people. The first and second kinds could be changed according to the will of the investigators; but the last could not be altered without national consent.

2. *Christian*: The science which treats of divine things, especially of the relations of man to God. Doctrinal formulas are recognized in Scripture, which uses such expressions as "the mysteries of God" (1 Cor. iv. 1), "the form of sound words" (2 Tim. i. 13), "sound doctrine" (Titus i. 9); but the term theology does not occur, though the elements of which it is compounded are found in close connection, Gr. *ta, logia, tou, Theou*=the oracles of God (Rom. iii. 2; cf. also 1 Peter iv. 11). Theology is primarily divided into Natural and Supernatural, or Revealed; the former deduced by reason from a survey of the universe, the latter founded on revelation. Natural religion is recognized in Scripture (Ps. xix. 1-6, Rom. i. 19, 20), and is held to establish the being, power, wisdom, and goodness of God, the obligation of His moral law and the folly and danger of transgressing it, and the immortality of the soul. Revealed religion is considered to superadd to these doctrines those of the Trinity, the creation and fall of man, the penalty of sin, the mission, work, and atoning death of Christ, His resurrection, ascension, and second advent, with many other doctrines. Before a theology embracing the teaching of the Bible on these subjects can be constructed, the following sciences are required: Biblical Criticism, to ascertain the exact text of certain works claiming to be inspired, and, if possible, their time, place, and human authorship; Apologetics, to establish and defend their claim to inspiration; Hermeneutics, to investigate the principles of interpretation; Exegesis, to carry those principles into practice by actual interpretation. Dogmatic Theology follows; its province being to bring together and classify the doctrines scattered through the Bible; Polemic Theology defends these against adversaries; Practical Theology reduces them to practice, and Pastoral Theology investigates the most approved methods of presenting them to the people. Throughout Scripture there is a well-marked development or evolution of doctrine from the earliest period to the close of New Testament times. The New Testament Theology constitutes the chief basis of the theologies of all churches. It was followed by that of the Apostolic Fathers, and then by that of the Fathers in general. It varied according to the idiosyncrasy of the several writers. Most doctrines were stated at first in general terms, they were then expounded and discussed by theologians, and when necessity arose, decisions of council gave them a clear and precise form. In mediæval times great efforts were made to state theological doctrines in language derived from the metaphysics of the age, and show their harmony; the result was the Scholastic Theology (q. v.). The application of the Commandments of the moral law to individual conduct gave rise to Moral Theology (q. v.). The Protestant Theology, which commenced with Luther and Zwingle, was professedly founded on Scripture, interpreted by private judgment, the right of exercising which was boldly asserted; that of the Roman Catholics was founded on the consensus of the Fathers, the decisions of councils, and of the Holy See, and not on the results of individual investigation. Fearless and resolute exercise of private judgment in Germany, Holland, the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, &c., has resulted in rationalism, which has also arisen in most continental countries in union with Rome, by a reaction against authority. In the Methodist, Baptist, Reformed Episcopal, Presbyterian and English dissenting churches evangelical theology is generally accepted, though here and there more or less latent rationalism prevails. In the Anglican church there is a contest going on between the Calvinistic and Roman theology with the large influence of tractarianism in favor of the latter.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thē-ōm'-a-chist, s. [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *machē* = a fight.] One who fights against the gods.

thē-ōm'-a-chy, s. [THEOMACHIST.]

1. A fighting against the gods, as the battle of the giants with the gods in ancient mythology.
2. A strife or battle among the gods.
3. Opposition to the divine will.

thē-ō-măn-çy, s. [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *mantheia* = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination, drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be inspired immediately by some divinity.

thē-ō-mā-ni-a, s. [Gr. *theomania* = madness caused by a god.]

Mental Path.: A term introduced by Esquirol for a disorder in which the sufferer imagines himself to be the Deity, or that the Deity dwells in and speaks through him; used more widely to embrace religious exaltation and religious melancholy.

"An eye witness of the Irish Revivals speaks of *theomania*."—*Bucknill & Tuke: Psychol. Med.*, p. 238.

Thē-ō-pās'-chite, subst. [Gr. *theos* = God, and *paschō* = to suffer.]

Church Hist. (pl.): A name given to the Monophysite followers of Peter the Fuller, Bishop of Antioch, who toward the close of the fifth century, added the clause "Who wast crucified for us" to the Trisagion (q. v.).

"He undoubtedly made this addition with sectarian views, intending to establish men more firmly in his favorite doctrine, that of but one nature in Christ. But his adversaries, especially Felix of Rome and others, perverted his meaning, and maintained that he intended to teach that all the three Persons in the Godhead were crucified, and therefore such as approved this form of the hymn were called *Theopaschites*."—*Mosheim: Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 206.

thē-ō-pa-thēt'-ic, a. [Formed from *theopathy*, on the analogy of *sympathetic*, from *sympathy*.] Relating or pertaining to theopathy (q. v.).

thē-ō-pāth'-ic, a. [Eng. *theopathy*(y); -ic.] The same as THEOPATHETIC (q. v.).

"To deduce practical rules concerning the *theopathic* affections—faith, fear, gratitude, hope, trust, resignation, love."—*Hartley: On Man*, pt. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

thē-ōp'-a-thy, s. [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *pathos* = suffering.] Emotion excited by the contemplation of God; piety, or a sense of piety.

thē-ō-phān'-ic, a. [English *theophan*(y); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to theophany; making an actual appearance to man, as a god.

thē-ōph'-a-ný, s. [Pref. *theo-*, and Gr. *phainō* = to appear.]

1. The manifestation of God to man by actual appearance.

"To substitute dreams for distinct, objective, divine apparitions or *Theophanies*."—*Contemp. Rev.*, July, 1887, p. 38.

2. Epiphany (q. v.).

thē-ō-phīl-ān-thrōp'-ic, a. [Eng. *theophilanthrop*(y); -ic.] Pertaining or relating to theophilanthropism or the theophilanthropists; uniting love to God with that to man.

thē-ō-phīl-ān-thrō-pism, s. [Eng. *theophilanthrop*(y); -ism.] Theophilanthropy.

thē-ō-phīl-ān-thrō-pist, s. [Eng. *theophilanthrop*(y); -ist.] One who unites love to God with love to man; an adherent of Theophilanthropy.

"The temple, the most worthy of the divinity, in the eyes of the Theophilanthropists, is the universe."—*John Evans. Sketch of Denominations*, p. 17.

thē-ō-phīl-ān-thrō-pý, s. [Greek *theos* = God, and *philanthrōpos* = a lover of men.]

Compar. Religions: The name given to a system of natural religion which arose in the time of the first French Republic, and which had for its cardinal doctrines the adoration of God and love of man. In 1796 five heads of families—Chemin, Mareau, Janes, Haüy, and Mandar—associated themselves, and in December held their first meeting at a house in the Rue St. Denis for the purposes of divine worship and moral instruction, according to the dictates of natural religion. Their services consisted of moral discourses, singing, and prayer. One of their adherents was Revellière-Lépauz, a member of the Directory, who allowed them the use of the ten parish churches of Paris, which they fitted up and adorned with religious and moral inscriptions, an ancient altar, a basket of flowers as an offering to the Supreme Being, a pulpit, and allegorical paintings and banners. In 1802 Napoleon I. forbade them to hold their meetings in the churches, and after this time they no longer appear as a body.

"This religion, which consists in worshiping God and cherishing our kind, is what we express by one single word, that of *Theophilanthropy*."—*John Evans: Sketch of Denominations*, p. 19.

***thē-ō-phile**, s. [Gr. *theos* = God, and *philos* = dear.] One loved by God.

thē-ō-phīl-ō-sōph'-ic, a. [Pref. *theo-*, and Eng. *philosophic* (q. v.).] Combining, or pertaining to the combination of, theism and philosophy.

thē-ōph'-ōr-ōi, s. pl. [Pl. of Greek *theophoros* = possessed by a god, inspired: *theos* = a god, and *phoros* = bearing.]

Church Hist.: A mystical name assumed by some of the early Christians, signifying that they were the temples of God (1 Cor. iii. 16). It is not unlikely that the term had special reference to the presence of Christ, God and Man, in those who had devoutly received the Eucharist. (*Blunt*.)

thē-ō-phrās'-ta, s. [Named after Theophrastus, B. C. 371(?)–285, a philosopher, author of *The History of Plants*, &c., and often called the Father of Botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Theophrastæ (q. v.). Only known species, *Theophrasta jussieu*. It is a small tree with an unbranched stem, and a tuft of long, evergreen leaves at the top, giving it a superficial resemblance to a palm tree. Calyx and corolla campanulate, the former cartilaginous, the latter with a short tube, having a dilated throat with an angularly-lobed, fleshy ring, and a spreading limb; stamens five. Fruit, a spherical berry, with the seeds half immersed in the placenta. *T. jussieu* is a native of San Domingo, and is cultivated for its fine leaves.

thē-ō-phrās'-tē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *theophrast(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceæ (q. v.). Scales in the throat of the corolla alternate with its lobes.

***thē-ōp-neūs'-tēd**, adjective. [THEOPNEUSTY.] Divinely inspired; theopneustic.

thē-ōp-neūs'-ti-a, subst. [THEOPNEUSTY.] The same as THEOPNEUSTY.

"Let them beware of conjuring enchantments or cunningly devised dogmas of *Theopneustia*, which will not stand the test of inquiry. Discarding all these weak defenses, let them see whether the Bible is not itself Theopneustic to those who have some of the residue of the spirit by which to taste and try it."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 173. (1873.)

thē-ōp-neūs'-tīc, a. [Eng. *theopneust*(y); -ic.] Given by inspiration of the Spirit of God.

thē-ōp-neūs'-tý, s. [Greek *theopneustos*, from *theos* = God, and *pneō* = to breathe.] Divine inspiration; the supernatural influence of the Divine Spirit in qualifying men to receive and communicate revealed truth.

thē-or'-bist, s. [Eng. *theorb*(o); -ist.] One who plays on a theorbo.

thē-or'-bō, s. [Ital. *tiorba*; Fr. *théorbe*.]

Music: An old stringed instrument resembling the lute in form or tone. It had two necks, to the longest of which the bass strings were attached. It was employed for accompanying voices, and was in great favor during the seventeenth century. It differed from the lute in the possession of its two necks, whence it is sometimes called Cithara bijuga. The strings were usually single in the theorbo, and when double, or tuned in octaves or in unison with the base or treble notes, the instrument was called the Arch-lute, or Chittarone.

thē-ō-rēm, subst. [Lat. *theoremā*, from Gr. *theōrēma* = a spectacle, hence a subject for contemplation, a principle, a theorem, from *theōrō* = to look at, to behold, to view; *theōros* = a spectator; *theōmai*, *theōmai* = to see, to view; Fr. *théorème*; Sp. & Ital. *teorema*.]

1. **Geom.**: A proposition to be proved; a statement of a principle to be demonstrated; that is, the truth of which is required to be made evident by a course of reasoning, called a demonstration. In the synthetical method of investigation, which is that for the most part employed in geometry, it is usual to state the principle to be proved before commencing the demonstration, which proceeds by a regular course of argumentation to the final conclusion, confirmatory of the principle enunciated. The principle being proved, it may properly be employed as a premiss in the deduction of new truths. The principle, as enunciated before the demonstration, is the theorem; its statement after demonstration constitutes a rule or formula, according as the statement is made in ordinary or in algebraic language. A theorem differs from a problem in this, that the latter is a statement of something to be done, the former of something to be proved.

2. **Alg. & Anal.**: Something used to denote a rule, especially when that rule is expressed by symbols or formulæ; as, the binomial theorem.

*3. A speculative truth; a position laid down as an acknowledged truth; that which is considered and established as a principle.

"Questionless he (Soloman) was himself most conversant therein [theology]; for proof whereof he did leave so many excellent theorems and precepts of divinity to us."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 22.

¶ (1) **Negative theorem**: A theorem which expresses the impossibility of any assertion.

(2) **Particular theorem**: A theorem which extends only to a particular quantity.

(3) **Universal theorem**: A theorem which extends to any quantity without restriction.

thē-ō-rēm, v. t. [THEOREM, s.] To reduce to or formulate into a theorem.

thē-ō-rē-māt'-ic, **thē-ō-rē-māt'-ic-ā**, a. [Gr. *theōrēmatikos*.] Pertaining to a theorem; contained in a theorem; consisting of theorems.

thē-ō-rēm'-a-tist, s. [THEOREMATIC.] One who forms theorems; one who theorizes.

thē-ō-rēm'-ic, ***thē-ō-rēm'-ick**, a. [Eng. *theorem*; -ic.] Theorematic (q. v.).

"Theoremick truth, or that which lies in the conceptions we have of things, is negative or positive."—*Grew*.

thē-ō-rēt'-ic, **thē-ō-rēt'-ic-ā**, a. [Gr. *theōrētikos*; Fr. *théorétique*.] Pertaining or relating to theory; founded or depending on theory or speculation; terminating in theory or speculation; not practical; speculative.

"Admirably well turned, not only for the *theoretick*, but also the practical behavior of cunning fellows."—*Tatler*, No. 191.

thē-ō-rēt'-ic-ā-lý, adv. [Eng. *theoretical*; -ly.] In a theoretical manner; in or by theory; according to theory; speculatively; not practically.

"Geography is . . . theoretically speaking, an essential part of the latter science."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, § 205.

thē-ō-rēt'-ics, s. [THEORETIC.] The speculative parts of a science; speculation.

***thē-ōr'-ic**, ***the-or-ick**, ***the-or-ike**, s. & a. [Gr. *theōrikē*; Lat. *theorica* (ars); Fr. *théorique*.]

A. As subst.: Speculation, theory

"The bookish *theoric*,
Wherein the toged consuls can propose
As masterly as he; mere prattle, without practice,
Is all his soldiership."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: The same as THEORETICAL (q. v.).

"We are more beholden to her for all philosophical and *theorick* knowledge."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 58.

theoric-fund, s.

Greek Antiq.: The surplus of ordinary revenue, which, after defraying all charges of the peace establishment, was devoted to the formation of a fund for furnishing to all citizens not absent from Attica the sum of two oboli, being the price of seats at the great dramatic festivals.

thē-ōr'-ic-ā, s. pl. [Greek *theōrika*, neut. pl. of *theōrikos* = pertaining to a spectacle; *theōros* = a spectator.]

Greek Antiq.: The public moneys expended in Athens on festivals and largesses.

***thē-ōr'-ic-ā**, ***the-or-ic-all**, a. [Eng. *theoric*; -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to theory; theoretical.

"Furnished with arts, languages, and grounds of *theorick* divinity."—*Ep. Hall: Specialties of his Life*.

2. Pertaining to the Theorica (q. v.).

***thē-ōr'-ic-ā-lý**, adv. [English *theoretical*; -ly.] Theoretically, speculatively.

"Able to discourse *theoretically* of the dimensions, situation, and motion, or stability of the whole terrestrial globe."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 287.

***thē-ō-rīque** (que ask), s. [Fr.] Theory.

thē-ō-rīst, s. [Eng. *theor*(y); -ist.] One who theorizes; one who forms theories; a speculator.

"Truths that the *theorist* could never reach,
And observation taught me, I would teach."
Couper: *Progress of Error*, 11.

thē-ō-rī-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *theoriz*(e); -ation.] The act of theorizing or speculating; the formation of a theory or theories.

thē-ō-rīze, v. i. [Eng. *theor*(y); -ize.] To form a theory or theories; to form opinions solely by theory; to indulge in theories; to speculate.

thē-ō-rīz-ēr, subst. [Eng. *theoriz*(e); -er.] One who theorizes; a theorist.

thē-ō-rý, ***the-o-rie**, s. [Fr. *théorie*, from Lat. *theō*; Gr. *theōria* = a beholding, contemplation, speculation; *theōros* = a spectator. Sp. & Ital. *teoria*.] [THEOREM.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Speculation; supposition explaining something; a doctrine or scheme of things which terminates in speculation or contemplation, without a view to practice; hypothesis. (Often taken in an unfavorable sense, as implying something visionary.)
2. Plan or system; scheme.
3. An exposition of the general principles of any science; as, the *theory* of music—that is, the speculations arising from a knowledge of the principles



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

of sound. The rules for composition and arrangement of music for voices and instruments in rhythm, melody, harmony, counterpoint, and instrumentation.

4. The science distinguished from the art; the rules of an art, as distinguished from the practice; as, the *theory* and practice of medicine.

II. Science: An explanation of phenomena which accounts for them so satisfactorily, that there is a high probability that the true cause of their occurrence has been pointed out. It is sometimes used in science in the same sense as hypothesis; and also in the law courts, when, for instance, in a murder case it is stated that "the theory of the prosecution is," that this or this occurred. More generally scientific men use the word to signify a hypothesis which has been established as, apparently, the true one. It is thus a stronger word than hypothesis. A theory is founded on principles which have been established on independent evidence. A hypothesis merely assumes the operation of a cause which would account for the phenomena, but has not evidence that such cause was actually at work. Metaphysically, a theory is nothing more than a hypothesis supported by a large amount of probable evidence.

thē-ō-sōph, s. [THEOSOPHY.] One who claims to have a knowledge of God, or of the laws of nature, by means of internal illumination; a mystic, a theosophist.

"Within the Christian period we may number among the *Theosophs* the Neoplatonists."—*Chambers' Encyclopedia*, ix, 400.

thē-ōs-ō-phēr, s. [THEOSOPHY.] The same as THEOSOPHIST (q. v.).

"The great Teutonic theosopher, Jacob Behmen."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i, 236.

thē-ō-sōph-ic, *thē-ō-sōph-ick, thē-ō-sōph-ic-al, a. [Eng. theosoph(y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to theosophism or the theosophists; divinely wise.

"The outer portal of the theosophic temple."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Theosophical Society, s.

Hist. & Relig.: A society founded at New York in 1875 by Col. Olcott. Its objects are: (1) To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed or color; (2) to promote the study of Aryan and other eastern literature, religions, and sciences; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the physical powers of man. The society has several branches in Europe and in India. (See *Olcott: Theosophy*; *Sinnett: Occult World*.)

thē-ō-sōph-ic-al-lŷ, adv. [Eng. theosophical; -ly.] In a theosophical manner; with direct divine illumination.

thē-ōs-ō-phism, s. [Gr. theos=God, and sophisma; sophos=wise.] Pretension to divine illumination; enthusiasm.

"Many traces of the spirit of theosophism may be found."—*Engel: Hist. Philosophy*, vol. ii.

thē-ōs-ō-phist, s. [THEOSOPHISM.] One who cultivates or affects theosophy; one who professes to hold intercourse with God and heavenly spirits; one who pretends to derive his knowledge from divine revelation.

thē-ō-sō-phist-ic-al, a. [English theosophist; -ical.] Theosophical.

***thē-ōs-ō-phize, v. i. [Eng. theosoph(y); -ize.]** To treat of or to practice theosophy.

thē-ōs-ō-phŷ, s. [Gr. theosophia=knowledge of divine things: theos=God, and sophia=wisdom; sophos=wise; Fr. théosophie; Sp. & Ital. teosofia.]

Hist.: A term signifying literally "Divine Wisdom," but which has been employed to designate several systems differing widely from each other, of which the chief are:

(1) The system of the Fire-philosophers or Rosicrucians (q. v.), who claimed to be able, by a miraculous intuition of the properties of the so-called element of fire, to provide a solution, not only for every difficulty of physics, but also for every doubtful problem in the spiritual world. The leader of this movement was Paracelsus (1493-1541); it gained many adherents on the Continent, and had a celebrated advocate in England in the person of Robert Fludd (1574-1637). These Theosophists asserted that God, who is unchangeable, acts in the kingdom of grace just as he does in the kingdom of nature; so that whoever understands how natural bodies, in particular the metals, are changed, understands also what passes in the soul in regeneration, sanctification, and renovation.

(2) A form of Christian mysticism, which, excluding the dialectic processes of philosophy and the claims of authority and revelation, professed to derive its knowledge of God from direct and immediate intuition and contemplation, or from the immediate communication of God himself. Traces of

this belief are to be found in the early history of the Church, but the name Theosophy, in this connection, is applied chiefly to the system developed from the writings of Jacob Böhme, or Böhmen (1575-1624), a shoemaker of Görlitz, sometimes called the "Teutonic Philosopher." He studied the Scriptures diligently, acquired some notions of chemistry and natural science, saw visions, as he believed, and came at last to consider his speculations on the Deity and origin of things as given to him by internal illumination. According to Böhme, finite existences are an efflux from the One Infinite existence, and such efflux, manifesting itself in fire, light, and spirit, is a necessary attribute of God's own being. Angels and men owe their origin to the divine fire, from which light and love are generated in them. This triune life is the perfection of being, and the loss of it constituted the fall of angels and men. Christ restored to men the germ of paradisaical life, which is possessed by all through the new birth and His indwelling. No man can be lost except by the willful destruction of the germ of the divine life. Böhme's Theosophy, however, was at the bottom thoroughly Christian. Henry More (1614-87), to some extent, adopted Böhme's opinions, as did William Law (1686-1761), the author of *A Serious Call to a Devout Life*.

(3) Search after divine knowledge—the term divine applying to the divine nature of the abstract principle, not to the quality of a Personal God. (*Olcott: Theosophy*, p. 176.) Theosophy is apparently allied to Spiritualism, and, like it, is decidedly anti-Christian. Moreover it has been alleged, with some show of truth, that the so-called occult phenomena produced by some of the leading theosophists in support of their system are neither more nor less than conjuring tricks. (See also *St. James's Gazette*, June 22, 1881; *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, 1881; *Saturday Review*, Sept. 3, 1881.)

(¶) Of late years theosophy has attracted widespread attention in both hemispheres, and intimate relations have existed between the leaders of the movement; owing to facility of correspondence and travel the theosophists have been enabled to act more in unison, and the names of the leaders of the faith have become familiar to the reading public of the whole world. Some ridicule has attached to the belief on account of the extravagant expressions of some of its alleged followers, who are utterly incapable of appreciating any portion of its teachings which at all tend to metaphysics or mysticisms.

***thē-ō-tēch-nic, adj. [Eng. theotechn(y); -ic.]** Pertaining to the action or intervention of the gods; operated or carried on by the gods.

***thē-ō-tēch-nŷ, s. [Gr. theos=God, and technē=art.]** The supernatural beings introduced into any piece of literary composition.

"The personages of the Homeric theotechny, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the poems."—*Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

thē-ō-thē-ca, s. [Prefix theo-, and Gr. thēkē=a case, a receptacle.] The same as MONSTRANCE (q. v.).

Thē-ōt-ō-kōs, s. [Eccles. Gr. theotokos=bringing forth or giving birth to God: theos=God, and tokos=bringing forth; tiktō=to bring forth.]

Church Hist. & Theol.: A title of the Virgin Mary. The word itself does not occur in the New Testament, but its equivalent ("the mother of my Lord") is found (Luke i. 43). As an ecclesiastical term it was adopted at the Councils of Ephesus (A. D. 431), and Chalcedon (A. D. 451), to assert the divinity of our Lord's Person.

"The title *Theotokos*, assigned to the Blessed Virgin by eminent Fathers before the Nestorian controversy (see *Bright: Hist. Church*, p. 302), and by the whole Church ever since the Council of Ephesus, is essentially a tribute to Christ's personal glory."—*Liddon: Bampton Lectures* (ed. 11th), p. 261. (Note d.)

***theow, s. [A. S.]** A slave.

***theow-man, s. [A. S.]** A slave, a serf, a bondman.

***ther, adv. [THERE.]**

***ther-a-bout-en, adv. [THEREABOUT.]**

***ther-a-gain, adv. [English there, and again.]** Against that.

thēr-a-peū-çŷ, subst. [THERAPEUTIC.] Therapeutics.

"And contrasted this with the hopeless scepticism of the present day, as illustrated by the conspicuous absence of *therapeuty* from the proceedings of the late International Medical Congress."—*London Daily News*.

thēr-a-peūt, subst. [THERAPEUTÆ.] One of the Therapeutæ (q. v.).

"Philo on the Essenes and Therapeuts."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 585.

Thēr-a-peū-tæ, s. pl. [Gr. therapeutēs=a servant; therapeuō=to serve.]

Church Hist.: A term applied to a body of Egyptian Jews by Philo in his *Contemplative Life*. They

arose about the end of the first century and gave themselves up entirely to contemplation of the Deity, performing none of the duties of active life, but living in solitary cells like hermits, and meeting every Saturday, which they kept as a great holiday, for devotion in common, after which they again retired to their respective *semneia* or cells, and spent their time in their customary speculations. Eusebius (*Hist. Eccles.*, lib. ii., ch. xvii.) claims them as Christian monks established by St. Mark, though without using the word Therapeutæ, and says, "Who can doubt that Philo is speaking about the customs of our people?" Others have called them Contemplative Essenes [ESSENE]; Lange thought they were Oriental philosophers of melancholy temperament who had imbibed Jewish notions; and Jablonski considered them Egyptian priests addicted to astrology.

"I agree entirely with those who regard the *Therapeute* as being Jews claiming to be true disciples of Moses, and as being neither Christians nor Egyptians. In reality, they were wild and melancholy enthusiasts, who led a life incongruous alike with the law of Moses, and of sober reason."—*Mosheim: Eccles. Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 15.

thēr-a-peū-tic, a. & s. [Fr. thérapeutique, from Lat. therapeutica (ars)=(the art) of healing, from Greek therapeutikos, from therapeutēs=a servant.] [THERAPEUTÆ.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the healing art; curative; concerned in discovering and applying remedies for diseases.

"*Therapeutick* or curative physick, we term that which restoreth the patient unto sanity, and taketh away diseases actually affecting."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

***B. As subst.:** One of the Jewish sect called Therapeutæ (q. v.).

thēr-a-peū-tic-al, a. [Eng. therapeutic; -al.] The same as THERAPEUTIC (q. v.).

"This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be prophylactical, for prevention of the disease, than *therapeutical*, for the cure of it."—*Ferrand: Love and Melancholy*, p. 336.

thēr-a-peū-tics, s. [THERAPEUTIC.]

Med.: The science which treats of the healing of diseases. It deals with the form, manner, and time in which drugs should be administered, if needful to administer them at all; it instructs how to avoid incompatible combinations, and classifies remedial agents. (For its history in this sense, see *MEDICINE*, II. 3.) Therapeutics also investigates the laws of health, and how it can be preserved. [*HYGIENE*.] Another branch of it is Dietetics. [*DIETETIC*, B.]

thēr-a-peū-tist, subst. [THERAPEUTIC.] One versed in therapeutics.

thēr-a-pōn, s. [Gr. therapōn=an attendant.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Percidæ, with about twenty species, some of which are more or less marine, spread over the Indo-Pacific. Body oblong, compressed, with scales of moderate size; teeth villiform; branchiostegals six. They are all of small size, and may be readily recognized by the blackish longitudinal bands with which the body is ornamented.

thēr-a-pŷ, s. [Greek therapeia=service, nurture.] Therapeutics. Used in compounds.

***ther-be-forne, adv. [THEREBEFORE.]**

***ther-by, adv. [THEREBY.]**

thère, *ther, *thore, adv. [A. S. dhar, dher; cogn. with Dut. daar; Icel. thar; Dan. & Sw. der; Goth. thar; O. H. Ger. dár, dára; M. H. Ger. dár; Ger. da.]

1. In that place; at that place; as opposed to *here*, *there* generally denotes the place most distant, but in some cases the words are used merely in contradistinction without reference to nearness or distance.

"In crossing a heath, suppose I pitched my foot against a stone, and were asked how the stone came to be *there*; I might possibly answer, that for any thing I knew to the contrary it had been *there* for ever."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. i.

2. In this or that object, point, or matter; therein, in that, in this, herein.

"There art thou happy."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

3. At that point or stage; after going so far; as, He did not stop *there*.

4. Into that place; thither.

"The rarest that e'er came *there*."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

5. Used as an exclamation calling attention to something, as to a person, object, or statement.

"Why, *there* it goes."—*Shakespeare: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

6. Used like *that* in interjectional phrases.

"*There's* a wench."—*Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rûle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

7. Frequently used before the verb, when there is an inversion of the subject.

"And there came a voice from Heaven, saying, Thou art my beloved Son."—Mark i. 11.

¶ *There* in composition represents A. S. *dhære*, dat. fem. of the definite article, and is not quite the same as the adverb *there*. [THEREFORE.]

¶ (1) *Here and there*: [HERE].

* (2) *Here by there*: Here and there. (Spenser.)

there-right, adv.

1. Straightforward.

2. On this very spot. (Colloq.)

thère-a-bout, adv. [Eng. *there* and *about*.]

1. About or near that place.

2. Near that number, degree, or quantity; as, There were two hundred, or *thereabout*.

*3. Concerning that.

"Much perplexed *thereabout*."—Luke xxiv. 4.

thère-a-bouts, adv. [THEREABOUT.] *Thereabout*; near that number, degree, or quantity.

"Five or six thousand horse, or *thereabouts*."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iv. 3.

thère-af-tër, adv. [Eng. *there* and *after*.]

1. After that; afterward.

2. According to that; accordingly.

"Would'st thou not eat? *Thereafter* as I like The giver, answered Jesus."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 321.

*3. Of or after that sort: of that kind, quality, or condition.

"My audience is not *thereafter*."—Latimer.

thère-a-nënt, adv. [Eng. *there* and *anent*.] Concerning that; as regards or respects that matter or point. (Scotch.)

thère-ât, ***ther-at**, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *at*.]

1. At that place; there.

"He opened a secrete gate and out *thereat* Conveied her."

Chaucer: *Testament of Creseide*.

2. At that thing or event; on that account.

"Every error is a stain to the beauty of nature; for which cause it bluseth *thereat*, and glorieth in the contrary."—Hooker.

thère-a-wây, adv. [Eng. *there* and *away*.]

1. Away, in that place or direction.

2. About there or that; *thereabouts*. (Colloq.)

***thère-bë-före**, ***there-be-forn**, adv. [English *there*, and *before*.] Before that time.

"In sterres many a winter *therebefore* Was writ the deth of Hector, Achilles."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,639.

thère-bÿ, ***there-bi**, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *by*.]

1. Annexed or attached to that.

"Well, *thereby* hangs a tale."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 4.

2. By that; by that means; in consequence of that.

"As if one asking, what a fiber was? I should answer him, that it was a thing made up of several fibers: would he *thereby* be enabled to understand what a fiber was better than he did before?"—Locke: *Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

3. By or near that place; near that number, degree, or quantity; *thereabouts*.

"*Thereby* a crystal stream did gently play."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, l. i. 34.

thère-for, **ther-for**, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *for*.] For that or this; for it.

"*Therfor* the Jewis answerden and seiden to him, what tokene schewist thou to us that thou doist these thingis?"—Wycliffe: *John* ii.

thère-före, adv. [A. S. *fore dhære* (sace)=for that (cause).] [THERE, ¶.]

1. For that; for that or this reason; referring to something previously stated.

"The Romanists say, 'tis best for men, and so suitable to the goodness of God that there should be an infallible judge of controversies on earth; and *therefore* there is one."—Locke: *Hum. Underst.*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Consequently.

3. In return, exchange, or compensation for this or that.

"What shall we have *therefore*?"—Matt. xix. 27.

4. For that purpose.

"We are *therefore* provided."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

¶ *Therefore*, that is, for this reason, marks a deduction; consequently, that is, in consequence, marks a consequence; accordingly, that is, according to something, implies an agreement or adaptation. *Therefore* is employed particularly in abstract reasoning; consequently is employed either in reading or in the narrative style; accordingly is used principally in the narrative style.

thère-fröm, adv. [English *there*, and *from*.] From this or that.

"Be ye *therefore* very courageous to do all that is written in the law, that ye turn not aside *therefrom*, to the right hand or to the left."—Joshua xxiii. 6.

***thère-hënce**, adv. [English *there*, and *hence*.] Thence.

"Thither doe I resolve to go once more by the grace of Christ, and *therehence* to take my passage into Christendome over renowned Greece."—J. Taylor: *Works*. (1630.)

thère-in, ***thar-in**, ***ther-in**, ***ther-ynne**, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *in*.]

1. In that or this time, place, or thing.

"And he entride into the temple; and bigan to cast out men silling *thereinne* and biynge."—Wycliffe: *Luke* ix.

2. In that or this particular point, matter, or respect.

"*Therein* thou wrongest thy children."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 2.

thère-in-tô, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *into*.] Into that place or matter.

"Let not them that are in the countries enter *thereinto*."—Luke xxi. 21.

thère-ôf, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *of*.] Of that or this.

"In the day that thou eatest *thereof*, thou shalt surely die."—Genesis ii. 17.

***thër-ë-ôl'-ô-gist**, s. [Eng. *thereolog*(y); -ist.] One who is versed in *thereology*.

thër-ë-ôl'-ô-gÿ, s. [Greek *therō*=to medicate; suff. -ology.] The art of healing; therapeutics.

thère-ôn, adv. [A. S. *dhæron*.] On that or this; on it.

"And when he thought *thereon* he wept."—Mark xiv. 72.

thère-ôut, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *out*.]

1. Out of that or this; out of it.

"There came water *thereout*."—Judges xv. 19.

2. Without; out of doors. (Scotch.)

*3. Therefore; in consequence of that.

"And *thereout* have condemned them to lose their lives."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. iii.

thère-tô, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *to*.]

1. To that or this.

*2. Besides; over and above; to boot.

"If she be black, and *thereto* have a wit."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 1.

thère-tô-före, adv. [Formed from *there*, on analogy of *heretofore*.] Before that time; before that.

thère-ün-dër, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *under*.] Under that or this.

"Those which come nearer unto reason, find paradise under the equinoctial line, judging that *thereunder* might be found most pleasure and the greatest fertility."—Raleigh.

thère-ün-tô, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *unto*.]

1. To that or this; thereto.

"Points of ignorance pertaining *thereunto*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 3.

*2. Besides; in addition.

thère-ÿp-ôn, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *upon*.]

1. Upon that or this; thereon.

2. In consequence of that.

"*Thereupon* I drew my sword on you."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

3. Immediately; at once.

thër-rë-vä, subst. [Gr. *thereuo*=to hunt after, to chase.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Therevidæ* (q. v.).

thër-rë-vi-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *therev(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Notacantha, akin to *Asilidæ*, but having the proboscis short, and terminated by fleshy lips. The larva, which is long, lives in mold and rotten wood. The perfect insect feeds on other Diptera.

***thère-while**, ***ther-while**, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *while*.] At the same time.

"Teaching vs *therwhile*, to vse the most fauour possible towards sinners."—Udall: *Luke* xxii.

thère-with, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *with*.]

1. With that or this.

"I have learned in whatsoever state I am *therewith* to be content."—Philippians iv. 11.

*2. Immediately.

thère-with-äl, adv. [Eng. *there*, and *withal*.]

1. With that or this; therewith.

2. At the same time.

"Give her that ring, and *therewithal*

This letter."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

*3. Over and above.

"*Therewithal* the execrable act

On their late murder'd king they aggravate."

Donne.

thërf, ***tharf**, ***tharfe**, a. [A. S. *therf*, *theorf*=unfermented.] Unleavened.

"The oyst schulde be of *therf* brede."—Trevisa: *Higden*, v. 9.

therf-bread, ***therf-breed**, subst. Unleavened bread.

"With *therf-breed* and lettus wilde."

Cursor Mundi, 6,079.

***ther-fore**, adv. [THEREFORE.]

***ther-fro**, adv. [Mid. English *ther*=there, and *fro*.] From that; therefrom.

***ther-gaine**, adv. [Mid. Eng. *ther*=there, and *again*.] Against that.

thër-i-äc, s. & a. [Lat. *theriacus*; Gr. *thēriakos*.] [TREACLE.]

A. As subst.: A name formerly given to various compositions snposed to be efficacious against poison, but afterward restricted to what is termed *Theriaca Andromachi*, a Venice treacle, which is a compound of sixty-four drugs, prepared, pulverized, and reduced by means of honey to an electuary.

"When the disease was young, it was mitigated with rob of elder; with crabs-eyes; spirits of hartshorn; *theriac* and vinegar."—The Student, ii. 344.

B. As adjective: Of or pertaining to *theriac*; medicinal.

thër-ri-a-cä, s. [Lat.] The same as *THERIAQ* (q. v.).

thër-ri-a-cäl, ***the-ri-a-call**, a. [Lat. *theriacus*.] The same as *THERIAQ* (q. v.).

"*Theriaca*ll trochisks, troches made of vipers flesh, to enter into the composition *theriaca*, that is, treacle."—Plutarch: *Glossary*.

***thër-i-äl**, ***thër-i-äl**, a. [THERIAQ.] *Theriac*, medicinal.

"Yet see what account there is made of a composition called *theriac*, devised onely for excesse and superfluitie."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxix., ch. i.

thër-i-än-thröp-ic, a. [Gr. *thērion*=wild beast, and *anthrōpikos*=of or belonging to man; human.]

Compar. Relig.: A term applied by Tiele [see extract] to one of his divisions of Polytheism; the other and higher stage he calls *Anthropomorphic*. [ZOOLATRY.]

"Most images of the gods are either human bodies with heads of animals or the bodies of animals with human heads. It is therefore we call their religion *therianthropic*."—Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xx. 368.

thër-i-dī-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *theridi(on)*: Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A very extensive family of *Dipneumoneæ*. Small or moderate-sized spiders, with the abdomen generally large, as compared with the cephalothorax, and broadly ovate. Fore legs usually the longest; eyes in two transverse rows. These spiders are found among foliage, and sometimes construct irregular webs. The species are most numerous in temperate climates, and the greater number belong to the Eastern hemisphere.

thër-rīd-i-ön, s. [Gr. *thērídion*=a small animal; *thērion*=a beast.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of *Theridiidæ* (q. v.).

thër-rīd-ö-mÿs, s. [Gr. *thēr*=a wild beast; *eidōs*=form, and *mÿs*=a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rodents of doubtful affinities, from the Miocene of Europe.

†thër-i-ö-dönt, a. & s. [THERIODONTIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the order *Theriodontia* (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the *Theriodontia* (q. v.). (Q. J. G. S., 1876, p. 352.)

†thër-i-ö-dön-ti-a (ti as shī), s. pl. [Gr. *thērion* and *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth. Named from the mammalian character of the dentition.]

Palæont.: An order of Reptilia founded by Owen for the reception of a number of remains from deposits in South Africa of Triassic or Permian age. The dentition is of the carnivorous type, consisting of incisors, canines, and molars.

†thër-i-ö-mor-phä, s. pl. [Gr. *thērion*=a wild beast, and *morphē*=form.]

Zoöl.: Owen's name for the Tailless Amphibians (Frogs and Toads), more generally called *Anoura*, or *Batrachia Salientia*. It is a synonym of Huxley's *Batrachia*, a name used by Owen to designate the class *Amphibia*.



Skull of *Theriodont*.
c. Canine teeth.

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cions, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. dol.

thēr-i-ō-mor'-phic, *a.* [THERIOMORPHA.]
Compar. Relig.: Having the form of an animal.
 [ZOOLOGY.]

thēr-i-ō-sū'-chūs, *s.* [Gr. *thērion*, and *souchos* = an Egyptian name for the crocodile.]
Palaeont.: A genus of Crocodilia, with one species, from the Purbeck beds.

thēr-i-ōt'-ō-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. *thērion*=a wild beast, and *tomē*=a cutting.] The anatomy of animals; zootomy.

***thērm** (1), *s.* [THERMA.] A hot-bath, a bath.

thērm (2), *s.* The unit of heat. It is the amount of heat required to raise one gramme of water 1° centigrade, beginning at the temperature of water at its maximum density.

thēr'-mā, *s. pl.* [Lat., from Gr. *thermos* = hot.] Hot springs, hot baths.

thērm-ēs-thē-si-ōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *therm*(os) = hot, and Eng. *aesthesiometer*.] An instrument for measuring the sensitiveness of the body to changes of temperature.

thēr'-māl, *a.* [Gr. *thermos*=hot.] Of or pertaining to heat; warm.

thermal-alarm, *s.*

Mach.: An attachment for giving indications of a hot bearing.

thermal-analysis, *s.* The analysis of a beam of solar light, and the ascertainment, by means of a delicate thermopile, how the temperature is affected by passing over the several colors and the invisible spectrum beyond. [SPECTRUM.]

thermal-capacity, *s.*

Physics: The amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a body one degree.

thermal-motor, *s.* A machine in which the expansion and contraction of an object or material, by changes in the temperature, is made a means of motion. The term is usually applied to a machine operated by natural thermometric changes.

thermal-springs, thermal-waters, *s. pl.* Hot springs.

thermal-unit, *s.* That quantity of heat which corresponds to an interval of 1° F. in the temperature of 1 lb. advoirdupois of water at 39.10° F. It is to the French thermal unit (1° C. in 1 kilogramme of water) as 1: 3.96832.

thēr-māl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *thermal*; -ly.] In a thermal manner; with reference to heat.

thērm-ām'-mē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *therm*, and *ammeter*.] An instrument for measuring (in amperes) the strength of an electric current by the amount of heat generated.

thēr-mān'-tī-dōte, *s.* [Pref. *therm*-, and Eng. *antidote* (q. v.).] An East Indian apparatus for producing a current of air.

thēr-mēt'-ō-graph, thēr-mēt'-rō-graph, *subst.* [THERMOMETROGRAPH.]

thērm-ic, *a.* [Gr. *thermos*=hot.] Pertaining or relating to heat; thermal.

Thēr'-mī-dor, *subst.* [Fr.] Literally, the Hot Month, the name given in October 1793, by the French Convention to the eleventh month of the Republican year. It commenced on July 19, and was the second summer month.

Thēr-mī-dōr'-i-ān, *s.* [THERMIDOR.]

French Hist.: One of those who, in 1794, took part in the *coup d'état* by which the fall of Robespierre was effected. They were so called because the Reign of Terror was brought to an end on the 9th Thermidor.

thēr-mo-, thērm-, *pref.* [Gr. *thermos*=hot.] A prefix used in a number of compound words referring to heat or temperature.

thermo-barometer, *s.* An instrument for measuring altitudes by means of determining the boiling point of water. They consist essentially of a small metallic vessel for boiling water, fitted with very delicate thermometers, which are only graduated from 80° to 100°; so that each degree occupying a considerable space on the scale, the tenths, and even the hundredths of a degree, may be estimated, and thus it is possible to determine the height of a place by means of the boiling point to within about ten feet.

thermo-call, *s.* An electric alarm or call-bell operated by thermo-electricity. It is generally used as a fire-alarm.

thermo-chemistry, *s.*

Chem.: That branch of the science which deals with the heat liberated or absorbed during a chemical reaction; thus, 2 grammes of hydrogen, in combining with 16 grammes of oxygen to form water, liberates a certain definite amount of heat, viz., 69,000 calories (units of heat); while water, on being decomposed into its elements, is found to absorb the same amount of heat.

thermo-current, *s.*

Elect.: An electric current produced by the action of heat.

thermo-dynamic, *a.* Pertaining or relating to the relations between heat and mechanical work.

"Hence by *thermo-dynamic* principles, the heat converted into mechanical effect in the cycle of operations is . . ."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ix., p. 54.

Thermo-dynamic valve: A valve depending for its operation upon the expansion and contraction occasioned by changes of temperature.

thermo-dynamics, *s. pl.*

Physics: The science which treats of the relations subsisting between heat and work.

thermo-electric, *a.* Pertaining or relating to electric currents or effects produced by heat.

Thermo-electric alarm: An apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature in bearings for shaftings, or in any kind of machinery or any branch of manufacture where a fixed temperature is desirable.

Thermo-electric battery:

Elect.: A battery in which an electric current is established by applying heat or cold.

Thermo-electric current:

Elect.: A current produced by heating some part of a suitable apparatus. So named by Professor Seebeck to distinguish it from the Hydro-electric, or ordinary voltaic current.

Thermo-electric force: The electromotive force of a thermo-electric circuit. (Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 74.)

Thermo-electric pile:

Elect.: A number of metallic plates of two different metals coupled in series, so that the whole of one set of the alternate junctions are at one side and the other set on the other. Antimony and bismuth are preferred as being farthest apart of the metals ranged in thermo-electric order. By heating one set of the junctions, electricity is developed. In practice, the face of the pile, which contains one set of junctions, is turned toward the source of heat, such as a polarized beam from an electric lantern; then, a galvanometer being placed in the circuit of the pile and equilibrated, any increase or diminution of the temperature in the beam is at once shown by movement of the galvanometer needle.

Thermo-electric series:

Electric.: Metals arranged in the order of their capacity to generate a thermo-electric current when heated.

Thermo-electric value:

Electric.: The value or capability of particular metals for thermo-electric purposes. (See extract.)

"The difference of the *thermo-electric values* of two metals at a given temperature, *t*, is the electromotive force per degree of difference between the temperatures of the junction in a couple formed of these metals, when the mean of the temperatures of the junctions is *t*."—Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. xi., p. 75.

thermo-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity excited by application of heat to any suitable apparatus, usually the junction between two different metals. The discovery that it may be thus produced was made by Professor Seebeck, of Berlin, in 1821.

thermo-electrometer, *subst.* An instrument for ascertaining the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat it produces.

thermo-element, *s.*

Electric.: An element which aids in producing thermo-electricity.

thermo-magnetism, *s.*

Elect.: Magnetism produced by the action of heat.

thermo-siphon, *s.* A siphon attached to hot-water heating apparatus, invented by Kewley, of London, and Fowler, of Devonshire.

thēr-mō-cāl'-cīte, *s.* [Pref. *thermo*-, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Petrol.: A name given by Cordier to non-crystalline limestones, most of which inclose fossil remains and various sedimentary substances.

thēr-mōch'-rō-sỹ, thēr-mō-crōse, *s.* [Pref. *thermo*-, and Gr. *chrōsis*=coloring.]

Physics: (See extract.)

"Definite luminous rays being distinguished by their colors, to these different obscure calorific rays Melloni gives the name of *thermocrosc* or heat coloration. The invisible portion of the spectrum is accordingly mapped out into a series of spaces, each possessing its own peculiar feature corresponding to the colored spaces which are seen in that portion of the spectrum visible to our eyes."—Ganot: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 429.

***thēr'-mō-gēn**, *subst.* [Pref. *thermo*-, and Gr. *gennaō*=to produce.] An old name for caloric. (q. v.).

thēr-mōg'-ēn-ōūs, *a.* [THERMOGEN.] Producing heat; calorific.

thēr'-mō-graph, *subst.* [Pref. *thermo*-, and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] An instrument for automatically recording variations of temperature.

"Bowkett's new *thermograph* . . . is an instrument for recording changes of temperature, which are measured by the action of heat upon a hollow, circular metallizing ring connected with a circular vessel, the whole being filled with fluid and hermetically sealed."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 470. (1881.)

thēr-mōg'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [THERMOGRAPH.] A process by which engravings are copied on metal plates, &c., by the agency of heat.

***thēr-mōl'-ō-gỹ**, *s.* [Greek *thermos*=hot; suff. -ology.] A discourse on or an account of heat.

thēr-mōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Prefix *thermo*-, and Greek *metron*=a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for measuring intensity of heat, or temperature, by means of expansion of a liquid or gas. Mercury is generally employed, and an ordinary thermometer consists of a spherical or cylindrical glass bulb at the end of a very fine tube, the bulb being completely filled, and the tube partly filled, with mercury, while the space above the mercury contains only a small quantity of mercury vapor, which offers no resistance to the expansion of the mercury. A rise of temperature is indicated by a rise of the mercury in the tube, owing to expansion; and, conversely, a fall of temperature is indicated by a fall of the mercury in the tube. A graduated scale is attached, with two fixed points: the lower, or freezing point, and the upper, or boiling point, of water. The distance between the two fixed points is then divided into a certain number of equal parts, or degrees, which are continued above and below the two fixed points. On the Centigrade or Celsius thermometer (used by scientific men all over the world, and in general use on the continent of Europe), the distance between the two points is divided into 100 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 100°; on the Réaumur thermometer (used only in northwestern Europe), the distance is divided into 80 degrees, the freezing point being 0°, and the boiling point 80°; on the Fahrenheit thermometer (in general use in this country and England), the distance is divided into 180 degrees, but, since zero is 32 degrees below the freezing point, the freezing point is 32°, and the boiling point is 212°. Degrees above 0° are termed + degrees, while those below 0° are termed - degrees.

$$\begin{array}{lcl} C. + 5 \times 9 + 32 = F. & & F. - 32 + 9 \times 4 = R. \\ R. + 4 \times 9 + 32 = F. & & C. + 5 \times 4 = R. \\ F. - 32 + 9 \times 5 = C. & & R. + 4 \times 5 = C. \end{array}$$

Mercury can only be used for temperatures between -40° and +675°, since it freezes at 40° and boils at 675°. For lower temperatures alcohol is used; and for high temperatures air thermometers are employed, in which changes of temperature are measured by the expansion or contraction of a known volume of air. In deep sea thermometers, used for ascertaining the temperature of the sea, the bulb is specially protected against the pressure of the water. [MAXIMUM-THERMOMETER, MINIMUM-THERMOMETER.]

thēr-mō-mēt'-ric, thēr-mō-mēt'-ric-āl, *adj.* [Eng. *thermometer*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Of or pertaining to a thermometer, or the measurement of heat.

2. Made, performed, or ascertained by a thermometer.

"[The book] comes accompanied with some preliminaries and an appendix, whereof the former contains new *thermometrical* experiments and thoughts."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 466.

thermometric-alarm, *s.* An instrument to release an alarm when a dangerous heat is reached in an apartment; a form of fire-alarm. One form consists of a bent glass tube with a bulb at each end, one of which with a part of the stem contains ether; the other with a part of the stem containing mercury and open to the external air. The tube is poised on its center by gravity. Should the temperature be raised by the presence of fire, the ether would be expanded, the mercury driven into the bulb, the instrument tipped over on its axis, and the alarm sounded.

thermometric-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: Applied to certain approximate methods of analysis, depending on the observation of the temperature when a phenomenon takes place, or of the changes of temperature accompanying chemical reactions—e. g., fixed oils evolve different degrees of heat when treated with strong sulphuric acid, and the temperatures thus produced are used to determine the proportions of two in a mixture, or to identify two oils, especially when one is a non-drying and the other a drying oil. When 15 grms. were treated with 7.5 grms. sulphuric acid of 90 per cent., the following rise of temperature was observed in the three oils tested: olive-oil from 12-40°, rape-oil from 17-54°, and linseed oil from 16-91°.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

thermometric steam-gauge, *s.* A steam-gauge which indicates the pressure in a boiler by the amount of expansion of a fluid at the temperature due to the pressure.

thermometric-ventilator, *s.* A chimney valve consisting of a circular disk accurately balanced on a spindle. On one side of the disk is an inverted siphon, open at one end and having a bulb at the other. The lower part of the siphon tube contains mercury, and the bulb is full of air. Any increase of temperature expands the air in the bulb, depresses the mercury under the bulb, and, causing it to rise in the other arm of the tube, opens the valve, thus allowing the air to pass.

thēr-mō-mēt'-ric-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *thermometric*; *-ly*.] In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

thēr-mō-mēt'-rō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*; Gr. *metron*=a measure, and *graphō*=to write.] [THERMOMETER.]

thēr-mō-mūl'-tī-pli-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and English *multiplier*.] An instrument invented by Nobili for measuring small variations of temperature due to radiant heat. [Thermo-electric pile.]

thēr-mō-nā'-trite, *subst.* [Pref. *thermo-*; Eng. *natr(on)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, usually occurring as an efflorescence. Hardness, 1-1.5; specific gravity, 1.5-1.6; luster, vitreous. Composition: Carbonic acid, 35.5; soda, 50.0; water, 14.5=100, which is equivalent to the formula $\text{NaOCO}_2 + \text{HO}$. Found in lakes and about some mines and volcanoes.

thēr-mō-nī'-trite, *s.* [THERMONATRITE.]

thēr-mō-pē-gōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*; Gr. *pēgē*=a spring, a well, and *logos*=a discourse.]

Phys. Science: The science of the phenomena of hot springs, geysers, &c.

thēr'-mō-phōne, *subst.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *phōnē*=sound.]

Physics: An instrument in which sonorous vibrations are produced by the expansion of heated bodies connected with an electro-magnet. It was first described by Theodor Wiesendanger in 1878.

thēr-mō-phŷll'-ite, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *phyllite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in aggregated masses of small micaceous scales, which exfoliate before the blowpipe. Hardness, 2.5; luster on cleavage faces, pearly; color, yellowish to light-brown. It is a hydrated silicate of magnesia, which Dana includes in his group of serpentines. It has been regarded as a crystallized form of the mineral serpentine. Found at Hopansuo, Finland.

thēr'-mō-pile, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *pile*.]

Elect.: A thermo-electric pile (q. v.).

thēr'-mō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument for indicating relative differences of temperature. The term was applied by Count Rumford to an instrument invented by him, and similar in principle to the differential thermometer of Prof. Leslie. [DIFFERENTIAL.]

"A *thermoscope* being carried from the bottom to the top of the hill, the included air, instead of shrinking in that colder region, manifestly dilated itself, and notably depressed the water."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 203.

thēr-mō-scōp'-ic, **thēr-mō-scōp'-ic-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *thermoscope*(e); *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to the thermoscope; made by means of a thermoscope.

thēr'-mō-stāt, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Gr. *statos*=standing.] A self-acting apparatus for regulating temperatures. The name thermostat was first applied by Dr. Ure to an instrument patented by him in 1831, in which the bending of a spring composed of two unequally expansible metals, as steel and brass, was made to control a valve or damper.

thēr-mō-stāt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *thermostat*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the thermostat.

thermostatic-alarm, *s.* A device to give a signal when a certain temperature is attained; used as a fire-alarm or as a warning of the heating of a journal, &c.

thēr-mōt'-ic, **thēr-mōt'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *thermos*=hot.] Of or relating to heat; resulting from or depending on heat.

thēr-mōt'-ics, *s.* [THERMOTIC.] The science of heat.

thēr'-mō-tŷpe, *s.* [Pref. *thermo-*, and Eng. *type* (q. v.).] An impression (as of a slice of wood) taken by means of wetting with dilute acid, pressing on the object, and subsequently heating the impression.

thēr'-mō-tŷp-ŷ, *s.* [THERMOTYPE.] The act or process of producing a thermotype.

***ther-of**, *adv.* [THEREOF.]

thēr'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. *thēr*=an animal, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.] Animal; having animal properties or characteristics. Specifically applied

to idiots, who in habits or appearance resemble any of the lower animals. The word is of recent introduction, but the extraordinary resemblances presented by some of the weak-minded to certain birds and mammals have attracted attention for a very long period. Pinel (quoted by *Bucknill & Tuke: Psychol. Med.*, p. 152) speaks of "a young female idiot . . . who, in the form of her head, her tastes, her mode of living, seemed to approach to the instincts of a sheep."

thēr-ōl'-ō-gŷt, *s.* [Eng. *therolog*(y); *-ist*.] One versed in therology; a student of therology or mammalogy.

"A gentleman who, to use a newly-coined transatlantic word, is certainly one of the first *therologists* of his country."—*Academy*, Aug. 25, 1877.

thēr-ōl'-ō-gŷy, *s.* [Gr. *thēr* (genit. *thēros*)=a wild beast; suff. *-ology*.] That branch of zoology that treats of the mammalia; mammalogy.

***ther-on**, *adv.* [THEREON.]

thēr-ōp'-ō-dā, *s. pl.* [Gr. *thēr* (genit. *thēros*)=a beast of prey, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Palæont.: An order of Cope's sub-class Dinosauria, consisting of carnivorous forms, which are believed to have preyed on the weaker herbivorous members of the class. Feet digitigrade, digits with prehensile claws; vertebrae more or less cavernous; fore limbs very small, limb bones hollow. The order comprises four families (Megalosauridæ, Zanclo-dontidæ, Amphisaauridæ, and Labrosauridæ) and two groups or sub-orders (Cœluria and Compsognathæ).

***thēr-sīt'-ic-āl**, *adj.* [After Thersites, a foul-mouthed character in Homer's *Iliad*.] Grossly abusive.

"A pelting kind of *therstical* satire."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 140.

***ther-to**, *adv.* [THERETO.]

***ther-with**, *adv.* [THERewith.]

***ther-with-all**, *adv.* [THERewithal.]

thē-rŷth'-rŷn, *subst.* [Pref. *th(io)*-, and Eng. *erythrin*.]

Chem.: One of the products obtained, according to Zeise, by the simultaneous action of ammonia and sulphur upon acetone.

thē-sāu'-rŷs, **thē-sāu-rār'-ŷ-ŷm**, *s.* [Lat. *thesaurus*; Gr. *thēsauros*.] A treasury; a lexicon.

thesaurus verborum, *s.* A treasury of words; a lexicon. Often simply *thesaurus*.

thēse, ***thas**, ***thes**, ***theos**, ***thos**, ***thuse**, *pron. or a.* [A. S. *dhās*, *dhās*, pl. of *dhes*=this (q. v.).] The plural of *this* (q. v.). *These* and *those* are used in contradistinction in the same way as *this* and *that*: *these* referring to the persons or objects which are nearest in order or place, or were last mentioned; *those* to the persons or objects furthest in order, &c.

"Bids *these* in elegance of form excel."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 793-4.

thē-sī-cle, *s.* [A dimin. from *thesis* (q. v.).] A little or subordinate thesis; a proposition.

thē-sis, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *thesis*=a proposition, a statement, something laid down: from the root of *tithēmi*=to place; Fr. *thèse*; Sp. *tesis*; Ital. *tesi*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A position or proposition which a person puts forward or advances, or offers to maintain; a subject proposed for a school or college exercise; a theme, an exercise.

"An honest but a simple pair

May serve to make this *thesis* clear."

Prior: *Paulo Purganti*.

*2. A theory.

"To lay down a practice of physic, conformable to his *thesis* of the circulation of blood."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent*.

3. An essay or dissertation upon a specific subject or theme, as an essay presented by a candidate for a diploma or degree.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic*: An affirmation, in distinction from a supposition or hypothesis.

2. *Music*: The downward wave of the hand to denote the absence of accent. [ARSIS.]

3. *Pros.*: The depression of the voice in pronouncing the syllables of a word; the part of a foot on which the depression of the voice falls. [ARSIS.]

4. *Rhet.*: The part of a sentence preceding and corresponding to the antithesis (q. v.).

thē-ŷi-ŷm, *subst.* [Latin *thesion*, *thesium*=the bastard toad-flax.]

Bot.: Bastard Toad-flax; a genus of Santalaceæ. Flowers small, green; perianth four or five-cleft, persistent; stamens with a small fascicle of hair at their base; stigma simple; ovary inferior; ovules three; drupe ribbed, crowned with the persistent perianth. Known species about sixty, all from the

eastern hemisphere. *Thesium linophyllum* is a perennial parasite on roots, with diffuse stems, one-nerved leaves, minute flowers, green outside, white inside, with green ovoid fruit.

thēs-mō-phōr'-ŷ-a, *s.* [Gr. *thesmophoros*=law-giving; an epithet applied to Demeter: *thesmos*=law, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Greek Antiq.: A festival in honor of Ceres, or Demeter, because she first taught mankind the use of laws. It was celebrated by many cities of Greece, but with most observation, and ceremony by the Athenians. The worshipers were free-born women (whose husbands defrayed the expenses of the solemnity), assisted by a priest and a band of virgins. The women were clothed in white garments, as emblematic of purity.

thēs'-mō-thēte, *s.* [Gr. *thesmothetēs*, from *thesmos*=law, and *thetēs*=one who places, from *tithēmi*=to place; Fr. *thesmothète*.]

Gr. Antiq.: A lawgiver; a legislator; one of the six inferior archons at Athens who presided at the election of the lower magistrates, received criminal informations in various matters, decided civil causes on arbitration, took the votes at elections, and performed a variety of other offices.

thēs-pē-ŷi-a, *s.* [Gr. *thespesios*=divine, sacred, from the fact that *Thespesia populnea* is planted around monasteries and convents, in tropical countries, for the sake of the shade which it affords, and so has come to be regarded with a kind of veneration.]

Botany: A tribe of Hibisceæ. Trees with large entire leaves; involucre three-leaved, deciduous; calyx truncate; style simple; stigmas five; fruit almost woody; capsule with five cells, each with about four seeds. *Thespesia populnea* is a tree forty or fifty feet high, with the foliage so dense at the top that it has been called the Umbrella-tree. It has roundish, cordate, pointed, five to seven-veined leaves; the flowers, which are large, are yellow, with a dark-red center. The tree is very common along the sea-coast of South America, the West Indies, the Pacific Islands, part of Africa, India, and Burmah. It has been planted along roadsides throughout India, and especially in Madras city. It yields a gum, a deep-red, somewhat thick oil, used in cutaneous affections. The capsule and flowers furnish a yellow dye, and the bark a good fiber. *T. lampas* is a small bush, common in the tropical jungles of India, with a good fiber, as has *T. populnea*.

Thēs'-pŷ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Thespiis, a Greek dramatic poet, born at Icaria, an Athenian town, at the beginning of the sixth century B. C.; hence, relating to the drama or theatrical representation.

B. As subst.: An actor.

"The Lord Chamberlain . . . clapped the unoffending *Thespian* in the Gate House."—*Doran: Their Majesties' Servants* (ed. 1864), i. 121.

Thespian-art, *s.* The drama.

Thēs-sā'-lŷ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Thessaly; hence, magic, Thessaly in classic times being considered the home of the witches. (*Hor.*: *Carm.*, i. 27, 21; *Plin.*: *H. N.*, xxx. 1.)

"Spells of such force no wizard grave

E'er framed in dark Thessalian cave."

Scott: *Marmion*. (Introd.)

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Thessaly.

Thēs-sā-lō'-nŷ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Thessalonica (now Saloniki), a city in Macedonia.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

¶ *St. Paul's Epistles to the Thessalonians*:

New Testament Canon

1. *The First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Thessalonians*. St. Paul, on his second missionary journey, about A. D. 52, leaving Philippi [PHILIPPIAN, ¶], after his unjust imprisonment there (Acts xvi. 9-40), passed through Amphipolis and Apollonia, and went on to Thessalonica, where, for three successive Sabbaths in the Jewish synagogue, he contended that the Christ, Messiah, or Anointed One, of Old Testament prophecy, was destined to suffer and to rise again, and that Jesus was that Christ. His missionary efforts were probably continued for a considerable time longer outside the synagogue. A multitude of devout Greeks, not a few of the chief women, and others believed. This success, however, infuriated the unbelieving Jews, who broke into riot, drew to them the rougher part of the lower classes, assaulted the house of Jason, and dragged him and other believers before the magistrate, who released them, after taking security for their future conduct. The Christians secretly conveyed Paul from the place by night, the apostle going to Berea, whither the Thessalonian Jews followed him, compelling him again to leave, his new destination being Athens, and thence to

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exŷist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

6. Dense, impenetrable.

"And the people stood afar off, and Moses drew near unto the *thick* darkness where God was."—*Exod.* xx. 21.

7. Coming closely together; following each other in quick succession.

"Nae doubt that they were fain o' ither,
An' unco pack and *thick* thegither."

Burns: Twa Dogs.

8. Without proper intervals or flexibility of articulation; indistinct; as, *thick* speech.

9. Unable to articulate properly; speaking indistinctly.

"Brilliant orators and playwrights would be ashamed to be seen *thick* of speech and unsteady of gait."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

*10. Dim, indistinct, weak, defective.

"My sight was over *thick*."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 3.

11. Mentally or morally dull; stupid, gross, crass.

"His wit's as *thick* as Tewkesbury mustard."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

*12. Stupid.

"I omit your *thick* error in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king."—*Hayward: Answer to Doleman, ch. iv.*

13. Deep, heavy, profound.

"*Thick* slumber hangs upon mine eyes."

Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

*14. Dull; not acute, sharp, or sensitive. (Applied to the sense of hearing.)

15. Intimate, very friendly, familiar. (*Colloq.*)

"Newcome and I are not very *thick* together."—*Thackeray: Newcomes, ch. xxiv.*

B. As adverb:

1. In close succession one after the other; fast or close together; thickly.

"The neighboring plain with arm is cover'd o'er;
The vale an iron harvest seems to yield,
Of *thick* sprung lances in a wavy field."

Dryden: Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Closely; as, ground set *thick* with trees.3. To a great depth or to a greater depth than usual; deeply; as land covered *thick* with manure.

4. Without proper intervals; indistinctly.

"And speaking *thick*, which nature made his blemish."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 3.

C. As substantive:

1. The thickest part; the time when anything is thickest.

"Achimetes having with a mine suddenly blown up a great part of the wall of the Spanish station, in the *thick* of the dust and smoke presently entered his men."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks.*

*2. A thicket; a close bush.

"Dismounting strait
From his tall steed, he rusht into the *thick*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 39.

3. A thick-headed, slow, or stupid fellow; a blockhead, a dolt. (*Colloq.*)

"What a *thick* I was to come!"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays, pt. i., ch. vii.*

¶ (1) *Thick and thin*:A. As subst.: Whatever is in the way; as, to follow through *thick and thin*.

B. As adj.: Ready to go through thick and thin; thorough.

"We again see that he is one of the most *thick-and-thin* adherents of the neo-French technique."—*St. James's Gazette, May 26, 1887.*

(2) *Thick-and-thin block*:

Naut.: A block having two sheaves of unequal size in the same plane; a fiddle-block.

* (3) *Thick and threefold*: In quick succession.

"They came *thick and threefold* for a time, till one experienced stager discovered the plot."—*L'Estrange.*

*thick-brained, a. Dull, stupid.

"The *thick-brain'd* audience lively to awake,
Till with shrill claps the theatre do shake."

Drayton: The Heart.

thick-coated, a. Having a thick, compact, or dense coat or covering.

*thick-coming, adj. Following each other in quick succession; crowding.

"She is troubled with *thick-coming* fancies."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

*thick-eyed, a. Having dim eyes; defective in vision.

"*Thick-eyed* musing, and cursed melancholy."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 3.

thick-footed bat, s.

Zoöl.: *Vesperugo pachypus*, from Northern India, Tenasserim, the Andaman and Philippine islands, Java, and Sumatra. It is about three inches long, including the tail; fur bright reddish-brown above, paler beneath. The feet are furnished with circular discs, probably organs of adhesion, analogous to those present in the genus *Thyroptera* (q. v.).

thick-grown, a. Dense.

"Under the *thick-grown* brake we'll shroud ourselves,"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

thick-head, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a dolt.2. *Ornith.*: [*PACHYCEPHALA*].

thick-headed, a.

1. Dull, stupid, crass.

*2. Having a thick, dense, or bushy head.

Thick-headed Shrikes: [*PACHYCEPHALIDÆ*].

thick-knee, s.

Ornith.: The genus *Ædicnemus* (q. v.), and especially *Ædicnemus crepitans*. [*STONE-FLOVER*].

"Some stone-plovers, or *thick-knees*, seven in number, had a long start of the falcon."—*St. James's Gazette, March 17, 1886, p. 11.*

thick-leaved, a. Dense; closely set with leaves.

"Through *thick-leaved* branches, from the dingle broke,"
Longfellow: Sunrise on the Hills.

thick-legged bats, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Emballonuridæ; a family of Microchiroptera, generally distributed throughout the tropical and sub-tropical regions of both hemispheres, rarely extending north or south of the thirtieth parallels of latitude. The muzzle is obliquely truncated, and the tail either perforates the interfemoral membrane or is produced far beyond it. The family is approximately equivalent to the old family Noctilionidæ, and contains two sub-families: Emballonurinae, with ten genera, arranged in five groups—Furiæ (2), Emballonuræ (5), Dicliduri (1), Noctiliones (1), and Rhinopomata (1); and Molossinae (q. v.).

thick-lipped, a. Having thick lips.

"Come on, you *thick-lipp'd* slave, I'll bear you hence,"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

thick-lips, subst. One having thick lips; a negro.

*thick-pleached, adj. Thickly or closely interwoven.

"The prince and Count Claudio, walking in a *thick-pleached* alley in my orchard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 2.*

thick-ribbed, adj. Having strong ribs; hence, not easily broken through.

"In thrilling regions of *thick-ribbed* ice."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

*thick-sighted, a. Short-sighted, purblind.

"*Thick-sighted*, barren, lean, and lacking juice."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 136.

*thick-stuff, s.

Shipbuild.: A name given to all planks above four inches in thickness.

thick-tailed galago, s.

Zoölogy: *Galago crassicaudatus*, from southern tropical Africa. It is about the size of a domestic cat, with brown fur, and a great bushy tail, three or four inches longer than the body.

thick-tailed opossum, s.

Zoölogy: *Didelphys crassicaudatus*, from Brazil and Paraguay, ranging southward to the River Plate. It has no marsupial pouch, but vestiges of it remain in the folds of skin with which the six mammae are covered.

*thick, v. t. & i. [*THICK, a.*]

A. Trans.: To make thick; to thicken, to inspissate.

"Thoughts that would *thick* my blood."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. Intrans.: To become thick or thicken.

"But see, the welkin *thicks* apace."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, March.

thick'-en, v. i. & t. [*Ice. thykkna*=to become thick; A. S. *thiccian*=to make thick.]

A. Intrans.: To become thick or more thick in any of its senses, as—

(1) To be inspissated, consolidated, or coagulated.

(2) To become close or more close or numerous; to press, to crowd; hence, to become more animated.

"On heaps the Greeks; on heaps the Trojans bled;
And *thickening* round them, rise the hills of dead."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 417.

* (3) To become dense, dark, misty, or the like.

"The weather still *thickening*, and preventing a nearer approach to the land."—*Cook: Third Voyage, bk. vi, ch. iii.*

* (4) To become dark or obscure.

"Thy luster *thickens*

When he shines by."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 3.

B. Trans.: To make thick or thicker, in any of its senses, as—

(1) To make dense; to make close; to fill up the interstices of; as, to *thicken* cloth.

(2) To inspissate.

"Mix it with *thickened* juice of sodden wines."

Dryden: Virgil's Georgic iv. 387.

* (3) To make frequent or more frequent; as, to *thicken* blows.

* (4) To strengthen or confirm.

"This may help to *thicken* other proofs."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

thick'-en-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [*THICKEN*.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of making thick or thicker; the state of becoming thick or thicker.

2. Something put into or applied to a liquid mass or substance to make it thicker.

"They let it remain within mortars in the sun, and there take the *thickening*: and so at length reduce it into certain trochisks, and reserve them for use."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxiv., ch. xii.*

3. *Calico-print.*: Paste which contains the mordant or dye, in some cases, and forming a vehicle therefor.

thickening-layers, s. pl.

Bot.: Various layers deposited in the primary cell-wall of a plant at an early period of its growth. (*Thomé.*)

thickening-ring, s.

Bot.: A ring formed between the wood and the bark of trees characterized by the formation of annual rings. (*Thomé.*)

thick'-ët, s. [*A. S. thiccet*.] A wood or collection of trees set closely together.

"The wilderness is theirs, with all its caves,
Its hollow glens, its *thickets*, and its plains,
Unvisited by man."

Cowper: Task, vi. 402.

*thick'-ët-tý, a. [*Eng. thicket; -y.*] Abounding in thickets.thick'-ish, a. [*Eng. thick, a.; -ish.*] Somewhat thick.thick'-lý, adv. [*Eng. thick, a.; -ly.*]

1. In a thick manner; to a great depth.

"Mending cracked receivers, having *thickly* overlaid them with diachylon, we could not perceive leaks."—*Boyle.*

2. Closely, densely, compactly.

"Lofty hills all *thickly* clothed with wood."—*Cook: First Voyage, bk. iii., ch. ii.*

3. In close succession; rapidly.

"So that your sins no leisure him afford
To think on mercy, they so *thickly* throng."

Drayton: Noah's Flood.

thick'-ness, s. [*A. S. thicnes*.]I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being thick in any of the senses of the word, as—

1. The extent of a body from side to side or from a surface to its opposite.

"Nor indeed can a thought be conceived, to be of such a length, breadth, and *thickness*, or to be hewed and sliced out, in many pieces, all which laid together, as so many small chips thereof, would make up again the entireness of that whole thought."—*Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 760.*

2. Depth.

"Thus a foundation will be laid for it [salt] to accmulate to any *thickness* by falls of snow, without its being at all necessary for the sea water to freeze."—*Cook: Second Voyage, bk. iv., ch. vii.*

3. Denseness, density, consistence, spissitude.

"Diseases, imagined to come from the *thickness* of blood, come often from the contrary cause."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. The state of being close, dense, or impervious.

"The banks of the river and the *thickness* of the shades drew into them all the birds of the country."—*Addison.*

5. Closeness of the parts; the state of being crowded, close, or near; as, the *thickness* of trees in a wood.

6. Fogginess, mistiness, or darkness of weather; fog.

"Praying for the *thickness* to settle away that some blessed pilot-boat may heave in sight."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

7. Dullness of the sense of seeing or hearing; dullness of wit; want of sharpness or acuteness.

"What you write is printed in large letters; otherwise, between the weakness of my eyes and *thickness* of my hearing, I should lose the greatest pleasure."—*Swift.*

8. Want of due distinction of syllables or of good articulation; indistinctness or confusion of utterance; as, *thickness* of speech.II. *Foundry*: That application of loam in loam molding which represents the metal, and which is afterward knocked away to leave space for the same.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

thick'-ness-ing, *s.* [Eng. *thickness*; -*ing*.]

Wood-work.: Reducing boards or pieces to an even thickness ready for dressing to shape.

thick'-set, *a. & s.* [Eng. *thick*, and *set*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Planted or set close.

"His eyeballs glare with fire, suffused with blood,
His neck shoots up a *thickset* thorny wood."
Dryden: Meleager and Atalanta.

2. Having a short, thick body; thick, stout, stumpy.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A close, thick hedge.

2. Very thick or dense underwood; scrub-bush.

II. *Fabric:* A stout, twilled, napped, cotton cloth; a kind of fustian.

thick'-skin, *s. & a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skin*.]

A. As subst.: A stolid, coarse, gross person; one who is not easily moved by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; a person with little or no feeling; a blockhead.

"What wouldst thou have, boor? what, *thickskin*? speak, breathe, discuss; brief, short, quick, snap."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

B. As adj.: The same as THICKSKINNED, 2.

"Nor can I bide to pen some hungry scene
For *thickskin* ears, and undiscerning eyne."
Bp. Hall: Satires, i.

thick'-skinned, *a.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skinned*.]

1. *Lit.:* Having a thick skin or rind; as, a *thick-skinned* orange.

2. *Fig.:* Not easily moved or irritated by taunts, reproaches, ridicule, or the like; dull, insensible, stolid.

thick'-skull, *s.* [Eng. *thick*, and *skull*.] A dull, stupid person; a blockhead.

thick'-skulled, *a.* [English *thick*, and *skulled*.] Dull, stupid; slow to learn; blockish.

"Pleas'd to hear their *thickskulled* judges cry,
Well mov'd!" *Dryden: Persius*, i. 166.

***thick'-sprung**, *a.* [English *thick*, and *sprung*.] Sprung up thick or close together.

***thick'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *thick*; -*y*.] Thick, dense.

"It was a very *thicky* shade."
Greene, in Mourning Garment.

thief, *theef, *thefe, *thEOF (pl. **theives, *theoves, *thevis, thieves*), *s.* [A. S. *thEOF* (pl. *thEOFas*); cogn. with Dut. *dief*; Icel. *thjofr*; Dan. *tyv*; Sw. *touf*; O. H. Ger. *diup*; Ger. *dieb*; Goth. *thiubs*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who steals or is guilty of theft; one who takes the goods or personal property of another without his knowledge or consent, and without any intention of returning it; one who deprives another of property secretly or without open force, as opposed to a robber, who uses open force or violence.

"I must bear my testimony that the people of this country [Otaheite] of all ranks, men and women, are the arrantest *thieves* upon the face of the earth."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

¶ In the times of Queen Elizabeth and James I. no such sharp distinction was made as we now draw between a robber and a thief. In Matt. xxi. 13, xxvi. 55; Mark xiv. 48, Luke x. 30, &c., the translation should have been robber instead of thief, and the penitent thief (cf. Matt. xxvii. 38-44, and Luke xxiii. 39-42 of the A. V.) crucified with Jesus should have been designated the penitent robber.

2. Used as a term of reproach, and applied especially to a person guilty of cunning, deceitful, or secret actions.

"Angelo is an adulterous *thief*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

3. An excrescence or waster in a candle. (*Colloq.*)

"Their burning lamps the storm ensuing show,
Th' oil sparkles, *thieves* about the snuff do grow."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

II. *Bot.:* *Rubus fruticosus*. (*Brit. & Holl.*)

thief-catcher, *s.* One who catches thieves; one whose business or profession is to bring thieves to justice; a detective.

***thief-leader**, *s.* A thief-catcher.

"A wolf passed by as the *thief-leaders* were dragging a fox to execution."—*L'Estrange*.

***thief-stolen**, *a.* Stolen by a thief or thieves. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.)

***thief-taker**, *s.* A thief-catcher.

thief-tube, *s.* A tube for withdrawing samples of liquids from casks, &c.; a sampling-tube.

***thief'-ly**, ***theefe-ly**, *adv.* [English *thief*; -*ly*.] Like a thief.

"And in the night full *theefely* gan he stalke,
When every wight was to his reste brought."
Chaucer: Lucrece of Rome.

***thief'-tē-ous**, *a.* [Eng. *thief*; -*teous*.] Thievish.

***thief'-tē-ous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *thiefteous*; -*ly*.] Thievishly.

"Came *thieftiously* to snatch away some of my lardons."
—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

thi-ērsch'-ite (or *th as t*), *subst.* [After F. von Thiersch, the discoverer; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy: A mineral substance occurring as an incrustation on the marbles of the Parthenon, Athens. Stated to be an oxalate of lime originating from the action of vegetation on the marble.

thi-ē-thāl'-dine, *s.* [Pref. *thi(o)-*; Eng. *eth(yl)*, *ald(ehyde)*, and suff. -*ine*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}(C_2H_5)NS_2$. Prepared from ethylamine in the same way as thiamethaldine. Has not been obtained pure.

thiet'-siē (th as t), *s.* [Native name.]

1. *Bot.:* *Melanorrhœa usitatissima*.

2. *Chem.*: A resinous substance used as a varnish by the Burmese. It exudes from *Melanorrhœa usitatissima* in the form of a very viscid, light-brown liquid. The main portion is soluble in alcohol, and is very tenacious. The remaining portion is insoluble in alcohol, but partly soluble in ether, and changes, on exposure to the air, to a deep black and nearly solid substance.

thiēve, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *getheōfian*.]

A. Intrans.: To steal; to practice theft.

"Or prowl in courts of law for human prey,
In venal senate *thiēve*, or rob on broad highway."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 13.

**B. Trans.:* To take by theft; to steal.

"Could this Huguet

Who prayed thy presence with so fierce a fervor
Have *thiēved* the scroll." *Lytton: Richelieu*, v. ii.

thiēve'-lēss, *adj.* [Scotch *thiēve*=thaw (q. v.); -*less*.] Cold, dry, ungracious, bitter. (Spoken of a person's demeanor.)

"Wi' *thiēveless* sneer to see each modish mien
He, down the water, gies him thus guid-e'en."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

thiēv'-ēr-ŷ, ***theev-er-y**, ***thev-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. *thiēve*; -*ry*.]

1. The act or practice of thieving; theft.

"For in hospitality, as in *thievery*, the Gaelic marauders rivalled the Bedouins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. That which is stolen.

"Injurious Time now, with a robber's haste,
Crams his rich *thievery* up, he knows not how."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

thiēves, *s. pl.* [THIEF.]

thieves' Latin, *s.* A jargon used by thieves; the cant or slang used entirely, or almost peculiar to, thieves.

***thieves' vinegar**, *s.* A kind of vinegar made by digesting rosemary tops, sage-leaves, &c., in vinegar, anciently believed to be an antidote against the plague. It derived its name and popularity from the story that four thieves who plundered the bodies of the dead during the plague ascribed their impunity to this preparation.

thiēv'-ish, ***theev-ish**, ***thev-ish**, *a.* [English *thiēf*; -*ish*.]

1. Given to stealing; addicted to the practice of theft.

"The name of the Ladrones commemorates the losses of Magalhaen's crew from the *thievish* propensities of the natives."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (ed. 1878), ch. ii.

2. Partaking of the nature of theft; as a *thievish* practice.

*3. Given to, characterized by, or accompanied with robbery.

"With a base and boist'rous sword enforce
A *thievish* living on the common road."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

4. Frequented or infested by thieves or robbers.

"Walk in *thievish* ways."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

5. Acting or working by stealth; sly, secret.

"Corruption's *thievish* arts,
And ruffian force, began to sap the mounds
And majesty of laws."

Thomson: Liberty, iii. 399.

thiēv'-ish-ly, ***thiev-ish-lye**, *adv.* [English *thiēvish*; -*ly*.] In a thievish manner; like a thief; by theft. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 67.)

thiēv'-ish-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *thievish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being thievish.

thīg, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *thīg*, *thiggja*=to get, to receive, to accept, to receive hospitality for a night; Dan. *tigge*=to beg; *tigger*=a beggar; A. S. *thicgan*, *thigan*=to get, to receive.]

A. Trans.: To ask, to beg, to supplicate. (*Scotch.*)

B. Intrans.: To go about receiving supply or aid from neighbors, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"Lang-legged Hieland gillies that will neither work nor want, and maun gang *thigging* and souning about on their acquaintances."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

thīg'-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *thig*; -*er*.] One who thigs; a beggar; especially one who solicits a gift or assistance in food or money, not on the footing of an absolute mendicant pauper, but as one in a temporary strait, having claim on the liberality of others.

thigh (*gh* silent), ***theigh**, ***thih**, ***thi**, ***the**, ***thy**, ***thye**, *s.* [A. S. *theōh*, *theō*; cogn. with Dut. *dij*; Icel. *thjó*=thigh, rump; O. H. Ger. *deoh*, *theoh*; M. H. Ger. *diech*, *die*.] The thick, fleshy portion of the leg between the knee and the trunk. (Used generally of man.)

"Onesimus far'd worse, prepar'd to fly;
The fatal fang drove deep within his *thigh*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, viii.

thigh-bone, *s.*

Anat.: The femur, the largest bone in the skeleton, situated between the *os innominatum* and the tibia. In the erect position of the body it inclines inward, and slightly backward as it descends. At its superior extremity is its neck; its shaft terminates beneath in two condyles, united anteriorly, but separated posteriorly by a deep intercondylar fossa or notch. [TROCHANTER.]

"The spade of the gardener has struck upon many skulls and *thigh-bones* at a short distance beneath the turf and flowers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***thigh-borne**, *a.* An epithet applied to Bacchus from his having been inclosed in the thigh of Zeus, after the death of his mother, Semelo.

"The *thigh-borne* bastard of the thund'ring Iove."
J. Taylor: Bacchus and Apollo.

thigh-mouthed crustacea, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The Merostomata (q. v.).

***thilk**, ***thilke**, *pron. or a.* [A. S. *thylc*, for *thýlic*, from *thý*, instrumental case of *se*, *seō*, *thæt* [THAT], and *lic*=like (q. v.).] That, that same.

"I love *thilk* lass; alas, why do I love?"

She deigns not my good will, but doth reprove."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, Jan.

thill, ***thille**, ***thylle**, *s.* [A. S. *thille*=a slip of wood, a trencher; cogn. with Icel. *thilja*=a plank, planking; M. H. Ger. *dille*; O. H. Ger. *dillā*, *thilt*; Ger. *diele*=a board, a plank; Icel. *thili*=a wainscot, a plank; O. H. Ger. *dil*, *dilo*=a plank.]

1. *Vehicles:* A shaft; one of the two sidepieces by which one horse is hitched to a vehicle. (Written also *fill*.)

"More easily a wagon may be drawn in rough ways if the fore wheels were as high as the hinder wheels, and if the *thills* were fixed under the axis."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. *Mining:* The floor of the mine.

thill-coupling, *subst.* A device for fastening the shafts to the fore axle.

thill-horse, *subst.* The same as thiller (q. v.). (Written also *fill-horse*.)

"Thou hast got more hair on thy chin than Dobbin, my *thill-horse*, has on his tail."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 2.

thill-jack, *s.* A tool for attaching the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle.

thill-tug, *s.* A leather loop depending from the harness saddle to hold the shaft of a carriage.

thill'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *thill*; -*er*.] The horse which goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them. (Written also *filler*.)

"Whole bridle and saddle, whitleather, and nail,
With collars and harness, for *thiller* and all."
Tusser: Husbandry.

thīm'-ble, ***thim-bell**, ***thim-bil**, ***thym-byl**, *subst.* [A. S. *thýmel*=a thumb-stall, from *thūma*=a thumb.]

1. *Needlework:* A metallic cap or sheath used to protect the end of the finger in sewing. Seamstresses use a thimble having a rounded end with numerous small pits or indentations. Those used by tailors are open at the end.

"The first, a travelling tailor, who by the mystery of his needle and *thimble* had survey'd the fashions of the French and English."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Fair Maid of the Inn*.

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Digitalis purpurea*; (2) *Silene maritima*.

3. *Build.:* A sleeve around a stove-pipe when it passes through a wall or ceiling.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A sleeve or tube through which a bolt passes, and which may act as a stay.

(2) A ferrule to expand a tube; specifically, a ferrule for boiler-tubes.

5. *Naut.:* An iron ring having an exterior groove worked into a rope or sail, for the purpose of receiving another rope or a lanyard; a large eyelet.

thimble-berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) A kind of black raspberry, *Rubus occidentalis*, common in America; (2) *R. spectabilis*; (3) *R. nutkanus*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thimble-case, *s.* A case for holding a thimble or thimbles.

thimble coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble, bored to fit the two connected ends of the shafts. The connection is secured by pins passed through the ends of the shafts and thimble, or by a parallel key or feather bedded in the boss ends of the shafts, and let into a corresponding groove in the thimble. Called also pump-coupling or ring-coupling.

thimble-eye, *s.*

Naut.: An eye in a plate through which a rope is rove without a sheave.

thimble-joint, *s.* A sleeve-joint, with an interior packing to keep the joints of pipes tight during expansion and contraction.

thimble-rig, *s.* A sleight-of-hand trick, performed by means of three thimbles and a pea. The pea being placed on a table and covered with one of the thimbles, the performer proceeds to shift the thimbles, covering the pea now with one, now with another, and offers to bet any bystander that no one can tell under which thimble the pea is. The person betting is seldom allowed to win, the pea being abstracted by sleight of hand.

thimble-rig, *v. t. or i.* To cheat by means of thimble-rigging.

thimble-rigger, *s.* One who practices the trick of thimble-rig; a trickster.

"Thimble-riggers abounded, and their tables were surrounded by 'bonnets.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

thimble-rigging, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Practicing the tricks of a thimble-rigger.

B. As subst.: The acts or tricks of a thimble-rigger.

thimble-skein, *s.*

Vehicles: A sleeve over the arm of a wagon-axle; distinguished from a strap-skein, which is simply a flat iron strip let into the wood of the axle-arm to take the wear from the wood.

thimble-weed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Rudbeckia*; so named from the shape of the receptacle.

thimble-ful, *s.* [Eng. *thimble*, and *ful(l)*.] As much as may be contained in a thimble; hence, any very small quantity.

"Had the credit of suggesting the addition of a *thimbleful* of *Veuve Clicquot*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***thime** (th as t), *s.* [THYME.]

thin, ***thinne**, ***thunne**, ***thynne**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *thynne*; cogn. with Dut. *dun*; Icel. *thunnr*; Dan. *tynd*; Sw. *tunn*; O. H. Ger. *dunni*; Ger. *dünn*; Welsh *teneu*; Gael. & Irish *tana*; Lat. *tenuis*; Gr. *tanaos*; Sansc. *tana*. From the root *tan*=to stretch, seen in Lat. *tendo*=to stretch; A. S. *áthenian*; Gr. *teinō*; Eng. *tenuity*, *attenuate*, &c.]

A. As adjective:

1. Literally:

1. Having little thickness or extent from one surface to its opposite; slim; as, *thin* paper, a *thin* board, &c.

2. Rare; not dense. (Used of the air and æriform fluids.)

"Melted into air, *thin* air."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. Not sufficient for a covering; easily seen through; flimsy.

"This distinction is a metaphysical nothing, and is brought only to amuse men that have not leisure to consider. And he that says one, says the other; or as bad, under a *thin* and transparent cover."—*Ep. Taylor*: *Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. i., pt. ii., § 5.

4. Deficient in such ingredient as gives body or substance; not insipidated; not containing much solid matter in solution or suspension; deficient in body.

"To warm new milk, pour any alkali; the liquor will remain at rest, though it appear somewhat *thinner*."—*Arbuthnot*.

5. Not close; not crowded together so as to fill the space; not having the individuals of which the thing is composed close, compact, or dense.

"Early sowing and *thin* seeding are among the best means for securing that desirable end."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. Not crowded or well filled; not full.

"Ferrara is very large, but extremely *thin* of people."—*Addison*: *On Italy*.

7. Slim, slender; not fat or stout.

"My face so *thin*."—*Shakesp.*: *King John*, i.

8. Not full or full-grown.

"Seven *thin* ears blasted with the east wind."—*Genests* xli. 6.

*9. Scanty, small, poor.

"*A thin* and slender pittance."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

10. Faint, feeble, slight, meager; destitute of volume or fullness. (Said of sound.)

II. *Fig.*: Flimsy, unsatisfactory; as, The excuse was rather *thin*. Used also of literary work of a poor quality.

B. As adv.: Not thickly or closely; thinly, scatteredly, scantily. (See the compounds.)

¶ *Thin* is largely used in compounds, the meanings being in most cases sufficiently obvious; as, *thin-faced*, *thin-peopled*, &c.

thin-clad, *a.* Slightly or scantily clad.

***thin-gut**, *s.* A starveling.

thin-set, *a.* Planted thinly; not thick-set.

"*Thin-set* with palm,

And olive rarely interspers'd."

J. Philips: *Cerealia*.

***thin-sheeted**, *a.* Wearing or covered with thin sheets.

"All hail, M. P. I from whose infernal brain

Thin-sheeted phantoms glide, a grisly train."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

thin-skinned, *a.* Having a thin skin; hence, fig., unduly sensitive, easily offended or irritated.

***thin-spun**, *a.* Spun to thinness or fineness; fine" spun, thin, delicate.

"Comes the blind Fury with the abhorred shears,

And slits the *thin-spun* life."—*Milton*: *Lycidas*, 76.

thin, *v. t. & i.* [THIN, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thin or less thick; to attenuate; to make slender or lean.

"The serum of the blood is neither acid nor alkaline; oil of vitriol thickens, and oil of tartar *thins* it a little."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. To make less crowded, close, or numerous; to diminish the number of; to reduce in numbers. (Often used with *out*; as, to *thin out* a forest.)

"If those sects were to be *thinned* by a large desertion."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To attenuate; to rarefy; to make less dense; as, to *thin* the air.

B. Intrans.: To diminish in thickness; to become thin or thinner; to waste away.

¶ Often with *away* or *out*; as, geological strata are said to *thin out* when they gradually diminish in thickness till they disappear.

"Their cheeks with *thin* or droop."

My Beautiful Lady.

thine, ***thin**, *adj. or pron.* [A. S. *dhin*, poss. pron. declined like an adjective; derived from *dhin*, genit. case of *dhū*=thou (q. v.). Cogn. with Icel. *thinn*, *thin*, *thitt*, from *thin*, genit. of *thú*; Dan. & Sw. *din*; Ger. *dein*, from *deiner*, genit. of *du*; Goth. *theins*, from *theina*, genit. of *thu*. In Mid. Eng. *thin* was declined, genit. *thines*, dat. *thine*, nom. and accus. pl. *thine*; by loss of *n* came Mid. Eng. *thi*=Eng. *thy*. The *n* was commonly retained before a vowel and when the pronoun followed the substantive.] *Thy*; belonging to thee; being the property of thee; relating to thee. Like *thou*, *thine* is now seldom used except in poetry, solemn discourses, or the language of the Quakers. *Thine* is the form generally used before a vowel, *thy* taking its place before consonants; but this use is not strictly adhered to, many writers using both forms before vowels, but *thine* is always used if it follows the noun. Like *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *mine*, *his*, *theirs*, *thine* is used absolutely or independently—that is, without the noun to which it belongs—and serves either as a nominative or objective or predicate; as, *Thine* are poor, Give me *thine*, That house is *thine*.

"Give every man *thine* ear, but few thy voice."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

thing, ***thyng**, *s.* [A. S. *thing*=a cause, sake, office, reason, council; cogn. with Dut. *ding*; Icel. *thing*=a thing . . . a meeting; Dan. & Sw. *ting*; O. H. Ger. *dinc*; Ger. *ding*. From the same root as A. S. *théon*=to thrive [THEE, *v.*]; *thingan*=to grow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything which can be made the subject of consideration or discussion; anything separable or distinguishable as an object of thought; anything animate or inanimate; whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity.

"The universality of one name to many *things*, hath been the cause that men think the *things* are themselves universal; and so seriously contend, that besides Peter and John, and all the rest of the men that are, have been, or shall be in the world, there is yet something else that we call man, viz., man in general—deceiving themselves, by taking the universal, or general appellation, for the thing it signifieth."—*Hobbs*: *Human Nature*, ch. v.

2. An inanimate object as distinguished from a living being; any lifeless material or object.

"Ye meads and groves, unconscious *things*!

Ye know not whence my pleasure springs."

Couper: *Secrets of Divine Love*.

3. Applied to man or animals, often in pity or contempt, sometimes with an idea of fondness, tenderness, or admiration.

"The insult of being compared with such a *thing* as Barère."—*Macaulay*: *Barère*.

4. An act, a deed, a transaction, a matter, an event, an action; anything which happens or falls out, or is done, told, or proposed.

"He by whose authority these *things* had been done, had abdicated the government."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*5. A piece of composition; as, a tale, a poem, a piece of music, or the like.

"I have a *thing* in prose, begun about twenty-eight years ago, and almost finished; it will make a four shilling volume."—*Swift*.

6. A portion, a part, an item, a particular. In this sense generally compounded with *any* or *no*, and often used adverbially.

7. (*Pl.*): Clothes, accouterments, furniture, baggage; what one carries about with him; as, Pack up my *things*.

8. A judicial or legislative assembly among Scandinavian people, as in Iceland or Norway. The *thingvalla* in Iceland was a spot in the southern part of the island, where the *althing*, or general parliament, was accustomed to meet in the middle ages. (Pron. *ting*.)

II. Law: A subject of dominion or property, as distinguished from a person.

"*Things* real are such as are permanent, fix'd, and immoveable, which cannot be carried out of their place; as lands and tenements; *things* personal are goods, money, and all other moveables; which may attend the owner's person wherever he thinks proper to go."—*Blackstone*: *Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

¶ (1) *A thing of nothing*, *a thing of naught*: A phrase used to denote anything very worthless.

"You must say, paragon: A paramour is, God bless us! a *thing of naught*."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

(2) *The thing*: As it ought to be; in the normal, perfect, or becoming condition; applied colloquially to an ideal or typical condition, as of health, dress, conduct, completeness, perfectness, exactness, becomingness, or the like.

thing'-üm-bōb, *s.* [A ludicrous formation from *thing*.] A term used when one is at a loss for a definite name for some object; a what's-its-name, a what-do-you-call-it.

"You will then see in the middle of a broad plain a lonely grey house, with a *thingumbob* at the top; a 'servatory' they call it."—*Lytton*: *Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. ii.

think, ***thenke**, ***thynke**, ***thinke** (past tense *thought*, **thoughte*, pa. par. *thought*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *thencan*, *thencean*=to think (pa. t. *thohte*); cogn. with Icel. *thekkja*; Dan. *tænke*; Sw. *tänka*; Ger. *denken* (pa. t. *dachte*); Goth. *thagkjan* (pa. t. *thahta*). Allied to *thank* (q. v.). Originally distinct from the impersonal verb *thinken*, but soon confused with it.] [METHINKS.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To occupy the mind on some subject; to have ideas; to revolve ideas in the mind; to cogitate; to reason; to exercise the power of thought; to have a succession of ideas or intellectual states; to perform any mental operation, whether of apprehension, judgment, or illation; to muse; to meditate.

"I *think*, but dare not speak."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. To judge; to form a conclusion; to determine; to be of opinion; to opine.

"She *thinks* he could not die."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,060.

3. To purpose, to mean, to design, to intend, to hope.

"*Thinking* to bar thee of succession, as

Thou reft'st me of my lands."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

4. To imagine, to suppose, to fancy.

"Let him that *thinketh* he standeth, take heed lest he fall."—1 *Corinth*. x. 12.

5. To guess; to form an opinion or idea.

"Then Innocent ran in (for that was her name), and said to those within, Can you *think* who is at the door?"—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

6. To reflect, to recollect, to call to mind.

"Bid her *think* what a man is."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

¶ Followed by *of*, *on*, or *upon*.

"*Think of* that, a man of my kidney, *think of* that."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

7. To consider, to deliberate, to take thought. (*Luke* xii. 17.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün;

-tion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel.

8 To judge; to form an opinion or estimate.

"As you hear of me, so *think* of me."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

*9. To presume, to venture.

"Think not to say within yourselves, We have Abraham to our Father."—*Matthew* iii. 9.

*10. To expect.

"Do you *think*

To find a woman without any fault?"

Colman: *Comedies of Terence*, p. 323.

B. Transitive:

1. To form or harbor in the mind; to conceive, to imagine.

"To *think* so base a thought."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

2. To design, to meditate.

"Charity *thinketh* no evil."—1 *Corinthians* xiii. 5.

3. To hold in opinion; to consider, to regard, to believe, to esteem.

"May I be bold to *think* these sprites."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

*4. To contrive, to plan.

*5. To make an object of thought; to form a conception of.

*C. Impersonally:

1. It appears to; it seems to. (Only used now in *methinks*.)

"Than is it wisdom, as it *thinketh* me
To maken vertue of necessity."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,043.

2. To occur to.

"So that *hym thinketh* of a daie
A thousande yere till he maie see
The visage of Penelope."—*Gower*: *C. A.*, iv.

¶ 1. To think of: To estimate; to esteem; to have an opinion.

"Think of me as you please."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v.

2. To think on (or upon):

(1) To meditate, to reflect to consider.

(2) To light on or discover by meditation.

"If any order might be *thought on*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 5.

(3) To remember with favor; to have regard for; to pay attention to; to provide for.

"Think upon me, my God, for good."—*Nehemiah* v. 19.

3. To think long:

(1) To long for; to expect with longing or impatience.

"Long she *thinks* till he return again."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,359.

(2) To think the time long; to weary; to suffer from ennui. (*Scotch*.)

*4. To think much: To grudge.

*5. To think scorn:

(1) To disdain to do an act as being beneath one; to scorn. (*Esther* iii. 6.)

(2) To feel deeply indignant; to feel that an act done or threatened is calculated to bring one into scorn or contempt.

*think, s. [THINK, v.] A thought.

"He thinks many a long *think*."

Browning: *Ring and Book*, vii. 914.

think'-a-ble, a. [Eng. think; -able.] Capable of being thought; conceivable, cogitable, imaginable.

"But what is the condition under which alone a relation is *thinkable*? It is *thinkable* only as of a certain order—as belonging, or not belonging, to some class of before-known relations."—*Mill*: *System of Logic*, § 41.

think'-ēr, s. [Eng. think; -er.]

1. One who thinks; especially one who thinks in a particular manner, as a close thinker, a deep thinker.

"He was able, here and there, to delude a superficial thinker with his new terms and reasonings; but the hardest task of all was, thoroughly to deceive him."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

2. One who turns his attention to, or writes on, speculative subjects.

think'-ing, *thenk-yng, present part., a. & s. [THINK.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Having the power or faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought; cogitative; as, Man is a *thinking* animal.

C. As subst.: The act or state of one who thinks; cogitation, thought, meditation, judgment, opinion, idea.

"I am wrapt in dismal *thinkings*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, v. 3.

think'-ing-lý, adv. [Eng. thinking; -ly.] By thinking, by thought.

thin'-lý, adv. [Eng. thin, a.; -ly.]

1. In a thin manner; not thickly or deeply; as, *thinly* clad.

*2. Slightly, insufficiently.

"This may help to thicken other proofs

That do demonstrate *thinly*."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

3. In a thin, scattered manner; not densely or closely; scantily.

"A choice shrub, which he who passes by
With vacant mind, not seldom may observe
Fair flowering in a *thinly*-peopled house."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

thin'-nēr, s. [Eng. thin, v.; -er.] One who or that which thins or makes thin.

thin'-nēss, s. [Eng. thin, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being thin; smallness of extent from one surface to its opposite.

"Those in the tree, though generally constructed under some overhanging branch, from the nature and *thinness* of their crust or wall, cannot be [proof against wet]."—*Cook*: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. Tenuity, rareness.

3. Slimness, slenderness, leanness.

4. A state approaching to fluidity, or even fluidity; the opposite to spissitude.

"The extreme lightness of her [a bird's] furniture being appropriated to the *thinness* of that element."—*More*: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xi., § 13.

5. Rareness; the state of being scattered; paucity.

"In country villages Pope Leo the Seventh indulged a practice, through the *thinness* of the inhabitants, which opened a way for pluralities."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

6. Exility, smallness, fineness; want of fullness or volume; as, the *thinness* of a voice.

*thin'-nī-fy, v. t. [Eng. thin; i connect.; suff. -fy.] To make thin.

"The heart . . . doth so *thinify* the blood."—*Urquhart*: *Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

thin'-nīng, pr. par., a. & s. [THIN, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act or process of making thin or thinner.

2. That which is removed in the act or process of making anything thin.

"In conjunction with other checks and limits, all subservient to the same purpose, are the *thinings* which take place among animals, by their action upon one another."—*Paley*: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

thin'-nīsh, a. [Eng. thin, a.; -ish.] Somewhat or rather thin

thī-nō-, pref. [Gr. *this* (genit. *thinos*)=the beach, the shore.] Inhabiting or found on the shore.

thī-nō-cōr'-ī-dæ, subst. pl. [Lat. *thinocor*(us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ*.]

Ornith.: Quail-snipes; a family of Grallæ, with two genera, *Attagis* and *Thinocorus* (q. v.).

thī-nōc'-ōr-ūs, s. [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *choreuō*=to dance. (*Agassiz*.)]

Ornith.: The type-genus of *Thinocoridae*, with two species, from La Plata, Chili, and Peru.

thī-nō-hy'-ūs, s. [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *hys* (genit. *hyos*)=a swine.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Suidæ*, abundant in the Upper Miocene of Oregon. It is allied to *Dicotyles* (q. v.), but has an additional premolar tooth and a much smaller brain-cavity.

thī-nō-lēs'-tēs, s. [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *lēstēs*=a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Limnotheridæ*, from the Lower Eocene of Wyoming.

thī-nō-lite, s. [Pref. *thino-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Min.: A name given to a large shore deposit of tufaceous carbonate of lime, which contains pseudomorphs of a mineral believed to have originally been gaylussite (q. v.). E. S. Dana has pointed out that the angles of some of the crystals are not found to coincide with those of the latter mineral, and that the original mineral remains still unknown.

thī-ō-, pref. [Gr. *theion*=sulphur.] Having sulphur in its composition.

thio-alcohols, s. pl. [MERCAPTAN.]

thio-ethylic ether, s. [ETHYL-SULPHIDE.]

thio-urea, s. [SULPHUREA.]

thī-ō-bēn-zō'-īc, adj. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *benzoic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and benzoic acid.

thiobenzoic-acid, s.

Chem.: $\begin{cases} C_6H_5 \\ COSH \end{cases}$ Au analogue of thiactic acid.

Produced by mixing an alcoholic solution of potassium monosulphide with chloride of benzoyl. Hydrochloric acid added to the potash salt separates the acid as an oily body, which when left for some time deposits the acid in colorless crystals. When pure, it forms small rhombic tables, inodorous and

tasteless, melts at 120°, is quite insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and easily in carbonic disulphide. It forms definite salts with bases.

thī-ō-bu-týr'-īc, a. [Prefix *thio-*, and English *butyric*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and butyric acid.

thiobutyric-acid, s.

Chemistry: C_4H_5OS . An acid homologous with thiactic acid, produced by the action of phosphoric protosulphide on butyric acid.

thī-ō-căp-rīn-ăl'-dīne, s. [Pref. *thio-*; English *capric*, and *aldine*.]

Chemistry: A compound analogous to thialdine, formed, according to Wagner, by the action of sulphydric acid on the ammonia compound of capric aldehyde. (*Watts*.)

thī-ō-car'-ba-mīde, s. [Pref. *thio-*, and English *carbamide*.] [SULPHUREA.]

thī-ō-car'-ban-īl, subst. [Prefix *thio-*; English *carb*(on), and *anil*(ine).]

Chemistry: $CSN(C_6H_5)_5$. Phenyllic mustard oil. Formed from the carbanilide by distillation with phosphoric anhydride, and by the action of phosphene on aniline. A colorless liquid, smelling like mustard oil, and boiling at 222°.

thī-ō-cărb-ăn'-īl-īde, s. [English *thiocarbanil*; -ide.]

Chemistry: $CS-NH(C_6H_5)-NH(C_6H_5)$. Formed by heating equivalent quantities of aniline and potash hydrate in alcoholic solution with excess of carbon sulphide. Dilute hydrochloric acid is added, and, after evaporation, the mass is crystallized from alcohol. It yields colorless laminae, melting at 144°, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether.

thī-ō-chrōn'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*; second element doubtful.] Derived from or containing sulphur and chloroquinone.

thiochronic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_8S_4O_{14}$. Obtained as a potassium salt when a hot solution of perchloroquinone is mixed with concentrated aqueous acid sulphite of potassium.

thī-ōc'-īn-nōl, s. [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *cinn*(yl), and suff. -ol.]

Chem.: C_9H_8S . A pulverulent substance formed, with sulphide of ammonium, by the action of sulphydric acid on hydrocinnamide, $C_{27}H_{24}N_2+4H_2S=3C_9H_8S+(NH_4)_2S$.

thī-ō-crē'-sōl, s. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *cresol*.]

Chem. (pl.): $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ SH \end{smallmatrix}$ Toly hydrosulphides.

Produced from the three isomeric toluene sulphonic acids by reducing the corresponding chlorides with zinc and hydrochloric acid. (1) Ortho-, shining laminae, melting at 15°, boiling at 188°. (2) Meta-, liquid, not solid, at -10°. (3) Para-, large laminae, melting at 43°, boiling at 188°.

thī-ō-cy'-ăn'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *cyanic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and cyanic acid.

thiocyanic-acid, s.

Chem.: $CHNS$. Obtained by decomposing lead thiocyanate in water, with sulphydric acid gas. Its solution is colorless, very acid, and not poisonous. Soluble thiocyanates give a blood-red color with ferric salts, thus affording a delicate test for hydrocyanic acid, if the latter be first converted into thiocyanate by yellow ammonium sulphide.

thiocyanic-ether, s.

Chemistry (plural): Normal ethyl thiocyanate, $C < \begin{smallmatrix} N \\ S(C_2H_5) \end{smallmatrix}$, is a mobile, colorless, strongly-refracting liquid, with an odor like that of mercaptan. Boils at 146 degrees. Ethyl isothiocyanate= $N < \begin{smallmatrix} CS \\ C_2H_5 \end{smallmatrix}$. Differs in all properties from the normal compound. It boils at 134°, has the irritating odor of mustard-oil, and unites directly with ammonia. These ethers exhibit isomerism like those of the alcohol cyanates and isocyanates, as clearly shown in the case of the ethyl compounds.

thī-ō-dī-ă-cēt'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *acetic*.] [THIODIGLYCOLLIC.]

thī-ō-dī-glý-cōl'-lā-mīde, s. [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycollamide*.]

Chemistry: $\begin{smallmatrix} C_2H_5O \\ C_2H_5O \end{smallmatrix} > (NH_2)_2S$. Obtained by the action of sulphide of ammonium on chloracetamide in alcoholic solution. Recrystallized from water it forms small white octahedrons, which melt when heated.

thī-ō-dī-glý-cōl'-līc, a. [Pref. *thio-*; *di-*, and Eng. *glycollic*.] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and glycollic acid.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whē, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thiodiglycollic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_2O > S(HO)_2$. Formed by boiling thiodiglycollamide with baryta-water as long as ammonia is evolved. By decomposing the lead salt and evaporating the filtrate the acid is obtained in crystals.

thi-ō-dī-gly-cōl'-līm-īde, s. [Pref. *thio-*; *dī-*; Eng. *glycol*, and *imide*.]

Chem.: $C_2H_2O > HNS$. Formed by the dehydration of acid thiodiglycollate of ammonia, and deposited in thin prismatic needles or laminae from a hot aqueous solution. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, melts at 128°, and sublimes at a higher temperature.

thi-ō-for'-mic, a. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *formic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and formic acid.

thioformic-acid, s.

Chem.: A compound formed in small quantity by the action of sulphydric acid on formate of lead. It yields small transparent crystals, having an alliaceous odor, is insoluble in water, and melts at 120°.

thi-ō-fū'-cūs-ōl, s. [Prefix *thio-*, and English *fucosol*.]

Chem.: A substance produced by treating fucosol in alcoholic solution with sulphydric acid.

thi-ō-fūr'-fōl, s. [THIOFURFUROL.]

Chem.: C_5H_4OS . Thiofurfural. A white crystalline powder, formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on furfural, or of sulphydric acid on furfamide.

thi-ō-fūr'-fu-rōl, s. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *furfural*.] [THIOFURFOL.]

thi-ō-i'-sā-tyde, s. [Prefix *thio-*, and English *isatyde*.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2S_2O_2$. Formed by passing hydrogen sulphide into an alcoholic solution of isatin. It is a grayish-yellow, pulverulent, uncrystallizable substance, which softens in hot water and dissolves in alcohol.

thi-ō-mē-lān'-īc, adj. [Pref. *thio-*, and English *melanic*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and melanic acid.

thiomelanic-acid, s.

Chem.: A sulphureted acid, found in the black mass produced by heating alcohol with excess of sulphuric acid. It is capable of forming salts with potash and other bases.

thi-ōn, pref. [THIO-.]

thi-ō-nām'-īc, adj. [Pref. *thion-*, and English *amic*.] Derived from or containing sulphurous acid and ammonia.

thionamic-acid, s.

Chem.: $NH_3 \cdot SO_2$. Produced by the action of dry ammonia gas on sulphurous anhydride. It is a crystalline volatile substance, very soluble in water, in which it quickly undergoes complete decomposition.

thi-ōn'-ā-mīde, s. [Prefix *thion-*, and English *amide*.]

Chem.: $N_2H_4(SO)$. Produced by the action of sulphurous chloride on dry ammonia. It is a white pulverulent, non-crystalline solid.

thi-ō-nūr'-īc, a. [Pref. *thion-*, and Eng. *uric*.] Derived from or containing sulphurous and uric acids.

thionuric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3SO_6$. Formed by the action of sulphurous acid and ammonia on uric acid or alloxan. On evaporating its solution, it yields a crystalline mass consisting of fine needles; is permanent in the air, has a very sour taste, and is very soluble in water. It is dibasic, and forms acid and neutral crystalline salts with bases.

thi-ōn-yl, s. [Gr. *theion*=sulphur; *-yl*.]

Chem.: SO . The radical of the sulphurous compounds.

thi-ōn-yl-ām'-īc, a. [Eng. *thionyl*, and *amic*.] [THIONAMIC.]

thi-ōn-yl'-ā-mīde, s. [Eng. *thionyl*, and *amide*.] [THIONAMIDE.]

thi-ō-phē-nōl, s. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *phenol*.]

Chem.: C_6H_5SH . Formed by the action of pentasulphide of phosphorus on phenol. It is a colorless, mobile, fetid liquid, boiling at 168°, is insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in alcohol and ether.

thi-ō-phōs-phām'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*, and Eng. *phosphamic*.] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and phosphamic acid.

thiophosphamic-acid, s.

Chem.: $P(NH_2)_2H_2SO_2$. Produced by the action of sulphochloride of phosphorus on aqueous ammonia. It has not been isolated, but forms a series of salts with bases, nearly all of which are uncrystallizable.

thi-ō-phōs-phō-dī-ām'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*; Eng. *phosphodiam(ide)*, and suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or pertaining to sulphur and phosphodiamic acid.

thiophosphodiamic-acid, s.

Chem.: $P(H_2N)_2HSO$. Formed by the action of ammonia gas on sulphochloride of phosphorus. It is obtained as a white mass, easily soluble in water, is monobasic, and forms a series of salts with bases.

thi-or'-sau-īte (au as ow), s. [After Thiorsa, Iceland, where found; *u* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ANORTHITE (q.v.).

thi-ō-sin'-ā-mīne, s. [Pref. *thio-*, and English *sinamine*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_5NS \cdot NH_3$. Formed by the union of mustard oil with ammonia. It is obtained in colorless, prismatic crystals, having a bitter taste, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts when heated, but cannot be sublimed.

thi-ō-sin-ān'-īl-īne, s. [Eng. *thiosin(amine)*, and *aniline*.]

Chemistry: $N_2(CS(C_2H_5)(C_6H_5)H_2)$. Obtained by pouring oil of mustard into an equivalent of aniline dissolved in alcohol. It separates in foliated, colorless crystals, destitute of taste and smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and shows but little tendency to combine with acids. Melts at 95°.

thi-ō-sūl-phūr'-īc, a. [Pref. *thio-*, and English *sulphuric*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and sulphuric acid.

thiosulphuric-acid, subst. [HYPOSULPHUROUS-ACID.]

thi-ō-va-lēr'-īc, adj. [Pref. *thio-*, and English *valeric*.] Derived from or containing sulphur and valeric acid.

thiovaleric-acid, s.

Chem.: The product of the action of phosphoric pentachloride on valerianic acid.

thir, a. [Icel.] These. (Scotch.)

"Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were plush o' guid blue hair."

Burns: *Tam O'Shanter*.

thīrd, ***thirde**, ***thrid**, ***thridde**, ***thyrd**, a. & s. [Properly *thrid*, from A. S. *thrida*, from *threo*, *thri* = three (q.v.); cogn. with Dutch *derde*; Icel. *thridhi*; Dan. *tredie*; Sw. *tredje*; Ger. *dritte*; Goth. *thridja*; Wel. *tryde*, *trydedd*; Gael. & Irish *trian*; Russ. *tretii*; Lith. *trėczias*; Lat. *tertius*; Gr. *tritos*; Sansc. *tritiya*. For the metathesis of *r* and *i* see BIRD.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of three; coming next after the second; coming after two of the same class.

"He was wounded the *thrid* tyme."

Robert de Brunne, p. 8.

2. Constituting or being one of three equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

"The *third* part of a minute."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 2.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The third part of anything; one of three equal parts.

*2. The sixtieth part of a second.

"Divide the natural day into twenty-four equal parts, an hour into sixty minutes, a minute into sixty seconds, a second into sixty *thirds*."—Holder: *On Time*.

II. Technically:

1. *Law* (pl.): The third part of the estate of a deceased husband, which, by the law of some countries, the widow is entitled to enjoy during her life; corresponding to the widow's dower of this country.

2. *Music*:

(1) An interval consisting of a major tone and a minor tone, as from C to E; called a major third.

(2) An interval consisting of a major or minor tone and a semitone, as from A to C; called a minor third.

(3) The upper of the two notes including such intervals.

Third Estate, s.

1. In Great Britain the Commonalty or Commons, represented in the legislature by the House of Commons.

2. *French Hist.*: The *Tiers Etat* (q.v.).

Third-order, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A term which arose from the fact that when St. Francis had founded the Friars Minor (1209) for men, and St. Clare had

founded the Poor Clares (1221) for women under a rule presented by him, he established a congregation called the Brothers and Sisters of Penance as a sort of middle term between the world and the cloister, with a separate rule, the members of which, men and women, married or single, "should be bound by rule to dress more soberly, fast more strictly, pray more regularly, hear mass more frequently, and practice works of mercy more systematically than ordinary persons living in the world." They had to undergo a year's novitiate and to take a simple vow to observe the rule. Many of these persons, in course of time, wished to live in community, and so congregations of the Third Order arose—true Franciscans with a rule of their own, distinct from that of the Friars Minors and that of the Poor Clares. Pope Benedict XIII., in the Bull *Paterna sedis*, speaks of the Third Order "as a true and proper order, uniting in one seculars scattered all over the world and regulars living in community; distinguished from all confraternities as having its own rule, approved by the Holy See, novitiate, profession, and a habit of determinate form and material" (in the case of persons living in the world consisting of a brown scapular worn under the ordinary dress). The Dominicans have a Third Order, instituted by St. Dominic (1170-1221), but in what year is uncertain; the Augustinians established one at the beginning of the fifteenth, and Minims at the beginning of the sixteenth century and their example has been followed by the Servites, the Carmelites, and the Trappists.

*third-penny, s.

Old Eng. Law: A third part of the profits of fines and penalties imposed at the county court, which was the perquisite of the earl.

third-person, s.

Gram.: The person spoken of.

third-point, s. [TIERCE-POINT.]

third-sound, s. [THIRD, s., II. 2.]

third-stave, s.

Music: A name given to the stave upon which pedal music is written for the organ.

*third, s. [THREAD.]

***thīrd'-bōr-ōugh** (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *third*, and *borough*.] An under-constable. (Eng.)

"I know my remedy; I must go fetch the *thirdborough*."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

***thīrd'-līngs**, s. pl. [THIRD, a.]

Old Eng. Law: The third part of the corn or grain growing on the ground at the tenant's death, due to the lord for a heriot, as in the Manor of Turfat, in Herefordshire.

thīrd'-lī, adv. [Eng. *third*, a.; *-ly*.] In the third place.

"First, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid; *thirdly*, they are wholly subterranean."—Bacon.

thīrd'-rāte, a. [Eng. *third*, a., and *rate*.]

1. Of a very inferior class; very poor; as a *third-rate* actor.

2. In the navy applied to a certain class of men-of-war. (Used also substantively.)

thīrds, s. pl. [THIRD, a., B. II. 1.]

***thīrds'-man**, s. [English *third*, and *man*.] An umpire, a mediator or arbitrator.

"There should be somebody to come in *thirdsman* between Death and my principal."—Scott: *St. Ronan's Well*.

thīrl (1), ***thīrle**, ***thyrl-yn**, v. t. [A. S. *thyrlian*, from *thyrle*=a hole.]

1. To bore through, to pierce, to perforate, to penetrate.

"If ony *thīrle* or make an hole in a feble walle."—Gesta Romanorum, p. 10.

2. To thrill, to vibrate.

"It *thīr'd* the heart-strings thro' the breast."

Burns: *Letter to J. Lapraik*.

thīrl (2), v. t. [Icel. *thrall*=a thrall, a serf.] [THRALL.] To enslave, to enthrall; to asstrict or bind by the terms of a lease or otherwise; as, lands *thīrled* to a particular mill. (Scotch.) [THIRLAGE.]

thīrl, s. [THIRL (2), v.]

Scots Law: A term used to denote those lands the tenants of which were bound to bring all their grain to a certain mill. Called also *Sucken*.

***thīrl'-a-ble**, ***thīrle-a-bylle**, adj. [Eng. *thīrl* (1), v.; *-able*.] Capable of being penetrated or pierced; penetrable.

thīrl'-age (age as *īg*), s. [English *thīrl* (2), v.; *-age*.]

Scots Law: A species of servitude, formerly very common in Scotland, and also prevalent in England, by which the proprietors and other possessors of lands were bound to carry the grain produced on the lands to a particular mill to be ground, to

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion. -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

which mill the lands were said to be thirled or astricted, and also to pay a certain proportion of the grain, varying in different cases, as a remuneration for the grinding, and for the expense of the erection and maintenance of the mill. The principal duty chargeable in thirlage was multure (q.v.). There were also smaller duties called sequels, which fell to the servants of the mill, according to the particular usage of each mill.

thirl'-ing, *s.* [THIRL (1), *v.*]

Mining: A worked space connecting the rooms of a mine. The rooms are galleries proceeding regularly (in coal mines) from the dip-head or main-level, and the unworked space forms a wall. By cutting gaps in this wall at regular intervals, the wall becomes a row of pillars, the said connecting workings are thirlings.

thirst, ***thurst**, ***thurste**, ***threst**, ***thrist**, ***thruste**, *s.* [A.S. *thurst*, *thyrst*, *thirst*; cogn. with Dut. *dorst*; Icel. *thorsti*; Dan. *tørst*; Sw. *törst*; Ger. *durst*; Goth. *thaurstei*.] [THIRST, *v.*]

I. Lit.: A term used to denote the sensations arising from the want of fluid nutriment; the desire, uneasiness, or suffering arising from want of drink; great desire for drink.

"Though we cool our *thirst* at the mouth of the river."
—Bp. Taylor: *On Set Forms of Liturgie*, § 29.

¶ As perspiration and other discharges carry off moisture from the body, the sensation of thirst arises, and is generally proportionate to the necessity for a fresh supply of liquid. Of all beverages the only part which is essentially required to slake thirst is the water which they contain. Abnormal thirst exists in many diseases; insatiable thirst (Polydipsia) is a symptom of Diuresis.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dryness, drought.

"The rapid current . . . through veins
Of porous earth with kindly *thirst* updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain." Milton; *P. L.*, iv. 228.

2. A want and eager longing or desire after anything. (Now followed by *for* or *after*, formerly by *of*.)

"[Thou] hast allayed
The *thirst* I had of knowledge."
Milton; *P. L.*, viii. 8.

thirst, ***thirste**, ***thurste**, ***thurst**, ***thrist**, *v. i. & t.* [A.S. *thyrstan*; cogn. with Dut. *dorsten*; Icel. *thyrsta*; Dan. *tørste*; Sw. *törsta*; Ger. *dürsten*; Goth. *thairsan* (pa. t. *thars*) = to be dry, to thirst; Sansc. *tarsha* = to thirst; *trish* = to thirst; Ir. *tart* = thirst, drought; Gr. *tersomai* = to become dry; Lat. *torreo* = to parch; *terra* (for *tersa*) = dry ground. From the same root come *terrace*, *torrid*, *test*, *toast*, *tureen*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. **Lit.:** To feel thirst; to experience a painful sensation for want of drink; to have desire to drink; to be thirsty.

"The people *thirsted* there for water."—Exodus xvii. 3.
2. **Fig.:** To have a vehement desire or longing for anything.

"And cruel and blood-thirsty men
Would *thirst* for blood no more."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xxxiii.

***B. Transitive:** To have a thirst for; to desire to drink.

"He seeks his keeper's flesh, and *thirsts* his blood."
Prior: *Solomon*, i. 203.

thirst'-ēr, *s.* [English *thirst*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who thirsts.

thirst'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *thirsty*; -*ly*.] In a thirsty manner.

"They heare hungrily and *thirstily*, but it is but to catch advantages."—Bp. Hall: *The Hypocrite*.

thirst'-ī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *thirsty*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being thirsty; thirst; vehement desire or longing for anything.

"They who be athirst in the night, if they sleep upon it, lose their *thirstiness*, although they drink never a drop."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 599.

***thirst'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *thirst*; -*less*.] Not having thirst; not having vehement desire for anything.

thirst'-ŷ, ***thirst-ie**, *adj.* [A.S. *thurstig*; cogn. with Dut. *dorstig*; Icel. *thyrstugr*; Danish & Swed. *törstig*; O. H. Ger. *durstac*, *dursteg*; Ger. *durstig*.]

I. Lit.: Feeling a sensation of pain or uneasiness for want of drink; suffering for want of drink; having thirst; suffering from thirst.

"Eager to drink, down rush the *thirsty* crowd,
Hang o'er the banks, and trouble all the flood."
Rowe: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, iv.

II. Figuratively:

1. Dry; lacking in moisture; parched.

"The *thirsty* land [shall become] springs of water."—Isaiah xxxv. 7.

2. Having a vehement desire or longing for anything.

"To be *thirsty* after tottering honor."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

thir'-teēn, ***thret-tene**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *threótēne*, *threótýne*, from *threó*=three, and *tēn*, *týn*=ten; cogn. with Dutch *dertien*; Icel. *threttán*; Dan. *tretten*; Sw. *tretton*; Ger. *dreizehn*.]

A. As adj.: Ten and three.

"Speaking at the one end, I heard it return the voice thirteen times."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

B. As substantive:

1. The number which consists of three and ten.
2. A symbol representing thirteen units, as 13 or xiii.

thir'-teēnth, *a. & s.* [A.S. *threóteódha*; Icel. *threttandi*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The ordinal of thirteen; the third after the tenth.

"If she could prove a *thirteenth* task for him
Who twelve achiev'd, the work would me beseem."
Beaumont: *Psyche*.

2. Constituting or being one of thirteen equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One of thirteen equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

II. Music: An interval forming the octave of the sixth, or sixth of the octave.

¶ **Chord of the thirteenth:** A chord called by some a suspension; by others a secondary seventh. It consists generally of the third, seventh, and thirteenth of the dominant, and is used both in the major and minor modes.

thir'-ti-eth, *a. & s.* [A.S. *thritigódha*.]

A. As adjective:

1. The tenth thrice told; the next in order after the twenty-ninth; the ordinal of thirty.

2. Constituting or being one of thirty equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

B. As subst.: One of thirty equal parts into which a whole is or may be divided.

thir'-tŷ, ***thret-ty**, ***thrit-ti**, ***thrit-ty**, *a. & s.* [A.S. *thritig*, *thritig*, from *thri*, *threó*=three, and suff. -*tig*=ten; cogn. with Dut. *dertig*; Icel. *thrijátíu*; Dan. *trediv*; Sw. *trettio*; Ger. *dreizig*.]

A. As adj.: Thrice ten; ten three times repeated; twenty and ten.

"Kyng Egbrigt adde ybe kyng thre and *thritty* yer,
Thet folc of Denemarch hyder com, as yt adde
y-do er." Robert of Gloucester, p. 259.

B. As substantive:

1. The number which consists of three times ten.
2. A symbol which represents thirty units, as xxx, or 30.

¶ **The Thirty Tyrants:** The thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta over Athens at the termination of the Peloponnesian war. They were overthrown in B. C. 403 after only one year's reign.

thirty-nine articles. [ARTICLE, B. IV.]

thirty-two, *s.*

Print.: A sheet of paper which folds up into thirty-two leaves or sixty-four pages. Usually written 32mo.

Thirty-years' war, *s.*

History: The name given to a European war, or rather a succession of wars, which lasted for thirty years (1618-1648), and in which Austria, most of the Catholic princes of Germany, and Spain were engaged on one side throughout, but against different antagonists. The contest was virtually a renewal of the struggles which took place in the days of Charles V.—Protestantism asserting itself, and Papacy determined if possible to keep it down. France took an active part on the Protestant side; for, though Richelieu oppressed the Protestants in France, he helped those of Germany in order to weaken that Power, and so injure a dangerous rival. There were three distinct periods in the struggle. In the first Austria, under Wallenstein, was completely victorious, and threatened to subdue all Germany. In the second the Protestants, under Gustavus Adolphus, carried all before them; and in the third victory was more uncertain and more equally divided. Peace was established by the Treaty of Westphalia (1648), which guaranteed religious liberty to both Lutherans and Calvinists, and made extensive territorial changes at the expense of Austria and Germany. France obtained Alsace (which became German again in 1871), and the State of Brandenburg received still larger additions; these were in 1701 merged in the new kingdom of Prussia, afterward the nucleus of the German Empire (1871).

this, **thes**, *a. or pron.* [A.S. *dhes* (masc.), *dheos* (fem.), *dhis* (neut.); cogn. with Dut. *deze*; Icel. *thessi* (masc. & fem.), *thetta* (neut.); O. H. Ger. *deser*; M. H. Ger. *disir*; Ger. *dieser*. The modern plural form is *these*, *those* being used as the pl. of *that*, but both forms are really plurals of *this*, the Mid. Eng. word for *those* being *tho*, *thoo*, from A.S. *dhā*, nom. pl. of the def. article. *This* is formed of the two pronominal bases, *tha* (seen in *that*, *thither*, &c.) and *sa*=he.]

1. Used to denote something that is present or near in place or time, or that has been just mentioned.

"And whanne the tilieris sighen him; thei thoughten withinne hemself and seiden, *this* is the oir, sle we him that the eritage be oure."—Wycliffe: *Luke* xx.

2. *This* is frequently used as a substitute for what has preceded; as—

"When they heard *this*, they were pricked in their heart."—Acts ii. 37.

Where *this* refers to the words of Peter just spoken. It also frequently represents a word, a sentence, or a clause, and in some cases it refers to something to be immediately said or done.

"But know *this*, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched and would not have suffered his house to be broken up."—Matthew xxiv. 43.

3. *This* is used absolutely to denote present place, state, condition, or the like.

"O Antony, I have followed thee to *this*."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.

4. Used in reference to time, *this* may refer to:
(1) The present time; as, *this* day, *this* week. It is also frequently used in this sense absolutely, as the present time, hour, &c.

"Between *this* and supper."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

(2) Time past; the time immediately before the present.

"Whereon *this* month I have been hammering."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

(3) Time to come; futurity.

"*This* night I'll waste in sorrow."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 583.

¶ (1) *This* is often used in connection with numbers instead of the plural *these*, the sum being considered, as it were, a total.

"Which for *this* nineteen years we have let slip."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

(2) Shakespeare used the phrases *this even*, *this night*, in the sense of *last even*, *last night*.

"My troublous dream *this night* doth make me sad."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

5. *This*, when used as opposed or correlative to *that*, refers properly to the nearest person or object, *that* referring to the more distant. But the two words are frequently used to denote reference indefinitely:

"Two ships,
Of Corinth *that*, of Epidaurus *this*."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

When used in reference to things spoken of, *this* refers to that last mentioned; *that* to a thing previously mentioned—

"Their judgment in *this* we may not, and in *that* we need not follow."—Hooker.

Sometimes it is used in opposition to *other*:

"Consider the arguments which the author had to write *this*, or to design the *other* before you arraign him."
—Dryden.

¶ (1) *This* is sometimes found as a contraction for *this is*

"*This* a good friar, belike."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

(2) It is used, not to define or point to something, but to designate things or persons as sufficiently known in their qualities, sometimes in a good, oftener in a bad sense.

"Where is *this* Hector?"

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

(3) *By this*: By or before this time; as, *by this* the man was gone.

* (4) Used for *thus* or so:

"What am I that thou shouldst condemn me *this*?"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 205.

This'-bē, *subst.* [Latin=a Babylonian maiden described by Ovid (*Met.* iv. 55) as committing suicide because she believed her lover, Pyramus, to be dead.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 88.].

***this'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *this*; -*ness*.] The state or quality of being *this*; *hæcceity*. [THATNESS.]

"It is evident that sameness, *thisness*, and thatness belongeth not to matter by itself."—Sir K. Digby: *Observ. on Religio Medici*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

this'-tle (tle as el), *this-til, *thys-tylle, s. [A. S. *thisel*; cogn. with Dut. *distel*; Icel. *thisill*; Dan. *tidse*; Sw. *tistel*; O. H. Ger. *distil*, *distula*; Ger. *distel*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A name given to many plants with prickly stems, leaves and involucre, or having at least one of these parts prickly. Most are composites of the tribe Cynareæ. Among these are the Spear thistle, *Carduus lanceolatus*, the emblem of Scotland; the Blessed thistle, *Carduus benedictus*; the Carline thistle, and many others. Britten & Holland enumerate forty-six species having thistle as the last word of their compound name. Some other plants are called thistles; thus the Mexican thistle, *Argemone mexicana*, is a poppy with prickly leaves.

2. **Bot.**: (1) The genus *Carduus* (q. v.). [CARLINA, ONOPORDON.]

¶ **Order of the Thistle**: A Scottish order of knighthood, sometimes called the Order of St. Andrew. It was instituted by James VII. (James II. of England), in 1687, when eight knights were nominated. It fell into abeyance during the reign of William and Mary, and was revived by Queen Anne in 1703. As at present constituted, the Order consists of the British Sovereign and knights to the number of sixteen. The insignia consist of a collar, badge, jewel, star, and ribbon. The collar is composed of golden thistles and leaves connected by crossed sprigs of rue, enameled. The badge is a golden eight-pointed star, whereon is an enameled figure of St. Andrew, bearing in front of him his cross in silver; it is worn attached to the collar. The jewel is worn round the neck with the ribbon. The star is of four points, with a St. Andrew's Cross embroidered in silver upon it. In the center is a green and gold thistle within a circle of green, bearing the motto in golden letters. Ribbon, dark-green. Motto: *Nemo me impune lacessit*. Besides the knights ordinary, there are extra knights (princes), and a dean, a secretary, the lion-king-at-arms, and the gentleman usher of the green rod.

Insignia of Order of the Thistle.
a. Star; b. Collar; c. Badge.



thistle-crown, s. A gold coin of James VI. of Scotland (James I. of England), of the value of 97½ cents. It bore on the obverse a rose, and on the reverse a thistle, both crowned.

thistle-digger, s. A long narrow spade for cutting the roots of thistles below the crown of the root, and lifting them from the ground.

thistle-down, s. The down or winged seeds of the thistle.

"As a snow-flake falls on snow-flake,
As a leaf drops on a river,
As the thistle-down on water."
Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xii.

thistle-finch, s. The gold-finch (q. v.).

thistle-hemp, s.

Bot.: *Cannabis sativa*. (Britten & Holland.)

***thistle-warp**, subst. A bird, supposed to be the goldfinch.

this'-lŷ (st as s), a. [Eng. *thisl(e)*; -y.]

1. Literally:

1. Overgrown or abounding with thistles.

"While the quail clamors for his running mate,
Wide o'er the *thislŷ* lawn, as swells the breeze."
Thomson: *Summer*, 1,658.

2. Resembling a thistle; prickly.

*II. **Fig.**: Sharp, prickling, pricking.

"In such a world, so thorny, where none
Find happiness unblighted, or, if found,
Without some *thislŷ* sorrow at its side,"
Cowper: *Task*, iv. 335.

thith'-ēr, *thed-er, *thid-er, *thyd-er, *thid-ir, adv. [A. S. *dhider*, *dhyder*; cogn. with Icel. *thadra*=there; Goth. *thathro*=thence; Sansc. *tatra*=there, thither.]

1. To that place; opposed to hither.

"And thither came John of Thirlestaine,
And thither came William of Deloraine."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 33.

¶ The place of *thither* has been largely taken in ordinary language by *there*.

*2. To that end; to that point.

¶ *Hither and thither*: To this place and to that; one way and another; as, to run *hither and thither* in perplexity.

***thith'-ēr-tō**, adverb. [Eng. *thither*, and *to*.] To that point; so far.

thith'-ēr-ward, *thid-er-ward, *thid-er-ward, *thydreward, adv. [A. S. *thiderward*.] Toward that place; in that direction.

"Through bright are the waters of Sing-su-hay,
And the golden floods that thitherward stray."
Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

thit'-seē, s. [THEETSEE.]

thlād-i-ān'-thā, s. [Gr. *thladias*=a eunuch, and *anthos*=bloom.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ. *Thladiantha dubia* is a pubescent Indian climber with oblong, succulent, twelve-ribbed fruit, which is eaten by natives of the Himalaya mountains.

thlās'-pī, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thlaspi*=a crucifer, perhaps shepherd's purse.]

Bot.: Penny-cress, the typical genus of *Thlaspidæ* (q. v.). Herbs with rosulate radical and hastate cauline leaves; pod short, laterally compressed, valves winged at the back; cells two to eight seeded. *Thlaspi arvense* is the Mithridate Mustard, *T. perfoliatum*, the Perfoliate, and *T. alpestre*, the Alpine Penny-cress. The second and third are rare, the first not very common. [PENNY-CRESS.]

thlās-pīd'-ē-ā, **thlās'-pī-dā**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *thlaspi* (i); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Pleurorhizæ. Pouch compressed, with the dissepiments very narrow in the narrowest diameter; valves keeled or winged.

thlīp'-sis, s. [Gr.=pressure, compression, from Gr. *thlibō*=to press.]

Med.: Compression; especially, constriction of vessels by an external cause; oppression.

thlīp-sūr'-ā, s. [Gr. *thlipsis*=pressure, and *oura*=the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Cythridæ. Three species from the Upper Silurian.

***thō**, pron. [THIS.] Those, the.

***thō**, adv. [A. S. *dhā*.] Then.

"Tho wrapping up her wreathed stern around
Lept fierce upon his shield."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 18.

thō, conj. [See def.] An abbreviation of *though* (q. v.).

***thō'-an**, a. [Modern Latin *tho(us)*; -an.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the section *Thous* (q. v.).

"The *Thoon* group represents in form the wolf on a reduced scale."—*Naturalist's Library*, iv. 193.

thof, conjunction. [See def.] A provincial form of *though*, the old guttural being changed to *f*, as in *rough*.

thōle (1), **thowl**, **thowel**, ***thol**, ***tol**, ***tholle**, subst. [A. S. *thol*; cogn. with Dut. *dol*; Icel. *thollr*=a tree, a thole; Dan. *tol*=a stopple, a stopper, a thole; Sw. *tall*=a pine-tree. Probably connected with *thill* (q. v.).]

*1. A cart-pin. (Palsgrave.)

2. **Husband.**: The nib, pin, or handle of a scythe-snath.

3. **Naut.**: A pin inserted in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. They are arranged in pairs, the space between forming one kind of rowlock. Tholes are shown on the gunwales of ancient Assyrian boats.

"The sound of their oars on the tholes had died in the distance."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, ii. 2.

thole-pin, s. The same as **THOLE** (3).

thōle (2), s. [Latin *tholus*, from Greek *tholos*=a dome.]

Architecture:

1. The same as **THOLUS** (q. v.).

2. The scutcheon or knot at the center of a timber-vault.

3. A place in temples where votive offerings were suspended.

"Let altars smoke and tholes expect our spoils."
Fuinus Troes.

thōle, ***thol-en**, ***tho-li-en**, verb t. & i. [A. S. *tholian*=to endure, to suffer; cogn. with Icel. *thola*; Dan. *taale*; Sw. *tåla*; M. H. Ger. *dolen*, *doln*; O. H. Ger. *dolēn*, *tholōn*; Goth. *thulan*; M. H. German *duld*; Ger. *geduld*=patience. From the same root as Lat. *tollo*=to raise, *tolero*=to tolerate.]

A. Transitive: To suffer, to endure, to bear, to undergo.

"A wel vayr compaynye al so there com
Of holy men, that wule *tholede* martyrdom.
Vppe vayre wyte stedes, & in vayre armure also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 407.

B. Intrans.: To wait. (Scotch.)

thō'-lē-ite, s. [After Tholei, where found; suff. -ite (Petro.).]

Petrol.: A name given by Steininger to a rock which he took for a compound of albite and sphene. A subsequent analysis showed that it was but a dolerite (q. v.).

thōl'-ich-thŷs, s. [Greek *tholos*=a dome, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy.: A pseudo-genus of Teleostean Fishes, founded on what are probably immature individuals of the Cyttidæ, Squamipennes, &c.

tholichthys-stage, s.

Ichthy.: A stage in the development of certain Teleostean Fishes, in which the young differ so widely from the adult as, in many cases, to have been taken for types of distinct genera.

"In the *Tholichthys-stage* of Pomacanthus the frontal bone is prolonged into a straight lancet-shaped process, nearly half as long as the body; the supra-scapular and præopercular processes cover and hide the dorsal and ventral fins. The plates attached to the shoulder girdle remain persistent until the young fish has assumed the form of the adult."—*Gunther: Study of Fishes*, pp. 172, 173.

thōl'-ō-bāte, s. [Gr. *tholos*=a dome, and *basis*=a base.]

Arch.: A cupola and a base; that part of a building on which a cupola is placed.

thō'-lūs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tholos*=a dome.]

Arch.: An appellation given to buildings of a circular form. Vitruvius uses it to signify the roof of a circular building. Now frequently applied to the lantern which surmounts a dome. Specifically applied at Athens to the round chamber or Rotunda, in which the Prytanes dined.

thō-mā'-ite (th as t), s. [After Prof. Thomae, of Wiesbaden; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A doubtful species, said to be a carbonate of iron, occurring in pyramidal crystals of the orthorhombic system. Found at Bleisbach in the Siebengebirge.

Thōm'-as-ite (Th as T), s. [From John Thomas, M. D., born in London, 1805, died at Worcester, Mass., 1871.]

Church Hist.: A controversial name sometimes given to the Christadelphians, from the fact that Dr. Thomas organized them into a separate religious body. They believe that immortality is the reward of the righteous, i. e., of those who receive the truth and are baptized, and that others will perish after punishment proportioned to their misdeeds or want of faith. They do not believe in the Trinity or in a personal devil.

Thō-mē'-an (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of a body of Christians on the Malabar coast, said to be descendants of the converts of St. Thomas.

Thōm'-ism (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Church Hist.: One of the two great schools of scholasticism, the other being Scotism (q. v.). It derived its name from its founder, St. Thomas Aquinas (1227-74), the great Dominican doctor. In theology Thomism followed the doctrines of Augustine as to free will and grace, and held that the Virgin Mary was sanctified after her body was informed by the soul; its philosophy was a moderate Realism. As a system it rests on the *Summa* of St. Thomas, which is divided into three parts: (1) Of God in himself and as the Creator; (2) of God as the end of creatures, and of the actions which lead us to, or separate us from Him; and (3) of the Incarnation, the Sacraments, and the Last Things (i. e., Death, Judgment, Heaven, and Hell.) The Dominicans naturally adopted and defended Thomism.

Thōm'-ist (Th as T), adj. & subst. [Eccles. Lat. *Thomista*=a follower of St. Thomas Aquinas.] [THOMISM.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the theology of St. Thomas Aquinas.

"The old Scotist and Thomist theologies were still maintained."—*Adams & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 274.

B. As subst.: A follower of St. Thomas Aquinas in theology and philosophy.

"The adverse sects of Thomists and Scotists filled Europe with their noisy disputes."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 87.

thō'-mō-mŷs (th as t), s. [Gr. *thōmos*=a heap, and *mŷs*=a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Geomyinæ, distinguished from the type-genus by having the upper incisors without grooves. There are two species, ranging from the Upper Missouri and Upper Columbia Rivers to Hudson's Bay.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious. -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

Thöm'-sën, s. [A Dutch physician.] (See compound.)

Thomsen's disease, *subst.* An apparently congenital disease affecting the voluntary muscles with stiffness and contraction after a period of inaction.

thöm'-sën-ô-lite (th as t), s. [After Dr. Julius Thomsen, of Copenhagen; o connect., and Gr. *lithos* = a stone.]

Min.: A mineral resulting from the alteration of cryolite (q. v.). Crystallization monoclinic, occurring in prisms with horizontal striæ, and also massive resembling chalcidony. Hardness, 2.5-4; specific gravity, 2.74-2.76; luster, vitreous, on some faces pearly; color, white; transparent to translucent. Composition: Fluorine, 52.2; aluminium, 15.0; calcium, 15.4; sodium, 7.6; water, 9.8=100, which is equivalent to the hitherto accepted formula, $2(\text{CaNa})\text{F} + \text{Al}_2\text{F}_3 + 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$; but Braundl has shown that the formula should be written $[\text{NaCa}]\text{F}_3 + \text{Al}_2\text{F}_6 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Thöm-sō'-nī-ān (Th as T), a. & s. [THOMSONIANISM.]

A. As adjective:

Med.: Of or belonging to the medical system called Thomsonianism (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An adherent of Thomsonianism.

Thöm-sō'-nī-ān-ism (Th as T), *subst.* [Eng. *Thomsonian*; -ism.] (See def.)

Medicine: A system of medicine founded by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts. The human body is assumed to consist of the four so-called elements—fire, air, earth, and water. Metals and minerals, being ponderous and tending earthward, are supposed to drag down to the earth those who use them as medicines, while vegetables, springing from the ground and tending upward, are fitted to make those who employ them as remedies move upward to life and health.

thöm'-sōn-ite (th as t), s. [After R. D. Thomson; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of Zeolites. Crystallization, orthorhombic, occurring as individual crystals but more often in radiated groups, also compact. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 2.3-2.4; luster, vitreous to pearly; color when pure, snow-white; brittle; pyroelectric. Composition: Silica, 38.9; alumina, 31.6; lime, 12.9; soda, 4.8; water, 13.8=100. Formula $2\text{SiO}_2\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\frac{1}{2}\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{4}\text{NaO})2\frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Prof. James D. Dana divides as follows: 1. Ordinary: (1) in regular crystals; (2) in slender prisms, sometimes radiated; (3) radiated fibrous; (4) spherical aggregations of radiated fibers or crystals; (5) massive; 2. Mesole: including scoulerite; 3. Chalilite. Occurs in cavities in old amygdaloidal lavas, and sometimes in so-called metamorphic rocks.

thōng, ***thwang**, ***thwague**, ***thwong**, *subst.* [A.S. *thwang*; cogn. with Icel. *thvengr* = a thong, a shoe-latchet. From the same root as TWINGE (q. v.).] A leather strip or lash; a strap of leather used for fastening anything.

"At the seams, where the different skins are sewed together, they are commonly ornamented with tassels or fringes of narrow *thongs*, cut out of the same skins."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv. ch. v.

thong-drill, s. A drill to which rotatory motion in alternate directions is communicated by means of a cord. It is mentioned in Homer (*Odys.* ix. 384).

"Among the Aleutian islanders the *thong-drill*, and among the New Zealanders a modification of it, is used for boring holes in stone."—Evans: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 44.

†**thong-seal**, s.

Zoöl.: A name sometimes given to *Phoca barbata*, from the fact that the Greenlanders cut the hide circularly into a long strip, which they use for harpoon lines.

***thōng**, v. t. or i. [THONG, s.] To beat with a thong; to lash.

thō'-ōid, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *tho(us)*; Eng. suff. -oid.]

A. As adj.: A term applied by Huxley to a division of Canidae, containing the Lupine or wolf-like forms, as *Canide lupus*, *C. aureus*, *C. azaræ*, &c. He applied the term Alopecoid to the other division, containing *C. argentatus*, *C. vulpes*, &c. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, pp. 283-88.)

"I am disposed . . . to regard Otocyon, and the Thoid and Alopecoid series respectively, as genera, retaining for the two latter the old names of Canis and Vulpes."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 286.

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Thoid series of the family Canidae.

"There is no question that Thoids and Alopecoids similar to those which exist at present inhabited Europe during the Quaternary epoch."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1880, p. 278.

thoôm, s. [THUMB.] (Scotch.)

Thor, s. [Icel. *Thórr*, contr. from *Thonor*; A.S. *thunor* = thunder.] [THUNDER, THURSDAY.]

Scand. Mythol.: The god of thunder, the second

principal god of the ancient Scandinavians. He was the son of Odin or the supreme being, and Jörth = the Earth. He is represented as a powerful man in the prime of life, with a long red beard, a crown on his head, a scepter in one hand, and his hammer in the other. Thursday received its name from him, and his name also enters into many proper names, as Thorsby in Cumberland, England, Jorthorwald in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, &c. His wife was Sif (Love), and his palace Thrudvangr, where he received the warriors who had fallen in battle. He was the champion of the gods, and was called in to their assistance whenever they were in straits. He was also the friend of mankind, and the slayer of trolls and evil spirits. His belt, called Megingjard, had the property of doubling his strength whenever he put it on. His hammer or mace was called Mjöltnir.

Thor's hammers, s. pl.

Anthrop.: A popular name in the north of Europe for celts.

"In Scandinavia and Northern Germany perforated axes and ax-hammers are frequently known as *Thor's hammers*."—Evans: *Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 164.

thör'-ā, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Ranunculus thora*; a species from the Alps. The roots are very acrid and poisonous, and their juice was formerly used by the Swiss hunters to poison their arrows.

thō-răç'-ic, ***thō-răç'-ick**, a. & s. [Lat. *thorax* (genit. *thoracis*) = the chest.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the thorax or chest; as, *thoracic* arteries.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: A thoracic artery.

thoracic-duct, s.

Anat.: A long narrow vessel in front of the vertebræ, and opening into the veins on the left side of the neck at the angle of union of the subclavian and anterior jugular. It is the chief trunk of the lymphatic system, and the principal canal through which the chyle and lymph are conveyed to the blood.

thoracic-fins, s. pl.

Ichthy.: A term applied to the ventral fins, when they are situated behind the pectorals.

thoracic-myalgia, s.

Pathol.: A hot wearying pain in the tendinous insertions of the fleshy bodies of the pectoral and sometimes of the intercostal muscles, arising from overwork. Rest, a flannel bandage round the thorax, friction with anodyne liniments, and attention to the general health are the appropriate remedies.

thoracic-regions, s. pl.

Anat.: Fourteen regions into which the thorax in man is divided by imaginary straight lines, longitudinal and transverse, so that the exact situation of any spot may be described. [ABDOMINAL.]

thō-răç'-ī-ca, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *thorax* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: An order of Cirripedia. Carapace either a capitulum or a pedicel, or an operculated shell with a basis. Body formed of six thoracic segments, generally furnished with six pairs of limbs; abdomen rudimentary, but often bearing caudal appendages. Families: Balanidae, Verrucidae, and Lepadidae.

***thō-răç'-ī-çī**, s. pl. [Mod. Latin, from *thorax* (q. v.).]

Ichthy.: A Linnæan group of Fishes (*Systema*, ed. 12th), having the ventral fins inserted on the abdominal surface below the pectorals.

thör'-ă-çip'-ô-da, s. pl. [Latin *thorax* (genit. *thoracis*), and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*) = a foot.]

Zoöl.: A division of Crustacea, having the special locomotory organs belonging to the thorax. It contains two legions, Podophthalmia and Edriophthalmia (q. v.).

thör'-ă-cō, *pref.* [Gr. *thōrax* (genit. *thōrakos*) = a breastplate.] Of, or belonging to, or in any way connected with, the thorax.

thör'-ă-cōç'-ēr-ās, s. [Pref. *thoraco*-, and Gr. *keras* = a horn.]

Palæontol.: A genus of Orthoceratidae. Shell straight, elongated, conical, with a small, lateral, straight siphuncle. Known species twenty; from the Silurian to the Carboniferous of the United States and Europe.

thör'-ă-cō-sâu'-rūs, s. [Pref. *thoraco*-, and Gr. *sauros* = a lizard.]

Palæontol.: A genus of Huxley's Eusuchia, peculiar to the Chalk of North America. They belong to the Procolia of Owen.

***thör'-āh** (th as t), s. [TORAH.]

***thör'-al**, a. [Lat. *thorus*, *torus* = a couch, a bed.]

1. Of or pertaining to a bed.

"The punishment of adultery . . . was sometimes made by a *thoral* separation."—*Ayliffe*: *Parergon*.

2. Appellative of a line in the hand; called also the Mark of Venus.

thör'-ăx, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thōrax* = the chest, a breastplate.]

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Human*: The breast, and specially the bones inclosing it. It is somewhat conical, with convex walls. Its upper opening is contracted, and bounded by the first dorsal vertebra, the first pair of ribs, and the manubrium of the sternum. Its inferior margin slopes downward on each side to the twelfth rib; its longitudinal axis is directed upward and somewhat backward; its transverse diameter at the widest part greatly exceeds the distance from the breast to the back. It consists of the dorsal vertebræ, the sternum, the ribs, and the costal cartilages, and contains the lungs, the heart, &c. The muscles of the thorax are: The intercostals, the *levator costarum*, the subcostals, the *triangularis sterni*, with which may be included the diaphragm.

(2) *Compar.*: The part of the trunk above or anterior to the diaphragm.

2. *Entom.*: The central division of the body of insects. It is formed of three consolidated somites or segments; the prothorax, the mesothorax, and the metathorax.

*3. *Old Armor*: A breastplate, cuirass, or corslet; more especially the cuirass or corselet worn by the



Greek Warrior, wearing Thorax.

ancient Greeks, corresponding to the lorica of the Romans. It consisted of a breast and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented.

thör'-ic'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Gr. *thōrēktēs* = armed with a breast-plate.]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga. Minute, broad, convex beetles, with the prothorax very large; antennæ clavate, eleven-jointed; tarsi five-jointed. Known species twenty, all from the borders of the Mediterranean.

thō-rī'-nā, s. [THORINUM.]

Chem.: ThO. Thorium oxide; thorinic oxide. Prepared from thorite by reducing it to a fine powder and decomposing with hydrochloric acid. After separation of various metallic oxides, it is treated with potassic sulphate and precipitated as potassio-thorinic sulphate. From the solution of the salt in hot water, ammonia throws down thorinic hydrate, which on ignition yields thorina. It is a white powder of a specific gravity = 9.402. The ignited oxide is insoluble in hydrochloric and nitric acids, and only difficultly soluble in sulphuric acid.

thō-rīn'-ic, a. [Eng. *thorin(um)*; -ic.] Pertaining to thorium.

thorinic-oxide, s. [THORINA.]

thō-rī'-nūm, s. [Latinized from *Thor* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Thorium. Atomic weight = 115.7; symbol Th. A divalent metallic element belonging to the group of earth-metals discovered by Berzelius, in 1828, in thorite. It is a very rare element, and is obtained by heating the anhydrous chloride with potassium. The reduced thorium is a gray metallic powder, having a specific gravity of 7.65-7.79. When heated, it burns with a bright flame, producing snow-white thorina without any trace of fusion. It is not oxidized by either hot or cold water, dissolves slowly in nitric and sulphuric acids, more easily in hydrochloric acid, and is not attacked by caustic alkalis.

thorium-chloride, s.

Chem.: ThCl₂. Prepared by heating an intimate mixture of thorina and charcoal in a stream of dry chlorine gas. It is deposited on the cool part of the tube in white, shining crystals, which are rectangular, four-sided tables. They deliquesce in the air, and dissolve in water with rise of temperature.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thorium-hydrate, s.

Chem.: Th(HO)₂. Obtained as a gelatinous mass by the action of caustic alkalis on solutions of thorium salts. Under the air pump it dries up into a white powder, readily soluble in all acids, excepting oxalic, molybdic, and hydrofluoric acids.

thorium-oxide, s. [THORINA.]**thorium-sulphide, s.**

Chem.: ThS. Thorium burns in the vapor of sulphur, forming a yellow pulverulent sulphide, which acquires metallic luster by pressure. It is very slowly attacked by acids, and is converted into thorina by roasting.

thör'-ite, s. [Eng. *thor(ium)*; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral with a tetrahedral habit; occurring in crystals and massive in syenite, near Brevig, Norway. Also found as pseudomorphs in the form of zircon and orthoclase. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 4.3-5.4; luster, vitreous to resinous; color, orange to brownish-yellow, black; streak, light-orange to dark-brown. Composition: Essentially a silicate of thoria; silica, 17.0; thoria, 76.2; water, 6.8=100, which is equivalent to the formula ThO₂SiO₂+1½HO.

2. A high explosive invented by Dr. H. P. Tuttle, of Tacoma, Washington. Its chief value consists in its ability to pass through armor plate without exploding, except by action of the time-fuse, and its non-liability to accidental explosion. Its formula is known only to its inventor.

thór'-i-üm, s. [THORINUM.]

thorn, *thorne, s. [A. S. *thorn*; cogn. with Dut. *doorn*; Icel. *thorn*; Dan. *tjörn*; Sw. *törne*; Ger. *dorn*; Goth. *thaurnus*.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) Any sharp-pointed projection likely to lacerate the hand, on the stem or any other part of the shrub, tree, or herb. Popularly, it includes both a botanical thorn and a prickle.

(2) A thorny shrub, tree, or herb; often used in this sense in composition, as the *Blackthorn*, the *Hawthorn*, &c. When the word thorn is used alone, it generally signifies a hawthorn. In Scripture, and specially in the Old Testament, thorn is a generic word including various spinous plants belonging to different families. Precision in identifying them all is impossible.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Anything that pricks or annoys as a thorn; anything painful, irritating, or troublesome; a source of annoyance or trouble; an obstacle, a trouble, a care.

(2) The same as THORN-LETTER (q. v.).

II. Bot.: A sharp conical projection constituting the growing point of a branch which has proved abortive. That this is its origin is shown by the fact that sometimes trees, which are thorny in their wild state, have their spines converted into branches when long cultivated in a garden, as is the case with the apple and the pear. A thorn differs from a prickle, which is so superficial that it comes away when the bark is peeled off, while in similar circumstances a thorn, being deep seated, remains. Sometimes thorns bear leaves, as in the Whitethorn.

thorn-apple, s.

Bot.: *Datura stramonium*.

thorn-bush, s. A shrub that bears thorns.

"The lantern is the moon; I, the man in the moon; this thorn-bush, my thorn-bush; and this dog, my dog."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. i.

thorn-but, s. A turbot (q. v.).**thorn-devil, s. [MOLOCH, II. 2.]****thorn-headed worms, s. pl.**

Zoöl.: The *Acanthocephala* (q. v.), so named because they have a trunk or proboscis armed with hooks by which they can attach themselves to, or penetrate, the coats of the intestines of their hosts.

thorn-hedge, s. A hedge or fence composed of thorns.

thorn-letter, s. A name given to a letter (=th) in Anglo-Saxon, and the corresponding character in Icelandic.

thorn-moth, s.

Entomology.: More than one species of Geometer Moths. The Purple Thorn is *Selenia illustrata*; the Early Thorn, *S. illumaria*; and the Canary Shouldered Thorn, *Ennomos tiliaria*.

thorn-set, a. Set or planted with thorns.**thorn-tailed agama, s.**

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Uromastix* (q. v.).

***thorn, v. t. [THORN, s.]** To prick or pierce with, or as with, a thorn.

thorn'-bäck, s. [Eng. *thorn*, s., and *back*.]

Ichthy.: *Raja clavata*, one of the commonest of the North Atlantic Rays. It is dark-brown in color, with lighter spots; the whole upper surface is covered with asperities, and a variable number of large spines, like recurved nails, more abundant in the female than in the male, but always extending down the tail in the median line. It is in the best condition in November, but is not highly esteemed as a food-fish.

thorn'-lëss, adj. [Eng. *thorn*, s.; -less.] Free from thorns. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Youth's gay prime and thornless paths."
Coleridge: Sonnet to Bowles.

thorn'-tail, s. [Eng. *thorn*, s., and *tail*.]

Ornith.: A popular name for the species of two genera of Humming-birds—*Gouldia* (four species) and *Discura* (one). The tail-feathers in the first genus are much elongated and sharply pointed, and the tarsi are covered with a tuft of feathers. *Discura* has a racket at the end of the tail.

thorn'-y, *thorn-ie, a. [Eng. *thorn*, s.; -y.]

I. Lit.: Full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns or prickles.

"He in the thick woven covert
Painfully tugs, or in the thorny brake
Torn and embarrass'd bleeds."
Somerville: Chase, i.

II. Figuratively:***1. Sharp, pricking, pressing.**

"No dislike against the person
Of our good queen, but the sharp thorny points
Of my alleged reasons drive this forward."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Troublesome, vexatious, perplexing, harassing.

"The thorny point of bare distress."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

thorny-clams, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The family of *Chamidæ*.

thorny-oyster, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Spondylus* (q. v.). The lower valve in old specimens is almost always spiny.

thorny-restharrow, s. [RETHARROW.]**†thorny-trefoil, s.**

Bot.: *Fagonia trifolium*, a Bean-caper.

thör'-ough (gh silent), *thor-ow, *thor-u, *thor-owe, *thor-ugh, *thorw, *thuruh, a., adv., prep. & s. [A later form of *through* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:**1. Passing through.**

"Let all three sides be a double house, without thorough lights on the sides."—*Bacon: Of Building.*

2. Passing through or to the end; hence, complete, perfect.

"The Irish horseboys, in the thorough reformation of that realm, should be cut off."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. Thorough-going.

"In conclusion he urged them to be thorough in what they undertook."—*Observer*, Dec. 20, 1885.

B. As adverb:**1. Thoroughly.**

"So was I with the song
Thorow rauished."
Chaucer: Flower and Leaf.

2. Through.

"No! though the serpent's sting should pierce me
through."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 1.

C. As preposition:*1. Through.**

"On mountains, thorow brambles, pits, and fouds."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, iv.

2. By means of.**D. As substantive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. A passage, a thoroughfare; a channel; any means of passage.

"The alteration must be from the head by making other thoroughs and devices."—*Bradford: Works*, i. 303.

2. An interfurrow between two ridges; a channel for water. (*Prov.*)

II. Eng. Hist.: A word used in the reign of Charles I. by Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, in his confidential correspondence, to express the scheme he meditated for subverting the liberties of his countrymen and making Charles an absolute monarch.

"To this scheme, in his confidential correspondence, he gave the expressive name of *Thorough*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

thorough-bass, thorough-base, s. [BASS (3), subst., ¶.]

thorough-bolt, s.

Shipbuild.: A bolt going through from side to side.

thorough-brace, s.

Vehicles.: A strong band or thong extending from the front to the back C-spring and supporting the body.

thorough-bred, a. & s.**A. As adjective:**

I. Lit.: Of pure and unmixed breed, stock, or race; bred from a sire and dam of the purest breed.

II. Figuratively:

1. Having the qualities or characteristics of pure breeding; high-spirited, mettlesome; elegant or graceful in form, bearing, or the like.

2. Thorough; as, a *thorough-bred* scamp. (*Colloq.*)

B. As subst.: An animal, especially a horse, of pure breed, stock, or race.

***thorough-framing, s.**

Carp.: An old term for the framing of doors and windows.

thorough-going, a. Going through, or to the end or bottom; going or ready to go to any lengths; extreme, thorough.

"Multiplication of proprietors is not the kind of reform which finds favor with a large section of the more thorough-going land reformers."—*J. S. Mill: Dissertations; Advice to Land Reformers.*

thorough-lighted, a. Lighted so that the light passes right through. Applied to a room or building that has windows on opposite sides, the light not being intercepted by partitions.

thorough-paced, a. Perfectly trained to go through all the paces of a well-trained horse; hence, perfect or complete; thorough; thorough-going; going all lengths.

"For he [Gregory of Huntington] was *thorough-paced* in three tongues, Latine, Greek [as appears by his many comments on those grammarians], and Hebrew."—*Fuller: Worthies; Huntingdonshire.*

thorough-pin, subst. A disease in horses, which consists of enlarged mucous capsules on each side of the hocks, giving somewhat the appearance as if a pin had been thrust through.

"When the joint capsule becomes distended with fluid, it not only protrudes in front of the hock, filling up the hollow which is characteristic of the healthy joint, but it also exhibits itself in the form of a soft swelling at the upper part of the joint, in the space within the bone which forms the point of the hock and the bone of the leg directly in front of it. This swelling appears on both sides of the leg, and from its position is called a *thorough-pin*. *Thorough-pins* of the limited form, consisting of small bursal tumors in the space in front of the bone which forms the point of the hock, quite unconnected with the principal joint surface, are of no more consequence than ordinary windgalls. *Thorough-pins* are only serious when they are a part of the disease of the principal capsule, forming, in fact, a portion of a 'blood' or 'bog' spavin."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***thorough-spel, a.** Fully accomplished; thoroughly-paced.

"Our *thorough-spel* republic of Whigs, which contains the bulk of all hoppers, pretenders, and professors, are most highly useful to princes."—*Swift*.

***thorough-stitch, adverb.** Fully, completely; going the whole length of any business.

"Those solid divines, that experimentally know what belongs to the healing of a sinning soul, go *thorough-stitch* to work."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Eph.*, iv. 30.

thorough-wax, thorow-wax, throw-wax, s.

Botany.: *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. The stem is branched; the leaves ovate, perfoliate; the flowers greenish-yellow, with large bracts; fruit with striate interstices. The name was given by Turner because, as he says, "the stalk waxeth thro the leaves." (*Prior*.) It was formerly used as a vulnerary. It is a native of Europe and Western Asia; rare in Britain.

thör'-ough-färe (gh silent), *thor-ow-fare, *thurgh-fare, s. [Eng. *thorough*, and *fare*.]

1. A passage through from one street, opening, &c., to another; an unobstructed way, especially an unobstructed road or street for public traffic.

"The *thoroughfares* were overrun with weed."

Browning: Sordello, iv.

***2. Power of passing; passage.**

thör'-ough-lý (gh silent), *through-ly, *thor-ow-ly, adv. [Eng. *thorough*; -ly.] In a thorough manner or degree; perfectly, completely, fully, entirely.

"Most of these were known to be thoroughly well affected to the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

thör'-ough-nëss (gh silent), s. [Eng. *thorough*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thorough; completeness, perfectness.

thör'-ough-wört (gh silent), s. [Eng. *thorough*, and *wort*.]

Botany.: *Eupatorium perfoliatum*. The stem is round, erect, and hairy; the leaves subsessile, opposite, linear-lanceolate, acuminate, serrate,

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

wrinkled, pale underneath and hairy; the involucre cylindrical and imbricated; the twelve to fifteen florets tubular. It grows in bogs in North America. The whole plant is intensely bitter. A decoction of the leaves has been given as a febrifuge. In larger quantities it is emetic, sudorific, and aperient. Called also Boneset and Crosswort.

***thor-ow, a., &c.** [THOROUGH.]

thorp, thorpe, s. [A. S. *thorp*=a village; cogn. with Dut. *dorp*=a village; Icel. *thorp*; Dan. *torp*; Sw. *torp*=a little farm, a cottage; Goth. *thaurp*; Ger. *dorf*.] A group of houses standing together in the country; a village, a hamlet. It occurs principally as an element in place names, and in names derived from places; as, *Althorp*, *Copsmans-thorpe*, &c.

"Wish'd for, or welcome, wheresoe'er he came—
Among the tenantry of *thorpe* and vill."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

thōs, s. [THOUS.]

thōse, *thos, *thas, a. & pron. [THIS.] Used as the plural of *that*, these being used as the plural of *this*, but etymologically one of the forms of the plural of *this*. When *those* and *these* are used to express contradistinction, *those* refers to the things first mentioned, or furthest off; *these* to things last mentioned, or nearer.

thōu (in the objective and dative cases *thee*, pl. *you* or *ye*), *pron.* [A. S. *dhū*; cogn. with Icel. *thú*; Goth. *thu*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *du*; Irish & Gael. *tu*; Wel. *ti*; Russ. *tui*; Latin *tu*; Gr. *su*, *tu*; Pers. *tú*; Sanscrit *tvam*. The A. S. *dhū* was thus declined: nom. *dhū*, genit. *dhīn*, dat. *dhe*, accus. *dhec*, *dhe*; nom. pl. *ge*, genit. *eower*, dat. *eow*, accus. *eowic*, *eow*. In the seventeenth century the employment of *thou* to any one indicated familiarity with him, whether of love or of contempt. The use of the plural *you* for the singular *thou* was established as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century.] The second personal pronoun of the singular number; used to denote the person spoken to; thyself.

"When pain and anguish wring the brow,
A ministering angel *thou*."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 30.

¶ (1) It was frequently used emphatically in phrases expressive of contempt, reproach, scorn, anger, or the like.

"All that Lord Cobham did was at thy instigation, *thou* viper, for I *thou* thee, *thou* traitor."—Coke: *To Sir Walter Raleigh, at his Trial of the latter*."

(2) The employment of *thou* by the early Quakers implied that they regarded no man, however exalted his rank, with special reverence. With reference to them Fuller, in the dedication of his *Seventh Book*, explains the usage of his time in a sentence useful for lexicographical purposes:

"In opposition whereunto we maintain that *thou* from superiors to inferiors is proper as a sign of command; from equals to equals is passable as a note of familiarity; but from inferiors to superiors, if proceeding from ignorance, hath a smack of clownishness; if from affectation, a tone of contempt."

(3) *Thou* is used now, except by Quakers, only in addresses to the Deity, and in poetry.

***thōu, v. t. & i.** [THOU, *pron.*]

A. Trans.: To address with the pronoun *thou*; to treat with familiarity.

"Taunt him with the licence of ink; if *thou* *thou'st* him some thrice, it shall not be amiss."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To use the words *thou* and *thee* in conversation.

thōugh (gh silent), *thogh, *thoughe, *thah, *thaih, *theah, *thæh, *thegh, *thagh, *thau, *thauh, *thei, *theigh, conj. & adv. [A. S. *dheáh*, *dhéh*; cogn. with Dut. *doch*=yet, but; Icel. *thó*; Dan. *dog*; Sw. *dock*; O. H. Ger. *doh* Ger. *doch*; Goth. *thauh*.]

A. As conj.: Granting, admitting, allowing, or assuming it to be the fact that; even were it the case that; even if; notwithstanding that.

"*Though* he slay me, yet will I trust in him."—Job xiii. 15.

B. As adv.: Notwithstanding this or that; however, for all that.

"Let me entreat you
To use her name as little as you can, *though*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Sea Voyage*, iv.

¶ (1) *As though*: As if.

"In the vine were three branches, and it was as *though* it budded."—Genesis xl. 10.

(2) *Though that*: *Though*.

"*Though that* nature with a beauteous wall
Doth oft close in pollution."
Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

(3) *What though*: Elliptically used for *What care I though*, *What does it signify though*, &c.

"By chance but not by truth: *what though*?"
Shakesp.: *King John*, i.

thought (ough as â), *thoughte, pret. & pa. par. of v [THINK.]

thought (ough as â), *thoght, s. [A. S. *thohht*, *gethoht*, *theht*, *getheht*, from *gethoht*, *thohht*, *pa. par. of thecan*=to think (q. v.); Icel. *thótti*, *thóttir*, from *thátti*, *pa. t. of thekkja*=to know; Ger. *dachte*, *gedacht*, from *gedacht*, *pa. par. of denken*=to think.]

1. The act of thinking; the exercise of the mind in any way except sense and perception.

"*Thought* is free."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

2. Serious consideration; deliberation, reflection.

"Evil is wrought
By want of *thought*
As well as want of heart."

Hood: *Lady's Dream*.

*3. Anxious, brooding care; deep concern or solicitude.

"Take no *thought* for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink."—Matthew vi. 25.

4. The mental state of one who thinks; silent contemplation; deep cogitation; meditation or study.

"She pined in *thought*."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

5. The power or faculty of thinking; the mental faculty; the mind.

"It is past the infinite of *thought*."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

6. That which is thought; an idea; a conception of the mind; as:

(1) A judgment, an opinion, a conclusion.

"I speak my *thoughts*."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, i. 1.

(2) That which springs from, originates in, or is produced by the imagination; a creation of the mind having a distinct existence from the mind that created it; a fancy, a conceit, a conception.

"To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

Wordsworth: *Intim. of Immortality*, xi.

*7. Hope, expectation.

"We have now no *thought* in us but France."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

8. Intention, design.

"All their *thoughts* are against me for evil."—Psalm lvi. 5.

¶ (1) *A thought*: A very small degree or quantity.

"If the hair were a *thought* browner."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iii. 4.

(2) *Second thoughts*: Maturer deliberation; after consideration.

"Is it so true that *second thoughts* are best?"

Tennyson: *Sea Dreams*, 65.

thought-reader, s. A mesmerist who claims to be able to discover what is passing in another person's mind; an exponent of thought-reading.

"The *thought-reader* will no doubt find some curious and subtle suggestion of some unknown force."—*Saturday Review*, June 3, 1882, p. 698.

thought-reading, s. A branch of mesmerism. While exhibiting their powers its exponents are blindfolded, and claim that without collusion or the aid of confederates they can find articles hidden in their absence, give the numbers of bank-notes, &c. In thought-reading proper the thought-reader holds the hand and pulse of the person to be operated on, and professes to be able, by mesmeric sympathy, to discover what is passing in his mind.

"The self-elected investigators of *thought-reading*."—*Saturday Review*, June 3, 1882, p. 698.

thought-transference, s. The action of one mind upon another without communication through the senses; mental suggestion (q. v.).

***thought-éd (ough as â), a.** [Eng. *thought*, s.; -ed.] Having thoughts; chiefly in composition; as, sad-*thoughted*.

***thought-en, pret. of v.** [THINK.]

***thought-en, a.** [Eng. *thought*, s.; -en.] Having a thought; thinking.

"Be you *thoughten*

That I came with no ill intent."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 6.

thought-fûl (ough as â), a. [Eng. *thought*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of thought or reflection; contemplative; engaged in or given to meditation.

2. Attentive, careful; having the mind directed to an object.

"It requires much care, and nice observation to extract and separate the precious ore from so much vile mixture; so that the understanding must be patient and wary, and *thoughtful* in seeking truth."—Glanvill: *Essay* 1.

*3. Promoting meditation; favorable to meditation or contemplation.

"War, horrid war, your *thoughtful* walks invade,
And steel now glitters in the muses' shade."

Pope: *Chorus of Athenians*.

*4. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety or care.

5. Exhibiting or evincing thought or care; considerate; as, a *thoughtful* act or gift.

¶ *Thoughtful*, or full of *thinking*; *considerate*, or ready to *consider*; and *deliberate*, ready to *deliberate*, rise upon each other in their signification: he who is *thoughtful* does not forget his duty; he who is *considerate* pauses, and *considers* properly what is his duty; he who *deliberates* *considers deliberately*. It is a recommendation to a subordinate person to be *thoughtful* in doing what is wished of him; it is the recommendation of a confidential person to be *considerate*, as he has often to judge according to his own discretion; it is the recommendation of a person who is acting for himself in critical matters to be *deliberate*. There is this farther distinction in the word *deliberate*, that it may be used in the bad sense to mark a settled intention to do evil; young people may sometimes plead, in extenuation of their guilt, that their misdeeds do not arise from *deliberate* malice.

thought-fûl-lý (ough as â), adv. [English *thoughtful*; -ly.] In a thoughtful or contemplative manner; with thought or consideration; with solicitude or anxiety.

"The Planter, under his roof of thatch,
Smoked *thoughtfully* and slow."
Longfellow: *The Quadroon Girl*.

thought-fûl-nëss (ough as â), subst. [English *thoughtful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thoughtful; deep meditation; anxiety, carefulness, serious attention.

"Such a degree of *thoughtfulness*, as takes up and dejects, and distracts the mind."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

thought-lëss (ough as â), adj. [Eng. *thought*, s.; -less.]

1. Free from thought or care; having no thought; heedless, unthinking, careless, negligent.

"A rude and *thoughtless* schoolboy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Dull, stupid.

"Just as a blockhead rubs his *thoughtless* skull,

And thanks his stars he was not born a fool!"

Pope: *Epilogue to Jane Shore*.

3. Done without thought, care or heed; as, a *thoughtless* act or remark.

thought-lëss-lý (ough as â), adverb. [Eng. *thoughtless*; -ly.] In a thoughtless manner; without thought; carelessly, unthinkingly, negligently.

"He who runs on *thoughtlessly* in the mad career of pleasure, can scarcely fail of losing his health."—Knox: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

thought-lëss-nëss (ough as â), subst. [Eng. *thoughtless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thoughtless; want of thought; heedlessness; carelessness.

"They lose the very idea of foresight, and contract the *thoughtlessness* of children."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. i.

***thought-sick (ough as â), adverb.** [English *thought*, s., and *sick*.] Uneasy with sad reflections; sad, sorrowful.

"Heav'n's face doth glow

With tristful visage; and, as 'gainst the doom,

Is *thoughtsick* at the act."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

***thought-sòme (ough as â), a.** [Eng. *thought*; -some.] Thoughtful.

***thought-sòme-nëss (ough as â), s.** [English *thoughtsome*; -ness.] Thoughtfulness; thought. (Fairfax: *Bulk and Selvege of the World*.)

***thō-ūs, s.** [Gr. *thōs* (genit. *thōos*)=a jackal.]

Zoöl.: According to Hamilton Smith, a section of Canidae, having the form of wolves on a small scale; not more than eighteen inches high; structure very light; tail rather short, forming a scanty brush, tip black; fur close, hard; livery mostly chequered, or penciled with black and white, extremities buff; they are not gregarious and do not burrow. From Africa and south-western Asia. Some of the species are now classed with *Canis* and others with *Vulpes*. [THOUID, A.]

thōu-sand, *thou-synde, *thou-sant, s. & a. [A. S. *thūsand*; cogn. with Dutch *duizend*; Icel. *thúsund*, *thúshund*, *thúsundradh*; Dan. *tusind*; Sw. *tusen*; Ger. *tausend*; Goth. *thusundi*. The second element is evidently A. S. and Icel. *hund*=a hundred; the etymology of the first element of the word is doubtful.]

A. As substantive:

1. The number of ten hundreds; ten times a hundred; hence used indefinitely for a great number, and in the plural for an indefinite number.

"Some *thousands* of these logs."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. A symbol representing the number of ten hundred, as 1,000, or M.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Denoting the number of ten hundred.

"One day is with the Lord as a *thousand* years, and a *thousand* years as one day."—2 Peter iii. 8.

2. *Fig.*: Used to denote a great number indefinitely; as, It is a *thousand* chances that you fail.

†*thousand-legs*, s.

Zoöl.: A millepede.

*thōū'-ṣand-föld, *thu-sen-fald*, *a.* [Eng. *thousand*; *-fold*.] Multiplied a thousand times.

thōū'-ṣandth (s as z), *a. & s.* [Eng. *thousand*; *-th*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Next after the nine hundred and ninety-ninth; the ordinal of a thousand.

"He that will divide a minute into a thousand parts, and break but a part of a *thousandth* part in the affairs of love, it may be said of him that Cupid hath clapt him o' th' shoulder, but I'll warrant him heart-whole."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iv. 1.

2. Constituting or being one of a thousand equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

3. Hence, *fig.*, occurring or being one of a very great number; as, to do a thing for the *thousandth* time.

B. As subst.: The thousandth part of anything; one of a thousand parts into which anything is or may be divided.

thowe, s. & v. [THAW.]

thōwl, thow-el, thōwle, s. [THOLE, s.]

thōw'-lēss, *a.* [For *thewless*=wanting thews or strength.] Sluggish, inactive. (*Scotch*.)

"Because I will not wait upon the *thowless*, thriftless, fessless, ministry of that carnal man."—*Scott*: *Old Mortality*, ch. v.

**thow-thys-tylle, *sow-thys-tylle*, s. [SOW-THISTLE.] Sowthistle. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

thrā'-ḡi-ā, s. [Fem. sing. of Lat. *Thracius*=Thracian.]

Zoölogy: A genus of Anatinidæ. Shell oblong, nearly equivalve, slightly compressed, attenuated, and gaping behind; cartilage processes thick; palial sinus shallow. Animal with the mantle closed; foot linguiform; siphon rather long, with fringed orifices. They live in water from four to 120 fathoms deep. Recent species seventeen, from this country, Greenland, Britain, Norway, the Mediterranean, the Canaries, China, &c.; fossil thirty-six, from the Lower Oölite, if not the Trias, onward. (*Woodward*.)

Thrā'-cian, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adjective: Of or pertaining to Thracia, or Thrace, an extensive tract of country having the lower Danube for its northern boundary.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant or native of Thrace.

thräck, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A. S. *thræc*, *thracu*=force, strength, brunt.] To load or burden.

"But certainly we shall one day find that the strait gate is too narrow for any man to come bustling in, *thrack'd* with great possessions, and greater corruptions."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

thrack-scat, s.

Mining: Metal remaining in the mine.

*thrāl'-dōm, *thrall-dome*, *subst.* [Icel. *thræl-dóm*.] The state or condition of being a thrall; a state of servitude; bondage, slavery.

"He had spirit enough to be at times angry with himself for submitting to such *thralldom*, and impatient to break loose from it."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

thráll, s. & a. [Icel. *thræll*=a thrall, a serf, a slave; cogn. with Dan. *træl*; Sw. *träl*; O. H. Ger. *drigil, drēgil, trigil, trikil*=a slave. Original meaning, probably a runner, a messenger, hence a servant, from the same root as Goth. *thragjan*; A. S. *thraegian*=to run; A. S. *thrag, thrah*=a running, a course.]

A. As substantive:

1. A slave, a serf, a bondman.

"That we may so suffice his vengeful ire,
Or do him mightier service as his *thralls*
By right of war."—*Milton*: *P. L.*, i. 194.

2. Slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Her men took land,
And first brought forth Ulysses, bed, and all
That richly furnish'd it; he still in *thrall*
Of all-subduing sleepe."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii.

3. A shelf, a stand; a stand for barrels. (*Prov.*)

"The dairy thralls, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em."—*G. Eliot*: *Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

B. As adj.: Bond; subject.

"The Romyse Babilon hath certayne hundred of yeres holden all Christendome captiue and *thrall*."—*Udall*: *Luke*. (Pref.)

**thráll*, *v. t.* [THRALL, s.] To bring into a state of bondage or slavery; to enslave; to enthrall.

"*Thrall'd* in an Iland; shipwrackt in his teares;
And in the fancies that Calypso beares,
Bound from his birthright."

Chapman: *Homer's Odyssey*, v.

**thrall-full*, *a.* [ENSLAVED.]

"His *thrall-full* state."

Sylvester: *Job Triumphant*, iv. 686.

thrall-like, *adj.* Like or characteristic of a thrall; slavish.

**thráll'-ēr*, s. [English *thrall*, v.; *-er*.] One who enslaves or enthralls.

**thráll'-ëss*, s. [English *thrall*; *-ess*.] A female thrall; a female slave or servant. (*Wycliffe*: *Jer.* xxxiv. 6.)

thrañg, *a. & s.* [THRONG.]

A. As adj.: Crowded, busy, intimate, familiar. (*Scotch*.)

B. As subst.: A throng.

thrā'-nīte, s. [Gr. *thranitēs*.]

Greek Antiq.: One of the rowers on the topmost bench in a trireme, who had the longest oars and the most work.

thräp, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Naut.*: To bind on; to fasten round.

"The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by cables which were served or *thrapped* round it."—*Southey*: *Life of Nelson*.

2. To strike with some flexible object, as with a strap.

thräp'-ple, *subst.* [THROPPLE.] The throat. (*Scotch*.)

"Sorrow be in your *thrapple* then!"—*Scott*: *Guy Manner-ing*, ch. i.

thräs-ā'-ët-ūs, s. [Greek *thrasys*=bold, daring, and *aëtos*=an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Buteoninæ, with one species, *Thrasaëtus harpya*, the Harpy Eagle, ranging from Mexico to Brazil and Bolivia. Bill like Aquila, nostrils narrow, and set somewhat crosswise; wings with fourth, fifth, and sixth quills longest; tail long and rounded; tarsi short, stout, with large scales in front and small ones at side; toes powerful.

*thrāsh, thresh, *thresch-en, *threshe*, *v. t. & i.* [For *thersch*, by metathesis of *r*, from A. S. *therscan, thirscan* (pa. t. *thærsc*, pa. par. *thorscen*); cogn. with O. Dut. *derschen*; Dut. *dorschen*; Icel. *threskja*; Dan. *terske*; Sw. *tröska*; Ger. *dreschen*; Goth. *thriskan* (pa. t. *thrask*, pa. par. *thruskans*).]

A. Transitive:

1. *Literally*:

(1) To beat out or separate the grain or seeds from by means of a flail or thrashing machine, or by treading with oxen.

"And in the sun your golden grain display,
And *thrash* it out, and winnow it by day."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 400.

(2) To beat with sticks, for the purpose of knocking down fruit. (*Dryden*: *Virgil*; *Georg.* i. 409.)

2. *Fig.*: To beat soundly with a stick or whip; to flog.

"'Oh gentlemen, y'are welcome: I have been *thrash'd* i' faith."

"'How? *thrash'd*, sir?'"

"'Never was Shrove-Tuesday bird so cudgell'd, gentlemen.'"—*Beaumont & Flet.*: *Nice Valour*, iii.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To perform the operation of thrashing grain; to practice thrashing; to beat or separate grain from straw by beating or treading, or the use of a power thrashing machine.

*2. *Fig.*: To labor, to toil, to drudge.

"I rather would be Mævius, *thresh* for rhimes

Like his, the scorn and scandal of the times."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

II. Nautical: To move rapidly; to make rapid progress.

"Captains have told me that they have watched them *thrashing* to windward in a strong breeze with the power of an ocean passenger steamer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†To *thrash out*: To discuss or investigate thoroughly.

"A subject which has by no means been *thrashed out*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 4, 1885.

†*thrāsh, †thrūsh* (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Various species of Juncus.

thrāsh'-el, thrash-le, s. [Eng. *thrash*; *-el, -le*.] An instrument to thrash with; a flail. (*Prov.*)

thrāsh'-ēr, thrēsh'-ēr, s. [Eng. *thrash*; *-er*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who thrashes grain, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: A popnlar American name for the genus Harporhynchus, of the sub-family Miminae.

2. *Zoöl.*: [ALOPHAS, FOX-SHARK.]

thrāsh'-īng, thrēsh'-īng, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [THRASH.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The operation by which grain is separated from the straw. It is performed in various ways, by beating with a flail or thrashing machine, or by tramping with the feet of oxen, &c. This last mode was that employed by the nations of antiquity, and is the one still practiced in the south of Europe, Persia, India, &c. Oxen were generally employed for this purpose, and sometimes dragged a kind of roller, studded with iron knobs, over the sheaves, which were spread in the form of a circle on the floor, the grain being placed toward the center. Thrashing by flails is still practiced in some parts, but the introduction of thrashing-machines has caused that system to be but little followed, on account of the greater time and labor involved in it, as compared with the machines. Thrashing in Lombardy is generally performed by means of a fluted roller drawn around in a circular track.

"The good red bearded wheat Far, commeth hardly out of the huske, and asketh some painful *thrashing*."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxx.

2. *Fig.*: A sound flogging or drubbing.

thrashing-floor, s. A floor or area on which grain is thrashed or beaten out. In eastern countries, from the earliest times, thrashing-floors were in the open air, but in colder and moister climates, such floors are necessarily under cover, as in a barn.

"O God, what was the *thrashing-floor* of a Jebusite to thee, above all other soils?"—*Bp. Hall*: *Contemp.*; *Num-bering of the People*.

thrashing-machine, thrashing-mill, *subst.* A machine for thrashing or beating out grain, as wheat, oats, barley, &c., from the straw. The motive power may be that of horses, oxen, water, wind, or steam. Menzies made a machine in Scotland in 1732, and Stirling of Dumblane another in 1758, but they do not seem to have been successes. Meikle, of Tynningham, East Lothian, invented a machine in 1786, which is the type of modern thrashers. Menzies' had a series of revolving flails, and Stirling's had a cylinder with arms upon a vertical shaft running at high velocity. Meikle invented the drum with beaters acting upon the grain in the sheaf, which was fed between rollers. The English improvement was to make the beating drum work in a concave known as the breasting, the grain and straw being scutched and rubbed between the two and carried to the shaker, which removed the straw from the grain and chaff, a large amount of grain also falling through the bars of the concave. Both American and English thrashing-machines are driven by engines of from four to six horse-power. The feeding-rollers are three and a-half inches in diameter, and make thirty-five revolutions per minute. The straw-rakes have the same diameter, and make thirty revolutions per minute. The drum has beaters formed by slats on the ends of radial arms, differing in that respect from the American thrashing-machines, which usually have skeleton-cylinders armed with radial teeth. The shcaf, in America, after cutting the band, is spread upon the inclined feed-chute by the person who is feeding, and passed gradually into the throat of the machine, head ends first. In some of the English machines the straw is fed in broad-side on, to prevent the breaking of the straw; by this means, only a part of each beater acts upon the ears. In the American machine an inclined chute furnishes the sheaf, heads foremost, to the action of the radial teeth that are attached to the skeleton-cylinder, and are opposed to the teeth in the concave plates beneath. A straw-carrier elevates and discharges the straw, shaking out the grain, which falls into the well. A lifting-screw elevates and forwards the grain and chaff from the well to the vibrating shoe that carries the dividing screen, with the aid of the blast from the fan in its rear, separates the grain from its accompanying refuse. The clean grain then falls into a forwarding screw that discharges through a spout into a measure or bag. An elevator returns the tailings and unthrashed heads to the cylinder to be worked over. An endless belt furnished with transverse slats, and sometimes covered with an apron, takes the straw from the machine. Some machines are also provided with a straw carrier that elevates and forwards the straw, commonly discharging it on the stack. In some of the later American machines the tops of the grain are cut off close to the heads and thrashed without passing the straw through the machine, and thus the haulmes are not broken, rendering the straw much more valuable for the manufacture of hats, &c. Still other improvements have been made, adding much to the availability and compactness of these valuable adjuncts to farm equipment.

Thrāsk'-īte, s. [TRASKITE.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, †his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

thrā-sōn'-ic-al, *a.* [After Thraso, the name of the braggart in the Latin comedies.]

1. Given to bragging; boasting.
2. Characterized by bragging or boasting; boastful.

"There was never anything so sudden but the fight of two rams, and Cæsar's thrasonical brag of—I came, saw, and overcame."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

thrā-sōn'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [English *thrasonical*; *-ly*.] In a thrasonical or boastful manner; boastfully.

"To brag *thrasonically*, to boast like Rodomonte."—*Johnson*, in *voce Rodomontade*.

***thraste**, *pret. of v.* [THRUST, *v.*]

thrātçh, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps softened from A. S. *thrac*, *thracu* = force.] To gasp convulsively, as one in the agonies of death. (*Scotch.*)

thrau'-lite (au as *ow*), *s.* [Gr. *thraulos* = fragile; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral found at Bodenmais, Bavaria. Analyses suggest a relationship to Gillingite (*q. v.*), to which Dana refers it.

thrāve, **threave**, ***threve**, *subst.* [Icel. *threfi* = a thrave, from *thrifa* = to grasp; Dan. *trave* = a score of sheaves; Sw. *trafve* = a pile of wood; Sw. dial. *trave* = a thrave.]

1. Twenty-four sheaves or two shocks of grain. (*Scotch. & Eng.*)

"A daimen-icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request."

Burns: To a Mouse.

2. The number of two dozen; hence, an indefinite number; a large number. (*Eng.*)

"He sends forth *thraves* of ballads to the sale."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 6.

3. A drove, a herd.

thrāw, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *thráwan* = to throw, to twist.]

A. Trans.: To twist, to wrench, to distort, to wrest.

B. Intransitive:

1. To cast, to warp.

2. To twist from agony; to writhe. (*Scotch.*)

thrāw (1), *s.* [THRAW, *v.*] A twist, a wrench, a distortion.

"To rin after spulzie, deil be wi' me if I do not give your craig a *thraw*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlviii.

thraw-crook, *s.* An implement with a crooked head, used for twisting straw ropes, &c. (*Scotch.*)

thrāw (2), *subst.* [A. S. *thredā*.] A pang, a throe (*q. v.*).

¶ (1) *Dead thraw*: The death throes; the last agonies. (The expression, *to be in the dead thraw*, is also applied to any object neither dead nor alive, neither hot nor cold.)

(2) *Heads and thraws*: Lying side by side; the feet of the one by the head of the other.

thrā'-ward, **thrā'-wart**, *a.* [THRAW, *v.*] Cross-grained, froward, perverse, backward, reluctant. (*Scotch.*)

"I have kend the Law this mony a year, and mony a *thrawart* job I hae had wi' her."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xiii.

thrāw'-in, **thrāwn**, *a.* [THRAW, *v.*] Distorted; having the appearance of ill-humor; cross-grained, perverse.

threåd, ***thred**, ***threde**, ***threed**, ***thrid**, *subst.* [A. S. *thred* = that which is twisted, a thread, from *thráwan* = to twist, to throw (*q. v.*); cogn. with Dut. *draad*, from *draaijen* = to twist; Icel. *thráðr*; Dan. *tråd*; Sw. *tråd*; Ger. *draht*, *draht* = wire, thread, from O. H. Ger. *drájan*; Ger. *drehen* = to twist.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A compound cord consisting of two or more single yarns, doubled and twisted. In the trade it is divided into lace, stocking, and sewing thread. The doubling and twisting of thread is effected by spindles and flyers operating in a manner similar to the throstle (*q. v.*). The twist is usually in a direction the reverse of that given to the individual yarns. In a general sense thread denotes the filaments of some fibrous substance, such as cotton, flax, silk, or wool, spun out to considerable length, the common name of such filaments being yarn. Thread is principally used for sewing.

(2) A yarn measure, containing in cotton yarn fifty-four inches, in linen yarn ninety inches, and in worsted yarn thirty-five inches. (*Simmonds.*)

2. Figuratively:

(1) A fine filament or thread-like body of any kind, as the filament of a flower, or of any fibrous substance, as of bark; a fine filament or line of gold or silver, a filament of melted glass, the line spun by a spider, &c.

"The smallest thread
That ever spider twisted from her womb."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(2) Used as an emblem of life, as being spun and cut by the Fates.

"Let not Bardolph's vital thread be cut."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

(3) Something continued in a long course or tenor.

"There is here a work of fiction praiseworthy as such, and never flagging in the thread of its excitement from beginning to end."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

* (4) Distinguishing property; quality, fineness.

"A neat courtier, of a most elegant thread."

Ben Jonson.

(5) The central line of a stream or watercourse (*Bouvier.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A long delicate hair.

2. *Mach.*: The spiral projecting rib on the shaft of a screw.

3. *Mining*: A slight vein of ore, smaller than a branch, passing off from the main vein into the rock.

¶ (1) *Air threads*: The fine white filaments which are seen floating in the air in summer, the production of spiders; gossamer.

* (2) *Thread and thrum*: The good and bad together; an expression borrowed from weaving, the thread being the substance of the warp, and the thrum the end of the warp by which it is fastened to the loom.

"O Fates, come, come,
Cut thread and thrum."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

thread-carrier, *s.*

Knitting-mach.: The hook or eyelet on the carriage through which the yarn passes.

thread-cells, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: Thread-like stinging processes found in the Hydrozoa.

thread-finisher, *s.* A machine in which thread is treated to give it a smooth and polished surface.

thread-frame, *s.* The doubling and twisting-mill by which two or more yarns are combined to form a thread. The yarns as they are unwound from the bobbins or cops are passed beneath the surface of a solution of gum or starch in a trough; the wetting enables them to be condensed into a more solid thread; they then pass between rollers, by which they are laid parallel, or nearly so, and are thence conducted to a flyer, by which they are twisted together, and to the bobbin, on which they are wound.

thread-gauge, *s.* A gauge for determining the number of threads to the inch on screws and taps.

thread-guide, *s.*

Sewing-mach.: A loop, eye, or other contrivance, forming a guide for the thread when it changes its direction at points between the reel and needle-eye.

thread-lace, *s.* Lace of linen thread; such as Honiton, and many other kinds.

thread-molds, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The Fungi of the group Hyphomycetes.

thread-needle, *s.* A game in which children stand in a row holding hands, and the outer one still holding the hand of the next runs between the others. Also called Thread-the-needle.

thread-paper, *s.* Thin strips of paper for wrapping up skeins of thread.

thread-plants, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Plants whose fibers may be manufactured into thread, as flax, cotton, &c.

thread-waxer, *s.* A bowl of heated shoemaker's wax, through which the thread is conducted in sewing-machines for boots, shoes, and leather.

threåd, *v. t.* [THREAD, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To pass a thread through the eye or aperture of.

"The largest crooked needle, with a ligature of the size of that I have threaded it with, in taking up the spermatic vessels."—*Sharp: Surgery*.

2. *Fig.*: To pass or pierce through, as through something narrow, interwoven, or intricate.

"A serf that rose betimes to thread the wood,

And hew the bough that bought his children's food."

Byron: Lara, ii. 24.

threåd'-bäre, ***thred-bare**, ***thrid-bare**, *adj.* [Eng. *thread*, *s.*, and *bare*.]

1. *Lit.*: Worn so that the component threads can be traced; worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off.

"A poor needy fellow in a threadbare cloak."—*Camden: Hist. Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1515).

2. *Fig.*: Worn out; trite, hackneyed; used so long that the novelty has worn off.

"Many writers of moral discourses run into stale topics and threadbare quotations, not handling their subjects fully and closely."—*Swift*.

threåd'-bäre-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *threadbare*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being threadbare; triteness; poverty.

"There was much significance in his look with regard to the coat; it spoke of the sleekness of folly and the threadbareness of wisdom."—*Mackenzie: Man of Feeling*, ch. xxi.

***threåd'-en**, ***thread-den**, *a.* [English *thread*; *-en*.] Made of thread.

"Some in her *threaden* fillet still did bide,

And true to bondage would not break from thence."

Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 33.

threåd'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *thread*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which threads; specif., a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle.

†threåd'-i-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *thready*; *-ness*.] The state of being thread-like, or drawn out into threads. (*Goodrich.*)

threåd'-like, *adj.* [Eng. *thread*, and *like*.] Resembling a thread; long and fine.

threåd'-shāped, *a.* [Eng. *thread*, and *shaped*.]

Bot.: Slender, like a thread, as the filaments of most plants and the styles of many.

threåd'-wōrm, *s.* [Eng. *thread*, and *worm*.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of the Nematodea (*q. v.*), from their long, filiform body. By some authorities the name is restricted to *Oxyurus vermicularis*, the Small Threadworm, which infests man. [OXYURUS, TRICHOCEPHALUS.]

***threåd'-ŷ**, ***thred-die**, *a.* [Eng. *thread*; *-y*.]

1. Like thread or filament; filamentous, fibrous.

"Branches, like the small and *threddie* roots of a tree."—*Granger: Comment. on Ecclesiastes*, p. 325.

2. Containing or carrying thread; covered with thread.

"From hand to hand

The *thready* shuttle glides along the lines."

Dyer: Fleece, iii.

threāp, **threēp**, ***threpe**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *threāp-ian* = to threap, to reprove, to afflict; Icel. *threfa* = to wrangle, to dispute.]

A. Transitive:

1. To assert with pertinacity; to persist in asserting in reply to denial. (*Scotch.*)

*2. To call.

"Sol gold is and luna silver we *threpe*."

Chaucer: C. T., 16,294.

B. Intransitive:

1. To aver or assert with pertinacity; to maintain by dint of assertion. (*Scotch.*)

*2. To contend, to quarrel.

*3. To threaten.

"My foes they bray so loud, and eke *threapen* so fast."

Surrey: Psalm lv.

*4. To cry out; to complain.

"Some crye upon God, some other *threpe* that he hath forgotten theym."—*Bp. Fisher: Sermons*.

threāp, *s.* [THREAP, *v.*] A vehement or pertinacious affirmation; an obstinate decision or determination. (*Scotch.*)

threāt, ***thret**, *subst.* [A. S. *threāt* = (1) a crowd, crush, or throng of people; (2) a great pressure, calamity, trouble, a threat, from *threāt*, *pa. t.* of *threótan* = to press extremely, to urge, to afflict, to vex; cogn. with Icel. *thrjóta* (*pa. t.* *thraut*, *pa. par.* *throtinn*) = to fail, to lack; Goth. *usthriutan* = to trouble, to vex; O. H. Ger. *ardriozan* = to tire, to vex; M. H. Ger. *erdriezen*; Ger. *verdrriessen*. From the same root as Lat. *trudo* = to push, to shove.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A menace; a denunciation of ill to befall some one; a declaration of an intention or determination to inflict punishment, loss, or pain on another.

"There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. *Law*: Any menace of such a kind as to unsettle the mind of the person threatened, and to take away from his acts that free voluntary action which alone constitutes consent.

"By threats and menaces of bodily hurt, through fear of which a man's business is interrupted. Here the party menaced may either apply to a magistrate to have the offender bound over in recognizances to keep the peace, or he may sue for damages in a civil action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

***threāt**, ***threte**, ***thret-i-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *threátian*.] [THREAT, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To threaten, to menace.

"The demon Indolence *threats* overthrow

To all that to mankind is good and dear."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 34.

B. Intrans.: To threaten; to utter threats.

"So gan he *threat* and manace."

Romaunt of the Rose.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll: *tr*, *ŷ*, *ŷ*rian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thrēat'-en, *thret-en, *thret-nen, verb t. & i. [Eng. *threat*; -en.]

A. Transitive:

1. To use threats or menaces to; to menace; to declare an intention or determination of inflicting punishment, pain, or loss on; to terrify or attempt to terrify by menaces; to denounce ill, loss, or mischief to befall another.

"Bohemia stops his ears, and *threatens* them
With divers deaths in death."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

*2. To charge or enjoin with menace.

"Let us straitly *threaten* them, that they speak herceforth to no man in this name."—*Acts* iv. 17.

3. To menace by action; to act as if intending to injure; as, to *threaten* a mau with a stick.

*4. To be a source of menace to.

"He *threatens* many that hath injured one."

Ben Jonson.

5. To exhibit an appearance of, as of something evil or unpleasant.

"The skies *threaten* present blusters."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

*6. To announce (evil) as about to happen.

"The nearer we approach the *threatened* period of decay, the more our security increases."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. i.

¶ Frequently used with an infinitive following.

"Hath *threatened* to put me into everlasting liberty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

B. Intrans.: To use threats or menaces; to have a threatening appearance.

"Though these seas *threaten*, they are merciful."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.

thrēat'-en-ēr, *threat-ner, s. [Eng. *threaten*; -er.] One who threatens or menaces.

"Ye shall not die:

How should ye? by the fruit? it gives you life
To knowledge; by the *Threatener*?"

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 687.

thrēat'-en-īng, *thret-en-īng, *thret-en-yng, *thret-ninge, pr. par., s., & a. [THREATEN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of one who threatens; a threat.

"Breathing out *threatenings* and slaughter against the disciples of the Lord."—*Acts* ix. 1.

C. As adjective:

1. Indicating a threat or menace.

"Not with such a cruel *threatening* look."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 3.

2. Indicating something evil or unpleasant impending; menacing; as, The sky has a *threatening* look.

threatening-letters, s. pl.

Law: Letters containing threats of various kinds:

(1) Letters threatening to publish a libel upon any person, with intent to extort money or obtain some other advantage.

(2) Letters demanding money or other property with menaces.

(3) Letters threatening to accuse a person of a crime, with intent to extort money.

(4) Letters threatening to kill or murder any person. The sender of such letters is liable to imprisonment.

thrēat'-en-īng-lŷ, *threat-ning-ly, adv. [Eng. *threatening*; -ly.] In a threatening manner; with a threat or menace.

"The honor that thus flames in your fair eyes,
Before I speak, too *threateningly* replies."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

thrēat'-fŭl, *threat-full, a. [Eng. *threat*, s.; -full.] Full of threats; threatening, menacing.

"Here! turn here! the *threatful* virgin cry'd."

Brooke: *Jerusalem Delivered*, iii.

thrēat'-fŭl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *threatful*; -ly.] In a threatful manner; with many threats; threateningly.

***thrēat'-īng, *thret-inge, s.** [A. S. *threating*.] A threat; a threatening.

***thrēat'-lēss, a.** [Eng. *threat*, s.; -less.] Without threats; not threatening.

"*Threatless* their brows."

Sylvester: *The Captaines*, 201.

three, *thre, a. & s. [A. S. *threo*, *thrio*, *thri*. *thry*; cogn. with Dut. *drie*; Icel. *thrir* (fem. *thryjar*, neut. *thriu*); Dan. *tre*; Sw. *tre*; Goth. *threis*; Ger. *drei*; Irish, Gael., & Wel. *tri*; Russ. *tri*; Lat. *tres* (neut. *tria*); Gr. *treis* (neut. *tria*); Sansc. *tri*; Fr. *trois*; Ital. *tre*; Sp. *tres*.]

A. As adj.: Two and one.

"I offer thee *three* things."—2 Samuel xxiv. 12.

¶ It is frequently used without the noun to which it refers.

"[Abishai] attained not unto the first *three*."—2 Samuel xxiii. 19.

B. As substantive:

1. The number which consists of two and one.

"By twos and *threes*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

2. A symbol denoting three units, as 3 or iii.

¶ (1) *Rule of Three:*

Arith.: [PROPORTION, s., II. 2.]

(2) *Three-times-three:* Three cheers thrice repeated. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, conc. 104.)

¶ *Three* is largely used as the first element in compounds, denoting something which contains three parts, portions, organs, or the like; as, *three-edged, three-headed, three-pointed, three-stringed, &c.*

***three-aged, adj.** Living during three generations.

three-bearded rockling, s. [MOTELLA.]

three-box loom, s.

Weaving: A loom having three shuttle-boxes, from which shuttles carrying yarns of as many colors are driven by the picker, according to the requirements of the pattern.

three-capsuled, a.

Bot.: Having three capsules.

three-celled, a.

Bot.: Having three cells; trilocular.

Three Chapters, s. pl. [CHAPTER, s., ¶ (1).]

three-cleft, a.

Botany: Three-parted; split into three parts or divisions, deeper than when three-lobed.

three-coat work, s.

1. **Plastering:** Applied to work consisting of three coats or stages.

2. **Paint.:** Applied to house-painting when three successive layers are required

three-cornered, a.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Having three corners or angles; as, a *three-cornered* hat.

2. **Botany:** Having three longitudinal angles and three plane faces, as the stem of *Carex acuta*.

three-decker, s.

1. A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks.

"The *three-decker's* oaken spine."

Tennyson: Maud, II. ii. 4.

2. A slang term applied to a pulpit, consisting of three stages, the clerk's place being at the bottom, the reading-desk on the second stage, and the pulpit highest of all.

"The modest pulpit of an English church is as yet a rarity, for the complicated and extensive '*three-decker*' is still in use all over the country."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

three-denominations, s. pl. [DENOMINATION, ¶.]

three-edged, a.

Bot.: Having three acute angles with concave faces, as the stems of many plants; trigonal.

three estates, s. pl.

1. In England the Lords Temporal, the Lords Spiritual, and the Commons.

2. In France under the old regime and the empire, the nobility, the clergy, and the common people.

Three F's, phr.

Irish Hist.: A term used to express the demands of the Irish tenantry as formulated by Michael Davitt, the founder of the Land League (q. v.). These were limited to Free Sale, Fixity of Tenure, and Fair Rent. These demands were practically conceded by Mr. Gladstone's Land Act (1881).

three-faces-in-a-hood, s.

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***three-farthings, s.** A very thin silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, bearing a profile of the sovereign with a rose at the back of her head.

three-foot, a.

1. Measuring three feet; as, a *three-foot* rule.

*2. Having three feet or legs.

"When on my *three-foot* stool I sit, and tell
The warlike feats I have done."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

three-girred, a. Surrounded with three hoops. (*Scotch*.)

three-headed, a. Having three heads.

"Whose club kill'd Cerberus, that *three-headed* canis."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

Three-headed rail: One having three treads united by webs set at an angle of 120° with each other.

three-high roll, s.

Metal-work.: A rolling apparatus in which three rollers are arranged in a vertical series, so that the metal may be passed through between the middle and lower roll and then back between the middle and upper one; rolling it at each passage without changing the direction of motion of the rolls.

three-horned chameleon, s.

Zoöl.: *Chamæleon oweni* from Fernando Po. The male has a long horn over each eye, and another at the end of the muzzle, whence the popular name.

Three Hours' Agony, Three Hours' Service, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: A devotion practiced on Good Friday, from noon till three o'clock, in commemoration of the Passion. It was introduced by Father Messia, S. J., of Lima, about 1730, and reached Rome in 1738. It was introduced into the English Church about 1865, and was rendered legal by the Act of Uniformity Amendment Act (1872), which permits additional services, consisting of any prayers from the Liturgy or Bible, with address or sermon, and hymns. The service consists, in all cases, of hymns, collects, or litanies, and addresses, generally on "the seven words from the cross," though this last feature is sometimes varied by meditations on other details of the Passion. The editor of the *Dictionary of Religion* notes that the name of the devotion may possibly occasion a mistake as to the length of our Lord's sufferings. (See Mark xv. 25, 34.)

three-humped moth, s.

Entom.: *Notodonta trilophus*, an umber-brown moth with various markings.

Three Kings, s. pl.

Church Hist. & Eccles.: The name given in the Roman Church to the Magi, who came from the East to adore the Infant Jesus (Matt. ii. 1-12). They are probably called kings from Psalm lxxii. 10, which verse is used as an antiphon in the office for Epiphany. According to tradition, their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, and on their return to the East they received baptism. The Empress Helena is said to have brought their bones to Constantinople, whence they were removed to Milan, and afterward to Cologne. The Chapel of the Three Kings, built by the Emperor Maximilian (1459-1519), in Cologne Cathedral, is supposed to contain their relics.

three-leaved grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Trifolium*.

three-lobed, a.

Bot.: Having three lobes or segments, as the leaf of *Anemone hepatica*.

***three-man, a.** Applied to something requiring three men for its use or performance.

"*Three-man* song-men all, and very good ones."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

three-nerved, a.

Bot. (of a leaf, &c.): Having three prominent nerves, all proceeding from the very base of the lamina.

three-nooked, a. Having three corners.

three-parted, a. [THREE-CLEFT.]

***three-pence, s.** A small silver coin of the value of three pence.

"'Tis strange, a *three-pence* bowed would hire me."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 3.

three-penny, a. Worth only three pence; hence, common, vulgar, mean; of little worth. (Eng.)

three-per-cents., s. Stocks or bonds of a government or corporation bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

three-petaled, a.

Bot. (of a corolla): Tripetalous, consisting of three petals.

three-pile, s. An old name for the finest and most costly kind of velvet.

"I, in my time, wore *three-pile*, but am out of service."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

***three-piled, a.**

1. Set with a thick, rich pile; of first-rate quality.

"And thou the velvet; thou art good velvet; thou art a *three-piled* piece, I warrant thee."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

2. Exaggerated, high-flown, piled up.

"*Three-piled* hyperboles; spruce affectation."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

3. Wearing three-pile. (Applied to persons of rank or wealth.)

three-ply, adj. Threefold; consisting of three strands, as cord, yarn, &c.; consisting of three distinct webs inwrought together in weaving.

Three-ply carpet: A carpet made of wool, worsted, or a combination of the two, and having three webs whose warps are interchangeable, so as to allow only such to be brought to the surface as may suit the development of the pattern. Also known as Triple-ingrain carpet.

three-quarters, s. Anything three-quarters of its normal size or proportions; specif., a size of portrait measuring 30 inches by 25, or a portrait to the hips only.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

three-ribbed, a.

Bot. (of a leaf): Having three ribs springing from the base.

three-seeded, a.

Bot.: Having three seeds.

three-spined stickleback, s.

Ichthy.: *Gastrosteus aculeatus*, a freshwater species. [STICKLEBACK.]

three-square, a. Three-cornered, triangular. [SQUARE, s., ¶ 8.]

Three-square file: The ordinary, tapering hand-saw file of triangular cross section.

three-stages, s. pl.

Philos.: A term introduced by Comte to denote the necessary stages through which, as he asserted, the human mind must pass in its evolution from infancy to maturity. These stages are (1) the theological, (2) the metaphysical, and (3) the positive. J. S. Mill suggested, as less ambiguous, the terms (1) volitional, (2) abstractional, and (3) experimental.

¶ Law of the Three Stages:

Philos.: (See extract.)

"Two-thirds of the objections urged against this *Law of the Three Stages* are based on a radical misapprehension of it . . . The law does not assert that at distinct historical periods men were successively in each of the three stages, that there was a time when a nation, or even a tribe, was exclusively theological, exclusively metaphysical, or exclusively positive; it asserts that the chief conceptions man frames respecting the world, himself, and society, must pass through three stages, with varying velocity under various social conditions, but in unvarying order."—G. H. Leves: *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 715, 716.

three-stone mill, s. A mill with one middle runner having two faces, which act against two lateral stones.

three-striped owl-monkey, s.

Zoölogy: *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*, from South America. Body about a foot long, tail rather more; fur grayish-brown, face with a whitish ruff; forehead white, with three black stripes.

***three-suited, a.** A word of doubtful meaning, used only by Shakespeare. It probably means poor, beggarly, peasant-like.

"A base, proud, shallow, beggarly, three-suited knave."—*Shakesp.:* *Leur*, ii. 2.

***three-threads, s.** Half common ale mixed with stale and double beer. (*Eng.*) [ENTIRE, s.]

"A morning's draught of three-threads."—T. Brown: *Works*, ii. 286.

three-toed sloth, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of Sloth having digits on the fore limbs, all furnished with claws. It thus applies to the genus *Bradypus* and to the *Arctopithecus* of Gray.

***three-trees, s.** The gallows.**three-valved, a.**

Bot. (of a capsule): Opening by three valves or divisions.

three-way, a. Moving or directed in three ways.

Three-way cock: One having three positions, directing the fluid in either of three different channels.

Three-way valve: One which governs three openings.

threeē-föld, adj. & adv. [A. S. *thrifeald*, *thriēfeald*.]

A. As adj.: Consisting of three in one, or one thrice repeated; triple.

"This threefold perjury."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 6.

B. As adv.: In a threefold manner or degree; trebly; hence, exceedingly; very greatly.

"'Tis threefold too little."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

threeēl-ing, s. [Eng. *three*; -*ling*.]

Crystall.: A compound crystal consisting of three united crystals.

threeēp, v. & s. [THREAP.]

threeē-scōre, a. [Eng. *three*, and *score*.] Thrice twenty; sixty. (Often used without the noun to which it refers.)

"Threescore and ten I can remember well."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

***threisch-fold, s.** [THRESHOLD.]

thrēne, subst. [Lat. *threnus*, from Gr. *thrēnos*=a lamentation, from *threomai*=to cry aloud.] A complaint, a lamentation, a threnody.

"It made this thrēne

To the phoenix and the dove,

As chorus to their tragic scene."

Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*.

thrē-nēt-ic, thrē-nēt-ic-al, a. [Lat. *threneticus*, from Gr. *thrēnētikos*.] Sorrowful, mournful.

thrēn'-ōde, s. [THRENODY.] A threne, a threnody, a complaint.

***thrē-nō'-dī-al, a.** [Eng. *threnody*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a threnody; elegiac.

"This was pretty well for a threnodial flight."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxxiii.

thrēn'-ō-dist, s. [English *threnod(y)*; -*ist*.] A writer of threnodies; a composer of dirges.

thrēn'-ō-dỹ, s. [Gr. *thrēnōdia*, from *thrēnos*=lamentation, and *ōdē*=a song.] A song of lamentation; a dirge; especially, a poem composed on the occasion of the death of some distinguished personage.

"The most powerful eloquence is the threnody of a broken heart."—*Farindon: Sermons*, p. 34. (1647.)

***thrēn'-ōs, s.** [Gr.] A threne, a threnody.

***thrēpe, v. t. & i.** [THREAP.]

thrēp-sōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *threpsis*=nourishment; suff. -*ology*.] The doctrine of, or a discourse on, the nutrition of organized bodies.

thrēsh, v. t. & i. [THRASH.]

thrēsh, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A rush. (*Scotch*.)

thrēsh'-ēr, s. [Eng. *thresh*, v.; -*er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who threshes; a thrasher.

"One English carter or thrasher, who had not yet learned how to load a gun or port a pike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*2. A member of an Irish Catholic organization instituted in 1806. Its principal object was to resist the payment of tithes. Its threats and warnings were signed "Captain Thresher."

II. Zoöl.: The same as THRASHER, II. 2.

thrēsh'-ōld, *thresh-wold, *thres-wold, *thresshewold, *therswald, s. [A. S. *therscald*, *therswald*, lit.=the piece of wood which is beaten, i. e., by the feet of those who enter the house, the *thrash-wood*, from *therscan*=to thrash, and *wald*, *weald*=a wood; Icel. *threskjöldr*, from *threskja*=to thrash, and *völtr*=wood. [WEALD, WOLD.]]

I. Literally:

1. The sill of a doorway; the plank, stone, or piece of timber which lies at the bottom or under a door, particularly of a dwelling-house, church, or the like. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,164.)

2. Hence, an entrance, a gate, a doorway.

"When through the cottage threshold we had passed."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

II. Fig.: Entrance; the place or point of entering or beginning; outset, start.

"[He] might have been deterred on the very threshold, if he had seen nothing but the roughness of the road and the difficulty of the ascent to any very distinguished eminence."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools*.

***threste, v. t. & i.** [THRUST.]

***thres-wold, s.** [THRESHOLD.]

***threte, v. t.** [THREAT, v.]

***thret-teen, *thret-tene, a. & s.** [THIRTEEN.]

***thret-tie, *thret-ty, a. & s.** [THIRTY.]

threw (ew as ô), pret. of v. [THROW, v.]

thrīb'-ble, a. & s. [TREBLE.] (*Prov.*)

thrīce, *thries, *thrise, *thryse, *thryse, adv.

[For *thris*, contracted form of Mid. Eng. *thriēs*, *thryēs*, from *thriē*, with adverbial suff. -*s* (as in *once*, *twice*), from A. S. *thriwa*=thrice, from *thri*=three (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Three times. (*Matthew xxvi*. 34.)

2. *Fig.:* Repeatedly, emphatically; very much.

(*Shakesp.:* *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.)

¶ *Thrice* is frequently used as the first element of a compound with an intensive or amplifying force; as, *thrice-blessed*, *thrice-favored*, *thrice-happy*, &c.

¶ *Thrice digitato-pinnate:*

Bot.: The term used when the secondary petioles of a leaf on the sides of which the leaflets are attached proceed in threes from the summit of a common petiole.

thrid, v. t. [A variant of *thread*, v. (q. v.).]

1. To pass through, as through a narrow passage or way.

"In that enclosure! while the mountain rill,

That sparkling *thrids* the rocks, attunes his voice."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To thread; to effect by moving.

"If it be true, as they have said and sung all day to-day, while *thridding* their way in front of the house-boats and launches."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***thrid, s.** [THREAD, s.]

thrid'-āge, thrī-dā'-cī-ūm, s. [Gr. *thridax*=wild lettuce.]

Chem.: The same as LACTUCARIUM (q. v.).

***thridde, a.** [THIRD.]

***thrie, *thries, adv.** [THRICE.]

thri'-fāl-lōw, *thry-fal-low, *tri-fal-low, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *thrie*=thrice, and Eng. *fallow*.] To plow or fallow for the third time before sowing.

thrīft, s. [Icel. *thrif*, from *thrifinn*, pa. par. of *thrifa*, *thrifask*=to thrive; *thrif*=thriving condition, prosperity.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A thriving state or condition; prosperity in any way; success.

"I have a mind presages me such *thrif*."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

*2. Vigorous growth, as of a plant.

*3. Frugality; good husbandry; economical management in regard to property; economy.

"By their intelligence, diligence, and *thrif*, the devastation caused by two years of confusion and robbery was soon in part repaired."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. Botany:

1. The genus *Armeria* (q. v.). Called also Sea-pink, spec. *Armeria vulgaris* or *maritima*. (*Statice Armeria*, Linn.) Leaves densely fascicled, linear, usually one-nerved, pubescent or ciliate, with impressed points both above and below. Inflorescence a scape, bearing a head of rose-colored, pink, or white flowers, surrounded by a brown, membranous, three-leaved involucre, and intermixed with scales. Found on sea coasts and on mountains. It is well adapted for edging in gardens.

2. *Sedum reflexum*.

thrif-clearwing, s.

Entom.: *Sesia philanthiformis*; a small hawk-moth, having the fore wings long, narrow, and black, with two transparent spots; the hind wings transparent, with a black discoidal spot. The larva feeds on thrift. Found at Torquay, in the Isle of Man, &c. (*Newman*.)

thrif-t-i-lỹ, adv. [English *thrifty*; -*ly*.] In a thrifty manner; frugally, carefully, economically, scantily.

"Can he, who liv'd but in thy gracious smiles,
Who'd pine, if chance those smiles a single hour
Were dealt him *thriftily*; think can he bear
The infamy of exile?"

Mason: Elfrida.

thrif-t-i-něss, *thrif-t-i-nes, *thrif-t-i-nesse, s. [Eng. *thrifty*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being thrifty; frugality, good husbandry, economy, thrif.

"Acquainting men with good reason, to glory in *thriftnesse* and frugality, against superfluous and sumptuous delicacies."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 977.

thrif-t-lěss, a. [Eng. *thrif*; -*less*.]

1. Having no thrif, frugality, or good management; extravagant.

"He shall spend mine honor with his shame,
As *thrifless* sons their scraping father's gold."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 3.

2. Producing no gain or profit; unprofitable; useless.

"What *thrifless* sighs shall poor Olivia breathe?"

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

thrif-t-lěss-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *thrifless*; -*ly*.] In a thrifless manner; extravagantly.

thrif-t-lěss-něss, s. [English *thrifless*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being thrifless; extravagance.

thrif-t-ỹ, *thrif-tie, a. [Eng. *thrif*; -*y*.]

*1. Thriving, flourishing, prospering.

"No grace hath more abundant promises made unto it than this of mercy, a sowing, a reaping, a *thrifty* grace."—*Reynolds: Sermon* No. 30.

*2. Well husbanded.

"I have five hundred crowns,

The *thrifty* hire I sav'd under your father."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.

3. Having thrif; frugal, careful, economical; using economy and good management of property.

"Every diligent and *thrifty* working man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*4. Useful, profitable.

"Good men, harkeneth everich on,
This was a *thrifty* tale for the nones."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,904.

thrill, *thirl, *thurl-en, *thyr, *thyril-yn, *thyril-yn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *thyrlian*, *thirlian*=to pierce, to penetrate, for *thyrilian*, from *thyrēl*=(s.) a hole caused by boring, (a.) bored, pierced; for *thyrhel*, from *thurh*=through; cf. M. H. German *durchel*, O. H. Ger. *durchil*=pierced, from *durch*=through. From the root *tar*=to pierce; cf. Irish *tar*=through. *Thrill* and *drill* are doublets.] [NOSTRIL.]

A. Transitive:

*1. *Lit.:* To bore, to pierce, to penetrate.

"Sharp lance that *thrilled* Jhesu side."

Robert de Brunne, p. 39.

fāte, fāt, fāre, ʌmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīn; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē, ey = i, qu = kw.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To pierce, to penetrate; to affect as if by something that pierces or pricks, or that causes a tingling sensation.

"Thrilled with remorse."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

(2) To warble; to trill.

"The solemn harps melodious warblings thrill."

Mickle: *Lusiad*, ix.

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To pierce; to penetrate, as something sharp.

"The thrilling steel transpierced the brawny part."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 327.

2. To pierce or affect with a sharp, shivering sensation.

"Hark! hears he not the sea-nymph speak
Her anger in that thrilling shriek!"

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iii. 28.

3. To pass or run through the system with tremulous motion, so as to cause a slight shivering.

"I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

*4. To have a shivering sensation running through the system; to be chilled.

"To thrill and shake
Even at the crying of your nation's crow."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

*5. To quiver or move with a tremulous motion.

thrill, s. [THRILL, v.]

*1. A hole; a breathing hole; a nostril.

"The bill of the dodo hooks and bends downward; the thrill or breathing-place is in the midst."—*Herbert: Travels*, &c., p. 383.

*2. A warbling; a trill (q. v.).

3. A thrilling sensation.

"An undefined and sudden thrill.

Which makes the heart a moment still."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xi.

4. A beat, as of the heart or pulse.

"Is it enough? or must I, while a thrill

Lives in your sapient bosoms, cheat you still?"

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

*thrill'-ant, a. [Eng. thrill, v.; -ant.] Piercing, thrilling.

"With that, one of his thrillant darts he threw,
Headed with yre and vengeable despight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 46.

thrill'-ing, pr. par. or a. [THRILL, v.]

thrill'-ing-ly, adv. [Eng. thrilling; -ly.] In a thrilling manner; with a thrilling sensation.

thrill'-ing-ness, s. [Eng. thrilling; -ness.] The quality or state of being thrilling.

thrīm'-sa, [THRMYSA.]

thrī'-nāx, s. [Greek *thrinax*=a trident, a three-pronged fork. Named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Thatch Palm, a genus of Sabalidæ. Calyx six-cleft, corolla none; stamens six, nine, or twelve, united at the base; ovary one-celled, with a single, erect ovule; fruit round. *Thrinax argentea* is the Silver Thatch Palm, the leaves of which are used in Jamaica for thatch. In Panama it is made into brooms.

thrīn'-cī-a, subst. [Gr. *thringkos*=the topmost course of stones in a wall, the coping.] Named from the seed-crown of the marginal florets.]

Bot.: A genus of Scorzonereæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Leontodon. The pappus of the outer flowers consists of toothed scales, that of the inner is formed of feathery hairs. The buds are drooping. Common in all temperate regions, and particularly known as *dandelion* and *lion's-tooth*. It has lanceolate, almost sinuo-dentate, leaves, somewhat hispid, and single flower scapes of yellow flowers. It grows in gravelly pastures, flowering in July and August.

*thrīng, *thrīnge, v. t. & i. [A. S. *thringan*; Dut. *dringen*; Ger. *dringen*.] [THRONG.]

A. Trans.: To crowd, to press, to throng.

B. Intrans.: To press, to push.

"He gan in thrīnge forth with lordes old."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, bk. iv.

thrīps, s. [Lat., from Gr. *thrips*=a wood-worm.]

Entom.: A genus of Physopoda Terebrantia. Antennæ usually nine-jointed; mouth with mandibles, maxillæ, and palpi; wings with few or no nervures, fringed; females with a regular ovipositor. Minute insects, which leap by means of the abdomen. In spring they run in numbers about the petals of plants, especially those of the dandelion. In summer and autumn they enter houses in considerable numbers, and, creeping over the face in hot weather, produce an irritation. *Thrips cerealium* attacks the tender shoots and the ears of corn.

thrīs'-sa, thrȳs'-sa, s. [Gr. *thrissa*=a fish, from *thrēin*: h. a.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Clupeidæ, differing from the anchovies with a dentated belly only in the great prolongation of the maxillaries. Found in the East Indies.

thrīs'-sle, s. [THISTLE.] (Scotch.)

thrīs'-sō-nō'-tūs, subst. [Gr. *thrissos*=a fish, and *nōtos*=the back.]

Palæont.: A genus of Palæoniscidæ, from the English Lias.

thrīs'-sō-pā'-tēr, s. [Gr. *thrissos*, and Lat. *pater*=a father.]

Palæont.: The oldest known genus of Clupeidæ, from the Gault of Folkestone.

thrīs'-sōps, s. [Gr. *thrissos*, and *ōps*=the countenance.]

Palæont.: A genus of Leptolepidæ, of Jurassic age. The dorsal fin is placed far backward, and opposite to the long anal.

*thrist, *thriste, s. [THIRST.]

*thriste, pret. of v. [THRUST, v.]

*thrīs'-ty, a. [THIRSTY.]

thrive (pa. t. *thraf, *throf, throve, pa. par. thriven), v. i. [Icel. *thrifa*=to clutch, to grasp, to seize; *thrifask*=to seize for one's self, to succeed, to thrive; cogn. with Dan. *trives*=to thrive; *trivelse*=prosperity; Sweed. *trivas*=to thrive; *trefnad*=prosperity; Norwegian *triva*=to seize; *trivast*=to thrive.]

1. To prosper in anything desired; to succeed in any way; to be fortunate.

"So thrive I in my enterprise."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

2. To be marked or attended with prosperity; to have a prosperous course; to prosper, to succeed, to flourish; to go on or turn out well.

"I wish your enterprise may thrive."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

3. To prosper by industry, economy, and good management of property; to increase in goods and estate.

"Riches are mine, fortune is in my hand;
They whom I favor thrive in wealth amain."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 430.

4. To grow vigorously or luxuriantly; to flourish.

"The arbutus thrives better than even on the sunny shore of Calabria."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*thrīve'-lēss, a. [Eng. thrive; -less.] Not thriving; unsuccessful.

"They should lie down

Content as God has made them, nor go mad

In thriveless cares to better what is ill."

Browning: *Paracelsus*, v.

thrīv'-en, pa. par. of v. [THRIVE.]

thrīv'-ēr, s. [Eng. *thriv(e)*; -er.] One who thrives or prospers; one who makes profit or gain.

"He had so well improved that little stock his father left, as he was like to prove a thriver in the end."—*Hayward*.

thrīv'-īng, pr. par. or a. [THRIVE.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Being prosperous or successful; advancing or increasing in wealth; flourishing, prosperous, increasing, growing.

"Lean and squalid beggars, who had once been thriving farmers and shopkeepers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

thrīv'-īng-ly, adv. [Eng. thriving; -ly.] In a thriving manner; prosperously, successfully.

thrīv'-īng-ness, s. [Eng. thriving; -ness.] The quality or state of being thriving; prosperity, success, growth, increase.

thrō', prep. [See def.] A contraction of Through (q. v.).

*thrō, s. [THROE.]

thrōat, *throte, s. [A. S. *throta*, *throta*, *throta*: cogn. with O. H. Ger. *drozzā*; M. H. Ger. *drozze*; Ger. *drossel*; Dut. *strot*; O. Dut. *stroot*, *strot*; Ital. *strozza*; Sw. *strupe*; Dan. *strube*; Norw. *strupe*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Full in the boaster's neck the weapon stood,
Transfix'd his throat, and drank his vital blood."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 817.

*2. Figuratively:

(1) The voice.

"The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat
Awake the god of day." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

(2) An entrance; a main passage; as, the throat of a valley, of a tunnel, or the like.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: A popular name for the region of the body extending from the posterior opening of the mouth to about midway down the neck. It contains the pharynx, the velum or soft palate, the tonsils, and the epiglottis.

2. Agric.: The entrance-way where grain in the straw passes from the feed-board to the cylinder of a thrashing-machine.

3. *Architecture*:

(1) The narrowest part of a chimney, between the gathering and the flue.

(2) A small groove on the under side of a coping or projecting molding; a gorge.

4. Bot.: The orifice of the tube of a monopetalous corolla. It may be bare or furnished with hairs, glands, or other appendages.

5. Fort.: The narrowed space between the flanks of a bastion at their junction with the curtain, or between the rear ends of the faces of a redan; a gorge.

6. Mach.: The opening in a plane stock through which the shavings pass upward.

7. Nautical:

(1) The crotch of a gaff when it rests against the mast.

(2) The upper front corner of a fore-and-aft sail; the nock.

(3) The interior angle at the junction of the arm and shank of an anchor.

8. Puddling: The narrowed entrance to the neck of the furnace, where the area of flue passage is regulated.

9. Shipwright.: The interior angle at the bend of the arms of a knee or compass timber.

10. Wheelwright.: That portion of a spoke just beyond the swell at the junction of the hub, where the spoke is thinner toward its outer side.

¶ (1) To cut one another's throats: To engage in a ruinous competition in which each party suffers.

"Gentlemen who supply, or try to supply, the public with cheap literature seem especially fond of that curious amusement known as cutting one another's throats."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 12, 1886.

(2) To cut one's own throat: To adopt a suicidal policy.

(3) To give one the lie in his throat: To accuse one of outrageous lying; to throw back, as it were, a lie into the throat from whence it proceeded.

(4) To lie in one's throat: To lie outrageously.

throat-band, subst. The same as THROAT-LATCH (q. v.).

throat-bolt, s.

Naut.: An eye-bolt fixed in the lower part of tops, and the jaw-end of gaffs, for hooking the throat halyards to.

throat-brails, s. pl.

Naut.: Brails which leads through blocks beneath the jaws of a gaff.

throat-downhauls, s. pl.

Naut.: Ropes for rousing down the throat of a gaff.

throat-full, adj. Full to the throat or narrow part next the mouth.

"Next a bottle green

Throat-full, clear spirits the contents."

Cowper: *On Receipt of Hamper*.

throat halyards, s. pl.

Naut.: A tackle for lifting the gaff at the throat.

throat-latch, s.

Saddlery: The strap which passes under the horse's throat and assists in holding the bridle in place; a throat-band.

*throat-piece, s.

Ancient Arm.: A piece to cover or protect the throat.

*throat-pipe, subst. The windpipe, weasand, or trachea.

*throat-pit, s. A triangular depression corresponding to the divarication of the bronchi at the base of the windpipe.

"The length of the face twice exceedeth that of the neck, and the space between the throat-pit and the navel is equal unto the circumference thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

throat-strap, s.

Saddlery: The upper strap of a halter that encircles the horse's throat; a jaw-strap.

thrōat, v. t. [THROAT, s.]

*1. To utter in a guttural manner.

"So Hector, hereto throated threats, to go to sea in blood." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

2. To mow, as beans, in a direction against their bending. (Prov.)

3. To cut with a channel or groove.

"The lower bed is throated."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 294.

*throat-bolle, *throate-bolle, s. [A. S. *throa-bolla*.] The gullet or windpipe.

thrōat'-i-ness, subst. [English *throaty*; -ness.] Guttural utterance; the production of notes from the throat rather than from the chest.

"Mr. D— is a throaty singer, but he atones for his throatiness by getting some very good music out of his Italian pipe."—*Referee*, Sept. 11, 1887.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

thrōat'-wōrt, *subst.* [Eng. *throat*, and *wort*. So named from being formerly supposed, from its throat-like corolla, to be a cure for sore throat.]

Botany: (1) *Campanula trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bellflower. It is a tall, hispid plant, with an angled stem, ovate-lanceolate leaves, and bluish-purple flowers; found in England, the European continent, &c. (2) *C. cervicaria*, which has light-blue flowers, and is a native of Germany. (3) *Digitalis purpurea*. [FOX-GLOVE.] (4) *Scrophularia nodosa*. (Britten & Holland.)

thrōat'-y, *adj.* [Eng. *throat*, *s.*; *-y*.] Guttural; uttered back in the throat.

"There is a danger of a *throaty* production resulting from the employment of the broad *a* or the long *e*."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 23, 1884, p. 252.

thrōb, ***throbbe**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to Lat. *trepidus*; Eng. *trepidation* (q. v.).]

1. To beat, as the heart or pulse, with more than the usual force or rapidity; to palpitate.

"But the heart of Hiawatha
Throbbed and shouted and exulted,
As he bore the red deer homeward."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, iii.

2. To rise and fall, as with the beating of the heart; to beat.

"Friendship, the dear peculiar bond of youth,
When every artless bosom throbs with truth."

Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

3. To quiver, to vibrate.

thrōb, ***throbe**, *s.* [THROB, *v.*] A strong pulsation or beat, as of the heart or arteries; a palpitation.

"But in his pulse there was no *throb*,
Nor on his lips one dying sob."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxvii.

thrōb'-bīng, *pr. par. or a.* [THROB, *v.*]

throbbing-pain, *a.*

Med.: A pain which is, or seems to be, augmented by the pulsation of the arteries.

***thrōb'-lēss**, *adj.* [Eng. *throb*, *s.*; *-less*.] Not beating or throbbing.

"Mine sunk *throbbless*."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vi. 67.

***thrōck**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] The piece of wood on which the blade of a plow is fixed. (*Halliwel*.)

***throck-needle**, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix pecten* (?). (Britten & Holland.)

thrōd'-den, *v. i.* [Prob. from the same root as *thrive* (q. v.).] To thrive, to prosper, to grow. (*Prov.*)

thrōe (1), **throwe**, *s.* [A. S. *threā* (for *threāw*)=a rebuke, an affliction, a threat, a pain, from *threāw*, *pa. t.* of *threōwan* (*pa. par. throwen*)=to afflict severely; *throwian*=to suffer pain; cogn. with Icel. *thrá*=a throe, a hard struggle; *thrá*=to pant after; *threyja*=to endure; O. H. Ger. *thrauwa*, *drowa*, *dróa*; M. H. Ger. *drouwe*, *drowe*, *dró*=a threat; Ger. *drohen*=to threaten.] Extreme pain; violent pain or pang; agony, anguish; espec. the pains of childbirth.

"My spirits shrunk not to sustain
The searching throes of ceaseless pain."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

thrōe (2), *s.* [A variant of *frow* (q. v.).]

***thrōe**, *v. i. & t.* [THROE (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To struggle in extreme pain; to be in agony.

B. Trans.: To put in agony; to pain, to agonize.

"A birth, indeed,
Which throes thee much to yield."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

thrōm'-bō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *thrombos*=a lump, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *thrombolith*, *trombolith*.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of uncertain composition, occurring with malachite on a fine-grained limestone at Rezbanya, Hungary. Hardness, 3.4; specific gravity, 3.38-3.67; luster, vitreous; color, shades of green; opaque. Composition stated to be a hydrated phosphate of copper, but the result of the latest analysis by Schrauf points to its analogy with stetefeldtite, partzite, &c. (q. v.).

thrōm-bō'-sīs, *subst.* [Gr. *thrombōsis*=becoming curdled.]

Pathol.: Local formation of clot, called a thrombus, either in the heart or a blood-vessel during life. When it occurs in the systemic veins it is called *Phlegmasia dolens* (q. v.).

thrōm'-būs, *s.* [Gr. *thrombos*=a lump, a piece.]

Pathol.: A tumor formed by blood effused from a vein and coagulated in the adjacent tissue; the coagulum or clot, usually fibrinous in texture, which partially or totally closes a vessel in thrombosis.

thrōne, ***trone**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trone*, *throne*, from Lat. *thronum*, accus. of *thronus*=a chair, a seat; Greek *thronos*; Fr. *trône*; Sp. & Ital. *trono*; Port. *trono*.]

1. A royal seat; a chair or seat of state used by a king, queen, emperor, or pope. The term is also applied to the seat of a bishop in a cathedral church, to the official chair of the presiding official of certain societies, or to any similar seat.

"High on a throne of royal state . . .
Satan exalted sat." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 1.

2. Sovereign power and dignity; the holder of sovereign power; a sovereign. (Usually with *the*.)

"He had long kept England passive by promising to support the throne against the Parliament."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. One of an order of angels who are usually represented with double wings, supporting the throne of the Almighty in ethereal space.

"The primal godhead, the Trinity in Unity, was alone absolute, ineffable, inconceivable; alone essential purity, light, knowledge, truth, beauty, goodness. These qualities were communicated in larger measure in proportion to their closer approximation to itself, to the three descending triads which formed the celestial hierarchy: I. The seraphim, cherubim, and thrones. II. The dominations, virtues, powers. III. Principalities, archangels, angels. This celestial hierarchy formed, as it were, concentric circles around the unapproachable Trinity. The nearest, and as nearest partaking most fully of the divine essence, was the place of honor. The thrones, seraphim, and cherubim approximated most closely, with nothing intermediate, and were more immediately and eternally conformed to the godhead."—Milman: *Hist. of Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. ii.

thrōne, *v. t. & i.* [THRONE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To set or place on a throne or royal seat; to enthrone.

"A fair vestal throned by the west."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. To place as on a throne; to set in an exalted position; to exalt; to place or set aloft.

"To watch again with tutelary love
O'er stately Edinburgh throned on crags."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

***B. Intrans.**: To sit on a throne; to sit in state as a king.

"He wants nothing of a god but eternity, and a heaven to throne in."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

thrōne'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *throne*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without a throne; deposed.

"Must she, too, bend—must she, too, share,
Thy late repentance, long despair,
Thou throneless Homicide?"

Byron: *Ode to Napoleon*.

thrōng, ***thrang**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *gethrang*, from *thrang*, *pa. t.* of *thringan*=to crowd, to press; cogn. with Dut. *drang*=a crowd, from *dringen*=to crowd; Icel. *thrōng*; Ger. *drang*=a throng, from *drang*, *pa. t.* of *drängen*=to crowd, to press; Dan. *trang*; Sw. *träng*=pressed close, tight; Icel. *thrōngr*=narrow.]

A. As substantive:

1. A multitude of persons or of living beings pressing or being pressed into a close body or assemblage; a crowd.

"And smote his temples, with an arm so strong,
The helm fell off, and rolled amid the throng."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 730.

2. A great number; a multitude.

3. A number of things crowded or close together.

"The throng of words that come with such more than impudent sauciness from you."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

B. As adjective:

1. Thickly crowded together; thronged, crowded.

2. Much occupied; busy.

"I demand what perfection can be in the spirits of these just men to be overwhelmed in a senseless sleep; or what a disproportionable and unsuitable representation it is of this throng theater in heaven, made up of saints and angels, that so great a part of them as the souls of the holy men deceased should be found drooping or quite drowned in an unactive lethargy?"—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 28.

thrōng, *v. i. & t.* [THRONG, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To crowd or press together; to come in multitudes; to press into a close body, as a multitude of persons.

"I have seen the dumb men throng to see him."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To crowd or press; to annoy with a throng or press of people.

"The multitude throng thee and press thee."—Luke viii. 45.

2. To fill with a crowd; to crowd.

"Throng our large temples with the shows of peace."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

*3. To possess or fill entirely.

"A man thronged up with cold."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 1.

***thrōng'-fūl**, *adj.* [English *throng*, *s.*; *-ful* (l).] Filled with a throng; crowded, thronged.

***thrōng'-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *throng*, *s.*; *-ly*.] In crowds or great numbers; greatly.

"Does very throngly iniquitate the moist and unctuous aire."—More: *Philos. Cabbala*, ch. ii., § 7.

***thrōn'-ize**, ***thron-yse**, *v. t.* [Eng. *thron(e)*, *-ize*.] To place or set on a throne; to enthrone.

"He was . . . thronysed in sayd moneth of May."—Fabyan: *Chronycle* (an. 1343).

***thrope**, *s.* [THORP.]

thrōp'-ple, *s.* [A variant of *throttle* (q. v.), or according to some, a corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *throtbolle*; A. S. *throtbolla*=the gullet.] The windpipe; the gullet.

thrōs'-cī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *throsc(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Serricornia, one of those intermediate between Buprestidæ and Elateridæ. Small beetles of the form of Buprestidæ and with the same interlocking apparatus of the fore and middle sterna. The antennæ in repose are received into narrow furrows in the sides of the prosternum, and the feet are contractile. Known species about 100, chiefly from South America.

thrōs'-cūs, *s.* [Gr. *thrōskō*=to leap or spring.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Throscidæ (q. v.). Antennæ terminated by a three-jointed knob; mandibles simple; penultimate joint of each tarsus bifid.

thrōs'-tle, ***thrōst'-el** (second *t* silent), ***throssel**, ***thrusshill**, ***thrustylle**, *s.* [A. S. *throstle*, *throsle*, for *throsel*, a dimin. of *thrush* (q. v.); M. H. Ger. *trostel*, *trochel*, *droschel*; Ger. *drossel*.]

1. The song-thrush, *Turdus musicus*. [THRUSH.]

"The *throstle* with his note so true,"

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. The drawing-frame of the cotton manufacture. The great invention which succeeded the spinning-jenny of Hargreaves. The drawing-frame is for attenuating slivers of fiber by passing them through consecutive pairs of rollers, each pair in the succession revolving at a higher speed than its predecessor. The specific difference between the action of the throstle and the mule is that the former has a continuous action, drawing, twisting, and winding; while the mule has an alternative action, drawing and twisting, and then winding.

"There is a machine in the cotton trade called a *throstle*; it is a spinning machine, and when a thread breaks it has to be fixed up again, so that the work may not be stopped."—*London Standard*.

3. A spindle for wool.

throstle-cock, ***throstel-cok**, ***throstel-kok**, *subst.* The male thrush.

"The *throstel-cok* made eke his lay,"

Chaucer: *Rime of Sir Topas*.

throstle-piecer, *s.*

Spin.: A name given to young girls, averaging from thirteen to sixteen years of age, employed in cotton mills. Their duty is to attend to the throstle frames, and to piece up the yarn as it is made in the frame, before it is wound upon bobbins fixed on the spindles to receive it.

thrōst'-līng (second *t* silent), *subst.* [Said to be from the whistling sound emitted in breathing, resembling the singing of the thrush or throstle.] A disease of cattle of the ox kind, occasioned by a swelling under their throats, which, unless checked, will choke them.

thrōt'-tle, *s.* [A dimin. of *throat* (q. v.).]

1. The windpipe or trachea.

"At the upper extreme it hath no larynx or *throttle* to qualify the sound."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

2. The throat. (*Colloq. and humorously*.)

3. The same as THROTTLE-VALVE (q. v.).

"A similar arrangement causes the *throttle* of the engine to open or close."—*Harper's Magazine*, June, 1882, p. 45.

throttle-lever, *s.* The handle of the throttle-valve.

throttle-valve, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder. In the Watt engine it is a disc turning on an axis and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam-pipe. It is frequently an ordinary conical valve with a stem operated by a screw. In land engines it is generally connected with the governor.

thrōt'-tle, *v. i. & t.* [THROTTLE, *s.*]

***A. Intransitive**:

1. To choke, to suffocate; to have the throat obstructed, so as to endanger suffocation.

2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Transitive:

1. To choke, to suffocate; to stop the breath of by compressing the throat; to strangle.

"In heaps the *throttled* victims fall:
Down sink their mangled herdsman near."
Scott: The Chase, xxix.

*2. To pronounce with a choking voice; to utter, as one half-suffocated.

"*Throttle* their practiced accent in their fears."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

thrōt'-tlēr, *s.* [English *thrott*(*e*), *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which throttles.

through (*gh* silent), ***thoru**, ***thor-uh**, ***thorw**, ***thurch**, ***thurgh**, ***thurh**, ***thur-uh**, ***thurw**, *prep., adv. & a.* [A. S. *thurh* (*prep. & adv.*); cogn. with Dut. *door*; O. H. Ger. *durh*, *duruh*; Ger. *durch*; Goth. *thairh*.] [THOROUGH, THRILL.]

A. As preposition:

1. From end to end of, or from side to side of; from one surface or limit to its opposite; as, A cannon-ball passes *through* the side of a ship. It is sometimes doubled for sake of emphasis.

"My buckler cut *through* and *through*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I.*, ii. 4.

2. Between the sides or walls of.

"I'll convey thee *through* the city gate."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

3. Over the whole surface or extent of; *through-out*.

"Seek *through* your camp to find you."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

4. Among or in the midst of; denoting passage.

"The brambles . . . *through* whom he rushes."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 630.

5. Among, in the way of experience; as, to pass *through* dangers.

6. From beginning to end of; to the end or conclusion of; *throughout*. Said of time; as, *through* the whole year.

7. By the instrumentality, medium, or agency of; by means of.

"My master *through* his art foresees the danger."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

8. On account of; out of; because of.

"The subjects' grief comes *through* commissions."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

B. As adverb:

1. From end to end, or from one side to the other; as, to pierce a board *through*.

2. From beginning to end; as, to read a book *through*.

3. To the end; to a conclusion; to the ultimate purpose; as, to carry a measure *through*.

C. As adjective:

1. Going, passing, or extending with little or no interruption from one place or center to another; as, a *through* journey, a *through* passenger, a *through* ticket.

*2. Strong, deep-seated; as, a *through* cold.

¶ (1) *To drop through*: To fall to pieces; to come to ruin; to fail; to be unsuccessful; as, The project dropped *through*.

(2) *To fall through*: To be unsuccessful; to fail; to drop *through*.

(3) *To go through with anything*: To prosecute it to the end.

(4) *To go through the mill*: To have or get experience in any particular matter.

through-bolt, *s.*

Machinery: A bolt passing entirely through and fastened on opposite sides of the object or objects secured by it.

***through-bred**, *a.* [THOROUGH-BRED.]

through-bridge, *s.* A bridge in which the track rests on the lower stringer, in contradistinction to a deck-bridge, in which the track occupies the upper stringer, the top of the truss.

through-car, *subst.* A car which goes through to a certain station, even though the rest of the train does not.

through-cold, *subst.* A deep-seated cold. (*Holland*.)

through-fare, *subst.* A thoroughfare; an unobstructed passage.

"The Hyrcanian deserts, and the vasty wilds
Of wide Arabia, are as *through-fares* now."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

through-gang, *s.* A thoroughfare. (*Scotch*.)

through-gang, *a.* Getting quickly or smartly through work; active, smart.

through-gaun, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: The same as THROUGH-GANGING (*q.v.*).

B. As subst.: A severe reprimand or scolding. (*Scotch*.)

through-handling, *s.* Management.

"To leave the *through-handling* of all to his gentle wife."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 177.

***through-lighted**, *a.* Thorough lighted.

"That the best pieces be placed where are the fewest lights; therefore not only rooms windowed on both ends, called *through-lighted*, but with two or more windows on the same side, are enemies to his art."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

***through-paced**, *a.* Thorough-paced, complete, perfect.

"He is very dexterous in puzzling others, if they be not *through-paced* speculators in the great theories."—*More*.

through-rate, *s.* A rate or sum charged for carrying passengers or goods to a distant destination over the routes of various carrying companies, as by rail, steam, coach, &c., and generally fixed at a lower figure than the consignor or passenger could obtain by separate arrangement with each company.

through-stone, *s.*

Mason.: A bond-stone, extending across the thickness of the wall; a perbend (*q.v.*).

through-ticket, *subst.* A railway or steamboat ticket for the whole of a journey, generally granted by one company, and entitling the holder to travel on more than one company's lines or conveyances.

through-traffic, *s.* The traffic from end to end of a railway system, or between two important centers at a wide distance from each other.

through-train, *s.* A train which goes the whole length of a railway, or a long route; a train running between two of more important centers at wide distances, with few or no stoppages by the way. A train which takes a passenger the journey without changing.

thrōugh (*gh* silent or guttural), ***trogh**, ***thrughe**, *s.* [A. S. *thruh*=a grave, a stone chest or coffin.] A coffin.

"The *thrughe* beside fande we."—*Townley Mysteries*, p. 290.

***thrōugh-lȳ** (*gh* silent), ***through-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *through*; -*ly*.]

1. Completely, fully, entirely, wholly, thoroughly.

"Our men began to crie out for want of shift, for no man had place to bestowe any other apparell than that which he ware on his backe, and that was *thoroughly* washt on his body for the most part tenne times in one day."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 654.

2. Without reserve; sincerely.

"Though it be somewhat singular for men truly and *thoroughly* to live up to the principles of their religion, yet singularity in this is a singular commendation."—*Tillotson*.

thrōugh-ōut' (*gh* silent), ***through-oute**, ***thurgh-out**, *prep. & adv.* [Eng. *through*, *prep.*, and *out*.]

A. As prep.: Quite through; from one extremity to the other; in every part.

"The fame anone *thurghout* the toun is born,
How Alla king shall come on pilgrimage."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,415.

B. As adv.: Everywhere; in every part; at every time.

"That I ne woll *throughoute* fulfille
Your hestes, at your owne wille."
Gower: C. A., v.

thrōugh-stone, ***thruh-stane**, *subst.* [Eng. *through*, *s.*, and *stone*.] A flat gravestone. (*Scotch*.) (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.)

thrōugh-wōrt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *through*, and *wort*.]

Botany: *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. [THOROUGH-WAX.]

thrōu'-thēr, **thrōw'-thēr**, *adj. & adv.* [Etyim. doubtful.]

A. As adjective: Confused in mind or manner. (*Jamieson*.)

B. As adverb: Pell-mell, confusedly. (*Scotch*.) (*Burns: Cry and Prayer*. Postscript.)

thrōve, *pret. of v.* [THRIVE.]

thrōw, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *thráwan* = to twist, to whirl, to hurl (past t. *threōw*, past par. *thráwen*); cogn. with Ger. *drehen*; O. H. Ger. *drájan* = to turn, to whirl; Dut. *draaijen* = to turn, to twist, to whirl; Goth. *threihan* = to throng round, to press upon; Lat. *torqueo* = to twist, to wind, to whirl. *Throng* is a nasalized form of the same root.]

A. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To fling or cast in any way; to hurl; to send or project to a distance by a projectile force.

"A stone to *throw* at this dog."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives* i. 4.

2. To make a cast with; to cast, as dice.

"Set less than thou *throwest*."
Shakesp.: Lear: i. 4.

3. To cast or pour. (Used of fluids.)

"They *threw* on him great pails of puddled mire."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v.

4. To drive, impel, or dash with force.

"What tempest *threw* this whale ashore?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

5. To cast or hurl down from an erect position; to overthrow; to prostrate, as in wrestling. (*Shakespeare: As You Like It*, i. 2.)

6. To cause to take up a position by a rapid march, or by being rapidly transported.

"Not a regiment could be *thrown* across the frontier."—*London Times*.

7. To lay or put in haste.

"I have seen her *throw* her nightgown upon her."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

*8. To divest one's self of; to strip off; to cast off.

"Then the snake *throws* her enamelled skin."
Shakesp.: Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

9. To arrange, to place, to set.

"*Throwing* your disjointed materials into a more neat and regular order."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 408.

10. To bring forth; to produce, as young; to bear. (Of the lower animals.)

"Many good-shaped big mares were amongst this division, and it struck me that they should *throw* weight-carriers."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

11. To give utterance or expression to; to hurl, to cast.

"I have *thrown*
A brave defiance at King Henry's teeth."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I. v. 2.

12. To direct, to turn.

"Lo, what befel! he *threw* his eye aside."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Pottery*: To fashion by turning on a lathe; to turn.

2. *Weaving*: To wind or twist two or more filaments of, as of silk, so as to form a single thread; to twist together as singles in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles themselves. Sometimes applied in a general sense to the whole series of operations by which silk is prepared for the weaver.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of casting, hurling, or flinging.

2. To cast dice.

¶ *1. *To throw about*: To cast about; to try for; as, to *throw about* for a place.

2. *To throw away*:

(1) To cast or hurl to a distance.

(2) To put suddenly out of one's hand, possession, or the like.

(3) To part with or bestow without compensation; to spend recklessly; to sacrifice needlessly; to squander; to waste; to lose by negligence or folly.

"*Throw away* the blessings their hands are filled with."
—*Locke: Hum. Understanding*, bk. i., ch. i.

(4) To reject; to refuse; as, to *throw away* a good offer.

3. *To throw back*:

(1) To reflect, as light, &c.

(2) To reject, to refuse.

(3) To cast or hurl back, as a reply or retort.

(4) To revert to some ancestral character. (Said of animals generally.)

4. *To throw by*: To cast or lay aside as useless. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"He that begins to have any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought, in reference to that question, to *throw* wholly *by* all his former actions."—*Locke*.

5. *To throw down*:

(1) To cast on or to the ground, or to a lower position; to overturn; to bring from an erect position,

"Then *threw* he down himself."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 1.

(2) To subvert, to destroy.

"My better parts are all *thrown down*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

6. *To throw in*:

(1) To cast or fling inside; to inject, as a fluid.

(2) To put, place, or deposit with others; as, to *throw* in one's lot with another.

(3) To interpolate; as, He *threw in* a word now and then.

(4) To add without enumeration or value, as if to complete a sale or bargain; to give in; as, I will *throw this in*, if you take the lot.

7. *To throw off*:

(1) To cast off, away, or aside; to divest one's self of hurriedly or negligently.

"*Throw off* this sheet."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

(2) To expel; to cast off, as a disease.

(3) To discard; to reject.

"'Twould be better

Could you provoke him to give you th' occasion,
And then to *throw* him off."

Dryden: Spanish Friar.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus,
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -sion = zhūn. tious, -clous, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- (4) To start the hounds on the scent
 8. To throw on or upon:
 (1) To put on hastily or negligently; as, to throw on one's clothes.
 (2) To inflict; to lay or impose on.

"Throwing restraint upon us."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 3.

9. To throw one's self down: To lie down.
 10. To throw one's self on (or upon): To trust or resign one's self to the sustaining power, favor, benevolence, or protection of; to repose upon; to confide or put trust in.

"In time of temptation be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and throw yourself upon God, and contend not with him but in prayer."—Taylor: *Holy Living*.

11. To throw open:
 (1) To open suddenly or widely; as, The doors were thrown open.

(2) To give free or unrestricted admission to; to make open and free; to remove all barriers or restrictions from: as, The profession is thrown open to all.

12. To throw out:
 (1) To cast out, to expel, to reject, to discard.

(2) To cause to project or become prominent; as, to throw out a pier, or wing of a building.

(3) To emit; as, A lamp throws out light.

(4) To give utterance to; to insinuate; to suggest; as, to throw out a suggestion.

(5) To put off the right track; to confuse; to perplex; as, The noise threw the speaker out.

(6) To leave behind; to distance; as, The horse was thrown out of the race.

(7) To reject; to exclude; as, The bill was thrown out by a large majority.

(8) In cricket: To put out, as a batsman, by the ball, when thrown by a fielder, hitting the batsman's wicket while he is out of his ground.

13. To throw over: To discard, to reject, to abandon, to desert.

"That other person was sacrificed to her—Vanessa was thrown over."—Thackeray: *English Humorists*, lect. i.

14. To throw up:
 (1) To erect or build rapidly; to construct hastily; as, A rampart was thrown up.

(2) To eject or discharge from the stomach; to vomit.

"Judge of the cause by the substances the patient throws up."—Arbuthnot.

(3) To abandon, to resign; to give up.

"Life we must not part with foolishly; it must not be thrown up in a pet, nor sacrificed to a quarrel."—Collier.

throw (1), *throwe (1), s. [THROW, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of hurling, flinging, or casting; a cast; a driving or propelling from the hand or from an engine.

"This was the first caste and throwe of his net."—Udall: *Actes*, ii.

2. A cast of the dice; the manner in which dice fall when thrown; hence, risk, venture, chance.

"The greater throw may turn from the weaker hand."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 1.

3. The distance to which a missile is or may be thrown.

"Sharp rocks that stand about a stone's throw from the south side of the island."—Addison: *On Italy*.

*4. A stroke, a blow, an assault.

"Neither mail could hold, Ne shield defend the thunder of his throws."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. viii. 41.

*5. An effort; a violent sally.

"Your youth admires The throws and swellings of a Roman soul;

Cato's bold flights, the extravagance of virtue."

Addison: *Cato*, ii.

*6. The agony of travail; a throe.

7. A potter's wheel. (*Prov.*)

8. A turner's lathe. (*Prov.*)

II. Technically:

1. Mining: The amount of dislocation in a vertical direction produced by a fault in the strata. Called also a Shift or Slip.

2. Steam-Eng.: The radial reach of a crank, eccentric, or cam.

throw-crook, s.

1. Husbandry: A tool like a brace, for twisting hay or straw bands.

2. Pottery: A potter's wheel: a thrower.

throw-lathe, s. A small lathe which is driven by one hand, while the tool is managed by the other.

throw-stick, s.

Anthrop.: A short curved stick, usually with a carved serpent's head, with which the ancient Egyptians used to knock down game attracted by their call-birds.

"To knock down birds with the curved throw-stick."—

Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), viii. 721.

*throw (2), *throwe (2), s. [A. S. *thrah.*] A brief space of time; a moment, a while.

"Down himself he layd Upon the grassy ground to sleep a throw."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 53.

throw-ēr, s. [Eng. throw, v.; er.] One who or that which throws; specif:

(1) A person who twists or winds silk; a throwster.

(2) A potter who works a throwing wheel or engine.

throw-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [THROW, s.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of one who throws; a throw, a cast.

II. Technically:

1. Silk: A third process in the spinning and combining of silk thread.

2. Pottery: The operation of forming a mass of clay into a vessel on the potter's wheel.

throwing-engine, s. [THROWING-TABLE.]

throwing-table, throwing-mill, s. A revolving horizontal table on which earthen vessels are shaped by the potter. Called also Throwing-engine.

throwing-wheel, s. A potter's wheel.

thrown, pa. par. or a. [THROW, v.]

¶ In mining, when a lode is intersected by a slide, if the undiscovered portion of the lode has apparently been lengthened, it is said to be thrown up; if the reverse, it is thrown down.

thrown-silk, s. A silk thread made of two or more singles twisted together in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles of which it is composed.

thrown-singles, s. pl. Silk thread, the result of three separate spinning operations. Silk filaments are twisted to form singles. Several of these are combined and twisted together (doubling), forming dumb singles. A number of the latter are associated and twisted together, forming thrown singles.

throw-stēr, s. [Eng. throw, v.; -ster.] One who throws or twists silk; one who prepares silk for the weaver.

"A woman's clack, if I have skill, Sounds something like a throwster's mill."

Swift: *Complaint on his Deafness*.

throw-thēr, a. & adv. [THROUTHER.]

thrūm, *throm, *thrumm, *thrumb, s. & a.

[Icel. *thrōmr* (genit. *thramar*)=the edge, verge, brim of a thing; hence, the rough edge of a web. Norw. *trōm*, *tram*, *trumm*=edge, brim; Sw. dial. *tromm*, *trumm*, *trōm*=a stump, the end of a log; O. Dutch *drom*, *drom-garen*=thread on the shuttle of a weaver; Ger. *trumm*=end, thrum, stump of a tree. From the same root as Gr. *terma*; Lat. *terminus*=end, limit.]

A. As substantive:

1. Nautical:

(1) Coarse untwisted rope, used for mops and for mat-making.

(2) A wad of such yarns or a sail passed overboard and hauled into the vicinity of a leak, so as to be drawn thereinto.

2. Weaving: The ends of the warp or weft threads.

3. Anything resembling a thrum, as a filamentous or fringe-like appendage.

"All moss hath here and there little stalks, besides the low thrum."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 357.

B. As adj.: Made of coarse yarn.

"The ends are eight or nine inches long, hanging out on the upper side, like the shag or thrumb matts, which we sometimes see lying in a passage."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

* ¶ Thread and thrum: [THREAD, s.]

thrūm (1), v. t. [THRUM, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: To furnish with thrums or appendages resembling thrums; to put tufts, fringes, or other thread-like appendages on.

2. Naut.: To insert tufts of hemp or coir in the meshes of in making a rope-mat.

thrūm (2), v. i. & t. [Icel. *thruma*=to rattle, to thunder; Dan. *tromme*=a drum; Sw. *trumma*=to beat, to drum.] [DRUM.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To play coarsely, or unskillfully, or purposelessly on a stringed instrument; to strum.

"Blunderbusses planted in every loop-hole, go off constantly at the squeaking of a fiddle and the thrumming of a guitar."—Dryden: *Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

2. To make a dull, drumming, monotonous noise on anything, as with the fingers; to drum.

B. Transitive:

1. To play roughly on with the fingers, as a piano, harp, guitar, &c.

¶ Thrūm is generally used of keyed, and strum of stringed instruments.

2. To play or sing in a monotonous tone.

"If men should ever be thrumming the drone of one plain song, it would be a dull opiate to the most wakeful attention."—Milton: *Animad. on Rem. Defence*.

3. To drum, to tap, to beat.

"Oh! how I long, how ardently desire, To view those rosy fingers strike the lyre!

For late, when bees to change their climes began, How did I see them thrum the frying-pan!"

Shenstone: *Colemira*.

4. To tell over in a tiresome manner. (*Scotch.*)

"He wad thrum them ower and ower to the like o' me ayont the ingle."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

*thrūm-ble, v. t. [A frequent. from thrum, v.] To crowd or heap together.

"Wicked and leud folk, who gather, thrumble, and heape up together all sorts of gaine."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 213.

thrūmmed, a. [Eng. thrum (1), s.; -ed.]

1. Made of thrums or coarse yarn.

*2. Interwoven, matted, covered thickly.

"Which bears a grass as soft as is the dainty sleeve, And thrummed so thick and deep."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 23.

thrūmmed-mat, s.

Naut.: A mat, or piece of canvas, with short strands of yarn stuck through it, in order to make a rough surface. It is used in a vessel's rigging, about any part, to prevent chafing.

thrūm-mý, a. [Eng. thrum, s.; -y.] Consisting of, furnished with, or resembling thrums.

"In the middle stands a Columella thick set with thrummy apiculae, which argue this plant belong to the malvaceous kind."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. iii.

thrūm-wōrt, s. [Eng. thrum, and wort.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Actinocarpus* (q. v.).

2. *Amaranthus caudatus*, Love Lies Bleeding, a species of Amaranth, originally from the East Indies, now cultivated in European and American gardens.

thrūsh (1), *thrusch, s. [Mid. Eng. *thrusch*, from A. S. *thrysce*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *droscā*, whence Ger. *drossel*. These answer to a Teut. type, *thraska*. The Lith. *strazdas*, *strazda* show that an initial s has been lost. The original form appears to have been *star-da*. The original sense was prob. chirper, or twitterer; cf. Gr. s., trizein, trizein=to twitter; Lat. *strix*=the screech-owl.]

Ornith.: The book-name for any of the Turdidæ (q. v.). They are universally distributed except in New Zealand, and are very highly organized birds, and it is for this reason, perhaps, as well as on account of their omnivorous diet, that they have been able to establish themselves on a number of remote islands. They differ widely in their habits and in their habitats; some are gregarious, others live solitarily or in pairs. The Wood Thrush (*Turdus mustelinus*) is abundant in North America in summer, as far north as Hudson's Bay, retiring to tropical and sub-tropical regions in winter. It is rather smaller than the Song Thrush, and very similar to it. Several other species are found in North America. The type-genus *Turdus* (q. v.) has several European species, but to only three of these is the name Thrush applied. The Song Thrush, Thrush, or Mavis (*Turdus musicus*), the Missel Thrush (*T. viscivorus*), and White's Thrush (q. v.) (*T. varius*). The Song Thrush, generally spoken of without any qualifying adjective, is not quite nine inches long; back and upper surface brown of slightly different shades, chin white, abdomen and tail coverts grayish-white; throat, breast, and flanks, together with the sides of the neck, yellow, thickly spotted with dark-brown. It is one of the best-known European song birds, and in captivity is easily taught simple airs. It is found all over Europe, but leaves some of the northern parts in winter, being thus practically a bird of passage. It feeds on insects, worms, slugs, snails, and in the summer greedily devours cherries and smaller fruit. It usually builds in the center of a thick bush or shrub, but sometimes in an open shed, and lines the interior of the nest with mud, clay, or dung, so as to form a cup. The eggs are four to six in number, bright bluish-green, with brownish spots. The male takes part in the work of incubation, and is very attentive in feeding his mate while she is sitting. They usually produce two broods in the season. [MISSEL-THRUSH.]

thrush-like birds, s. pl. [TURDI-FORMES.]

thrush-nightingale, s.

Ornith.: (See extract).

"In the east of Europe a second species of Nightingale occurs, which, though long known to German bird-fanciers as the Sprosser, was first specifically distinguished

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

by Bechstein as *Sylvia philomela*, and by other authors is called *Philomela turdoides* or *P. major*, while it has received the British name *thrush-nightingale*. This bird, whose regular appellation it seems should be *Daulias philomela*, extends its summer range further to the northward than our *D. luscinia*.—Yarrell: *British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 320.

thrūsh (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *tröske* = the thrush on the tongue; Sw. *torsk*; Sw. dial. *trósk*. Prob. allied to Dan. *tör*; Sw. *tors*; Icel. *thurr*; A. S. *thyrr*=dry; Dan. *törke*; Sw. *torka*; Icel. *thurka*=drought; Mid. Eng. *thrust*=thirst.]

1. *Pathol.*: White-mouth, a variety of stomatitis depending on the presence of a parasitic fungus, *Oidium albicans*, common in phthisis and other chronic and wasting diseases, usually indicating approaching death. In the thrush of young infants, and that of acute diseases, danger is not indicated. Borax and honey, milk and lime water, magnesia, and gentle aperients are useful, and in more severe cases a solution of chlorate of potash.

2. *Veterinary*: An affection of the inflammatory and suppurating kind, in the feet of the horse, and some other animals. In the case of the horse it is in the frog.

thrush-fungus, s.

Bot.: *Oidium albicans*, a microscopic fungus developed in and between the epithelial cells of the mucous membrane of the mouth in thrush. [THRUSH (2), 1.]

thrush-lichen, s.

Bot.: *Peltidea aphthosa*, a lichen, which grows on alpine rocks. The Swedes prescribe it for apthæ.

thrush-paste, subst. An astringent for curing thrush in the feet of horses. It is composed of calamine, verdigris, white vitriol, alum, and tar.

thrūsh (3), *s.* [THRASH, *s.*]

thrūst, *threst, *thrist, v. t. & i. [Icelandic *thrysta*=to thrust, to compress, to press, to force, to compel; A. S. *threastan*=to oppress, to afflict. From the same root as Lat. *trudo*=to thrust, to push.]

A. Transitive:

1. To push or drive with force; to drive, to force, to impel. (Commonly followed by *away, from, in, out, into, &c.*)

"Thou wilt needs thrust thy neck into a yoke."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

2. To push, to shove.

"At this some of them laughed at me, some called me fool, and some began to thrust me about."—*Bunyan*: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To drive, to push, to force.

"And into the concession of this Ballarmine is thrust by the force of our argument."—*Bp. Taylor*: *Real Presence*, § 4.

4. To stab, to pierce.

"Thrust Talbot with a spear into the back."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a thrust or push; to attack with a pointed weapon.

"These four came all afront and mainly thrust at me."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

*2. To enter by pushing; to squeeze in.

"I'll be a Spartan while I live on earth;
But when in heav'n I'll stand next to Hercules,
And thrust between my father and the God,"
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

*3. To push forward; to come with force; to press on; to intrude.

"This thrusts amid the throng with furious force;
Down goes, at once, the horseman and the horse."
Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 607.

*4. To rush forward; to rush at.

*¶ 1. To thrust on: To impel, to urge forward.
"We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains on necessity . . . and all that we are evil in, by a divine thrusting on."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 2.

2. To thrust one's self in (or into): To intrude; to obtrude.

"How dare you thrust yourselves
Into my private meditations?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

3. To thrust out:

(1) To drive out, to expel.

"They were thrust out of Egypt."—*Exodus* xii. 39.

(2) To push out; to protrude; as, to thrust out the tongue.

4. To thrust through: To pierce.

"Phineas thrust both of them through."—*Numbers* xiv. 8.

*5. To thrust together: To compress.

"He thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of it."—*Judges* vi. 38.

thrūst (1), *s.* [THRUST, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon, pushed in the direction of its length, or with the hand, foot, or an instrument.

"Nothing there, save death, was mute;
Stroke, and thrust, and flash, and cry."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxiv.

2. A stab.

"A thrust (quoit he) of a sword, which went in at his side."—*P. Holland*: *Plutarch*, p. 71.

3. An assault, an attack.

"There is one thrust at your pure, pretended mechanism."—*More*: *Divine Dialogues*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining Engineer.*: The breaking downward of the roof of a gallery, owing to the weight of the superincumbent strata. Opposed to creep, which is an upheaval of the gallery floor.

2. *Husb.*: The white whey which last leaves the curd in pressing.

3. *Mech.*: The force exerted by any body or system of bodies against another body or system, such as the force exerted by rafters or beams against the walls supporting them.

¶ *Thrust of an arch:*

Build.: The force exerted by the arch stones considered as a combination of wedges, to overturn the abutments or walls from which the arch springs.

thrust-hoe, s. A hoe which is worked by pushing; a Dutch hoe.

***thrust** (2), ***thurst, s.** [THIRST, *s.*]

thrūst-ēr, s. [Eng. *thrust*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who thrusts or stabs; in hunting slang, one who pushes or presses forward in front of the rest of the field.

"By the powers, they have found!" plaintively rejoins his companion, who chances to be a recognized *thruster* in the fullest sense of the term."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

thrūst-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [THRUST, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of pushing or driving with force.

2. The act of squeezing curd with the hand to expel the whey.

3. (*Pl.*): The white whey or that which is pressed out of the curd by the hand, and of which butter is sometimes made. (*Prov.*)

thrusting-screw, s. The screw of a screw-press; of a cheese-press, for instance.

thrūst-tle (tle as *el*), *subst.* [THROSTLE.] The thrush.

"No thrustles shrill the bramble bush forsake;
No chirping lark the welkin sheen invokes."

Gay.

***thrust-y, *thurst-y, a.** [THIRSTY.]

thrūtch-ēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mach.: An auxiliary high-pressure non-condensing engine.

thry-fal-low, v. t. [THRIFALLOW.]

***thrym'-şa, *thrim'-şa, s.** [A. S.] An Anglo-Saxon silver coin, the value of which is doubtful, being stated by some as 3s., by others as 3d., and by others again as the third of a shilling or 4d.

***thryse, adv.** [THRICE.]

Thū-bān, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, Alpha Draconis. It was formerly the brightest star in the constellation, but is now only between the third and the fourth magnitude. Upward of 4,600 years ago it was situated very near the celestial pole, from which it is now distant nearly 25°.

thūd, s. [Of imitative origin, prob. connected with A. S. *thóden*=a whirlwind, a violent wind.] The sound produced by a blow upon a comparatively soft substance; a noise as that of a heavy stone striking the ground; a stroke or blow causing a dull, hollow sound.

*¶ To play thud: To fall.

"For fear of playing thud on the ground."—*Wilson*: *Noctes Ambrosianæ* (Works, i. 73).

thūd, v. i. [THUD, *s.*] To make a loud, intermittent noise.

"Here, Doon poured down his far-fetched floods:
There, well-fed Irwine stately thuds."

Burns: *The Vision*.

Thūg, Thag, s. [Hind. *thaga*=to deceive.]

1. *Lit. & Hist. (pl.)*: The name given in the northern provinces of India to a fraternity, who looked upon murder as the sole means of staying the wrath of the goddess Kali, and derived their principal means of support from the plunder of their victims. In old times, according to Hindu mythology, Kali made war upon a race of giants, from every drop of whose blood sprang a demon.

These demons multiplied, and at last the goddess created two men to whom she gave handkerchiefs, with which they strangled the infernal beings. When the men had finished their task, the goddess gave them the privilege of using the handkerchiefs against their fellows, and so the class of Thugs is said to have arisen. Although worshipping a Hindu goddess, the majority of the Thugs were Mohammedans. They usually traveled in gangs, the members of which had ostensibly some honest calling in their own community, and in selecting their victims always endeavored to pitch upon persons of property in order that while propitiating the goddess they might enrich her worshippers. Various steps were taken to suppress the Thugs both by the native and the English governments, and in 1829 Lord William Bentinck adopted such stringent measures that in six years (1830-35) 2,000 of them were arrested; of these 1,500 were convicted and sentenced to death, transportation, or imprisonment, according to the gravity of the charges proved against them. In 1836 a law was passed making the fact of belonging to a gang of Thugs punishment by imprisonment for life with hard labor, and though some gangs probably linger in districts where British authority or the power of the more enlightened native princes cannot reach, the system is now so broken that it is practically powerless.

2. *Fig.*: A rough; a pugilist.

"It would seem to be a good time for the Governors of the various States to keep the thugs on the run until they are run out of the country. There is no place in this country where such a fight can take place if the State executives do their duty. It would seem to be an admirable opportunity for getting rid not only of the two thugs, but of the terrorism of the whole unsavory gang of brutes, bullies, and gamblers who follow them."—*Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 4, 1894.

Thūg'-geē, Thā'-gī, s. [Hind. *thagi*.] The practices of the Thugs; Thuggism.

"They [the Thugs] were colonized at Jubbulpore into a trade settlement, where technical instruction was afforded them and their children, and the practice of Thuggee has become extinct."—*Ripley & Dana*: *American Cyclop.*, xv. 730.

Thūg'-gīsm, s. [Eng. *thug*; -ism.] The system of assassination carried on by the Thugs to appease the goddess Kali, and to secure eternal happiness for themselves.

"Out of this fermenting mass of half-crazy ideas rise strange monstrosities and horrible beliefs. Such a one is Thuggism."—*Brown*: *Peoples of the World*, iv. 75.

thū-i'-tēs, thū-y'-tēs, thū-yi'-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *thuja, thuja*; suff. -ites.]

Palæontology: A genus of Conifers akin to the recent *Thuja*.

thū'-ja, thū'-ya, s. [Lat. *thya, thyia*, from Gr. *thua, thuia*=an African tree with sweet-smelling wood used in making costly furniture; probably the *Arbor vitæ*. (See def.)]

Bot.: *Arbor vitæ*, a genus of Cupressæ; natives of Asia, Africa, and North America. Evergreen trees or shrubs, with monœcious flowers, having the male catkins ovoid and lateral, the female ones solitary and terminal; the former has the pollen of each flower included in four cases attached to the inner face of the scale toward its base; ovary united to the bractea, the two forming a semipeltate receptacle with two ovules; seeds sometimes slightly winged. Leaves scale-like, closely imbricated or compressed. *Thuja occidentalis*, the Western or American *Arbor vitæ*, the species common in gardens, has obovate cones, with the interior scales truncate and gibbous beneath the apex. It grows best in cool, swampy places. The wood is fitted for posts and rails, the branches for brooms, which have a certain fragrance. It has attained a height of thirty-five or forty feet, but is generally much smaller. It is well adapted for hedges, bearing cutting well. *T. orientalis*, the Oriental or Chinese *Arbor vitæ*, occurring on rocky ridges in Siberia, China, and Japan, has the cones elliptic, with the interior scales blunt and mucronate below the apex. *T. pendula*, a native of Tartary, has globose cones, and filiform pendulous branches. All the species are stimulating and diuretic.

thuja-oil, s.

Chem.: Obtained by distilling the ends of the branches and leaves of *Thuja occidentalis* with water. It is a mixture of several essential oils boiling between 190° and 206°. It is colorless when fresh, has the odor of thuja, is lighter than water, slightly soluble therein, but easily soluble in alcohol and ether. By oil of vitriol it is immediately resinized.

thū'-jēne, s. [THUJONE.]

thū'-jēn-in, s. [Eng. *thujen*(e); -in.]

Chem.: C₂₃H₂₄O₁₄. Thujigenin. Obtained by heating for a short time a mixture of thujetin and hydrochloric acid. It forms microscopic needles slightly soluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

thū-jēt'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *thujetic*(in); -ic.] Derived from or containing thujetin.

thujetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{22}O_{13}$. Prepared by boiling thujetin with baryta water, adding sulphuric acid after a while, then alcohol, and filtering the liquid when hot. It separates in lemon-yellow microscopic needles, soluble in alcohol and precipitated by water.

thū-jēt'-in, *s.* [Eng. *thuj*(in); -etin.]

Chem.: $C_{28}H_{28}O_{16}$. A tannin-substance obtained along with a crystallizable sugar by heating thujin with dilute acids. The liquid after a time becomes colorless, and deposits thujetin on evaporation. It is soluble in alcohol and ether, and insoluble in water. Its alcoholic solution assumes a splendid blue-green color with ammonia, and is turned inky-black with ferric chloride.

thū-jīg'-en-in, *s.* [THUJENIN.]

thū-jīn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thuj*(a); -in.]

Chemistry: $C_{20}H_{22}O_{12}$. A crystallizable glucoside occurring in the green parts of *Thuja occidentalis*. It forms lemon-yellow microscopic crystals, has an astringent taste, is soluble in alcohol, gives a yellow precipitate with acetate of lead, and is colored dark green with ferric chloride.

thū-jōne, **thū-jēne**, *s.* [Mod. Latin *thuj*(a); -one, -ene.]

Chem.: A volatile hydro-carbon obtained from thuja oil by distilling it over iodine, quicklime, and potassium, in succession. Thujone is like turpentine oil in taste and odor, is lighter than water, and boils at 165-175°.

Thū-lē, *subst.* [Lat.] The name given by the ancients to the most northern country known to them. It is variously identified with Shetland, Iceland, and Norway.

"Where the Northern Ocean, in vast whirls,
Boils round the naked melancholy isles
Of furthest Thule." *Thomson: Autumn*, 863.

¶ *Ultima Thule*: The farthest Thule; the end of the world.

thū-līte, *s.* [After Thule, the ancient name for a country far north; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A rose-red variety of Zoisite (q. v.), with specific gravity, 3.124, strongly dichroic parallel to the vertical axis. The original was found at Souland, Telemarken, Norway.

thūmb (*b* silent), ***thōmb**, ***thombe**, *s.* [A. S. *thuma*, *thūma*; cogn. with Dut. *duim*; Sw. *tumme*; O. H. Ger. *drūmo*; Ger. *daumen*, all=a thumb; Icel. *thumall*=the thumb of a glove. From the same root as *tumid* (q. v.).]

1. The short thick finger of the human hand, or the corresponding member of other animals; the first of the fingers, differing from the others in having but two phalanges.

"To identify him should have been easy; for he had a wound in the face, and had lost a thumb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. The part of a glove which covers the thumb.

¶ (1) *Rule of thumb*: [RULE, *s.*]

(2) *To bite the thumb at*: [BITE, *v.*]

(3) *Under one's thumb*: Completely under one's power or influence; completely subservient to another.

"He is under the thumb of that doctor."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

***thumb-band**, *s.* A twist of anything as thick as the thumb.

"Tie thumb-bands of hay around them."—*Mortimer*.

thumb-bit, *s.* A piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it. (*Hal-livell*.)

thumb-blue, *subst.* Indigo in the form of small balls or lumps used by laundresses to give a clear or pure tint to linen, &c. So called because each lump is indented as if by thumb-marks.

thumb-cleat, *s.*

Naut.: A small cleat forming a leader to carry the bight of a rope.

thumb-flint, *s.*

Anthrop.: A popular name for a short form of scrapers, the longer varieties of which are sometimes known as "finger-flints." Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 262), thinks that these names "though colloquially convenient, are not sufficiently definite to be worthy of being retained."

thumb-latch, *s.* A kind of door-latch, so called from the lever being pressed by the thumb in order to open the latch.

thumb-mark, *s.* A mark left by the impression of the thumb, as on the pages of a book or the like; hence, any similar mark.

"There are marks of age,
There are thumb-marks on thy margin,
Made by hands that clasped thee rudely."
Longfellow: Old Danish Song-book.

thumb-nut, *s.* A nut having wings by which it is turned by the thumb and finger to tighten upon its bolt; a butterfly-nut.

***thumb-ring**, *subst.* A ring worn on the thumb. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.)

thumb-pot, *s.* The smallest size of flower-pots.

"Tiny plants in thumb-pots were also used."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

thumb-screw, *s.*

1. A screw with a flat-sided head adapted to be turned by the finger and thumb.

2. An old instrument of torture to break the thumb-joint; a thumb-kin.

"He had brought into use a little steel thumb-screw which gave such exquisite torment that it had wrung confessions even out of men on whom his Majesty's favorite boot had been tried in vain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

thumb-stall, *s.*

1. A case, sheath, or covering of leather or other substance, to be worn on the thumb.

"Gloves cut into thumb-stalls."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 97.

2. A sailor's thimble used in sail-making; it is made of iron, horn, or leather, and has the edges turned up to receive the thread. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches.

†3. *Ordn.*: A stall of buckskin stuffed with hair, which a gunner wears on his thumb to cover the vent while the piece is being sponged and loaded.

thūmb (*b* silent), *v. t. & i.* [THUMB, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To handle awkwardly; to play with the fingers; as, to *thumb* over a tune.

2. To mark, soil, or wear with the thumb or fingers, or by frequent handling.

"Within a week after it had arrived it had been thumbed by twenty families."—*Macaulay: Hist. England*, ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To play on with the fingers.

thūmbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; -ed.]

1. Having thumbs.

2. Having thumb-marks.

thūmb'-īe-kīng, **thūmb'-ī-kīng** (*b* silent), *s. pl.* [THUMBKINS.]

thūmb'-kīng (*b* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -kin.] A thumbscrew; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumbs, much used by the Inquisition in Spain, and occasionally in Britain, when it was desired to obtain a confession or recantation from any person by causing him exquisite pain without endangering his life. Thumbkins were last used in Britain in 1684, on Prof. Carstairs. Called also thumbiekins and thumbikins.

"I'll set those to look after him shall keep him as fast as if his legs were in the boots, or his fingers in the thumbikins."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. ix.

thūmb'-lēss (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *thumb*, *s.*; -less.] Having no thumb; hence, awkward, clumsy, unskillful.

"The servants thumblesse."

Herrick: Hesperides, p. 333.

thumbless-monkeys, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A term sometimes applied to the species of two genera, *Colobos* and *Ateles*, because the first digit of their fore limbs is functionless. The first genus is from the western hemisphere, the second from the eastern.

***thū-mēr-stōne** (th as t), *s.* [A trans. of Ger. *thumerstein*.] [THUMITE.]

thū-mīte (th as t), *s.* [After Thum, Saxony where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as AXINITE (q. v.).

thūm'-mīm, *s.* [Heb. *tummim*, *thummim*=perfection; from *tamam*=to complete; to be perfect.] [URIM.]

thūmp, *s.* [THUMP, *v.*] The sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as by a blow with a club, the fist, &c., the stroke of a hammer, or the like; a heavy blow given with something thick.

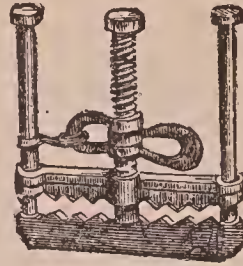
"The distant forge's swinging thump profound;
Or yell, in the deep woods, of lonely hound."

Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

thūmp, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Icel. *dumpa*=to thump; Sw. dial. *dumpa*=to thump, *dumpa*=to make a noise.]

A. Trans.: To beat or strike with something thick or heavy.

"Thump! then see thou thump thy master well."—*Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 3.



Thumb-screw.

B. Intrans.: To strike or fall on with heavy blows; to beat.

"A ragged musician to thump monotonously on a tom-tom."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

thūmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *thump*, *v.*; -er. For sense 2 cf. *whopper*.]

1. One who or that which thumps.

"O let me ring the fore bell,

And here are thumpers."

Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, v.

2. Some person or thing very great or huge. (*Colloq.*)

"Small as you will, if 'twas a bumper,"

Centum for one would be a thumper."

Byron: Critical Remarks upon Passages in Horace.

thūmp'-īng, *a.* [THUMP, *v.*] Large, heavy, huge; very great.

"You've run up a thumping bill, and I'll warrant you'll pay it like a lord."—*O Keefe: Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

thūn-bērg'-ī-a, *subst.* [Named after Carl Petter Thunberg (1743-1828), a Swedish traveler, botanist, and professor of natural history at Upsal.]

Bot.: A genus of Gardeniæ, sometimes made a synonym of *Gardenia*. Involucre two-leaved; calyx about twelve-toothed; corolla campanulate; capsule beaked, two-celled. Handsome and fragrant climbers, cultivated in gardens for the beauty of their flowers. *Thunbergia fragrans* has cordate, acuminate leaves; *T. grandiflora* angular, cordate leaves, larger flowers with no inner calyx, and the anthers bearded and spurred. Both are natives of the East Indies.

thūn-bērg'-ī-ē-æ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *thunbergi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ. Seeds with a horny expansion of the placenta.

thūn'-dēr, ***thōn-der**, ***thōn-er**, ***thun-dir**, *s.* [Prop. *thuner*, from A. S. *thunor*=thunder, allied to *thunian*=(1) to become thin, to be stretched out, (2) to rattle, to thunder; *gethun*=a loud noise; cogn. with Dut. *donder*; Icel. *Thórr*=Thor, the god of thunder; Dan. *torden*; Sw. *tordön*; O. H. Ger. *thonar*; Ger. *donner*=thunder; Lat. *tono*=to thunder, *tonitrus*=thunder; A. S. *tonian*, *thunrian*=to thunder; Sansc. *tan*=to sound. For the excrescent *d*, cf. *gender*, *tender*, &c.]

1. *Lit. & Physics*: The violent report which follows a flash of lightning. It commences the same moment as the flash; but, as the sound travels only at the rate of about 1,100 feet a second, while light does so at the rate of 200,000 miles, the flash of the lightning is the first to be perceived, and thus a means is afforded of calculating the distance of the lightning. The noise of the thunder arises from the disturbance produced in the air by the electric discharge, but why the sound should be so prolonged has been differently explained. The old hypothesis was that the sound was echoed from every precipice, from every building, and from every cloud in the sky. Another is that the lightning itself is a series of discharges, each producing a particular sound according to the distance at which it commences, and the varying densities of the portions of air which it traverses before reaching the ear. A third conjecture is that the noise arises from the zigzag movement of the electric fluid, the air at each salient angle being at its maximum compression. (*Ganot*.)

II. *Figuratively*:

1. The destructive agent in a thunderstorm; a discharge of lightning; a thunderbolt.

2. Any loud noise.

"The Grecian train

With answering thunders fill'd the echoing plain."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xlii, 1,059.

3. An awful or startling denunciation, or threat.

4. Vigor, efficiency, force. (*Brewer*.)

thunder-ax, *s.*

Anthrop.: A popular name for a celt, from the idea that they were "thunderbolts."

"The country folks of the West of England still hold that the *thunder-axes* they find fell from the sky."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (ed. 1878) p. 224.

***thunder-bearer**, *s.* He in whose hands is the thunder.

"I do not bid the thunder-bearer shoot."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1.

***thunder-beat**, *v. t.* To strike with a thunderbolt.

"He them thunder-bet whereso he went."

Hudson: Judith, v. 397.

thunder-bird, *s.*

Anthrop.: An imaginary bird occurring in the mythology of races of low culture, and personifying thunder or its cause.

"Among the Caribs, Brazilians, Harvey Islanders, and Karens, Bechuanas and Basutos, we find legends of a flapping or flashing *Thunder-bird*, which seem to translate into myth the thought of thunder and lightning descending from the upper regions of the air, the home of the eagle and the vulture."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 363.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre. unite, cūr. rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thunder-blasted, *adj.* Struck or blasted by lightning.

thunder-burst, *s.* A burst or peal of thunder.

thunder-clap, *s.* A clap, peal, or burst of thunder; the sudden report of a discharge of atmospheric electricity.

"Rayne, hayle, and snowe do pay them sad penance,
And dreadful *thunder-claps* (that make them quake)
With flames and flashing lights that thousand changes
make." *Spenser: F. Q. (Of Mutabilitie)*, vii. 23.

thunder-cloud, *s.*

Meteor.: A cloud from which lightning flashes forth, or may do so, with accompanying thunder. It is a modification of the nimbus, but, as a rule, is darker than the ordinary type of that cloud. When several exist the space between them is sometimes of a peculiar color. They vary greatly in elevation, some being very low—a good many about 3,000 feet high, while others have been known to reach 16,000 feet in elevation.

"The myth . . . resolves itself into simple phrases, which spoke of the *thunder-cloud* as looming over the city from day to day."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 1 21.

***thunder-crack**, *s.* A clap of thunder.

"Nor is he moved with all the *thunder-cracks*
Of tyrants' threats, or with the surly brow
Of Pow'r."—*Daniel: To the Countess of Cumberland*.

thunder-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*.

***thunder-dart**, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"No worke it seem'd of earthly craftsmans wit,
But rather wrought by his owne industry,
That *thunder-dartes* for Jove his syre doth fit."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

***thunder-darter**, *s.* He who darts the thunder; Jove.

"O thou great *thunder-darter* of Olympus, forget that thou art Jove, the king of gods."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

thunder-dint, *subst.* The noise of thunder; a thundering noise.

thunder-dirt, *subst.* The New Zealand name for the gelatinous volva of *leodictyon*, formerly eaten by the natives. (*Berkeley*.)

thunder-drop, *subst.* One of the large, heavy, thinly-scattered drops of rain which precede a thunderstorm.

"As *thunder-drops* fall on a sleeping sea."

Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 122.

thunder-fish, *s.*

1. *Malapterurus electricus*. [*MALAPTERURUS*.]
2. *Misgurnus fossilis*. (*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 497.) [*WEATHER-FISH*.]

***thunder-fit**, *subst.* A shock or noise resembling thunder.

thunder-flower, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Stellaria holostea*: A correspondent of Messrs. Britten & Holland suggests that the name may have arisen from the fact that the immature capsule contains air, and, when pressed between the finger and thumb, as it often is for amusement by children, it bursts with a slight report.

(2) *Papaver rhœas*.

(3) *Lychnis vespertina*.

thunder-god, *s.*

Anthropology: A deity who, in the mythology of races of low culture, are supposed to preside over or cause thunder.

"The place of the *Thunder-god* in polytheistic religion is similar to that of the Rain-god, in many cases even to entire coincidence. But his character is rather of wrath than of beneficence, a character which we have half lost the power to realize, since the agonizing terror of thunderstorms which appals savage minds has dwindled away in ours, now that we behold in it not the manifestation of divine wrath, but the restoration of electric equilibrium."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 262.

thunder-head, *s.* A popular name for the cloud called Cumulus.

***thunder-master**, *s.* Master of the thunder.

"No more, thou *thunder-master*, shew
Thy spite on mortal flies."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

thunder-mug, *subst.* A chamber pot; a jordan. (*U S. Colloq.*)

***thunder-music**, *subst.* Music having the deep rolling sound of thunder. (*Tennyson: In Mem.*, lxxxvii. 7.)

thunder-peal, *s.* A peal or clap of thunder.

"And who, 'mid *thunder-peals* can hear
Our signals of distress."

Byron: Stanzas Composed during a Thunderstorm.

thunder-pick, *s.* A popular name for a Belemnite. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 261.)

thunder-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Sempervivum tectorum*.

thunder-proof, *adject.* Proof or secure against lightning.

thunder-rod, *s.* A lightning-rod (q. v.).

***thunder-shoot**, *v. t.* To strike or destroy by a thunderbolt or lightning.

"*Thunder-shot* and turned to ashes as Olympus."—*Ful-ler: Holy and Profane State*, V. vi. 9.

thunder-shower, *subst.* A shower which accompanies thunder.

"And through his side the last drops, ebbing slow
From the red gash, fall heavy, one by one,
Like the first of a *thunder-shower*."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 140.

thunder-splintered, *adj.* Broken to pieces by lightning.

"Shooting abruptly from the dell
Its *thunder-splintered* pinnacle."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 11.

thunder-stone, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"And, thus unbrac'd, Casca, as you see,
Have bared my bosom to the *thunder-stone*."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

thunder-strike, *v. t.*

*1. *Lit.*: To strike, blast, or injure by lightning, or as by lightning; to strike as with a thunderbolt.

"The armaments which *thunder-strike* the walls
Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 187.

2. *Fig.*: To astonish or strike dumb, as with something terrible. (Used only in the past participle.)

"She stood as it were *thunder-stricken* with amazement."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***thunder-stroke**, [*s.* A thunder-clap; a stroke or blast of lightning.

"Saul saw, and fell to earth, as falls the oak,
At once, and blasted by the *thunder-stroke*."

Byron: Saul.

thunder-struck, *a.*

1. *Lit.*: Struck, blasted, or injured by lightning.

2. *Fig.*: Amazed; struck dumb, as by something surprising or terrible suddenly presented to the mind or view.

***thunder-thump**, *s.* A thunderbolt.

"Thou that throwest the *thunder-thumps*."

Googe: Eglogs, iv.

thunder-tube, *s.* A fulgurite (q. v.).

thŭn'-dēr, *v. i. & t.* [*THUNDER*, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make thunder; to produce the noise of thunder. (Often used impersonally; as, It *thundered* yesterday.)

"The Lord also *thundered* in the heavens, and the Highest gave His voice."—*Psalms* xviii. 13.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make a loud noise like thunder, particularly a loud, continued noise.

"Loud clamors shake the shore.

The horses *thunder*; earth and ocean roar!"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 405.

2. To utter loud denunciations or threatenings; to cry out loudly.

"The orators on the other side *thundered* against sinful associations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. Transitive:

1. To emit as with the sound of thunder; to utter or issue by way of threat or denunciation; to denounce loudly.

"Who *thunders* to his captives blood and death."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 1.

*2. To lay on with violence or vehemence.

***thŭn'-dēr-bōlt**, *v. t.* [*THUNDERBOLT*, *s.*] To strike with thunder.

"With his tongue he'll *thunderbolt* the world."

Return from Parnassus, ii. 2.

thŭn'-dēr-bōlt, *s.* [*Eng. thunder*, and *bolt*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A popular and erroneous term implying (as was anciently believed) that thunder somehow sends forth a destructive bolt or dart. A so-called thunderbolt is really a stream of lightning passing from one part of the heavens to the other, and especially one which reaches the earth and does damage. Lightning in certain cases can leave behind it a vitrified tube, called a Fulgurite (q. v.), which, however, is not flung or darted, but is created by vitrification on the spot where it is found. Other bodies of mineral origin have been popularly credited with being thunderbolts.

"Kings and monarchs aspire still higher, and would be gods; and yet they rest not so, unless they may have the power to flash lightnings and shoot *thunderbolts*, as well as Jupiter."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 125.

2. Figuratively:

*1) A daring or irresistible hero.

(2) A dreadful threat, denunciation, censure, or the like, proceeding from some high authority; a fulmination.

"He severely threatens such with the *thunderbolt* of excommunication."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

(3) Something very dreadful, threatening, or astonishing.

"A greater wreck, a deeper fall,
A shock to one—a *thunderbolt* to all."

Byron: Mazeppa, i.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. (pl.)*: (1) *Lychnis vespertina*; (2) *Papaver rhœas*; (3) *Silene inflata*.

2. *Her.*: The thunderbolt is represented as a twisted bar in pale, inflamed at each end, surmounting two jagged darts in saltire, between two wings expanded, with streams of fire issuing from the center.

3. *Palæont.*: [*BELEMNITE*.]

4. *Petrol.*: A name frequently given to the nodules of marcasite (q. v.), which are abundant in the chalk formation.

thunderbolt-stone, *s.* A Thunderbolt. flint. (See extract.)

"It is to be noticed that these Sioux, among their varied fancies about thunder-birds and the like, give unusually well a key to the great thunderbolt myth which recurs in so many lands. They consider the lightning entering the ground to scatter there in all directions *thunderbolt-stones*, which are flints, &c., their reason for this notion being the very natural one, that these siliceous stones actually produce a flash when struck."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 262.

thŭn'-dēr-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. thunder*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who thunders; specif., an epithet applied by the ancients to Jupiter, from the fact that he alone was credited with the power of hurling thunderbolts.

"For by the black infernal Styx I swear,
(That dreadful oath which binds the *Thunderer*)." *Pope: Thebais*, 412.

¶ *The Thunderer*: An epithet applied to *The Times* newspaper (London) originally on account of a series of strong articles contributed by Mr. Edward Sterling in the early part of this century.

thŭn'-dēr-īng, ***thun-dre-yng**, ***thun-dring**, ***thun-dryng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*THUNDER*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Emitting thunder.

II. Figuratively:

1. Producing or attended by a loud noise or rumbling like thunder or artillery.

"Foul fall the hand which bends the steel
Around the courser's *thundering* heel."

Scott: Norman Horse-shoe, i.

2. Very great, large, or extraordinary.

"I was drawing a *thundering* fish out of the water."—*T. Brown: Works*, i. 219.

C. As subst.: The noise or report of the discharge of lightning; thunder.

"And leitis and voices and *thundryngis* came out of the trone."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iv.

Thundering Legion, *s.*

1. A Roman legion containing some Christians, which (A. D. 174) fought under Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni. The Roman army was shut up in a defile and ready to perish with thirst, when a thunderstorm with heavy rain relieved them of their distress, and so terrified the enemy that a complete victory was gained. The Christians attributed the deliverance to the prayer which they had just before presented, and considered it miraculous. The heathens also considered the interposition supernatural, but ascribed it to Jupiter, Mercury, or to the power of magic. (*Dion Cassius: Roman Hist.*, lxxi. 8; *Eusebius: Eccles. Hist.*, v. 5.)

2. A legion composed of Christian soldiers raised in the Thebais, and led by St. Maurice.

¶ The name existed long before it was applied to either of these two legions.

thŭn'-dēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. thundering*; *-ly*.] In a thundering manner; with thunder.

thŭn'-dēr-lēss, *a.* [*English thunder*, *s.*; *-less*.] Unattended by thunder or noise.

"*Thunderless* lightnings striking under sea."
Tennyson: To the Queen.

***thŭn'-dēr-ōŭs**, ***thŭn'-dreŭs**, *a.* [*Eng. thunder*, *s.*; *-ous*.]

1. Producing, discharging, or emitting thunder; thundery.

"Notus, and Afer, black with *thunderous* clouds
From Sierra Lionea." *Milton. P. L.*, x. 702.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

2. Making a great noise like thunder; giving a loud and deep sound; sonorous.

"Whirlwinds and thundrous storms his chariot drew." *Brome; Paraphrase of Job.*

3. Very loud; like thunder.

"That berg . . . split in three portions with thunderous sound."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

***thūn'-dēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. thunderous; -ly.*] In a thunderous manner; with thunder, or a noise like thunder.

"A veritable lion, as large as any at present existing, whose midnight roar to-day rolls thunderously in the jungle of Africa."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

thūn'-dēr-storm, *subst.* [*Eng. thunder, s., and storm, s.*] A storm accompanied with thunder.

Thunderstorms are much more common in tropical countries where the heat is greater and the evaporation more rapid than in temperate climes, and various arctic navigators report that they become rare about 70°, and are wholly absent above 75° N. In India they are most frequent during the months of the monsoon. Everywhere they are more common in summer than in winter. As the electricity of salt water is the same as that of the atmosphere, they are less common on the sea than on the land.

thūn'-dēr-ŷ, ***thūn'-drŷ**, *a.* [*English thunder, subst.; -y.*]

1. Having the character of, or resembling thunder.

"A cannon's thundry roaring ball."

Sylvester: Du Bartas.

2. Accompanied with thunder; as, *thundry* weather.

thūn'-nŷ, *s.* [*TUNNY.*]

***thurgh**, *prep.* [*THROUGH.*]

***thurgh-fare**, *s.* [*Middle Eng. thurgh=through, and fare.*] A thoroughfare.

"This world nys but a *thurghfare* ful of woo,
And we ben pilgrims, passyng to and froo."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,849.

***thurgh-out**, *prep. or adv.* [*THROUGHOUT.*]

thūr'-i-ble, *subst.* [*Lat. thuribulum, turibulum, from thus, tus (genit. thuris, turis)=frankincense, from Gr. thyō=to offer sacrifice, to sacrifice; thyos=a sacrifice, an offering.*]

Eccles.: A censer, a vessel for burning incense. Thuribles of some kind must be as old as use of incense in the services of the Church; but their present form, according to Martigny, dates only from the twelfth century. The modern thurible consists of a metallic vessel or cup, sometimes of gold or silver, but more commonly of brass or latcen, in which burning charcoal is placed, with a movable perforated cover. Chains are attached, so that the thurible may be waved to and fro for the readier dispersion of the smoke of the incense, which is thrown on the live charcoal. [*THURIFER.*]

thūr'-i-fēr, *s.* [*Eccles. Latin thuriferarius=a thurifer; from Latin thus (genit. thuris)=incense, and fero=to bear.*]

Eccles.: The attendant at high mass, solemn vespers, and benediction, who uses the thurible, either by simply waving it to and fro [see cut *a* under Thurible], or for incensing the clergy, choir, and congregation, and at certain times presents it to the officiating priest that he may incense the altar [see cut *b* under Thurible] or the Host. Strictly speaking, the office of thurifer belongs to the acolyte, the highest of the four Minor Orders, but all the functions of the acolyte are now freely performed by laymen.

thū-rīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [*THURIFER.*] Producing or bearing frankincense.

thūr'-i-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. thus (genit. thuris)=frankincense, and facio=to make.*] The act of censuring or fuming with incense; the act of burning incense.

"Some semblance of an idolatrous thurification."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience, disc. 3, case 3.*

***thūr'-i-fŷ**, *v. t. & i.* [*THURIFICATION.*]

A. Trans.: To perfume with odors as from a thurible; to cense.

"Sensed and thurified in the smoake."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

B. Intrans.: To scatter incense; to cense.

Thū-rīn'-gī-an, *a. & s.* [*See def.*]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Thuringia, a region of Central Germany, which comprised parts of the Prussian province of Saxony and the Saxon duchies.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Thuringia.

thū-rīng'-ite, *s.* [*After Thuringia, where first found; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: A massive mineral stated to consist of an aggregate of minute scales. Hardness 2.5; specific gravity, as obtained by various mineralogists, 3.151-3.197; luster, dull; color, dark pistachio-green; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, with a little magnesia. Dana (if half the water be basic), computes from the analyses the formula $\frac{1}{2}(\text{RO}, \text{HO})_3 + \frac{1}{2}(\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3)_3\text{SiO}_2 + 4\text{HO}$.

thūrl, *s.* [*A. S. thyrel=a hole.*] [*THRILL.*]

Mining:

1. A short communication between adits.

2. A long adit in a coal-pit.

thūrl, *v. i.* [*THURL, s.*]

Mining: To make a breach into former workings or gate-roads.

***thūr'-rōck**, ***thur-rok**, ***thor-rocke**, *s.* [*A. S. thurruck=a boat.*]

1. The hold of a ship.

"The same harme do sometime the smal droges of water that enteren thurgh a small crevice in the *thurrrok*, and in the bottom of the ship."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

2. A receptacle, a sink.

"Then cometh idelnesse that is the gate of all harms . . . This idelnesse is the *thurrrok* of all wicked and villains thoughtes."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

Thūrŷ'-dāŷ, ***Thurs-dei**, ***Thores-day**, ***Thors-day**, *s.* [*Thors-day, i. e., the day of Thor, the god of thunder. [THOR.] A. S., thunres-dæg=the day of thunder; thunres (genit. of thunor)=thunder, and dæg=day; Icel. thórs-dagr, from thórs (genit. of thórr)=Thor, thunder, and dagr=a day; Dut. Donderdag, from donder=thunder; Sw. & Dan. Torsdag; Ger. Donnerstag. The Romans similarly called the day dies Jovis=the day of Jove or Jupiter, the god corresponding to the Scandinavian Thor; hence, Ital. Giovedì; Fr. Jeudi.] The fifth day of the week.*

***thūrst** (1), *s.* [*THIRST.*]

thūrst (2), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful.*]

Mining: The ruins of the incumbent strata after the pillars and stalls are wrought out.

thūs, *adv.* [*A. S. dhus, prob. an instrumental case of dhes=this; cf. O. S. thus=this; thus, instrumental case of thesa=this; O. Fris. thus; Dan. dus.*] [*THIS.*]

1. In this manner.

(1) Pointing to something present and in view; generally accompanied with a gesture explaining the meaning.

"I extend my hand to him *thus*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.*

(2) Pointing to something which follows immediately.

"Reason *thus* with life."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

(3) Pointing to something which has preceded, or has been said.

"Why hast thou *thus* dealt with us?"—*Luke ii. 48.*

2. Pointing to something following as an effect or result; accordingly, consequently, therefore, so.

"Thus we are agreed."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

3. Denoting degree or quality; so; to this extent or degree.

"I am *thus* bold to put your grace in mind."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

¶ **Thus far**: So far; to this point or degree.

"Thus far you shall answer."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 4.

thūs, *s.* [*Lat.*] Frankincense (q.v.). Also applied to the resin of the spruce-fir.

Thūs-nēl'-dā, *subst.* [*Scandinavian (?) female name.*]

Astron.: [*ASTEROID, 219.*]

thūs'-sōck, *s.* [*TUSSOCK.*]

thū'-yā, *s.* [*THUJA.*]

thū'-ŷ'-tēs, *s.* [*THUITES.*]

thwäck, *v. t.* [*A variant from Mid. Eng. thakken=to stroke; A. S. thaccian=to stroke; cogn. with Icel. thökka=to thwack, to thump.*] [*WHACK.*]

1. To strike with something flat, blunt, and heavy; to bang, to thump, to beat, to thrash.

"Here's he that was wont to *thwack* our general."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.*

*2. To slap, to dash.

"He *thwacks* fourteene scriptures into the margent."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists.*

thwäck, *s.* [*THWACK, v.*] A heavy blow with something blunt and hard; a thump, a bang.

"After plenty of ludicrous distress, as well as many a serious *thwack*, the Danes, who seemed repeatedly to be on the eve of victory, were at last overcome."—*Knight: Pictorial Hist. Eng., ii. 876.*

thwäck'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. thwack, v.; -er.*] One who or that which beats or thwacks. [*THWACKING-FRAME.*]

thwäck'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [*THWACK, v.*]

thwacking-frame, *s.*

Tile-making: A table with a curved top, upon which a half-dried pantile is beaten to form. The tool by which the upper side is beaten has the shape of the segment of a cylinder, and is called the *thwacker*.

thwāite, *s.* [*Icel. thveit, thveiti=a piece or parcel of land, from the same root as A. S. thwitan=to chop, to cut off.*] [*THWITE.*] In the north of England a parcel of ground reclaimed and converted to tillage. *Thwaite* occurs frequently as the second element in place names in the Lake district, as *Crossthwaite*, *Applethwaite*, &c.

thwaite, *s.* [*TWAITE (1).*]

thwärt, ***thwert**, *adv., a., prep. & s.* [*Icel. thvert, (neut. of thverr)=across, transverse; cogn. with Dan. tvær (a.)=transverse; tvært=across; Sw. tvär=cross, unfriendly; tvärt=rudely; Dut. dwars=cross, crossly; A. S. thweorh=perverse, transverse; M. H. Ger. dwerch, twerch; Ger. zwerch=across, awry, obliquely; Goth. thwairhs=cross, angry.*]

A. As adverb: Transversely, obliquely, across, athwart.

"Whether *thwart* or flatly it did lyte."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 30.

***B. As adjective**:

1. Transverse, oblique; lying or being across something else.

"The slant lightning whose *thwart* flame, driv'n down
Kindles the gummy bark of fir or pine."

Milton: P. L., x. 1,075.

2. Perverse, obstinate, cross-grained.

"His herte dho wurdh *thwert*."

Genesis and Exodus, 3,099.

***C. As prep.**: Across, athwart.

"*Thwart* her horse."—*Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 43.*

D. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Opposition, defiance.

"In *thwart* of your fair inclinations."—*Mad. D'Arblay, Cecilia, bk. ii., ch. iii.*

2. *Naut.*: One of the transverse planks which keep the sides of a boat asunder, like the beams of a ship, and serve as seats for the rowers. They are placed about two feet ten inches apart, from center to center, in single-banked boats, and three feet in double-banked boats.

thwart-hawse, *adv.*

Naut.: Across the hawse.

thwärt, ***thwert**, *v. t. & i.* [*THWART, adv.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To place or pass across; to cross.

"Swift as a shooting star
In autumn *thwarts* the night."

Milton: P. L., iv. 557.

*2. To cross.

"With their *thwarted* legs upon their monuments."—*Fuller: Church Hist., III. iii. 11.*

3. To cross, as a purpose; to frustrate or defeat; to traverse.

"A greater power than we can contradict
Hath *thwarted* our intents; come, come away."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

***B. Intransitive**:

1. To go or move crosswise, across, or obliquely.

2. To be in opposition; to be opposed.

"It is easy to be imagined what reception any proposition shall find, that shall at all *thwart* with these internal oracles."—*Locke.*

3. To be perverse.

"Such shields tooke the name Clypei, i. chased and engraven, not in the old word in Latine Cluere, which signifieth to fight, or to bee well reputed, as our *thwarting* grammarians would with their subtle sophistrie seeme to etymologize and derive it."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxxv. ch. iii.*

thwärt'-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. thwart; -er.*]

1. One who or that which thwarts, frustrates, or defeats.

2. A disease in sheep, indicated by shaking, trembling, or convulsive motions.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

thwârt'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [THWART, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who thwarts; a frustrating.

"The *thwartings* of your dispositions."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

thwârt'-lîng-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *thwarting*; -ly.] In a thwarting manner; so as to thwart; in opposition.

thwârt'-lÿ, *adv.* [English *thwart*; -ly.] In a thwart manner; in opposition; crossly, perversely.

"Judging so *thwartly*."

Kethe, in Maitland: Reformation, p. 113.

thwârt'-ness, *s.* [English *thwart*; -ness.] The quality or state of being thwart; perverseness, untowardness.

thwârt'-ship, *a.* [Eng. *thwart*, and *ship*.]

Naut.: Lying across the vessel.

thwârt'-ships, *adv.* [THWARTSHIP.]

Naut.: Across the vessel.

thwite, ***thwite**, ***thwyte**, *v. t.* [A. S. *thwitan*.] To cut or clip with or as with a knife.

"A carfull eie must be had in *thwitting* and sharpning the graffe or impe."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

***thwit-el**, *s.* [A. S., from *thwitan*=to cut.] A knife, a whittle.

"A Sheffield *thwitel* bare he in his hose."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,932.

***thwit-ten**, *pa. par. or a.* [THWITE.]

thwit'-tle, *v. t.* [A frequent. from *thwite* (q. v.).] To whittle (q. v.).

***thwōng**, *s.* [A. S. *thwang*.] A thong, a strap.

thworl, **thworle**, *s.* [WHORL.]

thÿ, *a.* [A shorter form of THINE (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to thee; relating to thee; the possessive pronoun of the second person singular.

"Who'll weep for *thy* deficiency?"

Tennyson: Two Voices.

thÿ-a-tîr'-a, *s.* [Lat.=an ancient city in Mysia in Asia Minor (?).] (Acts xvi. 14; Rev. ii. 18.)

Entom.: A genus of Noctuidæ, family Noctuidæ. Antennæ rather short, pubescent; abdomen long, rather slender. Larva not hairy.

Thÿ-ēs'-tē-an, *a.* [Lat. *thyestes*. See def. 1.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or belonging to Thyestes, the son of Pelops and brother of Atreus, who slew his two nephews, Tantalus and Pleisthenes, and served their flesh to their father, who partook of the dreadful meal.

2. *Fig.*: Cannibal.

"Did not popular rumor charge them with nocturnal orgies and *Thyestean* feasts?"—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

thÿ'-ine, *a.* [Gr. *thuiños*=of or belonging to the tree Thuia. [THUJA.] (See etym. & compound.)]

thyne-wood, *s.* A kind of wood (*xylin thuinon*) mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12 as one of the articles in which the mystic Babylon dealt. It was mentioned also by the Greeks and Romans, the latter calling it Citrus. It was used for furniture, and for decorative purposes, and was probably *Callitris quadrivalvis*.

thÿ'-lā-çine, *s.* [THYLACINUS.]

Zoöl.: *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from New Zealand, the largest predaceous marsupial now living. It is a little smaller than a wolf, dog-like in form; head elongated, muzzle pointed, ears moderate, erect, triangular. Color grayish-brown, with a series of transverse black bands on the hinder part of the back and loins; fur short and closely applied to the skin; tail of moderate length, thick at the base and tapering toward the apex, clothed with short hair. These animals are semi-plantigrade, walking partly on the toes and partly on the soles of the feet. They are very destructive to sheep, and for that reason the settlers have almost exterminated them in the more thickly populated parts of the island, but they still find shelter in the rocky glens of the mountainous region. Called also Tiger-Wolf, Zebra-Wolf, and Tasmanian Wolf or Hyena.



Thylacine.

thÿ-lā-çî-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *thylakos*=a bag, a sack, and *kyōn*=a dog.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Dasyuridæ (in classifications in which that family is sub-divided, of Dasyurinae), with one living species, *Thylacinus cynocephalus*,

from Tasmania, though recent fragments of bones and teeth show that an allied species formerly inhabited the mainland of Australia. The marsupial bones are represented only by small unossified fibrocartilages, and the pouch (traces of which are more obvious in the male than in other marsupials), unlike that of the kangaroos, opens backward. The female produces four young at a birth.

thÿ-lā-cō-lē-ō, *s.* [Gr. *thylakos*=a pouch, a sack, and *leōn*=a lion.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Marsupials from the post-Tertiary deposits of Australia, with one species, *Thylacoleo carnifex*, of which nothing but the skull is known. The dentition is very anomalous, the functional teeth being reduced to one pair of large cutting incisors close to the median line, and one great, trenchant, compressed premolar. It was first described as a carnivorous marsupial, and named in accordance with its presumed habits, "as one of the fellest and most destructive of predatory beasts" but, as its affinities are certainly with the Phalangistidæ and Macropodidæ, and its dentition completely unlike that of any known predaceous animal, this view has been questioned. (*Prof. Flower, in Encyc. Brit.*, xv. 383.)

***thÿ-lā-cō-thēr'-ÿ-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *thylakos*=a pouch, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

Palæontology: Owen's name for Amphitherium (q. v.).

thÿ-māl'-lūs, *s.* [Gr. *thymallos*=an unidentified fish mentioned by Ælian (N. A., xiv. 22).]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ, group Salvelini (q. v.), allied to Coregonus, from which it is principally distinguished by its rayed dorsal fin. There are five species, inhabiting clear streams of the north of Europe, Asia and North America, of which the best known are *Thymallus signifer*, the *Poisson bleu* of the Canadian voyageurs, and *T. vulgaris*, the Grayling (q. v.).

thÿme (th as t), ***tyme**, *s.* [Fr. *thym*; Prov. *thime*; Ital. *timo*; Lat. *thymus* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. The genus *Thymus* (q. v.).

2. In composition, in the word Water-thyme (q. v.).

thyme-oil, *s.*

1. **Chem.**: A volatile oil obtained by distilling garden thyme with water. It is colorless in the fresh state, has a pleasant pungent odor and camphoraceous taste, specific gravity=87-90, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, and turns the plane of polarization to the left. It contains at least two hydrocarbons: Thymene, C₁₀H₁₆, and cymene, C₁₀H₁₄, and an oxygenated product, thymol, C₁₀H₁₄O.

2. **Pharmacy**: It is a powerful local stimulant, which may be used in toothache if applied by lint or cotton. Mixed with olive oil or spirit and camphor, it is a stimulating liniment in chronic rheumatism, sprains, bruises, &c.

thÿm'-eîd (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thyme*; -id.]

Chem.: C₂₄H₃₄O₄. A product of the action of sunshine operating for several days on thymol contained in a sealed tube. It is obtained pure by mixing equal weights of thymol and thymolol in alcoholic solution, which then assumes a blood-red color, and deposits crystals which have a greenish metallic luster.

thÿ'-mē-lā, *s.* [Gr. *thymelē*=a place for sacrifice . . . a platform, an orchestra.]

Greek Antiq.: An elevation, in the form of an altar, in the center of the orchestra of a Greek theater, on which the leader of the chorus stood.

[Thÿ-mē-lā'-çē-æ, thÿ-mē-lē-æ (th as t), s. pl.] [Mod. Lat. *thymel(æ)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Botany: Daphnads; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Daphnales. Stem shrubby, rarely herbaceous, with a tenacious bark. Leaves exstipulate, entire. Flowers capitate or spiked, terminal, or axillary, often inclosed in an involucre. Calyx tubular, colored, the limb four or five-cleft; corolla wanting, or reduced to scale-like petals on the orifice of the calyx. Stamens eight, four, or two; style one; stigma undivided; ovary one-celled, with a single pendulous ovule; fruit hard, dry, nut-like or drupeaceous. Found in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia, the cooler parts of India, and in Europe. The bark is caustic. Known genera thirty-eight; species 300. [HERNANDIÆ.]

thÿ-mē-lā'-çē-oūs (or ceous as shūs, th as t), *adj.* [THYMELACÆ.]

Bot.: Belonging or relating to or like the Thymelacæ.

***thÿ-mē-lā'-a** (th as t), *s.* [THYMELE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Thymelacæ (q. v.). Now made a synonym of *Daphne* (q. v.).

thÿ'-mēl-ē, *s.* [Gr. *thymelē*=a place of sacrifice, an altar, a temple; *thÿō*=to sacrifice.]

Entom.: A genus of Hesperidæ. Antennæ short,

not terminating in a hook; hinder margin of the fore wings rounded; wings dark, with checkered spots, fringes checkered. The larva feeds on the raspberry. Found in moist places. (*Stainton*.) Other species are from tropical America, &c.

thÿ-mēl'-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *thymel(a)*; -ic.] Of or belonging to a thymela (q. v.).

"There was another entrance to the *thymelic* platform."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 229.

thÿm'-ēne (th as t), *s.* [Mod. Latin *thym(us)*; -ene.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. A hydrocarbon belonging to the camphene group, constituting the most volatile portion of oil of garden thyme. By repeated distillation it is obtained as a colorless oil, having an agreeable odor of thyme, specific gravity .868 at 20°, boiling at 160-165°, and deflecting the plane of polarization to the left.

thÿ'-mī-a-tēch-nÿ (th as t), *s.* [Gr. *thymiama*=incense, and *technē*=art.]

Med.: The art of employing perfumes in medicine. (*Dunghlison*.)

thÿm'-ic (th as t), *a.* [Lat. *thym(us)*; Eng. suff. -ic.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the thymus gland; as, the *thymic* vein.

thÿ-mīç'-ic (th as t), *adj.* [Formed from Eng. *thymol* (q. v.).] Derived from or containing thymol.

thymicic-acid, *s.* [THYMOTIC-ACID.]

thÿ-mō-îl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymo(l)*; -il.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₆O₂. Obtained by distilling thymol in presence of sulphuric acid and manganic peroxide. It comes over as a yellow oil, which may be purified by crystallization from ether-alcohol. It forms reddish-yellow four-sided shining laminae, having an aromatic odor. It is heavier than water, only sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, melts at 48°, and boils at about 235°.

thÿ-mō-îl'-a-mide (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymoîl*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₅(NH₂)O. Formed by the action of dry ammonia gas on fused thymoîl. It is obtained as a dark red uncrystallizable mass, hard and brittle, but softens at 100°, so that it may be drawn into threads. Is soluble in alcohol.

thÿ-mō-îl'-ic (th as t), *a.* [Eng. *thymoîl*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from thymoîl (q. v.).

thymoîlic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₄₈H₆₂O₁₉. The product of the oxidation of thymoîl by the action of the air in presence of potash. The potassium salt of the acid which is formed is exhausted with alcohol and decomposed with hydrochloric acid. The acid is then obtained in dingy yellow uncrystallizable flocks sparingly soluble in water.

thÿ-mō-îl-ôl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymoîl*; -ol.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₈O₃. A substance obtained by exposing thymoîl contained in a sealed tube to the action of sunshine for a period of several days. Recrystallized from alcohol, it is obtained in small, four-sided prisms, which are inodorous and tasteless, dissolve sparingly in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melt at 145°, and distill without decomposition at 290°.

thÿm'-ôl (th as t), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *thym(us)*; -ol.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₃HO. Thymylic hydrate, thymylic alcohol, thymylic acid, thymic acid. The oxygenated constituent of thyme-oil and a homologue of phenol, obtained from thyme oil by fractional distillation, passing over chiefly between 225° and 235°. Purified by recrystallization from alcohol, it is obtained in transparent rhomboidal plates. It has a mild odor and aromatic taste, a specific gravity=1.0285 in the solid state, and does not act on polarized light, melts at 44°, and boils at about 230°. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and strong acetic acid, and forms several substitution derivatives by the action of bromine or chlorine in the presence of sunshine. Thymol is an antiseptic and disinfectant, and is largely employed in the Listerian system.

thÿ-mōt'-ic (th as t), *a.* [From English *thymol* (q. v.).] Derived from or containing thymol.

thymotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₁H₁₄O₃=C₁₀H₁₄O.CO₂. Thymylcarbonic acid. Prepared by heating thymol with sodium in a flask through which a stream of carbonic anhydride is passed, thymyl carbonate and thymotate of sodium being formed. From the latter hydrochloric acid throws down thymotic acid in colorless flocks. It is purified by distillation with water, and is obtained as a white, loosely-coherent, crystalline mass with silky luster. It is nearly insoluble in cold water, melts at 120°, dissolves in ferric chloride with fine blue color, the same color being immediately produced in its neutral solutions.

bōil, bōÿ; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, ex̄ist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shān. -tion, -sion=shūn; -t̄ion, -çion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bēl, dēl.

thym'-t-tide (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thymot(ic)*; *-ide*.] *Chemistry:* $C_{11}H_{12}O_2$. Produced by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus on thymotic acid. It crystallizes from alcohol in white microscopic needles, which melt at 187°.

thŷ'-mŷs (th as t), *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *thymus*, *thymum*; Gr. *thymos*, *thymon*=thyme, from *thyō*=to sacrifice, either from its fragrance or because it was burnt on altars.]

Botany: Thyme; a genus of *Origanidæ* (q. v.). Small, often hoary, much-branched, highly-aromatic shrubs. Leaves small, entire, often with revolute margins; flowers whorled or capitate; calyx with ten to thirteen ribs, tubular, two-lipped, the upper lip three-toothed, the lower one bifid, the throat hairy; corolla with the upper lip erect, nearly plane, the lower one patent and trifid; stamens diverging, anther cells at first nearly parallel, afterward diverging; the connective, sub-triangular, small nuts nearly smooth. Known species forty, from the temperate parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. The Lemon or Lemon-scented thyme (*T. citriodorus*) is a variety of *T. serpyllum*, cultivated in gardens for its agreeable smell. *T. chamædrys*, formerly regarded as distinct, is now placed under it as a sub-species. It is used in India in diseases of the eyes and stomach, and on the Chenab as a vermifuge. *T. vulgaris* is Garden Thyme. It is a small much-branched shrub, a native of the southern countries of Europe, from Portugal to Greece. It is a pungent aromatic, much used in cookery.

thymus-gland, *s.*

Anat.: An elongated, glandular-like body, with two lobes which touch each other, situated partly in the thorax, partly in the lower region of the neck. It reaches its greatest size at about the second year of life, then ceases to grow, and finally dwindles into a mere vestige. It is supposed to be in some way connected with the elaboration of the blood in infancy. Its name refers to its resemblance to the flowers of thyme.

thŷm'-ŷ (th as t), *adj.* [Eng. *thym(e)*; *-y*.] Of the nature of or abounding with thyme; hence, fragrant.

thŷm'-ŷl (th as t), *s.* [Eng. *thym(ol)*; *-yl*.] *Chem.:* $C_{10}H_{18}$. The radical of thymol and its derivatives.

thymyl sulphuric-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_{10}H_{14}HSO_4$. Sulphothymic acid. Formed by the action of oil of vitriol on thymol. Its aqueous solution evaporated in a vacuum crystallizes in translucent pearly tables or prisms, which are very soluble in water. With bases it forms a series of crystalline compounds.

thŷ-mŷl'-ic (th as t), *adj.* [Eng. *thymyl*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from thymol (q. v.).

thymylic-acid, alcohol, or hydrate, *subst.* [THYMOL.]

thŷn'-nich'-thŷs, *subst.* [Gr. *thynnos*=a tunny (q. v.), and *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A genus of Cyprinidæ, group Cyprinina, with three species, from the East Indies. Specimens have been found in the Miocene.

***thŷn'-nī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *thynn(us)*, 2; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: An old family of Fossorial Hymenoptera, now merged in Sapygidæ.

thŷn'-nŷs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *thynnos*=the tunny (q. v.), from *thynō*=to rush fast, to dart along.]

1. *Ichthy. & Palæont.:* A genus of Scombridæ, with several species, ranging over tropical and temperate seas. First dorsal continuous, spines feeble; from six to nine finlets behind the dorsal and anal; scales of pectoral crowded, forming a corselet; a longitudinal keel on each side of the tail. Not uncommon in Eocene and Miocene formations.

*2. *Entom.:* A genus of Thynnidæ (q. v.).

thyr-ē-ō (yr as ir), *pref.* [THYRO-.]

thyr-ē-ōp-tēr-i'-næ (yr as ir), *s. pl.* [Prefix *thyreo-*; Greek *pteron*=a feather, a wing, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Truncatipennæ (q. v.). They seek their prey upon or under the bark of trees where small insects abound.

thyr-ō (yr as ir), *pref.* [Greek *thyreos*=a door-stone, a large, oblong shield, shaped like a door; *thyra*=a door.] Shaped like a door; oblong.

thyro-hyals, *s. pl.*

Anatomy: The great cornua of the hyoid bone. They project backward from its sides and end in rounded extremities.

thyro-hyoid, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid bone and the thyroid axis.

Thyro-hyoid arch:

Embryol.: The third of the branchial arches, or pharyngeal plates. It is related to the formation of the lower or great cornua and the body of the hyoid bone, and corresponds with the first true branchial arch of amphibia and fishes.

thyr'-ōid, **thyr'-ē-ōid** (yr as ir), *adj.* [Pref. *thyro-*, *thyreo-*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form.]

Anat.: Of an oblong form; shaped like an oblong shield.

thyroid-body, *s.*

Anat.: A soft, reddish and highly-vascular organ, consisting of two lateral lobes united by their lower ends by a transverse portion called the isthmus. It forms a rounded projection upon the trachea and the larynx. It is one of the vascular glands, or glands without ducts. Its function is unknown.

thyroid-cartilages, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two flat lateral plates, continuous in front, forming a narrow angle like the letter V. In the male it is called Adam's apple.

thyroid-gland, *s.* [THYROID-BODY.]

thŷ-rōid'-ē-al, *a.* [Eng. *thyroid*; *-eal*.] Pertaining or relating to the thyroid-gland or cartilage.

thŷ-rōp'-tēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *thyra*=a door, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertilionidæ (q. v.), forming a separate group of that family (Dobson: *Catal. Chir.*, p. 553). Muzzle elongated, slender; crown cone considerably elevated above the forehead; nasal apertures circular; ears funnel-shaped; bases of the thumbs and soles of the feet with highly specialized organs in the shape of hollow suctorial discs. There is but one species, *Thyroptera tricolor*, from Brazil. It is a small bat, with moderately long, dense fur, reddish-brown above and below, except breast and abdomen, which are pale yellowish white.

thŷr-sa-căn'-thŷs, *subst.* [Latin *thyrs(us)*, and *acanthus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Gendarusseæ. Tropical American shrubs or herbs, with large leaves and a long raceme of fascicled or cymose flowers.

***thŷrse**, *s.* [THYRSUS.]

thyrse-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Thyrsacanthus* (q. v.).

thŷrs'-i-form, *a.* [Latin *thyrsus*, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Resembling a thyrsus.

thŷr'-si-tēs, *s.* [THYRSUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trichiuridæ (q. v.), with several species from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Body rather elongate, for the most part naked; first dorsal continuous, the spines are of moderate length, and extend on to the second; from two to six finlets behind the dorsal and anal; several strong teeth in jaws, and teeth on palatine bones. The species attain a length of from four to five feet, and are esteemed as food fishes.

thŷr'-sōid, **thŷr'-sōid'-al**, *a.* [Gr. *thyrsos*=a thyrsus, and *eidōs*=form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having somewhat the form of a thyrsus.

thŷr'-sū-la, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *thyrsus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence consisting of a small cyme in the axil of a leaf. Occurs in the Labiates.

thŷr'-sŷs (*pl.* **thŷr'-sŷ**), *s.* [Latin, from Greek *thyrsos*=a light, straight shaft, a stalk.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* One of the most common attributes or emblems of Bacchus and his followers. It consisted often of a spear or staff wrapped with ivy and vine branches or of a lance having the iron part thrust into a pine cone. In ancient representations it appeared in various forms. Thyrsi were carried by the Bacchanals in their hands, when celebrating the orgies of Bacchus.

"Round about him, fair Bacchantes,
Bearing cymbals, flutes,
and thyrses."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

2. *Bot.:* A kind of inflorescence consisting of a panicle, the principal diameter of which is in the middle between the base and the apex; a compact panicle, the lower branches of which are shorter than those in the middle. It is at first centripetal and afterward centrifugal. Example, the Lilac.

thŷ-sā'-nī-a, *subst.* [Gr. *thyrsos*=fringe.]

Entom.: Part of the old genus *Noctua*=the Erebus of Latreille.

thŷ-sa-nōp-tēr, *subst.* [THYSANOPTERA.] Any individual of the Thysanoptera (q. v.).

thŷ-sa-nōp'-tēr-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, from Gr. *thysanos*=a fringe, and *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: Haliday's name for the group more generally known as Physopoda (q. v.).

thŷ-sa-nŷr'-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *thysanos*=fringe, and *oura*=a tail.]

1. *Entomology:*

* (1) An order of Insecta founded by Latreille, embracing *Thysanura Genuina* [(2)] and *Collembola* (q. v.).

(2) According to Lubbock, an order of Insecta, while other authors make them a tribe of a larger order [(1)]. Antennæ long, many-jointed, tarsi from two to four joints, mandibles and maxillæ more or less exposed; maxillary palpi often long; labium more or less cleft in front; prothorax large; some of the abdominal segments bear pairs of appendages, and there are generally two or three caudal bristles. [COLLEMBOLA.]

2. *Palæont.:* Their remains are often found in amber, which is of Post-Tertiary date.

***thŷ-sa-nŷr'-i-form**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *thysanura*, and Lat. *forma*=form.]

Entom.: Of or belonging to, or resembling the *Thysanura* (q. v.). Used by Swainson of a certain type of caterpillars, having the head armed with distinct spines, forming a crest round its hinder part, or divided into two hornlike points; the extremity of the body also terminating in two pointed processes. Examples, the larvæ of the large Nymphalidæ of Tropical America, *Hipparchia*, &c.

thŷ-sēlf', ***thi-self**, ***thy-selfe**, *pron.* [English *thy*, and *self*.] A reflexive pronoun used after *thou* (expressed or understood), to mark distinction with emphasis.

tī, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany:

1. *Cordylone tī*, formerly *Dracena terminalis*, a small liliaceous tree about twelve feet high, a native of the islands of the Pacific. Its great woody roots when baked become sweet and nutritious. When boiled it furnishes a syrup used as a substitute for sugar. When the roots are bruised, mixed with water, and fermented, they form an intoxicating beverage, and when distilled, an ardent spirit. The stems are used for fences, and the leaves as thatch for houses. They are also eaten by cattle, sheep, and goats. [CALODRACON.]

2. *Cordylone australis* and *C. indivisa*. (New Zealand.)

***tī'-ar**, *s.* [Fr. *tiare*, from Lat. *tiara*.] A tiara.

tī-ār'-a, **tī-a'-ra**, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *tiara*, *tiaras*=the Persian head-dress worn on great occasions. Skeat suggests a derivation from Pers. *tājwar*=a crown, a diadem.]

1. The head-covering of the ancient Persians; the crown of the ancient Persian kings. These alone had the privilege of wearing the tiara erect; the nobility and priests wore it depressed, or turned down on the fore side. Its form is described variously by different authors, so that it must have varied at different periods. According to Xenophon it was encompassed with the diadem, at least on ceremonial occasions.

2. The triple crown worn by the Pope on certain occasions as a sign of his temporal power, of which it is a badge, as the keys are of his spiritual jurisdiction. The whole history of the Papal Tiara is uncertain. Nicholas I. (858-67) is said to have been the first to unite the princely crown with the miter,



Tiara.

a. Example from Khorsabad, showing the Great King of Assyria wearing the tiara. Over the tunic is a cloak of two pieces, fringed, and covered with large rosettes. b. Ancient Persian soldier wearing the tiara.



Group of Thyrsi.

a. From an Egyptian-Roman bas-relief of the time of Emperor Hadrian; b. From a fragment of a sarcophagus, containing in the center a bas-relief of Bacchus with thyrsus and a fawn; c. d. From ancient Bacchanalian vases; e. From bas-relief of Bacchus received by Icarus in the garden of a villa in Athens (a fawn bears the thyrsus behind Bacchus); f. From a bas-relief of the youthful Bacchus, bearing a thyrsus, and accompanied by a fawn.



Successive Forms of the Papal Tiara.

though the Bollandists think this was done before his time. The common statement that Boniface VIII. (about 1300) added the second is incorrect,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

for Hefe (Beitrage, ii. 236 sqq.) shows that Innocent III. is represented wearing the second crown in a painting older than the time of Boniface. Urban V. (1362-70) is supposed to have added the third crown. In its present form the tiara consists of a high cap of cloth of gold, encircled by three coronets, and surmounted by a mound and cross of gold; on each side is a pendant, embroidered and fringed at the end, and semé of crosses of gold. The tiara is placed on the Pope's head at his coronation by the second cardinal deacon in the loggia of St. Peter's, with the words: "Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art Father of princes and kings, Ruler of the World, and Vicar of our Savior Jesus Christ."

- Hence, figuratively used for the papal dignity.
- A crown, a diadem.

"This royal robe, and this *tiara*, wore
Old Priam, and this golden scepter bore."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 337.

tī-ār'-aəd, tī-ar'-aəd, a. [English *tiara*; -ed.] Adorned with or wearing a tiara.

tī-a-rid'-i-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin., from *tiara* (q. v.).]

Botany: A genus of Heliotropæ, akin to Heliotropium, but having the tube of the corolla angular, and two-celled, miter-shaped nuts. *Tiaridium indicum* is an astringent, and is used to cleanse ulcers or allay inflammation.

tī-ār'-īs, s. [Gr. *tiaris*, another form of *tiara*.] [TIARA.]

1. **Ornith.:** A genus of Fringillidæ with one species, from Brazil. Bill conical, entire; head crested; wings moderate; tail even or slightly rounded; feet moderate.

2. **Zoöl.:** A genus of Agamidæ, with three species, from the islands of the Eastern Peninsula. Scales of the body keeled, those of the back unequal; eye-brow and parotids unarmed.

***tīb, subst.** [A contract. or corrupt. of the proper name *Tabitha*.]

- A low woman, a paramour, a prostitute.

"Every coistrel
That comes inquiring for his *tīb*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

- The ace of trumps in the game of glee.

¶ (1) **St. Tib's Eve:** An expression equivalent to the "Greek Calends"; never. Brewer says that St. Tib's is a corrupted form of St. Ubes, itself a corruption of Setubal. There is no St. Ubes in the calendar.

- (2) **Tib of the buttery:** A goose. (*Gipsy cant.*)

(3) **To tīb out:** To go out of bounds. (*School slang*.)

"When I was a boy I used what they call *to tīb out*, and ran down to a public-house in Cistercian Lane, the Red Cow, sir."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xii.

tib-cat, s. A female cat.

***tīb'-ērt, *tīb'-ērt, s.** [TIB.] An old name for a cat.

Tī-bēt', Thī-bēt' (Th as T), s. [See def.]

Geog.: A region of Central Asia immediately north of the Himalaya Mountains. It is about 1,400 miles from east to west, and 600 from north to south, and is subject to the rule of the Emperor of China.

Tibet-cloth, s.

- A camlet or fabric made of goat's hair.

2. A fine woolen cloth used for making ladies' dresses.

Tibet-dog, Tibet-mastiff, s.

Zoöl.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, about the size of a Newfoundland dog, but with a head resembling that of the mastiff, and having the flews large and pendent. The color is usually deep black, with a bright brown spot over each eye; the hair is long, and the tail bushy and well curled. This variety is extremely savage, and has been known from classic times, when it was employed by the Romans, especially under the Emperors, in the games of the circus.

Tī-bēt'-an, Thī-bēt'-an (Th as T), a. & s. [See definition.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Tibet or Thibet.

B. As substantive:

- A native or inhabitant of Tibet.
- The language of Tibet.

Tibetan sun-bear, s.

Zoöl.: *Ursus tibetanus*. [SUN-BEAR, 1.]

Tibetan water-shrew, s.

Zoöl.: *Nectogale elegans*. It is about eight inches long, half of which is occupied by the tail; upper surface slate-gray, lower parts white. It has largely webbed feet, and is the most thoroughly aquatic of all the Soricidæ. [NECTOGALE.]

tīb'-ī-a, s. [Lat.=a pipe, the shin-bone.]

1. **Anat.:** The shin-bone, with the exception of the femur, the longest bone in the skeleton. It is the anterior and inner of the two bones of the leg, and alone communicates the weight of the trunk to the foot. It is slightly twisted, and articulates with the femur, fibula, and astragalus. Its superior extremity is thick and expanded, with two condylar surfaces supporting the femur, and an external and an internal tuberosity; the shaft is three-sided, the inner surface convex and subcutaneous; the inferior is smaller than the superior extremity, and forms a thick process called the internal malleolus. (*Quain*.) The tibia corresponds with the radius of the arm.

2. **Entom.:** The fourth joint of the leg.

3. **Music:** A kind of pipe, a common musical instrument among the Greeks and Romans. It had holes at proper intervals, and was furnished with a mouthpiece, the performer in blowing putting the end of it to his mouth. Two such pipes were often blown simultaneously by the same performer.

"Cross-flutes were known to the Greeks by the name *plagiatulos*, and to the Romans as *tibia obliqua*; both of these terms leave no doubt as to their nature. By the Romans the cross-flute was sometimes called also *tibia vasca*, the meaning of which is very doubtful. Although the *tibiae* represented flutes of all kinds, yet if a real *tibia* or shin-bone be made into a flute, it is held crossways, and the player blows into a hole in the side."—*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. Musical Terms*.

tīb'-ī-āl, a. [Lat. *tibi(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. -al.]

- Pertaining to the pipe or flute called a tibia.
- Pertaining to the tibia or shin-bone; as, the *tibial* artery.

***tī-bīç'-in-āte, v. i.** [Lat. *tibicen* (genit. *tibicinis*)=a flute-player.] To play on a tibia or pipe.

tīb'-ī-ō-, prefix. [TIBIA.] Connected with the tibia.

tibio-fibular, a. Of, belonging to, or connected with the tibia and the fibula. There are *tibio-fibular* articulations.

tibio-tarsal, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the tibia and the tarsus. (*Dunghison*.)

tīc, s. [French=a bad habit, a convulsive movement.]

Pathol.: Neuralgia

tic doloreux, s.

Pathol.: Brow-ague, or prosopalgia, a common form of neuralgia, involving the fifth or trigeminal nerve, usually in its ophthalmic branch. A variety is termed *clavus hystericus*, from the feeling as of a nail being driven into the parts.

tī-cal', s. [Native name.]

- A Siamese coin, worth about 61 cents; also a weight equal to about 236 grains Troy.

2. A Chinese money of account of the value of about \$1.53; also a weight equal to about 4¼ ounces.

***tīçe', *tīçe, v. t.** [A contract. of *entice* (q. v.).] To entice, to seduce, to allure.

"What strong enchantments *tice* my weary soul?"

Marlowe: Tamburlaine, Pt. I., i. 2.

***tīçe'-mēnt, s.** [A contract. of *enticement* (q. v.).] The act of enticing; enticement, allurements.

tī-chōd'-rō-ma, subst. [Gr. *teichos*=a wall, and *dromeus*=a runner.]

Ornith.: Wall-creeper (q. v.); a genus of Certhiidae, with one species, ranging from South Europe to Abyssinia, Nepaul, and the north of China. Bill slightly curved, nostrils with membranous scale. Wings long and rounded; tail rounded, tip of feathers soft.

tī'-chō-rhine, s. [Mod. Lat. *tichorhinus*, from Gr. *teichos*=a wall, and *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the nose.]

Palæont.: The English translation of the specific name of the Woolly Rhinoceros (*R. tichorhinus*), which has reference to the fact that the nostrils are completely separated by a bony septum. [WOOLLY-RHINOCEROS.]

tick (1), s. [A contract. of *ticket* (q. v.).]

- Credit, trust.

"Play on *tick*, and lose the Indies, I'll discharge it all to-morrow."—*Dryden: Evening's Love*, iii.

- A score, an account.

"Paying ready money that the maids might not run *tick* at the market."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull*.



Flute-Player
with Tibia.

tick (2), *teke (1), *tike, *tique, *tyke, s. [O Dut. *teke*; Low Ger. *teke, tåke*; Ger. *zäcke, zecke*; Ital. *zecca*; Dut. *tcek*. From the same root as TAKE (q. v.).]

1. A popular name for any individual of the family Ixodidae (q. v.). They abound in almost all parts of the world, but chiefly in warm countries. Many of them live in woods, on the branches of trees, but ready to attach themselves to animals, which sometimes suffer greatly from their attacks. The quantity of blood drawn from their hosts by these little pests is by no means so inconsiderable as one might imagine from their original size, for their skin is so distensible that the gorged parasite increases to many times its original bulk. Although generally confined to some particular species or group of animals, ticks occasionally attack man. (See extract.)

"Delegorgue speaks of some very small, reddish *ticks* in Africa, which cover the clothes by thousands, and produce distressing itching. Others are found in different parts of the globe, and twenty-four species have been described."—*Van Beneden: Animal Parasites*, p. 143.

- Bot.:** The same as TICK-BEAN (q. v.).

"There are several varieties of the *tick-bean* in cultivation, locally known under the following names: Harrow tick, flat tick, Essex tick, and French tick."—*Morton: Cyclop. Agriculture*.

tick-bean, s.

Bot.: A variety of the common bean, *Faba vulgaris*, smaller in size. It is used for feeding horses and other animals.

tick-eater, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Crotophaga* (q. v.).

tick-nation, s. A name given in this country to both a district and its inhabitants when infested with ticks; usually in a contemptuous sense.

tick-seed, s.

Bot.: A name common to plants of the genera *Coreopsis* and *Corispermum*.

tick (3), *teke (2), *ticke, s. [Low Lat. *techa*; Lat. *thea*=a case, from Gr. *thēkē*=a case to put anything into, from same root as *tithēmi*=to place; Dut. *tijk*; O. H. Ger. *zeiche*.]

- The cover or case for holding the filling of mattresses and beds.

- Ticking (q. v.).

"Like as, for quilts, *ticks*, and mattresses, the flax of the Cadurci in France had no fellow."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.

tick (4), subst. [TICK (2), v.] A small, distinct noise, such as that of a going watch or clock.

"The leisurely and constant *tick* of the death-watch."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 324.

tick-tick, adv. & s.

A. As adv.: With a sound resembling the tick or beat of a watch or clock.

B. As subst.: A tick; a sound made like that by a watch or clock.

tick (5), *tek, s. [Dut. *tik*=a touch, a pat, a tick; *tikken*=to pat, to tick; Low German *tikk*=a light touch with the tip of the finger. A weakened form from the same root as TAKE (q. v.).]

- A slight touch; a tip.

"Tek or lytylle towche. *Tactulus*."—*Prompt Parv*.

2. A small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to act as a check.

"To put a *tick* against the candidate he prefers."—*London Daily News*.

- A game of boys; also called Tig.

"By moonshine, many a night, do give each other chase, At hood-wink, barley-break, at *tick*, or prison base."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 30.

tick (1), v. i. [TICK (1), s.]

- To buy on tick; to go on trust or credit; to run a score.

"I shall contrive to have a quarter before-hand, and never let family *tick* more for victuals, cloaths, or rent."—*Steele: Correspondence*, ii. 477.

- To give tick, credit, or trust.

"The money went to the lawyers; counsel won't *tick*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*.

tick (2), v. i. & t. [Of imitative origin.]

A. Intransitive:

- To make a small distinct noise as a going watch or clock; to give out a succession of small sharp noises.

2. To strike with a small, sharp sound, or gently, as a bird when picking up its food.

"Stand not *ticking* and toying at the branches nor boughs."—*Latimer*.

***B. Trans.:** To note or mark as by the ticks or vibrations of a watch or clock.

"I do not suppose that the ancient clocks *ticked* or noticed the seconds."—*Tollet*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, dël.

tick (3), *v. t.* [Tick (5), *s.*] To mark with or as with a tick; to mark or set a tick or note against; to check by making a small mark against. (Generally with *off*.)

ticked, *a.* [Eng. *tick* (5), *s.*; *-ed*.] Having hairs of a different color from the ground, but interspersed among the fur. [TICKING, 2.]

tick'-en, *s.* [TICKING.]

tick'-er, *s.* [Eng. *tick* (2), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. A watch, from the noise it makes when going. (*Slang*.)

"If you don't take fogles and tickers . . . some other cove will."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

2. A name for a stock market report autographic telegraph receiver. It prints the quotations on a long tape. (*U. S. Collog.*)

tick'-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *etiquet*=a little note, a bill or ticket, masc. of *étiquette*; O. Fr. *estiquete*=a ticket, from Ger. *sticken*=to stick, set, fix.] [ETIQUETTE, STICK, *v.*] A small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, having something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, token, &c.: as—

(1) A bill posted up; a notice.

"He constantly read his lectures twice a week for above forty years, giving notice of the time to his auditors in a ticket on the school-doors."—*Fuller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire*.

(2) A tradesman's bill or account; hence the old phrase, *to take goods on ticket* (now abbreviated into *tick*); that is, to take goods to be set down in a bill, hence, on credit.

* (3) A visiting card.

"A ticket is only a visiting-card with a name upon it."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. i., ch. iii.

(4) A label stuck on or attached to anything to give notice of something concerning it, as to declare its quality, nature, price, &c.

(5) A token of a right, privilege, or debt, contained, in general, upon a card or slip of paper; as, a certificate or token of a share in a lottery, or other mode of distributing money, goods, or the like; a marked card or slip of paper given as an acknowledgment of goods deposited or pledged, as a pawn-ticket; a token or certificate of right of entry to a place of amusement, &c., or to travel in a railway or other conveyance.

"Well dressed, well bred,
Well equipaged, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through ev'ry door."

Cowper: Task, iii. 98.

(6) In politics, a printed list of candidates for use at an election; the names of a list of candidates; a set of nominations for an election; hence, the candidates or side of a particular party, the policy of a particular party.

"To vote solidly the 'Parnell ticket.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ (1) *A hard ticket*: A dangerous, unscrupulous individual; one whom it is better to let alone.

(2) *Scratched ticket*: A ticket from which the names of one or more candidates have been crossed out.

(3) *Split ticket*: A ticket representing different divisions of a party or containing candidates selected from two or more parties.

(4) *Straight ticket*: A ticket containing the regular nominations of a party without change.

(5) *The ticket*: The right or correct thing. (*Slang*.) "She's not the ticket, you see."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. vii.

ticket-clerk, *s.* A booking-clerk.

ticket-day, *s.* The day before the settling of paying-day on the Stock Exchange, when the names of the actual purchasers are given in by one stock-broker to another. (*Eng.*)

ticket-night, *s.* A benefit at the theater or other place of amusement, the proceeds of which are divided between several beneficiaries, each of whom receives an amount equal in value to the number of tickets disposed of by him, less an equal share of the incidental expenses.

ticket-of-leave, *s.*

Law: A license to a prisoner to be at large before the expiration of the sentence. The system was introduced in Britain in 1854; and the conditions imposed on convicts thus released and on persons under police supervision are:

1. That they report themselves where directed within forty-eight hours after liberation.

2. That they (women excepted) report themselves every month to the police station nearest their place of abode.

3. That they sleep at the address notified to the police.

4. That they get their living by honest means and regular employment.

5. That any change of address must be notified to the police within forty-eight hours.

6. That they must produce their license when called on to do so by a police officer.

The penalty for neglecting to comply with these conditions is the forfeiture of the license or twelve months imprisonment with hard labor.

¶ Often used adjectively, as in the extract:

"They have found themselves outlaws, *ticket-of-leave* men, or what you will in that line."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. ix.

ticket-porter, *s.* A licensed English porter who wears a ticket or badge by which he may be identified.

ticket-writer, *subst.* One who writes or paints show cards, &c., for shop-windows, &c.

tick'-et, *v. t.* [TICKET, *s.*]

1. To affix a ticket to; to mark with a ticket; as, to ticket goods.

2. To furnish with a ticket; to book; as, to ticket a passenger to California.

tick'-et-ing, *pr. par., adj., & s.* [English *ticket*; *-ing*.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or practice of affixing tickets to.

2. A periodical sale of ore, especially of copper and lead, in the English mining districts. The adventurers and buyers meet round a table, when each of the latter hands in a ticket bearing an offer of so much a ton, and the lots are sold to the highest bidder.

ticketing-draper, *s.* A draper who tickets the goods exhibited in his window. (*Eng.*)

tick'-ing (1), *s.* [Eng. *tick* (3), *s.*; *-ing*.]

Fabric: A closely-woven striped linen or cotton cloth, to hold feathers, husks, or other filling for beds or mattresses. It is usually twilled.

"Whether it would not be right if diapers were made in one town or district—in others striped linen or tickings, &c."—*Berkeley: Querist*, § 522.

tick'-ing (2), *s.* [Eng. *tick* (5), *s.*; *-ing*.] The marking produced by hairs of a different color from the ground, but interspersed among the fur.

"Interspersed with a profusion of longer black hairs, giving the appearance known as *tickings*."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

tic'-kle, ***tik-el-en**, ***tik-len**, *v. t. & i.* [TICKLE, *adj.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To touch lightly, causing a peculiar thrilling sensation, which is generally accompanied with laughter, and which, if continued too long, results in a state of general spasm.

"If you tickle us, do we not laugh?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. To please by slight gratification; to gratify and amuse; to cajole, to flatter.

"The old captain was immensely tickled with the idea."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 611.

*3. To take or move by touching lightly.

"So, out of the embers he tickled his nuts."

Byrom: Letter to R. L., Esq.

4. To catch, as trout, by the process known as tickling (q. v.).

B. *Intransitive*:

*1. To feel titillation.

"He with secret joy therefore
Did tickle inwardly in every vein."

Spenser.

2. To excite or produce the sensation of titillation.

"[The blood] runs tickling up and down the veins."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

*3. To itch. (*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 381.)

tickle-my-fancy, *s.*

Bot.: *Viola tricolor*.

***tic'-kle**, ***tik-el**, *a.* [Eng. *tick* (5), *s.*, and so= easily moved by a touch.]

1. Ticklish, unstable, unsteady, uncertain, insecure; liable to fall or to be easily overthrown; precarious. (*North: Plutarch*, p. 83.)

2. Subject to change; inconstant, uncertain.

"So tickle be the terms of mortal state."

Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 28.

3. Ticklish; easily tickled.

***tickle-brain**, *s.* One who or that which tickles or pleases; specif., a species of strong drink.

"Peace, good pint-pot; peace, good tickle-brain."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

***tickle-footed**, *a.* Uncertain, inconstant, slipperly.

"You were ever tickle-footed."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Scornful Lady, v.

tick'-lən-būrh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse, mixed linen fabric.

tic'-kle-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tickle*, *a.*; *-ness*.] Ticklishness, uncertainty.

"While fortune false (whom none erst feed
To stand with etay and forswear ticklenesse;)
Soweth vs in mire of durtie brittlenesse."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 429.

tic'-klēr, *s.* [Eng. *tickl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which tickles.

2. Something which amuses or tickles the fancy.

3. Something which puzzles or perplexes; something difficult to answer.

4. A prong used by coopers to extract bungs from casks.

5. A book or case containing memoranda of notes or debts arranged in order of their maturity. (*Slang*.)

6. A small pocket flask for spirituous liquors. (*Slang*.)

7. A dram; usually with a prefix; as, a gum tickler or throat tickler. (*Slang*.)

8. The sword of a sword cane. (*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*.)

tic'-klīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TICKLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who tickles.

2. The sensation produced by tickling.

"Which is as bad as die with tickling."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

3. A method of catching trout. (See extract.)

"Poachers in country places have a rare time when the rivers are low, for they can go out in the daytime and kill large numbers of trout by 'tickling' or 'groping,' or 'grappling,' whichever is the best name to give this procedure. The operator wades up a shallow burn, with sleeves rolled up, and pushing his hands and arms under all the rocks and holes in the sides of the beck. A fish is touched, and, gently 'tickling' his tail underneath, he gradually falls back into your hand, when he is seized by the gills and held in safety."—*Field*, July 28, 1887.

tic'-klīsh, *a.* [Eng. *tickl(e)*; *-ish*.]

*1. Tottering, unstable; standing so as to be liable to totter or fall at the slightest touch; easily moved or affected; uncertain.

"Did it stand upon so ticklish and tottering a foundation as some men's fancy hath placed it, it would be no wonder should it frequently vary."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. Difficult, uncertain, nice, critical, precarious.

"Whenever he had in hand any ticklish business."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Sensible to the feeling of tickling; easily tickled.

"The palm . . . is not ticklish, because it is accustomed to be touched."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 766.

tic'-klīsh-lŷ, *adv.* [English *ticklish*; *-ly*.] In a ticklish manner.

tic'-klīsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *ticklish*; *-ness*.]

*1. The quality or state of being ticklish, uncertain, or unstable.

2. Criticalness; precariousness of state or condition.

3. The quality or state of being ticklish or easily tickled.

tick'-täck, *s.* [Fr. *trictrac*.] A game at tables; a sort of backgammon.

ti-cör'-ē-a, *s.* [The name given in Guiana to one species, *Ticorea foetida*.]

Bot.: A genus of Cuspariæ. Calyx small, five lobed; corolla funnel-shaped, with a long tube and a five-cleft limb; stamens, five to eight, from two to six of them often sterile; stigma five-lobed, disk cup-shaped, surrounding the ovary. *Ticorea jasminiflora* is a shrub seven or eight feet high, with ternate, stalked leaves, the leaflets lanceolate, corolla white, downy, both with pellucid dots. An infusion of the leaves is drunk in Brazil as a remedy for frambæsia. *T. febrifuga* has an absorbent stem and contracted panicles, with smaller flowers than in the last. Its very bitter bark is given in Brazil in intermittent fevers.

tic-pō-lōn'-gā, *s.* [Native name=spotted snake.]

Zoöl.: *Daboia russellii*, Russell's Viper, common in the south of India, Ceylon, and Burmah. Length about four feet, individuals from the hill country smaller; grayish-brown, with three series of large, black, white-edged rings, those of the middle series ovate, the outer circular; a yellow line on each side of upper surface of head, both converging on the snout; rostral and labial shields yellow with brown margins; belly uniformly yellowish, or marbled with brown (*Günther*). Fayrer notes that these snakes vary a good deal in the form and arrangement of the rings and spots, and of the colored patches on the head. It is very deadly, nocturnal in its habits, living on rats, mice, and frogs.

ti-cū'-nās, *s. pl.* [See def. of compound.]

ticunas-poison, *s.* A poison used for smearing arrows by the Ticunas and other Indian tribes living near the Amazon. When given to animals it produces strong convulsions lasting for hours. It probably contains picrotoxin, like other poisons used for the same purpose, but it has not been accurately investigated. Woodman and Tidy consider it identical with Curari (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre: pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; 'ey = ā. qu = kw.

tid, *a.* [An abbrev. of A. S. *tidder*, *tedre*; O. Fris. *teddre*; Dut. *teeder*=tender, weak.] Tender, soft, nice. [TIDBIT.]

tid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *tid(e)*, *s.*; *-al*.] Pertaining or relating to the tides; periodically rising and falling, or flowing and ebbing, as the tides.

"The velocity of the *tidal* current . . . is from two and a half to three miles per hour."—*Ansted: Channel Islands*, pt. i., ch. i.

tidal-air, *s.*

Physiol.: The fresh air introduced into the upper part of the lungs by inspiration, as distinguished from the stationary air already in the lungs. The former contains more oxygen and less carbon dioxide than the latter. The tidal-air is so called because when it becomes diffused it parts with some of its oxygen, and takes some carbon dioxide from the stationary air.

tidal-alarm, *s.* An audible alarm operated by the ebb and flow of the tide. It is placed on a spit or shoal to warn off vessels during fogs, being on a vessel or buoy moored to the spot, or on a post or pile driven into the sand or shingle. It may be a bell, whistle or trumpet, rung or blown by the impact of the passing tidal current.

tidal-basin, *s.* A dock filled only at high tide.

tidal-boat, *s.* A steamer which plies between tidal harbors, and whose arrivals and departures are, therefore, regulated by the time of the tide.

tidal-harbor, *s.* A harbor in which the tide ebbs and flows, as distinguished from a harbor which is kept at high water by means of docks with flood-gates.

tidal-motor, *s.* An arrangement by which the ebb and flow of the tide is utilized as a source of power to move machinery, &c.

tidal-river, *s.* A river whose waters rise and fall up to a certain point in its course under the influence of the tide-wave.

tidal-train, *s.* A railway train running in connection with a steamer, and whose time is, therefore, regulated by the state of the tide.

tidal-valve, *s.* A valve adapted to sluice-ways, which opens to the pressure of the land water when the tide falls, and closes as the tide rises, to prevent the flooding of the land by sea-water.

tidal-wave, *s.* [TIDE-WAVE.]

tid'-bit, *s.* [Eng. *tid*, and *bit*.] A dainty, a tit-bit (q. v.).

"The talk about the lost *tidbits*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 483.

***tidde**, *pret. of v.* [TIDE, *v.*]

***tid'-dle**, ***tid'-dër**, *v. t. & i.* [English *tid*; freq. suff. *-le*, *-er*.]

A. Trans.: To use or treat with tenderness; to fondle.

B. Intrans.: To trifle, to potter.

"You could *tiddle* about them."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 322.

***tid'-dÿ**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] The four of trumps at the game of gleek.

tide, ***tyde**, *s.* [A. S. *tid*=time, hour; cogn. with Dut. *tijd*; Icel. *tidh*; Dan. and Sw. *tid*; O. H. Ger. *zit*; Ger. *zeit*; Dut. *tij*=tide.]

I. Ordinary Language:

***1.** Time, season, hour.

"He hath then at all *tide*
Of loue such maner pride."

Gower: C. A., i.

2. The alternate rise and fall of the water in the ocean, as seen on sea beaches, cliffs, estuaries, &c. When the water rises to the highest point it is capable of reaching on any particular day it is called high tide; when it sinks to the lowest possible ebb, low tide is reached. High tides follow each other at intervals of twelve hours twenty-five minutes, low tides succeed each other at the same interval. The most potent cause in producing the tides is the action of the moon. It is obvious that by the laws of gravitation the moon must attract the water of the ocean on the particular side on which it is itself at the time, and if the earth were immovably fixed, and there were no sun, this would be all. But the earth is not fixed, and in addition to drawing the water to it from the earth on one side of the globe, the moon draws the globe itself away from the water on the other side, thus making high water at the same time on opposite sides of the earth. The sun also exerts an attraction, but owing to his enormous distance it is feeble than that of the moon. When the sun and moon exert their influence in one direction it is the highest tide, called a spring tide; when they counteract each other's attraction it is neap tide. Though to an observer on the land the water seems simply to alternately rise and fall, yet what really takes place on the ocean at large is that the moon raises a wave, which follows her movement, thus producing high

water successively at different places as the earth turns upon its axis, if the earth did not revolve, tides would only occur every fourteen days. The energy producing tides is thus mainly that of the earth, not of the moon; the store of earthly energy is therefore reduced by the tides, which act as a break or drag upon the revolving globe, while the energy of the moon is increased by them. The effect is to retard the rotation of the earth and cause the moon slowly to increase her distance from the earth. Tides reaching the shore are affected by its conformation. Thus in a nearly land-locked sea like the Mediterranean they are only from one to three feet. Far out in the ocean they have but a small range; thus at St. Helena they are only three feet, while in London they are eighteen or nineteen feet. At Cardiff there is a rise and fall during spring tides of thirty-seven or thirty-eight feet, and during neap tides of twenty-eight or twenty-nine feet; the greatest tide, that in the Bay of Fundy, is fifty feet.

3. A state of being at the height or in superabundance.

"I have important business
The tide whereof is now."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

***4.** A flood, a rush, a torrent.

"The tide of knaves."

Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, iii. 4.

***5.** A stream, a flow, a current; as, a tide of blood.

6. Course or tendency of causes, influences, or circumstances; regular course or process; natural tendency; course, current; sometimes a favorable conjunction of causes or influences.

"There is a *tide* in the affairs of men

Which, taken at its flood, leads on to fortune."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3

***7.** A violent commotion.

"The *tides* of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

II. Mining: The period of twelve hours; hence, to work double tides—to work night and day.

***tide-coach**, *subst.* A coach which regulates the hours of its journeys to or from a seaport, so as to catch the tide.

"He took his place in the *tide-coach* from Rochester."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.

tide-current, *s.* A current in a channel caused by the alteration of the level of the water during the passage of the tide-wave.

tide-day, *s.* The interval between two successive arrivals at the same place of the vertex of the tide-wave.

tide-dial, *s.* A dial for exhibiting the state of the tide at any time.

tide-gate, ***tyde-gate**, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The lock-gate of a tidal basin.

***2.** The tide-way, the stream.

"The streame or *tyde-gate* turned another way."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffs*.

II. Naut.: A place where the tide runs with great velocity.

tide-gauge, *subst.* An instrument in harbors to measure the rise and fall of the tides. A common form consists of a graduated spar, twenty-four feet long, and having boxes at the side, in which is a float with an elevated stem. The spar is secured to a pier or quay, or is anchored in a frame and secured by guys. The rod is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and is supported by a cork of three inches cube. The stem is guided by staples in the spar.

tide-harbor, *s.* A tidal-harbor (q. v.).

***tide-like**, *a.* Flowing or coming in like a tide.

"A *tide-like* darkness overwhelms

The fields that round us lie."

Longfellow: *Birds of Passage*.

tide-lock, *s.* A lock situate between the tide-water of a harbor or river and an inclosed basin when their levels vary. It has two pairs of gates.

tide-meter, *s.* A tide-gauge (q. v.).

tide-mill, *s.*

1. A mill driven by a wheel set in motion by the tide.

2. A mill for clearing lands from tide-water.

tide-rip, *s.* A ripple on the surface of the sea produced by the passage of the tide over an uneven bottom, or by eddies and opposing currents. (*Smyth*.)

tide-rode, *a.*

Naut.: Applied to the situation of a vessel at anchor when she swings by the force of the tide.

tide-table, *s.* A table showing the time of high-water at any place, or at different places, for each day throughout the year.

tide-waiter, *subst.* A custom-house officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

"From the nobleman who held the white staff and the great seal, down to the humblest *tide-waiter* and gauger, what would now be called gross corruption was practiced without disguise and without reproach."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

tide-water, *s.* Water affected by the ebb and flow of the tide.

tide-wave, **tidal-wave**, *s.*

Physical Geog.: The wave formed by the union of two tides, one produced by the attraction of the sun, the other by that of the moon. The ocean tide-wave is called the primitive, and that of bays, estuaries, &c., the derivative tide-wave. [BORE (2), *s.*]

tide-way, *s.* The channel in which the tide sets.

"In addition to the many chances from the race being swum in a *tide-way*."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

tide-wheel, *s.* A wheel turned by the ebb and flow of the tide, and employed as a motor for driving machinery, &c.

tides-man, *s.*

1. A man employed only during certain states of the tide.

2. A tide-waiter (q. v.).

tide, ***tyde**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *getidan*.]

A. Intransitive:

***1.** *Ord. Lang.*: To happen, to betide.

"He holde to hys game, *tyde* wat so bytyde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 418.

2. Naut.: To work in or out of a river or harbor by favor of the tide, and anchoring when it becomes adverse.

B. Trans.: To drive with the stream or tide.

"Their images, the relics of the wreck,

Torn from the naked poop, are *tided* back."

Dryden: *Persius*, vi. 67.

¶ **(1) To tide on**: To last.

"These questions would certainly *tide on* till next year."—*Duke of Buckingham: Court of William IV.*, ch. vii.

(2) To tide over: To surmount difficulties by means of a succession of favorable incidents, by prudent and skillful management, or by aid from another; as, The difficulty was *tided over*; to help over a time of difficulty or distress.

"Decent artisans, who are in need of help to *tide* them over a period of temporary distress."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tid'-ëd, *a.* [Eng. *tid(e)*; *-ed*.] Affected by the tide; having a tide; tidal.

***tide'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *tide*; *-ful(l)*.] Seasonable.

"Til he resseyue *tideful* and lateful fruyt."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.

tide'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *tide*; *-less*.] Having no tide.

tid'-ied, *pa. par. or a.* [TIDY, *v.*]

***tid'-ife**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *tidy*, *s.*] An unidentified bird mentioned by Chaucer.

tid'-i-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *tidy*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a tidy or neat manner; neatly; with neat simplicity.

tid'-i-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *tidy*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tidy; neatness; neat simplicity.

***tid'-îng**, ***tid'-inge**, *s.* [TIDINGS.]

tid'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [TIDE, *v.*]

***tiding-well**, *s.* A well that ebbs and flows, or is supposed to ebb and flow, with the tide.

"There is a *tiding-well*

That daily ebbs and flows."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 30.

***tid'-îng-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *tiding*; *-less*.] Having no tidings.

tid'-îngs, ***tithennde**, *s. pl.* [Icelandic *tidhindi* (neut. pl.)=tidings, news, from a verb *tidha* (A. S. *tidan*)=to happen, from *tidh*=time, time; Danish *tidende*=tidings, news; Dut. *tijding*; Ger. *zeitung*.] News, information, intelligence.

"And Joab said, Wherefore wilt thou run, my son, seeing that thou hast no *tidings* ready?"—*2 Samuel* xviii. 22.

***tid'-öl'-ô-gÿ**, *s.* [A hybrid word from Eng. *tide*, with Greek suff. *-ology*.] The doctrine, theory, or science of the tides.

"It is thus, for example, with the theory of the tides. No one doubts that *tidology* (as Dr. Whewell proposes to call it) is really a science. . . . *Tidology*, therefore, is not yet an exact science; not from any inherent incapacity of being so, but from the difficulty of ascertaining with complete precision the real derivative uniformities."—*Mill: System of Logic*, pt. vi., ch. iii., § 1.

tid'-ÿ, ***tid'-ie**, ***tyd'-ie**, *a. & s.* [English *tide*=time; *-ÿ*; Dutch *tijdig*=timely; Dan. & Sw. *tidig*; Ger. *zeitig*.]

A. As adjective:

***1.** Being in proper time or season; seasonable.

"If weather be faire and *tidie*, thy grain
Make speedilie carriage, for feare of a raine."

Tusser: *Husbandry*, August.

bôil, **boÿ**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhñ**; **-tîon**, **-şion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**. **dpl**.

2. Hence, suitable for the occasion; arranged in good order; neat, trim; dressed or kept in becoming order or neatness.

"Whenever by yon barley-mow I pass,
Before my eyes will trip the tidy lass."
Gay: Shepherd's Week; Friday, 75.

3. Inclined or disposed to keep one's dress or surroundings neat and well arranged.

4. Considerable; pretty large or great. (*Colloq.*)
"There will probably be a tidy little fleet, representatives of the Mersey Canoe Club."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

5. In good health, spirits, or circumstances; comfortable, satisfactory; as, "How are you, to-day?"
"Pretty tidy." (*Slang.*)

B. As substantive:

1. A more or less ornamental covering, usually of knitted or crochet work, for the back of a chair, the arms of a sofa, or the like.

2. A child's pinafore. (*Prov.*)

*tid-y, *tyd-y, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] A singing-bird, identified by some with the golden-crested wren. [*TIDIFE.*]

tīd'-y, v. t. & i. [*TIDY, a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make neat or tidy; to put in good order; to arrange neatly. (Sometimes followed by *up*.)

"By that hour the patient's room is generally tidied up."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

B. *Intrans.*: To arrange, dispose, or put things, as dress, furniture, &c., in neat or proper order. (*Colloq.*)

tie, *tei-en, *teigh-en, *tey-en, *tigh-en, *tye, *ty-en, v. t. & i. [*TIE, s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To fasten with a cord, rope, or band and knot; to bind with string or the like.

"The steed being tied unto a tree."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 263.

2. To knot; to knit; as, to tie a knot.

3. To unite, so as not to be easily parted; to fasten, to hold.

"The band that seems to tie their friendship together."
—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.*

4. To bind, to unite, to confirm.

"From England sent on errand high,
The western league more firm to tie."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 3.

5. To oblige, to restrict, to restrain, to constrain; to limit or bind by authority or moral influence.

"Where you were tied in duty."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

*6. To connect together.

"This may help us a little to conceive of intellectual habits, and of the tying together of ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.*

7. To make the same score as; to equal in a score or contest.

"The highest score ever made in England, and curiously enough exactly tying the highest in Australia."—*London Daily News.*

II. Technically:

1. *Build.*: To bind together two bodies by means of a piece of timber or metal.

2. *Music*: To unite, or bind, as notes, by a tie. [*TIE, s.*]

B. *Intrans.*: To make a tie with another or others; to be exactly equal in a contest. [*TIE, s., I. 4.*]

"In 1876 Earl de Grey and Mr. A. Stewart Wortley tied with 22 each."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

*¶ 1. *To ride and tie*: The term used to describe a method of traveling formerly in vogue, when two persons had but one horse between them. The first rode a certain distance previously agreed on, dismounted, tied the horse to a gate, and walked on to the other man journeyed on foot till he came to the place where the horse was tied up, mounted, and rode on till he overtook his fellow, and so on to the end of the journey.

2. *To tie down*:

(1) *Lit.*: To fasten, so as to prevent from rising.

(2) *Fig.*: To restrain, to confine; to hinder from action.

3. *To tie to*: To depend on; to have faith in.

4. *To tie up*:

(1) To confine, to restrain; to hinder from motion or action.

"Death that hath ta'en her hence to make me wail,
Ties up my tongue, and will not let me speak."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

(2) To annex such conditions to, as to a gift or bequest, that it cannot be sold or alienated from the person or purpose to which it is designed.

"The man should, under such circumstances, have the power to tie up what he dies possessed of during the son's life."—*London Evening Standard.*

tie, s. [*A. S. tige*=a tie; *teág, teáh*=a rope; *Icel. taug*=a tie, a string; *tyggill*=a string. From the same root as *tow, v.*, and *tug.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fastening, a knot; espec., a knot such as is made by looping or binding with a cord, ribbon or the like.

"A smart little tie in his smart cravat."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Execution.

2. Something used to tie, fasten, knot, or bind things together; specif.:

(1) A neck-tie.

(2) The knot or bunch of hair at the back of old-fashioned wigs; the string binding such a knot.

3. Something which binds or unites morally or legally; a bond; an obligation legal or moral.

"The Patriarchs had a religious care to recall the propinquity which was dividing and separating too fast; and as it were, to bind it by the ties of marriage, and recall it when it was flying away."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience, bk. ii., ch. ii.*

4. A state of equality between two or more competitors or opposed parties, as when two candidates secure an equal number of votes, rival marksmen score an equal number of points, or the like; a contest or competition in which two or more competitors are equally successful.

"There is a tie for the bronze medal with ninety-five points."—*London Evening Standard.*

5. A single match between two players, in a tournament or competition in which several competitors engage.

"Mr. Dwight played well throughout the day, of course winning his ties."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A beam or rod which secures parts together, and is subjected to a tensile strain; as, a tie-beam (q. v.). It is the opposite of a strut or a straining-piece, which acts to keep objects apart, and is subject to a compressing force. An angle tie or brace is a framing on the inner side of an angle, for the purpose of tying the work together.

2. *Mining*: A support for the roof, attached to a rib.

3. *Music*: A curved line placed over two or more notes in the same position on the stave. The tie is also called a bind, and the curved line, when used over notes representing different sounds, is called a slur. [*BIND.*]

4. Nautical:

(1) A mooring-bridle.

(2) A lashing.

5. *Rail. Eng.*: A transverse sleeper. [*SLEEPER, 4.*]
¶ To play (or shoot) off a tie: To go through a second contest, match, or the like, to decide a tie.

"Each . . . has made twelve in shooting off the tie."
—*London Evening Standard.*

tie-beam, s.

Carp.: A horizontal timber in a frame, connecting posts, and secured to them by a joint, or by mortise, tenon, and pin.

*tie-dog, s. A dog so fierce that he has to be tied up; a bandog.

tie-rod, s. A rod acting as a tie in a truss or other structure.

tie-strap, s.

Saddlery: A long strap having a buckle and chape at one end, used as an extra strap to a bridle for tying.

tie-vote, s.

Parliamentary: A dead vote; a ballot in which the opposing sides divide evenly. In such cases the presiding officer usually has the decisive voice.

tie-wall, *subst.* A transverse wall in the hollow spandril of an arch, at right angles to the spandril wall.

tie-wig, *tye-wig, s.

1. A wig having its curls or tail tied with a ribbon.

2. A wig tied to the head.

tiē'-mann-ite, s. [After the discoverer, Mr. Tie-mann; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, first found at several localities in the Harz Mountains, but since at several places in the United States. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 7.1-7.37; luster, metallic; color, steel to blackish lead-gray. Composition: A selenide of mercury. Dana suggests the formula HgSe, but points out that the analyses mostly correspond with Hg₆Se₅, which requires selenium, 24.8, mercury, 75.2=100.

tiēnds, s. pl. [*TEINDS.*]

tiēr (1), *teer, *tire, *tyre, *subst.* [*Fr. tire*=a draught, a pull, . . . a reach, a course or length and continuance of course, from *tirer*=to draw, to drag, to stretch. From the same root as *tear, v.*; *Sp. & Port. tira*=a long strip of cloth; *Ital. tiro*=a shoot, a tier.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A row, a rank; especially one of two or more rows or ranks placed one above the other.

"They bring nothing else but jars of wine, and they stow one tier on top of another so artificially that we could hardly do the like without breaking them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A row or rank of pipes in an organ.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) A range of fakes of a cable or hawser [*CABLE-TIER.*]

(2) A row or rank, as of vessels alongside a wharf, or moored alongside each other in a stream.

tier-saw, s. A saw for cutting curved faces to bricks for arches and round pillars.

tier-shot, s. Grape-shot in regular tiers divided by disks.

tī-ēr (2), s. [*Eng. ti(e), v.; -er.*]

1. One who or that which ties.

"Hymen, the tier of hearts, already tied."

P. Fletcher: An Hymn; On the Marriage, &c.

2. A pinafore or tidy. (*Prov.*)

tiērce, *tyērse, s. [*Fr. tiers* (masc.) *tierce* (fem.)=third; *tiers*=a tierce, a third part, from *Lat. tertius*=third; *tres*=three.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A liquid measure, equal to one-third of a pipe, or 42 gallons, equivalent to 35 imperial gallons; also a cask containing 42 gallons; a tierce.

2. A cask of two different sizes, for salt provisions, &c., the one made to contain about 304 lbs., and the other about 336 lbs.

II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: A sequence of three cards of the same color. Called also Tierce-major.

"If the younger hand has *carte blanche* he can score seventy-two, holding four aces, four tens, and taking in a tierce to a king."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

2. *Eccles.*: The third hour of the Divine Office. It consists of Psalms, with versicles and responses, a hymn, the little chapter and a prayer.

3. *Fencing*: A position in which the wrist and nails are turned downward, the weapon of the opponent being on the right of the fencer. From this position a guard, thrust, or parry can be made, the thrust attacking the upper part of the adversary's body.

"With so much judgment play'd his part,
He had him both in tierce and quart."

Somerville: Fable 2.

4. *Her.*: A term for the field when divided into three equal parts of different tinctures.

5. *Music*:

(1) A major or minor third.

(2) An organ-stop of the same pitch as the similarly-named harmonic. In modern organs it is generally incorporated as a rank of Sesquialtera (q. v.), and combined with other harmonics.

¶ *Arch of the tierce, or third point*: An arch consisting of two arcs of a circle intersecting at the top; a pointed arch.

tierce-major, s. [*TIERCE, II. 1.*]

tierce-point, s. The vertex of an equilateral triangle.

tiēr'-çel, tiērçe'-lēt, s. [*Fr. tiercelet*, from *Low Lat. tertiolus*=a tiercelet, a dimin. from *Lat. tertius*=third.] A male hawk or falcon; so called, according to some, because every third hawk in a nest is a male; according to others, because the male is a third less than the female.

*tiēr'-çet, s. [*TIERCE.*]

Poetry: A triplet; three lines, or three lines rhyming.

tiers état (as tēr-zê-ta'), s. [*Fr.*]

Fr. Hist.: The third estate; that is, the people exclusive of the nobility and clergy; the commonalty. Previous to the revolution of 1789, the nobles and clergy constituted the second estates.

tiff, s. [Used in several senses, all ultimately reducible to that of a whiff or draught of breath. (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. A small draught of liquor; liquor.

"But I, whom gripping Penury surrounds, . . .

With scanty offals, and small acid tiff,

(Wretched repast!) my meager corpse sustain."

J. Phillips: Splendid Shilling.

2. A fit of peevishness, a pet; a slight quarrel or altercation.

"There had been numerous tiffs and quarrels between mother and daughter."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel Story, ch. i.*

*tiff (1), v. t. & i. [*TIFF, s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To sip, to drink.

"He tiff'd his punch and went to rest."

Combe: Dr. Syntax, i. v.

B. *Intrans.*: To be in a pet.

îâte, fât, färe, ʔmîdst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = e; ey = â. qu = kw.

***tiff** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *tifer*, *atifer*=to deck, to trim, to adorn.] To deck out; to dress.

"Her desire of *tiffing* out her mistress in a killing attire."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

tiff'-an-ŷ, ***tiff-an-ie**, ***tiff-en-ay**, *subst.* [Prob. connected with *tiff* (2), *v.*]

Fabric: A kind of thin silk gauze.

"The invention of that fine silke, *tiffanie*, saracenet, and eyres, which instead of apparell to cover and hide, shew women naked through them."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxii.

tiff'-in, *s.* [See extract.] A word applied in India to a lunch or slight repast between breakfast and dinner.

"*Tiffin*, now naturalized among Anglo-Indians in the sense of luncheon, is the north country *tiffing* (properly supping), eating or drinking out of season."—*Grose*, in *Wedgwood: Dict. Eng. Etymol.*

tiff'-ish, *adj.* [Eng. *tiff*, *s.*; *-ish*.] Inclined to peevishness; petulant.

tift, *s.* [TUFF, *s.*] A fit of peevishness; a tiff, a pet.

tig, *s.* [A variant of *tick* or *tug*.]

1. A twitch, a tug, a pull.

"Ower mony maisters, as the puddyock said to the harrow, when every tooth gae her a *tig*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. A children's game, in which one pursues and endeavors to touch another; if he succeeds, the one touched becomes in his turn the pursuer till he can *tig* or touch another.

3. A flat drinking-cup, of capacious size, and generally with four handles, formerly used for passing round the table at convivial meetings.

tig, *v. t.* [TIG, *subst.*] To twitch; to give a slight stroke to.

tige, *s.* [Fr.=a stalk.]

1. *Arch.*: The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

2. *Ordn.*: A pin at the base of the breech in the Thouvenin system of firearms, for expanding the base of the ball; an anvil or support for the cap or primer in a central-fire cartridge.

tī-gēl'-lā, **tī-gēl'-lūs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TIGELLE.] **tī-gēl'-lāte**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tigell(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Having a short stalk, as the plumule of a bean.

tī-gēlle', *s.* [Fr., dimin. from *tige* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The caulicle or neck of an ovule.

tī-gēr, ***tī-gre**, ***ty-ger**, ***ty-gre**, *s.* [Fr. *tigre*, from Lat. *tigrem*, accus. of *tigris*; Greek *tigris* = a tiger, from O. Pers. *tighri*=an arrow, from *tighra*=sharp, pointed, whence Pers. *tir*=an arrow, also the river Tigris, from its rapidity.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively*:

*(1) A person of a fierce, bloodthirsty disposition.

*(2) A dissolute, swaggering dandy; a ruffling blade; a swaggerer, a hector, a bully, a mohawk. (*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xix.)

*(3) A boy in livery whose special duty is to attend on his master while driving out; a young male servant or groom.

"*Tiger Tim* was clean of limb,

His boots were polished, his jacket was trim."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Execution.

(4) A kind of growl or screech after cheering; as, three cheers and a *tiger*. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: *Felis tigris* (**Tigris regalis*, Gray), the largest and most dangerous of the Felidae, exceeding the Lion slightly in size and far surpassing him in destructiveness. It is purely Asiatic in its habitat, but is not by any means confined to the hot plains of India, though there it reaches its highest development both of size and coloration. It is found in the Himalayas at certain seasons, at a high altitude, and in 1887 one was captured near Wladivostok, in Siberia, and another in the Caucasus, near the Black Sea. (*Nature*, Nov. 10, 1887.) It is met with to the eastward throughout Chinese Tartary, as far north, it is said, as the island of Saghalien, where the winter is very severe. According to *Fayrer (Royal Tiger of Bengal*, p. 30), the full-grown male Indian tiger is from nine to twelve, and the tigress from eight to ten feet from the nose to the tip of the tail, and from thirty-six to forty-two inches high at the shoulder. It is the only member of the family ornamented with cross stripes on the body—a scarce type of coloration among mammals. These cross stripes help to render the animal inconspicuous among the reeds in which it commonly hides itself, and where it would be seen with comparative ease if marked with spots or longitudinal bands. The ground color of the skin is rufous or tawny yellow, shaded with white on the ventral surface. This is varied with vertical black stripes or

elongated ovals and brindlings. On the face and posterior surface of the ears the white markings are peculiarly well developed. The depth of the ground color and the intensity of the black markings vary, according to the age and condition of the animal. In old tigers the ground becomes more tawny, of a lighter shade, and the black markings better defined. The ground coloring is more dusky in young animals. Although possessed of immense strength and ferocity, the tiger rarely attacks an armed man, unless provoked, though often carrying off women and children. When pressed by hunger or enfeebled by age and incapable of dealing with larger prey, like buffaloes, the tiger prowls around villages, and, having once tasted human flesh, becomes a confirmed man-eater (q. v.). In a Government report it is stated that "one tigress caused the desertion of thirteen villages, and 250 square miles of country were thrown out of cultivation." The natives destroy tigers by traps, pitfalls, spring-guns, and poisoned arrows, but the orthodox method of keeping down their numbers as pursued by Europeans is to employ natives to beat the bush while the game, when started, is shot by the sportsmen seated on elephants. The sport is exciting, but dangerous; for a wounded tiger has been known to spring upon an elephant and to inflict serious wounds on the driver and occupants of the howdah, before it could be despatched. When taken young the tiger is capable of being tamed. The pair of adult animals which were presented to the Zoological Society of London by the Guicowar of Baroda, used to be led about by their attendants in the streets of that city; and Sir James Outram once possessed a male which lived at large in his quarters, and occasionally accompanied him in boat excursions. The Tiger was known to the ancients; frequent mention of it occurs in both Greek and Latin writers, and like the Lion, it was habitually seen in the Games of the Circus. No reference is made to it, however, in the Bible. The Jaguar (*Felis onca*) is sometimes called the American Tiger, and *Felis macrocelis*, from the Malayan Peninsula, the Clouded Tiger.

2. *Sugar*: A tank having a perforated bottom, through which the molasses escape.

† To buck (or fight) the tiger: To gamble. (*Slang.*)

tiger-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Cicindelidae. [CICINDELA.]

tiger-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. Any species of the genus *Capito*; specif., *Capito cayanus*.

"On all the ripe fig-trees in the forest you see the bird called the small *Tiger-bird*. . . . The throat and part of the head are a bright red; the breast and belly have black spots on a yellow ground; the wings are a dark green, black, and white; and the rump and tail black and green."—*Waterton: Wanderings; Second Journey*, ch. iii.

2. Any individual of the genus *Tigrisoma* (q. v.). (*Waterton: Wanderings. Explanatory Index* by J. G. Wood.)

tiger-bittern, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tigrisoma tigrinum*. So called because of its reddish-brown color, marked with black, somewhat like a tiger.

tiger-cat, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the smaller felines, especially when the disposition of the darker coloration of the skin resembles that of the tiger (q. v.).

tiger-cowry, *s.* [TIGER-SHELL.]

tiger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Tigridia* (q. v.), so called because the flowers are orange, yellow, and richly spotted.

tiger-footed, *a.* Swift as a tiger; moving in bounds; hastening to seize one's prey.

"This *tiger-footed* Rage."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

tiger-leap, *s.* A bound or leap like that of a tiger on its prey.

"With a *tiger-leap* half way,
Now she meets the coming prey."

Wordsworth: Kitten and the Falling Leaves.

tiger-lily, *s.*

Bot.: *Lilium tigrinum*, a fine lily, having scarlet spotted flowers, whence it is called also the Tiger-spotted Lily. It is a native of China, but is now cultivated in European and American gardens. The bulbs are eaten in China and Japan.

tiger-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Arctia caja*, a large fine moth, the male with pectinated antennæ, the fore wings in both sexes brown, with numerous irregularly ramifying whitish streaks and spots, the hinder wings reddish orange with six or seven blue-black spots; expansion of wings, 2¼ to 2¾ inches. Larva black, with long white hairs on the back, reddish-brown ones along the sides and on the anterior segments; the

head and legs black. It feeds on chickweed, dock-nettle, and various low plants. The eggs are deposited in July and August; the larva lives through the winter, and when full grown is about two inches long. It spins a loose hairy web in July, and changes to a large dark smooth chrysalis.

tiger-shark, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Stegostoma tigrinum*, a shark common in the Indian Ocean. Young specimens are generally met with close to the shore; but the full-grown fish, from ten to fifteen feet long, frequent the open sea. The color is a yellowish-brown, with black or dark-brown transverse bands or spots, whence the popular name. Called also Zebra-shark.

tiger-shell, **tiger-cowry**, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Cypræa tigris*. The dark markings, however, consist of dots, and not of stripes.

tiger-wolf, *s.* [THYLACINE.]

tiger-wood, *subst.* A valuable wood for cabinet-makers, imported from British Guiana. It is the heart-wood of *Machærium schomburgkii*.

tiger's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Ipomœa pes-tigridis*. The stem and leaves are hairy; the flowers, which are involucre, are small and white, with a tinge of purple. Common in India.

***tī-gēr-ān'-tīc**, *a.* [Eng. *tiger*; *-antic*.] Ravenous as a tiger.

"The meridian of your *tigerantic* stomach."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 179.

***tī-gēr-ine**, *a.* [Eng. *tiger*; *-ine*.] Tigerish.

tī-gēr-īsh, *a.* [Eng. *tiger*; *-ish*.] The same as TIGRISH (q. v.).

***tī-gēr-īsm**, *s.* [Eng. *tiger*; *-ism*.] The qualities or character of a tiger.

"His lordship now placed his hat on his head, slightly on one side. It was the '*tigerism*' of a past period, and which he could no more abandon than he could give up the jaunty swagger of his walk."—*Lever: Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. ii., ch. x.

***tī-gēr-kīn**, *s.* [Eng. *tiger*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little tiger; hence, humorously, a cat.

"Our domesticated *tigerkin*."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. ii.

tigh (*gh* silent), *s.* [Cf. Gael. *tigh*=a house.] A close or inclosure. (*Prov.*)

***tight** (*gh* silent), *pret. of v.* [TIE, *v.*]

tight (*gh* silent), ***thyht**, ***thite**, ***tite**, *a. & s.* [*Prop. thyht*; Icel. *thétt*=tight, water-tight, not leaking; Sw. *tät*=close, tight, thick, hard, compact; *täta*=to make tight; *tätua*=to become tight; Dan. *tæt*=tight, compact, dense, water-tight; *tætte*=to tighten; Ger. *dicht*=tight; Dut. *dig*. *Taut* and *tight* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the parts or joints so closely united as to prevent the passage of fluids; impervious or impermeable to air, gas, water, &c. (Generally in composition; as, air-tight, water-tight.)

2. Having the parts firmly held together, so as not to be easily or readily moved; compactly or firmly built or made; in a sound condition.

"The ship is *tight*, and yare, and bravely rigged."

Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

3. Tensely stretched or drawn; taut; not slack; as, a *tight* rope.

4. Firmly packed or inserted; not loose; not easily moved; as, A stopper is *tight* in a bottle.

5. Fitting close to the body; not loose.

"The remaining part of their dress consists of a pair of *tight* trowsers, or long breeches, of leather, reaching down to the calf of the leg."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

6. Well-built, sinewy, strong, muscular. (Said of persons.)

7. In good health or condition.

"And how does miss and madam do,

The little boy and all?"

"All *tight* and well."

Cowper: Yearly Distress.

*8. Neat, tidy.

"While they are among the English they wear good clothes, and take delight to go neat and *tight*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

9. Parsimonious, niggardly, close-fisted. (*Colloq.*)

10. Produced by or requiring great strength or exertion; severe; as, a *tight* pull. (*Colloq.*)

11. Not easily obtained; not to be obtained on ordinary or easy terms; dear; not cheap. (Said of money or the money-market.)

12. Slightly intoxicated; tipsy, or nearly so.

"No, sir, not a bit tipsy," said Harding, interpreting his glance; "not even what Mr. Outbill calls *tight*!"—*Lever: Bramleighs of Bishop's Folly*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

† To be in a *tight* place: To be surrounded by apparently insurmountable difficulty.

B. As subst.: [TIGHTS.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

tight-rope, *s.* A tensely stretched rope on which an acrobat walks, and performs other feats, at a greater or less height above the ground.

***tight** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [TIGHT, *a.*] To make tight, to tighten.

tight'-en (*gh* silent), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *tight*; -*en*.]

A. Trans.: To make tight, to draw tighter, to make more close or strict.

"What reins were *tightened* in despair,
When rose Benledi's ridge in air."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 6.

B. Intrans.: To become tight or tighter; to become dearer. (Often followed by *up*.) (*Stock Exchange slang*.)

"Lenders avoiding this class of paper from a belief that the market will, as usual, '*tighten up*' toward the end of the year."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tight'-en-êr, **tight'-nêr** (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *tighten*; -*er*.]

1. A ribbon or string for tightening a woman's dress.

2. A hearty meal. (*Slang*.)

tight'-en-ing (*gh* silent), *pr. par. or adjective*. [TIGHTEN.]

tightening-pulley, *subst.* A pulley which rests against the band in order to tighten it, to increase its frictional adhesion to the pulleys over which it runs.

tight'-êr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tight*; -*er*.]

1. A ribbon or string used to draw clothes tight.

*2. A caulker.

"Julius Cæsar and Pompey were boatwrights and *tight-ers* of ships."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

tight'-lŷ, ***tight'-li** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [English *tight*; -*ly*.]

1. In a tight manner; closely; not loosely.

"Placed so *tightly*, as to squeeze myself in half my natural dimensions."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 68.

*2. Neatly, adroitly, soundly.

"He will clapper-claw thee *tightly*."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

*3. Closely, sharply.

"Noah kept them *tightly* to work."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 1, p. 2.

tight'-ness (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *tight*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tight; closeness, imperviousness, compactness.

2. Tautness; as, the *tightness* of a string.

3. Closeness, firmness.

"The bones are inflexible; which arises from the greatness of the number of corpuscles that compose them, and the firmness and *tightness* of their union."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

4. The quality or state of being straightened or stringent; stringency, severity, closeness, parsimoniousness.

5. The state of being slightly intoxicated; tipsiness.

*6. Capability, dexterity, adroitness, neatness.

tights, (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [TIGHT, *a.*]

1. Tight-fitting underclothing worn by actors, acrobats, dancers, or the like.

"Frozen in their *tights* or chilled to the bone in the midst of their carnivalesque revelry."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. Small clothes; breeches.

"His elevated position revealing those *tights* and garters, which, had they clothed an ordinary man, might have passed without observation."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

tig'-lic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. (*croton*) *tiglicum*]; -*ic*.] Contained in or derived from croton-oil.

tiglic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_2=CH_3\cdot CH:C(CH_3)\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Methyl crotonic acid. Found in croton-oil, and prepared synthetically by the action of phosphorus chloride on ethylic eth-meth-oxa-late. It crystallizes in triclinic prisms, melts at 63°, and boils at 198°.

tî'-grêss, ***ti-gresse**, *s.* [Eng. *tiger*; -*ess*.] The female of the tiger.

"The *tigresse* commeth and finds her nest and den empty."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xviii.

ti-grid'-î-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dim. from Gr. *tigris* = a tiger; or Gr. *tigris* = a tiger, and *eidōs* = appearance. Named from its spotted flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. Bulbs from Mexico, with very beautiful but fugitive flowers. [TIGER-FLOWER.]

tî'-grîne, *a.* [Eng. *tiger*; -*ine*.] Like a tiger; tigrish.

"The young of the lion are marked with faint stripes of a *tigrine* character."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 163.

***tî'-gris**, *s.* [Lat.] [TIGER.]

Zool.: A Linnæan genus of Carnivora Felina. It was revived by Gray, in whose classification the Tiger figured as *Tigris regalis*.

tî'-grîsh, *a.* [Eng. *tiger*; -*ish*.]

1. Resembling, pertaining to, or characteristic of a tiger; fierce, bloodthirsty.

"Let this thought thy *tigrish* courage pass."
Sydney: *Astroph. and Stella*.

*2. Swaggering, bullying.

"Nothing could be more vagrant, devil-me-carish, and to use the slang word, *tigrish*, than his whole air."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

tî-grî-sô'-mâ, *s.* [Lat. *tigris* = a tiger, and Gr. *sôma* = the body. Named from the markings on the plumage.]

Ornith.: A genus of Ardeidæ, with four species from tropical America and Western Africa. Bill as in Ardea (q.v.); face and sometimes chin, naked; legs feathered almost to the knees; inner toe rather shorter than outer; claws short, stout, regularly curved; anterior scales reticulate or hexagonal.

***tike** (1), *s.* [TICK (2), *s.*]

tike (2), ***tyke**, *s.* [Icel. *tík*; Sw. *tik* = a bitch.]

1. A dog, a cur.

"Or bobtail *tike* or trundle-tail."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 6.

2. A Yorkshireman.

3. A vulgar person, a queer fellow.

***tik-el**, *a.* [TICKLE, *a.*]

tî-koôr', **tîk'-ûl** *s.* [Bengalee name.]

Bot.: *Garcinia pedunculata*, a tall tree, a native of Rungpoor, Goalpara, and Sylhet in India. The fruit is large, round, smooth and, when ripe, yellow. The fleshy part is of a very sharp, pleasant taste, and is used by the natives for curries, and for acidulating water; if cut into slices it will keep for years, and might be used, in lieu of limes, on board ship on long voyages. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.)

tîk'-ôr, *s.* [Native name.]

Botany, &c.:

1. The tubers of *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which grow in the forests of Bahar in India. They are yellow inside, and often a foot long.

2. An excellent kind of arrowroot prepared from the tubers.

tî'-kûs, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoology: A small insectivorous mammal, from Malacca and Sumatra, described by Sir Stamford Raffles as *Viverra gymnura*, but now known as *Gymnurus rafflesii*. Externally it is not unlike an opossum with a lengthened muzzle; greater portion of the body, upper part of legs, root of tail, and stripe over the eye black, the other parts white. It possesses glands which secrete a substance with a strong musky smell.

tîl (1), *s.* [TILL (1), *s.*]

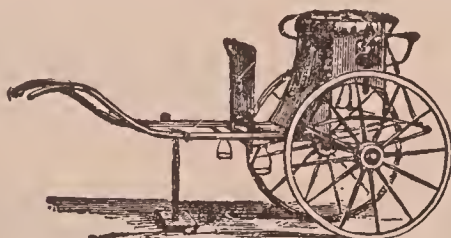
tîl (2), *s.* [TILIA.]

tîl (3), *s.* [See def.]

Comm.: The name given in the Canary Islands to the wood of *Oreodaphne exaltata*. [OREODAPHNE.] Called also Tilwood.

***tîl**, *prep.* [TILL, *prep.*]

tîl'-bûr-ŷ, ***tîl-burgh**, *s.* [From the name of the inventor, a London coach-builder, in the early part



Tilbury.

of the present century.] A gig or two-wheeled carriage without a top or cover.

tîl'-dê, *s.* [Sp.] The diacritic mark placed over the letter *n* (sometimes over *l*) in Spanish to indicate that in pronunciation the following vowel is to be sounded as if a *y* had been affixed to it; as *cañon*, pronounced *can-yon*.

tile (1), ***tyle**, *subst.* [A contract. of *tigel*; A. S. *tigele*, from Lat. *tegula* = a tile, lit. = that which covers, from *tego* = to cover.]

1. A kind of thin slab of baked clay, used for covering roofs, paving floors, lining furnaces or ovens, constructing drains, &c. Tiles, both flat and curved, were in great demand in Roman architecture. Roofs were covered with the flat and curved tiles alternating. Tiles two feet square with a foot at each angle were used to line the thermæ, so that an air space between them and the wall should prevent the absorption of the water by the latter. Tiles are manufactured by a similar process to

bricks. Roofing tiles are of two sorts, plain tiles and pantiles; the former are flat, and are usually made $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, $6\frac{1}{4}$ wide. They weigh from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, and expose about one-half to the weather; 740 tiles cover 100 superficial feet. They are hung upon the lath by two oak pins, inserted into holes made by the molder. Pantiles, first used in Flanders, have a wavy surface, lapping under and being overlapped by adjacent tiles of the same rank. They are made $14\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$; expose ten inches to the weather; weigh from 5 to $5\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each; 170 cover 100 superficial feet. Crown, Ridge, Hip, and Valley tiles are semi-cylindrical, or segments of cylinders, used for the purposes indicated. Siding-tiles are used as a substitute for weather boarding. Holes are made in them when molding, and they are secured to the lath by flat-headed nails. The gauge or exposed face is sometimes indented, to represent courses of brick. Fine mortar is introduced between them when they rest upon each other. Siding-tiles are sometimes called Weather-tiles and Mathematical tiles; these names are derived from their exposure or markings. They are variously formed, having curved or crenated edges, and various ornaments either raised or encaustic. Dutch tiles, for chimneys, are made of a whitish earth, glazed and painted with various figures. Drain-tiles are usually made in the form of an arch, and laid upon flat tiles called Soles. Paving tiles are usually square and thicker than those used for roofing. [ENCAUSTIC.] Galvanized iron tiles have been introduced in France. They are shaped like pantiles, so that each laps upon its neighbor in the course, and each course laps upon the one beneath it.

"The houses are represented as considerable, being built with stone and timber, and covered with *tiles*, a very uncommon fabric for these warm climates and savage countries."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. **Brass Founding:** The cover of a brass furnace. Now made of iron, but formerly a flat tile.

3. **Metall.:** A clay cover for a melting-pot.

4. A tall stiff hat; a tall silk hat, or one of that shape. (*Slang*.)

"And down he sat without further bidding, having previously deposited his old white hat on the landing outside the door. 'Ta'nt a werry good 'un to look at,' said Sam, 'but it's an astonishin' 'un to wear; and afore the brim went, it was a werry handsome *tile*.'"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xii.

tile-creasing, *s.*

Mason.: A row of tile laid along the top of a wall, projecting beyond the face; or each face, if both are exposed. A row of bricks laid header fashion is laid above, and is called a cope. A double row laid so as to break joint is double tile-creasing.

tile-drain, *s.* A drain made of tiles.

tile-earth, *s.* A strong clayey earth; stiff, stubborn land.

tile-field, *s.* Ground on which tiles are made.

tile-kiln, *s.* A form of kiln adapted to burning tiles.

tile-ore, *s.*

Min.: An earthy form of cuprite (q. v.), of a brick-red or reddish-brown color; usually impure from admixture of earthy limonite or turgite, and other substances.

tile-pin, *s.* A pin, usually of hard wood, passing through a hole in a tile into a lath, &c., to secure it to the roof.

tile-root, *s.*

Bot.: Geissorhiza; a genus of Iridaceæ, with showy flowers, chiefly from the Cape of Good Hope. Some species are cultivated in greenhouses.

tile-stone, *s.*

I. **Ord. Lang.:** A tile.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Geol. (pl.:** Certain beds originally considered by Murchison to be the base of the Old Red Sandstone, but afterward transferred by him to the highest part of the Upper Silurian. They have been retained in this position, and are considered to be the transition beds from the Upper Silurian to the Old Red Sandstone. Salter proposed to call them Ledbury shales.

2. **Petrol.:** A name by which certain slates which cleave along planes of bedding are known. They form roofing slates.

tile-tea, *s.* A kind of inferior tea prepared by stewing refuse leaves with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and solidifying the mixture by pressing into moulds. It is sold at Kiachta to the Armenians for distribution through Western Siberia and the Caucasus. It is an article of food rather than a beverage.

tile-work, *s.* A place where tiles are made; a tilery.

tile (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] In Freemason and other lodges, the door of the lodge. [TILE (2), *v.*]

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

tile (3), s. [TEIL.]

tile (1), v. t. [TILE (1), s.]

1. To cover with tiles.

"Cinyra, the sonne of Agriopa, devised tiling and slating of houses first."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

2. To cover as with tiles.

tile (2), v. t. [TILE (2), s.]

1. In Freemasonry, &c., to guard against the entry of the uninitiated, by placing the tiler at the door; as, to tile a lodge.

2. Hence, fig., to bind or keep secret what is said or done.

till'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *till(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Tiliaceæ (q. v.). Corolla none, or the petals entire; anthers opening longitudinally. Families, Sloanidæ and Grewidæ.

till'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *till(e)* (1), v.; -er.] A man whose occupation is to tile houses, &c.

till'-ēr (2), tȳl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *till(e)* (2), v.; -er.] In Freemasonry, &c., the keeper of the door of a lodge.

till'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *tile* (1), s.; -ry.] A place where tiles are made; tile-works.

*tile'-shard, s. [Eng. *tile* (1), s., and *shard*.] A piece of broken tile.

"The Greeks after they have well rammed a floor which they mean to pave, lay thereupon a pavement of rubbish, or else broken tiles."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxv.

till'-ēt, s. [TEIL.]

till'-ī-a, s. [Lat. = the lime tree.]

Bot.: Lime or Linden tree; the typical genus of Tiliaceæ (q. v.). Sepals five, petals five, often with a scale at the base. Style simple, stigma five-toothed, ovary five-celled, each cell with two ovules; fruit globose, indehiscent, one-celled, one or two seeded. Known species eight, from the north temperate zone.

till'-ī-ā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *tili(a)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Botany: Lindenblossoms; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Trees, shrubs, rarely herbs. Leaves simple, stipulate, toothed, alternate. Flowers axillary; sepals four or five, distinct or united; aestivation valvate; petals four or five; stamens generally indefinite in number; style one; stigmas as many as the carpels, of which the ovary has from two to ten; ovules varying in number; fruit dry or prickly, sometimes winged, with several cells, or with only one; seeds one or many. Chiefly from the Tropics. Tribes Tileæ and Elæocarpeæ; genera thirty-five, species 350 (*Lindley*); genera forty, species 330 (*Hooker*).

till'-īng, s. [TILE (1), v.]

1. The operation of covering a roof, &c., with tiles.

2. Tiles on a roof; tiles generally.

"They . . . let him down through the tiling with his couch before Jesus."—*Luke* v. 19.

tillk'-ēr-ō-dite, subst. [After Tilkerode, Hartz, where first found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of clausenthalite (q. v.), differing in the proportions of selenium and lead, and containing over 3 per cent. of cobalt. Occurs with other selenium compounds.

till (1), s. [TEEL.]

till (2), *tyll, s. [TILL (1), v.]

1. A drawer.

2. A money-box in a shop, warehouse, &c.; a cash-drawer, as in a shop, counter, or the like; a money-drawer in a counter or desk.

"No shopkeeper's till or stock could be safe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

till (3), s. [An abbreviation of *lentil*. (*Prior.*)]

Bot.: *Ervum lens*.

till (4), s. [Scotch = a cold, unproductive clay.]

Geol.: The Lower Boulder clay; a stiff, stony, unstratified clay produced by the bottom moraine of a great ice sheet. In Scotland it sometimes exceeds a hundred feet thick. It contains layers of peat and terrestrial vegetation, interglacial beds, the latter with bones of the mammoth and the reindeer, with fragments of the arctic and boreal shells. It proves a submergence of Scotland to 520 feet below its present level. It is of Pleistocene age, and is probably the equivalent of the Lower Shelly Boulder clay of Lancashire.

till, *til, *tille, *tyl, *tyll, *tyle, prep. [Icel. *till* = till, to; Dan. *till*; Sw. *till*.]

1. To. (In this sense still commonly used in Scotland and parts of England and Ireland.)

"Thei fled out of Wales away till Ireland."

Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

*2. To, unto; up to; as far as.

"How oft shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him? Till seven times?"—*Matthew* xviii. 21.

3. To the time of; until.

"Till the break of day."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

4. Used before verbs and sentences, to denote the time or point expressed in the sentence or clause following. (An ellipse for *till the time when*.)

"Stay there till I come to thee."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

¶*(1) Till into: Till; up to.

"I with all good conscience have lyued before God till into this dai."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xxiii.

(2) Till now: Up to the present time.

(3) Till then: Up to that time.

* (4) Till to: Until.

"It was set for treespassyng til to the seed come."—*Wycliffe: Galatians*, iii.

*till (1), *tille, v. t. & i. [A. S. *tyllan* (?); Dut. *tillen* = to lift up; Low. Ger. *tillen* = to lift, move from its place; Sw. dial. *tille*.]

A. Trans.: To draw.

"The world . . . tyl hym drawes

And tilles." *Pricke of Conscience*, 1,183

B. Intrans.: To lead.

"From Douere in to Chestre tilloth Watling strete."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 8.

till (2), *til-īe, *tul-i-en, *tyll, v. t. & i. [A. S. *tillian*, *teolian* = to labor, to strive after, to till land, from *til* = good, excellent, profitable; cogn. with Dut. *telen* = to breed, to till, to cultivate; Ger. *zielen* = to aim at, from *ziel*; O. H. Ger. *zil* = an aim, a mark.]

A. Transitive:

1. To plow and prepare for seed, and to dress the crops of; to cultivate.

"The Lord God sent him forth from the garden of Eden to till the ground from whence he was taken."—*Genesis* iii. 23.

*2. To procure, to prepare, to set.

"He cannot pipe nor sing,

Nor neatly dress a spring,

Nor knows a trap nor snare to till."

Broune: Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. ii.

B. Intrans.: To practice agriculture; to cultivate the land.

"They must purvey for their own food, and either till or famish."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 8.

†till'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *till* (2), v.; -able.] Capable of being tilled; fit for the plow; arable.

till'-læ-a, s. [Named after Tilli, an Italian botanist (1655-1740).]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulæ. Calyx three or four parted or lobed; petals three to five, generally distinct, acuminate. Styles short, carpels three to five, ovules one or more, follicles few or many-seeded, constricted in the middle. Known species twenty, distribution world-wide.

till'-age (age as īg), *tyll-age, s. [Eng. *till* (2), verb; -age.]

1. The operation, practice, art, or occupation of tilling, or preparing land for crops, keeping the ground free from weeds which might hinder the growth of the crops, and dressing the crops; cultivation, agriculture, culture, husbandry. It includes the operations of manuring, plowing, harrowing, rolling, &c.

"The instruments and tools for tillage and husbandry."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 111.

2. A place tilled or cultivated.

till'-lānd'-sī-a, s. [Named by Linnæus after a professor at Abo, who, encountering a storm at sea, vowed never again to travel by water, and exchanged his original name for Tillands = on or by land.]

Bot.: A genus of Bromeliaceæ. Calyx persistent, divided into three oblong segments, lanceolate at the tip; corolla tubular, longer than the calyx, also divided into three segments; stamens six, with short filaments; ovary superior; stigma obtuse, trifid; fruit a capsule, having three cells with several seeds, each supported by a long stalk of aggregate fibers, which at last becomes a feathery wing. Known species about thirty. *Tillandsia usneoides* hangs down from the trees in Tropical America like long, dry beards. It is used for stuffing birds and in the preparation of an ointment used against hæmorrhoids. *T. utriculata*, the Wild Pine of Jamaica, is another parasite. The stem is three or four feet and the leaves three feet long, with expanded bases, which retain any rain falling upon them; the bases then swell and form a bottle, contracted at the neck, and holding about a quart of water, of which animals and travelers make use during drought. *T. monostachya*, the Single-spiked Tillandsia, also has reservoirs of water.

till'-ēr (1), *til-i-er, *tyl-i-er, subst. [English *till* (2), v.; -er.] One who tills or cultivates land; a husbandman, a farmer.

"The lofty site, by Nature framed, to tempt,

Amid a wilderness of rocks and stones,

The tiller's hand."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

till'-ēr (2), s. [Eng. *till* (1), v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who draws.

*2. A till, a money-drawer; a drawer of any kind.

"Search her cabinet, and thou shalt find

Each tiller there with love epistles lined."

Dryden: Juvenal, iv. 384.

3. The handle of a spade. (*Prov.*)

4. A transverse handle at the upper end of a pit saw.

5. The handle of a cross-bow.

*6. A cross-bow.

II. Naut.: The lever on the head of a rudder, by which the latter is turned.

tiller-chain, s.

Naut.: One of the chains leading from the tiller-head round the barrel of the wheel, by which the vessel is steered.

tiller-head, s.

Naut.: The extremity of the tiller, to which the tiller-rope or chain is attached.

tiller-rope, s.

Naut.: A rope connecting the head of the tiller with the drum of the steering-wheel.

tiller-wheel, s. More properly termed steering-wheel, as it does not always act upon the rudder through the intervention of a tiller, which is a bar or lever projecting from the rudder-head or rudder-post. Sometimes called a Pilot-wheel.

till'-ēr (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The shoot of a plant springing from the root or bottom of the original stalk; applied also to a sapling or sucker.

"This they usually make of a curved tiller."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 29.

till'-ēr, v. i. [TILLER (3), s.] To put forth new shoots from the root or round the bottom of the original stalk.

"The wheat plant very much dislikes root crowding, and the object should be to ensure autumn tillering, after which thick, heavy, spear-like stalks usually become developed in the ensuing spring and summer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*till'-lēt, s. [TILET.] The linden-tree.

"The thin barks of the Linden or Tillet tree."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. ii.

till'-lē-ti-a (ti as shī), s. [Named after Tillet, a Frenchman, who wrote on the diseases of wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of Coniomycetous Fungals. Spores perfectly globose, with a cellular outer coat. *Tilletia caries* constitutes Bunt (q. v.).

till'-eŷ, s. [TILLY.]

till'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *till(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: A family of Serricornes. Two at least of the palpi advanced and terminating in a knob; antennæ various; body usually almost cylindrical, with the head and thorax narrower than the abdomen. Chief genera, Tillus and Clerus. Called by Latreille, Clerii.

till'-lie-wāl-lie, s. [TILLYFALLY.]

*till'-man, *tyll-man, s. [Eng. *till* (2), v., and *man*.] One who tills the earth; a husbandman.

"Good shepherd, good tillman, good Jack, and good Gill Makes husband and huswife their coffer to fill."

Tusser: Husbandry.

till'-lō-dōn'-ti-a (ti as shī), s. pl. [Gr. *tillō* = to pluck, to tear, and *odontos* (genit. *odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A group of fossil Mammals founded by Marsh on remains from the Middle and Lower Eocene of North America. They seem to combine the characters of the Ungulata, Rodentia, and Carnivora.

till'-lōt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A bale or bundle. (*Simmonds*.)

till'-lō-thēr'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin, *tillother(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Tillodontia, having molar teeth with distinct roots.

till'-lō-thēr'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *tillō* = to pluck, and *thērion* = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tillodontia (q. v.). The skull was like that of the Ursidæ, the molars were like that of the Ungulata, and the large incisors very similar to those of the Rodentia. The skeleton resembled that of the Carnivora, but the feet were plantigrade, each with five digits, all armed with long, pointed claws.

till'-lōw, v. i. [TILLER, v.]

till'-lūs, s. [Gr. *tillō* = to pluck.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tillidæ. Antennæ gradually enlarging toward the apex, all the palpi terminating in a securiform joint.

till'-lŷ (1), a. [Eng. *till* (4), s.; -y.] Having the character of till or clayey earth.

"The soil of the parish of Holywood is of four different kinds; one of which is a deep strong loam, interspersed with stones, upon a tilly bed."—*Sinclair: Scotland*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tīl'-lŷ (2), *a.* [Etym. unknown.] Presenting no difficulty; easy of accomplishment. (*U. S. Colloq.*)
tīl'-lŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The seed of *Croton Pavana*. It is used in India as a purgative.

tīl'-lŷ-fāl-lŷ, **tīl'-lŷ-vāl-lŷ**, *interjec.* [A word of no derivation.] An interjection or exclamation used when anything said was rejected as trifling or impertinent.

tīl-mā-tūr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *tilma* (genit. *tilmatos*)=anything pulled out or shredded, and *oura*=a tail.]

Ornith.: Sparkling-tails; a genus of Trochilidae, with one species, *Tilmatura duponti*, from Guatemala. Wings rather short and somewhat sickle-shaped; tail-feathers pointed, the outermost narrow toward the tip, which is curved inward.

tīl-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *tilmos*=a plucking or tearing, especially of the hair.]

Pathol.: A picking of the bedclothes, through cerebral excitement, towards the conclusion of any serious disease. It is a very unfavorable symptom.

tīlt (1), ***teld**, ***telt**, ***telte**, *s.* [A. S. *teld*, *geteld*=a tent; *teldan*=to cover; cogn. with O. Dut. *telde*=a tent; Icel. *tjald*; Dan. *telt*; Sw. *tält*; Ger. *zelt*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A tent; a covering overhead.

"But the rain made an ass
Of tilt and canvass."

Denham: To Sir John Mennis.

II. Technically:

1. Vehicles:

(1) A wagon-cover, usually of canvas on wooden bows.

(2) The temporary cover for an artillery-carriage.

2. *Naut.*: An awning over the stern sheets of an open boat, supported by stanchions on the gunwale.

"A sail . . . was taken down and converted into an awning or tilt."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

tilt-boat, ***tilt-bote**, *s.* A hoat having a cover or tilt of canvas or other cloth.

tilt-bonnet, *s.* A bonnet of some cotton material, having somewhat the form of a tilt; a sun-bonnet.

"The nymphs wear calico bonnets, and on their heads, instead of garlands, have tilt-bonnets covered with nankeen."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

tilt-roof, *s.* A round-topped roof, shaped like a tilt or wagon-cover.

tīlt (2), *s.* [TILT, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A thrust.

"His majesty seldom dismissed the foreigner till he had entertained him with the slaughter of two or three of his liege subjects, whom he very dexterously put to death with the tilt of his lance."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

2. A military exercise on horseback, in which the combatants attacked each other with lances.

"The second tilt they together rode,
They proved their manhood best."

Longfellow: *The Elected Knight*.

3. A tilt-hammer (*q. v.*).

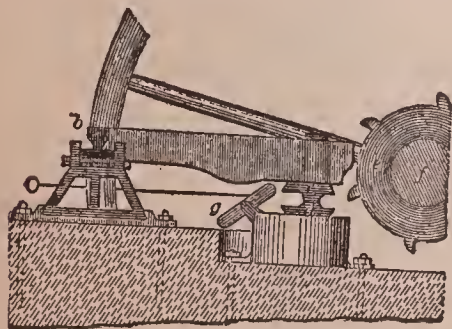
4. Inclination forward; as, the tilt of a cask.

II. *Geol.*: An upheaval of the strata to a high angle of elevation; the strata thus upheaved.

† **Full tilt**: With full force directly against anything.

"The beast comes full-tilt at the canoe."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1676).

tilt-hammer, *subst.* A large hammer worked by steam or waterpower, and used principally in compacting the balls of iron as they come from the puddling-furnace, and driving out the dross with which the iron is associated when in the form of



Tilt-hammer.

pig, and some of which is removed by the reverberating flames of the furnace. It is also used in heavy forging. The ordinary tilt-hammer has a cast-iron helve *a*, supported at the end *b* on plumb-blocks, fixed upon wooden beams to ease the jar. The head *c*, of wrought-iron faced with steel,

passes through an eye in the helve, and is secured by a key. The base of the anvil is of cast-iron, and the pane *d* of wrought-iron, faced with steel. The head is raised by a series of cams upon a cast-iron collar *e*, called the cam-ring bag, fixed on the shaft *f*, which is provided with a heavy fly-wheel. The hammer has usually a drop of 16 to 24 inches, and strikes 75 to 100 blows per minute. When not in use it is propped up by the support *g*. The power is applied and regulated by the use of a foot-treadle running around the bed of the hammer in such a manner that the operator can stand in front or on either side.

tilt-mill, *s.* A building where a tilt-hammer is used.

tilt-steel, *s.* Forged or hammered steel.

tilt-yard, *s.* A place for tilting; lists for tilting.

"Sir Artigale into the tilt-yard came."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 10.

tilt, ***tylte**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *tealt*=unsteady, tottering; *tyltan*=to totter; cogn. with Icel. *tölta*=to amble as a horse; Sw. *tulta*=to waddle; Ger. *zelt*=an ambling pace; *zelter*=a palfrey.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To totter, to fall.

"This ilk toun schal tylte to grounde."

Allit. Poems, 361.

*2. To toss about, to ride or float.

"The floating vessel . . .
Rode tilting o'er the waves."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 747.

3. To run or ride and thrust with a lance; to joust, as in a tournament.

4. To fight; to thrust in general.

"Swords out and tilting one at other's breast."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

5. To lean or be inclined forward; to rise or fall into a slanting position; to fall as on one side. (Frequently with *up*.)

"As the trunk of the body is kept from tilting forward by the muscles of the back, so from falling backward by those of the belly."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

B. Transitive:

*1. To thrust a weapon at.

"He should tilt her."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman's Prize*, iii. 3.

*2. To point or thrust, as a weapon.

"Now horrid slaughter reigns:

Sons against fathers tilt the fatal lance,
Careless of duty."

Philips. (Todd.)

3. To incline; to raise one end of, as of a cask, for the purpose of discharging the liquor. (Frequently with *up*.)

4. To hammer or forge with a tilt or tilt-hammer; as, to tilt steel.

† To tilt up:

Geology: To throw up suddenly or abruptly at a high angle of inclination; as, The strata were tilted up. The upheaval has often led to the fracture and dislocation of the beds thus elevated.

tilt'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [TILT, *v.*]

tilted-steel, *s.* Blistered steel heated in a furnace and subjected to the action of a tilt-hammer, which strikes about 100 blows per minute, and increases the solidity and tenacity of the metal.

tilt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *-tilt*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who tilts or jousts.

"Many a bold tilter, who missed the mark with the spear-point, had his head dashed against it in his blundering career."—Knight: *Pictorial Hist. Eng.*, ii. 876.

2. One who tilts or inclines anything.

3. One who hammers with a tilt or tilt-hammer.

tilth, *s.* [A. S. *tildh*.]

1. The act or operation of tilling or preparing the ground for a crop; tillage, husbandry.

"Her plenteous womb

Expressed its full tilth and husbandry."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 4.

2. The state or condition of being tilled or prepared for a crop.

"The lands should be reduced to a fine tilth."—Smithson: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

*3. That which is tilled; tillage ground.

"O'er the rough tilth he cast his eyes around,
And soon the plow of adamant he found."

Fawkes: Apollonius Rhodius; Argon., iv.

4. The degree or depth of soil turned by the plow or spade; that available soil on the earth's surface which the roots of crops strike.

tilt'-lŷng, *pr. par. or a.* [TILT, *v.*]

tilting-fillet, *s.* [ARRIS-FILLET.]

tilting-helmet, *subst.* A large helmet sometimes worn over the other at tournaments.

tilting-spear, *s.* A spear used in tournaments.

***tīl'-ture**, *s.* [Formed from *till*, *v.*, on a supposed analogy with *culture*.] The act or process of tilling land; tillage.

"Good tilth brings seedes,
Euill tilture weedes."

Tusser: *Husbandry*; March's Abstract.

tīl'-wood, *s.* [TIL (3).]

tīm'-a-čite, *subst.* [From Lat. *Timacum minus*=Gamzigrad, Servia; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Breithaupt to a felsitic rock inclosing crystals of white felspar, &c. Now shown to belong to the andesites (*q. v.*), some being quartz-free, and others grouping with the Quartz-andesites.

tī-mā'-lī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Timaliinae (*q. v.*), with twelve species from the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. Bill with sides much compressed to tip; few short bristles at base; nostrils in small groove, semilunar opening with a small scale; wings fifth to seventh quills longest; tarsi with one long scale in front.

tīm'-a-lī'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *timali(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Babbling Thrushes; a group of small, strong-legged, active Passerine birds, mostly of dull colors, which are especially characteristic of the Oriental region, in every part of which they abound, while they are much less plentiful in Australia and Africa. The Indo-Chinese sub-region is the headquarters of the family, whence it diminishes rapidly in all directions in variety of both generic and specific forms. Wallace puts the genera at thirty-five and the species at 240. Other writers extend the limits of the family, which they place under the Turdiformes (*q. v.*), making the chief characteristic a rounded and concave wing, and divide it into the following sub-families: Troglodytinæ, Brachypodinae, Timaliinae, Cisticolinae, and Miminae.

tī-māl'-ī-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *timali(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Timaliidae (*q. v.*), approximately equivalent to the family Timaliidae as first described above. Bill moderate, keel curved; nostrils exposed; wings short and rounded; tail graduated; tarsi long and strong; toes long, strong, with large scales above; claws compressed and sharp.

tīm-ar'-ča, *s.* [Gr. *timarchia*=honor, respect.]

Entomology: A genus of Chrysomelidae, akin to Chrysomela, but without wings, and having the elytra joined.

tī-ma'-rī-ōt, *s.* [Turk.] (See extract.)

"Those who, by a kind of feudal tenure, possess land on condition of service, are called *Timariots*; they serve as Spahis, according to the extent of territory, and bring a certain number into the field, generally cavalry."—Byron: *Bride of Abydos*. (Note.)

tīm'-bāl, *s.* [TYMBAL.]

tīm'-bēr (1), ***tīm-bre**, ***tym-ber**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *timber*=stuff or material to build with; cogn. with Dut. *timmer*=timber or structure; Icel. *timbr*; Dan. *tømmer*; Sw. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer*=a room, timber; Goth. *timrjan*=to build; *timrja*=a huilder; Icel. *timbra*=to build; Dan. *tømre*; Ger. *zimmer*; A. S. *timbrian*=to build. From the same root as Gr. *domō*=to build; Eng. *dome*, *domicile*, *domestic*, &c.; Lat. *domus*=a house. The *b* is excrement, as in number.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Trees cut down, squared, or capable of being squared, into beams, rafters, boards, planks, &c., to be employed in the construction of houses, ships, &c., or in carpentry, joinery, &c. [BATTEN, BEAM, BOARD, DEAL, POST, RAFTER, &c.] Timber is usually sold by the load. A load of rough or unhewn timber is forty cubic feet, and a load of squared timber fifty cubic feet, estimated to weigh twenty cwt. In the case of planks, deals, &c., the load consists of so many square feet. Thus, a load of one-inch plank is 600 square feet, a load of planks thicker than one inch equals 600 square feet divided by the thickness in inches. The term is often used for all kinds of felled and seasoned wood.

2. A general term for growing trees yielding wood suitable for constructive purposes. The chief are fir, pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, mahogany, teak, &c.

"Okes there are as faire, straight, tall, and as good timber as any can be, and also greast store."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 275.

3. Sometimes applied to growing trees generally; woods.

"The lack of timber is the most serious drawback of the whole region."—*Century Magazine*, Aug., 1882, p. 507.

4. A piece of wood for building, or already framed; one of the main beams of a building.

"Timbers and planks . . . were all prepared."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*5. The materials for any structure. (Used also figuratively, as in the example.)

"Such dispositions are the very errors of human nature; and yet they are the fittest *timber* to make politics of, like to knee *timber* that is good for ships to be tossed, but not for houses that shall stand firm."—*Bacon*.

6. The body, stem, or trunk of a tree.

"We take
From every tree lop, bark, and part o' the *timber*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

7. A leg. (*Naut. slang.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: Planks set to support the roof and sides of a gallery or drift. A set of timbers consists of the cap or head-piece, two uprights, legs, or stanchions, and the sleeper or sill.

2. *Shipbuild.*: One of the curved frames which form the ribs of a ship. They are built up of several pieces. The floor-timbers are between the keel and keelson, and the outward and upward extension-pieces are futtocks, first, second, third, &c. The portious extending above the deck-level are the top-timbers. (Usually in the plural.)

B. As *adj.*: Made or constructed of wood; as, a *timber house*, *timber work*.

¶ *Timbers in the head*:

Shipbuild.: Pieces of timber with one end bearing on the upper cheeks, and the other extended to the main rail of the head.

timber-and-room, s.

Shipbuild.: The width of a timber and a space. Also called room-and-space, or berth-and-space.

timber-brick, s. A piece of timber, of the size and shape of a brick, inserted in brickwork to attach the finishings to.

timber-frame, s. The same as GANG-SAW (q. v.)

timber-head, s.

Shipbuild.: So much of a frame-timber as rises above the deck.

timber-heels, s. A blundering, loutish fellow, awkward in walking.

timber-hitch, s.

Naut.: The end of a rope taken round a spar, led under and over the standing part, and passed two or three turns round its own part, making a jamming-eye.

***timber-lode, s.**

Law: A service by which tenants formerly were bound to carry felled timber from the woods to the lord's house.

timber-man, s.

Mining: The man employed in placing supports of timber in the mine.

***timber-mare, subst.** A sort of wooden horse on which soldiers were made to ride as a punishment.

timber-measure, s. [TIMBER, s., A. I. 1.]

timber-merchant, s. A dealer in timber.

timber-scribe, s. A race-knife (q. v.).

timber-sow, s. A worm in wood; a wood-louse. "Divers creatures, though they be loathsome to take, are of this kind; as earth-worms, *timber-sows*, snails."—*Bacon*.

timber-toe, s. A ludicrous term for a wooden leg or a person with a wooden leg. Used also in England for a person wearing clogs.

timber-trade, s. Commerce in timber.

timber-tree, subst. A tree yielding wood fit for building purposes.

timber-wain, s. A timber wagon.

"Downward the ponderous *timber-wain* resounds."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

timber-work, *timber-worke, s. Work constructed of wood; woodwork.

"The stone work withstandeth the fier, and the *timber-work* the battell ram."—*Goldinge: Caesar, fol. 191.*

timber-worm, s. Probably the larva of a beetle which bores into and feeds on timber.

timber-yard, s. A yard or place where timber is stored.

***tīm'-bēr (2), s.** [Fr. *timbre*; Sw. *timber*; Low Ger. *timmer*; Ger. *zimmer*=a certain number of skins. Remote etym. doubtful.] An old mercantile term, used in England and Scotland to denote a certain number of skins, in the case of the skins of martens, ermine, sables, and the like, 40; of other skins, 130.

"Having presented them with two *timber* of sables."—*Beylin: Reformation, ii. 102.*

tīm'-bēr (3), s. [Fr. *timbre*=a crest, a helmet.]

Heraldry:

1. A row or rank of ermine in a nobleman's coat.
2. The helmet, miter, coronet, &c., when placed over the arms in a complete achievement.

tīm'-bēr (1), *tīm-bre, v. t. & i. [TIMBER (1), s.]

A. *Trans.*: To furnish or construct with timber; to support with timber.

"The sides of this road, it was said, were not sufficiently *timbered*."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

*B. *Intrans.*: To take to a tree; to settle or build on a tree.

"The one took up in a thicket of brushwood, and the other *timbered* upon a tree hard by."—*L'Estrange.*

***tīm'-bēr (2), v. t.** [TIMBER (3), s.] To surmount, to decorate, as a crest does a coat of arms.

"A purple plume *timbers* his stately crest."

Sylvester.

tīm'-bēred, *tīm-bred, a. [Eng. *timber* (1), s.; -ed.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Furnished or constructed with timbers.

"A low *timbered* house where the governor abides all the daytime."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Covered or abounding with growing timber; wooded; as, The country is well *timbered*.

*II. *Figuratively*:

1. Built, framed, shaped, formed.

"I think, Hector was not so clean *timbered*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

2. Massive; like timber.

"His *timbered* bones all broken rudely rumbled."

Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 50.

tīm'-bēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *timber, s.*; -er.] A timber-man.

timberer's ax, s.

Mining: An ax or hatchet used in chopping to length, and notching the timbers which support the roof and sides of the gallery or drift.

tīm'-bēr-līng, s. [English: *timber* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A small timber-tree. (*Prov.*)

***tīm-bes-tere, *tym-bes-tere, subst.** [English *timb(ri)*; fem. suff. -ster.] A woman who played on the timbrel or tambourine, to the music of which she danced. They often went about in bands or companies.

"A troop of timbrel-girls (or *tymbesteres*, as they were popularly called)."—*Lytton: Last of the Barons, ch. ii.*

***tīm-bour-ine, s.** [TAMBOURINE.]

***tīm-bre (1), s.** [TIMBER (1), s.]

***tīm-bre (2), s.** [Fr.] The same as TIMBER (2), s. (q. v.).

tīm'-bre (bre as bēr) (3), s. [Fr.]

Her.: The crest which in any achievement stands on the top of the helmet.

tīm'-bre (bre as bēr) (4), tym-bre, s. [French, from Lat. *tympānum*=a drum.] [TIMBREL.]

Music:

*1. A timbrel (q. v.).

"Where as she passeth by the streete,
There was ful many a *tymbre* beat,
And many a maide carolende."

Gower: C. A., vi.

2. The quality of tone distinguishing voices, instruments, and stops, irrespective of pitch or intensity. All the notes of a given stop of an organ have of necessity the same *timbre*, but in pitch they range throughout the extent of the chromatic scale. Corresponding notes of stops pitched in unison, such as the open diapason, dulciana, trumpet, bassoon, cremona, vox humana, have the same pitch, but each differs from the others in *timbre*; the quality of the tone is different. This difference is attained in various ways. Some of the pipes have wooden mouth-pieces, others metallic mouth-pieces, reed pipes, reeds of varying qualities, tubes of varying proportions and shapes, to imitate the peculiar sounds of the various instruments after which they are named, as flute, trumpet, bassoon, oboe, &c.

tīm'-brēl, *tīm'-brēll, *tym-brel, *tym-byre, s. [A dimin. from Mid. Eng. *timbre*, from Fr. *timbre*; O. Fr. *tymbre*=a timbrel, from Lat. *tympānum*=a drum, from Gr. *tympānon*=a kettledrum.] [TYMPANUM.]

Music: An instrument of music; a kind of drum, tabor, or tambourine. It has been in use from the earliest times (Exod. xv. 20). It is now known as a tambourine.

"Field, town, and city with his name do ring;

The tender virgins to their *timbrels* sing

Ditties of him." *Drayton: David and Goliath.*

***timbrel-girl, s.** A *tymbestere* (q. v.).

"She saw . . . the hateful *timbrel-girls*, followed by the rabble, and weaving their strange dances toward the spot."—*Lytton: Last of the Barons, ch. iii.*

tīm'-brēlled, tīm'-brēled, a. [Eng. *timbrel*; -ed.] Sung to the accompaniment of the timbrel.

"In vain with *timbreled* anthems dark

The sable-stoled sorcerers bear his worshipt ark."

Milton: On the Nativity.

***tīm-brōl'-ō-ğy, s.** [Fr. *timbre*=a stamp; Eng. suff. -ology.] The science or study of postage-stamps.

***tīm-brōph'-ī-l'y, s.** [Fr. *timbre*=a stamp, and Gr. *phileō*=to love.] The same as PHILATELY (q. v.).

"It is possibly a question whether the science should properly be called philately or *timbrophily*. It is, we believe, also styled in some English works *timbrology*."—*Athenæum, Oct. 1, 1881, p. 431.*

***tīm-bū-rīne', a.** [TAMBOURINE.]

time (1), *tyme, s. [A. S. *tīma*=time; cogn. with Icel. *tími*; Dan. *time*; Sw. *timme*=an hour. From the same root as *tide* (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The general idea of successive existence; measure of duration. It is absolute or relative. Absolute time is considered without any relation to bodies or their motions. It is conceived by us as unbounded, continuous, homogeneous, unchangeable in the order of its parts and divisible without end. Relative time is the sensible measure of any portion of duration, often marked by particular phenomena, as the apparent revolution of the celestial bodies, the rotation of the earth on its axis, &c. Relative time is divided into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, seconds, and measured by instruments constructed for the purposes, as clocks, watches, chronometers, clepsydras, sun-dials, hour-glasses, &c., the first three being those commonly employed. Time is often personified as an old man, winged and bearing a scythe.

"Our conception of *time* originates in that of motion; and particularly in those regular and equable motions carried on in the heavens, the parts of which, from their perfect similarity to each other, are correct measures of the continuous and successive quantity called *Time*, with which they are conceived to co-exist. *Time* therefore may be defined, The perceived number of successive movements."—*Gillies: Aristotle's Ethics; Analysis, ch. ii.*

2. A particular portion or part of duration, whether past, present, or future, and considered either as a space or as a point, a period as well as a moment; season, moment, occasion.

"At that *time* I made her weep."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

3. An age; a part of duration distinct from other parts; the period at which any definite event occurred or person lived; as, This happened in the *time* of Moses.

¶ *The time*: The present age or period.

"The *time* is out of joint."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.*

4. A proper occasion or season for anything; hence, an opportunity.

"But an adversary of no common prowess was watching his *time*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. iv.*

5. Life or duration of life regarded as employed or destined to employment; the allotted period of life.

"I like this place,

And willingly would waste my *time* in it."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

6. The present life; existence or duration of a being in this world.

7. All time, the future, eternity.

"To keep your name living to *time*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

8. The state of things at a particular moment or season; prevailing state of circumstances; circumstances. (Generally in the plural, and often with an adjective, as good *times*, hard *times*, &c.)

"The spacious *times* of great Elizabeth."

Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 7.

9. Performance or occurrence of an action or event with reference to repetition; hence, simply used by way of multiplication.

"Ay me, she cries, and twenty *times* Woe, woe."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 883.

10. Leisure; sufficient time or opportunity.

"Little *time* for idle questioners."

Tennyson: Enid, 272.

*11. Duration of a being; age, years.

"A youth of greater *time* than I shall show to be."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

12. Hour of death, period of travail or the like. (*Luke i. 57.*)

13. One of the three dramatic unities formerly considered essential in the classical drama. The Unity in time consisted in keeping the period embraced in the action of the piece within the limit of twenty-four hours. [UNITY.]

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: The same as TENSE, s. (q. v.).

2. *Music*:

(1) The relative duration of a sound (or rest) as measured by the rhythmical proportions of the different notes, taking the semibreve as the unit or standard: the minim being half the semibreve; the crotchet half the minim; the quaver half the crotchet, and so on.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus,
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

(2) The division of musical phrases into certain regulated portions measured with regard to the value of the notes with respect to the semibreve, which, in modern music, is held to be the standard of time. There are also two sorts of time: duple, with two, four, or eight beats in the bar; and triple, with three beats in a bar. There is also compound time, or time formed of the union of triple with duple, and triple with triple, each having a distinctive time signature.

(3) The absolute velocity or pace at which a movement is performed, as indicated by the directions, quick, slow, presto, grave, lento, allegro, &c.

3. *Phrenol.*: One of the perceptive faculties, the organ of which is divided into two portions, one placed above the middle of each eyebrow. It is supposed to enable one to conceive the duration of events or phenomena, and their simultaneous or successive occurrence.

¶ *Time* is the generic term; it is either taken for the whole or the part. We speak of *time* when the simple idea of *time* only is to be expressed, as the *time* of the day, or the *time* of the year. The *date* is that *period of time* which is reckoned from the *date* or commencement of a thing to the *time* that it is spoken of; hence, we speak of a thing as being of a long or a short *date*. *Era* and *epoch* both refer to points of *time* rendered remarkable by events; but the former is more commonly employed in the literal sense for points of computation in chronology, as the Christian *era*; the latter is indefinitely employed for any *period* distinguished by remarkable events; the war of the rebellion is an *epoch* in the history of the United States.

¶ 1. *Absolute time*: Time irrespective of local standards; time everywhere reckoned from one standard.

2. *Apparent time, Solar time*: Time as reckoned by the movements of the sun; time as shown by a sundial.

3. *Astronomical time*: Mean solar time, reckoned by counting the hours continuously from one to twenty-four, instead of dividing them into two twelves.

4. *At times*: At distant intervals of duration.

"The Spirit of the Lord began to move him *at times*."—*Judges* xiii. 25.

5. *Civil time*: Time as reckoned for the purposes of civil or of ordinary life. In most civilized countries the division of civil time is into years, months, weeks, days, hours, minutes, and seconds, besides vaguer designations, such as morning, noon, evening, night, &c.

6. *Common time*:

(1) *Mil.*: The ordinary time taken in marching, being about ninety paces per minute, as distinguished from quick time, in which 110 paces are taken.

(2) *Mus.*: [COMMON-TIME.]

7. *Equation of time*: [EQUATION.]

8. *Greenwich time*: Time as settled by the passage of the sun's center over the meridian of Greenwich.

9. *In good time*:

(1) At the right moment; in good season.

"To jest in good time."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

(2) Fortunately, happily. (Often used ironically.)

"In good time here comes the noble duke."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii.

10. *In time*:

(1) At the right moment; before it is too late.

"Gentle physic given *in time* had cured me."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iv. 2.

(2) In course of time; in the course of things; by degrees; eventually; as, He got well *in time*.

11. *Local time*: Time determined by the moment at which the sun comes to the meridian at any particular place.

"Primarily, for the convenience of the railroads, a standard of time was established by mutual agreement in 1883, by which trains are run and local time regulated. According to this system, the United States, extending from 65° to 125° west longitude, is divided into four time sections, each of 15° of longitude, exactly equivalent to one hour. The first (eastern) section includes all territory between the Atlantic coast and an irregular line drawn from Detroit to Charleston, S. C., the latter being its most southern point. The second (central) section includes all the territory between the last-named line and an irregular line from Bismarck, N. D., to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The third (mountain) section includes all territory between the last-named line and nearly the western borders of Idaho, Utah, and Arizona. The fourth (Pacific) section covers the rest of the country to the Pacific coast. Standard time is uniform inside each of these sections, and the time of each section differs from that next to it by exactly one hour. Thus at 12 noon in New York City (eastern time), the time at Chicago (central time) is 11 o'clock A. M.; at Denver (mountain time), 10 o'clock A. M.; and at San Francisco (Pacific time), 9 o'clock A. M. Standard time is 16 minutes slower at Boston than true *local time*, 4 minutes slower at New York, 8 minutes faster at Washington, 19 minutes faster at

Charleston, 28 minutes slower at Detroit, 18 minutes faster at Kansas City, 10 minutes slower at Chicago, 1 minute faster at St. Louis, 28 minutes faster at Salt Lake City, and 10 minutes faster at San Francisco."—*N. Y. World Almanac* (1894.)

12. *Mean time, Mean solar time*: [MEAN-TIME.]

13. *Nick of time*: The exact moment in point of time required by necessity or convenience; the critical moment.

14. *Railway time*: Time, to which all railway clocks are adjusted. [LOCAL TIME.]

15. *Sidereal time*: [SIDEREAL-TIME.]

16. *Solar time*: [¶ 2.]

17. *Time about*: Alternately.

18. *Time enough*: In season; soon enough.

"Stanley at Bosworth-field, though he came *time enough* to save his life, yet he stayed long enough to endanger it."—*Bacon*: *Henry VII.*

19. *Time of day*:

(1) A greeting or salutation appropriate to the hour of the day, as Good morning, Good evening, &c.

"When every one will give the *time of day*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

(2) The latest aspect of affairs; a dodge. (*Slang.*)

*20. *Time of grace*: Time during which hunting could be lawfully carried on.

21. *Time out of mind, Time immemorial*:

Law: Time beyond legal memory; that is, the time prior to the reign of Richard I., A. D. 1189.

22. *To beat time*: [BEAT, v., C. 16.]

23. *To move, run, or go against time*: To move, run, or go, as a horse, a runner, &c., as fast as possible, so as to ascertain the greatest speed attainable, or the greatest distance that can be passed over in a certain time.

24. *To kill time*: To beguile time; to occupy one's self so as to cause the time to pass pleasantly or without tediousness.

25. *To lose time*:

(1) To fail by delay to take full advantage of the opportunity afforded by the conjuncture; to delay.

"The earl *lost no time*, but marched day and night."—*Clarendon*.

(2) To go too slow; as, A watch or clock *loses time*.

26. *True time*:

(1) *Ord. Lang.*: Mean time as kept by a good clock.

(2) *Astron.*: Apparent time as reckoned from the transit of the sun's center over the meridian.

¶ *Time* is used in many compounds, the meanings of which are for the most part self-explanatory; as, *time-battered*, *time-enduring*, *time-worn*, &c.

time-ball, *s.* A ball on a pole, dropped by electricity at a prescribed instant of time (usually 12 m.); an electric time-ball. It is used especially in maritime cities to give time to the officers of ships in port.

¶ A time-ball service was successfully established on the top of the Masonic Temple building, at Chicago, in 1893 under the superintendence of the United States Navy Department. The time of all observatory clocks in the city is supposed to correspond with the instrument in the hydrographic office, being received from the same place. The ball is four feet six inches in diameter and is dropped from the top of a galvanized hollow steel mast, thirty feet above the dome of the building and 332 feet above the ground. The ball can be seen with a glass at a distance of ten miles. The ball is dropped precisely at noon, central time, ninety-sixth meridian, by an electric current controlled by the standard transmitting clock in the office. This clock is corrected by daily comparisons with the standard Naval Observatory clock by means of electric signals received over the Western Union Telegraph wires. Should the ball fail to drop at 12 o'clock for any cause it is kept in position for five minutes and allowed to come down slowly. The instruments show errors of one-tenth of a second. The time is taken from an observation of the sun made at the Naval Observatory and is transmitted in one-fifth of a second.

time-bargain, *s.* An engagement entered into with a view to being closed before or at a given time. The subject of these bargains may be any commodity whatever, such as cotton, iron, wool, tobacco, corn, &c., and purchases or sales of these commodities against time are often made. But by far the largest number of time bargains are made in Stock Exchange securities; and are generally mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price on the settling-day.

"Time-bargains originated in the practice of closing the bank for six weeks in each quarter for the preparation of the dividends. As no transfer could be made during that period, it became a practice to buy and sell for the opening. The habit, once formed, was extended to other stocks, and as neither stock nor capital were necessary for the conclusion of bargains, it opened the way for

a host of needy adventurers, who were not slow to avail themselves of the opportunity of making a gain, while they had nothing to lose."—*Bithell*: *Counting-house Dict.*

time-beguiling, *a.* Making time pass quickly and pleasantly away.

"A *time-beguiling* ditty, for delight

Of his fond partner, silent in the nest."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***time-bettering**, *adj.* Improving the state of things; full of innovations.

"Some fresher stamp of the *time-lettering* days."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 82.

***time-bewasted**, *adj.* Consumed or used up by time.

"My oil-dried lamp, and *time-bewasted* light."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 3.

***time-bill**, *s.* A time-table.

time-book, *s.* A book in which is kept a record of the time persons have worked.

***time-candle**, *s.* A candle in which the size and quality of the material and the wick are so regulated that a certain length will burn in a given time.

time-detector, *s.* An instrument for recording the time at which a watchman may be present at different stations on his beat.

time-fuse, *s.* A fuse which can be so arranged as to explode a charge at a certain determinate interval after the time of its ignition. This is usually effected either by cutting out or off a portion of the fuse or by employing compositions of which given lengths burn at different rates.

time-gun, *s.* A gun which is fired by electricity at a particular time of day, as on the falling of a time-ball, or as a substitute for it.

time-hallowed, *adj.* Hallowed or sanctified by age.

"The energetic words

Which a *time-hallowed* poet hath employ'd."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

time-honored, *adj.* Honored for a long time; venerable and worthy of honor by reason of antiquity and long continuance; being of a venerable age.

"Herself the solitary scion left

Of a *time-honored* race." *Byron*: *Dream*, 2.

time-keeper, *s.*

1. A clock, watch, or chronometer.

"The same watch, or *time-keeper*, which I had carried out in my last voyage."—*Cook*: *Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. A person who keeps, marks, regulates, or records the times, as of the departure of conveyances, performances in races, &c., hours worked by workmen, &c.

time-lock, *subst.* A lock having clock-work attached, which, when wound up and locked, prevents the bolt being withdrawn, even by means of the proper key, until a certain interval of time has elapsed.

time-piece, *subst.* An instrument for recording time; especially a small clock placed on mantel-pieces, side-tables, &c.

"That warning *time-piece* never ceased."

Longfellow: *Old Clock on the Stairs*.

time-pleaser, *subst.* One who complies with the prevailing opinions, whatever they may be.

"Time-pleasers, flatterers, foes to nobleness,"

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

time-server, *s.*

*1. One engaged in serving his time. Not originally conveying the imputation which it does now.

"He is a good *time-server* that improves the present for God's glory and his own salvation."—*Fuller*: *Holy State*, vol. iii., ch. xix.

2. One who acts in accordance with circumstances; one who suits his conduct, opinions, and manners to the times; one who obsequiously complies with the ruling power.

time-serving, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Complying with the times; obsequiously complying with the ruling power.

"In vain the *time-serving* bishops ranged themselves on the king's side."—*Gardiner & Mullinger*: *Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

B. As subst.: An acting conformably to times and seasons; usually an obsequious compliance with the humors of those in power, implying a surrender of one's independence, and sometimes of one's integrity.

"If such, by trimming and *time-serving*, which are but two words for the same thing, abandon the Church of England, this will produce confusion."—*South*.

time-servingness, *s.* The quality or state of being time-serving; a truckling line of conduct.

"Time-servingness and malice."—*North*: *Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

time-table, s.

1. A table or register of times, as of the hours of departure or arrival of trains, steamboats, &c., of the hours to be observed in schools, &c.
2. A record of time of employes.
3. A board divided by vertical and horizontal lines representing time and distance respectively, and used to denote speed of trains.
4. A table containing the relative value of every note in music.

time, v. t. & i. [TIME, s.]**A. Transitive:**

1. To adapt to the time, or occasion; to bring, begin, or perform at the proper time or season.
"The powerful impression being well *timed*, produced in them a permanent reformation."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 20.

2. To regulate as to time.

"Alone I tread this path—for aught I know,
Timing my steps to thine."

Wordsworth: Poems on the Naming of Places, No. vi.

3. To ascertain, mark, or record the time, duration, or rate of.

"It would be well to know whether the speeds stated to have been attained by the Scotch express were proved by actual *timing* with a watch, or only guessed at."—*London Globe*.

4. To measure, as in music or harmony.***B. Intransitive:**

1. To keep time; to harmonize.
2. To waste time; to procrastinate, to delay.
"They *timed* it out all that spring, and a great part of the next summer."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 81.

***time'-fūl, a. [Eng. time, and ful(l).] Seasonable, timely, early.**

"Interrupting by his vigilant endeavors all offer of *timeful* return towards God."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***time'-ist, s. [Eng. tim(e); -ist.] One who keeps time in music; a timist. (Used with a qualifying adjective; as, a good *timeist*, a bad *timeist*.)**

"To do her justice, she was a perfect *timeist*."—*Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. lxiiv.

time'-less, a. [Eng. time, s.; -less.]**1. Unseasonable; done at an improper time; out of season.**

"Alas! whose speech too oft I broke
With gambol rude and *timeless* joke."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

***2. Untimely, premature, unnatural.**

"Revenge the blood of innocents
That Guise hath slain by treason of his heart,
And brought by murder to their *timeless* ends."
Marlowe: Edward II., i. 1

***3. Without end; interminable.**

"*Timeless* night and chaos."—*Young*.

***time'-less-ly, adv. [Eng. timeless; -ly.] In a timeless manner; unseasonably, prematurely.**

"O fairest flow'r, no sooner blown but blasted,
Soft silken primrose fading *timelessly*."
Milton: On the Death of an Infant, &c.

time'-li-ness, s. [Eng. timely; -ness.] The quality or state of being timely; seasonableness, opportuneness.***time'-līng, s. [English time, s.; suff. -ling.] A time-server.**

"Divers numbers, which are faint-hearted and were, as it seemeth, but *timelings*."—*Becon: Contents of Matthew's Gospel; The Supplication*.

time'-ly, *time'-lle, a. & adv. [Eng. time; -ly.]**A. As adjective:**

1. Seasonable; being in good time; early.
"Heaven's breathing influence fail'd not to bestow
A *timely* promise of unlook'd-for fruit."
Wordsworth: White Doe.

2. Keeping time or measure.*3. Early; soon attained; premature.**

"Happy were I in my *timely* death."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1

***4. Coming in due time.**

"And sing to thee until that *timelie* death
By heaven's doome doo end me earthlie daies."
Spenser: Ruines of Time.

B. As adv.: In good time, early, soon, seasonably, betimes.

"You spurn the favors offer'd from his hand,
Think, *timely* think, what terrors are behind."
Goldsmith: An Oration, ii.

timely-parted, adj. Having died a natural death. (Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.)*tī-mēn'-ō-guŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.]**

Naut.: A rope made fast to an anchor when stowed, to keep ropes from fouling on it.

***time'-ous, *tīm'-ous, a. [Eng. time, s.; -ous.] Timely, seasonable.**

"By a wise and *timous* inquisition, the peccant humors and humorists may be discovered, purged, or cut off."—*Bacon*.

***time'-ous-ly, adj. [Eng. timeous; -ly.] In a timeous manner; in good time; betimes.**

"But I *timeously* remembered Benjamin West's entry in his diary."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tīm'-ēr, s. [Eng. tim(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which times; specif., a watch which has a seconds-hand, revolving once in a minute, and a counting hand which records minutes. It has a projecting pin which, when pressed, causes the hand to fly back to zero, and remain there till the pressure is removed. A form of stop-watch, keeping not actual time, but the time between events, such as the starting and arrival time in a race. [HALF-TIMER.]**tīm'-īd, s. [Fr. timide, from Lat. timidus=full of fear; timor=fear; timeo=to fear; Sp., Port. & Ital. timido.] Fearful; wanting nerve or courage to meet danger; timorous.**

"And of rendering to him services from which scrupulous or *timid* agents might have shrunk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

tī-mīd'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. timidité, from Lat. timiditatem, accus. of timiditas, from timidus=timid (q. v.).] The quality or state of being timid; fearfulness; want of courage to meet danger; timorousness.

"This proceedeth from nothing else but extreame folly and *timidity* of heart."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 234.

tīm'-īd-ly, adv. [Eng. timid; -ly.] In a timid manner; without courage.**tīm'-īd-ness, s. [Eng. timid; -ness.] The quality or state of being timid; timidity.*****tīm'-īd-ous, a. [Lat. timidus=timid (q. v.).] Timid, fearful, timorous.**

"Fortune th' audacious doth juvare,
But lets the *timidous* miscarry."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

tīm'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [TIME, v.]**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)****C. As substantive:**

Mach.: The regulation of the parts of a machine so that all the motions shall take place in due order and time. This may be illustrated in the sewing machine, in which the stroke of the needle, the shuttle, and the feed take place necessarily in an exact sequence.

timing-apparatus, s.

Rail.: An apparatus for automatically recording the rate of speed of railway trains.

***tim'-ish, a. [Eng. tim(e); -ish.] Fashionable.**

"A *timish* gentle man accoutered with sword and peruke."—*Hart: Miscell.*, i. 612.

tīm'-ist, s. [Eng. tim(e); -ist.]**1. One who keeps time in music. (With a qualifying adjective; as, a good *timist*, a bad *timist*.)*****2. A time-server.**

"A *timist* is a noun adjective of the present tense. He hath no more of a conscience than fear, and his religion is not his but the prince's."—*Overbury: Characters*, sign. E. 7, b.

tīm'-mēn, s. [TAMINE.]

Fabric: A kind of woolen cloth; tamine.

"Amid the toils of broadcloth and *timmen*."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, iii. 12.

tīm'-mēr, s. [TIMBER.] (Scotch.)**tī-mōc'-rā-çŷ, s. [Gr. timokratia: timē=honor, worth, and kratoō=to rule.] A form of government in which a certain amount of property is requisite as a qualification for office. It also signified a government which formed a sort of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling classes, composed of the best and noblest citizens, struggled for preëminence between themselves.**

"*Timocracy* [is] a term made use of by some Greek writers, especially Aristotle, to signify a peculiar form of constitution: but there are two different senses in which it is thus used, corresponding to the different meanings of the [Greek] word, *timē*, a price, or honor, from which it is derived. According to the first, it represents a state in which the qualification for office is a certain amount of property; in the latter, it is a kind of mean between aristocracy and oligarchy, when the ruling class, who are still the best and noblest citizens, struggle for preëminence amongst themselves."—*Brande & Cox*.

tī-mō-crāt-ic, a. [TIMOCRACY.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a timocracy.

"The *timocratic* democracies of the Achæans rose upon the ruins of those intellectual oligarchies."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 25.

tī-mōn-eēr', s. [Fr. timonnier, from timon=a helm or tiller, from Lat. temonem, accus. of temo=a pole.]

Naut.: A helmsman; also, one on the lookout who directs a helmsman.

"While o'er the foam the ship impetuous flies
The helm th' attentive *timoneer* applies."

Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

***tī'-mōn-ist, s. [See def.] A misanthrope; like Timon of Athens.**

"I did it to retire me from the world
And turn my muse into a *Timonist*."
Dekker: Satiromastix.

***tī'-mōn-ize, v. i. [TIMONIST.] To play the misanthrope.**

"I should be tempted to *Timonize*, and clap a Satyr on the whole species."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 306.

tīm'-ō-rō-sō, adv. [Ital.]

Mus.: With hesitation.

tīm'-ōr-ous, *tīm'-ēr-ous, *tym-er-ous, adj. [As if from a Latin timorosos, from timor=fear.] [TIMID.]**1. Fearful of danger; timid; wanting courage or nerve.**

"So with her young, amid the woodland shades,
A *timorous* hind the lion's court invades."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 141.

2. Indicating fear; characterized by fear; full of scruples.

"With like *timorous* accent and dire yell."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

tīm'-ōr-ous-ly, *tīm'-ēr-ous-ly, adv. [English timorous; -ly.] In a timorous manner; fearfully; timidly; with fear.

"*Timorously* confess
The manner and the purpose of his treasons."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

tīm'-ōr-ous-ness, *tym-er-ous-ness, s. [Eng. timorous; -ness.] The quality or state of being timorous; fearfulness; timidity.

"If he finds in any of them a foolish *timorousness* (for so he calls the first appearance of a tender conscience), he calls them fools and blockheads."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

tīm'-ōr-sōme, adj. [Lat. timor=fear; Eng. suff. -some.] Easily frightened; timid. (Scotch.)**Tīm'-ō-thŷ, s. [Lat. Timotheus; Gr. Timotheos=one who honors God; as adj.=honoring God; timao=to honor, and theos=God.]**

Script. Biog.: One of the companions of St. Paul on his missionary travels. Timothy was born either at Lystra or Derbe; his father was a Greek, his mother a Jewess (Acts xvi. 1-2). Both his mother, Eunice, and his grandmother, Lois, were Christians (2 Tim. i. 5), having probably been converted by St. Paul on his first missionary tour through Lycaonia (Acts xiv. 6). Hence Timothy early knew the [Jewish] scriptures, probably with Christian interpretations (2 Tim. iii. 15); but his actual conversion seems to have been effected through the instrumentality of St. Paul, if, indeed, this be the meaning of the phrase "my own son in the faith" (1 Tim. i. 2). His constitution was feeble, sensitive, with a certain tendency to asceticism, yet not free from temptation to "youthful lusts" (2 Tim. ii. 22). He was strongly recommended to St. Paul by the Christians at Lystra and Iconium. The apostle therefore chose him as missionary colleague, and had him circumcised for the sake of facilitating his work among the Jews (Acts xvi. 3). He thoroughly gained the confidence and affection of St. Paul, and was with him in Macedonia and Corinth (A. D. 52-53; Acts xvii. 14, xviii. 5; 1 Thess. i. 1), and at Ephesus, from which he was despatched for special duty to Corinth (A. D. 55-56; 1 Cor. iv. 17, xvi. 10). Returning, he was with St. Paul when the second epistle to the Corinthians and that to the Romans were penned (2 Cor. i. 1; Rom. xvi. 21), as also when he passed through Asia Minor prior to his arrest (A. D. 57-58; Acts xx. 4), and during his imprisonment at Rome (A. D. 61-63; Col. i. 1; Phil. i. 1). Probably about A. D. 64 he was left in charge of the Ephesian church. In Heb. xiii. 23 his own imprisonment and liberation are recorded. Tradition makes him ultimately suffer martyrdom, either in A. D. 96 or in A. D. 109.

¶ (1) The First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy:

New Test. Canon.: An epistle addressed by St. Paul to Timothy. Some persons in the Ephesian church had taught, or appeared disposed to teach, a doctrine different from that of the apostle. Paul therefore, on departing from Macedonia, left Timothy behind to restrain these false teachers (1 Tim. i. 3-7), pretentious men too much given to profitless "fables and endless genealogies" (verse 4). Paul charged Timothy to preach the gospel, defining it as a "faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptance, that Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners" (i. 5-20). Paul then commends prayer (ii. 1-8), defines the position of women in the Christian church (9-15), explains the duties of a bishop (iii. 1-7), and of a deacon and his wife (iii. 8-13), and, expressing the hope that he soon may see Timothy (iii. 14), he gives him personal counsel (15), presents as beyond controversy the mystery (hidden thing) of godliness (16), predicts by the Spirit perilous times (iv. 1-4), adds fresh injunctions to his younger colleague (v.-vi), explaining what his action should be toward elderly and younger men, and elder and

Younger women (v. 1-16), the Christian functionaries called elders (17), slaves (vi. 1-2), the rich (17-19), and what should be his conduct in the office which he held in trust (20-21). Eusebius summed up the verdict of Christian antiquity in placing the first epistle to Timothy among the Homologoumena. Modern rationalistic critics, from Schmidt and Schleiermacher to Renan, have denied its authenticity, of which, however, there have been powerful defenders. Various dates have been assigned it; one of the most probable is A. D. 56.

(2) *The Second Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy*:

New Test. Canon: An epistle written by St. Paul after he had become a prisoner (i. 8) in Rome (17), in bonds (ii. 9), who had been at least once judicially examined and been required to make his "answer" (iv. 16), a crisis which, however, ended in his being "delivered out of the mouth of the lion" [Nero (?)] (iv. 17). Commencing by expressing his love for Timothy and his earnest desire to see him (i. 1-5), he exhorts him to steadfastness in the faith (6-18), to hardness and unworldliness (ii. 1-7), to the avoidance of frivolous and entangling questions, to purity (ii. 8-23), and to meekness under provocation (24-26). His counsels are all the more fervent that many have deserted him for heresy or the world (i. 15, ii. 17, 18, iv. 10); and he foresaw that a general impatience of sound doctrine was destined to appear (iii. 1-17, iv. 1-4). A certain air of sadness pervades the epistle, but the writer looks forward to his probably near martyrdom in tranquil trust in his Redeemer whom he had served so long and so well (iv. 6-8). He closes with sundry greetings and with the benediction. The evidence for the authenticity of the epistle is the same as that for the previous letter. Two dates assigned it are A. D. 63, and July or August A. D. 65. It seems to have been the last of St. Paul's epistles.

Timothy-grass, s.

Botany: *Phleum pratense*. So called because brought from New York by a Mr. Timothy Hanson, and introduced by him into Carolina and thence into England. (*Prior*.) Loudon states that the date was about 1780; but W. Ellis, writing in 1750, calls it St. Timothy-grass and St. Timothy-seed. (*Britten & Holland*.)

***tīm'-ōūs, a.** [TIMEOUS.]

***tīm'-ōūs-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *timous*; -*ly*.] In time; timeously, betimes.

tīm-whis'-keŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A light one-horse chaise without a head.

"It is not like the difference between . . . a whiskey and a *tim-whiskey*, that is to say, no difference at all."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interch. xiv.

tin, s. & a. [A. S. *tin*; cogn. with Dut., Icel., & Dan. *tin*; Sw. *tenn*; Ger. *zinn*. The Wel. *ystaen*; Corn. *stean*; Bret. *stéan*; Ir. *stan*, and Fr. *étain* are from Lat. *stagnum*, *stannum*=tin.]

A. As substantive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Thin plates of iron covered with tin. [TIN-PLATE.]

2. Fig.: A slang term for money.

"And is this all! And I have seen the whole,

Cathedral, chapel, nunnery, and graves!

'Tis scanty worth the tin, upon my soul."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 30.

II. Technically:

1. **Chem.**: Stannum. A tetrad metallic element, Symb. Sn; at. wt. 118; specific gravity, 7.28; found in the state of oxide in tin-stone, in Cornwall, and also in Saxony, Bohemia, and Malacca. To obtain the metal, the ore is first crushed to a powder, washed to free it from earthy impurities, and roasted in a reverberatory furnace to expel sulphur and arsenic. It is then strongly heated with coal or charcoal, and the metal thus obtained cast into blocks. When pure it is a white metal with a high metallic luster, is soft and malleable, and may be beaten into thin leaves (tin-foil). At a temperature of 200° it becomes brittle, at 228° it fuses, and when raised to a white heat it enters into ebullition, and burns with a brilliant white light. When rubbed, it evolves a peculiar odor, and when bent backward and forward emits a peculiar crackling noise. It dissolves in hydrochloric, nitric, and sulphuric acids. Tin forms two well-defined classes of compounds, viz., the stannous, in which it is bivalent, and the stannic, in which it is quadrivalent. It also forms an intermediate class called stannoso-stannic compounds.

2. **History & Comm.**: The tin-mines of Cornwall have been worked from a very remote period. The Phœnicians probably obtained the metal from the Scilly Isles, the Romans did so from Spain. Tin has been discovered in Pennsylvania, Missouri, California, Dakota, and other States of the Union, but not in sufficient quantities to tempt capital to

engage in mining it, with the exception of Dakota, where the Illinois Steel Mill Company have large interests. The chief tin-producing countries of the world are the following, arranged in the order of importance: England, about 10,000 tons a year; Malacca, 8,500 tons; Australia, 6,000 tons; Banca, 4,000 tons; and Billiton, 3,000 tons. The two last-named places are islands of the Dutch East Indies. Tin is much used as a covering to other metals, as iron and copper. [WHITE-IRON, TIN-FOIL.]

3. **Min.**: Stated to have been found in Siberia with gold, and also in Bolivia; but it is still a doubtful native element.

4. **Pharm.**: Tin-salts have been experimentally administered, though rarely, in some nervous affections, as epilepsy and chorea. By the Hindoo native doctors they are given chiefly for urinary affections.

B. As adj.: Made of tin; as, a tin pot, a tin canister, &c.

¶ Tin-ore=Cassiterite, Stannine; tin-oxide and tin-pyrites=Stannine; tin-stone=Cassiterite.

tin-dichloride, s.

Chem.: SnCl₂. Stannous chloride. A gray resinous-looking substance, obtained in the anhydrous state by distilling a mixture of calomel and powdered tin. It is fusible below redness, and volatile at a higher temperature.

tin-dioxide, s.

Chem.: SnO₂. Stannic oxide. A white amorphous powder prepared by heating tin, or tin monoxide, in contact with air. It is very insoluble, not being attacked by acids even in the concentrated state.

tin-glass, *tin-glasse, s.

*1. An old name for pewter or solder.

2. The glassmakers' name for bismuth.

tin-glaze, s.

Pottery: An opaque glaze or enamel, having oxide of tin as a basis, used upon majolica-ware and other fine pottery.

tin-liquor, s. A dyer's solution of tin, digested in hydrochloric and nitric acids, with an addition of salt.

tin-monoxide, s.

Chemistry: SnO. Stannous oxide. A dense black powder prepared by heating stannous oxalate out of contact with air. It is permanent in the air, but when touched with a red-hot wire takes fire and burns like tinder.

tin-mordant, s. The same as TIN-LIQUOR (q. v.).

tin-ore, s. The ore of tin. [TIN, s.]

***tin-penny, s.** A customary duty in England, formerly paid to the tithingmen for liberty to dig in tin mines.

tin-pot, s. The first of the set of baths in which sheet-iron is dipped for tinning.

tin-salt, s.

Chem.: SnCl₂.2H₂O. The hydrated chloride of tin produced by dissolving tin in hot hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in needles, freely soluble in water, and is extensively used as a mordant in dyeing and calico-printing.

tin-saw, s.

Bricklay.: A saw used by bricklayers for cutting kerfs in bricks in order to render them more readily dressed by the ax which hews them into shape for the skew or gauged work, dome, or niche for which they are destined.

tin-scrap, s. Clippings or scraps made in the manufacture of tin-ware. It consists of iron plate, partially alloyed, and also coated with tin, the amount of the latter varying from three to five per cent. In inferior wares the tin is itself debased with lead.

tin-sesquioxide, s.

Chem.: Sn₂O₃. A slimy substance obtained by the action of ferric oxide on stannous chloride. It is soluble in hydrochloric acid and in ammonia.

tin-smith, s. One who makes articles of tin or tin-plate.

tin-tack, s. A tack dipped in melted tin.

tin-tetrachloride, s.

Chem.: SnCl₄. Stannic chloride. A thin, colorless, mobile liquid obtained by distilling a mixture of powdered tin and corrosive sublimate. It boils at 120°, fumes in the air, and, when mixed with water, solidifies to a soft mass called butter of tin.

tin-trichloride, s.

Chem.: SnCl₃. Stannoso-stannic chloride. Produced by dissolving tin sesquioxide in hydrochloric acid. It is only known in solution, and acts like a mixture of dichloride and tetrachloride.

tin-type, s. A photograph taken on a tinned plate; a stannotype or ferrotype.

tin-white cobalt, s.

Min.: The same as SMALTINE (q. v.).

***tin-worm, s.** An insect; a species of millipede (*Bailey*.)

tin, v. t. [TIN, s.]

1. To cover or overlay with tin.

"The cover may be *tinned* over only by nailing of single tin plates over it."—*Mortimer*.

2. To put up in a tin case; as, to tin meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, &c.

tín-a-ja (ja as ha), s. [Sp.=a water jar.] The name given to depressions or hollows in the rocks on mountain sides; they are usually filled with water, hence the name.

tĩ-nãm'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tinam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornithology: A family of Game Birds, with nine genera and thirty-nine species. Bill straight, flattened, with membrane at base, nostrils large; wings short and concave, toes long. They form a very remarkable family, with the general appearance of partridges or hemipodes, but with the tail very small or entirely wanting. They differ greatly in their organization from any of the Old World Gallinæ, and approach, in some respects, the Ostriches. They are very terrestrial in their habits, frequenting the forests, open plains, and mountains of the Neotropical region, from Patagonia and Chili to Mexico, but are absent from the Antilles. Their coloring is very sober and protective, as is the case with so many ground-birds, and they are seldom adorned with crests or other ornamental plumes, so prevalent in the order to which they belong. (*Wallace*.)

tĩn'-a-môu, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the family Tinamidæ (q. v.).

tĩn'-a-mūs, s. [Latinized from *tinamou* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Tinamidæ, with seven species, ranging from Mexico to Paraguay. Bill rather short, hooked at tip, sides compressed, nostrils toward base; wings with third and fourth quills longest, tips curved; tail very short, coverts lengthened; claws thick and short.

tĩn'-ca, s. [Lat.]

1. **Ichthy.**: Tench (q. v.); a genus of Cyprinidæ, with a single species, *Tinca tinca* (*vulgaris*), found all over Europe in stagnant waters with soft bottom. Scales small, deeply imbedded in the thick skin; lateral line complete; dorsal short, having its origin opposite the ventral, anal short, caudal somewhat truncated; mouth anterior, with a barbel at the angles; gill-rakers short, lanceolate; pseudobranchiæ rudimentary; pharyngeal teeth cuneiform, slightly hooked at the end.

2. **Palæont.**: From Tertiary freshwater formations.

tĩn'-cāl, s. [TINKAL.]

tĩn'-cāl'-cō-nite, s. [Eng. *tincal*, and *conite*.]

Min.: A pulverulent and efflorescent variety of borax (q. v.), containing 32 per cent. of water, found in California.

tĩn'-chill, tĩn'-chēl, s. [Gael. & Ir. *timchioll*=circuit, compass.] A circle of sportsmen, who, by surrounding a great space of country, and gradually closing in, brought immense quantities of deer together so as to capture or kill them.

"We'll quell the savage mountaineer,

As their *Tinchel* cows the game."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 17.

***tĩnct, v. t.** [Lat. *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo*=to dye.] [TINGE.]

1. To tinge, to stain, to dye, to spot, to tint.

"March the 27th in the sealed weather-glass, when first put into water, the *tincted* spirit rested at 8½ inches."—*Boyle: Works*, lii. 147.

2. To imbue with a taste.

"We have artificial wells made in imitation of the natural, as *tincted* upon vitriol, sulphur, and steel."—*Bacon*.

***tĩnct, s.** [TINCT, v.]

1. Stain, color, tint, dye.

"Raising a world of gayer *tinct* and grace."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, l. 44.

2. The grand elixir of the alchemists; tincture.

"That great med'cine hath

With his *tinct* gilded thee."

Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

***tĩnct, adj.** [Lat. *tinctus*.] Colored, tintured, stained.

"The blew in black, the greene in gray, is *tinct*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, Nov.

tĩnc-tōr'-i-āl, adj. [Lat. *tinctor*=a dyer, from *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo*=to dye.] Pertaining to colors or dyes; imparting a color or dye.

tĩnc'-tūre, subst. [Lat. *tinctura*=a dyeing, from *tinctus*, pa. par. of *tingo*=to dye; Sp. & Ital. *tintura*; Fr. *teinture*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A tinge or shade of color; a color, a tint.
 2. *Figuratively*:
 (1) A slight taste superadded to any substance; as, a *tincture* of orange-peel.
 (2) A slight quality added to anything; a tinge.
 "All manners take a *tincture* from our own,
 Or come discolored through our passions shown."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 33.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The finer and more volatile parts of a substance, separated by a menstruum; an extract of a part of the substance of a body communicated to the menstruum.
 2. *Her.*: The name given to the colors, metals, or tints used for the field or ground of an emblazoned shield, including the two metals or and argent, or gold and silver, the several colors, and the furs.
 3. *Pharm.*: A colored solution of some animal or vegetable principle. Tinctures are very numerous. Garrod has a list of nearly seventy, commencing with the tincture of aconite and the tincture of aloes. Different menstrua are employed; chiefly rectified spirit, proof spirit, compound spirit of ammonia, and spirit of ether.

tincture-press, s. An apparatus for thoroughly extracting the active principles of plants, &c., by submitting them to compression.

tinc'-ture, v. t. [TINCTURE, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To color, to dye, to stain; to imbue or impregnate with a color or tint.
 "A little black paint will *tincture* and spoil twenty gay colors."—*Watts.*
 2. *Fig.*: To imbue, to tinge.

"It is, indeed, generally true, that the history of a mechanical art affords but insipid entertainment to a mind which is *tinctured* with the liberality of philosophy and the elegance of classical literature."—*Knorr: Essays, No. 135.*

***tind, *tinde, *teend, *tend, v. t.** [A. S. *tendan* = to kindle; cogn. with Dan. *tænde*; Sw. *tända*; Goth. *tandjan*; Ger. *zünden*.] [TINDER.] To kindle; to set on fire.

"And stryful Atin in their stubborne mind
 Coles of contention and hot vengeance *tind*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 11.

***tīnd, *tynde, s.** [TINE (1), s.]

tīn'-dāl, s. [Hind. *tandail*.] A boatswain's mate; the master or coxswain of the large pier-boats which ply in the harbor of Bombay; also, an attendant on an army. (*East Indies*.)

tīn'-dēr, *ton-dre, *tun-der, s. [A. S. *tyndre*, cogn. with *tendan* = to kindle; Icel. *tindr* = tinder; *tendra* = to light a fire; *tandri* = fire; Dan. *tønder* = tinder; Sw. *tunder*; Ger. *zunder*.] Any substance eminently combustible. It is usually of dried rotten wood or rag, dipped in a preparation of sulphur, used to kindle a fire from a spark. [AMADOU.]

"In one of them there was the stone they strike fire with, and *tinder* made of bark, but of what tree could not be distinguished."—*Cook: Second Voyage, bk. i., ch. vii.*

tinder-box, s. A box in which tinder is kept.

"Whose leaves are fair, but their hearts good for nothing but to be tinder for the devil's *tinder-box*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.*

tinder-like, a. Like tinder; easily catching fire.

"Hasty, and *tinder-like*, upon too trivial motion."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.*

tinder-ore, s.

Min.: An impure, soft variety of Jamesonite (q. v.). Color, a dark dirty red. Formerly referred to kermesite, but now shown to be a mixture of Jamesonite with red silver and mispickel. Found in the mines of the Hartz mountains.

***tīn'-dēr-ŷ, a.** [Eng. *tinder*; -y.] Like tinder; inflammable.

"I love nobody for nothing; I am not so *tindery*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary, vi. 44.*

tīne (1), *tīnd, *tynde, s. [Prop. *tind* (cf. *woodbine* for *woodbind*), from A. S. *tind*; cogn. with Icel. *tindr* = a spike, a tooth of a rake or harrow; Sw. *tinne* = the tooth of a rake. Allied to *tooth* (q. v.).] A term properly applied to a prong which pierces, as in forks, whether for culinary or table use, or such as are adapted for hay or manure. It must not be confounded with tooth, as in the harrow, or the cylinder of a thrashing machine, &c.; the action is different. The stirrers of other cultivators are known as shovels, shares, or teeth, according to form and action.

"In the southern parts of England, they destroy moles by traps that fall on them, and strike sharp *tines* or teeth through them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***tīne (2), s.** [TEEN.] Trouble, distress.

"Stood gazing, filled with rueful *tīne*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 37.

tīne (3), s. [TINE (2), v.]

Bot.: A wild vetch or tare; a plant that encloses or times other plants (*Tusser*); specially *Vicia hirsuta*, *V. cracca*, and *Lathyrus tuberosus*.

***tīne (1), v. t.** [TIND.] To kindle, to inflame.

"The clouds
 Jostling or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the slant lightning."
Milton: P. L., x. 1,073.

***tīne (2), v. t.** [A. S. *týnan*.] To shut in, to inclose.

***tīne (3), tīne, v. t. & i.** [Icel. *týna* = to lose.]

A. Trans.: To lose.

"Better *tīne* life, since tint is gude fame."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian, ch. vii.*

B. Intrans.: To be lost; to perish in any way. (*Scotch*.)

***tīne (4), *tīne, v. i.** [TINE (2), s.] To feel pain or distress; to smart, to rage.

"Ne was there salve, ne was there medicine,
 That mote recure their wounds; so inly they did *tīne*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 21.

tīn'-ē-ā, s. [Lat. = a gnawing worm, a moth, a bookworm.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tineidae (q. v.). Head hairy; antennae in the male sometimes slightly ciliated; maxillary palpi folded, generally five-jointed; labial palpi cylindric, hairy, or bristly; fore wings oblong, ovate; hind wings ovate, clothed with scales. Some are very destructive to clothes, specially *Tinea biselliella* and *T. pellionella*. The expansion of their wings is about half an inch. The first has the fore wings glossy, pale ochereous, with no spots, the hind wings whitish, with pale ochereous cilia. It feeds largely on horsehair, and constructs silken galleries in the interior of chairs, sofas, mattresses, &c., and attacks carpets. The second species has three indistinct, brownish spots on the fore wings, the larva has a reddish-brown head; it attacks quills, feathers, stockings, cloth, &c., constructing a portable case of the substance on which it feeds. Both are common in houses throughout the year, but are most abundant in summer. Another destructive species is *T. tapezella*, which has a wing-expanse of three-quarters of an inch; the base of the fore wings is black, the apex white; the larva feeds on the linings of carriages, green baize, down, &c., constructing a gallery partly of the cloth, partly of its own silk. It is found in June and July on palings, in houses, &c. *T. granelia* attacks corn in granaries, and *T. ochraceella* lives in ants' nests.

2. *Pathol.*: Skin diseases produced by vegetable fungi in or upon the epidermis, the chief being ring-worm (q. v.). There are many species: *Tinea tonsurans*, *T. kerion*, *T. favosa*, *T. decalvans*, *T. sycosis*, and *T. versicolor*.

tīned, a. [Eng. *tine* (1), s.; -ed.] Furnished with tines.

"A mattocke or two *tīned* forke."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xviii., ch. vi.*

tī-nē-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tine(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tineina. Head rough; labial palpi short, thick, frequently bristly; maxillary palpi often greatly developed. Larva with sixteen legs, living in a portable case, or feeding on fungi, decayed wood, &c. It contains the Clothes Moths and the Long-horned Moths.

tīn'-ē-ī-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tine(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. suff. -ina.]

Entom.: A group of small Heterocera (Moths). Antennae setaceous, rarely pectinated or ciliated, longer than the body, which is slender; wings long, with long cilia. Hind wings attenuated, or of an elongate trapezoidal form. Larva with sixteen, fourteen, or no legs. (*Stainton*.)

***tīne'-man, s.** [Prob. from *tine* (2), v., and *man*.] An old-time officer of British forests who had the nocturnal care of vert and venison, and other servile employments. (*Cowell*.)

tīn'-ēt, s. [TINE (2), v.] Brushwood and thorns for making and repairing hedges. (*Burritt*.)

tīne'-wāld, s. [A. S. & Icel. *thing* = an assembly; Dan. *tīng*, and A. S. *weald* = a wood, an open space; cf. Icel. *thing-völlr* = a place where a thing sat, a parliament field.] The ancient parliament or annual convention of the people in the Isle of Man.

tīn'-floör, s. [Eng. *tin* and *floor*.]

Tin-mining: The name usually given to a small vein or thin flat mass of tinstone interposed between certain rocks and parallel to their beds. The same name is occasionally given to a large, irregular mass of tin-ore.

tīn'-fōil, s. [Eng. *tin*, v., and *foil* (2) (q. v.).] Nominally pure tin beaten out into a thin sheet. Very frequently, however, it is a mixture of tin and lead.

***tīn'-fōiled, adj.** [English *tin foil*; -ed.] Covered with tin foil; hence, glittering, but worthless.

"O Lucio, fortune's gilt
 Is rubbed quite off from my slight *tin foil* state."
Marston: Antonio's Revenge, i. 2.

tīng (1), s. [From the sound.] A sharp sound, as of a bell; a tinkle; a tinkling.

tīng (2), s. [Chinese.] The room in a Chinese temple containing the idol.

tīng, v. i. & t. [TING (1), s.]

A. Intrans.: To sound, to ring, to tinkle.

"His helmet *tingling* tings."
Phaer: Virgil's Aeneid, ix.

B. Trans.: To ring, to tinkle.

"Cupide thi king *tinging* a silver bell."
Chaucer: Testament of Creseide.

tinge, v. t. [Lat. *tingo* = to dye; Gr. *tenggo* = to wet, to moisten, to stain.]

I. Lit.: To color, to dye, to stain; to modify the color or tinge of.

"Where the high plumes above the helmet dance,
 New *tinged* with Tyrian dye."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 634.

II. Figuratively:

- To qualify or modify the taste or flavor of; to give a taste, flavor, or smack to.
- To modify the character or qualities of.

"Sir Roger is something of an humorist; and his virtues, as well as imperfections, are *tinged* by a certain extravagance, which makes them particularly his."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 106.*

tinge, s. [TINGE, v.]

I. Lit.: A slight degree of color, shade, or hue superadded or infused into another substance or mixture; a color, a tint.

"It gives boldness and grandeur to plains and fens, *tinge* and coloring to clays and fallows."—*Paley: Nat. Theol., ch. xxvi.*

II. Figuratively:

- A superadded taste or flavor; a smack.
- A modification of character or qualities; a smack; as, There is a *tinge* of bitterness in his language.

***tīng'-ent, a.** [Lat. *tingens*, pr. par. of *tingo* = to dye.] Having the power to tinge or color.

"This wood, by the tincture it afforded, appeared to have its colored part genuine; but as for the white part, it appears much less enriched with the *tingent* property."—*Boyle.*

tīn'-gī, tīn'-guŷ, s. [See def.]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Magonia pubescens* and *M. glabrata*. [MAGONIA.]

tīn'-gī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ting(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.] [TINGINÆ.]

tīn'-gī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *ting(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Entom.: A sub-family of Membranacea. The most typical forms are exceedingly depressed, the hemelytra frequently closely reticulated and semi-transparent. They are minute and very delicate bugs found upon various trees and plants, chiefly herbaceous, feeding on their juices. Sometimes elevated to the rank of a family Tingidae.

tīn'-gīs, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Tinginæ (q. v.).

tīn'-gle, *tīn-gil, v. i. & t. [A freq. from *ting* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

- To tinkle, to ting, to ring. (See example s. v. TING, v. A.)
- To feel a kind of thrilling sensation, as in hearing a sharp, ringing sound.

"Ten times at least in the Chronicles and Ezra is the same word dually used, for cymbals; and the verbe of this root is the same, whereby God would expresse the *tingling* of the eares."—*Bp. Hall: The Impresse of God.*

3. To feel a sharp, thrilling pain.

4. To have a thrilling sensation, or a sharp, slight, penetrating sensation.

5. To cause a thrilling sensation.

"Scarcely conscious what he hears,
 The trumpets *tingle* in his ears."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 25.

B. Transitive: To cause to give a sharp, ringing sound; to ring, to tinkle.

tīn'-glīng, s. [TINGLE.] A thrilling, tremulous sensation.

"He feels a gentle *tingling* come
 Down to his finger and his thumb."
Cowper: To Lady Austen.

***tīn'-glīsh, a.** [Eng. *tingl(e)*; -ish.] Sensitive.
 "The tempera grow alive and *tinglish*."
Browning: Old Pictures in Florence.

bōil, bōŷ; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tīnk, ***tīnck**, ***tynk**, *v. i.* [Of imitative origin; cf. O. Dut. *tinge-tangen*=to tingle; Lat. *tinnio*=to tinkle; Fr. *tinter*.] To make a sharp, shrill noise; to tinkle.

"I am maad . . . as a cymbal *tynkynge*."—*Wycliffe: I Corinthians* xiii. 1.

tīnk, *s.* [TINK, *v.*] A tinkle, a tingle.

tīn'-kal, **tīn'-cal**, *subst.* [The Indian name for borax.]

Min.: The same as NATIVE-BORAX (*q. v.*).

tīn'-kal-zīte, *s.* [Eng. *tinkal*; suff. *-zite* (*Min.*); Ger. *tinkalzit*.]

Min.: A name given to the Ulexite (*q. v.*) of Africa.

Tīn'-kar, *s.* [See compound.]

Tinkar's root, *s.*

Bot.: The root of *Triosteum perfoliatum*, growing in this country. It is two to three feet high, with large, oval, acuminate leaves, dull purple flowers, and orange colored berries. In small doses it is a mild cathartic; given in larger quantity, it produces vomiting. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as a substitute for coffee. It derives its popular name from a Dr. Tinkar, who first used it medicinally.

tīn'-kēr, ***ty-n-ker**, *s.* [Eng. *tink*, *v.*; *-er*.] From his making a tinkling sound.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who mends pots, kettles, pans, or the like.

"Or by the sound to judge of gold and brass,
What piece is *tinker's* metal, what will pass?"
Dryden: Persius, v. 155.

2. The act of tinkering or mending; cobbling, patching, botching.

3. A popular name for small mackerel. (*New England*.)

II. Ordn.: A small mortar on the end of a staff.

tinker's dam, *s.* A wall of dough raised around a place which a plumber desires to flood with a coat of solder.

tīn'-kēr, *v. t. & i.* [TINKER, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To work at or on, as a tinker; to mend in a clumsy, awkward manner; to patch, to botch. (Sometimes followed by *up*.)

B. Intrans.: To work at tinkering; to work upon a thing clumsily or awkwardly; to meddle somewhat officiously; to patch up things.

"I should oppose any mere *tinkering* of its constitution which would retain the hereditary principles as its chief feature."—*London Standard*.

***tīn'-kēr-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *tinker*; *-ly*.] Pertaining to or like a tinker; clumsy, awkward.

tīn'-kēr-man, *s.* [Eng. *tinker*, and *man*.] A fisherman who destroyed the young fry in the river Thames by nets and unlawful apparatus.

tīn'-kle, ***ty-n-cle**, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. of *tink*, *v.* (*q. v.*)]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make a sharp, quick sound, as if by striking on metals; to clink, to jingle.

"I am become as sounding brass, or a *tinkling* cymbal."—*I Corinthians* xiii. 1.

*2. To make a jingling sound, as in rhyme; to jingle.

"But now my genius sinks and hardly knows
To make a couplet *tinkle* in the close."

Fenton: An Epistle to Mr. Southerne.

*3. To resound with a small sharp sound; to tingle.

"A sudden horror seiz'd his giddy head,
And his ears *tinkled*, and the color fled."

Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 94.

B. Trans.: To cause to give out a sharp, ringing sound; to clink, to ring.

tīn'-kle, *s.* [TINKLE, *v.*] A small, sharp, quick, ringing sound, as of a bell struck gently.

"No longer as labors merely to produce
The pomp of sound, or *tinkle* without use."

Cowper: Conversation, 892.

tīn'-klēr, *s.* [Eng. *tinkl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A tinker, a tramp, a vagabond.

"For I was a worker in wood as weel as a *tinkler*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xx.

2. A bell. (*Slang*.)

tīn'-klīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TINKLE, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

"Musical as the chimes of *tinkling* rills."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 14.

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small, quick, sharp sound, as of a bell gently struck.

"The *tinkling* of a harp was heard."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 7.

2. *Ornith.*: *Quiscalus crassirostris*, the Barbadoes Blackbird, or Tinkling Grackle. It rids cattle of parasites, and owes its popular name to its harsh, unmusical note.

"As the *Tinkling* roosts in society, so does it build. The nests, to the number of twenty or thirty, are placed in a single tree, usually a hog-plum."—*Gosse: Birds of Jamaica*, p. 224.

tīn-man, *subst.* [Eng. *tin*, and *man*.] A manufacturer of or dealer in tinware.

tinned, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, *s.*; *-ed*.] Covered with tin; packed in tin cases or canisters; canned.

"Meat is cheap, *tinned* foods are plentiful, and jam can be purchased for a song."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***tīn'-nen**, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, *s.*; *adj.* suff. *-en*.] Consisting or formed of tin.

"Thy *tinnen* chariot shod with burning bosses."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, fourth day, first week.

tīn'-nēr, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, *s.*; *-er*.]

1. One who works in the tin-mines.

"I cannot take my leave of these *tinners*, until I have observed a strange practice of them, that once in seven or eight years they burn down (and that to their great profit) their own melting-houses."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*.

2. A tinman (*q. v.*).

***tīn'-nī-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *tinniens*, *pr. par.* of *tinnio* =to ring.] Emitting a clear, ringing or tinkling sound.

"It will make every religious string, so to say, more intense and *tinnient*."—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit*, p. 86. (1753.)

tīn'-nīng, *s.* [TIN, *v.*]

1. The art, act, or process of coating other metals with tin for the purpose of protecting them from oxidation or rust. Hollow ware is tinned inside, having been first thoroughly cleaned and heated, by pouring grain tin into the vessel and turning and rolling it about so as to bring it in contact with every part. Powdered rosin is used in the bath to prevent the formation of an oxide, and the surface of the ware is rubbed with cloth or tow to aid the process. In cold tinning an amalgam of tin and mercury is applied to the metal, the mercury being afterward driven off. Bridle-bits, stirrups, and other small articles are tinned by immersion.

2. The coating or layer of tin so laid on.

3. Canning; packing meat, vegetables, &c., in tins.

tīn'-nī-tūs, *s.* [Lat., from *tinnio*=to ring.] (See compound.)

tinnitus-aurium, *s.*

Pathol.: Ringing in the ears. It may arise from an unnatural state of the circulation in the ear, from disease of the optic nerve, or from sympathy with the stomach when laboring under indigestion.

***tīn'-nūn'-cu-lūs**, *s.* [Lat.=the kestrel.]

Ornith.: An old genus of Falconinæ, resembling Falco, but with the tarsi long and strong, with transverse hexagonal scales. The species are now generally placed under Falco and Cerchneis.

tīn'-nŷ, *a.* [Eng. *tin*, *s.*; *-y*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or containing tin; abounding in or resembling tin.

"The lode is six feet wide, and *tinny* throughout, and worth £75 per fathom."—*London Standard*.

tī-nōč'-ēr-ās, *subst.* [Gr. *teinō*=to stretch, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Dinocerata (*q. v.*), said to be synonymous with the Eobasilus and Loxophodon of Cope.

tī-nō-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tin(ea)*, and Gr. *eidos* =form, appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Hydropsychidæ. The larvæ make silken galleries on the surface of submerged stones.

tī-nōs'-pōr-a, *s.* [Gr. *teinō*=to stretch, to extend, and *spora*, *sporos*=a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Menispermaceæ, tribe Heteroclineæ. Male flowers with six free stamens; ovules curved; seeds peltate; cotyledons spreading. Climbing Indian shrubs. *Tinospora cordifolia*, formerly *Coccinulus cordifolius*, is the Gulancha. The roots and stems are used as an antidote to the bites of poisonous serpents and of insects, also as a tonic, antiperiodic, and diuretic. *T. crispa*, found in Sylhet, is believed to have the same qualities.

tīn'-plate, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, *s.*, and *plate*.] Iron-plate coated with tin by dipping it into a molten bath of the latter metal.

tinplate-worker, *s.* One who makes articles of tin-ware; a tinman.

tīn'-sel (1), ***tīn'-sell**, ***tīn'-sill**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *estincelle*; Fr. *étincelle*=a spark, from Lat. *scintilla*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. Originally applied to cloth or stuff composed of silk and gold or silver threads.

"Every place was hanged with cloth of gold, cloth of silver, *tinsel*, arras, tapestry, and what not."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 18.

2. A shining thin metallic plate.

3. A cloth composed of silk and silver; a material with a superficial sheen of but little value.

4. Cloth overlaid with foil.

5. Something very fine and gaudy; something superficially fine and showy, but really of little value.

"The character of a man of integrity and benevolence is far more desirable than that of a man of pleasure or of fashion. The one is like solid gold, the other like *tinsel*."—*Knox: Essay* 8.

6. Hence, anything only superficially or apparently good or valuable.

"O happy peasant! O unhappy bard!

His the mere *tinsel*, hers the rich reward."

Cowper: Truth, 382.

B. As adj.: Composed or consisting of *tinsel*; hence, showy, gaudy, superficially fine and valuable, but in reality worthless.

"So have I mighty satisfaction found,
To see his *tinsel* reason on the ground."

Dryden: Essay on Critique.

tīn'-sel (2), *s.* [TINE (3), *v.*] Loss.

tīn'-sel, *v. t.* [TINSEL (1), *s.*] To adorn or cover with *tinsel*; hence, to make outwardly or superficially showy and valuable, while in reality worthless; to make gaudy; to gloss over.

"The glare of puerile declamation that *tinseles* over the trite essays of the other."—*Warburton: Alliance*, bk. 1.

tīn'-sel-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *tinsel* (1), *v.*; *-y*.]

A. As adj.: Resembling *tinsel*; gaudy; showy and superficial.

B. As adv.: In a gaudy and superficial manner.

tīn'-stūff, *s.* [Eng. *tin*, and *stuff*.] Tin-ore.

"To draw to surface the *tinstuff* now accumulated in the 24-fathom level."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

tint, *s.* [For *tinct* (*q. v.*)] A slight coloring or tincture distinct from the ground or principal color; a slight tinge; a superadded coloring, hue, or tinge; in painting, the different degrees of intensity and strength of color in a pigment, which is modified in oil colors by the addition of water in various quantities.

"What bright enamel! and what various dyes!
What lively *tints* delight our wondering eyes!"

Somerville: To Lady Anne Coventry.

tint-drawing, *s.* A method of expressing varied materials (architectural drawing) and varying surfaces and planes (perspective drawing) by means of tones or tints of water colors. It is a term applied to drawings made for purposes of illustration to distinguish between drawings made by means of the brush and drawings made entirely with the pen or pencil.

tint-tool, *s.*

Engr.: A graver for cutting the lines employed in forming tints. They are of various sizes, according to the character of the work and the depth of tint to be produced.

tīnt, *v. t.* [TINT, *s.*] To tinge; to give a slight coloring to.

tīnt, *pret. of v.* [TINE (3), *v.*] Lost. (*Scotch*.)

"There was mair *tint* at Sheriff-Muir."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvii.

***tīn'-ta-mar**, ***tīn'-ta-marre**, *subst.* [Fr. *tintamarre*, from *tinter*=to ring, and *marre*=a matlock, a pickax.] A loud, hideous, and confused noise.

"Squalling hantboys, false-stopped violoncellos, buzzing bassoons . . . all ill-tuned. The *tintamarre* which this kind of squeaking and scraping and grumbling produces, I will not pain my reader by bringing stronger to his recollection."—*Mason: Church Music*, p. 218.

***tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lant**, ***tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lar**, ***tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lar-ŷ**, ***tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lous**, *adj.* [Lat. *tintinnabulum*=a bell.] Pertaining or relating to bells or their sound.

"Frappant and *tintinnabular* appendages."—*H. Smith: Rejected Addresses*.

***tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lā-tion**, *s.* [TINTINNABULUM.] A tinkling or ringing sound, as of bells.

"The *tintinnabulation* that so musically wells
From the bells."

Poe: The Bells.

tīn'-tīn-nāb'-u-lūm, *s.* [Lat.=a bell, from *tinnio*, freq. of *tinnio*=to ring.]

*1. A bell.

"Beating alternately, in measured time,
The clockwork *tintinnabulum* of rhyme."

Cowper: Table Talk, 529.

2. A musical instrument of percussion, consisting of a number of bells suspended in a frame.

3. A jingling toy made of small bells, or of little plates of metal.

tīnt'-lēss, *adj.* [Eng. *tint*, *s.*; *-less*.] Having no tint or color; colorless.

"Some *tin tless* flowers."—*Miss Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tint-öm'-ě-tēr, s. [Eng. *tint*, and Gr. *metron* = measure.] An instrument for determining shades of color of lubricating oils, thus fixing their grades, as depth of color reduces the value of many oils.

tin'-wäre, subst. [Eng. *tin*, and *ware*.] Articles made of tinned iron.

tī'-nŷ, a. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a derivation from Mid. Eng. *tene*, *teen*=vexation.] Very little, very small, puny. (Frequently joined with *little*.)

"When that I was and a little *tiny* boy."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

tip (1), *tippe, *typ, s. [A weakened form of *top*; Dut. *tip*=tip, end, point; Low. Ger. *tipp*; Dan. *tip*; Sw. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*; Icel. *typpi*=a tip; *typpa*=to tip, from *toppr*=top.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small pointed or tapering end or extremity; the top, especially if more or less rounded or pointed.

"Mr. Banks saw a pair of horns which measured from *tip* to *tip* three feet nine inches and a half."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. The top of the stamen of a flower; an anther.

3. The nozzle of a gas-burner.

4. A ferrule; as, the *tip* of a bayonet scabbard.

II. Technically:

1. *Gilding*: A tool made of camel's hair, and used by the gilder in transferring gold-leaf from the cushion to the sized surface of the work. The ends of a number of camel's hairs are secured by their butts between two cards, which are glued together, thus making a broad, flat, and very elastic brush. This is laid upon a piece of gold-leaf, which adheres to it slightly, and is thereby removed.

2. *Hat-making*: A circular piece of scale or pasteboard pasted on the inside of a hat-crown to stiffen it.

3. *Millinery*: The end of a feather in trimming.

4. *Shoe-making*: A plate on the toe or heel of a boot or shoe.

tip-cat, s. A boys' game, in which a small piece of wood tapering to each end (called a cat) is made to rebound from the ground by being struck on the tip with a stick.

tip-cheese, s. The same as *TIP-CAT*.

tip-paper, s. A variety of stiff paper for lining hat-crowns.

tip-staff (pl. tip-staves), s.

*1. (Originally *tipped-staff*): A staff tipped with metal.

"One had in his hand a *tip-staff* of a yellow cane."—Bacon.

2. An officer bearing such a staff; a sheriff's officer, a constable.

"A skirmish took place in Westminster Hall; and it was with difficulty that the Judges and *tipstaves* parted the combatants."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***tip-tilted, a.** Having the tip or top tilted or turned up. (Special coinage.)

"Lightly was her slender nose

Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower."

Tennyson: *Gareth and Lynette*.

tip-toe, s. [TIPTOE.]

tip-top, a. [TIPTOP.]

tip (2), s. [TIP (2), v.]

1. A tap, a slight blow.

2. Rubbish from a quarry.

*3. A fall.

4. A small present in money. (Slang.)

"Others declare that those only who display beforehand the alluring '*tip*' catch the porter's eye."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

5. A hint; specifically in sporting slang, private information in regard to the condition, chances, &c., of competitors in a race, for betting purposes. [TIPSTER.]

6. An animal, &c., considered or reported to have a good chance in a race, &c.

"Storm Light was a great *tip* for the Snailwell Stakes."—Field, Oct. 3, 1885.

*7. A draught of liquor.

"Don't speak in my *tip*."—Swift: *Polite Conversation*, ii.

¶ *Tip for tap*: [Tit for tat.]

tip-battery, s.

Electro-Magn.: A battery in which the vessel turns on a horizontal pivot, so that the pairs of plates may be immersed in or raised clear of the liquid in the trough by tilting.

tip-cart, s. A cart which can be tilted or tipped up, so as to empty its contents without unhitching the horses.

tip-sled, s. A dumping-sled. The box is supported on trunnions and on a front post, to which it is connected by a hook.

tip (1), v. t. [TIP (1), s.] To form the tip or point of; to cover the tip or top of; to put a tip or pointed top on.

tip (2), *type, v. t. & i. [Sw. *tippa*=to tap, to tip, to touch lightly.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To strike lightly; to tap; to touch lightly.

"A third rogue *tips* me by the elbow."—Swift.

2. To cant or tilt up (as a cart), so that the contents may be discharged.

"Forming the slag, which is removed by *tipping* the converter."—Field, Feb. 19 1887.

3. To bestow a small money gift on; to give a small present to.

"This whole matter of *tipping* waiters, and of waiters expecting to be *tipped*, is a very marked manifestation of the poison of pauperism."—Scribner's *Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 400.

4. To give, communicate, or direct toward generally; as, *Tip* me your fist, *Tip* him a quarter. (Slang.)

5. To give private information to as regards the chances of a competitor in a race, &c., for betting purposes. [TIPSTER.] (Slang.)

B. Intrans.: To fall to or on one side. (With off or over.)

"To shun the ditch on the one hand, he was ready to *tip over* into the mire on the other."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ (1) *To tip off liquor*: To turn up the vessel till all is drained.

(2) *To tip over*: To fall or turn over.

(3) *To tip the wink*: To direct a wink, or to wink at another, as a signal of caution, private information.

"Sudden, she storms! she raves! You *tip the wink*, But spare your censure; Silia does not drink."—Pope: *Moral Essays*, ii. 33.

(4) *To tip up*: To raise or tilt the end of, so as to discharge the contents.

***tip'-ēt, s.** [TIPPET.]

tip'-pençe, s. pl. [See def.] Two penny pieces; twopence. (Scotch.)

tip'-pen-ŷ, tip'-pen-nŷ, s. [TWO PENNY.] Ale sold at twopence a quart. (Scotch.)

"He just staid the drinking o' two pints o' *tippenny*, to tell us how my leddy was."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

tip'-pēr, s. [After Thomas Tipper, by whom it was first brewed.] A kind of ale having a peculiar flavor.

"If they draws the Brighton Old *Tipper* here, I takes that ale at night."—Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

tip'-pēt, *tep-et, *tip-et, *typ-pet, s. [A. S. *tæppet*, from Lat. *tapete*=cloth, hangings.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A fur or cloth covering for the neck and shoulders, worn over the dress.

"A child in London wears a little *tippet* of otterskin which a Cree Indian away on the Peace River got for her."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

2. A length of twisted hair or gut in a line.

3. A handful of straw bound together at one end and used in thatching.

II. Eccles.: A round black cape, "so that it be not silk," which, according to Canon 58, may be worn over the shoulder by clergymen who are not graduates.

*¶ (1) *To turn tippet*: To make a complete change; to disguise one's self.

"Ye stand now

As if ye had worried sheep: you must *turn tippet*,

And suddenly, and truly, and discreetly

Put on the shape and order of humanity."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Monsieur Thomas*, ii. 2.

(2) *Tyburn tippet*: A halter around the neck.

tip'-pīng (1), pr. par., a. & s. [TIP (1), v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth used by flute players, to insure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in cornet playing.

tip'-pīng (2), pr. par. or a. [TIP (2), v.]

tipping-wagon, subst. A wagon which can be canted up, so as to discharge the load without unharnessing the horses.

tip'-ple, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *tip* (2), v.; cf. Norw. *typla*=to drink little and often, to tinkle.] [TIPSY.]

A. Intrans.: To drink strong or spirituous liquors frequently or habitually; to indulge habitually in

the use of spirituous liquors; especially, to drink frequently, but not to such an extent as to produce absolute drunkenness.

"I said not this because he loves

Through the long day to swear and *tipples*."

Wordsworth: *Andrew Jones*.

*B. Trans.: To drink, as spirituous liquors, habitually, and to excess.

"Thoughtful of drink, and eager, in a dream,

Tipples imaginary pots of ale."—Philips.

tip'-ple (1), s. [TIPPLE, v.] Liquor taken in drinking; drink.

"That apparently innocuous beverage which has hitherto passed itself off as the teetotalers' *tipples*."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

tip'-ple (2), subst. [A dimin. from *tip* (1), s.] A bundle of hay collected from the swath and formed into a conical shape. This is tied near the top, so as to make it taper to a point, and set upon its base to dry. (Prov.)

tip'-pled (le as el), a. [TIPPLE, a.] Drunk, tipsy. (Dryden: *Tyrannic Love*, iv. 1.)

tip'-plēr, s. [Eng. *tippl(e)*, v.; -er.]

*1. One who sells liquor; the keeper of an inn or public house; a publican.

"They are but *tippers*, such as keep alehouses."—Lattimer: *Works*, i. 133.

2. One who tipples; one who indulges habitually and frequently in the use of spirituous liquors, though not to such an extent as to produce absolute drunkenness.

tip'-plīng, pr. par. or a. [TIPPLE, v.]

tippling-house, s. A contemptuous name for a tavern or public-house.

"Such kind of men who lurked in *tippling-houses*."—Camden: *Hist.*, Queen Elizabeth (an. 1601.)

tip'-pŷ-bōbs, subst. pl. [Etym. fanciful.] A contemptuous name for the wealthier classes.

tip'-sī-fŷ, v. t. [Eng. *tipsy*; -fy.] To make tipsy; to intoxicate. (Slang.)

"The man was but *tipsified*."—Carlyle: *Miscellaneous*, iv. 95.

tip'-sī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tipsy*; -ly.] In a tipsy manner; like one tipsy.

tip'-sī-nah, s. [North American Indian.]

Bot.: The wild prairie turnip of this country.

tip'-sī-nēs, s. [English *tipsy*; suff. -ness.] The state of being tipsy.

tip'-stēr, s. [Eng. *tip* (2), s.; -ster.] One who supplies private information in regard to a coming race or the like; one who for a fee sends tips to his customers for betting purposes.

"The late Mr. Segrott, who carried on the business of *tipster* and sausage-making, was the last year's winner of this plate."—London *Evening Standard*.

tip'-sŷ, *tip'-seŷ, adj. [Connected with *tip* (2), v., and *tipples*; cf. Swiss *tips*=a fuddling with drink; *tipseln*=to fuddle one's self; *betipst*=tipsy.]

1. Overcome with strong drink; intoxicated to a degree short of absolute drunkenness; fuddled.

"I heard a voice within, or else I'm *tipsey*—

Maia, where are you? Come, you little gipsy."

Chatterton: *Revenge*, ii. 2.

2. Proceeding from intoxication; resembling intoxication; reeling. (Milton: *Comus*, 104.)

tipsy-cake, s. A sponge or Savoy cake soaked in wine and stuck with almonds, and served with custard.

***tipt, a.** [TIP (2), v.] Tipsy, intoxicated.

"Your master's almost *tipt* already."—Marmion: *Antiquary*, iv.

tip'-tēer, v. i. [TIPTOE, v.]

tip'-tēer-ing, pr. par. [TIPTOER, v. i.] (Lorenzo Dow: *Sermons*.)

tip'-tōe, a. & s. [Eng. *tip* (1), s., and *toe*.]

*A. As adjective:

1. On the tip or end of the toe.

"Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day

Stands *tiptoe* on the misty mountain tops."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

¶ Hence, quiet, stealthy.

"With *tiptoe* step Vice silently succeeds."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 84.

2. Highest, topmost.

"Proud of your smiles, he's mounted many a story

Above the *tiptoe* pinnacle of glory."

Byron: *Epil. to Hurllothrumbo*.

B. As subst.: The tip or end of the toe.

"Ten ruddy wildings in the wood I found,

And stood on *tiptoes*, reaching from the ground."

Dryden: *Virgil*, Ecl. iii. 108.

¶ *To be (or stand) on tiptoe*: To be on the strain; to be on the alert.

"In every new attempt, expectation is on *tiptoe* to see whether there is not some improvement."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tip'-tōe, *v. i.* [**TIPTOE**, *subst.*] To go or walk on tiptoe.

"Mabel *tiptoed* to her room."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 104.

***tip'-tōn**, *s. pl.* [**TIPTOE**.]

tip'-tōp, *s. & a.* [*Eng. tip* (1), *s.*, and *top*.]

A. As subst.: The highest point or degree: the very best of anything.

B. As adj.: Of the very highest class or degree: first-rate; the very best.

"I promised to provide them with *tiptop* shooting for one season."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

tip'-tōp-pēr, *s.* [*Eng. tiptop*; *-er*.] A person, animal, or thing of the highest quality, class, or degree.

"Several other *tip-toppers* being behind the pair."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

tip'-u-ā'-nā, *s.* [From *tipu*, the native name of one species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Dalbergiæ; akin to *Machærium*. It contains three large trees with unequally pinnate leaves, and terminal panicles of yellow or pale purple flowers. *Tipuana heteroptera* furnishes a kind of timber, one of those known at Rio Janeiro as angelim. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tip'-u-lā, *s.* [*Lat. tippula*=an insect which runs swiftly over water, a water-spider, the *Hydrometra* (q. v.).]

Entom.: Crane-fly, the typical genus of *Tipulidæ* (q. v.). The antennæ have all the articulations but the second almost cylindrical; the second globular. About fifty species are known from Europe. *Tipula oleracea* is the very common species called by children Daddy Long-legs. It is about an inch long, hoary brown, with four brown streaks on the thorax; the legs brownish-yellow, the thighs, tibiae, and tarsi blackish toward their ends. It deposits about 300 shining black eggs in or on the ground. The larvæ, called Grubs and Leather-jackets, are dingy gray or brownish worms destitute of feet; they feed on the roots of grasses and other plants, and are often very destructive. When full grown they are an inch or an inch and a half long. The change to the pupa state takes place underground; the pupa itself has respiratory tubes. A smaller species, *T. hortulana*, is common in gardens. The largest species in Europe is the Great Crane-fly, *T. gigantea*, an inch and a quarter in length.

tip'-u-lar-ŷ, *a.* [**TIPULA**.] Of or pertaining to insects of the genus *Tipula*.

tī-pū-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. tipul(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: Crane-flies, a family of *Nemocera*. Antennæ longer than the head, with thirteen or more joints, rarely pectinated. Compound eyes, rounded or oval; ocelli none. Front of the head beaked, proboscis short, fleshy; palpi four-jointed; abdomen and legs long and slender; wings with numerous veins, some of them cross-veins. The larvæ of most species live in rotten wood; a few are aquatic. Distribution world-wide.

tīr, *s.* [*Fr.*] A shooting-match or meeting; as, the Belgian *Tir National*.

tī-rāde', *s.* [*Fr.*=a drawing out, a tirade, from *Ital. tirata*=a drawing, a pulling, from *tirare*=to pull, to draw, to snatch.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A long, violent speech or declamation; a declamatory harangue, censure, or reproof.

"A long *tirade* against everybody who dared to render the sacred cause of women's rights absurd."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Music: The filling up of an interval between two notes with a run, in vocal or instrumental music.

tiraille (as *tī-rāl-yēr'*), *subst.* [*Fr.*] A name originally applied in France during the Revolution of 1792 to light-armed troops, who were thrown out from the main body to bring on an action, cover an attack, or generally to annoy or deceive the enemy; a skirmisher, a sharpshooter.

tire (1), *s.* [*Fr.*] [**TIER**.]

1. A row, a rank, a tier.

"A stout rank'd of seraphim another row,
In posture to displode their second *tire*
Of thunder."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 605.

2. A train.

"Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly *tire*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. iv. 35.

tire (2), *s.* [*Etym. doubtful; prob. the same as TIRE* (3), *s.*]

1. Vehicles: An iron band around the felloes of a wheel. The circular continuous tire is of American origin. In Europe tires were, until lately, generally made in sections arranged to break joints with the felloes. The rim-tire is expanded by heating, and then shrunk on so as to tightly compress the wheel, and bolted; in the sectional tire, bolts only are relied on to hold the parts together. Steel

railway-tires are always of the former kind. India-rubber wheel-tires, solid and pneumatic, are used on bicycles and light vehicles for the purpose of decreasing the jar on the vehicle, and as a means of increasing the tractive adherence.

2. Rail.: The rim of a driving-wheel, shrunk on to the other portion.

tire-bender, *s.* A device for bending tires to a uniform circular curve.

tire-bolt, *s.* An ordinary nut and washer bolt, used for securing tires to the felloes of wheels. The nut and washer are applied on the interior of the felly, and the head countersunk into the tire.

tire-drill, *s.* A contrivance for drilling the bolt-holes in tires.

tire-heater, *subst.* A furnace in which a tire is expanded by heat so as to tightly embrace the circle of felloes, or the rim of the wheel, on which it shrinks in cooling.

tire-measurer, *s.* An instrument for measuring the circumference of wheels and the length of the developed tires.

tire-press, *s.* A machine for driving the wrought-iron or steel tire onto the rim of a driving-wheel.

tire-roller, *s.* A form of rolling-mill for tires in which the rolls between which the work is performed are made to overhang their bearings and be movable from or to each other, so as to allow the endless tire to be introduced between them and the parts then brought together, so that the pass is complete.

tire-shrinker, *s.* A device for shortening tires when they become loose from the shrinkage of the wheel.

tire-smith, *s.* One who makes tires and other iron work for coaches, &c.

tire (3), ***tyr**, ***tyre**, *subst.* [A contract. of *attire* (q. v.); cf. *Prov. tiera*, *teira*=a row; *attire*; O. H. Ger. *ziari*; M. H. Ger. *ziere*; Ger. *zier*=ornament; *ziere*=to ornament.]

***1. A head-dress.**

"On her head she wore a *tyre* of gold."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, i. x. 31.

***2. Attire, generally.**

"In no gay *tyr*."—*Alexander and Dindimus*, 883.

***3. Furniture, apparatus.**

"Saint George's worth
Enkindles like desire of high exploits:
Immediate sieges, and the *tire* of war,
Rowl in thy eager mind."—*Philips: Blenheim*.

4. A child's apron without sleeves; a pinafore, a tier.

***tire-valiant, *tire-valliant**, *s.* A kind of head-dress.

"The *tire-valiant* or any *tire* of Venetian admittance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

***tīre** (1), ***tyre**, *v. t.* [**TIRE** (3), *s.*] To attire, to adorn, to dress.

"She painted her face and *tired* her head."—*2 Kings* ix. 30.

***tīre** (2), *v. i.* [*Fr. tīrer*=to draw, to snatch, to pluck; *Eng. tear*.]

1. Falconry: To seize, pull, and tear prey. The hawk was said to *tire* on her prey when it was thrown to her and she began to tear and pull at it.

"Like an empty eagle,
Tire on the flesh of men."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

2. To seize eagerly; to be fixed or closely engaged in or upon anything.

"Upon that were my thoughts *tiring*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

tīre (3), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. teorian*=to be tired, to weary, to tire; *tīrgan*=to provoke, to vex, to irritate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To exhaust the strength of by toil or labor; to fatigue, to weary; to wear out physically.

"I have *tired* myself."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

2. To exhaust the patience or attention of by dullness or tediousness; to make sick of something; to cause repugnance or sickness in by excessive supply or continuance; to wear out.

"To *tire* the reader with a long preface, when I want his unfatigued attention to a long poem."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village*. (Pref.)

B. Intrans.: To become weary, fatigued, or exhausted; to have the strength or patience fail.

"Of this sad work when each begins to *tire*,
They sit them down just where they were before."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 55.

¶ **To tire out**: To weary or fatigue to excess; to wear out; to exhaust thoroughly.

"His cold and uncourteous answers could not *tire out* the royal indulgence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

tīred, *pa. par. or a.* [**TIRE** (3), *v.*]

tīred'-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. tired*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tired or fatigued; weariness, exhaustion.

"It is not through the *tiredness* of the age of the earth, but through our own negligence, that it hath not satisfied us bountifully."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

tīre'-lēss, *a.* [*Eng. tire* (3), *v.*; *-less*.] Untiring, unwearying.

"The *tireless* and warm-hearted missionary."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***tīre'-līng, *tyre-ling**, *a.* [*English tire* (3), *v.*; *-ling*.] Tired, fatigued.

"The former villain which did lead
Her *tyreling* jade."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vii. 40.

***tīre'-mān**, *s.* [*Eng. tire* (1), *v.*, and *man*.] A man who attends to the dressing of another; a valet.

"By all your titles, and whole style at once,
Of *tireman*, mountebank, and Justice Jones,
I do salute you."—*Ben Jonson: Expost. with Inigo Jones*.

tī-rēs'-ī-ās, *s.* [*Lat.*, from Greek *Teiresias*, the name of a Theban who by accident saw Athene bathing, and was struck blind by her throwing water in his face. Repenting of what she had done, she gave him a staff to walk with, and made him a soothsayer.]

1. Bot.: A genus of *Confervaceæ*, now a synonym of *Ædogonium*. It has a spiral structure in the cell walls.

2. Palæont.: A genus of *Crustacea*.

tīre'-sōme, *a.* [*Eng. tire* (3), *v.*; *-some*.]

1. Exhausting the strength; wearying, fatiguing, tiring; as, a tiresome journey.

2. Exhausting the patience; wearisome, tedious.

"This *tiresome* round of palling pleasures."—*Byron: To a Lady*.

tīre'-sōme-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. tiresome*; *-ly*.] In a tiresome or wearisome manner; wearisomely.

tīre'-sōme-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. tiresome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tiresome, fatiguing, or exhausting; wearisomeness, tediousness.

tīre'-wōm-ān, *tyre-wom-an, *s.* [*Eng. tire* (1) *v.*, and *woman*.]

1. A woman who attends to the dressing or toilet of another; a lady's maid.

"The Lady Anne, at her toilette, on the morning after the council, spoke of the investigation with such scorn as emboldened the very *tirewomen* who were dressing her to put in their jests."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. A dresser in a theater.

tīr'-līng, *pr. par. or a.* [**TIRE** (1), *v.*]

tiring-house, tiring-room, *s.* The room or place in which players dress for the stage.

"This green plot shall be our stage, this hawthorn brake our *tiring-house*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

tīrl, *s.* [A variant of *trill* or *thrill*.] A smart tap or stroke. (*Scotch*.)

tīrl, *v. i. & t.* [**TIRL**, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a slight noise, as by touching some loose or slack object, so as to produce a tremulous motion or sound.

B. Trans.: To uncover; to strip of a covering or roof. (*Scotch*.)

"Whyles on the strong-winged tempest flyin',
Tirlin' the kirks."—*Burns: Address to the Deil*.

¶ **To tirl at the pin**: To twirl or rattle at the door-latch, as a courteous signal that a person wishes or intends to enter; an old practice which prevailed before bells or knockers were in use. (*Scotch*.)

"And murder *tirl'd* at the door-pin, if he canna ben."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

tīr'-līe-wīr-līe, *a. & s.* [**TIRL**.]

A. As adj.: Intricate; trivially ornamental.

"They hae contrived queer *tirliewirlie* holes, that gang out to the open air."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

B. As subst.: A whirligig; an ornament consisting of a number of interwoven lines.

tīr'-ō, *s.* [**TYRO**.]

tīr'-ō-čīn'-ī-ūm, *s.* [*Lat.*] The first service of a soldier; the first rudiments of any art; a novitiate; hence, used by Cowper as a title for a poem on schools.

tī-rō-līte, *s.* [**TYROLITE**.]

T-iron (iron as *i-ēr*), *s.* [See def.] A kind of angle-iron having a flat flange and a web like the letter T, from which it is named.

Tī-rō-nī-an, *adj.* [From *Tyro*, the freedman, pupil, and amanuensis of Cicero.] An epithet applied to notes, or to a system of shorthand in which they were written, the production of Tiro.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = é; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tirr, *v. t.* [Prob. connected with *tear* or *tirl*, *v.*] To tear, to uncover, to unroof, to strip; to pare off the sward from with a spade. (*Scotch.*)

tir'-ra-lir-ra, *s.* [See def.] A word intended to represent the note of a lark, a horn, or the like.

"The lark that *tirralirra* chants,
With hey! with hey! the thrush and the jay."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

tir'-rēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A manacle.

tir'-rit, *s.* [A word of no derivation.] Fright, terror.

"Here's a goodly tumult! I'll forswear keeping house, before I'll be to these *tirrits* and frights."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

tir'-ri-vlēg, *s. pl.* [Cf. *tirr.*] Tantrums; burst of passion or ill-humor. (*Scotch.*)

"For that matter when he wasna in ane o' his *tirrivies*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxix.

tir'-wit, *s.* [From the cry of the bird.] The lapwing.

tis, *v.* [See def.] A common contraction of *it is*.

tī'-san, *s.* [PTISAN.]

tī'-sar, *s.* [Fr.]

Glass-manuf.: The fireplace at the side of, and heating the annealing arch of, the plate-glass furnace.

tis'-ic, **tis'-ic-al**, *a.* [PHTHISIC, PHTHISICAL.]

tis'-ick-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *tisic*; *-y*.] Consumptive, phthisical.

Tis'-ri, *s.* [Heb. *Thishri*, from an obsolete root signifying to begin.]

Jewish Calendar: The first month of the civil, and the seventh of the ecclesiastical year. It corresponded to part of our September and October. The Great Day of Atonement and the Feast of Tabernacles fell within its limits. Called in 1 Kings viii. 2, *Ethanim* (=streaming rivers), because the rivers, swelled by the autumnal rains, were then in flood. The name *tisri* occurs in the Palmyrene inscriptions, and was probably not confined to the Jews.

tis'-sue (ss as sh), *s.* [O. F. *tissu*=a ribbon, fillet, or head-band of wove, stuff; prop. *pa. par.* of *tistre* (Fr. *tisser*)=to weave, from Lat. *texo*.] [TEXT.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Tissue-paper (q. v.).

(2) A very fine transparent silk stuff used for veils; white or colored. It was formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads and embossed with figures.

(3) Cloth interwoven with gold.

"The taste for the spices, the *tissues*, and the jewels of the East became stronger day by day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

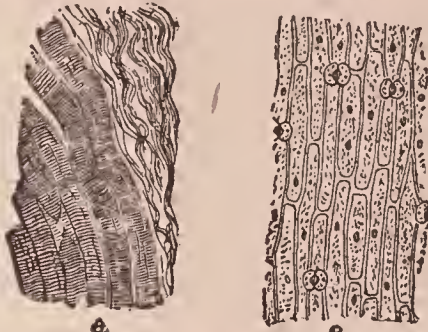
2. *Fig.*: A connected series; a concatenation; as, The whole story is a *tissue* of falsehoods.

II. Technically:

1. *Histology*: A set of cells modified for the performance of a special function; the fabric of which the organs of plants and animals are composed. The structure of tissues, with very few exceptions, is imperceptible to the unassisted eye, and requires the aid of the microscope for its resolution. Tissues which are absent from plants occur in animals; these are called *Animal Tissues*, and have a relation to movement or to sensation, as the muscles and nerves. But plants preserve, protect, and sustain themselves, and the corresponding tissues in animals are spoken of as the *Vegetable Tissues*; of this kind are epithelium and bone. Tissues always present the same general arrangement in the same organism, but are combined in different ways in different organisms. In the lower forms of life, whether animal or vegetable, the distinctions between tissues become less and less obvious, and there are organisms so extremely simple that the tissue of their bodies is of a uniform cellular character.

(1) *Animal*: The term tissue is used in dealing with (a) the structure of organs, which are composed of various tissues; and (b) specially of the component parts of organs. In the first and wider sense, the anatomical individual is made up of osseous tissue, or bone; muscular tissue, or flesh; adipose tissue, or fat; cartilaginous tissue, or gristle; connective tissue, serving to bind the whole together; and pigmentary tissue, or coloring matter. In dealing with animal tissues in the strict sense, histological analysis shows them to be much more differentiated and elaborate in structure than those of plants. They may be divided into: (a) Epithelium, consisting of nucleated protoplasmic cells, forming continuous masses, either arranged in a single layer, or stratified and forming several superimposed layers. The lining of the tubes and

alveoli of secreting and excreting glands, and the sensory or terminal parts of the organs of sense consist of epithelium. (b) Connective Tissue, a name applied to a variety of tissues developed from the same embryonal element, serving more or less as framework or connecting substance for nervous, muscular, glandular and vascular tissues. In the embryo and in the growing condition one may be changed into the other, and in the adult they gradually shade off one into the other. These tissues are divided into three groups, in all of which the ground substance, matrix, or intercellular substance, is distinguished from the cells embedded therein: (i) Fibrous connective tissue, consisting of microscopic, band-like, or cylindrical bundles of exceedingly fine homogeneous fibrils, sometimes aggregated in groups, and held together by an albuminous, semi-fluid cement substance called globulin. (ii) Cartilage, consisting of a firm ground-substance with cells imbedded therein. Cartilage may be Hyaline, having the ground-substance firm and resembling ground-glass; Fibrous, or Fibro-Cartilage, consisting of fibrous connective tissue arranged in bundles, and these again in layers; and Yellow, Elastic, or Reticular, having the ground



Tissue.

A. Animal. Striated muscular tissue. B. Vegetable. Cellular tissue, composed of prosenchymatous cells.

work permeated by dense networks of elastic fibrils. (iii) Bone and Dentine, both developed from transformed embryonal connective tissue. (c) Muscular tissue: (i) Non-striated, consisting of nucleated cells, contractile in one definite direction, becoming shorter and thicker during contraction. (ii) Striated, composed of extremely long more or less cylindrical fibers, held together by bundles of fibrous connective tissue so as to form larger or smaller bundles; these again are aggregated together by stronger bands and septa of fibrous connective tissue, and these into the fascicles or divisions of an anatomical muscle. (d) Nervous, consisting of bundles of nerve-fibers held together by fibrous connective tissue, which carries the blood-vessels supplying the nerve trunk, a plexus of lymphatics, groups of fat cells, and sometimes numerous plasma cells.

(2) *Vegetable*: Two forms of aggregations of cells, called generally Cellular Tissue, may be distinguished, according to the form and relative position of the cells which compose them: (a) Parenchyma (Areolar, Utricular, or Vesicular Tissue), in which thin-walled cells, of a diameter nearly equal in all directions, are united to one another by broad surfaces; and (b) Prosenchyma, in which the cells are pointed at both ends, and are much longer than they are broad. When the walls of the cells are much thickened, the tissue is called sclerenchyma; this may be either parenchymatous or prosenchymatous, according to the form of the cells. When the transverse walls of a row of super-imposed cells are absorbed or perforated, so that they coalesce and form tubes or vessels, the tissue is said to be vascular. When all the cells have ceased to divide, and have assumed their definite form, the tissue is called permanent; when, on the contrary, the cells are still dividing, it is called generating tissue. When several different tissues occur in one plant, as in all the higher plants, they are arranged into systems. Three such systems of tissues are usually met with: (1) The epidermal, which covers the exterior of the plant, and usually consists of a single layer of cells; (2) the fibro-vascular, which traverses the body of the plant in the form of bundles, and is characterized by the presence of tubes and vessels, and of long, pointed, prosenchymatous cells—the Wood-fibers; (3) the fundamental tissue, which fills up the rest of the space, and consists principally of parenchyma.

2. *Entom.*: A European geometer moth, *Scotosia dubitata*. The fore wings have numerous transverse wavy lines; the larva feeds on buckthorn.

tissue-paper, *s.* A very thin gauze-like paper made of several sizes, and used for the protection of engravings, and for wrapping fine and delicate articles.

tis'-sue (ss as sh), *v. t.* [TISSUE, *s.*] To form tissue of, to interweave, to variegate.

tis'-sued (ss as sh), *pa. par. or a.* [TISSUE, *v.*]

1. Variegated.

"Playing with thy vesture's *tissued* flowers."
Cowper: On my Mother's Picture.

2. Dressed in or adorned with tissue.

tīt (1), *s.* [Icel. *tittr* = a tit, a bird; *titlingr* = a sparrow.]

1. A titmouse (q. v.).

2. A little horse.

"Nay, should the *tits* get on for once,
Each rider is so grave a dunce,
That, as I've heard good judges say,
'Tis ten to one they'd lose their way."

Lloyd: The Poetry Professors.

3. A contemptuous term for a woman. (In this sense perhaps from *teat* (q. v.).)

"A vast *virago* or an ugly *tit*."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 524.

4. A bit, a morsel.

tit-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: *Sylvicola minuta*.

tīt (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *tip* (2), *s.* (q. v.).] A tap, a slight blow.

† *Tit-for-tat*: An equivalent in way of revenge or retaliation.

Tī'-tan, *s. & a.* [Lat., from Gr. *Titan* = the Sun-god.]

A. As substantive:

1. Grecian Mythology:

(1) According to the more modern account, the eldest son of Uranus and Gaia, who relinquished the sovereignty of gods and men to his younger brother Saturn, the latter undertaking to destroy all his children, so that the monarchy might revert to those of Titan. He afterward recovered the sovereignty from Saturn; but Jupiter, the son of the latter, vanquished him, and restored it to his father.

(2) A name applied to the sun, as the offspring of Hyperion, one of the Titans.

(3) One of the children of Coelus (or Uranus) and Terra. They were six males, Oceanus, Coios, Crios, Hyperion, Iapetus, and Kronos; and six females, Theia, Rheia, (or Rhea), Themis, Mnemosyne, Phoebe, and Tethys. These children, according to the commonly-received legend, were hated by their father, who, as soon as they were born, thrust them out of sight into a cavern of Earth, who, grieved at his unnatural conduct, produced the "substance of hoary steek," and, forming from it a sickle, roused her children, the Titans, to rebellion against him. The wars of the Titans against the gods are often confounded with that of the Giants; but the war of the Titans was against Saturn, and that of the Giants against Jupiter.

2. *Astronomy*: The sixth of the eight satellites of Saturn. Its mean distance from the center of the planet is 781,000 miles; its periodic time, 15 days, 22 hours, 41 minutes, and 25.2 seconds.

3. *Chem.*: [TITANIUM.]

4. *Min.*: [TITANITE.]

B. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Titans; Titanic.

Titan-like, *adv.* After the fashion of the Titans, who piled mountain on mountain in order to reach heaven in their war against Saturn.

"They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim
Was *Titan-like*, on daring doubts to pile
Thoughts which should call down thunder, and the
flame."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 105.

tī'-tan-ate, *s.* [Eng. *titan(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of titanic acid.

titanate of iron, *s.*

Min.: The same as ILMENITE.

***Tī'-tan-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *Titan*; *-ess*.] A female Titan; a female personage of surpassing power.

"Truth . . . *Titaness* among deities."—*C. Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxxix.

tī-ta-nē'-thēs, *subst.* [Formed from Lat. *Titan* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oniscidæ. *Titanethes albus*, from the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, is blind.

Tī-tā'-nī-a, *s.* [Lat.=a name of Latona, as daughter of the Titan Coins; of Pyrrha, as a descendant of the Titan Prometheus; of Diana as the sister, and of Circe as the daughter of Sol. *Shakespeare (Midsummer Night's Dream)* uses the name for the wife of Oberon.]

Astron.: The third of the four satellites of Uranus. Its mean distance from the center of the planet is 272,000 miles, its periodic time 8.705897 days.

tī-tā'-nī-an, **tī-tan-īt'-ic**, *a.* [Modern Latin *titan(ium)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ian, -itic*.] Pertaining to titanium (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Ti-tăn'-íc (1), *a.* Eng. *Titan*; *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Titans; hence, gigantic, superhuman; enormous in size or strength.

"Rome—Rome imperial, bows her to the storm,
In the same dust and blackness, and we pass
The skeleton of her *Titanic* form."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 46.

ti-tăn'-íc (2) *a.* [Mod. Lat. *titan(ium)*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from titanium.

titanic-acid, s.

1. *Chem.*: H_2TiO_3 . A white powder obtained by adding ammonia to titanic chloride. It is soluble in sulphuric, nitric, and hydrochloric acids, and forms with the metals and alkaline earths, salts called titanates.

2. *Min.*: The same as RUTILE, OCTAHEDRITE, and BROOKITE.

titanic-chloride, s.

Chem.: $TiCl_4$. A colorless, transparent, heavy liquid, prepared by passing chlorine over an ignited mixture of titanic oxide and charcoal. Specific gravity 1.7609 at 0°; boils at 135°, and emits white fumes on exposure to the air.

titanic-iron, s.

Min.: The same as MENACCANITE.

titanic-oxide, s.

Chem.: TiO_2 . Occurs native in three different forms, viz., as rutile and anatase, in which it is dimetric, and as brookite, in which it is trimetric. It is insoluble in water and in all acids, except strong sulphuric acid.

ti-tan-îf-êr-ous, a. [Eng. *titanium*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.]

Min.: Producing or containing titanium.

titaniferous iron-ore, s.

Min.: The same as MENACCANITE (q. v.).

titaniferous iron-sand, s.

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q. v.), occurring in small grains, sometimes in extensive deposits, resulting from the degradation of igneous rocks.

ti-tan-îte, subst. [English *titan(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*); Fr. *titane siliceo-calcaire*; Ger. *titanit*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in crystals, rarely massive. Crystallization, monoclinic; hardness 5-5.5; specific gravity, 3.4-3.56; luster, adamantine to resinous; color, shades of brown, yellow, green, gray, black; streak, white; transparent to opaque; brittle. Composition: A silico-titanate of lime, with the formula $(CaO+TiO_2)SiO_2$. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: 1. Ordinary: (1) titanite, brown to black; (2) sphene, yellow, and of light colors, and translucent; 2. Manganesian, greenovite; 3. Crystallographic, depending upon the direction in which the crystal is elongated, and hemimorphic forms. Occurs in granite, gneiss, mica-schist, syenite, &c., also in beds of iron-ore, and sometimes in volcanic rocks. Enormous crystals of the brown variety (lederite) have been found (1885) at Renfrew, Canada, sometimes weighing as much as 72 lbs.

ti-tan-ît'-íc, a. [TITANIAN.]

ti-tā-nī-um, s. [Greek *titanos*=lime, gypsum, a white earth, chalk, marble scrapings.]

Chem.: A very rare metallic element, discovered by Gregor in 1789. Symbol Ti; atomic weight 50. It is never found in the metallic state, but may be obtained by heating the double fluoride of potassium and titanium with potassium in a covered crucible, or by mixing titanic oxide with one-sixth of its weight of charcoal and exposing to the strongest heat of an air-furnace. It is a dark-green, heavy, amorphous powder, having under the microscope the color and luster of iron. It dissolves in warm hydrochloric acid, with evolution of hydrogen, and, when heated in the air, burns with great splendor. Like tin, it forms two classes of compounds—the titanic, in which it is quadrivalent, and the titanous, in which it is trivalent. The spectroscopic shows that there is titanium in the sun.

¶ Titanium-oxide=Anatase, Brookite, Rutile.

titanium-green, s.

Chem.: A pigment produced by adding potassium ferrocyanide to titanic chloride. It is recommended as an innocuous substitute for Schweinfurt and other arsenical greens, but is inferior in color.

ti-tan-ô (1), *pref.* [Gr. *Titan* (genit. *Titanos*)=a Titan.] Of or pertaining to a Titan; hence, huge, monstrous.

ti-tan-ô (2), *pref.* [TITANIUM.] Containing, derived from, or resembling the metallic element titanium (q. v.).

ti-tan-ô-fêr'-rite, s. [Pref. *titano-* (2), and *fer-rite*.]

Min.: The same as MENACCANITE (q. v.).

ti-tan-ô-morph'-ite, s. [Pref. *titano-* (2); Gr. *morphê*=form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A white mineral, isomorphous with titanite (q. v.). Results from the alteration of rutile and menaccanite (q. v.), the grains or crystals of which it incloses. An analysis showed: Titanic acid, 74.32; lime, 25.27; protoxide of iron, a trace, which corresponds to the formula, $CaTi_2O_5$. Found in the hornblende schists of the Hohe Eule, Lampersdorf, Silesia.

ti-tăn'-ô-mÿs, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *mÿs*=a mouse.]

Palæont.: A genus of Lagomyidæ, from the French Miocene, differing chiefly from Lagomys in having one molar less in the lower jaw.

ti-tăn'-ô-phîs, subst. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *ophîs*=a snake.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Dinophis (q. v.).

ti-tan-ô-sâu'-rûs, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Atlantosaurus, the type-genus of the family Atlantosauridæ of Marsh's order Sauropoda (q. v.). In the family the ischia are directed downward, with expanded extremities meeting on the median line; anterior caudal vertebrae with lateral cavities. The species of the type-genus are gigantic Dinosaurians, but the least specialized forms of the sub-class, in some respects approaching Mesozoic Crocodiles. *Atlantosaurus montana*, from the Upper Jurassic of Colorado, according to Marsh, "is by far the largest land-animal yet discovered, its dimensions being greater than was supposed possible in an animal that lived and moved upon the land. It was some fifty or sixty feet in length, and, when erect, at least thirty feet in height. It doubtless fed upon the foliage of the mountain forests, portions of which are preserved with its remains."

ti-tan-ô-thêr'-î-um, s. [Pref. *titano-* (1), and Gr. *thêrion*=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: One of the names given to the remains of a group of animals of gigantic size from the Eocene and Miocene of the New World. The first known fragment was named Menodus by Pomel in 1849; more perfect remains have since been described by Leidy as Titanotherium and Megacerops, by Marsh as Brontotherium, and by Cope as Symborodon. Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 428) says that some of these appear to present generic modifications, but the synonymy is much confused. The head was large and much elongated, as in the Rhinoceros, but they had a pair of stout diverging osseous protuberances, like horn-cases, on the maxillaries in front of the orbits. Their molar teeth were of a simple palæotheroid type, and the incisors and canines were very much reduced. Their fore feet had four and their hind feet three short, stout toes.

ti-tan-ous, adj. [Eng. *titan(ium)*; *-ous*.] Pertaining to titanium.

titanous-chloride, s.

Chem.: Ti_2Cl_6 . Produced by the action of hydrogen on titanic chloride. It forms dark violet scales, having a strong luster, deliquesces in the air at ordinary temperature, and dissolves in water, forming a violet-red solution.

titanous-oxide, s.

Chem.: Ti_2O_3 . A black powder obtained by heating titanic oxide in hydrogen. It is almost insoluble in nitric and hydrochloric acids, but dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a violet-colored solution.

ti-tan-ûs, s. [Lat.=a Titan.]

Entom.: A genus of Prioninæ, with filiform antennæ. *Titanus gigas*, from Cayenne and the Amazons, is frequently eight inches long, exclusive of the antennæ.

tit'-bit, s. [TIDBIT.] A nice, delicious, or tender morsel.

"John pampered Esquire South with *titbits* till he grew wanton."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull.*

***tite, v. i.** [TIDE, v.] For *tideth*=happens.

***tit-er, v. i.** [O. Icel. *titra*.] To tell tales; to chatter.

***tit-er-er, *tit-er-ere, subst.** [TITER.] A chatterer.

***tit-er-ing, s.** [TITER.] Courtship.

tîth, a. [TIGHT.] Tight, nimble, brisk. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, iii. 5.)

tîth'-a-ble, tîthe'-a-ble, *tyth-a-ble, adj. [Eng. *tithe*; *-able*.] Subject or liable to the payment of tithes.

"There were farmers in the Vale of Clwyd renting rich pasture land which was only *titheable* to the extent of 6d. per acre."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

tîthe, *tethe, *tythe, s. & a. [A. S. *teóðha*=tenth (for *teondha*); *teóthing*=a tithing, a tithe, from *teôn*=ten (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The tenth part of anything; a tenth.

2. *Specif.*: A tenth of the annual produce of one's industry, or of wealth obtained from any source, given voluntarily or exacted by law, for the support of divine worship. Under the patriarchal dispensation, Abraham gave Melchizedek the tenth part of the spoil taken in battle from the Eastern kings (Gen. xiv. 20). Jacob at Bethel vowed to give tithes to Jehovah if he were divinely permitted to return to his father's tent in safety and prosperity (xxviii. 20-22). Tithes for the support of the Levites were an essential part of the Mosaic economy (Lev. xxvii. 30-33); they, on their part, were to pay tithes for the support of the High Priest (Num. xxviii. 21-28). It is probable that, in the Christian Church, tithes were first paid in imitation of the arrangements under the Jewish dispensation. Such tithes are first mentioned in a decree made in a synod held A. D. 786, wherein this payment in general is strongly enjoined. The next authentic mention of them is about the year 900, in the Anglo-Saxon laws, where this payment is not only enjoined, but a penalty added upon non-observance; and this law is seconded by the laws of Athelstan, about the year 930. Upon their first introduction, every man might give them to what priest he pleased, or might pay them into the hands of the bishop, for distribution by him. But, when dioceses were divided into parishes, the tithes of each were allotted to its own particular minister; first by common consent, or the appointments of lords of manors, and afterward by the written law of the land. The first step toward this result was taken by Innocent III., about 1200, who, in an epistle to the Archbishop of Canterbury, dated from the palace of the Lateran, enjoined the payment of tithes to the parsons of the respective parishes where every man inhabited. "This epistle," says Sir Edward Coke, "bound not the lay subjects of this realm; but, being reasonable and just, it was allowed of, and so became *lex terræ*." Tithes in England are of three sorts, personal, prædial, and mixed. [See extract.] They are also divided into great and small tithes. Great tithes consist of all species of corn and grain, hay and wood. Small tithes consist of prædial tithes of other kinds, together with mixed and personal tithes. Great tithes belong to the rector, and are hence called parsonage tithes; small tithes belong to the vicar, and are hence called vicarage tithes. Tithes have to a large extent been commuted into rent-charges, which are payable half-yearly, and are recoverable by distress and sale, like ordinary rents. Tithes are due either *de jure* or by custom; to the latter class belong all personal tithes. Exemption from tithes may be by composition, a *modus decimandi*, prescription, or Act of Parliament. A *modus decimandi* (commonly called simply a *modus*) was where there was by custom a particular manner of tithing allowed different from the general law of taking tithes in kind, such as a pecuniary compensation, as twopence an acre, or a compensation in work and labor, as that the parson should have only the twelfth cock of hay, and not the tenth, in consideration of the owner's making it for him. A prescription *de non decimando* was a claim to be entirely discharged of tithes, and to pay no compensation in lieu of them, whence have sprung all the lands which, being in lay hands, do at present claim to be tithe free; for, if a man can show his lands to have been immemorially discharged of tithes, this is a good prescription *de non decimando*.

"Tithes are a second series of incorporeal hereditament. They are defined to be the tenth part of the increase, yearly arising and renewing from the profits of lands, the stock upon lands, and the personal industry of the inhabitants; the first being usually called prædial, as of corn, hops, and wood; the second mixed, as of wool, milk, pigs, &c., natural products, nurtured in part by the care of man; the third personal, as of manual occupations, trades, fisheries, and the like."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

¶ Under Brigham Young the Mormons instituted a tithing system by which every member and adherent of that body paid into the treasury ten per cent. of his income. Out of the fund so contributed the famous Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City was built.

3. A very small part in proportion.

"The *tithe* of a hair was never lost in my house before."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 3.*

B. As adj.: Tenth.

"Every *tithe* soul 'mongst many thousand dismes."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

¶ *Commutation of tithes*: The conversion of tithes into a rent-charge payable in money and chargeable on the land.

tithe-commissioner, s. One of a board of commissioners appointed by government for arranging propositions for commuting or compounding tithes. (*Eng.*)

tithe-free, adj. Exempt from the payment of tithes.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre. unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

tithe-gatherer, s. One who collects tithes.

***tithe-pig, subst.** One pig out of ten given to the priest as a church-rate.

"And sometimes comes she with a *tithe-pig's* tail,
Tickling a parson's nose as 'a lies-asleep."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

***tithe-proctor, s.** A levier or collector of tithes or church-rates, formerly employed by the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland to assess and collect the tithes on farmers' and cottagers' crops.

***tithē, *tythe, v. t. & i.** [A. S. *teóðhian*.] [TITH, *subst.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To exact tithes from; to levy a tenth part on.

"Ye *tithe* the mint and rue and all manner of herbs,"—*Take xi*, 42.

2. To pay tithes on; to pay the tenth part of.

"Military spoil, and the prey gotten in war, is also *tythable*, for Abraham *tythed* it to Melchizedek."—*Spelman: Of Tythes*, ch. xvi.

B. Intrans.: To pay tithes.

"For lambe, pig, and calf, and for other the like,
Tithe so as thy cattle the lord do not strike."
Tusser: Husbandry.

***tithē-læss, a.** [Eng. *tithe*, s.; -less.] The same as TITHE-FREE (q. v.).

tith-ēr, pron. [See def.] The other. (*Scotch.*)

tith-ēr, s. [Eng. *tith(e)*; -er.] One who collects tithes.

"Thus far *tithers* themselves have contributed to their own confutation."—*Milton: Likeliest Means to Remove Hirelings*.

tith-ing, *teth-ing, s. & a. [A. S. *teóðhung*.] [TITHE, s.]

A. Assubstantive:

*1. A tithe, a tenth.

"Ther *tithing* and ther offering bothe
Thy clemith by possession."
Chaucer (?) : Plowman's Tale.

*2. The act of taking or levying tithes.

"When I come to the *tithing* of them, I will *tithe* them one with another, and will make an Irishman the *tithing-man*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

3. A decennary; a number or company of ten householders, who, dwelling near each other, were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behavior of each other. The institution has long ceased, but the name and division are still retained in many parts of England.

"The civil division of the territory of England is into counties, of those counties into hundreds, of those hundreds into *tithings* or towns."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the payment or levying of tithes.

"An elaborate *tithing* system prevails throughout the territory of Utah."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tithing-man, s.

*1. *Eng. Law:* The chief man of a tithing; the person who presided over the tithing.

"The *tithing-men* of the neighboring parishes were busied in setting up gibbets and providing chains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*2. A peace-officer; an under-constable.

3. A parish officer in New England, annually elected to preserve good order in the church during divine service, and to make complaint of any disorderly conduct.

tithing-house, s. A house or building in which tithes paid in kind are stored.

"The laborer who is unable to bring the tenth part of his wages to the *tithing-house* is allowed to go to work there and saw logs or bind faggots or shuck corn until his dues are settled."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***tithing-penny, s.**

Eng. Law: A small sum paid to the sheriff by each tithing, &c., for the charge of keeping courts.

tithing-time, s. The time of paying or exacting tithes.

"But oh! it cuts him like a sithe,
When *tithing-time* comes near."
Couper: Yearly Distress.

***tith-ing, *tyth-ing, s.** [TIDING.] Tidings.

"Of Ingland & of Flandres brouht men him *tithing*,
How kyng Harald chaced his moder of lond."
Robert de Brunne, p. 53.

***tith-lý, adv.** [Eng. *tith*; -ly.] Tightly, nimbly, briskly.

tī-thō-nī-a, s. [Named by Desfontaines from the color of its flower, which resembles Aurora (the Morning, Dawn), whose husband was Tithonus.]

Bot.: A genus of Coreopsideæ. *Tithonia tagetiflora* is the Marigold flower, introduced into gardens from Vera Cruz in 1818, and since cultivated for its beauty.

Tī-thō-nī-an, a. [TITHONIA.]

Geol.: A term applied to an extensive series of rocks in the west of France, the Alps, the Carpathians, Northern Italy, and the Apennines, filling the gap between the Neocomian and the Oolite. Prof. Judd thinks that it may have been of the same age as part of the Wealden. The geologists of France assign it to the lower part of the Cretaceous system, those of Austria to the Upper Jurassic.

***tī-thōn-ic, a.** [From Gr. *Tithōnos*, the consort of Aurora.] Pertaining to or denoting those rays of light which produce chemical effects; actinic.

***tī-thōn-ic-i-ty, s.** [Eng. *tithonic*; -ity.] A term applied to that property of light by which it produces chemical effects; now termed actinism (q. v.).

tī-thō-nōm-ē-tēr, subst. [Eng. *tithon(ic)*, and *meter*.] An instrument for noting the tithonic or chemical effect of the rays of light.

tī-thōn-ō-type, s. [Eng. *tithon(ic)*, and *type*.]

Photog.: A process in which a cast is obtained from an original phototype-plate.

tith-ý-mall, subst. [Lat. *tithymalus*; Gr. *tithymalos*, *tithymallos*=a spurge.]

Bot.: Spurge; the genus *Euphorbia* (q. v.).

tīt-īl-lāte, v. i. & t. [Lat. *titillatus*, pa. par. of *titillo*=to tickle.]

A. Intrans.: To tickle; to cause a tickling sensation.

"The gnomes direct, to every atom just
The pungent grains of *titillating* dust."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 84.

B. Transitive:

1. *Lit.:* To tickle.

"The landlady, assisted by a chambermaid, proceeded to vinegar the forehead, beat the hands, *titillate* the nose, and unlace the stays of the spinster aunt, and to administer such other restoratives as are usually applied by compassionate females to ladies who are endeavoring to ferment themselves into hysterics."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* To excite.

"It is foolish . . . to *titillate* in ourselves the fiber of superstition."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 7.

tīt-īl-lā-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *titillationem*, accus. of *titillatio*, from *titillatus*, pa. par. of *titillo*=to tickle.]

1. The act of tickling.

"Tickling also causeth laughter; the cause may be the emission of the spirits, and so of the breath, by a flight from *titillation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 766.

2. The state of being tickled; a tickling sensation.

"A nerve moderately stretched yields a pleasing *titillation*, when almost ready to break it gives anguish."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

3. Any slight pleasure; the state of being tickled or pleased.

"No need for that sort of stimulus which wastes itself in mere *titillation*."—*Blackie: Self-culture*, p. 68.

tīt-īl-lā-tive, adj. [English *titillat(e)*; -ive.] Tending or having the power to titillate or tickle.

"I must not here omit one publick tickler of great eminency, and whose *titillative* faculty must be allowed to be singly confined to the ear; I mean the great Signior Farinelli."—*Chesterfield: Fog's Journal*, No. 377.

tīt-ī-vāte, tīt-ti-vāte, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To make tidy or spruce; to dress up; to set in order. (*Collog.*)

tīt-lark, s. [Eng. *tit*, and *lark*. The editor of *Yarrell's British Birds* (ed. 4th, i. 333, note) suggests that the first syllable of this word and of *titmouse* is possibly cognate with Gr. *titis*=a small chirping bird.]

Ornithology: A popular name for any species of the genus *Anthus*; specif., *Anthus pratensis*, the Meadow-pipit, the smallest and commonest species of the genus. It is about six inches long; dark olive-brown, with a wash of green on the upper parts; wings very dark brown, sprinkled with white; tail brown; under-surface brownish-white, with pale rust-red tinge on the breast of the male. In the autumn the olive-green on the back becomes more conspicuous, and the under-surface is tinged with yellow. The note is rather a plaintive "cheep" than a true song. It nests on the ground, usually in a tuft of grass, and lays four to six dark-brown eggs, freely speckled with reddish-brown.

tī-tle, *ty-tle, s. [O. Fr. *title*; Fr. *titre*, from Lat. *titulum*, accus. of *titulus*=a superscription on a tomb, altar, &c.; a title of honor; Sp. & Port. *titulo*; Ital. *titolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. An inscription or superscription set over or on anything.

"And Pilat wroote a *title* and sette on the cross, and it was written Jesus of Nazareth king of Jewis."—*Wycliffe: John xix*.

*2. An inscription put over anything as a name by which it is known or distinguished.

"Tell me once more what *title* thou [a casket] dost bear."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 9

3. An appellation; a name.

"The ranking of things into species, which is nothing but sorting them under several *titles*, is done by us according to the ideas that we have of them."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

4. An appellation of dignity, distinction, or pre-eminence given to persons; as, *titles* of honor, which are words or phrases belonging to certain persons as their right in consequence of certain dignities being inherent in them or conferred upon them; as, Emperor, King, Czar, Prince, &c. In this country there are no titles of distinction save those of professional men, which are conferred by authorized institutions as rewards for distinguished merit. Titles of nobility, conferred by any foreign power upon any officer or employé of the United States government, are prohibited by the Constitution, and any foreigner who may hold a title of nobility must, on becoming a citizen of this country, renounce formally all pretensions to such distinction. Various offices of dignity and trust carry with them certain forms of address, but these forms of address pertain to the offices alone, and the holders of these offices have no claims to the prescribed form of address after their terms of service have expired. The President, governors of States, and ministers to foreign nations are addressed, and spoken of, as *your or his* "Excellency," save in the case of speaking to the President, who should be addressed as "Mr. President." The Vice-President, members of the Cabinet and members of Congress, heads of departments, assistant secretaries, comptrollers and auditors of Treasury, clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, State Senators, law judges, mayors of cities, &c., are entitled "Honorable" and formally addressed as "Your Honor." Military, naval, ecclesiastical and other professional dignities are distinguished by the titles common to the English-speaking peoples of the world. The five orders of nobility in England are distinguished by the titles of Duke, Marquis, Earl, Viscount, and Baron. [See these words.] The dignity of Baronet is distinguished by that word placed after the name and surname of the holder of the dignity, and also by the title of Sir prefixed to the name. This title, like that of the peers, is hereditary. The dignity of knighthood, which is not hereditary, is distinguished by the title of Sir prefixed to the name and surname of the holder. Ecclesiastical dignities carry with them the right to certain titles of honor, besides the phrases by which the dignities themselves are designated; thus, an archbishop is styled His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —; a bishop, The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of —. All persons admitted to the clerical order are entitled to the title of Reverend. Members of the Privy Council are entitled to be styled Right Honorable. Certain municipal offices have also titles attached to them; as, The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London, The Right Honorable the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, &c.; certain legal offices also carry with them the right to certain titles, and the children of peers are also entitled by courtesy to certain terms of distinction.

"To me what is *title*?—the phantom of power;
To me what is fashion?—I seek but renown."
Byron: To the Rev. J. T. Becher.

*5. A claim, a right.

"Make claim and *title* to the crown of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*6. Property; possession, as founding a right.

"To guard a *title* that was rich before."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

7. The inscription in the beginning of a book, containing the subject of the work, and usually the names of the author and publisher, date, &c.; a title-page.

8. A particular section or division of a subject, as of a law, a book, or the like; especially a section or chapter of a law-book. (*Bouvier.*)

II Technically:

1. *Ecclesiology and Church History:*

(1) A condition precedent to, or a claim in favor of, ordination, such as a sphere of parochial or other spiritual work, always required by a bishop, except in certain specified cases, which are specified in Canon 33 of the Anglican Church. In the Roman Church the title formerly required from every ordinand was that of a benefice (*titulus beneficii*), i. e., he was bound to show that he had been nominated to a benefice whose revenues were sufficient for his decent maintenance. The Council of Trent (1545-63) added two other titles (1) of patrimony (*titulus patrimonii*), where the ordinand had sufficient private property to maintain him respectably, and (2) of pension (*titulus pensionis*), where some solvent person or persons bound themselves to provide for the cleric about to be ordained. The vow

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çoll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -șion = șhũn; -tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

of evangelical poverty (*titulus paupertatis*) in a religious order is a valid title; and the students of Propaganda and certain other Colleges, and candidates for holy orders in missionary countries, have a title from the mission for which they are ordained or the seminary in which they were educated (*titulus missionis vel seminarii*). The acceptance of this last title imposes on the bishop the responsibility of providing for the support of the ordained, should he become incapable of discharging his functions.

(2) A titular church (q. v.), or the district or parish assigned to it. (*Eng. & Roman Cath. Churches.*)

"Fifty [cardinals] described as priests, holding a corresponding number of *Titles* or parishes in Rome."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 113.

2. Law:

(1) Property or right of ownership, or the sources of such right, or the facts and events which are the means whereby property is acquired; a party's right to the enjoyment of lands or goods, or the means whereby such right has accrued, and by which it is evidenced.

"No *title* was considered as more perfect than that of the Russells to Woburn, given by Henry the Eighth to the first Earl of Bedford."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xliii.

(2) The instrument or instruments which are evidence of a right.

(3) A heading or indorsement; as, the *title* of an Act of Congress.

† 1. *Bastard-title*: [BASTARD, B. II. 2. (a).]

† 2. *Half-title*:

Printing:

(1) The short title generally occupying the top part of the first page of text in a book.

(2) A bastard-title. (*Eng.*)

3. *Passive-title*: [PASSIVE.]

4. *Running-title*:

Print.: The title at the head of a page, and consisting of the name of the book or the subject of the page.

title-deed, s.

Law: An instrument evidencing a man's right or title to property.

**title-leaf*, s. A title-page (q. v.).

"Yea, this man's brow, like to a *title-leaf*,
Foretells the nature of a tragic volume."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

title-page, s. The page of a book which contains the title. [TITLE, s., i. 7.]

"The book of all the world that charm'd me most
Was,—well-a-day, the *title-page* was lost."
Cowper: Hope, 428.

title-rôle, s.

Theat.: The character or part in a play which gives its name to the play; as that of *Hamlet* in the play of that name.

**title-scroll*, s. A scroll showing titles, as of a nobleman or great family.

tī'-tle, v. t. [TITLE, s.]

1. To entitle, to name.

"That sober race of men, whose lives
Religious *titled* them the sons of God."
Milton: P. L., xi. 622.

*2. To set down by name.

"Insomuch that some of the self same commissioners found of their own wives, *titled* among the rest."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (1536.)

tī'-tled (le as ēl), a. [Eng. *titl(e)*, s.; -ed.] Having or bearing a title, especially one of nobility.

"The poorest tenant of the Libyan wild,
Whose life is pure, whose thoughts are undefil'd,
In *titled* ranks may claim the first degree."
Faukes: Menander; Fragments.

tī'-tle-lēss, *tī'-tel-es, a. [Eng. *title*, s.; -less.] Having no title or name.

"He was a kind of nothing, *titleless*,
Till he had forg'd himself a name i' th' fire
Of burning Rome." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 1.

tīt'-lēr, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A large truncated cone of refined sugar.

tīt'-līng, s. [Eng. *tit*; dim. suff. -ling.]

1. *Comm.*: A name formerly given in the custom-house to stockfish. (*Simmonds.*)

2. *Ornithology*: *Anthus pratensis*, called also the Meadow-titling or Meadow-pipit. [TIT-LARK.]

"Among the local names of the present species, *Titling*, Moss-cheeper, Ling-bird, Teetick, may be mentioned."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 575. (Note.)

tīt'-mōuse (pl. tīt'-mīce), *tīt'-tŷ-mōuse, s. [Eng. *tit*, and A. S. *mase*=a titmouse; Dutch *mees*; Ger. *meise*.] (See extract.)

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the sub-family Parinae (q. v.). They are remarkable for the boldly defined color of their plumage and their quick, irregular movements, running rapidly along branches in quest of insects, and often clinging thereto with their back downward. They feed not only on insects, but on grain and seeds, and not

unfrequently kill young and sickly birds with strokes of their stout, strong bill. They are very pugnacious, and the hens show great courage in defense of their nests. The young are fed chiefly on caterpillars, and a pair of Blue Tits have been observed to carry a caterpillar to their nest, on an average, every two minutes, during the greater part of the day, so that these birds must be extremely serviceable in preventing the increase of noxious insects. The Chickadee, so named from its note, is the black-cap titmouse (*Parus atricapillus*) of North America. Seven species are well known in Europe; but one, the Crested Titmouse (*Parus cristatus*), is only an accidental visitor. The Great Titmouse (*P. major*) is about six inches long; head and throat black, cheeks white; back, breast, and sides yellowish, wings and tail grayish. The Blue Titmouse (*P. caeruleus*), which is so called from the bluish tinge in its plumage, and the Coal Titmouse (*P. ater*), named from its black head and neck, are the commonest British species; the others are the Longtailed Titmouse (*Acredula caudata*, † *Parus caudatus*), the Marsh Titmouse (*P. palustris*), and the Bearded Titmouse (*Panurus biarmicus*), or Reedling (q. v.).

"It may be . . . doubted whether the plural of *Titmouse* should be *Titmice*, as the custom has it, but the Editor has not the courage to use *Titmouses*, though he believes he has heard East Anglians say *Titmouses*."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 490. (Note.)

tī'-träte, v. t. [Fr. *titre*=standard of fineness.]

Chemistry: To submit to the action or process of titration (q. v.).

tī'-trā'-tion, s. [TITRATE.]

Chem.: The process of estimating the amount of an element or compound contained in a solution, by the addition to it of a known quantity of another chemical capable of reacting upon it. The end of the process is determined by the complete precipitation of the compound, or by the discharge and production of some definite color in the mixed solutions. [ANALYSIS, II.]

tīt'-tēr, v. i. [Of imitative origin.] To laugh with restraint; to laugh with the tongue striking against the roof of the mouth.

"Thus Sal, with tears in either eye;
While victor Ned sat *tittering* by."
Shenstone: To a Friend.

tīt'-tēr (1), s. [TITTER, v.] A restrained laugh.

"The half-suppressed *titter* of two very young persons in a corner was responded to by a general laugh."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1878, p. 713.

*tīt'-tēr (2), s. [Prob. connected with *tare*, s.] A noisome weed among corn. Probably *Vicia hirsuta*.

"From wheat go and rake out the *titters* or tine;
If ear be not forth, it will rise again fine."
Tusser: Husbandry.

tīt'-tēr (3), s. [TETTER.]

*tīt'-tēr-ä'-tion, s. [Eng. *titter*, v.; -ation.] A fit of tittering or laughing.

tīt'-tēr-ēl, s. [For etym. see extract.]

Ornithology: *Numenius phaeopus*, the Whimbrel (q. v.).

"They may always be distinguished from other species by the cry, resembling in sound the word *titterel*, the provincial name applied to them in Sussex."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 693.

tīt'-tēr-tōt-tēr, v. i. [A redup. of *totter* (q. v.).] To see-saw.

tīt'-tēr-tōt-tēr, adv. [TITTERTOTTER, v.] In an unsteady manner; with a sway.

tīt'-tle, s. [See def.]

1. The infantine and endearing manner of pronouncing sister. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' her auld-growing *tittie*, auntie Meg, in the Gal-owgate of Glasgow."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

2. The infantine pronunciation of *teat*; generally used by a nursing baby that is just learning to talk.

*tīt'-tī-mōuse, subst. [See def.] The titmouse (q. v.).

"The ringdove, redbreast, and the *tittimouse*."
Taylor, the Waterpoet.

tīt'-tī-väte, v. t. [TITIVATE.]

tīt'-tle, *tīt'-el, *tīt'-il, s. [O. Fr. *title*=a title, from Lat. *titulus*; Sp. *tilde*; Port. *til*=a stroke over a letter, as an accent. *Title* and *title* are thus doublets.] A small particle, a jot, a minute part, an iota.

"Who themselves disdaining
To approach thy tables, give thee in command
What, to the smallest *titlle*, thou shalt say."
Milton: P. R., i. 450.

tīt'-tle, v. i. [A variant of *tattle* (q. v.).] To prate, to chatter.

titlle-tattle, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. Idle talk or chatter; trifling talk; empty prattle.

2. An idle chatterer or gossip.

"Impertinent *titlle-tattles*, who have no other variety in their discourse than that of talking slower or faster."—*Tatler*, No. 157.

B. As adj.: Gossiping, chattering.

titlle-tattle, v. i. To tattle, to gossip.

"You must be *titlle-tattling* before all our guests."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

tīt'-tle-bät, s. [See def.] A variant or corruption of Stickleback (q. v.).

"There sat the man who had agitated the scientific world with his Theory of *Tittebats*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. i.

*tīt'-u-bäte, v. i. [Lat. *titubatum*, sup. of *titubo*=to stumble.]

1. To stumble, to trip, to stagger.

"But what became of this *titubating*, this towering mountain of snow?"—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 59.

2. To rock or roll, as a curved body on a plane.

tīt'-u-bä'-tion, s. [TITUBATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of stumbling.

2. The act or state of rolling or rocking, as a curved body on a plane.

II. Pathology: Perpetual change of position or fidgetiness. It is a frequent symptom in diseases which are characterized by nervous irritation.

tīt'-u-lar, a. & s. [French *titulaire*, from O. Fr. *title*=a title (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *titular*; Ital. *titulare*.]

A. As adj.: Being such or such by title or name only; nominal; having the title to an office or dignity without discharging the duties of it; having or conferring the title only.

"To convince us that he is not a mere *titular* deity."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

B. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One who holds the title of an office without the real power or authority belonging to it.

"A small advocate who has become the *titular* of a portfolio."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

II. Ecclesiastical Law:

1. Eng.: One who may lawfully enjoy a benefice without performing its duties.

2. Roman: A patron saint.

III. Scots Law:

Titulars of the tithes: The titulars or patrons to whose tithes or tenth part of the produce of land, formerly claimed by the clergy, had been gifted by the crown, into whose hands the same fell at the Reformation. They are called in Scotland Titulars or Lords of Erection.

titular-bishop, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: (See extract.)

"The political condition of the eastern and southern shores of the Mediterranean has for some time been such as to allow of the existence of flourishing Christian communities in many places where formerly Mussulman bigotry would have rendered it impossible. These countries are no longer 'partes infidelium,' in the full sense of the words. His Holiness Leo XIII. has therefore, by a recent decision, substituted the phrase *Titular Bishop* for Bishop in Partibus Infidelium."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 797.

titular-church, s.

Eccles.: A name given to the parish-churches of Rome, as distinct from the patriarchal churches, which belonged to the Pope, and from the oratories. Each titular church was under a cardinal priest, had a district assigned to it, and a font for baptism in case of necessity.

*tīt'-u-lar'-i-tŷ, subst. [Eng. *titular*; -ity.] The quality or state of being titular.

"Julius, Augustus, and Tiberius, with great humility, received the name of Imperator; but their successors retain the same even in its *titularity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

tīt'-u-lar-lŷ, adv. [English *titular*; -ly.] In a titular manner; by title only; nominally only.

"The church representative is a regular council; not *titularly* so, as the conventicle of Trent."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Caesar*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

tīt'-u-lar-ŷ, a. & s. [TITULAR.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting in a title; bearing a title; titular.

"The king seemed to boast much of this *titulary* honor bestowed upon him so solemnly by the pope and cardinals."—*Strype: Eccles. Memoirs; Henry VIII.* (an. 1521).

2. Pertaining to or proceeding from a title.

"William the Conqueror, howsoever he used the power of a conqueror to reward his Normans, yet mixed it with a *titulary* pretence, grounded upon the Confessor's will."—*Bacon*.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whä', fä'l, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sən; mūte. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As subst.: A titular (q. v.).

"The persons deputed for the celebration of these masses were neither *titularies* nor perpetual curates."—*Auliffe: Parergon*.

***tīt'-ūled, adj.** [Lat. *titulus*=a title.] Having a title; entitled.

tīt'-ūp-plīng, adj. [Etym. doubtful.] Restless, lively; full of spirit. (*Scotch*.)

"The 'Dear me's' and 'Oh laa's' of the *titupping* nurses."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiii.

tīt'-ūp-pŷ, adj. [TITUPPING.] Unsubstantial; loosely put together; shaky. (*Prov.*)

"Did you ever see such a little *tituppy* thing in your life?"—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. ix.

Tī'-tūs, s. [Lat., a common Roman prænomen, the most distinguished of those who bore it being the Emperor Titus; Gr. *Titos*.]

Script. Biog.: A companion of St. Paul, though not mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles. He seems to have been converted by the apostle (Tit. i. 4), probably at Antioch A. D. 50 or 51, and in the same year accompanied him to Jerusalem, and was present at that first council which recognized Gentile converts as part of the Church, and exempted them from the burden of the Mosaic ritual (cf. Acts xv. 1-35 with Gal. ii. 1-3). Paul soon afterward practically carried out the liberty thus accorded by refusing to require Titus, who by birth was a Greek, to be circumcised (Gal. ii. 3-5). Titus was subsequently with Paul at Ephesus (A. D. 56), whence the former was sent on a special mission to the Corinthians, perhaps carrying with him Paul's second epistle to that Church (2 Cor. viii. 6, 22, 23, xii. 18). When Titus returned (A. D. 57) he found the Apostle in Macedonia (2 Cor. vii. 5-6, 13-15). Subsequently (probably A. D. 65 or 66) he was left in Crete to arrange the affairs of the Church and "ordain elders in every city" (Tit. i. 5). Returning thence to Rome he was dispatched by Paul (A. D. 66 or 67) to Dalmatia (2 Tim. iv. 10). According to tradition Titus returned to his work in Crete, and died a natural death at an advanced age.

¶ *The Epistle of Paul to Titus*:

New Testament Canon: The third of St. Paul's pastoral epistles. It was written to give Titus directions respecting the organization of the Cretan Church. After an introduction (i. 1-5), the Apostle lays down the qualifications of a scriptural bishop (6-9), gives a warning against Judaizers and other false teachers (i. 10-16), affords directions as to the special duties of aged men and women, young men and women, servants (slaves) (ii. 1-15), and subjects (iii. 1), and on social duties (iii. 2), the whole interspersed with evangelical doctrine and precept (ii. 7-8, 11-15; iii. 3-9). He concludes by instructing Titus how to deal with heretics, and asking him to come to Nicopolis (in Epirus?), where he (Paul) hopes to winter, and sends salutations (10-15). There is a considerable resemblance between some passages in Titus and others in the Epistles to Timothy. The external evidence in favor of the Epistle to Titus is somewhat stronger than for those to Timothy. The three together are called the Pastoral Epistles.

tī'-vēr, s. [A. S. *teāfor*=a reddish tint or color.] A kind of ocher used for marking sheep.

tī'-vēr, v. t. [TIVER, s.] To mark with tiver, as sheep, for different purposes.

tīv'-ō-lī, s. [See definition.] A common name in this country for various kinds of pleasure resorts. Named from the town of Tivoli, in Italy, 17 miles E. N. E. of Rome, on the slope of Monte Ripoli, one of the Apennines. It was anciently called Tibur and was noted for its paintings, antiquities, fountains, palaces and gardens, which made it one of the finest places in Italy. The cataraacts of the river Terevone here have formed vaults in the rocks in which the Sibyl Tiburs or Albunea is said to have lodged, and there are still some remains of a little temple said to have been dedicated to this Sibyl.

tīv'-ŷ, adv. [A contraction of *tantivy* (q. v.).] With great speed. (A huntsman's word.)

"In a bright moonshine while winds whistle loud,
Tivy, tivy, tivy, we mount and we fly."
Dryden: Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

tīz'-rī, s. [TISRI.]

tīz'-zeŷ, tīz'-zī, s. [A corrupt. of *tester* (q. v.).] A sixpence. (*Slang*.)

"Will show you all that is worth seeing . . . for a *tizzy*."—*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. v., ch. i.

T'-jōint, s. [See def.] The union of one pipe or plate rectangularly with another, resembling the letter T.

tmē'-sīs, s. [Gr., from *temnō*=to cut.]

Gram.: A figure by which a compound word is separated into two parts, and one or more words inserted between the parts; as, "Of whom *be* thou *ware* also" (2 Tim. iv. 15), for "Of whom *beware* thou also." It frequently occurs in poetry with *whosoever* and *whatsoever*, &c.

tmē'-sī-stēr'-nī, s. pl. [Lat., from Gr. *tmēsis*=a cutting, and *sternon*=the breast.]

Entom.: A group of Australian Beetles, subfamily Lamiinæ. They have oblique foreheads like the Cerambycinæ.

tō, prep. & adv. [A. S. *to* (prep.); cogn. with Dut. *toe*; O. H. Ger. *za, ze, zi, zwo*; M. H. Ger. *zuo, ze*; Ger. *zu*; Goth. *du*; Russ. *do*. Cf. also O. Irish *do*=to; O. Welsh *di*. The A. S. *to* was also used as the sign of the gerund, as distinct from the infinitive mood. It is now the distinctive sign of the infinitive mood, the gerundial use being lost. *To* and *too* are doublets.]

A. As preposition:

1. Used to denote motion toward a place, person, or thing; to indicate direction toward a place, person, thing, goal, state, or condition. It is generally interchangeable with *unto* or *toward*, but frequently expresses more than the latter, in that it may denote arrival at the place or end stated.

"To her straight goes he."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 264.

2. Used to denote motion toward a work to be done or a question to be treated.

"So! to your pleasures."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

3. Used to indicate a point or limit reached in space, time, or degree; as far as; no less than; excluding all omission or exception. (Frequently preceded by *up*.)

"Skipped from sixteen years to sixty."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

4. Used to indicate anything capable of being regarded as a limit to movement or action; denoting destination, aim, design, purpose, or end; for.

"Wherefore was I to this keen mockery born?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

5. Used to indicate a result or effect produced; denoting an end, result, or consequence.

"I shall laugh myself to death."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

6. Used to denote direction, tendency, and application; toward.

"My zeal to Valentine is cold."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

7. Used to denote addition; accumulation.

"Seek happy nights to happy days."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

8. Used to denote junction or union.

"She bound him to her breast."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 812.

9. Used to denote comparison, proportion, or measure; in comparison of; as compared with.

"I to the world am like a drop of water."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

10. Hence used in expressing ratios or proportions; as, Three is to six as four is to eight. (Expressed in symbols, 3 : 6 :: 4 : 8.)

11. Used to denote opposition or contrast generally.

"Face to face, and frowning brow to brow."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

¶ Here may be classed such phrases as, *to one's face*, *to his teeth*=in presence and defiance of.

"Weep'st thou for him to my face?"

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

12. Hence its use in betting phrases.

"My dukedom to a beggarly denier."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

13. In proportion to; according to; up to.

"The Greeks are strong and skillful to their strength."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

*14. Used to denote accord, adaptation, or agreement; in congruity or harmony with.

"This is right to that [saying] of Horace."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, ii. 1.

15. Used to denote correspondence, simultaneousness, or accompaniment.

"She dances to her lays."

Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Prol.)

16. In the place of; as a substitute for; in the character, position, or quality of; as.

"Tunis was never graced before with such a paragon to their queen."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

17. Used to denote relation; concerning; as to.

"Few words, but, to effect, more than all yet."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

*18. It is sometimes used without any sense of motion for near; by.

"It would unclog my heart

Of what lies heavy to it."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

19. It is used in a variety of cases to supply the place of the dative in other languages, connecting transitive verbs with their indirect or distant

objects, and adjectives, nouns, and neuter or passive verbs with a following noun which limits their action; as, What is that to me? To drink a health to a person.

"Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them."—1 Tim. iv. 15.

20. After adjectives it denotes the person or thing with respect to which, or on whose interest a quality is shown or perceived.

"Invisible to every eye-ball."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

21. After substantives it denotes the state of being appertinent; of. [See extract under Throat, s., i. 2. (1).]

22. As regards, toward; especially after adjectives expressing obedience, disobedience, or the like.

"If thou dost find him tractable to us."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

23. A common vulgarism for *at* or *in* (a place); as, He was to home all day.

24. Used as the sign of the infinitive mood, or governing the gerundial infinitive or gerund. In the English of the First Period *to* was only used before the dative or gerundial infinitive; in the beginning of the thirteenth century it began to be used before the ordinary infinitive. The simple infinitive with *to* appears in such sentences as, Tell him to go. *To* is generally omitted before the infinitive, after the auxiliary verbs *do, can, may, must, will, shall* (with their past tenses), as well as after such verbs as *bid, dare, need, make, see, hear, feel, let, observe, behold, have* (as in, I would have you know), and *know*. For *to* was commonly used before the gerundial infinitive to denote purpose or design; as, "What went ye out for to see?" (Matt. xi. 9); but it is now only used by the vulgar. *To* with the gerundial infinitive often comes (1) after an adjective; as quick to hear, slow to speak; (2) after the substantive verb to denote futurity; (3) after *have*, denoting necessity or duty: as, I have to go. *To* is also employed with the infinitive as a verbal noun in such a sentence as: To see is to believe=Seeing is believing. *To* was often omitted before the infinitive where we should now use it:

"How long within this wood intend you stay?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

i. e. to stay. It was also inserted where we should now omit it.

"They would not have you to stir forth."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

It is now often used in colloquial language without an infinitive to supply the place of an infinitive already mentioned: as, He bade me go with him, but I did not wish to.

B. As adverb:

*1. Forward, onward, on.

"To, Achilles, to, Ajax, to!"

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 1.

2. Used to denote motion toward a thing for the purpose of laying hold of it; particularly applied to food.

"I will stand to and feed."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

3. Used to denote junction, union, or the closing of something open or separated.

"Clap to the doors."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

*4. Used to denote an aim proposed in doing something.

5. In a certain direction or place; as, To heave to.

¶ For the meanings of such phrases as *To boot*, *to come to*, *go to*, &c., see the main words.

¶ 1. *To and again*: To and fro.

2. *To and fro*.

(1) *As adv.*: Forward and backward; up and down.

(2) *As substantive*:

(a) The bandying of a question backward and forward; discussion.

"There was much to and fro."—*Bale: Vocacyon*.

(b) A walking backward and forward.

(3) *As adj.*: Backward or forward; as, to and fro motion.

to-be, s. The future and what it will bring with it; futurity.

"Through all the secular to-be."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, xl. 23.

†**to-come, s.** The future; futurity.

"And all the rich to-come

Reels, as the golden autumn woodland reels,"

Tennyson: Princess, vii. 336.

to-do, s. Ado, bustle, commotion. (*Colloq.*)

"The next day there was another visit to Doctors' Commons, and a great to-do with an attesting ostler, who, being inebriated, declined swearing anything but profane oaths."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lv.

to-fall, s.

*1. Decline, setting.

2. A shed or building annexed to the wall of a larger one, the roof of which is formed in a single slope with the top resting against the wall of the principal building.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = r. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

çion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, dçł.

to-name, *s.* A name added to another name; a name given in addition to the Christian and surname of a person to distinguish him from others of the same name; a nickname (q. v.). Such to-names are frequent where families continually intermarry, and where, consequently, the same name is common to several individuals. To-names are common, especially among the fisher population on the east coast of Scotland, and in Wales.

tô-(1), *pref.* [A. S. *tô*- (pref.); cogn. with Old Fries. *to*-, *te*-; O. H. Ger. *zar*-, *zer*-, *za*-, *ze*-, *zi*-; Ger. *zer*-.] A particle formerly used in composition with verbs, participles, or adjectives, with the force of *asunder*, in *twain*, or *pieces*, or with an augmentative force; entirely, quite, altogether. [ALL-TO.]

***to-bete**, *v. t.* To beat severely.

***to-break**, ***to-breke**, *v. t. or i.* To break to pieces. (William of Palerne, 3,236.)

***to-breste**, *v. t. or i.* To burst to pieces.

***to-hew**, *v. t.* To hew or cut to pieces.

***to-pinch**, *v. t.* To pinch severely.

"Fairy-like *to-pinch* the unclean knight."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 4.

***to-rent**, *adj.* Rent asunder. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 8.)

***to-torne**, *a.* Torn to pieces. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 10.)

***to-worne**, *adj.* Worn out. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. ix. 10.)

tô-(2), *pref.* [A. S. *to*=for, as in *to'dæge*=for the day, *to-day*; *to morgen*=for the morn, *to-morrow*.]

to-day, *s. & adv.*

A. As subst.: The present day; as, *To-day* is Friday.

B. As adv.: On this day; as, They left *to-day*.

to-morrow, ***to-morwe**, ***to-morow**, *s. & adv.*

A. As subst.: The day after the present.

"A man he seems of cheerful yesterdays
And confident *to-morrows*."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

B. As adv.: On or in the day after the present.

"Than helpe me, lord, *to-morwe* in my bataille."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,402.

¶ *To-morrow come never*: On a day which will never arrive; never.

to-night, *s. & adv.*

A. As subst.: The present or the coming night.

B. As adverb.:

1. On or in the coming night.

"For Seyd, the Pacha, makes a feast *to-night*:
A feast for promised triumph yet to come."
Byron: *Corsair*, i. 1.

*2. Last night. (Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 5.)

***to-year**, ***to-yere**, *adv.* This year. (Prompt. Parv.)

tōad, ***tade**, ***tode**, ***toode**, *subst.* [A. S. *tādige*, *tādīe*, a word of unknown origin.] [TADPOLE.]

Zoöl.: The popular name of any species of the family Bufonidae (q. v.), which is almost universally distributed, but is rare in the Australian region, one species being found in Celebes and one in Australia. Three species are European: The Common Toad (*Bufo vulgaris*) and the Natterjack (q. v.) (*B. calamita*), and *B. variabilis*. The common American species is *B. lentiginosus*, and is more active than the European species, moving principally by leaping. The first is the type of the family. The body is swollen and heavy-looking, covered with a warty skin, head large, flat, and toothless, with a rounded, blunt muzzle. There is a swelling above the eyes covered with pores, and the parotids are large, thick, and prominent, and secrete an acrid fluid, which probably gave rise to the popular stories about the venom of the toad, or they may owe their origin to the fact that when handled or irritated these animals can eject a watery fluid from the vent. But neither the secretion from the parotids nor the ejected fluid is harmful to man, and there is little doubt but that its effects on the lower animals have been much exaggerated. The toad has four fingers and five partially-webbed toes. The general color above is a brownish-gray, the tubercles more or less brown; under surface yellowish white, sometimes spotted with black. Toads are terrestrial, hiding in damp, dark places during the day, and crawling with the head near the ground, for their short limbs are badly adapted for leaping. They are extremely tenacious of life, and can exist a long time without food; their hibernation in mud, cracks, and holes has probably given rise to the stories of their being found in places where they must have existed for centuries without food and air. These stories, however, have no foundation in fact, for Dr. Buckland proved, by

direct experiment, that no toad can live for two years if deprived of food and air. [PIPA, SURINAM-TOAD.]

¶ Toads, like other Batrachians, are absent from most oceanic islands, the reason being that their spawn is immediately destroyed by immersion in salt water. (Darwin: *Orig. of Species*.)

¶ *Toad in the hole*: A dish composed of meat baked in batter. (Eng.)

"The dish they call a *toad in a hole* . . . putting a noble sirloin of beef into a poor, paltry batter-pudding."
—Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, vi. 153.

toad-bag, *s.* (See extract.)

"A conjuror or 'white-wizard,' who cured afflicted persons by means of the *toad-bag*—a small piece of linen having a limb from a living toad sewn up inside, to be worn round the sufferer's neck and next his skin, the twitching movements of which limb gave, so it was said, 'a turn' to the blood of the wearer, and effected a radical change in his constitution."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886, p. 502.

toad-eater, *subst.* A term applied to a fawning, obsequious parasite; a mean sycophant. (Now shortened to *toady*.)

"A corrupted court formed of miscreant *toad-eaters*."
—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 20.

¶ The original meaning is one who is willing to do any dirty or disgusting act to please a superior, as the sight of a toad is most disgusting. The French equivalent is *avalier des couleuvres*, lit.=to swallow adders, hence, to put up with mortifications.

toad-eating, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Pertaining to a toad-eater or his practices; servile or meanly sycophantic.

B. As subst.: Servile or mean sycophancy; toadyism.

toad-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular American name for any fish of the genus Batrachus, from the large head, wide gape, and generally repulsive appearance of the species. The Common Toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*) is from eight inches to a foot long, light brown marbled with black. The Grunting Toad-fish (*B. grunniens*), about the same size, is brownish above, with darker markings, white below, fins white with brown bands. There are about twelve species from tropical and sub-tropical seas.

toad-flax, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Linaria*. The species are herbaceous plants, native chiefly of the colder and temperate parts of the Old World. The common species (*Linaria vulgaris*) has found its way, probably along with grain or other grasses, into the United States. Of the European species the Round-leaved Toad-flax is *Linaria spuria*; the Sharp-pointed Toad-flax or Fluellen, *L. elatine*; the Yellow Toad-flax, *L. vulgaris*; the Upright Purple Toad-flax, *L. pelisseriana*; the Creeping Pale-blue Toad-flax, *L. repens*; and the Least Toad-flax, *L. minor*. The most common is the Yellow Toad-flax. It is one to two feet high, with a leafy, almost glabrous, stem; linear or lanceolate leaves, often whorled; and dense racemes of flowers. [BASTARD TOAD-FLAX, THESUM.]

"By *toad-flax* which your nose may taste,
If you have a mind to cast."

Drayton: *Muses Elysium*, Nymph. 3.

¶ Prior thinks that it obtained the name Toad-flax because the Lat. *bubonium* (=a plant good for buboes and swellings in the groin), used by Dodoens, in describing it, was mistaken for Mod. Lat. *bufo-nius* (=of or belonging to a toad). [BUFO.]

Toad-flax pug:

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Eupithecia linariata*. It is of variegated color. The larva feeds on the Yellow Toad-flax.

toad-head, *s.* A popular name for the golden plover. (Local U. S.)

toad-lizards, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Phrynosoma* (q. v.).

toad-pipe, **toad-pipes**, *s.*

Bot.: *Equisetum limosum*, *E. arvense*, and other species of the genus. (Britten & Holland.)

†toad-skep, *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Polyporus giganteus*. (Britten & Holland.)

toad-spit, *subst.* The same as CUCKOO-SPIT (q. v.).

***toad-spotted**, *a.* Tainted and polluted with venom, as the toad was popularly supposed to be.

"A most *toad-spotted* traitor."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

toad-sticker, *s.* A contemptuous name for a sword or a knife. (U. S. Colloq.)

toad-stone (1), *s.* A popular name for Bufonite (q. v.), from the fact that it was formerly supposed to be a natural concretion found in the head of the

Common Toad. Extraordinary virtues were attributed to it; it was held to be a protection against poison, and was often set in rings. That this belief was rife in Shakespeare's time is proved by the lines (*As You Like It*, ii. 1):

"Sweet are the uses of adversity,
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

According to Sir Thomas Browne (*Vulg. Err.*, bk. iii., ch. xlii.), there were two kinds of toad-stones known in his day; the one "a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals, but in fields;" the other "taken not out of the toad's head, but out of a fish's mouth, being handsomely contrived out of the teeth of the *lupus marinus*, a fish often taken in our northern seas, as was publicly declared by an eminent and learned physician" (Sir George Ent).

toad-stone (2), *s.* [From the German *toadstein*= (dead-stone) the *totdliegenden* of the Germans.]

Petrol.: An igneous rock of Carboniferous age, occurring in veins and sheets in limestone. The German name was given because of its barrenness in metalliferous ores. The rock is usually much altered by chemical agencies, but it evidently belongs to the group of dolerites.

toad's back rail, *s.*

Arch.: A particular kind of hand-rail for stairs. So named from its shape. (Ogilvie.)

toad's eye, *s.* [TOAD'S EYE TIN.]

toad's eye tin, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q. v.), occurring in aggregated groups of exceedingly small round bodies with radiated structure, supposed by the Cornish miners to resemble the eye of a toad.

toad's mouth, *s.*

Bot.: *Antirrhinum majus*. (Britten & Holland.)

***tōad-ēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; -ery.] A place set apart for or frequented by toads.

"[Toads] are supposed to be poisonous; this is quite a vulgar error. . . . In my country abode, I even attempted to make them a place of retirement and called it a *toadery*."—Rowland Hill: *Journal; Through the North of England* (ed. 1799), p. 87. (Note.)

***tōad-īsh**, *a.* [English *toad*; -ish.] Like a toad; venomous.

"A speckled, *toadish*, or poison fish."—Herbert: *Travels*.

***tōad-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little toad. (Coleridge.)

***tōad-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*; dimin. suff. -ling.] A little toad; a toadlet.

"I always knew you for a *toadling*."—Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, i. 187.

tōad-stōöl, ***tode-stool**, *s.* [Eng. *toad*, and *stool*.] So named because toads and frogs were supposed to sit upon them. (Prior.) Berkeley, however, thinks the name was given because in the opinion of the old herbalists they derived their origin from toads, as puff-balls were supposed to come from wolves, and deer-balls (Elaphomyces) from deer.]

Bot.: An uneatable Agaricus, Boletus, or other fungus of conspicuous size, as distinguished from a mushroom or eatable Agaric.

"The grisly *toadestool*, grown there mought I see,
And loathing paddocks lording on the same."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, Dec., 69.

tōad-ŷ, *s. & a.* [A contract. of toad-eater (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. A base, servile flatterer; a sycophant, a toad-eater.

"Boys are not all *toadies* in the morning of life."—Thackeray: *Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

*2. A coarse, rustic woman. (Scotch.)

***B. As adj.:** Having the character of or resembling a toad.

"Vice is of such a *toady* complexion, that she cannot choose but teach the soul to hate."—Feltham: *Resolves*, cent. i., 13.

tōad-ŷ, *v. t.* [TOADY, *s.*] To fawn upon or flatter; to play the toady or sycophant to.

"How these tabbies love to be *toadied*!"—G. Colman the Younger: *Poor Gentleman*, ii. 2.

tōad-ŷ-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *toady*; -ism.] The practices or manners of a toady; servile or mean sycophancy.

"Philosophers, who can behold the state of society, viz., *toadyism*, organized—base man-and-mammon worship, instituted by command of law; snobishness, in a word, perpetuated, and mark the phenomenon calmly."—Thackeray: *Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

tōast, ***tōst**, ***tōst-en**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *toster*; Sp. & Port. *tostar*.] [TOAST, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To dry and scorch by the heat of a fire; as, to *toast* bread or cheese.

2. To warm thoroughly; as, to *toast* the feet. (Colloq.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To name or propose as one whose health, success, &c., is to be drunk; to drink to the success of or in honor of.

"Five deep he *toasts* the towering lasses;
Repeats you verses wrote on glasses."
Prior: *Cameleon*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To warm one's self thoroughly at a fire.

"I will sing what I did leere. . . .
As we *toasted* by the fire."
Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. i.

2. To give or propose a toast or health; to drink a toast or toasts.

"These insect reptiles while they go on caballing and *toasting*, inly fill us with disgust."—Burke: *Petition of Unitarians*.

tōast, **toost*, **tost*, *s.* [O. Fr. *tostée*=a toast of bread, from Lat. *tosta*, fem. of *tostus*, pa. par. of *torreo*=to parch; Spanish *tostada*; Port. *tostado*.] [TORRID.]

1. Bread dried and scorched by the fire, or such bread dipped in melted butter or in some liquor; a piece of toasted bread put into a beverage.

"My sober evening let the tankard bless,
With *toast* embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught."
Warton: *Panegyric on Oxford Ale*.

2. A lady whose health is drunk in honor or respect.

"It happened on a publick day a celebrated beauty of those times was in the Cross-Bath, and one of the crowd of her admirers took a glass of the water in which the fair one stood, and drank her health in the company. There was in the place a gay fellow, half fuddled, who offered to jump in, and swore, though he liked not the liquor, he would have the *toast*. Tho' he was opposed in his resolution, this whim gave foundation to the present honor which is done to the lady we mention in our liquors, who has ever since been called a *toast*."—Tatler, No. 24.

3. A person who is named in honor in drinking, as a public character or a private friend; anything honored in a similar manner; anything the success of which is drunk; a sentiment proposed for general acceptance in drinking.

"The *toast* of the Emperor, proposed by Dr. Stephan, was received with enthusiasm, all the guests standing."—London *Daily Chronicle*.

*4. A drinker, a toper.

"When having half din'd, there comes in my host,
A catholic good and a rare drunken *toast*."
Cotton: *Voyage to Ireland*, iii.

¶ To have on *toast*: To deceive, to take in, to swindle. (*Slang*.) [DONE, ¶ (1).]

"The judges in the High Court are always learning some new thing. Yesterday it was entered on the record that the court took judicial cognizance of a quaint and pleasing modern phrase. They discovered what it was to be 'had on *toast*.'"—St. James's *Gazette*, Nov. 6, 1886.

toast-master, *s.* An officer who at great public dinners or entertainments announces the toasts and leads or times the cheering.

"Henry Beller was for many years *toast-master* at various corporation dinners, during which time he drank a great deal of foreign wine."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

toast-rack, *s.* A small rack of metal or earthen ware, to hold dry toast.

toast-water, *s.* Water in which toasted bread has been soaked, used as beverage by invalids; toast and water.

tōast'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *toast*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who toasts bread, &c.

2. A fork or cage to hold bread or meat while *toasting*.

*3. One who drinks a toast.

"We simple *toasters* take delight
To see our women's teeth look white."
Prior: *Alma*, ii. 428.

tōast'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [TOAST, *v.*]

toasting-fork, *s.* A three- or four-pronged fork to hold a slice of bread while *toasting*.

**toasting-glass*, *s.* A drinking-glass on which was inscribed the name of a reigning beauty, often accompanied with verses in her honor. Garth (1672-1719) wrote several sets of verses for the *toasting-glasses* of the Kit-Cat Club.

**toasting-iron*, *s.* A *toasting-fork*. Applied in derision to a sword.

"Put up thy sword betime;
Or I'll so maul you and your *toasting-iron*,
That you shall think the devil has come from hell."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

tōat, *s.* [TOTE.] The handle of a bench plane.

**tōat'-ēr*, *s.* [TOOTER.] A trumpeter.

"Hark! hark! these *toaters* tell us the king's coming."
—Beaum. & Flet.

**tō-băc-ca-nă'-lī-an*, *subst.* [Formed from Eng. *tobacco*, in imitation of *bacchanalian*.] One who indulges in tobacco; a smoker.

"We get very good cigars for a bajoccho and a half—that is, very cheap for us *tobaccanilians*."—Thackeray: *Newcomes*, ch. xxxv.

**tō-băc'-chī-an*, *s.* [Eng. *tobacco*; *-ian*.] One who smokes tobacco; a smoker.

"You may observe how idle and foolish they are, that cannot travel without a tobacco pipe at their mouth; but such (I must tell you) are no base *tobaccians*; for this manner of taking the fume, they suppose to be generous."—V nner: *Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 411.

tō-băc'-cō, **tā-băc'-cō*, *s.* [Sp. *tabaco*=tobacco, from West Indian *tabaco*=the tube or pipe in which Indians smoked the plant.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The dried leaves of the plant described under II. 1., used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff. Its use in America is of unknown antiquity. Columbus noticed that the natives of the West India Islands used the leaves in rolls—cigars. The Aztecs had cigar tubes, and also used nostril tubes of tortoise-shell for inhaling the smoke. The Mexicans and North American Indians used pipes. Oviedo speaks in 1526 of the inhaling of the smoke through the forked nostril tube by the Indians of Hispaniola. Lobel, in his *History of Plants* (1576), gives an engraving of a rolled tube of tobacco (a cigar) as seen by Colon in the mouths of the natives of San Salvador. He describes it as a funnel of palm-leaf with a filling of tobacco leaves. Cortez found smoking (by means of a pipe) an established custom in Mexico. Tobacco was introduced into Europe by Hernandez de Toledo, in 1559, and into England by Sir John Hawkins, in 1565. Harrison (*Descript. of England*) fixes on 1573 as the date when the smoking of tobacco became general in England. Its use was extended by Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake in 1586. The practice was made the butt of the wits, the object of denunciation by the clergy, and the subject of a pamphlet, the *Counterblaste to Tobacco*, by King James I. Its use was condemned by kings, popes, and sultans, and smokers were condemned to various cruel punishments. In the canton of Berne the prohibition of the use of tobacco was put among the ten commandments, after the one against adultery. In Turkey smoking was made a capital offense. Spite of all these denunciations and prohibitions, tobacco is the most extensively used luxury in the world. The method of manufacture depends upon the kind of tobacco and the article required. Cigars are made of the best, which is grown on soils peculiarly adapted to produce the delicate flavor; a portion of the northwest of the island of Cuba is the best of all. The Connecticut Valley, some parts of Virginia, a few counties in Ohio and Kentucky, near Cincinnati and Maysville, respectively, are noted regions. There is no definite evidence that the use of tobacco in moderation is injurious, but in excess its effects are harmful both to the mental and bodily functions.

"Every thing that is superfluous is very adverse to nature, and nothing more than *tobacco*."—Venner: *Treatise on Tobacco*, p. 409.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Nicotiana* (q. v.), the species of which are natives of tropical America and eastern Asia. American tobacco is *Nicotiana tabacum* and its varieties. It is called more fully the Common Virginian or Sweet-scented Tobacco. It is a herbaceous plant, three to six feet high, with large, oblong-lanceolate leaves, some of them decurrent. All are covered with minute hairs, glandular and viscid at the tip. The flowers are terminal in panicles; the funnel-shaped corolla, which is roseate or pink, is more than an inch long. It is largely cultivated in Virginia and the Southern States, from which it has been introduced into Europe, China, &c. *N. repanda*, a native of Cuba, has white flowers with a slender tube, and is used for making some of the best cigars. Other American species are *N. quadrivalvis*, which grows near the Missouri river; *N. multivalvis*, from the Colombia river; *N. nana*, from the Rocky Mountains, and *N. macrophylla* or *latissima*, which yields the Orinoco tobacco. Of Old World species, *N. rustica*, Syrian or English tobacco, is a native of all continents, though first sent to England from America. It has a square stem, with ovate, entire leaves on petioles, and a greenish corolla with a cylindrical tube. It is cultivated in many countries, and furnishes the Turkish tobacco. The Persian or Shiraz tobacco, *N. persica*, is covered with clammy down; the radial leaves oblong, the cauline ones acuminate; the corolla salver-shaped. It yields Persian tobacco.

2. *Chemistry*: The leaves of a plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, obtained chiefly for trade purposes from two species, *Nicotiana tabacum* and *N. rustica*. The chemical composition of the leaves has been

investigated by Possett and Reiman, Grandean, and more recently by Dr. James Bell, who has found in the yellow unfermented leaves and in the fully fermented leaves of Virginia tobacco the following percentage composition calculated on the dry leaves:

	Unfermented.	Fermented.
Nicotine.....	2.20	3.86
Organic acids—		
Malic.....	4.17	9.06
Citric.....	1.00	3.09
Oxalic.....	1.72	1.58
Acetic.....	.35	.80
Tannic.....	6.32	1.34
Nitric acid.....	.14	.43
Pectic acid.....	7.51	7.72
Cellulose.....	12.64	10.38
Starch.....	1.73	—
Saccharine matters.....	14.59	—
Ammonia.....	.03	.05
Soluble extractive matter		
containing nitrogen.....	13.47	16.24
Insoluble albuminoids.....	4.68	14.29
Resins and chlorophyll.....	3.41	5.21
Oils and fats.....	2.27	1.07
Indefinite insoluble matter.....	12.41	12.93
Mineral matter.....	11.36	11.95

Commercially, the term tobacco applies to a variety of kinds of manufacture known under the names of Plug, Roll, Cut, Shag, Cavendish, Cigars, Flake, &c.

3. *Pharm.*: Externally tobacco is a powerful irritant. In the form of snuff it is sometimes prescribed as an errhine in affections of the head, or smoked as a sedative and expectorant in asthma. Internally it is a powerful sedative to the heart; it sometimes cures diuresis and has been given in dropsy. (*Garrod*.)

tobacco-booking machine, *subst.* A machine which arranges the smoothed leaves of tobacco into symmetrical piles.

tobacco-box, *s.* A box for holding tobacco.

tobacco-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for shaving tobacco-leaves into shreds for chewing or smoking.

2. A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into smaller pieces.

tobacco-knife, *subst.* A knife for cutting plug-tobacco into pieces convenient for the pocket. It is usually a sort of guillotine knife worked by a lever, and cutting downward onto a wooden bed. (*U. S.*) A similar machine is in use in England for cutting cake tobacco for smoking.

**tobacco-man*, *s.* A tobaccoist.

tobacco-paper, *subst.* Paper specially made for envelopes for cigarettes, to avoid the flavor of burning cotton or linen. Rice-paper is extensively used.

tobacco-pipe, *s.* An implement used in smoking tobacco. It consists essentially of a bowl, in which the tobacco is placed, and a stem, more or less long, through which the smoke is drawn into the mouth. In form and material pipes vary very much; the principal materials employed are pipe-clay, meerschaum, porcelain, and wood.

¶ *Queen's tobacco-pipe*: A jocular designation of a peculiarly-shaped kiln belonging to the British Customs, and situated near the London Docks, in which are collected damaged tobacco and cigars, and contraband goods, as tobacco, cigars, tea, &c., which have been smuggled, till a sufficient quantity has been accumulated, when the whole is set fire to and consumed.

Tobacco-pipe clay: [PIPE-CLAY.]

Tobacco-pipe fish: [PIPE-FISH.]

tobacco-pouch, *s.* A pouch or bag for holding tobacco.

tobacco-root, *s.*

Botany: The root of *Lewisia rediviva*, one of the Mesembryaceæ. The plant has succulent leaves and fugitive, rose-colored flowers, and the root is eaten by the natives of northwestern America.

tobacco-seed sugar, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁. A sugar of the nature of cane-sugar, or saccharose, observed in the seeds of the tobacco plant by Mr. G. Lewin, of the Laboratory, Somerset House, England. Its specific rotatory angle is 73.2j, and it is inverted in the same way as cane-sugar by the action of mineral acids.

tobacco-stopper, *s.* A little plug for pressing down the burning tobacco in the bowl of the pipe. (*Eng.*)

tobacco-sugar, *s.*

Chem.: A mixture of saccharose, dextrose, and levulose, discovered by Dr. James Bell in tobacco leaves, which have been preserved from any undue fermentative action. The three varieties of sugar exist in such proportions as to have no effect on a ray of polarized light. The sugars, separated as a lime compound, decomposed with oxalic-acid, and

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

purified by animal charcoal, yielded results approximating to a cane-sugar, dextrose, and levulose. The first-named differs from ordinary cane-sugar by refusing to crystallize, and yielding an inverted sugar with an angle of nearly -19° .

tobacco-wheel, *s.* A machine by which leaves of tobacco are twisted into a cord.

***tō-băc'-côn-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *tobacco*; *n* connect., and suff. *-er*.] One who uses tobacco; a smoker.

***tō-băc'-côn-îng**, *s.* [TOBACCO.] Using tobacco; smoking.

"Neither was it any news upon this guild-day, to have the cathedral, now open on all sides, to be filled with musketeers, waiting for the major's return; drinking and *tobaccoing* as freely, as if it had turned ale-house."—*Bp. Hall: His Hard Measure*.

tō-băc'-côn-îst, *s.* [Eng. *tobacco*; *n* connect., and suff. *-ist*.]

*1. One who smokes tobacco; a smoker.

"Let every cobbler, with his dirty fist,
Take pride to be a blacke *tobaccoist*,
Let idiot coxcombs swear 'tis excellent geare,
And with a whiffe their reputations seare."
J. Taylor: Plutoes Proclamation.

2. A dealer in tobacco; one who sells tobacco, cigars, &c.

"Colonial merchants, grocers, sugar bakers, and *tobaccoists*, petitioned the House and besieged the public offices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

Tō-bā'-gō, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An island in the West Indies.

Tobago-cane, *s.* The trade name of the slender trunks of *Bactris minor*, imported into Europe and made into walking-sticks.

tō-bēr-mōr'-ite, *s.* [After Tobermory, Island of Mull, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral; specific gravity 2.423; color, pale-pinkish white; translucent. According to E. S. Dana, the analyses point to its probable identity with gyrolite (q. v.).

tō-bīne, *s.* [Ger. *tobin*; Dut. *tabijn*.]

Fabric: A stout, twilled silk, much resembling Florentine, used for dresses.

Tō-bīt, *s.* [Gr. *Tōbit*, *Tōbeit*.]

Apocrypha: A book generally placed between 2 Esdras and Judith, and containing fourteen chapters. A pious man, Tobit by name, resident in Thisbe in Naphthali, was taken captive by Enemessar (Shalmaneser), king of Assyria, and located in Nineveh. When his countrymen were put to death by the king's order, their bodies were thrown into the streets. Tobit made a practice of burying them, and compromised himself by these acts of humanity. Once, when he had buried a body, and, being in consequence ceremonially unclean, was sleeping outside by the wall of his court-yard, "the sparrows muted warm dung" into his eyes and made him blind (i., ii.). In the days of his prosperity he had lent ten talents of silver to a countryman, Gabael, who lived at Rages in Media. At another Median city, Ecbatana, was a relative of his called Raguel, whose daughter Sara had been married to seven husbands, all of whom had been killed by Asmodeus, the evil spirit, on the marriage-night before they could possess their bride. To recover the lent money, Tobit despatched his son Tobias, having as his companion a man-servant. The two set out for Rages, taking Ecbatana on the way. As Tobias was bathing in the Tigris, a fish leaped out of the water, attempting to devour him; but he caught his assailant, which was cooked and eaten by the travelers, the heart, the liver, and the gall being kept by Tobias, on the advice of his companion, the heart and the liver to be smoked for the expulsion of evil spirits from persons possessed, and the gall to remove whiteness in the eye (iii., vi.). Arrived at Ecbatana, he married the maiden, smoking out the evil spirit who would have made away with him. During the marriage festivities the companion was despatched to Rages for the lent money, and obtained it, the two ultimately returning with the bride to Nineveh to Tobit, whose blindness was cured by the gall of the fish (vii., xi.). When the time came for paying the servant, he declined all compensation, and revealed himself to be Raphael, one of seven angels of exalted rank and function (xii.). Sincere thanksgiving followed to God, who had sent the angel (xiii.). By direction of Tobit, Tobias removed from Nineveh, the destruction of which had been prophesied by Jonah (xiv.; cf. Jonah iii. 4, &c.).

Viewed as a tale designed to commend piety and trust in God, the book of Tobit evinces considerable genius, the plot being well sustained, and some of the scenes, depicting domestic life, being beautifully drawn. It resembles a modern novel in making its virtuous hero struggle with adversity, in having love scenes and a marriage, and a personage apparently of humble rank ultimately proved to be of a very high order, with a general diffusion of happiness at the close. Whether or not there is in

it a nucleus of historic truth cannot now be known; the most of it is clearly unhistoric. The expulsion of evil spirits by the smoke of the burning heart and liver of a fish, and the curing of eye-disease by its gall, are mentioned apparently not as miracles, but as parts of the ordinary course of nature. A fish large enough to threaten the life of Tobias is eaten by him and the angel seemingly at a single meal. Finally, as shown by Prof. Sayce (*The Witness of Ancient Monuments*, pp. 38, 39), it was not Shalmaneser, but Tiglath Pileser, who carried the people of Naphthali captive (cf. Tobit i. 2, 3, & 2 Kings xv. 29.); Sennacherib's father was not Shalmaneser, but Sargon (Tobit i. 15); it was not fifty-five days, but twenty years, after the return of Sennacherib from Palestine that he was murdered by his sons (21). It is doubtful if either Rages or Ecbatana existed at the time when Tobit is said to have lived (i. 14, iii. 7). Those who captured Nineveh were Kyaxares and Nabopolassar, not Nebuchadnezzar and Assuerus (Xerxes), the latter of whom did not live till 150 years after the time when Nineveh fell (xiv. 15). It is believed that Tobit was written about 350 B. C. Opinions differ as to whether or not it was first published in Greek, or whether there may have been a Hebrew or an Aramaean original.

tō-bōg'-an, **tō-bōg'-gan**, ***tō-bōg'-gīn**, *s.* [A corrupt of American Indian *odabogan*=a sled or sledge.]

1. A kind of sled used for sliding down snow-covered slopes. It is simply a piece of birch or bass-wood, a quarter of an inch thick, from five to eight feet long by one or two broad, bent up in front like the dash-board of a sleigh, and braced by several cross-pieces of hard wood a foot apart, and by two round rods, one on each side, on top of the cross-pieces, all fastened by catgut to the sleigh. The bend at the bow is strengthened by two cross-pieces, and kept in shape by catgut strings at the ends bound to the front cross-piece and rod. Grooves are cut on the under side of the tobogan to let the knots sink below the wood.

2. A sledge to be drawn by dogs over snow.

tobogan-slide, *s.* A way prepared for the use of the tobogan, in which advantage is taken of a natural inclined plane which, at the starting point, is augmented artificially at a very steep grade by means of trestle-work covered with planks.

tō-bōg'-an, **tō-bōg'-gan**, ***tō-bōg'-gīn**, *verb* *i.* [TOBOGAN, *s.*] To slide down snow-covered slopes on a tobogan. A favorite pastime in Canada.

"The love of rapid motion is also at the bottom of *tobogganing*—an exciting and at times a somewhat dangerous pastime."—*Field*, Dec. 25, 1886.

tō-bōg'-an-ēr, **tō-bōg'-gan-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *tobogan*; *-er*.] A toboganist.

"The competitors included all the well known *tobogganers*."—*Field*, March 6, 1886.

tō-bōg'-an-îst, **tō-bōg'-gan-îst**, *s.* [Eng. *tobogan*; *-ist*.] One who practices tobogganing.

***tōc-ca'-ta**, *s.* [Ital. from *toccare*=to touch, to play upon, to mention.]

Old Music: (1) A prelude or overture; (2) A composition written as an exercise; (3) A fantasia; (4) A suite.

tōch'-ēr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *tochradh*; Irish *tochar*=a portion or dowry.] A marriage portion; the dowry brought by a wife to her husband. (*Scotch*.)

"But I care not a penny for her *tocher*—I have enough of my own."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxviii.

tōch'-ēr (*ch* guttural), *v. t.* [TOCHER, *s.*] To give a tocher or dowry to. (*Scotch*.)

tōch'-ēr-lēss (*ch* guttural), *a.* [Eng. *tocher*; *-less*.] Portionless; without a marriage portion. (*Scotch*.)

"Whilk now, as a landless laird wi' a *tocherless* daughter, no one can blame me for departing from."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

tōck'-āy, *s.* [Native name (?).]

Zoöl.: An unidentified Indian gecko. Probably *Hemidactylus maculatus*, the Spotted Gecko or Spotted Hemidactyle.

tōc'-kūs, *s.* [Latinized from *tok* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Bucerotidae, with fifteen species, from tropical and southern Africa.

tō'-cō, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] Chastisement. (*Slang*.)

"The school-leaders come up furious, and administer *toco* to the wretched fags."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. i., ch. v.

tō-cō'-cā, *s.* [Brazilian name of a species.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ, the leaf-stalks of which have a bladder, divided longitudinally into two parts, which the ants utilize as nests. The flowers are pink or white. The fruit of *Tococa guianensis* is eatable, and the juice is used in Demerara for ink.

tōc-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Greek *tokos*=parturition and *logos*=a word, a treatise.]

Med.: The science of obstetrics or midwifery; that department of medicine which treats of parturition.

tō-corn'-al-ite, *s.* [After Manual A. Tocornal, Minister of the Interior, Chili, to whom the original belonged; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A pale-yellow amorphous mineral, altering by exposure to the air to a blackish color. Soft; streak, yellow. Analysis yielded: Silver, 33.80; mercury, 3.90; iodine, 41.77; siliceous residue, 16.65=96.12, hence the probable formula, $\text{AgI} + \text{Hg}_2\text{I}$. Occurs at Chañarillo, Chili.

tōc'-sīn, ***tock-saine**, *s.* [O. Fr. *toquesing*=an alarm-bell, from *toquer*=to clap, to knock, to hit, and *sing*=a sign, a mark, a bell; Lat. *signum*; Fr. *tocsin*.] An alarm-bell; a bell rung as a signal or for the purpose of giving an alarm.

tō-cūs'-sō, *s.* [Abyssinian.]

Bot.: *Eleusine tocusso*, an Abyssinian cereal.

tōd, ***todde**, ***tode**, *subst.* [Icel. *toddi*=a tod of wool, a bit, a piece; Ger. *zotte*, *zote*=a tuft of hair hanging together, a rag, anything shaggy.]

1. A bush, especially of thick ivy; a thick mass of growing foliage.

"These valiant and approved men of Britain,
Like boading owls, creep into *tods* of ivie,
And hoot their fears to one another nightly."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 1.

2. A bunch, a mass.

"Here, again, is the ivy with its heavy *tods* of berry already bronzing."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*3. An old weight used in buying and selling wool. It was usually equal to twenty-eight pounds, or two stone; but it varied in different parts.

"Every *tod* yields pound and odd shilling; fifteen hundred shorn, what comes the wool to?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. A fox, from his bushy tail. (*Eng.*)

"With the most charming country in front, and apparently the right sort of *tod*, there appeared no reason why a good run should not be in store."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

tod-stove, *s.*

1. A box-stove adapted for burning small and round wood, brush, limbs, and the like.

2. A six-plate stove for bar-rooms and country stores.

tod's tail, *s.*

Botany: A popular name for various species of Lycopodium or Club-moss. (*Scotch*.)

***tōd**, *v. t.* or *i.* [TOD, *s.*] To yield in weight; to weigh. [TOT.]

"Hay, corn, and straw bills will *tod* up to a fairish sum."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

tōd-dā'-lī-a, *s.* [From *kakatōddali*, the Malabar name of *Toddalia aculeata*.]

Bot.: A genus of Xanthoxylaceæ. Leaves alternate, trifoliate, with pellucid dots; flowers small, unisexual, in terminal panicles; fruit a globular berry. Natives of tropical Asia and Africa. *Toddalia aculeata* is a large, scandent prickly shrub from the Indian mountains. The people of Coromandel eat the leaves raw and pickle the ripe berries. Both have a pungent taste. Its bark is used in remittent fever. A tincture or infusion of it is an aromatic tonic. The root bark is used in Madras as a dye-stuff. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.)

***todde**, *s.* [TOD, *s.*]

tōd'-dle, *s.* [TODDLE, *v.*] A little, toddling walk; a saunter.

"Her daily little *toddle* through the town."—*Trollope. Annandale*.

tōddle, *v. i.* [The same as *tottle*, a frequent. from *totter*; Sw. *tulta*=to toddle.] [TOTTER.] To walk unsteadily, as a child; to walk in a tottering way, like a child or feeble person.

"And the bits o' weans that come *toddling* to play wi' me."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlv.

tōd'-dle-kin, *s.* [Eng. *toddle*; dimin. suff. *-kin*.] A little child. (*Colloq.*)

"A few tolerable *toddlekins* in the intermediate cabins."—*Queen*, Sept. 26, 1885.

tōd'-dlēr, *s.* [English *toddle*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who toddles; a little child.

tōd'-dŷ, *s.* [Hind. *tāri*, *tādi*=the juice or sap of the palmyra-tree and of the cocoa-nut, from *tār*=a palm-tree.]

1. The name generally given by Europeans to the sweet, refreshing liquors which are procured in the tropics by wounding the spathes or stems of certain palms, on which the sap and juices exude from the trunks or from the fruit-stalks. In the West Indies toddy is obtained from the trunk of the *Attalea cohune*, a native of the Isthmus of Panama. In Southeastern Asia the palms from which it is collected are the gomuti, cocoa-nut, palmyra, date,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and the kittul, or *Caryota urens*. When newly drawn from the tree the liquor is clear and in taste resembles malt. In a very short time it becomes turbid, whitish, and sub-acid, quickly running into the various stages of fermentation, acquiring an intoxicating quality, still retaining the name of toddy. It is also distilled into arrack, made into vinegar, and throughout all eastern countries is employed as yeast, as it begins to ferment in a few hours after it is drawn.

2. A mixture of spirit and water sweetened; as, whisky *toddy*. Strictly speaking, *toddy* differs from *grog* in being always made with boiling water, while *grog* is made with cold water, but the latter word is often used in the same sense as *toddy*.

"First count 's for that with divers jugs,
To wit, twelve pots, twelve cups, twelve mugs,
Of certain vulgar drink, called *toddy*,
Said Gull did sluice said Gudgeon's body."
Anstey: *Pleasers's Guide*, lect. 7.

toddy-bird, s. [TODDY-SHRIKE.]

toddy-blossom, s. An inflorescence on the nose, caused by indulgence in alcohol; a rum-bud.

toddy-cat, s.

Zool.: *Paradoxurus typus*, common throughout the greater part of India and Ceylon, extending through Burmah and the Malayan peninsula to the islands. It is about forty-five inches long, of which the tail occupies about twenty; color brownish-black, with some dingy yellowish stripes on each side. (See extract.)

"It is very abundant in the Carnatic and Malabar coast, where it is popularly called the *Toddy-cat*, in consequence of its supposed fondness for the juice of the palm, a fact which appears of general acceptance both in India and Ceylon (where it is called the *Palm-cat*), and which appears to have some foundation."—*Jerdon: Mammals of India* (ed. 1874), p. 127.

toddy-drawer, s. A person who draws and sells toddy, and makes and sells other spirituous liquors. (*Balfour: Cyclop. India.*)

toddy-shrike, toddy-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Artamus fuscus*, the Palmyra Swallow, or Ashy Swallow-shrike, from India and Ceylon. It is about seven inches long, of dusky plumage, and is most abundant in wooded districts, especially where palm-trees abound, more particularly the Palmyra palm, from which it takes several of its popular names. (*Jerdon.*)

tō'-dē-ā, s. [Named after Henry Julius Tode, of Mecklenburgh, a mycologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Osmundæ. From the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c.

tō'-dī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tod(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Todies; a genus of Picarian Birds, with a single genus *Todus* (q. v.).

tō-dī-rhām'-phūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *todus*, and Gr. *rhāmphos*=the crooked beak of birds.]

Ornith.: A genus of Alcedinidæ, with three species, confined to the Eastern Pacific Islands. Bill straight, very much depressed; nostrils basal, fissure oblique, hardly apparent, bordered by the frontal feathers; wings short, rounded; tail long, feathers equal, and twelve in number; tarsi elongated, moderate, and reticulated.

tō'-dūs, s. [Latinized from the native name *tody* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Tody, the type-genus of *Todidæ* (q. v.), with five species, from Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. Bill with edges straight and finely notched, short bristles round base; nostrils in a short groove; wings with fourth to sixth quills longest and equal; tarsi with one long scale in front; outer toe united to second joint, inner toe to first joint; claws compressed and curved.

tō'-dŷ, subst. [Native name.]

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Todus* (q. v.).

They are delicate, bright-colored insectivorous birds, of small size, and allied to the Motmots, though externally more resembling the Flycatchers, with which they were formerly classed. One of the best known species is *Todus viridis*, the Green Tody, from Jamaica. The popular name, however, is not confined to the genus *Todus*; the Javan Tody is *Eurylaimus javanicus*, and the Great-billed Tody, *Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*.

***tod-ys-hatte, s.** [Mid. Eng.=toad's hat.] A toad stool. (*Prompt Parv.*)

tōe, *too (pl. *tone, *toon, toes), subst. [A. S. *tā* (pl. *tān*, *taan*), for *tāhe*; cogn. with Dut. *teen*; Icel. *tá* (pl. *tær*); Danish *taa* (pl. *taaer*); Sw. *tå*; O. H. Ger. *zéhā*; Ger. *zehe*.]



Todus Viridis.

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.
2. The fore-part of the hoof of a horse, and of other hoofed animals.
3. The member of an animal's foot, corresponding to the toe in man.
4. The fore-part of a boot, shoe, or the like.
5. A projection from the foot-piece of an object, to give it a broader bearing and greater stability.

"Baulks of 14in. timber were put in across and beneath the permanent way between the toes of the footings, to keep apart the walls."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. A barb, stud, or projection, on a lock-bolt.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) *Human*: One of the five extremities in which the foot terminates anteriorly, as the hand does in five fingers. Its bones are called phalanges. Essentially they correspond with those of the hand; but the phalanges of the four outer toes are much smaller than the corresponding bones in the hand, while those of the great toe exceed those of the thumb in size. Sometimes in adults the two phalanges of the little toe are connected by bone into a single piece. The great toe is called the hallux. In the embryo it is shorter than the others, and temporarily projects at right angles to them, as it does permanently in the monkey.

(2) *Compar.*: In the modern order Primates (q. v.) the term toe is restricted to the digits of the posterior limbs, but is popularly applied to all the digits of four-footed animals. The normal number of toes is five, though a less number may be present; thus cats and dogs have five toes each on the fore feet and four on the hind; the rhinoceros has three toes on each foot, the camel two, and in the horse the typical five digits are reduced to three, of which only one (the third) is functional, and inclosed in a hoof, the other two (the second and fourth) being reduced to splint-bones. In birds the toes furnish one of the primary characters by which the class is divided into orders, and may be adapted for prehension, perching, climbing, scraping, wading, or swimming.

2. Machinery:

(1) The lower end of a vertical shaft, as a mill-spindle which rests in a step.

(2) An arm on the valve-lifting rod of a steam-engine. A cam or lifter strikes the toe and operates the valve; such toes are known respectively as steam-toes and exhaust-toes.

¶ *To turn up the toes*: To die. (*Slang.*)

"Several arbalastiers turned their toes up."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

toe-calk, subst. A prong or barb on the toe of a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping on ice or frozen ground.

tōe, v. t. [TOE, s.]

1. To hit or strike with the toe. (*Colloq.*)
2. To touch or reach with the toes; as, to *toe* a line.
- *3. To border on.

"Then more meadow-land with a neglected orchard, and then the little gray school-house itself *toeing* the highway."—*Burroughs: Pepacton*, p. 244.

¶ *To toe the scratch or mark*: To stand exactly at the scratch-line marking the starting point of a race, or the place where pugilists meet in the ring; hence, to come forward fully prepared for any encounter, struggle, or trial.

tōed, a. [Eng. *to(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having or being supplied with toes; generally in composition; as, short-toed, long-toed, &c.

"Their very feet were toed with scorpions."—*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 39.

2. *Carp.*: A brace, strut, or stay is said to be toed when it is secured by nails driven in obliquely and attaching it to the beam, sill, or joist.

tō-fa'-nā, s. [AQUA TOFANA.]

tōff, s. [Etym. doubtful; probably a corrupt. of *tuft* (q. v.).] A dandy, a fop, a swell. (*Slang.*)

"Persons with any pretensions to respectability were vigorously attacked, for no earthly reason save that they were toffs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tōf'-fŷ, tōf'-feē, tāf'-fŷ, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of tablet sweetmeat, composed of boiled sugar with a proportion of butter.

tō-fiēl'-dī-ā, tōf'-fiēl'-dī-ā, subst. [Named after Mr. Tofield, a Yorkshire botanist.]

Botany: Scottish Asphodel; a genus of Veratrea. Perianth six-partite, with a small three-partite involucre. Stamens six, capsule three to six-celled, cells united at the base, many-seeded. Known species ten, from the north temperate zone. *Tofieldia palustris* (or *borealis*) is an alpine plant, with tufted three to five-nerved leaves, and a scape of dense racemose flowers of a pale-green color. Found also in the north of continental Europe, in Northern Asia, and in North America.

***tō-fōre', adv. & prep.** [A. S. *tōforan*.]

A. As adv.: Before, formerly, previously.

"And so, as thou haste herde tofore,
The fals tungenes were lore."
Gower: C. A., ii.

B. As prep.: Before.

"So shall they depart the manor with the corn and the bacon tofore him that hath won it."—*Spectator*. (*Todd*).

***to-for-en, *to-for-n, *to-for-ne, prep.** [A. S. *tōforan*.] Before.

"Thus is he an averous man, that loveth his tresor tofor-n God, and an idolaster."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

tōft, s. [Dan. *toft*=an inclosed piece of ground near a house. The same word as *tuft* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A grove or clump of trees. (*Prov.*)
2. *Law*: A messuage, or rather a place where a messuage has stood, but is decayed; a house and homestead.

¶ It is found frequently as the second element in place names; as, Wigtoft, Langtoft, &c.

tōft'-man, s. [Eng. *toft*, and *man*.] The owner or possessor of a house and homestead. [*TOFT*, 2.]

***tōft'-stēad, s.** [Eng. *toft*, and *stead*.] A toft.

"The fields are commonable from the 12th of August to the 12th of November to every burgess or occupier of a toftstead."—*Archæologia*, xlv. 415.

tōf'-ūs, s. [TOPHUS.]

tōg, v. i. or t. [From Lat. *toga*; cf. *togs*.] To dress. (*Slang.*)

"Scrumptious young girls, you *tog* out so finely,
Adorning the diggings so charming and gay."
Chambers' Journal, July, 1879, p. 368.

tō'-gā, s. [Lat., from *tego*=to cover.]

Roman Antiq.: The principal outer garment and characteristic national dress of the Romans, who were hence designated as emphatically the *Gens Togata*, while the Greek pallium distinguished foreigners. The right of wearing it was the exclusive privilege of citizens, its use being forbidden to Peregrini and slaves. It was, moreover, the garb of peace, in contradistinction to the sagum of the soldier. The shape of the toga and the way in which it was worn are much disputed. In outline it was probably slightly curved. The ordinary mode of wearing it was to throw the whole toga over the left shoulder, leaving one extremity to cover the left arm, and to bring it round the back and under the right arm, which remained at liberty, the second end being carried again over the left shoulder. In this way, the broadest part of the cloth hung down in front, a large bunch or mass of plaits, termed *umbo*, lay across the breast, and the second extremity, which was carried across, served as a sort of belt to secure the whole. It was a loose robe, made of wool, sometimes of silk. Boys, until they attained to manhood, and girls, until they were married, wore the *toga prætexta*, a cloak with a purple or scarlet border. When the young Roman was regarded as fit to enter upon the business of life (at what age this was uncertain, probably it depended on circumstances), he threw off the *toga prætexta*, and assumed the *toga virilis*. The *toga prætexta* was also the official dress of the higher magistrates. The *toga picta*, an embroidered robe, was worn by a general in his triumphal procession. Candidates for any office wore a *toga candida*, that is a toga which had been artificially whitened by the application of chalk or other similar substance; so arrayed they were styled *candidati* (whence our word candidate). Mourners wore a *toga pulla* of naturally black wool.

***tō-gāt'-ēd, a.** [Lat. *togatus*.] Dressed in or wearing a toga or gown; gowned.

"And now I suppose my gownings formally clad and togated, newly arrived at the university."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 138. (1634.)

***tōge, s.** [Lat. *toga*.] A toga. (A disputed reading in *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3, 122.)

***tōged, a.** [Eng. *tog(e)*; -ed.] Wearing a toga. (Also a disputed reading, *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1, 25.)

tō-gēth'-ēr, *to-ged-er, *to-ged-ir, *to-ged-re, *to-ged-ere, *to-gid-eres, adv. [A. S. *tōgædere*, *tōgædere*=together, from *tō*=to, and *gador*=together.] [*GATHER*.]

1. In company.

"My sister Emmeline and I
Together chased the butterfly!"
Wordsworth: *To a Butterfly*.

2. In concert; unitedly.

"Thei two togider vpon this caas
In counceyle founden out the weye."
Gower: C. A., vii.



Toga.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -þion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

2. In the same place.

"Crabbed age and youth
Cannot live together."

Shakesp.: *Complaint*, 157.

4. In a state of union; blended in one; not divided or separated.

"Milk and blood mingled together."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 902.

5. So as to be closely joined; in or into a state of union.

"Those leaves

They gathered, broad as Amazonian targe,
And with what skill they had together sowed."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 1, 112.

6. To the same place; into company.

"A rout exiled, a wrecked multitude,
From eche-where flocke together."

Surrey: *Virgil*; *Æneis*, iv.

7. With each other; mutually; one with the other.

"When last we spake together."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

8. In the same time; so as to be contemporaneous.

"While he and I live together, I shall not be thought
the worst poet."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

9. Without intermission; on end.

"For ten year together."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

¶ Together with: In union or combination with.

"Never weighs the sin, but together with it he weighs
the force of the inducement."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

toggled, a. [Eng. tog; -ed.] Dressed. (*Slang*.)

"He was tog'd gnostically enough."—Scott: *St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.

tög'-gəl, s. [TOGGLE.]

tög'-gēr-ŷ, s. [Humorously formed from Latin toga=a toga.] Clothes, dress, garments. (*Slang*.)

"Had a gay cavalier thought fit to appear

In any such toggery—then 'twas termed gear—

He'd have met with a highly significant sneer."

Barham: *Ingold. Leg.*; *St. Romwold*.

tög'-gle, tög'-gəl, s. [Prob. a dimin. from tag or tug.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A button.

II. Technically:

1. *Navut.*: A short wooden pin, or double cone of wood, firmly fixed in a loop at the end of a rope. By passing the toggle through the eye or bight of another rope, a junction is easily formed and quickly disengaged. It is useful in bending flags for signals, or it is attached to the end of a line to afford a firm hold for the fingers, as in the gunner's lanyard. It is also used in flensing whales, in which a hole is cut in the blubber, the eye of a purchase strap being passed through and toggled.

"The yard-ropes were fixed to the halter by a toggle in the running noose of the latter."—Marryat: *Frank Mildmay*, ch. viii.

2. *Mach.*: Two rods or plates, hinged together, and employed to transmit a varying force by lateral pressure upon the hinge, which is called the knuckle or knee.

toggle-bolt, s. The same as TOGGLE, s. (q. v.)

toggle-joint, s. An elbow-joint; a joint formed by two pieces articulating endways. [TOGGLE-PRESS.]

toggle-press, s. A form of press having especial value for many purposes, as the motion of the platen is more rapid at the time when the toggle-bars are starting from the point of their greatest flexion, and, as they straighten out, the power increases and rate diminishes as the point of ultimate pressure on the bale is approached. One of the most familiar forms is the Stanhope printing-press, in which the platen is depressed by a toggle and raised by springs. The movement is variously known as a knuckle, knee, or elbow movement, and is also used for making electrotype molds from type, and for compressing bales of cotton, hay, &c.

tög's, s. pl. [Cl. toggery.] Clothes, dress. (*Slang*.)

"Look at his togs, superfine cloth and the heavy swell cut."—Dickens: *Oliver Twist*, ch. xvi.

toil, *toyle, v. i. & t. [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat refers it to O. French *touiller*=to mix filthily together, to begrime, to besmear; others to O. Dut. *tuylen*=to till or manure lands; *tuyt*=agriculture, labor, toil. A. S. *tilian*, *teolian*=to labor, to strive after, is not connected.]

A. Intrans.: To exert strength with pain and fatigue of body or mind, but particularly of the body, with efforts of some continuance or duration; to labor, to work, to struggle.

"But when he toiled those squadrons to array,
Who fought like Britons in the bloody game."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, *Concl.* xv.

*B. Transitive:

1. To labor; to work at or on; as, to toil the ground.

2. To weary; to exhaust by toil; to over-labor; to wear out. (Sometimes with out.)

"Wearied, toyled, and foiled with painfull labors and wants."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 513.

3. To pull or tug.

"Reuliche toyled to and fro."—*Debate Between Body and Soul*, 368.

toil (1), *toyle (1), subst. [TOIL, v.] Labor with pain and fatigue of body or mind; fatiguing labor and exertion.

"With these of old to toils of battle bred."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 351.

*toil-created, a. Produced or gained by toil.

*toil-drop, s. Sweat caused by excessive exertion.

"With beating heart to the task he went . . .

Till the toil-drops fell from his brows like rain."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 13.

toil-worn, a. Worn out or exhausted with toil.

toil (2), *toyle (2), subst. [Fr. *toile*=cloth, linen . . . a stalking-horse of cloth; pl. *toiles*=a snare, from Lat. *tela*=a web, a thing woven, from *texo*=to weave.] A net or snare; a web, string, or the like set to catch prey. (Now generally in the plural.)

toil-ēr, *toyl'-ēr, s. [Eng. toil, v.; -er.] One who toils or labors painfully.

"I will not pray for those goodes (in getting and heaping together whereof the toylers of the world thinke themselves fortunate)."—Udall: *Peter*, ch. i.

toil-ēt, *toyl-et, s. [Fr. *toilette*, dimin. of *toile*=cloth.] [TOIL (2), s.]

1. A covering or cloth of linen, silk, &c., spread over a table in a bedroom or dressing-room.

*2. A dressing-table.

"An untouch'd Bible graced her toilet."

Prior: *Hans Carvel*.

3. A bag or case for night-clothes.

4. The act or process of dressing; also, the mode of dressing; style or fashion of dress; dress, attire.

5. A lavatory or water-closet. Also called toilet-room.

toilet-cover, s. The same as TOILET, 1.

toilet-glass, s. A looking-glass for the toilet-table.

toilet-paper, s. Thin paper designed for use in a toilet-room. [TOILET, 5.]

*toilet-quilt, s. A toilet-cover.

toilet-service, s. The earthenware and glass utensils collectively necessary in a dressing-room.

toilet-table, s. A dressing-table.

*toil-lëtte', s. [Fr.]

1. The same as TOILET, 4.

2. A dressing-room.

toil-fül, adj. [Eng. toil (1), s.; -ful(l).] Full of toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing.

"The fruitful lawns confess his toilful care."

Mickle: *Liberty*.

toil-ŷ-nëtte', toil-ŷ-nët', s. [A dimin. from Fr. *toile*=cloth.] [TOIL (2), s.]

Fabric:

1. A kind of German quilting.

2. A fabric of silk and cotton warp and woolen weft.

toil-lëss, a. [Eng. toil (1), s.; -less.] Free from toil.

toil-söme, *toyle-some, adj. [Eng. toil (1), s.; -some.] Attended with toil; involving toil; laborious, fatiguing, wearisome.

"To prune these growing plants, and tend these flowers,
Which were it toilsome, yet with thee were sweet."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 499.

toil-söme-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *toilsome*; -ly.] In a toilsome or laborious manner; in or with toil.

"Their life must be toilsomely spent in hewing of wood and drawing of water for all Israel."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl*; *The Gibeonites*.

toil-söme-nëss, *toile-some-ness, s. [Eng. *toilsome*; -ness.] The quality or state of being toilsome; laboriousness, wearisomeness.

"The toilsomenesse of the paine I refer to priuat knowledge."—Holinshead: *Chronicles of Ireland*; Stanhurst to Sidney.

toise, subst. [Fr.] An old French measure of length, containing six French feet, or 1.949 meters, equivalent to 6.395 English feet.

toil-sëch, *tösh-ach (ch guttural), s. [Gaelic.] A captain or leader; specif. in the early history of Scotland, an officer or dignitary immediately under the mormaer (q. v.). The office was hereditary and attached to a cadet of the family of the mormaer.

toil-gön, s. [Fr., from Latin *tonsionem*, accus. of *tonsio*=a shearing, from *tonsus*, pa. par. of *tondeo*=to shear.] The fleece of a sheep.

toison d'or, s.

1. The term for a golden fleece or the Holy Lamb.

2. [GOLDEN-FLEECE, ¶.]

tök, s. [From the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: *Rhynchoceros* (or *tockus*) *erythrorhynchus*, the Red-breasted Hornbill, from the Wooded parts of Western, Central, and Southern Africa. It is about eighteen inches in length.

tö-kây', s. [See def.] A rich, highly-prized wine produced at Tokay, in Upper Hungary, from white grapes. It has an aromatic taste. It is not good till it has been kept for about three years, and, like other wines, it continues to improve with age. It is produced from grapes grown on the side of a low chain of hills, never more than 700 feet above the sea-level, named the Hegyalya. Inferior Hungarian wines are frequently sold under this name, and many French and German imitations are also in the market.

tö'-ken, *to-kene, *tokne, *to-kyn, s. [A. S. *tācen*, *tācn*, from *teák* (for *ták*), pa. t. of *tikan*, *teón*=to accuse, orig.=to indicate, to point out; cogn. with Dut. *teeken*=a sign, mark, miracle, token; Icel. *tákn*, *teikn*; Dan. *tegn*; Sw. *tecken*; Goth. *taikns*; Ger. *zeichen*. From the same root as Lat. *indico*=to point out; *doceo*=to teach; Gr. *deiknymi*=to show.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something representing, or intended or supposed to represent or indicate another thing or event; a sign, a symbol.

"This token serveth for a flag of truce,
Betwixt ourselves and all our followers."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

2. A mark, sign, indication, symbol, or symptom; specif., in pestilential diseases, a livid spot upon the body, indicating, or supposed to indicate, approaching death.

"Corrupted blood some watery token shows."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,748.

3. A pledge or memorial of love or friendship; a love-token, a keepsake.

"It seems you loved not her to leave her token."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

4. A sign by which one proves the authenticity, legitimacy, or good faith of a commission or demand.

"Say, by this token, I desire his company."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

*5. A signal, a sign.

"He made a tokyn to his knyghtes, wherby they knowynge his mynde fell upon hym and slew hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. cxxiii.

6. A piece of metal issued by a private individual, bearing his name or device, and redeemable in lawful money or its value in merchandise. Also a coin issued by the government, especially when its use as lawful money is limited, and its intrinsic value much below its nominal value. It is now made unlawful for private persons to issue tokens. [TAVERN-TOKEN.]

II. Technically:

1. *Church of Scotland, &c.*: A small disc of metal, generally lead or tin, issued prior to the celebration of the Lord's Supper in each Established Church, to everyone connected with the congregation who, being in full communion, is entitled to be present at the sacrament. Tokens are now gradually giving place to communion cards. A similar arrangement prevails in most of the non-established Presbyterian churches.

2. *Mining*: A piece of leather with a distinct mark for each hewer, one of which he sends up with each corf or tube.

*3. *Print.*: Ten and a half quires, or 250 sheets, of paper printed on both sides. In some cases ten quires of paper.

¶ *By token, By this token, By the same token*: Phrases colloquially used in corroboration of some statement and equivalent to: As a proof of what I say; This will prove what I say; as a proof, &c.

token-money, subst. Money legally current for more than its real value.

"Always and everywhere token-money has maintained its full relative value so long as it is not issued in excess."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

token-sheet, s.

Print.: The last sheet of a token.

*tö'-ken, v. t. [TOKEN, s.]

1. To make known; to testify, to betoken; to be a sign or memorial of.

"On your finger in the night, I'll put
Another ring, that what in time proceeds
May token to the future our past deeds."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 2.

2. To give a token or sign to; to mark, as with a token.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tō-ken-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *token*, *s.*; *-less*.] Without a token.

tōl, *v. t.* [Lat. *tollo*=to raise, to take away.]

Law: To take away; to toll.

tō-lā, *s.* [Hind. *tulā*=a balance.] A weight for gold and silver, equal to about 180 grains Troy, but differing in different places.

tōl-āl-lȳl, *a.* [Eng. *tol(ane)*, and *allyl*.] Derived from or containing tolane and allyl.

tolallyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: (C₇H₅)₂S. A product obtained by the dry distillation of sulphide or disulphide of benzil. After repeated crystallization from alcohol, it forms a white crystalline powder, very sparingly soluble in alcohol, easily in ether, and melting at 143°-145°. (*Watts*.)

tōl-āne, *s.* [Eng. *tol(u)*; *-ane*.]

Chem.: C₁₄H₁₀. Has the constitution of diphenyl acetylene, C(C₆H₅)₂, and is obtained by boiling stilbene bromide with alcoholic potash. It forms large crystals melting at 60°, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

tōl-boōth, *s.* [TOLLBOOTH.]

tōld, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [TELL, *v.*]

tōle, **toll*, **tolle*, **tulle*, *verb. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To draw on or attract as by the offer of something pleasant or desirable; to allure by some bait.

"If they did let them stand, they should but toll beggars to the towne."—*Holinshed: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

tō-lē-dō, *subst.* [See def.] A term applied to a sword-blade of the finest temper, and so named from Toledo in Spain, which, during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, was famous for the quality of the sword-blades manufactured there.

"Yon sold me a rapier . . . you told me it was a toledo."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humor*, iii. 2.

toledo-blade, *s.* The same as Toledo (*q. v.*).

tōl-ēne, *s.* [TOLUENE.]

Chem.: C₁₀H₁₆. The oily portion of tolubalsam, obtained by distillation with water, and further rectification of the distillate. It is a colorless mobile liquid of pungent odor, specific gravity=.858 at 10°, boils at 170°, and, on exposure to the air, quickly takes up oxygen and becomes resinized.

***tōl-ēr-a-bil-lȳtȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *tolerable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being tolerable; tolerableness.

tōl-ēr-a-ble, ***tōl-lēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *tolérable*, from Latin *tolerabilis*, from *tolero*=to tolerate (*q. v.*); Sp. *tolerable*; Ital. *tolerabile*.]

1. Capable of being borne or endured; enduring; supportable, either mentally or physically.

"Render hell

More tolerable." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 460.

2. Fit to be tolerated or put up with; sufferable.

"They judged their errors to be tolerable."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iv.

3. Moderately good or agreeable; not contemptible; passable, middling; not very excellent or pleasing, but such as can be put up with or received without positive disapproval or approval.

"The reader may be assured of a tolerable translation."—*Dryden. (Todd)*.

4. In pretty good health; pretty well; fairly well. (*Colloq.*)

"We're tolerable, sir, I thank you."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

tōl-ēr-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *tolerable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tolerable; enduring, or supportable.

"With a tolerableness of usury."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 137.

tōl-ēr-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *tolerab(ly)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a tolerable manner or degree; so as to be tolerated, endured, or supported; enduring.

2. Moderately well; neither very well nor very ill; passably; neither very much nor very little; in a moderate degree.

"Of their growth his unaided eye has made him tolerably cognizant."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tōl-ēr-aŋce, ***tol-ler-aunce**, *s.* [Fr. *tolérance*, from Lat. *tolerantia*, from *tolerans*, *pr. par. of tolero*=to tolerate (*q. v.*); Sp. & Port. *tolerancia*; Ital. *toleranza*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The quality or state of being tolerant; power or capacity of tolerating, enduring, or supporting; endurance.

"Diogenes one frosty morning came into the marketplace shaking, to show his tolerance."—*Bacon*.

2. The act or state of enduring or supporting.

3. A disposition to be tolerant, patient, or indulgent toward others whose opinions or practices differ from or are opposed to one's own, provided such

opinions or practices spring from sincere and upright motives or convictions; freedom from bigotry or severity in judging the opinions or conduct of others.

"The Christian spirit of charity and tolerance, which breathes through this work, and appears in the sentiments which the author avowed in a former publication."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 44. (App.)

4. The act of tolerating; toleration.

II. *Med.*: The ability of the constitution to endure doses of medicine during sickness which would injure it in health.

tōl-ēr-ant, ***tol-er-aunt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *tolerans*, *pr. par. of tolero*=to tolerate (*q. v.*).]

A. *As adj.*: Inclined or disposed to tolerate; free from bigotry; favoring toleration; forbearing, enduring.

"To decorate with all the splendor of panegyric the tolerant spirit of its votaries."—*White: Bampton Lectures*, ser. 3.

*B. *As subst.*: A person free from bigotry; specif., one who allows the practice of religions differing from or opposed to his own form of belief.

"Henry the Fourth was a hero with Voltaire, for no better reason than that he was the first great tolerant."—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

***tōl-ēr-ant-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *tolerant*; *-ly*.] In a tolerant manner; with toleration.

"Other inhabitants of the town being more or less strangers within its gates entertained tolerantly, and living there under some sort of unwritten letters of naturalization."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tōl-ēr-āte, ***tōl-lēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *toleratus*, *pa. par. of tolero*=to endure; allied to *tollo*=to lift, to bear; Sansc. *tul*=to lift; Gr. *tlēnai*=to suffer; A. S. *tholian*=to endure; Fr. *tolérer*; Sp. & Port. *tolerar*; Ital. *tolerare*.]

1. To suffer or allow to be or to be done without prohibition, hindrance, or support; to allow or permit negatively by not preventing or forbidding; not to restrain or forbid; to treat with patience and forbearance.

"So that to tolerate is not to prosecute. And the question whether the prince may tolerate divers persuasions, is no more than whether he may lawfully persecute any man for not being of his opinion. Now in this case he is just so to tolerate diversity of persuasions as he is to tolerate public actions; for no opinion is judiciable, nor no person punishable, but for a sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 16.

2. To put up with; to endure.

tōl-ēr-ā-tion, ***tōl-lēr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *tolération*, from Lat. *tolerationem*, accus. of *toleratio*, from *toleratus*, *pa. par. of tolero*=to tolerate (*q. v.*).]

1. The act of tolerating or enduring; allowance of something not wholly approved.

"There is also moderation in tolleration of fortune of euery sorte, whiche of Tulli is called eqnabilitie."—*Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

2. Specifically, the recognition of the right of private judgment in matters of faith and worship; the liberty allowed by a government to every individual to hold or publicly teach his own religious opinions, and to worship how, when, and whom he pleases, provided he does not violate thereby the rights of others or infringe laws made for the maintenance of decency, morality, and good order, or for the security of the state.

"Toleration is of two kinds: The allowing to the dissenters the unmolested profession and exercise of their religion, but with an exclusion from offices of trust and emolument in the state, which is a partial toleration; and the admitting them, without distinction, to all the civil privileges and capacities of other citizens, which is a complete toleration."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. vi., ch. x.

¶ There was no toleration under the Jewish theocracy or the semi-theocratic monarchy; the individual who worshiped false gods, or who induced others to do so, was regarded as a traitor against Jehovah, and received the ordinary punishment of a traitor—death. (Num. xxv. 1-11, Deut. xiii. 1-18, 1 Kings xviii. 40.) The spirit of the New Testament is distinctly in favor of toleration (cf. Acts x. 34, 35). The old Roman empire was, as a rule, tolerant. The images worshiped by the several nationalities constituting it, or with which it was brought in contact as its conquests extended, all received a certain welcome; and one of the chief reasons why Christianity was persecuted was that it was not contented to be one of a number of accepted faiths, but claimed to be the one only true religion, proselytizing from all the rest. Hinduism holds essentially the same position. Mohammedanism recognizes no proper religious liberty, and when it has the power is a most intolerant faith, though it is sometimes compelled to come to terms of accommodation with a rival faith, as was the case in India. A church established or dominant is apt to regard those who dissent from its doctrines or ritual as committing a grave offence, and to treat them intolerantly; they, on the contrary, contend for

religious liberty. If, however, the positions of the two were reversed, it would be found that, in many cases, a corresponding change of views would occur. The standpoint of a government is different; its tendency is to toleration. If the members of the several denominations are willing to pay taxes and avoid exciting commotion, the government generally acts tolerantly to them, and is the more moved to do so if it finds that it runs the risk of crushing defeat when it measures its strength against that of the human conscience. In Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States it is ordained that "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States;" and in Article I., in addition to and amendment of the Constitution, it is further ordained that "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." The philosophic view was expressed by John Stuart Mill when, in answer to a query put to him in connection with a parliamentary election, he answered: "There should be no religious disabilities." The word toleration does not now figure in England in controversy so largely as it did, the chief Nonconformists no longer contending for it, but aiming at religious equality.

3. A disposition to tolerate, or not to judge or deal harshly or rigorously in cases of difference of opinion or conduct; freedom from bigotry.

Toleration Act, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: The name given to statute 1 Will. & Mary, c. 18, under which freedom of worship was granted to Protestant dissenters from the Church of England, provided they made a declaration against transubstantiation, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. This act has been so amended and extended from time to time that now all dissenters, Roman Catholics, Jews, and all other sects alike enjoy all the privileges of the constitution.

tōl-ēr-ā-tōr, *s.* [Eng. *tolerat(e)*; *-or*.] One who tolerates.

***tōl-ī-bant**, *s.* [TURBAN.] A turban.

"The Turke and Persian to weare great *tolibants* of ten, fiftene, and twentie elles of linnen apeece upon their heads."—*Puttenham: Art of Poetrie*, bk. iiii., ch. xxiv.

tōl-in, *s.* [Eng. *tol(u)*; *-in*.] [TOLUENE.]

tōll (1), ***tol**, *s.* [A. S. *toll*; cogn. with Dut. *tol*; Icel. *toltr*; Dan. *told*; Sw. *tull*; Ger. *zoll*. Probably allied to *tale*, in the sense of enumeration, number.] A tax paid or a duty charged for some liberty or privilege or other consideration; as—

(1) A charge made by the authorities entrusted with the maintenance of roads, bridges, &c., for the passage of persons, cattle, or goods.

(2) The payment claimed by the authorities of a port for goods or persons landed or shipped there.

(3) The sum charged by the owners of a market or fair for goods brought to be sold there, or for liberty to break soil for the purpose of erecting temporary structures.

"If one ignorantly buyeth stolen cattel, and hath them fairly vouched unto him, and publickly in an open fair payeth *toll* for them, he cannot be damnified thereby."—*Fuller: Worthies: General*.

(4) A portion of grain taken by a miller as compensation for grinding.

toll-bar, *s.* A gate or bar placed across a road to stop animals and vehicles till toll be paid.

toll-booth, *s.* [TOLLBOOTH.]

toll-bridge, *s.* A bridge where toll is charged for passing over it.

toll-collector, *s.*

1. A toll-man; a toll-collector.

2. A registering turnstile or gate to indicate the number of persons passing.

3. A device attached to the feed of a grain-mill to subtract the toll.

toll-corn, *s.* Corn taken at a mill as payment for grinding.

toll-dish, ***toll-hop**, *s.* A vessel of given capacity for taking the toll or proportion of grain ground on shares.

"If thou beest a true man, then, quoth the miller,

I swear by my *toll-dish*, I'll lodge thee all night.

Old Ballad, King and Miller of Mansfield.

toll-gate, *s.* A turnpike gate at which toll is collected.

***toll-gatherer**, ***tol-gatherer**, *s.* A man who takes toll.

"For we hardly can abide publicanes, customers, and *toll-gatherers*, but are mightily offended with them."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 114.

***toll-hall**, ***tole-hall**, *s.* A prison, a tollbooth.

"Reaching from the pillorie to the *tole-hall*, or to the high crosse."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

***toll-hop**, *s.* [TOLL-DISH.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŋ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

toll-house, s. The residence of the toll-collector at a turnpike gate; a house placed by a road near a toll-gate, at the end of a toll-bridge, or the like, where the toll-gatherer is stationed.

toll-man, s. A toll-gatherer; the keeper of a toll-gate.

"The toll-men thinking as before
That Gilpin rode a race."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

***toll-thorough, s.** The toll taken by a town for persons, cattle, or goods going through it, or over a bridge or ferry maintained at its cost.

***toll-traverse, s.** The toll taken by a person for beasts or goods passing across his ground.

***toll-turne, turn-toll, s.** A toll paid at the return of beasts from fair or market where they were not sold.

toll (2), s. [TOLL (2), v.] The sounding of a bell with slow, measured strokes.

"The toll of a bell is its being lifted up, which causes that sound we call its toll."—*H. Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, ii, 180.

***toll (1), *toll-en, v. i. & t.** [TOLL (1), s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To pay toll or tollage.

"I will buy me a son-in-law in a fair, and toll for him: for this, I'll none of him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

2. To take or charge toll; to raise a tax.

"Wel coude he stelen corne, and tollen thries,
And yet he had a thomb of gold, parde."

Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 564.

B. Trans.: To raise, levy, or collect, as a toll; to exact as a toll or tribute.

"Like the bee, tolling from every flower
The virtuous sweets."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

toll (2), *toll-en, *toll-yn, v. t. & i. [Etymology doubtful.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To draw, to entice, to attract.

"This tolleth him toward thee."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

2. To cause (a bell) to sound with strokes slowly and uniformly repeated, as to summon public bodies or religious congregations to their meetings; to announce the death of a person, or to give solemnity to a funeral.

3. To give out with a slow, measured sound.

"And bells tolled out their mighty peal,
For the departed spirit's weal."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

*4. To indicate by tolling or sounding.

5. To draw attention to, or give notice of, by slowly-repeated sounds of a bell; to ring for or on account of.

"A sullen bell,
Remember'd tolling a departed friend."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To sound or ring, as a bell, with slowly-repeated strokes.

"The clocks do toll."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., iv.*

2. To ring a bell with slowly-repeated strokes, as for a funeral.

"Toll for the brave!
The brave that are no more."

Cowper: The Royal George.

toll (3), v. t. [Lat. *toll*=to lift, to take away.]

Law: To take away; to vacate, to annul.

"An appeal from sentence of excommunication does not suspend it, but then devolves it to a superior judge, and tolls the presumption in favor of a sentence."—*Ayliffe*.

¶ **To toll an entry:**

Eng. Law: To deny and take away the right of entry.

toll'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *toll* (1), v.; -able.] Subject to the payment of a toll; as, *tollable* goods.

toll'-age (age as ðg), s. [Eng. *toll* (1), s.; -age.] Toll; payment of a toll.

"By Leofric her lord, yet in base bondage held,
The people from her marts by tollage who expell'd."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 13.

toll'-boôth, *tol-bothe, s. [Eng. *toll* (1), s., and *booth*.]

*1. A place where duties or tolls are collected.

"Those other disciples, whose calling is recorded, were from the fisher-boat; this, from the tollbooth."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Matthew Called*.

2. The old name for a municipal jail, so called because that was the name originally given to a temporary hut of boards erected in fairs and markets, and where such as did not pay, or were chargeable with some breach of the law in buying or selling, were confined till reparation was made; hence, any prison. The town prison of Cambridge, England, was formerly known by this name.

"The mayor refused to give them the keys of the Toll-booth or town prison."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, vii. 25.

***toll'-boôth, v. t.** [TOLLBOOTH, s.] To imprison in a tollbooth.

"To these what did he give? why a hen,
That they might tollbooth Oxford men."

Bishop Corbet.

toll'-êr (1), s. [Eng. *toll* (1), v.; -er.] One who collects tolls; a toll-gatherer.

toll'-êr (2), s. [Eng. *toll* (2), v.; -er.] One who tolls a bell.

***toll'-rý, *tol-rie, s.** [Eng. *toll* (1), s.; -ry.] A tollbooth, or, perhaps, the occupation of taking tolls; toll-taking.

"Petre went agen to fishing, but Mathew not to his *tolrie*."—*Wycliffe: Sermon 184* (Works ii., 138).

toll'-mên, s. [DOLMEN.]

To-lô'-ga, s. [Sp. (See def.)]

Geog.: A district of the province of Guipuscoa, in Spain.

Tolosa-wood, s.

Bot.: *Pittosporum bicolor*.

toll'-pîs, s. [Meaning not known. (*Paxton*.)]

Bot.: A genus of Hyoseridæ. Annual Composites, having the pappus of the outer florets toothed and that of the inner ones with two or four awns. Flowers yellow, sometimes with a purple eye. Natives of southern Europe. Sometimes cultivated in gardens in flower-borders.

***toll'-sês-têr, s.** [Firstelement *toll* (1), s.; etym. of second element doubtful.] A duty paid by tenants of some manors to the lord for liberty to brew and sell ale. (*Eng.*)

***toll'-seý, s.** [TOLL (1), s.] A tollbooth; also a place where merchants usually assembled and commercial courts were held. (*Eng.*)

"The place under it is their *Tolsey* or Exchange, for the meeting of their merchants."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 239.

***tollt, s.** [Low Lat. *tolta*, from Lat. *tollo*=to take away.]

Eng. Law: A writ whereby a cause depending in a court-baron was removed into a county-court.

tô-lû', s. [Named from Santiago de Tolu, a seaport of Granada, from which it is believed that tolu was first brought.]

1. **Bot., &c.:** A balsam derived from *Myrospermum toluiferum*, the Tolu-tree, an elegant evergreen, so lofty that sometimes the first branch is forty to sixty feet from the ground. The leaves are pinnated and marked with transparent dots; the leaflets membranous, obovate, taper-pointed, the terminal one the largest. It is a native of Venezuela and New Granada. The balsam flows from incisions made in the stem of the tree, and is at first of the consistence of turpentine, but becomes more tenacious when kept for a time. It is yellow or brown, and transparent, and is used as an ingredient in a syrup and in lozenges.

2. **Pharm.:** Balsam of Tolu is a stimulant and expectorant, given in chronic bronchitis and rheumatism. It also diminishes excessive discharges in gleet and leucorrhœa. Externally it is used as a stimulant in ulcers, bed sores, &c. (*Garrod*.)

tolu-tree, s. [TOLU, 1.]

toll'-u-âte, s. [Eng. *tolu*(ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of toluic acid (q. v.).

toll'-u-êne, s. [Eng. *tolu*; -ene.]

Chem.: $C_7H_8=C_6H_5(CH_3)$. Tolin. Produced by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromobenzene and methyl iodide, and also occurs in light coal-tar oil. It is a limpid liquid smelling like benzine and having a nearly similar solvent power; specific gravity=882 at 0°, boils at 111°. Passed through a red-hot porcelain tube, it yields various compounds, among which have been observed benzine, naphthalene, dibenzyl, and anthracene.

toluene-sulphamide, s.

Chem.: $C_7H_7\cdot SO_2\cdot NH_2$. Produced by the action of aqueous ammonia on toluene sulpho-chloride. It crystallizes from hot water in needles or in laminae.

toluene sulpho-chloride, s.

Chemistry: $C_7H_7\cdot SO_2Cl$. Obtained by triturating toluene-sulphate of sodium with an equal weight of phosphoric pentachloride, and several times washing the product with water. It separates from ether in rhombic plates or large prisms, melts at 68°, and boils with decomposition at 250°. It is insoluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol, ether, and benzine.

toluene sulphuric-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_7H_7\cdot SO_3H$. Formed by the action of fuming sulphuric-acid on toluene from tolu-balsam. [TOLU, 1.] It crystallizes in small, very deliquescent laminae.

toluene sulphurous-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_7H_7\cdot SO_2H$. This acid is obtained by treating toluene sulpho-chloride, dissolved in ether free from water or alcohol, with sodium amalgam. It crystallizes from water in rhombic tables, having a brilliant satiny luster, melting at 85°, and dissolving easily in boiling water, alcohol, ether, and benzine. It passes by oxidation into toluene sulphuric-acid.

toll'-u-ên-ýl, s. [Eng. *toluen*(e); -yl.] [BENZYL-TOLYL.]

toll'-u-glýç'-íc, a. [Eng. *tolu*; *glyc*(erin), and suff. -ic.] Derived from or containing toluic acid and glycerine.

toluglycic-acid, s. [TOLURIC-ACID.]

toll'-û'-íc, a. [Eng. *tolu*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from tolu (q. v.).

toluic-acid, s.

Chemistry:

$C_8H_8O_2 = C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CO_2H \end{smallmatrix} = CH_2 < \begin{smallmatrix} C_6H_5 \\ CO_2H \end{smallmatrix}$. Four acids are known: Ortho-, para-, meta-, and alpha-. The first three are formed by oxidation of the corresponding xylenes, and the last by treating benzyl cyanide with alkalis. Ortho- crystallizes in long slender needles, melting at 102.5°, and is moderately soluble in hot water; para- crystallizes in needles, melting at 178°; meta- yields slender needles, melting at 109°, and more soluble in water than ortho- or para-. The alpha acid crystallizes in broad, thin laminae, smells like horse-sweat, melts at 76.5°, and boils at 261°.

toluic-aldehyde, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_7OH = C_7H_7COH$. Produced by distilling a mixture of toluate and formate of calcium. The distillate, treated with acid sulphite of sodium, forms a crystalline compound, which, on addition of carbonate of sodium, yields the aldehyde as an oil. It has a peppery odor, boils at 204°, and when exposed to the air takes up oxygen, and becomes converted into toluic-acid.

toluic-chloride, s.

Chem.: C_8H_7OCl . Produced by distilling toluic-acid with phosphoric pentachloride. It is a strongly refracting, colorless liquid; specific gravity=1.175, boils at 214°, and fumes in moist air.

toluic-ether, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_7(C_2H_5)O_2$. Ethylic toluate. Prepared by passing hydrochloric acid gas into an alcoholic solution of toluic acid. By the addition of water it separates as a heavy oil which, when washed with ammonia and dried over chloride of calcium, is obtained as a colorless, aromatic liquid, having a bitter taste, and boiling at 228°.

toll'-u-ide, s. [Eng. *tolu*; -ide.]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds, homologous with the anilides, derived from toluidine salts of organic acids by abstraction of water. They may be regarded as amides containing the radical tolyl.

toll'-û'-î-dêne, s. [Eng. *toluid*(e); -ene.]

Chem.: C_7H_6 . An aldehyde radical, the bromide of which, $C_7H_6Br_2$, is obtained by the action of phosphoric pentabromide on bitter almond oil, C_7H_6O .

toll'-û'-î-dîne, s. [Eng. *toluid*(e); -ine.]

Chem.: $C_7H_9N = C_6H_4(NH_2)CH_3$. This base, metameric with benzylamine, exhibits the three modifications of ortho-, meta-, and para-, which are obtained by the action of reducing agents on the corresponding nitrotoluenes. Paratoluidine forms large, colorless crystals, sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether, melts at 45°, boils at 198°, and has an aromatic taste and odor; the ortho-compound is a colorless neutral liquid having the density of water, and boiling at 199.5°; and the meta- is a colorless liquid of a specific gravity of .998 at 15°, and boiling at 197°. Commercial toluidine is a mixture of the para- and ortho-compound, and enters into the composition of the aniline dyes.

toll'-u-ôl, s. [Eng. *tolu*; -ol.] [TOLUENE.]

toll'-u-ôl'-íc, a. [Eng. *toluol*; -ic.] [TOLUIC.]

toll'-u-ô-nî'-trîl, s. [Eng. *toluol*(l), and *nitril*.]

Chemistry: $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4(CN)CH_3$. Cyanotoluene. Three isomeric modifications of this compound are known, formed by treating the respective tolyl-sulpho-carbimides, $N \begin{smallmatrix} CS \\ C_6H_4CH_3 \end{smallmatrix}$, with finely divided copper to remove the sulphur. The ortho-compound is a colorless liquid boiling at 203°; the para- yields colorless needles, melting at 28.5°, boiling at 218°; the meta- has not yet been obtained in the pure state.

toll'-u-ô-sâî'-î-çýl, s. [TOLUOSALICYLOL.]

toll'-u-ô-sâî'-î-çýl'-ôl', subst. [Eng. *toluo*(l), and *salicylol*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_5(C_8H_7O)O_2$. Toluosalicyl. Prepared by heating together equal volumes of salicyl and

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

toluyl chloride. It crystallizes from alcohol in shining, colorless, easily fusible prisms, insoluble in cold, slightly soluble in hot water, more easily in hot alcohol and in ether.

töl-ü-öx'-yl, s. [Eng. *tolu(ic)*, and (*hydr*)oxyl.]

Chem.: C_6H_7O . The hypothetical radical of toluic acid and its derivatives.

töl-ür'-ic, a. [Eng. *tol(uic)*, and *uric*.] Derived from or containing toluic and uric acids.

toluric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_2H_2O_2(NH_2)C_6H_7O$. An acid homologous with hippuric, and obtained by the passage of toluic acid through the animal body. Toluic acid is swallowed in doses of several grammes, and the urine voided evaporated to a syrup and exhausted with alcohol. The solution is mixed with oxalic acid, evaporated, and then exhausted with alcohol ether. The acid obtained is purified by recrystallization of its calcium salt. Toluic acid crystallizes from alcohol in trimetric prisms. It is inodorous, melts at 160° , dissolves easily in boiling water and alcohol, and only sparingly in pure ether. It forms crystalline salts with the alkaline earths and metals, most of which are soluble in water.

***töl-ü-tä'-tion, s.** [Low Latin *tolutaris* = trotting; *tolutim* = at a trot, from Latin *tollo* = to lift.] A pacing or ambling; an amble.

"They rode, but authors having not Determined whether pace or trot (That is to say, whether *tolutation*, As they do term 't or *succussion*), We leave it." *Butler: Hudibras*, I. ii. 45.

töl'-ü-yl, s. [Eng. *tolu*; suff. -yl.]

Chem.: C_8H_9 . The radical of toluyl alcohol and its allied compounds. Free toluyl $\{C_8H_9\}$ obtained by the action of sodium on toluyl chloride, is a thick liquid, boiling at 296° .

töl-ü-yl'-a-mine, s. [TOLUIDINE.]

töl-ü-yl'-ene, s. [Eng. *toluyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to benzylene C_7H_6 , and stilbene $\{C_7H_6\}$, but more properly belonging to the hydrocarbon C_8H_8 .

töl-ü-yl'-ic, a. [Eng. *toluyl*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from toluyl (q. v.).

toluyl-alcohol, s.

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O = C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ CH_2HO \end{smallmatrix}$. Xylylic alcohol. The para-compound, the only one known, is obtained from the corresponding aldehyde by the action of nascent hydrogen. It crystallizes in needles, dissolves sparingly in water, melts at 59° , and boils at 217° . Its acetic ether boils at 243° . The above alcohol has also been inappropriately termed tolyl alcohol, but the true tolyl alcohol is cresol, $C_6H_4 < \begin{smallmatrix} CH_3 \\ HO \end{smallmatrix}$.

töl'-yl, s. [Eng. *tol(u)*; suff. -yl.] [CRESOL.]

tölyl-chloride, s. [CHLORO-TOLUENE.]

tölyl-phenylamine, s. [TOLYLANILINE.]

tölyl-thiosinamine, s.

Chem.: A crystalline mass obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of toluidine and oil of mustard. It is inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100° .

töl'-yl-a-çet'-a-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *acetamide*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{11}NO = C_7H_6(C_2H_3O)H_2N$. Produced by distilling equivalent weights of toluidine and acetic acid, and treating the last portion of the distillate with acidulated water. It is obtained by slow crystallization in long, thick needles, tasteless, inodorous, melting at 145° , and boiling at 310° . Is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily in alcohol and ether.

töl'-yl'-a-mine, subst. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *amine*.] [BENZYLAMINE.]

töl'-yl-än'-i-line, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *aniline*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_4(C_7H_7)NH_2$. Tölyl-phenylamine. A base isomeric, if not identical with phenyl-toluidine, obtained by heating hydrochlorate of toluidine and aniline. It is separated from other bases formed at the same time by fractional distillation. Boils at about 330° .

töl'-yl-ben'-za-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *benzamide*.]

Chem.: $C_7H_6(C_7H_5O)NH_2$. Prepared by treating chloride of benzoyl with toluidine, washing the resulting mass with acidulated water, and dissolving in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes therefrom in long, colorless, inodorous needles, insoluble in water, and easily soluble in alcohol and ether; melts at 100° , and volatilizes at 232° .

töl'-yl-car'-ba-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *carbamide*.]

Chem.: $CO(C_7H_7)H_3N_2$. Benzyl urea. Obtained on mixing a hot solution of toluidine sulphate with

a solution of potassium cyanate. It separates in white needles, which have a sweetish taste, dissolves sparingly in cold, easily in hot water, in alcohol, and ether.

töl'-yl'-ene, s. [Eng. *tolyl*; -ene.] [XYLENE.]

tolylene-chloride, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_4(CH_2Cl)_2$. Xylylic chloride. Obtained by the action of chlorine on paraxylene. It crystallizes in colorless laminæ, boils at 240° , and melts at 100° .

tolylene-diamine, s.

Chem.: $(C_7H_6)H_4N_2$. A base prepared by distilling dinitrotoluene with iron filings and acetic acid. It forms needle crystals, which melt at 99° and dissolve in boiling water, in alcohol, and in ether.

tolylene-glycol, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2 = \begin{smallmatrix} C_6H_5CHHO \\ C_6H_5CHHO \end{smallmatrix}$. A diatomic alcohol formed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on benzaldehyde. It crystallizes in large rhombic plates, melting at 132.5° , and sublimes with decomposition. It is sparingly soluble in water, easily in alcohol.

töl'-yl-säl'-i-çyl'-a-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *salicylamide*.]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{13}NO$ (?). Jaillard's name for a compound obtained by heating to 50° a mixture of toluidine and salicyl. It forms yellow, inodorous crystals, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 100° , volatilizing at a higher temperature.

töl'-yl-süc'-çin'-i-mide, s. [Eng. *tolyl*, and *succinimide*.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}NO_2 = C_7H_5(C_4H_4O_2) \cdot NH_2$. A compound formed by heating a mixture of succinic acid and toluidine, and crystallizing the cooled mass from boiling water. It is soluble in hot water, in alcohol, and ether, and volatilizes without decomposition.

töl'-yl-peü'-tēs, s. [Gr. *tolypeuō* = to wind into a ball.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Armadilloes, with one species, *Dasypus trilineatus* (Linn.), *apar* (Geoff.), to which Illiger gave generic distinction.

töm, s. [See def.]

1. A contraction of the common Christian name Thomas. It is used like the name Jack—

(1) To denote the male of an animal; as, a *tom* cat.

(2) Generically to imply some degree of slight or contempt; as, a *tom*-fool, a *tom*-nobby, &c.

2. A male cat, a *tom*-cat.

*3. The knave of trumps at gleek (q. v.).

4. *Mining*: A wooden trough used by Californian miners to wash what is known as "pay-dirt."

Tom Bontrin's bush, s.

Bot.: *Picramnia antidesma*.

tom-cat, s. A male cat.

tom-dog, s. A male dog. (*U. S. local*.)

***tom-double, s.** A shuffler.

"He may play the *tom-double* under it."—*Harl. Miscell.*, ii. 355.

tom-nobby, s.

1. A sea-bird; the puffin.

2. A blockhead, a dunce, a dolt.

tom-norry, s. [A corrupt. of *tom-nobby* (q. v.).] The puffin. (*Shetland*.)

töm'-a-hâwk, s. [Algonkin Indian *tomehagen*; Mohegan *tumnahegan*; Delaware *tamoihecan* = a war-hatchet.]

1. An Indian hatchet or ax used in war and in the chase, not only in hand-to-hand combats, but also by being thrown to a considerable distance so as to strike the object with the sharp edge. The native tomahawks have heads of stone attached by thongs, &c., but steel tomahawks are supplied to the Indians by the governments and traders with whom they deal, and a pipe is usually attached to the poll. A hole is drilled through the bottom of the bowl and the poll of the ax, to meet one passing through the length of the handle.

"They might as well have represented Washington brandishing a tomahawk, and girt with a string of scalps."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, chap. xiii.

2. *Naut.*: A poléax (q. v.).

¶ To bury the tomahawk: To make peace; it being the custom of the Indians to bury the tomahawk during the time of peace; so, *To dig up the tomahawk* = to go to war, to fall into dispute.



Tomahawk.

töm'-a-hâwk, v. t. [TOMAHAWK, s.] To kill, cut, or strike with a tomahawk.

tö-mäl'-leÿ, tö-mäl'-line, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The liver of the lobster, which becomes green on boiling.

tö-man', tö-mâun, s. [Pers.] A Persian gold coin, varying in value according to the locality and the temporary necessities of the government, but generally taken as equal to about \$2.25. It is divided into 100 schakis or shakis.

"The band-roll strung with *tomans*, Which proves the veil a Persian woman's." *Browning: Flight of the Duchess*.

tö-ma'-tö, tö-mä'-tö, s. [Span. & Port. *tomate* from Mexican *tomatl* = a tomato.]

Bot.: *Lycopersicum esculentum*, the Love-apple or Wolf-peach; a solanaceous annual, with a herbaceous, hairy stem, unequally pinnate leaves with cut leaflets, numerous flowers, and red or yellow fruit. It is a native of the warmer parts of America, but has now been introduced into southern Europe, India, and many other countries. The fruit, technically a nuculanum, is often irregular in form, owing to the adhesion of some adjacent fruits into one. The normal, cherry-like, globose fruit constitutes the variety *cerasiforme*; the large, irregular, pyriform one the variety *pyriforme*. When unripe, the fruit is green, and makes a capital pickle; as it ripens it usually turns red or yellow, and becomes filled with an orange, somewhat acid, pulp. In this state it is eaten raw, or cooked in various ways; or employed in the preparation of sauces, &c. The tomato is very wholesome, and may be eaten without danger, although suspicion sometimes attaches to it on account of the poisonous properties of some of its allies.

***töm'-ax, s.** [See def.] A corruption of tomahawk (q. v.).

"If he carry the scalping-knife and *tomax*."—*Idler*, No. 40.

tömb (*b* silent), ***tombe, *toumbe, *tumbe, s.** [O. Fr. *tumbe*; French *tombe*, from Latin *tumba* = a tomb; Gr. *tymba*, *tymbos* = a tomb. Prob. allied to Lat. *tumulus*.]

1. A grave; a vault for the dead; a pit in which a dead body is deposited.

"To paint the gloomy horrors of the *tomb*; The appointed place of rendezvous, where all These travelers meet." *Blair: Grave*.

2. A chamber or vault formed wholly or in part in the earth, with walls and a roof, for the reception of the dead.

3. A monument erected to inclose and preserve the memory of the dead; any sepulchral structure.

"The marble *tombs* that rise on high Whose dead in vaulted arches lie . . . Adorn the rich, or praise the great."

Parnell: Night Piece on Death.

¶ The *Tombs*: A noted prison in New York city, so called on account of its massive architecture.

tomb-bat, s.

Zoöl.: *Taphozous perforatus*. It is about three inches long, exclusive of the tail; body covered with short dark brown fur; which extends over the basis of the wings, and down the interfemoral membrane as far as the point where the tail emerges therefrom. It was discovered by Geoffroy in the chambers of the Pyramids, and in other tombs in Egypt, and is said to inhabit Senaar and Senegal. It passes the day in the darkest places it can find, coming out at dusk, and feeding exclusively on insects.



Tomb-bat.

tömb (*b* silent), *v. t.* [TOMB, subst.] To bury, to entomb.

"Dying shall beseech the honor To be *tomb'd* beneath thy clay."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands, p. 20.

töm'-bäck, töm'-bäck, s. [Fr. *tombac*, from Malay *tambaga* = copper; Sp. *tumbage*; Port. *tambague*.] An East India alloy for cheap jewelry. Composition: Copper, 16; tin, 1; zinc, 1. Red tombac: Copper, 11; zinc, 1. Arsenic is added to make white tombac.

töm'-ba-zîte, s. [Eng. *tomba(c)*; *z* connect., and suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *tombacit*.]

Mineral.: A name given by Breithaupt to a Gersdorffite (q. v.) because of its tombac-brown color.

***tombestere, s.** [A. S. *tumbestre* (?).] A dancing-girl.

böl, böy; pout, jöw; cat, çell, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious. -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tômb'-lëss (*b* silent), ***tomb-lesse**, *adj.* [Eng. *tomb*; *-less*.] Without a tomb.

"And some long winter's night hath shed
Its frost o'er every tombless head."

Byron: *Mazeppa*, 12.

tôm'-bôy, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *boy*.]

*1. A rude, rough, boisterous boy.

*2. A worthless woman; a strumpet, a prostitute.

"With tomboys hired with that self exhibition,
Which your own coffers yield! with diseased ventures."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 6.

3. A wild, romping girl; a hoyden. (*Colloq.*)

tômb'-stône (*b* silent), *s.* [English *tomb*, and *stone*.] A stone erected over a grave to preserve the memory of the person interred; a sepulchral stone.

"On the tombstones of the truly great it is certainly right that an inscription should be written consistent with their dignity."—Knox: *Essay* 93.

tôm'-côd, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *cod*.]

Ichthyology: *Gadus tomcodus*, from six to twelve inches long, brownish above, with spots of darker hue, lighter beneath. It is found along the American coast from New York northward to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick at all seasons of the year, frequently ascending rivers. (*Ripley & Dana*.)

tôme, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tomum*, accus. of *tomus* = a volume, from Gr. *tomos* = a section, hence a volume; *temnô* = to cut.] As many writings as are contained in a volume, forming part of a larger work; a volume, usually a ponderous volume.

"A volume old and brown,
A huge tome, bound
In brass and wild-boar's hide."

Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, ii.

***to-medes**, *adv.* [Eng. *to*, and *mede* = meed.] For reward; in return.

***tôme'-lët**, *s.* [Eng. *tome*; dimin. suff. *-lët*.] A little tome or volume.

tô'-mënt, *s.* [TOMENTUM.]

tô-mën'-tôse, **tô-mën'-toûs**, *a.* [TOMENTUM.] Covered with hair so close as scarcely to be discernible, or with a whitish down-like wool; downy, nappy. (Used chiefly in botany.)

tô-mën'-tûm, *s.* [Lat. = a stuffing for cushions, of wool, hair, &c.]

Bot., &c.: Dense, close hair.

tomentum-cerebri, *s.*

Anat.: The inner surface of the pia mater, which has a flocculent structure, produced by numerous small vessels.

tôm'-foôl', *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *fool*.] A ridiculous fool; a trifler.

tôm'-foôl'-êr-ÿ, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *foolery*.]

1. Foolish trifling; ridiculous behavior; nonsense.

"Guy Fawkes's Day would cease to be one of the recognized seasons for tomfoolery in England."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Silly trifles; absurd ornaments or knick-knacks.

***tôm'-foôl'-îsh**, *a.* [Eng. *tom*, and *foolish*.] Like a fool; apt to indulge in tomfoolery.

"A man he is by nature merry
Somewhat tomfoolish and comical, very."

Southey: *Nondescripts*, viii.

tôm'-î-cûs, *s.* [Gr. *tomikos* = of or for cutting. (Used of teeth, &c.)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, sub-tribe Xylophagi, family Bostrichidae. *Tomicus typographus* is called the Typographic Beetle, because the galleries which it makes in the soft wood on which it feeds bear some faint resemblance to printed characters.

tô'-mîn, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A jeweler's weight of ten grains.

tô-mîp'-ar-ou, *a.* [Gr. *tomê* = a cutting, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Bot.: Producing spores by division.

tô-mîs'-tô-ma, *s.* [Gr. *tomios* = cut in pieces, and *stoma* = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gavialidae, with two species, from the forests of Borneo and some of the neighboring islands. It differs from the type-genus in having a more conical snout, thick at the back; the side teeth are erect, and the nostrils expanded.

tôm'-jôhn, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *jampán*, the native name.] The same as JAMPAN (q. v.).

***tôm'-lîng**, *s.* [Eng. *tom*; dimin. suff. *-lîng*.] A little tom-cat.

"We are promised a black tomling."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 244.

tôm'-mÿ, *s.* [Tom.]

1. Orig., a penny roll; hence, bread, provisions; goods given to a workman in lieu of wages.

"There'll be plenty o' tommy an' wark for us a',
When this 'Merica bother gets o'er."

Harland: *Lancashire Lyrics*, p. 292.

2. A tommy-shop (q. v.).

3. The system of paying workmen in goods instead of money; the truck system.

¶ Slang in all its senses.

tommy-noddy, *s.* [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

tommy-shop, **tommy-store**, *s.* A shop or store conducted on the truck system; a truck-shop. (*Eng. slang*.)

tôm'-mÿ, *v. t.* [TOMMY, *subst.*] To enforce the tommy or truck system; to oppress or defraud by the tommy system. (*Eng. slang*.)

tôm'-ô-sîte, *s.* [Gr. *tomos* = a cut, a slice; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as PHOTIZITE (q. v.).

tôm'-pî-ôn, *subst.* [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper or stopple.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A stopper, a plug.

"The gigantic genius kept the oracle within him muzzled, nor condescended once to draw the tampion of his lips."—*Observer*, No. 5.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Ordnance*:

(1) A plug fitted to the bore of a gun at the muzzle, to protect it from injury by the weather.

(2) The iron bottom of a charge of grape-shot.

2. *Lithog.*: The inking-pad of the lithographic printer.

3. *Music*: The plug in a flute or organ-pipe, which is adjusted toward or from the mouth-piece to modulate the tone.

***tôm'-pîp-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *piper*.] The piper at the ancient morris dances.

tôm'-pô-kêr, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *poker*.] A bugbear to frighten children. (*Prov.*)

tôm'-pôn, *s.* [Fr. *tampon* = a stopper.] The same as TAMPION, II, 2 (q. v.).

tôm'-rîg, ***tôm'-rîgg**, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *rig*.] A wild, boisterous girl; a romp, a hoyden, a tomboy.

"In the very next canto she appears an arrant ramp and tomrigger."—*Dennis: On Pope's Rape of the Lock*, p. 16.

tôm'-tît, *s.* [Eng. *tom*, and *tit*.] The Titmouse (q. v.).

tôm'-tôm, *s.* [From the sound made.] [TAM-TAM.]

***tôn** (1), *s.* [Fr.] [TONE.] The prevailing fashion; high mode.

"If things of ton their harmless lays indite,
Most wisely doomed to shun the public sight."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

tôn (2), ***tonne**, *s.* [A. S. *tunne* = a barrel; cogn. with Dut. *ton* = a tun; Icel. & Sw. *tunna*; Dan. *tônne* = a tun, a cask; Ger. *tonne* = a cask, a heavy weight; Irish & Gael. *tunna*; Irish *tonna*; Wel. *tynell* = a tun, a barrel; Low Lat. *tunna*, *tonna*; Fr. *tonneau*.]

1. A weight equal to 20 cwt. of 100 lbs. avoirdupois. In this country the ton is commonly estimated at 2,000 lbs. and is sometimes called the *short ton*, while that of England, 2,240 lbs., is called the *long ton*.

2. A wine measure of capacity equal to two pipes or 252 gallons. (In this sense generally written *tun*.)

3. A certain weight or space—in the latter case about 40 cubic feet—by which the burden of a ship is reckoned; as a vessel of 500 tons. [TONNAGE.]

4. A certain quantity of timber, as 40 feet of rough or round timber, and 50 feet of hewn.

5. The quantity of 8 sacks or 10 barrels of flour.

6. The quantity of 10 bushels of potatoes.

-tôn, *suff.* [A. S. *tûn* = a fence, a town.] A frequent suffix in place names, as Burlington, Bloomington, Boston, &c.

tô'-nal, *a.* [Eng. *ton(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to tone.

tô'-nal-îte, *subst.* [After Tonale, south of Monto Adamello, Southern Tyrol, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Petro.).]

Petro.: A variety of quartz-diorite rich in magnetite.

tô-nâl'-î-tÿ, *s.* [Fr. *tonalité*.] [TONE, *s.*]

Music: (1) Correctness of pitch; as when a singer or violinist is said to exhibit correct or doubtful tonality; signifying the production of sounds in tune or out of tune. (2) Quality of tone, intonation, as when a singer or violinist is said to possess pure tonality, that is, to produce a pure quality of tone. (3) Key-relationship; as when a melody or passage in harmony is said to be of uncertain tonality, that is, to be wanting in definiteness of key or scale.

"On the other hand, in some of the settings the frequent changes of measure and tonality produce an uneasy and labored effect."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 27, 1884.

tôn-dî'-nô, *s.* [Ital.]

Arch.: The same as ASTRAGAL (q. v.).

tône, ***toone**, *s.* [Fr. *ton* = a sound, a tune, from Lat. *tonum*, accus. of *tonus* = a sound, from Greek *tonos* = a thing stretched, a rope, sinew, note, tone, from the sound of a stretched string; *teinô* = to stretch; Sp. *tono*, *ton*; Port. *tom*; Ger. & Sw. *ton*; Dan. *tone*; Dut. *toom*; Ital. *tuono*, *tono*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Modulation, inflection, or accent of the voice, as raised to express sentiment, emotion, or passion.

"He paused awhile, and then went on
With low and confidential tone."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 7.

3. An affected or whining style of intonation in speaking or reading; a mournful or artificial mode of utterance; a whine, a drawl, a singsong.

"Every appearance of singsong and tone must be carefully guarded against."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. xxxiii.

4. Tenor, character, spirit, strain; specifically the general or prevailing character or style, as of morals, manners, sentiments, or the like; as, The tone of society was very low; The tone of his letter was friendly.

5. Disposition, inclination, temper.

"I cannot deny such a precept is wise;
But retirement accords with the tone of my mind."

Byron: *To the Rev. J. T. Beecher*.

6. State or temper of mind; disposition, mood.

"Drag the mind down, by perpetual interruptions, from a philosophical tone, or temper, to the drudgery of private and public business."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Pope*.

7. The state of a body in which the animal functions are healthy and performed with due vigor; the state in which all the parts and organs are well-strung or in due tension; strength and activity of the organs.

"The melancholic fiend (that worst despair
Of physic) hence the rust-complexion'd man
Pursues, whose blood is dry, whose fibers gain
Too stretch'd a tone."—*Armstrong: On Health*, i.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Music*:

(1) A sound; as, high tone, low tone, tone of an instrument.

(2) Quality of a sound (Fr. *timbre*; Ger. *klang*); as, sweet tone, harsh tone. Any ordinary sound is compound, being made up of a combination of sounds called partial-tones; the sound which the ear recognizes and names is called the primary, or first partial; those combined with it, upper partials. It is found by experiment that the character or quality of tone of any given sound is dependent on the sort of partial-tones which constitute it. It is difficult to produce a simple sound, i. e., a sound without upper partials, and its character is poor and insipid.

(3) A chant; as, a Gregorian tone.

(4) A mode or scale; as church-tones, the ancient ecclesiastical modes.

(5) The interval consisting of two mean semitones in equal temperament. But in just intonation there are two kinds of tone, the major tone (9:8) and the minor tone (10:9).

2. *Paint.*: The prevailing color of a picture or its general effect, denominated dull tone, bright tone, &c. It depends first, upon the right relation of objects in shadow to the principal light; secondly, upon the quality of color, by which it is felt to owe part of its brightness from the hue of the light upon it.

*¶ *All in a tone*: Unanimous.

"All were in a tone."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 381.

tone-syllable, *s.* An accented syllable.

tône, *v. t.* [TONE, *s.*]

1. To utter in an affected tone.

2. To tune (q. v.).

¶ 1. *To tone down*:

(1) *Lit.*: In painting, to soften or subdue the color of, as of a picture, so as to produce a subdued harmony of tint, and avoid all undue glare.

"Until time and gas have conveniently toned down the brilliancy of the color."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) *Fig.*: To reduce or lower in tone; to moderate or reduce the characteristic expression of; to render less pronounced or decided; to soften.

"Sir De Lacy having toned down his original phrases."—*Punch*, Feb. 13, 1858.

2. *To tone up*: To give a higher tone or character to; to raise in tone; to make more expressive, pronounced, or decided; to heighten, to strengthen.

***tone**, *s.* or *pron.* [Eng. *one*, with the final *t* of A. S. *dhæt* = that, the neuter definite article, prefixed.] The one, corresponding to *tother* (q. v.). Generally with *the*; as, the tone = that one.

"Tone doth enforce, the other doth entice."

Sir P. Sidney.

tâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plî, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, v. wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

tōned, *a.* [Eng. *ton(e)*, *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. Having a tone; used in composition; as, sweet-toned, &c.

2. Having a tone of body or mind; in a state of due tension; strung.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as firmly *toned* at eighty as at forty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

toned-paper, *s.* Paper having the glaring white taken off by a creamy tint.

tōne'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *tone*, *s.*; -*less*.] Having no tone; unmusical.

"Grandcourt's toneless drawl."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxix.

***tōng** (1), ***tonge**, *s.* [TONGS.]

tōng (2), *s.* [TONGUE.] A tongue; the catch of a buckle.

"Their hilts were burnished gold, and handle strong,
Of mother pearl, and buckled with a golden *tong*."
Spenser. (Todd.)

***tōng**, *v. t.* [TONG (1), *s.*] To seize or take with tongs.

"*Tonging* clams with the hinged oyster-tongs is also somewhat practiced, but is exceedingly laborious, and does not pay, as a rule."—*Field*, Oct. 16, 1886.

tōn'-gā, *s.* [TONKA.]

tōng'-kāng, *s.* [Native word.]

Naut.: A Malay or Chinese boat or junk.

Tōn'-grī-an, *a.* [See def.]

Geog.: Of or belonging to Tongres, in Belgium.

Tongrian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds constituting the Lower Oligocene of Belgium, developed around Tongres. They are marine, and are contemporaneous with the Headon series of England.

tōngs, *s. pl.* [A. S. *tange*, *tang*; cogn. with Dut. *tang*; Icel. *tōng* (*tangir*); Dan. *tang*; Sw. *tång*; Ger. *zange*; O. H. Ger. *zanga*.]

1. An instrument or tool consisting of two parts joined by a pivot, and used for grasping objects, generally those that are hot, as blacksmiths' *tongs*, crucible-tongs, and fire-tongs.

2. A ludicrous name for a pair of pantaloons, formerly used in the New England states.

tōngue, ***tong**, ***tonge**, ***tunge**, *s.* [A. S. *tunge*; cogn. with Dutch *tong*; Icel. & Sw. *tunga*; Danish *tunge*; Ger. *zunge*; O. H. Ger. *zunga*; Goth. *tuggo*; O. Lat. *dingua* (Lat. *lingua*, whence Fr. *langue*); Ir. & Gael. *teanga*=a tongue, a language.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"Sende Lazarus that he maye dyppe of his finger in water, and cole my *tonge*; for I am tormented in this flame."—*Luke* xvi. 24. (1551.)

2. Regarded as the instrument of speech.

"Keep a good *tongue* in your head."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

3. A medium of speech, or of expressing thoughts.

"The man to solitude accustom'd long,
Perceives in everything that lives a *tongue*."

Cowper: The Needleless Alarm.

4. Speech, discourse, talk; sometimes fluency of speech.

"Much *tongue* and much judgment seldom go together; for talking and thinking are two quite different faculties."—*L'Estrange*.

5. Manner of speaking.

(1) With respect to sound=voice.

"With soft low *tongue*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induct. i.

(2) With respect to meaning or expression.

"Mince not the general *tongue*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

6. The whole body of words used by a nation; a language.

"And whanne summe herdon, that in Ebrew *tunge* he spak to hem, thei ghauen the more silence."—*Wycliffe: Dedes* xxii.

*7. A nation as distinguished by its peculiar language.

"I will gather all nations and *tongues*."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 18.

8. Words or declaration only; mere speech or talk, as opposed to thoughts or actions.

"Let us not love in word, neither in *tongue*, but in deed and in truth."—*1 John* iii. 18.

*9. A vote, a suffrage.

"Your sued-for *tongues*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

10. The clapper of a bell.

"The midnight bell,
Did, with his iron *tongue* and brazen mouth,
Sound on."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 3.

11. Something more or less resembling the tongue of an animal.

(1) The pin in a buckle which pierces and holds the strap.

(2) The movable arm of a bevel, the principal member being the stock, which forms the case when the instrument is closed. [BEVEL.]

(3) The pointer of a balance.

(4) A tapering jet of flame.

(5) A piece of leather stitched to the front of a laced shoe or boot.

(6) A point, or long narrow strip of land running into a sea or lake; a long, low promontory.

II. Technically:

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A muscular organ in the mouth, covered with mucous membrane, the muscular structure rendering it of use in mastication, deglutition, and the articulation of speech, while the mucous membrane, which is endowed with common and tactile sensibility, constitutes it the seat of the sense of taste. The tongue occupies the concavity of the arch of the lower jaw; its basal or hinder part is connected with the hyoid bone, while beneath it is attached by means of the genio-glossus muscle to the lower jaw. The tongue is marked along the middle for nearly its whole length by a slight furrow called the raphe, often terminating behind in a depression called the foramen cœcum, within which mucous glands open. The upper surface of the tongue in front of the foramen is covered with small eminences called papillæ, some circumvallate, others fungiform, and the rest filiform, the last being the most numerous. Behind these are numerous small racemose glands, called lingual glands.

(2) *Compar.*: The tongue of the lower mammals is essentially on the same model; that of most birds is small, thin, cartilaginous, or cased in horn, like the mandibles, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste, there being, however, some exceptions, as the Parrots, which have soft and fleshy tongues, which is perhaps the reason why they can imitate the human voice. A horny tongue is a prolongation of the hyoid bone. The tongue of the snakes consists of two muscular cylinders, united at the base, but free toward the tips. Three types of tongue exist among the lizards. In most of the order it is long, protrusible, and forked; in a second division it is thick, fleshy, and not protrusible, and in a third, containing the chameleons, it is long, protrusible, and clavate at the tip. In fishes the tongue is often covered with teeth, and is an organ of prehension rather than of taste. There is a distinct tongue constituted by the central part of the ligula in bees. The Cephalopods have a muscular tongue, part an organ of taste, and in part developed into a lingual ribbon or odontophore. The Gasteropoda in many cases have a tongue, a lingual ribbon, odontophore, or radula.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) A fin on the edge of a plate or board, adapted to fit into a groove of an adjacent board. Also used in sliding parts of machinery.

(2) The tapering, projecting end of a timber, worked down to lay upon an edge or scarf to another timber.

3. *Music:* The vibrating, metallic reed in instruments like the harmonium, concertina, &c.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) The upper main piece of a built mast.

(2) A rope spliced into the upper part of a standing back-stay.

5. *Pathol.*: The tongue is liable to hæmorrhage, hypertrophy, inflammation, abscess, cancer, &c.

6. *Railway:* The short movable rail of a switch, by which the wheels are directed to one or the other lines of rail. [SWITCH.]

7. *Vehicles:* The single shaft or pole which, in two-horse vehicles, is attached to the fore-carriage, and is the means of guiding and drawing.

¶ (1) *Confusion of Tongues:*

Script. Hist.: The penalty inflicted on the builders of Babel when God so confounded their language that they could not understand each other, though up to that time there had been among them only one language. The result was that the building of the tower was abandoned, and those who had been engaged in its erection were dispersed over various lands (Gen. xi. 1-9).

(2) *Gift of Tongues:*

Theol. & Church Hist.: A gift bestowed in connection with the Pentecostal descent of the Holy Spirit. When the members of the church had assembled with one accord on the Jewish day of Pentecost, suddenly a mighty, rushing wind entering pervaded the building in which they had assembled, cloven tongues as of fire descended on each, and those on whom they were bestowed began to speak with "other tongues, as the Spirit gave them utterance,"—the Parthians, Medes, Elamites, and others, who repaired to the place when news of the miracle reached them, bearing testimony to its reality (Acts ii. 1-21). Three explanations of this mysterious gift have been offered: (1) That on the day of Pentecost the disciples received a supernatural knowledge of all such languages as were

needed for their work as evangelists; (2) that the gift consisted in the impression produced on the hearers, and that the words uttered by the disciples in Aramaic were heard by those who listened as in their native speech; (3) that the "tongues" consisted of ecstatic bursts of praise which the disciples might have heard uttered at previous feasts of Pentecost by foreign pilgrims. In this case there would be a supernatural exaltation of memory, not a miraculous knowledge of words never heard before; and (4) that they were cries of ecstatic devotion of no definite significance except to those who uttered them.

(3) *To have on (or at) the tip (or end) of the tongue:* To be on the point of uttering or telling. (*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 205.)

(4) *To give tongue:* To bark as hounds after the animal pursued.

(5) *To hold one's tongue:* To keep silence.

(6) *To keep one's tongue:* To keep silence.

(7) *To wag one's tongue:* To speak out of season.

tongue-and-groove joint, *s.*

Carp.: A mode of joining wooden stuff in which a long fin on the edge of one board is made to fit into a corresponding groove on the edge of the other board.

tongue-banger, *s.*
A scold. (*Tennyson: Northern Cobbler*.)

***tongue-battery**, *s.*
A flood of talk. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 404.)

tongue-bit, *s.*

Manège: A bit having a stiff mouth, to which is attached a plate or shield so placed as to prevent the horse getting his tongue over the mouth-piece.

†tongue-bleeder, *s.*

Bot.: *Galium aparine*. So called because its stiff bristles lacerate the tongue if drawn across it.

tongue-chains, *s. pl.* The chains by which the fore-end of the tongue is supported from the hames of the wheel-horses. They may be distended by the spreader-stick.

tongue-compressor, *subst.* A clamp for holding down the tongue during dental operations on the lower jaw.

tongue-depressor, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument which has a socket to go beneath the lower jaw and form a fulcrum for the pivoted spatula which rests upon and holds down the tongue during oral, laryngeal, and œsophageal examinations and operations. A tongue-spatula.

***tongue-doughty**, *adj.* Boasting, bragging. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,180.)

***tongue-fence**, *s.* Debate, discussion, argument. (*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. v.)

tongue-grafting, *s.*

Hort.: A mode of grafting by inserting the end of a scion in a particular manner.

***tongue-man**, *s.* A speaker.

"I am no *tongue-man*."—*Hist. Edward II.*, p. 56.

***tongue-pad**, *s.* A great talker, a chatterer.

"She who was a celebrated wit at London is, in that dull part of the world, called a *tongue-pad*."—*Tatler*.

tongue-shaped, *a.*

I. Ord. Lang.: Shaped like a tongue.

II. Technically:

1. *Anthrop.*: A term introduced to denote a class of pointed flint implements which bear a general resemblance in shape to a tongue.

"I would rather follow the nomenclature of the French quarrymen, who have given the name *langues de chat* to these implements: and term them *tongue-shaped*."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 564.

2. *Bot.*: Long, fleshy, plano-convex, obtuse, as the leaf of *Sempervivum tectorum* or of some aloes.

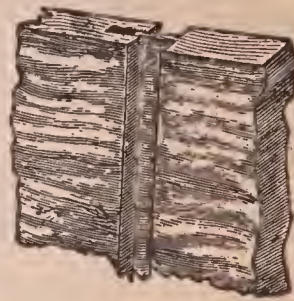
***tongue-shot**, *s.* The reach of the tongue; the distance to which the sound of words uttered by the tongue can reach; ear-shot.

"She would stand timidly aloof, out of *tongue-shot*."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.

tongue-spatula, *subst.* The same as TONGUE-DEPRESSOR (q. v.).

tongue-support, *s.* A device on the tongue-hounds of a wagon to keep the forward end of the tongue elevated and prevent its weight bearing on the necks of the horses.

***tongue-tacked**, *a.* Tongue-tied (q. v.).



Tongue-and-groove Joint.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -cle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tongue-test, s.

1. *Elect.*: A familiar test consisting in the application of a wire to the tongue, which gives a sensation, sharp or otherwise, according to the condition of the line.

2. *Engr.*: A test of pyroligneous or nitric acid, used in determining the strength of an etching solution.

tongue-tie, s.

Pathol.: A common congenital defect in children, in which the anterior part of the tongue is attached to the floor of the mouth by a muco-fibrous band (the *frænum linguæ*). It is easily remedied by dividing the band.

"A too-high palate, *tongue-tie*, &c., each tends to cause its own special articulatory defect."—*Power, Field & Briscoe: Management of the Eye, Ear, and Throat*, p. 233.

tongue-tie, v. t. To deprive of speech or the power of speech, or of distinct articulation.

"That extreme modesty and bashfulness which ordinarily *tongue-ties* us all in good company."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

tongue-tied, *tongue-tacked, a.

1. *Lit. & Pathol.*: Having the anterior part of the tongue attached to the floor of the mouth by the *frænum linguæ*.

"If an infant cannot suck, it must not be forgotten that the reason may be that it is *tongue-tied*."—*Butlin: Diseases of the Tongue*, p. 22.

2. *Fig.*: Unable to speak freely from any cause; silenced. (*Shakesp.: Sonnet 66.*)

**tongue-valiant*, a. Valiant or bold in speech or words only; brave in words, not in action.

tongue-worm, s.

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Pentastoma* (†*Linguatula*). They are found in the frontal sinuses, lungs, and viscera of some mammals, and in the lungs of some birds and reptiles.

tôngue, v. t. & i. [TONGUE, s.]

A. Transitive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. To speak; to utter.

"Such stuff as madmen *tongue*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. To scold, to chide.

3. To brand, to denounce publicly.

"But that her tender shame

Will not proclaim against her maiden loss,

How might she *tongue* me?"

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: To connect, as boards, by means of a tongue and groove.

2. *Music.*: To modify, as tones or sounds with the tongue, in playing, as in the flute and some other wind instruments.

B. Intransitive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To talk, to prate.

"Let his clack be set a-going, and he shall *tongue* it as impetuously as the arrantest hero of the play."—*Dryden: Grounds of Criticism*.

2. *Music.*: To use the tongue for the purpose of modifying sounds in playing the flute and some other wind instruments. [DOUBLE-TONGUING.]

tôngued, a. [Eng. *tongu(e)*, s.; -ed.] Having a tongue. (Usually in composition, or qualified by an epithet.)

"Fame was a liar, too long and lond *tongued*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

tongued-chisel, s. A boring-chisel which has a long, downwardly projecting blade, and shoulders which form reamers.

tôngue'-lëss, **tôngue'-lësse*, a. [Eng. *tongue*; -less.]

1. Having no tongue; destitute of a tongue.

*2. Speechless.

"Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries

Even from the *tongueless* caverns of the earth."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

*3. Unnamed; unspoken of.

"One good deed dying *tongueless*,

Slaughters a thousand, waiting upon that."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

tôngue'-lët, s. [Eng. *tongue*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little tongue; a little tongue-shaped suff.

**tôngue'-sôre*, s. [Eng. *tongue*, and *sore*.] An evil tongue; wicked speech, ill-speaking.

"Imputing his *tonguesore*, not unto maliciousness, but unto the default of right knowledge."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*.

†*tôngue'-stër*, s. [Eng. *tongue*; suff. -ster.] A talkative person; a chatterer.

"The *tonguesters* of the court."

Tennyson: Last Tournament.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*tông'-ueÿ, *tông'-uÿ, a. [English *tongue*; -y.]

Voluble or fluent in speech; loquacious, garrulous. (*Wycliffe: Eccles.* viii. 4.)

tôn'-ic, a. & s. [Lat. *tonicus*, from Gr. *tonikos*=relating to stretching; *tonos*=a thing stretched; Fr. *tonique*; Sp. & Ital. *tonico*.] [TONE, s.]

A. As adjective:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to tones or sounds.

"To the judicious performance upon this solemn instrument [the organ] my observations now naturally recur. In point of *tonic* power I presume it will be allowed preferable to all others."—*Mason: On Church Music*.

2. Of or pertaining to tension; increasing tension.

II. Technically:

1. *Music.*: Pertaining to, or founded on the key-note or tonic; as, the *tonic* chord (the notes C, E, and G sounded simultaneously).

2. *Pharmacy.*: Increasing the tone, health, and strength of the body or of its organs; corroborative, bracing.

B. As substantive:

1. *Music.*:

(1) The key-note of any scale; the ground-tone or basis of a scale or key.

(2) The key-chord in which a piece is written and with which it concludes.

2. *Pharm. (pl.)*: Medicines which increase the tone of any part of the bodily frame. Garrod enumerates four classes of them:

(1) Blood Tonics, called also Analeptic Tonics or Blood Restoratives, as various salts of iron, cod-liver oil, &c.

(2) Nerve Tonics, as nitrate of silver, oxide of silver, sulphate of zinc, salts of iron, strychnia, &c.

(3) Stomachic Tonics, as calumba, gentian, quassia, hops, sulphate of quinine, &c.

(4) Vascular Tonics, called also Vascular Stimulants, as various salts of ammonia, oil of turpentine, camphor, &c.

tonic sol-fa, s.

Music.: A system of musical notation by which the staff, clefs, key-signatures, and time-signatures of music are dispensed with, and the sounds are represented by initial solfeggio-letters, placed between upright bars, subdivided as required for the various rhythms. In modern music there is but one diatonic scale, and "key" may be defined as the position of a scale, and "modulation" as the shifting of a scale in pitch. Many attempts have been made from time to time since the seventeenth century to provide singers with a notation by means of which the diatonic scale could under one form be used for all keys. Miss Glover, of England, suggested the use of a movable *doh*, and the representation of the sounds by initial letters. The late John Curwen devoted his life to the development and propagation of the system and method of teaching it. The scale stands thus (*te* representing the Italian *si*):

d r m f s l t d¹, &c.

By writing at the head, Key C, Key C[♯], Key D^b, &c., the singer finds a true representation of the scale in any key. For example, the tune "America" may be written in fifteen different keys (each with a different signature) on the staff, whereas it can only be written one way in tonic sol-fa, the direction for key being simply written above and altered when required:

d d r t₁ d r m m f m r d, &c.

As modulations occur, one note of the old scale is linked to a note of the new scale, thus forming a "bridge"—e. g., to modulate from key C into key G, the s of the old key becomes the d of the new; from key C into key F, the f of the old becomes the d of the new, and so on. The minor scale starts from the note *lah*. The time-notation of the tonic sol-fa goes back also to first principles—e. g., by dividing the upright bars by a colon thus, | : |, any duple time is represented, from two semibreves in a bar to two demi-semiquavers. Similarly, | : : | is all that is required for the triple times, | : : : | for the quadruple times, and so on. It will be at once seen that the "up and down" of pitch is not represented to the eye as on the staff; but on the other hand, the tonic sol-fa signs display the relationship of every note to the scale from which it is taken; this is not necessarily expressed on the staff. The value of tonic sol-fa as a basis of musical education is not generally acknowledged. Particularly in this country it is objected that it does not, like the common notation, indicate pitch directly to the eye; that its applicability to instrumental music is limited; and that its acquirement is not like that of the ordinary notation, an introduction to the general wealth of musical literature.

tonic sol-faist, s. One who teaches or who learns music on the tonic sol-fa system; one who advocates the tonic sol-fa system of teaching music.

tonic spasm, s.

Pathol.: A convulsion in which the muscular contractions are partial, of considerable duration, and without unconsciousness, the affected muscles themselves being hard.

**tôn'-ic-al*, a. [Eng. *tonic*; -al.] Tonic.

"One kind of motion relating unto that which physicians do name extensive or *tonical*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii. ch. i.

tô-nîc'-i-tÿ, s. [Eng. *tonic*; -ity.]

Physiol.: That property of the muscles by which they preserve a certain degree of firmness and slight contraction, best seen in the sphincters. Tonicity appears to be under the influence of the nervous system, since it is lost as soon as the nerve distributed to a muscle is divided, the muscle immediately becoming flaccid and relaxed.

tôn'-îng, s. [Eng. *ton(e)*; -ing.]

Photography.: The treatment of a positive photographic print with a weak solution of gold, in conjunction with other modifying chemical salts, by which the whole or a portion of the deposit of metallic silver is replaced by metallic gold in fine division. The effect is to give permanency to the print, subduing and modifying the disagreeable color, and substituting various shades of purple, black, blue, brown, and gray.

**tôn'-ish*, **tôn'-nîsh*, a. [Eng. *ton* (1); -ish.] In the ton; fashionable.

"A pretty, languid, *tonnish* young man."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 200.

**tôn'-ish-nëss*, s. [Eng. *tonish*; -ness.] Fashion. —*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 350.

tôn'-ite, s. Eng. (*gun-cot*)*ton*; -ite.]

Chem.: An explosive, originally called Cotton-powder (said to have been invented by a Mr. Mackie), and manufactured at Faversham, England, in the year 1873. It consisted of a mixture of gun-cotton and barium nitrate in about equal proportions. Its explosive force is somewhat less than that of either gun-cotton or dynamite.

**tôn'-î-trant*, adj. [Latin *tonitrus*=thunder.] Thundering.

"With *tonitrant* tone and redundancy of action."—*All the Year Round*, v. 167. (1871.)

**tôn'-î-troûs*, adj. [Latin *tonitrus*=thunder.] Thundering. (*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 142.)

tôn'-kâ, *tôn'-gâ*, *tôn'-gô*, *tôn'-quîn*, s. [From the Guianan name of the tree.] (See compound.)

tonka-bean, s.

Bot., &c.: *Dipterix odorata*, called also *Coumarouna odorata*. It is a tree from Guiana, much branched at the top, with large, alternate, pinnate leaves, racemes of flowers, and almond-like legumes. The kernels are very fragrant, and used in the manufacture of snuff, and are put into chests to communicate a pleasant odor to the clothes and to drive away insects. They are sold in America under the corrupted name of Tonquin-beans, as if they came from Tonquin.

Tonka-bean wood:

Bot.: *Alyxia buxifolia*.

tôn'-nage (age as *îg*), s. [Eng. *ton* (2); -age.]

1. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship.

2. *Naut.*: The carrying capacity of a vessel. It is actually equivalent to the difference between the weight of the water displaced by the vessel when light, and that displaced by her when loaded to the greatest safe depth of immersion. Different rules for calculating the tonnage have been legally established in different countries, some of which have frequently given results varying widely from the true amount which might be safely carried. In deep, full-built ships the actual capacity was always largely in excess of the government-registered tonnage. The ton measurement upon which freight is charged is calculated at 40 cubic feet; the difference between that and the ton of 100 cubic feet, or that of the register, represents the dead weight or displacement of the ship when light, or 60 per cent. of the whole, 40 per cent. only being available flotative power for cargo. By the old English law it was provided that from the extreme length of the vessel there should be deducted three-fifths of the breadth; the remainder was multiplied by the breadth, and the product by the depth, which, in the case of a double-decked vessel, was arbitrarily assumed as being equal to one-half the breadth; the latter product was then divided by 95, and the quotient was taken as the legal tonnage. It was thus made the interest of owners to build excessively deep ships, the law in this way discriminating in favor of clumsy, slow, and inefficient ships, and discouraging attempts at improvements in model. Under later legislation vessels are, for the purpose of ascertaining their tonnage, divided as follows: Not exceeding 50 feet in length into 4 parts; 120 feet into 6 parts; 180 feet into 8 parts; 225 feet into 10 parts, and over 225 feet into 12

parts. In steam-vessels the length, breadth, and height of the engine-room are multiplied together, the product divided by 100, and the result deducted from the gross tonnage. The space occupied by a propeller-shaft is considered as a part of the engine-room. The actual depths between decks are measured and taken as factors, and any closed-in space on or above the upper deck, and capable of receiving cargo, &c., is included in the measurement. The dimensions are all taken in feet and decimals of a foot, and the number 100 is used as the final division for ascertaining the capacity of the ship in tons.

tonne, *s.* [Fr., a nautical term=a weight of a thousand kilogrammes.] A measure of weight or of force on the C. G. S. system of units. [C. G. S.]
 ¶ In measuring work, a tonne-meter is $=9.81 \times 10^{10}$ ergs nearly. (*Ibid.*)

ton-neau' (-neau as -nō), *s.* [Fr., a tank.] The part of an automobile that contains the two rear seats, sometimes made detachable.

tōn'-nīsh, *a.* [TONISH.]

tōn'-nīsh-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tonnish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being in the ton or prevailing fashion; fashionableness.

tōn'-ō-grāph, *s.* [Gr. *tonos*=a tone, and *grapho*=to write.] A device for recording and reproducing piano music exactly as played, invented by Robert A. Gally. The recording is done in ink on a roll of paper placed inside the piano while the musician goes through his performance, and the lines are afterwards cut out. When the roll of paper thus prepared is put in the replayer, the fingers of that instrument repeat the original performance sound for sound and touch for touch.

tō-nōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *tonos*=a tone, and *metron*=a measure.] An instrument invented in 1834 by Seheibler and improved by König, for determining the exact number of vibrations per second which produce a given tone, and for tuning musical instruments.

tō-nōm'-ē-trý, *s.* [Eng. *tonomet(er)*; -ry.] The act of measuring vibrations of tones by means of a tonometer.

***tōn'-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *ton(e)*, *s.*; -ous.] Full of tone or sound; sonorous.

Tōn'-quīn (qu as k), *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.*: The most northerly province of Anam, in the Eastern Peninsula.

2. *Bot.*: A corruption of Tonka (q.v.).

Tonquin-bean, *s.* [TONKA-BEAN.]

tōn'-sīl, *s.* [Fr. *tonsille*, from Latin *tonsilla*=a sharp-pointed pole which was stuck in the ground to fasten vessels to the shore, and (pl.) *tonsillæ*=the tonsils of the throat; *id.* *tonsilis*=that may be shorn or clipped, from *tonsum*, sup. of *tondeo*=to shear, to clip, to shave.]

Anatomy (pl.): Two glands, one on each side of the palate between its pillars. They consist of a number of deep mucous follicles or cryptæ, surrounded by and deposited in cellular tissue arranged in a somewhat circular form. They are sometimes called Amygdalæ. [ALMOND.] The chief diseases which affect the tonsils are inflammation [TONSILLITIS] and hypertrophy of their substance, or the morbid influence may be specially concentrated on the follicles alone.

tōn'-sīl-ar, **tōn'-sīl-lar**, *a.* [Eng. *tonsil*; -ar.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; tonsilic.

tonsilar-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the facial artery ascending along the side of the pharynx, and terminating upon the tonsil and the side of the tongue near its root.

tōn'-sīle, *a.* [Lat. *tonsilis*=that may be shorn or clipped.] [TONSIL.] Capable or fit for being clipped.

"The tonsile box."—Mason: *English Garden*, i.

tōn'-sīl-īt'-ic, **tōn'-sīl-līt'-ic**, *adj.* [Eng. *tonsil*; -itic.] Of or pertaining to the tonsils; as, the *tonsillic* branches of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

tōn'-sīl-ī-tīs, *s.* [Eng. *tonsil*; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of one or both of the tonsils, generally extending also to the palate and uvula. It brings with it dryness, pain, and heat of the throat, with difficulty of swallowing, and often

ends in abscesses, one at least of which suppurates. It is a common disease in moist variable weather. [QUINSY.]

tōn'-sīl'-ō-tōme, *s.* [Eng. *tonsil*, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: A knife for operations on the tonsils.

tōn'-sōr, *s.* [Lat.] A barber; one who shaves.

"Go with the tonsor, Pat, and try

To aid his hand and guide his eye."

Combe: *Dr. Syntax*, ii. 2.

tōn'-sōr'-ī-al, *a.* [Lat. *tonsorius*, from *tonsor*=a barber.] Pertaining to a barber or his art.

"The tonsorial operation is happily not performed on the stage."—Queen, Sept. 26, 1885.

tōn'-sure (s as sh), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tonsura*=a shearing, clipping, or pruning, from *tonsus*, pa. par. of *tondeo*=to shear, to clip, to shave.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of clipping or shaving.

"They were forbidden to use a particular tonsure of the hair; because a neighboring nation used it in honor of a dead prince whom they worshiped."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 33.

2. The state of being clipped or shaved.

II. *Ecclesiology and Church History*:

1. The shaving of the crown in a circle, which is a distinguishing mark of clerics in the Roman Church. Most of the mendicant and cloistered orders allow only a narrow strip of hair to grow round the head, all above and below being shaved; the tonsure of secular clerics is small. The tonsure is a necessary preliminary to entering the clerical state, whether secular or religious; in the former case it is conferred by the bishop of the diocese, in the latter by the head of the religious house, if a mitered abbot. It invests the receiver with all the privileges of a cleric, and furnishes a means to distinguish the higher from the lower clergy, as the extent of tonsure increases with the rank till the priesthood is reached. Writers of the seventh and eighth centuries distinguish three kinds of tonsure: (1) The Roman, or St. Peter's, in which only a circle of hair was left, common in France and Spain; (2) St. Paul's, which was entire, usual in the Eastern Church; and (3) the Celtic, or St. John's, adopted by the British and Irish Churches, in which the head was shaved in front of a line drawn from ear to ear. A violent controversy arose in the seventh century as to the comparative merits of the Celtic and Roman tonsures, but was eventually decided in favor of the latter, though its introduction nearly led to a schism.

2. The act of admission to the clerical state. At first it was never given without some minor order being conferred at the same time, but this practice ceased in the seventh century.

"Even after the tonsure was introduced, it was never given separately, but always with the order of reader."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tōn'-sure (s as sh), *v. t. & i.* [TONSURE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To confer the tonsure on; to admit to the clerical state.

"Adults anxious to be free from the secular courts, &c., were tonsured without any ordination."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

B. *Intrans.*: To confer the tonsure; to admit a person to the clerical state.

"It was only gradually that the right to tonsure was limited to bishops, abbots, &c. Till the tenth century it was given by simple priests, or even by laymen to one another."—Addis & Arnold: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 798.

tōn'-sured (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *tonsur(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having received the tonsure; shaven; hence, clerical.

*2. Having a bald spot on the head like a tonsure. (Tennyson: *Brook*, 200.)

tōn'-tīne, *s. & a.* [Fr. (See def.)]

A. *As subst.* A species of annuity devised by an Italian named Lorenzo Tonti. They were adopted in the first place by governments as a means of raising a loan. In return for a sum paid down the government engaged to grant annuities to a certain number of persons. When one died, his share was divided among all the survivors, and this process went on till only one was left, and he enjoyed the benefit of all the annuities himself, until his death, when the transaction ceased. Assurances and other benefits have also been arranged on the Tontine system and have found much favor in this country, having been adopted by the principal life insurance companies.

"Annuities for life have occasionally been granted . . . upon lots of lives, which in French are called *tontines*, from the name of their inventor."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. x., ch. iii.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to a tontine; built by a subscription with the benefit of survivorship.

"It is a sort of Tontine colony—all for the benefit of survivors."—Hook: *Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. v.

tō-nŷ, *subst.* [An abbrev. of *Antony*.] A sim-pleton.

"When a man plays the fool or the extravagant presently he's a *tony*. Who drew this or that ridiculous piece? *tony*. Such or such a one was never well taught: No, he had a *tony* to his master."—*L'Estrange: Translation of Quevedo*.

toō, *to, *adv.* [The same word as *to* (q. v.).]

1. Over; more than enough; denoting excess.

"Lest too light winning make the prize too light."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. In addition, moreover, likewise, further; over and above; at the same time; also.

"I could curse thee too."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Island Princess*, v.

¶ *1. *And too*: And at the same time.

"It shall be merciful and too severe."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, l. 155.

2. *Tootoo*: Used to denote excess emphatically.

"Oh that this too too solid flesh would melt."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

toō'-bā, **tū'-bā**, *s.* [Arab.=happiness, eternal happiness. (*Sale*.)]

1. *Bot.*: (1) *Dalbergia heterophylla*; (2) *D. purpurea*; (3) *Derris elliptica*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Mohammedan Mythol.*: A tree which stands in paradise in the palace of Mohammed. (*Sale*.)

"My feast is now of the Tooba tree,

Whose scent is the breath of Eternity."

Moore: *Paradise and the Pert*.

took, *pret. of v.* [TAKE, *v.*]

¶ Also used formerly as the past participle.

"Most of the rest slaughtered, or took, likewise."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

took, *s.* [TUCK (3), *s.*]

toōl, *tol, *tole, *toole, *subst.* [A. S. *tōl*=a tool; cogn. with Icel. *tól*=tools.]

I. *Literally*:

1. An implement adapted to be used by one person, and depending for its effect upon the strength and skill of the operator; any instrument of manual operation, such as hammers, punches, chisels, planes, saws, drills, files, &c. It is, however, exceedingly difficult to define the line separating tools from machines, and of late it has become usual to embrace in the general term machine tools, such machines as the lathe, planer, slotting machine, and others employed in the manufacture of machinery; specif., applied—(1) In bookbinding, to the stamping and letter appliances of the finisher, known as hand-letter, lettering, roller, edge, fillet, pallet, &c., according to purpose, construction, or pattern. (2) To the smaller sizes of the painter's brushes, as sash-tools, &c.

"Carpenter's art was the invention of Dædalus, as also the tools thereto belonging, to wit, the saw, the chip, axe, hatchet, the plumb-line, the auger and wimble, the strong glew, as also fish-glew, and stone sandre."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. lvi.

¶ The use of tools is nearly, but not quite, peculiar to man. Monkeys use stones as missiles and to break nuts, and elephants break off branches of trees to drive away flies. (*Darwin: Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. ii.)

*2. A weapon, a sword.

"Draw thy tool."—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

II. *Fig.*: A person used by another as an instrument to accomplish certain ends. (A word of reproach.)

"Such still to guilt just Alla sends—

Slaves, tools, accomplices—no friends!"

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 16.

¶ For the difference between *tool* and *instrument*, see INSTRUMENT.

¶ *A poor tool*: A bad hand at anything.

tool-car, *s.*

Rail.: A car carrying an equipment for repairing, replacing on the rails, or removing *débris* in case of accident.

tool-chest, *s.* A chest or box in which tools are kept.

tool-coupling, *s.* A screw coupling by which a drill, for instance, is connected to the bar, rod, haft, or whatever the handle may be properly called in a given case.

tool-extractor, *s.* An implement for recovering from drilled holes broken tools or portions of rods which may have become disconnected and fallen to the bottom.

tool-holder, *s.* A tool-handle; specif.:

1. *Lathe*: A device for holding lathe-cutters and similar tools firmly.

2. *Grind.*: A device for accurately facing grindstones, and for uniformly holding tools while being ground.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tool-post, tool-stock, s.

Lathe: A device on the upper part of a slide-rest by which the cutter is held.

tool-rest, s.

Lathe: The portion of the lathe to which the tool is attached, and which has usually several adjustments; longitudinally and transversely of the shears, and vertically.

tool-stock, s. [TOOL-POST.]**tool-stone, s.**

Anthrop.: The name given to oval or egg-shaped stones more or less indented on one or both surfaces. Their use is not at present thoroughly understood. Some antiquaries suppose that they were held between the finger and thumb, and used as hammers or chippers. If, however, a large series is obtained, it will be found that the depression varies greatly in depth, and that sometimes the stone is completely perforated, which favors the view of those who regard these implements as sinkers for nets, or small hammer-heads. (*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times*, ch. iv.)

"An oval tool-stone, with a perforated hole at the center, which had been drilled from side to side."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 248.

toöl, v. t. [TOOL, s.]

1. To shape or dress with a tool. [*TOOLING.*]

2. To drive, as a mail coach or other vehicle.

"The crack coaches . . . were *tooled* by expert 'knights of the bench.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

toöled, pa. par. or a. [TOOL, v.]**tooled-ashlar, s.**

Mason.: Ashlar with its face chisel-dressed into parallel ridges and hollows.

toöl'-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [TOOL, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Bookbinding*: Ornamental gilding or embossing by heated tools upon the leather binding of books.

2. *Carving*: Elaborate carving by chisels and gouges in stone or wood in architecture, joinery, cabinet-work, and furniture.

3. *Mason.*: Stone-dressing in which the face shows the parallel marks of the tool in symmetrical order.

toöl'-sī, tū'-lā-sī, s. [Bengalee, Hind., &c.]

Bot.: Various species of Basil; specially, *Ocimum basilicum* and *O. sanctum*, variety *villosum*.

toöl'-yē, toöl'-zle (z as y), *tūil'-yie, *tūil'-yē, s. [*O. Fr. touiller*=to mix or mingle filthily.] A broil, a quarrel, a squabble, a disturbance. (*Scotch.*)

toöl'-ye, toöl'-zle (z as y), *tul'-ye, v. t. & i. [TOOLYE, s.]

A. Transitive: To harass. (*Barbour: Bruce*, iv. 152.)

B. Intrans.: To quarrel, to squabble. (*Scotch.*)

toöm, v. t. [TOOM, a.] To empty.

"To hae *toomed* it a out into the slop-basin."—*Scott: Antiquary*.

toöm, *tom, a. & s. [*Icel. tóm*=empty; *Sw. & Dan. tom*; *O. H. Ger. zómt*.]

A. As adj.: Empty. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

B. As subst.: A piece of waste ground where rubbish is dumped. (*Scotch.*)

toöm'-ā, toöm'-ā, s. [TELEGU.]

Bot.: *Acacia arabica*.

toön (1), s. [TOWN.] (Scotch.)

toön (2), toö'-nā, s. [Hind., Bengalee, &c., tūn, toon, tūna, toona.]

Bot.: *Cedrela toona*. [*CEDRELA.*]

toon-wood, s. [TOON (2).]

toöp, tip, s. [TUP, s.] A ram. (*Scotch.*)

"O, may thou ne'er forgather up
Wi' only blastit moorland toop."
Burns: *Death of Poor Mailie*.

toör, tūr, subst. [Mahratta, &c., toor, thūr, thor; Sans. arhuku.]

Bot.: *Cajanus indicus*. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

toör'-cō-mān, s. [TURKOMAN.]

toö'-roō, s. [Native name.]

Botany: *Enocarpus batava*, a South American palm. The Indians make arrows for their blowpipes from the stiff, slender nerves of the base of the decaying leafstalk.

***toos, s. pl. [TOE, s.]**

***toöt (1), *tot-en, v. i. & t.** [A variant of *tout* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To project, to stand out, to be prominent.

"His ton *toteden* out, as he the lond tredede."
Piers Plowman's Crede.

2. To look out, to watch, to peer, to spy.

"The *tootyng* hill, or peake, or high beakon place, or watching toure, from whence to see a ferre of."—*Udall: Luke xix.*

3. To peep, to pry.

"Nor durst Orcanes view the soldan's face,
But still vpon the floore did pore and tout."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, x. 56.

B. Trans.: To look or spy into; to see, to spy.

"Whou myght thou in thy brother's eigha a bare mote loken,
And in thyn owen eigha nought a beme toten?"
Piers Plowman's Crede, iii.

toöt (2), *tute, v. i. & t. [*O. Dut. tuyten*=to sound a cornet; *Sw. tjata*=to howl; *Dan. tude*=to howl, to blow a horn; *Icel. thjóta* (pa. t. *thaut*)=to whistle, as wind, to blow a horn; *A. S. theótan*=to howl, to make a noise; *M. H. German diezen*; *O. H. German diozan*=to make a loud noise; *Goth. thathaura*=a trumpet.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sound a horn.

"To tute in a horn. *Cornuciner.*"—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum*.

2. To make a noise with an instrument, or with the mouth, similar to that of a horn or pipe; to give out such a sound.

B. Transitive:

1. To sound, as a horn.

2. To give out or express by tooting.

***toöt (1), s. [TOOT (2), v.]** A blast; a sound or note blown on a horn; any similar sound.

¶ To go on a toot: To go on a noisy spree; to frolic.

toöt (2), s. [Maori.] (See compound.)

toot-plant, s.

Bot.: *Coriaria ruscifolia*, a poisonous New Zealand shrub.

toöt'-ēr, *tōat'-ēr, *tōt'-ēr, s. [*Eng. toot* (2), v.; -er.] One who toots; one who blows on a horn or pipe.

toöth, *toth, *tcthe (pl. *teth, teeth), s. [*A. S. tōth* (pl. *tēdh, tōdhas*), for *tandh*; cf. *O. S. tand*; cognate with Dutch *tand*; *Icel. tōnn*, orig. *tannr* (=tandr); *Dan. tand*; *Sw. tand*; *O. H. Ger. zand*; *M. H. Ger. zan*; *Ger. zahn*; *Goth. tunthus*; *Latin dens* (genit. *dentis*); *Greek odous* (genit. *odontos*); *Sansc. danta*; *Lithuan. dantis*; *Welsh dant*; *Corn. dantz*; *Pers. dandān*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Taste; palate. (*Dryden: Persius*, iii. 229.)

(2) Any projection resembling or corresponding to the tooth of an animal in shape, position or office; a small, narrow, projecting piece, usually one of a set; as, (a) The tooth of a comb, a saw, a file, a card, a rake; (b) A cog of a wheel; (c) A tine or prong of a fork. In a mechanical sense, a term applied to a projecting lug, whose function is to tear, crumble, cut, or mash the object to which it is applied.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Bony developments of the skin appearing in the jaws of man and most other vertebrates. They are used for mastication. Man has two sets of teeth, the temporary, deciduous, or milk teeth, and the permanent teeth. The former are twenty in all, viz., ten in each jaw; and the permanent ones are thirty-two, viz., sixteen in each jaw. The temporary teeth in each jaw consist of: Incisors 4; Canines 1—1; Molars 2—2; the permanent teeth of Incisors 4; Canines 1—1; Premolars 2—2; Molars 3—3. Of the deciduous teeth, the central incisors appear from the sixth to the eighth month; the lateral incisors from the seventh to the tenth; the first molar from the twelfth to the fourteenth, the canines from the fifteenth to the twentieth, and the second molar from the twentieth to the thirtieth. The first permanent

**Human Dentition.**

Showing the teeth of a child at six years old. All the deciduous teeth are shown, and the first permanent molar in each jaw (*m 1*) has been cut; the incisors (*i 1, i 2*), canines (*c*), premolars (*pm 1, pm 2*), and second molar (*m 2*) are shown in the alveoli of the jaw.

molar appears at the age of six, the central incisors at seven, the lateral incisors at eight, the anterior premolars at nine, posterior ones at ten, the canines at eleven or twelve, second molars at twelve to thirteen; the third, or wisdom-teeth, at seventeen to twenty-five. The roots of the teeth are implanted in the alveoli of the jaws, which they fit accurately. The teeth of the upper jaw slightly overhang those of the lower. A tooth consists of three portions, viz., a crown, a root, with a fang or fangs, and a neck. On making a section of a tooth, the hard substance of which it is composed is hollow within. The cavity is called the pulp-cavity, as it is filled by a soft, highly vascular, and sensitive substance called the dental pulp. The hard part of a tooth is composed of three substances—ivory or dentine, enamel, and a cement, or *crusta petrosa*. A tooth is formed in the same way as a hair. Among the lower vertebrates the teeth are so varied in number and character, and these variations are so correlated with other parts of the structure, that they are of primary value for the purpose of classification. For details, see the various orders (as Carnivora, Rodentia, Ruminantia, &c.). Recent birds have no teeth properly so called [*ODONTORNIS*], but the name is applied to a notch in the bill of the more predatory species. It is large and conspicuous among the birds of prey, and one of the tribes of *Perchers* is called *Dentirostres*. In reptilia the character of the teeth, and especially the fact whether or not any of them constitute poison fangs, is of great importance. Among the Amphibia and fishes the teeth greatly vary, but the differences are not so important for the purpose of classification as in the mammals. Among invertebrates, the word tooth is often employed for a notch in some organ or other; but in this case it is not homologous to the teeth of the vertebrates.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: Projections separated by indentations on the margin of a leaf, and resembling serrations, but with concave instead of straight edges.

¶ (1) *In spite (or despite) of one's teeth*: In open or direct defiance of; in opposition to every effort.

* (2) *In the teeth*: In direct opposition; directly in front.

"Dost thou jeer, and flout me in the teeth?"

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

(3) *To cast (or throw) anything in one's teeth*: To taunt or reproach one with anything; to retort reproachfully.

"The thieves also, which were crucified with him, cast the same in his teeth."—*Matt. xxvii. 44.*

(4) *To one's teeth*: To one's face; in open opposition; openly.

"It warms the very sickness in my heart,

That I shall live and tell him to his teeth,
Thus didest thou." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

(5) *Tooth and nail* (*Lit.*=by biting and scratching): With all one's power; by all possible means of attack and defense.

"A desperate tooth-and-nail encounter raged for some moments before the tomb."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(6) *To set the teeth on edge*: To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth.

tooth-back, s.

Entom.: A popular name for the Notodontidae. It is a translation of the name of the type-genus (*Notodonta*).

tooth-bill, s.

Ornith.: The Tooth-billed Pigeon (q. v.).

"The whole contour of the *Tooth-bill* is remarkable."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 593.

tooth-billed kites, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Leptodon*.

tooth-billed pigeon, s.

Ornith.: *Didunculus strigirostris*, from Navigator's Island. It is about fourteen inches long, body rounded, beak orange, nearly as long as the head, greatly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible deeply cleft into three distinct teeth near the tip. Head, neck, breast, and abdomen glossy greenish black, velvety black on shoulders and upper part of back; rest of back, wings, tail, and under coverts deep chestnut. Called also the Little Dodo. [*DIDUNCULUS.*]

tooth-cement, s. Oxide of zinc mixed with a solution of chloride of zinc, used for filling teeth.

tooth-coralline, s.

Zoöl.: *Sertularella polyzonias*, a common shore and deep-water species.

tooth-crest, tooth-violet, s.

Bot.: *Dentaria bulbifera*. Named from the tooth-like scales of the root. (*Prior.*)

***tooth-drawer, subst.** One whose business is to extract teeth with instruments; a dentist.

"Ay, and worn in the cap of a *tooth-drawer*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

tooth-drawing, subst. The act or practice of extracting teeth; dentistry.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amldst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tooth-key, *s.* An instrument for extracting teeth, so named because it is turned like a key.

tooth-ornament, *s.*

Arch.: A peculiar decoration, extensively used in the Early English style of architecture, forming a marked feature by which it may be generally known. It may be described as consisting of a series of closely-placed small flowers, each consisting of four leaves, which project forward to a central point. These are generally placed in hollow moldings, and are used in great profusion. The illustration shows an arch in the north transept of York Minster, A. D. 1250.



Arch with Tooth Ornament.

tooth-pick, *s.* [TOOTH-PICK.]

tooth-powder, *s.* A powder used for cleaning the teeth; a dentifrice.

tooth-rash, *s.* [STROPHULUS.]

tooth-saw, *s.* A fine frame-saw used by dentists.

tooth-shell, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Dentalium* (q. v.), from the fact that these shells bear some resemblance to the canine teeth of small carnivorous animals.

tooth-violet, *s.* [TOOTH-CRESS.]

tooth, **tothe*, *v. t.* [TOOTH, *s.*]

1. To furnish with teeth.

2. To indent, to cut into teeth; to jag; as, to *tooth* a saw.

3. To lock into each other.

tooth-ache, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, and *ache*.] Pain in the teeth; odontalgia.

toothache-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Ctenium americanum*, a grass two to four feet high, with rough, narrow, flat leaves and culms, each with a single spike, having the spikelets in two rows. The root has a very pungent taste.

toothache-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Xanthoxylon*, and specially *X. fraxineum*, a tree about fourteen or fifteen feet high, found in North America from Canada to Florida. So called because its bark and its capsular fruit, which have a hot, acrid taste, are used as a remedy for toothache. A tincture of the bark has been given in rheumatism.

2. *Aralia spinosa*.

tooth-brush, *subst.* [Eng. *tooth*, and *brush*.] A brush, usually of bristles, for cleaning the teeth.

toothbrush-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Salvadora persica*.

toothed, *a.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. *Ord. Language*: Having teeth; furnished with teeth.

2. *Bot. (of a leaf, &c.)*: Having sharp teeth, with concave edges; dentate. If these teeth are themselves toothed the leaf is said to be *duplicato-dentate*.

toothed-whales, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A popular name for the *Odontoceti* (q. v.).

toothed-wheels, *s. pl.* Wheels made to act upon or drive on another by having the surface of each indented with teeth, which fit into each other; cog-wheels.

tooth-ēdge, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*, and *edge*.] The sensation excited by grating sounds, and by the touch of certain substances; tingling uneasiness, almost amounting to pain in the teeth, caused by strident sounds, vellication, or acid or acrid substances.

tooth-fūl, **tooth-fūll*, *a. & s.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; -*ful*(*l*).]

**A. As adjective*:

1. Full of teeth.

2. Palatable, toothsome.

"Some angel hath me fed;

If so toothful I will be banqueted."

Massinger; Virgin Martyr, v. 1.

B. As subst.: A small draught of any liquor. (*Collog.*)

"A pull at the milk and soda water . . . or possibly a toothful of something a little stronger."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

tooth-ing, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; -*ing*.]

1. *Bot.*: A tooth.

2. *Build.*: Bricks left projecting at the end of a wall for the purpose of building on an addition thereto.

toothing-plane, *s.* A plane in which the iron has a serrated edge and is placed upright. It is used for scoring surfaces which are to be veneered.

tooth-lēss, **tooth-les*, *a.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; -*less*.] Having no teeth; having lost the teeth; deprived of the teeth.

"Teeth for the toothless, ringlets for the bald."

Cowper. Task, iv. 81.

tooth-lēt, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; dimin. suffix -*let*.] A little tooth; a pretty, tooth-like projection.

tooth-lēt-tēd, *a.* [Eng. *toothlet*; -*ed*.]

Bot.: Furnished with small teeth, as the leaves of *Salvia paniculata*. (*Loudon*.)

tooth-pick, **tooth-pick-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*, and *pick*, or *picker*.] An instrument for clearing the teeth of substances lodged between them.

"I will fetch you a toothpicker now from the farthest inch of Asia."—*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, ii. 1.

¶ Crutch and Toothpick Brigade: A term applied, about 1884, to the dandies who affected sticks with crutch handles, and held toothpicks between their teeth. (*English*.)

tooth-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *tooth*; -*some*.] Palatable; pleasing to the taste.

"My compatriots . . . are too squeamish in their taste, and fonder of the toothsome than the wholesome."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

tooth-sōme-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *toothsome*; -*ly*.] In a toothsome manner; pleasingly to the taste.

"The splendid saddle (the Squire's own Southdowns), which melted so toothsome in the mouth."—*M. Collins*: *Blacksmith and Scholar*, ch. i.

tooth-sōme-nēss, *s.* [English *toothsome*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being toothsome; pleasantness to the taste.

tooth-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *tooth* and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Lathræa*, and specially *L. squamaria*. Named from the tooth-like scales of the root-stock and the base of the stem. (*Prior*.) But Mr. E. Lees, quoted by Britten & Holland, says that after flowering, when the capsules are half ripe, they remarkably resemble human teeth, both in form and color.

2. *Dentaria bulbifera*.

3. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*.

***tooth-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *tooth*, *s.*; -*y*.] Toothed; having teeth.

"Let the green hops lie lightly; next expand

The smoothest surface with the toothy rake."

Smart: *Hop Garden*, ii.

toot-tle, *v. i.* [Eng. *toot* (2), *v.*; suff. -*le*.] To toot gently.

"A captive linnet downstairs, disgusted perhaps at the feeble *tootling* of the impertinent but free sparrows in the garden."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

toot-tle, *s.* [TOOTLES, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: The noise produced by tootling; the sounds produced by a bad performer on the flute.

2. *Fig.*: Any weak, immature literary production. (*Univ. Slang*.)

"It will produce abundance of easy, loose, rhetorical amateur criticism—will produce *tootles*, as it used to be called."—*London Daily News*.

tōp, **toppe*, *s. & a.* [A. S. *top*; cogn. with Dutch *top*; Icel. *toppr*=a tuft, crest, top; Dan. *top*=a tuft, crest, top; Sw. *topp*=a summit; O. H. Ger. *zoph*; Ger. *zopf*=a tuft of hair, top of a tree; Norw. *topp*=a top, a bung; Wel. *top*=a top, a stopple; Gaelic *topach*=having a tuft or crest; Ger. *topf*=a top (toy).] [TUFT.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The highest part or point of anything; the most elevated or uppermost point; the summit.

"On the top of the mountain."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

2. The surface, the upper side.

"Such trees as spread their roots near the top of the ground."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*

3. The crown of the head, or the hair upon it; the forelock.

"All the stored vengeance of heaven fall

On her ungrateful top." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, ii. 4.

4. The head or upper part of a plant; as, the turnip *tops*.

5. The highest place or rank; the most honorable position; as, to be at the top of one's class or profession.

6. The highest person; the chief, the head.

"How would you be,

If he, which is the top of judgment, should

But judge you as you are?"

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

7. The utmost degree; the highest point; the acme.

"Our griefs are risen to the top."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 4.

*8. The eve or verge; the point.

"He was upon the top of his marriage with Magdaleine, the French king's daughter."—*Knolles*: *Hist. of Turkes*.

9. That portion of a cut gem which is between the extreme margin and the flat face.

10. A child's top, shaped like an inverted conoid, which is made to whirl by means of a string or whip.

¶ 1. Magnetic top: A top through the longer axis of which is set a pointed bar magnet which acts as a spindle on which it rotates. It is set in motion in the ordinary way, and, as it spins, a small piece of iron wire is laid beside it and in contact with the spindle. The magnetism of the latter causes the wire to adhere to it while the friction causes the wire to move longitudinally. When the end of the wire is reached it passes over to the opposite side of the spindle and reverses its former motion, traveling back to the point from which it started. This process is repeated every time the end of the wire is reached, and the reciprocal motion of the wire is continued as long as the top spins. By using bent pieces of wire curious effects may be obtained.

2. *Gravity top*: This top consists of a disc mounted in a circle with its plane at right angles to the plane of the latter. When the disc is rotated the top can be placed on a tightly stretched string upon which it will spin in positions apparently utterly at variance with the laws of gravity.

3. *Humming top*: A hollow top the sides of which are pierced with holes, causing the toy, when rapidly rotated, to emit a deep or high tone, according to the size of the holes and the diameter of the top.

11. (*Pl.*): Top-boots (q. v.).

"It had long been his ambition to stand in a bar of his own, in a green coat, knee cords, and tops."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

*12. A method of 'cheating at dice in vogue about the beginning of the eighteenth century. Both dice appeared to be put into the box, but in reality one was kept at the top of the box between the fingers of the person playing.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A platform surrounding the head of the lower mast, formed of timbers called cross-trees, which are laid across the trestle-trees, the latter being supported by cheeks secured to the sides of the mast below the head. The top serves to form an extended base for securing the lower ends of the top-mast shrouds, and is also a place of rest for the men aloft. The tops are named after the respective masts to which they belong, as the main-, fore-, and mizzen-tops.

2. *Joinery*: The uppermost piece in the back of a chair.

3. *Rope-making*: A plug with three grooves used to regulate the twist of a rope when three strands are being laid up (twisted).

4. *Wool-manuf.*: A narrow bundle of slivers of long-stapled wool, containing a pound and a half. The slivers are made by a pair of combs.

B. As adj.: Being on or at the top or summit; highest, extreme.

"Setting out at top speed."—*H. Brooke*: *Fool of Quality*, i. 364.

¶ (1) Color-top: A form of top modified for color experiments. The top consists of a thin spindle with a point, passing through a heavy, flat disc, which spins a long time when set in motion. Discs of colored card are then cut with one radial slit to a hole in the center, which slips over the spindle of the top; thus different colors can be superposed so as to show sectors of each in any proportions, and the persistence of vision presents to the eye the effect of the mixture when the top is spun.

(2) *Top and butt*:

Shipbuild.: A mode of working plank which does not maintain its width from end to end. The top of one plank and the butt of the other are worked together so that the two layers make a double breadth of even width.

* (3) *Top and top-gallant*: In full array; in full fig; in full force.

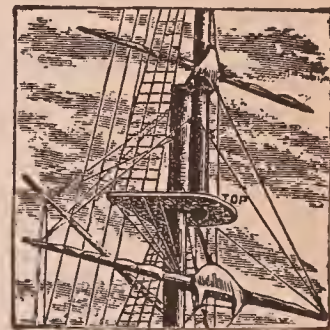
"Top and top-gallant, all in brave array."

Peele: *Battle of Alcazar*, iii. 3.

(4) *Top of the tree*: The highest position in a profession or the like.

(5) *Tops-and-bottoms*: Small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

(6) *To the top of one's bent*: To the utmost that one's inclination or bias will permit.



Mast, showing Top.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün;

-tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

top-annual, s.

Scots Law: An annual rent from a house built in a burgh. (*Ogilvie*.)

top-armor, s.

Naut.: A top railing with posts and netting on the top-sides.

top-beam, s. A collar-beam (q. v.).**top-block, s.**

1. *Naut.*: A single iron-bound hook-block. It hooks to an eye-bolt in the cap. The top pendants are rove through the top-blocks when swaying up or lowering down the topmasts.

2. *Vehicles*: A projecting piece on which the bows of the carriage-top rest when down.

top-boots, s. pl. Boots having tops of light-colored leather, used chiefly for riding.

top-breadth, s. The same as *Top-timber line* (q. v.).

top-brim, s.

Naut.: The same as *TOP-RIM* (q. v.).

top-card, s. [FLAT, C. II. 3.]**top-chain, s.**

Naut.: One of the chains by which the lower yard is sustained if the slings be shot away.

top-cloth, s. Tarred canvas to cover hammocks when stowed away on the top in action.

top-coat, s. An overcoat.

top-draining, s. The act or practice of draining the surface of land.

top-dress, v. t. To manure on the surface, as land.

"In moist land, cuttings can be made to grow if set out even late in the spring, especially if *top-dressed* and mulched."—*Scribner's Magazine*, April, 1880, p. 822.

top-dressing, s. A dressing of manure on the surface.

"A *top-dressing* in spring."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 12.

***top-filled, a.** Filled to the top; made topful.

top-flat, s. [TOP-CARD.]**top-fuller, s.**

Smith.: A tool with a narrow round edge, like the peen of a hammer, and having the ordinary hazel-rod handle.

top-gallant, a. & s.**A. As adjective:**

1. *Naut.*: Applied to the mast, rigging, and sail next above the topmast, as, maintop-gallant mast, fore-top-gallant shrouds, or braces; mizzen top-gallant sail.

*2. Highest, elevated.

"I dare appeal to the consciences of *top-gallant* sparks."—*L'Estrange*.

B. As substantive:

1. *Naut.*: The mast, sail, and rigging next above the topmast.



"A goodly ship with banners bravely dight And flag in her *top-gallant*, I espyde."

Spenser: World's Vanitie.

*2. The highest point, the summit, the pinnacle.

"Which to the high *top-gallant* of my joy Must be my convoy in the secret night. Farewell."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

top-hamper, s.

Naut.: The mast, spars, and rigging of a vessel; boats inboard and on their davits; horse and gang casks, anchors, cables, and coiled or belayed ropes of the running rigging. Sometimes applied to any unnecessary weight above deck.

top-heavy, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having the top or upper part heavier than the lower, so as to be liable to topple over.

"A roof should not be too heavy nor too light; but of the two extremes a house *top-heavy* is the worst."—*Wotton: Architecture*, p. 48.

2. *Fig.*: Intoxicated. (*Slang*.)

***top-honor, s.** A top-sail.

"With hasty reverence their *top-honors* lower."

Prior: Carmen Seculare, 478.

top-knot, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A crest or knot of feathers upon the head or top, as of a bird; also an ornamental knot or bow worn on the top of the head, as by women.

"This arrogance amounts to the pride of an ass in his trappings; when 'tis but his master's taking away his *top-knot* to make an ass of him again."—*L'Estrange*.

Ichthy.: *Phrynorhombus unimaculatus*, ranging from the Mediterranean to the shores of Britain. Bloch's Topknot is *Rhombus punctatus*, a comparatively small species, occurring in the English Channel and on the northern coasts of Europe. Günther (*Study of Fishes*, p. 555) notes that these fish are often confounded. By some authorities the popular names are reversed.

top-lantern, s.

Naut.: A large lantern or light in the top of a vessel; a top-light.

top-light, s.

Naut.: The same as *TOP-LANTERN* (q. v.).

top-lining, s.

Nautical:

1. The lining on the afterpart of the top-sail, to prevent the top-brim from chafing the top-sail.

2. A platform of thin board nailed upon the upper part of the cross-trees on a vessel's top.

top-maul, s.

Naut.: A maul kept in a ship's top for driving the fid out and in.

top-minor, s.

Rope-making: One of the holes through which the individual strands are drawn on the way to the twisting-machine.

***top-proud, a.** Proud in the highest degree.

"This *top-proud* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

top-rail, s.

Carp.: The uppermost rail of a piece of framing or wainscoting.

top-rim, s.

Naut.: A thin piece of board bent round a vessel's top, giving it a finish, and covering in the ends of the cross-trees and trestle-trees, in order to prevent the top-sail from being chafed.

top-rope, s.

Naut.: A rope to sway up a topmast.

top-sail, s.

Naut.: The second sail above the deck on any mast (main, fore, or mizzen).

"And when he was to leeward, he kept about to the shoreward, and left vs, and then we put out our *top-sailes* and gaue them chace."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 40.

Top-sail-schooner:

Naut.: A vessel otherwise schooner rigged, but carrying a square sail on the foremast.

top-saw, s. The uppersaw of a pair in a circular saw-mill. In large logs, the lower and larger saw does not penetrate to the upper edge.

top-sawyer, s.

I. *Lit.*: The sawyer who takes the upper stand in a sawpit, and gets higher wages than the man below.

II. Figuratively:

1. One who holds a higher position than another; a chief over others.

"Wasn't he always *top-sawyer* among you all?"—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xliii.

2. A first-rate man in any line; an eminent man; an aristocrat.

"They have got a *top-sawyer* from London there."—*B. Disraeli: Sybil*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

top-shaped, a.

Botany: Inversely conical, with a contraction toward the point.

top-shell, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any shell of the genus *Turbinella*, from the fact that the type-species, *Turbinella pyrum*, is by no means unlike a peg-top.

top-side, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The top or upper side.

2. *Shipwright (pl.)*: The upper part of the ship's sides.

Top-side line:

Shipbuild.: A sheer line drawn above the top timber at the upper side of the gunwale.

Top-side of round of beef:

Cookery: The upper part of the round or buttock.

It makes an excellent and economical roasting joint.

top-soil, s. The upper part or surface of the soil.

top-soiling, s. The act or art of taking off the top-soil of land before a canal, railway, &c., is begun.

top-stone, s. A stone that is placed on the top, or that forms the top of anything.

top-tackle, s.

Naut.: Tackle used in swaying a topmast.

top-timber, s.

Shipbuild.: The timber next above the futtocks in the ribs of a ship's side.

† (1) *Long top-timber*: The timber above each of the first futtocks.

(2) *Short top-timber*: The timber above each of the second futtocks.

(3) Top-timber line:

Shipbuild.: A line in the sheer plan drawn to the sheer of the ship fore and aft, at the height of the under side of the gunwale amidships.

top-tool, s. A tool like a top-fuller, but with a sharper point.

tōp, v. i. & t. [TOP, s.]***A. Intransitive:**

1. To rise aloft; to be eminent.

"These long ridges of lofty and *topping* mountains which run east and west."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

2. To excel; to rise above others.

"I have heard say, he had not less than 1,000 slaves, some of whom were *topping* merchants, and had many slaves under them."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

3. To predominate.

"The thoughts of the mind are uninterruptedly employed by the determination of the will, influenced by *topping* uneasiness while it lasts."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

4. To be of a certain height; to measure in height.

B. Transitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To cover on the top; to cap.

"Her pile, far off appearing like a mount Of alabaster, *top't* with golden spires."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 548.

2. To pass over the top of.

"Many a green dog would endeavor to take a meuse instead of *topping* the brambles, thereby possibly splitting a claw."—*Field*, March 19, 1887.

3. To rise above.

"A gourd planted by a large pine, climbing by the boughs twined about them, till it *topped* and covered the tree."—*L'Estrange*.

*4. To rise to the top of.

"If aught obstruct thy course, yet stand not still, But wind about till thou hast *topped* the hill."—*Denham: Of Prudence*, 166.

5. To cut off the top of; to crop, to lop.

"These, if *topped* and tailed, the roots reduced to pulp, and the leaves passed through a chaff-cutter."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1825.

*6. To outgo, to excel, to surpass.

"*Topping* all others in boasting."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*7. To perform eminently.

*8. To copulate with; to tup, to cover.

"Cassio did *top* her."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

II. *Naut.*: To raise one end, as of a yard or boom, so that one end becomes higher than the other.

"All . . . *topped* their booms for home."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

† (1) *To top off*: To complete by putting over the top or uppermost part of; as, *to top off* a stack of hay; hence, to finish, to complete.

(2) *To top over tail*, **To toppe ouer tayle*: To turn head over heels.

"To tumble ouer and ouer, *to toppe ouer tayle*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 47.

(3) *To top up with*: To finish with; to wind up with.

"Four engage to go half-price to the play at night and *top up with* oysters."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xi.

***tōp'-arch, s.** [Lat. *toparcha*, from Gr. *toparchēs*, *toparchos*, from *topos*=a place, and *archō*=to rule.] The principal man in a place or country; the governor of a toparchy.

"They are not to be conceived potent monarchs, but *toparchs*, or kings of narrow territories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

tōp'-ar-chy, s. [Gr. *toparchia*.] [TOPARCH.] A little state, consisting of a few cities or towns; a petty country governed by a toparch.

"For several kings swaying their ebony scepters in each *toparchy*."—*Herbert: Travels*.

to-pau, s. [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Rhinoceros Hornbill (q. v.).

tō'-paz, *to-pas, *to-pase, *tu-pace, s. [French *topase*, from Lat. *topazus*, *topazon*, *topazion*, from Gr. *topazos*, *topazion*; origin doubtful.]

1. *Min.*: A mineral crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, possessing a highly-perfect basal cleavage, columnar, and occasionally granular. Hardness, 8.0; specific gravity, 3.4-3.65; luster, vitreous; color, shades of yellow, greenish, bluish, also colorless; transparent to sub-transparent; fracture, sub-conchoidal; pyroelectric. Composition: Silicon, 15.17; aluminium, 29.58; oxygen, 34.67; fluorine, 20.58=100, with the chemical formula,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

$\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3(\frac{1}{2}\text{SiO}_2 + \frac{1}{2}\text{SiF}_2)$. Occurs widely distributed in granite, associated with beryl, tourmaline, &c.
2. *Her.*: The name given to the metal or, when borne by peers.

topaz-rock, s.

Petrology: A rock occurring at Schneckenstein, Saxony, consisting of large fragments of tourmaline-schist containing topaz, cemented together by quartz and lithomarge, topaz also being crystallized on the walls of the cavities. Forms a vein of considerable thickness in the mica schist.

tōp'-a-za, s. [Mod. Lat.] [TOPAZ.]

Ornith.: Kings, King Humming-birds; a genus of Trochilidae, with two species, having two tail-feathers elongate and crossed. *Topaza pella*, the more common species, is found in Guiana and Trinidad, extending into Brazil and up the Amazon, being replaced on the Rio Negro by *T. pyra*.

tō-pāz'-ō-lite, s. [Eng. *topaz*; o connect., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *topazolith*.]

Min.: A variety of garnet found in small crystals of a topaz-yellow color at Ala, Piedmont. Dana includes it among the lime-iron garnets (andradite).

tōpe (1), s. [Hind.] A grove or clump of trees.

"The fine mango *topes* in the neighborhood of our camp."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

tōpe (2), s. [Probably a Cornish word.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus *Galeus*. The Common Tope, *Galeus canis*, is widely distributed throughout all temperate and tropical seas, ranging as far as California and Tasmania. It is about six feet long, dark ash gray above and white below. It is often called the Miller's Dog and Penny Dog, though, according to some authorities, the first name is properly applicable only to young fish.

tōpe (3), s. [Pali *s'thupo*; Sansc. *s'thupa*.]

Archæol.: The popular name for a particular kind of Buddhist monument common in India and the southeast of Asia. The word tope has reference to the general form of the monument, which is a particular form of or development from the tumulus (q. v.), and may be (1) Memorial, built upon celebrated spots; (2) Dedictory, concentrated to the Supreme Buddha; or (3) Sepulchral, containing remains or relics, in which case they are properly termed Dagobas, and are frequently found in temples. The other forms are usually independent structures. From Pali Buddhist writings it appears that topes were in existence before the time of Sakya, and were objects of reverence to the people. The oldest topes are in the shape of cupolas, generally spherical, but sometimes elliptical, resting on a cylindrical, quadrangular, or polygonal base, rising either in a straight or in an inclined line, or in terraces. The top, surrounded by a balcony of pillars, is generally crowned by a structure, generally quadrangular, but sometimes having the shape of an inverted pyramid, and over this is a roof in the shape of an inverted umbrella. Sometimes several umbrellas are present, placed one over the other, as is the case in a rock-cut tope in Ajunta, where they assume somewhat the character of a spire. The largest topes were probably dedicatory; the most numerous are the sepulchral topes, built of all sizes, and of all kinds of material, according to the rank of the deceased. The cupola was intended to represent the water-bubble, the Buddhistic symbol of the hollow-ness of the world; and the extended umbrella probably typified the royal dignity possessed by a Buddhist saint. The number of terraces and stories had likewise a symbolical import. The illustration represents a tope at Manikyala, in the Punjaub.



Tope.

tōpe, v. i. [French *tôper*=to cover a stake; Icel. *topa*=a word used by gamblers, and by persons drinking—I'll pledge you.] To drink hard; to drink strong or spirituous liquors to excess.

"The jolly members of a toping club."

Butler: Epigram on a Club of Sots, i.

tō-peē', tō-pī', subst. [Maharatta, Hindu, &c.] A covering for the head; the cork or pith helmets worn by soldiers. (*East Indies*.)

topee-wallah, topi-wala, s. [Hind. = hat-fellow, i. e.=one who wears a hat.] A derogatory term employed by natives of India to designate Europeans. (*Balfour*.)

tōp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *top(e)*, v.; -er.] One who drinks hard; a sot, a drunkard.

"Sits among his fellow toppers at the twopenny club."—*Search*: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. v.

tōp'-ēt, s. [TOUPET.]

tōp'-fūl, *tōp'-fūll, a. [Eng. *top*, v.; -full.]

1. Full to the top or brim; brimful.

"'Tis wonderful

What may be wrought out of their discontent:

Now that their souls are topful of offense."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

2. Very high, lofty.

"The top of all the topful heav'ns."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 761.

tōph, tōph'-ūs, s. [Lat. *tophus*, *tofus*=tufa or tuff, a species of volcanic rock of an earthy texture.]

1. *Min.*: The same as TUFF (q. v.).

"In the construction of this vault, the principle of using freestone for the ribs, and toph for the panels, has not been followed."—*Archæologia*, xvii. 80.

2. *Surg.*: A soft tumor on a bone; also a concretion in the joints. (*Dunghison*.)

tō-phā'-cē-ōūs (or ceous as shūs), a. [TOPH.] Pertaining to a toph or tophus; gritty, sandy.

"Acids mixed with them precipitate a tophaceous chalky matter, but not a clear substance."—*Arbuthnot*: *On Aliments*, ch. iv.

Tō-phēt, †Tō-phēth, s. [Heb. *Topheth*. Various etymologies have been given. It was long supposed to have been derived from *toph*=a drum, a timbrel, a tambourine, which was said to have been beaten to drown the cries of children burnt in the fire to Moloch (q. v.). Gesenius considers *tophet* to be=a spittle, that which is vomited, from *tuph*=an obsolete Aramean verb=to spit, and believes the allusion to be to the disgust excited by the place.]

Script.: A place in the immediate vicinity of Jerusalem, considered by Milton (see extract) to be identical with the valley of Hinnom, but described in Scripture as in that valley (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31). It was southeast of Jerusalem (Jer. xix. 2), and had been prepared of old for some king of Israel, or for Moloch (q. v.) (Isa. xxx. 33). Whatever its primary design, "high places" were erected there, and it became the chief seat of the worship of Moloch in Palestine (2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31). Josiah not merely stopped that cruel form of idolatry, but defiled the place (2 Kings, xxiii. 10; Jer. xix. 13), apparently by making it the receptacle of the filth of the capital. It became a burial ground, ultimately overcrowded with bodies (Jer. vii. 31, 32; xix. 6, 11). [GEHENNA, MOLOCH.]

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, *Tophet* thence And black Gehenna called, the type of hell."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 404.

tōph'-in, s. [TOPH.] A kind of sandstone.

tōph'-ūs, s. [TOPH.]

tō-pī', s. [TOPEE.]

tō-pī'-a, s. [Latin.] A fanciful style of mural decoration, consisting of landscapes of a very heterogeneous character, resembling those of the Chinese, much used in the Pompeian houses.

*tō-pī-ār'-ī-an, a. [Eng. *topiary*; -an.] Of or pertaining to or practicing topiary work.

tō-pī-ar-ỹ a. [Lat. *topiarius*=pertaining to ornamental gardening, from *topia*, (*opera*)=ornamental gardening, from Gr. *topos*=a place; French *topiaire*.] Shaped by cutting or clipping; as, *topiary* work, which consists in giving all kinds of fanciful forms to arbors and thickets, trees and hedges.

"No topiary hedge of quickset Was e'er so neatly cut or thickset."

Butler: *Weakness and Misery of Man*.

tōp'-ic, *tōp'-ick, *tōp'-icke, s. & a. [Fr. *topiques*=topicks, books or places of logical invention (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *topica*, neut. pl. of *topicus*, from Gr. *topikos*=local, from *topos*=a place; Ital. *topica*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The subject of a discourse, argument, literary composition, or conversation; the subject of any distinct portion of a discourse, &c.; the matter treated of; theme.

"We are much to blame, that we banish religious topicks from our discourse."—*Secker*: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 16.

*2. An argument.

"Contumacious persons whom no topics can work upon."—*Wilkins*.

II. Technically:

1. *Rhet.*: A general truth or statement applicable to a great variety of individual circumstances; a general maxim or dictum regarded as being of use in argument or oratory; a general head or department of thought to which any maxim belongs; one of the various general forms of argument to be employed in probable, as distinguished from demonstrative, reasoning.

"These topics or loci, were no other than general ideas applicable to a great many different subjects, which the orator was directed to consult, in order to find out materials for his speech."—*Blair*: *Rhetoric*, lect. 32.

2. *Med.*: An external remedy; a remedy for local application to a particular part of the body; as, a plaster, a poultice, a blister, &c.

"In the cure of strumæ, the topicks ought to be dis-cutient."—*Wiseman*: *Surgery*.

B. As adjective:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining or belonging to a particular place or locality; local.

"All ye topic gods, that do inhabit here."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 30.

2. Pertaining to a topic or subject of conversation.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from a topic or maxim; hence, merely probable, as an argument.

4. Made up of commonplaces.

"To finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio."—*Milton*: *Areopagitica*.

II. *Med.*: Pertaining or applied to a particular part of the body.

"The places ought before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razor, and a sinapisme or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red."—*P. Holland*: *Pliny*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

tōp'-ic-al, adj. [Eng. *topic*; -al.] The same as TOPIC, a. (q. v.).

¶ Applied specifically to a sermon which deals with a single topic instead of expounding the whole text; also, to a music-hall song alluding to some topic of current interest.

topical-coloring, s. A term used in calico-printing to indicate that the color or mordant is applied to specific portions of the cloth forming the pattern, in contradistinction to the application of color to the cloth in a dye-bath.

tōp'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *topical*; -ly.] In a topical manner; locally; with limitation to some particular part.

"Which topically applied become a Phænigmus or rubifying medicine."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

tōp'-it, s. [TOP.] The top-piece of a train of rods in well-boring.

tōp'-lëss, a. [Eng. *top*; -less.]

1. So high as to have no visible top; very lofty.

"But thine, the keystone of his toppers tower

Iseult, is one with Love's own lordliest name,"

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, iii.

2. Having no superior; supreme.

"Sometime, great Agamemnon,

Thy toppers deputation he puts on."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

tōp'-man, s. [Eng. *top*, and *man*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A top-sawyer (q. v.).

"The pit-saw enters the one end of the stuff, the top-man at the top, and the pitman under him."—*Moxon*: *Mechanical Exercises*.

2. *Naut.*: A man standing on the top; a tops-man.

tōp'-mast, s. [Eng. *top*, and *mast*.]

Naut.: The mast above the lower mast; the second from the deck, and below the topgallant mast.

tōp'-mōst, a. [Eng. *top*, and *most*.] Highest, uppermost.

"With offer'd vows, in Ilion's topmost tower."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vi. 112.

tōp'-ō-phōne, s. [Gr. *topos*=a place, and *phōnē*=a sound.] A device for intensifying and locating sounds at sea. Its primary purpose is to prevent collisions between vessels in time of fog and at night by warning them of each other's presence and in like manner to prevent shipwreck by warning vessels of the proximity of a dangerous shore. Called also *eophone*.

tō-pōg'-rā-phēr, s. [Gr. *topographos*, from *topos*=a place, and *graphō*=to write.] One who writes descriptions of a particular country, town, district, tract of land, or city; one skilled in topography.

"Two officers of the 17th Regiment, one of whom will act as topographer."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

tōp'-ō-grāph'-ic, tōp'-ō-grāph'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *topograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to topography; descriptive of a place or country.

"First, touching the topographical description of this mighty empire."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 93.

topographical-surveying, s. [SURVEYING.]

tōp'-ō-grāph'-ic-al-ly, adv. [Eng. *topograph-ical*; -ly.] In a topographical manner; after the manner of topography.

tō-pōg'-rā-phīst, s. [Eng. *topograph(y)*; -ist.] A topographer.

"Captain Yate and a Russian topographer have proceeded to the Murghab Valley."—*London Times*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; eat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -slous = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tǒ-pǒg'-ra-phỹ, *to-pog-ra-phie, *s.* [Fr. *topographie*=the description of a place; Lat. *topographia*, from Gr. *topographia*.] [TOPOGRAPHER.] The description of a particular place, city, town, district, manor, parish, tract of land; a detailed description of a country or region, including its cities, towns, villages, castles, and natural features. Topography is thus more descriptive and more detailed than geography.

"In our *topographie* we have at large set forth and described the site of the land of Ireland."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*. (Pref.)

¶ **Military topography**: The minute description of places with special reference to their adaptability to military purposes.

***tǒ-pǒl'-a-trỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *topos*=a place, and *latreia*=service, worship.] Excessive reverence for or worship of a place or places; adoration of a place or spot.

***tǒ-pǒl'-ǒ-gỹ**, *s.* [Gr. *topos*=a place, and *logos*=a word.] The art or method for assisting the memory by associating the objects to be remembered with some place, the parts of which are well known.

tǒ-pǒn'-ǒ-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. *topos*=a place, and *onoma*=a name.] The place-names of a country or district; a register of such names.

tǒp'-ǒ-nỹm'-le-ǎl, *a.* [Eng. *toponym(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to toponymy or place-names.

"The general results to be derived from field-name and toponymical collections."—*Antiquary*, July, 1884, p. 7.

tǒp'-pěr, *s.* [Eng. *top*; -er.]

(1) One who tops or excels; anything superior. (*Colloq.*)

(2) An equilateral, single-cut file, or float, used by comb-makers.

(3) The stump of a smoked cigar; the tobacco which is left in the bottom of a pipe-bowl.

***tǒp'-pĩce**, ***tǎp'-pĩce**, *v. i. or t.* [TAPISH.] To over, to hide, to lie hid.

"Like a ranger
May toppice where he likes."
Lady Alimony (1659).

tǒp'-pĩng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TOP, *s.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Rising aloft; lofty, eminent.

"Ridges of lofty and topping mountains."—*Derham*.

2. Eminent, preëminent, surpassing, great, flourishing.

"The toppingest shopkeepers in the city."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 258.

*3. Fine, noble, gallant.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who tops; the act of cutting off the top.

2. A branch, &c., of a tree cut off.

3. The act of reducing to an exact level the points of the teeth of a saw.

4. (*Pl.*): That which comes from hemp in the process of hatcheling.

II. Naut.: Lifting one end of a yard higher than the other end.

¶ **Topping and lopping**: A term used to express the right to cut the tops of trees and lop the lower branches, granted under certain conditions in some forests.

topping-lift, *s.*

Naut.: A tackle for raising the outer end of a gaff or boom.

¶ **Davit topping-lift**.

Naut.: A rope made fast to the outer end of a davit, and rove through a block made fast to a vessel's mast aloft, with a tackle attached. It assists in keeping the anchor clear of the rail when bringing it on board to be stowed on deck.

***tǒp'-pĩng-lỹ**, ***tǒp-pĩng-lie**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *topping*; -ly.]

A. As adverb:

1. Splendidly, nobly.

"I mean to marry her *toppingly*."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. xviii.

2. Proudly, disdainfully.

B. As adj.: Eminent, great, gay, showy.

"These *toppinglie* guests be in number but ten."
Tusser: Husbandry; April.

tǒp'-ple, *v. i. & t.* [Eng. *top*; dimin. suff. -le.]

A. Intrans.: To fall over or forward, as from a height or top; to pitch or tumble down. (Usually followed by *over*.)

"Here they burrow and mine until the tallest houses in the town are liable at any moment to *topple over* or to subside."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Trans.**: To throw down or over; to overturn.

tǒp'-plĩng, *adj.* [Eng. *toppl(e)*; -ing.] Falling forward; ready to fall.

"And *toppling* trees that twine their roots with stone
In perpendicular places."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 8.

***tǒp'-right** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *top*, and *right*.] Erect, topmost.

"His *topright* crest from crown downe battred falles."

Phaer: Virgil's Æneid, ix.

***tǒp-side-tũr'-vỹ**, *adv.* [See def.] The same as TOPSYTURVY (*q. v.*). (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 169.)

***tǒp'-sĩ-tũrn**, *v. t.* [TOPSYTURVY.] To upset, to overthrow.

"By his travail *topsiturneth* them."

Sylvester: The Vocation, 744.

tǒps'-man, *s.* [Eng. *top*, and *man*.]

1. A topman (*q. v.*).

2. A chief or head cattle-drover.

***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vĩ-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *topsyturvy*; -ly.] In an inverted or reversed state; upside down.

"Has done some clever things in his time, can sing a good song, and might well be employed for Faust viewed *topsyturvily*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vỹ, ***top-sie-tur-vie**, *adv.* [A word variously explained. Trench considers it a corruption of *topside the other way*, as in *Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii., "His words are to be turned *topside t'other way* to understand them." Fitzedward Hall prefers *top set turned* and Skeat *top side turfy, i. e., the top side set on the turf or ground*. Others take it as *top side turf-way*, which has the same meaning.] In an inverted position; upside down; with the bottom upward and top or head downward.

"It is truth *topsyturvy*, entirely logical and absurd."—*Thackeray: English Humorists*, lect. i.

***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vỹ**, *v. t. & i.* [TOPSYTURVY, *adv.*]

A. Transitive: To turn upside down; to upset, to bewilder.

"My poor mind is all *topsyturvied*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 40.

B. Intrans.: To turn upside down; to invert one's position.

"In the *topsyturveying* course of time."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xxxix.

***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vỹ-dǒm**, *subst.* [English *topsy-turvy*; -dom.] A state of things in which everything is turned upside down or reversed.

"The view of cynical *topsyturvydom* which has been so long worked with success at length shows signs of exhaustion."—*Athenæum*, March 21, 1885, p. 384.

***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vỹ-fi-cǎ'-tion**, *subst.* [Eng. *topsy-turvyfy*; -cation.] An upsetting; a turning topsy-turvy.

"A regular *topsyturvyfication* of morality."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book; Mad. Sand*.

***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vỹ-fỹ**, ***tǒp-sỹ-tũr'-vĩ-fỹ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *topsyturvy*; -fy.] To turn upside down.

"Vivisection is *topsyturvyfied* in a manner far from pleasing to humanity."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tǒque (*que* as *k*), **toquet**, *s.* [Fr.=a cap; Sp. *toca*; Ital. *tocca*; Armor. *tōk*; Wel. *toc*=a hat or bonnet.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A kind of bonnet or head-dress.

"The policemen on duty, protected so far as their heads were concerned by solar *toques*."—*London Daily News*.

2. A small nominal money of account used in trading on some parts of the west coast of Africa; forty cowries make one *toque*, and five *toques* one hen or galinha. (*Simmonds*.)

II. Zool.: The genus *Macacus*.

tor, *s.* [Wel.=a bulge, a hill.] A high pointed rock or hill. It occurs frequently in place-names in the southwest of England, and especially in Devonshire, as Glastonbury *Tor*, Torbay, Torquay, &c.

"Here are no *tors*, no coombes, hardly a grove, and no quaint or sudden contrasts in coloring."—*Field*, Dec. 28, 1885.

tǒr'-ǎh, **tǒr'-ǎ**, **thǒr'-ǎh** (*th* as *t*), *s.* [Heb. *torah*=a law, from *arah*=to point out.]

Hebrew Literature: A law; a definite commandment laid down by any recognized authority. When used with the definite article, the word refers specifically to the written or Mosaic law, and often to the Ten Commandments.

tor'-ban'-ite, *s.* [After Torbane Hill, near Bathgate, Scotland, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given to a substance formerly largely used as a source of supply for paraffin, &c., which it yielded by destructive distillation. Resembles a bituminous shale, but various analyses show that it has a tolerably uniform composition, the

mean of five analyses yielding: Carbon, 81.15; hydrogen, 11.48; oxygen, about 6.0; nitrogen, 1.37=100. Excluding the nitrogen, the formula becomes very nearly C₄₀H₆₈O_{2.25}, which requires carbon, 82.19; hydrogen, 11.64; oxygen, 6.17.

tor'-bēr'-ite, *s.* [TORBERNITE.]

tor'-bērn'-ite, *s.* [Named after Torber (Lat. *Torbernus*) Bergmann, the chemist; suffix -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as URANITE (*q. v.*).

torc, *s.* [See def.] The same as TORQUE (*q. v.*).

"Two interesting papers 'On the *Toro* of the Celts,' by Dr. Samuel Birch, will be found in the *Archæological Journal* (ii. 368, iii. 27)."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze of Great Britain*, p. 375.

torçe, *s.* [TORCH.]

Her.: The same as WREATH (*q. v.*).

torçh, ***torche**, *s.* [Fr. *torche*, from Low Lat. *tortia*, *tortica*=a torch, from Lat. *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist, because made of a twisted roll of tow or the like.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: A light to be carried in the hand, made of some combustible substance, as resinous wood, twisted flax, hemp, &c., soaked with tallow or other inflammable substance; a large candle; a flambeau. Torches for military purposes are made of a number of strands of twine, slightly twisted, or of old rope, covered with a composition to give light, consisting of tallow, wax, and rosin, or equivalent ingredients.

"We then had the town open before us, and presently saw lighted *torches*, or candles, all the town over; whereas before the gun was fired there was but one light."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. **Bot. (pl.)**: *Verbascum thapsus*. So named because, according to Parkinson and Coles, quoted by Prior, the stalks were formerly dipped in suet to burn at funerals, and elsewhere. According to Lyte, quoted by Britten & Holland, because the plant with its yellow flowers resembles a wax taper.

torch-bearer, *s.* One who attends another with a torch; one who carries a torch.

"To be to thee this night a *torch-bearer*,
And light thee on thy way to Mantua."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

torch-dance, *subst.* A dance in which each performer carries a torch.

torch-light, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The light of a torch or of torches.

"It is of a mellow color, and has great force and brilliancy; it is illuminated by *torch-light*."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders and Holland*.

B. As adj.: Done or performed by the light of torches; as, a *torch-light* procession.

torch-race, *s.* A kind of race among the ancient Greeks at certain festivals, in which the runners carried lighted torches, which were passed from one to another in a manner not now well understood.

***torch-staff**, *s.* The staff of a torch, by which it is carried.

"The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With *toroh-staves* in their hand."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

torch-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The Cactacean genus *Cereus*. So named because the species are used by the Indians for torches.

torch-wood, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Resinous wood fit for making torches.

"High mountain countries, windy, and covered with snow, bear ordinarily trees that yield *torch-wood* and pitch, as pines, cone-trees, and such like."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 562.

2. **Bot.**: The genus *Cereus*, spec. *C. heptagonus*. [TORCH-THISTLE.]

torçh, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Plaster.: To point the inside joints of slating laid on lath with hair and lime.

***torçh'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*; -er.] One who gives light.

"Ere twice the horses of the sun shall bring
Their fiery *torcher* his diurnal ring."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

†torçh'-fire, *subst.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*, and *fire*.] The light of torches.

"A balcony lay black beneath, until
Out, amid a gush of *torohfire*, grey-haired men
Came on it, and harangued the people."

Browning: Sordello, iii.

***torçh'-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *torch*, *s.*; -less.] Without a torch; not lighted; dark.

"It is resolved—they march—consenting Night
Guides with her star their dim and *torchless* flight."

Byron: Lara, ii. 12.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

tor-cu-lar, s. [Lat., from *torqueo*=to twist.]

Surg.: A tourniquet (q. v.).

torcular-Herophili, s.

Anat.: The common point to which the sinuses contained in the several processes or folds of the *dura mater* converge. (*Quain*.)

tor-dy'-ll-um, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tordylion*, *tordylon*; Gr. *tordylion*, *tordylon* = hartwort. (See def.)]

Bot.: Hartwort; a genus of Peucedanidæ. Umbels compound; bracts and bracteoles linear, or none; petals incurved at the tip; carpels with three dorsal and two distant marginal ribs, all indistinct, with one or three vittæ in their interstices. Known species twelve, from the temperate parts of the Old World.

töre, pret. of v. [TEAR, v.]

¶ It is used rarely as a pa. par.

"Yet was his helmet hacked and hewed,
His action pierced and tore."

Scott: Eve of St. John.

töre (1), s. [Etym. doubtful.] The dead grass that remains on mowing land in winter and spring.

"Proportion according to rowen or tore upon the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

töre (2), s. [TORUS.]

tor-ě-a-dor', **tor-rě-a-dor'**, s. [Sp., from *toro* (Lat. *taurus*)=a bull.] A bull-fighter, especially one who fights on horseback.

tō-rě-ni-a, s. [Named after Olaf Toren, a Swedish clergyman, who discovered *Torenia asiatica* in China.]

Bot.: A genus of Linderniæ. Herbs with opposite leaves and racemes of personate flowers, purple, lilac, pale blue, or white. From India, tropical Australia, and South America. The juice of the leaves of *Torenia asiatica* is considered on the Malabar coast to be a cure for gonorrhœa.

***to-rette, to-rete**, s. [Fr. *touret*=a drill.] A ring, such as those by which a hawk's lunc or leash was fastened to the jesses, or such as are affixed to dogs' collars.

tō-reū-ma-tōg'-ra-phỹ, s. [Gr. *toreuma* (genit. *toreumatos*)=work in relief, and *graphō*=to write.] A description of ancient sculptures and basso-relievos.

tō-reū-ma-tōl'-ō-gỹ, s. [Gr. *toreuma* (genitive *toreumatos*)=work in relief, and *logos*=a discourse.] The science or art of sculpture; a treatise on sculpture.

tō-reū-tic, adj. [Gr. *toreutikos*=pertaining to works in relief; *toreutēs*=one who works in relief, an embosser; *toreuō*=to work in relief, to emboss.] Pertaining to carved or sculptured work. Applied in its widest sense to articles formed in any style or in any material, modeled, carved, or cast, but sometimes restricted to metallic carvings or castings in basso-relievo.

"No technical development has been more extraordinary in Scotland than that of the *toreutic* art."—*Athenæum*, July 19, 1884, p. 88.

tor-fā'-cē-oūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), a. [English *turf*; Latin suffix *-aceous*.] Growing in bogs or mosses. (Said of plants.)

tor-gant, a. [TARGANT.]

tor-gōch (*ch* guttural), s. [Wel.=red belly: *tor*=belly, and *coch*=red.] [CHAR (1), s.]

Ichthy.: *Salmo perisii*, a trout from the lakes of North Wales.

***tōr-i-fỹ**, v. t. [English *tory*; *-fy*.] To make a Tory of; to convert to Conservatism.

"He is Liberalizing them instead of their *Torifying* him."—*Sir J. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 262.

tōr-i-lis, s. [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Gr. *toreuō*=to emboss; from the appearance of the fruit. (*Sir J. E. Smith*.)]

Bot.: Hedge-parsley. Formerly a genus of *Caucalinidæ*, now reduced to a sub-genus of *Caucalis* (q. v.). The fruit is covered between the primary ridges with spreading or adpressed bristles.

tor-mēnt, ***tour-ment**, ***tur-ment**, s. [O. Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*), from Lat. *tormentum*=an instrument for hurling stones, an instrument of torture; torture. From the same root as *torture* (q. v.).]

*1. An engine of war, used to hurl stones or darts.

"All *torments* of war, which we call engines, were first invented by kings or governors of posts."—*Elyot: Governor*.

*2. A tempest.

"In to the se of Spayn wer dryuen in a *torment*
Among the Sarazins." *R. Brunne*, p. 148.

3. Extreme pain or anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind; torture.

"In which his *torment* often was so great,
That, like a lion, he would cry and rore."

Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 28.

4. That which causes pain, vexation, or misery.

"They brought unto him all sick persons that were taken with divers diseases and *torments*."—*Matt.* iv. 24.

tor-mēnt', ***tour-ment**, ***tur-ment**, v. t. [O. Fr. *torment* (Fr. *tourment*).]

1. To put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating pain on, either of body or mind; to torture.

"He shall be *tormented* with fire and brimstone."—*Rev.* xiv. 10.

*2. To pain, to afflict. (*Matt.* viii. 6.)

3. To vex, to tease, to harass, to plague. (*Colloq.*)

"Perpetually *tormented* with this thought."

Byrom: The Pond.

*4. To put into a state of great agitation.

"Then soaring on main wing,

Tormented all the air." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 244.

tor-mēnt'-ēr, subst. [Eng. *torment*, v.; *-er*.] One who or that which torments; a tormentor.

***tor-mēnt'-fūl**, adj. [Eng. *torment*; *-ful* (l).] Causing torment; tormenting.

"Set us at liberty from all other *tormentful* fears."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xv.

tor-mēn-til, s. [TORMENTILLA.]

Bot.: *Potentilla tormentilla*, formerly *Tormentilla officinalis*. The stem is slender, the leaves three-foliate, more rarely five-foliate; the petals usually four in place of the normal five of other *Potentillas*. Abundant on heaths, copses, and dry pastures, flowering from June to September. The rootstock, which is very astringent, is used for tanning.

†tor-mēn-til-lā, s. [Latin *tormentum*=pain, from the supposed efficacy of the tormentil in curing toothache and diseases of the bowels.]

Botany: A genus of *Potentillidæ*, now merged in *Potentilla*. *Tormentilla officinalis* and *reptans* are now *Potentilla tormentilla* and *reptans*.

tor-mēnt'-īng, pr. par. or a. [TORMENT, v.]

tor-mēnt'-īng-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *tormenting*; *-ly*.] In a tormenting manner; so as to torment; in a manner tending to cause anguish or torture.

"He bounst and bet his hed *tormentingly*."

Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomew of Bathe.

***tor-ment-ise**, ***tur-ment-ise**, s. [TORMENT, v.] Torment, torture.

"Rather than han another *turmentise*."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,369.

tor-mēnt'-ōr, ***tor-ment-our**, ***tur-ment-our**, subst. [Eng. *torment*; *-or*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which torments; one who or that which causes anguish or misery.

"Perpetual *tormentors* of themselves with unnecessary fears."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*2. One who inflicts penal tortures; an executioner.

"His lord . . . delivered him to the *tormentors*, till he should pay all."—*Matthew* xviii. 34.

3. A large iron flesh-fork, used by cooks at sea.

II. *Agric.:* A heavy harrow with cutting teeth, used in husbandry for breaking down stiff clods, or tearing up the surface-turf. It resembles a harrow, but runs on wheels, and each tine is a hoe or cutting-sharc.

tor-mēnt'-rēss, ***tor-ment-resse**, s. [English *torment*; *-ress*.] A female who torments.

"The scourge and *tormentresse* of glorie and honor."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

***tor-mēnt'-rỹ**, ***tour-ment-rie**, s. [Eng. *torment*; *-ry*.] A torment, a torture.

"Than sayst thou, that it is a *tourmentrie*

To soffre hire pride." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,762.

tor-mīn-a, s. pl. [Lat.]

Pathol.: Severe griping pains in the stomach, particularly in dysentery and kindred affections.

tor-mīn-oūs, a. [TORMINA.] Suffering from or affected with tormina; characterized by tormina; griping.

tōrn, pa. par. or a. [TEAR, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.:* Irregularly divided by deep incisions.

***tor-nāde**, s. [TORNADO.] A tornado.

"Inured to danger's direst form,

Tornado and earthquake, flood and storm."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 8.

tor-nā-dō, subst. [Sp. *tornado*=a return, from *tornar*=to return; Lat. *torno*=to turn (q. v.), with reference to the rotatory character of the storm.

Meteor.: A whirlwind, usually coming on suddenly, continuing but a brief period, and covering only a small area. It is generally accompanied by rain, lightning, and thunder. It is of the same type of storm as a cyclone, but more local, covering

a smaller area, and generally less violent, though still sufficiently so to be highly dangerous. The term tornado is used specifically of rotating or spiral storms in the South Indian Ocean, and those on the coasts of Africa and North America.

¶ Turpin, the famous French inventor, proposed a plan for the prevention of the destructive work of tornadoes. It is a well-known fact that a waterspout at sea is at once dissipated by the firing of a cannon. Turpin contended that a tornado on land is the same sort of a natural phenomenon as a waterspout at sea, and may be destroyed in the same way. His plan was to build a series of towers, say 120 feet high and some 100 yards apart, along the southwestern part of the town to be protected. On top of each tower was to be some 200 pounds of high explosive so arranged with a windmill device that it would be automatically exploded by a wind approaching the intensity of a tornado. This, he claims, will destroy the tornado at once.

tor-na-tēl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tornus*=a turner's wheel, a lathe.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The type-genus of

Tornatellidæ (q. v.). Shell solid, ovate, with a conical, many-whorled spire; aperture long, narrow, rounded in front; outer lip sharp; columella with a strong, tortuous fold; operculum horny, elliptical, lamellar. Recent species sixteen, widely distributed in deep water. Fossil, seventy, from the Trias onward. Used also of any individual of the genus.

tor-na-tēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tornatella* (la); Latin fem. pl. adj. suffix *-idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Tectibranchiata (q. v.). Shell external, solid, spiral, or convoluted; sub-cylindrical; aperture, long and narrow; columella plaited; sometimes operculated. Animal with a flattened, disc-like head, and broad, obtuse tentacles; foot ample, with lateral and operculigerous lobes. The shells of this family are chiefly extinct; they commence in the Coal-measures and attain their maximum in the Chalk.

tor-nā-tēl'-lī-na, s. [Dimin. from Mod. Latin *tornatella* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Helicidæ, with twenty species, from Cuba, South America, the Pacific Islands, and New Zealand. Shell imperforate, ovate, or elongated, with a semi-lunar aperture, a twisted and truncated columella, and a one-plaited inner lip. (*Woodward*.)

tor-na-ti'-nā, s. [TORNATELLA.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A genus of Tornatellidæ (q. v.). Shell cylindrical or fusiform, spire conspicuous, suture channeled, columella plaited. Animal with broad head, rounded in front, with triangular tentacular lobes, eyes at their base; foot truncated in front. Twenty-four recent species, widely distributed on sandy bottoms, ranging to thirty-five fathoms. Thirteen fossil species, from the Tertiary.

***torne**, v. t. or i. [TURN, v.]

***tor-ne-a-ment**, s. [TOURNAMENT.]

†tor-nōg'-ra-phỹ, s. [English, &c., *tornado*, and Greek *graphē*=a description, a delineation.] A description of tornadoes.

tōr'-ōse, **tōr'-oūs**, a. [Lat. *torosus*, from *torus*=a round swelling place, a protuberance.]

1. *Anat. & Zoöl.:* Swelling into knobs, as the veins and muscles.

2. *Botany:* Not even, alternately elevated and depressed.

***tōr-ōs'-ī-tỹ**, subst. [Eng. *toros*(e); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being torose or torous.

tor-pē-dīn'-ī-dæ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *torpedo*, genit. *torpedin*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* Electric Rays; a family of Batoidei, with six genera, chiefly from tropical and sub-tropical seas. The trunk is a broad, smooth disc; tail with a longitudinal fold on each side; a rayed dorsal anal, and a caudal fin always, present; anterior nasal valves confluent into a quadrangular lobe; an electric organ composed of vertical hexagonal prisms between the pectoral fins and the head.

2. *Palæont.:* A large fish of the general appearance of a Torpedo has been found in the Eocene of Monte Bolca; and Cyclobatis, from the upper cretaceous limestone of Lebanon, is probably another extinct representative of this family.

***tor-pē-dīn-oūs**, adj. [Latin *torpedo* (genit. *torpedinis*)=a torpedo (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the torpedoes; resembling a torpedo; exerting a numbing influence.

tor-pē-dō, s. [Lat., from *torpeo*=to be numb or torpid (q. v.).]

1. *Ichthyology:*

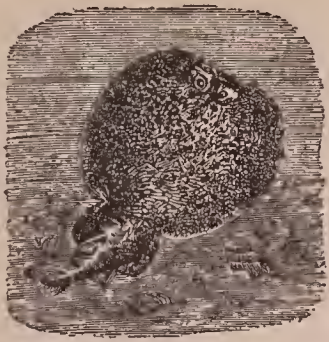
(1) The type-genus of *Torpedinidæ* (q. v.), with the characters of the family. There are six species distributed over the Atlantic and Indian oceans; three of these occur in the Mediterranean, and two,



Tornatella.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ðem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -þion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

Torpedo marmorata and *T. hebetans*, are sometimes found on the British coast. The electric organs consist of many perpendicular prisms, mostly hexagonal, the whole forming a kidney-shaped mass. Each column in the living fish appears like a clear trembling jelly. Hunter counted 470 of these columns in a specimen of *T. marmorata*, and says that the partitions between them are full of arteries, which bring the blood direct from the gills. These organs convert nervous energy into electricity. Each organ receives one branch of the trigeminal and four branches of the vagus, the former and the three anterior branches of the latter being each as thick as the spinal cord. The fish gives the electric shock voluntarily, to stun or kill its prey or in self-defense; but to receive the shock the object must complete the circuit by communicating with the fish at two distinct points, either directly or through the medium of some conducting body. The force of the discharge varies with the size and vigor of the fish; large and healthy specimens can inflict severe shocks sufficient to disable a man. The electric currents generated in these fish possess all the other known powers of electricity; they render the needle magnetic, decompose chemical compounds, and emit sparks.



Torpedo Marmorata.

(2) The common name of any individual of the genus. In southern European waters the best known species is *Torpedo marmorata*. (See illustration.) It is dark brown in color, lighter round the eyes. Specimens have been taken weighing a hundred pounds, but they usually average about half that weight, with the disc about thirty inches broad. *T. hebetans*, more rarely met with, is dark chocolate-brown above, white beneath. They are also called Cramp-fish and Numb-fish. A well-known American species is *Torpedo occidentalis*.

"Torpedos deliver their opium at a distance, and stupefy beyond themselves."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, book iii., ch. vii.

2. *Ordnance*: A vessel or engine charged with an explosive which is fired by contact, by concussion, or by electricity. Torpedoes are divided into—

(1) *Naut.*: These may be subdivided into five classes: (a) drifting, (b) anchored, (c) boom, (d) locomotive, (e) maneuvered. [AERIAL TORPEDO.]

(a) The drifting preceded the boom and maneuvered, and was adapted for circumstances and positions where it might be allowed to drift with the stream or tide against a vessel in a river or channel or lying at anchor.

(b) The anchored torpedo is, in fact, the submarine mine, and is a caisson charged with gunpowder, gun-cotton, or dynamite, that may be exploded either by concussion or by electricity. Anchored torpedoes are firmly attached to submerged structures, or to a cable or swaying boom which allows them some lateral play.

(c) The boom or spar torpedo is a mine affixed to a boom which projects from the bows of a small swift vessel. It is depressed and exploded when in contact with the vessel which it is sought to destroy. It is of sheet-copper with brazed joints, and has a sensitive primer, with a cylindro-conical head communicating with the magazine. The head is in contact with and protected from the water by a thin hemispherical cap of soft, well-annealed copper. The charge is usually fired by contact, but sometimes by electricity.

(d) The locomotive torpedo is adapted to be propelled usually beneath the surface of the water, its course and depth being determined and regulated by various devices to bring it into contact with the ship, which is its objective point. Of locomotive torpedoes, the White-head, or fish torpedo, which is impelled by means of compressed air, and which carries a charge of gun-cotton in its head, is a well-known example. It is in use on board large ships and torpedo-boats of many of the principal navies of the world.

(e) Maneuvered torpedo, so called because its course can be directed from a ship or from the shore. The Brennan torpedo is a modern example of this class; the obsolete Harvey, towed by a line from a

boom rigged out athwart ship, was a maneuvered torpedo. Another noted maneuvered torpedo is the Sims-Edison. This machine consists of a torpedo proper which is submerged by being fixed to a float by rigid bars. The float is propelled by electricity, and the charge is fired by the same agent.

¶ Several terms used in practice are rather broadly than accurately technical. Such are:

Can torpedo: A torpedo in a metallic caisson.

Lanyard torpedo: A torpedo discharged by pulling a lanyard, &c.

Magnetic torpedo: A torpedo exploded by electro-magnetism, by spark or wire, in contradistinction to one fired by clockwork, &c.

Submarine torpedo: A torpedo placed beneath the surface of the water, in a similar manner to a submarine mine. [(2).]

(2) *Mil.*: A subterranean mine or counter-mine to destroy a work, a storming column, or a working party. In this sense a petard may be considered as a torpedo. Torpedoes for land defense are usually shells of small caliber, six and twelve pounders, provided with a percussion or friction device which causes an explosion when the ground over the torpedo is stepped on.

torpedo-anchor, s. An anchor or fastening to hold a submarine mine to its selected bed. A serviceable form is that of a ship's anchor, to which the mine is attached by a chain with a universal joint.

torpedo-boat, s. A vessel carrying torpedoes, and either exploding them against the side of another vessel beneath the water line, or launching them against the enemy's vessel from a point wherever they may be trusted to reach their destination by the force of the impulse, or by the aid of a motor within the body of the weapon.

torpedo-boat destroyer, s. A torpedo boat of a most formidable kind, designed for the destruction of ordinary torpedo boats. The destroyers are usually armed with one 12-pounder gun and from three to five 6-pounder guns, besides their equipment of torpedoes, and carry a crew of four officers and about forty men. They are capable of thirty knots an hour, and as they carry from seventy to a hundred tons of coal, can make a voyage of 1,300 to 1,500 miles without recoaling.

torpedo-boom, s.

1. A spar bearing a torpedo on its upper end, the lower end swiveled and anchored to the bottom of the channel. The boom sways backward and forward, and is difficult to catch by any form of drag or grapple.

2. A boom or spar, supporting a torpedo in front of the bows of a vessel.

3. A spar, of wood or iron, supporting a steel crinoline designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-catcher, s.

1. A forked spar or boom extending under water, ahead of a vessel, to displace or explode torpedoes.

2. A swift vessel, designed to catch and destroy hostile torpedo-boats.

torpedo-drag, *subst.* A cable bearing grappling-hooks to catch torpedoes. The ends of the cable are generally carried in boats, which are propelled up and down the channel some distance apart. Sometimes the drag-rope is thrown ahead of a vessel by a shell from a small mortar, and is drawn in by the windlass.

torpedo-fuse, s. One adapted for torpedo service, and classed as either percussion, friction, chemical, or electric.

torpedo-net, s. A movable crinoline of iron or steel, designed for the protection of a ship against torpedo attack.

torpedo-raft, *subst.* A raft pushed ahead of a vessel, with hooks or grapples underneath, to clear the channel of torpedoes. The raft sometimes carries its own torpedo in front, to blow up obstructions or hostile shipping.

torpedo-ram, s. A war-vessel which is provided with a ram and with tubes for the discharge of torpedoes.

torpedo-tube, s. A tube designed for projecting torpedoes from a warship; a launching tube.

"Among other things, the new *Maine* will have under water torpedo tubes, the first ever put in any ship in the American navy."—*Chicago Tribune*, 4 ct. 10, 1898.

tor-pê-dô'-ist, s. [Eng. *torpedo*; -ist.] A naval officer appointed to torpedo service.

**tor'-pent*, a. & s. [Latin *torpens*, pr. par. of *torpeo*=to be numb.]

A. *As adjective*: Having no motion or activity; incapable of motion; numb, benumbed, torpid.

B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A medicine that diminishes the exertion of the irritative motions.

tor-pēs'-çence, s. [TORPESCENT.] The quality or state of being torpescent; a becoming torpid, insensible, or benumbed.

tor-pēs'-çent, a. [Lat. *torpescens*, pr. par. of *torpesco*, inceptive from *torpeo*=to be numb.] Becoming torpid or numb, or incapable of motion or feeling.

tor'-pid, a. & s. [Lat. *torpidus*, from *torpeo*=to be numb.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Having lost motion or the power of motion or feeling; numbed, benumbed.

2. Dull, stupid, sluggish, inactive.

3. Of or belonging to a torpid. [B. 1.]

B. *As substantive*:

1. A second-class racing-boat at Oxford University, England.

2. One of the crew of a torpid.

"An undergraduate who is one of their best torpids."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

¶ *The Torpids*: The races rowed by the torpid boats.

tor-pid'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *torpid*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being torpid; numbness.

2. Dullness, stupidity, sluggishness, inactivity.

tor'-pid-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *torpid*; -ly.] In a torpid manner.

tor'-pid-nëss, s. [English *torpid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity.

"A man hath this advantage by the exercise of this faculty about it, that it keeps it from rust and torpidness."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 3.

tor'-pi-fý, v. t. [Eng. *torpi*(d); suff. -fy.] To make torpid, dull, insensible, or stupid; to benumb, to stupefy. (*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xxvi.)

**tor'-pi-tude*, s. [As if from a Lat. *torpitude*, from *torpidus*=torpid (q. v.).] The quality or state of being torpid; torpidity, torpor.

"A kind of torpitude or sleeping state."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. v.

tor'-pôr, **tor'-pôur*, s. [Lat. *torpor*.]

1. Loss of motion or of the power of motion or feeling; torpidity, numbness, inactivity. It may amount to a total loss of sensation or complete insensibility.

"Motion doth discusse the torpours of solid bodies."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 763.

2. Dullness, sluggishness, stupidity, laziness.

tor-pôr-if'-ic, *adj.* [Lat. *torpor*=torpor, and *facio*=to make.] Tending to produce torpor.

tor-quât'-ëd, a. [Lat. *torquatus*, from *torques*=a twisted neck-chain.] Having or wearing a torque (q. v.).

tor-quâ-tél'-la, s. [Mod. Lat., from *torques*.] [TORQUE.]

Zoöl.: The sole genus (with a single species, *Torquata typica*), of the family Torquatellidae, founded on a specimen discovered by Prof. Ray Lankester at Naples. Body elongate-ovate, nearly twice as long as broad, rounded posteriorly; the anterior membranous frill highly expansile, its front margin abruptly truncate or emarginate, its surface obliquely plicate; dimensions unrecorded.

tor-quâ-tél'-lî-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *torquatell(a)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Peritricha (q. v.). Animalcules free-swimming, without a lorica, more or less ovate; the anterior ciliary wreath replaced by a membranous extensile and contractile collar-like structure, perforated centrally by the oral aperture. (*Kent*.)

torque (que as k) (1), *subst.* [Latin *torques*=a twisted neck-chain, from *torqueo*=to twist.]

Archæology: A twisted collar of gold, or other metal, worn around the neck in ancient times by the people of Europe, and apparently forming a great part of the wealth of the wearer. Among the ancient Gauls gold torques appear to have been so abundant that about 223 B. C. Flaminius Nepos erected to Jupiter a golden trophy made from the torques of the conquered Gauls. (*Florus*, lib. ii., ch. iv.) The name of the Torquati, a family of the Manlian Gens, was derived from their ancestor, T. Manlius, having in B. C. 361 slain a gigantic Gaul in single combat, whose torque he took from the dead body and placed on his own neck. Many examples of gold torques have been found in Britain and Ireland; the commonest form is that known as funicular, in which the metal is twisted,



Torque, found at Wedmore, Somerset, England.

with a plain, nearly cylindrical portion at both ends, which are turned back in opposite directions, so that each end terminates in a kind of hook by which the torque was fastened. Bronze torques are, as a rule, thicker and bulkier in their proportions than those of gold, and the ends are usually left straight, or but slightly hooked over so as to interlock.

torque (que as k) (2), *subst.* [Lat. *torqueo*=to twist.]

Mech.: A force which tends to produce torsion around an axis. It is generally expressed in units of pounds of pull exerted at the end of a lever one foot long.

torqued (que as k), *a.* [Lat. *torqueo*=to twist.]

Her.: Wreathed, bent. (Said of a dolphin haurient, twisted into a form nearly resembling the letter S reversed.)

tor'-quēš, *subst.* [Lat.] The same as TORQUE (q. v.).

tor-rē-a-dor', *subst.* [TORE-ADOR.]

tōr-rē-făc'-tion, *subst.* [Fr.] [TORREFY.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act or operation of torrefying, or of drying or parching by a fire; the state of being dried or torrefied.

"If it be sunned too long, it suffereth a torrefaction, and descendeth somewhat below it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: The operation of roasting ores.

2. *Pharm.*: The drying or roasting of drugs on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers, or till some other desired effect is produced.

tōr-rē-fied, *pa. par. or a.* [TORREFY.]

torrefied-grain, *s.*

Chem.: Cereals such as barley, maize, rice, &c., which have been submitted for a short time to a relatively high temperature, by which the natural moisture of the grain is suddenly expelled, and in the act of escaping distends each corn to a greater or less extent. On a large scale it is prepared by heating the cereals in a rotating cylinder over a gas fire, and is used both for brewing purposes and for feeding cattle. Torrefied barley is sometimes called white malt.

tōr-rē-fy, *v. t.* [Fr. *torréfier*, from Lat. *torrefacio*, from *torreo*=to dry by heat, and *facio*=to make.]

I. Ord. Lang.: To dry, roast, scorch, or parch by a fire.

"For to bring it into ashes, it must bee torrefied in an oven, and so continue untill the bread be baked and ready to bee drawne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.*: To roast or scorch, as metallic ores.

2. *Pharm.*: To dry or parch, as drugs, on a metallic plate till they become friable to the fingers or are reduced to any desired state.

tōr-rē-līte, *s.* [After Dr. J. Torrey; *l* connect., and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Thomson to the Columbite (q. v.) found at Middletown, Connecticut.

tōr-rent, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *torrentem*, accus. of *torrens*=(a.) hot, boiling, raging, impetuous; (s.) a torrent, a raging stream, orig. *pr. par.* of *torreo*=to parch, dry up; Sp., Port. & Ital. *torrente*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A violent stream, as of water, lava, or the like; a violent and rapid stream or current.

"Like torrents from a mountain's source,"

Tennyson: The Letters, 39.

2. *Fig.*: A violent or rapid flow or stream; a flood.

"With no other force but a torrent of arguments and demonstration of the spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*, § 13.

**B. As adj.*: Rolling, rushing, or flowing in a rapid stream.

"Fierce Phlegeton,

Whose waves of torrent fire inflame with rage,"

Milton: P. L., ii. 581.

torrent-bow, *s.* A bow often seen over cascades and waterfalls under conditions similar to those that render the rainbow (q. v.) visible. It is caused by the decomposition of solar rays by the spray.

"Four currents . . . floating as they fell,
Lit up a torrent-bow."

Tennyson. Palace of Art, 36.

***tōr-rēn'-tiā** (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *torrent*; *-ial*.] Of the nature of a torrent; flowing violently; violent.

"Torrential rains have carried away a large portion of the buildings in course of construction at Obock, the damage done being very considerable."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***tōr-rēn'-tine**, *adj.* [Eng. *torrent*; *-ine*.] Pertaining to or resembling a torrent; torrential.

***tor'-rēt**, *s.* [TURRIT.]

tōr-rey'-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. John Torrey, author of an American *Flora*.]

Bot.: A genus of Taxaceæ. Evergreen gymnospermous trees from North America, China and Japan. Leaves in two ranks, linear or lanceolate; flowers dioecious, the males solitary, the females in two or threes. *Torreya laxifolia* is called the Stinking Cedar, from the unpleasant smell when burnt. The kernels of *T. nucifera* yield an oil.

Tōr-rī-čēl'-lī-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Torricelli, an Italian physicist and mathematician (1608-47), and a pupil of Galileo; used in the following compounds:

Torricellian-experiment, *s.*

Physics: The experiment by which Torricelli (in 1643) ascertained the exact measure of the weight of the atmosphere. A glass tube (now known as the Torricellian tube), about a yard long and a quarter of an inch internal diameter, is sealed at one end and filled with mercury. The aperture being closed by the thumb, the tube is inverted, the open end placed vertically in a small vessel of mercury, and the thumb removed. The column of mercury sinks till it comes to rest at a height which, at the level of the sea, is about 30 inches above the mercury in the trough, leaving a space in the tube which is called the Torricellian vacuum. The mercury is raised in the tube by the pressure of the atmosphere on the mercury in the trough. There is no contrary pressure on the mercury in the tube, because it is closed. But if the end of the tube be opened, the atmosphere will press equally inside and outside the tube, and the mercury in the tube will sink to the level of that in the trough. By this experiment Torricelli showed that the reason why water would rise in a suction-pump to a height of only about thirty-two feet, was due to the pressure of the atmosphere on the open surface of the fluid.

Torricellian-tube, *s.* [TORRICELLIAN-EXPERIMENT.]

Torricellian-vacuum, *subst.* [TORRICELLIAN-EXPERIMENT.]

tōr-rīd, *adj.* [Fr. *torride*, from Lat. *torridus*, from *torreo*=to parch, to dry up; Sp., Port. & Ital. *torrido*.]

1. Dried up with heat; parched, scorched.

"And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat."
Couper: Table-Talk, 297.

2. Burning; violently hot; scorching, parching.

"This with torrid heat,
And vapors as the Libyan air adust,
Began to parch that temperate clime."
Milton: P. L., xii. 634.

torrid-zone, *s.*

Phys. Geog.: That space or broad belt of the earth included between the tropics, over every part of which the sun is vertical at some period, twice every year (being always so at the equator), and where the heat is always great.

tōr-rīd'-ī-ty, *s.* [Eng. *torrid*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being torrid; torridness.

tōr-rīd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *torrid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being torrid; the state of being very hot or parched.

Tōr-rī-dōn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: An inlet, thirteen miles long by three broad, divided by peninsulas into an upper and a lower part, on the west coast of Scotland, in the county of Ross.

Torridon-sandstone, *s.*

Geol.: A series of rocks, probably of Laurentian age, well seen at Torridon. They are about 300 feet thick, the lowest bed being a conglomerate, extending over a considerable area on the northwest of Scotland.

***tōr-rī-fy**, *v. t.* [Eng. *torri*(d); suff. *-fy*.] To scorch, to parch, to dry up. [TORREFY.]

***tōr-rīl**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A worthless woman or horse.

tōr-rōck, *s.* [TARROCK.]

tōr-rōn'-tēs, *subst.* [Sp.] A kind of white grape grown in Spain.

tor'-sā, tor'-sēl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A short beam under the end of a girder, where it rests on a brick wall.

"When you lay any timber on brickwork, as *torsels* for mantle trees to lie on, or lintels over windows, lay them in loam."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

torse (1), *subst.* [O. Fr., from *tors*, *torse*=twisted, from Lat. *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist.] *Her.*: A wreath; a twisted scroll.

torse (2), *s.* [Ital. *torso*.] A torso (q. v.).

"Though wanting the head and the other extremities, if dug from a ruin the *torse* becomes inestimable."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

tor'-sēl (1), *s.* [TORSAL.]

tor'-sēl (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *torse* (1), *s.*] Anything in a twisted form.

tōr-sī-bīl'-ī-ty, *s.* [TORSION.] The tendency to untwist after being twisted; as, the *torsibility* of a rope or fiber.

tor'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *torsionem*, accus. of *torsio*=a twisting, from *torqueo* (*pa. t.* *torsi*)=to twist.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The act of twisting; the twisting, wrenching, or straining of a body by the exertion of a lateral force tending to turn one end or part of it about a longitudinal axis, while the other is held fast or twisted in an opposite direction.

II. Technically:

1. *Mechanics*: The force with which a body, as a thread, wire, or slender rod, resists a twist, or the force with which it tends to return to its original state on being twisted. Such machines as capstans and windlasses, also axles, which revolve with their wheels, are, when in action, subjected to be twisted, or undergo the strain of torsion. If a slender rod of metal be suspended vertically, so as to be rigidly fixed at the point of suspension, and then twisted, through a certain angle, it will, when the twisting force ceases to act, untwist itself or return in the opposite direction with a greater or less force or velocity, until it comes to rest in its original position. The limits of torsion within which the body will return to its original state depend upon its elasticity, and the force with which it tends to recover its natural state is termed the Elasticity of torsion. This force is always proportional to the angle through which the body has been twisted. If a body is twisted so as to exceed the limit of its elasticity, its particles will either be wrenched asunder or it will take a set, and will not return to its original position on the withdrawal of the twisting force.

2. *Surg.*: The twisting of the cut end of a small artery in a wound or after an operation, for the purpose of checking hæmorrhage. The bleeding vessel is seized by an instrument called a torsion-forceps, drawn out for about a quarter of an inch, and then twisted round several times, until it cannot untwist itself.

torsion-balance, *s.* [BALANCE, *s.*, B. II.]

¶ This balance is called the Torsion electrometer, galvanometer, or magnetometer, according as it is adapted to measure electric, galvanic, or magnetic forces.

torsion-forceps, *s.* [TORSION, II. 2.]

tor'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *torsion*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to torsion.

torsional-rigidity, *s.* The stiffness of a cylindrical bar of material to resist twist. The rigidity of cylinders of the same substance and of equal length varies as the diameter in the fourth power.

tor'-sive, *a.* [TORSION.]

Bot.: Twisted spirally.

torsk, *s.* [Sw. & Dan., =a codfish, a torsk.]

Ichthy.: *Brosmius brosme* (or *vulgaris*); a valuable food-fish of the family Gadidae, abundant in the northern parts of the Atlantic Ocean. It is from eighteen inches to two, rarely three, feet long; head dusky, back and sides yellow, passing into white on the belly. It lives in deep water, and approaches the land early in the year to spawn among the seaweed on the coast. Its flesh, when dried and salted, is generally considered to furnish the best stock-fish, and forms a considerable article of trade.

tor'-sō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *thyrsus*, accus. of *thyrsus*=a stalk, a stem.]

Sculpt.: The trunk of the human body. The term is usually applied to mutilated statues, from which the head and limbs are broken off.

tort, *s.* [Fr.] from Lat. *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist.

**I. Ord. Lang.*: Mischievous, wrong, calamity, injury.

"It was complained that thou hadst done great tort

Unto an aged woman, poor and bare."

Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 17.

2. *Law*: Any wrong or injury. Torts are injuries done to the property or person of another, as trespass, assault and battery, defamation, or the like.

"Personal actions are such whereby a man claims a debt, or personal duty, or damages in lieu thereof; and, likewise, whereby a man claims a satisfaction in damages for some injury done to his person or property. The former are said to be founded on contracts, the latter upon torts or wrongs."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

tort-feasor, *s.*

Law: A wrong-doer; a trespasser.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -šjon = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tort, a. [The same word as *taut*, but altered in the spelling, as if from Lat. *tortus*. pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist.] Stretched as a rope; taut.

"In tort vibration."—*Southey: Thalaba*, viii.

tor'-tā, s. [Sp.] A flat circular heap of slimes of silver ore, from which the water has partially evaporated till it has become of a proper consistency for tramping.

tor'-teau (pl. **tor'-teaux**; eau, eaux as *ō*), s. [O. Fr. *torteau*, *tortil*, from Lat. *tortellus*, dimin. of *tortus*=twisted.]

Her.: A roundel of red color.

tor-ti-cōl'-lis, s. [Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist, and *collum*=the neck.] A rheumatic affection of the muscles of one side of the neck; wryneck.

torticollis-brace, s.

Surg.: An apparatus for remedying distortion of the neck.

tor'-tile, a. [Lat. *tortilis*, from *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Twisted, wreathed, coiled.

2. *Bot.*: Coiled like a rope; as, a *tortile* awn.

tor-til'-i-tŷ, s. [English *tortil(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tortile or wreathed.

tor-til'-lā, s. [Sp.] A large, round, thin cake prepared from a paste made of the soaked grains of maize, baked on a heated iron plate.

***tor'-tion, s.** [Low Lat. *tortio*, from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist.]

1. Torment, pain.

"All purgers have a raw spirit or wind, which is the principal cause of *tortion* in the stomach and belly."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 39.

2. The same as *TORSION* (q. v.).

tor'-tious, *tor'-cious, a. [TORT, s.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Doing wrong; injurious.

"Thilke greuous and *tortious* been in might and in doinge."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

2. Done by wrong; wrong, wrongful.

"Ne ought he cared whom he endamaged

By *tortious* wrong."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II, ii. 18.

II. Law: Implying wrong or tort, for which the law gives damages.

tor'-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tortious*; -ly.]

Law: By injury or tort; injuriously.

tor'-tīve, a. [Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist.] Twisted, wreathed, turned aside.

"Divert his grain

Tortive and errant from his course of growth."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

***tort'-ness, s.** [Eng. *tort*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being tort.

tor'-toise (i as *ū*), ***tor'-tūçe, s.** [O. Fr. *tortue* (Fr. *tortue*), from Low Lat. *tortuca*, *tartuca*=a tortoise; O. Ital. *tartuga*; Ital. *tartaruga*; Sp. *tortuga*; all from Lat. *tortus*, pa. par. of *torqueo*=to twist, from the crooked or twisted feet of the tortoise.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A name formerly taken to include all the Chelonians, but now, unless qualified by an adjective, confined to the individuals of the family Testudinidæ. [TERRAPIN, TURTLE.] Tortoises, in the wider sense, are sluggish reptiles, long-lived, and extremely tenacious of life under adverse surroundings, and have survived from remote antiquity while higher animal types, formerly contemporaneous with them, have become extinct, and have been succeeded by very different forms. They have an osseous exoskeleton, which is combined with the endoskeleton to form a kind of bony case or box in which the body of the animal is inclosed, and which is covered by a coriaceous skin, or, more usually, by horny epidermic plates. [TORTOISESHELL.] The exoskeleton consists essentially of two pieces: a dorsal piece, generally convex (the carapace), and a ventral piece, usually flat or concave (the plastron), by some regarded as an abnormally developed sternum, while others consider the bones of which it is composed as integumentary ossifications. In the endoskeleton the dorsal vertebræ are immovably joined together, and have no transverse processes, the heads of the ribs uniting directly with the bodies of the vertebræ; the scapular and pelvic arches are placed within the carapace, so that the scapular arch is thus inside the ribs, instead of being, as it normally is, outside them. All the bones of the skull, except the lower jaw and the hyoid bone, are ankylosed. There are no teeth, and the jaws are cased in horn, so as to form a kind of beak. Tongue thick, and fleshy; heart three-chambered, ventricular septum imperfect. The lungs are voluminous, and respiration is affected by swallowing air. All will pass prolonged periods without food, and will live and move for months after the removal of the entire brain.

[TESTUDINIDÆ, TESTUDO.] The most familiar example of True or Land Tortoises is the dry land terrapin of the Southern States. Like all the members of the family, it has a buckler covering its back, and another beneath the abdomen, which together are called the shell; they are united and solid, and have openings in front and behind for the neck, limbs, and tail. The tortoise crawls very slowly, withdrawing its head and limbs within the shell when alarmed, and remaining passive till the danger has passed. It is found in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, and is said to range as far north as Switzerland and the south of France. It is about twelve inches long; the scales are granulated in the center, streaked on the margins, and spotted or marbled with black and yellow. It is of this species that White has left such an interesting account, and subsequent investigations have confirmed the accuracy of his observations. He says (*Selborne*, lett. vii.): "It retires underground about the middle of November, and comes forth again about the middle of April. When it first appears in the spring it discovers very little inclination toward food; but in the height of summer grows voracious; and then as the summer declines its appetite declines; so that for the last six weeks it hardly eats at all. Milky plants, such as lettuces, dandelions, sowthistles, are its favorite dish. In a neighboring village one was kept till by tradition it was supposed to be a hundred years old." The succulent vegetable diet is common to the whole family, and all but the tropical species hibernate. The Greek Tortoise is an article of food in the south of Europe, and the flesh of all the species appears to be good, while their eggs are regarded as delicacies. But the most interesting forms are the Gigantic Tortoises formerly found in great numbers in the Mascarene and Galapagos Islands. When discovered these islands were uninhabited by man or any large wild animal; the Tortoises therefore enjoyed perfect security, and this, joined to their extraordinary longevity, accounts for their enormous size and their vast number. They can be readily recognized by the black shell, the thinness of the bony carapace, and by the absence of the front plate, allowing the long neck to be raised up and carried above the level of the body. Five species of this group are known, and two of them, *Testudo elephantina*, the Gigantic Land Tortoise of Aldabra, and *T. abingdonii*, the Abingdon Island Tortoise, grow to enormous size. A specimen of the first-named weighed 870 lbs., and although known to be more than eighty years old, was still growing at the time of its death.

*2. *Mil.*: A method of defense, used by the ancients, formed by the troops arranging themselves in close order and placing their bucklers over their heads, making a cover resembling a tortoise-shell; a *testudo* (q. v.).

tortoise-beetle, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the Cassididæ or Cassidiadæ (q. v.). So named from their form, the body being margined all round with dilatations of the thorax and the elytra.

tortoise-encrinite, s.

Zoölogy: The genus *Marsupites* (q. v.), from presenting some resemblance to a tortoise in their appearance.

tortoise-flower, s. [CHELONE, 2.]

tortoise-plant, s.

Botany: *Testudinaria elephantipes*. [TESTUDINARIA, HOTTENTOT-BREAD.] It resembles the yam in its netted leaves and its flowers; but while the yam bears its thin-skinned tubers underground, the tortoise-plant has its huge rootstocks or rhizomes above ground. They are globular, and sometimes four feet in diameter, with a soft corky bark, which after a time cracks, so as to produce protuberances; its aspect being supposed to resemble the back of a tortoise, whence its Latin and English names. The stems, which are forty feet high, rise from the rootstock, bearing entire leaves, with small, greenish-yellow flowers in their axils. It grows at the Cape of Good Hope.

tortoise-wood, s.

Comm.: A variety of Zebra-wood (q. v.).

tor'-toise-shell (i as *ū*), s. & a. [Eng. *tortoise*, and *shell*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tortoiseshell butterfly (q. v.).

2. A tortoiseshell cat (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: A popular name for the partial or entire outside covering of the carapace and plastron present in many of the Chelonians. It is in the form of thin plates, united together at their edges, and corresponding, to a certain extent, with the underlying bones of the shell. The number, size, position, coloring, and ornamentation of these plates differ greatly even in genera and species.

2. *Comm.*: The name given to the horny epidermic plates of *Chelonia imbricata*, the Hawk's-bill Turtle (q. v.). The largest of these plates are about eighteen inches long by six broad, and rarely exceed one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Tortoiseshell is semi-transparent, and mottled with various shades of yellow and brownish-red. Its value depends on the brightness and form of the markings, and, if taken from the animal after death and decomposition, the color of the shell becomes clouded and milky. Hence the cruel expedient is resorted to of seizing the turtles as they repair to the shore to deposit their eggs, and suspending them over fires till the heat makes the plates on the dorsal shields start from the bone of the carapace, after which they are permitted to escape to the water. (*Ten-nent: Ceylon* (ed. 3rd), i. 190.) But, according to the *Journal of the Indian Archipelago* (iii. 227) "dry heat is only resorted to by the unskillful, who frequently destroy the tortoise-shell in the operation. At Celebes, whence the finest tortoiseshell is exported to China, the natives kill the turtle by blows on the head, and immerse the shell in boiling water to detach the plates." Tortoiseshell is used for making combs, snuff-boxes, and many fancy articles; as a material for inlaying ornamental furniture, as a veneer, and as a ground-substance in which the precious metals and mother-of-pearl are inlaid. It becomes soft at a temperature of 212°, and retains when cold any form given to it when in a plastic state. Pieces can also be joined together by the pressure of hot irons. Tortoiseshell is now successfully imitated by stained horn and by a composition of gelatine with various metallic salts. The Indian islands furnish the largest supply for the European and Chinese markets, the chief seats of the trade being Singapore, Manilla, and Batavia, from which are exported yearly about 26,000 lbs., of which Singapore sends about a half.

B. As adj.: Made of, resembling, or of the color of tortoiseshell.

"They only fished up the clerk's tortoiseshell spectacles."—*Barham: Ing. Leg.*; *Sir Rupert*.

tortoiseshell-butterfly, s.

Entom.: The name given to two butterflies. The Small Tortoiseshell, *Vanessa urticae*, one of the commonest of butterflies, is of a bright red brown, and has on its costal margin three large black spots, beyond the third of which is a white one. The space between the first and third spots is yellow. Larva with eleven spines, its color yellowish-gray, with lines and stripes of black, brown, and yellow; it feeds on the nettle. The Large Tortoiseshell, the larva of which feeds on the elm, is much rarer. It is deep fulvous, with a broad, dark border. It has no white spot on the costa of the fore wings.

tortoiseshell-cat, s. A variety of the domestic cat, of a color resembling tortoiseshell. Males of this variety are extremely rare.

tor'-tō-zōn, s. [Sp.] A large Spanish grape.

tor-trīç'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix* (genit. *torticis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. *Entomol.*: Leaf-rollers; the typical family of Tortricina (q. v.). Anterior wings broad, the costa arched, but not folded. Larvæ rolling up or uniting leaves, and feeding within the sheath, tube, or case thus formed.

2. *Zoölogy*: A family of Innocuous Colubriform Snakes, with three genera, one of which (*Cylindrophis*) ranges from India through the Malay Islands, while *Charina* is found in California, British Columbia, and *Tortrix* in Tropical America. Body cylindrical, scales smooth; tail conical, stumpy, head short and indistinct; they have a rudimentary pelvis with horny spines projecting close to the vent, and there are vestiges of the hind limbs.

tor-trī-çl'-na, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix* (genit. *torticis*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ina*.]

Entom.: A tribe of Heterocera, with nine families and 299 species. Antennæ setaceous, much longer than the thorax; body moderately thick, with the apex blunt; the anterior pair of wings somewhat truncate behind; the posterior pair trapezoidal, unmarked. Larvæ with sixteen legs.

tor-trīç'-ō-dēs, subst. [Mod. Lat. *tortrix*, genit. *torticis*]; and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Entom.: The sole genus of Tortricodidæ (q. v.). Anterior wings more than twice as long as wide; costa in the male nearly straight, in the female arched at the base. Only known species, *Tortricodes hyemana*, a moth with semi-transparent wings, grayish brown, with a darker blotch and fascia. It is abundant in oak woods.

tor-trī-cō-dī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *tortricod(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Moths nearly intermediate between the groups Tortricina and Tineina. [TORTRICODES.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tor-trix, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from Latin *tortus*=twisted, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist.]

1. *Entom.*: The typical genus of Tortricidae (q. v.). Palpi longer than the head, fore wings about twice as long as broad, costa arched abruptly at the base. A very common and pretty species is *Tortrix viridana*, the Green Oak moth, the fore wings of which are pale green, the costal ridge sulphur-yellow, the hind wings gray. The larva, which is green with a brown head, feeds on the oak and hornbeam, &c., in May and June, and the perfect insect abounds on the oak in July. *T. ribeana* and *T. corylana* are also not uncommon.

2. *Zoöl.*: The type-genus of Tortricidae 2, with one species, *Tortrix scytale*, from Guiana. It lives above ground in boggy places, preying on worms, insects, and small reptiles.

***tor-tu**, *s.* [O. Fr. *tortuë*.] A tortoise.

tor-tu-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *tortus*=twisted; *torqueo*=to twist. Named from the manner in which the teeth of the peristome are twisted together.]

Botany: A large genus of Trichostomei (q. v.). Teeth of the peristome thirty-two, filiform, twisted into a common fascicle. They are found, most of them at all seasons, on rocks, walls, banks, riversides, housetops, &c. *Tortula ruralis* is often seen on the roofs of thatched cottages.

tor-tu-loüs, *a.* [Lat. *tortus*=twisted.] Bulged out at intervals, like a cord with knots on it. (Used chiefly in describing objects in natural history.)

tor-tu-öse, *a.* [TOR-TUOUS.]

Bot. (of a stem): Forming angles alternately from right to left, as in *Banisteria nigrescens* (see illus.) and others of the Malpighiaceae (q. v.). It differs from flexuous in bending more angularly.

tor-tu-ös-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *tortuos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tortuose, twisted, or wreathed; wreath, flexure.

"As for the tortuosity of the body and branches."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 562.

¶ *Tortuosity* is the angle turned by the osculating plane per unit distance traveled along the curve. If 4 stands for length, then it is equal $\frac{1}{4}$. (Everett: *C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., p. 7.)

tor-tu-ös (1), ***tor-tu-os**, *a.* [Fr. *tortueux*=full of crookedness, from Lat. *tortuosus*, from *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Twisted, wreathed, winding, crooked.

"Did not find the labyrinths of gaping and gruesome bog-ruts too tortuous."—Field, April 4, 1885.

2. *Fig.*: Proceeding in a roundabout or underhand manner; not open and straightforward.

II. *Bot.*: Having an irregular bending and turning direction.

tor-tu-ös (2), *a.* [Eng. *tort*, *s.*; -uous.] The same as TORTUOUS (q. v.).

tor-tu-ös-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *tortuous*; -ly.] In a tortuous or winding manner.

tor-tu-ös-ness, *s.* [Eng. *tortuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tortuous.

tor-tu-ä-ble, *adj.* [English *tortur(e)*; -able.] Capable of being tortured.

tor-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *tortura*=torture, from *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tortura*. From the same root come *torment*, *torcion*, *tortoise*, *contort*, *distort*, *extort*, &c.]

1. Excruciating pain; extreme anguish of mind or body; agony, torment.

"Better be with the dead,
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless ecstasy."—Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

2. Severe pain inflicted judicially either as a punishment for a crime or for the purpose of extorting a confession from an accused or suspected person. This absurd and tyrannical practice never was in use in the United States, for no man is bound to accuse himself. An attempt to torture a person accused of crime, in order to extort a confession, is an indictable offense (2 Tyler, 380). It was inflicted for the last time in England in May, 1640. It was declared illegal in Scotland by the Claim of Right in 1689, and by the statute 7 Anne, c. xxi. sec. 5. [RACK, SCAVENGER'S DAUGHTER, THUMB-SCREW.]

"In the Scottish Claim of Right, the use of torture, without evidence, or in ordinary cases, was declared to be contrary to law."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. The act, operation, or process of inflicting excruciating physical or mental pain.

tor-ture, *v. t. & i.* [TORTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To pain excruciatingly; to pain to extremity; to torment bodily or mentally.

"The tortured savage turns around,
And flings about his foam impatient of the wound."
Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* viii.

2. To punish with the torture; to put to the torture.

3. To put to a severe strain; to wrest from the right meaning; to put a wrong construction on.

"So that it is to no purpose that this place had been so tortured by interpreters."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*4. To keep on the stretch, as a bow.

"The bow tortureth the string continually, and thereby holdeth it in a continual trepidation."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 137.

B. *Intrans.*: To cause excruciating pain; to pain extremely.

"The closing flesh that instant ceased to glow,
The wound to torture, and the blood to flow."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 985.

tor-tu-rêr, *s.* [Eng. *tortur(e)*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which tortures; a tormentor.

"Thou art the torturer of the brave."
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 13.

tor-tu-rîng, *pr. par. or a.* [TORTURE.]

tor-tu-rîng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *torturing*; -ly.] In a torturing manner; so as to torture or torment.

"'Tis well, an host of furies
Could not have baited me more torturingly."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Laws of Candy*, iii.

***tor-tu-roüs**, *a.* [Eng. *tortur(e)*; -ous.] Pertaining to or involving torture.

"A very harsh and torturous sense in the center of perception."—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

tor-tu-la, *s.* [Lat.=a tuft of hair.]

Botany: The typical genus of Torulacei (q. v.). Spores in beaded chains, simple, readily separating, placed on a short, continuous, or septate pedicel. Microscopic fungals causing moldiness. *Torula casei* is cheese-mold. *T.* (or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) is the cause of fermentation when yeast is brought in contact with saccharine matter. That this is so is proved by the fact that fermentation is prevented by passing the yeast through a fine filter which strains out the torulae, or by boiling either the yeast or the saccharine fluid, and then keeping it from air, except what has been passed through cotton wool, which prevents them reëntering it from the atmosphere in which they are believed to be continually floating about in a dry state. A torula is about 0.003 of an inch in diameter. It consists of a cell, generally containing a vacuole, but not a nucleus. Sometimes the cells are single, at others they are in heaps or strings. Their ordinary mode of reproduction is by budding. (*Huxley*.) [YEAST.]

tör-u-lä-çê-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *torul(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -acei.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Coniomycetes. Mycelium very slightly developed, inconspicuous; spores simple or septate, naked, generally united together in chains. In the typical genus the spores are of a dark color. [TORULA.]

tör-u-löse, **tör-u-loüs**, *adject.* [Lat. *torulus*, dimin. of *torus*=a protuberance.]

Bot.: Cylindrical, with several swells and contractions, knotted, as the pod of *Chelidonium*. Nearly the same as Moniliform.

tör-üs, *s.* [Lat.=a round swelling or protuberance.]

1. *Arch.*: A semi-circular projecting molding, occurring in the base of a column of certain orders. It differs from the astragal only in size, the astragal being smaller. Also called a *Tore*.

Bot.: The same as RECEP-TACLE and THALAMUS (q. v.).

torus bead-plane, *s.* A form of plane for making a semicircular convex molding known as a torus.

***torve**, *a.* [Lat. *torvus*=stern, piercing.] Sour, stern.

"With a torve and tetrick countenance."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Lincolnshire.

***torved**, *a.* [TORVE.] Stern, grim, torvous.

"Yesterday his breath
Aw'd Rome, and his last torved frown was death."
Webster.

***tor-vi-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *torvitas*.] Sourness, sternness; grimness or severity of countenance.

***torv-öüs**, *a.* [Lat. *torvus*.] Sour, stern, grim; of a severe countenance.

"That torvous sour look produced by anger, and that gay and pleasing countenance accompanying love."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

Tör-ý, *s. & a.* [Ir. *toiridhe*, *tor*, *toraigneoir*, *toruighe*=a pursuer; *toir*, *torachd*=pursuit, search; Gael. *toir*=pursuit, a pursuer.]

A. *As substantive*:

*1. *Irish Hist.*: An appellation originally given to Irish moss-troopers, who, during the civil wars of the sixteenth century, plundered people in the bogs of that island, being in arms nominally for the royal cause, but really to afford a colorable pretext for their own lawless proceedings. About A. D. 1680 those who contended for the extreme prerogatives of the English Crown had this contemptuous term applied to them by their opponents on the popular side, and thus the word ultimately acquired its present meaning.

"Moss-troopers, a sort of rebels in the northern part of Scotland, that live by robbery and spoil, like the *tories* in Ireland, or the banditti in Italy."—Phillips: *New World of Worlds* (ed. 1706).

2. *English History*: Originally applied as a political term to those who were supposed to be abettors of the Popish Plot, and hence extended to those who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic from the throne. The term was afterward extended to members of one of the great political parties in England, consisting of those who think it wiser to conserve the laws and institutions already existent in the country than to incur peril by attempting to remodel them; the party of immobility as opposed to that of movement. In modern times the term has been largely superseded by Conservative (q. v.). [LIBERAL, WHIG.]

"At this time were first heard two nicknames which, though originally given in insult, were soon assumed with pride, which are still in daily use, which have spread as widely as the English race, and which will last as long as the English literature. It is a curious circumstance that one of these nicknames was of Scotch, and the other of Irish, origin. Both in Scotland and in Ireland, misgovernment had called into existence bands of desperate men, whose ferocity was heightened by religious enthusiasm. In Scotland, some of the persecuted Covenanters, driven mad by oppression, had lately murdered the primate, had taken arms against the Government, had obtained some advantages against the king's forces, and had not been put down till Monmouth, at the head of some troops from England, had routed them at Bothwell Bridge. These zealots were most numerous among the rustics of the western lowlands, who were vulgarly called Whigs. Thus the appellation of Whig was fastened on the Presbyterian zealots of Scotland, and was transferred to those English politicians who showed a disposition to oppose the court, and to treat Protestant nonconformists with indulgence. The bogs of Ireland, at the same time, afforded a refuge to Popish outlaws, much resembling those who were afterwards known as Whiteboys. These men were then called *Tories*. The name of *Tory* was therefore given to Englishmen who refused to concur in excluding a Roman Catholic prince from the throne."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. *U. S. History*: A name given during the American war of independence to a member of the Loyalist party, or any one who favored the claims of Great Britain against the colonists.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the Tories; constituted by or originating from the Tories; as, *Tory measures*, the *Tory party*.

***tory-rory**, *a.* Wild.

"Your tory-rory jades."

Dryden: *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1.

tör-ý-ism, *s.* [Eng. *tory*; -ism.] The principles or practices of the Tories.

"A short history of *toryism* and whiggism from their cradle to their grave."—Bollingbroke: *Dissertation upon Parties*, let. 2.

tös-çä, **tös-kä**, *s.* [Spanish *tosca* (*roca*)=coarse (rock).] (See etym. and compound.)

tosca-rock, *s.*

Geology: The name given by the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres to a hard, cavernous, marshy, arenaceous rock, imbedded in layers and nodular masses among the argillaceous earth or mud of the Pampas. It constitutes part of the Pampean formation, and is probably of Pleistocene age. The adoption of the local term *tosca* by Darwin has given it general currency.

töse, *v. t.* [TEASE, TOUSE.] To tease or comb wool. (Prov.)

tösh, *adj.* [O. Fr. *tousé*=shorn, clipped, pared round, from Lat. *tonsus*, *pa. par.* of *tondeo*=to shear, to clip.] Neat, trim.

tösh-äch (*ch* guttural), *s.* [TOISECH.]

tösh-ër, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-boat.

"Thus a *tosher* is not a longshore driver, though both little vessels are employed in catching what they can close into the land."—London Daily Telegraph.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

toss, ***tosse**, ***toss-en**, *v. t. & i.* [Wel. *tosio*=to jerk, toss; *tos*=a quick jerk, a toss.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To throw with the hand, to fling; particularly, to throw with the palm of the hand upward; to throw upward.

2. To roll or tumble about; to move backward and forward.

"She turn'd, she *toss'd* herself in bed,
On all sides doubts and terrors met her."

Wordsworth: *Idiot Boy*.

3. To hurl, to cast, to fling.

"Even now did the sea
Toss up upon our shore this chest."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

*4. To hurl or throw figuratively.

"Back do I *toss* these treasons to thy head."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

5. To lift, heave, or throw with a sudden jerk; to jerk; as, to *toss* the head.

*6. To wield, to brandish.

"I have been trained up in warlike stoure
To *tossen* speare and shield."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. ii. 6.

7. To cause to rise and fall; to pitch, or move from one place to another, as with a quick, jerky motion; to dart about. (Generally used of the sea.)

"We being exceedingly *tossed* with the tempest."—*Acts* xxvii. 16.

*8. To agitate; to make restless; to keep in suspense.

"The souldiers were *tossed* to and fro with hope and fear."—Brende: *Quintus Curtius*, fo. 129.

*9. To keep in play; to keep repeating.

"Spend your years in *tossing* all the rules of grammar in common schools."—Ascham: *Schoolmaster*.

*10. To dress out.

"I remember, a few days ago, to have walked behind a damsel, *tossed* out in all the gaiety of fifteen."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2. On Dress.

11. To gamble with by spinning a coin; as, I'll *toss* you for it.

II. Min.: To agitate, as ore, on a kieve; to toze.

B. Intransitive:

1. To roll and tumble, to fling; to writhe in violent commotion.

†2. To be flung or dashed about; as, A boat *tosses* on the sea.

3. To move up and down.

4. To toss up (q. v.).

¶ (1) *To toss off*: To swallow at a gulp; to drink hastily; as, to *toss off* a glass of liquor.

(2) *To toss the oars*:

Naut.: To throw the oars, with their blades up, in a perpendicular direction, as a salute.

(3) *To toss up, to toss*: To decide something by the side of a coin that is uppermost after being spun or thrown into the air.

"There may have been instances where juries have *tossed up* sooner than remain to convince an obstinate colleague."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

toss, ***tosse**, *s.* [Toss, v.]

1. A throwing upward, or with a jerk; the act of tossing; the state of being tossed or thrown.

"A ship's cook, who was a lame man, died at sea, and they gave him the sailor's *toss* overboard."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A throwing up or jerking of the head; a particular manner of raising the head with a jerk.

"There is hardly a polite sentence, in the following dialogues, which doth not absolutely require some . . . suitable *toss* of the head, with certain offices assigned to each hand."—Swift: *Introd. Polite Conversation*.

*3. A state of anxiety.

"This put us at the Board into a *tosse*."—*Pepys: Diary*, June 2, 1666.

4. A toss-up (q. v.).

¶ *To win the toss*: To have something decided in one's favor by the tossing up of a coin.

"Hasn't old Brooke won the *toss* with his lucky half-penny?"—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. v.

toss-up, *s.* The throwing up of a coin to decide some point, as a wager or matter of dispute; hence, an even hazard, a matter which may turn out or be decided one way or the other with equal advantage; an even chance.

"[It] looked a *toss-up* as to which would arrive home first."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

toss-pot, *s.* A toper, a drinker, a sot, a drunkard.

"Our lustie *toss-pots* and swill-bowls."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. xviii.

tōs'-sēl, *s.* [TASSEL.] (Prov.)

***tosse-mēnt**, ***toss-mēnt**, *subst.* [Eng. *toss*; -ment.] The act of tossing; the state of being tossed.

"Sixteen years *tossement* upon the waves of this troublesome world."—*J. B.: Worcester's Apophthegms*, p. 108.

toss-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *toss*, v.; -er.] One who tosses.

"As satisfaction to the blust'ring god,
To send his *tossers* forth."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid in the Mill*, ii. 2.

***toss'-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *tossy*; -ly.] In a tossy manner; with affected indifference, carelessness or contempt. (Prov.)

"She answered *tossily* enough."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vii.

toss-ing, *s.* [Toss, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of one who, or of that which, tosses; the state of being tossed; a rising and falling suddenly; a rolling and tumbling about.

"The crawlings of an emmet or *tossings* of a feather in a tempestuous air."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxv.

2. *Mining*: Tozing; the operation of agitating ore in a tub in which it is rotated in water by a stirrer on a vertical axis.

toss'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *toss*; -y.] Tossing, especially tossing the head, as in scorn or contempt; hence, affectedly indifferent, offhand, contemptuous. (Prov.)

"Answered by some *tossy* commonplace."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. vii.

tost, *pret. or pa. par. of v.* [Toss, v.]

tōt (1), *s.* [Dan. *tot*; Icel. *tottr*, applied to dwarfish persons.]

1. Anything small or insignificant; used as a term of endearment.

2. A small drinking-cup, holding about half a pint. (Prov.)

3. A small quantity; especially applied to liquor. (Slang.)

"Haydn . . . liked company; but if a guest stayed beyond a certain period, the great composer would suddenly start up, tap his forehead and say, 'Excuse me, I have a *tot*,' by which he meant that he had a thought, and must go to his study to jot it down. A minute after he would return, looking all the brighter; and as forgetful as the Irish judge of La Rochefoucauld's maxim—that you may hoodwink one person, but not all the world. The expression, 'a *tot* of spirits,' is said to have had this respectable origin."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 10, 1886.

4. A foolish person. (Prov.)

tōt (2), *s.* [TOT, v.] A sum in simple or compound addition, set at examinations in the Civil Service. (Eng.)

tot-book, *s.* A book containing tots for practice.

tōt, *v. t.* [An abbrev. of *total* (q. v.).] To sum up, to count. (Generally with *up*.) (Colloq.)

"The last two *tot up* the bill."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xix.

tō-tā'-ig-ite, *s.* [After Totaig, Ross-shire, Scotland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small brown crystalline grains in limestone. The analyses indicate that it is probably an intermediate product resulting from the hydration of Sahlite (q. v.).

tō-tal, ***tō-tall**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *total*, from Low Lat. *totalis*, from Lat. *totus*=whole, from the same root as *tumid*; Sp. *total*; Ital. *totale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the whole; comprehending the whole; complete in all its parts; entire.

2. Complete in degree; absolute, thorough; as, a *total* loss, a *total* wreck.

*3. Putting everything into a small compass; summary, curt, abrupt.

"To my questions you so *total* are."

Sydney: *Astrophel*, 92.

*4. Complete in number; all.

"There lay the *total* keys."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*, § 5, p. 7.

B. As substantive: The whole; the whole sum or amount; aggregate.

"But I shall sum up these particulars in a *total*, which is thus expressed by Saint Chrysostom."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 48.

total-abstinence, *s.* The entire abstention from the use of alcoholic liquors as beverages, or except under medical prescription. [TEMPERANCE.]

total-eclipse, *s.* [ECLIPSE, II.]

total-reflection, *s.* [REFLECTION, ¶ 2.]

tō-tal, *v. t.* [TOTAL, a.] To amount to the total sum of; to reach the total of.

tō-tal-i-sā-tōr, *subst.* [Fr. *totalisateur*.] An instrument or apparatus used for purposes of betting on horse-races. It is used on the continent of Europe, in Australia, and New Zealand.

"A board is exhibited containing the names of the horses starting. A person who wishes to back a horse pays in a pound, or as many pounds as he likes, to the officer in charge of the *totalisator*. When the race is over, all the money staked is divided between the backers of the winning horse, less 10 per cent., which is the profit

of the management. The amount of money staked on each horse is indicated by figures, which are altered every time a fresh deposit is made, so that a backer can at any time see with how many others he is to share in the total stakes, should the horse selected by him win; and he can, if he chooses, make some computation as to the total amount of stakes to be divided."—*London Evening Standard*.

tō-tāl'-i-tŷ, *subst.* [Fr. *totalité*, from *total*=total (q. v.).] The whole or complete sum; the whole quantity or amount; the quality or state of being total.

"The duration of *totality* is in some cases reckoned only by seconds."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tō-tal-ize, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *total*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make total or complete; to reduce to completeness.

B. Intrans.: To bet by measure of the totalisator (q. v.).

"The *totalizing* system has been flourishing ever since at the German and Austrian race-meetings."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 14, 1887.

tō-tal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *total*, a.; -ly.] In a total manner or degree; entirely, completely, wholly, fully.

"There is no need of being so tender about the reputations of those who are *totally* abandoned to sin."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

tō-tal-nēss, *s.* [English *total*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being total; totality, entireness, completeness.

tō-tam, *s.* [TOTEM.]

tō-tā-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *totan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornithology: A sub-family of Scolapacidae. Bill straight or slightly curved upward, with groove as far as or beyond middle, nostrils very narrow; hind toe rather long and slender, barely reaching the ground; the toes in front joined by a membrane.

tō-tā-nūs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; said to be from Ital. *totano*=a squid.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidae, or, if that family is divided, of Totamnæ (q. v.), with twelve species universally distributed. Bill slightly curved at tip, groove half the length of the bill; wings with first quill longest; tarsi with very narrow scales in front. *Totanus hypoleucus* (the Common Sandpiper or Summer Snipe), *T. macularius* (the Spotted Sandpiper), *T. ochropus* (the Green Sandpiper), *T. glareola* (the Wood Sandpiper), *T. calidris* (the Common Redshank), *T. fuscus* (the Spotted Redshank), *T. flavipes* (the Yellow-shanked Sandpiper), and *T. glottis* (the Greenshank) are the most familiar species.

tōt-cheē-fa, *s.* [Chinese.] A Chinese vermifuge prepared from *Quisqualis chinensis*.

***tōte** (1), ***tot-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *tōtian*=to project, to stick out, to peep out.] [TOUR.]

1. To project or stick out.

2. To pry, to peep, to look, to observe.

tōte (2), *v. t.* [Etymology doubtful. According to Bartlett, probably of African origin.] To carry, to bear. (A colloquial word of the negroes in the Southern States.)

"His report of his having induced the aristocratic Navajos to *tote* his luggage was received from the mouth of Gen'l Kane with a good-natured amused derision."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 211. (1873.)

¶ *To tote fair*: To be honest and upright in one's dealings; to act fairly.

tote-load, *s.* As much as one can carry.

***tote** (3), *v. t.* [TOOT (2), v.]

tōte (1), *s.* [Fr. *tout*; Lat. *totus*.] The whole; the entire lot or body. (Colloq.)

tōte (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A joiner's name for the handle of a plane.

***tot-el-er**, *s.* [Icel. *tauta*=to mutter, to whisper; Dut. *tuyten*.] A whisperer.

tō-tēm, **tō-tam**, *s.* [See extract.]

Anthrop.: Some entity, usually an animal or a plant, with which the members of a tribe connect themselves, calling themselves by its name, and deriving a mythic pedigree from it. Thus among the Algonquin Indians of North America, the name Bear, Wolf, Tortoise, Deer, or Rabbit, serves to designate each of a number of clans into which the race is divided, a man belonging to such clan being himself actually spoken of as a bear, a wolf, &c., and the figures of these animals indicating the clan in the native picture-writing.

"The name or symbol of an Algonquin clan animal is called 'dodaim,' and this word, in its usual form of *totem*, has become an accepted term among ethnologists to describe similar customary surnames over the world."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 213.

totem-animal, *s.*

Anthrop.: An animal which gives its name to a tribe or family, of which it is usually regarded as the ancestor and protector.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

totem-clan, s.

Anthrop.: A clan having a totem, from which it derives its name, and which is regarded as an ancestor and protector.

"The systematic division of a whole people into a number of totem-clans."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), ii. 215.

totem-stage, s.

Anthrop.: A stage of human society through which M'Lennan assumed (*Fortnightly Review*, 1869-70) all, or nearly all, people had passed. [TOTEMISM.]

tō-tēm'-īc, a. [Eng. *totem*; -ic.] Of or belonging to a totem or totemism (q. v.).

"Tribes who are organized on the totemic principle."—*Schoolcraft: Indian Tribes*, i. 320.

tō-tēm'-ism, s. [Eng. *totem*; -ism.]

1. *Anthrop.*: The division of a race of people into clans and families, each having its particular totem, with the differences of rank, marriage customs, and other social arrangements arising therefrom.

"The system of dividing tribes in this way being called Totemism."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1871), p. 213.

2. Comparative Religions:

(1) A name primarily used to denote the form of religion widely prevalent among the North American Indians, though by no means confined to them. It consists in the adoration of certain objects and animals believed to be related to each separate stock or blood-kindred of human beings.

(2) A stage in religious progress usually succeeding Fetichism, the objects of worship being generally of a higher nature. In totemism as practiced among the Algonquins the totem is actually regarded as the sacred object and protector of the family bearing its name and symbol. Among certain Australian tribes each family has some animal or vegetable as its "kobong," its friend or protector, and a mysterious connection exists between a man and his kobong, which he is reluctant to kill if it is an animal, or to gather if it is a vegetable. Similar customs exist in Asia and Africa. Lubbock and Spencer have favored the idea that totemism sprang from the very general practice of naming individual men after animals, Bear, Deer, Eagle, &c., these becoming in certain cases hereditary tribe-names. Commenting on their opinions, Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1871, ii. 215) remarks that "while granting such a theory affords a rational interpretation of the obscure facts of totemism, we must treat it as a theory not vouched for by sufficient evidence, and within our knowledge liable to mislead if pushed to extremes."

tō-tēm'-ist, s. [Eng. *totem*; -ist.]

Anthrop.: A member of a totem-clan.

"That the Sabine woodpecker has been a totem may be pretty certainly established by the evidence of Plutarch. The people called by his name (Picini) declined, like totemists everywhere, to eat their holy bird, in this case the woodpecker."—*A. Lang: Myth, Ritual, and Religion*, ii. 71.

tō-tēm'-ist'-īc, a. [Eng. *totemist*; -ic.] Totemic (q. v.).

"It seems scarcely possible to deny the early and prolonged existence of totemistic practices in Egyptian religion."—*A. Lang*, in *Nineteenth Century*, September, 1886, p. 430.

***tōt'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *tot(e)* (3), v.; -er.] One who toots or plays a pipe or horn.

tōth'-ēr, a. or pron. [See def.] A colloquial contraction of *that other*, *that* being the old neuter article. [TONE.]

"How happy could I be with either,
Were tother dear charmer away."

Gay: Beggar's Opera, i. 1

tōt'-ī-dēm vēr'-bīs, phr. [Lat.] In so many words; in the very words.

tō-tī-ēs quō-tī-ēs, phr. [Lat.] As often as one, so often the other.

tō-tī-pāl'-māte, a. & s. [TOTIPALMES.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Totipalmes.

B. As subst.: Any member of the tribe Totipalmes.

***tō-tī-pāl'-mā'-tī, s. pl.** [TOTIPALMES.]

***tō-tī-pāl'-mēs, *tō-tī-pāl'-mā'-tī, †tō-tī-pāl'-mā'-tā, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *totus*=whole, and *palmā*=the sole of a goose's foot.]

Ornith.: A group of Swimming Birds, having the hind toe connected with the other toes with a web. The first form was used by Cuvier, the second by Kaup. [STEGANOPODES.]

***tō-tī-prēs-ençe, s.** [Lat. *totus*=whole, and *præsentiā*=presence.] Total presence; presence everywhere; omnipresence.

"Our own manner of existence in a sphere or portion of space sufficient to receive the action of many corporeal particles we may term a totipresence throughout the

contents of that sphere, we may then conceive another substance totipresent in the sphere of an inch, an ell, a rod, a mile."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xii.

***tō'-tī-prēs-ent, a.** [TOTIPRESENCE.] Present everywhere; omnipresent.

tō-tō çø'-lō, phr. [Lat.] By the width of heaven, wide as the poles apart.

***tot-sane, s.** [TUTSAN.]

***tōt'-tēd, a.** [See def.] Marked with the word *tot* (Lat.=so much), said formerly of a good debt due to the crown, before which the officer in the exchequer had written the word *tot*, as an abbreviation of the sentence *tot pecunie regi debetur*=so much money is due to the king. (Eng.)

tōt'-tēr, *tot-ren, v. i. & t. [Prop. *tolter*, a freq. from *tilt* (q. v.); cf. A. S. *tealtrian*=to totter, to vacillate, from *tealt*=tottery, unstable; O. Dut. *touteren* (for *tolteren*)=to tremble.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To appear as if about to fall when walking or standing; to be unsteady; to stagger.

"The breth stinkyng, the hands trimbling, the hed hanging, and the feete totterung, & finally no part left in right course and frame."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 99.

2. To shake; to be on the point of falling; to tremble.

"That government had fallen; and whatever had leaned upon the ruined fabric began to totter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***B. Trans.**: To shake out of a steady position.

"From the castle's tottered battlements."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

tōt'-tēr (1), s. [Eng. *tot*, v.; -er.] One who tots or casts up; a reckoner.

***tōt'-tēr (2), s.** [TATTER.]

tōt'-tēr-ēr, s. [Eng. *totter*; -er.] One who totters.

tōt'-tēr-īng, pr. par. or a. [TOTTER, v.]

tōt'-tēr-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *tottering*; -ly.] In a tottering manner.

Tōt'-tēr-n-hōe, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A parish in the county of Bedford, near Dunstable, England.

Totternhoe-stone, s.

Geol.: A gray chalk, or compact gray sandy limestone, constituting a zone in the Lower Chalk. Named by Whitaker from Totternhoe, where it was first discriminated. Fauna about eighty or ninety species.

tōt'-tēr-ý, adj. [Eng. *totter*, v.; -y.] Trembling or shaking, as though about to fall; unsteady, shaking.

"What a tottery performance it was."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. vi.

***tōt'-tīe, a.** [TOTTY.]

tōt'-tīe, v. i. [See def.] A variant of *toddle* (q. v.). (Prov.)

tōt'-tīsh, tōt'-līsh, adj. [Eng. *tottl(e)*; -ish.] Tottering, trembling, shaking, unsteady. (Amer.)

tōt'-tý, tōt'-tīe, a. [For *tolty*, i. e., *tilty*, from *tilt*, v. (q. v.)] Unsteady, dizzy, tottery.

"I was somewhat totty when I received the good knight's blow."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiii.

tō-tý, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A name given in some parts of the Pacific to a sailor or fisherman. (Simmonds.)

tōu'-cān, tōu'-cān, subst. [Fr., from Sp. & Port. *tucano*, from the cry of the bird.]

Ornith.: The popular name of any bird of the genus *Rhamphastos*, often applied to the whole family *Rhamphastidæ* (q. v.). They are all natives of tropical America, and are easily distinguished by their enormous bill, irregularly toothed along the margin of the mandibles. All the species live in pairs in the shade of the forests, occasionally congregating in small parties, but never approaching the human habitations. In the true Toucans [RHAMPHASTOS] the ground color of the plumage is generally black; the throat, breast, and rump adorned with white, yellow, and red; the body is short and thick; tail rounded or even, varying in length in the different species, and capable of being turned up over the back when the bird goes to roost. Toucans have been described as carnivorous; in captivity they will readily devour small birds, but probably in a state of nature their diet consists almost exclusively of fruit. They are remarkable among birds for a regurgitation of food, which, after being swallowed, is brought up to undergo mastication, an operation somewhat analogous to the chewing of the cud among ruminants. They are easily tamed, and bear confinement well, even in cold climates.

tō'-cā'-nā, s. [Mod. Lat.=a toucan.]

Astron.: A small, circumpolar constellation, situated on the Antarctic Circle, nearly opposite to *Crux australis*, in relation to the South Pole the intervening space between the two constellations being nearly devoid of stars. It contains nine visible stars, the largest, Alpha Toucanæ, being only of the third magnitude.

tōu'-cān-ēt, s. [Eng. *toucan*; -et.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Pteroglossus* (q. v.). [TOUCAN.]

"There are three species of toucans in Demerara, and three diminutives, which may be called toucanets."—*Waterton: Wanderings in South America*.

tōu'-cāng', s. [Native name.] A kind of boat much used at Malacca and Singapore, propelled either by oar or sail, speedy, rather flat in the center, but sharp at the extremities.

toūch, *towch, v. t. & i. [French *toucher*, from O. H. Ger. *zucchen*; Ger. *zucken*=to draw with a quick motion, to twitch; O. Dut. *tocken*, *tucken*=to touch; Sp. & Port. *tocar*=to touch; Ital. *toccare*; cogn. with Lat. *duco*=to draw.] [TUCK, v.; TOW, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To perceive by the sense of feeling.

"All things their forms express,

Which we can touch, taste, feel, or hear, or see."

Davies: Immort. of the Soul, xiii.

2. To come in contact with in any way, but especially by means of the hand, fingers, &c.; to hit or strike gently against.

"Touch but my lips with those fair lips of thine."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 115.

3. To strike gently with an instrument, stick, or the like.

"Then with his sceptre that the deep controls,

He touched the chiefs, and steeled their manly souls."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 88.

4. To meddle or interfere with; to handle.

"No son of Mars descend, for servile gains,

To touch the booty, while a foe remains."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 86.

5. To take as food or drink; to taste.

"He dies that touches any of this fruit."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

6. To strike, to hurt, to injure.

"I will not touch thine eye."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. —

¶ Hence, to injure or affect, as in character; to cause loss or hurt to.

"No loss shall touch her in my company."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

7. To come to; to reach, to attain; to arrive at.

"The rapid rise of exchange, which on Wednesday morning had touched 32 drachmas to the pound sterling."

—*London Times*.

8. To land at; to come to shore at.

"He touched the ports desired."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

9. To come near to; to hit.

"Then you touched the life of our design."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

*10. To affect; to concern; to relate to.

"O Cæsar, read mine first; for mine's a suit

That touches Cæsar nearer."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. i.

11. To handle, speak of, or deal with gently or slightly; to treat of.

"Wonders, whiche in the firste booke of Polycronicon are sufficiencytly touched."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. i.

*12. To try or test as with a touchstone; to probe, to try.

"Which, being touched and tried, proves valueless."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

13. To affect, to impress, to strike.

"If any air of music touch their ears."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

14. To make an impression on; to move, to affect; to stir mentally; to fill with passion or other emotion.

"O agony! the utmost I can do

Touches him not."

Browning: Paracelsus, v.

15. To make an impression on; to have an effect on.

"Its face must be very flat and smooth, and so hard, that a file will not touch it, as smiths say when a file will not eat, or race it."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

16. To infect.

"The life of all his blood

Is touched corruptibly."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

*17. To influence by impulse; to impel forcibly.

"No decree of mine,

To touch with lightest moment of impulse

His free will."

Milton: P. L., x. 45.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -cion = șhũn; -țion -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious. -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl

*18. To move, to stir up, to excite, to rouse, to kindle.

"Which touched the very virtue of compassion in thee,"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

19. To render crazy or partially insane; to affect with a slight degree of insanity. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

*20. To censure; to animadvert upon.

"Doctor Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them for their living so near, that they went near to touch him for his life."—*Hayward.*

21. To lay the hand on for the purpose of curing of a disease. Said especially of the disease called the king's evil.

"Walked round the fortifications, touched some scrofulous people, and then proceeded in one of his yachts to Southampton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

22. To handle in a skillful manner:

(1) To play on, as a musician; to perform, as a piece of music.

"He had not ceased to touch

The harp or viol which himself had framed."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

(2) To discourse of; to write about; to treat of.

(3) To paint or form as an artist.

"Such heavenly touches n'er touched earthly faces."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 17.

*23. To mark or delineate slightly or finely; to add a slight stroke or strokes to, as with a pen, pencil, brush, &c.

"The lines, though touch'd but faintly, are drawn right."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 22.

II. *Geom.*: To meet without cutting; to be in contact with. A straight line is said to touch a circle when it meets the circle, and, being produced, does not cut it. Two circles are said to touch each other when they meet but do not cut each other. A straight line can touch a circle or curve in only one point. Two circles or spheres can touch each other in only one point, and a sphere can touch a plane in only one point. [CONTACT, TANGENT.]

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To be in contact; to be in a state of junction so that there is no intervening space.

2. To exercise or use the organs of feeling.

"Descend, and touch, and enter."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xciii. 13.

*3. To fasten on; to take effect.

4. To mention or treat of anything slightly or briefly. [¶ 5. (2).]

5. To come to land; to call in at a port.

"Thence [they] stand over towards Cape St. Francisco, not touching any where usually till they come to Manta."—*Dampier: Voyages (an. 1684).*

*6. To reach, to attain.

"The vois of the peple touched to the heven,
So loude crieden they with mery steven,"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,564.

II. *Naut.*: To have the leech of a sail so struck by the wind that a tremulous motion is caused by it.

¶ 1. *To touch at*:

Naut.: To call in at; to come or go without staying.

"The next day we touched at Sidon."—*Acts xxvii. 3.*

2. *To touch and go*:

Naut.: To rub against the ground with the keel, as a vessel under sail, without the speed being much lessened.

3. *To touch down*:

Football: To place the ball in touch.

4. *To touch off*:

(1) To sketch hastily; to finish by touches.

* (2) To discharge, as a cannon.

5. *To touch on*:

* (1) To come or go to for a short time; to touch at.

"I made a little voyage round the lake, and touched on the several towns that lie on its coasts."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(2) To allude to; to speak or discourse of briefly.

"Touched on Mahomet

With much contempt."—*Tennyson: Princess, ii. 118.*

6. *To touch on a proof*: To make corrections on the proof of an illustration for the guidance of the engraver.

7. *To touch up*:

(1) To repair or improve by slight touches.

"What he saw was only her natural countenance touched up with the usual improvements of an aged coquette."—*Addison.*

(2) To remind. (*Colloq.*)

8. *To touch the wind*:

Naut.: To keep the ship as near the wind as possible.

*9. *Touch pot, touch penny*: A proverbial phrase, signifying, No credit given.

toûch (1), *touche, *towche, s. [TOUCH, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of touching, or the state of being touched; contact; the junction of two bodies at the surface, so that there is no intervening space.

"Their touch affrights me as a serpent's sting."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

2. The sense of feeling or common sensation, one of the five senses.

*3. A touchstone (q. v.).

*4. Hence, that by which anything is tested or examined; a test, as of gold by a touchstone; proof, trial, assay.

"The fortune of ten thousand men

Must bide the touch."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 4.

*5. Proof; tried qualities.

"My friends of noble touch, when I am forth,

Bid me farewell." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.*

*6. Stone of the kind used as touchstones. A term often applied to any costly marble, but properly to the basanites of the Greeks, a very hard, black granite.

"A new monument of touch and alabaster."—*Fuller.*

7. Any single act in the exercise of an art; as,

(1) A stroke of a pen, pencil, or the like.

"Artificial strife

Lives in those touches, livelier than life."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(2) The act of the hand on a musical instrument.

"Thou hast indeed a rare touch on thy harp."

Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, i. 1.

(3) Hence, a musical note.

"With sweetest touches pierce your mistress' ear."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

8. The act or power of exciting the passions or affections.

"Not alone

The death of Fulvia, with more urgent touches,

Do strongly speak t' us."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

9. Mental feeling or sensation; affection, emotion.

"No beast so fierce but knows a touch of pity."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

10. Trait, characteristic.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

11. A small quantity or degree; a dash, a spice, a smack.

"A touch of frost."—*Field, Jan. 22, 1886.*

12. A stroke; a successful effort or attempt.

"One meets sometimes with very nice touches of railway."—*Addison: On Medals.*

*13. The extent to which a person is interested or affected. (*Slang.*)

"Print my preface in such a form as, in the booksellers' phrase, will make a sixpenny touch."—*Swift.*

*14. A hint, a suggestion; slight notice or intimation.

"A slight touch will put him in mind of them."—*Bacon.*

*15. Animadversion, censure, reproof.

"I never bare any touch of conscience with greater regret."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*16. Particular application of anything to a person; personal reference or application.

"Speech of touch toward others should be sparingly used."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Discourse.*

*17. Euphemistically, sexual intercourse.

"Free from touch or soil with her."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

18. A boy's game; tig.

19. A request for a loan of money; as, I made another touch.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Fine Arts*: The peculiar handling usual to an artist, and by which his work may be known.

2. *Foot-ball*: The ground behind a line drawn in a line with the goal-posts.

"Withers nearly scored by a splendid run at the top side, but was pushed into touch."—*Field, Dec. 6, 1884.*

3. *Music*:

(1) The resistance made to the fingers by the keys of a pianoforte or organ.

(2) The peculiar manner in which a player presses the keyboard, whether light, pearly, heavy, clumsy, firm, &c.

4. *Obstetrics*: The examination of the mouth of the womb by actual contact of the hand or fingers.

5. *Physiology*:

(1) *Human*: The sense through which man takes cognizance of the palpable properties of bodies. In a wide application, it is sometimes called the general sense, because by it we become conscious of all sensory impressions which are not the objects of

smell, sight, taste, or hearing, which are called the special senses; even these, however, are held by modern biologists to be highly specialized forms of touch, which is often called the "mother of all the senses." In a more limited application, touch is applied to that modification of general sensibility which is restricted to the tegumentary surface or to some special portion of it, and which serves to convey definite ideas as to the form, size, number, weight, temperature, hardness, softness, &c., of objects brought within its cognizance. These sensations are received by the terminations of the cutaneous nerves, and thence conveyed to the brain. The sense of touch is distributed over the surface of the body, but is much more acute in some parts than in others, e. g., in the hand. It is also capable of great improvement and development; and the blind, who have to depend largely on the sense of touch for guidance, acquire extraordinarily delicate and accurate powers of perception with the fingers; difference of form, size, consistence, and other characters, being readily recognized that are quite inappreciable to those who possess good vision, without special education.

(2) *Compar.*: The lower Anthropidæ have both the hands and feet thickly set with tactile papillæ (q. v.), and the surface of the prehensile tail which some possess is furnished with them in abundance. Other organs of touch exist in the vibrissæ, or whiskers, of the cat, and of certain rodents. In the Ungulata, the lips and nostrils are probably the chief seat of tactile sensibility, and this is especially so with the Proboscidea. In Birds, tactile papillæ have been discovered in the feet, and they are also present in some lizards. A papillary apparatus appears to be absent from Serpents, Chelonians, and Fishes, though in many of these its want is compensated by tentacles, having a high degree of sensibility. Descending still lower in the scale of animal life, organs of touch are found in the tentacles of the Cephalopoda and Gasteropoda, the palpi and antennæ of insects, and the palpi of the Arachnida.

6. *Shipbuild.*: The broadest part of a ship's plank worked top and but.

¶ 1. *A near (or close) touch*: A narrow escape; a close shave. (*Colloq.*)

2. *To be in touch with others*: To be in sympathy with them, so as to understand their feelings, ideas, &c.

3. *To keep touch*: [KEEP, ¶ (17).]

4. *To lose touch*:

(1) *Mil.*: To cease to maintain communication with.

(2) *Fig.*: To lose knowledge of and sympathy with.

5. *To maintain touch*:

* (1) *Ord. Lang.*: To be steady or true to appointment; to fulfill duly a part or function.

(2) *Mil.*: To maintain communication with each other; to keep touch.

6. *Touch and go*: A phrase used either as a substantive or adjective, and denoting something, as an accident, which had almost happened; a state of imminent explosion or danger; a close shave.

¶ Also used adjectively, as in the example.
"Herr Ludwig had a touch-and-go journey before he caught the Servia."—*St. James's Gazette, Oct. 25, 1887.*

*7. *True as touch*: Completely true.

touch-back, s. Football: The act of touching a ball to the ground by a player behind his own goal, when the impetus that sent the ball across the line came from an opponent.

touch-body, s. [TACTILE-CORPUSCLE.]

touch-down, s.

Football: A touch-down is made when the ball is carried, kicked, or passed across the goal line and there held either in goal or touch-in-goal.

touch-me-not, s.

Botany:

1. *Impatiens noli-tangere*, or *Noli-me-tangere*; a succulent annual, one to two feet high, with thickened nodes, alternate membranous and glabrous leaves, oblong, obtuse, crenato-serrate; peduncles one to three flowered; flowers drooping, pale yellow, dotted with red. It derives its popular name from the sudden bursting of its seed vessels on being touched. Called also the Yellow Balsam.

2. *Cardamine hirsuta*, which also shoots out its seeds on being touched. (*Britten & Holland.*)

touch-needle, s.

Assay: A small bar composed of an alloy of gold and silver, gold and copper, or of gold alloyed with a proportion of both metals, employed in assaying by the touchstone. A number are employed; one being of pure gold, a second composed of 23 gold and 1 copper, a third of 22 gold and 2 copper, and so on; these are rubbed upon the stone, and the color of the streak compared with that made by the metal to be tested. A further means of comparison is afforded by moistening the streaks with nitric acid, or by heating the stone. Silver is similarly tested by touchneedles composed of lead and silver.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

***touch-piece**, *s.* A coin given by the sovereigns of England to those whom they touched for the cure of scrofula or the king's evil.

"Before the reign of Charles II. no coins were struck specially for *touch-pieces*, the gold 'angel' having been used for the purpose. The *touch-pieces* are all similar in design. Those of the Pretenders, however, which were struck abroad, are of much better work than those made in England . . . These *touch-pieces* (all of them perforated) are curious relics of a superstition which had existed for many centuries, and was only stamped out on the accession of the Brunswick dynasty."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

touch-warden, *s.* An assay-warden of the goldsmiths. (*Eng.*)

touch (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *tache*, *tach*, *tasche*, *tasshe*, or *tacche*=tinder; remote etym. doubtful.] For def. see etym.; obsolete except in compounds.

touch-box, *s.* A box with lighted tinder, formerly used by cannoners to light their matches.

touch-hole, *s.* The priming-hole or vent of a gun.

touch-pan, *s.* The pan of a gun that holds the priming.

touch-paper, *s.* Paper saturated with a solution of nitrate of potash, which ignites at once, and burns without flaming.

touch-wood, *subst.* A soft white substance into which wood is converted by the action of such fungi as *Polyporus igniarius*. It is easily ignited, and continues to burn for a long time like tinder. Called also Spunk.

touch (3), **touch'-ing**, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tutsan* {q. v.}] (See etym. and compound.)

touch-leaf, **touching-leaf**, *s.*

Bot.: *Hypericum androsaemum*. Welsh children commonly put the leaves between the pages of their Bibles.

touch'-a-ble, *a.* [*Eng. touch*, *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being touched; tangible.

touch'-er, *s.* [*Eng. touch*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which touches; often used in the slang phrases, *a near toucher*, *a close toucher*=a near shave, a close shave.

¶ *As near as a toucher*: As nearly or exactly as possible.

touch'-i-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. touchy*; *-ly*.] In a touchy or irritable manner; peevishly, tetchily.

touch'-i-ness, *s.* [*English touchy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being touchy; peevishness, irritability.

"My friends resented it as a motion not guided with such discretion as the *touchiness* of those times required."—*King Charles*; *Eikon Basilike*.

touch'-ing, *pr. par., a. & prep.* [*TOUCH*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Affecting, moving, pathetic; as, *a touching scene*.

C. As prep.: Concerning; as regards; with regard or respect to; as for.

"He has always laughed at the absurd Cockney theory touching oatmeal as a fattener."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

touching-line, *s.*

Geom.: A tangent (q. v.).

touch'-ing-ly, *adv.* [*Eng. touching*; *-ly*.] In a touching manner; so as to touch or move the passions; feelingly, pathetically.

"Utterly forgotten, as he *touchingly* complained, by those for whose sake he had endured more than the bitterness of death."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

touch'-stone, *s.* [*Eng. touch* (1), and *stone*.]

1. *Lit. & Min.*: The same as *BASANITE* (q. v.)

[*TOUCH-NEEDLE*.]

2. *Fig.*: Any test or criterion by which the qualities of a thing are tried.

"Is not this their rule of such sufficiency, that we should use it as a *touchstone*, to try the orders of the church?"—*Hooker*; *Eccles. Polity*.

touch'-y, ***touch-ie**, *adj.* [Used as if derived from *touch*, but really a corruption of *tetchy* (q. v.).] Irritable, peevish, tetchy; apt to take offense.

"In South Australia he is exceptionally *touchy*, and, in particular, you must not interfere with his pipe."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tough (gh as f) ***toughe**, *a. & s.* [*A. S. tōh*=tough; cogn. with *Dut. taai*=flexible, pliant, tough, clammy; *Low Ger. taa*, *tage*, *tau*=tough; *O. H. Ger. zāhe*, *zāch*; *M. H. Ger. zæhe*; *Ger. zäh*, *zähe*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the quality of flexibility without brittleness; yielding to force without breaking.

2. Firm, strong, not easily broken; able to endure hardship.

3. Not easily separated; viscous, clammy, tenacious; as, *tough phlegm*.

*4. Stiff; not easily flexible; as, *a tough bow*.

5. Hard, severe, difficult; as, *a tough job*. (*Colloq.*)

6. Difficult, stubborn, unmanageable.

"Obduracy takes place; callons and *tough*,

The reprobated race grows judgment proof."

Couper: Table Talk, 458.

*7. Severe, violent, stormy; as, *a tough storm*. (*Colloq.*)

B. As subst.: A rough, a bully.

"A young *tough* called Mike, who wants to make a reputation for being a desperate character."—*Julian Hawthorne: A Tragic Mystery*, ch. xi.

*¶ *To make it tough*: To take pains; also, to make a difficulty about a thing, to treat it as of great importance.

tough'-en (gh as f), *v. i. & t.* [*Eng. tough*; *-en*.]

A. Intrans.: To grow or become tough.

"Hops off the kiln lay three weeks to cool, give, and *toughen*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

B. Trans.: To make tough or tougher.

tough'-ened (gh as f), *pa. par. or a.* [*TOUGHEN*.]

toughened-glass, *s.* Glass rendered tough or less brittle, by being first heated and then plunged into a hot bath of oleaginous or alkaline compounds. The process was first made known by M. De la Bastie in 1875. Called also *Tempered glass*.

tough'-ish (gh as f), *a.* [*English tough*; *-ish*.] Rather tough; somewhat tough.

"I whips out a *toughish* end of yarn."

Hood: Sailor's Apology.

tough'-ly (gh as f), *adv.* [*Eng. tough*; *-ly*.] In a tough manner.

"Their works, though *toughly* labored."

Donne: To Mr. J. W.

tough'-ness (gh as f), ***tuff-ness**, *s.* [*English tough*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being tough; flexibility without brittleness or liability to fracture.

2. Viscosity, tenacity, clamminess, glutinousness.

"The *toughness* of the ground which constantly broke the messenger."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. v.

3. Firmness, strength, durability.

"I confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of perdurable *toughness*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

4. Severity, hardness, difficulty; as, *the toughness of a task*. (*Colloq.*)

***tought** (ough as â), *a.* [*TAUT*.]

tou'-lōu-rōn, *s.* [*Native Senegal name*.] (See compound.)

toulouron-oil, *s.*

Chem.: A brown train-oil obtained from *Pagurus latro*, and used by the negroes of Senegal as a remedy for rheumatism. (*Watts*.)

toam'-bēk-i, **tām'-bēk-i**, *s.* [*Turk.*] A kind of tobacco exported from Persia.

tōun, **tōon**, *s.* [*TOWN*.] (*Scotch*.)

tōup, *s.* [*Native name*.]

Naut.: A three-masted Malay lugger-boat, fifty to sixty feet long and ten to twelve feet wide, and about as much deep. It is a good sailer, and carries a large cargo.

tōu-peē, **tōu-pet'** (et as ā), *s.* [*Fr. toupet*, dimin. from *O. Fr. toupe*=a tuft of hair, from *Ger. zopf*=a tuft.] [*Top*.] A kind of fore-top; natural or artificial hair dressed in a particular way on the forehead; a small wig or upper part of a wig.

"In *toupee* or gown."—*Pope: Dunciad*, iv. 88.

toupet-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: The Crested Tit, *Parus bicolor*.

tōur (1), *s.* [*Fr.*, for *tourn*, from *tourner*=to turn (q. v.); *Prov. tors*, *torns*=a turn.]

*1. A turn, a revolution.

"To solve the *tours* by heavenly bodies made."

Blackmore: Creation.

*2. A turn, a shift; as, *a tour of duty* (*Milit.*).

3. A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; a circuit, a roving journey, an extended excursion.

"The Commodore . . . endeavored to make the *tour* of the island."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. v.

¶ *Grand tour*: A continental tour through France and Switzerland to Italy, and back through Germany. It was taken in the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth century by most young men of English aristocratic families as the finishing part of their education.

*4. The circular flight, as of a bird of prey, in rising to get above its victim.

"The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy *tour*,

Two birds of gayest plume before him drove."

Milton: P. L., xi. 185.

*5. A course or drive for horses or carriages; a ride or drive in such a course.

"The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beaumonde make their *tour* there."—*Centlivre: Basset Table*, i. 2.

*6. Turn, cast, manner, tenor, import.

"The whole *tour* of the passage is this."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, §18.

***tour** (2), *s.* [*TOWER*, *s.*]

***tōur**, *v. i. & t.* [*TOUR* (1), *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To make a tour; to go on a tour. [*TOURING*.]

B. Trans.: To make a tour or circuit of; to travel round.

"One or two good crews will *tour* the whole island."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

tōu-rāc'-ō, *s.* [*Native name*.]

Ornith.: The genus *Corythaix* (q. v.). Beautiful African birds, with a short, rather small, high bill; both mandibles notched and finely serrated; short, rounded wings, with the three first quills graduated; a long, rounded tail, and short, strong feet. They have an erectile crest on the head. Their prevailing color is green, with purple on the wings and the tail. They feed on fruits, and perch on the highest branches of trees.

tōur-bill'-lōn (1 as y), *subst.* [*Fr. tourbillon*=a whirlwind, from *Latin turbo* (genit. *turbinis*) = a whirlwind, a whirlpool.]

Pyrotech.: A firework consisting of a paper case filled with inflammable composition, and having holes for the escape of the flame disposed around it so as to cause the case to rise vertically and rotate on its axis at the same time. It has wings to direct its motion.

tōu-rēlle', *s.* [*Fr.*, dimin. of *tour*=a tower.]

Archæol.: A small tower attached to a castle or mansion, and generally containing a winding staircase leading to the different stages of the building. [*TUDOR-STYLE*.]

tōur'-ing, *s.* [*Eng. tour* (1), *s.*; *-ing*.] Traveling for pleasure.

"It is one of the primary conditions of profitable *touring* that, as far as possible, you do not shoot merely, in railway style, from one terminus to another."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. xvi.

***tōur'-ism**, *subst.* [*Eng. tour* (1), *s.*; *-ism*.] The going on a tour; touring.

"Mere *tourism* and nothing else."—*Lord Strangford: Letters*, &c., p. 98.

tōur'-ist, *s.* [*Eng. tour* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] One who makes a tour; one who travels for pleasure, stopping at different places to examine the scenery, &c. ¶ Used also adjectively; as, *a tourist ticket*, *a tourist suit*.

***tōur'-ist'-ic**, *a.* [*Eng. tourist*; *-ic*.] Of or relating to a tour or tourists.

"A record of *touristic* journeying in Crete."—*Lord Strangford: Letters*, &c., p. 98.

tōur'-mā-line, *subst.* [From the Cingalese *turamali*, under which name it was first introduced into Europe in 1703.]

Min.: A widely-distributed mineral, the transparent colored varieties being used as gem-stones. Its crystallization, is rhombohedral, hemimorphic; prisms often triangular. Hardness, 7-7.5; specific gravity, 2.94-3.3; luster, vitreous; color, shades of black the most frequent, but also blue, green, red, often of rich shades, sometimes red internally and shades of green externally, crystals sometimes varying in color toward the extremities, occasionally but rarely colorless; markedly dichroic; transparent to opaque; fracture, uneven, sometimes sub-conchoidal; pyroelectric. Composition: Very variable, the oxygen ratio for the protoxide and sesquioxide, and also for the boric acid, varying considerably. Dana distinguishes the following varieties: (1) Rubellite; shades of red, frequently transparent. (2) Indicolite; of an indigo-blue color. (3) Brazilian sapphire of jewelers; Berlin blue. (4) Brazilian emerald, Chrysolite (or Peridot); green and transparent. (5) Peridot of Ceylon; honey-yellow. (6) Achroite; colorless. (7) Aphrizite; black. (8) Columbar and black, without cleavage or trace of fibrous texture. A series of analyses and specific gravity determinations, made by Rammelsberg, has suggested the following subdivisions: (1) Magnesia tourmaline, specific gravity 3.307; (2) Iron-magnesia tourmaline, mean specific gravity 3.11; (3) Iron-tourmaline, specific gravity 3.13-3.25; (4) Iron-manganese-lithia tourmaline, mean specific gravity 3.083; (5) Lithia tourmaline, mean specific gravity 3.041. The blowpipe reactions vary with the composition, which is essentially a boro-silicate of protoxide and sesquioxide. Occurs in granites, notably the albitic varieties, schists, and dolomite. [*TOURMALINE-PLATE*.]

tourmaline-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A granite in which tourmaline (q. v.) is a prominent constituent. [*LUXULIANITE*.]

tourmaline-granulite, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of granulite (q. v.) in which tourmaline is a prominent constituent.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tourmaline-plates, *s. pl.*

Crystall.: Sections of crystals of tourmaline cut parallel to the axis. Such sections have the property of polarizing light, and though now largely superseded by Nicol's prisms, are still convenient for some purposes, in spite of their color, owing to their large angular field of vision.

tourmaline-rock, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting principally of tourmaline and quartz, varying much in texture.

tourmaline-schist, *s.*

Petrol.: A schistose variety of tourmaline rock (q. v.).

tôur'-ma-lîn-îte, *s.* [English *tourmaline*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: Tourmaline-granite (q. v.).

tôur'-ma-lite, *s.* [TOURMALINITE.]

**tôurn*, *s.* [TOUR (1), *s.*]

1. *Eng. Law*: The turn or circuit anciently made by the sheriff twice every year for the purpose of holding in each hundred the great court leet of the county.

"This is the origin of the sheriff's *tourn*, which decided in all affairs, civil and criminal, of whatever importance, and from which there lay no appeal but to the Wittenagemote."—*Burke: Abridgment English History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. A spinning-wheel.

tôur'-na-mënt, **tor-ne-men*, **tor-ne-mi-en*, **tur-ne-ment*, *s.* [O. Fr. *tornoient*=a tournament, from *tournoier*=to joust, from *tornoi*, *tornei*, =a tourney, a joust; prop.=a turning about, from *torner*=to turn (q. v.); Ital. *torneamento*, *torniamento*.]

1. An encounter between armed knights on horseback in time of peace, as an exercise of skill (which was rewarded by honorary distinctions), and usually an adjunct of some great event, as a royal marriage, &c. The tournament was one of the most cherished institutions of the middle ages, furnishing, as it did, an exciting show, and giving the combatants an opportunity of exhibiting their skill, courage, and prowess before their friends. The regulations which governed these displays were propounded by the sovereign and enforced by kings-at-arms and heralds. They were usually held by the invitation of some prince, which was proclaimed throughout his own dominions, and frequently also at foreign courts, so that parties from different countries might join. They differed from jousts, in that the latter were merely trials of military skill between one knight and another. The arms employed were usually lances without heads, and with round braces of wood at the extremity, and swords without points and with blunted edges. Occasionally, however, the ordinary arms of warfare were used, and it not infrequently happened that angry passions were aroused, so that the tournament ended in a hostile encounter. Certain qualifications of birth were required for admission to the tournaments. The place of combat was the lists, a large open space surrounded by a rope or railing, and having galleries erected around for the spectators, the heralds, and the judges. The tilting armor was of light fabric, and generally adorned with some device of a lady's favor. The prizes were delivered to the successful knights by the queen of beauty, who had been chosen by the ladies. On the second day there was often a tournament for the esquires, and on the third a *mêlée* of knights and esquires in the lists.

*2. Encounter; shock of battle.

3. A competition or contest of skill, in which a number of individuals take part; as, military tournament; cycling tournament; billiard tournament, &c.

"The game of lawn tennis has also prospered there, and only last year an open tournament . . . proved a great success."—*Field*, Aug. 20, 1887.

tôur'-na-sîn, *s.* [Fr.]

Pottery: A knife for the removal of superfluous slip from the baked ware which has been ornamented by the blowing-pot.

tôur'-nây, *s.* [See def.]

Fabric: A printed worsted material for furniture upholstery, so called from Tournai in Belgium.

tôur'-nê, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as CONTOURNÉ or REGARDANT (q. v.).

tôur'-nê-for'-tê-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *tournefortia*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ehretiaceæ, having albuminous seeds.

tôur'-nê-for'-tî-a, *subst.* [Named after Joseph Pitton de Tournefort (1656-1708), a French traveler and systematic botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tournefortiæ (q. v.). Corolla salver-shaped or rotate, with its throat naked; stamens included within the tube of the

corolla; stigma peltate; fruit a drupe, inclosing two nuts, each two-seeded. Known species about fifty, from the warmer countries. *Tournefortia umbellata* is used in Mexico to cleanse ulcers, to allay inflammation, and as a febrifuge.

**tôurn'-êr-ÿ*, *s.* [Fr. *tourner*=to turn.] Work turned on a lathe; turnery.

**tôur'-nêt'*, *s.* (A dimin. from Fr. *tour*=a tower (q. v.).) A turret; a small tower.

tôur'-nêtte', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An instrument for spinning.

2. An instrument used by potters in shaping and painting delf and porcelain ware.

tôur'-neÿ, **tour-naye*, **tur-ney*, *subst.* [O. Fr. *tornoi*, *tornei*, *ournay*.] A tournament (q. v.).

tôur'-neÿ, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *tournoier*.] [TOURNEY, *subst.*] To tilt; to engage in a tournament.

"But first was question made, which of those knights That lately turneyd had the wager wonne."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 7.

tôur'-nî-quêt (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., from *tourner*=to turn.]

Surg.: An instrument for compressing an artery in amputations. The invention of Morelli, 1674, modified by other distinguished surgeons. Also used in compressing aneurisms and tumors.

¶ *Hydraulic tourniquet*: The same as Barker's Mill. [MILL, *s.*]

**tôur'-nois'* (nois as nwâ), *adj.* [Fr., so called from being coined at Tours.] An epithet used only in the compound term *livre tournois*, a French money of account under the old régime, worth about 20 cents.

**tôur'-nure*, *s.* [Fr., from *tourner*=to turn.]

1. Turn, contour, figure, shape.

2. A stiff, padded bandage worn by women fastened round the loins to expand the skirt; a bustle.

tôuse, **tos-en*, **toose*, **towze*, *v. t. & i.* [Cf. Low Ger. *tuseln*; Ger. *zausen*=to touse.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pull, to drag, to tear, to rend.

"We'll touse you joint by joint."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

2. To worry.

"As a bear, whom angry curs have toused."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 33.

B. Intrans.: To pull, to tear.

"She . . . strikes, turns, touses, spurns, and sprauls."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 7.

tôuse, *s.* [TOUSE, *v.*] A pulling, a pull, a haul, a seizure, a disturbance. (*Prov.*)

tôus'-êr, *subst.* [Eng. *tou(se)*; -er.] One who touses.

tôus'-eÿ, *a.* [TOUSE, *v.*] Rough.

tôu'-sle, *tôu'-zle*, *v. t.* [A freq. from *touse*, *v.* (q. v.).]

1. To pull or haul about; to put into disorder, to rumple.

"She loot Tam touzle her tap-knots."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

2. To ransack.

tous les mois (as tô lâ mwâ), *s.* [Fr.=all the months, every month.]

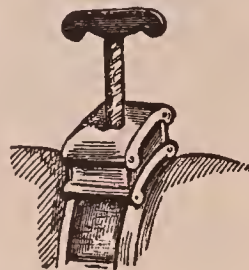
Bot.: *Canna edulis*, a perennial herb, about three feet high, a native of Peru, having large tuberous roots, stems colored at the base; the corolla, which is red, with a very short middle segment. It is now cultivated in hot-houses.

tous-les-mois starch, *s.*

Chem.: A starch extracted from the tubers of *Canna edulis*, imported chiefly from St. Kitts, and sometimes called French arrowroot.

The granules are large and exhibit a glistening appearance, flat, broad, and ovate in form, and slightly pointed at the narrow end. The hilum, which is small and circular, is situated near the narrow end of the granule, and is surrounded by a series of fine, regular, and distinctly marked rings. The jelly yielded by this starch is said to be more tenacious but less clear than that of arrowroot.

tôut (1), *v. i.* [TOOT (2), *v.*] To toot; to play on the horn or pipe.



Tourniquet.



Tous-les-mois Starch. Magnified 200 diameters.

tôut (2), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *tótian*=to project, to stick out, to peep out. Allied to Icel. *tota*=the point of a shoe; *túta*=a peak, a prominence; Sw. *tut*=a point.] [TOOT (1), *v.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To act as a tout; to spy or watch after the movements of racehorses at training.

"There had been a good deal of before-breakfast *touting* on the Bury side of the town."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. To seek obtrusively for custom; to canvass for custom.

"Barristers' clerks *touting* among prisoners and prosecutors."—*Law Magazine Review*, May, 1863, p. 22.

B. Trans.: To watch, as a tout.

"The gallops . . . are less liable to be *touted* than any other training-ground."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

tôut (3), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as *tout* (2), from the pouting out of the lips.] To pout; to be ill-tempered. (*Scotch.*)

**tôut* (1), *s.* [TOUT (1), *v.*] The sound of a horn.

tôut (2), *s.* [TOUT (2), *v.*]

1. One who, for a fee, watches the movements, trials, &c., of horses in training for a race, and supplies information for betting purposes.

"Everybody was industrious, the professional *touts* being outnumbered by the amateurs."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. One who touts or canvasses obtrusively for custom, as for an inn, a line of conveyances, &c., or as a guide to any object of interest, or the like.

tôut (3), *s.* [TOUT (2), *v.*] A huff, a pet, a fit of ill-humor or of idleness. (*Scotch.*)

tout ensemble (as tôt âñ-sâmb'l'), *s.* [Fr. lit.=all together.] The whole of anything taken together; anything regarded as a whole without regard to distinction of parts; specifically in the fine arts, the general effect of a work of art without regard to the execution of details.

tôut'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *tout* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who touts for custom; a tout.

tôu'-tie, *a.* [Eng. *tout* (3), *v.*; -ie=-y.] Liable to touts; peevish, irascible, bad-tempered.

**tôuze*, *v. t.* [TOUSE.]

tôu'-zle, *v. t.* [TOUSLE.]

tô-vô-mî'-ta, *s.* [Altered from the native name *vetomité*.]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiæ. Flowers cymose; sepals two or four, the outer ones the larger; petals four or eight; stamens indefinite; fruit four-celled, four-valved, four-seeded. Known species twenty-one or more. The bark of *Tovomita fructipendula*, a tree growing in the Andes of Peru, is used for dyeing a reddish-purple, and also as a medicine.

tôw, **towe*, **tow-en*, **togh-en*, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *tog*, stem of *togen*, pa. par. of *teóhan*, *teón*=to pull, draw; O. Fries. *toga*=to pull about; Icel. *toga*=to draw, pull; *tog*=a cord, a tow-rope; M. H. Ger. *zogen*=to tear, pull; O. H. Ger. *ziohan*=to draw; Ger. *ziehen*; Lat. *duco*.] To drag, as a boat or ship, through the water by means of a rope. Towing is performed by a tug, a boat, another ship, or by men on shore, or by horses, the last being generally employed on canals.

"The third day after, we were relieved from this anxiety by the joyful sight of the long-boat's sails upon the water; on which we sent the cutter immediately to her assistance, who *towed* her alongside in a few hours."—*Lincoln: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

tôw (1), *s.* [TOW, *v.*]

1. The act of towing; the state of being towed. (Generally in the phrase, *to take in tow*.)

"Eight of these vessels were set on fire. Several were taken in tow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. A rope or chain, used in towing a vessel; a tow-line.

"[The Phenix] . . . kept her company until the next morning, then taking in a small cable from her for a *towe*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 585.

3. That which is towed; as, She had four vessels as a *tow*.

tow-boat, *s.*

1. Any boat employed in towing a ship or vessel; a tug.

2. A boat that is being towed.

tow-hook, *s.* An artilleryman's hook, used in unpacking ammunition-chests.

tow-line, *s.* A hawser or rope used in towing a ship or canal-boat; a tow-rope.

"The men on board were endeavoring to haul in the tow-line."—*London Daily News*.

tow-path, *s.* A towing-path (q. v.).

"Both boats were now under the *tow-path*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

tow-rope, *subst.* A rope used in towing ships or boats; a tow-line.

"She passed the towing-party, and these let go the *tow-rope*."—*London Daily News*.

tōw (2), ***tawe**, ***towe**, *s.* [A. S. *tow*; cogn. with O. Dut. *touw*=tow; *touwe*=a weaver's instrument; Icel. *tó*=a tuft of wool; Dan. *tau*=fiber. Closely allied to *taw* and *tew*.] The coarse part of hemp or flax separated from the finer by the hatchel or swingle.

"Now that part thereof which is utmost and next to the pell or rind, is called *tow* or *hurds*, and it is the worst of the line or flax."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.

***tow-beetle**, *s.* A hatchel or swingle.

"They are to be beaten and punned . . . with an hurden mallet or *tow-beetle* made for the purpose."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.

tow-head, *s.* An epithet applied to a light-haired person.

tōw, *a.* [TOUGH.]

tōw'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *tow*, *v.*; -age.]

1. The act of towing.

"The *towage* ended as fifty per cent. of such undertakings usually do."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The sum paid for towing.

***tow-ail**, ***tow-aille**, *s.* [TOWEL.]

tōw'-an-ite, *s.* [After Wheal Towan, Cornwall, England, where fine crystals were raised; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as CHALCOPYRITE (*q. v.*).

tōw'-ard, **tōw'-ards** (or as *törd*, *törds*), *prep.*, *adv.* & *a.* [A. S. *tōward* (*a.*)=future; *tōwardes*=toward (used as a *prep.*, with a dative case, and generally following its case), from *tō*=to, and *weard*=becoming, tending to, from *weorthan* (*pa. t.* *weardh*)=to become. *Weard* occurs as the second element in many A. S. adjectives, as *afweard*=absent, *utanweard*=outward, *upweard*=upward, &c.]

A. As preposition (of both forms):

1. In the direction of.

"He set his face *toward* the wilderness."—*Numbers*, xiv. 1.

2. Often used to express destination rather than direction, and almost as equivalent to *to*.

"I must away this night *toward* Padua."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. With direction to, in a moral sense; with respect to; regarding.

"His eye shall be evil *toward* his brother."—*Deut.* xviii. 54.

*4. With a tendency, aim, or purpose to; aiming at or contributing to.

"Doing everything safe *toward* your love and honor."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

*5 With reference or respect to; as regards.

"I will be thy adversary *toward* Anne Page."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

6. Nearly, about.

"*Toward* three or four o'clock."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

*¶ It was sometimes divided by tmesis.

"Such trust have we through Christ *to God-ward*."—*Corinth.* iii. 4.

***B. As adv. (of both forms):** In preparation; near at hand.

"We have a trifling, foolish banquet *toward*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

C. As adjective (of the form toward, pronounced tō'-ward):

1. Yielding, pliable, docile, obedient; ready to learn or do; not froward.

"Thei be taught to enstrute and bringe vp siche *towarde* yonge men in the knowledge of tongues and worde of God."—*Joye: Expositio of Daniel*, ch. i.

*2. Forward, bold.

"That is spoken like a *toward* prince."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

*3. Near at hand; close.

"What need I to tell what a mischief is *toward*, when straw and drie wood is cast into the fire?"—*P. Vives: Instruct. Christian Women*, bk. i., ch. v.

tō'-ward-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *towardly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being towardly; docility; readiness to learn or do; aptness.

"There lacked no *towardness*, nor good disposition in Cato's son, to frame himself vertuous: for he was of so good a nature, that he shewed himself willing to follow whatsoever his father had taught him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 298.

tō'-ward-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *toward*; -ly.] Ready to learn or do; apt, docile, obedient; compliant with duty.

"A very proper and *towardly* young gentleman."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 600.

tō'-ward-ness, ***to-ward-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *toward*; -ness.] The quality or state of being towardly; docility, towardliness.

"Wonderfull *towardness* and natural inclination to vertue."—*Udall: Luke* ii.

tōw'-ards (or as *törds*), *preposition & adverb.* [TOWARD.]

tōw'-cōck, *s.* [Chinese *tow-cok*.]

Bot.: (1) *Dolichos sinensis*; (2) *Vigna sinensis*.

***tōw'-ēl** (1), *s.* [TEWEL.] A pipe; the fundament.

tōw'-ēl (2), ***tow-ail**, ***tow-aille**, ***tow-ell**, *s.* [Fr. *touaille*=a towel; O. Fr. *toaille*, *toeille*; Low Lat. *toacula*; Sp. *toalla*; Ital. *tovaglia*. All of Teutonic origin, from O. H. Ger. *twahilla*, *dwahilla*; M. H. Ger. *dwehele*; Ger. *zwehle*=a towel, from O. H. Ger. *twahan*; M. H. Ger. *dwahen*=to wash; Icel. *thvá* (*pa. par. thveginn*); Dan. *toe*; A. S. *thweán* (*for thwahan*); Goth. *thwahan*=to wash. Cf. Dut. *dwaal*=a towel; *dweil*=a clout.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A cloth used for wiping the hands, face, &c., especially after washing any cloth used as a wiper in domestic use.

"The attendants water for their hands supply:

And, having wash'd, with silken towels dry."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 983.

II. Ecclesiastical:

1. The rich covering of silk and gold which used to be laid over the top of the altar except during mass.

2. A linen altar-cloth.

*¶ (1) *A lead towel*: A bullet. (*Slang.*)

"Rub his pate with a pair of *lead towels*."

James Smith.

(2) *An oaken towel*: A cudgel. (*Slang.*)

"I have a good oaken towel at your service."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, i. 83.

towel-gourd, *s.*

Bot.: *Luffa aegyptiaca*, or *pentandra*, *Momordica Luffa* (*Linn.*), and the Louff or Louffah of the Arabs. [LUFFA.] Fruit oblong, round, smooth, marked with longitudinal lines. It is from one to three feet long, and about three inches in diameter. When cleansed from the pulp it is used by the natives as a sponge or flesh-rubber, and is also employed in the manufacture of hats, baskets, gunwadding, &c. Louffahs are now largely imported into other countries and sold under their Arabic name as flesh-rubbers. [LOOFAH.]

towel-horse, *s.* A wooden frame or stand on which to hang towels.

towel-rack, *s.* A frame or rod on which to hang towels to dry.

towel-roller, *s.* A revolving wooden bar placed horizontally for hanging a looped towel on.

tōw'-ēl, *v. t.* [From the phrase "to rub down with an oaken towel."] To beat with a stick; to cudgel. (*Slang.*) [TOWEL, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

tōw'-ēl-īng, **tōw'-ēll-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *towel* (2), *s.*; -ing.]

1. Coarse linen fabric, such as huck-a-back, diaper, &c.

*2. A towel. (*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*)

3. A thrashing, a scolding. (*Slang.*)

tōw'-ēr, ***tour**, ***toure**, ***toure**, ***tur**, *s.* [O. Fr. *tur* (*Fr. tour*), from Lat. *turrem*, accus. of *turris*=a tower; cogn. with Gr. *tursis*, *turris*=a tower, a bastion. Cf. Gael. *torr*=a hill, a mountain, a tor (*q. v.*); Irish *tor*=a castle; Welsh *twr*=a tower; A. S. *torr*=a rock.]

1. *Arch.*: A structure lofty in proportion to its base, and circular, square, or polygonal in plan, frequently consisting of several stories, and either insulated or forming part of a church, castle, or other edifice. Towers have been erected from the earliest ages as memorials, and for purposes of religion and defense.

¶ Of modern towers the most notable are the Eiffel and the Wembley. The Eiffel tower was erected in Paris in 188-89, by a French engineer, from whom it takes its name, and proved a great attraction during the exposition held there the latter year. It is built of steel, and is 975 feet high. The Wembley tower is 1,150 feet high, and is built of mild steel. It is situated in Wembley Park, about six miles out of London, England. The tops of both these towers are reached by elevators, and afford fine views of their surroundings—the first of the city of Paris and the second of the country contiguous to London.

For the various kinds of edifices classed under the generic title of tower, see CAMPANILE, KEEP, *s.*, MINARET, PAGODA, PEEL, *subst.*, PHAROS, ROUND TOWER, SPIRE, STEEPLE.

*2. *Ancient War*: A tall, movable wooden structure used in storming a fortified place. The height of the tower was such as to overtop the walls and other fortifications of the besieged place. Such towers were frequently combined with a battering-ram, and thus served the double purpose of breaching the walls and giving protection to the besiegers.

*3. A citadel, a fortress.

"Thou hast been a shelter for me, and a strong tower from the enemy"—*Psalms* lxi. 3.

*4. Any building for defense and shelter.

"And bildide a *tour*, and hiride it to erthe tilleris & wente fer in pilgrimage."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

*5. *Costume*: A high commode, or head-dress, worn by females in the reign of William III. and Anne. It was composed of pasteboard, ribbons, and lace, the two latter disposed in alternate layers; or the ribbons were formed into high, stiffened bows, covered or not, according to taste, by a lace scarf or veil that streamed down on each side of the pinnacle.

"Her greatest ingenuity consists in curling up her *Towre*, and her chiefest care in putting it on, for to make it fit right she so bedaubes her brow with gum and powder that it glistens like a Woodstreet cake, or ice dreg'd with snow."—*The Ape-Gentle-woman, or the Character of an Exchange-wench* (1675), p. 1.

*6. High flight, elevation.

***tower-capped**, *a.* Surmounted by a tower or towers.

"Yon *tower-capp'd* Acropolis."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

tower-clock, *s.* [TURRET-CLOCK.]

tower-court, *s.* A court or yard in the interior of a fortress.

"Without the *tower-court* is a ruined chapel."—*Scott: Eve of St. John*.

tower-cross, *s.*

Bot.: *Arabis turrita*. So named from its having been found on the tower of Magdalen College, Oxford. The cauline leaves are amplexicaul, the pods flat, linear, and recurved, with thick margins, and coarse, longitudinal venation.

***tower-crowned**, *a.* The same as TOWER-CAPPED (*q. v.*).

"He reach'd the summit of his *tower-crowned* hill."

Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

tower-mustard, *s.*

Botany: *Arabis perfoliata*; called also *Turritis glabra*. So named because the tapering growth of the inflorescence resembles the form of a Dutch spire. (*Prior*.) Called also Towers-mustard, Towers-treacle, and Towerer. (*Withering*.) It is an annual or biennial, two to three feet high, with nearly glabrous, glaucous, obovate, sinuate or lobed, radical leaves, the cauline ones amplexicaul, entire, and auricled; the petals erect, pale yellow. The name Tower-mustard is also applied to the genus *Turritis*. (*Loudon*.)

tower-shell, *s.* [TURRITELLA.]

tōw'-ēr, ***tour**, ***towre**, *v. i. & t.* [TOWER, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To rise aloft; to rise to a great height.

"The hills and precipices within land *towered* up considerably above the tops of the trees."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To rise and fly high; to soar; to be lofty or eminent.

"He may descend into profoundness, or *tower* into sublimity."—*Idler*, No. 1.

II. Falconry: To rise like a falcon or hawk in order to descend on its prey; hence, to be on the lookout for prey. [*PRIDE* (1), *s.*, I. 8.]

***B. Trans.**: To rise aloft into; to soar into.

"Yet oft they quit

The dark, and rising on stiff pennons, *tower*

The mid-aërial sky." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 441.

tōw'-ēred, *a.* [Eng. *tower*, *s.*; -ed.] Furnished, adorned, or defended with towers.

"My *tow'red* fane, and my rich city'd seat,

With villages, and dorps, to make me most compleat."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 21.

tōw'-ēr-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *tower*; -er.] [TOWER-MUSTARD.]

***tōw'-ēr-ēt**, ***towr-et**, *s.* [Eng. *tower*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -et.] A small tower. [TOURELLE.]

"It was dowble walled with many highe and strong *tourets*."—*Joye: Expositio of Daniel*, ch. i.

tōw'-ēr-īng, *a.* [Eng. *tower*; -ing.]

1. Rising or soaring aloft.

"There from the chase *Jove's tow'ring* eagle bears,
On golden wings, the Phrygian to the stars."

Pope: Statius; The Bard, 640.

2. Rising to a height; very high.

"Lewis, in spite of highheeled shoes and a *towering* wig, hardly reached the middle height."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Extreme, violent, outrageous, furious. (*Colloq.*)

"Russell went into a *towering* passion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

†**tōw'-ēr-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *tower*; dimin. suff. -let.] A small tower; a turret.

"Our guiding star

Now from its *towerlet* streameth far."

J. Baillie, in Annandale.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; **tion**, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble. -dle &c. = bel. **del**.

tōw'-ēr-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *tower*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A book-name for *Arabis perfoliata*. [TOWER-MUSTARD.]

***tōw'-ēr-ŷ**, *adject.* [Eng. *tower*, *s.*; *-y*.] Having towers; adorned or defended with towers; towered. (Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vii. 103.)

tōw'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Tow, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A mode of dragging a vessel through the water by a rope from another vessel, or from the shore.

towing-bridle, *s.*

Nautical: A chain with a hook at each end for attaching a towing-rope to.

towing-net, *s.* A net to be towed behind a moving ship with the view of collecting specimens of marine animals and plants. It is generally made of bunting or similar material sewed around a wooden hoop. The cords intended to keep it in its place may be held in the hand, but are more frequently tied to some portion of the stern of the vessel, which will keep the net free from the ship's wake.

towing-path, *s.* The track on the berme of a canal for the draft animals.

towing-post, **towing-timber**, *s.* A stout post on the deck of a tug-boat to fasten the towing-line to.

towing-rope, *s.* [TOW-ROPE.]

tōwn, ***toun**, ***towne**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *tūn*=a fence, a homestead, a village, a town, from *týnan*=to inclose; cogn. with Dut. *tuin*=a fence, a hedge; Icel. *tún*=an inclosure, a homestead, a dwelling-house; O. H. Ger. *zūn*=a hedge; Ger. *zaun*; cf. also Ir. & Gael. *dun*=a fortress; Wel. *din*=a hill-fort; *dinas*=a town.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A place inclosed or fenced in; a collection of houses inclosed within walls, hedges, or the like for defense; a walled or fortified place.

"Seven walled towns of strength."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 4.

2. A collection of houses, larger than a village. (Used in a general sense, and including city. Often used in opposition to *country*, in which case it is preceded by the definite article.)

¶ The term is often used absolutely, and without the proper name of the particular place, to denote the metropolis, county-town, or a particular city, in which, or in the vicinity of which, the speaker or writer is; as, to live in *town*, to go to *town*, to be in *town*. In this usage the nearest large city is the town particularly referred to in most cases.

3. A number of adjoining or nearly adjoining houses, to which belongs a regular market, and which is not a city.

"Razeth your cities and subverts your towns."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.

4. The body of inhabitants residing in a town; the townspeople.

"The town will rise."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

5. A township; the whole territory within certain limits.

6. A farm or farmstead; a farmhouse with its outbuildings. (Scotch.)

"The door was locked, as is usual in landward towns in this country."—Scott: *Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

II. Law: A tithing, a vill; a sub-division of a county, as a parish is a sub-division of a diocese. (Blackstone: *Comment.*, Int., § 5.)

B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a town; urban; as, *town life*, *town manners*.

¶ *Town and gown*: [GOWN, *s.*]

***town-adjutant**, *s.*

Mil.: An officer formerly on the staff of a garrison, and ranking as a lieutenant. His duties were to maintain discipline, &c.

***town-box**, *s.* The money-chest of a town or municipal corporation; common fund.

"Upon the confiscation of them to their *town-box* or exchequer."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

town-clerk, *s.*

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The clerk to a municipal corporation. In this country his duties are for the most part those of a mere servant of the corporation which elects him. His duties comprise the keeping the records of the town, and entering its official proceedings.

2. **Scripture**: The translation, in Acts xix. 35 (A. V. & R. V.), of Gr. *ho grammateus*=the keeper of the city records.

town-council, *subst.* The governing body in a municipal corporation elected by the people. Their principal duties are to manage the property of the town, impose taxes for public purposes, and pass by-laws for the proper government of the town.

town-councillor, *subst.* A member of a town-council, who is not an alderman.

town-cress, *s.*

Bot.: *Lepidium sativum*, the Garden Cress.

town-crier, *s.* A public crier; one who makes proclamation of public meetings, auctions, losses, &c., generally with sound of a bell.

"If you mouth it, as many of your players do, I had as lief the *town-crier* spoke my lines."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

town-hall, *s.* A large hall or building belonging to a town, in which the meetings of the town-council are usually held, and which is also frequently used as a place of public assembly; a town-house.

"These came together in the new *town-hall*."

Longfellow: *Poet's Tale*.

town-house, *s.*

1. A town-hall; an hôtel de ville.

"A *town-house* built at one end will front the church that stands at the other."—Addison: *On Italy*.

2. A private residence or mansion in town, in opposition to one in the country.

town-land, *s.* Land near a town. [TOWN-PARK.]

"Two or three cabins gathered together were sufficient to constitute a town, and the land adjoining thereto is called a *town-land*."—Miss Edgeworth: *Ennui*, ch. viii.

***town-major**, *s.*

Mil.: A garrison officer, ranking with a captain. His duties were much the same as those of the town-adjutant (q. v.).

town-meeting, *s.* A meeting of a town-council, or trustees, for transaction of legal business.

***town-rake**, *s.* A man living loosely about town; a rake.

town-talk, *s.* The common talk of a town, or the subject of general conversation.

"Was much noised abroad, not only in the town where he dwelt, but also it began to be the *town-talk* in some other places."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

***town-top**, **parish-top**, *s.* A large top, formerly common in English villages, for public exercise. It was whipped by several boys at the same time.

town-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Mercurialis perennis*. From its growth in towns and town gardens. (Pratt.) More probably *M. annua*. (Britten & Holland.)

***tōwned**, *a.* [Eng. *town*; *-ed*.] Furnished with towns.

"The continent is . . . very well peopled and *towned*." Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 254.

***tōwn'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *town*; *-ish*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the inhabitants of a town, or of their mode of life, manners, customs, &c.

"Would nedes go se her *townish* sisters house."

Wyat: *Of the Meane and Sure Estate*.

tōwn'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *town*; *-less*.] Having no town or towns; destitute of towns.

tōwn'-lët, ***town-lette**, *s.* [Eng. *town*; *dim. suff. -let*.] A small town.

"The poor schoolmaster of a provincial *townlet*."—Southey: *Doctor*, ch. cxviii.

Tōwn'-leŷ, *s.* [Prop. name.] (See compound.)

Townley-marbles, *s. pl.* A collection of Greek and Roman sculpture, forming a portion of the gallery of antiquities in the British Museum, and so named after Charles Townley, Esq., of Townley, Lancashire, by whom the collection was made.

***tōwn'-scape**, *s.* [Formed from *town*, on analogy of *landscape* (q. v.).] A view of a town.

"It is a landscape, or rather a *townscape*."—Lord R. Gower: *Figure Painters of Holland*, p. 66.

tōwns'-fōlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *town*, and *folk*.] The people of a town or city; townspeople.

tōwn'-ship, ***towne-shyp**, *s.* [English *town*; *-ship*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The corporation of a town; the district or territory of a town.

"I am but a poor petitioner of our whole *township*."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 3.

2. A territorial district, subordinate to a county, into which many of the states are divided, and comprising an area of five, six, seven, or perhaps ten miles square, the inhabitants of which are invested with certain powers for regulating their own affairs, such as repairing roads, providing for the poor, &c.

II. Law: A town or vill, where there are more than one in a parish.

tōwns'-man, *s.* [Eng. *town*, and *man*.]

1. An inhabitant of a town. In this sense chiefly used in contradistinction to *Gownsmen*, 1. (q. v.)

2. One of the same town with another.

3. A selectman; an officer of a town in New England, who assists in managing the affairs of a town.

tōwns'-péo-ple, *s. pl.* [Eng. *town*, and *people*.] The inhabitants of a town or city, townsfolk; especially in distinction from country-folk.

tōwn'-ward, **tōwn'-wards**, *adv.* [Eng. *town*; *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the town; in the direction of the town.

tōws'-ie, *adj.* [Eng. *tows(e)*; *-ie*=*-y*.] Rough or shaggy. (Scotch.)

tow'-ŷ, ***tow-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *tow* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Consisting of, resembling, or of the nature of tow.

tōx'-āl-bū'-mīn, *s.* [Eng. *tox(in)*; *-albumin*.] Any one of the toxicous albuminoids produced from the albumin of the tissue by the agency of bacteria.

tōx'-æ'-mī-a, **tōx'-ē'-mī-a**, *s.* The same as septicæmia (q. v.).

tōx'-æ'-mīc, **tōx'-ē'-mīc**, *a.* [Eng. *toxemia*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to toxæmia.

tōx'-ās'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *toxōn*=a bow, and *astēr*=a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, characteristic of the Lower Neocomian. (Owen.)

tōx'-īc, **tōx'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Gr. *toxikon*=(poison) for smearing arrows with, from *toxōn*=a bow.] Of or pertaining to poison; poisonous.

tōx'-īc-ant, *subst.* [English *toxic*; *-ant*.] A term applied by Dr. Richardson to a poison of a stimulating, narcotic, anæsthetic nature, which, when habitually indulged in, seriously affects the health.

tox-īc'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *toxic*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being toxic.

tōx'-ī-cō-lōg'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *toxicology*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to toxicology.

tōx'-ī-cō-lōg'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *toxicological*; *-ly*.] In a toxicological manner; according to the principles of toxicology.

tōx'-ī-cōl'-ō-gīst, *s.* [English *toxicology*; *-ist*.] One who is skilled in toxicology; one who treats of poisons.

tōx'-ī-cōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Greek *toxikon*=poison, for smearing arrows; *toxōn*=a bow (in pl. *toxa*=bow and arrows, sometimes arrows only), and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] That branch of medicine which treats of poisons and their antidotes, or of the morbid and deleterious effects of excessive and inordinate doses and quantities of medicine.

tōx'-īn, **tōx'-īne**, *s.* [TOXICOLOGY.] Poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter. [ANTITOXIN.]

tōx'-īn-āl, *a.* [Eng. *toxin*; *-al*.] Caused by toxin; as toxinal diseases.

tōx'-īn-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *toxin*; *-ous*.] Possessing the qualities of toxin; producing toxin or toxinal disease; as, *toxinous serum*; *toxinous bacteria*; *toxinous ptomaines*. [BACTERIUM.]

tōx'-ō-cām'-pa, *s.* [Gr. *toxōn*=a bow, and *kampē*=a caterpillar.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Toxocampidæ (q. v.). *Toxocampa pastinum* and *T. cracæ* are two best known species.

tōx'-ō-cām'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *toxocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Noctuidæ. Moths of moderate size, the thorax smooth with a raised collar; abdomen smooth, somewhat flattened; the wings not dentate. Larva smooth, elongate, attenuated at each end, with sixteen legs.

tōx'-ōç'-ēr-ās, *s.* [Gr. *toxōn*=a bow, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, having the shell simply arcuate or bent like a horn. Twenty species, ranging from the Lower Oolites to the Gault, but the genus is characteristically Cretaceous.

tōx'-ōç'-ēr-ūs, *subst.* [TOXOCERAS.]

Entom.: A genus of Collem-bola, with three species, two of which (*Toxocerus plumbeus* and *T. niger*) are European. (Lubbock.)

tōx'-ō-dōn, *subst.* [Gr. *toxōn*=a bow, and *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Owen's Toxodontia (q. v.). They were about the size of a Hippopotamus; the teeth consist of large incisors, very small lower canines, and strongly-curved molars, all with persistent roots. According to Cope, the tarsal bones more nearly resemble those of the Proboscidea than any other known Ungulates. The genus was discovered by Darwin, and many specimens have since been found in Pleistocene deposits near Buenos Ayres, and have been described by Owen, Gervais, and Burmeister.



fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tōx-ō-dōn'-ti-a (ti as shī), *s. pl.* [TOXODON.]

Palæontol.: An order of Mammalia founded by Owen for the reception of the genera *Toxodon* and *Nesodon* (q. v.).

tōx-ōph'-ī-līte, *s. & a.* [Gr. *toxos*=a bow, and *phileō*=to love.]

A. As subst.: A lover of archery; one who devotes much time to exercise with the bow and arrow.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to archery.

"By newer and fresher *toxophilite* data."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

***tōx-ōph-ī-līt-īc**, *a.* [Eng. *toxophilite* (e); -ic.] "The same as TOXOPHILITE (q. v.)."

***tōx-ōph-ī-lī**, *s.* [TOXOPHILITE.] Archery.

"A very high reputation among the votaries of *toxophily*."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

tōx'-ō-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *toxotēs*=a Bowman.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Squamipinnes (q. v.), with two species, from the East Indies. Body short, compressed, covered with scales of a moderate size; snout pointed, with wide lateral mouth and projecting under jaw; one dorsal, with five strong spines on posterior part of the back; anal with three spines. *Toxotes jaculator*, the more common species, ranges to the coast of Australia. It owes its specific name to its habit of throwing a drop of water at insects which it sees near the surface in order to make them fall in, and so bring them within its reach. The Malays keep it in a bowl in order to witness this habit, which persists in captivity.



Toxotes Jaculator.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

tōy (1), *s. & a.* [Dut. *tuig*=tools, utensils, implements, trash; *speeltuig*=playthings, toys; Icel. *tygi*=gear; Dan. *tøj*=stuff, things, gear; *legetøj*=a plaything, a toy, from *lege*=to play; Sw. *tyg*=gear, stuff, trash; Ger. *zeug*=stuff, matter, material, trash; *spielzeug*=toys, from *spiel*=a game, play; cf. Dut. *tooi*=attire, ornament; *tooiën*=to adorn.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A nick-nack, an ornament, a bauble.

"Any silk, any thread, any toys for your head."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 2.

*2. A thing for amusement, but of no real value; a trifle. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 1.*)

*3. A child's plaything.

"Men deal with life as children with their play,
Who first misuse, then cast their toys away."
Cowper: Hope, 128.

*4. A matter of no importance; a trifle.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an employ?
Life an intrusted talent, or a toy?"
Cowper: Retirement, 650.

*5. Folly; trifling practice; silly opinion.

"The things which so long experience of all ages hath confirmed and made profitable, let us not presume to condemn as follies and toys."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*6. Amorous dalliance; play, sport.

"So said he, and forbore not glance or toy
Of amorous intent." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 1,034.

*7. An old story; a silly tale.

"I never may believe
These antic fables, nor these fairy toys."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 3.

*8. An idle fancy; an odd conceit.

"The very place puts toys of desperation,
Without more motive, into every brain."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

*9. A slight representation.

"Shall that which hath always received this construction, be now disguised with a toy of novelty."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

*10. The same as TOY-MUTCH (q. v.).

"Enveloped in a toy, from under the protection of which some of her grey tresses had escaped."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxix.

11. A toy-dog (q. v.).

"In the Toys equal first went to the well-known Wee Flower and a very good black-and-tan called Little Jem."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

B. As adj.: Made or used as a toy or plaything, not for actual service

"Whose career is not unfrequently brought to a close by the bursting of a toy cannon."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ *To take toy*: To be restive; to start.

"The hot horse, hot as fire,
Took toy at this." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, v. 4.

toy-dog, *s.* A toy-terrier (q. v.).

toy-mutch, *s.* A close linen or woollen cap, without lace, frill, or border, and with flaps covering the neck and part of the shoulders, worn by old women. (*Scotch.*)

toy-spaniel, *s.* A breeder's name for spaniels (q. v.) of the King Charles and Blenheim breed. (*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, ch. xxiii.)

toy-terrier, *s.* A pigmy variety of the Black-and-tan Terrier. (See extract.)

"In-breeding is certain, if carried too far, to stunt the growth of any animal, and this is, without any doubt, the means by which the modern *toy-terrier* was first originated."—*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, ch. xxii.

***tōy**, *v. i. & t.* [TOY, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dally amorously; to play, to sport.

"Whiles thus she talked, and whiles thus she toyd."
Speuser: F. Q., II. vi. 11.

2. To trifle.

"They prophane holy baptisme in *toying* foolishly, for that they ask questions of an infant which cannot answer."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 64. [Note.]

B. Trans.: To treat foolishly.

***tōy'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *toy*; -er.] One who toys; one who is full of trifling tricks; a trifler.

"Wanton Cupid, idle *toyer*."—*J. Harrison*.

***tōy'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *toy*; -ful(l).] Full of trifling play or dalliance; sportive, gamesome.

"It quick'ned next a *toyful* ape."
Donne: Progress of the Soul.

tōy'-ish, ***toi-esh**, *a.* [Eng. *toy*; -ish.]

1. Trifling, wanton.

2. Of the nature of a toy or plaything; fit for a child's plaything.

"Away, ye *toyish* reeds, that once could please
My softer lips, and lull my cares to ease."
Pomfret: Dies Novissima.

3. Small; like a toy dog.

"Richmond Puzzle, fourth prize, is at present small and *toyish*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

tōy'-ish-lī, *adv.* [English *toyish*; -ly.] In a toyish or trifling manner.

tōy'-ish-nēss, *s.* [English *toyish*; -ness.] Disposition to toy or trifle; wantonness; trifling.

"Your society will discredit that *toyishness* of wanton fancy that plays tricks with words, and frolics with the caprices of frothy imagination."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*.

tōy'-mān, *s.* [Eng. *toy*, and *man*.] One who deals in toys.

"Milliners, *toymen*, and jewellers came down from London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

tōy'-ō, *s.* [Guianan.]

Bot. & Pharm.: An unidentified fragrant plant growing in British Guiana. An infusion and syrup of the leaves and stems are employed as a remedy in chronic coughs. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***tōy'-ōūs**, *a.* [Eng. *toy*; -ous.] Trifling.

"Against the hare in all
Prove *toyous*."

Warner: Albions England, v. 27.

tōy'-shōp, *s.* [Eng. *toy* and *shop*.] A shop where toys are kept for sale.

"Fans, silks, ribbands, laces, and gewgaws, lay so thick together, that the heart was nothing else but a *toy-shop*."—*Addison*.

***tōy'-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *toy*; -some.] Disposed to toy or trifle; wanton.

"Two or three *toysome* things were said by 'my lord.'"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, v. 299.

tōyte, *v. i.* [Cf. *totter*.] To totter with or as with old age. (*Scotch.*)

"We've worn to crazy years thegither;
We'll *toyte* about wi' ane anither."
Burns: To his Auld Mare Maggie.

tōy'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *toy*, and *wort*, from the resemblance of the seed-vessel to a toy purse.]
Bot.: *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*.

***tōze**, *v. t.* [TOUSE, TOWSE.] To pull by violence.

"Think'st thou, for that I insinuate, or *toze* from thee thy business, I am therefore no courtier?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

tōz'-zī, *a.* [TOWSY.] Resembling teased wool; soft.

T'-plāte, *s.* [The letter *T*, and *plate*.]

1. An angle-iron of T-form, having two branches.
2. A carriage-iron for strengthening a joint, such as at the intersection of the tongue and cross-bar; the coupling-pole, or reach, and the hind axle.

***trā'-bē-a**, *s.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A robe of state worn by kings, consuls, augurs, &c., in ancient Rome.

trā'-bē-āt-ēd, *adj.* [Lat. *trabs* (genit. *trabis*)=a beam.]

Arch.: Furnished with an entablature.

trā-bē-ā'-tion, *s.* [TRABEATED.]

Arch.: The same as ENTABLATURE (q. v.).

trā-bēc'-ū-lā (*pl.* *trā-bēc'-ū-læ*), **trāb'-ē-cule**, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *trabs* (genit. *trabis*)=a beam.]

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Bars; spec. used of the trabeculae of the cranium; longitudinal cartilaginous bars in the embryonic skull inclosing the Sella turcica (q. v.). There are also trabeculae of the lymphatic glands, the spleen, &c.

2. *Bot.*: A cross bar occurring in the teeth of many mosses.

trā-bēc'-ū-lāte, **trā-bēc'-ū-lar**, *a.* [TRABECULA.]

Bot.: Furnished with a trabecula.

trāb'-ē-cūle, *s.* [TRABECULA.]

trāce (1), *s.* [Fr.=to trace, a footprint, a path, a tract, from *tracer*=to trace, to follow, to pursue; *trasser*=to delineate, to trace out, from an hypothetical Low Lat. *tractio*, from Lat. *tractus*, *pa. par.* of *traho*=to drag, to draw; cf. Ital. *tracciare*=to trace, to devise; Sp. *trazar*=to plan, to sketch.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The mark left by anything passing; a track.

"Streaking the ground with sinuous *trace*."
Milton: P. L., vii. 481.

2. A mark, impression, or visible appearance of anything remaining when the thing itself is lost or to longer exists; a visible evidence of something having been; remains, token, vestige, sign.

"There are not the least *traces* of it to be met, the greatest part of the ornaments being taken from Trajan's arch, and set up to the conqueror."—*Addison: On Italy*.

3. A small or insignificant quantity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But there was a *trace* of truth in the words; they were smart as well as silly."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

II. Technically:

1. *Fort.*: The ground-plan of a work.

2. *Geom.*: The intersection of a plane with one of the planes of projection. The trace on the vertical plane is called the vertical trace, that on the horizontal plane the horizontal trace. Since two lines of a plane fix its position, if the traces of a plane are known the plane is said to be known; that is, a plane is given by its traces.

trāce (2), ***traice**, ***trayce**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *trays*, prob. a plural form equivalent to Fr. *traits*, *pl.* of *trait*=a trace.] [TRAIT.]

1. *Saddlery*: A strap, chain, or rope attached to the hames, collar, or breast-band of a set of harness, and to the single-tree or other part of a vehicle, and by which the vehicle is drawn.

2. *Angling*: A line.

"I have found a very long *trace* or snood a source of embarrassment."—*Field*, Jan. 9, 1886.

trace-buckle, *s.*

Saddlery: A long, heavy buckle used in attaching a trace to a tug.

trace-fastener, *s.* A hook or catch to attach the hind end of a trace to a single-tree or splinter-bar.

trace-hook, *s.* A hook on the end of a single-tree or splinter-bar to which the trace is attached.

trāce (1), *v. t. & i.* [TRACE (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To follow the trace or tracks of; to track.

"Tracing the Eske from its source till it joins the sea at Musselburgh."—*Scott: Gray Brother*. (Note.)

2. To follow by some mark or marks left by the thing followed; to follow by signs or tokens; to discover by signs or tokens.

"The gift, whose office is the giver's praise,
To *trace* him in his word, his works, his ways."

Cowper: Table Talk, 751.

*3. To follow with exactness.

"That servile path thou nobly dost decline,
Of tracing word by word, and line by line."

Denham: To Sir Richard Fanshawe.

4. To draw out; to delineate with marks.

"In this chart I have laid down no land, nor *traced out* any shore but what I saw myself."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vi.

5. To copy, as a drawing, engraving, writing, &c., by following the lines and marking them on a sheet superimposed, through which they are visible.

6. To form in writing; to write.

"The signature of another plainly appeared to have been *traced* by a hand shaking with emotion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bel**, **del**.

- *7. To walk over; to traverse.
"We do trace this alley up and down."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.
- *8. To ornament with tracery.
"Deep-set windows stained and traced."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 49.
9. To follow step by step; as, to trace one's descent.
*B. *Intransitive*:
1. To walk, to traverse, to travel.
"Tracing and traversing, now here, now there."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 23.
2. To be descended.
"The Belvoir Senator and the Brocklesby Harbinger traced directly to the Fitzwilliam."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.
trāce (2), *v. t.* [A variant of *trice* (q. v.).]
Naut.: To haul and make fast anything as a temporary security. (With *up*.)
trāce'-a-ble, *a.* [English *trace* (1), *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being traced.
"Here traceable, there hidden, there again
To sight restored, and glittering in the sun."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.
- *trāce'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *traceable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being traceable.
- *trāce'-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *traceable* (le); *-ly*.] In a traceable manner; so as to admit of being traced.
- trāce'-less, *a.* [Eng. *trace*; *-less*.] That cannot be traced.
"On traceless copper sees imperial heads."
Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 242.
- trāc'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *trace* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]
1. One who or that which traces.
"A diligent tracer of the prints of nature's footsteps."
—*Hakewill: On Providence*, p. 164.
2. An instrument like a stylus for tracing drawings, &c., on a superimposed sheet of paper, &c.
3. A simple kind of pantograph (q. v.).
- trāc'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *trace*; *-ry*.]
Arch.: The species of pattern-work formed or traced in the head of a Gothic window by the mullions being continued, but diverging into arches, curves, and flowing lines enriched with foliations. The styles varied in different ages and countries, and are known as geometrical, flowing, flamboyant, &c. Also the subdivisions of groined vaults, or any ornamental design of the same character for doors, paneling, ceilings, &c.
"The traceries and construction do not agree with the rude arts of such a barbarous and early period."—*Warton: Hist. of Kildington*, p. 15.
- trāch-, trā-chŷ-, *pref.* [Greek *trachys*=rough, harsh, savage.] A prefix used in natural history to denote roughness or hirsuteness.
- trā'-chē-a, trā-chē'-a, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachia*; Gr. *tracheia*=the windpipe.]
1. *Anatomy*:
(1) In the air-breathing vertebrates the windpipe, the air-passage common to both lungs. It is an open tube commencing above the larynx, and dividing below into right and left bronchi, one for each lung. In man it is usually from four to four and a half inches long by three-quarters to an inch broad. In front and at the sides it is rendered cylindrical, firm, and resistant by a series of cartilaginous rings. These, however, are absent from its posterior portion, which is, in consequence, flattened and wholly membranous. The trachea is nearly everywhere connected by loose areolar tissue, abounding in elastic fibers, and readily moves on the surrounding parts. (*Quain*.)
(2) (*Pl.*): The air, respiratory, or breathing tubes ramifying throughout the body of Insects, Arachnida, and Myriapoda. They are long and sub-cylindrical, broadest at their origin from the spiracles, and consist of two coats, with a spiral fiber between them. Sometimes there are air-sacs destitute of spiral fiber.
2. *Bot. (pl.)*: [SPIRAL-VESSELS.]
3. *Entom.*: A genus of Orthosidæ. *Trachea piniperda*, is the Pine-beauty, the larva of which, a long, smooth caterpillar of bright color, feeds on fir trees.
- trachea-forceps**, *s.*
Surg.: A long, curved forceps for extracting articles which may have accidentally intruded themselves into the windpipe or throat.
- trā'-chē-a, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trachea* (a); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the trachea, or windpipe.
- *tracheal-animals, *s. pl.*
Entom.: Oken's name for insects.
- tracheal-artery**, *s.*
Anat.: An artery, or rather a series of arteries, branching off from the inferior thyroid, ramifying over the trachea, and anastomosing below with the bronchial arteries.

- trā'-chē-ā-lī-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachea*=the windpipe.] [TRACHITIS.]
- *trā'-chē-ār'-ī-a, *s. plural*. [Modern Lat., from *trachea* (q. v.).]
Zoölogy: A subdivision of the class Arachnida, breathing by tracheal tubes. There are two orders, Adelarthrosmata and Monomerosomata (q. v.).
- *trā'-chē-ār'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [TRACHEARIA.]
A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Trachearia.
B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Trachearia.
- trā'-chē-ār-ŷ, *a. & s.* [TRACHEA.]
A. *As adjective*:
1. *Botany*: Designed as air-passages.
2. *Zoöl.*: Breathing by means of tracheæ.
B. *As subst.*: An arachnid belonging to the division Trachearia (q. v.).
- tracheary-vessels**, *s. pl.* [TRACHENCHYMA.]
†trā'-chē-ā-tā, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *trachia*=the windpipe.] [TRACHEA.]
Zoölogy: A group of Arachnida, comprising those which breathe by tracheæ. These are sometimes merged in a larger group of the same name comprising Insecta, Myriapoda, and Arachnida.
- trāch'-ē-īde, *s.* [Lat. *trachea*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]
Botany (pl.): Pitted cells, furnished with spiral, reticulate, or annular thickening layers. They occur abundantly in the yew, the lime, and viburnum. (*Thomé*.)
- trā'-chē-ī-tis, *s.* [TRACHITIS.]
- trā'-chē-lī-a, *s. pl.* [TRACHELIUS.]
Entom.: A group of Heteromera, founded by Westwood. They comprise all but the Tenebrionidæ (q. v.), and are distinguished by the head being exerted, soft integuments, and varied coloration.
- trā'-chē-lī-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tracheli* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]
Zoöl.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera, two entirely and one chiefly freshwater in habitat. Animalcules, free-swimming, ovate or elongate, highly-elastic, ciliate throughout; oral cilia slightly larger than those of the general surface; oral aperture at the base of an anterior prolongation.
- trā'-chē-lī-pōd, *s.* [TRACHELIPODA.] Any individual of the order Trachelipoda (q. v.).
- *trā'-chē-lip'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Greek *trachēlos*=the neck, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=the foot.]
Zoölogy: An order of Mollusca, established by Lamarck, and divided into two groups: (1) Carnivorous, (2) Feeding on plants. The order was approximately equivalent to the Prosobranchiata (q. v.) of Milne Edwards.
- trā'-chē-lip'-ō-doŷ, *a.* [English *trachelipod*; *-ous*.] Pertaining or belonging to the Trachelipoda; having the foot united with the neck.
- trā'-chē-lī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *trachēlos*=the throat. From its supposed efficacy in diseases of the trachea.]
Bot.: Throatwort; a genus of Campanulacæ. The species are from the Mediterranean and the Cape of Good Hope. Two species, both with blue flowers, are cultivated in gardens in borders.
- trā'-chē-lī-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *trachēlia*=scraps of meat and gristle about the neck; offal.]
Zoöl.: The type-genus of Tracheliidae (q. v.), with one species, from bog-water.
- trā'-chē-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. *trachēlos*=the throat or neck.]
Anat.: A prefix used in words of Greek origin, and meaning of, belonging, or relating to the throat or neck.
- trachelo-mastoid**, *a.*
Anat.: Of or belonging to the mastoid process and to the neck. There is a *trachelo-mastoid* muscle.
- trā'-chē-lō-čēr'-ca, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Gr. *kerkos*=a tail.]
Zoöl.: The type-genus of Tracheloceridae (q. v.), with four species. *Trachelocerca olor* (= *Vibrio proteus*, V. *olor*, V. *cygnus*, Müll.) is from pond-water, *T. versatilis*, *T. phœnicopterus*, and *T. tenuicollis* inhabit salt-water.
- trā'-chē-lō-čēr'-čī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachelocercæ* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]
Zoöl.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with six genera. Animalcules free-swimming, flask-shaped or elongate, soft and flexible, ciliate throughout; oral aperture terminal or sub-terminal.
- trā'-chē-lō-mōn'-ās, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q. v.).]
Zoöl.: A genus of Euglenia (or, as the family is now generally called, Euglenidæ), with several species, mostly from fresh water. Animalcules with

one flagellum, plastic and changeable in form, enclosed within a free-floating sheath or lorica; endoplasm green, usually with a red pigment-spot at the anterior extremity.

trā'-chē-lō-phŷl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachelophyll* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]
Zoöl.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera. Flask-shaped, free-swimming animalcules; ciliate throughout; oral aperture perforating the extremity of the anterior region.

trā'-chē-lō-phŷl'-lūm, *s.* [Pref. *trachelo-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]
Zoöl.: The type-genus of Trachelophyllidæ, with two species, from pond and stagnant water.

trā'-chēn'-chŷ-ma, *s.* [Pref. *trach(eo)-*, and Gr. *engchyma*=infusion.]

Bot.: Vascular tissue consisting of simple membranous, unbranched tubes, tapering to each end, but often ending abruptly, either having a fiber generated spirally in the inside, or having their walls marked by transverse bars arranged more or less spirally. It is divided into three kinds: Spiral, annular, and reticulated.

trā'-chē-ō-, *pref.* [TRACHEA.] Of or pertaining to the trachea or tracheæ.

tracheo-branchiæ, *s. pl.*

Biol.: The name given to processes in the larvæ of some aquatic insects, projecting laterally from the somites, and containing tracheæ, which communicate with those which traverse the body. They are in no sense branchiæ, but simply take the place of stigmata. (*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 252.)

trā'-chē-ō-čēle, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *trachea*=the trachea, and Gr. *kēlē*=a tumor.] An enlargement of the thyroid gland, bronchocele, or goiter.

trā'-chē-ō-tōme, *s.* [TRACHEOTOMY.]

Surg.: A kind of lancet with a blunt and rounded point, used for making an opening to remove foreign substances, or to permit the passage of air to the lungs.

trā'-chē-ōt'-ō-mŷ, *s.* [Mod. Latin *trachea*=the trachea, and Gr. *tomē*=a cutting.]

Surg.: The operation of making an opening into the trachea or windpipe, as in case of suffocation. The operations of laryngotomy, tracheotomy, and bronchotomy are essentially similar, the terms being derived from the name of the part whose walls are penetrated to remove foreign bodies or permit passage of air to the lungs.

tracheotomy-tube, *s.*

Surg.: A tube to be placed in an opening made through the walls of the trachea to permit passage of air to the lungs in case of stricture of the larynx, or the presence of foreign bodies to the air-duct.

trāch'-ich'-thŷs, *s.* [Pref. *trach-*, and Greek *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Berycidæ, with four species from New Zealand and Madeira. Snout very short and obtuse; eye large; a strong spine at the scapula and at the angle of the præoperculum; scales rather small; abdomen serrated; one dorsal, with from three to six spines; ventral with six soft rays; caudal forked.

trā'-chīn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin* (us); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idae*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A family of Acanthopterygii Cotto-Scobriformes. Body elongate, low, naked, or covered with scales; one or two dorsal fins, the spinous portion being always shorter and much less developed than the soft; development of anal like that of soft dorsal; ventrals with one spine and five rays; gill-openings more or less wide. The family is divided into five groups, widely distributed: Uranoscopina, Trachinina, Pinguipedina, Pseudochromides, and Nototheniina.

2. *Palæont.*: Three fossil genera are known: Calipteryx, scaleless, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca; Trachinopsis, from the Upper Tertiary of Lorca, Spain, and Pseudoeleginus, from the Miocene of Licata, Sicily.

trā'-chīn'-ī-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin* (us); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, with numerous genera, one of which, Bathyrdraco, is the only deep-sea fish of the family. Eyes more or less lateral; lateral line continuous.

trā'-chīn'-ōps, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin* (us), and Gr. *ōps*=the eye, the face.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Plesiopina (q. v.), from the coast of Australia.

trā'-chīn'-ōp'-sis, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trachin* (us), and Gr. *opsis*=appearance.] [TRACHINIDÆ, 2.]

trā'-chīn'-ūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trachys*=rough.]

Ichthy.: Weevers; the type-genus of Trachinina. Mouth-cleft oblique; eyes lateral, directed upward;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūt-, ōb-, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

scales very small, cycloid; two dorsals, the first short; ventrals jugular, lower pectoral rays simple; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones; præorbital and præoperculum armed. Several species, common on the European coasts, absent from the Atlantic, but reappearing on the coast of Chili.

tră-chî-tis, *s.* [Eng. *trachea*; suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the trachea or wind-pipe. Called also Tracheitis and Trachealia.

tra-chle, trau-chle, *v. i.* or *t.* [Cf. *draggle*.] To draggle; to exhaust with long exertion; to wear out with fatigue. (*Scotch*.)

tră-chô-mă, *s.* [Gr. *trachōma*=a roughness.]

Pathol.: A roughness of the eyelids, especially on their inner parts, from scabs, arising from an obstruction of the sebaceous glands. There is a heaviness in the eye, a swelling of the eyelids, with a pain and itching in their corners and in the conjunctiva, and the flow of a viscid humor, which sometimes agglutinates the eyelids.

tră-chô-mê-dû-să, *s. pl.* [Gr. *trachys*=rough, and Mod. Lat. *medusa*.]

Zoöl.: An order of Hydrozoa, sub-class Hydromedusæ, with the families: Petasida, Trachynemidæ, Aglauridæ, and Geryonidæ. They are Medusæ related to Hydra, and have modified tentacles as sense-organs. No hydraform stage is known in any member of the group, and in one genus (Geryonia) there is direct development from the egg into the medusa form.

†tră-chür-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *trachys*=rough, and *oura*=tail.]

Ichthy.: An old genus of Carangidæ, now generally merged in Scomber (the type-genus of Scombridæ). *Trachurus trachurus* is the Horse-mackerel. It is about a foot long, or about the length of the common mackerel, and is found in the European seas, at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Indian Ocean, on the coasts of New Zealand and Western America. It appears off the shores of Cornwall and Devon in immense shoals, which are preyed on by a large number of marine birds. Its flesh is far inferior to that of the common mackerel.

tră-chÿ-bă-sălt', *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and English *basalt*.]

Petrol.: Boricky's name for a group of basalts which he regards as of the latest origin. They are very fine-grained; color, shades of gray; and contain zeolitic substances resembling those occurring in the trachytic phonolites of Bohemia.

†tră-chÿ-dêr-mă, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Greek *derma*=skin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Annelida, proposed by Phillips for the casts of membranous flexible tubes from the Silurian. They are transversely wrinkled or plaited, and though the tube itself has disappeared, there can be little doubt that they were made by Annelids.

tră-chÿ-dêr-môch-êl-ÿs, *s.* [Prefix *trachy-*; Gr. *derma*=skin, and *chelys*=a tortoise.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chelonia, with one species, from the Upper Greensand.

tră-chÿ-dî-ôr-ite, *s.* [English *trachy(te)*, and *diorite*.]

Petrol.: A name given to a trachyte (q. v.) which contains hornblende.

tră-chÿ-dô-lêr-ite, *s.* [English *trachy(te)*, and *dolerite*.]

Petrol.: A name given by Abich to a rock resembling a trachyte, but intermediate in composition between trachyte and dolerite.

tră-chÿ-lô-bî-ûm, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Greek *lobos*=a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, akin to Hymenæa (q. v.). [COPAL, ¶ (1).]

tră-chÿ-nê-mă, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *nēma*=yarn.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Trachynemidæ (q. v.).

tră-chÿ-nê-mî-dă, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *trachynem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Trachomedusæ (q. v.).

tră-chÿ-nô-tûs, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *nôtos*=the back.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acronuridæ, with ten species, from the tropical Atlantic, and Indo-Pacific. Body more or less elevated, covered with very small scales; mouth rather small, with short convex snout; opercula entire; no finlets; first dorsal consisting of a few free spines. To this genus belong some of the commonest marine fishes; *Trachynotus ovatus* ranges over the whole tropical zone.

tră-chÿ-ôps, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *ops*=the face.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Vampyri (q. v.), with one species, *Trachyops cirrhosus*, from Pernambuco. Muzzle shorter than in Vampyrus, and with numerous conical warts; nose-leaf well developed.

tră-chÿp-ô-gôn, *s.* [Prefix *trachy-*, and Greek *pôgôn*=a beard.]

Bot.: A synonym of Sorghum (q. v.).

tră-chÿp-têr-l-dă, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trachyp-ter(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes constituting the division Tæniiformes of the order Acanthopterygii. Body ribbon-shaped, with the dorsal extending its whole length, anal absent, caudal fin rudimentary, or not in the longitudinal axis of the fish; ventrals thoracic, either composed of several rays or reduced to a single long filament; coloration generally silvery, with rosy fins.

tră-chÿp-têr-ûs, *s.* [Prefix *trachy-*, and Greek *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: The type-genus of Trachypteridæ (q. v.). Ventrals consisting of several more or less branched rays. Specimens have been taken in the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, round the Mauritius, and in the Eastern Pacific. *Trachypterus arcticus*, the Deal-fish, is often met with in the North Atlantic, and specimens are frequently washed ashore on the northern coasts after the equinoctial gales.

tră-chÿ-sô-mă, *s.* [Pref. *trachy-*, and Gr. *sōma*=body.]

Palæont.: A genus of Macrurous Crustacea, with one species from the London Clay.

tră-chÿte, *s.* [Gr. *trachys*=rough.]

Petrol.: A name originally given by Haüy to a light-colored porous rock, containing glassy felspar (sanidine) crystals, with small amounts of other minerals; a well-known type being that of the Drachenfels, Bonn, Rhine. Subsequently other rocks, having a similar mineral composition, were referred to the original type, but with subordinate names. These were designated by terms which indicated the predominant mineral constituent, hence sanidine-trachyte, oligoclase-trachyte, &c. With the exception of the rocks of a few localities, this word is now used as the name of a group of rocks having certain physical and chemical resemblances in common, but differing considerably in their mineralogical composition. For their mineralogical composition, structure and classification, see Rosenbusch, *Mikroskopische Physiographie d. massigen Gesteine* (Stuttgart, 1877), and other petrological works.

trachyte-porphyr, s.

Petrol.: The same as QUARTZ-FELSITE (q. v.).

trachyte-tuff, s.

Petrol.: A tuff (q. v.), consisting of either fragmentary or loosely-compacted earthy, volcanic materials, having the composition and structure of trachyte (q. v.).

tră-chÿ-têl-lă, *s.* [Greek *trachytês*=roughness. See def.]

Bot.: A genus of Delimeæ. Sepals four to five, petals four to five, stamens indefinite, carpels one or two, baccate, many-seeded. The leaves of *Trachytella actæa* are so rough that they are used in Canton for polishing both wood and metal.

tră-chÿt-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *trachyt(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling trachyte.

"Here and there, a trachytic spur projected from the hills."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 27, 1886.

trăç-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TRACE (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who traces.
2. Course; regular tract or path.
3. A mechanical copy of an original design or drawing, made by following its lines through a transparent medium, such as tracing-paper (q. v.).

tracing-lines, s. pl.

Naut.: Lines in a ship passing through a block or thimble, and used to hoist a thing higher.

tracing-paper, s. A tissue-paper of even body treated with oil, solution of resin or varnish, to render it transparent.

track, *tracke, s. [O. Fr. *trac*=a beaten way or path, a trade or course, from *trac*. Dut. *treck*; Dut. *trek*=a draught, from *trekken*=to draw, to pull, to travel, to march; M. H. Ger. *trecken*=to draw; O. H. Ger. *trechen, trehhan*=to scrape, to shove, to draw; O. Fries. *trekka*=to draw. *Track* and *tract* were formerly confused, but are really quite distinct.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A mark left by something that has passed along.

"Wild were the walks upon those lonely downs,
Track leading into track."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

2. The mark or impression left by the foot, either of a human being or of one of the lower animals; a footprint, a trace.

3. A road, a beaten path.

"Nay, friend, be ruled, and bear thee back:
Behold, down yonder hollow track."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 26.

4. A course followed; a path in general.

"From the Spanish trade in the South-seas running all in one track from north to south."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ix.

5. A course or line generally.

"To quit the beaten track of life, and soar
Far as she finds a yielding element."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

6. The rails on which the locomotives, carriages, &c., of a railway run; the permanent way of a railway.

7. A course laid out for foot-races, bicycle-races, and the like.

"The six-lap grass track on which the above sports were held."—*Field*, Aug. 30, 1887.

- *8. A tract of land.

"As little do we intend to touch on those small tracks of ground, the county of Poole, and the like."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*.

II. Palæont.: A collective term used for a number of markings from the older rocks, probably made by Annelids. They are often grouped under the following heads:

(1) *Burrows of Habitation*: Shafts or burrows made in the sand or mud of a bygone age between tide-marks or in shallow water, and communicating with the surface. Abundant in the Cambrian and Silurian.

(2) *Wandering Burrows*: Long, irregular, tortuous burrows beneath the surface, such as are made by the living *Arenicola piscatorum*. From the Palæozoic Rocks.

(3) *Tracks and trails*: Markings formed by the animal dragging its soft body over the surface of wet sand or mud, between tide-marks or in shallow water.

Authorities are not agreed as to the Annelidan character of all these vermiform fossils. Mr. Hancock advocates the view that many of them were formed by Crustacea, and Principal Dawson suggests that Algæ, and also land-plants, drifting with tides and currents, often make the most remarkable and fantastic trails, which might easily be mistaken for the tracks of Annelids.

¶ *To make tracks*: To go away in haste; to leave, to quit, to depart, to start.

"On joining my friend, we at once made tracks for the camp, ready for what was to follow."—*Field*, Feb. 28, 1887.

track-boat, s. A boat pulled by a towing-line, as on a canal.

"I remember our glad embarkation toward Paisley by canal track-boat."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 131.

track-harness, s.

Saddlery: A very light breast-collar single harness.

track-layer, s.

Rail. Eng.: A carriage provided with apparatus for placing the rails in their proper positions on the track as the machine advances over a portion of the track already laid down.

track-rail, s.

Rail. Eng.: A rail for the tread of the wheel, in contradistinction to a guard-rail, for instance.

track-raiser, s. A lifting-jack for raising rails which have become sprung below the proper level.

track-road, s. A towing-path.

track-scale, s. A scale which weighs a section of railway track with the load thereupon.

track-scout, s. [TRACKSCOUT.]

track-way, s. A tramway (q. v.).

track (1), v. t. [TRACK, s.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To follow, when guided by a trace, or by the footsteps or marks of the feet.

"His tawny muzzle tracked the ground
And his red eye shot fire."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iii. 15.

2. To follow when guided by signs of something which has passed along; to trace.

"It was often found impossible to track the robbers to their retreats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. Naut.: To tow or draw, as a vessel or boat, by means of a rope.

"The bodily training obtained by rowing, tracking, and portaging."—*London Standard*.

***track (2), v. t.** [For *tract*, v. (q. v.)] To protract, to delay.

"By delays the matter was always tracked & put over."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Henry VIII.* (Orig.). No. 13.

track-age (age as ig), s. [Eng. *track* (1), v.; *-age*.] The drawing or towing of a boat, towage.

bôll, bôy; pòut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhîn, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shûn; -tion, -sion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

trăck'-ēr, s. [Eng. *track* (1), v.; -er.] One who tracks or traces; one who pursues or hunts by following the tracks or traces of a person or animal.

"A staff of first-class black trackers were imported from Queensland."—*Leisure Hour*, March, 1885, p. 193.

trăck'-lěss, a. [Eng. *track*, s.; -less.]

1. Having no track; unmarked by footsteps or tracks; untrodden, untraveled.

2. Leaving no trace; that cannot be tracked.

"I see my way, as birds their trackless way."

R. Browning: *Paracelsus*, i.

trăck'-lěss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *trackless*; -ly.] In a trackless manner; without a track.

trăck'-lěss-něss, subst. [Eng. *trackless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trackless or without a track.

trăck'-man, s. [Eng. *track*, s., and *man*.] A man employed to look after the track or permanent way of a railway.

"The trackmen on the railroads constantly find them with broken necks lying along the track."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1887, p. 425.

trăck'-scout, ***trăck'-scoute**, subst. [Dutch *trekschuit*, from *trekken*=to draw, and *schuit*=a boat.] A boat or vessel employed on the canals in Holland, and usually drawn by a horse.

"It would not be amiss if he traveled over England in a stage-coach, and made the tour of Holland in a track-scout."—*Arbuthnot & Pope*; *Martinius Scriblerus*.

trăck'-way, subst. [Eng. *track*, s., and *way*.] A beaten path; an open track or road.

"Their anxious followers commenced to ride the broad trackways."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

trăct (1), ***trackt**, ***tracte**, s. [Lat. *tractus*=a drawing out, the course of a river, a tract or region; prop. pa. par. of *traho*=to draw. *Tract* was often confused both with *trace* and *track*; it is really related to the former only.] [TRAIT.]

*1. A protracting or extending.

"By tract of time to wear out Hannibal's force and power."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 152.

*2. Continued duration; process, length, extent.

"This in tract of time made hym welthy."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lvi.

*3. Continui. y or extension of anything.

"In tract of speech a dubious word is easily known by the coherence with the rest."—*Holder. (Todd)*.

4. Something drawn out or extended; extent, expanse.

"The deep tract of Hell."—*Milton: P. L.*, i. 23.

5. A region or quantity of land or water of an undefined extent.

*6. Course, way.

"The eyes now converted are From his [the sun's] low tract."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 7*.

*7. Course, proceeding.

"The tract of everything Would by a good discourser lose some life."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

*8. Track, trace, footprints.

"The tracts averse, a lying notice gave, And led the searcher backward from the cave."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, viii. 277.

*9. Traits, features, lineaments.

"The discovery of a man's self by the tract of his countenance is a great weakness."—*Bacon*.

¶ (1) *Olfactory tract*:

Anat.: A nerve-like process extending from the front of the anterior perforated spot on the cerebrum. It is lodged in a hollow in the under surface of the frontal lobe, close to the longitudinal fissure, and ends anteriorly in an oval swelling called an olfactory bulb.

(2) *Optic tracts*: [OPTIC TRACTS.]

(3) *Respiratory tract*: [RESPIRATORY-CENTER.]

trăct (2), s. [An abbrev. of *tractate* (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A written discourse or dissertation, usually of short extent; a treatise, and particularly a short treatise on practical religion.

"She must needs write a tract about certain miracles that were or were not—for I'll not answer for either—performed by a saint that for many years back nobody had paid any attention to."—*Lever. Dodd Family Abroad*, let. lxviii.

¶ Frequently used adjectively; as, a *Tract Society*—that is, a society established for the printing and distribution of tracts; a *tract distributor*, &c.

2. *Roman Ritual*: Verses of Scripture said, instead of the Alleluia, after the Gradual, in all masses from Septuagesima to Holy Saturday. Le Brun (*Explic. de la Messe*, i. 205), says that the name meant something sung *tracim*—i. e., without breaks or interruption of other voices, as in responses and antiphons—by the cantor alone. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

¶ For the difference between *tract* and *essay*, see ESSAY, s.

¶ (1) *Oxford Tracts*: [TRACTARIANISM.]

(2) *Religious Tract Society*: A society, founded in England in 1799, for the purpose of publishing and circulating religious tracts and books at home and abroad. It is conducted by a committee composed of an equal proportion of members belonging to the Established Church and to the several denominations of Protestant dissenters, elected at a public meeting of the Society in May in each year. The American Tract Society is an association having the same object in view as the British society, and is formed on essentially the same lines. Like its English predecessor it is unsectarian.

***trăct** (1), v. t. [TRACT (1), s.]

1. To draw out, to protract, to delay.

"He tracted time, and gave them leisure to prepare to encounter his force."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 474.

2. To track, to trace.

"As shepherdes curre, that in darke eveninges shade Hath tracted forth some salvage beastes trade."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 39.

3. To trace out.

"The man who, after Troy was sacked, Saw many towns and men, and could their manners tract."

Ben Jonson: *Horace: Art of Poetry*.

¶ Perhaps in this extract the meaning is "discourse on, tell, describe," in which case it belongs properly to TRACT (2), v.

***trăct** (2), ***tract**, v. i. [TRACT (2), s., or Lat. *tracto*=to handle.] To treat, to discourse.

"They tract of the risings and goings downe of planettes."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xv.

trăct-a-bĭl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *tractable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tractable or docile; docility, tractableness.

"Wilful opinion and tractabilitie makith constance a vertue."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xxi.

trăct'-a-ble, a. [Lat. *tractabilis*, from *tracto*=to handle, frequent. of *traho*=to draw; O. Fr. *tractable*; Fr. *tractable*; Ital. *tractabile*; Sp. *tratable*.]

1. Capable of being easily led, managed, or governed; docile, manageable, governable.

"The vacant seats had generally been filled by persons less tractable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Palpable; such as may be handled.

"The other measures are of continued quantity visible, and for the most part tractable; whereas time is always transient, neither to be seen or felt."—*Holder: On Time*.

¶ For the difference between *tractable* and *docile*, see DOCILE.

trăct'-a-ble-něss, s. [English *tractable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tractable; docility, tractability.

"The tractableness of children."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 86.

trăct'-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *tractab(le)*; -ly.] In a tractable manner; with docility.

Trăc-tăr'-i-an, s. & a. [See extract under A.]

A. *As subst.*: The name originally applied to the leaders of the High Church revival which commenced in 1833, and specially to the authors of *Tracts for the Times*. [TRACTARIANISM.] Afterward applied to their adherents; one who accepted the teaching of the *Oxford Tracts*: a High Churchman.

"The name Tractarian was given to the writers [of the *Oxford Tracts*] by Dr. Christopher Benson, Master of the Temple, who was one of their strongest opponents."—*Dict. Religion* (ed. Benham), p. 1,034.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the High Church revival; High Church; Anglo-Catholic.

Tractarian-movement, s.

Church History: The same as TRACTARIANISM (q. v.).

"With Mr Newman's secession, the Tractarian movement terminated."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, ix. 505.

Trăc-tăr'-i-an-ism, s. [Eng. *tractarian*; -ism.]

Church Hist.: The name given to the Catholic revival in the Church of England which commenced at Oxford in 1833, whence it is sometimes called the Oxford Movement. Two influences prepared the way for Tractarianism, and secured for it a measure of success: (1) the tendency to Rationalism brought about by the study of German theology, (2) the perfunctory way in which a large number of the clergy performed their duties. From the contemplation of these dangers sprang the desire to revive the authority of the Church, and to make her once again national in the widest and deepest sense of the term. The leaders of the movement were two celebrated Fellows of Oriel—John Keble (1792-1886) and John Henry (afterwards Cardinal) Newman (b. 1801), with whom were joined Richard Hurrell Froude (1803-36), Arthur Philip Perceval (d. 1853), Frederick William Faber (1814-63), William Palmer of Magdalen (1811-79), and William Palmer of Worcester (c. 1800-85), Edward Bouverie Pusey (1800-82),

and Isaac Williams (1802-65); and one celebrated Cambridge man, Hugh James Rose (1795-1838). On July 14, 1833, Keble preached an Assize Sermon, entitled the *National Apostasy*, at Oxford, which so moved Newman, that he arranged a meeting of the clergy named above at Rose's rectory at Haddenham. Faber, Pusey, and Williams were not present; but Newman broached the idea of *Tracts for the Times*, which was adopted, and urged that they should be supported and supplemented by higher pulpit teaching. Of the ninety Tracts published in the following eight years, Newman wrote twenty-eight, including the famous Tract XC. (*Remarks on Certain Passages in the XXXIX. Articles*), published in 1841. Pusey contributed tracts on Fasting and Baptism, and H. E. (now Cardinal) Manning wrote No. 3 of the *Catena Patrum* (*Quod semper, Quod ubique. Quod ab omnibus Traditum est*). Tract XC. raised a tremendous storm in Oxford, and was censured by the Heads of Houses; Dr. Bagot, Bishop of Oxford, wrote to Newman, requesting that the series should come to an end, and no more were published. In 1843 Newman resigned the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, and the chaplaincy of Littlemore, and in September, 1845, was received into the Roman Church, as were others of the tract-writers about the same time. With Newman's secession, Tractarianism came to an end, or, more properly speaking, developed into a Catholic section of the Anglican Establishment, with which Pusey and Keble, who remained in the Church of England, were identified. The general teaching of the Tractarians included Apostolic Succession, Baptismal Regeneration, Confession, the Real Presence, the Authority of the Church, and the value of Tradition. The effects of the movement were (1) a revival and strengthening of the High Church section of the Establishment; (2) an increase of learning, piety, and devotedness among the clergy; (3) the establishment of sisterhoods and other religious and charitable institutions; (4) the development of ritual, as symbolic of Catholic doctrine; (5) the revival of Gothic architecture; and (6) a large secession of English clergy and laity to Rome.

trăc'-tâte, subst. [Lat. *tractatus*=a handling, a treatise, a tract, from *tracto*=to handle, frequent. of *traho*=to draw.] A treatise, a tract.

"Having written many tractates in that faculty."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire*.

***trăc'-tă-tion**, s. [Lat. *tractatio*=a handling.] [TRACTATE.] Handling or treatment of a subject; discussion.

"In my tractation of antiquities."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britaine*, ch. ix.

***trăc'-tă-tŏr**, s. [Lat.] [TRACTATE.] A writer of tracts; specifically, a tractarian, one who favors tractarianism.

"Talking of the tractators—so you still like their tone! so do I."—*Kingsley, in Life*, i. 58.

trăc'-tă-trîx, s. [Lat.]

Geom.: The same as TRACTRIX. [TRACTOR.]

trăc'-tile, a. [Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho*=to draw.] Capable of being drawn out or extended in length; ductile.

"The consistencies of bodies are very divers; fragile, tough, flexible, inflexible; tractile, or to be drawn forth in length, intractile."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 839.

trăc'-tîl'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *tractil(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tractile; ductility.

"Silver, whose ductility and tractility are much inferior to those of gold."—*Derham*.

trăc'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho*=to draw.]

1. The act of drawing; the state of being drawn.

"The traction of the annexed muscles."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

2. The act of drawing a body along a plane, usually by the power of men, animals, or steam, as when a carriage is towed upon the surface of water, or a carriage upon a road or railway. The power exerted in order to produce the effect is called the force of traction; the line in which this force acts is called the line of traction; and the angle which this line makes with the plane along which the body is drawn by the force of traction is called the angle of traction.

*3. Attraction; a drawing toward.

4. The adhesive friction of a wheel on the rail, a rope on a pulley, &c. The tractional surface of a driving-wheel is the face of its perimeter.

traction-engine, s. A locomotive engine for drawing heavy loads upon common roads, or over arable land, as in agricultural operations. Some of the earliest locomotive engines, as Murdock's, were designed for this very purpose.

traction-gearing, s. An arrangement for turning a wheel and its shaft by means of friction or adhesion.

trăc'-tion-al, adj. [Eng. *traction*; -al.] Of or pertaining to traction.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

trăct'-îte, *subst.* [English *tract* (2), *s.*; *-ite*.] The same as **TRACTARIAN**, *A.* (q. v.)

***trăc-tî'-tious**, *a.* [Latin *tracto*=to handle.] Treating of; handling.

trăc'-tîve, *a.* [Lat. *tract(us)*, *pa. par.* of *traho*=to draw; Eng. suff. *-ive*.] Serving or employed to draw or drag along; pulling, drawing.

trăc'-tôr, *s.* [Lat. *tractus*, *pa. par.* of *traho*=to draw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which draws, or is used for drawing.

2. *Surg.*: An obstetric forceps.

¶ **Metallic tractors**: [**METALLIC-TRACTORS**.]

trăc-tôr-ă'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *tractor*; *-ation*.] The employment of metallic tractors (q. v.) for the cure of diseases.

trăc'-trîx, **trăc'-tôr-ÿ**, *s.* [Lat. *tractori*, pertaining to drawing; Fr. *tractoire*, *tractrice*, from Lat. *tractus*, *pa. par.* of *traho*=to draw.]

Math.: A curve whose tangent is always equal to a given line. It may be described by a small weight attached to a string, the other end of which is moved along a given straight line or curve. The evolutes of this curve is the common catenary.

trăde, ***tred**, ***trod**, *s. & a.* [Originally a path trodden, from *A. S.* *tredan*=to tread (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

*1. A path, a passage, a way.

"A postern with a blinde wicket there was,
A common *trade* to passe through Priam's house."
Surrey: Virgil's Ænis, ii. 593.

*2. A track, a trace, a trail. (See extract under **TRACT**, *v.* (1), 2.)

*3. Way, course, path.

"The Jewes, among whom alone and no moe, God hitherto semed for to reigne, by reason of their knowledge of the law, and of the autoritee of being in the right *trade* of religion."—*Udall: Luke* xix.

*4. Frequent resort and intercourse; resort.

"Some way of common *trade*."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

*5. A particular course of action or effort; effort in a particular direction.

"Long did I love this lady:

Long my travail, long my *trade* to win her."

Massinger.

*6. Custom; habit; practice of long standing.

"Thy sin's not accidental, but a *trade*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

*7. Business of any kind.

"Have you any further *trade* with us?"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

8. The business which a person has learned, and which he carries on for subsistence or profit; occupation; particularly employment, whether manual or mercantile, as distinguished from the liberal arts or the learned professions and agriculture; a handicraft. Thus we say the *trade* of a butcher or baker, but the *profession* of a lawyer or doctor.

"What *trade* are you of?"

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

9. The act, occupation, or business of exchanging commodities for other commodities or for money; the business of buying and selling; dealing by way of sale or exchange; commerce; traffic. Trade, in the commercial sense of the term, includes all those departments of business which relate to the production and exchange of commodities embodied in some material or corporeal product; and excludes those professions whose services result in the production of incorporeal wealth. It is chiefly used to denote the barter or purchase and sale of goods, wares, and merchandise, either by wholesale or retail. Trade is either domestic or foreign. Domestic trade, also called Home trade, is the exchange or buying and selling of commodities within a country; foreign trade consists in the exportation and importation of commodities to or from foreign countries. Wholesale trade is the dealing by the package or in large quantities; retail, in small parcels. The carrying trade is that of transporting goods from one place to another by sea, &c.

"Here is no *trade* of merchandise vsed, for that the people haue no vse of money."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 327.

10. The amount of business done in any particular place or country, or in any particular branch.

11. Persons engaged in a particular occupation or business; as, Publishers and booksellers speak of the customs of the *trade*.

*12. A trade-wind (q. v.).

*13. Instruments of any occupation.

"The shepherd bears

His house and household goods, his *trade* of war,

His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 535.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or characteristic of trade, or of a particular trade.

¶ The leading idea in *trade* is that of carrying on business for purposes of gain. The *trade* may be altogether domestic, and betwixt neighbors; the *traffic* is that which goes forward betwixt persons at a distance; in this manner there may be a great *traffic* betwixt two towns or cities, as betwixt Chicago and other distant commercial centers. Hence, though these terms are often used interchangeably, *traffic* has a more extended meaning than *trade*.

1. **Balance of Trade**: [**BALANCE**, *B. 6.*]

2. **Board of Trade**:

(1) *In the United States*: A body of men selected from among the business men of a city, and appointed to represent and act for the whole business community in advancing and protecting their interests.

(2) *In England*: A permanent committee of the Privy Council, presided over by a member of the Cabinet, and divided into seven departments, each having its separate staff: (1) The Harbor Department, which exercises a supervision over light-houses, pilotage, foreshores, wrecks, quarantine, &c. Included in this department are the standard weights and measures offices. (2) The Marine Department, to which is intrusted the supervision of the registration, condition, and discipline of merchant ships; the superintendence of mercantile marine offices, and the prevention of crimping; the carrying out of the regulations with regard to the engagement of men and apprentices; the examination of officers; the investigation into cases of gross misconduct and wrecks, and generally the carrying out of the business imposed on the Board by the various Shipping Acts. (3) The Railway Department, which has the supervision of railways and railway companies, and which must be supplied with notices of application for railway acts, and with plans, before the relative bill can be brought before Parliament. Before a line is opened for traffic it must be inspected and approved by an inspector of this department, and the consent of the Board obtained; and notice of the occurrence of any accident must be sent to the department, when, if necessary, an inquiry is held into the cause of the accident. This department has also to keep a register of joint-stock companies, of the accounts of insurance companies, and to prepare provisional orders relating to gas, water, tramways, and electric lighting. It also deals with patents, designs, and trade-marks, copyright, art unions, industrial exhibitions, and the Explosive Acts (1875). (4) The Financial Department, which has to keep the accounts of the Board, controlling its receipts and expenditure. This department has also to deal with Greenwich pensions, seamen's savings banks, the proper disposal of the effects of seamen dying abroad, wreck and salvage accounts, and the accounts of estates in bankruptcy. (5) The Commercial Department, whose duty it is to advise the Treasury and the Colonial and Foreign Offices on matters relating to tariffs and burdens of trade, to superintend the carrying out of the Acts relating to bankruptcy, and bills of sale; and to prepare the official volumes of statistics periodically issued, and also special statistical returns for the information of Parliament, chambers of commerce, and private individuals. (6) The Fisheries Department, to which is intrusted the carrying out of the various Acts relating to salt and freshwater fisheries, and the pollution of rivers. (7) The Establishment Department, which deals with establishment questions, copying, postage, &c., and has the care of the library of the Board.

3. **Fair Trade**: An expression used by certain persons, who, professing to be free traders, would still tax goods imported from any country which refuses to accept the principles of free trade. Free traders consider this view as protectionist. They hold that if they can import goods cheaper from a protectionist country than elsewhere, they should be free to reap that advantage even if they cannot export their own goods to that country free of duty.

4. **Free Trade**: [**FREE-TRADE**.]

trade-allowance, *subst.* A discount allowed to dealers in or retailers of articles to be sold again.

trade-dollar, *s.* A silver dollar containing 378 troy grains of silver and 42 troy grains of alloy. Dollars of this description, issued under act of Congress of February 12, 1873, were legal tender to amount of \$5. Those issued under act of July 22, 1876, possessed no legal tender power. The trade dollars were intended for *trade* with countries doing business on a silver basis; hence the name.

trade-mark, *s.* An arbitrary symbol affixed by a manufacturer or merchant to particular goods or classes of goods. In all civilized communities trade-marks are protected by law, and nearly all nations have treaties or conventions securing reciprocity of protection. No proceedings can be taken to prevent the infringement of a trade-mark, unless such trade-mark has been registered in accordance with the provisions of law. In this country application to register a trade-mark or label is

made at the Patent office, Washington. The fee is \$25 for a trade-mark, and \$5 for a label. The use of a label when not registered becomes the right of the person who first used it and made it of value. [**WATERMARK**.]

trade-name, *s.* The particular name by which an article or firm is known to the trade.

trade-price, *s.* The price charged to dealers in articles to be sold again.

trade-sale, *s.* A sale or auction of goods suited to a particular class of dealers.

trade-wind, *s.*

Meteor. (pl.): Certain ocean winds which, blowing constantly in one direction or very nearly so, can be calculated on beforehand by the mariner, and are therefore beneficial to trade. They exist on all open oceans to a distance of about 30° north and south of the equator, blowing from about the north-east in the northern, and from the southeast in the southern hemisphere. Where they meet they neutralize each other, creating a region of calm north, and the same distance south of the equator. Atmospheric air expands by heat, and, expanding, naturally ascends, its place being supplied by a rush of colder and consequently of denser air beneath. The process is continually in progress, to a great extent, everywhere throughout the tropics, but especially above the land. If the globe consisted solely of land, or solely of water, and had no rotation, the cold currents would travel directly from the north and south poles to the equator; but the rotation of the earth deflects them from their course. The atmosphere lags behind the moving planet, especially at the equator, where the rotation is about a thousand miles an hour. Neither the direction nor the area of the trade winds remains fixed. Since they supply the place of rarefied air, which is ascending, they must follow the movement of the sun, blowing to the point of greatest rarefaction, as a cold current coming through a keyhole goes to the fire. Hence, the area of the trade-winds extends from two to four degrees farther north than usual when the sun is at the Tropic of Cancer, and the same number of degrees farther south than usual when he is at the Tropic of Capricorn. In the former case the southeast trade-wind declines further from the east from its northern limit, sometimes passing the equator, while the northeast trade-wind approaches an easterly direction more than at other times. The region of calms also changes its position. As the difference of pressure is not great, the trade-wind is generally moderate in strength, especially in the opposite hemisphere from that in which the sun is at the time. The trade-winds were not known till Columbus' first voyage. They are most marked on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where they occur between 9° and 30° north, and between 4° and 22° south, in the former, and between 9° and 26° north, and between 4° and 23° south in the latter ocean, but become modified in the vicinity of land, so as to lose their distinctive character. In the Indian Ocean, and in southeastern Asia they become altered into monsoons. [**MONSOON**.]

trades-people, *s. pl.* People engaged in various trades.

trades-union, **trade-union**, *s.*

Hist.: An organized body of workmen in any trade, manufacture, or industrial occupation associated together for the promotion of their common interests. Specific aims may vary in different unions, but generally speaking the aims of these organizations are the provision and distribution of funds, and by other means to regulate the conditions of labor in the trades included in the society, and the relation of its members with them; to promote the general and material welfare of its members; to assist them when out of work and in distressed circumstances; to support them in case of sickness, accident, superannuation, and loss of tools by fire; to provide for their burial and the burial of their wives; and to aid other trade societies having for their objects, or one of them, the promotion of the interests of workmen. In this country trades-unions are numerous, scarcely any form of labor being without organized association for mutual aid and protection. Of late years there have been almost constant conflicts between organized labor and capital, all over the world, and in this country the struggle has been particularly severe. One of the most far-reaching strikes of modern times was precipitated by the order of the president of the American Railway Union, calling out railway employes in support of the strike of the employes of the Pullman Car Co., at Chicago, June, 1893. For a period of three or four weeks the entire railway system of the United States was deranged, and the disturbance was quelled only by the interference of the General Government. These unfortunate occurrences created a popular sentiment unfavorable to the strikers, in which, however unjustly, trade-unions generally were included.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shàn. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Previous to 1824, combinations of workmen were illegal in England, as they still are in most European continental countries. The Trade Union Act (1871) provided for the registration of trade societies, and accorded a certain measure of protection for their funds; but as this Act was accompanied and practically nullified by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, an agitation took place which resulted in the passing of Mr. Mundella's Trade Union Act Amendment Act, in 1876. By this act every legal grievance of which the unions complained was redressed, and now nearly every trade society in the kingdom is duly registered, and stands in much the same position as any other trade corporation. In the early days of trades-unions, one of their most important functions was that of organizing strikes; but of late years there has been a reluctance to resort to such extreme measures. In 1860 a Board of Arbitration was established at the request of the lace-workers in Nottingham, and since then similar boards have been formed by the trades in Staffordshire, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, Bradford, Sheffield, and other places. In pursuance of the same policy, the Trades Union Congress, in 1874, passed a resolution to the effect that "in all trades where disputes occur, and where it is possible to prevent strikes by starting coöperative establishments, all trade societies and trades councils be recommended to render such assistance as lies in their power, and thus, as far as possible, prevent strikes and lock-outs in the future."

trades-unionism, s. The practices or principles of the members of trades-unions.

trades-unionist, s. A member of a trades-union; one who favors the system of trades-unions.

"It is gratifying to observe that the *trades-unionists* are under no delusions as to possible remedies for the existing depression."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trades-woman, s. A woman engaged or skilled in trade.

***trāde, pret. of v.** [TREAD, v.]

trāde, v. i. & t. [TRADE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To barter or to buy and sell, as a business; to deal in the exchange, purchase or sale of goods, wares, merchandise, or the like; to carry on trade or commerce as a business; to traffic.

"The circulating capital with which he *trades*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. To barter, buy, or sell in a single instance; to make an exchange.

"In the mean time those who remained in the canoes *traded* with our people very fairly."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. To engage in affairs generally; to deal in any way; to have to do.

"To *trade* and traffic with Macbeth
In riddles and affairs of death."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

B. Transitive:

1. To sell or exchange in barter or commerce; to barter.

"They *traded* the persons of men and vessels of brass in thy market."—*Ezekiel* xxvii. 13.

*2. To frequent for purposes of trade.

"The English merchants *trading* those countreys."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 453.

*3. To educate; to bring up; to train.

"Every one of these colleges have in like maner their professors or readers of the toongs and seuerall sciences, as they call them, which dailie *trade* vp the youth there abiding priuatlie in their halles."—*Holinshead: Descrip. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*4. To pass; to spend.

"Of this thyng we all beare witnesse, whom here yese see standinge, whiche haue *traded* our lines familiarly with him."—*Udall: Acts* ii.

***trād'-ēd, adj.** [TRADE, v.] Practiced, versed, skilled, experienced.

"My will enkindled by mine eyes and ears,
Two *traded* pilots 'twixt the dangerous shores
Of will and judgment."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

trāde'-fūl, a. [Eng. *trade*, s.; -ful(l).] Full of trade or business; engaged in trade; busy in traffic; commercial.

"Through the naked street,
Once haunt of *traded* merchants, springs the grass."
Warton: Pleasures of Melancholy.

trāde'-lēss, adj. [Eng. *trade*, s.; -less.] Destitute of trade; not busy in trade.

"O'er generous glebe, o'er golden mines
Her beggared, famished, *tradeless* native roves."
Young: The Merchant, strain 5.

trād'-ēr, s. [Eng. *trade*, v.; -er.]

1. One who is engaged in trade or commerce; a merchant, a tradesman.

"All the rich *traders* in the world may decay and break; but the poor man can never fail, except God himself turn bankrupt."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

2. A vessel employed regularly in any particular trade, whether foreign or coasting; as, an East Indian *trader*.

trād'-ēs-cān'-tī-ā (or tī as shī), s. [Named after the elder John Tradescant, apparently a Dutchman, appointed gardener to Charles I. in 1620. The younger Tradescant, son of the former, was also a botanist.]

Botany: Spiderwort; an extensive genus of Comelynacæ, from America and India. Sepals three, petals three, filaments covered with jointed hairs, capsule three-celled. About thirty species are cultivated in flower-gardens. *Tradescantia virginica* is the Common Spiderwort. It is an erect lily-like plant, about a foot high, with lanceolate, elongated smooth leaves, and a crowded umbel of sessile and pubescent blue flowers. In Virginia it grows in shady woods. It has been given for snake-bite, but is apparently only an emollient. *T. malabarica*, boiled in oil, is taken for itch and leprosy. In Brazil the rhizomes of *T. diuretica* are given in dysuria, strangury, &c. Plants of this genus have served as material for important observations on the physiology of plants, Mr. Robert Brown having observed the rotation of the cell-contents in the hairs of the stamens, though they have since been discovered in many other plants. The stems, petioles, &c., also afford beautifully visible spiral, annular, and reticulated vessels.

†trādeš'-fōlk (l silent), s. pl. [English *trade*, s., and *folk*.] People engaged in trade; trades-people.

"By his advice victuallers and *tradesfolk* would soon get all the money of the kingdom into their hands."—*Swift*.

trādeš'-man, s. [Eng. *trade*, s., and *man*.]

1. One engaged in trade; a trader, a shopkeeper.

"A soldier may be anything, if brave,
So may a *tradesman*, if not quite a knave."
Couper: Hope, 210.

2. One who has a trade or handicraft; a mechanic. (*Scotch & Amer.*)

trā-dille', s. [See def.] The same as TREDILLE (q. v.).

"How far it [ombre] agreed with, and in what points it would be found to differ from *tradille*."—*Lamb: Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*.

trād'-īng, pr. par. & a. [TRADE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Engaged in trade; carrying on trade or commerce; as, a *trading* company.

2. Applied in a disparaging sense to a person whose public actions are regulated by his interests rather than by his principles; bearing the character of an adventurer; venal.

***trading-flood, s.** A trade-wind (q. v.).

"They on the *trading-flood*
Ply, stemming nightly toward the Pole."
Milton: P. L., ii. 640.

trā-dī'-tion, *tra-di-ci-oun, s. [Lat. *traditio*=a surrender, a delivery, a tradition, from *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado*=to deliver, to hand over; Fr. *tradition*; Sp. *tradición*; Ital. *tradizione*. *Tradition* and *treason* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of handing over or delivering something in a formal or legal manner; delivery.

"A deed takes effect only from this *tradition* or delivery."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. The handing down of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, customs, or the like, from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity; the transmission of any opinions, practices, customs, &c., from forefathers to descendants, by oral communication, without written memorial.

3. That which is handed down from father to son, or from ancestor to posterity by oral communication without written memorial; knowledge or belief transmitted from forefathers to descendants without the aid of written memorials.

II. Scripture and Church History:

1. A doctrine of divine authority, orally delivered. (See 1 Cor. xi. 2; 2 Thess. ii. 15; R. V.)

2. The oral law, said to have been given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai; in reality based on Rabbinical interpretations of the Mosaic Law.

"Making the Word of God of none effect through your *tradition*."—*Mark* vii. 9.

3. A term used in Article xxxiv. of the Anglican Church to denote customs, rights, forms, and ceremonies which have been transmitted by oral communication. Among these are the custom of bowing in the Creed at the name of Jesus, the postures customary in various church offices, and many other matters of long usage, which, though unwritten, are held to be obligatory as standing customs of the Church.

4. In the Roman Church tradition is used in the same sense as II. 1. The Council of Trent (Sess. iv., *de Canonicis Scripturis*) teaches that the truth of Christ is contained partly in the sacred writings (thereafter enumerated), and partly in unwritten tradition received by the Apostles from Christ or from the Holy Ghost, and intrusted by them to the Church, and that Scripture and Apostolic tradition are alike to be revered.

5. **Mohammedanism:** A recital containing a sentence or declaration of Mohammed regarding some religious question, either moral, ceremonial, or theological.

"To prevent the manufacture of spurious *traditions*, a number of strict rules were laid down."—*Contemp. Review*, June, 1877, p. 55.

¶ **Tradition of the Creed:**

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The instruction formerly given on certain days to the catechumens upon the Creed at mass. The time and place varied in different Churches. In the Mozarabic Missal it still retains its place before the Epistle on Palm Sunday. At Rome it took place on the Wednesday in Mid-Lent.

Tradition-Sunday, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: Palm Sunday, from the fact that on that day the Creed was in many places formerly taught to candidates for baptism on Holy Saturday.

***trā-dī'-tion, v. t.** [TRADITION, s.] To transmit or hand down by way of tradition.

"This I may call a charitable curiosity, if true what is *traditioned*; that about the reign of King Henry the seventh, the owner thereof built it in a dear year, on purpose to employ the more poor people thereupon."—*Fuller, Worthies; Somersetshire*.

trā-dī'-tion-āl, a. [Eng. *tradition*; -al.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or handed down by tradition; derived from tradition; communicated or transmitted from ancestors to posterity by oral communication only, without written memorial; founded on reports not having the authenticity or value of historical evidence.

"The *traditional* commentary upon this ballad."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. (Note.)

2. Based or founded on tradition; containing or consisting of traditions.

"We shall see its importance when we deal with the *traditional* legends of drought and darkness."—*Coæ: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 110.

*3. Observant of tradition; attached to old customs. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.)

trā-dī'-tion-āl-īsm, s. [Eng. *traditional*; -ism.] [TRADITION.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Adherence to tradition.

"Has given special strength to what was previously the weakest side of the Romanist position, its *traditionalism*."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

II. Philos. (in this sense from Mod. Latin *traditionalismus*): A system, founded by De Bonald (1754-1840), a French statesman and philosopher, which for some time had numerous adherents in France and Belgium. So far as the human mind is concerned traditionalism reduces intellectual cognition to belief in truth communicated by revelation from God, and received by traditional instruction through the medium of language, which was originally itself a supernatural gift. According to Ueberweg (*Hist. Philos.*, Eng. ed., ii. 339) "the whole philosophy of Bonald is controlled by the triadic formula—cause, means, effect. In cosmology the cause is God; the means is motion; the effect is corporeal existence. In politics these three terms become power, minister, subject; in the family, father, mother, child. De Bonald applied these formulas to theology, and deduced from them the necessity of a Mediator. Hence, the following proposition: God is to the God-man what the God-man is to man." Traditionalism was condemned by the Congregation of the Index in 1855, and by the Vatican Council (1870) in the Constitution *Dei Filius*.

trā-dī'-tion-āl-ist, s. [Eng. *traditional*; -ist.] One who holds to tradition or traditionalism.

trā-dī'-tion-āl-ist'-ic, a. [Eng. *traditionalist*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to traditionalism (q. v.).

"De Bonald was the chief of the so-called *traditionalist* school."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 339.

***trā-dī'-tion-āl'-ī-tī, s.** [Eng. *traditional*; -ity.] That which is handed down by tradition; tradition.

"Many a man doing loud work in the world stands only on some thin *traditionality*, conventionality."—*Carlyle*.

trā-dī'-tion-āl-ī, adv. [Eng. *traditional*; -ly.]

1. In a traditional manner; by oral transmission from father to son, or from age to age.

"In fragments and pieces *traditionally* preserved in subsequent authors."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 135.

2. According to tradition.

"*Traditionally* related by Strabo."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ev = ā. qu = kw.

trā-dī'-tion-ar-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *traditionarily*; -ly.] In a traditional manner; by tradition, traditionally.

trā-dī'-tion-a-rŷ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *tradition*, *s.*; -ary.]

A. As adj.: The same as **TRADITIONAL** (q. v.).

"That contempt for *traditionary* custom . . . which had gone far to bring about the ruin of the Roman empire."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. iii.

B. As subst.: Among the Jews, one who acknowledges the authority of traditions and explains the Scriptures by them.

trā-dī'-tion-ēr, **trā-dī'-tion-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *tradition*, *s.*; -er.] One who adheres to or acknowledges tradition.

"To ascertain who the Masorites or *traditionists* were."—*Pilkington: Rem. on Scripture*, p. 15.

***trād'-i-tive**, *a.* [Fr. *traditif*, from Lat. *traditus*, *pa. par.* of *trado*=to hand down.] Of or pertaining to tradition; based on tradition; traditional.

"A constant catholic *traditive* interpretation of scripture."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 9.

trād'-i-tor (*pl.* **trād'-i-tōr-ēs**), *s.* [Lat.=one who surrenders.] One who gives up or surrenders; a traitor, a surrenderer. Specif., in church history, a term of infamy applied to those Christians who, in the early ages of the church during the persecutions, handed over the copies of the Scriptures or the goods of the church to their persecutors to save their lives.

"There were in the church itself *traditors*, content to deliver up the books of God by composition, to the end their own lives might be spared."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 62.

trā-dūce', *v. t.* [Lat. *traduco*=to lead across, to derive, to convict, to prove guilty, from *trans*=across, and *duco*=to lead; Fr. *traduire*; Sp. *traducir*; Ital. *tradurre*.]

*1 To translate from one language into another.

"Often times the auctours and writers are dispraised, not of them that can *traduce* and compose works, but of them that cannot vnderstande them."—*Golden Boke*. (Prol.)

*2 To continue by deriving one from another; to propagate or reproduce, as animals; to distribute by propagation.

"From these only the race of perfect animals were propagated and *traduced* over the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

*3 To transmit; to hand on.

"It is not in the power of parents to *traduce* holiness to their children."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *The Angel and Zacharie*.

*4 To draw aside from duty; to seduce.

"I can never forget the weakness of the *traduced* soldiers."—*Beaumont & Fletcher*.

*5 To represent, to exhibit, to display; to make an example of.

"For means of employment that which is most *traduced* to contempt."—*Bacon: Advance of Learning*, bk. i.

6. To represent as blamable; to slander, to defame, to calumniate, to vilify; to misrepresent willfully.

"I am *traduced* by tongues, which neither know My faculties, nor person."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

†trā-dūce'-mēnt, *s.* [Eng. *traduce*; -ment.] The act of traducing; misrepresentation; ill-founded censure; defamation, calumny, slander, obloquy.

"'Twere a concealment Worse than a theft, no less than a *traducement*, To hide your doings." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

***trā-dūc'-ent**, *a.* [Latin *traducens*, *pr. par.* of *traduco*.] [TRADUCE.] Slandering, slanderous, calumniating.

trā-dūc'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *traduc(e)*; -er.]

*1. One who derives or deduces.

*2. One who traduces, slanders, or calumniates; a slanderer.

"He found both spears and arrows in the mouths of his *traducers*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*.

†3. A seducer.

"The *traducer* is taken back in the good graces of religion when he is found to have made the mistake of legally marrying the girl whom he thought he had only seduced."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 3, 1887, p. 742.

†trā-dū'-cian, *s.* [TRADUCIANIST.]

trā-dū'-cian-ism, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *traducianismus*, from *tradux* (*genit. traducis*)=a vine-branch, a layer.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine that the human soul, as well as the body, is produced by natural generation. St. Augustine seems to have inclined to this belief, without committing himself to it or, on the other hand, pronouncing in favor of the opinion

that the soul was immediately created by God and infused into the embryo when sufficiently organized.

"These theses seem to involve . . . the doctrine of *Traducianism* to which Augustine was in fact inclined on account of his doctrine of original sin."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 344.

trā-dū'-cian-ist, **trā-dū'-cian**, *s.* [Eng. *traducian(ism)*; -ist.]

Church Hist.: One who held that souls were transmitted by parents to their children, and that the stain of original sin was transmitted at the same time.

"The orthodox party were called *Traducianists* by the Pelagians, in connection with the doctrine of the transmission of original sin."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 419.

***trā-dūc'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *traduc(e)*; -able.]

1. Capable of being derived, transmitted, or propagated.

"Not orally *traducible* to so great a distance of ages."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

2. Capable of being traduced.

trā-dūc'-ing, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRADUCE.]

trā-dūc'-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *traducing*; -ly.] In a traducing or slanderous manner; slanderously, calumniously.

***trād'-uct**, *s.* [Lat. *traductum*, *neut. sing.* of *traduco*=to translate.] [TRADUCE.] A translation.

"The *traduct* may exceed the original."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 46.

***trā-dūct'**, *v. t.* [TRADUCT, *s.*] To derive, to deduce, to transmit, to propagate.

"For how this newly-created soul is infused by God, no man knows; nor how, if it be *traducted* from the parents, both their souls contribute to the making up a new one."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

trā-dūc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *traductio*, from *traduc-tus*, *pa. par.* of *traduco*.] [TRADUCE.]

*1. Translation from one language to another.

"I confesse to deserue no merites for my *traduction* or any fame."—*Golden Boke*. (Prol.)

*2. Tradition; transmission from one to another.

"Touching traditional communication and *traduction* of truths connatural and engraven, I do not doubt but many of them have had the help of that derivation."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

*3. Derivation from one of the same kind; propagation, reproduction.

"If by *traduction* came thy mind,
Our wonder is the less to find,
A soul so charming from a stock so good."
Dryden: To the Mem. of Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 23.

4. The act of giving origin to a soul by procreation. (Opposed to *infusion*.) [TRADUCIANISM.]

"There may be perhaps who will say, that the soul, together with life, sense, &c., are propagated by *traduction* from parents to children."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

*5. Transition.

"The reports and fugues have an agreement with the figures in rhetoric of repetition and *traduction*."—*Bacon. (Todd)*.

*6. Conveyance, transportation; the act of transporting or transferring.

"Since America is divided on every side by considerable seas, and no passage known by land, the *traduction* of brutes could only be by shipping."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

***trā-dūc'-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *traduct*; -ive.] Capable of being deduced; derivable.

"Taking in any author of his *traductive* power."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 5.

†trā-fal'-gar, *s.* [After Cape Trafalgar.]

Print.: A large size of type used for hand-hills or post-bills. (Eng.)

trāf'-fic, ***trāf'-flick**, ***traf'-ficke**, ***traf'-fike**, *subst.* [Fr. *trafique*, a word of doubtful etymology. Diez compares O. Port. *trasfegar*=to decant, which he derives from Lat. *tra-* (for *trans*)=across, and a supposed Low Lat. *vico*=to exchange, from Lat. *vicis*=change; Ital. *traffico*, *traffico*; Sp. *traffico*, *traffago*=traffic, careful management; Port. *traffico*, *traffago*.]

*1. Business; a matter of business; a transaction; subject.

"The fearful passage of their death-mark'd love . . . Is now the two hours' *traffic* of our stage."
Shakesp.; Romeo and Juliet. (Prol.)

2. An interchange of goods, wares, merchandise, or property of any kind between countries, communities, or individuals; trade, commerce.

"Truth is not local, God alike pervades
And fills the world of *traffic* and the shades."
Couper: Retirement, 120.

3. Dealings, intercourse.

4. Goods or persons passing or being conveyed to and fro along a railway, canal, steamboat route, or the like, viewed collectively.

"The increasing *traffic* on the road . . . showed that they were approaching the royal dwelling."—*Lady R. Butler: The Prophecy*, ch. iii.

*5. Commodities; articles of trade; commodities for market.

"Yon'll see a draggled damsel here and there
From Billingsgate her fishy *traffick* bear."

Gay: Trivia, ii. 10.

¶ For the difference between *traffic* and *trade*, see **TRADE**.

traffic-manager, *s.* The manager of the traffic on a railway, canal, or the like.

traffic-return, *s.* A periodical statement of the receipts for goods and passengers on a railway-line, canal, tramway, or the like.

"English railways closed generally $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ lower, the weekly *traffic-returns* being disappointing."—*London Evening Standard*.

traffic-taker, *s.* A computer of the returns of traffic on a particular railway line, canal, tramway, or the like.

trāf'-fic, ***trāf'-flick**, ***traf'-ficke**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *traffiquer*; cf. Ital. *trafficare*, *trafficare*; Sp. *traficare*, *trafagar*; Port. *traficar*, *traffiquear*.] [TRAFFIC, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To trade; to pass goods and commodities from one to another for an equivalent in goods or money; to carry on trade or commerce; to buy and sell goods; to deal.

"As soon as he came on board he gave leave to his subjects to *traffick* with us."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1687).

2. To have business; to deal; to have to do. [TRADE.]

B. Transitive:

1. To exchange in traffic; to trade, to barter.

"We shall at the best but *traffick* toys and banbles."—*Dr. H. More*.

*2. To bargain, to negotiate, to arrange.

"He *trafficked* the return of King James."—*Drummond*.

***trāf'-fic-a-ble**, ***traf'-fique-a-ble**, *a.* [English *traffic*, *v.*; -able.] Capable of being disposed of in traffic; marketable.

"Money . . . is, in some cases, a *traffiqueable* commodity."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. I., case 1.

trāf'-flick-ēr, ***traf'-iq-uer**, *s.* [Eng. *traffic*, *v.*; -er.] One who traffics, trades, or deals; one who carries on trade or commerce; a trader. (Often used in a derogatory sense.)

"Lest these to some fell *trafficker* in slaves
We sold." *Glover: Athenaid*, bk. xiii.

trāf'-fic-less, *adj.* [English *traffic*, *s.*; -less.] Destitute of traffic or trade.

trāg'-a-cānth, *subst.* [Lat. *tragacanthum*, from *tragacantha*; Gr. *tragacantha*=*Astragalus creticus*; *tragos*=a goat, and *akantha*=a thorn. (See *def.*)]

1. *Bot., &c.*: A kind of gum obtained from various species of *Astragalus*. Formerly *Astragalus tragacantha* was considered the chief; but it is now known that this species yields only a gummy juice employed in confectionery. Most of the real *tragacanth* comes from *Astragalus verus*, a bush about two or three feet high, with pinnate leaves having six, seven or eight pairs of pointed leaflets. The midrib of the leaves terminates in a sharp, yellowish point; the flowers, which are yellow, are in axillary clusters, with cottony bracts. It is a native of northern Persia, Armenia, and Asia Minor. The gum exudes during summer in tortuous streams, which are allowed to dry on the plant. Other species that furnish it are *A. creticus* and *A. aristatus*, from Greece, the Alps, and the Pyrenees, &c., *A. gummifer*, from Mount Lebanon and Kurdistan, and *A. strobiliferus*, from the latter locality. Senegal *tragacanth* is obtained from *Sterculia tragacantha*, called also *S. pubescens*. It is a tree about thirty feet high, with deciduous leaves and reddish-brown flowers. It is a native of Sierra Leone and the regions adjacent. Hog *tragacanth* is the produce of *Prunus amygdalus*, and is imported into Bombay from Persia.

2. *Chem., Arts, &c.*: When the true *Tragacanth* (that from the genus *Astragalus*) reaches Europe or America, it presents the appearance of dull-white, semi-transparent flakes, waved concentrically. It is tasteless and inodorous, sparingly soluble in water, and is difficult to powder unless raised to a temperature of 120°. It contains two distinct gums, gum arabic and hassorin. It is used in the arts as a glue. Formerly it was much employed in Britain to stiffen calico, and in France to stiffen and glaze silk. Shoemakers use the inferior kinds to glaze the margins of the soles of boots and shoes. It was formerly called *Gum-dragon* (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhũn; -tion, -gion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

3. *Pharm., &c.*: Tragacanth is used as an emollient and demulcent to suspend heavy powders, the water containing it being more viscous than if gum arabic were employed. There is a compound tragacanth-powder which may be given in irritation of the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs, pulmonary affections with tickling cough, &c. A thick layer of tragacanth placed over burns is useful in excluding the air.

trăg-a-căn'-thîne, *s.* [Eng. *tragacanth*; -ine.] A generic name sometimes applied to gums resembling Tragacanth (q. v.). (*Brande.*)

***trăg'-al-îsm**, *s.* [Gr. *tragos*=a he-goat.] Goatishness from high feeding; salaciousness, sensuality.

tră-gê-dî-ăn, *s.* [French *tragédien*, from Latin *tragædus*; Gr. *tragōdos*=lit., a goat-singer; hence a tragic poet and singer: *tragos*=a he-goat, and *ōdos*, for *aoidos*=a singer; *ōdē*=a song, an ode (q. v.).]

1. A writer of tragedy.

"The first tragedians found that serious style Too grave for their uncultivated age."

Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. An actor of tragedy; a tragic actor. (Sometimes applied to an actor generally.)

"Tut, I can counterfeit the deep tragedian;

Speak, and look back, and pry on every side."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

tră-gê-dî-ënne, *subst.* [Fr.] A female actor of tragedy; a tragic actress.

***tră-gê-dî-ous**, ***tră-ge-dy-ous**, *a.* [English *tragedy*; -ous.] Tragic, tragical.

"The *tragedious* troubles of the most chaste and innocent Joseph."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon., vol. i.*

trăg'-ê-dÿ, ***trag-e-die**, ***trag-e-dye**, *s.* [Fr. *tragédie*, from Lat. *tragædia*; Gr. *tragōdia*=lit., the song of the goat, from *tragos*=a he-goat, and *ōdē*, a song, an ode. Why called the song of the goat is uncertain, "whether because a goat was the prize for the best performance of that song in which the germs of the future tragedy lay, or because the first actors were dressed, like satyrs, in goatskins, is a question which has stirred abundant discussion, and will remain unsettled to the end." (*Trench: Study of Words*, lect. v.) "A third theory (yet more probable) is that a goat was sacrificed at the singing of the song; a goat, as being the spoiler of vines, was a fitting sacrifice at the feast of Dionysus. In any case the etymology is certain." (*Skeat.*) Sp. & Ital. *tragedia*.]

1. A dramatic poem representing an important event, or a series of events, in the life of some person or persons, in which the diction is elevated, and which has generally a tragic or fatal catastrophe; that species of drama which represents a tragical situation or a tragical character. Tragedy originated among the Greeks in the worship of Dionysus. Thespis first introduced dialogue in the choral odes, and made one entire story occupy the pauses in the chorus. His first representation was in B. C. 535. He was succeeded by Phrynichus and Choerilus, and is said to have written 150 pieces, none of which has come down to us. Æschylus (B. C. 525-456), added a second actor, diminished the parts of the chorus, and made the dialogue the principal part of the action. He also introduced scenery, and masks for the actors, and is also said to have introduced the custom of contending with trilogies, or three plays at a time. In his later years he added a third actor. Sophocles (B. C. 495-405), further improved the scenery and costume. In the hands of Euripides (B. C. 480-405) tragedy deteriorated in dignity; one of his peculiarities was the prologue, or introductory monologue, in which some god or hero opens the play, telling who he is, what has already happened, and what is the present state of affairs. He also invented tragic-comedy. The first Roman tragic poet was Livius Andronicus, a Greek by birth, who began to exhibit in B. C. 240. He was succeeded by Nævius (died B. C. 204), and Ennius (B. C. 239-169). The only complete Roman tragedies that have come down to us are the ten attributed to Seneca (A. D. 2-65.) The first English tragedy is *Gorboduc*, or *Ferrex and Porrex*, acted in 1562. [DRAMA.]

2. Tragedy personified, or the Muse of Tragedy.

"Sometimes let gorgeous Tragedy

In sceptred pall come sweeping by."

Milton: Il Penseroso, 97.

3. A fatal and lamentable event; any event in which human lives are lost by human violence, more particularly by unauthorized violence.

"I look upon this now done in England as another act of the same *tragedy* which was lately begun in Scotland."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

trăg-êl-a-phî-næ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *tragelaph(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: Bovine Antelopes; a sub-family of Bovidae, with three genera: *Oreas*, *Tragelaphus*, and *Por-tax*.

trăg-êl'-a-phûs, *s.* [Gr. *tragelaphos*=the goat-stag, a fabulous animal mentioned by Aristophanes and Plato.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of *Tragelaphinæ* (q. v.), with eight species, ranging over Africa, from the tropics southward. The head is peculiarly elongated and narrow; the horns, which are smaller in the female than in the male, are turned abruptly backward at their tips, after having been directed forward and upward in a lyrate manner.

***traget**, ***trajet**, ***treget**, *s.* [O. Fr. *traject*.] [TRAJECT, *s.*] A juggling trick; an imposture. (*Rom. of the Rose.*)

***tragetour**, ***tregetour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trajectaire*=a juggler; one who leaps through hoops.] [TRAJECT, *s.*] A juggler, an impostor, a cheat.

"My sonne as gyle vnder the hat

With sleights of a *tregetour*

Is hid."

Gower: C. A., ii.

***trageury**, ***tregetry**, ***tregettrie**, *s.* [TRAGET.] Trickery, cheating.

"I did hem a *trageury*;

They know not all my *tregettrie*."

Romaunt of the Rose.

trăg'-î-a, *s.* [From *Tragus*, the Latinized name of an old German botanist, Hieronymus Bock. Ger. *bock* and Gr. *tragos*, both=goat.]

Bot.: A genus of *Acalyphææ*. Herbs or undershrubs, often climbing, found in the sub-tropical parts of both hemispheres. Leaves serrate or lobed; male flowers numerous, with a tripartite calyx and three stamens, females with a six-partite calyx and a three-celled, three-seeded ovary. Some species sting almost like nettles. *Tragia involucrata*, a shrubby twiner, with the flowers in leaf-opposed racemes, *T. cannabina*, with hemp-like leaves, and *T. mercurialis*, an annual erect plant, named from its resemblance to the Dog's Mercury (q. v.), are Indian species, and, like the *T. volubilis* of America, are solvent, diaphoretic, and diuretic. The root of *T. involucrata* is used in India as an alternative in venereal diseases; the fruit, made into a paste, is applied to boils to promote suppuration.

trăg'-îc, ***trăg'-îck**, ***trag-ik**, *a. & s.* [French *tragique*, from Lat. *tragicus*; Gr. *tragikos*=goatish, tragic; from *tragos*=a goat; Sp. & Ital. *tragico*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to tragedy; of the nature or character of tragedy.

"There never yet, on *tragic* stage,

Was seen so well a painted rage

As Oswald showed." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 9.

2. Characterized by, or accompanied with bloodshed or loss of life; mournful, lamentable, sad, tragical.

"Noble, valiant, princes . . . have had a miserable *tragik* end."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. viii.

3. Expressive of tragedy or the loss of life.

*B. As substantive:

1. A writer or composer of a tragedy.

2. A tragedy; a tragic drama.

trăg'-îc-âl, *a.* [Eng. *tragic*; -al.] The same as TRAGIC (q. v.).

"Very *tragic* mirth."

Midsommer Night's Dream.

trăg'-îc-âl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *tragical*; -ly.]

1. In a tragic or tragical manner; as befits tragedy.

"Juvenal's genius was sharp and eager; and as his provocations were great, he has revenged them *tragically*."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

2. Mournfully, sadly, lamentably.

"Proceed to the rest of our voyage, which ended *tragically*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 154.

trăg'-îc-âl-næss, *s.* [Eng. *tragical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tragical; sadness, mournfulness.

"And we moralize the fable as well in the *tragicalness* of the event, as in the insolence of the undertaking."—*Decay of Piety*.

***trăg'-îc-lÿ**, ***trăg'-îck-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *tragic*; -ly.] Tragically, sadly, mournfully.

"I shall sadly sing, too *tragickly* inclin'd."

Stirling: Aurora, son. 102.

trăg'-î-côm'-ê-dÿ, *s.* [Eng. *tragi-*, for *tragic*, and *comedy*; Fr. *tragicomédie*.] A kind of dramatic poem in which tragic and comic scenes are blended; a composition partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

"Shakespeare has borrowed from Whetstone the plot of the noble *tragicomedy* of *Measure for Measure*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

trăg'-î-côm'-îc, ***trăg'-î-côm'-îc-âl**, *adj.* [Eng. *tragi-*, for *tragic*, and *comic*, *comical*; Fr. *tragicomique*.] Pertaining to tragic-comedy; partaking of the nature both of tragedy and comedy.

"The whole art of the *tragicomical* farce lies in interweaving the several kinds of the drama."—*Gay: What d'ye call It*.

trăg'-î-côm'-îc-âl-lÿ, *a.* [Eng. *tragicomical*; -ly.] In a tragicomical manner.

"Laws my Pindarick parents matter'd not,

So I was *tragicomically* got." *Brampton.*

***trăg'-î-côm'-î-pas'-tôr-âl**, *a.* [Eng. *tragi(c)*, *comi(c)*, and *pastoral*.] Partaking of the nature of tragedy, comedy, and pastoral poetry.

trăg'-î-cûs, *s.* [TRAGIC.]

Anat.: The Muscle of the Tragus. [TRAGUS, ¶.]

trăg-ôc'-êr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. *tragos*=a goat, and *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Antelopes, with goat-like horns, from the Upper Miocene of Greece.

trăg'-ô-păn, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *tragopan*=a Goat-Pan, a fabulous bird, said to inhabit Ethiopia (*Plin.* x. 70).]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of *Cerionis*, a genus of Lophophorinæ. The head is crested, but naked on the cheeks and round the eyes, a horn-like caruncle projecting backward from behind each eye, and a loose, inflatable wattle hanging beneath the bill. The tarsi are spurred in the males. There are five species from the forests of the Himalayas, from Cashmere to Bhootan and Western China. They are birds of beautiful plumage, somewhat resembling pheasants, but more bulky in form and with rounded tails of moderate length.

trăg'-ô-pô'-gôn, *subst.* [Gr. *tragos*=a goat, and *pōgōn*=a beard. Named from the beautifully-bearded fruit.]

Bot.: Goat's-beard; a genus of *Scorzonereæ*. Heads solitary, yellow or purple. Involucre single, of eight to ten connected scales; pappus feathery, receptacle naked; fruit, slender, muricate, with a long beak. Known species about twenty, from Europe, North Africa, and Western Asia. One, *Tragopogon pratensis*, the Yellow Goat's-beard, is one or two feet high, the leaves alternate, the sheaths much dilated, the involucre eight-leaved, the flowers yellow, closing before noon, the fruit-heads large, the achenes scabrous and scaly, the pappus very feathery, elevated on a long stalk. Found in meadows, pastures, and waste places in the temperate regions of Europe. *T. porrifolius*, the Purple Goat's-beard, or Salsify, is a denizen, rare and local, and is sometimes cultivated. [SALSIFY.]

trăg'-ôps, *s.* [Gr. *tragos*=a goat, and *ops*=the eye.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Whip-snakes (q. v.), with four species, ranging from Bengal to China, the Philippines, Java, and Celebes. Body and tail exceedingly slender, slightly compressed; head depressed, very long, with the snout long and pointed.

tră-gû'-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tragul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Chevrotains; the sole family of the section Tragulina, intermediate in structure between the Cervidæ and the Suidæ. Owing to the absence of horns and the prominence of their canine teeth, these animals are often wrongly called Pigmy Musk Deer, though they have no musk-secreting gland, nor, except the trivial characters noted above, any special affinities with the genus *Moschus* (q. v.), with which they were formerly grouped to form the family Moschidæ. Of this classification Professor Flower (*Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xv. 430) says: "There has scarcely been a more troublesome and obstinate error in zoölogy than in this association of animals so really distinct." There are two genera, *Tragulus* (q. v.), and *Hyomoschus*. [WATER-CHEVROTAIN.]

2. *Palæont.*: *Hyomoschus crassus*, differing only in size from the modern species, has been found in Miocene deposits at Sansan, Gers, France.

trăg-u-lî'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tragul(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -ina.]

Zoölogy: A section of Selenodont Artiodactyles. Upper canines well developed, especially in males, narrow and pointed; four complete toes on each foot; no frontal appendages. They ruminate, but the stomach has only three distinct compartments, the manyplies, or third stomach, of the Pecora being absent.

trăg-u-lûs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Greek *tragos*=a he-goat.]

Zoölogy: The type-genus of *Tragulidæ* (q. v.). They are the smallest of the recent Ungulates, and in outward appearance resemble the Agoutis rather than the rest of the order. The best known species are *Tragulus javanicus*, *T. napu*, *T. kanchil*, and *T. stanleyanus*, from the Malay Peninsula, or the islands of the Indo-Malayan Archipelago; and *T. memmina*, from Ceylon and Hindustan.

trăg'-ûs, *s.* [Gr. *tragos*=a he-goat.]

Anat.: A conical prominence, usually covered with hairs in front of the concha of the external ear, and projecting backward over the *meatus auditorius*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôr, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

¶ Muscle of the Tragus:

Anat.: A flat bundle of short fibers, running nearly vertically, and covering the outer surface of the tragus. Called also Tragicus.

***traic-tise**, s. [O. Fr.] A treatise (q. v.).

***trāle**, v. t. [An abbrev. of *betray* (q. v.).] To betray.

"Whan that she saw that Demophon her traied,"
Chaucer: *Legend of Phillis*.

trāik, v. i. [Sw. *træka*=to walk with difficulty.] To wander idly from place to place; to lounge. (*Scotch*.)

"Coming traiking after them for their destruction."—*Scott*: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

trāik'-ēt, a. [Eng. *traik*; -*et*.] Fatigued and bedraggled. (*Scotch*.)

T'-rāil, s. [Eng. letter *T*, and *rail*.]

Railway: A rail having two flanges above, which form a wide tread for the wheels of the rolling stock. The vertical web is gripped by the chairs, which are spiked to the ties.

trāil, ***traile**, ***trayl**, ***trayle**, ***traylyn**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *trailer*=to wind yarn, to hunt the trail of a deer; from *trai*=a reel to wind yarn on, from Low Lat. *trahale*=a reel, a sledge, from Lat. *traho*=to drag, to draw; *traha*, *tragula*=a sledge; Low Lat. *traga*=a harrow; *traho*=to harrow; cf. Fr. *traille*=a ferry-boat dragged across a river by help of a rope; Dut. *treylene*=to draw or drag a boat with a rope; Sp. *tralla*=a drag for leveling ground; Port. *tralha*=a drag-net.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To draw or drag behind and along the ground.

"The wounded hand
Trail'd the long lance that mark'd with blood the sand."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 748.

*2. To drag along behind one.

"Because they shall not trail me through their streets
Like a wild beast, I am content to go."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,402.

*3. To tread down, as grass, by walking on it; to lay flat.

"Our little life is but a gust,
That bends the branches of thy tree,
And trails its blossoms in the dust."
Longfellow: *Suspiria*.

4. To hunt or follow by the track or trail; to track.

"A careful pointer will show signs of game, and commence trailing him, for the scent is strong."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 421.

*5. To interweave; to adorn.

"Trayled with ribbands diversly distraught."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 2.

6. To quiz, to draw out, to play upon; to take advantage of the ignorance of. (*Prov.*)

"I presently perceived she was (what is vernacularly termed) *trailing* Mrs. Dent: that is, playing on her ignorance; her trail might be clever, but it was decidedly not good-natured."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

II. *Mil.*: To carry, as a rifle, in an oblique, forward position, the piece being held in the right hand in front of the breech; as, to trail arms.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be trailed or dragged along the ground behind anything.

"The chariot flies and Hector trails behind."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 24.

*2. To saunter, to walk idly or lazily.

"He trails along the streets."—*Character of a Town-Gallant* (1675), p. 5.

3. To sweep or be drawn over a surface.

"And through the momentary gloom
Of shadows o'er the landscape trailing."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, iv.

4. To fall or hang down.

"Rending her yellow locks, like wrye gold
About her shoulders carelesslie downe trailing."
Spenser: *Ruines of Time*.

5. To grow to great length, especially when slender and creeping upon the ground, as a plant; to grow with long shoots or stems, so as to need support.

*6. To extend, to stretch.

"Cape Roxo is a low Cape and *trayling* to the seaward."
—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 615.

trāil (1), ***traile** (1), ***trayl**, ***trayle**, *substant.* [*TRAIL*, v.]]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A vehicle dragged or drawn along; a sled, a sledge.

"They frank or keepe certaine dogs not much vnlike volues, which they yoke together, as we do oxen and horses, to a sled or *traile*."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 37.

2. Anything drawn out to a length.

"A sudden Star, it shot through liquid air,
And drew behind a radiant trail of hair."
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, v. 127.

3. Anything drawn behind in long undulations; a train.

"Chaf'd by the speed, it fir'd: and as it flew,
A trail of following flames ascending drew."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 692.

*4. A moving along the ground; a crawl.

"The serpentes twine, with hasted *traile* they glide
To Pallas temple and her towres of heichte."
Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

5. Mark or track left by anything pursued; track or scent followed by a hunter.

"This brain of mine
Hunts not the trail of policy so sure
As it hath used to do."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

6. An Indian footpath or road; a path made by Indians traveling.

7. The act of playing upon or taking advantage of one's ignorance. (See example under *TRAIL*, v., A. I. 6.) (*Prov.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: A running enrichment of leaves, flowers, tendrils, &c., in the hollow moldings of Gothic architecture.

2. *Ordn.*: The end of a stock of a gun-carriage, which rests upon the ground when a gun is unlimbered, or in position for firing. The stock proper is inserted into a forked iron plate, the lunette, having a loop wrought on its outer extremity, which is passed over the pintle-hook of the limber when the gun is limbered up.

trail-board, s.

Shipbuild.: One of the curved boards on each side of the stem, reaching from it to the figure-head.

trail-net, s. A net drawn or trailed behind a boat; or by two persons on opposite banks in sweeping a stream.

trāil (2), ***traile** (2), s. [Fr. *treille* = trellis.] A sort of trellis or frame for running or climbing plants.

"Out of the prease I me withdrow therefore,
And set me downe alone behind a *traile*,
Full of leaues, to see a great meruaile."
Chaucer: *La Belle Dame sans Merci*.

trāil (3), s. [An abbrev. of *entail* (q. v.).]

Cook.: Intestines of certain birds, as the snipe, and fishes, as the red mullet, which are sent to the table instead of being extracted or drawn. The name is sometimes given to the entrails of sheep.

"The thrush is presented with the *trail*, because the bird feeds on olives."—*Smollett*: *Travels*, let. xviii.

***trāil'-bās-tōn**, ***trayl-bas-ton**, s. [O. Fr. *tray* (=Lat. *trahere*)=deliver up, take away, *le* def. article, and *baston*=a wand of office.]

Old Law: One of a company of persons who bound themselves together by oath to assist one another against any one who displeased a member of their body. They were so called because they carried (or trailed) sticks, and committed acts of violence. They arose in the reign of Edward I., and judges were appointed expressly to try them.

trāil'-êr, s. [Eng. *trail*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which trails.

"With many a deep-hued bell-like flower
Of fragrant trailers." Tennyson: *Eleanore*.

2. *Specif.*: A self-acting brake formerly used on inclined planes.

3. A street-car drawn behind the motor of an electric line, or the grip-car of a cable line.

trāil'-îng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [*TRAIL*, v.]]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Botany*: Of an elongated prostrate habit of growth.

trailing-axle, s. An axle behind the driving-axle in some classes of locomotives.

trailing-spring, s. In locomotives, the springs fixed on the axle-boxes of the trailing-wheels of a locomotive-engine, which bear slightly against the side frames, so as to leave as much weight as possible upon the driving-springs, and to assist in deadening any shock which may take place.

trailing-wheel, *subst.* One of the wheels of a locomotive not concerned in the driving.

trāin, ***trayne**, v. t. & i. [Old French *trahiner*, *trahner*; Fr. *trahner*=to drag, to draw, to trail, from O. Fr. *trahin*, *train*=a train of men, from Low Lat. *trahino*=to drag; extended from Lat. *traho*=to draw; Ital. *trainare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To drag or draw along; to trail.

"In hollow cube
Training his devilish enginery."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 553.

*2. To draw, to entice, to allure; to attract by persuasion, promise, stratagem, artifice, or the like.

"My chiefe companions whome I held most deare
(Whose companie had thither trained me)."
Gascoigne: *Voyages into Holland* (an. 1572).

? To bring up, to educate, to teach; to rear and instruct.

"You have trained me like a peasant."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

4. To form to any practice by exercise; to discipline, to drill; to practice and make perfect in any exercise.

"Abram armed his trained servants born in his house, and pursued."—*Genesis* xiv. 14.

5. To break, tame, and render docile; to render able to perform certain feats; as, to train dogs.

6. To render fit and capable of undergoing some unusual feat of exertion by proper regimen and exercise; to increase the powers of endurance of, especially as a preparative to some contest.

II. Technically:

1. *Hort.*: To lead or direct and form to a wall or espalier; to form to a proper shape by growth and lopping or pruning.

"With pleasure more than ev'n their fruits afford;
Which, save himself who trains them, none can feel."
Cowper: *Task*, iii. 411.

2. *Mining*: To trace, as a lode or vein, to its head.

B. Intransitive:

1. To travel by train. [*DETRAIN*, *ENTRAIN*.]

2. To go into or be in training for some feat, contest, competition, or profession.

¶ To train a gun:

Mil.: To point it at some object, either before or abaft the beam, that is, not directly transverse to a vessel's side.

"The electrician proposes to train and fire nearly a dozen guns at once, if there should be so many, and to light up the circumjacent sea."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trāin, ***trayn**, ***trayne**, ***treine**, s. [Fr. *train*=a great man's retinue, the train or hinder part of a beast; *traine*=a sled, a sledge, a drag-net; O. Fr. *trahin*, *trāin*=a train of men.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A plot.

"So that I fele in conclusion,
With her traines that they woll me shend."
Chaucer: *The Floure of Courtesie*.

2. A number of body attendants or followers; a retinue.

"My train are men of choice and rarest parts."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

3. A consecution or series of persons or things in order.

"Though 'tis a train of stars, that, rolling on,
Rise in their turn, and in the zodiac run."
Dryden: *Eleonora*, 149.

4. A consecution or succession of connected things.

"Some truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions; other truths require a train of ideas placed in order."—*Locke*.

5. A company in order; a procession.

"Forc'd from their homes, a melancholy train,
To traverse climes beyond the western main."
Goldsmith: *Traveler*.

6. A company.

"Which of this princely train
Call ye the warlike Talbot?"
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

*7. (*Pl.*): Troops, army.

"Let our trains
March by us." Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 2.

*8. Series, consecution, order.

"Passing in train, one going and another coming, without intermission."—*Locke*: *Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

9. State of procedure; regular method; course, progress, process.

"If things were once in this train, if virtue were established as necessary to reputation, and vice not only loaded with infamy, but made the infallible ruin of all men's pretensions, our duty would take root in our nature."—*Swift*.

10. That which is drawn or dragged along or after, as—

*1) The hinder part of a beast. (*Cotgrave*.)

(2) That part of a gown, robe, or the like which trails behind the wearer.

"Trains are, it is true, more worn than they used to be, but are by no means the necessary adjunct of an evening toilette."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*3) The tail of a comet, meteor, or the like.

"Stars with trains of fire."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

*4) The tail of a bird.

"The train steers their flight, and turns their bodies like the rudder of a ship."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; gó, gem; thin, this; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*** (5) The rear part of an army.**

"Followed covertly the hynder *trayne* of the Scottes, who had horses so charged with baggage, yt they might scant go any gret pace."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxvi.

(6) A peculiar kind of sleigh used in Canada for the transportation of merchandise, wood, &c. (Fr. *traineau*.)

11. A trap for an animal. (*Prov.*)

"The practice begins of crafty men upon the simple and good; these easily follow and are caught, while the others lay *trains* and pursue a game."—*Temple*.

12. Something tied to a lure to entice a hawk. (*Prov.*)

13. A continuous line or series of carriages on a railway coupled together with the engine.

"Brakes are furnished capable of bringing the *train* to a standstill in a distance of sixteen yards."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

14. A line of combustible material to lead fire to a charge or mine.

"Shall he who gives fire to the *train* pretend to wash his hands of the hurt that's done by the playing of the mine?"—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

***15. (See extract.)**

"The *train* or counter-tide which frequently runs there with great rapidity."—*Chapman: Facts and Remarks Relative to the Witham and the Welland* (1800), p. 35.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A set of wheels, or wheels and pinions in series, through which motion is transmitted in regular consecution; as, the *train* of a watch; the wheels intervening between the barrel and the escapement.

2. *Metall.*: Two or more pairs of connected rolls in a rolling-mill and worked as one system.

3. Ordnance:

(1) A certain number of field or siege pieces, organized and equipped for a given duty. [*SIEGE-TRAIN*.]

(2) The trail of a gun-carriage.

train-band, *trained-band, s. A band or company of a force partaking of the nature both of militia and volunteers, instituted by James I. and dissolved by Charles II.

train-bearer, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds up a train; one who holds up or supports the long state robes of a lady or public officer.

2. *Ornith.*: A popular name for any Humming-bird of the genera *Lesbia* and *Cynanthus*. The tail is forked, with the outer feathers excessively elongate; bill very short and straight. Four species have been described, from the highlands of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

train-boy, s. A boy who sells papers and other articles to passengers on railroad trains.

train-mile, s.

Rail.: A unit of work in railway accounts, one of the total number of miles run by all the trains of a system.

train-road, s. A construction railway; a slight railway for small loads.

train-tackle, s.

Ord.: A purchase by which a gun-carriage is secured to a ring-bolt in the deck, to prevent running out while loading.

train-telegraphy, s. A system of telegraphy depending upon induction, for use on moving railway trains.

train-way, s. A hinged platform which forms a bridge leading from a wharf to the deck of a ferry-boat.

trāin (2), *traine, s. [O. Dut. *traen*=a tear . . . train-oil; Dutch *traan*=a tear . . . train-oil; cf. Dan. and Sw. *tran*=train-oil, blubber; Ger. *thran*=train-oil; *thrdne*=a tear, a drop exuding from a vine when cut; Low Ger. *traan*=train-oil; *trane*=a tear. *Train-oil* is thus oil forced out by boiling.] The same as *TRAIN-OIL* (q. v.).

train-oil, *traine-oile, *trane-oil, *trayn-oil, subst. Oil procured from the blubber or fat of whales.

"A kind of cloth which they weave, and sell to the merchants of Norwaie, together with their butter, fish, either salted or dried, and their *traine-oile*."—*Holinshed: Description. Brit.*, ch. x.

trāin'-a-ble, *trayn-a-ble, a. [Eng. *train*, v.; -able.] Capable of being trained or educated.

"Youth [is] by grace and good counsell *traynable* to vertue."—*Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*.

***traine, v. & s. [TRAIN.]**

trained, pa. par. & a. [TRAIN, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Educated, taught; formed by training; experienced by practice or exercise.

*2. Having a train.

***trained-band, s.** A train-band (q. v.).

"So artfully managed the *trained-bands*, that they took part with the rebels, and quitting the duke, joined Wyat."—*State Trials: 1 Mary* (an. 1554); *Sir T. Wyat*.

***trāin'-el, s. [O. Fr.]** A trail-net, a drag-net.

trāin'-ēr, s. [Eng. train, v.; -er.]

1. One who trains up; an instructor; specif. one who trains or prepares men, horses, &c., for the performance of feats requiring physical qualities, as an oarsman for a boat-race, a horse for racing, a pugilist for a prize-fight, a greyhound for coursing, &c.

"If the horses had the least fear of their *trainer* a stampede would in all probability result."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

2. A wire or wooden frame to which flowers or shrubs are fastened.

3. A militia-man when called out for training or exercise.

trāin'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [TRAIN, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Educating, teaching, or forming by practice or exercise.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of training or educating; education.

2. The act or process of preparing for some unusual feat requiring physical qualities by increasing the powers of endurance. The main requisite in athletic training is to get rid of all superfluous flesh, which consists chiefly of the fatty tissue of the body. This is chiefly effected by perspiration induced by violent exercise and warm clothing, or sometimes by the use of the Turkish bath. The length of time during which the training must be continued depends greatly on the condition of the person undergoing the process.

3. The state of being in a fit condition for undertaking some feat requiring physical exertion.

4. The drilling or exercising of troops; as, The militia were called out for their annual *training*.

II. Hort.: The operation or art of forming young trees to a wall or espalier, or of causing them to grow in a shape suitable to that end.

training-bit, s.

Manège: A wooden gag-bit used when training vicious horses.

training-college, subst. The same as *NORMAL-SCHOOL* (q. v.).

training-day, s. The day on which the militia are called out to be reviewed.

training-halter, s.

Manège: A halter made in the same manner as a riding-bridle, with the exception of having short instead of long cheeks, which are provided with rings into which bit-straps may be buckled.

training-level, s.

Ord.: An instrument for leveling or training guns.

training-pendulum, s.

Ord.: An instrument having a pendulum and a level member, with a glass and bubble, used in training guns to any required elevation.

training-school, s. A school of instruction of any kind, manual or mental.

training-ship, s.

1. A ship provided with instructors, officers, &c., to train boys for the sea.

2. *Specif.*: A ship set apart for training homeless boys for the navy and the mercantile marine.

training-stable, subst. An establishment where horses are trained for racing.

training-wall, s. A wall built up to determine the flow of water in a river or harbor.

†trāin'-ist, s. [Eng. train (1), s.; -ist.] One who travels by train.

"In common with other *trainists*, I was not there to see."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

***trāin'-y, a. [Eng. train (2), s.; -y.]** Belonging or pertaining to train-oil.

"Here steams ascend,

Where the huge hogsheads sweat with *training oil*."

Gay: Trivia, ii. 247.

trāipse, v. i. [TRAPES.] To walk like a slut or slattern; to walk carelessly.

"Lo, next two slip-shod muses *traipse* along,

In lofty madness, meditating song."

Pope: Dunciad, iii. 141.

***trais, s. pl. [Fr. traits.] [TRACE (2), s.]** Traces.

***traise, *trashe, v. t. [O. Fr. traissant, pr. par. of traire=to betray.]** To betray.

"Machog, the Scottes kyng, that wild, thorgh *traitourie*,

Haf *traised* Edward the kyng, that in the north was rife."

Robert de Brunne, p. 61.

trāit (or as trā), s. [Fr.=a draught, line, streak, or stroke, from *trait* (O. Fr. *traict*), pa. par. of *traire*: Lat. *traho*=to draw.] [*TRACE* (2), s.]

1. A stroke, a touch.

"By this single *trait* Homer marks an essential difference between the *Iliad* and *Odyssey*."—*Broome: Notes on the Odyssey*.

2. A distinguishing or peculiar feature; a peculiarity.

***trāit'-ēur, (e long), s. [Fr.]** The keeper of an eating-house; a restaurateur.

trāit'-ōr, *trait-our, *trait-oure, *trat-our, *trayt-or, *trayt-our, *trayt-oure, *trait-ur, s. & a. [O. Fr. *traitor, traïteur*, from Lat. *traditorem*, accus. of *traditor*=one who betrays; *traditus*, pa. par. of *trado*=to hand over, to betray: *trans*=over, and *do*=to give; Fr. *traître*; Sp. *traidor*; Port. *traditor*; Ital. *traditore*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who violates his allegiance and betrays his country; one who is guilty of treason; one who, in breach of trust, delivers his country to its enemy, or any fort or place entrusted to his defense, or who surrenders an army or body of troops to the enemy, unless when vanquished; one who takes up arms and levies war against his country; one who aids an enemy in conquering his country [*TREASON*.]

"Forthwith that Edward be pronounced a *traitor*,

And all his lands and goods be confiscate."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 6.

2. One who betrays his trust; one who is guilty of perfidy or treachery.

***B. As adj.:** Traitorous, treacherous.

"False *traitour* squire, false squire of falsest knight."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 52.

***traitor-friend, s.** One who, while pretending to be a friend, is really an enemy and a traitor.

"Far the blackest there, the *traitor-friend*."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, ii. 567.

†traitor-hearted, adj. Having the heart of a traitor; false-hearted. (*Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur*).

***trāit'-ōr, v. t. [TRAITOR, s.]** To act the traitor toward; to betray.

"Traitor'd by a sight

Most woful." *Drummond: Dispraise of Beauty*.

***trāit'-ōr-ēss, *trat-our-esse, s. [Eng. traitor; -ess.]** A female traitor; a traitress.

"That false *tratouresse* untrew."

Romant of the Rose.

***trait-or-ie, *trayt-er-ie, s. [Eng. traitor, s.; -y.]** Treachery, treason.

"Their confessions in the eare, of all *trayterie* the fountayne."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

†trāit'-ōr-īsm, subst. [Eng. traitor; -ism.] The quality or state of being traitorous; treachery, treason.

"The same cause of treachery and *traitorism* to the interests of universal humanity."—*H. Nichols: Great Movements*, p. 268.

***trāit'-ōr-lý, *trayt-er-ly, a. [English traitor; -ly.]** Treacherous, traitorous.

"But what talk we of these *traitorly* rascals?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

trāit'-ōr-ōus, *trayt-er-ous, a. [Eng. traitor, s.; -ous.]

1. Acting the traitor; guilty of treason; treacherous, perfidious.

"The revenges we are bound to take upon your *traitorous* father."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

2. Characterized by or consisting in treason; implying treason; treasonable.

"What means that *traitorous* combination?"

Dryden: The Medal, 205.

trāit'-ōr-ōus-lý, *trayt-er-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. traitorous; -ly.] In a traitorous or treacherous manner; like a traitor; in violation of allegiance and trust; treacherously, perfidiously.

"Harmless Richard was murdered *traitorously*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 2.

trāit'-ōr-ōus-nēss, s. [Eng. traitorous; -ness.] The quality or state of being traitorous or treacherous; treachery, perfidy.

trāit'-rēss, s. [English traitor; -ess.] A woman who betrays her country or her trust; a female traitor.

"*Traitress*, restore my beauty and my charms."

Dryden: Aurengzebe, v. 1.

[Formerly used adjectively with feminine nouns. [*TRAITOR, B.*]

"By the dire fury of a *traitress* wife."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 115.

***tra-jēct, v. t. [Latin *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio*=to throw over or across; *trans*=across, and *jacio*=to throw.]** To throw or cast over or through.

"Trajected through a glass prism."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 691.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*trăj'-ect, s. [O. Fr., from Lat. *trajectus*=a passage across, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio*.] [TRAJECT, v.]

1. A ferry; a passage or place for crossing water in a boat.

"Bring them, I pray thee, with imagined speed
Unto the *traject*, to the common ferry
Which trades to Venice."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

2. A trajectory.

"The *traject* of comets."—Isaac Taylor.

3. The act of throwing across; transportation, transmission, transference.

*tră-jēc'-tion, s. [Lat. *trajectio*, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio*=to throw over or across.] [TRAJECT, v.]

1. The act of trajecting; a casting or darting through or across.

"The colors generated by the *trajection* of light through drops of water."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 689.

2. Transposition.

"For there seems to be such a *trajection* in the words."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 39.

tră-jēc'-tōr-ŷ, s. [French *trajectoire* = casting, thrusting, throwing, as if from a Lat. *trajectorius*=pertaining to projection, from *trajectus*, pa. par. of *trajicio*=to throw across.] [TRAJECT, v.]

1. *Dynamics*: The path described by a body, such as a planet, comet, projectile, &c., under the action of given forces.

"They were not likely to be low in comparison with the *trajectories* of English sporting rides."—Field, Feb. 13, 1886.

2. *Geom.*: A curve or surface which cuts all the curves or surfaces of a given system at a constant angle.

*tra-jet, subst. [TRAJECT, s.] Passage over or across.

*tra-jet-our, s. [TRAGETOUR.]

*tra-jet-ry, s. [TRAGETRY.]

*tră-lă'-tion, s. [Lat. *tralatō*, *translatō*, from *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfero*=to transfer (q. v.).] A change in the use of a word, or the use of a word in a less proper but more significant sense.

"The broad *tralatō* of his rude Rhemists."—Bishop Hall: *Honor of the Married Clergy*, p. 80.

tră-lă'-tī-tion, s. [TRALATION.] A change, as in the use of words; a metaphor.

tră-lă'-tī-tious, a. [Lat. *tralatitius*, *translatitius*.] [TRALATION.] Metamorphical; not literal.

"After showing as accurately as possible the primary signification of a word, and the *tralatitious* one (if it has a *tralatitious* meaning) I adduce single examples of the different uses."—Christie: *Etienne Dolet*, p. 237.

tră-lă'-tī-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *tralatitious*; -ly.] Metaphorically; not in a literal sense.

"Written language is *tralatitiously* so called, because it is made to represent to the eye the same words which are pronounced."—Holder: *Elements of Speech*.

*tră-lîn'-ē-âte, v. i. [Latin *trans* = across, and *linea*=a line.] To deviate from any direction.

"If you *tralineate* from your father's mind,
What are you else but of a bastard kind?"

Dryden: *Wife of Bath*, 396.

*tră-lūce', v. i. [Lat. *traluco*=to shine across or through.] [TRANSLUCENT.] To shine through.

"The *tralucent* fiery element."

Sylvester: *Du Bartas*, second day, first week, 380.

*tră-lū'-çen-çŷ, subst. [Eng. *tralucent*(t); -cy.] The same as TRANSLUCENCY (q. v.).

"The primary and most gemmary affection is its *traluency*."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*tră-lū'-çent, adj. [Lat. *tralucens*, pr. par. of *traluco*=to shine through or across: *trans*=across, through, and *luco*=to shine.] Transparent, translucent.

"Look thou, too, in this *tralucent* glass."

Drayton: *Ideas*; *To Time*.

trăm (1), s. [Orig. meaning, a beam or bit of cut wood, hence, a shaft of a sledge or cart, the sledge itself; Sw. dial. *tromm*, *tømm*, *trum*; Old Sw. *trām*, *trum*=a piece of a large tree cut up into logs; Low Ger. *traam*=a balk, a beam; O. Dutch *drām*: O. H. German *drām*, *tram*=a beam.] (See extract under TRAM-ROAD.)

1. The shaft of a cart or truck. (Prov.)

2. A four-wheeled truck for carrying a corve, hutch, or basket on a pair of rails in a mine, or in carrying the coal or ore.

3. One of the rails of a tram-road.

4. A tramway.

5. A tram-car or tramway-car.

"In size the cars are hardly as large as the single-horsed *trams* employed on some of the less important London roads."—London Daily Telegraph.

tram-car, s. The same as TRAMWAY-CAR (q. v.).

"The deceased and her daughter becoming alarmed, ran across the horse's head, and were caught before the *tram-cars* could be stopped."—London Daily Telegraph.

tram-line, s. A tramway.

"The placing of several rows of chairs for the audience, the *tram-line* dividing the two."—London Daily Telegraph.

tram-plate, s. A flat iron plate, used as a rail.

tram-road, s. A road in which the track for the wheels is made of timbers, flat stones, or iron, while the horse-track between is left sufficiently rough for the feet of the horses; a tramway (q. v.).

"About A. D. 1800 a Mr. Benjamin Outram made certain improvements in connection with railways for common vehicles, which gave rise to the silly fiction (ever since industriously circulated) that *tram-road* is short for *Outram-road*, in ignorance of the fact that the accent alone is sufficient to show that *Outram*, if shortened to one syllable, must become *Out*, rather than *ram* or *tram*."—Skeat: *Etym. Dict.*, s. v. *Tram*.

tram-staff, s.

Milling: A miller's straight-edge.

tram-wheel, s. A wheel used on the small cars employed in mining and excavating operations, and which run on what in England are known as tramways.

trām (2), s. [Ital. *trama*, from Lat. *trama*=a weft.]

Silk: A thread of silk formed of two or more singles twisted together in a direction opposite to that of the singles; used for the shoot or weft of some description of goods. Organzine is double-twisted like a rope.

tră-mă, s. [Lat.=a weft.]

Bot.: The substance which separates the two surfaces of the gills in an Agaricus, or of two contiguous pores in Polyporus. The trama varies so greatly in character in different genera as to afford an excellent criterion for their distinction.

trăm'-ble, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: To wash, as tin ore, with a shovel in a frame fitted for the purpose.

trăm'-mel, *tram-el, *tram-ayle, *tram-ell, *tram-mell, s. [Fr. *travail*, *travail*=a net for partridges; *trameau*=a drag-net, from Low Lat. *tramacula*, *tramacula*=a trammel; cf. Ital. *tramaculo*=a drag-net, a trammel; Sp. *trasmallo*; Port. *trasmalho*. The ultimate origin is prob. Lat. *tres*=three, and *macula*=a mesh.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A net for confining or binding up the hair

"Her golden lockes she roundly did uptye
In breaded *trammels*." Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. ii. 15.

(2) A long sweep-net for birds or for fish.

"The song of the . . . maigres causes their own presence to be known, and enables the fishermen to capture them in their *trammels*."—Field, Sept. 3, 1887.

(3) A shackle to put on a horse's leg to teach him to pace.

(4) A hook hung in a chimney for supporting pots, kettles, &c.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which hinders activity, freedom of motion, or progress; an impediment; a shackle.

"At this Godolphin rose, said something about the *trammels* of office and his wish to be released from them."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

II. Carpentry:

1. An ellipsograph consisting of a cross with two grooves, which form guides for two pins on a beam compass. The pencil on the beam is directed in a prescribed elliptical path as the pins slide in the grooves. Each pin travels in its own groove, and makes four strokes for each revolution of the pencil. This double reciprocation has occasioned its adoption in machines which require speedy motion.

"Many mechanical persons near me are acquainted with a carpenter's *trammel*."—Airy: *Pop. Astronomy*, p. 101.

2. A beam-compass (q. v.).

trammel-net, s.

1. A kind of net for sea-fishery, anchored and buoyed, the back-rope being supported by cork ropes, and the foot-rope kept close to the bottom by weights. Called also a Tumbling-net.

2. A loose net of small meshes between two tighter nets of large meshes.

trammel-wheel, s. A wheel having two slots crossing each other at right angles and forming guides for two sliding-blocks, to which a pitman is connected. The rim of the wheel is not an essential part. As the wheel rotates, the sliders keep in their own grooves, crossing each other's tracks, and the



Trammel.

pitman makes two up and two down strokes for each revolution of the wheel. It is used for operating the needle of a sewing-machine, or for driving a saw or gang of saws.

trăm'-mēl, v. t. [TRAMMEL, s.]

*1. To wrap up, to envelope, to bind.

"The fine cloth of rains and velvet, surely bound and *trammel'd* with cords of silk."—Styrie: *Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI. Originals* (A.)

*2. To catch, to intercept.

"If th' assassination

Could *trammel* up, the consequence, and catch
With his surcease, success."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 7.

3. To confine, to hamper, to shackle.

*4. To train slavishly; to inure to conformity or obedience.

"Hackneyed and *trammelled* in the ways of a court."—Pope.

trăm'-mēled, pa. par. & a. [TRAMMEL, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Caught, confined, shackled, hindered.

2. *Manège*: Having blazes or white marks on the fore and hind foot of one side, as if marked by trammels. (Said of a horse.)

tră-mōn-tă-nă, s. [Ital.] [TRAMONTANE.] A common name given to the north wind in the Mediterranean. The name is also applied to a peculiar cold and blighting wind, very hurtful in the Archipelago.

trăm'-ōn-tāne, a. & s. [Fr. *tramontain*=northerly, from Ital. *tramontano*, from Lat. *transmontanus*=across or beyond the mountains: *trans*=across, beyond, and *montanus*=pertaining to a mountain; *mons* (genit. *montis*)=a mountain.]

A. As adjective:

1. Lying or being beyond the mountains; that is, the Alps (originally applied by the Italians); hence, foreign, barbarous. Afterward applied to the Italians as being on the other side of the mountains from France, Germany, &c. [ULTRAMONTANE.]

"That to suppose a scene where she presides,
Is *tramontane*, and stumbles all belief."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 633.

2. Coming from across or from the other side of the mountains.

"That side of the clumb which faces the *tramontane* wind."—Addison: *On Italy*; Milan.

B. As substantive:

1. One living or coming from beyond the mountains; a stranger, a foreigner, a barbarian.

"A happiness those *tramontanes* ne'er tasted."

Massinger: *Grand Duke of Florence*.

2. The north wind; the tramontana (q. v.).

*tră-mōn'-tain, a. [Lat. *tra*, for *trans*=across, beyond, and Eng. *mountain*.] The same as TRAMONTANE, A. (q. v.)

"The Italians account all *tramountain* doctors but apothecaries."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Hertfordshire.

trămp, s. [TRAMP, v.]

1. The act of tramping; an excursion on foot; a walk; a journey on foot.

"A *tramp* of some twenty-eight miles to Arisaig."—Blackie: *Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 35.

2. A distance walked.

3. The sound made by the feet in coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching.

"Fresh sod, and old sepulchral stone,
Return the *tramp* in varied tone."

Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 32.

4. One who tramps or wanders about on foot; a trampler; a stroller; a vagrant; a wandering beggar; a workman who wanders about from place to place in search of work.

5. An iron sole-piece worn beneath the shoe to protect the foot and the shoe from injury when digging.

6. A tool for trimming hedges.

tramp-pick, s. A kind of lever of iron about four feet long and one inch in breadth and thickness, tapering away at the lower end, and having a small degree of curvature there, something like the prong of a dung-fork, used for turning up very hard soils. It is fitted with a foot-step about eighteen inches from the lower end, on which the workman presses with his foot, when he is pushing into the ground.

trămp, *tramp-en, *tramp-yn, v. t. & i. [Low Ger. & Ger. *trampen*, *trampeln*=to stamp; Dan. *trampe*; Sw. *trampa*=to tread, to trample on; corresponding to Low Ger. *trappen*=to tread; Sw. *trappen*=to tread upon, to trample; Sw. *trappa*; Ger. *treppe*=a flight of stairs; Eng. *trip*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. Transitive:

1. To tread under foot; to trample. (*Prov. and Scotch.*)
2. To wander over; to scour.
- "The couple had been *tramping* the country."—*London Daily Chronicle.*
3. To cleanse or scour as clothes, by treading on them in water. (*Scotch.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To stamp, to walk.
- "Where the snow fell there it lay, and the citizens *tramped* on its crisp surface."—*London Daily Telegraph.*
2. To travel, to walk, to wander.
- "Shouldering her basket of fish, *tramped* steadily away toward Fairport."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

trāmp'-ēr, s. [English *tramp*, v; -er.] One who tramps; a tramp, a stroller, a scamp, a vagrant or vagabond.

"Naething else to do than to speak wi' ilka idle *tramper* that comes about the town."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxvi.

trām'-ple, ***tram-pel**, ***tram-pel-yn**, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *tramp*, v. (q. v.); cf. Dut. *trampelen*; Ger. *trampeln*=to trample.]

A. Transitive:

1. To tread under foot; especially, to tread on in scorn, contempt, or triumph. (*Matt. vii. 6.*)
2. To tread down; to prostrate by treading; to crush with the feet.
- "Far from the cows' and goats' insulting crew, That *trample* down the flowers, and brush the dew."—*Dryden: Virgil's Georgic* iv. 15.
3. To treat with pride, contempt, or insult; to crush.
- "To *trample* under foot the high spirit and reputation of that city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 805.

B. Intransitive:

- *1. To stamp rapidly with the feet.
- "So at last when Beryn a littil wakid were He *trampetid* fast with his fete, and al to tere his ere And his visage both, right as a wodeman."—*Chaucer (F): Tale of Beryn.*
2. To tread in contempt, scorn, or triumph.
- "Christ after his resurrection sitting on his sepulchre, *trampling* on the symbol of Death."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders and Holland.*
3. To walk roughly; to tramp.
- "Gathered their ananas in the Indian gardens, *tramping* through them without any discretion."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 320.
4. To act insultingly or scornfully.
- "For religious enthusiasm . . . places its chief glory in violating and *trampling* upon human peace."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

trām'-ple, s. [TRAMPLE, v.]

1. The sound made by feet coming in contact with the ground in walking or marching; a tramp.
- "Like the *trample* of feet."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish*, i.

- *2. The act of treading under foot in scorn or insult.
- "The *trample* and spurn of all the other damned."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

trām'-plēr, s. [Eng. *tramp*(e), v.; -er.] One who tramples.

"To smite Th' injurious *trampler* upon Nature's law, That claims forbearance even for a brute."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 465.

trām-poōs', **tram-pous**, **tram-pose**, v. i. [TRAMP, v.] To tramp, to walk, to lounge, to wander about.

"I had been down city all day *trampoosing* everywhere a'most to sell some stock."—*Haliburton: The Clockmaker*, p. 387.

trām-wāy, s. [Eng. *tram*, and *way*.]

1. A wooden or iron way adapted for trams, that is, coal-wagons; a tram-road. (*Eng.*)
2. A railway laid along a road or the streets of a town or city, on which cars for passengers are drawn by horses, steam, or other mechanical means. [TRAM, TRAM-ROAD.] (*Eng.*)
- "Iron tramways or street-railways were first constructed in the United States, and there is scarcely a town in the country of sufficient size to support such an enterprise that has not one or more lines of tramway traversing it.

tramway-car, s. A car or carriage for passengers running on a tramway, a tram-car. (*Eng.*)

tramway-man, s. A man employed upon a tramway (q. v.). (*Eng.*)

***tra-nā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *tranatum*, sup. of *trano*=to swim across: *trans*=across, and *no*=to swim.] The act of swimming across or over; transnatation.

trance, ***traunce**, ***trauns**, subst. [Fr. *transe*=extreme fear, dread . . . a trance or swoon, from O. Fr. *transi*=fallen into a trance or swoon, astonished, half dead, pa. par. of *transir*, from Lat. *transeo*=to go or pass over: *trans*=across, and *eo*=to go; Ital. *transire*=to go forth, to pass over, to fall into a swoon, to die.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A passage; especially a passage inside a house. (*Scotch.*)
2. An ecstasy; a state in which the soul seems to have passed out of the body into another state of being, or to be rapt into visions; a state of insensibility to the things of this world.
- "Impatient of restraint, the active mind . . . Leaps from her seat, as waken'd from a *trance*."—*Churchill: Night.*
3. A state of insensibility, a swoon.

"While Hector rose recover'd from the *trance*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xi. 462.

*4. A state of perplexity or confusion; bewilderment, surprise.

"Both stood, like old acquaintance in a *trance*, Met far from home, wondering at other's chance."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,595.

II. Pathology: A state of apparent death, with ghastly pallor, and almost entire failure of the circulation and respiration. Persons in this state have been actually buried alive, as subsequent exhumations have shown.

trance, ***traunce**, v. t. [TRANCE, s.]

1. To entrance; to put into or as into a trance; to deprive of consciousness.
- "Twice then the trumpet sounded, And there I left him *tranc'd*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.
2. To affect with or as with a trance; to hold or bind, as by a spell; to charm, to enchant.

"Where oft Devotion's *tranced* glow, Can such a glimpse of Heaven bestow."—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 4.

trance, ***traunce** (2), v. t. & i. [Fr. *transir*=to go over, to cross; Lat. *transeo*.] [TRANCE, s.]

A. Trans.: To tramp; to wander over; to travel.

"*Trance* the world over you shall never purse so much gold as when you were in England."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

B. Intrans.: To stamp.

"The ground he spurneth and he *traunceth* His large horns he anaunceth, And cast hem here and there aboute."—*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

tranced, pa. par. or a. [TRANCE (1), v.]

***tranc'-ēd-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *tranced*; -ly.] In an absorbed or trance-like manner; like one in a trance.

"Then stole I up and *trancedly* Gazed on the Persian girl alone."—*Tennyson: Arabian Nights.*

***trān'-ēct**, s. [See def.] A word only occurring in *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4, for which is now generally read *traject* (q. v.).

trā-neēn', s. [Irish.]

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus*, called also *Traneen-grass*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Not worth a traneen:* Not worth a rush.

traneen-grass, s. [TRANEEN.]

***trān'-grām**, ***tran-gam**, ***tran-game**, subst. [A word of no etymology.] An odd, intricate contrivance; a nick-nack, a puzzle, a toy, a trinket.

"What's the meaning of all these *trangrams* and gim-cracks?"—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, pt. ii., ch. vi.

trānk, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Glove-making: An oblong piece from which the shape of the glove is cut on a knife in a press.

trān'-keŷ, subst. [Native name.] A kind of boat used in the Persian Gulf.

trān'-kūm, s. [Shortened from *trinkum-trankum* (q. v.).] An ornament of dress, a fallal, a trinket.

"The shawl must be had for Clara, with the other *trankums* of muslin and lace."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xviii.

***trān-lāçe**, v. t. [Lat. *trans*=across, and Eng. *lace*.] To transpose.

"The same letters being by me tossed and *tranlaced* five hundred times."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. ii.

trān'-nel, s. [TREENAIL.] A trenail, or tree-nail.

"With a small *trannel* of iron, or a large nail ground to a sharp point, they mark the brick."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

trān'-quīl, ***trān'-quīl**, a. [Fr. *tranquille*, from Lat. *tranquillus*=calm, still, quiet; from *trans*=beyond, hence, surpassingly, and the base of *quies*=rest; *quietus*=quiet; Sp. *tranquilo*; Ital. *tranquillo*.] Calm, peaceful, quiet, undisturbed; not agitated, physically or mentally.

trān-quīl'-lī-tŷ, ***tran-quīl-li-tee**, subst. [Fr. *tranquillité*, from Lat. *tranquillitatem*, accus. of *tranquillitas*, from *tranquillus*=tranquil (q. v.); Sp. *tranquilidad*; Ital. *tranquillità*.] The quality or state of being tranquil; calmness, peacefulness, quiet; freedom from disturbance or agitation.

"The re-establishment of Ulysses in full peace and tranquillity."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Notes.)

trān-quīl-lī-zā'-tion, **trān-quīl-lī-zā'-tion**, s. [Eng. *tranquilliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of tranquillizing; the state of being tranquillized.

trān'-quīl-lize, ***tran-quīl-ize**, **tran-quīl-ize**, v. t. & i. [Eng. *tranquil*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make tranquil, calm, or quiet; to soothe; to allay when agitated; to compose, to calm, to make peaceful.

"And tender Peace, and joys without a name, That, while they ravish, *tranquillize* the mind."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 19.

B. Intrans.: To grow tranquil, to cool down.

"I'll try, as I ride in my chariot, to *tranquillize*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.

trān'-quīl-liz-ēr, s. [Eng. *tranquilliz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which tranquillizes.

trān'-quīl-liz-īng, *pr. par. or adj.* [TRANQUILLIZE.]

trān'-quīl-liz-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tranquillizing*; -ly.] In a tranquil manner; calmly, peacefully, quietly.

trān'-quīl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tranquil*; -ly.] In a tranquil or undisturbed manner; calmly, peaceably, quietly.

trān'-quīl-nēss, s. [Eng. *tranquil*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tranquil, calm, or peaceful; tranquillity, quiet.

trāns-, *pref.* [Lat.] A Latin preposition, largely used in composition in English as a prefix, and signifying: (1) Across, beyond; as, *Transalpine*=across or beyond the Alps; (2) through; as, *transfix*; (3) change; as, *transform*, *transfigure*. *Trans* sometimes becomes *tra-*, as in *tradition*, *traduce*, *tramontane*; and *tran-*, as in *tranquil*, *transept*, *transpire*.

trāns-āct', v. t. & i. [Formed from the noun *transaction* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To do, to perform, to carry through, to manage, to complete.

"A country fully stocked in proportion to all the business it had to *transact*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

***B. Intrans.:** To do business; to conduct matters; to treat, to act, to negotiate, to manage.

"They had appointed six persons of their own body to *transact* and conclude with the lords."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Henry VIII.* (an. 1540).

trāns-āc'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *transactionem*, accus. of *transactio*=a completion, an agreement, from *transactus*, pa. par. of *transigo*=to drive or thrust through, to settle a matter, to complete a business; *trans*=across, through, and *igo*=to drive; Sp. *transaccion*; Ital. *transazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who transacts; the doing, performing, or carrying out of anything; management of any business or affair; as, to meet for the *transaction* of business.

2. That which is transacted, done, or performed; that which takes place; an affair, an action, a matter of business.

"This I was sorry for, as I wanted to make her a present, in return for the part she had taken in all our *transactions*, private as well as public."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

3. (*Pl.*) The reports or published volumes, containing the papers or abstracts of papers, speeches, discussions, &c., relating to sciences or arts, which have been read or delivered at the meetings of learned or scientific societies, and which have been considered worthy of being published at the expense of such societies; as, The *Transactions* of the American Antiquarian Society.

II. Civil Law: An adjustment of a dispute between parties by mutual agreement.

trāns-āc'-tōr, s. [Latin.] One who transacts; one who manages, performs, or carries out any business or matter.

"God . . . is the sovereign director and *transactor* in matters that so come to pass."—*Derham: Christo-Theology*, p. 21.

***tran-sake**, v. t. [See def.] A corruption of *ransack* (q. v.).

"They *transake* the botome . . . to seke out here an halfe peny."—*Sir T. More: Dialogue*, p. 12.

trāns-āl'-pine, a. & s. [Lat. *transalpinus*, from *trans*=across, beyond, and *alpinus*=pertaining to the Alps.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Lying, being, or situated beyond or on the other side of the Alps, generally used with regard to Rome; being on the farther side of the Alps from Rome; pertaining to nations living beyond the Alps.

"In travelers that know *transalpine* garbs."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Coxcomb*, i.

***B. As subst.:** A native or inhabitant of a country beyond the Alps.

trānṣ-ān'-dīne, a. [Pref. *trans-*; Eng. *And(es)*, and suff. *-ine*.] Lying, or pertaining to the country beyond the Andes.

"[He] set about his *Transandine* explorations."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***trānṣ-ān'-i-māte, v. t.** [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *animate* (q. v.).] To animate by the conveyance of a soul to another body.

"Not men; for what spark of humanity? nor dogs; but, by the strangest metempsychosis that ever was feigned of poets, very incarnated, *transanimated* devils."—*Dean King: Sermon on the Fifth of November* (1608), p. 31.

***trānṣ-ān'-i-mā'-tion, s.** [TRANANIMATE.] The conveyance of the soul from one body to another.

"I forbore to speake of the erroneous opinions of these Jewish masters concerning that Pythagorian *transanimation* or passage of the soule from one body to another."—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaism and Christianitie*.

trānṣ-at-lānt'-īc, a. [Pref. *trans-*, and English *Atlantic* (q. v.).]

1. Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the Atlantic to that on which the speaker or writer is.

"Those *Transatlantic* treasures sleep."
Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 21.

2. Crossing or across the Atlantic; as, a *Transatlantic* cable.

transatlantic-province, s.

Zoöl. & Geog.: One of the provinces established for the distribution of marine mollusca. Prof. Edward Forbes divided it into two divisions—the Virginian, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras; and the Carolinian, from Cape Hatteras to Florida. The southern division comprises the genera *Conus*, *Oliva*, *Fasciolaria*, *Avicula*, and *Lutraria*; the northern one, *Nassa*, *Columbella*, *Ranella*, *Scalaria*, *Calyptraea*, *Bulla*, *Arca*, and *Solemya*. Called also the *Pennsylvanian Province*.

trānṣ-cā'-lēn-çy, s. [Eng. *transcalen(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being transcendent.

trānṣ-cā'-lēnt, a. [Lat. *trans*=through, and *calens* (genit. *calentis*), pr. par. of *caleo*=to grow warm.] Pervious to heat; allowing the passage of heat.

trān'-sçēnd, v. t. & i. [Latin *transcendo*=to climb over, to surpass: *trans*=across, and *scando*=to climb, whence *ascend*, *descend*, &c.; O. French *transcender*; Sp. *transcender*, *trascender*; Italian *transcendere*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To climb, pass, or go over.

"The shore let her *transcend*, the promont to descry,
And view about the point th' unnumber'd fowl that fly."
Dryden: *Polyolbion*, s. 1.

*2. To rise above; to surmount.

"Make disquisition whether the unusual lights be meteorological impressions not *transcending* the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies."
—Howell.

3. To pass over; to go beyond.

"And bids the Christian hope sublime
Transcend the bounds of Fate and Time."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. i.

4. To surpass, to outgo, to excel, to exceed.

"With wondering eyes our martial bands
Behold our deeds *transcending* our commands."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 384.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To climb, to mount.

"To conclude, because things do not easily sink they do not drown at all, the fallacy is a frequent addition in human expressions, which often give distinct accounts of proximity, and *transcend* from one unto another."—Brown.

2. To be transcendent; to excel, to surpass.

"The consistence of grace and free-will, in this sense, is no such *transcending* mystery, and I think there is no text in scripture that sounds anything towards making it so."—Hammond.

¶ For the difference between *to transcend* and *to excel*, see EXCEL.

trān-sçēn'-dēnçe, trān-sçēn'-dēn-çy, s. [Lat. *transcendētia*, from *transcendens*=transcendent (q. v.).]

1. Superior excellence; supereminence.

"Nature shews me the gastliness of death; faith shews me the *transcendency* of heavenly glory."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 83.

*2. Exaggeration; elevation above truth.

"It is true greatness to have in one the frailty of a man, and the security of a God; this would have done better in poesy, where *transcendencies* are more allowed."—*Bacon: Essays*.

trān-sçēnd'-ēnt, a. & s. [Fr. *transcendant*, from Lat. *transcendens*, pr. par. of *transcendo*=to transcend (q. v.); Sp. & Ital. *transcendente*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Very excellent; superior or supreme in excellence; surpassing all others.

"But the glory of these men, eminent as they were, is cast into the shade by the *transcendent* luster of one immortal name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Metaphysics*:

(1) A term applied by Duns Scotus and the Schoolmen to any concept of wider signification than the categories of Aristotle, and consequently containing them under it. [CATEGORY.]

"This concept [of Being] . . . is a *transcendent* concept, for not only the substantial *is*, but also the accidental *is*; in like manner it is more general than the concepts God and the World, for *being* is a predicate of both."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), i. 455.

(2) Applied by Kant to that which goes wholly beyond experience, or deals with or treats of matters wholly beyond experience.

"But another road leads to the same *transcendent* questions—*transcendent* because they treat the forms of human thought not merely as logically antecedent to the products of experience, but because they apply these forms to problems where experience wants data."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 180.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: That which surpasses or excels; something supremely excellent.

2. *Metaph.*: A transcendent concept; a transcendent (q. v.).

trān-sçēn-dēnt'-al, adj. & subst. [Eng. *transcendent*; *-al*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Surpassing all others; transcendent; supremely excellent; supereminent.

"Though the deity perceiveth not pleasure nor pain, as we do; yet he must have a perfect and *transcendental* perception of these, and of all other things."—*Grew: Cosmologia*.

2. Abstrusely speculative; beyond the reach of ordinary, everyday, or common thought and experience; hence, vague, obscure, fantastic, extravagant.

II. Technically:

1. *Math.*: Applied to a quantity which cannot be expressed by a finite number of algebraic terms—that is, by the ordinary operations of algebra—viz., addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, raising to powers denoted by constant exponents, and extraction of roots indicated by constant indices. Transcendental quantities are of three kinds, logarithmic, exponential, and trigonometrical. The first are expressed in terms of logarithms, as $\log \sqrt{1-x}$, $a \log x$, &c.; the second are expressed by means of variable exponents, as ax , eax , $baxcy$, &c.; the third are expressed by means of some of trigonometrical functions, as $\sin x$, $\tan \sqrt{2-x^2}$, $\text{versin}(ax-b)$, &c.

2. *Metaphysics*:

(1) A term used by the Schoolmen in the same sense as TRANSCENDENT, A. 2. (1) (q. v.).

"Being is *transcendental* . . . As Being cannot be included under any genus, but transcends them all, so the properties or affections of Being have also been called *transcendental*."—*Fleming: Vocabulary of Philos.* (ed. Calderwood), p. 504.

(2) Applied by Kant to that which deals with or constitutes a category or categories of thought.

"A *transcendental* inquiry, then, is an inquiry not into things in general, or any particular sort of things, but into the conditions in the mental constitution which make us know or estimate things in the way we do."
—*Wallace: Kant*, pp. 159, 160.

***B. As substantive:**

Metaphysics:

1. The same as TRANSCENDENTALIST (q. v.).

2. A concept transcending the Aristotelian categories. [CATEGORY.]

"The three properties of Being commonly enumerated are *unum*, *verum*, and *bonum*. To these some add *aliquid* and *res*; and these, with *ens*, make the six *transcendentals*. But *res* and *aliquid* mean only the same as *ens*. The first three are properly called *transcendentals*, as these only are passions or affections of being, as being."—*Fleming: Vocabulary of Philos.* (ed. Calderwood), p. 504.

transcendental-anatomy, s.

Anat.: The highest department of anatomy; that which, after details have been ascertained, advances to the consideration of the type or plan of structure, the relations between the several parts, and the theoretical problems thus suggested.

transcendental-curve, s.

Math.: A curve such as cannot be defined by any algebraic equation, or of which, when it is expressed by an equation, one of the terms is a variable quantity.

transcendental-equation, s.

Math.: An equation expressing a relation between transcendental quantities. [TRANSCENDENTAL, A. II. 1.]

transcendental-function, s.

Math.: A function in which the relation between the function and variable is expressed by means of a transcendental equation.

transcendental-line, s. A line whose equation is transcendental.

transcendental-truths, s. pl.

Philos.: A term proposed by Stewart for what the Scotch philosophers call "principles of common sense"—the moral law, human liberty, the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul. (*Reid: Works* (ed. Hamilton), note A, § 5.)

trān-sçēn-dēnt'-al-īsm, subst. [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ism*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being transcendental.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Philosophy*:

(1) A term applied to the Kantian philosophy from the frequent use of the term transcendental by Kant, who gave it a meaning quite distinct from that which it till then bore. The Transcendentalism of Kant inquires into, and then denies, the possibility of Knowledge respecting what lies beyond the range of experience. Kant distinguished knowledge into *a priori* (not originating in experience) and *a posteriori* (derived from experience), thus giving to the phrase *a priori* knowledge a meaning different from that which it had borne in philosophy since the days of Aristotle; and he applied the epithet transcendental to the knowledge that certain intuitions (such as Time and Space) and conceptions, to which he gave the Aristotelian name of Categories [KANTIAN-PHILOSOPHY], were independent of experience. Necessity and strict universality are for Kant the sure signs of non-empirical cognition. Transcendental philosophy is a philosophy of the merely speculative pure reason; for all moral practice, so far as it involves motive, refers to feeling, and feeling is always empirical.

"Kant's philosophy describes itself as *Transcendentalism*. The word causes a shudder, and suggests things unutterable. Not less terrible is the term *a priori*. But in either case a little care carries the student safely past these lions in the way. He must first of all dismiss the popular associations that cling to the words."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 159.

(2) Applied also to the philosophy of Schelling and Hegel, who assert the identity of the subject and object. Their transcendentalism claims to have a true knowledge of all things, material and immaterial, human and divine, so far as the human mind is capable of knowing them. [IDENTITY, ¶ 3.]

(3) Often used in a depreciatory sense of any philosophy which the speaker considers vague and illusory.

2. *Theol.*: The name given to a religious movement in New England in 1839, in which Emerson and Channing took a prominent part. It is thus described in the *Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli* (ii. 181, 182):

"*Transcendentalism* was an assertion of the inalienable integrity of man; of the immanence of Divinity in instinct . . . On the somewhat stunted stock of Unitarianism, whose characteristic dogma was trust in human reason as correlative to Supreme Wisdom, had been grafted German Idealism, as taught by masters of most various schools—by Kant and Jacobi, Fichte and Novalis, Schelling and Hegel, Schleiermacher and de Wette; by Madame de Staël, Cousin, Coleridge, and Carlyle; and the result was a vague yet exalting conception of the god-like nature of the human spirit. *Transcendentalism*, as viewed by its disciples, was a pilgrimage from the idolatrous world of creeds and rituals to the temple of the Living God in the soul."

trān-sçēn-dēnt'-al-īst, s. [English *transcendental*; *-ist*.] One who believes in transcendentalism (q. v.).

"In religion the typical *transcendentalist* might be a sublimated theist: he was not, in any accepted sense, a Christian. He believed in no devil, in no hell, in no evil, in no dualism of any kind, in no spiritual authority, in no Savior, in no Church. He was humanitarian and optimist. His faith had no backward look; its essence was aspiration, not contrition."—*Herzog: Relig. Encyclop.*

trān-sçēn-dēnt'-al-ī-tỹ, s. [English *transcendental*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being transcendental.

trān-sçēn-dēnt'-al-ī-ly, adv. [Eng. *transcendental*; *-ly*.] In a transcendental manner or degree; supereminently, preëminently.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

trăn-sçen'-dent-lỹ, *adverb.* [English, *transcendent*; -ly.] In a transcendent manner or degree; supereminently; by way of excellence; preëminently; as, He is *transcendently* philosophical.

trăn-sçen'-dent-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *transcendent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transcendent; superior or supreme excellence.

***trăn-sçend'-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *transcend*; -ible.] Capable of being climbed, leaped, or passed over.

***trăn-sçen'-sion**, *s.* [Lat. *transcensus*, *pa. par.* of *transcendo*=to transcend (q. v.).] The act of passing; passage.

"An echoing valley, many a field
Pleasant, and wishful, did his passage yield
Their safe *transcension*."

Chapman: *Homer; Hymn to Hermes.*

***trăn-sç-cô-lâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *trans*=through, and *colo*=to strain.] [COLANDER.] To strain, to cause to pass through a sieve or colander.

***trăn-sç-cô-lă-tion**, *s.* [TRANSCOLATE.] The act of transcolating or straining.

trăn-sç-côn-ti-nënt'-al, *adj.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *continental* (q. v.).] Passing or going across a continent.

"No such grant as one hundred million acres of fine land was ever made by the promoters even of a *transcontinental* railway within the confines of the United States."
—London Daily Telegraph.

***trăn-sç-cor'-pôr-âte**, *v. i.* [Pref. *trans*-, and *corporate* (q. v.).] To pass from one body to another.

"To Pythagorians and transcorporating philosophers."
—Browne: *Urn Burial*, ch. iv.

trăn-sç-rib'-blër, *s.* [Pref. *trans*-, and English *scribbler* (q. v.).] One who transcribes hastily or carelessly; hence, a mere copier; a plagiarist.

trăn-sç-ribe', *v. t.* [Lat. *transcribo*, from *trans*=across, over, and *scribo*=to write; Fr. *transcrire*; Sp. *transcribir*.] To write over again, or in the same words; to copy.

"He was the most audacious of literary thieves, and transcribed without acknowledgment, whole pages from authors who had preceded him."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between to *transcribe* and to *copy*, see *COPY*.

trăn-sç-rib'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *transcrib(e)*; -er.] One who transcribes or writes from a copy; a copier; a copyist.

"The addition of a single letter (and that a letter which transcribers have been very apt to omit) to the word that now occurs in the Hebrew, will give it that plural form which the Seventy have expressed."
—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

trăn-sç-ript, *s.* [Lat. *transcriptum*, *neut. sing.* of *transcriptus*, *pa. par.* of *transcribo*=to transcribe (q. v.); Ital. *transcritto*.]

1. A writing made from and according to an original; a writing or composition consisting of the same words as the original; a copy from an original.

"Episcopus replied, that he had none handsomely written; if the synod would have patience, he would cause a fair *transcript* to be drawn for them."
—Hales: *Letters from Synod of Dort*, Dec., 1618.

*2. A copy of any kind; an imitation.

"Gaze on creation's model in thy breast
Unveiled, nor wonder at the *transcript* more."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix.

trăn-sç-rip'-tion, *s.* [Latin *transcriptio*, from *transcriptus*, *pa. par.* of *transcribo*=to transcribe (q. v.); Fr. *transcription*; Ital. *transcrizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of transcribing or copying from an original.

"Exempt from the avocations of civil life, incapable of literary exertions from the want of books and opportunities of improvement, they devoted the frequent intervals of religious duty to the *transcription* of authors whom they often little understood."
—Knox: *Essay*, No. 135.

2. A transcript, a copy.

II. Music: The arrangement or modification of a composition for some instrument or voice other than that for which it was originally written.

trăn-sç-rip'-tion-al, *adj.* [Eng. *transcription*; -al.] Of or pertaining to transcription.

"[He] flouts at *transcriptional* probability."
—Academy, April 4, 1884, p. 254.

***trăn-sç-rip'-tîve**, *adj.* [Eng. *transcript*; -ive.] Done as from a copy; having the character of a transcript, copy, or imitation.

"Excellent and useful authors, yet being either *transcriptive*, or following common relations, their accounts are not to be swallowed at large or entertained without all circumspection."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

***trăn-sç-rip'-tîve-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *transcriptive*; -ly.] In a transcriptive manner; in manner of a copy.

***trans-cũr'**, ***trans-curre**, *v. i.* [Latin *transcurro*: *trans*=across, and *curro*=to run.] To run or rove to and fro.

"By fixing the mind on one object, it doth not spaiate and *transcurre*."
—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 720.

***trăn-sç-cur'-reņçe**, *s.* [Lat. *transcurrens*, *pr. par.* of *transcurro*=to transcur (q. v.).] A running or roving hither and thither.

***trăn-sç-cũr'-sion**, *subst.* [Lat. *transcursio*, from *transcurrus*, *pa. par.* of *transcurro*=to transcur (q. v.).] A rambling or roving; a passage beyond certain limits; a deviation.

"Which cohesion may consist in . . . *transcursion* of secondary substance through this whole sphere of life which we call a spirit."
—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***trăn-sç-cũr'-sive**, *a.* [TRANSCUR.] Rambling.

***trăn-sç-dĩ'-a-lẽct**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *dialect* (q. v.).] To translate or render from one dialect into another.

"But now the fragments of these poems, left us by those who did not write in Doric, are in the common dialect. It is plain then they have been *transdialected*."
—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § iii.

***trăn-sç-dũc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *transductus*, *pa. par.* of *transduco*=to lead across or over; *trans*=across, over, and *duco*=to lead.] The act of leading or carrying over.

***trăn-sç-earth'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *earth* (q. v.).] To transplant.

"Fruits of hotter countries *transearthed* in colder climates have vigor enough in themselves to be fructuous according to their nature."
—Feltham: *Resolves*, 19.

***trăn-sç-ẽl'-e-mẽnt**, ***trăn-sç-ẽl'-e-mẽn-tâte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *element*.] To change or transpose the elements of; to transubstantiate.

"Theophylact useth the same word; he that eateth me, liveth by me; while he is in a certain manner mingled with me, and is *transelemented* or changed into me."
—Jeremy Taylor: *Real Presence*, § 12.

***trăn-sç-ẽl'-e-mẽn-tă-tion**, *s.* [TRANSELEMENTATE.] The change of the elements of one body into those of another, as of the bread and wine into the actual body of Christ; transubstantiation.

"The name of *transelementation*, which Theophylact did use, seems to approach nearer to signify the propriety of this mystery, because it signifies a change even of the first elements; yet that word is harder, and not sufficiently accommodate; for it may signify the resolution of one element into another, or the resolution of a mixed body into the elements."
—Jeremy Taylor: *Real Presence*, § 12.

trăn-sç-nă, *s.* [Lat. =a net, reticulated work.]

Christ. Antiq.: A name given to a kind of carved lattice-work or grating of marble, silver, &c., used to shut in the shrines of martyrs, allowing the sacred coffer to be seen, but protecting it from being handled, or for similar protective purposes.

trăn-sç-sept, ***trăn-sç-sept**, *s.* [Lat. *tran*, for *trans*=across, and *septum*=an enclosure, from *septus*, *pa. par.* of *sepio*=to enclose; *scæpes*=a hedge.]

Arch.: That part of a church which is placed between the nave and the choir, extending transversely on each side, so as to give to the building the form of a cross. The transept was not originally symbolical, but was derived from the transverse hall or gallery in the ancient basilicas, at the upper end of the nave, its length being equal to the united breadth of the nave and aisles. This accidental approximation to the form of a cross was perceived by later architects, who accordingly lengthened the transept on each side so as to make the ground plan of the church completely cruciform.

"The pediment of the southern transept is pinnacled, not ineffectually, with a flourished cross."
—Warton: *History of Kid-dington*, p. 8.

***trăn-sç-sex'-iôn** (x as ksh), *s.* [Pref. *trans*-,; Eng. *sex*, and suff. -iôn.] Change from one sex to another. (See extract under *transfeminate*.)

***trăn-sç-fẽm'-i-nâte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *trans*=across, over, and *fẽma*=a woman.] To change, from a male to a female.

"It much impeacheth the iterated transexion of hares, if that be true which some physicians affirm, that transmutation of sexes was only so in opinion, and that those *transfeminated* persons were really men at first."
—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

trăn-sç-fẽr', *v. t.* [Lat. *transfero*=to transport, to carry across or over; *trans*=across, over, and *fero*=to bear, to carry; Sp. *transferir*, *trasferir*; Ital. *transferire*, *trasferire*; Fr. *transférer*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To convey from one place or person to another; to transport or remove to another place or person; to pass or hand over. (Generally with *to*, *into*, or *unto*, rarely with *on*.)

"Or here to combat, from their city far,
Or back to Ilion's walls *transfer* the war."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad* x. 489.

2. To make over the possession, right, or control of; to convey, as a right from one person to another; to sell, to give; as, to *transfer* land, to *transfer* stocks.

II. Lithog.: To produce a facsimile of on a prepared stone by means of prepared paper and ink. [TRANSFER, s., II. 1.]

"In Kuehn's mode of making pictures by transfer, the different colors requisite for a picture are printed on sized paper and successively *transferred* to a japanned plate."
—Knight: *Dict. Mech.*, s. v. *Transfer*.

trăn-sç-fẽr, *s.* [TRANSFER, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The removal or conveyance of a thing from one person or place to another; transference.

"He would not, however, part with it till he had the cloth in his possession, and as there could be no *transfer* of property, if with equal caution I had insisted upon the same condition, I ordered the cloth to be handed down to him."
—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. The act of conveying right, title, or property, whether personal or real, from one person to another, by sale, deed, or otherwise.

"Checks, Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, are all *transfers*, as they all transfer a right due to one party from a second in favor of a third. But in the money market and Stock Exchange, the term has a more strictly technical meaning, and by *transfer* is understood the surrender by one party in favor of another of the right to dividends, annuities, &c., derived from the shares of public companies, Government funds, foreign stocks, and the like."
—Bithell: *Counting-house Dict.*

3. The deed or document by which right, title, or property in anything is conveyed from one person to another.

"Amsterdam, where industry had been for so many years subsisted and circulated by *transfers* on paper."
—Berkeley: *Querist*, § 250.

4. That which is transferred.

II. Technically:

1. *Lithog.*: An impression taken on paper, cloth, &c., and then laid upon an object and caused to adhere thereto by pressure. In engraving, a tracing may be made in pencil and transferred to the ground by running through the plate-press.

2. *Mil.*: A soldier transferred from one troop or company to another.

transfer-book, *s.* A register of the transfers of property, stock, or shares from one person to another.

transfer-days, *s. pl.* Days fixed by the Bank of England for the transfer, free of charge, of Consols and other Government stocks. These days are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, before three o'clock. On Saturday transfers are made, but a transfer-fee of 2s. 6d. is then charged.

transfer-paper, *s.* Prepared paper used by lithographers, or for copying in a press.

transfer-printing, *s.* A name applied to anastatic printing (q. v.), and similar processes.

trăn-sç-fẽr-a-bĩl'-i-tỹ, *s.* [English *transferable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being transferable.

trăn-sç-fẽr'-a-ble, ***trăn-sç-fẽr'-ra-ble**, ***trăn-sç-fẽr'-rĩ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *transfer*; -able.]

1. Capable of being transferred or conveyed from one person or place to another.

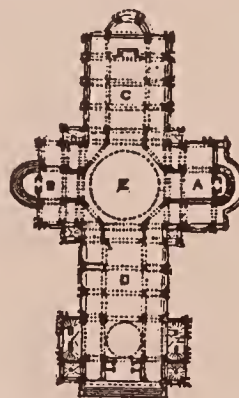
"We have taken notice in the chapter on judgement of the *transferrable* nature of assent, and how it passes from the premisses to the conclusion."
—Search: *Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xviii.

2. Capable of being legitimately passed or conveyed into the possession of another, and conveying to the new owner all its claims, rights, or privileges; as, A note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of property, is *transferable* by endorsement.

trăn-sç-fẽr'-eẽ, **trăn-sç-fẽr'-reẽ**, *s.* [Eng. *transfer*; -ee.] The person to whom a transfer is made.

trăn-sç-fẽr'-eņçe, **trăn-sç-fẽr'-reņçe**, *s.* [English *transfer*; -ence.] The act of transferring; the act of conveying from one person or place to another; transfer.

"By the mere *transference* of the concerns of Tonquin, along with those of Madagascar, from the Department of the Colonies to the Department of Foreign Affairs."
—London Standard.



Ground Plan of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

A. South Transept; B. North Transept; C. Choir; D. Nave; E. Dome.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, her, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

trāns-fēr-ōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [English *transfer*; to connect., and Gr. *graphō*=to write.] The act or art of copying inscriptions from ancient tombs, tablets, &c.

trāns-fēr'-rēr, *s.* [Eng. *transfer*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who transfers; one who executes a transfer.
2. A base-plate for an air-pump receiver, which enables the exhausted receiver to be removed from the air-pump.

***trāns-fēr-rī-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [TRANSFERABILITY.]

trāns-fēr'-rī-ble, *a.* [TRANSFERABLE.]

trāns-fēr'-ror, *subst.* [Eng. *transfer*; suff. -*or*.] [TRANSFERRER.]

Law: The person who makes a transfer.

***trāns-fig'-ūr-āte**, ***trāns-fig'-u-rāte**, *v. t.* [Formed from *transfiguration* (q. v.).] To transfigure.

trāns-fig-ūr-ā'-tion, **trāns-fig-u-rā'-tion**, ***trans-fig-ur-a-ci-on**, *s.* [French *transfiguration*, from Latin *transfigurationem*, accus. of *transfiguratio*=a transfiguring, from *transfiguratus*, pa. par. of *transfiguro*=to transfigure (q. v.); Sp. *transfiguración*, *trasfiguración*; Italian *trasfigurazione*, *trasfigurazione*.]

*1. A change of form.

"For some attribute immortalitie to the soule; others devise a certaine *transfiguration* thereof."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. lv.

2. Specif., the supernatural change in the personal appearance of our Lord on the Mount. (Matt. xvii. 1-9; Mark ix. 2-9.)

"We are told by St. Paul, that, in the future state, our vile bodies shall be transformed into the 'likeness of his glorious body,' and how glorious it is in heaven, we may guess by what it was at his *transfiguration* here on earth, during which the scripture relates, 'that his face did shine as the sun, and his raiment was white as the light.'" —*Boyle: Works*, v. 557.

3. A feast held by certain branches of the Christian Church on August 6, in commemoration of such supernatural change.

trāns-fig'-ūre, ***tran-fyg-ure**, *v. t.* [Fr. *transfigurer*, from Lat. *transfiguro*=to change the figure of: *trans*=across (hence, implying change), and *figura*=figure, outward appearance; Sp. *transfigurar*, *trasfigurar*; Italian *trasfigurare*, *trasfigurare*.]

1. To transform; to change the outward appearance of.

*2. To give an elevated or glorified appearance or character to; to elevate and glorify; to idealize.

trāns-fīx', *v. t.* [Latin *transfixus*, pa. par. of *transfigo*=to thrust through: *trans*=through, and *figo*=to fix.]

1. To pierce through, as with a pointed weapon.

"Quite through *transfixed* with deadly dart,
And in her blood yet steaming fresh embayd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 21.

2. To impale.

"The butcher bird *transfixes* its prey upon the spike of a thorn, whilst it picks its bones."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xii.

trāns-fīx'-iōn (x as ksh), *s.* [TRANSFIX.]

1. The act of transfixing or piercing through.

2. The state of being transfixed.

"Sixe severall times do we find that Christ shed blood; in his circumcision, in his agonie, in his crowning, in his scourging, in his affixion, in his *transfixion*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Gal.* ii. 20.

trāns-flū'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *transfluens*, pr. par. of *transfluo*=to flow across: *trans*=across, and *fluo*=to flow.]

*1. *Ord. Language*: Flowing or running across or through; as, a *transfluent* stream.

2. *Her.*: A term used of water represented as running through the arches of a bridge.

***trāns-flūx'**, *subst.* [Lat. *transfluxus*, pa. par. of *transfluo*.] [TRANSFLUENT.] A flowing through or beyond.

***trāns-fōr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *transforatus*, pa. par. of *transforo*=to bore or pierce through; *trans*=through, and *foro*=to bore.] To bore through, to perforate.

trāns-form', ***trans-forme**, ***trans-fourm**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *transformer*, from Lat. *transformo*=to change the form of: *trans*=across (hence, implying change), and *forma*=form; Sp. *transformar*, *trasformar*; Ital. *trasformare*, *trasformare*.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To change the form or appearance of; to change in shape or appearance; to metamorphose.

"A strange nervous convulsion which sometimes *transformed* his countenance, during a few moments, into an object on which it was impossible to look without terror." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To change into another substance; to transmute; as, to *transform* lead into gold.

3. To change; to alter to something else; to convert.

"How oft the sadness that I show
Transforms thy smiles to looks of woe."
Cowper: To Mary.

*4. To change in nature, disposition, character, or the like.

"Be ye *transformed* by the renewing of your mind."—*Romans*, xii. 2.

*5. Among the mystics, to change, as the contemplative soul into a divine substance by which it is lost or swallowed up in the divine nature.

II. Math.: To change the form of; as,

(1) To change the form of a geometrical figure or solid without altering its area or solidity.

(2) To change the form of an algebraic equation without destroying the equality of its members.

(3) To change the form of a fraction without altering its value.

III. Electricity:

1. To change the character of a current, as from an alternating into a continuous current.

2. To change electric energy from lower pressure and higher current to higher pressure and lower current or *vice versa*.

**B. Intrans.*: To be changed in form or appearance; to be metamorphosed.

"His hair *transforms* to down, his fingers meet
In skinny films, and shape his oary feet."
Addison. (Todd.)

trāns-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transform*; -*able*.] Capable of being transformed.

trāns-for-mā'-tion, ***trans-for-ma-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *transformation*, from Lat. *transformationem*, accus. of *transformatio*, from *transformatus*, pa. par. of *transformo*=to transform (q. v.); Sp. *transformación*, *trasformación*; Ital. *trasformazione*, *trasformazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of changing the form or appearance of; the act or operation of changing the external appearance of.

2. The state of being changed in form or appearance; a change in form, appearance, nature, disposition, character, or the like; metamorphosis.

"What beast couldst thou be, that were not subject to a beast? And what a beast art thou already, that seest not thy loss in *transformation*."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

3. The change of one metal or substance into another; as, the *transformation* of lead into gold; transmutation.

*4. A conversion from sinfulness to holy obedience.

"Thus it must be in our *transformation* onward; the Spirit of God doth thus alter us through grace, whiles we are yet, for essence, the same."—*Bp. Hall: The Estate of a Christian*.

*5. The change of the soul into a divine substance, as among the mystics.

*6. The shape or appearance to which one has been changed.

"My *transformation* hath been washed and cudgelled." —*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Biol.*: The series of changes which every germ undergoes in reaching the embryonic condition, either in the body of the parent or within the egg, as distinguished from those which species born in an imperfectly developed state present in the course of their external life, and which are more generally known as metamorphosis (q. v.).

2. *Chemistry*: A term applied to those chemical changes whereby an entirely new set of compounds is produced, as when sugar is converted by the aid of a ferment into alcohol and carbonic anhydride, or where complex compounds are resolved by the aid of destructive distillation into simpler substances, usually called transformation products.

3. *Math.*: The operation or process of changing in form or expression; as,

(1) The change of a given geometrical figure into another of equal area, but of a different number of sides, or of a given solid into another of equal solidity, but having a different number of faces.

(2) The operation of changing the form of an equation without destroying the quality of its members. All the operations performed upon equations, in order to simplify them or to solve them, are transformations.

(3) The operation of changing the form of a fraction without changing its value. The operations of reducing to simplest terms, of changing the fractional unit, &c., are transformations.

4. *Pathol.*: The morbid change of one structure into another, as when muscle is transformed into fat, or ossification of the heart takes place.

5. *Physiol.*: The change which takes place in the blood in its passage from the arterial to the venous

system. This change is of three kinds: (1) contributing to the growth of non-vascular tissue; (2) contributing to the growth of the organized substance of the various organs; and (3) the separation of mucus, urine, bile, &c., from the blood.

6. *Theater*: A transformation-scene (q. v.).

transformation-myth, *s.*

Anthrop.: A myth which represents a human being as changed into an animal, a tree or plant, or some inanimate being.

"The ethnographic student finds a curious interest in *transformation-myths* like Ovid's, keeping up as they do vestiges of philosophy of archaic type."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 220.

transformation of energy, *s.*

Physics: (See extract.)

"It has been found by experiment that when one kind of energy disappears or is expended, energy of some other kind is produced, and that, under proper conditions, the disappearance of any one of the known kinds of energy can be made to give rise to a greater or less amount of any other kind. One of the simplest illustrations that can be given of this *transformation of energy* is afforded by the oscillations of a pendulum. When the pendulum is at rest in its lowest position it does not possess any energy, for it has no power of setting either itself or other bodies in motion or of producing in them any kind of change. In order to set the pendulum oscillating, work must be done upon it, and it thereafter possesses an amount of energy corresponding to the work that has been expended. When it has reached either end of its path, the pendulum is for an instant at rest, but it possesses energy by virtue of its position, and can do an amount of work while falling to its lowest position which is represented by the product of its weight into the vertical height through which its center of gravity descends. When at the middle of its path the pendulum is passing through its position of equilibrium, and has no power of doing work by falling lower; but it now possesses energy by virtue of the velocity which it has gained, and this energy is able to carry it up on the second side of its lowest position to a height equal to that from which it has descended on the first side. By the time it reaches this position the pendulum has lost all its velocity, but it has regained the power of falling; this, in its turn, is lost as the pendulum returns again to its lowest position, but at the same time it regains its previous velocity. Thus during every quarter of an oscillation, the energy of the pendulum changes from potential energy of position into actual energy or energy of motion, or *vice versa*."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 65.

transformation-products, *s. pl.* [TRANSFORMATION, II. 2.]

transformation-scene, *s.*

Theater: A gorgeous scene at the end of the opening of a pantomime, in which the principal characters were formerly supposed to be transformed into the chief characters in the harlequinade which immediately follows. The transformation-scene still forms a special feature of the pantomime, and introduces the characters of the harlequinade, but there is no longer any change. [RALLY.] The name has nothing to do with the gradual unfolding and development of the scene.

trāns-for'-ma-tive, *adj.* [English *transform*; -*ative*.] Having the power or tendency to transform.

trāns-form'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *transform*; suff. -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which effects a transformation. (*Recent*.)

2. *Elect.*: An induction coil by means of which electric pressure may be either raised or lowered. [STEP-DOWN TRANSFORMER, STEP-UP TRANSFORMER.]

trāns-form'-īsm, *s.* [Fr. *transformisme*.]

Biol.: The hypothesis that all existing species are the product of the metamorphosis of other forms of living beings; and that the biological phenomena which they exhibit are the results of the interaction, through past time, of two series of factors: (1) a process of morphological and concomitant physiological modification; (2) a process of change in the condition of the earth's surface.

"And there are two forms of the latter [evolution] hypothesis; for, it may be assumed, on the one hand, that crayfishes have come into existence independently of any other form of living matter, which is the hypothesis of spontaneous or equivocal generation, or abiogenesis; or, on the other hand, we may suppose that crayfishes have resulted from the modification of some other form of living matter; and this is what, to borrow a useful word from the French language, is known as *transformism*."—*Huxley: The Crayfish*, p. 318.

***trāns-freight'** (freight as frāt), *v. i.* [See def.] A corruption of *transfrete* (q. v.).

"They arm, and *transfreight*; and about the year 689 obtain the rule over us."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 52. (1653.)

***trāns-frē-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *transfretatio*, from *transfretatus*, pa. par. of *transfreto*=to cross the sea; Sp. *transfretación*, *trasfretación*.] [TRANS-FRETE.] A passing over or crossing a strait or narrow sea.

"She had a rough passage in her *transfretation* to Dover Castle."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 22.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, 'bençh; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble. -dle. &c. = beł, deł.

***trāns-frēte**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *transfréter*, from Lat. *transfreto*, from *trans*=across, over, and *fretum*=a strait, the sea; Sp. *transfretar*, *trasfretar*.]

A. Trans.: To cross or pass over, as a strait or narrow sea.

"So *transfreting* the Illyrian sea."—*Lochrine*, i. 1.

B. Intrans.: To pass over a strait or narrow sea.

"Being *transfreted* and passed over the Hircanian sea."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*.

***trāns-fūge**, ***trāns-fū-gī-tive**, *s.* [Lat. *transfuga*=a deserter, from *trans*=across, and *fugio*=to fly.] A deserter; a soldier who goes over to the enemy in time of war; hence, a turncoat, an apostate.

"The protection of deserters and *transfuges* is the invariable rule of every service in the world."—*Lord Stanhope: Miscell., Second Series*, p. 18.

***trāns-fūnd**, *v. t.* [Latin *transfundo*=to pour out of one vessel into another, to transfuse: *trans*=across, and *fundo*=to pour.] To transfuse.

"Its [gratitude] best instrument therefore is speech, that most natural, proper, and easie mean of conversation, of signifying our conceptions, of conveying, and as it were *transfunding* our thoughts and our passions into each other."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

trāns-fūse, *v. t.* [Lat. *transfusio*, pa. par. of *transfundo*=to transfuse (q. v.); Fr. *transfuser*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pour out of one vessel into another; to transfer by pouring.

"Where the juices are in a morbid state, if one could suppose all the unsound juices taken away and sound juices immediately *transfused*, the sound juices would grow morbid."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. To cause to pass from one into another; to instill; to cause to be imbibed.

"The virtue of one generation was *transfused*, by the magic of example, into several; and a spirit of heroism was maintained through many ages of that commonwealth."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. 2.

II. Surg.: To transfer from the veins or arteries of one animal to those of another.

trāns-fūš-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *transfus(e)*; -able.] Capable of being transfused.

trāns-fū-šion, *s.* [Lat. *transfusio*, from *transfusio*, pa. par. of *transfundo*=to transfuse (q. v.); Sp. *transfusion*, *trafusion*; Ital. *transfusione*, *trafusione*.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act or process of transfusing, or of pouring, as a liquor, out of one vessel into another; a causing to pass from one into another; the state of being transfused.

"It is with languages as 'tis with liquors, which by *transfusion* use to take wind from one vessel to another."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 47.

2. **Surg.**: The operation of transmitting blood from the veins of one living animal to those of another, or from those of a man or one of the lower animals into a man, with the view of restoring the vigor of exhausted subjects. The idea of renewing vital power by the transfusion of the blood seems to have been familiar to the ancients, and is found in the works of the alchemists of the Middle Ages, who imagined that it might be the means of perpetuating youth. The operation is now frequently resorted to in cases of extreme loss of blood by hemorrhage, especially when connected with labor. Modern experiments, particularly those of Prevost and Dumas, show that the blood of calves or sheep injected into the veins of a cat or rabbit is fatal, and mammals into whose veins the blood of birds is transfused die. The experiments of Milne-Edwards and Lafond indicate that this result does not take place when the animals belong to nearly allied species; thus an ass, whose blood was nearly exhausted, recovered when the blood of a horse was transfused into its veins.

"The experiment of *transfusion* proves, that the blood of one animal will serve for another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxv.

trāns-fū-šive, *adj.* [Eng. *transfus(e)*; -ive.] Tending or having power to transfuse.

***trāns-gān-gēt-ic**, *adj.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *Gangetic*.] On the opposite side of the Ganges; pertaining or relating to countries on the other side of the Ganges.

trāns-grēss, ***trans-gresse**, *verb t. & i.* [Lat. *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior*=to step over, to pass over: *trans*=across, over, and *gradior*=to step, to walk; Fr. *transgresser* (O. Fr. *transgrédire*); Sp. *transgredir*, *trasgredir*; Ital. *transgredire*, *trasgredire*.]

A. Transitive:

***I. Lit.**: To pass over or beyond; to overstep.

"Apt to run riot and *transgress* the goal."

Dryden. (Todd.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To overpass or overstep, as some law or rule prescribed; to break 'to violate, to infringe.

"Humane laws oblige only that they be not despised, that is, that they be not *transgressed* without a reasonable cause."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*2. To offend against; to thwart, to vex, to cross.

"Why give you peace to this intemperate beast

That hath so long *transgressed* you?"

Beaum. & Flet.

B. Intrans.: To offend by violating a law or rule; to sin.

"Achan *transgressed* in the thing accursed."—1 *Chronicles* ii. 7.

¶ For the difference between *to transgress* and *to infringe*, see **INFRINGE**.

***trāns-grēss-i-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *transgress*; -ible.] Capable of being transgressed; liable to be transgressed.

trāns-grēs-siōn (ss as sh), ***trans-gres-sy-on**, *subst.* [French *transgression*, from Lat. *transgressionem*, accus. of *transgressio*, from *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior*; Spanish *transgresion*, *trasgresion*; Italian *transgressione*, *trasgressione*.] [**TRANSGRESS**.]

1: The act of transgressing; the act of breaking or violating any law or rule, moral or civil, prescribed, expressed, or implied.

"Sin is a *transgression* of some law."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. A breach or violation of any law or rule; an offense, a crime, a fault, a trespass, a misdeed.

"Forgive thy people all their *transgressions*."—1 *Kings* viii. 50.

trāns-grēs-siōn-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *transgression*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to transgression; involving transgression.

"Forgive this *transgressional* rapture; receive my thanks for your kind letter."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*.

trāns-grēss-i-ve, *adj.* [Eng. *transgress*; -ive.] Inclined or apt to transgress; faulty, sinful, culpable.

"Adam perhaps would have sinned without the suggestion of Satan, and from the *transgressive* infirmities of himself might have erred alone."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. x.

trāns-grēss-i-ve-lŷ, *adv.* [English *transgressive*; -ly.] In a transgressive manner; by transgression.

trāns-grēss-ōr, ***trans-gress-our**, *s.* [French *transgresseur*, from Lat. *transgressorem*, accus. of *transgressor*, from *transgressus*, pa. par. of *transgredior*.] [**TRANSGRESS**.] One who transgresses; one who violates or infringes a law, rule, or command; a sinner, an offender.

"And albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd vnponysshed, for the great noubre of the *transgressours*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1180).

***trān-shāpe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*=across, hence implying change, and Eng. *shape*.] To alter the shape or form of; to transform.

"By a gracious influence *transhaped*
Into the olive, pomegranate, mulberry."

J. Webster.

trān-shīp, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *trans-*, and English *ship*.]

A. Trans.: To convey or transfer from one ship to another.

"Cargo (pig iron) being *transhipped* to steamer."—*London Daily News*.

B. Intrans.: To pass or change from one ship to another.

"*Transhipping* from steamer to steamer."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trān-shīp-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and English *shipment*.] The act of transhipping, or of transferring from one ship to another.

***trāns-hū-mān**, *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and English *human* (q. v.).] Beyond or more than human; superhuman.

***trāns-hū-mā-ize**, *v. t.* [Prefix *trans-*, and Eng. *humanize* (q. v.).] To elevate or transform to something beyond or above what is human; to change from a human into a higher, nobler, or celestial nature.

trān-si-ēnce, ***trān-si-ēn-čŷ** (or **si-ēn** as **shēn**), *s.* [Eng. *transient*(t); -ce, -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being transient; transiency.

"Here, from time and *transience* won,
Beauty has her charms resigned."

Brooke: An Anthem.

2. Something transient, or not durable or permanent.

"Poor sickly *transiencies* that we are, coveting we know not what."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 318.

trān-si-ēnt (or **si-ēnt** as **shēnt**), *a. & s.* [Lat. *transiens*, pr. par. of *transeo*=to go across, to pass away: *trans*=across, and *eo*=to go.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Passing on from one to another.

"For we grow sick many times by incautiously conversing with the disease; but no man grows well by accompanying the healthy: thus indeed it is with the healthiness of the body: it has no *transient* force on others, but the strength and healthiness of the mind carries with it a gracious kind of infection: and common experience tells us that nothing profits evil men more than the company of the good."—*Hales: Remains; Sermon on Romans* xiv. 1.

2. Passing over or across a space or scene in a short period of time, and then disappearing; not stationary; not lasting or durable; transitory.

"How soon hath thy prediction, seer blest,
Measured this *transient* world, the race of time,
Till time stand fixed."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 554.

3. Hasty, momentary, passing, brief.

"This vale he might have seen
With *transient* observation."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Brief, short.

"At length his *transient* respite past."

Couper: Castaway.

5. Not permanent; applied to individuals, as a *transient* boarder.

II. Music: Applied to a chord introduced for the purpose of making a more easy and agreeable transition between two chords belonging to unrelated keys.

***B. As substantive:**

1. That which passes away in a short space of time; that which is temporary or transitory; anything not permanent or durable.

"For before it can fix to the observation of any one its object is gone: whereas, were there any considerable thwart in the motion, it would be a kind of stop or arrest, by the benefit of which the soul might have a glance of the fugitive *transient*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. ix.

2. A guest at a hotel or house of entertainment who makes but a temporary stay.

transient-effect, *s.*

Paint.: A representation of appearances in nature produced by causes that are not stationary, as the shadows cast by a passing cloud. The term *accident* has often the same signification.

transient-modulation, *s.*

Music: The temporary introduction of chords or progressions from an unrelated key.

trān-si-ēnt-lŷ (or **si-ēnt** as **shēnt**), *adverb.* [Eng. *transient*; -ly.] In a transient manner; in passing; for a short time; not with continuance, permanence, or durability.

"But the greatest and the noblest objects of the human mind are very *transiently*, at best, the object of theirs."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 4: Authority on Matters of Religion*.

trān-si-ēnt-nēss (or **si-ēnt** as **shēnt**), *s.* [Eng. *transient*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transient; speedy passage; shortness of duration or continuance.

"It were to be wished that all words of this sort, as they resemble the wind in fury and impetuosity, so they might do also in *transiency* and sudden expiration."—*Decay of Piety*.

***trān-sil-i-ēnce**, ***trān-sil-i-ēn-čŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *transiliens*, pr. par. of *transilio*=to leap across: *trans*=across, over, and *salio*=to leap.] A leap or spring from one thing to another.

"By an unadvised *transilient* leaping from the effect to its remotest cause, we observe not the connection of more immediate casualties."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. xii.

***trāns-in-cor-pōr-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q. v.).] Change made by the soul into different bodies; metempsychosis.

"Curious information . . . on the *transincorporation* of souls."—*W. Taylor of Norwich* (Memoir ii. 305).

trāns-ir-ē, *s.* [Lat.=to go through.] [**TRANSIENT**.] A custom-house warrant, giving free passage for goods to a place; a permit.

trān-sīt, *s.* [Latin *transitus*=a passing over, a passage, from *transeo*=to pass over; Ger. (comm.) *transit*; French (comm.) *transit*; Ital. *transito*.] [**TRANSIENT**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A passing over or through; conveyance; a passage. (Used of things more frequently than of persons.)

"A handy gap on the left provided a safe means of *transit* for the division."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll, trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. The conveyance of goods; the act or process of causing to pass.

"Arrangements have been made for *transit* of goods and passengers to and from the docks over all the leading lines."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. A line of passage or conveyance through a country.

II. Technically:

1. Astronomy:

(1) The passage of a heavenly body over the meridian.

(2) The passage of one of the inferior planets, Mercury or Venus, over the sun's disc, Mercury being so near the sun, and so difficult to observe with accuracy, its transits are not nearly so important to astronomers as those of Venus. In 1716 Dr. Halley published a paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* advising that the transits of Venus over the sun's disc which would occur in A. D. 1761 and 1769 should be taken advantage of for the purpose of ascertaining the sun's distance from the earth. Though he was dead long before these dates arrived, the government of the day acted on his suggestion. In 1769 the celebrated Captain Cook was sent to Otaheite for the purpose of noting the transit, another observer being despatched to Lapland. The observations of the latter being erroneous the distance of the sun was exaggerated by about three millions of miles. In 1874, when the next transit occurred, all civilized nations sent forth scientific men to observe it. It was known that it would be invisible at Greenwich, but expeditions were sent out by the British Government to the Sandwich Islands, to New Zealand, Egypt, Rodriguez, and Kerguelen Island. Other nations occupied other stations, and the weather proved suitable at most places for accurate observation. Transits of Venus come, after long intervals, in pairs, eight years apart; and another transit took place on the afternoon of Dec. 6, 1882. In the British Isles the weather was generally unfavorable, clouds with occasional snowflakes obscuring the sky at Greenwich, and through nearly all Great Britain, except on the western coast. At Dublin, partial observations were obtainable; and of various British expeditions sent abroad, complete success was obtained in Madagascar and at the Cape of Good Hope. Observers from the United States and others countries were also successful. The observation of the distance the planet moves to the right and left of the sun, in describing its orbit, enables an astronomer to ascertain the relative distance of the two luminaries. The relative breadth of the sun's diameter as compared with his distance from the earth, is also easily ascertained. If then two observers on the surface of our sphere take their stations at judiciously selected points, as widely apart as possible, and note a transit of Venus, the planet will have a lesser line to traverse at the one place than the other, and will do it in a shorter time. From accurate notation of the difference in time taken in connection with the difference in length it is possible to calculate, first the breadth of the sun, and secondly his distance from the earth. When the materials obtained in connection with the two transits were worked out, it was found, as Hansen had suspected, that the sun's distance had been over-estimated, and it was reduced from 95,300,000 to 92,700,000 miles.

"As the day of observation now approached, I determined in consequence of some hints which had been given me by Lord Morton, to send out two parties to observe the *transit* from other situations."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

(3) A transit-instrument (q. v.)

2. *Engin.*: A portable instrument resembling a theodolite, designed for measuring both horizontal and vertical angles. It is provided with horizontal and vertical graduated circles, one or two levels, and a compass, and is mounted upon a tripod-stand.

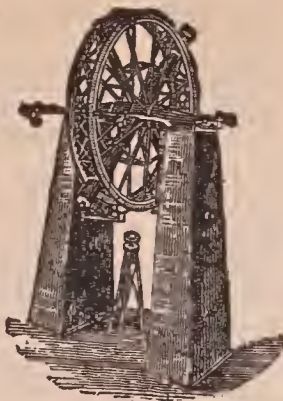
transit-circle, s. An instrument for ascertaining at the same observation the right ascension and declination of a heavenly body at its transit over the meridian. It unites the functions of the mural circle and the transit instrument.

transit-compass, s. The same as TRANSIT, s., II. 1. (3) (q. v.).

transit-duty, s. Duty paid upon goods in passing through a country.

transit-instrument, subst. An instrument designed accurately to denote the time when a heavenly body passes the meridian. It consists of a telescope supported on a horizontal axis, or pivots, the extremities of which terminate in cylindrical trunnions resting in metallic supports, shaped like the upper part of the letter Y, and hence termed the "Y's," and imbedded in two stone pillars. In order to relieve the pivots from friction and facilitate the turning of the telescope, counterpoises are provided operated through levers, carrying friction-rollers, upon which the axis turns.

When the instrument is in proper adjustment, the telescope should continue in the plane of the meridian when revolved entirely round upon its axis, and for this purpose the axis must lie in a line directly east and west. To effect this adjustment its ends are provided with screws by which a motion, both in azimuth and altitude, may be imparted. The telescope has a series of parallel wires crossing its object-glass in a vertical direction. When a star, designed to be the subject of observation, is seen approaching the meridian, the observer looks at the hour and minutes on a clock placed at hand for the purpose. He then notes the passage of the star across such wire, listening at the same time to the clock beating seconds. The exact time at which the star passes each wire is then noted, and the mean between the time of passing each two wires equidistant from the center being taken, gives a very close approximation to the truth. The transit-instrument is the most important of what may be called the technical astronomical instruments. The smaller and portable kinds are used to ascertain the local time by the passage of the sun or other object over the meridian, while the larger and more perfect kinds, in first-class observatories, are used for measuring the positions of stars, for forming catalogues; its special duty being to determine with the greatest accuracy the right ascension of heavenly bodies.



Transit-instrument.

transit-trade, s. Trade arising from the passage of goods across a country.

trān'-sīt, v. t. [TRANSIT, s.] To pass over the disc of, as of a heavenly body; as, Venus *transits* the face of the sun.

trān-sī'-tion, s. [Lat. *transitio*, from *transitum*, sup. of *transeo*=to pass over or across; Fr. *transicion*; Sp. *transicion*; Ital. *transizione*.] [TRANSIENT.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act, state or operation of passing from one place or state to another; passage from one place or state to another; change.

"Indeed this sudden *transition* from warm, mild weather, to extreme cold and wet, made every man in the ship feel its effects."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The period between one style and another.

2. *Music*:

(1) A modulation (q. v.).

(2) A passing-note (q. v.).

3. *Rhet.*: A passing from one subject to another.

¶ Used often adjectively, as equivalent to, changing from one state to another, transitional; as, a *transition* state, a *transition* stage, &c.

transition-beds, s. pl.

Geol.: Certain beds constituting the passage from the Upper Silurian to the Devonian. They are about 350 feet thick near Downton, in Herefordshire, England, and are associated with the Downton sandstone and Ledbury shales.

***transition-rocks, *transition-strata, s. pl.**

Geol.: An exploded geologic term introduced by Werner, the founder of the Neptunian school of geologists. Erroneously supposing all rocks to have been precipitated from water, he fancied that the primitive or crystalline rocks were first laid down. Then followed strata of a mixed character, partly crystalline, and yet here and there exhibiting marks not of a chemical but of a mechanical origin, and possessing besides some organic remains. These rocks constituting, according to this hypothesis, the passage between the primitive and the secondary rocks, were called *transition* (in German *übergang*). They consisted chiefly of clay-slate, graywacke, and certain calcareous beds. (Lyell: *Manual of Geology*, ch. viii.)

transition-tint, s.

Polarization: A purplish-gray tint caused by a plate of quartz of a certain thickness when examined by polarized light, which, in a certain position of the analyzer, gives the tint between the red of one order of colors and the blue of the next. Hence, the least variation converts the tint to either reddish or bluish, making it a sensitive test in the saccharometer.

trān-sī'-tion-al *trān-sī'-tion-ar-ỹ, a. [Eng. *transition*; -al, -ary.] Containing, involving or denoting transition or change; changing; in process of passing from one state or stage to another.

trān'-sī-tive, a. & s. [Latin *transitivus*, from *transitum*, sup. of *transeo*=to pass over or across; Sp., Port., & Ital. *transitivo*; Fr. *transitif*.]

A. As adjective:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Having the power or property of passing on, or of making transition; passing on.

"Cold is active and *transitive* into bodies adjacent, as well as heat."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 70.

2. Effected by, or existing as, the result of transference, or extension of signification; derivative, secondary, metaphorical.

3. Acting as a medium.

"An image that is understood to be an image can never be made an idol; or if it can it must be by having the worship of God passed through it to God; it must be by being the analogical, the improper, the *transitive*, the relative (or what shall I call it) object of divine worship."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

II. *Gram.*: Taking an object after it; denoting action which passes on to an object which is expressed; as, a *transitive* verb. A transitive verb denotes an action which passes on from the subject, which does, to the object to which the action is done.

B. As subst.: A transitive verb.

trān'-sī-tive-ly, adv. [Eng. *transitive*; -ly.]

*1. In a transitive manner; not directly; indirectly; by transference.

"Vasquez, and I think he alone of all the world, owns the worst that this argument can infer, and thinks it lawful to give divine worship relatively or *transitively* to a man."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. As a transitive verb; with a transitive sense or force.

"Words are often used promiscuously and *eulogize* *transitively* in this very case by the apostle."—Waterland: *Works*, vii. 86.

trān'-sī-tive-ness, s. [English *transitive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transitive.

trān'-sī-tōr-i-ly, adv. [Eng. *transitory*; -ly.] In a transitory manner; with short continuance.

trān'-sī-tōr-i-ness, s. [Eng. *transitory*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transitory; speedy evanescence; shortness of duration; transience.

"Heedful observation may satisfy a man of the vanity of the world and the *transitoriness* of external, and especially sinful, enjoyments."—Boyle: *Works*, vi. 792.

***trān-sī-tōr-i-ous, *trān-sy-tor-y-ouse, adj.** [Latin *transitorius*.] The same as TRANSITORY (q. v.).

"Saynt Eanswyde, abbess of Folkstane in Kent, inspired of the deuyll, dyffyned christen marriage to be barren of all vertues, to haue but *transitoryouse* frutes, and to bea fylthye corruptyon of virginitee."—Bale: *Eng. Votaries*, pt. i.

trān'-sī-tōr-ỹ, *trān-si-tor-ie, a. [Fr. *transitoire*, from Lat. *transitorius*=liable to pass away, passing away; Sp., Port., & Italian *transitorio*.] [TRANSIENT.] Passing without continuance; speedily vanishing; continuing only a short time; not durable; not permanent; transient; unstable and fleeting.

"What is my life, my hope? he said; Alas! a *transitory* shade."

Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 29.

transitory-action, s.

Law: An action which may be brought in any county, as actions for debt, detinue, slander, or the like. Opposed to local action (q. v.). (Blackstone; Bouvier.)

trāns-lāt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *translat(e)*; -able.] Capable of being translated or rendered into another language.

***trāns-lāt'-a-ble-ness, *trāns-lāte'-a-ble-ness, s.** [Eng. *translatable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being translatable; fitness or suitability for translation.

"We own to a certain scepticism as to La Fontaine's *translatable*ness."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

trāns-lāte', v. t. & i. [Old French *translater*=to translate, to reduce, to remove, from Low Latin *translatō*=to translate, from Latin *translatūs*, pa. par. of *transfero*=to transfer (q. v.); Sp. *translatar*, *transladar*; Ital. *translated*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To bear, carry, remove, or transfer from one place or person to another.

"I will *translate* the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David."—2 Samuel iii. 10.

2. To remove from one office or charge to another; specif., in episcopal churches, to transfer, as a bishop, from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, to transfer, as a minister, from one parish to another.

"Fisher, bishop of Rochester, when the king would have *translated* him from that poor bishopric to a better, he refused, saying, He would not forsake his poor little old wife, with whom he had so long lived."—Camden: *Remains*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; ðlon, -șlon = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*3. To remove or convey to heaven without death.

"By faith Enoch was *translated*, that he should not see death."—*Hebrews* xi. 5.

*4. To cause to remove from one part of the body to another; as, to *translate* a disease.

*5. To deprive of consciousness; to entrance.

*6. To change into another form; to transform.

"Bottom, thou art *translated*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

*7. To alter; to change.

"Now no doubt, yf the priesthod be *translated*, then of necessity must the law be *translated* also."—*Hebrews* vii. 12. (1551.)

8. To render into another language; to express the sense of in another language.

"That speech he actually prepared and had it *translated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*9. To explain; to interpret.

"There's matter in these sighs; these profound heavens You must *translate*; 'tis fit we understand them."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

10. To manufacture, as boots or shoes, from the material of old ones. (*Slang*.)

"Great quantities of second-hand boots and shoes are sent to Ireland to be *translated* there."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 40.

B. Intrans.: To be engaged in or practice translation.

trāns-lā'-tion, ***trans-la-ci-oun**, *subst.* [*Fr. translation*, from Latin *translationem*, accus. of *translatio*=a transferring, removing, from *trans-latus*, pa. par. of *transfere*=to transfer; *Sp. translacion*, *traslacion*; *Ital. translazione*, *traslazione*, *tralazione*.] [**TRANSLATE**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The act of translating, removing, or transferring from one place or person to another; transfer; removal.

*2. A causing to remove from one part of the body to another; as, the *translation* of a disease.

3. The removal or transference of a person from one office or charge to another; specif., in episcopal churches, the transfer of a bishop from one see to another, and in the Scottish Church, the transfer of a minister from one parish to another.

"The *translation* of the Archbishop of Toledo to the see of Seville was announced."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*4. The removal of a person to heaven without being subjected to death.

"Before his *translation* he had this testimony, that he pleased God."—*Hebrews* xi. 5.

¶ Used specially of Enoch (*Gen.* v. 24) and Elijah (*2 Kings* ii. 1-11).

5. The act of turning into another language; a rendering of words in another language.

"It had been in some of the former sessions determined that there should be chosen six divines for the *translation* of the Bible, three for the Old Testament, and three for the New with the Apocrypha."—*Hales: Letter from the Synod of Dort*, Nov., 1618.

6. That which is produced by rendering in another language; a translated version. [**VERSION**.]

"It is by means of French *translations* and abstracts that they are generally known in Europe."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

7. (See extract.) (*Slang*.)

"*Translation*, as I understand it (said my informant), is this—to take a worn, old pair of shoes or boots, and by repairing them make them appear as if left off with hardly any wear—as if they were only soiled."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, ii. 40.

***II. Rhet.:** Transference of the meaning of a word or phrase; metaphor; tralatious.

¶ **Motion of translation:** Motion of a body from one place to another in such a way that all its points move in parallel straight lines. It is opposed to a motion of rotation and to a motion partly of translation and partly of rotation.

***trāns-lā-tī'-tious**, *a.* [*Lat. translaticius*, *tratlaticius*, from *translatus*, pa. par. of *transfere*=to transfer, to translate (q. v.).]

1. Metaphorical; not literal; tralatitious.

"We allow him the use of these words in a *translatitious*, abusive sense."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*.

2. Brought from another place; not native.

"I have frequently doubted whether it be a pure indigene, or *translatitious*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. iv., § 8.

***trāns-lāt'-ive**, *a.* [*Lat. translativus*.] [**TRANSLATE**.] Pertaining or relating to transference of meaning.

"If our feet poetically want those qualities it cannot be sayde a foote in sence *translative* as here."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

trāns-lāt'-ōr, ***trans-lat-our**, *s.* [*Eng. transl(e)*; -*or*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who translates; one who removes, transfers, or changes.

"The changer and *translator* of kyngedoms and tymes."—*Joyce: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. One who translates or renders into another language; one who expresses the sense of words in one language by equivalent words in another.

"To the great task each bold *translator* came."

Pitt: To Mr. Pope.

3. A cobbler of a low class who manufactures boots and shoes from the material of old ones, selling them at a low price to second-hand dealers. (*Slang*.)

"The cobbler is affronted if you don't call him Mr. *Translator*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 73.

4. (*Pl.*): Second-hand boots mended and sold at a low price.

"To wear a pair of second-hand [boots] or *translators* . . . is felt as a bitter degradation."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*.

II. Teleg.: An instrument, such as a relay, for repeating a message upon a second circuit when the line-circuit of the former circuit is too feeble to carry the signal to the ultimate station.

***trāns-lā'-tōr-ŷ**, *adj.* [*Eng. transl(e)*; -*ory*.] Transferring; serving to translate.

"The *translatory* is a lie that transfers the merits of a man's good action to another more deserving."—*Arbuthnot*.

trāns-lā'-trēss, *s.* [*Eng. transl(e)*; -*ress*.] A female translator.

"The compliment to the *translatress* is daintily conceived."—*C. Lamb: Letter to Southey*.

***trāns-lā-vā'-tion**, *s.* [*Lat. trans*=across, over, and *lavatio*=a washing.] [**LAVE**.] A laving or lading from one vessel to another.

"This *translavation* ought so long to be continued out of one vessell into another, until such time as it have done casting any residence downward; for the sediment that resteth in the bottom is the best."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. xviii.

trāns-līt'-ēr-āte, *v. t.* [*Lat. trans*=across, over, and *lītera*=a letter.] To express or write, as words of a language having peculiar alphabetic characters, in the alphabetic characters of another language; to spell in different characters expressing the same sound; as, to *transliterate* Greek into English characters.

trāns-līt'-ēr-ā'-tion, *subst.* [**TRANSLITERATE**.] The act of transliterating; the rendering of the characters of one language by equivalent ones in another.

"The *transliteration* often fails to convey a true idea of the pronunciation."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

trāns-lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [*Prof. trans*, and English *location* (q. v.).] The removal of things reciprocally to each other's places; interchange of place; substitution of things for each other.

"The most notable of these offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that suitably to his name, is the *translocation* of the souls of beasts into such matter as is most fitting for them."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

***trāns-lūce'**, *v. t.* [*Latin transluceo*, from *trans*=through, across, and *luceo*=to shine.] To shine through.

"Let joy *transluce* thy Beauty's blandishment."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 26.

trāns-lū'-çence, **trāns-lū'-çen-çŷ**, *s.* [*English translucent* (f); -*ce*, -*cy*.]

1. The quality or state of being translucent; the property, as of a mineral, ground glass, or oiled paper, of allowing rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or color of objects on the other side distinguishable through it.

"I have for trial's sake taken lumps of rock crystal, and heating them red-hot in a crucible, I found, according to my expectation, that being quenched in fair water, even those, that remained in seemingly entire lumps, exchanged their *translucency* for whiteness."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 703.

*2. Transparency.

trāns-lū'-çent, *a.* [*Lat. translucens*, pr. par. of *transluceo*=to shine through.] [**TRANSLUCE**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Allowing rays of light to pass through, but not so as to render the form or color of objects on the other side distinguishable.

2. Transparent, clear.

"The uplifted frame, compact at every joint, And overlaid with clear *translucent* glass."

Cowper: Task, iii. 485.

II. Min.: So nearly opaque that objects are scarcely if at all visible through it.

trāns-lū'-çent-lŷ, *adv.* [*English translucent*; -*ly*.] In a translucent manner; so as to be partially visible through.

"Amber, where flies alighting are often times *translucently* imprisoned."—*Drayton: Edward IV. to Mistress Shore*.

***trāns-lū'-çīd**, *adj.* [*Lat. translucidus*, from *trans*=across, through, and *lucidus*=clear, lucid (q. v.).] Transparent, clear.

"In anger the spirits ascend and wax eager; which is seen in the eyes, because they are *translucid*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 872.

***trāns-lū'-nar**, ***trāns-lū'-nar-ŷ**, *adj.* [*Prof. trans*, and *Eng. lunar*, *lunary*.] Being or situated beyond the moon. (Opposed to *sublunary*.)

"Next Marlow, bathed in the Thespian springs, Had in him those brave *translunary* things That the first poets had; his raptures were All air and fire."—*Drayton: Of Poets and Poesy*.

trāns-mā-rīne', *a.* [*Lat. transmarinus*, from *trans*=beyond, across, and *marinus*=marine (q. v.).] Lying or being beyond or on the other side of the sea; found beyond the sea.

"Indeed if the case were just thus, it was very hard with good people of the *transmarine* churches; but I have here two things to consider."—*Bp. Taylor: Episc. Asserted*, § 32.

***trāns'-mē-a-ble**, ***trans-me-at-a-ble**, *adj.* [**TRANSMATE**.] Capable of being transmeated or traversed. (*Ash*.)

***trāns'-mē-āte**, *v. t.* [*Lat. transmeatus*, pa. par. of *transmeo*=to go through or across; *trans*=across, through, and *meo*=to go, to pass.] To pass over or beyond. (*Coles*.)

***trāns-mē-ā'-tion**, *subst.* [**TRANSMATE**.] The act of transmeating or passing over or through. (*Bailey*.)

***trāns-mew'** (ew as ū), ***trans-mewe**, ***trans-mue**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. transmuer*, from Latin *transmuto*=to transmute (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To change, to transform, to transmute.

"They instead, as if *transmew'd* to stone, Marvell'd he could with such sweet art unite The lights and shades of manners."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 42.

B. Intrans.: To change.

"Therewith thy color woll *transmewe*."

Romaunt of the Rose.

trāns'-mī-grant, ***trāns-mī'-grant**, *a. & s.* [*Latin transmigrans*, pr. par. of *transmigro*=to transmigrate (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Passing into another state or country for residence, or into another form or body; migrating.

B. As substantive:

1. One who migrates or passes into another country for residence; an emigrant.

"Besides an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts, there are other implicit confederations, that of colonies or *transmigrants* toward their mother nation."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

2. One who passes into another state or body.

***trāns'-mī-grāte**, *v. i.* [*Lat. transmigratus*, pa. par. of *transmigro*=to migrate across or from one place to another; *trans*=across, and *migro*=to migrate (q. v.).]

1. To pass from one place, country, or jurisdiction to another for the purpose of residence; to emigrate.

"This complexion is maintained by generation; so that strangers contract it not, and the natives which *transmigrate* omit it, not without commixture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

2. To pass from one body into another.

"Plutarch himself there defends the mortality of demons, but this only as to their corporeal part, that they die to their present bodies, and *transmigrate* into others, their souls in the mean time remaining immortal and incorruptible."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 424.

trāns-mī-grā'-tion, ***trans-mi-gra-ci-oun**, ***trans-my-gra-ci-oun**, *s.* [*Fr. transmigration*, from *Lat. transmigrationem*, accus. of *transmigration*, from *transmigratus*, pa. par. of *transmigro*=to transmigrate (q. v.); *Sp. transmigration*, *transmigration*; *Ital. transmigration*.]

***I. Ord. Lang.:** The act of transmigrating; passing from one place or country to another for purposes of residence; emigration.

"From David to the *transmigration* of Babiloyne ben fourtene generaciouns, and from the *transmigration* of Babiloyne to Crist ben fourtene generaciouns."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* i. 17.

II. Compar. Religions: Metempsychosis; the doctrine of the passage of the soul from one body into another. It appears among many savage races in the form of the belief that ancestral souls return,

imparting their own likeness to their descendants and kindred, and Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ii, 17) thinks that this notion may have been extended so as to take in the idea of rebirth in bodies of animals. In this form the belief has no ethical value. Transmigration first appears as a factor in the gradual purification of the spiritual part of man, and its return to God, the source and origin of all things, in the religion of the ancient people of India, whence it passed to the Egyptians, and, according to Herodotus (ii, 123), from them to the Greeks. It was one of the characteristic doctrines of Pythagoras, and Pindar the Pythagorean (*Olymp.* ii, antis. 4) lets the soul return to bliss after passing three unblemished lives on earth. Plato in the dream of Er (*Rep.* x) deals with the condition and treatment of departed souls; and (*Phædo*, vi, 14) extends the period of the return of souls to God to ten thousand years, during which time they inhabit the bodies of men and animals. Ennius seems to have introduced the doctrine among the Romans (*Lucretius: de Rer. Nat.*, i, 120-4). Virgil (*Æn.*, vi, 713-15), Persius (vi, 9), and Horace (*Ep.*, II, i, 52), allude to it, and Ovid (*Metam.*, xv, 153, sqq.) sets forth the philosophy and preëxistences of Pythagoras. Traces of it appear in the Apocrypha (e. g. *Wisd.* viii, 20), and that at least some Jews held it in the time of Jesus seems indicated in the disciples' question (John ix, 2). St. Jerome (*Ep. ad Demetr.*) alludes to the existence of a belief in transmigration among the Gnostics, and Origen adopted this belief as the only means of explaining some Scriptural difficulties, such as the struggle of Jacob and Esau before birth (*Gen.* xxv, 22) and the selection of Jeremiah (*Jer.* i, 5). In modern times Lessing held it and taught it in his essay (*Dass mehr als fünf Sinne für den Menschen sein können*); it formed part of the system of Swedenborg (*True Christian Religion*, 13) and Charles Kingsley seems to have written his *Water Babies* to put on record his belief in Transmigration. Figuier deals with the subject in his book, *Le Lendemain de la Mort*, of which there is an English edition, *The Day after Death: Our Future Life, according to Science*. (See extract.)

"One of the most notable points about the theory of transmigration is its close bearing upon a thought which lies very deep in the history of philosophy, the development-theory of organic life in successive stages. An elevation from the vegetable to the lower animal life, and thence onward through the higher animals to man, to say nothing of superhuman beings, does not here require even a succession of distinct individuals, but is brought by the theory of metempsychosis within the compass of the successive vegetable and animal lives of a single being."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii, 18.

trănş-mî-gră-tôr, *subst.* [English *transmigrat(e)*; -or.] One who transmigrates.

"Whenever we find a people begin to revive in literature, it was owing to one of these causes; either to some transmigration from those parts coming and settling among them, or else to their going thither for instruction."—Ellis: *Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 122.

trănş-mî-gră-tôr-ş, *a.* [Eng. *transmigrat(e)*; -ory.] Passing from one place, state, or body, to another.

trănş-mîs-sî-bîl'-î-tş, *s.* [Eng. *transmissible*; -ity.] The quality or state of being transmissible.

trănş-mîs-sî-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Capable of being transmitted or passed from one to another.
2. Capable of being transmitted through a body or substance.

trănş-mîs-siôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *transmissio*, from *transmissus*, *pa. par.* of *transmitto*=to transmit (q. v.); Fr. *transmission*; Sp. *transmision*, *transmision*; Ital. *trasmissione*.]

1. The act of transmitting or of sending from one person or place to another; transmittal, transference; a passing on or over.

"In the experiment of transmission of the sea-water into the pits, the water riseth; but in the experiment of transmission of the water through the vessels, it falleth."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 2.

2. A passing through, as of light through glass or other transparent body.

"Their reflexion or transmission depends on the constitution of the air and water behind the glass, and not the striking of the rays upon the parts of the glass."—Newton: *Optics*.

3. The act of passing down (physical characteristics or peculiarities) from a parent or parents to offspring.

"Equal transmissions of ornamental characters to both sexes."—Darwin: *Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 542.

trănş-mîs-sîve, *adj.* [Latin *transmissus*, *pa. par.* of *transmitto*=to transmit (q. v.).] Transmitted; derived from one to another; sent or passed on.

"To the great house thy favor shall be shown,
The father's star transmissive to the son."
Prior: *Carmen Seculare*.

trănş-mît, *v. t.* [Lat. *transmitto*=to send over or across, to despatch, to transmit; *trans*=across, over, and *mitto*=to send; Fr. *transmettre*; Spanish *transmittir*, *trasmitir*; Ital. *trasmettere*.]

1. To cause to pass over or through; to send or despatch from one person or place to another; to hand on; to pass on; to hand or pass down; as, to transmit a letter through the post. Light is transmitted from the sun to the earth; civil and religious liberties have been transmitted to us by our ancestors, and we ought to transmit them to our children.

2. To suffer to pass through; as, Glass transmits light.

trănş-mît-tal, *s.* [Eng. *transmit*; -al.] The act of transmitting; transmission, transfer.

"Besides the transmittal to England of two-thirds of the revenues of Ireland, they make our country a receptacle for their supernumerary pretenders to offices."—Swift.

trănş-mît-tance, *s.* [Eng. *transmit*, -ance.] The act of transmitting; the state of being transmitted; transmittal.

trănş-mît-têr, *s.* [Eng. *transmit*; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which transmits.
"He lives to build, not boast, a generous race;
No tenth transmitter of a foolish face."
Savage: *The Bastard*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Teleg.*: The sending or despatching instrument, especially that, under the automatic system, in which a paper strip with perforations representing the Morse or similar alphabet is passed rapidly through, the contacts being made by metallic points wherever a perforation occurs, and prevented where the paper is unpierced.

2. *Telephone*: The funnel for receiving the voice and conveying the waves of sound upon the thin iron diaphragm. [TELEPHONE.]

trănş-mît-tî-ble, ***trănş-mît-ta-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *transmit*; -able.]

1. Capable of being transmitted; transmissible.
- *2. Capable of being put, thrown, or projected across.

"A transmittable gallery over any ditch or breach in a town wall, with a blind and parapet, cannon-proof."—Worcester: *Century of Inventions*, § 73.

trănş-môg-rî-fi-că-tion, *s.* [Eng. *transmogrify*; -cation.] The act of transmogrifying; the state of being transmogrified.

trănş-môg-rî-fî, ***trănş-môg-ra-phî**, *v. t.* [First element *trans*; etymology of second element doubtful.] To transform into some other person or thing; to change; to metamorphose.

"Augustine seems to have had a small doubt whether Apuleius was really transmogrified into an ass."—Jordan: *Eccles. Hist.*, i, 254.

***trănş-môve**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*-, and *move*.] To transform, to change.

"Yet love is sullen, and Saturnlike seene,
As he did for Erigone it prove,
That to a centaure did himself transmove."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III, xi, 43.

trănş-mû-ta-bîl'-î-tş, *s.* [Eng. *transmutable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being transmutable; susceptibility of change into another nature or substance.

trănş-mû-ta-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Capable of being transmuted or changed into another nature or substance; susceptible of change into a different nature or form.

"The Aristotelians, who believe water and air to be reciprocally transmutable, do thereby fancy an affinity between them, that I am not yet convinced of."—Boyle: *Works*, iii, 342.

trănş-mû-ta-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *transmutable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transmutable; transmutability.

"Some learned modern naturalists have conjectured at the easy transmutableness of water by what happens in gardens and orchards, where the same showers of rain, after a long drought, makes a great number of differing plants to flourish."—Boyle: *Works*, iii, 69.

***trănş-mû-ta-blî**, *adv.* [Eng. *transmutab(le)*; -ly.] In a transmutable manner; with capacity of being changed into another nature or substance.

***trănş-mu-tăte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *transmutatus*, *pa. par.* of *transmuto*=to transmute (q. v.).] To transmute, to transform.

"Her fortune her fair face first transmuted."—Vicars.

trănş-mu-tă-tion, ***trans-mu-ta-ci-on**, *subst.* [Fr. *transmutation*, from Latin *transmutationem*, accus. of *transmutatio*, from *transmutatus*, *pa. par.* of *transmuto*=to transmute (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of transmuting or changing into a different form, nature, or substance.

"The principal operations of nature are, not the absolute annihilation and new creation of what we call

material substances, but the temporary extinction and reproduction, or, rather in one word, the transmutation of forms."—Jones: *Hymn to Durga*. (Arg.)

2. The state of being transmuted or changed into a different form, nature, or substance.

"Am I not old Sly's son, by birth a pedlar, by education a cardmaker, by transmutation a bear herd?"—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*. (Induct. 2.)

*3. Successive change; change of one thing for another.

"The same land suffereth sundry transmutations of owners within one term."—Bacon: *Office of Alienation*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Alchemy*: The changing of base metals into gold or silver.

"The other is, when the conversion is into a body merely new, and which was not before; as if silver should be turned to gold, or iron to copper; and this conversion is better called for distinction sake *transmutation*."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 838.

2. *Biol.*: The change of one species into another.

"The transmutation of species is, in the vulgar philosophy, pronounced impossible; and certainly it is a thing of difficulty, and requireth deep search into nature."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 525.

3. *Geom.*: The change or reduction of one figure or body into another of the same area or solidity, but of a different form, as of a triangle into a square; transformation.

transmutation-hypothesis, *s.*

Biol.: The most generally received form of the doctrine of Evolution; transformism (q. v.).

"The transmutation hypothesis considers that all existing species are the result of the modification of preëxisting species, and those of their predecessors, by agencies similar to those which at the present day produce varieties and races, and therefore in an altogether natural way; and it is a probable though not a necessary consequence of this hypothesis, that all living beings have arisen from a single stock. The transmutation hypothesis is perfectly consistent either with the conception of a special creation of a primitive germ, or with the supposition of its having arisen, as a modification of inorganic matter, by natural causes."—Huxley: *Lay Sermons*, pp. 279-280.

transmutation of energy, *subst.* [TRANSFORMATION OF ENERGY.]

trănş-mu-tă-tion-îst, *s.* [Eng. *transmutation*; -ist.] One who believes in the transmutation of metals or species.

trănş-mûte, *v. t.* [Lat. *transmuto*, from *trans*=across, over, and *muto*=to change; Sp. *transmutar*, *transmutar*, *tramudar*; Ital. *transmutare*, *tramutare*.]

1. To change from one form, nature, or substance into another; to transform.

"Which is our human nature's highest dower,
Controls them and subdues, transmutes, bereaves
Of their bad influence, and their good receives."
Wordsworth: *Character of the Happy Warrior*.

*2. To alter, to commute.

"Then the emperor hauyng compassion of the forenmyd Barnarde, for so moche as he was the sone of Pepyn, last kyng of Italy, & his nere kynnesman, transmuted the sentence of deyth vnto perpetuyte of pryson and losynge of his syght."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. clix.

trănş-mût'-êd, *pa. par. & a.* [TRANSMUTE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Transformed or changed into another form, nature, or substance.

2. *Her.*: The same as COUNTERCHANGED (q. v.).

trănş-mût'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *transmut(e)*; -er.] One who or that which transmutes or transforms.

***trănş-mû-tu-al**, *a.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *mutual* (q. v.).] Reciprocal, commutual.

trănş-na-tă-tion, *s.* [Lat. *transnatio*, from *transnatus*, *pa. par.* of *transnato*=to swim across; *trans*=across, and *nato*=to swim.] The act of swimming across.

***trănş-nă-ture**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *nature* (q. v.).] To transfer or transform the nature of.

"For, as he sayth, we are transelemented, or trans-natured, and changed into Christe, euen so, and none otherwise, wee saie, The bread is transelemented, or changed into Christes body."—Jewell: *Replie to M. Harding*, p. 238.

***trănş-nor'-mal**, *adj.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *normal* (q. v.).] Not normal in character. (Applied to something in excess of or beyond the normal or usual state.)

trănş-ô-şă-ăn'-îc (ş as sh), *a.* [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *oceanic* (q. v.).]

1. Being or lying beyond the ocean; being on the other side of the ocean.

"The administration of the transoceanic possessions of France."—Observer, Jan. 10, 1886.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

2. Crossing or passing over the ocean.

"The final statements of the cable companies upon the reduction of the tariffs for transoceanic messages."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trăn'-sôm, *tran-some, *tran-som-mer, *tran-sum-mer, *tran-son, s. [Prob. a corrupt. of Lat. *transum*=a transom (*Skeat*), from *trans*=across. The form *transommer* is due to Fr. *sommier*=a piece of timber called a summer (q. v.).] [BREST-SUMMER.]

1. *Arch.*: A term applied to horizontal stone bars or divisions of windows. They seldom occur previous to the fifteenth century, and were sometimes embattled, as at Brasenose College, Oxford. At Bloxham Church, Oxfordshire, England, the transoms of a large Perpendicular window are decorated with a row of the Tudor flower (q. v.). (*Bloxam*.)

2. *Build.*: A horizontal piece framed across a doorway or a double-light window. The cross-bar separating a door from the fanlight above it.

"But onlie franke posts, raisins, beames, pricke-posts, groundells, summer (or dormants) transoms, and such principals."—*Holinshed: Descr. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

3. *Ord.*: A horizontal piece connecting the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

4. *Shipbuild.*: A piece of timber bolted across the stern-post, supporting the after end of a deck and giving shape to the stern. The third, second, and first transoms are, referring to them in the rising order, below the deck transom. The wing transom is the sill of the gun-room ports; the helm transom is at the head of the stern-post, and forms the head of the ports.

"The long-boat at this time moored astern, was on a sudden canted so high, that it broke the transom of the commodore's gallery, whose cabin was on the quarter-deck."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

5. *Surv.*: The vane of a cross-staff.

transom-knee, s.

Shipbuild.: A knee bolted to a transom and after-timber.

transom-stern, s.

Shipbuild.: A square stern. [TRANSOM, 3.]

transom-window, s.

Building:

1. A window divided by a transom.
2. A window over the transom of a door.

trăns'-pă-dăne, a. [Lat. *transpadanus*, from *trans*=across, beyond, and *Padus*=the Po.] Beyond or lying beyond or on the side of the river Po. [CISPADANE.]

"The transpadane republics."—*Burke*.

¶ Applied to Lombardy and part of the Venetian territories when formed by Napoleon into a republic in May, 1796. Next year he merged it in the Cisalpine republic.

***trăns-păre', v. i.** [Latin *trans*=through, and *pareo*=to appear.]

1. To appear through.

"But through the yce of that vniust disdaine
Yet still transpares her picture and my paine."
Stirling: Aurora, xcix.

2. To become transparent.

"Oft haue I wish't, whilst in this state I was,
That the alabaster bulwarke might transpare."
Stirling: Aurora, lxxiii.

trăns-păr'-ençe, s. [Eng. *transparent*(t); -ce.] The quality or state of being transparent; transparency.

"Mongst which clear amber jellied seemed to be,
Through whose transparency you might easily see
The beds of pearl whereon the gum did sleep."
Drayton: Man in the Moon.

trăns-păr'-en-çy, s. [Eng. *transparen*(t); -cy.]

1. The quality or state of being transparent; that state or quality of bodies by which they allow rays of light to pass through them, so that the forms, hues, and distances of objects can be distinguished through them; diaphaneity.

"The man should hold forth a pure taper, that his wife may, by seeing the beauties and transparency of that crystal, dress her mind and her body by the light of so pure reflections."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 18.

2. Anything that is transparent; specif., a picture painted on transparent or semi-transparent materials, such as glass or thin canvas, to be viewed by the natural or artificial light shining through it.

"Father Perry and I took transparencies of the little photos he took of my station."—*Corbet: Venus at the Isle of Desolation* (1874), p. 104.

trăns-păr'-ent, a. [French, from Lat. *trans*=through, and *parens*, pr. par. of *pareo*=to appear; Sp. *transparente*, *trasparente*; Ital. *trasparente*.]

I. Literally:

1. Having the property or quality of transmitting rays of light, so that the forms, colors, and distances of objects can be distinguished through; pervious to light; diaphanous, pellucid.

"An innumerable quantity of small globular insects, about the size of a common pin's head, and quite transparent."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Admitting the passage of light; having interstices so that things are visible through.

"And heaven did this transparent veil provide,
Because she had no guilty thought to hide."
Dryden: On the Monument of a Fair Maiden Lady.

*3. Bright, shining, clear.

"The glorious sun's transparent beams."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

II. *Fig.*: Easily seen through; not sufficient to hide what underlies; evident, plain; as, a transparent motive, a transparent excuse.

transparent-burnet, s.

Entom.: *Anthrocera minos* (Stainton), *Zygæna minos* (Newman), a hawk-moth, having the fore wings green with three crimson dashes, the hind wings crimson, the posterior margin purplish. Larva pale yellow or greenish, with two rows of black spots on each side. It feeds on bird's-foot trefoil, &c.

transparent-colors, s. pl. Colors that transmit light readily. Such only are used for painting on glass, and most water-colors are more or less transparent. It is sometimes necessary to make such colors more or less opaque by the admixture of body colors. (Opposed to *opaque colors*, which only reflect light.)

trăns-păr'-ent-lý, adv. [Eng. *transparent*; -ly.] In a transparent manner; so as to be seen through.

trăns-păr'-ent-nëss, s. [English *transparent*; -ness.] The quality or state of being transparent; transparency.

***trăns-pass', v. t. & i.** [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *pass* (q. v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To pass over.

"The river Hyphasis, or, as Ptolemy calleth it, Bipasis, was Alexander's non ultra; which yet he transpassed, and set up altars on the other side."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 75. (1684).

B. *Intrans.*: To pass by or away.

"Thy form and flattered hue,
Which shall so soon transpass,
Is far more fair than is thy looking-glass."
Daniel: A Description of Beauty.

***trăns-pass'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *transpass*; -able.] Capable of being transpassed or passed over.

***trăns-păt'-ron-ize, v. t.** [Prefix *trans*-, and English *patronize* (q. v.).] To transfer the patronage of.

"To transpatronize from him
To you mine orphan muse."
Warner: Albions England, ix. 43.

***trăns-spē'-ci-âte (ci as shi), v. t.** [Pref. *trans*-, and Lat. *speciatus*=shaped, formed from *species* (q. v.).] To transform.

"I do not credit those transformations of reasonable creatures into beasts, or that the devil hath power to transpeciate a man into a horse."—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. i., § 30.

***trăns-spîc'-u-ous, a.** [Lat. *transpicio*=to see through; *trans*=through, and *specio*=to look, to see.] Transparent; pervious to the sight. (*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 140.)

trăns-pîerçe', v. t. [Pref. *trans*-, and English *pierce* (q. v.).] To pierce through, to penetrate; to pass through.

"Antilochus, as Thoön turned him round,
Transpierced his back with a dishonest wound."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 691.

trăns-pîr'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *transpir*(e); -able.] Capable of transpiring; capable of being transpired.

trăns-pîr'-a-tion, s. [Fr.] [TRANSPIRE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of transpiring; exhalation through the skin; evaporation.

"They conceive also, that the individuation and sameness of men's persons, does not necessarily depend upon the numerical identity of all the parts of matter, because, we never continue thus the same, our bodies always flowing like a river, and passing away by insensible transpiration."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 769.

2. *Bot.*: The emission of watery fluid from the leaves of plants, a process continually going on. The vapor from the watery contents of the cells passes from them into the intercellular adjacent spaces and canals, thence into the chambers beneath the stomata, finally reaching the external atmosphere either by them or by the invisible pores of the epidermis. The vapor is in most cases invisible, but sometimes the water distills in drops large enough to be easily seen. The amount of moisture thus given off depends on the amount of moisture in the atmosphere, the temperature, any concussions to which the plant may be subjected, and the age and size of the leaves. Transpiration in plants is analogous to perspiration in animals.

"If transpiration is suddenly stopped in branches which ordinarily transpire strongly, the leaves fall, while plants which thrive in a moist atmosphere often preserve their leaves for a long time in saturated air."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

¶ 1. Pulmonary transpiration:

Physiol.: The exhalation of watery vapor from the lungs. It becomes visible in frosty weather, and condenses on the beard and moustache. It varies in amount according to the proportion of water in the blood and of aqueous vapor in the atmosphere.

2. *Transpiration of gases*: The motion of gases through a capillary tube. The velocity of transpiration is independent of the rate of diffusion. *Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 143, gives the following laws on the subject:

(1) For the same gas the rate of transpiration increases, other things being equal, directly as the pressure; that is, equal volumes of air of different densities require times inversely proportional to their densities.

(2) With tubes of equal diameters, the volume transpired in equal times is inversely as the length of the tube.

(3) As the temperature rises the transpiration becomes slower.

(4) The rate of transpiration is independent of the material of the tube.

3. *Transpiration of liquids*: The passage of liquids through small pores or capillary tubes.

trăns-pîr'-a-tôr-ý, a. [Eng. *transpirat*(ion); -ory.] Of or pertaining to transpiration; transpiring, exhaling.

trăns-pîre', v. t. [French *transpirer*, from Lat. *transpiro*=to breathe through; *trans*=through, and *spiro*=to breathe; Sp. *transpirar*, *traspirar*; Ital. *traspirare*.]

I. Literally:

1. To be emitted through the excretories of the skin; to be exhaled; to pass off in insensible perspiration.

"Blood and fleshy substance . . . useth to transpire, breathe out, and waste away thro' invisible pores."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 31.

2. To exhale or emit watery vapor from the surface.

"Cut branches which transpire slowly shed their leaves even when lying on the ground."—*Field*, Jan. 1, 1887.

II. Figuratively:

1. To escape from secrecy; to become public gradually; to ooze out; to come to light; to become known.

"This letter goes to you, in that confidence, which I always shall, and know that I safely may, place in you;—and you will not therefore let one word of it transpire."—*Lord Chesterfield: To S. Dayrolles*, Jan., 1748.

*2. To be emitted; to have vent; to escape.

"Pierced with a thousand wounds, I yet survive;
My pangs are keen, but no complaint transpires."
Cowper: Vicissitudes in Christian Life.

3. To occur, to take place, to happen, to come to pass.

***trăns-plăçe', v. t.** [Pref. *trans*-, and Eng. *place*, verb (q. v.).] To put or remove into a new place.

"It was transplac'd from the left side of the Vatican unto a more eminent place."—*Wilkins: Math. Magick*, ch. x.

trăns-plant', v. t. [Fr. *transplanter*, from Lat. *transplanto*, from *trans*=across (hence, implying change), and *planto*=to plant; Sp. *trasplantar*; Port. *transplantar*; Ital. *trasplantare*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To remove and plant in another place.

"Times thirty years old were transplanted from neighboring woods to shade the alleys."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To remove from one place to another.

"Of light the greater part he took
Transplanted from her cloudy shrine, and plac'd
In the sun's orb."
Milton: P. L., vii. 360.

3. To remove and settle or establish for residence in another place.

"If any transplant themselves into plantations abroad, who are schismatics or outlaws, such are not fit to lay the foundation of a new colony."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unit, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. *Med.*: To transfer from one part or person to another. [TRANSPANTATION, II. 2.]

"The dog continued [licking] so long till he . . . perfectly cured the sore, but had the swelling transplanted to himself."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 167.

trǎns-plǎn-tǎ'-tion, s. [Fr.] [TRANSPANT.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of transplanting or of removing and planting in another place.

"The time to transplant shrubs, trees, &c., is when their energies are in abeyance, at the fall of the year. November is a good month for the transplantation of seedling stocks and suckers taken from the roots of the pear, plum, quince, &c., to prepare them for receiving grafts, and stocks of briars to be budded with garden species and varieties. To render the removal of a tree or bush successful, care must be taken not to destroy or injure the spongioles, these tender portions of the root being the channels through which nutriment is taken from the ground. In placing the root in the ground, the trench or pit intended to receive it must be of sufficient breadth at the bottom to allow it and the branching rootlets to occupy their natural position. Water should be freely supplied, but not to such an extent as to saturate the soil.

*2. A removal or transfer from one place to another.

"Its transplantation into the Greek tongue."—More: *Philos. Cabbala*; *App.*

3. The removal or transfer of persons from one place to another for purposes of residence, settlement, or the like.

"If that were done it would only meet the local distress, unless you engaged in a great transplantation of labor into the district in which the work was undertaken."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Medical*:

1. The removal of a part of the human body to supply a part that has been lost, as in the Taliacotian operation (q. v.).

*2. An old pretended method of curing diseases by making them pass from one person to another.

"He told me that he had, not very many months since, seen a cure by transplantation, performed on the son of one that was wont to make chymical vessels for me."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 167.

trǎns-plant'-ēr, s. [Eng. transplant; -er.]

1. One who transplants.

"Yet the planter or transplant, nine times in ten, neglects this necessity of suiting his trees to the soil."—Scott: *Prose Works*, xxi. 118.

2. A machine or truck for removing trees for replanting; also, an implement for removing and replanting flowers, bulbs, &c.

*trǎn-splēn'-

dēn-čy, s. [Eng.

transplendent(t);

-cy.] The quality or state of being transplendent; supereminent splendor.

"The supernat-

ural and unimit-

able transplend-

ency of the

Divine presence."

—More: *Antidote*

against Idolatry,

ch. ii.

*trǎn-splēn'-dēnt, adj. [Latin trans=through (hence, denoting excess), and splēndens, pr. par. of splēndeo=to shine.] Resplendent in the highest degree.

"The bright transplendent glasse."

Wyatt: *Complaint of Absence of His Love*.

*trǎn-splēn'-dēnt-lý, adv. [English transplendent; -ly.] In a transplendent manner or degree; with supereminent splendor.

"The divinity, with all its adorable attributes, is hypostatically, vitally, and transplendently residing in this humanity of Christ."—More: *Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

*trǎns-pōn'-tine, adj. [Lat. trans=across, beyond, and pōns (genit. pontis)=a bridge.]

1. Being or lying on the other side of the bridge.

2. Applied to any melodrama in which the characters are overdrawn and the situations improbably romantic, from the fact that such plays were formerly very popular at the Surrey and Victoria theaters on the south side of the Thames in London.

"Even the thoroughgoing transpontine villain seems to be guided rather by chance than by design."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 7, 1887.

trǎns-pōrt', v. t. [Fr. transporter, from Latin transporto=to carry across or over; trans=over, across, and porto=to carry; Sp. transportar, trasportar; Ital. trasportare, trasportare.]

1. To carry or convey from one place to another.

"Our shatter'd barks may yet transport us o'er,
Safe and inglorious, to our native shore."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 170.

*2. To bear, to carry.

"Her ashes . . .
Transported shall be at high festivals
Below the kings and queens of France."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, i. 6.

*3. To remove or transfer from this world to the next. (A euphemism.)

"Out of doubt he is transported."—Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

4. To carry or convey away into banishment, as a criminal. [TRANSPORTATION.]

"Another and necessarily highly penal offense against public justice is the returning from transportation, or being at large in Great Britain, before the expiration of the term for which the offender was ordered to be transported, or had agreed to transport himself, or been sentenced to penal servitude."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

5. To hurry or carry away by violence of passion; to feel beside one's self.

"You are transported by calamity
Thither where more attends you."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

6. To carry away or ravish with pleasure; to entrance; to ravish.

"Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported with them, that their gratitude supplanted their obedience."—*Decay of Piety*.

trǎns-pōrt, s. [TRANSPORT, v.]

1. The act of transporting; transportation; carriage.

"The Romans neglected their maritime affairs; for they stipulated with the Carthaginians to furnish them with ships for transport and war."—Arbutnot: *On Coins*.

2. A ship or vessel employed by a government to carry soldiers, munitions of war, or provisions from one place to another, or to carry convicts to their destination.

"Some damage received by two of the transports, who, in tacking, run foul of each other."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. i., ch. i.

*3. A convict sentenced to transportation or exile.

4. Vehement emotion; passion; rapture; ecstasy.

"Now welcomed Monmouth with transports of joy and affection."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

transport-ship, transport-vessel, s. A vessel employed in conveying soldiers, warlike stores, or convicts; a transport.

trǎns-pōrt-a-bīl'-i-tý, s. [Eng. transportable; -ity.] The quality or state of being transportable.

trǎns-pōrt'-a-ble, a. [Eng. transport; -able.]

1. Capable of being transported or conveyed from place to place.

"The use of the electric light to permit nightwork, will be followed in a transportable shape also in the hop-fields."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Implying or involving transportation; subjecting to transportation; as, a transportable offense.

trǎns-pōrt'-al, s. [Eng. transport; -al.] The act of removing from one place to another; transportation.

*trǎns-pōrt'-ance, s. [Eng. transport; -ance.] Conveyance, transportation.

"O, be thou my Charon,
And give me swift transportation to those fields."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

*trǎns-pōrt'-ant, a. [Fr., pr. par. of transporter=to transport (q. v.).] Transporting; ravishing; affording great joy or rapture.

"So rapturous a joy, and transportant love."—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 227.

trǎns-pōr-tǎ'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. transportatōnem, accus. of transportatio, from transportatus, pa. par. of transporto=to transport (q. v.); Sp. transportacion, trasportacion; Italian trasportazione.]

*1. The act of transporting, conveying, or carrying from one place to another; transport; carriage; conveyance.

"If the countries are near, the difference will be smaller, and may sometimes be scarce perceptible; because in this case the transportation will be easy."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

*2. Transmission; transference from one to another.

"Some were not so solicitous to provide against the plague, as to know whether we had it from the malignity of our own air, or by transportation."—Dryden. (*Todd*.)

3. The banishing or sending away of a person convicted of crime out of the country to a penal settlement, there to remain for life or for the term to which he has been sentenced. Transportation grew

out of banishment. During mediæval times a person who had committed an offense was in certain circumstances permitted to "abjure the realm" [ABJURATION, I. 1], the country to which he was to go not being indicated. Transportation has never been a form of punishment in this country.

4. The state of being transported, carried, or conveyed from one place to another.

5. The state of being transported or sent into exile, under a sentence of transportation.

*6. Transport; ecstasy.

"All pleasures that affect the body must needs weary, because they transport, and all transportation is a violence."—South: *Sermons*.

trǎns-pōrt'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [TRANSPORT, v.]

trǎns-pōrt'-ēd-lý, adv. [Eng. transported; -ly.] In a transported manner; in a state of rapture.

"If we had for God but half as much love as we ought, or even pretend to have, we could not but frequently (if not transportedly) entertain ourselves with his leaves."—Boyle: *Works*, vol. ii., p. 317.

trǎns-pōrt'-ēd-nēss, subst. [Eng. transported; -ness.] The state or condition of being transported; a state of rapture.

"Without any such taint or suspicion of transportedness."—Bp. Hall: *Ans. agt. Bishops sitting in Parliament*.

trǎns-pōrt'-ēr, s. [Eng. transport, v.; -er.] One who transports or removes.

"The pilchard merchant may reap a speedy benefit by dispatching, saving, and selling to the transporters."—Carew.

trǎns-pōrt'-īng, pr. par. & a. [TRANSPORT, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Ravishing, enchanting, ecstatic.

*trǎns-pōrt'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. transporting; -ly.] In a transporting manner; ravishingly; enchantingly.

*trǎns-pōrt'-īve, adj. [Eng. transport; -ive.] Passionate; excessive.

*trǎns-pōrt'-mēnt, s. [Eng. transport; -ment.]

1. The act of transporting; conveyance by ship.

2. Rage, passion, anger, fury.

"He attacked me
With such transportment the whole town had rung
on't."
Lord Digby: *Elvira*, iv.

trǎns-pōs'-a-ble, a. [Eng. transpos(e); -able.] Capable of being transposed; allowing of transposition.

trǎns-pōs'-al, s. [Eng. transpos(e); -al.]

1. The act of transposing.

2. The state of being transposed.

trǎns-pōse', v. t. [Fr. transposer, from trans=across, and poser=to place.] [POSE, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To change the place or order of by putting each in the place of the other; to cause to change places.

"The letters of Elizabetha regina transposed thus, Angliæ, Hera, beasti, signify, O England's sovereign! thou hast made us happy."—Camden: *Remains*.

*2. To put out of place; to remove.

"That which you are my thoughts cannot transpose;
Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Alg.*: To bring a quantity from one member of an equation to the other. This is done by simply changing its sign. Thus if we transpose the quantity *b* in the equation $a+b=c$, we have $a=c-b$.

2. *Gram.*: To change the natural order of words.

3. *Mus.*: To change the key of; to write or play in another key.

"Attempts have been made at various times to construct a pianoforte that would enable the player to transpose the key of the music that might be played upon it."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 159.

*trǎns-pōse', subst. [TRANSPOSE, v.] Transposition.

"This man was very perfit and fortunate in these transposes."—Puttenham: *English Poeste*, bk. ii.

trǎns-pōsed', pa. par. & a. [TRANSPOSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being changed in place, one being put in the place of the other.

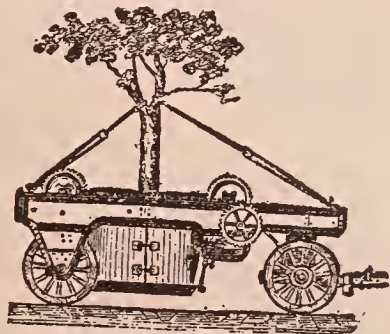
2. *Her.*: Reversed or turned contrariwise from the usual or proper position; as, a pile transposed.

trǎns-pōs'-ēr, s. [Eng. transpos(e); -er.] One who transposes; specif., one who transposes music from one key to another.

trǎns-pōs'-īng, pr. par. & a. [TRANSPOSE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Having the quality of changing or transposing; specif. applied to musical instruments which do not play the actual notes written down, but others, according to the modifications in the instrument itself.



Transplanter.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

trăns-pô-șî'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transpositionem*, accus. of *transpositio*, from *transpositus*, pa. par. of *transpono*=to change in place, to transpose, to transfer; *trans*=across (hence, implying change), and *pono*=to place; Sp. *transposicion*, *trasposicion*; Ital. *trasposizione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of transposing; the act of changing the places of things, putting each in the place previously occupied by the other.

"At last, they formed a double circle, as at the beginning, danced, and repeated very quickly, and finally closed with several very dexterous transpositions of the two circles."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. The state of being transposed or reciprocally changed in place.

II. Technically:

1. *Alg.*: The act or operation of bringing over any term of any equation from the one side to the other. This is done by changing the sign of the term so transposed. The object of transposition is to bring all the known terms of an equation to one side, and all the unknown to the other, in order to determine the value of the unknown terms with respect to those that are known. Thus if $2x + 4 = x + 7$ by transposition of x , $2x - x + 4 = 7$, whence $x + 4 = 7$; by transposition of 4 , $x = 7 - 4$, whence $x = 3$. The transposition of terms is the first operation to be performed in the solution of a simple equation.

2. *Gram. & Rhet.*: A change of the natural order of words in a sentence; words changed from their ordinary arrangement for the sake of effect.

3. *Med.*: The same as METATHESIS (q. v.).

4. *Music*:

(1) A change of key. [TRANSPOSE, *v.*, II. 3.]

(2) An inversion of parts in counterpoint.

¶ *Transposition of the viscera*:

Pathol.: A term sometimes employed to include both malposition and displacement of the organs of the trunk. The abnormal condition may be congenital, or caused by (1) strain, as in the case of movable kidney and hernia; (2) imperfect attachment, as sometimes occurs in the kidneys and intestines; (3) abnormal conditions connected with orifices or canals; (4) pressure, as from wearing tight stays or a belt; (5) traction, as in lateral displacement of the heart; (6) disease; (7) excessive action of the muscular coat, as in prolapse or hernia; or (8) prolonged standing, as in displacement of the uterus.

trăns-pô-șî'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *transposition*; -*al*.] Of or pertaining to transposition.

"The most striking and most offensive error in pronunciation among the Londoners, I confess, lies in the *transpositional* use of the letters *u* and *v*, ever to be heard when there is any possibility of inverting them. Thus they say *weal* instead of *veal*; *vicked*, for *wicked*."—Pegge: *Anecdotes of the English Language*.

trăns-pôș'-i-tive, *a.* [Eng. *transpos(e)*; -*itive*.] Pertaining to transposition; consisting in transposition; made or effected by transposing.

"The Italian retains most of the ancient *transpositive* character."—Blair.

***trăns-pôș'-i-tôr**, *s.* [Eng. *transpos(e)*; -*itor*.] A transposer (q. v.). (*Landor*, in *Annandale*.)

***trăns-print'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *print*, *v.* (q. v.).] To print in the wrong place; to transfer to the wrong place in printing.

***trăns-prôșe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *prose* (q. v.).] To transpose prose into verse; to change from prose into verse.

"Instinct he follows and no further knows,
For to write verse with him is to transpose."

Dryden: *Absalom and Achitophel*, ii. 443.

2. To change from verse into prose. (See the quotation given under TRANSVERSE (2), *v.*)

***trăns-rê-giôn-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *trans-*, and Eng. *region* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to a region over or beyond the sea; foreign.

"There are some cockes-combes here and there in England, learning it abroad as men *transregionate*."—Holinshed: *Descript. England*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

trăns-shape', *v. t.* [Prefix *trans-*, and English *shape*, *v.* (q. v.).] To change into another shape; to transform, to distort.

"Thus did she *transshape* thy particular virtues."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

trăns-ship', *v. t.* [TRANSHIP.]

trăns-ship'-mënt, *s.* [TRANSHIPMENT.]

trăns-tră, *s. pl.* [Lat.] [TRANSOM.]

Roman Arch.: The principal horizontal timbers in the roof of a building. (*Gwilt*.)

***trăns-sûb-stăn'-tî-âte** (tî as shî), ***tran-substan-ci-ate**, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *transubstantiatus*, pa. par. of *transubstantio*=to change the substance of; *trans*=across (hence, implying change), and *substantia*=substance (q. v.); Fr. *transubstantier*;

Sp. *transubstanciar*, *trasubstanciar*; Ital. *transubstantiare*, *trasubstantiare*.] To change into another substance. [TRANSUBSTANTIATION.]

trăns-sûb-stăn-tî-ă'-tion (tî as shî), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *transubstantiationem*, accus. of *transubstantiatio*, from *transubstantiatus*, pa. par. of *transubstantio*=to transubstantiate (q. v.); Sp. *transustanciacion*, *trasustanciacion*; Ital. *transubstantiazione*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Change.

"The smell of autumn woods, the color of dying fern, may turn by a subtle *transubstantiation* into pleasures and faces that will never come again."—Mallock: *New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

2. *Church History*: The Roman doctrine of the Eucharist. The Council of Trent (sess. xiii., c. iv.) declares "that by the consecration of the bread and wine the whole substance of the bread is changed into the substance of the body of Christ and the whole substance of the wine into the substance of his blood, which change is properly and fitly called Transubstantiation by the Holy Catholic Church." That is to say, the accidents of the bread and wine which are perceived by the senses conceal the body and blood of Christ, and not the substances of bread and wine. In canon 4 (*de sac. Euch. Sac.*) the Council defines "that under each species" (i. e., of bread and wine), "and under each particle of each species, Christ is contained whole and entire." Roman theologians found their proof of this doctrine on the discourse of Jesus after the miracle of the loaves and fishes (John vi. 32-71), on the words of institution (Matt. xxvi. 26-29, Mark xiv. 22-25, Luke xxii. 19, 20), and on the words of St. Paul (1 Cor. x. 16-21), and on patristic testimony, claiming that the doctrine is apostolic, though the word itself only came into use in the eleventh century, in the controversy between Berengarius and Lanfranc, in which the former denied and the latter asserted a change of substance in the Eucharistic elements. Transubstantiation implies a Real Presence, though belief in the Real Presence (of Christ in the Eucharist) does not necessarily involve a belief in Transubstantiation. The Lutheran view of the Eucharist is called *Companation*, or *Consubstantiation*, and admits a Real Presence without a change of substance. The Calvinistic view is that the presence of Christ depends on the faith of the recipient. Article xxviii. of the Anglican Church is apparently Calvinistic, and condemns Transubstantiation as "repugnant to the plain words of Scripture;" but the belief and practice of a large number of her clergy and laity is, to say the least, much the same as the Lutheran. [TRACTARIANISM.] Dr. Pusey (*Eirenicon*, p. 229) goes so far as to say that the dispute between Anglicans and Romanists in this matter is "probably a dispute about words."

trăns-sûb-stăn-tî-ă-tôr (tî as shî), *s.* [Eng. *transubstantiat(e)*; -*or*.] One who believes in or maintains the doctrine of transubstantiation (q. v.).

"The Roman *transubstantiators* affirm that the body of our Lord is here upon earth at once present in many places (namely, in every place, where the Host is kept, or the Eucharist is celebrated)."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 31.

trăns-sû-dă'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transudatus*, pa. par. of *transudo*, from *trans*=across, through, and *sudo*=to sweat.] The act or process of transuding; the process of oozing through membranes, or of passing off through the pores of a substance, as water or other fluid.

"The drops proceeded not from the *transudation* of the liquors within the glass."—Boyle.

trăns-sû-dă-tôr-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *transud(e)*; -*atory*.] Passing by transudation.

trăns-sûde', *v. i.* [Fr. *transuder*, from Lat. *transudo*; Italian *transudare*.] [TRANSDUDATION.] To pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a membrane or other porous substance, as water or other fluid.

"The water which has *transuded* from the tissues."—Sheldon: *Dairy Farming*, p. vii.

***trăns-sûme'**, *v. t.* [Lat. *transumo*, from *trans*=across, and *sumo*=to take.] To take from one to the other; to convert.

"With a well-blest bread and wine
Transum'd, and taught to turn divine."

Crabshaw: *Hymn for the Sacrament*.

trăns-sûmpt' (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *transumptum*=a copy, a transcript, from Lat. *transumptus*, pa. par. of *transumo*=to take from one to another, in Low Lat. to transcribe.] [TRANSUME.] A copy of a writing; an exemplification of a record.

"Wherewith, the pretended original breve was produced, and a *transumpt* or copy thereof (signed by three bishops) offered them, to send to England."—State Trials: Henry VIII. (an. 1528); Div. of Q. Catherine.

***trăns-sûmpt'-tion** (*p* silent), *s.* [Latin *transumptio*, from *transumptus*, pa. par. of *transumo*.] [TRANSUME.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of taking from one place to another.

2. *Logic*: A syllogism by concession or agreement used by the schoolmen, where a question proposed was transferred to another with the condition that the proof of the latter should be admitted for a proof of the former.

***trăns-sûmpt'-tive** (*p* silent), *adj.* [TRANSUMPTION.] Taking from one to another; transferred from one to another; metaphorical.

"Hereupon are intricate turnings, by a *transumptive* and metonymical kind of speech, called meanders; for this river [Meander] did so strangely path itself, that the foot seemed to touch the head."—Drayton: *Annotations to Rosamond's Epistle*.

***trăns-vă-șă-te**, *v. t.* [Latin *trans*=across, and *vas*=a vessel.] To transpose or pour from one vessel to another.

"The Father and Son are not, as they suppose, *transvasated* and poured out one into another, as into an empty vessel."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 619.

***trăns-vă-șă'-tion**, *s.* [TRANSVASATE.] The act or process of transvasating.

***trăns-vêc'-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *transvectio*, from *transvectus*, pa. par. of *transveho*=to carry across; *trans*=across, and *veho*=to carry.] The act of conveying or carrying over.

***trăns-vêr'-bêr-âte**, *v. t.* [Latin *trans*=across, through, and *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero*=to beat.] To beat or strike through.

trăns-vêr'-săl, ***trans-ver-sall**, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *transversus*=transverse (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Transverse; running or lying across. "Extend the other foot of the compass to the next part of one of the *transversall* lines in the orientall or occidental part."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 214.

B. As substantive:

Geom.: A straight line which cuts several other straight lines, is said to be a transversal with respect to them.

trăns-vêr'-săl-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *transversal*; -*ly*.] In a transversal manner; in a direction crosswise; transversely.

"There are divers subtle enquiries and demonstrations, concerning the strength required to be in the string of them, the several proportions of swiftness and distance in an arrow shot vertically, or horizontally, or transversally."—Wilkins: *Archimedes*, ch. xviii.

trăns-vêrse, *a., adv. & s.* [Latin *transversus*=turned across, athwart, orig. pa. par. from *transverto*=to turn across; *trans*=across, and *verto*=to turn; Fr. *transverse*; Sp. *transverso*, *trasverso*; Ital. *trasverso*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lying or being across or in a cross direction; athwart.

"How they agree in various ways to join
In a *transverse*, a straight, and crooked line."
Blackmore: *Creation*, vi.

*2. Not direct; collateral.

"When once it goes to the *transverse* and collateral [line], they not only have no title to the inheritance, but every remove is a step to the losing the cognation and relation to the chief house."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: Lying across other parts. There are transverse branches of the basilar, the cervical, the humeral, and other arteries; transverse ligaments of the acetabulum, the metacarpals, the metatarsals, &c.; and transverse processes of the vertebrae. [TRANVERSE-SESINUS.]

2. *Bot.*: Broader than long.

***B. As adv.**: Across; in a direction across.

"His volant touch
Fled and pursu'd *transverse* the resonant fugue."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 563.

C. As subst.: That which is transverse; that which crosses or lies in a cross direction; a transverse axis.

*¶ (1) *By transverse*: In a confused manner; reversedly.

"All things tossed and turned by *tranverse*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VII. vii. 56.

(2) *Transverse axis or diameter*:
Conic Sections: The axis which passes through the foci of an ellipse or hyperbola. When the length of the transverse axis is referred to, the portion included between the vertices is meant.

transverse-dehiscence, *s.*

Bot.: Dehiscence by a transverse opening, as in the fruit of *Anagallis*, *Hyoscyamus*, and *Alchemilla*.

transverse-partition, *s.*

Bot. (of a fruit): A partition at a right angle to the valves, as in a silique.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîbe; gô, pôť, or. wôre, wôlf, wêrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

transverse-planer, s.

1. *Wood-work.*: A planing-machine in which the cutters are caused to move across or at right angles to the material being planed.

2. *Metall.*: A shaper or planer with its cut across the table.

transverse-sinus, s.

Anat.: The anterior occipital sinus placed at the fore part of the basilar process of the occipital bone, and constituting a transverse connection between the two inferior petrosal sinuses.

transverse-strain, s.

Mech.: The strain to which a beam is subjected when a force acts on it in a direction at right angles to its length, tending to bend it or break it across.

transverse-tension, s.

Bot.: Tension exerted by the bark on the wood, and *vice versa*, in the stem of a tree, when, after its growth in length has ceased, a permanent increase takes place in its thickness.

***trǎṅṣ-vērse', (1) v. t. & i. [TRANSVERSE, a.]**

A. Trans.: To overturn, to change, to thwart.

"Nothing can be believed to be religion by any people but what they think to be divine; that is, sent immediately from God: and they can think nothing to be so, that is in the power of man to alter or transverse."—*Lesley*.

B. Intrans.: To transgress.

"Ac treuthe that trespassed nevere, ne transversed agens the lawe." *Piers Plowman*, p. 241.

***trǎṅṣ-vērse' (2), v. t. [Pref. trans-, and English verse (q. v.).] To turn from prose into verse.**

"I take a book in my hand, either at home, or elsewhere, for that's all one; if they be any wit in't, as there is no book but has some, I transverse it; that is if it be prose put it into verse (but that takes up some time), and if it be verse put into prose.—Methinks, Mr. Bayes, that putting verse into prose should be call'd transprosing.—By my troth, sir, 'tis a very good notion, and hereafter it shall be so."—*Duke of Buckingham: The Rehearsal*, i. 1.

trǎṅṣ-vērse'-lǎ, adv. [Eng. transverse, a.; -ly.] In a transverse or cross direction; across.

"Transversely fixing one end to the first thread that was spun."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.

transversely-flexuose, a.

Bot.: Waved in a cross direction. (*Paxton*.)

trǎṅṣ-vēr'-sion, s. [TRANSVERSE (2), v.] The turning or converting prose into verse, or of verse into prose.

***trǎṅṣ-vért', v. t. [Lat. transverto.] [TRANSVERSE, a.] To cause to turn across; to transverse.**

"But of one thing I wold faine be expert,
Why mens langage wol procure and transvert
The will of women and virgines innocent?"
Chaucer: Craft of Lovers.

***trǎṅṣ-vért'-i-ble, a. [Eng. transvert; -able.] Capable of being transverted.**

***trǎṅṣ-view' (iew as ū), v. t. [Pref. trans-, and Eng. view, v. (q. v.).] To see or look through.**

"Transview the obscure things that do remain."
Davies: Mirum in Modum, p. 9.

trǎṅṣ-vō-lā'-tion, subst. [Latin trans=across, beyond, and volatum, super. of volo=to fly.] The act of flying over or beyond.

"Such things as these which are extraordinary egressions and transvolations beyond the ordinary course of an even piety, God loves to reward with an extraordinary favor; and gives them testimony by an extraordinary blessing."—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

***trǎṅṣ-volve', v. t. [Lat. trans= across, over, and volvo=to roll.] To overturn, to break up.**

"He who transvolves empires."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 110.

trǎnt, v. i. [Dut. tranten=to walk slowly.] To carry about wares for sale; to hawk.

trǎnt'-ēr, s. [Eng. trant; -er.] One who carries about wares for sale; a hawker, a peddler.

trǎp (1), *trappe, s. [A. S. treppe=a trap; cogn. with O. Dut. trappe; O. H. Ger. trapo=a snare, a trap; Low Lat. trappa; Fr. trappe; Sp. trampa. From the same root as tramp (q. v.); cf. Dut. trappen=to tread; Sw. trappa=a stair; Ger. treppe=a flight of stairs; Sw. trappa=a stair.]

1. An instrument or device for ensnaring game or other animals; a snare; a contrivance that shuts suddenly, and often with a spring, for taking game and other animals.

"She wolde wepe if that she saw a mous
Caught in a trappe, if it were ded or bledde."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 142.

2. Any contrivance for catching wild animals.

"Then spake againe with fell and spitefull heart,
(So lions roar enclos'd in traine or trap.)"
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, ii. 89.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) remarks that animals "learn caution by seeing their brethren caught or poisoned."

3. An ambush, a stratagem; a device or contrivance to catch one unawares.

4. A contrivance applied to drains and soil-pipes to prevent the escape of effluvia; a drain-trap.

5. A sheriff's officer; a police-constable. (*Slang*.)

*6. Sagacity, acuteness, cunning, sharpness, penetration.

7. A familiar name in England for a carriage on springs, of any kind. (See extract.)

"The old-fashioned gig had, under the seat, a sort of boot extending a few inches beyond the back of the seat. At the beginning of the century gigs were raised upon higher wheels than at present. On this raised vehicle the boot was lengthened behind, holding a brace of dogs for sporting purposes. In these 'dog carts' (thus named afterward) the dogs were at first placed in the boot at the front, and I dare say that the 'noble sportsmen' may occasionally have had their heels or with calves bitten by dogs with short tempers, and with scant liking for the confinement of the boot. This led to a great improvement, in the shape of an open latticed box, which was attached to the back of the body of the conveyance, and provided with a trap-door behind for the admission of the dogs. In process of time the latticed box was found very convenient for the carriage of other things besides dogs, and as everything conveyed in the cart (chattels, not people) had to be put in through the trap-door (soon curtailed into trap; compare 'bus' for omnibus, 'cab' for cabriolet) the conveyance itself was eventually termed trap."—*Illustrated London News*, Oct. 11, 1884, p. 339.

8. A game and also one of the instruments used in playing the game, the others being a small hat and a ball. The trap is of wood, made like a slipper, with a hollow at the heel end, and a kind of wooden spoon working on a pivot, in which the ball is placed. By striking the handle or end of the spoon the ball is projected up into the air, and the striker endeavors to hit it as far as possible with the bat before it falls to the ground. The opponents endeavor to catch the ball, or to howl it so as to hit the trap. Also called Trap-bat and Trap-hat and hall.

9. A machine for throwing targets into the air, at shooting matches.

¶ (1) *Trap-bat & ball*: [TRAP (1), s., 8.].

(2) *Up to trap, To understand trap*: To be very knowing or wide-awake. (*Slang*.)

"Says, aw, 'Smash! thou is up to trap!'
For he lets the folks byeth in and out."
Robson: Bards of the Tyne, p. 275.

trap-ball, s. The name as TRAP (1), s. 8.

trap-bat, subst. A hat used in the game of trap (q. v.).

trap-cut, s. A mode of cutting gems, in which the facets consist of parallel planes, nearly rectangular, arranged round the center of the stone.

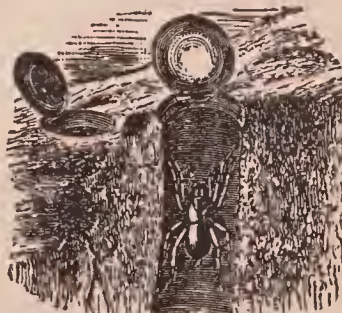
trap-door, s. A door in a floor or roof, which when shut is flush or nearly so.

"In some houses there were trap-doors through which, in case of danger, he might descend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

Trap-door spider:

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of Mygalidæ (=Territelariæ, Latr.) which constructs a tubular nest in the earth closed by a more or less perfect door or doors. *Moggridge (Harvesting Ants & Trap-door Spiders*, p. 143) enumerates nearly forty species from Europe and the borders of the Mediterranean, of which only one, *Atypus sulzerii*, is British. He divides the nests into six separate types, according to the kind of door present, the straightness or divarication of the tube, and the presence or absence of a second door in the tube below the surface of the earth. *Atypus sulzerii*, nearly half an inch in length, excavates a more or less cylindrical gallery, about half an inch wide, in moist ground, at first in a horizontal and then in a vertical direction. This gallery is lined with a tube of silk, but, instead of closing the aperture with a trap-door, the spider continues the lining tube beyond the mouth of the gallery for some distance on the surface of the ground. *Cteniza fodiens*, common in the south of Europe, closes the entrance to its nest

(See illustration) with a trap-door composed of earthy particles firmly held together by layers of silk. Other species make more elaborate dwellings, either by constructing a second door in the verticle tube, or a second tube branching off from the first



Trap-door Spider.

and shutting off communication by a second trap-door. When inside their dwelling, these spiders resist the opening of the trap-door by clinging to the lining of the tube and to the inner coat of silk composing the trap-door.

trap-hole, s. [TROUS-DE-LOUP.]

trap-net, subst. A fishing-net in which a funnel-shaped piece leads the fish into a pound from which it is difficult to return.

trap-shooting, s. The act of shooting targets thrown from a trap.

trap-shop, s. One who shoots at targets thrown from a trap.

trap-stairs, s. Stairs with trap-door at top.

trap-stick, s. A stick used in the game of trap; something resembling such a stick; something long and slender.

"A foolish swoop between a couple of thick bandy legs and two long trap-sticks that had no calfs."—*Addison; Spectator*.

trap-tree, s. An unidentified species of Artocarpus, which furnishes a glutinous gum used as birdlime at Singapore. (Treas. of Bot.) The species of this genus known to furnish a kind of birdlime are *A. integrifolia* [JACK (3)], and *A. hirsuta*.

trap-valve, s. A clack-valve (q. v.).

trǎp (2), s. [Sw. trappa=a stair; trapp=trap-rock; Danish trappe=a stair; trap=trap; Dutch trap=a stair, a step; Ger. treppe=a flight of stairs.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of movable ladder or steps; a kind of ladder leading up to a loft.

2. *Petrol.*: A name originally given to certain igneous rocks, of great geological age, occurring in Sweden, which, partly from weathering and partly as the result of successive extrusions, presented a stair-like aspect. Subsequently this name was loosely applied to any ancient, fine-grained, igneous rock which had undergone a certain amount of alteration. Most of the so-called "traps" have since been identified as varieties of dolerite or basalt.

¶ Trap, in this general sense, is widely diffused, and where it occurs, it exerts much influence in determining the surface configuration of the region. When it decays it produces rich, agricultural soil, so that a trap district is generally remarkable for its fertility.

***trap-conglomerate, s. [TUFACEOUS-CONGLOMERATE.]**

trap-granulite, s.

Petrol.: A dark variety of granulite (q. v.), occurring interlaminated with the normal granulites. It sometimes contains augite and hornblende.

trap-tuff, trap-tufa, s.

Geol.: Volcanic-ash, volcanic-tuff (q. v.).

***trǎp (3), s. [TRAPS.]**

***trǎp (4), s. [O. Fr. trap (Fr. drap)=cloth; Sp. & Port. trapo=a cloth, clout, rag; Low Lat. trapus=a cloth.] Trappings; ornaments of a horse.**

trǎp (1), *trappe (1), v. t. & i. [TRAP (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To catch in or with a trap; to snare.

"The beaver was trapped for its fur in the twelfth century in the river Teivi."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.*: To take or catch by stratagem; to in-snare.

"The number of the witnesses being so great, and the Jews having every day opportunity of conversing with them, they might have easily trapped them in their relations."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

B. Intrans.: To take game or other animals in traps.

trǎp (2), *trappe (2), v. t. [TRAP (4), s.] To adorn; to dress or deck out with ornaments. (Generally in the pa. par.)

"Four great horses fully trapped and covered doe lead the way."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 62.

trǎp, a. [TRAP (2), s.] Made of or pertaining to mineral trap; as, a trap wall.

trǎp'-a, s. [An abbreviation of Low Latin cal-citraba=a caltrap (q. v.). Named from the spines on the fruit.]

Bot.: Water Caltraps, the sole genus of *Trapa* (q. v.). Floating plants, with the petioles tumid in the middle, and clustered leaves, those under water cut into capillary segments. Calyx superior, four-parted; petals four; stamens four; ovary two-celled, each cell with one pendulous ovule. Fruit hard, indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded; seed large, without albumen; the cotyledons very unequal; the kernel of the fruit largely consists of pure starch. Known species, four. They are found in temperate Europe, Siberia, India, Cochin China, &c. *Trapa natans* has four spines on its fruit, and is large and black. It is the *Tribulus* of the Romans, and the nuts are sold in the markets of

bóll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; -tion, -şion = zŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

Venice (where they are known as Jesuit's nuts) and other parts of Italy and in France. They are made into bread. *T. bispinosa* has only two spines or horns on its fruit. It is found in tanks and pools throughout India. Its nuts are dark-brown and triangular. Their kernel is white and sweetish, and is eaten, both raw and cooked, and made into cakes by the Hindus. Many of these plants grow on the Wular Lake, a large sheet of water, about forty miles in circumference, on the Upper Jhelum, in Cashmere, the old traveler, Moorcroft, declaring that the nuts from the lake furnish almost the sole support of 30,000 people for five months of the year. Moorcroft and Dr. Royle say that under the government of Rungeet Singh, £12,000 of revenue was raised from the traps, amounting to from 96,000 to 128,000 ass-loads, taken from the lake. The natives consider the nuts as useful in bilious affections and diarrhoea, besides applying them externally as poultices. The plant is called by the natives *Singhara*=horned, referring to the fruit. Another less-known East-Indian species is *T. quadrispinosa*, introduced into Europe as a stove-plant in 1823. *T. bicornis*, called by the Chinese Ling, or Linko, has the two horns recurved and very obtuse. It is cultivated by them in lakes, ponds, &c.

tra-păn', v. t. [TREPAN, v.] To ensnare, to trap; to catch by stratagem.

tra-păn', subst. [TRAPAN, v.] A snare, a trap, a stratagem.

tra-păn'-nēr, s. [Eng. *trapan*; -er.] One who traps; an ensnarer.

***trāpe, v. i.** [Cf. Dut. & Ger. *trappen*=to tread, to tramp.] To trail along in an untidy manner; to walk carelessly and sluttishly; to traipes (q. v.).

trăp'-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trap(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Halarogaceæ, with a single genus, *Trapa* (q. v.).

trăp'-ē-lūs, s. [Gr. *trapelos*=easily turned.]

Zoölogical: A genus of Agamidæ, with five species, from Tartary, Egypt, and Afghanistan. They resemble Agama, but the scales are small and spineless, and there are no pores on the thighs.

trāpes, s. [TRAPE.]

1. A slattern; an idle, sluttish woman.

2. A going about; a tramp.

trāpes, v. i. [TRAPES, subst.] To gad or flaunt about in a slatternly manner.

"He would not be found *trapesing* about the constituency."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

trăp'-ē-zāte, a. [Eng. *trapez(ium)*; suff. -ate.] Having the form of a trapezium; trapeziform.

tra-pēze', s. [Fr. *trapèze*, from Lat. *trapezium*=a trapezium (q. v.).]

*1. A trapezium.

2. A sort of swing consisting of one or more cross-bars suspended by two cords at some distance from the ground, on which gymnasts perform various exercises or feats.

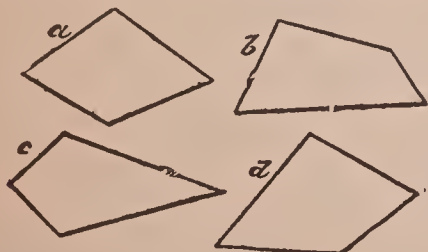
tra-pē'-zī-ān, a. [TRAPEZIUM.]

Crystallog.: Having the lateral planes composed of trapeziums situated in two ranges between two bases.

tra-pēz'-ī-form, adj. [Lat. *trapezi(um)*=a trapezium, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a trapezium. (Applied in Botany to the leaves of *Populus nigra*, &c.)

tra-pē-zī-hē-drōn, s. [TRAPEZOHEDRON.]

tra-pē-zī-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *trāpezion*=a small table or counter; a trapezium, because four-sided, like such a table; dimin. of *trāpeza*=a table; Sp. *trapezio*; Ital. *trapezio*; Fr. *trapèze*.]



Trapeziums.

a. Two sides equal, but none parallel; b. Four sides neither equal nor parallel; c. Two short sides equal in length, and two long sides equal, but none parallel; d. Two sides equal, but none parallel.

1. **Geometry:** A quadrilateral figure, no two of whose sides are parallel to each other.

2. **Anatomy:**

(1) The outermost bone of the second row in the carpus. In its inferior or palmar aspect it presents a rhombic form, with its most prominent angle

directed downward. It articulates with four other bones, the scaphoid, the trapezoid, and the first and second metacarpals.

(2) A set of transverse fibers opposite the lower portion of the *pons varolii*. The name trapezium is given because, in most of the lower vertebrates, they appear on the surface in a four-sided form.

*3. **Zoöl.:** A synonym of Cypricardia (q. v.).

tra-pē'-zī-ūs, s. [TRAPEZIUM.]

Anat.: A trapeziform muscle reaching from the base of the skull to the middle of the back, and connected with the clavicle and scapula on each side. It is by means of this muscle that the scapula is moved.

tra-pē-zō-hē-drāl, s. [TRAPEZOHEDRON.]

Crystal.: Pertaining to or having the form of a trapezohedron.

tra-pē-zō-hē-drōn, s. [Gr. *trapezion*=a little table, a trapezium, and *hedra*=a base.]

Crystal.: A solid bounded by twenty-four equal and similar trapezoidal planes.

trăp'-ē-zōid, a. & s. [Greek *trapezion*=a little table, a trapezium, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adj.: Trapeziform (q. v.).

B. As subst.: A quadrilateral, two of whose sides only are parallel to each other.

trapezoid-bone, s.

Anat.: A bone of the wrist of which the superior surface articulates with the scaphoid bone, the external with the trapezium, the internal with the os magnum, and the inferior with the second metacarpal bone. It is smaller than the trapezium, has its largest diameter from before backward, and its posterior surface, which is much larger than the anterior one, pentagonal. (*Quain*.)

trăp'-ē-zōid'-āl, a. [Eng. *trapezoid*; -al.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Having the form of a trapezoid.

2. **Min.:** Having the surface composed of twenty-four trapeziums, all equal and similar.

trapezoidal-wall, s. A retaining wall, vertical against the bank, and with a sloping face.

trăp'-pē-ān, a. [Eng. *trap* (2), s.; -ean.] Pertaining to or of the nature of trap or trap-rock.

trappean-ash, s.

Petrol.: A compact or earthy rock, consisting of the materials of a trap (q. v.).

trappean-rocks, s. pl.

Petrol.: A name sometimes used to distinguish the older, and mostly much altered, igneous rocks from those of later date.

trăp'-pēr (1), s. [Eng. *trap* (1), v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who traps animals; one who sets traps for animals, usually to obtain furs

"According to somewhat unreliable reports handed down from the early Hudson Bay *trappers* who lived in this now populous region."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

2. A horse used in a trap. [TRAP (1), 7.]

"The object of the Spring Show is to encourage generally the breeding of sound and shapely half-bred horses, ponies, nags, *trappers*, hacks, chargers, harness-horses, and hunters."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 2, 1887.

II. Mining: A boy in a coal-mine who opens the air-doors of the galleries for the passage of the coal wagons.

trăp'-pēr (2), *trap-por, subst. [TRAP (2), v.] Trappings.

"So huge a noise was raised by the sound of bells hanging at their *trappers* and charets."—*Holinshed; Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

trăp'-pī-nēss, subst. [Eng. *trappy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trappy or treacherous.

"Once over this there were broad pastures and large banks and ditches, innocent of *trappiness* for the most part, before the riders."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trăp'-pīng, s. [TRAP (2), v.] A word generally used in the plural, to denote ornamental accessories; as—

1. The ornaments put on horses; ornaments appendant to the saddle.

"Caparisons and steeds,
Bases and tinsel *trappings*, gorgeous knights
At joust and tournament."—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 35.

2. External and superficial decorations; ornaments generally; finery.

"His virtues were his pride; and that one vice
Made all his virtues of no price;
He wore them as fine *trappings* for a show."—*Cowper: Truth*, 56.

Trăp'-pīst, s. & a. [Fr. *Trappiste* (see def. A.).]

A. As substantive:

Church Hist. (pl.): A branch of the Cistercian order, following the reformed rule of La Trappe, an ancient monastery in the heart of La Perche, not

far from Séz, in France, founded as a Cistercian house in 1140 by Rotron, Count of Perche. The reform was due to Armand Jean le Bouthillier de Rancé (1626-1700), who had held the abbey, with other preferments, in *commendam* for many years before his ordination (A. D. 1651), by his uncle, the Archbishop of Tours, whose coadjutor he hoped one day to become. For some years after he became a priest, de Rancé led a worldly life in Paris; but his heart being touched by a series of disappointments, he sold his patrimony, distributed the money to the poor, and, giving up all other benefices, retired to La Trappe. Here he found the discipline greatly relaxed, but by bringing some monks from a neighboring monastery he reestablished the rule and restored regularity. Still his ideal was not attained; he sought to add to the purely contemplative life bodily mortification and separation from causes of distraction. Animal food, except in cases of sickness, was forbidden, and manual labor was strictly enjoined. The monks rose at two o'clock, and went to rest at seven in winter and eight in summer. From two till half-past four they spent in prayer and meditation, and then retired to their cells till half-past five, when they said Prime. At seven they went to labor, either out or indoors; at half-past nine Tierce was said, followed by the Mass, Sext, and None; then they dined on vegetables; at one o'clock returned to work for another two hours, and then retired to their cells till Vespers at four o'clock; this was followed by a collation of bread and fruit, and spiritual reading till six o'clock, when Compline was said; at seven they went to rest and slept on pallets of straw. Absolute silence was enjoined at all times, and they had to make their wants known by signs. In 1790, when other monasteries were suppressed in France, the Trappists took refuge in the monastery of Val Sainte, in Freiburg, under Dom Augustin (de Lestrang); but this was destroyed by the French in 1798, and the monks wandered about till the Bourbon restoration, when they recovered La Trappe. (See extract under B.)

B. Of or belonging to the Trappists [A.]; following the reform of La Trappe.

"From this center *Trappist* filiations spread the austere rule of the order into Spain, Belgium, Piedmont, England, and Ireland. Mount St. Bernard, in Leicester-shire, and the *Trappistine* convent of Stapehill, in Dorset, are their houses in this country; in Ireland they have flourishing monasteries at Mount Mellerey and Roscrea."—*Addis & Arnold; Cath. Dict.*, p. 804.

Trăp'-pīs'-tine, s. & a. [Fr.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A liqueur made by the monks of La Trappe.

2. **Church Hist. (pl.):** An order of nuns following the reform of La Trappe, instituted by Dom Augustin († 1827). [TRAPPIST, A.]

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Trappistines. (See extract under Trappist, B.)

trăpp'-ite, s. [Eng. *trap* (2); suff. -ite.]

Petrol.: Decomposed varieties of basalt (q. v.), resembling rocks known under the name of trap.

trăp'-pōūs, a. [English *trap* (2), s.; -ous.] Pertaining to the rock known as trap; resembling trap or partaking of its nature; trappy.

***trap-pures, *trap-pours, s. pl.** [O. Fr.] Trap-pings of a horse.

"With clothe of gold, and furred with ermine
Were the *trappours* of their stedes strong."
Chaucer: Floure and the Leafe.

trăp'-pŷ (1), adj. [Eng. *trap* (1), s.; -y.] Of the nature of a trap; treacherous.

"The fences might have increased in size, however, without being made *trappy*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trăp'-pŷ (2), adj. [Eng. *trap* (2), s.; -y.] Trap-pous (q. v.).

trăps, s. pl. [An abbrev. of *trappings* (q. v.).] Small or portable articles for dress, furniture, &c.; goods, luggage, things. (*Colloq.*)

"As soon as the affair was over, the *traps* were packed up as quickly as possible and the party drove away."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trăsh, s. [Icel. *troš*=rubbish, leaves, and twigs from a tree, picked up and used for fuel; *trassi*=slovenly fellow; *trassa*=to be slovenly; Norw. *troš*=fallen twigs, half-rotten branches easily broken; Sw. *trasa*=a rag, a tatter; Sw. dial. *trase*=a rag; *trās*=a heap of sticks, a worthless fellow, old useless bits of fencing.]

1. Loppings of trees, bruised canes, &c. In the West Indies the decayed leaves and stems of canes are called Field-trash; the bruised and macerated rind of canes is called Cane-trash; and both are called Trash.

2. Any waste or worthless matter; good-for-nothing stuff; rubbish, refuse, dregs.

"Hence all that interferes, and dares to clash
With indolence and luxury, is trash."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 428.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*3. A worthless person.

"I suspect this trash
To be a party in this injury."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 1.

4. A collar or leash to restrain a dog in coursing.

*5. Hence, a clog or incumbrance.

*6. Money.

"I bid him provide trash."—Greene: *James IV.*, iii. 1.

¶ *Poor white trash*: A term applied by the negroes in the Southern States to the poorest white persons.

trash-house, *s.* A building on a sugar estate where the cane-stalks from which the juice has been expressed are stored for fuel.

trash-ice, *s.* Crumbled ice mixed with water.

trāsh, *v. t. & i.* [TRASH, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To free from superfluous twigs or branches; to lop, to crop.

"Whom t' advance, and whom
To trash for overtopping."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

2. To maltreat, to abuse, to jade; as, to trash a horse. (*Scotch.*)

*3. To hold back by a leash or halter, as a dog in pursuing game; hence, to retard, to restrain, to encumber, to hinder.

"Which trashing the wheel of rotation, destroys the life or natural motion of a commonwealth."—Harrington: *Pop. Government*, ch. xii.

*4. To crush or humiliate; to wear out; to beat down.

¶ *To trash a trail*: To conceal the direction of one's flight by walking in water.

*B. *Intrans.*: To follow with violence and tramping.

"A guarded lacky to run before it, and pied liveries to come trashing after 't."—*The Puritan*, iv. 1.

*trāsh'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *trash*, *s.*; -*ery*.] Trash, rubbish.

"Who comes in foreign trashery
Of tinkling chain and spur."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, II. ii. 28.

trāsh'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *trashy*; -*ly*.] In a trashy manner.

trāsh'-ī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *trashy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being trashy.

trāsh'-trie, *s.* [Eng. *trash*; -*trie*=*try*.] Trash, rubbish. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' sauce, ragouts, and sic like trashtrie,
That's little short o' downright wastrie."

Burns: *Two Dogs*.

trāsh'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *trash*, *s.*; -*y*.] Composed of or resembling trash, or rubbish; rubbishy, useless.

"Who riots on Scotch collops scorns not any
Inspid, fullsome, trashy miscellany."

Armstrong: *To a Young Critic*.

Trāsk'-ite, Thrāsk'-ite, *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (pl.): A name formerly given to the Seventh-day Baptists (q. v.), from John Trask or Traske, who advocated their opinions in the seventeenth century.

trāss, *s.* [Dut. *tiras*=a cement.]

Petrol.: A rock of volcanic origin, resembling a tuff (q. v.), but containing abundant fragments of pumice, and also fragments of many other volcanic rocks. It often contains portions of carbonized stems and branches of trees which have been involved in the flow of the mud-stream, and, when pulverized, forms a useful cement. Called also Trassoite.

trāss'-ō-ite, *s.* [Eng. *trass*; *o* connect., and suff. -*ite* (*Petrol.*).] [TRASS.]

*trast, *pret. of v.* [TRACE, *v.*]

*tra-sy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A spaniel.

"A trasy I do keep."—Herrick: *Hesperides*, p. 264.

*trat, *trate, *tratte, *subst.* [TEOT, *s.*] An old woman, in contempt; a witch.

*trāul'-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *traulismos*, from *traulizō*=to stutter, to stammer.] A stammering or stuttering.

"They are childish and ridiculous traulisms."—Dal-garno: *Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 132.

*trāu'-māte, *subst.* [TRAUMATIC.] The same as TRAUMATIC, *B.* (q. v.).

trāu-māt'-īc, *trāu-māt'-īck, *a. & s.* [Greek *traumatikos*, from *trauma* (genit. *traumatōs*)=a wound; Fr. *traumatique*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or applied to a wound.

2. Useful for wounds; adapted to the cure of wounds; vulnerable.

3. Produced by or arising directly or indirectly from wounds; as *traumatic hæmorrhage*, *traumatic erysipelas*, *tetanus*, &c.

B. As subst.: A medicine or preparation useful in the cure of wounds.

trāu'-ma-tīsm, *s.* [TRAUMATIC.]

Pathol.: The condition of the system occasioned by a grave wound.

*traunce, *s.* [TRANCE.]

*trāunch, *v. t.* [Fr. *trancher*=to cut.] To cut up, to carve. (Specif. said of a sturgeon.)

trāunt, *v. i.* [Dutch *tranten*=to walk slowly; *trant*=a walk.] To carry about wares for sale; to hawk.

"[He] had some traunting chapman to his syre,
That traufiqued both by water and by fire."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, iv. 2.

trāunt'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *traunt*; -*er*.] One who hawks about wares for sale; a hawker, a peddler.

traut'-wīn-īte (au as ōw), *s.* [After J. C. Traut-wine; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A microcrystalline mineral, occurring in crystals, the system of which has not yet been determined. Hardness, 1-2; color, green; luster, dull; streak, light-gray. Analysis yielded: Silica, 21.78; sesquioxide of chromium, 33.39; sesquioxide of iron, 13.29; alumina, 0.81; lime, 18.58; magnesia, 7.88; loss on ignition, 0.11=100.84. Occurs on chromite in Monterey Co., California.

trā-vā'-dō, trav'-at, *s.* [Sp.] A heavy squall, with sudden gusts of wind, lightning, and rain. It commences with a black cloud in calm weather and a clear sky.

trāv'-āil, *trav-ayl, *trav-ail-len, *tra-veil, *trav-ell, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *travailler*, from *travail*=toil, labor.] [TRAVAIL, *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To toil; to labor with pain.

"All ye traueilen and ben charged."—Wycliffe: *Matt.* xi. 28.

2. To suffer the pains of childbirth; to be in labor or parturition.

"She being with child cried, *travailing* in birth, and pained to be delivered."—*Revelation* xii. 2.

B. Trans.: To harass, to trouble, to tire.

"What *travelist* [diseasest, Bible, 1551; troublest, A. V.] thou the maystir ferther?"—Wycliffe: *Mark* v. 35.

trāv'-āil, *trav-ayl, *trav-el, *trav-ell, *subst.* [Fr. *travail*=toil, labor, fatigue, a trave for horses, from Lat. *trabem*, accus. of *trabs*, *trabes*=a beam; cf. Ital. *travaglio*; Sp. *trabajo*; Port. *trabalho*= (1) an obstacle or impediment; (2) toil, labor; O. Ital. *travaglio*=a pen for cattle; Wel. *trafael*=travail, labor, toil. *Travail* and *travel* are doublets.]

1. Labor with pain; severe exertion, toil.

"What think'st thou of our empire now, though earn'd
With *travail* difficult?" Milton: *P. L.*, x. 593.

2. *Spec.*: The pains of childbirth; parturition.

"[She] locked her secret in her breast,
And died in *travail*, unconfessed."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 5.

*trāv'-āil-lēr, *subst.* [Eng. *travail*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who toils or works; a toiler, a worker.

"Earnest *travailleurs* for the people's behoof and prof-ite."—Udall: *Luke* xx.

*tra-vāil'-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *travail*; -*ous*.] Causing labor or travail; laborious, toilsome, wearisome.

trāve, *trevve, *s.* [O. Fr. *trave*=a beam; Fr. *tref*, from Lat. *trabem*, accus. of *trabs*, *trabes*=a beam; Fr. *entraver*=to shackle or fetter the legs; *entraves*=shackles, fetters.] [TRAVAIL, *s.*]

*1. A cross-beam; a beam or timber-work crossing a building.

"The ceiling and *traves* are, after the Turkish manner,
richly painted and gilded."—Maudrell: *Travels*, p. 125.

2. A wooden frame or stocks to confine a horse or ox while shoeing.

"She sprong as a colt doth in the trave."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,282.

trāv'-el, *trav-ail, *trav-eil, *v. i. & t.* [The same word as *travail* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To labor, to toil, to travail.

"If we labor to maintain truth and reason, let not any think that we *travel* about a matter not needful."—Hooker.

2. To pass or make a journey from one place to another, either on foot or horseback, or on any conveyance, as a ship, carriage, &c.; to go to or visit distant or foreign places; to journey.

"Like a thirsty train

That long have *travell'd* through a desert plain."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iv. 147.

3. *Specif.*: To go about from place to place or to make journeys for the purpose of soliciting or obtaining orders for goods, collecting accounts, &c., for a commercial firm; as, He *travels* for such and such a firm.

4. To proceed, move, pass, or advance in any way; to make progress.

"Time *travels* in divers paces with divers persons."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To journey over; to traverse.

"Thither to arrive

I *travel* this profound." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 980.

*2. To cause or force to journey.

"There are other privileges granted unto most of the corporations, that they shall not be charged with gar-risons, and they shall not be *traveled* forth of their own franchises."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

trāv'-el, *s.* [TRAVEL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Labor, toil, travail.

"The saints ye kneel to, hear, and ease your *travels*." Beaum. & Flet.: *The Pilgrim*, i.

*2. Parturition; the pains of childbirth.

"A woman that will sing a catch in her *travel*."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii.

3. The act of traveling or journeying; a journeying to distant or foreign places.

"*Travel* in the younger sort is a part of education."—Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Travel*.

4. (*Pl.*): An account of occurrences and observations made during a journey; a book descriptive of places seen and observations made while traveling.

II. Technically:

1. *Steam*: The distance which the slide-valve travels in one direction for each stroke of the piston.

2. The length of stroke of any object. Also known as the excursion.

*travel-soiled, *adj.* Having the clothes, &c., soiled with traveling.

"All dripping from the recent flood,
Panting and *travel-soiled* he stood."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 21.

travel-stained, *a.* Travel-soiled (q. v.).

"Their *travel-stained* garments are all laid down." Mary Leslie: *Gathering Home*.

*travel-tainted, *a.* Fatigued with traveling.

"I have foundered nine score and odd posts, and here *travel-tainted* as I am, have, in my pure and immaculate valor, taken Sir John Coleville."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 3.

trāv'-eled, trāv'-elled, *pa. par. & a.* [TRAVEL, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Having made journeys or travels; having gained knowledge or experience by traveling.

"A well *travelled* knight and well known."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

*2. Carried to distant parts.

"Our *travell'd* banners fanning southern climes." Young: *On Public Affairs*.

3. Experienced, knowing.

trāv'-el-ēr, trāv'-el-lēr, *trav-ail-ler, *tra-veil-er, *s.* [Fr. *travailleleur*.] [TRAVEL, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who travels; one who makes journeys or who is on his way from place to place; a wayfarer.

"This was a common opinion among the Gentiles, that the gods sometimes assumed human shape, and conversed upon earth with strangers and *travellers*."—Bentley: *Sermos*.

2. A bona-fide traveler. [BONA-FIDE.]

3. One who visits foreign countries; one who explores places or regions more or less unknown.

4. One who travels from place to place soliciting orders for a mercantile house; a commercial traveler.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: An iron thimble, ring, or grommet adapted to slide on a bar, spar, or rope.

A large ring of this kind is fitted on the bowsprit of a cutter, the jib tack is hooked to it, and it is hauled in or out to suit jibs of various sizes.

2. *Mach.*: A traveling-crane (q. v.).

3. *Spinning*: A small open ring or metallic loop about the race of a ring, used in ring spinning-frames.

*¶ *To tip the traveler*: To humbug, in reference to the marvelous tales of travelers.

"Aha! dost thou *tip* me *the traveler*, my boy?"—Smollett: *Sir L. Greaves*, ch. vi.

traveler's joy, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Clematis* (q. v.), spec—

(1) *C. vitalba*. Gerard seems to have invented the popular name to indicate the adornment of the hedges by means of these flowers, and the pleasure thus afforded to travelers. (*Britten & Holland*.)



Traveler.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tton, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

(2) *C. viorna*, a North American species, climbing, with pinnately-compound leaves and a large, solitary, campanulate, nodding flower of purple or violet color. It was introduced into Europe as a garden plant in 1730.

traveler's tree, s.

Botany: *Urania speciosa*, called also *Ravenala madagascariensis*, the Ravenala of Madagascar, in the forests of which it grows. It is a kind of plantain. The large, fan-shaped leaves are hollowed out at their point of insertion into a spacious cavity, in which water is caught and retained, so as to be available to quench the thirst of the passing traveler, whence the English name. A dye is made from the capsules, and an essential oil is expressed from the aril of the seed.

trāv'-el-īng, trāv'-el-līng, pr. par., a. & subst. [TRAVEL, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or used in travel; as, a *traveling* suit, a *traveling* bag, or the like.

2. Incurred in travel; as, *traveling* expenses.

C. As subst.: The act of one who travels or journeys; travel.

"Travelling is a very proper part of the education of our youth."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 93.

traveling-bag, s. A satchel or carpetbag.

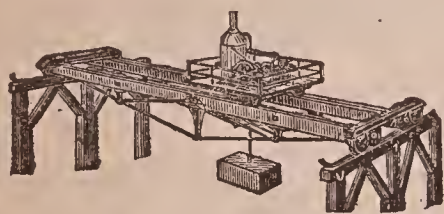
traveling-belt propeller, s.

Marine: A form of propeller in which a belt traverses over twin-wheels.

***traveling-carriage, s.** A large four-wheeled carriage used by persons of distinction for traveling before the introduction of railways.

"The Earl's heavy travelling-carriage at length rolled clattering up the courtyard."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xvi.

traveling-crane, s. A crane for lifting weights, fixed on a truck which moves on rails, on top of a frame or building.



Traveling-crane.

traveling-forge, s. The wagon, with its tools and stores, which accompanies a battery of field-artillery for the purpose of repairs.

***trāv'-ērs, adv. & s.** [Fr.] [TRAVERSE, a.]

A. As adv.: Across, athwart.

"The erle Lazaran caused forestes and hyghe trees to be hewen downe, and layde trauers one ouer another."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xli.

B. As subst.: A skeleton-frame which holds the bobbins of yarn, which are wound therefrom on to the warp-frame.

trāv'-ērs-a-ble, a. [Eng. *traverse*, v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being traversed or crossed.

"The rains are then over, the country easily traversable for ponies."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

2. Capable of being traversed or denied.

"But whether that presentment be traversable, vide Stamford."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xxvi.

trāv'-ērse, *trav-ers, a., adv. & s. [Fr. *travers* (m.), *traverse* (f.)=across, crosswise; *traverse*=a cross-way, a hindrance; *traverser*=to cross or pass over, to thwart, from Lat. *transversus*=laid across; *trans*=across, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; Sp. *transverso*, *trasverso*; Ital. *trasverso*.]

A. As adj.: Lying or being across; being in a direction across something else.

"Oak, and the like true hearty timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and traverse work."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 11.

B. As adv.: Athwart, across, crosswise.

"He through the armed files
Darts his experienced eye, and soon traverse
The whole battalion views their order due."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 568.

C. As substantive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Anything lying or being across something else; a cross or transverse piece.

2. Something placed or drawn across, as a curtain or the like; a sliding screen.

"Men drinke and the trauers drawe anon;
The bride is brought a-bed as still as ston."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,691.

3. Something that crosses, thwarts, or obstructs; a cross, an impediment.

"That religion is best which is incorporated with the actions and common traverses of our life."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. vi.

4. A fetter.

"After that he (the Devill) had fettered the world in the travers of his toils."—*Fardle of Facions*, p. 13. (Pref.)

5. The act of traversing or traveling over; passage.

"In the first of those traverses we were not able to penetrate so far north by eight or ten leagues."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. i.

6. A turning, a trick.

"Many shifts and subtle traverses were overwrought by this occasion."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

II. Technically:

1. **Arch.:** A transverse piece in a timber roof; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or other large building.

2. **Fort.:** A short embankment of earth thrown up to intercept an enfilading fire. They are placed on the terreplein, between the guns on the banquette, in the covered way, before the door of a magazine, or wherever there is room and their protection is necessary.

"Covering each gate is a traverse or crenelated barbican, of the same construction as the walls."—*London Standard*.

3. **Geom.:** A line lying across a figure or other lines; a transversal.

4. **Eng. Law:** A denial of what the opposite party has advanced in any stage of the pleadings. When the traverse or denial comes from the defendant the issue is tendered in this manner, "and of this he puts himself on the country." When the traverse lies on the plaintiff he prays "this may be inquired of by the country." The technical words introducing a traverse are *absque hoc*=without this—that is, without this which follows.

"These traverses were greatly enlarged and regulated for the benefit of the subject."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

5. **Naut.:** The zigzag line or track described by a ship when compelled by contrary winds to sail on different courses.

6. **Ordn.:** The horizontal sweep of a gun to command different points.

¶ Traverse of an indictment:

English Law:

1. The denial of an indictment by a plea of not guilty.

2. The postponement of the trial of an indictment after a plea of not guilty thereto; a course now prohibited by statute.

traverse-board, s.

Naut.: A circular board marked with the compass-points, and having holes and pegs to indicate the course by which the ship has been sailing. It is used for recording the courses run during a watch.

traverse-circle, s.

1. **Fort.:** A circular track on which the chassis traverse-wheels of a harbette carriage, mounted with a center or rear pintle, run while the gun is being pointed; the arrangement enabling it to be directed to any point of the horizon. In permanent fortifications it is of iron, and is let into the stonework; in field-works it is frequently made up of pieces of timber mitered together and imbedded in the earth.

2. **Naut.:** A metallic circle let into the upper deck of a war vessel for the wheels of a pivot-gun carriage to traverse on.

traverse-drill, s.

1. A drill for boring slots. Either the drill or the work has a lateral motion after the depth is attained.

2. A drill in which the stock has a traverse motion for adjustment.

traverse-sailing, s.

Naut.: The case in plane sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of it several times traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found, which the ship would have described had

she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called working or resolving a traverse, and is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of the traverse-table (q. v.).

traverse-saw, subst. A cross-cutting saw which moves on ways across the piece.

traverse-table, s.

1. **Naut.:** A table by means of which the difference of latitude and departure corresponding to any given course and distance may be found by inspection. It contains the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle, usually for every quarter of a degree of angle, and for all lengths of the hypotenuse from 1 to 100.

2. **Rail.:** A platform on which cars are shunted from one track to another of a switch-table.

traverse-warp machine, s. A form of bobbin-net machine, so called from the warp traversing instead of the carriages. Principally used for spotted lace, blond edgings, and imitation thread laces.

trāv'-ērse, v. t. & i. [TRAVERSE, a.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cross; to lay or place in a cross direction.

"Myself and such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wandered with our travers'd arms, and breathed
Our sufferance vainly."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, v. 4.

2. To wander over; to travel over; to cross or pass over in traveling.

"Copses they traverse, brooks they cross,
Strain up the bank and o'er the moss."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 20.

3. To cross by way of opposition; to thwart, to obstruct; to bring to nought.

"The squadron fitted out by the court of Spain to attend our motions, and traverse our projects."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. iii.

*4. To pass over and view; to survey carefully; to review.

"My purpose is to traverse the nature, principles, and properties of this detestable vice, ingratitude."—*South*.

5. To deny; as, to traverse a statement. [II. 2.]

II. Technically:

1. **Carp.:** To plane in a direction across the grain of the wood; as, to traverse a board.

2. **Law:** To deny what the opposite party has alleged. When the plaintiff or defendant advances new matter, he avers it to be true, and traverses what the other party has affirmed.

"It was the duty of the plaintiff where the meaning was traversed, as in this case, to prove what the meaning was."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. **Ordn.:** To turn and point in any direction; as, to traverse a gun.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To turn, as on a pivot; to move or turn round; to swivel; as, The needle of a compass traverses.

*2. To walk, to pass, to move.

"They watched the motions of some foe,
Who traversed on the plain below."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 18.

II. Technically:

*1. **Fencing:** To use the posture or motions of opposition or counteraction.

"To see thee fight, to see thee join, to see thee traverse."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

2. **Manège:** To walk or move crosswise, as a horse that throws his croup to one side and his head to the other.

¶ (1) To traverse an indictment: [TRAVERSE, s. ¶.]

(2) **To traverse a yard:**

Naut.: To brace it aft.

(3) **Traverse of an office:**

English Law: Proof that an inquisition made of lands or goods by the escheator is defective and untrue made. (*Wharton*.)

trāv'-ērsed, pa. par. & a. [TRAVERSE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Crossed, passed over.

2. **Her.:** Turned to the sinister side of the shield.

trāv'-ēr-sēll'-ite, s. [After Traversella, Piedmont, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of pyroxene (q. v.), containing little or no alumina, occurring in long, transparent crystals, with marked longitudinal striæ, frequently green and colorless at opposite ends.

2. A leek-green pyroxene (q. v.), opaque, with a fibrous structure, frequently terminating in asbestiform threads.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trāv'-ērs-ēr, s. [Eng. *travers(e)*, v.; -er.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who traverses; a traveler.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who traverses or denies a plea; a prisoner, or person indicted.

2. *Rail. Eng.*: A traverse table (q. v.).

trāv'-ērs-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TRAVERSE, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who traverses.

traversing-bed planer, s.

Wood-work.: A planer in which the bed carrying the work is caused to traverse beneath the revolving cutters, instead, as is usually the case, of the work being advanced over the stationary table.

traversing-jack, s.

1. A jack used for engines or carriages upon the rails.

2. A lifting apparatus, the standard of which has a movement on its bed, enabling it to be applied to different parts of an object, or used for shifting objects horizontally without moving the bed.

traversing-plate, s.

Ord.: A plate at the hinder part of a gun-carriage where the handspike is applied to traversing the piece.

traversing-platform, s.

Fort.: A platform provided for guns which are pivoted so as to sweep the horizon, or a part of it.

traversing-pulley, s. A pulley so arranged as to traverse upon a rope or rod. It is used in communicating by a rope between a stranded ship and the shore; in conveying bricks or building materials on to a scaffold or building, and other similar purposes.

trāv'-ēr-tine, s. [A corrupt. of *tiburtine*, the *lapistiburtinus* of Vitruvius and Pliny.]

Min. & Petrol.: A cellular calc-tufa, deposited by waters holding much carbonate of lime in solution. Near Tivoli it is of extraordinary thickness.

***tra-vest'**, v. t. [TRAVESTY.] To make a travesty on; to travesty.

"I see poor Lucan *travested*, not appareled in his Roman toga, but under the cruel sheers of an English tailor."—*Bentley: Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 54.

trāv'-ēs-tỹ, ***trav-es-tie**, a. & s. [Fr. *travesti*, *pa. par. of se travestir*=to disguise one's self; *tra* (Lat. *trans*)=across (hence implying change) and *vestir* (Lat. *vestio*)=to clothe.]

*A. *As adj.*: Having an unusual dress; disguised in dress, so as to be ridiculous; travestied.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A literary term used to denote a burlesque treatment of a subject which has been originally handled in a lofty or serious style. It differs from a parody in that in travesty the character and the subject-matter remain substantially the same, while the language becomes grotesque, frivolous, and absurd, whereas in a parody the subject-matter and characters are changed, and the language and style of the original humorously imitated.

"Accusing him in very high and sober terms of profaneness and immorality on a mere report from Edm. Curll, that he was author of a *travestie* on the first psalm."—*Pope: Dunciad*, bk. ii., Rem. on v. 268.

2. An unintentional burlesque; a misrepresentation so gross as to be ridiculous.

trāv'-ēs-tỹ, v. t. [TRAVESTY, a.] To make a travesty on; to treat so as to render ridiculous, as something that has originally been handled in a lofty and serious style; to burlesque; to parody.

"It need not be said that it went immeasurably beyond the facts, which it absolutely distorted and *travestied*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trāv'-is, ***trav-eis**, s. [TRAVE.]

1. The same as TRAVE (1).

2. The same as TRAVE (2).

3. A partition between two stalls in a stable.

trāwl, v. i. [O. Fr. *trawler*, *troller*=to go hither and thither; Fr. *trôler*=to drag about.] To fish with a trawl-net.

"There are some good plaice now to be taken in our bays by *trawling*."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

trāwl, s. [TRAWL, v.]

1. A long line, sometimes upward of a mile in length, from which short lines with baited hooks are suspended, used in cod, ling, haddock, and mackerel fishing.

2. A trawl-net (q. v.).

trawl-beam, s. The wooden beam by which the mouth of a trawl-net is kept extended. It is usually about forty feet long.

trawl-boat, s.

Naut.: A boat used in fishing with trawl-nets.

trawl-head, s. One of two upright iron frames at either extremity of the trawl-beam, which assist by their weight to keep the trawl-net on the ground.

trawl-net, s. A net dragged along the sea-bottom to gather forms of marine life. It is a dredge, and is made of heavy and coarse materials for oystermen, and of various kinds and sizes for naturalists.

trawl-roller, s. A roller having a number of grooves cut in its periphery, and attached to the side of the wherry or dory, and over which the trawls are drawn into the boat.

trawl-warp, s. A rope passing through a block and used in dragging a trawl-net.

trāwl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *trawl*, v.; -er.]

1. One who trawls; one who fishes with a trawl-net.

2. A fishing vessel which uses a trawl-net.

"The *trawlers* on a few occasions have delivered from sixty to a hundred dozen hake."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***trawler-man**, s. A fisherman who used unlawful arts or engines to catch fish. (Cowell.)

trāwl'-īng, s. [TRAWL, v.] The act or process of fishing with a trawl-net. It is the mode usually adopted for deep-sea fishing, the fish generally caught being cod, hake, whiting, and soles. Trawling is only adapted for a smooth bottom, as a rough bottom would destroy the net. The term is also applied to a mode of catching herrings with a seine-net.

¶ Trawling inshore or in estuaries or in landlocked bays is generally opposed by fishermen who adopt other methods of operation. They believe that it destroys the spawn of food-fishes. Experiments to ascertain the actual results of trawling have been carried on in a few places, but the matter is still in an unsettled state.

trāy (1), ***trey**, ***treie**, ***treye**, s. [A. S. *treg*=a tray; cogn. with *troh*=a trough.]

1. A small shallow trough or wooden vessel, sometimes scooped out of a piece of timber and made hollow; used for various domestic purposes, as kneading, mincing, &c.; a trough generally.

"A gardener, of peculiar taste,
On a young hog his favor plac'd,
Who fed not with the common herd;
His tray was to the hall preferr'd."

Gay: Fable 8.

2. A flat receptacle for handing glasses, dishes, &c. Known by names indicating material or purposes, as papier-maché, tin, silver, tea, bread. Also known as a waiter, or salver.

3. (See extract.)

"I have heard or read of these 'wicker hurdles' being called '*trays*,' but I do not now recollect in what district. I do, however, remember the phrase, 'the sheep showed well in the *trays*,' which was explained to mean the small square pens of hurdles, into which, at auctions or lambing time, small lots of sheep are separated."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

***tray-trip**, s. Some kind of a game at dice, not now understood.

"Shall I play my freedom at *tray-trip*, and become thy bond slave?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

trāy (2), s. [Fr. *trois*=three.] A projection on the antler of a stag.

"With brow, bay, *tray*, and crockets complete."—*W. Black. (Annandale.)*

***trāye**, s. [A. S. *trega*=vexation, annoyance.] Trouble, annoyance, anger.

¶ *Half in traye and terre*: Half in sorrow, half in anger.

***tre**, s. [TREE, s.]

***trēach'-ēr**, ***trēach'-ōur**, ***trech-our**, ***trecch-orr**, ***trych-or**, s. [O. Fr. *tricheor*; Fr. *tricheur*=a trickster, from O. Fr. *tricher*, *trichier*, *tricheur*=to cheat, to cozen, from M. H. Ger. *trechen*=to draw, push, entice; cf. Dut. *trek*=a draught, a trick.] [TRICK, s.] A traitor.

"To this by theym was answered, that they myght nat come to the counsayll of *trechours* and guylefull men."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. ccxi.

trēach'-ēr-ōūs, ***trech-er-ous**, *adj.* [English **treacher*; -ous.]

1. Characterized by or acting with treachery; violating allegiance, traitorous; betraying a trust, disloyal.

2. Characterized by or involving treachery; of the nature of treachery.

"The promontory . . . I named Traitor's Head, from the *treacherous* behavior of its inhabitants."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

3. Having a good, fair, or sound appearance, but worthless or bad in character or nature; deceptive, illusory; not to be depended on; as, *treacherous* ill, a *treacherous* memory.

trēach'-ēr-ōūs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *treacherous*; -ly.] In a treacherous manner; by violating allegiance or faith pledged; perfidiously, faithlessly, traitorously.

"Like to a spaniell wayting carefully
Lest any should betray his lady *treacherously*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 26.

trēach'-ēr-ōūs-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *treacherous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being treacherous; breach of allegiance or faith; faithlessness, perfidiousness, deceptiveness.

trēach'-ēr-ỹ, ***trech-er-ie**, ***trecch-er-ye**, ***trech-er-y**, ***trich-er-ie**, s. [Fr. *tricherie*, from *tricher*=to cheat, to cozen.] [TREACHER.] Violation of allegiance, or of faith or confidence; treason, perfidy, treacherous conduct.

"In the Cabal itself the signs of disunion and *treachery* began to appear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***trēach'-ēt-ōur**, *subst.* [TREACHER.] A traitor. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 51.)

trēa'-cle, ***trī'-ā-cle**, s. [Fr. *triacle*, from *theriaque*, from Latin *theriaca*, *theriace*=an antidote against the bite of serpents or against poison, from Gr. *thēriakos*=belonging to wild or venomous animals; *thērion*=a wild beast; *thēriakē*=an antidote against the bite of poisonous animals. Trench says it was made of viper's flesh, and calls attention to the fact that the viper mentioned in Acts xxviii. 5 is called *thērion*.] [THERIAC.]

*1. An alleged antidote to the venom of serpents and other poisonous animals, made of viper's fish.

"For a most strong *treacle* against these venomous heresies wrought our Savior many a marvelous miracle."—*Moré: Works; Treatise on the Passion*, p. 1,357.

2. The spume of sugar in sugar-refineries; so called from resembling the ancient compound in appearance or supposed medicinal properties. Treacle is obtained in refining sugar; molasses is the drainings of crude sugar. The terms, however, are frequently used as synonymous.

3. A saccharine fluid, consisting of the inspissated juices or decoctions of certain vegetables, as the sap of the birch, sycamore, &c.

4. *Pharm.*: In doses of a teaspoonful and upward treacle is a slight laxative. It is often given to children in combination with sulphur.

¶ *English treacle*:

Bot.: *Teucrium Scordium*.

treacle-mustard, s.

Bot.: (1) *Clypeola*, a cruciferous genus (*Loudon &c.*). (2) *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, a British crucifer, one or two feet high, with lanceolate leaves, yellow flowers, and short, nearly erect pods. It is found chiefly in the South of England, and is considered by Watson to be colonist. So named because it was formerly used as an ingredient in Venice treacle, a vermifuge once much in vogue (*Prior*). (3) *Thlaspi arvense* (*Britten & Holland*). [TREACLEWORT.]

treacle-water, s. A compound cordial, distilled with a spirituous menstruum from any cordial and sudorific drugs and herbs, with a mixture of Venice treacle or theriac.

treacle worm-seed, s. [TREACLE-MUSTARD (2).]

trēa'-cle-wōrt, s. [Eng. *treacle*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Thlaspi arvense*.

trēa'-clỹ, a. [Eng. *treacle*(e); -y.] Composed of or resembling treacle; of the nature of treacle.

trēad, ***trede** (pa. t. **trad*, **trade*, *trod*; pa. par. **treden*, **troden*, *trodden*), v. i. & t. [A. S. *trēdan* (pa. t. *trēd*, pa. par. *treden*); cogn. with Dutch *treden*; Ger. *treten* (pa. t. *trat*, pa. par. *getreten*); Dan. *træde*; Sw. *tråda*; Goth. *trudan* (pa. t. *trath*); Icel. *trodha* (pa. t. *tradh*, pa. par. *trodhinn*).]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To set the foot down on the ground; to press with the foot.

"Tread softly."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

2. To be set down on the ground; to press.

"Every place whereon the soles of your feet shall *tread* shall be yours."—*Deut.* xi. 24.

3. To walk or move with a more or less measured, stately, guarded, or cautious step.

"[Ye that] stately *tread* or lowly creep."

Milton: P. L., v. 201.

4. To move, to follow, to act.

"Instead of *treading* in their footsteps."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, vol. i., disc. 2.

5. To copulate. (Now said only of the male bird.)

"When shepherds pipe on oaten straws;

When turtles *tread*,"

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To step on, to walk on.

"'Tis hostile ground you *tread*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 900.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = sh'is. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. To crush under the foot; to stamp or trample on.

"Through thy name will we tread them under that rise up against us."—*Psalm xlv. 5.*

3. To accomplish, perform, or execute with the feet; to walk, to dance.

"They have measured many a mile
To tread a measure with you on this grass."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

4. To put in action by the feet.

"They tread their wine-presses, and suffer thirst."—*Job xxiv. 11.*

5. To copulate with; to cover. (Said of male birds.)

"The cock that treads them."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 338.

¶ 1. To tread down: To crush or destroy, as by walking or stamping on.

"Tread down the wicked."—*Job xl. 12.*

2. To tread on (or upon):
(1) *Lit.*: To stamp or trample on; to set the foot on, as in contempt.

"Triumphantly tread on thy country's ruin,
And bear the palm."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

(2) *Fig.*: To follow closely.

3. To tread on (or upon) the heels of: To follow close upon.

"With many hundreds treading on his heels."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

4. To tread out:

(1) To press out with the feet by stamping.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."—*Deuteronomy xxv. 4.*

(2) To destroy, extinguish, or put out by stamping or treading on.

"A little fire is quickly trodden out."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 8.

5. To tread the stage (or boards): To act as a stage-player; to play in a drama.

6. To tread under foot:

(1) *Lit.*: To tread or stamp on.

(2) *Fig.*: To set the foot on, as in contempt; to treat with contempt.

7. To tread water: In swimming, to move the feet and hands regularly up and down, while keeping the body in an erect position, in order to keep the head above the water, as when a swimmer is tired or the like.

tread, *s.* [TREAD, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A step, a stepping, a footstep; a pressing with the feet; walk.

"He could hear, like a sentinel's tread,
The watchful night-wind."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

2. Manner of stepping; as, That horse has a good tread.

*3. Way, track, path, road.

"Cromwell is the king's secretary; further,
Stands in the gap and tread for more preferment."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. The act of copulating in birds.

5. The cicatrice or germinating point on the yolk of an egg.

6. That part of the sole of a boot or shoe which touches the ground in walking.

7. The part of a stilt upon which the foot rests.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: The flat part of a step.

2. *Fort.*: The top of the banquette, on which the soldiers stand to fire.

3. *Lathe.*: The upper surface of the bed between the headstock and the back center.

4. *Railway.*:

(1) The part of a wheel which bears upon the rail.

(2) The part of a rail upon which the wheels bear.

5. *Shipwright.*: The length of a ship's keel.

6. *Vehicles.*: The bearing surface of the wheels of a carriage or of the runners of a sled.

*tread-behind, *s.* A doubling; an endeavor to escape by doubling.

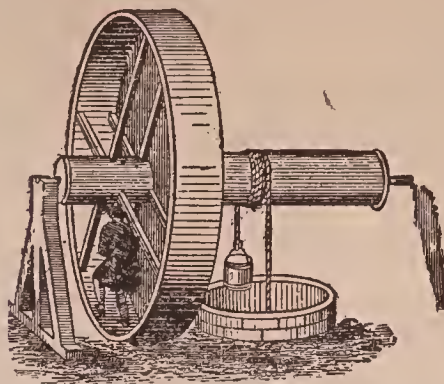
"His tricks and tracks and tread-behinds."
Naylor: Reynard the Fox, p. 20.

tread-softly, *s.*

Bot.: *Cnidoscopus stimulans*; a euphorbiaceous plant growing in the Southern States of America. It has palmately-lobed leaves, with spreading hairs, which, when trodden upon by the bare feet of the negroes, sting them severely; hence the English name.

tread-wheel, *s.* A wheel turned by men or animals, either by climbing or pushing with the feet. In one form employed for raising water a rope is wound directly around the axle, and has a bucket

at each end; these are alternately raised and lowered by reversing the movement of the wheel. A form of tread-wheel in which a donkey walks inside of a large wheel is used in pumping from the deep well of Carisbrook Castle, England; turn-spit dogs were formerly used in turning the spit upon which



Tread-wheel.

meat was roasted; and dogs are employed in some dairies to turn the barrel-churns or agitate the vertical dashers of plunger-churns. Like the modern treadmill, the tread-wheel was formerly used as a means of punishment and prison discipline.

"At one of the provincial prisons, at which a similar use of the tread-wheel was made, the authorities recently declared that they could buy flour cheaper than they could grind it."—*London Daily News.*

tread-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. tread, *v.*; -er.] One who treads.

"The treaders shall tread out no wine in their presses."
—*Isaiah xvi. 10.*

tread'-le (le as el), *trēd'-dle, *tred-yl, *subst.* [A. S. *trēdel.*] [TREAD.]

1. A foot-lever connected by a rod to a crank to give motion to a lathe, sewing-machine, circular saw, or other small mechanism. A treadle is distinct from a pedal, whose use is in musical instruments to raise a damper, open a valve, work a bellows, or what not, and is not designed to produce a rotary motion.

"While with her foot on the treadle she guided the wheel."—*Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.*

2. The albuminous cords which unite the yolk of the egg to the white, so called because formerly believed to be the sperm of the cock.

tread'-mill, *s.* [Eng. tread, and mill.] A wheel driven by the weight of persons treading upon the steps of the periphery; originally an invention of the Chinese to raise water for the irrigation of fields. It is employed in some prisons, where it forms part of the "hard labor" of persons convicted. The usual form is a wheel sixteen feet long and five in diameter, several such wheels being coupled together when necessary for the accommodation of the prisoners. The circumference of each has twenty-four equi-distant steps. Each prisoner works in a separate compartment, and has the benefit of a hand-rail. The wheel makes two revolutions per minute, which is equivalent to a vertical ascent of thirty-two feet. The power may be utilized in grinding grain or turning machinery. The treadmill is a feature of English prison discipline, and sometimes is not revolved to any useful effect, a brake being simply attached to the axle, forming a seat for the warder, who regulates the work or speed by moving toward or from the outer end of the lever. Its use, as part of the machinery of "hard labor" in prisons, is now greatly restricted, as the weak and strong are by it compelled to equal exertion.

*trēague, *subst.* [Sp., Port. & Ital. *tregua*; Low Latin *treuga*, from Old H. German *triwa*; Goth. *trigwa.*] [TRUCE, TRUE.] A truce.

"She them besought, during their quiet trēague,
Into her lodgings to repaire awhile."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 38.

trēas'-ōn, *trais-on, *trays-on, *treis-on, *treis-un, *tres-on, *tres-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *trahison* (Fr. *trahison*), from Lat. *traditionem* = a handing



Treadmill.

over, surrender, from *trado* = to hand over; O. Fr. *trair* (French *trahir*) = to betray.] [TRADITION, TRAITOR.] A betraying, treachery, or breach of faith, especially by a subject against his sovereign, liege lord, or chief authority of a state. In the United States treason is confined to the actual levying of war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

"On this occasion the Parliament supposed him to have been guilty only of a single treason, and sent him to the Castle of Edinburgh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.*

trēas'-ōn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. treason; -able.] Pertaining to or involving the crime of treason; consisting of or partaking of the nature of treason.

"In these dens were manufactured treasonable works of all classes and sizes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

trēas'-ōn-a-ble-ness, *subst.* [Eng. treasonable; -ness.] The quality or state of being treasonable.

trēas'-ōn-a-ble, *adv.* [Eng. treasonable; -ly] In a treasonable manner; by treason.

trēas'-ōn-oūs, *a.* [Eng. treason; -ous.] Treasonable.

"Were it a draught for Juno when she banquets,
I would not taste thy treasonous offer."
Milton: Comus, 702.

trēas'-ūre (s as zh), *tres-or, *tres-our, *s.* [Fr. *trésor*, from Lat. *thesaurum*, accus. of *thesaurus* = a treasure, from Gr. *thēsauros* = a treasure, a store, a hoard, from the same root as *tithēmi* = to place, to lay up; Ital. & Sp. *tesoro*; Port. *tesouro*.]

1. Wealth accumulated or hoarded; particularly, a stock or store of money in reserve.

"An inventory, importing
The several parcels of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. A great quantity of anything collected for future use.

"We have treasures in the field, of wheat, and of barley, and of oil, and of honey."—*Jeremiah xli. 8.*

3. Something very much valued or prized.

"Ye shall be a peculiar treasure to me."—*Exodus xix. 5.*

*treasure-city, *s.* A city for stores and magazines.

"And they built for Pharaoh treasure-cities, Pithom and Raamses."—*Exodus i. 11.*

treasure-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Gazania*, a genus of *Gorterieæ*.

treasure-house, *s.* A store or building in which treasures are stored or kept; a place where treasured or highly valued things are kept.

"Honorably effaced by debts
Which her poor treasure-house is content to owe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

treasure-trove, *s.* [English *treasure*, and O. Fr. *trouv* (Fr. *trouv*) = found.]

Eng. Law.: Any money or coin, gold, silver, plate, or bullion, found hidden in the earth or other private place, the owner whereof being unknown. In such cases the treasure-trove belongs to the Crown. If the owner is known, or is ascertained after the treasure is found, the owner, and not the Crown, is entitled to it. It is the practice of the Crown to give to the finder the full value of the treasure found upon its being given up. Concealing or appropriating treasure-trove is an indictable offense, punishable by fine and imprisonment. If it be found in the sea, or upon the earth, it does not belong to the Crown, but to the finder, if no owner appears.

treasure-vault, *s.* A vault, cellar, or similar place, where treasure, stores, &c., are kept.

"To Rokeby treasure-vaults!"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 4.

trēas'-ūre (s as zh), *v. t.* [TREASURE, *s.*]

1. To hoard up; to lay up in store; to collect and hoard, as money or other precious things or valuables, either for future use or for the sake of preserving them from harm or damage; to accumulate. (Generally followed by *up*.)

"Yet, faith if I must needs afford
To spectre watching treasured hoard."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 19.

2. To retain carefully in the mind or heart.

"That not a dram, nor a dose, nor a scruple of this precious love of yours is lost, but is safely treasured in my breast."—*Howell: Letters, bk. i., let. 17.*

3. To regard as very precious; to prize.

*4. To enrich; to make precious.
"Treasure thou some place with beauty's treasure."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.

trēas'-ūr-ēr (s as zh), *tres-er-er, *treas-our-er, *threas-ur-er, *threas-or-or, *treas-ur-or, *s.* [Fr. *trésorier*; Sp. *tesorero*; Port. *tesoureiro*; Ital. *tesoriere*.] One who has charge of a treasure or treasury; an officer who receives the public money arising from taxes, duties, and other governmental

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

sources of revenue, takes charge of the same, and disburses it upon orders drawn by the proper authority; one who has the charge of collected funds, such as those belonging to incorporated companies or private societies.

"And bad vnto his *treasurers*,
That thei his treasour all about
Depart amonge the poore route."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

¶ 1. *Treasurer of the Household*: An official in the lord-steward's department of the royal household of Great Britain and Ireland, who bears a white staff, and ranks next to the lord-steward, in whose absence he is empowered to act for him. The Treasurer of the Household is always a member of the Privy Council, and his tenure of office is dependent on that of the ministry.

2. *Treasurer of a County*: An official who takes charge of county funds.

trēas'-ūr-ēr-ship (s as zh), **treas-ur-or-ship*, s. [Eng. *treasurer*; -*ship*.] The office or dignity of a treasurer.

"Thomas Brandingham, bishop of Exeter and lord treasurer, was discharged of his office of *treasurership*."—*Holinshed: Chronycle; Rich. II.* (an. 1381).

**trēas'-ūr-ēs* (s as zh), **treas-our-esse*, s. [Eng. *treasur(er)*; -*ess*.] A female who has charge of a treasure.

"You, Lady Muse, whom Jove the counsellor
Begot of Memory, wisdom's *treasures*."

Davies: *Immort. of the Soul*.

**trēas'-ūr-oūs*, *adj.* [English *treasur(e)*; -*ous*.] Worthy to be cherished and prized; of great value.

"Goddess full of grace,
And *treasurous* angel to all the human race."

Chapman: *Homer; Hymn to Earth*.

trēas'-ūr-ỹ (s as zh), **treas-ur-ie*, **tres-er-ye*, **tres-or-ie*, **tres-or-ye*, s. [Fr. *trésorerie*; Sp. & Ital. *tesoreria*.]

1. A place or building in which treasure is deposited; a store-place for wealth; particularly, a place where the public revenues are deposited and kept, and where money is disbursed to defray the expenses of government; also, a place where the funds of an incorporated company or private society are deposited and disbursed.

2. A department of government having control over the management, collection, and expenditure of the public revenue.

¶ (1) *Treasury Department of the United States*: The United States Treasury Department is the fiscal branch of the government. It controls the collection, custody, and disbursement of the public revenue, and it embraces those valuable aids to trade and commerce—the Lighthouse, Life-saving, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Marine Hospital (Quarantine), Immigration, and Navigation services. It is presided over by a Secretary of the Treasury, who directs the collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the revenue, submits to Congress the estimates of annual expenditures, and of the probable revenue; prepares plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and for the support of public credit; prescribes the forms of keeping and rendering all public accounts; collects and registers statistics of commercial and manufacturing operations, and in general directs the business of the department, in all of which he has the aid and advice of three Assistant Secretaries and the assistance of a corps of bureau officers who attend to matters of administrative detail in their respective services. Payments are made upon warrants issued by the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary, countersigned by either the First or Second Comptroller, and registered by the Register of the Treasury. The office of the Treasurer of the United States is a bureau of the Treasury Department, and is specially charged with the custody of the public money. Other important branches of the Treasury Department are the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Bureau of the Mint, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the Secret Service Division engaged in the detection and prevention of counterfeiting.

(2) *Treasury Department of Great Britain and Ireland*: The duties of this department are entrusted to a board of commissioners entitled Lords of the Treasury. The commissioners are five in number. The First Lord of the Treasury is, as a rule, the Prime Minister, or head of the government. He must be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament. As Prime Minister he has an extensive patronage, civil, legal, and ecclesiastical, appoints the chief officers of state, and regulates the various departments under the crown. The office is frequently combined with another in the ministry: thus, the First Lord at times holds the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The virtual head of the Treasury is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with which office that of First Lord is sometimes united. He must be a member of the House of Commons, and exercises complete control over the expenditure of the different branches of

the service. He prepares the annual estimate of the state expenses, and of the ways and means by which it is proposed to meet them, and lays this statement, commonly called the Budget, before the House of Commons.

3. The officers of the Treasury department. [2.]

4. A repository, storehouse, or other place for the reception of valuable objects.

5. A collection of, or a book containing (generally in a small compass) valuable information or facts on any subject; anything from which wisdom, wit, or knowledge may be abundantly derived; as, a *treasury* of botany, a *treasury* of wit.

*6. A treasure.

"And make his chronicle as rich with prize,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea

With sunken wreck and sumless *treasures*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

7. The weekly payment of actors, supers, &c. (*Theat. slang*.)

treasury-bench, s. The front bench or row of seats in the British House of Commons, on the right hand of the Speaker, which is appropriated to the chief members of the ministry.

treasury-board, s. The five Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. (*Eng.*)

treasury-note, s. A promissory note issued by the United States treasury. Treasury notes have been issued at various times since 1812, but not until the act of February 25, 1862, were any of them made legal tenders. That act authorized the issue of \$150,000,000 non-interest bearing notes, payable to bearer, in denominations of not less than \$5, and legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

treasury-warrant, s. A warrant or voucher issued by the Secretary of the Treasury Department for sums disbursed by the government. Such warrants are countersigned by the First or Second Comptroller, and registered by the Register of the Treasury.

trēat, **trayte*, **treate*, **treat-en*, **trete*, **tret-en*, **tret-y*, v. t. & i. [Fr. *traiter*=to treat, from Lat. *tracto*=to handle, frequent. from *traho* (pa. par. *tractus*)=to draw.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To behave to or toward; to conduct one's self to or toward in a particular manner; to act well or ill toward; to use in any way.

"At present they have but little idea of *treating* others as themselves would wish to be *treated*, but *treat* them as they expect to be *treated*."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. To handle or develop in a particular manner, in writing or speaking, or by the process of art.

"Zeuxis and Polygnotus *treated* their subjects in their pictures, as Homer did in his poetry."—Dryden: *Dufresnoy*.

3. To manage in the application of remedies; as, to *treat* a disease or a patient.

4. To subject to the action of; as, to *treat* a substance with sulphuric acid.

*5. To discourse of; to speak of or on; to discuss.

"And thei camen to Cafarnaum and whanne thei weren in the hous he axide hem what *tretiden* ye in the weye?"—Wycliffe: *Mark* ix.

*6. To negotiate, to settle.

"To *treat* a peace atwene both prynces."—Fabian: *Chronycle*, ch. cciv.

7. To entertain, without expense to the guest; to pay the expense of an entertainment, food, or drink (especially the last) for, as a compliment, or as a sign of goodwill or friendliness.

8. To look upon or consider.

"The Court of Rome *treats* it as the immediate suggestion of Hell—open to no forgiveness."—De Quincey: *Military Nun*, sec. v., p. 11.

*9. To entreat, to beseech, to solicit.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To discuss, to discourse; to make discussion or discourse of. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"Now wol I speke of others false and grete
A word or two, as olde bookes *trete*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 12,493.

2. To discuss terms of accommodation or agreement; to negotiate.

"He was now not only willing, but impatient to *treat*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. To come to terms of accommodation; to agree.

4. To make gratuitous entertainment; to pay for food, drink, or entertainments for another or others. [*TREATING*, C. 2.]

¶ To *treat with*: To negotiate with; to propose and receive terms for adjusting differences.

trēat, s. [*TREAT*, v.]

*1. Parley, conference, treaty.

2. An entertainment given as a compliment or expression of goodwill.

3. Something given at an entertainment; hence, something which affords pleasure or is peculiarly enjoyable; an unusual pleasure or gratification.

"We don't have meat every day . . . and it is a *treat* to me to get a dinner like this."—Thackeray: *Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxv.

¶ (1) *School Treat*: A treat given to Sunday or day scholars at any period of the year, but especially in summer, when it generally takes the form of an excursion for a day to the country or to the sea-side.

(2) *To stand treat*: To pay the expenses of an entertainment, &c., for another or others; to entertain gratuitously; to treat.

**trēat'-a-ble*, **tret-a-ble*, a. [Fr. *traitable*.]

1. Moderate; not violent.

"The heats or the colds of seasons are less *treatable* than with us."—Temple.

2. Tractable; easy to manage or come to terms with.

"These lordes founde the kyng of Englande so *treatable*."—Berners: *Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccx.

3. Capable of being treated, discussed, or handled.

**trēat'-a-blỹ*, *adv.* [Eng. *treatab(le)*; -*ly*.] Moderately, tractably.

"Leisurely and *treatably*, as became a matter of so great importance."—Fuller: *Worthies; General*.

trēat'-ēr, s. [Eng. *treat*, v.; -*er*.]

1. One who treats, handles, or discourses on a subject.

"Speeches better becoming a senate of Venice, where the *treaters* are perpetual princes."—Wotton: *Remains*, p. 432.

2. One who entertains.

trēat'-iŋg, *pr. par.*, a. & s. [*TREAT*, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who treats.

2. *Eng. Law*: Specifically, the act of bribing in parliamentary or other elections with meat or drink. Every candidate who corruptly gives, causes to be given, or is accessory to giving, or pays, wholly or in part, expenses for meat, drink, entertainment, or provision for any person, before, during, or after an election, in order to be elected, or for being elected, or for corruptly influencing any person to give or refrain from giving his vote, is guilty of treating, and forfeits £50 to any informer, with costs. Every voter who corruptly accepts meat, drink, or entertainment, shall be incapable of voting at such election, and his vote shall be void.

**treating-house*, s. A restaurant.

"His first jaunt is to a *treating-house*."—Gentleman *Instructed*, p. 479.

trēat'-ise, **treat-yse*, **tret-yse*, **tret-is*, s. [O. French *traictis*, *treitis*, *tretis*=well handled or nicely made.]

1. A written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained. It may denote a composition of any length, but it implies more form, method, and fullness than an essay.

"When we write a *treatise*, we consider the subject throughout. We strengthen it with arguments—we clear it of objections—we enter into details—and, in short, we leave nothing unsaid that properly appertains to the subject."—Gilpin: *Preface to Sermons*, i.

*2. Discourse, talk, tale.

"Your *treatise* makes me like you worse and worse."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 774.

**trēat'-is-ēr*, **treat-is-or*, s. [Eng. *treatis(e)*; -*er*.] One who writes a treatise.

"I tremble to speak it in the language of this black-mouthed *treatiser*."—Fleetley: *Dippers Dipt*, p. 63. (1645.)

trēat'-mēnt, s. [Fr. *traitement*.] [*TREAT*, v.]

1. The act or manner of treating or handling a subject.

"Scarce an humor or character which they have not used: all comes wasted to us, and were they to entertain this age, they could not now make such plenteous *treatment*."—Dryden.

2. Management, manipulation; manner of mixing or combining, of decomposing, or the like; as, the *treatment* of subjects in chemical experiments.

3. The act or manner of treating or applying remedies to; the mode or course pursued for remedial purposes; as, the *treatment* of a disease.

4. Usage; manner of treating or using; behavior toward, whether good or bad.

"His assurances of their future security and honorable *treatment*."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*5. The act of treating or entertaining; entertain-ment.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -țion, -șion = zhūn. -țious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*tréat'-ure, s. [TREAT, v.] Treatment.

"All earthly kynges may know that theyr powers be wayne, and that none is worthy to haue the name of a kyng but he that hath all thynges subiecte to his hestes, as here is shewed, by worchyng of his treasure by this water."—*Fabyan: Chronycle, ch. ccvi.*

tréat'-y, *tret-ee, s. [O. Fr. *traicté*; Fr. *traité* = a treaty; prop. pa. par. of O. Fr. *traicter*; Fr. *traiter* = to treat (q. v.).]

1. The act of treating or negotiating; negotiation; the act of treating for the adjustment of differences, or for forming an agreement; as, to try to settle matters by *treaty*.

*2. A proposal tending to an agreement; an entreaty.

"I must
To the young man send humble *treaties*, dodge
And palter in the depths of lowness."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

3. An agreement upon terms between two or more persons.

4. Specifically, an agreement, contract, or league between two or more nations or sovereigns, formally signed by commissioners, duly accredited, and solemnly ratified by the several sovereigns or supreme authorities of each state. Treaties include all the various transactions into which states enter between themselves, such as treaties of peace, or of alliance, offensive or defensive, truces, conventions, &c. Treaties may be entered into for political or commercial purposes, in which latter form they are usually temporary. The power of entering into and ratifying treaties is vested in monarchies in the sovereign; in republics it is vested in the chief magistrate, senate, or executive council; in the United States it is vested in the President, by and with the consent of the Senate. Treaties may be entered into and signed by the duly authorized diplomatic agents of different states, but such treaties are subject to the approval and ratification of the supreme authorities.

¶ The most important treaties of the nineteenth century have been: the Treaty of Amiens, between Great Britain on the one part and France, Spain and Holland on the other, signed March 25-7, 1802; the Treaty of Paris, between France on the one part and Austria, Russia, Great Britain, and Prussia on the other, signed May 30, 1814; the Treaty of Vienna (which long constituted the basis of the public law of Europe), between Austria, Spain, France, Great Britain, Portugal, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden, signed June 9, 1815; the Convention between the United States and Great Britain, Nov. 13, 1826; the Washington Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain, respecting Newfoundland fishery, commerce, &c., July 2, 1854; the Treaty of Paris, between Russia on the one hand and France, Great Britain, Sardinia and Turkey on the other, March 30, 1856; the Treaty of Villafranca, of which the preliminaries were signed between France and Austria on July 12, 1859; the Washington Treaty, settling Alabama claims, &c., May 8, 1871; the Treaty of Frankfurt, between Germany and France, signed May 10, 1871; the Treaty of San Stefano, between Russia and Turkey, March 3, 1878; the Treaty of Berlin, again between Russia and Turkey, with the assent of the other European Powers, Aug. 3, 1878; the Washington (fishery dispute), Feb. 15, 1888, and the Behring Sea Treaty, between the United States and Great Britain, in 1893; the treaty of Shimonoseki, between China and Japan in 1895; the Treaty of Paris, between Spain and the United States in 1898. [BEHRING SEA DISPUTE, PEACE TREATY, PROTOCOL.]

*5. A treatise.

tréb'-i-ús, s. [The fictitious name of a dependent and parasite to whom Juvenal (v. 19) offered advice.]

Entom.: A genus of Caligidæ. Head buckler-shaped, with no sucking disks on the large frontal plates; thorax three-jointed; four pairs of legs with long plumose hairs, the fourth pair slender, two-branched; second pair of foot-jaws two-jointed, not framed into a sucking disk. *Trebius caudatus* is parasitic on the skate. The male is much larger than the female.

tréb'-le (le as *el*), *treb-ble, a., adv. & s. [O. Fr. *treble*, *treible* = triple, from Lat. *tripulum*, accus. of *tripus* = triple, from *tres* = three. *Treble* and *triple* are doublets.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Triple, threefold.

"But to speak them were a deadly sin,
And for having but thought them my heart within,
A *treble* penance must be done."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 13.

II. Music:

1. Of or pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone.

"It is evident, that the percussion of the greater quantity of air, causeth the baser sound; and the less quantity the more *treble* sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 176.*

2. Playing or singing the highest part or most acute tone; as, a *treble* voice, a *treble* violin, &c.

*B. As adv.: Triply, trebly, threefold.

"We will double
What ever Hemskirk then hath promis'd thee,
'And I'll deserve it *treble*.'"

Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iv. 1.

C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: Three times as much.

II. Music:

1. The highest vocal or instrumental part, sung by boys, or played by violins, flutes, oboes, clarinets, or other instruments of acute tone. The treble or soprano voice is the most flexible of all vocal registers; its ordinary compass is from middle C upward to the extent of a twelfth, its exceptional range a fifteenth, or even beyond this.

2. A soprano voice, a soprano singer.

"Come good wonder,
Let you and I be jogging: your starved *trebble*
Will waken the rude watch else."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, i. 6.

*3. A musical instrument.

"Their son . . . playing upon his *treble*, as he calls it, with which he earns part of his living."—*Pepys: Diary, Sept. 17, 1663.*

treble-bar, s.

Entomology: A European geometer moth, *Anaitis plagiata*. Fore wings pale gray, with three transverse black bars; hind wings smoky gray with a double transverse line, the inner part darker, the outer lighter than the rest of the wing. The caterpillar feeds on the flowers and leaves of *Hypericum perforatum*.

treble-barrel pump, s. A pump having three barrels connected with a common suction-pipe. The pistons are operated by a three-throw crank, the cranks being set at angles of 120°, so that each piston is always at a different part of the stroke from either of the others, and a continuous flow produced.

treble-block, s.

Naut.: A block with three sheaves, ordinarily used as a purchase-block.

treble-brown-spot, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Acidalia trigeminata*. Wings very pale wainscot brown, almost yellow, with a dark gray band interrupted in the middle.

treble clef, s.

Music: The G clef on the second line of the staff, used for treble voices and instruments of high and medium pitch, such as flutes, oboes, clarinets, horns, violins, and trumpets. [CLEF.]

treble-cylinder steam-engine, s.

Steam: An engine having a pair of large cylinders for the continuation of the expansion, one at each side of the small cylinder.

*treble-dated, a. Living thrice as long as man.

"And thou, *treble-dated* crow."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 17.

treble-lines, s.

Entomol.: A European night moth, *Grammesia trilinea*. Wing-expanse an inch and a half; fore wings dingy gray, with four slender transverse darker lines; hind wings of deeper hue. The caterpillar feeds on *Plantago major*.

treble-shovel plow, subst. A plow having three shares; a form of cultivator.

treble-tree, s.

Vehicles: A whiffletree for three horses; an equalizer.

tréb'-le (le as *el*), v. t. & i. [TREBLE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make thrice as much; to multiply by three; to make threefold.

"A volume re-written, *trebled* in size, and covering a much larger area than the original."—*Field, July 16, 1887.*

*2. To utter in a treble voice or key; to whine out.

"He outrageously
(When I accused him) *trebled* his reply."

B. Intrans.: To become threefold or thrice as much.

"Whoever annually runs out, as the debt doubles and *trebles* upon him, so doth his inability to pay it."—*Swift.*

tréb'-le-nëss (le as *el*), *treb-ble-ness, subst. [Eng. *treble*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being treble or threefold.

2. The quality or state of being treble in sound or note.

"The just and measured proportion of the air percussed, toward the baseness or *trebleness* of tones, is one of the greatest secrets in the contemplation of sounds; for it discovereth the true coincidence of tones into diapasons; which is the return of the same sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 183.*

tréb'-lët, s. [TRIBLET.]

tréb'-ly, adv. [Eng. *treb(le)*, a.; -ly.] In a treble manner; in a threefold manner, degree, or quantity; triply.

tréb'-ü-çhët, treb-uc-ket, s. [French *trébuchet* (O. Fr. *trebuquet*, *trabuquet*), from *trébucher* = to stumble, to tumble; O. Fr. *trebuquier* = to overbalance, to bear down by weight, from Lat. *trans* = across, and O. Fr. *buc* = the trunk of the body; O. H. Ger. *buk* = the belly.]

1. Archæol.: A warlike engine formerly used for hurling stones. A heavy weight on the short end of a lever was suddenly released, raising the light end



Trebuchet.

of the longer arm containing the missile, and discharging it with great rapidity. It was used by besiegers for making a breach, or for casting stones and other missiles into the besieged town or castle.

"[A] *trebuchet* [is] a warlike engine of the Middle Ages, used to throw stones, fiery material, and other projectiles employed in the attack and defense of fortified places by means of counterpoise. At the long end of a lever was fixed a sling to hold the projectile; at the short end a heavy weight, which furnished the necessary moving force."—*Brande & Cox.*

2. A kind of balance or scales used in weighing.

3. A tumbrel or ducking-stool.

4. A kind of trap.

trē-çent'-ist, s. [TRECENTO.]

Art: (See extract.)

"Antonio Cesari (died in 1828) was the chief of the *Trecentists*, a school which carried its love of the Italian authors of the fourteenth century to affectation."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop., ix. 464.*

trē-cën'-tō (c as *ch*), s. [Ital. = three hundred, but used for thirteen hundred.]

Art: A term applied to the style of art which prevailed in Italy in the fourteenth century. Also called sometimes the Early Style of Italian art.

trē-chōm'-ē-tēr, subst. [Gr. *trechō* = to run, and *metron* = a measure.] A kind of odometer or contrivance for ascertaining the distance run by vehicles.

*trech-our, s. [TREACHER.]

trēck'-schuyt (uy as *oi*), s. [Dut., from *trecken*, *trekken* = to draw, and *schuit* = a boat.] A covered boat, drawn by horses or cattle, and formerly much used for conveying goods and passengers on the Dutch and Flemish canals.

trē-cū'-lī-a, s. [Named after M. Trécul, an eminent French vegetable anatomist.]

Bot.: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Senegal trees, having a globose fruit a foot or more in diameter, full of small elliptical nuts, with an eatable embryo.

trēd'-dle, s. [TREADLE.]

1. The same as TREADLE (q. v.).

*2. A prostitute, a strumpet.

3. (Pl.): Dung of sheep or of hares.

*trede-foule, s. [Mid. Eng. *trede* = tread, and *foule* = fowl.] A treader of hens; a cock.

trē-dille', *tra-dille', *tre-drille, subst. [Fr. *trois*; Lat. *tres* = three.] A game at cards played by three persons.

"I was playing at eighteen-pence *tre-drille* with the Duchess of Newcastle and Lady Brown."—*Walpole: Letters, iii. 464.*

trēē, *tre (pl. **treen*, **tren*, *trees*), s. [A. S. *treō*, *treow* = a tree, dead wood, or timber; cogn. with Icel. *tré*; Dan. *træ*; Sw. *trä* = timber; *träd* = a tree; Goth. *triu* (genit. *triuvis*) = a tree, a piece of wood; Russ. *drevo* = a tree; Wel. *derw* = an oak; Ir. *darag*, *darog* = an oak; Gr. *drus* = an oak, *doru* = a spear-shaft; Sansc. *dru* = wood.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) Wood, timber.

"Not oneli vessels of gold and of silver, but also of *tree* and erthe."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy ii. 20.*

fate, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camél, hēr, thère; pine, pít, síre, sír, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Something more or less resembling a tree, consisting of a stem and stalk or branches.

"Vain are their hopes who fancy to inherit
By trees of pedigrees, or fame or merit."

Stepney: Juvenal, viii. 10.

*(2) A cross.

"Whom also they slew, hanging him on a tree."—Acts x. 39. (R. V.)

(3) The gallows. In this sense usually in composition, or with an adjective; as, the fatal tree, the triple tree. [GALLOWS-TREE, TYBURN-TREE.]

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Any woody plant rising from the ground, with a trunk, and perennial in duration; an arborescent plant as distinguished from a shrub, an under-shrub, and an herb. The classification of plants which at first suggests itself as the most natural one is into trees, shrubs, and herbs. This is still the popular classification as it was that of the oldest observers (cf. 1 Kings iv. 33); but it violates all natural affinities, and has long since been abandoned by botanists. Trees occur in many orders, their stems varying in structure according to the sub-kingdoms to which they belong. They may be exogenous, or of that modification of the exogenous stem which exists in gymnogens, or may be endogenous or acrogenous. [ACROGEN, EXOGEN, ENDOGEN, GYMNOGEN.] The age of certain trees, especially of Exogens, is often great, and, when cut down, the number of the years they have existed can be ascertained by counting the annual zones. Some of the giant cedars of California are more than a hundred feet in circumference, four hundred feet high and certainly 3,000 years old. Von Martius describes the trunks of certain locust-trees in Brazil as being eighty-four feet in circumference and sixty feet where the boles become cylindrical. From counting the annual rings of one, he formed the opinion that it was of about the age of Homer; another estimate increased the age to 4,104 years, but a third one made the tree first grow up 2,052 years from the publication of Martius' book (1820). A baobab-tree (*Adansonia digitata*) in Senegal was computed by Adanson, A. D. 1794, to be 5,150 years old; but he made his calculations from the measurement of only a fragment of the cross-section, and, as zones differ much in breadth, this method of computation involves considerable risk of error. Sir Joseph Hooker rejects the conclusion. Most trees are deciduous, *i. e.*, have deciduous leaves, a few are evergreen. To the latter kind belong those coniferous trees which form so conspicuous a feature in the higher temperate latitudes, while deciduous trees prevail in lower latitudes. The planting of trees is now more attended to than formerly, especially in cities and on the prairie-lands of the West.

2. *Mechanical*: A generic name for many wooden pieces in machines or structures, as—

(1) Vehicles:

(a) The bar on which the horse or horses pull, as single, double, treble, whiffle, swingle trees.

(b) The axle. Also known as axletree.

(2) *Harness*: The frame for a saddle; a saddle-tree, harness-tree, gig-tree.

(3) *Shipbuild.*: A bar or beam in a ship, as chess-tree, cross-tree, rough-tree, trestle-tree, waste-tree (q. v.).

(4) *Mill.*: The bar supporting a mill-spindle.

(5) A vertical pipe in some pumps and air-engines.

3. *Palæobot.*: Parts of trunks of trees are often found almost as they grew in certain strata. [DIRT-BED, FOREST, 3.]

† 1. *At the top of the tree*: Preëminent; having attained the highest position.

2. *Boot-tree*: [BOOT-TREE.]

3. *Genealogical-tree*: [GENEALOGICAL-TREE.]

4. *Tree of Chastity*:

Bot.: *Vitex agnus-castus*. [AGNUS-CASTUS.]

5. *Tree of Heaven*:

Botany: The genus *Ailanthus* (q. v.), and spec. *Ailanthus glandulosa*.

6. *Tree of Knowledge*:

Script.: A tree in the Garden of Eden, chosen as the test of obedience to our first parents in their state of innocence. Had they abstained from eating it, they would have known only good; eating it, they for the first time knew evil, and, by contrast, knew good more perfectly the moment that they lost it forever (Gen. ii. 9-17, iii. 1-24). Tradition makes the Scripture Tree of Knowledge a species of *Tabernæmontana*, but there is not the smallest atom of evidence on the subject.

7. *Tree of Liberty*: A tree planted by the people of a country to commemorate the achievement of their liberty, or the obtaining of some great accession to their liberties. Thus the Americans planted a tree of Liberty to commemorate the establishment of their independence in 1789, and several were planted in Paris after the Revolution in 1848.

8. *Tree of Life*:

(1) *Script.*: (a) A tree in the Garden of Eden, eating of which man would have lived forever (Gen. ii. 9, iii. 22); (b) a tree in the heavenly Jerusalem (Rev. xxii. 2).

(2) *Bot.*: The genus *Thuja* (q. v.).

9. *Tree of Long Life*:

Bot.: *Glaphyria nitida*. [GLAPHYRIA.]

10. *Tree of Sadness*:

Bot.: *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis*. [NYCTANTHES.]

11. *Tree of the Gods*:

Bot.: The genus *Ailanthus* (q. v.).

12. *Tree of the Magicians*:

Bot.: A Chilean name for *Lycioplesium pubiflorum*, a shrub of the order Solanaceæ, with red flowers.

13. *Tree of the Sun*:

Bot.: A rendering of Hinoki, a Japanese name for *Retinospora obtusa*. So called because dedicated by them to the god of the sun. It is a tree belonging to the Cupressæ. It rises to the height of eighty or ninety feet, with a straight trunk, having a diameter at the base of five feet, and yields a fine-grained timber. Called also the Japanese Cypress.

tree-beard, s.

Botany:

(1) *Usnea* (q. v.), a genus of Lichens. So named from growing on trunks of trees, and for the same reason sometimes called Tree-hair and Tree-moss.

(2) A South American name for *Tillandsia usneoides*. [TILLANDSIA.]

tree-boa, s.

Zool.: *Epicrates angulifer*, from Cuba and Hayti. The muzzle is covered with scales, those of the lips pitted, the forehead with symmetric shields, the crown scaly. Called more fully the Pale-headed Tree Boa.

tree-calf, s. *Bookbinding*: A brown calf binding having markings resembling the branches of a tree.

tree-celandine, s.

Bot.: *Bocconia frutescens*. [BOCCONIA.]

tree-climber, s.

Ichthy.: *Anabas scandens*, the Climbing Perch. L. out. Dindorf, of the Danish East India Company's Service, told Sir Joseph Banks that he had taken this fish from a moist cavity in the stem of a Palmyra palm growing near a lake. He saw it when already four feet above the ground struggling to ascend still higher—suspending itself by its gill-covers, and bending its tail to the left, it fixed its anal fin in the cavity of the bark, and sought, by extending its body, to urge its way upward, and its



Tree-climber.

B. Head of the Tree-climber, with the armed gill-cover removed to show the suprabranchial organ, which, by retaining moisture, enables this fish to live for some time out of water.

march was only arrested when seized. Tennent (*Ceylon*, i. 217) says: "The motive for climbing is not apparent, since water being close at hand it could not have gone for the sake of the moisture contained in the fissures of the palm, nor could it be in search of food, as it lives not on fruit but on aquatic insects. The descent, too, is a question of difficulty. The position of its fins and the spines on the gill-covers might assist its journey upward, but the same apparatus would prove anything but a facility in steadying its journey downward. The probability is that the ascent which was witnessed by Dindorf was merely accidental, and ought not to be regarded as the habit of the animal."

"In the Tamoule language it is called Paneiri, or Tree-climber."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, iii. 295.

tree-coffin, s.

Anthrop.: A kind of box hollowed out of the trunk of a tree, and used as a coffin.

tree-coupling, s. A piece uniting a single- to a double-tree.

tree-crab, s.

Zool.: The genus *Birgus* (q. v.).

tree-creeper, s.

Ornith.: *Certhia familiaris*, a slender bird, scarcely so large as a sparrow, with a long, curved, sharp-pointed bill, and stiff tail-feathers; plumage on upper surface shades of brown, wings barred with pale brown and black, and nearly all wing-feathers tipped with white; under-surface silvery white, flanks and vent with a rufous tinge. Found generally in temperate climates where old wood prevails. It is an excellent climber, running rapidly by jerks in a spiral direction over the bark of trees, searching for small insects which lurk in the crevices, picking them out with its slender bill, occasionally varying its diet on the seeds of various conifers.

tree-crow, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the Corvine sub-family, *Deudrocittinæ*.

tree-cultus, s.

Anthrop.: Tree-worship (q. v.).

"The whole tree-cultus of the world must by no means be thrown indiscriminately into the one category."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 221.

tree-deity, s.

Anthrop.: A tree considered either as a god or as the abode of some god or spirit.

"In actual fact a tree-deity is considered to be human enough to be pleased with dolls set up to swing in the branches."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 217.

tree-digger, s.

Agricult.: A kind of double plow employed in nurseries for cutting off the roots of trees which have been planted in rows. It divides the earth at a certain depth below the surface, and at a determinate distance on each side of the rows, to permit the tree to be readily removed from the soil.

tree-duck, s.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus *Dendrocygna* (q. v.).

tree-dwelling, s.

Anthrop.: A rude kind of hut built among the branches of trees by some races of low culture as a protection against wild beasts.

"He found their tree-dwellings deserted for some years past, but the people feared they might have to resort to them again, from the increase of tigers and elephants near their settlements."—*Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, x. 448.

tree-fern, s.

1. *Bot.*: A fern rising to the elevation, and, to a certain extent, having the structure of a tree. The trunk is really a rhizome, consisting of a woody cylinder, of equal diameter at each end, growing only at the top, and composed internally of loose, cellular substance, which often disappears. When actual wood is present, it consists almost wholly of large scalariform or dotted ducts imbedded in hard plates of thick-sided, elongated tissue, usually of an interrupted sinuous aspect, though sometimes constituting a complete tube. Externally the stem has a hard, cellular, fibrous rind, consisting of the united bases of leaves, and is thicker below than above. Many Tree-ferns belong to the genus *Cyathea* (q. v.). Tree-ferns flourish further from the equator in the southern than in the northern hemisphere. They do so in New Zealand, 46 S. Lat.

2. *Palæobot.*: [FERN, 2.]

tree-frog, s.

Zoology: Any individual of the family *Hylidæ* (q. v.). They are of small size, more elegant in form than the true frogs, of brighter colors, and more active habits. They feed on insects, which they pursue on the branches of shrubs and trees. The European Tree-frog (*Hyla arborea*) is common in the middle and south of the Continent, and ranges into Asia and the north of Africa. It becomes very noisy on the approach of rain, and is often kept in confinement as a kind of barometer. The common Tree-frog of North America is *Hyla versicolor*, replaced in the south by the Green Tree-frog, *H. viridis*.

tree-germander, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium scorodonia*. It is a labiate plant, one or two feet high, with downy and much wrinkled leaves, crenate on the margin, and yellowish-white flowers. It is frequent in woods and dry, stony places, flowering in August and September. It is very bitter, and has sometimes been substituted for hops.

tree-goose, s.

Ornith.: The Bernicle-goose (q. v.).

"It has also been called tree-goose, from the belief that it originated from old and decayed trees."—Ripley & Dana: *Amer. Cyclop.*, viii. 187.

tree-grasshopper, s.

Entom.: *Meconema varia*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tree-hair, s.**Botany:**

(1) *Cornicularia jubata*, a lichen hanging in dark, wiry masses from trees in subalpine woods.

(2) [TREE-BEARD, 1.]

tree-hopper, s.

Entom.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Membracis* (q. v.).

"Other harvest-flies of the same family . . . are not furnished with a musical apparatus, but have the faculty of leaping a distance of five or six feet; they are more properly called *tree-hoppers*."—Ripley & Dana: *Amer. Cyclop.*, viii. 502.

tree-irons, s. pl.

Vehicles: The irons connecting single to double trees, or the latter to the tongue of the vehicle. Also the hooks or clips by which the traces are attached.

tree-jobber, s. A woodpecker. (*Prov.*)

tree-kangaroo, s.

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Dendrolagus* (q. v.).

tree-lichen beauty, s.

Entom.: A night-moth, *Bryophila algæ*. Fore wings gray-green at the base, followed by a transverse whitish bar, then by a brown band, and then again by a pale bar and a greenish fringe; hind wings brown with a discoidal spot.

tree-like, a.

Bot.: Dendroid; divided at the tip into a number of fine ramifications so as to resemble the head of a tree, as *Lycopodium dendroideum*. Generally used of small plants.

***tree-lizards, s. pl.**

Zoöl.: The *Dendrosauria* (q. v.).

tree-louse, s.

Entom.: A plant-louse. [APHIS.]

tree-mallow, s.

Bot.: The genus *Lavatera* (q. v.), and specifically *L. arborea*.

tree-molasses, subst. Molasses made from the Sugar-maple-tree.

tree-moss, s.**Botany:**

(1) *Usnea plicata*. So named from its growing on trees.

(2) The genus *Usnea*. [TREE-BEARD.]

tree-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the *Dendromyinae*, an African sub-family of *Muridae*. The ears are clothed with hairs; and the feet, which are five-toed, are fitted for climbing.

tree-nymph, s.

Anthrop.: A dryad. (See extract.)

"The Homeric Hymn to Aphrodite tells of the *tree-nymph*, long-lived, yet not immortal—they grow with high-topped leafy pines and oaks upon the mountains, but when the lot of death draws nigh, and the lovely trees are sapless, and the bark rots away, and the branches fall, then their spirits depart from the light of the sun."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 219.

tree-onion, s.

Bot.: *Allium proliferum*, a hardy perennial, three feet high, the native country of which is unknown.

tree-pie, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Dendrocitta*.

tree-pigeon, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any pigeon of the genus *Treron* (q. v.). The species are shy and timid, and inhabit the woods of intertropical Asia and Africa. The prevailing colors of the plumage are green and yellow of different shades, more or less contrasted with rich purple and reddish brown. Their note is very different from the mere cooing of the ringdove.

tree-porcupine, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of *Syntherisma* (q. v.). They are of considerable size, measuring from sixteen to twenty inches without the tail, which is about a third the length of the head and body. They are of lighter build than the Ground-porcupines, are covered with short, close, many-colored spines, often mixed with hairs, and their tail is always prehensile. They are nocturnal in their habits, and live on fruit and roots.

tree-primrose, s.

Bot.: *Oenothera biennis*. [EVENING-PRIMROSE.]

tree-purslane, s.

Bot.: *Portulacaria afra*, an evergreen African shrub, about three feet high; with purple flowers in its native country, but which has not flowered in greenhouses since A. D. 1732.

tree-rat, s.

Zoöl.: *Mus arboreus*, about seven or eight inches long, from Bengal. It builds a nest in cocoanut trees and bamboos, and lives partly on grain and partly on young cocoanuts.

tree-runner, s.

Ornith. (pl.): Swainson's name for *Anabatinæ*, which he makes a sub-family of *Certhiidae*. Its type-genus is *Anabates*, founded on *Anabates sub-cristata*, a Brazilian bird.

tree-scraper, s. A tool, usually a triangular blade, to remove old bark and moss from trees. Also used in gathering turpentine.

tree-serpent, s. [TREE-SNAKE.]**tree-snake, tree-serpent, s.**

Zoöl.: Any individual of the family *Dendrophidæ* (q. v.).

"Some nocturnal *tree-snakes* have a prolonged snout."—Owen: *Anat. Vert.*

tree-sorrel, s.

Bot.: *Rumex lunaria*, an evergreen plant, about two feet high, with greenish flowers, introduced from the Canaries into European greenhouses in A. D. 1690. It is now cultivated in this country.

tree-soul, s.

Anthrop.: An animating and individuating principle supposed by races practicing tree-worship to reside in every tree.

"Orthodox Buddhism declared against the *tree-souls*, and consequently against the scruple to harm them, declaring trees to have no mind nor sentient principle."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 475.

tree-sowthistle, s.

Bot.: *Sonchus arvensis*. (Britten & Holland.) Root with creeping scions, stem simple, leaves denticulate, clasping the stem, with short, obtuse auricles; involucre glandulose, hispid; flowers very large, yellow. Frequent in cornfields. Called also Corn Sowthistle.

tree-squirrel, s.

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Sciurus* (q. v.), as distinguished from the Flying Squirrels (*Pteromys*) and the Ground Squirrels (*Tamias*).

tree-sugar, s. Sugar made from the Maple-tree.

tree-swift, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Dendrochelidon*.

tree-toad, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for several of the *Hylidæ*. Used without a qualifying epithet, it is equivalent to tree-frog (q. v.). With a qualifying epithet it is limited to particular species. *Hyla versicolor* is the Changeable Tree-toad, *Trachycephalus lichenatus* is the Lichened, and *T. marmoratus* the Marbled Tree-toad.

tree-top, s. The top or highest part of a tree.

"Reflected in the water,
Every tree-top had its shadow."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xxii.

tree-wasp, s.

Entomology: Any wasp that makes its nest in trees. [VESPA.]

tree-wool, s. The same as PINE-NEEDLE WOOL (q. v.).

tree-worship, s.

Compar. Relig.: A "form of religion . . . general to most of the great races of mankind at a certain stage of mental development." (Lubbock: *Orig. Civil.*, ed. 1882, p. 294.) It may have been a particular kind of nature-worship, or have arisen from the animistic conception prevailing among the races of low culture at the present day, that trees were the residences or embodiments of spirits or deities. Tree-worship was a peculiarly Canaanitish cult, as is proved by the frequent mention of it in the Old Testament, and the stern denunciations of it show that the Jews, from time to time, lapsed into the nature-worship of their neighbors (Deut. xii. 3, xiv. 21; Judges vi. 25; 1 Kings xiv. 23, xv. 13, xxiii. 19; 2 Kings xvii. 10, xxiii. 15; Jer. xvi. 2; Ezek. vi. 13, xx. 28; Hos. iv. 13). It formed an essential part of the classic mythologies, in which are found superhuman beings attached to individual trees, and sylvan deities—dryads, fauns, and satyrs—roaming in the forest, the analogues of which still live in folk-tales as elves and fairies. [GROVE, II.] Tree-worship, in some form or other in Southern Asia, still composes an important part of Buddhist practice, though it is not recognized by Buddhist sacred literature. The famous Bo tree, grown from a branch of the tree sent by Asoka to Ceylon in the third century B. C., till its destruction in October, 1887, received the worship of pilgrims, who came in thousands to do it reverence and offer prayer before it. (Cf. *Atheism*, Nov. 12, 1887, pp. 639, 640.) Fergusson (*Tree and Serpent Worship, passim.*) also shows what a

large place tree-worship held in early Buddhism, and that it was then closely connected with serpent worship. On this subject Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ed. 1873, ii. 218) remarks: "The new philosophic religion seems to have amalgamated, as new religions ever do, with older native thoughts and rites. Down to the later middle ages tree-worship lingered in Central Europe; while names like 'Holyoake' and 'Holywood' record the fact that at no very remote period holy trees and groves existed in Britain; and it is a remarkable fact that a sacred linden-tree in the parish of Hvityard, in South Sweden, gave a name to the family of Linnæus. At the present day tree-worship is prevalent among native races in America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. In Europe, though traces of it still linger in folk-tales and popular customs, it no longer exists as a cult, except among the people of the Chersonese, who, though nominally Greek Christians, still adhere to their beliefs in good and evil spirits, and worship them—the good spirits in forests and groves where coniferous are mixed with foliaceous trees, and the evil spirits in purely coniferous forests. Every god is represented by a special tree, the worship of which is provided for by a separate priest chosen by lot." (*Nature*, March 25, 1886, p. 496.)

tree-worshiper, tree-worshipper, s.

Anthrop.: One who practices any form of tree-worship (q. v.).

"The transformed teacher reproved the *tree-worshipper*, for thus addressing himself to a senseless thing."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 218.

treē, v. t. & i. [TREE, s.]

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To drive to a tree; to cause to ascend a tree or trees.

"One day my dog *treed* a red squirrel in a tall hickory."—Burroughs: *Pepacton*, p. 212.

2. To place upon a tree; to stretch on a tree; as, to *tree* boots.

II. Fig.: To put in a fix; to drive to the end of one's resources.

"You are *treed* and you can't help yourself."—H. Kingsley: *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. v.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take refuge in a tree, as a wild animal.

"Besides *treering*, the wild cat will take advantage of some hole in the ground."—Thorpe: *Backwoods*, 180.

*2. To grow to the size of a tree.

¶ *To tree one's self:* To conceal one's self behind or in a tree, as in hunting or fighting.

***treē'-hood, subst.** [Eng. *tree*, s.; -hood.] The quality, state, or condition of a tree.

treē'-less, a. [Eng. *tree*, s.; -less.] Destitute of trees.

***treēn, a.** [A. S. *treowen*, from *treow*=a tree.]

1. Made of wood or tree; wooden.

"Which done, or in doinge, they praised and worshipped their owne golden, syluery, coper, yerney, *treen* and stony goddis."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. i.

2. Pertaining, derived from, or drawn from trees. "Treen liquors, especially that of the date."—Evelyn: *Sylva*.

***treēn, s. pl.** [TREE, s.]

treē'-nail, trē'-nail, trēn'-nel, trūn'-nel, s. [Mid. Eng. *treen*=wooden, and Eng. *nail*.]

Shipbuild.: A cylindrical pin of hard wood, from an inch to an inch and three-quarters in diameter, used for securing planking to the frames, or parts to each other.

***treē'-ship, s.** [Eng. *tree*, s.; -ship.] The state or condition of being a tree; treehood.

"While thus through all the stages thou hast pushed
Of *treeship*—first a seedling hid in grass;
Then twig, then sapling."—Cowper: *Yardley Oak*.

trē'-fal-lōw, v. t. [THRIFALLOW.]

trē'-fle, s. [TREFOIL.]

Fort.: A mine with three chambers like a trefoil.

trēf'-leē, a. [Fr. *tréfle*=trefoil (q. v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to a cross, the arms of which end in triple leaves, representing trefoils. Bends are sometimes borne *treflee*, that is, with trefoils issuing from the side.

trēf'-ōil, trē'-fōil, trey-foil, s. [O. Fr. *trifol*, *treffe*, from Lat. *trifolium*=a three-leaved plant, as the clover, from pref. *tri*=three (allied to *tres*=three), and *folium*=a leaf; Fr. *tréfle*; Span. *trifolio*; Ital. *trifoglio*.]

1. Botany:

(1) The genus *Trifolium*, specif. *Trifolium minus*. [CLOVER.]



Cross Treflee.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) *Medicago lupulina*.

(3) *Stylosanthes procumbens*, a West Indian species of *Hedysarum*, with yellow dimorphic flowers.

† Great Trefoil is *Medicago sativa*. [BIRD'SFOOT - TREFOIL, WATER-TREFOIL.]

2. *Arch.*: An ornament used in Gothic architecture, formed by moldings in the heads of window-lights, tracery, panelings, &c., so arranged as to resemble the trefoil or three-leaved clover.

3. *Her.*: A charge representing the clover-leaf, and always depicted as slipped, that is, furnished with a stalk.

**treē-lēt*, s. [Eng. *tree*, s.; dimin. suff. *-lēt*.] A little or young tree.

"Kurz says that in Burmah it is sometimes a treelet fifteen to twenty feet high."—*Journal of Botany*, vol. x., No. 22, p. 140. (1881.)

treġ-, *trega*-, prefix. [Formed after MEGA-.] One trillion (1,000,000,000,000); as *tregerg*, *tregohm*, *tregadyne*=a trillion ergs, a trillion ohms, a trillion dynes.

**trē-ha-lā*, s. [Corrupted from *tigala*, the native name.]

Chem.: The substance from which a peculiar sugar [TREHALOSE] has been obtained. It is the cocoon of a beetle from Persia, and not properly a saccharine exudation. (*Flückiger & Hanbury: Pharmacographia*.)

trē-hā-lōge, s. [Eng. *trehal(a)*, and (*gluc*)ose.]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} \cdot 2H_2O$. A saccharine substance extracted from trehala manna by boiling alcohol. It forms shining rhombic crystals, soluble in water and in boiling alcohol, insoluble in ether, and melts at 100°. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it is converted into dextro-glucose; with dilute nitric acid, it yields oxalic acid; in contact with yeast it passes slowly into the alcoholic fermentation. An aqueous solution of trehalose has a dextro-rotatory power $[\alpha] = +199^\circ$.

trēil-lage (age as *ig*), s. [Fr., from *treille*=an arbor.]

Hor.: A light frame of posts and rails to support espaliers; a trellis.

"Contrivers of bowers, grottos, *treillages*, and cascades."—*Speotator*.

treille, s. [Fr.]

Her.: A lattice; it differs from fretty in that the pieces do not interlace under and over, but cross athwart each other, and are nailed at the joint. Called also trellis.

trēk, v. i. [Dut. *trekken*=to draw, to draw a wagon; to journey.] To travel by wagon; to journey as in search of a new settlement. (*South Africa*.)

"It is quite possible that they might, like the Boers, *trek* once more beyond the reach of American laws."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trēk, s. [TREK, v.] A journey with a wagon; a march. (*South Africa*.)

trēk-oxen, s. pl. Oxen used for drawing wagons. (*P. Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*.)

trēk-rope, s. A trek-tow (q. v.).

"The oxen loosened from the *trek-rope*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, March, 1883, p. 293.

trēk-tow, s. A Dutch name, in Southern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope-traces, for oxen to draw wagons by.

trēl-lis **trel-lice*, **trel-lize*, **tre-lys*, subst. [Fr. *trellis*=a trellis; *treiller*=to grate or lattice, to furnish or support with crossed bars or latticed frames, from *treille*=an arbor or walk set with vines, &c., twining about a latticed frame, from Lat. *trichila*, *trichia*, *triclea*, *triclea*=a bower, arbor, or summer-house.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A gate or screen of open-work; lattice-work either of metal or wood.

2. A support for vines, creepers, or espaliers. Used especially for grapes, hops, and ornamental climbing-plants.

II. *Her.*: The same as TREILLE (q. v.).

trellis-work, s. Lattice-work.

"With lawns, and beds of flowers, and shades Of *trellis-work* in long arcades."

Wordsworth: *remote Dose of Rylstone*, iv.

trēl-lis, **trel-lize*, v. t. [TRELLIS, s.] To furnish with, or as with trellis or lattice-work.

"The windows are large, *trellized*, and neatly carved."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 211.



Trefoil.



Treille.

trē-ma-bo-lī-tēs, s. [Gr. *trēma*=a hole; *bolē*=a thunderbolt, a wound, and suff. *-ites*.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Meandrospongidae, with one species from the Upper Cretaceous rocks.

trē-ma-dīc-tŷ-ōn, s. [Gr. *trēma*=a hole, and *diktyon*=a net.]

Palaeontology: A genus of Hexactinellid Sponges, from the Upper Jurassic.

Trē-mād-ōc, s. [Wel. See def.]

Geog.: A small town situated on the north side of Cardigan Bay, in Carnarvonshire.

Tremadoc-slates, s.

Geol.: Sedgwick's name for the upper beds of the Cambrian formation, corresponding to part of Barandee's Primordial zone. They were first met with at Tremadoc, and next traced to Dolgelly. Dr. Hicks found and carefully examined them at St. David's promontory and Ramsey Island, in South Wales; and finally Mr. Callaway showed that the Shineton shale of Shropshire was of the same age. They are dark earthy flags and sandstones, with at least eighty-four fossil species, those of North somewhat differing from those of South Wales. Many new genera of Trilobites appear: Crinoidea, Asteroidea, Lamellibranchiata, and Cephalopoda are met with for the first time. In North Wales there are nine Pteropods, mostly of the genus *Theca*, and Phyllopod Crustacea have been found.

trē-man-dō, s. [Ital.=trembling.]

Music: One of the harmonic graces, which consists in a general shake of the whole chord, and is thus distinguished from *tremolo*, which consists in a reiteration of a single note of the chord.

trē-mān-dra, s. [Gr. *trēma*=a hole, a pore, and *anēr* (genit. *andros*)=a man; here used for a stamen.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tremandraceae (q. v.). Shrubs with stellate, downy purple flowers with a five-cleft calyx, five petals, ten stamens, and two-celled anthers. Known species two, from Western Australia.

trē-mān-drā-čē-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *tremandr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Poreworts; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Sapindales. Slender heath-like plants, generally with glandular hairs. Leaves alternate, or whorled, exstipulate, with axillary one-flowered pedicels; flowers in most species large, showy; sepals deciduous, four or five, slightly adhering at the base, equal, valvate in aestivation; petals the same number, large, deciduous, involute in aestivation; stamens eight or ten; anthers two or four-celled, opening by a pore at the apex; styles one or two; ovary two-celled, each cell with one to three pendulous ovules. Fruit capsular, two-valved, two-celled; seeds with a hooked appendage at the apex. Natives of Australia. Genera three, species sixteen. (*Lindley*.)

trē-mā-nō-tūs, s. [Greek *trēma*=a hole, and *nōtos*=the back.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Haliotidae, with two species from the Upper Silurian of North America.

†*trēm-arc-ū* s, s. [First element doubtful; second, Gr. *arkto*=a bear.]

Zool.: A genus of Ursidae, with one species, commonly known as *Ursus ornatus*, the Spectacled Bear (q. v.).

trē-mā-tīs s. [TREMATODA.]

Palaeont.: A sub-genus of Discina, with fourteen species, from the Silurian rocks of North America and Europe.

trē-mā-tō, prefix. [TREMATODA.] Hollow; having a hollow process or processes.

trē-mā-tō-dā, s. pl. [Gr. *trēma* (genit. *trēmatos*)=a hole, a pore.]

Zool.: Flukes, Suctorial Worms; an order of the class Annelida, with two groups, Distoma and Poly-stoma. Leaf-like parasites, for the most part internal, but some external, provided with one or more ventral suckers, a mouth and alimentary canal, but no anus or body cavity; integument of the adult not ciliated; sexes generally united in one individual. They are the Sterelmintha of Owen, and were included by Cuvier in his Parenchymatous Intestinal Worms. The intestinal canal is often much branched, and possesses but one external opening, usually at the bottom of the anterior suctorial disc, and serving both as an oral and anal aperture. A water-vascular system is present, consisting of two lateral vessels, generally opening on the surface by a common excretory pore. The nervous system consists of two pharyngeal ganglia. The young may be developed directly into the adult, or may pass through a complicated metamorphosis, varying in different cases [REDIA]; and one of the early stages of their existence is often passed in the interior of fresh-water mollusks, whence they are transferred to a vertebrate host. In their adult state they occupy the most varied

situations. The majority live in the intestines or hepatic ducts, the eyes, or bloodvessels of vertebrates; a few are ectoparasitic, and live on the skin and gills of fishes, crustaceans, mollusks, &c. The genus *Distoma* (q. v.) may be taken as the type of the order. The genus *Gynæcophorus*, in which the sexes are distinct, occurs abundantly in the bloodvessels of man in Egypt, South Africa, and the Mauritius, and its presence has also been detected in monkeys.

trē-mā-tōde, a. & s. [TREMATODA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Trematoda (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual member of the order Trematoda.

trē-mā-tōid, adj. [TREMATODA.] The same as TREMATODE (q. v.).

trē-mā-tō-sāu-rūs, s. [Pref. *tremato*-, and Gr. *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palaeont.: A serpentiform genus of Labyrinthodontia, of which little definite is known. Two species are generally recorded by taxonomists: *Trematosaurus bawitii*, and *T. ocella*, both from the Bunter Sandstone of Bernburg.

trē-mā-tō-spīr-a, s. [Pref. *tremato*-, and Gr. *spēira*=a coil.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Spiriferidae, with seven species, ranging from the Upper Silurian to the Middle Devonian of the United States. It appears to be closely related to *Retzia*. [RETZIA, 2.]

trēm-bē-lōr-ēs, *trēm-blōr-ēs*, s. pl. [Sp.]

Phys. Science: The name given in South America to small earthquakes, consisting of a series of rapidly recurring vibratory movements, not sufficiently powerful to create damage. (*Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 10.)

**trēm-blā-ble*, a. [Eng. *trembl(e)*; -able.] Calculated to cause fear or trembling; fearful.

"But what is *tremblable* and monstrous, there be some who, when God smites them, fly unto a witch."—*G. Benson*. (*Annandale*.)

trēm-ble, v. i. [Fr. *trembler*, from Low Latin *tremulo*=to tremble, from Latin *tremulus*=trembling, from *tremo*=to tremble; Greek *tremō*=to tremble. The *b* is excrement, as in number.]

1. To shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, or the effect of different emotions, as passion, rage, grief, &c.; to shake, to quiver, to shudder. (Said of persons.)

"But his knees beneath him trembled."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, ii.

2. To be moved or shaken with a quivering motion; to quiver, to shake.

"Airs, vernal airs . . . attune The trembling leaves." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 266.

3. To quaver, to shake, as sound; as, His voice trembled.

trēm-ble, s. [TREMBLE, v.]

1. The act or state of trembling; an involuntary shaking through cold, &c.

*2. Fear.

"The housekeeper . . . to set a good example, ordered back her trembles and came out."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xli.

† All of a tremble: In a state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

trēm-ble-mēnt, s. [French, from *trembler*=to tremble.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tremor, a quivering, a tremble.

"Thrills in leafy *tremblement*."

E. B. Browning: *Lost Bower*.

2. *Music*: A trill or shake.

trēm-blēr, s. [Eng. *trembl(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who trembles.

"Not one poor trembler only fear betrays."

Byron: *An Occasional Prologue*.

2. *Church History* (pl.): The name given to an extreme Protestant sect in the early days of the Reformation in England.

"As thus I strol'd along the street, Such gangs and parcels did I meet Of these quaint primitive dissemblers In old Queen Bess' days call'd Tremblers, For their sham shaking and their shivering." Ward: *Hudibras Redivivus*.

trēm-bleg, s. A disease affecting horses, cattle, and sheep, and sometimes communicated to human beings. Also called *milk-sickness* (q. v.).

trēm-blīg, pr. par., a. & s. [TREMBLE, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Shaking, as with fear, cold, or the like.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of shaking involuntarily, as from fear, cold, &c.

2. (*Plural*): An inflammatory affection in sheep, caused by eating noxious food.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

trembling-poplar, s.

Bot.: *Populus tremula*, the Aspen (q. v.).

trembling-tree, s.

Bot.: *Populus tremula*; an American tree, about forty feet high, akin to the Aspen, of which some botanists consider it to be only a variety. It has a sub-orbulate leaf, with an abruptly acuminate point, and two glands at its base; young leaves silky on the upper surface, old ones glabrous.

trēm'-blīng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *trembling*; -ly.] In a trembling manner; so as to shake; tremulously.

"We must come *tremblingly* before him."—*Bp. Hall: Devout Soul*, § 22.

trēm-blör'-ēs, *s. pl.* [TREMBELORES.]

***trēm-ě-fác'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *tremefactus*, *pr. par.* of *tremefacio*=to cause to shake or tremble: *tremo*=to tremble, and *facio*=to make.] The actor or state of trembling; agitation, tremor.

trē-měl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Latin, *dimin.* from Latin *tremo*=to tremble, to shake, to quiver; from the quivering of the gelatinous mass of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tremellini (q. v.). It consists of a tremulous gelatinous mass, generally more or less waved and sinuated, free from papillæ and tubercles. They vary greatly in form, being brain-like, club-shaped, orbicular, &c., and in color, being white, yellow, orange, rose-colored, purple, &c. A common species, *Tremella mesenterica*, is conspicuous in winter in hedges from its orange tint.

trēm-ěl-lī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *tremell(a)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -*ini*.]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Hymenomycetous Fungals, the species of which are of a gelatinous texture, sometimes, though rarely, with a cretaceous nucleus, their hymenium in the more typical genera covering the whole surface without any definite upper or underside; sporophores scattered, often lobed or quadripartite; spores often producing secondary spores or spermatia. They grow upon branches or stumps of trees, in crevices of the bark, or on the dead wood, rarely on the ground. Found chiefly in temperate climates, though some are tropical. A widely distributed representative is the Jew's-ear (q. v.).

trē-měl'-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tremell(a)*; suffix -*oid*.]

Bot., &c.: Resembling the genus Tremella; gelatinous.

trē-měn'-dōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tremendus*=that ought to be feared, fut. pass. par. of *tremo*=to tremble.]

1. Sufficient or calculated to excite fear or terror; terrible, dreadful, awful.

"Fictions in form, but in their substance truths—
Tremendous truths!"

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Such as may astonish by magnitude, size, force, violence, or degree; wonderful. (*Colloq.*)

"But they are numerous now as are the waves
And the tremendous rain."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

trē-měn'-dōūs-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *tremendous*; -ly.] In a tremendous manner or degree; so as to terrify or astonish; wonderfully.

"A tremendously strong indictment can be preferred by civilized society against the rat."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trē-měn'-dōūs-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *tremendous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tremendous, terrible, or astonishing.

trēm-ěn-heēr'-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Tremenheere; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An impure variety of graphite (q. v.).

trēm-ōc'-tō-pūs, *s.* [Greek *trema*=a hole, and Mod. Lat. *octopus* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Octopus (q. v.), with three species, from the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Some or all of the arms are webbed half-way up, and there are two large aquiferous pores on the back of the head.

trēm-ō-lan'-dō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as TREMOLO (q. v.).

trēm'-ō-lant, *s.* [TREMOLO.]

Music: An organ and harmonium stop which causes the air as it proceeds to the pipes or reeds to pass through a valve having a movable top, to which a spring and weight are attached. The up-and-down movement of the top of the valve gives a vibratory movement to the air, which similarly affects the sound produced. On American organs, a fan-wheel by rotating in front of the wind-chest causes a tremolo. [TREMOLO, 3.]

trēm'-ō-līte, *s.* [After Val Tremola, Italy, where it was erroneously stated to have been found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A magnesia-lime of amphibole (q. v.), containing little or no alumina, and occurring in

bladed crystals in the granular dolomite of Campolongo, St. Gotthard, Switzerland, and numerous other localities. Color, white, gray, greenish.

trēm'-ō-lō, *subst.* [Ital., from Latin *tremulus*=trembling.]

Music:

1. A chord or note played or bowed with great rapidity, so as to produce a quavering effect.

2. Vibration of the voice in singing, arising from nervousness or a bad production, or used for the purpose of producing a special effect. [SHAKE, s., II. 2.]

3. A pulsative tone in an organ or harmonium, produced by a fluttering valve which commands the air-duct, and causes a variation in the volume of air admitted from the bellows. Also applied to the contrivance itself.

trēm'-r, ***trēm-our**, *s.* [Lat., from *tremo*=to tremble; Sp. & Port. *tremor*; Ital. *tremore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A shaking, quivering, or trembling motion.

"From every stroke there continues a tremor in the bell."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. An involuntary trembling; a shivering or shaking; a state of trembling.

"It affects the nerves, occasioning tremors."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

¶ *Mercurial tremors*: [MERCURIAL-PALSY.]

II. *Phys. Science*: An earth-tremor; a vibratory motion of the earth's surface, inappreciable by the unaided senses. Tremors may be either Natural or Artificial; natural tremors are due to the attractive influence of the sun and moon, or to seismic action; artificial tremors may be produced by various causes, as a passing train, the movements of a crowd, &c.

"Modern research has shown a typical earthquake to consist of a series of small tremors, succeeded by a shock, or series of shocks, separated by more or less irregular vibrations of the ground."—*Milne: Earthquakes*, p. 12.

***trēm'-ōr-lěss**, *a.* [Eng. *tremor*; -less.] Free from any tremor, quivering, or shaking.

"Hesent his eyes round the jet-like circle and found every tip of radiance in it tremorless."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***trēm'-u-lant**, ***trēm'-u-lent**, *a. & s.* [Latin *tremulus*, from *tremo*=to tremble.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Trembling, tremulous.

"Hapless de Brézé, doomed to survive long ages, in men's memory, in this faint way with tremulant white rod."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. ii.

2. *Music*: Consisting of or employing tremulants.

"Stay this tremulant epidemic which is destroying Italian vocalization."—*Patt Mall Gazette*.

B. As substantive:

Music:

1. The same as TREMOLANT (q. v.).

2. The same as TREMOLO (q. v.).

"Patti can do this . . . with hardly a quiver or a tremulant."—*Patt Mall Gazette*.

***trēm-u-lā'-tion**, *s.* [TREMULOUS.] Tremulousness.

"I was struck with such a terrible tremulation."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 236.

trēm'-u-lōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tremulus*, from *tremo*=to tremble; Sp. *tremulo*, *tremuloso*; Ital. *tremolo*, *tremoloso*.]

1. Trembling, affected with fear or timidity; timid.

"The tender tremulous christian is easily distracted and amazed by them."—*Decay of Piety*.

2. Shaking, quivering, shivering, trembling.

"Whereat the tremulous branches readily
Did all of them bow downward toward that side,"

Longfellow: Purgatorio, xxviii.

3. Trembling, as in uncertainty.

A sober calm
Fleeces unbounded ether; whose least wave
Stands tremulous." *Thomson: Autumn*, 958.

4. Vibratory.

"The tremulous or vibratory motion which is observed in that phenomenon."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

trēm'-u-lōūs-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *tremulous*; -ly.] In a tremulous manner; with trembling, quivering, or trepidation; trembly.

"They heard and rose, and tremulously brave,
Rushed where the sound invoked their aid to save."

Byron: Lara, i. 12.

trēm'-u-lōūs-něss, *s.* [Eng. *tremulous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tremulous; trembling, quivering.

trēm, *a. & s.* [TREEN.]

*A. As adj.: Wooden; made of wood.

B. As subst.: A fish-spear.

trē'-nāil, *s.* [TREENAIL.]

trēnch, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *trencher* (Fr. *trancher*)=to cut, to carve, to hack, to hew; origin doubtful. Italian *trinciare*=to cut; Sp. *trinchar*=to carve; *trincar*=to chop; O. Sp. *trenchar*=to part the hair of the head.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To cut, to hew.

"A figure

Trenched in ice."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

2. To cut or dig out, as a ditch, a channel for water, or a long hollow in the earth; to cut or dig channels or trenches.

"[I] *trenching* the black earth on every side,
A cavern form'd, a cubit long and wide,"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 29.

3. To fortify by cutting a trench or ditch, and raising a rampart or breastwork of the earth thrown out of the ditch; to entrench.

"Advanc'd upon the field there stood a mound
Of earth congested, wall'd, and *trench'd* around."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 175.

*4. To enclose, to surround, to cover.

"I spy'd their helms

'Mid brakes and boughs *trench'd* in the heath below."
Mason: Caractacus.

II. *Agric.*: To furrow deeply with the spade or plow; to cut deeply by a succession of parallel and contiguous trenches for certain purposes of tillage; to break up and prepare for crops by deep digging and removing stones, &c.

"*Trench* the ground, and make it ready for the spring."
—*Evelyn: Kalendar*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To encroach (followed by *on* or *upon*); as, to *trench* on one's liberty or rights.

*2. To have direction; to aim; to tend.

*¶ To *trench at*: To form trenches against or around, as against a town in besieging it.

'Like powerful armies *trenching* at a town,
By slow and silent, but relentless sap."

Young.

trēnch, ***trenche**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trenchee*=a thing cut, a trench, from *trencher*=to cut; Fr. *tranche*; Sp. *trinchea*; Ital. *trincea*.] [TRENCH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ditch; a long, narrow cut or channel in the earth.

"When you have got your water up to the highest part of the land, make a small *trench* to carry some of the water in, keeping it always upon a level."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

*2. A place cleared of trees; a hollow walk; an alley.

"And in a *trenche* forth in the park goth she."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,702.

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: A ditch or drain cut for the purpose of preparing or improving the soil; an open ditch for drainage.

2. *Mil.*: An excavation to cover the advance of a besieging force, or to interrupt the advance of an enemy. It generally proceeds in a zigzag form, connecting the parallels and advanced batteries, and is six to ten feet wide, three feet deep, the earth excavated forming a parapet on the side exposed to the fire of the fortress. If the ground be hard or rocky, the trenches are formed by piling fascines, bags of earth, &c., in a line on it.

"Some help to sink new trenches,"

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, xi. 717.

¶ To *open the trenches*:

Mil.: To begin to dig or to form the lines of approach.

trench-cart, *s.*

Mil.: A cart adapted to traverse the trenches with ordnance, stores, and ammunition.

trench-cavalier, *s.*

Mil.: A high parapet made by the besiegers upon the glacis to command and enfilade the covered way of the fortress.

trench-plow, *s.*

Agric.: A kind of plow for opening land to a greater depth than that of the ordinary furrows.

trench-plow, *v. t.*

Agric.: To plow with deep furrows, for the purpose of loosening the earth to a greater depth than usual.

trēnch'-ant, ***trēnch'-and**, *a.* [O. Fr. *trenchant*, *pr. par.* of *trencher*=to cut.] [TRENCH, v.]

1. Sharp, cutting.

"The *trenchant* blade, Toledo trusty
For want of fighting was grown rusty."

Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

2. Sharp, keen, unsparing, severe; as, *trenchant* criticism.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trench'-ant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *trenchant*; -*ly*.] In a trenchant manner; sharply, severely.

"Mr. Gladstone's action and position with regard to Home Rule are also most trenchantly dealt with."—*London Morning Post*.

trench'-ēr, ***trench-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trenchoir*; Fr. *tranchoir*. In sense 1, from Eng. *trench*, *v.*; -*er*.] 1. One who trenches or cuts.

2. A wooden plate or dish on which meat was formerly eaten at table, or on which meat might be cut or carved.

"Hospitality could offer little more than a couch of straw, a trencher of meat half raw and half burned, and a draught of sour milk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*3. Hence, the contents of a trencher; food; pleasures of a table.

"It could be no ordinary declension of nature that could bring some men, after an ingenuous education, to place their *summum bonum* upon their trenchers, and their utmost felicity in wine."—*South*.

4. The same as TRENCHER-CAP (q. v.).

"The college boys raised their trenchers."—*Mrs. Wood: The Channings*, p. 91.

***trencher-buffoon**, *s.* A wag or butt at a dinner table. (*Davies: Muses' Sacrifice*, Dedic.)

trencher-cap, *s.* A cap having a flat, square top like a board set on it, worn at the universities and many schools.

***trencher-chaplain**, ***trencher-chapperlain**, *subst.* A domestic chaplain.

***trencher-fly**, *s.* One who haunts the tables of others; a parasite.

"He tried which of them were friends, and which only trencher-flies and spongers."—*L'Estrange*.

***trencher-friend**, *s.* A sponger; a parasite; a sponge.

"Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears, You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time's flies."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

***trencher-knight**, *s.* A serving-man waiting at table; a waiter. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.)

***trencher-law**, *subst.* The regulation of diets; dietetics.

"When spleenish morsels cram the gaping maw, Withouten diet's care or trencher-law."—*Hall: Satires*, IV., iv. 221.

trencher-man, *s.*

1. A hearty eater or feeder.

"He is a very valiant trencher-man; he hath an excellent stomach."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

*2. A cook.

"Palladins assured him, that he had already been more fed to his liking than he could be by the skilfullest trencher-men of Media."—*Sidney*.

*3. A table-companion; a trencher-mate.

"A led-captain and trencher-man of Lord Steyne."—*Thackeray*.

***trencher-mate**, *s.* A table-companion; a parasite.

"These trencher-mates frame to themselves a way more pleasant."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politic*.

trench'-ēr-īng, *subst.* [Eng. *trencher*; -*ing*.] Trenchers.

trench'-īng, *s.* [TRENCH, *v.*]

Agricult.: The act or operation of preparing or improving land by cutting trenches, or by bringing up the subsoil to the surface by means of a trench-plow.

***trench'-mōre**, *v. i.* [TRENCHMORE, *subst.*] To dance a trenchmore.

"Marke he doth curtsie, and salutes a block, Will seeme to wonder at a weathercock, Trenchmore with Apes, play musick to an Owle."—*Marston: Pygmalion's Image*, ii. 145.

***trench'-mōre**, ***trench-moore**, *s.* [Etymology doubtful.]

Music: 1. An old English country dance of a lively character.

"For an ape to friske trenchmoore in a pair of buskins and a doublet."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Ireland*, ch. ii.

2. The music for such a dance. It was written in triple or 3/4 time.

trend (1), ***trend-en**, *v. i. & t.* [From the same root as A. S. *trendel* = a circle, a ring; cf. Danish *trind* = round; *trindt* = around; *trindes* = to grow round; Sw. *trind* = round; O. Fries. *trind*, *trund*.] [TRENDLE, TRUNDLE.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To roll or turn about.

"Lat hym rollen and trenden."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

2. To extend or lie along in a particular direction; to run; to stretch.

"To the southward of the cape, the land trends away."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*B. Trans.: To cause to bend or turn; to turn.

"Not farre beneath i' th' valley as she trends Her silver streame."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii.

trend (2), *v. t.* [Cf. Dut. & Ger. *trennen* = to separate.] To cleanse, as wool. (*Prov.*)

trend (1), *s.* [TREND (1), *v.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: Inclination in a particular direction. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The whole trend of public feeling in France is not in favor of sedentary occupations, but of open-air pursuits."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. Fort.: The general line of direction of the side of a work or a line of works.

2. Nautical:

(1) The thickening of an anchor shank as it approaches the arms. It extends upward from the throat a distance equal to the length of the arm.

(2) The angle formed by the line of a ship's keel and the direction of the anchor-cable.

trend (2), *s.* [TREND (2), *v.*] Clean or cleansed wool.

***trend'-el**, *s.* [TRENDLE.]

trend'-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *trend* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One whose business is to free wool from its filth. (*Prov.*)

trend'-īng, *s.* [TREND (1), *v.*] A turn, bend, or inclination in a particular direction; a trend.

"The coasts and trendings of the crooked shore."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 200.

***trēn'-dle**, *s.* [A. S. *trendel* = a ring, a circle.] [TREND (1), *v.*] Anything round used in turning or rolling; a trundle.

"The shaft the wheel, the wheel the trendle turns."—*Sylvester*.

Trēnt, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A river of England.

Trent-sand, *s.* A fine variety of sand found in and near the river Trent, and used for polishing.

***trēnt**, *v. i.* [TREND, *v.*] To trend; to bend the course.

trent'-al, *s.* [Old Fr. *trentel*, *trental* = a trental, from *trente* = thirty; Low Lat. *trentale* = a trental, from Lat. *triginta* = thirty, from *tres* = three.]

1. *Roman Ritual*: An office for the dead consisting of thirty masses rehearsed for thirty days successively after a death.

"Let mass be said, and trentals read, When thou'rt to convent gone."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

*2. A dirge, an elegy.

Trent'-ōn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in the state of New York twelve miles north of Utica.

Trenton-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Lower Silurian age from New York. (*Murchison*.) It is divided into the Hudson River Group, the Utica Group, and the Trenton Group.

trē-pān' (1), ***trē-pane**, *s.* [Fr. *trépan* = a trepan, from Low Lat. *trépanum* (for *trypanum*), from Gr. *trypanon* = a carpenter's tool, an auger, a trepan; *trypō* = to bore; *trypa*, *trypē* = a hole.]

*1. *Mil.*: A war engine or instrument used in sieges for piercing or making holes in the walls of besieged towns.

"The Ingeniers have the trepan dressed."

T. Hudson: Judith, iii. 107.

2. *Surg.*: A crown saw used principally in removing portions of the skull. The trephine is an improved form. [TREPHINE.]

"I began to work with the trepan, which I much prefer before a trephine."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

3. A workman's name for the steel at the foot of a boring-rod. Also spelt *trepan*.

trē-pān' (2), ***trē-pan'**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trappan* = a snare, a trap for animals, from *trappe* = a trap (q. v.).]

1. A snare, a trap, a trick.

"In th' interim spare for no trepans

To draw her neck into the banns."—*Butler: Hudibras*, III. iii.

2. A cheat, a deceiver, a trickster.

trē-pān' (1), *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *trépaner*, from *trépan* = a trepan.]

A. Transitive:

Surg.: To perforate by or with the trepan; to operate on with a trepan.

"The dura mater under the trepan'd bone incarn'd."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. ix.

B. Intrans.: To operate with a trepan; to perform the operation of trepanning.

"The native surgeons of the South Sea Islanders trepan by laying back a flap of the scalp and scraping away the skull until an inch in diameter of the dura mater is exposed."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Trephine*.

trē-pān' (2), ***trē-pān'**, *v. t.* [TREPAN (2), *a.*] To snare, to trap, to ensnare, to cheat.

"A writing wherein his main intentions were comprised, so to trepan him into his destruction."—*Fuller: Worthies, Yorkshire*.

trē-pāng' (1), *s.* [French.] The same as TREPAN (1), *s.*, 3.

trē-pāng' (2), *s.* [Native name.]

Zool. & Comm.: A popular name for several edible tropical species of the Holothuroidea, especially applied to

Holothuria edulis, and to its dried flesh. It is a slug-like animal, from the eastern seas, from six inches to two feet in length, living among seaweed or in sand or mud, and moving by the alternate extension and contraction of the body. The trepang forms an important article of food in China. About thirty-five varieties are enumerated by traders, but only five or six have any real commercial value. To prepare them for the market the viscera are removed, and the animals boiled for about twenty minutes, then soaked in fresh water, and afterward smoked and dried. The curing process occupies about four days, during which the trepang must be kept very dry, for it readily absorbs moisture from the atmosphere. The final product is an uninviting, dirty-looking substance, which is used to prepare a sort of thick soup, a favorite dish in China and the Philippine Islands. Trepang is worth from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a bushel, according to the variety and the perfection with which it is cured.

"In the meantime, unless both the trepang and the pearl trades are not to be overdone, it behooves the governments concerned to put them under some wholesome regulations."—*London Standard*.

***trē-pan-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *trepan* (1); -*ize*.] To trepan.

"Some have been cured by cauterizing with fire, by sawing off a member, by *trapanizing* the skull, or drawing bones from it."—*Taylor: Contemplations*, 47.

trē-pān'-nēr, ***trē-pān'-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (2), *v.*; -*er*.] One who trepans; a cheat, a trickster.

"Not long after by the insinuations of that old pander and *trapanner* of souls."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 10.

trē-pān'-nīng, *s.* [Eng. *trepan* (1), *v.*; -*ing*.]

1. *Surg.*: The operation of making an opening in the skull for relieving the brain from compression or irritation.

2. *Brush-making*: The operation or process of drawing the tufts or bristles into the holes in the stock by means of wire inserted through holes in the edge, which are then plugged, concealing the mode of operation.

trepanning-elevator, *s.*

Surg.: A lever for raising the portion of bone detached by the trephine.

***trepeget**, *s.* [TREBUCHET.]

trē-phīne, *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: An improved form of the trepan (q. v.). An instrument for taking a circular piece out of the cranium. It is a cylindrical saw, with a cross-handle like a gimlet and a center-pin (called the perforator), around which it revolves until the saw has cut a kerf sufficient to hold it. The center-pin may then be withdrawn. The saw is made to cut through the bone, not by a series of complete rotations, such as are made by the trepan, but by rapid half rotations alternately to the right and left, as in boring with an awl. The trephine is sometimes worked by a revolving brace like that of the carpenter, and has been socketed upon a stem with three legs, and turned by one hand while the socket is held by the other. The trephine for the antrum is a small crown-saw set in the end of a handle. It is used for entering the antrum through a tooth-socket. The trephine differs from the trepan in having its crown fixed upon and worked by a common transverse handle, instead of being turned by a handle, like a wimble or center-bit, as is the case with the trepan. The operation of trepanning is resorted to for the purpose of relieving the brain from pressure; such pressure may be caused by the depression of a portion of the cranium, or it may be produced by an extravasation of blood, or by the lodgment of matter betwixt the skull and the dura mater, occasioned by a blow upon the head, or the inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

trephine-saw, *subst.* A crown-saw; a cylindrical saw with a serrated end, to make a circular kerf by the rotation of the saw on its longitudinal axis.

trē-phīne, *v. t.* [TREPHINE, *s.*] To perforate with a trephine; to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

trēp-id, *a.* [Latin *trepidus*, from an old verb *trēpo*=to turn round; cogn. with Greek *trēpō*=to turn.] Trembling, quaking.

"Look at the poor little *trepid* creature, panting and helpless under the great eyes."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. lxx.

¶ Now surviving in its opposite, *intrepid* (q. v.).

***trēp-i-dāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido*.] [TREPIDATION.] To tremble. (*De Quincy*.)

trēp-i-dā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *trepidationem*, accus. of *trepidatio*=alarm, a trembling, from *trepidatus*, pa. par. of *trepido*=to tremble, from *trepidus*=trembling, *trepid* (q. v.); Sp. *trepidacion*; Ital. *trepidazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An involuntary trembling; a quaking or shivering as from fear or terror; hence a state of alarm or terror.

"The general *trepidation* of fear and wickedness."—*Idler*, No. 46.

2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections.

*3. A state of shaking or being in vibration; vibratory motion.

"They can no firme basis have
Upon the *trepidation* of a wave."

Habington: Castara, pt. ii.

4. Hurry; confused haste.

*II. *Ancient Astron.*: A libration of the eighth sphere, or a motion which the Ptolemaic system ascribes to the firmament, to account for the changes and motion of the axis of the world.

"What secret hand the *trepidation* weighs,
Or through the zodiac guides the spiral pace?"

Brooke: Universal Beauty, 1.

***trē-pid-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *trepidus*=trepid (q. v.).] The quality or state of being trepid; trepidation, timidity.

trēp-ō-mō-nād-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trepomonas*, genit. *trepomonad(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Pantostomatous Flagellata, with a single genus, *Trepomonas* (q. v.). Animalcules naked, free-swimming, asymmetrical; two flagella separately inserted; no distinct oral aperture.

trēp-ō-mōn-ās, *s.* [Gr. *trepō*=to turn, and Mod. Lat. *monas* (q. v.).]

Zool.: The type-genus of *Trepomonadidæ* (q. v.), with a single species, *Trepomonas agilis*, from marsh water with decaying vegetable substances.

trēr-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *trērōn*=fearful, shy, used as an epithet of the dove; hence, *hē trērōn* in later Greek = a dove.]

Ornith.: Tree-pigeons; a genus of *Columbidæ* (the *Vinago* of Cuvier), with thirty-seven species, ranging over the whole Oriental region, and eastward to Celebes, Amboyna, and Flores, and the whole Ethiopian region to Madagascar. Formerly made the type-genus of the lapsed family *Treronidæ*.

***trēr-ōn-i-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *treron*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of *Columbacei*, approximately equivalent to the genus *Treron* (q. v.). Bill large, strong, compressed at sides, tip very hard, hooked; nostrils exposed; tarsi short, partly clothed with feathers below tarsal joint; the whole foot formed for perching and grasping; claws strong, sharp, and semicircular.

***trēs-āyle**, *subst.* [Fr. *trisaieul*=a great-great-grandfather, from Lat. *tris*, *tres*=three, and *avulus*, *avus*=grandfather.]

Law: A writ which lay for a man claiming as heir to his grandfather's grandfather, to recover lands of which he had been deprived by an abatement happening on the ancestor's death.

trēs-pass, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *trespasser*=to pass over, from *trespas*=a passage, a sin, from Latin *trans*=across, and *passus*=a step; Sp. *trespasso*=a conveyance across, a trespass; Ital. *trapasso*=a passage, digression.]

*1. To go beyond a limit or boundary.

2. Specif., to pass over the boundary of the land of another; to enter unlawfully on the land of another, or upon that which is the property or right of another.

*3. To depart, to go.

"And thus soone after thys, noble Robert de Bruse, kyng of Scotland, *trespassed* out of this vncertayne worlde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. 1, ch. xx.

4. To commit any offense; to offend, to transgress; to do wrong.

"For it is reson, that he that *trespasseth* by his free will, that by his free will he confesse his *trespas*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

5. In a narrower sense, to transgress voluntarily any divine law or command; to violate any known rule of duty; to sin.

6. To intrude; to go too far; to encroach; to trench (followed by *on* or *upon*); as, to *trespass* on a person's goodnature.

trēs-pass, **tres-pas*, *s.* [TRESPASS, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who trespasses or offends; an injury or wrong done to another; an offense against or violation of some law or rule laid down.

"Once did I lay in ambush for your life,
A *trespass* that doth vex my grieved soul."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

2. Any voluntary transgression of the moral law; a violation of a known rule of duty; sin.

"The scape-goat on his head
The people's *trespass* bore."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

3. Unlawful entry on the land or property of another.

II. Law: (See extract.)

"*Trespass*, in its largest and most extensive sense, signifies any transgression or offense against the law of nature, of society, or of the country in which we live; whether it relates to a man's person, or his property. Therefore beating another is a *trespass*; for which an action of assault and battery will lie: taking or detaining a man's goods are respectively *trepasses*; for which the actions of trover and detinue are given by law: so also non-performance of promises or undertakings is technically a *trespass*, upon which the action of assumpsit is grounded: and, in general, any misfeasance or act of one man whereby another is injuriously treated and damaged, is a transgression or *trespass* in its largest sense. But in the limited and confined sense it signifies no more than entry on another man's ground without a lawful authority, and doing some damage, however inconsiderate, to his real property, which the law entitles a *trespass* by breaking his close. And a man is answerable for not only his own *trespass*, but that of his cattle also: for, if by his negligent keeping they stray upon the land of another, and much more if he permits, or drives them on, and they there tread down his neighbor's herbage, and spoil his corn or his trees, this is a *trespass*, for which the owner must answer in damages."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

trespass-offering, *subst.* An offering among the Jews, in expiation of a trespass. Heb. *asham*, from *asham*=to commit a fault. It was closely akin to the sin-offering, and consisted of a ewe lamb or kid, or a ram without a blemish. After being killed its blood was to be sprinkled, the fat burned on the altar, and the flesh eaten by the priests in the holy place. The trespasses for which it made atonement were sins of dishonesty, falsehood, carrying hurtful consequences to others, and, combined with the trespass-offering, compensation was to be made for the wrong inflicted (Lev. v. 14-19; vi. 1-8; vii. 1-7, &c.).

***trēs-pass-ant**, *a.* [O. Fr., pr. par. of *trespasser* =to trespass (q. v.).] Trespassing.

"I would wish the parties *trespassant* to be made bond or slaves unto those that received the iniurie."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

trēs-pass-ēr, **tres-pass-our*, *subst.* [Eng. *trespass*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who trespasses; one who enters unlawfully on the land, property, or rights of another.

"Squatters and *trespassers* were tolerated to an extent now unknown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who commits a trespass; an offender; a sinner.

"For circumcisioun profitith if thou kepe the lawe, but if thou be a *trespassour* aghen the lawe, thi circumcisioun is maad prepuicie."—*Wycliffe: Romans* ii. 25.

trēs (1), **tresse*, *s.* [Fr. *tresse*, from Low Lat. *trica*, *trica*=a plait, from Gr. *tricha*=in three parts, from the usual method of plaiting the hair in three folds, from *tria*, neuter of *treis*=three; Ital. *treccia*=a braid, a knot, a curl; Sp. *trenza*=a braid of hair, plaited silk.]

1. A lock or curl of hair; a ringlet.

"Not all the *tresses* that fair head can boast
Shall draw such envy as the lock you lost."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 143.

2. Anything resembling a tress.

"There stood a marble altar, with a *tress*
Of flowers budded newly."

Keats: Endymion, i. 90.

***trēs** (2), *s.* [TRACE (1), s.] A trace.

¶ *Lady's-tresses*: [LADY'S-TRESSES.]

trēssed, *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1); *-ed*.]

1. Having tresses.

2. Curled; formed into ringlets.

"Nor hath this yonker torn his *tressed* locks,
And broke his pipe which was of sound so sweet."

Drayton: Pastorals, ecl. ii.

trēs-sel, *s.* [TREESTLE.]

***trēs-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1), s.; *-ful* (1).] Having an abundance of tresses; having luxuriant hair. (*Sylvester: Magnificence*, 734.)

***trēs-sōn**, *s.* [Fr.] The net-work for the hair worn by ladies in the Middle Ages.

***trēs-sōur**, *subst.* [O. Fr.] [TRESS (1), s.] An instrument used for plaiting the hair; an ornament of hair when tressed.

trēs-sure (ss as sh), *s.* [Fr., from *tresser*=to twist, to plait.] [TRESS (1), s.]

Her.: The diminutive of the orle, and generally reckoned one-half of that ordinary. It passes round the field, following the shape and form of the escutcheon, whatever shape it may be, and is usually borne double. When ornamented with fleur-de-lis on both sides, it is termed a *tressure flory-counter-flory*, the flowers being reversed alternately. A *tressure flory* is when the flowers are on one side only of the tressure, with the ends of them inward.



Tressure Flory.

"The arms are a lion with a border, or *tressure*, adorned with flower-de-luces."—*Warton: History English Poetry*, ii. 262.

trēs-sured (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *tressur* (e); *-ed*.] Provided with a tressure; arranged in the form or occupying the place of a tressure.

"The *tressed* fleur-de-luce he claims,
To wreath his shield, since royal James."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 8.

trēs-sŷ, *a.* [Eng. *tress* (1), s.; *-y*.] Pertaining to tresses; having the appearance of tresses.

"Pendant boughs of *tressy* yew."

Coleridge: Lewti.

***trēst**, *a.* [TRUST.] Trusty, faithful.

"Faithful, secret, *trést*, and *trew*."—*Sylvester*.

trēs-tle (tle as el), **trēs-sel*, **tres-el*, **tres-sell*, **tres-tel*, **tres-tyl*, **tres-tylle*, **trus-sel*, *s.* [O. Fr. *trestel*, *tresteau*, *treteau* (Fr. *tréteau*)=a trestle, a kind of rack; origin doubtful. Skeat refers it to Lat. *transtillum*, dimin. from *transtrum*=a cross-beam. Littré derives it from Bret. *treastel*, *treasteal*=a trestle, dimin. of *treast*=a beam. Cf. Wel. *tréstyl*=a trestle, *trawst*=a transom, rafter; Dut. *driestal*=a three-footed stool or settle; Lowland Scotch *traist*, *trast*=a trestle, from O. French *traste*=a cross-beam; O. Ital. *trasto*=a transom.]

1. *Carpentry*:

(1) A beam or bar supported by divergent legs. It is commonly used by carpenters to support a board while being sawed, or work while being put together, as a door; a saw-horse.

"These burghesses sette downe the lytter on two *trestels* in the myddes of the chambre."—*Berners: Froissart. Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clvii.

(2) The frame of a table.

2. *Eng.*: A road-bed or stringer supported by posts or pillars and framing in the intervals.

3. *Leather*: The sloping bank on which skins are laid while being curried.

4. *Shipbuild.*: The shores or supports of a ship while being built.

trestle-board, *subst.* The architect's designing board. (Named from the fact that it was formerly supported on trestles.)

trestle-bridge, *s.*

Eng.: One in which the bed is supported upon framed sections which rest on the soil or river-bed. A military expedient, or one used in constructing works of a temporary character.

trestle-trees, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Horizontal fore-and-aft timbers, resting on the hounds and secured to a lower mast or top-

maston each

side below

the head.

They serve to

support the

cross-trees

and the top,

if any.

trestle-

work, *s.* A

viaduct or

scaffold supported

on

piers, and

with braces

and crossbeams;

the vertical posts,

horizontal

stringers, oblique

braces, and cross-

beams supporting

a roadway, railway,

track, &c. Trestle-

work is

much used in this

country for viaducts

and bridges.

***trést-lēr** (st as s), *s.* [Eng. *trestle* (e); *-er*.] A

trestle.

"They took up feet of *trestlers* and chairs which the people had overthrown and broken, running away."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 689.

trēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from French *traite*=a draught, transportation, impost on goods, from Lat. *tractus*, pa. par. of *traho*=to draw.]



Trestle-work Bridge.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Comm.: An allowance to purchasers of goods of certain kinds for wear, damage, or deterioration during transit. It consists of a deduction of 4 lbs. for every 104 lbs. of subtle weight, or weight after the tare has been deducted. The practice of allowing tret is now nearly discontinued.

trēt-ēn-tēr-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trētos*=perforated, and *enteron*=an intestine.]

Zoöl.: A primary group of Brachiopoda, consisting of those in which the intestine is provided with an anal aperture. Under this head are ranged the families Lingulidæ, Discinidæ, Craniadæ, and Trimerellidæ.

trēt-ēn-tēr-ate, *s.* [TRETENTERATA.] Any individual of the Tretenterata (q. v.).

"In the opinion of Prof. King, the absence of an anal vent in Clisterenterata makes them inferior to the aniferous Tretenterates."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iv. 189.

***trēth-ing**, *s.* [Low. Lat. *trethingi*, from Wel. *treth*=a tax; *trethen*=to tax.] A tax, an impost.

***tret-is**, ***tret-ys**, *s.* [TREATISE.]

***tret-ise**, ***tret-ys**, *a.* [O. Fr. *traictis*=long and slender, from *trah*=drawn out, pa. par. of *traire* (Lat. *traho*)=to draw.] Slender and well proportioned.

trē-tō-stēr-nōn, *s.* [Gr. *trētos*=bored, pierced, and *stērnon*=the breast-bone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Emydidæ, from the Wealden and Purbeck beds.

trěv-at, *s.* [Fr.] A weaver's knife for cutting the loops of velvet pile.

trěv-ět, *s.* [TRIVET.]

1. A three-legged stool.
2. A movable iron frame or stand to support a kettle, &c., on a grate; a trivet.

***trewe**, *a. & s.* [TRUE.]

A. *As adj.*: True.

"Acceptith thanne of us the trewe entent,
That never yit refusid youre hest."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,003.

B. *As subst.*: A truce (q. v.).

trew-i-a (ew as ū), *s.* [Named after C. J. Trew, of Nuremberg, a botanical author.]

Botany: The typical genus of Trewiaceæ (q. v.). Leaves opposite, entire, without stipules; flowers dioecious, males in long racemes, females axillary, solitary; males, sepals three to four, stamens many; females, calyx three to four-cleft, style four-cleft; drupe five-celled, each cell with a single seed. Known species one, *Trewia nudiflora*, an Indian deciduous tree, growing in the sub-Himalayas. The wood is used for drums and agricultural implements.

***trew-i-ā-çě-æ** (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trewi*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An obsolete order established by Lindley, now merged in Crotonææ.

trews (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [Fr. *trousses*=trunk-hose.] [TROUSERS.] Trousers, particularly the tartan trousers worn by Highlanders.

"But had you seen the philabegs,
And skyrin tartan trews, man."
Burns: Battle of Sheriff Muir.

trews-man (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *trews*, and *man*.] A Scotch Highlander, more especially an islesman of the Hebrides, so called from his dress.

trey (e as ā), ***treye**, *s.* [O. Fr. *trei*, *treis*; Fr. *trois*, from Lat. *tres*=three.] A three at cards or dice; a card of three spots.

"Nay then, two treys, an if you grow so nice."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

tri-, *pref.* [Fr. & Lat. *tri*=three times, from Lat. *tria*, neut. of *tres*=three; Gr. *tri-*, from *tria*, neut. of *treis*=three.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A prefix used with words of Greek and Latin origin, denoting three, threefold, thrice, or in threes.

2. *Chem.*: A prefix denoting that a compound contains three atoms or three radicals of the substance to which it is prefixed; thus trichloride of bismuth, BiCl₃; trioxide of antimony, Sb₂O₃; triethylamine, (C₂H₅)₃N.

tri'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *try*; *-able*.]

1. Capable of being tried; fit or possible to be tried; capable of being subjected to trial or test.

"For the more easy understanding of the experiments triable by our engine, I insinuated that notion, by which all of them will prove explicable."—*Boyle*.

2. Capable of undergoing a judicial examination; fit or proper to be brought under the cognizance of a court.

"Whosoever sueth in them for anything triable by the common law shall fall into a premunire."—*Hobbs: Laws of England*.

tri'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *triable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being triable.

tri'-a-căn-thi'-na, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *triacanth(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A group of Sclerodermi, with three genera, having the range of the family. The skin is covered with small, rough, scale-like scutes; dorsal, with from four to six spines; a pair of strong movable ventral spines joined to the pelvic bone.

2. *Palæont.*: A genus from the schists of Glaris, closely allied to Triacanthus.

tri'-a-căn-thō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *akantha*=a spine, and suff. *-odon*.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupials with one species from the Middle Purbeck beds.

tri'-a-căn-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *akantha*=a spine.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Triacanthina, with five species ranging from the Australian seas to the north of China. *Triacanthus brevirostris*, from the Indian Ocean, is the most common.

tri'-a-chē-ni-ūm, **tri'-a-chē-ni-ūm**, **tri'-a-kē-ni-ūm**, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Mod. Lat. *achænium* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A fruit having three cells in an achenium; a kind of Cremocarp (q. v.).

tri'-a-çis, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *akis*=a point.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Carchariidæ, from the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

***tri'-a-cle** (1), *s.* [TREACLE.] A medicine, substance, or preparation which serves as an antidote; an antidote.

"Is there no triacle in Gilead?"—*Wycliffe: Jer.* viii. 22.

tri-a-cle (2), *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of carriage.

"Children's shattered carriages, spavined old breaks, a rickety triacle of the Portuguese period."—*J. Capper: Pictures from the East*, p. 85.

tri'-a-cōn-tā-hē-dral, *a.* [Gr. *triakonta*=thirty, and *hedra*=a seat, a base.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having thirty sides.
2. *Crystall.*: Bounded by thirty rhombs.

tri'-a-cōn-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *triakontērēs*, from *triakonta*=thirty.]

Gr. Antiq.: A vessel of thirty oars.

tri'-ād, *subst.* [Fr. *triade*, from Lat. *trias* (genit. *triadis*); Gr. *trias*=a triad, from *treis*=three.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A unity of three; three united.
"True that the triad of scientific statements have really nothing to do with the fearless 'tag.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: A name given to those elements which can directly unite with or replace three atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element. The triads are boron, gold, indium, and thallium.

2. *Music*:

(1) A chord of three notes.
(2) A common chord or harmony, because it is formed of three radical sounds; a fundamental note or bass, its third and its fifth triads are said to be major, minor, augmented or diminished.

3. *Literature*: Three subjects, more or less connected, formed into one continuous poem or subject; thus the Creation, Redemption, and Resurrection would form a triad. The conquest of England by the Romans, Saxons, and Normans would form a triad. Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar, and Napoleon Bonaparte would form a triad. So would Law, Physics, and Divinity. In Welsh literature applied to a form of composition which came into use in the twelfth century. Triads are enumerations or arrangements of events connected together in sets of three by some title or general observation under which they were considered to be included.

¶ **Hindu Triad**:

Brahmanism: The three leading Hindu gods—Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva. [TRIMURTI.] They characterized the second great development of Hinduism, Brahma not figuring at all in the Vedic hymns, Vishnu there being only the god of the shining firmament, while the conception of Siva was evolved from that of the Vedic Indra, the god of raging storms.

tri'-a-dēl'-phoūs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *adelphos*=a brother.]

Bot.: Having the stamens in three brotherhoods, bundles, combinations, or assemblages, as in Hypericum.

tri'-ād-ic, *a.* [Eng. *triad*; *-ic*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a triad.

"The whole philosophy of Bonald is controlled by the triadic formula: cause, means, effect."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 339.

2. *Chem.*: Trivalent (q. v.).

tri'-ād-ist, *s.* [Eng. *triad*; *-ist*.] A composer of a triad or triads.

tri'-æ-nō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *triaina*=a trident; suff. *-odon*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Carchariidæ, from the Indian Ocean.

tri'-æ-nōps, *subst.* [Gr. *triaina*=a trident, and *opsis*=outward appearance. Named from the shape of the nose-leaf.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Phyllorhinina, with one species from Persia and another from East Africa. Nose-leaf, horseshoe-shaped in front, tridentate behind; ears without a distinct antitragus, the outer margin of the ear-conch arising from the posteriors of the eyelids.

tri'-a-kēn'-i-ūm, *s.* [TRIACHÆNIUM.]

tri'-al, ***thri-all**, ***try-al**, *s.* [Eng. *try*; *-al*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of trying or testing in any manner, as—
(1) The act of trying or testing the strength for the purpose of ascertaining its effect, or what can be done.

(2) The act of testing the strength or firmness of; probation.

"Before thou make a trial of her love."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 5.

(3) Examination by a test or experiments, as in chemistry, metallurgy, or the like.

(4) In the same sense as II. 2.

(5) Experience, experimental examination.
*2. A combat decisive of the merits of a cause.

"I'll answer thee in any fair degree
Of knightly trial." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 1.

3. That which tries; that which harasses or bears hard on a person, trying his character, principle, patience, or firmness; a temptation; a test of virtue, firmness, or strength of mind.

"When we speak of a state of trial, it must be remembered that characters are not only tried, or proved, or detected, but that they are generated also, and formed, by circumstances."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

4. A process for testing qualification, capacity, knowledge, progress, and the like; an examination.

"Girl after girl was call'd to trial; each
Disclaim'd all knowledge of us."

Tennyson: Princess, iv. 209.

5. The state of being tried; a having to suffer or experience something; the state of experiencing or undergoing; experience.

"Others had trial of cruel mockings and scourgings."
—*Hebrews* xi. 36.

6. Verification, proof.

"They will scarcely believe this without trial."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Coursing*: A single course between two greyhounds.

"Paradine and Persephone had a terrific trial."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1884.

2. *Law*: The examination of a cause in controversy between parties before a proper tribunal. Trials are either criminal or civil. In criminal informations and indictments, wherever preferred, trial must take place before a judge or judges (or other presiding magistrate) and a jury. Minor offenses may be tried and disposed of summarily by magistrates without a jury. The species of trials in civil cases are: By record, by inspection or examination, by witnesses, by jury, and by the court. Civil actions are now tried (1) before a judge or judges; (2) before a judge and jury; (3) before an official or special referee. The first of these is now much more common than formerly. In ancient times there were also trials by combat and by ordeal.

¶ (1) *New trial*: A rehearing of a cause before another jury, granted in cases where the court, of which the record is, sees reason to be dissatisfied with a verdict on the ground of misdirection by the judge to the jury, a verdict against the weight of evidence, excessive damages, the admission of improper evidence, the discovery of fresh evidence after the verdict was given, &c.

(2) *Trial and error*:

Math.: A method of mathematical calculation for attaining to results not possible by a more direct process. An experiment is made on the assumption that a certain number is the correct one. Then it is seen how much obscure inaccuracy this hypothesis introduces into the result, and thus materials are obtained for a new calculation, which directly leads to the truth.

"Here we can only go on a method of trial and error."
—*Airy: Pop. Astron.*, p. 239.

(3) *Trial at bar*: [BAR, *s.*, ¶ 3 b.]

(4) *Trial by battle*: [BATTLE, B. 1.]

(5) *Trial by jury*: [JURY.]

(6) *Trial by record*: [RECORD, *s.* ¶ (9).]

trial-balance, *s.* A balance sheet showing debit and credit ledger balances.

trial-bit, *s.*

Saddlery: A skeleton bit used to determine the exact width of the horse's mouth; also the breadth as well as the height of the port.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***trial-day, s.** The day of trial.

"To assign our trial-day."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 1.

***trial-fire, s.** A fire for trying or proving; an ordeal-fire.

"With trial-fire touch me his finger-end."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, v. 5.

trial-jar, s. A tall glass vessel for containing liquids to be tested by the hydrometer. The mouth is preferably enlarged, to prevent capillary adhesion.

trial-list, s.

Law: A list or catalogue of causes for trial.

trial-square, s. A try-square (q. v.).

trial-trip, s. An experimental trip; specif., a trip made by a new vessel to test her sailing qualities, rate of speed, working of machinery, &c.

***tri-äl'-i-tŷ, s.** [Lat. *tria*, neut. of *tres*=three.] The quality or state of being three; three united.

"There may be found very many dispensations of *trialties* of benefices."—Wharton: *On Burnet; Hist. Reform.*, p. 66.

tri-äl'-lŷl, subst. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *allyl*.] A compound containing three atoms of allyl.

trialyl-sulphide, s.

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_3S$. Obtained by heating allylic sulphide with methylic iodide. It crystallizes in prismatic crystals, is soluble in water, and forms an alkaline liquid with silver oxide.

tri-a-lŷgue, subst. [Gr. *treis*, *tria*=three, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A discourse by three speakers; a colloquy of three persons.

"*Dialogue* between T. Bilney, Hugh Latimer, and W. Repps."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, i. 21.

tri-äm'-yl, s. [Pref. *tri-*, and English *amyl*.] A compound containing three atoms of amyl.

tri-amyl-glycerin, s.

Chemistry: $C_{18}H_{38}O_3 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} (C_3H_5)''' \\ (C_5H_{11})_3 \end{matrix} \right\} O_3$. Obtained by heating a mixture of acrolein, amyl alcohol, and acetic acid to 110° for twelve hours. It is decomposed by distillation.

tri-än, a. [Lat. *tria*, neut. of *tres*=three.]

Heraldry: Said of an aspect neither passant nor affronté, but midway between those positions.

†tri-än'-dër, s. [TRIANDRIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the Linnæan class Triandria (q. v.).

tri-än'-dri-a, s. pl. [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *anēr*, *andros*=a male.]

Botany: The third class of Linnæus' Artificial System, consisting of plants with three stamens. Orders: Monogynia, Digynia, and Trigynia.

tri-än'-dri-an, tri-än'-droŷ, a. [TRIANDRIA.]

Botany: Pertaining or belonging to the Linnæan class Triandria; having three distinct and equal stamens in the same flower with a pistil or pistils.

tri-än'-gle, tri-än'-gle, *try-an'-gle, s. [Fr. *triangle*, from Lat. *triangulum*, neut. of *triangulus*=having three angles; *tria*=three, and *angulus*=an angle; Sp. & Port. *triángulo*; Ital. *triangolo*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A three-cornered figure, plot of ground, or the like. [II. 5.]

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.:** [TRIANGULUM.]

2. **Build.:** A gin formed by three spars; a staging of three spars.

3. **Draughtsmanship:** A three-cornered straight-edge, used in conjunction with the T-square for drawing parallel, perpendicular, or diagonal lines. It has one right angle, the two others being each of 45°, or one of 30° and the other of 60°.

4. **Eccles. Art:** A symbol of the Holy Trinity represented by an equilateral triangle. [TRINITY.]

5. **Geom.:** A portion of a surface bounded by three lines, and consequently having three angles. Triangles are either plane, spherical, or curvilinear. A plane triangle is a portion of a plane bounded by three straight lines called sides, and their points of intersection are the vertices of the triangle. Plane triangles may be classified either with reference to their sides or their angles. When classified with reference to their sides, there are two classes: (1) Scalene triangles, which have no two sides equal; (2) Isosceles triangles, which have two sides equal. The isosceles triangle has a particular case, called the equilateral triangle, all of whose sides are equal. When classified with reference to their angles, there are two classes: (1) Right-angled triangles, which have one right angle, and (2) oblique-angled triangles, all of whose angles are oblique; subdivided into (a) acute-angled triangles, which have all their angles acute; and (b) obtuse-angled triangles, which have one obtuse angle. The sides and angles of a triangle are called its elements; the side on which it is supposed to stand is called the base, and the vertex of the

opposite angle is called the vertex of the triangle; the distance from the vertex to the base is the altitude. Any side of a triangle may be regarded as a base, though in the right-angled triangle one of the sides about the right angle is usually taken. The three angles of a plane-triangle are together equal to two right angles, or 180°; its area is equal to half that of a rectangle or parallelogram having the same base and altitude; in a right-angled plane triangle the square of the side opposite the right angle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

6. **Mil.:** A sort of frame formed of three halberds to which a person was lashed to undergo military punishment. (Not used now.) [HALBERD, ¶.]

7. **Music:** A bar of steel bent into the form of a triangle, having an opening at one of the lower angles, so that the sides are of unequal length. It is suspended by one angle and struck with a small rod, and is sometimes introduced in brilliant musical passages.

8. **Pottery:** A small piece of pottery, placed between pieces of biscuit ware in the seggar, to prevent the adherence of the pieces when fired.

9. **Surveying:** Since every plane figure may be regarded as composed of a certain number of triangles, and as the area of a triangle is easily computed, the whole practice of land-surveying is nothing more than the measurement of a series of plane triangles.

¶ (1) **Arithmetical triangle:** A name given to a table of numbers arranged in a triangular manner, and formerly employed in arithmetical computation. It is equivalent to a multiplication table. The first vertical column consisted of units; the second of a series of natural numbers; the third of triangular numbers; the fourth of pyramidal numbers, and so on. [FIGURATE-NUMBERS.]

1						
1	1					
1	2	1				
1	3	3	1			
1	4	6	4	1		
1	5	10	10	5	1	
1	6	15	20	15	6	1

Arithmetical Triangle.

(2) **Curvilinear triangle:** A triangle whose sides are curved lines of any kind whatever; as, a spheroidal triangle, lying on the surface of an ellipsoid, &c.

(3) **Mixtilinear triangle:** A triangle in which some of the lines are straight and others curved.

(4) **Spherical triangle:** Spherical triangles take the names, right-angled, obtuse-angled, acute-angled, scalene, isosceles, and equilateral, in the same cases as plane triangles. A spherical triangle is bi-rectangular, when it has two right angles, and tri-rectangular, when it has three right angles. A tri-rectangular triangle is one-eighth of the surface of the sphere, and is taken as the unit of measure for polyhedral angles. Two spherical triangles are polar, when the angles of the one are supplements of the sides of the other, taken in the same order. A spherical triangle is quadrantal, when one of its sides is equal to 90°. [SPHERICAL.]

(5) **Supplemental triangle:** [SUPPLEMENTAL.]

(6) **Triangle of forces:**

Mech.: A term applied to that proposition which asserts that if three forces, represented in magnitude and direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, act upon a point, they will be in equilibrium; and conversely, if three forces acting upon a point, and in equilibrium, be represented in direction by the sides of a triangle taken in order, they will also be represented in magnitude by the sides of that triangle.

(7) **Triangle of Hesselbach:**

Anat.: A triangular interval at the part of the abdominal wall through which the direct inguinal hernia passes.

(8) **Triangle of Scarpa:**

Anat.: A triangular depression between the muscles covering the outer side of the femur and the adductor muscles on the inner side. It affords a passage for the femoral artery.

triangle-moth, s. A moth, *Limacodes asellus*. Male with the fore wings dark brown, with two black spots, the hind wings black, unspotted; female larger than the male, the wings brown, unspotted. The caterpillar is shaped like a wood louse, and feeds on the oak.

triangle-spider, s. An American spider, *Hypitiodes americanus*, of the family *Ciniflonidae*, frequenting the dead branches of evergreen trees. Its web, which is triangular in form, is used as a net to catch insects, the spider springing it by a thread at the apex.

tri-än'-gled (le as el), a. [Eng. *triangl(e)*; -ed.]

1. Having three angles; triangular.

2. Formed into triangles.

tri-än'-gu-lar, a. [Fr. *triangulaire*, from Lat. *triangularis*, from *triangulus*=having three angles.] [TRIANGLE.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** Having three angles; having the form of a triangle; pertaining to a triangle.

"The city it selfe in forme representeth a *triangular* figure."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 118.

2. **Botany:**

(1) (*Of a leaf*): Having the figure of a triangle of any kind; as the leaf of *Betula alba*.

(2) (*Of a stem, &c.*): Three-edged, having three acute angles with concave faces, trigonal.

triangular-compasses, s. Compasses having three legs, two opening in the usual manner, and the third turning round an extension of the central pin of the other two, besides having a motion on its own central joint. By this instrument three points may be taken off at once, and it is very useful in constructing maps and charts.

triangular-crabs, s. pl.

Zoöl.: A popular name for the family *Maiadæ* (q. v.), from the shape of the carapace.

triangular-file, s. The ordinary, tapering hand-saw file of triangular cross section. Also known as a three-square file.

triangular-level, s. A light frame in the shape of the letter A, and having a plumb line which determines verticality. It is used in leveling for drains.

triangular-numbers, s. pl. [FIGURATE-NUMBERS.]

triangular-prism, s. A prism having a triangular base.

triangular-pyramid, s. A pyramid whose base is a triangle, its sides consisting of three triangles, which meet in a point at the vertex.

triangular-scale, s. A scale used by draughtsmen and engineers for laying down measurements on paper. Each edge is differently divided, giving a variety of scales to select from. The rule being laid flat on the paper, the distances required to be laid down can at once be pricked off, dispensing with the use of dividers. They are commonly made of boxwood, but sometimes of metal—silver, or nickel-plated, or of steel.

tri-än'-gu-lär'-i-tŷ, s. [Eng. *triangular*; -ity.] The quality or state of being triangular.

tri-än'-gu-lär-lŷ, aav. [Eng. *triangular*; -ly.] In a triangular manner; after the form or shape of a triangle.

tri-än'-gu-läte, v. t. & i. [Latin *triangul(us)*=three-angled; Eng. suff. -ate.]

A. Transitive:

1. **Ord. Language:** To make triangular or three-cornered.

2. **Surv.:** To divide into triangles; to survey by dividing into triangles.

B. Intrans.: To survey by the method of triangulation.

tri-än'-gu-lä'-tion, s. [TRIANGULATE.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The act of triangulating; the reduction of an area to triangles.

2. **Survey.:** The operation of measuring the elements necessary to determine the triangles into which the country to be surveyed is supposed to be divided. The term is principally used in geodesic surveying. [TRIANGLE, 9.]

¶ The great transcontinental triangulation of the U. S., extending along the 39th parallel of latitude, which was begun in 1871 and completed in 1900, is one of the greatest scientific achievements of the 19th century, and marks an epoch, not only in the scientific history of this country, but also in the world's geodesy. It extends from the Capes of the Delaware on the Atlantic to the coast of California, a distance of 2,625 miles. Its extreme value consists in the great aid it offers for the more accurate determination of the earth's size and shape.

***tri-än'-gu-löld, a.** [Latin *triangul(us)*=three-cornered, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.] Somewhat resembling a triangle in shape.

Tri-än'-gu-lüm, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *triangulus*=a triangle.]

Astronomy: The Triangle; one of the forty-eight ancient constellations. It is of small size, and is situated southeast of Andromeda, north of Arics, and west of Perseus. The largest star, Alpha Trianguli, is only of the third magnitude.

Triangulum-australe, s.

Astron.: The Southern Triangle; a southern constellation of small size, but having the three stars which define it so prominent that they are sometimes called the Triangle stars. The constellation is between Pavo and Centaurus.

***Triangulum-minus, s.**

Astron.: The Lesser Triangle; an obsolete constellation of small size between Triangulum (q. v.) and Arics. It was established by Hevelius.

tri-a-nö-spër'-ma, s. [Gr. *trianör*=she that has three husbands, and *sperma*=seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitæ, akin to Bryonia, but having only three seeds. They are climbing plants,

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

with tendrils and monœcious flowers. Stamens three, ovary three-celled. Fruit globular, fleshy. Natives of the West Indies and Brazil. *Trianosperma ficifolia*, called also *Bryonia ficifolia*, is an active purgative, and said to be a purifier of the blood. *T. tayuya* is given in Brazil in small doses as an emetic, and in large ones as a purgative.

tri-ân'-thē-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower. So named because the flowers are generally disposed in threes.]

Bot.: A genus of Sesuvæ. Sepals oblong, colored on the inside; stamens five to twelve; styles one or two, filiform; capsule, oblong, truncate, circumscissile. Weeds from the tropical parts of both hemispheres and the sub-tropics of Africa. *Trianthema crystallina*, *T. monogyna* (*T. obcordata* of Roxburgh), *T. pentandra*, and *T. decandra*, are natives of India. The tender leaves and the tops of the second and third species are eaten by the natives; the seeds of the first also serve as food during famine. *T. pentandra* is used as an astringent in abdominal diseases, and is said to produce abortion. The roots of *T. decandra* and *T. monogyna*, the latter combined with ginger, are given as cathartics.

tri-ar'-cheē, *adj.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *arch* (q. v.).]

Her.: Formed of three arches; having three arches.

tri-ar'-chý, *s.* [Gr. *treis*=three, and *archē*=rule, government.] Government by three persons.

"There lye betwene and about these citties, certain *triarchies*, containing every one of them as much as an whole countrey."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

***tri-ār'-ī-an**, *adj.* [Latin *triarii*=the veteran Roman soldiers, who were stationed in the third rank from the front, when the troops were drawn up in order of battle, from *tres*=three; the other two were known as *hastati* and *principes*.] Occupying the third rank or place.

"Let the brave second and Triarian band
Firm against all impression stand."

Cowley: *Restoration of Charles II.*

tri-ar'-thra, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *arthron*=a joint.]

1. Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, family Hydatinæ, with three or more species. Eyes two; frontal jaws two, each bidentate; foot simply styliform; body with lateral appendages; movement jerking.

2. Palæont.: A genus of Conocephalidæ, from the Upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian.

tri'-ās, *s.* [Gr.=the number three.]

Geol.: The Triassic System (q. v.).

tri-ās'-sic, *a.* [Eng. *trias*; -ic.] Pertaining to, found in, or characteristic of the Trias. [TRIASSIC-SYSTEM.]

Triassic-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period during which the rocks of the Triassic system were being deposited.

Triassic-system, *s.*

Geol.: The lowest great division of the Mesozoic rocks. The name Trias came from Germany, and was designed to imply that in the south-west and north-west portions of that country, where these rocks are more fully developed than they are either in England or France, they are naturally divided into three series of beds: the Keuper sandstone above, the Muschelkalk (a marine limestone) in the middle, and the Bunter sandstone below. Beds believed to be of Triassic age exist in India [BRACHYOPS], in South Africa, at Richmond in Virginia, &c. The sandstones of the Upper Trias constitute good building stones, those of the Lower Trias are inferior in quality.

tri-āt'-ic, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

triatic-stay, *s.*

Naut.: A rope connected at its end to the heads of fore and main mast, and having a thimble spliced to its bight for the attachment of the stay-tackle, by which boats, heavy freight, and speck are hoisted aboard.

tri-a-tōm'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *atomic*.] Containing three atoms in the molecule. [OZONE.]

triatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol containing three atoms of replaceable hydrogen in the oxalylic portion of the radical.

tri'-bal, *adj.* [Eng. *trib(e)*; -al.] Belonging or pertaining to a tribe; characteristic of a tribe.

"A system of *tribal* food-prohibitions."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 235.

tri'-bal-ism, *s.* [Eng. *tribal*; -ism.] The condition or state of existing or living in separate tribes; tribal feeling.

tri'-bal-ist, *subst.* [Eng. *tribal*; -ist.] One of a tribe.

tri-bās'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *basic*.]

Chem.: A term applied to an acid in which three atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal or organic radical.

trib'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Paper-making: A large horizontal frame in the loft or drying-room of a paper-mill, having wires stretched across it for the suspension of sheets of paper while drying.

tribe, *s.* [Fr. *tribu*, from Lat. *tribus*=one of the three bodies into which the Romans were originally divided, from *tri-*, stem of *tres*=three; Span. *tribu*; Ital. *tribù*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One of the three bodies into which the Romans were divided. Originally the united people was divided into three tribes, which bore respectively the names: (1) Ramnes or Ramnenses, (2) Tities, Titienses, or Tatienses, (3) Luceres or Lucerenses. The name of the first, according to the belief of the later Romans, was taken from Romulus, that of the second from Tatius, and that of the third was connected with the Etruscan word Lucumo (q. v.). At the head of each tribe was a captain, called *Tribunus*, and the members of the same tribe were termed, in reference to each other, *Tribules*. By the re-organization effected by Servius Tullius, the whole Roman people were divided into thirty tribes, twenty-six of these being *Tribus Rusticæ*, and four *Tribus Urbanæ*. This arrangement was strictly local; each individual possessed of landed property being enrolled in the Rustic Tribe corresponding to the region in which his property lay, and those who were not landowners being included in one or other of the City Tribes.

"Have you collected them by tribes?"

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

2. A division, class, or distinct portion of a people or nation, from whatever cause the division or distinction may have arisen.

"In tribes and nations to divide thy train."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 431.

3. A family, race, or body of people having a particular descent; a family or series of generations descending from the same progenitor and kept distinct.

"Cursed be my tribe,
If I forgive him."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

4. A separate body; a number considered collectively.

5. A nation of savages, forming a subdivision of a race; a body of uncivilized people united under one leader or government.

"The aboriginal tribes were friendly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

6. A number of persons of any character or profession; a term used in contempt.

"Folly and vice are easy to describe,

The common subjects of our scribbling tribe."

Roscommon.

II. Nat. Science: A division of a natural order; a grade in the classification of animals and plants immediately below an order, and in most cases immediately above a family, unless the grade of sub-tribe require to be intercalated. In Zoology it has various terminations; as *Dentirostres*, *Tetramera*, &c. In Botany it often ends in -*eæ*; as, *Loteæ*. The word has not always been used in the same sense as now. Linnæus (*System Naturæ*, ii. 3) employed it for what would now be called a sub-kingdom, enumerating three tribes of vegetables, *Monocotyledones*, *Dicotyledones*, and *Acotyledones*. Some other naturalists have made a tribe a division of a family.

***tribe**, *v. t.* [TRIBE, *s.*] To divide or distribute into tribes; to classify by tribes.

"Our fowl, fish, and quadrupeds are well *tribed* by Mr. Willoughby and Mr. Ray."—*Nicolson: Eng. Hist. Lib.*, p. 19.

tribes'-man, *s.* [Eng. *tribe*, and *man*.] A member of a tribe or clan; a clansman.

"The eorls and the ealdormen could but lead, they could not constrain the will of their fellow *tribesmen*."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. ii.

trib'-lēt, **trib'-ō-lēt**, **trib'-ōu-lēt**, *s.* [French *tribolet*.]

1. Forging: A mandrel used in forging tubes, nuts, and rings, and for other purposes. The nut having been cut from the bar, the hole is punched and enlarged by the triblet, which also serves as a handle while the nut is being finished on the anvil. In the case of a ring, the parts having been joined, the ring is fashioned and shaped on the triblet.

2. The mandrel in a machine for making lead-pipe.

tri-bōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *tribō*=to rub, and *metron*=a measure.] An apparatus resembling a sled, used in estimating the friction of rubbing surfaces.

tri-bō-ni-ōph'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *tribōn*=a cloak, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Zool.: A genus of Limacidæ, with three species, from Australia. Mantle small, triangular; back with an almost imperceptible furrow; teeth with wavy edges.

trib'-ōu-lēt, *s.* [TRIBLET.]

trib'-rāch, *s.* [Latin *tribrachus*, from Gr. *tribrachys*, from *tri*=three, and *brachys*=short; Fr. *tribraque*.]

Pros.: A poetic foot of three short syllables, as *mē | lī | ūs*.

tri-brāc'-tē-ate, *adj.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *bracteate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having three bracts.

trib'-u-āl, *a.* [Latin *tribus*=a tribe, and Eng. suff. -*al*.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

"For which he proposes and defines a *tribual* character."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 403, p. 374. (1881.)

***trib'-u-lar**, *a.* [TRIBE.] Of or pertaining to a tribe; tribal.

trib'-u-lā'-tion, ***trib-u-la-ci-oun**, *s.* [French *tribulation*, from Lat. *tribulationem*, accns. of *tribulatio*=distress, affliction, from *tribulatus*, pa. par. of *tribulo*=to press, to oppress, from *tribulum*=a thrashing-sledge for separating grain from its husk. It was in the form of a wooden platform, studded beneath with sharp bits of flint or with iron teeth.]

1. That which causes affliction or distress; a severe affliction, trouble, or trial.

"When *tribulation* or persecution ariseth because of the word, by and by he is offended."—*Matt.* xiii. 21.

2. A state of severe affliction or distress.

tri-bū'-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tribul(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Botany: A section of Zygophyllacæ, having the seeds without albumen.

trib'-u-lūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *tribolos*=a caltrap (q. v.), various plants with fruit like caltraps; spec. (1) *Tribulus terrestris*, (2) *Fagonia cretica*, (3) *Trapa natans* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Tribuleæ (q. v.). Calyx five-parted; petals five; spreading; stamens ten; style short or absent; stigma five-rayed. Fruit of five capsular, pentagonal carpels, spinous or tubercular on the back; cells five, indehiscent; seeds many. Tropical and sub-tropical regions. *Tribulus terrestris* (Linnæus), from which *T. lanuginosus* (Linn.) is not distinct, is a trailing annual, about nine inches long, with yellow flowers, found in many warm countries, including India, the south of Europe, and the West Indies. In the last-named locality, where it is called Turkey Blossom, it is sometimes cultivated in gardens for its fragrant flowers. In pastures the prickly fruits wound the feet of cattle. Fowls feed and become fat upon the plant, of which they are very fond. In India its fruits are regarded as cooling, diuretic, astringent, and tonic; they are given in painful micturition, calculus, urinary affections, and gonorrhœa. Sometimes the fruit and root are boiled to form a medicated liquid. Another Indian species, *T. alatus*, has similar qualities. The South American *T. cistoides* is an aperiënt. *T. terrestris* may very possibly be the "thistle" of *Matt.* vii. 16, and the "brier" of *Heb.* vii. 8.

tri-bū'-nāl, ***tri-bu-nall**, *s.* [Lat.] [TRIBUNE.]

1. The seat of a judge; the bench on which a judge and his associates sit for administering justice.

"This, goddess, this to his remembrance call,
Embrace his knees, at his tribunal fall."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 531.

2. Hence, a court of justice.

"The ordinary tribunals were about to resume their functions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. In France, a gallery or eminence in a church or other place in which the musical performers are placed.

† **Tribunal of Penance, Tribunal of Confession.**

Roman Church: The internal court (*forum internum*), in which the Church, through her priests acting judicially, remits or retains sins; the sacrament of penance.

"Censures can be imposed, according to the ordinary law, by ecclesiastics possessing jurisdiction in the external courts (*forum externum*, as distinct from the internal court, or *tribunal of confession*)."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 135.

trib'-u-nar'-y, *a.* [Eng. *tribun(e)*; -ary.] Of or pertaining to a tribune or tribunes; tribunitial.

trib'-u-nate, *s.* [Lat. *tribunatus*, from *tribunus*=a tribune (q. v.).] Tribuneship.

"Before the succession of the *tribunate* and manifestly in the decemvirate."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, ch. iv.

trib'-une, **tri'-bune**, ***tri-bun**, *subst.* [Latin *tribunus*=a tribune, prop.=the chief of, or elected by, a tribe, from *tribus*=a tribe (q. v.); Fr. *tribun*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *tribuno*.]

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion. -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble. -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

1. *Roman Antiq.*: Properly, the chief magistrate of a tribe. There were several kinds of officers in the Roman state that bore the title. (1) The plebeian tribunes, who were first created after the secession of the commonalty to the Mons Sacer (A. U. C. 260), as one of the conditions of its return to the city. They were especially the magistrates and protectors of the commonalty, and no patrician could be elected to the office. At their first appointment the power of the tribunes was very small, being confined to the assembling of the plebeians and the protection of any individual from patrician aggression; but their persons were sacred and inviolable, and this privilege consolidated their other powers, which, in the later ages of the republic, grew to an enormous height, and were finally incorporated with the functions of the other chief magistracies in the person of the emperor. The number of the tribunes varied from two to ten, and each of these might annul the proceedings of the rest by putting in his veto. (2) Military tribunes were first elected in the year A. U. C. 310, in the place of the consuls, in consequence of the demands of the commonalty to be admitted to a share of the supreme power. This measure was not, however, a complete concession of their demands, but, in fact, evaded them in a great degree; for the tribunate was not invested with the full powers or honors of the consulate, not being a curule magistracy, and, though it was open to all the people, patricians were almost invariably chosen. The number of the military tribunes was sometimes six and sometimes three. For above seventy years sometimes consuls were elected and sometimes military tribunes; at last the old order was permanently restored, but the plebeians were admitted to a share of it. (3) Legionary tribunes, or tribunes of the soldiers, were the chief officers of a legion, six in number, who commanded under the consul, each in his turn, usually about a month; in battle each led a cohort.

"These are the tribunes of the people,

The tongues o' the common mouth; I do despise them." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

2. A bench or elevated place; a raised seat or stand. Specifically:

* (1) The throne of a bishop.

(2) A sort of pulpit or rostrum where a speaker stands to address an audience.

"She had scarcely stepped off the tribune when Mr. Debarry entered, and there was a commotion which made her wait."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt*.

trib'-une-ship, tri'-bune-ship, subst. [English *tribune*; -ship.] The office or post of a tribune; the period during which one holds the office of tribune.

"But to say a truth, this *tribuneship* having taken originally the first beginning from the common people is great and mighty in regard that it is popular."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 718.

trib-u-ni'-gian, trib-u-ni'-tial (ti as sh), ***trib-u-ni'-tious, a.** [Lat. *tribunicus, tribunicius*, from *tribunus*=a tribune (q. v.).] Pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of a tribune or tribunes.

"O happy ages of our ancestors!

Beneath the kings and *tribunitial* powers,

One jail did all their criminals restrain." *Dryden: Juvenal*, iii. 490.

trib'-u-tar-i-ly, adv. [English *tributary*; -ly.] In a tributary manner.

trib'-u-tar-i-ness, s. [English *tributary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tributary.

trib'-u-tar-ŷ, *trib-u-tar-ie, a. & s. [Fr. *tributaire*, from Lat. *tributarius*=paying tribute, from *tributum*=tribute (q. v.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *tributario*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Paying tribute to another, whether under compulsion, as an acknowledgment of submission or dependence, or voluntarily, to secure protection or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

"Viewed a Deliverer with disdain and hate,
Who left them still a tributary state."

Couper: Expostulation, 218.

*2. Subject, subordinate.

"These he, to trace his *tributary* gods,
By course commits to several governments."

Milton: Comus, 24.

*3. Paid in or as tribute.

"At this tomb my *tributary* tears I render."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

4. Yielding supplies of anything; serving to form or make up a greater object of the same kind.

"Poor *tributary* rivers."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An individual government or state which pays tribute or a stated sum to another, whether as an acknowledgment of submission or dependence, or to secure protection, or for the purpose of purchasing peace.

2. *Geog.*: A stream which directly or indirectly contributes water to another; an affluent.

trib'-ute, *trib-ut, subst. [Fr. *tribut*, from Lat. *tributum*=tribute, prop. neut. sing. of *tributus*, pa. par. of *tribuo*=to assign, to allot, to pay, from *tribus*=a tribe (q. v.); Sp., Port. & Ital. *tributo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An annual or stated sum of money or other valuable thing paid by one prince or nation to another, either as an acknowledgment of submission and dependence, or to secure protection, or to purchase peace, or by virtue of some treaty.

"Forbedynge *tributis* to be gown to the emperor and seiynge that himsilf is Crist a kyng."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii.

2. The state of being under the obligation to pay such sum; the obligation of contributing; as, to lay a country under *tribute*.

*3. That which was paid by a subject to the sovereign of a country; a tax.

4. A personal contribution; something given or contributed; anything done or given out of devotion or as due or deserved; as, a *tribute* of affection or of respect.

II. Mining:

1. Work performed in the excavation of ore in a mine, as distinguished from tut-work, which is upon the non-metalliferous rock, as in sinking shafts and the driving of adits and drifts.

"Some twelve men are now working old dump, concentrating on *tribute*."—*Money Market Review*, Aug. 29, 1885.

2. The proportion of ore which the tributer or workman receives for his labor.

tribute-money, s. Money paid as a tribute.

"They that received *tribute-money*."—*Matt.* xvii. 2.

tribute-pitch, s.

Mining: The limited portion of a lode which is set to a company of tributers, beyond which they are not for the time being permitted to work.

***trib'-ute, v. t.** [TRIBUTE, s.] To pay as tribute

"*Tributing* most precious moments to the scepter of a fan."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*.

trib'-ut-ŷr, s. [Eng. *tribut(e)*; -er.]

Mining: One who excavates ore from a mine; one who works on tribute.

"The *tributers* work only at the extraction of ore. They form themselves into parties who agree to work a portion of a lode for a given time in the best manner they can, receiving as their remuneration a certain portion of the value of the ores raised, as may be agreed upon."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, iii. 54.

tri'-ca, s. [Probably from Lat. *trica* (pl.)=(1) trifles, toys; (2) vexations, perplexities, from *Trica*, an unimportant town in Apulia.]

Bot.: A button-like shield, the surface of which is covered with sinuous concentric furrows. It is found in Gyrophora, a genus of Lichens. Called also Gyroma.

tri-căp'-su-lar, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *capsular* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Three-capsuled; having three capsules to each flower.

tri-car-bal-ŷl'-ic, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carballylic*.] [CARBALLYLIC-ACID.]

tri-car-pĕl-lar-ŷ, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *carpellary* (q. v.).]

Bot. (of a pistil): Consisting of three carpels.

tri-car-pĕl-lite, s. [TRICARPELLITES.]

Palaeobot.: Any individual of the genus *Tricarpellites*.

tri-car-pĕl-li'-tĕs, s. [Prefix *tri-*; Mod. Latin *carpellus*=a carpel, and suff. -ites.]

Palaeobotany: A genus of fossil fruits. Capsule three-celled, three-valved, three-seeded, dehiscence septical. Seeds erect, compressed from back to face; hilum a little above the base of the seed. Placenta central, triangular, angles tumid near the base. Seven species have been described from the London Clay of Sheppey. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, pp. 76-84.)

triçe, trise, v. t. [Sw. *trissa*=a sheave, a pulley, a truckle; *triss*=a spritsail-brace; Dan. *tridse*=a pulley; *tridse*=to haul by means of a pulley, to triçe; Norweg. *triss, trissel*=a pulley, or sheave in a block.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To pull, to haul, to drag, to tug. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,443.)

2. *Naut.*: To haul or tie up by means of a small rope; to hoist.

"They *trisen* upe thaire saillez."—*Morte Arthure*, 832.

triçe, s. [Sp. *tris*=noise made by the breaking of glass, a triçe, an instant; *venir en un tris*=to come in an instant; so also Port. *triz*=the sound of breaking glass; *en hun triz*=in a triçe; cf. Scotch in a crack.] A very short time, a moment, an instant. Now used only in the phrase, in a triçe; formerly, on a triçe, with a triçe.

"In a triçe the turnpike men

Their gates wide open threw."

Couper: John Gilpin.

***tri-çĕn-năr'-i-ouſ, a.** [Latin *tricennium*=a period of thirty years; *tricen*=thirty, and *annus*=a year.] Pertaining or belonging to the period of thirty years; tricennial.

tri-çĕn-nĭ'-al, a. [Lat. *tricennalis*, from *tricennium*=a period of thirty years.] Denoting thirty, or what pertains to that number; pertaining or belonging to the term of thirty years; occurring once in every thirty years.

tri-çĕn'-ten-ar-ŷ, tri-çĕn-tĕn'-ar-ŷ, s. & a. [Lat. *tricenti*=three hundred.]

A. As substantive:

1. That which consists of or comprehends three hundred; the space or period of three hundred years. [See extract under *TERCENTARY*.]

2. The commemoration of any event which occurred three hundred years before; a tercentenary; as, the *tricentenary* of Shakespeare's birth.

B. As adj.: Relating to or consisting of three hundred; relating to three hundred years; as, a *tricentenary* celebration.

tri'-çĕps, a. & s. [Lat.=three-headed: *tri*=three, and *caput*=a head.]

A. As adj.: Three-headed.

B. As substantive:

Anat.: A muscle, one extremity of which is composed of three distinct fasciæ. The *triceps extensor cubiti* occupies the whole brachial region; the fasciæ unite into a common mass, the tendon of which is inserted into the posterior and upper part of the olecranon, a bursa, however, intervening. Applied also to the *triceps cruris extensor*.

tri-çĕr-ă'-tĭ-ŭm (or tĭ as shĭ), s. [Mod. Latin, from Gr. *trikeratos*=three-horned: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *keras* (genit. *keratos*)=a horn.]

Botany: A genus of Diatomaceæ. Frustules free, valves triangular, areolar, each angle generally with a minute tooth or short horn. Kützting describes fourteen species.

trich-, pref. [TRICHO-]

trich-a-dĕ-nĭ'-a, s. [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. *adĕn*=a gland.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ, with a single species, *Trichadenia zeylanica*, the Tettigaha or Tettigass of Ceylon. It is dioecious, with alternate oblong leaves, and panicles of pale-green flowers. The fruits are about an inch in diameter, and contain one to three seeds, from which an oil is obtained useful for burning, and applied externally in the skin diseases of children. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tri-chăł'-çite, s. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *chalkos*=brass, copper, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A hydrated arsenate of copper, found in radiated groups on tetrahedrite at the Turjinsk mine, Beresovsk, Urals. Hardness, 2.5; luster, silky; color, verdigris-green. Composition: Arsenic acid, 38.73; phosphoric acid, 0.67; protoxide of copper, 44.19; water, 16.41=100, yielding the chemical formula 3CuOAsO₅+5HO.

trich'-ăſ, s. [Gr. *trichas*=a kind of thrush or fieldfare.]

Ornith.: Yellow-throat; a genus of Parinæ, with two species. Bill somewhat conic, compressed, the base a little widened, both mandibles equally thick; wings short, the first and second quills slightly graduated, tail rounded; feet large, slender; tarsus long, middle toe larger than the tarsus, lateral toes equal. *Trichas personatus* is the Maryland Yellowthroat.

tri-chĕch'-ĭ-dă, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trichech(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Pinnipedia, with a single genus, *Trichechus* (q. v.). In many respects this family is intermediate between the Otariidæ and the Phocidæ, but the dentition is abnormal. The upper canines are developed into immense tusks, which descend a long distance below the under jaw; the other teeth, including the lower canines, are much alike, small, single, and with one root; the molars with flat crowns. [TRICHECHODON.]

trich'-ĕ-chĭne, adj. [Mod. Latin *trichech(us)*; English suff. -ine.] Resembling a walrus; of or belonging to the family *Trichechidæ*. (See extract under OTARINE.)

tri-chĕch'-ô-dôn, s. [Mod. Lat. *trichech(us)*; suff. -odon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pinnipedia, from the Pliocene of Europe, apparently nearly allied to *Trichechus* (q. v.).

trich'-ĕ-chŭs, s. [Gr. *triches*, pl. of *thrix*=hair, and *echō*=to have.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Walrus (q. v.); the sole genus of the family *Trichechidæ* (q. v.), with one species, *Trichechus rosmarus*, from the northern circumpolar regions. Some zoölogists consider the Walrus of the North Atlantic to be distinct species from that found in the North Pacific, but they are more usually classed as varieties. Head round, eyes rather

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf. wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unil' cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

small, muzzle short and broad, with very long, stiff, bristly whiskers on each side; fur very short and adpressed; external ears absent; tail very rudimentary; toes sub-equal. On land the hind feet are turned forward and used in progression, though less completely than in the Otariidae.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Cromer Forest-bed, and the post-Pliocene of North America.

trich-ī-, *pref.* [TRICHO-.]

trich-ī-a, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres or Gasteromycetous Fungi, having a stalked or sessile, simple, membranous peridium bursting at the summit; spiral threads, which carry with them the spores. The threads and spores are often bright colored. Species numerous, occurring on rotten wood, &c.

tri-chī-a-sis, *s.* [Gr. *trichiāsis*. (See def.)]

Surg. & Pathol.: The growth of one or more of the eyelashes in a wrong direction, ultimately bringing it in contact with the anterior portion of the eyeball. Sometimes this is the natural mode of growth, but more frequently it is produced by a disease of the eyelid, or its inversion. The cure is slowly and steadily to remove each eyelash with a broad-pointed and well-grooved forceps, and then repeatedly apply spirits of wine to the place to destroy the follicles.

tri-chīd-ī-ūm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. from Gr. *thrip* (genit. *trichos*)=a hair.]

Bot.: A tender, simple, or sometimes branched hair, which bears the spores of certain fungals, as in the genus *Gastrum*.

tri-chīl-ī-a, *s.* [Greek *tricha*=in three parts, referring to the ternary division of the stigma and the fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichiliæ (q. v.). Trees or shrubs with unequally pinnate, rarely trifoliate leaves; flowers in axillary panicles; calyx four or five cleft; petals four or five overlapping; stamens eight or ten, united into a tube; fruit capsular, three-celled; seeds, two in each cell. Known species about twenty, the majority from America, the remainder from Africa. The bark of *Trichilia emetica*, called by the Arabs Roka and Elcaija, is a violent purgative and emetic. The Arab women mix the fruits with the perfumes used for washing their hair; the seeds are made into an ointment with sesamum oil, and used as a remedy for the itch. *T. cathartica* is also a purgative. *T. moschata*, a Jamaica plant, has an odor of musk wood. *T. catigoa*, now *Moschoxylon catigoa*, the Caatigua of Brazil, stains leather a bright yellow.

tri-chīl-ī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trichili(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Meliaceæ, having the embryo without albumen.

tri-chī-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=a hair.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of Nematoidea, established by Owen for the reception of the minute spiral flesh-worm, *Trichina spiralis*, discovered in human muscle by Sir James Paget, in 1835, when a student at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Mr. Hilton, of Guy's, had previously noticed gritty particles in human muscle, and recognized them as the results of parasites, afterward shown (by Owen) to be young trichinæ. The trichinæ met with in human muscle are minute immature worms, spirally coiled in small oval cysts, scarcely visible to the naked eye, measuring $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in breadth. Sometimes the worms are not encysted, and measure $\frac{1}{16}$ inch in length and $\frac{1}{32}$ inch in breadth. The mature and reproductive trichinæ inhabit the intestinal canal of mammals, including man, and live for four or five weeks, attaining ability to reproduce on the second day of their introduction. The male is about $\frac{1}{16}$ inch and the female $\frac{1}{8}$ inch long. The eggs are hatched within the female, and as soon as the embryos are expelled they bore their way into the muscles, and there in about fourteen days assume the form known as *Trichina spiralis*, often setting up trichiniasis (q. v.). Thus the only way in which trichinæ can get into the human system is by being swallowed alive with pieces of imperfectly-cooked muscle in which they are encysted. The pig is the great source of infection to man, as it is peculiarly liable to the presence of encysted trichinæ. Adult trichinæ do, or may, infest the intestinal canal of all animals in



Trichina.

m, m. Bands of muscle; t. Worm coiled up in capsule or cyst.

the muscles of which the larval forms have been found. These are, besides man, the pig, dog, cat, rabbit, rat, mouse, hedgehog, mole and badger.

2. Any individual of the genus *Trichina* [1]; a fleshworm. (In this sense there is a plural form, *tri-chī-næ*.)

tri-chī-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-al*.] Of or belonging to the trichina or to trichinosis.

"Whilst Virchow was the first to rear and recognize sexually mature intestinal trichinæ in a dog, it yet remained for Zenker to open up a new epoch in the records of trichinal discovery, by a complete diagnosis of the terrible disease which these parasites are capable of producing in the human frame."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,656.

tri-chī-nī-a-sis, **tri-chī-nō-sis**, *s.* [Modern Latin, from *trichina* (q. v.).]

Path.: Fleshworm disease; a morbid condition produced by the ingestion of food containing *Trichina spiralis* in large quantity. The first recorded case occurred in the Dresden Hospital in 1860, but the disease must have existed long before, though its cause and nature were unknown. The first symptoms are prostration and general indisposition; pain and stiffness of the limbs follow, commonly with constipation, but in some cases with severe diarrhœa; then in favorable cases the gastric symptoms abate and the muscular pains diminish. In unfavorable cases the diarrhœa becomes very severe, and pneumonia often supervenes. Death may occur as early as the fifth and as late as the forty-second day of the disease. Epidemics have occurred in Germany; one at Hettstadt in 1863 affected 158 persons, of whom twenty-eight died. A slight outbreak of trichiniasis occurred at New York in 1864.

tri-chī-nised, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ised*.] Infested with trichinæ.

"The ingestion of badly trichinised meat."—*Quain: Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1,657.

tri-chī-noūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trichin(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Pertaining to or connected with trichinæ.

trich-īte, *s.* [Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=a hair; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name applied to certain microscopic capillary forms of uncertain nature, frequently met with in vitreous or semi-vitreous rocks. They occur curved or bent, and in aggregated groups.

tri-chī-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair; suff. *-ites*.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Pinna, with five species, from the Oolite of England and France. Shell thick, inequivalve, somewhat irregular, margins wavy. Full-grown individuals are supposed to have measured a yard across; fragments an inch or more in thickness are common in the Cotteswold Hills.

trich-ī-ūr-a, *s.* [TRICHIURUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Bombycidae, the male with pectinated, the female with ciliated antennæ. The abdomen slightly tufted, that of the male bifid; the wings in both sexes densely clothed with scales. *Trichiura cratægi* is the Pale oak-eggar. It is gray with a black band; is about an inch and a quarter across the expanded wings. The larva feeds on hawthorn, sloe, and sawfly.

trich-ī-ūr-īch-thŷs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiur(us)*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.] [TRICHIURIDÆ, 2.]

trich-ī-ūr-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The single recent family of Trichiuriformes (q. v.), with nine genera, from tropical and sub-tropical seas. Some of them are surface-fishes, living in the vicinity of the coast, while others descend to moderate depths, but all are powerful and rapacious.

2. *Palæont.*: The family is first represented in the Chalk of Lewes and Maestricht. Hemithyrsites and Trichinrichthys, allied to Thyrsites and Trichiurus, but covered with scales, are from the Miocene of Licata, where a species of *Lepidopus* also occurs.

trich-ī-ūr-ī-for-mēs, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichiurus* (q. v.), and Lat. *forma*=form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with two families, Trichiuridae and Palæorhynchidae. Body elongate, compressed, or band-like; mouth-cleft wide, with strong teeth; spinous and soft portions of dorsal and anal of nearly equal extent, long, many-rayed, sometimes terminating in finlets; caudal forked, if present.

trich-ī-ūr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *trichi-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

Ichthy.: Hair-tails; the type-genus of Trichiuridae, with six species, belonging to the tropical marine fauna, but occasionally carried by currents to the northern temperate zone. Body band-like, tapering to a fine point; dorsal extending whole length of the body, ventrals reduced to a pair of scales or entirely absent, anal rudimentary; long fangs in jaws, teeth on palatine bones.

trich-ō, **trich-ī**, **trich-**, *pref.* [Greek *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.] Pertaining to or resembling hair; having processes more or less resembling hair.

trich-ō-ċeph-a-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Nematoidea, comprising forms in which two-thirds of the body is filiform, terminating in a point. *Trichocephalus dispar* affects man, and resides chiefly in the cæcum, but rarely causes serious mischief. It varies from an inch and a half to two inches in length; the male is smaller than the female, and has the tail spirally contorted. *T. affinis*, a closely allied species, infesting some of the lower animals, has been known to produce serious irritation of the intestines.

trich-ō-ċŷ-clūs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *kyklos*=a circle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the spines elongated like bristles.

trich-ō-ċŷst, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and English *cyst* (q. v.).]

Biol. (pl.): The name given to microscopic vesicular bodies in the internal lamina of the cortical layer in certain of the Infusoria. They are capable of emitting thread-like filaments, probably for offensive and defensive purposes, and in many respects they closely resemble the thread-cells of the Coelenterata.

tri-chō-da, *s.* [Gr. *trichōdēs*=like hair, hairy, fine as a hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Ophryoglenidae. An ovate furrow leading to the mouth, with a vibratile flap on its inner wall. Common in putrid infusions.

trich-ō-dēc-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *dēktēs*=a biter. *daknō*=to bite.]

Entom.: A genus of Mallophaga, family Philopteridae. Known species ten, parasitic upon the dog, the fox, the cat, the weasel, the ox, the sheep, deer, and the horse. *Trichodectes latus* is common on puppies.

trich-ō-dēr-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trichodermaceæ (q. v.). Peridium roundish, composed of interwoven, ramified, septate filaments; spores minute, conglobated, then heaped together. *T. viride* grows on fallen trees.

***trich-ō-dēr-mā-ċ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trichoderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe formerly placed in Gastromycetes, now merged in Mucorini (q. v.).

tri-chō-dēs, *s.* [TRICHODA.]

Entom.: A genus of Tillidae. *Trichodes apiarius* (= *Clerus apiarius*) is a great foe of hive bees.

trich-ō-dēs'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *desmos*=a bond.]

Bot.: A genus of Cynoglosseæ. Corolla sub-rotate, with the throat naked; anthers exerted, with pointed awns made to adhere together by means of hairs. Plants from India, Egypt, and South Africa. An infusion of the leaves of *Trichodesma indicum* is given in snake-bites, and is considered a diuretic, a blood purifier, and a cooling medicine. This and *T. zeylanicum* are used externally as emollient poultices. The leaves of *T. africanum*, which grows in the Punjab and Scinde, as well as in Africa, are diuretic.

trich-ō-dēs'-mī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *desmion*=a bond.]

Bot.: Sea-dust, a genus of Oscillatoridae. Microscopic algæ, the short threads of which are collected in little fascicles which float and form a scum upon the surface of the sea. Ehrenberg and Dupont found that they produced the red color over large tracts in the Red Sea. Darwin and Hinds found them in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and they have also been observed in the Chinese Sea. Ehrenberg recognizes two species, *Trichodesmium ehrenbergii* and *T. hindsi*. Both, when young, are blood-red, though the first becomes green when old. Notwithstanding this, they may not be specifically distinct.

trich-ō-dī-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=a hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Urceolariidae, with five species from salt and fresh water; all parasitic. Animalcules free-swimming, elastic, changeable in shape; oral aperture terminal, posterior extremity discoidal, but ciliated; contractile vesicle spherical, near termination of pharynx.

trich-ō-dī-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Modern Latin *diodon* (q. v.).]

Ichthyology: A genus of Tetrodontina, having the erectile spines on the body reduced to delicate hairs.

tri-chō-dī-ūm, *s.* [TRICHODA.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Agrostis, having the upper empty glume smaller than the lower one, and the palea minute or wanting.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

trich'-ô-dôn, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Greek *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trachinina, with one species from Kamchatka.

trich'-ô-gäs'-tēr, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *gastēr*=the belly.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Labyrinthici, from the rivers of Bengal. It differs from *Osphromenus* (q. v.) in having the ventral fins reduced to a single filament.

trich'-ô-gäs'-trēs, s. pl. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *gastēr* (genit. *gastros*)=the belly.]

Botany.: A sub-order of Gasteromycetes. The leathery peridium breaks when mature, emitting a pulverulent mass of spores and filaments, without a central column. It contains the Puff-balls and one or two species of esculent fungi.

trich'-ôg'-ên-ôus, a. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Greek *gennaō*=to produce.] Promoting the growth of hair.

trich'-ô-glôs'-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *trichogloss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: In Reichenow's classification, a family of Psittacide (q. v.). Wallace also considers the group to form a family, and makes it consist of six genera, with fifty species. These birds are exclusively confined to the Australian region.

trich'-ô-glôs'-sī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *trichogloss(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: Brush-tongued Parrots; a sub-family of Psittacide (q. v.). This group differs greatly in its extent in various classifications. [NESTORIDÆ.] Their plumage is very beautifully colored, and they are mostly found in Australia and the Moluccas, some few species extending through the islands of the Pacific.

trich'-ô-glôs'-sūs, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *glōssa*=the tongue.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Trichoglosside or Trichoglossinæ, with twenty-nine species, ranging over the whole of the Austro-Malay and Australian sub-regions, and to the Society Islands. They have an extensible brush-tipped tongue, adapted to extract the nectar and pollen from flowers.

trich'-ô-gŷne, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: A hair-like cell, to which the antherozooids in the Rose-spired Algae attach themselves and transfer their contents.

trich'-ô-lôg'-ic-āl, a. [Eng. *trichology*(y); *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to trichology (q. v.).

"There is, it appears, a British Trichological Association, whose president delivered the address; and there is going to be, if it can be got up, a hospital for the treatment of hair diseases."—*London Daily News*.

trī-chōl'-ô-gist, s. [English *trichology*(y); *-ist*.] One who makes a scientific study of hair.

"Yesterday evening, at the St. James's Restaurant, the Trichologists met for the second time in council. It is necessary to explain that these gentlemen are not interested in discovering a remedy for trichinosis in pigs, but for baldness in human kind."—*Echo*: Oct. 28, 1887.

trī-chōl'-ô-gŷ, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *logos*=a discourse.] The study of human hair, with a view to the prevention of baldness.

"A lecture was delivered last night in St. James's Hall on the striking subject of Trichology and Baldness."—*London Daily News*.

trich'-ô-lô'-mā, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *lōma*=the hem, fringe, or border of a robe.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Agaricus*. Spores white; the point of attachment of the gills to the stem sinuated. *Tricholoma gambosus* (= *Agaricus gambosus*) is the St. George's Agaric, and one of the best among the edible species.

trī-chō'-mā, s. [TRICHOME.]

trī-chōm'-ā-nēs, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *manos*=few, scanty.]

Botany.:

1. Bristle-fern; a genus of Hymenophyllæ. Sori marginal, axile, or terminal; capsules upon an elongated receptacle within a cylindrical or sub-urceolate one-leaved involucre of the same texture as the frond, and opening above; veins forked. Known species, seventy-eight, chiefly from warm countries. One, *Trichomanes radicans*, is the Rooting Bristle-fern. The rootstock is creeping; the frond, which is from five to twelve inches long, is twice or thrice pinnatifid. Found in Wales and in Ireland, near Killarney and Wicklow, but is rare.

2. A common name for *Asplenium trichomanes*.

trich'-ô-mān'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *trichoman(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ.

trich'-ô-mā-nī-tēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *trichoman(es)*; suff. *-ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Ferns, apparently akin to *Trichomanes*. From the Devonian of North America and Britain.

trī-chōm'-ā-tōse, a. [TRICHOMA.] Matted or agglutinated together; affected with trichoma. (Said of hair.)

trīch'-ôme, **trī-chō'-mā**, s. [Gr. *trichōma*=a growth of hair.]

1. *Botany.*:

(1) The filamentous thallus of Algae like *Conferva*.

(2) (*Pl.*): Hairs on roots, underground stems, the bases of leaf-stalks, &c.

2. *Pathol.*: Plica Polonica (q. v.).

trīch'-ô-mōn'-ās, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Modern Lat. *monas* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy.: A genus of Trimastigide (q. v.). Endoparasitic animalcules, free-swimming, soft and plastic, ovate or subfusiform, bearing at the anterior extremity two long sub-equal flagella, a supplementary flagellum depending from the posterior extremity. There are three species: *Trichomonas batrachorum*, from the intestinal canal of the common frog and toad; *T. limacis*, from the intestinal canal of *Limax agrestis*, the Gray Slug; and *T. vaginalis*, discovered by Dujardin in human vaginal mucus.

trīch'-ô-mŷc'-tēr-ūs, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *myktēr*=the nose.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Siluride, sub-family Opisthoptereæ. They are small South American fishes, and many of the species are found at altitudes up to 14,000 feet above the sea-level.

trīch'-ô-nē'-mā, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *nēma*=thread, yarn.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Iridaceæ. Leaves radical, slender; perianth, single, petaloid, deeply cleft into six segments, the tube shorter than the limb. Stamens three, filaments hairy; stigmas three, slender, bipartite; capsule ovoid, three-lobed; seeds globose. Known species, twenty-one, chiefly from Southern Europe. *Trichonema edule* is eaten by the natives of Socotra.

2. *Zoöl.*: The type-genus of Trichonemide (q. v.). Animalcules more or less ovate, elastic, and changeable in form; oral aperture distinct, at the base of the flagellum. There is one species, *Trichonema hirsuta*, from fresh water.

trīch'-ô-nē'-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Lat. *trichonem(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoölogy.: A family of Cilio-Flagellate Infusoria. Animalcules free-swimming, with a single terminal flagellum, the remainder of the cuticular surface more or less completely clothed with cilia. There are two genera, *Trichonema* and *Mitophora*.

trīch'-ô-nō'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *trichonot(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of Acanthopterygian Fishes, division Blenniiformes. They are small carnivorous fishes, of which only two species are known, each constituting a genus; *Trichonotus setigerus*, from the Indian Ocean, having some of the anterior dorsal rays prolonged into filaments, and *Hemerocetes acanthorhynchus*, from New Zealand, sometimes found far out at sea on the surface.

trīch'-ô-nō'-tūs, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *nōtos*=the back.] [TRICHONOTIDÆ.]

trīch'-ô-nŷm'-phā, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Latin *nymphā*=a pupa, a chrysalis.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Trichonymphide (q. v.). Animalcules exceedingly flexible and elastic, often convolute, mostly separable into two distinct regions, consisting of a smaller ovate head-like portion and a larger more or less inflated body. There is one species, *Trichonympha agilis*, endoparasitic within the intestines of white ants.

trīch'-ô-nŷm'-phī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *trichonymph(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Holotrichous Infusoria, with three genera: *Trichonympha*, *Pyronema*, and *Dinenympha*. Animalcules freely motile, but rarely swimming, their movements being confined to twisting and writhing motions; cuticular surface ciliate, accompanied, apparently, in some instances, by an undulating membrane. Occurring as endoparasites in certain neuropterous insects.

trīch'-ôph'-rŷ-a, s. [Pref. *trich-*, and Gr. *ophrys*=the eyebrow.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Suctorial Tentaculifera. Animalcules without a lorica, ovate or elongate, temporarily affixed in a sessile manner to various objects without the medium of a pedicle; tentacles suctorial, variously distributed. There are two species: *Trichophrya epistylidis*, living on freshwater plants, and *T. digitata*, parasitic on freshwater Entomostraca.

trī-chōph'-ŷ-tōn, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *phyton*=a plant.] The same as dermatophyte, which see.

trī-chōp'-tēr-a, s. pl. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Greek *pteron*=a wing.]

Entom.: Caddis-flies; a group or sub-order of Neuroptera, with close affinity to the Lepidoptera, through some of the lower forms of that order.

They are grouped in two divisions: (1) Inæquipalpia, with three families, Phryganeide, Limnophilide, and Sericostomide; (2) Æquipalpia, with four families, Leptoceride, Hydropsychide, Rhyacophilide, and Hydrophilide. They are for the most part moth-like insects, having a smallish head, with the mouth downward, and usually three ocelli at the vertex; antennæ bristle-shaped, generally long, the first joint thicker than the rest, and more or less hemispherical; hind wings wider, shorter, and more rounded than the anterior, neurulation comparatively simple, surface of wings generally clothed with hairs, which sometimes simulate scales. In the males of a few species the hinder wings are rudimentary, and in one genus, *Enoicyla*, the females are almost destitute of wings. Coxæ large and conical, meeting in the middle line of the body; tibiae spurred at the apex, and generally also in the middle. The larvæ have well-developed thoracic legs and anal hooks, but no pro-legs; they live in tubes composed of various materials by different species; the pupa lies free in the case, or sometimes in a special cocoon, and is only active just before its metamorphosis.

trī-chōp'-tēr-an, s. [TRICHOPTERA.] One of the Trichoptera; a caddis-fly.

trī-chōp'-tēr-ōus, a. [TRICHOPTERA.] Of or pertaining to the Trichoptera (q. v.).

trī-chōp'-tēr-ŷg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *trichopteryx* (genit. *trichopteryg(is)*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Necrophaga, with ten genera. Oblong or oval beetles, pubescent or polished; antennæ with eleven joints, the last three constituting a club; tarsi three-jointed; elytra sometimes short; wings feather-shaped, sometimes rudimentary or absent.

trī-chōp'-tēr-ŷx, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Greek *pteryx*=a wing.]

Entom.: The typical family of Trichopterygide, the minutest of all known beetles, some of them only a fifteenth of an inch in length. They are found in decaying vegetable matter, the litter of old haystacks, under manure heaps, &c.

trīch'-ô-pyr'-ite (yr as īr), s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Eng. *pyrite*.]

Min.: The same as MILLERITE (q. v.).

trī'-chord, s. & a. [Pref. *tri-*, and English *chord* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive.*:

Music.: An instrument with three strings or chords.

B. *As adj.*: Having or characterized by three strings or chords.

trichord-pianoforte, s. A pianoforte having three strings to each note for the greater part of its compass.

trīch'-ô-sān'-thēs, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Greek *anthos*=a blossom, a flower. Named from the beautifully-fringed flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ. Trailing or climbing plants, with twice or thrice-cleft tendrils; cordate, entire, or three to five-lobed leaves, and monœcious flowers, the males in racemes, the females generally solitary. The fruit is either very long or roundish. *Trichosanthes colubrina*, the Serpent Cucumber, or the Viper Gourd, from Central America, has fruit six or more feet long, when half ripe streaked with green, when fully ripe orange yellow. *T. anguina*, a native of India or the Indian Archipelago, resembles it, but the fruits are only about three feet long. It is cultivated in the East for the fruit, which is cooked and eaten in curry; its seeds are considered a cooling medicine. Most of the other species have short fruits. Those of *T. cucumerina*, wild in India, are oblong and only two or three inches long by one to one and a half in diameter. The unripe fruit is very bitter but is eaten by the Hindus in their curries. It is used medicinally as a laxative, its seeds as anti-febrile and anthelmintic, and the expressed juice of the leaves as an emetic. The fruit of *T. dioica* is eaten in India. It is also used medicinally. The large tubers of *T. cordata* are considered in India tonic, and the root and stem of *T. palmata* are used in diseases of cattle, as inflammation of the lungs, &c.

trī-chō'-sis, s. [Gr. *trichōsis*=a making or being hairy.]

Pathol.: A name given by Sir Erasmus Wilson to *Tinea tonsurans*.

trīch'-ôs'-tō-mā, s. [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Trichoptera, Maxillary palpi, three-jointed in the male, the terminal joint stout and more densely clothed with hair at the apex than at the base.

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Timeliide, from the Malay Peninsula and Africa.

rāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hère camel, hēr, there; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trich-ō-stō-mē-i, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *trichostomum*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -*ei*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Mosses. Peristome with thirty filiform teeth, often arranged in pairs, and sometimes twisted. Found in Europe, often in high latitudes.

trich-ōs-tō-mūm, *s.* [TRICHOSTOMA.]

Bot.: A typical genus of Trichostomei. Teeth straight. Known species nine. They grow on the ground and on stones.

trich-ō-thāl-a-mūs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *thalamos*=a bed-chamber.]

Bot.: A section of the genus *Potentilla*. Shrubby species. Petals five, orbicular, yellow; achenes many, hairy, on a very hispid receptacle.

trī-chōt-ō-mōūs, *a.* [TRICHOTOMY.]

Bot.: Having the divisions always in threes.

trī-chōt-ō-mý, *s.* [Gr. *tricha*=three-fold, and *tomē*=a cutting.] Division into three parts.

"Some disturb the order of nature by dichotomies, trichotomies, sevens, twelves."—Watts.

trich-ōt-rō-pīs, *s.* [Pref. *tricho-*, and Gr. *tropis*=a ship's keel.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with fourteen recent species, widely distributed in Arctic and boreal seas. Shell thin, umbilicated, spirally furrowed; the ridges with epidermal fringes; columella obliquely truncated; operculum lamellar; animal with short, broad head, tentacles distant, eyes in the middle; proboscis long, retractile.

trī-chrō-īsm, *s.* [Gr. *treis*=three, and *chrōa*=color.]

Crystallog.: The property possessed by some crystals of exhibiting different colors in three different directions when viewed by transmitted light.

trich-ýs, *s.* [Pref. *trich-*, and *hys*=a swine.]

Zool.: A genus of Hystericinæ, with one species, *Trichys lipura*, from Borneo. It resembles *Atherura* externally, but differs in many cranial characters.

trick, ***tricke**, *s. & a.* [Dut. *trek*=a trick, a pulling, a tug, from the same root as *treachery* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *streek*=a trick, a prank; Ger. *streich*=a stroke, a trick.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An artifice, a stratagem, an artful device; especially a fraudulent contrivance for an evil purpose; an underhand scheme to deceive or impose on others.

"Some tricks, some quillets, how to cheat the devil."
Shakesp.: Loves' Labor's Lost, iv. 3.

2. A knack, an art; a dextrous contrivance or artifice.

"Knows the trick to make my lady laugh."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

3. A sleight of hand; the legerdemain of a juggler. (*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 2.)

4. A particular habit, custom, characteristic, practice or manner.

"Her infant babe
 Had from its mother caught the trick of grief,
 And sighed among its playthings."
Wordsworth: Excursion, i.

5. A personal peculiarity or characteristic; a trait of character; a touch, a dash.

"He hath a trick of Cœur-de-lion's face."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

6. Anything done not deliberately, but out of passion or caprice; a vicious or foolish action or practice.

"It was a mad, fantastical trick of him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

7. Anything mischievously and roguishly done to cross and disappoint another.

"I remember the trick you served me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

8. A prank, a frolic, a joke. (Generally in the plural.)

"At Southwark, therefore, as his tricks he showed,
 To please our masters, and his friends the crowd."
Prior: Merry Andrew.

9. A feat of skill.

"This is like Merry Andrew on the low rope, copying lubberly the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*. (Ded.)

*10. A toy, a trifle, a plaything.

"A knack, a toy, a trick."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

*11. A knick-knack, a trifle; any little ornamental article.

"But it stirs me more than all your court-curles, or your spangles, or your tricks."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1.

*12. A stain, a slur.

"If her conduct has put a trick upon her virtue."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Cards*: The whole number of cards played in one round, and consisting of as many cards as there are players.

"If you score birds to-morrow as fast as you've made tricks to-night, I'm thinking our bag will be a pretty considerable one!"—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. *Naut.*: A spell, a turn; the time allotted to a man to stand at the wheel.

*B. *As adj.*: Neat, trim.

"A trick and bonny lass
 As in a summer day a man might see."
Sidney: Arcadia, iii.

(1) *The whole box of tricks*: The whole arrangement; the complete thing.

(2) *To know a trick worth two of that*: To know of some better expedient; a phrase used when one declines to do what is proposed or spoken of.

"Soft; I know a trick worth two of that."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

*trick-madam, *s.* [TRIP-MADAM.]

trick-track, ***tric-track**, *s.* A game at tables, a game of backgammon, played both with men and pegg, and more complicated. Also called *Tick-tack*.

trick, *v. t. & i.* [TRICK, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cheat, to deceive, to impose on, to defraud.
 2. To dress out; to deck: to adorn fantastically; to set off. (Often followed by *off*, *out*, or *up*.)

"It is much easier to oppose it as it stands tricked up in that scholastic form, than as it stands in Scripture."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 53.

3. To draw in outline, as with a pen; to delineate without color, as heraldic arms; to blazon.

"They forget they are in the statute, the rascals; they are blazoned there; there they are tricked, they and their pedigrees."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, i. 1.

B. Intrans.: To live by trickery, deception, or fraud.

trick-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *trick*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who tricks; a cheat, a trickster.

*trick-ēr (2), *s.* [TRIGGER.] A trigger.

"So did the knight, and with one clasp
 The tricker of his pistol draw."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 528.

trick-ēr-ý, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; -*ery*.] The practice of tricks or cheating devices; imposture, fraud, cheating.

"As little trickery on the part of returning officers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

trick-i-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *tricky*; -*ly*.] In a tricky manner.

trick-i-něss, *s.* [Eng. *tricky*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky; trickery.

"Trickiness of this sort is not art."—*London Standard*.

trick-i-ng, *a. & s.* [TRICK, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Full of tricks; deceitful, cheating, tricky.

"We presently discovered that they were as expert thieves, and as *tricking* in their exchanges, as any people we had yet met with."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

B. As substantive:

1. Trickery, tricks, deceit.

2. Dress, ornament.

"Go, get us properties,
 And tricking for our fairies."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

trick-ish, *adj.* [Eng. *trick*; -*ish*.] Full of or given to tricks; given to deception or cheating; tricky, knavish.

"All he says is in so loose and slippery and *trickish* a way of reasoning."—*Atterbury: To Pope*, March 26, 1721.

trick-ish-lý, *adv.* [English *trickish*; -*ly*.] In a trickish or tricky manner; artfully, knavishly.

trick-ish-něss, *s.* [Eng. *trickish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky; trickiness; knavishness.

"Branded the whole tribe with charges of duplicity, management, artifice, and *trickishness*, approaching to the imputation of arrant knavery."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 24.

tríc-kle, *v. i.* [For *strickle*, a frequent. of Mid. Eng. *strike*=to flow, from A. S. *strican*=to strike (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

1. To flow in a small gentle stream; to flow or run down in drops.

"Here, however, we found fresh water, which trickled down from the top of the rocks."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*2. To flow gently and slowly.

"How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue!"
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 201.

tríc-kle, *s.* [TRICKLE, *v.*] A small, gentle stream; a streamlet.

*tríc-kle-něss, *tric-kel-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *trickle*; -*ness*.] A state of trickling or passing away; transitoriness.

"To mind thy flight, and this life's trickleness."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 45.

trick-lět, *s.* [Eng. *trickl(e)*; dimin. suff. -*let*.] A little stream; a streamlet.

"For all their losing themselves and hiding, and intermitting, their presence is distinctly felt on a Yorkshire moor; one sees the places they have been in yesterday, the wells where they will flow after the next shower, and a *tricklet* here at the bottom of a crag, or a tinkle there from the top of it."—*Ruskin*, in *St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

*trick-měnt, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; -*ment*.] Decoration, especially a heraldic decoration.

"No tomb shall hold thee
 But these two arms, no *trickments* but my tears
 Over thy hearse."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, i.

trick-si-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *tricksy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tricky or tricky; trickiness.

"There was none of the latent fun and *tricksiness*."
G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. vii.

*trick-sôme, *adj.* [Eng. *trick*; -*some*.] Full of tricks; tricky.

"I have been a *tricksome*, shifty vagrant."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. x., ch. v.

trick-stēr, *s.* [Eng. *trick*; -*ster*.] One who practices or is given to tricks or trickery; a knave, a cheat.

"Another of these *tricksters* wrote and published a piece entitled *The Assembly Man*."—*Robinson: Translation of Claude*, ii. 99.

*trick-stēr, *v. i.* [TRICKSTER, *subst.*] To play tricks with or in collusion with.

"I like not this lady's tampering and *trickstering* with this same Edmund Tressilian."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xxxvi.

trick-sý, *trick-sie, *s.* [Eng. *tricks*; -*y*.]

1. Full of tricks and devices; very artful; tricky.

"All this service have I done since I went,
 My *tricksy* spirit."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

2. Dainty, neat; elegantly quaint.

"There was a *tricksie* girl, I wot."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vi., ch. xxxi.

trick-ý, *a.* [Eng. *trick*; -*y*.]

1. Given to tricks; practicing tricks; *trickish*, knavish, shifty; not to be depended on. (Said of persons.)

2. Shifty; not to be depended on. (Said of things.)
 "The wind was as *tricky* as ever, while at one time rain fell heavily."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Given to playing mischievous pranks; mischievously playful.

trī-clās-ite, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *klasis*=a cleavage; and suff. -*ite* (*Min.*); Ger. *triklasit*.]

Min.: A name given to a fahnlunite, from Fahlun, Sweden, because of its three cleavages; but these belonged to the dichroite from which it was derived, and is not therefore a specific character.

trī-clīn-āte, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *klinō*=to bend.]

Crystall.: The same as TRICLINIC (q. v.).

trī-clīn-ī-ar-ý, *a.* [Lat. *triclīnariis*, from *trī-clīnium* (q. v.).] Pertaining to a tricladium, or to the ancient mode of reclining at table.

trī-clīn-īc, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *klinō*=to slope, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to one of the six systems of crystallography, in which the three crystallographic axes are unequal, and inclined at angles which are not right angles, so that the forms are oblique in every direction, and have no plane of symmetry.

trī-clīn-ī-ūm, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *trīklīnion*, from *tri*=three, and *klinō*=to recline.]

Rom. Antiq.: In early times, the whole family sat together in the Atrium, or public room; but when mansions were built upon a large scale, one or more spacious banqueting halls commonly formed part of the plan, such apartments being classed under the general title of Triclina. The word Tricladium, however, in its strict signification, denotes not the apartment, but a set of low divans or couches grouped round a table; these couches, according to the usual arrangement, being three in number, and arranged round three sides of the table, the fourth side being left open for the ingress and egress of the attendants, to set down and remove the dishes. Each couch was calculated to hold three persons, although four might be squeezed in. Men always reclined at table, resting on the left elbow, their bodies slightly elevated by cushions, and their limbs stretched out at full length.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tri-clīn-ō-hē-drīc, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=three; *klinō*=to incline, and *hedra*=a base.]

Crystall.: The same as **TRICLINIC** (q. v.).

tri-cōc'-cōūs, *a.* [TRICOCCE.]

Bot. (of a fruit): Consisting of three cocci. [COCCUS, 2.]

tri-cōc'-cūs, *s.* [TRICOCCE.]

Bot.: A fruit consisting of three cocci, or elastically dehiscing shells.

tri'-cō-lōr, **tri'-cō-lōur**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *tricolore* (for *drapeau tricolore*)=the three-colored (flag), from Lat. *tri*=three, and *colorem*, accus. of *color*=color.]

A. As substantive.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A flag or banner having three colors; specif., a flag having three colors arranged in equal stripes or masses. The present European tricolor ensigns are, for Belgium, black, yellow, red, divided vertically; France, blue, white, red, divided vertically; Holland, red, white, blue, divided horizontally; Italy, green, white, red, divided vertically. During the revolution of 1789 in France, the revolutionists adopted as their colors the three colors of the city of Paris for their symbol. The three colors were first devised by Mary Stuart, wife of Francis II. The white represented the royal house of France; the blue, Scotland; and the red, Switzerland, in compliment to the Swiss guards, whose livery it was.

"If ever breath of British gale
Shall fan the tricolor."

Scott: Song of Royal Edinburgh Light Dragoons.

2. *Botany*: *Amaranthus tricolor*, a species from China, with bright foliage, but insignificant flowers.

B. As adj.: Having three colors; tricolored.

tri'-cō-lōred, *adj.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *colored* (q. v.).] Having three colors.

tri-cōn'-dyl-lā, *s.* [Gr. *trikondylos*=with three knuckles or joints: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *kondylos*.] [CONDYLE.]

Entom.: A genus of Cicindelidæ, with very prominent eyes. From Southern Asia and the Malay Archipelago.

tri-cō'-nō-dōn, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *kōnos*=a cone, and suff. *-odon*.]

Palæontology: The name proposed for "a small zoöphagous mammal, whose generic distinction is shown by the shape of the crowns of the molar teeth of the lower jaw, which consist of three nearly equal cones on the same longitudinal row, the middle one being very little larger than the front and hind cone." (*Owen*.) The animal was marsupial, and the remains are from the Purbeck dirt-bed.

tri-cō'-nō-dōnt, *a.* [TRICONODON.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *Triconodon* (q. v.); having molar teeth with three cones.

"The fourth premolar of *Triacanthodon* approaches the *triconodont*, or true molar type."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1881, p. 378.

***tri'-corn**, *a.* [Lat. *tricornis*, from *tri*=three, and *cornu*=a horn.]

Anatomy: Having three horns or horn-like prominences. (Said of the lateral ventricles of the brain.)

tri-cor-nīg'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tricorniger*, from *tri*=three; *cornu*=a horn, and *gero*=to carry.] Having three horns.

tri-cor'-pōr-al, **tri-cor'-pōr-ate**, *a.* [Lat. *tricorpor*, from *tri*=three, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*)=a body.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having three bodies.

2. *Her.*: A term applied when the bodies of three beasts are represented issuing from the dexter, sinister, and base points of the escutcheon, and meeting, conjoined to one head in the center point.

tri-cōs'-tate, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *costatus*=having ribs; *costa*=a rib.]

Botany: Having three ribs; three-ribbed.

tricro-, *prefix*. [Formed after **MICRO-**.] One trillionth part; as, *tricro-ampere*=one trillionth of an ampere; *tricrohm*=one trillionth of an ohm; *tricro-*=one trillionth of a meter.

tri-crōt'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *krotos*=a sound produced by striking.]

Physiol. (of a pulse): Forming in its movements a figure having one primary and two secondary crests, three in all. (*Foster*.)

tri-cūs'-pid, *a.* [Lat. *tricuspid*: pref. *tri*=three, and *cuspid* (genit. *cuspidis*)=a point.] Having three cusps or points.

tricuspid-murmur, *s.*

Physiol. & Pathol.: A murmur sometimes heard in tricuspid valvular disease.

tricuspid-valve, *s.*

Anat.: The valve guarding the right auriculo-ventricular opening of the right ventricle of the heart. It consists of three triangular segments or flaps.

tricuspid valvular disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A morbid state of the tricuspid valve leading to the regurgitation of the right auriculo-ventricular aperture. It is rare.

tri-cūs'-pī-date, *a.* [TRICUSPID.]

Bot.: Having three points.

tri'-cyl-cle, *subst.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *kyklos*=a circle, a wheel.] A three-wheeled machine for traveling on the road. It is an improvement on the old velocipede (q. v.), and was introduced in its present form about 1878. The earliest patterns were rear-steering [STEERING, 2], but were soon superseded by front-steering machines, the latter being steadier, and having better hill-climbing qualities. Tricycles were first worked by levers carrying pedals, which were connected by chains to a cranked axle. This form of machine was very powerful, but tiring to the knees, and speedily gave way to the rotary action, which consists of a cranked axle, the pedals being fastened on it. This axle has also a toothed wheel, sometimes placed in the center and then called central-gear, sometimes at the end. This wheel in most machines catches in each link of a chain, and the chain runs over a corresponding toothed wheel fixed on the axle of the driving wheel; in other machines a wheel which catches the teeth of the two wheels is inserted between them. The positions and sizes of the wheels vary in nearly every make, as does the mode of steering.

tri'-cyl-cle, *v. i.* [TRICYCLE, *subst.*] To ride or travel on a tricycle.

tri'-cyl-clist, *s.* [Eng. *tricycl(e)*; *-ist*.] One who rides on a tricycle.

"The last protégé of the British Crown—the Khedive Tewfik—is, we may add, a *tricyclist* also."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

tri-dāc'-nā, *s.* [Latin, from Gr. *tridakna*, from *tridaknos*=eaten at three bites, used of large oysters: pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *daknō*=to bite.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Giant-clam; the sole-genus of the family *Tridacnidae* (q. v.), with seven species, from the Indian Ocean, China Seas, and the Pacific. Shell massive, extremely hard, calcified until almost every trace of organic structure is obliterated; trigonal, ornamented with radiating ribs and imbricating foliations, margins deeply indented; byssal sinus in each valve, large, close to the umbo in front; hinge teeth 1-1. This genus attains a greater size than any other bivalve. *Tridacna gigas*, from the Indian Ocean, the shell of which often weighs 500 lbs., contains an animal weighing about twenty pounds, which, according to Captain Cook, is very good eating. Darwin (*Journal*, p. 460) says of this species: "We stayed a long time in the lagoon, examining . . . the gigantic clam-shells, into which if a man were to put his hand, he would not as long as the animal lived be able to withdraw it." The Paphian Venus, springing from the sea, is usually represented as issuing from the opening valves of a *Tridacna*. The natives of the Eastern Archipelago often use the valves as bathing tubs. Two, measuring about two feet across, are used as holy-water stoups in the Church of St. Sulpice in Paris.

2. *Palæont.*: A few species from the later Tertiaries of Poland.

tri-dāc'-nī-dāe, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *tridacn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Conchiferous Mollusks, group *Integro-pallialia* (q. v.). Shell regular, equivalve, truncated in front; ligament external; sometimes the animal is attached by a byssus, at others it is free. One genus *Tridacna* (q. v.) with a sub-genus *Hippopus* (q. v.).

tri-dāc'-tyl, **tri-dāc'-tyle**, **tri-dāc'-tyl-ōūs**, *a.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *daktylos*=a finger, a toe.] Having three toes or fingers; three-fingered, or composed of three movable parts attached to a common base.

tri-dāc'-tyl-ūs, *s.* [TRIDACTYL.]

Entom.: A genus of Gryllidæ, with no tarsi on the hind legs, but in place of them two or more pointed movable appendages.

tride, *a.* [Fr.=lively (said of a horse's gait), from Lat. *tritus*=practiced, trite (q. v.).]

Hunt.: Short and ready; fleet; as, a *tride* pace.

tri-dē'-cyl, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *decyl*.] A compound containing thirteen atoms of carbon.

tridecyl-hydride, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₃H₂₈=C₁₃H₂₇H, Hydride of cocinyl. A hydrocarbon of the marsh-gas series, occurring in American petroleum. It boils at 218°, has the odor of turpentine, and burns with a smoky flame.

tri-dent, *s. & a.* [French, from Lat. *tridentem*, accus. of *tridens*=a trident, from *tri*=three, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*)=a tooth; Sp. & Ital. *tridente*.]

A. As substantive.

I. Ordinary Language.

1. An instrument of the form of a fork, having three prongs; specif., a three-pronged fish-spear.

"Canst thou with fagigs pierce him to the quick?
Or in his skull thy barbed *trident* stick?"

Sandys: Job.

2. A kind of scepter or spear with three barbed pointed prongs, with which Poseidon (Neptune), the god of the sea, is usually represented; a scepter.

"Then he, whose *trident* shakes the earth, began,"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 530.

3. Hence power, sovereignty, sway.

"Nor dare usurp the *trident* of the deep."

Pitt: Virgil's Æneid, i.

II. Rom. Antiq.: A three-pronged spear formerly used by the retiarius in the gladiatorial contests.

**B. As adj.*: Tridentate.

trident-pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Tridentate (q. v.).

tri-dēn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *trident*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a trident; furnished with or bearing a trident; an epithet of Poseidon (Neptune).

tri-dēn'-tate, **tri-dēn'-tāt-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *dentate*, *dentated*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having three teeth or prongs.

2. *Botany*: Having a truncate point with three indentations, as the leaf of *Potentilla tridentata*.

***tri'-dent-ēd**, *adj.* [Eng. *trident*; *-ed*.] Having three prongs.

"Neptune

Held his *trident*ed mace upon the south."

Quarles: Hist. Jonah, § 6.

tri-dēn'-tīf-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tridentifer*, from *tridens* (genit. *tridentis*)=a trident, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing a trident.

Tri-dēn'-tine, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Tridentum*=Trent, a city of the Tyrol, on the Adige.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Trent, or to the celebrated Ecumenical Council held there A. D. 1545-1563.

B. As subst.: One who accepts the decrees of the Council of Trent. [*A.*]

Tridentine-creed, *s.*

Church Hist.: The profession of the Tridentine faith, published by Pope Pius IV., in 1564. It originally consisted of the Nicene creed (q. v.), with a summary of the Tridentine definitions, to which is now added a profession of belief in the decrees of the Vatican Council (q. v.).

tri-dī-a-pā'-şōn, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *diapason* (q. v.).]

Music: A triple octave or twenty-second.

tri-dī-mēn'-sion-al, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and *dimensional* (q. v.).] Having three dimensions.

trid'-īng, *s.* [TRITHING.]

tri-dō-dēc-a-hē'-drāl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *dodecahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystallog.: Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each containing twelve faces.

***trid'-u-an**, *a.* [Lat. *triduanus*, from *triduum*=the space of three days: *tri*=three, and *dies*=a day.]

1. Lasting three days.

2. Happening every third day.

trid'-u-ō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *triduum* (q. v.).]

Roman Church: Prayers for the space of three days, followed by Benediction, as a preparation for keeping a saint's day, or a means of obtaining some favor from God by means of the intercession of one of his saints.

trid'-u-ūm, *s.* [Lat.] [TRIDUAN.]

Ecclesiology:

1. The last three days of Lent.

2. Any three days kept in a special manner, as during a retreat, or as a preparation for a feast.

trid'-ym-ite, *s.* [Gr. *tridymos*=(*a.*) triple, (*s.*) three individuals born at a birth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinc form of silica, presenting a pseudo-hexagonal aspect through the twining of three individuals. It occurs in small hexagonal tables, sometimes in groups, in cavities of trachytic rocks. First found at Cerro St. Cristoval, near Pachuca, Mexico; now known as a frequent constituent of trachytes from many localities.

***trie**, *v. t.* [TRY.]

tried, *pa. par. & a.* [TRY, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Proved; tested and found faithful, upright, or trustworthy; as, a *tried* friend.



Tricorporal.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ. Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trī-ē-dēr, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a seat.]

Bot.: A body having three sides. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***trī-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *tried*; *-ly*.] By trial, proof, or experience.

"That thing out to seme no newe matter vnto you, whyche wente long ago before in the *triedly* proued prophetes, and lately in Christe."—*Udall: Peter iv.*

***trī-ēn**, *s.* [Lat. *tres*=three.]

Her.: A term used by some heralds in the phrase *trien of fish*=three fish.

***trī-ēn-nal**, ***tri-en-nel**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *triennal*, from Lat. *triennus*, from *tri*=three, and *annus*=a year.]

A. As adj.: Lasting three years; occurring every three years; triennial.

E. As subst.: An arrangement for saying mass for a departed soul during a period of three years.

'Ac to trysten apon *triennels*, triweliche me thynketh 'is nat so syker for the saule, certys as ys Dowel."

Piers Plowman, B. vii. 179.

trī-ēn-nī-al, ***trī-ēn-nī-all**, *adj.* [Lat. *triennium*=a period of three years, from *tri*=three, and *annus*=a year; Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.]

1. Lasting or continuing for the period of three years. (Used in this sense also in Botany.)

2. Happening every three years; as, *triennial* elections, catalogues, visitations, &c.

triennial-prescription, *s.*

Scots Law: A limit of three years within which creditors can bring actions for certain classes of debts, such as merchants' and tradesmen's accounts, servants' wages, house rents (when under verbal lease), debts due to lawyers, doctors, &c.

trī-ēn-nī-al-lŷ, *adv.* [English *triennial*; *-ly*.] Once in three years.

trī-ēng, *s.* [Latin = the third part of an as, a third part.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: A small copper coin, equal to one-third of an as.

2. *Law*: A third part; dower.

trī-ēn-tā-lis, *s.* [Lat.=containing a third part; *trien* (genit. *trientis*)=a third part.]

Bot.: Chickweed, Winter-green, a genus of Primulaceae, or Primulidæ. Slender, low, smooth perennials; rootstock slender, creeping. Leaves elliptical, in a single whorl of five or six; flowers, solitary, white; calyx five to nine partite, the most common division being into seven segments; corolla rotate, with a short tube and as many divisions as the calyx; stamens beardless, five to nine, often seven; style simple, filiform; stigma obtuse; fruit capsular, globose, bursting transversely, many-seeded. Known species, six or eight; from Europe, Northern Africa, Temperate Asia, and North and South America. *T. americana*, which may be distinguished from the European species by possessing narrow lanceolate, acuminate (in place of elliptical) leaves, and acuminate petals, is found in mountainous districts in Canada, Virginia, &c.

trī-ēr, ***try-er**, *s.* [Eng. *try*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who tries, examines, or tests in any way; as—

(1) One who makes experiments; one who examines anything by a test.

"The ingenious *triers* of the German experiment found that their glass vessel was lighter when the air had been drawn out than before, by an ounce and very near a third."—*Boyle*.

(2) One who tries judicially; a judge who tries a person or cause.

(3) Specif., in law—

(a) A person appointed to try whether a challenge to a juror is just; a *trior* (q. v.).

(b) An ecclesiastical commissioner appointed by parliament under the Commonwealth to examine the character and qualifications of ministers. (*Eng.*)

"He established, by his own authority, a board of commissioners, called *triers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. That which tries or tests; a test.

"You were used

To say, extremity was the *trier* of spirits;

That common chances common men could bear."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

trī-ēr-arch, *s.* [Greek *triērarchēs*, *triērarchos*, from *triērēs*=a trireme (q. v.), and *archō*=to rule; Fr. *triérarque*; Lat. *trierarchus*.]

Greek Antiq.: The captain or commander of a trireme; also a commissioner who was obliged to fit out and maintain at his own expense ships built by the State.

"The *trierarch* struck her on the head with a stick."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iii.

trī-ēr-arch-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. *triērarchia*.]

1. The office, post, or duty of a trierarch.

2. Trierarchs collectively.

3. The system in ancient Athens of forming a national fleet by compelling certain rich citizens to fit out and maintain at their own expense ships built by the State.

***trī-ē-tēr-ic-al**, *a.* [Lat. *trietericus*, from Gr. *trietērikos*, from *trietēris*=a triennial festival; *tri*=three, and *etos*=a year.] Triennial; happening or kept once in three years.

"The *trieterical* sports, I mean the orgia, that is, the mysteries of Bacchus."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 107.

***trī-ē-tēr-ics**, ***tri-e-ter-ickes**, *s. pl.* [TRIE-TERICAL.] Festivals or games celebrated every three years.

"The Theban wives at Delphos solemnize

Their *trieterickes*." *May: Lucan: Pharsalia*, v.

trī-ē-thŷl-glŷc-ēr-in, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and *glycerin*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{20}O_3 = \left(\frac{C_3H_5}{C_2H_5} \right)_3 O_3$. Triethylin. A liquid possessing a pleasant ethereal odor, obtained by heating to 100° a mixture of acrolein, alcohol, and acetic acid. It is miscible with water, has a specific gravity '8955 at 15°, and boils at 186°.

trī-ē-thŷl-in, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ethyl*, and suff. *-in*.] [TRIETHYLGLYCERIN.]

trī-fā-ci-al (ci as shī), *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *facial* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the face and in three divisions.

trifacial-nerves, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The fifth pair of nerves, which arise at the junction of the medullary processes of the cerebellum to enter the *dura mater* near the point of the petrous processes of the temporal bones. There they leave the skull in three great branches (whence their name)—the first, highest, or ophthalmic trunk to enter the orbit, the second or upper maxillary nerve to the face below the orbit; and the third, or lower maxillary nerve, to be distributed to the external ear, the tongue, the lower teeth, and the muscles of mastication. Called also Trigemini or Trigeminal nerves.

trī-fāl-lōw, *v. t.* [THRIFALLOW.] To plow, as land, a third time before sowing.

"The beginning of August is the time of *trifallowing*, or last plowing before they sow their wheat."—*Mortimer*.

trī-fār-i-oūs, *a.* [Latin *trifarius*=threefold; *tri*=three, and suff. *-arius*.] Arranged in three rows; threefold.

trif-fō-lŷ, *s.* [TRIFOLY.]

trī-fid, *a.* [Lat. *trifidus*, from *tri*=three, and *findo*, *pa. t. fidi*=to cleave, to divide.]

Bot.: Split half-way down into three parts.

trī-fis-tŷ-lar-ŷ, *adj.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *fistula*=a pipe.] Having three pipes.

"Many of that species whose *trifistulary* bill or crany we have beheld."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

trī-fle, ***tre-fle**, ***tre-felle**, ***tro-fle**, ***tru-fle**, ***truy-fle**, ***try-fle**, ***try-fule**, *s.* [O. Fr. *troffle*, *truffle*=mockery, raillery, dimin. from *truffe*=a jest, raillery. *Trifle* and *truffle* are doublets.]

1. A thing of no moment or value; a matter or thing of little or no importance; a paltry toy, bauble, or the like; a silly or unimportant action, remark, or the like.

"*Trifles* magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A dish or fancy confection made of sponge cake or crisp pastry soaked in sherry, over which a layer of custard and cream is placed, the whole being covered by a delicate white froth, prepared by whisking up white of egg, cream, and sugar.

trī-fle (1), ***tri-fel-yn**, ***tru-flen**, ***try-fell**, *v. i. & t.* [TRIFLE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To act or talk without seriousness, gravity, weight, or dignity; to act or talk with levity; to indulge in light amusement or levity (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.)

B. Transitive:

*1. To befool; to play or trifle with.

"How dothe oure bysshop *tryfle* and mocke us."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, i. 200.

*2. To make a trifle of; to make trivial or of no importance. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 4.)

*3. To waste in trifling; to waste to no purpose; to spend in trifles; to fritter. (Followed by *away*.)

"Such men . . . having *trifled away* youth, are reduced to the necessity of *trifling away* age."—*Bolingbroke: Retirement and Study*.

¶ *To trifle with*: To treat as a trifle, or as of no importance, consideration, or moment; to treat without respect or consideration; to play the fool with; to mock.

trī-fle (2), *v. t.* [A. S. *trifelian*, from Lat. *tribulo*.] To pound, to brnise. (*Prov.*)

trī-flēr, *s.* [Eng. *trifl(e)*; *-er*.] One who trifles; one who acts with levity.

"Improve the remnant of his wasted span,
And, having lived a *trifler*, die a man."

Cowper: Retirement, 14.

trī-flīng, ***try-flīng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TRIFLE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Acting or talking with levity or without seriousness; frivolous.

2. Being of little or no value, importance, or moment; trivial, insignificant, petty, unimportant, worthless, frivolous.

C. As subst.: The act of one who trifles; an acting or talking without seriousness.

¶ *Trifling* and *trivial* differ only in a degree, the latter denoting a still lower degree of value than the former. What is *trifling* or *trivial* does not require any consideration, and may be easily passed over as forgotten. *Trifling* objections can never weigh against solid reason; *trivial* remarks only expose the shallowness of the remarker. What is *frivolous* is disgraceful for anyone to consider. Dress is a *frivolous* occupation when it forms the chief business of a rational being. A *frivolous* objection has no grounds whatever.

trī-flīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *trifling*; *-ly*.] In a trifling manner; with levity; without seriousness; with regard to trifles.

trī-flīng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trifling*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being trifling; levity of manners; frivolity.

2. Smallness of value; insignificance, emptiness, vanity.

trī-fūr-al, **trī-fūr-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.] Having or bearing three flowers; three-flowered.

***trī-flūc-tu-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *fluctuation* (q. v.).] A concurrence of three waves. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. vii. ch. xvii.)

trī-fō-lī-ate, **trī-fō-lī-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *foliatus*=leaved, from *folium*=a leaf.] Having or bearing three leaves; three-leaved. (*Harte: Eulogius*.)

trī-fō-lī-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trifoli(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. *adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Lotææ. Stamens diadelphous; legume one-celled; leaves typically with three, more rarely with five leaflets; stems herbaceous, rarely shrubby.

trī-fō-lī-ō-late, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and **foliolum*, dimin. of *folium*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having three leaflets.

trī-fō-lī-ūm, *s.* [Lat.=trefoil; pref. *tri-*, and *folium*=a leaf, from its three leaflets.]

Bot.: Trefoil, Clover; the typical genus of Trifoliæ (q. v.). Low herbs, with the leaves, as a rule, digitately trifoliate; flowers capitate, spiked, rarely solitary, with red, purple, white, or yellow flowers; calyx five-toothed, the teeth unequal; wings united by their claws to the obtuse keel, persistent; legume about as long as the calyx, one to four-seeded, indehiscent. Species about 150, chiefly from the northern hemisphere.

***trif-ō-lŷ**, ***trif-fō-lŷ**, *s.* [Latin *trifolium*=trifolium.] Trefoil.

"She was crowned with a chaplet of *trifoly*."

Ben Jonson: Coronation Entertainment.

trī-för-īs, *s.* [TRIFORIUM.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A sub-genus of Cerithium, with thirty recent species, ranging from Norway to Australia. Shell sinistral; anterior and posterior canals tubular; the third canal accidentally present, forming part of a varix. Fossil in the Eocene of Britain and France.

trī-för-i-ūm, *s.* [Latin *tri*=three, and *fores*=doors.]

Arch.: A gallery or arcade in the wall over the pier arches which separate the body from the aisles of a church. The arcade is not in general carried entirely through the wall, but there is commonly a passageway behind it which is often continued in the thickness of the wall round the entire building; in some cases, however, the arcade is entirely open, as at Lincoln Cathedral. Sometimes the triforium is a complete upper story over the side aisle, having a range of windows in the side wall, as at Ely, Norwich, Gloucester choir, Peterborough, Lincoln choir, Westminster Abbey, &c. In some continental churches of Decorated and later work, the aisle roofs are kept entirely below the level of the triforium, and the back of it is pierced with a series of small windows, corresponding with the ornamental work in the front, thus forming what is sometimes called a transparent triforium. (*Parker*.) The cut shows the triforium in the Priory Church of St. Bartholomew the Great, London.



Triforium.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shün; -tion, -sion=zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious=shüs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del.

tri-form', a. [Latin *triformis*, from *tri*=three, and *forma*=form.] Having a triple shape or form. (Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 730.)

tri-form'-i-tŷ, subst. [Eng. *triform*: -ity.] The quality or state of being triform.

tri-form'-oŭs, adj. [Eng. *triform*; -ous.] Triform (q. v.).

"The inscription served . . . to show the idea entertained by the pagan Egyptians of a *triformous* deity, 'the father of the world,' who assumed different names according to the triad under which he was represented."—*Wilkinson: Manners of the Egyptians* (ed. Birch), ii. 514.

tri-fŭr'-cāte, tri-fŭr'-cāt-ēd, adj. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *furcate*, *furcated* (q. v.).] Having three branches or forks; trichotomous.

trifurcated-hake, s. [TADPOLE-HAKE.]

trīg (1), v. t. [Cf. Dan. *trykke*; Ger. *drücken*=to press.] To fill, to stuff.

"By how much the more a man's skin is full *trig'd* with flesh, blood, and natural spirits."—*More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 105.

trīg (2), v. t. [TRIGGER.] To stop, as the wheel of a vehicle, by putting something down to check it; to skid, as a wheel.

trīg, s. [TRIG (2), v.] A stone, wedge of wood, or the like, placed under a wheel, barrel, &c., to check its rolling; a skid.

trīg, a. & s. [Swedish *trygg*; Danish *tryg*=safe, secure.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Safe, secure.

*2. Neat, spruce, tidy. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

"Fling the earth into the hole, and mak a' things *trig* again."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

*3. Well; in good health; sound. (*Prov.*)

***B. As subst.: A coxcomb.**

***trīg'-a-mist, s.** [Eng. *trigam(y)*; -ist.]

1. One who has been married three times.

2. One who has three wives or three husbands at the same time.

trīg'-a-moŭs, a. [TRIGAMY.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of trigamy.

*2. *Bot.*: Having three sorts of flowers (male, female, and hermaphrodite) on the same head.

***trīg'-a-mŷ, s.** [Greek *tri*=three, and *gamos*=a marriage.]

1. The act of marrying or the state of being married three times.

2. The act or state of having three wives or three husbands at the same time. [BIGAMY, II.]

tri-gās'-trīc, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and English *gastric* (q. v.).]

Anat. (of certain muscles): Having three bellies or protuberant portions.

tri-gēm'-in-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *trigeminus*, from Lat. *trigeminus* (q. v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

trigeminal-nerves, s. pl.

Anat.: The trifacial nerves (q. v.).

tri-gēm'-in-oŭs, a. [TRIGEMINI.]

1. Being one of three born together; born three at a time.

2. Threefold.

tri-gēm'-in-ŭs (pl. tri-gēm'-in-i), s. [Lat.=three at a birth; pref. *tri-*, and *geminus*=a twin.]

Anat. (pl.): The trigeminal nerves (q. v.).

tri-gēn'-ic, a. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *gennaō*=to produce, and English suff. -ic.] Containing organic anhydride, aldehyde, and ammonia.

trigenic-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_4H_7N_3O_2 = (CN)_2O \cdot C_2H_3(NH_4)O$. An acid containing the elements of cyanic anhydride and aldehyde ammonia, obtained by passing the vapor of cyanic acid over aldehyde. It crystallizes in small prisms, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol. When slightly heated it melts and carbonizes, giving off alkaline vapors having the odor of choline.

trīg'-gēr, *trīck'-ēr, s. [Dut. *trekker*=a trigger; *trecker*=one who draws or pulls, from *trekken*=to pull, to draw.]

1. *Firearms*: A catch which, being retracted, liberates the hammer of a gun-lock. [HAIR-TRIGGER.]

"Gave the gun its aim, and figure
Made in field, yet ne'er pull'd trigger."

Cowper: *An Epitaph.*

2. *Shipbuild.*: A piece of wood placed under a dog-shore to hold it up until the time for launching. The dog-shore butts against cleats on the bilge-ways, and is knocked away when the signal is given for launching.

*3. *Vehicles*: A catch to hold the wheel of a carriage in descending a hill.

trigger-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus *Balistes*, from the fact that when the dorsal fin is erected, the first ray, which is very thick and strong, holds its elevated position so firmly that it cannot be pressed down by any degree of force; but if the second ray be depressed, the first immediately falls down like the hammer of a gun when the trigger is pulled.

***trigger-line, subst.** The line by which the gun-lock of ordnance was operated.

***tri-gin'-tals, subst. pl.** [Lat. *triginta*=thirty.] Trentals; the number of thirty masses to be said for the dead.

"Trentals or *trigintals* were a number of masses to the tale of thirty, instituted by Saint Gregory."—*Ayliffe.*

trīg'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *triglē*=a mullet.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Cottidae, with about forty species, from tropical and temperate zones. Head parallelopiped, with the upper surface and sides entirely bony, the enlarged infraorbital covering the cheek; two dorsal fins; three free pectoral rays, serving as organs of locomotion as well as of touch; teeth villiform. Dr. Günther refers the species to three groups: (1) *Trigla*, no palatal teeth, scales, except those of lateral line, exceedingly small; (2) *Lepidotrigla*, no palatal teeth, scales of moderate size; (3) *Prionotus*, with palatal teeth. They are generally used as food, and seven species occur on American and European coasts. *Trigla pini* (Red Gurnard), *T. lineata* (Streaked Gurnard), *T. hirundo* (Sapphirine Gurnard), *T. gurnardus* (Gray Gurnard), *T. cuculus* (Bloch's Gurnard), *T. lyra* (the Piper), and *T. obscura*, or *lucerna* (the Long-finned Gurnard). Some of the species, by the vibration of the muscles of the swim bladder, produce long-drawn sounds, which range over nearly an octave. [PIPER (1), 2.]

2. *Palæont.*: Two or three species are known, from the Tertiary.

tri-glāns', s. [Pref. *tri-*, and *glans*=the nut-like fruit of forest trees, an acorn.]

Bot.: A fruit having three nuts within an involucre, as the Spanish Chestnut.

tri-glō'-chīn, subst. [Gr. *triglochis* (genit. *triglochinos*)=three-barbed; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *glōchis* (genit. *glōchinos*)=a projecting point. Named from the three projecting carpels.]

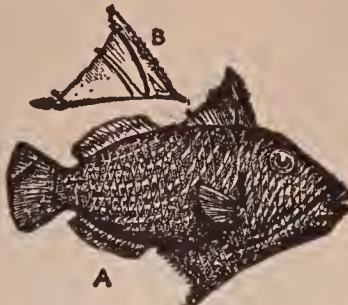
Bot.: Arrow-grass; a genus formerly called *Juncago*, typical of the order Juncaginaceæ. Saline plants; root fibrous, leaves very narrow; flowers in a naked, straight spike or a raceme; perianth of six erect, concave, deciduous leaves; stamens six, anthers nearly sessile, stigmas three to six, sessile, plumose; capsules three to six, one-seeded, united by a longitudinal receptacle; albumen none. Known species about ten, from the temperate regions, Australia being a favorite habitat. Two familiar species are *Triglochin palustre*, the Marsh, and *T. maritimum*, the Sea-side Arrow-grass. The first has a three-celled, nearly linear, the latter a five-celled, ovate fruit. The first occurs in marshy meadows, by riversides, and in ditches; the latter in salt marshes.

trīg'-lŷ, adv. [English *trig*, adj.; -ly.] Neatly, sprucely.

tri'-glŷph, *trŷ'-glŷph, s. [Latin *triglyphus*, from Greek *triglyphos*=thrice-cloven . . . a triglyph, from *tri*=three, and *glyphō*=to carve.]

Arch. (pl.): Ornaments repeated at equal intervals in the Doric frieze. Each triglyph consists of two entire gutters or channels cut to a right angle, called glyphs, and separated by their interstices, called femora, from each other, as well as from two other half-channels that are formed at the sides.

"The *triglyphs*, which I affirm'd to be charged on the Doric frieze, is a most inseparable ornament of it. . . . By their triangular furrows, or gutters rather,



A. Trigger-fish (*Balistes aculeatus*). B. Details of Dorsal Fin.

they seem to me as if they were meant to convey the guttæ or drops which hang a little under them."—*Evelyn, On Architecture.*

tri-glŷph'-ic, tri-glŷph'-ic-al, a. [Eng. *triglyph*; -ic, -ical.]

1. Consisting of, or pertaining to, a triglyph or triglyphs.

2. Containing three sets of characters or sculptures.

trīg'-nēss, s. [Eng. *trig*, a.; -ness.] Neatness, spruceness.

tri'-gōn, s. [Fr. *trigone*; Lat. *trigonum*, from Gr. *trigōnon*=a triangle, from *trigōnos*=three-cornered, from *tri*=three, and *gōnia*=an angle.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A triangle.

"To cut their way, they in a *trigon* flie."

Beaumont: *Bosworth Field.*

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Antiquities*:

(1) A kind of triangular harp or lyre.

(2) A game at ball, played by three persons standing so as to be at the angles of a triangle.

2. *Astrology*:

(1) The junction of three signs, the zodiac being divided into four trigons, named respectively after the four elements—the watery trigon, including Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces; the earthly trigon, including Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus; the airy trigon, Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius; and the fiery trigon, Aries, Leo, and Sagittarius.

"The warring planet was expected in person, and the *fiery trigon* seemed to give the alarm."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation.*

(2) Trine; an aspect of two planets distant 120° from each other.

tri-gō'-nā, s. [TRIGON.]

1. *Entom.*: A genus of Social Bees. Small Apidae forming their nests within hollow trees or the cavities of rocks in America, Sumatra, Java, &c.

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: A genus of Veneridae (q. v.), with twenty-eight recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Senegal, Cape, India, and the west coast of America. Shell trigonal, wedge-shaped, sub-equilateral; ligament short, prominent; hinge-teeth 3-4; pallial sinus rounded, horizontal. Found fossil in the Miocene of Bordeaux.

trīg'-ōn-al, a. [Eng. *trigon*; -al.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Triangular; having three angles or corners.

"A spar of a yellow hue shot into numerous *trigonal* pointed shoots of various sizes, found growing to one side of a perpendicular fissure of a stratum of freestone."—*Woodward.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A term applied to a triangular space on the fundus of the bladder.

2. *Bot.*: Three-cornered.

tri-gō'-nē, s. [TRIGON.]

Anat.: A smooth, triangular surface in the bladder, immediately behind the urethral opening, at the anterior part of the fundus.

tri-gō'-nēl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat. dimin. from Greek *trigōnos*=triangular. So named because the standard is flat and the spreading alæ give the flowers a triangular appearance.]

Bot.: Fenugreek, a genus of Trifoliæ. Leaves trifoliate; calyx five-toothed, the teeth nearly equal; petals distinct, keel obtuse; flowers in few or many-flowered heads, or in short racemes. Legume straight or slightly curved, two-valved, much longer than the calyx. Known species fifty, all from the Eastern hemisphere. One, *Trigonella ornithopodioides*, the Bird's-foot Fenugreek, is British. It has decumbent stems, two to five inches long, obcordate leaflets, toothed at the end, the peduncles bearing about three flowers; the legumes nearly twice the length of the calyx, and containing about eight seeds. Found in dry, sandy pastures, generally near the sea. It flowers in July and August. A decoction of it is used as an emollient, and its flowers are made into poultices for veterinary use. *T. fœnum græcum*, the Fenugreek, or Fenugrec, is an erect annual, one or two feet high, a native of the Mediterranean region and of the Punjab. It is cultivated in India and other warm countries, and occasionally in England, where, however, the climate is too variable to render it a profitable crop. In India the seeds are largely used as a condiment and as a substitute for coffee; they also yield a yellow dye. Containing the principal coumarin, which imparts the pleasant sweet smell to hay, they are used to render damaged hay palatable to horses, and are an ingredient in concentrated cattle food.



Frieze, showing Triglyphs.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***trig-ô-nêl-li-tēs**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *trigona*; suff. *-ites*.]

Palæont.: The name given by Parkinson in 1811 to the opercula of certain species of ammonites. These opercula are divided into two symmetrical pieces by a straight median suture, and were mistaken for bivalve shells.

trī-gō-nī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TRIGON.]

1. **Bot.**: The single genus of the order Trigonaceæ. Tropical American trees with opposite, stipulate leaves, their inflorescence in panicles, irregular flowers, and long, hairy seeds.

2. **Zoöl. & Palæont.**: The sole recent genus of Trigonidae (q. v.), with three species (or varieties) from Australia. Shell almost entirely nacreous, thick, tuberculated, or ornamented with radiating or concentric ribs; posterior side angular; ligament small and prominent; hinge-teeth 2-3, diverging. Animal with a long, pointed foot, bent sharply, heel prominent; gills ample, the outer smaller than the inner, united behind the body to each other and to the mantle. The species are very active. They are probably migratory, as in dredging for them it is very uncertain where they may be obtained. A hundred fossil species are known, widely distributed in space, and ranging in time from the Lias to the Chalk, but almost, if not entirely absent from the Tertiary. The shell is wanting or metamorphic in Limestone strata.

trigonia-grits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Two grits, an upper and a lower, characterized by the presence of species of Trigonina.

***trī-gō-nī-ā-ċē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trigoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Von Martius' name for an order which he separates from Polygalaceæ (q. v.), on account of its opposite leaves, the possession of stipules, &c.

trig-ô-nī-ā-dæ, †**trī-gōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trigonia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ*.]

1. **Zoölogy**: A family of Conchiferous Mollusks, group Integro-pallialia. Shell equivale, close, trigonal, umbones directed posteriorly; ligament external, interior nacreous; hinge-teeth few, diverging; pallial line simple. Animal with the mantle open; foot long and bent; gills two on each side, recumbent; palpi simple. [TRIGONIA.]

2. **Palæont.**: Five fossil genera, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias.

†**trī-gōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [TRIGONIADE.]

trīg-ôn-ô, *pref.* [TRIGON.] Triangular; having a triangular process or processes.

trīg-ôn-ô-car'-pōn, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants founded on three or six angled nut-like fruits, commencing in the Devonian and abundant in the Carboniferous Rocks. The exterior of the fruit was probably fleshy. It was once believed to be a palm fruit; then Sir Joseph Hooker considered it the solitary fruit of the recent Salisburia, a taxad, though Principal Dawson believes it to have been Sigillarioid.

trīg-ôn-ô-ċeph'-ā-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. *kephalē*=the head.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crotalidæ, with three species, ranging from Mexico to Patagonia. Body elongate, fusiform, back slightly compressed; head large and distinct from neck, depressed, triangular; muzzle prominent, angular; tail short, tapering to a point; crown-shields small, scale-like; eye moderate, pupils vertical; scales keeled.

trīg-ô-nōċ'-ēr-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.] An epithet applied to an animal having horns with three angles, as some goats and sheep.

trīg-ôn-ô-grăp'-tūs, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. *grapto*=painted.]

Palæont.: A genus of Graptolites, with three British species from the Lower Silurian.

trīg-ô-nōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [TRIGONOMETRY.] An instrument for plotting angles and laying down distances upon paper, and for solving problems in plane trigonometry by inspection. It consists of a semicircular protractor, with a long arm carrying a T-square and graduated sliding-scale.

trīg-ô-nō-mēt'-ric, *adj.* [Eng. *trigonometr(y)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to trigonometry; trigonometrical.

trīg-ô-nō-mēt'-ric-āl, *a.* [Eng. *trigonometr(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to trigonometry; performed by or according to the rules of trigonometry; ascertained by or deducted from trigonometry.

trigonometrical-coördinates, *s. pl.* Elements of reference, by means of which the position of a point on the surface of a sphere may be determined with respect to two great circles of the sphere. Called also Spherical-coördinates.

trigonometrical-curves, *s. pl.* Curves whose equations are respectively $y=\sin x$, $y=\cos x$, $y=\tan x$, $y=\cot x$, $y=\sec x$, and $y=\csc x$. If

a circle be conceived to roll upon a straight line, continuing in the same plane, and at the point of contact perpendiculars to be erected equal to the sine, cosine, versed sine, &c., of the arc from the origin of the arcs to the point of contact, the loci of the extremities of these ordinates will be the curves whose equations are given.

trigonometrical-lines, *s. pl.* Lines which are employed in solving the different cases of plane and spherical trigonometry, as radius, sines, cosines, tangents, cotangents, secants, cosecants, &c. These lines, or the lengths of them, are called the trigonometrical functions of the arcs to which they belong. When an arc increases through all its values from 0° to 360° , the sines and cosecants are positive in the first and second quadrants, and negative in the third and fourth; the tangents and cotangents are positive in the first and third quadrants, and negative in the second and fourth; the cosines and secants are positive in the first and fourth quadrants, and negative in the second and third, and the versed sines and covered sines are positive throughout.

trigonometric-series, *subst. pl.* Infinite series which are of the form $a \sin x + b \sin 2x + c \sin 3x + \&c.$, and $a \cos x + b \cos 2x + c \cos 3x + \&c.$

trigonometrical-survey, *s.* A survey of a country carried out from a single base by the computation of observed angular distances; but the term is usually confined to measurements on a large scale embracing a considerable extent of country and requiring a combination of astronomical and geodetical operations. A trigonometrical survey may be undertaken either to ascertain the exact situation of the different points of a country relatively to each other and to the equator and meridians of the terrestrial globe, for the purpose of constructing an accurate map, or to determine the dimensions and form of the earth by ascertaining the curvature of a given portion of its surface, or by measuring an arc of the meridian. The most minute accuracy and the most perfect instruments are required in all the practical parts of such operations, and regard must be had to the curvature of the earth's surface, the effects of temperature, refraction, altitude above the level of the sea, and a multitude of other circumstances which are not taken into account in ordinary surveying. In a trigonometrical survey the whole area to be surveyed is divided into a system of triangles, commencing from a carefully measured base, which forms the side of the first triangle. These are further intersected by a network of smaller triangulations, which will fix all the secondary points on the surface, and finally the details of the ground are completed by measurement and the theodolite. The value of this work of triangulation lies in the exactitude of the base-line and the determination of the true position of the starting point at one of its extremities. Extreme care in measurement and a most painstaking repetition of observations are essential; for errors committed at this period of a survey are not merely continued, but increased, as the work proceeds. Having completed the determination of the base-line, the more prominent or most central and convenient points are fixed for the greater triangulation. Powerful theodolites are used for this purpose, and great care is taken that the triangles are as nearly equilateral as possible, so as to avoid the inaccuracy which taking very acute angles would induce. The triangulation proceeds from the base-line in a series of gradually increasing triangles, and these are repeatedly taken, their means carefully calculated, and their reduction to the true surface completed by mathematical calculation. When the greater triangulation is completed, the minor points, those of less importance, are united by a series of smaller triangles, until the relative positions of all the prominent natural and artificial features of the area (the whole of which, with the exception of the base-line, have been fixed by mathematically corrected trigonometrical calculation), can be finally marked down on the map. The remainder of the work is done by absolute measurement with a chain, a small theodolite being still used for correction and to determine the bearings of the points with regard to those of the greater triangles. [ORDNANCE-SURVEY.]

trīg-ô-nō-mēt'-ric-āl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *trigonometrical*; *-ly*.] In a trigonometrical manner; by means of or according to the rules of trigonometry.

trīg-ô-nōm'-ē-trý, *s.* [Pref. *trigono-*, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] In its primitive and narrower sense the measuring of triangles, or the science of determining the sides and angles of triangles by means of certain parts which are given; but in the modern acceptance of the term it includes all theorems and formulæ relative to angles and circular arcs, and the lines connected with them, these lines being expressed by numbers or ratios. Trigonometry is divided into three branches, Plane, Spherical, and Analytical. Plane trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides

and angles of plane triangles. The principal object of plane trigonometry is to show the methods of solving plane triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a plane triangle, when three are given, one of the three being a side. Spherical trigonometry treats of the relations existing between the sides and angles of spherical triangles. The principal object of this branch is to show the method of solving spherical triangles; that is, the method of finding the remaining parts of a spherical triangle when any three are given. Analytical trigonometry treats of the general relations and properties of angles, and trigonometrical functions of angles. In every plane triangle there are six parts or elements—three angles and three sides. When any three parts of a plane triangle are given, one of which is a side, the remaining parts may be found, and the operation of finding them is called Solving the triangle, the operation being facilitated by tables of sines, tangents, secants, &c. (See these words.) Thus, any triangle ABC may be solved by the aid of the following formulæ, where s denotes the sum of the three sides, or $s=a+b+c$. The capitals denote angles, and the small letters the sides opposite to the respective angles.

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c} \dots \dots \dots (1);$$

$$\frac{a+b}{a-b} = \frac{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A+B)}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} = \frac{\cot \frac{1}{2}C}{\tan \frac{1}{2}(A-B)} \dots \dots \dots (2);$$

$$\sin \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(\frac{1}{2}s-b)(\frac{1}{2}s-c)}{bc}};$$

$$\cos \frac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{\frac{1}{2}s(\frac{1}{2}s-a)}{bc}} \dots \dots \dots (3).$$

If the triangle is right-angled at A , the formulæ used in the solution are the following:

$$\sin B = \frac{b}{a}; \cos B = \frac{c}{a}; \tan B = \frac{b}{c} \dots \dots \dots (4);$$

$$b = a \sin B = c \tan B = \sqrt{(a^2 - c^2)} \\ = \sqrt{(a-c)(a+c)} \dots \dots \dots (5).$$

In spherical, as in plane trigonometry, there are six parts in every triangle—three sides and three angles. When any three are given, the other three may be found, except in the particular case of a triangle having two right angles. In that case, if two right angles and a side opposite one be given, each given part will be 90° , and the solution is indeterminate.

trī-gō-nōn, *s.* [Gr.=a triangle.]

Music: A small harp or triangular lyre used by the ancients. [TRIGON.]

trīg-ôn-ōūs, *adj.* [TRIGON.] Triangular; trigonal.

***trīg-ôn-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *gonē*=a birth.] Threefold birth or product.

"Man . . . in whom be three distinct souls by way of trigony."—Howell.

trīg-ô-rhī-na, *s.* [Pref. *trigo(no)-*, and Gr. *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the snout.]

Palæont.: A genus of Rajidæ, from the Tertiary strata of Monte Postale.

trī-grām, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *gramma*=a letter.] The same as TRIGRAPH (q. v.).

trī-grām-măt'-ic, **trī-grām'-míc**, *adj.* [Eng. *trigram*; *-atic*, *-ic*.] Consisting of three letters, or three sets of letters.

trī-graph, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *graphō*=to write.] A name given to three letters having one sound; a triphthong, as *eau* in *beau*.

†**trī-gŷn**, *s.* [TRIGYNIA.]

Bot.: Any individual of the order Trigynia.

trī-gŷn'-ī-ā, *s. pl.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *gynē*=a woman.]

Bot.: The name of various orders in the Linnæan system of classification. They have three styles. The classes Diandria, Triandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Octandria, Enneandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, Icosandria, and Polyandria have each an order Trigynia.

trī-gŷn'-ī-ān, **trī-gŷn-ōūs**, *a.* [Modern Latin *trigyni(a)*; suff. *-an*, *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having three pistils or styles, having three carpels.

trī-hē-drāl, *adj.* [TRIHEDRON.] Having three equal sides.

trihedral arseniate of copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as CLINOCLASE (q. v.).

trī-hē-drōn, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *hedra*=a seat, a base.] A figure having three equal sides,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tri-hēp-tyl'-a-mine, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *heptyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{45}N = (C_7H_{15})_3N$. Tricēnanthylamine. A liquid obtained by heating sulphite of cēnanthylammonium with a mixture of quicklime and slaked lime. It is pale yellow by transmitted, greenish-yellow by reflected light, strongly efflorescent, and turns brown on exposure to the air; insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Its salts are all deliquescent and form oily drops or syrupy masses.

tri-hi-lā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *hilum* = a little thing, a trifle.]

Botany: The fiftieth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: Sapindus, Malpighia, Begonia, Berberis, &c.

tri-hi-lā'-tæ, *a.* [TRIHILATÆ.]

Botany: Having three apertures. Used of some pollen grains, &c.

tri-hör'-al, *adj.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *horal* (q. v.).] Occurring once in every three hours.

tri-ju-gate, **tri-ju-goūs**, *adj.* [Gr. *trizygos* = three-yoked: pref. *tri-*, and *zygon* = a yoke.]

Bot.: A term used when the petiole of a pinnate leaf bears three pairs of leaflets.

tri-jūnc'-tion, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *junction*.] The junction of three things at one point.

"To have the *trijunction* of Tibet, India, and Burma focussed within the four corners of a map."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 29, 1887, p. 164.

tri-lābe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Surg.: An instrument used in extracting foreign substances from the bladder. It has three fingers, which are expanded and contracted after the instrument is *in situ*.

tri-lām'-in-ar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *laminar* (q. v.).]

Physiol.: Consisting or composed of three-fold laminæ or layers of cells; as, the *trilaminar* structure of the blastoderm. [TRIPLOBLASTIC.]

tri-lāt'-ēr-al, *adj.* [Lat. *trilaterus*, from *tri* = three, and *latus* (genit. *lateralis*) = a side.] Having three sides; three-sided, as a triangle.

tri-lāt'-ēr-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *trilateral*; -ly.] With three sides.

tri-lāt'-ēr-al-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trilateral*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trilateral.

tri-lēm'-ma, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *lēmma* = something received, an assumption, from *lambanō* = to take.]

1. **Logic**: A syllogism with three conditional propositions, the major premises of which are disjunctively affirmed in the minor.

2. Hence, generally, any choice between three alternatives.

tri-lēt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A short trill.

tri-līn'-ē-ar, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *linear* (q. v.).] Composed or consisting of three lines.

tri-līn'-gual, **tri-līn'-guar** (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *tri* = three, and *lingua* = a tongue, a language.] Consisting of or written in three languages.

"The much-noted Rosetta stone . . . bears upon its surface a *trilingual* inscription."—*Taylor*.

tri-lit'-ēr-al, *a. & s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *literal* (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Consisting of three letters.

"The Arabic roots are universally *triliteral*."—*Sir W. Jones: Fourth Anniversary Discourse*.

B. As subst.: A word consisting of three letters.

triliteral-languages, *s. pl.* A term applied to the Semitic languages, because every word in them consists, in the first instance, of three consonants, which represent the essential idea expressed by the word, while special modifications are produced by certain vowels or additional letters.

tri-lit'-ēr-al-ism, **tri-lit'-ēr-al'-i-tý**, **tri-lit'-ēr-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *triliteral*; -ism, -ity, -ness.] The quality or state of being triliteral; the condition or character of consisting of three letters.

"But no such thing is at present practicable for the Semitic; this contains two characteristics—the *triliterality* of the roots and their inflection by internal change, by variation of vowel—which belong to it alone."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

tri-lith, *s.* [Fr. *trilithé*.]

Archæol.: A trilithon (q. v.).

"Much greater mechanical skill, moreover, was required to raise the superincumbent masses, and fit them into their exact position, than to rear the rude standing-stone, or upheave the capstone of the cromlech on to the upright *trilith*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, §1.8.

tri-lith'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *trilith*; -ic.] Of, belonging, or relating to a trilith; consisting of three stones.

tri-lith'-ōn, *s.* [Gr. *trilithos* = of or with three stones; to *trilithon* = a temple at Baalbec, with huge columns consisting of three stones each.]

Archæology: A monument, probably sepulchral, either standing alone or forming part of a larger work, and consisting of three stones: two uprights, connected by a continuous impost or architrave. The best-known examples of trilithons in Britain



Trilithons.

1. Stonehenge. *a.* Outer circle; *b.* Trilithons; *c.* Part of inner oval of upright posts. 2. Tomb of Isodorus (A. D. 222) at Khatoura, near Aleppo. 3. Trilithon at Elkeb (late Roman?), about forty-five miles S. E. from Tripoli.

are at Stonehenge, on Salisbury Plain, England. In the trilithons still standing, each of the uprights has a tenon on its surface, and the under sides of the architrave or horizontal piece have each two mortises into which the tenons fit. According to Olaus Magnus (*de Gent. Sept.*, p. 49) similar monuments were formerly erected in Sweden over the graves of nobles and other eminent persons; and Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 101), considers that the trilithon "is only an improved dolmen, standing on two legs instead of three or four." (See extract.)

"We must not, however, attribute too much importance to the similarity existing between the megalithic erections in various parts of the world. Give any child a box of bricks, and it will immediately build dolmens, cromlechs, and *trilithons*, like those of Stonehenge, so that the construction of these remarkable monuments may be regarded as another illustration of the curious similarity existing between the child and the savage."—*Lubbock: Prehistoric Times* (ed. 1878), p. 133.

trill, *s.* [Ital. *trillo* = a trill, a shake.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A warbling, quavering sound; a rapid, trembling series or succession of sounds.

"The blackbird pipes in artless *trill*."

Warton: *Inscription in a Hermitage*.

2. A consonant pronounced with a trilling sound, as *l* or *r*.

II. Music:

1. The same as SHAKE (q. v.).

"I have often . . . attributed many of his *trills* and quavers to the coldness of the weather."—*Taiter*, No. 222.

2. The rapid repetition of a note in singing. [VR-
BEATO.]

trill (1), *v. t. & i.* [Italian *trillare* = to trill, to shake, to quaver; Dut. *trillen*; Ger. *trillern*.]

A. Trans.: To utter or sing with a quavering or tremulousness of voice. (*Thomson: Summer*, 706.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To shake, to quaver; to sound with tremulous vibrations.

"To judge of *trilling* notes and tripping feet."

Dryden. (Todd.)

2. To sing with quavers; to pipe.

trill (2), ***tril**, ***tryll**, *v. t. & i.* [Sw. *trilla* = to roll; *trilla* = a roller; Dan. *trille* = to roll, to trundle. The same word as Icel. *thyrla* = to whirl; Eng. *thrill*, *thirl*, or *drill*.]

A. Trans.: To turn round; to twirl.

"By thund'ring out the sundrie sodaine smartes
Which daily chaunce as fortune *trilles* the ball."
Gascoigne: *Fruites of Warre*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To turn, to twirl.

2. To flow in a small stream or in rapid drops; to trickle.

"But through his fingers, long and slight,
Fast *trilled* the drops of crystal bright."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 16.

tril-lī-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *trilli* (um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Botany: Parids; an order of Dictyogens. Herbs with tubers or rhizomes, simple stems, and verticillate, membranous, netted leaves; flowers large, solitary, hermaphrodite; sepals three, herbaceous; petals three, much larger than the sepals, colored or herbaceous; stamens six to ten; styles three to five, free; ovary three to five-celled, ovules in two rows, indefinite; fruit succulent. From the north temperate zone. Known genera four, species thirty. (*Lindley*.) [PARIS.]

***tril'-li-būb**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cant name for anything trifling or worthless.

trill'-līng, *s.* [THREE.]

*1. One of the three children born at the same birth.

2. A composite crystal composed of three individuals.

trill'-lōn (i as y), *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English (mi) *lion*.]

Arith.: In English notation the product of a million raised to the third power; a million thrice multiplied by a million; a number denoted by a unit followed by eighteen ciphers. In French and American notation a number expressed by a unit followed by twelve ciphers.

tril'-li-um, *s.* [Latin *trilix* = woven with three sets of leashes, triple; pref. *tri-*, and *licium* = the ends of a weaver's thread. So called because of the ternary arrangement running through the calyx, corolla, styles, and leaves.]

Botany: The typical genus of Trilliaceæ. Sepals three, herbaceous; petals three, colored; stigmas three, sessile; berry superior, three-celled, many-seeded. Known species seventeen, all from North America. The fleshy roots of *Trillium erectum* (= *T. pendulum*), the Beth-root, Indian Balm, or Lamb's Quarters, is used as a tonic, antiseptic, &c., by the Shakers. It is about a foot high, with rhomboid leaves, and drooping, fetid, purple flowers.

tril'-lō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A trill, a shake.

tri-lō'-bate, **tri-lō'-bate**, **tri-lōbed**, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *lobate*, *lobed*.] Having three lobes.

tri-lō-bā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *trilobat(e)*; -ion.] The state or condition of being trilobed.

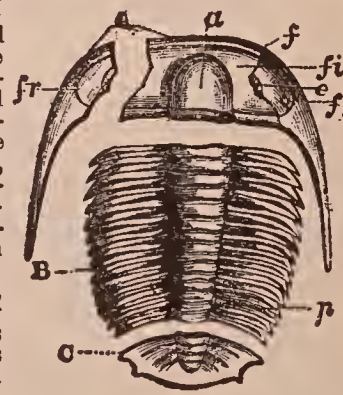
tri-lō-bī-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *treis* = three, and *lobos* = a lobe.]

Palæont.: An order of Crustacea, to which different positions in the class have been assigned, but which are now regarded as an early and more generalized type from which the living and more specialized Isopoda have arisen. Body usually more or less distinctly trilobate in a longitudinal direction; there is a cephalic shield, generally bearing a pair of sessile, compound eyes; the thoracic somites are movable upon one another, and vary greatly in number; the abdominal segments coalesce to form a caudal shield (the pygidium); and there is a well developed upper lip (the hypostome), formed by a doubling of the head-shield. The Trilobita are exclusively Palæozoic, and range from the Upper Cambrian (in which the Primordial Trilobites of Barrande are found) to the Lower Carboniferous of Europe and America, attaining their maximum in the Silurian. More than 500 species are known, distributed in many genera, which are arranged in about twenty families.

tri-lō-bīte, *s.* [TRILOBITA.]

Palæont.: Any individual of the order Trilobita (q. v.). The body was protected by a well developed chitinous shell, divided laterally into three regions: (1) A cephalic shield; (2) a variable number of body-rings; and (3) a caudal shield, tail, or pygidium—commonly found detached from each other. The cephalic shield (A) is usually more or less semicircular, with an elevated portion, the glabella (a) usually grooved, and bounded by the fixed cheeks (fi), to which the free cheeks (fr) which bear the eye are attached by what is known as the facial suture (f), indications of which are present in Limulus.

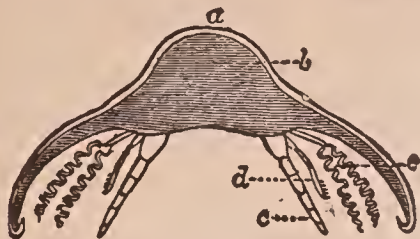
The posterior angles (usually called genal angles) of the free cheek are commonly prolonged into longer or shorter spines (s). The eyes (e) are sessile, compound, and consist of an aggregation of facets, covered by a thin cornea. The number varies greatly, Barrande having found as few as fourteen and as many as fifteen thousand facets in each eye in different types. Behind the cephalic shield comes the thorax (B), composed of a number of segments (from two to twenty-six), capable of more or less movement on each other; in several genera this freedom of movement was so great that species could roll themselves up into a ball, like a hedgehog. The thorax is usually trilobed, each body-ring exhibiting the same trilobation, being composed of a central, more or less convex



Trilobite.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

portion, the axis, with two accessory portions, the pleuræ (p). The tail is also composed of a number of segments (from two in *Sao hirsuta* to twenty-eight in the genus *Amphion*), auchylosed or amalgamated. The extremity is sometimes rounded, but may be prolonged into a spine, and the ends of the pleuræ of the tail-segments may also be produced into spine-like processes. With regard to the under-surface and appendages of the Trilobites much remains to be discovered. The



Transverse Section of Trilobite.

a. Dorsal crust; b. Visceral cavity; c, c. Legs (restored); d, d. Epipodite; e, e. Spiral gills. (Enlarged.)

first structure met with on the lower surface was the hypostome, a broad, and forked plate, situated in front of the mouth in many species, and closely resembling the lip-plate of *Apus*, a recent Phyllopod. Next, Woodward found the remains of a maxillary palp in *Asaphus platycephalus*; and in another individual of the same species Billings found what he considered to be the remains of eight pairs of legs, but Dana and Verrill believed them to be the arches to which the legs were attached. From Walcott's examinations of sections of rolled-up specimens, it appears that the thoracic appendages were slender, five-jointed legs, in which the terminal segment formed a pointed claw, and the basal segment carried a jointed appendage, homologous with the epipodite of many recent Crustaceans. On each side of the thoracic cavity was attached a row of bifid, spiral branchial appendages, and appendages serving also as gills were probably attached to the bases of the thoracic limbs. The mouth was situated behind the hypostome, and bounded by four pairs of jointed manducatory appendages, the basal joints of which were partly or entirely modified to act as jaws. Trilobites vary greatly in size, some being scarcely larger than a pin's head, while species of *Asaphus* have been met with two feet in length. They appear to have lived on muddy bottoms in shallow water, feeding on small marine animals, and probably swam on their backs, as do the recent *Apus* and the larval forms of *Limulus*.

trilobite-schists, s. pl.

Geol.: A name originally applied by Murchison to the Llandeilo Flags, from the fact that trilobites were recorded from Llandeilo by Lhwyd as early as 1698. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England and Wales*, p. 70.)

trilobite-slates, s. pl.

Geol.: A name given by the Rev. D. Williams to the Pilton beds, from the fact that *Phacops latifrons* has been found in them. (*H. B. Woodward: Geol. England and Wales*, p. 129.)

tri-lō-bīt'-ic, a. [English *trilobite*(e); -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a trilobite.

tri-lōc'-u-lar, a. [TRILOCULINA.]

Bot.: Having three cells. (Used of fruits.)

tri-lōc'-u-lī'-nā, s. [Pref. *tri-*; Lat. *loculus*=a little place, dimin. of *locus*=a place, and fem. sing. adj. suff. -ina. (See def.)]

1. *Zoology*: A genus of Foraminifera, having the test partly divided into three chambers.

2. *Palæont.*: One species from the Middle Eocene, and three from the Pliocene.

tri-l'ō-ō-gŷ, s. [Gr. *trilogia*, from *tri*=three, and *logos*=a word, a speech.]

1. *Lit. & Drama*: A series of three dramas, which, though complete each in itself, bear a certain relation to each other, and form one historical and poetical picture. The term belongs more particularly to the Greek drama. In Athens it was customary to exhibit on the same occasion three serious dramas, or a trilogy, at first connected by a sequence of subject, but afterward unconnected, and on distinct subjects, a fourth or satyric drama being also added, the characters of which were satyrs. Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* may be called a trilogy. [TETRALOGY.]

2. *Fig.*: Any literary production consisting of three parts forming a connected whole.

"His doleful trilogy of Nottingham speeches."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 25, 1887.

tri-lōph'-ō-dōn, s. [Prefix *tri-*; Greek *lophos*=a crest, and suff. -odon.]

Palæontol.: A sub-genus or section of *Mastodon* (q. v.), in which the molars have three ridges.

tri-lōph'-ō-dōnt, adj. [TRILOPHODON.] Of or belonging to the sub-genus *Trilophodon*; having molars with three ridges.

**tri-lū'-mīn-ar*, **tri-lū'-mīn-ōūs*, a. [Lat. *tri*=three, and *lumen* (genit. *luminis*)=light.] Having three lights.

trim, **trym*, **trymme*, a., adv. & s. [TRIM, s.]

A. As adjective:

1. Neat and in good order; having everything appropriate and in its right place; properly adjusted, snug, neat, tidy, smart.

"Where lies the land to which yon ship must go?

Festively she puts forth in trim array."

Wordsworth: *Sonnets*.

*2. In good or proper order for any purpose; properly equipped.

"Thirteen trim barks throughlie furnished and appointed with good mariners and men of warre."—*Holinshed: Chronicle; Edw. III.* (an. 1372).

*3. Nice, fine. (Used ironically.)

"There's a trim rabble let in."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

*B. As adv.: Neatly, finely, well.

"Young Adam Cupid, he that shot so trim,
When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 1.

C. As substantive

1. Dress, garb, ornament.

"The calender amazed to see
His neighbor in such trim."

Cowper: *John Gilpin*.

2. State of preparation; order, condition, disposition.

"He was out of trim altogether, owing to his having to read so hard for the examination."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

3. The state of a ship or her cargo, ballast, masts, &c., by which she is well prepared for sailing

"That done, bears up to th' prize, and views each limb,
To know her by her rigging and her trim."

Dryden: *Prod. to 2 Conquest of Granada*.

Trim of the masts:

Naut.: Their position in regard to the ship and to each other, as near or distant, far forward or much aft, erect or raking.

trim, **trymme*, v. t. & i. [A. S. *trymian*, *trymman*=to make firm, strengthen, to set in order, to array, to prepare, from *trum*=firm, strong; cogn. with Low Ger. *trim*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

2. To make trim; to put or set in due order for any purpose; to adjust; to make neat and pleasing to the eye.

"Some bound in order, others loosely strow'd,
To dress thy bower, and trim thy new abode."

Dryden: *Virgil; Ecl. ii.* 70.

3. To invest or embellish with extra ornaments; to decorate or ornament, as with ribbons, lace, or the like.

"It is many seasons—I should say years—since jackets made of velvet, and handsomely trimmed, were worn."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*4. To provide or furnish with necessary equipment; to equip.

"[Sir Andrew Dudley] being but single manned, had a greater conflict with three Scottish ships, being double manned and trimmed with ordnance."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1546).

5. To dress out; to put in a proper state as regards clothes; to deck, to array.

"Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in Julia's gown."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

*6. To prepare, to dress, to treat.

"There hang down certaine square flappes compacted of a kinde of straw which is made rough and rugged with extreme heat, and is so trimmed, that it glittereth in the sunne beames, like unto a glasse, or an helmet well burnished."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 116.

7. To bring to a trim, compact, or neat condition by removing all superfluous, loose, or straggling appendages or matter; hence, to clip, pare, cut, prune, or the like.

"Had neither dressed his feet nor trimmed his beard."—*2 Samuel xix.* 24.

8. To adjust according to circumstances.

"Lord Hartington is not the sort of statesman to trim his opinion according to the expediency of conciliating or not conciliating."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*9. To rebuke, to reprove sharply, to beat, to chastise.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: To dress, as timber; to make smooth; to fit to anything.

"When workmen fit a piece into other work, they say they trim in a piece."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises*.

2. Nautical:

(1) To adjust, as a ship or boat, by arranging the cargo or disposing the weight of persons or goods so equally on each side of the center and at each end, that she shall sit well in the water and sail well. A vessel is said to be trimmed by the head or by the stern respectively, when the weight is so disposed as to make her draw more water toward the head than toward the stern, or the reverse.

"In order to trim the vessel the carts were moved astern."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

(2) To arrange in due order for sailing.

"So they rose and trimmed their wherry."

Blackie: *Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 8.

B. *Intrans.*: To hold or adopt a middle course between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

"They wanted no such aristocrats or trimming Whigs for that constituency."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ *1. To trim away: To lose or waste in fluctuating between parties.

*2. To trim forth: To trick out, to dress out, to set off.

3. To trim up: To dress up; to make trim or neat.

"I found her trimming up the diadem

On her dead mistress."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

**tri-māc'-u-lar*, a. [Lat. *tri*=three, and *macula*=a spot.] Marked with three spots.

tri-mās-tīg'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trimastix* (genit. *trimastig(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.)]

Zoöl.: A family of Flagellata Pantostomata, with four genera. Animalcules naked, free-swimming or temporarily adherent; flagella three in number, equal or sub-equal, inserted close to each other; no distinct oral aperture.

tri-mās-tīx, s. [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *mastix*=a whip.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Trimastigidae (q. v.), with one species, *Trimastix marina*, found in salt water, with decaying vegetation. Animalcules ovate or pyriform; endoplast with contractile vesicle conspicuous.

tri-mēm'-bral, a. [Pref. *tri*=three, and Eng. member; -al.] Consisting of or having three members.

trim'-ēr-a, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trimerēs*=tripartite.]

Entom.: One of the sections into which Latreille divided the Coleoptera. The tarsi have only three true joints, the joint which is apparently the analogue of the third joint in the Pentamera being rudimentary at the base of the claw-joint. The section comprises two families, Endomychidae and Coccinellidae, each with a single genus. The most familiar species is *Coccinella septempunctata*, the Common Lady-bird.

trim'-ēr-ī'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Greek *trimerēs*=tripartite.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of Trimerellidae (q. v.), with two species from the Lower and Upper Silurian of Canada.

trim'-ēr-ī'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *trimerell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Brachiopoda. Shell inequivalve, calcareous; beaks usually prominent, or sometimes obtusely rounded, and either massive or solid, or divided by a partition into two chambers. There is a well-developed hinge-area, and a wide deltidium, bounded by two ridges, the inner ends of which serve as teeth, though true teeth are not present. Each valve is furnished with muscular platforms. The genera are characteristic of the Upper Silurian, and especially of the Guelph Formation of North America.

trim'-ēr-ēs'-ū-rīd, s. [TRIMERESURUS.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Trimeresurus* (q. v.). They are venomous arboreal snakes, in color resembling the foliage among which they live, naturally sluggish until disturbed, when they become fierce and aggressive, drawing back the head and anterior part of the body and then dashing forward with great rapidity. They are seldom more than two feet long, and their bite causes fever, nausea, and vomiting; but the bite of larger specimens causes much more serious, and sometimes fatal symptoms.

trim'-ēr-ēs-ūr-ūs, s. [Gr. *trimerēs*=tripartite, and *oura*=the tail.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Crotalidae, with sixteen species ranging over India, Formosa, the Philippines, and Celebes. Head triangular, covered above with small scales, except the foremost part of the snout and above the eyebrows, body with more or less distinctly keeled scales; tail prehensile.

trim'-ēr-ō-ōph'-ā-lūs, s. [Greek *trimerēs*=tripartite, and *kephalē*=the head.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of *Phacops*. [PHACOFIDÆ.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

trīm'-ēr-ōus, a. [TRIMERA.]

1. *Bot.*: Having three parts; having the number three running through its several organs. Used when there are three divisions of the calyx or three sepals, three divisions of the corolla or three petals, and three stamens.

2. *Entom.*: Of or belonging to the Trimeria (q. v.).

trī-mēs'-tēr, s. [Fr. *trimestre*, from Latin *trimestris*, from *tri*=three, and *mensis*=a month.] A term or period of three months.

***trī-mēs'-tral, trī-mēs'-trī-āl, adj.** [TRIMESTER.] Of or pertaining to a trimester; occurring every three months; quarterly.

trīm-ē-tēr, s. & a. [Lat. *trimetrus*, from Greek *trimētros*=consisting of three measures: *tri*=three, and *metron*=a measure.]

A. As subst.: A division of verse consisting of three measures of two feet each.

"This foot yet, in the famous trimeters
Of Decius and Ennius, rare appears."
Ben Jonson: *Horace; Art of Poetrie.*

B. As adj.: Consisting of three poetical measures, forming an iambic line of six feet.

trī-mēth'-yl, s. [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *methyl*.] A compound containing three atoms of methyl.

trimethyl-glycerin, s.

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_3 = \left\{ \begin{matrix} C_3H_5 \\ CH_3 \end{matrix} \right\}_3 O_3$. Trimethylin. A liquid formed by heating acrolein, methylic alcohol, and acetic acid for several hours to 100°. It has an agreeable odor, specific gravity .9433 at 0°, is soluble in water, and boils at 148°.

trī-mēth'-yl-in, subst. [English *trimethyl*; -in.] [TRIMETHYL-GLYCERIN.]

trī-mēt'-ric, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and English *metric* (q. v.).] *Crystall.*: The same as ORTHORHOMBIC (q. v.).

trī-mēt'-ric-āl, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q. v.).] The same as TRIMETER (q. v.).

trīm-ly, *trīm-lie, adv. [English *trim*, a.; -ly.] In a trim or neat manner; neatly, nicely; in good order.

trīm-mēr, s. [Eng. *trim*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who trims, fits, arranges, ornaments, or sets in order; as, a coal-trimmer—that is, a laborer who arranges the cargo of coal in a ship.

2. One who chastises or reprimands; a sharp, shrewish person.

3. A person or thing of superior excellence; something specially good, great, or noteworthy.

"In the last round [he] met with a trimmer from No. 4 trap, which, fatally wounded, died over the fence."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

4. A tool to pare or trim; as, a lamp-wick trimmer.

II. Technically:

1. *Bricklay.*: Brick-trimmer; a flat brick arch, turned from the face of the chimney to the timber-trimmer to support the slab.

2. *Carp.*: A joist into which others are framed or trimmed; as, the hearth-trimmer of chimneys; stair-trimmers, into which the rough-strings of stairs are framed; the tail-trimmers, which receive the ends of floor-joists on the side of the chimney, when they cannot be inserted into the wall on account of flues.

3. *Eng. Hist.*: One who fluctuates between parties, especially political parties.

* (1) One who refuses to identify himself with any party of extreme views.

"A trimmer cried (that heard me tell this story)
Fie, Mistress Cooke! faith, you're too rank a Tory!
Wish not Whigs hanged, but pity their hard cases."
Dryden: Epilogue to Duke of Guise.

(2) A time-server or turncoat, who shifts his political allegiance to advance his interests.

"He was the chief of those politicians whom the two great parties contemptuously called *Trimmers*. Instead of quarreling with this nickname, he [Halifax] assumed it as a title of honor, and vindicated, with great vivacity, the dignity of the appellation. Everytingood, he said, trims between extremes. The temperate zone trims between the climate in which men are roasted and the climate in which they are frozen. The English Church trims between Anabaptist madness and Papist lethargy. The English constitution trims between Turkish despotism and Polish anarchy. Virtue is nothing but a just temper between propensities any one of which, if indulged in to excess, becomes vice. Nay, the perfection of the Supreme Being himself consists in the exact equilibrium of attributes, none of which could preponderate without disturbing the whole moral and physical order of the world. Thus, Halifax was a *Trimmer* on principle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. *Fishing*: A dead line for pike.

"Espying a trimmer, I seized it in my mouth, and on relanding at a small natural pier, lo! a pike."—*John Wilson: Noctes Ambrosianæ*, i. 47.

trīm'-mlng, pr. par., a., & s. [TRIM, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who trims, arranges, or ornaments.

2. The act or practice of one who fluctuates between parties; inconstancy.

3. Ornamental appendages to a garment, as lace, ribbons, &c.

4. (*Pl.*): The accessories to any dish or article of food. (*Colloq.*)

5. The act of reprimanding or chastising; a beating. (*Colloq.*)

II. Shipbuild.: The final shaping of ship-timbers, &c., after the conversion or rough shaping has been accomplished.

trimming-joist, s.

Carp.: A joist into which a timber-trimmer is framed.

trimming-machine, s.

1. *Metal-work.*: A species of lathe for trimming the edges of stamped hollow-ware, such as sheet-metal pans.

2. *Boot-making*: A machine for trimming the edge of uppers.

trimming-shear, s. A machine for trimming wool borders on coir, sisal, and other mats.

trīm-ming-ly, adv. [Eng. *trimming*; -ly.] In a trimming manner; finely, excellently.

trīm-nēss, subst. [Eng. *trim*, a.; -ness.] The quality or state of being trim; neatness, fineness, good order.

trī-mor'-phic, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *morphē*=form.] Having three distinct forms; of, or pertaining to, or characterized by trimorphism (q. v.).

trī-morph-ism, a. [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *morphē*=a form, and suff. -ism.]

1. *Biol.*: The existence in certain plants, and animals of three distinct forms, especially in connection with the reproductive organs. In trimorphic plants there are three forms, differing in the lengths of their pistils and stamens, in the size and color of their pollen grains, and in some other respects; and, as in each of the three forms there are two sets of stamens, the three forms possess altogether six sets of stamens and three kinds of pistils. These organs are so proportioned in length to each other that half the stamens in two of the forms stand on a level with the stigma of the third form. To obtain full fertility with these plants, it is necessary that the stigma of the one should be fertilized by pollen taken from the stamens of corresponding height in another form. Hence, six unions are legitimate, i. e., fully fertile, and twelve are illegitimate, or more or less unfertile. (*Darwin: Orig. of Species*, ch. ix.) Wallace has shown that the females of certain butterflies from the Malay Archipelago appear in three conspicuously distinct forms without intermediate links.

2. *Crystallog.*: The occurrence of certain forms in minerals which have the same chemical composition, but are referable to three systems of crystallization.

trī-mūr'-tī, s. [Sansk. *tri* = three, and *murti* = form.]

Comparative Religion:

1. The later Hindu triad = Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva—considered as an inseparable unity. The Padma Purana, which, as a Purana of the Vaishnavas, assigns to Vishnu the highest rank, thus defines the Trimurti: "In the beginning of creation the great Vishnu, desirous of creating the world, produced from the right side of his body himself as Brahma; then, in order to preserve the world, he produced from the left side of his body Vishnu; and in order to destroy the world he produced from the middle of his body the eternal Siva. Some worship Brahma, others Vishnu, others Siva; but Vishnu, one, yet threefold, creates, preserves, and destroys; therefore let the pious make no difference between the three." Trimurti, therefore, implies the unity of the three principles of creation, preservation, and destruction, and is an expression of philosophical, rather than of popular belief. The symbol of the Trimurti is the mystical syllable o (=a+u) m; where a stands for Brahma, u for Vishnu, and m for Siva.

2. A representation of the Hindu triad. It consists of one human body with three heads; that of Brahma in the middle, that of Vishnu at the right, and that of Siva at the left.



Trimurti.

trī-mý'-är'-l-an, s. [Gr. *tri*=three, and *mys*=a muscle.] A bivalve which presents three muscular impressions.

trī-nā'-crite, s. [After Trinacria, the ancient name of Sicily, where it was supposed to have been found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: One of the hypothetical compounds suggested by Von Waltershausen as found in palagonite tuff; but palagonite has now been shown to be only a volcanic glass, and not a distinct species.

trīn'-al, adj. [Latin *trinus*, from *tres*=three.] Threefold.

"That far-beaming blaze of majesty,
Wherewith he went at heav'n's high council table
To sit the midst of trinal unity,
He laid aside."
Milton: The Nativity.

Trīn-cō-mā-lēe', s. [See def.]

Geog.: A town on the east coast of Ceylon.

Trincomalee-wood, s.

Comm.: The wood of *Berrya ammonilla*, used in the construction of the Massoola boats of Madras. **trīn'-dle, v. t. & i.** [TRUNDLE.]

A. Transitive:

1. To trundle, to roll.

2. To allow to trickle or run down in small streams.

B. Intransitive:

1. To trickle; to run down in small streams.

2. To roll, to jog.

"French cook, wi' his turnspit doggie trindling ahint him."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

trindle-tail, s. A curled tail; an animal with a curled tail.

***trine, a. & s.** [Lat. *trinus*=threefold.]

A. As adj.: Threefold, triple, trinal.

"S. Denis says, that the *trine* immersion signifies the Divine essence and beatitude of God in a trinity of persons."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A triad.

2. *Astrol.*: The aspect of planets distant from each other 120°, or the third part of the zodiac. The trine was supposed to be a benign aspect.

"In sextile, square and trine, and opposite,"

Milton: P. L., x. 659.

trine-immersion, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The name given to the practice in the primitive church of dipping a person who was being baptized three times beneath the surface of the water, at the naming of the Three Persons of the Holy Trinity. When circumstances rendered baptism by affusion necessary, the affusion was also trine, as it is in the present day.

***trine, v. t.** [TRINE, a.] To put in a trine aspect. (*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 289.)

trī-nēr'-vate, a. [Pref. *tri-*, and Mod. Lat. *ner-vatus*.]

Bot.: Trinerved (q. v.).

trī-nērvēd, *trī-nērvē, adj. [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *nerved*, *nerve*.]

Bot.: (of a leaf, &c.) Three-ribbed; having three ribs springing from the base.

trīn'-ga, s. [Gr. *trynggas*=the Green Sandpiper. (*Arist.: H. A.*, VIII. iii. 13.)

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidae (or, in classifications in which that family is divided, of Totaninae or *Tringinae), with twenty species, universally distributed. Beak rather longer than head, sometimes decurved, rather flexible, compressed at base, blunt toward the point, both mandibles grooved along the sides; nostrils lateral, in the membrane of the groove; legs moderately long, slender, lower part of tibia naked; three toes in front, divided to their origin, one behind, small, and articulated to the tarsus; wings moderately long, pointed, first quill the longest.

***trīn-gī'-næ, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *tring(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: A lapsed sub-family of Gray's Scolopacidae.

trīn'-gle, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A curtain-rod of a bedstead.

2. *Arch.*: A little member over the Doric triglyph.

trīn'-glōtte, subst. [TRINGLE.] A pointed stick used in opening the comes of fretwork and diamond-paned windows.

trīn-gō'-i-dēs, s. [Mod. Lat. *tring(a)*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Ornith.: A genus of Scolopacidae (or Totaninae), with six species, universally distributed. Bill rather straight above, curved at tip, groove extending nearly whole length of bill; tail rounded, broad.

trī-nī'-a, s. [Named after Dr. C. B. Trinius, a Russian botanist, author of *Species Graminum*.]

Bot.: Honewort; a genus of Ammineae or Amminidae. Dioecious; calyx teeth obsolete; petals of the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

barren flowers lanceolate, with a narrow, involute point, those of the fertile flowers ovate, with a short, inflexed point; fruit ovate, carpels with five prominent ribs and single vittæ beneath them. Known species eight, from Southern Europe and Temperate Asia.

trin-ī-tār'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *trinit(y)*; *-arian*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to the Trinity or to the doctrine of the Trinity.

2. *Church Hist.*: Of or belonging to the order of Trinitarians.

"At the dissolution, there were eleven *Trinitarian* houses in England, five in Scotland, and one in Ireland."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 810.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who believes the doctrine of the Trinity.

"If the *trinitarian* be still farther urged to shew in what way this divine equality exists—how far it is an equality—or, if not, what degrees exist of superiority or inferiority, he answers with St. Paul, that God was manifest in the flesh; but that without controversy, great is the mystery of godliness."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., hint 90.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: An order of monks founded at Rome in 1198 by St. John of Matha, a native of Provence, and an old French hermit, Felix of Valois, to redeem Christian captives out of the hands of the infidels. The order was sanctioned by Innocent III.; the rule was that of St. Austin, with particular statutes; the diet was of great austerity; and the habit, at least in France, was a soutane and scapular of white serge, with a red and blue cross on the right breast. At one time the order possessed 250 houses, and it was estimated in the seventeenth century that, since its foundation, it had been instrumental in rescuing more than 30,000 Christian captives from what was practically slavery. A reform took place in 1599, and resulted in the erection of the congregation of Discalced Trinitarians in Spain, in which country the order (reformed and unreformed) was suppressed in the reign of Isabella II.

trin-ī-tār'-ī-an-ism, *subst.* [Eng. *trinitarian*; *suff. -ism*.] The doctrine of Trinitarians. [TRINITY, II. 1.]

tri-nī-trō-čěl'-lu-lōse, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; *nitro-*, and Eng. *cellulose*.] [GUN-COTTON.]

trin'-ī-tŷ, ***trin-i-tee**, *s.* [Fr. *trinité*, from Lat. *trinitatem*, accus. of *trinitas*=a triad, from *trinus*=threefold; Sp. *trinidad*; Ital. *trinità*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A triad; a number or set of three.
2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. Technically:

1. *Script. & Church Hist.*: A term used to express the doctrine of Three Persons in one Godhead, which is held alike by the Roman, Greek, and Anglican Churches, and by the greater number of Nonconformist Communion. It is indicated in the Apostles' Creed, stated more explicitly in the Nicene Creed, and set out at length in the Athanasian Creed. The First Article of the Church of England states the doctrine in terms that would be accepted by sister churches, and by orthodox dissenters generally: "There is but One Living and True God. . . . And in Unity of this Godhead there be Three Persons, of one substance, power, and eternity; the Father, the Word, and the Holy Ghost." Protestant theologians deduce the doctrine of the Trinity from texts in which (a) the Unity of God is affirmed (Deut. vi. 4; Isa. xlv. 6; Mark xii. 29-32; Eph. iv. 6); (b) the Divinity of Christ is shown from the fulfillment of Messianic prophecies, or directly affirmed (1 Pet. ii. 7, 8, cf. Isa. viii. 13, 14; John xi. 41, cf. Isa. vi. 1; 2 Pet. iii. 18, cf. Isa. xliii. 11; Rev. xxii. 13, cf. Isa. xlv. 6; Matt. xi. 10, cf. Mal. iii. 1; 1 Cor. x. 9, cf. Ps. lxxviii. 18 and xcv. 9; John iii. 29, cf. Isa. liv. 5; John i. 1, xiv. 11, xx. 23; Rom. ix. 5, 20; Cor. v. 19, 20; Col. ii. 8, 9; 2 Pet. i. 2, 1 John v. 2); and (c) the Divinity of the Holy Ghost is affirmed (Matt. ix. 38, cf. Acts xiii. 4; John vi. 45, cf. 1 Cor. ii. 13; John xiv. 17, cf. 1 Cor. xiv. 25; Ezek. viii. 1-3, Matt. xii. 28, Acts v. 9, 1 Cor. ii. 11, 2 Cor. i. 3). The word "Trinity" is not found in the Scriptures, and is said to have been first used by Theophilus, Bishop of Antioch, in the second century; but from the texts quoted the early Church recognized that the Sacred writings taught (1) that there is One God; (2) that Christ was called God; and (3) that the Holy Ghost was also called God; and from the combination of these truths the doctrine of the Trinity was deduced. Moreover it was considered that the doctrine was clearly expressed in the words of Christ's commission to His disciples (Matt. xxviii. 19) and in the Apostolic benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14). Early heresies with respect to the Trinity were Arianism, Tritheism, Sabellianism, and Patripassianism (see these words). The Council of Nice (A. D. 325) by affirming the divinity of Christ,

and that of Constantinople (A. D. 381) by affirming the divinity of the Holy Ghost, while insisting on the Unity of God, declared the doctrine of the Trinity in Unity to be the doctrine of the Church. From that time it was never called in question except by a few obscure sects, until the Reformation, when Unitarianism (q. v.) became one phase of Protestantism. [ARIANISM, TRITHEISM.]

2. *Eccles. Art.*: A symbolical representation of the mystery of the Trinity frequent in Christian art. The symbol which has endured the longest is the mystic triangle, which may be found on the tombs of the early Christians. The union of the three persons in one Godhead was also symbolized by a Latin inscription, disposed in geometric lines, containing at each angle the names of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, each connecting band being inscribed with the words *non est*. In the midst of the triangle was the holy name of God, again connected by bands with those of the Trinity, each of which bore the one word *est*. At times an attempt was made to render the same mystery pictorially visible by three heads or three faces on one neck, the eyes becoming part of each individual face. [TRIMURTI.] An equilateral triangle, or a combination of the triangle, the circle, and sometimes the trefoil, was also used for the same purpose.

Trinity-house, *s.* An institution incorporated by Henry VIII., under the full title of the Corporation of the Elder Brethren of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, and intrusted with the regulation and management of the light-houses and buoys of the shores and rivers of England. The corporation is now empowered to appoint and license pilots for the English coast, and has a general supervision over the corporations which have the charge of the light-houses and buoys of Scotland and Ireland, subject to an appeal to the Board of Trade, to whose general superintendence the Trinity-house is also subject in matters relating to England. The corporation consists of a master, deputy-master, a certain number of acting elder brethren, and of honorary elder brethren, with an unlimited number of younger brethren, the master and honorary elder brethren being chosen on account of eminent social position, and the other members from officers of the navy or the merchant-shipping service, who possess certain qualifications. [TRADE, s., ¶ 2.]

Trinity-Sunday, *subst.* The Sunday next after Whit-Sunday, constituted a feast of the Trinity for the whole Church by Pope John XXII. in 1334.

Trinity-term, *s.*

1. *Eng. Law*: One of the four legal terms observed by British courts. It begins on May 22, and ends on June 12.

2. *Eng. Univ.*: One of the University terms at Oxford (June 12-July 10) and Dublin (April 15-June 30).

***trin-ī-ū-nī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *trinus*=threefold, and Eng. *unity*.] Trinity, trinity.

trīnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net; an old apparatus for catching fish.

trīnk'-ēr-ite, *s.* [After J. Trinker, of Laibach; *suff. -ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, occurring in large masses in the lignite of Carpano Albona, Istria, and also in Styria. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 1.025; luster, greasy; color, hyacinth-red to chestnut-brown; transparent to translucent. Fuses at 163-180°; only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether. The mean of two analyses yielded: Carbon, 81.5; hydrogen, 11.05; sulphur, 4.4; oxygen, 3.05=100, which approaches very closely to the composition of tasmantite (q. v.).

trīn'-kēt (1), ***trin-kette**, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat considers it to be the same as Mid. Eng. *trenket*, *trynket*=a knife, a toy-knife, from Fr. *trencher*=to cut.]

*1. A knife, a tool, an implement.

"What husbandlie storehouse, except they be foolles, But handsom have storehouse for *trinkets* and tooles."—*Tusser: Husbandry*.

2. A small ornament, as a jewel, a ring, or the like.

*3. A thing of no great value; any small article; a trifle.



Trinity.



Trinity House Flag.

trīn'-kēt (2), *s.* [Fr., prob. from Lat. *tres*=three; Sp. *trinquito*; Ital. *trinchetto*.]

Naut.: The royal or topgallant sail; the upper sail in a ship.

"Suddenly with a great gust the *trinket* and the mizen were rent asunder."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 411.

***trīn'-kēt**, *v. i.* [Prob. from *trinket* (1), *s.*] To bargain, to negotiate; to hold secret communication; to have private intercourse; to intrigue.

"In the court of Herod by their tricks and *trinketting* between party and party, and their intriguing it with courtiers and court ladies, they had upon the matter set the whole court together by the ears."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

***trīn'-kēt-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *trinket*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who trinkets or intrigues; one who carries on secret petty dealing; an intriguer, a trafficker.

trīn'-kēt-rŷ, *subst.* [English *trinket* (1), *s.*; *-ry*.] Ornaments of dress; trinkets collectively.

"No *trinketry* on front, or neck, or dress."

Southey: Curse of Kehama, xiii.

***trīn'-kle**, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *trinket*, *v.* (q. v.).] To tamper; to treat secretly or underhand; to trinket.

trī-nōc'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *nox* (genit. *noctis*)=a night.] Comprising three nights.

***trī-nō'-da**, *s.* [Latin *tri*=three, and *nodus*=a knot.] An old land measure equal to three perches.

***trinoda-necessitas**, *s.* A term signifying the three services due to the king in Anglo-Saxon times in respect of tenure of lands in England, for the repair of bridges and highways, the building and repair of fortresses, and expeditions against the king's enemies.

trī-nō'-dal, *a.* [TRINODA.]

Bot.: Having three nodes only. Used spec. of a peduncle supporting the cyme of a monocotyledon.

trī-nō'-mī-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *nomē*=a division; *nēmō*=to divide, to distribute.]

A. As adjective:

Alg.: Consisting of three terms, connected by the signs + or -; thus, $a + b + c$, $x^2 + 2xy + y^2$ are *trinomial* expressions.

B. As subst.: An algebraic expression consisting of three terms.

trī-nōm'-in-al, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *nomen* (genit. *nominis*)=a name.] The same as TRINOMIAL (q. v.).

trī-nū-clē'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trinucle(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. *suff. -idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobita (q. v.), with four genera, from the Lower Silurian. The head-shield is enormously developed, with a wide margin, or limb, which is usually perforated by rounded pores; glabella well marked, eyes generally wanting, facial sutures sometimes absent, body-rings reduced to five or six in number, with grooved pleuræ, tail large and sub-triangular.

trī-nū-clē-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *nucleus*.]

Palæont.: The type-genus of Trinucleidæ (q. v.). Body distinctly trilobed; margin of head-shield composed of two lamellæ, and perforated by numerous foramina; genal angles prolonged into conspicuous spines, usually single, but forked in *Trinucleus pongerardi*; glabella prominent and pear-shaped, with mere traces of lateral grooves; facial sutures rudimentary; cheeks tumid, and generally furnished on each side with a small tubercle seemingly representing the eyes; body-rings six; tail triangular, with a distinct axis, and having its margin entire and striated.

trī'-ōd, **trī'-ō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *tres*=three.]

I. Ord. Lang.: Three united; a set of three; a triad.

"I had three flies on the cast—a light bumble, a black gnat, and a yellow dun—and whichever of the *trio* sailed over a rising fish was at once grabbed."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

II. Music:

1. A composition for three voices or three instruments.

2. A movement in 3, often forming a part of a minuet or movement in minuet form.

3. The performers of a trio or three-part composition.

***trī-ōb'-ō-lar**, ***trī-ōb'-ō-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *triobolaris*, from *tri*=three, and *obolus*=an obols.] Of the value of three oboli, or three cents; hence, mean paltry, worthless.

"Any *triobolary* pasquiller . . . any sterquillous rascal, is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 48.

trī-ōc-tā-hē'-drāl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q. v.).]

Crystall.: Presenting three ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing eight faces.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tri-ōc'-tile, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *octile*.]

Astrol.: An aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are three octants or eight parts of a circle, that is 135 degrees, distant from each other.

tri-ōc-tō-hē'-drāl, *a.* [TRIOCTAHEDRAL.]

tri-ō-dī-a, *s.* [Gr. *trioudous*=with three teeth, pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *odous*=a tooth.]

Bot.: Heath-grass; a genus of *Avenae*. Panicle racemed; spikelets few, terete, with two to four fertile florets; upper flower imperfect. Flowering glumes convex, three-toothed, keeled, three-nerved; palea ciliate; scales broad, fleshy; stigmas feathery; ovary stalked. Six species, all from the old world.

tri-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth. Named from the fact that the upper jaw is divided by a suture in the middle, while the lower jaw is entire, the fish apparently having three large white teeth.]

Ichthy.: The sole genus of *Triodontina* (q. v.), with a single species, *Triodon bursarius*, from the Indian Ocean.

tri-ō-dōn-tī'-nā, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triodon* (genit. *triodontis*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of *Gymnodontes*. Tail rather long, with separate caudal fin; abdomen dilatable into a very large, compressed, pendent sac; upper jaw divided by a median suture, lower simple.

tri-ō-ē'-qī-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *oikos*=a house.]

Botany: Plants having the male flowers on one individual, the females on another, and hermaphrodites on a third.

tri-ō-ē'-cious, *a.* [TRIOECIA.]

Bot.: Having the arrangement of flowers seen in the *Triecia* (q. v.); of or pertaining to the *Triecia*.

tri-ō-ē'-cious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *triocious*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: After the manner of the *Triecia* (q. v.).

triociously-hermaphrodite, *s.*

Bot.: Trimorphic.

tri-ō-nān-thŷl'-ā-mīne, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*; Eng. *ananthyl*, and *amine*.] [TRIEPTYLAMINE.]

tri-ōle, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: A triplet.

tri-ō-let, **tri-ō-lēt**, *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *trio*.]

1. A triplet; three notes played in the time of two of the same name.

2. A poem of eight lines, on two rhymes, the first line being repeated as the fourth, and the first two as the seventh and eighth.

"It does not appear that any critic has noticed that the *triolet* is a condensed *rondel*."—*Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 64.

tri-ō-nēs, *subst. pl.* [Lat.=the plowing-oxen; hence, the constellation of the Wain.]

Astron.: A name sometimes applied to the seven principal stars in the constellation *Ursa Major*, popularly called Charles' Wain.

tri-ō-nŷch'-ī-dæ, † **tri-ō-nŷç'-ī-dæ**, † **tri-ō-nŷç'-ī-dēs**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trionyx* (genit. *trionychis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. & fem. *-ides*.]

1. *Zoology*: Mud or Soft Tortoises, Fresh-water Turtles; a family of *Chelonia*, with three genera. Shell much depressed, covered with soft skin, and not with epidermic plates; digits movable, strongly webbed, each foot with only three sharp claws, belonging to the three inner of the five digits, as in *Crocodyles*; head retractile within the buckler. The jaws are covered with fleshy lips, and the snout is produced in a short tube bearing the nasal orifices, and enabling the animal to breathe while the rest of the head is submerged under water. The species are thoroughly aquatic and carnivorous, and inhabit rivers, streams, and arms of the sea, in the hotter parts of North America, Asia, and Africa. They are usually light-colored beneath, but the carapace is generally mud-colored.

2. *Palæont.*: A femur from the Lias has been referred by Owen to this family.

tri-ōn'-ŷx, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *onyx* (genit. *onychos*)=a nail, a claw.]

1. *Zoology*: The type-genus of *Trionychidæ*, with seventeen species, having the range of the family. Among the best known are *Trionyx ferox*, the Soft-shelled Tortoise, from the United States and Central America; *T. javanicus*, the Javanese, and *T. gangeticus*, the Gangetic *Trionyx*; and *T. niloticus*, the Nilotic *Trionyx*, which attains a length of three feet, and is of great use in keeping down the number of crocodiles by devouring their eggs and young.

2. *Palæont.*: Several species are known, from the Eocene onward.

tri-ō-pā, *s.* [Gr. *triopis*=an ear-ring or brooch with three drops.]

Zoology: A genus of *Doridæ*, with three species, from Norway and Britain, ranging from low-water to twenty fathoms.

tri-or, *s.* [Eng. *try*; *-or*.]

Eng. Law: A person appointed by a court to examine whether a challenge to a panel of jurors, or to a juror, is just.

tri-ōs'-tē-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *osteon*=a bone.]

Bot.: A genus of *Lonicereæ*. Hairy, perennial herbs, with connate leaves, a tubular corolla swollen at the base, five stamens, and drupaceous fruit, generally with three cells. *Triosteum perfoliatum*, in small doses, is a mild cathartic, in large ones it produces vomiting. Its dried and roasted berries have been used as a substitute for coffee.

tri-ōx-a-mŷl'-ā-mīne, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *ox* (ygen), and *amylamine*.]

Chem.: (C₅H₁₁O)₃N. A base obtained by heating anhydrous valeral-ammonia to 130° in a sealed tube for eight hours. It is a colorless viscid oil, having, when heated, a pungent odor, is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; specific gravity, .879 at 22°. It has a strong alkaline reaction, and when distilled is partially decomposed with evolution of ammonia.

tri-ōx'-ide, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *oxide*.]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide in which one atom of the metal is combined with three atoms of oxygen, thus: Chromium trioxide, CrO₃.

trioxide of tungsten, *s.* [TUNGSTIC-OXIDE.]

tri-ōx-ŷ'-ā-liz'-ā-rīn, *s.* [Prefs. *tri-*, *oxy-*, and Eng. *alizarin*.] [PSEUDOPURPURIN.]

trip, ***trippe**, ***tryp**, *v. i. & t.* [A lighter form of the base *trap*, which appears in *tramp*; cogn. with Dut. *trippen*, *trappen*=to tread under foot; *trippelen*=to trip, to dance; Low Ger. *trippeln*=to trip; Sw. *trippa*; Dan. *trippe*=to trip; *trip*=a short step; O. Fr. *triper*=to tread or stamp on.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To run or step lightly; to move with short, light steps; to move the feet nimbly, as in walking, dancing, running, &c.

"Many nymphs came tripping by."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 154.

¶ Sometimes followed by *it*. [It, 6.]

"Come and trip it as you go,
On the light fantastic toe."

Milton: *L'Allegro*.

2. To move, progress, or advance lightly or evenly.

"Tripping along the path of seeming prosperity as though no burden rested upon its shoulders."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. To take a journey or voyage; to make a trip or excursion.

4. To stumble; to strike the foot against something so as to lose the step and nearly fall; to make a false step; to lose the footing.

"Cold Punch tripped twice in the run up."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

5. To make a false move; to stumble, to err, to go wrong; to offend against morality, propriety, or rule.

"Jenny had tript in her time."

Tennyson: *The Grandmother*.

¶ Sometimes followed by *on* or *upon*.

"He sometimes tripped upon his facts."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 126.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cause to fall by striking the feet suddenly from under a person; to cause to stumble lose the footing, or make a false step, by striking the feet or checking their free action. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"It sometimes tripped me up with a large root it sent out like a foot."—*Burroughs: Pepecton*, p. 244.

*2. To cause to fail; to put something in the way of; to obstruct.

"To trip the course of law."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

3. To catch in a fault, mistake, or offense; to detect in a false step.

"These her women can trip me if I err."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, v. 6.

II. Naut.: To loose, as an anchor from the bottom, by its cable or buoy-rope.

"We could not trip the bower anchor with all the purchase we could make."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xx.

trip (1), *s.* [TRIP, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A light, short step; a lively movement of the feet.

2. Hence the sound of such a step; a light footfall.

3. A short voyage or journey; an excursion; as, a pleasure trip.

4. A sudden stroke or catch by which a wrestler supplants his antagonist.

"Or by the girdles grasp'd, they practise with the hip,
The forward, backward, falx, the mar, the turn, the trip."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 1.

5. A stumble by the loss of foothold; a striking of the foot against an object.

6. A failure, a mistake; a false step or move; a slight error arising from haste or want of consideration.

"They then, who of each trip th' advantage take,
Find but those faults which they want wit to make."
Dryden. (Todd.)

*7. A moment, a twinkling.

"They'll whip it up in the trip of a minute."—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, p. 59.

II. Naut.: A single board or tack in flying to windward.

trip-hammer, *s.* A hammer tripped on its axis by the contract of a cam, wiper, or tooth with the tail of the helve; a tilt-hammer.

trip-madam, **trick-madam**, *s.*

Bot.: *Sedum reflexum*, a stonecrop with reflexed leaves. There are two varieties, one with bright and the other with pale yellow flowers.

trip-shaft, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A supplementary rock-shaft, used in starting an engine.

trip (2), *s.* [Prob. allied to *troop* (q. v.).]

1. A number of animals together; a flock or herd. (Prov.)

*2. A body of men; a troop.

tri-pā-lē-ō-late, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Eng. *paleola* (q. v.), and suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: Consisting of three pales or paleæ, as the flower of a bamboo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

tri-pāng, *s.* TREPANG.]

tri-parde, **tri-pa-rēlle**, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of olive.

tri-part'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *parted*.]

1. *Bot.*: Parted into three segments.

2. *Her.*: Parted into three pieces. Applicable to the field as well as to ordinaries and charges; as, *triparted* in pale, a cross *triparted*.

tri-part'-ī-ble, *adjective*. Cross Triparted.

[Prefix *tri-*, and English *partible* (q. v.).] Partible or divisible into three pieces or parts.

tri-par'-ti-ent (ti as shi), *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *partiens*, pr. par. of *partior*=to divide.] Dividing into three parts. (Said of a number that divides another into three equal parts, as 2 with regard to 6.)

tri-part'-ite, ***try-part-ye**, *adj.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *partitus*, pa. par. of *partior*=to divide; pars (genit. *partis*)=a part; Fr. *tripartit*.]

1. Divided into three parts; triparted.

"The division then of conscience in respect of its object is tripartite."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Having three corresponding parts or copies.

"The scribe is hee that hath the writte of counant with the concord brought vnto him, & hee maketh indentures tripartite, whereof two are deliuered to the partie for whose vse the fine is acknowledged. And the third part is reserved with him."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

3. Made or concluded between three parties; as a tripartite treaty

tripartite-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf divided nearly to the base into three parts, as those of *Bidens tripartita*, or of *Ranunculus aquatilis*, sub-species *tripartitus*.

tri-part'-ite-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tripartite*; *-ly*.] In a tripartite manner; by a division into three parts.

tri-par-ti'-tion, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *partition* (q. v.).]

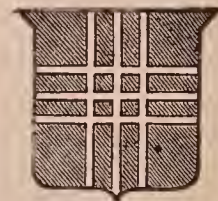
1. A division into three parts.

2. A division by three, or the taking of the third part of any number or quantity.

tri-pas'-chal, *adj.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *paschal* (q. v.).] Including three Passovers.

tripe, *s.* [Irish *triopas*=entrails; Welsh *tripa*=the intestines; Bret. *stripen*=tripe; Fr. *tripe*; Sp. & Port. *tripa*; Ital. *trippa*.]

1. The entrails generally; hence, in contempt, the belly. (In these senses generally used in the plural.)



Tripartite-leaf.

2. The large stomach of ruminating animals when prepared for food.

"How say you to a fat tripe finely broil'd?"

Shakesp. *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

tripe de roche, *s.* [Lit.=rock-tripe.] A vegetable substance furnished by various species of Gyrophora and Umbilicaria belonging to the tribe of Lichens. It is extensively used as an article of food by hunters in the arctic regions of North America, and is nutritive, but bitter and purgative.

tripe-man, *subst.* A man who prepares and sells tripe.

tripe-rock, *s.* [TRIPLE DE ROCHE.]

tripe-stone, *s.*

Mineral. A variety of anhydrite (q. v.), found in masses with a corrugated and contorted surface.

***tripe-visaged**, *adj.* Having a face resembling tripe; pale or sallow; or, perhaps, flabby and expressionless.

"Thon . . . tripe-visaged rascal."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 4.

tri-pē'-dāl, *a.* [Lat. *tripedalis*, from *tri*=three, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] Having three feet.

***tri-pēn-nāt'-i-part'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatiparted* (q. v.).]

Bot. (of a feather-veined leaf): Divided nearly to the base into portions which are themselves twice again similarly divided.

tri-pēn-nāt'-i-sēct'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pennatisect* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Tripennatiparted (q. v.).

tri-pēr'-sōn-āl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *personal* (q. v.).] Consisting of three persons.

"The tripersonal Godhead."—Milton: *Reform. in Eng.*, bk. ii.

tri-pēr'-sōn-āl-ist, *s.* [Eng. *tripersonal*; *-ist*.] A term applied to a believer in the Trinity; a trinitarian.

tri-pēr-sōn-āl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [English *tripersonal*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of existing in three persons in one godhead.

"Terms of trinity, trinity, co-essentiality, tripersonality, and the like."—Milton: *Of True Religion*.

trip'-ēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *tripe*; *-ry*.] A place where tripe is prepared or sold.

tri-pēt'-āl-ōid, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petaloid* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Appearing as if furnished with three petals (Loudon); consisting of six parts, an outer and an inner three, the former green and small, the latter colored like petals.

***tri-pēt-a-lōi'-dē-æ**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *petalon* = a leaf; *eidos* = form, and Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The sixth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: Butomus, Alisma, Sagittaria.

tri-pēt'-āl-ōūs, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *petalous* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having three petals.

tri-phæ'-na, trŷ-phæ'-nā, *s.* [Gr. *tris*=thrice, and *phainō*=to appear.]

Entom.: Yellow Underwing (q. v.), a genus of Noctuidæ. Antennæ of the male slightly pubescent; abdomen not crested, flattened, terminating in a truncate tuft of hair; fore wings elongate, thick; hind wings well developed. The larva, which is called the Surface grub, thick, larger posteriorly. It feeds on various low plants, and the chrysalis is subterranean.

tri'-phāne, *s.* [Gr. *triphanēs*=appearing thrice or three-fold.]

Min.: The same as SPODUMENE (q. v.).

tri-phān'-ite, *s.* [English *triphan(e)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Mining: A compact, reddish mineral substance, accompanying large crystals of analcime at the Kilpatrick Hills, Dumbartonshire; supposed to be a variety of clathalite (q. v.). Composition undetermined.

tri-phā'-sī-ā, *s.* [Gr. *triphasios*=three-fold. So named because the calyx is three-toothed, and there are three petals. (Paxton).]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ. Stamens six, ovary stalked, style thick. Reduced now to one species, though three others were formerly included in it. *Triphasia aurantiola* (= *Limonia trifoliata*) is a spiny shrub, the leaves with three ovate leaflets, has white, sweet-scented flowers, and small yellow berries, which have an agreeable orange taste. It is a native of southern China, but is now cultivated in the East and West Indies and in European gardens.

triph'-thōŋg (or ph as p), *s.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *phthongē*=a sound.] A combination of three vowels in a single syllable, forming a simple or compound sound; a group of three vowel characters, representing combinedly a single or monosyllabic sound, as *eau* in *beau*, *eye*, &c.; a trigraph.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tŷion, -ŷion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

triph'-thōŋg (or ph as p), *a.* [Eng. *triphthong*; *-al*.] Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of a triphthong.

triph'-ŷ-līne, triph'-ŷ-līte, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *phylē*=family or stock, and suff. *-ine, -ite* (Min.); Ger. *triphylin*.]

Min.: A mineral of somewhat limited distribution. Crystallization, orthorhombic; hardness, 5.0; specific gravity, 3.54-3.6; luster, subresinous; color, greenish-gray, sometimes bluish. Composition: A phosphate of the protoxides of iron, manganese, and lithium, with the formula (FeO, MnO, LiO)₃PO₅. Like all minerals containing protoxide of manganese, it is liable to alteration by oxidation and hydration; hence the minerals heterosite, pseudotriplite, alluandite, and melanchlore.

tri-phŷl'-lōūs, *a.* [Gr. *triphyllōs*=three-leaved; pref. *tri-* and *phyllōn*=a leaf.]

Botany.

1. Having three leaves.

2. Having the leaves disposed in whorls of three.

tri-phŷs'-iteŷ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tri-*; Gr. *physis*=nature, and Eng. suff. *-ite*.]

Ch. Hist. (pl.): The name given to those prelates who, at the councils of Toledo (A. D. 684, 688) carried their opposition to the Monophysites and Monothelites to such an extent as to profess belief in a third nature in Christ, resulting from the union of the divine and human natures.

tri-pīn'-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and [Eng. *pinnate* (q. v.).]

Botany (of a bipinnate leaf): Having the leaflets themselves again pinnate, as those of *Thalictrum minus*.

tri-pīn'-nāte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tripinnate*; *-ly*.]

Bot.: In a tripinnate manner.

tri-pīn-nāt'-i-fid, *adj.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *pinnatifid* (q. v.).]

Botany: Three times divided in a pinnatifid manner.

tri-pīn-nāt'-i-sēct, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and English *pinnatisect* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Parted to the base tripinnately.

trip'-it'-ā-kā, *s.* [Pali=the triple basket.]

Buddhism: The three classes into which the Buddhist sacred writings are divided, viz., the Sūtras, the Vinaya, and the Abidharma.

trip-lār'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triplar(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceæ.

trip-lār'-ŷs, *s.* [Latin=threefold, triple, from *triplus*=triple; so named because the parts of the fructification are disposed in threes.]

Botany: The typical genus of Triplareæ (q. v.). Trees or shrubs with alternate, shortly-stalked, entire leaves, with short ochreæ, inflorescence racemose, and a three-edged nut with winged angles. The trunk and branches of *Triplaris americana*, a native of tropical America, are chambered, and serve for the habitation of ants.

***tri-plā'-siaŋ** (s as sh), *a.* [Greek *triplos*=thrice as many.] Threefold, triple, treble.

"Being *triplosian* or threefold, according to their theology."—Cudworth: *Intell. System*, p. 289.

trip'-le (le as el), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *triplex*=triple, from *tri*=three, and *plus*, related to *plenus*=full; Sp. *triple*; Ital. *triplo*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Consisting of three united; threefold.

"The triple-dog had never felt his chain."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 447.

2. Three times repeated; treble.

"If then the atheist can have no imagination of more senses than five, why doth he suppose that a body is capable of more? If we had double or triple as many there might be the same suspicion for a greater number without end."—Bentley.

*3. One of three; third.

"Which . . . he bade me store up as a triple eye,

Safer than mine own two, more dear."

Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

***B. As subst.**: The treble part in music.

"Again he heard that wondrous harmonie,

Of songs and sweet complaints of lower kinde,

The humane voices sung a triple hie."

Fairefax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xviii. 24.

Triple Alliance, *s.*

History:

1. A treaty entered into by Great Britain, Sweden, and Holland against Louis XIV., in 1668.

2. A treaty between Great Britain, France, and Holland against Spain, 1717.

3. An alliance between Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, against France, Sept. 28, 1798.

4. An alliance between Germany, Austria, and Italy, against France and Russia, in 1887.

triple-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint in three parts, so contrived that each part will serve for bass, middle, or upper part as required.

triple-crown, *s.* The crown or tiara worn by the popes. [TIARA.]

triple-crowned, *adj.* Having three crowns; wearing a triple-crown, as the Pope.

triple-headed, *a.* Having three heads; as the triple-headed dog, Cerberus.

triple-ingrain carpet, *s.* [THREE-PLY CARPET.]

triple-nerved, *a.*

Bot.: The same as TRIPLE-RIBBED (q. v.).

triple-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (of a leaf): Having three ribs, of which the two lateral ones emerge from the middle one a little above its base. Akin to three-ribbed, in which, however, the three ribs are all unconnected and proceed from the base.

triple-salt, *s.*

Chem.: A name sometimes applied to salts containing three different bases, such as microcosmic salt, Na(NH₄)HPO₄. (Watts.)

triple-spot pug, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Eupithecia trisignata*, a small ochrey-gray moth, with three black spots, giving origin to as many black lines. The larva feeds on *Angelica sylvestris*. (Newman.)

triple-spotted clay, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Noctua ditrapezium*. It is of a dark rosy-brown color.

triple-star, *s.*

Astronomy: A star which, under a powerful telescope, is resolved into three, often of different colors. Gamma Andromedæ is a triple-star. Its principal constituent is of the third magnitude, and of an orange-yellow color. The two others seem like a single one between the fifth and sixth magnitude; both are bluish.

triple-time, *s.*

Music: Time of three beats, or three times three beats in a bar, indicated in the signature of the movement, thus $\frac{3}{4}$ =three minims (or their equivalent in time value) in a bar; $\frac{3}{8}$ =three quavers (or their equivalents in time) in a bar; with the less usual $\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, and $\frac{3}{8}$ signatures, which mark what is usually called Compound Triple-time.

***triple-tree**, *s.* The gallows, from the two posts and cross-beam of which it was composed. [TY-BURN-TREE.]

"A wry month on the triple-tree puts an end to all discourse about us."—T. Brown: *Works*, iii. 63.

***triple-turned**, *a.* Three times faithless; thrice faithless. (Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.)

trip'-le (le as el), *v. t. & i.* [TRIPLE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make treble, threefold, or thrice as much, as many, or as great; to treble.

"The rents of many highland estates have been *tripled* and quadrupled."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*.

2. To be three times as great or as many.

"Their losse . . . did *triple* onrs, as well in quality as in quantity."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 140.

B. Intrans.: To increase threefold.

trip'-lēt, *s. & a.* [From *triple*, as *doublet* from *double*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A collection or set of three things of a kind, or three united.

2. One of three children at a birth. (*Collog.*)

3. (*Pl.*): Three children at a birth.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A group of three notes performed in the time of two. The triplet is generally indicated by a slur and the figure 3.

2. *Optics*: Any arrangement of three lenses in combination, either as eye-piece or objective.

3. *Poetry*: Three verses or lines rhyming together.

B. As adj.: Triple; consisting of three.

"I frequently make use of *triplet* rhymes, and for the same reason because they bound the sense; and, therefore, I generally join these two licenses together, and make the last verse of the triplet a Pindaric."—Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*. (Dedic.)

trip'-lēx, *s.* [Lat.=threefold.] [TRIPPLICATE.]

Music:

1. The name originally given to a third part when added to two other parts, one of which was a canto.

fermo, the other a counterpoint. This additional part was generally the upper part, hence the word treble or triplex came to be applied to the canto primo.

2. A motet or other composition in three parts.
3. Triple-time.

"The triplex is a good tripping measure."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, v.

trip'-li-cate, ***trip-li-cat**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *triplicatus*, pa. par. of *triplico*=to make threefold, to treble, from *triplex* (genitive *triplicis*)=threefold, treble, from *tri*=three, and *plico*=to fold, to weave.]

A. As adjective:

1. Made thrice as much; trebled, threefold.
- *2. Three in number.

"Which brought certain expeditions *triplicat*; the one unto the prothonotary Gambora, the other unto Gregory de Lassalis, and the third unto me."—*Burnet: Records*, vol. i., bk. ii., No. 4.

B. As substantive:

*1. Something consisting or composed of three parts or divisions.

"My *triplicate* of pleasure knows dangerous as well as delightful features."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1887, p. 507.

2. A third paper or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind.

triplicate-ratio, *s.*

Math.: The ratio of the cubes of two quantities; thus the triplicate ratio of a to b is $\frac{a^3}{b^3}$. Similar volumes are to each other in the ratio of their homologous lines.

triplicate-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Thrice ternate; triternate.

trip-li-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *triplicatio*, from *triplicatus*, pa. par. of *triplico*=to treble.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of trebling or making threefold, or adding three together.

"Tripliation of the same diameter of one hundred and twenty."—*Glanvill: Scepsts*.

2. **Civil Law**: The same as SUR-REJOINDER in common law (q. v.).

tri-pliç'-i-tý, *s.* [Fr. *triplicité*, from Latin *triplex* (genit. *triplicis*)=triple.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: The quality or state of being triple or threefold; trebleness.

"Affect not duplicities nor *triplicities*, nor any certain number of parts in your division of things."—*Watts: Logic*.

2. **Astrol.**: The division of the signs according to the number of the elements, each division consisting of three signs. [TRIGON.]

trip-li-cós'-tate, **trip'-li-nerved**, *adj.* [Latin *triplex* (genit. *triplicis*)=threefold, and Eng. *costate*; *nerved*.]

Bot.: Triple-ribbed (q. v.); triply ribbed.

trip'-lite, *s.* [Gr. *triplos*=three-fold; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *eisenpecherz*, *tripplit*; Fr. *manganèse phosphaté ferrifère*.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring only in imperfect crystals. Hardness, 4-5.5; specific gravity, 3.44-3.8; luster, resinous to adamantine; color, shades of brown to black; streak, yellowish-gray to brown. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 32.7; protoxide of iron, 16.6; protoxide of manganese, 32.2; iron, 6.4; magnesium, 1.8; calcium, 1.5; fluorine, 8.8=100, which corresponds with the typical formula $3\text{ROPO}_5 + \text{RF}$.

trip-lō-blas'-tīc, *adj.* [Gr. *triplos*=threefold, triple, and *blastos*=a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Embryol.: Of, belonging, or relating to the triple division in the blastoderm outside the yolk in the ovum of mammals, birds, &c. Previous to segmentation the blastoderm is single, then a bilaminar arrangement arises; finally it separates into outer, middle, and inner blastodermic membranes: The ectoderm, mesoderm, and endoderm; called by Foster and Balfour the epiblast, mesoblast, and hypoblast. (*Quain*.)

trip'-lō-clāse, *subst.* [Gr. *triplos*=triple, and *klasis*=cleavage; Ger. *triploklas*.]

Min.: The same as THOMSONITE (q. v.).

trip-lō-i'-dite, *s.* [English *tripelite*; Gr. *eidos*=form, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Mineral.: A monoclinic mineral, found in distinct crystals, also fibrous, divergent, massive; crystals with vertical striations. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 3.697; luster, vitreous to adamantine; color, yellowish to reddish-brown, wine-yellow, hyacinth-red; streak, grayish-white; fracture, sub-conchoidal. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 31.91; protoxide of iron, 16.18; protoxide of manganese, 47.86; water, 4.05=100. Formula, $\text{R}_3\text{P}_2\text{O}_8 + \text{R}(\text{OH})_2$, where R=Fe, Mn. Found at Branchfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut, associated with various other minerals new to science, in a vein of albite granite.

trip'-lō-pý, *s.* [Gr. *triplos*=threefold, and *ops*=the eye.]

Optics & Pathol.: An affection of the eye which causes objects to be seen triple. It is much rarer than diplopy (q. v.), and the third image is exceedingly faint. (*Ganot*.)

trip'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *trip*(le), *a.*; *-ly*.] In a triple manner or degree; trebly.

triply-ribbed, *a.* [TRIPLE-RIBBED.]

tri'-pōd, ***tri-pode**, *s. & a.* [Latin *tripus* (genit. *tripodis*), from Gr. *tripous* (genit. *tripodos*)=three-footed, a tripod, from *tri*=three, and *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot; Sp. & Ital. *tripode*.]

A. As substantive:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. A three-legged seat or table.
2. A pot or caldron used for boiling meat, and either raised upon a three-legged frame or stand, or made with three feet in the same piece with itself.
3. A three-legged support for a table, chair, surveyor's compass, candelabrum, brazier, or other object.

II. **Class. Antiquity:** A bronze altar, having three legs or feet, and frequently also three rings at the top to serve as handles. A tripod was one of the attributes of Apollo, and originated in the custom of seating the pythonesse, or prophesying priestess, in a three-footed seat, over the vapor which ascended from a mystic cavern at Delphi, and which was believed to have the power of producing sacred inspiration, and the ability of foretelling future events. Highly ornamented tripods of similar form, made of precious metals, were given as prizes at the Pythian and Nemean games and elsewhere, and were frequently placed by grateful worshippers as votive offerings in the temples of different gods.

"Within the circle arms and tripods lie."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, v. 146.

B. As adjective:

1. Having three legs or supports.

"These tripod . . . dolmens . . . never had, or could have had, walls."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 45.

2. Three feet long.

"Its tripod sentences tired my ear."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. vii.

¶ **Tripod of life:**

Physiol.: The term used by Bichat for the brain, heart, and lungs.

tri-pō'-dī-an, *s.* [See def.]

Music: An ancient stringed instrument in form resembling the Delphic tripod, whence its name.

trip'-ō-dý, *s.* [TRIPOD.]

Pros.: A series of three feet.

***tri-pōint'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *pointed*.] Having three points.

"The tripointed wrathful violence of the dead dart."

Sylvester: The Lawe, 487.

trip'-ō-lī, **trip'-ō-līte**, *subst.* [After Tripoli, in North Africa, where it is found in large quantities; Ger. *tripel*.]

1. **Min. & Petrol.**: A siliceous deposit, first shown by Ehrenberg to consist almost wholly of the cast-off shells of Diatoms. Sometimes found in deposits of considerable thickness, and extending over many miles of country; mostly earthy, but sometimes very hard and compact.

2. **Geol. & Palæont.**: The diatoms in a stratum of tripoli at Bilin in Bohemia, where it is fourteen feet thick, are mainly of the genus *Gaillonella* (q. v.).

3. **Comm.**: Tripoli was first imported from Tripoli itself, but has since been found in many other places. It is employed for polishing metals, marbles, glass, and other hard bodies. [TRIPOLI-POWDER.]

tripoli-powder, *subst.* A pulverulent substance imported from Germany to be used as material for the polishing of steel. Like tripoli, it is composed mainly of diatoms.

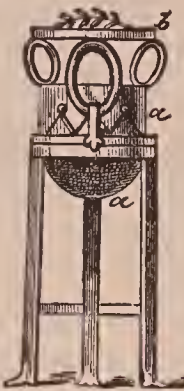
tripoli-slate, *s.*

Petrol.: A tripolite (q. v.) which, from varying causes, has assumed a laminated or slaty texture. Sometimes contains much clay, &c.

Trip'-ō-līne, *a.* [See def.]

1. Of or pertaining to Tripoli, a state and city in North Africa.

2. Pertaining to the mineral tripoli.



a. Caldron of thin bronze, supposed to increase the force of the prophetic sounds which came from the earth; b. Flat slab on which the priestess sat.

Tri'-pōl'-i-tan, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Relating or belonging to the town or state of Tripoli.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Tripoli.

tri'-pōs, *s.* [TRIPOD.]

*1. A tripod (q. v.).

"And from the tripods rushed a bellowing sound." *Dryden: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 124.

2. A word dating from the sixteenth century, and used successively in a number of different senses to signify an examination for honors, also a tripos paper, or one who prepares such. (*Cambridge University, Eng.*)

"Such interest as is now attached to them belongs rather to the verses than to the list of the several triposes (for the name has now at last come to signify degree examinations) which have been circulated already severally."—*C. Wordsworth: Scholæ Academicæ*, p. 20.

trip'-pant, *a.* [TRIP, v.]

Her.: A term applied to beasts of chase, as passant is to beasts of prey, &c. The animal is represented with the right foot lifted up, and the other three, as it were, upon the ground, as if trotting. Counter trippant is when two animals are borne trippant contrary ways, as if passing each other out of the field.

***trippe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A small piece or morsel. [Generally confined to speech concerning cheese.]

"A goddess kichel, or a trippe of cheese."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,329.

trip'-pēr, *subst.* [English *trip*, v.; *-er*.]

1. One who trips or walks nimbly; one who trips or trips up; a dancer.

"Begone, ye sylvan trippers of the green,
Fly after night, and overtake the moon."

Dryden: King Arthur, iv. 1.

2. An excursionist.

"The unpromising outlook did not affect the attendance, which, as regards its day trippers, would not be stalled off by weather."—*Referee*, Oct. 30, 1887.

¶ Often in the compound *cheap-tripper*.

tripper-up, *s.* (See extract.)

"Mr. Wynne E. Baxter has probably, through his vocation, as large an acquaintance with the seamy side of metropolitan life as most people, yet even he was puzzled when a witness at the East End inquest yesterday alluded to 'trippers-up,' as though everyone should know them as they would bakers, butchers, grocers, or other tradesmen. To the Coroner's perplexed question, 'What is that?' Inspector Read answered, 'A man who trips you up and robs you. If you make a noise they jump on you.'"—*London Daily Chronicle*.

trip'-pēt, *s.* [TRIP.]

Mach.: A projection intended to strike some object at regularly recurrent intervals. A cam, lifter, toe, wiper, foot, &c.

trip'-pīng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TRIP, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. **Ord. Language:** Quick, nimble, lively. (See extract under TRIPLEX, 3.)

2. **Her.**: The same as TRIPPANT (q. v.).

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of one who trips.

*2. A light dance.

"Here be without duok or nod,
Other trippings to be trod."

Milton: Comus, 961.

tripping-line, *s.*

Naut.: A rope used in lifting a spar while disengaging it from its usual attachments, previous to sending it down.

tripping-valve, *s.* A valve moved recurrently by the contact of some other part of the machinery.

trip'-pīng-lý, ***trip-pīng-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *tripping*; *-ly*.] In a tripping manner; with a light, nimble, and quick step; nimbly; with rapid but clear enunciation; fluently.

"And this ditty, after me,
Sing, and dance it trippingly."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

†**trip'-pīst**, *s.* [Eng. *trip*, v.; *-ist*.] One who goes on a trip; an excursionist. (*Modern slang*.)

"With returning appetite came the desire to the convivial ocean trippists to set sail again for the Mediterranean."—*Modern Society*, Jan. 16, 1886, p. 117.

trip'-kē-īte, *s.* [After Dr. Paul Trippke, the mineralogist; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of uncertain chemical composition, occurring in small, brilliant crystals with olivine, in cavities in cuprite, at Copiapo, Chili. Crystallization, tetragonal; color, bluish green. A

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

qualitative examination showed that it was essentially an arsenite of copper, with the suggested formula ($n\text{CuO}, \text{As}_2\text{O}_3$); but, in the opinion of E. S. Dana, it probably requires a further chemical investigation.

trip'-sa-cūm, *s.* [Gr. *tripsis*=rubbing, friction; *tribō*=to rub.]

Bot.: A genus of Rottboellæ, from the warmer parts of North America. Spikes solitary or three together, the upper male, the lower female; male glume two-flowered, female one-flowered. *Tripsacum dactyloides*, the Buffalo-grass of the United States and the Gama-grass of Mexico, is highly valued as fodder.

trip'-sis, *s.* [Gr., from *tribō*=to rub.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: The act of reducing a substance to powder; trituration.

2. **Med.**: The process of shampooing (q.v.).

trip'-tēr-ōus, *a.* [TRIPTERUS.] Three-winged. (Said of a leaf.)

trip'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a feather, a wing, anything winglike.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fishes, order Sauropterini, from the Lower Devonian.

trip'-tēr-ŷg'-i-ūm, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *pterygion*=a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidae, with numerous species from tropical seas, the Mediterranean, Australia, and New Zealand. There are three distinct dorsal fins, the two anterior spinous.

trip'-tich, *s.* [TRIPTYCH.]

trip'-tīl'-i-ōn, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *ptilon*=a feather; so named from the three divisions of the pappus.]

Bot.: A genus of Nassaviæ. Pretty annual Composites, sometimes cultivated in gardens. They are used in South America, on account of their dryness, as everlasting flowers.

trip'-tōl'-ē-mæ'-a, *s.* [Named after Triptolemos, an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Demeter, and was said to have invented the plow.]

Bot.: An old genus of Dalbergiæ, reduced by Benth to a sub-genus of Dalbergia. Known species three, all from Brazil. Trees or woody climbers, with unequally-pinnate leaves. The species were formerly believed to yield the rosewood of commerce. Now the greater part of it is known to come from *Dalbergia nigra*.

***trip'-tōte**, *s.* [Lat. *triptotum*, from Gr. *triptōton*, from *tri*=three, and *ptōtos*=falling; *ptōsis*=a grammatical case of a word.]

Gram.: A noun having three cases only.

trip'-tŷch, ***trip'-tŷch-ōn**, *s.* [Gr. *triptychon*, from *tri*=three, and *ptyx* (genit. *ptychos*)=a fold, a folding.]

1. A writing tablet in three parts, two of which might be folded over the middle part; hence, sometimes, a book or treatise in three parts or sections.

2. A picture, carving, or other representation, generally on panel, with two hanging doors or leaves, by which it could be closed in front. Triptychs were constructed of various materials and dimensions; ivory and enameled triptychs were adorned with sacred subjects and emblems. They were frequently used for altar-pieces. The central figure is usually complete in itself. The subsidiary designs on either side of it are smaller, and frequently correspond in size and shape to one-half of the principal picture.



Triptych.

trip'-pū'-dī-a-rŷ, *a.* [Lat. *tripudium*=measured stamping, a leaping, a solemn religious dance.] Pertaining to dancing; performed by dancing.

trip'-pū'-dī-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *tripudiatum*, sup. of *tripudio*=to leap, to dance.] To dance.

***trip'-pū'-dī-ā-tion**, *s.* [TRIPUDIATE.] The act of dancing.

"The sonle of man . . . dances to the muscical aires of the cogitations, which is that tripudiation of the nymphs."—Bacon: *On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

tri-pŷr'-a-mīd, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *pyramid* (q.v.).] A kind of spar composed of three-sided pyramids.

tri-quē'-trā (*pl.* tri-quē'-træ), *s.* [Lat. *trique-trus*=a triangle.]

1. **Anat. (pl.)**: Small, irregularly-shaped pieces of bone, principally in the occipito-parietal suture. First observed by Wormius, whence they are often called Wormian Bones.

2. **Archit.**: An interlaced ornament, of frequent occurrence on early northern monuments.

tri-quē'-trōus, ***tri-quē'-trā**, *a.* [Lat. *trique-trus*=triangular.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Three-sided, triangular; having three plane or concave sides.

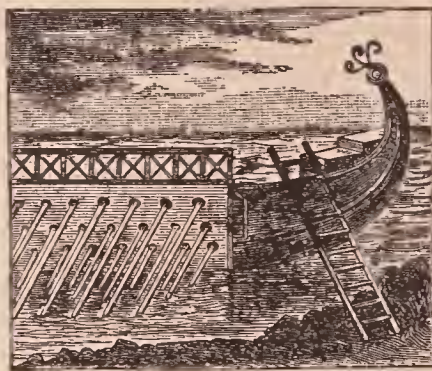
2. **Botany**: Having three sides or angles. Three-edged (q.v.).

tri-rā'-dī-ate, **tri-rā'-dī-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *radiate*, *radiated*.] Having three rays. (Owen.)

tri-rēct-ān'-gu-lar, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *rectangular*.] Applied to a spherical triangle, whose angles are all right angles.

tri-rēme, *s.* [Lat. *triremis*=(s.) a trireme, (a.) having three banks of oars: *tri*=three, and *remus*=an oar; Fr. *trirème*; Sp. & Ital. *trirème*.]

Classical Antiq.: A galley or vessel having three ranks or benches of oars on each side, a common class of war-ship among the ancient Romans, Greeks, Carthaginians, &c. They were also provided with large square sails, which could be raised during a fair wind, to relieve the rowers. When two ships engaged, if tolerably well matched, the great object aimed at by each was, either by running up suddenly alongside of the enemy, to sweep away or disable a large number of his oars, or, by hearing down at speed, to drive the beak full into his side or quarter, in which case the planks were generally stove in, and the vessel went down. But if one of the parties was so decidedly inferior in seamanship as to be unable to cope with his antag-



Trireme.

From an ancient fresco of the flight of Helen and Paris, discovered early in the eighteenth century in the Farnese Gardens, Rome.

onist in such manœuvres, he endeavored, as he approached, to grapple with him, and then the result was decided, as upon land, by the numbers and bravery of the combatants.

"Some, indeed, fancy a different original of these names, as that in the *triremes*, for example, either that there were three banks one after the other on a level, or three rowers sat upon one bank; or else three men tugged all together at one oar; but this is contrary, not only to the authority of the classics, but to the figures of the *triremes* still appearing in ancient monuments."—Kennet: *Antiquities of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. iv.

tri-rhōm-bōid-ā, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *rhomboidal*.] Having the form of three rhombs.

tri-sāc-ra-mēn-tār'-i-ān, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *sacramentarian*.]

Church History: A controversial name given to those Reformers who maintained that the sacraments of Baptism, the Lord's Supper, and Penance were necessary to salvation. This opinion was held by some Lutherans at Leipsic, and was advocated in England in the *Institution of a Christian Man*, published in 1536.

tris-āg'-i-ōn, *s.* [Gr. neut. of *trisagios*=thrice holy: *tris*=three, and *hagios*=holy.] One of the doxologies of the Eastern Church, repeated in the form of versicle and responses by the choir in certain parts of the liturgy, and so called from the triple recurrence in it of the word *hagios*=holy.

"Hereto, agios, the seraphical hym called the *trisagion*, Holy, Holy, &c., that used to be sung in all churches throughout the Christian world."—Bp. Bull: *Works*, iii. 968.

Tri-sçil'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eccles. Lat., from Gr. *tris*, and *schizō*=to cut.]

Church Hist.: A sect of Sabellian heretics, mentioned by St. Augustine as maintaining the opinion that the Divine nature is composed of three parts, one of which is named the Father, the second the Son, and the third the Holy Ghost; and that the union of these parts constitutes the Trinity. (*Blunt*.)

trise, *v. t.* [TRICE.]

Naut.: To haul and tie up; to trice.

"Did softly trise them with long pulleys fastened to the beams."—North: *Plutarch; Eumenes*.

tri-sēct', *v. t.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *sectus*, pa. par. of *seco*=to cut.] To cut or divide into three equal parts.

"Could I not . . . by adding water, have bisected or trisected a drop."—De Quincey: *Opium-eater*, p. 129.

tri-sēct'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [TRISECT.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: (See the verb.)

2. **Bot.**: Trifid; triparted (q.v.).

tri-sēc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *sectio*=a cutting, a section.] The division or cutting of anything into three parts; specif., in geometry, the division of an angle into three equal parts. The trisection of an angle is a problem of great celebrity among the ancient mathematicians. It belongs to the same class of problems as the duplication of the cube, and the insertion of two geometrical means between two given lines. Like them, it has hitherto been found beyond the range of elementary geometry; but it may be effected by means of the conic sections, and some other curves, as the conchoid, quadratrix, &c.

tri-sē'-pal-ōus, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *sepalous*.]

Bot. (of a calyx): Consisting of three sepals.

tri-sēr'-i-ā, **tri-sēr'-i-ate**, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Eng. *serial*, *seriate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arranged in three rows, which are not necessarily opposite to each other; trifarious.

tri-sē'-tūm, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Lat. *seta*=a thick, stiff hair.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of *Avena*. Perennial grasses, with the spikelets compressed, the lowest flower bisexual; fruit glabrous, deeply furrowed, free.

triš'-mūs, *s.* [Gr. *trismos*=the making of a shrill noise.]

Pathol.: Lockjaw, a variety of tetanus, marked by spastic rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw. Two kinds are usually distinguished: *Trismus nascentium*, which often attacks infants soon after birth, and *traumatic trismus*, which may arise from a cold or a wound, and attacks persons of all ages.

tris-ōc-tā-hē-drōn, *s.* [Greek *tris*=thrice, and Eng. *octahedron* (q.v.).]

Geometry: A solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, three corresponding to each face of an octahedron.

tri-spāst', **tri-spās'-tōn**, *s.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *spāō*=to draw.]

Mech.: A tackle with three blocks.

tri-spēr'-mōus, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*; Greek *sperma*=seed, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot. (of an ovary, a fruit, or a cell): Having three seeds.

tri-splānch'-nīc, *adj.* [Prefix *tri-*, and English *splanchnic* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the sympathetic nerve, which distributes its branches to the organs in the three great splanchnic cavities, the head, the chest, and the abdomen.

tri-spōr'-īc, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *sporos*, *spoi*=a seed.]

Bot.: Having three spores.

***trist**, *a.* [Fr. *triste*, from Latin *tristis*.] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy.

"Amazed, ashamed, disgraced, sad, silent, *trist*, Alone he would all day in darkness sit."

Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xiii. 29.

tris-tā'-nī-a, *s.* [Named by Robert Brown after M. Tristan, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Leptospermæ. Leaves linear flowers yellow; petals five; stamens in five parcels Australian shrubs, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.

tri-stēm'-mā, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *stemma*=a wreath, a garland.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomæ. Tropical African shrubs, with quadrangular stems, involucre heads of flowers, and a four or five-celled, haccate fruit. The berries of *Tristemma virusanum* are given in the Mauritius as a remedy for syphilis.

trist-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *trist*; *-ful* (l).] Sad, sorrowful, gloomy, melancholy.

"His *tristful* visage clearing up a little over his roast neck of veal."—Lamb: *South Sea House*.

trist-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tristful*; *-ly*.] Sadly, sorrowfully.

tri-stīch'-i-ūs, *s.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *stichos*=a row, order, or line.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes. Known species two, from the Coal Measures near Glasgow, in Scotland, and Fermanagh, in Ireland. (*Agassiz*.)

tris-tī-chōp'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *tristichos*=in three rows, and *pteron*=a fin.] [TRISTICHOUS.]

Palæont.: A genus of Holoptychiidae (by some authorities placed with the Rhizodontidae), from the Old Red Sandstone.

tris-tīch-ōus, *a.* [Prefix *tri-*, and Gr. *stichos*=a row, order, line.]

Botany: Arranged on the stem in three vertical rows. Used of arrangement or phyllotaxis of leaves

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

on the stems of grasses. If measurement be made from any leaf one-third round the stem, a second leaf is just above the point reached; if another third be measured, there will be a third leaf above; and, if the remaining third be measured, there will be a fourth leaf just above the first. Thus, when there are a sufficient number of leaves to show the phyllotaxis, they will be found to be inserted, as defined, in three vertical rows.

***trīs-tī-ti-āte** (ti as shī), *v. t.* [Latin *tristitia*, from *tristis*=sad.] To make sad.

"Nor is there any whom calamity doth so much *tristitiate* as that he never sees the flashes of some warming joy."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 41.

trīs-tō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *tristomos*=three-mouthed; pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *stoma*=the mouth.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of *Tristomidae* (q. v.). Body consisting of a broad and flat disk, having behind its inferior face a large cartilaginous sucker. *Tristoma coccineum*, a species of an inch or more in breadth, and of a lively red color, is attached to the gills of many fishes in the Mediterranean.

trīs-tōm'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tristom(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Trematoda, furnished with three suckers, two small ones at the anterior extremity, with the mouth between them, and a larger one at the posterior extremity. They are chiefly parasitic on the gills of fishes.

Trīs-trām, *s.* [See def.]

Mythol.: A Cornish hero, one of the Knights of the Round Table.

Tristram's book, *s.* Any book on hunting or hawking.

Tristram's knot, *s.*

Bot.: *Cannabis sativa*. (Britten & Holland.)

***trist'-y**, *adj.* [Latin *tristis*.] Sad, sorrowful, dejected.

"The king was *tristy* and heavy of cheer."

Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum, p. 264.

tri'-sūl, **tri'-sū-lā**, *s.* [Sansc.]

Buddhism: An ornament very commonly occurring in old Buddhist sculpture, on old coins, &c. Its meaning is not ascertained. According to Rémusat, it represents the five elements of the material universe, and General Cunningham comes to the same conclusion, though by a different process. (See extract.)



Trisul.

"The *Trisul* would be the emblem of Buddha himself. Just as the cross is placed on the altar of the Christian churches, on the gables, and everywhere about the building, to signify Christ or Christianity, so this emblem may have been used to signify the founder of the religion at a time when personal representations of him were not known."—*Fergusson: Tree and Serpent Worship*, p. 115.

***tri'-sūlc**, ***tri'-sūlk**, *s. & a.* [Lat. *trisolcus*, from *tri*=three, and *sulcus*=a furrow.]

A. As subst.: Something having three forks; a trident.

"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's *trisulk*, to burn, discuss, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

B. As adj.: Three-forked; having three tines or teeth.

"Jupiter confound me with his *trisulk* lightning."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxxii.

***tri-sūl'-cāte**, *adj.* [TRISULC.] Having three forks; tridentate.

"That hurls the bolt *trisulcate*."

Percy: Reliques; St. George for England.

tri-syl-lāb'-ic, **tri-syl-lāb'-ic-āl**, *adj.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *syllabic*, *syllabical*.] Of or pertaining to a trisyllable; consisting of three syllables.

tri-syl-lāb'-ic-āl-l'y, *adv.* [Eng. *trisyllabical*; *-ly*.] In the manner of a trisyllable; in three syllables.

tri-syl-lā-ble, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *syllable* (q. v.).] A word consisting of three syllables.

trite, *a.* [Lat. *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero*=to rub, to wear.] Used until it has become worn out, and so lost its novelty and freshness; hackneyed, commonplace, stale.

"To many perhaps it may seem vulgar and *trite*; so that discourse thereon, like a story often told, may be nauseous to their ears."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 36.

trit-ē-lei'-ā, **trit-ē-lē'-jā** (j as y), *s.* [Prefix *tri*=three, and *teleios*=complete. Named from the completely ternary arrangement of the parts.]

Bot.: A genus of Scilloæ. Perianth salver-shaped, the limb six-parted; stamens six, in two rows; stigma three-lobed; seeds many. American liliaceous plants, with blue or white flowers.

trite'-l'y, *adv.* [Eng. *trite*; *-ly*.] In a trite or commonplace manner; stalely.

"I grant it to be a *tritel* vulgar saying, but it has everything to do with truth."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trite'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trite*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being trite, commonplace, or hackneyed; staleness.

"Sermons which, while they preach the gospel to the poor, disgust not the fastidious ear of modern elegance by *triteness* or vulgarity."—*Wingham: Sermons*. (Pref.)

tri-tēr'-nate, *adj.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *ternate* (q. v.).]

Botany (of a leaf): Having the common petiole divided into three secondary petioles, each of which is again subdivided into three ternary petioles, each bearing three leaflets, as the leaf of *Epime-dium alpinum*.

tri-thē-ism, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *tritheismus*.]

Church Hist.: The doctrine which teaches that there are three Gods, instead of three Persons in the Godhead. According to Cyril of Jerusalem this teaching was introduced by the Gnostics in the second century. In the sixth century a philosophic doctrine of Tritheism was formulated by Ascunages, of Constantinople, who was banished for his heresy by Justinian. The opinions of Ascunages were adopted by one of his pupils, Philoponus, who founded a sect called after him. With Philoponus was associated for many years a bishop of Tarsus, named Conon, who differed from his friend on the subject of the resurrection, and like him founded a sect, the Cononites. Tritheism was revived by Roscellinus, in the eleventh century, who taught that the name God was the abstract idea of a genus containing the three Persons, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. He was opposed by St. Anselm in his treatise *de Fide Trinitatis*, and condemned by the Council of Soissons (A. D. 1092), where he recanted. In 1691 the heresy was again revived. Dr. Sherlock, Dean of St. Paul's, London, published *A Vindication of the Doctrine of the Holy and Ever-blessed Trinity*, in which he maintained that "there are three infinite distinct minds and substances in the Trinity," and that "the Three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct infinite minds or substances." Dr. South opposed the dean, and a long controversy ensued. In 1695, in a sermon before the University of Oxford, England, the preacher maintained the theory of Dr. Sherlock, which was condemned by the heads of houses as "false, impious, and heretical." A controversy followed of so serious a character that it was suppressed by an Order in Council, and measures were taken to stop the publication of Antitrinitarian books, which had been issued in great numbers during the controversy. [HUTCHINSONIANS.]

tri'-thē-ist, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *theist*.] One who believes in three distinct gods; an adherent of tritheism (q. v.).

tri-thē-ist'-ic, **tri-thē-ist'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *tritheist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to tritheism.

"The *tritheistical* argument appears then to be as ancient as the di-theistical."—*Bolingbroke: Essay 4*.

***tri'-thē-ite**, *s.* [Gr. *tri*=three, and *theos*=God.] The same as TRITHEIST (q. v.).

tri'-thīng, *s.* [A. S.] One of three divisions into which an English shire or county was divided; a riding, as in Yorkshire. [RIDING, s.]

"When a county is divided into three of these intermediate jurisdictions, they are called *trithings*, which were anciently governed by a *trithing-reeve*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Intro.)

***trithing-reeve**, *s.* A governor of a trithing.

tri-thī-ōn'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*; Greek *theon*=sulphur, and suff. *-ic*.] Containing three atoms of sulphur in the acid.

trithionic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $H_2S_3O_6$. Sulphuretted hyposulphuric acid. A limpid, inodorous liquid, having a sour and somewhat bitter taste, obtained by gently heating an aqueous solution of acid potassic sulphite with sulphur. It is permanent in the dilute state, but on attempting to concentrate it, even in a vacuum, it decomposes, sulphurous oxide being evolved. The salts are but little known, and are very unstable.

***trit'-ic-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *trit(e)*; *-ical*.] Trite, commonplace, stale.

"He appears from a *tritit* philosophy to have carried his uncommon credulity into our British, Roman, and Dano-Saxon archæology."—*Warton: Hist. Kiddington*. (Pref.)

***trit'-ic-āl-l'y**, *adv.* [Eng. *tritit*; *-ly*.] In a trite or commonplace manner; tritely.

***trit'-ic-āl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *tritit*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being tritit or trite; triteness.

"Where there is not a *tritit*ness or mediocrity in the thought, it can never be sunk into the genuine and perfect bathos."—*Pope: Martinus Scriblerus*.

†trit'-i-ān, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *triticum*; *-in*.]

Chem.: The gluten of wheat.

trit'-i-cūm, *subst.* [Latin=wheat; according to Varro, from *tritus*, pa. par. of *tero*=to bruise.]

Bot.: Wheat, Wheat-grass; a genus of *Hordeæ* or *Hordeaceæ*. Spikelets solitary, sessile, distichous, compressed; the sides, not the backs, of the glumes and florets, directed to the rachis, many-flowered. Empty glumes, two, unequal, shorter than the flowering glumes. Flowering glumes herbaceous, rigid, many-nerved or without nerves. Palea with ciliate nerves. Scales ovate, entire, ciliate; stigmas subsessile; ovary hairy at the top; fruit grooved. The known and classified species number twenty, from temperate regions. Some species are annual, others perennial. Many botanists limit the genus *Triticum* to the first section, calling the second *Agropyrum*. The three species wild in the northern parts of Europe and America all belong to the latter division. They are *Triticum caninum*, the Fibrous-rooted Wheat-grass; *T. repens*, the Creeping Wheat-grass or Couch-grass; and *T. junceum*, the Rushy Sea Wheat-grass. The first has the root fibrous, no stolons; the empty glumes three to five ribbed, and the flowering glumes two to five awned. It is one to three feet high, is frequent in woods and banks, and flowers in July. It is widely distributed abroad. For *T. repens*, see COUCH-GRASS. *T. junceum* has large shining spikelets, the empty glumes with five to eleven ribs, the flowering glumes with five to ten. It is found on sandy sea-shores, flowering in July and August. Sir J. Hooker includes under it two sub-species, *T. acutum* and *T. pungens*. The creeping roots of *T. repens*, *T. junceum*, and *T. glaucum* have been used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. *T. vulgare* is Wheat (q. v.).

tri-tō-chōr'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *tritos*=third; *chōreō*=to follow, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A fibro-columnar mineral, having its cleavage parallel to the direction of the fibers. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 6.25; color, blackish to yellowish brown. An analysis yielded: Vanadic acid, 24.41; arsenic acid, 3.76; protoxide of lead, 53.90; protoxide of copper, 7.04; protoxide of zinc, 11.06 = 100.17, having the approximate formula $R_3V_2O_8$, where R=Pb, Cu, Zn. It is related to euschynite and aræoxene (q. v.).

tri-tō-mā, *subst.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Greek *tomē*=a cutting.]

Bot.: A genus of *Hemerocallæ*. Fine aloe-like plants, but with grassy leaves; their inflorescence a spike of red or orange flowers, natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Three or four are cultivated in gardens, where they continue in flower till late in autumn. In winter they need the protection of a frame.

tri-tō-mīte, *s.* [Gr. *tritomos*=thrice-cut; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral of tetrahedral habit. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.9-4.66; luster, vitreous; color, brown; streak, dirty yellowish-gray. Composition doubtful, analyses varying much, one of the most careful yielding, SiO_2 , 15.33; SnO_2 , 0.74; Ta_2O_5 , 0.74; Fe_2O_3 , 2.27; Mn_2O_3 , 0.49; CaO , 10.66; La_2O_3 , 44.05; YO , 0.42; MgO , 0.16; CaO , 6.41; BaO , 0.19; SrO , 0.71; Na_2O , 0.56; K_2O , 2.10; HO , 5.63 = 99.49. Found in the island of Lamô, near Brevig, Norway, associated with leucophane and mosandrite in a syenite.

Tri-tōn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *Tritōn*=a Triton.]

1. Class. Mythol.: A powerful sea-deity, son of Poseidon (Neptune) by Amphitrite, or, according to some, by Sileno or Salacia. He dwelt with his father in a golden palace on the bottom of the sea. He could calm the ocean, and abate storms. He was generally represented as blowing a shell, and with a body above the waist like that of a man, and below like a dolphin. Many of the sea-deities were called Tritons by the poets.

"The hoarse alarm of Triton's sounding shell."

Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time.

2. Zoölogy:

(1) A genus of *Salamandrinæ*, with sixteen species, widely distributed in temperate and sub-tropical regions. Body covered with warty tubercles, four toes on anterior, and five on posterior limbs, all without nails; no parotids; glandular pores above and behind the eyes, and a series of similar pores arranged longitudinally on each side of the body; male with well-marked discontinuous crest on back and tail; tongue globular, partially free at the sides, free behind, where it is pointed. In North America, *Diemictylus viridescens* is one of the most common species.

(2) A genus of *Muricidæ* (Woodward), according to some other authorities, of *Cassididæ*, with 10?

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

recent species, from the West Indies, Mediterranean, Africa, India, China, the Pacific, and Western Australia, ranging from low water to ten or twenty fathoms, and one minute species has been dredged at fifty fathoms. The Great Triton (*T. tritonis*) is the conch blown as a trumpet by the Australian and Polynesian natives. Fossil species forty-five, from the Eocene of Britain, France, and Chili.

(3) Any individual of either of the genera described above. [(1), (2).]

¶ *A triton among the minnows*: One greater than his fellows. (Cf. *Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.)

tri'-tōne, *subst.* [Gr. *tritonos*=of three tones.] [TONE, s.]

Music: An augmented fourth, containing three whole tones. The use of the tritone was anciently forbidden in harmony or counterpoint, as it was regarded in the light of what is called a false relation. It was not permitted to be employed in the upper note of one chord and the lower note of the following. In each case it was called *mi contra fa* (q. v.).

tri-tō-nī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *triton* (q. v.).]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Iridaceæ. About twenty-five species, all from Southern Africa, are cultivated in green houses; they have yellow, orange, pink, red, blue, or greenish flowers, and are handsome when in bloom.

2. **Zool.**: The type-genus of Tritoniadæ (q. v.), with thirteen species, from Norway and Britain; found under stones at low water to twenty-five fathoms. Animal elongated; tentacles with branched filaments; veil tuberculated or digitated; gills in a single series; mouth with horny jaws, stomach simple.

tri-tō-nī-ā-dæ, ***tri-tōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *tritonā*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A genus of Tectibranchiata (q. v.), with nine genera (Woodward), to which Tate adds another, Hero. Animal with laminated, plumose, or papillose gills, arranged along the sides of the back; tentacles retractile into sheaths, lingual membrane with one central and numerous lateral teeth; orifices on the right side.

***tri-tōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [TRITONIADÆ.]

tri-tōr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [TRITURIUM.]

tri-tōx'-ide, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*; *t* connect., and Eng. *oxide*.]

Chem.: A term formerly used to denote the third in a series of oxides, the first and second terms of which were called protoxide and deutoxide. (*Watts*.)

tri-tō-zō-ō-īd, *s.* [Gr. *tritos*=third, and Eng. *zoid*.]

Biol.: A zooid produced by fission from a deuter-zooid; a zooid of the third generation. [ZOÏD.]

trit'-u-rā-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [TRITURATE.] Capable of being triturated or reduced to a fine powder by pounding, rubbing, or grinding.

"Triturable and reducible into powder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

trit'-u-rāte, *v. t.* [Lat. *tritutus*, pa. par. of *trituro*=to thrash, to grind; *tritura*=a rubbing, chafing; orig. fem. sing. of fut. part. of *tero*=to rub.]

1. To rub, grind, bruise, or thrash.
2. To rub or grind down to a very fine powder, finer than that produced by pulverization.

"Where the shore is low, the soil is commonly sandy, or rather composed of triturated coral."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

trit'-u-rā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *tritutus*, pa. par. of *trituro*=to triturate (q. v.).] The act of triturating or reducing to a very fine powder by grinding; the state of being triturated.

"In poultry, the trituration of the gizzard, and the gastric juice, conspire in the work of digestion."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

***trit'-u-rā-ture**, *s.* [Eng. *triturat(e)*; *-ure*.] A wearing by rubbing or friction.

***trit'-ure**, *s.* [Lat. *tritura*.] [TRITURATE.] A rubbing or grinding.

tri-tūr'-ī-ūm, **tri-tōr'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [TRITURATE.] A vessel for separating liquors of different densities.

trit'-yl-s, [Gr. *tritos*=third; suff. *-yl*.] [PROPYL.]

trit'-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *trityl*; *-ene*.] [PROPYLENE.]

tri-tŷ'-lō-dōn, *subst.* [Prefs. *tri-*, *tylo-*, and Gr. *odontos* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammals, with one species, *Tritylodon longævus*, founded on remains transmitted by Dr. Exton from beds of Triassic (?) age in Thaba-chou, in Basutoland, and described by Sir Richard Owen. Dentition: I. 2—2, M. 6—6. Its nearest allies are *Microlestes* (q. v.), and *Stereognathus*. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xl. 146—151.)

tri-ūm-fēt'-tā, *s.* [Named after John Triumfetti, an Italian botanist and author.]

Bot.: A genus of Grewiæ. Annuals or perennials with stellate hairs. Leaves entire or palmately

lobed; flowers solitary or in axillary clusters, yellow; stamens ten, rarely five; fruit prickly, two to five celled. The fruit of *Triumfetta annua* is called in Jamaica the Parrakeet Bur, because parrakeets feed on them. In India they eat this and *T. pilosa*, while in times of scarcity *T. rhomboidea*, a third Indian species, is eaten by men. *T. angulata* has a soft and glossy fiber.

tri-ūmph, ***tri-umphe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *triumphe*; Fr. *triomphe*, from Lat. *triumphum*, accus. of *triumphus*=a triumph; cogn. with Gr. *thriambos*=a hymn to Bacchus, sung in festal processions in his honor; Sp. & Port. *triumfo*; Ital. *trionfo*. *Triumph* and *trump* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pomp of any kind.

"When thou didst ride in triumph through the streets."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

*2. A public festivity or exhibition of any kind; as an exhibition of masks, a tournament, a pageant.

"Our daughter,
In honor of whose birth these triumphs are."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, ii. 2

3. In the same sense as II.

"Before his triumphe walketh she
With gilte chaines on hire necke honging."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,369.

4. The state of being victorious.

"Hail to the chief, who in triumph advances."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 19.

5. Victory, achievement, success, conquest.

"That mingled envy and contempt with which the ignorant naturally regard the triumphs of knowledge."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6. Joy or exultation for success; great gladness or rejoicing.

"Triton his trumpet shrill before them blew,
For goodly triumph and great iolymment."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 12.

7. A trump-card. [TRUMP (1), 1.]

"Let therefore euerie christian man and woman plaie at these cards, that they may haue and obtaine the triumph: yon must marke also that the triumph must applie to fetch home vnto him all the other cardes, whatsoner sute they be of."—*Latimer*: *Sermons on the Card*.

*8. A game at cards; ruff.

"The game that wee will play at, shall be called the triumph, which if it be well played at, hee that dealeth shall winne; the plaiers shall likewise winne, and the standers and lookers vpon, shall doe the same: insomuche that there is no man, that is willing to plaie at this triumph with these cardes, but they shall bee all winners, and no losers."—*Latimer*: *Sermons on the Card*.

II. Roman Antig.: A grand procession, in which a victorious general entered the city by the Porta Triumphalis, in a chariot drawn by four horses, wearing a dress of extraordinary splendor, namely, an embroidered robe, an under garment flowered with palm leaves, and a wreath of laurel round his brows. He was preceded by the prisoners taken in the war, the spoils of the cities captured, and pictures of the regions subdued. He was followed by his troops; and, after passing along the Via Sacra and through the Forum, ascended to the Capitol, where he offered a bull in sacrifice to Jove. A regular triumph could not be demanded unless the following conditions had been satisfied:

1. The claimant must have held the office of dictator, consul, or prætor.

2. The success upon which the claim was founded must have been achieved by the claimant while commander-in-chief of the victorious army; or, in other words, the operations must have been performed under his auspices.

3. The campaign must have been brought to a termination, and the country reduced to such a state of tranquillity as to admit of the withdrawal of the troops, whose presence at the ceremony was indispensable.

4. Not less than 5,000 of the enemy must have fallen in one engagement.

5. Some positive advantage and extension of dominion must have been gained, not merely a disaster retrieved, or an attack repulsed.

6. The contest must have been against a foreign foe.

Under the Empire, the prince being sole commander-in-chief of the armies of the state, all other military commanders were regarded merely as his legati, and it was held that all victories were gained under his auspices, however distant he might be from the scene of action; consequently he alone was entitled to a triumph.

A naval triumph differed from a military one only in being on a smaller scale, and in being characterized by the exhibition of nautical trophies, such as beaks of ships. An ovation was an honor inferior to a triumph, the chief difference being that in the former the victorious general entered the city on foot, and in later times on horseback. The senate claimed the exclusive prerogative of granting or refusing a triumph.

"To follow Cæsar in his triumph."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

*¶ *To ride triumph*: To be in full career; to take the lead.

"So many jarring elements breaking loose, and riding triumph in every corner of a gentleman's house."—*Sterne*: *Tristram Shandy*, iii. 157.

tri-ūmph, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *trionpher*, from Latin *triumpho*; Sp. & Port. *triumfar*; Ital. *trionfare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To obtain victory; to be victorious; to prevail.

"He may triumph in love."—*Shakesp.*: *Sonnet* 151.

*2. To exult upon an advantage gained or supposed to be gained; to exult or boast insolently.

"He woxe full blithe, as he had gone thereby,
And gan thereat to triumph without victorie."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 50.

3. To enjoy a triumph, as a victorious general; to celebrate victory with pomp; hence, to rejoice for victory.

"Weep'st to see me triumph?"
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*4. To play a trump or winning card on another; to trump.

*5. To shine forth.

"Grace and majesty you might behold
Triumphing in their faces."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,382.

B. Transitive:

1. To vanquish, to conquer, to prevail over, to subdue, to triumph over.

"Hee on Libyan coasts arriude . . .
Triumphed Jugurth's spoil'd dominion."
May: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, ii.

2. To make victorious; to cause to triumph or prevail.

"He hath triumphed the name of Christ."—*Bp. Jewell*: *Works*, ii. 933.

tri-ūm'-phal, *a. & s.* [Latin *triumphalis*, from *triumphus*=a triumph; Fr. *trionphal*; Sp. *triumfal*; Ital. *trionfale*, *trionfale*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a triumph; commemorating or used in celebrating a triumph or victory.

"They bore him aloft in triumphal procession."
Longfellow: *Evangeline*, ii. 2.

***B. As subst.**: A token of victory; insignia of a triumph. (*Milton*: *P. R.*, iv. 577.)

triumphal-arch, *s.*

Architecture:

1. An edifice erected by the Romans in various situations, but more especially at the entrance to a city, at first in honor of victorious generals, and in later times, of the Emperors. These structures were originally of brick, but afterward of stone or marble; their form was that of a parallelopipedon, having one central arch, often with a smaller one on each side. They were decorated with columns, sculptures, and other embellishments, the whole being surmounted with a heavy attic. Under the Emperors many triumphal arches of costly material were erected. The oldest in Rome is that of Titus, erected on the occasion of his triumph after the conquest of Jerusalem (A. D. 70). It is remarkable as containing a representation of the golden candlestick of the Herodian temple. [BAS-RELIEF.] Of modern triumphal arches the finest are the Arc de Triomphe or Arc de l'Etoile, at the western extremity of the Champs Elysées, Paris, commenced by Napoleon in 1806, and finished by Louis Philippe thirty years later; the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin (1789-93); and the Arco della Pace, in Milan.

2. A temporary arch set up in token of welcome to a royal personage or successful warrior, &c.

triumphal-column, *subst.* An insulated column erected by the Romans in commemoration of a victorious general to whom triumph had been decreed.

triumphal-crown, *s.* A laurel crown awarded by the Romans to a victorious general.

tri-ūm'-phant, ***tri-um-phaut**, ***try-um-phaute**, *a.* [Lat. *triumphans*, pr. par. of *triumpho*=to triumph; Fr. *trionphant*; Sp. *triumfante*; Ital. *trionfante*.]

*1. Used in, pertaining to, or commemorating a triumph or victory; triumphal.

"Make triumphant fires."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 5.



Triumphal Arch.
(Arch of Titus.)

bōl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Victorious; graced or crowned with victory or success. (Cowper: *Hope*, 166.)

3. Rejoicing or exulting for victory, or as for victory; triumphing; exultant.

"Think you, but that I know our state secure,
I would be so triumphant as I am?"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

*4. Noble, notable.

"Wherof kyng Edward . . . gaue to the sayde Scots batayll, & of them had triumphante victorye."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1331).

*5. Glorious; of supreme magnificence and beauty. (Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

tri-um'-phant-ly, *tri-um-phaunt-ly, *adverb.* [Eng. *triumphant*; -ly.]

1. In a triumphant manner; in the manner of a victorious conqueror; like a victor; as becomes a victor or triumph.

"Christ ascended
Triumphantly, from star to star."
Longfellow: *Golden Legend*, ii.

2. With insolent triumph or exaltation.

"Or did I bragge and boast triumphantly,
As who should saye the field were mine that daye?"
Gascoigne: *Lookes of a Louer forsaken*.

3. Festively; with rejoicing or exultation.

"Dance in Duke Theus's house triumphantly."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

tri-um'-ph-er, *s.* [Eng. *triumph*; -er.]

1. One who triumphs or rejoices and exults in victory; a victor.

2. One who was honored with a triumph; one who returned as a victorious general.

"And enters in our ears like great triumphers
In their applauding gates."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, v. 2.

tri-um'-ph-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [TRIUMPH, *v.*]

tri-um'-phing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *triumphing*; -ly.] With triumph or exultation; triumphantly. (Bp. Hall: *Of Contentation*, § 17.)

tri-um'-vir, *s.* [Lat.=one of three men associated in an office, from *triumvorum*=of three men: *tres*=three, and *vir*=a man.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.*: One of three men united in office. The triumvirs were either ordinary magistrates (as the Triumviri Capitales, who were police commissioners, having charge of the jails, and acting as magistrates, the Triumviri Monetales, who were commissioners of the mint, and had the charge of coining money), or they were extraordinary commissioners appointed to jointly execute any office. Specifically applied to the members of the two triumvirates. [TRIUMVIRATE, 1.]

2. *English Antiq.*: A trithing man or constable of three hundred. (Cowel.)

tri-um'-vir-ate, *subst.* [Lat. *triumviratus*, from *triumvir*=a triumvir (q. v.).]

1. A coalition of three men in office or authority. Specifically applied to two great coalitions of the three most powerful individuals in the Roman empire for the time being. The first of these was effected in the year B. C. 60, between Julius Cæsar, Pompey, and Crassus, who pledged themselves to support each other with all their influence. This coalition was broken by the fall of Crassus at Carrhæ in Mesopotamia; soon after which the civil war broke out, which ended in the death of Pompey, and establishment of Julius Cæsar as perpetual dictator. After his murder, B. C. 44, the civil war again broke out; and after the battle of Mutina, B. C. 43, Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus coalesced, thus forming the second triumvirate. They divided the provinces of the empire; Octavius taking the west, Lepidus Italy, and Antony the east.

"And instituting a *triumvirate*,
Do part the land in triple government."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iv.

*2. A party or set of three men; three men in company.

"Smouch requesting Mr. Pickwick, in a surly manner, to be as alive as he could, for it was a busy time, drew up a chair by the door, and sat there till he had finished dressing. Sam was then despatched for a hackney coach, and in it the *triumvirate* proceeded to Coleman Street." Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xl.

*3. A group of three things intimately connected.

"Theology, philosophy, and science constitute a spiritual *triumvirate*."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. of Philosophy*, i. xvii.

*tri-um'-vir-ty, *s.* [TRIUMVIRATE.] The number of three men.

"Thou makest the *triumvirty* the corner-cap of society."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

tri-une, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *unus*=one.] Three in one; an epithet applied to God, to express the trinity in unity.

"Power, wisdom, and goodness combined in the *triune* Deity."—Knox: *Christian Philosophy*. (Note.)

¶ In the ninth century a controversy arose about the application of the word, or its Latin equivalent *trinus*, to the Deity. Hinckmar objected to the words *Trina Deitas* in a hymn, and forbade their use in his diocese. The Benedictine monks took the opposite view, and so did Godeschalcus, who was in consequence accused by Hinckmar of tritheism; but the words objected to retained their place in the hymn.—Mosheim: *Church Hist.* (ed. Reid), p. 316.

tri-ū-ni-tĕ, *s.* [Eng. *triun(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being triune; trinity in unity.

"The *trinity* of the Godhead."—More.

tri-ūr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triur(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Triuridaceæ (q. v.).

tri-ūr'-id, *s.* [TRIURIDACEÆ.]

Bot. (pl.): The Triuridaceæ (q. v.).

tri-ū-rī-dā'-ĉ-æ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *triuris*, genit. *triurid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. ad. suff. -aceæ.]

Botany: Triurids; an order of Hydræales. Little perennial sub-hyaline plants, with a creeping rhizome. Stem simple, erect, cellular; leaflets minute, alternate, destitute of nervures; inflorescence in terminal racemes, flowers minute, generally unisexual; perianth hyaline, with a tube and limb, the latter divided into three, four, six, or eight segments; stamens few, anthers quadrilocular; style sometimes lateral, smooth, or feathery; ovaries numerous, carpels many, drupaceous. From the hotter parts of South America, Java, Ceylon, and the Philippine Islands. Known genera five, species eight. (Lindley.)

tri-ūr'-is, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Triuridaceæ (q. v.), with only one known species, a small Brazilian herb.

triv'-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Lat. *valens* (genit. *valentis*)=powerful.]

Chem.: Equivalent to three units of any standard, especially to three atoms of hydrogen.

trivalent-element, *s.* [TRIAD.]

triv'-vālvē, *s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *valve*.] Anything having three valves, especially a shell with three valves.

triv'-vāl'-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *valvular*.] Three valved; having three valves; opening by three valves, as the fruit of the tulip.

*triv'-ant, *s.* [TRUANT.] A truant.

"Thou art an idiot, an asse, a trifler, a *trivant*, thou art an idle fellow."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 10. (To the Reader.)

*triv'-ant-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *trivant*; -ly.] Like a truant.

"Him that by reason of a voluble tongue, a strong voice, a pleasing tone, and some *trivantly* Polyanthean helps, steales and gleanes a few notes from other men's harvests."—Burton: *Anat. Melan.*, p. 138.

trive, *v. t.* [See def.] An abbreviation of *Contrive* (q. v.).

tri-vēr'-bī-āl, *a.* [Lat. *tri*=three, and *verbum*=a word.] Of or pertaining to certain days in the Roman calendar, which were juridical, or days allowed to the prætor for deciding causes; so named from the three characteristic words of his office, *do, dico, addico*. Also called *dies fasti*.

tri-vēr'-tē-brāl, *a.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *vertebral*.]

Compar. Anat.: Consisting of three vertebræ. A term applied by Huxley (*Anat. Vert. Anim.*, p. 341) to a bone in Glyptodon (q. v.), formed by the ankylosis of the last cervical and first two dorsal vertebræ, and articulating by a movable hinge-joint with the remaining dorsal vertebræ, which are likewise ankylosed to form a kind of "arched bridge of bone."

triv'-ēt, *triv-et*, *triv-ette, *s.* [O. Fr. *tripied*; Fr. *trépied*=a trivet, from Lat. *tripedem*, accus. of *tripes*=having three feet, from *tri*=three, and *pes*=a foot. *Trivet* and *tripod* are doublets.]

1. A three-legged arrangement for supporting an object, as a pot or kettle; this may be effected by slinging it from a hook suspended from the point of junction of the three legs, or the legs may be set 120° apart, straddling outward from and supporting a ring sufficiently large to receive the bottom of the pot.

¶ *Trivet* is frequently used as a proverbial comparison indicating stability, inasmuch as having three legs to stand on, it is never unstable; as, to suit one to a *trivet*, right as a *trivet*, &c.

2. The knife wherewith the loops of terry fabrics are cut.

*trivet-table, *subst.* A table supported by three feet.

"The *trivet-table* of a foot was lame."
Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* viii.

triv'-i-a, *s.* [Abbrev. from *trivia* (*virgo*)=Diana, from often having her temples where three ways met.]

Zoöl.: A sub-genus of *Cypræa*, with about thirty species, from Greenland, Britain, the West Indies, the Cape, Australia, the Pacific, and the west coast of America. Small shells, with striæ extending over the back.

triv'-i-āl, *triv-i-all, *a. & s.* [Fr. *trivial*, from Lat. *trivialis*=pertaining to cross-roads, common, trite, from *trivium*=a place where cross-roads intersect the public thoroughfare, from *tri*=three, and *via*=a road, a way.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Originally, trite, well worn, without its being implied that the saying so denominated was of trifling importance; everyday, commonplace.

"These branches [of the divine life] are three, whose names, though *trivial* and vulgar, yet, if rightly understood, they bear such a sense with them, that nothing more weighty can be pronounced by the tongue of men or seraphims, and, in brief, they are these: charity, humility, and purity."—H. More: *The Grand Mystery of Godliness*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

2. Trifling, insignificant; of little value or importance; inconsiderable, slight.

"A while on *trivial* things we held discourse,
To me soon tasteless."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

*3. Occupying one's self with trifles; trifling.

"As a scholar he was *trivial* and incapable of labor."—De Quincey.

*4. Of or pertaining to the trivium; hence, initiatory, rudimentary, elementary. [TRIVIMUM.]

*B. As subst.: One of the three liberal arts which constitute the trivium (q. v.).

"Profiting in *trivials* to a miracle, especially in poetry."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

¶ For the difference between *trivial* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

trivial-name, *s.*

Natural History:

1. The specific name (q. v.) of any animal or plant.

"The index to this volume (*Oländska och Gothländska Resa*, 1745) shows the first employment of *trivial names*."—Encyc. Brit. (ed. 9th), xiv. 673.

2. A popular name for any animal or plant.

"The *trivial name* King, as well as Tyrant, has been bestowed on this bird for its extraordinary behavior and the authority it assumes over all others during the time of breeding."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 350.

triv'-i-āl-ism, *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; -ism.] A trivial matter or mode of acting.

triv'-i-āl'-i-tĕ, *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being trivial; trivialness.

2. A trivial thing or matter; a trifle; a matter of little or no value.

triv'-i-āl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *trivial*; -ly.]

*1. In a trivial manner; commonly, vulgarly, tritely.

"How *trivially* common it is, that Luther was the sonne of an Incubus, the disciple of the divell."—Bp. Hall: *Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 10.

2. Lightly, inconsiderably; in a trifling manner or degree.

"Art was not an amusement—it was a serious business of life, and those who treated it *trivially* desecrated their pursuit and did injustice to themselves."—Observer, Sept. 27, 1885.

triv'-i-āl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trivial*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trivial; triviality.

"The pretended *trivialness* of the fifth and sixth day's work."—More: *Defence of the Philos. Cabbala*. (App.)

triv'-i-ūm, *s.* [Lat.=a place where three roads met, or where they diverged: *tri*=three, and *via*=a road, a way.] The name given in the schools of the Middle Ages to the first three liberal arts, grammar, rhetoric and logic. (See extract.)

"The *trivium* contained Grammar, Logic and Rhetoric; the Quadrivium, Arithmetic, Geometry, Music, and Astronomy, as in these two lines, framed to assist the memory:—

GRAMM. loquitur; DIA. vera docet; RHET. verba colorat; MUS. canit; AR. numerat, GEO. ponderat, AST. colit astrā."

Hallam: *Introduct. to Literature of Europe*, &c., pt. i., ch. i., § 3. (Note.)

tri-week-ly, *a. & s.* [Pref. *tri-*, and Eng. *weekly* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Occurring, performed, or appearing once in every three weeks.

2. Occurring, performed, or appearing three times in each week; as, a *triweekly* newspaper.

B. As subst.: A newspaper which is published three times in each week.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō. sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trix-ā-gō, *s.* [Latin *trixago*, *trissago*=a plant, *Teucrium chamædrys* (Linn.).]
Bot.: A genus of Euphrasiæ, akin to *Bartsia*, but with a fleshy, oval, globose capsule, and a thick trifid placenta. *Trixago viscosa* is the same as *Bartsia viscosa*.

trix-id'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *trixis*, genit. *trixid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]
Bot.: A tribe of Nassaviaceæ.

trix'-is, *s.* [Lat.=the castor-oil plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trixideæ. Two species are cultivated either in gardens, or conservatories. *Trixis brasiliensis* is given as a remedy for excessive menstruation.

trōat, *v. i.* [TROAT, *subst.*] To cry, as a buck in rutting time.

trōat, *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of a buck in rutting time.

trō'-car, **trō'-char**, *s.* [Fr. *troiscarré*=three-faced, from *trois*=three, and *carre*=a square, a face.]

Surg.: An instrument consisting of a perforator or stylet and a cannula.

trō'-çha, *s.* [Sp.] A military high road.

"The *trocha* is a cleared space 150 to 200 yards wide, which stretches through what is apparently an impassable jungle for fifty miles. * * Between the fallen trees lies the single military railroad, and on one side of that are the line of forts and a few feet beyond them a maze of barbed wire. * * Gomez crossed it last November by daylight with 600 men."—*Richard Harding Davis* in *Chicago Tribune*, February 17, 1897.

trō-chā'-ic, *a. & s.* [Lat. *trochaicus*, from *trocheus*=a trochee (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

Pros.: Pertaining to or consisting of trochees; as, *trochaic* verse. The trochaic verse used by the Greek and Latin poets most commonly consists of a perfect dimeter, followed by a dimeter wanting the last half foot.

B. As subst.: A trochaic verse or measure.

trō-chā'-ic-al, *adj.* [Eng. *trochaic*; -*al*.] The same as TROCHAIC (q. v.).

trōch'-al, *a.* [Gr. *trochos*=a running, a wheel.] Wheel-shaped; specifically applied to the ciliated disc of the Rotifera.

trō-chām'-mī-na, *s.* [Pref. *troch(o)*; Gr. *ammi-nos*=sandy, from *amos*=sand.]

1. **Zool.**: Wheel-sand; a genus of Foraminifera. Shell simple, flat, coiled, resembling smooth sandy plaster. Sometimes, however, it is twisted and constricted at intervals. One species is called *Trochammina gordialis*, the Gordian Knot, which it resembles; another imitates a Rotalia. [ROTALIA.]
 2. **Palæont.**: From the Carboniferous onward.

trō-chān'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *trochantēr*=a runner, a runner round; *trochazō*=to run along.]

Anatomy:

1. **Human**: One of two processes of the femur (q. v.). The *trochanter major* is a thick truncated process prolonged upward in a line with the external surface of the shaft of the femur; the *trochanter minor*, a conical rounded eminence projecting from the posterior and inner aspect of the thigh, and giving attachment to the tendon of the psoas and iliacus muscles. The trochanters give insertion to the muscles which rotate the thigh.

2. **Compar.**: There is only one trochanter in the femur of the elephant, while there are three in that of the Perissodactyla. The term is also applied to the portion of the leg of an insect which unites the long thigh or femur to the coxa. The trochanter of insects varies greatly in form.

trō-chān'-tēr'-ī-an, *a.* [Eng. *trochanter*; -*ian*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the greater trochanter. (*Dunglison*.)

trō-chān'-tēr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *trochanter*; -*ic*.]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to a trochanter (q. v.).

trochanteric-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: A fossa at the base and rather behind the neck of the trochanter major. It gives attachment to the obturator and gemelli muscles.

trō-chān'-tīn'-ī-an, *a.* [English *trochan(ter)*; -*inian*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the lesser trochanter. (*Dunglison*.)

trōch-ā-tēl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *trochus*=a hoop.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Helicina*, with the peristome simple, expanded, and the shell not callous beneath. Known species, twenty from the West Indies and one from Venezuela.

trōche, **trōche**, *s.* [Gr. *trochos*=a running, a wheel.] A form of medicine in a circular cake or tablet, or a stiff paste cut into proper portions and dried. It is made by mixing the medicine with

sugar and mucilage, and is intended to be gradually dissolved in the mouth and slowly swallowed, as a demulcent.

trō'-cheē, *s.* [Lat. *trocheus*, from Gr. *trochaïos*=(*a.*) running, (*s.*) a trochee, from *trochos*=a running, from *trechō*=to run.]

Pros.: A foot of two syllables, of which the first is long and the second short; as *inter*, *nation*, &c. (— |).

trōch-ē-ī-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *troch(o)*; Greek *eidos*=appearance, and *skopeō*=to see.] A form of color top. [TOP.]

trō-chēt'-ī-ā, *s.* [Named after M. du Trochet, a French physiologist.]

Botany: A genus of Dombeyæ. Leaves entire; calyx five-parted; petals five, deciduous; stamens many, combined below into a tube; capsule five-valved, five-celled. *Trochetia grandiflora*, a native of Mauritius, is a splendid stove plant with snow-white flowers.

***trōch'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *troch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoology: A family of Gasteropoda Holostomata, now merged in Turbinidæ.

trōch'-ī-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trochus*, and Latin *forma*=form.] Resembling Trochus (q. v.) in shape. (*Woodward*: *Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 271.)

trōch'-il, *s.* [TROCHILUS.] The same as TROCHILUS 2 (2) (q. v.).

"The crocodile . . . opens his chaps to let the trochil in to pick his teeth, which gives it the usual feeding."—*Sir T. Herbert: Relations, &c.*, p. 364.

trō-chil'-ic, *a.* [Gr. *trochilos*, from *trochos*=a running; *trechō*=to run.] Pertaining to or characterized by rotary motion; having power to draw out or turn round.

"I am advertised that there is one, which, by art *trochilick*, will draw all English surnames of the best families out of the pit of poetry; as Boucher from Busyris, Percy from Perseus, &c."—*Camden: Remains*.

trō-chil'-ics, *s.* [TROCHILIC.] The science of rotary motion.

"It is requisite that we rightly understand some principles in *trochilicks*, or the art of wheel instruments; as chiefly, the relation betwixt the parts of a wheel, and those of a balance."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. xiv.

trō-chil'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trochil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: Humming-birds (q. v.), a family of Fisirostral Picarian Birds, closely allied in structure to the Swifts, but formerly classed with the Tenuirostres. The family contains 118 genera, confined to the New World. The bill, though always very slender, is very variable in shape and size; tongue long, composed of two cylindrical united tubes, and bifid at the tip; it is capable of being protruded for some distance, the tongue-bones with their muscles being prolonged backward and upward over the back of the skull; the wings with ten primaries, usually narrow and pointed, and set in motion by enormously-developed muscles; sternum deeply-keeled; tail of ten feathers, varied in shape, and in many instances highly ornamented; tarsi and feet particularly small and feeble, unfit for progression on the ground. The species consequently seldom or never alight on the earth, but prefer to settle on a bare dead limb of a tree or some other projection. The eggs are oval and white, and always two in number. According to Gould, restlessness, irritability, and pugnacity are among the principal characteristics of the Trochilidæ; they not only fight persistently among themselves, but they will even venture to attack much larger birds. It is also stated that they have a great dislike to the large Hawkmoths, which they themselves somewhat resemble in their flight, the vibration of the wings producing in both a similar humming sound.

trō-chil'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *trochilus*=a small bird, the golden-crested wren.]

Entomology: Clear-wing; a genus of Egeriideæ. Antennæ simple, or in the males ciliated or pectinated, terminating in a slender tuft of hairs; fore wings generally with the basal half transparent; hind wings wholly transparent. Abdomen slender, with an anal tuft. The caterpillar feeds within the stems of currant bushes, the birch, the oak, the apple, various willows, &c. The species present a superficial resemblance to insects of other orders, and one is called *Trochilus cynipiforme* [CYNIPS], another *T. tipuliforme* [TIPULA], a third *T. culiciforme* [CULEX], &c. The second species is that most common in gardens; it is the currant hawk-moth. (*Stainton, &c.*)

trōch'-il-ūs, *s.* [Lat. *trochilus*=a small bird, perhaps the golden-crested wren, from Gr. *trochilos*.] [TROCHILIC.]

1. **Arch.**: The same as SCOTIA (q. v.).

2. **Ornithology**:

(1) The type-genus of Trochilidæ (q. v.). Tail-feathers pointed, wings short; plumage not very brilliant, except on the throat. Two species are

known—*Trochilus colubris*, inhabiting North America during the summer, and migrating in winter to Central America and the West India islands; and *T. alexandri*, from California and Mexico.

(2) *Charadrius melanocephalus*, a native of Egypt. It is about ten inches long; general hues slate color; abdomen and neck white, head black, with two white stripes running from the bill and meeting at the nape of the neck, black mantle extending over the shoulders to the tail, wings black, with a broad transverse black band.

"Herodotus [ii. 68] enters into a detail of the habits of the crocodile, and relates the frequently-repeated story of the *trochilus* entering the animal's mouth during its sleep on the banks of the Nile, and relieving it of the leeches which adhere to its throat. The truth of this assertion is seriously impugned when we recollect that leeches do not abound in the Nile; and the polite understanding said to subsist between the crocodile and the bird becomes more improbable when we examine the manner in which the throat of the animal is formed; for, having no tongue, nature has given it the means of closing it entirely, except when in the act of swallowing; and during sleep the throat is constantly shut, though the mouth is open."—*Wilkinson: Manners of the Egyptians* (ed. Birch), ii. 133, 134.

* (3) In older classifications, trochilus occurs as a trivial name; thus *Motacilla trochilus* (Linn.)=the willow-wren.

trōch'-īng, *s.* [O. Fr. *troche*=a bundle; Norm. Fr. *troche*=a branch.] One of the small branches on a stag's horn.

***trō-chis'-cūs**, ***trō'-chisk**, ***trō'-chist**, *s.* [Lat. *trochiscus*; Gr. *trochiskos*; Fr. *trochisque*.] A kind of tablet or lozenge; a troche. The first form is still used in Pharmacy.

"There should be *trochisks* likewise made of snakes, whose flesh dried is thought to have a very opening and cordial virtue."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 965.

trōch'-īte, *subst.* [Gr. *trochos*; suff. -*ite*.] Named from its wheel-like appearance.]

Palæont.: The joint of the stalk of an ennerinite.

trōch'-lē-ā, *s.* [Lat.=a pulley, from Gr. *trochos*=a running; *trechō*=to run.]

*1. **Mach.**: A pulley.

2. **Anat.**: Anything grooved like a pulley. Specifically:

(1) The trochlea of the humerus; the internal part of the interior articular surface of the humerus. It articulates with the ulna, and is grooved down the middle.

(2) The trochlea of the orbit, a fibro-cartilaginous ring attached to the frontal bone.

trōch'-lē-ār, *a.* [TROCHLEA.]

1. **Ord. Language**: Resembling a pulley; pulley-shaped. (Rare, except in botany.)

2. **Anat.**: Of or belonging to the trochlea.

trochlear-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The Pathetic nerve (q. v.).

trōch'-lē-ār'-is, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [TROCHLEA.]

Anat.: The superior oblique muscle of the orbit.

trōch'-lē-ā-rŷ, *a.* [Eng. *trochlear*; -*y*.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the trochlea; as, the *trochlear* muscle, the *trochlear* nerve.

trōch'-lē-āte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *trochleatus*, from Lat. *trochlea*.]

Bot.: Twisted so as to resemble a pulley.

trōch'-ō, *pref.* [Gr. *trochos*=a wheel.] Circular; having a circular, or nearly circular form.

trōch'-ō-car'-pa, *subst.* [Pref. *trocho*-, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit. Named from the radiated arrangement of the cells in the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Stypheliæ. Australian shrubs or small trees, with terminal or axillary spikes of white or yellow flowers. *Trochocarpa laurina* is a very handsome greenhouse shrub.

trō-chōç'-ēr-ās, *s.* [Pref. *trocho*-, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Nautilidæ, with forty-four species, from the Upper Silurian of Bohemia. Shell nautiloid, spiral, depressed; some of the species are nearly flat, and, having the last chamber produced, resemble Lituities (q. v.).

trōch'-ō-çŷ-ā-thā'-çē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trocho cyath(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acæ*.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Turbinolidæ. Corals, with more than one row of pali, and with an abnormally large number of rows of tentacles. Largely represented in the Newer Secondary rocks and in the Tertiary, and at present in the deep sea.

trōch'-ō-çŷ-ā-thūs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho*-, and Lat. *cyathus*=a cup.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Trochoeyathaceæ (q. v.), from the Jurassic onward.

trōch'-ō-çŷs-tī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho*-, Gr. *kystis*=a bladder, and suff. -*ites*.]

Palæontology: A genus of Cystoidea, from the Primordial Zone of North America.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious. -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

trōch'-ōid, *a. & s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. *eidos*=form, appearance.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Geom.*: The same as **TROCHOIDAL** (q. v.).
2. *Zoology*: Conical with a flat base, applied to shells of certain Foraminifera and Gasteropoda.

B. As substantive:

1. *Geom.*: The same as **CYCLOID** (q. v.).
2. *Anatomy*: A trochoidal articulation. [**TROCHOIDAL**, *a.*]

trō-chōid'-al, *a.* [Eng. *trochoid*; *-al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Geom.*: Pertaining to a trochoid; partaking of the nature of a trochoid; as the *trochoidal* curves, such as the epicycloid, the involute of the circle, the spiral of Archimedes, &c.

2. *Anat.*: Of or pertaining to a kind of articulation, in which one bone is inserted in another like an axle-tree, so that there can be a motion like that of a wheel. The first and second vertebrae of the neck are thus articulated.

†trōch-ō-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palaeont.: A synonym of *Lituites* (q. v.).

trō-chōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *trocho-*, and English *meter* (q. v.).] An instrument for computing the revolutions of a wheel; an odometer.

trōch-ō-smī'-lī-ā, *subst.* [Prof. *trocho-*, and Gr. *smilē*=a knife.]

Palaeont.: The typical genus of *Trochosmiliaceae* (q. v.). Species numerous, ranging from the Jurassic to the Tertiary.

trōch-ō-smī'-lī-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trochosmili(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Palaeont.: A sub-family of *Astræidæ*. Solitary corals, cup-shaped, and with the internal dissepiments well developed.

trō-chōt'-ō-mā, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *trochus*, and Gr. *tomē*=a notch.]

Palaeont.: A genus of *Haliotidæ*, with ten species, from the Lias to the Coral Rag of Britain, France, &c. Shell trochiform, slightly concave beneath; whorls flat, spirally striated, rounded at the outer angles; lip with a single perforation near the margin.

trōch'-ūs, *s.* [Lat.] [**TROCHO-**.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of *Turbinidæ*, with 200 species, universally distributed, from low water to fifteen fathoms, the smaller species range nearly to 100 fathoms. Shell pyramidal, with a nearly flat base; whorls numerous, flat, variously striated; aperture oblique, rhombic, pearly inside; columella twisted, slightly truncated; outer lip thin; operculum horny, multispiral. Woodward enumerates ten sub-genera, to which Tate adds some others.

2. *Palaeont.*: Fossil species 361, from the Devonian onward. Found in Europe, North America, and Chili.

trōck, **troke*, *v. t.* [**TRUCK**, *v.*] To truck, to barter; to do business on a small scale. (*Scotch*.)

"*Troking and communing w' that Meg Merrilies*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

trō'-cō, *s.* [Sp. *trucos*=trucks, a game somewhat resembling billiards. (*Newman & Barrett*.)]

Games: An old English game revived, formerly known as "lawn billiards," from which billiards is said to have had its origin. Troco is played on a lawn with wooden balls and a cue ending in a spoon-shaped iron projection. In the center of the green there is an iron ring moving on a pivot, and the object is to drive the ball through the ring. Points are also made by cannoning. [**CANNON** (2), *s.*]

trōd, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [**TREAD**, *v.*]

†trōd, **trōd'-den**, *pa. par. of v.* [**TREAD**.]

***trōde**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [**TREAD**, *v.*]

***trōde**, ***trōad**, *s.* [A. S. *trōd*, from *tredan*=to tread (q. v.).] Tread, footing.

"In humble dales is footing fast,

The trode is not so tickle."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; July.

trō-ēg'-ēr-īte, *s.* [After Herr Troeger; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in thin, tabular crystals, with walspurgite and other minerals, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony. Crystallization, monoclinic; color, lemon-yellow. Composition: A hydrated arsenate of uranium; formula $U_2O_3 \cdot 2AsO_5 \cdot 20H_2O$.

trōe'-lŷ, *s.* [**TROOLY**.]

trō-gī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trox*, genit. *trog(is)*; Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Entom.: A sub-family of *Scarabeidæ*, resembling the *Geotrupinæ* in the form of the head, but the legs are not adapted for burrowing. They feed on animal substance on the surface of the ground or on trees. Those which frequent the former situation are colored like the sandy soil, and often coated with sand. The others are frequently metallic, and can roll themselves up like a ball.

trōg-lō-dŷte, **trōg'-lō-dīte*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *trog-lodyte*, from Gr. *trogloodytēs*=one who creeps into holes, a cave-dweller, from *troglē*=a cave, and *dŷō*=to enter, to creep into.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. (*Pl.*): The name given by the ancient Greeks to various races of low civilization, who either excavated dwellings in the earth or used natural caverns as habitations. According to Strabo, they extended as far west as Mauritania, and as far east as the Caucasus; but the best known were those of southern Egypt and Ethiopia. They were said not to possess the power of speech—a rhetorical method of stating that their language differed from that of the Greeks. Community of wives existed among them, and their general habits were rude and debased. At the present time the mountainous regions of Arabia are filled with caves which have been converted into permanent habitations by half-savage tribes of Bedouins, and it is probable that these belong to the same race as the troglodytic population of Ptolemy and other geographers. It was formerly thought that cave-dwellers were peculiar to Africa; but recent archaeological discoveries show that they occurred also in Europe and America, and the prehistoric men of Central Europe and Britain were to a great extent troglodytic. At the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago, 1893, an interesting replica of Battle Rock Mountain, Colorado, was exhibited. In it were reproduced exact imitations of the lately discovered caves in that mountain, in which dwelt a race of prehistoric men. Their implements of war and of peace, their ornaments and one mummy discovered on the original site, added surpassing interest to the exhibit.

"Some authors maintain that this custom [cannibalism], and that of human sacrifice, were widely spread among the *trogloodytes* of the Stone Age."—*N. Joly: Man before Metals*, p. 355.

2. Any individual of the Anthropoid genus *Trogloodytes*. [**TROGLODYTES**, 2.]

***II. Fig.**: One who lives in seclusion; one unacquainted with the affairs of the world.

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to the troglodytes; living in caves.

"The invertebrate animals did not attract the attention of the *trogloodyte* artists."—*N. Joly: Man before Metals*, p. 301.

trō-glōd'-ŷ-tēs, *s.* [**TROGLODYTE**.]

1. *Ornith.*: Wren (q. v.); a genus of *Troglodytidæ* or *Troglodytinæ*, from the Neotropical Nearctic, and Palearctic regions. Bill moderate, compressed, slightly curved, without notch, pointed; nostrils basal, oval, partly covered by a membrane; wings very short, concave, rounded; tail generally short; feet strong, middle toe united at base to outer, but not to middle toe; tarsus rather long; claws long, stout, and curved.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of *Simiinæ* (q. v.). Head not produced vertically; arms not reaching more than half down the shin; ribs thirteen pairs; *os intermedium* absent from the carpus; no ischiatic callosities; hair black, duu, or gray. The genus is confined to the West African sub-region, ranging from the coast about 12° north and south of the equator, from the Gambia to Benguela, and as far inland as the great equatorial forests extend. The number of species is not accurately determined; three, however, are well known, and have been carefully described: *Troglodytes gorilla*, the Gorilla; *T. niger*, the Common, and *T. calvus*, the Bald Chimpanzee. There are probably other species, since Livingstone met with what he supposed to be a new species in the forest region west of the Nile [**SOKO**], and another has been described by Gratiolet and Alix. [**KOOLAKAMBA**.]

trōg-lō-dŷt'-īc, **trōg-lō-dŷt'-īc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *trogloodyt(e)*; *-īc*, *-īcal*.] Pertaining or relating to the Troglodytes, their manners or customs.

trōg-lō-dŷt'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trogloodyt(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

Ornith.: Wrens; a family of Passerine Birds, with seventeen genera and ninety-four species. They are rather abundant and varied in the Neotropical region, with a few species scattered through the Nearctic, Palearctic, and parts of the Oriental region. The constitution of the family is by no means well determined. (*Wallace*.)

trō-glō-dŷ-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *trogloodyt(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īnæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of *Timaliidæ* (q. v.), distinguished by the bill being long and curved, short in proportion to the body. [**TROGLODYTES**, 1.]

trōg'-lō-dŷt-ism, *s.* [Eng. *trogloodyt(e)*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of Troglodytes; the state or custom of living in caves.

"Perhaps we shall not be far wrong if we regard *Trogloodytism* as the primitive state of all, or the greater part of mankind."—*Chambers' Encyc.*, ix. 557.

trō'-gōn, *s.* [Gr., pr. par. of *trōgō*=to gnaw.]

1. Ornithology:

(1) The type-family of *Trogonidæ* (q. v.), with twenty-four species, ranging from Paraguay to Mexico, and west of the Andes in Ecuador.

(2) Any individual of the genus *Trogou*, or the family *Trogonidæ* (q. v.).

2. *Palaeont.*: Remains have been found in the Miocene of Franco. At that exceptionally mild period in the northern hemisphere these birds may have ranged over all Europe and North America; but as the climate became more severe they were gradually restricted to the tropical regions, where alone a sufficiency of fruit and insect-food is found all the year round. (*Wallace*.)

trō-gōn'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trogon*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Picarian Birds, with seven genera and forty-four species. They are tolerably abundant in the Neotropical and Oriental regions; and are represented in Africa by a single genus. Bill short, strong, with a wide gape; tail generally long, in some species very long; feet small and often feathered almost to the toes, two of which are placed in front and two behind. They form a well-marked family of insectivorous forest-haunting birds, of small size, whose dense, puffy plumage exhibits the most exquisite tints of pink, crimson, orange, brown, or metallic green, often relieved by delicate bands of pure white.

In one Guatemalan species, *Pharomacrus mocinno*, the Long-tailed Trogon or Quetzal (q. v.), the tail coverts are enormously lengthened into waving plumes of rich metallic green, as graceful and marvelous as those of the Birds of Paradise. Trogons are unable to use their feet for climbing, and usually take their station on the branches of a tree, dashing upon insects as they fly past or upon some fruit at a little distance from them, and returning to their seat to eat what they have secured.



Long-tailed Trogons.

trogon=to gnaw, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

Palaeont.: A genus of *Castoridæ*, from the Post-tertiary deposits of Europe. It scarcely appears to be generically distinct from *Castor* (q. v.).

trō-gōph'-lō-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *trōx* (genit. *trōgos*)=a caterpillar, and *phloios*=the bark of trees.]

Entom.: A genus of *Staphylinidæ*, with numerous species, chiefly European.

trō-gō-sī'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *trōx* (genit. *trōgos*)=a caterpillar, and *sitos*=wheat, corn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of *Trogositidæ* (q. v.). *Trogosita mauritanica* is often found in meal bins, feeding on their contents.

trō-gō-sī'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trogosit(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

Entom.: A family of *Necrophaga*, or *Clavicornia*. Lower jaws with only one lobe, and the first joint of the tarsi reduced in size. They are long beetles, with the body compressed, often of metallic colors. About 150 are known, mostly feeding on wood.

trō-gō-sūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *trōx* (genit. *trōgos*)=a gnawer.]

Palaeont.: A genus of *Tillotheridæ*, called by Leidy *Anchippodus*. Founded on remains from the Eocene of Wyoming.

trōgue, *s.* [A. S. *trog*=a trough (q. v.).]

Mining: A wooden trough forming a drain.

Trō'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *Troicus*.] Of or pertaining to ancient Troy or the Troas; Trojan.

trōī'-lite, *s.* [After Dominico Troili of Modena, Italy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy: An iron sulphide occurring only in meteorites, in disseminated nodules. Hardness, 40; specific gravity, 4.75-4.82; color, tombac-brown, resembling that of pyrrhotite (q. v.); streak, black. Composition: Sulphur, 36.36; iron, 63.64=100, which is equivalent to the formula FeS.

Trō'-jan, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Trojanus*, from *Troja*=Troy.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to ancient Troy; as, the Trojan war.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fāl; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:**I. Lit.:** An inhabitant of ancient Troy.**II. Figuratively:**

1. A person of pluck or determination; one who fights with a will; a courageous endurer; as, He bore the pain like a Trojan.

*2. A cant name for an aged inferior or equal.

"Sam the butler's true, the cook a reverend Trojan." Beaum. & Flet.: *Night Walker*, ii. 1.

*3. A cant name for a person of doubtful character.

"There are other Trojans that thou dreamest not of."—*Shakesp. Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 1.***trōke**, *v. i.* [TROCK.]**trōke**, *s.* [TROKE, *v.*]

1. The act of trucking; exchange, barter, dealings, intercourse, truck.

2. A trinket; a small ware.

trōll (1), *s.* [TROLL, *v.*]

*1. The act of going round or moving round; routine, repetition.

"The troll of their table."—*Burke: French Revol.*

2. A song, the parts of which are sung in succession; a round.

3. A reel on a fishing-rod.

4. A trolley.

"This 'coach' is a low beach-cart, used in the conveyance of the fish from the seaside; it is properly called a troll, and owes the origin of its construction to the narrowness of the streets aforesaid."—*Illust. London News*, Sept. 28, 1861, p. 333.**troll-plate**, *s.**Mach.:* A rotating disc employed to effect the simultaneous convergence or divergence of a number of objects; such as screw-dies in a stock, or the jaws of a universal chuck.**trōll** (2), **trōld**, **trōlld**, **trōw**, *subst.* [Old Norse *trōll*; Sw. *troll*; Dan. *trolde*=giant, monster, specter, unearthly being. (*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), ii. 527.)]*Scandinavian Mythology:*

1. A comprehensive term, embracing supernatural beings of widely different character.

"We come across numerous approximations and overlappings between the giant-legend and those of dwarfs and watersprites, as the comprehensive name *troll* in Scandinavian tradition would of itself indicate."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), ii. 552.

2. A giant or giantess endowed with supernatural powers.

3. A witch, a sorceress; a night-riding hag. Sometimes extended so as to include the Valkyres.

"I saw thee ride on the hurdle, loose-haired, loose girt, in troll's garb."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (ed. Stallybrass), iii. 1,054.

4. (See extract.)

"Lucas Jacobson Debes, who dates his description of Ferve from his Pathmos in Thorshaven, March 12, 1670, dedicates a long chapter to the spectres who disturbed his congregation, and sometimes carried off his hearers. The actors in these disturbances he states to be the *Skow* or *Biergen-Troll*—i.e., the spirits of the woods and mountains, sometimes called subterranean people, and adds, they appeared in deep caverns and among horrid rocks; as also that they haunted the places where murders or other deeds of mortal sin had been acted. They appear to have been the genuine northern dwarfs, or *Trows*, another pronunciation of *Trolls*, and are considered by the reverent author as little better than fiends."—*Scott: Demonology*, lett. iv.**troll-flower**, *s.**Bot.:* *Trollius europæus*.**trōll**, ***troole**, ***troul**, ***troule**, ***trowl**, ***trowle**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *troller*, *trawler*=to run hither and thither, to range or hunt out of order; Fr. *trōler*=to lead, to drag about, to ramble, to stroll about, from Ger. *trollen*=to roll, to troll; cogn. with O. Dut. *trollen*=to troll; Low Ger. *drulen*=to roll, to troll; cf. Wel. *trol*=a cylinder, a roll; *trollo*=to roll, to trundle; *trolyn*=a roller; *troelli*=to whirl; *troell*=a whirl, wheel, reel, pulley, or screw; *troawl*=turning, revolving; *tro*=a turn.]**A. Transitive:**

*1. To move in a circular direction; to turn or roll about.

"To dress, and troll the tongue, and roll the eye." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 620.

*2. To circulate or pass round, as a vessel of liquor at table.

"Give me a man, that when he goes hanging cries troll the black bowl to me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii.

*3. To circulate abroad; to spread the name or fame of.

"All tongues shall trouble you in sæcula sæculorum."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v.

4. To sing the parts of in succession, the voices succeeding each other at regular intervals with the same melody; to sing in a full, jovial voice.

"Will you troll the catch?"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 2.

*5. To angle for; hence, to entice, to allure, to draw on.

6. To angle in; to fish in.

"With patient angle trolls the finny deep,
Or drives his vent'rous ploughshare to the steep." *Goldsmith: Traveler*.**B. Intransitive:**

*1. To go round; to move or turn round; to roll along.

"Where gilded chairs and coaches throng,
And jostle as they troll along."*Swift: Dan Smedley's Petition.*

*2. To stroll, to ramble.

*3. To move quickly; to wag.

"Fill him but a boule, it will make his tongue trouble." *F. Beaumont: Exaltation of Ale.*

4. To take part in a catch or round, the voices succeeding each other at regulated intervals with the same melody.

5. To angle with a line, running on a reel, and usually dragged behind a boat.

"I vainly trolled for pike."—*Field*, Oct. 29, 1887.**trōl'-lě-ite**, *s.* [After H. G. Trolle Wachtmeister, the Swedish chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]*Min.:* An amorphous mineral, with compact texture. Hardness, below 6.0; specific gravity, 3.10, luster, somewhat vitreous; color, pale green. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 47.8; alumina, 46.2; water, 6.0=100, corresponding with the formula, $Al_2O_3PO_5 + \frac{1}{2}Al_2O_3, 3H_2O$. Found in an iron mine at Westana, Scania, Sweden.**trōll'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *troll*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who trolls.**trōl'-leŷ**, **trōl'-lŷ** (1), *s.* [TROLL, *v.*]

1. A form of truck which can be tilted over by removing pins which attach it to the frame.

"The train consists of three cars coupled together and a trolley for luggage or goods."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A narrow cart which can be either driven by the hand or drawn by an animal.

trōl-leŷ (2), *s.* [TROLL, *v.*]*Electric Eng.:* A grooved pulley or set of pulleys traveling in contact with a live electric wire, thus completing the circuit which furnishes the current for operating an electric railway car.**trolley-car**, *subst.* An electric car operated by means of a trolley connection with the circuit wires.**trolley-line**, *s.* An electric line on which trolley cars are run.**trolley-railway**, *s.* See TROLLEY (2) and ELECTRIC STREET-CAR LINE.**trolley-wire**, *s.* The wire which, in an electric railway system, imparts the current to the trolley, and motive force to the cars.**trōll-lŷng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TROLL, *v.*]**A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:** (See the verb.)**C. As subst.:** The act of one who trolls; specifically applied to a method of fishing for pike by dragging a line with a dead bait, such as a gudgeon, spoon-bait, &c."Trolling with a dead bait or spoon may result in a heavy trout, if not a pike."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.**trolling-spoon**, *s.* A bait trailed behind a boat to attract and catch fish. The name is derived from the frequent use of a silvered spoon bowl to which the hook is soldered, and which is connected by a snood to the line. The spoon rotates as it is drawn through the water, and reflects the light in different directions, like the silvery scales of a small fish in motion. [SPOON-BAIT.]**trōl'-lŷ-ūs**, *s.* [Latinized from Sw. *troll* (q. v.).]*Bot.:* Globe-flower (q. v.); a genus of Helleboreæ (q. v.). Erect perennial herbs, with alternate palmately-lobed or cut sepals, five to fifteen, colored; petals five to fifteen, small, linear, flat, with a pit above the contracted base; stamens numerous, follicles five or more. Known species nine, from the North Temperate and Arctic zones.***trōll'-ōl**, *v. t. or i.* [A redupl. of *troll*, *v.* (q. v.)] To troll; to sing in jovial, rollicking manner.**trōl'-lōp**, *s.* [Prob. from *troll*, *v.*, and perhaps a contraction of *troll-about*.] [TRULL.]

1. A woman loosely dressed; a slattern; a drab, a slut, a woman of bad character.

"Yet the virtuous virgin resolves to run away with him, to live among banditti, to wait upon his trollop, if she had no other way of enjoying his company."—*Lady M. W. Montagu: Letter*, June 23, 1754.2. A loose hanging rag. (*Scotch.*)***trōl'-lōp-eē'**, *s.* [TROLLOP.] A loose dress for females."There goes Mrs. Roundabout—I mean the fat lady in the lute-string trollopee."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. ii.**trōl'-lōp-ish**, *adj.* [Eng. *trollop*; *-ish*.] Like a trollop or slattern; slovenly.**trōl'-lōp-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *trollop*; *-y*.] Slatternly, slovenly."A trollopy-looking maid-servant."—*Jane Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxvii.**trōl'-lŷ**, *s.* [TROLLEY.]***trōl'-mŷ-dāmes**, *subst.* [Fr. *trou-madame*=a pigeon-hole; *trou*=a hole, and *madame*=a lady.] An old English game; pigeon-holes; nine-holes."A fellow I have known to go about with *trolmydames*: I knew him once a servant of the prince."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.**trōm-bīd'-ī-dēs**, **trōm-bī-dī'-ī-dēs**, *sing. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trombidium*; Lat. masc. or fem. adj. suff. *-ides*.]*Zoöl.:* Harvest-mites; an extensive family of Acarina. Body stout, round, or oval, often somewhat oblong, frequently broader before than behind; sometimes densely clothed with a kind of pubescence; the two hinder pairs of legs far removed from the two fore pairs; eyes two. They are generally of some shade of red, often bright vermilion, sometimes more or less spotted with brown or black. There are several genera, some of which feed on the juices of plants, others attack man and the lower animals.**trōm-bīd'-ī-ūm**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Agassiz gives *trombōdēs*=timid. This word is not found in Liddell & Scott; it occurs in Stephanus (*Thesaurus Græcæ Linguae*, edd. Hase & Dindorf), with the remark that it is probably a miswriting for *strombōdēs*=like a spiral snail-shell.]*Zoöl.:* The type-genus of Trombidides (q. v.), with many species, some of which in their larval stages are parasitic. The genus *Leptus* is found on the larvæ of several species of Trombidium. [SCARLET-MITE.]**trōm-bōne'**, *s.* [Ital., augmentative of *tromba*=a trumpet (q. v.).]1. *Musical:*(1) A large, deep, and loud-toned instrument of the trumpet kind, the name being an augmentative of *tromba*. It consists of two tubes, so constructed that one may slide in and out of the other, and thus form one tube that can be lengthened at will and made of varying pitch. There are three kinds of trombones, called after their compass the alto, tenor, and bass trombones. Soprano trombones have also been made, but they are rarely used. The alto trombone has a compass of more than two octaves and a half, and is also known as the trombone in E flat. It is written in the C clef, third line. The tenor trombone is also known as the trombone in B flat. It is written on the C clef, fourth line. The bass trombone is the lowest of all in its range of notes, and is known as the E flat. It is written on the F clef; is an octave lower than the alto, and a fifth lower than the tenor. Some of these instruments are fitted with pistons, whence they are called valve-trombones.

(2) A powerful reed stop in the organ, of eight feet or sixteen feet scale on the manuals and sixteen feet or thirty-two feet on the pedals.

2. *Ordn.:* A form of blunderbuss for boat-service.**trōm'-mēl**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]*Metall.:* A form of buddle or machine for separating the richer portions of slimes from the worthless.**trō-mōm'-ē-tēr**, *s.* [Greek *tromos*=a trembling, and *metron*=a measure.]*Physics:* An instrument for measuring earthquakes. It usually consists of a pendulum or pendulums, with means for observing the oscillations on a micrometric scale. (*Milne: Earthquakes*, ch. xix.)**trōmp** (1), ***trompe** (1), *s.* [Fr.]*Metall.:* The water-blowing engine; used as a furnace-blast in Savoy, Carniola, and some parts of America. Water from a reservoir flows through a pipe, which is contracted just below the reservoir to divide the stream into a shower, and has oblique perforations, through which air enters and is carried down by the water, which impinges upon a plate in a drum, separating the air which is compressed in the upper part of the drum, flowing through a pipe to the blast-pipes.***trōmp** (2), ***trompe** (2), *subst.* [Fr. *trompe*.] A trumpet, a trumpet.

Trombone.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

tröm'-pil, *s.* [Old Fr. *trompille*.] An aperture ma tromp.

***tromp-our**, *s.* [O. Fr.] A trumpeter.

"The *trompoures* with the loud ministralsie."
Chaucer: *Flower and Leaf*.

trôn, *s.* [TRONE.]

1. A steelyard balance.
2. A wooden air-shaft in a mine.

trō'-na, *s.* [An Arabic name.]

Mineral.: A monoclinic mineral, mostly occurring fibrous or massive. Hardness, 2½-3; specific gravity, 2.11; luster vitreous; color, grayish to white; translucent; taste, alkaline. Composition: Carbonic acid, 40.2; soda, 37.8; water, 22.0=100, which yields the formula, $2\text{NaO}, 3\text{CO}_2 + 4\text{HO}$. First found and used by the Arabs at Suckenna, Fezzan, Africa.

***trôn'-age** (age as *îg*), *s.* [English *tron(e)* (3); -age.] A toll or duty paid for weighing wool; the act of weighing wool.

***trôn'-a-tôr**, *s.* [Low Lat., from O. Fr. *trone*=a steelyard.] An officer in London whose duty was to weigh wool.

***tronch-oun**, *s.* [TRUNCHEON.]

***trôn'-cō**, *a.* [Ital., for *troncato*, pa. par. of *troncare*=to cut off, to suppress; Lat. *trunco*.]

Music: Cut off, made short; a term directing a sound to be cut short, or just uttered and then discontinued.

trôn'-cōn-êe dē-mēm'-brê, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Said of a cross or other bearing cut in pieces and separated, though still reserving the form of the cross, or other bearing.

***trône** (1), *s.* [THRONE.]

trône (2), *s.* [Etym. doubt- Cross Tronconée
ful.] A small drain. (*Prov.*) Demembré.

***trône** (3), ***trônes**, *s.* [Low Lat. *trona*; O. Fr. *tronel*, *troneau*=a balance, a weight, from Lat. *trutina*=a balance.] A kind of steelyard or beam formerly used for weighing heavy commodities.

***trone-weight**, *s.* An ancient Scottish weight used for many home productions, as wool, cheese, butter, &c. In this weight the pound differed in various counties, from 21 oz. to 28 oz. avoirdupois. The later tron stone or standard weight contained 16 tron pounds, the tron pound being equivalent to 1.3747 lbs. avoirdupois.

troô'-lŷ, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Manicaria saccifera*. [MANICARIA.]

troûp, ***trip**, ***troope**, ***troupe**, *s.* [Fr. *troupe* (O. Fr. *trope*), from Low Lat. *tropus*, prob. from Lat. *turba*=a crowd; Sp. & Port. *tropa*; O. Ital. *troppa*; Ital. *truppa*; Dut. *troep*; Dan. *trop*; Sw. *tropp*; Ger. *trup*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A collection of people; a crowd, a company, a number, a multitude.

"As the slow beast, with heavy strength endued,
In some wide field by troops of boys pursued."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 683.

2. A body of soldiers. (Generally used in the plural, and signifying soldiers in general, whether few or many, and including infantry, cavalry, and artillery.)

"Whether yond troops are friends or enemy."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, v. 1.

*3. A company or assemblage of people.

"Before the merry troop the minstrels play'd."
Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 352.

*4. A band or company of performers; a troupe.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Mil.*: In cavalry, the unit of formation, forming the command of a captain, consisting usually of sixty troopers, and corresponding to a company of infantry.

2. *Music*:

(1) A march in quick time.

"When the drums and fifes sounding a troop,
Off they briskly set."
Defoe.

(2) The second beat of the drum as the signal for marching.

troop-bird, *s.* The same as TROOPIAL (q. v.).

***troop-meal**, *adverb.* By troops, in troops, in crowds.

"So troop-meal, Troy pursued awhile."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 634.

troop-ship, *subst.* A ship for the conveyance of troops; a transport.

"Then we steer close alongside of her Majesty's great troop-ship the Crocodile, full of time-expired and invalid soldiers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

troûp, *v. i.* [TROOP, *s.*]

1. To collect in crowds; to assemble or gather in numbers.

"Nor, while they pick them up with busy bill,
The little *trooping* birds unwisely scares."
Thomson: *Spring*, 136.

2. To march in a body or company.

"Nor do I as an enemy to peace,
Troop in the throngs of military men."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.

*3. To march in haste. (Generally followed by *off*.)

"At whose approach ghosts . . .

Troop home to churchyards."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

*4. To associate.

"A snowy dove *trooping* with crows."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

troûp'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *troop*; -er.]

1. A private soldier in a body of cavalry; a horse-soldier.

"His old *troopers*, the Satans and Beelzebubs who had hared his crimes, and who now shared his perils, were ready to be the companions of his flight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A troop-ship (q. v.).

"The high, white sides of the *trooper*, swarming with life."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

troû'-pî-âl, *s.* [French *troupiale*, from *troupe*=a troop, from their habit of assembling in large flocks.]

Ornith.: A popular name for several species of the genus *Icterus*; often extended to the sub-families Icterinæ and Agelainæ. All the troopials are American, and in some respects resemble the Starlings and in others the Finches of the Old World. In the Icterinæ the prevailing colors of the plumage are yellow and black, and the species are also known as Orioles. The Common Troopial, *Icterus vulgaris*, is about ten inches long; back and abdomen yellow; head, neck, breast, and tail black; white band on wings. The Orchard Troopial, *I. spurius*, resembles the Baltimore Oriole (q. v.) in general appearance, but is slenderer in form.

troûp'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [TROOP, *v.*]

¶ *Trooping the colors*:

Mil.: A ceremony observed in garrisons, when the whole of the guards are paraded previous to marching to their respective posts. These bodies are formed in line, on the flank and in front of which the color is placed, protected by sentries. The band faces it on the opposite flank. After the guards are inspected, &c., the band advances in slow time to the color, which is now provided with an escort; and, finally, the band, escort, and color pass between the opened ranks of the guards in a series of single files until the other flank of the line is reached. The colors are saluted by presenting arms, and the guards march past.

troûst'-ite, *s.* [After Prof. G. Troost, of Nashville, Tennessee; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Willemite (q. v.), occurring in large opaque crystals, which are mostly impure from the presence of iron and manganese. Found with franklinite, &c., in the state of New Jersey.

trō-pæ-ô-lā'-cē-æ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tropæol(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Botany: Indian-creases; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Smooth, twisting or twining herbs of tender texture and acrid taste. Peduncles axillary, one-flowered. Sepals three to five, generally with valvate aestivation, the upper one with a long spur; petals normally five, yellow, scarlet, orange, rarely blue, sometimes reduced to two or even one, convolute in aestivation; stamens six to ten; anthers two-celled; style one; stigmas three to five; ovary one, three-cornered; three or five carpels; ovules solitary; fruit indehiscent; seeds large, without albumen, filling the cell in which they are. Known genera five, species forty-three. (*Lindley*.) All from the temperate parts of America. The order was formed by the elevation of the tribe Tropæoleæ [1]; now most botanists are reverting to the old arrangement.

trō-pæ-ô-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tropæol(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Botany:

1. A tribe of Geraniaceæ, the equivalent of the order Tropæolaceæ (q. v.). (*Jussieu*, &c.)

2. The typical tribe of Tropæolaceæ, having irregular flowers and pendulous ovules.

trō-pæ-ôl'-ic, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tropæol(um)*; -ic.] Derived from tropæolum.

tropæolic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid extracted from the herb and seed of *Tropæolum majus*, by heating with alcohol. It crystallizes in slender needles, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

trō-pæ-ô-lūm, trōp-æ-ô'-lūm, *s.* [Gr. *tropaion*=a trophy. So named from its peltate leaves.]

Botany: Indian-cress or Nasturtium; the typical genus of Tropæolaceæ (q. v.). Calyx five-parted, the upper lobe spurred, petals normally five, unequal, the three lowest small or wanting; stamens eight, free; carpels three, kidney-shaped; fruit roundish, furrowed, indehiscent, the seed large, filling the cell. Climbing plants from South America. Those best known are *Tropæolum majus*, the great, and *T. minus*, the small, Indian-cress or Nasturtium. The leaves of the first are peltate, nerved, orbicular, somewhat lobed, the nerves not mucronate; petals obtuse. It was brought at first from Peru. The second species is smaller than the last, with peltate nerves, orbicular leaves, deep yellow flowers, streaked with orange and red. The berries of both species are gathered when green and made into a pickle, and used also as a garnish for dishes. *T. tricolorum* is a highly ornamental species, having the calyx wavy, scarlet, tipped with black, and the petals yellow. *T. canariense* is a climbing variety known as the Canary creeper. Of late years florists have succeeded in obtaining endless varieties of colors of tropæolum.

trō-pār'-i-ôn, *s.* [TROPERION.]

trōpe, *subst.* [Lat. *tropus*=a figure of speech, a trope, from Gr. *tropos*=a turning, a turn or figure of speech, from *trepō*=to turn; Fr. *trope*; Sp. & Ital. *tropo*.]

1. *Rhet.*: A figurative use of a word; a word or expression used in a different sense from that which it properly possesses, or a word changed from its original signification to another for the sake of giving life or emphasis to an idea, as when we call a stupid fellow an ass, or a shrewd man a fox. Tropes are chiefly of four kinds: Metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche, and irony (see these words); but to these may be added allegory, prosopopœia, antonomasia, and perhaps some others.

"Figures of words are commonly called tropes, and consist in a word's being employed to signify something that is different from its original and primitive; so that if you alter the word, you destroy the figure."—*Blair: Rhetoric*, lect. 44.

*2. *Roman Ritual*: The name given to verses sung at High Mass, before or after, and sometimes in the middle of the Introit. Tropes were introduced by the monks as early as A. D. 1000, but were removed from the Missal on its revision under Pius V. (1566-72).

trōp'-êr, *s.* [TROPERION.]

trō-pēr'-i-ôn, trō-pār'-i-ôn, trōp'-êr, *subst.* [TROPE.]

Roman Ritual: A book containing the tropes [TROPE, 2.], but frequently used also for a book containing Sequences. The word Troperion often occurs in Church inventories. (*Addis & Arnold*.)

trōph'-i, *s. pl.* [Gr. *trophos*=one who feeds or nourishes; *trophō*=to nourish.]

Entom.: The organs about the mouth in insects. These are of two types, the masticatory and the suctorial, which are sometimes modified and occasionally combined. The trophi of Masticatory Insects, such as Beetles, consist of (1) an upper lip, or labrum; (2) a pair of mandibles, for biting; (3) a pair of maxillæ, for chewing; (4) a lower lip, or labium. In the Suctorial Insects, such as the Butterflies, the labrum and mandibles are rudimentary; the maxillæ are greatly elongated, and form a spiral trunk, or antlia, by which the juices of flowers are sucked up.

trōph'-ic, trōph'-ic-âl, *adj.* [Gr. *trophikos*=nursing, tending, from *trophē*=nourishment.] Pertaining or relating to the direct influence of nourishment or nutrition.

trophic-nerves, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: Any nerves which either actually influence nutrition, or have been supposed to do so; as the fifth or trigeminal nerve, which has a certain influence on the nutrition of the eye. (*Foster: Physiol.*, ch. v., § 5.)

trō'-phied, trō-phyed, *a.* [Eng. *trophy*; -ed.] Adorned with trophies.

"The name that wont the trophy'd arch to grace,"
Rowe: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, viii.

trōph'-is, *s.* [Gr. *trophis*=well-fed, stout, large.]

Botany: A genus of Artocarpaceæ. Flowers dioecious, spike axillary, males with four stamens, females with a single ovule. Fruit succulent. Natives of both the East and the West Indies. *Trophis americana*, the Ramoon tree, is about twenty feet high, and bears pleasantly flavored drupes about the size of grapes. It is a native of the West Indies, where the leaves and twigs are eaten by cattle. The milky juice of *T. asper*, a small evergreen Indian tree, is applied to cracked heels and sore hands. It is astringent and septic, and the bark, in decoction, is used as a lotion in fevers; the rough leaves are employed to polish wood. *T. spinosa* is another Indian species; its fruit is eaten in curries.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

trōph'-ōn, *subst.* [Greek *trophon*=that which nourishes; food.]

Zoöl. & Palæont. : A sub-genus of *Fusus*, with thirty-eight recent species from the Antarctic and Northern Seas, the British coast, &c. Fossil in Chili and Britain.

Trō-phō'-nī-an, *adj.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to the Grecian architect Trophonius, or to his cave or his architecture. Trophonius is said to have built the celebrated temple of Apollo at Delphi. He had a temple at Lebadeia, and was worshiped as Jupiter Trophonius. In this temple was a celebrated cave, and those who descended into it were said to speak oracularly on their return; but the impressions produced by the descent were thought to be so saddening that the visitor remained a victim to melancholy the rest of his life. Hence arose the proverb applied to a serious man—that he looked as if he came out of the cave of Trophonius.

***trōph'-ō-pōl-lēn**, *s.* [Greek *trophos*=a feeder, and *Lat. pollen* (q. v.).]

Bot. : Turpin's name for the septum of an anther.

trōph'-ō-sōme, *s.* [Greek *trophos*=a nurse, and *sōma*=the body.]

Zoöl. : A term proposed by Prof. Allman for the whole assemblage of nutritive zooids of a Hydrozoon (q. v.).

trōph'-ō-spērm, ***trōph'-ō-spēr'-mī-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *trophos*=a feeder, and *sperma*=a seed.]

Bot. : A name used by Richard for the placenta (q. v.).

trō'-phỹ, ***tro'-phee**, *s.* [Fr. *trophée*=a trophy, the spoil of an enemy, from *Lat. tropæum*=a sign of victory, from Gr. *tropaion*=a monument of an enemy's defeat, a trophy, prop. neut. sing. of *tropaion*=pertaining to a defeat, from *tropē*=a return, a putting to flight of an enemy by causing them to turn, from *trepō*=to turn; Sp. & Port. *trofeo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A monument or memorial in commemoration of a victory. It consisted of some of the arms and other spoils of the vanquished enemy, hung upon the trunk of a tree or a pillar by the victors, either on the field of battle or in the capital of the conquered nation. If for a naval victory, it was erected on the nearest land. The trophies of the Greeks and Romans were decked out with the arms of the vanquished for land victories, with the beaks of the enemy's vessels for naval engagements. [ROSTRAL-COLUMN.] In modern times trophies have been erected in churches and other public buildings to commemorate a victory.

2. Anything taken and preserved as a memorial of victory, as flags, standards, arms, and the like.

"No hostile standard has been seen here but as a trophy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*3. A memorial, a monument.

"Worn as a memorable trophy of predeceased valor."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

4. Anything that is an evidence or memorial of victory or conquest.

II. Arch. : An ornament representing the stem of a tree, charged or encompassed with arms and military weapons, offensive and defensive.

trophy-crest, *s.*

Bot. : The genus *Tropæolum* (q. v.).

***trophy-money**, *s.* A duty formerly paid in England annually by housekeepers toward providing harness, drums, colors, &c., for the militia.

trō'-phỹ-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *trophy*, and *wort*.]

Bot. : The genus *Tropæolum* (q. v.).

trōp'-ic (1), ***trōp'-ick**, ***trop-ik**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *tropique*, from *Lat. tropicum*, accus. of *tropicus*=tropical, from Gr. *tropikos*=belonging to a turn; *ho tropikos kyklos*=the tropic circle, from *tropos*=a turn; Sp., Port. & Ital. *tropico*.] [TROPE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. (Pl.) : The regions lying between the tropics or near them on either side.

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.** : One of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated on each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28', and parallel to it, which the sun just reaches at its greatest declination north or south, and from which it turns again toward the equator, the northern circle being called

the Tropic of Cancer, and the southern the Tropic of Capricorn, from the names of the two signs at which they touch the ecliptic.

"Seven times the sun has either tropic view'd,
The winter banish'd, and the spring renew'd."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 1,064.

2. **Geog.** : One of the two parallels of terrestrial latitude corresponding to the celestial tropics, being at the same distance from the terrestrial equator as the celestial tropics are from the celestial equator. The one north of the equator is called the Tropic of Cancer and that south of the equator the Tropic of Capricorn. Over these circles the sun is vertical when his declination is greatest, and they include that portion of the globe called the torrid zone, a zone about 47° wide, having the equator for a central line.

B. As adjective: Of or pertaining to the tropics; tropical.

"Hurra, hurra! Our watch is done!
We hail once more the tropic sun."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 24.

¶ The stars are brighter in the tropics than in the temperate zones, and astronomical observation is easier. Cyclones arise within the tropics. The characteristic vegetation of the tropics consists of gigantic endogens, as palms, some of which rise to a height of from 100 to 200 feet. More polypetalous exogens are arborescent than in temperate climes. The Coniferæ exist chiefly on mountains. Ferns abound in tropical islands, and deltas where water is plentiful, so that in some localities from 250 to 300 species may be gathered. The tropical type of vegetation was separated at a remote period into two portions, one in the Old World, the other in the New. Shells are brighter than in lands where the sun is less powerful, the birds more numerous and of gayer plumage, the feline tribe larger and in greater numbers. The Anthropidæ have their appropriate seat in tropical lands.

tropic-bird, *s.*

Ornith. : A popular name for any species of the genus *Phaeton* (q. v.). They are tropical sea-birds, in habits and general appearance approaching gulls and terns, and resembling the latter in their mode of flight. Their powers of flight are great, and they are usually seen at considerable distances from the land, as they live almost entirely on the wing, and when they do not return to the distant shore to roost, rest upon the surface of the water. They are about thirty inches long, of which the long tail-feathers occupy about one-half. The general hue of the plumage is white; in two species, from the Atlantic Ocean, *Phaeton aethiops* (or *candidus*) and *P. flavirostris*, the tail-feathers are white; in the third species, *P. phœnicurus*, from the Pacific Ocean, they are red, and are highly valued by the natives of the South Seas as ornaments. Tropic-birds nest in holes in cliffs and on rocky islands, the female laying only one egg, and the male sitting in a hole by her side, both with heads inward.

trōp'-ic (2), *a.* [Eng. (*a*)*trop(ine)*: -ic.] Derived from atropine.

tropic-acid, *s.*

Chem. : $C_9H_{10}O_3$. A monobasic acid, obtained by digesting atropine and belladonna with baryta water. It crystallizes in needles and plates slightly soluble in water, and melts at 117°.

trōp'-ic-al (1), *a.* [Eng. *tropic* (1); -al.]

1. Of or pertaining to the tropics; being or lying within the tropics.

"Many reasons may be assigned for this, beside the accidental ones from the make of the particular countries, tropical winds, or the like."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

2. Characteristic of the tropics; as *tropical* heat.

3. Incident to the tropics; as *tropical* diseases.

tropical-lichen, *s.*

Pathol. : Prickly-heat (q. v.).

tropical-year, *subst.* The same as SOLAR-YEAR. [YEAR.]

trōp'-ic-al (2), *a.* [Eng. *trop(e)*; -ical.] Figurative; metaphorical; of the nature of a trope.

"This is all which we mean besides the *tropical* and figurative presence."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 1.

trōp'-ic-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *tropical* (2); -ly.] In a tropical or figurative manner; figuratively.

"He grants it in plain terms, that Christ's body is chewed, is attrite or broken with the teeth, and that not *tropically* but properly."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 3.

trōp'-ic-ō-pōl'-i-tan, *a.* [Eng. *tropic*, and Gr. *politēs*=a citizen.] Belonging to the tropics; found only in the tropics.

"Tropicopolitan groups."—*Wallace*.

trōp'-ic-ōr-is, *s.* [Gr. *tropis*=a ship's keel, and *koris*=a bug.]

Entom. : A genus of Scutata. *Tropicoris rufipes* is the Red-legged Bug; the sides of the prothorax

are produced into broad-pointed processes; the prevailing color is brown, with many large black punctures, and on the tip of the scutellum a reddish spot. Length, two-thirds of an inch.

trōp'-i-dīne, *s.* [Eng. *trop(ine)*; suff. -id, -ine.]

Chemistry : $C_8H_{13}N$. An oil obtained by heating tropine with concentrated hydrochloric acid or with glacial acetic acid to 180°. It has the odor of conine, and boils at 162°.

trōp'-i-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. *tropis* (late genit. *tropidos*)=a keel.] Having a keel-like process or processes.

trōp'-i-dō-lēp'-is, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Greek *lepis*=a scale.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Iguanidæ, with fifteen species, ranging over the greater part of tropical America and north to California. Back not crested; throat with a fold on each side.

trōp'-i-dō-lēp'-is-ma, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *lepsma*=that which is peeled off.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Scincidæ, with six species, peculiar to Australia. Tail elongate, round, tapering, armed; scales three or five keeled, slightly toothed behind.

trōp'-i-dō-lēp'-tūs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Greek *leptos*=thin.]

Palæont. : A genus of Orthidæ, separated from *Strophomena* (q. v.), with two species from the Devonian of the United States.

trōp'-i-dō-nō-tūs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Greek *nōtos*=the back.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Colubrine Snakes, sub-family Natricinæ, with numerous species, very widely distributed, absent only from South America. Body stout to slender, tapering to head and tail, belly round; head distinct, crown flat, occipital tract broad, snout narrow; tail tapering to a point; eye moderately large, pupil round; teeth small; scales keeled, pointed, truncate, or emarginate. [SNAKE.]

trōp'-i-dōph'-ōr-a, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Greek *phoros*=bearing.]

Zoöl. : The name given by Troschel to the species of *Cyclostoma* (q. v.) which have the whorl spirally keeled. They are found in Madagascar and the adjacent islands and on the coast of Africa.

trōp'-i-dōph'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [TROPIDOPHORA.]

Zoöl. : A genus of Scincidæ, with two species from Cochinchina and the Philippines. Tail with four spinous keels above, and its sides smooth. Pre-anal plates three, large; the central one triangular.

trōp'-i-dō-rhỹn'-chūs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *rhynchos*=the snout.]

Ornith. : A genus of Meliphagidæ, with eighteen species, ranging from Moluccas and Lombok to New Guinea, Australia, Tasmania, and New Caledonia. [FRIAR-BIRD.]

trōp'-i-dō-stēr'-nūs, *s.* [Pref. *tropido-*, and Gr. *sternon*=the breast, the chest.]

Entom. : A large genus of Hydrophilidæ, from North and South America. Some are metallic, others with yellow stripes.

trōp'-ine, *s.* [Eng. (*a*)*tropine* (q. v.).]

Chem. : $C_8H_{15}NO$. An organic base obtained by heating atropine with a saturated solution of baryta water, and precipitating the baryta with carbonic acid gas. It has a strong alkaline reaction, is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, melts at 62°, and boils at 229°. From its ethereal solution it crystallizes in colorless anhydrous tables.

***trōp'-ist**, *subst.* [Eng. *trop(e)*; -ist.] One who deals in tropes; one who explains the Scriptures by tropes and figures of speech.

†trōp'-ō-lōg'-ic, ***trōp'-ō-lōg'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Eng. *tropolog(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Varied or characterized by tropes; changed from the original import of the words; figurative.

"When it is any of these, although we are not to recede from the literal sense; yet we are to take the second signification, the *tropological* or figurative."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

†trōp'-ō-lōg'-ic-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *tropological*; -ly.] In a tropological manner; figuratively.

"This was the general opinion concerning the Greekish fables, that some of them were physically and some *tropologically* allegorical."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 612.

***trō-pōl'-ō-gize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *tropolog(y)*; -ize.] To use in a tropological or figurative manner; to change to a figurative sense; to use as a trope.

"If Athena or Minerva be *tropologized* into prudence, then let the pagans shew what substantial essence it hath."—*Cudworth: Intell. Syst.*, p. 520.

trō-pōl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Gr. *tropos*=a trope; suffix -ology.] A rhetorical mode of speech, including tropes, or a change of some word from the original meaning.

"Not attaining the deuterology and second intention of words, they omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or *tropologies*, and are not persuaded beyond their literalities."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. iii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bel, del.

*tröss'-ērş, s. pl. [French *trousses*.] Trousers (q. v.).

"You rode like a kern of Ireiland: your French hose off, and in your strait trossers."—*Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 7.*

tröt, *trotte, v. i. & t. [Fr. *trotter* (O. Fr. *troter*), from Low Latin *toluto* = to trot; Lat. *tolutarius* = going at a trot, from *tolutum* = at a trot, from *tollo* to lift (the feet); O. Dut. *tratten* = to trot; Welsh *trotio*; Ger. *trotten*. (Skeat.) Perhaps onomatopoeic.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move faster than in walking, as a horse or other quadruped, by lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"When a horse *trots*, his legs are in this position, two in the air and two upon the ground, at the same time crosswise; that is to say, the near-foot before, and the off-foot behind, are off the ground, and the other two upon it, and so alternately of the other two."—*Berenger: History and Art of Horsemanship*, vol. ii., ch. iv.

2. To move or walk fast; to run.

B. Trans.: To cause to trot; to ride at a trot.

"The whips trotted the pack to Gravel-hill."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ To trot out: To cause to trot, as a horse, to show his paces; hence, to induce a person to exhibit himself or his hobby; to draw out; to bring forward.

tröt, s. [TROT, v.]

1. The pace of a horse or other quadruped, more rapid than a walk, but of various degrees of swiftness, when he lifts one fore-foot and the hind-foot of the opposite side at the same time.

"All writers, both ancient and modern, have constantly asserted the *trot* to be the foundation of every lesson you can teach a horse."—*Berenger: Hist. & Art of Horsemanship*, vol. ii., ch. iv.

2. A term of endearment used to a child owing to its short trotting gait.

*3. An old woman. (Used in contempt.)

"Put case an aged *trot* be somewhat tough?
If coyne shee bring the care will be the lesse."
Turberville: Answer for Taking a Wife.

4. (See extract.)

"Bottom-fishing with a single hook and ground lead, and long-lining with a *trot*—a line stretched along the bottom with hooks at intervals."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

tröt-cō'-şie, tröt-cō'-şy, s. [Prob. for *throat-cosy*.] A warm covering for the head, neck, and breast when traveling in bad weather. (Scotch.)

"He roared to Mattie to air his *trotcosy*, to have his jackboots greased."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

tröth, a. [A variant of *truth* (q. v.).]

1. Belief, faith, fidelity.

"Now, by my life!—my sire's most sacred oath—
To thee I pledge my full, my firmest *troth*."
Byron: Nisus and Euryalus.

2. Truth, veracity, verity.

"By my *troth*, Nerissa, my little body is a-weary of this great world."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. The act of betrothing; betrothal; the pledging of one's word.

*troth-plight, *troth-plyte, v. t. To betroth or affiancé.

"Megara and Hercules were sent for; the king made them to *troth-plyte* each other, with great joy of both parties."—*Destruction of Troy*, bk. ii., p. 258.

troth-plight, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Betrothed, affianced, espoused.

"This, your son-in-law,
Is *trothplight* to your daughter."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. As subst.: The act of betrothing or plighting faith.

"[My wife] deserves a name
As rank as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her *troth-plight*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

troth-plighted, adj. Having fidelity pledged; plighted.

*troth-ring, s. A betrothal ring.

"I had sooner cut
My hand off (though 'twere kissed the hour before
And promised a pearl *troth-ring* for the next)."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

*tröth'-less, *troth-lesse, a. [Eng. *troth*; -less.] Faithless, treacherous.

"You follow but a rash and *trothless* guide,
That leads vain *meu amisse*."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xiv. 30.

tröt-têr, s. [Eng. *trot*, v.; -er.]

1. One who trots; specif., a trotting horse (q. v.).

"Such a collection of brood mares, stallions, race-horses of all ages, *trotters*, and riding horses as could not be matched."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The foot of an animal, especially of a sheep; applied ludicrously to the human foot.

"There are the vendors of watercresses and flowers, there are the boilers of *trotters*, the dealers in wheels and winkles."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tröt'-ting, pr. par. or a. [TROT, v.]

trotting-horse, s.

Zöhl. & Sport.: A horse trained to trot at high speed without breaking into a gallop. Trotting horses are of two distinct races: (1) The Russian, which is Arabian on a Flemish stock, attaining high speed, but with bad knee-action; (2) the American, which is probably both Barb and Arabian on an English stock. Some of the fastest English trotting horses can cover a mile in three minutes, while American trotters have done the same distance in a few seconds over two minutes. The American trotting horse has been constantly increasing in speed, and what a few years ago was considered a wonderful performance is now looked upon as commonplace. The history of the rise of the trotting horse—especially from the time of "Rarus" down to the days of "Nancy Hanks"—presents a constantly lower record of the time required to trot a mile. The names of individual American trotters are known all over the world, and the prices paid for some of them seem almost fabulous. The record for several years after the advent of "Maud S." remained stationary, but since has been eclipsed several times. "Nancy Hanks" trotted a mile, against time, in two minutes and four seconds, harnessed to a pneumatic sulky weighing 62½ lbs. and accompanied by a running horse, on the regulation track, Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 28, 1892. "Alix," in harness, trotted a mile against time in two minutes and three and three-fourths seconds, at Galesburg, Ill., Sept. 19, 1894. "Star Pointer," in harness, paced a mile against time in one minute and fifty-nine and one-fourth seconds at Readville, Mass., Aug. 28, 1897. Cresceus, in harness, trotted a mile against time in two minutes and two and one-fourth seconds, at Columbus, O., Aug. 2, 1901. Major Delmar, with use of the wind-shield, trotted a mile against time in one minute and fifty-nine and three-fourths seconds at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 22, 1903. Lou Dillon, with aid of wind-shield, trotted a mile in one minute and fifty-eight and a half seconds, at Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 24, 1903.

tröt-toir (oir as wâr), s. [Fr.] The footway on each side of a street; a foot-pavement.

"The *trottoirs* were clogged with grimy hummocks of frozen snow."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trôu'-ba-dôur, s. [Fr., from Prov. *trobador*, *trobair*, prob. from a Low Lat. *troparius* or *tropator*, from Lat. *tropus* = a trope, a kind of singing, a song; Ital. *trovatore*; Sp. *trovador*; Port. *trovador*, *trobador*; O. Fr. *trover* (Fr. *trower*); Prov. *trob*; Sp. & Port. *trovar*; Ital. *trovare* = to find out, to devise.] One of a class of poets which appeared first in Provence, in the south of France, at the end of the eleventh century. They were the inventors of a species of lyrical poetry almost entirely devoted to romantic and amatory subjects, and generally very complicated in its meter and rhymes. They flourished till the end of the thirteenth century. There is reason for supposing that the art of the troubadours, generally called the gay science, was derived from the East, coming into Europe through the Spaniards, and the troubadours of Provence learning from their neighbors of Spain. Troubadour poetry was cultivated in Provence, Toulouse, Dauphiné, and other parts of France south of the Loire, as well as in Catalonia, Arragon, and Valencia in Spain, and in the north of Italy. Troubadours frequently attached themselves to the courts of kings and nobles, whom they praised or censured in their songs; but it was a rule that some lady was selected, and to her, under some general or fancy title, love songs, complaints, and other poems were addressed. The "love service" of the troubadours was often nothing more than mere artificial gallantry, but there are instances on record where it became something more earnest. The poems of the troubadours were not always confined to subjects of gallantry; sometimes they treated of the conditions of society, the evils of the times, the degeneracy of the clergy, and other subjects. (*Stainer & Barrett: Dict. of Music*.)

*tröub'-la-ble, a. [Eng. *troub*(e); -able.] Causing or liable to cause trouble; troublesome.

"And *troutable* ire, that ariseth in hem the fode of troublings, tourmenteth on that other side."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

tröub'-le (le as el), *trub-le, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *trubler*, *trubler* (Fr. *troubler*), as if from a Low Lat. *turbulo*, from Lat. *turbula* = a disorderly crowd, a little crowd, dimin. of *turba* = a crowd; Gr. *tyrbē* = a throng, disorder.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put into confused motion; to agitate, to disturb, to disorder.

2. To annoy, to disturb, to molest, to interrupt, to interfere with.

"I would not, by my will, have *troubled* you."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 8.

3. To agitate, to distress, to grieve.

"Thou didst hide thy face, and I was *troubled*."—*Psalms xxx. 7.*

4. To give occasion of labor to; to put to some exertion, labor, or pains. (Used in courteous phraseology; as, May I *trouble* you to post this letter?)

5. To affect, so as to cause uneasiness or anxiety.

"He was an infidel, and the head of a small school of infidels who were *troubled* with a morbid desire to make converts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take trouble; to take pains; to exert one's self; as, Do not *trouble* to call again.

*2. To become troubled, disturbed, or thick.

"If the bawme be fyn and of his owne kynde the watre schalle nevere *trouble*."—*Maundeville: Travels*.

¶ *Trouble* is more general in its application than disturb; we may be *troubled* by the want of a thing, or *troubled* by that which is unsuitable; we are *disturbed* by that which actively troubles. Pecuniary wants are the greatest troubles in life; the perverseness of servants, the indisposition or ill behavior of children, are domestic troubles; but the noise of children is a disturbance, and the prospect of want disturbs the mind. *Trouble* may be permanent; disturbance is temporary, and refers to the peace which is destroyed.

tröub'-le (le as el), *trou-ble, a. & s. [TROUBLE, verb.]

*A. As adjective: Troubled, disturbed, grieved, agitated. (In this use pronounced trüb'-lē.)

"Than is accidie the anguish of a trouble herte."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being troubled, agitated, perplexed, annoyed, or distressed; a state of worry, distress, perplexity, or annoyance; vexation.

"Is it your dear friend that is thus in *trouble*?"

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. That which gives or occasions trouble, annoyance, anxiety, or worry; a source of grief, anxiety, agitation, or perplexity.

"What trouble was I then to you?"

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

3. Pains, labor, exertion.

"Double, double, toil and *trouble*."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

II. Mining: A difficulty in a coal-mine, arising from the interposition of a layer of sandstone dividing the seam into two portions; a fault, or the gradual closing in of the strata above and below, terminating the seam. The latter is called a Nip.

¶ (1) To get into trouble: To get into a difficulty; to be detected and punished for some act. (Colloq.)

"He would have got into *trouble* if the old people hadn't helped him out of it."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) To take the trouble: To be at the pains of; to exert one's self; to put one's self to inconvenience in order to do something.

*trouble-house, s. A disturber of the peace or harmony of a house or family.

*trouble-mirth, s. One who mars or disturbs enjoyment or mirth, as a person of morose disposition; a spoil-sport.

*trouble-rest, s. A disturber of rest or quiet.

*trouble-state, s. A disturber of the community.

"Those fair baits those *trouble-states* still use."

Daniel: Civil Wars.

tröub'-led (led as eld), pa. par. & a. [TROUBLE, verb.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Agitated, disturbed, perplexed, annoyed, worried.

"The aspect of the whole House was *troubled* and gloomy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*tröub'-led-ly (led as eld), adverb. [English *troubled*; -ly.] In a troubled or confused manner; confusedly.

*tröub'-le-nëss (le as el), *trub-il-nes, *turble-nes, s. [Eng. *trouble*; -ness.] The state or condition of being troubled; trouble, worry.

"In your gracious dayis of hertis *troubilnes*

I had nevir knowlech." *Chaucer: Tale of Beryn*.

tröub'-lêr, s. [Eng. *troub*(e), v.; -er.] One who troubles, disturbs, afflicts, or molests; a disturber.

"The innocent *troubler* of their quiet sleeps

In what may now be called a peaceful grave."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

troub'-le-sôme (le as *el*), *a.* [English *trouble*; *-some*.]

1. Giving or causing trouble, worry, anxiety, vexation, inconvenience, embarrassment, or sorrow; annoying, vexatious, tiresome, harassing, wearisome, irksome, importunate.

"He was a man that had the root of the matter in him; but he was one of the most *troublesome* pilgrims that ever I met with in all my days."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*2. Full of commotion; tumultuous.

"There arose in the ship such a *troublesome* disturbance."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 111.

troub'-le-sôme-ly (le as *el*), *adverb.* [English *troublesome*; *-ly*.] In a troublesome manner; so as to cause trouble; vexatiously.

"Though men will not be so *troublesomely* critical as to correct us in the use of words."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. x.

troub'-le-sôme-ness (le as *el*), ***trow-ble-som-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *troublesome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being troublesome; vexatiousness, irksomeness, uneasiness, importunity.

"But Jesus [was] offended with this importunitie and *troublesomnes*."—*Udall: Matthew* xii.

***troub'-louš**, ***troub-louse**, *a.* [Eng. *trouble*(e); *-ous*.]

1. Full of commotion; disturbed, agitated, or troubled.

"Where three swart sisters of the weird band
Were muttering curses to the *troubous* wind."
Cooper: Tomb of Shakespeare.

2. Disturbing, agitating, troubling; causing anxiety.

"My *troubous* dream this night doth make me sad,"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.

3. Full of trouble or disorder; tumultuous, disorderly.

"The street shall be built again, and the wall, even in *troubous* times."—*Daniel* ix. 25.

4. Restless, agitated.

"His flowing tongue and *troubous* spright,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 4.

***troub'-ly**, ***trob-ly**, ***trub-ly**, *adj.* [English *trouble*(e); *-y*.] Troubled; disturbed.

"Medle with mannis lawe that is *trobly* water."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 14.

trough (gh as f), ***trog**, ***troffe**, *s.* [A. S. *trog*, *troh*=a trough or hollow vessel; cogn. with Dut. & Icel. *trog*; Dan. *trug*; Sw. *tråg*; Ger. *trog*; M. H. Ger. *troc*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A vessel of wood, stone, or metal, generally rather long and not very deep, open at the top, and used for holding water, fodder for cattle, or the like.

"The unthrifty sone . . . was compelled to come to the hoggis *troffe* for hunger."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

2. Anything resembling a trough in shape, as a depression between two ridges or between two waves; a basin-shaped or oblong hollow.

"It now imports beneath what sign thy hoës
The deep *trough* sink, and ridge alternate raise,"
Grainger: Sugar Cane, i.

*3. A kind of boat; a canoe.

"Here come every morning at the break of day twentie or thirty canoes or *troughes* of the Indians."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 454.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The vat or pan containing water over which gas is distilled.

2. *Electricity*:

(1) The tray or vat containing the metallic solution used in electroplating.

(2) The array of cells which hold the solutions in which the elements are placed, if in trough form. [GALVANIC-BATTERY.]

3. *Metall.*: A frame, vat, buddle, or rocker in which ores or slimes are washed and sorted in water.

trough-battery, *s.* A compound voltaic battery in which the cells are connected in one trough.

trough-gutter, *s.*

Build.: A gutter in the form of a trough placed below the eaves of buildings.

trough-shells, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The family Mactridæ (q. v.).

***troul**, *v. & s.* [TROLL.]

trouŋce, ***trounse**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *tronche*=a piece of timber; Fr. *tronc*=a trunk; *tronçon*=a truncation.] To punish or beat severely; to thrash, to flog, to castigate.

"We threatened to *trounce* him roundly when he got sober."—*Scribner's Magazine*, July, 1887, p. 283.

¶ Now only used colloquially, but formerly used by good writers.

"The Lord *trounsed* Sisara and all his charettes."—*Judges* iv. 15. (1551.)

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shün**; **þion**, -**şion** = **zhün**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shüs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

trôupe, *s.* [Fr.] A troop, a company; especially of players or performers; as, an operatic *troupe*.

trôus de loup (s & p silent), *s. pl.* [Fr., lit. wolf-holes; *trou*=a hole, and *loup*=a wolf.]

Fortif.: Rows of pits in the shape of inverted cones with a pointed stake in each; intended as a defense against cavalry.

***trôuse**, ***trooze**, ***trowse**, *subst.* [Fr. *trousses*.] [TROUSERS.] Breeches, trousers.

"The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his *trouse* on horseback."—*Spenser: On Ireland*.

***trôused**, ***trowzed**, *adj.* [Eng. *trous(e)*; *-ed*.] Wearing trousers or breeches.

"The poor *trowz'd* Irish."

Drayton: Polyolbton, s. 22.

trôu'-şêred, *a.* [Eng. *trouser(s)*; *-ed*.] Wearing trousers.

"A weird commencement, with the prospect of a *trouser*-ed Jane Eyre for hero."—*St. James's Gazette*, Oct. 4, 1886.

trôu'-şêr-îng, *s.* [Eng. *trouser(s)*; *-ing*.] Cloth for making trousers.

trôu'-şêrs, **trôw'-şêrs**, *subst. pl.* [For *trousses*, from French *trousses*=trunk-hose, breeches, pl. of *trousse*=a bundle, a case, a quiver, from *trousser*=to truss, to pack, to tuck or girt in; Gael. *triubhas*; Ir. *trudhais*, *trius*, *triusan*=trousers.] [TRUSS.] A garment worn by men and boys, reaching from the waist to the ankles, covering the lower part of the trunk and each leg separately.

"Gold was his sword, and warlike *trousers* laced
With thongs of gold, his manly legs embraced,"
Mickle: Lusiad, ii.

¶ Trousers, in their present form, were introduced into general use about the end of the eighteenth century, but were not recognized as "dress" till some years later. The Duke of Wellington was refused admission to Almack's in London in 1814 because he wore black trousers instead of breeches and silk stockings, and Capt. Gronow met with a similar repulse at the Tuileries in 1816. According to the frontispiece to Gronow's *Last Recollections*, trousers were admitted at Almack's in 1815.

***trôusse**, *s.* [Fr.] Loppings from growing timber; trash. The word is still used in some English speaking communities to denote the dead branches worked into a newly-made hedge.

"Provided that they be laid with . . . vine-cuttings or such *trousse*, so that they be half a foot thick."—*P. Holland: Pliny*.

trôus-seau' (eau as ô), *subst.* [Fr., dimin. from *trousse*=a truss, a bundle.] [TRUSS.]

*1. A bundle. (*DeQuincey: Spanish Nun*, § 5.)

*2. The clothes and general outfit of a bride.

trôut, *s.* [A. S. *truht*; Mid. Eng. *troute*, *trowte*; cogn. with Fr. *truite*, Lat. *tracta*, and (probably) Gr. *trôktês*=a gnawer, a kind of sea-fish.]

Ichthy.: The popular name for the fishes of the group *Salmones* as distinguished from the *Salvelini*, or Charr, belonging to the same family. [SALMONIDÆ.] Trout are found in almost all the lakes and rivers of the temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere. Like Salmon they are excellent food-fishes, but constantly inhabit fresh water. The Common River Trout (*Salmo fario*) is widely diffused in the eastern hemisphere, and abundant in the north of Europe. A specimen weighing twenty-five pounds is recorded, but such a size is extremely rare, and trout of a pound or a pound and a half in weight are considered fine fish. The head and eye are large; general form symmetrical, and comparatively stouter than that of the salmon; tail slightly forked, except in old fish, when it becomes almost square; teeth numerous, strong, and curved; back and upper part of the side mottled, with numerous dark reddish-brown spots on a yellow ground; eleven or twelve bright red spots range along the lateral line, with a few more above and below; lower parts of the sides golden yellow; belly and under-surface silvery, or yellowish-white; back and tail fine light brown, with darker brown spots; pectorals, ventrals, and anal uniform pale orange-brown. The tint of the flesh varies, being pink in some fish—the most highly prized—and white in others. The principal species found in American waters are the Brook, or Speckled Trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, of the Northern States and Canada; the Lake Trout; the Red-spotted Trout, or Dolly Varden; the Mountain Trout; the Golden or Rainbow Trout; the Blueblack Trout, and the Salmon Trout. Some species have been introduced from Europe. Trout are very voracious, feeding readily on any kind of animal food. They spawn in October, and the lower jaw then becomes produced, but not to such an extent as in the Salmon (q. v.). The best known European trout are the Sea Trout or Salmon Trout (*S. trutta*), a migratory species especially numerous in the North; *S. brachypona*, from Scotland; the Great Lake Trout (*S. ferax*), confined to the lakes of the north of Ireland and

Wales; *S. orcadensis*, from Lough Stennis, Orkney; *S. stomachicus*, the Gillaroo, from Ireland; *S. gal-livensis*, the Galway Sea-trout; *S. nigripennis*, from the mountain pools of Wales; the Loch Leven Trout (*S. levenensis*), a species peculiar to Loch Leven; and the Sewin (*S. cambricus*), occurring in the rivers of Wales, the south of England, and Ireland. Regarding the so-called Bull Trout and Peal, Dr. Günther (*Introd. to Study of Fishes*, p. 614) says that these names are "not attributable to definite species. We have examined specimens of *Salmo salar*, *S. trutta*, *S. cambricus*, and *S. fario*, to which the name 'Bull Trout' had been given; and that of 'Peal' is given indiscriminately to Salmon-grilse and to *S. cambricus*."

trout-colored, *a.* White, with spots of black, bay, or sorrel; as, a *trout-colored* horse.

trout-stream, *subst.* A stream in which trout breed.

***trôut'-fûl**, *a.* [Eng. *trout*; *-ful*(l).] Abounding in trout.

"Clear and fresh rivulets of *troutful* water."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hants*.

trôut'-îng, *s.* [Eng. *trout*; *-ing*.] Fishing for trout.

"The February *trouting* has not been very gay or profitable."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

trôut'-lêss, *a.* [Eng. *trout*; *-less*.] Without a trout or trout.

"He remained *troutless* whilst I was constantly running fish."—*Fishing Gazette*, Jan. 20, 1886.

trôut'-lêt, *s.* [Eng. *trout*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A small or little trout.

"Of course these infant *troutlets* had never seen a Special Fish Commissioner before."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trôut'-lîng, *s.* [Eng. *trout*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little trout; a troutlet.

"By the dark pool where the *troutling*
Glances from his stony bed,"
Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 98.

Trôu-vêre', ***Trôu-vêur'**, *s.* [Fr. *trouver*=to find.] A name given to the ancient poets of Northern France, and corresponding to the Troubadours of the South. Their compositions are more of an epic or narrative character. [TROUBADOUR.]

trô'-vêr, *s.* [O. Fr. *trover* (Fr. *trouver*)=to find.] [TROUBADOUR.]

Law: Properly, the finding of anything; hence—
(1) The gaining possession of any goods, whether by finding or by other means.

(2) (See extract.)

"The action of *trover* and conversion was in its origin an action for recovery of damages against such person as had found another's goods, and refused to deliver them on demand, but converted them to his own use; from which finding and converting, it is called an action of *trover* and conversion. The freedom of this action from wager of law, and the less degree of certainty requisite in describing the goods, gave it formerly so considerable an advantage over the action of detinue, that actions of *trover* were at length permitted to be brought against any man, who had in his possession, by any means whatsoever, the personal goods of another, and sold them or used them without the consent of the owner, or refused to deliver them when demanded. The injury lies in the conversion; for any man may take the goods of another into his possession if he finds them; but no finder is allowed to acquire a property therein, unless the owner be forever unknown; and therefore he must not convert them to his own use, which the law presumes him to do, if he refuses to restore them to the owner; for which reason such refusal alone is *prima facie* sufficient evidence of a conversion. The fact of the finding, or *trover*, is therefore now totally immaterial; for if the plaintiff proves that the goods are his property, and that the defendant had them in his possession, it is sufficient. But a conversion must be fully proved; and then in this action the plaintiff shall recover damages, equal to the value of the thing converted, but not the thing itself, which nothing will recover but an action of detinue or replevin."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

trôw (1), *subst.* [Perhaps the same as TROUGH (q. v.).] A boat with an open well between the bow and stern portions, used in spearing fish.

trôw (2), *s.* [See def.] The same as DROW (1) and TROLL (2), *s.*

trôw, ***trowe**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *treôwian*, *trýwian*, *treôwan*=to have trust in, from *triôwa*, *trúwa*=trust, from *treôwe*=true (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *trouwen*=to marry, from *trouw*=(s.) trust, (a.) true; Icel. *trúa*=to trow, from *trúr*=true; Dan. *troe*=to believe, from *tro*=(s.) truth, (a.) true; Sw. *tro*=to trow; Ger. *trauen*=to trust, to marry, from *treue*=fidelity; *treu*=true.]

A. *Intrans.*: To think to be true; to believe, to trust; to think or suppose.

"Trowest thou that e'er I'll look upon the world?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

B. *Trans.*: To believe to be true; to believe.

"Think'st thou he *trow'd* thine omen aught?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 10.

¶ *I throw*, or simply *throw*, was frequently added to questions, and was expressive of contemptuous or indignant surprise, or nearly equal to *I wonder*.

"What means the fool, *throw*?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

***throw-an-dise**, *s.* [TRUANDISE.]

***trowe**, *v. i. & t.* [TROW, *v.*]

trow'-ēl, ***trow'-ēll**, ***tru-ell**, ***trulle**, *s.* [Fr. *truelle*, from Low Lat. *truella*=a trowel, from Lat. *trulla*=a small ladle, a scoop, a trowel, dimin. of *trua*=a stirring-spoon, a ladle.]

1. A mason's and plasterer's flat triangular tool for spreading and dressing mortar and plaster, and for cutting bricks.

"But, alas, most mean are their monuments, made of plaister, wrought with a trowel."—*Fuller: Worthies; Durham*.

2. A tool like a small scoop, used by gardeners in potting plants, &c.

3. *Found.*: A tool for smoothing the loam in molding.

¶ *To lay on with a trowel*: To spread thickly, as mortar; hence, to flatter grossly.

"Well said; that was laid on with a trowel."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

trowel-bayonet, *subst.* A bayonet resembling a mason's trowel, used as a weapon, and as a light intrenching-tool, or as a hatchet when detached from the rifle.

trow'-ēl (1), *v. t.* [TROWEL, *s.*] To dress or form with a trowel.

trow'-ēl (2), *v. i.* [TROLL, *v.*]

trowles'-wōrth-ite, *s.* [Named from Trowles-worthy Tor, in Devonshire, at the southwestern angle of Dartmoor, on which, as a loose boulder, it was found by Mr. Worth; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Petrology: A rock consisting chiefly of reddish orthoclase, purple fluor, and black schorl, in intimate connection with quartz. It appears to have been formed by a peculiar alteration of granite, in which black mica has been changed into tourmaline, some of the felspar has been replaced by schorl and quartz, and the original quartz constituents by fluor spar. (*Prof. Bonney: Proc. Geol. Soc.*, No. 448, p. 7.)

trow'-șērș, *s. pl.* [TROUSERS.]

trōx, *s.* [Gr. *trōx* (genit. *trōgos*)=a gnawer, from *trōgō*=to gnaw.]

Entomology: The typical genus of the sub-family Troginae (q. v.).

trōx-ī-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Latin *trox*, and suffix *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Beetles, akin to the recent *Trox*, with one species from the Coal-measures.

trōy, **trōy'-weight** (*gh* silent), ***troie-weight**, *subst.* [Named after a weight used at the fair of Troyes, a town in France, southeast of Paris.] A weight used chiefly in the weighing of gold, silver, and articles of jewelry. The pound troy contains 12 ounces, each ounce contains 20 pennyweights, and each pennyweight 24 grains. Thus the pound troy contains 5,760 grains. As the pound avoirdupois contains 7,000 grains, and the ounce 437½ grains, the pound troy is to the pound avoirdupois as 144 is to 175, and the ounce troy to the ounce avoirdupois as 192 is to 175.

***trū'-age** (age as *ig*), ***treu-age**, *s.* [TRUE.]

1. A pledge of truth or truce given on payment of a tax.

2. An impost or tax.

"Grete treuage thei toke of thir lond here."

Robert de Brunne, p. 7.

3. An act of homage or honor.

***trū'-ag-ēr** (ag as *ig*), ***treuw-ag-er**, *s.* [Eng. *truag(e)*; *-er*.] One who pays taxes or impost. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 45.)

trū'-an-çy, *s.* [Eng. *truan(t)*; *-cy*.] The act of playing truant; the state of being a truant.

***trū'-and-īng**, *s.* [TRUANT.] The act of begging under false pretences; truandise.

"Than may he go a begging yerne
Till he some other craft can lerne
Through which without *truanding*,
He may in trouth have his living."

Romaunt of the Rose.

***trū'-and-īse**, *subst.* [O. Fr.] A begging under false pretences. (*Romaunt of the Rose*.)

trū'-ant, ***trew-and**, ***tru-and**, *a. & s.* [French *truand*=(s.) a beggar, a rogue, a lazy rascal, (a.) beggarly, rascally, from Wel. *tru*, *truan*=wretched; *truan*=a wretch; Gael. *truaghan*=a wretch; Bret. *truant*=a vagabond, a beggar.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to or characteristic of a truant; fully absent from a proper or appointed place; shirking duty; idle, loitering. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Reluctant to be thought to move
At the first call of *truant* love."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 8.

B. As substantive:

1. One who shirks or neglects duty; an idler, a loiterer; especially a child who stays away from school without leave.

"A timely care to bring the *truants* back."

Dryden: Virgil's Georgic, iv. 160.

*2. A lazy vagabond.

"All thynges at this day faileth at Rome, except all onely these ydell *trewandes*, iestours, tumblers, plaiers, iuglers, and such other, of whom there is inow and too many."—*Golden Boke*, let. 12.

¶ *To play truant*, to play the truant: To stay away from school without leave.

"There boyes the *truant* play and leave their booke."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

truant-agent, *s.* An officer appointed to look after such children of a school district as stay away from school without leave.

"After another protracted contest last night the Board of Education elected the seven *truant agents* retired Wednesday night, making the entire number of agents fourteen."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 17, 1894.

truant-school, *s.*

Eng. Law: A certified English industrial school established under the Industrial Schools Act, 1866, but used exclusively for children who have been sent thereto by a magistrate under sect. 9 of the Elementary Education Act, 1876, which provides that if either—

(1) The parent of any child above the age of five years, who is under this Act prohibited from being taken into full time employment, habitually and without reasonable excuse neglects to provide efficient elementary instruction for his child; or,

(2) Any child is found habitually wandering, or not under proper control, or in the company of rogues, vagabonds, disorderly persons, or reputed criminals;

it becomes the duty of the local authority, after due warning, to complain to a magistrate, who may order the child to attend some certified efficient school willing to receive him, selected by the parent or by the court, and in case of non-compliance to order the child to be sent to a certified day industrial school, or if there be no certified day industrial school, then to a certified industrial school. Truant-schools, of which there are about a dozen in England, are not recognized by law except as certificated industrial schools, from which they only differ in the character of their inmates.

"On Saturday afternoon the North London Industrial Truant-school at Walthamstow was publicly opened by the Earl of Aberdeen. The school has been established by the school boards of Hornsey, Tottenham, and Edmon-ton, for the reception of persistent truant boys from those parishes. It is the first school of its kind erected by the district school boards."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

trū'-ant, *v. i. & t.* [TRUANT, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To idle away time; to loiter or be absent from employment.

"'Tis double wrong to *truant* with your bed,

And let her read it in thy looks at board."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

2. To play the truant.

"On the subject of corporal punishment for *truanting* and the subsequent prosecution of parents."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Trans.: To waste or idle away.

"I dare not be the author of *truanting* the time."—*Ford*.

trū'-ant-lý, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *truant*; *-ly*.]

A. As adv.: In a truant manner, like a truant.

B. As adj.: Truant.

"Trifling like untaught boys at their books, with a *truantly* spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

trū'-ant-ship, *s.* [English *truant*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of a truant; neglect of duty or employment; truancy.

"If the child . . . have used no *truantship*."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

***trüb**, *s.* [Lat. *tuber*.] A truffle (q. v.).

***trüb'-tāl**, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful.] A short, squat woman.

trūce, ***treowes**, ***trewes**, ***triwes**, ***truwys**, ***trws**, *s.* [Properly a plural form from *trew*=a pledge of truth; A. S. *treowa*, *trūwa*=a compact, faith, from *treowe*=true (q. v.).]

1. *Mil.*: The suspension of arms by agreement of the commanders of the opposing armies; a temporary cessation of hostilities, for negotiation or other purpose; an armistice.

"Loud came the cry, 'The Bruce, the Bruce!'

No hope or in defence or *truce*."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 31.

2. An intermission of action, pain, or contest; a temporary cessation, alleviation, or quiet.

"There he may find

Truce to his restless thoughts, and entertain

The irksome hours." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 526.

¶ (1) *Flag of truce*:

Mil.: A white flag displayed as an invitation to the enemy to confer, and in the meantime as a notification that hostilities shall cease.

(2) *Truce of God*: A suspension of arms which occasionally took place in the middle ages. It was introduced A. D. 1040, when the Church forbade the barons to make any attack on each other between sunset on Wednesday and sunrise on the following Monday, or upon any ecclesiastical fast or feast day. It also provided that no man was to molest a laborer working in the fields, or to lay hands on any implement of husbandry, on pain of excommunication. [PEACE OF GOD.]

truce-breaker, *subst.* One who violates a truce, compact, covenant, or engagement.

trūce'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *truce*; *-less*.]

1. Without truce; as, a *truceless* war.

2. Granting or holding no truce; unforbearing, relentless.

"Two minds in one, and each a *truceless* guest."

Brooke: Redemption.

***trūch'-man**, ***truche-ment**, ***trūdge-man**, *s.* [DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter.

"Mithridates the king reigned over two and twentie nations of diverse languages, and in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them, without *truchman*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk vii., ch. xxiv.

***trū-çī-dā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *trucidatio*, from *trucidatus*, pa. par. of *trucido*=to kill.] The act of killing.

trück (1), ***truk-ken**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *troquer*=to truck, to barter, to exchange, from Sp. & Port. *trocar*=to barter, a word of doubtful origin; Old Fr. *troq*=truck, barter; Fr. *troc*; Sp. *trueco*, *trueque*=barter; Port. *troco*=the change of a piece of gold or silver; *troca*=barter.]

A. Intrans.: To exchange commodities; to barter; to traffic by exchange or barter.

"Found some Spaniards who lived there to *truck* with the Indians for gold."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an 1681).

B. Trans.: To barter, to exchange, to give in exchange.

"Having *truck'd* thy soul, brought home the fee,

To tempt the poor to sell himself to thee."

Couper: Expostulation, 374.

¶ For the difference between *to truck* and *to exchange*, see EXCHANGE.

trück (2), *v. t.* [TRUCK (2), *s.*] To put into a truck or trucks; to convey or send in trucks.

"The facilities of *trucking* canoes by railway are good, but not by steamer."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

***trück** (3), ***truk-kyn**, *v. t.* [Sw. *trycka*; Dan. *trykke*=to press, squeeze; Ger. *drücken*.] To fold or gather up; to tuck. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

trück (1), ***trucke**, *s.* [TRUCK (1), *v.*]

1. Exchange of commodities; barter.

"No commutation or *trucke* to be made by any of the petit merchants."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 228.

2. Commodities suitable for barter or small trade; hence, small commodities; specif., in the United States, vegetables raised for market.

¶ From this meaning the word has been extended so as to include almost any substance; thus, a physician gives his patients "lots of *truck*," &c.; any miscellaneous assortment of substances is denominated "a pile of *truck*."

3. Traffic; intercourse; dealing; as, I have no *truck* with him. (*Colloq. & slang.*)

4. The practice of paying wages otherwise than in actual coin, whereby the employed person was sometimes defrauded of part of the wage he had contracted to receive; or of wage-paying at long intervals, the employer making intermediate advances and charging very high rates of interest. Truck is a very ancient evil. It was rampant in the fifteenth century, and one of the Norman-French statutes, of England, 4 Edward IV., c. 1, s. 5, states that "before this time, in the occupations of cloth-making, the laborers have been driven to take a great part of their wages in unprofitable wares," and the employers were, by that act, required to pay in lawful money, under penalty of forfeiture to the laborer of treble wages. The *truck* system is practiced in this country in those states in which it is not prohibited by statute.

***truck-man**, *s.* One who barter or trucks.

†**truck-shop**, *s.* A Tommy-shop (q. v.).

truck-system, *s.* [TRUCK (1), *s.*, 4.]

trück (2), *s.* [Latin *trochus*; Gr. *trochos*=a runner, a wheel, a disc; *trechō*=to run.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small wooden wheel, not bound with iron; a cylinder.

2. A low two-wheeled vehicle for conveying goods and packages. The hand-truck is an efficient vehicle for removing single packages of considerable weight; the curved bar in front being placed

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

under the box, for instance, which is then tipped so as to balance back slightly against the bed, in which position it is transported upon a pair of heavy wheels of small diameter. The term is sometimes applied to certain hand-carts and two-wheeled barrows.

3. A wagon with a low bed, for moving heavy packages.

4. A low platform on wheels for moving buildings; heavy stone blocks, safes, &c.

5. (*Pl.*): A kind of game. [TRUCOS.]

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.*: A roller at the foot of a derrick or gin by which the position of the hoisting-apparatus may be shifted.

2. Nautical:

(1) A small wooden disc at the extreme summit of a mast. It may contain the pulleys for the signal halyards.

(2) A circular perforated block like a wooden thimble, and acting as a fair-leader.

3. *Ordn.*: A small solid wheel on which a certain description of gun-carriage is based.

4. Railroad Engineering:

(1) An open wagon for the conveyance of goods.

(2) A swiveling carriage with four or six wheels beneath the forward part of a locomotive, or supporting one end of a railway carriage.

¶ The long-car supported on swiveling-trucks is one of the peculiar features of American railway rolling-stock.

truck-jack, s. A lifting-jack suspended from a truck-axle to lift logs or other objects so that they may be loaded on to a sled or other low-bodied vehicle. The calipers that embrace the log are hooked to the catch on the end of the ratchet bar. The bar is raised by the lever, and is dogged by the attendant pawl.

truck-man, s. A driver of a truck; a carman.

trück'-age (age as íg) (1), s. [Eng. *truck* (1), v.; -age.] The practice of trucking or bartering goods; truck.

trück'-age (age as íg) (2), s. [Eng. *truck* (2), v.; -age.] The cartage of goods; money paid for the conveyance of goods on a truck; freight.

trück'-ēr, s. [Eng. *truck* (1), v.; -er.] One who trucks or barters; a barterer, a trader.

"No man having yet driven a saving bargain with this great *trucker* for souls, by exchanging guilts or bartering one sin for another."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 9.

trück'-kle, subst. [Lat. *trochlea*=a little wheel, a pulley.]

1. A small wheel or castor.

2. A truckle-bed (q. v.).

"He rouz'd the squire, in *truckle* lolling."

Bulter: Hudibras, II., ii. 39.

3. The same as TRUCKLE-CHEESE (q. v.).

truckle-bed, *troccle-bed, *trookyll-bed, s. A bed running on castors, and capable of being pushed under another; a trundle-bed. It was formerly generally appropriated to young children, or to the servant or attendant, the master or mistress occupying the principal bed.

"There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed, and *truckle-bed*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

truckle-cheese, s. A small flat cheese. (*Prov.*)

trück'-kle, v. i. & t. [From *truckle*=truckle-bed, to *truckle under*, having reference to the old *truckle-bed* which could be pushed under another larger one; and the force of the phrase being in the fact that a pupil or scholar slept under his tutor on a *truckle-bed*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. Intrans.: To yield or give way obsequiously to the will of another; to cringe; to submit; to act in a servile manner. (Sometimes with *under*, generally with *to*.)

"I cannot *truckle* to a fool of state."

Churchill: Epis. to W. Hogarth.

***B. Trans.**: To move on rollers; to trundle.

"Chairs without bottoms were *trucked* from the middle to one end of the room."—*Mad. D'Arblay*.

trück'-klēr, s. [Eng. *truckl(e)*, v.; -er.] One who truckles or yields obsequiously to the will of another.

trück'-klīng, a. [TRUCKLE, v.] Given to truckle; cringing, fawning, slavish, servile.

trú'-cōs, s. [Sp.] A game somewhat resembling billiards. [TROCO.]

trück'-u-lençe, trück'-u-len-çý, s. [Lat. *truculentia*, from *truculentus*=truculent (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truculent; savageness of manner; ferocity.

"He loves not tyranny—the *truculency* of the subject, who transacts this, he approves not."—*Waterhouse: On Fontescu* (1663), p. 184.

2. Fierceness of countenance.

trück'-u-lent, adj. [Fr., from Lat. *truculentus*=cruel, from *trux* (genit. *trucis*)=fierce, wild, savage.]

1. Savage, ferocious, fierce, barbarous.

"A barbarous Scythia, where the savage and *truculent* inhabitants transfer themselves from place to place in wagons, as they can find pasture."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Inspiring terror; ferocious.

"The trembling boy his brethren's hands,
Their *truculent* aspects, and servile bands,
Beheld."
Sandys: Christ's Passion, p. 14.

*3. Cruel, destructive.

"Pestilential seminaries, according to their grossness or subtilty, cause more or less *truculent* plagues."—*Harvey: On the Plague*.

trück'-u-lent-lý, adv. [Eng. *truculent*; -ly.] In a truculent manner; fiercely, ferociously, savagely, destructively.

trüdge, v. i. [According to Skeat, prop.=to walk in snow-shoes, hence, to move along with a heavy step, from Sw. dial. *truga, trioga, trudja*; Norw. *truga, true, tryge, trjug*=a snow-shoe; *trygja, tryjuga*=to provide with snow-shoes; Icel. *thruga*=a snow-shoe.] To travel on foot with more or less labor and fatigue; to walk or tramp along wearily and heavily.

"Not one of them was observed to stop and look toward us, but they *trudged* along, to all appearances without the least emotion, either of curiosity or surprise."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***trüdge'-man, s.** [TRUCHMAN.]

trúe, *trewe, a. & adv. [A. S. *tréowe, trýwe*=true; *tréow, trýw*=truth, preservation of a compact; cogn. with Dut. *trouw*=true, faithful; *trouw*=fidelity; Icel. *tryggr, trúr*=true; Dan. *tro*=true, truth; Sw. *trogen*=true; *tro*=fidelity; O. H. Ger. *triuwi*=true; *triuwa*=fidelity; German *treu*=true; Goth. *triggws*=true; *triggwa*=a covenant; *trauan*=to throw, to trust.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Firm or steady in adhering to promises, compacts, friends, one's superior, or the like; not fickle or inconstant; faithful, loyal, constant.

"Through the poor captive's bosom passed
The thought, but, to his purpose *true*,
He said not, though he sighed, 'Adieu!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 25.

2. Honest; not fraudulent; upright.

"Rich prey makes *true* men thieves."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 724.

3. Free from falsehood or deceit; speaking truly, not falsely; veracious.

"He that sent me is *true*."—*John* vii. 28.

4. Genuine, pure, real; not counterfeit, false, or pretended.

"In a false quarrel there is no *true* valor."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

5. Conformable to fact; being in accordance with the actual state of things; not false or erroneous.

"All things that John spake were *true*."—*John* x. 41.

6. Conformable to reason or to rules; exact, just, accurate, correct, right.

"By *true* computation of the time."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

7. Conformable to law and justice; legitimate, rightful.

"To conquer France, his *true* inheritance."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 1.

8. Conformable to nature; natural, correct.

"No shape so *true*, no truth of such account."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 62.

9. Exact, accurate; as, His aim was *true*.

II. Science: Corresponding to a certain type; possessing certain characteristics in a marked degree. Thus, the species of the sub-family Turdinæ (which contains the type-genus, *Turdus*) are called True Thrushes, while the name Thrushes is applied to the family. Used in an analogous sense in Pathology; as, *true* leprosy, &c.

B. As adv.: Truly; in conformity with the truth.

"It is not enough to speak, but to speak *true*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

¶ *True* is often used elliptically for *It is true*.

"*True*, I have married her."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

***true-anointed, a.** Lawfully anointed.

"England's *true-anointed* lawful king."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 3.

true-bill, s.

Law: A bill of indictment indorsed by a grand jury, after evidence, as containing a well-founded accusation. [BILL OF INDICTMENT.]

true-blue, a. & s.

A. As adj.: An epithet applied to a person of inflexible honesty and fidelity; said to be from the true or Coventry blue, formerly celebrated for its unchanging color; hence, unwavering, constant, staunch, loyal.

B. As subst.: A person of inflexible honesty or fidelity; specif., a staunch Presbyterian, or political partizan.

***true-derived, a.** Of lawful descent; legitimate.

"A lineal *true-derived* course."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

***true-devoted, a.** Full of true devotion and honest zeal.

"A *true-devoted* pilgrim."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

***true-disposing, adj.** Disposing or arranging truly; making provision so that truth may prevail.

"O upright, just, and *true-disposing* God."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

***true-divining, a.** Divining truly; giving a correct forecast.

"To prove thou hast a *true-divining* heart."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

***true-fixed, a.** Steadily, firmly, and immovably fixed.

"Whose *true-fixed* and resting quality."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

true-place, s.

Astron.: The place which a heavenly body would occupy if its apparent place were corrected for refraction, parallax, &c.

***true-telling, a.** Veracious.

***trúe, s.** [Prob. a corruption of French *trous*=pigeon-holes; cf. *Trolmydames*.] (See etym.)

***true-table, a.** A bagatelle or billiard-table.

"There is also a bowling-place, a tavern, and a *trué* table."—*Evelyn: Diary*, March 23, 1646.

trúe, v. t. [TRUE, a.] To make true, exact, or accurate; as, to *true* the face of a grindstone.

trúe'-born, a. [Eng. *true*, and *born*.] Of genuine and legitimate birth; having a right by birth to a title.

"Though banished, yet a *true-born* Englishman."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

trúe'-bréd, a. [Eng. *true*, and *bred*.]

1. Of a genuine or right breed or descent; thoroughbred.

"She's a beagle, *true-bred*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. Of genuine breeding or education; as, a *true* bred gentleman.

***trúe'-fast, a.** [A. S. *tréowe-fest*; cf. *steadfast*.] True, sincere, faithful, loyal.

"O trustie turtle, *truefastest* of all true."
Ballade in Com. of Our Lady.

trúe'-heart-éd (ea as a), *adj.* [Eng. *true*, and *hearted*.] Of a faithful, honest, or loyal heart; true, loyal, staunch, sincere.

"I swear he is *truehearted*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

trúe'-heart-éd-nëss (ea as a), *s.* [Eng. *true*, *hearted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being truehearted; fidelity, honesty, sincerity, loyalty.

trúe'-lôve, *tru-lufe, s. & a. [English *true*, and *love*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One truly loved or loving; one whose love is pledged to another; a lover, a sweetheart.

2. A truelove knot.

"Trowlt with *trufules* and tranest betwene."

Anturs of Arthur, xxviii.

II. Botany: Herb Truelove, *Paris quadrifolida*, [HERB-PARIS, PARIS, 1.]

¶ Prior, who considers that, in the botanical sense the etym. is Dan. *trolovet*=betrothed [TRUE-LOVE-KNOT, ¶], says that the plant is so named from its four leaves being set together in the form of a lover's knot.

B. As adj.: Affectionate, sincere.

truelove-knot, truelover's knot, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of double knot, made with two bows on each side interlacing each other, and with two ends; an emblem of interwoven affection or engagement.

"Twenty odd-conceited *truelove-knots*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

¶ According to Palmer (*Folk Etymology*, s. v.), *truelove* in this use is a corruption of Dan. *trolove*=to betroth or promise (*love*), fidelity (*tro*); Icel. *trúlofa*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

2. *Entom.* (of the form *true-lover's knot*): A Night-moth, *Agrotis porphyrea*, about an inch in expansion of wing. The four wings are dull dark-red, with blackish lines and streaks and whitish spots; hind wings pale grayish-brown. Not uncommon on heaths, the caterpillar, which is reddish-orange, feeding on *Calluna vulgaris*.

trûe'-ness, ***treu-ness**, ***trew-ness**, ***true-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *true*; -ness.] The quality or state of being true; faithfulness, fidelity, truth, sincerity, staunchness, accuracy, exactness, correctness.

"The *trueness* and visibilitie of the present Roman church."—*Ep. Hall: The Reconciler*.

trûe'-pën-ný, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Generally explained as an honest fellow.

"Say'st thou so? art thou there, *truepenny*?
Come on." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

¶ In Casaubon, *De Quatuor Linguis Commentatio*, pars prior (1650), p. 362, *Truepenie* is defined as "veterator vafer," that is, a sly, cunning fellow, an old soldier.

trû'-êr, *s.* [Eng. *tru(e)*, *v.*; -er.] A truing-tool (*q. v.*).

truff (1), ***truffe**, *subst.* [See def.] Turf (a transposed form of the word still in use in Scotland; cf. *thirst* and *thrist*.)

"No holy *truffe* was left to hide the head."
Davies: Humors; Heaven on Earth, p. 48.

truff (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young salmon. (*Prov.*)

"—has forwarded me a specimen of the 'white fish' of the Devonshire Dart with reference to examining whether it is a yearling peal or young of the sea trout, as the *truff* are locally termed, or a hybrid."—*Field*, March 3, 1886.

truff, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To steal. (*Scotch.*)

truff'-fle, ***trub**, ***trubbe**, *subst.* [Fr. *truffe*; Ital. *tartuffola*, dimin. of *tartufo*, from Lat. *terræ tuber*, Pliny's name for the truffle.]

Bot., &c.: Any subterranean fungal of the orders or sub-orders Hypogæi and Tuberacei (*q. v.*), and specially of the genus *Tuber* (*q. v.*). The greater part of the truffles of commerce belong to the species *Tuber aestivum*, better known as *T. cibarium*. It is about the size of a large walnut, black and warty externally, and has the flesh variously marbled. It is found in Europe in beech and oak woods; it is found also in the East Indies and Japan, sometimes ten, twelve, or more inches below the ground, sometimes nearer the surface, but with nothing to indicate its presence. Hence dogs are trained to find it by its smell. It is eaten boiled or stewed. Another species, *Tuber moschatum*, has a musky odor. The French truffle, *T. melanosporum*, has darker spores. The Piedmontese truffle, which bears a high reputation, is smooth externally, while the flesh is white tinged with pink. Pigs, in place of dogs, are used to find these species. The African truffle, *Terfezia leonis*, is abundant in Algiers, but as an esculent is deemed inferior.

"Happy the grotto'd hermit with his pulse,
Who wants no *truffles*, rich ragouts—nor Hulse."
Dr. Warton: Fashion.

truffle-dog, *s.* Any dog trained to find truffles by their smell.

"The *truffle-dog* is nothing more nor less than a bad small-sized poodle, and is never, or very rarely, met with under the designation *truffle-dog*. Its cultivation is due to the existence of truffles, which it is employed to discover when they are lying in the ground by the help of its acute nose."—*V. Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 197.

truffle-worm, *s.*

Entom.: (See extract.)

"The truffle is subject to the attacks of many insects; a species of *Leiodes* deposits its ova in it, which in the pupa state feed upon the substance of the truffle; in this state they are called *truffle-worms*."—*Eng. Cyclop.*, s. v. *Tuberaceæ*.

truff'-fled (le as el), *a.* [English *truff(e)*; -ed.] Furnished, cooked, or stuffed with truffles; as, a *truffed* turkey.

trüg, *s.* [A variant of *trough* (*q. v.*).]

1. A hod for mortar. (*Bailey*.)
- *2. A measure of wheat, as much as was carried in a trough, three trugs making two bushels.
3. A kind of wooden vessel for carrying vegetables, &c. (*Prov.*)
- *4. A concubine, a trull.

***trüg'-gîng**, *a.* [TRUG.] (See compound.)

***trugging-house**, *subst.* A house of ill-fame; a brothel. [TRUG, *s.*, 4.]

trû'-îng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [TRUE, *v.*]

truing-tool, *s.* A device for truing the face of a grindstone, or any other surface for which it may be adapted.

trû'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *tru(e)*; -ish.] Somewhat or approximately true.

"Something that seems *truish* and *newish*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 198.

trû'-îsm, *s.* [Eng. *tru(e)*; -ism.] An undoubted or self-evident truth.

"It has become almost a *truism*, and needs scarcely to be stated, certainly not to be proved."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 3.

***trû'-îş-măt'-ic**, *a.* [Eng. *truism*; -atic.] Of or pertaining to truisms; consisting of truisms.

***trüll**, ***trul**, *s.* [Ger. *trolle*, *trulle*=a trull. The original sense was a merry or droll companion; O. Dut. *drol*=a jester; Dan. *trolld*; Sw. & Icel. *troll*=a merry elf.] [DROLL.]

1. A lass, a girl, a wench.
2. A low strumpet; a drab, a trollop.

"To make the world distinguish Julia's son,
From the vile offspring of a trull, who sits
By the town wall." *Stepney. Juvenal*, viii.

trüll, *v. t.* [A contract. of *trundle*.] To trundle, to roll. (*Prov.*)

trül'-lî-zâ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *trullissatio*, from *trullisso*=to trowel, from *trulla*=a trowel (*q. v.*).] The laying of coats of plaster with a trowel.

trû'-lÿ, ***treu-ly**, ***treu-li**, ***trew-ly**, *adverb.* [Eng. *true*; -ly.]

1. In a true manner; sincerely, faithfully, honestly, loyally.

"We have always *truly* served you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. In accordance with that which is true; in accordance with the true facts or state of the case.

"But how if they will not believe of me
That I am *truly* thine."

Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)

3. Exactly, accurately, precisely, correctly, justly.

"If Pisanio have mapped it *truly*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1.

4. In reality, not in appearance; indeed, in truth.

"To be *truly* touched with love."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 2.

5. According to law and right; rightfully, legitimately.

"His innocent babe *truly* begotten."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

6. According to nature; naturally.

"A pageant *truly* played."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

7. Used as an affirmation, like the scriptural *verily*.

"*Treuli, treuli*, I seye to thee for we spoken that we witen, and we witnessen that that we han seyn; and ye taken not oure witnessing."—*Wycliffe: Jon* iii.

¶ *Truly* is often used ironically; as, a fine deed, *truly*!

trûmp (1), ***trumpe** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *triumph* (*q. v.*).]

1. Any card belonging to the same suit as the turn-up. A trump can take any card of any other suit.

"Let Spades be *trumps*! she said, and *trumps* they were."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 46.

- *2. An old game with cards, of which the modern whist is an improvement.

"A poetaster for playing at cards, and devising the game called *triumph* or *trump*, is brought before Apollo."

—*Translation of Boccacini*, ch. xiii.

3. A good fellow; one who helps in time of need. (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

"You're right about Lord Howe! Lord Howe's a *trump*."

E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

*¶ To put to one's *trumps*: To reduce to the last expedient, or to the utmost exertion of power; to reduce to the last extremity.

"Some of the nobility have delivered a petition to him; what's in't I know not, but it has put him to his *trumps*; he has taken a month's time to answer it."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge*, iv.

trûmp (2), ***trompe**, ***trumpe** (2), *s.* [Fr. *trompe*=a trumpet, prob. by insertion of *r* and *m*, from Lat. *tuba*=a tube, a trumpet; cf. Sp., Port. & Prov. *trompa*; Ital. *tromba*=a trumpet; Russ. *truba*=a tube, a trumpet; Lith. *truba*=a horn.]

1. A trumpet (*q. v.*). (Now only used in poetic or elevated language.)

"Thy sacred song is like the *trump* of doom."

Longfellow: Dante.

2. A Jew's harp. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Tongue of the trump*:

Lit.: The reed of a Jew's harp by which the sound is produced; hence, fig., the principal person in any undertaking; that which is essential to the success of anything. (*Scotch.*)

trûmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [TRUMP (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: In card-playing, to take with a trump; to play a trump card on in order to win, or in accordance with the rules of the game.

"Z has shown weakness in *trumps* by *trumping* the spade."—*Field*, Jan. 2, 1886.

B. Intrans.: To play a trump card when another suit has been led.

***trûmp** (2), ***trompe**, ***trumpe**, *v. i.* [TRUMP (2), *s.*] To play upon a trump or trumpet; to blow or sound a trumpet.

"And the firste augell *trumpide* [clanzit], and hail was maad."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* viii.

trûmp (3), *v. t.* [Fr. *tromper*=to deceive; orig., to play on a trump or trumpet, whence the phrase *se tromper de quelqu'un*=to play with any one, to amuse one's self at another's expense; Fr. *trompe*=a trump (*q. v.*).]

- *1. To trick or impose upon; to deceive, to cozen, to cheat.

"Fortune . . ."

When she is pleased to trick or *tromp* mankind."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

- *2. To obtrude or impose unfairly or falsely.

"Authors have been *trumped* upon us, interpolated and corrupted."—*Leslie: Short and Easy Method with the Deists*.

¶ To *trump up*: To devise or make up falsely; to concoct.

"The charges . . . had been *trumped up* against him without the slightest foundation."—*London Evening Standard*.

***trûmp'-êr**, ***tromp-our**, *s.* [Eng. *trump* (2), *v.*; -er.] One who plays upon a trump; a trumpeter. (*Chaucer: Flower and Leaf*, 2, 673.)

trûm'-pêr-ÿ, *s. & a.* [French *tromperie*=a craft, wile, fraud, from *tromper*=to cheat, to deceive.] [TRUMP (3), *v.*]

A. As substantive:

- *1. Deceit, fraud. (*Harrington: Orlando Furioso*, vii.)

2. Something calculated to deceive by false show; something externally splendid but intrinsically of no value; worthless finery.

"The *trumpery* in my house, go bring it hither,
For stale to catch these thieves."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

3. Things worn out and of no value; useless matter; rubbish.

"What a world of fopperies there are, of crosses, of candles, of holy water, and salt, and censings! Away with these *trumperies*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Exeter*, August, 1637.

B. As adj.: Trifling, worthless, useless; not worth notice.

"Through the gate on to the road, over the *trumpery* gap staring you full in the face."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

trûm'-pêt, *s.* [Fr. *trompette*; dimin. of *trompe*=a trump; Span. *trompeta*; Ital. *trombetta*; Dut. & Dan. *trompet*; Sw. *trumpet*; Ger. *trompete*.] [TRUMP (2), *s.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.
- *2. A trumpeter.

"He wisely desired that a *trumpet* might be first sent for a pass."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

3. One who praises or publishes praise, or is the instrument of propagating it. (*Colloq.*)

"To be the *trumpet* of his own virtues."

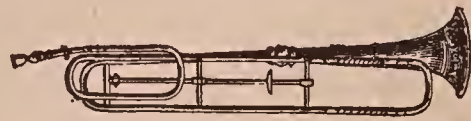
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 2.

4. An ear-trumpet (*q. v.*).
5. A speaking-trumpet (*q. v.*).

II. Technically:

1. Music:

(1) A metal wind instrument of bright and penetrating tone, formed of a single tube of brass or silver, curved into a convenient shape, with a mouth-piece at one end, the other having a bell. Its part is usually written in the key of C with the treble clef, though by means of crooks or lengthening pieces the sounds produced may be in various keys.



Orchestral Trumpet.

The trumpet required for a piece is indicated at the commencement, as trumpet in B, C, D flat, E, F, or G. The modern orchestral or slide trumpet consists of a tube 66¾ inches in length and three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It is twice turned or curved, thus forming three lengths; the first and third lying



Valve Trumpet.

close together, and the second about two inches apart. The slide is connected with the second curve. It is a double tube, five inches in length on each side, by which the length of the whole instrument

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

can be extended. Trumpets with pistons or valves capable of producing every chromatic sound within their compass are sometimes used, but the tone is by no means to be compared with the true trumpet tone.

(2) A stop of an organ having reed-pipes tuned in unison with the open diapason. The octave-trumpet or clarion stop is an octave higher.

2. *Rail.*: The flaring mouth of a railway-car draw-head which directs the entering coupling-link.

3. *Spinning*:

(1) The funnel which leads a sliver to the cylinders of a drawing-machine, or which collects a number of combined rovings, and leads them to condensing cylinders.

(2) A funnel-shaped conductor used in many forms of thread-machines and stop-motions in knitting, spinning, and doubling machines.

† *Feast of trumpets*:

Jewish Antiquity: A feast on the first day of the seventh month (*Tisri*), which was to be kept as "a sabbath, a memorial of blowing of trumpets, an holy convocation." No servile work was to be done in it; but an offering of fire was to be presented to Jehovah (Lev. xxiii. 23-25). It preceded by ten days the Great Day of Atonement (27). In Numbers (xxix. 1-6), details are added as to the "offering of fire," which was to include a burnt offering, a meat offering, and a sin offering. The first of *Tisri* was New Year's Day of the civil year. It is still observed as a Jewish festival.

trumpet-call, s. A call by sound of trumpet.

"Then loudly rung the trumpet-call:

Thundered the cannon from the wall."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 31.

***trumpet-clangor, s.** The sound of trumpets.

"There roared the sea, and trumpet-clangor sounds."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 5.

trumpet-fish, s. [SNYPE-FISH.]

trumpet-flourish, s. A trumpet-call.

"For shrill the trumpet-flourish fell

Upon his ear, like passing bell."

Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, ii. 22.

trumpet-flower, s.

Bot.: Any plant with large tubular flowers; specially: (1) The genus *Bignonia* (q.v.); (2) the genus *Tecoma* (q.v.).

† **trumpet-fly, s.**

Entom.: The Gray-fly (*Æstrus ovis*).

trumpet-honeysuckle, s.

Bot.: *Caprifolium sempervirens*, introduced into European gardens from North America in 1656.

trumpet-major, s.

Mil.: A head-trumpeter in a band or regiment.

trumpet-marine, s.

Music: An instrument formed of a triangular chest, over one side of which is stretched a thick gut string, passing over a bridge slightly uneven on its feet, one side being fastened and the other free. When the string is set in vibration by means of a bow, the rapid impact of the loose foot of the bridge on the belly slightly checks the vibration and causes the sound to resemble that of a violin.

trumpet-shaped, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Shaped like a trumpet.

2. *Bot.*: Hollow and dilated at one extremity like the end of a trumpet, as the corolla of *Caprifolium sempervirens*.

trumpet-shell, s.

Zoöl.: *Triton variegatus*, from the West Indies, Asia, and the South Seas. The shell, which is a foot or more in length, is white mottled in irregular spiral rows with ruddy brown and yellow, deepening into chestnut at the point; interior white; lip with smooth white ridge on a black ground. It is employed by the Australian natives and the South Sea Islanders as a trumpet. To fit the shell for this purpose a round hole is bored at the side, about one-fourth the length from the tip, and a loud hoarse sound is produced by blowing across the hole, as a performer plays a flute. While blowing, the right hand is placed in the cavity of the shell.

***trumpet-tongued, a.** Proclaiming loudly, as with the voice of a trumpet.

"So clear in his great office, that his virtues

Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued, against

The deep damnation of his taking off."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, 7.

trumpet-tree, trumpet-wood, s.

Bot.: *Cecropia peltata*. [CECROPIA.]

trumpet-weed, s.

Botany:

(1) The popular name for *Eupatorium purpureum*. It has a purple stem five or six feet high, leaves petiolate by fours or fives, and purple flowers. Found on low grounds in the United States, flowering in August and September.

(2) The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to a large sea-weed, *Ecklonia buccinalis*, the stems of which, often twenty feet long and hollow above, are used by native herdsmen as trumpets to collect the cattle together. They are also employed as siphons.

trumpet-wood, s. [TRUMPET-TREE.]

trūm'-pēt, v. t. & i. [TRUMPET, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To publish by sound of trumpet; hence, to blaze or noise abroad; to proclaim.

2. To praise extravagantly.

B. Intrans.: To make a loud, ringing sound like a trumpet. (Used especially of the loud sound made by an elephant.)

trūm'-pēt-ēr, *trum-pet-ter, subst. [English trumpet; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who sounds or blows a trumpet.

"Heralds and trumpeters were sent to summon the Castle in form."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who proclaims, publishes, or noises anything abroad; one who denounces; often now one who publishes the praise of himself or another.

II. Technically:

1. *Ichthy.*: *Latris hecateia*, one of the most important food-fishes of the southern hemisphere. It ranges from thirty to sixty pounds in weight, and is considered by the colonists the best flavored of any of the fishes of New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia. Large numbers are smoked and sent into the interior.

2. *Ornith.*: Any species of the genus *Psophia* (q.v.). They are South American birds, allied to the Crane, inhabiting the forests, frequenting the ground in search of grain for food, and often betraying their presence by their loud call, whence both their popular and scientific names are derived. The best known species, *Psophia crepitans*, is very beautiful. The breast is adorned with brilliant changing blue and purple feathers, with metallic luster; head and neck like velvet; wings and back gray, and belly black. They run with great swiftness, and are capable of domestication, attending their master in his walks with as much apparent affection as his dog. They have no spurs, but such is their high spirit and activity, that they browbeat every dunghill fowl in the yard, and force the Guinea birds, dogs, and turkeys to own their superiority.

trūm'-pēt-īng, s. [TRUMPET.]

Mining: A small channel cut behind the brick-work of the shaft.

† **trūm'-pēt-rŷ, s.** [English trumpet; -ry.] The sounding or sounds of a trumpet; trumpets collectively.

***trūmp'-like, a.** [Eng. *trump* (2), s., and *like*.] Resembling a trump or trumpet.

trūn'-cāl, a. [Lat. *truncus*=the trunk; English adj. suff. -al.] Pertaining to the trunk or body.

trūn'-cār'-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *truncus*=maimed.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Buccinidæ, with five species, from sub-tropical seas. Erected for species of Buccinum with a truncated columella. Fossil in the Eocene.

trūn'-cāte, v. t. [TRUNCATE, a.] To shorten by cutting abruptly; to lop; to cut short.

trūn'-cāte, adj. [Latin *truncatus*, pa. par. of *trunco*=to cut off, to reduce to a trunk; *truncus*=a trunk, a stock.] [TRUNK.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Cut short; truncated.

2. *Bot.*: Terminating very abruptly, as if a piece had been cut off, as the leaf of the Tulip-tree (q.v.).

trūn'-cāt-ēd, pa. par. & a. [TRUNCATE, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Language: Cut off short or abruptly.

"Those who wear any thing on their heads, resembled, in this respect, our friends at Nootka; having high truncated conic caps, made of straw, and sometimes of wood, resembling a seal's head well painted."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Min. (of a crystal)*: Having a plane surface where a solid angle might theoretically have been expected. But the term truncated suggests an erroneous idea; the solid angle has not been cut off; it never existed.

2. *Zoöl.*: The same as DECOLLATED (q.v.).

truncated-cone (or pyramid), s. The portion of a cone or pyramid included between the base and a plane oblique to the base passed between it and the vertex.

truncated-roof, s.

Arch.: A roof with a nearly level top surface and canted sides.

trūn'-cā-tēl'-la, subst. [Mod. Latin, dimin. from *truncatus*=truncated (q.v.).]

Zoöl.: Looping-snail; a genus of Littorinidæ (Woodward), of Aciculidæ (Tate), with fifteen species widely distributed. Operculum shelly, with erect radiating lamellæ; aperture of shell ovate; last whorl separate, peristome continuous, expanded. Widely distributed on shores and seaweed between tide-marks, and can survive many weeks out of water. They walk like the Geometric caterpillars, by contracting the space between their lip and foot. They are found semi-fossil, along with human skeletons, in the modern limestone of Guadalupe. (Woodward.)

trūn'-cā-tion, subst. [Fr. *truncation*, from Lat. *truncationem*, accus. of *truncatio*, from *truncatus*, pa. par. of *trunco*=to truncate (q.v.).]

†1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of truncating, or of cutting short; the act of cutting off.

"Decreeing judgment of death or truncation of members."—Prynne: *Huntley's Breviate*, p. 48.

2. *Crystall.*: A term used to signify that change in the geometrical form of a crystal which is produced by the cutting off of an angle or edge, so as to leave a face more or less large in place of the edge or angle. When the face thus produced does not make equal angles with all the contiguous faces, the truncation is said to be oblique.

† *Truncation of a volcanic cone*: [CONE, s. II. 4.]

trūn'-cā-tī-pēn'-næ, s. pl. [Latin *truncatus*=cut short, and pl. of *penna*=a feather, pl.=a wing.]

Entom.: A subdivision of the family Carabidæ, comprehending those which have the wing cases truncated at their apex. It includes many sub-families, one of the most notable being the Brachinidæ. [ARTILLERY-BEETLE.]

trūnch, s. [O. Fr. *tronche*, from *tronc*=a trunk (q.v.).] A stake or small post.

trūn'-cheōn, *tron-chion, *tron-chon, *tron-choun, *trun-chion, s. [O. Fr. *tronson*, *tronchon*=a truncheon, or little trunk; Fr. *tronçon*, dim. from *tronc*=a trunk, stock, or stem.] [TRUNK.]

*1. A trunk of a tree.

"And the bowis grewen out of stockis or tronchons, and the tronchons or schaftis grewen out of the roote."—Peacock, in *Waterland: Works*, x. 246.

*2. The shaft of a broken spear.

"And the spere brake, and the tronchion stacke styll in the squires necke, who was with that stroke wounded to dethe."—Berners: *Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxxiv.

*3. A shaft of a spear; a pole.

"A fancied moss-trooper, the boy

The truncheon of a spear bestrode."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, i. 19.

4. A short staff; a club, a cudgel.

"Thy hand is but a finger to my fist,

Thy leg a stick, compared with this truncheon."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 10.

5. A baton or staff of authority.

"Attendant on a king-at-arms,

Whose hand the armorial truncheon held,

That feudal strife had often quelled."

Scott: *Marmion*, iv. 6.

6. A tree, the branches of which have been lopped off to produce rapid growth.

trūn'-cheōn, v. t. [TRUNCHEON, s.] To beat with a truncheon or staff; to cudgel.

"An captains were of my mind, they would truncheon you out, for taking their names upon you before you have earned them."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

trūn'-cheōned, adj. [Eng. *truncheon*, s.; -ed.] Furnished with or bearing a truncheon.

***trūn'-cheōn-eēr', *trūn'-cheōn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *truncheon*; -eer, -er.] One who bears or is armed with a truncheon.

"When I might see from far some forty truncheoneers draw to her succour."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

***trūncked, adj.** [Latin *truncus*=(a.) maimed, mutilated, (s.) the trunk of a tree.] Truncated; having the head cut off.

"The truncked beast fast bleeding did him fowly dight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. v. 4.



Truncated Roof.
(N. W. Front of Chelsea Hospital.)



Truncated Leaf of
Tulip-tree.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

trūn -dle, *tren-dle, *tren-del-yn, *tryn-dell, v. i. & t. [TRUNDLE, s.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To roll, as on little wheels or castors; as, a bed *trundles* under another.

2. To roll or bowl along.

"Another sung to a plate, which he kept *trundling* on the edges: nothing was now heard but singing."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

*3. To bowl, flow, or run along.

"In the four first it is heaved up by several spondees intermixed with proper breathing places, and at last *trundles* down in a continued line of dactyls."—*Addison: Spectator*.

B. Transitive:

1. To roll, as on little wheels or castors; as, to *trundle* a bed or gun-carriage.

2. To cause to roll; to roll or bowl along.

"For as touching the cube, he subtracteth and removeth it quite away, as they do who play at nine-holes, and who *trundle* little round stones."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1089.

trūn'-dle, *tren-del, *tren-dyl, *tren-dyll, *trin-del, *trin-dle, s. & a. [A. S. *trendel*, *tryn-del*=a circle; O. Fris. *trind*, *trund*=round; Dan. & Sw. *trind*. Probably there were A. S. verbs, *trindan*=to roll (pa. t. *trand*, pa. par. *trunden*), and *trendan*=to cause to roll.] [TREND, TRENDLE.]

A. As substantive:

1. A round body, a little wheel, a roller, a castor.

2. A round or cylindrical body.

"Whether they have not removed all images, candlesticks, *trindels*, or rolls of wax."—*Cranmer: Articles of Visitation*.

3. A lantern-wheel (q. v.).

*4. A trundle-bed (q. v.).

5. A small carriage with low wheels; a truck.

B. As adjct.: Shaped like a trundle or wheel; *curled*.

trundle-bed, subst. A low bed on small wheels, trundled under another in the daytime, and at night drawn out for a servant or children to sleep on; a truckle-bed.

trundle-head, s.

1. *Naut.*: The head of a capstan into whose peripheral sockets the capstan-bars are inserted. The trundle-head is from three to five feet in diameter, and has a handspike-socket for each foot of its periphery. The length of the bars is nearly three times the diameter of the trundle-head, say from eight to fourteen feet.

2. *Gearing*: One of the end discs of a trundle or lantern wheel (q. v.).

trundle-shot, s.

Project.: A bar of iron, twelve or eighteen inches long, sharpened at both ends, and a ball of lead near each end.

trundle-tail, subst. A curled tail; a dog with a curled tail.

trundle-wheel, s. A lantern-wheel (q. v.).

trūnk, *truncke, *trunke, s. [Fr. *tronc*=the trunk, stock, stem, or body of a tree, a trunk, a headless body, a poor-man's box in church, from Lat. *truncum*, accus. of *truncus*=a trunk, stem, trunk of the body, from *truncus*=maimed, mutilated; O. Lat. *troncus*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *tronco*.] [TRUNCATE, TRUNCHEON.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The woody stem of trees, as of the oak, ash, elm, &c.; that part of the plant which, springing immediately from the earth, rises in a vertical direction above the surface of the soil and forms the principal bulk of the individual, sending out branches whose structure is similar to that of itself; the stem or body of a tree apart from its roots and limbs; stock, stalk.

2. The body of an animal apart from the limbs, or after the limbs have been separated from it.

"Who trembled, *trunk* and limbs, like some huge oak By a fierce tempest shaken."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. The main body of anything considered relatively to its ramifications or branches; as, the *trunk* of an artery, the *trunk* of a line of railway.

4. The proboscis or snout of an elephant; a similar or analogous organ in other animals, as the proboscis of an insect, by which it sucks up the blood of animals or the juice of vegetables.

5. A tube, usually of wood, to convey air, dust, broken matter, grain, &c.; as—

(1) An air-trunk to a mine or tunnel.

(2) A dust-trunk from a cotton-cleaner, smut-machine, or factory floor.

(3) A broken-material trunk, to convey graded coal to a wagon or heap, broken quartz from a mill to the stampers, &c.

(4) A grain or flour trunk in an elevator or mill, up which the said articles are conveyed by cups on a traveling-band, a spiral screw, or an air-blast, or down which they pass by gravity.

*6. A speaking-tube.

*7. A long tube through which peas, pellets, &c., were driven by the force of the breath; a pea-shooter.

*8. (*Pl.*): Trunk-hose (q. v.).

9. A box or chest, usually covered with leather or its substitute, used for containing clothes, &c.; a box for carrying clothes, &c., about when traveling.

"By the foresayde place or shryne, where the holy martyrs bodies lay, he ordeyned a cheste, or *trunke* of clene syluer, to then tent yet all suche iuellys and ryche gyftes as were offryd to the holy seyntis, shuld therein be kepte to the vse of the mynstres of the same place."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. cxxxi.

10. A box in which certain fish, as cod, plaice, turbot, eels, &c., are sent to market. A trunk holds from seventy to eighty pounds of fish. (*Eng.*)

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: The human body with the head and limbs omitted. Its axis of support is the vertebral column, its framework the ribs, and its most important organs the heart and lungs.

2. *Bot.*: In the same sense as I. 1.

3. *Arch.*: The shaft or body of a column; the part between the base and capital. (Sometimes applied to the dado or body of a pedestal.)

4. *Fishing*: An iron hoop with a bag to catch crustaceans.

5. *Hydr.*: A flume or penstock (q. v.).

6. *Mining*:

(1) A flume.

(2) An upcast or downcast air-passage in a mine.

(3) The box-tube in which attle or rubbish is sent out of the mine.

(4) A wooden spout for water or the pipe of the draining-pump.

7. *Pneumatics*: A boxed passage for air to or from a blast apparatus or blowing-engine, in smelting, or ventilation of mines and buildings; an air-shaft.

8. *Steam*: A tubular piston-rod used to enable the connecting-rod to be jointed directly to the piston or to a very short piston-rod, so as to save room in marine steam-engines. The width of the trunk must be sufficient to give room for the lateral motion of the connecting-rod.

*¶ To speak in or through a trunk: To speak through a tube.

"And this fellow waits on him now through a tube, in tennis-court socks, or slippers soled with wool; and they speak to each other in 'a trunk.'"—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

¶ Cunningham, in a note to the passage cited above, quotes Montaigne:

"There are a people where no one speaks to the king, except his wife and children, but through a trunk."

trunk-back, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any individual of the genus *Sphargis* (q. v.).

trunk-brace, s. The guard or stay which supports a lid or checks its backward motion.

***trunk-breeches, s.** The same as TRUNK-HOSE (q. v.).

trunk-engine, s. A form of steam-engine designed to obtain the direct connection of the piston-rod with the crank without the intervention of a beam or oscillating the cylinder. Attached to the piston is a tube, or trunk, which is packed in the cylinder-heads, and has sufficient interior diameter to allow the vibration of the piston-rod by the throw of the crank. It is used especially for marine and propeller engines.

trunk-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Ostracion*, from the fact that the body is clothed in an inflexible armor of hard plates, the tail, fins, and gill-openings passing through holes in this coat of mail.

***trunk-hose, s. pl.** A kind of short, wide, breeches, gathered in above the knees, or immediately under them, and distinguished according to their peculiar cut, as French (of which there were two kinds, one wide, the other closely fitting); Gallic (reaching to the knee); and Venetian (coming below the knee). They were worn in England during the reigns of Henry VIII., Elizabeth, and James I.

trunk-light, s. A skylight, sometimes at the upper end of an aperture whose curb or lining is a trunk or square boxing

trunk-line, s. The main line, of a railway, canal, or the like, from which the branch lines diverge.

"Rumors that the *trunk-lines* had agreed to a new schedule of rates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trunk-nail, s. A nail with a head shaped like the segment of a sphere, so as to make a rounded boss when driven. Used for ornamenting trunks and coffins.

trunk-roller, s. A roller journaled in a plate which may be attached to the bottom of a trunk or the like.

***trunk-sleeve, s.** A large, wide sleeve.

trunk-stay, subst. The same as TRUNK-BRACE (q. v.).

trunk-turtle, s.

Zoöl.: A species of turtle, *Testudo arcuata*.

***trunk-work, subst.** Concealed work; a secret stratagem. [TRUNK, ¶.]

"This has been some stair-work, some *trunk-work*, some behind-door work."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

trūnk, v. t. [Lat. *trunco*=to truncate (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To truncate, to maim, to lop.

"They stood as *trunked* and poled trees."—*Holinshed Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxvi.

2. *Mining*: To separate, as the slimes of ore, into heavier or metalliferous and lighter or worthless portions.

trūnked, a. [Eng. *trunk*, s.; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having a trunk.

"She is thick set with strong and well *trunked* trees."—*Howell*.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a tree which is borne couped of all its branches and separated from its roots; also, when the main stem of a tree is borne of a different tincture from the branches, it is said to be *trunked* of such a tincture.

trūn'-nel (1), s. [A corrupt. of *trundle* (q. v.).] A round, rolling substance; a trundle.

trūn'-nel (2), s. [A corrupt. of *treenail* (q. v.).] A treenail; a wooden plug or pin.

"The carpenters . . . found many of the *trunnels* so very loose and rotten, as to be easily drawn out with the fingers."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

trūn'-niōn (i as y), s. [Fr. *trognon*=the stock, stump, or trunk of a branchless tree; dimin. from *tron*=a piece of anything, a trunk, a stem; shortened from *tronc*=a trunk (q. v.); cf. Ital. *troncone*, from *tronco*=a trunk.]

¶ I. *Ord. Lang.*: A general term for an axis of similar character to II. 2.

"The flukes of the anchor are fixed at an angle of 54° with the shank, and, being part of the head, are at liberty to move freely on the *trunnion* of the shank."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

II. Technically:

1. *Ordn.*: One of the cylindrical projections from the sides of a cannon or mortar, which rest in the cheeks of the carriage, forming supports for the piece and an axis on which it turns during elevation or depression.

2. *Steam-eng.*: One of the hollow axes on which the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine reciprocates, and through which steam is received and exhausted.

trunnion-plate, s.

Ordn.: A plate on a gun-carriage, which covers the upper part of each side-piece, and goes under the trunnion.

trunnion-ring, s. A ring around a cannon, next before the trunnions.

trunnion-valve, subst. A valve attached to or included in the trunnions of an oscillating-cylinder steam-engine, so as to be reciprocated by the motions of the cylinder.

trūn'-niōned (i as y), a. [Eng. *trunnion*; -ed.] Provided with trunnions, as the cylinder of an oscillating steam-engine.

***trū'-sion, s.** [Lat. *trusus*, pa. par. of *trudo*=to push.] The act of pushing or thrusting.

"The operation of nature is different from mechanism, it doing not its work by *trusion* or pulsion."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 156.

trūss, *trusse, s. & a. [Fr. *trousse*=a package, a bundle, in pl.=trousers (q. v.).] [TRUSS, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A bundle, a package.

"Osmunde . . . made a great *trusse* of herbys or grasse, wherein he wrapped the childe."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. clxxxvi.

2. A bundle of hay or straw tied together. A truss of hay is 56 lbs. of old or 60 lbs. of new hay, and thirty-six trusses make a load. A truss of straw varies in weight in different places.

"He had not been able to get one *truss* of hay for his horses without going five or six miles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.



Trunk Hose.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. A tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants; an umbel.

"The flowers are pure white, and are borne in *trusses* without any undue crowding."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: An ornamented corbel, serving to support an entablature or balcony, or to conceal the ends of the beams which really support the structure; in the latter case it is frequently made of galvanized sheet iron.

2. *Carp.*: A frame to which rigidity is given by staying and bracing, so that its figure shall be incapable of alteration by the turning of the bars about their joints. The simplest frames are of wood, and of few parts. More imposing structures are more complicated, the parts being employed in resisting extension or compression. Composite trusses employ both wood and iron; in fact, few of any importance are destitute of bolts and tie-rods. In the simplest form of a truss the tie-beam is suspended by the king-post from the apex of the angle formed by the meeting of the rafters. In the more complex form the tie-beam is suspended by the queen-posts from two points.

3. *Naut.*: The iron hoop, stirrup, and clasp by which the middle of a lower yard is secured to the mast. It consists of a hoop on the mast, tightened by means of screws, whose open heads engage the eyes of a stirrup, which is swiveled to the hoop on the yard.

4. *Shipbuild.*: A short piece of carved work fitted under the taffrail; chiefly used in small ships.

5. *Surg.*: An instrument to keep hernia reduced, that is, to retain the intestines within the abdominal cavity. The essential feature is a spring or bandage resting on a pad, which is kept above the orifice of protrusion. The pad is usually kept to its place by a spring which reaches around the body terminating opposite to the ruptured part. The spring is cushioned, and sometimes has pads to give it bearing on special parts.

**B. As adj.*: Round and thick.

"The tiger-cat is about the bigness of a bull-dog, with short legs and a *truss* body, shaped much like a mastiff."—*Dampier: Voyages*, an. 1676.

truss-beam, s.

Build.: An iron frame serving as a beam, girder, or summer. A wooden beam or frame with a tie-rod to strengthen it against deflection. This trussing may be done in two ways: (1) By inserting cast-iron struts, thus placing the whole, or nearly the whole, of the woodwork in a state of tension; (2) by wrought-iron tension-rods, which take the whole of the tension, while the timber is thrown entirely into compression.

truss-bridge, s. A bridge which depends for its stability upon the application of the principle of the truss. Short bridges of this class may be formed by a single truss; larger structures are composed of a system of trusses or bays so connected that the spaces between the abutments and the piers may each be regarded as a single compound truss.

truss-hoop, s.

1. *Cooper.*: A hoop placed around a barrel to strain the staves into position, bringing them together toward the chine, and leaving the bulge at the middle portion.

2. *Naut.*: A hoop round a yard or mast to which an iron truss is fixed.

truss-piece, s.

Build.: A piece of filling between compartments of a framed truss.

*trüss, *trusse, v. t.* [O. Fr. *trusser, trosser* (Fr. *trousser*) = to truss, to bind, from Latin *tortus*, *pa. par.* of *torqueo*=to twist; cf. Ital. *torciare*=to twist, wrap, tie fast.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To put or make up into a truss or bundle; to pack up. (Frequently followed by *up*.)

"You might have *trussed* him and all his apparel into an eel-skin."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 2.*

2. To seize and hold firmly; to seize and carry off or aloft. (Said especially of birds of prey.)

"The vigorous hawk, exerting every nerve,
Truss'd in mid-air bears down her captive prey."
Somerville: Field Sports.

*3. To tie up.

"Cleopatra . . . cast out certain chains and ropes, in which Antonius was *trussed*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 781.

4. To hang. (Frequently with *up*.)

"When for a sheepe the ignorant are *truss*."
Whetstone: Promos and Cassandra, ii.

5. To adjust and fasten the clothes of; to draw tight and tie the laces of, as dress; hence, specif., to skewer, to make fast, as the wings of a fowl to the body for cooking. By extension, to truss=to prepare for cooking, disembowel, &c.

II. *Build.*: To furnish with a truss or trusses; to suspend or support by a truss.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exłst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, ðəl.

trüssed, pa. par. & a. [TRUSS, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Provided with a truss or trusses.

trussed-beam, s. A compound beam composed of two beams secured together side by side with a truss, generally of iron, between them.

trussed-roof, s. A roof in which the principal rafters and tie-beam are framed together, so as to form a truss.

trūs'-səl, s. [TRESTLE.]

trüss'-līg, pr. par., a. & s. [TRUSS, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

Build.: The timbers, &c., which form a truss.

¶ *Diagonal trussing*:

Shipbuild.: A particular method of binding a vessel internally by means of a series of wooden or iron braces laid diagonally on the framing from one end of the ship to the other.

**trussing-bed, s.* A bed, of the Tudor times, which packed into a chest for traveling.

trussing-machine, s.

Cooper.: A machine for drawing the truss-hoops upon casks, so as to bring the ends of the staves together at the chins.

*trüst, *trest, *trist, *trost, *tryst, *tryste, s. & a.* [Icel. *traust*=trust, protection, firmness, confidence; Dan. & Sw. *tröst*=comfort, consolation; Ger. *trost*=consolation, help, protection; Goth. *trausti*=a covenant.] [*TRYST, v.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A reliance or resting of the mind on the integrity, veracity, justice, friendship, power, protection, or the like, of another; a firm reliance or dependence on promises, laws, or principles; confidence, faith.

"Whoso putteth his *trust* in the Lord shall be safe."—*Proverbs xxix. 25.*

2. Confident opinion or expectation; assured anticipation; dependence upon something future or contingent, as if present or actual; faith, belief, hope.

"His *trust* was, with th' Eternal to be deem'd
Equal in strength." *Milton: P. L., ii. 46.*

3. Credit given without examination.

"Most take things upon *trust*, and misemploy their assent by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others."—*Locke.*

4. One who or that which is the ground of confidence or reliance; a person or thing confided in or relied on.

5. The state of being confided in or relied on.

"Thou shalt have charge and sovereign *trust*,"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

6. The transfer of goods, property, &c., in confidence of or reliance on future payment; exchange without immediate receipt of an equivalent; as, to sell goods on *trust*.

7. The state of being entrusted or confided to the care and guard of another.

"His seal'd commission left in *trust* with me."

Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 3.

*8. Care, management, charge.

"That which is committed to thy *trust*."—1 Timothy vi. 20.

9. That which is committed or entrusted to one; something committed to one's charge, care, or faith; a charge given or received in confidence; something which one is bound in honor and duty to keep inviolate.

"To violate the sacred *trust* of silence."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 428.

10. Something committed to one's care, for use or safe-keeping, of which an account must be rendered.

"Although the advantages one man possesseth more than another, may be called his property with respect to other men, yet with respect to God, they are only a *trust*."—*Swift.*

*11. The quality or state of being reliable or trustworthy.

"A man he is of honesty and *trust*."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. Law:

1. A confidence reposed by one person, called the *truster*, or *celui que trust*, in conveying or bequeathing property to another (called the *trustee*), that the latter will apply it for the benefit of a third party (called the *cestui que trust* or beneficiary), or to some specified purpose or purposes. The purposes of a trust are generally indicated in the instrument, whether deed or will, by which the disposition is made. Trusts are divided generally

into simple trusts and special trusts, the corresponding terms in Scots law being proprietary trusts and accessory trusts. Simple trusts are those in which the trustee holds the legal estate subject to the duties implied by law. Special trusts are those in which the trustee has some special purpose to execute or carry out. Trusts may be created by the voluntary act of a party, or by the operation of law. [*USE, s.*]

"If the original purposes of the *trust* fail, so that it is no longer practicable to carry out the terms of the *trust*, a bill can be promoted in Parliament for powers to apply the fund to some other purpose, equitably approximate to the evident intentions of the original founders of the *trust*."—*Field*, Aug. 13, 1887.

2. The beneficial interest created by such a transaction; a beneficial interest in or ownership of real or personal property, unattended with the legal or possessory ownership thereof.

III. *Commercial*: A combination of manufacturers or merchants banded together for the purpose of securing a monopoly, or at least controlling the market price and quantity produced, of any commercial commodity. Such combinations have of late years been a very prominent factor in the commercial circles of this country, and many efforts have been made to prevent their formation and to curtail their power when once formed. Legislation of various tendency has been attempted against them, but generally their constituent members have succeeded in evading the law and to a great degree accomplishing their objects. The most notable of these trusts are the whisky and the sugar trusts.

B. *As adjective*:

*1. Trusty, faithful, loyal, true.

2. Held in trust; as, *trust* money, *trust* property.

¶ For the difference between *trust* and *belief*, see BELIEF.

trust-deed, s.

Law: A deed or disposition which conveys property not for the behoof of the donee, but for other purposes pointed out in the deed, as a deed by a debtor conveying property to a trustee for payment of his debts.

trust-estate, s. An estate under the management of a trustee or trustees.

*trüst, *treist, *trist, *triste, *troste, *trust-en, *tryst, v. t. & i. [TRUST, s.]*

A. *Transitive*:

1. To place trust or confidence in; to rely upon; to depend upon; to confide in.

"But though they could not be *trusted*, they might be used and they might be useful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxii.*

2. To believe, to credit.

"Trust me, I was going to your house."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.*

3. To put trust or confidence in with regard to the care or charge of something; to show confidence in by entrusting with something. (Followed by *with*.)

"I will rather *trust* a Fleming *with* my butter."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.*

4. To commit or entrust to one's care or charge; to entrust.

5. To leave to one's self or to itself without fear of consequences; to allow to be exposed.

"Fooled and beguiled; by him thou, I by thee,
To *trust* thee from my side."

Milton: P. L., x. 881.

6. To give credit to; to sell upon credit to, or in confidence of future payment from; as, to *trust* a customer for goods.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To have trust or confidence; to be inspired with confidence or reliance; to depend, to rely.

2. To be credulous or trusting; to confide or believe readily.

3. To be confident; to feel sure; to expect confidently. (Followed by a clause.)

"I *trust* ere long to choke thee."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 2.

4. To practice giving credit; to sell goods on credit.

¶ For the difference between *to trust* and *to confide*, see CONFIDE.

¶ (1) *To trust in*: To confide; to place trust or confidence in.

"Trust in the Lord, and do good."—*Psalms xxxvii. 3.*

(2) *To trust to*: To depend on; to rely on.

"The men of Israel . . . *trusted* to the liars in wait."—*Judges xx. 36.*

trūs-teē', s. [Eng. trust; -ee.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who holds lands, tenements, or other property, upon the trust and confidence that he will apply the same for the benefit of those

who are entitled, according to an expressed intention, either by the parties themselves, or by the deed, will, settlement, or arrangement of another.

2. *Law*: A person in whose hands the effects of another are attached in a trustee process—that is, a process by which a creditor may attach goods, effects, and credits belonging to or due to his debtor, when in the hands of a third person; equivalent to the process known in English law as foreign attachment.

¶ *Trustee of a bankrupt's estate*: The same as Assignee in bankruptcy.

trūs-teē'-ship, *subst.* [Eng. *trustee*; -ship.] The office, position, or functions of a trustee.

trūst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *trust*, *v.*; -er.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who trusts or gives credit; a creditor.

2. One who trusts in anything as true; a believer.

"Nor shall you do mine ear that violence,
To make it *truster* of your own report
Against yourself." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.

II. *Scots Law*: One who grants a trust-deed; the correlative of trustee (q. v.).

trūst'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *trust*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of trust; trusting.

*2. Worthy of trust; trusty; trustworthy.

trūst'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *trustful*; -ly.] In a trustful manner.

trūst'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trustful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustful; faithfulness, trustiness.

"Hugh, it is true, has shown himself wanting in a generous *trustfulness*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

trūs-ti-lŷ, *adv.* [English *trusty*; -ly.] In a trusty manner; faithfully, honestly; with fidelity.

trūs-ti-nēss, ***trus-ti-ness**, ***trus-ty-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *trusty*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trusty or trustworthy; fidelity, faithfulness, honesty.

"Certainly I saye vnto you, that the maister hauing a triall of his *trustiness*, will be bolde to truste him with greater thinges, and wyl make hym rewele ouer all his goodes."—*Udall: Matthew* xxiv.

trūst'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [TRUST, *v.*]

trūst'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *trusting*; -ly.] In a trusting manner; with trust or implicit confidence.

"Hervey came hither for the draughts in which weakness *trustingly* sought strength."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

trūst'-lēss, ***trust-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *trust*; -less.] Not worthy of trust; not to be relied or depended on; unreliable, faithless.

"The mouse which once hath broken out of trappe,
Is sildome tyed with the *trustlesse* bayte."
Gascoigne: To the same Gentlewoman.

trūst'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *trustless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustless; unworthiness of trust.

trūst'-wōr-thī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *trustworthy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being trustworthy, or deserving of confidence.

trūst'-wōr-thŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *trust*, and *worthy*.] Deserving of trust or confidence; that may be trusted or relied on; trusty.

trūs-tŷ, ***trus-tie**, *a.* [Eng. *trust*; -y.]

1. That may be safely trusted or relied upon; justly deserving of trust or confidence; trustworthy, reliable.

"Use careful watch, choose *trusty* sentinels."

Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. Not liable to fail a person in time of need; strong.

"In which I bear my *trusty* sword
When I do exercise."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

*3. Involving trust or responsibility.

"Some great and *trusty* business."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, iii. 6.

¶ For the difference between *trusty* and *faithful*, see FAITHFUL.

trūth, ***treuth**, ***treuthe**, ***trouth**, **trouthe**, *s.* [A. S. *trēowdhu*, from *trēowe* = true (q. v.); Icel. *tryggdhu*. *Truth* and *troth* are doublets.]

1. The quality or state of being true; trueness; as—

(1) Conformity to facts or reality, as of statements to facts, words to thoughts, motives or actions to professions; exact accordance with what is, has been, or shall be.

"Those propositions are true, which express things as they are; or, *truth* is the conformity of those words or signs, by which things are exprest, to the things themselves."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 1.

(2) The quality or state of being made or constructed true or exact; exact adherence to a model; accuracy of adjustment; exactness.

(3) In the fine arts, the proper and correct representation of any object in nature, or of whatever subject may be under treatment.

"*Truth* is the highest quality in art."—*Fairholt*.

(4) Habitual disposition to speak only what is true; veracity; freedom from falsehood.

(5) Honesty, sincerity, virtue, uprightness.

"Even so void is your false heart of *truth*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

(6) Disposition to be faithful to one's engagements; fidelity; constancy.

"I will follow thee with *truth* and loyalty,"

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

* (7) The state or quality of not being counterfeited, adulterated, or spurious; purity, genuineness.

"She having the *truth* of honor in her."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. That which is true, as—

(1) Fact, reality, verity; the opposite to falsehood.

"For thys cause was I borne, and for thys cause came I into the worlde, that I shoulde beare wytnesse vnto the *treuthe*."—*John* xviii. 38. (1551.)

(2) That which conforms to fact or reality; the real or true state of things.

"Though *truth* and falsehood belong, in propriety of speech, only to propositions; yet ideas are oftentimes termed true or false (as what words are there that are not used with great latitude, and with some deviation from their strict and proper signification?)"—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxxi.

(3) A verified fact; a true statement or proposition; an established principle, fixed law, or the like.

(4) True religion; the doctrines of the gospel.

"The law was given by Moses; but grace and *truth* came by Jesus Christ."—*John* i. 17.

¶ (1) *In truth*: In reality, in fact, in sincerity.

"*In truth*, sir, and she is pretty."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

(2) *Of a truth*, *For a truth*: In reality; for certain.

"I vnderstande ye purpose to go to Hanyboute: sir, knowe for *truth*, the towne and the castell ar of suche strength that they be nat easy to wyne."—*Berners: Froisart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxv.

(3) *To do truth*: To practice what God commands.

"He that doeth *truth* cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God."—*John* iii. 21.

trūth-lover, *subst.* One devoted to the truth. (*Tennyson: Ode on Death of Wellington*, 189.)

trūth-teller, *subst.* One who tells the truth. (Specif., with the def. art. applied to King Alfred the Great.)

"Here Alfred the *Truth-teller*

Suddenly closed his book."

Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

***trūth**, *v. t.* [TRUTH, *s.*] To affirm or declare as true; to declare.

"Well, I have lived in ignorance; the ancients Who chatted of the golden age, feigned trifles.
Had they dreamt this, they would have *truthed* it
heaven." *Ford: Fancies*, ii. 2.

trūth'-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *truth*; -ful(l).]

1. Full of truth; loving and speaking the truth; as, a *truthful* man.

2. Conformable to truth; true, correct; as, a *truthful* statement.

trūth'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *truthful*; -ly.] In a truthful manner; in accordance with the truth.

trūth'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *truthful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being truthful; as, the *truthfulness* of a statement.

trūth'-lēss, ***trouth-les**, *a.* [Eng. *truth*; -less.]

1. Wanting in truth; wanting reality; false.

"But what thyng that is *trouthles*,
It maie not well be shameles."

Gower: C. A., vii.

2. Faithless.

"Cast all your eyes

On this, what shall I call her? *truthless* woman."

Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, v.

trūth'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [English *truthless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being truthless.

***trūth'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *truth*; -ness.] The quality or state of being true; truth. (*Marston*.)

***trūth'-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *truth*; -y.] Truthful; veracious.

***trūr'-tī-nāte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *trutinatus*, pa. par. of *trutino*=to weigh; *trutina*=a balance.] To weigh, to balance.

***trū-tīn-ā-tion**, *s.* [TRUTINATE.] The act of weighing; examination by weighing.

"Men may mistake if they distinguish not the sense of levity unto themselves, and in regard of the scale or decision of *trutination*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

trūt-tā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [Low Lat. *trutta* = a trout (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to the trout; as, fish of a *truttaceous* kind.

trŷ, ***trie**, ***trye**, ***try-in**, ***try-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *trier*=to pick, to choose, to cull, from Low Lat. *trito*=to triturate, from Lat. *tritum*, pa. par. of *tero*=to rub, to thresh corn; Prov. *triar*=to choose; *tria*=choice; Ital. *tritare*=to bruise, to grind or thresh corn.] [TRITE, TRITURATE.]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To separate, as that which is good from what is bad; to sift or pick out. (Followed by *out*.)

"The wylde corne, beinge in shape and greatnesse lyke to the good, if they be mengled, with great difficultie wyl be *tryed out*."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

2. To purify, to assay; to refine, as metals.

"The fire seven times *tried* this;

Seven times *tried* that judgment is."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

3. To examine; to make experiment on; to test, to prove.

"Thou thinkest me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff for obstinacy and persistency; let the end *try* the man."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 2.

4. To put to a trial or test; to subject to trial.

"His situation was one which must have severely *tried* the firmest nerves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To prove by a test; to compare with a standard; as, to *try* weights and measures.

6. To act upon as a test; to prove by severe trial. "By faith Abraham, when he was *tried*, offered up Isaac; and he that received the promises offered up his only begotten son."—*Hebrews* xi. 17.

7. To strain; as, to *try* the eyes or muscles.

8. To examine; to inquire into in any manner.

"That's a question, how shall we *try* it?"

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

9. Spec., to examine judicially; to subject to the examination and decision or sentence of a judicial tribunal.

"Guiltier than him they *try*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

10. To bring to a decision; to settle, to decide.

"Nicanor durst not *try* the matter by the sword."—*2 Maccabees*, xiv. 18.

11. To essay, to attempt; to entice on; to undertake.

12. To use, as a means or remedy.

"To ease her cares, the force of sleep she *tries*!"

Still wakes her mind, though slumbers seal her eyes." *Swift*.

13. To incite to wrong; to tempt.

14. To experience; to have knowledge of by experience.

"To thee no reason, who know'st only good;
But evil hast not *tried*, and wilt object
His will who bound us."

Milton: P. L., iv. 896.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To find, show, or prove by experience what a person or thing is; to prove by a test.

2. To exert strength; to make an effort; to endeavor, to attempt; as, I do not think I can do it, but I will *try*.

¶ 1. *To try a fall with*: To engage in a wrestling bout with; hence, to match one's self against in any contest.

2. *To try back*: To go back as in search of anything, as of a road one has lost or missed; to go back, as in conversation, in order to recover some point one has missed.

3. *To try on*:

(1) To put on, as a dress, to see if it fits properly.

(2) To attempt; to endeavor to effect; as, Don't *try* it on with him. (*Colloq.*)

trŷ, ***trie**, ***trye**, *a. & s.* [TRY, *v.*]

*A. *As adj.*: Picked out; choice, select.

"With sugar that is *trie*."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,780.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. An instrument for sifting; a sieve, a screen (*Prov.*)

"They will not pass through the holes of the sieve, ruddle, or *try*, if they be narrow."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 86.

2. The act of trying; an attempt, an endeavor, a trial, an experiment.

"This breaking of his has been but a *try* for his friends."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

II. *Football*: A point scored in the Rugby Union game, giving the right to a kick at goal.

"A *try* is gained when the player touches the ball down in his opponent's goal."—*Laws of the Rugby Union*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, ce = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

try-cock, *s.* A gauge-cock.

try-plane, *s.* A trying-plane (q. v.).

try-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A storm-sail of strong material and relatively smaller area. A fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff in ships. Similar to a spencer, spanker, driver.

try-square, *s.* An instrument used by carpenters and joiners for laying off short perpendiculars, &c. It consists of a thin blade of steel about six inches long, let into a wooden piece of similar length and securely fastened at right angles thereto, the edges of both being accurately straight.

try'-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *try*; -able.] Capable of being tried; fit or liable to be tried.

"The party *tryable*, as I am now, shall find himself in much worse case, than before those cruel laws stood in force."—*State Trials*: 1 *Mary* (an. 1554); *Sir Nicho. Throckmorton*.

try'-a-cle, *s.* [TRIACLE.]

trye, *v. & a.* [TRY.]

try'-ër, *s.* [TRIER.]

try'-gôn, *s.* [Gr. *trygon*=a kind of roach with a pricker in the tail.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sting-ray; the type-genus of Trygonidae (q. v.). Tail very long, tapering, armed with a long arrow-shaped spine, serrated on both sides; body smooth or with tubercles; nasal valves coalescent into a quadrangular flap; teeth flattened. Some twenty-five species are known, chiefly from the tropical parts of the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, though some are from the fresh waters of eastern tropical America. *Trygon pastinaca*, the Common Sting-ray, extends from the south coast of England and the east coast of North America through the Atlantic and Indian Oceans to Japan. It lives on shallow, sandy ground, rarely takes the bait, and is commonly caught by accident in nets. The flesh is red, and is said to have a rank flavor.

2. *Palæont.*: [TRYGONIDÆ, 2.]

try'-gôn-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trygon*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Ichthy.*: Sting-rays; a family of Batoidei, with five genera, from tropical seas. Pectoral fins continued without interruption to the snout, where they become confluent; tail long and slender without lateral longitudinal folds; vertical fins absent, or, if present, imperfectly developed, often replaced by a strong serrated spine.

2. *Palæont.*: The family is represented by two genera, *Trygon* and *Urolophus* in the Eocene of the Monte Bolca and Monte Postale.

try'-gôn-ô-rhî'-na, *s.* [Mod. Latin *trygon*, and Gr. *rhîs* (genit. *rhînos*)=the snout.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Rhinobatidæ, allied to *Rhinobatus*, from South Australian seas.

try'-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [TRY, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Adapted or calculated to try, or to put to severe trial; severe, afflictive, difficult.

C. *As subst.*: Testing, proving, proof.

"The *trying* of your faith worketh patience."—*James* i. 3.

trying-plane, *s.*

Join.: The plane used after the jack-plane, which prepares the surface. The trying-plane is long, and levels the surface, trying it for straightness.

trying-square, *subst.* The same as TRY-SQUARE (q. v.).

trying-up machine, *s.*

Wood-work.: A machine for planing and trying-up scantling, with revolving cutters, driven at a high velocity.

try'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *tryma*=a hole.]

Botany.: A compound fruit, superior by abortion, one-celled, one-seeded, with a two-valved indehiscent endocarp, and a coriaceous or fleshy, valveless sarcocarp. Example, the fruit of the walnut. (*Lindley*.) The term has been deemed superfluous, and it has been proposed to call the fruit of the walnut a magma, or even a drupe.

tryne, *a.* [Lat. *trinus*.] Threefold, trine.

tryne-compass, *s.* The threefold compass of the world—earth, sky, and air.

try'-pa-næ'-ûs, *s.* [Greek *trypanon*=a borer, an auger. (See def.)]

Entom.: A genus of Histeridæ. Small beetles, with a triangular head and a mouth adapted for boring. They fix themselves on the trunk of a tree denuded of its bark, and, revolving after the manner of a gimlet, bore holes into the wood.

try'-pân-ôc'-ô-râx, *s.* [Gr. *trypanon*=a borer, and *korax*=a crow.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ separated from *Corvus* by Kaup.

"Some ornithologists have broken up the genus *Corvus* still further than was done when the Pies, Jays, and a few other natural groups were removed from it; but, as

regards its European members, with no great success. Thus, the Raven being left as the type-species, the Crow, Rook, and Daw have been placed in genera respectively called *Corouæ*, *Trypanocorax*, and *Colæus*, all the invention of Kaup."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed. 9th), ii. 304.

try'-pân-ô-sô'-ma, *s.* [Greek *trypanon*=a borer, and *sôma*=the body.] [TRYPANOSOMATA.]

try'-pân-ô-sô'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin, pl. of *trypanosoma* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: An order of Infusoria Flagellata. Endoparasitic animalcules, flattened or lamellate, one or more of the lateral borders forming a frill-like undulating membrane, by the vibrations of which progress is effected; one extremity sometimes attenuate, and somewhat resembling a flagellum; oral or ingestive area undefined. The order contains a single genus, *Trypanosoma*, with two species: *Trypanosoma sanguinis*, found in the blood of frogs, and *T. eberthi*, from the intestines of domestic poultry. (*Kent*.)

tryp'-âu-chên, *subst.* [Gr. *trypa*=a hole, and *auchên*=the neck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Gobiidæ, with three species, from the coasts of the East Indies. Body elongate, covered with minute scales; head compressed, with a deep cavity above the operculum on each side (whence the generic name); one dorsal, continuous with anal and caudal, ventrals united.

tryp'-pê'-ta, *s.* [Gr. *trypêtês*=a borer.]

Entom.: A very large genus of Muscidæ. Small flies, with transparent wings covered with dark spots. They frequent the Compositæ; the larvæ feed on the substance of the plant, often producing gall-like excrescences.

tryp'-pê-thê'-lî-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *trypethelium*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Gasterothalamææ.

tryp'-pê-thê'-lî-ûm, *s.* [Greek *trypê*=a hole, and Gr. *thêlê*=a nipple.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Trypethelidæ (q. v.). The thallus produces a number of distinct pustules, with uninnervated perithecia containing a gelatinous nucleus producing asci and sporidia. Generally from tropical and sub-tropical climates.

try'-phæ'-na, *s.* [TRIPHENA.]

tryst, **trist*, **tryste*, *subst.* [A variant of *trust* (q. v.); cf. *Ice.* *treysta*=to confirm, to rely on, from *traust*=trust, protection.]

*1. Trust, dependence, reliance.

"Lady, in you is all my *tryste*."

Erl of Tolous, 550.

2. An appointment to meet; an appointed meeting.

3. A market. (*Scotch*.)

"My first gudeman was awa at the Falkirk *tryst*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

4. A rendezvous.

¶ *To bide tryst*: To meet one with whom an engagement has been made at the appointed time and place; to keep an engagement or appointment.

tryst, *v. t. & i.* [TRYST, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To engage a person to meet one at a certain time and place; to make an appointment with one. (*Scotch*.)

2. To bespeak; to order or engage by a certain time; as, to *tryst* a pair of boots. (*Scotch*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To engage to meet at a certain time or place; to make an appointment.

tryst'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *tryst*; -er.] One who sets or makes a *tryst*; one who makes an appointment to meet.

tryst'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [TRYST, *v.*]

trysting-day, *s.* An appointed day of meeting or assembling, as of troops, friends, &c.

trysting-place, *s.* An arranged meeting-place; a place where a *tryst* or appointment is to be kept. (*Byron: Parisina*, iv.)

tsan-tjan, *s.* [Chinese.]

Bot.: A seaweed, *Fucus cartilaginosus*, sometimes used in China as a substitute for edible birds' nests.

tsar, *s.* [CZAR.] The title of the Emperor of Russia.

tsar-i'-na, **tsar-it'-sa**, *s.* [CZARINA.] The title of the Empress of Russia.

tschak-mëck' (*t* silent), *s.* [CHAMECK.]

tschëff'-kîn-ite, *s.* [After the Russian General, Tschewkin, or Tschëffkin; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *tschewkinit*.]

Min.: A very rare mineral, only a few specimens being known, one of which is in the mineral collection of the British Museum (Natural History). Amorphous; hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 4.503-4.549; luster, vitreous; color, black; streak, dark-brown; opaque. Composition: A silico-titanate

of lanthanum, didymium, cerium, sesqui- and protoxide of iron, and lime. Found in the Ilmen Mountains, Urals, Russia.

tschër'-măk-ite, *s.* [After Dr. G. Tschermak, of Vienna, mineralogist; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, showing two cleavages inclined to each other at an angle of 94°. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity, 2.64; color, grayish to white; luster, vitreous, phosphorescent. An analysis gave: Silica, 66.57; alumina, 15.80; magnesia, 8.00; soda, with a trace of potash, 6.80; water, 2.70=99.87, which gives the formula, $3\text{ROSiO}_2 + \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 2\text{SiO}_2$. This has been lately shown to be probably an analysis of impure material, and as Des Cloizeaux has determined the optical properties to correspond with those of albite, the later analysis of Pisani, which is near that of this mineral, suggests that the substance is but albite.

tschër'-mig-ite, *s.* [After Tschermig, Bohemia, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the group of alums, in which the potash is represented by ammonia. Crystallization isometric, occurring in octahedrons, and fibrous. Hardness, 1-2; specific gravity 1.50; luster, vitreous; color, white, transparent to translucent. Composition: Sulphate of ammonia, 14.6; sulphate of alumina, 37.8; water, 47.6=100, whence the formula, $\text{NH}_4\text{OSO}_3\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{SO}_3 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Manufactured and extensively used in place of potash-alum.

Tsëch, Czëch (Ts, Cz as Ch), *s.* [Slavic.]

Ethnol. (pl.): A branch of the Slavic race, inhabiting Moravia and Bohemia.

tsë'-hông, *s.* [Chinese.] A red pigment used by the Chinese for painting on porcelain. It consists of a mixture of alumina, ferric oxide, and silica, with white lead. (*Weale*.)

tsët'-së, *s.* [Native name.]

Entom.: *Glossina morsitans*, a dipterous insect, slightly larger than the house-fly, from Africa, ranging from 18-24° south latitude. It is brown, with four yellow transverse bars on the abdomen, beyond which the wings project considerably. According to Livingstone—who in one of his journeys lost forty-three oxen by the attacks of this insect—its bite is almost certain death to the ox, horse, and dog, but innocuous to man, the ass, the mule, and wild animals generally. The head is armed with a proboscis adapted for piercing the skin, and the fly lives by sucking blood. At first no effect is perceived, but in a few days after an ox has been bitten, the eyes and nose begin to run, the coat stares, a swelling appears under the jaw, and sometimes at the navel, emaciation and flaccidity of the muscles ensue, followed by purging, staggering, in some cases madness, and finally death. On dissection the cellular tissue under the skin is found to be injected with air, as if a quantity of soap-bubbles were scattered over it.

tsing'-lî-ên, *subst.* [Chin.] A red color used for porcelain painting in China, consisting chiefly of stannic and plumbic silicates, together with small quantities of oxide of copper, or cobalt and metallic gold. (*Weale*.)

T-square, *s.* [The letter T, from the shape, and *square*.] A draughtsman's ruler. The blade is set at right angles to the helve, and the latter slips along the edge of the drawing-board, which forms a guide. The helve is made of two parallel pieces, in one of which the blade is mortised. The other portion of the helve is adjustable on the set-screw to any angle, so as to rule parallel oblique lines, or to form an oblique base for the triangles, which are the usual rulers in plotting and projecting. To some T-squares is attached a shifting member on one side of its tongue, so as to give the latter any angle with the base line of the drawing. The tangent-screw and protractor admit accurate angular adjustment.

tu-a-tê'-ra, **tu-a-ta'-ra**, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Sphenodon punctatum*, a large lizard from New Zealand. Olive, sides and limbs with minute white specks, beneath yellowish; the spines of the nuchal and dorsal crests yellow, of the caudal brown; the scales of the back, head, tail, and limbs small, granular, nearly uniform; with irregular folds in the skin, which are fringed at the top with a series of rather larger scales; an oblique ridge of larger scales on each side of the base of the tail, and a few shorter longitudinal ridges of rather smaller ones on each side of the upper part of the tail. (*Dieffenbach: New Zealand*, ii. 204.) They are apparently carnivorous, and in captivity are fed on raw meat, living frogs, small lizards, earthworms, mealworms, snails, young birds, or mice. In the New Zealand court of the Colonial Exhibition, held in London in 1886, there was a model of the rocks and small caves inhabited by the Tuatera. These rocks and caves were frequented by small sea-birds, who selected the same places for breeding, and there is little doubt that the lizards fed on the eggs and

bôl, bôy; pôt, jôw!; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aq; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

young of these birds. The Tuatera is remarkable as being the only living representative of the order Rhynchosauria (q. v.), and it was in the Tuatera that the parietal or unpaired eye was first observed. [UNPAIRED-EYE.]

tû'-a-tû'-a, s. [Native name.] A Venezuelan plant (*Jatropha gossypifolia*), the juice of which is said to be a cure for leprosy. It grows from 3 to 6 feet high. The leaves, stems, and blossoms are of a beautiful purple. It bears small berries, each containing 3 seeds, which produce a strong oil, as do also the leaves.

tûb ***tubbe**, s. [Dut. *tobbe*; Low Ger. *tubbe*. Origin doubtful.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An open wooden vessel, formed with staves, hoops, and heading; a small cask, half-barrel, or piece of cooper-work, with one bottom and open above; as, a wash-tub, meal-tub, mash-tub, &c.

"Ygeten us these kneding tubbes thre."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,560.

2. A wooden vessel in which vegetables are planted, so as to be portable and removable into a house in cold weather.

3. Any wooden structure shaped like or resembling a tub; specifically, a certain kind of pulpit. [TUB-DRUBBER.]

4. A small cask or barrel for holding liquor; specifically, a barrel used by smugglers.

5. A bath; the act of taking a sponge bath. (Colloq. or slang.)

"A good tub and a hearty breakfast prepared us for the work of the day."—Field, Feb. 20, 1886.

*6. Sweating in a heated tub. (Formerly the usual cure of *lues venerea*.)

"She is herself in the tub."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

7. A kind of rowing-boat. (See extract.)

"Practice in gigs, or more technically styled *tubs* (small boats to hold a pair of oarsmen, and in the stern of which the coach steers and advises the rowers)."—London Daily Telegraph.

8. The amount which a tub contains, reckoned as a measure of quantity; as, a tub of tea (60 lbs.), a tub of camphor, &c.

9. A term of contempt for an old-fashioned, slow-sailing vessel.

"I laughed, for I knew the *Osceola*—an old *tub*, built in East Boston, never made more than ten knots an hour."—Scribner's Magazine, Nov., 1878, p. 81.

II. Mining:

1. A corve or bucket for raising coal or ore from the mine.

2. A casing of wood, or of cast-iron sections bolted together, lining a shaft.

3. One form of chamber in which ore or slimes are washed to remove lighter refuse.

¶ A tale of a tub: An idle or silly fiction; a cock-and-bull story.

***tub-fast**, s. A process of treatment for the cure of venereal disease by sweating in a heated tub for a considerable time, during which the patient had to observe strict abstinence. (Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.)

tub-fish, s. [SAPPHIRINE-GUERNARD.]

tub-man, s.

Eng. Law: A barrister who has a preaudience in the Exchequer Division of the English High Court, and a particular place in court. [POSTMAN.]

***tub-preacher**, ***tub-thumper**, s. A term of contempt for a dissenting minister; hence, a ranting, ignorant preacher or speaker. (Eng.)

"Our thoroughfares are needed, of course, to serve a much more useful class of people than the oleaginous *tub-thumpers*."—Observer, Sept. 27, 1885.

tub-saw, s. A cylindrical saw for cutting staves from a block, giving them their transversely rounded shape.

tub-wheel, s. A form of waterwheel which has a vertical axis and radial spiral floats, which are placed between two conical cases attached to the axis. The water is precipitated from a chute upon the wheel, and follows the spiral canals of the wheel until it is discharged at the bottom. It is a combination of the horizontal and common recoil wheel. The water, having exerted a certain percussive force, flows downward, and passes out as in the downward-discharge turbine.

tûb, v. t. & i. [TUB, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To place or set in a tub; as, to *tub* plants.

2. To bathe or wash in a tub.

"In spite of all the *tubbing*, rubbing, scrubbing."

Hood: A Black Job.

3. To practice or exercise in a tub. [TUB, s., I. 7.]

"Alexander of Jesus, who has been *tubbed* a good deal."—Field, March 5, 1887.

II. Mining: To line, as a shaft, with a casing of wood.

B. Intransitive:

1. To bathe; to make use of a bath; to wash.

2. To practice in a tub. [TUB, s., I. 7.]

"No other work in the eight was done during the day, but some *tubbing* was indulged in later in the afternoon."—London Daily Telegraph.

tû'-bâ (1), s. [Lat.=a trumpet.]

1. Music:

(1) A brass wind-instrument, the lowest as to pitch in the orchestra. It has five cylinders, and its compass is four octaves.

(2) A high pressure reed-stop of eight feet pitch on an organ. Called also *Tuba mirabilis*, *Tuba major*, *Tromba*, or *Ophicleide*.

2. Anat.: [TUBE.]

*3. Bot.: A style.

tû'-bâ (2), s. [TOOBA.]

tû'-bæ-form, adj. [Lat. *tuba*=a trumpet, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Trumpet-shaped. Called also *Tubate*.

tû'-bâl, a. [Mod. Lat. *tubalis*, from Lat. *tuba*=a trumpet.]

Anat., Pathol., &c.: Of or belonging to a tube of the body.

tubal-dropsy, s.

Pathol.: Dropsy of the Fallopian tube; a rare disease.

tubal-nephrite, s.

Pathol.: Albuminuria (q. v.).

tû'-bâte, a. [Mod. Lat. *tubatus*, from Lat. *tuba* (q. v.).] [TUBIFORM.]

tûb'-bêr, s. [TUB, v.]

Mining: A sort of pickax. Called also a *Beele*.

tubber-man, s.

Mining: A man who uses a *tubber*. Called also a *Beele-man*.

tûb'-bîng, pr. par., a. & s. [TUB, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of setting or placing in a tub or tubs; the act of bathing or washing in a bath; a sponge-bath.

2. The act or art of making tubs; material for tubs.

3. The act of practicing in a tub. [TUB, s., I. 7.]

"A good deal of *tubbing* has been got through in the mornings."—Field, March 5, 1887.

II. Mining: Lining a shaft with casks or cylindrical caissons, to avoid the caving in of the ground. Especially used in shafting through quicksand or porous strata in which there are many springs.

***tûb'-bîsh**, a. [English *tub*; -ish.] Like a tub; tubby; round-bellied.

"You look for men whose heads are rather *tubbish*."

Wolcott: Peter Pindar, p. 136.

tûb'-bÿ, a. [Eng. *tub*; -y.]

1. Tub-shaped; round-bellied, like a tub.

"We had seen him coming up to Covent Garden in his green chaise-cart with the fat *tubby* little horse."—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz*; Monmouth Street.

2. Having a sound like that of an empty tub when struck; wanting elasticity of sound; sounding dull and without resonance. (Applied to musical stringed instruments, as the violin.)

tûbe (1), subst. [Fr., from Lat. *tubum*, accus. of *tubus*=a pipe, tube, akin to *tuba*=a trumpet; Sp. & Ital. *tubo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pipe; a canal or conduit; a hollow cylinder of wood, metal, India rubber, glass, or other material, used for the conveyance of fluids and for various other purposes.

"T' adjust the fragrant charge of a short *tube*,

That fumes beneath his nose."

Cowper: Task, v. 55.

2. A telescope, or that part of it into which the lenses are fitted, and by means of which they are directed and used.

"There lands the fiend, a spot like which perhaps
Astronomer in the sun's lucent orb
Through his glazed optic *tube* yet never saw."

Milton: P. L., iii. 590.

II. Technically:

1. Anat.: A canal, as the Eustachian tube (q. v.). Sometimes it has the Latin form *Tuba*.

2. Botany:

(1) The narrow, hollow portion of a monopetalous corolla, or of a monosepalous calyx, formed by the adherence of the edges of the petals or sepals to

each other, so as to constitute a channel. The surface of such a tube is called the throat. A tube may be long or short, cylindrical or angular, &c.

(2) The stamiferous body formed when the stamens adhere to each other more or less completely by their filaments or their anthers, or both.

3. Chem.: [TEST-TUBE.]

4. Hydr.: The barrel of a chain-pump.

5. Ordn.: A primer for ordnance; a small cylinder placed in the vent of a gun, and containing a rapidly burning composition, whose ignition fires the powder of the charge.

6. Physiol.: The narrow, lengthened pipes or laterally enclosed channels by which the fluids of animals or vegetables are transmitted from one part of the structure to the other.

7. Steam: A pipe for water or fire in a steam-boiler. It would be well to call water-pipes tubes and fire-pipes flues; but the practice is to call them flues or tubes according to their relatively large or small diameter respectively. [TUBULAR-BOILER.]

8. Surg.: A pipe or probe introduced into the larynx by the mouth or nostrils to aid in restoring respiration in asphyxia.

¶ (1) *Lightning-tube*: [FULGURITE.]

(2) *Pneumatic tubes*: A name given to a means of connecting stops and keys of an organ with distant soundboards and sliders by admitting a sudden puff of compressed air into one end of a tube, to the other end of which a leather disc is attached, which is immediately forced upward, and acts upon any necessary mechanism.

(3) *Tube of safety*: [SAFETY-TUBE.]

tube-brush, s. [FLUE-BRUSH.]

tube-cast, subst. A cast, generally microscopic, formed within some capillary tube of the body, voided with the urine in albuminuria. [BRIGHT'S DISEASE.] It may be bloody, epithelial, fatty, fibrinous, granular, or waxy.

tube-clamp, s. A grab. [GRAB (1), s., 2.]

tube-cleaner, s. [FLUE-CLEANER.]

tube-clip, s. A kind of tongs used for holding test or other heated tubes in chemical manipulations.

tube-cock, s. An India rubber tube which is fitted into a pipe and compressed by a screw-valve when it is desired to stop the flow of liquid.

tube-compass, s. A compass having tubular legs containing sliding extension-pieces adjustable to any required length by means of set-screws. One leg carries a reversible needle-point and pencil-holder, and the other a reversible needle-point and pen.

tube-condenser, s. A bent tube, provided with a stopper at each end, through which a small tube is inserted, used in obtaining solutions of ammonia and other gases which are absorbable in water.

tube-door, s.

Steam: A door in the outer plate of a smoke-chamber, which may be opened to allow the tubes to be examined or cleaned.

tube-feet, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Ambulacral tubes; a series of contractile and retractile tubes by means of which locomotion is effected by the Echinoidea. The name is also applied to similar, but not homologous, organs in Star-fishes.

tube-ferrule, s.

Steam: A short sleeve for fastening tubes in tube-sheets.

tube-filter, s.

Wells: A perforated chamber at the end of a driven well-tube or the suction-tube of a pump, to prevent gravel or other foreign matters from getting into and choking the pump.

tube-flower, s.

Bot.: *Clerodendron siphonanthus*, a verbenaceous plant, having a funnel-shaped white corolla and a long tube. Introduced into Europe from the East Indies in 1796.

tube-flue, s.

Steam: A furnace-tube through which flame passes.

tube-makers, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The *Tubicolæ* (q. v.).

tube-packing, s.

Wells: A bag of flax-seed or ring of rubber to occupy the space between the tube of an oil-well and the bored hole, to prevent access of water to the oil-bearing stratum.

tube-plate, s. A flue-plate (q. v.).

tube-plug, s.

Steam: A tapered plug of iron or wood, used for driving into the end of a tube when burst by the steam.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

tube-pouch, *s.* The artillery-man's leather pouch for carrying friction-primers. It has two loops, by which it is fastened to the belt. The priming-wire and gunner's gimlet are carried with it.

tube-retort, *s.* [RETORT, *s.*, 2.]

tube-scaler, *s.* A flue-cleaner (*q. v.*).

tube-sheet, *s.* A flue-plate (*q. v.*).

tube-well, *s.* An iron pipe of small diameter, pointed, and having a number of lateral perforations near the end, driven into the earth by a small pile-driver hammer until a water-bearing stratum is reached. Where the depth exceeds fourteen feet, two or more sections of pipe are screwed together. A small pump is attached to the top. The device is said to have been originally used in this country for obtaining brine. By means of it water can be obtained very quickly from small depths; a driven well.

†tūbe (2), *s.* [An abbreviation of *tuber* (*q. v.*).]

tube-root, **†tuber-root**, *s.*

Bot.: *Colchicum autumnale*.

tūbe, *v. t.* [TUBE (1), *s.*] To furnish with a tube or tubes.

tūbe'-form, *a.* [Eng. *tube* (1), and *form*.] In the form of a tube; tubular; tubiform.

tū'-bēr, *s.* [Lat.=a swelling, a protuberance, a tumor, from the same root as *tumid*, *tumor*, &c.]

1. *Anat.*: A knob, a tubercle, a knot, an eminence, a swelling, as *tuber annulare*=the *pons varolii* of the encephalon; *tuber calcis*, the large posterior extremity of the heel.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A thickened, annual, succulent underground stem, covered with buds, from which new plants or other tubers are produced. In most if not in all tubers a great quantity of amylaceous matter is stored, rendering many of them highly nutritious as food. Example, the Potato.

(2) Truffle; the typical genus of *Tuberaceæ* (*q. v.*). Internal parts composed of interlacing branched filaments, forming fleshy convolutions with serpentine cavities between them. The branches of the filaments, free at the surface of the lacunæ, bear spherical asci, or sacs, each with four yellowish-brown globular spores. *Tuber cibarium* or *æstivum* is the Common Truffle. [TRUFFLE.]

3. *Surg.*: A knot or swelling in any part.

tuber-root, *s.* [TUBE-ROOT.]

tū-bēr-ā'-čē-æ, **tū-bēr-ā'-čē-ī**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tuber*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-acei*.]

Bot.: An order or sub-order of Ascomycetes, growing under the ground or upon its surface. Their form is more or less globular, their texture solid and fleshy, with sinuous cavities lined by asci, containing four or eight finely reticulated or spinulose spores. Ultimately the internal substance either dries and becomes hard, or falls into a flocculent powder. [TRUFFLE.]

tū'-bēr-āt-ēd, *a.* [Latin *tuberatus*, *pa. par.* of *tubero*=to swell out, from *tuber*=a bump, a swelling.] [TUBER.]

Her.: Gibbous; knotted or swelled out.

tū'-bēr-cle, *s.* [French, from Latin *tuberculum*, double dimin. of *tuber*=a swelling.] [TUBER.]

Anat.: A small protuberance, a blunt eminence, as the tubercles of the ribs, of the tibia, &c.

2. *Botany*:

(1) A very small tuber. (Lindley.)

(2) Any small warty excrescence.

(3) [TUBERCULUM (2).]

3. *Pathol.*: A growth, usually taking the shape of minute rounded masses (whence the name tubercle; see etymology), which is apt to spring up in the lungs, intestines, mesenteric glands, larynx, &c., of persons of scrofulous constitution. It is found in two forms: gray (miliary or true) and yellow tubercle. The former consists of gray granulations about the size of a millet seed. It contains lymphoid, epitheloid, and giant cells, with free nuclei and intercellular substance. The giant cell occupies the center, and is found also in other products than tubercle. The yellow is found in larger masses than the gray tubercle; it is softer and more friable, and presents an opaque yellow appearance. It is developed by osseous degeneration from true tubercle. Koch attributes the production of tubercle to a bacillus which he has discovered and described. [PHTHISIS.]

"Evidence for the prosecution went to show that the lungs of the cow were affected with tubercle in an advanced stage."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

¶ (1) *Gray Tubercle of Rolando*:

Anat.: A mass of gray matter approaching the surface of the *medulla oblongata* behind the restiform body of the brain.

(2) *Tubercle of Lower*:

Anat.: A slight projection, better marked in the quadrupeds than in man, between the two orifices of the right auricle of the heart. Quain considers the name somewhat misleading.

tū'-bēr-cled (le as ēl), *a.* [English *tubercle*(e); -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having tubercles; affected with tubercles.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with little excrescences or warts, as the stems of *Cotyledon tuberculata*.

tū-bēr'-cū-lā, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Latin *tuberculum* (*q. v.*).]

Pathol.: An order of skin diseases in Willan's classification, characterized by the formation of small hard tumors or tubercles.

tū-bēr'-cū-lār, *a.* [Eng. *tubercul*(e); -ar.]

1. Full of knobs or pimples; tuberculate.

2. Affected with tubercles; tuberculose; as, *tubercular phthisis*.

tū-bēr'-cū-lāte, **tū-bēr'-cū-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Eng. *tubercul*(e); ate, -ated.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Tubercular, tuberculose.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as TUBERCLED (*q. v.*).

2. *Zoöl.*: Warty, covered with small rounded knobs. (Owen.)

tuberculated-leprosy, *s.*

Pathol.: A form of *Elephantiasis græca*, in which the morbid action chiefly affects the cutaneous and mucous surfaces.

tū'-bēr-cūle, *s.* [Latin *tuberculum*=a tubercle (*q. v.*).]

Bot. (pl.): The fleshy lobes constituting the roots of some plants, as terrestrial orchids, dahlias, &c.

"These are not to be confounded either with tubers or bulbs, as they have been by some writers, but are rather to be considered a special form of the root to which the name of tubercles would not be inapplicable."—*Lindley Introd. to Botany*, bk. i., ch. ii.

tū-bēr-cū-lī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *tubercul*(um); Eng. suff. *-ization*.]

Pathol.: The act of morbidly affecting with tubercles; the act of rendering tubercular.

"In tubercularization of the bronchial glands."—*Tanner Pract. of Med.* (ed. vii.), p. 75.

tū-bēr'-cū-lōse, **tū-bēr'-cū-loūs**, *a.* [French *tuberculeux*, from *tubercle*=a tubercle (*q. v.*).] Tubercular, affected with tubercles; suffering from tuberculosis.

"The question of the risk incurred by the consumption of the meat and milk of *tuberculous* animals is by no means satisfactorily determined."—*Field*, Dec. 19, 1885.

tū-bēr-cū-lō'-sis, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tuberculum* (*q. v.*).]

Pathol.: Tubercular disease; a disease in which tubercles are formed in the diseased tissue. Tuberculosis may occur in any tissue of the body; the chief seats of the disease are the lungs, liver, kidneys, intestines and brain. It is attributed to the presence of a bacillus (*Bacillus tuberculosis*) in the parts affected. Tuberculosis is found also in the lower animals. The human system is made more susceptible of the disease by anything that lowers its vitality,—as foul air, mental depression, and the weakening effects of some other disease. *Miliary tuberculosis*: Tuberculosis characterized by the presence of very numerous miliary-tubercles.

tū-bēr-cū-lōs'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *tuberculos*(e); -ity.] The quality or state of being tuberculose; a swelling, a knob.

tū-bēr'-cū-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Science*: A tubercle (*q. v.*). Used in anatomy, &c., as *tuberculum sellæ*=the Ovary process.

2. *Bot.*: A convex shield without an elevated rim, found in some lichens, as *Verrucaria*. Called also *Cephalodium*.

tū-bēr-īf-ēr-oūs, *adj.* [Lat. *tuber*=a tuber; *i* connect., and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers.

tū'-bēr-ī-form, *a.* [Lat. *tuber*=a tuber; *i* connect., and *forma*=form.] Shaped like a tuber.

***tū'-bēr-ōn**, *s.* [Sp. *tiburón*.] A shark.

tū'-bēr-ōse, *a. & subst.* [Lat. *tuberosus*=full of swellings, from *tuber*=a swelling, a tuber (*q. v.*).]

A. *As adj.*: Having knobs or tubers; tuberous.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot.: *Polianthes tuberosa*. [POLIANTHES.]

tū-bēr-ōs'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *tuberos*(e); -ity.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The quality or state of being tuberous.

2. A swelling or prominence.

II. *Anat.*: A broad and rough eminence on a bone.

"Presents an overlapping articular face between the fossæ for a corresponding *tuberosity* of the neck of the astragalus."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Society*, xiii. 199.

tū'-bēr-oūs, *a.* [Fr. *tubereux*, from Lat. *tuberosus*=tuberose (*q. v.*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having prominent knobs or excrescences; tuberose.

"The thalami optici, nates, testiculi, and the other tuberous parts, are so many distinct harbors, of the said spirits, ministering to the several species of sense and phancy."—*Grew. Cosmos. Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. *Botany* (of an underground stem): (1) Much swollen, after the manner of a tuber; (2) bearing tubers.

tū'-bēr-oūs-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *tuberous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tuberous; tuberosity.

tūb'-fūl, *s.* [Eng. *tub*, and *ful*(l).] As much as a tub will hold; a quantity sufficient to fill a tub.

tū-bī-cāu'-līs, *subst.* [Lat. *tubus*=a tube, and *caulis*=a stalk or stem.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Tree-ferns, from the Permian.

***tū-bīç'-īn-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *tubicen* (genit. *tubicinis*)=a trumpeter, from *tuba*=a trumpet.] To blow or sound a trumpet.

tū-bīç-ī-nēl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *tubicen* (genit. *tubicinis*)=a trumpeter: *tuba*=a trumpet, and *cano* (perf. *cecini*)=to sing or play.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Balanidae, parasitic on Cetacea. Compartments six, of equal breadth; shell sub-cylindrical, wider at top than at base, and belted by several transverse ridges.

tū-bīç-ō-lā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tuba*=a tube, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) In Walcknaer's classification a group of Spirochaetes inclosing themselves or their cocoons in silken tubes. The genera are included in the family Tegonariidae (*q. v.*).

(2) Sedentary Annelids, Tubicolous Annelids; a sub-order of Annelida. They fabricate tubes either by gluing together particles of sand and shells, or by secreting a chitinous or calcified shelly substance, into which they can withdraw themselves by means of tufts or bristles in the sides of the body. Some live in mud or in holes in rocks, and others drag their tubes after them. Head indistinct, proboscis short, jaws not present; branches either absent or limited to three segments behind the head, except in the Lug-worm, where they are placed on the median segments. They are widely distributed, and are said to feed on vegetable matter.

2. *Palæont.*: The Tubicolous Annelids [1. (2)] are known from the Silurian onward.

tū-bīç-ō-lār, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubicol*(æ); Eng. adj. suff. *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to the TUBICOLÆ (*q. v.*).

"Tubicolous Annelides are known from the Silurian rocks."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 2d), i. 310.

***tū'-bī-cōle**, *s.* [TUBICOLÆ.] Any individual of the order Tubicolæ.

***tū-bī-cōl'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Latin *tuba*=a tube, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

Zoöl.: A family of Conchiferous Mollusks, erected by Lamarck for the genera *Aspergillum*, *Clavagella*, *Fistulana*, *Septaria*, *Teredo*, and *Teredina*. The family has now lapsed; *Aspergillum*, *Clavagella*, and *Fistulana* (merged in *Gastrochaena*), are classed with the *Gastrochaenidae*; *Septaria* is merged in, and *Teredina* is made a sub-genus of, *Teredo*, which belongs to the *Pholadidae*.

tū-bīç-ō-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *tubus*=a tube, and *colo*=to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube; tubicular.

"The protecting tube of the Tubicolous Annelides."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (ed. 2d), i. 310.

tū'-bī-corn, *s.* [Lat. *tubus*=a tube, and *cornu*=a horn.]

Zoöl.: A ruminant quadruped, having horns composed of a horny axis inclosed within a sheath of the same material.

***tū-bīf-ēr-ā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubus*=a tube, and *fero*=to bear.]

Zoölogy: The fourth order of Polyparia, in the classification of Lamarck. Now approximately the same as *Alecyonidae*.

tū'-bī-fēx, *s.* [Lat. *tuba*=a tube, and *facio*=to make.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Tubificidae (*q. v.*), formerly classed with the *Naidæ*.

tū-bī-fīç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubifex*, genit. *tubific*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

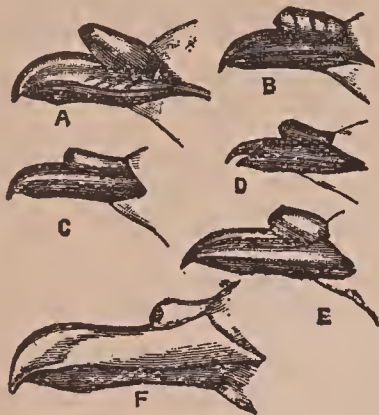
Zoölogy: A family of Oligochaeta Limicola, with numerous genera, living in cylindrical tubes of mud on the bottom of streams. Mouth segments united and often lengthened; skin transparent, appearing of a deep-red in the water; the part within the tube of a pale straw color; four rows of recurved setæ present, either simple or forked.

tū'-bī-form, *a.* [Lat. *tubus*=a tube, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a tube; tubular, tubiform.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, beñçh; go, gēm; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

tū-bī-nār'-ēs, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *tuba*=a tube, and *nares*=the nostrils.]

Ornithol.: Petrels; an order of the class Aves, named from the character prevalent throughout the group, of the external nares, which are prolonged into a more or less lengthy cylindrical tube, lying usually on the dorsal surface of the beak, and opening by one or two apertures. They are holorhinal, schizognathous birds, with a large, wide, depressed, pointed vomer, and truncated mandible; anterior toes, fully webbed, and the hallux either very small and reduced to one phalanx or absent; with a tufted oil-gland, and large supra-orbital glands furrowing the skull. They have an enormous glandular proventriculus, and small gizzard of unusual shape and position. They are divided into two families, Oceanitidae and Procellariidae.



Beaks of Tubinares.

Showing the peculiar nostrils. The species figured are: A. *Fregetta grallaria*; B. *Oceanites oceanicus*; C. *Procellaria pelagica*; D. *Garrodia nereis*; E. *Pelagodroma marina*; F. *Bulweria columbina*.

tū-bī-nār'-ī-āl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *tubinar(es)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial*.] Of or belonging to the Tubinares (q. v.).

"One branch of this stock has since become greatly modified in the Tubinarian direction."—*Report of Challenger Expedition*; Zoölogy, iv. 64.

tūb'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *tub(e)*; *-ing*.]

1. The act of making or providing with tubes.
2. A length of tubes; a series of tubes; material for tubes; as, india-rubber *tubing*.

Tū'-bīng-en, *subst.* [Ger. *Tuebingen*, *Tübingen*. See def.]

Geog.: A small town on the Neckar, eighteen miles from Stuttgart.

Tubingen School, *s.*

Church Hist.: The name given to two schools of theology whose chief representatives were connected with the University of Tübingen, either as professors or students.

1. *The Old School*: This was essentially orthodox. Its founder was Gottlob Christian Storr (1746-1805), appointed professor of philosophy at Tübingen in 1775 and professor of theology two years later. He accepted unreservedly the divine authority of the Scriptures, and sought by grammatical and historical exegesis to build up a system of theology, and laid especial emphasis on the evidential value of miracles. He came into conflict with Kant, and criticized his *Religion within the Limits of Pure Reason* somewhat severely. Storr's theological system is contained in his *Doctrinæ Christianæ pars theoretica e sacris litteris repetita* (1793). Among his immediate followers were the brothers Johann Friedrich (1759-1821) and Karl Christian Flatt (1772-1843), Friedrich Gottlieb Süsskind (1767-1829), and Ernst Gottlob Bengel (1769-1826), a grandson of the great commentator.

2. *The Modern School*: The principles of this school, founded by Ferdinand Christian Baur (1792-1860), also professor of theology at Tübingen, were in direct opposition to those of Storr. In 1835 Baur published his book on the Pastoral Epistles, in which he attempted to prove that they were the work of the second century; and in 1845 he denied the authenticity of all the Epistles attributed to Paul, except that to the Galatians, 1 and 2 Corinthians, and Romans (with the exception of the last two chapters, the genuineness of which he called in question). He considered that Peter and John were Jewish in their views, only distinguished from their brethren by their faith in Christ as the promised Messiah. Paul maintained a doctrine that the Crucifixion made Christ the Savior of the world, and elaborated a theory of justification which to them was strange, and of religious freedom which to them was abhorrent. For the sake of peace they were for a while silent, but the animosity broke out in the Apocalypse, which referred to St. Paul and his teachings when denouncing the Nicolaitanes. In 1844, in the *Theologische Jahrbücher* (the organ of the school), and in a book on the Gospels, in 1847, Baur attempted to show that the fourth gospel was not genuine. He maintained that it was written for the purpose of reconciling Judaistic and Pauline Christianity,

and consequently belonged to the second century. Among the allies and followers of Baur were Zeller, who edited the *Theologische Jahrbücher*; Schweigler (*Post-Apostolic Age*), Ritschl (*Gospel of Markion and Gospel of Luke*), Köstlin (*Doctrinal System of John*), Hilgenfeld, and Holsten. As Baur grew older he modified his views greatly, and his *Christianity of the First Three Centuries* (1853), is a more conservative work than his previous writings. He asserts the pure morality of Christianity, while he denies its miracles. Since the death of Baur some of the Tübingen school have admitted the possibility of miracles as a necessary deduction from Theism, and the judgment concerning the fourth gospel has been modified, and in some respect reversed. [PAULINISM.]

Tubingen-theology, *s.*

Church History: The teachings of the Tübingen School (q. v.). It is a term of wide and varied meaning, sometimes expressing little more than Paulinism (q. v.), at others embracing extreme Rationalism.

"A strong reaction has long since set in against these negative views, even in Tübingen itself, so that what has recently been known as the *Tübingen theology* is likely soon to be a thing of the past."—*McClintock & Strong*; *Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 573.

tū-bīp'-ōr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *tuba*=a tube, and *porus*=a passage.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Organ-pipe Coral; a genus of Alcyonidae, constituting the sub-family Tubiporinae (sometimes elevated to family of Alcyonaria, as Tubiporidae). There are several species from the Red Sea and the Pacific. They increase by the production of a wall of calcareous spicules and a kind of corallum.

2. *Palæont.*: Etheridge chronicles one species from the Lower Jurassic.

tū-bī-pōre, *s.* [TUBIPORA.] Any member of the family Tubiporidae, or Organ-pipe coral.

tū-bī-pōr'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [TUBIPORA.]

tū-bīp'-ō-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tubipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.] [TUBIPORA.]

tū-bīp'-ō-rīte, *s.* [Mod. Latin *tubipor(a)*; suff. *-ite*.]

Palæont.: A fossil Tubipora.

tū-bī-tē-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tuba*=a tube, and *tela*=a web.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Tegenariidae (q. v.).

tū-bī-vāive, *s.* [Latin *tubus*=a tube; English *valve*.] Any annelid of the order TUBICOLIDÆ (q. v.).

tūb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*=a tube.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a tube or pipe; consisting of a tube or pipe.

2. *Bot.*: Approaching a cylindrical figure and hollow, as the calyx of many *Silenes*.

tubular-bells, *s.* A musical instrument consisting of a number of metal tubes, graduated in length to the musical scale, each closed at one end to produce a continued air-column and having its metal tuned to accord therewith. In the most perfected form of the instrument, known as "organ chimes," invented and manufactured by Mr. J. C. Deagan, of Chicago, Illinois, the tubes are arranged in groups of fours, placed in frames and hung on a rack. The tubes in each group are an octave apart, each group constituting a tone. The bells are played by shaking and hitting, the confined air columns being set in vibration by means of small projections at the bottom of each tube striking against pieces of wood fixed in the frames as the bells swing back and forth. The instrument has a compass of six to seven octaves, and the tones it gives out are similar to those of a fine pipe organ.

tubular-boiler, *s.*

Steam: A name properly applicable to a steam-boiler in which the water circulates in vertical, horizontal, or inclined pipes, the fire encircling them.

tubular-bridge, *s.* A bridge formed by a great tube or hollow beam, through the center of which a roadway or railway passes. Among the most remarkable ever constructed are those across the Conway and the Menai Straits, on the Chester and Holyhead line of railway, in Wales. The tubes of the Menai bridge are composed of wrought-iron plates, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick, the largest being about 12 feet in length, strongly united by rivets, and stiffened by angle-irons, and vary in exterior height, which is thirty feet at the center of the bridge, diminishing to 22 feet 9 inches at the abutments. Their exterior width is 14 feet 8 inches, or 13 feet 8 inches in the clear, inside. The first locomotive passed through it in March, 1850. The Victoria Bridge, which spans the St. Lawrence at Montreal, is the longest tubular bridge in the world.

tubular-crane, *s.* A crane whose hollow jib is made of riveted boiler-plate.

tubular fabric-loom, *s.*

Weaving: A machine for weaving hollow goods, such as bags, skirts, and other tubular fabrics.

tubular-girder, *subst.* A hollow girder, of any shape, made of plates secured together. The tubular bridge is but the largest kind of tubular girder.

tubular-glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: One type of glands found in the mucous membranes. They are minute tubes formed by recesses or inversions of the basement membrane, and are lined with epithelium. They abound in the stomach.

tubular nerve-fibers, *s. pl.*

Anat.: One of two types of nerve-fibers, characterized by being tubular. They are more widely diffused and more abundant than those of the other type. Called also White, Medullated, or Dark-bodied Nerve-fibers.

tubular-rail, *s.* A railway-rail having a continuous longitudinal opening which serves as (1) a duct for water, or (2) a steam-pipe to prevent the accumulation of ice or snow.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *tubulus*=a little tube.]

Zoölogy: The type-genus of Tubulariidae (q. v.); stems simple or branched, rooted by a filiform stolon, the whole invested by a polypary; polypites flask-shaped, with filiform tentacles disposed in two verticils, the oral short and surrounding a conical proboscis, the aboral long and forming a circle near the base of the body; gonophores borne on peduncles springing from the body of the polypite between the two circles of tentacles, containing fixed sporosacs.

†tū-bū-lār'-ī-æ, *s. pl.* [TUBULARIA.]

Zoöl.: Agassiz's name for the Corynida-Gymnoblastera, or Gymnoblasteric Hydroids of Allman.

tū-bū-lār'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [TUBULARIA.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Tubularia (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the genus Tubularia.

†tū-bū-lār'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubular(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Corynida (q. v.).

tū-bū-lā-rī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubulari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A widely-distributed family of Allman's Gymnoblastera (=Corynida, q. v.). Polypites flask-shaped, with two sets of filiform tentacles, one oral, the other near the base of the body.

†tū-bū-lā-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tubular(ia)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoölogy: Ehrenberg's name for the Corynida. [TUBULARIÆ.]

tū-bū-lāte, **tū-bū-lāt-ēd**, *a.* [Latin *tubulus*, dimin. from *tubus*=a tube.]

1. Made in the form of a small tube.
2. Furnished with a small tube.

"The teeth are *tubulated* for the conveyance or emission of the poyson into the wound."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. ix., ch. i.

tubulated-retort, *s.* A retort with an opening at top, closed by a stopper.

tūb-ū-lā'-tion, *subst.* [TUBULATE.] The act of making hollow as a tube; the act of making a tube.

tū-bū-lā-tūre, *s.* [Eng. *tubulat(e)*; *-ure*.] The mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retort.

tū-būle, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. of *tubus*=a tube.] A small pipe or fistular body. Used also in Anatomy, as Dental *tubules*.

"These stones had then incorporated with them testaceous *tubules*, related to the siphunculi, or rather the vermiculi marini."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

tū-bū-lī-brān'-chī-ān, *subst.* [TUBULIBRANCHIATA.] Any mollusk of the order Tubulibranchiata (q. v.).

***tū-bū-lī-brān'-chī-ā'-tā**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus*=a little tube, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: An order of Gasteropodous Mollusks in Cuvier's system, now merged in Prosobranchiata (q. v.). It included three genera: *Vermetus*, *Siliquaria*, and *Magilus*.

tū-bū-līf'-ēr-ā, *s. pl.* [Latin *tubulus*=a little tube, and *fero*=to bear.]

Entom.: A group of Physopoda (q. v.), in which the last segment of the abdomen in both sexes forms a little tube. [THRIPS.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tū-bu-lī-flōr'-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *tubulus* (q. v.), and *flōs* (genit. *flōris*)=a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Asteraceæ. Hermaphrodite florets, tubular, with five or rarely four equal teeth. Tribes: Vernoniaceæ, Eupatoriaceæ, Asteroideæ, Senecionideæ, and Cynarææ.

tū-bu-lī-form, *adj.* [Lat. *tubulus*, dimin. from *tubus*=a tube, and *forma*=form.] Having the form of a small tube.

tū-bu-līp'-ōr-ā, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus*=a little tube, and *porus*=a passage.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The type-genus of Tubuliporidae. Tubes free for a great part of their length; colony attached more or less extensively by its base, the cells radiating from an eccentric point. From the Chalk to the present day.

tū-bu-lī-pōr'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Lat. *tubulipor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, with two genera, Tubulipora and Alecto, the latter of which appears to have commenced in the Lower Silurian. The tubular cells of the polyzoary are more or less free and disconnected.

***tū-bu-lō'-sā**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Modern Latin *tubulosus*=tubular, from Lat. *tubulus* (q. v.).]

Palæontology: A provisional tribe of Zoantharia sclerodermata, established by Milne-Edwards and Haine. Corallum simple or compound, the thecae trumpet-shaped, tubular, or pyriform, without tabulæ, and having the septa indicated by mere striæ on the inner surface of the wall. Genera two, both Palæozoic. (Nicholson.)

tū-bu-lō-se, *adj.* [Lat. *tubulus*=a small tube.] Resembling a tube or pipe; fistular, tubulous.

tū-bu-lōūs, *a.* [Lat. *tubulus*=a little tube.]

I. Ordinary Lang.: Resembling a tube or pipe; longitudinally hollow; tubular.

"A considerable variety of corals; amongst which are two red sorts; the one most elegantly branched, the other tubulous."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

II. Botany: [TUBULAR.]

tubulous-boiler, *subst.* The same as TUBULAR-BOILER (q. v.).

tū-bu-lūre, *s.* [Lat. *tubulus*=a little tube.] A tubular opening at the top of a retort.

tū-bu-lūs (*pl. tū-bu-lī*), *s.* [Latin, dimin. of *tubus*=a tube.]

**I. Ord. Lang.*: A little tube or pipe.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Small tubes, as *Tubuli uriniferi*, *tubuli* of the stomach, &c. [TUBULE.]

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The same as TUBI. [TUBUS.]

tū-būr-çin'-ī-ā, *subst.* [Lat. *tuburcinor*=to eat greedily.]

Botany: A genus of Ustilaginei, the Cæomacei of Corda. Naked spored molds with the spores or protospores globose or conchiform, and made up of minute cells. *Tuburcinia scabies* produces a scab (not the normal one) on potatoes.

tū-būs (*pl. tū-bī*), *s.* [Lat.=a pipe, a tube.]

Botany:

(1) (*Pl.*): The pores of certain fungals.

(2) (*Pl.*): The ringed tubes found on the globule of Chara.

***Tū'-cān-ūs**, *s.* [TOUCANA.]

***tū'-çet**, *s.* [TUCKET (2).] A steak.

"The Cispaline *tucets* or gobbets of condited bull's flesh."—Jeremy Taylor: *Sermons*, p. 212.

***tūçh**, *s.* [TOUCH, *s.*] A kind of marble.

***tūck** (1), ***tucke** (1), *s.* [Fr. *estoc*=the stock of a tree . . . a rapier, a thrust, from Ital. *stocco*=a truncheon, a short sword, from German *stock*=a stump, a stock (q. v.); Sp. *estoque*; cf. also Welsh *twca*=a knife; *twc*=a cut, a chip; Irish *tuca*=a rapier.] A long, narrow sword; a rapier.

"Dismount thy *tuck*, be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, skillful, and deadly."—Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

tūck (2), ***tucke** (2), *s.* [TUCK, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A pull, a pulling, a tug.

*2. A fold in a dress; a horizontal fold or plait in a skirt, wide or narrow, and sewu throughout its length.

*3. A sort of head-dress; a turban.

"And upon his head a goodly white *tucke*, containing in length by estimation fiftene yards."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 113.

4. A tuck-net (q. v.).

"The *tuck* is narrower meshed, and therefore scarce lawful with a long bunt in the midst."—Carew.

5. Food, especially sweetstuff, pastry, or the like. (*Slang.*)

"The slogger looks rather sodden, as if he didn't take much exercise, and ate too much *tuck*."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. ii., ch. v.

II. Shipbuilding:

1. The after part of a ship, where the ends of the bottom planks are gathered, under the stem or counter. Its shape gives a name to the build, as square-tuck (q. v.).

2. The square stem of a boat.

tuck-creaser, *s.* [CREASER, *s.*, II. 4.]

tuck-in, *s.* A hearty meal. (*Slang.*)

"They set me down to a jolly good *tuck-in* of bread and meat."—London Daily Telegraph.

tuck-marker, *s.* [TUCK-CREASER.]

tuck-net, *s.*

Fish.: A landing-net; one for dipping fish out of a larger net.

tuck-pointing, *s.*

Build.: Marking the joints of brickwork with a narrow parallel ridge of white putty.

tuck-shop, *s.* A shop where sweetstuffs, pastry, &c., are sold. (*Slang.*)

"Sally Harrowell's; that's our School-house *tuck-shop*."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. i., ch. vi.

tūck (3), *subst.* [TUCKET (1), *s.*] The sound produced by beating a drum; the beat or roll of a drum. (Scott: *Rokeby*, iii. 17.)

tūck, ***tuk-ken**, ***tuk-kyn**, *v. t. & i.* [Low Ger. *tukken*, *tokken*=to pull up, to draw up, to tuck up, to entice, allied to *tuken*=to tuck up, to lie in folds, as a badly-made garment; O. Dut. *tochen*=to entice; Ger. *zucken*=to draw up, to shrug. *Tuck* is a variant of *tug* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To thrust or press in together; to gather into a narrow compass. (Generally with *up*.)

"Her hair was in curl-papers, her sleeves *tucked up* to the elbow."—London Daily Telegraph.

2. To thrust into a narrow or close place.

"With that he *tucked* the book under his arm."—Casell's *Saturday Journal*, Sept. 26, 1885.

3. To inclose by pushing the clothes close around. (With *in* or *up*.)

"To have his maid always to lay all things in print, and *tuck* him in warm."—Locke: *On Education*.

*4. To string up; to hang. (With *up*.)

"The hangman . . . then calmly *tucked up* the criminal."—Richardson: *Pamela*, i. 141.

5. To full, as cloth. (*Prov.*)

6. To pack in barrels. (*Prov.*)

"186 hogsheads of [pilchards] were *tucked* on Sunday."—London Morning Chronicle.

**B. Intrans.*: To contract; to draw together.

"An ulcer discharging a nasty thin ichor, the edges *tuck* in, and growing skinned and hard, give it the name of a callous ulcer."—Sharp: *Surgery*.

¶ (1) *To tuck in*: To eat heartily. (*Slang.*)

(2) *To tuck up*: To put in a fix or difficulty.

"They have been playing the old game of skirting, eventually to find themselves fairly *tucked up* by wire-fencing."—Field, Feb. 13, 1886.

tūck'-ā-hōe, **tūck'-ā-hoô**, *s.* [North American Indian.]

1. *Bot.*: A vegetable substance of doubtful affinity, dug up in various parts of the United States. Fries thought it was a fungus, and placed it in the genus *Pachyma*. Berkeley considers that it is more probably the altered state of the root of some flowering plant. It consists almost entirely of pectic acid, the chemical substance which, occurring in currants and other fruits, renders it possible to coagulate them into jelly. Tuckahoo is eaten by the North American Indians, who find it a nutritious food.

2. A derisive name applied by Western Virginians to the natives of tide-water sections of that state.

tūck'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tuck*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which tucks.

2. An ornamental frilling of lace or muslin round the top of a woman's dress and descending to cover part of the bosom.

"There is a certain female ornament by some called a *tucker*, and by others the neck-piece, being a slip of fine linen or muslin, that used to run in a small kind of ruffle round the uppermost verge of women's stays, and by that means covered a great part of the shoulders and bosom."—Guardian, No. 100.

3. A fuller. (*Prov.*)

"Tuckers and fullers, weavers and cloth-dressers."—Money Masters all Things, p. 43.

4. Food. (*Slang.*)

"Diggers, who have great difficulty in making their *tucker* at digging."—London Morning Chronicle.

tūck'-ēr, *v. t.* [Etymology unknown.] To tire or make weary.

¶ *To be tuckered out*: To be completely exhausted with labor.

***tūck'-ēt** (1), *s.* [Ital. *toccata*=a prelude; *toccato*=a touch, from *toccare*=to touch (q. v.).] A flourish on a trumpet; a fanfare.

"A *tucket* sounds."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1. (Stage Direction.)

***tūck'-ēt** (2), *s.* [Ital. *tochetto*=a ragout of fish or flesh, from *tocco*=a bit or morsel.] A steak, a collop. [TUCET.]

***tūc'-kēt-sō-nānce**, *s.* [English *tucket* (1), and *sonance*.] The sound of the tucket.

"Let the trumpets sound, The *tucketsonance* and the note to mount."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 2.

tūck'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [TUCK, *v.*]

tū'-cūm, *s.* [The South American name.]

1. *Bot.*: *Astrocaryum vulgare*, a South American palm tree of medium height, having its leaves pinnate and ciliate, with prickles. A fine fiber or thread, obtained in Brazil from its young leaves, is woven into bowstrings, hammocks, and other articles requiring combined fineness, lightness, and strength.

2. *Comm.*: The fiber described under 1.

tū'-cū-tū-cū, *s.* [TUKOTUKO.]

***tūd'-nōre**, ***tud-noore**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful. Prior took the name from Langham's Garden of Health, but it may be a misprint.]

Bot.: *Nepeta glechoma*. (Britten & Holland.)

Tū'-dōr, *a. & s.* [Welsh *Tewdyr*=Theodore.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of, pertaining, or relating to the English royal line founded by Owen Tudor of Wales, who married the widowed queen of Henry V. The first of the Tudor line was Henry VII., the last Elizabeth.

2. Of, pertaining, or relating to the style of architecture known as Tudor; as, a Tudor window, a Tudor arch. [TUDOR-STYLE.]

B. As subst.: One of the Tudor line or family.

Tudor-arch, *subst.*

Arch.: The four-centered arch, common in the Perpendicular style.

Tudor-chimnied, *adj.* Having ornamental chimneys, as in the late Tudor style.

"A Tudor-chimnied bulk Of mellow brickwork."—Tennyson: *Edw. Morris*, II.

Tudor-flower, *s.*

Arch.: A flat flower, or leaf, placed upright on its stalk, much used in Perpendicular work, especially late in the style, in long suits, as a crest or ornamental finishing on cornices, &c. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

Tudor-style, *s.*

Architecture:

1. A term applied to the Perpendicular style, the first of the Tudor line.

"The superb chapel which that monarch erected at Westminster is the best specimen that can be adduced for giving the reader a proper and correct idea of the Florid or Tudor style."—Gwill: *Encyc. Architecture* (ed. Papworth), p. 183.

2. A term applied specifically to late Perpendicular work. (*Gloss. of Arch.*)

3. In domestic architecture the term is applied to three phases of, or developments from the Perpendicular:

(1) The Early Tudor, from the reign of Edward IV. to that of Henry VII. inclusive. Of this style there are no perfect buildings, and only few traces remaining, as at Sudley in Gloucestershire [See *illus.* under TOURELLE] and Hurstmonceaux in Sussex. The Plaisance begun at Greenwich in the reign of Henry VI. and completed by Edward IV., and the Palace of Shene, built by Henry VII., have totally disappeared; but, according to the Survey of 1649, the palace at Shene abounded with bay windows of capricious design, with rectangular and semi-circular projections, and was adorned



Tudor Arch.
(Bath Abbey.)



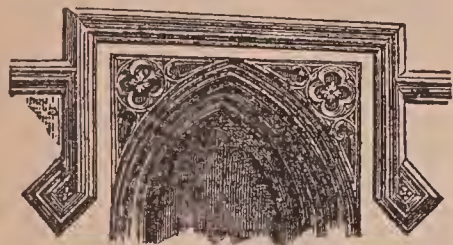
Tudor Chimneys.
Examples of the time of Henry VIII.: a. East Barmham Manor House; b. Hampton Court; c. Eton College.



Tudor Flower.

with many octagonal towers, surmounted with bulbous cupolas of the same plan, having their angles enriched with crockets.

(2) Tudor, in vogue during the reign of Henry VIII. The plan of the larger mansions of this period was quadrangular, comprising an inner and base court, between which stood the gate-house. On the side of the inner court facing the entrance were the great chamber, or room of assembly, the hall, the chapel, the gallery for amusements, on an upper story, running the whole length of the prin-



Head of Tudor Doorway.
(Vestry Door, Adderbury Church, Oxon.)

cipal side of the quadrangle, and the summer and winter parlors. The materials were either brick or stone, sometimes both combined. Molded brick-work and terra-cotta were also employed for decorative purposes. Among the more striking peculiarities were the gate-houses, the numerous turrets and ornamental chimneys, the large and beautiful bay and oriel windows, hammer-beam roofs, and paneled wainscoting round the apartments.

¶ The term Tudor is used by some authorities to include (1) and (2).

(3) Late Tudor, or Elizabethan. [ELIZABETHAN ARCHITECTURE.]

tûe, *s.* [A corrupt. of *tuyère* (q. v.).]

tue-iron, *s.*

1. The same as *TUYÈRE* (q. v.).
2. (Pl.): A pair of blacksmith's tongs.

Tu-ê'-dî-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the region adjacent to the Tweed.

Tuedian-beds, *s. pl.*

Geology: The name given, in 1855, by Mr. George Tate, to a series of beds underlying the Carboniferous Limestone of Northumberland and Durham. They consist of white, or pale brown and gray sandstones, and greenish-gray shales, cement stones, and impure limestones. Called in Scotland the Calciferous Sandstones. (*Etheridge*.)

tûe'-fâll, *subst.* [A corrupt. of *to-fall*.] A building with a sloping roof on one side only; a penthouse, a lean-to.

***tû-êl**, ***tû-îll**, *s.* [TEWEL.]

1. The anus.
2. The straight gut.

"As also to helpe the providence or falling downe both of *tuill* and matrice, and to reduce them againe into their places."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

Tûes'-day, ***Tewes-day**, ***Tewis-day**, *s.* [A. S. *Tīwes day* = the day of *Tīw*, the Scandinavian Mars, or god of war; Icel. *Týs dagr* = the day of *Týr*, the god of war; Dan. *Tirs dag*; Sw. *Tisdag*; O. H. Ger. *Zies tac* = the day of *Ziu*, god of war; M. H. Ger. *Zistag*; Ger. *Dienstag*.] The third day of the week.

tû-ê'-site, *s.* [Lat. *Tues(a)* = the river Tweed, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An indurated variety of lithomarge (q. v.); color, milk-white. It has been used for slate pencils.

tû-fa, *s.* [Ital. *tufo* = a porous stone.]

Petrol.: A name given to a light, porous, calcareous stone, sometimes having the aspect of a sandstone, at others earthy and inclosing the decomposed remains of vegetable substances. Composition: A carbonate of lime; deposited by springs, rivers, and heated waters which have traversed calcareous rocks. Sometimes, though incorrectly, spelled *tuft*.

tû-fâ'-ceous (c as sh), *a.* [Tufa.] Pertaining to tufa; consisting of or resembling tufa or tuft.

tufaceous-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A limestone (q. v.), which partakes of the characters of a tufa (q. v.).

tû-fa'-ite, *s.* [Eng. *tuf(a)*; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: The same as *Tufa* (q. v.).

tûff (1), *s.* [Fr. *touffe*.] A tuft. (*Prov.*) [TUFT (1), *s.*]

tûff (2), *s.* [Tufa.]

Petrol.: An earthy, sometimes fragmentary deposit, of volcanic materials of the most heterogeneous kind. Sometimes the result of the deposition of ashy volcanic matter by water into which it has

fallen; at others from the ejection of large quantities of heated aqueous mud at a certain phase in a volcanic eruption. In the latter case it frequently incloses twigs and fragments of charred wood overwhelmed in the course of the stream. The words tufa and tuft are often incorrectly applied and confounded together.

***tûf-foôn'**, *s.* [TYPHOON.]

tûff-tâf'-fa-tý, **tûf-tâf'-fě-ta**, *s.* [Eng. *tuft*, and *taffeta*.]

Fabric: Tufted taffeta; a shaggy or villous silk fabric.

tûft (1), ***toft**, ***tuftt**, *s.* [Prop. *tuff*, from Fr. *touffe* = a tuft; cf. Ger. *zopf* = a weft of hair, a tuft, a pigtail; Wel. *twff* = a tuft. *Tuft* is thus a derivative of *top* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) A cluster, a clump.

"If you will know my house,

'Tis at the *tuft* of olives, here hard by."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

- (2) A collection of small flexible or soft things in a knot or bunch.

"The flowers are white, and stand in the same manner, in small *tufts* at the top of the branches."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. Fig.: A young nobleman, entered as a student at a university, so called from the *tuft* or gold tassel worn on the cap. (*University slang*.)

"He had rather a marked natural indifference to *tufts*."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

II. Botany:

***1.** A head or cushion-like mass of flowers, each elevated on a partial stalk, and all collectively forming a dense, roundish mass.

2. A little bundle or collection of leaves, hairs, &c., or anything similar.

tuft-hunter, *s.* One who courts the society of titled persons; one who toadies to men of title.

tuft-hunting, *s.* The practice of a tuft-hunter.

tuft-mockado, *s.*

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and wool, in imitation of tufted taffeta or velvet.

tûft (2), ***toft**, *s.* [Icel. *topt*, *tupt*, *toft*, *tuft*, *tomt* = a green tuft or knoll, from *tómt*, neut. of *tómr* = empty; hence, a clearing; Sw. *tomt*, neut. of *tom* = empty.] [TOOM.] A knoll, a plantation.

"A *tuft* on a *toft*."—*Piers Plowman*, B. 14. (Prol.)

***tûft**, *v. t. & i.* [TUFT (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To separate into tufts.
2. To adorn with or as with a tuft or tufts.
3. To form a tuft on; to top.

"Sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks, that *tuft* the swelling mounts."

Thomson.

4. To pass over, in, or among the tufts of.

"With his hounds
The laboring hunter *tufts* the thick unbarbed grounds
Where harbor'd is the hart."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 13.

B. Intrans.: To grow in tufts; to form a tuft or tufts.

***tûf-tâf'-fě-ta**, *s.* [TUFTTAFFATY.]

tûft-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [TUFT, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Adorned with a tuft or tufts; flowering in tufts. (*Milton: Lycidas*, 143.)
2. Growing in tufts or clumps.

"A gray church-tower,
Whose battlements were screen'd by *tufted* trees."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

tufted-fabric, *s.* A fabric in which tufts are set, as in the old form of Turkish and Persian carpets, in which tufts are set in on the warp, and then locked in by the shooting of the weft and the crossing of the warps.

tufted-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus *Lophortyx* (q. v.).

tufted-umber, *s.* [UMBER.]

tûft-ěr, *s.* [Eng. *tuft*, *v.*; *-er*.] A stag-hound used to drive the stag out of cover.

"The *tufters* are laid on the line of the second deer, and the first is left to pursue his way unmolested."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

tûft-îng, *s.* [TUFT, *v.*] The finding of a stag in covert.

"Though a promising youngster, he was not a warrantable deer, and once more the *tufting* process was proceeded with."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

tûft-ý, *a.* [Eng. *tuft* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

1. Abounding with tufts.

"In the *tufty* frith and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 17.

2. Growing in tufts. (Of the pineapple.)

"Let me strip thee of thy *tufty* coat."
Thomson: Summer, 688.

tûg, ***togge**, *v. t. & i.* [A doublet of *touch* and *tow*; cf. O. Dut. *toge* = a draught of beer; Icel. *tôg-gla* = to tug, *tog* = a tow-rope, from *zug* = a pull, tug, draught.]

A. Transitive:

1. To pull or draw with great effort or with a violent strain; to haul or drag with great labor and force.

2. To pull, to pluck.

3. To drag by means of a steam-tug; to tow; as, to tug a vessel into port.

B. Intransitive:

1. To pull with great effort.

2. To labor, to struggle, to strive.

"Heerevpon insued cruell warre, in so much that in the end Venutius became enimie also to the Romans. But first they *tugged* together betwixt themselves."—*Holinshed: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

tûg, *s.* [TUG, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pull with great effort or labor.

"Downward by the feet he drew
The trembling dastard; at the *tug* he falls."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix, 758.

2. A supreme effort; a struggle.

"When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the *tug* of war."

Lee: Alexander the Great, iv. 2.

3. A kind of carriage used for conveying timber, faggots, &c.

4. Raw hide, of which in old times plow-traces were frequently made. (*Scotch*.)

"Thou was a noble fittie-lan",

As e'er in *tug* or tow was drawn."

Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

II. Technically:

1. **Harness:** A trace by which the draft animal pulls the load.

2. **Naut.:** A tug-boat (q. v.).

3. **Mining:** The iron hoop of a corve to which the tackle is attached.

¶ 1. **To hold one tug:** To keep one busily employed; to keep one at work. (*Life of A. Wood*, July 18, 1867.)

*2. **To hold tug:** To stand severe handling or hard work.

3. **Tug of war:** A game in which sides are chosen, and both take hold of a rope, each endeavoring to pull the other over a line.

tug-boat, *s.* A strongly-built steamboat, used for tugging or towing sailing or other vessels; a steam-tug.

tug-carrier, *s.* An attachment to the back strap of wagon harness.

tug-hook, *s.* A hook on the hame for the attachment of the trace.

tug-iron, *subst.* The hook to which a trace is attached.

tug-of-war, *s.* A game in which a number of persons divide into two parties, each under the command of a leader. A line is marked out on the ground, and the two parties, laying hold of either end of a stout rope, try to drag each other across the line.

tug-slide, *s.* A metallic substitute for a buckle, in which the tug is adjusted as to length.

tûg'-gěr, *s.* [Eng. *tug*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who tugs or pulls with great effort.

tûg'-gîng, *pr. par. or a.* [TUG, *v.*]

tûg'-gîng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *tugging*; *-ly*.] With a tug or tugs; with laborious pulling.

tû'-î, *s.* [Native name.]

Ornith.: The Poe-bird (q. v.).

***tuille**, ***tuil-létte** (u as w), *s.* [French *tuile*, from Lat. *tegula* = a tile.]

Mil. Antiq.: One of the guard-plates appended to the tassels, to which they were frequently fastened by straps. They hung down, and covered the upper part of the thigh, and were first introduced in the reign of Henry V.

tûil'-zîe (z as y), **tûil'-yîe**, *s.* [Prob. from O. Fr. *touiller* = to mix or mangle confusedly.] A quarrel, a broil. (*Scotch*.)

"Na, if it had been for debt, or e'en for a bit *tuilzie* wi' the gauger, the de'il o' Nelly McCandlish's tongue should ever hae wranged him."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.



Tuilles.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tū-i'-tion, ***tū-i-cy-on**, ***tū-i-ty-on**, ***tū-yss-on**, *s.* [Fr. *tuition*=protection, from Latin *tuitionem*, accus. of *tuitionem*=protection, from *tuitus*, pa. par. of *tueor*=to watch, to protect.]

*1. Defense, protection, keeping, guardianship.

"Were appointed, as the king's nearest friends, to the tuition of his own royal person."—*More: Richard III.*, p. 86.

*2. The particular watch and care of a tutor or guardian over his pupil or ward.

3. Instruction; the act or business of teaching various subjects.

"The recruits who survived his severe tuition speedily became veterans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***tū-i'-tion-ār-ŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *tuition*; -*ary*.] Of or pertaining to tuition.

tū-kō-tū-kō, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Ctenomys brasiliensis*, a small nocturnal rodent, about the size of a rat, from South America. It is named in imitation of its cry, which surprises a stranger hearing it for the first time, since the animal is concealed in its long burrow. Its food consists chiefly of the roots of plants, in its search for which it drives long galleries, in some places completely tunneling the ground.

tū-lā (1), *s.* [Hind.] A native cooking-place in India.

Tū-lā (2), *s.* [See def.] A town in Russia.

Tula-metal, *s.* An alloy of gold, silver, and lead, forming the base of the celebrated Russian snuff-boxes, popularly called platinum boxes.

tū-lā-sī, *s.* [TOOLS.]

Bot.: (1) Basil [TOOLS.]; (2) *Michelia champaca*.

tūl-bagh-i-ā, *s.* [Named after Tulbagh, a Dutch governor at the Cape of Good Hope.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, allied to Anthericum, with a rotate perianth and a three-valved capsule, with loculicidal dehiscence, and a smell like garlic. Known species seven, from the Cape of Good Hope. They are boiled in milk and given in phthical complaints.

tūlch'-an, **tūlch'-in** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Cf. Gael. & Ir. *tulach*=a heap.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See extract under TULCHAN-BISHOP.)

2. *Church Hist.*: A tulchan-bishop (q. v.).

"Such bishops were called tulchans by the people."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 576.

tulchan-bishop, *s.*

Church Hist. (pl.): The name given by the people to the bishops appointed in the Scotch Church under the Concordat of Leith, A. D. 1572, which provided for the restoration of the old hierarchical titles under the control of the General Assembly. The men who consented to take the titles bound themselves, as the price of their elevation, to receive only a small part of the revenues, the larger portion going to Morton and his colleagues.

"A 'tulchan' is, or rather was, for the thing is long since obsolete, a calfskin stuffed into the rude similitude of a calf—similar enough to deceive the imperfect perceptive organs of a cow. At milking time the tulchan, with head duly bent, was set as if to suck; the fond cow, looking round, fancied that her calf was busy, and that all was right, and so gave her milk freely, which the cunning maid was straining in white abundance into her pail all the while. The Scotch milkmaids in those days cried, 'Where is the tulchan? is the tulchan ready?' So of the bishops. Scotch lairds were eager enough to milk the Church lands and tithes, to get rents out of them freely, which was not always easy. They were glad to construct a form of bishops to please the King and Church, and make the milk come without disturbance. The reader now knows what a tulchan-bishop was. A piece of mechanism constructed not without difficulty, in Parliament and King's Council, among the Scots, and torn asunder afterward with dreadful clamor, and scattered to the four winds, so soon as the cow became awake to it!"—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 36.

tū-lê, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by the Mexican Spaniards in California to *Scirpus lacustris*, the Club-rush or Bulrush, which grows abundantly in certain places in the country; two lakes in Upper California being called, in consequence, the Tule Lakes. In addition to its uses, mentioned in the article *Scirpus* (q. v.), it has been employed as a material for paper-making.

tū-līp, ***tū-lī-pan**, *s.* [Fr. *tulipe*; Ital. *tulipano*; Turk. *tulband*, the vulgar pronunciation of *dulband*=a turban; Pers. *dulband*, which Skeat considers to be from Hindustanee; Sp. *tulipa*=a small tulip, *tulipan*=a tulip; Port. *tulipa*. So named because the gay colors and the form of a tulip suggest those of some turbans.

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Tulipa*, and spec. *Tulipa gesneriana*, the Garden Tulip. Stem smooth and one-flowered, petals and filaments also smooth; flower erect, the lobes of the stigma decurrent and deeply divided, the leaves ovate, lanceolate, glaucous and

smooth. It was brought in seed from the Levant to Augsburg in 1559. There the same year Gesner saw, described, and figured it; soon after which it was cultivated throughout Germany. When it reached Holland, the future seat of the Tulipomania (q. v.), is unknown. It was introduced into England from Vienna about the end of the sixteenth century. It was probably imported into this country from Holland. Tulips flourish best in rich loam and sand. More than a thousand varieties are known, and others are being obtained at intervals from seed. The most valuable kinds should be taken up after they have ceased flowering, and dried and kept till autumn, when they should be replanted. They require protection against continued rain or hard frost, which are apt to make them rot.

†2. *Gunnery*: The increase of thickness at the muzzle of a gun. Only occasionally found in modern breechloaders.

tulip-ear, *s.* An upright or prick ear in dogs. (*Vero Shaw*.)

tulip-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Liriodendron tulipifera*. The superficial resemblance to a tulip is in the flowers, though in height there is no comparison between the two, the tulip tree being 140 feet high in America, and fifty to a hundred when grown, as it sometimes is, in parks. [See illustration under ABRUPT.]

2. *Paritium elatum*.

tulip-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Physocalymma floribunda*.

tū-līp-ā, *s.* [TULIP.]

Bot.: Tulip; the typical genus of Tulipeæ. Bulb of few thick convolute scales; leaves radical and cauline, the lower ones sheathing; flowers usually solitary, rarely two on each stem; perianth campanulate, of six segments, without a nectariferous depression; stamens six; anthers fixed by the base, erect, mobile, linear, bursting inward; stigmas sessile, three-lobed; ovary trigonous; fruit capsular, seeds many. Known species twenty, from Europe and the North and West of Asia. It is naturalized in Scotland, and is indigenous in Southern Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. It has a one-flowered, somewhat drooping stem; the leaves of the perianth ovate, fragrant, acuminate, bearded at the extremity; the flowers yellow; the stamens hoary at the base, the stigma obtuse. It increases by throwing out a long, slim fiber from its root, at the extremity of which a bulb and, in due time, a fresh flower appears. *T. gesneriana* is the Garden Tulip. [TULIP.] *T. oculus-solis*, the Agen Tulip, so called from Agen in France, where it grows, has large and bell-shaped flowers of a fine scarlet color, each petal marked at its base with a broad black and yellow spot. It is wild in France, Germany, Italy, &c. *T. suaveolens*, the Early Dwarf or Van Thol Tulip, is a native of Southern Europe, blooming in March and April. *T. celsiana*, the Small Yellow, and *T. biflora*, the Two-flowered Yellow Tulip, the latter with fragrant flowers, are wild near the Volga, &c. *T. clusiana* is the Red and White Italian Tulip. The bulbs of *T. stellata*, growing in the Himalayas, the Salt Range, &c., are eaten.

tū-lī-pā-čē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tulip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Botany: *(1) The order Liliaceæ (q. v.); *(2) the tribe Tulipeæ (q. v.).

***tū-lī-pant**, *s.* [TURBAN.]

tū-līp-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tulip(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*ecæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ (*De Candolle, Lindley, &c.*), merged by Sir J. Hooker in Liliææ.

tū-līp-īst, *s.* [Eng. *tulip*; -*ist*.] A cultivator of tulips. (*Browne: Urne Burtall. Ep. Ded.*)

tū-līp-ō-mā-nī-ā, **tū-līp-mā-nŷ**, *s.* [English *tulip*; o connect., and *mania* (q. v.).] An extravagant passion for the possession of tulips or tulip-bulbs. Tulips were introduced into Holland late in the sixteenth century, and the soil and climate being favorable, their cultivation formed an important branch of industry, and the plants became more and more in request as they increased in variety and beauty. The Dutch merchants therefore made the purchase and sale of these bulbs a part of their regular trade, and supplied other European nations with their importations. What was at first a legitimate trade afterward developed into the wildest speculation, which rose to its greatest height between 1634 and 1637. For a single bulb of the species *Semper Augustus*, 13,000 florins, about \$5,200 were once paid, and for three, 30,000 florins, about \$12,000 and equally extravagant sums for other kinds. Men then dealt in bulbs as they do now in stocks and shares. At length the fictitious trade

collapsed. Many persons who had suffered ruinous losses broke their contracts; confidence in the ultimate realization of the money which the bulbs were supposed to represent then vanished, and ruin spread far and wide.

tū-līp-ō-mā-nī-āc, *s.* [Eng. *tulip*; o connect., and *maniac*.] One who is affected with tulipomania (q. v.).

tulle, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of thin, open silk net, originally manufactured at Tulle in France, in narrow strips, and much used for ladies' head-dresses, collars, &c.

***tulle**, ***tull**, *v. t.* [TOLE.] To entice, to allure.

Tūl'-lŷ-an, *adj.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Tullius Cicero, the celebrated Roman orator; Ciceronian.

tūl-lŷ-biē, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus artedi*, a freshwater fish of the Northwestern States.

Tūl'-lŷ, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A township in the State of New York on Onondaga Creek.

Tully-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone of Middle Devonian age, developed at Tully.

tū-lōs'-tō-mā, *s.* [Gr. *tylos*=a knot or callus, and *stoma*=the mouth.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichogastres. Puff-balls, with the peridium paper-like, distinct from the stem, which is tall. At first covered with a scaly or powdery coat or veil which soon falls away; then an orifice gives egress to the spores. Species few.

tū-lū-cū-nīn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *tulucun(a)*; -*in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: C₂₀H₁₄O₄. A bitter substance extracted from the bark of *Carapa tulucuna* by alcohol. A light yellow, amorphous resinous mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and chloroform, insoluble in ether. Turned blue by sulphuric acid, and by oxalic, tartaric, and citric acids when heated.

tūl'-war, *s.* [Hind.] The East Indian saber.

"It cannot be much more difficult to get out of the way of an Arab's spear, a Zulu's assegai, or a Pathan's tulwar."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tām, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: A kind of mastic obtained from *Pistacia atlantica*, an apetalous tree ten feet high growing in Barbary.

***tumbe**, ***tombe**, *v. i.* [A. S. *tumbian*.] [TUMBLE, *v.*] To tumble. (*Trevisa*, iv. 365.)

tām'-bēk-i, *s.* [TOUMBEKI.]

tūm'-ble, ***tom-ble**, ***tum-bel**, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *tumbe*, *tombe*, from A. S. *tumbian*=to tumble, to turn heels over head; cogn. with Dut. *tuimelen*=to tumble; O. Dut. *tumelen*, *tommelen*; Ger. *taumeln*, *tummeln*=to stagger, to reel; Dan. *tumle*; Sw. *tumla*=to tumble.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roll about by turning one way and the other; to toss, to roll; to pitch about.

"Hedgehogs which
Lie tumbling in my barefoot way."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

2. To lose footing or support, and fall to the ground; to be thrown down; to come down suddenly and violently.

"He, tumbling down on ground,
Breathed out his ghost." *Spenser: F. Q. II.*, viii. 65.

3. To play mountebank tricks, by various movements and contortions of the body.

4. To move, pass, or go roughly.

"We are also in the way, that came tumbling over the wall."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. To understand, to comprehend. (*Slang*.)

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to fall; to throw down; to hurl.

"They began to assail him from behind, tumbling down and throwing mighty stones upon his head and neck."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 155.

2. To turn over; to turn and throw about, as for examination or search.

"They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,
To chuse propitious shafts." *Prior*.

3. To overthrow; to throw down; to cast down; to make to totter and fall.

"He whose nod
Has tumbled feeble despots from their sway."
Byron: Childs Harold, i. 52.

4. To toss. (*Shakesp.: Pericles. Prol.*)

5. To throw into disorder; to disturb, to rumple; as, to tumble a bed.

*6. To disturb.

"They were greatly tumbled up and down in their minds."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **ŷenophon**, **eŷist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **ŷan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **ŷhūn**; -**tion**, -**ŷion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **ŷhūŷ**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bel**, **dēl**.

7. To throw by chance or violence.
¶ 1. *To tumble home*: Said of a ship's sides when they incline in above the extreme breadth.

2. *To tumble in*:
(1) To go to bed. (*Slang*.)
(2) The same as *To tumble home* (q. v.).
(3) *Carp.*: To fit, as a piece of timber, into other work.

3. *To tumble to*: To understand. (*Slang*.)
tūm'-ble, s. [**TUMBLE**, v.] A fall; a rolling over.
"The play was to a great extent affected thereby, and tumbles were frequent."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

tumble-bug, **tumble-dung**, s.
Entom.: A popular name for any beetle of the family Scarabæidæ, which, after enveloping its eggs in dung, rolls the mass thus formed to a hole in which to cover it up; specifically applied to *Coprobius volvens*.

tumble-down, a. In a falling state; ruinous, dilapidated. (*Colloq.*)
"They came so low as to live in a tumble-down old house at Peckham."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tumble-home, s.
Naut.: The part of a ship which falls inward above the extreme breadth.

***tūm-blē-fī-cā-tion**, s. [*English tumble*; suff. *-fication*.] The act of tumbling, tossing, or rolling about.

"A heavy rolling bout, through which we are carried at the rate of nearly three hundred miles in twenty-four hours, ceases to be the sickening *tumblefaction* which the most seasoned amongst us would find it in a full-rigged ship, with her courses hauled up."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tūm'-blēr, s. [*Eng. tumbl(e)*, v.; -er.]
I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who tumbles; one who performs the tricks of a mountebank, such as turning somersaults, walking on the hauds, or the like.

"An uncouth feat exhibit, and are gone, Heels over head, like tumblers on a stage."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. A drinking-glass of a cylindrical form, or of the form of the frustum of an inverted cone; so called, because formerly, from its base ending in a point, it could not be set down until completely empty of liquor.

"Mr. Stiggins, walking softly across the room to a well-remembered shelf in one corner, took down a *tumbler*, and with great deliberation put four lumps of sugar in it."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. lii.

3. The contents of such a glass.
4. A variety of pigeon, so called from its habit of tumbling or turning over in flight. It is a short-bodied pigeon, of a plain color, black, blue, or white.

"The little *tumbler* flashing downward in the sunlight is something to watch and admire."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*5. A variety of dog, so called from its habit of tumbling before it attacks its prey. It was formerly employed for catching rabbits.

"The *tumbler* and lurcher ought to be reckoned by themselves."—*Swan: Speculum Mundi*, ch. ix., § 1.

*6. A *tumbrel* (q. v.).
7. One of the religious sect known as German Baptists or Dunkers (q. v.).

"They are also called *Tumblers* from their mode of baptism, which is by putting the person whilst kneeling head first under water."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, vi. 316.

8. A popular name for the larvæ of the Culicidæ.
"They are . . . called *tumblers* from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water by means of the fin-like paddles at the end of the tail."—*Ripley & Dana, Amer. Cyclop.*, viii. 51.

*9. (*Pl.*): A band of roysterers in the early part of the eighteenth century, who delighted in offering insults to unprotected women.

"A third sort are the *tumblers*, whose office it is to set women on their heads."—*Steele. Spectator*, No. 324.

II. Technically:

1. *Found.*: A vertically rotating case for cleaning castings placed within it.

2. *Locksmith.*: A latch engaging within a notch in a lock bolt, or otherwise opposing its motion until it is lifted or arranged by the key, so as to remove the obstacle.

3. *Firearms*: The piece in the interior of a gun-lock by which the mainspring acts on the hammer, causing it to fall and explode the cap.

4. *Naut.*: One of the movable pins with which the cathead-stopper and shank-painter are respectively engaged. By the coincident movement of the pins, the ends of the anchor, which are suspended from the cathead and fish-davit respectively, are simultaneously freed.

tumbler-punch, s.

Firearms: A small two-bladed punch used for pushing the arbor of the tumbler, the band-springs, &c., from their seats, in taking a gun apart.

tūm'-blēr-fūl, s. [*English tumbler*; -ful(l).] As much as a tumbler will hold; a quantity sufficient to fill a tumbler.

***tūm'-ble-stēr**, s. [*Eng. tumble*; suff. -ster.] A female tumbler.

tūm'-blīng, ***tom-blinge**, ***tum-bel-yng**, *pr. par. or a.* [**TUMBLE**, v.]

tumbling-bay, s.

Hydraul.: A weir or fall in a canal.

tumbling-bob, s. A counterpoise weight of an arm to cause it to react by gravity when the lifting lever is withdrawn.

tumbling-box, s. The same as **RUMBLE**, s. 5. (q. v.).

tumbling-home, a.

Shipbuild.: Said of the sides of a vessel when they lean in.

tumbling-net, s. A trammel-net (q. v.).

tumbling-shaft, s. A cam-shaft (q. v.).

tūm'-brēl, **tūm'-brīl**, ***tum-brell**, ***tun-brell**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *tumbrel*, *tumberel*, *tomberel*; French *tombereau*, lit.=a tumble-cart, a two-wheeled cart which could be tumbled over or overturned to deposit the manure with which it was laden, from *tomber*=to fall.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A ducking-stool (q. v.).
2. A dung-cart; a sort of low carriage with two wheels, used in farm-work. (*Dryden: Cock and Fox*, 251.)

3. A large pillow cage or rack for feeding sheep in the winter. (*Prov.*)

4. The cart in which the victims of the guillotine were carried to execution in the French Revolution.

"Paul endeavored to prove his devotion, like Landry in *The Dead Heart*, by taking another man's place upon the *tumbril* about to start for the guillotine."—*Referee*, May 1, 1887.

II. Ordn.: A covered cart for containing ammunition and tools for mining and sapping.

tū-mē-fāc-tion, s. [*Low Lat. tumefactio*, from *Lat. tumefactus*, pa. par. of *tumefacio*=to make tumid, to swell.] [**TUMEFY**.] The act or process of swelling or rising into a tumor; a tumor, a swelling.

"The common signs and effects of weak fibers, are paleness, a weak pulse, *tumefactions* in the whole body."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

***tū-mē-fī**, *v. t. & i.* [*Fr. tuméfier*, from *Latin tumefacio*=to make tumid, to cause to swell: *tumeo*=to swell, and *facio*=to make.]

A. Trans.: To swell; to cause to swell or become tumid.

"I applied three small causticks triangular about the *tumefied* joint."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

B. Intrans.: To swell; to rise in a tumor.

***tū-mēs-çence**, s. [*Lat. tumescens*, *pr. par. of tumesco*, *incept. from tumeo*=to swell.] The state or process of growing tumid; tumefaction.

tū-mīd, a. [*Lat. tumidus*, from *tumeo*=to swell; from the same root come *tuber*, *protuberant*, *tumor*, *tumult*, &c.; *Fr. tumide*; *Sp. & Ital. tumido*.]

1. Being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swollen.

*2. Protuberant; rising above the level.

"Their tops ascend the sky
So high as Heav'n the *tumid* hills."
Milton: P. L., vii. 288.

3. Swollen in sound, pompous; bombastic, turgid.

"Shall gentle Coleridge pass unnoticed here,
To turgid ode and *tumid* stanza dear?"
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

tū-mīd-ī-tŷ, s. [*Eng. tumid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being tumid; a swollen state.

tū-mīd-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. tumid*; -ly.] In a tumid manner or form.

tū-mīd-nēss, *subst.* [*Eng. tumid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tumid or swollen; tumidity.

tūm'-małs, *subst.* [Perhaps a corrupt. of *Latin tumulus*=a heap.]

Mining: A great quantity, a heap, as of waste.

tū-mōr, **tū-mōur**, s. [*Fr. tumeur*, from *Lat. tumorem*, *accus. of tumor*=a swelling, from *tumeo*=to swell; *Sp. tumor*; *Ital. tumore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A swell or rise, as of water.

"One *tumor* drown'd another, billows strove
To outswell ambition, water air outdrove."
Ben Jonson: Masques at Court.

2. In the same sense as II.

"On the round bunch the bloody *tumors* rise."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii.

*3. Affected pomp; bombast in language; tumid or turgid language or expression.

II. Surg.: Any morbid parasitic growth, generally, though not always, attended by swelling. Tumors are primarily divided into two classes, the first innocent, including non-malignant, solid, benign, or sarcomatous, and the second malignant growths. Tumors of the first type occur in comparatively few tissues, and do not alter the adjacent parts unless the tumor produces pressure and partial inflammation; they have no tendency to ulcerate or slough, and, if extirpated by a surgical operation, they do not grow again. They vary considerably in structure, being fatty, cellular, fibrous, fibroid or tendinous, encysted, vascular, cartilaginous, osseous, or fibro-cartilaginous. Fatty and cartilaginous tumors often reach a size so large that they weigh many pounds. They should be excised while yet they are small. A tumor of the second type, on the contrary, may arise in almost any part of the body, although some parts are more liable than others to attacks. They tend to propagate their morbid action to the adjacent parts, or, by means of the blood, even to spots remote from their formative seat; they go on to ulcerate or slough, and, when extirpated by surgical operation, grow again, either at the original or some other place. The cancer and tubercle are leading types of malignant tumors. A third type of tumor, the semi-malignant, is intermediate between the first two, and includes some forms of sarcomic and of melanotic tumor, the painful subcutaneous tumor or tubercle, *nævi*, *polypi*, &c. Melanosis is commoner in horses than in the human subject, and chiefly in white or gray horses. Various tumors are interthoracic, affecting the heart, the lungs, &c. There are also tumors of the brain, of the liver, the rectum, &c.; and in women the uterus and the vagina are specially liable to be affected with tumor.

***tū'-mōred**, ***tū'-mōured**, a. [*English tumor*; -ed.] Distended, swollen, tumid.

"Such an one seldom unbuttons his *tumored* breast, but when he finds none to oppose the bigness of his locks and tongue."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatized*, p. 50.

***tū'-mōr-ōus**, ***tū'-mōur-ōus**, a. [*Eng. tumor*; -ous.]

1. Swelling, protuberant, swollen, tumid.

"To ease the anguish of her *tumorous* spleen."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, iii.

2. Vainly pompous, bombastic, tumid.

"These styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vast and *tumorous*."
—*Ben Jonson*.

tūmp, s. [*Welsh twmp*=a round mass, a hillock, akin to *Lat. tumulus*=a mound, a heap; *Eng. tomb*.] A little hillock. (*Prov.*)

"Huge uncut stones were . . . covered over with earth or smaller stones so as to make a *tump* or barrow."
—*E. A. Freeman: Old. Eng. Hist.*, ch. i.

tūmp (1), *v. t.* [**TUMP**, s.]

Hort.: To form a mass of earth or a hillock round, as round a plant; as, to *tump* teasel.

tūmp (2), *v. t.* [*Etym. doubtful*; prob. *Indian*.] To draw, as a deer or other animal, home after it has been killed.

tump-line, s. A head-strap by which a porter steadies a pack carried on the shoulders and back.

tūm'-tūm, s. [*Native word*.] A favorite dish in the West Indies, made by beating the boiled plantain quite soft in a wooden mortar. It is eaten like a potato-pudding, or made into round cakes and fried.

***tū'-mū-lar**, ***tū'-mū-lar-ŷ**, a. [*Lat. tumulus*=a heap.] Consisting in a heap; formed or being in a heap or hillock.

***tū'-mū-lāte**, *v. t. & i.* [*Lat. tumulatus*, pa. par. of *tumulo*=to cover with a mound, to bury; *tumulus*=a mound, a heap.]

A. Trans.: To cover with a mound; to bury.

B. Intrans.: To swell.

"His heart begins to rise, and his passions to *tumulate* and ferment into a storm."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

***tū-mū-lōs'-ī-tŷ**, s. [**TUMULOUS**.] The quality or state of being tumulous.

***tū'-mū-loūs**, ***tū'-mū-lōse**, a. [*Lat. tumulosus*, from *tumulus*=a heap, a mound.] Full of mounds or hills. (*Bailey*.)

***tū'-mūlt**, ***tu-multe**, s. [*French tumulte*, from *Lat. tumultum*, *accus. of tumultus*=a restless swelling, a tumult, from *tumeo*=to swell; *Sp., Port. & Ital. tumulto*.] [**TUMID**.]

1. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude, generally accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; an uproar.

"The debates were all rant and *tumult*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Violent commotion or agitation, with confusion of sounds.

"What can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a *tumult* among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion?"—*Addison: Spectator*.

3. Agitation, strong excitement; irregular or confused motion.

"The *tumult* of their minds having subsided, and given way to reflection, they sighed often and loud."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. i.

**tū-mūlt*, *v. i.* [TUMULT, *s.*] To make a tumult or disturbance; to be in a great commotion.

"Why do the Gentiles *tumult*, and the nations Muse a vain thing."—*Milton: Psalm ii*.

**tū-mūlt-ēr*, *s.* [Eng. *tumult*; -*er*.] One who raises or takes part in a tumult.

"Though afterwards he severely punish'd the *tumulters*, was fain at length to seek a dismissal from his charge."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

tū-mūl'-tū-ār-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tumultuary*; -*ly*.] In a tumultuary or disorderly manner; turbulently.

"Arius behaved himself so seditiously and *tumultuarily*, that the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy* (Ep. Ded.).

tū-mūl'-tū-ār-i-nēss, *subs.* [Eng. *tumultuary*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tumultuary; disorder, tumultuousness, turbulence.

"The *tumultuarity* of the people, or the factiousness of presbyters, gave occasion to invent new models."—*Eikon Basilike*.

tū-mūl'-tū-ār-ŷ, *adj.* [Fr. *tumultuaire*, from Lat. *tumultuarius*, from *tumultus*=a tumult.]

1. Disorderly, turbulent.

"The *tumultuary* army which had assembled round the basin of Torbay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Promiscuous, confused; as, a *tumultuary* attack.

3. Restless, agitated, unquiet.

"I have pass'd the boisterous sea and swelling billows of this *tumultuary* life."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii, let. 73.

**tū-mūl'-tū-āte*, *v. i.* [Latin *tumultuatus*, *pa. par.* of *tumultuor*, from *tumultus*=a tumult (q. v.).] To make or raise a tumult.

"But the injury being once owned by a retribution, and advanced by defiance, like an opposing torrent it *tumultuates*, grows higher and higher."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii, ser. 7.

**tū-mūl'-tū-ā-tion*, *subst.* [Latin *tumultuatio*.] [TUMULTUATE.] Commotion; irregular, disorderly, or turbulent movement; tumult.

"That in the sound the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager *tumultuation* of its parts."—*Boyle*.

tū-mūl'-tū-oūs, *a.* [Fr. *tumultueux*, from Lat. *tumultuosus*, from *tumultus*=a tumult (q. v.).]

1. Full of tumult, disorder, or confusion; disorderly, turbulent.

"A *tumultuous* council of the chief inhabitants was called."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Conducted with tumult or disorder; noisy, uproarious, boisterous.

"The debate was sharp and *tumultuous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. In disorder or confusion.

"The Trojans rush *tumultuous* to the war."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 253.

*4. Agitated, disturbed, as by passion or the like.

"His dire attempt, which nigh the birth

Now rolling, boils in his *tumultuous* breast."

Milton: P. L., iv. 16.

5. Turbulent, violent.

"Furiously running in upon him with *tumultuous* speech, he violently caught from his head his rich cap of sables."—*Knolles: Hist. Turkes*.

**tumultuous-petitioning*, *s.*

Eng. Law: The offense of stirring up tumult or riot under the pretense of petitioning.

tū-mūl'-tū-oūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tumultuous*; -*ly*.] In a tumultuous, disorderly, or turbulent manner; with tumult and disorder.

"[They] tread *tumultuously* their mystic dance."

Pitt: Callimachus to Jupiter.

tū-mūl'-tū-oūs-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *tumultuous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tumultuous; tumult, disorder, turbulence.

"This is enough, I hope, to make you keep down this boiling and *tumultuousness* of the soul, lest it make you either a prey, or else companions, for devils."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 614.

tū-mū-lūs (*pl. tū-mū-lī*), *s.* [Lat.=a mound, a heap.]

Anthrop.: A mound raised over a tomb, or, more rarely, as a memorial of some person or event. Tumuli are found in large numbers in all parts of

the world. Many date from pre-historic times, and they are mentioned in the earliest writings of the human race. In the Bible three instances of this mode of burial occur (Josh. vii. 26, viii. 29; 2 Sam. xviii. 17); a tumulus was raised over Patroclus (II. xxiii. 255), and Dercennus, King of Latium (*Æn.* xi. 850) was interred in a similar manner, there being no authority in the poem for the "marble tomb" in which Dryden makes him lie. This method of interment continued down to historical periods, and is still practiced among savage races. Not improbably some traces of it linger in civilized communities in the practice of throwing earth upon the coffin at a funeral. In size tumuli vary greatly, the larger probably marking the graves of chiefs or persons of distinction. The highest in England is at Silbury Hill, Wiltshire; it is 170 feet high, and there is some doubt as to whether it is really a burial-place; it may be a memorial, like the heap of witness erected by Laban and Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 52), or the mound thrown up by the Ten Thousand in their celebrated retreat, when they obtained their first view of the sea (*Xen.: Anab.* IV. vii. 25). At Upsala, in Sweden, there are three large and high tumuli close together, popularly supposed to be the burial-places of Odin, Thor, and Freya. Most of the tumuli in Scandinavia, where they are extremely numerous, consist of large mounds, in which there is a passage leading into a central chamber, round the sides of which are placed the bodies of the dead. These tumuli closely resemble the dwelling-houses of Arctic people, such as the Esquimaux. In England there is very rarely any chamber, the mound being raised over a simple stone vault or chest. Inside the chambers or vaults are found the bones or ashes of the dead, or, possibly, of the victims of funeral sacrifice (*Hom.: Il.* xxiii. 175, *Paus.*, iv. 2, *Herod.*, iv. 71, *Cæs.: de Bello Gal.*, iv. 19), together with stone or bronze implements, pottery, ornaments, and bones of animals, probably the relics of burial feasts. The determination of the age of tumuli is a very difficult problem. As a general rule, where the bodies have been buried in a sitting or contracted position, the tumulus belongs to the Neolithic Age; where the body has been cremated, to the Bronze Age; and where the body is in an extended position, to the Iron Age.

¶ *American tumuli*: From the Rocky Mountains eastward to the Alleghanies, and from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico, there are prehistoric tumuli, constructed by an extinct race of people. In the northern part of the district indicated, the mounds are few and small. In the southern part they are more numerous and of greater size and altitude. They are evidently of a common origin. The tumuli of Mexico and Peru are still greater in dimensions. In most that have been examined there have been found the bones of the dead and articles of use and ornamentation. The Anthropological Department of the World's Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893, contained a very complete exhibit of these relics of an extinct race.

tūn, **tonne*, **tunne*, *s.* [A. S. *tunne*=a barrel; Sw. & Icel. *tunna*; Dan. *tønne*; Ger. *tonne*=a cask; Low Lat. *tunna*, *tonna*; Fr. *tonneau*; Gael. *tunna*; Irish *tunna*, *tonna*, Wel. *tynell*. *Ton* and *tun* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A name originally applied to all large casks or similar vessels for containing liquids or the like.

"And ever sith hath so the tappe yronne.

Til that almost all empty is the *tonne*."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,891.

2. Hence, a certain measure or quantity, such as might be contained in such a vessel, as the old English tun of wine, which contained four hogsheads or 252 gallons. All higher measures than the gallon are now illegal in Britain. The Great Tun of Heidelberg, constructed in 1751, is capable of containing 800 hogsheads, or 283,200 bottles, but it has not been used since 1769.

*3. A ton weight of 2,240 pounds.

4. A certain quantity of timber, consisting of forty solid feet if round, or fifty-four feet if square.

*5. A large quantity.

"Draw *tuns* of blood out of thy country's breast."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

6. The fermenting vat of a brewery.

*7. A drunkard.

*8. A flue; a shaft of a chimney.

"My newe hous with the iij *tunnys* of chimneys."—*Rory Wills*, p. 20.

II. Zoöl.: A popular name sometimes applied to the shells of the genus *Dolium*, from their shape.

tūn-bellied, *adj.* Having a large, protuberant belly.

tūn-belly, *s.* A large, protuberant belly, like a tun.

"A double chin and a *tun-belly*."—*T. Brown. Works*, iii. 152.

**tun-dish*, *s.* A funnel.

"Filling a bottle with a *tun-dish*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

tūn, *v. i.* [TUN, *s.*] To put into a tun or cask.

"If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be *tunned*, the barrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy."—*Bacon*.

tū-na, *s.* [Sp.] The prickly pear, or fruit of the cactus (*Cactus tuna*).

tūn'-a-ble, *tūne'-a-ble*, *a.* [Eng. *tune*; -*able*.]

1. Capable of being put in tune or made harmonious.

2. Harmonious, musical, cheerful, melodious.

"The breeze, that murmurs through yon canes,

Enchants the ear with *tunable* delight."

Grainger: Sugar-Cane, iii.

tūn'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *tunable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being tunable; harmony; harmoniousness; melodiousness.

tūn'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *tunab*(le); -*ly*.] In a tunable manner; harmoniously, melodiously.

"In summer he [merle or blackbird] singeth cleare and *tunably*, in winter he stuteth and stammereth."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x, ch. xxix.

Tūn'-bridge, *s.* [See def.] The name of a town in Kent, England.

Tunbridge-ware, *s.* A kind of small cabinet work, covered with a peculiar veneer made by gluing together long strips of different colored woods into a solid mass longitudinally from which slices are taken horizontally.

Tunbridge Wells sand, *s.*

Geol.: The uppermost beds of the Hastings sand. They are from 160 to 380 feet thick, and may be divided into an Upper and Lower Tunbridge Wells sand, the latter associated with Cuckfield clay. They are separated by a clay called the Grinstead clay, which is of fluviomarine origin. (*Etheridge*.)

tūnd'-īng, *subst.* [Lat. *tundo*=to beat.] A word used in Winchester college, England, to describe a punishment there administered by senior pupils termed præfects or præpostors, and consisting of a flogging administered between the shoulders with a ground ash. When any grave offense had been committed the punishment was public.

"The public *tundings* were almost always fairly conducted, being generally adequate but not excessive."—*School-life at Winchester College*.

tūn'-dra, *subst.* [Russ.] A term applied to the immense stretches of flat, boggy country, extending through the northern part of Siberia and part of Russia, where vegetation takes an arctic character, consisting in large measure of mosses and lichens. They are frozen the greater part of the year.

tūne, *subst.* [Fr. *ton*=a tune or sound, from Lat. *tonum*, accus. of *tonus*=a sound, from Gr. *tonos*=a tone (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A sound, a tone.

"Nor are mine ears with thy tongue's *tune* delighted."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. Correct or just intonation in singing or playing; the condition or quality of producing or being able to produce tones in unison, harmony, or due relation with others; the normal adjustment of the parts of a musical instrument, so as to produce its tones in correct key-relationship, or in harmony or concert with other instruments.

"Out of *tune*, out of *tune* on the strings."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 2.

4. Hence, harmony, concord.

"A continual parliament I thought would but keep the common weal in *tune*, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour."—*King Charles*.

5. Frame of mind; mood; temper, for the time being; hence, *to be in tune*=to be in the right disposition, mood, or temper.

"It is not the walking merely, it is keeping yourself *in tune* for a walk."—*Burroughs: Pepsicon*, p. 248.

II. Technically:

1. *Music*: A rhythmical melodious succession or series of musical tones produced by one voice or instrument, or by several voices or instruments in unison; an air; a melody. The term, however, is sometimes used to include both the air and the combined parts (as alto, tenor, bass) with which it is harmonized.

"That I might sing it to a *tune*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

2. *Phreno.*: An organ situated above the outer part of the eyebrow. When well developed it enlarges the lower and lateral part of the forehead. It is supposed to enable one to appreciate the relations of sounds which are heard by the ear. Called more rarely the organ of Melody.

¶ *To the tune of*: To the sum or amount of. (*Colloq.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious. -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

tune, v. t. & i. [TUNE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To put into such a state as to produce the proper sounds; to cause to be in tune.

"To tune his lute, or, if he will'd it more,
On tomes of other times and tongues to pore."
Byron: *Lara*, i. 21.

2. To sing with melody or harmony; to sing or play harmoniously.

3. To give a special tone or character to; to attune. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. x. 7.)

*4. To put into a state proper for any purpose, or adapted to produce a particular effect; to accommodate.

"Had even tuned his bounty to sing happiness to him."
—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iv. 3.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To form melodious or harmonious sounds.

"Whilst tuning to the water's fall,
The small birds sang to her."
Drayton: *Cynthia*.

2. To utter inarticulate musical sounds with the voice; to sing without using words; to hum a tune.

tune'-a-ble, a. [TUNABLE.]

tuned, a. [Eng. *tun(e)*; -ed.] Having a tune or tone. (Usually with a qualifying adjective.)

"Mean-time the shrill tun'd bell . . .
Tinkles far off."
Warton: *Acis and Alcyon*.

tune'-fûl, *tune'-fûll, adj. [Eng. *tune*; -full.] Harmonious, melodious, musical.

"[I] even to myself never seemed
So tuneful a poet before."
Cowper: *Catharina*.

tune'-fûl-lŷ, adv. [English *tuneful*; -ly.] In a tuneful, melodious, or harmonious manner; melodiously, musically.

"The praises of God tunefully performed."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

tune'-fûl-nëss, s. [English *tuneful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tuneful; melodiousness.

tune'-lëss, *tune'-lesse, a. [Eng. *tune*; -less.]

1. Unmusical, inharmonious. (*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 4.)
2. Not employed in making music; not giving out musical sounds.

3. Not expressed rhythmically or musically; unexpressed; silent; without voice or utterance.

tun'-ër, s. [English *tun(e)*, v.; -er.] One who tunes; specif., one whose occupation is to tune musical instruments.

tung, s. [Native name.] (See compound.)

tung-oil, s.

Chem.: A slightly acrid oil expressed from the nuts of various species of *Elæococca*, a native of Japan. In Japan it is used as an article of food; in China for painting boats, furniture, &c., and in the Mauritius for hurning.

***tun-greve, s.** [A. S. *tûn*=a town, and *grêve*=a reeve.] A town reeve, or bailiff. (*Cowel*.)

tung's'-tâte, s. [Eng. *tungst(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of tungstic acid.

¶ Tungstate of iron, tungstate of iron and manganese = *Wolfram*; tungstate of lead = *Stolzite*; tungstate of lime = *Scheelite*.

tung'-stën, s. [Sw. *tungsten*=heavy stone; Ger. *schwerstein*.]

1. **Chem.:** Wolfram. A hexad metallic element, symbol, W; atomic weight, 184; specific gravity, 17.4; found as ferrous tungstate in the mineral wolfram, and obtained as a dark-gray powder by strongly heating tungstic oxide in a stream of hydrogen. It is a white, nearly infusible metal, very hard and brittle, unaffected by air or by water at the ordinary temperature, insoluble in hydrochloric and dilute sulphuric acids, but oxidized by concentrated sulphuric acid, and by nitric acid. It forms two classes of compounds, in which it is quadrivalent and sexvalent respectively.

2. **Min.:** The same as SCHEELITE (q. v.).

tungsten-methyl, s.

Chem.: W(CH₃)₄. Obtained by heating a mixture of tungsten and methyl iodide at 240° in a sealed tube for several days. It crystallizes in colorless tables, melting at 110°.

tung'-stën'-ic, a. [Eng. *tungsten*; -ic.] Tungstic (q. v.).

tung'-stic, a. [Eng. *tungst(en)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from tungsten (q. v.).

tungstic-acid, s.

1. **Chem.:** H₂O·WO₃. Prepared by digesting native calcium tungstate in nitric or hydrochloric acid, and washing out the soluble calcium salt with water. It is of a straw-yellow color, is insoluble in water and acids, but dissolves readily in solutions of the fixed alkalis, and in ammonia.

2. **Min.:** [TUNGSTITE.]

tungstic-chloride, s.

Chem.: WCl₆. Hexachloride of tungsten. Produced by heating a mixture of tungstic oxide and charcoal in a current of chlorine. It forms dark violet scales, having a bluish metallic iridescence. Its vapor has a reddish-brown color.

tungstic-dichloride, s.

Chem.: WCl₂. Obtained by heating tungstic chloride in hydrogen gas. It is a loose, gray powder, destitute of crystalline structure, and readily decomposed by water.

tungstic-ocher, s. [TUNGSTITE.]

tungstic-oxide, s.

Chem.: WO₃. Trioxide of tungsten. A yellow powder obtained by dissolving tungstic acid in ammonia, evaporating to dryness, and heating in contact with air. It is insoluble in most acids, but soluble in alkalis.

tung'-stite, s. [Sw. *tungst(en)*=heavy stone; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly as an earthy incrustation, but has been found in distinct cubic crystals at St. Leonard, near Limoges, France. Color, bright yellow or yellowish-green. Composition: Oxygen, 20.7; tungsten, 79.3=100, with the formula WO₃. Called also Tungstic acid and Tungstic ocher.

tung'-stous, a. [Eng. *tungst(en)*; -ous.] Pertaining to tungsten.

tungstous-oxide, s.

Chem.: WO₂. Dioxide of tungsten. A brown powder produced by exposing tungstic oxide to hydrogen at a temperature not exceeding dull redness. It is insoluble in water and acids, and, when heated in the air, takes fire, being reconverted into tungstic oxide.

Tün-gús'-ic, adj. [Turanian native name.] A term applied to a group of Turanian tongues spoken by tribes in the north-east of Asia. The most prominent dialect is the Manchu, spoken by the tribes who conquered China in 1644. These tongues are of a very low grade of development, having no verb, and possessing no distinction of number and person in their predicative words.

tün'-hoof, *tun-hove, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Nepeta glechoma*. [ALEHOOF.]

tü'-níc, *tün'-níc, s. [Lat. *tunica*=an undergarment worn by both sexes; Fr. *tunique*; A. S. *tunice*, *tunece*; Sp. & Port. *tunica*; Ital. *tonica*, *tunica*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A kind of loose garment formerly worn by both sexes of all ages, now only worn by women and boys. It is drawn in at the waist, and does not reach much below it.

3. A military coat.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.:** A membrane which covers some part of the organ, as, the abdominal *tunica*, the *tinics* of the stomach, the eye, &c.

2. **Bot.:** A coat; any loose membranous skin not formed from epidermis, specifically.

(1) The outer covering of one kind of hulk. [TUNICATED BULB.]

(2) The outer and inner integuments of a seed, the former called the external and the latter the internal *tunica*.

"Their fruit is locked up all winter in their gems, and well fenced with neat and close *tinicks*."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*. (Todd.)

3. **Class. Antiq.:** A very ancient form of garment in constant use among the Greeks [CHITON], and ultimately adopted by the Romans. The Roman *tunica* was a sort of shirt worn under the toga, and buckled round the waist by a girdle. It reached an inch or two below the knees, and the sleeves were so short that they merely covered the shoulders; for although *tinics* hanging down to the ankles (*tunicae talares*), and with sleeves extending to the wrists and terminating in fringes (*tunicæ manicatæ et fimbriatæ*) were not unknown toward the close of the republic, they were always regarded as indications of effeminate profligacy. Senators alone had the right of wearing a *tunica* with a broad, vertical stripe of purple (*latus clavus*) in front, the garment being hence called *tunica lativiridis*, while the *tunica* of the Equites was distinguished by a narrow stripe, and hence called *tunica angustiviridis*.



Tunica.

4. **Eccles.:** The same as TUNICLE, 2 (q. v.).

5. **Mil. Antiq.:** A military surcoat; the garment worn by a knight over his armor.

6. **Zoöl.:** Two integuments, the external and the internal *tunica*, covering the Tunicata, the former is generally coriaceous or cartilaginous, and called also the test; the latter is of muscular fibers. [TUNICATA.]

tü'-níc-ar-ŷ, s. [Lat. *tunica*=a tunic; English suff. -ary.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the Tunicata (q. v.).

tü'-níc-ä'-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Lat. *tunicatus*, pa. par. of *tunico*=to clothe with a tunic (q. v.).]

Zoölology: Sea-squirrels; a group of animals now usually made a sub-kingdom, with one class, Ascidioida, containing three sub-orders, or families, of which Ascidia, Salpa, and Pyrosoma are the types. They are all marine, and are protected by a leathery elastic integument, or *tunica*, which takes the place of a shell. None attain a length of more than a few inches, and some are minute and almost microscopic. They have no distinct head, and no separate organs of prehension or locomotion. They possess an alimentary canal suspended within the integument; the mouth opens into a large chamber which usually occupies the greater part of the cavity of the mantle, and which is known as the respiratory sac, or branchial sac, its walls are perforated by numerous apertures. This sac opens into the oesophagus, which is followed by the stomach and intestine coiled upon itself, and terminating in the cloaca, which opens near to the mouth. The heart consists of a simple contractile tube, open at both ends. The nervous system consists of a single ganglion, situated at one side of the mouth. All the Tunicata are free during the earlier portion of their existence; at a later period most are fixed; some are simple, while others present various degrees of combination; and, with few exceptions, the sexes are combined in a single individual. They form a connecting link between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata, from the fact that many of them in the larval state are furnished with a notochord, which atrophies in the adult. Ray Lankester (*Degeneration*, p. 41) considers them "degenerate vertebrata, standing in the same relation to fishes, frogs and men, as do the barnacles to shrimps, crabs, and lobsters."

tü'-níc-äte, a. & s. [TUNICATA.]

A. As subst.: Any individual of the order Tunicata.

B. As adj.: The same as TUNICATED (q. v.).

tü'-níc-ä't-äd, a. [TUNICATA.]

Bot. & Zoöl.: Having a tunic or coat; covered with a tunic.

tunicated-bulb, s.

Bot.: A bulb of which the outer scales are thin and membranous, and cohere in the form of a distinct covering, as in the hyacinth and onion.

tü'-níc-ġin, s. [Lat. *tunic(a)*=an undergarment; suff. -in.]

Chem.: C₆H₁₀O₅. A substance extracted from the mantle of the Ascidia by successive treatment with water, alcohol, ether, acids, and alkalis. It is a colorless mass, and exhibits most of the characteristics of cellulose.

tün'-i-cle, s. [O. Fr., from Lat.

tunicula, dimin. from *tunica*=a tunic (q. v.).]

1. A small and delicate natural covering; a fine integument.

"The said medicine likewise is good for to extend and dilate the *tinicles* that make the ball or apple of the eye."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. xlii.

2. **Eccles.:** A close-fitting vestment formerly worn by deacons, now worn by bishops under the dalmatic, and by sub-deacons. It is not so long as a dalmatic and has narrower sleeves. Sometimes called a *tunic*.

tün'-iŋg, pr. par., a. & s. [TUNE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or operation of adjusting a musical instrument so that the various sounds may be all at due intervals, and the scale of the instrument brought into as correct a state as possible.

tuning-fork, s.

Music: An instrument of steel, consisting of two prongs branching from a short handle, which, when set in vibration, gives a musical note. It was invented by John Shore, in 1811. Though the pitch of forks varies slightly with changes of temperature, or by rust, &c., they are the most accurate means of determining pitch. They are capable of being made of any pitch within certain limits, but those most commonly used are the notes A and C, giving the sounds represented by the second and third



Tunicated Bulb and Section.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē: ey = â. -qu = kw.

spaces in the treble stave. The vibration-number of the note C varies from 518 (French diapason-normal) and 528 (Scheibler-medium) to 540 and 544 (Philharmonic).

tuning-hammer, tuning-key, s.

Music. An instrument consisting of a shank of metal with a cross-handle of wood or metal. The end of it is hollowed so as to fit on the ends of the tuning-pins of pianofortes, harps, &c., and by it these instruments are tuned by increasing or decreasing the tension of the strings. Called also a wrench or wrest.

tuning-pin, s.

Music. A movable pin, around the upper end of which the string of a pianoforte, harp, &c., is twisted, the other end of the string passing around a fixed pin. The instrument is tuned by turning the tuning-pins with a tuning-hammer or wrench.

Tū-nis'-ī-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Tunis, a town and state in North Africa, or to its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Tunis.

tūn'-kēr, s. [Ger. *tunken*=to dip.]

Church Hist.: Another form of the word Dunker. [DUNKERS.]

tūn'-nage (ag as īg), s. [TONNAGE.]

¶ **Tonnage and poundage:**

English Hist.: Duties on every tun of wine and pound of goods, either imported into or exported from England. They began about A. D. 1348, and were equivalent to the present customs. They were granted for life to several kings, beginning with Edward IV. It was one grave cause of the quarrel between Charles I. and his subjects that in 1628 he levied tunnage and poundage by his own arbitrary authority. They were abolished by 27 George III., c. 13, passed in 1787.

tūn'-nel, *tun-nell, s. [Old Fr. *tonnel* (Fr. *tonneau*)=a tun, a cask, diminutive from *tonne*=a tun (q. v.); cf. Fr. *tonnelle*=a round-topped arbor, an alley with arched top.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A cask or similar vessel.
- *2. A funnel (q. v.)

"In the midst of complication and intricacy, as evident and certain as is the apparatus of cocks, pipes, tunnels, for transferring the cider from one vessel to another."—*Paley Nat Theol.*, ch. xv.

3. The shaft of a chimney, a flue, a chimney.

"One great chimney whose long tunnel thence the smok forth threw." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 29.

4. A tunnel-net (q. v.).

II. Technically:

1. **Engin.:** A horizontal or slightly inclined gallery beneath the surface of the ground; generally used for an aqueduct or for the passage of a railway, roadway, or canal. In the construction of railroads it is frequently necessary to pierce the hills, so as to preserve a line of road as nearly level as practicable. The method of proceeding with tunneling depends mainly upon the kind of material to be excavated. This having been generally ascertained by borings and trial shafts, the work is commenced by sinking the working shafts, which must be sufficiently capacious to admit readily of lowering men and materials, raising the material excavated, fixing pumps, and also for starting the heading of the intended tunnel when the required depth is reached. Besides the trial and working shafts, air-shafts are sunk for the purpose of effecting ventilation in the works below. Tunnels when not driven through solid rock have usually an arched roof, and are lined with brickwork or masonry.

¶ **The Great Divide Tunnel:** A notable engineering feat was accomplished in 1893 in the completion of the boring of the Busk-Ivanhoe railway tunnel under the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains at Hagerman Pass, Colo. The tunnel is almost two miles long—9,393 feet—and is through solid gray granite. It took three years and twenty days, of twenty hours' work each day, to make the excavation. It is 10,800 feet above sea-level, through the top ridge of the continent. The water draining from the one side of the mountain, under which it is driven, runs to the Atlantic Ocean, and from the other to the Pacific. Its construction cost \$1,000,000 and twenty human lives. The tunnel substitutes two miles of track for teu, and does away with one of the most expensive railway climbs in the world.

2. **Mining:** A level passage driven across the measures or at right angles to the veins which it is its object to reach. Thus distinguished from the drift or gangway, which is led along the vein when reached by the tunnel.

tunnel-borer, s.

Engin.: A ram, operated by compressed air, for making excavations through rock.

tunnel-head, s. The cylindrical chimney at the top, or, as it is often called, the mouth of the blast furnace.

tunnel-kiln, s.

Lime-burn. A kiln in which lime is burnt by coal; as contradistinguished from a flame-kiln, in which wood is used.

tunnel-net, s.

Fish. A net with a wide mouth and narrowing in its length.

tunnel-shaft, tunnel-pit, s.

Engin.: A shaft dug from a surface to meet a tunnel at a point between its ends.

tūn'-nel, v. t. & i. [TUNNEL, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form, cut or drive a tunnel through or under.
2. To form like a tunnel; to hollow in length.
3. To catch in tunnel-nets.

B. Intrans.: To form, cut, or drive a tunnel; as, to tunnel under the St. Clair river.

tūn'-nŷ, s. [THYNNUS.]

Ichthy.: *Thynnus thynnus*, the best known and most important species of its genus, abundant in the Mediterranean, and ranging to the south coast of England and Tasmania. Body thick, dark blue above, grayish beneath; head large and conical, one-fifth the length of the body; pectoral fin long, reaching nearly to end of dorsal, the spines of which are rather short; tail so widely forked as to be almost crescentic. Specimens ten feet long and weighing 1,000 lbs. have been taken, but fish of half that size are considered large. The flesh, which is pink, is highly esteemed, either fresh or preserved, and the tinned *thon mariné* finds a ready sale in countries where the fresh fish is not obtainable. Salted tunny, called *salsamentum*, was much esteemed by the Romans (*Mart.*, X. xlviii. 12). Tunny are usually captured in the Mediterranean in funnel-like nets, the fish entering the wide mouth, and being driven to the narrow end, where they are killed with lances and harpoons. The American Tunny, *T. secundo-dorsalis*, nearly black above, silvery on the sides, white beneath, and somewhat larger than the common species, is found on the coasts of New York and northward to Nova Scotia. It is commercially important, not only as a food-fish, but for the oil it yields, twenty gallons being often obtained from a single fish.

tūp, s. [Prob. akin to *top*; cf. Low Ger. *tuppen*, *toppen*=to push, to butt.] A ram.

"And it might be a *tup*'s head, for they were in season."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

tup-man, s. One who breeds or deals in rams.

tūp, v. t. & i. [TUP, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To butt, as a ram. (*Prov.*)
2. To cover, as a ram.

"An old black ram
Is tuppung your white ewe."

Shakesp.: Othello, I. 2.

B. Intrans.: To butt, as a ram; to cover ewes.

"And while thy rams doe *tup*, thy ewes do twyn,
Do thou in peaceful shade (from men's rude dyn)
Adde pinyons to thy fame?"

Browne: To Master W. Browne.

tū'-pa, subst. [The name given by the Indians of Chili to a plant of the genus *Tupa*.]

Bot.: A genus of Lobeles. Tall herbs or undershrubs with irregular purple, scarlet, yellow, or greenish flowers. *Tupa feuillei*, or Chili plant, yields a dangerous poison. The root is chewed to relieve toothache.

tū-pai'-ā, s. [Latinized from Malay name.]

Zoöl.: Ground-squirrel; the type-genus of *Tupaia* (q. v.), with seven species; most abundant in the Malay Islands and Indo-Chinese countries, but one species is found in the Khasia Mountains and one in the Eastern Ghauts, near Madras. The species closely resemble each other in general appearance, differing chiefly in the size and the color and length of the fur. Nearly all have long, bushy tails like squirrels.

tū-pai'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *tupai(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-īdæ*.]

1. **Zoölogy:** A family of Insectivora, with two genera, *Tupaia* and *Ptilocercus*, to which some authorities add a third, *Hylomys*. Squirrel-like shrews, with bushy tails, partially arboreal, but also feeding on the ground and among low bushes. Patagium absent; limbs short and robust. They are especially Malayan, with outlying species in northern and continental India.

2. **Palæont.:** *Oxygomphus*, from the Tertiary deposits of Germany, is believed to belong to this family; as is *Omomys*, from the Pliocene of the United States.

tū'-pē-lō, s. [Native Indian name.]

Comm.: The wood of the trees of the genus *Nyssa* (q. v.), and the trees themselves. The wood is difficult to split, its fibers being much interwoven. It is of little value.

tū quō'-quē, phr. [Lat.=thou also.] An answer or argument in which the person assailed retorts with the same or similar charge upon the assailant. Used also adjectively, as a *tu quoque* argument.

tūr, s. [TOOR.]

tū'-ra-çine, subst. [Mod. Latin *turac(o)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: A red pigment found in the wing feathers of the Touracos. [CORYTHAIX, TOURACO.] It is extracted by means of dilute alkalies, from which it may be precipitated by acids. It differs from all other natural pigments in containing copper to the amount of 5.9 per cent, which cannot be separated without destroying the pigment. The spectrum of turacine has two black absorption bands.

tū-ra-nî'-ra, subst. [Guianan name.] (See compound.)

turanira-wood, s.

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of the bastard bully-tree of Guiana, *Bumelia retusa*.

Tū-rā-nî-ān, a. [From Turan.] [ARYAN.]

Philol.: A term applied to one of the great classes into which human speech has been divided. It is also called Altaic, Scythian, Agglutinate, and Polysynthetic.

"The term *Turanian* must be confined to those Ugro-Altaic languages which, as it seems to me, have been proved by Schott and others to be related to one another (extending from Finland on the one side to Manchuria on the other)."—*Sayce: Comparative Philology*, p. 21.

tū'-rätt, s. [Native name.]

Zoöl.: The Hare Kangaroo (q. v.).

tūr'-ban, *tol-i-bant, *tu-li-bant, *tu-li-pant, *tur-band, *tur-bant, *tur-ban-to, *tur-ri-bant, *tur-bond, s. [Fr. *turbant*, *turban*, *tolo-pan*, *turbqn*, from Ital. *turbante*=a turban, from Turk. *tulbend*, vulgar pron. of *dulbend*=a turban, from Pers. *dulband*, from Hind. *dulband*=a turban.] [TULIP.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A wrapper worn round the head by Orientals. Turbans are an extremely ancient form of head-covering, and consist of long pieces—sometimes several yards—of fine linen, muslin, silk, taffeta, or fine woolen material, which is twisted and coiled round the head in a cushion-like form. They are worn by all classes, both indoors and out of doors. In Turkey, turbans vary in size and material according to the occupation, rank, or country of the wearer. Learned men affect a full white turban; the descendants of Mohammed always wear a dark-green turban, and the Christians of Lebanon wear a gracefully folded white turban. Some of the eastern peoples adopt striped, colored silks, with fringes, placing several fezzes, one over the other, making a cumbersome, conical mound, and round these they wrap silken scarves. In Turkey, the red fez, with a tassel of dark-blue silk, has been extensively adopted, especially among the upper classes and on the sea-coasts. In India, the use of the turban is being rapidly discontinued by the higher classes, who have adopted in its place a brimless cap, which is frequently enriched by embroidery of gold, silver, or silken threads on colored velvet.

"And some had a piece of white of leather-colored cloth wound about the head like a small *turban*, which our people thought more becoming."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. I., ch. xx.

- *2. A kind of headdress worn by ladies.

II. **Zoöl.:** The whole set of whorls of a shell. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

***turban-crowned, a.** Wearing a turban.

turban-shell, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for an echinus deprived of its spines. (*Dana.*)

turban-stone, s. A carved representation of a turban usually placed over tombstones in Mohammedan cemeteries.

"A headstone, which if it is not the *turban-stone* that is usually found in Turkish tombs of modern date, is most singularly like it."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 404.

turban-top, s.

Bot.: A popular name for a fungus of the genus *Helvella*.

*tūr'-band, s. [TURBAN.]

tūr'-baned, a. [Eng. *turban*; *-ed*.] Wearing a turban.

"Where Phidias toiled, the *turbaned* spoilers brood."—*Præd: Athens*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

tūr'-ban-lëss, *adj.* [Eng. *turban*; -less.] Destitute of or not wearing a turban.

"Then we saw a vision of a brown *turbanless* head at the back of the verandah."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

tūr'-bār-ŷ, ***tūr'-bār-le**, *s.* [Low Lat. *turbaria*.] [TURF, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A place where turf is dug.

"The animal is undoubtedly found in the *turbaries* of Britain."—*Darwins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

2. *Law*: The right of digging turf on another man's land.

"Common of *turbary* is a liberty of digging turf upon another man's ground."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

tūr-bēl-lār'-i-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *turbo* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: An order of Platyhelminthes; flat worms of low organization, ribbon-shaped, leaf-shaped, oval, broad, or long, inhabiting fresh or salt water, or damp localities on land. The smallest are not larger than some of the Infusoria, which they approach in appearance, while the largest are many feet long. Only one genus, *Alaurina*, is divided into distinct segments, and the outer surface of the body is everywhere beset with vibratile cilia. The aperture of the mouth is sometimes situated at the anterior end of the body, sometimes in the middle, or toward the posterior end of its ventral face. In many the oral aperture is surrounded by a flexible muscular lip, which sometimes takes the form of a protrusile proboscis. All have water-vessels, opening externally by ciliated pores, and pseudohæmal vessels; most possess eyes, and some have auditory sacs. Some are monœcious, and others dioecious; in most the embryo passes by insensible gradations into the form of the adult, but some undergo a remarkable metamorphosis. The *Turbellaria* are variously divided by different authors. Huxley divides them into *Aprocta* (having no anal aperture) and *Proctucha* (having an anal aperture). The first group contains the *Rhabdocœla* and *Dendrocœla* of other authors; the second is equivalent to the *Rhynchocœla* or *Nemertea* (q. v.).

tūr-bēl-lār'-i-an, *s. & a.* [TURBELLARIA.]

A. *As subst.*: Any individual of the *Turbellaria* (q. v.).

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the *Turbellaria* (q. v.).

turbellarian-worms, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The *Turbellaria* (q. v.).

tūr'-bēth, *s.* [TURPETH.]

tūr'-bīd, ***tur-bide**, *adj.* [Lat. *turbidus*, from *turbo*=to disturb; Sp. *turbido*; Ital. *torbido*.]

1. Having the lees disturbed; hence, muddy, discolored, thick, not clear; foul with extraneous matter.

2. Vexed, unquiet, disturbed.

"I had divers fits of melancholy, and such *turbid* intervals that use to attend close prisoners."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii, let. 30.

tūr-bīd'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *turbid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being turbid; turbidness.

tūr'-bīd-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *turbid*; -ly.]

1. In a turbid manner; muddily.

*2. Proudly, haughtily.

"A person of small merit is anxiously jealous of imputations on his honor, because he knows his title is weak; one of great merit *turbidly* resents them, because he knows his title is strong."—*Young: Estimation of Human Life*.

tūr'-bīd-nëss, *s.* [English *turbid*; -ness.] The quality or state of being turbid; muddiness, thickness.

tūr-bīl'-liôn (li as y), *s.* [Fr. *tourbillon*, dimin. from Lat. *turbo* (genit. *turbinis*)=a whirlwind.] A vortex, a whirl.

"Each of them is a sun, moving on its own axis, in the center of its own vortex or *turbillion*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 472.

tūr-bīn-ā-çē-ōus (or çeous as shūs), *a.* [Low Lat. *turba*=turf.] Of or pertaining to peat or turf; turfy, peaty.

"The real *turbinaceous* flavor."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, i. 226.

tūr'-bīn-ate, **tūr'-bīn-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Lat. *turbo* (genit. *turbinis*)=a whirlwind, a top.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Shaped like a whipping-top.

2. Whirling in the manner of a top,

"Let mechanism here make an experiment of its power, and produce a spiral and *turbinated* motion of the whole moved body without an external director."—*Bentley: Sermon* 4.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: Having the figure of a top. [TOP-SHAPED.]

2. *Zoöl.*: Resembling the shell of *Turbo* (q. v.); spirally conical, with a round base.

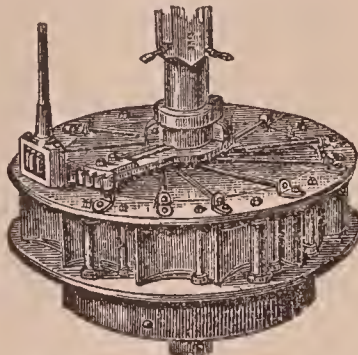
turbinated-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Spongy bones, having many air cavities, so as to give them a spongy appearance. They are found in the interior of the nose, have an oblong figure, sharp at the point, and constitute the superior and inferior parts of the ethmoid bone.

***tūr'-bīn-āte**, *v. i.* [TURBinate, *a.*] To revolve like a top; to spin, to whirl.

tūr'-bine, *subst.* [Lat. *turbo* (genit. *turbinis*)=a whirlwind, a top.]

Mech.: A term formerly confined to horizontal water-wheels, the revolution of which is due to the pressure derived from falling water, but now applied generally to any wheel driven by water escaping through small orifices subject to such pressure. The turbine was invented by Fourneyron in 1823, and the first one was made in 1827. In the original form the water enters at the center, and, diverging from it in every direction, then enters all the buckets simultaneously, and passes off at the external circumference of the wheel. The pressure with which the water acts on the buckets of the revolving wheel is in proportion to the vertical column of water, or height of the fall, and it is conducted into these buckets by fixed curved girders secured upon a platform within the circle of the revolving part of the machine. The efflux of the water is regulated by a hollow cylindrical sluice, to which stops are fixed, which act together between the guides, and are raised or lowered by screws that communicate with a governor, so that the opening of the sluice and stops may be enlarged or reduced in proportion as the velocity of the wheel requires to be accelerated or retarded. The varieties of the turbine are very numerous. In the central discharge turbine the buckets expose their concavities outward to receive the impact of the water from the surrounding chutes. In the Jonval turbine the water is received above and the discharge is downward, that is, parallel to the axis of rotation. In the other forms the water is introduced at the outside and takes a curved course, discharging downward; or, being introduced from the center, is curved downward; or a turbine above delivers the water into a turbine below, rotating in a different direction; or several turbines on one shaft receive water from a series of chutes, so that one or more wheels may be used, as expedient. The axis may be horizontal, or, the axis being vertical, the water may be received from below. Turbines are divided into high and low pressure, the former being relatively small, revolving at a high rate, driven by elevated heads of water. The low pressure turbines are relatively larger, contain a larger volume, and run at a slower rate. In the Black Forest, Germany, turbines are running with heads of seventy-two and 354 feet, and having diameters of twenty and thirteen inches respectively. Low pressure turbines are doing good duty with large volumes of water having only nine inches head. Air and steam turbines are also in use, air in the former and steam in the latter being used instead of water to drive the impulse wheel.



Turbine.

turbine-engine, *s.* An engine driven by means of a steam turbine or turbines. Recently compound turbine engines have been constructed up to 900 horse-power, both condensing and non-condensing, and consumptions of steam as low as fourteen pounds per indicated horse-power with saturated steam and 100 pounds boiler pressure have been attained in engines of 250 horse-power, and still lower consumptions in engines of larger size. The steam turbine-driven boat *Turbina*, on her trial trip in England on April 10, 1898, attained the unprecedented speed of 32¼ knots an hour.

tūr-bī-nēl'-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *turbo* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with seventy recent species, widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. Shell thick, spire short; columella with several transverse folds; operculum claw-shaped. [SHANK-SHELL.] Fossil species, seventy, from the Miocene onward.

tūr-bīn'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *turbo* (genit. *turbinis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Holostomatous Gastropoda, with several genera, feeding on sea-weed, and widely distributed, mostly in tropical and subtropical seas.

2. *Palæont.*: The family is of high antiquity, dating back to the Lower Silurian. [TURBO, 2.]

tūr-bīn-ō'-lī-a, *s.* [From Lat. *turbineus*=cone shaped.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Turbinolidæ (q. v.). Corallum simple and conical, with a styliform columella, but without pali; costæ very prominent, spaces between them marked with rows of dimples, which look like perforations, but do not penetrate to the visceral chamber. Most of the species are fossil, and are characteristic of the Eocene.

tūr-bīn-ō'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turbinol*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Aporosa, with numerous genera. Corallum simple or compound, but never possessing a coenenchyma; septa well developed, usually regularly granulated on the two sides, but their free edges not denticulated; interseptal loculi open and free from dissepiments or synapticalæ; costæ well-marked and straight; wall imperforate. The family appears first in the Lias, has numerous representatives in the Chalk, and attains its maximum in the Eocene, after which it begins to decline.

tūr-bīn-ō'-lī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turbinol*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The typical sub-family of Turbinolidæ. Hard parts consisting simply of the cup, the wall, the septæ, and the costæ. The recent species often live on the bed of the deep sea.

tūr'-bīt (1), *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Dut. *horibek*=short-beak.] A variety of the pigeon, remarkable for its short beak. The head is flat, and the feathers on the breast spread both ways.

tūr'-bīt (2), *s.* [TURBOT.]

tūr'-bīte, *s.* [TURBINITE.]

tūr'-bīth, *s.* [TURPETH.]

tūr'-bō, *s.* [Lat.=any violent circular motion, a whipping-top.]

1. *Zoölogy*: The type-genus of Turbinidæ (q. v.), with numerous species, all natives of tropical seas. Shell with solid convex whorls tapering to an apex, often with furrows or tubercles, aperture large and rounded, shell pearly within; operculum shelly and solid, callous outside, and smooth, grooved, or variously mammillated, internally horny and paucispiral; in some species it resembles tufa deposited by a petrifying spring. Animal with pectinated head lobes.

2. *Palæont.*: A great number of fossil species have been described, commencing in the Lower Silurian, but there is considerable doubt as to the true position of many of the older forms. (Nicholson.)

tūr'-bōt, ***tūr'-bat**, ***tūr'-bēt**, ***tur-bote**, ***tūr'-būt**, *s.* [Fr. *turbot*, from Latin *turbo*=a whipping-top, a spindle, a reel, from its rhomboidal shape. Cf. Lat. *rhombus*=(1) a circle, (2) a turbot; Low Lat. *turbo*=a turbot; Irish *turbit*=a turbot, a rhomboid; Gael. *turbard*; Welsh *torbut*.]

Ichthy.: *Rhombus maximus*, the most highly valued of the Pleuronectidæ, or Flat-fishes, for the table. The Turbot is a broad fish, scaleless, with numerous flattened, conical tubercles on the upper side; the lower eye is a little in front of the upper eye, and the lateral line makes a semicircular curve above the pectoral fin. In color it varies from gray to brown, often with spots of a darker hue. Turbot are migratory fish, traveling in companies where the bottom is sandy. They feed chiefly on small fish, crabs, and shell-fish; but the bait used is always some fish of bright color and tenacious of life, for, though turbot are very voracious, they will never touch a bait that is not perfectly fresh. Weight from 5 to 50 lbs. In the English Channel turbot are taken by trawling. The Turbot was known and prized by the Romans, and the fourth satire of Juvenal celebrates the fact that Domitian convoked the Senate to decide how a monster turbot that had been brought to him should be cooked (cf. *Mart.*, xiii. 81).

tūr'-bu-lençe, **tūr'-bu-len-çŷ**, *s.* [French *turbulence*, from Latin *turbulentia*, from *turbulentus*=turbulent (q. v.).] The quality or state of being turbulent; a state of disorder, tumult, or agitation; tumultuousness, disorder, commotion, agitation.

"Since the *turbulency* of these times, the same moderation shines in you."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i, let. 54.

tūr'-bu-lent, *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *turbulentus*, from *turbo*=to disturb; *turba*=a crowd; Sp. & Port. *turbulento*; Ital. *turbolento*.]

1. Disturbed, tumultuous, rough, wild.

"It hath been a *turbulent* and stormy night."

Shakesp. Pericles, iii. 2.

2. Restless, unquiet; disposed to insubordination and disorder; riotous, wild, rough, disorderly.

"An ally of so acrimonious and *turbulent* a spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*3. Producing commotion, agitation, disorder, or confusion.

"Nor envied them the grape,

Whose heads that *turbulent* liquor fills with fumes." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 552.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

turbulent-school, s.

Literature: A name sometimes given to certain German novelists who wrote between 1780 and 1800 in the style of Mrs. Radcliffe, laying their scenes chiefly in the feudal ages. The best known are Cramer, Spiers, Schlenkert, and Veit Weber.

tūr'-bu-lent-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *turbulent*; -*ly*.] In a turbulent manner; with violent agitation; tumultuously, refractorily.

"In sorrow's tempest turbulently tost."

Smart: Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Tūrc'-iŝm, s. [Eng. *Turk*; -*ism*.] The religion, manners, character, or the like, of the Turks.

"That irreparable damage to Christianity by which *Turcism* and infidelity have gotten so much ground."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. x.

Tār'-cō, *subst.* [TURK.] The name given by the French to the Arab tirailleurs or sharpshooters in their army.

***tūr'-cōis**, s. [TURQUOISE.]

Tār'-cō-măn, s. [TURKOMAN.]

Tūr'-cō-phīl, **Tūr'-kō-phīle**, s. [Eng. *Turk*, and Gr. *phileō*=to love.] One who is on the side of the Turks in their efforts to keep the Slavonic Christians under their domination.

"There are not two opinions on the subject even among the most enthusiastic *Turkophiles*."—*London Times*.

Tūr'-cō-phīl-iŝm, s. [Eng. *Turcophil*; -*ism*.] The views or feelings of a *Turcophil* (q. v.).

"Free from the exaggerated . . . *Turcophilism* of England in 1877."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 10, 1887.

tūrd, ***toord**, s. [A. S. *tord*.] Excrement, dung. "And he answering seide to him, Lord, suffice also this year; til the while I delue aboute, and sende *toordis*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xiii.

tūr'-dī-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turd(us)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -ideæ*.]

Ornith.: Thrushes; a family of Passeres or of Turdiformes, almost universally distributed. Bill rather strong, sides somewhat compressed; wings long; tail moderate. The family is of uncertain extent, varying greatly in different classifications. Wallace makes it consist of twenty-one genera, containing 205 species, while other authorities divide it into two sub-families (*Turdinæ* and *Sylviniæ*), which are by many considered to be entitled to rank as families.

tūr'-dī-for-mēs, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turdus* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

Ornith.: Thrush-like Birds; a sub-order of Acromyodi, or Singing Birds [PASSERES], chiefly from the eastern hemisphere. Their distinguishing characteristic is the presence of ten primary feathers in the wing, the first of which is markedly reduced in size. The sub-order is divided into two groups, Coliomorphæ (Crow-like Passeres) and Cichlomorphæ (Thrush-like Passeres).

tūr'-dī-næ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turd(us)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turdidæ (q. v.), containing *Turdus* and closely allied genera. The plumage is completely molted in the first autumn before migration, so that the young in their first winter plumage differ very slightly from adults. Bill as long as the head; nostrils open, in small groove; wings with first quills very short; tail long and broad; tarsi long, outer toe longer than inner, united to middle at base, hind toe long and strong.

tūr'-dūs, s. [Lat.]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Turdidæ (q. v.), with two species, universally distributed. They abound in the Palearctic, Oriental, and Neotropical regions, are less plentiful in the Nearctic and Ethiopian, and very scarce in the Australian region. Bill moderate, straight, convex above; point of upper mandible compressed, notched and slightly decurved; gape with a few hairs; nostrils basal, lateral, oval, partly closed by a membrane; wings with the first feather very short, second shorter than the third or fourth, which are usually the longest; tarsus longer than middle toe, outer toe connected with middle toe at base. Besides the species popularly known as Thrushes [*THRUSH*], *Turdus merula*, the Blackbird, *T. torquatus*, the Ring Ouzel, *T. iliacus*, the Redwing, and *T. pilaris*, the Fieldfare, are the most familiar.

tu-reēn', ***tēr-reēn'**, ***tēr-rine'**, s. [Fr. *terrine*=an earthen pan, as if from Lat. *terrinus*=earthen, from *terra*=earth.] A large, deep vessel for holding soup or other liquid food at table.

"At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen,
At the bottom was tripe in a swinging *tureen*."

Goldsmith: The Haunch of Venison.

tūrf, ***torf**, ***turfe**, ***tyrf** (*pl.* **tūrfs**, ***tūrfses**, ***tūrves**), s. [A. S. *turf* (dat. *tyrf*)=turf, cogn. with Dut. *turf*=peat; Icel. *torf*=a turf, sod, peat; Dan. *tōrv*; Sw. *torf*; O. H. Ger. *zurba*; Ger. *torf*; Fr. *tourbe*; Sansc. *darbha*=a kind of grass.]

1. The surface or sward of grass lands, consisting of earth or mold filled with the roots of grass and other small plants, so as to adhere and form a kind of mat; a piece of earth covered with grass, or such a piece torn or dug from the ground; a sod.

"To preserve it with *turfe* and mosse against the injurie of rain and cold."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

2. A kind of blackish, fibrous, peaty substance, cut from the surface of the ground and used as fuel; peat (q. v.).

¶ (1) *On the turf*: Making one's living by running or betting on race-horses.

(2) *The turf*: The race-course; hence, the occupation or profession of horse-racing.

turf-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica flava*, the Common Yellow Ant of temperate climates.

turf-built, *a.* Formed or composed of turf.

turf-clad, *a.* Covered with turf.

"The *turf-clad* heap of mold which covers the poor man's grave."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 93.

turf-cutter, s. A paring-plow.

turf-drain, s. A kind of pipe-drain constructed with turfs cut from the surface of the soil.

turf-hedge, s.

Husbandry: A bank around a field, made of turfs or sods.

turf-hog, s.

Zoöl.: *Sus palustris*. The English name is a translation of the German *Torfschwein* of Rütimeyer. There appear to have been two races—one wild and one domestic. Remains are found in the Swiss Lake Dwellings.

"It is, therefore, very probable that it [the common hog] was domesticated in the same region as the dog and the *turf-hog*."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

turf-house, s. A hovel made of sods.

turf-knife, s. An implement for tracing out the sides of drains, trenches, &c. It has a scimitar-like blade, with a tread for the foot, and a bent handle.

turf-moss, s. A tract of turfy, mossy, or boggy land.

turf-plow, *subst.* A plow adapted to remove the sods from the surface of the ground preparatory to deep plowing, or for destroying grubs, &c.

turf-sheep, s. A small sheep of the Stone period. (*Rossiter*.)

turf-spade, s. A spade for paring turfs or sods.

tūrf, *v. t.* [TURF, s.] To cover or line with turf or sods.

"After you have new *turfed* the banks."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. iv.

tūrf'-en, *a.* [Eng. *turf*; -*en*.] Made of turf; covered with turf; turfy.

"They descended from the woods to the margin of the stream, by a flight of *turfen* steps."—*B. Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. vii., ch. v.

tūrf'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *turfy*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being turfy.

tūrf'-iŋg, *pr. par. or a.* [TURF, *v.*]

turfing-iron, s. A spade for cutting sods.

turfing-spade, s. A turf-spade (q. v.).

tūrf'-ite, s. [Eng. *turf*; -*ite*.] A votary of the turf; one devoted to or making a living by horse-racing.

"The modern *turfite*, to use a common but by no means elegant expression, has quite enough to do to keep himself posted in the most recent doings of the horses of to-day."—*Field*, July 16, 1887.

tūrf'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *turf*; -*less*.] Destitute of turf.

tūrf'-ŷ, ***turf-fie**, *a.* [Eng. *turf*; -*y*.]

1. Abounding in or covered with turf or short grass; turfed.

"Thy *turfy* mountains, where live nibbling sheep."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

2. Having the qualities, nature, or appearance of turf; turf-like.

3. Pertaining to or connected with the turf or horse-racing; characteristic of the turf or horse-racing.

tūr-gēn'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *turgeo*=to swell, referring to the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferae, now reduced to a subgenus of *Caucalis*, having the secondary ridges with two or three rows of spreading spines.

tūr'-gēnt, *a.* [Lat. *turgens* (genit. *turgentis*), *pr. par. of turgeo*=to swell.]

1. Swelling, swollen, tumid; rising into a tumor or puffy state.

"Perfection breathes

White o'er the *turgent* film the living dew."

Thomson: Autumn, 691.

2. Tumid, turgid, inflated, bombastic, pompous.

"After all, be recompensed with *turgent* titles, honored for his good service."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.* (Pref.)

***tūr-gēsce'**, *v. i.* [Lat. *turgesco*, incept. of *turgeo*=to swell.] To become turgid; to swell, to inflate.

†tūr-gēs'-çençe, **†tūr-gēs'-çen-çŷ**, s. [Latin *turgescens*, *pr. par. of turgesco*.] [TURGESCE.]

1. The actor state of swelling; the state of becoming swollen.

"The instant *turgescence* is not to be taken off, but by medicines of a higher nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

2. Empty pompousness; bombast, inflation, turgidity.

†tūr-gēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *turgescens*, *pr. par. of turgesco*.] Growing turgid or inflated; swelling.

tūr'-gīd, *a.* [Latin *turgidus*, from *turgeo*=to swell.]

1. Swelled, swollen, bloated, inflated, or distended beyond its natural state by some internal agent or expansive force. (Often applied to an enlarged part of the body.) In botany, slightly swelling.

"The *turgid* fruit

Abounds with mellow liquor."—*Philips: Cider*.

2. Tumid, pompous, inflated, bombastic.

"That turns to ridicule the *turgid* speech

And stately tone of moralists."

Cowper: Task, v. 689.

tūr-gīd'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *turgid*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being turgid or swollen; tumidness.

"The forerunners of an apoplexy are dullness, slowness of speech, vertigos, weakness, weariness, and *turgidity* of the eyes."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast.

"A simple, clear, harmonious style; which, taken as a model, may be followed without leading the novitiate either into *turgidity* or obscurity."—*Cumberland: Memoirs*, ii. 262.

tūr'-gīd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *turgid*; -*ly*.] In a turgid manner; with swelling or empty pomp; pompously, bombastically.

tūr'-gīd-nēss, s. [Eng. *turgid*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being turgid, swollen, or distended beyond the natural state by some internal force or agent; distension.

2. Hollow magnificence; pompousness, bombast, turgidity.

"The *turgidness* of a young scribbler might please his magnificent spirit always upon the stilts."—*Warburton: To Hurd*, let. 96.

***tūr'-gīd-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *turgidus*=turgid (q. v.).] Turgid, swollen.

tūr'-gīte, s. [After the Turginsk copper-mine, near Bogoslovsk, Urals, where first observed; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A common iron ore frequently mistaken for limonite, to which it bears a strong resemblance. Occurs in fibrous masses, sometimes botryoidal and stalactitic, also earthy. Hardness, 5-6; specific gravity varying according to texture, but ranging between 3.56 and 4.681; luster, submetallic and satiny when seen at right angles to the fibres, also dull in the earthy varieties; color, reddish-black to dark-red; streak, red; opaque. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 94.7, water, 5.3=100, which yields the formula 2Fe₂O₃·H₂O. Found frequently associated with limonite, but is easily to be distinguished by the color of its streak.

Tā-rín', s. [Lat. *Torino*.]

Geog.: A city of northern Italy, capital of Piedmont, and the former kingdom of Sardinia, which developed into that of Italy.

Turin-nut, s.

Geol.: A familiar name for a fossil fruit, resembling a walnut in appearance, found in the Newer Tertiary deposits near Turin. The ligneous envelope has perished, but the form of the surface and that of the enclosed kernel are preserved in the calc spar in which it occurs.

tūr'-ī-ō, s. [Lat.=a shoot, a sprout, a tendril.]

Bot.: A shoot covered with scales upon its first appearance, as in the Asparagus.

tūr'-ī-ō-nīf'-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *turio* (genit. *turionis*); Lat. *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -*ous*.]

Bot.: Producing turios [TURIO.]

Türk, s. [Fr. *Turc*, from Pers *Turk*=a Turk.]

1. A native or inhabitant of Turkey.

†2. Often used by the early writers as synonymous with Mohammedan, though the Turks constitute but one section of the Mussulman world.

"It is no good reason for a man's religion that he was born and brought up in it; for then a *Turk* would have as much reason to be a *Turk* as a Christian to be a Christian."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. ii.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aŝ; expect, Xēnophon, ex̄ist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̄ion, -ŝion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

¶ In this sense it occurs in the Liturgy of the Church of England and affiliated churches. The prayer for all "Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Heretics," in the third collect for Good Friday, is intended to embrace all who are not Christians.

3. Applied to a troublesome destructive boy. Chiefly in the expression: A young *turk*.

¶ *To turn Turk: To undergo a complete change for the worse.

"If the rest of my fortunes turn Turk with me."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Turk's cap, Turk's cap lily, s.

Bot. & Hort.: (1) *Melocactus communis*; (2) *Lilium martagon* [MARTAGON]; (3) *Aconitum napellus*. [ACONITE.]

Turk's head, s.

1. *Bot.*: *Melocactus communis*.

2. *Naut.*: An ornamental knot, like a turban, worked on to a rope.

3. A long broom for sweeping ceilings, &c.

"He saw a great Turk's head poked up at his own."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. x., ch. xx.

*Turk's turban, s.

Bot.: A plant of the genus *Ranunculus*. (*Goodrich*.)

*tūr'-ēn, v. t. [O. Fr. *torquer*=to twist; *torcenouse*=violent; Lat. *torqueo*=to twist.] To turn or twist about.

"They are not either articles of his own lately devised, or the old newly turkened."—*Rogers: On Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 24.

*Türk'-ēss, s. [English *Turk*; -ess.] A female Turk.

"Give her the crown, *Turkess*."
Marlowe: *Tamburlaine*, iii. 3.

Tūr'-keŷ (1), *Tūr'-kie, *Tūr'-kŷ, s. [French *Turquie*=Turkey, from *Turc*=a Turk (q. v.).]

Geog.: An empire in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

tūr'-keŷ (2), s. [According to Edgar Richardson, the name of the bird described below is not derived from the country of Turkey, but through the Heb. *tukki*=a peacock, from the Tamil *toka*=a peacock. The bird is a native of America, and when first carried to Europe was taken to Spain on the return of the expedition of Hernando Cortez. There the curiosities and products of the new world were handled by the Jews, who then, as now, were a commercial people. When the bird was shipped to England, its Hebrew name followed it, and was easily corrupted by the English by the interpolation of an *r*, and thence to its present spelling. The similarity of the spellings of the country and the name of the bird seem to have misled popular belief to the idea that the fowl was a native of the Turkish empire and took its name thence.]

Ornith.: Any species of the genus *Meleagris* (q. v.). It has long been popularly supposed that these birds, which were first introduced into England about 1541, came from Turkey, instead of from America, as was really the case. They are the largest of the Game Birds, and for that reason have been domesticated for a great length of time. All the species have the head naked, with wattles or folds of bright naked skin, which becomes much more brilliant when the bird is excited or angry, and a curious tuft of long hair on the breast. The plumage is always more or less metallic. The Common Turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*, is brownish-yellow on the upper parts of the body, and each feather has a broad resplendent black edge, hinder portions of the back-feathers and tail-coverts dark reddish-brown, striped with green and black; breast yellowish-brown, darkest at sides; belly and sides brownish-gray; rump-feathers pale black, with a darker edge; fore parts of head and throat pale sky blue, warts on face bright red. They often weigh from twenty to sixty pounds, and measure at least three feet in height; but the wild birds are much finer than the domesticated race, which, contrary to the general rule, has degenerated under the care of man. They are gregarious, and inhabit the eastern portion of North America, feeding on grass, grain, insects, fruit, &c. The domesticated birds may be seen in every farm-yard, and large numbers are bred and fattened. The Ocellated Turkey, *M. ocellata*, a very fine and brilliantly-colored species, having eye-like markings on the tail-feathers and upper wing-coverts, is found in Honduras and Yucatan. The other species, *M. mexicana*, from Central America, Mexico, and the tablelands of the Rocky Mountains, closely resembles *M. gallopavo*, and is popularly known as the Mexican Turkey.

Turkey-berries, s. pl.

Bot.: The berries of various species of *Rhamnus*, used for dyeing. [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

Turkey-berry tree, s.

Bot.: *Cordia allcocca*, a tree about thirty feet high, with green flowers, growing in Jamaica.

turkey-bird, s.

Ornith.: A local name for the Wryneck (q. v.), probably from its habit of ruffling its feathers when disturbed or captured.

turkey-blossom, s.

Bot.: The West Indian name of *Tribulus cistoides*, a species with yellow flowers.

turkey-buzzard, turkey-vulture, s.

Ornith.: *Rhinogryphus* (†*Cathartes*) *aura*. [RHINOGRYPHUS.] Like the other Vultures, they feed on carrion, but their habits vary somewhat with locality; in the southern United States they act as scavengers in the towns, in Guatemala and throughout South America they are not seen in flocks, but occur in pairs only in the forests.

"The popular name of *Turkey-buzzard* is given to the bird on account of its resemblance to the common turkey, and many a new comer has found himself an object of derision because he has shot an *Aura* Vulture, taking it for a turkey."—J. G. Wood: *Explan. Index to Waterton's Wanderings*.

Turkey-carpet, s. A carpet formed of a chain and weft of strong linen yarn and tufts of worsted tied into the fabric in the course of manufacture.

turkey-cock, *turkie-cock, *turky-cocke, s.

1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: A male turkey.

2. *Fig.*: Used as representative of foolish vanity and pride.

"Here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 1.

Turkey Company, s. pl. A company instituted by charter received from Queen Elizabeth in 1579. Called also the Levant Company.

turkey-feather, turkey-feather laver, s.

Botany: A book name for *Padina pavonia*. [PADINA.]

turkey-hen flower, s.

Bot.: *Fritillaria meleagris*.

Turkey-hone, s. The same as TURKEY-STONE (q. v.).

Turkey-oak, s.

Bot.: *Quercus cerris*; common in the southeast of Europe. It has deciduous, short-stalked leaves, oblong, deeply and unequally pinnatifid.

turkey-pod, s.

Bot.: *Sisymbrium thalianum*. Named by Withering. (*Britten & Holland*.)

Turkey-red, s.

Chem.: One of the most beautiful and most durable colors which has yet been produced on cotton. It is obtained from madder by a very complicated process, the theory of which is not perfectly understood. The four most essential operations are: Thorough washing of the unbleached calico, impregnating it with an oily soap, mordanting with alumina, and immersing in a decoction of madder containing chalk and bullock's blood.

turkey-slate, s. The same as TURKEY-STONE (q. v.).

Turkey-sponge, s.

Zoöl.: *Euspongia officinalis*. [SPONGE, s., II. 5.]

Turkey-stone, s.

Geol.: Novaculite (q. v.). Called also Whetstone slate, or Whetslate.

turkey-vulture, s. The same as TURKEY-BUZZARD (q. v.).

*Turkey-wheat, s. Maize or Indian corn.

"We saw a great many fields of Indian corn, which goes by the name of *turkey-wheat*."—*Smollett: France and Italy*, let. viii.

*tūr'-kīs, v. t. [O. Fr. *torquer*=to twist.] [TURKEN.] To twist, to alter.

"He taketh the same sentence out of Esay (somewhat turkised) for his poesie as well as the rest."—*Bancroft. Survey of Pretended Holy Discipline*, p. 6.

Türk'-ish, a. & s. [Eng. *Turk*; -ish.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Turkey or the Turks.

B. *As subst.*: The language spoken by the Turks, the Osmanli.

Turkish-bath, s. A hot air bath, the temperature varying from 116° to 165°. The patient may remain in the calidarium from forty minutes to an hour. The bath must be taken before a meal, when the stomach is empty, and should be avoided altogether when fatty degeneration of the heart or vessels, or when tendencies toward vertigo or syncope exist. A Turkish bath clears the pores of the skin, rendering the latter healthy, induces free perspiration, eliminates noxious matters from the blood, increases the force and rapidity of the circulation, and imparts a sense of elasticity and vigor to the system. It is useful in many cutaneous affections, as gout and rheumatism, in albuminuria, neuralgia, &c. The first Turkish bath in London was opened in 1860.

Turkish-dog, s.

Zoöl.: A variety of *Canis familiaris*, from hot climates, and distinguished by want of hair and diseased teeth, which the animals lose at an early age. Buffon imagined that the race sprang from European dogs, which had been taken from a temperate climate to one considerably hotter, and there acquired some cutaneous disease.

Turkish-greyhound, s.

Zoöl.: A small-sized dog, somewhat resembling an English greyhound in shape, but entirely hairless, or with only a few hairs on the tail. It is of no value as a sporting dog, but makes a faithful and affectionate pet.

Turkish-hemidactyle, s.

Zoöl.: *Hemidactylus verruculatus*, a Gecko from the hotter districts near the Mediterranean Sea.

Turkish-saddle, s. [SELLA-TURCICA.]

Turkish-tobacco, s.

Bot.: *Nicotiana rustica*.

Türk'-ish-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *Turkish*; -ly.] In the manner of the Turks; like a Turk.

Türk'-ish-nēss, *Turk-ish-nes, subst. [Eng. *Turkish*; -ness.] The religion, manners, character, or the like of the Turks; Turcism.

"Contemnyng of knowledge and learninge, settinge at nought, and having for a fable, God and his highe providence, will bringe us, I say, to a more ungracious *Turkishnes*, if more *Turkishnes* can be than this, than if the Turkes had sworne to brynge all Turkye against us."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, bk. 1.

Türk'-man, s. [TURKOMAN.]

Târ'-kō, s. [TURCO.]

Târ'-kō-man, s. [A corruption of Turkimams = Turks of the true faith.] [TURK.] One of a nomadic Tatar people, occupying a territory stretching between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral, the Khanates of Khiva and Bokhara, Afghanistan, and Persia. They do not form a single nation, but are divided into numerous tribes or clans.

Tūr'-kō-phile, s. [TURCOPHIL.]

Tūr'-lŷ-piņs, s. pl. [The origin of the word is unknown, though it is thought to be connected with wolfish or predatory habits. (*Blunt*.)]

Church Hist.: A name applied in contempt to the Brethren of the Free Spirit. They appear to have had their principal seat in the Isle of France, where they were exterminated about A. D. 1372. [BRETHREN, ¶ 4.]

*tūrm, subst. [TURMA.] A troop or company of horse.

"Legions and cohorts, turms of horse and wings."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 66.

tūr'-ma, s. [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: A company of cavalry, consisting at first of thirty, afterward of thirty-two men. Each turma was divided into three decuriæ.

tūr'-ma-līn, s. [TOURMALINE.]

*tur'-men-tille, s. [TORMENTIL.]

tur'-ment-ise, s. [TORMENTISE.]

tūr'-mēr-ic, s. [Fr. *terre-merite*; Low Lat. *terra-merita* (lit.=excellent earth); probably, in the opinion of Skeat, a corruption of Arab. *karkam*, *kurkum*=saffron.] [CURCUMA.]

1. *Bot. & Comm.*: *Curcuma longa*, a native of Ceylon. The specific name is given from the length of the leaves; about a foot. The spike rises from the midst of them, and produces pale cream-colored flowers. It is extensively cultivated over India, the crop being a very profitable one, yielding, according to Atkinson, after all expenses are paid, about thirty-one rupees per acre.

2. *Comm. & Pharm.*: The rhizome of *Curcuma longa* [1]. The best is in small short pieces, externally yellow, internally deep orange. [TURMERIC-PAPER.] It is used as a condiment in curry-powder. It is not employed in British pharmacy, but in Hindu medicine it is administered internally in disorders of the blood, and is applied externally in pain and bruises; the juice is said to be anthelmintic; the fumes of the burning root are deemed useful in coryza; in decoction they are applied to relieve catarrh and purulent ophthalmia. A paste made of the flowers is used in ringworm and other parasitic diseases.

turmeric-paper, s.

Chem.: Unsized white paper dipped into an alcoholic solution of turmeric. It is a very delicate test for alkalies and their carbonates, the yellow color of the turmeric being changed to a brown.

turmeric-tincture, s. A tincture consisting of bruised turmeric and proof spirit.

turmeric-tree, s.

Bot.: An unidentified species of *Zieria*, a ruewort from Australia. The inner bark, which is very yellow, yields a dye, and the yellow close-grained wood is valuable for ornamental purposes. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rôle, fûll; trŷ, Šŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tūr'-mōil, *tur-moyle, subst. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from O. Fr. *tremouille*, *trameul*=the hopper of a mill, as being always in motion, from Lat. *tremo*=to tremble.] Harassing labor, confusion, tumult, disturbance, commotion.

"Calmly she gazed around in the turmoil of men."
Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

***tūr-mōil, v. t. & i.** [TURMOIL, s.]

A. Trans.: To harass with commotion; to disturb, to agitate, to molest.

"But thus *turmoild* from one to other stoure
I wast my life, and doe my daies devoure
In wretched anguise and incessant woe."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 39.

B. Intrans.: To be disturbed; to be in commotion or agitation.

tūrn, *tourne, *tourn-en, *torne, *turne, *turn-en, v. t. & i. [French *tourner*; O. Fr. *torner*, *turner*=to turn, from Latin *torno*=to turn in a lathe, to turn, from *turnus*=a lathe, a turner's wheel; cogn. with Gr. *turnos*=a carpenter's tool to draw circles with, compasses; *torneuō*=to turn work with a lathe; Sp. & Port. *tornar*; Italian *tornare*; A. S. *tyrnan*; O. Icel. *turna*; O. H. Ger. *turnen*; Irish *tour*=a turn; Wel. *turn*; Gael. *turna*=a spinning-wheel. From the same root come *tour*, *tournament*, and *touriquet*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to move round on a center or axis, or as on a center or axis; to make to move round or revolve; to cause to rotate or revolve.

"Turn the giddy round of Fortune's wheel."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 952.

2. To form or fashion by revolving motion in a lathe; to shape or fashion, as wood, metal, or other substance, to any figure, by means of a lathe.

"The whole lathe is made strong, because the matter it turns, being metal, is heavier than wood."—Moxon: *Mechanical Exercises*.

3. Hence, to form, fashion, or shape in any way.

"His whole person is finely *turned*, and speaks him a man of quality."—Tatler. (Todd.)

4. To cause to go, move, aim, point, look, or the like in a different direction, or toward a different point; to direct or put into a different or opposite way, course, road, path, or channel; to change the direction or course of; to cause to leave a certain course or direction.

"But could they persuade any to be of their opinion? Yes, they *turned* several out of the way."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

5. To shift or change, with respect to the bottom, sides, front, back, top, or the like; to reverse; to put the upper side downward, or the one side in the place of the other; to invert.

"Make mouths upon me when I *turn* my back."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

6. To bring the inside of outward.

"A pair of old breeches, thrice *turned*."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

7. To change or alter from one purpose or effect to another; to apply or devote to a different purpose or object; to divert.

"Great Apollo, *turn* all to the best."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

8. To apply, to devote, to direct.

"He *turned* his parts rather to books and conversation, than to politics."—Prior. (Todd.)

9. To change to any opinion, side, or party; to change with respect to belief, opinions, sentiments, or feelings; to convert, to pervert.

10. To change or alter the state, nature, or appearance of in any way; to transform, to metamorphose, to transmute, to change.

"Mountains *turned* into clouds."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

11. To give a different form of expression to; to translate, to construe, to paraphrase.

"To . . . *turn* a wise saying of some ancient sage into the terms of a terse English couplet."—Blackie: *Self-Culture*, p. 18.

12. To pass, go, or move round.

"*Turning* a corner in Lambeth on Saturday."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

13. To transfer; to put or place in different hands; to hand over.

"Our inhoritance is *turned* to strangers, our houses to aliens."—*Lamentations*, v. 2.

*14. To reserve, to repool.

"God will *turn* thy captivity, and have compassion upon thee, and will return and gather thee from all nations."—*Deuteronomy xxx. 2*.

15. To bend from a perpendicular edge; to blunt.

"Quick wits are more quick to enter speedily, than able to pierce far; like sharp tools, whose edges be very soon *turned*."—Ascham.

16. To revolve, ponder, or agitate; to reflect or meditate on. (Often followed by *about* or *over*.)

"*Turn* these ideas *about* in your mind."—Watts.

17. To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to cause to ferment, turn sour, or the like; as, Hot weather will *turn* milk.

18. To put, bring, or place in a certain state or condition.

"So truly *turned* over and over in love."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 2.

19. To make suitable, fit, or proper; to adapt. (Rare, except in the pa. par.)

"However improper he might have been for studies of a higher nature, he was perfectly well *turned* for trade."—Addison.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have a circular or revolving motion; to revolve or move round, as on an axis, center, or the like.

"The world *turns* round."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, v. 2.

2. To move the body, face, or head in another direction; to direct the face to a different quarter.

"From the one side to the other *turning*."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

3. To change the posture or position of the body, as in bed; to shift or roll from one side to another.

"As a man in a fever *turns* often, although without any hope of ease, so men in the extremest misery fly to the first appearance of relief, though never so vain."—Swift: *Intelligencer*.

4. To retrace one's steps; to go or come back; to return.

"Ere from this war thou *turn* a conqueror."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

5. Not to fly; to face or confront an enemy; to show fight.

"*Turn*, slave, and fight."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 7.

6. To change direction; to take an opposite or a new course, direction, or line.

"Now doth it *turn* and ebb back."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

7. To take a particular direction, course, or line; to direct one's self; to have recourse; as, I know not where to *turn*.

8. To be changed or altered in appearance, form, or condition; to be transformed, changed, metamorphosed, or converted.

"In some springs of water if you put wood, it will *turn* into the nature of stone."—Bacon.

9. To be altered or changed in character, nature, inclination, sentiments, disposition, opinions, use, or the like; to be converted or perverted; hence, to become, to grow.

"You will *turn* good husband now."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

10. Specifically:

(1) To change from a fresh, sweet, or natural condition; to become sour or spoiled, as milk, meat, &c.

"Asses' milk *turneth* not so easily as cows'."—Bacon.

(2) To become inclined in a particular direction.

"If the scale do *turn* but in the estimation of a hair."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

(3) To become giddy, dizzy, or light in the head; to reel; hence, to become infatuated, mad, or the like.

"I'll look no more
Lest my brain *turn*."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

(4) To change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb, as the tide.

"My uncontrolled tide
Turns not, but swells the higher by this let."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 646.

(5) To become nauseated, qualmish, or sick, as the stomach.

(6) To be changeable, fickle, or vacillating; to vacillate.

"She is *turning* and inconstant."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

11. To have a consequence or result; to result, to terminate.

"Let their pride set them on work on something which may *turn* to their advantage."—Locke: *On Education*.

12. To change one's exercise or action.

"Forthwith from dance to sweet repose they *turn*,"
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 630.

13. To take form on the lathe; to undergo the process of turning on the lathe; as, Ivory *turns* well.

¶ To *turn* signifies in general to put a thing out of its place in an uneven line; we *turn* a thing by moving it from one point to another; thus we *turn* the earth over; to *distort* is to *turn* or *bend* out of

the right course; thus the face is *distorted* in convulsions. The same distinction holds good in the moral application: We *turn* a person from his design; we *distort* the meanings of words so as to give them an entirely false meaning.

¶ 1. To *turn about*: To turn the face in another direction; to turn around.

2. To *turn adrift*: To expel or drive out from some safe or settled place or position; to cast off; to throw upon one's own resources.

3. To *turn again*: To return; to go or come back.

"Tarry with him till I *turn* again."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

4. To *turn against*:

(1) *Transitive*:
(a) To direct toward or against; hence, to turn or use to one's disadvantage or injury; as, His arguments were *turned against* himself.

(b) To render unfavorable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed; to set against; as, I was *turned against* him.

(2) *Intrans.*: To become unfavorable, unfriendly, hostile, or opposed; as, All his friends have *turned against* him.

5. To *turn aside*:

(1) *Trans.*: To ward off; to avert; as, to *turn aside* a blow.

(2) *Intransitive*:
(a) To leave or turn from a straight course; to go off in a different direction.

(b) To withdraw from the notice or presence of others; to go apart.

"*Turn aside*, and weep for her."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 3.

6. To *turn away*:

(1) *Transitive*:
(a) To turn in an opposite direction; to avert.

"She *turns away* the face."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,711.

(b) To avert; to turn aside.

"A third part of prayer is deprecation; that is, when we pray to God to *turn away* some evil from us."—*Duty of Man*.

(c) To dismiss from service; to discharge, to discard.

"I must *turn away* some of my followers."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To turn the face in an opposite or another direction; to avert one's looks.

"He *turns away*."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 3.

(b) To leave a straight or former course; to turn aside; to deviate.

"When the righteous man *turneth away* from his wickedness."—Ezekiel xviii. 24.

7. To *turn a barrel organ, mangle or the like*: To put into work or action; to work.

8. To *turn a cold shoulder to (or on)*: To treat with marked neglect or contempt.

9. To *turn a penny (or the penny)*: To keep one's money in brisk circulation; to give and take money more or less rapidly in business; to increase one's capital by business.

10. To *turn a summersault*: [SOMERSAULT.]

11. To *turn a thing up*: To give it up. (Slang.)

12. To *turn an enemy's flank, line, position, or army*: To maneuver so as to pass round his forces, and attack him from behind, or on the sides; hence, fig., to *turn one's flank*: To attack one on a weak or unexpected point; to outwit one.

13. To *turn back*:

(1) *Transitive*:
(a) To cause to return or retrace one's steps; hence, to drive off or away.

* (b) To send back; to return.

"We *turn* not back the silks upon the merchant
When we have spoiled them."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

(c) To fold back; as, to *turn* a leaf back.

(2) *Intrans.*: To go or come back; to return; to retrace one's steps.

"Gentle, my lord, *turn back*."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

14. To *turn down*:

(1) To fold or double down.

"Is not the leaf *turned down*?"

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 2.

(2) To lower, as with a stop-cock or the like; as, to *turn down* the gas.

15. To *turn forth*: To drive out or away.

"I am the *turned forth*."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 3.

*16. To *turn head*: To stand, to meet an enemy; not to fly.

"*Turn head*, and stop pursuit."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

17. To *turn in*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To direct inward or toward each other; as, to *turn* the toes in.

bol, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-ciou, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -sion = zhün. -tious, -ciious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dol.

(b) To fold or double in; as, *to turn in a seam*.
 (c) To place or put in a particular place.
 "To purchase and *turn in* some hundred thousands of large trout."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1885.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To bend, double, or point inward; as, His legs *turn in*.
 (b) To enter.

"*Turn in*, I pray you, into your servant's house."—*Genesis* xix. 2.

(c) To go to bed; to retire to rest. (*Naut. slang*.)
 18. *To turn off*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To deflect, to divert; to turn aside.

"The institution of sports was intended by all governments *to turn off* the thoughts of the people from busying themselves in matters of state."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

(b) To dismiss or put away with contempt; to discharge, to discard.

"Have *turned off* a first so noble wife."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

(c) To give over; to resign.

"We are not so wholly *turned off* to that reversion, as to have no supplies for the present."—*Decay of Piety*.

(d) To accomplish, to perform, to complete, to turn out; as, The printers *turned off* 1,000 copies.

(e) To shut off, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock, valve, &c., so as to prevent the working, operation, effect, or passage of; to stop or withdraw the effective supply of; as, *to turn off* gas, steam, water, &c.

**(f)* To hang; to execute, as a criminal.

**(g)* To marry. (*Slang*.)

(h) To give a different meaning or effect to; as, *to turn off* a joke.

(2) *Intrans.*: To be diverted; to deviate from a straight course; as, The road *turns off* to the left.

19. *To turn on*:

(1) *Trans.*: To open a passage to, or admit, as a fluid, by means of a stop-cock or valve, so as to allow to do the required work, or have the desired effect; as, *to turn on* water, gas, steam, or the like.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To show anger, resentment, or hostility by directing the look toward; to confront in a hostile manner; to become hostile, unfriendly, or opposed to another.

"*Turn on* the bloody hounds."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 2.

(b) To depend on; to hinge on; as, The whole point *turns on* this.

20. *To turn one's hand*: To apply or adapt one's self.

21. *To turn one's head* (or *brain*):

(1) To make one giddy or dizzy.

(2) To make one insane, infatuated, wild, or the like; to deprive of reason or judgment; to infatuate.

"There is not a more melancholy object than a man who has his head *turned* with religious enthusiasm."—*Addison*.

22. *To turn out*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To drive out; to expel. (Used with *of* before an indirect object.)

"I'll *turn you out of* my kingdom."—*Shakespeare: Tempest*, iv.

(b) To drive or put out of office or power.

"[They] would have trooped into the lobby, and supported them rather than let them be *turned out*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

(c) To put out to pasture; as, He has *turned out* his cattle and horses.

(d) To produce as the result of labor or any process of manufacture; to send out finished.

"Messrs. — *turn out* somewhere about 5,000 tons weekly."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

(e) To bring the inside of to the outside; to reverse; hence, to bring to view, to show, to expose, to produce; as, *Turn your pockets out*.

(f) The same as *To turn off* (1) (e) (q. v.).

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To bend, point, or be directed outward; as, His toes *turn out*.

(b) To come abroad; to leave one's residence; to appear in public.

"Of the eight who *turned out* for the Autumn Handicap."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

(c) Specif., of workmen, to throw up work and go on strike.

(d) To get out of bed; to rise; as, We *turned out* early. (*Colloq.*)

(e) To prove in the result or issue; to issue, to terminate, to prove, to occur, to happen.

"Information that *turns out* to be hardly correct."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

23. *To turn over*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To change the position of the top, bottom, or sides of; to put one side or end of in the place of another; to overturn; to knock or throw down; as, The seats were *turned over* in the struggle.

(b) To transfer; to put into different hands; to hand over; as, The business was *turned over* to me.
 (c) To refer.

"'Tis well the debt no payment does demand,
 You *turn me over* to another hand."

Dryden: Aurengzebe.

(d) To do business, sell goods, or draw money to the amount of; as, He *turns over* \$500 a week. [TURN-OVER, A. I. 5.]

(e) To open and turn the leaves of for the purpose of examining.

"We *turned o'er* many books together."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

**(f)* To throw off the ladder for the purpose of hanging.

"Criminals condemned to suffer

Are blinded first, and then *turned over*."

Butler: Hudibras.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To move, roll, or shift from side to side, or from top to bottom.

(b) To turn the leaf or leaves of a book, manuscript, &c.

24. *To turn over a new leaf*: [LEAF, s., ¶ (2).]

25. *To turn round*:

(1) To turn so that the front shall become the back.

(2) To take an opposite view, side, or party; to change opinions or sides.

26. *To turn tail*: To retreat ignominiously; to flee like a coward.

27. *To turn the back*: To turn away; hence, to leave a place or company; to flee.

"*Turn thy back*, and run."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

28. *To turn the back on* (or *upon*): To withdraw one's favor, friendship, or assistance from; to treat with disfavor, anger, resentment, contempt, or the like; to desert; to leave in the lurch.

29. *To turn the corner*: To have passed the worst part of; to improve.

"The doctors hope I have now *turned the corner*, which has been a sharp one."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 19, 1887.

*30. *To turn the die* (or *dice*): To change fortune.

31. *To turn the edge of*: [TURN, v., A. 15.]

32. *To turn the key*: To lock or unlock a door.

"*Turn you the key*, and know his business."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

33. *To turn the scale* (or *balance*): To make one side of the balance go down; hence, fig., to decide in one way or another; to give superiority or success.

"A mote will *turn the balance*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

34. *To turn the stomach of*: To cause nausea, disgust, or loathing in; to make qualmsick, sick, or the like.

35. *To turn the tables*: To alter the superiority or advantage; to give a formerly successful opponent the worst of it; to overthrow or defeat a previous conqueror or rival; to reverse positions.

36. *To turn the trencher, to twirl the trencher*: A game in which the players are seated in a circle, each player assuming a name or number. One of the party twirls a wooden trencher upon its edge, and, leaving it spinning, calls upon the name or number of one of the circle, who, under penalty of a forfeit, must prevent the trencher from falling. It then becomes his turn to twirl. [WHIFFLING-PIN.]

37. *To turn to*:

(1) To be directed or move toward; as, The needle *turns to* the pole.

(2) To apply or betake one's self to; to direct one's mind, attention, or energy to.

38. *To turn to a right*:

Law: A term used when a person's possession of property cannot be restored by entry, but can only be recovered by an action at law.

39. *To turn turtle*: To turn topsyturvy; to turn completely over. (A metaphor taken from the usual method of taking turtle—turning them over on their backs and rendering them incapable of moving.)

"We had not steamed two miles from that berg when it split in three portions with thunderous sounds, and every portion *turned turtle*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

40. *To turn under*: To bend, double, or fold downward or under.

41. *To turn up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To bring to the surface; to bring from below to the top; as, *to turn up* the soil.

(b) To bring or place with a different surface or side uppermost; to place with the face upward.

"The deal is completed, and the trump card *turned up*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

(c) To tilt up; to cause to point upward; as, *to turn up* one's nose.

(d) To refer to in a book; as, *to turn up* a passage.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To point upward; as, His nose *turns up*.
 (b) To come to the surface; hence, to come to light; to transpire, to happen, to occur, to appear; to make one's appearance. (*Colloq.*)

42. *To turn upon*:

(1) *Trans.*: To cause to operate on or against; to cast back; to retort; as, *to turn* the arguments of an opponent upon himself.

(2) *Intransitive*:

(a) To become or appear hostile, opposed, or unfriendly; to turn on.

(b) To depend on; to hinge on; to turn on.

43. *To turn up one's toes*: To die.

turn-again gentleman, s.

Bot.: Lilium martagon. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*tūrn, *tourne, *turne*, s. [TURN, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or state of turning; motion or movement about, or as about a center or axis: revolution, rotation.

2. Movement from a straight line; movement in an opposite direction; change of direction; as, the *turn* of the tide.

3. A point, spot, or place of deviation from a straight line, course, or direction; a winding, a bend, a curve, an angle.

"Fear misled the youngest from his way;

But Nisus hit the *turns*."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 522.

4. A winding or flexuous course.

5. A walk in a more or less winding direction; a walk to and fro; a stroll; a short walk or promenade.

"Come, you and I must walk a *turn* together."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

6. Alteration of course or direction; new direction or tendency; change of order, position, or aspect of things; hence, change generally; vicissitude.

"O world, thy slippery *turns*!"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

7. Successive course; opportunity enjoyed in alternation with another or others, or in due rotation or order; the time or occasion which comes in succession to each of a number of persons, when anything is to be had or done; due chance, time, opportunity, or order.

"Would sing her song, and dance her *turn*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

8. Occasion; incidental opportunity.

"An old dog, fallen from his speed, was loaded at every *turn* with blows and reproaches."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

*9. Occurrence, hap, chance.

"All save the shepherd, who, for fell despight
 Of that displeasure, broke his bag-pipe quight,
 And made great mone for that unhappy *turne*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 18.

10. Incidental or opportuné act, deed, office, or service; an occasional act of kindness or malice.

"Each doth good *turns* now unto the other."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 47.

11. Convenience, purpose, requirement, use, exigence, advantage.

"If you have occasion to use me for your own *turn*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

12. Prevailing inclination; tendency, fashion.

13. Form, cast, mold, shape, manner, character, temper.

"The very *turn* of voice, the good pronunciation, and the alluring manner which some teachers have attained, will engage the attention."—*Watts*.

14. Manner of proceeding; change from original intention or direction.

"While this flux prevails, the sweats are much diminished; while the matter that fed them takes another *turn*."—*Blackmore*.

15. A piece of work requiring little time for execution; a short spell; a job. (*Colloq.*)

16. A nervous shock, such as may be caused by alarm or sudden excitement. (*Colloq.*)

17. The manner of adjustment of the words of a sentence.

"The *turn* of words, in which Ovid excels all poets, is sometimes a fault or sometimes a beauty, as they are used properly or improperly."—*Dryden*.

*18. A fall off a gallows ladder; a hanging, execution; from the practice of making the criminal stand on a ladder, which was turned over at a signal, leaving him suspended.

"And make him glad to read his lesson,

Or take a *turn* for 't at the session."

Butler: Hudibras.

19. A single round of a rope or cord.

II. *Technically*:

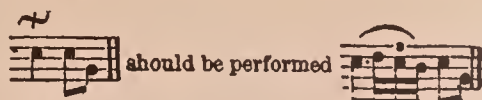
1. *Law*: The same as *TOURN* (q. v.).

2. *Med. (pl.)*: Monthly courses; menses.

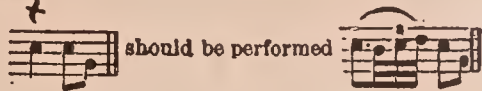
3. *Mill.*: A quantity of grist to be ground; as, a *turn* of meal.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. *Mining*: A pit sunk in a drift.
 5. *Music*: An ornament in music formed by taking the adjoining notes above or below the principal note, according to the position of that note in the diatonic scale. Thus the common turn, which takes a higher note first in the change:



The back-turn taking a lower note first in the change:



The turn must be performed in the time the note it alters would occupy without it.

¶ 1. By turns:

(1) One after another; alternately; in succession.
 "By turns put on the suppliant and the lord."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 210.

* (2) At intervals.

"They feel by turns the bitter change
 Of fierce extremes; extremes by change more fierce."
Milton: P. L., ii. 598.

2. *Done to a turn*: Said of meat cooked to exactness; hence, exactly.

3. *In turn, In turns*: In due order of succession.

4. *To serve one's turn*: To serve one's purpose; to help or suit one.

"I have enough to serve mine own turn."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.*

5. *To take turns*: To take each other's place alternately.

6. *Turn and turn about*: Alternately, by turns, successively.

7. *Turn of life*: The period of life in women, between the ages of forty-five and fifty, when the menses cease naturally.

**turn-again, a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Applied to a lane closed at one end; a cul-de-sac.

B. As subst.: A turning back; change of course backward.

"The manifold water, so called, because of the sundrie crinkling rills that it receueth, and *turn-againes* that it selfe sheweth before it came at the Dca."—*Holinshed: Discript. of Britaine, ch. xv.*

turn-bench, subst. A small portable lathe used upon a desk or bench by watch, model, and instrument makers.

turn-bridge, s. A swing-bridge (q. v.).

***turn-broach, *turn-broacher, s.** [Fr. *tournebroche*.] A turnspit.

"A *turn-broacher's* place in the kitchen."—*Harl. Miscell., xii. 80.*

turn-buckle, s.

1. *Mech.*: A form of shutter-fastening having a gravitating catch.

2. *Ordn.*: An analogous device used for securing the free ends of the implement-chains in a gun-carriage and the cover of the ammunition-chest.

3. *Naut.*: A link used for setting up and tightening the iron rods employed as stays for the smoke-stack of a steamer or for similar objects.

turn-cap, s.

1. *Build.*: A turning chimney-top or cowl, always presenting its mouth to leeward.

2. *Bot.*: *Lilium martagon*.

turn-coat, s. [TURNCOAT.]

turn-cock, s. The servant of a water company who turns on or off the water in the mains, attends to the fire-plugs, &c.

turn-down, a. Folded or doubled down, wholly or partly.

"A highly-developed Byronic *turn-down* collar."—*Kingsley: Two Years Ago, ch. i.*

turn-file, subst. A burnisher used in throwing up light burrs on the edges of the comb-maker's file, the teeth of which are originally made by the file and not by the chisel. Used by workers in horn, tortoiseshell, iron, and bone.

turn-out, s.

1. The act of coming forth; specif., a quitting of employment, as of workmen who comes out on strike; a strike.

2. A number of persons who come out on some special occasion, as to see a spectacle, to witness a performance, to take part in a contest, meeting, or the like.

"There was a good *turn-out* of members."—*Field, Oct. 3, 1885.*

3. That which is brought prominently forward or exhibited; hence, a showy or well appointed equipage.

"I rather piqued myself on my *turn-out*."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

4. The net quantity of produce yielded; the out-turn (q. v.).

5. A railway-siding for enabling one train to pass another.

turn-over, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or result of turning-over; an upset,

2. A kind of apple-tart in a semicircular form; made by turning over one-half of a circular crust upon the other.

*3. A piece of white linen formerly worn by cavalry soldiers over their stocks.

4. An apprentice transferred from one master to another to complete his apprenticeship.

5. The amount of business done or money turned over or drawn in a business in a given time.

"The *turn-over*, however, is generally very light."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

II. Print.: Sufficient copy to fill a column and a little more.

"Yet do the daily papers, with the regularity of clock-work, *anno in anno*, as the 1st of October appear, consider it their duty to their readers to treat them to what is technically called a *turn-over*—i. e., a column and a bit—on the topic of pheasants and the battue."—*Field, Oct. 15, 1887.*

B. As adj.: Admitting of being turned or folded over; made to be turned or folded over; as, a *turn-over* collar.

¶ **Turn-over boiler**: A form of boiler in which the flues were turned over the fire-box or furnace. It was one form of the gradual conversion of the old Cornish boiler into a more compact form.

Turn-over-gear:

Saw-mill: An application of machinery for hauling up logs from the saw-mill to the log-carriage, or turning the log on the carriage after slabbing one side.

Turn-over-table: A table whose top is so fitted to the supporting block or pedestal that it can be turned up at pleasure; and thus, when out of use, it can be placed against the wall of the room, so as to occupy less space.

turn-pin, s. A plug for stopping the flow from the open end of a pipe; a tube-stopper.

turn-plate, s. A turn-table (q. v.).

***turn-poke, s.** A large game-cock. (*Archæologia*, iii. 142.)

turn-screw, s. A screw-driver; a screw-wrench.

***turn-serving, s.** The act or practice of serving one's turn or promoting private interest.

"And though now since choice goeth better, both in church and commonwealth; yet money, and *turn-serving*, and cunning carouses, and importunity prevail too much."—*Bacon: Letters, p. 12.*

turn-table, s.

1. *Railway Eng.*: A platform which rotates in a horizontal plane, and is used for shifting rolling-stock from one line of rails to another. Devices common to all are the platform, which has one or more tracks of rails on its upper surface; rollers on which it turns, gearing for rotating it, a central pivot on which it rotates, a circular track on which the rollers move, and solid foundations for this track and for the central pivot. One common form consists of a platform centrally supported on a series of frusto-conical rollers turning on arms radially projecting from a collar, which revolves around the axis of the table. The apexes of the cone would, if they were complete, meet at a point in their axis. They are interposed between two annular castings correspondingly beveled, the lower of which is fixed, and serves as a track, and the upper is attached to and turns with the table. Flanges on the inner ends of the rollers prevent their being pushed outwardly by the pressure. In a modified arrangement, small conical rollers, turning between the large rollers and plates on the ends of the arms which carry them, are substituted for the flanges. Adams' turn-table floats in a water-tank.

2. *Micros.*: A device upon which a slide is held and revolved for tracing the circular cement-cells in which objects are placed for examination.

***turn-tippet, s.** A turncoat.

"The priests, for the most part, were double faced, *turn-tippets*, and flatterers."—*Cranmer: Confutation of Unwritten Verities.*

turn-tree, s.

Mining: A part of the drawing-stowce or windlass.

turn-up, s.

1. An unexpected event or result, especially of a favorable nature. (*Slang*.)

2. In cards, the trump-card which is turned face upward on the table.

"You should play the trump next in value to the *turn-up*."—*Field, Dec. 12, 1885.*

turn-wrest plow, s.

Husbandry:

1. A plow of large size, and without a mold-board, adapted to be drawn by four or more horses.

2. A plow having a reversible share and coulter, so as to work both backward and forward, and lay the furrows in the same direction.

***tŭrn'-a-bōut, s.** [Eng. *turn*, and *about*.]

1. An innovator.

"Our modern *turnabouts*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 36.*

2. Giddiness.

"The *turnabout* and murrain trouble cattle."

Sylvester: The Furies, 610.

Tŭrn'-bŭll, s. [See def.] The name of the discoverer.

Turnbull's blue, s.

Chem.: Ferrous ferricyanide prepared by precipitating a ferrous salt with potassium ferricyanide. (*Watts*.)

tŭrn'-cōat, s. [Eng. *turn*, and *coat*.] One who deserts his party or principles; a renegade, an apostate.

"The Chief Justice himself stood aghast at the effrontery of this venal *turncoat*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. viii.*

tŭrn'-dŭn, s. [Australian name.]

Anthrop.: A small, fish-shaped piece of thin, flat wood, tied to a thong, and whirled in the air to produce a loud roaring noise, whence it is sometimes called a bull-roarer. This instrument is used by the natives of Australia to call together the men, and to frighten away the women from the religious mysteries. The *turn-dun* is employed for similar purposes in New Mexico, South Africa, and New Zealand. In the Mysteries of Dionysos the ancient Greeks used a kind of *turn-dun*, which they called *rhombos*, probably identical with the "*mystica vannus Iacchi*." (*Virgil: Georg. i. 166*.)

"The conclusion drawn by the ethnologist is that this object, called *Turn-dun* by the Australians, is a very early savage invention, probably discovered and applied to religious purposes in various separate centers, and retained from the age of savagery in the mystic rites of Greeks and perhaps of Romans."—*Cornhill Magazine, Jan., 1883, p. 84.*

tŭrned, pa. par. or a. [TURN, v.]

¶ **To be turned, To have turned of**: To be advanced beyond; to have passed or exceeded. (Said of age.)

"When *turned* of forty they determined to retire to the country."—*Addison.*

turned backward, a.

Bot.: Turn in a direction opposite to that of the apex of the body to which the part turned appertains. [RETORSE.]

turned-house, s.

Mining: A term used when a level, in following branches of ore, is turned out of the original direction.

turned inward, a. [INTORSE.]

turned outward, a. [EXTORSE.]

tŭrn'-ēr (1), s. [Eng. *turn*, v.; -er.]

1. One who turns; specif., one who turns articles in a lathe.

"For wool, *turner's* ware, and such other small things."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (an. 1557).*

2. A variety of pigeon.

Tŭrn'-ēr (2), s. [See def.] The name of the person who first prepared the cerate and pigment.

Turner's cerate, s. A cerate consisting of prepared calamine, yellow wax, and olive oil.

Turner's yellow, s. [PATENT-YELLOW.]

tŭr'-nēr-a, s. [Named by Linnaeus after Wm. Turner, Prebendary of York, who published a *New Herbal* in 1561, and died in 1568.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Turneraceæ* (q. v.). Herbs or undershrubs, with more or less deeply divided leaves, each with two glands at the base. Flowers generally single and axillary, rarely racemose and terminal; calyx five-parted, colored; petals and stamens five; capsule one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, bursting into three pieces. From the West Indies and South America. The herbage of some species is aromatic. *Turnera opifera* is astringent, and is given in Brazil against dyspepsia. *T. ulmifolia* is considered tonic and expectorant. *T. aphrodisiaca* furnishes the *Damiana* of the United States pharmacopœia. It is a powerful aphrodisiac.

tŭr'-nēr-ā'-çĕ-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *turner(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acea*.]

Bot.: *Turnerads*; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance *Violales*. Herbs tending to become

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; -çion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

shrubby, with simple or stellate pubescence. Leaves alternate, exstipulate, generally with two glands on the petiole. Flowers usually axillary, their pedicel sometimes cohering with the petiole; bractlets two; calyx inferior, often colored; petals five, yellowish, rarely blue, inserted into the tube of the calyx; stamens five, similarly inserted; styles three, more or less cohering; ovary superior, one-celled, with three parietal placentæ; ovules indefinite in number; fruit a capsule, three-valved, one-celled, opening down to the middle; seeds reticulated. From the West Indies and South America. Known genera two; species sixty. (*Lindley*.)

tūr'-nēr-ād, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *turner(a)*; English suff. -*ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Turneraceæ. (*Lindley*.)

tūr'-nēr-īte, *s.* [After C. M. Turner, of Rooksnest, Surrey; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Monazite (q. v.) occurring in small crystals associated with adularia, &c., in the Dép. de l'Isère, France, and also in Switzerland. Hardness, above 4°; luster, adamantine; color, mostly shades of yellow; transparent to translucent.

Tūr'-nēr-īteş, *s. pl.* [SOUTHCOTTIANS.]

tūrn'-ēr-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *tournerie*.]

1. The act of turning articles in a lathe.
2. Articles made by turning in a lathe.

"Tunbridge . . . is famous for its excellent turnery ware."—*Aikin: England Delineated*.

3. A place where articles are turned in a lathe.

***tūr'-neỹ**, *s.* [TOURNEY.] A tournament.

"And if aught else great bards beside
In sage and solemn tunes have sung,
Of turnneys, and of trophies hung."

Milton: Il Penseroso.

tūr-nīç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *turnix*, genitive *turnic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Ornith.: Bush Quails; a family of Gallinaceous Birds, ranging over the eastern hemisphere, from Spain, through Africa and Madagascar, and over the whole Oriental region to Formosa, then north again to Pekin, and south to Australia and Tasmania. They are small birds, with slender bodies, moderate-sized, rounded wings, with the first quill longest or the first three of equal length; tail of from ten to twelve feathers, almost concealed beneath the tail-coverts; beak medium-sized, straight, thin, high at culmen and slightly arched at tip; nostrils covered with a small fold of skin; tarsi long; toes three, sometimes four.

tūrn'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TURN, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who, or of that which turns.

"The turning of a weather board or tin cap upon the top of a chimney."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xx.

2. A bend or bending course; a meander, a flexure, a curve; a deviation or divergence from a straight line or course.

"We discovered 32 islands lying all neere the land, being small and pleasant to the view, high and having many turnings and windings betweene them."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 300.

3. A place or point where a road or street diverges from another; also, a road, lane, or street diverging from another.

"Turn upon your right at the next turning."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

4. The act or operation of giving circular and other forms to wood, metal, bone, iron, or other substances, by causing them to revolve in a lathe, and applying cutting instruments, so as to produce the form required; or by making the cutting instrument revolve, when the substance to be formed is fixed. [LATHE.] In most cases, the substance to be formed revolves on an axis, which is fixed.

5. A process for smoothing thrown pottery, consisting in turning off the exterior surface of the partially dried vessels, which are in what is called the green state. The moistened surface of the vessel adheres to the top of the rotating disk, while the turner removes a long ribbon of clay by means of a cutting tool. This being completed, and the green handle cemented on by slip, the vessel is cut loose by a wire, and sent to be fired.

6. (*Pl.*): The chips detached in the process of turning wood, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Mil.*: A maneuver by which an enemy or position is turned.

2. *Obstetrics*: [VERSION.]

turning-bridge, *s.* A swing-bridge (q. v.).

turning-carrier, *s.* [CARRIER, *s.*, II. 3 (1).]

turning-chisel, *s.* A chisel used by turners for finishing work after being roughed out by the gouge.

turning-engine, *s.* A lathe.

turning-gauge, *s.* An instrument to assist in setting over, the tail-stock of the lathe, so that a given taper in a given length of work may be obtained.

turning-in, *s.* The process of strapping a dead-eye; that is, bending a rope tightly around it in the score.

turning-lathe, *s.* [LATHE.]

turning-machine, *subst.* A machine for turning boot-legs after the seams have been sewed and rolled.

turning-mill, *s.* A form of horizontal lathe or boring-mill. It has a compound slide-rest and boring-bar.

turning-off, *subst.* A term used in soap-making, when the soap piled in the warehouses changes color by exposure to the air.

turning-piece, *s.* A camber top-board used as a centering for a discharging arch.

turning-plate, *s.*

1. A circular plate above the front axle, where the bed moves upon it as the carriage turns from its direct course; a fifth wheel.

2. A turn-table (q. v.).

turning-point, *s.* The point on or at which a thing turns; the point at which motion in one direction ceases, and motion in another, either contrary or different, begins; hence, applied figuratively to the point or state at which a deciding change takes place, as from bad to good, or from decrease to increase, or their opposite.

turning-saw, *s.* A scroll-saw (q. v.).

turning-up, *s.*

Bookbind.: Taking the round out of the back, while the fore edge is cut.

turning-white, *a.* [ALBESCENT.]

***tūrn'-īng-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *turning*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of turning; tergiversation.

"So nature formed him, to all turningness of sleights; that though no man had less goodness, no man could better find the places whence arguments might grow of goodness."—*Sidney*.

tūr'-nīp, ***tūr'-nēp**, ***tur-neppe**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful. The latter element is evidently A. S. *nēp*=a turnip, from Lat. *napus*; cf. Irish & Gael. *neip*=a turnip. The former element is probably from Fr. *tour*=a wheel, to signify the round shape, as if it had been turned, from *turner*=to turn (q. v.).]

Bot., Agric., Hort., &c.: *Brassica rapa*, or *B. rapa depressa*, formerly made a distinct species of the genus, but reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-species of *B. campestris*. It is a biennial crucifer. The root is an orbicular or oblong, fleshy tuber; the radicle leaves lyrate, hispid, not glaucous; the lower stem leaves incised; the upper cordate, ovate, acuminate, amplexicaul, smooth, more or less toothed; the flowers yellow; the valves of the pod convex. In its undeveloped state it is found wild in cornfields in various parts of the world, flowering from April to August. It has been cultivated from the time of the Greeks and Romans, and the great development has been toward increased size and fleshiness. It is believed to have been introduced into Britain from Holland in 1550, and is now cultivated in fields and kitchen gardens in most temperate regions of the world. It has run into several varieties, one of the best being the early Dutch. It is used as an ingredient in soups, broths, and stews, and is cut into figures for garnishing. The early shoots may be boiled as greens, and are antiscorbutic. Turnips intended for feeding cattle from December to February, should be sown from the middle of May to the end of June; if they are designed to supply food till May, they are not sown before the latter part of July or the beginning of August. They should be sown by a drill machine, which method not merely economizes seed, but produces heavier crops. They succeed best in light soil, consisting of a mixture of sand and loam. The rotation of crops properly begins with turnips, which clear the soil of weeds and furnish it with manure for other agricultural plants.

turnip-cutter, *s.* A machine for slicing roots for animal feed.

turnip-flea, **turnip-jack**, *s.*

Entom.: *Haltica* (or *Phyllotreta*) *nemorum*. It owes its popular name to its leaping or skipping powers, but is really a very small beetle, with long and strong hind legs and ample shining black wings, with two yellowish stripes down the wing cases, and ocherous legs. It commits great ravages in turnip-fields by devouring the seed-leaves as soon

as they appear above ground. The female lays her eggs on the under-side of the leaf, in which the larva mines, and makes a tortuous gallery.

turnip-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for two insects which are quite distinct, and belong to different orders, but are both destructive to turnips. (1) *Athalia centifolia*, a hymenopterous insect, the larva of which is known by the popular name of "nigger," on account of its black color; (2) *Anthomyia radicum*, a two-winged fly of the family Muscidae. The larvæ live upon the roots of the turnip, often doing great damage.

turnip-jack, *s.* [TURNIP-FLEA.]

turnip-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Agrotis segetum*, the caterpillar of which feeds on the interior of turnips. The eggs are laid in June on or near the ground. The caterpillar, when hatched, attacks not merely turnips, but other culinary vegetables, such as carrots, cabbage-plants, mangel wurzel, radishes, and many other plants. It also eats garden flowers, as the China Aster. The mature insect has the antennæ strongly ciliated in the male, simple in the female; the fore wings are nearly square, in color pale gray-brown in the male, darker in the female, the hind wings with spots and shades of brown.

turnip-radish, *s.*

Bot.: A variety of *Raphanus sativus*. [RADISH, RAPHANUS.]

turnip saw-fly, *s.*

Entom.: *Athalia spinarum*, about a quarter of an inch long, of a reddish-yellow color. The larvæ feed on leaves of turnips and other cruciferous plants, to which they do great damage.

turnip-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Having the figure of a depressed sphere; napiform.

turnip-tops, *s. pl.* The young leaves and buds of the turnip, which are now used in many places as greens. They were formerly held in slight esteem. (See extract.)

"Drowned puppies, stinking sprats, all drenched in mud,
Dead cats, and turnip-tops, come tumbling down the flood."
Swift: Descript. of a City Shower.

tūr'-nīx, *s.* [From Lat. *coturnix* (q. v.).]

Ornith.: The type-genus of Turnicidae (q. v.), with twenty-three species, having the characteristics and range of the family. They frequent open plains, stony tracts covered with grass, or mountain sides, and are exceedingly shy except at the breeding season, when they become extremely pugnacious, the hens being as jealous and combative as their mates, and some of the Asiatic species are trained, like fighting-cocks. They nest on the ground under a tussock of grass, and the female lays four pear-shaped eggs.

tūrn'-kēy, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *key*.]

1. A person who has the charge of the keys of a prison; a warder.

"The mere oath of a man who was well known to the turnkeys of twenty gaols was not likely to injure anybody."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

- *2. A tooth-key (q. v.).

3. A contrivance for drawing stumps of trees from the ground.

tūrn'-pike, *s.* [Eng. *turn*, and *pike*; so called because it took the place of the old horizontal turnstile, which was made with four horizontal pikes or arms, revolving on the top of a post. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. A frame consisting of two bars crossing each other at right angles, and turning on a post or pin, placed on a road or footpath to hinder the passage of beasts, but admitting a person to pass between the arms; a turnstile.

"I move upon my axle like a turnpike."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News*, iii. 1.

2. A gate set across a road to stop carriages, carts, &c., and sometimes passengers, from passing till the toll for the repair of the road is paid; a toll-bar; a toll-gate.

"By this time they had reached the turnpike at Mile End."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxii.

3. A turnpike-road (q. v.).

"The road is by this means so continually torn that it is one of the worst turnpikes round London."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*.

4. A winding stair; a turnpike-stair.

II. Mil.: A beam filled with spikes to stop passage; a cheval-de-frise.

turnpike-man, *s.* A man who collects the tolls at a turnpike.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

turnpike-road, s. A road on which turnpikes, or toll-gates, were established by law, and which are or were formerly made and kept in repair by the tolls collected from carriages, carts, wagons, cattle, &c., which traveled on them.

"In contemplation of a turnpike-road."

Cowper: *Retirement*, 506.

turnpike-stair, s. A winding stair, constructed around a central newel or post.

tŭrn'-pike, v. t. [TURNPIKE, s.] To form, as a road, in the manner of a turnpike-road; to throw into a rounded form, as the path of a road.

tŭrn'-sick, a. & s. [Eng. *turn*, and *sick*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Giddy; vertiginous; dizzy.

"If a man see another turn swiftly and long, or if he look upon wheels that turn, himself waxeth turnsick."—Bacon.

B. *As subst.*: A disease of sheep; gid or sturdy.

tŭrn'-sôle, tŭrn'-söl, *torn-sole, subst. [Fr. *tournesol*, from *tourner*=to turn, and *soleil*=the sun. Named because the plant was supposed to turn its flowers toward the sun.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) *Euphorbia helioscopia*. It is an annual, generally glabrous plant, with obovate leaves, serrate upward, an umbel of five principal branches, trifid or bifid, and reticulated and pitted seeds. Its milky juice is used to destroy warts.

(2) *Crotophora tinctoria*, and the purple dye made of its inspissated juice. [CROZOPHORA.]

(3) The genus *Heliotropium*. (Loudon, &c.)

(4) The genus *Helianthus* (q. v.), spec. *H. annuus*. [SUNFLOWER.]

2. *Art.*: A blue pigment obtained from the lichen *Rocella* (*Rocella tinctoria*), also called Archil.

tŭrn'-spit, s. [Eng. *turn*, and *spit* (1), s.]

1. A person who turns a spit.

"A place he will grow rich in,
A turnspit in the royal kitchen,"

Swift: *Miscellanies*.

2. A variety of dog, allied to the terrier, formerly employed to turn the spit for roasting meat in a kitchen, for which purpose they were attached to or inclosed in a kind of wheel. [TREAD-WHEEL.] The breed, which is now rare, arose from a cross of the terrier with larger breeds; the body long and heavy, with disproportionately short and generally crooked legs.

tŭrn'-stile, s. [Eng. *turn*, and *stile* (2).] A post surmounted with four horizontal arms, which revolve as a person pushes by them. Turnstiles are usually placed on roads, bridges, or the like, either to prevent the passage of beasts, vehicles, or the like, while admitting the passage of persons, or to bar a passage temporarily till toll is paid; they are also frequently placed at the entrance to public buildings, or places of amusement, where entrance money is to be collected, or where it is desired to ascertain the number of persons admitted.

"A turnstile is more certain
Than, in events of war, dame Fortune."

Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 3.

turnstile-register, s. A devise for registering the number of persons who pass through a turnstile at the entrance to a toll-bridge or building, and serving as a check on the collector.

tŭrn'-stone, s. [Eng. *turn*, v., and *stone*, s.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any of the *Streptopelia* tinæ; specifically applied to *Streptopelia interpres*, from its habit of turning over small stones on the sea-shore in search of its insect food. It is very widely distributed, being found in nearly every part of the globe. The total length is rather more than eight inches; upper parts chestnut-red, with black spots; lower parts white, part of neck and breast black.

tŭrn'-tail, s. [Eng. *turn*, and *tail*.] A coward.

Tŭ-rō'-nī-ān, a. & s. [Fr. *Turonien*. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Turones, an ancient people of Celtic Gaul; of or belonging to Touraine, the modern name of their country, Tours its great city, or the rocks there developed. [B.]

B. *As substantive*:

Geol.: The French equivalent of part of the English Lower White Chalk without flints.

tŭr'-pēn-tine, s. [O. Fr. *turbentine*=turpentine, from Lat. *terebinthinus*=made from the terebinth-tree; Gr. *terebinthinos*, from *terebinthos*=terebinth (q. v.); Dut. *terpentijn*; Dan., Sw. & Ger. *terpentin*; Low Lat. *terbentina*.]

Ord. Lang. & Chem.: The name applied to turpentine-oil, and to the crude oleo-resinous juice which exudes from incisions in the bark of pines, firs, and other coniferous trees. The species which chiefly furnish common turpentine are *Pinus palustris*, *P. tæda*, and *P. pinaster*. The oleo-resin flowing from them has the consistence of molasses, is of a pale-yellow color, with a pungent odor and taste

peculiar to itself. It alters much with heat and exposure. Strasburg turpentine is from *Abies pectinata*. [CHIAN-TURPENTINE, VENICE-TURPENTINE.]

turpentine-camphor, s.

Chem.: A term applied, sometimes to the solid monohydrochlorate, sometimes to the solid hydrate of turpentine-oil. (Watts.)

turpentine-oil, s.

1. *Organic Chemistry*: $C_{10}H_{16}$. The volatile oil distilled from crude turpentine, and existing in the wood, bark, leaves and other parts of coniferous trees. These oils, according to the source from which they are obtained, exhibit considerable and marked diversities in their physical as well as in their optical properties. The several varieties when rectified are colorless, mobile liquids, having a peculiar aromatic but disagreeable odor. They are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in aqueous alcohol miscible in all proportions with absolute alcohol, ether, and carbon disulphide. They dissolve iodine, sulphur, phosphorus, also fixed oils and resins. The two principal varieties are from *Pinus maritima*, and from the turpentine collected in the Southern States of America. The former has a specific gravity of 0.864, boils at 161°, and turns the plane of polarization to the left; the latter has the same specific gravity and boiling point, but turns the plane of polarization to the right. Both oils absorb oxygen from the air, and acquire powerful oxidizing properties from the probable formation of an organic peroxide, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$. Turpentine absorbs chlorine with such energy as sometimes to set it on fire. It belongs to a group of volatile oils to which the name of terpenes has been given. They are derived from plants of the coniferous and aurantiaeous orders, yielding, for example, turpentine and lemon oils respectively. Turpentine-oil is of great importance in the arts, and is specially employed for giving consistency to oil paints and varnishes, conferring on them drying properties.

2. *Pharm.*: In small doses it is absorbed and acts as a stimulant, antispasmodic, and astringent. It produces diuresis, and communicates to the urine passed a smell like that of violets. It can arrest hæmorrhage in the capillary vessels. It is generally administered as an enema to destroy tænia, ascariæ, &c., in the intestines. Applied externally, it is a powerful rubefacient. (Garrod.)

turpentine-shrub, s.

Bot.: *Silphium terebinthaceum*, the Prairie Burdock, a tall herbaceous plant with large, cordate, radical leaves, and bright yellow flowers. It is a native of North America.

turpentine-tree, s.

Botany:

1. *Pistacia terebinthus*. [TEREBINTH-TREE.]

2. *Bursera gummiifera*. [BURSERA.]

3. *Tristania albicans*. (Loudon.) It is an Australian shrub of the Myrtle order.

turpentine-varnish, s.

Chem.: A solution of resin in oil of turpentine.

turpentine-vessels, s. pl.

Bot.: Tubes formed in the interstices of tissue in the Conifers, and into which turpentine or other secretions naturally drain during the growth of these trees. (Treas. of Bot.)

***tŭr'-pēn-tine, v. t.** [TURPENTINE, s.] To rub with turpentine.

tŭr'-pēth, subst. [Fr. *turbith*, *turbit*; Sp. *turbit*; Pers. *turbēd*, *turbid*; Arab. *turbund*; Hind. *tarbud*; Beng. *terri*; Sansc. *trivrit*, *triput*.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The root of *Ipomœa turpethum*, which is found wild throughout India and Ceylon to a height of 3,000 feet. The Sanscrit writers mention two varieties of the plant, a white and a black one. The first is unidentified, the last is given by the natives of India as a drastic purgative in rheumatic and paralytic affections. (Calcutta Exhib. Rep.)

turpeth-mineral, s.

1. *Chemistry*: $H^+gSO_4 \cdot 2Hg_2O$. Turbeth-mineral. Basic mercuric sulphate. A lemon-yellow powder obtained by boiling mercuric sulphate with water, or by adding a solution of sodic sulphate to a hot dilute solution of mercuric nitrate. It is very slightly soluble in cold, more so in hot water, turns gray on exposure to the air, and when heated is resolved into mercuric sulphate and mercuric oxide.

2. *Paint.*: A pigment of a beautiful lemon-yellow color, but so liable to change by the action of light or impure air that, notwithstanding it has been sometimes employed, it cannot be used safely, and hardly deserves attention.

tŭr'-pēth'-ic, adj. [Eng. *turpeth* (in); -ic.] Contained in or derived from turpethin (q. v.).

turpethic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{60}O_{18}$. An amorphous yellowish mass, produced by the action of bases on turpethin. It

has an acid reaction and bitter taste, is soluble in water, and resolved by mineral acids into glucose and turpetholic-acid.

tŭr'-pē-thīn, subst. [Mod. Lat. (*Ipomœa*) *turpeth* (um); -in.]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{60}O_{16}$. A purgative resin, extracted from the root of *Ipomœa turpethum* by alcohol. It has a brownish yellow color, is inodorous, insoluble in water and ether, soluble in alcohol, and melts at 183°. In concentrated sulphuric acid it slowly dissolves, forming a red solution.

tŭr'-pē-thōl'-ic, a. [Eng. *turpeth* (in); suff. -ol, -ic.] Derived from or containing turpethin.

turpetholic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{32}O_4$. An inodorous substance prepared from turpethin by boiling with mineral acids. It crystallizes in slender microscopic needles, soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in ether, and melts at 88°, decomposing at a higher temperature.

***tŭr'-pī-fŷ, tŭr'-pī-fie, v. t.** [Lat. *turpis*=disgraceful, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] To calumniate.

"Thus turpifie the reputation of my doctrine."—Sidney: *Wanstead Play*, p. 620.

tŭr'-pīn, s. [A corrupt. of *terrapin* (q. v.).] A freshwater or land tortoise.

tŭr-pīn'-ī-ā, subst. [Named after M. Turpin, a French naturalist and artist.]

Bot.: A genus of Staphyleaceæ. Inflorescence in terminal panicles, calyx five-parted, petals five, inserted on a ten-lobed disk; stamens five; filaments awl-shaped; styles three; fruit three-celled, each cell with two or three seeds. Trees or shrubs from the West and East Indies. The fruits of some species are eaten. The leaves of *Turpinia pomifera* are used in India as fodder.

tŭr'-pīs câu'-şa, phrase. [Latin=a disgraceful cause.]

Law: A base or vile consideration on which no action can be founded.

tŭr'-pī-tŭde, s. [Fr., from Lat. *turpitudine*=baseness, from *turpis*=base, disgraceful.] Inherent baseness or vileness of principle, words, or actions; foulness, depravity.

"The turpitude of the drama became such as must astonish all who are not aware that extreme relaxation is the natural effect of extreme restraint."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iil.

tur-quoise (as tŭr'-kôlşe, or tŭr'-kwâş), **tur-kôis, *tur-koise, *tur-cas, *tur-kys, s.** [Fr. *turquoise*=a turquoise or Turkish stone; prop. fem. of *Turquois*=Turkish, from Ital. *Turchesa*=a turquoise, from Low Lat. *turchesia*, from *turchesius*=a turquoise, from *Turcus*=a Turk (q. v.).]

1. *Min.*: An amorphous mineral occurring in reniform nodules and incrustations. Hardness, 6.0; specific gravity 2.6-2.83; luster, waxy to dull; color, sky-blue, bluish-green, apple-green; streak, white; rarely sub-translucent, mostly opaque. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 32.6; alumina, 46.9; water, 20.5=100, whence the formula, $2Al_2O_3 \cdot PO_5 \cdot 5H_2O$. Probably the Callais, Callaina, and Callaica of Pliny. A gem-stone much used in ancient times in Persia, and in prehistoric times by the ancient Mexicans under the name of chalchihuitl. Originally found in Persia, where the best stones for jewelry purposes are still obtained, although the locality of the Mexican chalchihuitl has lately been discovered.

"Out upon her! it was my turquoise; I had it when I was a bachelor."—Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. *Hort.*: A kind of olive.

tŭrr (1), s. [Native name.]

Music: A Burmese violin with three strings.

***tŭrr** (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Ulex europæus*. (Brit. & Holland.)

tŭr-ræ'-ā, s. [Named after Turra of Padua, an Italian botanist, who died in 1607.]

Bot.: A genus of Meliæ (q. v.). Calyx five-toothed, petals five, ligulate; stamens united into a tube; style one; ovary with five, ten, or twenty cells. Ornamental trees or shrubs from Southern Africa, Madagascar, Mauritius, and the eastern parts of India.

tŭr'-rēl, s. [Probably a dimin. from Fr. *tour*=a turn.] A tool used by coopers.

tŭr'-rēt (1), s. [O. Fr. *tourette*; French *touret*=a small wheel.]

Saddlery: The same as TERRET (q. v.).

"The silvery turrets of his harness."—De Quincey: *English Mail Coach*.

tŭr'-rēt (2), ***tor-et, *tour-et, *tur-rette, s.** [O. Fr. *tourette*, dimin. from *tor*, *tur* (Fr. *tour*)=a tower (q. v.).]

1. *Arch.*: A small tower attached to and forming part of another tower, or placed at the angles of a church or public building, especially in the style of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, æs; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Tudor architecture. Turrets are of two kinds—such as rise immediately from the ground, as staircase turrets, and such as are formed on the upper part of a building by being carried up higher than the rest, as bartizan turrets.

"Now like a maiden queen she will behold,
From her high turrets, hourly suitors come."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis.

2. *Bot.*: *Carex caespitosa*. Perhaps the same as Torret in White's *Nat. Hist. of Selborne*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*3. *Mil. Antiq.*: A movable building of a square form, consisting of ten, or even twenty stories, and sometimes 180 feet high, usually moved on wheels, and employed in approaches to a fortified place for carrying soldiers, engines, ladders, &c.

4. *Rail.*: The elevated central portion of a passenger-car, whose top forms an upper story of the roof, and whose sides are glazed for light and pierced for ventilation.

5. *Ordn.*: A cylindrical iron tower, rising above the deck of a man-of-war, and made to rotate, so that the guns may be brought to bear in any required direction. Most vessels of war of any size are constructed on the turret-system. The first vessel constructed with a turret was American, Ericsson's *Monitor*; the first English were the *Monarch* (1866) and the *Captain* (1867).

"In fact, the *Captain* is best described as a *Prince Albert*, with two turrets instead of four, with the masts and sails of a full-rigged ship, and with the lower upper deck protected from the sweep of the sea by a fore-castle and poop at either end, these erections being connected by means of a narrow platform or flying deck, stretching along above the turrets. It is unnecessary to enter further into details beyond the statement that the *Monarch's* sides bore 7-inch armor, and her turrets 8-inch and 10-inch, while the *Captain* had 8-inch and 7-inch side armor, with 9-inch and 10-inch turret armor."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 114. (1873.)

turret-clock, s. A clock adapted for an elevated position in a church or other tower.

turret-gun, s. A gun specially adapted for use in revolving turrets of vessels.

"Masts must be supported, and the supports obstruct the fire of the turret-guns to some extent."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii. 114. (1873.)

turret-head, s. The top or summit of a turret.

"Fair Margaret, from the turret-head,
Heard, far below, the coursers' tread."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 2.

turret-lathe, s.

Metal-work.: A screw-cutting lathe, having a slide provided with a polygonal block or turret, having apertures in each face for receiving dies, which are secured therein by set-screws.

turret-ship, s. An ironclad ship of war, with low sides, and having its armament placed in a tower or turret which is capable of revolution, so as to bring the embrasure opposite to the gun, which is pointed in any direction and temporarily unmasked while firing.

"Not long after Captain Coles was authorized, in conjunction with Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, to design another vessel, embodying his views of what a sea-going turret-ship should be, and as the result the ill-fated *Captain* was ordered to be built just a year after the *Monarch* had been begun."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 133. (1873.)

tŭr-rĕt-ĕd, *tŏr-rĕt-tĕd, a. [Eng. *turret*; -ĕd.]

1. Furnished with a turret or turrets.

"A turreted manorial hall."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

*2. Formed like a turret; rising like a tower.

"Take a turreted lamp of tin, in the form of a square, the height of the turret being thrice as much as the length of the lower part, whereupon the lamp standeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

*tŭr-rĭ-bănt, s. [TURBAN.]

tŭr-rĭc'-u-lăte, tŭr-rĭc'-u-lăt-ĕd, *adj.* [Lat. *turricula*, diminutive from *turris*=a tower (q. v.).] Resembling a turret; having the form of a turret; as, a *turriculated* shell.

tŭr-rĭ-lĕp'-ăs, *subst.* [Lat. *turris*=a tower, and Mod. Lat. *lepas* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Lepadidæ, from the Upper Silurian rocks. The peduncle was furnished with intersecting rows of plates, which, when detached, are not unlike the shells of Pteropoda. Barrande regarded the fossil (to which he gave the name *Plumolites*) as the capitulum of a Lepadoid, in which the peduncle is wanting or rudimentary.

tŭr-rĭ-lĭte, s. [TURRILITES.] Any individual of the genus *Turrilites* (q. v.). (*Woodward: Mollusca*, ed. Tate, p. 200.)

tŭr-rĭ-lĭ-tĕs, s. [Lat. *turris*=a tower, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ammonitidæ, with thirty-seven species, ranging from the Gault to the Chalk of Europe. Shell sinistral, spiral, whorls in contact; aperture often irregular.

tŭr-rĭt-ĕd, a. [Eng. *turret*; -ĕd.] The same as TURRICULATE (q. v.).

tŭr-rĭ-tĕl'-lă, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *turris*=a tower.]

1. *Zoöl.*: Tower-shells; the type-genus of *Turritellidæ* (q. v.), with seventy-three species, universally distributed, ranging from the laminarian zone to a depth of 100 fathoms. Shell turreted, many-whorled, and spirally striated; aperture small and rounded; peristome thin; operculum with a fimbriated margin.



2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species, 172, from the Neocomian onward.

tŭr-rĭ-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *turritell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Holostomatous Gasteropoda, with five genera. Shell tubular or spiral; upper part partitioned off; aperture simple; operculum horny, many-whorled. Animal with a short muzzle; eyes immersed at outer bases of the tentacles; mantle margin fringed; foot very short; branchial plume single.

2. *Palæont.*: They appear to have commenced about the middle of the Jurassic period, abounding in the Tertiaries, and attaining their maximum in existing seas.

tŭr-rĭ-tĭs, s. [Lat. *turritus*=fortified with towers; *turris*=a tower; because the leaves become gradually smaller upward, so that the plant assumes a pyramidal form.]

Bot.: Tower-mustard; a genus of Arabidæ (q. v.), having the pod elongated, compressed, and two-edged, the valves nerved or keeled, the calyx nearly equal at the base. *Turritis glabra* (= *Arabis perforata*) is a Crucifer, with its stem one to two-and-a-half feet high, with oblong, lanceolate, glaucous leaves, the radical ones toothed or sinuate at the base, the cauline ones sagittate; the flowers yellowish-white, the pods long and erect.

tŭr-tle (1), tŭr-tŭr, *subst.* [A. S., from Latin *turtur*=a turtle-dove; a word probably of imitative origin, from the coo of the pigeon; German *turteltaube*=a turtle-dove; Ital. *tortora*, *tortola*; French *tourtre*.] The same as TURTLE-DOVE (q. v.).

"And of faire Britomart ensample take,
That was as trefw in love as turtle to her mate."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

turtle-dove, s.

1. *Ornith.*: *Turtur communis*, widely distributed in the warmer parts of the Old World. It is a beautiful bird, of somewhat slender form, a summer visitant to the cooler latitudes, arriving in May and departing in September. The male is about a foot long, with the head light bluish gray, the back grayish-brown, the scapulars and small wing-coverts black, with broad rust-red margins, the breast pale grayish-purple, the neck with two large black spots barred with white. The female is rather smaller, with similar plumage, but of duller tints. They feed on grain and vegetables, often frequenting fields of beans and peas. They make a slight, flat nest of a few twigs, in which two glossy, creamy-white eggs are deposited about the middle of May, and the parent birds take turns at incubation, sometimes rearing two broods in a season. The note is a soft, mournful "coo," often uttered when the bird is on the ground. From its habit of pairing for life, and its fidelity to its mate, the turtle-dove has long been a symbol of conjugal affection.

2. *Script.*: [Heb. *tor*, an onomatopoetic name from the cooing of the bird, generally in connection with *yonah*=dove.] Probably either *Turtur communis* or *T. risorius*. The latter bird is about ten inches in length; tail short; general color gray, tinged with red, upper parts greenish brown, with a black collar on the back of the neck.

tŭr-tle (2), s. [A corrupt. of Port. *tartaruga*; Sp. *tortuga*=a tortoise, a turtle.]

1. *Zoölog.*: The popular name for any species of the Cheloniidæ. They may be distinguished by their long, compressed, fin-shaped, non-retractile feet, with the toes inclosed in a common skin, from which only one or two claws project. The carapace is broad and much depressed, so that when these animals are on shore, and are turned over on their backs, they cannot regain the natural position. Large interspaces between the extremities of the ribs, and portions of the sternum always remain cartilaginous, so that the carapace is far lighter than in the Tortoises. The head is large and globose, and cannot be retracted within the shell; it is covered above with symmetrical horny shields, and the jaws

are armed with sharp, horny sheaths. Turtles are marine animals; their pinnate feet and light shell render them excellent swimmers. They sometimes live at a great distance from land, to which they periodically return to deposit their soft-shelled eggs (from 100 to 250 in number) in the sand. They are found in all the inter-tropical seas, and sometimes travel into the temperate zones. The flesh and eggs of all the species are edible, though the Indian turtles are less valuable in this respect than those of the Atlantic. The most highly valued of the family is the Green Turtle (*Chelonia viridis*), from which turtle-soup is made. It attains a large size, sometimes from six to seven feet long, with a weight of from 700 to 800 pounds. The popular name has no reference to the color of the carapace, which is dark olive, passing into dingy white, but the green fat so highly prized by epicures. The Edible Turtle of the East Indies (*C. virgata*) is also highly prized; but, according to Tennent (*Ceylon*, i. 189), at certain seasons they "are avoided as poisonous, and some lamentable instances are recorded of death which was ascribed to their use." The Hawk's-bill Turtle (*C. imbricata*), which yields tortoiseshell (q. v.), is also prized; but the flesh of the Loggerhead Turtle (q. v.) and of the Leather-back is of little value.



Green Turtle.

2. Frequently used for turtle-soup (q. v.).
"Turtle and venison all his thoughts employ."
Couper: Progress of Error, 220.

3. *Print.*: The segmental plate in which a form is locked up in a type-revolving machine. The column-rules are wider at the top than the bottom, to hold the type firmly, and are secured by screws. The edge of the side-stick has a series of beveled projections, and is pressed against the form by a piece having similarly beveled projections and worked by a screw.

¶ To turn turtle: [TURN, v., ¶ 36.]

turtle-back, s. The roofing or cover of a deck, curved so as to resemble the shell of a turtle; a hurricane-deck.

"Fitted with platforms on her turtle-backs fore and aft."—*London Daily News*.

¶ **Turtle-back fort**: A species of seacoast defense in which long range guns are mounted in turtle-backed turrets.

***turtle-footed, a.** Slow-footed.

"Turtle-footed peace."—*Ford*.

turtle-head, s.

Bot.: The genus *Chelone* (q. v.).

turtle-shell, s.

1. A beautiful species of *Murex*. (*Goodrich.*)

2. Tortoiseshell.

turtle-soup, s. A rich soup, in which the chief ingredient is (or should be) the flesh of the turtle. It is always served at state and civic banquets. [MOCK-TURTLE.] Sir Henry Thompson, in a paper read at one of the Conferences connected with the Fisheries Exhibition held in London in 1883, stated that "conger eel, as few people seem to be aware, is the source of all turtle soup when at its best, the turtle furnishing only the garnish and the name." This statement gave rise to much correspondence at the time.

turtle-stone, s.

Geol.: A popular name for septarium (q. v.).

"Septaria have been polished as marble . . . in Dorsetshire, where they have been locally termed turtle-stones."—*Woodward: Geol. England and Wales*, p. 326.

tŭr-tle, v. i. [TURTLE (2), s.] To fish or hunt for turtles.

"He occasionally goes off on a turtling expedition."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

tŭr-tlĕr, s. [Eng. *turtl(e)*, v.; -er.] One who fishes or hunts for turtles.

"The Jamaica turtlers visit these keys with good success."—*Dampier: Discourse of Winds*, ch. iv.

tŭr-tlĭng, s. [TURTLE, v.] The act of hunting for or catching turtles.

*tŭr-tŭr, s. [Lat.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A turtle-dove.

"A peyre of turturis or tweie culver briddis."—*Wycliffe. Luke ii.*

2. *Ornith.*: A genus of Columbidae, with twenty-four species, from the Palearctic, Ethiopian, and Oriental regions, and Austro-Malaya. Bill rather

fâte, făt, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ. œ = ē: ey = ā. qu = kw.

slender, tip of upper mandible gently deflected, nostrils at base covered with two soft, tumid, bare substances; tarsi rather shorter than middle toe, which is longer than the outer; tail of twelve feathers, rather long, and considerably rounded or graduated; wings rather long and pointed. [TUR-TLE-DOVE.]

***tūrves**, *s. pl.* [TURF, *s.*]

tūr-wār, *s.* [Native name.] A tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.

Tūs'-cān, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Tuscanus*; Ital. *Toscano*; Fr. *Toscan*.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Tuscany in Italy.

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native or inhabitant of Tuscany.

2. *Arch.*: The Tuscan order of architecture.

¶ *Tuscan style of Architecture, Tuscan order*: A style of architecture which originated in the north of Italy, on the first revival of the arts in the free cities, and beyond which it has never yet traveled, except in some examples which were introduced by Inigo Jones in the first church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, and by Sir Christopher Wren in porticoes at St. Paul's Cathedral. It is a simpler variety of the Doric (q. v.), with unfluted columns and without triglyphs.



Tuscan.

Tuscan-shrew, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Crocidura etrusca*, the smallest living mammal, measuring from the snout to the tip of the tail rather less than three inches. Fur ashy-red above, light ash-colored beneath, tail clothed with short hairs, with rings of longer white hairs; ears moderate, projecting from the fur. Found in the extreme south of Europe, from France to the Black Sea, and in the north of Africa.

tūs'-cōr, *s.* [TUSK.] A tusk or tush of a horse.

tūsh, ***twish**, *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation indicating rebuke, contempt, or impatience; pshaw! pish!

"Tush, say they, how should God perceive it? is there knowledge in the Most High?"—*Psalm lxxiii*, 11.

tūsh, *s.* [A softened form of *tusk* (q. v.).] A long pointed tooth; a tusk; applied especially to certain of the teeth of horses.

"Strong as a sea-beast's tushes, and as white."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, i.

***tūshed**, *a.* [TUSKED.]

tūsk (1), ***tosch**, ***tosche**, ***tusch**, ***tux**, *subst.* [A. S. *tusc*, *tux*; cogn. with O. Fries. *tusk*, *tosch*; prob. for *twisc*=with the notion of double tooth, or very strong tooth, from A. S. *twis*=double. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. (*Pl.*): Two abnormally long teeth, protruding from the mouth, and constituting offensive weapons. In the elephant, the narwhal, the dugong, &c., these enlarged teeth are incisors, while in the boar, the walrus, the hippopotamus, &c., they are canines.

"This beast (when many a chief his tusks had slain) Great Meleager stretched along the plain."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 661.

*2. The share of a plow; the tooth of a harrow or the like.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: The beveled shoulder on the back of a tenon of a binding joist, to strengthen it.

2. *Locksmith.*: A sharp projecting point or claw which forms a means of engagement or attachment. Used in the parts of locks in which bolts, tumblers, &c., are thus provided so as to be touched, dropped, raised, &c., by the key directly or by intermediate devices.

tūsk (2), *s.* [TORSK.]

***tūsk**, *v. i.* [TUSK (1), *s.*] To gnash the teeth as a boar; to show the tusks.

"Nay, now you puffe, tusk, and draw up your chin, Twirle the poore chain you run a feasting in."

Ben Jonson: *Epigram* 107.

tūs'-kār, *s.* [A corrupt. of Icel. *torfskéri*, from *torf*=turf, and *skera*=to cut.] An iron instrument with a wooden handle, used for cutting peats. (*Scotch*.)

tūsked, *a.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Furnished with tusks.

"The tusked boar out of the wood Upturns it by the roots."

Milton: *Psalm lxxx*.

2. *Her.*: Having tusks of such or such a tincture. (Said of boars, elephants, &c.)

tūsk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; -er.]

1. An elephant that has its tusks developed; one of the males of the Asiatic species.

"One of the finest tuskers any of those present had ever seen."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

2. A wild boar with well-developed tusks.

"A tuskier who had, however, no idea of running away."—*London Echo*.

tūsk'-y, *a.* [Eng. *tusk* (1), *s.*; -y.] Having tusks; tusked.

"The scar indented by the tuskier boar."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv. 385.

tūs'-sac, *s.* [TUSOCK.]

tūs'-seh, *s.* [TUSSEY.]

tūs'-sēr, **tūs'-sōre**, **tūs'-seh**, *s.* [Native Indian name.] The silk spun by the Tusser Silkworm (q. v.). The centers of the traffic are in Bengal, the Central Provinces, Berar, and the Nizam's country. There are generally two crops of the insect during the year. The cocoons are purchased in May and June by the rearers from those who have collected them from the jungle; the female cocoons are the larger. They are almost perfectly smooth, of a gray color, with darker veins across the outer surface. When mature, the largest are about two inches long by one and a quarter broad, those of average size about an inch and a half long. The inner layer of the fiber is quite loose, forming a soft cushion for the insect within. The silk, when obtained, has a glossy or vitreous look. It is now manufactured in Europe as well as in India, being largely used for cloaks and mantles designed for winter wear. No kind of silk so closely imitates seal-skin or is so durable. It is used in the manufacture of Utrecht velvet, and has the rigidity requisite to render it a valuable material for carpets. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.)

tusser-silkworm, *s.*

Entom.: *Antheraea mylitta*, a common Indian silkworm, which yields a rather coarse-looking, but very durable silk. It is wild throughout the low hills of the central tableland of India, being absent from the Himalaya mountains and from the alluvial plains. It feeds on many shrubs and trees.

tūs'-sīc'-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *tussicularis*, from *tussis*=a cough.] Of or pertaining to a cough.

tūs'-sī-la-gīn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *tussilago*, genit. *tussilaginis* (is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubulifloræ. Leaves alternate, all radial, broad; outer flowers female, very slender, and tubular or ligulate; florets of the disk tubular, usually bisexual; anther cells not tailed; arms of the style connate, pubescent, with bifid, conical tips. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

tūs'-sī-lā-gō, *s.* [Lat.=coltsfoot (see def.), from *tussis*=a cough, from the use of the plant as a cough medicine.]

Bot.: Coltsfoot; the typical genus of Tussilagines (q. v.). Heads yellow, solitary, many-flowered; receptacle naked; involucre of a single row of equal, linear scales; florets of the ray long, narrow, in many rows, female; those of the disk few, male, both yellow; pappus pilose; achenes terete. Closely akin to Petasites, but differs by the pistillate flowers having a (sometimes minute) ligule. Only one known species, *Tussilago farfara*. [COLTSFOOT.]

***tūs'-sis**, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: A cough, a catarrh.

tūs'-sle, ***tūs'-sel**, ***tus-tle**, *s.* [TUSSELY, *v.*] A struggle; a contest; a scuffle.

"Does he wear his head?"

Because the last we saw here had a tussle."

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xviii.

tūs'-sle, ***tus-tle**, ***tūz'-zle**, *v. i. & t.* [A varia t of *tousle* (q. v.).]

A. Intrins.: To struggle; to scuffle.

"Did tussle with red-ey'd pole-cat."

Percy: *Reliques*; *St. George for England*.

B. Trans.: To struggle with.

"Muzzle and tussle and hug thee."—*Centlivre*: *Busie Body* (1709), p. 44.

tūs'-sōck, **tūs'-sūck**, **tūs'-sac**, *subst.* [A dimin. from Dan. *tusk*=a tuft, a tassel; Sw. dial. *tuss*=a wisp of hay; cf. Welsh *tusw*, *tuswy*=a wisp, a bundle.]

1. A clump, a tuft or small hillock of growing grass.

"Both were constructed in thick tussocks of coarse grass or rushes."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Dec., 1878, p. 170.

2. A tuft or lock, as of hair or the like; a tangled knot.

"Such laying of the hair in tussocks and tufts."—*Latimer*.

3. The same as TUSOCK-GRASS (q. v.).

4. The same as TUSOCK-MOTH (q. v.).

tussock-grass, *s.*

Bot., &c.: *Dactylis cæspitosa* (= *Festuca flabelata*), a grass forming tufts five to six feet high in the Falkland Islands, Tierra del Fuego, the Straits of Magellan, Cape Horn, &c. It was first discovered by Commerson in the Straits of Magellan in 1767. Its appropriate habitat is the seashore, where it will grow even on sand dunes. Either as green fodder or as hay, it is said to be unrivaled as food for cattle, horses, &c. Pigs and other animals grub up the sweet roots, which they eat eagerly.

tussock-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The genus *Dasychira*, belonging to the family Liparidæ. The antennæ are crenulated in the female; the fore legs are very hairy. The larva is very beautiful, with tufts of colored hair down the back.

tūs'-sōck-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *tussock*; -y.] Abounding in or resembling tussocks or tufts.

"We emerged on tracts of tussocky grass, interspersed here and there in park-like fashion with clumps of trees."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

tūs'-sūck, *s.* [TUSOCK.]

tūs'-sōre, *s.* [TUSSEY.]

tūt, *interj.* [From the sound; cf. Fr. *trut*=tush, tut.] An exclamation denoting impatience, rebuke, or contempt; tush! pish!

"Tut, this was nothing but an argument."

Shakespeare: *Henry VI*, Pt. II., i. 2.

***tūt**, *v. i.* [TUR, *interj.*] To speak contemptuously and slightly.

"Tutting over the globe or the sun."—*Lytton*: *Caxtons*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

***tūt**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An imperial crown of a golden globe, with a cross on it; a mound. (*Bailey*.)

2. A hassock.

"Paid for a tut for him that draws the bellows of the orgaines to sit upon."—*Churchwardens' Accounts of Cheddale*, 1637.

***tū-tage** (age as *ig*), *subst.* [Lat. *tutus*=safe.] Tutelage (q. v.).

***tū-tā-mēnt**, *s.* [Lat. *tutamentum*, from *tutus*=safe.] Protection, guardianship.

"The holy cross is the true tutament."

Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 19.

tū-tā-nī-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A white alloy for tableware, &c. German: copper, 1; tin, 48; antimony, 4. Spanish: steel, 1; tin, 24; antimony, 2.

tū-tēl-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Lat. *tutela*=protection, from *tutus*=safe; *tueor*=to protect.]

1. Guardianship, protection. (Applied to the person.)

"He submitted without reluctance to the tutelage of a council of war nominated by the lord-lieutenant."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. The state of being under a guardian or protector; care or protection enjoyed.

tū-tē-lar, **tū-tē-lar-ŷ**, *a.* [Lat. *tutelar*, from *tutela*=guardianship, tutelage (q. v.); French *tutelaire*.]

1. Guarding, protecting; having the charge, care, or protection of a person or thing; guardian.

"Where wast thou then, sweet Charity? where then, Thou tutelary friend of helpless men?"

Cowper: *Charity*, 142.

2. Tending to guard or protect; protective.

***tū-tēle**, *s.* [Lat. *tutela*.] Tutelage.

"He was to have the tutelle and ward of his children."—*Howell*: *Letters*, i. 2, 15.

tū-tēn-āg, **tu-ten-age**, ***tu-tan-age**, *s.* [Hind.]

1. A white alloy, of copper, 50; nickel, 19; and zinc, 31, used for table-ware, &c. It resembles Pack-fong, Chinese white copper, albatra, and German silver. The alloy has various names and proportions of the ingredients; a small quantity of lead or iron is added in some formulæ.

2. Zinc or spelter.

tū-ti-ōr-īsm (ti as shī), *s.* [Eccles. Latin *tutorismus*, from *tutor*, compar. of Lat. *tutus*=safe.]

Church Hist. & Theology: Mitigated Rigorism; the doctrine which, while holding that obedience to the law is always the safer and better way, allows that an opinion of the highest intrinsic probability in favor of liberty may sometimes be followed. [RIGORISM.]

"The arguments adduced by its advocates really tend to Tutorism."—*Addis & Arnold*: *Cath. Dict.*, p. 602.

tū-ti-ōr-īst (ti as shī), *a. & s.* [Eng. *tutor* (ism); -ist.]

A. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or guided by the principles of Tutorism (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

Church Hist. & Theology: A theologian or confessor who adopts, and is guided by the principles of Tutorism.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -tīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

tūt'-mōūthed, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tote*, *toot*; A. S. *tōtīan*=to project, and Eng. *mouthed*.] Having a projecting under jaw.

"Broncus: Tut-mouthed, gag-toothed."—*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*, s. v. *Broncus*.

tūt'-nōse, *subst.* [TUTMOUTHED.] A snub nose. (*Prov.*)

tū'-tōr, ***tū'-tōur**, *s.* [Fr. *tuteur*, from Lat. *tutor*, accus. of *tutor*=a guardian, from *tutus*=safe, for *tuitus*, pa. par. of *tueor*=to look after, to guard; Sp. & Port. *tutor*; Ital. *tutore*.]

*1. A guardian; one who has the care or charge of a person or thing.

2. One who has the charge of instructing another in various branches or in any branch of learning; a teacher, an instructor; espec., a private instructor.

"No science is so speedily learned by the noblest genius without a tutor."—*Watts*.

3. In English Universities, one of a body attached to the various colleges or halls, by whom, assisted by lecturers, the education of the students is chiefly conducted. They are selected from the fellows, and are also responsible for the general discipline of the students.

4. In American Universities, a teacher subordinate to a professor.

tū'-tōr, *v. t.* [TUTOR, *s.*]

*1. To have the guardianship, care, or charge of.

2. To instruct, to teach.

"She tutored some in Dædalus's art,
And promised they should act his wild goose part."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

3. To train, to discipline, to correct.

"Give sorrow leave awhile to tutor me
To this submission."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

tū'-tōr-age (age as *īg*), *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, *s.*; *-age*.] The office, occupation, or authority of a tutor or guardian; tutelage, guardianship.

"Children care not for the company of their parents or tutors, and men will care less for theirs who would make them children by usurping a tutorage."—*Government of the Tongue*.

tū'-tōr-ess, *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, *s.*; *-ess*.] A female tutor; an instructress, a governess.

"Fidelia shall be your tutoress."—*Moore: Foundling*.

tū'-tōr-i-al, *a.* [Latin *tutorius*, from *tutor*=a guardian.] Pertaining to or exercised by a tutor or instructor.

"The head has no active tutorial duties."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***tū'-tōr-ism**, *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, *s.*; *-ism*.] The office, state, or duty of a tutor or tutors; tutorship.

***tū'-tōr-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *tutor*, *s.*; *-ly*.] Pertaining to, suiting, or like a tutor; pedagogic.

"The Earl . . . was not a little tutorly in his Majesty's affairs."—*North: Examen*, p. 453.

tū'-tōr-ship, *s.* [Eng. *tutor*, *s.*; *-ship*.]

1. Guardianship, charge, care, tutelage.

"He that should grant a tutorship, restraining his grant to some one certain thing or cause, should do but idly."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 80.

2. The office of a tutor or private instructor; the office of a college tutor.

***tū'-tōr-ŷ**, ***tu-tor-ie**, *s.* [English *tutor*, *s.*; *-y*.] Tutorage, instruction, tutelage.

"The guardianship or tutorie of a king expired sooner than of another private person."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1524).

***tū'-trēss**, ***tū'-trix**, *subst.* [Eng. *tutor*; *-ess*; Fr. *tutrice*, from Latin *tutricem*, accus. of *tutrix*=a female guardian.]

1. A female guardian.

2. A female instructor; a tutoress; a governess. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Rouen, Geneva, and Pisa have been tutresses of all I know."—*Ruskin, in St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

tūt'-san, *s.* [Fr. *toute-saine*=all heal, from *tout* (Latin *totus*=whole) and *sain* (Lat. *sanus*)=sound.]

Botany:

1. Park leaves; *Hypericum androsaemum*=*Androsaemum officinale*. The stem, which is about two feet high, is shrubby, compressed; the leaves large sessile, ovate, the cymes terminal with large flowers, the fruit fleshy, and resembling a berry, especially when unripe. Found in hedges and shrubby places.

2. (*Pl.*): The Hypericaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

"The healing tutsan then, and plantane for a sore."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 13.



Tutsan and Fruit.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāl**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sire**, **sīr**, **marine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rāle**, **fūll**; **trȳ**, **Sȳrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

tūt'-ta, *a.* [Ital., from Lat. *totus*=whole.]

Music: All, the whole; *tutta forza*, the full power or force; *tutto arco*, the whole length of the bow.

tūt'-tī, *s. & a.* [Ital.]

A. As substantive:

Music:

1. A direction that every performer is to take part in the execution of the passage or movement. (Opposed to *solo* or *solī*.)

2. In a concerto, a direction for the orchestra to play while the solo instrument is silent.

B. As adj.: Applied to a passage in which all the voices or instruments are employed; in a concerto, used of a passage when the solo instrument is silent.

Tūt'-tle, *s.* [The astronomer who discovered the comet.] (See etym. and compound.)

Tuttle's comet, *s.*

Astron.: A comet, the orbit of which is identical with that of the August meteors.

tūt'-tŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. The flower of *Prunus cerasus*.

"A phial of rose-water, and powder of tūtŷ."—*Tatler*, No. 266.

*2. A nosegay.

"She can wreathes and tuttŷes make."

J. Campion, in English Garner, iii. 283.

tūt'-wōrk, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; second, Eng. *work*.]

Mining: Dead-work. [DEAD, B. II.]

tūt'-wōrk-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *tutwork*; *-er*.]

Mining: (See extract.)

"The labor underground is performed by two classes of men, the *tutworkers* and *tributers*. The former are those who execute work by the piece, generally calculated by the fathom."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, iii. 54.

tūt'-wōrk-man, *s.* [Eng. *tutwork*; *man*.]

Mining: A tutworker (q. v.).

tū-whīt' tū-whoō', *s.* [From the sound.] The cry of the owl.

"The *tūwhits* are lulled I wot,
Thy *tūwhoos* of yesternight."

Tennyson: The Owl, second song.

tū-yêre' (or as **twē-yāre**), *subst.* [Fr., akin to *tuyau*=a pipe; cf. Dut. *tuit*; O. H. Ger. *tūda*; Dan. *tud*=a pipe.]

Metal.: A name formerly given to the opening in a blast furnace to admit the nozzle of the blast-pipe, as well as to the nozzle itself, but now applied to the blast-pipe. A tube having a conical end, with its apertures for regulating and directing a current of air upon the metal in a smelting furnace or forge. The tuyeres of the Bessemer converter are perforated blocks of fire-brick set in the floor of the retort, and affording passage for the air into the mass of liquid metal above. [WATER-TUYERE.]

***tūz**, *s.* [Cf. *tussock*.] A lock or tuft of hair, or the like. (*Dryden: Persius*, iv. 90.)

***tūz-zī-mūz'-zī-ō**, *s.* [Cf. *tuz*.] A *tuz*; a tuft.

"Another commanded to remove the *tuzzimuzzios* of flowers from his feet, and to take the branch of life out of his hand."—*Trewesse of the Christian Religion*, p. 391.

***twā**, **twae**, *a.* [Two.] (*Scotch*.)

"If ye gang, I'll gang too; for between the *twa* o' us we'll hae wark enough."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

twa-lofted, *a.* Two-storied. (*Scotch*.)

twād'-dle, ***twāt'-tle**, ***twa-tle**, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *tattle* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To chatter or speak unmeaningly.

"No gloazing fable I *twattle*."

Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

B. Intrans.: To talk unmeaningly, to prate, to chatter.

"Vaynelŷe toe *twattle*."

Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, iv.

twād'-dle, ***twāt'-tle**, *s.* [TWADDLE, *v.*]

1. Unmeaning talk, silly chatter, nonsense.

"The penny cockney bookseller, pouring endless volumes of sentimental *twaddle*."—*Thackeray: English Humorists*, lect. v.

2. A twaddler.

"The devil take the *twaddle*!"—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxx.

twād'-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *twaddl(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who twaddles; one who prates or talks in a weak or silly manner on commonplace subjects.

"A laugh at the style of this ungrammatical *twaddler*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

twād'-dlīng, ***twāt'-tlīng**, *adj. & s.* [TWADDLE, *v.*]

A. As adj.: Talking, or given to talking, in a silly manner; chattering; prating.

B. As subst.: The act of one who twaddles; empty, silly talk; nonsense.

"You keep such a *twattling* with you and your bottling."—*Swift: To Dr. Sheridan*.

twāin, ***twaine**, ***tuayn**, ***twei**, ***tweie**, ***twei-en**, ***tweighe**, ***tweine**, ***twey**, ***twey-en**, ***tweyn**, ***tweyne**, *a. & s.* [Prop. masculine, while *two* is feminine and neuter; but this distinction was early disregarded. A. S. *twegen*, masc. nom. and acc.; *twegra*, genit.; *twām*, dat.; cogn. with Dan. *to*, *tvende*; Goth. *twaim*, dat. of *twai*=two; *twans*, *twos*, *twa*, accus.; Ger. *zween*=two (masc.); O. H. Ger. *zwēné*.] [Two, TWIN.]

A. As adj.: Two (now used only in poetry).

"He wote well that the gold is with us *tweye*."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,760.

B. As subst.: A pair, a couple.

"*Tweyne* in a bed the toon shall be taken and the tother left."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxiv.

¶ In *twain*: In two, asunder.

"When old winter split the rocks in *twain*."

Dryden: Virgil, Georgic iv. 202.

twain-cloud, *s.*

Meteorol.: The same as CUMULO-STRATUS (q. v.).

twāit, **twāite** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: *Alosa finta*. Called also *twaite-shad*, and *thwaite*. [SHAD, 3.]

twāite (2), *subst.* [THWAITE (1), *s.*] Wood land grubbed up and converted into arable land.

twal, **twall**, *a.* [TWELVE.] Twelve. (*Scotch*.)

"You would give your fair bounds and barony for a square yard of rock that would be dry for *twal* hours."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

twal'-pēn-nies, *s.* [Scotch *twal*=twelve, and Eng. *pennies*.] One penny sterling, equivalent to twelve pence of ancient Scottish currency. (*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. iv.)

twal'-pēn-nŷ, ***twal'-pēn-nie**, *a.* [TWALPEN-NIES.] Worth twelve pence of ancient Scotch currency.

twalpennie-worth, *s.* A small quantity, a pennyworth. (*Scotch*.)

"And whiles *twalpennie-worth* o' nappy
Can make the bodies unco happy."

Burns: Two Dogs.

twāng, ***twangue**, *v. i. & t.* [Of imitative origin; cf. *tang* (2), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sound with a quick, sharp noise; to make the ringing sound of a tense string.

"To show

An archer's art, and boasts his *twangng* bow."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, v. 688.

2. To be uttered with a sharp or nasal sound.

3. To play on a stringed instrument.

"When the harper *twangeth* or *singeth* a song, all the companie must be whist."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. viii.

4. To give out a clear, ringing sound, as that of a trumpet.

"Hark! 'tis the *twanging* horn o'er yonder bridge."

Cowper: Task, iv. 1.

B. Transitive:

1. To cause to sound with a sharp, ringing noise, as by pulling a tense string and suddenly letting it o.

2. To utter with a sharp, shrill, or nasal tone.

"A thousand names are tossed into the crowd:

Some whispered softly, and some *twang'd* aloud."

Cowper: Charity, 518.

*¶ To go off *twanging*: To go well or happily.

"Had he died,

It had gone off *twanging*."

Massinger: Roman Actor, ii. 2.

twāng (1), *s. & interj.* [TWANG, *v.*]

A. As substantive:

1. A sharp, quick sound, as of a string drawn tense, and then suddenly let go.

"The sinew forged string

Did give a mighty *twang*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv.

2. A sharp, clear sound as of a trumpet or horn.

"A cheer and a *twang* of the horn."—*Field*, Sept. 25, 1886.

3. An affected modulation of the voice; a nasal sound.

"His voice was something different from the human, having a little *twang* like that of string-music."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

B. As interj.: With a sharp, quick sound, as that made by a bowstring.

"There's one, the best in all my quiver,
Twang! thro' his very heart and liver."

Prior: Mercury and Cupid.

twāng (2), s. [TANG, (1), s.] After-taste; a disagreeable flavor left in the mouth.

"Though the liquor was not at all impaired thereby in substance or virtue, it might get some *twang* of the vessel."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

twān'-gle, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *twang*, v. (q. v.)]

A. Intrans.: To twang.

"Sometimes a thousand *twangling* instruments
Will hum about mine ears."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

B. Trans.: To twang.

"The young Andrea . . . *twangles* his guitar."—*Thackeray: Shabby-Genteel Story*, ch. ii.

twān'-gle, subst. [TWANGLE, v.] A twangling sound; a twang.

twān'-glīng, adj. [TWANGLE, v.] Twanging, moisy.]

***twānk**, s. [TWANK, v.] A twang.

twānk, v. t. [A word imitative of a sharper and more abrupt sound than *twang*.] To twang; to cause to make a sharp, twanging sound.

"A freeman of London has the privilege of disturbing a whole street with *twanking* of a brass kettle."—*Addison*.

twān'-kāy, s. [Chin.=lit. beacon brook.] A sort of green tea.

'twāṡ. [A common contraction of *it was*.]

twā'-some, a. & s. [TWOSOME.] (Scotch.)

***twāt'-tle** (1), v. i. & t. [TWADDLE.]

A. Intrans.: To talk much and sillily; to prate, to twaddle.

"The apostle Paul finds fault with a certain sort of women who were prattlers, which would go from house to house *twatting*, and babbling out frothy speech that was good for nothing."—*Whateley: Redemption of Time*, p. 15. (1634.)

B. Trans.: To talk or utter idly.

twāt'-tle (2), v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To pet, to make much of. (Prov.)

***twāt'-tle**, s. [TWATTLE (1), v.] Twaddle, nonsense.

***twāt'-tlēr**, s. [Eng. *twattl(e)* (1), v.; -er.] A twaddler.

***twāy**, a. & s. [TWIN.]

***¶ In tway:** In twain, in two, asunder.

"It clove his plumed crest *in tway*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 3.

tway-blade, **twy-blade**, s.

Bot.: *Listera ovata*, an orchid, about a foot high, having two ovate, elliptic, opposite leaves, whence its popular name. Flowers distant upon the spike, yellowish-green. The allied *L. cordata*, with stems three to five inches high, and a few very small spiked greenish-brown flowers, is called the Lesser Tway-blade.

tway-coned, a. Having two cones or peaks.

"I would scale the *tway-coned* Ben."
Blackie: Highlands and Islands, p. 96.

***twēag**, ***twēague**, s. [TWEAG, v.] Distress, perplexity.

"This put the old fellow in a rare *tweague*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. John Bull*, pt. ii.

twēak, ***twēag**, ***twick**, ***twikke**, v. t. [A. S. *twican*, *twiccian* (Somner); cogn. with Low Ger. *twikken*=to tweak; Ger. *zwicken*=to pinch, to nip; *zwick*=a pinch. *Twitch*, v. is a softened form.] To twitch; to pinch and pull with a sudden jerk. (Said most frequently of the nose.)

"Quoth he,
Tweaking his nose, 'you are, great sir,
A self-denying conqueror!'"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. 2.

twēak, ***tweag**, s. [TWEAK, v.]

1. A sharp pinch or pull; a twitch.

"No passion so weak, but gives it a *tweak*."
Swift: Riddle 25.

*2. Distress, trouble, perplexity.

*3. A prostitute.

"Then
Rushed a *tweak* in gesture *flaunting*."
Drunken Barnaby.

*4. A whoremonger.

tweēd, s. & a. [Usually derived from the name of the river which falls into the sea at Berwick. It is said, however, that some cloth called on an invoice *tweels*, or *tweeled*, that is, woven diagonally, having been sent to London, the word, which was blotted or imperfectly written, was misread *Tweed*, and as the cloth was manufactured in the valley of the Tweed, and the designation *tweed* was consequently an appropriate one, it was allowed to stand, even after the error had been detected. (*Weekly Times*, Feb. 21, 1875.)]

A. As substantive:

Fabric: A light, twilled woolen fabric for men's wear, with an unfinished surface. Two colors are

generally combined in the same yarn. The best is made of all wool, but in inferior kinds shoddy and cotton are also introduced.

B. As adj.: Made of the cloth so called.

tweē'-dle, v. t. [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *twiddle* or *twaddle* (q. v.).]

1. To handle lightly; to twiddle, to fiddle with.

2. To wheedle, to cajole.

"A fiddler brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had *tweeled* into the service."—*Addison*.

tweē'-dle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A sound, such as is made by a fiddle.

tweē-dle-dēe', s. [TWEEDLE, s., TWEEDLEDUM.]

tweē-dle-dūm', s. [TWEEDLE, s.] A word used only in the phrase, the distinction between *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*. The suggestion is that the only difference between the two is in sound—a distinction without a difference. The expression arose in the eighteenth century, when there was a dispute between the admirers of Bononcini and those of Handel, as to the respective merits of those musicians. Among the first were the Duke of Marlborough and most of the nobility; among the latter the Prince of Wales, Pope, and Arbuthnot.

"Some say, compared to Bononcini,
That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;
Others aver that he to Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange all this difference should be
'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*."
J. Byrom.

†tweēg, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoöl.: One of the popular names used in America for the large salamander, *Menopoma alleganiensis*. [MENOPOMA.]

tweēl, v. t. [TWILL.]

tweēled, pa. par. or a. [TWILLED.]

'tweēn, prep. [See def.] A contraction of *between*.

tweēr, s. [TUYERE.]

tweēse, **tweēze**, s. [TWEEZERS.] A case of instruments.

"I have sent you . . . the French lever and *tweeses* you writ for."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 17.

***tweēz'-ēr**, s. [TWEEZERS.]

tweezer-case, s. A case for holding or carrying tweezers.

"There heroes' wits are kept in pond'rous vases,
And beaux' in snuff-boxes and *tweezer-cases*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 116.

tweēz'-ērṡ, s. pl. [The word does not now occur in the singular. A *tweezer*, or *tweezer*, was an instrument contained in a *tweese* (q. v.). *Tweezers* is thus for *tweeses*, a double plural from *twee*, from O. Fr. *estuy* (Fr. *étui*)=a case of instruments, a sheath.]

1. A delicate kind of pincers with two fingers, adapted for grasping hairs. Used among almost all nations, especially among those who eradicate the beard.

"And there bought me a pair of *tweezers*, cost me 14s."
—*Pepys: Diary*, 1662.

2. A surgeon's case of instruments.

***twei-fold**, a. [Mid. Eng. *twei*=two, and *fold*.] Twofold.

twēlfth, ***twēlfte**, adj. & s. [A. S. *twelfta*.] [TWELVE.]

A. As adjective:

1. The second after the tenth; the ordinal of twelve.

"He found Elisha plowing with twelve yoke of oxen and he with the *twelfth*."—1 *Kings* xix. 19.

2. Being or constituting one of twelve equal parts into which anything is or may be divided.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** One of twelve equal parts, into which anything is or may be divided.

2. **Music:**

(1) An interval of twelve diatonic degrees, the replicate of the fifth.

(2) An organ-stop tuned twelve notes above the diapasons.

†twēlfth-cake, s. A large cake into which a bean, ring, or other article was introduced, prepared for Twelfth-night festivals. The cake, being cut up, whoever got the piece containing the ring or bean was accepted as the king for the occasion.

†twēlfth-day, **twēlfth-tide**, s. The twelfth day after Christmas-day; the festival of the Epiphany (q. v.).

†twēlfth-night, s. The evening of Twelfth-day (q. v.). Many social rites and ceremonies have long been connected with this night.

twēlfth-tide, s. [TWELFTH-DAY.]

twēlve, ***twelf**, ***twolf**, adj. & s. [A. S. *twelf*, *twelfe*; cogn. with O. Fris. *twelf*, *twilf*, *twelf*, *tolef*; Dut. *twaalv*; Icel. *tolf*; Dan. *tolv*; Sw. *tolf*; O. H. Ger. *zwelf*; Ger. *zwölf*; Goth. *twalif*. From *two* and a root *lif*=lik; Gr. *deka*; Lat. *decem*=ten (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: The sum of ten and two; twice six; a dozen.

B. As substantive:

1. The number which consists of two and ten; a dozen.

2. A symbol representing twelve units, as 12 or xii.

¶ (1) *In twelves:*

Print.: In duodecimo.

"Little's lyrics shine in hot-pressed *twelves*."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

(2) *The twelve:*

Script.: The twelve apostles.

"He sat down with the *twelve*."—*Matt.* xxvi. 20.

twelve-mo, s. [DUODECIMO.]

twelve-month, ***twelf-monthe**, s. A period of twelve months; a year.

"But this our purpose is a *twelve-month* old."

Shakesp.: King Henry IV., i. 1.

twelve-pence, s. A shilling.

twelve-penny, a.

1. *Lit.:* Sold for a shilling; costing or worth a shilling.

"I would wish no other revenge from this rhyming judge of the *twelve-penny* gallery."—*Dryden*.

*2. *Fig.:* Applied to anything of insignificant value.

"Trifles and *twelve-penny* matters."—*Heylin*.

twelve-score, adj. Twelve times twenty; two hundred and forty. *Twelve-score* was a common length for a shot in archery, and hence a measure often alluded to; the word yards, which is implied, being generally omitted.

"I'll procure this fat rogue a charge of foot, and I know, his death will be a march of *twelve-score*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

twelve-tables, s. pl. [TABLE, s.]

twelve-wired bird of paradise, s.

Ornith.: *Seleucides alba*, from New Guinea. Its general plumage appears at first sight to be velvety black, but on closer examination it is found that every part of it glows with the most exquisite metallic tints—rich bronze, intense violet, and, on the edges of the breast-feathers, brilliant green. An immense tuft of dense plumes of a fine orange-buff color, springs from each side of the body, and six of these on each side terminate in a black curled shaft. (Wallace.)

***twēnge**, verb trans. [TWINGE, v.] To press lightly, to tweak.

"He *twengede* and schok hir by the nose."

Life of St. Dunstan, 81.

twēn'-tī-ēth, a. & s. [A. S. *twentigodha*, *twentogodha*.] [TWENTY.]

A. As adjective:

1. Next in order after the nineteenth; the ordinal of twenty.

2. Being or constituting one of twenty parts into which anything is or may be divided.

B. As subst.: One of twenty equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; the quotient of one divided by twenty.

twēn'-tý, ***tu-en-ti**, a. & s. [A. S. *twentig*, from *twegen*=twain, and *tig*=ten; cogn. with Dut. *twintig*; Icel. *tuttugu*; Goth. *twaitiggus*; Ger. *zwanzig*; O. H. Ger. *zweinzuc*; M. H. Ger. *zweinzic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Twice ten; as, *twenty* men.

2. Used proverbially for an indefinite number.

"Under *twenty* locks kept fast."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 575.

B. As substantive:

1. The number of twice ten; a score.

2. A symbol representing the number of twice ten, as 20 or xx.

twenty-fold, a. Twenty times as many.

twenty-fours, s.

Print.: A sheet adapted to be folded into 24 leaves, 48 pages. In the trade it is generally written 24mo.



Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **þis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**, **ph** = **f**.
-clan, **-tian** = **şan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **şhñ**; **þion**, **-şion** = **zhñ**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **şhş**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **ðel**, **ðel**.

twenty-plume moth, s.

Entom.: *Alucita polydactyla*, a small European moth. Wing-expanse about half an inch; wings cleft into many distinct plumes. It deposits its eggs at the end of May on the undeveloped flower buds of the honeysuckle. The caterpillar entering the buds feeds on the stamens and pistils in June and July. The perfect insect is found in August and September, and, then hibernating, reappears in spring, occasionally entering dwelling-houses.

twi'-bill, *twi-bil, *twy-by1, *twy-bill, s. [A. S. *twibille*, *twibill*, from *twi*=double, and *bill*=a bill.]

1. A kind of double ax; a mattock, of which the blade has one end like an ax, the other like an adze.

2. A mortising-tool.
3. A reaping-hook.

twi'-billed, a. [Eng. *twibill*; -ed.] Armed with a twibill or twibills.

twice, *twies, *twyes, adv. [A. S. *twiges*, a genitive from *twi*=double.] [THRICE, TWO.]

1. Two times.

"The having done it twice is a double motive."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 28.

2. Doubly; in twofold degree or quantity.

"Thou art twice her love."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

twice-told, adj. Related or told twice; hence, well-known.

"Life is as tedious as a twice-told tale."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 4.

*twice-writhen, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum bistorta*. [BISTORT.] The English name, first used by Turner, was simply a translation of the specific one, *Bistorta*. (Britten & Holland.)

twigh, s. & v. [TWITCH.]

twid'-dle, *twi-dle, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful, prob. the same word as *tweedle* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To twirl in a light way; to touch lightly or play with; to fiddle with.

"Twiddling their thumbs in front of comfortable fires."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To play with a tremulous, quivering motion.

"All the bugles in her awful head-dress began to twiddle and quiver."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

2. To be busy about trifles; to quiddle. (Prov.)

"What unthriftiness therein is twydylyngs?"—*Play of Wit and Science*, p. 18.

twier, s. [TUYERE.]

***twies, *twyes**, adv. [TWICE.]

twi'-fāl-lōw, v. t. [Mid. Eng. *twi*=twofold, and Eng. *fallow* (q. v.).] To plow a second time, as fallow land; to prepare it for seed.

***twi'-fōld**, a. [A. S. *twifeald*=twofold (q. v.).] Twofold.

twig, *tuyg, *twigge, s. [A. S. *twig*; cogn. with Dut. *twigg*; Ger. *zweig*, from the A. S. base *twi*=double, because originally applied to the fork of a branch, or the place where the stems become double.]

1. A small shoot or branch of a tree of no definite size or length; a branchlet.

"They . . . love life, and cling to it, as he That overhangs a torrent, to a twig."

Couper: *Task*, i. 484.

2. A divining rod. (Usually with the definite article.)

"The latest revival among old beliefs is that in the divining rod. 'Our liberal shepherds give it a shorter name,' and so do our conservative peasants, calling the 'rod of Jacob' the 'twig.'"—*Cornhill Magazine*, Jan., 1883, p. 83.

¶ (1) *To hop the twig*: To die. (Slang.)

"He'd make you hop the twig in a guffaw."—*J. Wilson: Noctes Ambros.*, p. 73.

(2) *To work the twig*: To use the divining rod.

twig-girdler, s. A beetle of the genus *Oncideres*, having a long body and long antennæ and strong legs and claws. There are three North American and many South American species. Named from the habit of the female in girdling twigs below where she has deposited her eggs.

twig-rush, s.

Botany: *Cladium mariscus*. So named from its tough, twiggy branching growth. (Prior.) [CLADIUM.]

twig-withy, s.

Botany: The Osier, *Salix viminalis*. (Britten & Holland.)

***twig (1), *tuyg**, v. t. [TWITCH.] To pull, to tug.

"Not one kynge hath bene in Englande, sens the conquest, but they have *tuygged* hym one way or other, and had they false flynges at him."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 142.

twig (2), v. t. & i. [Irish *tuigim*=to understand, to discern; Gael. *tuig*=to understand. (See also extract under TWIG, s., ¶ (2).)]

A. Transitive:

1. To take note or notice of; to note, to mark, to watch.

"'They're a-twiggin' you, sir,' whispered Mr. Weller. 'Tugging me, Sam!' replied Mr. Pickwick; 'what do you mean by *tugging* me?' Mr. Weller replied by pointing with his thumb over his shoulder; and Mr. Pickwick, on looking up, became sensible of the pleasing fact, that all the four clerks, with countenances expressive of the utmost amusement, and their heads thrust over the wooden screen, were minutely inspecting the figure and general appearance of the supposed trifler with female hearts, and disturber of female happiness."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xx.

2. To understand the motives or meaning of; to apprehend, to comprehend.

B. Intrans.: To understand, to comprehend, to see.

"Don't you *twig*?"—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

¶ *Slang* in all its senses.

***twig'-gen**, a. [Eng. *twig*, s.; -en.]

1. Made of twigs.

"Others take and lay them within a large basket or *twiggen* panier."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. x.

2. Surrounded or encased in twigs.

"I'll beat the knave into a *twiggen* bottle."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

***twig'-gēr**, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A wench.
2. A good breeder. (*Tusser: Husbandry; January*.)

twig'-gŷ, s. [Eng. *twig*, s.; -y.]

1. Of or pertaining to a twig or twigs; being or resembling a twig; made or consisting of twigs.

"To support the banks of impetuous rivers, in fine for all wickes and *twiggy* works."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xix.

2. Having twigs; full of or abounding with twigs.

"The lowest of all the *twiggy* trees."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

***twight** (gh silent), pret. & pa. par. of v. [TWITCH, v.]

***twight** (gh silent), v. t. [TWIT.] To upbraid, to twit.

"Evermore she did him sharply *twight*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. vi. 12.

***twig'-sōme**, a. [Eng. *twig*, s.; -some.] Full of or abounding in twigs.

"The *twigsome* trees by the road-side."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, vii.

twi'-light (gh silent), ***twye-lyghte**, s. & a. [A. S. *twi*=double (Icel. *twi*; Dut. *twee*; Ger. *zwei*); here used in the sense of "doubtful" or "half," and *light*; cf. Ger. *zwei*licht=twilight; O. Dut. *twee*-licht, *twylight*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

- (1) In the same sense as II.

"As the *twilight* beginneth, you shall haue about you two or three hundred foxes, which make a marvellous wawling or howling."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 400.

- (2) A dim, faint light generally; slight shade or gloom.

"Ash, or lime, or beech distinctly shine,
Within the *twilight* of their different shades."

Couper: *Task*, i. 304.

- *2. *Figuratively*: A dubious, doubtful, or uncertain medium through which anything is seen or examined; a partial revelation or disclosure.

"In the greatest part of our concernment he has afforded us only the *twilight* of probability, suitable to our state of mediocrity."—*Locke*.

II. Astronomy: The faint diffused light which appears a little before sunrise, and again for some time after sunset, the amount and duration of the light varying materially in different latitudes and at different seasons. Popularly, the term is only applied to the evening twilight, the morning twilight being called dawn. Twilight is produced by the diffused reflection of light from and among the atmosphere after the direct rays of the sun have ceased to reach the earth. When the sun descends below the horizon, its rays pass through the atmospheric strata, and some of them are reflected toward the earth and illuminate its surface. At first the light, falling on the lowest and densest strata, is reflected in great abundance, but as the sun descends to a greater distance below the horizon, the rays fall on higher, and therefore rarer, atmospheric strata. Consequently fewer rays undergo

reflection, and as the number of reflected rays diminishes as the sun descends, the strength of the twilight diminishes in the same proportion, till at last the solar rays fall on strata so rare as to be incapable of reflecting light, and the twilight accordingly disappears. In the morning the change from darkness to light takes place in a similar manner, but in inverted order.

B. As adjective:

I. Literally:

1. Not clearly or brightly illuminated; obscure, gloomy, shaded.

"When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of *twilight* groves."

Milton: *Il Penseroso*, 139.

- *2. Seen, done, or appearing in the twilight.

"On old Lycæus, or Cyllene hoar,
Trip no more in *twilight* ranks."

Milton: *Arcades*, 99.

***II. Fig.**: Dim, obscure; not clear or plain.

"Philosophy may yield some *twilight* glimmerings thereof."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 45.

***twi'-lit**, a. [TWILIGHT.] Dimly lighted.

"The cavern . . . was compact of many chambers, *twilit* through remote and narrow crevices of the cliffs."—*M. Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, ch. v.

twill, v. t. [Low Ger. *twillen*=to make double, to fork into two branches, as a tree; *twill*, *twille*, *twehl*=a forked branch, any forked thing. From the base *twi*-, as in *twig*, *twine*, *twist*, &c.] To weave in such a manner as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth.

twill (1), *tweal, *tweel, s. [TWILL, v.]

1. A diagonal appearance given to a fabric by causing the weft-threads to pass over one warp-thread, and then under two, and so on; instead of taking the warp-threads in regular succession, one down and one up. The next weft-thread takes a set oblique to the former, throwing up one of the two deposited by the preceding. The fabrics thus woven are very numerous—satin, blanket, merino, bombazine, kerseymere, &c. When the threads cross each alternately, in regular order, it is called plain weaving; but in *twill*, the same thread of weft is flushed, or separated from the warp, while passing over a number of warp-threads, and then passes under a warp-thread. Twills are used for the display of color, for strength, variety, thickness, or durability.

2. The fabric so woven.

twill (2), s. [Cf. Sw. dial. *tvill*=to turn round like a spindle, to become entangled as thread; Norw. *tvilla*=to twist into knots, as a thread; *tvilla*=a twist or knot in a thread.] A reed, a quill; a spool to wind yarn on.

twilled (1), a. [TWILL, v.] Woven so as to present a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance on the surface; as, *twilled* cloth.

***twilled (2), a.** [Etym. doubtful.] A word not yet satisfactorily explained; according to some=hedged, more probably=covered with reeds or sedges. [TWILL (2), s.]

"Thy banks with pioned and *twilled* brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest betrimms."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

twil'-lŷ, twil'-lŷ-dēv-ŷl, subst. [WILLOW.] A form of cotton-cleaner.

twilt, s. [QUILT.] (Prov. & Scotch.)

twin, *twinne, a. & s. [A. S. *getwinne*=twins; cogn. with Icel. *tvinnr*, *tvennr*=two and two, twin, in pairs; *tvinna*=to twine, to twist together; Dan. *tvilling*; Sw. *tvilling*=a twin; Lith. *dvini*=twins; Ger. *zwilling*=a twin. From the same root as *two* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Double.

"This *twinne* seollthe."—*Ormulum*, 8,769.

2. Applied to one or two born at a birth; as, a *twin* brother or sister.

3. Very much resembling something else; standing in the relation of a twin to something else.

"An apple cleft in two is not more *twin*
Than these two creatures."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, v.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Growing in pairs or divided into two equal parts, as the fruit of *Galium*.

2. *Crystallog.*: A term applied to certain compound crystals in which two individuals are so united that one appears to have undergone a rotation of 180° around a common axis which is called the twinning-axis (Ger. *zwilling*saxe), and which is either perpendicular to the same face, or parallel to the same edge of the two crystals.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: One of two young produced at a birth by an animal that usually only bears one at a time. (Applied to the young of beasts as well as of human beings.)

"Oft the dam
O'er her weak twins with empty udder mourns."
Dyer: Fleece, i.

2. *Fig.*: A person or thing very closely resembling another; one of two things generally associated together.

¶ (1) *The Twins*: The constellation and sign Gemini (q. v.).

"'Twas now the season when the glorious sun
His heav'nly progress through the Twins had run."
Pope: January and May, 610.

(2) *To have twins*: To serve dinner and supper in one meal. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

twin binary star, s.

Astron.: A star resolvable under a very powerful telescope into two stars, each of them double; *Epsilon lyræ* is of this character. (*Dunkin.*)

twin-boat, s. A boat or deck supported on two parallel floating bodies, which are placed at some distance asunder; a catamaran. The floats are usually long, pointed at each end, and circular in cross-section.

twin-born, a. Born at the same birth.

"O hard condition! twin-born with greatness."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

twin-brother, s. One of two brothers born at the same birth, or the boy when the twins are of different sexes.

"Twin-brother of the goddess born of Jove."
Cowper: On the Platonic Idea.

¶ *The Great Twin Brethren*: Castor and Pollux.

"These be the Great Twin Brethren
To whom the Dorians pray."

Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xi.

twin digitato-pinnate, a.

Bot.: Bidigitato-pinnate, biconjugate-pinnate (q. v.).

twin-flower, s.

Bot.: A popular name for the genus *Linnæa* (q. v.).

twin-graptolites, s. pl.

Zool.: The genus *Didymograpsus* (q. v.).

twin-leaf, s.

Bot.: *Jeffersonia biphylla*. The leaves, which are on petioles, are binate (whence the specific and popular names); the scape one foot high; the flowers solitary, terminal, white; the capsule large, coriaceous. Found in fertile woods in the United States. (*Torrey.*) Called also Rheumatism-root.

twin-like, adj. Closely resembling; being very like.

***twin-likeness, s.** Close resemblance.

twin-screws, s. pl. A pair of screw-propellers on separate shafts, and having right-handed and left-handed twists respectively. Being turned in contrary directions in driving ahead, each counteracts the tendency of the other to produce lateral vibration.

twin-sister, s. One of two sisters born at the same birth, or the girl when the twins are of different sexes.

twin-spot carpet, s.

Entom.: A European geometer moth, *Larentia didymata*. The fore wings brown, with four irregular, transverse waved pale-gray bars, with a double dark spot (whence the name) between the third and fourth bars. The caterpillar feeds on *Anthriscus sylvestris*. (*Newman.*)

twin-spotted quaker, s.

Entom.: A European night-moth, *Tæniocampa munda*. The wings are gray, with two closely approximate and very conspicuous dark spots on the disk of the fore wings. The caterpillar feeds on the oak.

twin-spotted wainscot, s.

Entomology: A European night-moth, *Nonagria geminipuncta*. The fore wings are dingy olive-brown, the hind wings brown. On the former a small double spot, white, dark brown, or white surrounded by dark brown. The caterpillar lives in the hollow of the Common reed, *Arundo phragmites*.

twin steam-engine, subst. Another name for a duplex engine; one in which two engines, complete in their parts, are associated in a single effort.

twin-steamer, subst. The same as TWIN-BOAT (q. v.).

twin-valve, s. A form of valve attached to the discharge outlet of a pump. It is used for making a double connection, one with the steam-boiler, for supplying it with water, and the other with a line of hose, for use in case of fire, or for conducting water wherever desired.

twin, *tuynne, *twinne, v. i. & t. [TWIN, a.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be born at the same birth.

"We were as twinn'd lambs, that did frisk i' th' sun,
And bleat the one at th' other."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To bring forth twins.

"Ewes, yearly by twinning, rich masters do make,
The lamb of such twinnings, for breeders go take;
For twinlings be twiggers, increase for to bring,
Though some for their twigging, peccavi may sing."
Tusser: Husbandry; January.

3. To be paired; to be suited; to be like twins.

"Friends now fast sworn,
Whose double bosom seems to wear one heart,
Whose hours, whose bed, whose meal and exercise
Are still together; who twin (as 'twere) in love
Unseparable."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

¶ Used in this sense of the twinning of crystals.

[TWIN, s., II., 2.]

4. To separate, to depart, to part.

"But though myself be guilty in that sinne,
Yet can I maken other folk to twinne."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,363.

B. Transitive:

1. To part, to separate, to disjoin.

"The sothe is, the twinning of us twaine
Wol us disease."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, iv.

2. To strip, to deprive, to rob.

"Twins monie a poor, doylt, drunken hash,
O' hauf his days."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

twine, v. t. & i. [A. S. *twīn*=double; hence, a doubled thread, a twisted thread, *twine*; cogn. with Dut. *twijn*=twine, twist; *twijnen*=to twine; Icel. *tvinni*=twine, *tvinna*=to twine, *tvinnr*=twine; Danish *tvinde*=to twine; Sw. *tvinna*=to twine, *tvinntråd*=twine-thread.]

A. Transitive:

1. To twist; to form by twisting of threads or fibers.

"Thou shalt make an hanging of blue, and fine twined linen, wrought with needlework."
Exodus xxvi. 36.

2. To wind round, to encircle, to entwine, to surround.

"Let me twine mine arms around that body."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

3. To weave or form by interlacing or twisting.

"Who would not twine a wreath for thee,
Unworthy of his own."
Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.

*4. To mingle, to mix, to unite.

"Lumps of sugar lose themselves, and twine
Their subtle essence with the soul of wine."
Crashaw.

*5. To turn; to direct to another quarter.

"She shrieks, and twines away her sdaigned eyes
From his sweet face."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 128.

B. Intransitive:

1. To unite closely by twisting or winding.

2. To wind round; to cling by encircling.

*3. To make flexures; to wind, to bend, to twist, to turn.

*4. To turn round, to whirl, to spin.

5. To ascend or grow up in convolutions about a support.

twine, s. [TWINE, v.]

*1. A twist, a convolution, a turn.

"Not Typhon huge, ending in snaky twine."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity, 224.

2. An embrace; the act of twining round.

"Everlasting hate
The vine to ivy bears, but with am'rous twine
Clasps the tall elm."
Philips.

3. A strong thread, consisting of two or three smaller threads or strands twisted together, and used for various purposes, as for tying parcels, sewing sails, making nets, or the like; a small cord or string.

*4. A turning round with rapidity.

twine-cutter, s. A blade or knife on a table, stand, or counter, to cut twine when tying packages.

twine-grass, s.

Bot.: *Vicia cracca* or *V. hirsuta*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

twine-holder, s. A box or case to hold a ball of twine on a counter.

twine-machine, subst. A spinning machine for small hempen or cotton string.

twine-reeler, s. A kind of mule or spinning-machine for making twine or twisting string.

twinn'-êr, subst. [Eng. *twinn*(e), v.; -er.] A plant which twines or which has a twining-stem (q. v.).

twinge, *twindge, v. t. & i. [O. Fries. *thwinga*, *dwinga*=to constrain (pa. t. *twang*, *twong*, pa. par. *twongen*); O. Sax. *thwingan*; Dan. *twinge*=to force, to compel, to constrain; Sw. *twinga*; Icel. *thvinga*=to oppress; Dut. *dwingen*=to constrain (pa. t. *dwing*, pa. par. *gedwongen*); Ger. *zwingen* (pa. t. *zwang*, pa. par. *gezwungen*), *zwängen*=to press tightly, to constrain.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pain, to afflict, to harass.

"Whil that twinges me the foe."—*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xli. 10.

2. To affect with a sharp, sudden pain; to torment with pricking, or sharp pains.

"Twing'd with pain, he pensive sits,
And raves, and prays, and swears, by fits,"
Gay: Fables, 31.

*3. To pinch, to tweak, to pull.

"But when a man is past his sense,
There's no way to reduce him thence,
But twinging him by th' ears or nose."

Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

B. Intrans.: To have a sharp, sudden, local pain, like a twitch; to suffer a sharp, keen, shooting pain; as, one's side *twinges*.

twinge, s. [TWINGE, v.]

1. A sharp, sudden, shooting pain; a darting local pain of momentary duration; a twitch.

"He felt a pain across his breast,
A sort of sudden twinge, he said."

Moore: The Trial of Sarah, &c.

2. A pinch, a tweak.

3. A pang, as of remorse or sorrow.

"[He] at length perpetrates without one internal twinge acts which would shock a buccaneer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

twinn'-îng, pr. par. or a. [TWINE, v.]**twining-stem, s.**

Bot.: A stem having the property of ascending by means of spiral convolutions around a supporting body. Some twining plants twist from left to right or in the direction of the sun's course, as the hop; some from right to left, or opposite to the sun's course, as *Convolvulus sepium*. (*Lindley.*)

twinn'-îng-ly, adv. [Eng. *twining*; -ly.] In a twining manner; by twining.

***twink (1), *twink-en, *twink-in, v. i.** [A nasalized form of A. S. *twiccan*=to twitch (q. v.), the meaning thus being to keep on twitching or quivering, hence, to twinkle.]

1. To twinkle. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. To wink.

"Whan that I twinkin upon the
Loke for to be gon."

Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

***twink (2), v. t. [TWINGE.]** To blame, to abuse, to find fault with.

"I have been called away ten times, and shall be twinked if I do not leave you."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters, i. 300.*

twink, s. [TWINK, v.] A twinkle, a wink.

***twink-â'-tion, subst. [TWINK, 2, v.]** A finding fault; blame.

twinn'-kle, *twin-kel-en, *twin-cle, v. i. [A. S. *twincian*.] [TWINK, v.]

1. To wink; to open and shut the eyes rapidly.

"He twincleth with the eghen."—*Wycliffe: Prov. vi. 13.*

2. To gleam, to sparkle. (Said of the eye.)

"His eyen twinkled in his hed aright,
As don the steeres in a frosty night."

Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 250.

3. To sparkle; to flash at intervals; to shine with a broken, tremulous light; to scintillate.

"A solitary light which twinkled through the darkness guided him to a small hovel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii.*

4. To sparkle, to gleam.

"The green blade that twinkles in the sun."

Cowper: Task, vi. 251.

twinn'-kle, *twin-cle, s. [TWINKLE, v.]

1. A wink; a quick motion of the eye.

2. A gleam or sparkle of the eye.

"He had a roguish twinkle in his eye."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 69.

3. The time or duration of a wink; a twinkling.

"Hast not slept to-night? would not (a naughty man) let it sleep one twinkle?"—*Dryden: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.*

4. A short, tremulous light; a scintillation.

twinn'-klêr, s. [Eng. *twinkl*(e), v.; -er.] One who or that which twinkles or winks; an eye. (*Colloq.*)

"Following me up and down with those twinklers of yours."—*Marryat: Snarleyhow, ch. vii.*

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

twīn'-klīng, *twīnc'-klīng, pr. par., a. & s. [TWINKLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who or of that which twinkles; a wink.

"Much twinkling or inordinate palpitatio of the eyes."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxxii., ch. x.

2. The time taken up in winking the eye; a moment, an instant.

"And so in the very twinkling of an eye, both ship and men were all cast away."—Hakluyt: *Voyages*, i. 612.

¶ Either absolutely, or followed, as in the example, by *of an eye*.

twīn'-līng, s. [A dimin. from *twīn*, a. (q. v.)] A twin lamb.

"Twinklins be twiggers increase for to bring."

Tusser: Husbandry; January.

twinned, a. [TWIN, a.]

1. Produced at one birth; twin.

2. Like as twins.

"The twinned stones upon the number'd beach."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

twīn'-nēr, s. [Eng. *twīn*, v.; -er.] One who produces twins. (See extract under TWIN, v., A. 2.)

***twīn'-nīng, pr. par. or a.** [TWIN, v.]

twinning-axis, s. [TWIN, II. 2.]

twinning-machine, s. A machine for cutting two combs (twins) from the single piece.

twinning-saw, s. A saw for cutting the teeth of combs.

twīn'-tēr, subst. [A. S. *twiwintrē*.] A beast two winters old. (*Prov.*)

***twīre (1), v. i.** [Etym. doubtful; prob. allied to *twitter* (q. v.).] To chirp, as a bird; to sing, to twitter.

"Thilke birde . . . *twirethe* [silvas dulci voce susurrat] desiring the woode with her swete voise."—Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. iii.

***twīre (2), v. i.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. *Prov. Ger. zwieren, zwiren*=to glance sideways, to take a stolen glance.]

1. To twinkle, to glance, to gleam.

"When sparkling stars *twire* not, thou gild'st the even." *Shakesp.: Sonnet*, 28.

2. To look slyly askance; to wink, to leer, to simper.

"I saw the wench that *twired* and twinkled at thee."

Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleased, iv. 1.

***twīre (3), v. t.** [A. S. *thweran*=to agitate, to turn.] To twirl, to curl.

"No sooner doth a young man see his sweetheart coming but he *twires* his beard, &c."—Burton: *Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 30.

***twīre, s.** [TWIRE (3), v.] A twisted thread or filament.

***twīre'-pipe, s.** [Eng. *twire* (1), v., and *pipe*.] A vagrant musician.

"Ye are an ass, a *twirepipe*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, iii. 1.

twīrl, *turl, v. t. & i. [A frequent. from *twire* (3), v.; cf. A. S. *thwīrl*=the handle of a churn; Dut. *dwarlen*=to whirl; M. H. Ger. *dweren*; O. H. Ger. *dweran, tweran*=to turn round swiftly, to whirl.]

A. Trans.: To move or turn round rapidly; to cause to rotate with rapidity, especially with the fingers; to whirl round.

"If a man in private chambers *twirls* his band-strings or plays with a rush to please himself, 'tis well enough."—Selden: *Table Talk; Poetry*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To revolve or rotate rapidly; to be whirled round.

*2. To twist, to twine.

"Around the foe his *twirling* tail he flings."

Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

twīrl, s. [TWIRL, v.]

1. The state of being twirled; a rapid, circular motion; quick rotation.

2. A twist, a convolution.

"The *twirl* on this is different from that of the others; this being an heterostrophe, the *twirls* turning from the right hand to the left."—Woodward: *On Fossils*.

twis-car, s. [TUSCAR.]

twist, *twiste, *twyst, v. t. & i. [A. S. *twist*=a rope; from *twi*=double; cogn. with Dut. *twisten*=to quarrel, from *twist*=a quarrel; Dan. *twiste*=to strive; *twist*=strife, a twist; Sw. *twista*=to strive; *twist*=strife; Ger. *zwist*=a twist, discord; *zwistig*=discordant; Icel. *twisti*=the two or deuce in card-playing.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form by winding one thread, filament, strand, fiber, or other flexible substance round another; to form by convolution, or winding separate things round each other; to twine.

"The smallest thread

Will strangle thee."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

2. To form into a thread from many fine filaments; as, to *twist* wool or cotton.

3. To contort, to writhe, to crook spirally, to convolve.

"Either double it into a pyramidal, or *twist* it into a serpentine form."—Pope.

4. To interlace, to twine.

"And these meet one with another in the space between, and are interlaced, *twisted*, and tied together."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxiii.]

5. To wreath, to wind, to encircle, to entwine.

"There are pillars of smoke *twisted* about with wreaths of flame."—Burnet: *Theory of the Earth*.

*6. To fabricate, to weave, to compose, to make up.

"Began'st to *twist* so fine a story."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

*7. To wind in; to enter by winding; to insinuate.

"When avarice *twists* itself, not only with the practice of men, but the doctrines of the church; when ecclesiastics dispute for money, the mischief seems fatal."—Decay of Piety.

8. To pervert; to turn from the right or true form or meaning; as, to *twist* words, to *twist* a passage.

9. To cause to turn from a straight line; as, to *twist* a ball in cricket.

*10. To harass, to annoy, to trouble.

"Therage

Which that his herte *twist*, and fast threst."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, iv.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be contorted or united by winding round each other; to be or become twisted.

"Too well he knows the *twisting* strings

Of ardent hearts combined."

Young: Resignation.

2. To move with a rotatory motion, or in a curved line.

"The ball comes skimming and *twisting* along."—Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

¶ To *twist round one's finger*: To have completely under one's influence, power, or control; to make submissive to one's will.

twist, s. [TWIST, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of twisting; a convolution, a contortion, a flexure, a bending.

"And as about a tree with many a *twist*

Bitrent and writhe the swete wodebinde,

Can eche of hem in armes other winde."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, bk. iii.

2. Manner of twisting; the form given by twisting.

"Jack shrunk at first sight of it; he found fault with the length, the thickness, and the *twist*."—Arbuthnot: *Hist. John Bull*.

3. That which is formed by twisting; as—

(1) A cord, thread, or the like formed by twisting or winding separate things round each other.

"Breaking his oath like a *twist* of rotten silk."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

(2) A kind of cotton yarn of many varieties.

(3) A closely-twisted strong sewing silk, used by saddlers, tailors, &c.

(4) A kind of manufactured tobacco, rolled or twisted into the form of a thick cord.

(5) A small roll of twisted dough baked.

*4. A branch, a twig.

"Nor *twist*, nor twig cut from that sacred spring."

Fairfax.

*5. The fourchure.

"A man of common height might easilie go vnder his *twist* without stooping."—Holinshead: *Descript. of Britaine*, ch. v.

6. A drink made of brandy and gin. (*Slang*.)

*7. Capacity for swallowing; appetite.

"What a *twist* the fellow has!"—Ainsworth: *Rookwood*.

8. A sharp pang; a twinge.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The wind of the bed-joint of each course of voussoirs in a skew arch.

2. *Cricket*: A turn given by the bowler to the ball in delivering it, causing it to break away from a straight line.

"The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. If he had only allowed for the *twist*! but he hasn't."—Hughes: *Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

3. *Guns & Ordn.*: The spiral in the bore of a rifled gun. It is spoken of as a $\frac{1}{2}$ twist, &c., as it completes that much, more or less, of a revolution in the length of the barrel.

4. *Small-arms*: A mode of construction of gun-barrels in which the iron, in the form of a ribbon, is heated and coiled spirally around a mandrel.

5. *Weav.*: The warp-thread of the web.

¶ (1) *Twists of the bowels*.

Pathol.: The accidental twisting of some portion of the intestines, generally the lower part of the ileum.

(2) *Twist on the shorts*:

Stock brokerage: A slang phrase indicating that the shorts have undersold, and the market has been manipulated so as to compel them to settle at ruinous rates.

twist-drill, s.

Metal-work: A drill having a twisted body like that of an auger.

***twiste, verb t.** [TWIST, v.] To twitch; to pull hard. (*Chaucer*.)

twist'-ēd, pa. par. or a. [TWIST, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb.)

2. *Bot.*: Torsive; spirally contorted. The same as contorted, except that there is no obliquity in the form or insertion of the pieces, as in the petals of Oxalis.

twisted-bit, s.

1. *Manège*: A bit having a mouthpiece made with square sides and afterward twisted.

2. *Carp.*: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It is a form of flat bar twisted into a spiral form and provided at the ends with a cutter and routing table.

twisted-flower, s. A name commonly given to the Strophanthus (q. v.).

twisted-mouth, s. [TWISTED-BIT, 1.]

twisted-stalk, s.

Bot.: The genus Streptopus.

twisted-surface, s. [WARPED-SURFACE.]

twist'-ēr, s. [Eng. *twist*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who twists; specif., one whose occupation is to twist or join the threads of one warp to those of another in weaving.

2. A reel used in twisting yarns or threads.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.*: A girder.

2. *Cricket*: A ball delivered by a bowler with a twist.

3. *Manège*: The inner part of the thigh; the proper place to rest upon when on horseback.

twist'-ic-āl, adj. [Eng. *twist*; -ical.] Twisted, tortuous, perverse. [FACTITIOUS.]

twist'-īng, pr. par. or a. [TWIST, v.]

twisting-crook, s. An agricultural implement used for twisting straw ropes; a throw-crook.

twisting-machine, s. A machine for twisting and laying rope and cordage.

twisting-mill, s. A thread-frame (q. v.).

twist'-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *twisting*; -ly.] In a twisting manner; with a twist; by twisting or being twisted.

twist'-ȳ, a. [Eng. *twist*; -y.] Somewhat twisted, curved, or crooked; meandering.

twit, *twight, *twhyte, v. t. [For *atwite*, from A. S. *ætwtitan*=to twit, to reproach, from *æt*=at, and *witan*=to blame.] To vex or annoy by bringing to remembrance a fault, imperfection, or the like; to taunt, to reproach, to upbraid.

"Those who held this language were *twitted* with their inconsistency."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

twit̃ch, *twic̃ch-en, *twikk-yn, *twych-yn v. t. & i. [A weakened form of *tweak* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To pull with a sudden or sharp jerk; to pluck with a short, sharp motion; to snatch.

"At last he rose, and *twit̃ched* his mantle blue;

To-morrow to fresh woods, and pastures new."

Milton: Lycidas, 192.

2. To drag along the ground, as lumber, by means of a chain or rope.

B. Intrans.: To be suddenly contracted, as a muscle; to be affected with a spasm.

twit̃ch (1), s. [TWITCH, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A pull with a jerk; a sharp, sudden pull.

"So crakt their backe bones wrincht

With horrid *twit̃ches*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A short, spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles.

"[Other muscles] . . . by their contractile *twitch* fetch back the forearm into a straight line."—Paley: *Nat. Theol.*, ch. ix.

3. A noose attached to a stock or handle and twisted around the upper lip of a horse, so as to bring him under command when shoeing.

II. Mining: A place where a vein becomes very narrow.

twitch-up, *s.* A trap for birds, consisting of a string with a slip noose at the end, hanging from a bent branch or twig.

twitch (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of *quitch* (q. v.).] The same as TWITCH-GRASS (q. v.).

"I suppose the greatest enemies of wheat are *twitch* and black grass, the latter on heavy land especially."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

twitch-grass, *s.*

Botany, &c.:

(1) *Triticum repens*. [COUCH-GRASS, QUITCH-GRASS, TRITICUM.]

(2) *Agrostis vulgaris*, a grass, common on meadows, pastures, and banks. It is from six inches to a foot and a half high, with purplish panicles of flowers.

twitch-ër, *s.* [Eng. *twitch*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who twitches.

2. An instrument used for clinching hog-rings. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 38.)

twitch-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [TWITCH, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* A spasmodic contraction of the fibers or muscles; a twitch.

"A troublesome *twitching* in his muscles."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxxiii.

twite, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornithol.: *Linota flavirostris* (or *montium*): [MOUNTAIN-LINNET.]

"Our birdcatchers immediately recognize its presence among a flock of its congeners by its shriller call-note, the sound of which is considered to resemble that of the word '*twite*,' whence the name by which it is so generally known."—*Yarrell: British Birds* (ed 4th), ii. 163.

twit'-tër, ***twit-er**, ***twitre**, *v. i. & t.* [A freq. from a hase *twit*, and so=to keep on saying *twit*; *twit* is a weakened form of *twat*, which appears in *twattle*, the older form of *twaddle* (q. v.); cf. Ger. *zitschern*=to twitter; Dut. *kwetteren*; Dan. *quid-dre*; Sw. *quitra*=to chirp, to twitter.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To utter a succession of short, tremulous, intermitted notes; to chirp.

"The swallow *twittering* on the straw-built shed." *Gray: Elegy.*

*2. To have a tremulous motion of the nerves; to be agitated.

*3. To make the sound of a half-suppressed laugh; to titter.

"How the fool bridles! How she *twitters* at him." *Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim*, iii. 6.

B. Transitive: To utter in tremulous, intermitted notes.

"The linnet *twittered* out his parting song." *Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.*

twit'-tër (1), *s.* [Eng. *twit*; -*er*.] One who twits, taunts, or upbraids.

twit'-tër (2), *s.* [TWITTER, *v.*]

1. A small, intermitted, tremulous noise or series of chirpings, as the sound made by a swallow.

2. A slight trembling of the nerves; slight nervous excitement or agitation; tremulousness.

"Cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into amorous *twitters*."

Butler: Hudibras, iii. 1.

*3. A titter; a sound as of half-suppressed laughter.

twitter-bit, *s.* The bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw, uniting the halves of a pair of scissors.

***twitter-boned**, *adj.* Shaking or shaky in the limbs.

"His horse was either clapp'd, or sprain'd, or greazed, or he was *twitter-boned* or broken-winded."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 39.

***twitter-light**, *s.* Twilight (q. v.).

"Come not till *twitter-light*."—*Middleton.*

***twit-tër-ä'-tion**, *s.* [TWITTER, *s.*] A quiver, a shaking.

"When they struck up our blood-stirrin' national air, it made me feel all over in a *twitteration*, as if I was on wires a'most, considerable martial."—*Haliburton: The Clock-maker*, p. 373.

twit'-tër-ing, *s.* [TWITTER, *v.*]

1. The act of one who or of that which twitters; a sharp, intermitted, chirping noise; a chirp.

"To learn the *twittering* of a meaner bird."

Cowper: Conversation, 448.

*2. Slight nervous excitement; agitation, arising from suspense, desire, or the like.

"A widow, which had a *twittering* toward a second husband, took a gossiping companion to manage the job."—*L'Estrange.*

twit'-tling, *pr. par. or a.* [TWIT.]

twit'-tling-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *twittering*; -*ly*.] In a twittering manner.

"He *twitteringly* upbraided them therewith."—*Camden: Hist. of Elizabeth* (an. 1569).

twit'-tle-twät-tle, *subst.* [A redupl. of *twattle* (q. v.).] Tattle, tittle-tattle, gossip, chatter.

"Inspid *twittletwattles*, frothy jests, and jingling witticisms, inure us to a misunderstanding of things."—*L'Estrange.*

***twixt**, *prep.* [A contraction of *betwixt* (q. v.).] Between, hetwixt. (Used poetically and colloquially.)

"Underneath the skirt of pannel
'*Twixt* every two there was a channel."

Butler: Hudibras, i. 1.

twô (tw ast), ***two**, ***twel**, ***twel**, ***twel**, ***twel**, ***twel**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *twegen* = twain (masc. nom. and accus.); *twá* (fem. nom. and accus.); *twá, tu* (neut. nom. and accus.); cogn. with Dut. *twee*; Icel. *tveir* (accus. *tvá, tvö*; Dan. *to*; Sw. *två, tu*; Goth. *twai* (masc.), *twos* (fem.), *twá* (neut.); Ger. *zwei*; O. H. Ger. *zwéné, zwa, zwo, zwei*; Irish *da*; Gael. *da, do*; Wel. *dau, dwy*; Russ. *dva*; Lith. *dvi, du*; Lat. *duo*; Gr. *duo*; Sansc. *dwa*; Fr. *deux*; Ital. *due*; Sp. *dos*; Port. *dous*; Eng. *deuce*; A. S. *twi* (pref.) =doubt; Icel. *tví*; Dut. *twee*; Dan. & Sw. *tve*; Ger. *zwei*; Lat. *bi*; Gr. *di*; Sansc. *dvi, dvá*.] [TWAIN.]

A. As adjective:

1. One and one.

"A wonder were, *two* watres ther er togidir gon,
& *two* kyngdames, with *two* names, now er on."

Robert de Brunne, p. 282.

2. Used indefinitely for a small number, in such phrases as, a word or two.

B. As substantive:

1. The number consisting of one and one.

2. The symbol representing this number; as, 2 or ii.

¶ (1) *In two*: Into two parts, asunder; as, to cut anything *in two*.

* (2) *To be two, to be at two*: To be at variance; as, opposed to *To be one* or *at one*.

"You and she are *two*, I hear."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

(3) *Two faces under the sun, two faces in a hood*; *Bot.:* *Viola tricolor*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Two-forty speed*: A very fast rate of progression; derived from the fact that 2:40 was formerly considered a very fast gait for a trotting horse.

¶ *Two* is largely used in composition to denote the having or consisting of two parts, divisions, organs, or something designed for or to be used with two organs. The compounds are usually self-explanatory.

two-banded water-lizard, *s.*

Zoöl.: The Ocellated Water-lizard (q. v.).

two-capsuled, *a.* Having two distinct capsules; bicapsular.

two-celled, *a.* Having two cells; hilocular.

two-cleft, *a.* Divided half way from the horder to the hase into two segments; hifid.

two-decker, *s.* A vessel of war carrying guns on two decks.

two-edged, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two edges, or edges on both sides.

"For the word of God is . . . sharper than any *two-edged* sword."—*Heb.* iv. 12.

2. *Bot.:* Compressed with two sharp edges, as the stem of an Iris.

two-faced, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having two faces, like the Roman Janus.

2. *Fig.:* Deceitful, insincere, treacherous, double-faced.

two-fingered sloth, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Cholæpus didactylus*. [UNAU.]

two-flowered, *a.* Bearing two flowers at the end, as a peduncle.

two-fold, *a. & adv.* [TWOFOLD.]

two-foot, *a.* Measuring two feet; as, a *two-foot* rule.

two-forked, *a.* Divided into two parts, somewhat after the manner of a fork; dichotomous.

two-hand, *a.* Two-handed.

"Come with thy *two-hand* sword."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.

two-handed, *a.*

1. Having two hands.

*2. Large, stout, strong, powerful, as if wielded by two hands.

"With huge *two-handed* sway,
Brandished aloft, the horrid edge came down,
Wide wasting." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 251.

3. Used with both hands; requiring two hands to grasp or wield.

"*Two-handed* swords they wore,
And many wielded mace of weight."

Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

4. Using both hands with equal dexterity, or readiness; hence, able to apply one's self readily to anything; dexterous.

Two-handed saw: A whip-saw used in getting out ship-timbers. It has a handle at each end, one for each man.

two-headed, *a.* Having two heads.

"Now, by *two-headed* Janus,
Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

two-horned rhinoceros, *s.* [RHINOCEROS, 1. (1) (b).]

two-humped camel, *s.* [CAMEL, I. 2.]

two-leaved, *a.* Having two distinct leaves.

two-line letters, *s. pl.*

Print.: Letters which are equal to two bodies of any specific size of type; as, *two-line* pearl, *two-line* hrevier, &c. Used for lines in title-pages, the large letters at the beginning of advertisements, &c.

two-lipped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two lips.

2. *Bot.:* The term used when a tubular body, as a calyx or a personated corolla, is divided at the orifice into an upper and an under lip-like portion.

two-lobed, *a.*

Bot.: Divided into two lobes; partially divided into two segments; bilobed, hilohate. Example, the leaf of *Bauhinia*.

two-masted, *a.*

Naut.: Having two masts.

two-parted, *a.* Divided from the border to the base into two distinct parts; bipartite.

two-pence, *s.* (Usually pron. *tüp'-pençe*.)

1. *Numismatics:*

(1) A small silver coin, formerly current in England, equivalent to two pence, or one-sixth of a shilling. Now only coined annually, to be given by the sovereign as alms-money on Maundy-Thursdays.

"You all show like gilt *two-pences* to me," *Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 3.*

(2) Two pennies.

2. *Bot.:* [TWOPENNY-GRASS.]

two-petaled, *a.*

Bot.: Having two perfectly distinct petals; dipetalous.

two-ply, *a.* Having two strands, as cord, or two thicknesses, as carpets, cloth, &c.

Two-ply carpet: A carpet having a double web. [KIDDERMINSTER.]

two-ranked, *a.*

Bot.: Alternately disposed on exactly opposite sides of the stem, so as to form two ranks. (*Asa Gray.*)

two-seeded, *a.*

Bot.: Having two seeds. Used of an ovary, a fruit or a cell.

two-speed pulley, *s.* A variable speed arrangement, consisting of two fast pulleys, the shaft of one being tubular and sleeved upon that of the other. One connects by large and small wheels to the lower shaft, and the other by small and large wheels, the difference in communicated speed being very apparent, and the belt being shifted from the loose pulley to one or the other of the fast pulleys as may be required.

two-throw crank, *s.* A device for converting circular into rectilinear motion, or *vice versa*.

two-toed ant-eater, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Cyclothurus didactylus*, one of the two species of the genus *Cyclothurus*, formerly included in *Myrmecophaga*. It is about the size of a common squirrel, arboreal, and lives on insects. On the fore limb the rudiments of the first and fifth digits are hidden beneath the skin, and the second and third digits are furnished with claws; the feet with four claws. From the forests of Costa Rica, Honduras, and Brazil.

two-toed sloth, *s.* [UNAU.]

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, sell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

two-tongued, *a.* Double-tongued, deceitful.

"I hate the two-tongued hypocrite."

Sandys: Psalms, p. 35.

two-toothed, *a.* [BIDENTATE.]

Two-toothed cachalot:

Zoöl.: *Physeter bidens*, first obtained in 1800, off the coast of Elgin, England, and described by Sowerby. Now made a species of *Mesoplodon* (q. v.).

two-valved, *adj.* Bivalvular, as a shell pod, or glume.

two-way cock, *s.* A form of cock by which the water may be distributed to each of two branches, to either of them separately, or be entirely shut off.

twô'-fôld (tw as t), ***twî'-fôld**, *a. & adv.* [A. S. *twifeald*, *twigfeald*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Double, duplicate; multiplied by two.

"Where thou art forc'd to break a twofold truth."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 41.

2. *Bot.*: Two and two together growing from the same spot; as, *twofold* leaves.

B. As adv.: In a double degree; doubly, twice.

"Ye make him *twofold* more the child of hell than yourselves."—*Matt.* xxiii. 15.

***twô'-nëss** (tw as t), *s.* [Eng. *two*; -ness.] The quality or state of being two; duplicity.

twô'-pën-nÿ (usually as *tŭp'-pen-nÿ*), *adj. & s.* [Eng. *two*, and *penny*.]

A. As adj.: Of the value of two-pence; hence, common, mean, vulgar, of little value, insignificant.

"He thinks a whole world of which my thought is but a poor two-penny mirror."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, bk. i., ch. iii.

**B. As subst.*: Beer sold at two-pence a quart. (*Eng.*)

"A chopin of *twopenny*, which is a thin, yeasty beverage made of malt."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 69.

twopenny-grass, *s.*

Botany: *Lysimachia nummularia*. So called by Turner from its pairs of round leaves standing together on each side of the stalk, like pence. [*MONEYWORT*.]

twopenny-halfpenny, *adj.* Worth or costing twopence-halfpenny; hence, paltry, insignificant. (Equivalent to our expression *five-cent*; as, a *five-cent* white man, a phrase borrowed from the southern negroes.)

"The moderate *twopenny-halfpenny* Redistribution Bill which Mr. Gladstone intends to introduce."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

twô'-sôme (tw as t), *a. & s.* [Eng. *two*, and suff. -some; A. S. *same*=together.]

A. As adj.: Applied to an act, as a dance, a game at golf, or the like, performed by two persons.

"The Mussulman's eyes danced *twosome* reels."

Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

B. As subst.: A dance, game, or the like, performed by two persons.

***twÿ'-bill**, *s.* [TWIBILL.]

twÿ'-blâde, *s.* [TWAYBLADE.]

twy-er, **twy-ere**, *s.* [TUYERE.]

twÿ'-fôll, *a. & s.* [A. S. *twi*=double, and Latin *folium*=a leaf.]

A. As adjective:

Her.: Having only two leaves.

B. As substantive:

Bot.: The Twayblade (q. v.).

***twÿ'-forked**, *adj.* [A. S. *twi*=double, and Eng. *forked*.] Cleft or parted in two, like a fork; bifurcated.

"Her flaming head

Twyforked with death."

Quarles: Emblems II. xiii. 10.

***twÿ'-formed**, *a.* [A. S. *twi*=double, and Eng. *formed*.] Having two forms; characterized by a double shape, or by a form made up from two different creatures or things; twofold.

"This huge *twyformed* fabric which we see."

Davies: Summa Totalis.

***tÿ'-âll**, *s.* [Eng. *tye*=tie, and *all*.] Something that ties or secures.

Tÿ'-bÿrn, *s.* [See extract.] The place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex, England, down to Nov. 7, 1783, when it was transferred to Newgate, at which the first execution took place on Dec. 9 in the same year. The name Tyburnia was given, about the middle of the nineteenth century, to the district lying between Edgware Road and Westbourne and Gloucester

Terraces and Craven Hill, and bounded on the south by the Bayswater Road, but it soon fell into disuse.

"The name is derived from a brook called Tyburn which flowed down from Hampstead into the Thames."—*R. Chambers: Book of Days*, ii. 537.

***¶ (1) To fetch a Tyburn stretch**: To be hanged; to come to the gallows.

"Or else to fetch a Tibourne-stretch
Among the rest."

Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 214.

(2) **To preach at Tyburn Cross**: To be hanged. (In allusion to the speeches made by condemned criminals just before their execution.)

"That soldiours sterve or preche at Tiborne Crosse."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas, p. 55.

***Tyburn-pickadill**, *s.* A halter.

"Till they put on a Tyburne-pickadill."

Taylor: Praise of Hempseed.

***Tyburn-ticket**, *s.* A ticket granted (under 10 & 11 Will. III., c. 23, § 2) to prosecutors who had secured a capital conviction. This ticket exempted the prosecutor "from all manner of parish and ward offices within the parish wherein such felony was committed, which certificate shall be enrolled with the clerk of the peace of the county, on payment of 1s. and no more." This Act was repealed by 58 Geo. III., c. 70, passed June 3, 1818. Tyburn-tickets were transferable, and often sold for a high price (see extract). A Tyburn-ticket and the form of transfer was given in *Notes & Queries* (2nd ser., xi. 395, 437).

"Last week, says the *Stamford Mercury* of March 27, 1818, a Tyburn-ticket was sold in Manchester for 280l."—*Notes and Queries*, 2nd ser., xi. 395.

***Tyburn-tiffany**, *s.* A halter. (With allusion to Tyburn as a place of execution.)

"Never regarding hangman's feare,
Till Tyburn-tiffany he weare."

Rowlands: Knave of Hearts.

***Tyburn-tippet**, *s.* A halter.

***Tyburn-tree**, *s.* The gallows.

Tÿ'-chôn'-ic, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Tycho Brahe or to his system of astronomy. Tycho was a nobleman of Swedish descent, whose grandfather had settled in Denmark. He was born at Knudsthorp on Dec. 14, 1546, three years after the death of Copernicus, carried on his chief observations first in an observatory of Uraniberg, built for him on the Island of Hven or Hoëne in the Baltic, and, on losing his Danish appointment, near Prague, where he died, Oct. 13, 1601. The leading points of the system were: (1) That the fixed stars all move round the earth, a view existing in the Ptolemaic system; (2) that all the planets, the earth only excepted, move round the sun, an opinion beyond that of Ptolemy, and to a large extent, though not fully adopting, the leading tenet of the Copernican system; (3) the sun with its attendant planets revolves round the earth; (4) that the orbits of the planets cannot have the solidity of an imagined *primum mobile*, since they are intersected in various directions by the orbits of comets.

tÿ'-soôn', *s.* [Jap. *taikun*. (See def.)] A title assumed by the Shogun, or generalissimo of Japan, between 1854 and 1868, in order to impress the ambassadors of the Western Powers with the belief that he was the real ruler of the country.

"Prior to the recent revolution [in 1868] the foreign treaties we concluded with the ministers of the Shogun at Yedo, under the erroneous impression that he was the Emperor of Japan. The title of taikun (often misspelt tycoon) was then for the first time used; it means literally the 'great ruler,' and was employed for the occasion by the Tokugawa officials to convey the impression that their chief was in reality the lord paramount."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 582.

tÿ'-dy, *s.* [TIDY, *s.*] Some unidentified kind of singing-bird. (*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 3.)

tÿe, *s.* [TIE, *s.*]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: A tie, a bond, a fastening.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: An inclined trough for separating ore by means of a flowing stream of water. The slimes are allowed to flow in a thin wide stream upon the upper part of the trough, then disturbed by a broom, and collected, according to relative weight and quality, at different parts of the length of the trough. The sorts are known as heads, middles, and tails; the first going to pile, the second is re-tyed, the third is refuse.

2. *Naut.*: A rope by which a yard is hoisted. It passes through the mast; one end is attached to the middle of the yard, and the other end is hooked to a purchase composed of the tye-block and fly-block, by which the hoisting is effected.

tye-block, *s.*

Naut.: An iron-bound swiveled block, bolted into an eye in the hoop round the yard; through it the tye for hoisting the yard is rove.

***tÿ'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *tye*=tie; -er.] One who ties or unites.

tÿ'-foôn', *s.* [TYPHOON.]

***tÿg**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of drinking vessel.

"Three-handled *tyg*, a drinking cup of the time, so handled that three different persons, drinking out of it, and each using a separate handle, brought their mouths to different parts of the rim."—*Catalogue of Specimens*. (Latham.)

¶ The name is still applied in Oxford, to an ordinary round pot with three handles, much used for cups, &c.

tÿ'-gêr, *s.* [TIGER.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tiger (q. v.).

2. *Her.*: A beast more resembling a lion than a tiger, having a pointed nose, and a tufted mane, legs, and tail. It is seldom used, and is condemned by good heralds.

tÿ'-îng, *s.* [TYE, *s.*]

Mining: The operation of washing tin or copper ores. [TYE, II. 1.]

tÿke, *s.* [TIKE.]

1. A dog.

"The large number of free and independent *tykes* who scorn mastership."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. A low fellow.

3. A Yorkshireman. (*Slang Dict.*)

tÿle, *s.* [TILE, *s.* (2).]

tyle-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Jatropha multifida*. An American shrub cultivated in Indian gardens, where it is known as the Coral plant, the flowers having a considerable resemblance to coral.

tÿ'-lêr, *s.* [TILER.]

tÿ'-lô-, *prefix*. [Greek *tylos*=a knot or callus, a knob, a protuberance.] Having a swelling or protuberant process or processes.

tÿ'-lô-dî'-nâ, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Greek *tylos*.] [TYLO-.]

Zoöl. and Palæont.: A genus of Pleurobranchiæ with three recent species, from the Mediterranean and Norway. Shell limpet-like, depressed, apex sub-central, with a minute spiral nucleus. One fossil species, from the Tertiary.

tÿ'-lô-dôn, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Eocene Tertiary of Europe. The animals were about the size of a Glutton.

tÿ'-lôph'-ôr-â, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *phoros*=bearing; named from the ventricose pollen masses.]

Bot.: A genus of Stapeliæ. Twining herbs or undershrubs, with opposite membranous leaves. Corolla five-parted; the corona five-leaved; the leaflets simple, fleshy; follicles smooth, tapering toward the apex, compressed, somewhat angular on one side. *Tylophora asthmatica* is an Indian twiner, downy when young, with opposite, petioled, linear leaves, and purplish flowers. The roots, which consist of fleshy fibers from a small head, are acrid, and are used on the Coromandel coast as a substitute for ipecacuanha. Dr. Roxburgh, the botanist, Dr. J. Anderson, and others, have borne high testimony to its utility in this respect. The dried leaves are emetic, diaphoretic, and expectorant. Dymock says that *T. fasciata*, found in various Indian hills, is used as a poison for rats.

tÿ'-lôp'-ô-dâ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A group of Selenodont Artiodactyles, equivalent to the family Camelidæ (q. v.).

tÿ'-lô-sâu'-rûs, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *sauros*, *sauros*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Mososauridæ from the Cretaceous rocks.

tÿ'-lô'-sîs, *s.* [Gr. *tylôsis*=a making or becoming callous.]

Botany: The filling up of punctated vessels with cellular tissue.

tÿ'-lôs'-tô-mâ, *s.* [Pref. *tylo-*, and Gr. *stoma*=a mouth.]

1. *Zoölogy*: A genus of Vampyri (q. v.); muzzle short, nose-leaf free in front and on sides; ears large, separate, lower lip with a V-shaped space in front, margined by warts; wing-membrane extending almost to the base of the toes, interfemoral membrane very large, extending beyond the feet. There are two species from Brazil and Surinam.

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of Tornatellidæ (q. v.), with four species, from the Lower Cretaceous rocks of Portugal. Shell ventricose, smooth or punctate-striate, spire moderate, aperture ovate-lunate; outer lip periodically thickened inside and expanded, rising slightly; under lip callous, spread over body-whorl.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine, gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

tým'-bal, s. [Fr. *timbale*, from Arab. *thabal*=a tymbal; Ital. *timballo*, *taballo*.]

Music: A kind of kettle-drum.

"A tymbal's sound were better than my voice."
Prior: *Charity*.

tým-p, s. [TYMPANUM.]

Metall.: A space in the bottom of a blast-furnace, adjoining the crucible.

tým-plate, s. A plate in front of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

tým-stone, s. The stone which forms the front of the hearth in a blast-furnace.

tým'-pan, ***tím'-pan**, ***tím-pane**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *tympānum*.] [TYMPANUM.]

1. **Arch.**: A triangular space or table in the corners or sides of an arch, usually hollowed, and enriched with branches of laurel, olive, oak, &c., and sometimes with emblematic figures.

*2. **Music**: A drum, a kettle-drum.

3. **Print.**: A rectangular frame hinged by one edge to the carriage of a hand printing-press, and having stretched across it a piece of cloth or parchment. The blank sheets are laid upon the tympan, in order to be brought down upon the form to receive the impression. The blank sheet is fitted upon the tympan-sheet, which is of the same size as the paper to be printed, and forms a guide for placing it. The blank sheet is held by the frisket. The inner tympan is a smaller frame covered with canvas, and the two tympanes hold the blanket between them. Since the improvements made in printing-presses, the name is applied to the outside sheet on the impression cylinder.

4. A framework covered with some tense material.

"In my present invention I make use of the vibrations given to a diaphragm or tympan by speaking into a resonant case."—*London Times*.

tympan-sheet, s.

Print.: A sheet of paper like that to be printed, laid on the tympan as a guide for position in placing the sheets to be printed.

tým'-pan-al, a. [Eng. *tympān*; -al.] The same as TYMPANIC (q. v.).

tým'-pan-i, s. pl. [TYMPANO.]

tým-pān'-ic, a. & s. [English *tympān(um)*; -ic.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Like a drum or tympanum; acting like a drum-head.

2. **Anat.**: Of, belonging to, or connected with the tympanum.

"The tympanic bone is produced upward and outward and forms a tube with everted lips."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, xiii. 205. (1873.)

B. As substantive:

Anat. (pl.): The bones which give attachment to the *membrana tympani* of the ear or its homologue; the tympanic ring and auditory process with the post-glenoid part of the temporal bone.

tympanic-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: [TYMPANIC, B.]

tympanic-plate, s.

Anat.: A lamina, the surface of which forms the anterior wall of the external auditory meatus and the tympanum, while the posterior one looks toward the glenoid fossa. It is developed from the outer surface of the tympanic ring.

tympanic-ring, s.

Anat.: An imperfect circle in the fœtus, open superiorly, and enclosing the tympanic membrane.

tým'-pan-i'-tēs, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tympānitēs*=the disease defined in the article.]

Pathol.: Distension of the parietes of the abdomen, remaining unchanged under different positions of the body, not yielding readily to pressure, and when the pressure is withdrawn, elastically returning to its former state, while, if struck, there is a resonance like that of a drum. The distending medium is air within or external to the intestinal canal. The Greeks and Romans considered it a form of dropsy; afterward it became distinguished as dry dropsy. It is sometimes one symptom of hysteria.

tým'-pan-it'-ic, adj. [Eng. *tympānit(es)*; -ic.] Pertaining or relating to tympany or tympanites; affected with tympany or tympanites.

"Producing a tympanitic action in that organ."—*Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xii.

tým'-pan-i'-tis, subst. [Gr. *tympānon*=a kettle-drum; suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the lining membrane of the tympanum.

***tým'-pan-ize**, v. i. & t. [Old Fr. *tympāniser*; Lat. *tympānizo*; Gr. *tympānizō*.] [TYMPANUM.]

A. Intransitive: To act the part of a drummer. (*Coles*.)

B. Transitive: To make into a drum; to stretch the skin of, as on a drum.

"If this be not to be sawn asunder as Esay, stoned as Jeremy, made a drum or tympanized, as other saints of God were."—*Oley: Life of G. Herbert*, M. 2. b. (1671.)

tým'-pan-ō (pl. **tým'-pan-i**), ***tím'-pan-ō**, s. [Ital.] [TYMPANUM.]

Music: A kettle-drum (said especially of the kettle-drums of an orchestra).

tým'-pan-ō-, pref. [TYMPANUM.]

Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the tympanum.

tympano-hyal, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the tympanum and the hyoid bone. Used in the term, the *tympano-hyal* bones.

B. As subst.: The styloid process of the temporal bone, the stylo-hyals. (*Flower*.)

tým'-pan-ōph'-ōr-a, s. [Greek *tympānon* = a kettle-drum, and *phoros*=bearing.]

Palæobotany: A genus of Fossil Ferns from the Lower Oolite of Yorkshire, England.

tým'-pan-ūm, s. [Lat., from Gr. *tympānon*=a drum, a roller, area of a pediment, panel of a door, from *typanon*=a drum, from *typtō*=to strike.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A drum, a framework covered with some tense material.

II. Technically:

1. **Anat.**: The drum, middle ear, or middle chamber of the ear; a narrow, irregular cavity in the substance of the temporal bone, placed between the inner end of the external auditory canal and the labyrinth. Its roof is formed by a thin plate of bone situated on the upper surface of the petrous bone, its floor is a narrow space, its outer wall is formed mainly by a thin, semitransparent membrane—the *membrana tympani*—which closes the inner end of the external auditory meatus; its inner wall is uneven, its anterior extremity is narrowed by the gradual descent of the roof, and is continued into the Eustachian orifice, and its posterior one has at its upper part a large, and several small openings leading into the mastoid cells. The tympanum receives the atmospheric air from the pharynx through the Eustachian tube, and contains a chain of small bones by means of which the vibrations communicated from without to the *membrana tympani* are in part conveyed across the cavity to the sentient part of the internal ear. (*Quain*.)

2. **Architecture**:

(1) The triangular panel of the fastigium or pediment of any building, comprehended between its corona and that of the entablature.

(2) The space between the top of a door and the arch inclosing it.

(3) The die of a pediment.

(4) The panel of a door.

3. **Botany**: The same as Epiphyllum (q. v.).

4. **Hydraulic**

Engin.: An ancient form of wheel for elevating water. Its original form was like that of a drum, whence its name. It was a cylinder with radial partitions and small openings in the periphery, which admitted a certain quantity of water into the chambers thus formed as those portions of the periphery came in turn to be submerged. As the wheel revolved, such portions of water were carried up and flowed along the partition toward the axis around which the water was discharged, being elevated to a height nearly equal to the radius of the wheel. The wheel was driven by floats on the periphery or side of the wheel, or by means of animal or manual power, and had several modifications.

5. **Mach.**: A kind of hollow tread-wheel, wherein two or more persons walk, in order to turn it, and thus give motion to a machine.

6. **Music**: A hand-drum or tambourine, but covered with parchment, back and front. It was used in conjunction with various kinds of harps, lyres, and pipes, cymbals of metal, the straight brass trumpet and curved brass horn, the castanets of wood and metal.

"Ireland [saith one] uses the harp and pipe, which he calls *tympānum*."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 6.

tým'-pan-ỹ, ***tým'-pan-ie**, s. [Fr. *tympānie*, from Gr. *tympānias*=a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum.]

1. **Lit.**: The same as TYMPANITES (q. v.).

"So that as in a *tympāny* their very greatness was their disease."—*Fuller: Worthies, Cambridgeshire*.

*2. **Fig.**: Inflation, conceit, bombast, turgidity.

"In the first leaf of my defense, I fore-told you so much; as finding nothing in that swollen bulk, but a meer unsound *tympānie*, instead of a truly solid conception."—*Bp. Hall: A Short Answer*. (Pref.)

Tým-dār'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Lat.=the sons of Tyn-darus; Gr. *Tyndareos*, **Tyndaros*. See def.]

1. **Class. Mythol.**: Castor and Pollux, the sons of Tyndarus, king of Lacedæmon and husband of Leda.

2. **Meteor.**: One of the names given to two meteors or balls adhering to the rigging of a ship during certain states of the weather. More generally called Castor and Pollux.

***týne**, v. t. [TINE, v.]

***týne** (1), s. [TINE, s.]

***týne** (2), s. [TEEN.] Anxiety, pain, sorrow.

***tý-nỹ**, a. [TINY.]

***týp'-al**, a. [Eng. *typ(e)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a type; constituting or serving as a type; typical.

type, ***tipe**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *typum*; accus. of *typus*=a figure, an image, a type, from Gr. *typos*=a blow, a mark, a figure, a type, a character of a disease, from *typtō*=to strike, to beat; Sp. & Ital. *tipo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Distinguishing mark or stamp; sign, emblem, characteristic.

"Thy father bears the type of king of Naples."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

2. An allegorical or symbolical representation of some object (called the antitype); a symbol, a sign, an emblem. [II. 6.]

"Informing them by types

And shadows of that destined seed to brnise

The serpent, by what means he shall achieve

Mankind's deliverance." *Milton: P. L., xii. 232.*

3. An example or specimen of any class which is considered as eminently possessing or exhibiting the properties or character of the class; the ideal representation of a group combining its essential characteristics; a general form or structure pervading a number of individuals. (Used especially in natural science.)

4. In the same sense as II. 5.

"He who wishes to trace the art in its gradual progress, from the wooden and immoveable letter to the moveable and metal type, and to the completion of the whole contrivance, will receive satisfactory information from the annals of the elaborate *Mattaire*."—*Know: Essay* 135.

II. Technically:

1. **Art**:

(1) The original conception in art which becomes the subject of a copy.

(2) The design on the face of a medal or coin.

2. **Biology**:

(1) A common plan to which certain groups of animals conform; hence, often used as equivalent to sub-kingdom, or the first great division of a sub-kingdom. To Lamarck is due the credit of a great advance in general morphology, by pointing out that mammals, birds, reptiles, and fishes possess one essential in common—a spinal column interposed between a cerebro-spinal and a visceral cavity, which is absent in all other animals. Hence, he classed the former as Vertebrata and the latter as Invertebrata. The labors of other naturalists soon established the fact that the Invertebrata did not conform to one common plan or type; and in 1795 Cuvier showed that at fewest three morphological types, as distinct from each other as they are from the Vertebrata, existed among the Invertebrata: Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. Von Baer, some years later, came to the same conclusion on embryological grounds. [ZOOLOGY.]

"Even the hiatus between the Vertebrata and the Invertebrata, is partly, if not wholly, bridged over; and though among the Invertebrata there is no difficulty in distinguishing the more completely differentiated representatives of such types or common plans as those of the Arthropoda, the Annelida, the Mollusca, the Tunicata, the Echinodermata, the Coelenterata, and the Porifera, yet every year brings forth fresh evidence to the effect that just as the plan of the plant is not absolutely distinct from that of the animal, so that of the Vertebrate has its points of community with certain of the Invertebrates; that the Arthropod, the Mollusk, and the Echinoderm plans are united by that of the lower worms, and that the plan of the latter is separated by no very great differences from that of the Coelenterate and that of the Sponge."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, pp. 49, 50.

(2) A typical representative. (Applied to an individual, a species, a genus, a sub-family, or a family having the characteristics of the group under which it is immediately comprised.)

"The type of a genus should be the species which best exhibits the characters of the group, but it is not always easy to follow out this rule, and consequently the first on the list is often put forward as the type."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 49.

bóil, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. *Chem.*: The type-theory assigns the constitution of compounds to certain simple bodies such as hydrogen, water, ammonia, and marsh gas, CH_4 , and proceeds on the assumption that the hydrogen of the type substance is replaced by the element or compound radical entering into combination with it. In this view the alcohols may be regarded as belonging to the water type, $\text{H}\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right\}\text{O}$, and to be formed by the substitution of H in $\text{H}\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right\}\text{O}$ by the alcohol radical—e. g., ethylic alcohol is represented as $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right\}\text{O}$. In like manner the whole series of amines and amides may be referred to the ammonia type, in which one or more atoms of H are replaced by radicals. Triethyl amine may thus be regarded as being ammonia, in which all the hydrogen is

replaced by ethyl= $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right\}\text{N}$. Oxamide again is shown with a divalent radical replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a double molecule of ammonia—oxamide= $\text{C}_2\text{O}_2\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} \text{H} \\ \text{H} \end{smallmatrix}\right\}\text{N}_2$. The type-theory was systematized by Gerhardt some years ago, but it is now largely superseded by the use of formulæ representing a more accurate acquaintance with the internal constitution of chemical compounds.

4. *Pathol.*: The order in which the symptoms of a disease succeed each other. The type may be continued, intermittent, or remittent.

5. *Printing*:

(1) A parallelopipedon, or square prism, with a raised letter on the upper end, used in printing. [PRINTING.]

(2) Types collectively; the quantity of types used in printing. Types must be of a uniform height, and perfectly true in their angles, otherwise they could not be locked up in a form (q. v.). The parts of a type are known as body, face, shoulder, nick, groove, and feet. The fine lines at the top and bottom of a letter are called serifs; the parts of the face of some letters, such as *j* and *k*, which project over the body, are called kerns. Type is distinguished by names indicating the size of the body and the consequent number which will go in a given space; by the different sizes or styles of face on a given body; by the case, as upper or lower, caps or small letter; by peculiar style or ornamental characteristic.

(a) As to size: Semi-nonpareil (*Eng.*), brilliant, gem (*Eng.*), diamond, pearl, ruby, nonpareil, emerald, minion, brevier, bourgeoisie, long primer, small pica, pica, English, great primer, canon, &c. [See these words.]

(b) As to face: Full, heavy or fat, light, condensed, elongated, compressed.

(c) As to case: Caps or upper case; small letters, or lower case.

(d) As to style: Roman, Italic, black letter, script, German text, Gothic, antique, sans serif, old style, hair line, and innumerable fancy styles of job-type made by different type-founders.

A fount or font is a complete assortment of any given kind of type, the number of each letter being in proportion to the frequency of its occurrence in printed matter, thus:

a	.....	9,000	h	.....	6,000	o	.....	8,000	u	.....	4,500
b	.....	2,000	i	.....	9,000	p	.....	2,400	v	.....	1,500
c	.....	4,000	j	.....	500	q	.....	600	w	.....	2,500
d	.....	5,000	k	.....	800	r	.....	7,000	x	.....	500
e	.....	14,000	l	.....	5,000	s	.....	8,000	y	.....	2,500
f	.....	8,000	m	.....	3,000	t	.....	10,000	z	.....	300
g	.....	2,000	n	.....	8,000						

A complete font of type, including Roman and Italic, with capitals, figures, points, and signs, consists of 226 different characters.

6. *Theology*: An object, office, institution, individual, or action by which Christ, His life, death, atoning sacrifice, was prefigured. [TYPOLOGY.]

¶ For the difference between *type* and *figure*, see FIGURE.

¶ *In type*: Set up, ready for printing; having all the types duly arranged so that an impression can be taken when desired.

type-block, *s.* A block having upon it raised figures representing letters or numbers.

type-casting, *s.* The same as TYPE-FOUNDING (q. v.).

type-casting and setting machine, *s.* One which makes its type from matrices, and sets them in a row, or in galley, as the letter-keys of the machine are manipulated in the order of the copy. The most successful device of this character is the "Linotype" machine, now in general use for newspaper work. In this device the matrices are gathered in rows by the machine and an entire line is cast at once. These lines are discharged in regular order on a galley and leads are inserted by the operator or omitted, as the matter is designed to be "lead" or "solid."

type-composing machine, *s.* [TYPE-SETTING MACHINE.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, there; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; nūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

type-dressing machine, *s.* A machine forming a substitute for the usual mode, which is to rub the type by hand upon the plane surface of a stone, using as an auxiliary a scraper or file.

type-founder, *s.* One who casts or manufactures types.

type-founding, *s.* The act, art, or practice of casting or manufacturing movable metallic types for use by printers.

type-foundry, *type-foundry*, *subst.* A place where types are manufactured.

type-gauge, *s.* A stick or rule having upon its sides or edges the measure of the various sizes of type, so as to readily indicate the number of lines by laying it alongside a column of matter or proof, or the ems in a line by placing it along the line.

type-high, *a.* Of the height or length of printing type= $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch.

type-metal, *s.* A white alloy for casting type, composed of lead, antimony, and tin. Large type has the largest proportion of lead; small type has more antimony to render it harder and enable it to resist wear. Type is sometimes faced with copper or with nickel, to render it more durable. The nickel has the additional advantage of not acting on or being affected by the chemicals in the ink.

"Type-metal [is] the alloy of lead and antimony used in casting printers' types, the usual proportions being one part of antimony to three of lead, but a superior and harder kind of type is sometimes made by alloying two parts of lead with one of antimony and one of tin. Both these alloys take a sharp impression from the mold or matrix, owing to their expansion on solidification, and they are hard enough to stand the work of the press, without being brittle or liable to fracture."—*Brande & Cox.*

type-setter, *s.*

1. One who sets up type; a compositor.
2. A type-setting or composing machine (q. v.).

type-setting, *s.* The act or process of setting up or arranging types in the composing-stick, ready to be printed from.

Type-setting machine: A composing machine for type. There are several varieties of machines for this purpose. Ordinarily, they have separate grooves, receptacles, or galleys for each sort, and the mechanical arrangement is such that on touching a key, arranged with others like the key-board of a piano, the end type of a row is displaced, and is conducted in a channel or by a tape to a composing-stick, where the types are arranged in regular order in a line of indefinite length, and from whence they are removed in successive portions to a justifying-stick, in which they are spaced out to the proper length of line required.

Type-setting telegraph: A form of telegraph in which the message at the receiving end is set up in type. The title is also held to mean, but does not correctly define, the instrument in which certain letters are made to deliver an impression in consecution, and so spell out the message.

type-wheel, *s.* A disk having raised letters on its periphery, employed for printing or stamping, and in some forms of telegraph.

type-write, *v. t.* To write with a type-writer.

"Authors should typewrite their articles."—*Dramatic News*, April 1, 1897.

type-writer, *s.*

1. A mechanical contrivance for superseding the use of the pen, and by which letters are produced by the impression of inked types. Type-writers are of various kinds, but all are furnished with (1) a movement for bringing the type to a common printing point; (2) a contrivance for inking the type; (3) a movement for impressing the type on the paper; and (4) a contrivance for spacing words and lines. The type-writers ordinarily in use are about the size of a sewing-machine, and are worked by means of keys, each communicating with a lever terminating in a sort of transverse bar or crutch head which carries a type on each extremity. By means of two keys at opposite ends of the board the paper carrier is moved backward or forward, so that in one position it receives a blow from one end of the transverse bar, and in the other position from the second end. In an older and simpler form of type-writer each key governs a lever furnished with a single character, instead of one at each end. The types are inked by means of an inking-ribbon, placed directly over the point where all the types strike the paper; it is made to move a slight distance every time a key is struck, so that every type touches it in a fresh place. The work produced by a type-writer is as legible and nearly as uniform as ordinary printing, and the average speed of a good operator is from fifty to seventy words a minute.

2. A person who uses or operates a type-writing machine.

"Women seem, as a rule, she tells us, to make less efficient telegraphers and type-setters than men; but they

hold their own with them as stenographers, and beat them altogether as type-writers and 'dry-goods clerks.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1887.

type-writist, *s.* The same as TYPE-WRITER, 2 (q. v.).

type-writing, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The act or art of producing letters and words with a type-writer; the work done with a type-writer.

"All kinds of documents copied in type-writing. Good type-writing is easy to read."—*Notes & Queries*, Nov. 19, 1887. (Adv.)

B. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or produced by means of a type-writer (q. v.).

"This kind of work will be especially cultivated in association with other branches of the type-writing art."—*London Daily News*.

type-written, *a.* Produced or copied by means of a type-writer (q. v.).

***type**, *v. t.* [TYPE, *s.*]

1. To exhibit or represent by a type or symbol beforehand; to prefigure.

"He ratified ceremonial and positive laws, in respect of their spiritual use and signification, and by fulfilling all things typed and prefigured by them."—*White*.

2. To exhibit an example or copy of; to represent, to typify.

3. To reproduce by means of a type-writer (q. v.).

typh, *s.* [TYPHUS.] (See compound.)

typh-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: A term proposed by Dr. T. K. Chambers for any variety of typhus-fever (q. v.).

typh-poison, *s.* [TYPHINE.]

ty'phā, *s.* [Lat. *typha*; Gr. *typhē*=a cat's tail. See def.]

Bot.: Reedmace, Cat's tail, or Bulrush. Spikes cylindrical, perianth consisting only of hairs, stamens monadelphous, anthers somewhat wedge-shaped, ovaries stalked, fruit minute, seed cylindrical, testa striate. Known species six or eight, from temperate and tropical countries. In India the typhas are used for mat-making and stuffing chairs, and the fiber of *T. angustifolia* has been tried successfully for paper-manufacture. Elephants are fond of an Indian species, *T. elephantina*, whence the name, and its roots bind the soil. In Europe the pollen of the Typhas is sometimes used like that of Lycopodium in the manufacture of fireworks. Mixed with water it forms a kind of bread eaten in Scinde, Western Australia, and New Zealand. The rhizomes abound in starch, and are used in Kashmir as food. They are somewhat astringent and diuretic, and are given in Eastern Asia in dysentery, gonorrhœa, and the measles. The down of the ripe fruit has been applied in India, like medicated cotton-wool, to ulcers and wounds.

ty-phā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *typh(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acēæ*.]

Bot.: Typhads or Bulrushes; an order of Endogens, alliance Arales. Herbaceous plants growing in marshes or ditches. Rootstock creeping, stem without nodes, leaves rigid, ensiform, with parallel veins, spathe none. Flowers in cylindrical spikes or heads, monœcious, the males uppermost; sepals reduced to three or more scales, or even to a bundle of hairs; corolla none. Males: Stamens three or six; filaments long, sometimes monadelphous. Females: Styles short; stigmas simple; ovary one rarely two celled; fruit dry, indehiscent, one-celled, one-seeded, made angular by mutual pressure. They are found chiefly in the northern hemisphere and the temperate parts. Known genera two, *Typha* and *Sparganium* (q. v.), species thirteen (*Lindley*), twelve (*Sir J. Hooker*).

ty'phād, *s.* [Lat. *typh(a)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Typhacæ. (*Lindley*.)

typh'-ī-ā, *s.* [TYPHUS.]

Pathol.: Typhoid-fever (q. v.).

typh'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *typh(us)*; -*ine*.]

Med.: A term proposed by Dr. William Farr for the special zymotic principle by which he considered typhus fever was propagated.

ty-phīn'-ī-ā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *typhus* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Relapsing fever.

***typh'-īs**, *s.* [Gr. *typhos*=smoke.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Muricidæ, with nine species, from the Mediterranean, West Africa, Cape, India, and Western America, to a depth of fifty fathoms. Shell like Murex, but with tubular spines between the varices, of which the last is open, and occupied by the excurrent canal. Fossil species eight, from the Eocene onward.

typh-lich'-thȳs, *s.* [Greek *typhlos*=blind, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy.: A name given to those individuals of the genus *Amblyopsis* (q. v.), in which the ventral fins are absent.

týph-li'-nā, s. [TYPHLINE.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Typhlopidae, with one species, *Typhlina lineata*, from Java, Sumatra, and Penang. Snout covered with large shields; lower jaw without teeth.

týph-li'-nē, s. [Gr. *typhlinēs ophis*=a kind of snake, resembling the blindworm.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Typhlopidae, with one species, from the Cape of Good Hope.

týph-li'-tīs, s. [Gr. *to typhl(on)*=the cæcum; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the cæcum, with pain and tenderness in the right iliac fossa, constipation, sometimes going on to perforation, producing perityphlitis.

týph-lō-nūs, s. [Gr. *typhlos*=blind, and *onos*=a sea-fish mentioned by Aristotle.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Ophidiidae. Head large, compressed, most of the bones cartilaginous; eye not visible externally; scales thin, small, deciduous; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer and palatine bones. A deep-sea fish, of which only two specimens are known, from a depth of more than 2,000 fathoms in the Western Pacific.

***týph-lōph-thāl'-mēs, s. pl.** [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *typhlos*=blind, and *ophthalmos*=the eye.]

Zoöl.: An old group of Scincidae, with two genera, Dibamus and Typhline (q. v.). They are now more generally ranged under Typhlopidae (q. v.).

týph-lōp'-ī-dæ, *týph-lōps'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *typhlops*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoölogy: Blind Burrowing Snakes; a family of Inocuous Snakes, in some classifications elevated to a sub-order, with two groups, Catodontes (having teeth only in the lower jaw) and Epanodontes (with teeth only in the upper jaw). There are four genera, with seventy species, distributed in tropical and sub-tropical regions. Body long, cylindrical, vermiform, and rigid; vestiges of hind-limbs present in the shape of rod-like bones; eyes present, but small, and covered by the more or less transparent ocular and preocular shields; scales smooth, imbricated alike on back and belly. This family contains forms which are most remote from the true Ophidian type, and which, in older classifications, formed the group Typhlopthalmes (q. v.). They live underground, their rigid body and short curved tail being adapted for burrowing. After rain they occasionally appear above ground, and then they are very agile in their serpentine movements. The eye, which is scarcely visible in many species, can give to them only a vague and indistinct perception of light. They are oviparous, and feed on worms and small insects. The tongue is forked, and, as in other snakes, frequently exerted.

týph-lōps, s. [Gr. *typhlos*=blind, and *ops*=the eye.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Typhlopidae (q. v.), with over sixty species, having approximately the range of the family. Body long, slender, and cylindrical; head depressed, rounded; tail short, rounded at the extremity, and armed with a spine; scales small.

týph-lō-scin'-cūs, s. [Gr. *typhlos*=blind, and Mod. Lat. *scincus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Acontiadae, with one species from Ternate. It is closely akin to Acontia (q. v.).

tý-phōid, a. [Gr. *typhos*=smoke, cloud, stupor, arising from fever; *eidōs*=resemblance.] [TYPHUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling typhus (q. v.).

† Often used substantively=Typhoid-fever (q. v.).

typhoid-fever, s.

Pathology: A kind of continued fever which is known by many names. It was called "typhoid" and "abdominal typhus" from its supposed resemblance to typhus or jail fever. It is often known as "low fever" and "slow fever," from its duration; and as "autumnal" or "fall" fever, from the time of the year at which it is most prevalent. The term "enteric fever" was applied to it from the fact that the intestines are always attacked in this disorder; but "gastric fever" is a misnomer, for there is never any organic disease of the stomach. Typhoid-fever results from the introduction of a specific poison into the system, and is said to be due to the development of a specific bacillus. It is not contagious, and the poison appears to be communicable only from the discharges. The diffusion of the disease is generally due to the excrement of some patient finding its way into the drains, and thence into wells, or into streams or rivers, the water of which is used for drinking purposes. Hence it is of the highest importance that the excreta of patients suffering from typhoid should be thoroughly disinfected, and, if possible, buried at some distance from any dwelling-house; but as in large towns this latter precaution is impossible, disinfectants must be liberally used. In places where the supply of water is from wells, all drinking water should be boiled, and it is a wise precaution during an epidemic

to have the milk scalded, as the prevalence of typhoid in London in 1873 was clearly traced to the contamination of the milk by the excreta of a man who had died of typhoid on a milk-farm. The period of incubation usually extends over two weeks, being preceded by loss of appetite, languor, headache, dizziness, and bleeding from the nose in many cases. From the tenth to the twelfth day the rash usually appears. It is very slight, and, unless care is taken, may be entirely overlooked. The spots are rose-colored, about the size of a pin's head, disappearing on pressure, but reappearing as soon as the pressure is removed. The patient suffers from debility and diarrhoea, and there is dullness over the region of the spleen, which is enlarged. The stools are of a pea-soup color, and the special lesion observed is enlargement of and deposit in Peyer's glands and the minute solitary glands of the smaller, and sometimes of the large intestine. Sometimes the mental condition is irritable, with illusions and hallucinations, and patients speak in a loud voice and gesticulate wildly. In the third week the symptoms continue with undiminished vigor, and sometimes increase in intensity, with stupor to such a degree that great difficulty is experienced in rousing the patient. In favorable cases, in the fourth week there is a change for the better; the temperature falls, the symptoms are alleviated, the sleep becomes more natural, the motions firmer and less frequent, and the appetite slowly returns. After the thirtieth day, in the majority of cases, no more spots appear, the fever is at an end, and the patient passes slowly into a stage of convalescence. In typhoid-fever relapses are common, and dangerous complications, especially of the lungs, may ensue. If the ulceration of the intestines proceeds so far that they are perforated, death almost invariably follows, and in all cases the mortality is high. The main chance of recovery depends on careful nursing, under the direction of a skilled medical man. The chief treatment consists in reducing the temperature, usually by cold baths or sponging. The fever produces intense thirst, and plenty of fluid should be given. From the ulcerated state of the bowels, solid food must be strictly avoided, beef-tea, mutton broth, arrowroot, milk, and eggs being the best forms of nourishment. Stimulants are rarely needed in the early stages of the disease, but may be used with advantage, under medical direction, if the heart's action is weak and the pulse intermittent. [TYPHUS.]

tý-phō-mā'-nī-a, s. [Gr. *typhos*=typhus, and *mania*=madness.]

Pathol.: The low muttering delirium which accompanies typhoid-fever.

tý-phō-nī-ūm, s. [Gr. *typhōnīos*=of or belonging to Typhon, fatuous.]

Bot.: A genus of Dracunculæ, closely akin to Arum, but with a single erect ovule in the ovary, and a more sharply pointed spadix. The very acrid roots of *Typhonium orixense*, a native of Eastern Asia, are used in India as poultices.

tý-phōn', *tý-phōn, s. [Chin. *tai-fang*=great wind. The spelling has been influenced by comparison with Gr. *typhōn*=a whirlwind.]

Meteor.: The name given to a type of storm common on the coast of Tonquin and China as far north as Ningpo and the southeast coast of Japan. Typhoons resemble the storms of Western Europe in their general characteristics, but they are often accompanied by a high wave, which, advancing inland, causes great destruction of life and property. Typhoons occur from May to November, but are most frequent in July, August, and September. (See extract.)

"The chief points of difference between the hurricanes and typhoons of the tropics and the cyclones of higher latitudes are these: Tropical cyclones are of smaller dimensions, show steeper barometric gradients and therefore stronger winds, and advance at a slower rate over the earth's surface. Another point of difference is that a large number of the hurricanes of the West Indies and the typhoons of Eastern Asia first pursue a westerly course, which gradually becomes northwesterly, and on arriving at about lat. 30° they recurve, and thereafter pursue a course to northeastward."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xvi. 155.

tý-phōūs, a. [TYPHUS.] Pertaining or relating to typhus (q. v.).**tý-phūs, s.** [Gr. *typhus*.] [TYPHOID.]

Pathol.: Typhus-fever; a contagious fever, which occurs mainly in temperate and cold climates, and often rages as an epidemic. It is also known as "spotted," "epidemic," or "contagious" fever, and was formerly called "camp" or "gaol" fever, from its prevalence in camps and prisons. It is most prevalent among females and young people, but the highest rate of mortality from the disease occurs among adult males. The contagion is communicated through the air, and probably proceeds from the breath, which has a peculiar foul smell. It is not communicated from the clothes or excreta, and consequently, by properly isolating the patient, the spread of the fever may be prevented. The period of incubation is supposed to

range from a few hours to several days. The earliest symptoms are heaviness and listlessness, with a confusion of ideas, which afterward develops into delirium; an eruption of round, dark, reddish-brown spots then makes its appearance, the temperature is high, the pulse very rapid, and the patient suffers from extreme weakness. The condition of the bowels varies in different patients, for there may be either diarrhoea or constipation. The duration of an uncomplicated case of typhus varies from twelve to twenty-one days. The greatest danger is usually during the second week of the illness, death seldom ensuing before the seventh day. The treatment of typhus consists in placing the patient under the best possible hygienic conditions, keeping up the strength with beef-tea, mutton-broth, milk, eggs, arrowroot, &c., and in alleviating the most prominent and distressing symptoms, such as relieving thirst, by the free administration of cooling drinks, controlling sleeplessness, headache, and delirium by small doses of opium, keeping the bowels open by mild laxatives, &c. Stimulants should not be given to children, and many adults do well without them, but alcohol may be advantageously used in the case of old persons, or where the patient has been accustomed to the free use of stimulants. When recovery takes place, it is generally very rapid, a great change in the condition of the patient often occurring in twenty-four or forty-eight hours. The only complication at all common is a form of pneumonia.

typhus-fever, s. [TYPHUS.]***typhus-icterodes, s.**

Pathol.: Yellow-fever (q. v.).

†**týp'-īc, *týp'-īck, a.** [Greek *typikos*=typical, from *typos*=a type (q. v.); Lat. *typicus*; Sp. & Ital. *tipico*; Fr. *tipique*.]

1. Typical, figurative.

"So loudly and harmoniously, together with Moses' *typic* shades, utter those words of the Baptist's, Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sins of the world!"—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 278.

2. Embodying the characters of a group.

"Here's Smith already swearing at my feet
That I'm the *typic* She."

E. B. Browning: *Aurora Leigh*, ix.

typic-fever, s.

Pathol.: A fever which conforms to a particular type; a fever which is regular in its attacks as opposed to one which is erratic in its course.

týp'-īc-āl, a. [TYPIC.]**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. (Gen.): Of or pertaining to a type; having the nature of a type.

"Mathematical knowledge was at that time not merely the *typical* example of deductive reasoning."—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century* (1876), i. 23.

2. Spec.: Typifying, figurative, emblematic, prefiguring.

"Indeed, the Mosaic law was intended for a single people only, who were to be shut in, as it were, from the rest of the world, by a fence of legal rites and *typical* ceremonies."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

II. Nat. Science: Embodying the characters of a group; as, a *typical* family, genus, or species.

týp'-īc-āl-lý, adv. [English *typical*; *-ly*.] In a typical manner; by way of image, type, or symbol.

"[Christ] still is figured, there more obscurely, here more clearly, but yet still more *typically*, or in figure."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 3.

týp'-īc-āl-nēss, s. [Eng. *typical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being typical.

týp'-ī-fī-cā'-tion, subst. [Eng. *typify*; *-cation*.] The act of typifying.

týp'-ī-fī-ēr, s. [English *typify*; *-er*.] One who typifies.

"A modern *typifier*, who deals only in similitudes and correspondences."—*Warburton: Works*, xi. 403.

týp'-ī-fý, v. t. [Eng. *type*; *-fy*.]

1. To represent by an image, emblem, model, or resemblance.

"Our Saviour, who was *typified* by the goat that was slain."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. To exemplify, to type.

"That fact expresses, prefigures, or *typifies* another fact of a higher and more important nature."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 8.

tý-pō, subst. [See def.] A contraction of typographer (q. v.); a compositor.

***tý-pō-cōs-mý, *ty-po-cos-mie, s.** [Gr. *typos*=type, and *kosmos*=the world.] A representation or description of the world.

"Some books of *typocosmy* are nothing but a mass of words of all arts, to give men countenance."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

tŷ-pōg'-rā-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *typograph(y)*; -er.] A printer.

"There is a very ancient edition of this work [Justinian's Institutes], without date, place, or *typographer*."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry; Additions*, p. 189.

tŷ-pō-grāph'-ic, **tŷ-pō-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *typograph(y)*; -ic, -ical.]

*1. Emblematic, figurative, typical.

2. Pertaining or relating to typography, or the art of printing.

"The operation of that providential discovery, the *typographical art*."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 33.

typographic-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Tomicus typographus*. [TOMICUS.]

typographical union, *s.*

Printing: A society of compositors banded together for mutual protection, for the regulation of wages, fixing the number of apprentices allowed to each establishment, the length of time each apprentice must serve in order to become a master workman, and for extending general aid to the members of such association.

¶ With the extension of the printing business in this country, and especially with the development of newspapers, there arose a necessity for mutual protective associations among compositors and other cognate trades connected with the art of printing. These associations were at first local in their jurisdiction. But the migratory habits of journeyman printers suggested the necessity for an organization that would secure for these nomads the comity and extension of favor and protection which the members of a common craft should always receive from each other. From this necessity arose the International Union, which is composed of delegates from subordinate unions in this country and Canada. While the International Union is the supreme body, the management of the internal affairs of each union is left almost entirely to the subordinate divisions. Thus each local union may regulate the number of apprentices, the scale of wages for composition, time-work, &c. Whenever a member of one local union comes within the jurisdiction of another local body, he at once is subject to the by-laws of the latter. Traveling cards are granted to members, but these cards must be deposited with the local union within the jurisdiction of which its holder proposes to remain for a given length of time, and dues must be paid into the local union with which the card is deposited. There are numerous local unions in this country, that of New York city being the largest, having a membership of several thousand—followed by Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and other large cities of the country. The International Union meets once every year, at different places in this country or Canada, while the local unions usually hold a meeting each month to transact regular business.

tŷ-pō-grāph'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *typographical*; -ly.]

*1. By means of a type or emblem; typically, emblematically.

2. By means of types; after the manner of a printer.

tŷ-pōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Greek *typos*=a type, and *graphō*=to write; Fr. *typographie*.]

*1. Typical, figurative, or emblematical representation.

"Those diminutive and pamphlet treatises daily published amongst us, are pieces containing rather *typography* than verity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. The art of printing; the art or operation of impressing letters and words on paper by means of types.

"In his ignorant exultation, he ordered these tracts to be printed with the utmost pomp of *typography*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

tŷ-pō-lite, *s.* [Gr. *typos*=a mark, and *lithos*=a stone.] An old name for a stone or fossil which has on it impressions or figures resembling plants or animals.

tŷ-pōl'-ō-gŷ, *subst.* [Greek *typos*=a type; suff. -ology.]

1. A discourse on types, especially those of Scripture.

2. The doctrine of types. A department of theology which investigates Scripture types, and the principles applicable to their interpretation. It starts from the position that the leading truths of revealed religion were the same under the Patriarchal, the Jewish, and the Christian dispensations. These truths were, however, revealed to the earlier worshippers more or less obscurely, being expressed by symbols, instead of stated directly in words. Each type employed had a twofold meaning and purpose—it was a symbol of some religious truth and predictive of the antitype, Christ. [SACRIFICE, II. 4.]

tŷ-pō-thēr'-i-ūm, *s.* [Greek *typos*=a type, and *thērion*=a wild beast.]

Palæont.: Another name for the genus *Mesotherium* (q. v.).

tŷ-pōth'-ē-tā, **tŷ-pō-thē'-tā**, *s.* [Gr. *typos*=a type, and *thetēs*=a giver or setter, from *tithenai*=to set or place.]

Typographical: The name given to a trade guild consisting of persons connected with the printing trades, both workmen and employers.

¶ The name as now used in this country is a revival of an ancient appellation conferred upon an association of printers of whom we find record as early as the latter half of the 15th century. In the year 1465, according to Meersman, the Emperor Frederick III. of Germany "permitted printers to wear gold and silver, and both the typographi and typothetæ were honored by him with the privilege of bearing a coat-of-arms, and wearing armor. The shield of the typothetæ bore an eagle with extended claws, and the open helmet was surmounted by a crown." The first use of the name in this country was in 1863, when P. C. Baker, of New York city, proposed the name for a society of employing printers in that city. The name was adopted, but the society did not survive long. In 1883 the New York society was resuscitated, and the name readopted. From that city similar organizations spread all over the country. The Typothetæ is a society which has taken a stand in direct opposition to the domination of trade unionism, and claims as its cardinal principle "the right to regulate one's own affairs, without let or hindrance from outsiders." It has local and international organization, and is benevolent and fraternal in some of its aspects.

***tŷr'-an**, *v. t.* [TYRAN, *s.*] To act the tyrant; to tyrannize over.

"What glorie or what guerdon hast thou found

In feeble ladies tyrannizing so sore?"

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 1.

***tŷr'-an**, ***tŷr'-anne**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *tiran*, *tyrant*, *tyran*, *tyrant* (Fr. *tyran*), from Latin *tyrannus*, accus. of *tyrannus*=a tyrant, from Gr. *tyrannos*=a lord, an absolute monarch, a tyrant, an usurper; root uncertain; Sp. *tirano*; Port. *tyrano*; Ital. *tiranno*.] [TYRANT.]

A. As subst.: A tyrant.

"Lordly love is such a tyrannic fell."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; October.

B. As adj.: Tyrannical (q. v.).

"He is the tyrannic pike, our hearts the fry."

Donne: Poems, p. 40.

***tyran-queller**, ***tyranne-queller**, *substantive*. A tyrannicide.

"Harmodius and Aristogiton had been *tyranne-quellers*."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 129.

***tŷr'-an-ess**, *subst.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran*=a tyrant; -ess.] A female tyrant.

"A terrible little tyranness."

Massinger: Renegado, v. 3.

tŷ-rān'-nīc-al, ***tŷ-rān'-nīc**, *adj.* [Fr. *tyrannique*, from Lat. *tyrannicus*; Gr. *tyrannikos*=pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; Sp. *tiranico*; Ital. *tirannico*.]

1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a tyrant; suiting a tyrant; despotic, cruel, arbitrary.

"They blame Lewes the xi. for bringing the administration royal of France, from the lawful and regulate raigne, to the absolute and tyrannical power and government."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Acting like a tyrant; arbitrary, cruel, despotic, imperious.

"[Tyrant] by the antient Greeks, was applied to all kings, as well the just and merciful, as the cruel, and whom we now call *tyrannical*."—*Potter: Antiquities*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

tŷ-rān'-nīc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannical*; -ly.] In a tyrannical, despotic, cruel, or arbitrary manner; like a tyrant; with unjust or arbitrary exercise of power.

"Brutus being chosen Consul of Rome . . . chased out of the city Tarquinius Superbus, who reigned *tyrannically*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 744.

tŷ-rān'-nīc-al-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *tyrannical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being tyrannical; tyrannical disposition or practice.

tŷ-rān'-nī-ċi'-dal, *adj.* [Eng. *tyrannicid(e)*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to tyrannicide, or to one who kills a tyrant.

"Its blossom sheathed the sheer tyrannicidal sword."

A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

tŷ-rān'-nī-ċide, *s.* [Lat. *tyrannicidium*=the killing of a tyrant; *tyrannicida*=one who kills a tyrant, from *tyrannus*=a tyrant, and *cædo* (in compos. -cido)=to kill; Fr. *tyrannicide*.]

1. The act of killing a tyrant.

"Tyrannicide, or the assassination of usurpers and oppressive princes, was highly extolled in ancient times."—*Hume: Principles of Morals*, § 2.

2. One who kills a tyrant.

"The adulterous verses made in commemoration of these illustrious tyrannicides."—*Cumberland: Observer*, No. 49.

tŷ-rān'-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tyrann(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Tyrant-birds, Tyrant Shrikes; a family of Passerine Birds, formerly made a sub-family of Muscicapidæ. Bill long, broad, and flat at base, sides compressed to tip, which is hooked; nostrils hidden by plumes and bristles; wings long and pointed; tail moderate; tarsi broadly scaled; outer toe longer than inner, united to middle at base; claws short and sharp. They form an extensive and characteristic American family, ranging over the whole continent, from Patagonia to the arctic regions, and are found in the chief American islands. Five sub-families are reckoned: Conophaginae, Tæniopterinae, Platyrhynchinae, Elaineinae, and Tyranninae, embracing altogether seventy-one genera and more than 300 species.

tŷ-rān'-nī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *tyrann(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornithology:

*1. A sub-family of Muscicapidæ, equivalent to the modern Tyrannidæ (q. v.).

2. The typical sub-family of Tyrannidæ, with seventeen genera and eighty-nine species, having the range of the family.

***tŷr'-an-nīng**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran*=a tyrant; -ing.] Tyrannizing, tyrannical.

***tŷ-rān'-nī-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannious*; -ly.] Tyrannically.

"Manasses then his wife would not controule

Tyranniously."

Hudson: Judith, iv. 224.

***tŷr'-an-nīse**, *s.* [TYRANNIZE.] Tyranny, oppression.

"So that there be no tyrannise,

Whereof that he his people greue."

Gower: C. A., viii.

***tŷr'-an-nīsh**, ***tyr-an-nisshe**, *adj.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran*=a tyrant; -ish.] Like a tyrant; tyrannical.

"The proude tyrannisshe Romeyne,"

Gower: C. A., vii.

tŷr'-an-nīze, *v. i. & t.* [French *tyranniser*, from Lat. *tyrannizo*, from Greek *tyrannizō*=to take the part of a tyrant, to act as a tyrant; Sp. *tiranizar*; Ital. *tirannizare*.]

A. Intrans.: To act the tyrant; to exercise tyrannical, arbitrary, or despotic power; to rule with unjust and oppressive severity; to act arbitrarily, despotically, imperiously, or with unnecessary severity.

"My poor heart knows only how to love,
And, finding this, you tyrannize the more."

Dryden: Conquest of Granada, Pt. I., iv.

***B. Trans.**: To overrule by tyranny; to tyrannize over; to oppress.

tŷr'-an-noūs, *adj.* [Mid. Eng. *tyran*=a tyrant; -ous.] Tyrannical, arbitrary, severe, despotic, cruel, oppressive.

"Th' oppression of a tyrannous control

Can find no warrant there."

Cowper: Task, vi. 455.

tŷr'-an-noūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *tyrannous*; -ly.] In a tyrannous manner; tyrannically, cruelly, oppressively; like a tyrant.

"Trappe the simple innocents, and shed their blode tyrannously."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

tŷ-rān'-nūs, *s.* [Lat. =a tyrant (q. v.).]

Ornithology: The type-genus of Tyranninae, with eleven species, ranging over all tropical sub-regions and the United States to Canada. Bill with long bristles at base; nostrils small and rounded; wings sharply pointed; tail slightly forked; tarsi slender.

tŷr'-an-nŷ, ***tir-an-nye**, ***tyr-an-nie**, *s.* [Fr. *tyrannie*, from Lat. *tyrannia*, from Gr. *tyrannia*=sovereign sway, from *tyrannos*=a tyrant (q. v.); Sp. *tiranía*; Ital. *tirannia*; Port. *tyrannia*.]

*1. Absolute power or sovereignty.

"He died in the same day on which Dionysius assumed the tyranny."—*Donaldson: Theater of the Greeks*, p. 135.

2. Arbitrary or despotic exercise of power; cruel, arbitrary, or oppressive government or discipline.

"Every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject, whether practiced by a monarch, a nobility, or a popular assembly, is a degree of tyranny."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 1.

*3. Severity, rigor, inclemency.

"The tyranny o' the open night's too rough

For nature to endure."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

*4. Cruelty, harshness, severity.

"The tyranny of her sorrows

Takes all livelihood from her cheeks."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

tŷr'-ant, ***tir-ant**, ***tir-aunt**, *s.* [O. Fr. *tiran*, *tyrant*, *tyrant* (with excrement t), from Lat. *tyrannus*, accus. of *tyrannus*, from Gr. *tyrannos*, a word first used by Archilochus, about B. C. 700. For the excrement t, cf. *peasant*, *pheasant*, &c.] [TYRAN, *s.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, o-, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Orig., one who usurped the chief power without the consent of the people, or at the expense of the existing government; a usurper; an absolute ruler. Such a ruler was not necessarily oppressive or arbitrary. (For the change in meaning cf. *despot*.)

"A tyrant they name him, who by force commeth to the monarchy against the will of the people."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. 1., ch. vii.

2. A monarch or other ruler, who uses his power to oppress those under him; an arbitrary or despotic ruler; one who imposes burdens and hardships on those under his control without the authority of law or the necessities of government; a cruel lord or master; an oppressor, a despot.

II. *Ornith.*: Any individual of the family *Tyrannidae* (q. v.).

"The land birds comprise a dove, a *tyrant*, and a greenlet."—*Athenaeum*, Nov. 26, 1887, p. 717.

¶ *Thirty Tyrants*: [THIRTY.]

tyrant-bird, *tyrant-shrike*, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the *Tyrannidae* (q. v.); often restricted to the genus *Tyrannus* (q. v.), but, when used with the definite article, confined to *Tyrannus intrepidus*. [KING-BIRD.] The popular name has reference to the resemblance of the *Tyrannidae* to the true Shrikes in outward appearance and general habits, and to their fierce and bold disposition, especially during the breeding season, when the males, in their excessive care for their mates, attack without discrimination any intruder that ventures near their nests.

tyrant-shrike, s. [TYRANT-BIRD.]

**týr'-ant*, v. i. [TYRANT, s.] To act or play the tyrant; to tyrannize.

"This encouraged the Irish grandees (their O's and Mac's) to rent and tyrant it in their respective seignories."—*Fuller: Worthies; Buckinghamshire*.

týre (1), *subst.* [Native name.] A preparation of milk and rice used by the East Indians.

**týre* (2), s. [TIRE (3), s.]

**týre*, v. t. [TIRE (1), v.]

tý-reē'-ite, *subst.* [After the Island of Tyree or Tyrie, Scotland, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A powder obtained from the pink marble of Tyree, Scotland. It was found by Heddle to be composed of sesquioxide of iron, 38.22; alumina, 8.23; protoxide of iron, 3.16; protoxide of manganese, 0.39; magnesia, 29.94; lime, 2.21; water, 12.47; phosphoric acid, 4.71; silica, 1.02=100.35. As pointed out by E. S. Dana, no name should have been given to such a mixture.

Týr'-i-an, a. & s. [Lat. *Tyrius*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or belonging to ancient Tyre.
2. Being of a purple color.

B. As *subst.*: A native or inhabitant of Tyre.

**Tyrian-cynosure*, s.

Astron.: Ursa Minor.

"And thou shalt be our star of Arcady,
Or Tyrian cynosure." *Milton: Comus*, 343.

Tyrian-purple, s. A celebrated purple dye formerly prepared at Tyre from shell-fish. [MUREX, PURPURA.]

týr'-ite, s. [After the Norwegian God of War, Týr; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in pyramidal crystals, embedded in orthoclase, but implanted on black mica, at localities near Hampemyr, Arendal, Norway. Hardness, 6.5; specific gravity 5.13-5.56. Composition: Essentially a columbate of yttrium, cerium, and iron. Is referred by most mineralogists to Fergusonite (q. v.).

týr'-ō, s. [Prop. *tiro*, from Lat. *tiro*=a recruit, a novice, a tiro; root doubtful.] A beginner in learning; one who is engaged in learning, or who has only mastered the rudiments of any branch of knowledge; a novice.

"There stands a structure on a rising hill,
Where tyros take their freedom out to kill."

Garth: Dispensary.

**týr'-ō-cin'-i-um*, **týr'-ō-cin'-y*, s. [Lat. *tirocinium*=the state of a tyro, from Lat. *tiro*=a tyro.] The state or condition of being a tyro, beginner, or novice; novitiate, apprenticeship. [TIROCINIUM.]

týr'-ō-glyph'-ūs, *subst.* [Gr. *tyros*=cheese, and *glyphō*=to hollow.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Acaridæ, separated from the original genus *Acarus* (q. v.), to include the Cheesemites. [CHEESE-MITE.]

Týr'-ō-lēse, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the Tyrol; as, a Tyrolean air.

B. As *subst.* (*sing.* or *pl.*): A native of the Tyrol; the people of the Tyrol.

Tý-rō-lī-ēnne', s. [Fr.]

Music: A song accompanied with dancing; a popular Tyrolean song or melody, especially one in which rapid alternation in melodic progressions of the natural and falsetto voice is introduced.

tý-rō'-lite, s. [After Tyrol, Austria, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *tirolit, kupferschum.*]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating groups of thin plates, also massive. Hardness, 1.0-2.0; specific gravity 3.02-3.098; luster on cleavage faces pearly; color, pale apple- and verdigris-green, sometimes inclining to blue; translucent to sub-translucent; sectile. Composition: Arsenic acid, 29.2; protoxide of copper, 50.3; water, 20.5=100, with the resulting formula, $5\text{CuO} \cdot \text{H}_3\text{AsO}_4 + 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$; the analysis, however, showed 13.65 per cent. of carbonate of lime, which Church has lately shown is probably present as an essential constituent, and not as an impurity. If this view be sustained, the formula will need modification.

týr'-ō-sine, s. [Gr. *tyros*=cheese; *-ine* (Chem.).]

1. *Chem.*: $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_3$. A crystalline nitrogenous body discovered by Liebig, obtained by decomposing albuminous substances, such as casein, &c., by caustic potash. It forms stellate groups of long slender needles, having a silky luster, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, insoluble in ether.

2. *Pathol.*: Tyrosine is often found in the urine during acute atrophy of the liver.

Tý'-sōn, s. [Dr. Edward Tyson (1649-1708), F.R.S., an able comparative anatomist, discoverer of the glands.] (See compound.)

Tyson's glands, s. *pl.*

Anatomy: Numerous sebaceous glands round the *cervix penis* and *corona glandis*. Called also *Glandule odoriferæ*. (Quain.)

tý'-sōn'-ite, *subst.* [After S. T. Tyson; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral forming the central portion of certain hexagonal crystals, the exterior of which consists almost entirely of *bastnäsite* (the hamartite of Nordenskiöld), which has been derived by alteration from *tysonite*. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 6.12-6.14; luster somewhat resinous; color pale wax-yellow; streak, nearly white. Analyses yielded, cerium, 40.19; lanthanum and didymium, 30.37; fluorine, 29.44=100, which corresponds to the formula, $(\text{Ce}, \text{La}, \text{Di})_2\text{F}_6$. Occurs in feldspar at Pike's Peak, Colorado.

týthe, s. [TITHE.]

týth'-ing, s. [TITHING.]

tzar, s. [CAZAR.]

tzar-i'-na, *tzar-it'-za*, s. [CAZARINA.]

tzēt'-zō, s. [Native name.]

Music: An Abyssinian instrument of the guitar kind, formed of a long carved neck attached to a gourd. It has frets and one string usually made of the tough fiber of a palm-tree.

Tzīg'-āne, s. [Hung. *Cigan*=gipsy.] An Hungarian Gipsy. There are about 150,000 Tziganes living a roving camp life in Hungary, where many unsuccessful attempts have been made to restrain their nomadic propensities.



THE twenty-first letter and the fifth vowel of the English alphabet. It is one of the three primitive vowels, from which the various vowels sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. Its true primary sound was that which it still retains in most of the European languages—viz., that of *oo* in *cool, tool, wood* &c., corresponding to the

French *ou*, as in *cour, tour*, &c., the sound being sometimes short (marked in this book *ū*) and sometimes long (marked *û*). The Anglo-Saxon long *ū* (marked with an accent) has commonly become in modern English the diphthong *ou* or *ow*, as A. S. *thū*=thou, *nū*=now, *mūth*=mouth, &c. After *r*, and after the sounds *sh* and *zh*, *u* has generally retained its old long sound, as in *rule, truth*, &c. In A. S. *rūm*=room, *brūcan*=brook (v.) the original long sound is retained, though the form is altered. The old short sound of *u* is still retained in *bull, full, pull, put*, &c., but as a rule this sound became changed (probably about the middle of the seventeenth century) to the sound heard in *cut, tun, fun*, &c., (marked *ü*), a sound then new to English, not being mentioned by any writer before 1653. This sound, which is very similar to that of the unaccented French *e*, is characteristic of English, and is often given to the vowels *a*, *e*, when unaccented, as in *cavalry, camel*, &c. It is also given to

the vowel *o*, even when accented, as in *money, come, honey, among*, &c. A modified form of it often occurs before *r*, as in *bur, cur, fur*, &c., and sometimes before *rr*, as in *knurr, purr*, &c. (marked *ū*). This sound is sometimes given to *a*, *i*, *o*, and *y* before *r*, as *auricular, her, fir, work, martyr*. In the sixteenth or seventeenth century arose the practice of using *qu* to represent a hard *g* before an *e*, as in *guess*, a French practice, borrowed from *qu*; and to this, and the wish to indicate a long vowel by a final *e*, must be attributed *plague, vague, fatigue, rogue*, &c. The final *-gue* does not, however, always indicate a preceding long vowel; cf. *epilogue, synagogue, tongue*, &c. The use of *u* for *w* in *persuade*, &c., is modern, also imitated from its use in *qu*. The long sound of *u*, as in *mute, duke, confuse*, &c. (marked *ū*), and modified by *r*, as in *cure, pure* (marked *ü*), is not a simple vowel, an *i* sound being more or less distinctly introduced before it, or fused with it. The corresponding short sound is heard in *unit, unity*, &c. (marked *u*). In some dialects in this country, this sound is also sometimes given to *u* after *r*. *Duke* is sometimes vulgarly pronounced with the same sound, as *dook*. The original sound of short *u* is now only retained in *bury, burial, busy*, and *business*. The long sound of *u* as in *mute*, is also represented by other combinations, as by *-ue*, in *due, sue*, &c.; by *ew*, in *dew, flew*, &c.; and by *ui* in *suit*. "*Ue* [is] used in later spelling as a final *u*, owing to a rule made by no one knows whom, no one knows why, and no one knows when, that no English word can end in *u*." (*Elis: Early English Pronunciation*, ch. vi., §1, p. 579.) In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries *ue*=French *eu*. *U* has several sounds: (1)=*ū*, as in *suit, fruit*, &c.; (2)=*i*, as in *build, guild*; (3)=*i*, as in *guide*; (4)=*i*, as in *mosquito*; (5)=*ui*, as in *anguish, languid*. In *buoy, buy, buyer, buying*, &c., the *u* is silent, as also in *plague*. (For *qu*, see under *Q*.) In the best period of Roman literature the *u* sound was expressed by the character *v*, a character which did not exist in the Anglo-Saxon alphabet, its sound, when it occurred between two vowels, being represented by *f*, or occasionally by *u*. In later times *u* and *v* stood indifferently for either sound, the capital being generally written *V*. In this respect *U* and *V* stand to each other as *I* and *J*. In almost all English dictionaries, up to a comparatively recent date, words beginning with *U* and *V* were combined. In printing, where the sheets are marked by the letters A, B, C, &c. (standing for 1, 2, 3, &c.), the signs J, V, and W, are ignored, so that, for this purpose, the letters of the alphabet are only twenty-three. In respect to its order in the alphabet, its form, and its history in general, *U* corresponds with the Greek *upsilon*. Greek words containing the diphthong *ou*, when Latinized, were spelled with a *u*; while Greek words with *u*, when Latinized, were spelled with *y*.

I. *U* as an initial is used for United, as in U. S. United States; U. S. A. United States of America; U. K.=the United Kingdom; U. P. United Presbyterian (Scotch); U. C. or A. U. C. in dates belonging to Roman history is a contraction for *Ab urbe condita*=from the building of the city (of Rome), as U. C. 400=in the year of Rome 400.

II. *U* as a symbol is used, in chemistry, for uranium.

ū-a-ka'-rî, s. [South American Indian name of the animal.]

Zoöl.: The Scarlet-faced Saki. [SAKI.]

**ū'-ar-ān, ū'-rān*, s. [Arab. *ouaran*=the monitor of the Nile.]

Zoöl.: Any individual of the genus *Varanus* (q. v.).

Ūb'-bō-nite, s. [See def.]

Church Hist. (pl.): The followers of Ubbo Phillips, who formed a moderate class among the Anabaptists of the sixteenth century. Their founder eventually entered the Reformed Church, and died in that communion in 1568.

**ū'-bēr-ōus*, a. [O. Fr. *ubereux*, from Low Lat. *ubertus, ubertosus*, from Lat. *uber*=fruitful.] Yielding largely or copiously; fruitful, prolific, productive.

"Sion, the mother of us all, is barren, and her uberous breasts are dry."—*Quarles: Judgment and Mercy of Sion*.

**ū'-bēr-tý*, s. [Lat. *ubertas*, from *uber*=fruitful.] fruitfulness, fertility, prolificness.

"They enjoy that natural *uberty*, and fruitfulness."—*Florio: Translation of Montaigne* (1613), p. 104.

**ū-bī-cā'-tion*, s. [Lat. *ubi*=where.] The state of being in a place; local relation; whereness.

"Relations, *ubications*, duration, the vulgar philosophy admits to be something; and yet to enquire in what place they are, were gross."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 5.

ū-bī'-ē-tý, s. [Mod. Lat. *ubietas*, from Lat. *ubi*=where.]

Philos.: The presence of one thing with regard to another; the presence of a thing in place; the state or condition of being in a place. According to the Schoolmen, *Ubiety* might be:

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -tion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

(1) Circumscriptive, as when all the parts of a body are answerable to the parts of space in which it is, and exclude any other body.

"Thou wouldst have led me out of my way if that had been possible—if my *ubiquity* did not so nearly resemble ubiquity, that in Anywhere and Everywhere I know where I am, and can never get lost till I get out of Whereness itself into Nowhere."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xciii.

(2) Definitive, as when a human soul is limited in its presence to the same place as a human body.

"Notwithstanding her uncertain tenure of *ubiquity* she patiently yielded to her lot."—*Hodson: Life of Waterton*, p. 92.

(3) Repletive, as when God is present through every portion of space. This last form is sometimes called Ubiquity.

ū-bī-quār'-ī-ān, *a.* [Lat. *ubique*=everywhere; Eng. suff. *-arian*.] Existing everywhere; ubiquitous, ubiquitary.

"Have ye, ye sage intendants of the whole,
A ubiquarian presence and control?"
Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 266.

***ū-bī-quī-ōūs**, *a.* [Lat. *ubique*=everywhere.] Ubiquitous.

"Thro' stretch *ubiquitous* measureless expanse."
Stevenson: *Hymn to the Deity*, p. 10. (1782.)

Ū-bī-quīst, *s.* [Fr. *ubiquiste*.] [UBIQUITY.]

Church History:

1. (Pl.): The same as UBIQUITARIAN, 2.

"All the Ubiquists, however, are not agreed."—*Rees: Cyclop.*, s. v. *Ubiquist*.

2. A term applied in the University of Paris to such doctors in theology as are not restrained to any particular house, either to that of Navarre or Sorbonne. (*Rees*.)

***ū-bī-quī-tāir**, ***ū-bī-quī-taire**, *a.* [Fr. *ubiquitaire*, from Lat. *ubique*=everywhere.] Ubiquitary, ubiquitous.

"Him whom earth, nor air,
Nor the vast mould
Of Heaven can hold
'Cause he's *ubiquitary*."

Howell: *Letters*, bk. 1, let. 13.

ū-bī-quī-tār'-ī-ān, *s. & a.* [Eng. *ubiquitary*; *-an*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who exists everywhere; one who is omnipresent.

2. *Church Hist. (pl.)*: A name applied to those who, confusing the two natures, taught that Christ, as man, was omnipresent, as did the Apollinarians and Eutychians in the early Church. Luther re-asserted the ubiquity of Christ's body in his controversy with the Zwinglians as to the reception of the body of Christ in the sacrament, and in a sermon of 1527 (*Quod Verba Stent*), and in the *Confessio Major* of 1528 declared that Christ's body was not only in heaven and in the Eucharist, but everywhere, and this of necessity. The Calvinists, Zwinglians, and Melancthon opposed, and the latter pointed out that the doctrine of ubiquity led to a denial of the Real Presence, which it was intended to support. This tenet, however, was inserted in the Formula of Concord (A. D. 1577), though no mention was made of it in the Augsburg Confession (A. D. 1530).

"It is indeed obvious that every Lutheran who believes the doctrines of consubstantiation, whatever he may pretend, must be a Ubiquitarian."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, x. 623.

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Omnipresent.

2. *Church Hist.*: Of or belonging to the Ubiquitarians. [A. 2.]

***ū-bī-quī-tār'-ī-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *ubiquitary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ubiquitary; existence everywhere; omnipresence.

"Not to speak of the *ubiquitarian*ness of some hands, the same being always present at all petitions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, bk. x., p. 24.

ū-bī-quī-tār'-y, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ubique*=everywhere.]

A. As adj.: Existing everywhere or in all places; omnipresent, ubiquitous.

"She . . . manages her time so well that she seems *ubiquitary*."—*Dryden: Marriage à-la-mode*, i. 1.

B. As substantive:

1. One who exists everywhere or is omnipresent.

"This knight, in relation to my book, may be termed an *ubiquitary*, and appear among statesmen, souldiers, lawyers, writers."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent.* (Sir Philip Sidney.)

2. Any individual of the sect called Ubiquists (q. v.).

"Some *ubiquitaries*, while they hold the possibility of conversion and salvation of reprobates, overthrow the doctrine of God's eternal decree, and immutability."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, i. 352.

Ū-bī-quī-tīsm, *s.* [Eng. *ubiquit(y)*; *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Ubiquitarians. [UBIQUITARIAN, 2.]

"G. Hornius only allows Brentius the honor of being the propagator of *Ubiquitism*."—*Rees: Cyclopædia*, s. v. *Ubiquists*.

Ū-bī-quī-tīst, *s.* [Eng. *ubiquit(y)*; *-ist*.] The same as UBIQUITARIAN (q. v.).

ū-bī-quī-toūs, *adj.* [English *ubiquit(y)*; *-ous*.] Existing or being everywhere; omnipresent.

ū-bī-quī-toūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ubiquitous*; *-ly*.] In a ubiquitous manner; in a manner involving real or seeming omnipresence.

ū-bī-quī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *ubiquité*, as if from a Lat. *ubiquitatem*, accusat. of *ubiquitas*, from *ubique*=everywhere; Ital. *ubiquità*.]

1. The quality or state of being ubiquitous; existence or presence in all places at the same time; omnipresence.

"The reason you do not apprehend *ubiquity* to be necessarily connected with self-existence."—*Clarke: Answer to Second Letter*.

2. The doctrine that the body of Christ is present everywhere by virtue of its union with his divine nature. It was adopted in 1577 as a mode of explaining the Eucharistic Presence by those who composed the Formula of Concord. The term soon ceased to have a definite meaning, some divines affirming that Christ during his mortal life was everywhere present, while others dated his ubiquity from his ascension into heaven.

"No one sequel urged by the apostles against the Galatians for giving circumcision with Christ but may be as well enforced against the Lutherans holding *ubiquity*."—*Walton: Life of Hooker*.

*3. Locality, neighborhood.

"In any street
In that *ubiquity*."

Ben Jonson. (*Todd*.)

¶ *Ubiquity of the king*:
Eng. *Law*: (See extract.)

"A consequence of this prerogative is the legal *ubiquity of the king*. His Majesty, in the eye of the law, is always present in all his courts, though he cannot personally distribute justice. His judges are the mirrors by which the king's image is reflected. It is the regal office, and not the royal person, that is always present in court, always ready to undertake prosecutions, or pronounce judgment, for the benefit and protection of the subject. And from this ubiquity it follows that the king can never be nonsuit, for a nonsuit is the desertion of the suit or action, by the non-appearance of the plaintiff in court. For the same reason also in the forms of legal proceedings, the king is not said to appear by his attorney, as other men do, for he always appears in contemplation of the law in his own proper person."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

ūb'-ī sū-prā, *phr.* [Lat. = where above.] In the place or passage above mentioned; noting reference to some passage or page previously named or referred to.

Ūc-kē-wal'-līst (w as v), *s.* [See def.]

Church Hist. (pl.): A sect who derived their name from Uke Walles, a native of Friesland, who published his opinions in 1637. He taught the doctrine of Universalism, and held that the period of time between the birth of Christ and the descent of the Holy Ghost was one of deep ignorance, during which the Jews were deprived of divine light, and that therefore their sins would not be visited with severity. His followers did not long retain his name as a badge of separation, and became merged in the Mennonites (q. v.), to whose doctrines their founder strictly adhered.

ū-dāl, *a.* [Icelandic *ódal*=ancestral possessions, allodium (q. v.).] A term applied to that right in land which prevailed in northern Europe before the introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. This tenure, which was completed by undisturbed possession, provable by witnesses, has been held by the English Court of Session to be the same as allodial (q. v.).

ū-dāl-lēr, **ū-dāl-man**, *subst.* [Eng. *udal*; *-er*, *-man*.] One who holds property by udal right; a freeholder without feudal dependencies.

"The *Udallers* are the allodial possessors of Zetland, who hold their possessions under the old Norwegian law, instead of the feudal tenures introduced among them from Scotland."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. i. (Note.)

ūd'-dēr, ***ūd'-dīr**, ***ud-dyr**, ***id-dyr**, *s.* [A. S. *ūder*; cogn. with O. Dut. *uder*, *uyder*; Dut. *uier*; Icel. *júgr* (for *júdr*); Sw. *jufver*, *jur*; Dan. *yver*; O. H. Ger. *üter*; Ger. *euter*; Gael. & Irish *uttr*; Lat. *uber* (for *uher*); Gr. *outhar* (genit. *outhatos*); Sansc. *ūdhar*, *ūdhan*; North. Prov. Eng. *yure*.]

1. The glandular organ or bag of cows and other quadrupeds, in which the milk is secreted and retained for the nourishment of their young.

"Sweet milk
Delicious, drawn from *udders* never dry."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv.

*2. A teat, a dug.

"A lioness, with *udders* all drawn dry,
Lay couching head on ground."
Shakesp: *As You Like It*, iv. 3.

ūd'-dēred, *adj.* [Eng. *udder*; *-ed*.] Furnished with or having an udder or udders.

"Marian, that soft could stroke the *udder'd* cow."
Gay: *Shepherd's Week*; Tuesday, 11.

ūd'-dēr-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *udder*; *-less*.] Destitute of an udder; hence, figuratively, deprived of nourishment from a mother; motherless.

"All ye gentle girls that foster up
Udderless lambs."
Keats: *Endymion*, i.

ūd-dē-vāl'-lite, *s.* [After Uddevalla, or Uddevalla, Sweden, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q. v.), containing about 10 per cent. of titanium and 70 per cent. of sesquioxide of iron.

ū-dōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Latin *udus*=moist, wet, and Eng. *meter*.] A rain-gauge (q. v.).

ūg'-gūr, **ūg'-ār**, **ūg'-ōōr**, **ūg'-ōō-roo**, *s.* [Hind. *ugūr*; Sans. *ugūrū*.]

1. *Bot.*: *Aquilaria agallocha*, a large evergreen tree with alternate, lanceolate, stalked leaves, a top-shaped leathery calyx, downy on the outside, the limb divided into five segments; reflexed; no petals; ten woolly scales (sterile stamens); ten fertile stamens; a two-celled ovary, and each cell with a single suspended ovule, winged on the side. In the interior of old trees are found irregular masses of harder and darker-colored wood, the Eagle-wood (q. v.) of commerce. A native of Eastern Bengal, Burmah, the Malay Peninsula and Archipelago.

2. *Comm.*: An oil derived from No. 1. Wood chips are boiled, and the water thus impregnated is distilled to produce the oil. It is valued as a perfume. Orientals burn it in their temples on account of its fragrance, and Napoleon I. used it for the same reason to illuminate his palace. It has been given in rheumatism.

ūgh (*gh* guttural), *interjection*. [From the sound made.] An exclamation or expression of horror, disgust or recoil. (Usually accompanied with a shudder.)

***ūg'-le-sōme** (le as *el*), *a.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-some*.] Ugly, hideous.

"When I beheld the *uglesome* face of death, I am afraid."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 47.

***ūg'-lī-fŷ**, ***ūg'-lŷ-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-fy*.] To make ugly or hideous; to disfigure.

"She *uglifies* everything near her."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, v. 313.

ūg'-lī-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-ly*.] In an ugly manner; with deformity.

"Fouler deaths had *uglily*
Displayed their trailing guts."

Sidney: *Arcadia*, iii.

ūg'-lī-nēss, ***ug-li-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ugly*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being ugly; want of beauty; deformity, hideousness.

"A monstrous dragon, full of fearful *ugliness*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 10.

¶ Ugliness has been said to consist in an approach to the lower animals. (*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 584.)

2. Moral repulsiveness.

"Vice in its own pure native *ugliness*."—*Crabbe*.

3. Ill-nature, crossness.

4. Unpleasantness.

ūg'-lŷ, ***ug-lie**, ***ug-like**, *a. & s.* [Icel. *uggligr*=fearful, dreadful, from *ugger*=fear, and *-ligr* (=A. S. *lic*)=like, *-ly*; cf. *ugga*=to fear; *ýgligr*=terrible; *ýgr*=fierce; Goth. *ogan*=to fear; *ogjan*=to terrify; *agis*=terror; Icel. *agi*; Eng. *awe*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Possessing the quality contrary and opposite to beauty; repulsive or offensive to the sight; of disagreeable or offensive aspect; deformed.

"The monkies that are in these parts are the *ugliest* I ever saw."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. Morally repulsive or offensive; hateful.

3. Ill-natured, cross-grained.

"I'll not answer her back when she's *ugly* to me."—*Miss Weatherly: The Lamplighter*, p. 110.

4. Unpleasant to think of or mention.

"There is an *ugly* rumor afloat that certain bookmakers who had laid heavily are directly responsible for Monday's outbreak."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

***B. As subst.**: A kind of shade worn by ladies in front of their bonnets to protect their faces from the sun.

¶ (1) *An ugly customer*: An awkward, unpleasant, or troublesome person to deal with.

(2) *The ugly man*: A name given to the one of three garotters who actually committed the crime, and whose operations and escape were covered by his companions, known as the front-stall and the back-stall. (*Slang*.) [STALL, s. I. 9.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ũg'-lŷ**, *v. t.* [UGLY, *adj.*] To make ugly; to uglify.

"His vices all *ugly* him over."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 265.

ũg'-oðr, **ũg'-oðr-oq**, *s.* [UGGUR.]

ũ'-grī-añ, **ũ'-grīc**, *a.* [After the name of the Ugurs, a Finnish tribe.] A term applied to a Finnic group of Turanian people, comprising the Finns, Lapps, Hungarians, and some other tribes; also to their tongues.

"Of these branches [of the Indo-European family of languages] there are three. The first, the Finno-Hungarian, or *Ugrian*, is chiefly European; it includes the Finnish, with the nearly related Estonian and Livonian, and the remoter Lappish in the Scandinavian peninsula; the Hungarian, an isolated dialect in the south, wholly environed by Indo-European tongues, but of which the intrusion into its present place, by immigration from near the southern Ural, has taken place within the historic period; the dialects from which the Hungarian separated itself, the Ostiak and Wogul, in and beyond the Ural; and the tongues of other related tribes in Eastern Russia, as the Ziryanians, Wotiaks, Mordwins, &c."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xii.

***ũg'-sōme**, ***ug-som**, *adj.* [UGLY.] Ugly, hideous, disgusting, loathsome.

"In every place the *ugsome* sights I saw."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

***ũg'-sōme-nēss**, ***ug-som-nes**, *subst.* [English *ugsome*; -*ness*.] Ugliness, repulsiveness, hideousness.

"Not perceyunge the *ugsomnes* of synne."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. xxxviii., pt. ii.

ũh'-lan, ***ũ'-lan**, *s.* [Ger. *uhlan*=a lancer, from Pol. *ulan*=a lancer, from Turk. *oglan*=a youth, a lad.] One of a variety of light cavalry of Asiatic origin, introduced first into Poland by Tartar colonists. They are employed in the Russian, Austro-Hungarian, and German armies, especially in the latter, for skirmishing, reconnoitering, and scouring the country in advance of the main body of the armies.

ũ'-ig-ite, *subst.* [After Uig, Isle of Skye, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Heddle to a mineral occurring with some zeolites in an amygdaloidal rock. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 2.284; luster, pearly; color, yellowish-white. Composition: Silica, 45.98; alumina, 21.93; lime, 16.15; soda, 4.70; water, 11.25. Dana suggests that as its structure appears to resemble that of prehnite, it needs further investigation.

ũ-in-ta-, *prefix*. [From Uintah, a county and small range of mountains in that county, Wyoming.]

Palæont.: Found in or near the Uintah Mountains. [Etym.]

ũ-in-ta-crī-nūs, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. *krinos*=a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsupitidæ, allied to Marsupites, but with ten arms, from the Chalk of North America.

ũ-in-tăç-ŷ-ōn, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. *kyōn*=a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Carnivora, from the Middle Eocene of Wyoming. It was described in 1875 by Cope, who is of opinion that it cannot be referred to any existing family.

ũ-in-ta-thēr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Greek *thērion*=a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Marsh's Dinocerata, from the Middle Eocene of North America.

ũ-in-tor'-nīs, *s.* [Pref. *uinta-*, and Gr. *ornis*=a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Picarian Birds, allied to the Woodpeckers, from the Eocene of Wyoming.

ũ'-kāse, *s.* [Fr., from Russ. *ykaz'*=an ordinance, an edict, from *kazate*=to show.] An edict or order, legislative or administrative, of the Russian Government. They have the force of laws until annulled by subsequent decisions or orders. A collection of the ukases issued at various times, made by order of the Emperor Nicholas in 1827, and supplemented since, year by year, constitutes the legal code of the Russian empire. An edict or order, generally, issued by some competent authority.

"If the French bookmakers persist in refusing to bet at all until the *ukase* against them is withdrawn, victory will not be long in declaring itself on their side."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

Ūk-ě-wal'-līst (w as v), *s.* [UCKEWALLIST.]

ũ'-lan, *s.* [UHLAN.]

ũ-lar'-bū-rōng, *s.* [Malay name.]

Zoöl.: *Dipsas dendrophila*, a tree-snake, from the Malayan Archipelago.

ũl'-çēr, *s.* [Fr. *ulcère*, from Lat. *ulcerem*, accus. of *ulcus*=an ulcer; Sp. & Ital. *ulcera*; cogn. with Gr. *helkos*=a wound, a sore, an abscess.]

1. *Lit. & Med.*: A chasm, a solution of continuity, produced in some external or internal surface of

the body by the process of absorption, the absorbents, whether lymphatics or veins, but chiefly the former, being more actively concerned in the formation of such chasm. This is corroborated by the fact that when old sores break out afresh, the substance forming the bond of union first gives way, and even in the case of old fractures, the callus is removed, and the extremities become again disunited, as happened among the crew of the *Centurion*, in Lord Anson's memorable voyage. This was first pointed out by John Hunter. While the ulcerative process is going on, the securing arteries, which in health bring and deposit new materials to every part of the body as the old are removed, lose this power, and are even taken away, as well as the rest of the organization, including the absorbents themselves. The cicatrix formed by the healing of an ulcer is then a substitute for the old and original skin, but inferior to it in vital power. Ulcers are of three kinds: Healthy, unhealthy, and specific. The first is the simple sore, or simple purulent ulcer; the second comprises the indolent, irritable, phagedenic, and varicose, with others dependent on disorder of the digestive functions; and the third, such as the scrofulous, cancerous, and venereal. The great object in the management of ulcers is to keep the surrounding skin clean and dry, and to produce a healthy surface on the sore itself; the latter object is now frequently obtained by skin-grafting, with permanently favorable results.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which eats into or festers in any body; a moral sore.

***ũl'-çēr**, *v. t.* [Latin *ulcero*=to make sore.] [ULCER, *s.*] To ulcerate.

"This . . . *ulcers* men's hearts with profaneness."—*Fuller: Holy and Profane State*, V. vi. 3.

ũl'-çēr-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ulcer*; -*able*.] Capable of being ulcerated.

ũl'-çēr-âte, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *ulceratus*, pa. par. of *ulcero*=to make sore, from *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*)=an ulcer.]

A. *Trans.*: To affect with or as with an ulcer or sores.

"A tendency more deeply to *ulcerate* their minds."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrish*, M. P.

B. *Intrans.*: To be formed into an ulcer; to become ulcerous. (*Lit. & fig.*)

ũl'-çēr-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ulcerationem*, accus. of *ulceratio*, from *ulceratus*, past par. of *ulcero*=to ulcerate (q. v.).]

1. The process of forming into an ulcer; the process of becoming ulcerated; the state or condition of being ulcerated, as ulceration of the bowels, the heart, the intestines, the larynx, &c.

"The part hath been long affected with *ulceration*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, ch. ii.

2. An ulcer.

ũl'-çēr-ā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *ulcerat(e)*; -*ive*.]

1. Of or relating to ulcers.

2. Causing or producing ulcers.

"The dregs of vinegre must of necessity be much more sharpe, biting, and *ulcerative* than wine lees."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. ii.

ulcerative-stomatitis, *s.*

Pathol.: [NOMA.]

ũl'-çēred, *a.* [Eng. *ulcer*, *s.*; -*ed*.] Having become an ulcer; affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated, ulcerous.

"Breathings hard drawne their *ulcered* palates teare."—*May: Lucan; Pharsalia*, bk. iv.

ũl'-çēr-oūs, *adj.* [Latin *ulcerosus*, from *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*)=an ulcer (q. v.); Fr. *ulcereux*; Sp. & Ital. *ulceroso*.]

1. Having the nature or character of an ulcer; discharging purulent or other matter.

"The *ulcerous* barks scurf of leprosy."—*Browning: Paracelsus*, iv.

2. Affected with an ulcer or ulcers; ulcerated.

"People All swollen and *ulcerous*."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

ũl'-çēr-oūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ulcerous*; -*ly*.] In an ulcerous manner,

ũl'-çēr-oūs-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *ulcerous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being ulcerous or ulcerated.

***ũl'-cūs-çle**, ***ũl'-cūs-cūle**, *s.* [Lat. *ulcusculum*, dimin. from *ulcus*=an ulcer (q. v.).] A little ulcer.

ũ-lē, *s.* [Mexican.] The Ule-tree (q. v.).

ule-tree, *s.*

Botany: *Castilloa elastica* and *C. markhamiana*, which yield caoutchouc. They are Mexican trees, having male and female flowers alternating on the same branch, the latter consisting of numerous ovaries in a single cup.

ũ-lē-ma, *subst.* [Arab. *ulema*, pl. of *alim*=wise, learned, from *alima*=to know.] The collective name of the hierarchical corporation of learned men in Turkey, who have the advantages of freedom from military service, and who furnish judges, ministers of mosques, professors, and have charge of the department of the government relating to sacred matters. This body is composed of the Imams, or ministers of religion, the Muftis, or doctors of law, and the Cadis, or administrators of justice.

ũ-lēx, *s.* [Lat.=a shrub resembling rosemary.]

Bot.: Furze, whin, or gorse; a genus of Cytisæ. Very thorny shrubs, with leaves trifoliate when young, simple when old. Flowers yellow; axillary calyx two-partite, with a small scale or bractea on each side of the base; the segments nearly entire, or the upper one with two, the lower with three, teeth; standard scarcely longer than the calyx, bifid; keel erect, blunt; legume scarcely longer than the calyx, turgid, few-seeded. Known species twelve, from the west and the south of Europe, and northern Africa.

ũ-lēx-ite, *s.* [After G. L. Ulex, who first correctly analyzed it; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in roundish masses or nodules, consisting of delicate fibers or capillary crystals. Found at various localities, but notably in Peru and Tarapaca, South America, associated with various other species, and also in Nova Scotia in massive gypsum. Hardness, 1.0; specific gravity, 1.65; luster, when first broken, silky; color, white. Composition: Boric acid, 45.63; lime, 12.26; soda, 6.79; water, 35.32=100; whence the formula (NaO₂BO₃+2CaO2BO₃)+18aq. Is known in Tarapaca under the name Tiza.

***ũ-līg'-īn-ōse**, *a.* [Lat. *uliginosus*, from *uligo* (genit. *uliginis*)=ooziness; Fr. *uligineux*; Ital. *uliginoso*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Uliginous, oozy, muddy, slimy.

2. *Bot.*: Growing in swampy places.

***ũ-līg'-īn-oūs**, *a.* [ULIGINOSE.] Muddy, oozy, slimy.

"But the impure and *uliginous*, as that which proceeds from stagnated places, is of all other the most vile and pestilent."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*.

ũl'-lage (age as lŷ), *s.* [O. Fr. *eullage*, *ouillage*, *œillage* ("œillage de vin=the filling up of leaky wine vessels," *Cotgrave*), from *euiller*, *euillier*, *ouiller*, *œiller*=to fill up a vessel that has leaked, to fill to the bung, prob. from *eur*, *eure*, *ore*=the border, brim of a thing, from Lat. *ora*=the brim.]

Comm.: The quantity which a cask wants of being full; the wantage of a cask of liquor.

ũl-mā-nī-a, *s.* [Named after Ullman, the discoverer of one species.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferæ, apparently a Taxoid, bearing genuine cones. Known species two, *Ullmannia selaginoides* and *U. brownii*. They occur in the Magnesian Limestone of Durham, the Middle Permian of Westmoreland, and the Kupferschiefer and Rothliegende (Lower Permian) of Germany.

ũl'-mann-ite, *s.* [After J. C. Ullmann, who discovered it; suff. -*ite* (Min.); Ger. *nickelspiesglaserz*, *nickelspiessglanzerz*, *antimonnickelglanz*, *nickelantimonoglanz*, *antimon-arseniknickelglanz*; Fr. *antimoine sulfuré nickelifère*.]

Min.: An isometric mineral rarely occurring in crystals; cleavage, cubic. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 6.2-6.51; luster, metallic; color, steel-gray to silver-white. Composition: Nickel, 27.7; antimony, 57.2; sulphur, 15.1=100. The antimony is, however, sometimes partly replaced by arsenic. Formula, NiS₂+Ni(SbAs)₂. Found in Nassau, Siegen, Prussia, &c., and lately in very sharp, bright cubes in Sardinia.

ũl-lū'-cūs, *s.* [MELLOCA.]

ũl-mā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ulm(us)* (q. v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Elm-worts; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Rhamnales. Trees or shrubs, with alternate, rough, generally deciduous leaves, each having at its base a pair of deciduous stipules; flowers loosely clustered, never in perfect or polygamous catkins; calyx membranous, inferior, campanulate, irregular; petals none; stamens definite; stigmas two, distinct; ovary two-celled, each with a solitary pendulous ovule; fruit one or two celled, membranous or drupaceous; seed solitary. Natives of northern, and of mountainous parts in southern Asia, of Europe, and of North America. Known genera nine, species sixty (*Lindley*); genera three or four, species about eighteen (*Sir J. Hooker*).

ũl-mā'-çē-oūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), *a.* [ULMA-CEÆ.]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Ulmacæ (q. v.).

ũl-mār'-īc, *a.* [For etym. and def. see compound.]

ulmaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Salicylous acid obtained from *Spiræa ulmaria*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ: -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ŭl'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ulm(us)*; Mod. Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Ulmaceæ (q. v.). Ovary two-celled, ovules anatropous.

ŭl'-mīc, *a.* [Eng. *ulm(in)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from ulmin (q. v.).

ulmic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{18}O_9$. A body isomeric with ulmin, obtained by neutralizing the ammoniacal solution of ulmin with an acid. It is precipitated in brown gelatinous flocks, soluble in pure water, but insoluble in water containing free acid.

ŭl'-mīn, *s.* [Lat. *ulm(us)*=an elm; *-in* (Chem.).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{18}O_9$. A dark-colored substance, obtained by boiling sugar for some time with dilute hydrochloric, nitric, or sulphuric acid, and washing the deposit with water. It forms black or brown scales, insoluble in water and alcohol, partially soluble in ammonia.

ŭl'-mōūs, *a.* [Eng. *ulm(in)*; *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to a substance containing ulmin or ulmic acid.

ulmous-substances, *s. pl.*

Chemistry: Humous substances. Names given to various brown or black substances found in vegetable mold, peat, &c., resulting from the putrefaction of animal or vegetable substances in presence of air and water.

ŭl'-mūs, *s.* [Lat.=an elm.]

1. **Botany**: Elm; the typical genus of Ulmaceæ (q. v.). Flowers perfect; calyx persistent, campanulate, or conical at the base, with three to eight divisions; stamens five; filaments straight in æstivation; ovary two-celled; seed-vessel a samara winged all round. Known species about thirteen. Distribution that of the order. Two species, *U. americana*, the common white elm, and *U. fulva*, the slippery elm, are abundant in America. The bark of *Ulmus campestris* is used in India as an alterative, tonic, and demulcent in chronic skin diseases, especially lepra, psoriasis, and herpes; also as a diaphoretic and diuretic. The bark of *U. wallichiana*, a large deciduous tree from the North-western Himalaya, contains a strong fiber especially derived from the flower-stalk. An oil is expressed from *U. integrifolia*, another large deciduous tree, a native of the Indian and Burmese hills; its bruised leaves are applied to boils. [ELM.]

2. **Chem., &c.**: Humus; decaying wood. (Rossiter.) [ULMACEOUS.]

3. **Palæobot.**: The genus occurs in the Middle Eocene of Bournemouth.

ŭl'-nā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ōlenē*=the elbow.]

1. **Anat.**: A long prismatic bone, at the inner side of the forearm, parallel with the radius, with which it articulates. It is the larger and longer of the two bones, and consists of a shaft and two extremities, the upper of which forms a large part of the articulation of the elbow-joint. At the upper extremity behind is a large process, the olecranon, and a smaller one, the coronoid process, in front, separated by the sigmoid or semi-lunar fossa, or olecranon cavity, which receives the articular trochlea of the humerus. The ulna diminishes in size from above downward, and is very small at the lower extremity, which is separated from the twist by an inter-articular fibro-cartilage.



Bones of Arm and Hand.

a. Humerus; *b.* Radius; *c.* Ulna; *d.* Carpus; *e.* Metacarpus; *f.* Phalanges.

*2. **Old Law**: An ell.

ŭl'-nād, *adv.* [Eng., &c., *uln(a)*, and Latin *ad*=to, toward.] In the direction of the ulna; toward the ulnar aspect.

ŭl'-nār, *a.* [Lat. *ulna*=the elbow.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the ulna.

ulnar-artery, *s.*

Anatomy: The larger of the two branches into which the brachial artery divides. It commences just below the bend of the elbow, and runs along the inner side of the forearm, in an arched direction and at varying depth, to the hand, where it forms the superficial palmar arch. It gives off several branches.

ulnar-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the brachial plexus, distributed to the muscles and integument of the forearm and hand.

ulnar-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two veins distributed to the forearm: (1) The posterior, arising from the basilic vein; (2) the anterior, arising from the median basilic.

ŭl'-lō-dēn'-drōn, *subst.* [Gr. *oulē* = a scar from a wound, and *dendron*=a tree.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Lepidodendree. Trunk simple (?), covered with the rhomboidal scars of the leaf-stalks; the branches distichous, with densely imbricated leaves, and strobiliform fruit. Eleven species from the carboniferous rocks of Britain.

ŭ-lōr-rhā'-gī-a, *s.* [OULORRHAGY.]

ŭ-lōt'-rīch-an, *subst.* [ULOTRICH.] Any individual of the Ulotrichi (q. v.).

ŭ-lōt'-rīch-i, *s. pl.* [From Gr. *oulotrix* (genit. *oulotrichos*)=having crisp, curly hair like negroes: *oulos*=crisp, curly, and *thrix*=hair.]

Ethnology: One of the two primary groups into which Bory St. Vincent divided mankind. They are distinguished by crisp, woolly, or tufted hair. The Ulotrichi may be further subdivided into Dolichocephali, or Long-headed, comprising the Bushmen, Negroes, and Negritos; and Brachycephali, or Short-headed, comprising only the Mincopies of the Andaman Islands, probably the result of an intermixture of stocks. [LEIOTRICH.]

ŭ-lōt'-rīch-ōūs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ulotrich(i)*; *-ous*.] Having crisp, curly hair.

ŭl'-stēr, *s. & a.* [According to Chalmers the original Gaelic name was *Ulladh* (pron. *Ulla*), and the Scandinavians, who settled in this part of Ireland, added the termination *-stadr*, or *-ster*, then forming *Ulla-ster* (Ulster).]

A. As substantive:

1. The most northern of the four provinces of Ireland.

2. [ULSTER KING-AT-ARMS.]

3. A long, loose overcoat, worn by males and females, and originally made of frieze cloth in Ulster.

"—produced two coats, one of which an *ulster*, he stated was pledged by the defendant."—*London Evening Standard*.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the province of Ulster.

Ulster-badge, *s.*

Her.: The badge of the province of Ulster, a sinister hand, erect, open and couped at the wrist (gules). This "red hand" was assigned by James I. as a badge to the baronets who were to colonize Ulster, and is now borne by all baronets. [BARONET.]

Ulster-custom, *s.* The same as TENANT-RIGHT (q. v.).

Ulster king-at-arms, *s.* The chief heraldic officer for Ireland. The office was created by Edward VI. in 1552.

ŭlt, *contr.* [ULTIMO.]

ŭl'-tēn-ite, *s.* [After Ultenthal, Tyrol, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

1. **Min.**: A name suggested for a bronzite (q. v.), found associated with anthophyllite in the Ulten Valley, Tyrol.

2. **Petrol.**: A rock consisting of garnet, kyanite, and mica, found in the Ultenthal, Tyrol.

ŭl'-tēr'-ī-ōr, *a. & s.* [Latin=further, compar. of *ulter*=beyond; Fr. *ultérieur*; Sp. *ulterior*; Italian *ulteriore*.] [ULTRA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Being, situated, or lying beyond or on the other side of any line or boundary.

2. Not at present in view, or under consideration; in the future or in the background; more remote or distant.

"The *ulterior* accomplishment of that part of Scripture, which once promised God's people, that kings should be its nursing fathers."—Boyle: *Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 211.

***B. As subst.**: The farther side; the remote part.

ulterior-object, *s.* An object beyond that which at the time is avowed.

"The Jacobite minority, whose *ulterior objects* were, of course, to upset the reigning House."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

ŭl'-tēr'-ī-ōr-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ulterior*; *-ly*.] In an ulterior manner; more distantly or remotely.

ŭl'-tī-mā, *a. & s.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *ultimus*=last, ultimate (q. v.).]

***A. As adj.**: Most remote; farthest, last, final. [ULTIMA THULE.]

B. As substantive:

Gram.: The last syllable of a word.

ultima ratio, *phr.* The last reason or argument.

Ultima ratio regum: The last reason of kings—resort to arms or war.

Ultima Thule, *s.* [THULE.]

ŭl'-tī-māte, *adj.* [Latin *ultimatus*, pa. par. of *ultimo*=to come to an end; to be at the last; from *ultimus*=last, super. of *ulter*=beyond.] [ULTRA.]

1. Farthest; most remote or distant in place, or position.

2. Most remote in time; last, terminating, final.

"I would be at the worst; worst is my port,
My harbor and my *ultimate* repose."

Milton: *P. R.*, iii. 209.

3. Last in a train or progression of consequences; arrived at as a final result; being that to which all the rest is directed, or which cannot be gone beyond.

"This is the great end, and *ultimate* design of all true religion."—Clarke: *On the Evidences*, prop. xiii.

4. Incapable of further analysis or resolution; not admitting of further division or separation; as, the *ultimate* elements of a body.

¶ For the difference between *ultimate* and *last*, see *LAST*, *a.*

¶ *Prime and ultimate ratios*: [RATIO, ¶ 6.]

ultimate-analysis, *s.* [ANALYSIS, II. 6.]

***ŭl'-tī-māte**, *v. t. & i.* [ULTIMATE, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To bring to an end; to terminate, to end.

2. To bring into use or practice.

B. Intrans.: To come to an end; to terminate.

ŭl'-tī-māte-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ultimate*; *-ly*.] As an ultimate or final result; at last; finally; in the end or final result.

"In that our knowledge is founded and from that it *ultimately* derives itself."—Locke: *Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***ŭl'-tī-mā'-tion**, *s.* [ULTIMATE.] A last or final offer or concession; an ultimatum.

ŭl'-tī-mā'-tūm (*pl.* **ŭl'-tī-mā'-tūm**), or **ŭl'-tī-mā'-tā**, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *ultimatus*, pa. par. of *ultimo*=to come to an end, to be at the last.] A final proposal, statement of conditions, or concession, especially in diplomatic negotiations; the final terms or offer of one party, the rejection of which may, and frequently does, involve a rupture of diplomatic relations and a declaration of war.

"He delivered to the mediators an *ultimatum*, importing that he adhered to the treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen, and accepted of Strasbourg, with its appurtenances."—Smollett: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ŭl'-tī-mē**, *a.* [Latin *ultimus*, super. of *ulter*=beyond.] [ULTRA.] Ultimate, last, final.

"Whereby the true and *ultime* operations of heat are not attained."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 99.

***ŭl'-tīm'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *ultim(e)*; *-ity*.] The last stage or consequence.

"Alteration of one body into another, from crudity to perfect concoction, is the *ultimity* of that process."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*, § 838.

ŭl'-tī-mō, *s.* [Latin *ultimo* (*mense*)=in the last (month).] The month which preceded the present; last month as distinguished from the current and all other months. Generally contracted into *ult*; as, I wrote to him on the 20th *ult*.

***ŭl'-tī-mō-gēn'-ī-ture**, *s.* [Formed on analogy of *primogeniture* (q. v.), from *ultimus*=the last, and *genitus*=born.] A name proposed as a collective term to include all forms of Borough-English (q. v.).

"The extensions of the custom are all called 'borough-English,' by analogy to the principal usage, but they should be classified under some more general name. It is not easy, however, to find the appropriate word. We have a choice between '*ultimogeniture*,' the awkward term proposed by the Real Property Commissioners of the last generation, and such foreign forms as '*Jungsten-Recht*' and '*Juueignerie*,' which can hardly be excelled for simplicity; so one must coin a new phrase, like juniority or junior right."—Elton: *Origins of English History*, p. 155.

ŭl'-tī-mūs, *a.* [Latin, super. of *ulter*=beyond.] Last. [ULTIMATE, *a.*]

ultimus hæres, *s.*

Law: The last or remote heir. Thus in cases of intestate succession, failing relations of every kind, the succession devolves upon the state as *ultimus hæres*.

***ŭl'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *ultio* (genit. *ultionis*), from *ultus*, pa. par. of *ulciscor*=to take vengeance on.] The act of taking vengeance or retaliating; revenge, retaliation.

"To forgive our enemies is a charming way of revenge . . . and to do good for evil a soft and melting *ultion*."—Browne: *Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

ŭl'-trā, *pref., a. & s.* [Lat.=beyond (adv. & prep.), orig. abl. fem. of Old Latin *ulter*=beyond (adj.). *Uter* is a comparative from Old Latin *uls*, *ouls*=beyond; Fr. *outré*; Sp. *ultra*; Ital. *oltra*.]

A. As prefix: A Latin preposition and adverb, signifying beyond, and used as a prefix in the senses of—

(1) Beyond; on the farther side; chiefly with words implying natural objects, forming barriers, boundaries, or landmarks; as, *ultramontane*, *ultramundane*, *ultramarine*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(2) Excessively, exceedingly; to or in excess; beyond what is reasonable, rational, right, or proper; with words admitting of degrees, and more especially in political and polemical terms; as, *ultra-conservative*, *ultra-liberal*, *ultra-radical*, and the like.

B. As adj.: Extreme; going beyond due limit; extravagant.

"The extreme or *ultra* party."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*.

C. As subst.: One who advocates extreme views or measures; an ultraist.

"The *Ultras* would have owned him for their leader, and would have admitted that he went beyond them in uncompromising consistency."—*Brougham: Historical Sketches, &c.*

ultra-red, a.

Physics: A term applied to the rays beyond the red, or low, end of the spectrum (q. v.). From these rays, which are invisible on account of the slowness of their vibrations, the greatest heating effects are obtained.

ultra-violet, a.

Physics: A term applied to the rays beyond the violet, or high, end of the spectrum (q. v.). The vibrations of these rays are too rapid for vision, but they possess greater chemical activity than any others.

***ul'-trage (age as Ig), s.** [OUTRAGE, s.]

ul'-tra-ism, s. [Eng. *ultra*; -ism.] The principles of ultras, or of those who advocate extreme measures, as of reform, &c.

ul'-tra-ist, subst. [Eng. *ultra*; -ist.] One who pushes a principle, doctrine, or measure to extremes; one who advocates extreme measures; an ultra.

ul'-tra-ma-rine', a. & s. [Sp. *ultramarino*=beyond sea, foreign; also, *ultramarine* (s.), from Lat. *ultra*=beyond, and *marinus*=marine; *mare*=the sea.]

***A. As adj.:** Situated, being, or lying beyond the sea.

"The loss of her *ultramarine* dominions lessens her expenses and ensures her remittances."—*Burke: State of the Nation*.

B. As substantive:

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A beautiful and unchangeable blue pigment, resembling in purity the blue of the prismatic spectrum. It was formerly obtained by grinding the mineral known as lapis-lazuli, calcining it, and again grinding it in a mill, or with a porphyry slab and muller. It is much prized by artists for its beauty and the permanence of its color, both for oil and water painting. Lapis-lazuli being very rare this pigment was the most expensive of colors. Artificial ultramarine, which appears to possess all the valuable properties of the native ultramarine, was first prepared by M. Guimet, by fusing a mixture of kaolin, glauber salt, carbonate of soda and charcoal in a closed crucible, roasting the green substance so obtained with the addition of sulphur, whereby its color is changed to blue, and pulverizing and washing the powder. The native ultramarine appears to consist of silicate of aluminium with sulphide and hyposulphite of sodium.

2. **Min.:** A name given to the richer-colored varieties of lapis-lazuli (q. v.).

ultramarine-ashes, s. pl. The residue of lapis-lazuli, after the chief color had been extracted, was used by the old masters as a middle or neutral tint for flesh, skies, or draperies; it is a purer and tenderer gray than that produced by mixture of more positive colors. (*Fairholt*.)

ul'-tra-môn'-tâne, a. & s. [Fr. *ultramontain*=Beyond the mountains; a term applied by the French to the Italians themselves, as being *beyond the mountains*, from the French side; from Italian *oltramontano*, from Low Lat. *ultramontanus*, from Lat. *ultra*=beyond, and *mons* (genit. *montis*)=a mountain; Sp. *ultramontano*.] [TRAMONTANE.]

A. As adjective:

1. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Being or lying beyond the mountains; transmontane; specifically, lying or being to the south of the Alps; that is, beyond the mountains as regard the countries north of the Alps; Italian.

2. Lying or being on the north side of the Alps; that is, being on the other side of the Alps, with reference to Italy; tramontane.

II. **Church Hist.:** Of or belonging to Ultramontaniam (q. v.).

"The *Ultramontane* tone of the present day is far in advance of the Romanist writers of the Reformation period."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 603.

B. As substantive:

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** One who resides beyond or on the other side of the Alps; a foreigner.

2. **Church History:** A believer in or supporter of Ultramontaniam (q. v.).

"The *Ultramontanes*, such as Bellarmine, Baronius, &c., maintain that whatever dogmatic judgment or decision on a doctrinal point the pope addressed to the whole church is necessarily correct."—*McClintock & Strong: Cyclop. Bib. Lit.*, iv. 570.

ul'-tra-môn'-tân-ism, s. [Eng. *ultramontan(e)*; -ism.]

Church Hist.: A name improperly given by some theologians, north of the Alps, before the Vatican Council in 1870, to the generally received opinion of the Church in all ages, that the Papal utterances *ex cathedra* on matters of faith or morals are irrefragable. The word was used in contradistinction to Gallicanism, which attributed infallibility and supreme authority in matters of faith, morals, and discipline to the entire Church, personified in a General Council. Since the definition of the Vatican Council in 1870 concerning the infallibility of the Pope, Gallicanism has become a heresy. [VATICAN-COUNCIL.]

"The work that has done more than any other to give a scientific character and a lasting influence to *Ultramontaniam* is Möhler's *Symbolik*, which first appeared in A. D. 1832, and has since spread throughout Europe and America in rapidly recurring editions."—*Blunt: Dict. Sects*, p. 604.

ul'-tra-môn'-tân-ist, s. [Eng. *ultramontan(e)*; -ist.] One of the ultramontane party; one who upholds or promotes ultramontaniam.

ul'-tra-mûn'-dâne, a. [Pref. *ultra*, and English *mundane* (q. v.).] Being beyond the world, or beyond the limits of our system.

"We need not fly to imaginary *ultramundane* spaces."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 140.

ul'-tra-vir'-ēs, phrase. [Latin.] Beyond one's power; especially beyond the power of a person, court, or corporation, legally or constitutionally.

ul'-trō'-nē-ōūs, a. [Lat. *ultroneus*, from *ultra*=of one's own accord.] Voluntary, spontaneous.

"Human laws oblige to an active obedience, but not to a spontaneous offer, and *ultroneous* seeking of opportunities."—*Jeremy Taylor: Ductor Dubitantium*.

***ul'-trō'-nē-ōūs-ly, adv.** [Eng. *ultroneous*; -ly.] Voluntarily, spontaneously, of one's own accord.

***ul'-trō'-nē-ōūs-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *ultroneous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being ultroneous; spontaneity; voluntariness.

***ul'-u-lā, s.** [Lat.=the shrieker, a screech-owl.] *Ornith.:* A lapsed genus of Strigidae (q. v.); of which the Linnean *Strix flammea* was the type.

ul'-u-lant, a. [Lat. *ululans*, pr. par. of *ululo*=to howl.] Howling, ululating.

ul'-u-lāte, v. i. [Lat. *ululatum*, sup. of *ululo*=to howl, from the sound; Sp. & Port. *ulular*; Ital. *ululare*; O. Fr. *huller*; Fr. *ululer*.] To howl, as a dog or wolf.

"Troops of jackalls . . . ululating in offensive noises."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 113.

***ul'-u-lā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *ululatio*.] A howling, as of a dog or wolf; a wailing.

"The ululation of vengeance ascended."—*De Quincey: Murder as a Fine Art*. (Postscript.)

ul'-va, subst. [Lat.=sedge, and various other aquatic plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Halymedidae (*Lindley*); the typical genus of Ulvaceae (*Kützinger, Berkeley, &c.*). Frond plane, simple or lobed, formed of a double layer of cells closely packed, producing zoöspores. It is distinguished from *Porphyra* chiefly by its green color, while *Porphyra* is roseate or purple. With the exception of *Ulva bulbosa*, most of the species are marine, and they are widely distributed through the ocean. *U. lactuca* is Oyster-green (q. v.). This species and *U. latissima* are sometimes called Green Laver, and are eaten. In Scotland they are occasionally bound round the temples to alleviate headache. *U. thermalis* grows in the hot springs of Gastein in a temperature of about 117° Fahr. *U. compressa* is eaten by the Sandwich Islanders.

ul'-vā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Lat. *ulv(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of Green-spored Algae, generally marine, rarely freshwater, or growing in damp places. Fronds membranous, expanded, saccate, tubular, or sometimes filiform, composed of spherical or polygonal cells firmly united into single or double layers. Reproductive organs consisting of roundish spores, formed from the whole contents of the cells, or of ciliated zoöspores in twos, fours, or a greater number. Widely distributed.

ul'-yie, ul'-zie (z as y), subst. [Fr. *huile*=oil.] Oil. (*Scotch*.)

"Would you creesh his bonny brown hair in your nasty *ulpie*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

Ū-ma, s. [Hind.]

Hind. Mythol.: One of the names given to the consort of Śiva. [DOORGA.]

ŭm'-bēl, *ŭm'-bēl'-lā, s. [Lat. *umbella*=a little shadow, dimin. from *umbra*=a shadow.]

Bot.: A kind of inflorescence, in which the pedicels all proceed from a single point like the spokes of an umbrella, and are of equal length or corymbose. When each of the pedicels bears only a single flower, as in *Eryngium*, the umbel is said to be simple; when it divides and bears other umbels, as in *Hieracium*, it is said to be compound. In the latter case the assemblage of umbels is called the universal umbel, and the secondary umbels the partial umbels; or the universal umbel is called simply the umbel and the secondary ones the umbellules. The peduncles supporting the partial umbels are termed radii.

ŭm'-bēl'-lā, a. [UMBELLAR.]

ŭm'-bēl-lā'-lēg, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Mod. Latin *umbellalis*, from Lat. *umbella*.] [UMBEL.]

Botany: The Umbellal Alliance; an alliance of Epigynous Exogens, having dichlamydeous, polypetalous flowers, solitary large seeds, and a small embryo lying in a large quantity of albumen. Orders: Apiaceæ, Araliaceæ, Cornaceæ, Hamamelidaceæ, and Bruniaceæ.

ŭm'-bēl-lar, ŭm'-bēl'-lā, a. [Eng. *umbel*; -ar, -al.] Of or pertaining to an umbel; having the form of an umbel.

***ŭm'-bēl-lā'-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Mod. Latin *umbellatus*, from Lat. *umbella* (q. v.).]

Botany: The twenty-second order in Linneus's Natural System, corresponding to the present Umbelliferae (q. v.).

ŭm'-bēl-lāte, ŭm'-bēl-lā-tēd, a. [Eng. *umbel*; -ate, -ated.]

1. **Bot.:** With the inflorescence in the form of an umbel; bearing umbels; pertaining to an umbel.

2. **Zoöl.:** Having a number of nearly equal radii proceeding from the same point.

ŭm'-bēl-lēt, s. [Eng. *umbel*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little or partial umbel; an umbel formed at the end of one of the rays of another umbel; an umbellule.

ŭm'-bēl-līc, a. [English *umbell(iferone)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from umbelliferone (q. v.).

umbellic-acid, s.

Chemistry: $C_9H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot C_2H_4 \cdot CO \cdot OH$. A monobasic aromatic acid, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on an alkaline solution of umbelliferone. It crystallizes in colorless granules, difficultly soluble in cold water, and melts at 125°.

ŭm'-bēl-lī-fēr, s. [UMBELLIFERA.]

Bot.: Any plant of the order Umbelliferae; a plant producing an umbel.

ŭm'-bēl-līf-ēr-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Latin *umbella*, and *fero*=to bear.] [UMBEL.]

Bot.: Umbellifers; the name given by Jussieu in 1789, and still extensively in use, for a large and easily recognized order of plants, having their inflorescence in the form of an umbel. *Lindley* called them Apiaceæ, from the genus *Apium*, and placed the order under his Umbellal Alliance of Epigynous Exogens. The flowers, which are white, pink, yellow, or blue, are generally surrounded by an involucre. They have a superior calyx, either entire or five-toothed; five petals, five stamens, two styles, and a two-celled inferior ovary, with a solitary pendulous ovule in each cell. Fruit consisting of two carpels, separable from a common axis, to which they adhere by their face. Each carpel is traversed by elevated ridges, of which five are primary and four secondary. The Umbelliferae abound in temperate climates in the northern hemisphere, but are rare in the tropics. The vegetation of some—as hemlock, fool's parsley, and others—is poisonous, while that of the garden parsley is eaten. Similarly, the stem of the celery and the roots of the carrot and the parsnip are wholesome articles of food. Families seventeen—viz.:

Hydrocotylidæ, Malinidæ, Saniculidæ, Amminidæ, Seselinidæ, Pachypleuridæ, Angelicidæ, Peucedanidæ, Sileridæ, Cuminidæ, Thapsidæ, Daucidæ, Eleæoselinidæ, Caucalinidæ, Scandicidæ, Smyrnidæ, and Coriandridæ.

Genera, 267; species, 1,500. (*Lindley*.) Genera, 152; species, 1,300. (*Sir J. Hooker*.)

ŭm'-bēl-līf-ēr-ōne, s. [Mod. Latin *umbellifer(a)*; suff. -one (*Chem.*).]

Organic Chemistry: $C_9H_8O_3$. A neutral body, obtained by the dry distillation of various resins, chiefly those derived from umbelliferous plants. It crystallizes in colorless rhombic prisms, is tasteless, inodorous, soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, ether, and chloroform. When heated it admits an odor of coumarin, melts at 240° to a yellowish liquid, and volatilizes without residue.

ŭm'-bēl-līf-ēr-ōūs, a. [Eng. *umbellifer*; -ous.] Furnished with an umbel; umbellate; umbellated.

ŭm'-bēl-lū-lār'-ī-a, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *umbella*=a sunshade.]

bēl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -ñan = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tñon, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Zoöl.: A genus of Alcyonaria, sometimes separated from Pennatula (q. v.). Body elongate, slender, with a long osseous axis. Polyps large, terminal. *Umbellularia groenlandica*=*Pennatula encrinurus*.

üm-běl'-lū-lāt-ěd, *a.* [UMBELLULE.]

Bot.: Disposed in small umbels.

üm-běl'-lule, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *umbellula*, a double dimin. from *umbra*=a shade; Fr. *ombellule*.] A small umbel; an umbellet; a secondary or partial umbel.

üm-běr (1), ***üm'-bre** (bre as bër) (1), *s. & a.* [Fr. *ombre* (for *terre d'ombre*), from Ital. *ombra* (for *terra d'ombra*)=umber; lit. =earth of shadow, *i. e.*, earth used for shadowing, from Latin *umbra*=a shade; cf. Sp. *sombra*=shade, umber; Fr. *ombré*=umbered or shadowed; Ger. *umber*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A well-known pigment of an olive-brown color in its raw state, but much redder when burnt. It consists of an ochereous earth containing manganese, is durable, has a good body, and is useful in oil and water-color painting. It occurs either naturally in veins or beds, or is prepared artificially from various admixtures. That which is brought from Cyprus, under the name of Turkish umber, is the best. It is of a brown citrine color, semi-opaque, has all the properties of good ocher, is perfectly durable both in water and oil, and one of the best drying colors we possess. It injures no other good pigment with which it may be mixed.

"I'll put myself in poor and mean attire,
And with a kind of umbersmire my face."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

2. A variety of peat or brown coal occurring near Cologne, used as a pigment and for the adulteration of snuff. (*Brande.*)

II. Min.: A clay-like substance of varying shades of a brown color, consisting essentially of a hydrated silicate of alumina mixed with varying proportions of iron and manganese oxides. Used as a pigment.

B. As adj.: Olive-brown.

umber-brown, *s.*

Botany: A pure dull brown. Nearly the same as deep brown.

üm-běr (2), *s.* [Fr. *ombre*, *umbre*, from Lat. *umbrā*=shade.]

1. *Ichthy.*: The grayling.

"The umber and grayling differ as the herring and pilcher do; but though they may do so in other nations, those in England differ nothing but in their names."—*Walton: Angler*.

*2. *Old Arm.*: The same as UMBRIERE (q. v.).

3. *Ornith.*: The same as UMBRE (2) (q. v.).

üm-běr, ***üm'-bre** (bre as bër), *v. t.* [UMBER (1), *s.*] To color with or as with umber; to shade, to darken.

"To dye your beard and umber o'er your face."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 3.

***üm'-běred**, *adj.* [English *umber* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Colored with or as with umber; embrowned, darkened, dark, dusky.

"Thy dark cloud, with umbered lower,
That hung o'er cliff, and lake, and tower,"
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

üm-běr-ý, *a.* [Eng. *umber* (1), *s.*; -y.] Of or pertaining to umber; dark, dusky.

üm-bil'-ic, *a. & s.* [UMBILICAL.]

A. As adj.: The same as UMBILICAL (q. v.).

***B. As subst.**: The navel, the center.

"Hell is the umbilic of the world, circled with a thick wall."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 329.

üm-bil'-ic-al, ***üm-bil'-ic-all**, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus*=the navel.] Of or pertaining to the navel; formed in the middle like a navel; navel-shaped, central.

"The chapter-house is large, supported as to its arched roof by one umbilical pillar."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Great Britain*.

umbilical-arteries, *s. pl.* [UMBILICAL-VESELS.]

umbilical-cord, *s.* [FUNICULUS, I. 1.]

umbilical-fissure, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior part of the longitudinal fissure between the lobes of the liver.

umbilical-hernia, *s.*

Pathol.: A hernia which protrudes through the umbilical opening in the middle line at the umbilicus. It is most commonly met with in infants and in women advanced in life, especially in obese subjects.

umbilical-points, *s. pl.*

Geom.: The same as Foci. [FOCUS.]

umbilical-region, *s.*

Anat.: The middle region of the abdomen, in which the umbilicus is placed; the mesogastrium. [ABDOMEN.]

umbilical-ring, *s.*

Anat.: A fibrous ring which surrounds the aperture of the umbilicus, and through which umbilical hernia occurs in children.

umbilical-vein, *s.* [UMBILICAL-VESELS.]

umbilical-vesicle, *s.* [YOLK-SAC.]

umbilical-vessels, *s. pl.*

1. **Anat.**: A comprehensive name including the two umbilical arteries (continuations of the primitive iliaes) and the umbilical vein of the human foetus. The latter arises from the placenta, and conveys to the foetus the blood necessary for its nutrition, the residuum being carried back to the placenta by the umbilical arteries. As soon as respiration begins the arteries are transformed into fibrous cords, and the vein becomes the round ligament (*ligamentum rotundum*) of the liver.

2. **Bot.**: The vessels which pass along the umbilicus or funicle to transmit nourishment to the cotyledons.

***üm-bil'-i-cäl'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *umbilical*; -ity.] Character as determined by an umbilicus.

üm-bil'-i-cär'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *umbilicaris*=pertaining to the navel.]

Bot.: A synonym of Gyrophora (q. v.).

üm-bil'-i-cäte, **üm-bil'-i-cät-ěd**, *a.* [Lat. *umbilicus*=a navel.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Navel-shaped; depressed in the middle like a navel.

II. Technically:

1. **Bot.**: Hollowed like the navel. The same as PELTATE (q. v.).

2. **Zoöl.**: A term applied to those univalve shells which have the axis, around which the whorls are coiled, open or hollow. The perforation may be a mere fissure, as in the Lacuna; or it may be filled up by a shelly deposit, as in many species of Natica.

üm-bil'-i-cüs, *s.* [Lat.=the navel; allied to Gr. *omphalos*=the navel; Lat. *umbo*=a boss; O. Fr. *umbilic*; Ital. *umbilico*, *ombelico*, *bellico*, *bilico*; Sp. *ombigo*; Port. *umbigo*, *embigo*; Sansc. *nābhi*=the navel (q. v.).]

1. **Anat.**: The navel (q. v.).

*2. **Antiq.**: An ornamental or painted boss or ball fastened on each end of the sticks on which manuscripts were rolled.

3. **Botany**:

(1) The same as HILUM (q. v.).

(2) A genus of Crassulæ. Leaves fleshy, race-mose, white or yellow; calyx five-parted; corolla campanulate; stamens ten, inserted in the corolla; nectariferous scales five; carpels five. The species grow in dry stony places, and are sometimes planted in rockeries. *Umbilicus pendulinus* is the same as *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [COTYLEDON, I. 1.]

4. **Geom.**: A term used by the older geometers as synonymous with focus; but, in modern works, a point on a surface through which all lines of curvature pass.

5. **Zoöl.**: The aperture of the axis near the mouth of some univalve shells. [UMBILICATED, II. 2.]

***üm'-ble**, *s.* [UMBLES.]

¶ To eat *umble-pie* (commonly corrupted into *to eat humble-pie*): [HUMBLE-PIE, ¶.]

üm'-bleş, ***hüm'-bleş**, *s. pl.* [For *numbles* (q. v.).] The entrails of a deer; sometimes applied to entrails generally.

üm-bō' (*pl.* **üm-bō'-nēş**), *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *umbon*; Ital. *umbone*.]

1. *Old Arm.*: The pointed boss or protuberant part of a shield.

"Such a bowl is peculiarly well adapted for the *umbo* of the shield."—*Murray: Greek Sculpture*, ch. iii.

2. **Anatomy**: The deepest part of the arched membrane of the drum of the ear, corresponding to the termination of the handle of the malleus (q. v.).

3. **Botany**: The boss-like protuberance rising upward from the center of the pileus in an Agaric, &c.

4. **Zoöl.**: The embryonic shell, forming the point from which the growth of the valve commences in the Conchifera. The umbones are near the hinge because that side grows least rapidly, sometimes they are situated on the margin, but they always become wider apart with age. They may be straight, as in the genus *Pecten*; curved, as in *Venus*, or spiral, as in *Isocardia* and *Diceras*.

üm-bō-nal, *s.* [Lat. *umbo*, genit. *umbon(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. -al.] Of, belonging to, or situated near the umbo (q. v.).

umbonal-area, *s.*

Zoöl.: The part of the shell of the Conchifera lying within the impression made by the margin of the mantle.

üm-bō-näte, **üm-bō-nät-ěd**, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *umbonatus*, from *umbo* (genit. *umbonis*)=a boss.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bossed; having a boss or knob in the center.

2. *Bot.*: The same as BOSSED (q. v.).

üm-bōn'-ū-läte, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *umbonula*, dimin. of *umbo*=a boss.]

Bot.: Terminated by a very small boss or nipple.

üm'-brā, *s.* [Lat.=a shadow.]

*1. *Class. Antiq.*: Among the Romans, a person who went to a feast as a companion of one invited, whom he thus followed as a shadow; a parasite whose duty it was to laugh at the jokes of his patron.

2. *Astronomy*: The name given by Dawes to the black central portion of a sun-spot (q. v.). He limits the designation nucleus to patches of deeper blackness occasionally noticed in the umbra, though the term is sometimes applied to the whole of the darker area. The fringe of lighter shade surrounding a sun-spot is called the penumbra.

"Cases of an *umbra* without a penumbra, and the contrary, are on record."—*G. F. Chambers: Descriptive Astronomy*, p. 6.

¶ In senses 1 and 2, there is a plural **üm'-bræ**.

3. *Ichthy.*: The sole genus of Umbridae (q. v.), with two species: *Umbrā krameri*, a small fish three or four inches long, from stagnant waters in Austria and Hungary; and *U. limi*, rather smaller, locally distributed in the United States, where it is known as the Dog-fish or Mud-fish. [UMBRINA.]

umbra-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Pircunia dioica*, an absorbent Phytolaccad from Buenos Ayres.

***üm'-bräced**, *a.* [VAMBRACED.]

***üm'-brä-cle**, *subst.* [Lat. *umbraculum*, dimin. from *umbra*=a shade.] A shade; umbrage.

"That Free, that Soul-refreshing umbracle,"
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 15.

üm-bräc'-ū-lif'-ěr-ōus, *a.* [Latin *umbraculum* (q. v.); *fero*=to bear, and Eng. suff. -ous.]

Bot.: Bearing an umbraculum (q. v.).

üm-bräc'-ū-lī-form, *a.* [Latin *umbraculum*=a little shade, and *forma*=form.] Forming a shade; umbrella-shaped, like a mushroom.

üm-bräc'-ū-lūm (*pl.* **üm-bräc'-ū-lā**), *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *umbra*=a shade.]

Bot.: (1) A convex body terminating the setæ of Marchantia, and bearing on its under side the reproductive organs; (2) any similar structure.

üm'-brage (age as ig), *s.* [O. Fr. *ombrage*, *umbrage* (Fr. *ombrage*), from *ombre* (Lat. *umbra*)=a shade.]

*1. A shadow. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

*2. A shade; a shadow; obscurity.

"In the deep umbrage of a green hill's shade,"

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 32.

3. That which affords a shade; spec., a screen of trees or foliage.

"So deep, so dark, so close the umbrage o'er us,
No leaflet stirred." *Coleridge: The Night Scene*.

*4. A shadow of suspicion cast upon a person; slight appearance or show.

"It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or umbrage to make any one suspect he had any such preëminence."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., § 8.

*5. Suspicion, suspiciousness.

"I say, just fear, not out of umbrages, light jealousies, apprehensions afar off, but of clear foresight of imminent danger."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

*6. A faint representation or appearance; a glimpse.

"You rejoice in false lights, or are delighted with little umbrages or peep of day."—*Taylor: Sermon to University of Dublin*.

*7. An adumbration; a shadowing forth.

"Some of them being umbrages . . . rather than realities."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. v., ch. xxv.

8. The feeling of being overshadowed; jealousy of another as standing in one's way or light; suspicion of injury; resentment. (Generally in the phrase *To take umbrage*=to be offended.)

"It will not be convenient to give him any umbrage."

Dryden: Evening's Love, iv.

üm-brā'-geōus, ***om-brā-gious**, ***um-brā-gious**, *adj.* [Fr. *ombrageux*=shady, from *ombre*=shade.]

1. Shady; forming a shade.

"Where the grove with leaves umbrageous bends,"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 149.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Shady, shaded. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 257.)

*3. Obscure; dark; not easy to be perceived.

"The present constitution of the court, which is very umbrageous."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 430.

*4. Suspicious.

"At the beginning some men were a little umbrageous and startling."—*Donne: Sermons*, p. 557 (1640).

*5. Apt or disposed to take umbrage or offense; feeling umbrage or jealousy; taking umbrage.

ŭm-brā'-geōūs-lŷ, *adverb*. [*Eng. umbrageous; -ly.*] In an umbrageous manner, so as to furnish abundant shade.

ŭm-brā'-geōūs-něss, *ŭm-brā'-giōūs-něss, *s.* [*Eng. umbrageous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being umbrageous; shadiness.

"Small creeks and overshadowed by the maleficent umbrageousness of the mangrove."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭm'-brāl, *a.* [*Lat. umbra* (q. v.); *English adj. suff. -al.*]

Geol.: Shady; the term applied by Prof. H. D. Rogers to the fourteenth series of the Appalachian strata, corresponding in period to the Carboniferous limestone of Europe. Maximum thickness in Pennsylvania and Virginia, about 3,000 feet; in the Western States, about 1,000 feet. (*Prof. H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania.*)

ŭm-brā'-nā, *s.* [*UMBRINA.*]

*ŭm'-brāte, *v. t.* [*Latin umbratus*, pa. par. of *umbro*=to shade, from *umbra*=a shade.] To shade, to shadow, to foreshadow.

"The Law's types, wherein the things pertaining to the person, office and kingdom of the Messiah, were umbrated."—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, lib. ii., p. 84.

*ŭm-brāt'-ēd, *a.* [*UMBRATE.*] Shaded; dark in color.

"Those ensignes which are borne umbrated."—*Boswell: Works of Armorie*, p. 25. (1572.)

*ŭm-brāt'-ic, *ŭm-brāt'-ick, *ŭm-brāt'-ic-āl, *a.* [*Lat. umbraticus*, from *umbra*=a shade.]

1. Being in the shade.
2. Unreal, unsubstantial.
3. Being in retirement; secluded.

"I can see whole volumes dispatched by the umbratical doctors on all sides."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries*, p. 167.

ŭm-brāt'-ēd, *a.* [*UMBRATE.*] Shaded; dark in color.

"By virtue of our Savior's most true and perfect sacrifice, those umbratic representations, instituted of old by God, did obtain their substance, validity, and effect."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

*ŭm'-brā-tile, *um-bra-til, *ŭm-brāt'-il-oūs, *a.* [*Lat. umbratilis*, from *umbra*=a shade.]

1. Being in the shade.
2. Unreal, unsubstantial.

"Shadows have their figure, motion, And their umbratil action from the real Posture and motion of the body's act."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, iii. 3.

3. Typical, figurative.

"This life that we live disjoined from God is but a shadow and umbratil imitation of that."—*Dr. H. More: Song of the Soul*, p. 337. (Notes.)

4. Secluded, retired.

"Natural hieroglyphicks of our fugitive umbratile, anxious, and transitory life."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. iv., § 13.

ŭm'-brā'-tion, *s.* [*Lat. umbra*=a shade.]

Her.: The same as ADUMBRATION (q. v.).

*ŭm-brā'-tious, *adj.* [*Latin umbra*=a shade.] [*UMBRAGE.*] Suspicious; apt to take umbrage.

"Umbratious and apprehensive."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 167.

ŭm'-bre (bre as bē) (1), *s.* [*UMBER* (1), *s.*]

ŭm'-bre (bre as bē) (2), *s.* [*Fr.*, from the color of the plumage.]

Ornithology:

1. *Scopus ardetta*, a South African bird called also the Hammer-head, and Brown Stork. The body is about the size of that of a crow, plumage umber-colored, lighter beneath; the male with a large crest on the back of the head. These birds prey upon frogs and small fish, and embellish their nests with anything bright and glittering they can pick up.

2. (*Pl.*): The Scopinae (q. v.).

ŭm-brēl'-lā, *s.* [*Italian umbella, umbrella, ombrella*=a fan, a canopy, a little shade, dimin. of *ombra* (*Lat. umbra*)=a shade. The true classical Latin form is *umbella*, dimin. from *umbra*. Florio has "Ombrella, a fan, a canopy, also a testern or cloth of state for a prince; also a kind of round fan or shadowing that they use to ride with in summer in Italy; a little shade" (*World of Words*, 1598).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A shade, a cover, a cloak.

"Made Religion an Umbrella to Impiety."—*Osborn: King James*, p. 491. (1673.)

2. A light frame covered with silk, cotton, alpaca, or other fabric, and held above the head as a protection against sun or rain. [*PARASOL, SUN-SHADE.*] The use of the umbrella came to us from the East, where it has been in use from remote times, and where it is considered as a symbol of royalty or dignity. As a defense against rain it was not generally used in the occident till the middle of the eighteenth century. (See extract.)

"As appears by the *Female Tattler* of Dec. 12, 1709, the umbrella was only designed as a protection between the door and the carriage. Jonas Hanway, who died in 1786, has the credit of contemning public opinion, and defying the coachmen and sedan-chair men, who deemed it their monopoly to protect from rain."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Umbrella*.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: The bell-shaped swimming organ of the *Lucernarida*, akin to the nectocalyx of the *Medusida*, but without a velum (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: Chinese umbrella-shell; a genus of *Pleurobranchidæ*, with six recent species, from the Canaries, Mediterranean, India, China, and the Sandwich Islands. Shell small, depressed, and limpet-like, marked by concentric lines of growth; inner surface with a central colored and striated disc, surrounded by a continuous irregular muscular impression. Animal with a very large foot, deeply notched in front, gill forming a series of plumes beneath the shell in front and on the right side. Fossil species four, from the Oolite onward of the United States, Sicily, and Asia.

¶ *King Coffee's Umbrella*: The state umbrella of the King of Ashantee, taken at Coomassie, Feb. 4, 1874, and deposited by her Majesty, Queen Victoria, in South Kensington Museum, London.

umbrella-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus*, from Peru. It is about the size of a crow, with deep black plumage; the head is adorned with a large spreading crest, which arises from a contractile skin, and capable of being erected at will; the shafts of the crest-feathers are white, and the plumes glossy blue, hair-like and curved outward at the tips. When the crest is laid back the shafts form a compact white mass, sloping up from the back of the head; when it is erected the shafts radiate on all sides from the top of the head, reaching in front beyond and below the beak, which is thus completely concealed from view. A long cylindrical plume hangs down from the middle of the neck; the feathers of the plume lap over each other like scales, and are bordered with metallic blue. Umbrella-birds associate in small flocks, and live almost entirely upon fruits. Their cry, which resembles the lowing of a cow, is most frequently heard just before sunrise and after sunset.

umbrella-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: *Diphyllia cymosa*, a plant belonging to the Nandineæ, growing in Japan and the Southern States of the Union.

umbrella-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Saxifraga peltata*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

umbrella-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Resembling an expanded umbrella, *i. e.*, hemispherical and convex, with rays or plaits proceeding from a common center, as the stigma of Papaver.

umbrella-tree, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Magnolia umbrellata* and *M. tripetala*. In the latter the leaves, which are from twelve to fifteen inches long and five or six inches wide, narrowing to a point at each end, are placed at the end of the branches in a circular manner, whence its English name. The flowers have ten, eleven, or twelve large oblong white petals.

(2) *Thespesia populnea*: [*THESPESIA.*]

(3) *Hibiscus guineensis*; a tree about twenty feet high, with purple flowers, growing in Guinea.

(4) *Pandanus odoratissimus*. [*PANDANUS.*]

*ŭm-brēl'-lā-lěss, *a.* [*Eng. umbrella; -less.*] Destitute of leaf or without an umbrella.

"Men . . . pallid, unshaven, clay-piped, umbrellaleess."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭm-brēl'-lā-wōrt, *s.* [*Eng. umbrella, and wort.*]

Bot.: *Oxybaphus*; called also *Calymenia*; a genus of *Nyctaginaceæ*.

ŭm'-brī-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Umbria, its inhabitants, or language.

"[He] led to fight his Umbrian powers."

Macaulay: Horatius, xxxvii.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Umbria, one of the ancient principal divisions of Central Italy.

"The terror of the Umbrian."

Macaulay: Horatius, xxii.

2. The language of the Umbrians, one of the oldest of the Latin dialects.

¶ *Umbrian School of Painting*: The Roman School of Painting. [*ROMAN-SCHOOL.*]

ŭm'-brī-dæ, *s. pl.* [*Mod. Lat. umbr(a)*; *Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.*]

Ichthyol.: A family of Physostomous Fishes, with a single genus, *Umbra* (q. v.). Head and body covered with scales; no barbels or adipose fin; stomach siphonal; no pyloric appendages; air-bladder simple.

ŭm'-brī-ēl, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Mythol.*: A gnome or spirit of earth supplied by Spleen with a vial full of sorrow and tears. (*Pope: Rape of the Lock*, iv. 13.)

2. *Astron.*: A satellite of Uranus, the second in point of distance from the planet. Its mean distance from the center of the planet is 166,000 miles, its periodic time 4,144,181 days.

*ŭm'-brī-ēre, *s.* [*O. Fr. umbriere, ombriere*, from *Lat. umbra*=a shade.] The visor of a helmet; a projection like the peak of a cap, to which a face-guard was sometimes attached, which moved freely upon the helmet, and could be lifted up like the beaver; the umbril.

"[She] only vented up her umbriere, And so did let her goodly visage to appear."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 42.

ŭm-brīf'-ēr-oūs, *a.* [*Lat. umbra*=shade, and *fero*=to bear.] Casting, causing, or making a shade.

ŭm-brīf'-ēr-oūs-lŷ, *a.* [*Eng. umbriferous; -ly.*] So as to make or cast a shade.

*ŭm'-brīl, *s.* [*UMBRIERE.*] The movable part of a helmet; the umbriere, the visor.

ŭm-brī'-nā, *s.* [*The modern Roman name of the fish.*]

Ichthyology:

1. A genus of *Scienidæ*, with twenty species, from the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Snout convex, with projecting upper jaw, short barbel under symphysis of the mandible; first dorsal fin with nine or ten flexible spines, anal with one or two. *Umbra cirrhosa*, the *umbrine* or *ombre* of the French, and the *corvo* of the Italians, was well known to the Romans by the name of *umbra*. It is common in the Mediterranean, ranging to the Cape of Good Hope, and sometimes attains a length of three feet.

2. Any individual of the genus. [1.]

"The drumming of the umbrinas in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms; and the fishermen of Rochelle assert that the males alone make the noise during the spawning time, and that it is possible, by imitating them, to take them without bait."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 347.

*ŭm'-brōse, *a.* [*Latin umbrosus*, from *umbra*=shade.] Shady, umbrageous.

*ŭm'-brōs'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [*UMBROSE.*] The quality of being umbröse; shadiness, umbrageousness.

"Oily paper becometh more transparent, and admits the visible rays with much less umbrosity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*um-gong, *s.* [*A. S. ym, ymb, um*=round, and *gong*=a going.] A going round, a circuit, a compass.

"Made we are reпре to our neighbors; skorning and hething to alle that in our umgong are."—*Wycliffe: Psalm lxxviii*, 4.

û'-mī-āk, û'-mŷ-āk, *s.* [*OOMIAK.*]

ûm'-laut (au as ôw), *s.* [*Gr.*, from pref. *um-*, indicating alteration, and *laut*=sound.]

Philol.: A kind of assimilation of sounds; the change of the vowel in one syllable through the influence of one of the vowels *a, i, u* in the syllable immediately following. It is a common feature in several of the Teutonic tongues. In German *umlaut* is seen in the frequent change of the vowels *a, o, u*, to *ä, ö, ü*. In Anglo-Saxon it was also common. The change caused by *a* is called *a-umlaut*, and so of the other vowels.

ŭm'-pīr-age (age as ĭg), *s.* [*Eng. umpir(e); -age.*] The post or office of an umpire; the act of one who acts as umpire; the decision of an umpire; arbitrament.

"St. Augustine's umpirage and full determination of this whole question."—*Ep. Morton: Discovery*, p. 144 (1635).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

üm'-píre, ***nom-pere**, ***nom-peyr**, ***noum-pere**, ***owm-pere**, *s.* [Prop. *numpire*, from O. Fr. *nompair*=peerless, odd, from *non* (Lat. *non*)=not, and *per*=a peer, equal; Lat. *par*=equal. An *umpire* is thus the odd (or third) man called in to decide between two disputants.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A person to whose sole decision a controversy or question between parties is referred; one agreed upon or accepted as a judge, referee, or arbiter in case of conflict of opinions; a person chosen to see that the rules of any game (especially baseball, football, or cricket) are strictly and fairly carried out.

"And I will place within them as a guide
My *umpire*, Conscience."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 195.

2. *Law*: A third person called in to decide a controversy or question submitted to arbitration when the arbitrators cannot agree.

üm'-píre, *v. t. & i.* [UMPIRE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To decide as umpire; to settle, to arbitrate. (*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.)

2. To act as umpire in or for.

"The various competitions were *umpired* from the bows of a launch."—*Field*, Aug. 13, 1887.

B. Intrans.: To act or stand as umpire.

üm'-píre-ship, ***um-pier-ship**, *subst.* [English *umpire*, *s.*; *-ship*.]

1. The office of an umpire.

*2. Arbitration, decision.

"We refuse not the arbitrement and *umpiership* of the Holy Ghost."—*Jewel: Defense of the Apologie*, p. 63.

üm'-quhíle (qu as w), *a. & s.* [UMWHILE.]

***üm'-stróke**, *s.* [A. S. *ym*, *ymb*, *um*=around, round about.] The edge of a circle; edge.

"Such towns as stand, as one may say, on tiptoes on the very *umstroke*, or on any part of the utmost line of any map (unresolved in a manner to stay out or come in), are not to be presumed placed according to exactness, but only signify there or thereabouts."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. xiv.

üm'-while, *adv. & adj.* [A. S. *hwílum*=whilom (q. v.).]

A. As adv.: Formerly, *ci-devant*, late; at a former period; whilom.

"Sir Isaac Newton, Knight, and *umwhile* master of his majesty's mint."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

B. As adj.: Whilom, *ci-devant*, late, formerly. (*Scotch*.)

"The estate, which devolved on this unhappy woman by a settlement of her *umwhile* husband."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. x.

ün- (1), *pref.* [A. S. *an-*; cogn. with Dut. *on-*; Icel. *ú-* or *ó-* (for *un-*); Dan. *ut*; Sw. *o-*; Goth. *un-*; Ger. *un-*; Wel. *an-*; Lat. *in-*; Gr. *an-*, *a-*; Zend. *ana-*; Sansc. *an-*; Pers. *nā*, all prefixes denoting negation; cf. Lat. *ne*=not; Gr. *nē*; Goth. *ni*=not; Lith. *ne*=no; Russ. *ne-*; Gael. *neo-*, negative prefixes.] A prefix denoting negation, used chiefly before adjectives, past participles passive, present participles used adjectively, and when so used meaning simply not; as, *unfair*, *untrue*, *untold*, *unforgiving*, &c. From such words adverbs and nouns are formed; as, *unfairly*, *unfairness*, *untruly*, *unforgivingly*, *unforgivingness*, &c. *Un-* is also prefixed to some nouns to express the opposite or absence of what the noun expresses; as, *untruth*, *unrest*, *undress*, &c. Before many words of Latin origin *un-*, in the sense of simple negation, becomes *in-* (q. v.); as, *incomplete* and *incomplete*. Negation is also expressed by *non-* or *dis-*; as, *non-elastic*, *disreputable*, &c.

ün- (2), *pref.* [A. S. *un-*, only used as a prefix in verbs, as in *undón*=to undo, *unbindan*=to unbind, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *ont-*, as in *ont-laden*=to unload, from *laden*=to load; Ger. *ent-*, as in *ent-laden*=to unload; O. H. Ger. *ant-*, as in *ant-lúhhan*=to unlock; Goth. *and-*, as in *and-bindan*=to unbind. It is the same prefix as that which appears as *an-* in Eng. answer, and as *and-* in A. S. *andswarian*; and it is cognate with Gr. *anti*=in opposition to.]

1. A prefix used with verbs to imply the reversal of the meaning of the simple verb by a positive act not a simple negation of its meaning. Thus *unbind* means a positive undoing and removal of the binding which the simple verb affirmed to be fixed.

2. Prefixed to nouns it changes them into verbs, implying privation of the object expressed by the noun or of the qualities connoted by it; as, *unman*, *unsex*=to deprive of the qualities of a man, sex, &c. In this sense sometimes called *un-privative*.

3. More rarely it is almost superfluous, or at most adds intensity to the meaning of the simple verb. Thus to loosen and to *unloosen* do not differ much in meaning, though perhaps *unloosen* is, to a slight extent, the more forcible word.

4. It is found in a few verbs, chiefly obsolete, with the force of retraction or revocation; as, *unsay*=to

retract what has been said, *unpredict*=to retract or revoke a prediction, to *unlearn*=to forget what has been learnt, &c.

5. Some words with *un-* prefixed are hardly used unless qualified by *not*; as, though we should not speak of an *unstriking* view, we should not hesitate to say the view was *not unstriking*.

6. In the case of past participles there is an ambiguity in the prefix *un-*, which may be either *un-* (1) or *un-* (2), as in *unrolled*, which may mean either not rolled, or unfolded after having been rolled up.

¶ The meanings of most of the past participles, adjectives, adverbs, &c., having *un-* prefixed are so obvious that a large number of them are here omitted.

un-hidebound, *a.* Not hidebound; not having the skin fitting closely, as is the case when animals are swollen and full; hence, hungry and with empty stomach.

"Ravin . . . though plenteous, all too little seems
To stuff this maw, this vast *un-hidebound* corpse."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 601.

Ū'-nā, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *unus*=one; applied, as a proper name, to the personification of Truth in the *Fairy Queen*.]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 160.]

***ün-a-bāsed'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *abased*.] Not abased or humbled.

"They easily preserved . . . the reverence of religion *unabased*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 274.

ün-a-bāshed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *abashed*.] Not abashed; feeling no shame; shameless.

"Earless on high, stood *unabash'd* Defoe,
And Tutchin flagrant from the scourge below."

Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 147.

ün-a-bāt'-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *abated*.] Not abated; not diminished in magnitude, force, violence, or intensity; undiminished.

"The conflicts between the patricians and plebeians continue with *unabated* force."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xii.

ün-a-bāt'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *abating*.] Not abating, not relaxing; not diminishing in magnitude, force, or intensity; unabated.

"The torrent thundered down the dell
With *unabating* haste."

Wordsworth: *Waterfall and the Eglantine*.

***ün-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *ability*.] The absence of ability; want of ability; inability.

"What can be imputed but their sloth or *unability*?"—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

ün-ā'-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *able* (q. v.).]

1. Not able; not having sufficient power or ability; not equal to any task; incapable.

"Lest to the queen the swain with transport fly,
Unable to contain th' unruly joy."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvi. 481.

*2. Weak, helpless, impotent, useless.

"Sapless age and weak *unable* limbs
Should bring thy father to his drooping chair."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I.*, iv. 5.

***ün-ā'-bled** (leas ēl), *a.* [Eng. *unabl(e)*; *-ed*.] Disabled, incapacitated.

***ün-ā'-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unable; inability.

"Considerynge the *unableness* of Hilderich the kynge."
—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1399).

***ün-ā'-ble-tē**, *s.* [Eng. *unable*; *-ty*.] Inability.

"If for the blyndnesse of the preest, or for other *unabete*, he that is repentaunt wole go to another preest kunning in this ghostly office, he shal not do this withouten licence axid." *Ecclesie Regimen*, written, as it seems, before 1395.—*Wycliffe: Ed. Pref.*, p. 27.

***ün-a-bōl'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *abolishable*.] Not able to be abolished; not capable of being abolished, annulled, or destroyed.

"That law proved to be moral, and *unabolishable* for many reasons annex thereto."—*Milton: Doct. & Dis. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ün-a-bōl'-ished, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *abolished*.] Not abolished; not repealed or annulled; remaining in force.

"The number of needless laws *unabolished*, doth weaken the force of them that are necessary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. viii.

ün-a-brīdged', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *abridged*.] Not abridged; not curtailed; not shortened.

"With verdure pure, unbroken, *unabridg'd*."

Mason: *English Garden*, bk. i.

***ün-ab-sōlv'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *absolvable*.] Not capable of being absolved; not admitting of absolution.

***ün-ab-sōlved'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *absolved*.] Not absolved; not solved; unsolved.

***ün-ab-sūrd'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *absurd*.] Not absurd; not opposed to reason or common sense.

"What less than infinite makes *unabsurd*
Passions, which all on earth but more inflames?"
Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii. 514.

***ün-a-būn'-dant**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *abundant*.] Not abundant; rare; not plentiful.

ün-āc-çent'-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *accented*.] Not accented; not having an accent upon it; having no accent.

"It being enough to make a syllable long if it be accented; and short if it be *unaccented*."—*Harris: Philolog. Inquiries*.

ün-āc-çēpt'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *acceptable*.] Not acceptable; not welcome; not pleasing.

"By force impossible, by leave obtained
Unacceptable." Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 251.

ün-āc-çēpt'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *acceptableness*.] The quality or state of being unacceptable or unwelcome; unacceptability.

"This alteration arises from the *unacceptableness* of the subject I am upon."—*Collier: On Pride*.

ün-āc-çēss'-ī-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accessible*.] Not accessible; inaccessible.

"It shall be found *unaccessible* for any enemy."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 661.

ün-āc-çēss'-ī-ble-nēss, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accessibleness*.] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibleness.

"*Unaccessibleness* to them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 18.

***ün-ac-cōm'-mō-dāt-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accommodated*.]

1. Not accommodated; not fitted or adapted.

2. Not furnished or supplied with necessary conveniences or appliances.

"*Unaccommodated* man is no more than such a poor, bare, forked animal as thou art."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

ün-ac-cōm'-mō-dāt-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accommodating*.] Not accommodating; not disposed to make the compromises and concessions which courtesy demands; uncompliant, unobliging.

"His haughty and *unaccommodating* temper had given so much disgust that he had been forced to retire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ün-ac-cōm'-pān-ied, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accompanied*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not accompanied; unattended; not with persons in attendance on one; alone.

"As I was single and *unaccompanied*, I was not permitted to enter the temple."—*Tatler*, No. 120.

2. Not attended, accompanied, or followed, as with a certain result or consequence.

"Many marks of favour which were *unaccompanied* by any indication of displeasure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. Music: Performed or written without an accompaniment or subordinate instrumental parts.

ün-ac-cōm'-plīshed, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accomplished*.]

1. Not accomplished; not finished; incomplete.

"The gods, dismayed at his approach, withdrew,
Nor durst their *unaccomplished* crime pursue."

Dryden: *Homer's Iliad*, i.

*2. Not furnished or not completely furnished with accomplishments.

***ün-ac-cōm'-plīsh-mēnt**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *accomplishment*.] The quality or state of being unaccomplished; failure in accomplishing.

"Custom being but a mere face, as echo is a mere voice, rests not in her *unaccomplishment*."—*Milton: To the Parliament of England*.

***ün-ac-cōrd'-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *accorded*.] Not accorded; not granted or agreed on; not brought to harmony or concord.

"Leaving those parcels *unaccorded* which are meet to be sent and confined to the schools."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 5.

ün-ac-cōunt-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accountability*.]

1. The quality or state of being irresponsible for one's actions, owing to extreme youth, the overthrow of reason, idiocy, &c.

*2. That which is unaccountable or incapable of being explained. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 252.)

ün-ac-cōunt'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *accountable*.]

1. Not accountable; not possessed of powers so as to render it just to call one to account for deeds done; not subject to account or control; not responsible.

fāte, **fāt**, **fāre**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fāll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camēl**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pīne**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **marīne**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Not to be accounted for by reason, most commonly applied to conduct not easily traced to ordinary human motives; not explicable; not reducible to rule; inexplicable; hence, strange.

"Omission of some of these particulars is pretty strange and unaccountable."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

*3. Not to be counted; countless, innumerable.

"An apprehension of their unaccountable numbers."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, §5.

ũn-ăc-cũnt'-ă-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unaccountable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unaccountable; irresponsibility.

2. The quality or state of being unable to be accounted for; inexplicability.

ũn-ăc-cũnt'-ă-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unaccountable* (le); -ly.] Not in a way to be accounted for; inexplicably, strangely.

"Not with intent to imply that God ever acteth unaccountably, or without highest reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 23.

ũn-ăc-crěd'-it-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accrued*.] Not credited; not furnished with satisfactory credentials, and consequently not received; not authorized.

ũn-ăc-cũ-rate, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *accurate*.] Not accurate; inaccurate, incorrect, inexact.

"The latter [Origen] has indeed, in an unaccurate work, or perhaps corrupted, mentioned the distinction."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 178.

ũn-ăc-cũ-rate-něss, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accurateness*.] The quality or state of being inaccurate; the absence of accuracy; inaccuracy, incorrectness.

"There are unaccuratenesses in the measuring of cold by weather-glasses."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 491.

***ũn-ăc-cũrsed'**, ***ũn-ăc-cũrst'**, *a.* [Pref. *un* (1), and Eng. *accursed*, *accurst*.] Not accursed; not having a curse denounced against one; uncursed.

"Creeds by chartered priesthoods unaccurst."

Campbell: On the Departure of Emigrants.

ũn-ăc-cũs'-tũmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *accustomed*.]

1. Not accustomed; not used; not habituated or familiarized.

"So unaccustom'd to the yoke."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xii.

2. Not according to custom; unusual, strange, extraordinary.

"Abashed at the strange and unaccustomed sight thereof, they sent ambassadors to Cæsar for peace."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 63.

ũn-ă-čhiěved', ***un-at-chieved**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *achieved*.] Not achieved, not accomplished.

"The combat remained unatchieved and unperfect."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 651.

***ũn-ăch'-ĩng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *aching*.] Not aching; not giving pain; painless.

"Shew them the unaching scars, which I should hide."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

ũn-ăc-knũwl'-ědged (*k* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acknowledged*.]

1. Not acknowledged; not recognized.

"The fear of what was to come from an unknown, at least an unacknowledged successor to the crown, clouded much of that prosperity."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 75.

2. Not acknowledged, owned, or confessed as a sin, fault, or failing.

***ũn-ăc-knũwl'-ědg-ĩng** (*k* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *acknowledging*.] Unthankful, ungrateful.

"You are almost as unacknowledging as your sister."—*Mrs. Lennox: Female Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

ũn-ăc-quăint'-ănge, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquaintance*.] The want or absence of acquaintance or familiarity [with]; used either of an individual or of science, literature, the facts of a case, &c.

"Your unacquaintance with the original has not proved more fatal to me than the imperfect conceptions of my translators."—*Pope: To Racine the Younger* (1742).

ũn-ăc-quăint'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquainted*.]

1. Not acquainted; not possessed of acquaintance with; not familiarized; unaccustomed.

"They are so unacquainted with man."

Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

*2. Unusual, unaccustomed, strange, extraordinary. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. x. 29.)

ũn-ăc-quăint'-ěd-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *unacquainted*; -ness.] Want of acquaintance or familiarity with.

"The saints' unacquaintedness with what is done here below."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 9.

***ũn-ăc-quĩr'-ă-ble-něss**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acquirableness*.] Impossibility to be acquired.

"As to the unacquirableness of virtue."—*Tucker: Light of Nature*, ch. xviii.

ũn-ăc-quĩred', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *acquired*.] Not acquired, not gained.

"The work of God is left imperfect, and our persons ungracious, and our ends unacquired."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***ũn-ăct'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *actable*.] Not capable of being acted; unfit for representation.

ũn-ăct'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *acted*.] Not acted; not executed or carried into execution. (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 527.)

***ũn-ăc'-tĩve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *active*.]

1. Not active; inactive; incapable of action.

"A being utterly unactive."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, §4.

2. Idle; not with any employment.

"While other animals unactive range."

Milton: P. L., iv. 621.

3. Not exercised; not put into action.

"Achilles with unactive fury glows."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 698.

4. Not active or energetic in business; slothful.

"Unactive and jealous princes."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

5. Having no efficacy.

"In the fruitful earth,

His beams, unactive else, their vigor find."

Milton: P. L., viii. 97.

***ũn-ăc'-tĩve**, *v. t.* [UNACTIVE, *adj.*] To render inactive; to incapacitate for action.

"The fatness of their soil so stuck by their sides, it unacted them for foreign adventures."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, bk. ii., §10.

***ũn-ăc'-tĩve-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *unactive*; -ness.] The absence or want of activity; inactivity.

"Teaching peace and unactiveness."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ũn-ăc-tũ-ăt-ěd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *actuated*.] Not actuated; not acted upon.

"The peripatetic matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere receptibility."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xvi.

***ũn-ăd-dĩ-tioned**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *addition*; -ed.] Without a title; not titled; not being mentioned with an addition or title. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 465.)

***ũn-ăd'-jěc-tived**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *adjective*, and suff. -ed.] Not qualified by an adjective.

"The noun adjective always signifies all that the unadjectived noun signifies."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, ch. vii.

ũn-ăd-jũst'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *adjusted*.] Not adjusted; not settled; not regulated.

"We find the following points unadjusted."—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts*, App. 7.

ũn-ăd-mired', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *admired*.] Not admired; not regarded with admiration, affection, or respect.

"The story [Virgil] was entertaining, but the diction and the sentiment, the delicacy and dignity, passed unadmired."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, §21.

ũn-ăd-mĩt'-těd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *admitted*.] Not admitted.

ũn-ăd-mũn'-ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *admonished*.] Not admonished; not cautioned or warned beforehand.

"Lest willfully transgressing he pretend

Surprisal, unadmonish'd, unforwarn'd."

Milton: P. L., v. 245.

***ũn-ă-dũpt'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adoptable*.] Not capable of being adopted or used.

"Bad prayers found inappropriate, unadoptable, were generally forgotten."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

ũn-ă-dũred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adored*.] Not adored; not worshiped.

"Nor was his name unheard or unadored

In ancient Greece."

Milton: P. L., i. 738.

ũn-ă-dũrned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *adorned*.] Not adorned; not decorated; without decoration.

"Desert and bare, unsightly, unadorned."

Milton: P. L., vii. 314.

¶ The aphorism that "Beauty when unadorned is adorned the most," is an adaptation from Thomson:

"Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,

But is, when unadorned, adorned the most."

Thomson: Autumn, 204-6.

ũn-ă-dũl'-těr-ate, **ũn-ă-dũl'-těr-ăt-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *adulterate*, -ed.] Not adulterated; genuine, pure, unsophisticated.

"Thine unadulterate manners are less soft

And plausible than social life requires."

Cowper: Task, v. 465.

ũn-ă-dũl'-těr-ate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unadulterate*; -ly.] In an unadulterated manner; genuinely, purely.

"Inductions fresh and unadulterately drawn from those observations."—*Gilberte: To Usher*. (1638.)

***ũn-ăd-văn'-taged** (aged as *ĩgd*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advantaged*.] Not favored or profited.

"I have not met with a more noble family, measuring on the level of flat and unadvantaged antiquity."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire*.

***ũn-ăd-věn'-tũ-rũs**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *adventurous*.] Not adventurous; not with constitutional tendencies toward perilous enterprises; not bold or venturesome.

"Irresolute, unhardy, unadventurous."

Milton: P. R., iii. 243.

ũn-ăd-vĩŝ'-ă-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advisable*.] Not advisable; not to be recommended; inadvisable; not expedient or prudent.

"Extreme rigor would have been unadvisable in the beginning of a new reign."—*Lowth: Life of Wykham*, §5.

ũn-ăd-vĩŝed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advised*.]

1. Not advised; not having received advice.

2. Not prudent; not discreet; ill-advised.

"Thou unadvised scold, I can produce

A will, that bars the title of thy son."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

3. Not such as any one who had taken good advice would have carried out; ill-advised.

"Now, in this place Christian had double sorrow, because it was through his unadvised haste that they were brought into this distress."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

ũn-ăd-vĩŝ'-ěd-lŷ, ***un-ad-vis-ed-lie**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unadvised*; -ly.] Imprudently, rashly; without due consideration; indiscreetly.

"A strange kind of speech unto Christian ears; and such as, I hope, they themselves do acknowledge unadvisedly uttered."—*Hooker*.

ũn-ăd-vĩŝ'-ěd-něss, ***un-ad-vis-ed-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *unadvised*; -ness.] The act or state of acting unadvisedly; imprudence, rashness.

"The judge of the expedience or unadvisedness of them."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 413.

***ũn-ăf'-fa-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *affable*.] Not affable; not free or open to converse; not sociable; reserved, distant, rigorous, harsh.

"Law, stern and unaffable."

Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton.

***ũn-ăf-fěared'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affaired*.] Not scared or frightened; undaunted.

"Plies his hand undaunted, unaffear'd."

Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

ũn-ăf-fěct'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affected*.]

1. Not influenced, not altered, not moved; as, The thermometer was unaffected.

2. Not influenced; not inspired with emotion; unmoved.

3. Not showing or marked by affectation; not artificial; plain, real.

4. Not the result of affectation; not pretended; real, genuine, sincere; not hypocritical.

"Unconscious of her power, and turning quick

With unaffected blushes, from his gaze."

Thomson: Autumn, 228.

ũn-ăf-fěct'-ěd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unaffected*; -ly.] Not in an affected manner; without pretense or affectation.

"Truth requires no more than to be fairly, openly and unaffectedly exhibited."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 23.

ũn-ăf-fěct'-ěd-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *unaffected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unaffected; freedom from pretense or affectation.

ũn-ăf-fěc'-tion-ate, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affectionate*.] Not affectionate; without affection or tenderness.

"A helpless, unaffectionate, and sullen mass."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

***ũn-ăf-fĩct'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *afflicted*.] Not afflicted; free from trouble.

"Long unafflicted, undismayed,

In pleasure's path secure I stray'd."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvi.

***ũn-ăf-fright'-ěd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *affrighted*.] Not affrighted; not frightened; not affected with fright.

"Sit still, and unaffrighted, reverend fathers."

Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 10.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şũn; ðion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şũş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***ũn-a-fīléd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. **afīle* (q. v.).] Not defiled.

"His herte which is *unafīled*."—Gower: *C. A.*, i.

***ũn-a-frāid'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *afraid*.] Not afraid; without fear.

"A happy place; where free, and *unafraid*,
Amid the flowering brakes each coyer creature
stray'd."—Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 28.

***ũn-ag-grēs'-sīve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aggressive*.] Not aggressive.

"And if the foreign policy of the Romans had been moderate, equitable, and *unaggressive*, the Senate and people might have ratified the treaty."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 453.

ũn-a-grēe'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeable*.]

1. Not agreeable or pleasing; disagreeable, unpleasant.

"A man . . . not *unagreeable* to any of both the parts."—Strype: *Eccles. Mem.*; Edward VI. (an. 1547).

*2. Not suited or consistent; unsuitable.

"Please you, gentlemen,
The time is *unagreeable* to this business."
Shakesp.: *Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

ũn-a-grēe'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeableness*.] The quality or state of being unagreeable or disagreeable; disagreeableness, unsuitableness, inconsistency.

"A doctrine whose *unagreeableness* to the gospel economy rendered it suspicious."—Decay of Piety.

ũn-a-grēe'-a-blŷ, **un-a-gre-a-ble*, *adverb.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeably*.] Not agreeably, disagreeably, unsuitably, inconsistently.

"Which thyng hath bene hytherto in all Englysh Chronicles, doubtfullie, *unagreeably*, yea, and vntuallie treated."—Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. i. (Pref.)

ũn-āid'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aid*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being aided.

"That laboring heart can never ransom nature
From her *unaidable* estate."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

ũn-āid'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aided*.] Not aided; not assisted; not helped; without aid or help; unassisted.

"At one blow,
Unaided, could have finish'd thee, and 'whelm'd
Thy legions under darkness."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 141.

ũn-āil'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ailing*.] Not ailing; not under the influence of any ailment; free from disease.

***ũn-āim'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aiming*.]

1. Not aiming at anything in particular; without any particular aim, object, or purpose.

"Your charming daughter, who like love, born blind,
Unaiming hits, with surest archery."

Dryden: *King Arthur*, i. 1.

2. Not aimed or directed at anything in particular.

"The noisy culverin, o'ercharged, lets fly,
And bursts, *unaiming*, in the rended sky."

Granville.

***ũn-āired'**, **un-ayred*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aired*.] Not exposed to the air.

"To all *unayred* gentlemen will betray you."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Queen of Corinth*, ii. 4.

Ū-na-kāl'-kaŷ, *s.* [UNUKALKAY.]

***ũn-āk'-īng**, *a.* [UNACHING.]

ũn-a-larmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *alarmed*.] Not alarmed, not frightened, not disturbed with fear.

"I passed them, *unalarmed*."

Wordsworth: *The Recluse*.

ũn-a-larm'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *alarming*.] Not alarming; not causing or tending to cause alarm.

"Breaking the matter by *unalarming* degrees."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 331.

ũn-ā-li-ēn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alienable*.] Not alienable; incapable of being alienated; inalienable.

"Any negro slave who had laid claim to that *unalienable* right."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ũn-ā-li-ēn-a-blŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *unalienable* (le); -ly.] In a way to prevent the possibility of alienation; in a manner that admits of no alienation.

"Heaven's duration
Unalienably seal'd to this frail frame."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, iv.

ũ-nal-īst, *s.* [From Lat. *unus*=one, in imitation of *pluralist*.]

Eccles.: A holder of only one benefice, as opposed to a pluralist.

"I do deny that in general pluralists have greater merit than *unalists*."—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 33.

***ũn-āl-lāyed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *allayed*.]

1. Unalloyed; not mixed with alloy, as a metal; pure.

"All the good dispositions, with which our first parents were framed, *unalloyed* with the bad ones, which they have transmitted to us."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 28.

2. Not diminished in intensity; not quieted, as a storm or man's agitated feelings.

ũn-āl-lē'-vī-āt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alleviated*.] Not alleviated; not mitigated.

"*Unalleviated* by a prospect of recompense after death."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 8.

***ũn-āl-lī'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *ally*, and suff. *-able*.] Not able to be allied or connected in amity.

"We look upon you as under an irreversible outlawry from our constitution—as perpetual and *unalliable* aliens."—Burke: *Letter to Sir Henry Langrishe*.

ũn-āl-liēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *allied*.]

1. Not allied; having no ally or relation.

"His wretchedness, and his resistance,
And his sad *unallied* existence."

Byron: *Prometheus*.

2. Having no alliance or connection; not related or connected.

"A gravity *unallied* to dullness, a dignity unconnected with opulence."—Knox: *Liberal Education*. (Conc.)

ũn-āl-lōw'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *allowable*.] Not allowable; that cannot be allowed.

"But to affect, or even permit, beyond what such reasons require, either friendships or familiarities with habitual transgressors of the laws of God, is on many accounts *unallowable*."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 28.

ũn-āl-lōyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *alloyed*.] Not alloyed; used—

(1) Of metals.
(2) Of pleasure, thought, &c.

"Mines of *unalloy'd* and stainless thought."

Byron: *To Geneva*.

***ũn-āl-tēr-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [English *unalterable*; -ity.] Unalterableness, unchangeableness.

ũn-āl-tēr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *alterable*.] Not alterable; not able to be changed; not susceptible of change; unchangeable, inflexible.

"These empty accents mingled with the wind,
Nor mov'd great Jove's *unalterable* mind."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 198.

ũn-āl-tēr-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *unalterable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unalterable; unchangeableness, inflexibility.

"The *unalterableness* of the corpuscles which constitute and compose those bodies."—Woodward.

ũn-āl-tēr-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unalterable* (e); -ly.] In an unalterable manner; unchangeably, immutably.

"His resolution, he told his friend, was *unalterably* fixed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ũn-āl-tēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *altered*.] Not altered, not changed, unchanged.

"Some of the leading Whigs consented to let the Test Act remain for the present *unaltered*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ũn-a-māzed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *amazed*.] Not amazed; not astonished.

"Not *unamaz'd*, she thus in answer spake."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 552.

ũn-ām-bīg'-ū-ōus, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ambiguous*.] Not ambiguous; plain, clear; not of doubtful meaning.

"The passions are competent guides, and the more violent they are, the more *unambiguous* their directions."—Knox: *Essay No. 22*.

ũn-ām-bī-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ambitious*.]

1. Not ambitious; not covetous of power; free from feelings of ambition.

"Tillotson stood aghast; for his nature was quiet and *unambitious*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not splendid; humble, cheap, unpretending.

"Whilst, alas! my timorous muse
Unambitious tracts pursues."

Cowley: *Praise of Pindar*.

ũn-ām-bī-tious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unambitious*; -ly.] In an unambitious manner; without ambition or show.

"And now that monumental stone preserves
His name, and *unambitiously* relates . . .
The sad privation."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

***ũn-a-mēnd'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amendable*.] Not amendable; incapable of being amended.

"He is the same man; so is every one here that you know; mankind is *unamendable*."—Pope: *To Swift*, Oct. 9, 1719.

ũn-a-mēnd'-ēd, **un-a-mend-id*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amended*.] Not amended, not improved.

"So wryte I vnto you nowe beyng absent . . . also to all such, as are offenders, yf I fynde them *unamended*."—Udall: 2 *Corin.* xiii.

ũn-A-mēr'-ī-can, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *American*.] Not American; not after the laws, manners, customs, or habits of Americans; not characteristic or worthy of Americans; as, to require any religious test as a qualification for office or public trust under the United States would be *un-American*.

ũn-ā-mī-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiability*.] The quality or state of being unamiable; repulsiveness.

"Dickens has favored us with numerous personifications of cast-iron *unamiability*, such as Mr. Murdstone."—Academy, Oct. 22, 1870.

ũn-ā-mī-a-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *amiable*.] Not amiable or lovable; not adapted to conciliate or gain affection; repelling love or kind advances; repulsive.

"Poor laboring men, deeply imbued with this *unamiable* divinity."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ũn-ā-mī-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unamiable* (le); -ly.] Not amiably; repulsively, unpleasantly.

"Their national antipathies were, indeed, in that age, unreasonably and *unamiably* strong."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ũn-a-mūsed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *amused*.] Not amused, not entertained; not occupied or taken up with amusement.

"They fly to various scenes of public resort, in the midst of amusements, *unamused*."—Knox: *Christian Philosophy*.

***ũn-a-mū-šīve**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *amusive*.] Not amusive; not exciting or furnishing amusement.

"I have passed a very dull and *unamusive* winter."—Shenstone: *Letters*, let. 83.

***ũn-ān-a-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analogical*.] Not analogical; not agreeably to analogy.

"Shine is a [substantive] though not *unanalogical*, yet ungraceful and little used."—Johnson, in *v. Shine*.

ũn-ān-a-lŷz'-a-ble, **ũn-ān-a-lŷs'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *analyzable*.] Incapable of being analyzed.

ũn-ān-a-lŷzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *analyzed*.] Not analyzed; not resolved into simple parts.

"Some large crystals of refined and *unanalysed* nitre appeared to have each of them six flat sides."—Boyle.

ũn-ān'-chōr, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *anchor*.] To loose from anchor.

"Free elbow-room for *unanchoring* her boat."—De Quincey: *Spanish Nun*, § 5.

ũn-a-nēaled', ***ũn-a-nēled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anealed*.] Not having received extreme unction.

"Unanel'd he passed away."

Byron: *Corinth*, xxvii.

***ũn-ān'-gu-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *angular*.] Not angular; destitute of angles; having no angles.

"Soft, smooth, and *unangular* bodies."—Burke: *On the Sublime*, § 24.

ũn-ān'-ī-mal-īzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animalized*.] Not animalized; not formed into animal matter.

***ũ-nān'-ī-mate**, *adj.* [Latin *unanimus*=unanimous (q. v.).] Unanimous; of one mind.

ũn-ān'-ī-māt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animated*.]

1. Not animated; destitute of vitality; not possessed of life; lifeless.

"Be what ye seem, *unanimated* clay!"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, vii. 115.

2. Dull; wanting vivacity; spiritless.

ũ-nān'-ī-mate-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unanimous*; -ly.] Unanimously.

"To the water foules *unanimately* they recourse."—Nashe: *Lenten Stufe*.

ũn-ān'-ī-māt-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *animating*.] Not animating or enlivening; dull.

ũ-na-nīm'-ī-tŷ, ***u-na-nīm-i-tee**, *s.* [French *unanimité*, from Latin *unanimitatem*, accus. of *unanimitas*, from *unanimus*=unanimous (q. v.).] The state of being unanimous or of one mind; agreement of a number of persons in opinion or determination.

"An honest party of men acting with *unanimity* are of infinitely greater consequence than the same party aiming at the same end by different views."—Addison.

fāte, fāt, fāre, āmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

u-năn'-î-moūs, *a.* [Lat. *unanimus*, from *unus* = one, and *animus* = mind.]

1. Being of one mind; agreeing in principle or opinion.

"The Irish, with Tyrconnel at their head, were *unanimous* against retreating."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Formed by unanimity or general consent.

"Such was the almost *unanimous* opinion of the public."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

u-năn'-î-moūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unanimous*; *-ly*.] In a unanimous manner; with one mind or voice; with entire agreement.

"By the English exiles he was joyfully welcomed, and *unanimously* acknowledged as their head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

u-năn'-î-moūs-nëss, *subst.* [Eng. *unanimous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unanimous or of one mind; unanimity.

2. The quality of being formed or done unanimously.

ũn-an-nēaled', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *annealed*.]

Of Glass, Iron, &c.: Not annealed; not having undergone the process of being first heated and then cooled very slowly.

"Colors produced by compressed or by *unannealed* glass."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. 3d), p. 543.

ũn-an-nōyed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *annoyed*.]

1. Not annoyed.

2. Unhurt, uninjured, unmolested.

*The double guard preserved him *unannoyed*."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xiv.

ũn-a-nōint'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *annointed*.]

1. Not annointed.

2. Not having received extreme unction.

"Unhousel'd, *unannointed*, unanel'd."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

ũn-an-swēr-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ (*w* silent), *s.* [English *unanswerable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unanswerable; unanswerableness.

"The precision and *unanswerability* with which they were given."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, cii.

ũn-an'-swēr-a-ble (*w* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *answerable*.] Not answerable; not capable of being satisfactorily answered or refuted.

"Reasoning which was in truth as *unanswerable* as that of Euclid."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ũn-an'-swēr-a-ble-nëss (*w* silent), *s.* [English *unanswerable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unanswerable.

"How can we but hate this unkind and unjust *unanswerableness*?"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Eph.* iv. 30.

ũn-an'-swēr-a-blŷ (*w* silent), *adverb.* [English *unanswerable*]; *-ly*.] In a manner not admitting of answer or refutation.

"Whence the unlawfulness of resisting is *unanswerably* concluded,"—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ũn-an'-swēred, ***un-aun-swered** (*w* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *answered*.]

1. Not answered; not opposed or met by a reply.

"This pause between

Unanswered lest thou boast."

Milton: P. L., vi. 163.

2. Not refuted.

"After the *unanswered* charge of Junius Brutus."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 102.

*3. Not suitably returned, repaid, or requested.

"I must die obliged

To your *unanswered* bounty."

Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, i. 3.

***ũn-ăn-tīc'-ī-pāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anticipated*.] Not anticipated or expected; unexpected.

"He was boasting of his new and *unanticipated* objection."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. (App.)

***ũn-ăn'-xiōūs** (**x** as **sh**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *anxious*.] Not anxious; free from anxiety.

"In full content we, sometimes, nobly rest

Unanxious for ourselves."

Young: Night Thoughts, i.

***ũn-ăn'-xiōūs-lŷ** (**x** as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *unanxious*; *-ly*.] Without anxiety.

"We can safely and *unanxiously* commit to the untiring zeal of our devoted clergy the task of nerving you to the discharge of your penitential duties."—*Card. Wiseman: Lenten Pastoral*, 1861.

***ũn-a-pōc'-rŷ-phal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apocryphal*.] Not apocryphal; true, genuine.

"And yet God in that *unapocryphal* vision, said without exception, Rise, Peter, kill and eat."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

ũn-ăp-ōs-tōl'-īc, ***ũn-ăp-ōs-tōl'-īc-əl**, *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apostolic*, *apostolical*.] Not according to apostolic usage, traditions, or authority.

ũn-ap-pălled', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *appalled*.] Not appalled; not daunted; undaunted, unfrightened.

***ũn-ap-pār'-el**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *apparel*.] To unclothe, to divest, to free.

"And by these meditations refined,
Can *unapparel* and enlarge my mind."

Donne: Obsequies on Lord Harrington.

***ũn-ap-pār'-elled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appareled*.] Not appareled; not clad.

"In Peru, though they were an *unappareled* people, and had some customs very barbarous, yet the government of the Incas had many parts of civility."—*Bacon: Holy War*.

ũn-ap-pār'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *apparent*.] Not apparent; not visible; obscure.

"While sad on foreign shores Ulysses treads,
Or glides a ghost with *unapparent* shades."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ii. 152.

ũn-ap-pēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appealable*.]

1. Not appealable; incapable of being carried to a higher court or tribunal by appeal.

2. Incapable of being appealed from; not admitting an appeal from.

"The infallible, *unappealable* Judge of all that was delivered in the written word."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 3.

ũn-ap-pēaş'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appeasable*.]

1. Not capable of being appeased or satisfied.

2. Not capable of being satiated; implacable.

"Thy anger, *unappeasable*, still rages."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 963.

ũn-ap-pēaşed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *appeased*.] Not appeased; not pacified; not satisfied.

"Not *unappeased* he enters Pluto's gate."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 567.

ũn-ăp-pēr'-cēived, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apperceived*.] Not perceived. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

***ũn-ap-plâuş'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *applausive*.] Not applauding; not cheering or encouraging, as by applause.

"The cold, shadowy, *unapplausive* audience."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.

ũn-ăp'-plīc-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *applicable*.] Not applicable; inapplicable.

"Some inconveniences in the contrivance of them, make them *unapplicable* to some purposes and less proper in others."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 485.

ũn-ap-plīed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *applied*.] Not applied; not used according to the destination; not devoted to any special object or purpose.

ũn-ăp-pōint'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *appointed*.] Not appointed.

"An interested plebeian, *unappointed*, unauthorized, and unoffended."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 6.

ũn-ăp-prē-hēnd'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehended*.]

1. Not apprehended; not taken or seized; still at large.

2. Not understood, perceived, or conceived.

"They of whom God is altogether *unapprehended*, are but few in number."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politt*, bk. v., § 2.

ũn-ăp-prē-hēn'-sī-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehensible*.] Not able to be apprehended, understood, or appreciated; inapprehensible.

"Which assertions, in spite of all qualifications of them, leave it *unapprehensible* what place can reasonably be left for addressing exhortations to the will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

ũn-ăp-prē-hēn'-sīve, *adj.* (Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apprehensive*.]

1. Not apprehensive; not fearful or suspecting; unsuspicious.

2. Not intelligent; not quick of apprehension or perception.

"The same temper of mind makes a man *unapprehensive* and insensible of any misery suffered by others."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 5.

ũn-ăp-prē-hēn'-sīve-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unapprehensive*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unapprehensive. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 5.)

ũn-ap-prīşed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *apprised*.] Not apprised; not informed of beforehand.

"This inconvenience, which the doctor seemed to be *unapprised* of."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 327.

ũn-ap-prōaĉh'-a-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *approachable*.] Not approachable; not admitting of approach; inaccessible.

ũn-ap-prōaĉhed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *approached*.]

1. Not approached.

"Celestials, mantled in excess of light,
Can visit *unapproach'd* by mortal sight."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 53.

*2. Unapproachable.

"And never but in *unapproached* light
Dwelt from eternity." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 4.

ũn-ap-prō'-prī-ate, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *appropriate*, *a.*]

1. Not appropriate or suitable; inappropriate, unsuitable.

2. Not assigned or allotted to any particular person or thing.

"Goods which God, at first, created *unappropriate*."—*Warburton: Sermons*, ser. 31.

***ũn-ap-prō'-prī-âte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *appropriate*, *v.*] To render free, common, or open to all.

"*Unappropriating* and unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

ũn-ap-prō'-prī-āt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *appropriated*.]

1. Not appropriated; having no particular application.

"Wandering into an endless variety of flowery and *unappropriated* similitudes."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*.

2. Not taken over or appropriated by any person.

"He thence surveys
Regions of wood and wide savanna, vast
Expanse of *unappropriated* earth."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

3. Not applied, or directed to be applied, to any specific object, as money or funds.

4. Not granted or given to any person, company, or corporation.

ũn-ap-prōved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *approved*.]

1. Not approved; not having received approbation.

"Evil into the mind of God or man
May come and go, so *unapproved*, and leave
No spot or blame behind."

Milton: P. L., v. 118.

*2. Not justified or confirmed by truth; not corroborated or proved.

ũn-ap-prōv'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *approving*.] Not approving.

ũn-ăpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *apt*.]

1. Not apt; not ready or inclined; not propense.

"I am a soldier, and *unapt* to weep."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

2. Dull; not quick or ready to learn.

3. Unfit, unsuitable.

"The scorching heat of the sun in summer renders the greater part of the day *unapt* either for labor or amusement."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. v.

4. Not apposite; inappropriate.

"No *unapt* type of the sluggish and wavering movement of that mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ũn-ăpt'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unapt*; *-ly*.] Not in an apt manner; not aptly; inappropriately; unfitly.

"To such a tract the history of our country during the thirteenth century may not *unaptly* be compared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

ũn-ăpt'-nëss, ***un-apt-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *unapt*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unapt or unsuitable; unsuitableness.

"Through *unaptnesse* in the substance found."

Spenser: Hymne to Beautie.

2. Want of apprehension; dullness.

3. Want of will or ability; disinclination.

"An *unaptness*, or an aversion, to any vigorous attempt ever after."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 28.

***ũn-a-quīt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aquit*.] Unrequited.

"Charitee goth *unquit*."—*Gower: C. A.*, ii.

***un-a-raced**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arased*.] Not torn up by the roots; not torn forcibly away.

"For if the things that I have concluded a lytell here before, ben kept whole and *unaraced*, [*inconvulsa*]."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

ũn-ar'-gued, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *argued*.]

1. Not argued; not debated.

"No corner of truth hath lyen unsearched, no plea *unargued*."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion* (Ep. Ded.).

*2. Undisputed; unquestioned; not opposed by argument.

"What thou bidst,
Unargued I obey; so God ordains."

Milton: P. L., iv. 636.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **ċell**, **chorus**, **ċhin**, **bench**; **go**, **ġem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shŭn**; **tion**, **-sion** = **zhŭn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŭs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

*3. Not censured.

"Not that his work liv'd in the hands of foes,
Unargued then, and yet hath fame from those."
Ben Jonson: To Clement Edmonds.

ün-ark', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ark*, *s.*] To take, lead, or bring out of or land from an ark.

"The Armenian mount of safety, joy, and rest
Where when thou art thou maist thyselfe unark."
Davies: Scourge of Folly, p. 39.

ün-arm', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *arm*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To deprive or strip of arms; to disarm.

"Sweet Helen, I must woo you,
To help unarm our Hector."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

2. To render incapable of inflicting injury.

"Dian unarmed the javelin as it flew."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

B. Intrans.: To put off or lay down arms.

"Unarm, unarm, and do not fight to-day."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

ün-armed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *armed*.] 1. Unprovided with arms or other means of defense; not equipped.

"Drop upon our bare unarmed heads."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

2. Not furnished with scales, prickles, spines, or other defense, as animals and plants. Also in botany, pointless.

ün-ar-möred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *armored*.] Not protected with armor.

"The advocates of unarmed ships."
Brit. Quarterly Review, lvii. 96 (1873).

ün-ar-raigned' (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arraigned*.] Not arraigned; not brought to a trial.

"As lawful lord, and king by just descent,
Should here be judg'd, unheard, and unarraign'd."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

ün-ar-räyed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *arrayed*.]

1. Not arrayed; not drawn up in line of battle; not disposed in order.

2. Not dressed; not decked out.

"As if this infant-world, yet unarray'd,
Naked and bare, in nature's lap were laid."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 1.

***ün-ar-rëst'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrestable*.] Not capable of being arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Discontent, driven from the surface, will reappear in the subtle and unarrestable form of secret societies."
London Echo.

ün-ar-rëst'-ëd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *arrested*.] Not arrested, stayed, or stopped.

"Escape unarrested more in such manner wise."
Chaucer: The Marchaundes; Second Tale.

***ün-ar-rived'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *arrived*.] Not arrived; not yet come; to come.

"Monarchs of all elaps'd, or unarriv'd."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix.

***ün-art'-ëd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *art*; *-ed*.]

1. Not acquainted with any of the arts; ignorant of the arts.

"God . . . would not have his church and people letterless and unarted."
Waterhouse: Apology for Learning, p. 19.

2. Not prepared with much art; simple; plain.

"Unarted meat, kind neighborhood."
Feltham: Resolves, pt. 1, res. 99.

***ün-art'-fül**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artful*.]

1. Not artful or cunning; not disposed to practice cunning.

"A cheerful sweetness in his looks he has,
And innocence unartful in his face."
Congreve: Juvenal, xi.

2. Genuine, open, frank, artless.

"I'm sure unartful truth lies open
In her mind."
Dryden: Tempest, iii.

3. Not having skill; unskillful.

"How unartful would it have been to have set him in a corner, when he was to have given light and warmth to all the bodies around him!"
Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.

ün-art'-fül-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unartful*; *-ly*.] In an unartful manner; without art; artlessly; unskillfully.

"Their chiefs went to battle in chariots, not unartfully contrived, nor unskillfully managed."
Burke: Abridgment of English History, bk. i, ch. ii.

***ün-ar-tí-fí'-cial** (*ci* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificial*.] Not artificial; not formed by art; inartificial, genuine, simple, plain.

***ün-ar-tí-fí'-cial-lý** (*ci* as *sh*), *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artificially*.] Not in an artificial manner; not with art or skill.

"But the material being only turf, and by the rude multitude unartificially built up without better direction, availed them little."
Milton: Hist. Britain, iii.

ün-ar-tís'-tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *artistic*.] Not artistic; not according to the rules of art.

***ün-as-çën'-da-ble**, ***ün-as-çën'-dī-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascendable*.] Not capable of being ascended.

"High and unascendable mountains."
Sandys: Travels, p. 171.

***ün-äs-çër-täin'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertainable*.]

1. Not capable of being ascertained or reduced to a certainty.

2. Not capable of being certainly known.

***ün-äs-çër-täined'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascertained*.]

1. Not ascertained; not reduced to a certainty; not made certain and definite.

2. Not certainly known.

"The only part of the Russian empire that now remains unascertained."
Cook: Third Voyage, bk. vi, ch. iv.

***ün-as-cried'**, ***un-as-kryed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ascried*.] Not described or seen.

"That . . . the Frenchmen shoulde not come on them sodainly vnaskryed."
Hall: Chronicle; Henry VIII. (an. 5).

***un-a-served**, *a.* [UNSERVED.]

ün-asked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *asked*.]

1. Not asked or solicited; unsolicited.

"All unasked his birth and name."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

2. Not sought by entreaty or care.

"He, as we see, has followed us with unasked kindness."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

***ün-äs-pëc'-tíve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *aspect*, and suff. *-ive*.] Not having a view to; not regarding or looking to.

"The Holy Ghost is not wholly unaspective to the custom that was used among men."
Feltham: Resolves, pt. ii, res. 74.

***ün-äs'-pí-rät'-ëd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aspirated*.] Not aspirated; not pronounced or written with an aspirate.

"The Æolic verb unaspirated."
Dr. Parr, in British Critic, iii. 121.

***ün-as-pír'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *aspiring*.] Not aspiring; not ambitious; modest.

"To be modest and unaspiring, in honor preferring one another."
Rogers.

ün-as-säll'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assailable*.]

1. Not assailable; incapable of being assailed; proof against assault.

"And eke the fastnesse of his dwelling place,
Both vnassailable, gaue him great ayde."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 5.

2. Not to be moved or shaken from a purpose; immovable.

"Yet in the number do I know but one
That unassailable holds on his rank."

Shakesp.: Julius Cesar, iii. 1.

3. Incontestable; as, an unassailable argument.

ün-as-säll'-ed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *assailed*.] Not assailed; not attacked.

"To keep my life and honor unassailed."

Milton: Comus, 220.

***ün-as-säult'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assaultable*.] Not assaultable; unassailable.

"The rocke is vnassaultable."
Hackluyt: Voyages, ii. 111.

***ün-as-säult'-ëd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *assaulted*.] Not assaulted.

"Leave the place unassaulted."
Idler, No. 20.

ün-as-säyed', ***un-as-saied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assayed*.]

1. Untried, unattempted.

"At this moment unassayed in song."

Cowper: Task, iii. 451.

2. Not subjected to assay or trial.

"And what is faith, love, virtue, unassayed
Alone, without exterior help sustained?"

Milton: P. L., ix. 335.

ün-as-sím'-il-ät'-ëd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assimilated*.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Not assimilated; not made similar.

2. Physiol.: Not having undergone the process of assimilation [ASSIMILATION, 2.]; not having been assimilated to the substance or textures of the animal or plant into which it has been taken.

ün-as-síst'-ëd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *assisted*.] Not assisted; not helped or aided; unaided.

"Bore unassisted the whole charge of the war by sea."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix.

ün-as-síst'-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *assisting*.] Not assisting; giving no aid.

"Nor Sthenelus, with unassisting hands,
Remained unheedful of his lord's commands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 395.

ün-as-süm'-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *assuming*.] Not assuming; not arrogating to one's self more notice than is due; not exhibiting assumption or arrogance; not arrogant or presuming; modest.

"Comfort have thou of thy merit,
Kindly, unassuming spirit!"
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

ün-as-süred' (*ss* as *sh*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *assured*.]

*1. Not assured; not bold or confident.

"The ensuing treatise, with a timorous and unassured countenance, adventures into your presence."
Glanville.

*2. Not to be trusted.

"The fained friends, the vnassured foes."
Spenser: An Hymne to Loue.

3. Not insured against loss; as, unassured property.

***ün-as-tön'-ished**, ***ün-as-tön'-isht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astonished*.] Not astonished.

"Unto the king not unastonisht said."
Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

***ün-äs-trö-nöm'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *astronomical*.] Not versed in astronomy.

"Presenting to the unastronomical a picture at all comprehensible."
Poe: Works (1864), ii. 127.

***ün-at-çhiëved'**, *a.* [UNACHIEVED.]

***ün-a-tön'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *atonable*.]

1. Not capable of being atoned for or expiated.

2. Not to be reconciled; not to be brought into concord.

"It serves to divorce any untunable or unatonable matrimony."
Milton: Tetrachordon.

ün-a-töned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *atoned*.] Not atoned or expiated.

"Or can you recollect the various frauds you may have been guilty of, yet unatoned for by a fair restitution?"
Gilpin: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 7.

ün-at-täched', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attached*.]

1. Not attached, fastened, joined, or united.

"True philosophy, unattached to names of particular men."
Knox: Spirit of Despotism, § 34.

2. Not belonging or attached to any particular club or society.

"Falsified their predictions by attracting to its meets the unattached canoeists."
Field, Sept. 17, 1887.

3. Specifically:

(1) *Law*: Not seized or taken as on account of debt; not arrested.

"A cutpurse in a throng, when he hath committed the fact, will cry out, My masters, take heed of your purses: and he that is pursued will cry, Stop thief, that by this means he may escape unattached."
Junius: Sin Stigmatized, p. 368.

(2) *Mil.*: Not belonging or attached to any one company or regiment, or on half-pay. (Said of officers.)

(3) *Univ.*: Not belonging to any college or hall; non-collegiate. (Said of students.)

ün-at-täcked', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attacked*.] Not attacked.

"It will not be safe for me to leave it behind me unattacked."
Burke: Speech on Acts of Uniformity.

ün-at-täin'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attainable*.] Not attainable; not to be gained or obtained.

"O happiness! not to be found,
Unattainable treasure, adieu!"

Cowper: On Peace.

ün-at-täin'-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unattainable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unattainable or beyond reach.

"Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any good."
Locke: Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. xx.

ün-at-täined', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attained*.] Not attained.

"The principal object which I had in view was, in a great measure, unattained."
Cook: Third Voyage, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ün-at-täint'-ëd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attainted*.]

1. Not attainted.

2. Not corrupted, not infected; hence, impartial, unbiased.

fate, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fällt, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, ex, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fällt; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-at-těmpt'-ěd (*p* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempted*.]

1. Not attempted; not essayed; untried.

"Things *unattempted* yet in prose or rhyme."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 15.

*2. Not tempted; not tried or proved, as by temptation.

"For my hand, as *unattempted* yet."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii. 2.

ũn-at-těmpt'-ĩng (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *attempting*.] Not attempting; unenterprising.

"And many have been too cautious and *unattempting*."

—*Waterland: Works*, vol. vi., p. 18.

ũn-at-těnd'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attended*.]

1. Not attended; having no retinue or attendants.

"Your constancy

Hath left you *unattended*."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 2.

*2. Not attended to; not dressed; as, *unattended* wounds.

***ũn-at-těnd'-ĩng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attending*.] Not attending; not attentive or listening; inattentive.

"Nay, gentle shepherd, ill is lost that praise

That is address'd to *unattending* ears."

Milton: *Comus*, 272.

ũn-at-těn'-tĩve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attentive*.] Not attentive; inattentive.

"Lonely and *unattentive*."—Thomson: *Spring*.

***ũn-at-těst'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attested*.] Not attested; having no attestation, witness, or evidence.

"Thus God has not left himself *unattested*."—Barrow: *On the Creed*.

***ũn-at-tĩre'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *attire*.] To take off the dress or attire; to undress.

"We both left Mr. Schwellenberg to *unattire*."—Miss Burney: *Diary*, v. 209.

ũn-at-tĩred', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *attired*.] Not attired, not dressed, undressed.

"*Unattired* in that becoming vest

Religion weaves for her."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 722.

ũn-at-trăct'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *attracted*.] Not attracted; not drawn to.

"The tide revertive, *unattracted*, leaves

A yellow wave of idle sands behind."

Thomson: *On Sir Isaac Newton*.

ũ-nâu, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Cholæpus didactylus*, the Two-toed Sloth. The name is also applied to the varieties of this species (which some naturalists raise to specific rank). They are about the size of large monkeys, and range from Costa Rica to Brazil. They differ greatly in the color and length of the hair, which varies from a dark brown to a whitey-brown tint, and some individuals have a kind of crest on the head.

ũn-âu'-dĩ-ęned, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *audient* (*e*); -*ed*.] Not admitted to an audience.

"Cruel to send back to town, *unaudient*, unseen, a man of his business and importance."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, v. 183.

ũn-âu-spĩ'-cious, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *auspicious*.] Not auspicious; inauspicious, unfavorable.

"Haste, and break off your *unauspicious* rites."

Rowe: *Royal Convert*, iv.

***ũn-âu-thěn'-tĩc**, ***ũn-âu-thěn'-tĩc-ál**, ***un-âu-ten-tĩc-all**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authentic*.] Not authentic; not genuine or true; apocryphal.

"By the auctoritie of any *suche unauthenticall* bookes."

—Udall: *John* xxii.

ũn-âu-thěn'-tĩ-căt-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *authenticated*.] Not authenticated; not attested; not shown to be true.

"The instances themselves are *unauthenticated* by testimony."—Paley: *Nat. Theology*, ch. xxiii.

ũn-âu-thōr'-ize, ***un-âu-thor-yshe**, *verb t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *authorize*.] To disown; to treat as spurious.

"He hath *unauthoryshe*d his own naturall king, Edward the Syxte, notynge hym an usurper."—Bale: *Declaration of Bonner's Articles*. (Art. xix.)

ũn-âu'-thōr-ized, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *authorized*.] Not authorized; not warranted by proper authority.

"The dedication of the second statue was an *unauthorized* act."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ch. xii.

***ũn-âu-tōr'-ĩ-tiěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *authority*, and suff. -*ed*.] Unauthorized. (Milton: *Animad. on Rem. Def.*) (Pref.)

ũn-a-văil'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *available*.] Not available; not effectual; vain, useless, unavailing.

"Their proofs are *unavailable* to show that Scripture affordeth no evidence for the inequality of pastors."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politie*, bk. vii., § 11.

ũn-a-văil'-a-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unavailable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unavailable.

"Doubting the *unavailableness* of those former inconveniences."—Sandys: *State of Religion*, L. 3.

ũn-a-văil'-ĩng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *availing*.] Not availing, not effectual; not having the desired effect; useless.

"The pang of *unavailing* prayer."

Wordsworth: *White Doe*, i.

ũn-a-văil'-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unavailing*; -*ly*.] In a manner to be of no avail; without avail. (Richardson.)

ũn-a-věnged', ***un-ad-venge**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *avenged*.] Not avenged, not punished; not having obtained retaliation, revenge, or satisfaction; unatoned for.

"They were cruelly butchered; yet not *unavenged*."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv.

***un-a-vised**, ***un-a-vysed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *advised*.]

1. Unadvised, unaware.

"And when they sounden by freelte *unavised* sodenly."

—Chaucer: *The Persones Tale*.

2. Ill-advised, rash.

"Who forsothe is *unavysed* to speken shal felen euelis."

—Wycliffe: *Prov.*, xiii 3.

***un-a-vise-ly**, *adv.* [UNAVISED.] Rashly, inconsiderately. (Wycliffe: 1 *Timothy*, v. 1.)

ũ-nâ vō'-čě, *phr.* [Lat.] With one voice; unanimately.

ũn-a-vōld'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *avoidable*.]

1. Not avoidable; not able to be avoided; inevitable.

"Bringing themselves into *unavoidable* and unnecessary troubles."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

*2. Incapable of being made null and void.

ũn-a-vōld'-a-ble-něss, **un-a-voyd-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unavoidable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unavoidable; inevitableness.

"The importunity of pain, and *unavoidableness* of sensations."—Glanvill.

ũn-a-vōld'-a-blỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unavoidable* (*le*); -*ly*.] In an unavoidable manner; inevitably; in a manner precluding failure or escape.

"Must *unavoidably* torture the minds of the vicious."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

ũn-a-vōld'-ěd, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *avoided*.]

1. Not avoided; not escaped or shunned.

"Whose *unavoided* eye is murderous."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 1.

*2. Unavoidable, inevitable.

"And *unavoided* is the danger now."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

ũn-a-vōwed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *avowed*.] Not avowed or acknowledged openly.

"The real, but *unavowed* cause."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 463.

ũn-a-wăked', **ũn-a-wăk'-ened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awaked*, *awakened*.]

1. Not awakened or awakened; not roused from sleep.

2. Not roused from spiritual slumber, torpor, or stupidity.

"Unawakened dream beneath the blaze

Of truth."

Thomson: *On Sir I. Newton*.

ũn-a-wăre', *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*.]

A. As *adj.*: Not aware; ignorant; not heeding; careless, inattentive. (Only used predicatively.)

B. As *adv.*: Unawares, suddenly, ignorantly, undesignedly.

"Deploring Itylus, whom she destroyed

(Her son by royal Zethus) *unaware*."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xix.

ũn-a-wăreš', *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *aware*, with adverbial suff. *s*, as in *betimes*, &c.]

1. Without warning given; suddenly, unexpectedly.

"Take the great-grown traitor *unawares*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 8.

2. Without intention; undesignedly.

"It is my father's face,

Whom in this conflict I *un'wares* have killed."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

*[*At unawares*, *at unware*: Unexpectedly, unawares.

ũn-ăwed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *awed*.] Not awed; unrestrained by fear or awe.

"With anxious tremors, yet *unawed* by fear,

The faithful pair before the throne appear."

Byron: *Nisus and Euryalus*.

ũn-băcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *backed*.] 1. Not backed; not having been taught to bear a rider; unbroken, as a horse.

"Like *unback'd* colts, they prick'd their ears."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv.

2. Not moved back or backward.

3. Unsupported; left without aid, countenance, or encouragement.

"Let the weight of thine own infamy

Fall on the unsupported and *unback'd*."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iii.

4. Not supported by bets.

ũn-băf'-fled (le as *el*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baffled*.] Not baffled or defeated; not confounded.

"*Unbaffled* powers of vision."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

ũn-băg', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bag*.] To allow to escape from a bag; as, to *unbag* a fox.

ũn-băgged', *pa. par. & a.* [In sense 1, from *unbag*, *v.*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bagged*.]

1. Permitted to escape from a bag; ejected from a bag.

2. Not put into a bag.

***ũn-băil'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bailable*.] Not able to be bailed; not admitting of bail.

ũn-băked', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baked*.] Not baked; hence, immature.

"All the *unbaked* and doughy youth of a nation."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iv. 5.

ũn-băł'-aęced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *balanced*.]

1. Not balanced, as a pair of scales; not in equipoise.

"And thou, who never yet of human wrong

Left the *unbalanced* scale, great Nemesis!"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 132.

2. Not balanced; not in proper subordination; nsteady; easily swayed or moved.

"Thus good or bad, to one extreme betray

The *unbalanced* mind, and snatch the man away."

Pope: *Imitation of Horace*, bk. i., ep. 6.

3. Not brought to an equality of debit and credit; as, an *unbalanced* account.

4. Not equal or balanced in power, authority, or weight; as, *unbalanced* parties.

ũn-băł'-last, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ballast*, *v.*] To put ballast out from; to discharge ballast from.

"It is necessary time and pains that is given to the *unballasting* of a ship."—Leighton: *Com. upon 1 Peter*.

***ũn-băł'-last**, ***un-bal-laced**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballast*, *s.*] Unballasted.

"The *unballast* vessel rides

Cast to and fro, the sport of winds and tides."

Addison: *Ovid; Metamorphoses*, ii. 187.

ũn-băł'-last-ěd, *pa. par. & a.* [In sense 1, from *unballast*, *v.*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ballasted*.]

1. With the ballast discharged.

2. Not furnished with ballast; not kept steady by ballast or weight; unsteady.

"What wonder is it to see *unballasted* vessels . . . to be tossed to and fro upon the waves?"—Brinsley: *Spiritual Vertigo*, p. 76.

***ũn-bănd'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *banded*.] Not banded; stripped of a band; unfastened.

"Then your hose should be ungartered, your bonnet *unbanded*, your sleeve unbuttoned."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ũn-bănk', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bank*, *v.*] To take a bank from; to open by or as by leveling or removing banks.

"Unbank the hours

To that soft overflow." Taylor: *Edwin the Fair*, i. 5.

ũn-băp-tized', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *baptized*.] Not baptized; not having received baptism.

"Infantes dyeng *unbaptized*."—More: *Workes*, p. 1, 287.

ũn-bar', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bar*, *v.*] To remove the bar or bars from; to unfasten, to open.

"I then *unbarred* the gates,

When I removed their tutelary fates."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii.

***ũn-bar'-bar-ized**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbarized*.] Civilized.

"Lead a life totally *unbarbarized*."—Mission: *Travels in England* (ed. Ozell), p. 150.

ũn-barbed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbed*.] (1.)

bôłl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çll, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn;

-tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle. &c. = beł, del.

*1. Ordinary Language:

(1) *Lit.*: Not shaven; untrimmed."Must I go shew them my unbarbed scone?"
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 2.(2) *Fig.*: Unmown; rough."The laboring hunter tufts the thick unbarbed grounds."
Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 18.2. *Bot. & Zool.*: Not furnished with barbs [*BARB* (1), s., B. 1]; not having reversed points.**ün-bar'-bēred*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barbered*.] Unshaven, unkempt."We'd a hundred Jews to larboard,
Unwashed, uncombed, unbarbered."
Thackeray: *White Squall*.*ün-bark'* (1), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and English *bark* (2), *v.*] To divest of bark; to strip the bark off or from; to bark."A tree being unbarbed some space at the bottom."—*Bacon*: *Nat. Hist.*, § 654.*ün-bark'* (2), **ün-barke*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bark* (3), *s.*] To disembark, to land."Wee did unbarke our selues and went on lande."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 448.*ün-bār-rī-cāde'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *barricade*.] To remove a barricade or barricades from; to open, to unbar."Fill up the fossé, unbarricade the doors."—*Sterne*: *Sent. Journey*; *The Passport*.*ün-bār-rī-cā'-dōed*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *barricaded*.] Not barricaded, stopped, or blocked up; open, unobstructed."The unbarricaded streets."—*Burke*: *Letter to William Elliot*, Esq.**ün-bāse'*, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *base*, *a.*] Not base, mean, or disgraceful; not low or degrading."How should we know thy soul had been secured,
In honest counsels, and in way unbase?"
Daniel: *To Henry Wriothesly*.*ün-bāsh'-fūl*, **ün-bāshed'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bashful*, *bashed*.] Not bashful; bold, impudent, shameless, unabashed."Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 3.**ün-bāt'-ēd*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bated*.] 1. Not diminished; unabated."Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measure with the unbated fire
That he did pace them first?"
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

*2. Not provided with a button on the point; unblunted.

"You may choose
A sword unbated." *Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.*ün-bāthēd'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bathed*.] Not bathed; not wet."The blade returned unbathed, and to the handle bent."
Dryden: *Cymon and Iphigenia*, 599.*ün-bāt'-tēred*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *battered*.] Not battered; not bruised or damaged by blows."Or else my sword, with an unbattered edge,
I sheath again undeeded."—*Shakesp.*: *Macbeth*, v. 7.**ün-bāy'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *bay*.] To set free or open; to free from restraint."I ought now to loose the reins of my affections, to unbay the current of my passion, and love on without boundary or measure."—*Norris*: *Miscellany*.**ün-bē'*, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *be*.] Not to be; to become another."How oft, with danger of the field beset,
Or with home mutinies, could he unbe
Himself!" *Old Play in Annandale*.*ün-beär'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bear*.] To take the bearing-rein off. (Said of a horse.)"Unbear him half a moment to freshen him up."—*Dickens*: *Bleak House*, ch. lvi.*ün-beär'-a-ble*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearable*.] Not able to be borne or endured; unendurable, intolerable."The monotony of life on the island became so unbearable sometimes that change was imperative."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 14, 1888.*ün-beär'-a-blŷ*, *adv.* [Eng. *unbearable* (le); -ly.] In an unbearable manner or degree; intolerably; insufferably.*ün-bēard'-ēd*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *bearded*.] 1. Not bearded; having no beard; beardless. (Said of persons.)"Th' unbearded youth, his guardian once being gone,
Loves dogges and horses."
Ben Jonson: *Horace*; *Art of Poetry*.

2. Not bearded; having no beard or awns. (Said of grain.)

**ün-beär'-īng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bearing*.] Not bearing or producing fruit; barren, sterile."With his pruning-hook disjoin
Unbearing branches from their head."
Dryden: *Horace*, Ep. ii. 20.*ün-bēast'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beast*.] To divest of the form or qualities of a beast."Let him unbeast the beast (as heretofore
Phoronis) and her wanton shape restore."
Sandys: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses*, ii.*ün-bēat'-en*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beaten*.]

1. Not beaten; not flogged; not struck.

"And even for conscience sake, unspurr'd, unbeaten,
Brought us six miles." *Corbet*: *Iter Boreale*.

2. Not rendered smooth by the feet of multitudes passing along it; untrodden. (Used also figuratively.)

"Through paths unknown, unbeaten."

Young: *Letter to Mr. Tickell*.

3. Not beaten or surpassed.

ün-beau'-tē-ōūs*, **ün-beau'-tī-fūl*, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *beauteous*, *beautiful*.] Not beautiful; not beautiful; not possessed of beauty."A lady of great virtue, though of a very unbeautiful person."—*Clarendon*: *Religion and Policy*, ch. vi.ün-bēa'-vēred*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *beavered*.] With the beaver or hat off; uncovered."Brethren unbeavered then shall bow their head."
Guy: *The Espousal*.**ün-bē-clōud'-ēd*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *beclouded*.]

1. Not beclouded, not clouded, not dim; as, an unclouded day.

2. Seeing clearly.

"With unclouded eyes."—*Watts*: *Hymns*.**ün-bē-cōme'*, *v. i. or t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *become*.] To misbecome; to be the reverse of becoming."It neither unbecomes God nor men to be moved by reason."—*Bishop Sherlock*.*ün-bē-cōm'-īng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *becoming*.]

1. Not becoming, not suitable; improper, indecent, indecorous.

"No thought of flight,
None of retreat, no unbecoming deed
That argued fear." *Milton*: *P. L.*, vi. 237.

*2. Not becoming some person or thing.

ün-bē-cōm'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unbecoming*; -ly.] In an unbecoming manner; unsuitably, improperly, indecently; as, He behaved himself unbecomingly.*ün-bē-cōm'-īng-nēss*, *s.* [English *unbecoming*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unbecoming; unsuitableness; incongruity with one's years, character, profession, or position; impropriety, indecorousness."If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the fault."—*Locke*: *Education*, § 77.*ün-bēd'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bed*.] To raise, rouse, or remove from a bed."Eels unbed themselves, and stir at the voice of thunder."—*Walton*: *Angler*.**ün-bēd'-dēd*, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bedded*.]

1. Raised or roused from bed; disturbed.

2. Applied to a bride whose marriage had not been consummated.

"We deem'd it best that this unbedded bride
Should visit Chester, there to live recluse."
Taylor: *Edwin the Fair*, iii. 8.*ün-bē-dīnned'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *be-*, pref., and *dinned*.] Not made noisy."A princely music unbeddinned with drums."
Leigh Hunt: *Rimini*, i.**ün-beēned'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *been*, and -ed.] Without having been or existed."And root of motion unliv'd, unbeen'd, they leave
In their vain thoughts."
More: *Song of the Soul*, pt. ii., bk. i., c. i., st. 15.*ün-bē-fīt'-tīng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *befitting*.] Not befitting or becoming; unbecoming, unsuitable.

"Love is full of unbefitting strains."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.*ün-bē-foōl'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *be-fool*.]

1. To restore or change from the state or nature of a fool.

"He that recovers a fool must first unfool him to that degree as to persuade him of his folly."—*South*: *Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 8.

2. To open the eyes of to a state or sense of folly.

3. To undeceive.

**ün-bē-friēnd'-ēd*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *befriended*.] Not befriended; not supported by friends; having no friends; friendless."The patronage of the poor and unbefriended."—*Killingback*: *Sermons*, p. 287.*ün-bē-gēt'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *beget*.] To deprive of life."When they are disobedient unbeget 'em."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 2.*ün-bē-gīlt'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begilt*.] Ungilded; unrewarded with gold. (*Taylor*: *Virgin Widow*, v. 5.)**ün-bē-gīn'-nīng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beginning*.] Having no beginning. (See extract under *MIDLESS*.)*ün-bē-gīrt'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begirt*.] Not encircled."A finger unbegirt with gold."
Deeble, in *Davies*: *Microcosmos*, p. 104.*ün-bē-gōt'*, **ün-bē-gōt'-tēn*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begot*, *begotten*.]

1. Not having derived existence from generation; having existed from eternity; self-existent; eternal.

"Why should he attribute the same honor to matter, which is subject to corruption, as to the eternal, unbegotten, and immutable God?"—*Stillingfleet*.

2. Not yet begotten or generated.

"Your children yet unborn and unbegot."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.*ün-bē-guile'*, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *beguile*.] To undeceive; to free from the influence of deceit."That he might unbeguile and win them."—*Walton*: *Life of Hooker*.*ün-bē-guiled'*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *beguiled*.] Not beguiled or deceived; undeceived."To th' intent thou liue unbeguiled."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xlii.*ün-bē-gūn'*, **un-be-gonne*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *begun*.]

1. Not yet begun.

*2. Having had no beginning.

"The mighty God which unbegonne
Stonte of himselfe." *Gower*: *C. A.*, viii.*ün-bē-hēld'*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beheld*.] Not beheld or seen; not visible one's self."These then, though unbeheld in deep of night."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 674.**ün-bē-hōv'-a-ble*, **un-be-hove-ly*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *behovable*; *behovely*.] Not behovable; not fitting; not needful."Whiche of his kynde is moist and colde,
And unbehovely many folde."
Gower: *C. A.*, iv.**ün-bē-īng*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *being*.] Not existing."Beings, yet unbeing."—*Browne*.**ün-bē-knōwn'* (*k* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *beknown*.] Not known; unknown. (*Vulgar*.) (Usually followed by *to*.)"I was there unbeknown to Mrs. Bardell."—*Dickens*: *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv.*ün-bē-liēf'*, **un-be-leefe*, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *belief*.]

1. The withholding of belief; disbelief.

"For the mind doth, by every degree of affected unbelief, contract more and more of a general indisposition toward believing."—*Atterbury*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

2. Infidelity; disbelief of divine revelation.

"Their unleefe in that case we may not impute vnto any weakness or vnsufficiency in the means."—*Hooker*: *Ecclesiasticall Politie*, bk. v., § 22.

3. Disbelief of the truth of the Gospel; distrust of God's promises, faithfulness, &c.

"Take heed lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God."—*Hebrews* iii. 12.**ün-bē-liēf'-fūl*, **un-be-leve-ful*, **un-bi-lee-ful*, *a.* [Eng. *unbelief*; -ful(l).] Full of unbelief; unbelieving."He that is unbelevesful to the sone, schal not se everlasting lyf."—*Wycliffe*: *John* iii.**ün-bē-liēf'-fūl-nēss*, **un-bi-lieve-ful-ness*, *subst.* [Eng. *unbeliefful*; -ness.] Unbelief, want of faith."And anon the fadir of the child crynge with teeris seide, Lord, I beleve, help thou myn vnbelievesfulness."—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* ix. 23.**ün-bē-liēv'-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ*, *s.* [Eng. *unbelievable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being unbelievable; incredibility."Hypocrisy and unbelievability."—*Carlyle*: *Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. xv.*ün-bē-liēv'-a-ble*, **un-be-lev-a-ble*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *believable*.] Not to be believed; incredible.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ŭn-bě-liěve'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *believe*.]

1. Not to believe or trust; to disbelieve; to discredit.

"As I, thus wrong'd, hence *unbelieved* go."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

2. Not to believe or think real or true; to disbelieve the reality or existence of.

"Through seas

Unknown, and *unbeliev'd*."

Beaum. & Flot.: Woman's Prize, ii. 2.

ŭn-bě-liěv'-ēr, ***un-be-leev-er**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *believer*.]

*1. An incredulous or unbelieving person; one who will not or does not believe.

"Brother goeth to law with brother, and that before the *unbelievers*."—1 Cor. vi. 6.

2. *Specif.*: An infidel; one who discredits revelation or the teachings of the Gospel.

¶ More widely extended to one who does not believe in or hold a particular religion.

"[They] think through *unbelievers'* blood

Lies their directest path to heaven."

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ŭn-bě-liěv'-īng, ***un-be-leev-ing**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *believing*.]

1. Not believing or trusting; incredulous.

"O swain of *unbelieving* mind!"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 431.

2. Infidel; discrediting divine revelation or the mission, character, and doctrines of Christ.

ŭn-bě-liěv'-īng-lŷ, *a.* [Eng. *unbelieving*; *-ly*.] In an unbelieving manner; with unbelief; incredulously.

ŭn-bě-lōved', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *beloved*.] Not beloved.

"Whoe'er you are, not *unbelov'd* by heaven."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, i. 536.

ŭn-bělt', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *belt*, *v.*] To unfasten or undo the belt of; to ungird.

"Snatched in startled haste *unbelted* brands."

Byron: Lara, i.

ŭn-běnd', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bend*.]

A. Transitive:

1. Ordinary Language:

1. To free from flexure; to make straight; to straighten.

"Their strong bows already were *unbent*."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

2. To relax; to remit from a strain or exercise; to set at ease for a time.

"A laughing wildness half *unbent* his brow!"

Byron: Corsair, ii. 13.

II. Nautical:

1. To unfasten from the yards and stays, as sails.

2. To cast loose, as a cable from the anchor.

3. To untie, as a rope.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become relaxed or unbent.

2. To rid one's self of restraint; to act with freedom; to abandon stiffness or austerity of manner.

"These exhibitions endeared him to the common people, who always love to see the great *unbend*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-běnd'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bending*.]

1. Not suffering flexure; stiff.

"The short *unbending* neck of the elephant is compensated by the length and flexibility of his proboscis."

—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

2. Unyielding, resolute, inflexible. (Said of a person, or his temper, mood, &c.)

"A haughty and *unbending* spirit."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 155.

3. Unyielding, inflexible. (Said of things.)

"Taking counsel of *unbending* Truth."

Wordsworth: King of Sweden.

4. Given up temporarily to relaxation, freedom, or amusement.

"I hope it may entertain your lordships at an *unbending* hour."—*Rowe*.

ŭn-běnd'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unbending*; *-ly*.] In an unbending manner; resolutely, firmly, obstinately.

ŭn-běnd'-īng-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unbending*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unbending; inflexibility, obstinacy.

ŭn-běn'-ě-fīced, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *beneficed*.] Not holding or possessed of a benefice.

"The rest *unbenefic'd* your sects maintain."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 184.

***ŭn-běn'-ě-fī-cial** (ci as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *beneficial*.] Not beneficial; not advantageous.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-**clan**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shūn**;
-**tion**, -**çion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**ciious**, -**sious** = **shūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **deł**.

ŭn-běn'-ě-fīt-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *benefited*.] Not benefited; having received no benefit or advantage.

"*Unbenefited* by the foundations and undignified by the graduation of Oxford and Cambridge."—*Knox: Liberal Educ.* (Appendix.)

ŭn-bě-něv'-ō-lençe, *s.* [Eng. *unbenevolence* (t); *-ce*.] Ill-will; want of benevolence.

"Such marks of *unbenevolence*."—*J. Collier: Further Defense of Reasons*, p. 79.

***ŭn-bě-něv'-ō-lent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *benevolent*.] Not benevolent.

"That selfish narrowness of spirit which inclines men to a fierce *unbenevolent* behavior."—*Rogers*.

***ŭn-bě-nīght'-ēd** (gh silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *benighted*.] Not benighted; not visited by darkness.

"To them day

Had *unbenighted* shone." *Milton: P. L.*, x: 682.

***ŭn-bě-nīgn'** (g silent), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *benign*.] Not benign; malignant, malevolent.

"*Unbenign* aversion or contempt."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

ŭn-běnt', *pa. par. or a.* [UNBEND.]

ŭn-bě-nūmb' (b silent), ***ŭn-bě-nūm'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *benumb*.] To relieve or free from numbness; to restore sensation to.

"*Unbenums* his sinews and his flesh."

Sylvester: Handicrafts, 237.

***ŭn-bě-rēa'-ven**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bereave*.] Not bereft.

"Arms, empty of her child, she lifts,

With spirit *unbereaven*."

E. B. Browning: Child's Grave at Florence.

ŭn-bě-rēft', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bereft*.] Not bereft or bereaved; not taken away.

"Seven, *unbereft*

By seas and cruel stormes, alone are left."

Sandys: Virgil's Aeneid.

ŭn-bě-seēm', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *be-seem*.]

1. To do anything unbecoming to; to act in a manner unbecoming or unsuitable to.

"Ah! mayest thou ever be what now thou art,

Nor *unbeseem* the promise of thy spring."

Byron: To Ianthe.

2. To be unbecoming or not worthy of.

"Uncivil, rude language, *unbeseeming* the modesty of a virgin to see or hear."—*Styrye: Eccles. Mem*; *Q. Mary* (an. 1556).

ŭn-bě-seēm'-īng, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *beseeming*.] Unbecoming, unseemly.

"These lusts were *unbeseeming* even their former condition as Jews; but much more unsuitable to them, as now, Christians."—*Leighton; Com. on 1 Peter* iv.

ŭn-bě-seēm'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unbeseeming*; *-ly*.] In an unbecoming manner; unbecomingly.

"Equity doth exact, and gratitude requireth, and all reason dictateth, that we should be content; or that in being discontented we behave ourselves very *unbeseemingly* and unworthily."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ŭn-bě-seēm'-īng-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unbeseeming*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unbeseeming; unbecomingness.

"The *unbeseemingness* for her person and state."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Jeroboam's Wife*.

un-bě-sought (ought as ât), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *besought*.] Not besought or entreated; not asked or sought by entreaty.

"And, lest cold

Or heat should injure us, His timely care

Hath, *unbesought*, provided."

Milton: P. L., v. 1,057.

***ŭn-bě-spēak'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *bespeak*.] To make void or put off, as something spoken for beforehand; to annul, as an order or engagement for a future time; to countermand.

"To *unbespeak* his dining with me to-morrow."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 13, 1669.

***ŭn-bě-spōk'-en**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bespoken*.] Not bespoken; not ordered beforehand.

"Swift, *unbespoken* pomps, thy steps proclaim."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, i. 242.

ŭn-bě-stōwed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bestowed*.] Not bestowed, not given away, as in marriage.

"He had now but one son and one daughter *unbestowed*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 216.

***ŭn-bě-thīnk'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bethink*.] To change one's mind; to do something contrary to one's usual practice.

"The Lacedæmonian foot . . . *unbethought* themselves to disperse."—*Cotton: Montaigne's Essays*, ch. xi.

***ŭn-bě-tīde'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *betide*.] To fail to betide; to fail in happening.

ŭn-bě-trāyed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and *betrayed*.] Not betrayed, not yet betrayed.

ŭn-bě-wāiled', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bewailed*.] Not bewailed; unlamented.

"But let determin'd things to destiny

Hold *unbewail'd* their way."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

***ŭn-bě-wāre'**, ***ŭn-bě-wāreç**, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *beware*.] Unaware, unawares.

"Fulfill not that thou hast vowed *unbewareç*."—*Baile Apologie*, fol. 25.

***ŭn-bě-wīтч'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *bewitch*.] To neutralize the influence of imagined witchcraft over; to dissolve a spell or fascination which holds one enthralled; to free from fascination, deception, or delusion.

"Ordinary experience observed would *unbewitch* men as to these delusions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

ŭn-bī'-as, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bias*, *v.*] To remove a bias from; to set free from bias or prepossession.

"The truest service a private man may do his country, is by *unbiasing* his mind, as much as possible, between the rival powers."—*Swift*.

ŭn-bī'-ased, **ŭn-bī'-assed**, ***un-by-ased**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *biased*.] Not biased; free from bias, prepossession, or prejudice; impartial.

"The humble and *unbiased* minds of the illiterate."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 10.

ŭn-bī'-ased-lŷ, **ŭn-bī'-assed-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *unbiased*; *-ly*.] In an unbiased manner; without bias or prejudice; with impartiality.

"Never fail to judge himself, and judge *unbiasedly*, of all that he receives from others."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, § 3.

ŭn-bī'-ased-něss, **ŭn-bī'-assed-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unbiased*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unbiased; absence of bias, impartiality.

"In the close of his tract his *unbiasedness* is clearly professed."—*Preface to Bp. Hall's Remains*, sign. b, 2, (1660.)

***ŭn-bīd'** (1), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bid* (1), *verb.*] Not having said prayers. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, I. ix. 54.)

***ŭn-bīd'** (2), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bid* (2), *verb.*] Unbidden.

"Thorns also and thistles it shall bring thee forth

Unbid."

Milton: P. L., x. 204.

ŭn-bīd'-den, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bidden*.]

1. Not having been bidden or commanded; unordered; hence, spontaneous.

"*Unbidden* herbs and voluntary flowers,

Thick new-born violets a soft carpet spread."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv. 396.

2. Not having been invited; uninvited.

"Why—ay—what doth he here?—

I did not send for him—he is *unbidden*."

Byron: Manfred, iii. 4.

***ŭn-bīde'**, *v. i.* [A. S. *onbidan*.] To bide; to remain or stay.

"And the kindly stede of this blisse, is in soch wil medled to *unbide*, and nedes in that it shuld haue his kindly beyng."—*Chaucer: Testament of Loue*, bk. iii.

ŭn-bīg'-ōt-ēd, **ŭn-bīg'-ōt-tēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bigoted*.] Not bigoted; free from bigotry.

"An *unbigoted* Roman Catholic."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 213.

ŭn-bīnd', ***un-bynde**, ***un-bynd-en**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bind*, *v.*] To untie what was before fastened; to undo, to loose; to cut free from shackles.

"Those cords of love I should *unbind*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, 23.

***ŭn-bīrd'-lŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *bird*; *-ly*.] Unlike or unworthy of a bird.

***ŭn-bīsh'-ōp**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bishop*.] To deprive of the office or dignity of a bishop; to derive of episcopal orders.

"I cannot look upon Titus as so far *unbishopsed*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

***ŭn-bīt'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bit*, *a.*] The same as UNBITTEN.

"*Unbit* by rage canine of dying rich."—*Young*.

ŭn-bīt', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bit*.] *Naut.*: To remove the turns of from the bits: as, to *unbit* a cable.

***ŭn-bīt'-tēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bitted*.] Not restrained by a bit; unbridled.

"Our carnal stings, our *unbitted* lusts."—*Shakesp: Othello*, i. 3.

***ŭn-blāde'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *blade*, *s.*] To take out of the number of blades or roaring boys. (*Special coinage*.)

un-blām'-a-ble, ***un-blāme'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blamable*.] Not blamable, not culpable; not chargeable with a fault; innocent; blameless.

"Some lead a life unblamable and just."

Cowper: Truth, 283.

un-blām'-a-ble-ness, ***un-blāme'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unblamable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unblamable; freedom from fault or blame.

"Unblameableness of life . . . defends the person and confirms the office."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 4.

un-blām'-a-blý, **un-blāme'-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unblamab(ly)*; *-ly*.] Not blamably or culpably; so as not to deserve blame.

"Ye are witnesses, and God also, how holily, and justly, and unblamably we behaved ourselves."—*1 Thess.* ii. 10.

un-blāmed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blamed*.] Not blamed; without incurring blame; blameless.

"Unblamed, uninjured, let him bear about
The good which the benignant law of Heaven
Has hung around him."

Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

un-blast'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blasted*.] Not blasted; not caused to wither.

"The unblasted bay, to conquests due."

Peacham: Emblems.

un-blēached', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bleached*.] Not bleached; not whitened by bleaching; as, *unbleached calico*.

***un-blēach'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bleaching*.] Not whitening or becoming white or pale.

"Blood's unbleaching stain."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 88.

***un-bleēd'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bleeding*.] Not bleeding; not suffering from loss of blood.

"And mix unbleeding with the boasted slain."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 91.

***un-blēm'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *blemish*, and suffix *-able*.] Not capable of being blemished; not admitting of blemish.

"That undeflower'd and unblemishable simplicity of the Gospel."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govt.*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

un-blēm'-ished, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blemished*.] Not blemished; not stained; free from blemish, stain, disgrace, reproach, or fault.

"With all the authority which belongs to unblemished integrity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *unblemished* and *blameless*, see *BLAMELESS*.

***un-blēm'-ish-īng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blemishing*.] Without receiving blemish or stain.

"If at most they leave a mote behind, it is but dead, and with the next fair wind unblemishing blows away."—*Feltham: Sermon on Luke*, xiv. 20.

***un-blēnched'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blenched*.] Not daunted or disconcerted. (According to some, not disgraced.)

"She may pass on with unblench'd majesty."

Milton: Comus, 430.

un-blēnd'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blended*.] Not blended; not mixed or mingled; pure.

"It dwells no where in unblended proportions on this side the empyrean."—*Glanvill: Seepsis*, ch. vii.

***un-blēss'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bless*.] To make unhappy.

"Thou dost beguile the world, unbless'd majesty."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

un-blēssed', **un-blēst'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blessed*; *blest*.]

1. Not blessed; not having received the blessing of.

"The better part of man unbless'd

With life that cannot die."

Cowper: Bill of Mortality (A. D. 1793).

2. Not blessed; profane; cursed.

"Such resting found the sole

Of unbless'd feet." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 238.

3. Wretched, unhappy.

"The god vindictive doomed them never more

(Ah! men unbless'd!) to touch that natal shore."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 12.

un-blēss'-ēd-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unblessed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unblessed; exemption or exclusion from bliss.

"An euerlasting supper of al bitterness and unblessedness whereof they maye eate."—*Udall: John* xx.

***un-blēst'-fūl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blest*; *-ful*.] Not happy.

"The unblestful shore."—*Sylvester: Schisme*, 417.

un-blight'-ēd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blighted*.] Not blighted or blasted.

***un-blind'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *blind*, *v.*] To free from blindness; to give or restore sight to; to open the eyes of.

"To unblind some of the people."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 196.

***un-blind'**, ***un-blind'-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blind*; *blinded*.] Not blinded; unclouded; clear; free from blindness.

"His inward sight unblind."

Keats: Birthplace of Burns.

un-blind'-fōld, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *blindfold*, *v.*] To free or release from a bandage or cover which obstructs the sight.

"He bade his eyes to be unblindfold both."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 33.

***un-bliss'-fūl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blissful*.] Unhappy.

"A clear undertone

Thrilled through mine ears in that unblissful clime."

Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, xxi.

***un-bloōd'-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *blood*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not marked or distinguished by improved blood; as, an *unblooded* horse.

***un-bloōd'-ied**, ***un-bloud-ied**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bloodied*.] Not marked or stained with blood; unbloody.

"And forced the blunt, and yet unbloodied steel

To a keen edge."

Cowper: Task, v. 215.

un-bloōd'-ý, ***un-bloud-y**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bloody*.]

1. Not bloody; not stained or marked with blood.

2. Not given to shedding blood; not blood-thirsty.

3. Not accompanied with bloodshed.

"Many battails, and some of those not unbloodie,"—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

unbloody-sacrifice, *s.*

1. *Anthrop.*: Any sacrifice not involving the maculation of a victim. [SACRIFICE, II. 1.]

2. *Roman Church*: The sacrifice of the Mass. [MASS (2), s. 1.]

***un-blōs'-sōm-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blossoming*.] Not blossoming; not producing blossoms.

"Pinching off unblossoming branches."—*Evelyn: Calendar*, May.

un-blōt'-tēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blotted*.]

1. Not blotted; not marked with blots or stains.

2. Not blotted out or erased; not deleted.

un-blōwn', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blown*.]

1. Not sounded by means of wind, as a trumpet.

"The lances unlifted, the trumpets unblown."

Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. Not blossomed, as a bud or flower; not having the bud expanded.

"Boys are, at best, but pretty buds unblown."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 446.

*3. Not inflated or inflamed with wind.

"A fire unblown [shall] devour his race."

Sandys: Job xv. 30.

*4. Not extinguished. (Followed by *out*.)

"Prodigious lamps by night unwet,

And unblown out."

More: Life of the Soul, ii. 118.

*5. Not fully grown; not grown to perfection.

"My means are equal,

My youth as much unblown."

Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

un-blūnt'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *blunted*.] Not blunted; not made obtuse or dull.

"A sword, whose weight without a blow might slay,
Able, unblunted, to cut hosts away."

Cowley: Davideis, iii.

un-blūsh'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *blushing*.] Not blushing; destitute of shame; shameless, barefaced, impudent.

"The most dishonest and unblushing timeservers that the world has ever seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

un-blūsh'-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unblushing*; *-ly*.] In an unblushing manner; without any manifestation of shame; barefacedly, impudently.

"They . . . end with bankruptcy as naturally, as unreluctantly, and as unblushingly as if it had been the honorable object of their mercantile pursuit."—*Knox: Essay* 8.

***un-bōast'-fūl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *boastful*.] Not boastful; free from boasting or assumption; unassuming, modest.

"Oft in humble station dwells

Unboastful worth, above fastidious pomp."

Thomson: Summer, 684.

***un-bōast'-fūl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unboastful*; *-ly*.] In an unboastful manner; without boasting; modestly.

un-bōd'-ied, ***un-bod-yed**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bodied*.]

1. Not possessed of a material body; incorporeal, immaterial.

"Like a shade to weene

Unbodied, unsoul'd, unheard, unseene."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 46.

2. Freed from the body.

"All things are but altered, nothing dies;

And hero and there the unbodied spirit flies."

Dryden: Pythagorean Philosophy.

un-bōd'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *boding*.] Not anticipating or expecting.

"Unboding critic-pen."

Tennyson: Will Waterproof, vi.

***un-bōd'-kined**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *bodkin*; *-ed*.] Not fastened with a bodkin.

***un-bōd'-ý**, ***un-bōd'-ie**, *v. i. & t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bodý*.]

A. Intrans.: To quit or leave the body.

"The fate would his soule should unbodie

And shapen had a meane it out to drive."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, bk. v.

B. Trans.: To cause to quit or leave the body.

"Hereupon followed a feuer through increasing of a flegmatike humor bred by long rest, that after 14 moneths space unbodied his ghost."—*Holinshead: Hist. Scotland*; *Conuall*.

un-bōiled', ***un-boyled**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *boiled*.] Not boiled; not raised to the boiling point.

"Oatmeal in a quarter of a pint unboyled, will arise to a pint boyled."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 857.

***un-bōld'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bold*.] Cowardly.

"Ebrew, unbolde, ethir cowardis."—*Note in Wycliffe's Bible*, *Judges* ix. 4.

un-bōlt', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bolt*.]

A. Trans.: To remove a bolt from; to pull out a bolt with the view of opening it, as a door or gate; to undo the bolts of.

"I'll call my uncle down,

Heshall unbolt the gates."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

***B. Intrans.**: To explain, to unfold. (*Fig.*)

"I'll unbolt to you."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.

un-bōlt'-ēd (1), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bolt* (1), *v.*] Having the bolt removed from its sheath; freed from fastening by bolts; as, an *unbolted* door.

un-bōlt'-ēd (2), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bolt* (2), *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not bolted or sifted; not having the bran or coarse part removed by a sifter; as, *unbolted* meal.

*2. *Fig.*: Gross, coarse, unrefined.

"If you will give me leave I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

***un-bōne'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bone*, *v.*]

1. To deprive of its bones, as butcher's meat.

2. To fling or twist about, as if boneless.

"Writhing and unboning their clergy limbs."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnus*.

un-bōn'-nēt, *v. i. & t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *bonnet*.]

A. Intrans.: To remove or take off the bonnet, as a mark of respect; to uncover. (*Scotch.*)

"They hastened to bespeak favor by hastily unbbonneting."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

B. Trans.: To remove the bonnet from; to uncover; as, All heads were at once unbbonneted.

un-bōn'-nēt-ēd, **un-bōn'-nēt-tēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bonneted*.]

1. Having removed the bonnet or cap; with uncovered head.

"Unbonneted and by the wave

Sate down his brow and hands to lave."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

2. Without taking the bonnet or cap off.

***un-boōk'-ish**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *bookish*.]

1. Not enamored of books; not addicted to books or reading.

"It is to be wonder'd how museless and unbookish they [the Spartans] were."—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing*.

2. Ignorant, unskilled.

"His unbookish jealousy must construe

Poor Cassio's smiles, gestures, and light behaviors

Quite in the wrong." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

***un-boōk'-lēarn-ēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *booklearned*.] Illiterate, ignorant. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, VII. i. 32.)

un-boōt', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *boot*, *v.*] To deprive of boots; to take off the boots from.

un-boōt'-ēd (1), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *booted*.] Deprived of boots; stripped of the boots.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hōr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-boôt'-ēd (2), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *booted*.] Not having boots on; without boots.

***ũn-bōre'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *bore* = born.] Unborn.

"Of thinge whiche then was *unbore*."
Gower, *C. A.*, vi.

ũn-born', ***un-borne**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *born*.]

1. Not yet born; not yet brought into life; not existing.

"Yet such his acts, as Greece *unborn* shall tell,
And curse the battle where their fathers fell."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 61.

2. Future; to come.

"Neither present time, nor years *unborn*,
Could to my sight that heavenly face restore."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets*.

ũn-bōr'-rōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *borrowed*.] Not borrowed; genuine, original, native.

"Any interest
Unborrow'd from the eye."
Wordsworth: *On Revisiting the Banks of the Wye*.

ũn-boš'-om, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *bosom*.]

1. To disclose or reveal in confidence, as one's opinions or intentions; to display generally.

"The gentle neighborhood of grove and spring
Would soon *unbosom* all their echoes mild."
Milton: *The Passion*.

2. It is sometimes used reflexively.

"And am resolved to *unbosom* myself to you."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 528.

***ũn-boš'-ōm-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *unbosom*; -er.] One who unbosoms, discloses, or reveals.

"An *unbosomer* of secrets."—Thackeray in *Annandale*.

ũn-bōt'-tōmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bottom*; -ed.]

1. *Lit.*: Not having a bottom; of limitless depth; bottomless.

"The dark, *unbottomed*, infinite abyss."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 405.

2. *Fig.*: Having no solid foundation; having no reliance.

"To be thus *unbottomed* of ourselves, and fastened upon God."—Hammond.

ũn-bought' (ought as *ât*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bought*.]

1. Not bought; given freely; obtained without money.

"And *unbought* dainties of the poor."
Dryden: *Horace*, Epod. 2.

2. Not bought over; not gained over by bribes.

"Unbribed, *unbought*, our swords we draw."
Scott: *War Song of the Edinburgh Light Dragoons*.

*3. Not bought; which have not found a purchaser; unsold.

"The merchant will leave our native commodities *unbought* upon the hands of the farmer."—Locke.

ũn-bōund', *pret. of v. & a.* [UNBIND.]

A. *As pret. of verb.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Not bound; not fastened with a cord, chain, or the like.

"Unbound we'll lead him, fear it not."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 22.

2. Not bound; wanting binding or a cover, as a book.

"A bookseller who had volumes that lay *unbound*."—Locke.

3. Not under moral bonds; not bound by obligation or covenant; free.

***ũn-bōund'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unbound*; -ably.] Without bounds or limits; infinitely.

ũn-bōund'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *bounded*.]

1. Not bounded; without limits; limitless; having no bound or limit.

"Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm
Fleeces *unbounded* ether."
Thomson: *Autumn*, 957.

2. Unrestrained; not subject to any check or control.

"Several years of *unbounded* freedom."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *unbounded* and *boundless*, see BOUNDLESS.

ũn-bōund'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unbounded*; -ly.] In an unbounded manner or degree; without bounds or limits; infinitely.

"The friend *unboundedly* generous, but still esteemed."
—Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 27.)

ũn-bōund'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [English *unbounded*; -ness.] The quality or state of being without bounds; freedom from bounds, limits, check, or control.

bōil, **bōy**, **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiſ**; **sin**, **aſ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiſt**. **ph** = **f**.

-cian, **-tian** = **ſhan**. **-tion**. **-sion** = **ſaün**; **-tſion**, **-ſion** = **zhŷn**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shŷs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

***ũn-bōund'-en**, ***un-bound-un**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bounden*.] Unbound, freed, set loose.

"But now we ben *unboundun* fro the lawe of deeth."—Wylliffe: *Romans* vii. 6.

***ũn-bōun'-tē-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bounteous*.] Not bounteous; not liberal; grudging.

"Nay, such an *unbounteous* giver we should make him, as in the Fables Jupiter was to Ixion."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

***ũn-bōw**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bow*, *v.*] To unbend.

"Looking back would *unbow* his resolution."—Fuller: *Holy War*, p. 118.

***ũn-bōw'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *bowable*.] Incapable of being bent or inclined.

ũn-bōwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bowed*.]

1. Not bent, arched, or bowed.

"And passeth by with stiff *unbowed* knee,
Disdaining duty that to us belongs."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iii. 1.

2. Not subjugated or subdued; unconquered, uncrushed.

"He stood *unbowed* beneath the ills upon him piled."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 39.

ũn-bōw'-el, ***vn-bow-ell**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *bowel*.] To deprive of the bowels; to eviscerate, to disembowel; hence, fig., to expose the inner or most secret parts.

"It shall not bee amisse in this chapter to *unbowell* the state of the question, touching the world's decay."—Hakewill: *Apologie*, bk. i., ch. iii.

ũn-bōx', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *box*.] To take out of a box.

***ũn-bōy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *boy*.] To free from boyish thoughts or habits; to raise above boyhood.

"He [Charles I.] began to say, it was time to *unboy* the Prince [Charles II.] by putting him into some action and acquaintance with business apart from himself."—Clarendon: *Hist. of Great Rebellion*, ii. 559.

ũn-brāçe', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *brace*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To remove the braces of; to free from tension; to loosen, to relax.

"The zone *unbraced*, her bosom she displayed."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 112.

2. To relax.

"Laughter, while it lasts, slackens and *unbraces* the mind."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 249.

B. *Intrans.*: To grow flaccid; to relax; to hang loose.

ũn-brāçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *braced*.]

1. Loosened, ungirt, unbuttoned.

"With his doublet all *unbraced*."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 1.

*2. Freed from constraint; unconstrained.

"Unbraced with him all light sports they shared."
Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 1.

ũn-brāid', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *braid*, *verb.*] To separate the strands of; to unweave, to unwreath.

ũn-brāid'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *braided*.] Not braided or plaited; not knitted or wreathed; disentangled, loose.

"Her *unbraided* hair escaping from under her midnight coif."—Scott: *Kentworth*, ch. vii.

***ũn-brāined'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *brained*.] Not deprived of the brains; not brained. [BRAIN, *v.*]

"Hast thou ever hope
To come i' the same room where lovers are,
And 'scape *unbrained* with one of their velvet slippers."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wit at several Weapons*, iv.

ũn-brānçh'-iŋg, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *branching*.] Not branching; not dividing into branches.

***ũn-brānd'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *branded*.] Not branded; not marked or stamped as disgraceful.

"Lest his conversation unprohibited, or *unbranded*, might breathe a pestilential murrain into the other sheep."—Milton: *Animad. upon Remonst. Defence*.

***ũn-brēast'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *breast*.] To disclose or lay open; to unbosom, to reveal.

"To whose open eye
The hearts of wicked men *unbreasted* lie."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph after Death*.

ũn-brēathēd', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *breathed*.]

1. Not breathed; as, air *unbreathed*.

*2. Unexercised, unpracticed.

"[They] now have toiled their *unbreathed* memories
With this same play, against your nuptial."
Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

***ũn-brēath'-iŋg**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *breathing*.] Not breathing.

"From lips that moved not, and *unbreathing* frame,
Like caverned winds, the hollow accents came."
Byron: *Saul*.

ũn-brēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bred*.]

1. Unbegotten, unborn.

"Hear this, thou age *unbred*,
Ere you were born was beauty's summer dead."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 104.

2. Not well bred; destitute of breeding; rude, coarse.

"Unbred or debauched servants."—Locke: *Of Education*, § 68.

3. Not taught, untaught.

"A warrior dame,
Unbred to spinning, in the loom unskill'd."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vii. 1,095.

***ũn-brēēçh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *breech*.]

1. To remove the breeches of; to strip of breeches.

2. To remove the breech of, as of a cannon, from its fastenings or coverings.

"Let the worst come,
I can *unbreech* a cannon."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Double Marriage*, ii.

ũn-brēēched', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *breeched*.] Not wearing trousers or breeches.

"At our ceremonial visit to the governor, our camp-sergeant, who is a piper in the 92nd Highlanders, appeared in all the splendor of an *unbreeched* Scot."—London Times.

ũn-brewed' (ew as *ô*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brewed*.] Not brewed or mixed; pure, genuine.

"They drink the stream
Unbrew'd and ever full."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, vii.

***ũn-brīb'-a-ble**, ***ũn-bribe'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bribeable*.] Not able to be bribed; incapable of being bribed.

"And though it be cry'd up for impartial and *unbribeable*, yet I do not see but in many 'tis erroneous."—Felt-ham: *Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 83.

ũn-bribed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bribed*.] Not bribed; not influenced by money, gifts, or the like.

"Paul's love of Christ and steadiness *unbrib'd*."
Cowper: *Hope*, 580.

***ũn-bridged'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bridged*.] Not bridged; not bridged over; not spanned by a bridge.

"Every watercourse
And *unbridged* stream."
Wordsworth: *The Brothers*.

ũn-brī'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bridle*.] To remove the bridle from; to set loose.

"Unbridle all the sparks of nature."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 7. (Quarto.)

ũn-brī'-dled, (le as *el*), ***unbrideled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *bridled*.]

1. Freed from the restraint of the bridle; loose.

"They fell on running like *unbridled* horses."—Hack-luyt: *Voyages*, iii. 315.

2. Free from restraint, check, or control; unrestrained, unruly, licentious, violent.

"This is not well, rash and *unbridled* boy,
To fly the favors of so good a king."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 1.

ũn-brī'-dled-nēss (le as *el*), *s.* [Eng. *unbridled*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unbridled; freedom from control or restraint; license, violence.

"The presumption and *unbridledness* of youth."—Leighton: *Comm. on I Peter* v.

ũn-briz'-ed, **un-briz'-zed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brized*.] Unbroken, unbruised. (*Scotch*.)

"The callant had come off wi' *unbrizzed* banes."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. viii.

ũn-brōached', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *broached*.] Not broached; unopened.

"A cask
Unbroach'd by just authority."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, viii.

ũn-brōk'-en, **ũn-brōke'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *broke*, *broken*.]

1. Not broken; not smashed; whole and sound.

2. Not thrown into disorder; regular.

"The allied army returned to Lambeque unpursued and in *unbroken* order."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Not broken; not violate; inviolate.

"Or plain tradition that this all begun,
Convey'd *unbroken* faith from sire to son."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 228.

4. Not broken; uninterrupted.

"All gazed at length in silence drear,
Unbroke."
Scott: *Marmion*, iii. 6.

5. Not weakened; not crushed; not subdued.
"A body of dragoons who had not been in the battle and whose spirit was therefore *unbroken*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

6. Not broken in; not tamed and rendered tractable; not accustomed to the saddle, harness, or yoke.
"A heifer that shuns *unbroken* the yoke's unaccustomed weight."—*Grant Allen: Atys*.

7. Uninterrupted, open, not intersected.

"Of each hue
Of earth nought left but the *unbroken* blue."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

8. Not opened up by the plow; as, *unbroken* ground.

un-brōth'-ēr-lŷ, ***un-broth-er-like**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *brotherly*, *brotherlike*.] Not like a brother; not as a brother might be expected to act; not becoming a brother.

"Victor's *unbrotherlike* heat toward the eastern churches, fomented that difference about Easter into a schism."—*Decay of Piety*.

un-brūised', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *bruised*.] Not bruised; not hurt or damaged.

"Thou art too full
Of the war's surfeits, to go rove with one
That's yet *unbruised*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

un-būc'-kle, ***un-bok-el**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *buckle*, *v.*] To unfasten a buckle and disengage an article of dress, or anything else which it has confined to its place; to unfasten.

"He that *unbuckles* this, till we do please
To doff 't for our repose, shall hear a storm."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

***un-būck'-rāmed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *buckram*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not starched or stiff; not precise or formal.

"Moral, but *unbuckram'd* gentlemen."
Colman: Vagaries Vindicated.

***un-būd'-dēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bud*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not having put forth a bud; unblown.

"The hid scent in an *unbudded* rose."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

un-build', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *build*.] To throw down what has already been built; to demolish, to raze.

"To *unbuild* the city and to lay all flat."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

un-built', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *built*.] Not yet built, not erected.

"From *unbuilt* Babel brought
His people to that place."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 4.

un-būn'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *bundle*.] To open up, to disclose, to reveal.

"*Unbundle* your griefs, madam."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. vi.

un-buōyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buoyed*.] Not buoyed; not supported by a buoy; not borne up or sustained.

un-būr'-den, **un-būr'-then**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *burden*, *burthen*.]

1. To remove a burden from, to disburden; to free from a load or burden.

2. To throw off, as a load or burden.

"Sharp Buckingham *unburthens* with his tongue
The envious load that lies upon his heart."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iii. 1.

3. To remove a load, as from the mind or heart; to relieve the mind or heart of, as by disclosing what lies heavy on it.

"To shift the fault, 't' *unburthen* his charged heart."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

*4. To disclose, to reveal.

"To *unburden* all my plots and purposes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

***un-būr'-den-sōme**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burdensome*.] Not burdensome.

un-bur'-ī-a-ble (u as ē), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *bury*; *-able*.] Not fit to be buried.

"A yet-warm corpse and yet *unburiable*."
Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.

un-bur'-ied, ***un-bur'-yēd** (u as ē), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *buried*.] Not buried; not interred.

"The corpse was flung out and left *unburied* to the foxes and crows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

un-būrnēd', **un-būrnēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burned*, *burnt*.]

1. Not burnt; not consumed by fire.

"*Unburn'd*, *unbury'd*, on a heap they lie."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 85.

2. Not injured by fire; not scorched.

3. Not heated with fire; not subjected to the action of fire or heat.

"Burnt wine is more hard and astringent than wine *unburnt*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 898.

4. Not baked, as brick.

un-būrn'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *burning*.] Not in process of being consumed by fire.

"What we have said of the *unburning* fire called light, streaming from the flame of a candle, may easily be applied to all other light deprived of sensible heat."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. vii.

un-būr'-nīshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *burnished*.] Not burnished or brightened; unpolished.

"Their bucklers lay
Unburnished and defiled."
Southey: Joan of Arc, vii.

un-būr'-rōw, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *burrow*.] To take or drive from a burrow; to unearth.

"He can bring down sparrows and *unburrow* rabbits."
—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveler*, x.

un-būr'-then, *v. t.* [UNBURDEN.]

un-bur'-yē (u as ē), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *bury*.]

1. *Lit.*: To disinter, to exhume.

"*Unburying* our bones, and burying our reputations."
—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.*: To bring to light, to disclose.

"Since you have one secret, keep the other.
Never *unbury* either."—*Lytton: Richelieu*, i. 1.

***un-buŝ'-ied** (u as ī), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *busy*.] Not busied; not employed.

"These *unbusied* persons can continue in this playing idleness."—*Bp. Rainbow: Sermons* (1635), p. 28.

unbusinesslike (as **un-biz'-ness-like**), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *businesslike*.] Not businesslike.

***un-buŝ'-yē** (u as ī), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *busy*.] Unoccupied, at leisure, idle.

"You *unbusy* man."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 5.

un-būt'-tōn, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *button*, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To unfasten the buttons of; to disengage, as anything fastened by buttons, by detaching them from their holes.

"Thou art fat-witted with drinking old sack, and *unbuttoning* thee after supper."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

B. Intrans.: To undo one's buttons.

***un-būx'-ōm**, ***vn-box-ome**, ***un-bux-ome**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *buxom*.] Disobedient.

"For if that thou *unbuxome* bee
To loue, I not in what degree
Thou shalt thy good worde acheue."
Gower: C. A., i.

***un-būx'-ōm-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *unbuxom*; *-ly*.] Disobediently.

"Euer *unbuxomly* thei pleine."—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

***un-būx'-ōm-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unbuxom*; *-ness*.] Disobedience.

"I me confesse
Of that ye clepe *unbuxomness*."
Gower: C. A., i.

***un-cā'-bled** (le as ēl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cabled*.] Not fastened or secured by a cable.

"Within it ships . . . *uncabled* ride secure."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xiii.

***un-cā'-dēnced**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *cadenced*.] Not regulated by musical measure.

un-cāge', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cage*, *v.*] To set free from confinement or the restraints of a cage.

"The *uncaged* soul flew through the air."
Fanshawe: Poems (ed. 1676), p. 299.

***un-cāl'-cīned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *calcined*.] Not calcined.

"A saline substance, subtler than sal ammoniack, carried up with it *uncalcined* gold in the form of subtile exhalations."—*Boyle*.

un-cālled', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *called*.] Not called, summoned, or invoked.

"The Spirit led thee; thine invincible strength did not animate thee into this combat, *uncalled*."—*Bp. Hall: Con-templ.*; *Christ Tempted*.

uncalled-for, *adject.* Not needed, not required; improperly brought forward; as, an *uncalled-for* remark.

un-calm' (l silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *calm*, *v.*] To disturb.

"What strange disquiet has *uncalmed* your breast,
Inhuman fair, to rob the dead of rest?"
Dryden. (Todd)

***un-cāmp'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *camp*.] To dislodge or drive from a camp.

"If they could but now *uncamp* their enemies."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

un-cān'-cēled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canceled*.] Not canceled; not erased; not abrogated or annulled.

"Their accusation is great, and their bills *uncanceled*."
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

un-cān'-dīd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *candid*.] Not candid; not frank, open, or sincere; not impartial.

"The temper, not of judges, but of angry and *uncandid* advocates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

un-cān'-nŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canny*.] 1. Dangerous; not safe.

"Now this would be an *uncanny* night to meet him in."
—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. *Eerie*, mysterious; not of this world; hence, applied to one supposed to possess supernatural powers.

"What does that . . . *uncanny* turn of countenance mean?"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

3. Not gentle or careful in handling; incautious, rash.

4. Severe. (Applied to a blow, fall, or the like.)
‡ *Scotch* in all its senses.

un-ca-nōn'-īc-al, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *canonical*.] Not canonical; not agreeable to or in accordance with the canons.

"That bishops alone were punished if ordinations were *uncanonical*."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 32.

uncanonical-hours, *s. pl.*

Eccles.: Hours in which, in some countries, it is not allowed to celebrate matrimony. These are, in England, before 8 A. M. and after 3 P. M., except in the case where a special license has been granted. In the United States there is no restriction in law. [MARRIAGE-LICENSE, 1.]

un-ca-nōn'-īc-al-ness, *s.* [Eng. *uncanonical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncanonical.

"Here was another *uncanonicalness*, which was particularly in Chad's ordination."—*Bishop Lloyd: Church Government in Britain*, bk. i., § 4.

un-cān'-ōn-ize, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *canonize*.]

1. To deprive of canonical authority.

2. To reduce from the rank of a canonized saint.

un-cān'-ōn-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *canonized*.] Not canonized; not enrolled among the saints.

"Mighty signs and wonders wrought by some canonized, and some *uncanonized*."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

***un-cān'-ō-pīed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *canopied*.] Not covered or surmounted by a canopy.

"Gladly I took the place the sheepe had given,
Uncanopied of any thing but heaven."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

***un-cāp'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *capable*.] Not capable; incapable.

"Philosophy was thought unfit, or *incapable* to be brought into well-bred company."—*Locke: Human Understanding*. (Ep. Ded.)

un-cāpe', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cape*, *v.*]

Hawking: To prepare for flying at game by taking off the cape or hood.

‡ Of the word as used by Shakespeare (*Merry Wives*, iii. 3), different explanations are given:

"I warrant we'll unkennel the fox.
Let me stop this way first. So now *uncape*."

To dig out the fox when earthed (*Warburton*); to turn the fox out of the bag (*Steevens*); to throw off the dogs to begin the hunt (*Nares*); to uncouple the hounds (*Schmidt*).

un-cāpped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *capped*.] Having no cap on; having the head uncovered.

***un-cāp'-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *captious*.] Not captious; not quick or ready to take objection or offense.

"Among *uncaptious* and candid natures, plainness and freedom are the preserves of amity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 43. (*Richardson*.)

un-car'-dīn-al, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cardinal*.] To divest of or reduce from the rank of cardinal.

"Borgia . . . got a dispensation to *uncardinal* himself."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, V. iii. 2.

un-cāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cared*.] Not cared for; not regarded; not heeded. (With *for*.)

"Their kings . . . left their owne, and their people's ghostly condition *uncared for*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polittie*, bk. v., § 1.

un-cāre'-fūl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *careful*.]

1. Having no care; free from care; careless.

"The Bill [Triennial Act] passed in a time very *uncareful* for the dignity of the crown or the security of the people."—*Charles II. to the Parliament*, March, 1664.

2. Producing no care or anxiety.

3. Careless; not careful in acting.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūh, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-cār'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *uncus*=a hook, a barb; so named because the old petioles are converted into hooked spines.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Cinchonidæ, now generally reduced to a sub-genus of Nauclea. Climbing plants, having the old or barren flower-stalks converted into hard woody spines, curved downward, so as to form barbs. *Uncaria* or *Nauclea gambir* or *gambier*, is an extensive scandent bush found in Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, and the Malay Archipelago, and largely cultivated at Singapore. It furnishes gambir or gambier, pale catechu, and terra japonica. The *Calcutta Exhibition Report* states that the extract is obtained by boiling the leaves and young shoots. It is much valued for tanning purposes, imparting a softness to leather. [CATECHU.]

2. A genus of Pedalæ containing only one known species, *Uncaria procumbens*, called in South Africa the Grapple plant (q. v.). It is a prostrate herb, with opposite palmate leaves and purple axillary flowers.

ũn-car'-nate, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *car-natus*=made of flesh.] [INCARNATE.] Not of flesh; not fleshy; not incarnate. (Browne: *Vulgar Er.*)

"Nor need we be afraid to ascribe that to the incarnate Son, which is attributed unto the uncar-nate Father."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ũn-car'-nate, *v. t.* [UNCARNATE, *a.*] To divest of flesh or fleshliness.

ũn-car'-pēt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *carpeted*.] Not carpeted; not covered or laid with a carpet.

"The floors of the dining rooms were uncarpeted."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ũn-cart', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cart*, *v.*] 1. To unload or discharge from a cart. (*G. Eliot*; *Amos Barton*, ch. ii.)

2. To allow an animal to escape from a covered cart (in which it has been taken into the open country) for the purpose of being hunted.

"Reaching the fixture before the stag was uncarted."—Field, Nov. 26, 1887.

ũn-cāse', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *case*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To take out of a case or covering.

"With uncas'd bow and arrow on the string."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xi.

2. To unfurl and display, as the colors of a regiment.

*3. To strip, to flay, to case.

"Partly by his voice, and partly by his ears, the ass was discovered; and consequently uncase'd, well laughed at, and well cudgelled."—L'Estrange: *Fables*.

*4. To reveal, to disclose.

"He uncase'd the crooked conditions which he had courtly concealed."—Holinshead: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. v., ch. i.

*B. Intrans.: To undress, to strip.

"Do you not see, Pompey is uncaseing for the combat?"—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

ũn-cast', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cast*.] Not cast or thrown.

"No stone unthrown, nor yet no dart uncast."

Surrey: *Virgile; Æneis* ii.

ũn-cas'-tle (tle as el), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *castle*.] To deprive of a castle.

"He uncastled Roger of Sarisbury."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, III, ii. 39.

***ũn-cas'-tled** (tled as eld), **un-cas-telled*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *castled*.] Not having the distinguishing marks or appearance of a castle.

"The first of these [Kirbie's castle] is so uncastelled."—Fuller: *Worthies*; London.

ũn'-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *uncatus*=bent inward, hooked.] **Botany:** The same as UNCINATE (q. v.).

ũn-cāt'-ē-chīsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *catechised*.] Not catechised; untaught. (Milton.)

"So unread or so uncatechis'd in story."—Milton: *Speech for Unlicens'd Printing*.

***ũn-cāt'-ē-chīsed-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *uncatechised*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncatechised or untaught.

"What means the uncatechisedness . . . prevailing?"—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 619.

ũn-caught' (gh silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *caught*.] Not caught.

"Nor in this land shall he remain uncaught."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 1.

***ũn-cāu'-pōn-ā-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cauponed*.] Unadulterated.

"Drank valor from uncauponated beer."

Smart: *Hop Garden*.

ũn-cāşued', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *caused*.] Not caused; having no antecedent or prior agent or active power producing or effecting it; existing without an author.

"The first cause is absolutely uncaused."—Waterland: *Works*, iv. 75.

***ũn-cāu'-tēl-oūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cautulous*.] Incautious.

"Laid gins to entrap the uncautelous."—Hales: *Sermon on 2 Peter* iii. 16.

ũn-cāu'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *cautious*.] Not cautious; incautious, careless, heedless, unwary.

"Every obscure or uncautious expression."—Waterland: *Works*, iii. 116.

ũn-cāu'-tious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *uncautious*; -ly.] Not cautiously; incautiously, carelessly, heedlessly.

"It is very uncautiously and unaccurately said."—Waterland: *Works*, ii. 313.

unçe (1), *s.* [Lat. *uncia*.] An ounce.

"Of this quicksilver an unce."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,304.

***unçe** (2), *subst.* [Lat. *uncus*=a hook.] A claw, a talon.

"Horrid crest, blew scales and unces black."

Heywood.

***ũn-çēase'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cease*; -able.] Unceasing; that cannot be stopped.

"Zealous prayers and unceaseable wishes."—Dekker.

ũn-çēas'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ceasing*.] Not ceasing, not intermitting; incessant, continual.

"Let our unceasing, earnest prayer

Be, too, for light—for strength to bear."

Longfellow: *Goblet of Life*.

ũn-çēas'-īng-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *unceasing*; -ly.] Without ceasing; incessantly, continual.

ũn-çēl'-ē-brāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *celebrated*.] Not celebrated; not solemnized.

"Nor past uncelebrated nor unsung."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 253.

***ũn-çē-lēs'-tī-āl**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *celestial*.] Not celestial, not heavenly.

"All that uncelestial discord there."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix.

ũn-çēn'-sured (s as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *censured*.] Not censured or blamed; exempt from censure or blame.

"This breach of the law for a time passed uncensured."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ũn-çēn'-tēr**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *center*.] To throw off the center.

"Let the heart be uncentered from Christ, it is dead."—Adams: *Works*, ii. 258.

ũn-çēr'-ē-mō'-nī-oūs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ceremonious*.] Not ceremonious; not using ceremony or form; familiar.

"He took the unceremonious leave of an old friend."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ũn-çēr'-ē-mō'-nī-oūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unceremonious*; -ly.] In an unceremonious manner; without ceremony or show of respect.

"The papers which they had sent down were very unceremoniously returned."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ũn-çēr'-tain, **un-çer-tayne*, **un-çer-teyn*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *certain*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not certain or certainly known; doubtful.

"Robertes men thei slowe, the nombre uncerteyn."

Robert de Brunne, p. 334.

2. Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal; not to be known with certainty.

3. Not to be relied on with certainty; unreliable.

"Oh, how this spring of love resembleth

The uncertain glory of an April day."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

4. Doubtful; not having certain knowledge; not sure.

"These servauntes because they be uncertayne of their lordes returning home."—Udall: *Marke* xiii.

5. Not sure as to aim or effect desired.

"Ascanius young, and eager of his game,

Soon bent his bow, uncertain in his aim."

Dryden: *Virgil, Æneid*, vii. 692.

6. Undecided, wavering; not having the mind made up; not knowing what to think or do.

"The people will remain uncertain whilst

'Twixt you there's difference."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 6.

7. Not fixed certain; not steady.

"As the form of our publick service is not voluntary, so neither are the parts thereof uncertain."—Hooker.

8. Liable to change; fickle, inconstant, capricious.

"Oh, woman! in our hours of ease

Uncertain, coy, and hard to please."

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 30.

II. Bot.: Having no particular direction.

¶ For the difference between *uncertain* and *doubtful*, see DOUBTFUL.

uncertain-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A Night-moth, *Caradrina alsines*. The fore wings brown, with a slightly reddish tinge; the hind wings whitish, ocherous. The larva, which is grayish with lateral streaks, feeds on dock, chickweed, plantain, &c.

***ũn-çēr'-tain**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *certain*.] To make uncertain.

"The diversity of seasons are not so uncertained by the sun and moon alone, who always keep one and the same course, but that the stars have also their working therein."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i.

ũn-çēr'-tain-lŷ, **un-çer-taine-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *uncertain*; -ly.]

1. In an uncertain manner; not certainly, not surely.

2. Not distinctly; not so as to convey certain knowledge; ambiguously, equivocally.

"Here she folds up the tenour of her woe,

Her certain sorrow writ uncertainly."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,311.

3. Not confidently.

"The priestes . . . muste needes wander uncertainely."—Jewel: *Defence of the Apologie*, p. 152.

ũn-çēr'-tain-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *uncertain*; -ty.]

1. The quality or state of being uncertain; the state of not being certainly known; absence of certain knowledge; doubtfulness; as, the *uncertainty* of a result, the *uncertainty* of the duration of life.

2. The quality or state of being in doubt; a state in which one does not know certainly what to do or think; a state of doubt or hesitation; dubiety.

"Our Indians were greatly agitated in this state of uncertainty."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. Something not certainly and exactly known; something not determined, settled or established; a contingency.

"Until I know this sure uncertainty

I'll entertain the offered fallacy."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

¶ **Void for uncertainty:**

Law: A phrase used when the words of a deed are so vague that they cannot be acted upon, as when one bequeaths all his personal property to one of his sons without indicating which.

ũn-çēr'-tīf-i-cāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *certificated*.] Not having obtained a certificate; as, an *uncertificated* bankrupt or teacher.

***ũn-çēr'-tī-fied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *certified*.] Not certified; having no certificate; uncertificated.

"The mercy of the legislature in favor of ex-insolvent debtors is never extended to uncertified bankrupts taken in execution."—Smollett: *L. Greaves*, ch. xx.

***ũn-çēss'-ant**, **un-cess-aunte*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *cessant*.] Not ceasing; incessant; unceasing.

"His incessant praying extempore."—Camden: *Hist. Q. Elizabeth*.

***ũn-çēss'-ant-lŷ**, **un-cess-aunte-lye*, *adverb.* [Eng. *incessant*; -ly.] Without cessation; without ceasing; incessantly.

"Our third rule must be to redouble our strokes unceasingly."—Bp. Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

ũn-çhāin', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *chain*, *v.*] To set free from a chain, either in a literal or a figurative sense; to let loose.

"Unchain your spirits now with spelling charms."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

ũn-çhāined', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *chained*.]

1. Set free from a chain or chains; loose; at liberty.

2. Not chained, confined, or restrained.

"Had young Francesca's hand remained

Still by the church's bonds unchained."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, viii.

***ũn-çhāl'-lēnge-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *challengeable*.] Not able to be challenged or called to account or in question. (Scott: *St. Roman's Well*, ch. xxxii.)

ũn-çhāl'-lēnged, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *challenged*.] Without having been challenged; not called in question; unquestioned.

"Never to suffer irregularities, even when harmless in themselves, to pass unchallenged, lest they acquire the force of precedents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -țion. -gion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dol

ün-čan'-čŷ, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *chancy*.]

1. Unlucky, dangerous. (*Scotch*.)

"We gang-there-out Highland bodies are an *unchancy* generation when you speak to us o' bondage."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

2. Inconvenient, unseasonable, unsuitable.

***ün-chānge'-a-bil'-i-tŷ**, *subst.* [Eng. *unchangeable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unchangeable; unchangeableness.

ün-chānge'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *changeable*.] Not liable to or capable of change; not subject to change or variation; immutable.

"But this man because he continueth ever, hath an *unchangeable* priesthood."—*Hebrews* vii. 24.

†ün-chānge'-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [English *unchangeable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unchangeable; absence of all tendency or liability to change.

"This *unchangeableness* of color I am now to describe."—*Newton*.

ün-chānge'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unchangeable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unchangeable manner; without change or changing; immutably; without liability to change.

"These are *unchangeably* what they are."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 28.

ün-chānged', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *changed*.]

1. Not changed or altered.

"Naught do I see *unchanged* remain."

Scott: Marmion, iv. 24.

*2. Unchangeable.

"Dismiss thy fear,

And heaven's *unchanged* decrees attentive hear."

Dryden: (Todd)

ün-chāng'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *changing*.] Not changing; not undergoing change or alteration.

"Thy face is, vizor-like, *unchanging*,

Made impudent with use of evil deeds."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

ün-chāng'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unchanging*; *-ly*.] In an unchanging manner.

"There's a beauty forever *unchangingly* bright,
Like the long sunny lapse of a summer's day's light."

Moore: Light of the Haram.

ün-chāp'-lain, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *chaplain*.] To dismiss from or deprive of a chaplaincy. (*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 312.)

ün-charge' *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *charge*, *v.*]

1. To free from a charge or load; to unload.

"There the schip should be *uncharged*."—*Wycliffe* *Dedis* xxi.

2. To make no criminal charge or accusation in connection with; to acquit of blame.

"Even his mother shall *uncharge* the practice,
And call it accident."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

ün-charged', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *charged*.]

1. Not charged; not loaded, as a rifle.

*2. Unassailed.

"Descend and open your *uncharged* ports."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 5.

ün-chār'-i-ta-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *charitable*.]

1. Not charitable; not harmonizing with the great law of Christian love; harsh, censorious; severe in judging.

"Her *uncharitable* acts, I trust,
And harsh unkindnesses are all forgiven."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Not charitable; not disposed to alms-giving.

"Stone-hearted men, *uncharitable*,
Passe careless by the poore."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

ün-chār'-i-ta-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *uncharitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncharitable; the absence of charity either in its wider sense of Christian love or in its more restricted one of alms-giving.

"What virtue, beyond this, oan there be found of value sufficient to cover the sin of *uncharitableness*?"—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ün-chār'-i-ta-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *uncharitable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an uncharitable manner; harshly, censoriously.

"*Uncharitably* with me have you dealt."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

ün-chār'-i-tŷ, ***un-char-i-tie**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *charity*.] Want of charity; uncharitableness; harshness or severity of judgment.

"His religion was naught, yet his act was good; the priests and Levites religion good, their *uncharitie* ill."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Pool of Bethesda*.

***ün-charm'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *charm*, *v.*] To dissolve the spell produced by a charm; to release from the effect or power of some fascination or charm; to disenchant.

"Stay, I am *uncharmed*."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain, iii. 4.

***ün-charm'-īng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *charming*.] Not charming; no longer able to charm.

"Old, *uncharming* Catherine was remov'd."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii.

ün-char'-nel, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *charnel*.] To bring from the charnel-house or the grave; to raise; to call up.

"Whom would'st thou

Uncharnel?" *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 4.

ün-chār'-ŷ, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chary*.] Not chary, not frugal, not careful, heedless.

"I have said too much unto a heart of stone
And laid mine honor too *unchary* out."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

ün-chāste, ***un-chast**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chaste*.] Not chaste, not continent, lewd, licentious.

"Fair as the soul it carries, and *unchast* never."

Beaum. & Flet.: Faithful Shepherdess, i.

ün-chāste'-lŷ, ***un-chast-ly**, *adverb.* [English *unchaste*; *-ly*.] In an unchaste manner; lewdly, licentiously.

"A sin of that sudden activity, as to be already committed when no more is done, but only look'd *unchastely*."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, ii. 18.

ün-chāst'-ened (*t* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chastened*.] Not chastened.

"*Unchasten'd* and unwrought minds."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ün-chāste'-nëss, ***un-chaste-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *unchaste*; *-ness*.] Unchastity, incontinence.

"No sinister suspicion eyther couetousnes or of *unchastenes*, eyther of flatterie or of crueltye."—*Wycliffe: Timothee* v.

***ün-chās-tis'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chastisable*.] Not able to be chastised; unfit or undeserving to be chastised.

"*Unchastisable* in those judicial courts."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ün-chās-tisēd', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *chastised*.]

1. Not chastised, not punished.

"Oh! had'st thou left me *unchastised*,

Thy precept I had still despised."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxvi.

*2. Not profited by chastisement.

ün-chās-ti-tŷ, ***un-chas-ty-te**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *chastity*.] Want of chastity; lewdness, incontinence; unlawful indulgence of the sexual appetite.

"They haue in confessions, made kinges wives and daughters, to make voves of *unchastyte* unto them."—*Bale: Apology*, fol. 142.

ün-chēck'-a-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *checkable*.] Incapable of being checked or examined. (*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 285.)

ün-chēcked', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *checked*.]

1. Not checked, restrained, hindered, or repressed; unrestrained.

"But apt the mind or fancy is to rove

Uncheck'd, and of her roving is no end."

Milton: P. L., viii. 189.

*2. Uncontradicted.

"Yet it lives there *uncheck'd*, that Antonio hath a ship of rich lading wreck'd on the narrow seas."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

3. Not checked or examined.

***ün-cheēr'-fūl**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *cheerful*.]

1. Not cheerful, joyless, cheerless, dismal.

"In vain I rail at Opportunity,

At time, at Tarquin, and *uncheerful* night."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,024.

2. Not cheerful, ready, or willing; grudging.

"It must not be constrained, *uncheerful* obedience."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Pet.* iii.

ün-cheēr'-fūl-nëss, ***un-cheere-ful-nesse**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cheerfulness*.] The absence of cheerfulness; depression of spirits; cheerlessness, sadness.

"Away with this earthly *uncheerfulness*."—*Bp. Hall: Art of Divine Meditation*, ch. xxix. (*Richardson*.)

***ün-cheēr'-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cheery*.] Not cheery, cheerless, dismal, dull.

"The *uncheery* hours which perpetually overtake us."—*Sterne: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

ün-chewed' (*ew* as *ô*), ***ün-chāwed'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chewed*.] Not chewed, not masticated.

"He fills his famish'd maw, his mouth runs o'er

With *unchew'd* morsels, while he churns the gore."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, x. 1,025.

ün-child', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *child*.]

1. To bereave of children; to make childless.

"Though in this city he

Hath widow'd and *unchilded* many a one."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

2. To divest of the character of a child or children.

"They do willfully *unchild* themselves, and change natural affection for violent."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Of Samson's Marriage*.

***ün-child'-ish**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *childish*.] From its derivation the word should mean, not having the characteristics of a child; but in the only known example it appears—not fit for children. (*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 45.)

***ün-chilled'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chilled*.] Not chilled; not cooled, or destitute of or deprived of warmth or heat.

"Unbent by winds, *unchill'd* by snows."

Byron: Giaour.

***ün-chī-rōt'-ō-nize**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2); Greek *cheirotomia*=voting, suffrage: *cheir*=the hand, and *teinō*=to stretch.] To depose, deprive, or reject by a vote.

"As if Josephus upon that of Samuel—they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me that I should not reign over them—had not said of the people that they *unchirotoniz'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom. Now if they *unchirotoniz'd* or unvoted God of the kingdom, then they had *chirotoniz'd* or voted him to the kingdom."—*Harrington: Oceana*, p. 259.

***ün-chīv'-al-roūs**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chivalrous*.] Not chivalrous; not according to the rules of chivalry; wanting in chivalry or honor.

"So thankless, cold-hearted, *unchivalrous*, unforgiving."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxv.

***ün-chōl'-ēr-ic**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *choleric*.] Even-tempered. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

ün-chōs'-en, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *chosen*.]

1. Not chosen or predestinated; rejected.

"And that every man is either chosen or *unchosen*. . . . And yf we bee of the *unchosen* sorte, no good dede can auail vs."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 273.

2. Not chosen or adopted voluntarily.

"Beguille

A solitude, *unchosen*, unprofess'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***ün-chrīst'-en** (*t* silent), *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *christen*.]

1. Unbaptize; to undo the ecclesiastical offices of baptism of; to annul the baptism of.

"To constrain him further were to *unchristen* him, to unman him."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

2. To render unchristian; to deprive of sanctity.

"But this king . . . hath, as it were, unhallow'd and *unchristen'd* the very duty of prayer itself."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 1.

ün-chrīst'-ened (*t* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *christened*.] Not christened; not baptized.

"Those iron clasps, that iron band,

Would not yield to *unchristened* hand."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 9.

ün-chrīst'-ī-an, ***un-chris-tene**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *christian*.]

1. Not Christian; not belonging to the Christian religion; heathen or infidel.

"And ere that faithless truce was broke

Which freed her from the *unchristian* yoke."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, 9.

2. Inconsistent with the laws or spirit of Christianity; unchristianly.

"He had, from his youth up, been at war with the Non-conformists, and had repeatedly assailed them with unjust and *unchristian* asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

unchristian-like, *adj.* Unchristianly; like the conduct of a person who is not a Christian.

***ün-chrīst'-ī-an**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *christian*.] To deprive of Christianity; to make unchristianly.

"Atheism is a sin that doth not only *unchristian* but unman a person that is guilty of it."—*South*.

ün-chrīst'-ī-an-ize, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *christianize*.] To turn away from Christianity; to cause to abandon the Christian faith or to degenerate from the belief and profession of Christianity.

ün-chrīst'-ī-an-lŷ, *adj. & adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *christianly*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Like the conduct of a person who is not a Christian; contrary to the laws or spirit of Christianity; unbecoming a Christian.

"A most unnatural and unchristianly yoke."—*Milton: Of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

B. As adv.: In an unchristian manner; in a manner contrary to the laws or spirit of Christianity.

"They behaved themselves most unchristianly toward their brethren."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 309.

***ün-christ'-i-an-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *unchristian*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unchristian; contrariety to the spirit of Christianity; absence of Christian spirit in the conduct.

"The unchristianness of those denials might arise from a displeasure to see me prefer my own divines."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

ün-čhürch', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *church*.]

1. To deprive of church privileges; to expel from a church; to excommunicate.

"To unchurch and unchristian them that are not of their company."—*Hale: Discourse of Religion*, ch. i.

2. To refuse the name of a church; to refuse or deprive of the character, designation, rights, or standing of a church.

"You say—we hereby unchurch the reformed churches abroad."—*Waterland: Works*, x., p. 8.

ün'-čī, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *uncus*=a hook, a barb.]

Bot.: Hooks of any kind; specif., hooked hairs; hairs curved back at the point, as those on the nuts of *Myosotis lappula*.

ün'-čī-a, s. [Lat.]

1. *Roman Antiq.*: The twelfth part of anything; as, an ounce, as being a twelfth part of the as.

*2. *Math.*: A term formerly employed to signify the numerical coefficient of any term of the binomial theorem.

ün'-čī-āl (c as sh), a. [Lat. *uncialis*=belonging to an inch, or to an ounce, from *uncia*=an inch, an ounce; O. Fr. *oncial*.] Pertaining to an ounce or inch. (*Blount*.)

ün'-čī-āl (c as sh), a. & s. [Etymol. doubtful; perhaps the same word as *UNCIAL, a.*; Shipley thinks it may be a corrupt. of Lat. (*litteræ*) *initiales*=initial letters. (See also extract under A.)]

Palæography:

A. As adj.: A term borrowed from the Latin, and applied to Greek writing of the larger type to distinguish it from that written entirely in smaller characters. Uncials differ from the older capitals in being composed of curved instead of straight lines, giving a rounded appearance to the letters, and allowing of their being written with greater rapidity. The oldest Greek uncial manuscript in existence is probably a fragment of the Iliad (bk. xviii.), found in a tomb near Monfalat (Egypt), and now in the British Museum. Uncial Greek writing began to decline about the end of the sixth century, and died out altogether early in the tenth century. Latin uncial writing (of which the oldest examples now in existence are assigned to the fourth century) was in common use till the eighth century, but was employed still later for special purposes.

"St. Jerome's often quoted words, '*uncialibus*, ut vulgo aiunt, litteris,' in his preface to the book of Job, have never been explained. Of the character referred to as '*uncial*' there is no doubt, but the derivation of the term is unknown."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 145. [Note 1.]

B. As subst.: An uncial letter. [*A.*]

"In Latin majuscule writing there exist both capitals and uncials, each class distinct. In Greek MSS. pure capital letter-writing was never employed (except occasionally for ornamental titles at a late time)."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 145.

¶ *Half-uncial*:

Palæography: A style of writing partaking of the character both of the cursive and uncial, and apparently forming a transition from the earlier to the later style. It appeared about the end of the fifth, and died out about the end of the seventh century.

"We have a series of MSS., dating from the end of the 5th century, which are classed as examples of half-uncial writing."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 153.

¶ Used also substantively:

"The text is in very exactly formed half-uncials."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xviii. 159.

***ün-čī-ā-tīm, adv.** [Lat.] Ounce by ounce.

ün'-čī-form, a. [Lat. *uncus*=a hook, and *forma*=form.] Having a hooked or curved form; hook-like. [*HOOKED*.]

uniform-bone, s.

Anat.: The interior bone of the second row of carpal bones. It is sub-triangular in shape, is readily distinguished by the large hook-like process projecting forward and slightly outward on its

anterior surface; it serves for the attachment of the annular ligaments and the muscles of the little finger. The unciform-bone articulates with the *os magnum*, the semi-lunar, cuneiform, and fourth and fifth metacarpal bones.

unciform-process, s.

Anatomy:

1. [*UNCIFORM-BONE*.]

2. An irregular lamina of bone, projecting downward and backward from the inferior portion of each lateral mass in the ethmoid bone. Called also Uncinate-process.

ün'-čī-nāte, ün'-čī-nāt-ěd, a. [Lat. *uncinatus*, from *uncus*=a hook.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.*: Beset with bent spines like hooks. (*Owen*.)

2. *Botany*: Hooked at the end like an awn. [*HOOKED, II.*]

uncinate-process, s. [*UNCIFORM-PROCESS, 2.*]

***ün-čīnc'-tured, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *cinctured*.] Deprived of a cincture; not wearing a cincture or girdle.

"Sarpedon saw
Such havoc made of his uncinctured friends."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

ün'-čī-nī, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *uncinus*=a hook, a barb.]

Zool.: The name given to the hook-shaped teeth on the pleuræ or lateral tracts of the lingual ribbon of the Mollusca. They are very numerous in the plant-eating Gasteropods.

ün'-čīn'-ī-a, s. [Latin *uncinus*=a hook, a barb; named from the hooked awn which in the fruit becomes hardened.]

Bot.: A genus of Caricæ, closely akin to *Carex*, and agreeing with it in habit. Known species twenty-nine, chiefly from the southern hemisphere.

***ün'-čī-phēr, v. t.** [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *cipher*.] To decipher.

"A letter in ciphers . . . now unciphered."—*Rushworth: Hist. Coll.*, pt. iv., vol. i., p. 491.

ün'-čīr'-cūm-čīsed, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcised*.] Not circumcised; hence, in the Bible, not of the Jewish faith or race.

"Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?"—1 Samuel xvii. 26.

ün'-čīr'-cūm-čī-šion, subst. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumcision*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The absence or want of circumcision.

"God, that gives the law that a Jew shall be circumcised, thereby constitutes *uncircumcision* an obliquity."—*Hammond*.

2. *Script.*: The uncircumcised portion of the world; the mass of the Gentile nations.

"If the *uncircumcision* keep the righteousness of the laws, shall not his *uncircumcision* be counted for his *circumcision*?"—Romans ii. 26.

***ün'-čīr'-cūm-scribed, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *circumscribed*.] Not circumscribed; not bounded or limited.

"As yet *uncircumscribed* the regal power,
And wild and vague prerogative remain'd."
Thomson: Liberty, iv.

***ün'-čīr'-cūm-spēct, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspect*.] Not circumspect; not cautious; incautious, heedless.

"Could he not beware, could he not bethink him, was he so *uncircumspect*?"—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnus*.

***ün'-čīr'-cūm-spēct-lŷ, adv.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumspectly*.] In an uncircumspect manner; without circumspection, heedlessly.

"When they had ones *uncircumspectly* granted hym to execute justice."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***ün'-čīr'-cūm-stān'-tia, (ti as sh), adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *circumstantial*.]

1. Not circumstantial; not entering into minute details.

2. Not important; trivial, unimportant.

"The like particulars, although they seem *uncircumstantial*, are oft set down in holy scripture."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. i.

ün'-čī-tēs, s. [Lat. *unc(us)*=a hook; suff. -ites.] *Palæont.*: A genus of *Spiriferidæ*, from the Devonian of Europe. It is allied to *Retzia* (q. v.), but the beak of the ventral valve is slightly curved, the foramen disappears early, there is no hinge area, and shell structure is impunctate.

***ün'-čīt-ŷ, v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *city*.] To deprive of the status or privileges of a city.

"Some would have had it *uncitied* because unbishoped in our civil wars."—*Fuller: Worthies, Gloucester*, i. 398.

ün'-čiv'-il, *un-civ-ill, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *civil*.]

*1. Not pertaining to a settled government, or settled state of society; not civilized.

"Men cannot enjoy the rights of an *uncivil* and *civil* state together."—*Burke*.

*2. Rough, uncivilized. (Of persons.)

"The *uncivil* kerns of Ireland are in arms."
Shakesp.: Henry V., Pt. II., iii. 1.

*3. Uncivilized, barbarous, savage.

"This nation for all their *uncivil* and rude manner."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 23.

*4. Improper, unusual, extraordinary.

"With midnight matins at *uncivil* hours."
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 1,010.

5. Impolite, discourteous, ill-mannered. (Applied to persons, speech, or conduct.)

"It was known all over the town that *uncivil* things had been said of the military profession in the House of Commons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ün'-čiv'-il-ized, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *civilized*.]

1. Not civilized; not reclaimed from savage life or manners; barbarous.

"These *uncivilized* people caring for little else than what is necessary."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681.)

*2. Coarse, rude, indecent.

"Several, who have been polished in France, make use of the most coarse, *uncivilized* words in our language."—*Addison*.

ün'-čiv'-il-lŷ, adv. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *civilly*.] In an uncivil manner; discourteously, impolitely, rudely.

"I follow'd him too close;
And to say truth, somewhat *uncivilly*, upon a rout."
Dryden: King Arthur, i. 1.

ün-clād' (1), a. & pret. of v. [*UNCLOTHE*.]

ün-clād' (2), *un-klad' a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clad*.] Not clad, not clothed.

"He was ashamed to approche nygh to it, beyng in so simple a state and *unklad*."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii.

ün-clāimed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *claimed*.] Not claimed, not demanded; not called for.

"No peaceful desert yet *unclaimed* by Spain."
Johnson: London.

unclaimed-money, subst. Money resulting from suits in Chancery or at Common Law. The rightful owners having either died or disappeared, the money remains in the care of the Court. Lists of names of those entitled to such moneys are published from time to time by private firms who devote themselves to such business.

ün-clār'-i-fied, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *clarified*.] Not clarified; not made clear or purified.

"One ounce of whey *unclarified*, one ounce of oil of vitriol, make no apparent alteration."—*Bacon: Phys. Remains*.

ün-clasp', v. t. & i. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *clasp*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To unfasten the clasp of; to open, as a thing fastened with, or as with a clasp. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Thou know'st no less but all; I have *unclasp'd*
To thee the book even of my secret soul."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

*2. To disclose, to reveal, to lay open.

"In her bosom I'll *unclasp* my heart."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, i. 1.

***B. Intrans.:** To let go the hands. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 3.)

***ün-class'-a-ble, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classable*.] Incapable of being classed or classified; not admitting of classification.

ün-clāss'-ic, ün-clāss'-ic-āl, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *classic, classical*.]

1. Not classical; not resembling the compositions of the classical authors.

"Angel of dullness, sent to scatter round
Her magick charms o'er all *unclassick* ground."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 258.

2. Not confined to or including the classics.

"An education totally *unclassical*."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 7.

***ün-clāss'-ic-āl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *unclassical*; *ly.*] Not in a classical manner; not in the manner of the classical authors.

ün'-cle, subst. [Fr. *oncle*, from Lat. *avunculum*, accus. of *avunculus*=a mother's brother, prop.=little grandfather, being a double dimin. from *avus*=a grandfather; Ger. *onkel*.]

1. *Lit.*: The brother of one's father or mother; the husband of one's aunt.

2. *Fig.*: A pawnbroker. (*Slang*.)

"Uncles, rich as three golden balls
From taking pledges of nations."
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

bóil, bóy; pout, jówl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

¶ According to Brewer, Uncle in this sense is a pun on the Latin word *uncus*=a hook, which pawnbrokers employed to lift articles pawned before spouts were adopted. This, however, is rendered doubtful by the fact that in French slang *ma tante* (=my aunt) has a similar meaning. The probable allusion is to a mythical rich relative.

¶ *Your uncle*: A jocose expression equivalent to *myself*; as, *Your uncle* is the man to do it, *i. e.*, I am the man to do it.

Uncle Sam, *s.* The jocular name of the United States government, used as John Bull is with respect to England. It is an extension of the letters U. S. (United States), printed or stamped on the government property. It was first used in Troy, N. Y., in 1812, when certain goods purchased for the government and branded U. S., were officially inspected by Mr. Samuel Wilson, whose local nickname was "Uncle Sam." The coincidence of initials suggested the application of the nickname in full to the government.

ŭn-clēan', ***un-cleane**, ***un-clene**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clean*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not clean; foul, dirty, filthy.
2. Morally foul or impure; wicked, evil; hence, lewd, unchaste.

"Let them all encircle him about,
And, fairy-like too, pinch the *unclean knight*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

II. Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnicism*: In every ceremonial faith which exists or has existed, distinction exists between what is ceremonially clean and unclean. Food cooked by a Sudra or by an outcast is unclean to the Brahmin, and it is at the peril of his caste if he eat it. He must also avoid unclean persons, as the Pariah, the Mahar, and other outcasts.

2. *Judaism*: Both things on the one hand, and persons or beings on the other, might be ceremonially unclean. Regarding things, there were unclean places (Lev. xiv. 40), but the word unclean was especially applied to certain articles of food, as the flesh of animals which had died of disease, or been strangled by man, or killed by beasts or birds of prey, certain animals in all circumstances [UNCLEAN-ANIMALS], and blood. (Lev. v. 2, 3; xi. 40, 41; xvii. 10-16; Acts xv. 29.) Regarding persons, one might be made unclean by touching the carcass of an unclean animal of any kind (Lev. v. 2; xi. 26). In some cases this ceremonial defilement was but temporary, continuing only till the evening (xi. 25-28, &c.). Washing the clothes was often an essential step toward the removal of the impurity. A woman giving birth to a man-child was unclean for seven days (xii. 2), and to a female child for fourteen days (xii. 5), the period of uncleanness being much shorter than that of her purification (xii. 4, 5). The leper was unclean till the priest pronounced that his loathsome malady was at an end. (Lev. xiii. 1-59.) [UNCLEAN-SPIRIT.]

3. *Christianity*: Jesus swept away the doctrine that the eating of certain articles of food, deemed ceremonially impure, involved sin, by His sweeping declaration: "Not that which goeth into the mouth defileth a man, but that which cometh out of the mouth, this defileth a man" (Matt. xv. 11; cf. also 12-20; Mark vii. 18); and with regard to persons, St. Peter, after the vision of the sheet let down, would no longer call any man common or unclean (Acts x. 28).

unclean-animals, *s. pl.*

Jewish Antiq.: Certain animals which were regarded as ceremonially unclean, and not therefore to be eaten. Most animals that "chew the cud" might be eaten, with the exception of the camel, the coney [HYRAX], the hare, and the swine, only the first of which is a true ruminant. A number of birds—the "eagle," the "ossifrage," the "vulture," the "kite," &c.—were to be deemed unclean and abominable. Much difficulty arises in identifying some of the birds referred to; but one broad fact is undoubted—that the Raptores were deemed ceremonially impure, while most of the grain-feeding birds were allowed as articles of food. Unclean fishes were those which had not fins or scales. With the exception of what would now be called the Leaping Orthoptera—locusts, grasshoppers, &c.—most insects were unclean, as were most creeping things, from vertebrate reptiles to molluscous snails. Not merely were the unclean animals to be rejected as articles of food, their carcasses were to be avoided, as the individual touching them would be unclean (Lev. xi. 1-47). Apart from the ceremonial law, the flesh of the prohibited animals was generally less wholesome than that of those allowed.

unclean-spirit, *s.*

New Test.: A demon, a wicked spirit, seizing on and acting through men (Matt. x. 1; Mark i. 27, iii. 30; v. 13, vi. 7; Luke iv. 36; Acts v. 16, viii. 7; Rev. xvi. 13). [POSSESSION, II. 3, POSSESSION-THEORY.]

***ŭn-clēan'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *clean*, *v.*; *-able*.] Not capable of being cleaned.

ŭn-clēan'-lī-nēss, ***un-clean-li-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *uncleanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncleanly; want of cleanliness; filthiness.

"This profane liberty and *uncleanliness* the archbishop resolved to reform."—*Clarendon*.

ŭn-clēan'-lŷ, ***un-clen-ly**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cleanly*, *a.*]

1. Not cleanly; filthy, foul, dirty, unclean.

"The *uncleanly* savors of a slaughter-house."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

2. Not cleanly in a moral sense; indecent, unchaste, lewd.

"Exhibiting unto them shewes to gaze upon and *uncleanly* players."—*Udall: Actes* xii.

ŭn-clēan'-nēss, ***vn-clen-nes**, ***un-clen-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *unclean*; *-ness*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being unclean; foulness, filthiness.

"In St. Giles' I understood that most of the vilest and most miserable houses of *uncleanness* were."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. Moral impurity; defilement by sin; lewdness, obscenity.

"God hath not called us unto *uncleanness*, but unto holiness."—1 *Thessalonians* iv. 7.

II. *Compar. Relig.*: Want of ritual or ceremonial purity; ceremonial defilement or pollution. [UNCLEAN, II.]

ŭn-clēar', ***un-clere**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clear*, *a.*]

1. Not bright or clear; dark, obscure.
2. Not free from obscurity, doubt, or uncertainty.

"In *unclear* and doubtful things be not pertinacious."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iii.

ŭn-clēared', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cleared*.]

1. Not cleared, as land overgrown with weeds.

"Which is more than can be said of any other *uncleared* country."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. Not cleared; not vindicated in character; not freed from imputations or charges hanging over one.

***ŭn-clēar'-nēss**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *clearness*.] Obscurity, want of clearness, antiquity.

"This *unclearness* of view rests upon an error."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, p. 145.

ŭn-clēnch', *v. t. or i.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clench*.] To open or force open, as the clenched hand.

"The hero so his enterprise recalls;
His fist *unclenches*, and the weapon falls."

Garth: Dispensary, v.

ŭn-clēr'-līc-al, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *clerical*.] Not clerical; not befitting or becoming the clergy.

"Many clergymen are seen to take delight in *unclerical* occupations."—*Knorr: Winter Evenings*, even. 13.

***ŭn-clerk'-like** (in England *er as ar*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *clerk*, and *-like*.] Unbefitting a clerk, clergyman, or educated man; unclerical.

"Binus and Baronius pretend the text to be corrupted, and go to mend it by such an emendation as is a plain contradiction to the sense, and that so *unclerklike*, viz., by putting in two words, and leaving out one."—*Bishop Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

ŭn'-cle-shīp, *s.* [Eng. *uncle*; *-ship*.] The state or condition of an uncle; the relation of an uncle.

"*Uncleship* there in family circles follows the custom of Brittany."—*Athenaeum*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 213.

ŭn-clēw' (ew as ō), *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *clew*.] To unwind, to unravel; hence, to leave bare, to ruin.

"If I should pay you for 't as 'tis extolled,
It would *unclew* me quite."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

ŭn-clīnch', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *clinch*.] To unclench (q. v.).

***ŭn-clīng'**, *v. i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *cling*.] To cease from clinging, adhering, entwining, embracing, or the like.

"Which perhaps will never *uncling*, without the strong abstinence of some heroic magistrate."—*Milton: Tetra-chordon*.

ŭn-clīpped', ***un-clipped**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clipped*.] Not clipped; not cut; not diminished by clipping.

"Clipped and *unclipped* money will always buy an equal quantity of anything else."—*Locke: Considerations on Money*.

ŭn-clōak', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *cloak*, *v.*]

- A. *Trans.*: To deprive of a cloak.

- B. *Intrans.*: To take off one's cloak.

ŭn-clōg', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *clog*.] To remove a clog from; to free from a clog or that which clogs, encumbers, or obstructs; to disencumber, to free.

"It would *unclog* my heart
Of what lies heavy to 't."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

ŭn-clōis'-tēr, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *cloister*.] To remove or release from a cloister or from confinement; to set at liberty.

"Why did not I, *uncloister'd* from the womb,
Take my next lodging in a tomb?"

Norris.

ŭn-clōse', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *close*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To open.

"His cautious dame, in bower alone,
Dreaded her castle to *unclose*."

Scott: Marmion, iii. 2.

2. To disclose; to lay open; to reveal.

B. Intrans.: To open.

"With quicker spread each heart *uncloses*."

Moore: Light of the Haram.

***ŭn-clōse'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *close*, *a.*] Unreserved, babbling, chattering.

"Known designs are dangerous to act,
And the *unclose* chief did never noble fact."

Sylvester: The Captaines, 1,075.

ŭn-clōsed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *closed*.]

1. Not closed or shut; open.

"Fall'n Hassan lies, his *unclosed* eye
Yet lowering on his enemy."

Byron: The Giaour.

2. Not shut in or separated by enclosures; *unenclosed*.

"A great vyllage on the see syde *unvnclosed*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxx.

- *3. Not finished; not concluded.

ŭn-clōthe', ***un-cloath**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *clothe*.]

1. *Lit.*: To remove the clothes from; to divest of clothes; to make naked; to strip of the clothes.

"Thanne knyghtis of the justise . . . *unclothe*den him and diden about him a reed mantel."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xvii.

- *2. *Fig.*: To divest, to free.

"To *uncloath* themselves of the covers of reason or modesty."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 23.

ŭn-clōthed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clothed*.] 1. Not clothed; not having clothes on.

"The women labor in the fields, and are quite *unclothed*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), ch. xix.

2. Stripped of clothing.

"*Unclothed* to the shoulder it waves them on;
Thus in the fight is he ever known."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxvi.

ŭn-clōud', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *cloud*.] To clear away the clouds from; to free from obscurity, gloom, dullness, sadness, or the like.

"Whose breath can still the winds,
Unclothe the sun."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, iv.

ŭn-clōud'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *clouded*.] Not clouded; not obscured by clouds; free from gloom; clear, bright.

"Th' *uncloved* skies of Peristan."

Moore: Paradise and the Pert.

ŭn-clōud'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *uncloved*; *-ness*.] 1. The quality or state of being uncloved in a material sense; brightness, clearness.

"The greatest *unclovedness* of the eye."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 264.

2. The state of being uncloved in a mental or moral sense.

***ŭn-clōud'-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *cloudy*.] Not cloudy; free from clouds; uncloved.

"And twinkling orbs bestow th' *unclovely* skies."

Gay: Rural Sports, i.

***ŭn-clōv'-en**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cloven*.] Not cloven, not cleft.

"My skull's *uncloven* yet, let me but kill."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, ii. 1.

***ŭn-clūb'-ba-ble**, ***ŭn-clūb'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *clubbable*.] Not clubbable, not sociable.

"Sir John was a most *unclubable* man."—*Johnson, in Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 41.

ŭn-clūe', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *clue*.] To unravel, to unwind.

"These feelings wide, let sense and truth *unclue*."

Byron: On the Death of Mr. Fox

ŭn-clūtch', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *clutch*, *v.*] To force open, as something clutched or clenched tightly.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn'-cō, *a., adv., & s.* [A contract. of *uncouth* (q. v.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. As adj.: Strange, immense, great, much, uncommon.

"They had carried him in his easy chair up to the green before the auld castle, to be out of the way of this *unco* spectacle."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiii.

B. As adv.: Very remarkably; as, *unco* glad.

C. As substantive:

1. Something new, strange, extraordinary, or prodigious.

"Each tells the *unco* that he sees or hears."
Burns: Colter's Saturday Night.

2. A strange person; a stranger.

***ũn-cōačh'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *coach*.] To detach or loose from a coach or other vehicle.

"These (here arriv'd) the mules *uncoacht*."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, vi.

***ũn-cō-ăct'-ĕd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *coacted*.] Not driven together; compelled, strained, or forced.

"All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, previous, unknotted, *uncoacted*."—*More: Song of the Soul*. (To the Reader.)

ũn-cōck', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *cock*, v.]

1. To let down the cock of, as of a fowling-piece.
2. To open or spread out from a cock or heap, as hay.

ũn-cōf'-fined, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cofined*.] Not provided with a coffin; not laid in a coffin.

"Seemed all on fire that chapel proud,
Where Roslin's chiefs *uncoffined* lie."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

***ũn-cōg'-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *cogitable*.] Not capable of being cogitated or thought of.

"By meanes *uncogitable* to man."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 338.

ũn-cōif', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *coif*.] To take or pull the coif or cap off.

"Yonder are two apple-women scolding, and just ready to *uncoif* one another."—*Arbutnot & Pope*.

ũn-cōlfed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coifed*.] Not wearing a coif; divested of a coif.

"*Uncoif'd* counsel, learned in the world!"
Young: Night Thoughts, viii.

ũn-cōll', ***un-coyl**, *v. t. or i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coil*.] To unwind that which is coiled, as a rope or chain.

"The spiral air-vessels (like threads of cobweb) a little *uncoyled*."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. x.

ũn-cōlned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *coined*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not coined.

"It is impossible that the value of coin'd silver should be less than the value or price of *uncoined*."—*Locke: Further Considerations on Money*.

*2. *Fig.*: Not having the current stamp on it; or, not counterfeit, genuine.

"Dear Kate, take a fellow of plain and *uncoined* constancy."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

ũn-cōl-lĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collected*.]

1. Not collected together; not brought to one place.

"Light, *uncollected*, through the chaos urg'd
Its infant way." *Thomson: Autumn*.

2. Not collected, not received; as, *uncollected* taxes.

3. Not having one's thoughts collected; not recovered from confusion or bewilderment.

"Lest those often idle fits
Might clean expel her *uncollected* wits."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 1.

***ũn-cōl-lĕct'-ĕd-nĕss**, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collectedness*.] The state of being uncollected or confused.

***ũn-cōl-lĕct'-i-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *collectible*.] Unable to be collected; that cannot be collected.

ũn-cōl'-ōred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *colored*.]

1. Not colored, as a painting; simply drawn, without color being superadded; not stained or dyed.

"Through pure *uncolored* glass, you receive the clear light."—*Leighton: Comment*, on 1 Peter i. 22.

2. Not colored, as a narrative; told with the simplicity of truth and with no effort to heighten the effect by exaggeration; unvarnished.

*3. Unclouded, clear.

"To deck with clouds the *uncolor'd* sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with falling showers."
Milton: P. L., v. 189.

***ũn-cōlt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *colt*.] To deprive of a horse. (Special coinage.)

"Thou liest, thou art not colted, thou art *uncoltd*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 2.

ũn-cōmbed' (*b* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *combed*.] Not combed; unkempt.

"Whose locks *uncombed* cruell adders be."

Spenser: Virgil; Gnat.

***ũn-cōm-bīne'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *combine*.]

A. Trans.: To sever or destroy the combination, union, or junction; to separate; to disconnect; to break up.

"When out-breaking vengeance *uncombines*
The ill-jointed plots." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. iii.

B. Intrans.: To become separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"The rude conjuncture of *uncombining* cables in the violence of a northern tempest."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

ũn-cōme-ăt'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *come*; *at*; *-able*.] That cannot be come at; not obtainable. (*Collog.*)

"He has a perfect art in being unintelligible in discourse, and *uncomeatable* in business."—*Tatler*, 12.

ũn-cōme'-li-nĕss, ***un-com-li-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *uncomely*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being uncomely; absence of comeliness; want of beauty.

"She will much better become the seat in the native and unaffected *uncomeliness* of her person."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 52.

*2. Indecency.

"He praised women's modesty, and gave orderly well-behaved reproof to all *uncomeliness*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

3. Something unseemly, unbecoming, or indecent.

"Christians indeed are not so watchful and accurate in all their ways as becomes them; but stain their holy profession either with pride or covetousness, or contentions, or some other such like *uncomeliness*."—*Leighton: Com.* on 1 Peter ii. 12.

ũn-cōme-lŷ, ***un-com-ly**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *comely*.]

1. Not comely; wanting in grace, beauty, or elegance.

"A man could wish to have nothing disagreeable or *uncomely* in his approaches."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 67.

2. Unseemly, unbecoming, unsuitable, indecent.

"With an *uncomely* silence fails my tongue."

Ben Jonson: Horace, bk. iv.

ũn-cōm'-fōr-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comfortable*.]

1. Not comfortable; affording no comfort; gloomy, dismal.

"We had the *uncomfortable* prospect of ending our days on some desolate coast."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Causing bodily discomfort or uneasiness; as, an *uncomfortable* seat or position.

3. Receiving or experiencing no comfort; disagreeably situated; ill at ease; as, He felt very *uncomfortable* there.

ũn-cōm'-fōr-ta-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncomfortable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncomfortable, miserable, or disagreeable; uneasiness, discomfort.

"The *uncomfortableness* of unbelief, and the terrors of conscience after a wicked life, will drive most of them to a worse."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 34.

ũn-cōm'-fōr-ta-blŷ, *adv.* [English *uncomfortable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an uncomfortable manner or degree; so as to cause discomfort.

"Upon the floor *uncomfortably* lying."

Drayton: Legend of Matilda.

ũn-cōm'-fōrt-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comforted*.] Not comforted, consoled, or tranquilized; disconsolate.

"Awake your love to my *uncomforted* mother."

Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, iii.

ũn-cōm-mănd'-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commanded*.] Not commanded, ordered, enjoined, or required by precept, order, or law.

"They were *uncommanded* instances of virtue."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

ũn-cōm-mĕnd'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commendable*.] Not to be commended; not worthy of commendation; illaudable.

"The *uncommendable* licentiousness of practice."—*Feltham: On Eccles.* ii. 11.

ũn-cōm-mĕnd'-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commended*.] Not commended, praised or approved.

"Thou must have *uncommended* dy'd."

Waller: A Song.

***ũn-cōm-mĕn'-su-răte**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *commensurate*.] Not commensurate with something else; not of the same measure or dimensions; not adequate, not equal.

ũn-cōm-mĕr'-cial (*ci* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commercial*.]

1. Not commercial; not carrying on commerce; not traveling to solicit orders for goods; as, an *uncommercial* traveler.

*2. Not according to or consistent with the principles or rules of commerce.

"You did not think it *uncommercial* to tax the whole mass of your manufactures, and, let me add, your agriculture too."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

ũn-cōm-mĭss'-iōned (*ss* as *sh*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commissioned*.] Not commissioned; not possessed of a commission; not entrusted with a commission; unauthorized.

"We should never hastily run after *uncommissioned* guides."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

ũn-cōm-mĭt'-tĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *committed*.]

1. Not committed; not done.

"Havoc loathes so much the waste of time,
She scarce had left an *uncommitted* crime."

Byron: Corsair, ii. 11.

2. Not referred to a committee.

3. Not bound or pledged by anything said or done; as, He is *uncommitted* to any course of action.

***ũn-cōm-mĭxed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *commixed*.] Not commixed or mingled; unmixed. (*Chapman: Iliad* x. 369.)

ũn-cōm'-mōn, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *common*.]

A. As adj.: Not common, not usual; rare, unusual, infrequent; hence, out of the common; remarkable, extraordinary, strange.

"Betwene us is no unlikeness, or any thing *uncommon* as touching our higher and our divine nature."—*Udall: John* xiv.

B. As adv.: Uncommonly, exceedingly, very; as, *uncommon* cheap. (*Vulgar.*)

ũn-cōm'-mōn-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *uncommon*; *-ly*.]

1. Not commonly; rarely, infrequently; not usually.

2. To or in an uncommon degree.

"They were reported to be gentlemen sent abroad to make observations and discoveries, and were *uncommonly* qualified for that purpose."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ũn-cōm'-mōn-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uncommon*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncommon; rareness of occurrence; infrequency.

"The *uncommonness* of such conversation."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

***ũn-cōm-mū'-nĭ-ç-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicable*.]

1. Not communicable; incapable of being communicated, transferred, or imparted.

"The peculiar *uncommunicable* rights of England."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol*.

2. Not communicative; reserved, taciturn.

ũn-cōm-mū'-nĭ-căt-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicated*.]

1. Not communicated; not disclosed or made known to others.

2. Not imparted, bestowed, or sharĕd.

"Supreme power, whether communicated or *uncommunicated*, is supreme power."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***ũn-cōm-mū'-nĭ-căt-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicating*.] Not communicating; uncommunicative.

"There are exterminating angels that fly wrapt up in the curtains of immateriality and an *uncommunicating* nature."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

***ũn-cōm-mū'-nĭ-căt-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *communicative*.]

1. Not communicative; reserved, taciturn.

"It is a striking characteristic of deep sorrow that it is of a tacit and *uncommunicative* nature."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. Not liberal; parsimonious, stingy. (Prob. with reference to the meaning of communicate (=give) in the New Testament.) (Cf. Heb. xiii. 16.)

"A little too *uncommunicative* for their great circumstances."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 90.

***ũn-cōm-mū'-nĭ-căt-ive-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *uncommunicative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncommunicative; reserve, taciturnity.

"I might justify my secrecy and *uncommunicativeness*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 29.

***ũn-cōm-păct'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *compact*, a.] Not compact: not of close texture; incompact.

"Such a furrowed, *uncompact* surface."—*Addison: On Italy; Vesuvius*.

***ũn-cōm-păct'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compacted*.] Not compacted; not firm or settled.

"Seems to unfold an *uncompacted* mind."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 23.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***ũn-còm-pa-nĭed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companied.*] Not attended by a companion; unaccompanied.

"That brave Ulysses thence
Depart, uncompanied by God or man."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, v.

***ũn-còm-păn-iôn-a-ble** (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companionable.*] Not companionable; not sociable.

"A Mrs. K., who is very uncompanionable indeed."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 415.

***ũn-còm-păn-iôned** (i as y), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *companioned.*] Having no fellow; unique, peerless.

"She is the mirror of her beauteous sex,
Unparalleled and uncompanioned."

Machin: *Dumb Knight*, i.

***ũn-còm-passed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *compassed.*] Unlimited, unbounded.

"Can clouds encompass Thy uncompass'd greatness?"—*Davies: Muses Sacrifice*, p. 13.

***ũn-còm-păs-siôn-ate** (ss as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *compassionate.*] Not compassionate; deficient in pity or compassion.

"In uncompassionate anger do not so."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 818.

***ũn-còm-păs-siôned** (ss as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *compassioned.*] Not compassionate; untied; unsympathized with.

***ũn-còm-păt-i-blŷ**, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *compatibly.*] Not in a compatible manner; incompatibly.

ũn-còm-pĕl-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compellable.*] Not compellable; that cannot be bound, driven, or compelled; not admitting of compulsion.

"For it conquers the uncompellable mind, and disinterests man of himself."—*Feltham: On Luke xiv.* 20.

ũn-còm-pĕlled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *compelled.*] Not compelled; free from or without compulsion; not done under compulsion.

"Where love gives law, beauty the scepter sways,
And, uncompelled, the happy world obeys."

Waller: *Triple Combat*.

ũn-còm-pĕn-săt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compensated.*] Not compensated.

"To join together the restraints of an universal, internal, and external taxation is an unnatural union of perfect, uncompensated slavery."—*Burke: On American Taxation*.

ũn-còm-pĕt-i-tive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *competitive.*] Not competitive; not competing with others.

"The commercial square . . . consisted of uncompetitive shops, such as were needful, of the native wares."—*Ruskin, in St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

ũn-còm-plăin-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complaining.*] Not complaining; not murmuring.

"The weak, hapless, uncomplaining wretch."

Thomson: *Spring*, 392.

ũn-còm-plăin-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *uncomplaining*; -ly.] In an uncomplaining manner; without complaint or murmuring.

***ũn-còm-plăin-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *uncomplaining*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncomplaining.

***ũn-còm-plăis-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complaisant.*] Not complaisant; not civil; not courteous.

"It is hard to speak of these false fair ones without saying something uncomplaisant."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 41.

***ũn-còm-plăis-ant-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *uncomplaisant*; -ly.] In an uncomplaisant manner; uncivilly; discourteously.

"As our male law givers have somewhat uncomplaisantly expressed it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

***ũn-còm-plĕte**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complete*, *a.*] Not complete; incomplete.

"The uncomplete and unfinished parts of the same action and fable."—*Pope: View of the Epic Poem*, § 4.

ũn-còm-plĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *completed.*] Not completed; not finished; unfinished.

"The work that was left uncompleted."

Longfellow: *Miles Standish*, ix.

***ũn-còm-plĭ-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *compliant.*] Not compliant; not yielding or pliant; inflexible. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 305.)

ũn-còm-plĭ-mĕn-ta-rŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complimentary.*] Not complimentary; rude; discourteous; as, *uncomplimentary language*.

ũn-còm-plŷ-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *complying.*] Not complying; not yielding, conceding, or assenting.

"The uncomplying Jews were not satisfied with rejecting Christianity."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

***ũn-còm-pōse-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *composeable.*] Incapable of being composed; not to be allayed or arranged.

"A difference at length flamed so high as to be uncomposeable."—*North: Examen*, p. 63.

ũn-còm-pōund-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compounded.*]

1. Not compounded; not mixed; simple.

"And uncomposed is their essence pure."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 425.

2. Simple; not intricate.

"The substance of the faith was comprised in that uncomposed style."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

***ũn-còm-pōund-ĕd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *uncompounded*; -ly.] In an uncompounded manner.

"He is all these abstractedly, uncompoundedly, really, infinitely."—*Bp. Hall: Remedy of Prophaneness*, bk. i., § 3.

ũn-còm-pōund-ĕd-nĕss, *subst.* [English *uncompounded*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncompounded.

"Uncompoundedness of spirit."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 5.

***ũn-còm-prĕ-hĕnd**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *comprehend.*] To fail in comprehending.

"Or this nice wit, or that distemperance,
Neglect, distaste, uncomprehend, disdain."

Daniel: *Musophilus*.

ũn-còm-prĕ-hĕn-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comprehensible.*] Not comprehensible; incomprehensible.

"It is vntouchable, and uncomprehensible vnto our senses."—*Jewell: Defense of the Apologie*, p. 239.

***ũn-còm-prĕ-hĕn-sĭve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *comprehensive.*]

1. Not comprehensive; not including much.

2. Unable to comprehend; incomprehensive.

"Some narrow-spirited, uncomprehensive zealots, who know not the world."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

3. That cannot be contained within limits; incomprehensible (q. v.).

"Finds bottom in the uncomprehensive deeps."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

ũn-còm-prĕssĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *compressed.*] Not compressed; free from compression.

"Judging from the uncompressed fragments."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. iii.

***ũn-còm-prĭsed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *comprised.*] Uncomprehended; or, perhaps, unbounded.

"Whose uncomprised wisdom did foreseee,
That you in marriage should be link'd to me."

Drayton: *Owen Tudor to Queen Catherine*.

ũn-còm-prŏ-mĭs-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *compromising.*] Not compromising; not given to making compromises, but rigid in carrying out one's opinions and projects; not ready to agree to terms; inflexible.

"The uncompromising patrician spirit characteristic of the Claudian family."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 58.

ũn-còm-ĉĕal-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concealable.*] Not able to be concealed.

"With slow mutation unconcealable."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ũn-còm-ĉĕaled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concealed.*] Not concealed; openly shown.

"She suffered the tears to stream down her cheeks unconcealed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ũn-còm-ĉĕiv-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conceivable.*] Not conceivable; not able to be conceived, imagined, or understood; inconceivable.

"Unconceivable is the concurrent luster and glory of many!"—*Bp. Hall: The Woman's Vail*.

ũn-còm-ĉĕiv-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [English *unconceivable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconceivable; inconceivableness.

"The unconceivableness and utter incomprehensibleness of the deity."—*More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***ũn-còm-ĉĕiv-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *unconceivable* (le); -ly.] Inconceivably.

"Of unconceivably small bodies or atoms."—*Locke: Natural Philosophy*, ch. xii.

ũn-còm-ĉĕived, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *conceived.*] Not conceived.

"Vast as my theme, yet unconceiv'd, and brings
Untoward words, scarce loosened yet from things."

Creech: *Lucretius*.

ũn-còm-ĉĕiv-ĭng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conceiving.*] Not conceiving.

"And in the unconceiving vulgar sort."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, i.

ũn-còm-ĉĕrn, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concern.*] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; carelessness; freedom from concern or anxiety.

"A listless unconcern."

Thomson: *Spring*, 301.

ũn-còm-ĉĕrned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *concerned.*]

1. Not concerned, not anxious; free from concern or anxiety.

"Headless and unconcerned remained,
When Heaven the murderer's arm restrained."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 27.

2. Having or taking no interest; not interested, not affected.

"As unconcern'd as when he plants a tree."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

*3. Sober.

"The little part I had taken in their gaiety kept me unconcerned."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 309.

ũn-còm-ĉĕrn-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unconcerned*; -ly.] In an unconcerned manner; without concern or anxiety.

"Unconcernedly, cheerfully, resignedly, as knowing that we are secure of his protection."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 10.

ũn-còm-ĉĕrn-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unconcerned*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unconcerned; freedom from concern, anxiety, or interest.

"An unconcernedness for any particular religion."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 253.

***ũn-còm-ĉĕrn-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concerning.*] Not concerning, not interesting, not affecting; of no concern or interest.

"Lest such an unconcerning trifle be forgotten."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., bk. ii.

ũn-còm-ĉĕrn-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concernment.*] Absence of concern, anxiety, or solicitude; unconcernedness.

"And his unconcernment another time was as sottish, when he past on."—*Glanvill: Essay 2*.

ũn-còm-clăd-ĕnt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concludent.*] Not conclusive, not decisive; inconclusive.

"All our arguments touching them [eternity and infinity] are inevident and unconcludent."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 116.

***ũn-còm-clăd-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *conclude*, and suff. -able.] Indeterminable.

"To comprehend and conclude that which is unconcludible."—*More: Song of the Soul*. (Notes.)

ũn-còm-clăd-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concluding.*] Not decisive; indecisive, inconclusive.

"He makes his understanding only the warehouse of other men's false and unconcluding reasonings."—*Locke*.

***ũn-còm-clăd-ĭng-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unconcluding*; -ness.] The quality or state of being inconclusive; inconclusiveness.

"The unconcludingness of the arguments brought to attest it."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 6.

ũn-còm-clăs-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conclusive.*] Not conclusive; inconclusive.

"And to argue negatively à fine, is very unconvulsive in such matters."—*Glanvill: Essay 6*.

***ũn-còm-cŏct-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *concocted.*]

1. *Lit.*: Not concocted; not digested.

"We swallow cherry-stones, but void them unconcocted."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: Crude, indigested.

"Very uneven, unconcocted, roving, often repeated and medley stuff."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ũn-còm-cŭr-rent, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *concurrent.*] Not concurrent; not agreeing. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 49.)

ũn-còm-dĕmned (mn as m), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *condemned.*]

1. Not condemned, as a criminal; not judged guilty.

"This would have killed an harmlesse and an uncondemned persone."—*Udall: John xvi.*

2. Not disapproved of.

"Did leave behind unrepealed and uncondemned the doctrines and books of Parmenides."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 919.

***ũn-còm-dĭt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *condit.*] Unseasoned.

"As insipid as cork, or the uncondit'd mushroom."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ũn-còm-dĭ-tion-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditional.*] Not conditional; not dependent upon or limited by conditions; absolute, unreserved.

"The obligation of an immediate and unconditional payment."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

fāte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf. wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-côn-dī'-tion-al-lý, *adv.* [English *unconditional*; -ly.] In an unconditional manner; without conditions; absolutely, unreservedly.

"To whom those promises are *unconditionally* con- signed."—Hammond: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 6.

***ün-côn-dī'-tion-ate**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditionate*.] Unconditional, absolute.

"He means an infallibility, antecedent, absolute, *unconditional*."—Bp. Taylor: *Dis. from Popery*, pt. ii. (Introd.)

ün-côn-dī'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conditioned*.]

Philos.: A term employed in a two-fold signifi- cation, denoting (1) the entire absence of all restric- tion; or (2), more widely, the entire absence of all relation. (Calderwood: *Philos. of the Infinite*, p. 36.)

[The Unconditioned:
Philosophy:

(1) According to Kant, that which is absolutely and in itself, or internally possible, and is ex- empted from the conditions circumscribing a thing in time or space.

"Within the sphere of the phenomenal there exists no unconditional cause, but outside of the whole complex of phenomena there exists, as their transcendental ground, the *Unconditioned*."—Ueberweg: *Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 177.

(2) According to Hamilton, the highest expres- sion for the common element in what is properly absolute and infinite in thought, or as these can be understood.

"The *Unconditioned* regarded as one, or thought as one, does imply an impossibility alike of thought and being."—J. Veitch: *Hamilton*, p. 231.

ün-côn-dūc'-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *conducting*.] Not conducting; not conducive.

"So *unconducting* to the affairs of the spirit."—Bp. Tay- lor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***ün-côn-dūct'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *conducted*.] Not conducted; not under guidance or direction.

"An undisciplined and *unconducted* troop of atoms." Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

ün-côn-fērrēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conferred*.] Not brought together in common; not communed, conversed, or discoursed. (Followed by *with*.)

"He hath not forborn to scandalise him, *unconferr'd* with, unadmonish'd."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

ün-côn-fēssēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confessed*.]

1. Not confessed; concealed or denied. (Applied to sins or crimes.)

2. Not confessed as a Roman Catholic who fails to appear before a confessor to acknowledge his sins and seek absolution. (Applied to persons.)

"A sinful man and *unconfessed*."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

ün-côn-fēss'-ing, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *confessing*.] Not confessing; not making confession of sins.

"*Unconfessing* and unmortify'd sinners."—Milton: *Animad. upon the Rem. Defence*.

ün-côn'-fi-dēnce, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *confidence*.] Want of confidence; uncertainty, hes- itation, doubt. (Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 124.)

ün-côn-fīn'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confined*.]

1. Not able to be confined or restrained; unre- strainable.

*2. Unbounded.

"Thou *unconfined* baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the terms of my honor precise."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

ün-côn-fīnēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confined*.]

1. Not confined; free from restraint or control; free.

"The Fancy, roving *unconfined*,
The present muse of every pensive mind."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 21.

2. Not having narrow limits; not narrow; wide and comprehensive.

***ün-côn-fīn'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unconfined*; -ly.] In an unconfined manner; without confinement, restraint, or limitation.

"One so pure, so *unconfn'dly* spread."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*, ii. 617.

ün-côn-fīrmēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- firmed*.]

1. Not confirmed; not firmly established; not pos- sessed of its full measure of strength or stability.

2. Not confirmed or approved of in a position or office.

"Hys dysgraded abbottes and *unconfirmed* prelates." —Bale: *English Votaries*, pt. ii.

3. Not confirmed; not strengthened by additional evidence

*4. Not fortified by resolution; weak, raw, inex- perieniced.

"In the *unconfirmed* troops much fear did breed." Dantel: *Civil Wars*, iv.

5. Not having received or acquired strength.

"With strength unpractised yet and *unconfirmed*." Rowe: *Ulysses*, iv.

6. Not having received the rite of confirmation.

ün-côn-form', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *conform*.] Not conformable; unlike, dissimilar; not analogous.

"Not *unconform* to other shining globes."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 259.

ün-côn-form-a-bīl'-i-tý, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *conformability*.] The quality or state of being unconformable.

"That the subterranean forces have visited different parts of the globe at successive periods is inferred chiefly from the *unconformability* of strata belonging to groups of different ages."—Lyell: *Prin. of Geology*, ch. xiii.

ün-côn-form'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformable*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not conformable; not agreeable; not consistent.

"Unto those general rules, they know we do not defend that we may hold anything *unconformable*."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politie*, bk. ii., § 7.

2. *Geol.*: The term used when one series of beds is so placed over another that the superior beds re- pose more or less on the edges instead of on the planes of the inferior series. Thus on the borders of Wales and Shropshire the slaty beds of the Silurian system are curved or vertical, while those of the overlying carboniferous shale and limestone are horizontal. To produce unconformity, three series of events have generally occurred. First, the in- ferior beds, originally laid down horizontally, must at some subsequent time have been tilted up by a force, probably igneous, from beneath. Secondly, in most cases, the upturned ends of the strata must have been more or less acted on by denudation, which has rendered them a nearly horizontal plane on which fresh strata can easily rest. Thirdly, these fresh strata have been actually deposited. Approximately to measure the interval of time which these changes have occupied, intermediate beds must be sought for in other districts or regions, or failing these, note must be taken of the amount of alteration in life which has occurred during the unknown interval. This may be deter- mined by comparing the fossils in the lower with those in the upper beds. Unconformability is of value in fixing the date of ancient seismic or vol- canic action. If it tilted up the lower and had no influence on the upper strata, the irresistible infer- ence is that it occurred between the deposition of the two.

ün-côn-form'-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *unconforma- b(le)*; -ly.] In an unconformable manner; not con- sistently or agreeably.

"In such cases the discordance of inclination between the superior and inferior strata is expressed by the term *unconformity*, and the upper rock is said to lie *uncon- formably* upon the lower."—Phillips: *Geol.* (ed. 1885), i. 78.

***ün-côn-form'-ist**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformist*.] A nonconformist, a dissenter.

"An assault of *Unconformists* on Church discipline."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, X. ii. 1.

ün-côn-form'-i-tý, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conformity*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Want of conformity; incongru- ity, inconsistency.

"To be upbraided with *unconformity* unto the pattern of our Lord and Savior's estate."—Hooker: *Eccles. Poli- tie*, bk. vii.

2. *Geol.*: Absence of conformity between strata the upper of which rest on the edges of the lower beds. (See extract under UNCONFORMABLY.)

***ün-côn-fōund'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *confound*.] Not to mix, mingle, involve, or con- fuse; to free from mixture.

"Where they could remain safe and *unconfounded* with the natives."—Warburton: *Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

***ün-côn-fūsed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- fused*.]

1. Not confused; free from confusion or disorder.

"Intellective memory is more distinct and *unconfused* than the sensitive memory."—Hale: *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 56.

2. Not embarrassed; free from embarrassment.

ün-côn-fūš'-ēd-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unconfused*; -ly.] Not in a confused manner; in a manner or state free from confusion.

"He knows them, distinctly and *unconfusedly*, from one another."—Locke: *Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ün-côn-fūt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *confutable*.] Not confutable; not admitting or capable of being confuted, refuted, or overthrown.

ün-côn-fūt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- futed*.] Not confuted or refuted.

"What he writes, though *unconfuted*, must therefore be mistrusted."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

ün-côn-gēal', *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *congeal*.] To thaw, to melt.

"When meres begin to *uncongeal*."

Tennyson: *Two Voices*.

ün-côn-gēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *congealable*.] Incapable of being congealed, frozen, or rendered hard by cold. (Southey: *Nonde- scripts*, iii.)

ün-côn-gēaled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- gealed*.] Not congealed; not frozen or concreted by cold.

"Unseen, unwept, but *uncongealed*,
And cherished most where last revealed."

Byron: *Parisina*, xx.

ün-côn-gē-nī-al, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *congenial*.] Not congenial.

"And small the intercourse I ween,
Such *uncongenial* souls between."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 4.

***ün-côn'-jū-gal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- jugal*.] Not suitable to matrimonial faith; not be- fitting a husband or wife.

"Falsehood most *unconjugal*."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 959.

***ün-côn-jūnc'-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conjunctive*.] Not conjunctive; that cannot join or unite.

"Two persons *unconjunctive* are unmarriageable together." —Milton: *Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. xv.

ün-côn-nēct'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con- nected*.]

1. Not connected; not united; separate, distinct.

2. Not coherent; not joined by proper transitions or dependence of parts; loose, vague, rambling, desultory.

"The fragments broken off from any science, dispersed in short *unconnected* discourses."—Watts.

3. Not connected or united by interest, friendship, party, or the like; not having a common interest.

"Now he was altogether *unconnected* with Spain."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***ün-côn-nēct'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unconnected*; -ly.] In an unconnected manner; disconnectedly.

"This petition therefore comes in very abruptly and *unconnectedly*."—Knox: *Cons. on the Lord's Supper*.

***ün-côn-nīng**, ***un-con-nyng**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conning*.]

A. *As adj.*: Ignorant, unknowing.

"An *unconning* and unprofitable man."—Chaucer: *Boe- cius*, bk. i.

B. *As subst.*: Ignorance.

***ün-côn-nīv'-ing**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conniving*.] Not conniving; not overlooking or winking at. (Milton: *P. R.*, i. 363.)

ün-côn'-quēr-a-ble (qu as k), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conquerable*.]

1. Not able to be conquered; incapable of being conquered, subdued, or vanquished; not to be overcome in contest; indomitable, invincible.

"All the boldest spirits of the *unconquerable* colony."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Incapable of being subdued and brought under control; insuperable.

"The Mackintoshes were kept neutral by *unconquerable* aversion to Keppoch."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ün-côn'-quēr-a-blý (qu as k), *a.* [Eng. *uncon- querab(le)*; -ly.] Invincibly, indomitably, insuper- ably.

"His temper acrimonious, turbulent, and *unconquer- ably* stubborn."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ün-côn'-quēred (qu as k), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conquered*.]

1. Not conquered, vanquished, or subdued; un- subdued.

"Their hitherto *unconquered* castle."—Macaulay: *Hist Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. Unconquerable, invincible, insuperable.

"That imperious, that *unconquer'd* soul."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 378.

ün-côn'-sciōn-a-ble (sc as sh), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conscionable*.]

1. Not conscionable; not reasonable; exceeding the limits of any reasonable claim or expectation; inordinate.

"He had been, he said, a most *unconscionable* time dying."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

*2. Not guided or influenced by conscience; un- conscionable.

"Diverse *unconscionable* dealers have one measure to sell by, & another to buy withall."—Holinshed: *Desc. England*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tjon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

*3. Enormous, vast.

"Stalking with less unconscionable strides,
And lower looks." Milton: *Samson Agonistes*.

ũn-cõn'-sciõn-a-ble-nẽss (sc as sh), s. [Eng. *unconscionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unconscionable; unreasonableness.

"When need meets with unconscionableness, all conditions are easily swallowed."—Bp. Hall: *Cont. Micah's Idolatry*.

ũn-cõn'-sciõn-a-blỹ (sc as sh), adverb. [Eng. *unconscionably* (le); -ly.] In an unconscionable manner or degree; unreasonably, inordinately.

"This is a common vice; tho' all things here
Are sold, and sold unconscionably dear."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, iii. 301.

ũn-cõn'-sciõus (sc as sh), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conscious*.]

1. Not conscious; having no mental perception.

"Unconscious nature, all that he surveys,
Rocks, groves, and streams, must join him in his
praise." Couper: *Hope*, 741.

2. Not conscious to one's self; not knowing; not perceiving.

"Unconscious we these motions never heed."
Blackmore: *Creation*.

3. Having lost consciousness or power of perception.

4. Not arising or resulting from or produced by consciousness; as, *unconscious* cerebration.

*5. Not acquainted; not knowing; ignorant.

"A stately mule, as yet by toils unbroke,
Of six years' age, unconscious of the yoke."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 756.

6. Taking no cognizance; regardless, heedless.

"The sire, unconscious of his age,
Departed promptly as a page."

Wordsworth: *White Doe*, iv.

¶ *Philosophy of the Unconscious*:

Philos.: A system introduced by E. v. Hartmann (born in Berlin, 1840), who published his *Die Philosophie des Unbewussten* in 1869. He assumes that there is in nature an unconscious Will and Idea (=the Substance of Spinoza, the Absolute Ego of Fichte, the Absolute Subject-object of Schelling, the Absolute Idea of Plato and Hegel, and the Will of Schopenhauer) as a pure and spiritual activity, without a substratum of nerve and brain, which is the basis of consciousness. The product of this Will and Idea is the world.

unconscious-cerebration, s.

Mental Physiol.: The name given to the doctrine that the mind may undergo modifications, sometimes of very considerable importance, without being itself conscious of the process, until its results present themselves to the consciousness in the new ideas, or new combination of ideas, which the process has evolved. This doctrine has been current among German metaphysicians from the time of Leibnitz to the present day, and was systematically expounded by the late Sir William Hamilton. (Carpenter: *Mental Physiol.*, ch. xiii.; see also *Macmillan's Mag.*, Nov., 1870, p. 25.)

ũn-cõn'-sciõus-lỹ (sc as sh), adv. [English *unconsciously*; -ly.] Not consciously; in an unconscious manner; without perception or consciousness.

ũn-cõn'-sciõus-nẽss (sc as sh), s. [English *unconscious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unconscious; absence of consciousness.

"A total unconsciousness of doubt."—Paley: *Evidences of Christianity*, pt. i., ch. xi.

***ũn-cõn'-sẽ-crâte**, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *consecrate*.] To deprive of consecration; to desecrate.

"To unconsecrate the very church I speak in."—South: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 11.

***ũn-cõn'-sẽ-crâte**, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrate*.] Not consecrated; unconsecrated.

"She was houseled in sight of the people with an host unconsecrate."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 134.

ũn-cõn'-sẽ-crât'-ẽd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consecrated*.] Not consecrated; not sacred. (Byron: *Parisina*, v. 19.)

***ũn-cõn'-sẽnt'-ẽd**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *consented*.] Not consented to; not agreed to. (Followed by *to*.)

"So long as they are natural and unconsented to."—Bp. Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. vii., § 5.

ũn-cõn'-sẽnt'-ĩng, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *consenting*.] Not consenting; not agreeing; not giving consent.

"Nor unconsenting hear his friend's request."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 321.

ũn-cõn'-sẽ-quẽn'-tial (ti as sh), adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consequential*.] Not consequential; not following as a necessary consequence.

"Some applications may be thought too remote and un-consequential."—Johnson: *Life of Waller*.

***ũn-cõn'-sĩd'-ẽr-ate**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerate*.] Not considering with due care or attention; heedless, careless.

"Poor unconsiderate wights."

Daniel: *Chorus to Cleopatra*.

***ũn-cõn'-sĩd'-ẽr-ate-nẽss**, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considerateness*.] The quality or state of being unconsiderate; inconsiderateness.

"Upon conceit and unconsiderateness."—Hales: *Sermons*; Matt. xxvi. 75.

ũn-cõn'-sĩd'-ẽred, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considered*.] Not considered; not taken into consideration; not regarded.

"A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

***ũn-cõn'-sĩd'-ẽr-ĩng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *considering*.] Not considering; void of consideration; heedless.

ũn-cõn'-sõled', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consoled*.] Not consoled, disconsolate.

"Therefore, not unconsolated, I wait."

Wordsworth: *Eccursion*, bk. iv.

ũn-cõn'-sõ-nant, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consonant*.] Not consonant; not consistent; not agreeing.

"So unconsongant to what was about him."—Athenæum, Dec. 20, 1884.

***ũn-cõn'-spĩr'-ĩng**, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *conspiring*.] Not conspiring.

***ũn-cõn'-spĩr'-ĩng-nẽss**, s. [Eng. *unconspiring*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unconnected with a conspiracy; absence of plot or conspiracy.

"The sincerity and unconspiringness of the writers."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 276.

***ũn-cõn'-stan-çỹ**, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *constancy*.] Want of constancy; fickleness, inconstancy.

"His friends put all on the account, not of his uncon-
stancy, but prudence."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Huntingdonshire*.

ũn-cõn'-stant, ***un-con-staunte**, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constant*.] Not constant, inconstant, unstable, fickle, changeable.

"She lives to tell thee thou art more unconstant,
Than all ill women ever were together."

Beaum. & Flet.: *King and No King*, iv.

***ũn-cõn'-stant-lỹ**, adv. [Eng. *unconstant*; -ly.] Inconsistently.

"How unconstantly names have been settled."—Hobbes: *Human Nature*, ch. v.

***ũn-cõn'-stant-nẽss**, subst. [Eng. *unconstant*; -ness.] Inconstancy.

"Unconstantrness of mynde."—2 Corinthians i. (1551.) (Note.)

ũn-cõn'-stĩ-tũ-tion-ál, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *constitutional*.] Not constitutional; not agreeable to the constitution of the country; not authorized by or contrary to the principles of the constitution.

"That the Declaration of Indulgence was unconstitu-
tional is a point on which both the great English parties
have always been entirely agreed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*,
ch. vii.

ũn-cõn'-stĩ-tũ-tion-ál-i-tỹ, subst. [Eng. *unconstitu-
tional*; -ity.] The quality of being unconstitu-
tional.

ũn-cõn'-stĩ-tũ-tion-ál-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *unconstitu-
tional*; -ly.] In an unconstitutional manner.

ũn-cõn'-strāined', ***un-con-streined**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constrained*.]

1. Not constrained; free from constraint or com-
pulsion; free to act.

"The notion of being unconstrained and disengaged."
—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 284.

2. Not done under compulsion; done freely or
voluntarily.

"God delights not to make a drudge of virtue, whose
actions must be all elective and unconstrained."—Milton:
Doct. & Disc. of Divorce, bk. ii., ch. xx.

3. Free from constraint or stiffness; not stiff,
easy.

"An unconstrained carriage, and a certain openness of
behavior."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 110.

ũn-cõn'-strāin'-ẽd-lỹ, adverb. [English *uncon-
strained*; -ly.] In an unconstrained manner; vol-
untarily, freely.

"We did unconstrainedly those things."—Hooker:
Eccles. Politie, bk. iv., § 7.

ũn-cõn'-strāint', s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *constraint*.] Absence of constraint; freedom from
constraint; ease.

"That air of freedom and unconstraint."—Felton: *On
the Classicists*.

ũn-cõn'-sũlt'-ẽd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
consulted.] Not consulted.

***ũn-cõn'-sũlt'-ĩng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consulting*.] Taking no advice; rash, imprudent.

"It was the fair Zelmane, Plexirtus's daughter, whom
unconsulting affection, unfortunately born to mewards,
had made borrow so much of her natural modesty, as to
leave her more decent rayments."—Sydney: *Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***ũn-cõn'-sũme'-a-ble**, adj. [Prefix *un-* (1), and
English *consumeable*.] That cannot be consumed
or exhausted; inexhaustible. (Sandys: *Travels*,
p. 127.)

ũn-cõn'-sũmed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con-
sumed*.] Not consumed.

"And I have earn'd those tortures well,
Which unconsumed are still consuming."

Byron: *Herod's Lament*.

***ũn-cõn'-sũm'-mate**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *consummate*.] Not consummated; not fulfilled or
accomplished.

"From Corythus came Acron to the fight,
Who left his spouse betroth'd and unconsummate
night."
Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, x. 1,014.

***ũn-cõn'-tāin'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *containable*.] Irrepressible.

"His uncontainable person would soon burst him."—
Adams: *Works*, i. 73.

***ũn-cõn'-tām'-ĩn-ate**, ***ũn-cõn'-tām'-ĩn-āt-ẽd**,
a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contaminate*.] Not con-
taminated; unpolluted.

"The pure and uncontaminate blood,
Holds its due course." Couper: *Task*, vi. 789.

***ũn-cõn'-tẽmned'** (mn as m), a. [Pref. *un-* (1),
and Eng. *contemned*.] Not contemned or despised.

"Which of the peers
Have unctemned gone by him?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***ũn-cõn'-tẽnd'-ẽd**, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contended*.] Not contended for, not disputed, not
contested.

"Permit me, chief, permit, without delay,
To lead this uncontended gift away."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, v. 514.

***ũn-cõn'-tẽnt'-ẽd**, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contented*.] Not contented; discontented.

"T' overlook th' intricate designs
Of uncontented man."

Daniel: *Philotas*. (Pref.)

***ũn-cõn'-tẽnt'-ẽd-nẽss**, s. [Eng. *uncontented*;
-ness.] The quality or state of being uncontented
or discontented; discontentedness; discontent.

"Contentedness is opposed to ambition, covetousness,
injustice, uncontentedness."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 478.

***ũn-cõn'-tẽnt'-ĩng-nẽss**, s. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng.
contenting, and suff. -ness.] Want of power to con-
tent or satisfy.

"The decreed uncontentingness of all other goods."—
Boyle: *Works*, i. 261.

***ũn-cõn'-tẽst'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *contestable*.] Not able to be contested; indisput-
able; incontestable.

"It is an uncontestable maxim, that the value of a sac-
rifice can never rise higher than the value of the sacri-
ficers."—Waterland: *Works*, vii. 177.

ũn-cõn'-tẽst'-ẽd, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con-
tested*.]

1. Not contested; not disputed.

"It is an uncontested maxim, that they who approve an
action, would certainly do it if they could."—Addison;
Spectator, No. 451.

2. Evident, plain, manifest.

"Tis by experience uncontested found."

Blackmore: *Creation*.

ũn-cõn'-tĩ-nẽnt, ***un-con-ty-nẽnt**, a. [Pref.
un- (1), and Eng. *continent*.] Incontinent.

***ũn-cõn'-tra-dĩct'-a-ble**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng.
contradict, and suff. -able.] Not possible to be con-
tradicted; not admitting of contradiction.

ũn-cõn'-tra-dĩct'-ẽd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con-
tradicted*.] Not contradicted; not denied; not
disputed.

"He that will not give faith upon current testimonies,
and uncontradicted by antiquity, is a madman."—Bp.
Taylor: *Episcopacy Asserted*, § 13.

***ũn-cõn'-trĩte**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con-
trite*.] Not contrite; not penitent.

"The priest, by absolving an uncontrite sinner, cannot
make him contrite."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 20.

***ũn-cõn'-trĩv'-ĩng**, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *con-
triving*.] Not contriving; deficient in contriv-
ance.

ũn-cõn'-trõll'-a-ble, ***un-con-troul-a-ble**, adj.
[Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *controllable*.]

1. That cannot be controlled or directed; ungov-
ernable; unmanageable.

"His uncontrollable intent."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,754.

fāte, fāt, fāre, ȁmidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
or, wōre. . . wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. Indisputable, irrefragable, incontrovertible.

"The pension was granted by reason of the king of England's uncontrollable title to England."—Hayward.

†**ũn-côn-trôl'-lă-ble-něss**, ***un-con-troul-a-ble-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *uncontrollable*; suff. *-ness*.] Inability to be controlled.

"Have a strong plea for their abode and uncontrollable-ness."—Bp. Hall: *The Bloody Issue Healed*.

ũn-côn-trôll'-ă-blŷ, ***un-con-troul-a-bly**, ***un-con-trol-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *uncontrollab(ly)*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner that cannot be controlled, governed, ruled, or managed; beyond control.

"It is the will of him who is uncontrollably powerful."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

*2. Indisputably, incontrovertibly.

"Abundantly and uncontrollably convincing the reality of our Savior's death."—Bp. Hall: *Cont.: Christ Crucified*.

ũn-côn-trôll'-ă-blŷ, ***un-con-trouled**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *controlled*.]

1. Not controlled, ruled, or governed; without restraint.

"Troy soon must lie o'erthrown,
If uncontroll'd Achilles fights alone."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 38.

*2. Not yielding to restraint or control; uncontrollable.

"Do not I know the uncontroll'd thoughts
That youth brings with him?"

Beaum. & Flet.: *Maid's Tragedy*, iii.

3. Free, voluntary.

"A sudden and uncontrolled choice for meeting an unforeseen danger."—Lewis: *Early Rom. Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 45.

*4. Indisputable, undoubted, not refuted or disproved.

"I sing the just and uncontroll'd descent
Of dame Venetia Digby, styled the fair."

Ben Jonson: *Eupheme*, § 2.

ũn-côn-trôll'-ăd-lŷ, ***un-con-troul-ed-ly**, *adj.* [Eng. *uncontrolled*; *-ly*.] In an uncontrolled manner; without control or restraint; freely; voluntarily; uncontrollably.

"No reluctance of humanity is able to make head against it; but it commands uncontrollably."—Decay of *Christian Piety*.

***ũn-côn-trô-věr'-sôr-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *controverts(y)*, and suff. *-ory*.] Free from controversy.

"It yieldeth no cause of offense to a very pope's ear, as only aiming at an uncontroversory piety."—Bp. Hall: *Defense of Humble Remonstrance*, § 2.

***ũn-côn-trô-věr't'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *controvertible*.] Incontrovertible.

***ũn-côn-trô-věr't'-ă-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *uncontrovertab(ly)*; *-ly*.] Incontrovertibly, indisputably.

"It is uncontroversably certain that the commons never intended to leave electors the liberty of returning them an expelled member."—Johnson: *False Alarm*.

ũn-côn'-trô-věr't-ăd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *controverted*.] Not controverted or disputed; undisputed; indisputable.

"Nothing hath been more uncontroverted either in ancient or modern times."—Warburton: *On Hume's Natural Religion*.

†**ũn-côn'-trô-věr't-ăd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *uncontroverted*; *-ly*.] Incontrovertibly; indisputably; beyond all controversy.

"Most of the books were uncontrovertedly written by the apostles themselves."—Clarke: *Evidences of Religion*, prop. 14.

***ũn-côn-věn'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenient*.] Unfitting, unsuitable.

"There was nothing more unconvenient for a perfect good capitaine than over moche hasting."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 286.

ũn-côn-vē'-nŷ-ent, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *convenient*.] Inconvenient.

"Require nothing hurtfull or inconvenient for hym selfe."—Fisher: *Godlie Treatise, On Prayer*.

ũn-côn-vē'-nŷ-ent-lŷ, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conveniently*.] Inconveniently, improperly.

"Howe unconveniently the cryme . . . was laied against him."—Udall: *John xix*.

ũn-côn-věn'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conventional*.] Not conventional.

"Their arrangement . . . ought to be graceful and unstudied, and yet not too unconventional."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

ũn-côn-věn-tion-ăl-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *unconventional*; *-ity*.] Freedom from established rules or precedents; originality.

"There is a touch of welcome unconventionality about the plot."—St. James's *Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1888.

***ũn-côn-věrs'-ă-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversable*.] Not free in conversation, not sociable.

"The same unconversable temper."—Scott: *Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

***ũn-côn-věrs-ant**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversant*.] Not conversant; not familiarly acquainted. (Generally followed by *with*.)

"Persons who are happily unconversant in disquisitions of this kind."—Madox: *Exchequer*. (Pref.)

***ũn-côn-věrs'-iŋg**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversing*.] Not able to be turned to; having no attraction or proclivity to.

"The unconversing inability of mind, so defective to the purest and most sacred end of matrimony."—Milton: *Doctrine and Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***ũn-côn-věr'-sion**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *conversion*.] The state of being unconverted; impenitence.

ũn-côn-věr't'-ăd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *converted*.]

1. Not converted; not changed into another substance or body.

2. Not changed in opinion; specif., not turned or converted from one faith to another.

"The natural man St. Paul speaks of is one unconverted to Christianity."—Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. viii.

ũn-côn-věr't'-i-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *convertible*.] Not convertible; that cannot be converted or changed in form.

"What is he gone, and in contempt of science? Ill stars and unconvertible ignorance attend him!"—Congreve: *Love for Love*, iv.

ũn-côn-viŋced', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *convinced*.] Not convinced; not persuaded.

"If they remain still unconvinced with regard to a few particular difficulties."—Gilpin: *Hints for Sermons*, vol. i., § 31.

ũn-côn-viŋc'-iŋg, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *convincing*.] Not convincing; not sufficient to convince.

"To heap such unconvincing citations as these."—Milton: *Removal of Hirelings*.

***ũn-cô-quětt'-ish** (qu as k), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *coquettish*.] Not coquettish; free from coquetry.

"So pure and uncoquettish were her feelings."—Jane Austen: *Northanger Abbey*, ch. vii.

ũn-cord', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *cord*.] To take the cord away from; to loose from cords; to unbind; as, to *uncord* a trunk.

***ũn-cor-dŷ-ăl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *cordial*.] Not cordial, not hearty.

"A little proud-looking woman of uncordial address."—Jane Austen: *Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxiv.

ũn-cork', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *cork*.] To take the cork out of; to extract a cork from; as, to *uncork* a bottle.

***ũn-cor-pu-lent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corpulent*.] Not corpulent.

ũn-côr-rěct', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *correct*, *a.*] Not correct; incorrect.

"That you have since that time received with applause as bad and as uncorrect plays from other men."—Dryden: *Pref. to Wild Gallant*.

ũn-côr-rěct'-ăd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *corrected*.]

1. Not corrected; not revised; not rendered exact.

"The faulty passages which may be met with in it, will perhaps be charged upon those that suffered them to pass uncorrected."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 244.

2. Not reformed; not amended; as, life or manners *uncorrected*.

3. Not chastised.

*4. (Of a field): Unshorn; unmown.

"Wanting the scythe, all uncorrected rank."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

***ũn-côr-rěs-pônd'-en-çŷ**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *correspondency*.] The quality or state of being uncorrespondent; want or absence of correspondence.

***ũn-côr-rěs-pônd'-ent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *correspondent*.] Not correspondent; not agreeing; not suitable, adapted, or agreeable.

"Uncorrespondent with that virtue."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

***ũn-côr-rŷg'-i-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrigible*.] Incapable of being corrected; incorrigible.

"He will seeke to amende himselfe, if he be not all together uncorrigible."—Outred: *Tr. of Cope on Proverbs* (1580).

ũn-côr-rôb'-ô-răt-ăd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corroborated*.] Not corroborated.

ũn-côr-rŷpt', ***un-cor-rupte**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corrupt*.] Not corrupt; not perverted; incorrupt.

"The pretensions which pure and uncorrupt Christianity has to be received as a Divine revelation."—Clarke: *Evidences of Religion*. (Intro.)

ũn-côr-rŷpt'-ăd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *corrupted*.] Not corrupted; not vitiated; not depraved.

"To follow her true and uncorrupted directions."—Clarke: *Evidences of Religion*, prop. 5.

ũn-côr-rŷpt'-ăd-něss, *s.* [Eng. *uncorrupted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncorrupt or uncorrupted.

"The grace of infallibility and uncorruptedness."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

***ũn-côr-rŷp-tŷ-bŷl'-i-tŷ**, ***un-cor-rup-tŷ-bŷl-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptibility*.] Incapability of being corrupted; incorruption.

"In uncorruptibilitie of quyetie or pesible and mylde spirit."—Wycliffe: *1 Peter* iii. 4.

ũn-côr-rŷp-tŷ-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptible*.] Not corruptible; not liable to corruption; incorruptible.

"And changed the glory of the uncorruptible God into an image made like to corruptible man."—*Romanes* i. 23. (1640.)

ũn-côr-rŷp-tŷ-ion, ***un-cor-rup-ci-oun**, *subst.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *corruption*.] Incorruption.

"Glorie and honour and uncorruptioun to hem that seken euerlastyng lyf."—Wycliffe: *Romans* ii.

***ũn-côr-rŷp-tŷ-ive**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *corruptive*.] Incorruptible.

"Those other climes of uncorruptive joy."

Glover: *Leonidas*, vii. 413.

***ũn-côr-rŷpt'-lŷ**, ***un-cor-rupt-lye**, *adverb.* [Eng. *uncorrupt*; *-ly*.] In an uncorrupt manner; truly, genuinely.

"I shall declare uncorruptlye the sayings."—Brende: *Quintius Curtius*, fol. 198.

ũn-côr-rŷpt'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *uncorrupt*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncorrupt; freedom from corruption.

"In doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity."—Titus ii. 7. (1640.)

***ũn-cost'-lŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *costly*.] Not costly; cheap.

"A man's spirit is naturally careless of baser and uncostly materials."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***ũn-côun'-săl-lă-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *counsellable*.] Not able to be counseled or advised; inadvisable, imprudent.

"It would have been uncounsellable to have marched, and have left such an enemy at their backs."—Clarendon: *Civil Wars*.

***ũn-côun'-săll-ed**, ***un-coun-sailed**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *counselled*.] Not counseled; not having counsel or advice; unadvised.

"Nothing to subdue it was left uncounselled."—Burke: *Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796).

***ũn-côunt'-ă-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *countable*.] Not to be counted; innumerable.

"Those uncountable glorious bodies set in the firmament."—Raleigh: *Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i.

ũn-côunt'-ăd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *counted*.] Not counted or numbered; innumerable.

"Surviving comrade of uncounted hours."

Wordsworth: *Michael*.

***ũn-côun'-těn-anced**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *countenanced*.] Not countenanced; not morally supported by the countenance of others.

"Urged unremittingly the stubborn work

Unseconded, uncountenanced."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

***ũn-côun'-těr-feit**, ***un-coun-tre-feict**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *counterfeit*.] Not counterfeit; not spurious; genuine.

"Uncounterfeit mistrust to bar."

Wyatt: *The Faithful Lover*, &c.

ũn-coŷp'-le (le as *el*), *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *couple*, *v.*]

A. *Trans.*: To set free what before were coupled, as two dogs previously held together by a couple, cord, or chain; to set loose, to disjoin.

"Neither life nor death can uncouple vs."—Udall: *John xiv*.

†B. *Intrans.*: To loose hounds from their couples.

"Uncouple in the western valley."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

ũn-coŷp'-led (le as *el*), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *coupled*.] Set free from being coupled; not coupled, not united; hence, not wedded; single.

"Uncoupled hounds began the chase."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 236.

***ũn-côurt'-ăd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *courted*.]

1. Not courted, not sought after; not having court paid. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.)

2. Not courted, not wooed; not sought in marriage.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; ðion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle. &c. = bəl, dəl.

ŭn-cōurt'-ē-ōūs, ŭn-cōurt'-ē-ōūs, *un-cur-teis, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courteous*.] Not courteous, not polite; uncivil, unpolite.

"The Commons thought this proceeding unjustifiable in substance and *uncourteous* in form."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-cōurt'-ē-ōūs-lŷ, ŭn-cōurt'-ē-ōūs-lŷ, *uncour-te-ous-lie, *un-curt-eis-ly, *un-court-es-ly, adv. [English *uncourteous*; *-ly*.] In an uncourteous manner; not courteously; discourteously, uncivilly.

"He now without all shame most *uncourteously* demanded to be to him restored."—*Holinshead: Hist. Scotland: Ferquard*.

ŭn-cōurt'-iēr-like (i as y), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *courtierlike*.] Unlike a courtier; hence, not flattering, bland, suave, or the like.

"I acted but an *uncourtierlike* part."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 103.

ŭn-cōurt'-li-nēss, s. [Eng. *uncourtly*; *-ness*.] Absence of courtliness; want of polish in the manners.

"Notwithstanding the *uncourtliness* of their phrases, the sense was very honest."—*Addison: Whig-Examiner*, No. 5.

ŭn-cōurt'-lŷ, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *courtly*.]

1. Untrained in or unused to the manners of a court; hence, not suave, bland, flattering, or the like; blunt, impolite, unpolished.

"The *uncourtly* courage which distinguished him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Uncivil, rude, coarse, plain.

***ŭn-cōūs, a.** [Lat. *uncus*=a hook.] Hook-like; hooked.

ŭn-cōuth', *un-kouth, *un-keth, *un-cooth, a. [A. S. *uncūdh*=strange, unknown, from *un-*=not, and *cūdh*, pa. par. of *cunnan*=to know.]

*1. Unknown.

"*Uncouth*, unkist, said the old famous poet Chaucer; which proverb very well taketh place in this our new poet, who for that he is *uncouth* (as said Chaucer) is unkist; and unknown to most men, is regarded but of few."—*E. K., Epistle Dedicatory prefixed to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar*.

*2. Strange, not familiar; hence, suspicious, alarming, startling.

"Nor can I like
This *uncouth* dream." *Milton: P. L.* v. 98.

3. Awkward, clumsy, odd, strange.

"Marks such as, to men bred in the courts of France and England, had an *uncouth* and ominous appearance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ŭn-cōuth'-lŷ, *un-cooth-ly, adv. [English *uncouth*; *-ly*.] In an uncouth manner; oddly, strangely, awkwardly, clumsily.

"Dancing *uncouthly* to the quivering flame." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 276.

ŭn-cōuth'-nēss, s. [Eng. *uncouth*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncouth; oddness, strangeness.

"Often he approaches as near to a good effect as the *uncouthness* of his method allows."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ŭn-cōv'-ēn-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covenable*.] Inconvenient, unsuitable.

"Eschewe thou *uncovenable* fablis, and elde wymmens fablis."—*Wycliffe. 1 Timothy* iv.

ŭn-cōv'-ēn-ant-ēd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covenanted*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not covenanted; not promised by covenant; not resting on a covenant or promise.

"I will cast me on his free *uncovenanted* mercy."—*Horsley. Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

2. Not bound by a covenant, contract, or agreement; not having joined in a covenant.

"Each person has at once divested himself of the first fundamental right of *uncovenanted* man."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

II. Hist.: Not subscribing to the Scottish Solemn League and Covenant.

"A few fanatical non-jurors may have grudged their allegiance to an *uncovenanted* king."—*T. E. May: Constit. Hist. England*, ch. i.

Uncovenanted Civil Service, s. A branch of the British Indian Civil Service, whose members (Europeans or natives) are subject to no entrance examination, nor entitled to promotion or retiring pension, and also may resign their office at pleasure.

uncovenanted-mercy, s.

Theol.: An expression used of something not promised by God in any covenant, and specially in the covenant of grace or of redemption. [COVENANT, ¶ (a).] For instance, to give Eternal Life to those who believe in Christ promised by God (John iii. 14, 15) is now regarded as part of a

covenant on the part of God, with those who believe in Christ, to extend salvation to those who have not had opportunity of hearing of Christ, is held to be an uncovenanted mercy. It has been held by such churches as claim to be in the Apostolic Succession that the administration of the Covenant of Grace is entrusted solely to the successors of the Apostles, and that persons who do not receive the ordinances of religion from them, if saved at all, are saved by the *uncovenanted mercies* of God. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ Used also familiarly, in the sense of, more than one expects or deserves.

"Let us leave him [the Duke of Argyle] to the *uncovenanted mercies* of Prof. Huxley."—*London Daily News*.

ŭn-cōv'-ēr, v. t. & i. [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *cover*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take a cover off, as the cover of a basket; to remove a cover or covering from; to divest of a covering, as of a veil, cloth, roof, or the like.

"[He] *uncovered* his face, & holding vp his handes to heaven said: O you gods that I doe worship, I requyre you chiefly to establish this kingdome vnto my selfe."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 82.

2. To strip bare.

"When an Indian is about to worship at the Morai, or brings his offering to the altar, he always *uncovers* his body to the waist."—*Cook: First Voyage*, ch. xlx.

3. To take off the hat from, as a token of respect.

"None of the Eastern people use the compliment of *uncovering* their heads when they meet, as we do."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

4. To disclose; to make patent to view.

"In vain thou striv'st to cover shame with shame,
Or by evasions thy crime *uncover'st* more." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 842.

B. Intransitive:

1. To take a cover or covering off anything.

"*Uncover*, dogs, and lap."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 6.

2. *Specif.*: To take off the hat in token of respect.

ŭn-cōv'-ēred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *covered*.]

1. Divested of covering or clothing; having the cover or covering removed.

"Thou wert better in thy grave, than to answer, with thy *uncovered* body, this extremity of the skies."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

2. *Specif.*: Having the covering of the head removed in token of respect.

"Rather let my head dance on a bloody pole
Than stand *uncovered* to the vulgar groom." *Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.

3. Unprovided with a cover or covering; open, bare, naked, unprotected.

"Because they saw the penthouses of our turrets burned downe, and that oure men could not with ease go *uncovered* to saue them."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 192.

***ŭn-cōv'-ēt-ēd, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *coveted*.] Not coveted; not longed after.

"*Uncoveted* wealth came pouring in upon me."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 355.

ŭn-cōwl', v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *cowl*.] To divest of a cowl; to remove a cowl from.

"I pray you think us friends—*uncowl* your face." *Coleridge*.

***ŭn-cōwled', a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cowled*.] Divested of a cowl; not wearing a cowl or hood.

"Beyond yon isle, by palmers, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, shod, unshod." *Pope: Dunciad*, iii. 114.

***ŭn-craf'-tŷ, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crafty*.] Not crafty, cunning, or designing; simple.

"A simple and *uncrafty* man cannot be wise unto salvation."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*. (Pref.)

***ŭn-crān'-nīed, *ŭn-crān'-īed, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cranny*, and suff. *-ed*.] Having no cranny, fissure, chink, or opening. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"To whose close *uncranied* breast
We our secret thoughts may send." *Drayton: Shepherd's Sirena*.

***ŭn-crē-āt'-a-ble, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *creatable*.] Not able to be created; impossible to be created.

ŭn'-crē-āte, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *create*.] Not created; uncreated.

"The Father *uncreate*, the Son *uncreate*, and the Holy Ghost *uncreate*."—*Athanasian Creed*.

ŭn-crē-āte', v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *create*.] To blot out of existence; to annihilate.

"Who can *uncreate* thee thou shalt know." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 895.

ŭn-crē-āt'-ēd, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *created*.]

*1. Annihilated; blotted out of existence. (In this sense from pref. *un-* (2).)

2. Not yet created; not existing.

"Misery, *uncreated* till the crime
Of thy rebellion." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 268.

3. Not deriving its origin from creation; eternally existing.

"Who, light himself, in *uncreated* light
Invested deep, dwells awfully retir'd." *Thomson: Summer*, 176.

ŭn-crē-āt'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *uncreated*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uncreated.

"By making a distinction between derived *uncreatedness*, and underived *uncreatedness*."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 326.

ŭn-crēd'-i-ble, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *credible*.] Not credible; unable to be believed; incredible.

"It were *uncredible* unto euery man that Dauid shulde haue the victory."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, ps. vi.

***ŭn-crēd'-it, v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *credit*.] To discredit.

"Affirmations are apter to win belief than negations to *uncredit* them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 38.

***ŭn-crēd'-it-a-ble, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *creditable*.] Not creditable; not reputable or honorable; discreditable.

"*Uncreditable* or unfashionable, branded or disused, sins."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

***ŭn-crēd'-it-a-ble-nēss, s.** [Eng. *uncreditable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being discreditable or without reputation.

"To all other dissuasives, we may add this of the *uncredibility*."—*Decay of Piety*.

ŭn-crēd'-it-ēd, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *credited*.] Not credited; not believed.

"It sayeth so *uncredited*." *Warner: Albions England*.

ŭn-cried', adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cried*.] Not called; not clamored. (Often followed by *for*.)

"I rather choose to thirst, and will thirst ever,
Than leave that cream of nations *uncried for*." *Ben Jonson: The New Inn*, i. 2.

ŭn-crip'-pled (le as el), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crippled*.]

1. Not crippled or lame; not destitute or deprived of the use of the limbs.

"I have eyes and ears,
Two feet *uncrippled*." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, xx.

2. Not having the power of motion, action, usefulness, &c., impaired; as, The ship came out of action *uncrippled*.

***ŭn-cris'-tēn-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *uncristen*; *-ly*.] In an unchristian manner or spirit.

"Construe nothing *uncristenly*, and become again my good lord."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Bp. of Salisbury to Cromwell*.

ŭn-crit'-ic-al, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *critical*.]

1. Not critical; wanting in judgment.

"Rude understanders or *uncritical* speakers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 24.

2. Not according to the just rules of criticism; as, an *uncritical* estimate.

***ŭn-crookēd', *ŭn-crook'-ēd, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crooked*.] Not crooked, bent, winding, or tortuous; straight.

"Easie and obedient ways, *uncrooked*." *Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*, iii. 2.

ŭn-crōpped', ŭn-crōpt', adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cropped*.]

1. Not cropped, as land; not sown or planted.

*2. Not plucked or gathered.

"Thy abundance wants
Partakers, and *uncropp'd* falls to the ground." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 731.

3. Not cropped or cut, as the ears of a dog.

ŭn-crossed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crossed*.]

1. Not crossed; not set or placed across each other.

*2. Not crossed out, canceled, or erased.

"If his old debt stand still in the book *uncrossed*, the shopkeeper may sue him for it."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Not thwarted; not opposed.

ŭn-crowd'-ēd, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *crowded*.] Not crowded; not straitened for want of room.

"And held *uncrowded* nations in its womb." *Addison: Letter from Italy*.

ŭn-crown', *un-crown, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *crown*, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive of a crown; to pull or take a crown off.

"Were Demetrius dead, we easily might *uncrown*
This sworn impostor." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Coronation*, v.

rāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig.*: To depose, to dethrone; to deprive of sovereignty.

"I'll uncrown him ere't be long."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 1.

ūn-crownēd', ***un-crounede**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *crowned*.]

1. Divested of a crown. (*Lit.* or *fig.*)
2. Not crowned; as, an *uncrowned* king.
3. Unrewarded.

"Never did such grace go away *uncrowned*."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; *The Faithful Canaanite*.

ūn-crŷs'-tāl-līne, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *crystalline*.]

Min. & Petrol.: Not crystalline. Seeley, in Phillips (*Geol.*, i. 254), considers the uncrystalline type to consist of a volcanic rock, originally amorphous, sometimes glassy like obsidian or tachylyte, and often in the microfelsitic state. There is a complete transition between the uncrystalline and the semi-crystalline rocks.

ūn-c'tion, ***un-ci-oun**, ***unc-ci-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *unction*=an anointing, *unction*, from Latin *unctionem*, accus. of *unctio*, from *unctus*, pa. par. of *ungo*=to anoint.] [UNGUENT.]

I. Literally:

1. The act of anointing, smearing, or rubbing with ointment or oil; as—
(1) A symbol of consecration, dedication, or appointment to an important office.

"One of them is not ashamed to tell us that the gift was communicated by the *unction* administered at the coronation."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(2) For medical purposes.

2. That which is used for anointing; an unguent; a salve, ointment.

II. Figuratively:

1. Anything soothing or lenitive; a salve.

"Lay not that flattering *unction* to your soul."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. That quality in language, tone of expression, mode of address, manner, and the like, which excites strong devotion, fervor, tenderness, sympathy and the like; that which melts to religious fervor and tenderness.

"His sermons want all that is called *unction*, and sometimes even earnestness."—Hallam: *Literature of Europe*, iv. 56.

3. Sham fervor, devotion, or sympathy; factitious emotional warmth; nauseous sentimentality.

¶ *Extreme Unction*: [EXTREME UNCTION.]

***ūn-c'-tion-less**, *a.* [Eng. *unction*; -less.] Without *unction*.

***ūn-c'-tious**, ***unc-te-ous**, *adj.* [Fr. *onctueux*.] Unctuous.

"Being made more fat and *unctious*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 54.

***ūn-c'-tious-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unctious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unctious; unctiousness.

"As if the sappe thereof had a fire-feeding *unctiousness* therein."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Warwickshire*.

ūn-c-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ, ***unc-tu-os-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *onctuosité*; Ital. *uncuosità*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being unctuous; greasiness, oiliness, unctuousness; a greasy feeling when rubbed or touched.

"A woman's flesh containeth in it I wot not what *unctuosity* or oylous matter."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, p. 564.

2. *Min.*: The quality of being unctuous (q. v.).

ūn-c'-tū-ōus, *a.* [Fr. *onctueux*, from Low Latin *unctuosus*, from Latin *unctus*, pa. par. *ungo*=to anoint.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) Of the nature of or resembling an unguent or ointment; greasy, oily, soapy.

(2) Having a greasy, oily or soapy feeling when rubbed or touched with the fingers.

2. *Fig.*: Nauseously bland, suave, tender, sympathetic, fervid, devotional, emotional, or the like; soothing, fawning, mollifying.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The same as GREASY, II. 2.

2. *Min.*: Feeling greasy to the touch. Pipe-clay is somewhat unctuous; fuller's earth is unctuous; plumbago and soapstone are very unctuous. (*W. Phillips*.) The unctuousity often arises from the presence of magnesia.

unctuous-sucker, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Cyclopterus liparis*, a small, pale-brown fish, irregularly striped with lines of a darker color; from northern seas. It is about four inches long, and the surface of the body is soft and slimy, whence the popular name. Called also Sea-snail.

ūn-c'-tū-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unctuous*; -ly.] In an unctuous manner.

ūn-c'-tū-ōus-nēss, *s.* [English *unctuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unctuous; unctuousity.

***ūn-cūck'-ōld-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *cuckolded*.] Not made a cuckold.

"It is a deadly sorrow to behold a foul knave *uncuckolded*."—Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

***ūn-cūit'-ēd** *a.* [UNCUTED.]

ūn'-cu-lar, *a.* [A humorous formation from Eng. *uncle*, on analogy of *aruncular* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to an uncle.

"His *uncular* and rather angular breast."—De Quincey: *Spanish Nun*, § vi.

ūn-cūlled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *culled*.]

1. Not culled; not gathered.
2. Not separated; not selected.

"The green ear and the yellow sheaf,
Unculled." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 436.

***ūn-cūl'-pa-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *culpable*.] Not culpable; not blameworthy; inculpable.

"The Jews . . . are notwithstanding in that respect *unculpable*."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politic*, bk. iii., § 7.

***ūn-cūlt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Latin *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo*=to cultivate.] Uncultivated, rude, illiterate.

ūn-cūl'-tī-vā-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cultivable*.] Not able to be cultivated; incapable of being tilled or cultivated.

ūn-cūl'-tī-vāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cultivated*.]

I. *Lit.*: Not cultivated, as land; not tilled; not improved by tillage.

"The cause of the land remaining *uncultivated*."—Lewis: *Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 92.

II. Figuratively:

1. Not practiced, fostered, or promoted; neglected.

"The art . . . lies altogether *uncultivated*."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 334.

2. Not improved by labor, study, care, exercise, or the like.

"The sun as it were rose upon some parts of the commonwealth of learning, and cleared up many things; and I believe many more will in time be cleared, which, whatever men think, are yet in their dark and *uncultivated* state."—Wollaston: *Religion of Nature*, § 3.

3. Not instructed, not civilized; rude, rough; uncivilized.

"These are instances of nations, where *uncultivated* nature has been left to itself, without the aid of letters."—Locke.

***ūn-cūl'-tī-vā-tēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *uncultivated*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uncultivated.

ūn-cūl'-ture, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *culture*.] Neglect or want of culture or attention.

"Idleness, ill-husbandry . . . *unculture*, ill-choice of seeds."—Bp. Hall: *Sermons*; Ps. cvii. 34.

***ūn-cūl'-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cultured*.] Uncultivated.

"Blackford! on whose *uncultured* breast,

A truant boy, I sought the nest."

Scott: *Marmion*, iv. 24.

***ūn-cūm'-bēred**, ***un-com-bred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cumbered*.] Not encumbered, not hindered, not embarrassed.

"The sunshine of *uncumber'd* ease."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 22.

***ūn-cūn'-nīng**, ***un-con-nīng**, ***un-cun-nyng** ***un-cun-nyng**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cunning*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ignorant, illiterate.

"They examined by philosophers and doctors of physyke, and they that were founde *uncunynge*, were degradyd of theyr presthode."—Fabyan: *Chronycle* (an. 16).

2. Not cunning or crafty.

B. As subst.: Ignorance.

"To make this ditie for to seeme lame,

Through mine *uncunning*."

Lydgate: *Comp. of the Black Knight*.

***ūn-cūn'-nīng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *uncunning*; -ly.] Ignorantly, stupidly.

"If thou speak *uncunningly*, they count thee dul witted."—Vives: *Inst. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

***ūn-cūn'-nīng-nēss**, ***un-kun-nyng-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *uncunning*; -ness.] Ignorance.

"As sones of obedience not maad lyk to the former desiris of youre *unkunynghnesse*."—Wycliffe: 1 Peter i.

ūn-cūr'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curable*.] Not able to be cured; not capable of being cured; incurable.

"The phicysons and surgions of France juged his malady to be a dropsy, and *uncurable*."—Berners: *Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxlv.

ūn-cūr'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *incurable* (le); -ly.] In an incurable manner; incurably.

"Whereas themselves wer euen for this verai poynt *uncurably* wicked enemies of God."—Udall: *Luke* v.

ūn-cūrb'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *curbable*.] Not able to be curbed.

"So much *uncurbable* her garboiles, Cæsar."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

ūn-cūrbed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *curbed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not curbed; not furnished with or wearing a curb.

2. *Fig.*: Not checked or kept within bounds; unrestrained, unfettered, unchecked.

"With frank and *uncurbed* plainness."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

ūn-cūred', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cured*.] Not cured.

"*Uncured* by his misfortunes of a loose generosity, that flowed indiscriminately on all."—Burke: *Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

***ūn-cūr'-ī-ōus**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *curious*.]

1. Not curious or inquisitive; indifferent, incurious.

"I have not been so *uncurious* a spectator, as not to have seen Prince Eugene."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 340.

2. Not curious; odd or strange.

"He added very many particulars not *uncurious*."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 546.

ūn-cūrl', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *curl*.]

A. *Trans.*: To put out of curl; to straighten out, as something which has once been curled.

"The lion's foe lies prostrate on the plain,

He sheaths his paw, *uncurls* his angry mane."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To fall from a curled state, as ringlets; to become straight.

"My fleece of woolly hair that now *uncurls*."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

ūn-cūrled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curled*.] Put out of curl; deprived of the curls which it previously possessed.

"With honest faces, tho' with *uncurl'd* hair."

Congreve: *Juvenal*, xi.

ūn-cūr'-rent, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *current*.] Not current; not passing in common payment.

"Shuffled off with such *uncurrent* pay."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.

ūn-cūrse', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curse*.] To free from any curse or execration; to revoke a curse on.

"Uncurse their souls; their peace is made."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

ūn-cūrsed', **ūn-cūrst'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *curse*.] Not cursed or execrated; free from a curse.

"Heaven snre has kept this spot of earth *uncurst*."

Waller: *Battle of the Summer Islands*, 46.

ūn-cūr'-tain, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *curtain*.] To remove or withdraw a curtain from; to disclose, to reveal.

"I will myself *uncurtain* in your sight

The wonders of this brow's ineffable light."

Moore: *The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ūn-cūs'-tōm-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customable*.] Not subject to customs duties; as, *uncustomable* goods.

ūn-cūs'-tōm-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customary*.] Not customary; not usual; unusual. (*Carlyle*: *Miscell.*, iv. 123.)

ūn-cūs-tōmed (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *customed*.]

1. Not subject to customs or duty.

2. Not having paid, or been charged with custom duties.

***ūn-cūs'-tōmed** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), an abbreviation of Eng. *accustomed*.] Unaccustomed.

"That the steeds might pass with ease,

Nor start as yet *uncustomed* to the dead."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 583.

ūn-cūt', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *cut*.] Not cut.

"Therefore the souldiers thought good that it should be kept whole *uncut*."—Udall: *John* xix.

***ūn-cūt'-ēd**, ***ūn-cūt'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *cut* (2), *s.*, and suff. -*ed*.] Not mixed with cut or sweet wine.

"Wines that seldom come unto ns *uncuted*."—Sandys: *Travels*, p. 224.

ūn-dām', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dam*, *v.*] To free from a dam, mound, or obstruction; to remove a stop, obstruction, or hindrance from.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious. -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ũn-dām'-aged (aged as ȳgd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damaged*.] Not damaged; not injured.

"Plants will frequent changes try,
Undamaged." *Philips: Cider*, i.

ũn-dāmmēd', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *dammed*.] Not dammed; not having a dam or barrier to prevent the flowing of the stream.

"Rivers ran *undammed* between hills unknown."
Poe: Monos and Una.

***ũn-dāmnēd'** (*n* silent), ***un-dampnēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *damned*.] Not condemned; uncondemned.

"Thei senten us men of Rome into prisoun that weren betun openli and *undampnēd*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* xvi.

ũn-dām-nī-fied, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *damified*.] Uninjured; suffering no loss or injury. (*Caius*, in *Eng. Garner*, iii. 238.)

ũn-dāmpēd', ***ũn-dāmp't**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *damped*.] Not damped; hence, not chilled, not dispirited, disheartened, or discouraged.

"By tender laws
A lively people curbing, yet *undampēd*."
Thomson: Winter, 448.

***ũn-dān'-gēred**, ***un-daun-ger-id**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *danger*, *s.*, and suff. *-ed*.] Free from danger; out of danger.

"For had he dwelld within yeur shippis, and nat go them among,
Then had he been *undaungerid*."
Chaucer (?) : Tale of Beryn.

***ũn-dān'-gēr-oūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dangerous*.] Not dangerous.

"Then cherish this, this unexpensive power,
Undangerous to the public."
Thomson: Britannia, 205.

***ũn-dāshed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dashed*.] Not dashed; not frightened or alarmed; undaunted. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, vi.)

ũn-dāt'-ēd (1), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dated*.] Not dated; having no date; not having the time given, noted, or marked.

"Which shall not be *undated*, since thy breath
Is able to immortal, after death."
Diggs: Elegy on Ben Jonson.

ũn-dāt'-ēd (2), *a.* [Lat. *undatus*, from *unda*=a wave.] Having a waved surface; rising and falling in waves toward the margin; waved.

***ũn-dāugh'-tēr-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *daughterly*.] Unbecoming a daughter; unworthy of a daughter.

"Anything *undaughterly*, unsisterly, or unlike a kinswoman."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 412.

ũn-dāunt'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *daunt*; *-able*.] Not able to be daunted.

"Heroic and *undauntable* boldness."—*Hacket*.

ũn-dāunt'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *daunted*.] Not daunted; not subdued or depressed by fear; fearless, intrepid.

"*Undaunted* still, though wearied and perplexed."
Cowper: Table Talk, 366.

ũn-dāunt'-ēd-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *undaunted*; *-ly*.] Not as if daunted; boldly, intrepidly, fearlessly.

"We feel ourselves *undauntedly* bold where we are sure of no effectual resistance."—*Knox: Essay* 17.

ũn-dāunt'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [English *undaunted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being undaunted; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Walking on toward the place for execution with calmness and *undauntedness*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 306.

***ũn-dāwn'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dawning*.] Not dawning; not showing the day; not growing light.

"A prisoner in the yet *undawning* east."
Cowper: Task, iv. 130.

ũn-dāz'-zled (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dazzled*.] Not dazzled.

"*Undazzled* with the glare of praise."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ũn'-dē, **ũn'-deē**, **ũn'-dȳ**, *a.* [Lat. *unda*=a wave.] [ONDE.]

***ũn-dēad'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dead*.] Not dead; alive.

"Neither did any one of so great a noumbre remain *vndead*."—*Udall: John* vi.

***ũn-dēad'-lī-nēss**, ***un-deed-ly-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *undeadly*; *-ness*.] Incapability of dying; immortality.

"Kyng of kyngis and lord of lordis . . . which aloone hath *undeedlyness*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i.

***ũn-dēad'-lȳ**, ***un-deed'-li**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deadly*.] Not subject to death; immortal, ever-living.

"To the king of worldis *undeedli* and unvisible God aloone be onour and glorie."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* i.

***ũn-dēaf'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deaf*.] To cure of deafness; to restore the sense of hearing to.

"My death's sad tale may yet *undeaf* his ear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

ũn-dē-bāsed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *debased*.] Not debased.

"But the heart which is thine shall expire *undebased*."
Byron: Stanzas for Music.

ũn-dē-bāuēhed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *debauched*.] Not debauched or corrupted; pure.

"Plain, hospitable kind,
And *undebauched*."
Cowper: Task, iii. 744.

ũn-dēc'-a-gōn, *s.* [Latin *undecim*=eleven, and Gr. *gonia*=an angle.] *Geom.*: A plane figure having eleven sides or angles.

ũn-dē-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *unus*, and Eng. &c., *decane* (q. v.); cf. Lat. *undecim*=eleven.]

Chem.: C₁₁H₂₄. One of the series of paraffins obtained from American petroleum. It has a specific gravity of .765 at 16°, and boils at 180-184°.

ũn-dē-cāy'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *decaying*.] 1. Not decaying; not suffering diminution, decline, or decay.

"Some chosen plants, disposed with nicest care,
In *undecaying* beauty were preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Immortal, unending; as, the *undecaying* joys of heaven.

***ũn-dē-čēiv'-a-ble**, ***un-de-ceyv-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceivable*.]

1. Not deceivable; not capable of being deceived; not subject or liable to deception.

2. Not deceiving; not deceitful.

"A more *undecivable* calculation."—*Holder: On Time*.

ũn-dē-čēive', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *deceive*.] To free from deception, fallacy, or mistake; to open one's eyes; to remove a deception practiced upon one.

"No pains had been spared to *undecieve* them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ũn-dē-čēived', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceived*.] Not deceived; not under the influence of a deception.

"Deliberately, and *undecieved*,
Those wild men's vices he received."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

***ũn-dē-čen-čȳ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *decency*.] The opposite of decency; indecency.

"A great signification of decency and *undecency*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ũn-dē-čen'-nā-rȳ, *a.* [Latin *undecim*=eleven, and *annus*=a year.] Eleventh; occurring once in every period of eleven years.

ũn-dē-čen'-nī-al, *adj.* [UNDECENNARY.] Pertaining or relating to a period of eleven years; occurring or observed every eleven years, or on every eleventh year.

***ũn-dē-čent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decent*.] Not decent; indecent.

"I cast it from me, like a garment torn,
Ragged, and too *undecent* to be worn."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

***ũn-dē-čent-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undecent*; *-ly*.] Not decently; indecently.

"To wear their hair *undecently* long."—*Laud: Hist. Acc. of his Chancellorship of Oxford*, p. 61.

***ũn-dē-čēp'-tīve**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deceptive*.] Not deceptive; not deceitful.

***ũn-dē-čīd'-a-ble**, ***un-de-cide-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decidable*.] Not capable of being decided, settled, or solved.

"There is hardly a greater and more *undecidable* problem in natural theology."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ũn-dē-čīde', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *decide*.] Not to decide; to reverse a decision concerning.

"To *undecide*
The late concluded act they held for vain."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vii.

ũn-dē-čīd'-ēd, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *decided*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not decided; not settled or determined.

"Long *undecided* lasts the airy strife."
Philips: Blenheim.

2. Not decided, not determined; irresolute, wavering. (Said of persons or things.)

"An *undecided* answer hung
On Oswald's hesitating tongue."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 22.

B. As substantive:

Coursing: A course in which the greyhounds score an equal number of points; a drawn course.

"Night Time and Hector were so well matched that after a couple of *undecideds* the judge was unable to say which was best."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

ũn-dēč'-ī-mōle, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A group of eleven notes to be played in the time of eight of the same name.

***ũn-dē-čī'-phēr-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decipherable*.] Not decipherable; not able to be deciphered.

***ũn-dē-čī'-phēr-a-blȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undecipherable* (le); *-ly*.] In a manner that cannot be deciphered.

ũn-dē-čī'-phēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deciphered*.] Not deciphered.

"Nought but *undeciphered* characters."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., dis. 29.

***ũn-dē-čī'-sive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *decisive*.] Not decisive or conclusive; indecisive.

"Two nations . . . made appeal to an *undecisive* experiment."—*Glanvill*.

ũn-dēck', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deck*, *v.*] To deprive or divest of ornaments.

"To *undeck* the pompous body of a king."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

ũn-dēcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decked*.]

1. Not adorned, not ornamented; not decked out.

"Can England see the best that she can boast
Lie thus ungrac'd, *undeck'd*, and almost lost?"
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

2. Not furnished with a deck, as a ship.

ũn-dē-clāred', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *declared*.] Not declared; latent.

"Thus, which kynde of electes hymselfe meaneth, Tyndalle leaveth *undeclared*, and will we shall geasse at hys mynde."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 577.

ũn-dē-clīn'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *declinable*.]

1. Not capable of being declined; specif., in grammar, not variable in the termination; as, an *undeclinable* noun.

*2. Not possible to be avoided.

"The offense on his part was *undeclinable*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 107.

ũn-dē-clīned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *declined*.]

1. Not having the cases marked by variations in the termination; as, a noun *undeclined*.

*2. Not deviating; not turned from the right way.

"In his track my wary feet have stept;
His *undeclined* ways precisely kept."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

ũn-dē-cōm-pōs'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decomposable*.] Not able to be decomposed; not admitting of or liable to decomposition.

ũn-dēc'-ōr-āt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *decorated*.] Not decorated; not adorned; not embellished; plain.

ũn-dē-creēd', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *decreed*.] Not decreed; having a decree reversed; released from a decree.

"As if eternal doom
Could be reversed, and *undecreed* for me."
Dryden: King Arthur, iii.

ũn-dē-čȳl'-īc, *a.* [Lat. *unus*; Eng. *decyl* (q. v.), and suff. *-īc*.] Having as its basis eleven atoms or proportions of a substance.

undecylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₁H₂₂O₂ = C₁₀H₂₁COOH. Obtained by the oxidation of methyl-undecylketone. It melts at 28.5°, and boils at 212°-213°, under a pressure of 100 mm.

ũn-dēd'-ī-cāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dedicated*.]

1. Not dedicated; not concentrated; not devoted.

2. Not inscribed to a patron; without a dedication.

"I should let this book come forth *undedicated*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 247.

3. (Of a road): Not given over by those who first made it to the public authorities. A road not dedicated is maintained at the charge of those whose private property it is.

***ũn-deēd'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deeded*.]

1. Not signalized by action.

"My sword with an unbattered edge,
I sheathe again *undeeded*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

*2. Not transferred by deed; as, *undeeded* land.

ũn-dē-fāced', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *defaced*.] Not defaced; not disfigured; not deprived of its form.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pēt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = k.

***ũn-dě-făt'-i-ga-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defatigable*.] Indefatigable, tireless.

"Mean while the lord deputy with *undefatigable* pains prosecuteth Mac Hugh."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1596).

***ũn-dě-fēas'-i-ble**, ***un-de-feis-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defeasible*.] Not defeasible; indefeasible.

"The said victorie consisteth in the *undefeasible* scripture of the olde and newe testamente."—*Udall: Luke* xxii.

***ũn-děf'-ě-căt-ěd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *defecated*.] Not defecated; not cleared from dregs or impurities; thick, unrefined.

"Pure, simple, *undefecated* rage."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, ii. 115.

***ũn-dě-fēnced'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *defence*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unprotected, undefended.

"Her weak side: which (scorned and maliced) Lay open *undefenced*."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

***ũn-dě-fēnd'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *defended*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not defended; not protected; unprotected by works of defense.

"The crows and ravens' rights, an *undefended* prey."—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, iii. 626.

2. Not defended, supported, maintained, or upheld by power or argument.

"And it was left *undefended* even by the boldest and most acrimonious libelers among the nonjurors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. Law:

1. Not characterized by a defense being put forward; as, an *undefended* action.

2. Not defended by counsel; as, The prisoner was *undefended*.

***ũn-dě-fīed**, ***un-de-fīde**, ***un-de-fyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defied*.] Not defied; not set at defiance; not challenged.

"He basely threw it at him *undefyed*."—*Dryden: Conquest of Granada*, Pt. I., i.

***ũn-dě-fīed'**, ***un-de-fyled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *defiled*.] Not defiled, polluted, corrupted, or vitiated; pure.

"Far from thee, and *undefiled*."—*Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxvii.

***ũn-dě-fīl'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undefiled*; *-ly*.] In an undefiled manner; purely, chastely.

"But I wil haue matrimony observed more holily & *undefyledly* among them."—*Udall: Matthew* v.

***ũn-dě-fīn'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *definable*.]

1. Not capable of being defined or marked out or limited.

"Other persons meriting as little as they do, might be put upon it to an *undefinable* amount."—*Burke: On Economical Reform*.

2. Not capable of being described by a definition; *undefinable*.

"That *undefinable* but impressive halo which the lapse of ages throws around a celebrated spot."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iii. (Note 7.)

***ũn-dě-fīne'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *define*.] To render indefinite; to confound or confuse definitions.

"Their application to logic, or any other subject, is only to *undefine* and to confuse."—*Sir W. Hamilton*.

***ũn-dě-fīned'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *defined*.]

1. Not marked out or limited.

2. Not defined or explained; not described by a definition.

3. Not clearly marked or known; indefinite, vague.

"Its source concealed or *undefined*."—*Scott: Marmion*, iii. (Introd.)

***ũn-dě-flōw'-ēr-ěd**, ***un-de-floured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deflowered*.]

1. Not deflowered; not polluted or robbed of chastity.

"They leaue . . . no wylde beaste vnchased, nor no maide *undeflowered*."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

2. Not vitiated or infringed; intact.

"Much more may a king enjoy his rights and prerogatives *undeflowered*, untouched."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

***ũn-dě-formed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deformed*.] Not deformed; not disfigured.

"All the pomp and glare of war, yet *undeformed* by battles, may possibly invite your curiosity."—*Pope*.

***ũn-dě-fōuled'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *defouled*.] Unfilthy.

"By the grace of God, unwemmed and *undefouled*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

***ũn-dě-grād'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *degraded*.] Not degraded, debased or dishonored.

"The intention of a founder, in preserving grammar studies *undegraded*, ought to be held sacred."—*Knox: Rem. on Grammar Schools*.

***ũn-dě-i-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *deify*.] To reduce from the state or rank of a deity; to deprive of the character or qualities of a deity; to deprive of the honor due to a God.

"An idol may be *undeified* by many accidental causes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 74.

***ũn-dě-jēct'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dejected*.] Not dejected, cast down, or depressed.

"We shall, indeed, often fall; but let us rise *undejected*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 22.

***ũn-dě-lāy'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delayable*.] Not admitting of delay.

"With what *undelayable* heat does the lime-twig'd lover court a deserving beauty."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 22.

***ũn-dě-lāyed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *delayed*.] Not delayed,

***ũn-dě-lāy'-ěd-lŷ**, ***un-de-lay-ed-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *undelayed*; *-ly*.] Without delay.

"Petre than declaryng in hymself an exaumpel of a good shepheheard, came to them *undelayedly*."—*Udall: Acts* ix.

***ũn-dě-lāy'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delaying*.] Not delaying; without delay.

"Undelaying each
Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii.

***ũn-dě-lēct'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delectable*.] Not delectable; not pleasant.

"The genial warmth was not *undelectable*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 209.

***ũn-dēl'-ě-gāt-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delegated*.] Not delegated; not deputed; not committed to another.

"Your assumption of *undelegated* power."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

***ũn-dě-līb'-ēr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deliberate*.] Not deliberate; not intentional.

"The prince's coming and *undeliberate* throwing himself and the king's hopes into that sudden engagement."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 510.

***ũn-dě-light'-ěd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delighted*.] Not delighted; not pleased or gratified.

"Saw, *undelighted*, all delight, all kind
Of living creatures."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 286.

***ũn-dě-light'-fŷl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delightful*.] Not delightful; not affording delight or pleasure.

"*Undelightful* and unpleasing to God."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***ũn-dě-light'-fŷl-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *undelightful*; *-ly*.] Not in a delightful manner; without affording delight or pleasure.

***ũn-dě-līv'-ēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deliverable*.] Not capable of being delivered, freed, or released.

"Fix thyself in Dandyhood, *undeliverable*."—*Carlyle. Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

***ũn-dě-līv'-ēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *delivered*.]

1. Not delivered; not freed or released.

"Still *undeliver'd* from the oppressions of a simonious decimating clergy."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings*.

2. Not handed over.

3. Not disburdened, as of a child.

4. Not born; not brought forth, as a child.

"The mighty burden wherewithal they go
Dies *undeliver'd*, perishes unborn."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, ii.

***ũn-dě-lūd'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deluded*.] Not deluded or deceived.

"And panting for the truth it could not hear,
With longing breast and *undeluded* ear."—*Byron: A Sketch*.

***ũn-dēl'-uġed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deluged*.] Not deluged; not overwhelmed or overflowed.

"The field remains *undelug'd* with your blood."—*Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, xxiv.

***ũn-dēlved'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *delved*.] Not delved or dug. (*Southey: Botany Bay Ecl.*, i.)

***ũn-dě-mōl'-ished**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *demolished*.] Not demolished; not destroyed or ruined.

"Then also, though to foreign yoke submiss,
She *undemolish'd* stood."—*Philips: Cider*, i.

***ũn-dě-mōn'-strā-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *demonstrable*.] Not demonstrable; not capable of being demonstrated; indemonstrable.

"Out of the precepts of the law of nature, as of certain common and *undemonstrable* principles."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 9.

***ũn-dě-mōn'-strā-tīve**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *demonstrative*.] Not demonstrative; not given to excited or strong expressions or exhibitions of feeling; reserved; without show or display of one's self.

"In the tone of *undemonstrative* sincerity."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

***ũn-dě-mōn'-strā-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undemonstrative*; *-ly*.] In an undemonstrative manner.

"Wherein the good rose silently and *undemonstratively* to the surface."—*Memoirs of Jesse Cameron*, pt. iii., ch. xii. (1864.)

***ũn-dě-nī'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deniable*.]

1. Not deniable; not capable of being denied; indisputable.

"A man should allow it for an *undeniable* truth."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. Decidedly and unmistakably good; excellent. (*Collog.*)

"Under the influence of most *undeniable* claret."—*Murray: Lands of Slave and Free*, vol. ii., ch. vi.

***ũn-dě-nī'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undeniab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an undeniable manner; so that it cannot be denied; indisputably.

"It must be *undeniably* plain."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 6.

***ũn-dě-part'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *departable*.] Not capable of being parted or separated; inseparable.

"No man ne may doute of the *undepartable* pain of shrewes."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iv.

***ũn-dě-pēnd'-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depending*.] Not depending or dependent; independent.

"They are thus upheld *undepending* on the church."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings*.

***ũn-dě-phlēg'-māt-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dephlegmated*.] Not cleared from phlegm; not purified from water or any similar liquid.

"Though common and *undephlegmated* aqua fortis."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 763.

***ũn-dě-plōred'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deplored*.] Not deplored or lamented.

"Be homely and be peaceful, *undeplored*
For thy destructive charms."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 43.

***ũn-dě-prāved'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *depraved*.] Not depraved; not corrupted.

"Knowledge dwelt in our *undepraved* natures as light in the sun."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. iii.

***ũn-dě-prē'-ċi-āt-ěd** (or *c* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *depreciated*.] Not depreciated or lowered in value.

***ũn-dě-prēssed'**, ***ũn-dě-prēst'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *depressed*.]

1. Not depressed, dejected, or cast down.

2. Not sunk.

"One hillock, ye may note, is small and low,
Sunk almost to a level with the plain
By weight of time; the others, *undepressed*."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

***ũn-dě-prīved'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *deprived*.] Not deprived, stripped, or dispossessed of any property, right or the like.

"He, *undeprieved*, his benefice forsook."—*Dryden: Character of a Good Parson*, 126.

***ũn-dēr**, ***un-dir**, *prep., adv., a., & pref.* [A. S. *under*; cogn. with Dut. *onder*; Icel. *undir*; Sw. & Dan. *under*; Goth. *undar*; O. H. Ger. *untar*; Ger. *unter*.]

A. As preposition:

1. In a lower place or position than; so as to be lower than, or overtopped, overhung, or covered by; below, beneath.

"There, *under* withered leaves, forlorn, I slept."—*Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, vii.

2. Denoting a state of being loaded, oppressed, overwhelmed, or burdened by.

"To groan and sweat *under* the business."—*Shakesp.: Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

3. Denoting inferiority or subordination; subject to rule, government, direction, instruction, guidance, or influence of.

"I am, sir, *under* the king in some authority."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. 2, v. 3.

4. Denoting liability, obligation, or limitation with respect to.

"Were I *under* the terms of death."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

5. Inferior to in point of rank, dignity, social position, or the like.

"It was too great an honour for any man *under* a duke."—*Addison*.

bōl, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **ġem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exiŷt**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = **ŷan**. -tion, -sion = **ŷhŷn**; -tŷion, -ŷion = **zhŷn**. -tious, -cious, -sious = **ŷhŷ**. -ble, -dle, &c. = **beŷ**, **deŷ**.

6. Inferior to or less than in point of numbers, amount, quantity, value, or the like; falling short of; in or to a less degree than.

"There are several hundred parishes in England under twenty pounds a year."—*Swift*.

7. At, for, or with less than; as, It cannot be bought under twenty pounds.

8. Comprehended by or in; included in; in the same category, list, division, section, class, &c.

"Under this head may come in the several contests and wars between popes and the secular princes."—*Leslie*.

9. During or in the time of; as, under the Roman emperors.

10. Bearing or being in the form or style of; with the appearance or show of; with the character, designation, pretence, or cover of.

"He does it under name of perfect love."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

11. With the sanction, authorization, permission or protection of.

"Under the countenance and confederacy Of Lady Eleanor."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.

12. Being the subject of; subject to.

"Capable of having many ideas under view at once."—*Locke*.

13. Not having reached or attained; as, He is under twenty years of age.

14. Attested by.

"Cato . . . has left us an evidence under his own hand, how much he was versed in country affairs."—*Locke: On Education*.

15. Under the form of; as represented by.

"Morpheus is represented by the ancient statues under the figure of a boy asleep."—*Addison*.

B. As adverb:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: In a lower, subject, or subordinate condition, or degree.

"I keep under my body, and bring it into subjection." *1 Corinthians ix. 27.*

2. *Cricket*: Underhand (q. v.).

C. As adj.: Lower in degree, position, or condition; subject, subordinate; as, an under officer, an under servant.

D. As prefix:

(1) Denoting a literal inferiority of place; as, under-lip.

(2) Subordinate, inferior, subject; as, under-sheriff, under-butler, under-gardener, &c.

(3) Expressive of concealment, secrecy, or clandestineness; as, under-plot, underhand, &c.

¶ 1. *Under age*: Not of full age.

"Three sons he dying left all under-age."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 64.

2. *Under arms*: [ARMS (2)].

3. *Under fire*: Exposed or subjected to the enemy's fire; taking part in a battle or engagement.

*4. *Under foot*: Under the real value.

"Would be forced to sell their means . . . far underfoot."—*Bacon*.

5. *Under one's hand*: [HAND, s., ¶ 17].

6. *Under sail*: [SAIL, s., ¶ (4)].

7. *Under the breath*: [BREATH, s., III. 4.]

8. *Under the lee*: [LEE (1), s., ¶ (2)].

9. *Under the rose*: [ROSE, s., ¶ (1)].

¶ Among the ancients the rose was an emblem of silence, and it was customary to suspend a rose from the ceiling of a banquet-room, to intimate to the guests that nothing said in that room was to be uttered abroad. (*Brewer*.)

10. *Under the top*:

Mining: A term used where it is necessary to leave part of the coal in the roof of a gallery cut into the form of an arch.

11. *Under water*: Below the surface of the water.

12. *Under way, under weigh*:

Naut.: An expression denoting that a vessel has weighed her anchor, and is making proper way through the water; hence, having started, making progress.

*under-actor, s. A subordinate actor.

under-agent, s. A subordinate agent.

"A factor or under-agent to their extortion."—*South: Sermons, vol. ii., ser. 4.*

*under-branch, s. A lower branch.

"That under-branches ere can bee

Of worth and value as the tree."

Spenser: An Elegie for Astrophel.

under-bred, a. Ill-bred, unbred.

"An under-bred, fine spoken fellow was he."

Goldsmith: Haunch of Venison.

under-builder, subst. A subordinate builder or workman in building.

*under-carved, a. Carved or graven below.

"Above your under-carved ornaments."

Ben Jonson: To Countess of Rutland.

under-chaps, s. pl. The lower chaps.

"Stretched the skin which lies between the under-chaps."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xxi.*

under-clay, subst. A layer of clay underlying another deposit; specifically—

1. *Agric.*: A layer of clay underlying the tilled soil.

2. *Geology*:

(1) Clay or Firestone, generally in a series of beds, each underlying a seam of coal. As the Under-clay abounds in Stigmarias, which are roots [STIGMARIA], and portions of flattened trunks often exist in the coal, the natural inference is that, while each seam of coal represents the remains of an old forest, the under-clay on which it rests was the soil in which the trees grew.

(2) Any bed which seems to have once constituted surface soil.

under-cliff s. A terrace stretching along the sea-shore at the base of a higher cliff, originally washed by the sea, and formed by the materials falling from the cliff above. One of the best known is on the south side of the Isle of Wight.

under-clothes, under-clothing, subst. Clothes worn under others, or next the skin.

"The poor women, no seamstresses themselves, are offered under-clothing ready made."—*St. James's Gazette, Jan. 6, 1888.*

*under-conduct, s. An underground or subterranean conduit.

"All dig wells and cisterns, and other under-conducts and conveyances, for the suilage."—*Reliquie Wottonianæ, p. 19.*

*under-craft, s. A sly trick.

"'Tis an under-craft of authors."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy, ch. xix.*

*under-crest' v. t. To wear as on the crest; to bear, to support.

"To undercrest your good addition,

To the fairness of my power."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

under-croft, s. (See extract.)

"It was supported by three rows of massy clustered pillars, with ribs diverging from them to support the solemn roof. This was the parish church. This under-croft, as buildings of this sort were called, had in it several chauntries and monuments."—*Pennant: London, p. 496.*

*under-dauber, s. An inferior or subordinate dauber.

"This new mud-wall, thrown into a dirty heap by M. W. and his under-dauber M. S."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery, pt. ii., bk. i.*

under-dealing, s. Underhand or clandestine dealing.

"He mentions not his under-dealing to debauch armies here at home."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

*under-delve, v. t. To dig or delve under or below; to undermine.

"Thei han undirdolven thine auteris."—*Wycliffe: Romans xi.*

*under-earthly, a. Subterranean. (*Sylvester: The Arke, 2,817.*)

*under-flame, s. A flame below or inferior,

"We should not need warmth from an under-flame."

Elegy on Dr. Donne.

under-fringe, s. A lower or second fringe. (In the example it appears=fringe.)

"Broad-faced, with under-fringe of russet beard."

Tennyson: Enid, 1,386.

under-god, s. An inferior deity.

under-gown, s. A gown worn under another, or under some article of dress.

"An under-gown and kirtle of pale-green silk."—*Scott.*

under-hangman, subst. A substitute or deputy hangman.

"Comparative for your virtues to be styled

The under-hangman of his kingdom."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

*under-hived, a. Provided with or placed in a rather small hive.

"The bees may do well enough in a middle-sized hive, for being under-hived, they will cast somewhat the sooner, though peradventure the less warm."—*C. Butler: Female Monuments, p. 86.*

*under-honest, a. Honest below what one ought to be.

"We think him over-proud,

And under-honest."

Dryden: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 1.

under-jaw, s. The lower jaw.

"The retired under-jaw of a swine works in the ground."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. xii.*

under-keeper, s. A subordinate or assistant keeper, warder, &c.

"And so much favor he obtained from the under-keeper."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (an. 1535).*

under-kind, s. A lower or inferior kind.

"I would use thee like an under-kind of chymist, to blow the coals."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love, i. 1.*

under-kingdom, subst. A petty or subordinate kingdom in a confederation or union.

"The hundred under-kingdoms that had sway."

Tennyson: Vivien, 432.

under-laborer, subst. An inferior or assistant laborer or workman.

"It is ambition enough to be employed as an under-laborer in clearing the ground a little."—*Locke: Human Underst. (Ep. to the reader.)*

under-lease, s.

Law: A lease granted by a lessee of his interest under the original lease; a sub-lease.

under-officer, subst. A subordinate or inferior officer.

*under-peep, *under-peepe, v. trans. To cast a look under.

"Bows toward her, and would under-peep her lids."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 2.

†under-peopled, a. Not fully peopled.

*under-plain, s. A plain lying under or below.

"Upon the under-plains

A hundred springs, a hundred wayes should swimme." *Browne: Brit. Pastorals, ii.*

under-possessor, s. A subordinate possessor or holder.

"Annuities and greater donatives are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the under-possessors."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 17.*

*under-rate, a. Inferior.

"These under-rate mortals."—*Gentleman Instructed, p. 508.*

under-reckon, v. t. To reckon or calculate too low.

"Suidas under-reckons it by seven years."—*Bp. Hall, Sermon to Lords of Parliament, Feb. 18, 1634.*

*under-recompensed, a. Insufficiently recompensed.

"They are generally under-recompensed."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. i., ch. x.*

under-region, s. An inferior or lower region.

under-roof, s. A roof under another; a lower roof.

"An under-roof of doleful gray."

Tennyson: Dying Swan, 4.

*under-searching, adj. Searching or seeking below.

"The under-searching water working on."

Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iii.

under-secretary, s. A subordinate or assistant-secretary.

under-servant, s. An inferior servant.

"Afterward an under-servant in the queen's stables."—*Camden: Hist. Q. Elizabeth (an. 1598).*

*under-service, s. Inferior or subordinate service.

under-sheriff, *under-sheriffe, under-shereve, subst. A sheriff subordinate in rank to a sheriff properly so called; a sheriff's deputy.

"Sheriffs and under-sheriffs, constables and turnkeys, in short, all the ministers of justice from Holt down to Ketch."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

*under-sheriffry, *under-shrieve, *under-sheriffery, s. The office of an under-sheriff.

"Many times those under-sherifferies doe more good than their high speculations."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Praise.*

*under-shrievalty, subst. The same as UNDER-SHERIFFRY (q. v.).

under-side, s. The lower side of anything.

"This being hollowed out, on the under-side, like a scoop."—*Paley: Natural Theology, ch. x.*

under-skinker, s.

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: An under-drawer or tapster. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*)

2. *Naut.*: The assistant to the purser's steward.

under-skirt, s. A skirt under a dress.

"The panel on the under-skirt may consist of blacklace flounces."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

under-sky, s. A lower sky; the lower part of the atmosphere.

"Floating about the under-sky."

Tennyson: Dying Swan, 25.

under-sparred, a. Not having sufficient spars; undermasted.



Under-cliff.

under-sphere, s.

1. *Lit.*: A sphere beneath another one, and moved by it.

"He conquered rebel passions, ruled them so
As *under-spheres* by the first mover go."
Elegy upon Dr. Donne.

2. *Fig.*: An inferior sphere of action.

under-stated, a.

1. Stated beneath the truth, or what is right and proper.

*2. Having too low or small an estate.

"Perceiving himself over-titled, or rather *under-stated*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bedfordshire.*

under-stocked, a. Not sufficiently stocked.

"A new colony must always for some time be more *under-stocked* . . . than the greater part of other countries."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ix.

under-suit, s. A suit worn under or beneath another suit.

"No danger of catching cold, his own *under-suit* was so well lined."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hantsire.*

under sword-fish, s.

Ichthy.: [HEMIRAMPUS.]

under-taxed, a. Taxed beneath what they can bear, or below the proportion of the taxation of others.

***under-thing, subst.** A lower or inferior thing. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, i.)

under-tow, s. A current of water below the surface running in a different direction from that at the surface; the backward flow of a wave breaking on the beach.

"All those secret currents that flow
With such resistless *under-tow*."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

under-treasurer, s. One who transacted the business of the Lord High Treasurer of England.

***under-treated, a.** Treated with too little respect; treated slightly.

under-water, a. Being or lying under water; subaquatic.

"Vulturnus found this *under-water* traine."
May: Lucan, Pharsalia, iv.

***under-witted, a.** Half-witted; silly.

"Cupid is an *under-witted* whipster."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 19.

under-world, s.

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The opposite side of the globe; the antipodes.

"Fresh as the first beam glittering on a sail,
That brings our friends up from the *under-world*."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 27.

*3. The lower or inferior part of mankind.

II. *Anthrop.*: The abode of departed spirits; Hades. The idea that the souls of men, after death, went down to a region beneath is very ancient and widespread, and is commented on by Lucian (*De Lucia*, 2). This popular notion finds expression in one article of the Apostles' Creed, "He descended into Hell."

"In the ancient Egyptian doctrine of the future life, modeled as it was on solar myth, Amenti, the western region of the departed, is an *under-world*, or Hades."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 67.

ũn-dêr-ăct', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *act*.] To act or perform, as a part or play, inefficiently or feebly.

"The play was so *underacted* it broke down."—*Macready*.

ũn-dêr-ăc-tion, subst. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *action*.] Subordinate action; action not essential to the main story.

"The least episodes, or *underactions*, interwoven in it, are parts necessary, or convenient to carry on the main design."—*Dryden: Virgil's Æneis*. (Dedic.)

***ũn-dêr-ăid', v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *aid*, v.] To aid secretly.

"Robert . . . is said to have *underaided* Roul."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 23.

ũn-dêr-băck, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *back*, s.] The vessel placed beneath the mashtun to receive the wort as it flows from the latter.

***ũn-dêr-beăr', v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *bear*, v.]

1. To support, to endure.

"Patient *underbearing* of his fortune."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 4.

2. To guard, to face, to trim, to line.

"The duchess of Milan's gown . . . *underborne* with a bluish tinsel."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 4.

ũn-dêr-beăr'-êr, subst. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *bearer*.] In funerals, one who supports the corpse.

ũn-dêr-bid' v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *bid*, v.] To bid or offer less than another, as at an auction; to offer less than; to offer to execute work, supply goods, or the like, at a lower price than.

ũn-dêr-bind', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *bind*, v.] To bind underneath.

"With his huge weight the pagan *underbound*."
Fairfax: Tasso, xix.

ũn-dêr-bôard, adv. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *board*.] Secretly, clandestinely. (Opposed to *aboveboard*, q. v.)

"The receivers of such will play *underboard*."—*Fuller: Holy State*, IV. v. 16.

***ũn-dêr-bôrne', pa. par. or a.** [UNDERBEAR.]

***ũn-dêr-bought' (ought as ât), pa. par. or a.** [UNDERBUY.]

ũn-dêr-brăce', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *brace*, v.] To bind, fasten, or tie together below or underneath.

"The broidered band
That *underbraced* his helmet at the chin."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, iii.

ũn-dêr-brûsh, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *brush*, s.] Shrubs and small trees in a wood or forest growing under large trees; brush, under-wood.

"The shores on either side were steep, and very thick with *underbrush*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 500.

***ũn-dêr-bûrn, *un-der-brenne, v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *burn*.] To burn up.

"Y shal *underbrenne* the cartis."—*Wycliffe: Nahum*, ii. 13.

***ũn-dêr-buý', v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *buy*.]

1. To buy at less than the real or true value.

"Else ye *underbuy* us."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, ii. 4.

2. To buy at a lower price than.

ũn-dêr-chăm'-bêr-lăin, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *chamberlain*.] A deputy chamberlain of the exchequer.

ũn-dêr-charge', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *charge*, v.]

1. To charge less than the fair or true sum or price for.

2. Not to put a sufficient charge in; as, to *under-charge* a gun.

ũn-dêr-charged', a. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *charged*.] Not adequately or sufficiently charged; specif. applied to a military mine, whose crater is not so wide at the top as it is deep.

ũn-dêr-côat, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *coat*, s.]

1. A coat worn under another.

2. The under layer of hair. [COAT (1), subst., A. II. 1.]

"The dog looked fresh and well . . . though lacking *undercoat*."—*Field*, Dec. 6, 1884.

***ũn-dêr-creēp, *un-dur-crepe, v. i.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *creep*, v.] To creep secretly or imperceptibly.

"Be war lest perauenture *undercrepe* to thee a wickid thought."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 9.

***ũn-dêr-crý, *un-dir-cry, v. i.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *cry*, v.] To cry out.

"And thei *undercrieden* [inclamabant] and seiden, Crucifie, crucifye him."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii.

ũn-dêr-cûr-řent, s. & a. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *current*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: A current running under another one.

2. *Fig.*: Something at work out of sight, as influence, feeling, or the like, which has a tendency opposite to or different from what is visible or apparent.

"The *undercurrent* of agricultural opinion."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

*B. *As adj.*: Running below or out of sight; hidden.

"Some dark *undercurrent* woe."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xviii. 83.

ũn-dêr-cût, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *cut*, s.] The under side of a sirloin of beef; the filet.

"Then, having disembowelled him, we cut off strips of *undercut*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

ũn-dêr-cût', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *cut*, v.] To undersell.

***ũn-dêr-dê-greēd', adj.** [Prefix *under-*; English *degree*, and suff. -ed.] Of inferior rank or degree.

"At the mercy of every *underdegreed* sinner."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 48.

ũn-dêr-ditçh, v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *ditch*, v.]

Agricult.: To form a deep ditch or trench in, in order to drain the surface.

ũn-dêr-dô', v. t. & t. [Prefix *under-*, and English *do*, v.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To act below one's abilities; not to act up to one's powers.

"You overact, when you should *underdo*."
Ben Jonson.

2. To do less than is requisite.

"Nature much oftener overdoes than *underdoes*."—*Grew*.

B. *Trans.*: To do less thoroughly than is requisite; specif., in cooking, to cook insufficiently.

ũn-dêr-dô'-êr, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *doer*.] One who does less than is necessary, requisite, or expedient.

ũn-dêr-dône', a. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *done*.] Insufficiently cooked; as, The meat is *underdone*.

ũn-dêr-dôse, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *dose*, s.] An insufficient dose; a quantity less than a dose.

ũn-dêr-dôse', v. i. or t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *dose*, v.] To give or take small or insufficient doses.

ũn-dêr-drăin, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *drain*, subst.] A drain or trench below the surface of the ground.

ũn-dêr-drăin', v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *drain*, v.] To drain, by cutting trenches under the surface of the ground.

ũn-dêr-drêssed', adj. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *dressed*.]

*1. Not well or sufficiently dressed.

2. Underdone, as meat.

ũn-dêr-ês'-tî-mate, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *estimate*, s.] An estimate or valuation at too low a rate.

ũn-dêr-ês'-tî-mâte, v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *estimate*, v.] To estimate or value at too low a rate; to value insufficiently.

ũn-dêr-făc-tion, subst. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *faction*.] A subordinate faction; a subdivision of a faction.

"Christianity loses by contests of *underfactions*."—*Decay of Piety*.

ũn-dêr-făc-ŭl-tý, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *faculty*.] A subordinate faculty, power, or endowment.

ũn-dêr-farm-êr, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *farmer*.] A farmer working under the direction of another one.

ũn-dêr-feēd, v. t. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *feed*, v.] To feed insufficiently.

"The fanatics strive to *underfeed* and starve it."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 363.

***ũn-dêr-fěl-lōw, s.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *fellow*.] A mean fellow, a sorry wretch.

"With much more business than those *underfellows* had showed."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

ũn-dêr-fill-îng, s. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *filling*.] The lower part of a building. (See extract under SUBSTRUCTION.)

***ũn-dêr-fôl'-lōw, v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *follow*.] To follow, to accompany.

"And thi mercy shall *underfollowe* me."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxii. 6.

***ũn-dêr-fông', *un-der-fonge, v. t.** [A.S. *underfangen*=to receive, to undertake, to support; *under*=under, and *fangan* (pa. t. *fong*)=to take.]

1. To undertake, to manage.

"And looser songs of loue to *underfong*."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Nov.

2. To entrap, to ensnare.

"Thou, Menalcas, that by thy treachery
Didst *underfong* my lady to weze so light."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; June.

3. To receive.

"On holy church ich thouhte
That *underfong* me atte fount, for on of Godes chosen."
P. Plowman, p. 204.

4. To support or guard from beneath.

"Mounts *underfonging* and enflanking them."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

ũn-dêr-foot', adv. & a. [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *foot*.]

A. *As adverb*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Under the feet; underneath.

2. Beneath, below; in or into subjection.

II. *Naut.*: Under the ship's bottom. (Said of an anchor which is dropped while the ship has headway.)

*B. *As adj.*: Low, bare, abject.

"The most dejected, most *underfoot*, and down trodden vassals of perdition."—*Milton: Reform, in Eng.*, bk. ii.

***ũn-dêr-foot', v. t.** [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *foot*, v.] To underpin (q. v.).

bôll, bôý; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -sian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şăn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dël.

ũn-dēr-fūr'-nīsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furnish*.] To furnish insufficiently; to supply with less than enough.

"Can we suppose God would *underfurnish* man for the state he designed him?"—*Collier: On Kindness*.

ũn-dēr-fūr'-rōw, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furrow*.] To cover with a furrow, as seed or manure; to plow in.

ũn-dēr-fūr'-rōw, *adv.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *furrow*.] Under a furrow.

¶ To sow *underfurrow*:

Agric. To plow in seed. Sometimes applied to other operations in which something is covered by the furrow-slice.

***ũn-dēr-gēt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *get*.] To understand.

"And natheles he feynede hym, that me *underget* yt nogt." Robert of Gloucester, p. 109.

ũn-dēr-gīrd', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *gird*.] To gird beneath; to place girders beneath.

"When they had taken it up, they used helps, *undergirding* the ship."—*Acts* xxvii. 17.

ũn-dēr-gō, ***un-der-goe**, *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *go*, *v.*]

*1. To go, move, or pass under or below.

"That day the sea seem'd mountaine's topps t' oreflow, And yielding earth that deluge t' *undergoe*." May: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, v.

*2. To undertake; to take upon one's self; to hazard.

"Who found unwillingness to *undergo* That vent'rous work."

Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

3. To bear up against; to endure with firmness; to sustain without fainting, yielding, or giving way; to pass through; as, to *undergo* pain or torture.

4. To be subjected to; to be compelled to pass through.

"Tyrants were to *undergo* legal sentence."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*.

5. To experience; to pass through.

"In this state it *undergoes* a fermentation."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

*6. To partake of; to enjoy.

"To *undergo* such ample peace and honor."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

*7. To suffer.

"I had rather crack my sinews, break my back,

Than you should such dishonor *undergo*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

***ũn-dēr-gō'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *going*.] Enduring, suffering, patient, tolerant.

"Which raised in me

An *undergoing* stomach, to bear up

Against what should ensue."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

ũn-dēr-gone', *pa. par. or a.* [UNDERGO.]

ũn-dēr-gōre', *v. t.* [Eng. *under*, and *gore*, *v.*] To pierce underneath.

"The dart did *undergore*

His eyelid, by his eye's dear roots."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xiv. 408.

ũn-dēr-grād'-u-ate, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *graduate*, *s.*] One who is studying at a university, but has not yet taken a degree.

"The *undergraduates* of his university."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ũn-dēr-grād'-u-ate-ship, *s.* [Eng. *undergraduate*, *s.*; *-ship*.] The state, position, or condition of an undergraduate.

***ũn-dēr-grōan'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *groan*, *v.*] To groan under.

"Earth *undergroaned* their high-raised feet."

Chapman.

ũn-dēr-grōund, *s., adv. & a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *ground*, *s.*]

A. As substantive:

1. What is below the surface of the ground; subterranean space.

"A spirit raised from depth of *underground*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2.

2. An underground-railway. (*Colloq.*)

B. As adv.: Below the surface of the earth.

"Far *underground* is many a cave."

Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

C. As adj.: Being below the surface of the earth; subterranean.

"Put into certain *underground* depositaries called *favissæ*."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. (Note 46.)

underground-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Arachis hypogæa*.

underground-onion, *s.*

Hort.: *Allium cepa*, var. *terrestris*, a variety of the common onion, which multiplies its bulbs by offshoots below the ground.

underground-railway, *s.* A railway wholly or in a large part beneath the street surface of a city. London is now tunneled by a network of subterranean railways, extending to the suburbs. The first portion of the Metropolitan Railway, from Bishop's Road to Farringdon Street, was opened Jan. 10, 1863. The term was originally applied in the United States before the abolition of slavery to the organized means for assisting fugitive slaves to escape to the free states of the Union, or to Canada.

underground-stem, *s.*

Bot.: An organ in some plants popularly considered a root because during the whole of its existence it remains below the ground, but which nevertheless possesses a structure, showing that it is really a stem.

ũn'-dēr-grōve, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *grove*.] A grove of low-growing trees under others taller.

"I sat within an *undergrove*

Of tallest hollies."

Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

ũn-dēr-grōw', *v. i.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *grow*.] To grow below the usual size or height.

***un-der-grow-e**, *adj.* [UNDERGROW.] Undergrown; below the usual stature.

"For hardly she was not *undergrowe*."

Chaucer: C. T., 154. (Prol.)

ũn'-dēr-grōwth, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *growth*.] That which grows under; specif., trees or shrubs growing under larger ones.

"The *undergrowth*

Of shrubs and tangling bushes had perplexed

All path of man."

Milton: P. L., iv. 175.

ũn-dēr-grūb', *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *grub*, *v.*] To undermine. (*Prov.*)

ũn'-dēr-hānd, *adv., a. & s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hand*, *s.*]

A. As adverb:

1. By secret means; in a clandestine manner; not openly. (Now generally in a bad sense, and opposed to *aboveboard*, *q. v.*)

"The wondrous love they bare him *underhand*!"

Daniel: Civil Wars, i.

2. By fraud or fraudulent means; fraudulently.

"Wood is still working *underhand* to force his halfpence upon us."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*.

3. *Cricket*: Applied to a style of bowling in which the arm is not raised above the elbow; as, to bowl *underhand*. (Opposed to *roundhand*, *q. v.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Secret, clandestine. (Generally implying meanness or fraud, or both.)

"He has been making the fortune of the family by an *underhand* marriage."—*Vanburgh: The Mistake*, iii. 1.

2. *Cricket*: Applied to bowling in which the arm is not raised above the elbow; as, *underhand* bowling.

C. As substantive:

Cricket: A ball bowled underhand.

ũn'-dēr-hānd-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *handed*.]

1. Kept secret; underhand.

"Covert, sly, *underhanded* communications."—*Dickens*.

2. Not having an adequate supply of hands; short-handed; sparsely peopled.

"It [Norway] is much *underhanded* now."—*Coleridge*.

ũn-dēr-hāng', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *hang*.] To suspend.

"A man is to be provided either of wit to understand, or else of a with to *underhang* himself."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 871.

***ũn'-dēr-hēad**, *s.* [Prob. for *dunderhead*.] A stupid person; a blockhead.

"*Underheads* may stumble without dishonor."—*Browne*.

***ũn-dēr-hēave'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *heave*, *v.*] To heave or lift from below.

ũn-dēr-hew' (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hew*.] To hew less than is proper or usual; to hew a piece of timber which should be square in such a manner that it appears to contain a greater quantity of cubic feet than it really does.

ũn-dēr-hūng', *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *hung*.]

1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw. (Applied to the lower jaw.)

2. Having the under jaw projecting beyond the upper jaw. (Applied to persons.)

"He being very much *underhung*."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. xv.

ũn-dēr-rīved', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *derived*.] Not derived; not borrowed.

"The immediate operation of original, absolute, and *underived* power."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, Prop. 14.

ũn-dēr-jōin', *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *join*.] To subjoin.

***ũn-dēr-keēp'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *keep*, *v.*] To keep under; to keep in subjection; to restrain.

"The beast, that with great cruelty

Rored, and raged to be *underkept*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 33.

ũn-dēr-lāid', *a.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *laid*.] Having something laid or lying beneath.

"This addition to the plate springs it up in every part *underlaid*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 42.

ũn-dēr-lāy', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *lay*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To lay or place something under; to set something beneath. [UNDERLAY, *s.*, 2.]

2. To support by setting something under.

"Our souls have trode awry in all men's sight,

We'll *underlay* 'em, till they go upright."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. 3.

B. Intransitive:

Mining: To incline from a perpendicular line.

ũn'-dēr-lāy, *s.* [UNDERLAY, *v.*]

1. *Mining*: The dip or inclination of a lode or vein from the perpendicular.

2. *Print.*: Paper or cardboard pasted under a cut or type to make the impression clearer.

ũn'-dēr-lāy-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *underlay*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One that underlays.

2. *Mining*: A perpendicular shaft, sunk to cut the lode at any required depth.

ũn'-dēr-lāy-ēr (2), *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *layer*.] A lower layer.

***ũn'-dēr-lēaf**, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *leaf*.] A kind of apple, good for cider.

"The *underleaf*, whose cyder is best at two years, is a plentiful bearer."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

ũn-dēr-lēt', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *let*, *v.*]

1. To let below the value.

2. To sublet.

ũn'-dēr-līe, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lie*, *v.*]

Mining: The same as UNDERLAY (*q. v.*).

ũn-dēr-līe', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lie* (2), *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To lie under or beneath; to be set or situated under.

"If it chance to be the bottom and *underlie* the rest."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii.

2. To be at the bottom, basis, or ground of; to form the foundation of; as, This principle *underlies* the whole subject.

*3. To lie under; to be subject to; to be liable to meet or answer; to meet.

"Commanded to appear by a day to *underlie* the law."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1452).

B. Intrans.: To lie or be situated lower.

"Thence they beheld an *underlying* vale."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 2.

ũn-dēr-līne', *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *line*, *v.*]

1. To mark underneath or below with a line; to underscore.

"A note of Secretary Cecyl's hand, that what was so *underlined* was to be put in cypher."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1552).

*2. To influence secretly.

"By a mere chance, in appearance, though *underlined* with a providence."—*Reliquiae Wottonia*, p. 215.

ũn'-dēr-līng, *s.* [Eng. *under-*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] An inferior person or agent; a minion, a mean, sorry fellow.

"Slaves of no man, were ye, said your warrior poet; Neither subject unto man as *underlings*."

A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

ũn'-dēr-lōck, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *lock* (2), *s.*] A lock of wool hanging under the belly of a sheep.

ũn'-dēr-look-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *looker*.] A functionary whose duty it is daily to descend a mine, taking note of the ventilation of the mine and the work done by the men. Called also an Underviewer.

"And the manager, the *underlooker*, and a fireman descended the shaft at once."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 27, 1887.

ũn-dēr-lŷ'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [UNDERLIE, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Lying beneath or under.

2. *Geol.*: A term proposed by Mr. Necker to designate the granites which, though they often pierce through other strata, are rarely seen to rest upon them. The name was suggested by "overlying," applied by Dr. MacCulloch to volcanic rocks. [GRANITE, II. 1.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn'-dēr-mast-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *masted*.] Inadequately or insufficiently masted; said of a ship when the masts are either too small or too short, so that she cannot spread the sail to give her the proper speed.

"But she was much undermasted and undersailed."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 201.

ũn'-dēr-mas-tēr, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *master*, *s.*] An inferior or subordinate master.

"And so the lawe was our *vndirmaister* in Crist that we ben iustified of bileue."—*Wycliffe: Gal.* iii. 25.

ũn'-dēr-mātch, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *match* (2), *s.*] One unequal or inferior to some one else.

"He was . . . an *undermatch* to Dr. Hackwell."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ii. 589.

***ũn'-dēr-mēal**, ***un-der-meale**, ***un-der-mele**, *subst.* [Eng. *undern*, and *meal* (1), *s.*]

1. The meal eaten at undern, or the chief meal of the day.

"I think I am furnished for Catherine pears, for one *undermeal*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

2. The division or portion of the day which included undern; originally the morning, but afterward the afternoon.

"Ther walketh now the limitour himself
In *undermeles*, in morweninges."

Chaucer: C. T., 6,457.

3. An after-dinner sleep or nap; a siesta.

"The forty years' *undermeale* of the seven sleepers."—*Nashe*.

ũn'-dēr-mēn'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mentioned*.] Mentioned or named below or subse-

quently.

ũn'-dēr-mīne', ***un-der-myne**, *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *mine*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To dig or excavate a mine under; to render unstable or cause to fall by digging or wearing away the foundation of; to make an excavation beneath, especially for the purpose of causing to fall, or of blowing up.

"He attempted to *undermine* the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.*: To subvert by removing the foundations of clandestinely; to injure or ruin by underhand, invisible, or dishonorable means.

"To *undermine* his happy state."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ũn'-dēr-mīne**, *subst.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *mine*, *s.*] A cave.

"There are many *undermines* or caves."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 650.

ũn'-dēr-mīn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *undermin(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.*: One who undermines; one who digs or forms a mine or excavation under.

2. *Fig.*: One who clandestinely injures or subverts; a secret or clandestine enemy.

"To pay my *underminers* in their coin."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,204.

***ũn'-dēr-mīn'-is-tēr**, ***un-dir-myn-ys-ter**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *minister*, *v.*] To minister to; to supply the wants of.

"Al the bodi bi boondis and ioynnyngis togidre *undir-mynstrid* [subministratum] and maad, wexith into encreseyng of God."—*Wycliffe: Colossians* ii. 19.

ũn'-dēr-mīn'-is-trý, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *ministry*.] A subservient or subordinate ministry.

***ũn'-dēr-mīrth**, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *mirth*.] Concealed or suppressed mirth.

"No *undermirth*, such as doth lard the scene
For coarse delight."

Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation. (Prol.)

***ũn'-dēr-mōn'-ied**, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *monied*.] Taken by corrupt means with money; bribed.

"Whether they were *undermined* or *undermonied* it is not decided."—*Fuller: Worthies; Suffolk*.

ũn'-dēr-mōst, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *most*.]

1. Lowest in place or position.

"We drew up with the *undermost* stone a much greater weight."—*Boyle*.

2. Lowest in rank, state, condition, power, or the like.

"The party indeed which had been *undermost* was now uppermost."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ũn'-dērn**, ***un-derne**, ***un-der-on**, ***un-dren**, ***un-dron**, ***un-durne**, *s.* [A. S. *undern*=the third hour, *i. e.*, 9 a. m.; cogn. with Icel. *undorn*=mid-afternoon, mid-forenoon; M. H. Ger. *undern*; O. H. Ger. *untarn*; Goth. *undaurin*. The original meaning was an intermediate time. Cf. Ger. *unter*=amidst, amongst; Lat. *inter*=between. The word still exists in provincial dialects, as *aandorn*, *aunder*, *orndorns*, *doundrins*, *dondinner*, &c., with the meaning of a meal between dinner and supper.]

A time of day, used rather vaguely. In Chaucer, it denotes some hour of the forenoon, prob. about 11 a. m.; in the *Ancren Riwe*, p. 24, it means 9 a. m.

"Betwixt *underon* and noon was thefeld all wonnen."

Robert de Brunne, p. 18.

ũn'-dēr-nēath', ***un-der-nethe**, *adv. & prep.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *neath*.]

A. *As adv.*: Beneath; below; in a lower place.

"Sullen Mole, that runneth *underneath*."

Milton: College Exercise.

B. *As prep.*: Beneath, below, under.

"*Underneath* the grove of sycamore."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

ũn'-dēr-nīce'-nēss, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *niceness*.] A want of niceness, delicacy or fastidiousness.

"Overniceness may be *underniceness*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 8.

***un-der-nime**, ***un-der-neme**, ***un-der-nyme**, ***un-dir-nyme**, *v. t.* [A. S. *undirnyman*, from *under*=under, and *nyman*=to take.]

1. To take, to undertake.

2. To blame, to reprove.

"Why *underneme* ye not your brethren for their trespasses after the law of the gospel?"—*Jack Upland*.

***un-der-nome**, *pret. & pa. par.* [UNDERNIME.]

***ũn'-dēr-n-tide**, *s.* [A. S. *under-tid*.] The same as UNDERN (q. v.).

***ũn'-dēr'-ō-gāt-lŭg**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogating*.] Not derogating; not acting beneath one's rank or position.

"The lord, *underogating* share

The vulgar game of 'post and pair.'"

Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

***ũn'-dēr-rōg'-a-tōr-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *derogatory*.] Not derogatory; not diminishing or degrading.

"To create in us apprehensions *underogatory* from what we shall possess."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 283.

ũn'-dēr-part, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *part*, *s.*] A subordinate or inferior part or character.

"There were several others playing *underparts* by themselves."—*Goldsmith: Essay* i.

ũn'-dēr-pāy', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pay*, *v.*] To pay insufficiently or inadequately.

***ũn'-dēr-peēr'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *peer* *v.*] To peer, peep, or look under.

"Which the shrewd boys *underpeeriny*."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ũn'-dēr-pīght', (*gh* silent), ***un-der-pyght**, *pret. & pa. par.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pight*, or from **underpitch*, *v.*]

A. *As pret.*: Stuffed under.

"He drank and wel his girdel *underpight*."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,210.

B. *As pa. par.*: Fixed or supported underneath.

"Nor yet repent we our glory, with hope whereof we for this present tyme are aduanced and *underpyght*."—*Udall: Romaines* v.

ũn'-dēr-pīn', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pin*, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: To pin or support underneath; to place or fix something underneath for support or foundation, when a previous support or foundation is removed; to underset, as—

(1) To support, as a wall, when an excavation is made beneath it, by building up a new portion of a wall from the lower level.

(2) To support, as an overhanging bank of earth or rock, by masonry or brickwork. [UNDERPINNING.]

*2. *Fig.*: To support, to prop.

"Victors, to secure themselves against disputes of that kind, *underpin* their acquest 'jure belli.'"—*Hale: Hist. Common Law*.

ũn'-dēr-pīn'-nīng, *s.* [Eng. *underpin*; *-ing*.]

1. The act of one who underpins; the act of supporting or propping up a wall, bank of earth, &c., by introducing masonry, timbers, &c., beneath.

2. Supports, temporary or permanent, introduced beneath a wall already constructed; undersetting.

3. A system of sinking brick-lined shafts.

ũn'-dēr-pīnš, *s. pl.* The legs. (*Slang*.)

ũn'-dēr-plāin, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plain*, *s.*] A plain beneath or at a lower level.

"For her avail, upon the *underplaines*

A hundred springs a hundred waves should swim."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii.

ũn'-dēr-plāy', *v. i.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *play*, *v.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: To play in an inferior manner.

2. *Whist*: To play, as a low card, in place of a higher one, which might have been played, thereby losing a trick in the hope of securing a future advantage; to finesse.

ũn'-dēr-plōt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *plot*, *s.*]

1. A plot subordinate to another, as in a play or novel.

"It is a sound, good oomedy, with a highly comic *underplot*."—*Notes and Queries*, Dec. 26, 1885, p. 527.

2. A clandestine or underhand plot or scheme.

"The husband is so misled by tricks, and so lost in a crooked intrigue, that he still suspects an *underplot*."—*Addison*.

***ũn'-dēr-pōise'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *poise*, *v.*] To weigh or estimate below what is just, fair, or due.

ũn'-dēr-pōš-šēs'-sōr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *possessor*.] A subordinate or inferior possessor.

"Are the reserves of the superior right, and not to be invaded by the *underpossessors*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

ũn'-dēr-prāise', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *praise*, *v.*] To praise below desert.

"In *underpraising* thy deserts."—*Dryden*.

ũn'-dēr-prize', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *prize*, *v.*] To prize insufficiently; to value at less than the true worth.

"He scorns to have his worth so *underprized*."

Ben Jonson: Case is Altered, iii. 3.

ũn'-dēr-prōp', *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *prop*, *v.*] To prop or support beneath; to set a prop under; to uphold, to sustain. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"In *underpropping* vines, the forks would not bee set opposite against that wind to hinder the blast thereof."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. ii.

ũn'-dēr-prō-pōr'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *proportioned*.] Having too little proportion; not in equal or adequate proportions.

"To make scanty and *underproportioned* returns of civility."—*Collier: On Pride*.

ũn'-dēr-prōp-pēr, *s.* [English *underprop*; *-er*.] One who or that which underprops, supports, or sustains.

"No prope *underpropper* of a lie."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 126.

***ũn'-dēr-pūll'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *pull*.] To do work without one's agency being visible; to work secretly or invisibly.

"His lordship was contented to *underpull*, as they call it."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 35.

***ũn'-dēr-pūll-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *underpull*; *-er*.] One who underpulls; a subordinate puller.

"These *underpullers* in destruction are such implicit mortals as are not to be matched."—*Collier*.

***ũn'-dēr-pūt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *put*.] To put, set, or place under.

"And as a cauldron, *underput* with stone of fire, and wrought

With boyling of a well-fed brawne, up leaps his wave

aloft." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xxi.

ũn'-dēr-rāte', *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *rate*, *v.*] To rate too low; to rate below the true or real value; to undervalue; to underestimate.

"To overrate present evil, and to *underrate* present good."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ũn'-dēr-rāte'**, *s. & a.* [UNDERRATE, *v.*]

A. *As subst.*: A price or value less than the true or real value; an inadequate estimate, value, or price.

"But not at *underrates* to sell."

Cowley: The Given Love.

B. *As adj.*: Inferior.

"These *underrate* mortals."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 508.

ũn'-dēr-rŭn', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *run*, *verb.*]

Naut.: To pass under, as for the purpose of examining.

¶ (1) To *underrun* a cable or hawser: To pass along it in a boat, the cable being lifted from the bottom at the bow of the boat and passed out over the stern as she proceeds, in order to examine it or for the purpose of weighing the anchor.

(2) To *underrun* a tackle: To separate its parts and put them in order.

***ũn'-dēr-sāil**, ***un-dir-sail**, *v. i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sail*, *v.*] To sail under shelter of the land.

"We *undirsailiden* to Cipe for that windis weren contrarie."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxvii.

***ũn'-dēr-sāiled'**, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *sail*; *-ed*.] Insufficiently provided with sails. (See example under UNDERMASTED.)

ũn'-dēr-sāt'-u-rāt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *saturated*.] Imperfectly saturated; not thoroughly saturated.

***ũn'-dēr-sāy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *say*, *verb.*] To say by way of derogation or contradiction.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -șion = șŭn; -țion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ün-dēr-scōre', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *score*, *v.*] To draw a line or mark under; to underline.

"Cranmer underscored several principal passages [in the book] with red ink."—*Tucker: Letter to Dr. Kippis.*

ün-dēr-sell', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sell*, *v.*] To sell at a less price than another person does; to sell under or cheaper than.

"The emulation betwixt these owners to undersell one another."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*

ün-dēr-sēt', **un-der-sette*, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *set*, *v.*]

1. To support by a prop or stay, masonry, &c., set under; to underprop; to underpin; to prop up.

"All the pillars crush'd and ruined,
That underset it."—*Daniel: Civil Wars*, viii.

2. To underlet.

"Then middlemen will underset the land."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. viii.

ün-dēr-sēt, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *set*, *s.*]

Naut.: A current of water below the surface in a direction contrary to that of the wind, or of the water at the surface.

ün-dēr-sēt-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *underset*; *-er*.] One who or that which undersets; a prop, a stay, a pedestal, a support.

"The four corners thereof had undersetters."—*1 Kings* vii. 30.

ün-dēr-sēt-tīng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *setting*.]

1. A pedestal, a support.

"They have all their undersettings, or pedestals, in height a third part of the whole column, comprehending the base and capital."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 22.

2. The operation of supporting earth in a cutting when situated beneath rock. A retaining-wall is built against the face of the earth-bank.

ün-dēr-shāp-en, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *shapen*.] Undersized; dwarfish.

"The dwarf, a vicious, undershaped thing."—*Tennyson: Enid*, 412.

ün-dēr-shoôt', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *shoot*, *s.*] To shoot short of.

"They overshoot the mark who make it a miracle; they undershoot it who make it magic."—*Fuller.*

ün-dēr-shōt, *adj.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shot*, *pa. par. of shoot*, *v.*]

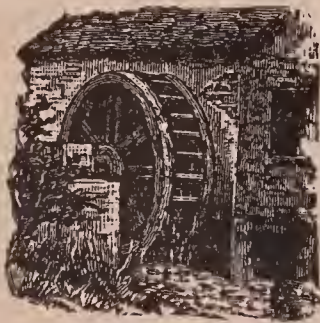
1. Moved or set in motion by water passing under it, or acting on the lowest part of it.

2. Underhung (*q. v.*).

"Our author argues that mastiffs should be undershot."—*Field*, Feb. 27, 1886.

undershot-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul.: A water-wheel moved by water passing beneath; in contradistinction to the overshot, in which it is received above; the breast-wheel, in which it is received at or nearly on a level with its axis, the turbine, in which it runs through; and some others. Poncelet's water-wheel has buckets of a curvilinear form, open at the back, without a sole-plate, to secure ventilation. The water impinges upon each bucket at nearly the lowest point of the wheel, the shuttle being arranged to draw upward; and as the water enters it follows the curve of the bucket, rises and falls over into the next in succession. In this way the force of the water is expended directly upon the wheel, instead of a portion of it being wasted in its passage along the sluice.



Undershot-wheel.

ün-dēr-shrüb, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *shrub*.]

Bot.: A plant of shrubby habit, but scarcely attaining the dimensions of a shrub. A woody plant of small size intermediate between a shrub and an herb. It differs from the former in this respect that the ends of its branches perish every year, and from the latter by having branches of a woody texture, which in some cases exist more than a year. Example: The Tree Mignonette of gardens. A plant resembling an undershrub is described as Suffruticose (*q. v.*).

ün-dēr-shūt, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *shut*, *pa. par.*] Shut or shutting underneath. Applied to a valve placed beneath the sole-plate of a pump or other object, and not upon it; shutting underneath by an upward motion.

ün-dēr-sign' (*g* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sign*, *v.*] To sign under or beneath; to write one's name at the end or foot of, as of a letter, or any legal instrument; to subscribe.

ün-dēr-signed' (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *signed*.] Written or subscribed at the bottom or end of a writing.

¶ *The undersigned*: The person or persons signing any document; the subscriber or subscribers.

ün-dēr-sized, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sized*.] Beneath the average size of the species.

"They are in general undersized, as are the Mungallians."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. vii.

ün-dēr-sleeve, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sleeve*.] A sleeve worn under another.

"The tight-fitting silk undersleeves."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-dēr-sōil, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *soil*, *s.*] Soil beneath the surface; subsoil.

ün-dēr-söld, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *sold*.]

1. Having goods sold by others at a rate inferior to that which one is asking for his wares. (*Applied to persons.*)

2. Sold at a rate inferior to that asked by others. (*Applied to things.*)

ün-dēr-sōng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *song*.]

1. The chorus, burden, or accompaniment of a song.

"All the rest around
To her redoubled that her undersong
Which said, their bridale day should not belong."
—*Spenser: Prothalamion.*

2. A subordinate strain; an underlying meaning.

"The unceasing rill
Murmurs sweet undersong 'mid jasmin bowers."
—*Coleridge: To Mr. J. Cottle.*

ün-dēr-spēnd', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *spend*.] To spend less than.

"Underspending him a moiety."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln.*

ün-dēr-sphēre, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *sphere*, *s.*] A lower or inferior sphere.

"He conquer'd rebel passions, rul'd them so,
As underspheres by the first mover go."
—*Elegy upon Dr. Donne.*

***ün-dēr-spōre'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *spore*, a variant of *spar* (*q. v.*)] To raise or support, by putting a spar, stake, or post underneath.]

***ün-dēr-stäir**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *under*, and *stair*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Of, belonging to, or proceeding from the sunk area containing the kitchen in some town houses; as, *understair* influence. [Cf. *BACKSTAIR*.]

2. *Fig.*: Subordinate.

"Living in some understair office."—*Adams: Works*, l. 500.

B. As subst. (pl.): The sunken story containing the kitchen. [*A.*]

ün-dēr-ständ', **un-der-stande*, **un-der-stande*, **un-dir-stande* (*pa. t.* **understode*, *understood*, *pa. par.* **understanded*, **understanden*, *understood*), *v. t. & i.* [*A. S.* *understandan*, from *under*=under, and *standan*=to stand; *Icel.* *undirstanda*; *O. Fries.* *understonda*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To stand under. (Used humorously.)

"My staff understands me."
—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 5.

2. To apprehend or comprehend fully; to know or apprehend the meaning, import, intention, or motive of; to perceive by the mind; to appreciate the force or value of; to comprehend; to know; to have just ideas of.

"I nam'd them as they pass'd, and understood
Their nature."
—*Milton: P. L.*, viii. 352.

3. To be informed or receive notice of; to learn. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

4. To accept or hold, as signifying, denoting, or pointing to; to attach a meaning or interpretation to; to interpret; to explain; to suppose to mean or refer to.

"The most learned interpreters understood the words of sin, and not of Abel."—*Locke.*

5. To take as meant or implied; to imply; to infer; to assume. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 661.)

6. To supply or leave to be supplied mentally, as a word necessary to fully bring out the meaning, sense, or intention of an author; to regard as following naturally without the necessity of express stipulation; as in the sentence, All are mortal, we must understand the word men, creatures, or the like.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have the use of the intellectual faculties; to be able to comprehend or apprehend the meaning, import, motive, or intention of anything; to be an intelligent and conscious being.

"That the prophecies of Ysaye be fulfilled seynge, with herynge ye schulen heere & ye schulen not under-stande."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

2. To be informed or told; to hear, to learn.

"My suit, as I so understand you know."
—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, v. 3.

¶ (1) *To give to understand*, to let understand, to make understand: To cause to believe or know; to tell, to inform.

"If you give me directly to understand, you have prevailed."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* (2) *To have to understand*: To learn; to be informed.

"As I further have to understand,
Is now committed to the Bishop of York."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iv. 4.

(3) *To make one's self understood*: To make one's meaning or language clear; to speak or write so as to be understood.

"No pains were taken to provide the conquered nation with instructors capable of making themselves understood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ For the difference between to understand and to conceive, see *CONCEIVE*.

ün-dēr-ständ'-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *understand*; *-able*.] That can be understood; capable of being understood; intelligible, comprehensive.

"This [training] being of so thorough a nature, it is quite understandable that the horse, having a retentive memory, never forgets what he has so thoroughly learned."—*Field*, June 25, 1887.

***ün-dēr-ständ'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *understand*; *-er*.] One who understands or knows by experience.

"I am the better understander now."
—*Beaum. & Flot.: Maid in the Mill*, v.

ün-dēr-ständ'-ing, **un-der-stand-yn*, **un-der-stand-ing*, **un-der-stand-yng*, **un-der-stand-yng*, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*UNDERSTAND*.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective: Knowing, skillful, intelligent, sensible.

"Was this taken by any understanding pate but thine?"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, l. 2.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who understands, comprehends, or apprehends; comprehension; the perception and comprehension of the ideas expressed by others; apprehension, discernment.

"The children of Isaachar, which were men that had understanding of the times."—*1 Chronicles* xii. 32.

2. Clear insight and intelligence, in practical matters; the power of forming sound judgments in regard to any course of action; wisdom and discernment.

"It is impossible to discover, in anything that she ever did, said, or wrote, any indication of superior understanding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*3. The mind.

"And the pees of God that passith al witt kepe ghoure hertis and undirstondyngis in Crist Jesus."—*Wycliffe: Philippians* iv.

4. Intelligence between two or more minds; agreement; union of minds or sentiments; accord; something mutually understood or agreed upon.

"Common apprehensions produced a good understanding between the town and the clan of Mackintosh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. (*Pl.*): The legs. (*Slang or Colloq.*)

II. Philos.: A term used in different significations by different writers. By some it is made synonymous with reason [*REASON*, *s.*, II. 3], others confine it to the judgment. (See extracts.)

"The understanding is the medial faculty, or faculty of means, as reason, on the other hand, is the source of ideas or ultimate ends. By reason we determine the ultimate end; by the understanding we are enabled to select and adopt the appropriate means for the attainment of, or approximation to, this end, according to circumstances. But an ultimate end must of necessity be an idea, that is, that which is not representable by the senses, and has no correspondent in nature, or the world of the senses."—*Coleridge: Notes on English Div.*, ii. 338.

"I use the term *understanding*, not for the noetic faculty, intellect proper, or place of principles, but for the dianoetic, or discursive faculty in its widest signification, for the faculty of relations or comparisons; and thus in the meaning in which *Verstand* is now employed by the Germans."—*Hamilton: Discussions*, p. 4. (Note.)

ün-dēr-ständ'-īng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *understanding*; *-ly*.] In an understanding manner; intelligently; with understanding or full knowledge and comprehension of a subject or question.

"Sundays may be understandingly spent in theology."—*Milton: Of Education*.

ün-dēr-stäte-mént, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *statement*.]

1. The act of understating.

2. That which is understated; a statement below the truth.

**un-der-stande*, *v. t. & i.* [*UNDERSTAND*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, ʔmidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, ʔ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭn'-dēr-stōd', *pret.*, & *pu. par. of v.*, & *a.* [UNDERSTAND.]

ŭn'-dēr-strāp-pēr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *strapper*.] An inferior or subordinate agent.

"The reply will be that these things are said by the understrappers of both parties."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*ŭn'-dēr-strāp-plng, *adj.* [UNDERSTRAPPER.] Subordinate, subservient.

"That understrapping virtue of discretion."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 202.

ŭn'-dēr-strā-tŭm (*pl.* ŭn'-dēr-strā-tə), *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *stratum*.] A sub-stratum; the bed or layer of earth on which the soil rests; subsoil.

ŭn'-dēr-strōke', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and *stroke*, *v.*] To underline, to underscore.

"You have understroked that offensive word, to show that it is to be printed in italics."—*Swift: To the Duchess of Queensbury*, March 20, 1752.

ŭn'-dēr-stŭd-ŷ, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *study*.] An actor or actress who studies a part allotted to another performer, so as to be ready to undertake it in case of necessity.

"His understudy, Stone, was in bed with the measles." *Referee*, May 1, 1887.

ŭn'-dēr-stŭd-ŷ, *v. t. & i.* [UNDERSTUDY, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To study with the view of being ready to perform if necessary.

"It was arranged that she should understudy the part, and be ready to take the place of her rival if for any cause she could not appear."—*Fall Mail Gazette*.

B. Intrans.: To study a part allotted to another performer, so as to be ready to undertake it in case of necessity.

"Now here is a good example of understudying, and with a big part, too."—*Referee*, April 4, 1886.

ŭn'-dēr-tāk'-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *undertake*(e); -able.] Capable of being undertaken.

"It was undertakable by a man of very mean, that is, of my abilities."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*. (Dedic.)

ŭn'-dēr-tāke' (*pa. tense* *undertok, *undertoke, undertook, *pa. participle* *undertake, undertaken, *undertane), *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *take*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To take upon one's self; to take upon one's self formally; to lay one's self under obligations or enter into stipulations to perform or execute; to pledge one's self to; to charge one's self with.

"To undertake the business for us,"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*2. To take upon one's self; to assume.

"His name and credit shall you undertake."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

3. To engage in; to enter upon; to begin to perform; to take in hand.

"I will undertake one of Hercules' labors."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

*4. To engage with; to have to do with.

"You'll undertake her no more."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 5.

*5. To take or have the charge or care of.

"Sir Nicolas Vaux,

Who undertakes you to your end."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

*6. To take in; to hear, to understand, to know. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. iii. 34.)

*7. To warrant; to answer for; to guarantee. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To take up or assume any business, province, or duty.

"Dunco undertook to settle the dispute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To venture, to hazard.

"It is the cowardly terror of his spirit

That dares not undertake."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

3. To promise, to guarantee; to be bound; to warrant. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i.)

ŭn'-dēr-tāk'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *undertake*(e); -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who undertakes or engages to perform any office, duty, or business; one who engages in any project or business.

"And yet the undertakers, nay performers,

Of such a brave and glorious enterprise."

Beaum. & Flot.: Double Marriage, v.

2. One who stipulates or covenants to perform any work for another; a contractor.

"Should they build as fast as write,

"Twould ruin undertakers quite."

Swift: Miscellanies.

3. Specif., a tradesman who furnishes everything necessary for funerals.

"His appearance has a stronger effect on my spirits than an undertaker's shop."—*Goldsmith: Good-Natured Man*, i.

II. History:

1. *Eng. (pl.)*: A name given, about 1610, to certain members of the British Parliament who professed to understand the temper of Parliament, and undertook to facilitate King James' dealings with it by putting their knowledge at his service.

2. *Scots*: A name given to one of a party of Lowland adventurers, who, in the reign of James VI., by authority of the crown, attempted to colonize some of the Hebrides, and so displace the original Celtic population. (*Scott*.)

ŭn'-dēr-tāk'-lŭg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [UNDERTAKE.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who undertakes or engages to do any business, office, or duty.

"That which is required of each one towards the undertaking of this adventure."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 185.

2. That which a person undertakes; a business, work, office, or project which a person undertakes, engages, or attempts to do; an enterprise.

"How hard an undertaking it is to do justice to Homer."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*. (Postscript.)

3. A promise, an engagement, an obligation, a guarantee.

4. The business or occupation of an undertaker or manager of funerals.

ŭn'-dēr-tēn'-an-ċŷ, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *tenancy*.] A tenancy or tenure under another tenant or lessee; the tenure or position of an undertenant.

ŭn'-dēr-tēn-ant, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *tenant*.] A tenant who hires and holds a house, farm, &c., from another tenant, and not directly from the landlord.

"Settle and secure the undertenants; to the end there may be a repose and establishment of every subject's estate."—*Davies: Hist. of Ireland*.

*ŭn'-dēr-tide, *ŭn'-dēr-time, *subst.* [A. S. *undertid*.] [UNDERN.] The portion or division of the day which included undern. (Generally used of the after part of the day.)

"He, coming at home at undertime, there found

The fairest creature that he ever saw."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 13.

ŭn'-dēr-tōne, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *tone*.] A low or subdued tone; a tone lower than usual.

"He says in an undertone."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1877, p. 471.

ŭn'-dēr-took', *pret. of v.* [UNDERTAKE.]

*ŭn'-dēr-tŭrn', *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *turn*, *v.*] To turn upside down; to subvert.

ŭn'-dēr-vāl-ŭ-ā-tion, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *valuation*.] The act of undervaluing; a valuation at an amount below the real value.

"A general undervaluation of the nature of sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vii., ser. 5.

ŭn'-dēr-vāl'-ŭe, *v. t.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *value*, *v.*]

1. To value, rate, or estimate below the proper value or worth.

"They are for you, sir;

And undervalue not the worth you carry."

Beaum. & Flot.: Custom of the Country, iii. 2.

2. To esteem or value lightly; to treat as of little worth; to despise; to think little of.

"Men know but little of each other's real character and merit, and frequently err by undervaluing and overvaluing them."—*Knox: Winter Evening*, Even. 45.

ŭn'-dēr-vāl'-ŭe, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *value*, *s.*] A value below the true or natural value; a low estimate of value or worth; a price less than the real worth.

"The unskilfulness, carelessness, or knavery of the traders, added much to the undervalue and discredit of these commodities abroad."—*Temple*.

ŭn'-dēr-vāl'-ŭed, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and English *valued*.]

1. Estimated beneath the proper value.

*2. Of less value or worth; inferior in value.

"Being ten times undervalued to tried gold."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

ŭn'-dēr-vāl'-ŭ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *undervalue*(e); -er.] One who undervalues or esteems lightly.

"My next and last example shall be that undervalue of money."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

*ŭn'-dēr-vērse, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *verse*.] The lower or second verse.

"Willy answereth every underverse."

Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; August.

ŭn'-dēr-view-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *viewer*.] An underlooker (q. v.).

"The defendant's underviewer, a short time before the accident, told the men they must use more timber."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

*ŭn'-dēr-weär, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *wear*, *s.*]

1. A wearing under the outer clothing; as, clothes soiled by underwear.

2. The state of being worn under other articles of clothing.

*ŭn'-dēr-weēn'-lŭg, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *weening*.] Undervaluing.

"But the greatest underweening of this life is to undervalue that to which it is but exordial."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, p. 347.

ŭn'-dēr-wēnt', *pret. of v.* [UNDERGO.]

ŭn'-dēr-wīng, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and *wing*, *s.*] A lower or posterior wing.

"His gauzy underwings."—*Southey: Thalaba*, iii.

*ŭn'-dēr-witch, *s.* [Prefix *under-*, and English *witch*.] A subordinate or inferior witch.

*ŭn'-dēr-wit-tēd, *a.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *witted*.] Half-witted, silly.

"He was a little underwitted."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 134.

ŭn'-dēr-wood, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *wood*.] Small trees and shrubs growing among large trees; coppice, underbrush.

"Nature's unambitious underwood."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn'-dēr-wōrk, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *work*, *s.*] Subordinate work; petty affairs.

"Those that are proper for war, fill up the laborious part of life, and carry on the underwork of the nation."—*Addison*.

ŭn'-dēr-wōrk', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *work*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

*1. To work, act, or practice on by underhand means; to undermine; to destroy by clandestine means.

"Adonijah . . . will underwork Solomon."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Adonijah Defeated*.

*2. To put insufficient work or labor on.

3. To work at a less price than; as, One carpenter underworks another.

*B. Intrans.: To work secretly or clandestinely.

"He raiseth in private a new instrument, one Sertorius Macro, and by him underworketh."—*Ben Jonson: Sejanus*. (Argument.)

ŭn'-dēr-wōrk-ēr, *subst.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *worker*.]

*1. One who underworks.

2. A subordinate worker or agent.

"But here indeed Athanasius guards against the notion of the Son's being an underworker, in the low Arian sense."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 320.

ŭn'-dēr-wōrk-man, *s.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *workman*.] A subordinate, inferior, or lower workman.

"Nor would they hire underworkmen to employ their parts and learning to disarm their mother of all."—*Lesley*.

ŭn'-dēr-write', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *under-*, and Eng. *write*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To write under or beneath; to subscribe.

"She spoke, or at least writ, English very well, as appears by her letter underwritten."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1552).

2. To subscribe; specifically, to subscribe or set one's name to a policy of insurance, as an underwriter (q. v.).

"Yes, for two hundred, underwrite me, do."

Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

*3. To subscribe, to submit to; to put up with.

"Underwrite in an observing kind

His humorous predominance."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3

B. Intrans.: To follow the profession of an underwriter (q. v.).

ŭn'-dēr-writ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *underwrit*(e); -er.]

Insurance; One who writes his name at the foot of a policy of insurance. On some policies, only one such name appears; on others several names are added, when each party thus entering his name, is said to "take a line." The system still prevails abroad, but there are also numerous companies whose business it is to grant marine insurances. The underwriters of American cities do not confine their business to marine insurance, but fire-risks, &c., are now taken.

"Dangers which had caused many sleepless nights to the underwriters of Lombard street."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șŭn; ðion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ŭn-dēr-writ'-ing, *s.* [Eng. *underwrit(e)*; -*ing*.] The practice or profession of an underwriter.

***ŭn-dēr-wrought'** (ought as *ât*), *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [UNDERWORK, *v.*]

ŭn-dēr-yōke', ***un-dur-yoke**, *v. t.* [Prefix *under-*, and Eng. *yoke*.] To bring under the yoke; to make subject.

"And he [Nabugodonosor] seide his thenking in hym to ben, that al the erthe he shulde *vnduryoke* to his empire."—*Wycliffe: Judith* ii. 3.

***ŭn-dē-sčënd'-a-ble**, ***ŭn-dē-sčënd'-ī-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *descendable*.]

1. Not capable of being descended; hence, unfathomable.

"The *undescendable* abysm."

Tennyson: Harold, i. 1.

2. Not capable of descending to heirs.

***ŭn-dē-scrib'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *describable*.] Not capable of being described; indescribable.

"Let these describe the *undescribable*."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 53.

ŭn-dē-scribed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *described*.] Not described, defined, delineated, or depicted.

"The *undescribed* coast."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

ŭn-dē-scried', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *descried*.] Not descried, discovered, or seen.

"A witness *undescried*."

Cowper: The Queen's Visit to London.

***ŭn-dē-sērve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deserve*.] Not to deserve.

"They have deserved much more of these nations than they have *undeserved*."—*Milton: Raptures of the Commonwealth*.

ŭn-dē-sērved', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deserved*.] Not deserved; not merited.

"Much deserved, and some *undeserved*, censure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ŭn-dē-sērv'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undeserved*; -*ly*.] Without desert or merit, whether good or ill.

"One of those athletic brutes whom *undeservedly* we call heroes."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*. (Ded.)

***ŭn-dē-sērv'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [English *undeserved*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being undeserved.

"But the reverence of the man, or *undeservedness* of his wrongs."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i.

ŭn-dē-sērv'-ēr, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deserver*.] One who is not deserving or worthy; one who has no desert or merit.

"To sell and mart your offices for gold
To *undeservers*."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

ŭn-dē-sērv'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deserving*.]

1. Not deserving; not having any merit or worth.

"Or, mingling with the suitors' haughty train,
Not *undeserving* some support obtain."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 335.

2. Not deserving, not meriting (with *of*); as, He is *undeserving* of blame.

ŭn-dē-sērv'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undeserving*; -*ly*.] Undeservedly.

***ŭn-dē-sēv'-ēred**, *a.* [UNDISSEVERED.]

ŭn-dē-šigned' (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *designed*.] Not designed; not intended; unintentional.

"An example of *undesigned* coincidence."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. iii., ch. vi.

ŭn-dē-šign'-ēd-lŷ (*g* silent), *adverb.* [English *undesigned*; -*ly*.] In an undesigned manner; without design or intention; unintentionally.

"Those who *undesignedly* pervert scripture."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 151.

ŭn-dē-šign'-ēd-nēss (*g* silent), *subst.* [English *undesigned*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being undesigned or unintentional.

"The *undesignedness* of the agreements (which *undesignedness* is gathered from their latency)."—*Paley: Evidences*, ch. vii.

ŭn-dē-šign'-īng (*g* silent), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *designing*.] Not having any underhand design or intention; free from craft, fraud, or fraudulent purpose; artless, upright.

"I live as *undesigning*
And harmless as a child."

Cowper: A Child of God.

ŭn-dē-šir'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *desirable*.] Not desirable; not to be desired or wished for.

"It will provoke the better part of their inferiors to think ill of them, which is a very *undesirable* thing."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

ŭn-dē-šired', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *desired*.] Not desired; not wished for; not solicited.

"Not *undesir'd* by me
They came." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

ŭn-dē-šir'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *desiring*.] Not desiring or wishing; careless.

"Affectionate and *undesiring*."

Thomson: Spring, 677.

ŭn-dē-šir'-ōus, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *desirous*.] Not desirous, not anxious.

"*Undesirous* of distinction."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 55.

***ŭn-dē-spāir'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *despairing*.] Not despairing; not yielding to despair.

"Anson, with steady *undespairing* breast,
Endur'd." *Dyer: Fleece*, iv.

***ŭn-dē-spōn'-dent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *despondent*.] Not despondent; not giving way to despondency.

***ŭn-dēs'-tined**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *destined*.] Not destined or predestined.

ŭn-dē-strōy'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *destroyable*.] Not destroyable; incapable of being destroyed; indestructible.

"Looked upon by most of the chemists as more *undestroyable* than gold itself."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 283.

ŭn-dē-strōyed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *destroyed*.] Not destroyed, not annihilated.

"The wish is impious; but, oh ye!
Yet *undestroy'd*, be warned."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

ŭn-dē-tēr'-mīn-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determinable*.] Not determinable; incapable of being determined or decided.

"Pertinacious disputing about things unnecessary, *undeterminable*, and unprofitable."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*. (Ep. Ded.)

ŭn-dē-tēr'-mīn-ate, *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determinate*.] Not determinate; not settled or certain; indeterminate.

"Thus would not he admit, or leave any thing, as far forth as possibly might otherwise be, infinite and *undeterminate*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 630.

ŭn-dē-tēr'-mīn-ate-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *undeterminate*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being undeterminate; indeterminateness; uncertainty; unsettled state.

"The idea of a free agent is *undeterminateness* to one part, before he has made choice."—*More: Div. Dialogues*.

ŭn-dē-tēr-mīn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determination*.] The absence of determination; indecision; uncertainty of mind.

"Left barely to the *undetermination*, incertainty, and unsteadiness of the operation of his faculties."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 61.

ŭn-dē-tēr'-mīned, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *determined*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not determined; not decided; not settled; undecided.

"But one question . . . was still *undetermined*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Not limited; not defined; indeterminate.

"Yet *undetermined* or to live, or die."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 595.

***3. Indefinite, vague.**

"Either by avoiding to answer, or by general and *undetermined* answers."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

II. Math.: Not actually determined, ascertained, or known, as distinguished from indeterminate, which cannot be known. The two terms are sometimes confounded.

ŭn-dē-tērred', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *deterred*.] Not deterred; not frightened or daunted.

"*Undeterred*,

Perhaps incited, rather, by these shocks."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn-dē-tēst'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *detesting*.] Not detesting; without a feeling of abhorrence or detestation.

"Who these, indeed, can *undetesting* see?"

Thomson: Liberty, v. 293.

ŭn-dē-vī-āt-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *deviating*.] Not deviating; not wandering or departing from a rule, principle, or purpose; steady, steadfast, regular.

"The *undeviating* and punctual sun."

Cowper: Task, vi. 127.

***ŭn-dēv'-īl** (or as *ŭn-dēv'ī*), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *devil*.] To free from the possession or influence of the devil; to exorcise.

"The boy . . . would not be *undeviled* by all their exorcisms."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iv. 54.

ŭn-dē-vīsed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *devised*.] Not devised or bequeathed by will.

***ŭn-dē-vōt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devoted*.] Not devoted; having no devotion or affection.

"Two popular men, and most *undevoted* to the church."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 117.

ŭn-dē-vō'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devotion*.] Absence or want of devotion.

"The negligence and *undevotion* of the people."—*Jewel: Replie unto M. Hardinge*, p. 14.

ŭn-dē-vōut', ***un-de-vowte**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *devout*.] Not devout; irreligious; having no devotion.

"An *undevout* astronomer is mad."

Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 773.

***ŭn-dē-vōut'-lŷ**, ***un-de-vot-lich**, *adv.* [Eng. *undevout*; -*ly*.] In an undevout manner; without devotion.

"Youre matynes, and meny of youre houres,
Aren don *vndevotlich*." *Piers Plowman*, p. 7.

***ŭn-dī'-a-dēmed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *diademed*.] Not crowned with a diadem.

ŭn-dī-aph'-a-noūs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diaphanous*.] Not diaphanous; not transparent or pellucid; opaque.

"A mass *undtiaphanous* and white."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 57.

ŭn-dīd', *pret. of v.* [UNDO.]

***ŭn-dif'-fēr-ēn-çīng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *differenc(e)*; -*ing*.] Not making any difference.

"An *undifferencing* difference."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. 339.

***ŭn-dīg'-ēn-ōus**, *a.* [Lat. *unda*=a wave, and *gigno* (pa. t. *genui*)=to produce.] Generated by or owing origin to water.

ŭn-dī-gēst'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *digested*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not digested; not concocted or acted upon by the stomach.

"This boy has been tampering with something that lies in his stomach *undigested*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.*: Not properly prepared, arranged, or reduced to order; crude.

"His reading, too, though *undigested*, was of immense extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ŭn-dī-gēst'-ī-ble**, ***ŭn-dī-gēst'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *digestible*.] Not digestible; indigestible.

"He was besieged with continual and *undigestable* incentives of the clergy."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 17. (Note.)

***ŭn-dight'** (*gh* silent), ***un-deight**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dight*, *v.*] To put off; to lay off or aside, as dress or ornaments.

"His mail'd habergeon she did *undight*."

Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 31.

ŭn-dīg'-nī-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dignified*.] Not dignified; not characterized by or consistent with dignity; wanting in dignity.

"The *undignified* vivacity of nations."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 3.

***ŭn-diked'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diked*.] Not furnished with a dike or fence.

"Beyond the dike and the *undik'd* pales."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xv. 311.

***ŭn-dīl'-ī-gent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diligent*.] Not diligent, assiduous, or persevering.

"As uncertain of Christ, yea, as *undiligent* after him."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* v. 19.

***ŭn-dīl'-ī-gent-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undiligent*; -*ly*.] Without diligence, care, or perseverance.

"Commenting this place not *undiligently*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ŭn-dī-lūt'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *diluted*.] Not diluted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Had quaff'd

Much *undiluted* milk."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, ix.

***ŭn-dī-mīn'-īsh-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diminishable*.] Not capable of being diminished, lessened, or decreased.

"Not only immovable, but *undiminishable* and unimpairable."—*More: Philos. Cabbala*. (App.)

ŭn-dī-mīn'-īshed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diminished*.] Not diminished, limited, or decreased.

"Whose popularity has remained *undiminished*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ŭn-dī'-nā, **ŭn-dī'-nā**, *s.* [UNDINE.]

1. *Palæont.* (of the form undina): A genus of Cœlacanthidæ, from the Lias.

2. *Astron.* (of the form Undina): [ASTEROID, 92.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Ūn'-dine, *s.* [Lat. *unda*=a wave.]

Paracelsian system: A water nymph; an imaginary being inhabiting water, and possessing many characteristics in common with the salamanders living in fire, the sylphs living in the air, and the gnomes living in the earth. The Undines had not originally a soul, but intermarrying with human beings they obtained one, and became liable to the ordinary conditions of humanity.

Ūn-dint'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dinted*.] Not dinted; not impressed by blows.

"And bear back
Our targes *undinted*."
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Ūn-dī'-ō-čēsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dio-cesed*.] Not holding or preferred to a diocese.

"*Undiocesed*, unrevenu'd, unlorded."—*Milton: Reform*, in *England*, bk. i.

Ūn-dipped', ***Ūn-dipt'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dipped*.] Not dipped; not sunk.

"Thou had'st a soft Egyptian heel *undipp'd*."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iv.

***Ūn-dī-rēct'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *direct*.] To misdirect, to mislead.

"Make false fires to *undirect* seamen in a tempest."—*Fuller*.

***Ūn-dī-rēct'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *directed*.] Not directed; managed, or guided; unguided.

"Left like a ship in a storm, amidst all the raging surges, unruled, *undirected* of any."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. Not having a direction or address on; undressed.

"In the same month of September there was a letter *undirected*, but I suppose to the aforesaid personages."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Edw. IV.* (an. 1551.)

Ūn-dī-rēct'-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *directly*.] Not directly; indirectly.

"Directly or *undirectly*, secretly or openly."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; *Henry VIII.*, No. 64.

Ūn-dīs-bānd'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disbanded*.] Not disbanded; not dismissed from military service.

"And so kept them *undisbanded* till very near the month wherein that rebellion broke forth."—*Milton: Etikonoklastes*, § 10.

***Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ā-ble** (*c* as *z*), *a.* [UNDISCERNIBLE.]

Ūn-dīs-cērnēd' (*c* as *z*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discerned*.] Not discerned; not observed; not perceived or remarked.

"Truths *undiscern'd* but by that holy light."
Cowper: Task, iii. 242.

***Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ēd-lŷ** (*c* as *z*), *adv.* [Eng. *undiscerned*; *-ly*.] Not in a manner to be discerned, discovered, or noticed; so as not to be discerned; imperceptibly.

"Death has *undiscernedly* stolen upon them."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 447.

Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ī-ble, ***Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ā-ble** (*c* as *z*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discernible*.]

1. Incapable of being discerned, seen, or discovered; invisible, imperceptible.

"That building *undiscernable* by mortal eyes."—*Hooker: Of Justification*, § 23.

*2. Not to be seen through; not to have one's deeds perceived.

"To think I can be *undiscernible*,"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ī-ble-nēss (*c* as *z*), *s.* [Eng. *undiscernible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being undiscernible.

"Their remoteness, subtilty, and *undiscernibleness*."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 84.

Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ī-blŷ, ***Ūn-dīs-cērn'-ā-blŷ** (*c* as *z*), *adv.* [Eng. *undiscernib(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an undiscernible manner; invisibly, imperceptibly.

"While one habit lessens, another may *undiscernibly* increase."—*Taylor: Id. of Repentance*, ch. v., § 5.

Ūn-dīs-cērn'-īng (*c* as *z*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discerning*.] Not discerning; not making just distinctions; wanting in or not exercising judgment or discernment.

"These calumnies, indeed, could find credit only with the *undiscerning* multitude."—*Macaulay: History England*, ch. iv.

Ūn-dīs-čarged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *discharged*.]

1. Not discharged; not dismissed; not freed from obligation.

"Those we must
Hold still in readiness and *undischarged*,"
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, v. 3.

2. Not fulfilled; not carried out; as, a duty *undischarged*.

***Ūn-dīs'-čī-plīn-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplinable*.] Not able to be disciplined; not susceptible of discipline.

"Such as are *undisciplinable*, are, after some years of probation, sent away."—*Hale: Contemp.; Of Self-Denial*.

Ūn-dīs'-čī-plīned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disciplined*.] Not disciplined; not duly exercised, trained, or taught; not brought under discipline; untrained, raw.

"An *undisciplined* army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

Ūn-dīs-clōse', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *disclose*.] Not to disclose; to keep close or secret.

"Whate'er there be between you *undisclosed*,"
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

***Ūn-dīs-cōm'-fīt-ēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *discomfited*.] Not discomfited, defeated, or routed.

"And so helde themselfe *undiscomfited* the space of ii. houres."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., chap. cxxlix.

***Ūn-dīs-cord'-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discordant*.] Not discordant.

***Ūn-dīs-cord'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discording*.] Not disagreeing, discordant, or dissonant.

"We on earth, with *undiscording* voice,
May rightly answer that melodious noise."
Milton: At a Solemn Music.

***Ūn-dīs-coūr'-aged** (aged as *īged*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discouraged*.] Not discouraged; undismayed.

"Mr. Banks, however, returned *undiscouraged* by his first expedition."—*Cook: First Voyage*. (Introd.)

***Ūn-dīs-cōursēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discoursed*.] Not discoursed of; not made the subject of discourse, or discussion; silent.

"We would submit . . . with *undiscoursed* obedience."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 130.

Ūn-dīs-cōv'-ēr-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discoverable*.] Not discoverable; incapable of being discovered.

"An easy, *undiscoverable* cheat."—*Rogers. (Todd)*.

***Ūn-dīs-cōv'-ēr-ā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undiscoverable(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an undiscoverable manner; so as not to be capable of discovery.

"Secretly and *undiscoverably* soliciting my soul to sin against thee."—*Hale: Meditations upon the Lord's Prayer*.

Ūn-dīs-cōv'-ēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discovered*.] Not discovered; not seen or descried; unknown; not found out.

"Thou openest the mysterious gate
Into the future's *undiscovered* land."
Longfellow: To a Child.

Ūn-dīs-creēt', ***un-dis-crete**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *discreet*.] Not discreet; indiscreet, imprudent.

"If thou be among the *undiscreet*, observe the time."—*Ecclus.* xxvii. 12.

Ūn-dīs-creēt'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undiscreet*; *-ly*.] In an indiscreet manner; indiscreetly, imprudently.

"Though what thou didst were *undiscreetly* done,
'Twas meant well." *Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v.

Ūn-dīs-creēt'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *undiscreet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscreetness.

"The heddie *undiscreetness* of the oratours."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 328.

Ūn-dīs-crē'-tion, ***un-dis-cre-ti-oun**, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *discretion*.] The quality or state of being indiscreet; indiscretion.

"In great folly and *undiscretion*,"
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

Ūn-dīs-crīm'-īn-āt-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *discriminating*.] Not discriminating; not distinguishing or making a difference.

"Hurl the spear
At once with *undiscriminating* aim."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xxii.

***Ūn-dīs-cūssed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *discussed*.] Not discussed; not argued or debated.

"No circumstance remains *undiscussed*."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Transfigured*, pt. ii.

***Ūn-dī-geased'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *diseased*.] Free from disease.

"The vigorous race
Of *undiseased* mankind." *Byron: Manfred*, iii. 2.

***Ūn-dīs-fig'-ūred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disfigured*.] Not disfigured; free from disfigurement.

"Yet *undisfigur'd* or in limb or face,
All fresh he lies, with every living grace."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 509.

Ūn-dīs-grāced', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *disgraced*.] Not disgraced; free from disgrace.

Ūn-dīs-grūn'-tled, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and fanciful word *disgruntle*=to vex or disturb.] Serene, composed, undisturbed.

Ūn-dīs-gūiŝ'-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguisable*.] Not disguisable; not capable of being disguised.

Ūn-dīs-gūiŝēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disguised*.] Not disguised; not covered or hidden, as with a mark or false outward show; hence, open, frank, plain.

"The very truth I *undisguis'd* declare."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 18.

Ūn-dīs-hōn'-ōred, ***Ūn-dīs-hōn'-ōured** (*h* silent), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *dishonored*.] Not dishonored, not disgraced.

"Still *undishonour'd*, or by word or deed,
Thy house, for me, remains."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 350.

***Ūn-dīs-jōined'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disjoined*.] Not disjoined; not disunited, separated, or parted.

"While yet the planks sustain
This tempest *undisjoin'd*, I will abide."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, v.

Ūn-dīs-māy'-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismayable*.] That cannot be dismayed; fearless.

"His *undismayable* courage."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

Ūn-dīs-māyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dismayed*.] Not dismayed; not terrified; not disheartened or daunted.

"Ulysses, *undismay'd*,
Soon with redoubled force the wound repaid."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 528.

***Ūn-dīs-mīssed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dismissed*.] Not dismissed; not sent away or discharged.

"Their valiant band
Still *undismiss'd*, Achilles thus bespake."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.

***Ūn-dīs-ō-blīg'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disobliging*.] Not disobliging; inoffensive.

"All this he would have expatiated upon, with connections of the discourses, and the most easy, *undisobliging* transitions."—*Broome*.

***Ūn-dīs-pātched'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dispatched*.] Not transacted, completed, or carried through.

"[The bill] lay *undispatched*, by reason that sessions ended within two or three days after it came before them."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. Edw. VI.* (an. 1548).

***Ūn-dīs-pēns'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensable*.]

1. That cannot be dispensed with; indispensable.

"Things whereunto everlasting, immutable, *undispensable* observation did belong."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. vii.

2. Unavoidable.

"A necessary and *undispensable* famine in a camp."—*Fuller*.

3. Excluded from dispensation.

***Ūn-dīs-pēnsēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dispensed*.]

1. Not dispensed.

2. Not freed from obligation.

***Ūn-dīs-pēns'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispensing*.] Not allowing to be dispensed with.

"Such an *undispensing* covenant as Moses made."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***Ūn-dīs-pērsēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dispersed*.] Not dispersed; not scattered; indispersed.

"We have all the redolence of the perfumes we burn upon his altars; the smoke doth vanish ere it can reach the sky; and whilst it is *undispersed* it but clouds it."—*Boyle*.

***Ūn-dīs-pīt'-ē-oūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dispiteous*.] Not unfeeling; not heartless or cruel.

"For saue onely a looke piteous,
Of womanhood *undispiteous*."
Chaucer: Dreme.

***Ūn-dīs-plāyed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *displayed*.] Not displayed; not unfurled; furled.

"Their flashing banners, folded still on high,
Yet *undisplay'd*." *Byron: Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

***Ūn-dīs-plēased'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *displeased*.] Not displeased, offended, or angered.

"*Undispleased* he of time past,"
Chaucer: Dreme.

***Ūn-dīs-pōŝe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *dispose*.] To disincline; to make indisposed.

Ūn-dīs-pōŝēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disposed*.]

*1. Indisposed; having the health somewhat out of order.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exiŝt. ph = f. -cian, -tian = ŝan. -tion, -sion = ŝūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exiŝt. ph = f. -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŝūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*2. Not disposed; not inclined.

"I shall break that merry sounce of yours,
That stands on tricks, when I am *undisposed*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. Not disposed of; not set apart, appropriated, or allocated. (With of.)

"One remained *undisposed of*."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-dīs-pōs'-ēd-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *undisposed*; -ness.] The quality of being undisposed or indisposed; indisposition.

***ŭn-dīs-pūnged'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *disputed*.] Not expunged.

"The defense should remain *undispunged*."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

ŭn-dīs-pūt'-ā-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputable*.] Not disputable; not able to be disputed or not permitted to be disputed; that cannot be disputed, questioned, or controverted; indisputable, unquestionable.

"Some of the most arrant *undisputable* blockheads."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 58.

ŭn-dīs-pūt'-ā-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *undisputable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being indisputable or undisputable; indisputableness.

ŭn-dīs-pūt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disputed*.] Not disputed, questioned, controverted or contested.

"His abilities, his experience, and his munificent kindness, made him the *undisputed* chief of the refugees."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ŭn-dīs-pūt'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undisputed*; -ly.] Indisputably, unquestionably.

***ŭn-dīs-quī'-ēt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disquieted*.] Not disquieted, discomposed, or alarmed.

"If you, O Parthians, *undisquieted*,
I ever left." May: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, viii.

ŭn-dīs-sēm'-bled (*bled as beld*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissembled*.] Not dissembled; open, undisguised, unfeigned.

"*Undissembled* hate."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 400.

ŭn-dīs-sēm'-blīng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissembling*.] Not dissembling; free from dissimulation; open, honest.

"His *undissembling* heart."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 710.

***un-dīs-sēv'-ēred**, **ŭn-dē-sēv'-ēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dissevered*.] Not severed or divided; united.

"If they do assail *undissevered*, no force can well withstand them."—Patten, in Eng. Garner, iii. 110.

***ŭn-dīs'-sī-pāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissipated*.] Not dissipated or scattered.

"Such little primary masses as our proposition mentions, may remain *undissipated*."—Boyle.

***ŭn-dīs-ḡōlv'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolvable*.]

1. Not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved or melted.

*2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken, or loosened; indissolvable.

"That holy knot, which, ty'd once, all mankind
Agree to hold sacred and *undissolvable*."
Rowe: *Tamerlane*, iii.

ŭn-dīs-ḡōlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolved*.]

1. Not dissolved; not melted.

"The snowy weight, lies *undissolved*."
Cowper: *Task*, v. 99.

2. Not dissolved, broken, or loosened.

"That firm and *undissolved* knot,
Betwixt their neighb'ring French and bord'ring
Scot." Drayton: *Queen Isabel to Mortimer*.

***ŭn-dīs-ḡōlv'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *dissolving*.] Not dissolving; not melting.

"Where *undissolving*, from the first of time,
Snows swell on snows amazing to the sky."
Thomson: *Winter*, 904.

***ŭn-dīs-tēm'-pēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distempered*.] Free from distemper, disease, or perturbation; not disorganized, disordered, diseased, or disturbed.

"With *undistempered* and unclouded spirit."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

ŭn-dīs-tīnct'-īve, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinctive*.] Making no distinctions; indiscriminating.

ŭn-dīs-tīnct'-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinctly*.] Not distinctly; indistinctly, indefinitely, indiscriminately.

"Equalling *undistinctly* crimes with errors."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 68.

***ŭn-dīs-tīn'-ḡūsh-ā-ble** (*gu as gw*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *distinguishable*.] Not distinguishable; not able to be distinguished; indistinguishable.

"An influence inscrutable, and generally *undistinguishable* by us."—Paley: *Evidences of Christianity*, pt. iii., ch. viii.

***ŭn-dīs-tīn'-ḡūsh-ā-blŷ** (*gu as gw*), *adverb.* [Eng. *undistinguishab*(le); -ly.] In an undistinguishable manner; so as not to be able to be distinguished or known apart; indiscriminately.

"Hats . . . *undistinguishably* worn by soldiers, esquires, &c."—Tatler, No. 270.

ŭn-dīs-tīn'-ḡūshed (*gu as gw*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguished*.]

1. Without any distinctive mark or sign; so as not to be distinguished or discerned.

"All *undistinguished* in the glade,
My sires' glad home is prostrate laid."
Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 10.

2. Not distinguished; not so marked as to be known from each other; not defined or discriminated.

"From pole to pole is *undistinguished* blaze."
Thomson: *Summer*, 436.

*3. Not treated with any particular respect.

"Even mighty Pam . . . now destitute of aid,
Falls *undistinguished* by the victor Spade!"
Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iii. 64.

4. Not separated or distinguished from others by any extraordinary quality or eminence; not eminent, not famous.

"*Undistinguished* from the crowd
By wealth or dignity." Cowper: *Task*, i. 592.

*5. Incalculable, unaccountable.

"O *undistinguished* space of woman's will!"
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

ŭn-dīs-tīn'-ḡūsh-īng (*gu as gw*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distinguishing*.] Not distinguishing or discriminating; making no distinction or difference.

"Wit, *undistinguishing*, is apt to strike
The guilty and not guilty, both alike."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 101.

***ŭn-dīs-tort'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *distorted*.] Not distorted, twisted, or wrenched.

"The *undistorted* suggestions of his own heart."—More: *Song of the Soul*. (Pref.)

ŭn-dīs-trāct'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *distracted*.] Not distracted; not perplexed by contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts or decrees.

"To admit him to a yet closer, a more immediate and more *undistracted* communion with himself."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 276.

***ŭn-dīs-trāct'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undistracted*; -ly.] In an undistracted manner; without distraction or perplexity from contrariety or multiplicity of thoughts or desires.

"To devote themselves more *undistractedly* to God."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 254.

***ŭn-dīs-trāct'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *undistracted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being free from distraction.

"To disturb that calmness of mind and *undistractedness* of thought that are wont to be requisite to happy speculations."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 3. (To the Reader.)

ŭn-dīs-trāct'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distracting*.] Not distracting; not drawing the mind toward a variety of objects.

"It were good we used more easy and *undistracting* diligence for the increasing of these treasures."—Leighton: *Expos. Lect. on Psalm xix*.

ŭn-dīs-trēssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distressed*.] Free from agitation, anxiety, or distress of mind.

"*Undisturb'd* and *undistress'd*,"
Wordsworth: *White Doe*, vii.

ŭn-dīs-trib'-ū-tēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *distributed*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not distributed.

2. *Logic*: (See the compound.)

undistributed-middle, *s.*

Logic: A fallacy arising from a violation of the rule that the middle term must be distributed (*i. e.*, by being the subject of a universal or the predicate of a negative proposition) at least once in the premises. The subjoined syllogism exemplifies this fallacy:

Some animals are beasts;
Some animals are birds; therefore
Some birds are beasts.

ŭn-dīs-tūrbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disturbed*.]

1. Not disturbed, moved, agitated, or thrown out of place or order.

"Which once built, retains a steadfast shape,
And *undisturb'd* proportions."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

2. Free from disturbance, interference, or interruption; unmolested, uninterrupted.

"His Queen retired that evening to the nunnery of Chaillot, where she could weep and pray *undisturbed*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Calm, tranquil, peaceful.

"Where dark and *undisturb'd* repose
The cormorant had found."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 11.

4. Free from perturbation of mind; calm, tranquil; not agitated.

"To be *undisturbed* in danger, sedately to consider what is fittest to be done, and to execute it steadily, is a complex idea of an action, which may exist."—Locke.

***ŭn-dīs-tūrb'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undisturbedly*.] In an undisturbed manner; calmly, peacefully, tranquilly.

"*Undisturbedly* enjoying the accommodations of their state."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 2.

***ŭn-dīs-tūrb'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *undisturbed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being undisturbed; calmness, peacefulness.

"That calmness and *undisturbedness*, with which you would have our addresses to God unaccompanied."—Dr. Snape: *Letter to Bp. Hoadly*.

***ŭn-dīs-tūrb'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *disturbing*.] Not disturbing; not causing disturbance.

"The punctual stars
Advance, and in the firmament of heaven
Glitter—but *undisturbing*, undisturbed."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. viii.

***ŭn-dī-vērs'-ī-fī-cāt-ēd**, ***ŭn-dī-vēr'-sī-fied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diversify*; -cated, or *diversified*.] Not diversified; not varied; uniform.

"The idea of a mere *undiversified* substance."—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-dī-vērt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *diverted*.]

1. Not diverted; not turned aside.

"These grounds have not any patent passages, whereby to derive water and fatness from the river, and therefore must suffer the greatest part of it to run by them *undiverted*."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 408.

2. Not amused, entertained, or pleased.

***ŭn-dī-vēst'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *divested*; -ly.] Free from, without. (Followed by of.)

"As *undivestedly* as possible of favour or resentment."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, ii. 64.

ŭn-dī-vīd'-ā-ble, ***ŭn-dī-vīde'-ā-ble**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dividable*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not dividable; not able to be divided; indivisible. (Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.)

B. *As subst.*: Something which cannot be divided.

"Reducing the *undivideables* into money."—Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ix.

ŭn-dī-vīd'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *divided*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Not divided into parts; not separated, disjointed, sundered, or disunited; whole, unbroken.

"Let me confess that we two must be twain,
Although our *undivided* loves are one."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 36.

2. Not made separate and limited to a particular sum; as, to own an *undivided* share of a business.

II. *Botany*:

1. (*Of a leaf*): Not lobed, parted, cleft, or cut; entire.

2. (*Of a stem*): Unbranched.

***ŭn-dī-vīd'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undivided*; -ly.] In an undivided manner.

"Creation, nature, religion, law and policy, makes them *undividedly* one."—Feltham: *On Luke* xiv. 20.

***ŭn-dī-vīd'-ū-ā-l**, ***ŭn-dī-vīd'-ū-ā-l**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dividual*.] Incapable of being divided; indivisible, inseparable.

"Indeed true courage and courtesy are *undividual* companions."—Fuller: *Worthies; Worcestershire*.

***ŭn-dī-vīn'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *divinable*.] Not divinable; not capable of being divined or guessed.

***ŭn-dī-vīne'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divine*, *a.*] Not divine, not godly.

"*Undivine* and unchristian."—Berkeley: *Alciphron*, dial. v., § 19.

***ŭn-dī-vīne'-like**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *divinelike*.] Unlike a divine.

"How *undivinelike* written."—Milton: *Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 17.

ŭn-dī-vīs'-ī-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *divisible*.] Not divisible, not capable of being divided, indivisible.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***un-dī-vōrċed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *divorced*.] Not divorced; not separated.

"These died together,
Happy in ruin! *undivorced* by death!"
Young: Night Thoughts, v. 1,057.

un-dī-vūlġed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *divulged*.] Not divulged; not revealed.

"The noble Lord seemed always to have some anonymous bogey or *undivulged* monster on hand."—*Prof. Fawcett*, in *Times*, June 12, 1874.

un-dō, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *do*.]

1. To reverse, as something which has been done; to annul; to bring to nought.

"Undoing past events, or producing contrary ones."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. xiv.

2. To unfasten, to untie, to unloose, to unfix, to loose.

"Undo that wicket by thy side!"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 29.

*3. To find an answer or explanation to; to solve.

"By which time our secret be *undone*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 1.

4. To bring ruin or destruction upon; to ruin; to destroy the morals, character, reputation, or prospects of; to destroy, to spoil.

"Why, masters, my good friends, mine honest neighbors,
Will you *undo* yourselves?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

*5. To surpass.

"Which lames report to follow it, and *undoes* description to do it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

*6. Not to do; to leave undone or unexecuted. (In this sense from pref. *un-* (1), and *do*.)

"What to your wisdom seemeth best,
Do or *undo*, as if ourself were here."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 1.

un-dōck, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dock*.] To take or bring out of dock.

un-dō-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *undo*; -*er*.] One who undoes or opens; one who reverses what has been done; one who ruins.

un-dō-īng, ***un-do-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [UNDO.]

*A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The reversal of that which has been done.

2. Ruin, destruction.

"His triumph would be his *undoing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

un-dō-mēs-tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *domestic*.] Not domestic; not caring for home life or duties.

"The *undomestic* Amazonian dame,"
Cumberland: Epilogue to Foote's Maid of Bath.

un-dō-mēs-tī-cāte, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *domesticate*.] To render undomestic; to estrange from home life or duties.

"The turn our sex take in *undomesticating* themselves."
—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 11.

un-dō-mēs-tī-cāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *domesticated*.]

1. Not domesticated; not accustomed to a family life.

2. Not tamed.

un-dōne, *pa. par. & a.* [UNDO.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Not done, performed, or executed; unperformed.

"It shows you whence he comes, whither he goes;
What he leaves *undone*; also what he does."
Bunyan: Apology.

2. Ruined, destroyed.

"He . . .
Indebted and *undone*, hath none to bring."
Milton: P. L., iii. 235.

***un-dōmed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doomed*.] Not doomed or fated.

"Unfit for earth, *undoom'd* for heaven."
Byron: The Giaour.

un-dōubt-a-ble (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtable*.] Not to be doubted; indubitable.

"To shew an *undoubtable* truth vnto them all."—*Udall: Luke* xxiv.

un-dōubt-ēd (*b* silent), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubted*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not doubted; not called in question; indubitable, indisputable.

"Statutes which were still of *undoubted* validity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Not filled with doubt or fear; fearless, confident.

"Hardy and *undoubted* champions."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 7.

*3. Not feared for.

"Brave Burgundy, *undoubted* hope of France."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 8.

*4. Not being an object of doubt or suspicion; unsuspected.

"Unquestioned welcome, and *undoubted* blest."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

*B. *As adv.*: Undoubtedly.

"*Undoubted* it were moche better to be occuppyed in honest recreation than to do nothyng."—*Sir T. Elgot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xxvi.

un-dōubt-ēd-lŷ (*b* silent), ***un-doubt-ed-lie**, *adv.* [English *undoubted*; -*ly*.] Without doubt; beyond all doubt; in a manner that cannot be doubted; of such a character that it cannot be doubted; indubitably.

"The sovereign was *undoubtedly* competent to remit penalties without limit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

un-dōubt-fūl, ***un-dōubt-fūll** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtful*.]

1. Not to be doubted; not ambiguous; plain, indisputable, certain.

"And laste he promiseth very true and *undoubtfull* hope to hym self of the desire that he asketh."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes*, Ps. li.

2. Not doubting; harboring no doubt or suspicion; unsuspecting.

"Our husbands might have looked into our thoughts and made themselves *undoubtful*."—*Beaum. & Flet.*

un-dōubt-īng (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *doubting*.] Not doubting, not hesitating respecting facts; not fluctuating or wavering in uncertainty; confident.

"His confidence gives him credit. The company is always disposed to listen with attention, when any man speaks with the assurance of *undoubting* conviction."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 11.

un-dōubt-īng-lŷ (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *undoubt-ly*.] In an undoubting manner; without feeling doubt.

"The child who teachably and *undoubtedly* listens to the instructions of his elders is likely to improve rapidly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***un-dōubt-oūs** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *doubtous*.] Undoubting.

"Shall haue been steadfast to me by *undoubtous* faith."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

un-dōw-ēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dowered*.] Not dowered; not possessed of a dower.

un-drāin-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *drainable*.] Not drainable; not capable of being drained or exhausted.

"Mines *undrainable* of ore."—*Tennyson: Ænone*.

***un-dra-māt-ic**, ***un-dra-māt-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dramatic*, *dramatical*.] Not of a dramatical character.

un-drāpe, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *drape*.] To remove drapery or covering from, to uncover.

"Princess Christian *undraped* the statue."—*Standard*, Dec. 17, 1887.

un-drāped, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *draped*.] Not draped; not hung, invested, or covered with drapery.

"The large expanse of *undraped*, undecked silk."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

un-drāw, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *draw*.] To draw aside, back, or open.

"Angels *undrew* the curtains of the throne."—*Young*.

un-drāwn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drawn*.]

1. Not drawn, pulled, dragged, or hauled.

"The chariot of paternal deity,
Flashing thick flames, wheel within wheel *undrawn*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 751.

2. Not portrayed, delineated, or described.

"The death-bed of the just! is yet *undrawn*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 615.

3. Not drawn, as from a cask.

"And beer *undrawn*, and beards unmown, display
Your holy reverence for the Sabbath day."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

un-drēad-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *dreaded*.] Not dreaded or feared.

"At midnight or th' *undreaded* hour
Of noon."
Thomson: Summer, 1,209.

un-drēamed, **un-drēamt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dreamed*.] Not dreamt or thought of; not imagined. (Generally with *of*.)

"Recent discoveries have opened up hitherto *undreamt* of sources of waste."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

un-drēnċhed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *drenched*.] Not drenched with water or other liquid.

"You slowly seeing Cynosure, suppose
Her *undrenched* carre into the ocean goes."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, ix.

un-drēss, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dress*, verb.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To divest of the clothes; to strip.

"Undress you now and come to bed."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Ind. ii.

2. To divest of ornaments or ostentatious attire; to disrobe.

3. To take the dressing, bandages, &c., from a wound.

B. *Intrans.*: To take off one's clothes or dress; to strip (partially or entirely).

"He then *undressed* . . . and laid his head upon the block."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

un-drēss, ***un-drēss**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dress*, *s.*] A dress of a homely, negligent character; ordinary dress, as opposed to full dress or uniform.

"O fair *undress*! best dress! it checks no vein,
But every flowing limb in pleasure drowns."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 26.

un-drēssed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dressed*.]

1. Not dressed; not having the clothes on.

2. Divested of dress or clothes; stripped.

3. Not prepared; not cooked; in a raw or crude state; as, *undressed* meat, *undressed* leather.

4. Not trimmed, not pruned, not set in order.

"Untrimmed, *undressed*, neglected now,
Was alleayed walk and orchard bough."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 17.

5. Not set in order; crude, unpolished.

"You catch his first philosophy, as Butler's hero did Aristotle's first matter, *undressed*, and without a rag of form."—*Warburton: Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 2.

un-dried, ***un-dryed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dried*.]

1. Not dried or dried up; moist, wet.

"He poured around a veil of gathered air,
And kept the nerves *undried*, the flesh entire."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 234.

2. Not dried up; green.

"A tree of stateliest growth, and yet *undried*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 381.

un-drilled, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drilled*.] Not drilled.

un-drīnk-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *drinkable*.] Not drinkable; not fit to be drunk; as, *undrinkable* water.

un-driv-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *driven*.] Not driven; not compelled by force; not constrained to act by force.

"When maintenance and honour calls him, hee goes *undriven*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Micha's Idolatry*.

un-droōp-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *drooping*.] Not drooping; not sinking; not despairing.

"An ample generous heart, *undrooping* soul."
Thomson: Liberty.

***un-drōs-sŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *drossy*.] Not drossy; free from dross or other impurity; pure.

"Of heav'n's *undrossy* gold the god's array
Refulgent."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 53.

***un-drōwned**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *drowned*.] Not drowned; not swamped or deluged.

"That soon shall leave no spot *undrown'd*
For Love to rest his wings upon."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

un-dūbbed, *a.* [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *dubbed*.]

*1. Not dubbed; not having received the honor of knighthood.

"I know
What made his valor *undubb'd* windmill go
Within a point at most."
Donne: Sat. 6.

2. Not having had the combs and gills cut. [DUB, *v.*, A. I. 8.]

"Except when shown quite as cockerels, an *undubbed* bird is passed over by judges."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***un-dū-bīt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dubitable*.] Not dubitable; indubitable, unquestionable.

"Let that principle, that all is matter, and that there is nothing else, be received for certain and *undubitable*, and it will be easy to be seen what consequences it will lead us into."—*Locke*.

un-dūe, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *due*, *a.*]

1. Not due; not owing; not demandable by right; as, A debt, note, or bond is *undue*.

2. Not right; not proper; not lawful; improper.

"It [love] delights not in *undue* disclosing of brethren's failings."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iv. 8.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. Done or given in excess; excessive, inordinate; as, an *undue* attachment to forms; *undue* rigor in carrying out the law, &c.

undue-influence, *s.*

Law: A phrase used specially in connection with voting or the making of a will. In the first case it consists of bribery or any force, violence, restraint, threat to inflict injury or intimidation, designed to coerce a person into voting for a particular candidate, or abstaining from voting at all, or as an infliction because of his having done so. The perpetrator exposes himself to a legal penalty. In case of a contested election the principal may be declared, by the court, not elected. In the case of a will, undue influence is exerted when one acquires such an ascendancy over the testator's mind as to prevent the latter from being a free agent. If he spontaneously bequeath money to one whom he esteems or loves, the esteem or affection do not constitute undue influence. Importunity does. When undue influence is proved the will becomes void.

ŭn-dŭe'-nĕss, *s.* [English *undue*; -ness.] The quality or state of being undue.

ŭn-dŭke', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *duke*.] To deprive of dukedom; to degrade from the rank of a duke. (Special coinage.)

"The king hath *unduked* twelve dukes."—*Pepys: Diary*, Dec. 12, 1663.

***ŭn'-dŭ-lānt**, *a.* [Low Lat. *undulans*, *pr. par.* of *undulo*=to rise and fall like a wave; *undula*=a little wave, *dimin.* from Lat. *unda*=a wave.] Undulatory.

"Gliding and lapsing in an *undulant* dance."
Sir H. Taylor: St. Clement's Eve, ii. 2.

***ŭn'-dŭ-lā-rŭy**, *a.* [Low Lat. *undula*=a little wave.] Playing like waves; wavy; coming with regular intermissions.

"The blasts and *undulatory* breaths thereof maintain no certainty in their course."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvii.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *undulatus*, from *undula*, *dimin.* from *unda*=a wave.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wavy; having a waved surface. (*Philips*.)

2. *Bot.*: [UNDULATED.]

ŭn'-dŭ-lāte, *v. i. & t.* [UNDULATE, *a.*]

A. Intrans.: To have a wavy motion; to rise and fall in waves; hence, to move in arching, curving, or bending lines; to wave.

"Their *undulating* manes."
Couper: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.

B. Trans.: To cause to wave or move with a wavy motion; to cause to vibrate.

"Breath vocalized—*i. e.*, vibrated and *undulated*, may in a different manner affect the lips, or tongue."—*Holder: Elements of Speech*.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wavy; having a waved surface.

2. *Bot.*: Wavy; having an uneven, alternately convex and concave margin, as the leaf of the holly.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Waving; rising and falling like waves; vibrating. (*Thomson: Summer*, 982.)

2. Having a form or outline resembling that of waves; wavy; having an arched, curved, or bending outline. (A stretch of country is said to be undulating when it presents a succession of elevations and depressions resembling the waves of the sea.) In *bot.* the same as UNDULATED, B. 2 (q. v.).

"The outline remarkably *undulating*, smooth, and flowing."—*Reynolds: Journey to Flanders and Holland*.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undulating*; -ly.] In an undulating manner; in the manner of waves.

ŭn-dŭ-lā-tion, *s.* [UNDULATE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of undulating; a waving or wavy motion; fluctuation; as, the rising and falling of water when disturbed by oars or wind.

2. A wavy form; a form resembling that of a wave or waves.

"The root of the wilder sort [is] incomparable for its crisped *undulations*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., chap. iv., § 15.

II. Technically:

1. *Pathol.*: The movement, as ascertained by pressure or percussion, of a fluid in any natural or artificial cavity of the body. Called also *Fluctuation*. Used specif. in sense 3. (q. v.)

2. *Phys.*: A motion to and fro, up and down, or from side to side, but without translation of the particles composing any fluid medium. Called also a *Vibration* or a *Wave-motion*. [UNDULATORY-THEORY.]

3. *Surg.*: A certain motion of the matter of an abscess when pressed, which indicates its fitness for opening.

¶ 1. *Length of an undulation*:

Acoustics: The distance which sound travels during a complete vibration of the body by which it is produced.

2. *Point of undulation*: [SINGULAR-POINT.]

ŭn-dŭ-lā-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *undulation*; -ist.] One who supports the undulatory theory of light.

ŭn'-dŭ-lāt-ive, *adj.* [English *undulat(e)*; -ive.] Undulating, undulatory.

ŭn-dŭ-lā-tō-, *prep.* [UNDULATE.] Undulated, undulating, waved on the margin.

undulato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Rugose or rugged, waved. (*Loudon*.)

undulato-striate, *a.*

Bot.: Having elevated lines wavy in direction.

ŭn'-dŭ-lā-tōr-ŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *undulat(e)*; -ory.] Having an undulating character; moving in the manner of a series of waves; rising and falling like waves; pertaining to such a motion.

"The *undulatory* motion propagated along the body."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xvi.

undulatory-theory, *s.*

Optics: The generally accepted theory which traces light to vibrations set up and transmitted as waves in an invisible medium termed the luminiferous ether. This, it is assumed, is (sensibly) imponderable, and almost infinitely elastic, and fills all space, passing freely through the pores or between the atoms of bodies as the wind does through the trees, but having its motions, in a somewhat analogous manner, hindered or modified thereby, and thus accounting for the retardation which is the principal factor in producing Refraction (q. v.) Luminous bodies are believed to be (and in the case of heated luminous bodies are known to be) in a state of intense molecular vibration, and these successive impulses communicated to the ether give rise to successive waves of radiant energy, whose effects on other bodies depend upon their rate, as the pitch of a sound does. The slower periods apparently cause heating effects only; more rapid impulses produce luminous and chemical effects as well, and energetic chemical action is exerted by waves far too rapid to produce luminous impressions. Within the luminous range each rate produces on the normal retina the sensation of one given color only, while a proportion of all periods mixed produces that of white. In the phenomena of Reflection, Refraction, Dispersion, and ordinary Interference, there is nothing to define the direction of the actual ethereal vibrations; but the facts of Polarization (q. v.) demonstrate that these must be at right angles to the path of the ray, which again implies that the ether, rare and subtle as it is, must have the chief distinguishing quality of a solid, or resemble a thin but solid jelly rather than a fluid. This is believed to be the case, and the ether is also believed to be the medium through which electricity and other forms of energy are transmitted. The Undulatory Theory is usually ascribed to Huyghens, but was firmly established by the convincing experiments and reasoning of Young and Fresnel. Newton adopted the Corpuscular Theory, but in the second edition of his *Opticks* he added "queries," showing that later he was very strongly disposed to adopt the other.

***ŭn-dŭll'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *dull*.] To remove dullness or obscurity from; to clear, to purify.

"Poetry . . . is a most musical modulator of all intelligibles by her inventive variations; *undulling* their grossness."—*Whitlock: Present Manners of the English*, p. 477.

ŭn'-dŭ-loŭs, *a.* [UNDULATE.] Undulating.

"The *undulous* readiness of her volatile paces."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lxxv.

ŭn-dŭ-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undul(e)*; -ly.] In an undue manner or degree; wrongly, improperly, excessively, inordinately.

"Subject to the delusions of the mind when *unduly* agitated either by sensation or reflection."—*Warburton: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 27.

***ŭn-dŭmp'-ish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *-un* (2), and English *dumpish*.] To free from the dumps; to remove heaviness, dullness, or sullenness from.

"He [the jester] could *undumpish* her at his pleasure."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire*.

***ŭn-dŭr'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *-un* (1), and English *durable*.] Not of a durable character; not lasting (*Arnway: Tablet of Moderation*, p. 109.)

***ŭn-dŭr'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *undurab(le)*; -ly.] In an undurable manner; not lastingly.

***ŭn-dŭst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *dust*.] To free from dust; to clear.

"We frequently dress up the altar of our hearts, and *undust* it from all these little foulnesses."—*Montague: Devoute Essays*, pt. ii., treat. 6.

***ŭn-dŭ-tĕ-oŭs**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *duteous*.] Not duteous; not performing one's duties to parents and superiors; undutiful.

"And this deceit loses the name of craft,
Of disobedience, or *unduteous* title."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

ŭn-dŭ-tĭ-fŭl, ***ŭn-dŭ-tĭ-fŭll**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *dutiful*.]

1. Not dutiful; not performing one's duty; neglectful of one's duty.

"Never give him cause to think them unkind or *undutiful*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Characterized by disobedience to or neglect of one's duty; disobedient.

"The church was indeed very severe against such *undutiful* proceedings."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. v.

ŭn-dŭ-tĭ-fŭl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *undutiful*; -ly.] In an undutiful manner; with neglect of duty.

"Charged them with *undutifully* and ungratefully encroaching on the rights of the mother country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ŭn-dŭ-tĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *undutiful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being undutiful; disobedience.

"*Undutifulness* to an almighty superior, and ingratitude to a gracious benefactor, such as God is."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

***ŭn-dwĕl'-lā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *dwelable*.] Uninhabitable; not capable of being dwelt in.

"Lest par aventure I sette thee desert, a lond *undwellable*."—*Wycliffe: Jer.* vi. 8.

ŭn-dwĕlt', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *dwelt*.] Not dwelt in; not inhabited. (Followed by *in*.)

"It, like a house *undwelt* in, would decay."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 1.

ŭn'-dŷ, *a.* [UNDE.]

ŭn-dŷ'-ĭng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *dying*.]

1. Not dying; not perishing; immortal, indestructible.

"To chains of darkness and the *undying* worm."
Milton: P. L., vi. 739.

2. Unceasing; never ending or perishing; imperishable.

"But thou, a schoolboy, to the sea hadst carried
Undying recollections."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, No. vi.

undying-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING-FLOWERS.] (*Paxton*.)

ŭn-ĕared', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *eared*.] Not eared or plowed; unplowed, untilled. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 3.)

ŭn-ĕarnĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *earned*.] Not earned; not gained or merited by labor or services.

"The hour of supper comes *unearn'd*."
Milton: P. L., ix. 225.

unearned-increment, *s.*

Polit. Econ.: The increase in the value of land produced without labor or expenditure on the part of the owner; as, for instance, by the growth of a town in its vicinity. J. S. Mill and his followers contend that this increment should belong to the nation.

***ŭn-ĕar'-nĕst**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *earnest*.] Not earnest.

"Be possessed of vs after an *unearnest* sorte."—*Udall: Luke* xii.

ŭn-ĕarth', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *earth*.]

I. Literally:

1. To pull or drag out of the earth.

"To *unearth* the root of an old tree."
Wordsworth: Simon Lee.

2. To drive from an earth or burrow, as a fox, badger, &c.; to cause to leave a burrow.

"It was made known that, when that time had expired, the vermin who had been the curse of London would be *unearthed* and hunted without mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

II. Fig.: To bring to light; to reveal, to discover, to find out.

"Those who have busied themselves in *unearthing* the early history of curling, have been unable to discover that James IV. really played much at the game."—*Field*, Nov. 26, 1887.

ŭn-ĕarth'-lŷ, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *earthly*.] Not earthly; not of this world; hence, supernatural, not like, or as if not proceeding from or belonging to, this world.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pīt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, unite, cŭr, rāle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***un-ēase'**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ease*.] Want of ease; uneasiness, trouble, anxiety, distress.

"What an *unease* it was to be troubled with the humming of so many gnats."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 88.

***un-ēased'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eased*.] Not eased; in a state of unease or anxiety; troubled, anxious.

un-ēas'-i-lŷ, ***un-eis-y-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *un-easy*; *-ly*.] 1. Not easily; not readily; with difficulty, trouble, or pain.

"It was presently counted a place very hardly and *uneasily* to be inhabited for the greater cold."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 54.

2. In an uneasy manner; with uneasiness; restlessly; like one uneasy or ill at ease; as, He moved *uneasily* in his seat.

un-ēas'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *uneasy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uneasy or ill at ease; want of ease or comfort, mental or physical; restlessness, anxiety.

"At a time when the ascendancy of the court of Versailles had aroused *uneasiness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

un-ēas'-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *easy*.]

1. Feeling some degree of pain, mental or physical; ill at ease; restless, disturbed, anxious.

"*Uneasy* lies the head that wears a crown."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. Not easy or elegant in manner; constrained; ill at ease; not graceful; awkward.

"In conversation, a solicitous watchfulness about one's behavior, instead of being mended, will be constrained, *uneasy*, and ungraceful."—*Locke*.

3. Causing pain, trouble, discomfort, or want of ease, physical or mental; irksome, disagreeable.

"Upon *uneasy* pallets stretching thee."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

*4. Peevish; difficult to please.

"A sour untractable nature makes him *uneasy* to those who approach him."—*Addison: Spectator*.

*5. Difficult; not easy to be done or accomplished.

"This swift business I must *uneasy* make."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

un-ēat'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eat-able*.] Not eatable; not fit to be eaten.

"An almost *uneatable* . . . compound."—*Field*, Jan. 14, 1888.

un-ēat'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eaten*.]

1. Not eaten.

"A huge brawn, of which *uneaten* still
Large part and delicate remain'd."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, viii.

*2. Not destroyed.

"Therefore I will out swear him and all his followers, that this is all that's left *uneaten* of my sword."—*Beaum. & Flot.: King and No King*, iii.

***un-ēath'**, ***un-ethe**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *uneādhe* = with difficulty, from *uneādhe* = difficult; *un-* = not, and *ēadh*, *ēādhe* = easy; cogn. with O. S. *ōdhi* = easy; O. H. Ger. *ōdi* = desert, empty, easy; Ger. *ōde* = deserted; Goth. *auths*, *authis* = desert, waste; Icel. *vudhr* = empty; Lat. *otium* = ease.]

A. As adverb:

1. With difficulty; not easily; scarcely.

"*Uneath* may she endure the filthy struts."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 4.

2. Almost.

"Seem'd *uneath* to shake the stedfast ground."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 4.

3. As adj.: Not easy; difficult, hard.

"*Uneath* it is to tell."—*Southey*.

***un-ēbb'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ebbing*.] Not ebbing, receding, or falling back.

***un-ē'-bri-ate**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *briate*.]

1. Not intoxicated.

"Forth, *unebriate*, unpolled, he came from the orgy."
—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

2. Not intoxicating.

"There were . . . *unebriate* liquors."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

un-ēc-clē-ŷi-ās'-tic-al, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ecclesiastical*.] Not ecclesiastical.

***un-ēch'-ō-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *echoing*.] Not echoing; giving no echo.

"The quick, ardent Priestess, whose light bound
Came like a spirit o'er th' *unechoing* ground."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

un-ē-clipsed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *eclipsed*.] Not eclipsed, not obscured; not dimmed or lessened in glory or brightness. (*Lit. & fig.*)

' **un-ēdge'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *edge*.] To deprive of the edge; to blunt. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Pale fear *unedged* their weapons' sharpest points."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iv. 5.

***un-ēd'-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *edible*.] Not eatable.

un-ēd'-i-fied, ***un-ed-i-fyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *edified*.] Not edified.

"'Tis true, there be a sort of moody, hot-brain'd, and always *unedified* consciences."—*Milton: Elkonoklastes*, § 28.

un-ēd'-i-fŷ-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *edifying*.] Not edifying; not improving to the mind.

"Unmeaning or *unedifying* forms and ceremonies."—*Seeker: Sermons; On Confirmation*.

***un-ēd'-i-fŷ-īng-lŷ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unedifying*; *-ly*.] Not in an edifying manner.

***un-ēd'-u-cate**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *educate(d)*.] Uneducated, ignorant.

"O harsh, *uneducate*, illiterate peasant."
Solyman and Perseda (1599).

un-ēd'-u-cāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *educated*.] Not educated; illiterate, ignorant.

"By an exertion of the same almighty power light up the lamp of knowledge in the minds of *uneducated* men."
—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

un-ēf-fāced', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *effaced*.] Not effaced; not defaced or erased.

"If we have received a good impression, let us bear it away *uneffaced* to our graves."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 2.

un-ēf-fēc'-tŷ-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *effectual*.] Not effectual; having no effect or power; ineffectual; inefficacious.

"The glow-worm shows the matin to be near,
And 'gins to pale his *uneffectual* fire!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

***un-ē-gēst'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *egested*.] Unvoided, undischarged from the bowels. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 476.)

***un-ē-lāb'-ōr-ate**, ***un-ē-lāb'-ōr-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elaborate*, *elaborated*.] Not elaborate, not elaborated; not worked or wrought elaborately.

"An *unelaborate* stone."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

un-ē-lās'-tīc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elastic*.] Not elastic; having no elasticity.

un-ē-lās-tīc'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elasticity*.] The absence or want of elasticity.

***un-ēl'-bōwed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *elbowed*.] Not pushed aside, as with the elbow; not thrust aside or crowded.

"We stand upon our native soil,
Unelbow'd by such objects."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***un-ē-lēct'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *elected*.] Not elected; not chosen.

"You should have ta'en the advantage of his choler,
And pass him *unelected*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

***un-ē-lēc'-tīve**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *elective*.] Not choosing or electing; without power of choice or election.

"An ignorant, unknowing, *unelective* principle."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 274.

un-ēl'-ē-gant, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *elegant*.] Not elegant; inelegant.

"You meet with expressions now and then, which appear *unelegant* and singular."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 15.

un-ēl'-ē-gant-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *elegantly*.] In an inelegant manner; inelegantly.

"Neither seemeth he *unelegantly* and beside the purpose . . . to have expressed as much in this verse."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 425.

un-ēl'-īg-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *eligible*.] Not eligible; ineligible.

"Both extremes, above or below the proportion of our character, are dangerous; and 'tis hard to determine which is most *ineligible*."—*Rogers*.

un-ēm-bār'-rased, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embarrassed*.]

1. Not embarrassed; not perplexed or confused; free from embarrassment or confusion.

"With minds *unembarrassed* with any sort of terror."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*.

2. Free from pecuniary obligations or encumbrances.

"*Unembarrassed* in business."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

un-ēm-bār'-rass-mēnt, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embarrassment*.] Freedom from embarrassment.

"My feeling was that of *unembarrassment*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 21.

***un-ēm-bēl'-lished**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embellished*.] Not embellished, adorned, or beautified.

"If truth only and *unembellished* facts are plainly represented."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 45.

un-ēm-bit'-tēred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embittered*.] Not embittered; not accompanied with any bitterness or pain; free from pain or acerbity.

"There rose no day, there roll'd no hour
Of pleasure *unembitter'd*."
Byron: All is Vanity.

un-ēm-bōd'-ied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embodied*.]

1. Not embodied; not collected into a body; as, *unembodied* troops.

2. Freed from a corporeal body; disembodied.

"Then, *unembodied*, doth it trace
By steps each planet's heavenly way."
Byron: When Coldness Wraps, &c.

***un-ēm-bōw'-ēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *embowered*.] Not provided with bowers.

"All *unembowered*
And naked stood that lonely parsonage."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

un-ēm-mō'-tion-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emotional*.] Not emotional; free from emotion or feeling; impassive.

"Thought of all that this inscription signified with an *unemotional* memory."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. lxii.

***un-ēm-mō'-tioned**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emotioned*.] Free from emotion.

"In a dry, sarcastic, *unemotional* way."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, iii. 98.

***un-ēm-phāt'-ic**, ***un-ēm-phāt'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emphatic*, *emphatical*.] Not emphatic; having no emphasis or stress of voice.

***un-ēm-phāt'-ic-al-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *unemphatical*; *-ly*.] Not in an emphatic manner; without emphasis.

un-ēm-pīr'-ic-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *empirically*.] Not empirically.

"The result is in the fullest keeping with that which I have reached *unempirically*."—*Poe: Works*, ii. 137.

un-ēm-plōŷ'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *employable*.] Not capable of or eligible for employment; unfit for employment.

"To these we must add a still larger number of persons who are unemployed because they are *unemployable*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 21, 1887.

un-ēm-plōyed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *employed*.]

1. Not employed; having no work or employment; out of work; at leisure.

"Other creatures all day long
Rove idle, *unemploy'd*, and less need rest,"
Milton: P. L., iv. 617.

2. Not being in use; as, *unemployed* capital.

3. Not associated or accompanied with labor or employment.

"To maintain able-bodied men in *unemployed* imprisonment."—*Froude: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ *The Unemployed*: A collective term, embracing all persons in humble circumstances who are out of employment. These may be divided into three classes: (1) Those who are unable to work, either through age, accident, or disease; (2) those who are willing to work but cannot find employment; and (3) those who will not work under any circumstances. The problem presented by the two classes first mentioned is a very grave one; and the gravity of its solution increases yearly and in direct ratio with the increase of population in the great urban centers. Several times have the foundations of various governments been shaken by the demand of the unemployed for bread, and more than once, especially in France, has revolution reared its head close on the track of want and distress arising from monopolization of wealth by a few and other complications of the social situation, such complications resulting in depression or stagnation of business and enforced idleness of thousands. Many remedies have been proposed for the alleviation of the distress of the unemployed, but all of them seem to fall far short of their intended effect. In this country we have seen for a decade or more a determined struggle between capital and labor, and with every outbreak the number of those who may be considered permanently among the unemployed is largely increased. One of the most remarkable demonstrations of the unemployed in this country was the simultaneous organization and movement toward the national capital of several so-called "industrial armies." These "armies," while they undoubtedly contained a small proportion of honest working men, were largely made up of the class described under 3 in the above enumeration. Only one detachment reached Washington, where its leader, "Gen." Coxey, was arrested and imprisoned and his followers scattered. All over the

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat. çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exĭst. ph = f. zian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

country other bands collected, and for a few months the entire nation rung with their lawless deeds. The movement finally died of inanition.

"The unemployed are formed from many different classes, from many diverse elements; and we get no nearer to understanding their condition, to say nothing of improving it, if we persist in treating them as though they were all of a single type, and that type one which is in no degree representative."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1887.

***ün-ěmp'-tī-a-ble** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *empty*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be emptied or exhausted; inexhaustible.

"A drop of that unemptiable fountaine of wisdom."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. ii., § 1.

***ün-ěmp'-tiěd** (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *emptied*.] Not emptied.

"With its unemptied cloud of gentle rain."
Byron: *Child Harold*, iv. 70.

***ün-ěn-ā'-bled** (bled as *beld*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enabled*.] Not enabled or empowered. (*Southey: Thalaba*, v.)

***ün-ě-nār'-ra-ble**, *a.* [INENARRABLE.]

***ün-ěn-čant'-ěd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enchanted*.] Not enchanted; that cannot be enchanted. (*Milton: Comus*, 395.)

***ün-ěn-clōsed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enclosed*.] Not enclosed; open.

"An ancient manor, now rich with cultivation, then barren and unenclosed, which was known by the name of Hallamshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ün-ěn-cūm'-bēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *encumber*.] To free from encumbrance; to disencumber.

"A cloistral place
Of refuge, with an unencumber'd floor."
Wordsworth: *Poems on the Naming of Places*, vi.

***ün-ěn-cūm'-bēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *encumbered*.] Not encumbered; having no liabilities on it; as, *unencumbered property*.

***ün-ěn-dān'-gēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endangered*.] Not endangered.

"See, rooted to the earth, its kindly bed,
Th' unendanger'd myrtle, deck'd with flowers."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, iii.

***ün-ěn-dēared**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *endeared*.] Not endeared; not much or greatly loved.

"Not in the bought smile
Of harlots, loveless, joyless, undeared'd."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 766.

***ün-ěnd'-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ending*.] Having no end; endless.

"The unending circles of laborious science."—*Feltham On Eccles.* ii. 11.

***ün-ěnd'-īng-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unending*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unending; everlastingness.

"The theory of the literal unendingness of even moral perdition."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, Oct., 1881, p. 499.

***ün-ěnd'-lŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *end*, and suff. *-ly*.] Having no end; endless.

"Bent to unendly revenge."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 224.

***ün-ěn-dōwed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *endowed*.]

1. Not endowed with funds; not having an endowment.

"Bequeathed by that lady to this unendowed charity."—*London Times*.

2. Not endowed; not furnished; not invested.

"A man . . . unendowed with any notable virtues."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

3. Having no dower or dowry.

"Reflect what truth was in my passion shown,
When, unendowed, I took thee for mine own."
Pope: *January and May*, 550.

***ün-ěn-dür'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *endurable*.] Not endurable; insufferable, intolerable. (*Longfellow: Golden Legend*, i.)

***ün-ěn-dür'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unendurable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unendurable manner; in a manner not to be borne; intolerably.

***ün-ěn-dür'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enduring*.] Not enduring; not lasting; fleeting.

"Of aznre heaven, the unenduring clouds."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

***ün-ěn-feē'-bled** (bled as *beld*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enfeebled*.] Not enfeebled; not weakened.

"The comeliness of unenfeebled age."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

***ün-ěn-frān'-chīsed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enfranchised*.] Not enfranchised; not having the franchise or right to vote for candidates for office. [*FRANCHISE*, *s.*, II.]

***ün-ěn-gāged**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *engaged*.]

1. Not engaged; not bound or pledged by obligation or promise.

"Both the houses of parliament, your assembly, and the whole kingdom, stand yet free and unengaged to any part."—*Bishop Hall: A Modest Offer*.

2. Free from attachment that binds; as, Her affections are *unengaged*.

3. Disengaged, unemployed, unoccupied; not busy; at leisure; as, He is *unengaged*.

*4. Not appropriated; as, *unengaged revenues*.

***ün-ěn-gāg'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *engaging*.] Not engaging; not prepossessing.

***ün-ěn-glīsh** (en as *īn*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *English*.] Not English; not after the laws, manners, customs, or habits of the English; not characteristic or worthy of Englishmen.

"Less unenglish than either Mr. Bridge or Mr. Ruskin seems to think."—*Field*, Jan. 14, 1888.

***ün-ěn-glīshed** (en as *īn*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *englished*.] Not translated or rendered into English. [*ENGLISH*, *v.*]

"Where to I am no whit beholding for leaving it unenglished."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergy*, § 2.

***ün-ěn-jōyed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *enjoyed*.] Not enjoyed; not possessed; not used with pleasure or delight.

"Each day's a mistress unenjoyed before."
Dryden: (*Richardson*.)

***ün-ěn-jōy'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enjoying*.] Not enjoying; not making proper use or fruition.

"The unenjoying, craving wretch is poor."
Creech: (*Richardson*.)

***ün-ěn-larged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enlarged*.] Not enlarged; narrow, contracted; narrow-minded, prejudiced.

"These unenlarged souls are in the same manner disgusted with the wonders which the microscope has discovered."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. xvi.

***ün-ěn-līght'-ened** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enlightened*.] Not enlightened; not mentally or morally illuminated.

"Let cottagers and unenlightened swains
Revere the laws they dream that Heaven ordains."
Cowper: *Hope*, 240.

***ün-ěn-liv'-ened**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enlivened*.] Not enlivened; not rendered cheerful, bright, or animated.

"Unadorned by words, unenlivened by figures."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

***ün-ěn-slāved**, *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enslaved*.] Not enslaved; free.

"She sits a sovereign, unenslaved and free."
Addison.

***ün-ěn-tān'-gle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *entangle*.] To free from complication or entanglement; to disentangle.

"O my God, how dost thou unentangle me in any scruple arising out of the consideration of this thy fear."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 129.

***ün-ěn-tān'-gled** (gled as *geld*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entangled*.]

1. Not entangled; free from complication, perplexity, or entanglement.

"That this man, wise and virtuous as he was, passed always unentangled through the snares of life, it would be a prejudice and temerity to affirm."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Collins*.

2. Disentangled.

***ün-ěn-tēred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *entered*.]

1. Not entered; not gone or passed into.

"The intelligencies I have seen
Round our regretted and unentered Eden."
Byron: *Cain*, ii. 2.

2. Not entered or set down in a list; as, He is *unentered* for the race.

***ün-ěn-tēr'-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entering*.] Not entering; making no impression. (*Southey: Thalaba*, ix.)

***ün-ěn-tēr'-prīg-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enterprising*.] Not enterprising, not adventurous.

"He was a timid and unenterprising commander."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***ün-ěn-tēr'-tān'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entertaining*.] Not entertaining; affording no pleasure or amusement.

"The labor is long and the elements dry and unentertaining."—*Gray: Letters; To West*, let. 25 (1740).

***ün-ěn-tēr'-tān'-īng-něss**, *s.* [English *unentertaining*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unentertaining.

"Last post I received a very diminutive letter; it made excuses for its unentertainingness, very little to the purpose."—*Gray: Letter to West* (1740).

***ün-ěn-thrālled**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *enthralled*.] Not enthralled, not enslaved.

***ün-ěn-tīre**, *ün-īn-tīre*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entire*.] Not whole.

¶ To make *unentire*: To dissolve, to resolve into elements or constituents.

"To make me unentire."

Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 50.

***ün-ěn-tōmbed** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *entombed*.] Not entombed, not buried, not interred.

"Think'st thou thus unentomb'd to cross the flood?"

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, vi. 508.

***ün-ěn-tranced**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *entranced*.] Not entranced or under the influence of a charm or spell; disentranced.

"His heart was wholly unentranced."

Taylor: *Philip van Artevelde (Lay of Elena)*.

***ün-ěn-vī-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *enviable*.] Not enviable; not to be envied.

"The same propensities which afterward, in a higher post, gained for him an unenviable immortality."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***ün-ěn-vīed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *envied*.] Not envied; not the object of envy.

"Unenvied there, he may sustain alone

The whole reproach, the fault was all his own."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*.

***ün-ěn-vī-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *envious*.] Not envious; free from envy.

"We shall be far surer of finding these upright, unenvious, considerate, benevolent, compassionate, than others, who have not equal inducements."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

***ün-ěn-vŷ-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *envying*.] Not envying; free from envy; unenvious.

***ün-ěp'-ī-lōgued**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *epilogue* (*e*); *-ed*.] Not furnished or provided with an epilogue. (*Special coinage*.)

"Unepilogued the poet waits his sentence."

Goldsmith: *Epilogue to The Sisters*.

***ün-ě-pis'-cō-pal**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *episcopal*.] Not episcopal; without bishops.

"Any sovereign and unepiscopal Presbytery."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 11.

***ün-ě-quā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *equable*.] Not equable, not uniform; changeable, fitful, changeable.

"The most unsettled and unequable of seasons in most countries in the world."—*Bentley: Sermons*, ser. 8.

***ün-ě-quā-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unequable* (*le*); *-ly*.] Not equably or uniformly.

"We behold the universe as a splendid space interspersed unequably with clusters."—*Poe: Eureka (Works, 1864)*, ii. 180.

***ün-ě-quāl**, ***un-e-quall**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equal*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Unjust, unfair, iniquitous. (In this sense a translation of Lat. *iniquus*, from *in-* = not, and *æquus* = equal, fair, just.)

"Is not my way equal? are not your ways unequal?"—*Ezekiel* xviii. 25.

2. Not equal; not of the same size, length, breadth, width, thickness, volume, quantity, strength, station, or the like.

3. Inadequate, insufficient.

"To that danger his fortitude proved unequal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

*4. Not equable, not uniform; unequal; as, *unequal pulsations*.

II. Bot.: Not having the two sides symmetrical, as the leaf of Begonia. Applied specially to sepals and petals of unequal size and shape. In describing a corolla, equal and unequal have sometimes been substituted for regular and irregular.

B. As subst.: One not equal to another in station, power, ability, age, or the like.

"Among unequals, what society?"

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 383.

***unequal-sided**, *a.* The same as UNEQUAL and OBLIQUE (*q. v.*).

***unequal-voices**, *s. pl.*

Music: Voices of mixed qualities, those of women combined with those of men.

***ün-ě-quā-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *equal*, and suff. *-able*.] Not able to be equaled; not capable of being equaled, matched, or paralleled; matchless, peerless.

"Whose love to God is questionless, filial, and unequalable."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 282.

***ün-ě-quāled**, ***ün-ě-qualled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equaled*.] Not equaled or paralleled; unparalleled, unrivaled, peerless. (Used in either a good or bad sense.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭn-ē-qual-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unequal*; -ly.] Not equally; in an unequal manner or degree; in unequal or different degrees; irregularly, unsymmetrically.

"The area of the island was during the winter and spring, not *unequally* divided between the contending races."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

unequally-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: (of a leaf): Pinnate with a terminal leaflet; imparipinnate.

ŭn-ē-qual-nĕss, *subst.* [Eng. *unequal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unequal; inequality.

"The *unequalness* and unreasonableness of which all lawyers will deride."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii, ch. ii.

ŭn-equit-a-ble (equit as ĕk'-kwit), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equitable*.] Not equitable; inequitable.

"Measures which they think too *unequitable* to press upon a murderer."—*Decay of Piety*.

***ŭn-equit-a-blŷ** (equit as ĕk'-kwit), *adverb.* [Eng. *equitably*]; -ly.] Not equitably; in an inequitable manner.

***ŭn-equit-ŷ** (equit as ĕk'-kwit), **vn-e-qwy-te*, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equity*.] Inequity, ableness, iniquity, injustice. (*Wycliffe: Rom.* iii. 5.)

ŭn-ē-quĭv'-ō-cal, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *equivocal*.]

1. Not equivocal; not doubtful; clear, evident, plain.

"About the same time the king began to show, in an *unequivocal* manner, the feeling which he really entertained toward the banished Huguenots."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Not ambiguous; not of doubtful signification; as *unequivocal* expressions.

ŭn-ē-quĭv'-ō-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unequivocal*; -ly.] In an unequivocal, clear, or plain manner; clearly, plainly.

"His resurrection, the Lord's Day, called and kept in commemoration of it, and the eucharist in both its parts, are *unequivocally* referred to."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, vol. 1, pt. 1, ch. vii.

ŭn-ē-quĭv'-ō-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unequivocal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unequivocal; clearness, plainness.

***ŭn-ē-rād'-ic-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eradicable*.] Not eradicable; incapable of being eradicated; ineradicable.

"The *uneradicable* taint of sin."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 126.

***ŭn-ērr'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *errable*.] Not able or liable to err; incapable of erring; infallible.

"The ignominy of your *unerrable* see is discovered."—*Sheldon: Mirror of Antichrist*, p. 142.

***ŭn-ērr'-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unerrable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unable to err; incapacity of error; infallibility.

"The many innovations of that church witness the danger of presuming upon the *unerrableness* of a guide."—*Decay of Piety*.

ŭn-ērr'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *erring*.]

1. Committing no mistake; incapable of error; infallible.

"As Thy *unerring* precepts teach."

Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

2. Incapable of missing the mark; certain, sure.

"To bend the bow, and aim *unerring* darts."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 68.

ŭn-ērr'-ĭng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unerring*; -ly.] In an unerring manner; without error or failure; certainly, infallibly.

"Thy strong shafts pursue their path

Unerringly."

Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Transl.)

***ŭn-ēs-cāp'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *escapable*.] That cannot be escaped or avoided; unavoidable.

"Eternal flight from some *unescapable* enemy."—*Mason: De Quincey*, p. 63.

***ŭn-ēs-ĉew'-a-ble** (ew as ŭ), ***un-es-chu-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *eschewable*.] Not able to be eschewed, avoided, or shunned.

"Procedyng by an *uneschuable* betidyng together."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

***ŭn-ēs-ĉew'-a-blŷ** (ew as ŭ), ***un-es-chu-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *uneschewable*]; -ly.] Unavoidably.

"Thei been to comen *uneschuably*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

***ŭn-ēs-cūtĉh'-eōned**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *escutcheon*.] Not escutcheoned; not with an escutcheon.

***ŭn-ēs-pĭed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *espied*.] Not espied; not seen or discovered; unseen, undiscovered.

"Nearer to view his prey, and *unespied*,

To mark what of their state he more might learn."

Milton: P. L., iv. 389.

ŭn-ēs-sāyed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *essayed*.] Not essayed; not tried; untried; unattempted.

"The reeds no sooner touched my lip, though new,

And *unesayed* before, than wide they flew."

Cowper: Death of Damon.

ŭn-ēs-sĕn'-tial (tial as shāl), *a. & s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *essential*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not essential; not constituting the real essence; not absolutely necessary; not of prime importance.

"Those who differed from him in the *unessential* parts of Christianity."—*Addison: Freeholder*.

*2. Void of real being.

"Prime cheerer Light!

Without whose vesting beauty all were wrapt

In *unessential* gloom." *Thomson: Summer*, 94.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something not constituting the real essence, or not absolutely necessary.

2. *Music (pl.)*: Notes not forming a necessary part of the harmony. Passing, auxiliary, or ornamental notes.

ŭn-ēs-sĕn'-tial-lŷ (tial as shāl), *adv.* [Eng. *unessential*; -ly.] Not in an essential or absolutely necessary manner.

***ŭn-ēs-tāb'-lish**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *establish*.] To unfix, to disestablish; to deprive of establishment.

"The parliament demanded of the king to *unestablish* that prelatial government which had usurped over us."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 27.

ŭn-ē-vān-gĕl'-ic-āl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *evangelical*.] Not evangelical; not according to the gospel.

"Whom in justice to retaliate, is not as he supposes *unevangelical*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 12.

ŭn-ē-ven, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *even*, a.]

1. Not even; not level, smooth or plain; rugged, rough.

"Thus fallen am I in dark, *uneven* way."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Not straight or direct; crooked.

"*Uneven* is the course, I like it not."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

3. Not uniform, regular, or well-matched.

"Hurrying, as fast as his *uneven* legs would carry him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

4. Not perfectly horizontal or level, as the beam of a scale; not on the same height or plane; hence, not true, just, or fair.

"Belial, in much *uneven* scale thou weigh'st

All others by thyself." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 173.

*5. ill-matched, unsuitable; ill-assorted.

"So forth they traveled, an *uneven* payre . . .

A salvage man matcht with a ladye fayre." . . .

Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 9.

6. *In Arith.*: Not divisible by 2 without a remainder; odd; as, 3, 5, 7, &c.; unevenly unequal numbers are those which being divided by 4 leave a remainder equal to 1, as 5, 9, 13, &c.

*7. Difficult, perplexing, embarrassing.

"*Uneven* and unwelcome news."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I, i. 1.

ŭn-ē-ven-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *uneven*; -ly.] In an uneven manner; not smoothly or regularly.

"Whosoever rides on a lame horse, cannot but move *unevenly*."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 9.

ŭn-ē-ven-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *uneven*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being uneven, rough, or rugged; roughness; inequality of surface.

"The ruggedness and *unevenness* of the roads."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Want of uniformity or equableness; unsteadiness, uncertainty.

"This *unevenness* of temper and irregularity of conduct."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 162.

*3. Turbulence; disturbed state.

"By reason of the troubles and *unevenness* of his reign."—*Hale*.

4. Want of smoothness in regard to style, or the like; ruggedness.

"It were strange if in what I writ there did not appear much of *unevenness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 251.

ŭn-ē-vent'-fūl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *eventful*.] Not eventful; not marked by events of any importance; as, an *uneventful* journey or reign.

***ŭn-ēv'-i-dent**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *evident*.] Not evident, clear, or plain; obscure.

"We conjecture at *unevident* things by that which is evident."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 197.

***ŭn-ēv'-ĭt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *evitable*.] Not to be escaped or avoided; inevitable.

"Wherefore weying and foreseeing this (as I may well terme it) calamity and *unevitable* danger of men."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 53.

***ŭn-ēv'-ĭ-tāt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Latin *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito*=to avoid.] Unavoided, unescaped.

"With that, th' unerring dart at Cynus flung.

Th' *unevitated* on his shoulder rung."

Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

ŭn-ē-vōlved', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *evolved*.] Not evolved.

ŭn-ē-āct', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exact*, a.] Not exact or accurate; inexact, incorrect.

***ŭn-ē-āct'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *exacted*.] Not exacted; not taken by force.

"But all was common, and the fruitful earth

Was free to give her *unexacted* birth."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgio i. 196.

ŭn-ē-āġ'-ġēr-āt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exaggerated*.] Not exaggerated.

***ŭn-ē-ām'-ĭn-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *examinable*.] Not examinable; not admitting of examination.

"The lowly, alwise, and *unexaminable* intention of Christ."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

ŭn-ē-ām'-ĭned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *examined*.]

1. Not examined, tested, investigated, or tried.

"A forward condemnation of all that may stand in opposition to it, unheard and *unexamined*; which, what is it but prejudice?"—*Locke: Conduct of the Underst.*, § 10.

2. Not examined judicially; untried.

"And yet within these five hours Hastings liv'd

Untainted, *unexamined*, free, at liberty."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 6.

3. Not explored or investigated.

"There remained nevertheless room for very large islands in places *unexamined*."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

ŭn-ē-am'-pled (pled as peld), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exampled*.] Not exampled; having no example, precedent, or similar case; unprecedented.

"To make some *unexampled* sacrifice."

R. Browning: Paracelsus, i.

ŭn-ē-ĉelled', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *excelled*.] Not excelled.

"Unrivalled love, in Lycia *unexcelled*."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, v.

ŭn-ē-ĉĕp'-tion-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptionable*.] Not exceptionable, not liable, or open to any exception, objection, or censure; unobjectionable, faultless.

"Men of clear and *unexceptionable* characters."—*Waterland: Works*, v. 296.

ŭn-ē-ĉĕp'-tion-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unexceptionable*; -ness.] The quality of state of being unexceptionable.

"Other parts of his exposition of these epistles that had the like *unexceptionableness*."—*More: On the Seven Churches* (1669). (Pref.)

ŭn-ē-ĉĕp'-tion-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unexceptionable*]; -ly.] In an unexceptionable manner.

"Persons so *unexceptionably* qualify'd for that purpose."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 4.

***ŭn-ē-ĉĕp'-tion-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptional*.] Unexceptionable. (A wrong use.)

"The discourses are perfectly *unexceptional* so far as they go."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii., 606 (1873).

ŭn-ē-ĉĕp'-tĭve, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exceptive*.] Not exceptive; admitting no exception.

ŭn-ē-ĉhānged', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exchanged*.] Not exchanged.

"But contend that you may justly reserve for vengeance those who remain *unexchanged*."—*Burke: Letter to the Sheriff of Bristol* (1777).

***ŭn-ē-ĉĭsed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *excise*; -ed.] Not excised; not subjected or liable to excise or duty.

"And beggars taste thee *unexcised* by kings."

Brown.

***ŭn-ē-clūs'-ĭve**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exclusive*.] Not exclusive; general, comprehensive.

***ŭn-ē-clūs'-ĭve-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *unexclusive*; -ly.] Without exclusion of anything; so as not to exclude.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, ĉell, chorus, ĉhin, bench; go, ġem; thin, thĭs; sin, aġ; expect, Xēnophon, exĭst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beĭ, deĭ.

***ün-ëx-cōg'-it-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *excogitable*.] Not excogitable; not able to be thought out.

"Wherein can man be said to resemble his *unexcogitable* power and perfectedness?"—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ün-ëx-cūg'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *excusable*.] Not excusable; inexcusable, unpardonable.

"It was a perverse, gross, malicious, and *unexcusable* ignorance,"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 642.

ün-ëx-cūg'-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unexcusable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unexcusable.

"Rip up to you the *unexcusable*ness of the heathen ignorance in general."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 642.

ün-ëx'-ë-cu-tëd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *executed*.]

1. Not executed; not performed or carried out.

"The decree of the Senate remained *unexecuted*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii.

2. Not signed or sealed; not properly attested; as, a deed or contract *unexecuted*.

*3. Unemployed; not put into practice.

"Leave *unexecuted*
Your own renowned knowledge,"

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

***ün-ëx'-ëm'-plar-ÿ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exemplary*.] Not exemplary.

***ün-ëx'-ëm'-plī-fied**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exemplified*.] Not exemplified; not illustrated by example; unexampled.

"Those wonders a generation returned with so *unexemplified* an ingratitude."—*Boyle*.

***ün-ëx'-ëmpt** (*p* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exempt*.]

1. Not exempt; not free by privilege or right; liable.

2. Not exempting from, or depriving of some privilege, or the like.

"Scorning the *unexempt* condition
By which all mortal frailty must subsist."

Milton: Comus, 685.

***ün-ëx'-ëmpt'-ëd** (*p* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exempted*.] Not exempted; not free by privilege or right.

"To require an *unexempted* and impartial obedience to all her decrees."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

***ün-ëx'-ër-cised**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *exercised*.] Not exercised; not practiced or trained.

"Without discrimination or election, of which indeed our tender and *unexercised* minds are not capable."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 3.

***ün-ëx'-ërt'-ëd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *exerted*.] Not exerted; not brought into action.

"Attend with patience the uncertainty of things, and what lieth yet *unexerted* in the chaos of futurity."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, i. 25.

ün-ëx'-hâust'-ëd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *exhausted*.]

1. Not exhausted; not drained to the bottom; not emptied.

"As the low bent clouds
Pour flood on flood, yet *unexhausted* still
Combine,"

Thomson: Winter.

2. Not worn out; as, *unexhausted* strength.

ün-ëx'-hâust'-i-ble, *a.* [Eng. *un-* (1), and Eng. *exhaustible*.] Not exhaustible, inexhaustible.

"*Unexhaustible* by all the successions of time."—*Hale: Cont.; Med. on the Lord's Prayer*.

***ün-ëx'-ist'-ent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *existent*.] Not existent, non-existent.

"Suspended knowledge of what is yet *unexistent*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii. 13.

***ün-ëx'-ist'-ing**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *existing*.] Not existing; not existent.

***ün-ëx'-pând'-ëd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expanded*.] Not expanded.

"With sleeping, *unexpanded* issue stor'd."

Blackmore: Creation, vi.

***ün-ëx'-pëct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectable*.] Not to be expected or anticipated.

"The homicide . . . without *unexpectable* mercy, perisheth eternally."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 322.

***ün-ëx'-pëct'-ant**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectant*.] Not expectant; not looking, expecting, or waiting for.

"With bent, *unexpectant* faces."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. lv.

***ün-ëx'-pëc-tā-tion**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expectation*.] The absence of expectation; want of previous consideration or forethought.

"As every other evil, so this [losse] especially is aggravated by our *unexpectation*."—*Bp. Hall: The Balm of Gilead*, § i.

ün-ëx'-pëct'-ëd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *expected*.] Not expected; not looked for.

"Your *unexpected* presence had so roused

My spirits, that they were being bent on enterprise."—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

ün-ëx'-pëct'-ëd-lÿ, *adv.* [English *unexpected*; -ly.] In an unexpected manner; at a time or in a manner not expected or looked for.

"The court determining the case *unexpectedly* in favor of his opponent."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 7.

ün-ëx'-pëct'-ëd-nëss, *subst.* [Eng. *unexpected*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unexpected.

"The *unexpectedness* added (if not to the pain) to the fright thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire*.

***ün-ëx'-pë'-dī-ent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expedient*.] Not expedient, inexpedient.

"Music would not be *unexpedient* after meat."—*Milton: On Education*.

ün-ëx'-pën'-sive, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expensive*.] Not expensive; inexpensive; not costly.

"My life hath not bin *unexpensive* in learning, and voyaging about."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 8.

***ün-ëx'-për'-i-ençe**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *experience*, *s.*] Want of experience; inexperience.

"I am not ashamed to recant that which my *unexperience* hath (out of hearsay) written in praise of French education."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis*, § 10.

ün-ëx'-për'-i-ençed, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *experienced*.]

1. Not experienced; not versed or skilled; inexperienced.

"The wisest, *unexperienced*, will be ever

Timorous and loth." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 240.

2. Without having gained knowledge or experience.

"Thou return *unexperienced* to thy grave."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

3. Untried; not known from experience. (Said of things.)

***ün-ëx'-për'-i-ent**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *experient*.] Inexperienced.

"The *inexperient* gave the tempter place."

Shakesp.: Complaint, 318.

***ün-ëx'-për'-i-mënt'-al**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *experimental*.] Not experimental.

ün-ëx'-përt', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expert*.] Not expert; inexpert; wanting skill, experience, or knowledge; inexperienced.

"My sentence is for open war: of wiles,

More *unexpert*, I boast not."

Milton: P. L., ii. 52.

ün-ëx'-përt'-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpert*; -ly.] Not expertly; in an unexpert manner; unskillfully.

ün-ëx'-pīred', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *expired*.]

1. Not expired; not having reached the date at which it is due; as, an *unexpired* bill.

2. Not having expired; not having come to an end or termination; still to run.

"Having an *unexpired* term of seven years from Michaelmas last."—*London Times*.

***ün-ëx'-plāin'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *explainable*.] Not explainable; not capable of being explained; inexplicable.

ün-ëx'-plāined', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *explained*.] Not explained.

"Portentous, unexampled, *unexplain'd*."

Cowper: Task, ii. 58.

***ün-ëx'-plī-cāt'-ëd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *explicated*.] Not explicated; unexplained.

ün-ëx'-plōred', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *explored*.]

1. Not explored or examined by traveling.

"He had left scarcely a nook of the kingdom *unexplored*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Not examined intellectually; not investigated; untried.

"No female arts or aids she left untried,
Nor counsels *unexplored*, before she died."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, iv. 600.

ün-ëx'-pōsed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *exposed*.]

1. Not exposed or laid open to view; remaining concealed or hidden; hence, not held up to censure.

"Suffer 'he little mistakes of the author to pass *unexposed*."—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. v., § 8.

2. Not exposed; not liable or open.

"Existence *unexposed*

To the blind walk of mortal accident."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Covered, shielded, or protected from violence, injury, danger, or the like; sheltered; as, The house stands in an *unexposed* situation.

ün-ëx'-pōund'-ëd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *expounded*.] Not expounded; not explained or treated of.

"In 'the plain *unexpounded* words of Scripture."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

***ün-ëx'-prëss'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *express*.] Informal, casual.

"The *unexpress* [schoolmaster], for good or evil, is so busy with a poor little fellow."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iv.

ün-ëx'-prëssed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *expressed*.] Not expressed; not mentioned, declared, proclaimed, or uttered.

"Next—for some gracious service *unexpressed*,

And from 'its wages only to be guessed."

Byron: A Sketch.

ün-ëx'-prëss'-i-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expressible*.] Not expressible; not able or fit to be expressed; inexpressible.

"When wilt thou put an end to these *unexpressible* miseries?"—*Bp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, § 6.

ün-ëx'-prëss'-i-blÿ, *adv.* [English *unexpressible* (le); -ly.] In a manner not to be expressed; inexpressibly.

"Your condition is *inexpressibly* wofull,"—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man*.

ün-ëx'-prëss'-ive, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *expressive*.]

1. Not expressive; deficient in expression.

*2. Inexpressible, ineffable.

"And hears the *unexpressive* nuptial song."

Milton: Lycidas, 176.

***ün-ëx'-prëss'-ive-lÿ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unexpressive*; -ly.] Not expressively; without expression.

***ün-ëx'-püg'-nā-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *expugnable*.] Not to be beaten, conquered, or overpowered.

"Debonaire

Nor *unpugnable* to love."

Sandys: Ovid; Metamorphoses, xi.

***ün-ëx'-tënd'-ëd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *extended*.]

1. Not extended or stretched out.

"From these weak, struggling, *unextended* arms."

Congreve: Mourning Bride, iii.

2. Occupying no assignable space; having no dimensions.

"How inconceivable is it, that a spiritual, *i. e.*, an *unextended* substance, should represent to the mind an extended one, as a triangle!"—*Locke*.

***ün-ëx'-tīnct'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *extinct*.] Not extinct or extinguished.

"Be there but one spark

Of fire remaining in him *unextinct*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, iii. 2.

ün-ëx'-tīn'-guish-a-ble (*gu* as *gw*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *extinguishable*.] Incapable of being extinguished; inextinguishable.

"Pain of *unextinguishable* fire."

Milton: P. L., ii. 88.

ün-ëx'-tīn'-guish-a-blÿ (*gu* as *gw*), *adv.* [Eng. *unextinguishable* (le); -ly.] In an unextinguishable manner; in a manner that cannot be extinguished; inextinguishably.

ün-ëx'-tīn'-guished (*gu* as *gw*), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *extinguished*.]

1. Not extinguished; not quenched or repressed.

"The friend who stood before her sight,

Her only *unextinguished* light."

Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

*2. Inextinguishable.

"An ardent thirst of honor; a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an *unextinguished* desire of doing more."—*Dryden*.

***ün-ëx'-tīr-pāt'-ëd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *extirpated*.] Not extirpated; not rooted out; not eradicated or exterminated.

"Taking offense at the sin which remains as yet *unextirpated*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 40.

***ün-ëx'-tort'-ëd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *extorted*.] Not extorted; not taken or wrested by force; spontaneous.

"The soul's affection can be only given

Free, *unextorted*, as the grace of heaven."

Cowper: To Delia.

***ün-ëx'-trīc-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *extricable*.] Not extricable; inextricable.

"Which supposition we shall finde involved in *unextricable* difficulties."—*More: Immort. of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***ün-eyed'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *eyed*.] Not seen, viewed, or noticed; unseen.

"A pair of lips, oh, that we were *uneyed*,

I could suck sugar from 'em!"

Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons, ii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, plt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cē, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ŭn-fā'-bled** (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fabled*.] Unmixed with fable; not constituting a fable; historic, true.

"Plain, unfabled precept."—*Sydney Smith: Works*, i. 176.

ŭn-fāċe', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *face*, *v.*] To remove the face or cover from; to expose.

"Unface these, and they will prove as bad cards as any in the pack."—*Rushworth. Histor. Collections*, pt. ii., vol. ii., p. 917.

***ŭn-fāċ'-tious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *factious*.] Not factious.

"Provided always that they have been temperate, reasonable, and unfactious in their conduct."—*Wilberforce: Life*, ii. 170.

***ŭn-fād'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fade*(e), and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of fading, withering, or perishing; unfading.

"A crown, incorruptible, unfadable, reserved in heaven for him."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Ahasuerus Feasting*.

ŭn-fād'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faded*.]

1. Not faded; not having lost its strength of color.
2. Not withered, as a plant.

"A lovely flower,
Unfaded yet, but yet unfed below." *Dryden.*

***ŭn-fādġ'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fadġ-ing*.] [FADĠE, *v.*] That will not fadge or suit the purpose for which it is intended; unsuitable.

"Dash the unfadġing clay against the walls."—*Adams. Works*, iii. 122.

ŭn-fād'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fading*.]

1. Not fading; not liable to fade or lose its strength or freshness of color.

"To gather flowers
Of blissful quiet 'mid unfading bowers,"
Wordsworth: Laodamia.

2. Not liable to wither; not subject to decay; imperishable.

"Immortality of life, an unfading crown of glory."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

ŭn-fād'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfading*; *-ly*.] In an unfading manner; imperishably

***ŭn-fād'-īng-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfading*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfading.

"We consider the unfadingness of their [the Phœnicians'] purple."—*Polywhele: Hist. Devonshire*.

***ŭn-fāil'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fail*, *v.*, and suff. *-able*.] Not failable; incapable of failing; infallible.

"A confident opinion of their undoubted safety, and unfailable right to happiness!"—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 2 Peter i. 10*.

***ŭn-fāil'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfailable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfailable; infallibility, certainty.

"The veracity and unfailableness of the sure mercies and promises of the God of truth."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*.

ŭn-fāil'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *failing*.]

1. Not liable to fail; incapable of being exhausted.

"Hereby are we freed from the sense of the second death and the sting of the first, to the unfailing comfort of our souls."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon at Higham*, 1648.

2. Incapable of failing or missing its aim; unerring, sure.

"Some god, propitious to the Trojan foe,
Has, from my arm unfailing, struck the bow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 551.

3 Not liable to fail or come short of what is wanted.

"Maintains its hold with such unfailing sway,
We feel it e'en in age, and at our latest day,"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 316.

4. Ever meeting a hope, promise, or want; sure, infallible.

"The event of battles, indeed, is not an unfailing test of the abilities of a commander."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ŭn-fāil'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfailing*; *-ly*.] In an unfailing manner or degree; infallibly.

ŭn-fāil'-īng-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unfailing*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfailing.

"How much we do more know his unfailingness, his unchangeableness."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 2 Peter i. 10*.

***ŭn-fāin'**, ***ŭn-fāyn'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fain*, *a.*] Not fain or glad; sorry, displeased.

"The Soudan Saladyn he was fulle unfayn,
He fled with mykelle pyn vnto the mountayn."
Robert de Brunne, p. 191.

***ŭn-fāint'-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fainting*.] Not fainting; not giving way, sinking, or succumbing.

"And oh, that I could retain the effects which it wrought with an unfainting perseverance."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 167.

ŭn-fāir', ***un-faire**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fair*, *a.*]

*1. Not fair; not graceful, elegant, or neat.

"Attour his belte his liarte lockes laie,
Feltred unfaire, over fret with frostes hoore."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

2. Not honest; not impartial; using trick or artifice.

"Sometimes they complain of me as very unfair to take an advantage of an opinion of theirs."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 53.

3. Not characterized by or founded on honesty, justice, or fairness; dishonorable, fraudulent.

"The new system which you propose would therefore evidently be unfair to the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

***ŭn-fāir'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fair*, *v.*] To deprive of fairness or beauty.

"These hours . . . will that unfair
Which fairly doth excel."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

ŭn-fāir'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfair*; *-ly*.] Not fairly; in an unfair manner.

"If I have wrested your words to another sense than you designed them, or in any respect argued unfairly, I assure you it was without design."—*Butler: To Dr. Samuel Clarke*, let. 1.

ŭn-fāir'-nëss, *s.* [English *unfair*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfair; want of fairness, justice, or honesty; dishonest or disingenuous conduct or practices.

"By this aversion to baseness and unfairness."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

ŭn-fāith', *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faith*.] Want of faith; distrust.

"Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all."
Tennyson: Merlin and Vivien, 239.

ŭn-fāith'-fūl, ***un-feith-ful**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faithful*.]

1. Not faithful; perfidious, faithless; violating promises, trust, confidence, or vows; treacherous, disloyal.

"Thou hast already been unfaithful in thy service to him; and now dost thou think to receive wages of him?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

† Applied specific to a person who has violated the marriage vow.

2. Not to be depended on; untrustworthy.

"The constituent body might be an unfaithful interpreter of the sense of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. Not performing the proper duty or function.

"My feet, through wine, unfaithful to their weight,
Betray'd me tumbling from a towery height."
Pope. (Todd.)

*4. Not possessing faith; impious, infidel.

"The lord of that servaunt schal come in the day that he hopith not; and in the our that he woot not, and schal departe him; and put his part with unfaithful men."—*Wycliffe: Luke xii.*

*5. Treacherous, disloyal. (Said of things.)

"Lying, or craftiness, and unfaithful usages, rob a man of the honor of his soul."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

ŭn-fāith'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfaithful*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unfaithful manner; in violation of promises, vows, or duty; faithlessly, disloyally, treacherously.

"He, who acts unfaithfully, acts against his promises."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 6.

2. Negligently, imperfectly; as, work unfaithfully done.

ŭn-fāith'-fūl-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unfaithful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfaithful.

"Such a laborer as shall not be put to shame for his illness, or his unskillfulness, his falseness and unfaithfulness."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

***ŭn-fāl'-cāt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *falcated*.]

1. Not falcated; not hooked; not bent like a sickle.

2. Not curtailed; having no deductions. (*Swift*.)

ŭn-fāl'-lŷ-ble, ***un-fal-ly-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallible*.] Not fallible; infallible.

"These blessings hathe hys eternal truth and unfally-ble promysse perfourmed vnto your hyghnes."—*Udall: Luke*. (Pref.)

ŭn-fāl'-en, ***un-faln**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallen*.] Not fallen; in the original state of uprightness.

"Can a finite spirit bear such excess? The pleasures of eternity crowd into a moment; did unfaln angels ever know such another?"—*Glanvill: Sermons*, ser. 7.

ŭn-fāl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fallen*.] Not fallowed.

"Th' unfallow'd glebe
Yearly o'ercomes the granaries with stores
Of golden wheat."
Philips: Cider, i.

ŭn-fāls'-ī-fied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *falsified*.] Not falsified.

"The current story . . . has descended from them in a substantially unfalsified state."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv.

ŭn-fāl'-tēr-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *faltering*.] Not faltering, not failing, not hesitating.

"With unfaltering accent to conclude
That this availleth nought."
Thomson: Summer.

ŭn-fāl'-tēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfaltering*; *-ly*.] In an unfaltering manner; without hesitation or faltering.

***ŭn-fāmed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *famed*.] Not famous or renowned; without fame or renown.

"Nor none so noble,
Whose life were ill bestow'd, or death unfamed."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

ŭn-fā-mīl'-iar (*iar* as *yēr*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *familiar*.]

1. Not familiar; not well acquainted.

"We are not unfamiliar with the difficulties that arise in India itself."—*London Times*.

2. Not well known; strange.

"For sometimes he would hear, however nigh,
That name repeated loud without reply,
As unfamiliar."
Byron: Lara, i. 27.

***ŭn-fā-mīl'-ī-ār'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *familiarity*.] The quality or state of being unfamiliar; absence or want of familiarity.

"Unfamiliar by disease, and unpleasing by unfamiliarity."—*Johnson*.

***ŭn-fām'-ous**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *famous*.] Not famous; having no fame; infamous.

ŭn-fānned', *adj.* [Pref. (1), and Eng. *fanned*.] Not fanned.

"Unquench'd by want, unfann'd by strong desire."
Goldsmith: Traveler.

***ŭn-far'-dle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *fardle*.] To unloose and open as a fardle or pack; to unpack.

***ŭn-fār'-rōwed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *far-rowed*.] Deprived of a farrow or litter.

"Return'd unfarrow'd to her sty."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

ŭn-fās'-ċin-āt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fascinated*.] Not fascinated; not charmed.

ŭn-fāsh'-iōn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fashionable*.]

1. Not fashionable; not according to the prevailing fashion or mode; out of fashion.

"All the actions of childishness, and unfashionable carriage, and whatever time and age will of itself be sure to reform, being (as I have said), exempt from the discipline of the rod, there will not be so much need of beating children, as is generally made use of."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 72.

2. Not complying in dress or manners with the prevailing fashion.

"How many visits may a man make before he falls into such unfashionable company?"—*Vanburgh: A Journey to London*, i. 1.

*3. Shapeless, deformed.

"So lamely and unfashionable,
That dogs bark at me as I halt by them."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

ŭn-fāsh'-iōn-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unfashionable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfashionable; deviation from or opposition to the fashion.

"Natural unfashionableness is much better than apish, affected postures."—*Locke: Education*, § 197.

ŭn-fāsh'-iōn-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unfashionable*(e); *-ly*.] In an unfashionable manner; not according to the fashion.

ŭn-fāsh'-iōned, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fashioned*.]

1. Not fashioned by art; amorphous; shapeless.

"By forms unfashion'd fresh from Nature's hand."
Goldsmith: Traveler.

*2. Unfashionable.

"A precise, unfashion'd fellow."—*Steele*.

*3. Rude, coarse.

"Our second fault is injurious dealing with the Scripture of God, as if it contained onely the principall poynts of religion, some rude and unfashioned matter of building the church, but had left out that which belongeth vnto the forme and fashion of it."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Politie*, bk. iii., § 2.

***ŭn-fast'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fast*.] Not fast; not secure.

ŭn-fas'-ten (*t* silent), *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *fasten*.] To remove fastenings from; to undo the fastenings of; to loose, to unbind, to unfix.

"Every bolt and bar
Of massy iron or solid rock with ease
Unfastens."
Milton: P. L., ii. 879.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, ċell, chorus, ċhin, benċh; go, ġem; thin, thŷ; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i
cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŷn; tion, -sion = zhŷn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŷs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***un-fast'-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unfast*; -ness.] Porousness.

"The insolidity and *unfastness* of the tree."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 478.

***un-fa'-thēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fathered*.]

1. Not fathered; having no father; hence, produced contrary to the course of nature.

"Yet this abundant issue seem'd to me
But hope of orphans and *unfather'd* fruit."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 97.

2. Not acknowledged by its father; illegitimate, bastard.

"Ay! Marian's babe, her poor *unfathered* child."

E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

un-fa'-thēr-lŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fatherly*.] Not becoming a father; unkind, unnatural.

"Thou canst not! Nature, pulling at thine heart,
Condemns th' *unfatherly*, th' imprudent part."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 866.

un-fāth'-ōm-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fathomable*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not fathomable; not capable of being fathomed; too deep to be fathomed, sounded, or measured.

"Which the leviathan hath lash'd
From his *unfathomable* home."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 1.

2. *Fig.*: Incapable of being fathomed, explained, or ascertained.

"In truth the depths of this man's knavery were *unfathomable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

***un-fāth'-ōm-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unfathomable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfathomable.

"A sufficient argument of the *unfathomableness* of this great dispensation of mercy."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes*, p. 133.

un-fāth'-ōm-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfathomable* (le); -ly.] So as to be incapable of being fathomed.

"In silent pools, *unfathomably* deep."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

un-fāth'-ōmed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fathomed*.] Not fathomed or sounded; incapable of being fathomed.

"But, like an ebbing wave, it dashed me back
Into the gulf of my *unfathomed* thought."

Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

***un-fa-tigue'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *fatigue*, and suff. -able.] Incapable of being fatigued; tireless.

"Those are the *unfatigueable* feet."

Southey: Huron's Address to the Dead.

un-fa-tigued', *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fatigued*.] Not fatigued or tired; unwearied, tireless.

"There, *unfatigued*,

His fervent spirit labors." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 935.

***un-fāul'-tēr-īng**, *a.* [UNFALTERING.]

***un-fāult'-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *faulty*.] Not faulty; free from fault or defect.

"A covenant therefore brought to that pass, is on the *unfaulty* side without injury dissolved."—*Milton: Tetra-chordon*.

un-fā'-vōr-a-ble, **un-fā'-voūr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *favorable*.]

1. Not favorable; not propitious or fortunate; inauspicious; somewhat prejudicial.

"Industrious poverty is a state by no means *unfavorable* to virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not favoring or in favor of something; discouraging; somewhat opposed to something.

"My authority for this *unfavorable* account of the corporation is an epic poem entitled the 'Londeriad.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii. (Note.)

*3. Ill-favored; ugly.

un-fā'-vōr-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unfavorable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfavorable.

"The extraordinary *unfavorableness* of the seasons."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. ii.

un-fā'-vōr-a-blŷ, **un-fā'-voūr-a-blŷ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unfavorable* (le); -ly.] In an unfavorable manner; so as not to countenance or promote; in a manner to discourage.

"What might be thought *unfavorably* of the severity of the satire."—*Pope: Satires*. (Prol.)

***un-fā'-vōred**, *adject.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *favor*.] Not favored.

"There was a time when these *unfavored* children of nature were the peculiar favorites of the great."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, ii. 25.

un-fēared', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feared*.]

*1. Not affrighted; undaunted, intrepid, fearless.

"Though heaven should speak . . .

We should stand upright and *unfeared*."

Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 1.

2. Not feared; not dreaded.

"A most unbounded tyrant, whose successes
Makes heaven *unfeared*."

Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

***un-fēar'-fūl**, ***un-feare-full**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fearful*.] Not fearful; uninfluenced by fear; undaunted, fearless.

"Make you sodainly *unfearefull* preachers of my name."

—*Udall: John xvi*.

***un-fēar'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unfearful*; -ly.] In an unfearful manner; without fear; fearlessly.

"Life *unfearfully* parted with."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 270.

***un-fēar'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fear- ing*.] Not fearing; fearless.

un-fēar'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unfearing*; -ly.] Without fear; fearlessly.

***un-fēas'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *feasible*.] Not feasible; not practicable; not capable of being effected; impracticable.

"I was brought to a despondency of spirit, and a despair of attaining to my search, as being fruitless and *unfeasible*."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 313.

un-fēast'-l-ike, ***un-fest-liche**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *feast* and suff. -like.] Unsuitable to a feast.

"Nor on the morwe *unfestliche* for to see."

Chaucer: C. T., 10,680.

***un-fēath'-ēr**, ***un-feth-er**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *feather*.] To deprive of feathers; hence, to strip.

"In the meane time, he had so handled the matter, that he had *unfeathered* him of his best friends, aids, and helps."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland* (an. 1567).

un-fēath'-ēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *feathered*.] Not feathered; having no feathers; unfledged.

"Which kindly given, may serve with food
Convenient their *unfeathered* brood."

Cowper: Sparrows in Trin. Coll., Cambridge.

***un-fēat'-lŷ**, ***un-feat-lye**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *featly*.] Unskillfully; ill.

"And certes it was a thing not *unfeatly* ne *vnskylfully* spoken in the prouerbes of the Grekes."—*Udall: Luke*. (Pref.)

***un-fēat'-ured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *featured*.] Wanting regular features; deformed, shapeless.

"Visage rough,

Deformed, *unfeatured*, and a skin of buff."

Dryden: Juvenal x.

***un-fēat'-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *feat*, and suff. -y.] Unskillful, ill, awkward.

"He neversaw more *unfeaty* fellows."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

un-fēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fed*.] Not fed; not supplied with food or nourishment.

"A greedy lion, long *unfed*."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xi.

un-fēed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feed*, a.] Not retained by fee; unpaid.

"It is like the breath of an *unfeed* lawyer; you gave me nothing for 't.'"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

un-fēel'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *feeling*, a.]

1. Having no feeling; insensible; void of sensibility.

"And with my fingers feel his hand *unfeeling*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

2. Devoid of sympathy with others; hardhearted.

"But should to fame your hearts *unfeeling* be,

If right I read, you pleasure all require."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 54.

3. Characterized by or arising from hard-heartedness; cruel.

"Economists will tell you that the state
Thrives by the forfeiture—*unfeeling* thought."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

un-fēel'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfeeling*; -ly.] In an unfeeling manner; cruelly.

"The German . . . *unfeelingly* resumed his position."

—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; The Dwarf*.

un-fēel'-īng-ness, *s.* [English *unfeeling*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfeeling; hard-heartedness.

"Compassion and *unfeelingness* . . . are continually taking their turns in his mind."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

un-fēigned' (*g* silent), ***un-fained**, ***un-fayned**, ***un-feined**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *feigned*.] Not feigned, counterfeit, or hypocritical; real, true.

"Till every tongue in every land
Shall offer up an *unfeign'd* applause."

Goldsmith: An Oration, ii.

un-fēign'-ēd-ly (*g* silent), ***un-fain-ed-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unfeigned*; -ly.] Not feignedly; without hypocrisy; sincerely, truly.

"I most *unfeignedly* beseech your lordship to make some reservation of your wrongs."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

un-fēign'-ēd-ness (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unfeigned*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfeigned; truth, sincerity, reality.

"The sincerity and *unfeignedness* of prayer."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iv. 7.

un-fēign'-īng (*gn* as *n*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *feigning*.] Not feigning; genuine, true, unfeigned.

"He then convinc'd

Of their *unfeigning* honesty, began."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xxi.

un-fēl'-lōw, *v. t.* [Pref. (*un-* (2), and Eng. *fellow*.] To separate from being fellows, or from one's fellows; to part, to disassociate.

"Death quite *unfellows* us."—*E. B. Browning*.

un-fēl'-lōwed, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *fellowed*.] Not fellowed, not matched; having no equal. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.)

un-fēlt', *a.* [Pre. *un-* (1), and Eng. *felt*, a.] Not felt, not perceived; not affecting the senses.

"An amount of public scorn and detestation as cannot be altogether *unfelt* even by the most callous natures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***un-fēlt'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unfelt*; -ly.] Imperceptibly, insensibly.

"Whose strength *unfeltly* flows

Through all his veins."

Sylvester: The Law, 107.

un-fēm'-ī-nine, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *feminine*.] Not feminine; not agreeing with or suitable to the female character; unwomanlike.

"Two brilliant eyes, the luster of which, to men of delicate taste, seemed fierce and *unfeminine*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

un-fēnce', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fence*.] To remove a fence from; to strip or deprive of a fence; to lay open or bare.

"There is never a limb . . . but it is the scene and receptacle of pain, whensoever it shall please God to *unfence* it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

un-fēnced', ***un-fēnsed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fenced*.]

1. Not fortified, unfortified, having no protection; defenseless.

"Jedworth [is] a towne which after the manner of the countrey is unwall and *unfenced*."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland* (an. 1572).

2. Not surrounded or inclosed by a fence.

"Spreading afar and *unfenced* o'er the plain."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

un-fēr-mēnt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fermented*.]

1. Not fermented; not having undergone fermentation.

"All such vegetables must be *unfermented*."—*Arbuthnot: Of Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Not leavened; not made with yeast, as bread.

un-fēr'-tile, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fertile*.]

1. Not fertile, not productive; as, *unfertile* land.

2. Not prolific; not producing progeny, fruit, or the like.

"Peace is not such a dry tree, such a sapless, *unfertile* thing, but that it might fructify and increase."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

un-fēr'-tile-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unfertile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfertile.

***un-fēs'-tī-val**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *festival*.] Not in accordance with the practice or rites of a festival.

"But a sacrifice, where no God is present, like as a temple without a sacred feast or holy banquet, is profane, *unfestival*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 492.

***un-fētched'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fetched*.] Not to be fetched or carried.

"Our friends by Hector slain
(And Jove to friend) lie *unfetch'd* off."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xix. 196.

un-fēt'-tēr, ***un-fet-erye**, ***un-fet-tir**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fetter*.]

1. To loose or free from fetters; to unchain, to unshackle; to release from bonds.

"To shireve tho *unfetterid*

Him righte sone anon."

Coke's Tale of Gamelyn.

2. To free from restraint, to set at liberty; as, to *unfetter* the mind.

un-fēt'-tēred, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *fettered*.] Not fettered; free from restraint; unshackled.

"*Unfettered* by any limitation as to time."—*London Times*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-feũ'-dál-ize, ***ũn-feũ'-dál-iše**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *feudalize*.]

1. To abolish feudal institutions; to free from feudalism or feudal rights.

2. To divest or deprive of feudal rights.

"The Austrian kaiser answers that German Princes . . . cannot be *unfeudalised*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.

***ũn-fight'-ĩng** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fighting*.] Indisposed to fight; cowardly.

"A cheap *unfighting* herd, not worth the victory."—*T. Browne: Works*, iv. 31.

ũn-fig'-ũred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *figured*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Representing no animal or vegetable figure or form; devoid of figures.

"In *unfigured* paintings, the noblest is the imitation of marbles, and of architecture, as arches, freezes."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 57.

*2. Literal; devoid of figures of speech.

II. Logic: Not according to mood and figure.

ũn-file', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *file* (1), *v.*] To remove from a file or record.

***ũn-filed'** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and *pa. par.* of Eng. *file* (2).] Not rubbed or polished with a file; not brightened or burnished.

"He was all arm'd in rugged steele *unfiled*,
As in the smoky forge it was compiled."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 30.

***ũn-filed'** (2), ***un-filde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and *pa. par.* of Eng. *file* (3).] Not defiled, polluted, corrupted, or contaminated.

"By faith *unfil'd*, if any anywhere
With mortal folk remains."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

ũn-fil'-ĩ-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *filial*.] Not filial; unbecoming a son or daughter.

"But to dismiss her rudely were an act
Unfilial."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xx.

***ũn-fil'-ĩ-al-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unfilial*; *-ly*.] In an unfilial manner; in a manner unbecoming a child.

***ũn-fill'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fill*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being filled; insatiable.

"The proud eye and *unfillable* herte."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* c. 5.

ũn-filled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *filled*.] Not filled, not full; empty.

"A false conclusion; I hate it as an *unfilled* can."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

***ũn-fil'-lẽt-ẽd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *filleted*.] Loose, unbound. (*Coleridge: The Picture*.)

***ũn-fine'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fine*, *a.*] Shabby, mean. (*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 362.)

***ũn-fiñ'-gẽred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fingered*.] Having no fingers.

"The twist
The spider spins with her *unfingered* fist."

Davies: The Ectasie, p. 91.

***ũn-fin'-ish-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *finish*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being finished, concluded, or completed.

"A promise of that *unfinishable* adventure."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. i.

ũn-fin'-ished, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *finished*.] Not finished, or not brought to a completion or perfection; incomplete, imperfect; wanting the last touch or hand.

"And with *unfinish'd* garlands strew thy grave."

Congreve: Tears of Amaryllis.

ũn-fin'-ish-ĩng, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *finishing*.] The act of leaving unfinished, or not bringing to an end; the state of remaining still unfinished.

"Noble deeds the *unfinishing* whereof already surpasses what others before them have left enacted."—*Milton: Apology for Smeectymnuus*, § 8.

***ũn-fired'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fired*.] Not fused; not heated by fire.

"A pond'rous spear and caldron yet *unfir'd*."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xxiii.

***ũn-firm'**, ***un-firme**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *firm*, *a.*]

1. Not firm or stable; unstable, unsteady.

"How tottering and *unfirme* a propp his pride
Had lean'd upon."

May: Lucan; Pharsalia, bk. v.

2. Weak, feeble, unsteady.

"Now take the time, while staggr'ring yet they stand
With feet *unfirm*; and prepossess the strand."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, x. 397.

3. Infirm, ill.

"So is the *unfirm* king
In three divided."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 3.

4. Not firmly based or founded.

"For without it, it is not only inauspicious and unlucky, but illegal, *unfirm*, and insufficient."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. v.

***ũn-fĩr'-ma-mẽnt-ẽd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *firmament*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not having a firmament; unbounded, boundless.

"In the waste *unfirmamented* seas."—*Carlyle*.

***ũn-fĩrm'-nẽss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfirm*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being infirm or destitute of firmness, stability, or strength; instability.

***ũn-fĩst'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fist*.] To unhand, to release.

"You Goodman Brandy face, *unfst* her."

Cotton: Scarronides, p. 85.

ũn-fĩt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fit*, *a.*]

1. Not fit or fitting; improper, unsuitable, unbecoming.

"Counsels are *unfit*
In business."

Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 2.

2. Not having the suitable or necessary qualifications, physical or moral; not suitable, adapted, qualified, or competent; unable, incompetent, unqualified, unsuited.

"Yet no man could be more *unfit* for such a post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ũn-fĩt', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fit*, *v.*] To make or render unfit or unsuitable; to deprive of the qualities necessary for any act, post, or the like; to disqualify.

"Structure by which an organ is made to answer one purpose necessarily *unfits* it for some other purpose."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xvi.

ũn-fĩt'-lỹ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitly*.] Not fitly, not properly, not suitably; improperly.

"Those two sorts of essences, I suppose, may not *unfitly* be termed, the one real, the other nominal essence."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ũn-fĩt'-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *unfit*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unfit, improper, or unsuitable.

"A fitness or *unfitness* of the application of different things or different relations one to another."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*. (Introd.)

2. Want of necessary qualifications; incompetence.

"Sensible of my own *unfitness* to direct."—*Secker: Charge at Oxford* (1750).

ũn-fĩt'-tẽd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitted*.] Not fitted, qualified, or suited; unfit.

"A post for which he was altogether *unfitted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ũn-fĩt'-tĩng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fitting*.] Not fitting or proper; improper.

"Alas, poor child! *unfitting* part
Fate doomed."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 31.

ũn-fĩx', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fix*.]

1. To make no longer fixed or firm; to loosen, to unsettle, to detach.

"That transfer, just or unjust, had taken place so long ago, that to reverse it would be to *unfix* the foundations of society."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. To melt, to dissolve.

"Nor can the rising sun
Unfix her frosts and teach them how to run."

Dryden: (Todd.)

ũn-fixed, ***ũn-fixt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fixed*.]

1. Not fixed; loosened, unsettled.

"They are volatile and *unfixt*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. Wandering, erratic, inconstant.

3. Having no fixed or certain view or purpose; irresolute, unsettled.

"He stands so high with so *unfixt* a mind,
Two factions turn him with each blast of wind."

Dryden: Conquest of Granada, Pt. I., iii.

4. Not fixed, determined, or ascertained exactly; uncertain.

"The first Livius Drusus, whose time is *unfixed*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii.

***ũn-fĩx'-ẽd-nẽss**, *s.* [Eng. *unfixed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unfixed or unsettled.

"But to abide fixed (as it were) in their *unfixedness*, and steady in their restless motions."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

ũn-flagg'-ĩng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *flagging*.] Not flagging, drooping, or failing.

"That, which is carried on with a continued *unflagging* vigor of expression can never be thought tedious."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

***ũn-flame'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *flame*.] To cool, to quench, to deaden.

"Fear
Unflames your courage in pursuit."

Quarles: Emblems, iii. (Introd.)

***ũn-flanked'**, ***un-flancked**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flanked*.] Not flanked; not protected on the flank.

"Should invade the open side of his battall, which lay *unflanck'd* toward them."—*Brende: Quintius Curtius*, fol. 37.

***ũn-flāt'-tẽred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *flattered*.] Not flattered; not gratified with servile obsequiousness. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ii. 625.)

***ũn-flāt'-tẽr-ĩng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *flattering*.]

1. Not flattering; not arising from or characterized by flattery.

"In whose *unflattering* mirror, every morn,
She counsel takes how best herself t' adorn."

Sherburne: Salmacis.

2. Not affording a favorable prospect; as, *unflattering* weather.

***ũn-flāt'-tẽr-ĩng-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unflattering*; *-ly*.] Without flattery.

***ũn-flẽdge'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fledge*.] Unfledged.

"Those which be taken *unfledge* out of the nest, and are nourished by man's hand, never afterward sing so well."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 469.

ũn-flẽdged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *fledged*.]

1. *Literally*: Not fledged; not yet furnished with feathers.

"Here, then, our almost *unfledged* wings we try."

Byron: Occasional Prologue.

2. *Figuratively*: Not yet having attained to full growth and experience; unripe, immature.

"But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new-hatch'd *unfledg'd* comrade."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

ũn-flẽsh', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *flesh*.] To deprive of flesh; to reduce to a skeleton. (*Anandale*.)

***ũn-flẽshed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshed*.] Not fleshed; not seasoned to blood; untrained.

"A generous *unflesh'd* hound."

Dryden: Cleomenes, v.

ũn-flẽsh'-lỹ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshly*.] Spiritual, incorporeal.

"Those *unfleshly* eyes with which they say the very air is thronged."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. 1.

***ũn-flẽsh'-y**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fleshy*.] Bare of flesh; fleshless.

"Ghastly Death's *unfleshy* feet."

Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 13.

ũn-flẽx'-ĩ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flexible*.] Not flexible; not easily bent; inflexible. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If ever man gloried in an *unflexible* stiffness."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

ũn-flĩnch'-ĩng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flinch*.] Not flinching; not shrinking or giving way.

"*Unflinching* foot 'gainst foot was set."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 26.

ũn-flĩnch'-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unflinching*; *-ly*.] In an unflinching manner; without flinching; as, He faced the storm *unflinchingly*.

***ũn-flõw'-ẽr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *flower*.] To strip of flowers.

"That I may soon *unflow'r* your fragrant baskets."—*G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory and Triumph*.

***ũn-flũ-ẽnt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fluent*.] Not fluent; unready in speech.

"My faint, *unfluent* tongue."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, sixth day, first week, 29.

***ũn-fõiled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foiled*.] Not foiled; not baffled; not defeated; not vanquished.

"The usurped powers thought themselves secure in the strength of an *unfoiled* army of sixty thousand men, and in a revenue proportionable."—*Temple*.

ũn-fõld', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fold* (1), *v.*] To release from a fold or pen; as, to *unfold* sheep.

ũn-fõld', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (2), *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To open the folds of; to spread out; to expand.

"See her bright robes the butterfly *unfold*."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 9.

2. To lay open to view or contemplation; to discover, to reveal; to make known the details of; to disclose.

"But let that pass—to none be told
Our oath; the rest let time *unfold*."

Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

*3. To show; to cause or allow to be seen; to display.

"[Lightning] that in a spleen *unfolds* both heaven and earth."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

*4. To explain.

"What riddle's this? *unfold* yourself, dear Robin."
Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2.

B. Intransitive:

1. To open gradually; to be expanded.

"The gates, *unfolding*, pour forth all their train."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 978.

2. To become disclosed or developed; to develop itself.

"I see thy beauty gradually *unfold*."
Tennyson: *Eleanore*, 70.

ũn-fôld'-êr, s. [Eng. *unfold* (2); -er.] One who or that which unfolds.

ũn-fôld'-îng, a. [UNFOLD (2), v.] The act of revealing or disclosing; disclosure.

"To my *unfolding* lend a gracious ear."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, i. 3.

**ũn-fôld'-rêsse*, s. [English *unfolder*; -ess.] A female who unfolds or discloses.

"The *unfoldresse* of treacherie, &c."—Holinshed: *Description of Ireland*. (Ep.)

ũn-fôl'-lôwed, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *followed*.] Not followed; unattended, unaccompanied.

"Pow'rless, *unfollow'd*: scarcely men can spare
The necessary rites to set thee out."

Daniel: *Musophilus*.

**ũn-fôl'*, **un-foole*, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *fool*.] To restore from folly or from the state of one fooled or beguiled; to make satisfaction to for calling one a fool; to retract the application of fool to.

"Have you any way then to *unfool* me again?"—Shakespeare: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

**ũn-foot'-êd*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *footed*, pa. of *foot*, v.] Untrodden, unvisited.

"Until it came to some *unfooted* plains."
Keats: (*Annandale*.)

**ũn-for-bâde'*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbade*.] Unforbidden.

**ũn-for-beâr'-îng*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbearing*.] Not forbearing.

ũn-fôr-bîd'-den, **ũn-fôr-bîd'*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forbidden*, *forbid*.]

1. Not forbidden; not prohibited. (Applied to persons.)

"If *unforbid* thou may'st unfold
What we, not to explore these secrets, ask
Of His eternal empire."—Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 94.

2. Allowed, permitted, legal. (Applied to things.)

**ũn-fôr-bîd'-den-nêss*, s. [Eng. *unforbiddenness*.] The quality or state of being unforbidden.

"The bravery you are so severe to, is no where expressly prohibited in scripture; and this *unforbiddenness* they think sufficient."—Boyle.

ũn-fôrçed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forced*.]

1. Not compelled, not constrained; not urged or impelled.

"*Unforced*, by wind or wave,
To quit the ship for which he died."

Wordsworth: *To the Daisy*.

*2. Not figured, not artificial; natural.

"Upon these tidings they broke forth into such *unforced* and unfeigned passions, as it plainly appeared that good nature did work in them."—Hayward.

3. Not violent; easy, gradual.

"Doth itself present

With such an easy and *unforced* ascent."
Denham: *Cooper's Hill*, 42.

4. Not strained; easy, natural.

"If one arm is stretched out, the body must be somewhat bowed on the opposite side, in a situation which is *unforced*."—Dryden.

**ũn-fôrç'-êd-lý*, adv. [Eng. *unforced*; -ly.] In an unforced manner; without force or straining.

"This may *unforcedly* admit of the former interpretation."—Sandys: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xiii. [Note.]

**ũn-fôrç'-î-ble*, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *forcible*.] Not forcible; wanting force or strength.

"They are not in the other altogether *unforcible*."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politic*.

ũn-fôrd'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fordable*.] Not fordable; incapable of being forded.

"An *unfordable* stream of eloquence."—White: *Ans. to Vanity of Dogmatism*.

**ũn-fôrd'-êd*, **un-foord-ed*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ford*, s., and suff. -ed.] Not forded; not having a ford; unfordable.

"Unruly torrents and *unforded* streams."
Dryden: *Virgil; Georgic* iii. 396.

**ũn-fôre-bôd'-îng*, a. [Pref. *un-*, and Eng. *foreboding*.] Not foreboding; not foretelling the future; giving no omen.

"Unnumber'd birds glide through th' aerial way,
Vagrants of air, and *unforeboding* stray."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii. 212.

**ũn-fôre-knôw'-a-ble*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreknowable*.] Not capable of being foreknown.

ũn-fôre-knôwn', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *foreknown*.] Not previously known; unforeseen.

"It had no less proved certain, *unforeknown*."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 119.

ũn-fôre-seê', v. t. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foresee*.] Not to foresee; to have no previous view or foresight of.

"The Lord keeper did not *unforesee* how far this cord might be drawn."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 171.

ũn-fôre-seê'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); English *foresee*, and -able.] Not capable of being foreseen.

"By such unlikely and *unforeseeable* ways."—South: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 6.

ũn-fôre-seê'-îng, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreseeing*.] Not foreseeing, not prescient.

"Led with an *unforeseeing* greedy mind."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, vi.

ũn-fôre-seên', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foreseen*.] Not foreseen, not foreknown.

"Of the greater part of these means he was speedily deprived by a succession of *unforeseen* calamities."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ The *unforeseen*: That which is not foreseen or expected.

**ũn-fôre'-skinned*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); English *foreskin*, and suff. -ed.] Not foreskinned; circumcised. (*Special coinage*.)

"Won by a Philistine from the *unforeskin'd* race."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, l. 100.

**ũn-fôre-thought'* (ought as ât), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forethought*, a.] Not thought or conceived before.

"This *unforethought* on accident confounds
All their designs, and frustrates all their grounds."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, bk. vii.

ũn-fôre-tôld', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *foretold*.] Not foretold, not predicted.

ũn-fôre-wârned', adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forewarned*.] Not forewarned; not warned beforehand; without previous warning.

"Whence, all *unforewarn'd*
The household lost their hope and soul's delight."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vii.

ũn-for'-feit'-êd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forfeited*.] Not forfeited, not lost; maintained, kept.

"To keep obliged faith *unforfeited*."
Shakespeare: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.

ũn-fôr-gêt'-fûl, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgetful*.] Not forgetful.

ũn-fôr-gêt'-ta-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgettable*.] Incapable of being forgotten.

"He describes the homesickness endured at his first school as *unforgettable*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 4, 1884.

**ũn-fôr-gîve'-a-ble*, **ũn-fôr-gîv'-a-ble*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgivable*.] Incapable of being forgiven; unpardonable.

"Favoritism in the distribution of the dishes is an *unforgivable* offense."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ũn-fôr-gîv'-en, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiven*.] Not forgiven, not pardoned; unpardoned.

**ũn-fôr-gîv'-êr*, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiver*.] One who will not pardon or forgive; an implacable person.

"I hope these *unforgivers* . . . were always good, dutiful, passive children to their parents."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vii. 26.

ũn-fôr-gîv'-îng, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgiving*.] Not forgiving; not disposed or ready to forgive or overlook offenses.

"Even though *unforgiving*, never
'Gainst thee shall my heart rebel."
Byron: *Fare Thee Well*.

**ũn-fôr-gîv'-îng-nêss*, s. [English *unforgivingness*.] The quality or state of being unforgiving.

(Richardson: *Clarissa*, vii. 287.)

ũn-fôr-gôt'-ten, **ũn-fôr-gôt'*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forgotten*, *forgot*.]

1. Not forgotten; not lost to memory.

"The thankful remembrance of so great a benefit received, shall for ever remain *unforgotten*."—Knolles: *History of the Turks*.

2. Not overlooked or neglected.

**ũn-form'*, v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *form*.] To destroy, to unmake; to decompose or resolve into parts.

**ũn-form'-al*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *formal*.] Not formal; informal.

**ũn-form'-al-ized*, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formalized*.] Not made formal; unreduced to forms.

"*Unformalized* by scruples."—C. Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xix.

ũn-formed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *formed*.] Not formed; not fashioned or molded into regular shape; uncreated.

"Into the dawn, which lighted not the yet
Unform'd forefather of mankind."
Byron: *Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

unformed-stars, s. pl.

Astron.: Stars which, owing to the isolated position which they occupy, are not grouped into any constellation. Called also *Informed* and *Sporadic* stars.

ũn-fôr-sâk'-en, s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *forsaken*.] Not forsaken; not deserted.

"Sins continued in or *unforsaken*."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

ũn-for'-ti-fied, **un-for-ti-fyed*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fortified*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not fortified; not secured or protected by walls or fortifications; defenseless.

"Pouring down upon your *unfortified* frontiers a fierce, and irresistible cavalry."—Burke: *Speech on Conc. with America*. (1775.)

2. *Fig.*: Not strengthened against attacks; weak, exposed, defenseless.

"A heart *unfortified*, a mind impatient."
Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

**ũn-for'-tũ-na-çý*, s. [Eng. *unfortuna*(te); -cy.] The quality or state of being unfortunate; ill-fortune, misfortune.

"The *unfortunacies* of his reign."—Heylin: *Life of Laud*, p. 331.

ũn-for'-tũ-nate, a. & s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fortunate*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not fortunate; not successful; unlucky, unhappy.

"William, on the other hand, continued to place entire confidence in his *unfortunate* lieutenant."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.*: One who is unfortunate; specif., applied to a woman who has lapsed from virtue; a prostitute.

"Hoping I might see some *unfortunate* cast herself from the Bridge of Sighs."—Mallock: *New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ũn-for'-tũ-nate-lý, adv. [English *unfortunate*; -ly.] In an unfortunate manner; unluckily, unhappily; by ill-fortune.

"And in her haste *unfortunately* spies
The foul boar's conquest on her fair delight."
Shakespeare: *Venus and Adonis*, l. 299.

ũn-for'-tũ-nate-nêss, s. [English *unfortunate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unfortunate; ill-fortune, ill-luck, misfortune.

"So unfortunately, that it doth appall their minds, though they had leisure: and so mischievously that it doth exceed both the suddenness and *unfortunateness* of it."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. v.

ũn-fôs'-sîl-ized, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fossilized*.] Not fossilized; not having undergone the process of fossilization.

ũn-fôs'-têred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fostered*.]

1. Not fostered; not nourished.

2. Not countenanced by favor; not patronized; as, a scheme *unfostered*.

ũn-fought' (ought as ât), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fought*.] Not fought.

"They used such diligence in taking the passages, that it was not possible they should escape *unfought* with."—Knolles: *Hist. of the Turks*.

ũn-fôuled', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fouled*.] Not fouled; not polluted; not corrupted; pure.

"The humor and tunics are purely transparent, to let in light *unfouled* and unsophisticated by any tincture."—More: *Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

ũn-fôund', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *found*, a.] Not found; not met with; not discovered or invented.

"So easy it seemed . . .
Which yet *unfound* most would have thought
Impossible."
Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 500.

ũn-fôund'-êd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *founded*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not founded; not built or established.

"With lonely steps to tread
Th' *unfounded* deep."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 829.

2. *Fig.*: Having no foundation, basis, or ground; baseless, groundless, idle.

"After inquiry, was admitted even by his prosecutors, to be *unfounded*."—Macaulay: *Hist. England*, ch. v.

**ũn-fôund'-êd-lý*, adv. [Eng. *unfounded*; -ly.] In an unfounded manner; without any foundation, ground, or basis.

**ũn-frâc'-tured*, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fractured*.] Not fractured or broken.

"Its huge bulk lies *unfractured*."—De Foe: *Tour through Great Britain*, i. 310.

***ün-frām'-a-ble**, ***ün-frāme'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *framable*.] Not capable of being framed or molded.

"Their disposition so *unframeable* vnto societies wherein they live."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i, § 16.

***ün-frām'-a-ble-nëss**, ***ün-frāme'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unframable*; -*nëss*.] The quality or state of being unframable.

"The *unframeableness* of our nature to the doing of anything that is good."—*Bp. Sanderson*, in *Knox: Christian Philosophy*.

ün-frāme', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *frame*.] To destroy the frame of; to take apart; to undo.

"There can be no new emergent inconvenience that may *unframe* his resolutions."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 10.

***ün-frāmed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *framed*.] Not framed; not formed; not fashioned; not molded.

"He fourmeth & fashioneth the rude and *unframed* witte with certain principles."—*Udall: John* vi.

ün-frān'-chīsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *franchised*.] Not franchised; not enfranchised; disfranchised, unenfranchised.

***ün-frān'-gī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *frangible*.] Not frangible; not breakable.

"He remaining there, and being whole and impassible, and *unfrangible*."—*Bp. Taylor: Of the Real Presence*, § 11.

ün-frānk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *frank*, and suff. -*able*.] Incapable of being franked or sent by public conveyance free of expense.

"Your pencils . . . are of an *unfrankable* shape and texture."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 106.

***ün-frā-tēr'-nāl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fraternal*.] Not fraternal; not becoming a brother.

ün-frā-tēr'-nāl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unfraternal*; -*ly*.] Not in a fraternal manner; not like a brother.

"A medical man . . . observed *unfraternally* and ungrammatically at the same time: 'My brother preaches and I practices.'"—*London Daily Chronicle*.

ün'-frāught (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fraught*.] Not fraught; not loaded or burdened; freed from load or burden.

"Then thou dear swain, thy heavenly load *unfraught*." *P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, vi.

ün-freeē', ün-freeōd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *free*, *freed*.] Not freed; not set free.

"Shall beauteous Helen still remain *unfreed*?" *Pope: Homer's Iliad*, ii. 213.

***ün-freeēze'**, ***un-friese**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *freeze*.] To thaw.

"Love's fiery dart
Could never *unfrieze* the frost of her chaste hart."
Hudson: Judith, iv. 196.

ün-frē'-quēn-qŷ, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *requency*.] Infrequency.

"To which I have said some things already, when I accounted for the *unfrequency* of apparitions."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

ün-frē'-quēnt, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *frequent*.] Not frequent; infrequent, rare, uncommon.

"This is the good man's not *unfrequent* pang." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

***ün-frē-quēnt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *frequent*, *v.*] Not to frequent; to cease to frequent.

"They quit their thefts, and *unfrequent* the fields." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

ün-frē-quēnt'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequented*.] Not frequented; seldom resorted to by human beings.

"I sold my soldiers' clothes, bought worse, and, in order not to be overtaken, took the most *unfrequented* roads possible."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, No. 6.

ün-frē-quēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frequently*.] Not frequently; rarely, seldom.

"Not *unfrequently*, by some very disagreeable peculiarity."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

***ün-frēt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fret*, *v.*] To smooth out, to relax.

"Until the Lord *unfret* his angry brows." *Greene: Looking-glass for London*, p. 129.

***ün-frētt'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fretted*.] Not fretted; not worn or rubbed.

"At night again he found the paper *unfretted*."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1532).

***ün-frī'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *friable*.] Not friable; incapable of being crumbled or pulverized.

"The elastic and *unfriable* nature of cartilage."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

ün'-friēnd, ***un-frend**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *friend*.] One who is not a friend; an enemy.

"Put in yr heids be the King's Maties *unfriends*."—*Lodge: Illus. of Brit. Hist.; Hen. VIII.*, No. 20.

***ün-friēnd'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *friend*, and suff. -*ed*.] Without a friend or friends; unfriended.

"And can ye thus *unfriended* leave me,
Ye Muses!" *Wordsworth: Idiot Boy*.

ün-friēnd'-lī-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unfriendly*; -*nëss*.] The quality or state of being unfriendly; want of friendly feeling or kindness.

"Slight instances of neglect or *unfriendliness*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. iv.

ün-friēnd'-lŷ, ***un-frende-ly**, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *friendly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not kind or benevolent; not friendly; ill-disposed.

"Godolphin, who was known not to be *unfriendly* to his old master, uttered a few words which were decisive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Not favorable or kindly; unfavorable.

"Let it be understood that those laws and liberties were not regarded by his master with an *unfriendly* eye."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Foreign, strange.

"They left their bones beneath *unfriendly* skies." *Cowper: Expostulation*, 524.

B. As adv.: In an unfriendly manner; not like a friend.

"Nothing surely that looks *unfriendly* upon truth, or is blameable, in it."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § vi.

ün-friēnd'-ship, ***un-frend-shyp**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *friendship*.] Want or absence of friendship; unfriendliness, ill-feeling.

"Even so a Christian, if he assaye to have frendshyp agayne with the worlde, doeth utterly receaue *unfrendshyp* with God, who hath no concord with the world."—*Udall: James*, ch. iv.

***ün-fright'-ēd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frighted*.] Not frightened; unfrightened.

"But they *unfrighted* pass, though many a privie Spake to them louder than the ox in Livie." *Ben Jonson: Epigrams*, bk. iv.

***ün-fright'-fūl** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frightful*.] Not frightful; not terrifying or repulsive.

"Not *unfrightful* it must have been."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. iv.

ün-fröck', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *frock*.] To take the frock from; to divest or deprive of a frock; hence, to deprive of or reduce from the character and privileges of a priest.

"Another of her bishops she [Queen Elizabeth] threatened with an oath to *unfrock*."—*Bp. Hurd: Moral and Political Dialogues*.

ün-fröz'-en, ***ün-fröze'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frozen*.] Not frozen, not congealed.

"The *unfroze* waters marvelously stood." *J. Philips: Blenheim*.

***ün-früct'-ēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Latin *fructus*=fruit.] Having no fruit; unfruitful.

***un-fructe-full**, *a.* [UNFRUCTED.] Unfruitful.

"Ashamed to have a doe with the *unfructe-full* works of darkness."—*Udall: Ephes.* v.

ün-frūit'-fūl, ***un-frute-full**, ***un-frutte-ful**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fruitful*.]

1. Not fruitful; not producing fruit; barren: as, an *unfruitful* vine.

2. Not producing offspring; not prolific; barren; as, an *unfruitful* woman.

3. Unproductive, barren, sterile.

"Lay down some general rules for the knowing of fruitful and *unfruitful* soils."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*

4. Not productive of good.

"Have no fellowship with the *unfruitful* works of darkness."—*Ephes.* v. 11.

5. Not bringing about any result; barren of results; vain, fruitless, useless.

"To laugh or weep at sin might idly show
Unheeded passion or *unfruitful* woe." *Pope: Sat.* 3

ün-frūit'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unfruitful*; -*ly*.] In an unfruitful manner; fruitlessly, uselessly, unproductively; to no purpose.

"I had rather do anything than wear out time so *unfruitfully*."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, v. 1.

ün-frūit'-fūl-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unfruitful*; -*nëss*.] The quality or state of being unfruitful; barrenness, unproductiveness, infecundity, sterility.

"The natural branches were not spared, because of their *unfruitfulness*."—*Gilpin: Illustrations by St. Paul*, vol. iv.

ün-frūit'-oūs, ***un-fruyt-ouse**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fruit*, and suff. -*ous*.] Unfruitful.

"Nyle ye comyne to *unfruytouse* workis of darknessis."—*Wycliffe: Ephes.* v. 11.

***ün-frūs'-tra-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *frustrable*.] Not frustrable; incapable of being frustrated.

"An irresistible, or, what the schoolmen have called, an *unfrustrable* power."—*Bp. Law: Charge to the Clergy*, 1832.

***ün-fū'-elled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *fuel*, and suff. -*ed*.] Not supplied or fed with fuel.

"Blazing *unfuelled* from the floor of rock
Ten magic flames arose." *Southey: Thalaba*, ii.

ün-fūl'-filled', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fulfilled*.] Not fulfilled; not accomplished.

"To the extent that he would leave no one poynt of humilitie or of righteousness *unfulfilled*."—*Udall: Luke* iii.

***ün-fūll'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *full*.] Not full or complete; imperfect.

"Th' *unfull* harmony
Of uneven hammers beating diversely." *Sylvester: Handicrafts*, 1,818.

ün-fūmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fumed*.]

1. Not fumigated.

2. Not extracted or drawn forth by fumigation; undistilled.

"Then strews the ground
With rose and odor from the shrub *unfum'd*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 349.

ün-fūnd'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *funded*.] Not funded; having no permanent funds for the payment of its interest.

"The *unfunded* debt [of a country] is often called the floating debt, and constitutes in fact the real debt of the nation. It arises from arrears in the Government accounts, from exchequer bills, and treasury bills, upon which money has been raised, and which are supposed to be paid out of the supplies of the year following their issue. It is thus distinguished from the funded debt, which is in reality no debt at all, since it is already paid by means of an engagement to grant the holders of it an annuity, either in perpetuity, or for a term of years."—*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary*.

ün-fūrl', *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *furl*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To loose from a furled state; to open or spread out to the wind. (Said especially of the sails of a ship, a flag, or the like.)

"The freshening breeze of eve *unfurled* that banner's massy fold." *Macaulay: Armada*.

†2. To expose to view; to disclose, to display.

"The red right arm of Jove
With all his terrors there *unfur'd*." *Byron: Translation from Horace*.

B. Intrans.: To be spread out or expanded; to open to the wind.

"As marks his eye the seabor on the mast
The sails *unfurling* fast." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 16.

ün-fūr'-nīsh, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2) and English *furnish*, *v.*] To strip of furniture; to strip generally; to divest, to deprive.

"Bring me to consider that, which may
Unfurnish me of reason." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

ün-fūr'-nīshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *furnished*.]

1. Not furnished; not provided with furniture.

"I live in the corner of a vast *unfurnished* house."—*Swift*.

2. Unsupplied with what is necessary; unprovided, unequipped.

"Thou shalt not go
Unfurnish'd and unfriended too." *Beaumont & Fletcher: Spanish Curate*, iv. 1.

3. Unstocked, empty.

"Her treasury was empty; her arsenals were *unfurnished*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ün-fūr'-rōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *furrowed*.]

1. Not furrowed; not cut or formed into furrows, drills, or ridges.

"The unseeded and *unfurrowed* soil." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, ix.

2. Smooth, unruffled.

"The sliding creep of the *unfurrowed* tide upon the beach."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-fūsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *fused*.] Not fused, not melted.

***ün-fūs'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *fusible*.] Not fusible.

***ün-gāin'**, ***un-gayne**, ***un-gein**, *a.* [A. S. *un-*=not, and Icel. *gegn*=ready, serviceable, convenient; *ógegn*=ungainly, ungentle.] Ungainly, awkward, clumsy.

"His person was as heavy and *ungain*, as his wit was alert and sprightly."—*Grainger: Of Sir F. Pemberton; Biographical History*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; ðion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ün-gāin'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainable*.] Not gainable; not capable of being gained or won.

"The better protected your peace will be from the *ungainable* enemies of each extreme."—*Dr. Pierce: Sermon on the 29th of May*, p. 35. (1661.)

***ün-gāined'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gained*.] Not yet gained or won.

"Men prize the thing *ungain'd* more than it is."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.

***ün-gāin'-fūl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainful*.] Not gainful; not producing gain; unprofitable.

"Thou dost spend
In an *ungainful* art thy dearest days."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ün-gāin'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ungainful*; *-ly*.] Not gainfully; unprofitably.

***ün-gāin'-lī-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ungainly* (2); *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungainly; awkwardness; clumsiness.

***ün-gāin'-lŷ** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *gain*, and suff. *-ly*.] Unprofitable.

"Misusing their knowledge to *ungainly* ends, as either ambition, superstition, or for satisfying their curiosity."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 650.

***ün-gāin'-lŷ** (2), *a. & adv.* [Eng. *ungain*; *-ly*.] *A. As adj.*: Not gainly; clumsy, awkward, uncouth.

"He was rude and *ungainly* in his movements, unlike all respectable citizens in his habits."—*Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, i. 128

**B. As adv.*: Awkwardly, clumsily, uncouthly.

"Why doest thou stare and look so *ungainly*?"
Vanburgh: Confederacy, i. 1.

***ün-gāin-said** (ai as ē), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gainsaid*.] Not gainsaid, contradicted, or denied.

"The pope may as well boast his *ungainsaid* authority."
—*Milton: Anim. on Remons. Defense*, § 1.

***ün-gāl-lānt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gallant*.] Not gallant; not courteous to ladies.

***ün-gāiled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *galled*.] Unhurt, unwounded.

"Why, let the stricken deer go weep,
The hart *ungalled* play."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

***ün-gar'-mēnt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garmented*.] Unclothed, naked.

Round her limbs *unargmented*.
Southey: Joan of Arc, iv.

***ün-gar'-nished**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garnished*.] Not garnished, not furnished, not adorned.

"A plain, *ungarnish'd* present as a thank-offering to thee."—*Milton: Anim. on Remons. Defense*, § 4.

***ün-gār'-rī-šōned**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *garrisoned*.] Not garrisoned; without a garrison or garrisons.

"It was impossible to leave these places *ungarrisoned*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

***ün-gar'-tēred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *gartered*.] Not gartered; not invested or secured with a garter.

"When you chid at Sir Proteus for going *ungartered*."
—*Shakesp. Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

***ün-gāth'-ēred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *gathered*.] Not gathered, not collected, not picked.

"Beside the *ungathered* rice he lay."
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

***ün-gāuged'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *gauged*.] Not gauged; not measured or calculated.

(*Young: Night Thoughts*, viii. 671.)

***ün-gēar'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gear*.] To strip of gear; to throw out of gear.

***ün-gēld'**, *subst.* [*A. S. un-* = not, and *geld* = payment.]

Feudal Law: A person so far out of the protection of the law that if he were murdered, no *geld* or fine should be paid or composition made by his murderer. (*Cowell*.)

***ün-gēn'-ēr-alld**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (2); English *general*, *a.*, and suff. *-ed*.] Made not general; localized. (*Special coinage*.)

"These persons may be *ungeneral'd*, and impaled in their particular counties."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*.

***ün-gēn'-ēr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *generated*.] Not generated; not brought into being.

"Millions of souls must have been *ungenerated*, and have had no being."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***ün-gēn'-ēr-ōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* and Eng. *generous*.] Not generous; not liberal or noble in mind or sentiment; illiberal, ignoble, unkind.

"Honor and shame th' *ungen'rous* thought recall."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxii. 139.

***ün-gēn'-ēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *ungenerous*; *-ly*.] In an ungenerous manner; illiberally, unkindly.

***ün-gēn'-ī-āl**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *genial*.] Not genial; not favorable to growth or nature.

"*Ungential* blasts attending, curl the stream."
Cowper: Table Talk, 213.

***ün-gēn'-ī-tured**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *genitur(e)*; *-ed*.] Wanting the power of propagation; wanting genitals; impotent.

"This *ungentured* agent."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

***ün-gēn-teēl'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *genteel*.] Not genteel; not polite; rude. (Said of persons or things.)

"Who could bear to live with the epithet of *ungenteel*?"—*Knox: Essays*, No. 76.

***ün-gēn-teēl'-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *ungenteel*; *-ly*.] Not genteelly; impolitely, uncivilly, rudely.

***ün-gēn'-tle**, ***un-gen-till**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gentle*, *a.*]

*1. Not of noble birth or descent; ignoble.

"For some man hath great riches, but he is ashamed of his *ungentill* lineage."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

*2. Not gentle; harsh, rude, unkind, rough.

"It was indeed ill suited, in more ways than one, to his *ungentle* nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

***ün-gēn'-tle-man**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gentleman*.] To deprive of the characteristics of a gentleman; to render rude and clownish.

"Home-breeding will *ungentleman* him."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 545.

***ün-gēn'-tle-man-like**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gentlemanlike*.] Not gentlemanlike; not becoming a gentleman; ungentelemanly.

"Coarse and *ungentlemanlike* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***ün-gēn'-tle-man-lī-nēss**, *s.* [English *ungentlemanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungentelemanly; the absence of gentlemanliness.

***ün-gēn'-tle-man-lŷ**, *a. & adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *gentlemanly*.]

A. As adj.: Not gentlemanly; not becoming a gentleman; low, vulgar, coarse.

"The demeanor of those under Waller was much more *ungentlemanly* and barbarous."—*Clarendon*.

**B. As adv.*: In an ungentelemanly manner; not as a gentleman.

"To defraud and cousen them *ungentlemanly* of their parents' love, which is the greatest and fairest portion of their inheritance."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 148.

***ün-gēn'-tle-nēss**, ***un-gen-til-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *ungentle*; *-ness*.]

*1. The quality or state of being ungentele; rudeness; coarseness of behavior.

*2. Harshness, rudeness, unkindness.

"Youth, you have done me much *ungentleness*,
To show the letter that I writ you."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 2.

***ün-gēn'-tlŷ**, *adverb.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *gently*.] Not gently; rudely, harshly, unkindly.

"But even as they *ungently* and without desert charged her, so she [Mary] omitted so fully to answer it as the cause required."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*, *Edw. VI.* (an. 1549.)

***ün-gē-ō-mēt'-ric-āl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *geometrical*.] Not geometrical; not in accordance with the rules of geometry.

"All the attempts before Sir Isaac Newton to explain the regular appearances of nature were *ungeometrical*."—*Cheyne*.

***ün-gēt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *get*.] To cause to be unbegotten.

"I'll disown you, I'll disinheret you, I'll *unget* you."—*Sheridan: The Rivals*.

***ün-ghōst'-lŷ** (*h* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *ghostly*.]

*1. Not spiritual.

"Compare, I saye, these ioyful crynges with the *unghostly* acclamacions."—*Udall: Marke* xi.

*2. Not resembling or befitting a ghost; substantial.

"Revealed . . . a most *unghostly*-looking pair of boots."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***üngh'-war-īte** (*w* as *v*), *s.* [After *Unghwar*, or *Unghvar*, Hungary, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as *CHLOROPAL* (q. v.).

***ün-gift'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gifted*.]

*1. Not gifted; not endowed with peculiar faculties or qualities.

*2. Without receiving a gift.

"Lest thou depart the coast
Ungifted." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, xv.

***ün-gild'-ēd**, ***ungilt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gilded*, *gilt*.] Not gilded; not overlaid with gold.

"You, who each day can theaters behold,
Like Nero's palace, shining all with gold,
Our mean *ungilded* stage will scorn."
Dryden: Prol. at Opening of King's House. (1674.)

***ün-gilt'**, ***un-gilte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gilt*.] To deprive of gilding.

"Bycause that there was none yll that did *ungilte* it."
—*Golden Boke*. (Prol.)

***ün-ginned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ginned*.] Not treated in a gin. [*GIN* (1), v.]

***ün-gird'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *gird*.] To loose or free from a girdle or band; to unbind; to divest of a girdle or what is girt on.

"The man *ungirded* his camels, and gave them straw and provender."—*Genesis* xxiv. 32.

***ün-girt'**, ***un-gert**, ***un-gurt**, ***un-gyrde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *girt*.] Not bound with a girdle; loose, ungirded.

"Thy fall before the race was won,
Thy sword *ungirt* ere set of sun."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 22.

***ün-give'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *give*.]

A. Trans.: To relax.

"He could not be thawed to *ungive* anything of the rigidness of his discipline."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb. Univ.*, vii. 2.

B. Intrans.: To give way; to relax.

"That religion which is rather suddenly parched up . . . doth commonly *ungive* afterwards."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. ii. 40.

***ün-giv'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *giving*.] Not giving; not bringing gifts.

"In vain at shrines th' *ungiving* suppliant stands;
This 'tis to make a vow with empty hands."
Dryden. (Todd.)

***üñg'-ka pū-tī**, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Hylobates agilis*, the Agile Gibbon, a native of southeastern Asia. The head, shoulders, inside of the arms, forearms, legs, thighs, breast, and belly of a deep coffee color; the face bluish-black, the hind part of the head and back blond, the cheeks with large white whiskers.

***ün-glād'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and En. *glad*.] Not gladdened; sorrowful, sad.

"If thou my sonne haste ioye had,
Whan thou an other sawe *unglad*
Shriue the therof."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***ün-glāze'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glaze*.] To deprive of glazing or of glass.

***ün-glāzed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glazed*.]

*1. Deprived of glass; not furnished with glass; as, an *unglazed* window.

*2. Not having glass windows.

"Oh, now a low ruined white shed I discern.
Untiled and *unglazed*."
Prior: Down-Hall.

*3. Not covered with glaze or vitreous matter; as, an *unglazed* vessel.

***ün-gloōmed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *gloom*; *-ed*.] Not darkened, overshadowed, or made gloomy.

"With look *ungloomed* by guile."
Green: The Spleen.

***ün-glör'-ī-fled**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glorified*.] Not glorified; not honored with praise or adoration.

"Yet *unglorified*, I comprehend
All, in these mirrors, of thy ways and end."
Donne: Obseq. on Lord Harrington.

***ün-glör'-ī-fŷ**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *glorify*.] To deprive of glory. (*Watts: Remnants of Time*, § 31.)

***ün-glör'-ī-ōūs**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *glorious*.] Not glorious; inglorious.

"He bringeth the prestis of hem *unglorious*."—*Wycliffe Job* xii. 19.

***ün-glōve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glove*.] To take off the glove or gloves from.

"*Unglove* your hand."
Beaum. & Flét.: Lover's Progress, ii. 1.

***ün-glōved'**, *adj.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *gloved*; in sense 2 from *unglove*, v.]

*1. Not gloved; having no gloves on.

"He stood up, holding forth his hand *ungloved*."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

*2. Having the gloves removed.

***ün-glāe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *glue*, v.]

*1. *Lit.*: To separate or loose, as anything that has been joined with glue or other tenacious substance.

"Small rains relax and *unglue* the earth, to give vent to inflamed atoms."—*Harvey: On the Plague*.

*2. *Fig.*: To separate from any strong or tenacious attachment.

"My son, . . . unglue thyself from the world."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical*, § 24.

ün-glüt'-tēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *glutted*.] Not glutted; not satiated or saturated; not cloyed.

"Seyd's unglutted eye
Would doom him ever dying—ne'er to die!"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

***ün-gōd'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *god*.]

1. To deprive of a god; to cause to recognize no god; to make atheistical or godless.

"Thus men ungodded may to places rise,"
Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 743.

2. To divest of the character of a god or divinity; to deprive of the divine attributes or qualities, real or supposed; to undefify.

"Oh, were we waken'd to this tyranny
T' ungod this child again, it could not be
I should love her."
Donne: Love's Detty.

ün-gōd'-like, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *god*, and suff. *-like*.] Not like God, spec. in character.

"The other ungodlike giants of our poetry."—*Fortnightly Review*, xxviii. 431.

ün-gōd'-li-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungodly*; *-ly*.] In an ungodly manner; impiously, wickedly.

"'Tis but an ill essay of that godly fear, to use that very gospel so irreverently and ungodtily."—*Government of the Tongue*.

ün-gōd'-li-nēss, ***un-god-ly-nes**, *a.* [English *ungodly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungodly; impiety, wickedness.

"How grossly do many of us contradict the plain precepts of the gospel by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!"—*Tillotson*.

ün-gōd'-lý, ***un-god-lye**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *godly*.]

1. Not godly; impious, wicked, unholy, sinful. (Said of persons or things.)

"Ungodly deeds."—*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 898.

2. Polluted by wickedness.

"Let not the hours of this ungodly day
Wear out in peace,"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***ün-goōd'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *good*.] Not good; wicked, ungodly.

"The vice of them that ben vngood
Is no repreefe vnto the good."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

***ün-goōd'-lý**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *goodly*.] Wicked, ungodly.

"Whiche thyng my sonne I the forbode,
For it is an vngoodly dede."—*Gower: C. A.*, v.

ün-gōred', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *gored*.]

1. Unwounded, unhurt.

"I have a voice and precedent of peace,
To keep my name ungored."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

2. Unstained with gore; unblooded.

"Helms of gold
Ungored with blood,"
Sylvester: The Vacation, p. 288.

***ün-gorged'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *gorged*.] Not gorged, not filled, not sated.

"The hell-hounds, as ungorg'd with flesh and blood
Pursue their prey, and seek their wonted food."
Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 213.

***ün-gor'-gē-ōus**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *gorgeous*.] Not gorgeous, not showy.

"It sweeps along there in most ungorgeous pall."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii, bk. iv, ch. viii.

***ün-gōs'-pel-like**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *gospel*, and suff. *-like*.] Not like the gospel; not sanctioned by or according to the spirit of the gospel.

"Carnal tyranny of an undue, unlawful, and ungospel-like jurisdiction."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

***ün-gōt'**, ***ün-gōt'-tēn**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *got*, *gotten*.]

1. Not got or gotten; not gained or acquired.

"Nurse thyself in thine unrest,
Judging ungotten things the best."
Daniel: Cleopatra. (Chorus.)

2. Not begotten.

"Who is as free from touch or soil with her,
As she from one ungot."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

ün-gōv'-ērn-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *governable*.]

1. Not governable; incapable of being governed, ruled, or managed; refractory, unruly.

"The men of Kerry reputed the fiercest and most ungovernable part of the aboriginal population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Licentious, wild, unbridled.

"He desired riches with an ungovernable and insatiable desire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ün-gōv'-ērn-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *ungovernable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungovernable.

ün-gōv'-ērn-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungovernable* (le); *-ly*.] In an ungovernable manner; so as not to be capable of being governed or restrained.

"He had recently been turned out of office in a way which made him ungovernably ferocious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ün-gōv'-ērnēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *governed*.]

1. Not governed; having no government; anarchical.

"The state is green and yet ungoverned."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

2. Not under control or restraint; unmanaged.

"And short, or wide, the ungovern'd courser drive."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 292.

3. Not subject to laws or principles; unrestrained, unbridled, licentious, wild.

"To serve ungovern'd appetite."
Milton: P. L., xi. 517.

ün-gōw'n', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *gown*.] To take the gown off; to strip of a gown; to unfrock.

ün-grāced', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *graced*.] Not graced; not favored; not adorned.

"Courage, ungraced by these, affronts the skies."
Cowper: Table Talk.

ün-grāce'-fūl, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *graceful*.] Not graceful; wanting in grace or elegance; clumsy, inelegant, awkward.

"Aped, with ignorant and ungraceful affectation, the patriots of Athens and Rome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

ün-grāce'-fūl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungraceful*; *-ly*.] In an ungraceful manner; inelegantly, awkwardly.

"Sits ungracefully on the narrowed-soul transcriber."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 432.

ün-grāce'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [English *ungraceful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungraceful; inelegance, awkwardness.

"The ungracefulness of constraint and affectation."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 66.

ün-grā'-ciōus, ***un-gra-ciouse**, ***un-gracious**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *gracious*.]

1. Wanting in grace; rude, unmannerly, brutal, coarse.

"The gracious words were accompanied by ungracious acts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Offensive, disagreeable.

"Shew me no parts which are ungracious to the sight, as all pre-shortenings usually are."—*Dryden*.

*3. Impious, wicked, ungodly.

"But, good my brother,
Do not, as some ungracious pastors do."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*4. Unacceptable; not well received; not in favor.

"Anything of grace toward the Irish rebels was as ungracious at Oxford as at London."—*Clarendon: Civil War*.

ün-grā'-ciōus-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungracious*; *-ly*.] 1. In an ungracious manner; without kindness or affability.

"He accepted graciously what he could not but consider as ungraciously given."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. With disfavor.

"Both Dundee and Balcarras swelled the crowd which thronged to greet the deliverer, and were not ungraciously received."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ün-grā'-ciōus-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *ungracious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungracious.

"A sinful hatred is a state of ungraciousness with God."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. v., § 3.

ün-gram-māt'-ic-al, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grammatical*.] Not grammatical; not according to the rules of grammar.

"Some [phrases] are ungrammatical, others coarse."—*Dryden: Troilus and Cressida*. (Pref.)

ün-gram-māt'-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrammatical*; *-ly*.] In an ungrammatical manner; contrary to the rules of grammar.

"Expressed themselves ungrammatically and vulgarly on the commonest subjects."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 66.

***ün-grant'-ēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *granted*.] Not granted, given, or conceded.

"This ungranted, all rewards are vain."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 377.

***ün'-grāte**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Lat. *gratus* =pleasing.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not agreeable; not pleasing; displeasing.

2. Ungrateful.

B. As subst.: An ungrateful person; an ingrate.

ün-grāte'-fūl, ***ün-grāte'-fūll**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grateful*.]

1. Not grateful; not feeling thankful or showing gratitude for kind offices done; not making returns, or making ill-returns for kindness.

"Ungrateful to God's clemency."

Scott: Rokeby, iv. 20.

*2. Unpleasing, disagreeable, unacceptable.

"No ungrateful food."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 407.

*3. Making no return for culture; sterile, unfruitful.

"Fruits, ungrateful to the planter's care."

Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 181.

4. Giving no return or recompense; offering no inducement.

"To abate his zeal

For his ungrateful cause."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ün-grāte'-fūl-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrateful*; *-ly*.] In an ungrateful manner; without gratitude.

"Our deliverer had been ungratefully requited."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

ün-grāte'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *ungrateful*; *-ness*.] 1. The quality or state of being ungrateful; ingratitude.

"Without the detestable stain of ungratefulness."—*Sidney*.

*2. Disagreeableness, ungraciousness.

"Considering the ungratefulness of the message."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, No. 9.

ün-grāt'-i-fied, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *gratified*.] Not gratified; not satisfied.

"I should turn thee away ungratified

For all thy former kindness."

Beaum. & Flot.: Honest Man's Fortune, i.

***ün-grāve'** (1), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave* (2), *v.*] Not cut, carved, or graven.

"Neither grave ne ungrave of gold, ne of silver."
Piers Plowman, p. 70.

***ün-grāve'** (2), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave*, *adj.*] Not grave or serious.

"With ungrave gate to runne doe Him compell."
Davies: Holy Rood, p. 7.

***ün-grāve'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *grave* (2), *s.*] To take out of the grave; to exhume; to disinter.

"Sent his officers . . . to ungrave him accordingly."
—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, iv. ii. 53.

***ün-grāved'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grave* (2), *v.*] Not buried; unburied.

"Ungraved amid the sands."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, iv.

***ün-grāve'-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrave* (2), *a.*; *-ly*.] Without dignity or seriousness; indecently.

"His present portance,
Which most gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion
After the inveterate hate he bears to you."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

***ün-grē'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *agreeable*.] Not agreeable; disagreeable.

***ün-green'**, ***ün-grene**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *green*.] Not green; withered. (Said of leaves.)

"With sere branches, blossoms ungrene."

Romance of the Rose, 4,752.

ün-grōund', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *ground*, *adj.*] Not ground, bruised, or crushed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Shall the grists of my hopes be unground?"

Beaum. & Flot.: Maid in the Mill, v. 2.

ün-grōund'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *grounded*.] Not grounded; having no ground or foundation; unfounded, baseless.

"Regardless of ungrounded suspicions."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*.

***ün-grōund'-ēd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrounded*; *-ly*.] In an ungrounded manner; without ground, foundation, or reason.

"That putteth in here ungroundedly."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 85.

***ün-grōund'-ēd-nēss**, ***un-ground-ed-nesse**, *a.* [Eng. *ungrounded*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ungrounded; want of ground, foundation, or reason; baselessness.

"The injustice and ungroundednesse of that bold appeal."—*Bp. Hall: Defence of Humble Remonstrants*, (Dedic.)

ün-grōwn', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *grown*.] Not grown; immature; not arrived at mature growth.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; ðion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. =bēl, ðēl.

ün-grüdded', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *grudged*.] Not grudging; not grived or fretted at.

"For, when that cross *ungrudged* unto you sticks,
Then are you to yourself a crucifix."

Donne: *The Cross*.

ün-grüdg'-līg, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *grudging*.] Not grudging; giving freely; liberal, generous.

"These handsome and *ungrudging* tributes."—London Daily Telegraph.

ün-grüdg'-līg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *ungrudging*; *-ly*.] In an ungrudging manner; cheerfully; with liberality of feeling; heartily, freely; without grudging.

"Receive from him the doom *ungrudgingly*,
Because he is the mouth of Destiny."

Donne: *Elegy* 12.

ün-gual' (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *unguis*=a nail, a hoof.] Pertaining or relating to a nail or hoof; ungular.

ungual-bone, *s.* [LACHRYMAL-BONE.]

ungual-phalanges, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The terminal bones in the digits of the hand and foot. They are smaller than the other phalanges, and of a sub-triangular form. Those of the hand have a roughened surface at the extremity, which supports the sensitive pulp of the fingers; those of the foot are smaller than those of the hand, with a broader base and expanded extremity to support the nails. They are also called Terminal Phalanges.

***ün-guard'** (ua as a), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *guard*, *v.*] To deprive of a guard; to render or leave unguarded or defenceless.

"The discorder *unguards* one of the queens at random."—Field, Nov. 12, 1887.

ün-guard'-ēd (ua as a), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guarded*.]

1. Not guarded; not watched; having no guard or defense.

"The shaft is sped—the arrow's in his breast!
That fatal gesture left the *unguarded* side."

Byron: *Lara*, ii. 15.

2. Careless, negligent, incautious; not attentive to danger; not circumspect.

"Alarm the most *unguarded* mind."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 58.

3. Negligently or rashly said or done; said or done without due caution or consideration.

"Are we not encompassed by multitudes, who watch every careless word, every *unguarded* action of our lives?"—Rogers.

4. Not watched or looked after.

"Took a fatal advantage of some *unguarded* hour."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ün-guard'-ēd-lŷ (ua as a), *adv.* [English *unguarded*; *-ly*.] In an unguarded manner; without caution or watchful attention to danger.

"If you find that you have a hastiness in your temper, which *unguardedly* breaks out into indiscreet sallies, watch."—Chesterfield.

ün-guard'-ēd-nēss (ua as a), *subst.* [English *unguarded*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unguarded.

ün-guēt (gu as gw), *subst.* [Lat. *unguentum*, from *unguens*, *pr. par.* of *ungo*=to anoint. [UNC-TION.]]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Any soft composition used as an ointment, or for the lubrication of machinery; ointment.

"He bathes: the damsels, with officious toil,
Shed sweets, shed *unguents*, in a shower of oil."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii. 492.

2. *Pharm.*: Many unguents (unguenta) are used in pharmacy. Garrod enumerates thirty-eight as employed in the pharmacopœia. The list commences with *Unguentum Aconitiæ*, and contains among others *U. creasoti*, *U. hydrargyri*, *U. iodi*, *U. sulphuris*, &c. They are used for their emollient properties to soften tense or hard parts, and shield those in which the skin is broken from the external air.

ün-guēt'-oūs, ***ün-guēt'-ar-ŷ** (gu as gw), *a.* [Eng. *unguent*; *-ous*, *-ary*.] Like unguent; partaking of the nature of unguent.

ün-guēt'-tum (pl. **ün-guēt'-ta**, u as w), *subst.* [Lat.] Unguent, ointment.

***ün-guēr'-dōned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guerdoned*.] Not guerdoned; not having received a guerdon. (Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 12.)

ün-guēssed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *guessed*.] Not guessed; not conjectured or suspected.

"But cause of terror, all *unguessed*,
Was fluttering in her gentle breast."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, v. 17.

***ün-guēst'-like**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Eng. *guest*, and suff. *-like*.] In a manner unbecoming a guest.

ün'-guic-al (gu as gw), *adj.* [Lat. *unguis*=a claw, a hoof.] Pertaining to or resembling a claw or hoof; ungual.

ün'-guic'-u-lar (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *unguiculus*=a little finger-nail; *unguis*=a nail, a claw.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a claw or nail.

2. *Bot.*: Of the length of a human nail; half an inch.

***ün'-guic'-u-lā'-ta** (gu as gw), *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *unguiculatus*, from Lat. *unguiculus*=a little finger-nail; dimin. from *unguis* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Clawed Mammals; one of the groups into which Linnaeus divided the Mammalia. It included the orders Bruta, Glires, Primates, and Feræ.

ün'-guic'-u-late, **ün'-guic'-u-lāt-ēd** (gu as gw), *a. & s.* [UNGUICULATA.]

A. As adjective:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Having claws, clawed.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.* (Of a petal): Having a claw. [UNGUIS.]

2. *Zoöl.*: Claw-shaped; a term applied to the operculum of certain Gasteropods, when the nucleus is in front, as in Turbinella and Fusus.

*B. As subst.: A quadruped of the division Unguiculata (q. v.).

***ün-guid'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *guidable*.] Incapable of being guided.

***ün-guid'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unguidable* (le); *-ly*.] In an unguidable manner.

ün-guid'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guided*.]

1. Not guided; not led or conducted.

"*Unguided* hence my trembling steps I bend."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx. 441.

2. Not ruled or regulated.

"The blood weeps from my heart, when I do shape
In forms imaginary, th' *unguided* days."

Shakespeare: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

***ün-guid'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unguided*; *-ly*.] In an unguided manner; without a guide or guidance.

ün'-guif'-ēr-oūs (u as w), *adj.* [Lat. *unguis*=a nail, a claw, and *fero*=to bear.] Producing, having, or supporting nails or claws.

ün'-guif'-orm (u as w), *a.* [Lat. *unguis* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.] Claw-shaped.

***ün-guilt'-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guiltily*.] Not in a guilty manner; innocently.

***ün-guilt'-ŷ**, ***ün-guilt'-ie**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *guilty*.] Not guilty; innocent.

"Stay here thy foot, thy yet *unguilty* foot,
That canst not stay when thou art further in."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, i.

***ün-guilt'-nēss**, *subst.* [Eng. *unguilt* (y): *-ness*.] Freedom from guilt; innocence.

"Onelie in the triall of guiltie and *unguiltnesse*."—Hol-tinshed: *Descrip. England*, bk. ii.

ün'-guin-oūs (u as w), *adj.* [Lat. *unguinus*, from *ungen* (genit. *unguinis*)=a fattening, fat; from *ungo*=to anoint.] Oily, unctuous; consisting of or resembling fat or oil.

"Because they are so fatty and *unguinous*."—P. Hol-land: *Plutarch*, p. 554.

ün'-guis (gu as gw), *subst.* [Lat.=the nail of a human finger or toe, the claw, talon, or hoof of an animal.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A nail, claw, or hoof of an animal.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: A claw; the narrow part at the base of a petal which takes the place of the footstalk of a leaf, of which it is the modification.

2. *Measures*: A nail; half an inch; the length of the nail of the little finger.

ün'-gu-lā (pl. **ün'-gu-læ**), *s.* [Latin=a small nail or claw; dimin. from *unguis*=a nail, claw, or hoof.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A hoof, as of a horse.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: The same as UNGUIS (q. v.).

2. *Geom.*: A segment of a solid. An ungula of a cone or cylinder is a portion of the cone or cylinder, included between a part of the base and a plane intersecting the base obliquely. A spherical ungula is a part of the sphere bounded by two semi-circles, meeting in a common diameter, and by a lune of the surface of the sphere.

3. *Surg.*: An instrument for extracting a dead fœtus from the womb.

*4. *Zoöl.*: Pander's name for the genus *Obolus* (q. v.). [UNGULITE.]



Ungula.

ün'-gu-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *ungulatus*=having claws or hoofs, from *unguis* (q. v.).]

1. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A provisional group of Mammals, the living members of which correspond to the Pecora and Belluæ of Linnaeus, and the Ruminantia and Pachydermata of Cuvier.

The dentition is heterodont and diphyodont, the milk-teeth not being completely changed till the animal attains its full development; the molars have broad crowns with tuberculated or ridged surfaces; clavicals absent; toes with broad, blunt nails, or, in most cases, with hoofs, more or less inclosing the ungual phalanges; scaphoid and lunar bones of carpus distinct. The group is usually divided into two minor groups: *Ungulata vera*, often called simply Ungulata [(2)], and Subungulata (q. v.). All the species are eminently adapted for a terrestrial life, and, generally speaking, for a vegetable diet. Some are, to a greater or less extent, omnivorous, as *Sus*; but no genus is distinctly predaceous.

(2) True Ungulates; a group of Mammals classed as an order, or as a group of the wider Ungulata [(1)]. Feet never plantigrade, functional toes never more than four, the first digit being suppressed; allantois largely developed; placenta non-deciduate; uterus bicornuate; mammae usually few and inguinal (as in *Equus*), or many and abdominal (as in *Sus*), but never solely pectoral. There are two divisions: Antiodactyla and Perissodactyla (q. v.), first indicated by Cuvier and established by Owen, who proposed the names now in general use.

2. *Palæont.*: The Ungulata appear first in the Eocene Tertiary, in which period the Artiodactyla and Perissodactyla were already differentiated. [TELEODACTYLA.]

ün'-gu-late, *a. & s.* [UNGULATA.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hoof-shaped; shaped like the hoof of a horse.

2. Having hoofs; hoofed; as, an *ungulate* animal.

B. As subst.: Any animal of the order Ungulata (q. v.).

ün'-güled, *a.* [Lat. *ungula*=a hoof.]

Her.: Having hoofs of such or such a tincture. (Said of the horse, stag, &c., when the hoofs are borne of a different tincture from that of the body of the animal.)

ün'-gu-lī-grāde, *a. & s.* [Lat. *ungula*=a claw, talon, hoof, and *gradior*=to walk.]

A. As *adj.*: Walking on the tips of the hoofed digits, as the horse.

B. As *subst.*: An animal walking on the tips of its hoofed digits. (Modeled on the words Digitigrade, Plantigrade, &c. (Gloss. to Huxley's *Classif. of Animals*.)

ün'-gu-lī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Latin *ungula*=a hoof.]

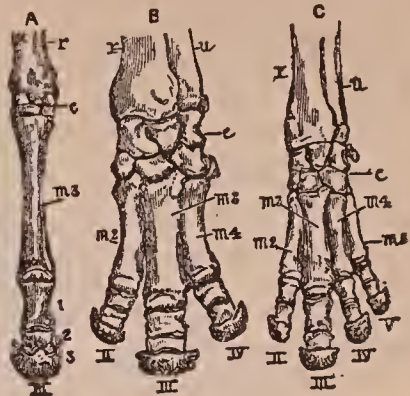
Zoölogy: A genus of Lucinidæ, with four species, from Senegal and the Philippines, excavating winding galleries in coral. Shell sub-orbicular, ligament short, epidermis thick.

ün'-gu-līte, *s.* [Lat. *ungul(a)*; suff. *-ite*.]

Geol.: A Lower Silurian rock, occurring in Russia, having in it an abundance of the shell called Ungula (q. v.).

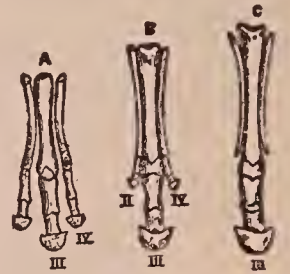
ungulite-grit, *s.* [OBOLITE-GRIT.]

ün'-gu-loūs, *a.* [Lat. *ungula*=a hoof.] Pertaining to or resembling a hoof; ungulate.



Feet of Ungulata.

A. Horse. B. Rhinoceros. C. Tapir. r. Radius; u. Ulna; c. Carpus; m2, m3, m4, m5, Metacarpals; II, III, IV, V. Digits; 1, 2, 3. Phalanges.



Feet of Horse and Its Ancestors.

A. Anchitherium with three functional digits; B. Hipparion, and C. Horse, showing gradual disappearance of second and fourth digits.

***ün-gýve**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *gyve*.] To free from fetters or handcuffs.

"Commaunded hym to be vnggyued and set at libertie."
—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ün-hăb'-ile**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *habile*.] Unfit, unsuitable.

"By that censure he is made *unhabile* and unhapt."
—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***ün-hăb'-it-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *habitable*.] Not habitable; unfit for occupation by inhabitants; uninhabitable.

"Either *unhabitable*, or extremely hot, as the ancients fabled."
—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

***ün-hă'o'-it-éd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *habit* (2), *v.*] Uninhabited.

"For the most part desolate and *unhabited*."
—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*. (Ep. Ded.)

***ün-hăcked'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hacked*.] Not hacked; not cut or mangled; not blunted by blows.

"With *unhacked* swords, and helmets all unbruised."
—*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

***ün-hăck'-neyed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hackneyed*.] Not hackneyed; not worn or rendered trite, stale, flat, or commonplace by constant use or repetition.

***ün-hăiled'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hail*.] Not saluted.

"*Unhailed*, unblessed, with heavy heart he went."
—*Rowe: Lady Jane Gray*, iii.

***ün-hăir'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *hair*.] To remove the hair from; to deprive or divest of hair; to strip of hair.

"I'll spurn thine eyes
Like balls before me; I'll *unhair* thy head."
—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 5.

***ün-hăir'-iŋg**, *s.* [UNHAIR.]

Leather: The process of removing hair from hides. This is performed by the action of lime, which dissolves the hair-sheath and combines with the fat of the hide to form an insoluble soap. The lime is suspended in water in pits, and the hides placed therein, being occasionally handled, that is, taken out, drained, and replaced in the pit, examination determining when the process is complete. The hides are then removed, laid over a beam, and the hair and epidermis removed by a knife.

***ün-hăle'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hale*.] Not hale; not healthy; unsound.

***ün-hăl'-lôw**, ***unhalwe**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *hallow*.] To profane; to desecrate.

"Shall we esteem and reckon how it heeds
Our works, that his own vows *unhalloweth*?"
—*Daniel: Musophilus*.

***ün-hăl'-lôwed**, ***unhalwed**, *adject.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hallowed*; in sense 2 from *unhallow*, *v.*]

1. Not hallowed; unholy, profane.

"Faith more firm
In their *unhallowed* principles."
—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

*2. Deprived of sanctity; desecrated.

"Acworth chyrche *unhalwed* was, thernor hym was wo."
—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 349.

unhallowed-uses, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiast.: A term used in the consecration of churches. The building is said to be henceforth separated "from all *unhallowed*, ordinary, and common uses."

***ün-hălsed'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *halse*.] Lit., not embraced by the neck; hence, not saluted or greeted.

***ün-hăm'-pêred**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hampered*.] Not hampered, hindered, or restricted.

***ün-hănd'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *hand*.] To take the hand or hands off or from; to release from a grasp or grip; to let go.

"Still I am called; *unhand* me, gentlemen."
—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

***ün-hănd'-i-lŷ**, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *handily*.] In an unhandy manner; not handily; awkwardly, clumsily.

***ün-hănd'-i-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unhandy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unhandy; awkwardness; clumsiness.

***ün-hăñ'-dled** (dled as *deld*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *handled*.]

1. Not handled; not touched; not treated or managed.

"Left the cause of the king *unhandled*."
—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

2. Not accustomed to being touched; not broken in; not trained.

"A race of youthful and *unhandled* colts."
—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

***ün-hănd'-sôme** (*d* silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* and Eng. *handsome*.]

*1. Not convenient; difficult, awkward.

"A narrow straight path by the water's side, very *unhandsome* for an army to pass that way."
—*North: Plutarch; Lives*, p. 317.

*2. Unfortunate, untoward, unlucky.

"'Tis her *unhandsome* fate."
—*Beaum. & Flet.: Night Walker*, i.

3. Not handsome; wanting in beauty; not good-looking.

"Were she other than she is, she were *unhandsome*."
—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

4. Not generous; unfair; not high-minded; petty, low.

"Conscious of a bad cause, and of his acting an *unhandsome* part."
—*Waterland: Works*, v. 304.

5. Unpleasant, disagreeable.

"Then the intermedial evil to a wise and religious person is like *unhandsome* and ill-tasted physick."
—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ün-hănd'-sôme-lŷ** (*d* silent), *adv.* [English *unhandsome*; -ly.]

1. In an unhandsome manner; ungenerously, illiberally.

"Speak *unhandsomely* of no one, whom it is possible any other person may respect."
—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 13.

2. Inelegantly, ungracefully, awkwardly, clumsily, uglily.

"The ruined churches are so *unhandsomely* patched and thatched, that men do even shun the places for the uncomeliness thereof."
—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

*3. Improperly, unfitly.

"And this was not *unhandsomely* intimated by the word sometimes used by the Greek church."
—*Bishop Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgie*, § 92.

***ün-hănd'-sôme-nëss**, (*d* silent), *subst.* [English *unhandsome*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unhandsome, ungenerous, or illiberal; ungratefulness.

"We have done all the dishonor to him and with all the *unhandsomeness* in the world."
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

2. Want of elegance, grace, or beauty.

***ün-hănd'-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *handy*.]

1. Not handy; not dexterous; not skillful and ready in the use of the hands; awkward, clumsy.

2. Not convenient; awkward; as, an *unhandy* position.

***ün-hăng'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *hang*.]

1. To take from the hinges.

"*Unhang* my weather's bell."
—*Browne: Shepherd's Pipe*, Eccl. i.

2. To divest or strip of hangings; as, to *unhang* a room.

***ün-hănged'**, ***ün-hüŋg'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hanged*, *hung*.] Not hanged; not hung; not punished by hanging.

"There live not three good men *unhanged* in England."
—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

***ün-hăp'**, ***un-hape**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hap*.] Ill-hap, mishap, misfortune.

"Thy great *unhap* thou canst not hide."
—*Wyatt: Unhappy Lover*.

***ün-hăp'-piéd**, *a.* [Eng. *unhappy*; -ed.] Made unhappy.

"A happy gentleman in blood and lineament,
By you *unhappied*."
—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 1.

***ün-hăp'-pī-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unhappy*; -ly.]

1. Not happily; unfortunately, miserably; as, They lived *unhappily* together.

2. By ill-luck; unfortunately, unluckily.

"We were obliged to fire upon them in our own defense; four were *unhappily* killed."
—*Coak: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. i.

3. Mischievously, evilly.

"The effects he speaks of succeed *unhappily*."
—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

***ün-hăp'-pī-nëss**, ***un-hap-py-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *unhappy*; -ness.]

*1. Wickedness, evil.

"Although they were inclined to all *unhappiness* and mischief."
—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

*2. Misfortune, ill-luck.

"It is our great *unhappiness* . . . that we are uneasy and dissatisfied."
—*Archbp. Wake*.

3. The quality or state of being unhappy; a certain degree of wretchedness or misery.

"There is to every wrong and vicious act a suitable degree of *unhappiness* and punishment annexed."
—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 6.

***ün-hăp'-pŷ**, ***un-hap-pie**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *happy*.]

*1. Wicked.

"Such school-fellows as be *unhappy*, and given to shrewd turns . . . are enough to corrupt and mar the best natures in the world."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch; Morals*, p. 16.

*2. Unlucky, unfortunate; not having good hap or luck.

"He being accounted an *unhappy* man."
—*Pepys: Diary*.

3. Disastrous, calamitous, ill-omened, unfortunate, unlucky.

"But for this *unhappy* event, it is probable that the law of Scotland concerning torture would have been immediately assimilated to the law of England."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*4. Full of tricks; mischievous.

"A shrewd knave and an *unhappy*."
—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 5.

5. Not cheerful or gay; in some degree wretched or miserable.

"Let me, *unhappy*! to your fleet be borne."
—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, x. 512.

6. Deplorable, lamentable.

"Wake, 'midst mirth and wine, the jars
That flow from these *unhappy* wars."
—*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 10.

*7. Riotous, wild, mischievous.

"The laquays and pages (who are more *unhappy* here than the apprentices in London) broke up his grave."
—*Howel: Letters* (1678), p. 28.

***ün-har'-bör**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *harbor*.] To drive from harbor or shelter; to dislodge.

"Let us *unharbor* the rascal."
—*Foote: Devil Upon Two Sticks*, i.

***ün-har'-böred**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *harbored*.] Not sheltered; affording no shelter; exposed, open.

"Trace huge forests, and *unharbored* heaths."
—*Milton: Comus*, 423.

***ün-hard'-ened**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardened*.]

1. Lit.: Not hardened; not made hard or indurated, as metal.

2. Fig.: Not made obdurate; not hardened, as the heart.

"Our prime cousin yet *unhardened* in
The crimes of nature."
—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 2.

***ün-hard'-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hardy*.]

1. Not bold or courageous; timid, irresolute. (See extract under UNADVENTUROUS.)

2. Not hardy; not able to endure fatigue.

***ün-harmed'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmed*.] Not harmed; not hurt; not injured; uninjured.

"Here he might possibly have remained *unharmed* and harmless."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ün-harm'-fûl**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *harmful*.] Not harmful; innoxious, harmless.

"Themselves *unharmful*, let them live *unharmed*."
—*Dryden: Hind and Panther*, i. 299.

***ün-harm'-iŋg**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *harming*.] Not doing harm or hurt; harmless.

"Dangerous tools they were; without the workman they may rust *unharming*."
—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. x., ch. iv.

***ün-har-mô'-nī-ouŝ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *harmonious*.]

1. Not harmonious; not having symmetry or congruity; not in harmony or proportion.

"No gross, no *unharmonious* mixture foul."
—*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 61.

2. Discordant, unmusical, harsh; producing or filled with discordant sounds.

"Groves, if *unharmonious*, yet secure
From clamor."
—*Cowper: Task*, iii. 734.

***ün-har'-nëss**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *harness*.]

1. To strip or divest of harness; to loose from the traces, harness, or gear; to take the harness off.

*2. To divest of armor.

"They being *unharnessed* did fight with their swords."
—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xlii.

*3. To set free from work; to release.

"An unmerciful day's work of sorrow till death *unharness* 'em."
—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

***ün-hasp'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *hasp*.] To loose from a hasp; to let go.

"While bolt and chain he backward rolled,
And made the bar *unhasp* its hold."
—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 12.

***ün-hăst'-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *hasty*.] Not hasty, rash, or impetuous.

"So *unhasty* and wary a spirit."
—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***ün-hăt'**, *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *hat*.] A. Trans.: To remove the hat from.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -ñion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -clous, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł

B. Intrans.: To take off the hat.

"Unhating on the knees when the host is carried by."
—Herbert Spencer. (Annandale.)

ŭn-hatched', adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hatched*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not hatched; not having left the egg.
*2. *Fig.*: Not matured and brought to light; not disclosed.

"Some unhatch'd practice."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

***ŭn-hät'-ting, s.** [UNHAT.] A taking off the hat.
"Bows and curtsies and unhattings."—Herbert Spencer. (Annandale.)

ŭn-häunt'-ed, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *haunted*.] Not haunted; not frequented; not resorted to; unfrequented.

"Parliament to hold in some unhaunted place."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 338.

ŭn-häz'-ard-əd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hazarded*.] Not hazarded; not exposed to hazard, danger, or risk.

"Here I should still enjoy thee day and night,

Whole to myself, unhazarded abroad."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 809.

***ŭn-häz'-ard-ous, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hazardous*.] Not hazardous; not full of hazard, danger, or risk.

"Your own part was neither obscure nor unhazardous."
—Dryden: *Duke of Guise*. (Epis. Dedic.)

***ŭn-head', v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *head*.] To take the head off or from; to remove the head of; to deprive of the head; to decapitate.

"Heads undressed and bodies unheaded."—North: *Examen*, p. 580.

***ŭn-heäl', *un-heale, v. t.** [UNHEAL.]

ŭn-heäl'-a-ble, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heal-able*.] Not healable; not capable of being healed; incurable.

"Something most luckless, most unhealable
Has taken place."—Coleridge: *Piccolomini*, i. 7.

ŭn-healed', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *healed*.] Not healed; not cured.

"The wretches, many of whom were still tormented by unhealed wounds, could not all lie down."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ŭn-health'-fŭl, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *healthful*.] Not healthful, not healthy; unhealthy, injurious to health, unwholesome, noxious.

"The unhealthful east,

That breathes the spleen, and searches every bone
Of the infirm."

Cowper: *Task*, iv. 363.

***ŭn-health'-fŭl-lŭ, adv.** [English *unhealthful*; *-ly*.] In an unhealthful manner; unhealthily.

***ŭn-health'-fŭl-ness, s.** [English *unhealthful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unhealthful; unhealthiness, insalubrity.

"Experiment solitary, touching the healthfulness or unhealthfulness of the southern winds."—Bacon: *Natural History*, § 786.

ŭn-health'-i-lŭ, adv. [English *unhealthy*; *-ly*.] In an unhealthy manner; unwholesomely.

"Which proving but of bad nourishment . . . puffs up unhealthily a certain big face of pretended learning."
—Milton: *Dool. and Disc. of Divorce*. (Pref.)

ŭn-health'-i-ness, s. [Eng. *unhealthy*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unhealthy; insalubrity; unfavorableness to health; unwholesomeness.

"We were sensible of the unhealthiness of the climate."
—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

2. Want of health; habitual weakness or indisposition. (Said of persons.)

3. Unsoundness; want of vigor. (Said of trees, plants, &c.)

4. Moral unwholesomeness.

ŭn-health'-ŷ, adj. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *healthy*.]

1. Not healthy; not favorable to health; unwholesome, insalubrious.

"Standing pooles and fens were following

Unhealthy fogs."

Browne: *Britannias Pastorals*, ii.

2. Not having good health; not having a sound and vigorous state of body; habitually weak or indisposed; as, an *unhealthy* person.

3. Wanting vigor of growth; as, an *unhealthy* plant.

4. Abounding with disease; causing disease.

"Wet with unhealthy dews."

Longfellow: *To-morrow*.

5. Not indicating health; indicating ill-health; as, an *unhealthy* appearance.

6. Morally unwholesome or injurious.

ŭn-heärd', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heard*.]

1. Not heard; not perceived by the ear.

"Unheard approached, and stood before the tent."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 789.

2. Not admitted to audience.

3. Not listened to; not allowed to speak or plead for one's self.

"Yet it was thought unjust to condemn him unheard."
—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Not known to fame.

"Yet fast they fell, unheard, forgot."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, vi. 26.

unheard-of, a.

1. Not heard of; about which there is no information.

"Does yet the unheard-of vessel ride the wave?"

Wordsworth: *To Liberty*.

2. Unprecedented.

***ŭn-heart' (e silent), v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *heart*.] To dishearten; to discourage; to depress.

"To bite his lip,

And hum at good Cominius, much unhearts me."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

ŭn-heät'-əd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heated*.] Not heated; not made hot.

"The narrow pores of unheated glass."—Boyle.

***ŭn-heaven (heaven as hĕv'n), v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *heaven*.] To remove from or deprive of heaven.

"Unheav'n yourselves, ye holy Cherubims."

Davies: *Holy Rood*, p. 28.

***ŭn-heaven-lŷ (heaven as hĕv'n), adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *heavenly*.] Not heavenly; not pertaining to, characteristic of, or suitable to heaven; not divine.

"The many evil and unheavenly spirits

Which walk the valley of the shade of death."

Byron: *Manfred*, iii. 1.

***ŭn-hĕdĕd', a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hedged*.] Not hedged; not surrounded or shut in with or as with a hedge; not enclosed.

"Our needful knowledge, like our needful food,

Unhedged, lies open in life's common field."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, v. 741.

ŭn-heĕd'-əd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heeded*.] Not heeded; disregarded, neglected, unnoticed.

"There, unconfined, behold, each grazing steed,

Unwatched, unheeded, on the herbage feed."

Byron: *Nisus and Euryalus*.

***ŭn-heĕd'-əd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *unheeded*; *-ly*.] In an unheeded manner; without being noticed or heeded.

"An earthquake reeled unheededly away."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 63.

***ŭn-heĕd'-fŭl, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heedful*.]

1. Not heedful; not cautious; inattentive, careless, heedless.

"Just is, O friend! thy caution, and addressed

(Replied the chief) to no unheedful breast."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xvii. 333.

2. Not characterized by caution or care; rash, inconsiderate.

***ŭn-heĕd'-fŭl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *unheedful*; *-ly*.] In an unheedful manner; without care or caution; heedlessly, carelessly.

"Ay, madam, so you stumble not unheedfully."—Shakespeare: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 2.

***ŭn-heĕd'-i-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *unheedy*; *-ly*.] Unheedingly; without taking due heed.

"I perceive some readers have unheedily and unjustly stumbled at this proposition."—Bp. Hall: *Certaine Catholike Prop.*, &c. (Note.)

ŭn-heĕd'-ing, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heed-ing*.] Not heeding; taking no heed or notice.

"All silent and unheeding now."

Byron: *Parisina*, x.

***ŭn-heĕd'-ŷ, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heedy*.]

1. Unheeding, careless, heedless.

"The pride of her carnation train,

Plucked up by some unheedy swain."

Milton: *An Epitaph*.

2. Precipitate, rash.

"Wings and no eyes figure unheedy haste."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

***ŭn-hĕired' (h silent), a.** [Pref. *un-* (1); English *heir*, and suff. *-ed*.] Without an heir.

"To leave him utterly unheired."—Chapman.

***ŭn-hĕle', *un-heale, v. t.** [A. S. *unhelian*.] To uncover, to disclose. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 64.)

ŭn-hĕle', s. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *hele*=*health*.] Misfortune.

***ŭn-hĕlm', v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *helm*.] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"I have dismounted you, and now I will unhelm you."—Scott: *Ivanhoe*, ch. xi.

***ŭn-hĕlmed', a.** [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *helm*; *-ed*.] Divested or deprived of a helm or helmet; not wearing a helmet.

ŭn-hĕlped', a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *helped*.] Not helped; unassisted; unaided.

"Unhelp'd we stand, unequal to engage

The force of Hector and Æneas' rage."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 580.

ŭn-hĕlp'-fŭl, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *helpful*.]

1. Not helpful; affording no aid.

"Even so myself bewails good Gloster's case

With sad unhelpful tears."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

2. Not able to help one's self; helpless.

***ŭn-hĕp'-pen, a.** [Etym. doubtful.] Misshapen, ill-formed, awkward, clumsy. (Prov.)

***ŭn-hĕr'-i-ta-ble, adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heritable*.] Barred from inheritance.

"Justly made illegitimate and unhereditary to the crown."—Heylin: *Reformation*, ii. 207.

***ŭn-hĕr'-ō-ism, subst.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *heroism*.] That which is not heroic.

"Their greedy quackeries and unheroisms."—Carlyle: *Cromwell*, i. 65.

***ŭn-hĕrse', v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *herse*.] To take from the herse or temporary monument where the knights' arms were hung.

"And himselfe baffuld, and his armes unherst."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. iii. 37.

ŭn-hĕs'-i-tāt-ing, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hesitating*.] Not hesitating; not in doubt; prompt, ready.

ŭn-hĕs'-i-tāt-ing-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *unhesitating*; *-ly*.] In an unhesitating manner; without hesitation.

ŭn-hewn', *ŭn-hewed' (ew as ū), a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hewn*, *hewed*.] Not hewn; rough.

"In occasions of merriment, this rough-cast, unhewn poetry, was instead of stage-plays."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

ŭn-hid'-den, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hidden*.] Not hidden or concealed. (Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 1.)

***ŭn-hide', v. t.** [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hide*, *v*.] To disclose; to reveal.

"If thou desirest my help, unhide the sore."

P. Fletcher: *Piscatory Eclogues*, v.

***ŭn-hide'-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *unhide*; suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being hidden or obscured.

"Unhideable by envious arrogance."

Sylvester: *Magnificence*, 1, 254.

***ŭn-high' (g silent), adj.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *high*.] Not high; low.

"It is unhigh and low."—Longfellow: *The Grave*.

ŭn-hin'-dĕred, *un-hin'-dred, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hindered*.] Not hindered; unimpeded.

"With all its full effects and consequences unhindered."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, prop. 4.

ŭn-hinge', v. t. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hinge*.]

1. To take from the hinges; as, to *unhinge* a door.

2. To displace; to unfix by violence.

"And hills unhing'd from their deep roots depart."

Blackmore: *Creation*.

3. To unsettle; to render unstable or wavering; to disorder; to discompose.

"But time unhinges all."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, iv.

*4. To put out of sorts; to incapacitate by disturbing the nerves.

***ŭn-hinge'-ment, s.** [Eng. *unhinge*; *-ment*.] The act of unhinging; the state of being unhinged.

***ŭn-hired', a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hired*.] Not hired.

"And who unhir'd will be so hardy as to say, that Abraham at any other time ever paid him tithes?"—Milton: *To remove Hirelings out of the Church*.

ŭn-his-tōr'-ic, adj. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *historic*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not historic; fabulous.

"The whole story is unhistoric."—London *Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Anthrop.*: A term applied to races who have no history.

"The study alike of the prehistoric and the unhistoric races of America is replete with promise of novel truths."—D. Wilson: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 4.

ŭn-his-tōr'-ic-al, a. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *historical*.] Unhistoric (q. v.).

"The complex traces of the unhistorical nations of Europe."—Wilson: *Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, i. 503.

ŭn-hit', adj. [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hit*.] Not hit; not struck.

"Whilst I, at whom they shot, sit here shot-free,

And as unhurt of envy, as unhit."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*; *To the Reader*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-hitch', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hitch*.] To disengage or loose from a hitch; to set free; to unfasten.

"A trace was unhitched."—*Field*, Jan. 7, 1888.

ũn-hive', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hive*.]

1. To drive from or out of a hive.
2. To deprive of habitation or shelter.

ũn-hoard', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hoard*.] To take away or remove from a hoard or store.

"A thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher."

Milton: P. L., iv. 188.

***ũn-hôld'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hold*, *v.*] To let go the hold of; to release. (*Otway*.)

ũn-hô-li-lý', *adv.* [Eng. *unholy*; *-ly*.] In an unholy manner.

"Lest . . . holy things be handled unhollily."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ũn-hô-li-něss, *s.* [English *unholy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unholy; want of holiness; wickedness, impiety, profaneness.

"There cannot choose but much unholiness abide."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

***ũn-hôlp'-en**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *holpen*.] Not holpen or helped; unhelped.

"Leaving their fathers and mothers (to whom they were chiefly bound) unholpen."—*Homilies. Of Good Workes*, pt. ii.

ũn-hô-lý', ***un-ho-lye**, ***vn-hoo-li**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *holy*.]

1. Not holy; not sacred; not hallowed or consecrated.

"Doth it follow that all things now in the church are unholy which the Lord hath not himself precisely instituted?"—*Hooker*.

2. Impious wicked. (Said of persons.)

"Disobedient to parents, unthankful, unholy."—*2 Timothy* iii. 2.

3. Impious, wicked. (Said of things.)

"To keep me from a most unholy match."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 3.

4. Not ceremonially purified; unclean.

"The Jewes cal that common whiche is vncleane and unholy."—*Udall: Marke*, vii.

ũn-hôn'-ěst (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honest*.] Not honest; dishonest, dishonorable.

"But a poor, cold, unspirited, unmannered,
Unhonest, unaffected, undone fool."

Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry & Theodoret, ii.

ũn-hôn'-ěst-lý (*h* silent), *adv.* [English *unhonest*; *-ly*.] Dishonestly, dishonorably.

"Which he had tofore wilfully and dishonestly forsaken."—*Udall. Luke* xv.

ũn-hôn'-ěst-ý (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unhonest*; *-y*.] Dishonesty, dishonorableness.

"The unprofitableness and shameful dishonesty of contention, strife, and debate."—*Homilies: Against Contention*.

***ũn-hôn'-ěr** (*h* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *honor*, *v.*] To dishonor.

"I honoure my Fadir, and ye han unhonourid me."—*Wycliffe: John* viii.

***ũn-hôn'-ěr-a-ble** (*h* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honorable*.] Dishonorable.

"Such company as should not be unhonourable to the king."—*Surrey: Let. 41; To Cromwell*.

ũn-hôn'-ěred (*h* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *honored*.] Uncelebrated; not regarded with reverence or honor.

"And scholars, soldiers, kings, unhonored die."
Goldsmith: Traveler.

ũn-hoöd', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hood*.] To remove a hood or disguise from; to deprive of a hood.

"The falcon took his favourite stand,
Nor, though unhooded, sought to fly."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 24.

ũn-hoök', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hook*, *v.*] To loose or disengage from a hook; to open or undo by disengaging the hooks of.

***ũn-hoöked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hooked*.] Not having a hook; not fixed on a hook.

"Apter to bite at such unhooked baytes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 671.

ũn-hoöp', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *hoop*.] To strip or divest of hoops.

"Unhoop the fair sex, and cure this fashionable tympany got among them."—*Addison*.

ũn-höped, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoped*.]

1. Not hoped for; unlooked for; unexpected; despaired of. (Followed by *for*.)

"These eyes at last behold the un hoped for coast."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 525.

*2. Having lost hope.

"He faltered thanks to heaven for life,
Redeemed, un hoped, from desperate strife."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

ũn-höpe'-fûl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hopeful*.] Not hopeful; having no room for hope; hopeless.

"Benedick is not the un hopefulest husband that I know."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

ũn-höp'-îng, *pr. par.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hoping*.] Not expecting.

"Unhoping the success of their schemes."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 40.

ũn-horned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *horned*.] Not horned; without horns.

"O Liber! . . . whom all perfections grace;

And when unhorned, thou hast a virgin's face."

Sandys. Ovid: Metamorphoses iv.

ũn-horse', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *horse*.]

1. To knock, throw, or otherwise remove from horseback.

"Constantine himself fought, unhorsed him, and used all means to take him alive."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.

2. To take the horses out of, as out of a vehicle.

"While others, not so satisfied, unhorse

The gilded equipage."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 701.

ũn-hösed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hosed*.] Without hose or greaves.

"Unhosed, unhooded."

Southey: Joan of Arc, vii. 140.

ũn-hös'-pît-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hospitable*.] Not hospitable; inhospitable.

"To drive out these unhospitable guests."

Rowe: Royal Convert, v.

***ũn-hös'-pît-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hospital*.] Inhospitable.

"A xenus . . . which signifieth unhospital."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 39.

***ũn-hös'-tîle**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hostile*.] Not hostile; not pertaining or relating to an enemy.

"By unhostile wounds destroyed."

Philips: Blenheim.

ũn-hôuse', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *house*.]

1. To drive or expel from a house or habitation; to dislodge.

"Death unawares, with his cold kind embrace,
Unhous'd thy virgin soul."

Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.

2. To deprive of shelter.

ũn-housed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *housed*.]

1. Not housed, or sheltered by a house; having no house or home; homeless.

"Unhous'd, neglected, in the public way."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 357.

2. Deprived of or expelled from a house, home, roof, or shelter.

"Dismayed, unfed, unhous'd,

The widow and the orphan stroll around."

Philips: Blenheim.

***ũn-hôuş'-elled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and *pa. par.* of English *housel* (q. v.).] Not having received the sacrament. (See extract under *DISAPPOINTED*, 1.)

ũn-hû'-man, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *human*.] Not human; inhuman.

"Their unhuman and remorseless cruelty."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 2.

ũn-hû'-man-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *humanize*.] To cause to cease to be human; to deprive or divest of the nature or characteristics of human beings.

"Purity is ridiculed and set at nought, as a sour, unsocial, unhumanized virtue."—*Porteus: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***ũn-hûm'-bled** (bled as *beld*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *humbled*.] Not humbled, not shamed; not having the temper, spirit, pride, or the like subdued.

"Unhumbled, unrepentant, unreform'd."

Milton: P. R., iii. 429.

ũn-hûrt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurt*.] Not hurt; free from hurt or injury; uninjured.

"But Ludlow escaped unhurt from all the machinations of his enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ũn-hûrt'-fûl**, ***un-hurte-ful**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurtful*.] Not hurtful or injurious; harmless, innoxious.

"You imagine me too unhurtful an opposite."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

***ũn-hûrt'-fûl-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unhurtful*; *-ly*.] In an unhurtful manner; without hurt or harm; harmlessly.

"To laugh at others as innocently and as unhurtfully, as at ourselves."—*Pope: To Swift*, Sept., 1725.

***ũn-hûrt'-fûl-něss**, ***un-hurte-ful-nes**, *subst.* [Eng. *unhurtful*; *-ness*.] Harmlessness.

"Your unhurtfulness shal comdemne theyr unclennes."—*Udall: 1 Corinthians* vi.

ũn-hûrt'-îng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *hurting*.] Causing no hurt or harm; harmless, innoxious.

"As if she in her kinde (unhurting elfe)
Did bid me take such lodging as herselfe."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

***ũn-hûş'-band-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husband*; *-ed*.]

1. Not husbanded; not managed with care and frugality.

2. Not having a husband; unmarried.

3. Deprived of or having lost a husband; widowed.

"She bore, unhusbanded, a mother's pains."

Southey: Hannah.

*4. Not "married" to, or supported by, an elm. (Said only of a vine.) The expression is derived from the Latin custom (still in vogue in Italy) of training vines on elms.

"With hanging head I have beheld

A widow vine stand, in a naked field,

Unhusbanded, neglected, all forlorn."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, ii. 5.

***ũn-hûshed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *hushed*.] Not hushed; not silenced.

"My heart unhush'd—although my lips were mute."

Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

ũn-hûsked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *husked*.] Having no husk or cover.

"Could no unhusked akorne leave the tree,

But there was chalenge made whose it might bee."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 1.

ũ-nî, *pref.* [Lat. *unus*=one.] Having one feature or character.

Ů'-nî-ăt, **Ů'-nî-ate**, *s.* [From Lat. *unus*=one.]

Church Hist.: One of the United Greeks (q. v.).

***ũ-nî-âu-rîc'-u-lâte**, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *auriculate*.] Possessed of, or in form resembling, a single small ear.

uniauriculate-animals, *s. pl.*

Zoöl.: The Gasteropoda. (*Rossiter*.)

ũ-nî-ăx'-al, **ũ-nî-ăx'-î-al**, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *axial*.]

1. *Biol.*: Developed from a single axis, as is the case with all vertebrate animals, some molluscs and annulosa, and some plants. (*Rossiter*.)

2. *Optics & Crystall.*: Having one direction within the crystal, along which a ray of light can proceed without being bifurcated.

"The colored rays of uniaxial and biaxial crystals."—*Proc. of Phys. Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 3.

¶ The crystals of Iceland spar, quartz, and tourmaline are uniaxial. Brewster has shown that in all uniaxial crystals the optic axis coincides with the axes of crystallization. When the ordinary refractive index exceeds the extraordinary index the crystal is said to be negative, when it falls short of it the crystal is said to be positive. Iceland spar, tourmaline, sapphire, ruby, &c., have negative, and quartz, ice, titanite, &c., positive uniaxial crystals.

***ũ-nî-bēr**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The face-guard of a helmet. (*Ogilvie*.)

***u-nîc**, *s.* [UNIQUE.]

***ũ-nî-căm'-ěr-al**, *adj.* [Latin *unus*=one, and *camera*=a chamber.] Consisting of a single chamber. (Said of a legislative body.)

ũ-nî-căp'-su-lar, *adj.* [Pref. *uni-*, and English *capsular*.]

Bot.: Having but a single capsule.

ũ-nî-car'-dî-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Mod. Latin *cardium* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A doubtful sub-genus of *Corbis*, having the shell thin, oval, and concentrically striated; the hinge with an obscure tooth or edentulous. Known species forty, from the Lias to the Portland Rock. (*Woodward*.)

ũ-nî-căr'-î-nate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *carinate*.] Having a single ridge or keel.

ũ-nî-çěl'-lŭ-lar, *adj.* [Pref. *uni-*, and English *cellular*.]

Biol.: Consisting of a single cell or cellule. (Used of certain algae and fungals of low organization, and of the Protozoa.)

u-nîç'-î-tý, *s.* [Lat. *unus*=one.]

1. The state of being unique.

2. The state of being in unity, or of being united into one.

ũ-nî-clî'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *unus*=one, and Gr. *klinō*=to cause to bend, slope, or slant.]

Geol.: Having but a single dip, inclination, or direction. Used of a stratum which slants only in one direction; opposed to synclinal and anticlinal (q. v.).

bôil, boý; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn: -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ū-nī-corn, *u-ni-corne, s. [Fr. *unicorne*, from Lat. *unicornum*, accus. of *unicornus*=one-horned, from *unus*=one, and *cornu*=a horn.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An animal having a single horn, frequently mentioned by Greek and Latin authors. Ctesias calls it the Wild Ass, and Aristotle the Indian Ass. Ctesias describes the Wild Ass as being about the size of a horse, with a white body, red head, and blue eyes, having a horn on the forehead a cubit long, which for the extent of two palms from the forehead is entirely white, black in the middle, and pointed and red at the extremity. Of the horn drinking cups were formed, and those who used them were said not to be subject to spasm, epilepsy, or the effects of poison. Unicorns were said to be very swift and strong, not naturally fierce, but when provoked they fought desperately with horn, heels, and teeth, so that it was impossible to take them alive. Browne (*Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.) enumerates five kinds of unicorns: "The Indian ox, the Indian ass, the rhinoceros, the oryx, and that which was more eminently termed *monoceros* or *unicornis*;" and in the same chapter he quotes descriptions of this mythical animal from various authors. Wilkin, in a note to Browne (*loc. sup. cit.*) gives a statement from Rüppell that the unicorn exists in Kordofan, where it is known by the name of *millekma*. He describes it as of a reddish color, of the size of a small horse, of the slender make of a gazelle, and furnished with a long, straight, slender horn in the male, which is wanting in the female. Some added that it had divided hoofs, while others declared it to be single-hoofed. Three Arabs told Rüppell that they had seen the animal in question. All these stories have probably some foundation in fact, to which a large superstructure of fiction has been added. An antelope like an oryx, seen in profile would appear to a careless observer like an animal with a single horn; and hence the mythical tales of unicorns probably arose. (See illustration.)



Oryx grazing (Profile).
A. Head of Oryx.

*2. A kind of insect having a horn upon its head. "Some unicorns we will allow even among insects, as those nasicornous beetles described by Muffetus."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

3. A carriage and pair with a third horse in front; also applied to such an equipage.

"Let me drive you out some day in my unicorn."—Miss Edgeworth: *Belinda*, ch. xvii.

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.*: [MONOCEROS, 1.]

2. *Her.*: A fabulous animal, having the head, neck, and body of a horse, with a beard like that of a goat, the legs of a buck, the tale of a lion, and a long tapering horn, spirally twisted, in the middle of the forehead. Two unicorns were borne as supporters of the Scottish royal arms for about a century before the union of the Crowns in 1603; and the sinister supporter of the arms of the United Kingdom is a unicorn argent, armed, crined, and unguled or, gorged with a coronet of crosses patée and fleurs de lis, with a chain affixed passing between the fore legs and reflected over the back of the last. (See illustration under REVERTED.)

3. *Script.*: [REEM.]

¶ *Sea-unicorn*: The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros*. [MONODON, NARWHAL.]

unicorn-bird, s.

Ornith.: *Palamadea cornuta*. [ANHIMA.]

"The horn of the *unicorne-bird*; in Brasile called Anhima. Described by Margravius and Willughby out of him. His principal marks are these: Headed and footed like the dunghill cock, tail'd like a goose, horned on his forehead (with some likeness) as the *Unicorne* is pictured; spurd on his wings; bigger than a swan. The male, say Maggravius and Piso, as big again."—Grew: *Museum*, p. 65.

unicorn-fish, s. [UNICORN, ¶.]

unicorn-plant, s.

Bot.: A popular name for *Martynia* (q. v.), said to refer to the projecting beaks or hooks of the capsule; but the name is inaccurate, as there are two horns in place of one.

unicorn-root, s.

Bot.: The root of *Helonias dioica*, a plant of the Melanthaceæ or Melanths, one or two feet high, growing in North American bogs. It has a leafy scape, spiked racemes of white flowers, with linear petals and exserted stamens. In infusion the root is anthelmintic, but its tincture is bitter and tonic.

unicorn-shell, s.

Zoölogy: The genus *Monoceros* (q. v.). Both the scientific and popular names refer to the prominent spine on the outer lip.

unicorn's-horn, s.

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A name formerly given to the horn of the narwhal, which was often preserved in museums as the horn of the mythical unicorn. [UNICORN, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.*: *Helonias dioica*. [UNICORN-ROOT.]

ū-nī-corn'-ōūs, adj. [Lat. *unicornus*.] [UNICORN.] Possessed of but a single horn.

"Unicornous beetles."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xix.

ū-nī-cōs'-tāte, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *costate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Having but a single midrib, whence the secondary veins or nerves diverge. This is the typical structure of Exogens in general.

ū-nī-dāc'-tyle, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Gr. *daktylos* = a finger or toe, a digit.] Having a single functional digit, as the horse and some of its ancestors. (See illustration under UNGULATA, 1 (2).)

"In the Anchitherium and Hippurion the transformation from the tridactyle to the *unidactyle* Ungulate is accomplished."—O. Schmidt: *Doctrine of Descent*, p. 274.

ū-nī-dē'-aēd, a. [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *idea*, and suff. *-ed*.] Having no ideas or thoughts; senseless, frivolous.

"He [Bacon] received the *unidead* page [Villiers] into his intimacy."—Lord Campbell: *Lives of the Chancellors*, ii. 347.

***ū-nī-dē'-al, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ideal*.]

1. Not ideal; real.

2. Not having ideas; destitute of ideas, sentiments, or thoughts; senseless.

"They [cards] appear to me too dull and *unideal* to afford a thinking man . . . an adequate return of amusement."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 1.

***ū-nī-dle, a.** [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *idle*, a.] Not idle; busy, active.

"For me, I do nature *unidle* know."

Sidney: *Astrophel and Stella*.

ū-nī-fā'-cial (c as sh), a. [Lat. *unus*=one, and *facies*=a face.] Having but one face or front surface.

ū-nīf'-ic, adj. [Latin *unus*=one, and *facio*=to make.] Making one; forming unity.

ū-nī-fī-cā'-tion, s. [UNIFIC.] The act of unifying; the state of being unified; the act of making into one.

"All we have here to note is the independence and *unification* of functions that naturally follow the differentiation of them."—H. Spencer: *Inductions of Biology*.

ū-nī-fī-ēr, s. [Eng. *unify*; *-er*.] One who unifies or makes into one.

"Bismarck the *unifier* of Germany."—London Times.

ū-nī-fī-lar, a. [Lat. *unus*=one, and *filum*=a thread.] Consisting of or having only one thread; specifically applied to a magnetometer consisting of a magnetic bar suspended by a single thread.

ū-nīf'-lōr-ōūs, a. [Latin *unus*=one, and *flos* (genit. *floris*)=a flower.]

Bot.: Having but a single flower.

ū-nī-fōil, subst. [Lat. *unus*=one, and *folium*=a leaf.]

Her.: A plant having only one leaf.

ū-nī-fō-lī-ar, ū-nī-fō-lī-ate, adj. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *foliar*, *foliate*.]

Bot.: The same as UNIFOLIOLATE (q. v.).

ū-nī-fō-lī-ō-late, a. [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *foliolate* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Applied to a compound leaf consisting of one leaflet only.

ū-nī-form, *u-ni-forme, a. & s. [Fr. *uniforme*, from Lat. *uniformem*, accus. of *uniformis*=having one form; *unus* one, and *forma*=a form; Sp., Port., & Ital. *uniforme*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having only one form; having always one and the same form; not changing in form, shape, character, appearance, &c.; not variable.

"He is himselfe *vniforme*, as saint James sayth, without alteration."—Bp. Gardner: *Explication; Of Catholic Faith*, fol. 5.

2. Not varying in degree or weight; invariable, equable; as, a *uniform* temperature, *uniform* motion.

3. Consistent at all times; not different; as, His opinions on the subject have always been *uniform*.

4. Having only one character throughout; homogeneous.

"Sometimes there are many parts of a law, and sometimes it is *uniform*, and hath in it but one duty."—Bishop Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

5. Conforming to one rule; agreeing with each other; of the same form or character as others.

"The only doubt is about the manner of their unity, how far churches are bound to be *uniform* in their ceremonies."—Hooker.

B. As subst.: A dress of the same kind, fabric, fashion, or general appearance as that worn by other members of the same body, whether military, naval, or other, by which the members may be recognized as belonging to that particular body. (Opposed to plain clothes or ordinary civil dress.)

"The *uniforms* and arms of the new comers clearly indicated the potent influence of the master's eye."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ū-nī-form, v. t.** [UNIFORM.] To make uniform or conformable; to cause to conform; to adapt.

"Thus must I *uniform* my speech to your obtuse conceptions."—Sidney: *Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

***ū-nī-form'-al, adj.** [Eng. *uniform*; *-al*.] Uniform, symmetrical.

"Her comely nose with *uniformall* grace."

Herrick: *Appendix*, p. 433.

ū-nī-for-mī-tār'-ī-an, subst. & adj. [Eng. *uniformit(y)*; *-arian*.]

A. As substantive: One who holds the geological hypothesis or theory of uniformitarianism (q. v.).

"The one point the catastrophists and the *uniformitarians* agreed upon when the Society was founded was to ignore it [geological speculation]."—Quart. Journ. Geol. Soc., vol. xxv., p. xli.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Uniformitarianism (q. v.).

ū-nī-for-mī-tār'-ī-an-īsm, s. [Eng. *uniformitarian*; *-ism*.]

Geol.: A term introduced by Prof. Huxley to express the view strongly advocated by Hutton and Lyell, that there is no need for the hypothesis of alternate periods of repose and convulsion to account for the present appearance of the earth's crust. All that we see might be—and they believed was—produced by the operation of ordinary causes continued during indefinitely long periods of time. [GEOLOGY.]

"I have spoken of *Uniformitarianism* as the doctrine of Hutton and Lyell."—Huxley: *Pres. Address*, in *Quarterly Journ. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xli.

ū-nī-form'-ī-tŷ, *u-nī-form-i-tie, s. [French *uniformité*, from Lat. *uniformitatem*, accusative of *uniformitas*=uniformity, from *uniformis*=uniform (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being uniform; resemblance to itself at all times; the quality, state, or character of adhering to one plan all through, or of having the parts similar.

"But for *uniformitie* of building . . . the towne of Cambridge, as the newer workmanship, exceedeth that of Oxford."—Holinshed: *Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. Consistency, sameness.

"Queen Elizabeth was remarkable for that steadiness and *uniformity* which ran through all her actions."—Addison.

3. Conformity among several or many to one pattern or rule; consonance, agreement, accord.

"The unity of that visible body and Church of Christ consisteth in that *uniformity* which all the several persons thereunto belonging have."—Hooker.

4. Continued or unvarying sameness or likeness; monotony.

¶ *Act of Uniformity*:

English Church History: The Act 13 & 14 Car. II., c. 4, designed to regulate the terms of membership in the Church of England and in the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. Both the Anglican and the Puritan parties had desired their faith to be that of the Church of England, and Charles II., who, as a step to obtaining his father's throne, wished to stand well with both parties, promised at Breda to use his influence to bring about a certain measure of comprehension. But the Parliament was in no mood to vote for such a scheme, and the Act of Uniformity required the clergy to sign the Thirty-nine Articles and to use the Book of Common Prayer. The enforcement of these regulations led to the secession from the Church of England of upward of 2,000 clergymen, and laid the foundation of modern dissent. The Act of Uniformity Amendment Act, passed July 18, 1872, somewhat modified that of Charles, as the University Test Act, passed June, 1871, had done the year before.

ū-nī-form-lŷ, *u-nī-form-lie, adv. [English *uniform*; *-ly*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. In a uniform manner or degree; without variation; with even tenor.

"Uniformly clear of clouds."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

2. Without diversity of one from another.

"They turne it often, that it may be *uniformelie* drie."—Holinshead: *Descr. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. With consistency throughout.

ū-nī-form-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *uniform*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uniform; uniformity.

"Rules grounded on the analogy and *uniformness* observed in the production of natural effects."—Berkeley: *Of Human Knowledge*, pt. i., § 105.

ū-nī-fy, ***u-nī-fie**, *v. t.* [Latin *unus*=one, and *facio*=to make.] To make or form into one; to make a unit of; to reduce to unity or uniformity; to view as one.

"To simplify and *unify* their desires."—Montague: *Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. 8.

***ū-nī-ġen'-i-ture**, *subst.* [Lat. *unigenitus*=only-begotten, from *unus*=one, and *genitus*, pa. par. of *gigno*=to beget.] The state of being the only-begotten.

ū-nī-ġen'-i-tūs, *a.* [Lat.=only-begotten.]

Ecclesiol.: A Bull commencing *Unigenitus Dei Filius* (the Only Begotten Son of God), issued by Pope Clement XI. in 1713 in condemnation of 101 propositions taken from Quesnel's work entitled *The New Testament translated into French, with Moral Reflections*. [JANSENISM, 1.]

u-nīġ'-ēn-oūs, *a.* [UNIGENITURE.] Of one kind; of the same kind.

u-nīġ'-u-gate, *adj.* [Lat. *unijugus*=having one yoke; pref. *uni-* and Lat. *jugum*=a yoke, a pair.] **Bot.** (of a leaf): Having a single pair of leaflets; paired. [CONJUGATE.]

ū-nī-lā'-bī-ate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *labiate*.] **Bot.**: Having but a single lip.

ū-nī-lāt'-ēr-al, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *lateral*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: Having but a single side; pertaining to one side; one-sided.

2. **Bot.**: Arranged on or turned toward one side only, as the flowers of Antholyza.

unilateral-contract, *s.* A one-sided contract, that is, a contract which binds only one party; the other party, from the nature of the case, not needing to be bound.

ū-nī-līt'-ēr-al, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *literal*.] Consisting of only one letter; as, a *unilateral* word.

***ūn-īl-lūmed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *illumed*.] Not illuminated; not lighted up.

"Her fair eye, now bright, now *unillumed*."

Coleridge: *Destiny of Nations*.

***ūn-īl-lū'-mīn-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illuminated*.]

1. **Lit.**: Not illuminated; dark.

2. **Fig.**: Ignorant.

***ūn-īl-lū'-sōr-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *illusory*.] Not causing or producing illusion, deception, or the like; not illusory; not deceptive.

"Through a pair of cold, *unillusory* barnacles."—Lytton: *My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xxii.

***ūn-īl-lūs-trā-tēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *illustrated*.] Not illustrated with drawings, cuts, engravings, or the like.

"By aid of which we can teach many subjects quicker and better than the most impressive verbal description, *unillustrated*, could even attain to."—Cassell's *Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 275.

ū-nī-lōc'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *locular*.]

1. **Bot.**: Having but a single cell in the fruit.

2. **Zool.**: Possessing a single cavity or chamber. Applied to the shells of Foraminifera and Mollusca.

ūn-ī-māġ'-īn-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imaginable*.] Not capable of being imagined, conceived, or thought of; inconceivable.

"O thou beautiful

And *unimaginable* ether!"

Byron: *Cain*, ii. 1.

***ūn-ī-māġ'-īn-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unimaginable*, -ness.] The quality or state of being unimaginable or inconceivable; inconceivableness.

"The *unimaginableness* of points and smallest particles."—More: *Immort. of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

***ūn-ī-māġ'-īn-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unimaginable* (le); -ly.] Inconceivably. (Boyle: *Works*, iii. 677.)

***ūn-ī-māġ'-īn-ā-tive**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imaginative*.] Showing little or no imaginative powers.

"These our *imaginative* days."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

ūn-ī-māġ'-īned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *imagined*.] Not imagined or conceived; not formed in idea; undreamt of.

***ūn-īm'-īt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and *imitable*.] Not capable of being imitated; inimitable.

"Thou art all *unimitable*."—Beaumont & Fletcher: *Laws of Candy*, i. 2.

ūn-īm-mērsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *immersed*.] Not immersed; not sunk below the surface of the water. (Used specific. of submarine torpedo-boats.)

"She can steam, when *unimmersed*, at the rate of seventeen knots an hour."—London *Globe*.

***ūn-īm-mor'-tal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *immortal*.] Not immortal; mortal; liable to death. (Milton: *P. L.*, x. 611.)

***ūn-īm-mūred'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *immured*.] Unfortified; without walls. (Sandys: *Travels*, p. 155.)

ūn-īm-pāir'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impairable*.] Not capable of being impaired, injured, diminished, or weakened.

"Undiminshable and *unimpairable*."—More: *Defens. Philos. Cabbala*, ch. vii.

ūn-īm-pāired', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impaired*.] Not impaired, injured, diminished, or weakened. (Cowper: *Yardley Oak*.)

***ūn-īm-part'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *imparted*.] Not imparted, shared, or communicated.

"But brave Achilles shuts

His virtues close, an *unimparted* store."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, x.

ūn-īm-pās'-siōned (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *impassioned*.] Not impassioned; not moved, actuated, or influenced by passion; calm, tranquil, quiet.

"The same meek, unoffending, *unimpassioned* man."—Milton: *Latin Christianity*, bk. viii., ch. viii.

ūn-īm-pēach'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impeachable*.] Not impeachable; not capable of being called impeached, accused, censured, or called in question; free from guilt, stain, blame, or reproach; blameless, irreproachable.

"Perfect and *unimpeachable* of blame."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 86.

ūn-īm-pēach'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unimpeachable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unimpeachable.

"Insinuations . . . against the *unimpeachableness* of his motives."—Godwin: *Mandeville*, iii. 188.

ūn-īm-pēached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *impeached*.]

1. Not impeached; not charged or accused.

"*Unimpeach'd* for traitorous crime."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, i.

2. Not called in question; undisputed.

"While yet my regal state stood *unimpeach'd*."

Rowe: *Tamerlane*, iv.

ūn-īm-pēd'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *impeded*.] Not impeded; unmolested, open, clear; as, his *unimpeded* speech.

ūn-īm-plī-cate, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *implicate* (d).] Not implicated.

"She, *unimpached* of crime, *unimplicate*

In folly." Browning: *King and Book*, xi. 1,289.

***ūn-īm-plīċ'-īt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *implicit*.] Not entire, unlimited, or unrestrained; limited, guarded.

"The general confirmation of *unimplicit* truth."—Milton: *Of Toleration*.

***ūn-īm-plōred'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *implored*.] Not implored; not solicited; unsolicited.

"Her nightly visitation *unimplored*."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 22.

ūn-īm-pōrt'-ance, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *importance*.] Want of importance, consequence, weight, or value; insignificance.

ūn-īm-pōrt'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *important*.]

1. Not important or momentous; not of great moment.

"The *unimportant* skirmish of Bantry Bay."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*2. Not assuming high airs of dignity; unassuming.

"A free, *unimportant*, natural, easy manner."—Pope: *To Swift*.

ūn-īm-pōrt'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *importing*.] Not importing; not of moment or consequence; trifling.

"Matter of rite, or of *unimporting* consequence."—Bp. Hall: *St. Paul's Combat*.

***ūn-īm-por-tūned'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *importuned*.] Not importuned; not solicited with pertinacity or perseverance.

"Whoever ran

To danger *unimportun'd*."

Donne: *To the Lady Carey*.

ūn-īm-pōsed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *imposed*.] Not imposed; not laid on or exacted as a duty, tax, burden, toll, task, service, or the like.

"Those free and *unimposed* expressions."—Milton: *Apol. for Smectymnuus*, § 11.

ūn-īm-pōs'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *imposing*.]

1. Not imposing; not commanding reverence or respect.

*2. Not obligatory; voluntary.

"Manly submission, *unimposing* toil."

Thomson: *Liberty*.

ūn-īm-prēssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impressed*.]

1. Not impressed; not moved or affected.

2. Not marked or infixed deeply.

"Thoughts uncontrolled and *unimpressed*, the births Of pure election." Young: *Night Thoughts*, v. 122.

ūn-īm-prēss'-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *impressible*.] Not impressible; not sensitive; not easily moved; apathetic.

"Clara was honest and quiet; but heavy, mindless, *unimpressible*."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

ūn-īm-prēs'-siōn-a-ble (ss as sh), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *impressible*.] Not impressible; not sensitive; not easily moved; apathetic.

"*Unimpressible* natures are not so soon softened."—C. Brontë: *Jane Eyre*, ch. xxi.

***ūn-īm-prīs'-ōn-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *imprisonable*.] Not capable of being imprisoned, shut up, or confined.

"Those two most *unimprisonable* things."—Milton: *Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 16.

ūn-īm-prōv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *improvable*.]

1. Incapable of being improved or advanced to a better condition; not admitting of improvement or inclination.

"The principal faculty which is wanting in such, and by teaching irreparable and *unimprovable*."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 577.

2. Incapable of being cultivated or tilled.

***ūn-īm-prōv'-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unimprovable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unimprovable.

"Their ignorance and *unimprovable*ness in matters of knowledge."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 489.

ūn-īm-prōved', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *improved*.]

1. Not improved; not made better or wiser; not advanced in manners, knowledge, excellence, skill, &c.

"Shallow, *unimproved* intellects are confident pretenders to certainty."—Glanville.

2. Not used for a valuable or useful purpose; not turned to good use.

"While he that scorns the noonday beam, perverse, Shall find the blessing, *unimproved*, a curse."

Cowper: *Truth*, 624.

3. Not tilled; not brought into cultivation; as, *unimproved* land.

ūn-īm-prōv'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *improving*.] Not improving; not advancing in knowledge, manners, excellence, skill, or the like.

"If the idle were to lay aside such *unimproving* works."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 52.

***ūn-īm-pūgn'-a-ble** (g silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *impugnabile*.] Not capable of being impugned; unimpeachable.

"His truthfulness [must be] *unimpugnable*."—W. E. Greg.

ū-nī-mūs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *muscular*.]

Zoology: Having only one muscular impression; monomyary (q. v.).

***ūn-īn-ċēnsed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *incensed*.] Not incensed, inflamed, provoked, or irritated.

"See'st thou *unincensed*, these deeds of Mars?"

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, v.

***ūn-īn-ċi-dēnt'-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *incidental*.] Unmarked by any incidents.

"Times of fat quietness and *unincidental* ease."—Bp. Wilberforce, in *Life*, ii. 194.

ūn-īn-clōsed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *inclosed*.] Not shut in or surrounded as with a wall, fence, or the like.

"In waste and *uninclosed* lands."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***ūn-īn-cor'-pōr-āt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *incorporated*.] Not incorporated; not mixed, united, or blended into one body.

"*Unincorporated* with any of the nations of the earth."—Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***ün-in-crēas'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *increasable*.] Not capable of being increased; admitting of no increase.

"An altogether or almost *unincreasable* elevation."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 249.

ün-in-cūm'-bēred, *a.* [UNENCUMBERED.]

***ün-in-dēnt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *indented*.] Not indented; not marked by any indentation, notch, wrinkle, or the like.

"The rest of the countenance was perfectly smooth and *unindented*."—Lytton: *Pelham*, ch. lxix.

***ün-in-dif'-fēr-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *indifferent*.] Not indifferent; not unbiased or unprejudiced; partial, biased.

"Their own partial and *unindifferent* proceeding."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 81.

***ün-in-dül'-gēnt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *indulgent*.] Not indulgent or kind.

"On me not *unindulgent* fate
Bestowed a rural, calm retreat."

Francis: *Horace*, ii. 16.

***ün-in-dūs'-trī-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *ün-* (1), and Eng. *industrious*.] Not industrious; not diligent in labor, study, or the like; idle.

"Far beyond the ordinary course
That other *unindustrious* ages ran."

Daniel: *Musophilus*.

***ün-in-dūs'-trī-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unindustriously*; *-ly*.] Not industriously; without industry or diligence.

"Not a little or *unindustriously* solicitous."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 278.

***ün-in-dwēll'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *indwell*, and suff. *-able*.] Uninhabitable.

"A vast desert to all but Arabs *unindwellable*."—Lane: *Selections from the Kuran*, p. 13. (Introd.)

†**ü-nī-nēr'-vāte**, *a.* [Prefix *uni-*, and Eng. *ner-vate*.]

Bot.: One-ribbed; having but one rib, as is the case with most leaves. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ün-in-fēct'-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *infected*.] Not infected; not contaminated, polluted or corrupted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The *uninfected* part of the community."—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 29.

ün-in-flāmed, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *inflamed*.] Not inflamed; not set on fire; not aglow. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"Show one moment *uninflamed* with love."

Young: *Force of Religion*, ii.

***ün-in-flām'-ma-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inflammable*.] Not capable of being inflamed or set on fire. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"The *uninflammable* spirit of such concretes."—Boyle.

ün-in-flū-ēnced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *influenced*.]

1. Not influenced; not moved by others or by foreign considerations; not biased.

"Chaste hearts *uninfluenced* by the power
Of outward change." Wordsworth: *Sonnet*.

2. Not proceeding from influence, bias, or prejudice; as, *uninfluenced* conduct.

†**ün-in-flū-ēn'-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *influential*.]

1. Not exerting any influence; inoperative.

"A motive which was *uninfluential*, or was not productive of the correspondent act."—Cogan: *Ethical Treatise*, dis. 2, ch. iv.

2. Not possessing any influence.

"An *uninfluential* squire."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 7, 1888.

ün-in-formed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *informed*.]

1. Not informed, instructed, or taught; untaught.

"The *uninformed* and heedless souls of men."

Cowper: *Task*, v. 864.

*2. Not animated; not imbued with vitality. (*Steele: Spectator*, No. 41.)

*3. Not imbued; as, a picture *uninformed* with imagination.

ün-in-fringed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *infringed*.] Not infringed; not encroached upon.

"Why is a constant struggle necessary to preserve it [the Constitution] *uninfringed*?"—Knox: *Spirit of Despotism*, § 3.

†**ün-in-frīng'-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *infringible*.] That cannot or may not be infringed upon.

"An *uninfringible* monopoly."—Sir W. Hamilton.

***ün-in-gē-nī-ōus** (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ingenious*.] Not ingenious; wanting in ingenuity; not witty or clever.

"These *uningenious* paradoxes and reveries."—Burke: *On a Late State of the Nation*.

***ün-in-gē-nī-ōus** (2), *a.* [UNINGENUOUS.]

***ün-in-gēn'-u-ōus**, ***ün-in-gē-nī-ōus** (2), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ingenuous, ingenious*.] Not ingenuous; not frank, open, or candid; disingenuous.

"Such *uningenuous* proceedings."—Bp. Taylor: *Liberty of Prophesying*. (Ep. Ded.)

***ün-in-gēn'-u-ōus-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *uningenuous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being disingenuous; disingenuousness.

"I cannot guess what could be further added to prove the injustice and *uningenuousness*."—Hammond: *Works*, i. 324.

ün-in-hāb'-it-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inhabitable*.] Not inhabitable; not fit for habitation.

"The castle had in 1686 been almost *uninhabitable*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***ün-in-hāb'-it-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *uninhabitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being uninhabitable; unfitness for habitation.

"The *uninhabitableness* of the torrid zone."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 312.

ün-in-hāb'-it-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *inhabited*.] Not inhabited by men; having no inhabitants.

"But *uninhabited*, untilled, unsown,
It lies." Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 143.

ün-in-jūred, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *injured*.] Not hurt; unhurt.

"This communion with *uninjured* minds."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

ün-in-jūr'-i-ōus, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *injurious*.] Not hurtful or harmful; harmless.

"Their own bosoms will be calm and serene, uninjured and *uninjurious*."—Knox: *Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 12.

†**ün-in-jūr'-i-ōus-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *uninjurious*; *-ly*.] In an uninjurious manner; without injury.

"The charging [of a Faure cell] may be done *uninjuriously*."—Sir W. Thompson, in *London Times*, Sept. 2, 1881.

ü-nī-nō'-dāl, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *nodal*.]

Bot. (of a peduncle): Bearing only one node. (*Lindley*.)

***ün-in-quis'-i-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inquisitive*.] Not curious or diligent to search into and investigate things.

"Their *uninquisitive* temper keeps them in total ignorance about secondary causes."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

***ün-in-scribed**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *inscribed*.] Having no inscription.

"Obscure the place, and *uninscribed* the stone."

Pope: *Windsor Forest*, 320.

ün-in-spīred, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *inspired*.]

1. Not inspired; not having received any supernatural instruction or illumination.

"A veneration more than was due to the opinions of any *uninspired* teacher."—Bp. Horsley: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Not produced or written under inspiration; as, *uninspired* writings.

ün-in-strūct'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *instructed*.]

1. Not instructed or taught; untaught, uneducated.

"Men of *uninstructed* minds and sanguine tempers."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Not directed by superior authority; undirected; not furnished with instructions.

"*Uninstructed* how to stem the tide."

Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

***ün-in-strūct'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *instructive*.] Not instructive; not serving or tending to convey instruction.

"Captious *uninstructive* wrangling."—Locke: *Hum. Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-gēnce, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligence*.] Want of intelligence; stupidity due to ignorance.

"And now his *unintelligence* was not more strange than his misconception."—Bp. Hall: *Cont.*; John Baptist Beheaded.

ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-gēnt, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligent*.]

1. Not intelligent; not having reason or understanding; stupid, dull.

"A gallant soldier and a not *unintelligent* officer."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Not acting by intelligence or innate knowledge.

"By the application of an *unintelligent* impulse to a mechanism previously arranged."—Paley: *Natural Theology*, ch. ii.

***ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-g-i-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *unintelligible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unintelligible; unintelligibleness.

ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-g-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intelligible*.] Not intelligible; not capable of being understood.

"False notions which would make the subsequent narrative *unintelligible* or uninstructional."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-g-i-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unintelligible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unintelligible; incomprehensibility.

"Some inconvenience or *unintelligibleness* in the one more than in the other."—Bp. H. Croft: *On Burnet's Theory*.

ün-in-tēl'-lŷ-g-i-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unintelligible* (le); *-ly*.] In an unintelligible manner; so as not to be intelligible or understood.

"This art of writing *unintelligibly* has been very much improved."—*Budget: Spectator*, No. 379.

ün-in-tēnd'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *intended*.] Not intended; unintentional.

ün-in-tēn'-tion-āl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intentional*.] Not intentional, not designed; not done, said, or happening by premeditation or design; unpremeditated.

"*Unintentional* lapses in the duties of friendship."—Knox: *Essays*, No. 25.

ün-in-tēn'-tion-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unintentional*; *-ly*.] Not intentionally; without design or premeditation.

"His house, and those of his brethren, were *unintentionally* consumed."—Cook: *Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. v.

***ün-in-tēr-ēssed**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *interested*.] Uninterested.

"The testimony is general, both as to time and place *uninterested*."—Glanvill: *Essay 2*.

ün-in-tēr-ēst-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *interested*.]

1. Not interested; not having any property or interest in; not personally concerned.

2. Not having the mind or passions interested or engaged.

"Good and wise persons, *uninterested* in the case."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. v.

ün-in-tēr-ēst-ing, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *interesting*.] Not of an interesting character; not capable of exciting or engaging the mind, passions, or attention; dull.

"*Uninteresting* barren truths which generate no conclusion."—Burke: *On a Late State of the Nation*.

ün-in-tēr-fēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *interfered*.] Not interfered (with).

"Uncontrolled and *uninterfered* with by the obstructions raised."—Field, Dec. 31, 1887.

***ün-in-tēr-mis'-siōn** (ss as sh), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermission*.] Absence of intermission.

ün-in-tēr-mīt'-tēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermitted*.] Not intermitted; not interrupted or suspended for a time; continued, continuous.

"An *unintermitted* conflict of ten years."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***ün-in-tēr-mīt'-tēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unintermitted*; *-ly*.] Without intermission; uninterruptedly.

***ün-in-tēr-mīt'-tīng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermitting*.] Having no intermission or interruption; continuing.

***ün-in-tēr-mixed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intermixed*.] Not intermixed; not mingled.

"*Unintermix'd* with fictitious fantasies,

I verify the truth." Daniel: *Civil Wars*.

***ün-in-tēr-prēt-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interpretable*.] Not capable of being interpreted.

ün-in-tēr-prēt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interpreted*.] Not interpreted.

"*Uninterpreted* by practice."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

ün-in-tēr-red, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *interred*.] Not interred; not buried; unburied.

"Unwept, unhonor'd, *uninterr'd*, he lies."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 484.

ün-in-tēr-rūpt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *interrupted*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Not interrupted; not broken; unintermitted, continuous; free from intermission or interruption.

"But this wonderful prosperity was not *uninterrupted*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Bot.*: Not having its symmetrical arrangement destroyed by anything local; consisting of regularly increasing or diminishing parts, or of parts all of the same size; continuous.

ün-in-tēr-rūpt'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *uninterrupted*; *-ly*.] Without interruption or intermission; continuously.

"The national wealth has, during the last six centuries, been almost *uninterruptedly* increasing."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wēre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ün-in-thrallled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *inthrallled*.] Not enthralled, not enslaved.

"It needs must be ridiculous to any judgment *un-inthrall'd*."—Milton: *Answer to Eikon Basilike* (Pref.).

***ün-in-ti-tled'** (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intitled*.] Not entitled; having no claim or title. (Usually followed by *to*.)

"Unintitled to pardon of sin."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. iii, ser. 17.

***ün-in-tömbed'** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intombed*.] Not intombed; not interred or buried.

***ün-in-trēnched'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *intrenched*.] Not intrrenched; not protected by a trench or the like.

"It had been cowardice in the Trojans not to have attempted anything against an army that lay unfortified and *unintrench'd*."—Pope.

***ün-in-tri-cät-ēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *intricated*.] Not entangled, perplexed, or involved; not intricate.

"Even, clear, *unintricated* designs."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 502.

***ün-in-trö-dūced'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *introduced*.] Not introduced; without any introduction; obtrusive.

"Think not *unintroduc'd* I force my way." Young: *Night Thoughts*, v. 89.

***ün-in-üred'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *inured*.] Not inured; not hardened by use or practice.

"The race *exiguous*, *uninur'd* to wet." Phillips: *Fall of Chloe's Jordan*.

***ün-in-vād'-ēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *invaded*.] Not invaded; not encroached upon, assailed, or attacked.

"Leave the province of the professor *uninvaded*."—Reynolds: *Discourse* 2.

***ün-in-vēnt'-ēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *invented*.] Not invented; not found out or discovered.

"Not *uninvented* that, which thou aright Believ'st so main to our success, I bring." Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 470.

***ün-in-vēnt'-ive**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *inventive*.] Not inventive; not having the power of invention, finding, discovering, or contriving.

"Thou sullen, *uninventive* companion."—Scott: *Kenilworth*, ch. v.

***ün-in-vēst'-ig-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *investigable*.] Not capable of being investigated or searched out; inscrutable.

"The works of this visible world being *uninvestigable* by us."—Ray: *Creation*, pt. i.

***ün-in-vite'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *invite*, *v.*] To countermand or annul the invitation of, to put off.

"Made them *uninvite* their guests."—Pepys: *Diary*, Nov. 26, 1665.

***ün-in-vit'-ēd'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *invited*.] Not invited, not asked; without any invitation.

***ün-in-vit'-ing**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *inviting*.] Not inviting; not attractive; not tempting.

"That such unlikely men should so successfully preach so *uninviting* a doctrine."—Boyle: *Works*, v. 536.

***ün-in-vöked'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *invoked*.] Not invoked; not appealed to.

"The powers of song I left not *uninvoked*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

***ün-in-völvēd'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *involved*.] Not involved, complicated, or intricate.

"So long as you preserve your own finances *uninvolv'd*."—Knox: *To a Young Nobleman*, let 28.

***ü-ni-ō**, *s.* [Lat. = a single large pearl.]

1. *Zoöl.*: River-mussel; the type-genus of *Unionidae* (q. v.), with more than 400 species, from all parts of the world. Shell oval or elongated, smooth, corrugated, or spiny, becoming very solid with age; anterior teeth, 1-2 or 2-2, short, irregular; posterior teeth, 1-2, elongated, laminar. Animal with the mantle margins only united between the siphonal openings; palpi long, pointed, laterally attached. [PEARL-MUSSEL.]



Unio Valdensis.
(From the Wealden.)

2. *Palæont.*: Fossil species, fifty from the Wealden onward.

unio-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given to certain beds in the Purbeck, characterized by the occurrence of species of *Unio* (q. v.).

***ün-iōn** (i as y), ***un-yon**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *unionem*, accus. of *unio*=(1) unity, (2) a union, (3) a single large pearl (*Pliny the Elder*: *H. N.*, IX. xiv. 56), in which various excellences, such as roundness, smoothness, and whiteness, were united.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A pearl of great beauty and value.

"And in the cup an *union* shall he throw,
Richer than that which four successive kings
In Denmark's crown have worn."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 3.

2. The act of uniting or joining two or more things in one, thus forming a compound body.

3. The state of being united; junction, coalition.

"To effect a civil *union* without a religious *union*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. Concord; agreement and conjunction of mind, will, affection, or interest.

5. That which is united or made into one body; a body formed by the combination or uniting of two or more individual things or persons; the aggregate of the united parts; a combination; a coalition, a confederacy; as—

(1) A confederacy of two or more nations, or of several states in one nation; as, The United States of America are called the *Union*.

(2) Two or more English parishes consolidated into one for administration of the Poor Laws. Each union has a common workhouse, and the cost of the relief of the poor is charged upon the common fund.

* (3) (See extract.)

"*Union* is a combining or consolidation of two [English] churches in one, which is done by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent. And this is properly called an *union*; but there are two other sorts, as when one church is made subject to the other, and when one man is made prelate of both, and when a conventual is made cathedral."

(4) A trades-union (q. v.).

6. A contraction of union-workhouse. [WORKHOUSE.]

7. A kind of device for a flag, used either by itself or forming the upper inner corner of an ensign; a flag marked with this device.

"As the patron saint of England, the banner of St. George ever ranked highly. In heraldic language, it was 'Argent, a cross gules,' i. e., a white flag with a plain red cross (the Plantagenet colors, white and red.) * * * The national flag of Scotland, or banner of St. Andrew, was azure, a saltire argent, i. e., a white saltire or St. Andrew's cross on a blue field. On the union with Scotland in 1707 these flags were combined. * * * On the union with Ireland, in 1801, the banner of St. Patrick, which is a red saltire cross on a white field, was laid upon that of St. Andrews, and upon these the fimbriated cross of St. George—composing the flag now known to us as the *Union Jack*."—Field, Oct. 8, 1887.

The union of the United States is a blue field with white stars, the stars denoting the union of the states and properly corresponding in number to the states.

II. Technically:

1. *Brewing*: One of a series of casks placed side by side, and supported on pivots or trunnions, in which fermentation is completed.

2. *Fabric*: A fabric of flax and cotton.

3. *Hydr.*: A tubular coupling for pipes.

4. *Ecclesiol.*: Various small religious sects adopt the word *Union* as part of their name. Places of worship belonging to the Union Baptists, Union Churchmen, Union Congregationalists, and the Union Free Church are common appellations both in this country and abroad.

† 1. *Act of Union*:

English history:

(1) The act by which Scotland was united to England in 1707.

(2) The act by which Ireland was united to Great Britain in 1800.

2. *Hypostatic union*: [HYPOSTATIC.]

3. *Union down*:

Naut.: A signal of distress at sea, made by reversing the flag or turning the union downward.

union-jack, *s.* [UNION, I. 7.]

union-joint, *s.* A pipe-coupling.

union-man, *s.*

1. A man who during the American civil war was an adherent of the Federal union of the States, as opposed to the secession of the Southern States.

2. A member of a trades-union.

"A committee of nine was appointed to meet at the Stock Exchange Building this morning, when it is probable a strike of all *union-men* at work on the building will be declared."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*, Feb. 21, 1894.

union-pump, *s.*

Hydr.: A form of pump in which the engine and pump are united in the same frame.

union-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A night-moth, *Apamea connexa*, having the fore wings pale bluish-gray, with two black streaks and two blotches, one brownish, the other brown-black. Not common.

union-workhouse, *s.* [WORKHOUSE.]

***ü-ni-ō-ni-dæ**, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *unio*, genit. *union(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zoölogy*: A family of *Conchifera*, with several genera, universally distributed. Shell usually regular, equivalve, closed; structure nacreous; epidermis thick and dark; ligament external, large and prominent; margins even; anterior hinge-teeth thick and striated, posterior laminar, sometimes wanting. Animal with mantle-margins united between the siphonal orifices, and, rarely, in front of the branchial opening; anal orifice plain, branchial, fringed; foot very large, tongue-shaped, compressed, byssiferous in the fry; gills elongated, subequal, united posteriorly to each other and to the mantle, but not to the body; palpi moderate, laterally attached, striated inside; lips plain. Sexes distinct.

2. *Palæontology*: The family commences in the Devonian.

***ü-ni-ō-ni-form**, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. *unio* (q. v.) (genit. *unionis*), and *forma*=form, appearance.] Having the shape or general appearance of the genus *Unio* (q. v.).

"In which genus others of the *uniform* species have been placed."—Tate: *Appendix to Woodward's Mollusca*, p. 71.

***ün-iōn-i-sm** (i as y), *s.* [Eng. *union*; *-ism*.]

1. The political principles of those Americans who during the civil war opposed secession.

2. The principle of uniting or combining; specif., the system of union or combination among workmen engaged in the same occupation or trade; trades-unionism.

3. The doctrine that the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, and the supremacy of Parliament over any form of local government or Home Rule granted to Ireland, must be maintained.

***ün-iōn-ist** (i as y), *s. & a.* [Eng. *union*; *-ist*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who promotes or advocates union; specif., in American History, one who, prior to and during the war of the Rebellion, contended for the continued union of all the states—opposed to Secessionist (q. v.). In English History, one who is opposed to the granting of a separate Parliament to Ireland and the consequent disruption of the union. First adopted at the General Election of 1886, and opposed to Separatist (q. v.).

2. A member of a trades-union; a trades-unionist.

"Prohibiting the reading of papers devoted to the defense of trades-unionism, because, whenever the public heard of the *unionists*, it was generally when they were engaged in some great struggle with the employers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

II. *Ecclesiol.*: A small religious sect now (1888) having registered places of worship in Britain.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to unionism; promoting or advocating unionism.

"At the commencement of yesterday's pollings the *Unionist* party were more than a hundred seats ahead of their opponents."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ün-iōn-ist'-ic** (i as y), *a.* [Eng. *unionist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to unionism or unionists; pertaining to or promoting union.

***ü-ni-ō-nite**, *s.* [After *Union(ville)*, Pennsylvania, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A very pure zoisite (q. v.), occurring with corundum and other species.

***ü-ni-ō-nōid**, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *unio* (q. v.), genit. *union(is)*; Eng. suff. *-oid*.] Unioniform (q. v.).

***ü-nip'-ar-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *unus*=one, and *pario*=to bring forth.]

1. *Biol.*: Bringing forth normally but one at a birth.

"The mastodons, megatheria, glyptodons, and Diprotodons are *uniparous*."—Owen: *Class. of the Mammalia*, p. 56.

2. *Bot.* (of a cyme, &c.): Having but one peduncle.

***ü-ni-pēd**, *adj. & subst.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.]

A. As *adj.*: Having only one foot.

B. As *subst.*: An animal having only one foot.

***ü-ni-pēl-tā-ta**, *s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and neut. pl. of Lat. *peltatus*=armed with a small, light, and generally crescent-shaped shield.]

Zoöl.: Cuvier's name for a family of Stomapoda consisting of the modern genus *Squilla* (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tior, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***ū-nī-pēl'-tāte**, *a. & s.* [UNIPELTATA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Unipeltata (q. v.).

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Unipeltata (q. v.).

ū-nī-pēr'-sōn-āl, *adj.* [Pref. *uni-*, and English *personal*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having but one person; existing in one person, as the Deity.

2. *Gram.*: Used only in one person; impersonal. (Said of verbs.)

ū-nī-pēr'-sōn-āl-ist, *s.* [English *unipersonal*; *-ist*.] One who believes that there is only one person in the Deity.

***ū-nīph'-ō-noūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *unus*=one, and Gr. *phōnē*=sound.] Having or giving out only one sound.

"That *uniphonous* instrument the drum."—*Westminster Review*, Nov., 1832.

ū-nīp'-lī-cate, *a.* [Prefix *uni*=one, and Latin *plicatus*=folded.] Consisting of or having only one fold.

ū-nī-pō-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *polar*.]

Elect.: Of or pertaining to one pole; as, a *unipolar* dynamo, in which the conductors move in one and the same field.

ū-nīque' (que as *k*), *a. & s.* [Fr., from Latin *unicum*, accus. of *unicus*=single, from *unus*=one.]

A. *As adj.*: Having no like or equal; unmatched, unparalleled, unequaled; alone in its kind or excellence.

***B.** *As subst.*: A thing unique or unparalleled in its kind.

"An *unique* in the history of the species."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, ch. ix.

ū-nīque'-lī (que as *k*), *adv.* [Eng. *unique*; *-ly*.] In a unique manner; so as to be unique.

ū-nīque'-nēss (que as *k*), *s.* [Eng. *unique*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unique.

***ū-nī-quī-tī**, *subst.* [Eng. *unique*(e); *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unique; uniqueness.

"*Uniquity* will make them valued more."—*H. Walpole: Letters*, iv. 477.

ū-nī-rā'-dī-āt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *uni-*, and English *radiated*.] Having only one ray.

ū-nī-sēp'-tate, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *septate*.] *Bot.*: Having only one septum or partition.

ū-nī-sēr'-ī-āl, **ū-nī-sēr'-ī-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *serial*, *seriate*.] Having a single line or series.

ū-nī-sēr'-ī-ate-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *uniseriate*; *-ly*.] In a uniseriate manner; in a single line or series.

ū-nī-sēx'-ū-āl, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *sexual*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having one sex only.

2. *Bot. (of a plant)*: Of one sex only; having stamens and pistils in different flowers; *diclinous*. Used of a monœcious or of a diœcious plant or its flowers.

ū-nī-sīl'-ī-cate, *subst.* [Pref. *uni-*, and English *silicate*.]

Min.: The second subdivision of the Anhydrous Silicates, which Dana divides as follows: (1) Bisilicates; oxygen ratio for bases and silica, 1:2; (2) Unisilicates; in which the ratio for the bases and silica is as 1:1; (3) Sub-silicates; oxygen ratio for bases and silica, 1:3; sometimes 1:2 and 1:3.

ū-nī-sōn, ***ū-nī-sonne**, *s. & a.* [Fr. *unisson*, from Lat. *unisonum*, accus. of *unisonus*=having the same sound as something else; *unus*=one, and *sonus*=a sound; Sp. *unison*; Ital. *unisono*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. *Lit.*: A single, unvaried tone.

"While the long solemn *unison* went round."

Pope *Dunciad*, iv. 612.

2. *Fig.*: Accordance, agreement, harmony.

"It is the more tranquil style which is most frequently in *unison* with our minds."—*Knox: Essay* 28.

II. *Music*:

1. The state of sounding at the same pitch; accordance or coincidence of sounds proceeding from an equality in the number of vibrations made in a given time by a sonorous body.

2. Music in octaves for mixed instruments or voices.

B. *As adjective*:

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Sounding alone; unisonous.

"Tempered soft tunings, intermixt with voice

Choral or *unison*." Milton *P. L.*, vii. 599.

2. In accord.

"Something of peculiar harmony, or rather a kind of *unison* correspondence between them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

II. *Music*: Sounded together; coinciding in pitch or sound; unisonal; as, *unison* passages.

ū-nīs'-ōn-āl, *a.* [Eng. *unison*; *-al*.] Being in unison.

"The frequent use of *unisonal* passages for the voices."—*London Standard*.

ū-nīs'-ōn-āl-lī, *adv.* [Eng. *unisonal*; *-ly*.] In unison.

"Tenors and basses burst in *unisonally*."—*Church Times*, March 4, 1887.

ū-nīs'-ō-nançe, *s.* [Eng. *unisonan*(t); *-ce*.] The quality or state of being in unison; accordance of sounds; unison.

ū-nīs'-ō-nant, *a.* [Lat. *unus*=one, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono*=to sound.] Being in unison; having the same degree of gravity or acuteness.

ū-nīs'-ō-noūs, *a.* [UNISON.]

1. Sounding alone; without harmony.

"These apt notes (to sing the Psalms withal) were about 40 tunes of one part only, and in one *unisonous* key."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 171.

2. Being in unison; having the same sound or pitch.

ū-nīt, ***ū-nite**, *s.* [An abbrev. of *unity* (q. v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A single person or thing regarded as having oneness for its main attribute; a single one of a number, forming the basis of count or calculation.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Arith.*: The least whole number or one, represented by the figure 1. Numbers are collections of things of the same kind, each of which is a unit of the collection. Thus 20 feet is a collection of 20 equal spaces, each of which is equal to 1 foot; here 1 foot is the unit or base of the collection.

2. *Math. & Physics*: Any known determinate quantity by the constant repetition of which any other quantity of the same kind is measured. It may be a length, a surface, a solid, a weight, a time, as the case may be.

¶ 1. *Abstract unit*: The unit of numeration; the abstract unit 1 is the measure of the relation of equality of two numbers. It is the base of the system of natural numbers, and incidentally the base of all quantities.

2. *Decimal and duodecimal units*: Those in scales of numbers increasing or decreasing by ten or twelve respectively.

3. *Dynamic units*:

(1) *Unit of force*: A dyne; a force which, acting for one second on a mass of one gramme, gives to it a velocity of one centimeter per second.

(2) *Unit of work done*: A watt (q. v.); the power developed when 44.25 foot pounds are done per minute=one 746th part of a horse-power. [FOOT-POUND, KILOGRAMMETER.]

4. *Electric units*:

(1) *Unit of quantity*: A coulomb. The quantity of electricity that will liberate .000162 grains of hydrogen from water, or .005232 grains of zinc from a solution of the metal. In this unit, rate or time is taken no account of.

(2) *Unit of current*: An ampere; a current flowing at the rate of one coulomb per second, or liberating .000162 grains of hydrogen, &c., per second.

(3) *Unit of electro-motive force*: A volt (q. v.). The force or difference of potential required to produce, through a wire of one ohm resistance, a current of one ampere.

(4) *Unit of resistance*: The legal unit of resistance, as settled by the International Electrical Congress, at Paris, 1884, is that of a column of pure mercury 106 centimeters long, 1 square millimeter in sectional area at 0° C. The name ohm is now confined to this unit, but was formerly used to denote an older unit chosen by the British Association, which is to the legal ohm as 1.0112 to 1.

(5) *Unit of capacity*: A farad (q. v.). A condenser has a capacity of one farad when a potential difference of one volt between its two sets of plates charges each of them with one coulomb.

(6) *Absolute units*: The absolute electro-motive force unit is a force, and the absolute unit magnetic pole is a pole, which, when placed at a distance of one centimeter, from a similar force or pole, repels it with a force of one dyne. These units are inconveniently small for actual use, thus one volt=10⁸ absolute units.

(7) *Unit of work done*: The watt (q. v.); the rate at which electrical work is done is measured by watts. A watt is the power developed in the circuit, when one ampere of current produces one volt difference of potential at the terminals. Hence this electrical result=one 746th part of one horse-power. [¶ 3 (2).]

5. *Fractional unit*: The unit of a fraction. Thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ there is an assemblage of three units, each of which is one-fourth of the whole number.

6. *Integral unit*: The unit 1; the unit of integral numbers.

7. *Specific-gravity unit*: For solids or liquids, one cubic foot of distilled water at 62° F.=1; of air and gases, one cubic foot of atmospheric air at 62°.

8. *Unit of heat*: [THERMAL-UNIT.]

9. *Unit of illumination*: The light of a sperm candle burning 120 grains per hour. The standard for gas is that the flame, burning at the rate of five cubic feet per hour, shall give a light equal to the light of 14 sperm candles, each consuming at the rate of 120 grains per hour.

10. *Unit of measure*: The unit of measure of any quantity is a quantity of the same kind, with which the quantity is compared.

11. *Unit of value*: In England, a pound sterling, represented by a gold coin called a sovereign (q. v.). In the United States, a gold dollar, weighing 25.8 grains, one-tenth of which is alloy.

unit-jar, *s.*

Elect.: An instrument devised by Sir W. Snow Harris for measuring definite quantities of electricity.

ū-nīt'-ā-ble, ***ū-nīte'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *unit*(e); *-able*.] Capable of being united or joined together by growth or otherwise.

Ū-nī-tār'-ī-an, *s. & a.* [Eccles. Lat. *unitarius*; Ger. *unitarier*; Fr. *unitaire*; Ital. *unitario*; Sp. *unitario*; Wel. *undodwr*, *undodiad*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Theology and Church History*:

(1) A name adopted by those professing Christians who, conceiving of the Godhead as unipersonal, regard the Father as the only true God. The term first appears (*unitaria religio*) in a decree of the Transylvanian Diet, Oct. 25, 1600. It superseded the terms Arian and Antitrinitarian, employed in earlier decrees, and was adopted by the Transylvanian Unitarians, as the designation of their Church, in 1638. This body, now the Hungarian Unitarian Church, has had religious liberty since 1569, and has been presided over by a succession of bishops, from Francis David (died 1579) to Joseph Ferencz, the present bishop, who has a seat in the Upper Chamber of the Hungarian Diet. This Church has some 60,000 members, and supports three colleges; the largest is at Kolozsvár (Klausenburg). Its standard of doctrine, interpreted with freedom, is the *Summa Universæ Theologiæ Christianæ secundum Unitarios* (1787). Many writers have confused the *Unitarii* with the *Uniti*, a name given to those Lutherans and Calvinists of Hungary who came to a temporary agreement in 1558 on the doctrine of the sacraments. The Minor or Antitrinitarian Church of Poland, from its beginning (1565) to its suppression (1660), studiously avoided the Unitarian name. Its theology was originally Arian and Anabaptist; but after it had yielded to the personal influence of Faustus Socinus, its (unofficial) standard of doctrine was a manual usually styled the *Racovian Catechism* (1605). At Amsterdam, by the issue (begun 1665) of the *Library of the Polish Brethren*, the Unitarian name was introduced to Western Europe. In England it was first used by Thomas Firmin, a philanthropic mercer, under whose auspices appeared *A Brief History of the Unitarians, called also Socinians* (1687). Firmin (died 1697), a Sabellian, meditated the formation of Unitarian societies, the members of which were to be in communion with the Church of England. In 1706, Thomas Emlyn, a Presbyterian divine of Arian views, fined and imprisoned at Dublin for denying the Deity of Christ, published *A Vindication of the Worship of the Lord Jesus Christ on Unitarian Principles*. He preached for a few years to a small congregation in London at Cutlers' Hall. At his death (1741) he had outlived his movement. In 1774 Theophilus Lindsey, who had resigned (1773) the living of Catterick, Yorkshire, opened a chapel in Essex Street, Strand, revising the Prayer-book to suit the exclusive worship of the Father. This was the signal for the severance of the Unitarians from other Nonconformists as a distinct religious body. Influential congregations of English Presbyterians, and the small body of Old General Baptists, had become permeated with Arian views, and were largely prepared for a further step. The ablest theologian of the party was Joseph Priestley, the distinguished chemist, originally an Independent. In 1791 Lindsey and Priestley founded a Unitarian Society, the basis of which, designed to exclude Arianism, was formulated by Thomas Belsham. In 1825 the British and Foreign Unitarian Association was organized on a wider basis. The Welsh Unitarians have a similar history to those of England. The few congregations in Scotland, except Edinburgh, are results of mission work in the present century. In Ireland the Unitarians have retained Presbyterian government. Refusal to subscribe the Westminster Confession excluded the Antrim Presbytery from the General Synod in 1726. In 1826 a member of that presbytery, William Bruce, D. D., avowed himself a Unitarian in print. In 1830 a further secession from the main body of Presbyterians, headed

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

by Henry Montgomery, LL. D., formed the Remonstrant Synod. These and some other bodies, numbering forty congregations, are united in the Association of Irish Non-subscribing Presbyterians (1835). In the United States the Unitarians sprang from the Congregational body. King's Chapel in Boston, the oldest Episcopal church in New England, adopted a prayer-book on Lindsey's plan in 1735, and became Congregational in 1787. Its then minister, James Freeman, D. D., was the first avowed Unitarian preacher in America. Channing came out as a Unitarian in 1815. His Baltimore sermon (1819) marks the cleavage between the Unitarian and orthodox sections of the Congregational body. In Boston the Unitarians are a power, and they show great vitality in other parts of the States. They have divinity schools at Cambridge, in connection with Harvard University, and at Meadville, Pennsylvania. Some important bodies approximate to them in their views of the Godhead. The Universalists are the nearest of these; the Christians, a Baptist body, the Christian Disciples, and the Hicksite section of the Quakers, are all more or less Unitarian in theology. [UNITARIANISM.]

(2) A general term for all non-Trinitarian Christians, whether they have themselves used the name or not. Some of the ante-Nicene Fathers, the Sabellians, Arius and his followers, the Photinians, &c., have been included in this designation. At the Reformation period Servetus and others, and subsequently Faustus Socinus and his school, are thus described by later writers. In England, Bartholomew Legate, the last person burned at Smithfield (1612); John Bidle, who gathered a London congregation during the Commonwealth; Samuel Clarke, D. D., whose *Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity* (1712) had a powerful influence, have all been reckoned Unitarians; and the name has been applied to writers like Milton, Locke, and Newton.

(3) Any non-Christian monotheist. The Jews are sometimes called Unitarians; and Wesley uses the expression "Unitarian fiend" in his Hymn for the Mahometans.

2. *Philos. (pl.)*: A name for a special class of Realists.

"The Realists or Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and into *Unitarians* or *Mouists*, according as they are, or are not, contented with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate duplicity of subject and object in perception."—*Hamilton: Metaphysics*, i. 295.

B. As adjective:

1. *Theol., Church Hist., &c.*: Pertaining to or connected with Unitarians, in the several senses defined above.

2. *Philos.*: Holding the unity of subject and object in perception.

3. *Polit.*: Favoring a plan of union. In continental politics first used of the party in favor of a united Italy; then applied in the case of Germany, the Slavs, &c.

Ū-nī-tār'-ī-an-īsm, s. [Eccles. Lat. & Ger. *unitarismus*; Fr. *unitarisme*; Ital. *unitarismo*, *unitarismo*, *unitarianesimo*; Wel. *undodiaeth*.]

Theology and Church History:

1. A collective name for the views of Unitarians. Unitarians have no formulated test of membership, and have always shown great varieties of opinion. The Arian school has little influence, except in Ireland. The Socinian theology, with its worship of Christ, has never been completely adopted in Great Britain or America. Priestley's Unitarianism included a determinist philosophy and a strong element of supernaturalism. The return to a spiritual philosophy was initiated by Channing. Many of his followers, influenced by Emerson and Parker, have done their best to relieve Christianity of its supernatural ingredients. All own a spiritual allegiance to Christ, though varying as to the nature and extent of his authority. Appealing to Scripture as a witness for their views, Unitarians have generally limited revelation to the communication of spiritual data. They reject a substitutionary atonement, and are usually advocates of a universal restoration.

2. The Unitarian cause. Unitarianism as an organized interest has never taken large proportions, and it is not easy to estimate its actual strength. It has produced a number of influential men, far in excess of its denominational importance; and the stress which it lays on individuality, while checking its progress, has added to its power. By the Toleration Act (1689) the open preaching of Unitarianism was forbidden in Great Britain and Ireland, a legal disability not removed till 1813 (in Ireland, 1817).

Ū-nī-tār'-ī-an-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *Unitarian*; -ize.] To cause to conform to Unitarianism.

ū-nīt-a-rĭ, a. [Eng. *unit*; -ary.] Pertaining or relating to a unit.

unitary-theory, s.

Chem.: A term applied by Gerhardt to the system of chemistry in which the molecules of all bodies are compared, as to their magnitude, with one unit

molecule—water for example—and all chemical reactions are, as far as possible, reduced to one typical form of reaction—namely, double decomposition.

u-nīte', ***u-nyte**, v. t. & i. [Lat. *unitus*, pa. par. of *unio*=to unite, from *unus*=one.]

A. Transitive:

1. To combine or conjoin, so as to form into one; to make to be one, and no longer separate; to incorporate into one.

"Unite
Your troops."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 7.

2. To connect, conjoin, or bring together by some tie or bond, legal or other; to join in interest, affection, fellowship, or the like; to associate, to couple, to conjoin.

"Hymen did our hands
Unite commutual." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

3. To cause to adhere; to connect or join together; to attach.

"The peritonæum, which is a dry body, may be united with the muscularous flesh."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

4. To make to agree; to bring into a state of agreement or uniformity; to render uniform.

"The king proposed nothing more than to unite his kingdom in one form of worship."—*Clarendon*.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become one; to become incorporated; to grow together; to become attached, conjoined, or consolidated; to combine, to coalesce.

2. To join in an act; to combine, to concur; to act in union.

u-nīt'-ēd, pa. par. or adj. [UNITE, v.] Joined together, combined, made one; allied, conjoint, harmonious; in union.

"The men who followed his banner were supposed to be not less numerous than all the Macdonalds and Macleans united."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The word "United" forms part of the names of various sects appearing in the Registrar-General's Return, as, the United Christian Army, the United Christian Church, the United Evangelical Church of Germany, the United Free Methodist Church.

United Brethren, s. pl. [MORAVIANS.]

United Christian Party, s. A political party in the U. S., which held its first national convention at Rock Island, Ill., May 1, 1900. It adopted a resolution declaring the purpose of the organization to be the application of the "Christ principle in State and Nation." J. F. R. Leonard, of Iowa, and D. L. Martin, of Pa., its first nominees for President and Vice-President, received 1,059 votes, Nov. 6, 1900.

United Greeks, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A comprehensive name including all those who follow the Greek rite, and at the same time acknowledge the authority of the Pope. These are (1) the Melchites (q. v.) in the East, (2) the Ruthenians (q. v.), (3) the Greek Catholics of Italy, whose clergy are allowed to marry when in minor orders, and continue in the married state after they are priests, but are forbidden, under pain of deposition, to contract a second marriage. These Greeks, about 30,000 in number, have three seminaries, each with a resident Greek bishop to ordain the priests, but otherwise they are subject to the bishop in whose diocese they live. (4) The Catholics of the Greco-Roumaic rite in Hungary and Siebenbürgen, whose number about 900,000, and form an ecclesiastical province. Their secular clergy are married.

United Irishmen, s. pl.

Hist.: A secret society formed in 1791 by Theobald Wolfe Tone, having for its object the establishment of a republic in Ireland. Being arrested, and sentenced to death by a military commission, he committed suicide (Nov., 1798).

United Kingdom, s.

Geog. & Hist.: The name adopted on Jan. 1, 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united.

United Presbyterian Church, s.

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The third in point of magnitude and importance among the Presbyterian denominations in Scotland, the two in advance of it in point of numbers being the Established and the Free Churches. It was formed by the union between the Secession and the Relief bodies on May 13, 1847. Its tenets are essentially those of the Confession of Faith, with modifications needful to adapt it to the views of its ministers as to the relation of the civil magistrate to the church and religious toleration. Nearly all its office-bearers are opposed to the principle of establishments, but latitude of belief on the subject is permitted, and a minority hold the opposite view. In May, 1876, the United Presbyterian Church made a friendly disavowal of its eongregational south of the Tweed that these might

unite with the English Presbyterian Church to constitute the Presbyterian Church of England. [PRESBYTERIAN, B.] At the end of 1886 the United Presbyterian Church consisted of 32 presbyteries, 546 congregations, and 82,063 communicants, and had a revenue of £317,955 17s. 11d. It has foreign missions in the West Indies, in South Africa, &c., in India, China, and Japan.

United Provinces, s.

Geog. & Hist.: The provinces of Guelderland, Holland, Zealand, Utrecht, and Friesland, which united in 1579, and became the nucleus of the Dutch Republic.

United States, s. pl. The forty-five states of North America, composing the Federal Republic, together with four organized territories, the Indian Territory, and the District of Columbia. It extends from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west, from the Dominion of Canada on the north to the Republic of Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico on the south. The distance across the United States from east to west, through the center, is about 2,600 miles, and from north to south about 1,600 miles. The shortest distance between the Dominion of Canada and the Gulf of Mexico is about 800 miles.

The high mountains and plateaus of the United States are in the western part. There the mining of gold and silver, and the raising of cattle and sheep, constitute the leading occupations of the people.

The plains, prairies, slopes, and lowlands extending from the great highland region eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, are remarkable for their fertile soil, which produces immense crops of grain, cotton, fruits, and vegetables.

The valleys of the Pacific slope are noted for their mild, genial climate and their great yield of wheat, fruits, and vegetables.

Coal and iron are mined extensively in various parts of the United States.

The variety and importance of the products and industries of this country are due principally to its vast extent of territory and its great diversity of soil, elevation, and climate.

Its increase in population, wealth, and power is unsurpassed. A century ago there were but thirteen states, containing less than 4,000,000 inhabitants. Now there are forty-five states, five territories and the District of Columbia, with a total population of more than 65,000,000. A territory is under the control of the General Government of the United States, until it is admitted into the Union as a state by Congress. The original thirteen states were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. The first states admitted after them were Kentucky, Vermont, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi.

The first colonies in the region now called the United States were established by the English in Virginia, in 1607; by the Dutch, in New York, in 1613; and by the Pilgrims, in Massachusetts, in 1620. All were subject to Great Britain from 1664 to 1776, when the thirteen colonies declared themselves free and independent states.

Each state has its own constitution, laws, legislature, and governor, while all the states are united under the constitution and laws of the United States. A state is entitled to be represented in the United States Senate by two senators, and in the House of Representatives by one member for every 154,325 inhabitants. Every state is entitled to, at least, one member. A territory may send a delegate to the House, but he has no vote. There are at present 90 senators and 359 members of the House of Representatives. The states which have the largest representation in the House are New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois. The states and territories of the United States have legislatures consisting of two houses similar to those of Congress, elected by the people. They are divided into counties, which are, in some cases, subdivided into townships. The divisions of Louisiana corresponding to counties are called parishes. The highest officials in a state are the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, and Superintendent of Schools. Towns and villages are collections of houses and inhabitants. Cities have certain rights and privileges not possessed by towns and villages. The affairs of a city are usually controlled by its mayor and common council or aldermen. A county seat is the chief town in which the official business of the county is conducted.

The general government comprises three departments, the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. It has control of all matters pertaining to commerce and treaties with foreign countries, the army and navy, the declaration of war, the post-offices, and the coining of money.

The legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of the Senate (composed of two

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tĭon, -gĭon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

senators from each state, chosen by the state legislature for six years; the Vice-President of the United States is the president of the senate), and House of Representatives. Congress hold its sessions in Washington. The session of Congress begins on the first Monday in December of each year. A law cannot take effect unless passed by both the Senate and House of Representatives, and approved by the President. If, however, he disapprove a measure which has been passed by both houses of Congress, it may become a law on being repassed by two-thirds of each house, or if he neglect to sign a bill for ten days it becomes a law.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which interprets the laws. The Supreme Court consists of a chief-justice and eight associate justices, all appointed for life by the president with the consent of the Senate.

The executive power is vested in the President, whose duty it is to execute or enforce the laws. He is elected for four years. The President and Vice-President are elected by a number of electors, called the electoral college, chosen by the people of the states, or their legislatures. Each state is entitled to a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which it is entitled in Congress. In case of a vacancy in the office of President, it shall be filled by the Vice-President. If there be no Vice-President, the law of 1886 vests the succession in those members of the cabinet who are constitutionally eligible, in the following order: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Secretary of the Navy, and Secretary of the Interior.

¶ *Public Domain of the United States:* The territorial area of the United States is about 4,000,000 square miles, the land surface being estimated at 3,586,006 square miles. In 1800 the public domain consisted of 404,955 square miles, or 259,171,787 acres. To this was added, by purchase from France, in 1802, the colony of Louisiana. This purchase included portions of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of the thirty-first parallel, the entire area of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Oregon, all of Minnesota west of the Missouri River, all of Kansas except a small portion west of the 100th meridian and south of the Arkansas River, all of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, and Indian Territory, with a part of Wyoming and Colorado.

The cost, according to the stipulations of the treaty, was 60,000,000 francs, or \$15,000,000 in money and stocks. The interest on stocks to the time of redemption was \$8,529,353. The United States assumed, also, the payment of certain claims of American citizens against France, amounting to \$3,738,208, making a total expenditure of \$27,267,521. For this sum the Government acquired a title to 1,182,752 square miles of territory, or 756,961,280 acres at 3½ cents per acre. The next acquisition was the purchase of Florida from Spain, in 1819, for \$5,000,000. This purchase added to the public domain 59,267 square miles, or 37,981,520 acres at 17½ cents per acre.

The next acquisition was by cession from Mexico, in 1848, of the States of California and Nevada, a part of Colorado, and the Territories of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico. By this transaction there were added to the public domain 522,568 square miles, or 334,443,520 acres, at a cost of \$15,000,000, or 4½ cents per acre. The area of the United States was still further increased by the admission of Texas to the Union in 1845. The territory thus acquired amounted to 167,865,600 acres. This increase of territory was consummated after a war with the sister republic of Mexico.

The next addition was that of Alaska, containing 572,500 square miles, purchased from Russia for \$7,200,000 in 1867.

Then came the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands in 1898, by which 7,629 square miles were added to our territory.

By the peace protocol signed by representatives of the United States and Spain at Washington, Aug. 12, 1898, it was provided as a condition to preliminary peace that Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies and an island in the Ladrones should be ceded to the United States, and that a treaty of peace should determine the control, etc., of the Philippines. [PROTOCOL.] The peace-treaty was signed by the commissioners of the two countries at Paris, Dec. 10, 1898, and provided for the cession to the United States of the Philippine Islands in addition to those named in the protocol. The area of the Philippines is 120,000 square miles, and that of Porto Rico 3,520 square miles. The island (Guam) in the Ladrones and the small Spanish islands in the West Indies contain about 500 square miles, which, together with the Philippines and Porto Rico, make about 124,000 square miles additional territory of the United States.

ū-nīt-ēd'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *united*; -ly.] In a united manner; in union; conjointly; jointly.

*ū-nī'-tion, *s.* [UNITE, *v.*] The act of uniting; the state or condition of being united.

"Parts separated and disjointed are to be brought together gently and equally, that they may touch one another, and so be prepared for *union*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

ū-nīt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *unit(e)*, *v.*; -ive.] Having the power or quality of uniting; causing or tending to unite; producing or promoting union.

"That can be nothing else but the *unitive* way of religion, which consists of the contemplation and love of God."—*Norris*.

ū-nīt-ive-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unitive*; -ly.] In a united or unitive manner. (*Cudworth*.)

ū-nīt-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *unit*; -ize.] To reduce to a unit or to one; to unify.

ū-nīt-ŷ, *ū-ni-te, *ū-ni-tee, *ū-ni-tie, *ū-ny-te, *s.* [Fr. *unité*, from Lat. *unitatem*, accus. of *unitas*, from *unus*=one.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state or condition of being one; oneness, singleness, as opposed to plurality.

"The *unity* of God is a true and real, not figurative *unity*."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 3.

2. Concord, agreement, harmony; oneness of sentiment, affection, or the like.

"How good and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in *unity*."—*Psalm cxxxiii. 1*.

3. Uniformity, harmony, agreement.

"To the avoiding of dissention it availeth much that there be among them an *unity* as well in ceremonies as in doctrine."—*Hooker*.

¶ *At unity:* At one; in accord.

"The King and the Commons were now at *unity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. The principle by which a uniform tenor of story and propriety of representation is preserved in literary and dramatic compositions; conformity in a composition to such principle; a reference to some one purpose or leading idea in all the parts of a discourse or composition. In the Greek drama the three *unities* required were those of *action*, of *time*, and of *place*. This so-called Aristotelian law of unity required that there should be no shifting of the scene from place to place, that the whole series of events should be such as might occur within the space of a single day, and that nothing should be admitted irrelevant to the development of the single plot.

"The *unities* of time, place, and action are exactly observed."—*Dryden: All for Love*. (Pref.)

*5. A gold coin of the reign of James I. [UNITE, *s.*, 2.]

II. Technically:

1. *Art:* That proper balance of composition or color in a work of art which produces a perfectly harmonious effect, and to which all the parts of the work conduce.

2. *Law:*

(1) (See extract.)

"*Unity* of possession is a joint possession of two rights by several titles. For example, I take a lease of land from one upon a certain rent; afterward I buy the fee-simple. This is an *unity* of possession, whereby the lease is extinguished; by reason that I, who had before the occupation only for my rent, am become lord of the same, and am to pay my rent to none."—*Cowel*.

(2) The holding of the same estate in undivided shares by two or more; joint tenancy.

3. *Math.*: An entire collection considered as a single thing. Thus, 20 feet, considered as a single distance, is unity; 1 foot is the unit of the expression. The number 1, when unconnected with anything else, is generally called *unity*.

ū-nīv'-a-lent, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth.]

Chem.: Equivalent to one unit of any standard, specially to one atom of hydrogen. [MONAD, II. 1.]

ū-nī-vālvē, *a. & s.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valve*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having only one valve, as a shell or pericarp.

B. *As substantive:*

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the Gasteropoda (q. v.) inclosed in a univalve shell, which may be regarded essentially as a cone, the apex of which is more or less oblique. In the simplest form the conical shape is retained without any alteration, as is the case with the common limpet. In the majority of instances univalves have the conical shell considerably elongated, so as to form a tube, which may retain this shape, but is usually coiled up into a spiral, and this latter form may be regarded as the typical shell of the Gasteropoda. In some (as in *Vermetus*) the coils or whorls are hardly in contact, but more commonly they are so amalgamated that the inner side of each convolution is formed by the preëxisting whorl. When the whorls are

coiled round a central axis in the same plane, the shell is said to be discoidal, as in *Planorbis* (q. v.); but, in most cases, they are wound obliquely round the axis, and the shell is termed turreted, trochoid, or turbinated, fusiform, &c.

The animal withdraws into its shell by a retractile muscle, which passes into the foot or is attached to the operculum, its scar or impression being placed in the Spiral Univalves, upon the columella. In the Marine Univalves two important variations exist in the form of the mouth of the shell. In one group, the Holostomata (q. v.), it is unbroken and entire, and these animals live for the most part on vegetable food; in the other group, the Siphonostomata (q. v.), which are mainly carnivorous, the aperture of the shell is notched in front. The shell figured is fusiform; the apex (A) mammillated; the whorls (w) ventricose, strongly ribbed or corrugated, with discontinuous varices (v), and distinct sutures (su); the columella (i) is denticulated; the outer lip (o) is internally plicato-dentate; the body-whorls (b w) are large, and the aperture (a) ovately elliptical; a c and p c mark the anterior and posterior canals respectively.



Univalve.
(Shell of the genus *Triton*.)

"This class [Gasteropoda] includes all those molluscous animals which are known as *Univalves*, such as Land-snails, Sea-snails, Whelks, Limpets, &c."—*Nicholson: Paleont.*, ii. 1.

ū-nī-vālvēd, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valved*.] Having only one valve; univalve; univalvular.

ū-nī-vāl'-vū-lar, *a.* [Pref. *uni-*, and Eng. *valvular*.] Having but a single valve; univalve.

ū-nī-vēr'-sāl, *ū-ni-ver-sall, *a. & s.* [French *universel*, from Lat. *universalis*=pertaining to the whole, from *universum*=the whole, prop. neut. sing. of *universus*=combined into a whole: *unus*=one, and *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; O. Fr., Sp., & Port. *universal*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. General; pertaining or extending to or comprehending the whole number, quantity, or space; pertaining to or pervading the whole; all-embracing, all-reaching.

"And there is an *universal* obligation upon all men to obey them."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter ii*.

2. Constituted or considered as a whole entire; whole, total.

"Sole monarch of the *universal* earth."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

3. Comprising all the particulars; general.

"From things particular

She doth abstract the *universal* kinds."

Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

II. *Logic:* Comprising particulars, or all the particulars.

"The appellations that be *universal*, and common to many things, are not always given to all the particulars."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: The whole; the system of the universe.

"To what end had the angel been set to keep the entrance into paradise after Adam's expulsion, if the *universal* had been paradise?"—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

II. Technically:

1. *Logic:* A universal proposition (q. v.).

"As for singular propositions (viz., those whose subject is either a proper name, or a common term with a singular sign) they are reckoned as *Universals*, because in them we speak of the whole of a subject."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. ii., § 2.

2. *Philosophy (pl.)*: Universal concepts; general notions or ideas predicable of many; concepts embracing that which by its nature has a fitness or capacity to be in many.

(1) Platonic ideas; archetypal forms existing in the divine mind, and forming the pattern according to which each individual of kind has been created. These have been called also *Metaphysical*, or, in the language of the Schools, *universalia ante rem*.

(2) Certain common natures, which, one in themselves, are diffused among or shared in by many; as rationality, which is common to all men. These are called *Physical Universals*, or *universalia in re*. [NOMINALISM, REALISM, 3.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(3) General notions framed by the intellect and predicable of many things on the ground of their possessing common properties, *e. g.*, animal, which may be predicated of a man, a lion, a bird, a fish. &c. These are Logical Universals, or *universalia post rem*.

†(4) The predicables. [PREDICABLE.]

"Abelard was silent until the question of *Universals* was brought forward, and then suddenly changing from a disciple to an antagonist, he harassed the old man with such rapidity and unexpectedness of assault that William [of Champeaux] confessed himself defeated and retracted his opinion."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.* (ed. 1880), ii. 16.

¶ For the difference between *universal* and *general*, see *GENERAL*.

universal-agent, s.

Law: An agent authorized to do for a principal all the acts which the latter can lawfully delegate. Such devolution of authority very rarely takes place. (*Story: Agency*.)

universal-chuck, s. A chuck having movable dogs on a face-plate to adapt them to grasp objects of varying sizes.

Universal Church, s.

Theology: The Church of God throughout the world. [CATHOLIC.]

universal-compass, s. A compass with tubular legs containing extension-pieces, which may be drawn out to strike a large circle, and fixed at the required length by screws. The extension-pieces are also tubular, each receiving either leg of a small bow-compass, one having a plain point and pen, and the other a plain point and pencil-holder; these are used as parts of the large compass, but both may be withdrawn and used independently for drawing small circles.

universal-coupling, s. A form of coupling in which the parts united are capable of assuming various angular relations to each other. A gimbal-joint is a familiar instance.

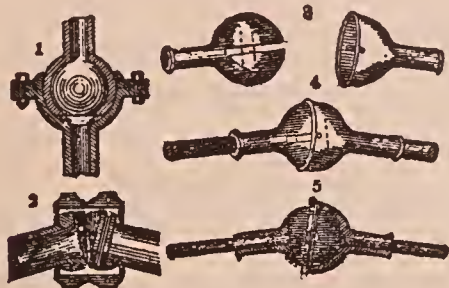
universal-dial, s. A dial by which the hour may be found by the sun in any part of the world, or under any elevation of the pole.

universal-instrument, s.

Astron.: A reflecting instrument invented by Prof. Piazzi Smyth. It is a sort of reflecting circle, in which a spirit-level with a very small bubble is so placed that by means of a lens and a totally reflecting prism an image of the bubble is formed at the focus of the telescope, and the coincidence of the center of that image with the cross-wires shows when the line of collimation is truly horizontal.

universal-joint, s.

Mach.: A device for connecting two objects, as the ends of two shafts, so as to allow them to have



Universal joints.

1. Ball-and-socket joint. 2. Flexible pipe-joint. 3, 4, 5. Shaft-coupling.

perfect freedom of motion in every direction within certain defined limits. There are numerous forms.

universal-legacy, s.

Scots Law: A legacy of all one's property given to a single person.

universal-legatee, s. A legatee to whom the whole estate of a deceased person is given, subject only to the burden of other legacies and debts.

universal-lever, s.

Mech.: A contrivance by means of which the reciprocating motion of a lever is made to communicate a continuous rotatory motion to a wheel, and a continuous rectilinear motion to anything attached by a rope to the axle of the wheel.

universal prime-meridian, s.

Astronomy, &c.: The meridian of Greenwich, adopted at an International Conference of scientific men, held at Washington, D. C., in 1883. Till that time nearly every country had its own prime-meridian—that of England was Greenwich, and that of France Paris; hence an English and a French ship, meeting at sea, would find that there would be a difference of 2° 20' between the records of their

longitude, since Paris is 2° 20' east of Greenwich. The conference decided that this anomaly should be abolished, and that longitude should be reckoned only from the meridian of Greenwich, and that it should count 180° east and 180° west; so that in future all maps will be constructed on this principle, and ships of every nation meeting at sea, will find themselves in the same degree of longitude. [UNIVERSAL-TIME.]

universal-proposition, s.

Logic: A proposition in which the predicate is said of the whole of the subject: Thus, All tyrants are miserable, is a universal affirmative proposition (having the symbol A); No miser is rich, is a universal negative proposition (having the symbol O) [See also examples under *UNIVERSAL*, II. 1.]

universal-religion, s.

Compar. Relig.: A missionary religion (q. v.); a faith intended to be preached to all men, as distinguished from a tribal or national cult.

"Of *universal religions* there are at most only three, and Prof. Kuenen would almost seem to deny the right of Islam to be admitted into the class."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 482.

universal-successor, s.

Scots Law: An heir who succeeds to the whole of the heritage of a person who dies intestate.

universal-suffrage, s.

Hist.: Suffrage which accords a vote to every man in the community. It is called in France *Plebiscite* (q. v.). In England it was the first point of the Charter advocated by the Chartists in 1838 and the subsequent years. In this country suffrage is subject to the regulation of the laws of the different states. Advocates of women's suffrage contend that a franchise confined to men is not universal.

universal-time, s.

Astron., &c.: A method of reckoning time for international purposes, agreed on by the International Conference, held at Washington, D. C., in 1883. Universal time is reckoned from mean noon at the universal prime-meridian (q. v.), the day commencing at midnight, and divided into twenty-four (instead of into two portions of twelve) hours each. Local time will still be used for local purposes; but the method of fixing it will be changed. Since the earth is divided into 360° and the day into 24 hours, every 15° will represent the difference of an hour in time. If the earth be divided into 24 equal parts, at every fifteenth meridian, and if the local mean noon of each of such meridians be adopted as the standard noon of all places 7½° each side of it, it will follow that when it is noon at Greenwich and at all places within 7½° of Greenwich, it will be eleven o'clock by local (but still noon by universal) time for all places between 7½° and 22½° west of Greenwich, and thirteen o'clock by local (but still noon by universal) time for all places between 7½° and 22½° east of Greenwich, and so on throughout the world. Universal time will be the same universally, and local time will differ from it only by even hours, instead of by the various odd minutes by which local standards differ from each other at the present time; while in no case will the difference between standard noon and absolute noon at any place exceed half an hour, since a difference of 7½° of longitude equals a difference of half an hour in time.

universal-umbel, s.

Botany: An umbel consisting of various partial umbels.

**u-ni-vēr-sā'-lī-an*, *a.* [Eng. *universal*; -ian.] Of or pertaining to Universalism (q. v.).

Ū-ni-vēr-sal-izm, s. [Eng. *universal*; -ism.]

1. Church History:

(1) The doctrine held by large numbers of Christians that all men, and also the devil and fallen angels, will be forgiven and will enjoy eternal happiness. This belief is very ancient, and passages implying it may be found in the works of Origen and his followers, Gregory of Nyssa, Chrysostom, &c. It is also said to have constituted part of the creed of the Lollards, Albigenes, and Waldenses. Among the English divines who have held some form of this doctrine are Tillotson, Burnet, and William Law, and more recently the late Professor F. D. Maurice. All Unitarians hold it, and some of the Universalists agree with the Unitarians in rejecting the doctrine of the Trinity. The Universalists ground their reasons for their doctrine in the love of God, who, they say, is only angry with sin, not the sinner, and therefore if the sinner repents even after death his repentance will restore him to God's favor. The sovereignty of God will be finally vindicated by the ultimate harmony of the moral universe, and the submission of all things in heaven and earth to His righteous will. When righteousness is triumphant peace and happiness will prevail; until then pain and suffering will be instruments to work out the will of God. They profess to prove

their doctrine from Scripture, quoting in support of it Matt. xxv. 46, John xvii. 3, 1 Cor. xv. 22, Phil. ii. 10, Eph. i. 10, Col. i. 19, 20, and 1 Tim. iv. 10. Universalism is better known as a distinct sect in America than in England. In 1827 a division arose among the American Universalists concerning punishment after death, some asserting it to be limited, while others denied it altogether. Some separated from the main body and called themselves "The Massachusetts Association of Restorationists." Most of them afterward joined the Free-Will Baptists or the Unitarians, while the others returned to the main body. In 1840 the whole sect divided into two, the Impartialists and the Restorationists. But Universalism is also held by many members of other sects, and practically by all Theists strictly so called.

(2) A name sometimes given to Arminianism (q. v.), because it maintains that Christ died for all men, not merely for the elect. [CALVINISM.]

(3) The doctrine that the mission of Christ was to all men, not merely to the Jews; Paulinism (q. v.).

"The Fourth Gospel again . . . is the Gospel of Universalism in the highest degree."—*Matthew Arnold: God and the Bible*, 229.

2. *Compar. Relig.*: The state or condition of embracing or being suited for the acceptance of all men. [UNIVERSAL-RELIGION.]

"The denial of true *universalism* to Islam is somewhat contradicted by the fact that it is at the present day spreading more than either Christianity or Buddhism."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 490.

ū-ni-vēr-sal-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *universal*; -ist.]

A. As substantive:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who pretends to understand all statements or propositions.

"For a modern free-thinker is an *universalist* in speculation; any proposition whatsoever he's ready to decide; every day de quolibet ente, as our author here professes."—*Bentley: On Free Thinking*, § 3.

2. Church History:

(1) One who believes in the final salvation of all rational beings.

(2) An Arminian (q. v.).

(3) One who believes that the mission of Jesus was to all men; not to the Jews only.

"The advanced *Universalist* means to indicate that the multitudes of the heathen world may be brought into Christianity without any such disruption of the Christian Church as to his faint-hearted predecessor had seemed inevitable."—*Matthew Arnold: God and the Bible*, p. 229.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to any form of Universalism.

ū-ni-vēr-sal-ist'-ic, *adj.* [English *universal*; -istic.] Of, relating to, or affecting the whole; universal.

"Egoistic and *universalistic* hedonism."—*Prof. Jevons*.

ū-ni-vēr-sāl'-ī-tŷ, **u-ni-ver-sal-i-tie*, *s.* [Fr. *universalité*, from Low Lat. *universalitatem*, accus. of *universalitas*, from Lat. *universalis*=universal (q. v.).] The quality or state of being universal, or of extending to the whole.

"Universality belongs not to things themselves, which are all of them particular in their existence."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ū-ni-vēr-sal-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *universal*; -ize.] To make universal; to generalize.

ū-ni-vēr-sal-ly, **u-ny-ver-sal-ly*, *adv.* [Eng. *universal*; -ly.] In a universal manner; with extension to the whole; without exception; so as to comprehend or extend to all; generally.

"The consequence was that he was more *universally* detested than any man of his time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

**ū-ni-vēr-sal-nēss*, *s.* [Eng. *universal*; -ness.] The quality or state of being universal; universality. (Richardson.)

ū-ni-vēr-se, *s.* [French *univers*, from Latin *universum*, neut. sing. of *universus*=all together, the whole.] The general system of things; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the world; the *to pan*=the whole, of the Greeks, and the *mundus* of the Latins.

"O for a clap of thunder now, as loud
As to be heard throughout the universe."
Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, i. 1.

ū-ni-vēr-sīl'-tŷ, **u-ni-ver-sit-e*, **u-ny-ver-sit-ee*, *s.* [Fr. *université*, from Lat. *universitatem*, accus. of *universitas*=the whole of anything, the universe; later, an association, corporation, company, &c.; from *universus*=universal (q. v.); Sp. *universidad*; Ital. *università*.]

*1. The whole universe; the world.

"Oure tunge is fier, the *unversitee* of wickidnesse."—*Wycliffe: James* iii. 56.

*2. A corporation, a guild, an association.

3. Now, specifically, an establishment or corporation for the purpose of instruction in all or some of the most important sciences and literature, and

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; țlon, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

having power to confer certain honorary dignities, called degrees, in several faculties, as arts, science, medicine, law, theology, &c. When the term came first to be applied to seminaries of learning, it was used to signify either the whole body of learners and teachers, or the whole body of learners, with corporate rights, and under by-laws of their own, divided either by faculty or by country (whence the division into nations in the Scotch and some of the European continental universities), or both together, the particular meaning being determined by the words with which it was connected. Such phrases as *Universitas magistrorum et auditorum* (or *scholarium*), meaning the whole body of teachers and scholars, are met with at the very beginning of the thirteenth century. As applied to Oxford, such an expression is found in a document belonging to the year 1301. In the following century the Latin term *universitas* acquired a technical sense, and came to be used by itself much in the same sense as we now use the English word University. In most cases the corporations constituting universities include a body of teachers or professors for giving instruction to students; but this is not essential to a university, the University of London being simply an examining body. A common idea of a university (founded probably on the word itself, and also on the fact that the best-known universities consist of several colleges) is that a university is an aggregate or union of several colleges, that is, a great corporation embodying in one several smaller and subordinate collegiate bodies; but such is not necessarily the case, as some universities consist of but one college. The three oldest universities are those of Bologna, Paris, and Oxford, the first-named having already acquired great celebrity as a school of law in the early part of the twelfth century. The practice of granting degrees originated at Paris in the second half of the same century. The earliest divisions of students and teachers was into nations, at Paris there being four and at Bologna seventeen or eighteen nations. The division into faculties did not arise till the thirteenth century.

¶ Among American universities and colleges, of which there are about 400, the following are the most important: Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., founded 1638; William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va., 1693; Yale, New Haven, Conn., 1700; Princeton, Princeton, N. J., 1746; Columbia, New York city, N. Y., 1754; University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1755; Brown University, Providence, R. I., 1764; Dartmouth, Hanover, N. H., 1769; Rutgers, New Brunswick, N. J., 1770; Wesleyan, Middletown, Conn., 1830; Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., 1876; Amherst, Amherst, Mass., 1821; Williams, Williamstown, Mass., 1793; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 1841; Dickinson, Carlisle, Pa., 1783; Washington and Lee, Lexington, Va., 1749; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1825; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., 1868; Union, Schenectady, N. Y., 1795; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me., 1798; Trinity, Hartford, Conn., 1823; University of California, Oakland, 1855; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., 1891; Leland Stanford, Jr., California, 1891; Vanderbilt, Nashville, Tenn., 1875.

University extension, s. The name given to a scheme inaugurated in England by which many of the advantages of university teaching are brought within the reach of the inhabitants of the other than university towns. Called also Local Lectures Scheme.

1. *The Cambridge scheme:* In 1872 the University of Cambridge appointed a syndicate to organize lectures by university men, and conduct classes in suitable places. The lectures are of a similar character to those given at Cambridge, and in addition to being largely attended, have led, in the case of Nottingham and Sheffield, to the establishment of permanent institutions for higher education.

2. *The London scheme:* This dates from 1878, when some London residents formed the "London Society for the Extension of University Teaching," and secured the cooperation of the Universities of Cambridge, Oxford and London, each agreeing to nominate three distinguished persons as a "joint board," and this joint board of nine undertaking to select lecturers, examiners, &c., and to advise generally. Over thirty local centers have been constituted in connection with this chief body. The lectures are in courses of ten or twelve, are always accompanied with class teaching, and conclude with an examination (free) by some independent examiner.

3. *Durham scheme:* In 1879 lectures were organized in connection with this university on a similar plan to that adopted in the Cambridge scheme; but in 1883 the whole management was transferred to the Cambridge Syndicate.

4. *Oxford scheme:* In 1885 the scheme which had been started some years earlier, but had been temporarily abandoned, was revived. The courses have hitherto been mostly short courses averaging six lectures each.

5. *Victoria University:* A few short courses are given at a few towns in Lancashire.

6. *The Scottish scheme:* The Scottish universities are cooperating to introduce a scheme of lectures similar to the Cambridge scheme into Scotland. It has already been started at a few towns.

7. *American Universities:* In several American university towns the Extension scheme has been adopted successfully.

**ũ-nĩ-vēr'-sīt-ỹ-lěss, adj.* [English *university*; -less.] Having no university; destitute of a university.

**ũ-nĩ-vēr-sō-lōg'-ic-āl, a.* [English *universology* (y); -ical.] Of or pertaining to the science of universology.

**ũ-nĩ-vēr-sōl'-ō-gĩst, s.* [Eng. *universologist* (y); -ist.] One who makes a special study of universology.

**ũ-nĩ-vēr-sōl'-ō-gỹ, s.* [Eng. *univers(e)*; suff. -ology.] The science of the universe. A science intended to cover the whole ground of philosophy, the exact and physical sciences, and sociology.

**ũ-nĩv'-ō-cā-čỹ, s.* [Eng. *univocal* (l); -cy.] The quality or state of being univocal.

**ũ-nĩv'-ō-cāl, a. & s.* [Lat. *univocus*, from *unus* = one, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a sound; Fr. *univoque*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having only one meaning; having the meaning certain and unmistakable.

"Univocal words are such as signify but one idea, or at least but one sort of thing; . . . house, elephant, may be called univocal words, for I know not that they signify anything else but those ideas to which they are generally affixed."—Watts: *Logic*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Having unison in sounds; as the octave in music and its replicates.

3. Certain, regular; pursuing always one tenor.

"This conceit . . . conceives unequivocal effects, and univocal conformity unto the efficient."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

4. Certain, sure; not to be doubted or mistaken.

"They are commonly the true mothers, the univocal parents of their productions."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. As subst.: A word having only one meaning or signification; a generic word, or a word predicable of many different species, as fish, tree, &c.

**ũ-nĩv'-ō-cāl-ly, adv.* [Eng. *univocal*; -ly.]

1. In a univocal manner; in one sense; unmistakably, unequivocally.

"How is sin univocally distinguished into venial and mortal, if the venial bee no sinne?"—Ep. Hall: *No Peace with Rome*, § 13.

2. In one tenor.

"All creatures are generated univocally by parents of their own kind; there is no such thing as spontaneous generation."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

**ũ-nĩv'-ō-cā'-tion, s.* [UNIVOCAL.] Agreement of uame and meaning.

"The univocation of Tartar cities with those of Israel."—Whiston. *Mem.* (1749), p. 583.

**ũn-jar'-rĩng, adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jar-ring*.] Harmonious. (Adams: *Works*, ii. 294.)

**ũn-jāun'-dĩced, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *jaundiced*.] Not jaundiced; hence, not affected with envy, jealousy, or the like; unprejudiced.

"With an unjaundiced eye."

Cowper: *To Dr. Darwin*.

**ũn-jěal'-oũs, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jealous*.] Not jealous; free from jealousy.

"The gentle and unjealous temper of the king."—Clarendon: *Papal Usurpation*, vol. i., ch. x.

**ũn-jōĩn', v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *join*.] To separate; to disjoin.

**ũn-jōĩnt', v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *joint*.] To disjoin.

"Unjointing the bones."—Fuller.

**ũn-jōĩnt'-ěd, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *jointed*.] 1. Having no joints or articulations.

"They are all three immovable or unjointed, of the thickness of a little pin."—Grew: *Museum*.

*2. Deprived of a joint; disjointed; hence, disconnected, incoherent.

"I hear the sound of words, their sense the air

Dissolves unjointed ere it reach my ear."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 177.

**ũn-jōỹ'-fũl, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *joyful*.] Not joyful; sad.

"This unjoyful set of people."—Steele: *Tatler*, No. 16.

**ũn-jōỹ'-oũs, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *joyous*.] Not joyous; cheerless, sad. (Thomson: *Winter*, 746.)

**ũn-jũdged', a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *judged*.] Not yet judged; not yet judicially tried or determined.

"Causes unjudged disgrace the loaded file."

Prior: *Solomon*, ii. 722.

**ũn-jũmp'-ā-ble, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *jump*; -able.] Incapable of being jumped or leaped over.

"The fences appeared to me unjumpable."—Field, Dec. 3, 1887.

**ũn-jũst', a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *just*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not just; not conformable to law and justice.

"Quarrels unjust against the good and loyal."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

2. Not acting or disposed to act in conformity with law and justice.

3. Not conforming to the divine precept or moral law.

"He sendeth rain on the just and the unjust."—Matthew v. 45.

*4. Dishonest.

"Discarded, unjust serving-men."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. I., iv. 2.

*5. False, faithless, perfidious.

"O passing traitor, perjured and unjust."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI*, Pt. III., v. 1.

*6. Not according to or founded on fact; untrue, groundless.

"They have verified unjust things."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. 1.

***B. As subst.:** Injustice, wrong.

"So drives self-love thro' just and thro' unjust."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 269.

**ũn-jũs'-tĩce, s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justice*.] Injustice.

"To endeavor to free . . . his justice from seeming injustice and seeming congruity."—Hales: *Sermon on Romans* xiv. 1.

**ũn-jũs-tĩ-fĩ'-ā-ble, a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justifiable*.] Not justifiable; that cannot be vindicated or defended at the bar of justice; not capable of being justified or proved right; indefensible.

"A plot less absurd, but not less unjustifiable against the rights of his children."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

**ũn-jũs-tĩ-fĩ'-ā-ble-něss, s.* [Eng. *unjustifiable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unjustifiable.

"The unjustifiableness of the means desecrates the means."—Marchant: *Expos. of Genesis* xx.

**ũn-jũs-tĩ-fĩ'-ā-blỹ, adv.* [Eng. *unjustifiab* (le); -ly.] In an unjustifiable manner; in a manner that cannot be vindicated or defended.

"This people has acted unwisely and unjustifiably."—Burke: *On the French Revolution*.

**ũn-jũst'-lỹ, adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *justly*.] In an unjust manner; contrary to justice; iniquitously, wrongfully, unfairly.

"We all make complaint of the iniquities of our times; not unjustly; for the days are evil."—Hooker: *Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. i., § 10.

**ũn-jũst'-něss, subst.* [Eng. *unjust*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unjust; injustice.

"To measure the justness or unjustness of this deceit."—Hale: *Cont. of Doing as we would be done to*.

**ũn'-kěd, ũn'-kĩd, ũn'-kěth, adj.* [A corrupt. of *uncouth* (q. v.).] (Prov.)

1. Unusual, odd, strange, uncouth.

"There happened many sundrie, unketh, and strange sights."—Holinshead: *Hist. Scotland*; *Cerbreid Gald*.

2. Lonely, solitary.

"Weston is sadly unked without you."—Cowper: *To Mrs. Throckmorton*, March 2, 1790.

**ũn-kěmpt' (p silent), *ũn-kěmmed', a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kempt*, *kemmed*.]

1. Uncombed.

"Laden she is with long unkemmed hairs."

May: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, vi.

2. Rough, unpolished.

"Mine rimes been rugged and unkempt."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; *November*.

**ũn-kěnned', ũn-kěnt', adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kenned*.] Unknown. (Scotch.)

"The plague and trouble which he had about Gillie-whackit to an unkenn'd degree."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xviii.

**ũn-kěn'-nẹl, v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *kennel*.]

1. *Lit.*: To drive or force from or out of a kennel.

"I'll warrant we'll unkennel the fox."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

*2. *Fig.*: To discover, to disclose, to reveal.

"If his occult guilt

Do not itself unkennel in one speech."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wět, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-kěnt', *a.* [UNKENNED.]

ũn-kěpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kept*.]

1. Not kept, not retained, not preserved.

2. Not sustained, maintained, or tended.

"He . . . stays me here at home *unkept*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

3. Not observed, not obeyed.

"Many things kept generally heretofore, are now in like sort generally *unkept*, and abolished everywhere."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 14.

ũn-kěth, *a.* [UNKED.]

***ũn-kill'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *kill*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being killed; that cannot be killed.

"The proverbially *unkillable* mountain mule."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

ũn-killed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *killed*.] Not killed, not slain.

"Take away kings . . . no man shall sleepe in his owne house or bedde *unkilled*."—*Homilies: Of Obedience*, pt. i.

ũn-kind', ***un-kynd**, ***un-kynde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kind*.]

*1. Violating the law of kind and affinity; unnatural.

"They, however, shameful and *unkinde*,
Yet did possess their horrible intent."

Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 42.

*2. Not recognizing the duties that flow from kinship.

"*Unkynde*, cursed, without affeccoun."—*Wycliffe: 2 Tim.* iii. 2, 3.

3. Wanting in kindness, benevolence, affection, tenderness, pity, or the like; harsh, hard, cruel.

"Is heav'n *unkind* to man and man alone?"

Pope: Essay on Man, i. 186.

***ũn-kinde'-lỹ**, *a. & adv.* [UNKINDLY.]

***ũn-kin'-dled** (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindled*.] Not kindled, not inflamed.

"Th' *unkindled* lightnings in his hand he took,"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 239.

ũn-kind'-lĩ-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unkindly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unkindly; unkindness; want of kindness; harshness, unfavorableness.

"Complaining sometimes againe of the *unkindeltness* of the weather."—*Hakewell: Apologie*, bk. ii., § 3.

ũn-kind'-lỹ, ***ũn-kinde'-lỹ**, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindly*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Contrary to nature; unnatural.

"Gan abhorre her brood's *unkindly* crime,"

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 9.

2. Not kindly; not characterized by kindness; *unkind*, harsh, cruel. (Applied to a person or to an action.)

"Your rage *unkindly*

Loads me with injuries."

Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, ii.

*3. Unfavorable, malignant.

"*Unkindly* seasons and ungrateful land,"

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 413.

B. As adverb:

*1. In a manner contrary to nature; unnaturally.

"All works of nature,

Abortive, monstrous, or *unkindly* mix'd."

Milton: P. L., iii. 455.

2. In an unkind manner.

"Far be't from me *unkindly* to upbraid

The lovely Rosa's prose in masquerade."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

ũn-kind'-něss, ***un-kind-ness**, ***un-kynd-ness**, ***un-kynde-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unkind*; *-ness*.]

*1. Want of natural affection.

"Moste displeasyd Leir the *unkyndnesse* of his ii. daughters."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, ch. xv.

2. Want of kindness, benevolence, or good-will.

"In the center of a world whose soil

Is rank with all *unkindness*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. An unkind act; disobliging treatment; disfavor.

"Not to requyte one good tourne for another is counted a detestable *unkindnesse* even among the heathen."—*Udall: Matthew* v.

*4. Ill-feeling, ill-will.

"By means whereof *unkyndnesse* kyndelyd atwene the kyng and the sayde duke."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, p. 433.

***ũn-kin'-drěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kindred*.] Not kindred; not akin; not of the same kindred, blood, race, or kind.

"And conscious of superior birth,

Despises this *unkindred* earth."

Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, iii.

***ũn-kin'-drěd-lỹ**, *adj.* [Eng. *unkindred*; *-ly*.] Unnatural.

"Her *unkindredly* kin."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 391.

***un-kind-ship**, ***un-kynd-ship**, *s.* [Eng. *unkind*; *-ship*.] An unnatural act.

"The childe his owne father slough,

That was *unkyndship* enough."

Gower: C. A., bk. vi.

ũn-king', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *king*.] To deprive of sovereignty or royalty; to depose.

"I am *unking'd* by Bolingbroke."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 5.

ũn-king'-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *king-like*.] Not like a king; not becoming or befitting a king.

"To show less sovereignty than they, must needs
Appear *unkinglike*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

ũn-king'-lỹ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kingly*.] Unbecoming a king.

"Even in his virtues and accomplishments there was something eminently *unkingly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ũn-king'-ship**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *king-ship*.] The quality or state of being unkinged; abolition or cessation of monarchy or royalty.

"*Unkingship* was proclaimed, and his majesty's statues thrown down."—*Evelyn: Diary*, May 30, 1649.

***ũn-kiss'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *kiss*.] To deprive of the obligation or advantage which a kiss confirmed; to retract or annul by a kiss.

"Let me *unkiss* the oath 'twixt thee and me."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

ũn-kissed', ***ũn-kist'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *kissed*.] Not kissed; without a kiss.

"I will depart *unkist*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

***ũn'-kle**, *s.* [UNCLE.]

¶ In compounds, as in primary words, *k* commencing a syllable is silent before *n*.

ũn-knead'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *kneaded*.] Not kneaded; not beaten or pressed.

"Why yet dare we not trust,

Though with *unkneaded* dough bak'd prose, thy dust?"
Elegy on Dr. Donne.

***ũn-knell'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knelled*.] Untolled; not knelled; having no knell tolled for one's death.

"*Unknell'd*, uncoffin'd, and unknown."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 179.

ũn-knight'-lỹ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knightly*.]

1. Not like a knight; unbecoming or unbecoming a knight. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. x. 36.)

2. Not acting like a knight.

"Besides the anachronism, he is very *unknightly*."—*Byron: Child Harold*. (Pref.)

ũn-knit', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *knit*.]

A. Trans.: To undo what is knitted; to separate, so as to be no longer knitted together; hence, to smooth, to open out.

"Fy, fy! *unknit* that threat'ning unkind brow."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To become loosened; to relax.

"Their joints *unknit*, their sinews melt apace."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 23.

2. To separate.

"Presently they [a swarm of bees] begin to *unknit* and to be gone."—*Butler: Feminine Monarchie*, p. 85.

ũn-knit', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *knit*.] Unknitted, relaxed, loosened.

"Like tender *unknit* joynts,

Fasten again together of themselves."

Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

ũn-knöt', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *knot*.] To take out a knot from; to free from knots; to undo the knot or knots in; to untie.

***ũn-knöt'-těd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *knotted*.] Free from knots; having no knots.

"All homogeneall, simple, single, pure, pervious, *unknotted*, uncoacted."—*More: Song of the Soul*. (To the Reader.)

***ũn-knöt'-tỹ**, ***un-knot-tie**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knotty*.] Destitute of knots; free from knots.

"*Unknottie* firre, the solace shading planes."

Sandys: Ovid: Metamorphoses x.

***ũn-knōw'**, ***un-know-e**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *know*.] Unknown.

"For Frenche of Paris was to hire *unknowe*."

Chaucer: C. T., 225. (Prol.)

***ũn-knōw**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *know*; in sense A. 2. from pref. *un-* (2).]

A. Transitive:

1. Not to know; to have no knowledge of or acquaintance with.

2. To lose the knowledge of; to become ignorant of or unacquainted with.

"Can I *unknow* it?"—*Dryden: Duke of Guise*, v. 1.

B. Intrans.: To be ignorant.

"I nyle that ye *unknowe* that ofte I purposide to come to you."—*Wycliffe: Romans* i.

ũn-knōw-a-bil'-i-tỹ, *s.* [English *unknowable*; *-ity*.] Incapability of being known.

ũn-knōw-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *knowable*.] That cannot be known; too difficult or too obscure to be penetrated by human intellect.

"But out of physical causes, unknown to us, perhaps *unknowable*, arise moral duties."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*.

¶ *The Unknowable:*

Philos.: The First Cause; God.

"By continually seeking to know, and being continually thrown back with a deepened conviction of the impossibility of knowing, we may keep alive the consciousness that it is alike our highest wisdom and our highest duty to regard that through which all things exist as *The Unknowable*."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, § 31.

***ũn-knōw-a-blỹ**, *adv.* [English *unknowab(le)*; *-ity*.] Not in a manner to be known.

ũn-knōw'-ĩng, ***un-know-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowing*.] Not knowing; ignorant. (Followed by *of* before a subject.)

"Dryden's fool, '*unknowing* what he sought,

His hours in whistling spent, 'for want of thought.'"

Byron: Verses Found in a Summer-house.

ũn-knōw'-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowingly*.] Not knowingly; unawares; ignorantly; in ignorance.

"There stood he, leaning on a lance

Which he had grasped *unknowingly*."

Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

***ũn-knōwl'-ědged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *knowledged*.] Not acknowledged or recognized; unacknowledged.

"For which bounty to us lent,

Of him *unknowledg'd*, or unsent."

Ben Jonson: The Satyr.

ũn-knōwn', ***un-know-en**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *known*.]

1. Not known; not an object of knowledge; not recognized, discovered, or found out.

"Through seas

Unknown, and unbeliev'd."

Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, ii. 2.

2. Not ascertained with regard to extent, degree, quantity, or the like; hence, incalculable, inexpressible, immense.

"For all the profound sea

Hides in *unknown* fathoms."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

*3. Not to be expressed, made known, or communicated.

"For divers *unknown* reasons, I beseech you,

Grant me this boon."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

*4. Not having had sexual intercourse.

"I am yet

Unknown to woman." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

¶ *Unknown to*: Without the knowledge of. (*Colloq.*)

"*Unknown* to all, he should regain his home."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, ii.

unknown-quantity, *s.*

Math.: The quantity in a problem or equation whose value is not known, but is required to be determined. [EQUATION, INDETERMINATE-EQUATION.]

***ũn-knōwn'-něss**, *s.* [English *unknown*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unknown.

"The great remoteness of those places and the *unknownness* of that sea."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth*.

ũn-lā'-bōred, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *labored*.]

1. Not produced by labor or toil.

"Unlabored harvests shall the fields adorn,

And cluster'd grapes shall blush on ev'ry thorn."

Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. iv. 33.

2. Not cultivated by labor; untilled, unworked.

"Then, let thy ground

Not lie unlabored." *J. Phillips: Cider*, i.

3. Spontaneous, voluntary, natural; hence, easy, free; not forced or strained.

"And from the theme *unlabored* beauties rise."

Tickell. (Todd.)

***ũn-lā'-bōr-ĩng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laboring*.] Not laboring or toiling along with great exertion.

"A mead of mildest charms delays the *unlaboring* feet."

Cotteridge: To Cottle.

bōlī, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aç; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***un-lā-bör'-i-ous**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *laborious*.] Not laborious; not toilsome or difficult; easy.

"Whose commands perhaps made all things seem easy and *unlaborious* to them."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

un-lāce', ***vn-lase**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lace*, *v.*]

1. To loose the laces or lacing of; to open or unfasten by undoing the laces of.

"Young Blount his armor did *unlace*."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 28.

2. To loosen or undo the dress of; to undress.

"'Even thus,' quoth she, 'the warlike god *unlaced* me.'"—*Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim*, 149.

*3. To expose; to strip of ornaments; to disgrace.

"What's the matter,

That you *unlace* your reputation thus?"

Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

4. To loose, to free.

"However, I am not sure if they do not sometimes *unlace* that part of the sail from the yard."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*5. To carve. (Said only of a rabbit; as, *Unlace* than coney.) (*Terms of a Kerver*.)

***un-lāc'-keyed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lackeyed*.] Not attended by a lackey. (See extract under *HACKNEY*, *v.*, 1.)

un-lāde, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lade*.]

1. To unload; to discharge the cargo or burden from.

"Thither, let all th' industrious bees repair,

Unlade their thighs, and leave their honey there."

Congreve: Mourning Muse of Alexis.

2. To unload; to remove, as a cargo or load; to discharge.

"They moor the vessel, and *unlade* the stores,"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 375.

un-lād'-en, *adj.* [In sense 1, from pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laden*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (1).]

1. Having burden or cargo removed.

"The galleys soon

Unladen of their freight,

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, vii.

2. Not laden or loaded.

un-lā'-dŷ-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ladylike*.] Not ladylike; unbecoming or unbefitting a lady.

un-lāid', ***un-layed**, ***vn-layd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *laid*.]

1. Not laid, placed, or set; not fixed.

"The first foundations of the world being as yet *unlaid*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 56.

*2. Not laid; not exorcised; not suppressed.

"Blue meager hag, or stubborn *unlaid* ghost,"

Milton: Comus, 434.

*3. Not laid out, as a corpse.

"We last out, still *unlaid*."

Ben Jonson: Petition to Charles II.

un-lā-mēnt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *lamented*.] Not lamented; not deplored, grieved, or sorrowed for.

"From age that often *unlamented* drops."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

un-lānd', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *land*.] To deprive of lands.

"One bishop more *unlanded* Llandaff."—*Fuller: Worthies: Monmouth*, ii. 117.

***un-lāp'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *lap*, *v.*] To unfold.

"Being *unlapt* and laid open."—*Hooker: Travers' Sup. to the Council*.

***un-lard'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *larded*.] Not larded or dressed with lard; hence, not intermixed, interlaid, or adulterated; not interlarded.

"Speak the language of the company you are in; speak it purely, and *unlarded* with any other."—*Chesterfield: Letters*.

un-lāsh', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lash*.]

Naut.: To loose, unfasten, or separate, as something lashed or tied down.

***un-lāshed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lashed*.] Not lashed or chastised. (*Churchill: Rosciad*, 500.)

un-lātch', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *latch*, *v.*] To open by unfastening or raising the latch. (*Dryden: Virgil's; Aeneid*, vi. 702.)

***un-laugh** (as **un-laff**), ***un-laughe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *laugh*.] To recall laughter formerly given on a wrong impression.

"At what tyme hereafter he proves himselfe a true prophete, I shall vpon reasonable warning *unlaughe* agayn it all"—*Sir T. More Works*, p. 684.

***un-laur'-elled** (au as *ō*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *laureled*.] Not laureled; not crowned or presented with laurel.

un-lāv'-ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *lavished*.] Not lavished; not thrown away or squandered profusely.

"My breast unsullied by the lust of gold,
My time *unlavish'd* in pursuit of power."

Shenstone: Elegy xix.

***un-lāw'**, ***un-lawe**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *law*.]

1. To deprive of the character or authority of law.

"But the king . . . for remedy will *unlaw* the law."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist. Disc.*, pt. ii., ch. i.

2. To outlaw.

"Nyf me dude him *unlawe*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

un-lāw', *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *law*.]

Scots Law:

1. Any transgression of the law; any injury or act of injustice.

2. A fine or amercement legally fixed and exacted from one who has transgressed the law.

un-lāwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawed*.] Not lawed. [*LAW*, *v.*]

"They whose dogs shall be then found *unlawed* shall give three shillings for mercy."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. i. (Note.)

un-lāw'-fūl, ***un-lau-full**, ***un-le-full**, *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lawful*.]

1. Not lawful; not permitted by law; against the law, human or divine.

"The dangerous art of associating images of *unlawful* pleasure with all that is endearing and ennobling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*2. Begotten out of wedlock; illegitimate.

"All the *unlawful* issue that their lust

Since then hath made between them."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

unlawful-assembly, *s.*

Law: Any meeting of large numbers of people, with such circumstances of terror as to endanger the public peace.

un-lāw'-fūl-lŷ, ***un-law-ful-liche**, *adv.* [Eng. *unlawful*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unlawful manner; against the law or right; illegally.

Judges incompetent

To judge their king *unlawfully* detain'd."

Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

*2. Illegitimately; not in wedlock.

"Give me your opinion what part I, being *unlawfully* born, may claim of the man's affections who begot me."—*Addison*.

un-lāw'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unlawful*; *-ness*.] 1. The quality or state of being unlawful; illegality.

"The question is of the lawfulness or *unlawfulness* of what is to be done."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. Illegitimacy.

un-lāw'-like, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *law*, and suff. *-like*.] Not like or according to law; unlawful.

"To ordain a remedy so slender and *unlawlike*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 6.

un-lāy', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lay*.]

Naut.: To untwist, as the strands of a rope, &c.

"We were at last obliged to *unlay* a cable to work into running rigging."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

un-lēarn', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *learn*.]

1. To divest one's self of the acquired knowledge of; to make one's self ignorant of; to lose acquaintance with or experience in; to forget the knowledge of.

"We have time enough to *unlearn* our own discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To fail to learn; not to learn.

***un-lēarn-a-bīl'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *learn*, and *ability*.] Inability to learn.

"My awkwardness and *unlearnability*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 85.

un-lēarn'-ēd, **un-lēarned'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *learned*.]

1. Not learned; ignorant, illiterate, inexperienced, untaught.

"A poor *unlearned* virgin."

Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

2. Not learned or gained by study; not known.

"They learn mere words, or such things chiefly as were better *unlearned*."—*Milton: On Education*.

3. Not suitable to a learned man.

"I will prove those verses to be very *unlearned*, neither savoring of poetry, wit, or invention."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

un-lēarn'-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unlearned*; *-ly*.] In an unlearned manner; so as to exhibit ignorance; ignorantly.

un-lēarn'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unlearned*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unlearned; illiterate-ness, ignorance.

un-lēash', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *leash*.] To free from or as from a leash; to let go; to release.

***un-lēave'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *leave(s)*.] To strip of leaves.

"The good gardiner . . . *unleaves* his boughes."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

un-lēav'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *leavened*.] Not leavened; not raised by leaven or yeast (*q. v.*).

"At even they shall keep it, and eat with *unleavened* bread and bitter herbs."—*Numbers* ix. 11.

unleavened-bread, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bread made without leaven or barm.

2. *Church Hist.*: Unleavened bread is used in the Roman Church for the celebration of mass and the administration of the Eucharist, while the Greeks use leavened bread. In the English Church the Rubric directs that the bread "shall be such as is usual to be eaten," and an attempt to revive the use of unleavened bread has been declared illegal.

¶ *Feast of Unleavened Bread*:

Judaism: A festival so connected with that of the Passover that the two are all but identified (Exod. xii. 11, 17; Ezek. xlv. 21). It celebrated the fact that in the exodus from Egypt on the night when the Passover was killed the departure of the Israelites was so sudden, that there was no time to bake bread in the usual way with leaven (Exod. xii. 39). The eating of unleavened bread annually at the festival was therefore enjoined as a religious duty, and neither leavened bread nor leaven was to be within the houses of the worshipers during the seven days that the festival continued. (Exod. xii. 14-20, xiii. 6, 7). [*PASSOVER*.]

un-lēc'-tured, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *lectured*.]

1. Not lectured; not addressed in a lecture or lectures.

*2. Not taught orally or in lectures.

"A science yet *unlectured* in our schools."

Young: Night Thoughts, v. 518.

un-lēd', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *led*.] Not led; without guidance. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 66.)

***un-lēft'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *left*.] Not left.

"Yet were his men *unleft*."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 622.

***un-leis'-ūred** (leis as *lēzh* or *lēzh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *leisured*.] Not leisured; destitute of leisure; not having leisure; occupied, busy.

"Her *unleisured* thoughts ran not over the ten first words."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***un-leis'-ūred-nēss** (leis as *lēzh* or *lēzh*), *subst.* [Eng. *unleisured*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unleisured; want of leisure; occupation.

"The true, though seldom the avowed cause of these men's neglect of the scripture, is not their *unleisuredness*, but their pride."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 312.

un-lēss', ***un-lesse**, ***on-les**, ***on-lesse**, *conj.* [Originally *onlesse*, *onlesse* that = in less than, on a less supposition, in a less case.]

1. If it be not the case that; if it be not that; were it not the fact or case that; if . . . not; supposing that . . . not; except, excepting.

"Unless there be some ancient matron grave

Among them." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, xix.

*2. For fear that; in case; lest.

"Beware you do not once the same gainsay

Unless with death he do your rashness pay."

Greene: Alphonsus, v.

¶ In some cases *unless* is used almost as a preposition, a verb being omitted; as in, "Here nothing breeds *unless* the nightly owl" (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3), where "*it be*" is omitted after *unless*, or *breed* after owl. *Except* and *unless* were formerly commonly used as conjunctions, and almost or quite interchangeably, but the former is now seldom used as a conjunction. *Unless*, which is equivalent to, if less, if not, or if one fail, is employed only for the particular case; but *except* has always a reference to some general rule, of which an *exception* is hereby signified; I shall not do it *unless* he ask me; no one can enter *except* those who are provided with tickets.

***un-lēs'-sōned**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *lesson*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not lessoned; not having had lessons prescribed or taught to one; untaught; uninstructed.

"The full sum of me

Is an *unlessoned* girl, unschooled, unpractised."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

***un-lēt'-tēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *let*, *v.*] Not let, hindered, or prevented; unimpeded.

"And song full low and softly,

Three songs in her harmony,

Unletted of every wight." *Chaucer: Dreame*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭn-lět'-tēred, *un-let-tred, *un-let-trid, adj. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lettered*.] Illiterate, ignorant, unlearned.

"Still let him prompt the *unlettered* villagers
To tender offices and pensive thoughts."
Wordsworth: Old Cumberland Beggar.

***ŭn-lěv'-el, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *level*.] Not level, even, or smooth.

ŭn-lěv'-eled, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *levelled*.] Not leveled; not made level, even, or smooth; rough.

"Where all *unevelled* the gay garden lies."
Tickell: Kensington Garden.

***ŭn-līb-īd'-īn-oūs, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *libidinous*.] Not libidinous; not lustful; free from lust or carnality.

"Love *unlibidinous* reigned."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 449.

ŭn-lī'-çensed, *ŭn-lī-çenced, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *licensed*.]

1. Not licensed; done, executed, undertaken, or made without or in defiance of license or authority; not having received license from the proper authority.

"An act had been passed which prohibited the printing of *unlicensed* books."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Not having a license or permission from the proper authority to do an act, or, specif., to execute or carry on any business, deal in certain commodities, practice a certain profession, or the like.

"Ask what boldness brought him hither
Unlicensed." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 908.

ŭn-licked', *ŭn-lickt', a. [Prefix *un* (1), and Eng. *licked*.] Not licked or brought into the proper shape; from the popular notion that the bear brought forth shapeless lumps of flesh, which she licked into shape; hence, ungainly, uncultivated, rough, rude.

"Thou *unlickt* bear, dar'st thou yet stand by my fury?"
Beaum. & Flot.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iii.

***ŭn-līd', v. t.** [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *lid*.] To open. (*C. Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xii.)

ŭn-lift'-ēd, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lifted*.] Not lifted, raised, or elevated.

"The lances *unlifted*, the trumpet unblown."
Byron: Destruct. of Sennacherib.

ŭn-light'-ēd (gh silent), a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lighted*.] Not lighted; not lit.

"There lay a log *unlighted* on the hearth."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

***ŭn-light'-sōme (gh silent), a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lightsome*.] Not lightsome; dark, gloomy; wanting light.

"A mighty sphere He framed, *unlightsome* first."
Milton: P. L., vii. 355.

ŭn-like', *un-lyke, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *like*.]

1. Not like; dissimilar; not having resemblance.

"Two reddish fish, about the size of a large bream, and not *unlike* them."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii, ch. iv.

*2. Improbable; unlikely.

"Make not impossible that which but seems *unlike*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

unlike-quantities, s. pl.

Math.: Quantities expressed by different letters, or combinations of letters, or by the same letters with different powers; as, $4x$, $3x^2$, $7y$, axy , myz .

unlike-signs, s. pl.

Math.: The signs plus (+) and minus (−).

ŭn-like'-lī-hood, s. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *likelihood*.] The quality or state of being unlikely; want of likelihood; improbability.

"The extreme *unlikelyhood* that such men should engage in such a measure as a scheme."—*Paley: Evid. Christianity*, pt. ii, ch. vii.

ŭn-like'-lī-nēss, *un-like-li-nesse, s. [Eng. *unlikely*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unlikely or improbable; improbability.

*2. Unlikeliness, dissimilarity.

"Neither was there more *unlikeliness* in their disposition."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Christ's Baptism*.

*3. The quality or state of not being likeable or loveable.

"[I] ne dare to loue, for mine *vnlikeliness*."
Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide, bk. i.

ŭn-like'-lŷ, a. & adv. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *likely*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not likely or probable; improbable; such as cannot reasonably be expected.

"*Unlikely* wonders."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, v. 5.

2. Not holding out a prospect of success or of a desired result; likely to fail; unpromising.

*3. Not calculated to inspire feelings of love or affection.

"And therewith all the *unlikely* elde of me."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,055.

B. As adv.: With little or no likelihood or probability; improbably.

"The pleasures we are to enjoy in that conversation, not *unlikely* may proceed from the discoveries each shall communicate to another."—*Pope*.

***ŭn-līk'-ēn, v. t.** [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *like*.] To make unlike.

"Thanne whanne she (the wijf of Jeroboam) was comen yn, and *unlikened* hireself to be what she was."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* xiv. 5.

ŭn-like'-nēss, subst. [Eng. *unlike*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unlike; dissimilarity; want or absence of similarity or resemblance.

"Its *unlikeness* to any land animal."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi.

***ŭn-līm'-bēr, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *limber*, a.] Not limber; not easily bent; flexible or pliant.

"To which temper more septentrional *unlimber* nations have not yet bent themselves."—*Reliquæ Wottonianæ*, p. 246.

ŭn-līm'-bēr, v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *limber*, v.]

Mil.: To take off the limbers; as, to *unlimber* a cannon. [*LIMBER*, s., II. 1.]

***ŭn-līm'-īt-a-ble, adj.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *limitable*.] Not limitable; not capable of being limited; illimitable, boundless.

"'Tis unlimited and *unlimitable*."—*Locke: Of Government*, bk. i., ch. ii.

ŭn-līm'-īt-ēd, adj. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *limited*.]

1. Not limited; having no limit or bounds; boundless.

2. Undefined, indefinite; not bounded by proper exceptions.

"With gross and popular capacities, nothing doth more prevail than *unlimited* generalities."—*Hooker*.

3. Unconfined, unrestrained, unrestricted.

"Envoys, with *unlimited* powers of treating, should be sent to the seceders."—*Lewis. Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 67.

unlimited liability, s.

Law & Comm.: Liability to be called on to pay a proportionate share of the entire losses of an unsuccessful company in which one has shares. Joint-stock banks and insurance companies are generally constituted on this basis, but the widespread ruin brought in certain cases on the shareholders has led to many of them being transformed into limited liability companies in states where this can legally be done.

unlimited-problem, s.

Math.: A problem which admits of an infinite number of solutions.

ŭn-līm'-īt-ēd-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *unlimited*; -ly.] In an unlimited manner or degree.

"Many ascribe too *unlimitedly* to the force of a good meaning, to think that it is able to bear the stress of whatsoever commissions they shall lay upon it."—*Decay of Christian Piety*.

ŭn-līm'-īt-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *unlimited*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unlimited, unbounded, or undefined.

"The evil . . . swelled into a strange *unlimitedness*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

ŭn-līnē', v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *line*.] To take the lining out of; hence, to empty.

"It *unlines* their purses."—*Davies: Bienvenu*, p. 9.

***ŭn-līn'-ē-āl, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lineal*.] Not lineal; not coming in the direct order of succession; not hereditary.

"They put a barren scepter in my gripe,
Thence to be wrench'd with an *unlineal* hand."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

***ŭn-līn'-gēr-īng, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *lingering*.] Hasty, immediate. (*De Quincey: English Mail-coach*.)

ŭn-līn'-īng, s. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *lining*.] [*CHORISIS*.]

ŭn-līnk', v. t. & i. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *link*, v.]

A. Trans.: To separate or undo the links of; to loose, as something fastened with a link; to untwist, to disjoin.

"Seeing Orlando, it [a snake] *unlink'd* itself."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

***B. Intrans.:** To give way at the links; to fall to pieces.

"Your typical chain of king and priest must *unlink*."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ŭn-lī'-quē-fied, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *liquefied*.] Not liquefied, not dissolved.

ŭn-lī'-quī-dāt-ēd, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *liquidated*.]

1. Not liquidated, not settled; as, an *unliquidated* debt.

2. Not having the exact amount ascertained.

unliquidated damages, s. pl.

Law: Penalties or damages not ascertained in money.

ŭn-līq'-uōred (q as k), *un-lic-oured, a. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *liquored*.]

1. Not having been supplied with or not having consumed liquor; not in liquor; not intoxicated.

"Like an *unicour'd* Silenus."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus*.

2. Not wetted or moistened.

"How have we seen churches and states, like a *dry unliquored* coach, set themselves on fire with their own motion."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 33.

***ŭn-līst'-ēd, a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *listed*.] Not catalogued, not entered in a list.

"The names of many are yet *unlisted*."—*God Appearing for the Parliament* (1644), p. 5.

***ŭn-līs'-tēn-īng (t silent), a.** [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *listening*.] Not listening; not hearing; not regarding.

"The vacant brow, the *unlistening* ear."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 3.

***ŭn-līve', v. t.** [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *live*, v.]

1. To live in a manner contrary to; to annul or undo by living.

"We must *unlive* our former lives."—*Glanvill: Scepsis*, ch. viii.

2. To deprive of life. (Pron. *ŭn-līve'*.)

"Where shall I live now Lucrece is *unlived*?"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,754.

ŭn-līve'-lī-nēss, subst. [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *liveliness*.] The quality or state of being unlively; want or absence of liveliness.

"Hide all the *unliveliness* and natural sloth."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. i., § 3.

ŭn-lōad', v. t. & i. [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *load*, v.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To discharge the load or cargo from; to relieve of a load or burden; to disburden.

"Thou bear'st thy heavy riches but a journey,
And death *unloadeth* thee."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

2. To remove or discharge, as a load or burden from a vessel, vehicle, or the like.

3. To withdraw the charge (of powder and shot) from; as, to *unload* a gun.

II. Figuratively:

1. To relieve from anything onerous or burdensome.

2. To remove or make an end of anything burdensome or troublesome.

"You in each other's breast *unload* your care."
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, Pt. II., iii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To discharge a cargo, load, or burden.

"No ship could *unload* in any bay or estuary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To sell or get rid of stocks, shares, or goods. (*Slang*.)

"There being some pressure to *unload*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭn-lō-cāt'-ēd, adj. [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *located*.] Not located, not placed; specifically, not surveyed and marked off.

ŭn-lōck', *un-loke, v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *lock*, v.]

1. To open, as anything fastened with a lock; to open, as something which has been locked; to undo, as a lock.

"By him forbidden to *unlock*

"These adamant gates." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 852.

*2. To free from bonds or fetters; to loose, to set free.

"He *unlok'd* yonge Gamelyn
Both hondis and eke fete."

Chaucer (f): Cook's Tale.

*3. To open; to disclose; to lay open.

"No pains, no tortures shall *unlock* my mind."
Dryden: Conquest of Mexico, v. 2.

*4. To disclose, to reveal, to make known.

"That sweven hath Daniell *unloke*."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

ŭn-lōdġe', v. t. [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *lodge*.] To deprive of a lodging; to dislodge.

"Now that these heavenly mansions are to be void, you that shall hereafter be found *unlodged* will be found inexcusable."—*Cæw: Cælum Britannicum*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***un-lǒg'-lǐc-əl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *logical*.] Illogical; not according to the precepts of logic.

"His *unlogical* reasoning."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent*, i. 487.

***un-look'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *look*, *v.*] To recall a look.

"As if he would *unlook* his own looks."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 215.

¶ *Unlooked for*: Not looked for; unexpected.

"By importation of *unlook'd-for* arts."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***un-loōped'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *looped*.] Not fastened by or with a loop.

"With hat *unloop'd*."—*Gay: Trivia*, i. 195.

un-loōse', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *loose*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To loose that which before was fastened; to unfasten, to untie, to undo.

"The Gordian knot of it he will *unloose*."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.

2. To set or let go, or free from fastening or hold; to unbind from fetters, bonds, cords, or the like; to set at liberty.

"You cannot be tied so fast but the pope can *unloose* you."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i, ch. iii., § 3.

**B. Intrans.*: To fall to pieces; to lose all connection and union.

"Without this virtue the public union must *unloose*."—*Collier*.

un-loōs'-en, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and English *loosen*.] To unloose, to loosen.

"And flints *unloosened* kept their lock."

Byron: Mazeppa, v. iii.

un-lord', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lord*.] To reduce from or deprive of the rank, dignity, or privileges of a lord; to reduce from the rank of a peer to that of a commoner.

"The *unlording* of bishops."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, § 6.

un-lord'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lorded*.] Not raised or preferred to the rank or dignity of a lord.

"Undiocest, unrevenu'd, *unlorded*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***un-lord'-lŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lordly*.] Not lordly, not arbitrary.

"Meek and *unlordly* discipline."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

***un-lōs'-a-ble**, ***un-lōse'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *losable*, *loseable*.] That cannot be lost; incapable of being lost.

"Ascribe to every particular atom an innate and *unloseable* mobility."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 445.

***un-lost'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lost*.] Not lost or forfeited.

"An Eden this! a paradise *unlost*!"

Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,071.

un-lōv'-a-ble, **un-lōve'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lovable*.] Not lovable; not possessing qualities calculated to attract love or affection, or possessing qualities tending to excite dislike.

***un-lōve'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *love*, *v.*] To cease to love; to hate.

"To *unloven* you a quarter of a day."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, v.

un-lōved', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *loved*.] Not loved.

"Miserable most to love *unloved*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

un-lōve'-lŷ-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unlovely*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unlovely:

(1) Unamiableness; want or absence of those qualities which attract love.

(2) Want of beauty or attractiveness to the eye.

"Each thing else that might help to countervail his own *unloveliness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

un-lōve'-lŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lovely*.]

1. Not lovely; not calculated or fitted to attract love; possessing qualities which excite or tend to excite dislike.

"Putting vicious habits into a more contemptible and *unlovely* figure than they do at present."—*Fatler*, No. 205.

2. Not beautiful or attractive to the eye.

"A beauty which on Psyche's face did throw

Unlovely blacknesse."

Beaumont: Psyche, p. 19.

***un-lōv'-ēr-like**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *lover*, and *like*.] Unlike or unbefitting a lover.

"So *unloverlike* a speech."—*Miss Austen: Sense and Sensibility*, ch. xxxix.

un-lōv'-īng, ***un-lov-yng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *loving*.] Not loving, or not of loving character; not fond or affectionate.

"Which argued thee a most *unloving* father."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 2.

***un-lū'-cent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lucent*.] Not lucent; not bright or shining.

"A combustion most fierce, but *unlucent*."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. v.

***un-lūck'-fūll**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *luck*, and suff. *-full*.] Mischievous. [UNLUCKY, 4.] (*Udall: Apoph. Eras.*, p. 375.)

un-lūck'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unlucky*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unlucky manner; unfortunately, unhappily.

"Things have fallen out, sir, so *unluckily*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 4.

2. By ill-luck; unfortunately.

"Mr. Locke has somewhere *unluckily* let drop that he conceives it possible the faculty of thinking may be annexed to a system of matter."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i, pt. ii, ch. iv.

un-lūck'-ī-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unlucky*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unlucky or unfortunate in one's dealings.

2. The quality or state of being unlucky or inauspicious.

*3. Mischievousness.

"As there is no moral in these jests they ought to be discouraged, and looked upon rather as pieces of *unluckiness* than wit."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 371.

un-lūck'-ŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lucky*.]

1. Not lucky or fortunate; unfavored by fortune; not fortunate or successful in one's dealings or undertakings; subject to misfortunes; unfortunate, unhappy.

2. Attended or followed by ill-luck, misfortune, or disaster; inauspicious, ill-omened.

"The nurse said to me, Tears should not

Be shed upon an infant's face,

It was *unlucky*."

Wordsworth: Poems on the Affections.

3. Not resulting in or accompanied with success; resulting in or attended with misfortune, disaster, or failure.

"The year which was closing had certainly been *unlucky*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*4. Somewhat mischievous; mischievously waggish.

"Why, cries an *unlucky* wag, a less bag might have served."—*L'Estrange*.

***un-lū'-mīn-oūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *luminous*.] Not luminous; not throwing out light; not bright or shining.

"A tragical combustion, long smoking and smoldering, *unluminous*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii, bk. v, ch. iii.

***un-lūst'**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lust*.] Dislike, disinclination.

"Unlust and tediousness to do good."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Originals* (an. 1555), No. 44.

***un-lūs'-trōūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lustrous*.] Not lustrous; not shining; wanting luster.

"Base and *unlustrous* as the smoky light

That's fed with stinking tallow."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

¶ The older editions read *illustrious*.

***un-lūs'-tŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *lusty*.] Not lusty or strong; weak, feeble.

"He [the hippopotamus] waxeth *unlusty* and slow."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 213.

un-lūte', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *lute*, *v.*] To separate things luted or cemented; to take the lute or clay from.

"Upon the *unluting* the vessels, it infected the room with a scarce supportable stink."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 483.

***un-lŷ-căn'-thrōp-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *lycanthrope*, and suffix *-ize*.] To change a lycanthrope (q. v.) back to his original shape.

"She is ready to *unlycanthropize* you from this wolfish shape."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 114.

***un-măc-ăd'-ăm-ized**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *macadamized*.] Rough; not macadamized (q. v.).

"The street in its past *unmacadamized* tense."

Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

un-măde', *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *made*; in sense 2, from pref. *un-* (2).]

1. Not made; not yet formed or constructed; unformed.

"Taking the measure of an *unmade* grave."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

2. Deprived of its form or qualities.

"The first earth was perfectly *unmade* again, taken all to pieces, and framed anew."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

***un-măg'-is-trâte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *magistrate*.] To deprive of or degrade from the office or position of a magistrate. (*Milton*.)

***un-măi'-den**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *maiden*.] To ravish, to deflower.

"He *unmaiden*ed his sister Juno."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii, ch. xii.

un-măi'-den-lŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *maidenly*.] Not maidenly; not becoming or befitting a maiden.

"The wanton gesticulations of a virgin in a wild assembly of gallants, warmed with wine, could be no other than riggish and *unmaidenly*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *John Baptist Beheaded*.

un-măimed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *maimed*.] Not maimed; not disabled in any limb; unutilized; complete in all its parts.

"An interpreter should give his author entire and *unmaimed*."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*. (Pref.)

un-măk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mak(e)*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being made.

"If the principles of bodies are unalterable, they are also *unmakable* by any but a divine power."—*Grew: Cosmologia*, bk. i, ch. ii.

un-măke', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *make*, *verb*.]

1. To destroy the essential qualities of; to annihilate; to cause to cease to exist; to uncreate, to destroy; to deprive of form or being.

"Abolish Thy creation, and *unmake*

For him, what for thy glory thou hast made."

Milton: P. L., iii. 163.

2. To leave unmade, unformed, uncreated, or unfashioned.

3. To reduce or depose from a position of authority.

"Power to make emperours, and to *unmake* them againe."—*Jewell: A Replie unto M. Hardinge*, p. 418.

***un-măl'-lē-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *malleable*.] Not malleable; incapable of being hammered into a plate, or of being extended by heating, as a metal. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Unmalleable by the hammer of the divine threatenings."—*Spenser: Prodigies*, p. 341.

un-măn', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *man*.]

1. To deprive of the character or qualities of a human being, as reason or the like.

"To constrain him further were to unchristen him, to *unman* him."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii, ch. xxii.

2. To emasculate; to deprive of virility.

3. To deprive of courage or fortitude; to break the spirit of; to dishearten, to cow.

"The near prospect of a dungeon and a gallows altogether *unmanned* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To deprive of men; as, to *unman* a ship or garrison.

un-măn'-a-cle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *manacle*, *v.*] To loosen or set free from, or as from, bonds or chains.

"Unmanacled from bonds of sense."

Tennyson: Two Voices.

un-măn'-age-a-ble (age as īg), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manageable*.] Not manageable; not capable of being managed or controlled; not under control; not easily controlled, regulated, or directed; uncontrollable.

"The House has long been quite *unmanageable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***un-măn'-aged** (aged as īgd), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *managed*.]

1. Not broken in as a horse; not trained; not under control.

"Like colts, or *unmanaged* horses, we start at dead bones."—*Taylor: Holy Living*.

2. Not tutored; not educated.

"An unguided force, and *unmanaged* virtue."—*Felton: On the Classics*.

3. Not controlled; unrestrained.

"In the most *unmanaged* terms."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs* (1791).

***un-măn'-fūl**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *manful*.] Not manful; not manly; unmanly.

***un-măn'-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmanful*; *-ly*.] In an unmanly manner.

"Yet so they dy'd not *unmanfully*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. vi.

***un-măn'-gled** (le as ēl), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mangled*.] Not mangled, maimed, or mutilated.

"Sense for sense *unmangled* (as he found the same written)."—*Holinshed: Chron. England* (an. 1296).

***un-man-hode**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *manhood*.] An unmanly act; an act of cowardice.

"But bothe done *unmanhode* and a sinne."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, i.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

***ŭn-măn'-like**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *manlike*.]

1. Not like a man in appearance.
2. Not becoming a man as a human being; inhuman; unnatural.
3. Unbecoming a man, as opposed to a woman or child; unmanly; effeminate; childish.

"By the greatness of the cry, it was the voice of man; though it was a very *unmanlike* voice, so to cry."—*Sidney*.

ŭn-măn'-li-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *unmanly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmanly; effeminacy.

"You and yours make piety a synonym for *unmanliness*."—*Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. ii.

ŭn-măn'-ly, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manly*.]

1. Not having the qualities or attributes of a man, as opposed to a woman or child; wanting the strength, courage, or fortitude which becomes a man; effeminate, weak, womanish, childish.
2. Unbecoming to or in a man; unworthy of a man; cowardly, mean.

"*Unmanly* outrages to defenceless captives."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiii.

ŭn-mănned', *a.* [In senses 1 and 2, from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manned*; in sense 3, from pref. *un-* (2).]

1. Not furnished with men.

"Turned out to sea in a ship *unmanned*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

- *2. Not accustomed to man; not tamed. (A term of falconry.)

"Hood my *unmann'd* blood, bating in my cheeks."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

3. Deprived of the qualities or attributes of a man; effeminate; wanting in fortitude.

"In word, in deed, *unmann'd*."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 74.

***ŭn-măn'-něred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mannered*.] Not with good manners; uncivil, rude, coarse, ill-mannered.

"*Unmannered* dog! To stop my sport
Vain were thy cant."

Scott: The Chase, xxvii.

ŭn-măn'-něr-li-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unmannerliness*.] The quality or state of being unmannerly; want of good manners; incivility, coarseness, rudeness.

"Much *unmannerliness* of eating and drinking at bankets."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 586.

ŭn-măn'-něr-ly, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mannerly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not mannerly; not having good manners; wanting in manners; rude in behavior; uncivil.

"*Unmannerly* intruder as thou art!"—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

2. Not in accordance with good manners; rude, coarse.

"An *unmannerly* jest is frequently as capital as a premeditated murder."—*Tatler*, No. 253.

B. As adv.: In an unmannerly or rude manner; rude, uncivilly.

"Forgive me
If I have used myself *unmannerly*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

ŭn-măn'-tle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *mantle*, *s.*] To divest of a mantle; to take a mantle or cloak off from; to make bare.

"With her *unmantled* neck, and bosom white and bare."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 148.

ŭn-măn'-ŭ-făc'-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *manufactured*.] Not manufactured; not wrought into the proper form or state for use; as, *unmanufactured* tobacco.

ŭn-mă-nüred', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *manured*.]

- *1. Uncultivated, unworked.

"As a fat soil . . . *unmanured* bringeth forth both herbs and weeds."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 185.

2. Not manured; not enriched with manure.

ŭn-marked', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *marked*.]

1. Not marked; having no mark.
2. Not noticed, unnoticed, unobserved.

"The nameless charms *unmark'd* by her alone."—*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, i. 6.

ŭn-mar'-kět-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marketable*.] Not marketable; not fit or able to be disposed of in a market; hence, unsalable; having no pecuniary value.

ŭn-marred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marred*.] Not marred, not spoiled, not injured, not obstructed.

"Their good is good entire, unmixed, *unmarred*."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, vii. 300.

***ŭn-măr'-rî-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriageable*.] Unmarriageable.

"Two persons unconjunctive or *unmarriageable* together."—*Milton: Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

ŭn-măr'-rîage-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marriageable*.] Not marriageable; not fit to be married; not free to marry.

ŭn-măr'-ried, ***un-mar-ied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *married*.] Not married.

"That die *unmarried*, ere they can behold
Bright Phoebus in his strength."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

ŭn-măr'-rÿ, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *marry*.] To divorce; to dissolve the marriage of.

"A law . . . giving permission to *unmarry* a wife and marry a lust."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*.

***ŭn-mar'-shalled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marshalled*.] Not marshalled; not arranged, ranked or set in order.

"To combat sends a rude, *unmarshalled* train."—*Lewis: Statius: Thebaid*, xii.

***ŭn-mar'-tÿr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *martyr*.] To degrade from the standing or dignity of a martyr. (*Special coinage*.)

"Scotus was made a martyr after his death, but since Baronius hath *unmartyred* him."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 36.

***ŭn-mar'-vël-loŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *marvellous*.] Not marvellous or astonishing.

"Th' *unmarvellous* and placid scene."—*Wolcott: Peter Pindar*, p. 187.

***ŭn-măs'-cŭ-lâte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *masculate*.] To emasculate.

"The sins of the south *unmasculate* northern bodies."—*Fuller*.

***ŭn-măs'-cŭ-line**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masculine*.] Not masculine or manly; effeminate.

ŭn-mask', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *mask*.]

A. Trans.: To remove the mask from; to strip of a mask or any disguise; hence, to expose.

"Smile on—nor venture to *unmask*
Man's heart."

Byron: To Inez (Childe Harold), i.).

B. Intrans.: To put off a mask.

"My husband bids me; now I will *unmask*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. i.

***ŭn-mas'-těr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *masterable*.] Incapable of being mastered or subdued; unconquerable.

"The foetor may discover itself as being *unmasterable* by the art of man."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

ŭn-mas'-têred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mastered*.]

1. Not mastered; not subdued or conquered.
- *2. Not capable of being mastered or subdued; uncontrollable.

"His *unmastered* importunity."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3.

***ŭn-mătch'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *match*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being matched; unparalleled; matchless.

"Most radiant, exquisite, and *unmatchable* beauty."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

***ŭn-mătch'-a-ble-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmatchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmatchable; matchlessness.

"The presumption of his *unmatchableness*."—*Hall: Epistles*, dec. iv., ep. ii.

ŭn-mătched', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *matched*.] Not matched or equalled; unparalleled, unequalled, matchless.

"The flower in ripened bloom *unmatched*."—*Byron: And Thou Art Dead*.

***ŭn-mătched'-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmatched*; *-ness*.] The state or condition of being unmatched; incomparableness.

"His clear *unmatchedness* in all manners of learning."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*. (Pref.)

***ŭn-măt'-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mated*.] Not mated, matched, paired, or coupled.

"Here, like a turtle (mew'd up in a cage)
Unmated I converse with air and walls."

Ford: 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

***ŭn-mă-tër'-ÿ-ăl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *material*.] Immaterial.

The *unmaterial* fruits of shades."—*Daniel: Musophilus*.

***ŭn-mă-trîc'-ŭ-lăt-êd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *matriculated*.] Not matriculated.

"Their young *unmatriculated* novices."—*Milton: On Education*.

***ŭn-mă-trôn-like**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *matronlike*.] Unlike or unbecoming a matron.

"This *unmatronlike* jilt."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 359.

***ŭn-măze'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *maze*, *v.*] To relieve from terror or bewilderment.

ŭn-mēan'-îng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *meaning*.]

1. Having no meaning or signification; meaningless.

"That mighty master of *unmeaning* rhyme."—*Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

2. Not having or not indicating intelligence or sense; senseless.

"That light, *unmeaning* thing,
That smiles with all and weeps with none."

Byron: One Struggle More.

ŭn-mēan'-îng-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeaning*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeaning. (*Mad. D' Arblay: Camilla*, bk. iii., ch. i.)

ŭn-mēant', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meant*.] Not meant; not intended; unintentional.

"But Rhœteus happened on a death *unmeant*."—*Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid*, x. 561.

ŭn-mēas'-ŭr-a-ble (§ as zh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *measurable*.] Not measurable; not capable of being measured; immeasurable, unbounded.

"That I hope is an *unmeasurable* distance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

ŭn-mēas'-ŭr-a-ble-něss (§ as zh), *a.* [Eng. *unmeasurable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeasurable.

"Showing the *unmeasurable*ness of his Godhead."—*Fryth: Bok made by him* (an. 1533).

ŭn-mēas'-ŭr-a-blÿ (§ as zh), *adv.* [English *unmeasurable*(ly); *-ly*.] In an unmeasurable manner or degree; not measurably; immeasurably.

"The value of gold was likely to advance *unmeasurably*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; Edward VI. (an. 1543).

ŭn-mēas'-ŭred (§ as zh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *measured*.]

1. Not measured; not dealt out by measure; infinite.

"His rapid rays,
Themselves *unmeasured*, measure all our days."

Cooper: Nativity.

2. Plentiful beyond measure; unlimited.

- *3. Not subject to or in accordance with any musical rule of measure, time, or rhythm; irregular, capricious.

"The *unmeasured* notes of that strange lyre."—*Shelley*.

***ŭn-měch'-an-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mechanize*.] To destroy the mechanism of; to unmake.

"Embryotic evils that could *unmechanize* thy frame."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ŭn-měd'-dled (le as el) *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meddled*.] Not meddled (with); not interfered (with).

"The flood-gate . . . continuing other ten days *unmeddled with*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 105.

***ŭn-měd'-dlîng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *meddling*.] Not meddling; not interfering with the affairs of others; not officious.

***ŭn-měd'-dlîng-něss**, *s.* [English *unmeddling*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeddling; freedom from meddlesomeness or officiousness.

"An *unmeddlingness* with these worldly concerns."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 1 Peter* i. 17.

***ŭn-mě-di'-çîn-a-ble** (i silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *medicinal*.] Incurable by medicine.

"These . . . physicians may recure,
Thou yet *unmedicinal* still."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 24.

¶ In the following quotation (*Gentleman Usher*, iv. 1) the same author uses the word as=inefficacious.

"Away with his *unmedicinal* balme."

ŭn-měd'-i-tăt-êd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meditated*.] Not meditated; not prepared by previous thought; unpremeditated.

"Fit strains pronounced, or sung
Unmeditated."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 149.

***ŭn-meek'**, ***un-meke**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meek*.] Not meek.

"An *unmeke* lord."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

ŭn-meêt', ***un-mete**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meet*, *a.*] Not meet, not fitting, not suitable; unfit unsuitable.

"Why mention other thoughts *unmeet*
For vision so composed and sweet?"

Wordsworth: White Doe, i.

ŭn-meêt'-lÿ, ***un-meete-ly**, ***un-mete-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *-ly*.] Not meetly, not fitly, not suitably; unsuitably, improperly.

"Upon a mangy jade, *unmetely* set."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. vi. 16.

ŭn-meêt'-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unmeet*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmeet; unsuitableness, unfitness.

bôll, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

ŭn-měl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mellowed*.] Not mellowed; not fully ripened or matured; not toned down or softened by ripeness, length of years, or the like.

"An inconstant and *unmellow'd* light."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ŭn-mě-lō'-dī-ōus, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *melodious*.] Not melodious; wanting in melody or harmony; harsh, discordant.

"Renew their *unmelodious* moan."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, ii. 79.

ŭn-měl'-ō-dīzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *melodized*.] Not rendered melodious.

"Unlike to living sounds it came
Unmix'd, *unmelodiz'd* with breath."
Langhorne: *Fables*, xi.

ŭn-mēlt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *melted*.] Not melted, not dissolved.

"That snow which *unmelted* lies."
Waller: *Puerperium*.

ŭn-mēnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mendable*.] Not capable of being mended.

"They dream of patching up things *unmendable*."
Matthew Arnold: *Last Essays*. (Pref.)

ŭn-mēn'-tion-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mentionable*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not mentionable; not fit to be mentioned or named.

B. *As subst. (pl.)*: A ludicrous name for trousers; inexpressibles.

"Fishing stockings full of water, *unmentionables* ditto."
Field, Dec. 19, 1885.

ŭn-mēn'-tioned, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mentioned*.] Not mentioned or named.

"Of evils yet *unmention'd*."
Cowper: *Friendship*.

ŭn-mēr'-cēn-a-rŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mercenary*.] Not mercenary, not sordid; not taking or seeking payment, hire, or wages.

"Praise is a generous and *unmercenary* principle."
Atterbury: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

ŭn-mēr'-chant-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merchantable*.] Not merchantable; not fit for the market; unmarketable; unsalable.

"They feed on salt, *unmerchantable* pilchard."
Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

***ŭn-mēr'-cī-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merciable*.] Unmerciful.

"To love but *unmerciable*."
Gower: *C. A.*, iii.

***ŭn-mēr'-cīed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mercy*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unmerciful, merciless.

"Out fly the Irish, and with sword and fire
Unmerced havoock of the English made."
Drayton: *Miseries of Queen Margaret*.

ŭn-mēr'-cī-fūl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merciful*.]

1. Not merciful; not influenced by feelings of mercy; cruel, inhuman, merciless.

"Perhaps some stop might be put to this *unmerciful* prosecution."
Idler, No. 14.

*2. Unconscionable, exorbitant.

"Not only the peace of the honest, unwriting subject was daily molested, but *unmerciful* demands were made of his applause."
Pope.

ŭn-mēr'-cī-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *-ly*.] In an unmerciful manner; mercilessly; without mercy.

"They acted *unmercifully*, unjustly, unwisely."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ŭn-mēr'-cī-fūl-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unmerciful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmerciful; mercilessness, cruelty.

"The first [hindrance to our prayers] is *unmercifulness*."
Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

***ŭn-mēr'-cī-lēss**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *merciless*.] Merciless.

"*Unmerciless* murder and ingratitude."
Joye: *Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

***ŭn-mēr'-it-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meritable*.] Not possessed of merit or desert; undeserving.

"This is a slight *unmeritable* man."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 1.

ŭn-mēr'-it-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merited*.] Not merited; not deserved, undeserved.

"Such consolation, and the excess
Of an *unmerited* distress."
Wordsworth: *White Doe*, ii.

***ŭn-mēr'-it-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmerited*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmerited or undeserved.

"The Arminians own the freeness and *unmeritedness* of God's grace."
Boyle: *Works*, i. 278.

***ŭn-mēr'-it-lāg**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *meriting*.] Not meriting (anything); not possessed of merit or desert; undeserving.

"A brace of *unmeriting*, proud, violent, testy magistrates."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

***ŭn-mēr'-rŷ**, *un-mer-ie*, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *merry*.] Not merry; sorrowful.

"There slepeth aye this god *unmerie*."
Prol. to the House of Fame, 74.

ŭn-mēt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *met*.] Not met with.

"Winds lose their strength, when they do empty fly,
Unmet of woods and buildings."
Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, v. 1.

***ŭn-mēt'-a-phōr'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *metaphorical*.] Not metaphorical; literal.

"A cold *unmetaphorical* vein of infamous writing."
Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, vi. 135.

***ŭn-mēt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *meted*.] Unmeasured.

"The anxiety I felt in degree so *unmeted*."
Miss Brontë: *Villette*, ch. xxxix.

***ŭn-mēth'-ōd-ized**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *methodized*.] Not arranged according to method or order.

"Unpolish'd, unnumber'd, and *unmethodiz'd*."
Harrington: *Oceana*, p. 12.

ŭn-mew (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mew*.] To set free from, or as from, a mew; to emancipate.

"Let a portion of ethereal dew
Fall on my head and presently *unmew*
My soul."
Keats: *Endymion*, i.

***ŭn-might'-ŷ** (*gh* silent), ***un-might-ie**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mighty*.] Not mighty or strong; weak.

"Disarmen the ire of thiſke *unmightie* tiraunt."
Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. i.

***ŭn-mild'**, ***un-milde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mild*.] Not mild; hard, cruel, severe.

"So goth this proude vice *unmilde*,
That he disdeigneth all lawe."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

***ŭn-mild'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmild*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being destitute of mildness; harshness, cruelty.

"The *unmildness* of evangelic grace shall turn servant."
Milton: *Doct. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-milked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *milked*.] Not milked.

"The ewes still folded, with distended thighs,
Unmilk'd."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 518.

ŭn-milled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *milled*.] Not milled; not stamped in a mill.

"There are two kinds of coin here, of the same denomination, milled and *unmilled*."
Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

ŭn-mīnd'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mind*.] Not minded, not heeded, not regarded.

"Sick in the world's regard, wretched and low,
A poor *unminded* outlaw sneaking home."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV*, Pt. II., iii. 3.

ŭn-mīnd'-fūl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mindful*.] Not mindful, not heedful; regardless, heedless.

"Troy fled, *unmindful* of her former fame."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 425.

ŭn-mīnd'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unmindful*; *-ly*.] In an unmindful manner; without due remembrance or consideration; heedlessly, carelessly.

***ŭn-mīnd'-fūl-nēss**, *subst.* [Prefix *unmindful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmindful; heedlessness, carelessness.

***ŭn-mīn'-gle**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *mingle*.] To separate, as things mixed or mingled.

"It will *unmingle* the wine from the water."
Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

***ŭn-mīn'-gle-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *mingle*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being mixed or mingled.

"The divers and *unmingleable* oils afforded us by human blood."
Boyle: *Works*, i. 536.

ŭn-mīn'-gled (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mingled*.] Not mixed or mingled; unmixed, unalloyed, pure.

"Then I drank *unmingled* joys."
Cowper: *The Necessity of Self-Abasement*.

***ŭn-mī-rāc'-ū-loūs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *miraculous*.] Not miraculous; not marvelous.

"They [miracles] do not, cannot, more amaze the mind,
Than this, called *unmiraculous* survey."
Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,264.

***ŭn-mīr'-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *miry*.] Not miry; not muddy; not fouled with dirt.

ŭn-missed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *missed*.] Not missed; not perceived to be lost or gone.

"Why should he [Vellinus] not steal away, unasked and *unmissed*?"
Gray: *To Mason*, let. 27. (1757.)

ŭn-mis-tāk'-a-ble, **ŭn-mis-tāke'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mistakable*.] Not mistakable; not capable of being mistaken.

"The case is *unmistakable*."
Field, Dec. 10, 1887.

ŭn-mis-tāk'-a-blŷ, **ŭn-mis-tāke'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmistakable*; *-ly*.] In an unmistakable manner; in a manner precluding the possibility of mistake.

"*Unmistakably* of the 'Broad Church' school."
Brit. Quarterly Review, lvii. 290. (1873).

***ŭn-mis-trūst'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mistrusting*.] Not mistrusting; not suspecting; unsuspicious.

"An *unmistrusting* ignorance."
Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, v. 21.

ŭn-mī'-tēr, **ŭn-mī'-tre** (tre as tēr), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *miter*.] To deprive of a miter; to depose or degrade from the rank or office of a bishop. (Milton.)

***ŭn-mit'-i-ga-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *mitigable*.] Not mitigable; not capable of being mitigated, softened, or lessened; unappeasable, implacable.

"And in her most *unmitigable* rage."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

ŭn-mit'-i-gāt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mitigated*.]

1. Not mitigated; not lessened or softened.

"With public accusation, uncovered slander, *unmitigated* rancor."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

2. Unconscionable; as an *unmitigated* scoundrel. (Colloq.)

ŭn-mixed', ***ŭn-mixt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mixed*, *mixt*.] Not mixed or mingled with anything else; pure, unadulterated, unmingled, unalloyed.

"He was of *unmixed* English blood."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***ŭn-mix'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unmixed*; *-ly*.] In an unmixed manner; purely, wholly, entirely.

"*Unmixedly* noxious."
Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ŭn-mōaned'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *moaned*.] Not bemoaned or lamented; unlamented.

"Fatherless distress was left *unmoaned*."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 2.

ŭn-mōcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mocked*.] Not mocked or scoffed at.

"Here we may bleed, *unmocked* by hymns."
Moore: *Fire-Worshippers*.

***ŭn-mōd'-ērn-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *modernize*.] To alter from a modern fashion or style; to give an ancient or old-fashioned form or fashion to.

"*Unmodernize* a poem rather than give it an antique air."
C. Lamb, quoted in *Notes and Queries*, ser. vi., iv. 223.

***ŭn-mōd'-ērn-ized**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modernized*.] Not modernized; not altered to a modern fashion.

"The mansion of the squire . . . *unmodernized*."
Jane Austen: *Persuasion*, ch. v.

***ŭn-mōd'-ī-fī-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *modifiable*.] Not modifiable; not capable of being modified.

***ŭn-mōd'-ī-fī-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unmodifiable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unmodifiable.

"A nature not of brutish *unmodifiableness*."
G. Eliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. lviii.

ŭn-mōd'-ī-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *modified*.] Not modified; not altered in form; not qualified in meaning; not limited or circumscribed.

"An universal *unmodified* capacity."
Burke: *Letter to Sir H. Langrishe*, M. P.

unmodified-drift, *s.*

Geology: A Canadian glacial deposit laid down while ice action was at its maximum in North America. It is believed to correspond, or at least have a certain relation, to the till of Scotland. Called also Hardpan.

***ŭn-mōd'-ish**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *modish*.] Not modish; not fashionable; not according to fashion or custom.

"The princess has a very small party in so *unmodish* a separation."
Pope: *Letters to Lady Montague*, let. xii.

***ŭn-mōist'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *moist*.] Not moist; not wet or humid; dry.

"Volatile Hermes, fluid and *unmoist*."
J. Philips: *Cider*, i. 334.

***ŭn-mōist'-ened** (t silent), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *moistened*.] Not moistened; not made wet; dry.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-möld', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *mold*, *v.*] To change the form of; to take away or destroy the form, shape, or features of.

"Unmolding reason's mintage."—Milton: *Comus*, 529.

ün-mö-lest'-**äd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *molested*.] Not molested; not disturbed or obstructed; undisturbed.

"D'Usson . . . marched unmolested to Limerick."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ün-mön'-eýed, **ün-mön'-ied**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *moneyed*, *monied*.] Not moneyed; not possessed of money; impecunious.

"Apples with cabbage net y-covered o'er,
Galling full sore th' unmoneied wight, are seen."
Shenstone: *Schoolmistress*.

***ün-mönk'-ish**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *monk-ish*.] Unlike or unbecoming a monk; not given to or sympathizing with monasticism. (*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iv.)

***ün-mö-nöp'-ö-lize**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *monopolize*.] To recover or remove from the state of being monopolized; to throw open.

"Unmonopolizing the rewards of learning and industry."—Milton.

ün-moor', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *moor*, *verb.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To loose from that to which anything is moored; to loose from anchorage.

"Thou speakest sooth: thy skiff unmoor."
Byron: *Glaour*.

2. To bring to the state of riding with a single anchor, after having been moored by two or more cables.

B. Intrans.: To loose one's moorings; to weigh anchor.

"Look, where beneath the castle gray
His fleet unmoor from Aros bay!"
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. 12.

ün-mör'-al, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *moral*.] Without morals; having no conception of right and wrong. [NON-MORAL.]

"Man by himself is not only unprogressive, he is also not so much immoral as unmoral."—E. Clodd: *Story of Creation*, p. 218.

ün-mör'-al-ized, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *moralized*.] Untutored by morality; not conformed to good morals.

"This is censured as the mark of a dissolute and unmoralized temper."—Norris.

***ün-mör'-rised**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *morris*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not wearing the dress of a morris-dancer.

"Thus to appear before me too, unmorrisied."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Women Pleased*, iv. 1.

***ün-mor'-tared**, ***ün-mor'-tëred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mortar*; *-ed*.] Not joined or cemented with mortar.

"Some loose stones that lye unmortered upon the battlements."—Bp. Hall: *Christ Mystical*, § 7.

ün-mort'-gaged (*t* silent, *a* as *i*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mortgaged*.] Not mortgaged; not pledged or staked; free from charge or debt.

"The least unmortgag'd hope."
Dryden: *All for Love*, v.

***ün-mor'-ti-fied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mortified*.] Not quelled, subdued, or destroyed.

"His lust is stronger, his passions violent and unmortified."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

***ün-mor'-ti-fied-ness**, ***un-mor-ti-fied-ness**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mortified*, and suff. *-ness*.] The state of being unmortified. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"This argues much unmortifiedness, though it run not into acts."—Goodwin: *Tryall of a Christian's Growth*, ch. iii.

ün-mor'-tise, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *mortise*.] To loosen or undo, as a mortise; to separate, as a joint from its socket.

"The feet unmortised from their ankle-bones."
Tennyson: *Merlin and Vivien*, 402.

ün-mö-sā'-ic, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *Mosaic*.] Contrary to Moses or his law.

"By this reckoning Moses should be most unmosaic."—Milton.

ün-möth'-ëred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mother*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not having a mother; deprived of one's mother; motherless.

"Unmother'd little child of four years old."
E. B. Browning.

ün-möth'-ër-lý, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *motherly*.] Not motherly; not like or befitting a mother.

***ün-mound'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mound*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not protected by a mound or fence.

"If he lyes unmounted, he shall be sure to be always low."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 65.

ün-mount'-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *mount*; *-ed*.]

1. Not on horseback; not performing duties on horseback; as, *unmounted police*.

2. Not mounted, as a drawing, engraving, or photograph.

ün-möurned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mourned*.] Not mourned, not lamented; unlamented.

"Thy gentle care for him, who now
Unmourn'd shall quit this mournful scene,
When none regarded him but thou."

Byron: *If sometimes in the Haunts of Men*.

ün-möv'-a-ble, **ün-möve'-a-ble**, ***ün-moove-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *movable*.] Not movable; incapable of being moved; immovable.

"Stick they as fast and unmoveable as they will."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxxii., ch. i.

ün-möv'-a-blý, **ün-möve'-a-blý**, *adv.* [English *unmovable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an immovable manner; so as not to be capable of being moved; immovably.

"My mind is fixt unmoveably."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

ün-möved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *moved*.] 1. Not moved; not changed or transferred from one place to another.

"Her eyes unmoved, but full and wide,
Not once had turn'd to either side."

Byron: *Parisina*, xiv.

2. Not altered or changed in appearance by passion or feeling.

"The king, with look unmoved, bestowed
A purse." Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 24.

3. Not changed in purpose or resolution; unshaken, firm.

"To whom the Son of God, unmoved, replied."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 109.

4. Not affected; not having the passions or feelings excited; not touched or impressed; calm, firm.

"What man but I, so long unmov'd could hear
Such tender passion?"

Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, pt. i., iv. 2.

5. Not susceptible of excitement by passion of any kind; cold, apathetic.

"Who moving others, are themselves as stone,
Unmoved, cold, and to temptation slow."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 94.

ün-möv'-ed-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unmoved*; *-ly*.] In an unmoved manner; without being moved or affected.

"If you intreat, I will unmov'dly hear."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Philaster*, i.

ün-möv'-ing, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *moving*.]

1. Having no motion; motionless.

"The celestial bodies, without impulse, had continued unactive, unmoving heaps of matter."—Cheyne: *Philosophical Principles*.

2. Not exciting emotion; having no power to affect the passions; unaffecting.

ün-möwn', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mown*.] Not mown or cut down; not cut, clipped, or shorn; as, *unmown grass*. (See example under *UNDRAWN*, 3.)

ün-müf'-fle, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *muffle*.] To remove the muffling from; to uncover by removing a muffler; to remove something that conceals, covers, or deadens the sound or light of.

"Unmuffle, ye faint stars, and thou, pale moon . . .
Stoop thy pale visage."

Milton: *Comus*, 331.

***ün-müm'-mied**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *mummy*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not reduced to a mummy; not made into a mummy.

"The mere million's base unmummied clay."

Byron: *Vision of Judgment*, xi.

***ün-mu-ni'-tioned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *munitioned*.] Not provided with munitions of war.

"Cadiz was held poor, unmanned, and unmunitioned."—Peeke, in *Eng. Garner*, i. 634.

***ün-mür'-müred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *murmured*.] Not murmured at.

"It may pass unmurmur'd, undisputed."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Nice Valor*, iv.

ün-mür'-mür-ing, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *murmuring*.] Not murmuring; not complaining.

"Stand with smiles unmurmuring by."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 13.

ün-mür'-mür-ing-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unmurmuring*; *-ly*.] In an unmurmuring manner; without murmuring or complaint; uncomplainingly.

"Troubles are borne unmurmuringly till they are desperate."—London *Echo*.

***ün-müs'-cled** (*le* as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *muscle*, and *-ed*.] Having the muscles relaxed; flaccid.

"Their unmuscled cheeks."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, iv. 362.

ün-müs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *muscular*.] Not muscular; physically weak. (*Chas. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lii.)

ün-mü'-sic-al, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *musical*.]

1. Not musical; not harmonious or melodious; discordant.

"Let argument bear no unmusical sound."

Ben Jonson: *Rules for Tavern Academy*.

2. Not pleasing to the ear.

"A name unmusical to the Volscians' ears."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

***ün-müs'-tëred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mustered*.] Not having performed military service.

"Cato misliked his unmustered person."—Sidney: *Defense of Poesie*, p. 558.

***ün-mü'-ta-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *mutable*.] That cannot be altered or changed; immutable.

"Which thy will being immutable hath determined."—Udall: *Luke* xxii.

ün-mü'-tíl-ät-äd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mutilated*.] Not mutilated; not maimed or deprived of a part; complete or entire in its parts.

"The parlement had ordered it to be sold and broke to pieces; but John Rider . . . buried it unmutilated."—Pennant: *London*; *Charing Cross*.

ün-müz'-zle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *muzzle*.] To loose or free from a muzzle; to take a muzzle off; to free from restraint or anything which stops the utterance.

"Ay, marry; now unmuzzle your wisdom."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

***ün-mýs-tër'-i-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *mysterious*.] Not mysterious, hidden, or secret.

"Shall mysteries descend

From unmysterious?"

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ix. 828.

***ün-mýs-tër-ý**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *mystery*.] To divest of mystery; to make clear or plain.

"He hath unmysteried the mysterie of Heraldry."—Fuller: *Worthies*; *Hereford*, i. 463.

ün-näil', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *nail*.] To remove or take out the nails from; to unfasten by removing nails.

"Joseph of Arimathea and Nicodemus unnail our Lord."—Evelyn: *Perfection of Painting*.

***ün-näme'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nameable*.] Incapable of being named; indescribable.

"A cloud of unnameable feeling."—Poe: *Imp of the Perverse*.

ün-nämed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *named*.]

1. Not having received a name.

"Things by their name I call, though yet unnamed."
Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 140.

*2. Not known by name; anonymous.

"Unnamed accusers in the dark."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, iv.

3. Not named; not mentioned.

"Be glad thou art unnam'd; 'tis not worth the owning."
Beaum. & Flet.: *False One*, ii. 1.

***ün-näp'-kined**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *napkin*, *s.*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unprovided with a napkin or handkerchief.

"An unnapkined lawyer's greasy fist."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman-hater*, i. 3.

ün-näpped', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *nap*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not having a nap; as, *unnapped cloth*.

***ün-nä-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *native*.] Not native; not natural; foreign.

"This unnative fear."—Thomson: *Britannia*, 32.

ün-nät'-u-räl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *natural*.]

1. Not natural; contrary to the laws of nature; contrary to the natural feelings.

"The foulest, the most unnatural injustice."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Acting contrary to the natural feelings; not having the feelings natural to humanity; inhuman.

"Driven from his palace by an unnatural son."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not in conformity to nature; not in accordance with the ordinary nature, character, or disposition of a person.

"Thine eyes are flashing with unnatural light."

Byron: *Cain*, iii. 1.

4. Not representing nature; forced, strained, affected, artificial.

"Glittering trifles, that in a serious poem are nauseous, because they are unnatural."—Dryden.

unnatural-offense, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Law: A crime against nature; sodomy, buggery, or bestiality.

böil, böý; pöüt, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***ŭn-năt'-u-răl-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *naturalize*.] To make unnatural; to divest of natural feelings.

"He strives as it were to *unnaturalize* himself, and lay by his natural sweetness of disposition."—*Hales' Sermon on Luke xviii. 1.*

***ŭn-năt'-u-răl-ized**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *naturalized*.]

1. Not naturalized; not invested, as a foreigner, with the rights and privileges of a citizen; alien.

"No difference between them and bastards *unnaturalized*."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

2. Not natural; unnatural.

"Adorned with *unnaturalized* ornaments."—*Brathwayt: Nature's Embassy.* (Dedic.)

ŭn-năt'-u-răl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unnatural*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unnatural manner or degree; contrary to nature or natural feelings.

"Both the clauses are placed *unnaturally*."—*Dryden: Essay; Dramatic Poetry.*

2. Without regard or respect to what is or what would be natural or likely; improbably; without sufficient grounds.

"Not *unnaturally* think it strange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxiii.*

ŭn-năt'-u-răl-nĕss, *subst.* [English *unnatural*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unnatural; contrariety to nature or natural feelings.

"The very *unnaturalness* itself were a very great matter."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

***ŭn-nă'-ture**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *nature*.] To change or take away the nature of; to give a different nature to.

"A right heavenly nature indeed, as it were *unnaturing* them."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

ŭn-nă'-ture, *subst.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *nature*.] The absence of nature or of the order of nature; the contrary of nature; that which is unnatural.

"*Unnature*, what we call Chaos, holds nothing in it but vacuities, devouring gulfs."—*Carlyle*.

***ŭn-năv'-i-gă-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *navigable*.] Not navigable; incapable of being navigated.

"His eternal barrier of impervious *unnavigable* ice."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 17.

***ŭn-năv'-i-găt-ĕd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *navigated*.] Not navigated; not traversed by ships or other vessels.

"They have discovered seas *unnavigated* and unknown before."—*Cook: Third Voyage; Inscript. to his Memory.*

***ŭn-nĕar**, ***un-neere**, *prep.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *near*.] Not near; at a distance from.

"*Unneere* the Ocean's brim."—*Davies: Musc's Sacrifice*, p. 51.

ŭn-nĕç'-ĕs-săr-i-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unnecessary*; *-ly*.] In an unnecessary manner or degree; not necessarily; not of necessity; needlessly, superfluously; without any necessity.

"No writer would arbitrarily and *unnecessarily* have thus cast in his reader's way a difficulty."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn-nĕç'-ĕs-săr-i-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unnecessary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unnecessary, needless, or superfluous; needlessness.

"These are such extremes as afford no middle for industry to exist, hope being equally out-dated by the desperateness or *unnecessariness* of an undertaking."—*Decay of Piety*.

ŭn-nĕç'-ĕs-săr-ŷ, *adject.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *necessary*.] Not necessary; not absolutely required by the circumstances of the case; needless, unneeded.

"There should be no *unnecessary* bloodshed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvi.*

***ŭn-nĕçĕs'-sĭ-tŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *necessity*.] The state of being unnecessary; something unnecessary. (*Sir Thos. Browne*.)

***ŭn-neĕd'-fŭl**, ***un-neĕd'-fŭll**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *needful*.] Not needful; not necessary; unnecessary.

"The captain made the more haste away, which was not *unneedful*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 514.

ŭn-nĕ-gō'-tŭ-ă-ble (tŭ as shĭ), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *negotiable*.] That cannot be negotiated; not negotiable.

"A portion of his immovable and *unnegotiable* property."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭn-nĕigh'-bōred (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *neighbor*, and suff. *-ed*.] Having no neighbors; living away from neighbors.

"An *unneighbored* isle."—*Couper: Homer's Odyssey*, vi.

ŭn-nĕigh'-bōr-lŷ (*gh* silent), *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *neighborly*.]

A. As adj.: Not neighborly; not becoming or characteristic of a neighbor.

"Their *unneighborly* deportment."—*Garth*.

B. As adv.: In an unneighborly manner; not like a neighbor; not neighborly.

"And not to spend it so *unneighborly*."—*Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

***ŭn-nĕr'-vate**, *a.* [UNNERVE.] Weak, feeble, enervate.

"Scaliger calls them fine and lively in Musæus; but abject, *unnervate*, and unharmonious in Homer."—*Broome*.

ŭn-nĕrve, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nerve*.]

1. To deprive of nerve, strength, or power; to weaken, to enfeeble, to unman.

"The danger which had *unnerved* him had roused the Irish people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiv.*

2. To deprive of a nerve or nerves; to cut a nerve or nerves from.

"The only cure, they tell me, is to *unnerve* him."—*Field: Dec. 6, 1884.*

3. To deprive of power or authority; to weaken.

"Government was *unnerved*, confounded, and in a manner suspended."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord* (1796).

ŭn-nĕrved, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nerved*.] Deprived of nerve or power; weak, feeble, unmanly.

"The *unnerved* father falls."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***ŭn-nĕst**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nest*.] To turn out of a nest; to dislodge.

"The eye *unnested* from the head cannot see."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 258.

***ŭn-nĕs'-tle** (tle as el), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nestle*.] To deprive of or eject from, or as from a nest; to dislodge, to eject.

"To *unnestle* and drive out of heaven all the gods."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

***un-neth**, **un-nethes**, *adv.* [UNEATH.]

***ŭn-nĕt'-tĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *netted*.] Not inclosed in a net or network; unprotected by nets, as wall-fruit.

"The *unnetted* blackhearts ripen dark."—*Tennyson: Blackbird*.

***ŭn-nĭg'-gard**, **ŭn-nĭg'-gard-lŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *niggard*, *niggardly*.] Not niggardly, parsimonious, or miserly; liberal.

"Unreserved and *unniggardly* goodness."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. iii., ch. xxviii.

ŭn-nō'-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noble*, *a.*] Not noble; ignoble, mean, ignominious.

"A most *un noble* swerving."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

***ŭn-nō'-ble-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *un noble*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being un noble; meanness.

"You made this vow, and whose *un nobleness*, Indeed forgetfulness of good—"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Loyal Subject*.

ŭn-nō'-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unnob(le) -ly*.] In an ignoble manner.

"Why does your lordship use me so *unnobly*?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country*, iv.

***ŭn-nooked**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *nook*; *-ed*.] Without nooks or crannies; hence, open, frank, guileless.

"My *unnooked* simplicity."—*Marston*.

***ŭn-nōtched**, ***ŭn-nōcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *notched*.] Not notched, nicked, or cut.

"And ruffe of heare, my nayles *unnocht*, as to such seemeth best."—*Vncertaine Auctors: The Lower Refused*, &c.

ŭn-nōt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *noted*.]

1. Not noted; not observed; not heeded; unnoticed.

"Secure, *unnoted*, Conrad's prow passed by."—*Byron: Corsair*, i. 17.

*2. Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"Such sober and *unnoted* passion."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 5.

ŭn-nō'-tĭçed, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *noticed*.]

1. Not noticed; not heeded or regarded; having no notice or note taken.

"The last bishop . . . dropped *unnoticed* into the grave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xvii.*

2. Not treated with kindness, hospitality, or respect; neglected.

"Alone, *unnoticed*, and unwept."—*Wordsworth: White Doe*, v.

ŭn-nō'-tĭ-fŷ, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *notify*.] To contradict, as something previously made known, declared, or notified.

"I notified to you the settlement of the ministry, and . . . have not to *unnotify* it again."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 231.

***ŭn-noŭr'-ished**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *nourished*.] Not nourished, fostered, cherished, or sustained.

"The *unnourished* strife would quickly make an end."—*Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton*.

ŭn-nŭm'-bĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *numbered*.] Not numbered; not capable of being numbered or counted; innumerable.

"Full of fresh verdure and *unnumbered* flowers."—*Thomson: Spring*, 501.

***ŭn-nŭ'-mĕr-ă-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *numerable*.] Innumerable.

"There resorted an *unnumerable* multitude."—*Udall: Mark vi.*

***ŭn-nŭn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *nun*.] To depose, dismiss, or release from the condition or vows of a nun; to cause to cease to be a nun. (*Special coinage*.)

"Many did quickly *unnun* and disfriar themselves."—*Fuller*.

***ŭn-nŭr'-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *nurtured*.] Not nurtured; not educated; uneducated, illiterate, rude, ignorant.

"*Unnurtured* Blount! thy brawling cease."—*Scott: Marmion*, vi. 28.

ŭ'-no, *a.* [Lat. *unus*=one.] One, single.

uno-rail, *subst.* A traction system for ordinary freight cars, in which a single rail is laid for the locomotive, which has nearly horizontal wheels to grasp the rail. The cars are coupled on the rear.

***ŭn-ō-bĕ'-dĭ-ĕnce**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *obedience*.] Want or absence of obedience; disobedience.

"We han redi to venge al *unobedience*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians x.*

***ŭn-ō-bĕ'-dĭ-ĕnt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *obedient*.] Not obedient, disobedient.

"Ther ben manye *unobedient* and veyne spekeris."—*Wycliffe: Titus i.*

ŭn-ō-beyed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obeyed*.] Not obeyed; disobeyed. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 670.)

***ŭn-ōb-jĕct'-ĕd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *objected*.] Not objected; not brought forward as an objection or contrary argument.

"What will he leave *unobjected* to Luther?"—*Atterbury*.

ŭn-ōb-jĕc'-tion-ă-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *objectionable*.] Not objectionable; not liable or open to objection; not to be objected to as faulty, false, or improper.

"*Unobjectionable* in principle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xviii.*

***ŭn-ōb-nōx'-ioŭs** (x as ksh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obnoxious*.] Not obnoxious; not liable or exposed.

"Unwearied, *unobnoxious* to be pain'd By wound."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 404.

ŭn-ōb-scŭred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *obscured*.] Not obscured; not darkened, dimmed, or clouded.

"His glory *unobscur'd*."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 265.

***ŭn-ōb-sĕ'-qui-oŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obsequiousness*.] The quality or state of being incomplicant; want of compliance.

"All *unobsequiousness* to their incogitancy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrv'-ă-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *observable*.] Not observable; incapable of being observed, noticed, or detected; imperceptible.

"Little and singly *unobservable* images of the lucid body."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 702.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrv'-ance, *s.* [Eng. *unobservan(t)*; *-ce*.] The quality or state of being unobservant; absence or want of observance.

"The universality of their power, and yet general *unobservance* of it."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 419.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrv'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *observant*.]

1. Not observant, not attentive; heedless, careless; not having or not exercising one's powers of observation.

"An unexperienced and an *unobservant* man."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 90.

*2. Not obsequious.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrved, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *observed*.] Not observed, not noticed, not heeded; unnoticed.

"He, *unobserved*, Home to his mother's house private return'd."—*Milton: P. R.*, iv. 638.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrv'-ĕd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unobserved*; *-ly*.] Without being observed or noticed.

"He went thither secretly and *unobservedly*."—*Patrick: On Judges xvi. i.*

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭn-ōb-sĕrv'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *observing*.] Not observing; unobservant; inattentive, heedless.

"They grew culpably careless and *unobserving*."—*Waterland Works*, vi. 176.

ŭn-ōb-strŭct'-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructed*.] Not obstructed; not hindered or stopped; not blocked up; open.

"The amplest range
Of *unobstructed* prospect."
Wordsworth: View from Top of Black Comb.

***ŭn-ōb-strŭct'-ive**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *obstructive*.] Not obstructive; not raising or presenting any obstruction or obstacle.

"Forward run in *unobstructive* sky."
Blackmore: Creation, ii.

ŭn-ōb-tāined', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *obtained*.] Not obtained; not acquired, gained, held, or possessed.

"Motion toward the end, as yet *unobtained*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politic*, bk. i., § 11.

ŭn-ōb-trŭ'-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *obtrusive*.] Not obtrusive; not forward; modest.

"Their brief and *unobtrusive* history."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-ōb-trŭ'-sive-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *unobtrusive*; *-ly*.] In an unobtrusive manner; modestly.

***ŭn-ōb-vi-ous**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *obvious*.] Not obvious; not plain, clear, or evident.

"Let me call upon you to consider a few, not *unobvious* things."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 177.

ŭn-ōc'-cū-pied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *occupied*.]

1. Not occupied, possessed, or held; not taken possession of.

"To take possession of *unoccupied* territories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*2. Not used; not made use of; unfrequented.

"This way of late had been much *unoccupied*, and was almost all grown over with grass."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Not employed or taken up in business or otherwise; not engaged.

"The council, or committees of council, were never a moment *unoccupied* with affairs of trade."—*Burke: Economical Reform* (1789).

ŭn-ōf-fĕnd'-ĕd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *offended*.] Not offended; without offense offered.

"These draw blood *unoffended*."—*Ep. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, No. 52.

ŭn-ōf-fĕnd'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *offending*.] Not offending; harmless, innocent; free from offense, sin, or fault.

"Their *unoffending* commonwealth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ŭn-ōf-fĕn'-sive, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *offensive*.] Not offensive; giving or causing no offense; unoffending, harmless, inoffensive.

"His *unoffensive* and cautious return to those ill-laid demands."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 1.

ŭn-ōf'-fĕred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *offered*.] Not offered or proffered; not brought forward, presented, or proposed.

"How can these men presume to take it *unoffered* first to God."—*Milton: Con. to Remove Hirelings*.

ŭn-ōf-fĭ'-cial (ci as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *official*.] Not official.

"The various sources, official and *unofficial*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1878, p. 312.

ŭn-ōf-fĭ'-cial-lŷ (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unofficial*; *-ly*.] In an unofficial manner; not in an official capacity.

"Neither *unofficially* nor officially can be sure of teaching the landlords wisdom."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 23, 1888.

***ŭn-ōf-fĭ'-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *officious*.] Not officious; not forward or over-busy.

"Not *unofficious* to administer something."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

***ŭn-of'-tĕn** (t silent), *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *often*.] Not often, seldom, rarely; infrequently.

"The man of gallantry not *unoften* has been found to think after the same manner."—*Harris: Three Treatises*, pt. ii.

ŭn-ōil', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *oil*, *v.*] To free from oil.

"A tight maid, ere he for wine can ask,
Guesses his meaning, and *unoids* the flask."
Dryden: Juvenal, viii.

ŭn-ōiled', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *oiled*.] Not oiled; not rubbed or smeared with oil; not anointed.

"As *unoiiled* hinges, querulously shrill."
Young: Love of Fame, vi.

***ŭn-ōld'**, ***un-olde**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *old*.] To make young again; to rejuvenate.

ŭ-nō'-nā, [Latin *uno*=to make one, to join. So called because the stamens are united with the ovary.]

Bot.: A genus of *Xylopeæ*. Shrubs, some of them climbing on trees, with simple, pellucid, dotted leaves, and rather large flowers, with three sepals, six long, thin, flat petals in two rows, sometimes reduced to a single row of three; numerous, four-sided stamens, and many carpels constricted between the seeds so as to form several one-seeded fruits. Known species seventeen or eighteen, from tropical Asia or Africa. The Chinese at Hong Kong make a fine purple dye from the unripe fruit of *Unona discolor*. *U. narum* is now *Uvaria narum*.

ŭn-ō'-pĕned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *opened*.] Not opened; closed, shut.

"Before the yet *unopen'd* door he stay'd."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, iii.

ŭn-ō'-pĕn-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *opening*.] Not opening; remaining closed or shut.

"Curse the sav'd candle, and *unopening* door."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 19.

***ŭn-ōp'-ĕr-a-tive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *operative*.] Not operative; inoperative; producing no effect.

"For if the life of Christ be hid to this world, much more is his sceptre *unoperative*, but in spiritual things."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

ŭn-ō-pĕr'-cū-lāte, **ŭn-ō-pĕr'-cū-lāt-ĕd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *operculate*.] [INOPERCULATE.]

ŭn-ōp'-pōsed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *opposed*.] Not opposed, not resisted; meeting with no opposition or resistance.

"The Prince of Orange was marching *unopposed* to London."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

***un-ōp'-prĕss'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oppressive*.] Not oppressive; not hard, burdensome, or severe.

"You would have had an *unoppressive* but a productive revenue."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*.

ŭn-or-dāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ordained*.] Not ordained or ordered; not commanded.

"Be it not *unordain'd* that solomn rites . . .
Shall be performed at pregnant intervals."
Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

***ŭn-or'-dĕr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *order*, *verb.*] To counterorder, to countermand.

"I think I must *unorder* the tea."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

***ŭn-or'-dĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *order*; *-ed*.] Not arranged or disposed in order.

"Those long *unorder'd* troops so marshalled."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v.

***ŭn-or'-dĕr-lŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *orderly*.] Not orderly; disorderly, irregular; out of order.

"Their reply is childish and *unorderly*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politic*.

***ŭn-or'-dĭn-a-rŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ordinary*.] Not ordinary; not common; extraordinary, unusual.

"Kill monstrous births (as we call them), because of an *unordinary* shape."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

***ŭn-or'-dĭn-ate**, ***un-or-dĭn-at**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ordinate*.] Inordinate, disorderly.

"Rightfulness of the lawe refreynede *unordinat* maneris."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xlv. 9. (Note.)

***ŭn-or'-dĭn-ate-lŷ**, ***un-or-dĭ-nat-lŷ**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unordinate*; *-ly*.] Inordinately, disorderly.

"Ech brother wandrynge *unordinatly* or agens good ordre."—*Wycliffe: 2 Thess.* iii. 6.

ŭn-or'-gan-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *organized*.] Not organized; inorganized, inorganic.

"An uniform, *unorganized* body."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

ŭn-ō-rĭg'-īn-a-l, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *original*.]

1. Not original, derived.

*2. Having no birth; not generated.

"*Unoriginal* Night and Chaos wild."
Milton: P. L., x. 477.

ŭn-ō-rĭg'-īn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *originated*.] Not originated; having no birth or creation.

"Self-existent, underived, *unoriginated*, independent."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 348.

***ŭn-ō-rĭg'-īn-āt-ĕd-nĕss**, *subst.* [English *unoriginated*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unoriginated or without birth or creation.

"Self-existence or *unoriginatedness*."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 120.

ŭn-ō-rĭg'-īn-āte-lŷ, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *originale(d)*, and suffix *-ly*.] Without birth or origin.

ŭn-or-nā-mĕnt'-ā-l, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ornamental*.] Not ornamental; plain.

"The simple, unaffected, *unornamental* and unostentatious manner in which they deliver truths so important."—*West: Resurrection* (ed. 4th), p. 355.

ŭn-or'-nā-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ornamented*.] Not ornamented; not adorned; plain.

"I have bestowed so many garlands upon your shrine, which till my time used to stand *unornamented*."—*Coven-try: Phil. to Hyd.*, con. 5.

ŭn-or'-thō-dōx, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *orthodox*.] Not orthodox; heterodox; heretical.

"He was sure to be *unorthodox* that was worth the plundering."—*Decay of Piety*.

***ŭn-or'-thō-dōx-ŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *orthodoxy*.] The quality or state of being unorthodox; heterodoxy, heresy.

"Calvin made roast meat of Servetus at Geneva for his *unorthodoxy*."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 104.

ŭn-ōs-tĕn-tā'-tious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ostentatious*.]

1. Not ostentatious; not boastful; not making show or parade; modest. (See extract under UNORNAMENTAL.)

2. Not glaring or showy; as, *unostentatious* coloring.

ŭn-ōs-tĕn-tā'-tious-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unostentatiously*.] In an unostentatious manner; without show or parade; modestly.

"He is silently and *unostentatiously* happy."—*Knorr: Christian Phil.*, § 40.

ŭn-ōs-tĕn-tā'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unostentatious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unostentatious; modesty.

***ŭn-ōut-spĕak'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *out*, and *speakable*.] Unutterable, inexpressible. (*Coverdale: 1 Peter* i. 8.)

***ŭn-ō-vĕr-cōme'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *overcome*.] Not overcome; not beaten or conquered. (*Wycliffe: 2 Maccabees* xi. 13.)

***ŭn-ō-vĕr-pass'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *over*, and *passable*.] Insurpassable; invincible.

"The *unoverpassable* she overpassed."—*Wycliffe: Judith*, p. 602. (Prol.)

***ŭn-ō-vĕr-tāk'-en**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *overtaken*.] Not overtaken; not come up with.

"His shadow is still *unovertaken* before him."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 301.

***ŭn-ō-vĕr-trōw'-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *over*, *throw*, and *suff. -able*.] That cannot be suspected, imagined, or believed.

"Nyne *unoverthrowable* thingus of herte I magnified."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.*, xxv. 9.

ŭn-ōwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *owed*.]

1. Not owed, not due.

*2. Not owned; having no owner.

"The *unowed* interest of proud-swelling state,"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

***ŭn-ōwn'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *own*, *v.*] Not to acknowledge; to disown.

"Why was this *unowning* of the plays necessary."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭn-ōwned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *owned*.]

1. Not owned; having no known owner; not claimed.

"Our *unowned* sister."—*Milton: Comus*, 407.

2. Not owned or acknowledged; not admitted.

ŭn-ōx'-ī-dĭzed, **ŭn-ōx'-ī-dāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *oxidized*, *oxidated*.] Not oxidized; not having been converted into an oxide by being combined with oxygen. (*Lyell*.)

***ŭn-pāç'-ī-fĭ-ā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacifiable*.] Incapable of being pacified, soothed, or calmed.

"The *unpacifiable* madness that this world's music puts those into."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 409.

***ŭn-pā-çĭf'-ic**, ***ŭn-pāç-if'-ick**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacific*.] Not pacific; not peaceful.

"Our disunited and *unpacific* ancestors."—*Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 71.

ŭn-pāç'-ī-fĭed, ***un-pac-i-fide**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pacified*.] Not pacified; not quieted, calmed, or tranquilized.

"It ranne so long *unpacified*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i. 4.

ŭn-pāck', ***un-packe**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *pack*.]

1. To open, as things packed.

"None of our said subjects shall . . . *vnpacke*, in the countreis abouesside, no kind of wares."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 210.

*2. To relieve of a pack or burden; to unload, to disburden.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhŭn; ðion, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

ũn-păcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *packed*.]

1. Opened, as a parcel or things that have been packed. (*Couper: Conversation*, 309.)

2. Not packed; not collected by unlawful means.

"Justice, and an unpack'd jury."

Butler: Hudibras.

ũn-păck'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *unpack*; *-er*.] One who unpacks.

"By the awkwardness of the unpacker the statue's thumb was broken."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. iii.

ũn-păid', ***un-payde**, ***un-payed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *paid*.]

1. Not paid, not discharged, as a debt.

"She would that duty leave unpaid to you,
Which daily she was bound to proffer."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

2. Not having received the payment due.

"If her armies are three years unpaid, she is the less exhausted by expense."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation*.

3. Not receiving pay or salary; acting gratuitously.

"An unpaid justice of the peace."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

¶ (1) *Unpaid-for*: Not paid for; taken on credit.

"Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

(2) *The Great Unpaid*: A term applied to the body of unpaid magistrates or justices.

***ũn-păined'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pained*.] Not pained; suffering no pain.

"But there's not one of these who are unpaid."

Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

***ũn-păin'-fŭl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *painful*.] Not painful; causing no pain.

"An easy and unpainful touch."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

ũn-păint', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *paint*, *v.*] To efface or remove the paint or color from.

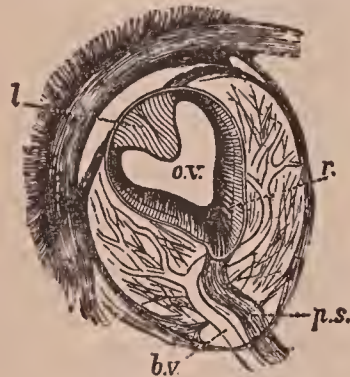
***ũn-păint'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *painted*.] Not painted; not colored or covered with paint.

"Sending another unpainted cloth."—*Homilies: Peril of Idolatry*, pt. ii.

ũn-păired', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paired*.] Not paired, not matched.

unpaired-eye, *s.*

Biol.: A functionless eye formed on the Invertebrate type, and filling up the space between the brain and the parietal foramen. It was first found in *Sphenodon* (q. v.); further investigation led to its discovery in all the living Lacertilia in which a parietal foramen exists (*Spencer, in Quart. Jour. Micros. Soc.*, n. s. xxvii.), and has since been traced in Fishes by Beard of Freiburg (*Nature*, July 14, 1887). Thus in the same vertebrate animal are eyes developed on the vertebrate and on the invertebrate type, and formed from the modification of the walls of hollows in, and outgrowths of, the brain. In *Sphenodon*, which has been the subject of most of the investigations, this eye has, in section, the shape of a cone, the base of which fills the foramen, while the pineal stalk (*p. s.*) is connected with the apex. The walls of the optic vesicle (*o. v.*) are divided into an anterior and a posterior part, the first forming the lens (*l.*), and the other the sensitive structures, all nourished by a blood-vessel (*b. v.*). The lens is apparently directly the product of the brain-wall itself. The retinal elements (*r.*) are arranged in the manner typical of Invertebrates—the rods lie on the inner side, bounding the cavity of the optic vesicle, the nerve entering posteriorly, and not spreading out in front of the rods. In all living forms this eye is in a state of greater or less degeneration, but it was most probably functional in the Labyrinthodonts in which the parietal foramen was very large, and had its sides corrugated, as if for the attachment of muscles.



Unpaired Eye of Sphenodon.



Modified Eye-scale

Of a species of *Iguana*, with transparent cornea, in the middle of which the eye is seen.

unpaired-fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The same as VERTICAL-FINS (q. v.).

ũn-păl'-at-ă-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *palatable*.]

1. *Literally*: Not palatable; not acceptable to the palate; distasteful.

"We found them extremely tough and unpalatable."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.*: Not acceptable to the feelings or to the intellect; not such as to be relished; disagreeable.

"To return thanks for this unpalatable counsel."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

***ũn-pănged'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *panged*.] Not pained or distressed.

"When could grief
Cull forth, as unpanged judgement can, fitt'st time
For best solicitation."—*Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

***ũn-păn'-nel**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pannel*.] To take a pannel or saddle off; to unsaddle.

"Saved us the trouble of unpannelling Dapple."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. xi.

***ũn-păr'-a-dise**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *paradise*.] To deprive of happiness like that of paradise; to render unhappy.

"And quite unparadise the realms of light."

Young: Night Thoughts, i. 186.

***ũn-păr'-a-gōned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *paragon*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unequaled, unmatched, unparalleled.

"Rubies unparagoned."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

***ũn-păr'-al-lēl-ă-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *parallel*; *-able*.] Incapable of being parallel; unequaled, matchless.

"The unparalleled glory of this church and nation."—*Ep. Hall: Ep. by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 8.

ũn-păr'-al-lēled, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *paralleled*.] Not paralleled; not matched or equaled; without any parallel or equal; unequaled, unprecedented.

"A deity so unparalleled."—*Milton: Arcades*, 25.

***ũn-părched'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* used augmentatively, and Eng. *parched*.] Perished or destroyed by heat; withered, dried up.

"My tongue unparched."

Crashawe: Psalm 137.

ũn-par'-dōn-ă-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardonable*.] Not pardonable; that cannot be pardoned, forgiven, overlooked, or remitted.

"It seemed to the editor unpardonable."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*. [Note.]

ũn-par'-dōn-ă-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unpardonable*]; *-ly*.] Not in a pardonable manner or degree; beyond pardon or forgiveness.

"Luther must have been unpardonably wicked."—*Atterbury*.

ũn-par'-dōned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardoned*.] Not pardoned or forgiven; not having received pardon or forgiveness; unforgiven.

"[He] died unpardoned."—*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 2.

ũn-par'-dōn-ing, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *pardoning*.] Not pardoning; unforgiving, relentless.

"Whom Pallas with unpardoning fury fired."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 351.

ũn-par-lĭa-mĕn'-tar-i-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unparliamentary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unparliamentary or contrary to the rules or usages of parliament.

"Reprehending them for the unparliamentariness of their remonstrance in print."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 324.

ũn-par-lĭa-mĕn'-tar-ŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *parliamentary*.] Not parliamentary; not agreeable to the procedure or the etiquette observed in the British Houses of Parliament, hence unbecoming or unlike the actions of a deliberative or legislative body.

"They could not consent to anything so unparliamentary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

ũn-păr'-rōt-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *parrot*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not repeated by rote, like a parrot.

"Her sentences were unparroted and unstudied."—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 207.

***ũn-part'-ă-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *partable*.] Incapable of being parted; indivisible, inseparable.

"The soul is a life of itself, a life all in one, unpartable."—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, p. 272.

***ũn-part'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *parted*.] Not parted; not dissevered; not divided.

"One being unparted from another."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 258.

***ũn-par'-tiăl** (*ti* as *sh*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *partial*.] Not partial; impartial, unbiased.

***ũn-par'-tiăl-lŷ** (*ti* as *sh*), *adv.* [Eng. *unpartial*; *-ly*.] In an impartial manner; impartially.

"Deal unpartially with thine own heart."—*Bishop Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 12.

***ũn-par-tiĉ'-i-pant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *participant*.] Not participating or sharing; not taking a share or part.

"I, strictly unparticipant, sitting silently apart."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 282.

***ũn-par-tiĉ'-i-păt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *participated*.] Not participated; not shared.

"Unparticipated solitude!"—*Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

ũn-pass'-ă-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *passable*.]

1. Not passable; not allowing passage; impassable.

"Unpassable for men."—*Esther* xvi. 24.

2. Not current; not suffered to pass.

"Make all money, which is lighter than that standard, unpassable."—*Locke*.

ũn-pass'-ă-ble-nĕss, ***ũn-pass'-i-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *unpassable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impassable.

"The unpassableness of the ocean."—*Evelyn: Navigation and Commerce*.

ũn-păs'-siōn-ate ***ũn-păs'-siōn-ăt-ēd** (*ss* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *passionate*; *-ed*.]

1. Free from passion or bias; impartial, dispassionate.

"Absurd to an unpassionate reason."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

2. Free from passion or anger; not angry.

"The rebukes, which their faults will make hardly to be avoided, should not only be in sober, grave, and unpassionate words, but also alone and in private."—*Locke: On Education*.

ũn-păs'-siōn-ate-lŷ (*ss* as *sh*), *adverb.* [Eng. *unpassionate*; *-ly*.] Dispassionately, impartially, calmly.

"Make us unpassionately to see the light of reason and religion."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

***ũn-păs'-siōn-ēd** (*ss* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *passioned*.] Free from passion; dispassionate, unimpassioned.

"O you unpassioned peaceful harts!"

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 48.

***ũn-pas'-tōr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pastor*.] To deprive of or reduce from the office of a pastor.

***ũn-pas'-tōr-ăl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pastoral*.] Not pastoral; not consistent with the manners or thoughts of shepherds.

"This very unpathetic and unpastoral idea."—*Warton: Rowley Enquiry*, p. 95.

***ũn-pas'-tured**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pastured*.] Not pastured; not provided with pasture.

"Go, go, my lambs, unpastured as ye are."

Couper: Death of Damon.

ũn-pathed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *path*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unmarked by passage; untrodden, pathless.

"Unpath'd waters."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

***ũn-pă-thĕt'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and English *pathetic*.] Not pathetic; wanting in or destitute of pathos or feeling. (See extract under UNPAS-TORAL.)

***ũn-path'-wăyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pathway*, and suff. *-ed*.] Having no path; pathless.

"Along the smooth unpathway'd plain."

Wordsworth: Waggoner, iv.

***ũn-pă-tiĕnĉe** (*ti* as *sh*), ***un-pa-ci-ence**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *patience*.] Want of patience; impatience.

"Lest any think that these my words are spoken either of hastines or of unpatience."—*Udall: Galathians* i.

***ũn-pă-tiĕnt** (*ti* as *sh*), ***un-pa-cy-ent**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patient*.] Impatient.

"More impatient they are and fearfull of winter."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. viii.

ũn-pă-tri-ōt'-ic, ***un-păt-ri-ōt'-ic**, ***ũn-pă-tri-ōt'-ic-ăl**, ***ũn-păt-ri-ōt'-ic-ăl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patriotic*, *patriotical*.] Not patriotic.

"Regarding their action as unpatriotic."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 10, 1888.

***ũn-păt'-rōn-ized**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *patronized*.] Not patronized; not favored or supported by friends.

"Unpatroniz'd, and therefore little known."

Couper: Tirocinium, 674.

***ũn-păt'-tĕrned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *patterned*.] Not having a precedent or example; unexampled.

"Should I prize you less, unpattern'd sir?"

Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry and Theodoret, iii.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father, wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pĭne, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōr'ĭ, whōl, sōn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-pāved', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *paved*.]

1. Not paved; not laid down or covered with stone, or the like.

"The streetes of the city lying then *unpaved*."—*Hake-will: Apologie*, p. 131.

*2. Castrated, gelded.

"The voice of *unpaved* eunuch."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

ün-pāwned', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pawned*.] Not pawned; not pledged or given in security.

"Where yet, *unpawnd*, much learned lumber lay."

Pope: Dunciad (ed. 1729), i. 116.

ün-pāy', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *pay*.]

1. To annul by payment; to make undone.

"Unpay the villainy you have done her."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

2. Not to pay or compensate. (Only used in the pa. par.) [UNPAID.]

***ün-pāy'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *payable*.] Not payable; incapable of being paid.

"The debt of a thousand talents . . . utterly *unpayable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

***ün-pāyed'**, ***ün-payd**, *a.* [UNPAID.]

***ün-pēage'**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *peace*.] Want or absence of peace.

"If *unpeace* sometime reigne."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

***ün-pēage'-a-ble**, ***ün-pes-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *peaceable*.] Not peaceable, quarrelsome.

"A tumult, or any *unpeaceable* disorder."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

***ün-pēage'-a-ble-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unpeaceable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unpeaceable; quarrelsomeness, disquiet.

"Doth not the Holy Spirit ascribe all our *unpeaceableness* to our cupiditie?"—*Mountagu: Dev. Essays*, pt. ii., tr. viii.

***ün-pēage'-fūl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *peaceful*.] Not peaceful, not pacific, unquiet.

"*Unpeaceful* death their choice."

Thomson: Liberty, iv. 678.

***ün-pē-dān'-tīc**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pedantic*.] Not pedantic; free from pedantry.

"An *unpedantic* moral."

Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

***ün-pēd'-ī-greēd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *pedigree* (e), and suff. -ed.] Not with or having a pedigree. (*Pollok*.)

***ün-peēled**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (2), 3, and English *peeled*.] Stripped, pillaged, desolate.

"To let you enter his *unpeeled* house."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. (Quarto.)

ün-peēred', **ün-peēr'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *peer*, and suff. -ed, or -able.] Having no peer or equal; unequalled.

"*Unpeered* excellence."—*Marston*.

ün-pēg', ***ün-pegge**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *peg*.] To open by loosening or unfastening a peg.

"Unpeg the basket on the house's top."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

ün-pēn', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *pen*, v.] To release from being confined or penned up; to set free from a pen or confinement.

"If a man *unpens* another's water."—*Blackstone*.

***ün-pēn'-cilled**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pencilled*.] Not described or delineated.

"An *unpencilled* face."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 23.

ün-pēn'-ē-tra-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *penetrable*.] Not penetrable; impenetrable.

"The skin or hide of his [river-horse] backe *unpenetrable*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxv.

ün-pēn'-ī-tēnt, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *penitent*.] Not penitent; impenitent.

"God will not relieve the *unpenitent*."

Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

ün-pēn'-sioned, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pensioned*.]

1. Not pensioned; not having or receiving a pension.

"Unplaced, *unpensioned*, no man's heir, or slave."

Pope: Imitations of Horace, bk. ii., sat. 1.

2. Not kept or held in dependence by a pension.

"[He] being *unpensioned*, made a satire."

Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

ün-pēo'-ple, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *people*.] To empty of people; to deprive of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"Despise his bulwarks, and *unpeople* earth."

Cowper: Retirement, 72.

ün-pēo'-pled (le as ēl), *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (2), and English *peopled*; in sense 2 from pref. *un-* (1).]

1. With the inhabitants destroyed; depopulated.

2. Not yet filled with people; uninhabited, desolate.

"To roam at large among *unpeopled* glens."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ün-pēp'-pēred**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *peppered*.] Unspiced, unseasoned. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Plain Nature's feast, *unpeppered* with a ghost."

Coleman: Vagaries Vindicated, p. 203.

ün-pēr-çēiv'-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceivable*.] Not perceivable; incapable of being perceived; imperceptible.

"Seemingly incredible and *unperceivable*."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 2.

ün-pēr-çēived', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *perceived*.] Not perceived; not noticed; not heeded, unnoticed.

"By slow degrees, so *unperceiv'd* and soft

That it may seem no fault."

Dryden: Marriage à-la-mode, iii. 1.

***ün-pēr-çēiv'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unperceived*; -ly.] So as not to be perceived; imperceptibly.

"To convey *unperceivedly* . . . sentiments of true piety."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 260.

***ün-pēr-çēiv'-iŋg**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceiving*.] Not perceiving; not having or exercising powers of perception.

"Very slow and *unperceiving*."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 412.

***ün-pēr-çēp'-tī-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perceptible*.] Not perceptible; imperceptible.

"*Unperceptible* by the sense."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 888.

***ün-pēr-ē-gal**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *peregal*.] Unequal. (*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.)

***ün-pēr-fēct**, ***ün-par-fyt**, ***ün-per-fit**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect*.] Not perfect or complete; deficient.

"Shee hath made nothing *unperfect*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

ün-pēr-fēct, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfect*, v.] To make imperfect or incomplete; to leave imperfect, incomplete, or unfinished.

"*Unperfect* her perfections."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***ün-pēr-fēct-ēd**, ***ün-par-fyt-ed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfected*.] Not perfected; not completed; not brought to an end.

"The hostes were deservered, and ye ende of ye warre *unparfyt-ed*."—*Fabyan: Phil. de Valois* (an. 8).

***ün-pēr-fēct-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unperfected*; -ness.] Imperfection, imperfectness.

"One *unperfectedness* shows me another, to make me despise myself."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

***ün-pēr-fēc'-tion**, ***ün-per-fec-ci-oun**, *subst.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfection*.] Imperfection, imperfectness.

"He schal ourne the *vnperfeccioun*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xxxviii. 31.

***ün-pēr-fēct-lŷ**, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perfectly*.] Imperfectly.

***ün-pēr-fēct-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unperfect*; -ness.] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfectness, imperfection.

"Being for my *unperfectness* unworthy of your friendship."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

ün-pēr-formed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *performed*.]

1. Not performed; not executed, done, completed, or fulfilled.

"He conceives the promise given by Servilius to have remained *unperformed*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 61.

2. Not represented on the stage; unacted.

"A hitherto *unperformed* comedy."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ün-pēr-form'-iŋg**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *performing*.] Not performing; not fulfilling, acting, or carrying anything out.

"The *unperforming* promises of others."—*Goldsmith: Essay No. 2*.

***ün-pēr'-il-ōus**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perilous*.] Not perilous, not dangerous; free from peril or danger.

"In the most *unperilous* channel."—*Feltham: Resolve* xiii.

ün-pēr'-ish-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishable*.] Not perishable; imperishable; not liable to perish or decay.

"By rust *unperishable* or by stealth."

Cowper: In Memory of the Late J. Thornton, Esq.

***ün-pēr'-ished**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perished*.] Not destroyed; not killed.

***ün-pēr'-ish-iŋg**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perishing*.] Not perishing; not liable to perish; imperishable.

"Of that *unperishing* wealth."

Cowper: Ode Addressed to Mr. John Rouse.

ün-pēr'-jūred, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perjured*.] Not perjured, not forsworn; free from the crime of perjury.

"Beware of death; thou canst not die *unperjur'd*,

And leave an unaccomplish'd love behind."

Dryden: (Richardson).

***ün-pēr'-ma-nent**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *permanent*.] Not lasting or permanent; transitory.

"So *unpermanent* a pleasure."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 36.

***ün-pēr-plēx'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *perplex*.] To free, relieve, or deliver from perplexity or doubt.

"This ecstasy doth *unperplex*

(We said) and tell us what we love."

Donne: The Ecstasy.

ün-pēr-plēxed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perplexed*.]

1. Not perplexed, embarrassed, or confused; not in perplexity.

2. Free from perplexity or complication; plain, simple.

"Simple, *unperplex'd* proposition."—*Locke: Cond. of Understanding*, § 32.

***ün-pēr'-sē-cūt-ēd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *persecuted*.] Not persecuted; free from persecution.

"*Unpersecuted* of slanderous tongues."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus*.

***ün-pēr'-sōn-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *personable*.] Not handsome; not of good appearance.

***ün-pēr-spīr'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perspirable*.] Not perspirable; not capable of being passed off in perspiration.

"Bile is the most *unperspirable* of animal fluids."—*Arbuthnot*.

ün-pēr-suād'-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuadable*.] Not persuadable; incapable of being persuaded; not to be removed by persuasion.

"His sister's *unpersuadable* melancholy."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

***ün-pēr-suād'-a-ble-nēss** (u as w), *s.* [Eng. *unpersuadable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unpersuadable; resistance to persuasion.

"Resentment and *unpersuadableness* are not natural to you."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 64.

ün-pēr-suād'-ēd (u as w), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuaded*.] Not persuaded.

"And in your mynde departed *unpersuaded*."—*More: Workes*, p. 1,242.

***ün-pēr-suā'-sī-ble-nēss** (u as w), *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *persuasibleness*.] The quality or state of not being open to persuasion; resistance to persuasion; unpersuadableness.

"We are children of disobedience, or *unpersuasibleness*."—*Leighton: Comment. upon 1 Peter ii.*

***ün-pēr-suā'-sion** (u as w), *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasion*.] The state of being unpersuaded.

"The word here used for disobedience signifies properly *unpersuasion*."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter ii.*

***ün-pēr-suāš'-ive** (u as w), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *persuasive*.] Not persuasive; unable to persuade.

"I bit my *unpersuasive* lips."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 215.

***ün-pēr-tūrbed'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *perturbed*.] Not perturbed or disturbed; undisturbed.

"*Unperturbed* by the wrongs and sorrows of mortals."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

ün-pē-rūsed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *perused*.] Not perused; not read through; unread.

"His letters we have sent you here *unperused* by us."

—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1553. No. 3.)

***ün-pēr-vērt'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *pervert*.] To revert; to recover from being a pervert.

"His wife could never be *unperverted* again."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iv. 64.

ün-pēr-vērt'-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *perverted*.] Not perverted; not wrested or turned to a wrong meaning or use.

ün-pēt'-rī-fied, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *petrified*.] Not petrified; not converted into stone.

"Some parts remain *unpetrified*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = şel, şel.

ŭn-phīl-ō-sōph'-īc, ***ŭn-phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *philosophic, philosophical*.] Not philosophical; not according to the rules or principles of sound philosophy.

"The principles they go upon are found to be very arbitrary and *unphilosophical*."—*Glanvill: Essay* 6.

†ŭn-phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unphilosophical; -ly*.] In an unphilosophical manner.

"Talking very *unphilosophically*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xxviii.

***ŭn-phīl-ō-sōph'-īc-al-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unphilosophical; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unphilosophical, or contrary to sound philosophy.

"The *unphilosophicalness* of this their hypothesis."—*Norris*.

***ŭn-phīl-ōs'-ō-phīze**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *philosophize*.] To degrade from the character of a philosopher.

"Our interests flow in upon us, and *unphilosophize* us into mere mortals."—*Pope*. (*Johnson*.)

***ŭn-phŷs'-īcked**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *physicked*.] Not physicked; not having had physic administered.

"Free limbs, *unphysicked* health, due appetite."—*Howell: Verses; Pref. to Letters*.

ŭn-pick', ***un-pike**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and Eng. *pick*, *v.*]

*1. To pick; to open with a pointed instrument.

"With his craft the dore *unpiketh*."—*Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. To undo by picking out the stitches of; to take to pieces.

"The surplice, which, after *unpicking* and cutting off edgings, he had washed."—*Fenn: Man with a Shadow*, ch. xlvii.

***ŭn-pick'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pick; -able*.] Incapable of being picked, or of being opened with a pointed instrument.

"Their locks *unpickable*."

Beaum. & Flct.: The Coxcomb, ii.

ŭn-picked', *a.* [In senses 1, 2, and 3 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picked*; in sense 4 from *unpick*, *v.*]

1. Not picked; not chosen or selected.

"Shells or shrubs *unpicked*, unchosen."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

2. Not plucked or gathered; hence, not enjoyed.

"Now comes in the sweetest morsel of the night, and we must hence, and leave it *unpicked*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II.*, ii. 4.

3. Not picked or opened with an instrument, as a lock.

4. Having the stitches picked out; unstitched.

"A robe half made, and half *unpicked* again."—*W. Collins*.

ŭn-pīc-tu-rēsque' (*que* as *k*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *picturesque*.] Not picturesque.

"It was so formal and *unpicturesque*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee*, ch. vi.

***ŭn-piērcē'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pierceable*.] Not pierceable; incapable of being pierced.

"Is he then *unpierceable*? quoth she."

Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 60.

ŭn-piērced', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pierced*.] Not pierced; not penetrated.

"Where, *unpierced* by frost, the cavern sweats."

Thomson: Autumn, 842.

***ŭn-piked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piked*.] Not dressed or decked out.

"He brought them forth unkembed and *unpiked*."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 90.

***ŭn-pīl'-lared**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pillared*.] Not furnished with or placed upon a pillar; destitute or deprived of pillars.

"See, the cirque falls! the *unpillared* temple nods!"

Pope: Dunciad, iii. 107.

***ŭn-pilled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pilled*.] Not pillaged or plundered.

"*Unpilled*, unspoiled, and untaken by pirates."—*Dr. Dee*, in *English Garner*, ii. 62.

ŭn-pīl'-lōwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pillowed*.] Wanting or destitute of a pillow or support. (*Milton: Comus*, 355.)

***ŭn-pī-lōt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *piloted*.] Not piloted or guided; unguided.

"You see me . . . *unpiloted* by principle or faith."

—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxv.

ŭn-pīn', ***un-pyn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pin*, *v.*]

To remove the pins from; to undo or unfasten what is held or fastened together by pins; to loose from pins.

"The bank employé was *unpinning* the two bills."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

***ŭn-pīn'-iōn** (i as *y*), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pinion*.] To loose from pinions or manacles; to free from restraint.

***ŭn-pīn'-iōned** (i as *y*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pinioned*.] Not pinioned or tied down.

"While the works of others fly like *unpinioned* swans."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*.

ŭn-pīnked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pinked*.] Not pinked; not pierced with eyelet-holes.

"Gabriel's pumps were all *unpinked* in the heel."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

***ŭn-pīt'-ē-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *piteously*.] In an un pitying manner; unpityingly.

ŭn-pīt'-ied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitied*.]

1. Not pitied; not compassionated; not sympathized with; unregretted.

"Unrespited, *unpitied*, unreprieved."

Milton: P. L., ii. 185.

*2. Pitiless, unmerciful.

"You shall have . . . your deliverance with an *unpitied* whipping."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

***ŭn-pīt'-ī-fūl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitiful*.]

1. Having no feeling, or showing no pity; pitiless, unpitying.

2. Not exciting or arousing pity.

"Sith graces such *unpitiful* should prove."

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage.

***ŭn-pīt'-ī-fūl-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *unpitiful; -ly*.] In an un pitiful or unpitying manner; pitilessly, mercilessly; without pity or compassion.

"He beat him most *unpitifully*, methought."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

***ŭn-pīt'-ī-fūl-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unpitiful; -ness*.] The absence of pitifulness or pity.

"And the *unpitifulness* of his own near threatening death."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***un-pi-tous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pitous*.]

1. Unpitiful, pitiless.

2. Impious, wicked.

"Abomination to the Lord (is) the lif of the *unpitous*."

—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xv. 8.

***un-pi-tous-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unpitous; -ly*.] Impiously, wickedly.

"Who forsothe trostith in his thoghtis *unpitously*."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xii. 2.

***un-pi-tous-nēss**, *s.* [English *unpitous; -ness*.] Impiety, wickedness. (*Wycliffe: Lev.* xix. 7.)

***un-pi-tous-ty**, ***un-pi-tous-te**, *s.* [Eng. *unpitous; -ty*.] Impiety, wicked.

"To don away the *unpitouste* of the folc."—*Wycliffe: Eccclus.* xlvi. 23.

***un-pi-ty**, ***un-pi-tee**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pity*.] Impiety.

"Al *unpitye* and wickednesse of the men."—*Wycliffe: Romans* 1.

ŭn-pīt'-ŷ-īng, *a.* [Eng. *unpity; -ing*.] Having or feeling no pity; displaying no pity or compassion; pitiless.

"He raised his hands to the *unpitying* sky."

Longfellow: Torquemada.

ŭn-plāçed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *placed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Not placed; not arranged or disposed in proper place or places; confused or jumbled together.

2. Not holding any place, office, or employment under government. (See extract under UNPENSIONED, 1.)

II. Racing: Not among the first three in the finish of a race.

"Unplaced in the Sefton Steeplechase."—*Field*, Dec. 3, 1887.

***ŭn-plāgued'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *plagued*.] Not plagued, not harassed, not tormented.

"Ladies that have your feet

Unplagued with corns."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. v.

***ŭn-plāin'**, ***un-pleine**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, *a.*]

Not plain; not simple, clear, or open; insincere.

"He that is to trouth *unpleine*."—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

***ŭn-plāined'**, ***un-playned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plain*, *v.*]

Not deplored, lamented, or mourned.

"Unpitied, *unplayn'd* of foe or friend."

Spenser: Colin Clout.

ŭn-plant'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *planted*.]

1. Not planted; of spontaneous growth.

"Figs there *unplanted* through the fields do grow."

Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 21.

2. Not settled or colonized.

"Ireland is a country wholly *unplanted*."—*Burke: On Popery Laws*.

***ŭn-plāuŷ'-ī-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *plausible*.] Not plausible; not having a plausible, fair, or specious appearance.

***ŭn-plāuŷ'-ī-blŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plausibly*.] Not in a plausible manner; not plausibly.

"Men would reason not *unplausibly*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*.

***ŭn-plāuŷ'-īve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *plausible*.] Not plausible, not approving; not applauding; disapproving.

"He'll question me

Why such *unplausible* eyes are bent."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

ŭn-plāy'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *playable*.] Not playable; incapable of being played at or on.

"And it was no fault of theirs that the green was *unplayable*."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

ŭn-plēad'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pleadable*.] Not pleadable; incapable of being pleaded or put forward as a plea.

"Ignorance was here *unpleadable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

ŭn-plēad'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pleaded*.]

1. Not pleaded; not advanced or urged as a plea.

*2. Not defended by an advocate. (*Otway*, in *Annandale*.)

***ŭn-plēaŷ'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pleasable*.] Incapable of being pleased.

"To please my *unpleasable* daughter."

Burgoyne: Heiress, ii. 2.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-ant, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pleasant*.] Not pleasant; not affording pleasure or gratification; unpleasing, disagreeable.

"The situation of the prime minister was *unpleasant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***ŭn-plēaŷ'-ant-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *unpleasant; -ish*.] Rather unpleasant.

"In truth, 'tis rather an *unpleasantish* job."

Hood: Etching Moralized.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-ant-lŷ, ***un-pleas-aunt-ly**, *adverb*. [Eng. *unpleasant; -ly*.] In an unpleasant manner or degree; unpleasingly, disagreeably.

"We don't live *unpleasantly*."—*Pope*.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-ant-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unpleasant; -ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unpleasant; disagreeableness.

"Does not the *unpleasantness* of the first commend the beauty of the second?"—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatic Poesie*.

2. A slight disagreement or falling out, as between friends; as, This caused an *unpleasantness* between them. (*Colloq.*)

***ŭn-plēaŷ'-ant-rŷ**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasantry*.]

1. Want of pleasantry; absence or the opposite of cheerfulness, good humor, or gayety.

2. An unpleasantness; a slight quarrel or falling out.

"If . . . there are too such imperious and domineering spirits in a family, *unpleasantries* of course will arise."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xxxiii.

3. A discomfort.

"The minor *unpleasantries* attending a hasty toilet."—*Chambers' Journal*, Oct. 9, 1858, p. 235.

ŭn-plēaŷed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleased*.] Not pleased; displeased.

"Unpleas'd and pensive hence he takes his way."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, i. 379.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasing*.] Not pleasing; displeasing, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Such a law, indeed, would have been positively *unpleasing* to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unpleasing; -ly*.] In an unpleasant manner; unpleasantly.

"Necessarily delivered and *unpleasingly* received."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Death of Absalom*.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unpleasing; -ness*.] The quality or state of being unpleasing; unpleasantness.

"To have her *unpleasingness* and other concealments banded up and down."—*Milton: Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

***ŭn-plēaŷ'-īve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *pleas(e)*, and suff. *-ive*.] Not pleasing, unpleasant.

"Grief is never but an *unpleasive* passion."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Ephes.* iv. 30.

ŭn-plēaŷ'-ūr-a-ble (*ŷ* as *zh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pleasurable*.] Not affording pleasure. (*Coleridge*.)

ŭn-plēat', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pleat*.] To smooth. (*Davies: Eclogue*, p. 19.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-plëdged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pledged*.]
 1. Not pledged; not placed or given in pledge or pawn.
 2. Not bound by a pledge; not plighted.
***ün-pli'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pliable*.] Not pliable; tough; not yielding or conforming; not easily bent.
 "Their stiffness and *unpliable* disposition."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*.
***ün-pli'-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pliant*.]
 1. Not pliant; not easily bent; stiff, tough.
 "Working upon so *unpliant* stuff."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 53.
 2. Not readily yielding the will; not compliant.
***ün-plight'** (*gh* silent), ***un-plite**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), Eng. *plight* (2), *v.*] To unfold, to explain.
 "It is a wondrous that I desire to tell, and therefore *vneth* may I *vnpliten* my sentence with words."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.
ün-plöwed', **ün-plöghed'** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *plowed*, *ploughed*.] Not plowed; not tilled, or turned over with the plow.
 "The earth *unplough'd* shall yield her crop."
Ben Jonson: Golden Age Restor'd.
ün-plücked', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *plucked*.] Not plucked or gathered; not torn or pulled away.
 "Unpluck'd of all but maiden hand."
Crabbe: Tales of the Hall, viii.
***ün-plümb'** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Lat. *plumbum*=lead.] To deprive of lead; to plunder of lead.
 "They *unplumb* the dead for bullets to assassinate the living."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*. (1796.)
***ün-plümb'** (*b* silent), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *plumb*, *a.*] Not plumb, not perpendicular, not vertical.
***ün-plümbed'** (*b* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *plumbed*.] Not plumbed or measured with a plumb-line; unfathomed.
 "The *unplumbed* salt, estranging sea."
Matthew Arnold.
ün-plüme, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *plume*.] To strip of plumes or feathers; hence, to degrade, to humble.
 "To shame confidence, and *unplume* dogmatizing."—*Glanvill*.
ün-pō-ët'-ic, ***ün-pō-ët'-ick**, **ün-pō-ët'-ic-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *poetic*; *poetical*.]
 1. Not poetical; not possessing or exhibiting poetical qualities.
 "His most *unpoetical* works do credit to his heart."—*Knox: Essay* 62.
 2. Not proper to or becoming a poet.
 "Bite off your *unpoetical* nails."
Corbet: Death of Q. Anne.
ün-pō-ët'-ic-al-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unpoetical*; *-ly*.] In an unpoetical manner.
 "How *unpoetically* and baldly had this been translated."—*Dryden: Virgil*. (Note.)
ün-póint'-éd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pointed*.]
 I. Literally:
 1. Not having a point or tip.
 2. Not having marks by which to distinguish sentences, numbers, and clauses in writing; not punctuated.
 3. Not having the vowel points or marks; as, an *unpointed* manuscript in Hebrew.
 II. Fig.: Wanting point or definite aim or purpose.
 "Which, ending here, would have shown dull, flat, and *unpointed*."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, iv. 3.
unpointed-at, *a.* Not pointed at; not pointed out.
 "Suffer them not to *pass* by you *unpointed at*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; An Apology of John Philpot*.
***ün-póised'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *poised*.]
 1. Not poised, not balanced. (*Thomson: Liberty*, ii. 150.)
 2. Unweighed; unhesitating; regardless of consequences.
***ün-póis'-ôn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *poison*.] To remove or expel poison from.
 "Unpoisoned their perverted minds."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.
***ün-póil'-i-çied**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *policied*.]
 1. Not having civil policy or a regular form of government.
 2. Void of policy; impolitic; stupid.
 "That I might hear thee call great Cæsar, ass *Unpolicied*."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

ün-pól'-ish, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *polish*, *v.*] To deprive of politeness or polish.
 "How anger *unpolishes* the most polite."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 286.
ün-pól'-ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polished*.]
 1. Lit.: Not polished, as a weapon; not made smooth and bright by rubbing.
 "These loose groves, rough as th' *unpolish'd* rocks."
Crashaw: A Religious House.
 2. Fig.: Not refined, as a person's manners; rude, coarse, plain.
 "Dedicating my *unpolished* lines to your lordship."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*. (Dedic.)
ün-pó-lite', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polite*.] Not polite; not refined; rude, uncivil, impolite. (Applied to persons, speeches, writings, &c.)
 "Which . . . is very *unpolite*."—*Tatler*, No. 140.
ün-pó-lite'-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unpolite*; *-ly*.] Not politely; impolitely, rudely, uncivilly.
ün-pó-lite'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unpolite*; *-ness*.]
 1. Want of polish or refinement; coarseness.
 "Sad outeries are made of the *unpoliteness* of the style."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics Defended*.
 2. The quality or state of being unpolite; want of politeness or courtesy; incivility, rudeness.
ün-pól'-i-tic, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *politic*.] Not politic; impolitic.
***ün-pól'-i-tic-lý**, ***ün-pól'-i-tick-lý**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unpolitic*; *-ly*.] In an impolitic manner; against good policy.
 "A sport lately used of our English youths, but now *unpolitically* discontinued."—*Warner: Albions' England*, bk. ii. (Addition.)
ün-póiled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polled*.]
 1. Not polled; not having one's vote registered.
 2. Unplundered, unstripped.
 "Richer than *unpoll'd* Arabian wealth."
Fanshawe: Poems. (1676.)
ün-pól-lüt'-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *polluted*.] Not polluted; not corrupted, defiled, or desecrated; not fouled.
 "Unpolluted purity of heart."—*Knox: Essay* 40.
***ün-pópe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pope*.]
 1. To deprive of the character, dignity, or authority of a pope; to take from one the popedom.
 2. To deprive of a pope.
 "Rome will never so far *unpope* herself as to part with her pretended supremacy."—*Fuller*.
ün-póp'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *popular*.] Not popular; not having the public favor; not likely to secure the public favor.
 "A more *unpopular* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.
ün-póp'-u-lär'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *unpopular*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unpopular; absence of popularity.
 "James had perhaps incurred more *unpopularity* by enforcing it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlii.
ün-póp'-u-lär-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unpopular*; *-ly*.] In an unpopular manner.
***ün-póp'-u-lous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *populous*.] Not populous; not thickly inhabited.
 "In so remote and *unpopulous* a part of the country."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.
***ün-pört'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *portable*.]
 1. Not portable; not capable of being carried.
 "Had their cables of iron chains had any great length, they had been *unportable*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*.
 2. Insupportable, unbearable.
 "Sothely thei bynden to greuous chargis, and *unportable*, or that moun not be born."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* xxiii. 4.
***ün-pör'-tioned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *portioned*.] Not portioned; not endowed with a portion or fortune.
 "Has virtue charms? I grant her heavenly fair; But if *unportioned*, all will interest wed."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii.
***ün-pör'-tü-nate**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Latin (*op*) *portunus*=fit, convenient; *ob*=at or before, and *portus*=a port, a harbor.] Inopportune, troublesome, importunate (*q. v.*).
 "Than among so many *unfortunate* wyndes and vnstable waters."—*The Golden Boke*, ch. xliii.
***ün-pör'-tü-ous**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *port*; and suff. *-uous*.] Having no ports or harbors.
 "Had the west of Ireland been an *unportuous* coast, the French naval power would have been undone."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.
***ün-pös-sëss'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *possess*.] To give up possession of.
 "The hold that is given over I *unpossess*." *Wyatt: Of Disappointed Purpose*.

ün-pös-sëssed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *possessed*.]
 1. Not possessed; not held; not occupied.
 "The treasury that's *unpossessed* of any."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.
 2. Not having possession; not in possession. (Followed by *of*.)
 "The mind, *unpossessed* of virtue."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 23.
***ün-pös-sëss'-ing**, *adj.* [Eng. *unpossess*; *-ing*.] Having no possessions.
 "Thou *unpossessing* bastard."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.
***ün-pös-si-bil'-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *possibility*.] Impossibility.
 "It would be a matter of utter *unpossibility*."—*Poe: King Pest; Works* (1864), ii. 372.
***ün-pös-si-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *possible*.] Not possible; impossible.
 "It is, I say, *unpossible*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 350.
***ün-póst'-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *posted*.] Not having a fixed post, station, or situation.
***ün-pót'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *potable*.] Not potable; not drinkable.
***ün-pów'-ér**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *power*.] Want of power; weakness.
 "And nat of the *unpower* of God, that he nys ful of myghte."
Piers Plowman, p. 336.
ün-pów'-ér-fül, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *powerful*.] Weak, impotent.
 "And envyed him a king's *unpowerful* hate."
Cowley: Davideis, i.
ün-präc'-tic-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *practicable*.] Not practicable; not feasible; not capable of being done or carried into practice; impracticable.
 "Metaphors and phrases, and *unpracticable* fancies."—*Glanvill: Essay* 7.
ün-präc'-tic-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *practical*.] Not practical; giving attention to speculation and theory rather than to action, practice, or utility.
 "In a most *unpractical* manner."—*Field*, Dec. 21, 1887.
ün-präc'-ticed, *a.* (Prefix *un-* (1), and English *practiced*.)
 1. Not taught by practice; unskilled, unskillful, inexperienced.
 "I still am *unpracticed* to varnish the truth."
Byron: To the Rev. J. T. Becker.
 2. Not known; not familiar by use.
***ün-präc'-tised-nëss**, *s.* [English *unpracticed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unpracticed; want of practice.
 "He attributes all honestie to an *unpractisednesse* in the world."—*Earle: Microcosmographie*.
***ün-präise'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *praise*.] To deprive or strip of praise or commendation.
ün-präised', ***un-praysed**, ***un-preised**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *praised*.] Not praised; not celebrated or extolled.
 "The deed becomes *unpraised*."
Milton: P. R., iii. 103.
***ün-präy'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *pray*.] To revoke, recall, or negative by a subsequent prayer.
 "Made him, as it were, *unpray* what he had before prayed."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *Christ Crucified*.
***ün-präy'-a-ble**, ***un-prei-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), Eng. *pray*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being moved by prayer; inexorable.
 "Therefore thou art *unprei-able*."—*Wycliffe: Lam.* iii. 4.
***ün-präyed'**, ***un-praied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prayed*.] Not sought in prayer. (Followed by *for*.) (*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 894.)
***ün-prëäch'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *preach*.] To preach the contrary of; to recant in preaching.
 "Unpreached their non-resisting cant."
De Foe: True-born Englishman, pt. ii.
***ün-prëäch'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *preaching*.] Not in the habit of preaching.
 "The devill hath set up a state of *unpreaching* prelacy."—*Latimer: Sixth Sermon before Edward VI*.
ün-prë-cär'-i-ous, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precarious*.] Not precarious; not uncertain; settled, fixed.
 "Unprecarious light."—*Blackmore: Creation*, ii.
ün-prëç'-ë-dënt-éd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precedented*.] Not preceded; having no precedent or example; unexampled.
 "A lenity *unprecedented* in the history of our country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

böl, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **as**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**
-cian, **-tian = shan**. **-tion**, **-sion = shün**; **-tion**, **-sion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-slous = shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**

ũn-prěč'-ě-děnt-ěd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unprecedentedly*; -ly.] In an unprecedented manner or degree; not according to precedent; without previous parallel; exceptionally.

"Alloting an *unprecedentedly* large sum in relief of local taxation."—*London Standard*.

***ũn-prě-čise'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *precise*.] Not precise; not exact, accurate, or formal.

"Chatterton gave a very *unprecise* explanation from his own head."—*Warton: Rowley Enquiry*, p. 47.

***ũn-prě-dict'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *predict*.] To gainsay or contradict what has been predicted.

"Means I must use, thou sayst, prediction else Will *unpredict*."—*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 395.

***ũn-prě-fērred'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *preferred*.]

1. Not preferred; not received, chosen, or taken in preference to something else.

2. Not put or brought forward.

3. Not having received preferment or promotion; unpromoted.

"To make a scholar, keep him under while he is young, or *unpreferred*."—*Collier: On Pride*.

***ũn-prěg'-nānt**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *pregnant*.]

1. Not pregnant; not with young.

2. Not quick of wit.

"This deed unshapes me quite, makes me *unpregnant*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

3. Indifferent, careless.

"Like John-a-dreams, *unpregnant* of my cause."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

***ũn-prě-jū'-dī-cate**, ***ũn-prě-jū'-dī-cāt-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prejudicate*, *prejudicated*.] Not prepossessed by settled opinions; unprejudiced.

"The hearts of all judicious and *unprejudicate* readers."—*Bp. Hall: A Modest Offer*.

***ũn-prě-jū'-dī-cate-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unprejudicate*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unprejudicate. (*Hooker: Eccles. Politic*.)

ũn-prě-j-ū-dīced, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prejudiced*.]

1. Not prejudiced, not biased; free from prejudice or bias; impartial, indifferent.

"To convince *unprejudiced* readers of the falseness of their supposition."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. Not proceeding or arising from prejudice or bias; as, an *unprejudiced* judgment.

ũn-prě-j-ū-dīced-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unprejudiced*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unprejudiced; freedom from prejudice or bias.

"That simplicity and *unprejudicedness* of mind."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 29.

ũn-prě-l-at-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *prelat(e)*, and suff. -ed.] Deposed from the episcopacy.

"This man was *unrelated*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 120.

***ũn-prě-lāt'-īc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prelatical*.] Not prelatical; not according to or consistent with the character or dignity of a prelate.

"*Unprelatical*, ignominious arguments."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 257.

***ũn-prě-mēd'-it-a-ble**, *a.* [UNPREMEDITATE.]

1. Not to be premeditated.

2. Unlooked for, unforeseen.

"A capfull of wind . . . with such *unpremeditable* puffs."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; The Fragment*.

ũn-prě-mēd'-ī-tāt-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *premeditated*.]

*1. Not premeditated; not previously prepared in the mind.

"Pour'd forth his *unpremeditated* strain."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 68.

2. Not premeditated or done by design; unintentional, undesigned.

"This *unpremeditated* slight."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

***ũn-prěp-ar-ā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preparation*.] The act of being unprepared; want of preparation; unpreparedness.

"Our cowardliness, our *unpreparation* is his advantage."—*Hale: Holy Observations*, § 77.

ũn-prě-pāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepared*.]

1. Not fitted or made suitable, fit, or ready for use.

2. Not prepared; not in a right, proper, or suitable condition in view of any future event or contingency; specifically, not ready or fit for death or eternity.

"He is *unprepared* to rise."

Wordsworth: White Doe, i. 4.

ũn-prě-pār'-ěd-něss, *s.* [English *unprepared*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unprepared, unready, or unfitted; want of preparation.

"Its *unpreparedness* for any great war."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ũn-prě-pār'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unprepared*; -ly.] In an unprepared manner or condition; without preparation.

"If hee die suddenly, yet he dies not *unpreparedly*."—*Bp. Hall: Medit. and Vowes*, § 56.

ũn-prě-pōs-sěssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepossessed*.] Not prepossessed; not biased by previously formed opinion; unprejudiced.

"A competent and *unprepossessed* judge."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 253.

ũn-prě-pōs-sěss-īng, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *prepossessing*.] Not prepossessing; not having a prepossessing or winning appearance; not attractive or engaging.

ũn-prě-scribed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *prescribed*.] Not prescribed; not directed or laid down previously by authority.

"I have grated upon no man's conscience by . . . any *unprescribed* ceremony."—*Bp. Hall: Letter from the Tower*.

ũn-prě-sěnt'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presentable*.] Not presentable; not fit to be presented or introduced into company or society.

ũn-prě-sěnt'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *presented*.] Not presented; not exhibited, declared, or shown.

"Leave *unpresented* those that ye may know to have offended."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (Inst. given by Edw. VI. to his Comm.)*.

ũn-prě-sěr'-va-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *preservable*.] Not capable of being preserved.

"The detached spicules were those of calcisponges, until recently supposed to be *unpreservable* in the fossil state."—*Proc. Geol. Soc.*, No. 484, p. 57.

ũn-prěssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pressed*.]

*1. Not pressed.

"Have I my pillow left *unpress'd* in Rome."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

2. Not enforced.

"They left not any error in government unmentioned, or *unpressed* with the sharpest and most pathetic expressions."—*Clarendon*.

ũn-prě-sūm'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *presuming*.] Not presuming; not forward; modest, humble, retiring.

"To the entire exclusion of modest and *unpresuming* men."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

***ũn-prě-sūmp-tu-ōus** (mp as m), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *presumptuous*.] Not presumptuous; not presuming; humble, submissive.

"Lift to heaven an *unpresumptuous* eye."

Cowper: Task, v. 746.

ũn-prě-těnd'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretending*.] Not pretending to or claiming any distinction or authority; unassuming, modest.

"The honest and *unpretending* part of mankind."—*Pope*.

ũn-prě-těnt'-ious, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretentious*.] Unassuming, modest, unpretending.

"You imagine your *unpretentious* little shooting literally swarms with game."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

***ũn-prě-tī-něss** (e as i), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prettiness*.] Want or absence of prettiness; uncomeliness.

"She says it is not pretty in a young lady to sigh; but where is the *unprettiness* of it?"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 5.

***ũn-prě-tŷ** (e as i), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pretty*.] Not pretty, ugly.

"His English is blundering, but not *unpretty*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 155.

ũn-prě-vāil'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *prevailing*.] Not prevailing; having no force; unavailing. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 2.)

***ũn-prěv'-a-lent**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevalent*.] Not prevalent; not prevailing.

"The formerly *unprevalent* desires."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 508.

***ũn-prě-vār'-ī-cāt-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevaricating*.] Not prevaricating; not acting, speaking, or thinking evasively or indirectly.

"The *unprevaricating* dictates of a clear conscience."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 8.

ũn-prě-věnt'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prevented*.]

*1. Not preceded by anything.

"Thy grace

Comes *unprevented*."—*Milton: P. L.*, iii. 231.

2. Not prevented, hindered, or obviated.

ũn-prīced', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *priced*.] Priceless.

"Thine ageless walls are bonded

With amethyst *unpriced*."

Neale: Rhythm of Bernard of Morlatz.

***ũn-prīd'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *prid(e)*, and suff. -ed.] Stripped or divested of pride or self-esteem.

"Be content to be *unprided*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 33.

***ũn-prīest'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *priest*.] To deprive or divest of the character or position of a priest; to unfrock.

"Leo . . . only *unpriests* him."—*Milton: Martin Bucer on Divorce*, ch. xxiv.

ũn-prīest'-lŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *priestly*.] Unsuitable to or unbecoming a priest.

"Enraged at his *unpriestly* conduct."—*Pennant: London*.

***ũn-prīm'-ī-tīve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *primitive*.] Not primitive or original.

"So *unprimitive* a sacrifice."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 186.

***ũn-prīnce'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *prince*.] To deprive or divest of the dignity or rank of a prince.

"Queen Mary . . . would not *unprince* herself to obey his Holiness."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwick*, ii. 408.

ũn-prīnce'-lŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *princely*.] Not like a prince; unbecoming a prince.

"Not forgetting the *unprincely* usage."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

***ũn-prīn'-čī-ple**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *principle*.] To destroy the moral principles of; to corrupt.

"They have been . . . *unprincipled* by such tutors."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 111.

ũn-prīn'-čī-pled (le as el), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *principled*.]

1. Not having good moral principles; destitute of principle; unscrupulous, immoral.

"An *unprincipled* minister eagerly accepted the services of these mercenaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*2. Not having settled principles.

"Souls so *unprincipled* in virtue."—*Milton: Of Education*.

3. Not resulting from or based upon good principles; immoral.

"This *unprincipled* session."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

ũn-prīnt'-ěd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *printed*.]

1. Not printed, as a book.

"The private acts being not so commonly known, because *unprinted*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (an. 1547)*.

2. Not stamped with figures; white; as, *unprinted* cotton.

ũn-prīš'-ōn, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *prison*.] To release or deliver from prison; to set free.

"Themselves *unprison'd* were and purify'd."

Donne: Let. to the Countess of Huntington.

ũn-prīv'-ī-legged (eg as īg), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *privileged*.] Not privileged; not enjoying a particular privilege, liberty, or immunity.

"Unadorned and *unprivileged* by their country."—*Knox: Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

***ũn-prīz'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *prizable*.] Not capable of being valued or estimated:

(1) As being above all price; invaluable, inestimable.

"Your brace of *unprizable* estimations."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

(2) As being below any price; valueless.

"For shallow draught and bulk *unprizable*."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. i.

***ũn-prīzed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prized*.] Not prized:

(1) As being above all price; invaluable, priceless.

(2) Valueless, despised.

"This *unprīz'd* precious maid."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

***ũn-prōb'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *probably*.]

1. In a manner not to be approved of; improperly.

"Being able to diminish . . . things unjustly and *unprobably* crept in."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem. (an. 1541)*.

2. Improbably.

ũn-prō-clāimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *proclaimed*.] Not proclaimed; not publicly declared or notified.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ün-prö-cür'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *procurable*.] Not possible to be procured.

"A price that is now *unprocurable*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

***ün-prö-cüred'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *procured*.] Not acquired, attained, or obtained.

"Unprocured desirings or lusting after evil things."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. viii., § 3.

ün-prö-düc'-tive, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *productive*.]

1. Not productive; not producing large crops; barren, sterile; not making any return for labor expended.

"An *unproductive* slip of rugged ground."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Not producing profit; not bringing in any return; as, *unproductive* capital.

3. Not producing goods or articles for consumption; as, *unproductive* labor.

4. Not producing any effect or result. (Followed by *of*.)

"*Unproductive* of any real effort to improve."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

ün-prö-düc'-tive-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unproductive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unproductive.

***ün-prö-fāned'**, ***ün-prö-phāned'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *profaned*.] Not profaned, polluted, desecrated, or violated.

"Surely that stream was *unprofaned* by slaughters."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. 66.

ün-prö-fëssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *professed*.] Not professed; not having taken the vows.

"As yet a novice *unprofessed*,
Lovely and gentle, but distressed."

Scott: Marmion, ii. 5.

ün-prö-fës'-sion-al (ss as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *professional*.]

1. Not pertaining or relating to one's profession.

2. Not becoming or befitting a professional man; as, *unprofessional* conduct.

3. Not belonging to or engaged in a profession.

"On most subjects for the *unprofessional* reader it is not very plain reading."—*Field*, Jan. 14, 1888.

***ün-prö-fic'-ien-cý** (c as sh), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proficiency*.] Want or absence of proficiency or improvement.

"To deplore one's *unproficiency* in piety."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 409.

***ün-pröf'-it**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profit*.] Uselessness, inutility. (See extract under **UNSAID-NESS**.)

ün-pröf'-it-a-ble, ***ün-pröf'-yt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profitable*.] Not profitable; bringing or producing no profit, gain, advantage, or improvement; serving no useful purpose or end; profitless, useless.

"A rude *unprofitable* mass."—*Cowper: Task*, vi. 92.

ün-pröf'-it-a-ble-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unprofitable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unprofitable; uselessness, inability.

"The defects and *unprofitableness* of the national way."—*Glanville: Essay* 3.

ün-pröf'-it-a-blý, *adv.* [Eng. *unprofitable* (le); -ly.] In an unprofitable manner; without producing or bringing profit, gain, or advantage; to no good purpose or end.

"Our wasted oil *unprofitably* burns."

Cowper: Conversation, 357.

***ün-pröf'-it-ëd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *profited*.] Profitless, unprofitable.

"Make *unprofit* return."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

***ün-pröf'-it-íng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *profiting*.] Not bringing profit or advantage; unprofitable.

"When Mill first came to court, the *unprofiting* foole,
Was dull."—*Ben Jonson: Epigram* 90.

ün-prö-hib'-it-ëd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prohibited*.] Not prohibited or forbidden; lawful, allowed.

"His conversation *unprohibited* or unbranded might breathe a pestilential murrain into the sheep."—*Milton: Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence*.

***ün-prö-jëct'-ëd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *project*.] Not projected, planned, or intended.

"Upon some slight, trivial, *unprojected* occasion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

***ün-rö-lif'-ic**, ***ün-prö-lif'-ick**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prolific*.] Not prolific; not productive; barren, unproductive, unfruitful. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 138.)

***ün-pröm'-ise**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *promise*, *v.*] To revoke, as something promised.

"Thy promise past, *unpromise* it againe."

Chapman: All Fools, ii. 1.

ün-pröm'-ised, ***ün-pröm'-ist**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *promised*.] Not promised, pledged, or assured.

"Leaue nought *unpromist* that may him perswade."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 49.

ün-pröm'-is-íng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *promising*.] Not promising; not affording or exhibiting promise of success, excellence, profit, improvement, or the like.

"He crept along, *unpromising* of mien."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 33.

ün-prömpt'-ëd (mp as m), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prompted*.] Not prompted; not dictated; not urged or instigated.

"My tongue talks, *unprompted* by my heart."

Congreve: To Cynthia.

ün-prö-nöunce'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pronounceable*.]

1. Not pronounceable; not able to be pronounced.

"A class of sounds *unpronounceable* by our organs."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, i. 231.

2. Unfit to be pronounced, named, or mentioned; unmentionable in good society.

ün-prö-nöunced', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pronounced*.] Not pronounced; not sounded; not uttered; not spoken.

"Imperfect words with childish trips,

Half *unpronounced*."—*Milton: Vacation Exercise*.

***ün-pröp'-ër**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proper*.]

1. Not fit or proper; improper.

"Millions nightly lie in those *unproper* beds."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

2. Not proper, confined, or restricted to one person; not peculiar.

***ün-pröp'-ër-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unproper*; -ly.] In an improper manner; improperly.

"I kneel before thee, and *unproperly*

Shew duty."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

ün-prö-phët'-ic, **ün-prö-phët'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prophetic*, *prophetic*.] Not prophetic or prophetic; not predicting or presaging future events.

"Wretch that he was of *unprophetic* soul."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxii. 15.

ün-prö-pi'-tious, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *propitious*.] Not propitious; not favorable; unfavorable, inauspicious.

"*Unpropitious* Jove . . .

Involved us in discussion yet again."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, iii.

***ün-prö-pör'-tion-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportionable*.] Not proportionable or proportionate; wanting proportion; unsuitable.

"To bestow an *unproportionable* part of our time or value."—*Government of the Tongue*, p. 147.

***ün-prö-pör'-tion-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unproportionable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unproportionable; unsuitability.

"These considerations of the *unproportionableness* of any other Church government."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 586.

***ün-prö-pör'-tion-ate**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportionate*.] Not proportionate; disproportionate, unfit.

"*Unproportionate* to the power of any finite agent."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. v.

***ün-prö-pör'-tioned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proportioned*.] Not proportioned; disproportioned, unsuitable.

"Give thy thoughts no tongue,

Nor any *unproportioned* thought his act."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

ün-prö-pösed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *proposed*.] Not proposed; not set out or put forward for acceptance, adoption, decision, or the like.

"The means are *unproposed*."—*Dryden*.

ün-pröpped', ***ün-pröpt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *propped*.] Not propped up; not supported or upheld.

"Must stand *unpropped*, or be laid down."

Wordsworth: To Liberty.

***ün-prös'-ë-lýte**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *proselyte*.] To prevent being made a proselyte; to win back from proselytism.

"This text happily *unproselyted* some inclinable to his opinions."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. iv. 8.

ün-prös'-për-oüs, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prosperous*.] Not prosperous; not attended or meeting with success.

"The early part of the campaign is *unprosperous*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 288.

***ün-prös'-për-oüs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unprosperous*; -ly.] In an unprosperous manner; unsuccessfully, unfortunately.

***ün-prös'-për-oüs-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unprosperous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unprosperous; ill-fortune, ill-success.

"The *unprosperousness* of the arm of flesh."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

ün-prö-tëct'-ëd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *protected*.] Not protected; not defended; undefended.

"For England's war revered the claim

Of every *unprotected* name."

Scott: Rokeby, i. 29.

***ün-pröt'-ës-tant-ize**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *protestantize*.] To lead or drive away from Protestantism; to divest of a Protestant character; to change from Protestantism to some other religion. (*Special coinage*.)

"To Romanize the church is not to reform it; to *unprotestantize* it is not to reform it."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, i. 204.

ün-pröv'-a-ble, **ün-pröve'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *provable*.] Incapable of being proved, demonstrated, confirmed, or established.

"A religion that depends only upon nice and poore uncertainties and *unprovable* supposals."—*Bp. Hall: Dissuasive from Popery*.

ün-pröved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *proved*.]

1. Not proved; not known by trial; not tried; not essayed.

"Philip left nothing *unproved* or undone."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, p. 30.

2. Not established as true by argument, demonstration, or evidence.

"There is much of what should be demonstrated left *unproved* by those chymical experiments."—*Boyle*.

***ün-prö-vid'e**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *provide*.] To divest or deprive of what is necessary; to unfurnish; to deprive of resolution.

"I'll not expostulate with her, lest her body and beauty *unprovide* my mind again."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

ün-prö-vid'-ëd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *provided*.]

1. Not provided; not furnished; not supplied. (Now followed by *with*, but formerly also by *of*.)

"He was not altogether *unprovided* with the means of conciliating them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Not having made any preparation; unprepared.

"Let them nat fynde vs *unprovided*."—*Berners: Froissart: Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xxxiii.

3. Unforeseen.

***ün-pröv'-i-dënced**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *providenc(e)*, and suff. -ed.] Not favored by providence; unfortunate.

"Unfortunate (which I in the true meaning of the word must interpret *unprovided*)."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*.

***ün-pröv'-i-dënt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *provident*.] Not provident; improvident.

"Who for thyself art so *unprovident*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 10.

***ün-pröv'-íng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *proving*.] Not proving anything; not conclusive.

"This one litigious and *unproving* text."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 2.

ün-prö-vök'ed, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *provoked*.]

1. Not provoked; not incited; not instigated; having received no provocation.

"The disguised smiling enemy . . . is the more wicked as he is *unprovoked*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 24.

2. Not arising or proceeding from provocation or just cause.

"Rebellion so destructive, and so *unprovoked*."—*Addison*.

***ün-prö-vök'-íng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *provoking*.] Not provoking; not giving provocation.

"I stabbed him, a stranger, *unprovoking*, inoffensive."—*Fleetwood*.

ün-prü'-dënce, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *prudence*.] Want of prudence; imprudence, improvidence.

"The *unprudence* of foolis (is) erring."—*Wycliffe: Prov*, xiv. 18.

***ün-prü'-dënt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *prudent*.] Imprudent, foolish.

"Make the unkindness of *unprudent* men to be doubt."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* ii.

***ün-prü'-dën'-tial** (ti as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *prudential*.] Not prudential; not prudent; imprudent.

"The most unwise and most *unprudential* act as to civil government."—*Milton. (Todd)*.

ün-prüned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pruned*.] Not pruned; not cut; not lopped.

"Deep in the *unpruned* forest."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 96.

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***un-püb'-lic**, ***un-püb'-lick**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *public*.] Not public; not generally seen or known; private, secluded, retired.

"Virgins must be retired and unpublic."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. ii., § 3.

un-püb'-lished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *published*.]

*1. Not published; not made public; kept secret or private.

"All you unpublished virtues of the earth."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

2. Not published, as a manuscript or book.

un-pück'-ër, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *pucker*, *v.*] To smooth, to relax.

"His mouth . . . unpuckered itself into a free doorway."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***un-puff'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *puff*, *v.*] To humble.

"We might unpuff our heart."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, fourth day, first week, 526.

un-pulled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *pulled*.] Not pulled or plucked.

"A fruit

Seen and desired of all, while yet unpulled."

Dryden: Love Triumphant, iii. 1.

***un-pünc-til'-i-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctilious*.] Not punctilious; not particular.

"Lovers are the weakest people in the world, and people of punctilio the most unpunctilious."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 257.

ün-pünc'-tu-äl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punctual*.] Not punctual; not exact, especially in regard to time.

"If they are unpunctual or idle."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-pünc'-tu-äl'-i-tý, ***ün-pünc'-tu-äl-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *unpunctual*; *-ity*, *-ness*.] Want of punctuality.

"Unpunctuality of doctors."—*London Echo*.

***ün-pün'-ish-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punishable*.] Not punishable; not capable or deserving of being punished.

"Where all offend, the crime's unpunishable."

May: Lucan; Pharsalia, v.

***ün-pün'-ish-a-blý**, *adv.* [English *unpunishable* (*le*); *-ly*.] Without being or becoming liable to punishment.

"To sin themselves unpunishably."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 28.

ün-pün'-ished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *punished*.] Not punished; free from punishment; allowed to go or pass without punishment.

"Your sons commit the unpunished wrong."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ii. 87.

ün-pür'-chased, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *purchased*.] Not purchased; not bought; unbought.

"Unpurchased plenty our full tables load."

Denham: Of Old Age, 625.

***ün-püre'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *pure*.] Not pure; impure, foul, unclean.

"That no man should take meat with unpure hands."—*Udall: Matthew xv*.

***ün-püre'-lý**, *adv.* [English *unpure*; *-ly*.] Impurely.

"The prestes haue swerued from the lordes testament, & with polluted herte and handes to their offyce vnpurely."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***ün-püre'-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unpure*; *-ness*.] Impurity, uncleanness.

"For what poynte of unpurnes could that woman haue?"—*Udall: Luke ii*.

ün-pürged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purged*.]

1. Not purged, cleansed, or purified.

"With gross unpurged ear."—*Milton: Arcades*, 73.

2. Not purged, satisfied, or atoned for; as, an unpurged offense.

ün-pür'-i-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purified*.] Not purified; not made pure; hence, not cleansed from sin.

"The conscience yet

Unpurified." *Cowper: Yardley Oak*.

***ün-pür'-pösed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purposed*.] Not purposed; not intended; not designed; unintentional, undesigned.

"Accidents unpurposed."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 14.

***ün-pürsed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *purs* (*e*), and suff. *-ed*.]

1. Robbed of a purse or money.

2. Taken out of a purse; expended.

"Euer was the golde unpursed."—*Gower: C. A.*, v.

ün-pür-süed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *pursued*.] Not pursued; not followed. (*Milton: P. L.* vi. 1.)

***ün-pür-véyed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *purveyed*.] Not provided; unprovided.

"Vnpurueyed of strength of knyghtys to resiste his fader."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, p. 88.

***ün-püt'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *put*.] Not put.

"Fires being here and there negligently unput ont."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie*, p. 84.

***ün-pü'-trë-fied**, ***ün-pü'-tri-fied**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *putrefied*.] Not putrefied; not rotten; not corrupted.

"Preserved unputrefied for several years."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 74.

ün-quaffed' (*ua* as *a*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quaffed*.] Not quaffed; not drunk.

"If not the goblet pass unquaffed,"

It is not drained to banish care."

Byron: Haunts of Men.

***ün-quäiled'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *quailed*.] Not quailed; not daunted; undaunted.

"Suppress, unquailed at length."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 4.

***ün-quä'-kër-like**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *quaker*, and *-like*.] Unlike or unbecoming a quaker.

"A most unquakerlike expression of mirth in her eye."—*Savage: Reuben Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***ün-quäl'-i-fi-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *qualifiable*.] Unable to qualify (for office).

"Commissions to persons unqualifiable."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 222.

ün-quäl'-i-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *qualified*.]

1. Not qualified; not fit; not having the proper or necessary qualifications, ability, talents or the like.

2. Not qualified; not possessing the requisite talents, abilities, or accomplishments; unfitted, unsuited.

"I would dismiss those utterly unqualified for their employment."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

3. Not qualified legally; not possessing the legal qualification; specifically, not having taken the requisite oath or oaths; not having passed the necessary examination and received a diploma or license.

"No unqualified person was removed from any civil or military office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Not qualified, modified, or restricted by conditions or exceptions; as, *unqualified* commendation.

***ün-quäl'-i-fi-éd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unqualified*; *-ly*.] In an unqualified manner; without limitation or modification.

"I unqualifiedly withdraw the expression."—*Proc. Phys. Soc. London*, pt. ii., p. 77.

***ün-quäl'-i-fi-éd-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unqualified*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unqualified.

"The advenerty and unqualifiedness of copiers."—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 65.

ün-quäl'-i-fý, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *qualify*.] To deprive of qualifications; to disqualify.

"Hatred and revenge . . . unqualify us for the offices of devotion."—*Waterland: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

***ün-quäl'-i-tied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *qualified*.] Without qualities; deprived of one's character and faculties.

"He is unqualified with very shame."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

***ün-quär'-rel-la-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *quarrel*, and suff. *-able*.] Not to be quarreled with, impugned, or objected to.

"No such satisfactory and unquarrellable reasons."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. x.

ün-queén', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *queen*.] To remove from the position or rank of a queen.

"Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

***ün-quëllèd'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *quelled*.] Not quelled; not subdued.

"She gives the hunter horse, unquell'd by toil."

Thomson: Liberty.

ün-quëñch'-a-ble, ***un- quenche-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quenchable*.] Incapable of being quenched, extinguished, allayed, or the like.

"Intense and unquenchable animosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

***ün-quëñch'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [English *unquenchable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unquenchable; inability to be quenched or extinguished.

"See the unquenchableness of this fire."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iv., § 4.

***ün-quëñch'-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unquenchable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unquenchable manner; so as not to be capable of being quenched.

"That lamp shall burn unquenchably."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 17.

ün-quëñched', ***ün-quëñcht'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quenched*.]

1. Not quenched, extinguished, or allayed.

"If any spark from heav'n remain unquenched Within her breast." *Rowe: Fair Penitent*, ii.

*2. Unquenchable.

"Sadness or great joy, equally dissipate the spirits, and immoderate exercise in hot air, with unquenched thirst."—*Arbuthnot*.

ün-quëst'-iön-a-bil'-i-tý (i as *y*), *s.* [English *unquestionable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unquestionable; that which cannot be questioned.

"Our religion is . . . a great heaven-high unquestionability."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

ün-quëst'-iön-a-ble (i as *y*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *questionable*.]

1. Not questionable; not capable of being questioned or doubted; not capable of being called in question; indubitable, incontrovertible.

"An unquestionable title to the royal favor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. vi.

*2. Averse to being questioned; averse to conversation.

"An unquestionable spirit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

ün-quëst'-iön-a-blý (i as *y*), *adverb.* [English *unquestionable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unquestionable manner; beyond all question; assuredly, certainly; without doubt; incontrovertibly.

"Of mortal power unquestionably sprung."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ün-quëst'-iönèd (i as *y*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *questioned*.]

1. Not questioned; not called in question; not doubted or impugned.

"And gives us wide o'er earth unquestion'd sway."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 47.

2. Not questioned or interrogated; having no questions asked.

"And from his deadliest foeman's door

Unquestion'd turn."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 29.

*3. Not examined into.

"It prefers itself and leaves unquestion'd

Matters of needful value."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

*4. Not to be opposed, impugned, or disputed.

"Heaven's unquestion'd will."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 743.

ün-quëst'-iön-íng (i as *y*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *questioning*.] Not questioning; not doubting; implicit.

***ün-quëst'-iön-íng-lý** (i as *y*), *adv.* [English *unquestioning*; *-ly*.] In an unquestioning manner; without raising any question or objection.

"Accepting thus unquestioningly the circumstance." *Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 7.

***ün-quëst'-iön-íng-nëss** (i as *y*), *s.* [English *unquestioning*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unquestioning.

"Cordial unquestioningness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 3.

***ün-quëst'-iön-lëss** (i as *y*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and Eng. *questionless*.] Unquestionably.

"Your knowledge is as unquestionless as your integrity."—*Burgoyne: The Heiress*, v. i.

***ün-quíck'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quick*.]

1. Not alive; dead, motionless, unanimated.

"His senses droop, his steady eye unquick;

And much he ails, and yet he is not sick."

Daniel: Civil Wars, iii.

2. Not quick; slow.

ün-quíck'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *quicken*.] Not quickened; not having received life.

"Num'rous but unquicken'd progeny."

Blackmore: Creation, vi.

ün-quí'-et, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quiet*, *a.*]

1. Not quiet; not still; restless, uneasy, agitated.

"In a few days he began to be unquiet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Not calm, not tranquil, not peaceful.

"She linger'd in unquiet widowhood."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

***ün-quí'-et**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *quiet*, *v.*] To deprive of quietude; to disquiet, to disturb, to agitate.

"They were greatly troubled and unquieted."—*Herbert: Henry VIII.*

ün-quí'-et-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unquiet*; *-ly*.] In an unquiet manner or state; in a state of agitation.

"One-minded like the weather, most

Unquietly."

Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camèl, hër, thèrè; pìne, pīt, sìre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-qui'-et-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *unquiet*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unquiet, disturbed, or agitated; restlessness, disturbance, inquietude, uneasiness.

"In strange *unquietness*."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 4.

ün-qui'-et-ude, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *quietude*.] Want or absence of quietude; unrest, inquietude, disquietude.

"A kind of *unquietude* and discontentment."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 57.

***ün-quiz'-za-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *quiz*; -able.] Not open or liable to ridicule; correct.

"Most exact and *unquizzable* uniform."—Marryat; *Frank Mildmay*, ch. xv.

***ün-quöd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *quod*, *v.*] Untold.

"Moved with the *unquod* manner of cruelty."—*Udall*; *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 289.

ün-räcked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *racked*.] Not racked; not freed from the leas.

"Pour the lees of the racked vessel into the *unracked* vessel."—*Bacon*; *Nat. Hist.*, § 306.

ün-räised', ***un-reysed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *raised*.]

1. Not raised; not lifted up or elevated.

"The flat *unraised* spirit."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.* (Prol.)

*2. Not raised; abandoned.

"The siege shuldë nat be *unreysed*."—*Berners*; *Froisart*; *Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxxviii.

ün-räked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *raked*.]

1. Not raked, as soil.

*2. Not raked or drawn together; not raked up.

"Where fires thou find'st *unraked*."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

*3. Not sought for by low means.

"To make good his promises of maintenance more honorably *unask'd*, *unrak'd* for."—*Milton*; *Removal of Hirelings*.

ün-rän'-säcked, ***un-ran-saked**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ransacked*.]

1. Not ransacked; not searched.

"I will for none hast leve any corner of the matter *unransacked*."—*Sir T. More*; *Works*, p. 187.

*2. Not pillaged or plundered.

"Neither house nor corner thereof *unransaked*."—*Knolles*; *Hist. Turkes*.

ün-rän'-sömed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ransomed*.] Not ransomed, redeemed, or set at liberty on payment of a ransom.

"Safe and *unransomed* sent them home."

Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 6.

***ün-räp'-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rap-tured*.] Not enraptured; not inspired with rapture.

"*Unraptured*, uninflamed."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, iv. 263.

ün-räv'-aged (aged as *lǝd*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ravaged*.] Not ravaged or ransacked.

"Few collections are more varied . . . than underground and *unravaged* Cyprus."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 11, 1888.

ün-räv'-el, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *ravel*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To disentangle; to untwist; to unknot, to separate, as threads that are knit, interlaced, interwoven, or the like.

"Instead of darning his stocking, he was busily engaged in *unraveling* it."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To free from complications or difficulty, to unriddle, to unfold, to solve.

"Leave nothing undone to *unravel* this problem."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

3. To unfold or bring to a denouement; to clear up, as the plot of a play.

"The discovery or *unravelling* of the plot."—*Dryden*; *Essay on Dramatic Poesie*.

4. To separate the connected or united parts of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

"*Unraveling* almost all the received principles both of religion and reason."—*Tillotson*; *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

*B. Intrans.: To be unfolded or opened up; to be evolved.

"What webs of wonder shall *unravel* there!"

Young: *Night Thoughts*, vi. 158.

ün-räv'-el-ër, *s.* [Eng. *unravel*; -er.] One who unravels, explains, or unfolds.

"Mighty *unravelers* of the fables of the old Ethnics."—*T. Brown*; *Works*, iii. 279.

***ün-räzed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *razed*.] Not razed or destroyed.

***ün-rä'-zōred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *razor*; -ed.] Not subjected to the operation of a razor; unshaven.

"As smooth as Hebe's, their *unrazor'd* lips."

Milton: *Comus*, 290.

ün-rēached', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reached*.] Not reached; not attained to.

"The *unreach'd* Paradise of our despair."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 122.

ün-rēad', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *read*.]

1. Not read; not perused.

"The names unknown,

Which lay *unread* around it."

Byron: *Churchill's Grave*.

2. Unlearned, illiterate.

"The wise and fool, the artist and *unread*."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

ün-rēad'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *readable*.]

1. Not readable; not capable of being read or deciphered; illegible.

2. Not suitable or fit for reading; dull, dry.

ün-rēad'-i-nëss, ***un-red-i-nes**, *s.* [English *unread*, *a.*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unread; want of readiness, promptness, or dexterity.

"This imprecation and *unreadiness* when they find in us, they turn it to the soothing up of themselves in that accursed fancy."—*Hooker*; *Eccles. Politie*.

2. Want of preparation.

"Finding more contentment in his own quiet apprehension of these wants than trouble in that *unreadiness*."—*Bp. Hall*; *Contempl.*; *Of Contentation*, § 20.

ün-rēad'-y, ***un-read-ie**, ***un-red-y**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ready*.]

1. Not ready; not prepared; not fit, not in readiness.

"An *unredy* and dispurveyed hoost for the warre."—*Fabyan*; *Chronicle* (an. 1318).

2. Not prompt; not quick.

"Bring either a conscientious man or an *unredy* man."—*Chambers's Journal*, Feb., 1888, p. 35.

*3. Not dressed; undressed.

"Enter, several ways, Bastard, Alencon, Reigner, half-ready, and half-*unredy*."—*Shakesp.*; *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

*4. Awkward, ungainly.

"Like an *unredy* horse, that will neither stop nor turn."—*Bacon*.

¶ The epithet *Unredy*, applied in many popular histories of England to Ethelred, does not mean *unprepared*, but is a misunderstanding of the Old English *redeles*; A. S. *rædleds*=devoid of *ræd* or counsel, improvident.

"It was his indifference to their *rede* or counsel that won him the name of Æthelred the *Redeles*."—*Green*; *Hist. English People*, vol. i.

***ün-rēad'-y**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ready*.] To undress. (*Sidney*.)

ün-rē'-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *real*.] Not real; unsubstantial; having appearance only; imaginary.

"Gay visions of *unreal* bliss."

Thomson: *Spring*, 988.

ün-rē'-äl-i-tŷ, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reality*.]

1. Want or absence of reality or real existence.

2. That which has no reality or real existence.

***ün-rē'-äl-ize**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *realize*.]

A. Trans.: To divest of reality; to present in an ideal form.

"An attempt to *unrealize* every object in nature."—*Taylor*; *Philip Van Artevelde*. (Pref.)

B. Intrans.: Not to become real.

"A floating, gray, *unrealizing* dream."

Southey: *Don Roderick*, x.

ün-rē'-äl-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *realized*.] Not realized.

"The curtain falls on expectation *unrealized*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-rēaped', ***ün-rēapt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reaped*.] Not reaped; not gathered or collected.

"That place which only they had left *unreap'd* of all their harvest."—*Milton*; *Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

ün-rēas'-ön, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reason*, *s.*] Want or absence of reason; folly, unreasonableness, absurdity.

"Will and *unreason* bringeth a man from the blisse of grace."—*Chaucer*; *Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

¶ *Abbot of Unreason*: [ABBOT.]

***ün-rēas'-ön**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *reason*, *v.*] To prove to be against reason; to disprove by argument.

ün-rēas'-ön-a-ble, ***un-res-on-a-ble**, ***un-res-oun-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reasonable*.]

1. Not reasonable; exceeding the bounds of reason; exorbitant, immoderate, extravagant.

"The pretense was *unreasonable*."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Not according to reason; absurd.

"The near neighborhood of *unreasonable* and impracticable virtue."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Not listening to or acting according to reason.

"Never did they, even when most angry and *unreasonable*, fail to keep his secrets."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*4. Not endowed with reason; irrational.

"*Unreasonable* creatures feed their young."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 1.

ün-rēas'-ön-a-ble-nëss, ***un-res-on-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *unreasonable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unreasonable; unwillingness to listen to or act according to reason.

"The malignity of its enemies, the *unreasonableness* of its friends."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Exorbitance, extravagance.

3. Inconsistency with reason; absurdity.

ün-rēas'-ön-a-blŷ, ***un-res-on-a-bly**, *adverb.* [Eng. *unreasonab(ly)*; -ly.] In an unreasonable manner or degree; excessively, extravagantly, immoderately, foolishly.

"*Unreasonably* incredulous about plots."—*Macaulay*; *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ün-rēas'-öned, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *reasoned*.]

1. Not reasoned or argued.

2. Not derived from or founded on reason; unreasonable.

"Old prejudices and *unreasoned* habits."—*Burke*; *French Revolution*.

ün-rēas'-ön-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reasoning*.]

1. Not reasoning; not having reasoning faculties; acting without consideration.

2. Characterized by want of reason; foolish.

***ün-rēave'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *reave*.] To unravel, to unwind, to undo.

"The work that she all day did make,

The same at night she did *unreave*."

Spenser: *Sonnet* 23.

***ün-rēaved'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reaved*.] Not taken or pulled to pieces.

"Tight and *unreaved*."—*Bp. Hall*; *Balm of Gilead*, § 9.

***ün-rē-bāt'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rebat*.] Not blunted; sharp.

"Fighting with *unrebat*ed swords."—*P. Holland*; *Pliny*, bk. xxxv., ch. vii.

***ün-rē-būk'-a-ble**, ***ün-rē-būke'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rebukable*.] Not liable or open to rebuke; not deserving of rebuke or censure; blameless.

"Be without spot & *unrebukable*."—1 *Timothe*. (1551).

ün-rē-būked', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rebuked*.] Not rebuked or censured.

"To suffer whoredom to be *unrebuked*."—*Homilies*; *Against Adultery*.

***ün-rē-cäll'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recallable*.] Incapable of being recalled, revoked, annulled, or recanted.

"That which is done is *unrecallable*."—*Feltham*; *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 89.

ün-rē-called', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *recalled*.] Not recalled; not called back or restrained.

"And give us up to license, *unrecalled*,

Unmarked."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ii. 260.

***ün-rē-cäll'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recalling*.] Not to be recalled; past recall.

"And ever let his *unrecalling* crime

Have time to wait the abusing of his time."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 993.

***ün-rē-çēived'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *received*.] Not received; not taken; not come into possession.

"The selfe same substance, whiche the Father hath of himselfe *unreceived* from any other."—*Hooker*; *Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 54.

***ün-rēcked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recked*.] Not heeded or cared for; unheeded; unnoticed; disregarded.

"Unmarked, at least *unrecked* the taunt."

Scott: *Marmion*, i. 17.

***ün-rēc'-kōn-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *reckon*, and suff. -able.] Incapable of being reckoned or counted; immeasurable, infinite.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ŭn-rēc'-kōned, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reckoned*.] Not reckoned; not counted; not computed; not summed up.

"A long bill that yet remains *unreckoned*." *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

ŭn-rě-clāim'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reclaimable*.] Not reclaimable; incapable of being reclaimed, reformed, tamed, or cultivated; irreclaimable.

"Careless and *unreclaimable* sinners."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 2 Peter* i. 10.

ŭn-rě-clāim'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unreclaimable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unreclaimable or irreclaimable manner; irreclaimably.

"Pertinaciously and *unreclaimably* maintain doctrines destructive to the foundation of Christian religion."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 8.

ŭn-rě-clāimed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reclaimed*.]

1. Not reclaimed; not tamed; untamed, savage.

"A savageness in *unreclaimed* blood,
Of general assault."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

2. Not reformed; not brought back from vice to virtue.

3. Not brought into cultivation; as, *unreclaimed* land.

ŭn-rě-clīn'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reclining*.] Not reclining.

"Therefore the joyless station of this rock
Unsleeping, *unreclining*, shalt thou keep."

Potter: Æschylus; Prometheus Chain'd.

ŭn-rēc'-ōg-nīz-a-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *recognizable*.] Not recognizable; not capable of being recognized; irre recognizable.

ŭn-rēc'-ōg-nīzed, **ŭn-rēc'-ōg-nīsed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *recognized*.] Not recognized; unknown.

"He himself

Unrecognized." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. i.

ŭn-rēc-ōm-mēnd'-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *recommended*.] Not recommended; not favorably mentioned; not declared worthy of favor, trust, honor, or the like.

"*Unrecommended* by the solicitation of friends."—*Know: Essay* 113.

ŭn-rēc'-ōm-pēnsed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recompensed*.] Not recompensed; not rewarded; not requited.

"Heaven will not see so true a love *unrecompens'd*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, iv. 3.

ŭn-rēc-ōn-çil'-a-ble, *** ŭn-rēc-ōn-çile'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reconcilable*.]

1. Not reconcilable; not capable of being brought into friendly relations; implacable, irreconcilable.

*2. Characterized by implacable animosity.

"Maintaine an *unreconcilable* warre."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome*, § 21.

3. Not capable of being reconciled or made consistent; incapable of being brought into harmony.

"The *unreconcilable* principles of the original discord."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation*.

ŭn-rēc-ōn-çil'-a-blŷ, *** ŭn-rēc-ōn-çile'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unreconcilable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unreconcilable manner; irreconcilably.

"How much lesse shall he, the God of mercies, bee *unreconcilably* displeased with his owne: and suffer his wrath to burne like a fire that cannot be quenched?"—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.: Absalom's Returne*.

ŭn-rēc-ōn-çiled, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *reconciled*.]

1. Not reconciled; not restored to a state of friendship or favor; still at enmity or opposition.

"And everything *unreconciled*."

Wordsworth: Glen-Almain

2. Not made consistent.

*3. Not atoned for; unatoned for.

"Any crime

Unreconciled as yet to Heaven and grace."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

*4. Irreconcilable, implacable.

"I'm even he that once did owe *unreconcil'd* hate to you."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, iii. 2.

*** ŭn-rēc-ōn-çil'-i-a-ble**, *a.* [UNRECONCILABLE.] Not capable of being restored to peace and friendship; unreconcilable. (*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 1.)

ŭn-rě-cord'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *recorded*.]

1. Not recorded; not registered.

"Unrecorded facts

Recovering." *Cowper: Yardley Oak*.

2. Not kept in remembrance; not commemorated. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 49.)

*** ŭn-rě-cōunt'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recounted*.] Not recounted; not related; not recited.

"To some ears *unrecounted*."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*** ŭn-rě-cōv'-ēr-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *recoverable*.]

1. Not recoverable; incapable of being restored or recovered; irrecoverable.

"The very losse of minutes may be *unrecoverable*."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Jehu and Jehoram*.

2. Not capable of recovering; incurable, irremediable; past recovery.

*** ŭn-rě-cōv'-ēr-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *unrecoverable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unrecoverable manner; incurably.

"Long sick and *unrecoverably*."—*Bp. Hall: Med. and Fowes*, cen. 2, § 48.

ŭn-rě-cōv'-ēred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recovered*.]

1. Not recovered; not found or restored.

*2. Irrecoverable.

"To turn from Greece fate's *unrecovered* hour."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix. 247.

*** ŭn-rě-crūt'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recruitable*.]

1. Notrecruitable; not capable of being recruited; incapable of regaining a supply of what has been lost, wasted, or the like; as, *unrecruitable* strength.

2. Incapable of receiving or obtaining recruits or fresh supplies of men, as an army, &c.

"Empty and *unrecruitable* colonels of twenty men in a company."—*Milton: Of Education*.

*** ŭn-rě-crūt'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recruited*.] Furnished with fresh or additional supplies, as of men, &c.

"Yet *unrecruited* with additional strength."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire*.

*** ŭn-rě-cūm'-bent**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *recumbent*.] Not recumbent; not lying down. (*Cowper: Task*, v. 29.)

*** ŭn-rě-cūr'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *recure*=recover.] Incurable; past cure.

"That hath received some *unrecuring* wound."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

ŭn-rě-deēmed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *redeemed*.]

1. Not redeemed, not ransomed.

"A carnal, *unredeemed*, unregenerate person."—*Bishop Hall: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

2. Not taken out of pledge or pawn.

"Pawnbrokers lose on an average 10 per cent. on *unredeemed* goods."—*London Echo*.

3. Not recalled into the treasury or bank by payment of the value in money; as, *unredeemed* bills, notes, &c.

4. Not redeemed; not counterbalanced or alleviated by any countervailing quality.

"Disgraces, *unredeemed* by a single brilliant achievement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. Not redeemed or fulfilled, as a pledge or promise.

un-rě-drěssed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *redressed*.]

1. Not redressed; not relieved from injustice.

"He sorrow'd *unredressed*."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 520.

*2. Not removed; not reformed; not compensated for or requited.

"The insult went not *unredressed*."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 16.

*** ŭn-rě-dūced'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reduced*.] Not reduced or subdued.

"The earl divided all the rest of the Irish countries, *unreduced*, into shires."—*Davies: Ireland*.

*** ŭn-rě-dūç'-i-ble-něss**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reducibility*.] The quality or state of not being reducible.

"Their strangeness and *unreducibility* to the common methods and observations of nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 6.

ŭn-rě-ēve, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *reeve*, verb.]

Nautical: To withdraw or take out a rope from a block, thimble, &c.

*** ŭn-rě-fēr'-rīng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *referring*.] Without reference; not referring.

"*Unreferring* to any of his former achievements."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 5.

ŭn-rě-fīned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *refined*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not refined; not purified.

"Muscovada, as we call our *unrefin'd* sugar."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

2. *Fig.*: Not refined or polished in manners, taste, or the like; coarse.

"Those early and *unrefined* ages."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society*.

*** ŭn-rě-flēct'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reflected*.] Not reflected, as rays of light.

ŭn-rě-flēct'-īng, *adject.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reflecting*.] Not reflecting; unthinking, heedless, thoughtless.

"From *unreflecting* ignorance preserved."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** ŭn-rě-form'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reformable*.] Incapable of reformation; not capable of being reformed or amended.

"The just extinguishment of *unreformable* persons."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. vii., § 24.

*** ŭn-rěf-ōr-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reformation*.] The state or condition of being unreformed; want of reformation.

"Added to their *unreformation* an impudence in sinning."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon Eccl.* iii. 4.

ŭn-rě-formed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reformed*.]

1. Not reformed; not reclaimed from vice to virtue.

"Every vicious habit or *unreformed* sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

2. Not corrected or amended; not freed from defects, inaccuracies, blemishes, faults, or the like.

"Leave those frightful anomalies to be *unreformed*."—*London Evening News*.

3. Not elected under the provisions of a Reform Bill. [REFORM ACTS.]

"The more congenial arena of an *unreformed* Parliament."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 14, 1888.

ŭn-rě-frāct'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *refracted*.] Not refracted, as rays of light.

"The sun's circular image is made by an *unrefracted* beam of light."—*Newton: Optics*.

ŭn-rě-frēshed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *refreshed*.] Not refreshed; not comforted, cheered, or relieved.

"*Unrefreshed* with either food or wine."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, iv.

*** ŭn-rě-fūnd'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *refunding*.] Not refunding, restoring, or returning.

"On that enormous, *unrefunding* tomb

How just this verse, this monumental sigh!"

Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 83.

*** ŭn-rě-fūš'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *refuse*, and *-able*.] Not capable of being refused; reasonable, just.

"The most *unrefusable* demand."—*Carlyle*.

ŭn-rě-fūs'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *refusing*.] Not refusing; not denying or rejecting.

"There, *unrefusing*, to the harness'd yoke

They lend their shoulder."

Thomson: Spring, 38.

*** ŭn-rě-gāin'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regainable*.] Incapable of being regained or won back.

"Wild struggles and clutchings towards the unattainable, the *unregainable*."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 281.

*** ŭn-rě-gard'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regardable*.] Not worthy or deserving of regard or notice.

"Unproving illustrations and *unregardable* testimonies."—*Bp. Hall: Remons. Defense*, § 13.

*** ŭn-rě-gārd'-ant**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regardant*.] Taking no notice; unnoticed.

"An *unregardant* eye."

Southey: Don Roderick, xiv.

ŭn-rě-gard'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *regarded*.] Not regarded; not heeded; unnoticed, unheeded, neglected, slighted.

"Guileless I wander, *unregarded* mourn,

While these exalt their scepters o'er my urn."

Pope: Thebais of Statius, 105.

ŭn-rě-gēn'-ēr-a-çŷ, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regeneracy*.] The quality or state of being unregenerate; want or absence of regeneracy.

"We are still in the condition of *unregeneracy* and death, and though we thus seek we shall not enter."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, No. 1.

ŭn-rě-gēn'-ēr-ate, **ŭn-rě-gēn'-ēr-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regenerate*, *regenerated*.] Not regenerate; not regenerated; not renewed in heart; in a state of nature; not brought to a new life.

"In or by their natrual *unregenerate* state."—*Waterland: Works* ix. 483.

ŭn-rě-gēn'-ēr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *regeneration*.] The quality or state of being unregenerate.

"A state of carnality, of *unregeneration*, that is, of sin and death."—*Bp. Hall: Of Repentance*, ch. viii., § 4.

ŭn-rěg'-is-tēred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *registered*.] Not registered; not recorded.

"*Unregistered* in vulgar fame."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

žate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭn-rě-grět'-těd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *regretted*.] Not regretted; not lamented, grieved, or bewailed over.

"And *unregretted* are soon snatched away."

Couper: *Retirement*, 167.

ŭn-rě-hěarsed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rehearsed*.] Not rehearsed; not prepared beforehand.

"An episode occurred, which, though dramatic, was unpremeditated and *unrehearsed*."—*Julian Hawthorne: A Tragio Mystery*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-rěin', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rein*, *v.*] To give the rein to; to loosen the reins of.

ŭn-rěined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reined*.] *1. Lit.*: Not reigned; not restrained by the bridle. "This flying steed *unreined*," *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 18.

2. Fig.: Not held in proper restraint or subjection.

"This wild *unreined* multitude."

Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

***ŭn-rě-jōiced'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rejoiced*.] Not rejoiced; not made joyful or glad.

"Not *unrejoiced* I see thee climb the sky."

Wordsworth: Ode for General Thanksgiving.

ŭn-rě-jōic'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rejoicing*.] Not rejoicing; not joyful or glad; sad, gloomy, dull.

"Here Winter holds his *unrejoicing* court."

Thomson: Winter, 895.

ŭn-rě-lāt'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *related*.]

1. Not related; not connected by blood or affinity. "Let others *unrelated* to him write his character."—*Fuller: Worthies; London*.

2. Having no connection or relation; unconnected. "A certain matter of fact, not wholly *unrelated* to the question."—*Burke: American Taxation*.

***ŭn-rě-l'-a-tīve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relative*.] Not relative; having no relation; irrelative.

"The events we are witnesses of, in the course of the longest life, appear to us very often original, unprepared, single, and *unrelative*, if I may use such an expression."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. ii.

***ŭn-rě-l'-a-tīve-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unrelative*; *-ly*.] Not relatively; without relation to others; irrelatively.

"They saw the measures they took singly and *unrelatively* or relatively alone to some immediate object."—*Bolingbroke: Study of History*, let. ii.

ŭn-rě-lāxed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *relaxed*.] Not relaxed, slackened, or loosened.

"*Unrelaxed*, like this, resist

Both wind and rain, and snow and mist."

Congreve: Impossible Thing.

ŭn-rě-lāx'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *relaxing*.] Not relaxing; not giving way or slackening.

"The malady that griped

Her prostrate frame, with *unrelaxing* power."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ŭn-rě-lěnt'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *relenting*.] Not relenting; not being or becoming mild, gentle, merciful, or the like; relentless, pitiless, severe, inexorable, hard-hearted.

"The feet of *unrelenting* Jove."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 286.

ŭn-rě-lěnt'-īng-lŷ, *adverb.* [English *unrelenting*; *-ly*.] In an unrelenting, pitiless, or relentless manner.

ŭn-rě-lěnt'-īng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unrelenting*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unrelenting; implacability.

"Such in its *unrelentingness* was the persecution that overmastered me."—*Quincy: Autobiography*, i. 363.

ŭn-rě-lī-a-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *unreliable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unreliable; unreliableness.

ŭn-rě-lī-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reliable*.] Not reliable; that cannot be relied on. [See extract under **RELIABLE**, 1.]

ŭn-rě-lī-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unreliable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unreliable.

***ŭn-rě-liěv'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *relievable*.] Not relievable; incapable of being relieved, succored, or alleviated.

"As no degree of distress is *unrelievable* by his power, so no extremity of it is inconsistent with his compassion."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 258.

ŭn-rě-liěved', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *relieved*.]

1. Not relieved; not succored, alleviated, aided or assisted.

"The especial object of discretionary bounty goes *unrelieved*."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 35.

2. Not relieved from attack or blockade; as, a garrison *unrelieved*.

3. Not freed from tediousness, monotony, or tiresomeness.

"*Unrelieved* by that minute and philosophic analysis of bourgeois character."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ŭn-rě-līg'-iōūs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *religious*.] Not religious, not godly, not pious, not holy; irreligious.

"Such personages as serve the mindes of *unreligious* bishops."—*Udall: Luke* xxii.

***ŭn-rě-līh'-quīsh-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *relinquish*, and suff. *-ably*.] So as not to be relinquished, forsaken, or resigned.

"To clog a rational creature to his endless sorrow *unrelinquishably*."—*Milton: Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

ŭn-rě-līh'-quīshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *relinquished*.] Not relinquished, forsaken, or abandoned.

"At heart sin *unrelinquish'd* lies."

Couper: Conversation, 673.

***ŭn-rě-l'-īsh-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *relishing*.] Not retaining or not having a pleasing taste or savor. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"All things that are uneasie and *unrelishing* at the best."—*Glanvill: Sermon* 6.

ŭn-rě-lūc'-tānt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reluctant*.] Not reluctant; not unwilling.

"Resign'd and *unreluctant*, see

My every wish subside."

Couper: Perfect Sacrifice.

***ŭn-rě-lūc'-tānt-lŷ**, *adverb.* [English *unreluctant*; *-ly*.] In an unreluctant manner; without reluctance or hesitation.

"Submitted to as a burden *unreluctantly*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

ŭn-rě-mark'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remarkable*.]

1. Not remarkable; not worthy of or calling for particular remark or notice.

"Nor is this *unremarkable*."—*Sandys: Ovid, Metamorphoses*, xi. (Note.)

2. Not capable of being observed.

"This fleeting and *unremarkable* superficies."—*Digby: On Bodies*.

***ŭn-rě-mē'-dī-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remediable*.] Not remediable; not capable of being remedied; incurable; irremediable.

"The miseries of *unremediable* disappointment."—*Bp. Hall: Contemnation*, § 20.

ŭn-rě-mē'-dīed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *remedied*.] Not remedied; not cured.

"The *unremedied* loneliness of this remedy."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*. (To the Parliament.)

***ŭn-rě-mēm'-bēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rememberable*.] Not to be remembered; not memorable.

"The whole Past, unremembered and *unrememberable*,"—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 6.

ŭn-rě-mēm'-bēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembered*.] Not remembered; not retained in the memory; forgotten.

"*Unremember'd* by the world beside."

Byron: Lines Written in the Churhyard of Harrow.

***ŭn-rě-mēm'-bēr-īng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembering*.] Not remembering; forgetting, forgetful.

"*Unrememb'ring* of its former pain,

The soul may suffer mortal flesh again."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, vi. 1,019.

ŭn-rě-mēm'-brānce, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remembrance*.] Want or absence of remembrance; forgetfulness.

"Amnesty, an *unremembrance*, or general pardon."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

ŭn-rě-mīt'-těd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *remitted*.]

1. Not remitted; not forgiven; as, a fine *unremitted*.

2. Not relaxed.

"The subject of *unremitted* anxiety."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii. ch. x.

ŭn-rě-mīt'-tīng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remitting*.] Not remitting; not relaxing for a time; incessant, continued.

"Nor bodies crush'd by *unremitting* toil."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

ŭn-rě-mīt'-tīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unremitting*; *-ly*.] In an unremitting manner; without relaxing for a time; incessantly.

"Urged *unremittingly* the stubborn work."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn-rě-morse'-fūl**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *remorseful*.] Unsparring, remorseless, pitiless.

***ŭn-rě-morse'-lēss**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (2), 3, and English *remorseless*.] Remorseless, pitiless, unsparring.

"His mellifluous breath

Could not at all charm *unremorseless* death."

Cowley: Elegy on Mr. Richard Clarke.

ŭn-rě-mōv'-a-ble, ***ŭn-rě-mōve'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *removable*.] Not removable; incapable of being removed; fixed, irremovable.

"*Unremovable* by skill

Or force of man."

Couper: Ice Islands.

***ŭn-rě-mōv'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unremovable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unremovable; irremovableness.

"The . . . *unremovableness* of that load."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl. Resurrection*.

***ŭn-rě-mōv'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unremovab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an unremovable manner; so as not to be capable of being removed; irremovably.

"His discontents are *unremovably*

Coupled to nature."

Shakesp.: Timon, v. 2.

ŭn-rě-mōved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *removed*.]

1. Not removed; not taken away.

"The board stood *unremov'd*."

Couper: Homer's Iliad, xxiv.

2. Not removable; firm, unshaken.

"With *unremoved* constancy."

Drayton: Elegy on the Lady J. S.

ŭn-rě-mū'-nēr-ā-tīve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *remunerative*.] Not remunerative; not profitable.

"The Botany branch continues to be inactive and also *unremunerative*."—*London Times*.

***ŭn-rě-nāv'-īg-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefixes *un-* (1), *re-*, and Eng. *navigable*.] That cannot be sailed back or repassed in ships.

"The *unrenavigable* Stygian sound."

Sandys: Virgil; Aeneis, vi.

ŭn-rě-newed' (ew as ū), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *renewed*.]

1. Not renewed, not renovated; not made new again.

2. Not regenerate; unregenerate.

3. Not renewed; not made anew.

"The corruption of a man's heart, *unrenewed* by grace."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

***ŭn-rěnt**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *rent*, *a.*] Not rent; not torn asunder.

"The hills that shake, although *unrent*."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

ŭn-rě-pāid', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repaid*.] Not repaid, not compensated, not recompensed, not required.

"My wrongs too *unrepaid*."

Byron: Corsair, iii. 8.

***ŭn-rě-pāir'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repairable*.] Not repairable; incapable of being repaired; irreparable.

"The *unrepairable* breaches abroad."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 48.

ŭn-rě-pāired', ***un-re-payred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repaid*.] Not repaired, amended, recompensed, or required.

"Though a divine

Loss, remains yet as *unrepaid* as mine."

Ben Jonson: Execration upon Vulcan.

***ŭn-rě-pēal'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repealable*.] Not repealable; not capable of being repealed.

"Ancient and *unrepealable* statutes."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

ŭn-rě-pēaled', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repealed*.] Not repealed; not revoked; not abrogated; remaining in force.

"And judgments *unrepealed*."

Wordsworth: Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

ŭn-rě-pēat'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repeated*.] Not repeated; not retold.

"The further mention . . . might have slept with him *unrepeated*."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*. (Pref.)

***ŭn-rě-pēnt'-aŋce**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repentance*.] The quality or state of being unrepentant or impenitent; absence of repentance; impenitence.

"The outward *unrepentance* of his death."—*Cowley: Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

ŭn-rě-pēnt'-ant, ***un-re-pent-aunt**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *repentant*.] Not repentant; not repenting; not penitent; impenitent.

"So *unrepentant*, dark, and passionless."

Byron: Lara, ii. 19.

bóll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

ŭn-rě-pěnt'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repented*.] Not repented of.

"To every unrepented act of evil."

Rowe: *Royal Convert*, v.

ŭn-rě-pěnt'-īng, *v.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repenting*.]

1. Unrepentant, impenitent.

*2. Unrepented of.

"In unrepenting sin she died."

Dryden: *Theodore and Honoria*, 168.

ŭn-rě-pěnt'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unrepenting*; *-ly*.] In an unrepenting manner; not like one penitent.

***ŭn-rě-pīned'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repined*.] Not murmured or complained at. (Followed by *at*.)

"To continue those [taxations] he found unrepined at."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; *Nehemiah's Redressing*.

ŭn-rě-pīn'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repining*.] Not repining; not peevishly murmuring or complaining.

"Yet silent still she passed, and unrepining."

Rowe: *Jane Shore*, v.

***ŭn-rě-pīn'-īng-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unrepining*; *-ly*.] In an unrepining manner; without peevish murmurs or complaints; without repining.

"His undisputable will must be done, and unrepiningly."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 322.

ŭn-rě-plēn'-īshed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *replenished*.] Not replenished; not filled; not fully supplied.

"Some air retreated thither, kept the mercury out of the un replenished space."—Boyle.

***ŭn-rě-plī'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *reply*, and suff. *-able*.] Unanswerable.

"By most unreplicable demonstrations from the law of Nature and Nations."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 829.

***ŭn-rě-plīed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *replied*.] Not replied (to); not answered.

"His letter has remained unreplicated to."—Lever: *Dodd Family Abroad*, ch. li.

ŭn-rěp-rě-šěnt'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *represented*.]

1. Not represented by a delegate or agent acting on one's behalf.

"The prisoner was then unrepresented by a solicitor."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Not yet put on the stage.

"A single performance of hitherto unrepresented works."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. Not represented by an individual or specimen.

"What forms are at present unrepresented."—Field, Dec. 24, 1887.

ŭn-rě-prěssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repressed*.] Not repressed or kept back. (Tennyson: *Arabian Nights*, 74.)

***ŭn-rě-priēv'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *reprieve*, and suff. *-able*.] Not reprieveable; not capable of being reprieved.

"An unreprieveable condemned blood."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 7.

ŭn-rě-priēved', ***un-re-preeved**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *reprieved*.] Not reprieved; not respited.

"Unrespited, unpitied, unreprieved."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 185.

***ŭn-rě-prōach'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reproachable*.] Not reproachable; not liable to be reproached; irreproachable.

"To continue still equally unrepachable."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

ŭn-rě-prōached', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reproached*.] Not reproached; without reproach.

"Sir John Hotham, unrepached, uncured by any imprecation of mine, pays his head."—*King Charles*.

ŭn-rě-prōv'-a-ble, **ŭn-rě-prōve'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reprovable*.] Not reprovable; not calling for or deserving reproof; not liable to reproof or censure.

"To present you holy, unblamable, and unreprieveable in his sight."—*Colossians* i. 22.

ŭn-rě-prōved', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reproved*.]

1. Not reproved; not censured.

*2. Not liable or open to reproof or censure; unreprouvable.

"In beauty of holiness, with ordered pomp, Decent and unreprouvable."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

*3. Not disproved.

"The unreprouved witness of those men's actions."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 684.

***ŭn-rě-prōv'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reproving*.] Not given to chiding or reproof.

ŭn-rě-pŭg'-nant, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *repugnant*.] Not repugnant; not contradictory or opposed.

"Make laws unrepugnant unto them."—Hooker.

***ŭn-rě-pŭls'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *repuls(e)*, and suff. *-able*.] Not to be repulsed; persistent.

"He, unrepulsable, was persistent in both."—Miss Austen: *Mansfield Park*, ch. xxxiii.

***ŭn-rě-pŭls'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *repulsing*.] Not repelling; yielding passively.

"I kissed her unrepulsing hand."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, iv. 254.

ŭn-rěp'-u-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *reputable*.] Not reputable; disreputable.

"We are convinced that piety is no unreputable qualification."—Rogers.

ŭn-rě-quěst', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *request*, *v.*] To withdraw a request for.

"I thought it good to unrequest that again."—Hooper to Cecil, 1552.

ŭn-rě-quěst'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *requested*.] Not requested; not asked; unasked.

"He . . . offers the cure unrequested."—Bp. Hall: *Cont.*; *Widow's Son Raised*.

***ŭn-rě-quīred'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *required*.]

1. Not required; not sought.

"Clearest promise . . . is given, not only unrequired but being refused by that profane king."—Leighton: *Comment. on 1 Peter* ii.

2. Not requisite or necessary.

unrequisite (as **ŭn-rěk'-wīz-īt**), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *requisite*.] Not requisite or necessary; unnecessary.

"Much which it hath taught become unrequisite."—Hooker: *Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., § 11.

ŭn-rě-quīt'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *requitable*.] Not equitable; not capable of being required.

"So unrequitable is God's love."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 274.

ŭn-rě-quīt'-ěd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *requited*.] Not requited; not recompensed; not repaid.

"Like early unrequited Love."

Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, ii. 28.

***ŭn-rě-sēarch'-a-ble**, ***un-re-serch-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *research*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being searched into, examined, or investigated.

"Hys hygge goodnes and unreserchable wisdom."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 591.

ŭn-rě-sěnt'-ěd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *resented*.] Not resented; not met with feelings or acts of indignation, anger, or the like.

"Trespass, merely as trespass, was commonly suffered to pass unresented."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ŭn-rě-sěrvē, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reserve*, *s.*] Want or absence of reserve; frankness; freedom of communication.

"He lived in the freedom of social unreserve."—Warton: *Life of Bathurst*, p. 86.

ŭn-rě-sěrvēd', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *reserved*.]

1. Not reserved; not restricted; not limited; full, complete.

"Full and unreserved power to conclude the same."—Henry VIII., To Wyatt, App., § 17.

2. Open, frank; free in communication; not reticent.

"John's was a life of austerity; his [Jesus] more free and unreserved."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 20.

3. Not having a reserve placed upon the lots.

"Important and unreserved sale of 459 casks of sherry, now lying at London Docks."—*London Times*.

ŭn-rě-sěrv'-ěd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unreserved*; *-ly*.]

1. In an unreserved manner; fully, completely; without reservation.

2. Frankly, openly, freely.

"They corresponded assiduously and most unreservedly."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

ŭn-rě-sěrv'-ěd-něss, *s.* [English *unreserved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unreserved; openness; frankness.

ŭn-rě-sīst'-aņce, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *resistance*.] The quality or state of being unresisting.

"How do they [dumb creatures] bear our stripes with a trembling unresistance?"—Bp. Hall: *Soliloquies*, § 66.

ŭn-rě-sīst'-ěd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *resisted*.]

1. Not resisted; without resistance offered; unopposed.

"Mackay marched unresisted from Perth into Lochaber."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

*2. Resistless; incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

"Yield to the force of unresisted fate."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 352.

***ŭn-rě-sīst'-ěd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unresisted*; *-ly*.] Without resistance.

"These pass unresistedly through the pores of all solid bodies."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 685.

ŭn-rě-sīst'-i-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resistible*.] Incapable of being resisted; irresistible.

"By custom unresistible."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Custom of the Country*, i.

ŭn-rě-sīst'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *resisting*.] Not resisting; offering no resistance; submissive, humble.

"You gaily drag your unresisting prize."

Thomson: *Spring*, 439.

***ŭn-rě-sōlv'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resolvable*.] Not resolvable; incapable of being resolved or solved; insoluble.

"For could anything be imagined more monstrous, and by all rational principles unresolvable?"—South: *Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 9.

***ŭn-rě-sōlvē**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *resolve*.] To change or give up a resolution.

"Lost by contrary thoughts, the man

Resolv'd and unresolv'd again."

Ward: *Eng. Reform.*, iv. 387.

ŭn-rě-sōlvēd', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resolved*.]

1. Not resolved; not determined.

2. Not to have taken a resolution; not determined or settled in mind.

"Unresolv'd, the son of Tydeus stands."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 593.

3. Not solved; not cleared; unsolved.

"Mine ignorance, or rather unresolved doubt."—Holinshead: *Chronicles* (an. 1176).

*4. Not reduced to a state of solution.

***ŭn-rě-sōlv'-ěd-něss**, *subst.* [Eng. *unresolved*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unresolved or undetermined; irresolution.

"The apparent unresolvedness . . . of many of the English electors."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***ŭn-rě-sōlv'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *resolving*.] Not resolving; undetermined; irresolute.

"Shifting the prize in unresolving hands."

Congreve: *Mourning Bride*, i.

***ŭn-rě-spěct'**, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *respect*.] Want of respect; disrespect, disesteem.

"To complain of age and unrespect."—Bp. Hall: *Contempl.*; *Josiah's Reformation*.

***ŭn-rě-spěct'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respectable*.] Not respectable; disreputable, dishonorable.

"Let those of the respectable men who are without sin cast the first stone at the unrespectable."—C. Kingsley: *Alton Locke*, ch. xx.

ŭn-rě-spěct'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *respected*.]

1. Not respected; not treated or regarded with respect.

"From loveless youth to unrespected age."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, ii. 125.

2. Unnoticed, unregarded, unheeded.

"For all the day they view things unrespected."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 3.

***ŭn-rě-spěct'-īve**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respective*.]

1. Devoid of respect and consideration; regardless, heedless, unthinking.

"I will converse with iron-witted fools,

And unrespective boys."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 2.

2. Used at random; unheeded, common.

"The remainder viands we do not throw

In unrespective sieve."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

***ŭn-rěs'-pīt-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *respited*.] Not respited; unintermitted. (See extract under UNREPRIEVED.)

***ŭn-rě-spōns'-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *responsal*.] Irresponsible.

"Carried away by force by unresponsal men."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 106.

ŭn-rě-spōns'-i-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *responsible*.]

1. Not responsible; irresponsible.

2. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy.

"His unresponsible memory can make us no satisfaction."—Fuller: *Worthies; Essex*, i. 370.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-rě-spõns'-i-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *unresponsibleness*; -ness.] The quality or state of being irresponsible; irresponsibility.

"That unresponsibleness to any other."—Gauden: *Hieraspistes*, p. 349.

ün-rěst', *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rest*.] Absence of rest or quiet; disquiet; want of tranquillity; uneasiness, unhappiness.

"Unrest and long resistance."

Longfellow; *Epimetheus*.

***ün-rěst'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2); Eng. *rest*; suff. -*ed*.] Thrown out of the rest; not rested. [REST, *s.* II. 1.]

"Perceiving his rival's spear unrested."—Smollett: *Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xix.

***ün-rěst'-fŭl**, ***ün-rěst'-fŭll**, *a.* [Eng. *unrestful* (1).] Not at rest; restless, unquiet, disturbed.

"Such inquiete and unrestfull wretches."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 961.

***ün-rěst'-fŭl-něss**, ***un-rest-ful-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *unrestful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unrestful; restlessness, disquietude.

"Whiche put the said Vortiger to great unrestfulness."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. lxxii.

ün-rěst'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *resting*.] Not resting; continually in motion; unceasing.

"Let unresting charity believe
That then my oath with thy intent agreed."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, i.

***ün-rěst'-īng-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unresting*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unresting; restlessness; absence of repose or quiet.

"The unrestingness of this man's life."—De Quincey: *Roman Meals*.

ün-rě-stōred', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *restored*.]

1. Not restored; not given back; not returned.

"Some shipping unrestored."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 6.

2. Not restored to a former state or condition.

"The Bucentaur lies rotting unrestored,"

Neglected garment of her widowhood."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 11.

3. Not cured.

"If unrestor'd by this, despair your cure."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, ii. 637.

ün-rě-strāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *restrained*.]

1. Not restrained, not controlled; not under control or restraint.

"To deliberate unrestrained by his presence."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*2. Licentious, loose.

ün-rě-strāint', *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *restraint*.] Freedom from restraint.

ün-rě-strīct'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *restricted*.] Not restricted; not limited or confined.

"Range unrestricted as the wind."

Wordsworth: *White Doe*, iv.

***ün-rěst'-y**, ***un-rest-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *unrest*; -y.] Unquiet, restless.

"You write I mine unrestie sorowes sore

From day to day."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Creseide*, v.

***ün-rě-tard'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *retarded*.] Not retarded, not delayed; not hindered or impeded.

"Unretarded by those who say that our fears are groundless."—Knox: *Letter to a Young Nobleman*.

ün-rě-těn'-tīve, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *retentive*.] Not retentive; as, an *unretentive* memory.

ün-rě-trāct'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *retracted*.] Not retracted; not withdrawn or revoked.

"Malevolence shown in a single, outward act, unretracted."—Collier: *On Friendship*.

***ün-rě-tŭrn'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *returnable*.]

1. Not returnable; impossible to be returned or repaid.

"The obligations I had laid on their whole family were unreturnable."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 307.

2. Incapable of being returned or delivered back.

ün-rě-tŭrned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *returned*.] Not returned, not repaid, not requited.

"Supercilious looks, unreturned smiles."—Tatler, No. 250.

ün-rě-tŭrn'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *returning*.] Not returning.

"Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,

Over the unreturning brave."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 27.

ün-rě-vēaled', ***un-re-veled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *revealed*.] Not revealed, not disclosed, not discovered. (See extract under UNPROCLAIMED.)

ün-rě-věnged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *revenged*.] Not revenged; not avenged.

"While unreveng'd the great Sarpedon falls."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 168.

ün-rě-věnge'-fŭl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vengeful*.] Not vengeful; not inclined to revenge.

***ün-rěv'-ēn-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *revenue*, and suff. -*ed*.] Not revenue; not possessed of revenue.

"Undiocest, unrevenu'd, unlorded."—Milton: *Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***ün-rěv'-ēr-ençe**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *reverence*.] Want of reverence; irreverence.

***ün-rěv'-ēr-ēnd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *reverend*.]

1. Not reverend; not worthy to be revered.

2. Disrespectful, irreverent.

"This tongue, that runs so soundly in thy head,

Should run thy head from thy unrevend shoulders."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

***ün-rěv'-ēr-ēnt**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *reverent*.] Not reverent; irreverent; disrespectful.

"Too unreverent boldness."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Coronation*, ii.

***ün-rěv'-ēr-ēnt-lŷ**, ***un-rev-er-ent-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *unreverent*; -ly.] Not reverently; not with reverence; irreverently.

"I did unreverently to blame the gods,

Who wake for thee, though thou snore to thyself."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iii. 2.

ün-rě-věrsed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *reversed*.] Not reversed, not revoked, not annulled, not repealed.

"A legal sentence, passed in due form, and still unreversed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ün-rě-věrt'-ěd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *reverted*.] Not reverted. (Wordsworth.)

ün-rě-vōked', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *revoked*.] Not revoked, not recalled; not annulled,

"Hear my decree, which unrevok'd shall stand."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 602.

ün-rě-wārd'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rewarded*.] Not rewarded; not compensated; without a reward.

"Wit shall not go unrewarded while I am king of the country."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

***ün-rě-wārd'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rewarding*.] Not affording or bringing a reward; unprofitable.

"He finds it an unrewarding interest."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 19.

ün-rīd'-dle, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *riddle*.] To read the riddle of; to penetrate the enigma of; to solve, to interpret, to explain.

"Parables which it was not difficult to unriddle."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ün-rīd'-dlēr, *s.* [English *unriddle* (e); -er.] One who unriddles; one who solves or explains a riddle or mystery.

"Ye safe unriddlers of the stars,"

Lovelace: *Lucasta*; To Mr. E. R.

***ün-ride'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rideable*.] Not able or fit to be ridden over or on; not fit for riding over or on.

"The country, it was said, being unrideable all day."—Field, Dec. 19, 1885.

***ün-ride'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unrideable* (le); -ly.] So as not to be rideable.

"Bought him for half his value as unrideably vicious."—C. Kingsley: *Yeast*, ch. i.

***ün-rī-dīc'-u-loŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ridiculous*.] Not ridiculous; not exciting ridicule.

"If an indifferent and unridiculous object could draw this austerity into a smile."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

ün-rī-fled (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rifled*.] Not rifled, not robbed, not plundered.

"They cannot longer dwell upon the estate, but that remains unrifled."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 19.

ün-rīg', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rig*, *v.*]

1. *Naut.*: To remove the rigging from; to strip of rigging or tackle.

"We instantly unriggered and dismasted the ships."—Burke: *On the Policy of the Allies*. (1793.)

*2. To deprive of clothing; to strip, to plunder.

"Lest he should be stolen, or unrigg'd as Mars was."—Dryden: *Juvenal*, xiv. (Note 24.)

ün-rīgged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rigged*.] Deprived of the rigging; without rigging.

"Still unrigg'd his shatter'd vessels lie."

Pitt: *Virgil's Aeneid*, iv.

***ün-right'** (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *right*.] To make wrong.

"I shuld all his love unright."—Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

***ün-right'** (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *right*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not right, just, or fair; wrong, unjust.

"All though it were unright,

There is no peine for him dight."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

B. *As subst.*: That which is unright; wrong, fault.

"No fawlt or unright coude thei fynde in him."—Joye: *Exposition of Daniel* xii.

unrighteous (as *ün-rīt'-yŭs*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *righteous*.] Not righteous; not just; not upright and honest; evil, wicked. (Applied to persons or things.)

"Angry Neptune heard the unrighteous prayer."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 630.

unrighteously (as *ün-rīt'-yŭs-lŷ*), *adv.* [Eng. *unrighteous*; -ly.] In an unrighteous manner; unjustly, wickedly, sinfully.

"Prosecute most unrighteously . . . to the Christian faith and natural piety."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 18.

unrighteousness (as *ün-rīt'-yŭs-něss*), ***un-ryght-eous-nes**, ***un-right-wis-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unrighteous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unrighteous; want of rectitude or righteousness; a violation of the divine law or of justice and equity; wrong, injustice.

"All unrighteousness is sin."—1 John v. 17.

***ün-rīght'-fŭl** (*gh* silent), ***un-ryght-ful**, ***un-right-full**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rightful*.] Not rightful; not just; illegitimate.

"To plant unrightful kings."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 1.

***ün-rīght'-fŭl-lŷ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *unrightful*; -ly.] Not rightfully; wrongfully, unjustly.

"Ennoyeng folke treden (and that unrightfully) on the neckes of holy men."—Chaucer: *Boecetus*, bk. i.

ün-rīnged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ringed*.] Not having a ring, as in the nose.

"Be forced to impeach a broken hedge,

And pigs unringed at vis. franc. pledge."

Butler: *Hudibras*, II. ii. 310.

***ün-rī-ōt'-ěd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *riot*, and suff. -*ed*.] Free from rioting; not disgraced by riot.

"A chaste unrouted house."

May: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, ix.

ün-rīp', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3., and English *rip*.] To rip; to cut open.

"Unrip'dst the bowels of thy sovereign's son."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 4.

ün-ripe', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ripe*.]

1. Not ripe; not mature; not come to a state of perfection or maturity.

2. Not fully prepared or matured; as, an *unripe* scheme.

*3. Not seasonable; not yet proper or suitable.

"Resolved his unripe vengeance to defer."

Dryden: *Sigismonda and Guiscardo*, 254.

*4. Too early; premature.

"Dorilaus, whose unripe death doth yet, so many years since, draw tears from virtuous eyes."—Sidney.

ün-rīp'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ripened*.] Not ripened; not ripe; not matured.

"Thou knowest the errors of unripened age."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 671.

ün-ripe'-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *unripe*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unripe; absence of ripeness; immaturity, unreasonableness. (Bacon: *Essays*; *Of Delays*.)

***ün-rīp'-pled** (le as *el*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rippled*.] Not rippled; free from ripples; smooth.

"But it was unrrippled as glass may be."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xix.

***ün-rī-val-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *rival*, and suff. -*able*.] Incapable of being rivaled; inimitable.

"The present unique, unrivaled, and unrivalable production."—Southey: *Doctor*, ch. i., A. 1.

ün-rī-valēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rivaled*.]

1. Not rivaled; having no rival or competitor.

2. Having no equal; unequalled, peerless.

"His own claims were unrivaled."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ün-rīv'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *riven*.] Not riven; not split; not rent asunder.

"The last sole stubborn fragment left unriven."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

ün-rīv'-ēt, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *rivet*, *v. t.*] To take the rivets away from; to loosen the . . . of; to unfasten.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -t̃ion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

un-roast'-ēd, ***un-rost-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *roasted*.] Not roasted.

"Which they disdained to eat *unroasted*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 511.

***un-rōbbed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *robbed*.] Not robbed or plundered.

"That you escape *unrobbed* of the slaves."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 238.

un-rōbe', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *robe*, *v.*] *v.*

A. Trans.: To disrobe; to take off a robe or robes from; to undress.

B. Intrans.: To undress; to take off one's robes. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"On their exit, souls are bid *unrobe*."

Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 43.

un-rōbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *robed*.]

1. Deprived of robes previously worn.

2. Not robed; having no robe or robes on.

"He gave his assent in form to several laws *unrobed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***un-rōlled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *roiled*.] Not roiled; not turbid; clear.

un-rōll', ***un-rōl'**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *roll*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To unfold, as a roll, or something rolled up.

"The first letter which William *unrolled* seemed to contain only florid compliments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To display, to lay open.

"A flag *unrolls* the stripes and stars."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

***3.** To strike off a roll, list, or register.

"Let me be *unrolled* and my name be put in the book of virtue."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

B. Intrans.: To unfold, to uncoil.

"As an adder when she doth *unroll*."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

un-rō-man-ized, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *romanized*.]

1. Not Romanized; not subjected to Roman arms or customs.

2. Not subjected to the principles or usages of the Roman church.

un-rō-mān-tic, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *romantic*.] Not romantic; not characterized by romance.

"It is a base, *unromantick* spirit not to wait on you."—*Swift*.

un-roōf', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *roof*.] To deprive of its roof; to strip the roof off.

"The rabble should have first *unroof'd* the city."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

***un-roōst'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *roosted*.] Driven from the roost or place of rest.

"Thou dotard! thou art woman-tir'd, *unroosted*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

un-roōt', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *root*, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To tear up by the roots; to uproot, to extirpate, to eradicate.

"To feed the fires, *unroot* the standing woods."

Pitt: Virgil's Æneid, vi.

***B. Intrans.:** To be torn up by the roots.

"Make their strength totter, and their topless fortunes *Unroot* and reel to mine."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Bonduca, iii. 2.

***un-rōt'-ten**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rotten*.] Not rotten, not putrefied, not corrupted. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Every friend *unrotten* at the core."

Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 564

***un-roūgh'** (*gh* as *f*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rough*.] Not rough; smooth, unbearded.

"Many *unrough* youths."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 2.

un-rōund'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *rounded*.] Not rounded; not shaped or formed to a circle or sphere.

"Negligently left *unrounded*."—*Donne: Elegy*, xii.

un-rōut'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *routed*.] Not routed, not defeated; not put to flight.

"Stands firm and yet *unrouted*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Prophetess, iv. 5.

***un-rōy'-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *royal*.] Not royal; not regal or kingly; unprincipally.

"He sent them with *unroyal* reproaches to Musidorus."

—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***un-rūde'**, *a.* [In sense 1 from pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *rude*; in sense 2 from pref. *un-* (2), 3.]

1. Not rude; polished.

"A man *unrude*."—*Herrick: Hesperides*, p. 156.

2. Excessively rude.

***un-rūf'-fle**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ruffle*.] To cease from being ruffled; to subside to smoothness.

"The waves *unruffle*, and the sea subsides."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, i. 212.

un-rūf'-fled (*le* as *el*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruffled*.]

1. Not ruffled; smooth, not agitated.

"The waters of the *unruffled* lake."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Calm, tranquil; free from agitation.

"And all *unruffled* was his face."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 19.

***un-rū'-in-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ruinable*.] Incapable of being ruined or destroyed.

"May the *unruinable* world be but my portion."—*Watts: Remnants of Time*, Essay 9.

***un-rū'-in-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruinated*.] Not ruined; not brought to ruin.

"There is a tower of Babel *unruinated*."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 30.

***un-rū'-ined**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ruined*.] Not ruined, not destroyed.

"It hath outstood so many blustering blasts, thus long, utterly *unruined*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 10.

***un-rūled'**, ***un-rul-yd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *ruled*.]

1. Not ruled, not governed; not directed by superior power or authority.

"Like a ship in a storm . . . *unruled* and undirected of any."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

2. Unruly.

"Theyse *unrulyd* company gatheryd vnto them great multytude of the commons."—*Fabian: Chronycle*, p. 530.

***un-rū'-li-ly**, ***un-ru-li-lye**, *adv.* [English *unruly*; *-ly*.] In an unruly manner; lawlessly.

"Ye . . . *unrulye* haue ruled, where ye listed to command."—*Sir J. Cheeke: Hurt of Sediton*.

***un-rū'-li-mēnt**, *s.* [English *unruly*; *-ment*.] Unruliness.

"They breaking forth with rude *unruliment*."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 23.

un-rū'-li-ness, *s.* [English *unruly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unruly; inability to be ruled; violation of rule; neglect of legitimate authority; turbulence.

"Plenty had pampered them into such an *unruliness* and rebellion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

un-rū'-ly, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *rule*, and suff. *-ly*.] Not able to be ruled; lawless; not submitting to restraint; turbulent, ungovernable, disorderly.

"That capricious and *unruly* body."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

un-rūm'-ple, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *rumple*.] To remove the folds from; to free from rumples; to spread or lay out even.

"*Unrumple* their swoln buds, and show their yellow bloom."

Addison: Virgil; Georgic iv.

***un-sācked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sacked*.] Not sacked; not pillaged.

"Yonder turrets yet *unsacked*."

Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

***un-sāc'-ra-mēnt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sacrament*.] To deprive of sacramental virtue.

"Doth *unsacrament* Baptism itself."—*Fuller: Holy and Profane State*, v. 11.

un-sāc'-rī-fī-cīal (*ci* as *sh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sacrificial*.]

Compar. Relig.: Not including sacrifice in its ritual; not having the nature or efficacy of a sacrifice.

"The *unsacrificial* nature of Buddhist worship."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 23, 1886, p. 528.

***un-sād'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sad*.] Unsteady, fickle.

"O stormy peple, *unsad*, and ever untrewē."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,872.

***un-sād'-den**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *sadden*.] To remove sadness from; to cheer.

"Musio *unsaddens* the melancholy."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 483.

un-sād'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *saddle*.] To remove the saddle from; to take the saddle off.

"Like as draught horses, when they be out of their geeres, and hackneis *unsaddled*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. iii.

***un-sād'-ness**, ***un-sad-ness**, *subst.* [English *unsad*; *-ness*.] Infirmary, weakness.

"The *unsadness* [infirmitas] and unprofyt of it."—*Wycliffe: Ebrewis*, vii.

un-sāfe', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *safe*, *a.*]

1. Not safe; not free from danger; not affording or accompanied by complete safety; perilous, dangerous, risky, hazardous.

"It was *unsafe* to insult Lewis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Not to be trusted to or depended on.

"False in many things, and therefore *unsafe* in all questions."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

3. Not free from risk or error.

un-sāfe'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unsafe*; *-ly*.] Not safely; not in a safe manner; not without danger; dangerously, riskily. (*Dryden: Eleonora*, 368.)

***un-sāfe'-tī**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *safety*.] The absence or want of safety; danger, risk, insecurity.

"The *unsafety* and vanity of these, and all external things."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* iii.

***un-sāge'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sage*, *a.*] Not wise; not sage; foolish.

"With wicked hands and words *unsage*."

Hudson: Judith v. 305.

un-said' (*a* as *ē*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *said*.] Not said; not spoken; not uttered; unspoken.

"Thus (nought *unsaid*) the much-advising sage Concludes."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 423.

***un-sāil'-a-ble**, ***un-saile-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sailable*.] Not sailable; not navigable.

"The sea *unsailable* for dangerous windes."

May: Lucan; Pharsalia, x.

***un-sāint'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *saint*.] To deprive of saintship or the reputation of it; to deny sanctity to.

un-sāint'-ly, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *saintly*.] Not saintly; not like a saint.

"What can be more *unsaintly*?"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 209.

***un-sāl'-ar-ied**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sal-ried*.] Not receiving a fixed salary; dependent on fees.

un-sāle'-a-ble, **un-sāl'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *saleable*.] Not saleable; not meeting a ready sale; not in demand.

"Weanling calves are utterly *unsaleable*."—*Field*, Dec. 26, 1885.

un-sālt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *salted*.] Not salted; not pickled; fresh, unseasoned.

"They eate good meate, but all *unsalted*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 242.

un-sā-lūt'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *saluted*.] Not saluted; not greeted.

"And the most noble mother of the world Leave *unsaluted*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

***un-salved'** (*l* silent), or ***un-sālved'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *salved*.] Not mollified, assuaged, relieved, aided, or helped.

"They put off the verdict of holy text *unsalv'd*."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy*.

***un-sānc-tī-fī-cā-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctification*.] The quality or state of being unsanctified; the absence of sanctification.

un-sānc-tī-fied, ***un-sanc-ti-fyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanctified*.]

1. Not sanctified; unholy, profane, wicked.

"*Unsanctif'd* and polluted."—*Milton: On the Removal of Hirelings*.

2. Unconsecrated.

"She should in ground *unsanctified* have lodged."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

un-sānc-tī-fī-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sanctifying*.] Not sanctifying; not imparting sanctity.

"The sanctity of their profession has an *unsanctifying* influence on them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

un-sānc-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sanctioned*.] Not sanctioned; not authorized or ratified. (*Cowper: Task*, ii. 524.)

***un-sān'-dalled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sandalled*.] Not sandalled; not wearing sandals.

***un-sāne'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sane*.] Not healthy; unhealthy.

"A man begotten by an *unsane* body."—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*.

***un-sān'-guine** (*gu* as *gw*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanguine*.] Not sanguine; not ardent, animated, or hopeful. (*Young: Ocean*, xxi.)

***un-sān'-ī-tar-ī**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sanitary*.] Not sanitary; unhealthy; paying no attention to sanitation.

"Any grim street of that *unsanitary* period."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

rate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, iather; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ün-săn'-i-tât-éd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sanitated*.] Not made healthy or wholesome; unsanitary.

"Dealing with *unsanitated* workrooms, or, as he called them, sweating dens."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ün-sapped**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sapped*.] Not sapped; not undermined or secretly attacked.

"*Unsapped* by caresses."—*Sterne: Sent. Journey; Act of Cnarity*.

***ün-sât'-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sated*.] Not sated; not satisfied.

"Admiration, feeding at the eye,
And still *unsated*."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 158.

***ün-sâ-ti-a-bîl'-i-tý**, ***ün-sâ-ti-a-ble-něss** (*ti* as *shî*), *subst.* [Eng. *unsatiable*; *-ity*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being insatiable; insatiability, insatiableness.

"*Unsatiableness*, being never contented."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1548).

***ün-sâ-ti-a-ble** (*ti* as *shî*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satiabile*.] Not satiable; not capable of being satiated; insatiable.

"Fulfill their *unsatiable* Insts."—*Vives: Instruat. of Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xii.

***ün-sâ-ti-a-blý** (*ti* as *shî*), ***un-sa-ty-a-bly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsatiab*(le); *-ly*.] In an unsatiable manner.

"That he *unsatiably* brent in her concniscens."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***ün-sâ-ti-ate** (*ti* as *shî*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satiare*.] Not satiate or satiated; insatiate, unsatisfied.

"*Unsatiare* of my woe and thy desire."
Wyat: The Lover forsaketh his unkind Love.

***ün-sât-is-făc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfaction*.] Want or absence of satisfaction; dissatisfaction; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their transitoriness, *unsatisfaction*, danger."—*Bp. Hall: Of Contentation*, § 16.

***ün-sât-is-făc'-tôr-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsatisfactory*; *-ly*.] In an unsatisfactory manner.

"The system of tolls acted very *unsatisfactorily*."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. (1873), p. 197.

***ün-sât-is-făc'-tôr-i-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unsatisfactory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsatisfactory; failure to give satisfaction.

"The *unsatisfactoriness* and barrenness of the school philosophy."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. (Pref.)

***ün-sât-is-făc'-tôr-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfactory*.] Not satisfactory; not affording satisfaction.

"The maritime operations of the year were more *unsatisfactory* still."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***ün-sât-is-fî-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfiable*.] Incapable of being satisfied.

"Unsatisfied and *unsatisfiable* passions."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

***ün-sât-is-fîed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *satisfied*.]

1. Not satisfied; not gratified to the full; not having enough.

"The restless, *unsatisfied* longing."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Dissatisfied, discontented; not contented.

"He was still *unsatisfied*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. Not fully informed and settled in opinion; not convinced or fully persuaded.

"Report me and my cause aright
To the *unsatisfied*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

4. Not paid; unpaid.

"That one half which is *unsatisfied*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, ii. 1.

***ün-sât-is-fîed-něss**, *s.* [English *unsatisfied*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsatisfied or discontented.

"To give you an accout of our *unsatisfiedness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 36.

***ün-sât-is-fý-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *satisfying*.] Not satisfying; not affording full gratification, as of appetite, desire, &c.; not giving content or satisfaction.

"Nor is fame only *unsatisfying* in itself."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

***ün-sât-is-fý-ing-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unsatisfying*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsatisfying.

"That they do so understand also the vanity and the *unsatisfyingness* of the things of this world."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

***ün-sâ-vôr-i-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsavory*; *-ly*.] In an unsavory manner.

"So often and so *unsavoryly* has it been repeated."—*Milton Animad. on Remonstrant's Defence*.

***ün-sâ-vôr-i-něss**, *s.* [English *unsavory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsavory.

"A national *unsavoryness* in any people."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. x.

***ün-sâ-vôr-ý**, ***ün-sâ-vôur-ý**, ***un-sa-vour-ie**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *savory*.]

1. Not savory; not pleasing to the palate; tasteless, insipid.

"*Unsavory* food."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 401.

2. Having an ill smell; fetid.

"Some may emit an *unsavory* odor."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. x.

3. Unpleasing, offensive, disgusting.

"Thon hast the most *unsavory* similes."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

***ün-sây**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *say*.] To recant, recall, or withdraw (what has been said); to retract.

"You can say and *unsay* things at pleasure."
Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer, v.

***ün-scâl'-a-ble**, ***ün-scâle'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scalable*.] Not scalable; not possible to be scaled.

"Divided by *unscalable* mountains."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ün-scâle'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *scale* (1), *s.*] To remove scales from; to divest of scales; to clear.

"Purging and *unscaling* her long-abused sight."—*Milton: Areopagitica*.

***ün-scâl-ý**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scaly*.] Not scaly; free from scales

"The jointed lobster and *unscaly* soale."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 416.

***ün-scânned**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scanned*.] Not scanned; not measured; not computed.

"The harm of *unscanned* swiftness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

***ün-scânt'-éd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scanted*.] Not curtailed, shortened, or abridged.

"*Unscanted* of her parts."—*Daniel: Musophilus*.

***ün-scâp'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scape*, and suff. *-able*.] Impossible to be escaped from; inevitable.

"*Unscapable*, or that might not be fled."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 16.

***ün-scâred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scared*.] Not scared; not frightened or terrified.

"*Unscared*
By drunken howlings."—*Cowper: Task*, iv. 561.

***ün-scarred**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *scarred*.] Not marked with a scar or scars; hence, unwounded, unhurt.

"Flanks *unscarred* by spur or rod."

Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

***ün-scâthed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *scathed*.] Not scathed; not injured; not hurt; uninjured.

"And hopest thou hence *unscathed* to go?"

Scott: Marmion, vi. 14.

***ün-scât'-têred**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scattered*.] Not scattered, dispersed, or dissipated.

"The armie *unscattered*."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***ün-sçêp'-têred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sceptered*.] Not bearing a scepter; deprived of his scepter; dethroned, unkinged.

"The *unsceptered* Lear

Heaved the loud sigh."

Poetry of the Anti-jacobin, p. 138.

***ün-schöl'-ar**, ***ün-schöl'-ër**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholar*.] Not a scholar; no scholar.

"I tell you plainlye, scholer or *unscholer*."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 38.

***ün-schöl'-ar-lý**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scholarly*.] Not scholarly; not scholarlike.

***ün-schö-lâs'-tic**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scholastic*.] Not scholastic; not bred to literature.

"It was to the *unscholastic* statesman that the world owed their peace and liberties."—*Locke*.

***ün-schoôled**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *schooled*.] Not schooled; not taught; uneducated, illiterate.

"They were (Paul excepted) the rest, ignorant, poor, simple, *unschooled* and unlettered men."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 14.

***ün-sçî'-eņce**, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *science*.] The absence of science or knowledge; ignorance.

"It nis not onely *unscience*."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

***ün-sçî-en-tîf'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scientific*.] Not scientific; not according to the rules or principles of science.

***ün-sçîs'-gôred**, ***ün-sçîs'-sared**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *scissor*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not cut or clipped; unshorn.

"*Unscissor'd* shall this hair of mine remain."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 3.

***ün-scorched**, ***un-skorcht**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scorched*.] Not scorched; not touched or affected by fire.

"His hand . . . remained *unscorch'd*."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

***ün-scôured**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *scoured*.] Not scoured; not cleaned by rubbing.

"Like *unscour'd* armor."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 3.

***ün-scrâtched**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scratched*.] Not scratched; not torn.

"To save *unscratch'd* your city's threaten'd cheeks."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

***ün-screēned**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *screened*.]

1. Not screened; not covered; not sheltered or hidden.

"Exposed, *unscreened*, to the sun's refulgent beams."—*Boyle*.

2. Not passed through a screen; not sifted; as, *unscreened* coal.

***ün-screw'** (*ew* as *û*), ***un-scrue**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *screw*.]

1. *Lit.*: To draw a screw or screws from; to unfasten by untwisting the screws of.

*2. *Fig.*: To loosen; to open.

"They can the cabinets of kings *unscru*."

Howell: Verses. (Pref. to Let.)

***ün-scrîp'-tû-ral**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scriptural*.] Not scriptural; not agreeable to the Scriptures; not warranted by the authority of Holy Writ; contrary to the teaching of Scripture.

"Manifestly *unscriptural*, false, and groundless."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 61.

***ün-scrîp'-tû-ral-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unscriptural*; *-ly*.] In an unscriptural manner; not according to Scripture.

***ün-scrû'-pu-loûs**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scrupulous*.] Not scrupulous; having no scruples of conscience; unprincipled.

"An enlightened adviser and an *unscrupulous* slave."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***ün-scrû'-pu-loûs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unscrupulous*; *-ly*.] In an unscrupulous manner; without scruple or principle.

***ün-scrû'-pu-loûs-něss**, *s.* [Eng. *unscrupulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unscrupulous; want of principle.

"The *unscrupulousness* of the enemy."—*London Standard*.

***ün-scrû'-tâ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *scrutable*.] Inscrutable.

***ün-sçûlp'-tû-ral**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sculptural*.] Not conforming to the canons of sculpture (q. v.).

"Some of his sculptures are very effective, but *unsculptural*."—*Athenæum*, Jan. 27, 1883, p. 128.

***ün-sçûth'-eôned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *scutcheoned*.] Not scutcheoned; deprived of or not having a scutcheon; not having a coat of arms.

***ün-séal'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seal*. v.]

1. To remove a seal or seals from; to open by breaking the seals of.

"His letter was *unsealed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*2. To open generally.

"Tardy of aid, *unseal* thy heavy eyes."

Dryden: Cock and Fox, 247.

*3. To disclose; to reveal.

"Secret grief *unseals* the fruitful source."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 190.

***ün-sēaled**, ***un-seel-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sealed*.]

1. Not sealed; not stamped with a seal; hence, not ratified, not confirmed, not sanctioned.

"Yonr oaths

Are words, and poor conditions, but *unseal'd*."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 2.

2. Having the seal or seals broken.

***ün-sēam'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seam*.] To take out a seam; to open by undoing the seams of; hence, to rip, to cut open.

"He *unseam'd* him from the nape to the chops."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

***ün-sēarch'-a-ble**, ***un-serch-a-ble**, *adj. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *searchable*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not searchable; incapable of being searched out; not to be traced or searched out, inscrutable, mysterious.

bôl, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhün; -țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***B.** *As subst.*: That which is unsearchable or in-
-rutable.

"We spend too much of our time and pains among
infinities and unsearchables."—*Watts' Logic*, pt. i., ch. vi.,
§ 1.

ŭn-sēarch'-a-ble-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unsearch-
able*; -ness.] The quality or state of being un-
searchable.

"The unsearchableness of God's ways."—*Bramhall:
Answer to Hobbs*.

ŭn-sēarch'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unsearchab(le);
-ly*.] In an unsearchable manner; inscrutably.

ŭn-sēarched', ***un-searcht**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1),
and Eng. *searched*.] Not searched; not explored;
not closely examined.

"His house in reason cannot pass *unsearcht*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress, iv.

***ŭn-sēarch'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng.
searching.] Not searching; not investigating; not
examining closely.

"Their now *unsearching* spirit."
Daniel: Musophilus.

***ŭn-sēas'-ōn**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sea-
son*.] To strike or affect unseasonably or disagree-
ably.

ŭn-sēas'-ōn-a-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng.
seasonable.]

1. Not seasonable; not such as might be expected
at the particular season; not according to the sea-
son or time of year.

"Unless *unseasonable* weather drive him to it."—*P.
Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vi.

2. Not being at the proper season or time; ill-
timed, untimely.

"At any *unseasonable* instant of the night."—*Shakesp.:
Much Ado*, ii. 2.

3. Not suited to the time or occasion; ill-timed;
out of place.

"These reproaches . . . were *unseasonable*."—*Ma-
caulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Not in season; taken, caught, or killed out of
season, and therefore unfit for food.

"The salmon was *unseasonable*."—*London Daily Chron-
icle*.

5. Acting or interfering at improper or unsuita-
ble times.

"Such immodest and *unseasonable* meddlers."—*Bar-
row: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

ŭn-sēas'-ōn-a-ble-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unseason-
able*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unsea-
sonable or out of season.

"The *unseasonableness* and moisture of the weather."—*Hol-
inshead: Descr. England*, bk. iii.

ŭn-sēas'-ōn-a-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unseasonab(le);
-ly*.] In an unseasonable manner; not seasonably;
at an improper time; not agreeably to time or
season.

"Seriousness does not come in *unseasonably*."—*Addi-
son: Spectator*, No. 598.

ŭn-sēas'-ōned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *season-
ed*.]

1. Not seasoned; not made fit for use by keeping;
as, *unseasoned* wood.

2. Not inured; not accustomed by use or habit.

3. Not qualified by use or experience; unripe,
inexperienced.

"'Tis an *unseasoned* courtier."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

*4. Unseasonable, untimely, ill-timed.

"These *unseasoned* hours."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii.

5. Not sprinkled or impregnated with seasoning
or relish; as, *unseasoned* meat.

*6. Irregular, intemperate, inordinate.

"In such *unseasonable* and *unseasoned* fashion."—*Hay-
ward*.

ŭn-sēat', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seat*, *v.*]
To remove from or deprive of a seat; as,

(1) To throw from one's seat on horseback.

"At once the shock *unseated* him."
Cowper: Task, vi. 550.

(2) To deprive of a seat in the House of Com-
mons.

"It might be necessary to *unseat* him; but the whole
influence of the opposition should be employed to pro-
cure his reflection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ŭn-sēa-wōr'-thŷ-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unseaworthy;
-ness*.] The quality or state of being unseaworthy.

ŭn-sēa-wōr'-thŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
seaworthy.] Not seaworthy; not sufficiently
equipped, strong, and sound in every part to be sent
to sea.

"The ship having been sent to sea in an *unseaworthy*
condition."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1888.

***ŭn-sēc'-ōnd-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
seconded.]

1. Not seconded, not supported, not assisted.
(See extract under UNCOUNTENANCED.)

2. Not exemplified a second time.

"Strange and *unseconded* shapes of worms succeeded."
—*Browne*.

***ŭn-sēc'-crēt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *secret*, *a.*]
Not secret, not discreet, not close, not trusty.

"We are so *unsecret* to ourselves."
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

***ŭn-sēc'-crēt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *secret*.]
To deprive of the character of a secret; to disclose,
to reveal.

"The *unsecreting* of their affairs comes not from them-
selves."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Counsel*.

ŭn-sēc-tār'-i-an-izm, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
sectarian.] Not sectarian; not intended or used to
promote any particular sect; not characterized by
peculiarities or narrow prejudices of any sect.

"His services to middle-class schools and *unsectarian*
elementary education."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

¶ Some religious bodies figure in the returns as
Unsectarian. They do not constitute a separate
sect.

ŭn-sēc-tār'-i-an-izm, *s.* [English *unsectarian;
-ism*.] The quality or state of being unsectarian;
freedom from sectarianism.

***ŭn-sēc'-u-lar**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
secular.] Not secular; not worldly.

ŭn-sēc'-u-lar-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
secularize.] To render unsecular; to detach from
secular things; to alienate from the world; to de-
vote to sacred uses.

***ŭn-sēc'-cūre**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English
secure.] Not secure, not safe; insecure.

"To settle first what was *unsecure* behind him."—*Mil-
ton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

ŭn-sēc'-cūred, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English
secured.] Not secured; not protected or provided
for by security.

"Showing *unsecured* liabilities £5,847 16s. 10d., and
assets nil."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***ŭn-sēd'-en-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng.
sedentary.] Not sedentary; active, busy.

"The *unsedentary* master's hand
Was busier." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

ŭn-sē-dūced, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English
seduced.] Not seduced; not drawn aside from the
path of virtue; not corrupted.

"Unshaken, *unseduced*, unterrified."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ŭn-seēd'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeded*.]

1. Not seeded, not sown with seed; unsown.

"The *unseeded* and unfurrow'd soil."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, ix.

2. Not having or bearing seed, as a plant.

***ŭn-seē'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seeing*.]
Not seeing; wanting the power of vision; blind.

"When to *unseeing* eyes thy shade shines so."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 43.

***ŭn-seēl'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seel*.] To
open, as the eyes of a hawk that have been seeled;
to lighten; to restore sight to.

"Are your eyes yet *unseel'd*?"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

***ŭn-seēm'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seem*.]
Not to seem.

"So *unseeming* to confess receipt."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

ŭn-seēm'-īng, ***un-sem-yngē**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-*
(1), and Eng. *seeming*.] Unbeseeing, unbecom-
ing; unseemly.

"Cutte out of the mynde superfluous and vnsemyngē
desyres."—*Udall: Romains* xii.

ŭn-seēm'-lŷ-nēss, ***un-seme-li-nes**, *s.* [Eng.
unseemly; -ness.] The quality or state of being
unseemly; uncomeliness, impropriety, indecorum,
indecenty.

"With shameles crauinges & vnsemlines."—*Udall:
2 Thess.* iii.

ŭn-seēm'-lŷ, ***un-seme-ly**, ***un-sem-ly**, *adj. &
adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seemly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not seemly; not such as becoms the
person, time, or place; unbecomingly, unbecoming.
(*Longfellow: Hiawatha*, xii.)

B. *As adv.*: In an unseemly manner; unbecom-
ingly. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 155.)

ŭn-seēn', ***un-seyne**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and
Eng. *seen*.]

1. Not seen, not discovered.

"Be Yarrow stream *unseen*, unknown."
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited, 1803.

2. Invisible, indiscoverable.

*3. Unskilled, inexperienced.

"He was not *unseen* in the affections of the court, but
had not reputation enough to reform it."—*Clarendon*.

¶ *The unseen*: That which is unseen; specifically,
the world of spirits; the hereafter.

***ŭn-sēize'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *seize*.]
To release; to let go of.

"He at the stroke *unseiz'd* me."—*Tuke: Advent. of Five
Hours*, iii.

ŭn-sēized', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *seized*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not seized, not apprehended, not
taken. (*Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel*, 258.)

2. *Law*: Not possessed; not put in possession;
as, *unseized* of land.

ŭn-sēl'-dōm, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sel-
dom*.] Not seldom; not infrequently; not rarely;
sometimes.

ŭn-sēl'-fīsh, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *selfish*.]
Not selfish; not influenced by or arising from self-
ishness.

"The personal benefit and present reward of kind
unselfish benevolence."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

***ŭn-sē'-lŷ-nēss**, ***un-se-li-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unsely;
-ness*.] Misery, wretchedness.

"What *unseliness* is established."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, iv.

***ŭn-sē'-lŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sely*.]
Unhappy, unlucky.

"Thilke *unsely* jolife wo."—*Gower: C. A.*, i.

***ŭn-sēm'-īn-ared**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Latin
semen (genit. *seminis*) = seed.] Destitute of seed or
sperm; destitute or deprived of virility; impotent,
castrated. (*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 5.)

***ŭn-sēnsed'**, ***un-senced**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng.
sens(e), and suff. -ed.] Destitute of sense or mean-
ing; senseless, meaningless.

"They tell you the scripture is but a dead letter,
unsenced character, words without sence or *unsenced*."
—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § 2.

***ŭn-sēns'-i-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English
sensible.] Not sensible; not capable of feeling; in-
sensible.

"A sacramentell sygne *unsensible*."—*Sir T. More:
Works*, p. 1332.

ŭn-sēn'-sū-al-ize (or *sū* as *shū*), *v. t.* [Pref.
un- (2), and Eng. *sensualize*.] To purify; to ele-
vate from the dominion of the senses.

"By sensual wants,
Unsensualized the mind."
Coleridge: Religious Musings.

ŭn-sēnt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sent*.] Not
sent, not despatched, not transmitted.

"He should send for all the council that remained
unsent abroad."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.: Edward VI.*, bk. i.,
ch. xxi.

¶ *Unsent for*: Not called, invited, or commanded
to attend.

"Somewhat of weighty consequence brings you here so
often, and *unsent for*."—*Dryden*.

ŭn-sēn'-tēnced, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
sentenced.]

1. Not sentenced; not under sentence.

*2. Not definitely pronounced.

"The divorce being yet *unsentenced*."—*Heylin: Refor-
mation*, ii., § 1.

***ŭn-sēn'-tiēt** (t as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and
Eng. *sentient*.] Not sentient; not having feeling,
sense, or perception.

"We may admit a sentient composed of *unsentient*
parts."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. vi.

***ŭn-sēn'-tŷ-mēnt'-al**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and
Eng. *sentimental*.] Not sentimental; matter-of-
fact.

ŭn-sēp'-ar-a-ble, ***un-sep-er-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref.
un- (1), and Eng. *separable*.] Not separable; not
incapable of being separated; inseparable.

"Friends now fast sworn,
Who twine as 'twere in love
Unseparable."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

***ŭn-sēp'-ar-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unseparab(le);
-ly*.] Inseparably.

"Joining them *unseparably*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ŭn-sēp'-ar-āt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
separated.] Not separated; not parted.

"To retain th' *unseparated* soul."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 585.

ŭn-sēp'-ūl-chred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
sepulchered.] Not sepulchered; not buried in a
sepulcher; unburied.

"*Unsepulchred* they roam'd."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 63.

***ŭn-sē-quēs'-tēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng.
sequestered.] Not sequestered; not reserved; frank,
open.

"His *unsequestered* spirit so supported him."—*Fuller:
Church History*, XI. iii. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu - kw

***ŭn-served**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *served*.]

1. Not served; not worshiped.

"The law is love, and God *unserved*."

Gower: *C. A.*, iii.

2. Not attended to; not duly performed.

"Leave the sacraments *unserved*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 496.

***ŭn-sēr'-vīce**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *service*.] Want of service; idleness, neglect.

"Yon tax us for *unservice*."—*Massinger: Parl. of Love*, i. 5.

ŭn-sēr'-vīce-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *serviceable*.] Not serviceable; not fit for service; not bringing advantage, use, profit, or convenience; useless.

"A most unwilling and *unserviceable* accomplice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ŭn-sēr'-vīce-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unserviceable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unserviceable; uselessness.

"Minding us of its insufficiency and *unserviceableness* to the felicity of a mortal creature."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

***ŭn-sēr'-vīce-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *unserviceable*; -ly.] Not in a serviceable manner.

"Lie idly and *unserviceably* there."—*Woodward: Natural History*.

ŭn-sēt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *set*.]

1. Not set; not placed.

"Nothing *unset* down."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., 11 §.

2. Not planted.

"And many maiden gardens, yet *unset*."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet 16*.

3. Not set, as a broken limb.

"An *unset* bone is better than a bone so ill set that it must be broken again."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*.

*4. Not sunk below the horizon.

*5. Not settled, fixed, or appointed.

"For all day meten men at *unset* steven."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,526.

ŭn-sēt'-tle, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *settle*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To change from a settled state; to make no longer fixed, settled, established, or steady; to make uncertain or fluctuating; to unhinge, to shake, to disturb.

"*Unsettling* the faith of ingenuous youth."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, lvii., p. 58 (1873).

*2. To move from one place to another; to remove.

"As big as he was, did there need any great matter to *unsettle* him?"—*L'Estrange*.

*3. To disorder, to derange, to make mad.

***B. Intransitive:** To become unsettled; to give way; to be disordered.

"His wits to begin to *unsettle*."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 4.

ŭn-sēt'-tled (le as *el*), ***unsetled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *settled*.]

1. Not fixed in resolution; not determined; not decided; unsteady or wavering; undecided, hesitating.

"To all of this *unsettled* character."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

2. Unhinged, disturbed, troubled, agitated; not calm or composed.

"The best comforter to an *unsettled* fancy."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

3. Disturbed; not peaceful or quiet.

"The government of that kingdom had . . . been in an *unsettled* state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. Displaced from a fixed or permanent position.

5. Not having the lees or dregs deposited; muddy, roily; as, *unsettled* liquor.

6. Having no fixed or permanent place or abode.

"To behold the arke of the Lord's covenant *unsettled*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. ii., § 6.

7. Having no inhabitants; not occupied; uncolonized; as, *unsettled* lands.

8. Not adjusted; not liquidated; unpaid; as, an *unsettled* account.

9. Not arranged; not adjusted; not accommodated; as, The dispute is still *unsettled*.

10. Unequal; not regular; changeable.

"The most *unsettled* and unequable seasons in most countries."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

ŭn-sēt'-tled-ness (le as *el*), *s.* [Eng. *unsettled*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being unsettled; irresolution, indecision, uncertainty.

"By the ignorance and instability or *unsettledness* of foolish people."—*Bishop Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., § 2.

2. Want of fixity; changeableness.

"For all their *unsettledness* the sun strikes them with a direct and certain beam."—*South*.

ŭn-sēt'-tle-mēt (le as *el*), *s.* [Eng. *unsettle*; -ment.]

1. The act of rendering unsettled.

2. The state of being unsettled.

"There is a great *unsettlement* of mind and corruption of manners."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 17.

***ŭn-sēv'-en**, *v. trans.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *seven*.] To make no longer seven; to reduce from the number of seven to a less number. (*Special coinage*.)

"To *unseven* the sacraments of the Church of Rome."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ii. 9.

***ŭn-sē-vēre**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *severe*.] Not severe; not harsh; not cruel.

"A less prudent and *unsevere* refreshment."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

ŭn-sēv'-ēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *severed*.] Not severed, parted, or divided.

"Like *unsevered* friends."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

ŭn-sew' (ew as *ō*), ***ŭn-sōw'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sew*.] To undo what is sewn; to unstitch, to unseam; to rip a cover from or off.

"*Unsewed* was the body soone,
As he that knewe what was to doone."

Gower: *C. A.*, viii.

ŭn-sewn' (ew as *ō*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sewn*.] Unstitched.

"The inner flap had become *unsewn* at the bottom."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

ŭn-sēx', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sex*.] To deprive of sex or of the qualities of the sex to which one belongs; to transform in respect of sex; usually to deprive of the qualities of a woman; to unwoman.

"All you spirits
That tend on mortal thoughts, *unsex* me here."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

ŭn-shāc'-kle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *shackle*.] To set free from shackles; to unfetter; to loose from bonds; to set free from restraint.

"A laudable freedom of thought *unshackles* their minds."—*Addison*.

ŭn-shāc'-kled (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shackled*.] Not shackled; free from restraint.

"To perceive his own *unshackled* life."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

ŭn-shād'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaded*.]

1. Not shaded; not darkened or overspread with shade or gloom.

"Faire as *unshaded* light, or as the day
In its first birth."

Davenant: *To the Queen*.

2. Not having shades or gradations of color, as a picture.

***ŭn-shād'-ōw-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *shadow*; -able.] Incapable of being shown even in shadow.

"Absolutely inimitable and *unshadowable*."—*Bp. Reynolds*.

ŭn-shād'-ōwed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shadowed*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not shadowed; not clouded, darkened, or obscured.

"Unscanted of her parts, *unshadowed*
In any darkened point."

Daniel: *Musophilus*.

2. *Fig.*: Free from gloom or unhappiness.

"Give himself up to *unshadowed* enjoyment."—*Cassell's Sat. Journal*, March 10, 1888.

ŭn-shāk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shakable*.] Incapable of being shaken. (*Lit. or fig.*)

"His great individual peculiarity was *unshakable* determination."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ŭn-shāked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaked* = shaken.] Unshaken.

"Keep *unshaken*

That temple."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

ŭn-snāk'-en, ***ŭn-shāk'-ened**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaken*; *shakened*.]

1. Not shaken; not agitated; not caused to shake.

"Which now, like fruit unripe, sticks on the tree;
But fall, *unshaken*, when they mellow be."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Not shaken or moved in resolution; firm, steady.

"A firm, *unshaken*, uncorrupted soul."

Thomson: *Winter*, 33.

***un-sha-kle**, *v. t.* [UNSHACKLE.]

ŭn-shāle', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shale*.] To strip the husk or shale of; hence, to expose, to disclose.

***ŭn-shāmed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shamed*.] Not shamed; not ashamed; unabashed. (*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 741.)

***ŭn-shāme'-fāced**, ***un-shame-fast**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shamefaced*, *shamefast*.] Not shamefaced; wanting in modesty; impudent.

"By vehemencie of affection be made *unshamefast*."—*Sir J. Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition*.

***ŭn-shāme'-fāced-ness**, ***un-shame-fast-ness**, ***un-shame-fast-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unshamefaced*, *unshamefast*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unshamefaced; impudence.

"For the lacke of maners in the state of a lord ingendred *unshamefastness* in him."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

***ŭn-shāme'-fast-lŷ**, ***un-schame-fast-li**, *adv.* [Eng. *unshamefast*; -ly.] Without shame; boldly.

"A wickid man maketh sad his cheer *unshamefastli*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxi. 9.

***ŭn-shāpe'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shape*.] To deprive of shape; to throw out of regular form; to disorder.

"This deed *unshapes* me quite."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

ŭn-shāped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaped*.] Having no shape; shapeless, formless, confused.

"The *unshaped* use of it doth move

The hearers."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

ŭn-shāpe'-lŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shapely*.] Not of regular shape; deformed, misshapen.

ŭn-shāp'-en, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shapen*.]

1. Misshapen, deformed, shapeless.

"This *unshapen* earth we now inhabit, is the form it was found in when the waters had retired."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth*.

2. Uncreated.

"*Unshapen* fader—*unshapen* son is."

Athanasian Creed, in *Hickes' Thesaurus*, i. 234.

ŭn-shāred', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shared*.] Not shared; not participated in or enjoyed in common.

"T' impart a joy, imperfect while *unshared*."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ix.

ŭn-shāp'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sharpened*.] Not sharpened; not made acute or sharp.

"*Unsharpened* by revenge and fear."

Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 5.

ŭn-shāt'-tēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shattered*.] Not shattered or broken to pieces.

"How can that brittle stuff escape *unshattered*?"—*Bp. Hall: Ser. on Ps. lxxviii. 30*.

ŭn-shāv'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shaven*.] Not shaved; not cut. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.)

ŭn-shēath', **ŭn-shēathe'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2) and Eng. *sheath*.]

1. To take or draw from its sheath or scabbard.

"He who ne'er *unsheathed* a sword."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, iv. 19.

*2. To set free from or as from a case.

"A harmful knife, that thence her soul *unsheath'd*

Of that polluted prison where it breath'd."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,724.

¶ To *unsheathe* the sword: To make war.

ŭn-shēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shed*.]

1. Not shed; not spilt.

"Charged with *unshed* tears."—*Byron: Dream*, v.

*2. Not parted; uncombined.

"Uncomb'd, uncurl'd, and carelessly *unshed*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 40.

ŭn-shēll', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shell*.]

1. To take out of the shell; to deprive of a shell; to shell.

2. To give birth to.

"None . . . that ever Yarmouth *unshelled* or ingendred."—*Noshe: Lenten Stufe*.

3. To release.

"There I remained [concealed] till the housemaid's sweetheart, who was a carpenter, *unshelled* me."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle*.

***ŭn-shēllēd'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shelled*.] Not protected or covered with a shell; newly hatched.

"O'er her *unshelled* brood the murmuring ring-dove sits not more gently."—*Sheridan: Pizarro*, iv. 1.

ŭn-shēll'-tēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sheltered*.] Not sheltered; not screened; not protected from danger or annoyance; unprotected.

"From the barren wall's *unshelter'd* end."

Wordsworth: *Evening Walk*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***un-shēnt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shent*.] Not shent, not ruined, not destroyed, not spoiled, not disgraced.

"We scape unshent, if they were done in love."
Davies: *Holy Roode*, p. 25.

***un-shēr'-līf**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sheriff*.] To remove from the office of sheriff.

"He was soon unsheriffed by the king's death."—Fuller: *Worthies; Kent*.

***un-shette**, *v. t.* [UNSHUT.]

un-shewn' (ew as ō), *a.* [UNSHOWN.]

***un-shield'-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shielded*.] Not shielded; not covered, protected, or defended.

"[He] scornful offer'd his unshielded side."

Dryden: *Ovid; Metamorphoses* xii.

***un-shift'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shift*; *-able*.] Shiftless, helpless.

"How unshiftable are they."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 67.

un-ship', ***un-shyp**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *ship*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To take out of a ship or other watercraft.

"Tyll al hys cariage was unshipped."—Berners: *Froisart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccviii.

2. *Naut.*: To remove from the place where it is fixed or fitted.

"Should often require to unship the mast."—Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

un-shiv'-ēred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shivered*.] Not shivered; not broken into shivers.

"Our glasse can never touch unshivered."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, v. 3.

un-shōcked', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *shocked*.] Not shocked, not disgusted, not offended.

"Who can, unshock'd, behold the cruel eye?"

Thomson: *Liberty*.

un-shōd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shod*.] Not shod; having no shoes.

"With unshod feet they yet securely tread."

Cowper: *To an Afflicted Protestant Lady*.

un-shōe', ***un-shoo**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shoe*, *v.*] To deprive of a shoe or shoes.

unshoe-the-horse, *s.*

Botany:

1. Moonwort (*Botrychium lunaria*).

"Moonwort is an herb which they say will open locks and unshoo such horses as tread upon it."—Culpeper in *Britain & Holland*.

2. *Hippocrepis comosa*. The English name was given because the legumes are shaped like a horse-shoe, and were popularly believed to be able to unshoe horses. (*Prior*.)

***un-shook'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *shook*.] Not shaken; unshaken.

"Thou stand'st unshook amidst a bursting world."

Pope: *Satires*. (Prol.)

***un-shōred'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *shore* (2), *v.*] Not shored or propped up; unsupported.

un-shörn', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *shorn*.] Not shorn, not sheared, not clipped. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, i. 26.)

un-short'-ened, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *shortened*.] Not shortened; not made shorter.

un-shot', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shot*, *s.*]

1. Not shot; not struck or hit with a shot. (*Waller: Night Piece*.)

2. Not discharged, as a shot.

un-shōt', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shot*, *v.*] To take or draw the shot or ball out of; as, to unshot a gun.

***un-shōut'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shout*.] To recall what is done by shouting.

"Unshout the noise that banished Marcius."

Shakespeare: *Coriolanus*, v. 4.

***un-shōw'-ēred**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *showered*.] Not watered by showers.

"Unshowered grass."—Milton: *Nativity*.

un-shōwn', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *shown*.] Not shown; not exhibited. (*Shakespeare: Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 6.)

***un-shrined'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *shrined*.] Not enshrined; not deposited in a shrine.

un-shrīnk'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shrinking*.] Not shrinking; not recoiling; not falling back; undaunted.

"With unshrinking crest."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

un-shriv'-en, ***un-shrive**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shriven*.] Not shriven.

"Though all ther parishe die unshrive."

Plowman's Tale.

un-shroud', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *shroud*.] To remove the shroud or covering from; to uncover, to unveil, to disclose.

"At length the piercing sun his beams unshrouds."
P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, xii.

un-shrūbbed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shrub*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not planted with shrubs; bare or destitute of shrubs.

"My bosky acres and my unshrubbed down."

Shakespeare: *Tempest*, iv. 1.

***un-shūn'-nā-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *shun*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being shunned or avoided; inevitable.

"'Tis destiny unshunnable, like death."

Shakespeare: *Othello*, iii. 3.

***un-shūnned'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *shunned*.]

1. Not shunned or avoided.

2. Unshunnable, inevitable.

"An unshunn'd consequence."—Shakespeare: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

un-shūt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shut*.] Not shut; open.

"Safl and safl with unshut eye

Round the world forever and aye."

M. Arnold: *Forsaken Merman*.

un-shūt', ***un-shette**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shut*, *v.*] To open; to throw open.

"He the dare unshette."—Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

un-shūt'-tēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *shutter*.] To take down or put back the shutters of.

"He unshuttered the little lattice-window."—T. Hughes: *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xvii.

***un-shy'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *shy*, *a.*] Not shy; confident. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 50.)

***un-sick'**, ***un-sicke**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sick*.] Not sick, ailing, diseased, or disordered.

"Hole and unsike, right well at ease."

Chaucer: *Dreme*.

un-sic'-kēr, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sicker*.] Not sure; unsure, unsteady. (*Scotch*.)

"Oh! flickering, feeble, and unsicker."

Burns: *Poem on Life*.

un-sift'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sifted*.]

1. Not sifted; not separated by a sieve.

"Grist unsifted."—Cowper: *Task*, vi. 108.

*2. Not tried, untried, unproved.

"Unsifted in such perilous circumstance."

Shakespeare: *Hamlet*, i. 3.

un-sighed' (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sighed*.] Not sighed (for).

"The past unsigh'd for, and the future sure."

Wordsworth: *Loadamia*.

un-sight' (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sight*.] Without sight; not seeing or examining. Only occurring in the phrase, "unsight, unseen" = unseen; as, to buy a thing *unsight*, unseen = to buy it without seeing it.

"To subscribe, unsight, unseen."

Butler: *Hudibras*, i. iii. 625.

***un-sight'-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sight*, and suff. *-able*.] Invisible. (*Wycliffe*.)

un-sight'-ēd (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sighted*.]

*1. Not sighted; not seen; invisible.

"Still present with us, though unsighted."

Suckling: *Song*.

2. Having lost the sight or view of anything. (*Coursing*.)

"—getting unsighted at a hedge, was beaten."—Field, Dec. 24, 1887.

un-sight'-lī-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unsightly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsightly; unpleasantness to the sight; ugliness, deformity.

"The unsightliness in the legs may be helped by wearing a laced stocking."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

un-sight'-lī (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sightly*.] Unpleasant to the sight; ugly, deformed. (Cowper: *Hope*, 426.)

***un-sig-nīf'-i-cant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *significant*.] Not significant; having no meaning or importance; insignificant.

"A kind of voice not altogether articulate and insignificant."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 527.

***un-sig-nīf'-i-cant-lī**, *adv.* [Eng. *insignificant*; *-ly*.] Insignificantly; without any meaning or signification.

"The temple . . . might now not insignificantly be set open."—Milton: *Areopagitica*.

***un-sīm'-ple**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *simple*.] Not simple; not natural; affected.

un-sīm-plīc'-i-tī, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *simplicity*.] Want of simplicity; artfulness, cunning.

***un-sin'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sin*.] To deprive of sinful character or nature; to cause to be no sin.

"When a sin is past, grief may lessen it, but not unsin it."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 89.

un-sin-çere', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sincere*.]

1. Not sincere; not faithful; insincere.

"And can I doubt, my charming maid,

As unsincere, what you have said?"

Cowper: *To Delia*.

*2. Not genuine; impure, adulterated.

"Chymical preparations, which I have found unsincere."—Boyle.

*3. Not sound; not solid.

***un-sin-çer'-i-tī**, ***un-sin-çere'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unsincere*; *-ity*, *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsincere; want of sincerity; insincerity; impurity.

"A spirit of sea salt may, without any unsincerity, be so prepared as to dissolve the body of crude gold."—Boyle: *Works*, p. 350.

un-sin'-ew (ew as ū), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sinew*.] To relax the sinews of; to deprive of strength, might, firmness, energy, or vigor.

"This skill wherewith you have so cunning been,

Unsinews all your pow'rs." Daniel: *Musophilus*.

***un-sin'-ewed** (ew as ū), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinewed*.] Deprived of strength or force; weak, nerveless. (*Shakespeare: Hamlet*, iv. 7.)

***un-sin'-ew-ī** (ew as ū), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinewy*.] Weak, nerveless. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Formless, unsinewy writings."—Styrie: *Eccles. Mem.*, Edward VI.

***un-sing'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sing*.] To recant what has been sung.

"Unsing their thanks, and pull their trophies down."—De Foe: *True-born Englishman*, pt. ii.

un-singēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *singed*.] Not singed; not scorched. (*Browne: Vulg. Err.*, bk. viii., ch. x.)

***un-sin'-gled** (le as el), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *singled*.] Not singled; not separated.

un-sink'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinking*.] Not sinking; not settling, subsiding, or giving way.

"A smooth, unsinking sand."—Addison: *Italy*.

un-sin'-nīng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sinning*.] Not sinning; committing no sin; impeccable.

"A perfect, unsinning obedience."—Rogers.

***un-sis'-tēr**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sister*.] To destroy the sisterly relation between; to remove from the position or relationship of a sister.

"To sunder and unsister them again."

Tennyson: *Queen Mary*, i. 1.

un-sis'-tēr-lī, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sisterly*.] Not sisterly; not becoming a sister.

"Anything undaughterly, unsisterly, or unlike a kinswoman."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vii. 412.

***un-sit'-tīng**, ***un-syt-tyng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sitting*.] Not becoming; unbecoming.

"To speake unsyttynge woordes."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 872.

un-siz'-a-ble, ***un-size'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sizable*.] Not sizable; not of a proper size, magnitude, or bulk.

"Prosecute the possessors of unsizable pike."—Field, Dec. 24, 1887.

un-sized', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sized*.] Not sized, not stiffened.

"And pierced into the sides like an unsized camlet."—Congreve: *Way of the World*, iv.

un-skill', ***un-skille**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *skill*.] Want of skill; ignorance.

"Reave him the skill his unskill to agnize."

Sylvester: *Eden*, p. 277.

un-skilled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *skilled*.]

1. Wanting in skill; destitute of readiness or dexterity in performance; not skillful; unskillful.

"In fingering some unskill'd, but only us'd to sing."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 4.

2. Destitute of practical knowledge.

"Thy youth as then in sage debates unskill'd."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 568.

unskilled-labor, *subst.* Labor not requiring special skill or training; simple manual labor.

un-skill'-fūl, ***un-skyl-ful**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *skillful*.]

1. Not skillful; wanting in the skill, knowledge, or dexterity acquired by practice, use, experience, or observation.

"To trust in unskillful physicians."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*2. Destitute of discernment.

"Though it make the unskillful laugh."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*3. Ignorant; without knowledge or experience.

"Stricken with dread, unskillful of the place."
Surrey: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ii.

ũn-skill'-fũl-lỹ, *adv.* [English *unskillful*; -*ly*.]

1. In an unskillful manner; without skill or dexterity.

"She was clumsy in figure, and, to appearance, unskillfully managed."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. xi.

*2. Without knowledge or discernment; stupidly.

"You speak unskillfully."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

ũn-skill'-fũl-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *unskillful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unskillful; want of skill, art, dexterity, or knowledge.

"The unskillfulness of that rude people."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 104.

ũn-skĩr-mĩshed, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *skirmish*, and suff. -*ed*.] Not fought in skirmishes; not engaged in slight conflicts.

"He scarce one day unskirmish'd with doth go."
Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

ũn-slăck'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *slackened*.] Not slackened; not made slow or slower.

ũn-slăin', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slain*.] Not slain, not killed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"One sin, unstain, within my breast."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, lvi.

ũn-slăked', ***ũn-slăkt**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slaked*.]

Not slacked; not quenched.

"Unfound the boon—unslacked the thirst."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 124.

2. Not mixed with water so as to form a true chemical combination.

"Unslakt lime which never heats til you throw water upon it."—*Hales: Sermon on Luke xviii. 1*.

ũn-slăugh'-tẽred (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *slaughtered*.] Not slaughtered; not slain.

"Hovering o'er

Th' unslaughter'd host."

Young: *Par. on Job v. 230*.

***ũn-sleek'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sleek*.] Not sleek or smooth; rough, disheveled. (*Tennyson: Elaine*, 811.)

ũn-sleẽp'-ĩng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sleeping*.] Not sleeping; ever wakeful.

"Unsleeping eyes of God."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 647.

***un-slekked**, *a.* [UNSLAKED.]

***ũn-slẽpt'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slept*.] Not having slept; having been without sleep.

"Pale, as man long unslept."—*Chaucer: Dreame*.

ũn-slĩng, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sling*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To loose from a sling.

"The bustle to unsling rifles."—*Field*, Jan. 7, 1888.

2. *Naut.*: To put out of a sling; to take off the slings of, as of a yard, a cask, &c.

***ũn-slip'-plĩng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *slipping*.] Not slipping; not liable to slip.

"An unslipping knot."

Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

***ũn-slõw'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *slow*.] Not slow; active.

"If forsothe unslow thou shul be."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs vi. 11*.

ũn-slũice', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sluice*.] To open the sluice of; to open; to let flow.

"All ages, all degrees unsluice their eyes."

Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, viii.

ũn-slũm'-bẽr-ĩng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *slumbering*.] Not slumbering; sleepless, wakeful, vigilant.

ũn-slũm'-broũs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *slumberous*.] Not slumberous; not inviting or causing sleep.

"By a foreknowledge of unslumbrous night."

Keats: Endymion, i. 912.

***ũn-sly'**, ***un-sleigh**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sly*.] Unwary.

"Whom unsleigh she seeth she shal slen."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs xxiii. 28*.

ũn-smĩrched', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *smirched*.] Not smirched; not stained; not soiled; not blackened.

"The chaste and unsmirched brow."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

ũn-smĩt'-tẽn, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smitten*.] Not smitten; not beaten.

"[I] smiled unsmitten."—*Young: Night Thoughts*, iv.

ũn-smõked', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smoked*.]

1. Not smoked; not dried by smoking.

2. Not used in smoking, as a pipe.

*3. Smoked out; emptied by smoking.

"His ancient pipe in sable dyed,
And half unsmoked lay by his side."

Swift: Cassinus and Peter.

***ũn-smoõt'h'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smooth*, *a.*] Not smooth; not even; rough. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 631.)

***ũn-smõte'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smote*.] Unsmitten. (*Byron: Dest. of Sennacherib*.)

ũn-smõth'-ẽr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *smother*, and suff. -*able*.] Incapable of being smothered, suppressed, or restrained.

"To the unsmotherable delight of all the porters."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxviii.

***ũn-smũt'-tỹ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *smutty*.] Not smutty; not obscene.

"The expression was altogether unsmutty."—*Collier: English Stage*, p. 54.

ũn-sõaped', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soaped*.] Not washed; unwashed.

*[The Unsoaped: The Unwashed (q. v.).]

"The unsoaped of Ipswich brought up the rear."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

***ũn-sõ-bẽr**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sober*, *a.*] Not sober; wild, extravagant.

"Her eyes, her talke, her pase, all were unsobber."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***ũn-sõ-bẽr-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsobber*; -*ly*.] Wildly, extravagantly.

"Unsobberly to reason and dispute."—*Homilies: Against Contention*.

ũn-sõ-çĩ-a-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ (or ç as sh), *s.* [Eng. *unsociable*; -*ity*.] Unsociableness.

"The unsociability of the Christian faith."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*. (Pref.)

ũn-sõ-çi-a-ble (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sociable*.]

1. Not sociable; not suitable for society; indisposing for society.

"A severe, distant, and unsociable temper."—*Tatler*, No. 149.

2. Not inclined for society; not free in conversation; reserved, unsocial; not companionable.

"And he again, who is too sober and abstinent altogether, becometh unpleasant and unsociable."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 534.

ũn-sõ-ci-a-ble-nẽss (c as sh), *s.* [Eng. *unsociable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unsocial.

ũn-sõ-çi-a-blỹ (c as sh), *adv.* [English *unsociable*(le); -*ly*.] In an unsociable manner.

"These are pleased with nothing that is not unsociably sour."—*L'Estrange*.

ũn-sõ-çi-al (c as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *social*.] Not social; not adapted to society.

"The too often unamiable and unsocial patriotism of our forefathers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***ũn-sõd'**, ***ũn-sõd'-dẽn**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sod*, *sodden*.] Not sodden, seethed, or boiled.

"Unrosted or unsod."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Sea-voyage*, ii.

***ũn-soft'**, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *soft*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not soft; hard.

"His berd unsoft."—*Chaucer. C. T.*, v. 969.

B. *As adv.*: Not softly.

"Great numbers fall unsoft."

Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; July.

ũn-soft'-ened (*t* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *softened*.] Not softened, touched, or affected.

"Unsoftened by all these applications."—*Aiterbury: Sermons*, vol. iiii., ser. 5.

ũn-sõiled', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soiled*.] Not soiled; not stained; unpolluted, untainted, unspotted, pure. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"My unsoiled name, the austereness of my life."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

ũn-sõld', ***un-solde**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sold*.] Not sold; not transferred or disposed of for a consideration.

"They left their house and shop with some wares therein unsolde."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 267.

ũn-sõl'-dẽr, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *solder*.] To separate, as something that has been joined with solder; to dissolve, to break up.

"The sequel of to-day unsolders all

The goodliest friendship of famous knights."

Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.

***ũn-sõld'-iẽred** (i as y), ***un-sould-iered**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *soldier*, and -*ed*.] Not having the qualities or appearance of a soldier; not soldier-like.

ũn-sõld'-iẽr-like (i as y), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *soldierlike*.] Not like a soldier; not characteristic of or becoming a soldier.

"Faults eminently unsoldierlike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ũn-sõld'-iẽr-lỹ (i as y), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1) and Eng. *soldierly*.] Unsoldierlike; unbecoming a soldier.

"So unsoldierly an action."—*Rymer: On Tragedy*, p. 134.

***ũn-sõl'-ẽmn** (mn as m), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solemn*.]

1. Not solemn; not sacred, serious, or grave.

2. Not accompanied by due ceremonies or forms; not regular or formal; legally informal.

"Obligations by unsolemn stipulations."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ũn-sõl'-ẽm-nĩze, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *solemnize*.] To divest of solemnity.

***unsolempne**, *a.* [UNSOLEMN.]

ũn-sõ-lĩç'-ĩt-ẽd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *solicited*.]

1. Not solicited; not applied to. (Said of a person.)

"Unsolicited

I left no reverend person in this court."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Not asked for or besought. (Said of a thing.)

***ũn-sõ-lĩç'-ĩt-oũs**, ***un-sol-lic-it-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solicitous*.]

1. Not solicitous; not anxious; not deeply concerned.

"Unsolicitous to conceal it."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. Not marked or occupied by care, anxiety, or solicitude.

"Many unsolicitous hours."—*Idler*, No. 9.

***ũn-sõl'-ĩd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solid*.]

1. Not solid; hollow, liquid, gaseous, fluid.

"The continuity of unsolid, inseparable, and unmovable parts."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. Having no solid foundation or basis; not sound, firm, or substantial; empty, vain.

"Those unsolid hopes."—*Thomson: Winter*, 1,034.

***ũn-sõl'-ĩd-nẽss**, *s.* [Eng. *unsolid*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unsolid; emptiness, vanity.

"The unsolidness of other comforts and privileges."—*Leighton: 1 Peter ii.*

***ũn-sõlv'-a-ble**, ***ũn-sõlv'-ĩ-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solvable*.] Not capable of being solved.

"If unsolvable otherwise, there is still the more assurance of undeniable demonstration."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, ch. x.

ũn-sõlved', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *solved*.] Not solved; not explained or cleared up.

"Virgil propounds a riddle, which he leaves unsolved."—*Dryden: Virgil. (Dedic.)*

ũn-sõn'-sỹ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sonsy*.]

1. Not sonsy; not buxom, plump, or goodlooking. (*Scotch.*)

2. Bringing or boding bad or ill-luck; unlucky, ill-omened.

ũn-sõthed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *soothed*.] Not soothed, assuaged, calmed, or tranquilized.

"Thence the wretched ne'er unsoothed withdrew."

Byron: Lara, ii. 8.

ũn-sõ-phĩs'-tĩ-cate, **un-sõ-phĩs'-tĩ-căt-ẽd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sophisticate*, *sophisticated*.]

1. Not sophisticated; not corrupted, adulterated, or perverted by art; pure, unmixed, genuine.

"Nature, unsophisticated by man."

Cowper: Conversation, 451.

2. Simple, artless.

"Having obtained money under false pretenses from several unsophisticated persons."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ũn-sõ-phĩs'-tĩ-căt-ẽd-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *unsophisticated*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being unsophisticated; genuineness.

"This certificate of the president's unsophisticatedness."—*London Globe*.

ũn-sõr'-rõwed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sorrowed*.] Not sorrowed or grieved for; unlamented, unregretted.

"Die like a fool unsorrowed."

Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, ii. 4.

ũn-sort'-ẽd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sorted*.]

1. Not sorted, arranged, or distributed in order; not classified; not arranged or distributed in classes.

"Their ideas . . . lie in the brain unsorted."—*Watts: On the Mind*, ch. xix.

*2. Unsuitable, unfit.

bõll, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, tĩs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șũn; -tĩon, -șion = zhũn. -tĩous, -ciĩous, -siĩous = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bẽl, dẽl.

ŭn-sought' (ough as â), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sought*.]

1. Not sought for; not searched for; unsolicited.

"As if all needful things would come *unsought*."
Wordsworth: Resolution and Independence.

*2. Not examined or explored.

"To leave *unsought*,
Or that, or any place that harbors men."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

***ŭn-soul'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *soul*.] To deprive of the soul, mind, or understanding.

***ŭn-souled'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *souled*.]

1. Having no soul or life; deprived of the soul.

"Unbodied, *unsouled*, unheard, unseen."

Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 46.

2. Having no spirit or principle.

"What *unsouled* creatures they be."—*Shelton: Hist. Don Quixote*, pt. iv., ch. v.

ŭn-sound', *a. & adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *sound*, *a.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Not sound; not firm, solid, or undecayed; weak, decayed, rotten.

"Of all that is *unsound* beware."

Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

2. Not sound or healthy; diseased; affected with some disease; not robust.

"Hunters and hacks have been held to be *unsound*."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

3. Not founded on true, firm, or correct principles; ill-founded, incorrect, erroneous, fallacious; not valid or orthodox.

"Cannot be *unsound* or evil to hold still the same assertion."—*Hooker*.

4. Not close, firm, or compact.

"Some lands make *unsound* cheese."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

5. Not sincere; not genuine or true; unprincipled.

"If there be anything weak and *unsound* in them [they] are willing to have it detected."—*Locke: Conduct of Understanding*, § 41.

***B. As adv.:** Not soundly; unsoundly.

"The king . . . still muses; sleeps *unsound*."

Daniel. (Todd.)

unsound-life, *s.*

Insurance: A life not likely to reach the average length, and which therefore it is inexpedient to insure.

unsound-mind, *s.* A mind more or less insane. If this be proved in the case of one making a will it vitiates the instrument; but the evidence required from the individual impeaching the will must be very cogent, or it will fail.

***ŭn-sound'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *soundable*.] Incapable of being sounded; unfathomable, profound.

"Deep and *unsoundable* by us."—*Leighton: Commentary on I Peter* ii.

***ŭn-sound'-ēd** (1), *a.* [English *unsound*; *-ed*.] Made unsound, unhealthy, or diseased; marred.

"His grievous hurts, his sores eke *unsounded*."

Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

ŭn-sound'-ēd (2), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *sounded*.] Not sounded; not tried with or as with a sounding-line; not examined, tried, or tested.

"Gloster is a man
Unsounded yet." *Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 1.

ŭn-sound'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unsound*; *-ly*.] In an unsound manner; not soundly.

"*Unsoundly* taught and interpreted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politic*. (Pref.)

ŭn-sound'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *unsound*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsound:

(1) Want of strength or firmness; weakness, rottenness; as, the *unsoundness* of timber.

(2) Infirmary; mental weakness.

"That strange *unsoundness* of mind which made his courage and capacity almost useless to his country."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

(3) Want of soundness, healthiness, or vigor; physical weakness or infirmity; the state of being affected by some disease.

"The subject of hereditary *unsoundness* is discussed."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

(4) Erroneousness, defectiveness, fallaciousness.

"The danger and the *unsoundness* of the doctrine."—*London Times*.

(5) Incapacity of mind; weakness of intellect.

ŭn-soured', ***un-sowred**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *soured*.]

1. Not made sour or acid.

"Meat and drink last longer unputrefied and *unsoured* in winter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 841.

2. Not made morose or crabbed.

***ŭn-sowed'** (1), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *sowed*.] Unsown.

"Earth *unsow'd*, untill'd, brings forth for them
All fruits." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, ix.

***ŭn-sowed'** (2), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *sowed*.] Unsewn.

"Their pillow was *unsowed*."

Spenser: F. H., VI. iv. 14.

ŭn-sown', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sown*.]

1. Not furnished or planted with seed.

"The ground is untill'd and *unsown*."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (Ep. of Rochester to Charles II.)

2. Not scattered on land for growth, as seed.

3. Not propagated by seed scattered.

"Mushrooms come up hastily in a night, and yet are *unsown*."—*Bacon*.

***ŭn-spar'**, ***un-spere**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spar*.] To withdraw the spar or spars from; to open. (*Scott: Marmion*, i. 4.)

ŭn-späred', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spared*.]

1. Not spared; not saved for future use; not saved from destruction, ruin, death, or the like; not treated with mildness. (*Milton: P. L.*, x. 606.)

*2. Indispensable.

"*Unspared* instruments to their several purposes."—*Adams: Works*, i. 381.

ŭn-spär'-lŷng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sparing*.]

1. Not sparing or parsimonious; giving freely; liberal, free, profuse.

"The Lord's *unsparing* hand."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, lxii.

2. Given or done unsparingly; unmerciful.

"To make *unsparing* use of the boot."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ŭn-spär'-lŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unsparing*; *-ly*.] In an unsparing manner; not sparingly.

"The Lord *unsparingly* hath swallow'd
All Jacob's dwellings."

Donne: Lamentations, ii.

***ŭn-sparred'**, *a.* [UNSPAR.] Not closed or made fast; open.

"The door *unsparred*, and the hawk without."

Surrey: Whether Liberty by Loss of Life, &c.

***ŭn-spēak'**, ***un-speake**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *speak*.] To retract, as something spoken; to recant; to unsay.

"*Unspeak* mine own detraction."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

ŭn-spēak'-a-ble, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *speakeable*.] Not capable of being described by speech; incapable of being spoken or uttered; beyond the power of speech to describe; unutterable, inexpressible, ineffable.

"For in it lurks that nameless spell,
Which speaks, itself *unspeakeable*."

Byron: Giaour.

ŭn-spēak'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unspeakable*; *-ly*.] In an unspeakable manner or degree; beyond the power of speech; unutterably, inexpressibly.

"A state *unspeakably* anxious and uncomfortable."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 380.

***ŭn-spēak'-lŷng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *speaking*.] Wanting the power of speech or utterance.

"His description

Proved us *unspeaking* sots."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

ŭn-spēc'-ī-fied, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *specified*.] Not specified; not particularly mentioned.

"It had not passed *unspecified*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. i.

***ŭn-spēcked'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *specked*.] Unspotted, blameless, irreproachable. (*Cowper: Truth*, 231.)

ŭn-spēc'-ta-clēd (le as ēl), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spectacled*.] Not wearing spectacles.

"Many a nose, spectacled and *unspectacled*, was popped out of the adjoining window."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xiv.

ŭn-spēc'-u-lā-tive, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *speculative*.] Not speculative; not given to speculation or theory; practical.

"Some *unspeculative* men may not have the skill to examine their assertions."—*Government of the Tongue*.

***ŭn-spēd'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sped*.]

1. Not having succeeded or prospered; unsuccessful.

"He was come ageyn *unspēd*."—*Gower: C. A.*, viii.

2. Unperformed, unfulfilled.

"*Unspēd* the service of the common cause."

Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

***ŭn-spēd'-fŭl**, ***un-spēde-ful**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *speedful*.] Unfortunate, unsuccessful, unprospering.

"*Unspēdeful* ne without effecte."—*Chaucer: Astrolabie*.

***ŭn-spēd'-ŷ**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *speedy*.] Not speedy; slow.

"A mute and *unspeedy* current."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 117.

***ŭn-spēll'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spell*.] To release from the influence of a spell or charm; to disenchant; to deprive of power as a spell.

"Allow me to *unspell* these charms."—*Tuke: Adv. of Five Hours*, v.

ŭn-spēnt', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spent*.]

1. Not spent; not used, expended, or wasted.

"There are leaft seven baskettes full of broken meate, *unspent*."—*Udall: Marke viii*.

2. Not exhausted; as, *unspent* strength.

3. Not having lost its force or impulse; as, an *unspent* ball.

ŭn-spēre', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *sphere*.] To remove from its sphere or orb.

"Though you would seek t' *unsphere* the stars with
oaths." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

***ŭn-spī'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1); English *spy*; *-able*.] Incapable of being spied, or searched out.

"*Unspiable*, unspeakable by man."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, iv. 581. (*Latham*.)

ŭn-spīed', ***un-spyed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spied*.]

1. Not spied or narrowly examined; unexplored, unsearched.

"No corner leave *unspied*."—*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 529.

2. Not espied, not seen, not observed.

"Resolv'd to find some fault, before *unspyd*."

Tickell: The Fatal Curiosity.

ŭn-spīke', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spike*.] To remove a spike from, as from the vent of a cannon.

ŭn-spilt', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spilt*.]

1. Not spilt, not shed.

"That blood . . . thy great grandsire shed
Had been *unspilt*."

Denham: Cooper's Hill, 99.

*2. Not spoiled, not marred, not lost.

"Then have of your own, without lending *unspilt*."

Tusser: September's Husbandry.

ŭn-spīn', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spin*.] To undo, as something that has been spun.

"Oh, cruel fates! the which so soone
His vitall thred *unsponne*."

Holinshed: Hist. Scot. (an. 1577).

***ŭn-spīr'-it**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spirit*.] To depress in spirit; to dispirit, to deject.

"To *unspirit* him so much, as not
To fly to her embraces."

Beaumont & Flet.: Coronation, iii.

ŭn-spīr'-it-u-ā-l, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *spiritual*.] Not spiritual; carnal, worldly.

"An *unspiritual* and unsanctified man."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

ŭn-spīr'-it-u-ā-l-ize, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spiritualize*.] To render unspiritual; to deprive of spirituality.

"Indipose and *unspiritualize* the mind."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

ŭn-spīlēned', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *spleen*; *-ed*.] Deprived of the spleen; destitute of spleen or a spleen; not splenetic.

"Yet the villainy of words may be such as would make any *unspīlēned* dove choleric."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, i. 2.

***ŭn-spōil'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *spoil*.] To correct the injury done to by over-indulgence.

"You must *unspoil* me, Esther."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xliii.

***ŭn-spōil'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *spoilable*.] Incapable of being spoiled.

***ŭn-spōil'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [English *unspoilable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unspoilable.

"A prevalent style of furniture and decoration should have this character of what may be called *unspoilable-ness*."—*London Daily News*.

ŭn-spōiled', ***un-spoyled**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spoiled*.]

1. Not spoiled; not corrupted; not ruined.

"An *unspoiled* boy at a classical school."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools*.

*2. Not plundered or pillaged.

"They left nothing *unspoiled*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 52.

ŭn-spōk'-en, ***un-spoke**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *spoken*, *spoke*.] Not spoken, not said, not uttered; untold.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

***ün-spön-tä'-nē-ōūs**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *spontaneous*.] Not spontaneous; not voluntary; forced, artificial.

"Unspontaneous laughter loud."
Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xx.

***ün-spört'-fūl**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sportful*.] Not sportful, gay, or merry; sad, depressed.

"Dry, husky, unportful laughs."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

ün-spörts'-man-like, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *sportsmanlike*.] Not sportsmanlike; unbecoming a true sportsman.

"In connection with which no unportsmanlike deed is ever winked at."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

ün-spöt'-tēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *spotted*.]

I. *Lit.*: Not spotted or stained; not marked with spots; free from spots.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Free from ceremonial uncleanness; unblemished.

"By the sacrifice of an unspotted lambe."—*Udall: Marke ix*.

2. Free from moral spot or stain; unblemished, immaculate.

"An unspotted life."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. Free from faults or inaccuracies; faultless, perfect.

"The unspotted properties of the Latin tongue."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*.

ün-spöt'-tēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unspotted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unspotted; freedom from moral blemish or stain.

"Tis charity and unspottednesse that is the pure and undefiled religion."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 3.

***ün-sprēad'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *spread*.] Not spread; not diffused.

"Unquickend, unspread,
My fire dropt down."

Mrs. Browning: Confession.

ün-squāred', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *squared*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not worked into a square shape or form.

"An other unsquared piece of tymber."—*Udall: 1 Cor. viii*.

*2. *Fig.*: Not properly formed or proportioned; irregular, unsuitable.

"Tis like a chime a-mending; with terms unsquar'd,
Which . . . would seem hyperboles."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

ün-squeēzed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *squeezed*.] Not squeezed or compressed; not deprived of juice or other valuable properties by compression; hence, not pillaged by compression.

"Rich as unsqueez'd favorite."

Thomson: Liberty.

ün-squire', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *squire*.] To deprive or divest of the rank or privileges of an esquire; to degrade from the rank of an esquire.

"A great number of my fraternity, as well as myself, who must all be unsquird."—*Swift: Letter to the King-at-Arms*.

ün-stā'-ble, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stable*, *adj.*]

1. Not stable, not fixed, not firm, not fast.

2. Not steady or firm; irresolute, wavering, fickle.

"He had always been unstable, and he was now discontented."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

unstable-equilibrium, *s.* [EQUILIBRIUM, II. 2.]

unstable-peace, *s.*

Hist.: The peace between the Huguenots and the French Roman Catholics, March 20, 1568, and proclaimed three days later in the edict of Longjumeau. It was broken almost immediately. (*Mosheim's Inst. Ecc. Hist.*, p. 667, note 2.)

***ün-stā'-bled** (1e as *el*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), Eng. *stabled*.] Not put up in a stable.

"The unstabled Rosinante."—*C. Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxxix.

ün-stā'-ble-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unstable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unstable; instability, fickleness. (*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.)

ün-stäck', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *stack*.] To remove or take down from a stack.

"In unstacking some timber yesterday."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ün-stäid', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *staid*.] Not staid; not steady in character or judgment; volatile, fickle.

"Wholesome counsel to his unstaidd youth."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

***ün-stäid'-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unstaidd*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being unstaidd; fickleness.

2. Uncertain motion; unsteadiness.

"The oft changing of his color, with a kind of shaking unstaiddness over all his body."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

ün-stäined', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *stained*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not stained, not dyed, not colored.

"Unstained with hostile blood."

Milton: Nativity.

2. *Fig.*: Free from stain or blemish; unblemished, unsullied.

"He had, in spite of many provocations, kept his loyalty unstained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ün-stämped', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *stamped*.] Not stamped; not having a stamp impressed or affixed.

"The following signed, but unstamped agreement."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***ün-stanch'-a-ble**, ***un-stanche-a-ble**, **un-staunche-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *stanch*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being stanchd; inexhaustible.

ün-stanchēd', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *stanchēd*.]

1. Not stanchd, not stopped, as blood.

*2. Not satiate; incapable of being satisfied.

"The villain, whose unstanchēd thirst

York and young Rutland could not satisfy."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 6.

ün-starch', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *starch*.] To take the starch out of; hence, to free from starchiness, stiffness, reserve, formality, pride, or the like.

"He cannot unstarch his gravity."—*Kennet: Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 35.

ün-star'-tled (1e as *el*), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *startled*.] Not startled or alarmed; calm. (*Coleridge: Destiny of Nations*.)

***ün-stāte'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *state*.] To deprive or divest of state or dignity.

"I would unstate myself, to be in a due resolution."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

***ün-stā'-tioned**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stationed*.] Having no fixed or appointed station.

"Fell into the hands of unstationed privateers."—*Johnstone: Chrysal*, i. 23.

***ün-stāt'-ut-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *statutable*.] Not statutable; not agreeable or according to statute law.

"That plea did not avail, although the lease were notoriously unstatutable."—*Swift: Power of the Bishops*.

***ün-staunched'** (au as *a*), *a.* [UNSTANCED.]

***ün-stāyed'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stayed*.] Not supported. [See example under UNSTEADFAST, 2.]

***ün-stēad'-fast**, ***un-stede-fast**, ***un-sted-fast**, ***un-stide-fast**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *steadfast*.]

1. Not steadfast; not adhering to a purpose or resolution; fickle.

"Al reason reproveth such imparfit puple

And halt them unstedefast."

Piers Plowman, p. 57.

2. Timid, irresolute.

"Unsteadfast, by a blasted yew upstay'd."

Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

3. Insecure, unsafe.

"All men's state, alike unsteadfast be."

Spenser: Daphnaida.

***ün-stēad'-fast-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsteadfast*; *-ly*.] Not in a steadfast manner; unsteadily.

***ün-stēad'-fast-nēss**, ***un-stead-fast-ness**, ***un-sted-fast-ness**, ***un-stide-fast-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *unsteadfast*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsteadfast; want of steadfastness or security.

"The quietness and unsteadfastness of some dispositions."—*King James: Proc. for Uniformity*.

***ün-stēad'-ied**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *steadied*.] Not steadied; not made steady.

"By books unsteadied."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ün-stēad'-i-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *unsteady*; *-ly*.] In an unsteady manner; without steadiness, firmness, or consistency; inconsistently; changeably.

ün-stēad'-i-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unsteady*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsteady; want of steadiness, firmness, stability, fixedness, or resolution; instability; fickleness; unsettledness.

"The unsteadiness and faithlessness of Charles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ün-stēad'-ȳ, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *steaddy*.]

1. Not steady; not firm; shaking, staggering, reeling, trembling, wavering, fluctuating.

2. Not steady or constant in mind or purpose; unstable, unsettled, fickle, wavering, changeable.

"The wild and unsteady energy of a half barbarous people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not regular, constant, or uniform; varying, changeable.

"A ship driven by unsteady winds."—*Locke*.

4. Of irregular life; loose, dissipated.

*5. Uncertain, ambiguous, doubtful, varying; (*Locke: Hum. Under.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.)

*6. Not firmly established or settled.

"And strongly fix the diadem of France,

Which to this day unsteady doth remain."

Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

ün-steēl', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *steel*.] To disarm, to soften.

"Why should pity . . . unsteel my foolish heart."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 310.

ün-steēped', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *steeped*.] Not steeped, not soaked.

"Other wheat was sown unsteeped, but watered twice a day."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist*.

ün-stick', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *stick*, *v.*] To loose, to disengage, to extricate.

"Riveted . . . beyond the possibility of unsticking itself."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 380.

ün-stī'-fled (1e as *el*), *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stified*.] Not stifled, not smothered, not suppressed.

"Nature's voice unstified."

Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 121.

ün-stīg'-ma-tized, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stigmatized*.] Not stigmatized; without a stigma.

• "Nor left unstigmatized those fatal fields."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

ün-stīm'-u-lāt-ēd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stimulated*.] Not stimulated, urged, incited, or provoked.

"His own . . . unstimulated couragers."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xxiii.

***ün-stīng'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *sting*.] To disarm of a sting; to deprive of the power of giving pain.

"He has disarmed his afflictions, unstung his miseries,"

—*South: Sermons*.

ün-stīnt'-ēd, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stinted*.]

Not stinted, limited, or begrudged.

"No! search romantic lands, where the near sun

Gives with unstinted boon ethereal flame."

Scott: Don Roderick, ix. (Introd.)

ün-stīnt'-īng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stinting*.] Unstinted, unbegrudged, free, full.

"The fullest and most unstinting credit."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-stīrred', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stirred*.] Not stirred, not agitated.

"Other men may seem clear as long as they are unstirred."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter ii*.

***ün-stīr'-rīng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *stirring*.] Not stirring; idle, lazy.

"A slothful, unstirring life."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter iv*.

ün-stītch', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *stitch*.] To open, by unpicking the stitches or seams.

"Cato well observes, though in the phrase of a tailor, friendship ought not to be unripped, but unstitched."—*Collier*.

ün-stōck', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *stock*.] To remove or deprive of that which sticks, fixes, or holds fixed or fast, or by which anything is held fixed or fast.

"To unstock . . . high rigged ships."

Surrey: Virgile; Aeneis, iv.

ün-stōck'-īnged, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stockinged*.] Destitute of stockings; bare.

"Her little feet unstockinged."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

***ün-stō-i-çise**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2); Eng. *stoic*; *-ise*.] To deprive of stoicism.

"This is a new scheme . . . and it will unstoicise you delightfully."—*Eliz. Carter: Letters*, ii. 205.

***ün-stōōp'-īng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *stooping*.] Not stooping, not bending, not yielding.

"Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

ün-stōp', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *stop*.]

1. To free from a stopper; to take a stopper out of.

"After that unstop the quill that goes down into the first dog's jugular vein."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 149.

2. To free from any obstruction; to open.

"The eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf unstopped."—*Isaiah xxxv*. 5.

ün-stōpped', ***ün-stōpt'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *stopped*.]

1. Not stopped, hindered, delayed, or retarded.

pōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tiou, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

2. Not having a stopper; open.

"There's many a cranny and leak unstopt in your conscience."—*Congreve: Love for Love*, v.

***ün-stormed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *stormed*.] Not stormed, not assaulted, not taken by storm.

"The doom
Of towns unstorm'd and battles yet to come."
Addison: To Lord Keeper Somers.

***ün-storm'-y**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stormy*.] Not stormy; calm.

"A calm, unstormy wave."—*Byron: Age of Bronze*.

***ün-stout'**, ***ün-stoute**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stout*.] Not stout or strong; weak.

"They knowe neyther stoute nor unstoute."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 75.

***ün-stowed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stowed*.] Emptied, as the hold of a ship.

"When they found my hold unstowed."—*Smollet: Roderick Random*, ch. xli.

ün-strāin', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *strain*, *v.*] To relieve from a strain; to relax.

"Less they could the knot unstrain
Of a riddle."

Ben Jonson: Love Freed from Folly.

ün-strained', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *strained*.]

*1. Not strained; not put under exertion; unexercised.

"A milk-white bull, unstrained with the yoke."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 9.

*2. Not strained or forced; easy, natural.

"By an easy and unstrained derivation it implies the breath of God."—*Hakewill: On Providence*.

3. Not strained; not purified by straining; as, unstrained oil.

ün-strait'-ened, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *straitened*.] Not straitened; not contracted, narrowed, or limited.

"The measures of an unstraitened goodness."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatism*, ch. i.

ün-strāt'-i-fied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *stratified*.]

Geol.: Not deposited in strata, beds, or layers.

unstratified-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Boulder clay, till. [DRIFT, II. 2.]

unstratified-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geology: Rocks not deposited in strata, beds, or layers, but occurring in masses, sometimes breaking through or overlapping the stratified rocks in their vicinity. They comprehend the volcanic and plutonic rocks (q. v.).

***ün-strēngth'**, *subst.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *strength*.] Weakness, infirmity. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 232.)

ün-strēngth'-ened, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strengthened*.] Not strengthened; not supported; not assisted.

"Unstrengthened . . .
with authoritie from above."
—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. v., § 8.

***ün-strewed'** (ew as ô), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strewed*.]

1. Not strewn about; not scattered.

2. Not covered with things strewn about.

"Unstrewed with bodies of the slain."

Cooper: Homer's Iliad, x.

ün-strī'-āt-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *striated*.] Not striated; not marked with striæ or fine lines. [NON-STRIATED.]

ün-string', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *string*.]

1. To deprive of a string or strings.

2. To loosen, to untie, to open.

"His garland they unstring, and bind his hands."
Dryden. (Todd.)

3. To take from or off a string; as, to unstring beads.

4. To relax or untune the strings of.

"But fear unstrings the trembling lyre."

Congreve: Ode to Queen Anna.

5. To relax the tension of; to loosen, to relax.

"He has disarmed his afflictions, unstrung his miseries."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

***ün-stringed'**, *a.* [UNSTRING, *v.*] Not stringed; deprived or destitute of strings.

"An unstringed viol or a harp."

Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

ün-strippēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *stripped*.] Not stripped; not peeled.

"Still unstripped from stalks."—*Field*, Jan. 7, 1888.

***ün-strōng'**, *s.* [A. S. *unstrang*.] Weak, feeble. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 6.)

***ün-strūck'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *struck*.] Not struck; not smitten; not greatly impressed.

"Unstruck with horror at the sight."

Philips: Blenheim.

ün-strūng', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *strung*.]

1. Not strung; having the strings relaxed or untuned.

"Unstrung, untouched, the harp must stand."

Byron: Oscar of Alva.

2. Relaxed; as, His nerves were unstrung.

ün-stūd'-ied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *studied*.]

1. Not studied; not made a subject of study or investigation.

2. Unpremeditated, extempore.

"Unstudied wit and humor ever gay."

Thomson: Winter, 549.

3. Not labored or forced; easy, natural.

"It is a circumstance which increases its grace that it appears to be quite unstudied."—*Knox: Essay* 9.

*4. Not having studied; unacquainted; unskilled.

"Not so unstudied in the nature of councils."—*Bp. Jewell*.

*5. Not devoted to or occupied in study; not passed in study.

"To cloak the defects of their unstudied years."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

ün-stūffēd', ***ün-stūft'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *stuffed*.] Not stuffed; not crammed or crowded.

"Unbruised youth with unstuffed brain"

Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

***ün-sūb-dū'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subduable*.] Incapable of being subdued; invincible.

"Stern patience, unsubduable by pain."

Southey: Kehama, xviii. 5.

ün-sūb-dūēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subdued*.] Not subdued; not brought into subjection; unconquered.

"Immediately marches against the unsubdued Latin towns."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 109.

***ün-sūb-jēct**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subject*.] Not subject; not liable; not subordinate or subservient.

"Though no manner of person or cause be unsubject unto the king's power."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. viii.

***ün-sūb-mīss'-ive**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *submissive*.] Not submissive; disobedient.

"A stubborn, unsubmitive frame of spirit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

***ün-sūb-mīt'-tīng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *submitting*.] Not submitting; not readily yielding; unbending, unyielding.

"Wise, strenuous, firm, of unsubmitting soul."

Thomson: Summer, 1,514.

***ün-sūb-or'-dīn-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *subordinate*.] Not subordinate; not inferior in rank, dignity, class, or order.

"Unsubordinate to the crown."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

***ün-sūb-ornēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suborned*.] Not suborned; not procured by persuasion, allurements, or bribery.

"The true, unsuborned, unsophisticated language of genuine natural feeling."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

ün-sūb-scribēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *subscribed*.]

*1. Not subscribed; unsigned.

"Makes me leave my paper unsubscribed."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 335.

2. Not subscribed; not contributed; uncontributed.

ün-sūb-stān'-tial (ti as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantial*.]

1. Not substantial; not solid; not palpable.

"Her shadowy offspring, unsubstantial both."

Milton: P. R., iv. 399.

2. Not substantial, solid, or strong.

"Through this unsubstantial netting."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

3. Not real; not having substance.

"An unsubstantial, fairy place."

Wordsworth: To the Cuckoo.

4. Not giving substance or strength; weak; not strengthening or invigorating.

***ün-sūb-stān-ti-āl'-i-tē** (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *unsubstantial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being unsubstantial; absence of substantiality; want of real or material existence.

"Something of unsubstantiality and uncertainty had beset my hopes."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxiv.

***ün-sūb-stān'-tial-ize** (ti as sh), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *substantialize*.] To render unsubstantial. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ix.)

ün-sūb-stān'-ti-āt-ēd (ti as shī), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantiated*.] Not substantiated; not confirmed.

***ün-sūb-stān-ti-ā'-tion** (ti as shī), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *substantiation*.] A depriving of substantiality.

"He [Berkeley] would probably have been satisfied with this acknowledgment, as a sufficient unsubstantiation of matter."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 201.

***ün-sūc-ceed'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *succeed*; *-able*.] Not capable of succeeding or of bringing about the desired effect or result; not likely to succeed.

"Nor would his discretion attempt so unsucceedable a temptation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***ün-sūc-ceed'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *succeeded*.] Not succeeded or followed; having no successor. (*Milton: P. L.*, v. 821.)

ün-sūc-cess', *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *success*.] Want of success; failure.

"Unsuccess . . . disqualifies you."

Browning: Ring and Book, xi.

ün-sūc-cess'-fūl, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *successful*.]

1. Not successful, not producing or attended with the desired result; not fortunate in the issue.

"It was almost certain to be unsuccessful."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Not meeting with success; not fortunate.

"Had Portius been the unsuccessful lover."

Addison: Cato.

ün-sūc-cess'-fūl-lē, *adv.* [Eng. *unsuccessful*; *-ly*.] In an unsuccessful manner; without success.

"Inviting unsuccessfully a Dutch and an English minister."—*Secker: Works*, vi. 457.

ün-sūc-cess'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unsuccessful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsuccessful; want of success.

"The unsuccessfulness of that treaty."—*Milton: Answer to Eikon Basilike*, § 18.

***ün-sūc-cess'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *successive*.] Not successive; not proceeding by succession of parts.

"The unsuccessive duration of God with relation to himself."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*.

***ün-sūc'-cōr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *succorable*.] Incapable of being succored, relieved, aided, or remedied.

"Do an unsuccorable mischief."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

ün-sūc'-cōrēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *succored*.] Not succored, relieved, or aided. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 51.)

ün-sūckēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sucked*.] Not sucked; not drawn or drained by the mouth.

"The teats . . ."

Unuck'd of lamb or kid.—*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 583.

***ün-sūēd'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sued*.] Unasked, unsought.

"Gillias . . . rewarded deserts unsued to."—*Adams: Works*, i. 483.

***ün-sūf'-fēr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufferable*.] Not sufferable; insufferable, intolerable.

"Hell heard the unsufferable noise."

Milton: P. L., vi. 867.

***ün-sūf'-fēr-a-blē**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsufferable* (le); *-ly*.] In a manner not able to be borne; insufferably, intolerably.

"This wench does look so unsufferably ugly."

Vanburgh: Provoked Wife, i.

***ün-sūf'-fēr-īng**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suffering*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not suffering; free from suffering.

"His unsuffering kingdom yet will come."

Thomson: A Hymn.

B. *As subst.*: Incapability of enduring or of being endured.

"For unsuffryng of stynke."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccabees* ix. 10.

***ün-sūf-fic'-iēnce**, ***ün-sūf-fic'-iēn-çy** (c as sh), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sufficiency*.] The quality or state of being unsufficient or insufficient; want of sufficiency; insufficiency.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ŭn-sŭf-fic'-i-ent** (c as sh), ***un-suf-fy-cy-ent**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufficient*.] Not sufficient; insufficient, inadequate.

"They be found *unsufficient* to attain unto that end."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. iii., § 10.

***ŭn-sŭf-fic'-i-ent-ly** (c as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unsufficient*; *-ly*.] Not sufficiently, insufficiently.

"Absolving of *unsufficiently* disposed penitents."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. vi.

***ŭn-sŭf-fi'-çing-n-ess**, *subst.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sufficingness*.] The quality or state of being insufficient; insufficiency.

ŭn-sŭg'-ared (s as sh), *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *sugared*.] Not sugared; not sweetened with sugar. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 883.)

***ŭn-sŭg-g-est'-ive**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suggestive*.] Not suggestive.

"It must not be inferred that Mr. Goschen's speech was absolutely *unsuggestive*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

***ŭn-sŭit'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *suit*, *v.*] Not to suit; to be unsuitable to.

"Both *unsuit*
My untuned fortunes."

Quarles: Emblems, IV. xv. 4.

ŭn-sŭit-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suitability*.] Unsuitableness.

ŭn-sŭit'-a-ble, ***un-sute-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suitable*.] Not suitable; not fit; not adapted; unbecoming, unsuited, unfit, incongruous, improper.

"It would be very *unsuitable* to my intended brevity."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 132.

ŭn-sŭit'-a-ble-n-ess, *s.* [Eng. *unsuitable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsuitable; unfitness, incongruity.

"There is a fitness or suitableness of certain circumstances to certain persons, and an *unsuitableness* of others."—*Clarke: Evidences*, Prop. 1.

ŭn-sŭit'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unsuitab(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an unsuitable manner or degree; unfitly, inadequately, improperly, incongruously.

"To employ them *unsuitably*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., charge 6.

ŭn-sŭit'-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suited*.]

1. Not suited; not accommodated; *providē* with what one wants.

"So that no constitution-fancier may go *unsuited* from his shop."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord*.

2. Not suited, not fitted; unsuitable.

"A blind fury, which perhaps is not *unsuited* to barbarians."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 343.

***ŭn-sŭit'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suiting*.] Not suiting; unsuited, unsuitable, unbecoming.

"A passion most *unsuiting* such a man."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

ŭn-sŭl'-lied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sullied*.]

*1. *Lit.*: Not sullied, not stained, not tarnished.

"[An] ample charger, of *unsullied* frame."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 1,046.

2. *Fig.*: Free from imputation of evil; untarnished, unblemished.

"Your honor and that of the nation are *unsullied*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***ŭn-sŭmmed'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *summed*.] Not summed up; not counted or reckoned in one amount or total.

"With expense *unsummed*."

Mason: English Garden, i.

ŭn-sŭm-mōned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *summoned*.] Not summoned, called upon, or cited.

"Nor leave *unsummoned* one of all the train."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xxii.

ŭn-sŭng', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sung*.]

1. Not sung; not recited musically, as a song.

"Half yet remains *unsung*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 21.

2. Not celebrated in verse.

"Nor Oebalus, shalt thou be left *unsung*."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vii. 1,014.

***ŭn-sŭnk'**, ***un-suncke**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sunk*.] Not sunken; not settled down.

"Where rain in winter stood long time *unsuncke*."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

***ŭn-sŭnned'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sunned*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not sunned; not shone upon by the sun.

"Down in the *unsunned* depths lies so much treasure."

—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Fig.*: Not cheered.

"His inward hoard

Of *unsunn'd* griefs."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***ŭn-sŭn'-ny**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sunny*.] Not sunny; gloomy.

***ŭn-sŭ-p-ēr'-flū-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *superfluous*.] Not superfluous; not in excess; not more than enough.

"In *unsuperfluous* even proportion."

Milton: Comus, 773.

***ŭn-sŭ-p-ēr-scribed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *superscribed*.] Not directed or addressed.

"The letter was unsealed, and *unsuperscribed* also."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 181.

***ŭn-sŭpped'**, ***un-soup-id**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sup*; *-ed*.] Not having supped; without supper.

"The kynge went aweie in to his house *unsoupid*."—*Wycliffe: Daniel* vi. 18.

***ŭn-sŭp-plant'-ed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supplanted*.] Not supplanted; not tripped up.

"*Unsupplanted* feet."—*Philips: Cider*, ii.

***ŭn-sŭp-ple**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supple*.] Not supple; not bending or yielding easily.

"Those *unsupple* sinews would not bend."

Sandys: Ovid: Metamorphoses, ii.

***ŭn-sŭp-pli'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *supply*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being supplied.

"The *unsuppliable* defect of any necessary antecedent."—*Chillingworth*.

ŭn-sŭp-plied', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supplied*.] Not supplied; not furnished with what is necessary.

"The pangs of hunger *unsupplied*."

Cowper: The Salad.

ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *supportable*.] Not supportable; not able to be supported; insupportable; intolerable.

"The very courtesy of the law was jugum, an *unsupportable* yoke."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Galatians*, v. 1.

ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-a-ble-n-ess, *s.* [Eng. *unsupportable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsupportable.

"The *unsupportableness* of this guilt."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-a-blŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *unsupportable(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an unsupportable manner or degree; not in a manner that can be borne; insupportably.

"*Unsupportably* miserable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

ŭn-sŭp-pōrt'-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *supported*.]

1. Not supported; not upheld; not maintained; not sustained.

"It is *unsupported* by truth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Not supported, assisted, or countenanced.

"*Unsupported* by and ununited with the state."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 5.

ŭn-sŭp-pr-essed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *suppressed*.] Not suppressed; not held or kept under; not subdued, not quelled; not put down.

"Simple manners, feelings *unexpress'd*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

***ŭn-sŭre'** (s as sh), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sure*.] Not sure, not fixed, not certain; uncertain, insecure.

"What is mortal, and *unsure*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 4.

***ŭn-sŭred'** (s as sh), *a.* [Eng. *unsur(e)*; *-ed*.] Not made sure; not securely established; made uncertain or unsafe.

"Thy now *unsur'd* assurance to the crown."

Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

***ŭn-sŭre'-ly** (s as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *unsure*; *-ly*.] In an unsure manner; insecurely, unsafely, uncertainly.

"The vanity of greatness he had try'd,

And how *unsurely* stands the foot of pride."

Daniel: Civil Wars, ii.

***ŭn-sŭre'-ty** (s as sh), *s.* [English *unsure*; *-ty*.] Uncertainty, insecurity.

"Thou stode at christendom in doubt, and *unsurety*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 310.

***ŭn-sŭrg'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surg-ing*.] Not mounting or rising in waves.

"Up and down on the *unsurging* seas."

Drayton: Legend of Matilda the Fair.

ŭn-sŭr-mōunt'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surmountable*.] Not surmountable; not capable of being surmounted; insurmountable.

"Another *unsurmountable* source of discord."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ŭn-sŭr-pass'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surpassable*.] Not capable of being surpassed, excelled, or exceeded.

ŭn-sŭr-pass'-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unsurpassable(ly)*; *-ly*.] In an unsurpassable manner or degree. (*Ruskin*.)

ŭn-sŭr-passed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *surpassed*.] Not surpassed, excelled, exceeded, or outdone. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 39.)

***ŭn-sŭr-rēn'-dēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surrendered*.] Not surrendered; not given up or delivered.

"Helen is mine, an *unsurrender'd* prize

For ever." *Cowper: Homer's Iliad*, vii.

***ŭn-sŭr-rōund'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *surrounded*.] Not surrounded, encompassed, or environed.

"Retreating *unsurrounded*."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiv.

ŭn-sŭs-ç-ēp'-ti-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *susceptible*.] Not susceptible; not open or liable to; not capable of admitting; insusceptible.

"By no means *unsusceptible* of religious impressions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ŭn-sŭs-pect'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspect*.] Unsuspected.

"Author *unsuspect*,

Friendly to man." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 771.

***ŭn-sŭs-pect'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspectable*.] Not liable to be suspected; not open to suspicion. (*H. More: Mystery of Godliness*, p. 323.)

ŭn-sŭs-pect'-ed, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspected*.] Not suspected; not looked upon as likely to have done an evil act; not an object of suspicion.

"Unseen and *unsuspected* arts."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 3.

***ŭn-sŭs-pect'-ēd-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *unsuspected*; *-ly*.] Not in a suspected or suspicious manner; without raising suspicion.

"More impartially and *unsuspectedly*."—*Milton: Removal of Hirelings*.

***ŭn-sŭs-pect'-ēd-n-ess**, *s.* [Eng. *unsuspected*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unsuspected.

"By the strangeness of the act, and *unsuspectedness* of the actors."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, X. ii. 27.

ŭn-sŭs-pect'-ing, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspecting*.] Not suspecting, not suspicious; unsuspecting; free from suspicion.

"The host lie down

Sudden before some *unsuspecting* town."

Pope: (Todd).

ŭn-sŭs-pect'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *unsuspecting*; *-ly*.] In an unsuspecting manner; without suspicion.

"What the world believed so *unsuspectingly*."—*Bp. Taylor: Deus Justificatus*. (Ep. Ded.)

***ŭn-sŭs-pēnd'-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspended*.] Not suspended; not held or kept in a state of rest or suspense; not ceasing from action or motion.

"The *unsuspended* attention of a day."—*Knox: Essay* 1.

ŭn-sŭs-pic'-i-ōn (c as sh), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *suspicion*.] Want of suspicion; freedom from suspicion; unsuspiciousness.

"Through their own heedlessness and *unsuspicion*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, xi.

ŭn-sŭs-pi'-ci-ous, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *suspicious*.]

1. Not suspicious; not inclined to suspect or imagine evil; unsuspecting.

"*Unsuspecting* of a snare."

Cowper: Secret of Divine Love.

2. Not raising or tending to raise suspicion.

3. Not passed in suspicion; free from anything likely to cause suspicion.

"But farewell now to *unsuspicious* nights."

Cowper: Task, iv. 565.

ŭn-sŭs-tāin'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sustainable*.] Not capable of being sustained, maintained, supported, or upheld.

"Whose impression is altogether inevitable and *unsustainable*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 18.

ŭn-sŭs-tāined', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sustained*.] Not sustained, maintained, supported, or upheld.

"All *unsustained* between the waves and sky."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 517.

ŭn-swād'-dle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *swaddle*.] To drem a swaddle (to; to unswathe.

"Puppy has scarce *unswaddled* my legs yet."

Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, i. 2.

ŭn-swāthe', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *swathe*.] To free from a swathe; to unbandage; to take bandages off.

"In the morning an old woman came to *unswathe* me."

—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

ŭn-swāy'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *sway*, and suff. *-able*.] Not capable of being swayed, governed, or influenced by another.

"To be rough, *unswayable*, and free."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-clan, -tlan = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

ŭn-swāyed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *swayed*.]

1. Not swayed; not wielded.

"Is the chair empty? Is the sword *unswayed*?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. Not biased, moved, or influenced, as by passion, ambition, &c.

***ŭn-swāy'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *unswayed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unswayed; steadiness, firmness, consistency.

"That constancy and *unswayedness* in our lives."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 246.

ŭn-sweār, *v. t. & i.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *swear*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To recant or revoke, as something sworn to; to recall or retract by a subsequent oath; to abjure.

"*Unswear* faith sworn."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1.

2. To deny by oath.

"No more than he'll *unswear*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To recant; to recall an oath. (*Spenser*.)

***ŭn-sweāt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *sweat*.] To remove or reduce the sweating of; to ease or cool after exercise or toil.

"The interim of *unsweating* themselves regularly."—*Milton: On Education*.

***ŭn-sweāt'-īng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sweating*.] Not sweating or perspiring.

"In frost and snow, if you complain of heat,
They rub the *unsweating* brow, and swear they sweat."
Dryden: Juvenal, iii.

***ŭn-sweēt'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sweet*.] Not sweet; disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Make the life *unsweet*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 14.

***ŭn-swēll'**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *swell*.] To sink from a swollen or turgid state; to subside.

"But tho began his herte a lite *unswell*."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, v.

ŭn-swēpt', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *swept*.]

1. Not swept; not cleaned by having a brush, broom, or besom passed over it.

"Where fires thou find'st unrak'd and hearths *unswept*,
There pinch the maids as blue as bilberry."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

2. Not cleaned up or removed by sweeping.

"The dust on antique time would lie *unswept*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

3. Not moved or passed over with a sweeping motion or action.

"The waves roll multitudinous, and the foam,
*Unswep*t by wand'ring gusts, fills all the air."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xi.

ŭn-swērv'-īng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *swerving*.] Not swerving or deviating from any rule or standard; undeviating, unwavering.

ŭn-swērv'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unswerving*; *-ly*.] In an unswerving manner; unwaveringly. (*Cary: Dante*; *Par.* viii. 142.)

***ŭn-swilled'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *swilled*.]

1. Not swilled; not swallowed down in large draughts.

2. Not emptied by swilling or greedily drinking.

"An *unswilled* hog'shead."—*Milton: Divorce*. (Post.)

ŭn-swōrn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sworn*.]

1. Not sworn; not bound by an oath; not having taken an oath.

"You are yet *unsworn*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

2. Not solemnly pronounced or taken.

"Her solemn oath
Unsworn remained."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, x.

***ŭn-sŷl'-lā-bled** (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *syllabled*.] Not syllabled; not articulated, uttered, or pronounced.

***ŭn-sŷl-lō-gīst'-īc-əl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *syllogistical*.] Not syllogistical; not according to the logical rules of syllogisms.

"This *unsyllogistical* syllogism."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, ch. vi., § 14.

ŭn-sŷm-bōl'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *symbolic*.] Not symbolic.

"Infantile speech is *unsymbolic*."—*Earle: Philology of English Tongue*, § 245.

ŭn-sŷm-mēt'-rīc-əl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *symmetrical*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Not symmetrical; wanting in symmetry or due proportion of parts.

II. *Botany*:

1. (*Of a leaf*): Not of the same breadth on the opposite sides of the midrib. Example, the leaf of *Begonia*.

2. (*Of a flower*): Not having a close relation in number between the divisions of the calyx, those of the corolla, and the stamens. Example, the *Cruciferae*, in which the sepals are four, the petals four, but the stamens six.

ŭn-sŷm-pā-thēt'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *sympathetic*.] Not sympathetic; not in sympathy.

"This precocious flowering does not occur every year, and it seems curiously *unsympathetic* with the seasons."—*London Evening Standard*.

ŭn-sŷm-pā-thŷ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *sympathy*.] Want or absence of sympathy.

"How true the *unsympathy* as well as the sympathy of nature."—*Wilberforce*, in *Life*, ii. 305.

ŭn-sŷs-tēm-āt'-īc, **ŭn-sŷs-tēm-āt'-īc-əl**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *systematic*, *systematical*.] Not systematic; not having regular order, distribution, or arrangement of parts; not done systematically.

"Unsupported, desultory, *unsystematic* endeavors."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents*.

ŭn-sŷs-tēm-a-tīzed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *systematized*.] Not systematized; not reduced to a system.

"Neither English nor Germans apply the word [Philosophy] to *unsystematized* knowledge."—*Herbert Spencer: First Principles*, § 36.

ŭn-tāck', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tack*.] To undo, as something that has been tacked; to disjoin; to draw or remove tacks from; to loosen.

"*Untack* our minds and affections from this world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. iii.

ŭn-tāc'-kle, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *tackle*.] To unharness. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 62.)

***ŭn-tāggēd'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tagged*.] Not tied or fastened; not having tags.

"*Untagg'd* points and complers."
Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize, iv. 3.

ŭn-tāint'-ēd (1), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tainted*.]

1. Not rendered impure by admixture; free from foul matter; pure.

"Th' *untainted* winds refuse th' infecting load."
South.

2. Not rendered unsavory by putrescence; not rotten or corrupted.

"*Untouch'd* by worms, *untainted* by the air."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 506.

3. Not sullied; unsullied, unblemished.

"His morals had escaped *untainted*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ŭn-tāint'-ēd** (2), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English (*at*) *tainted*.] Not charged with a crime; not accused.

"*Untainted*, unexamined, free at liberty."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 6.

***ŭn-tāint'-ēd-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *untainted*; *-ly*.] In an untainted manner; in a manner free from taint, stain, or blemish.

"A school so *untaintedly* loyal."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 1.

***ŭn-tāint'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *untainted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untainted; freedom from taint, stain, or blemish.

"Purity and *untaintedness* in respect of any mixture of corruption."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on 1 John i. 5*.

ŭn-tāk'-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *taken*.]

1. Not taken; not seized, captured, or apprehended; not made prisoner.

"Dispose already of the *untaken* spoil."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 108.

2. Not reduced by siege or assault; not captured.

3. Not swallowed or taken, as a medicine or the like.

¶ (1) *Untaken away*: Not removed.

"Until this day remaineth the veil *untaken away*."—*2 Cor.* iii. 14.

(2) *Untaken up*: Not occupied; not filled.

"The narrow limits of this discourse will leave no more room *untaken up* by heaven."—*Boyle*.

ŭn-tāl'-ent-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *talented*.] Not talented; not gifted; not clever.

"The sort of poor stuff you must be satisfied with from a poor *untalented* girl."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vii. 6.

ŭn-tālkēd (l silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *talked*.] Not talked; not spoken.

¶ *Untalked of*: Not mentioned; not talked or spoken about.

ŭn-tām'-a-ble, **ŭn-tāme'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *tamable*.] Incapable of being tamed, domesticated, subdued, or subjugated; not capable of being rendered tame, docile, or serviceable to man; incapable of being brought or softened from a wild, savage, rude, or violent state.

***ŭn-tāme'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tame*, *a.*] Not tame; wild, savage.

"Ida . . . nurse of beasts *untame*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, viii. 41.

ŭn-tāmed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tamed*.]

1. Not tamed; not domesticated; not reclaimed from wildness; as, an *untamed* beast.

2. Not subdued or subjugated; not brought under control; unsubdued.

"There, *untamed*, th' approaching conqueror waits."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

*3. Not brought under.

"As men by fasting starve th' *untamed* disease."
Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 267.

***ŭn-tām'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [Eng. *untamed*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untamed.

"Pride and the *untamedness* of our nature."—*Leighton: Comment on 1 Peter v.*

ŭn-tān'-gle, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *tangle*.] To disentangle; to free from entanglement or intricacy; hence, to free from embarrassment, doubt, ambiguity, or uncertainty; to explain; to clear up.

"O time, thou must *untangle* this."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

ŭn-tānnēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tanned*.] Not tanned; not prepared by tanning; raw.

"To wear rude socks of *untanned* hide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***ŭn-tāp'-pīce**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tap*.]

A. Trans.: To turn game out of a bag, or to drive it out of cover; hence, to reveal, to disclose, to discover.

B. Intrans.: To come out of concealment.

"Now I'll *untap* the bottle." (Comes forward with the bottle.)
—*Massinger: Very Woman*, iii. 5.

ŭn-tār'-nished, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tax*, *nished*.] Not tarnished; not stained; not soiled; unblemished. (*Lit. & fig.*)

ŭn-taskēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tasked*.] Not subjected or liable to, as a task or labor; free from labor; unoccupied, idle.

"To pass the remnant of his days *untask'd*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

***ŭn-tāste'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *taste*.] To take away a taste from; to cause to feel disgust or distaste for.

"Could not, by all means might be devis'd,
Untaste them of this great disgust."

Daniel: Civil Wars, viii.

ŭn-tāst'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tasted*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not tasted; untried by the taste or tongue.

"The dishes were removed *untasted* from the table."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.*: Untried; not experienced or enjoyed.

"From bliss *untasted* torn away."

Cowper: To Charles Deodati.

***ŭn-tāst'-īng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *tasting*.] Not tasting; not perceiving any taste.

"Whose balmy juice glides o'er th' *untasting* tongue."
Smith. (Todd).

ŭn-tāught' (*gh* silent), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *taught*.]

1. Not taught; not instructed; uneducated; unlettered, illiterate.

"The rustic boy, who walks the fields *untaught*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. Not having learned by experience; ignorant.

"*Untaught* that soon such anguish must ensue."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

*3. Unskilled; not having use or practice.

"Us'd to command, *untaught* to plead for favor."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 1.

*4. Not made the subject of teaching or instruction; not communicated by teaching.

"Wild and *untaught* are terms which we alone

Invent, for fashions differing from our own."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 1.

ŭn-tāxēd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *taxed*.]

1. Not taxed; not charged with or liable to taxes.

"Those *untaxed* people were actually subject to the payment of taxes."—*Burke: Conciliation with America*.

2. Not charged with or accused of any fault, crime, or offense.

"Common speech which leaves no virtue *untaxed*."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, bk. i.

ŭn-tēach', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *teach*.]

1. To cause to forget, disbelieve, or give up what had been previously taught.

"Will this *unteach* us to complain?"

Byron: Oh! Snatch'd away in Beauty's Bloom.

2. To cause to be forgotten; to make to cease from being acquired by teaching.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ün-tēach'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *teachable*.] Not teachable; not able to be taught, either from mental incapacity or from want of docility of spirit; incapable of receiving instruction.

"The obstinate and *unteachable* Pharisees."—Milton: *Doct. & Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

***ün-tēam'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *team*.] To unyoke a team from; to deprive of a team.

"As soon as the sun *unteamed* his chariot."—J. Taylor: *Great Exemplar*.

ün-tēch'-nīc-al, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *technical*.] Not technical; free from technicalities or technical expressions.

"The author has treated it in as *untechnical* a way as possible."—Field, Dec. 24, 1887.

***ün-tēll'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tellable*.] Incapable of being told; indescribable.

"*Untellable* virtues."—Wycliffe: *Eccles.* xxv. 9.

ün-tēm'-pēr, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *temper*, *v.*] To deprive of the temper or due degree of hardness, as metals; hence, to soften, to mollify.

"Soften and *untemper* the courages of men."—Cotton: *Montaigne's Essays*, xix.

***ün-tēm'-pēr-ate**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *temperate*.] Not temperate; intemperate.

"*Untemperate* knave, will nothing quench thy appetite?"—Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman Pleased*, i. 2.

ün-tēm'-pēred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tempered*.]

1. Not tempered; not duly mixed for use.

"Others daubed it with *untempered* mortar."—Ezekiel xlii. 10.

*2. Not built with properly tempered mortar.

"Smite the *untemper'd* wall."—Couper: *Hope*, 627.

3. Not brought to the proper degree of hardness; as, *untempered* steel.

*4. Not brought to a fit or proper state; not regulated, moderated, or controlled.

"Let us not . . . condemn him with *untempered* severity."—Johnson: *Lives of the Poets*; Waller.

ün-tēmt'-ēd (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tempted*.] Not tempted; not put to the trial or test; not tried by allurements, enticement, or persuasion; not allured or enticed.

"*Untempted*, or by wager or by price."

Cotton: *On the Peak*.

***ün-tēmt'-ēr** (*p* silent), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tempter*.] Not a tempter.

"Sotheli God is *untempter* of yvel things."—Wycliffe: James i. 13.

ün-tēn'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tenable*.]

1. Not tenable; incapable of being held in possession; incapable of being defended.

"White's game seems *untenable*."—Field, Dec. 31, 1887.

2. Incapable of being defended or maintained by argument; indefensible.

"Their main scheme . . . appearing so *untenable*."—Waterland: *Works*, vol. iv. (Introd.)

ün-tēn'-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *untenable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being untenable or indefensible.

"The utter *untenableness* of Mr. B——'s materialistic atheism."—Brit. Quart. Review, Oct., 1881, p. 509.

***ün-tēn'-ant**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *tenant*.]

1. To deprive of a tenant or tenants; to expel the tenant or occupant from.

"*Untenanting* Creation of its God."

Coleridge: *Destiny of Nations*.

2. To evict, to dislodge.

"Whence all the power of man cannot *untenant* him."—Adams: *Works*, i. 202.

ün-tēn'-ant-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tenantable*.] Not tenantable; not fit for a tenant or occupier; not in suitable condition for a tenant; not capable of being tenanted or inhabited.

"Frozen and *untenantable* regions."—Whewell.

ün-tēn'-ant-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tenanted*.] Not tenanted; not occupied by a tenant; uninhabited.

"All silent now—for now are still

Thy bowers, *untenanted* Bowhill!"

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. (Introd.)

ün-tēnd'-ēd, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tended*.] Not tended; not taken care or charge of.

"Go, go, my lambs, *untended* homeward fare."

Cowper: *On the Death of Damon*.

ün-tēn'-dēr, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tender*, *a.*]

1. Not tender, not soft.

2. Wanting sensibility or affection; unkind, ungentle.

"Why tender'st thou that paper to me, with
A look *untender*?"—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

***ün-tēn'-dēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tendered*.] Not tendered; not offered; unpaid.

"A tribute . . . which by thee lately
Is left *untender'd*."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

***ün-tēnt'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tent* (1).] To deprive of a tent; to bring out of a tent. (Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.)

ün-tēnt'-ēd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tent* (3), and suff. -ēd.] Not to be probed by a tent; not dressed; incurable.

"Th' *untented* woundings of a father's curse."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 4.

ün-tēnt'-y, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tent* (2), and suff. -y.] Incautious, careless. (Scotch.)

***ün-tēr-rēs'-trī-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *terrestrial*.] Not terrestrial; spiritual, unearthly.

"No pain assailed his *unterrestrial* sense."

Shelley: *Queen Mab*, vii.

***ün-tēr-rīf'-ic**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *terrific*.] Not terrifying, not appalling.

"Not *unterrific* was the aspect."—Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ün-tēr-rī-fied, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *terrified*.] Not terrified; not affrighted; not daunted.

"Incensed with indignation, Satan stood
Unterrified."—Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 708.

¶ *The Unterrified*: A name jocosely applied to the old-line Democratic party, which, although often defeated, is unterrified by the results, and is always ready to again measure strength with its opponents.

***ün-thānk'**, ***un-thonke**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thank*.] Ingratitude, ill-will.

"Thus shall I have *unthonke* on every side."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, v.

¶ Used also adverbially; as, *his (her) unthank*=no thanks to him (them), in spite of him (them).

ün-thānk'ed, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *thanked*.]

1. Not thanked; not repaid with thanks or acknowledgments.

"Th' all-giver would be *unthank'd*."

Milton: *Comus*, 723.

2. Not received with thanks or thankfulness.

"Unwelcome freedom, and *unthank'd* reprieve."

Dryden: (Todd.)

ün-thānk'-fūl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thankful*.]

1. Not thankful, not grateful; not making acknowledgment for good or benefits received; ungrateful.

"A thankful man owes a courtesy ever; the *unthankful* but when he needs it."—Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*. (Ded.)

*2. Giving no return; unproductive.

"The husbandman ought not, for one *unthankful* year, to forsake the plow."—Ben Jonson: *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

3. Not acknowledged or repaid with thanks; not thankfully received or welcomed.

"One of the most *unthankful* offices in the world."—Goldsmith: *The Bee*, No. 8.

ün-thānk'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unthankful*; -ly.] In an unthankful or ungrateful manner; without thanks. (Elyot: *Governor*, bk. iii., ch. ii.)

ün-thānk'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *unthankful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unthankful; ungratefulness, ingratitude.

"The wonderfull unkyndenesse and too much *unthankfulness* of man."—Fisher: *On Prayer*. (To the Reader.)

ün-thāwed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thawed*.] Not thawed; not melted or dissolved, as ice, snow, &c.

"The river yet *unthaw'd*."

Pope: *Horace*; Sat., bk. ii., sat. 2.

***ün-thē-ō-lōg'-īc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *theological*.] Not theological; not according to sound principles of theology.

"To argue from Scripture negatively in things of this nature is somewhat *untheological*."—Bp. Hall: *On the Obs. of Christ's Nativity*.

ün-thīnk', ***un-thinke**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *think*.] To retract in thought; to remove or dismiss from the mind or thought; to think differently about.

"To *unthink* your speaking."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

ün-thīnk'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thinkable*.] That cannot be made an object of thought; incapable of being thought; incogitable.

"The annihilation of matter is *unthinkable*, for the same reason that the creation of matter is *unthinkable*."—Herbert Spencer: *First Principles*, § 53.

ün-thīnk'-ēr, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *thinker*.] A thoughtless, inconsiderate person.

"Thinkers and *unthinkers* by the million."—Carlyle: *Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. iv., ch. i.

ün-thīnk'-īng, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thinking*.]

1. Not thinking; not taking thought; thoughtless, inconsiderate; heedless, careless.

"The *unthinking* king showed some signs of concern."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Not indicating or characteristic of thought or consideration.

"With earnest eyes and round *unthinking* face."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 125.

3. Thoughtless; done or acted without thought or care.

"Youth's *unthinking* glee."

Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, v. 33.

ün-thīnk'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unthinking*; -ly.] In an unthinking, thoughtless, or heedless manner; without thought; thoughtlessly, heedlessly, recklessly.

ün-thīnk'-īng-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *unthinking*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unthinking or thoughtless; thoughtlessness, carelessness, recklessness.

"This kind of indifference or *unthinkingness*."—Lord Halifax.

ün-thinned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thinned*.] Not thinned; not made thinner.

"The ranks *unthinn'd* though slaughter'd still."

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxix.

***ün-thīrst'-y**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thirsty*.] Not thirsty.

"With an *unthirsty* infant's appetite."

Cibber: *Love Makes a Man*, ii.

***ün-thorn'-y**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thorny*.] Not thorny; free from thorns.

"A paradise, or *unthorny* place of knowledge."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. i., ch. v.

ün-thought' (ought as â), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thought*.] Not thought; not imagined, considered, or conceived. (Generally followed by *of*.)

"A strength *unthought of* heretofore."

Wordsworth: *Matron of Jedburgh*.

¶ Formerly followed by *on*.

"The *unthought-on* accident is guilty."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

***ün-thought'-fūl**, ***ün-thought'-fūll** (ough as â), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thoughtful*.] Not thoughtful; not exercising thought or reflection; unthinking, careless, thoughtless.

"*Unthoughtful*, with the recklessness of the father, and wantonness of the mother, leave the just travail, and take unjust idleness."—Golden Bock, ch. xxxvii.

***ün-thought'-fūl-nēss** (ough as â), *s.* [English *unthoughtful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being unthoughtful; thoughtlessness.

"A constant equable serenity and *unthoughtfulness* in outward actions."—Fell: *Life of Hammond*, § 2.

ün-thought'-like (ough as â), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *thought*, and suffix -like.] Not like a thought.

"*Unthoughtlike* thoughts."—Poe: *Works*, ii. 142.

ün-thread', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *thread*.]

1. To draw or take out a thread from; as, to *unthread* a needle.

*2. To relax the ligaments of; to loosen.

"He with his bare wand can *unthread* thy joints."

Milton: *Comus*, 614.

*3. To find one's way through.

"They soon *unthreaded* the labyrinth of rocks."—De Quincey: *Spanish Nun*, § 16.

***ün-thrēat'-ened**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *threatened*.] Not threatened or menaced.

"Unreproached and *unthreatened*, by any language of mine."—King Charles: *Eikon Basilike*.

ün-thrēshed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *threshed*.] Not threshed.

"The humid atmosphere which penetrated the *unthreshed* stacks."—London Daily Chronicle.

***ün-thrift'**, *s. & a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thrift*.]

A. As substantive:

1. Want of thrift; prodigality, unthriftiness.

2. A prodigal; an unthrifty person; a spendthrift.

"A great multitude of *unthrifths* and cut throtes."—Goldinge: *Cæsar*, fol. 76.

B. As *adj.*: Unthrifty, profuse, prodigal; good for nothing.

"[She] with an *unthrift* love did run from Venice."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, v. 1.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***ün-thrift'-fúl-lý**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *thrift*; *-ful*; *-ly*.] Unthriflily, wastefully.

"An other no lesse is, that such plentie of vittayle, as was aboutauntly in every quarter, for the reliefe of us all, is now all wastfully and *unthriflfully* spent, in main-
teyning you unlawfule rebelles."—*Sir J. Cheeke: Hurt of Sedition.*

***ün-thrift'-i-hoöd**, ***ün-thrift'-i-hěd**, *s.* [Eng. *unthrifty*; *-hood*.] Unthrifliness.

"Unquiet care and fond *unthriflhed*,"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 25.

†ün-thrift'-i-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *unthrifty*; *-ly*.] In an unthrifl manner; wastefully, lavishly, prodigally.

"Part with them here *unthriflily*,"
Ben Jonson: Epigram 7.

†ün-thrift'-i-něss, *s.* [English *unthriflty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unthrifl.

***1.** The state of being in an unthrifling condition.

"Staggering, non-proficiency, and *unthriflness* of profession is the fruit of self."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian.*

(2) Want of thrift; prodigality, profusion, waste-fulness.

ün-thrift'-ý, ***un-thrift-ye**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thriflty*.]

***1.** Not thrifling; not profiting; unthrifling.

"What [is it] but this self and presuming of ourselves causes grace to be *unthriflty* and to hang down the head?"—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 146.

***2.** Good for nothing.

"Can no man tell of my *unthriflty* son?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

3. Not thriflty; wasteful, prodigal, profuse.

"Buie the lands of *unthriflty* gentlemen."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***4.** Preventing thrifl or thrifling; impoverishing.

"Unmanly murder and *unthriflty* scath,"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 35.

***ün-thriv'-iñg**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *thrifling*.] Not thrifling, not prospering.

"Dwarves which are *unthrifling* and stand at a stay."—*Bp. Hall: Meditations and Vows*, cent. i., No. 44.

ün-thröne', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *throne*.] To dethrone; to drive or depose from a throne.

"Him to *unthrone* we then
May hope." *Milton: P. L., ii. 231.*

ün-thrōwn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *thrown*.] Not thrown, cast, or flung.

"No stone *unthrown*, nor yet no dart uncast,"
Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

***ün-tic'-kled** (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tickled*.] Not tickled.

"There is not an ear in the whole county *untickled*."—*Chesterfield: Fogg's Journal*, No. 377.

ün-ti'-dī-lý, *adv.* [English *untidy*; *-ly*.] In an untidy or slovenly manner.

ün-ti'-dī-něss, *s.* [Eng. *untidy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untidy; want of tidiness; slovenliness.

ün-ti'-dý, ***un-ty-dye**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tidy*.]

***1.** Out of proper time; unseasonable, untimely.

"With *untidy* tales he teoned ful ofte
Conscience and his company,"
P. Plowman, p. 398.

2. Not tidy or neat; slovenly.

ün-tie', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tie*, *v.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To loosen, or undo, as a knot.

"This knot will be quickly *untied*."—*Wollaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 9.

2. To unbind; to free from any bond or fastening; to loose, to liberate.

"My train obey'd me, and my ship *untied*,"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 208.

***3.** To loosen from coils or convolutions.

"Her snakes *untied*, sulphureous waters drink,"
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, 125.

4. To free from hindrance, impediment, or obstruction; to set loose.

"All the evils of an *untied* tongue we put upon the accounts of drunkenness."—*Taylor*.

5. To dissolve; to break up.

"It *unties* the inward knot of marriage."—*Milton: Doct. and Discipline of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. ix.

***6.** To resolve; to unfold; to lay open.

"They quicken sloth, perplexities *untie*,"
Denham: Of Prudence, 215.

B. Intrans.: To become untied or unfastened; as, This knot will not *untie*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father, wê, wět, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ðnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

ün-tight'-en (*gh* silent), *v. t.* (Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tighten*.) To make less tight; to loosen.

ün-tíl', ***ün-till'**, ***on-til**, *prep.* [A substituted form of *unto*, by the use of *til* for *to*. *Till* (*til*) is of Scandinavian origin, to of Anglo-Saxon.] [TILL, *prep.*]

1. Till, to. (Used of time.)

"Until the break of day,"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

***2.** To. (Used before material objects.)

"He roused himself full blithe, and hastened them
until," *Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 4.*

3. Before a sentence or clause=till the time that, till the point or degree that.

"Until
Twelve died in conflict with himself alone,"
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xv.

ün-tile', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tile*.] To remove or take tiles from; to uncover by removing the tiles.

"You may *untile* the house, 'tis possible,"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 3.

***ün-tiled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tiled*.] Not tiled; not covered with tiles. (See extract under UNGLAZED, 2.)

***ün-till'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tillable*.] Incapable of being tilled or cultivated; unfit for cultivation.

"Portions of the *untillable* land."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 315.

ün-tilled', ***ün-tild'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tilled*.] Not tilled; not cultivated; not brought under cultivation.

"Many thousand acres of *untilled* land."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

†ün-tim'-bêred, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *timbered*.]

1. Not furnished with timber; weak.

"Weak *untimbered* sides,"
Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Not covered with timber or growing trees; not wooded.

***ün-time'**, *adv. & s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *time*.]

A. As adv.: Not in time.

"Tithing com him *untime*, Sir Lowrys dede he fond,"
Robert de Brunne, p. 227.

B. As subst.: An unfit, improper, or unseasonable time.

"A man shall not ete in *untime*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

ün-time'-lī-něss, *s.* [Eng. *untimely*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untimely; unseasonableness.

"The *untimeliness* of temporal death."—*Bp. Taylor: To Bishop of Rochester*.

ün-time'-lý, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *timely*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not timely; not seasonable; not opportune; unseasonable, ill-timed, inopportune.

"By no *untimely* joyousness,"
Wordsworth: Matron of Jedburgh.

2. Not done or happening in the right season; unseasonable.

"Untimely storms make men expect a dearth,"
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

3. Happening before the natural time; premature.

"A bone of a fish has brought many to an *untimely* grave."—*Knox: Antipolemus*.

***B. As adv.**: Before the natural time; prematurely, unseasonably.

"The Trojans see the youths *untimely* die,"

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 151.

***ün-time'-oüs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *timeous*.] Untimely, unseasonable.

"His irreverent and *untimeous* jocularly."—*Scott: Quentin Durward*, i. 304.

***ün-time'-oüs-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *untimeous*; *-ly*.] In an untimeous manner; untimely.

"It must be some perilous cause puts her grace in motion thus *untimeously*."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xv.

***ün-tinc'-tured**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tinctured*.] Not tintured; not tinged, stained, mixed, or imbued.

ün-tinged', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tinged*.]

1. Not tinged; not stained; not colored; not discolored.

"In a darkened room it may appear what beams are *untinged*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 727.

2. Not infected; not imbued.

"Neither is Bolingbroke *untinged* with it."—*Swift: To Gay*, July 10, 1732.

ün-tir'-a-ble, ***un-tyre-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tire*, *v.*, and suff. *-able*.] Incapable of being tired; indefatigable, tireless.

"An *untirable* and continue goodness,"

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

ün-tired', ***un-tirde**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tired*.] Not tired; not wearied; unwearied.

"With *untired* spirits and formal constancy,"

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

ün-tir'-iñg, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tiring*.] Not tiring; not becoming tired, wearied, or exhausted.

"Day and night the anxious master
At his toil *untiring* wrought,"

Longfellow: Gaspar Becerra.

ün-tir'-iñg-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *untiring*; *-ly*.] In an untiring manner; without tiring.

"As steadfastly and *untiringly* as Atlas of old."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

ün-ti'-tled (le as *el*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *titled*.]

1. Not titled; having no title.

"False Duessa, now *untitled* queene,"

Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 42.

2. Having no title, claim, or right; illegitimate.

"An *untitled* tyrant."—*Shakesp: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

ün'-to, *prep.* [For *und-to*, from *und*; O. Fries. *und*, *ont*; O. Sax. *und*=unto; Goth. *und*=unto, until. *Unt* is shortened for *und-te*=unto, where *te*=A. S. *tó*=to. The word occurs in Anglo-Saxon only in the modified form *ôdh* (for *ondh*). For the loss of *n* cf. A. S. *tôdh*=Goth. *tunthus*=tooth (q. v.).] [To.]

1. To. (Only used now in scriptural, solemn, or elevated style.)

"And thou shalt bring Aaron and his sons *unto* the door of the tabernacle."—*Exodus* xl. 12.

***2.** Until, till.

"Almighty queene, *unto* this yere be done,"

Chaucer: Assembly of Fowles.

***ün-tôlled'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toiled*.] Unworked, untilled.

"It loveth to grow in rough and *untoiled* places."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

***ün-tôll'-iñg**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toiling*.] Not toiling; without toil, labor, or exertion.

"It is of vanities most vain,
To toil for what you here *untoiling* may obtain,"

Thomas: Castle of Indolence, i. 19.

ün-tôld', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *told*.]

1. Not told; not related; not revealed; not communicated.

"To hear the rest *untold*."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 3.

2. Not numbered; not counted.

"Religion! what treasure *untold*

Resides in that heavenly word!"

Cowper: Alexander Selkirk.

***ün-tôl'-êr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tolerable*.] Not tolerable; intolerable.

"The pope himselfe is now become *untolerable*."—*Jewel: Defense of the Apologie*, p. 618.

ün-tômb' (*b* silent), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *tomb*.] To disentomb; to take out of the tomb; to disinter.

"The wonderful corps of Antæus *untombed* a thousand years after his death."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

***ün-tômbed'**, ***un-tumbed**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tombed*.] Not interred.

"The proper image of corps *untumbed* appeared,"

Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, i. 27.

***ün-tôned'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *toned*.] Relaxed; put out of tone.

"O'er this *untone'd* frame."—*The Suicide*.

***ün-tôngue'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tongue*.] To deprive of a tongue or voice; to silence.

"He ought to *untongue* it from talking to his prejudice."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 77.

ün-toôth', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tooth*.] To deprive of the teeth.

"As men *untooth* a pig pilfring the corn,"

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xviii.

***ün-toôth'-sôme**, ***un-touth-some**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *toothsome*.] Not toothsome; not palatable.

"The hony of the island of Corsica of all other is counted most unpleasant and *untoothsome*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xiii., ch. iv.

***ün-toôth'-sôme-něss**, *s.* [English *untoothsome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untoothsome or unpalatable.

"The asse was (besides the *untoothsomeness*) an impure creature."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Samariae's Famine*.

ün-tor-měnt'-ěd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tormented*.] Not tormented; not tortured; not twisted.

ün-törn', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *torn*.] Not torn or rent; whole.

"Enabled him to keep his skin untorn."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

ün-tor'-tured, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tortured*.] Not tortured; without being tortured.

"Thy racks could give thee but to know
The proofs, which I, untortured show."

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 13.

***ün-toüch'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *touch*; *-able*.] Not capable of being touched; intangible, unassailable.

"Untouchable as to prejudice."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 66.

ün-toüched', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *touched*.]

1. Not touched; not handled; not reached; not hit; not meddled with.

"Untouched, the harp began to ring."

Scott: Glenfinlas.

2. Uninjured, unhurt, unaffected.

"The whirlwind's wrath, the earthquake's shock,
Have left untouch'd her hoary rock."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, i.

3. Not touched on; not mentioned; not treated of.

"Those masters of definitions were fain to leave them
[simple ideas] untouched."—*Locke: Human Underst.*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

4. Not moved; not affected.

"He, not untouch'd with pity."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 69.

ün-tō'-ward, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *toward*, *a.*]

1. Forward, perverse, refractory; not easily guided or taught.

"Fiynde the heartes of menne slouthfully sluggyg,
& vtterly untoward."—*Udall: Luke* i.

*2. Inconvenient, troublesome, vexatious.

"Which afterward he found untoward."

Butler: Hudibras. (Todd.)

3. Unlucky, unfortunate, unfavorable.

"In spite of many a rough untoward blast."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

*4. Awkward, ungraceful.

"The untoward manner."—*Swift*.

***ün-tōw'-ard** (or as **ün-törd**), ***ün-tow-arde**, *prep.* [Eng. *unto*; *-ward*.] Toward, towards.

"Whan I am my ladie fro,
And thynke untowarde hir drawe."

Gower: C. A., iv.

ün-tō'-ward-lý, *adv. & adj.* [English *untoward*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

A. As adv.: In an untoward manner; perversely, frowardly, unluckily, awkwardly.

"How untowardly he returns the salute."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, ii.

B. As adj.: Perverse, froward, awkward, inconvenient.

"Traveling is at all times very untowardly to me."—*Carlyle: Letter*, Feb. 22, 1856.

ün-tō'-ward-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *untoward*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untoward; perverseness, awkwardness, unfavorableness.

"Through untowardness of fate."

Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

***ün-tōw'-ëred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *towered*.] Not having towers, not defended by towers.

***ün-träce'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *traceable*.] Not traceable; not capable of being traced or tracked.

"Through all his windings and (otherwise untraceable) labyrinths."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 261.

ün-träced', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traced*.]

1. Not traced; not tracked; not followed.

2. Not marked by footsteps.

"Through untrac'd ways and airy paths I fly."

Denham: Cooper's Hill, 11.

3. Not marked out, as with any kind of panto-graph (q. v.).

ün-träcked', ***ün-träct'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tracked*.]

1. Not tracked; not followed or traced by the footsteps.

2. Not marked by footsteps; trackless, pathless.

"Th' wide untract air."—*Rowe: Ulysses*, iii.

3. Not traversed or trodden.

"It is untracked and untrodden."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquies*, sol. 68.

***ün-träc-tä-bil'-i-tý**, *subst.* [Eng. *untractable*; *-ity*.] Untractableness.

"His [Condorcet] untractability . . . prevented that part of the arrangement."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs*.

ün-träc'-tä-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tractable*.]

1. Not tractable; not docile; not yielding to discipline; stubborn, indocile, perverse, intractable.

"There are few people so untractable."—*Waterland: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. i.

*2. Incapable of being reduced to rule or system; not to be made regular; unmanageable.

*3. Rough, ungentle, harsh.

"He puts on a rigid, rough, and untractable carriage."

—*Hales: Ser. on Luke xviii*, 1.

*4. Rough, difficult.

"Fore'd to ride

Th' untractable abyss." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 476.

5. Not yielding to heat or to the hammer; refractory, as an ore.

6. Not yielding to treatment.

"Ulcers untractable in the legs."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*.

***ün-träc'-tä-ble-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *untractable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untractable; perverseness, refractoriness, stubbornness, indocility.

"The untractableness and prodigious strength of the buffaloes."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. vi., ch. x.

***ün-träd'-ëd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1); Eng. *trade*; *-ed*.]

1. Not resorted to or frequented for purposes of trade.

"The first blessing of an untraded place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 682.

2. Unpracticed, inexperienced.

"A people not vtterlie untraded or vnentered in his discipline."—*Udall: Luke* i.

3. Not used in common practice; not hackneyed.

"By Mars his gauntlet, thanks!

Mock not, that I affect the untraded oath."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

***ün-träd'-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trading*.] Not trading; not engaged in or accustomed to trade or commerce.

"Men leave estates to their children in land, as not so liable to casualties as money in untrading and unskillful hands."—*Locke*.

***ün-träg'-ic**, ***ün-träg'-ic-al**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tragic*, *tragical*.] Not tragic; hence, comic, ludicrous.

"Emblems not a few of the tragic and untragic sort."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. xii.

ün-träined', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *trained*.]

1. Not trained, not disciplined, not educated, not instructed, not skillful.

"My wit untrain'd in any kind of art."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.

*2. Irregular, ungovernable.

"Gad not abroad at every quest and call

Of an untrained hope or passion."

Herbert: Content.

ün-träm'-pled (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trampled*.] Not trampled, not trodden.

"Before her last untrampled shrine!"

Moore: The Fire Worshipers.

***ün-trän'-quül**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tranquil*.] Unquiet, disturbed.

"Nought more untranquil than the grassy slopes

Between two hills." *Keats: Sleep and Poetry*.

ün-träns-fër'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transferable*.] Not transferable; incapable of being transferred or passed from one to another.

"Though the sovereignty remains still entire and untransferable in the prince."—*Howell: Pre-eminence of Parliament*.

ün-träns-lät'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *translatable*.] Not translatable; incapable of being translated; unfit for translation.

"To me they appear untranslatable."—*Gray: To West* (April, 1742).

***ün-träns-lät'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *untranslatable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untranslatable. (*Coleridge*.)

ün-träns-lät'-ëd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *translated*.] Not translated; in the original language.

"I might insist that the term translated 'everlasting,' ought to be preserved untranslated."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xxx.

***ün-träns-müt'-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *transmutable*.] Incapable of being transmuted.

"Each character . . . appears to me in practice pretty durable and untransmutable."—*Hume*.

***ün-träns-pär'-ent**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transparent*.] Not transparent; not diaphanous; opaque.

"They exhibited an untransparent blue."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 735.

ün-träns-pass'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *transpassable*.] Not transpassable; not possible to be passed or gone over.

"The untranspassable bars

That limit pride so short."

Daniel: Cleopatra.

ün-träv'-eled, **ün-träv'-elled**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traveled*.]

1. Not traveled; not trodden or journeyed over by passengers.

"The deep shade of these untravelled wilds."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Not having seen foreign countries; not having traveled abroad.

"An untravelled Englishman cannot relish all the beauties of Italian pictures."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 407.

***ün-träv'-ërs-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *traversable*.] That cannot be traversed or traveled over. (*Ruskin*.)

ün-trëad', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tread*.] To tread back; to go back in the same steps; to retrace.

"We will untread the steps of damned flight."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

***ün-trëas'-üre** (s as *zh*), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *treasure*.] To bring forth, as treasure; to set forth; to display.

"The quaintness with which he untreasured the stores of his memory."—*J. Mitford*.

***ün-trëas'-üred** (s as *zh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *treasured*.] Deprived, as of a treasure, deposited.

"They found the bed untreasured of their mistress."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 2.

***ün-trëat'-a-ble**, ***un-tret-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *treatable*.]

1. Not able to be treated; not treatable; intractable.

"A perverse and untreatable temper."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Impracticable.

***ün-trëm'-bling**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *trembling*.] Not trembling; not shaking or shuddering; free from tremor.

"Then might the debauchee

Untrembling mouth the heavens."

Blair: The Grave.

***ün-trëm'-u-loüs**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tremulous*.] Not tremulous; steady, unshaking.

"Here was the seal, round, full, deftly dropped by untremulous hands."—*C. Brontë: Vilette*, ch. xxi.

***ün-trënched'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *trenched*.] Not trenched on; intact.

"Such as may stand with an untrenched conscience."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 467.

***ün-trës'-pass-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trespassing*.] Not trespassing; not transgressing.

"In the midst of an untrespassing honesty."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus*, § 1.

ün-trëssed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tress*; *-ed*.] Not in tresses; not tied in a tress or tresses.

"Hir heeres han thay kempt that lay untressed."

Chaucer: C. T., 8,255.

ün-tried', ***un-tride**, ***un-tryed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tried*.]

1. Not tried; not attempted.

"To revenge would leave no ways untryed."

Daniel: Barons' Wars.

2. Not felt; not experienced; as, *untried sufferings*.

3. Not yet brought or subjected to trial.

"The horrible cells in which untried prisoners are detained."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

4. Not heard and determined in a court of law; as, *The case is still untried*.

5. Not subjected to trial; not tested or proved; not showing capabilities or qualities by proof given.

"Keen to prove his untried blade."

Scott: Frederick and Alice.

*6. Unexamined, unnoticed.

***ün-tri'-fling**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *trifling*.] Not trifling; not indulging in levities (*Savage*.)

ün-trimmed', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *trimmed*.]

1. Not trimmed; not pruned; not clipped; not put in order.

"Yon untrimmed lamp."—*Scott: Rokeby*, i. 32.

*2. Stripped of ornamental dress.

"In likeness of a new untrimmed bride."

Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***un-trist**, ***un-triste**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *trist*=*trust*.] To distrust, to mistrust.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***un-trī-ūmph-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *triumph*, and suff. *-able*.] Admitting or allowing no triumph; not an object of triumph.

"Untriumphable fray."—Butler: *Hudibras*, i. 2.

***un-trī-ūm-phant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *triumphant*.] Not triumphant. (Carlyle.)

un-trī-ūmphed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *triumph*; *-ed*.] Not triumphed over; not conquered or subdued.

"I suffered you only, when I conquered all,
To goe untriumphed."

May: *Lucan*; *Pharsalia*, viii.

un-trōd', **un-trōd'-den**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trod*, *trodden*.] Not trodden; not passed over or marked by the feet.

"Morning dew upon the untrodden mead."

Wordsworth: *Ode for a General Thanksgiving*.

***un-trōlled'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trolled*.] Not trolled; not turned or moved round or about.

"Hard fate! untroll'd is now the charming dye."

Dryden: *Juvenal*, ix.

***un-trōūb'-le** (le as *el*), *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2) and Eng. *trouble*.] To free from trouble; to disavow.

"Art thou troubled with fears, enemies, and snares? untroble thyself of that, for he is with thee."—Leighton: *Com. on 1 Peter v.*

un-trōūb'-led (le as *el*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *troubled*.]

1. Not troubled; not disturbed by care, trouble, anxiety, sorrow, or business; free from trouble, agitation, or worry; calm, unruffled, tranquil.

"Friendship . . .

Should sweeten his untroubled life."

Cowper: *Hope*, 681.

2. Not disturbed or raised into waves or ripples; calm.

*3. Not foul, not turbid; clear, transparent.

"Bodies clear and untroubled."—Bacon.

***un-trōūb'-led-ness** (le as *el*), *subst.* [English *untroubled*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untroubled; freedom from trouble.

"His indifference and untroubledness."—Hammond: *Works*, iv. 479.

***un-trōw'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *trouw*, *v.*, and suff. *-able*.] Incredible.

"She was of untrowable fairnesse."—Wycliffe: *Esther* ii. 15.

un-trūe', ***un-trewe**, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *true*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not true; not in accordance with the facts; false.

"It is clearly untrue that no other thing is thereby signified."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*, bk. vii., § 11.

2. Not faithful to another; inconstant, false; not to be trusted; faithless, disloyal.

"When to my good lord I prove untrue."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 5.

3. Inconstant as a lover.

"The men inglorious knights, the ladies all untrue."

Dryden: *Flower and Leaf*, 564.

*4. False, incorrect.

"Henry chastysed the olde untrew measure, and made a yarde of the length of his own arme."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. ccxxvi.

*B. *As adv.*: Untruly, falsely.

"You for love speak well of me untrue."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 72.

***un-trū'-lsm**, *s.* [Eng. *untrue*; *-ism*.] A false statement. (*Special coinage*.)

"Platitudes, truisms, and untruisms."—Trollope: *Barcheester Towers*, ch. vi.

un-trū'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *untru(e)*; *-ly*.] In an untrue manner; not truly; contrary to the truth of reality; falsely.

***un-trūm'-pēt-ēd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trumpeted*.] Not famed or made much of.

"They lived untrumpeted and died unsung."—Reade: *Cloister and Hearth*, ch. i.

***un-trūnk'**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *trunked*.] Cut off from the trunk.

"From stock untrunked."

Stanhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 655.

***un-trūss'**, ***un-trusse**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *truss*, *v.*]

1. To untie or unfasten; to loose from, or as from, a truss; to let out; specifically, to loose or let down the breeches, by untying the points by which they were held up.

"He was about to untrusse his points."—Holinshed: *Hist. England*, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

2. To undress, to strip.

"Quick, quick, untruss me."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Elder Brother*, iv. 4.

***un-trūss'**, *s.* [UNTRUSS, *v.*] An untrusser.

"Thou grand scourge, or second untruss of the time."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, ii. 1.

***un-trūssed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trussed*.] Not trussed; not tied up.

"Whose armes halfe naked; lockes untrussed bee."

Fairfax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xviii.

***un-trūss'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *untruss*; *-er*.] One who untrusses; one who prepares for whipping by untrussing.

"The untrussers or whippers of the age."—Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*, v. 1.

***un-trūst'**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trust*.] Distrust, mistrust.

"It groweth of sottie

Of loue, and somdele of untrust."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

***un-trūst'-fūl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trustful*.]

1. Not trustful; not trusting.

2. Not to be trusted; not trusty; not trustworthy.

***un-trūs'-ti-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *untrusty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untrusty or untrustworthy.

"Under pretense of gravity, [he] covered much untrustiness of heart."—Hayward: *Life of Edward VI.*

un-trūst'-wōr-thi-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *untrustworthy*; *-ness*.] The quality of being untrustworthy.

"It is Pliny who makes the statement, and for untrustworthiness of statement he cannot easily be surpassed."—Lewes: *Hist. of Philosophy*, i. 283.

un-trūst'-wōr-thy, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trustworthy*.] Not trustworthy; not deserving of trust; not to be trusted.

***un-trūs'-tŷ**, ***un-trust-ie**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *trusty*.] Not trusty; not trustworthy; not to be trusted.

"Wise David knowes Saul not to be more kinde than untrusty."—Bp. Hall: *Cont.*; *Saul in David's Cave*.

un-trūth', ***un-trouth**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *truth*.]

1. The quality or state of being untrue; contrariety to truth or reality; want of veracity; falseness.

"Displeased with the duke of Britaine for his great untruth and dissimulation."—Holinshed: *Chron. of England* (an. 1380).

2. Treachery; want of fidelity; faithlessness.

"The significance

Of her untruth."—Chaucer: *Troil. & Cres.*, bk. v.

3. A false statement or assertion; a falsehood, a lie. (In this sense there is a plural, *un-trūths*.)

"Whom want itself can force untruths to tell."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xiv. 180.

¶ *Untruth* is an untrue saying; *falsehood* is a false saying, *untruth* of itself reflects no disgrace on the agent; it may be unintentional or not; a *falsehood* is an intentional false saying; an *untruth* is not always spoken for the express intention of deceiving. Some persons have a habit of telling *falsehoods* from the mere love of talking. Children are apt to speak *untruths* for want of understanding the value of words; travelers from a love of exaggeration are apt to introduce *falsehoods* into their narrations. *Falsehood* is also used in the abstract sense for what is false. *Falsity* is never used but in the abstract sense, for the property of the false. The former is general, the latter particular in the application; the truth or falsehood of an assertion is not always to be distinctly proved; the falsity of any particular person's assertion may be proved by the evidence of others.

un-trūth'-fūl, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *truthful*.] Not truthful; wanting in veracity.

"Witness then found out that the prisoner was untruthful."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

un-trūth'-fūl-ness, *s.* [Eng. *untruthful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untruthful; want of veracity.

"He will be forced to show his ignorance or his untruthfulness."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

un-tūck', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tuck*.] To unfold or undo, as a tuck; to release from a tuck.

"For some, untuck'd, descended her sheaved hat."

Shakesp.: *A Lover's Complaint*, 31.

***un-tūc'-kēred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *tucker*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not tuckered; having or wearing no tucker. (*Addison*.)

***un-tū-mūl'-tū-āt-ēd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tumultuated*.] Undisturbed, quiet, calm. (*Young: Night Thoughts*, ix., 1, 118.)

"Their free votes and untumultuated suffrages."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 107.

***un-tū-mūl'-tū-ōus**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tumultuous*.] Not tumultuous; quiet.

un-tūn'-a-ble, ***un-tūne'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tunable*.]

1. Incapable of being tuned or brought into the proper pitch.

"Or be their pipes untunable and craesie."

Spenser: *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

*2. Unharmonious, discordant, unmusical.

"The note was very untuneable."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 3.

***un-tūn'-a-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *untunable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being untunable; want of harmony or concord; discordant.

***un-tūn'-a-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *untunab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an untunable manner; discordantly.

"A cow untowardly and untunably crying."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 586.

un-tūne', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *tune*.]

1. To put out of tune; to make incapable of harmony; to make discordant.

"On other occasions we have drawn two words into one, which has likewise very much untuned our language."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 135.

2. To disorder; to confuse.

un-tūned', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *tuned*.] Not tuned; not in tune; discordant, unharmonious.

"Untun'd my lute, and silent is my lyre."

Pope: *Sappho to Phaon*, 229.

***un-tūr'-baned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *turbaned*.] Not turbaned; not wearing a turban.

"Unturban'd and unsandall'd there

Abdaldar stood."—Southey: *Thalaba*, ii.

un-tūrn', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *turn*, *v.*] To turn back.

"Think'st thou he naught but prison-walls did see,

Till so unwilling thou unturndst the key."

Keats: *The Day Leigh Hunt Left Prison*.

un-tūrned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *turred*.] Not turned.

¶ *To leave no stone unturned*: [STONE, *s.*]

un-tū'-tōred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *tutored*.]

1. Uninstructed, untaught.

"Untutor'd by science, a stranger to fear."

Byron: *When I Roved a Young Highlander*.

2. Rude, raw, crude.

"The worth of my untutored lines."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*. (Dedic.)

***un-twāin'**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), 3, and English *twain*.] To rend in twain; to rend asunder. (*Garland of Laurell*, 1, 445.)

un-twīne', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *twine*, *v.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To untwist: to open and separate, as something that has been twined or twisted.

"There ends thy glory! there the Fates untwine

The last black remnant of so bright a line."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 950.

2. To separate, as that which clasps or winds; to cause to cease winding round and clinging.

"And let the stinking elder, grief, untwine

His perishing root."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

*3. To explain; to solve.

"This knot might be untwined with more facilitie thus."—Holinshed: *Sundrie Invasions of Ireland*.

B. *Intrans.*: To become untwined or untwisted. "His silken braids untwine, and slip their knots."—Milton: *Divorce*, bk. i., ch. vi.

un-twist', *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *twist*, *v.*]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To separate and open, as something which has been twisted; to turn back from being twisted; to undo.

"Untwisting all the chains that tie

The hidden soul of harmony."

Milton: *L'Allegro*.

2. *Fig.*: To solve; to disentangle; to explain.

"By her means he came to untwist this riddle."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman Pleas'd*, v. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To become untwisted or untwined; to separate and open.

un-ty, *v. t.* [UNTIE.]

Ū-nū-kāl'-kāy, **Ūn-a-kāl'-kāy**, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: The chief star of the constellation Serpens (*alpha Serpentis*). It is between the second and third magnitude, and of a pale yellow color. Called by mediæval astrologers *Cor Serpentis*.

***un-ūn'-dēr-stōod**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *understood*.] Not understood; not comprehended.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***ün-ü-ni-form**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *uniform*.] Not uniform; wanting uniformity.

"An *ununiform* piety is in many so exactly apportioned to Satan's interest."—*Decay of Piety*.

***ün-ü-ni-form-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *uniformity*.] Want of uniformity.

"An annular band was, therefore, whirled off, as twice before, which on rupture, through *ununiformity* became consolidated into the planet Saturn."—*Poe: Eureka* (Works, 1864, ii. 166).

***ün-ü-ni-form-nëss**, *s.* [Eng. *ununiform*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being ununiform; want of uniformity.

"A variety of parts, or an *ununiformness*."—*Clarke: Answer to Sixth Letter*.

***ün-u-nit-éd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *united*.] Not united; disunited.

"Separated, compound, *ununited* parts."—*Clarke: Ans. to Sixth Letter*.

***ün-ü-ni-vër-si-tý**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *university*.] To deprive of a university; to reduce from the rank of a university. (*Special coinage*.)

"Northampton was *ununiversited*."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb. Univ.*, i. 50.

***ün-ür-géd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *urged*.] Not urged; not pressed with solicitation; unsolicited.

"A voluntary zeal and an *unurged* faith."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

***ün-üş-ä-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *usable*.] Incapable of being used; unfit for use.

"It is true that old and *unusable* books have been forwarded."—*London Star*.

***ün-üş-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *usage*.] Want of usage.

"For default of *unusage* and entercommuning of merchandize."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii., p. 7.

***ün-üşed**, **un-usde*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *used*.]

1. Not put to use; not employed; not applied; disused.

"Death lives where power lies *unusde*."

Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 670.

2. That has never been used.

3. Not accustomed.

"*Unused* to wait, I broke through her delay."

Congreve: Mourning Bride, i.

***ün-üş-éd-nëss**, *substant.* [Eng. *unused*; *-ness*.] Unwontedness, unusualness.

"Comparing the *unusedness* of this act with the unripeness of their age."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. vii.

***ün-üse-fül**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *useful*.] Not useful; useless; serving no purpose.

"Your gift

Is not *unuseful* now."

Beaum. & Flet.: Thierry and Theodoret, iv.

***ün-üs-u-äl** (s as *zh*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *usual*.] Not usual, not general, not common; rare, infrequent, unaccustomed, unwonted.

"The voyage was performed with *unusual* speed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ün-üs-u-äl-i-tý** (s as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *unusual*; *-ity*.] Unwontedness, eccentricity.

"His *unusuality* of expression."—*Poe: Marginalia*, lvi.

***ün-üs-u-äl-lý** (s as *zh*), *adv.* [Eng. *unusual*; *-ly*.] In an unusual manner or degree; not commonly; rarely, unwontedly.

"An *unusually* violent fit of zeal for his religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ün-üş-u-äl-nëss** (s as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *unusual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unusual; rareness, uncommonness, unwontedness.

"The *unusualness* of the revelations."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Gideon's Calling*.

***ün-ü-til-ized**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *utilized*.] Not utilized; not applied to some valuable or profitable use or purpose.

"Forces running about the world . . . *unutilized*."—*London Evening Standard*.

***ün-üt-tër-a-bil-i-tý**, *subst.* [English *unutterable*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being unutterable.

2. That which cannot be uttered.

"They come with hot *unutterabilities* in their heart."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. iii.

***ün-üt-tër-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *unutterable*.] Not utterable; not able to be uttered; unspeakable, ineffable.

"And in their silent faces did he read

Unutterable love."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

***ün-üt-tër-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unutterable*(le); *-ly*.] In an unutterable manner or degree; unspeakably, ineffably.

***ün-üt-tër-ed**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *uttered*.] Not uttered or spoken.

"The accents *unuttered*

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

***ün-váč-čín-ät-éd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *vaccinated*.] Not vaccinated.

"The large number of cases belonged to the vaccinated instead of the *unvaccinated* as stated."—*London Echo*.

***ün-váč-il-lät-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vacillating*.] Not vacillating; not wavering; steady.

"Firm and *unvacillating* steps."—*Scott: Kenilworth*, ch. xvii.

***ün-väl-u-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *valuable*.]

1. Not valuable; of no value; valueless.

"If Nature deny health . . . how *unvaluable* are their riches."—*Adams: Works*, i. 424.

2. Invaluable; beyond all value or price.

"A good name is *unvaluable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 9.

***ün-väl-ued**, **un-val-ewd*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *valued*.]

*1. Invaluable.

"Chryses the priest came to the fleet to buy, For presents of *unvalued* price, his daughter's liberty."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, i.

2. Not valued, not prized; neglected, despised, valueless.

"He may not, as *unvalued* persons do."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

3. Not having had the value estimated or set upon it; not appraised.

***ün-väh-quish-a-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vanquishable*.] Not able to be vanquished; that cannot be vanquished, conquered, or overcome.

"Toil and *unvanquishable* penury."

Shelley: Queen Mab, iii.

***ün-väh-quished**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vanquished*.] Not vanquished, conquered, or subdued.

"The Getule town behold!

A people bold, *unvanquished* in war."

Surrey: Virgil: Æneis iv.

***ün-van-taged** (ag as *ig*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vantaged*.] Not aided, assisted, benefited, or advantaged.

"Yet even thus, *unvantag'd* and on foot,

Superior honor I that day acquired."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xi.

***ün-vär-i-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *variable*.] Not variable; not changeable; unchanging; invariable.

"If man would be *unvariable*

He must be God, or like a rock or tree."

Donne: Immort. of the Soul, § 9.

***ün-vär-i-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *variant*.] Unvarying, unchanging.

"His mind *unvariant* doth stand."

Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid, iv. 472.

***ün-vär-ied**, **un-var-yed*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *varied*.] Not varied, not diversified, not altered.

"Tries their echoes with *unvary'd* cries."

Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

***ün-vär-i-ě-gät-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *variegated*.] Not variegated, not diversified.

***ün-var-nished**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *varnished*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not covered or spread with varnish.

2. *Fig.*: Not brightened up with any exaggerated or untruthful statements designed to make a narrative more attractive; plain, simple.

"I will a round *unvarnish'd* tale deliver."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

***ün-vär-ý-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *varying*.] Not varying; not changing or altering; uniform.

"Pass my dull, *unvarying* days."

Byron: The Giaour.

***ün-vêil**, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *veil*.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To remove a veil or covering from.

"Princess Christian *unveiled* . . . a statue of the Queen."—*London Standard*.

2. *Fig.*: To reveal what was before hidden or but dimly visible.

"Pallas and the Muse *unveil* their awful lore."

Byron: Child Harold, ii. 91.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To come forth in brightness.

2. *Fig.*: To become known or public; to come to light.

"This mystery of iniquity has, through five generations, been gradually *unveiling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

***ün-vêiled**, *pa. par. or a.* [UNVEIL.]

***ün-vêil-éd-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *unveiled*; *-ly*.] With no veil upon the face; hence, plainly, without disguise; openly.

"Not knowing what use you will make of what has been *unveiledly* communicated to you."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 18.

***ün-vêil-ër**, **ün-vâil-ër*, *s.* [Eng. *unveil*; *-er*.] One who unveils; one who exposes or expounds.

"For these [the divine books] want not excellencies, but only skillful *unvailers*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 18.

***un-ven-cus-a-ble**, **un-ven-kus-a-ble*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), Mid. English *venkusen*, *venquishen*=vanquish.] Unvanquishable.

"He shal take the sheeld *unvenkusable* equite."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, v. 20.

***ün-vën-ër-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *venerable*.] Not venerable; not worthy of veneration; contemptible.

"Unvenerable be thy hands."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

***ün-vën-òmed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *venomed*.] Not venomous, not poisonous.

"If thou may'st spit upon a toad *unvenomed*."—*Bp. Hall: Satires*. (Postscript.)

***ün-vën-ò-mous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *venomous*.] Not venomous, not poisonous.

"The sting of their schisms [is not] either soft or blunt or *unvenomous*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 297.

***ün-vënt-éd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vented*.] Not vented; not open for utterance or emission. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, ii.)

***ün-vën-tíl-ät-éd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *ventilated*.] Not ventilated; not fanned by the air; not purified by a free current of air.

"A close, *unventilated* cell."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

***ün-vë-rä-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *veracious*.] Not veracious; not given to speaking the truth; untruthful.

***ün-vë-räç-i-tý**, *s.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *veracity*.] Want of veracity or truthfulness.

"A man of sufficient *unveracity* of heart."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 62.

***ün-vër-dant**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *verdant*.] Not verdant, not green.

"A leafless tree or an *unverdant* mead."

Cowper: Ovid: Art of Love, iii.

***ün-vër-ít-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *veritable*.] Not veritable, not true.

"All these proceeded upon *unveritable* grounds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii. ch. x.

***ün-vërsed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *versed*.] Not versed; not skilled; not acquainted; unskilled.

"A mind in all heart-mysteries *unversed*."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***ün-vës-sel**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vessel*.] To cause to be no longer a vessel; to empty.

***ün-vëxed**, **ün-vëxt*, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vexed*.] Not vexed, not troubled, not molested.

"How blest is he, who leads a country life,

Unvex'd with anxious cares, and void of strife!"

Dryden: To J. Dryden, Esq.

***ün-víc-är**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vicar*.] To deprive of the position of a vicar.

"If I had your authority I would be so bold to *unvicar* him."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

***ün-víct-uäled** (c silent), **ün-vít-tailed*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *victualled*.] Not supplied or provided with food.

"*Vnuttailled*, *vnfurnished*, *vnprepared*, for so long a siege."—*Sir J. Cheeke: The Hurt of Sedition*.

***ün-víg-ör-ous-lý**, *adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vigorously*.] Not vigorously; without vigor or energy.

"The man that St. Paul forewarns us of, but not *unvigorously*."—*Milton: Reas. of Church Govt.*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ün-ví-ò-lä-ble**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *violable*.] Not to be violated; inviolable. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 1. Quarto.)

***ün-ví-ò-lät-éd**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *violated*.]

1. Not violated, not injured.

"So, westward, tow'rd the *unviolated* woods."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Not broken; not transgressed; as, an *unviolated* vow.

***ün-vír-tu-ous**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *virtuous*.] Not virtuous; wanting or destitute of virtue.

"The poor *unvirtuous* fat knight."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

***ün-víç-i-ble**, **un-vys-i-ble*, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *visible*.] Invisible.

"All things . . . *visible* and *unvysible*."—*Wycliffe: Coloss.* i.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tîon, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***un-viſ'-i-blŷ**, *adv.* [English *unvisib(ly)*; *-ly*.] Invisibly.

"Adore the same flesh in substance, altho' *unvisibly* in the sacrament."—*Bp. Gardner: Ser. at Funeral of Queen Mary.*

un-viſ'-it-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *visited*.] Not visited; not frequented by travelers; not resorted to.

"Until at length I came to one dear nook
Unvisited." Wordsworth: *Nutting*.

***un-vi'-tal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vital*.] Not vital; not essential to life; hence, fatal.

"The dimorphous air consists of pure or vital, and of an *unvital* air, which he thence called azote."—*Whevell.*

un-vit'-i-āt-ĕd (it as *ish*), *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vitiated*.] Not vitiated; not corrupted; pure.

"Your niece a virgin and *unvitiated*."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iv. 3.

***un-vit'-rĭ-fĭ-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vitrifiable*.] Impossible to vitrify, or make into glass.

"The alkali acts as a flux, and facilitates the vitrification of the earthy particles, which separately are *unvitrifiable*."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xii., p. 338.

***un-viz'-ard**, ***un-viſ'-ard**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *vizard*.] To divest of a vizard or mask; to unmask. (*Milton: Animad. on Rem. Def.*, § 1.)

***un-vō'-cal**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vocal*.] Not vocal; not modulated by the voice; unsuitable for the voice.

"So formidable is the predominance of the orchestra nowadays, that there is some danger of vocal music, when associated with it, becoming thoroughly *unvocal*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

un-vōlĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voiced*.] 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Not spoken; not uttered; not articulated.

2. *Phonetics*: Not uttered with the voice, as distinct from breath.

***un-vōid'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *voidable*.] Not voidable; irreversible.

"He will pronounce that *unvoidable* sentence."—*Bailey: Colloquies of Erasmus*, p. 173.

***un-vōl'-un-tar-ŷ**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voluntary*.] Involuntary. (*Fuller*.)

***un-vō-lŭp'-tŭ-ōŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voluptuous*.] Free from voluptuousness; not sensuous.

"He had written stanzas as pastoral and *unvoluptuous*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxiii.

***un-vōte'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *vote*.] To revoke or recall by a vote.

"Voted and *unvoted* again from day to day."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1711).

***un-vōwed'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vowed*.] Not vowed; not consecrated by vow or solemn promise.

"If *unvowed* to another order."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 229.

***un-vōŷ'-age-a-ble** (age as *ig*), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *voyageable*.]

1. Not voyageable; unnavigable.

2. Impassable, untraversable.

"Here standing with the *unvoyageable* sky
In faint reflection of infinitude."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. v.

***un-vŭl'-gar**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vulgar*.] Not vulgar; not common or low.

"Pathetical and *unvulgar*, words of worth, excellent words."—*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 2.

un-vŭl'-gar-ize, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *vulgarize*.] To divest of vulgarity; to make to be not vulgar. (*National Review*.)

***un-vŭl'-gar-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unvulgar*; *-ly*; or perhaps from pref. *un-* (2), 3, and so= in a very vulgar manner.] In an uncommon manner or degree; extraordinarily.

"I have taken a murr, which makes my nose run most *unvulgarly*."—*Marston: Antonio's Revenge*, iii. 2.

***un-vŭl'-nĕr-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *vulnerable*.] Not vulnerable; invulnerable.

"To shame *unvulnerable*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 3.

un-wāit'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waited*.] Not waited; not watched or attended (With for or on.)

"To wander up and down *unwaited on*."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Mad Lover*, ii.

***un-wāked'**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waked*.] Not wakened; not awake; asleep.

"She *unwaked*

A-bedde laie." Gower: *C. A.*, vii.

un-wāk'-ĕned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wakened*.] Not wakened; not roused from or as from sleep.

***un-wālk'-a-ble** (lk as k), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walkable*.] Unfit for walking.

"This eternal *unwalkable* weather."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vii. 7.

***un-wālk'-ĭng** (l silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walking*.] Not given to walking.

"I am so *unwalking* that prospects are more agreeable to me when framed and glazed, and I look at them through a window."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 486.

un-wālled', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *walled*.] Not walled; not surrounded, secured, or fenced in by walls.

"A fit and *unwalled* temple."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 41.

***un-wāl'-lĕt**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wallet*.] To take out of a wallet.

"The lacquey . . . *unwalleted* his cheese."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xiv.

***un-wān'-dĕr-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wandering*.] Not wandering or moving from place to place.

"Unwandering they might wait

Their lord's return." Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.

un-wān'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *waning*.] Not waning, fading, or diminishing.

"Hope sprang forth like a full-born Deity . . .

With light *unwaning* on her eyes."

Coleridge: *To Wordsworth*.

un-wānt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wanted*.] Not wanted; not needed; not required or sought for.

"A lesson on this subject could not have been *unwanted* by them."—*Gilpin: Discourses*, vol. iv., hint 3.

***un-wāp'-pĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wappere*.] Not caused, or not having reason, to tremble; not made tremulous; hence, fearless through innocence.

"We come toward the gods

Young, and *unwappere*, not halting under crimes

Many and stale." Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4.

***un-wārd'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *ward*, and suff. *-ed*.] Unwatched, unguarded.

"Tiriotes . . . escaped by a gate that was *unwarded*."—*Brende: Quint. Curt.*, fol. 81.

***un-wāre'**, *a. & adv.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *ware*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Not aware; off one's guard; unaware.

"For he so sodenliche *unware*
Beheld the beautee that she bare."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

2. Unforeseen, unexpected.

"The sodayne & *unware* assaults."—*Fabyan: Chron.*; *Lowys IX.* (an. 24).

B. As adv.: Unawares, unexpectedly.

"Thus bryngeth he many a meschiefe in
Unware."

Gower: *C. A.*, iv.

***un-wāre'-lŷ**, ***un-ware-lye**, *adverb.* [English *unware*; *-ly*.] Unawares; unexpectedly.

"For elde is comen *unwarely* upon me."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

***un-wāre'-nĕss**, ***un-ware-nesse**, *subst.* [Eng. *unware*; *-ness*.] Unwariness.

"Unwarinesse with greatte ignominious shame hath ouerthrowen them."—*Golden Boke*, let. 4.

***un-wāreŷ**, *adverb.* [UNWARE, UNAWARES.] Unawares, unexpectedly. (Frequently with *at*.)

"He did set upon them at *unwares*."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scotland; Ederuo*.

un-wār'-ī-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unwary*; *-ly*.] In an unwary manner; without vigilance and caution; heedlessly, incautiously.

"Unwarily trusting the Indian with his firelock."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

un-wār'-ī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwary*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwary; heedlessness; want of caution; carelessness.

"The same temper . . . naturally betrays us into such slips and *unwarinesses*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

un-wār'-like, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warlike*.] Not warlike; not fit for war; not used to war.

"If the consuls were *unwarlike*, why was not a dictator appointed?"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (ed. 1855), ii. 119.

***un-wārm**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *warm*.] To lose warmth; to become cold.

"With horrid chill each little heart *unwarms*."

Hood: *(Annandale)*.

***un-wārmĕd'**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *warmed*.] Not warmed; not moved with passion.

"To gaze on Basset and remain *unwarmed*."

Pope: *Basset Table*.

un-wārned', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warned*.]

1. Not warned; not cautioned; not admonished of danger.

*2. Of which no previous warning had been given.

"Makes . . . *unwarned* inroads into the adjoining country."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Psalm xlvii*, 8.

***un-wārn'-ĕd-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unwarned*; *-ly*.] Without warning or notice.

"They be suddenly and *unwarnedly* brought forth."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 88.

un-wārp', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *warped*.] To reduce from the state of being warped.

"When the bark [of the cork-tree] is off, they *unwarp* it before the fire."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. ii., ch. v.

un-wārpĕd', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warped*.] Not warped; not biased, not prejudiced.

"Honest zeal, *unwarp'd* by party rage."

Thomson: *Spring*, 929.

un-wār'-rant-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *warrantable*.] Not warrantable, not defensible, not justifiable; unjustifiable.

"Or that you see good people to beguile

With things *unwarrantable*."

Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii. (Intro.)

un-wār'-rant-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *unwarrantable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwarrantable.

"The *unwarrantableness* of lay presbytery."—*Bp. Hall: Ans. to Vindication of Smeectymnuus*, § 3.

un-wār'-rant-a-blŷ, *adv.* [English *unwarrantable*; *-ly*.] In an unwarrantable manner; unjustifiably, indefensibly.

"Having in former times been very *unwarrantably* extended."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. v., charge 5.

un-wār'-rant-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *warranted*.]

1. Not warranted, not authorized.

"Governed with an unlawful and *unwarranted* equality."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 9.

2. Not justified; unwarrantable, unjustifiable.

"The Turks consent even to accept this assistance, which was interpreted as *unwarranted* interference."—*London Times*.

3. Not warranted or guaranteed; not assured or certain.

"Upon hope of an *unwarranted* conquest."—*Bacon*.

4. Not guaranteed as good, sound, or of a certain quality; as, an *unwarranted* horse.

un-wār'-ŷ, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wary*.]

1. Not wary, not vigilant against danger; not cautious, unguarded, careless, heedless.

"Full on the helmet of the *unwary* knight."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 643.

*2. Unexpected.

"All in the open hall amazed stood
At suddenness of that *unwary* sight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. xii. 25.

un-wāshed', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *washed*.] Not washed; not cleansed by water; filthy, unclean, vulgar.

"I dare not pour with hands *unwash'd* to Jove
The rich libation." Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, vi.

¶ *The Unwashed, the Great Unwashed*: The lower classes generally; the mob, the rabble. The term was first applied by Burke to the artisan class.

un-wāsh'-ĕn, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *washen*.] Not washen; unwashed.

"The Pharisee [finds fault] with *unwashen* hands."—*Bp. Hall: Pharisaism and Christianity*.

un-wāst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wasted*.]

1. Not wasted, not consumed in extravagance; not lavished away; not dissipated.

2. Not consumed or diminished by time, violence, disease, or other means.

"A whole *unwasted* man."

Donne: *Progress of the Soul*, i.

3. Not devastated; not laid waste.

"The most southerly of the *unwasted* provinces."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts*. (1785.)

***un-wāst'-ĭng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wasting*.] Not wasting away; not diminishing.

"Purest love's *unwasting* treasure."

Pope: *Chorus to Brutus*.

un-wātĕhed', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *watched*.] Not watched, not guarded; not carefully attended to or looked after.

"Madness in great ones must not *unwatch'd* go."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

***un-wātĕh'-fŭl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *watchful*.] Not watchful; not vigilant.

"They are cold in their religion . . . *unwatchful* in their circumstances."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 20.

***un-wātĕh'-fŭl-nĕss**, *subst.* [Eng. *unwatchful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwatchful; want of watchfulness or vigilance.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cŭb, cŭre, ūnite, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ũn-wâ-têred, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *watered*.]

1. Not watered; not wetted with water; not soaked in water.

"Stokfyshe, *unwatered* and *unsodeyn*."—*Fabyan: Chronicle; The Will*.

2. Not mixed or diluted with water; as, *unwatered* spirits.

***ũn-wâ-têr-ỹ**, ***un-wa-tri**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *watery*.] Not watered; dry.

"In to wrathe thei stiriden hym in *unwatri* place."—*Wycliffe: Ps. lxxvii. 40*.

ũn-wâ-vêr-ĩng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wavering*.] Not wavering, not fluctuating, not unstable; steady, steadfast, firm.

"How *unwavering* she continued in her . . . purpose."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.; Edward VI. (an. 1551)*.

***ũn-wâx**, ***un-wexe**, *v. i.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wax*.] To decrease.

***ũn-wâyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *way*, and suff. *-ed*.]

1. Not used to traveling; not accustomed to the road.

"Colts that are *unwayed*, and will not go at all."—*Suckling*.

2. Having no roads; pathless.

"It [the land] shal be *unwaied* or *wayles*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles. xiv. 15; also xv. 8*.

***ũn-wêak-ened**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *weakened*.] Not weakened; not enfeebled.

"The *unweakened* pressure of the external air."—*Boyle*.

***ũn-wêal-thỹ**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wealthy*.] Not wealthy; poor.

"An *unwealthy* mountain benefice."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

ũn-wêaned, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weaned*.]

1. *Lit.*: Not weaned.

"My *unweaned* son."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

2. *Fig.*: Not withdrawn or disengaged.

"An *unweaned* affection for peculiarities."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise, dis. iii., § 2*.

***ũn-wêap-ðned**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *weapon*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not bearing a weapon or weapons; unarmed.

"The *unweaponed* multitude."—*Holinshed: Descript. of Ireland, ch. iii.*

***ũn-wêar'-ĩ-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wearable*.] Not wearable; not capable of being wearied; indefatigable.

"Actuated by the *unweariable* endeavors of our worthy and never-enough commended Duræus."—*Bp. Hall: Peacemaker, § 5*.

***ũn-wêar'-ĩ-a-blỹ**, *adverb.* [English *unweariable* (*le*); *-ly*.] In an unwearable manner; indefatigably.

"Let us earnestly and *unweariably* aspire thither."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Assurance of Heaven*.

ũn-wêar'-ied, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wearied*.]

1. Not wearied; not tired; not fatigued.

"The Creator, from His work

Desisting, though *unwearied*, up return'd."

Milton: P. L., vii. 552.

2. Indefatigable, assiduous, unwearable.

"An *unwearied* devotion to the service of God recommended the gospel to the world."—*Rogers: Sermon*.

ũn-wêar'-ied-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *unwearied*; *-ly*.] In an unwearied manner; indefatigably.

"Thus they labor *unweariedly* the ruin one of another."—*Secker: Sermons, vol. v., ser. 14*.

ũn-wêar'-ied-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *unwearied*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwearied.

"The indefeasibleness or *unweariedness* of the principle of thought."—*Baxter: On the Soul, i. 433*.

***ũn-wêar-ỹ**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *weary*, *a.*] Not weary; not fatigued.

"Her face all pale from watchful love, the *unweary* love she bore him."

E. B. Browning: Cowper's Grave.

***ũn-wêar-ỹ**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *weary*, *v.*] To refresh after weariness or fatigue.

"It *unwearies* and refreshes more than any thing."—*Temple*.

ũn-wêave, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *weave*.] To undo, as something that has been woven; to take out the marks of what is woven; to resolve what is woven into the threads of which it was made.

"Now she *unweaves* the web that she hath wrought."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 991.

ũn-wêbbed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *webbed*.] Not furnished with a web or membrane. Used of the tarsi of land birds.

***ũn-wêd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wed*.] Unmarried.

"Neither too young, nor yet *unwed*."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, xvi.

ũn-wêd'-dêd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *wedded*.]

1. Not wedded; unmarried.

"And matrons and *unwedded* sisters old."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Not joined or united. [UNHUSBANDED, 4.]

"My rambling vines *unwedded* to the trees."

Cowper: Death of Damon.

***ũn-wêdge-a-ble**, ***ũn-wêdg'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Eng. *wedge*, and *-able*.] Not capable of being split open with wedges.

"The *unwedgeable* and gnarled oak."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

ũn-wêed'-êd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *weeded*.] Not weeded; not cleared or freed from weeds.

"'Tis an *unweeded* garden,

That grows to seed." *Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.*

***ũn-wêep-ĩng**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weeping*.] Not weeping; not shedding or dropping tears.

"The death-days of *unweeping* eyes."

Drayton: Duke Humphry to Elenor Cobham.

***ũn-wêet-ĩng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *weeting*.] Not knowing; ignorant, unwitting. (*Milton: Comus, 539*.)

***ũn-wêet-ĩng-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unweeting*; *-ly*.] Unwittingly, ignorantly; in ignorance. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,680*.)

***ũn-wêighed** (*gh* silent), ***ũn-wâyed**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weighed*.]

1. Not weighed; not having the weight ascertained. (*Dryden: Life of Virgil*.)

2. Not deliberately considered and examined; not considered, inconsiderate; unguarded.

"What an *unweighed* behavior hath this Flemish drunkard picked."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 1.*

ũn-wêigh-ĩng (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *weighing*.] Inconsiderate, thoughtless.

"A very superficial, ignorant, *unweighing* fellow."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

ũn-wêl'-côme, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *welcome*.] Not welcome; not well or gladly received; not pleasing, not acceptable.

"That *unwelcome* voice of heavenly love."

Cowper: Truth, 463.

***ũn-wêl'-côme-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unwelcome*; *-ly*.] In an unwelcome manner; without a welcome.

"Garcio is come *unwelcomely* upon her."—*J. Balfie*.

***ũn-wêl'-côme-nêss**, *s.* [Eng. *unwelcome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwelcome.

"To alleviate the *unwelcomeness* of it."—*Boyle: Works, vi. 43*.

ũn-wêll, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *well*, *a.*]

1. Not well; sick, indisposed.

2. Used euphemistically to signify, ill from menstruation.

ũn-wêll'-nêss, *subst.* [Eng. *unwell*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwell. (*Chesterfield*.)

***ũn-wêmmed**, ***un-wemmed**, ***un-wemmyd**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wemmed*.] Unspotted, unstained; spotless, pure.

"And thus hath Crist *unwemmed* kept Constance."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,344.

ũn-wêpt, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wept*.] Not wept for; not lamented, not mourned.

"Alone, unnoticed, and *unwept*."

Wordsworth: White Doe, bk. vi.

***un-werred**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1); Mid. Eng. *werre* = war, and suff. *-ed*.] Not warred upon, assailed, or invaded.

"Thei lefte nothyng stonde

Unwerred." *Gower: C. A., iii.*

***ũn-wêt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wet*.] Not wet, not moist, dry.

"[She] treads with *unwet* feet the boiling waves."

Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

ũn-whipped, **ũn-whipt**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *whipped*.] Not whipped, not flogged, not punished.

"*Unwhipt* of justice."—*Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.*

***ũn-whirled**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *whirled*.] Not whirled or hurried. (*Special coinage*.)

"The first Shandy *unwhirled* about Europe in a post-chaise."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy, iii. 237*.

***ũn-whôle** (*w* silent), ***ũn-hôle**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *whole*.] Not whole, not sound; infirm.

ũn-whôle'-sôme (*w* silent), ***ũn-hôle'-sôme**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wholesome*.]

1. Not wholesome; unfavorable or injurious to health; insalubrious, unhealthy.

2. Unfit or unsuited for human food; as, *unwhole* some meat.

*3. Not sound; diseased, tainted, impaired. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5*.)

4. Hurtful, injurious.

"To swell one bloated chief's *unwholesome* reign."

Byron: Child Harold, i. 53.

ũn-whôle'-sôme-nêss (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *unwholesome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwholesome; insalubrity, unhealthiness.

"The *unwholesomeness* of the air."—*Dryden: Juvenal, iv. (Note iv)*.

***ũn-wiêld'-ĩ-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *unwieldy*; *-ly*.] In an unwieldy manner; so as not to be easily wielded.

"*Unwieldily* they wallow first in ooze."

Dryden. (Todd)

ũn-wiêld'-ĩ-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *unwieldy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwieldy; difficulty of being moved; clumsiness, heaviness.

"The *unwieldiness* of wings sufficiently large to buoy him up."—*Search: Light of Nature, vol. i., pt. i., ch. xiv*.

***ũn-wiêld'-sôme**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wieldsome*.] Unwieldy.

"His army was very heavy and *unwieldsome* to remove."—*North: Plutarch, p. 532*.

ũn-wiêld-ỹ, ***un-wiêld-e**, ***un-wiêld-ie**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wieldy*.] Not able to be easily wielded; huge, clumsy; difficult to move on account of its great bulk or weight; bulky, ponderous, clumsy.

"Drag some vast beam, or mast's *unwieldy* length."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 834.

***ũn-wild**, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wild*.] To tame.

"Abel . . . *unwildes* the gentle sheep."

Sylvester: Handie-Craftes, 277.

ũn-will, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *will*.] To will the reverse of; to reverse one's will in regard to.

"He . . . who *unwills* what he has willed."—*Longfellow*.

ũn-willed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *willed*.] Deprived of volition; relaxed.

"Your will is all *unwilled*."

Mrs Browning: Duchess May.

***ũn-will'-fũl**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *willful*.] Not willful; unintentional.

"The perhaps not *unwillful* slights."—*Richardson: Clarissa, i. 8*.

ũn-will'-ĩng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *will-ing*.]

1. Not willing; not ready; not inclined; not disposed.

"He was not *unwilling* to sell for a high price a scanty measure of justice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xix*.

*2. Undesigned; involuntary. (*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1,051*.)

ũn-will'-ĩng-lỹ, *adv.* [English *unwilling*; *-ly*.] Not willingly; not in a willing manner; not with good will; against one's will or inclination.

"I reason very *unwillingly*, and not without a certain awe."—*Bolingbroke: Minutes of Essays, § 77*.

ũn-will'-ĩng-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *unwilling*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwilling; reluctance, disinclination.

"His *unwillingness* to offend the Anglican Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xiii*.

ũn-wĩ-lỹ, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wily*.] Not wily, free from guile or cunning. (*Eclectic Rev., in Annandale*.)

ũn-wĩnd, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wind*, verb.]

A. Transitive:

1. To undo, as something that has been wound; to wind off; to loose, to separate.

*2. To disentangle; to free from entanglement.

"I would roll myself for this day; in troth, they should not *unwind* me."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman, ii. 2*.

*3. To set free or loose.

"He from those bands weend him to have *unwound*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 27.

B. Intrans.: To become unwound; to admit of being unwound.

"Charm by charm *unwinds*."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 122.

***ũn-wĩnged**, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *winged*.] Not winged; not having wings.

"And so did she (as she who doth not so)

Conjecture Time *unwinged*, he came so slow."

Browne: Britannias Pastorals, i.

***ũn-wĩnk-ĩng**, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *winking*.] Not winking; not shutting the eyes; ever watchful or vigilant.

"All your *unwinking* vigilance to preserve you from your great adversary."—*Knox: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 19*.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; tion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bøl, døl.

ün-wîn-nîng, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *winning*.] Not winning; unconciliatory.

"Pride being an *unwinning* quality."—Fuller: *Church Hist.*, II. ii. 7.

ün-wîp', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wiped*.] Not wiped; not cleaned by wiping.

"Their daggers which, *unwiped*, we found."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

ün-wîs'-dôm, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wisdom*.] Want of wisdom; folly, foolishness, stupidity.

"The *unwisdom* that prompts a man to burn a candle at both ends."—Field, Dec. 31, 1887.

ün-wîs', ***un-wis**, ***un-wys**, ***un-wyse**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wise*.]

1. Not wise; deficient or wanting in wisdom or judgment; foolish.

"So heartless and *unwise* in their councils."—Milton: *Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth*.

2. Not characterized or dictated by wisdom; injudicious; imprudent.

"Be not taken tardy by *unwise* delay."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. i.

ün-wîs'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *unwise*; *-ly*.] In an unwise manner; not wisely; imprudently, injudiciously, foolishly.

"The command of the fort was most *unwisely* given to Elphinstone."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***ün-wîsh'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *wish*, *v.*] To wish away; to make away with by wishing.

"Why, now thou hast *unwished* five thousand men."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 3.

ün-wîshed', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wished*.] Not wished for; not desired; not sought.

"Whilst, heaping *unwished* wealth, I distant roam."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iv. 113.

***ün-wîst'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wist*.]

1. Not known, thought, understood, perceived, or conceived.

"Thither come to us *unwist*."
Broune: *Shepherd's Pipe*, Ecl. i.

2. Not knowing, ignorant.

"He shall the ese *unwist* of it himself."
Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1,400.

***ün-wît'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *wit*.] To deprive of understanding.

"As if some planet had *unwitted* men."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 3.

***ün-wît**, *s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wit*.] Want of wit or understanding; ignorance, folly.

"Mine *unwit* that euer I clambe so hie."
Chaucer: *Com. of Mars and Venus*.

***ün-wîtch'**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *witch*.] To free from the effects or influence of witchcraft; to disenchant.

"I will be *unwitched* and revenged by law."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man in his Humor*, iii. 7.

***ün-wîth-drâw'-îng**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *withdrawing*.] Not withdrawing; continually liberal.

"A full and *unwithdrawing* hand."
Milton: *Comus*, 711.

ün-wîth'-êred, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *withered*.] Not withered; not faded.

"The yet *unwithered* blush."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Coronation*, v.

ün-wîth'-êr-îng, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *withering*.] Not withering; not liable to wither or fade.

"The spiry myrtle with *unwithering* leaf."
Couper: *Task*, iii. 570.

***ün-wîth'-hêld'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *withheld*.] Not withheld or kept back, retained, or hindered.

"All *unwithheld*, indulging to his friends
The vast unborrow'd treasures of his mind."
Thomson: *To Sir I. Newton*.

***ün-wîth-stoôd'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *withstood*.] Not withstood; not opposed; not resisted.

"Vigor *unwithstood*."
Philips: *Cider*, i.

ün-wît'-nêssed, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *witnessed*.]

1. Not witnessed; not seen; not recognized.

"With complaints
By thee *unwitnessed*."
Couper: *Homer's Odyssey*, x.

2. Not attested by witnesses; having no testimony.

"Lest their zeal to the cause should any way be *unwitnessed*."—Hooker.

***ün-wît'-tî-lŷ**, *adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *wittily*.] Not wittily; without wit.

"*Unwittily* and ungracefully merry."—Cowley.

***ün-wît'-tîng**, ***un-wyt-tynge**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *witting*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not knowing; unconscious, ignorant.

"Made me to feare an answer *unwitting*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii.

B. *As subst.*: Ignorance.

"And now, bretheren, I woot that by *unwittinge* ye diden."—Wycliffe: *Deddis* iii. 17.

ün-wît'-tîng-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unwitting*; *-ly*.] Not wittingly; not knowingly; without knowledge or consciousness; ignorantly, inadvertently. (Scott: *Marmion*, v. 18.)

ün-wît'-tŷ, ***un-wît-ti**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *witty*.]

*1. Foolish, ignorant.

"I am maad *unwitti*."—Wycliffe: *2 Corinth.* xii. 11.

2. Not witty; deficient in wit.

***ün-wîved'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wived*.] Having no wife; unmarried or rendered a widower.

"My Orgilus had not been now *unwived*."
Ford: *Broken Heart*, ii. 2.

***ün-wôm'-an**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and English *woman*.] To deprive of the qualities or characteristics of a woman.

"She whose wicked deeds
Unwoman'd her."
Sandys: *Ovid; Metam.* ii.

ün-wôm'-an-lŷ, *adj. & adv.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *womanly*.]

A. *As adj.*: Not womanly; not befitting or becoming a woman.

"Offering me most *unwomanly* disgrace."
Daniel: *Complaint of Rosamond*.

B. *As adv.*: In a manner unbecoming a woman.

"Do not so *unwomanly* cast away yourself."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***ün-wôn'-dêr**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *wonder*.] To explain, as something wonderful or marvelous.

"*Unwonder* me this wonder."—Fuller: *Hist. Cambridge Univ.*, i. 18.

***ün-wôn'-dêr-îng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wondering*.] Not wondering.

"The *unwondering* world."
Wolcott: *Peter Pindar*, p. 236.

ün-wônt'-êd, ***ün-wônt'**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wonted*, *wont*.]

1. Not wonted; not accustomed; not common; unusual, extraordinary, rare, infrequent.

"*Unwonted* lights along my prison shine."
Byron: *Lament of Tasso*, viii.

*2. Unaccustomed, unused; not made familiar by practice or use.

"All *unwont* to bid in vain."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 7.

ün-wônt'-êd-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unwonted*; *-ly*.] In an unwonted manner or degree; unusually, strangely.

ün-wônt'-êd-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *unwonted*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unwonted, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness.

"The chief thing that moved their passion and prejudice was but *unwontedness* and tradition."—Bp. Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 121.

ün-wôôd', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *wooded*.] Not wooded; not courted; not sought in marriage.

***ün-wôrd'-êd**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *worded*.] Not worded; not spoken, told, or mentioned.

"Yon should have found my thanks paid in a smile
If I had fell *unworded*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Nice Valor*, ii.

ün-wôrk', *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *work*, *v.*] To undo.

"If they light in the middle or bottom of a dead hedge, your best way is, softly to *unwork* the hedge till you come to them."—C. Butler: *Fem. Mon.*, p. 92.

***ün-wôrk'-a-ble**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *workable*.] Not workable; not capable of being carried out; unmanageable.

"Excellent in theory, but *unworkable* in practice."—St. James's Gazette, Feb. 15, 1888.

***ün-wôrk'-îng**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *working*.] Not working; living without labor.

"Lazy and *unworking* shopkeepers."—Locke: *On Lowering Interest of Money*.

ün-wôrk'-man-like, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *workmanlike*.] Not workmanlike; not such as befits or is worthy of a good workman.

ün-wôrd'-li-nêss, *s.* [Eng. *unworldly*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unworldly; freedom from worldliness.

"Mr. Alcott's *unworldliness* appealed to Emerson's magnanimity."—Athenæum, March 24, 1888, p. 372.

ün-wôrd'-lŷ, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *worldly*.] Not worldly; not influenced by worldly or sordid motives.

ün-wôrm', *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), Eng. *worm*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not having the worm-like ligament cut from under the tongue. (Said of a dog.)

"As mad as ever *unworm'd* dog was."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Women Pleased*, iv. 3.

***ün-wôrm'-woôd'-êd**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), English *wormwood*, and suff. *-ed*.] Not mixed with bitterness.

"*Unwormwooded* jests I like well."—Feltham: *Resolves*, pt. i., res. 20.

ün-wôrn', *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *worn*.] Not worn; not impaired or decayed by use.

"Unimpaired in its beauty, *unworn* in its parts."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

ün-wôr'-shîp, *subst.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *worship*.] Disgrace.

"It were *unworship* in a kynge."—Gower: *C. A.*, vii.

***ün-wôr'-shîp**, ***un-wor-schîp**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *worship*.] To dishonor; to treat with dishonor.

"Thou that hast glorie in the lawe, *unworschipist* God bi brekyng of the lawe."—Wycliffe: *Romans* ii. 23.

***ün-wôr'-shîp-fûl**, ***un-wor-shyp-full**, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *worshipful*.] Not worthy of adoration or reverence.

"Nero . . . yafe whilome to the reuerent senatours the *unworshypfull* seates of dignities."—Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. iii.

***ün-wôr'-shipped**, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *worshipped*.] Not worshiped; not adored.

"He resol'd to leave
Unworshipp'd, nnobey'd, the throne supreme."
Milton: *P. L.*, v. 670.

***ün-wôth'**, ***un-worthe**, *a. & s.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *worth*.]

A. *As adj.*: Unworthy; little worth.

"Many things might be noted on this place not ordinary, nor *unworth* the noting."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

B. *As subst.*: Unworthiness.

"Reverence for worth, abhorrence for *unworth*."—Carlyle: *Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

ün-wôr'-thî-lŷ, *adv.* [English *unworthy*; *-ly*.] Not worthily; in an unworthy manner; not according to desert or deserving; either above or below merit.

"Thinking . . . too *unworthily* of them that vnder-took this journey."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 135.

ün-wôr'-thî-nêss, ***un-wor'-thy-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *unworthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being unworthy; want of worth or merit.

"And much she read, and brooded feelingly
Upon her own *unworthiness*."
Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. vi.

ün-wôr'-thŷ, *a.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and Eng. *worthy*.]

1. Not worthy, wanting worth, undeserving. (Usually followed by *of*, which is, however, sometimes omitted.)

"*Unworthy* of his care."
Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xli.

2. Not worthy, not becoming, not befitting, unbecoming, beneath the character of. (With or without *of*.)

"*Unworthy* the high race from which we came."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xx. 244.

3. Wanting merit; worthless, vile.

"A poor, *unworthy* brother of yours."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

*4. Unbecoming, shameful, disgraceful.

"Mov'd with *unworthy* usage of the maid."
Dryden: *Theodore and Honoria*, 127.

5. Not having suitable or requisite qualities or qualifications.

"Nor he *unworthy* to command the host."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 862.

*6. Not deserved, not justified.

"Didst *unworthy* slaughter upon others."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

ün-wôund', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [UNWIND.]

ün-wôund'-êd, *adj.* [Prefix *un-* (1), and English *wounded*.]

1. Not wounded, not hurt, not injured.

"Our yet *unwounded* enemies."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 466.

2. Not hurt or offended.

"We may hear praises when they are deserv'd,
Our modesty *unwounded*."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Spanish Curate*, i. 1.

ün-wôv'-en, ***ün-wôve'**, *pa. par.* [UNWEAVE.]

WR as R.

ün-wrâp', ***un-wrappe**, *v. t.* [Prefix *un-* (2), and Eng. *wrap*.]

fâte, fât, fâre, -amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

1. *Lit.*: To open or undo, as something that has been wrapped or folded up.

*2. *Fig.*: To disclose, to reveal.

"To *unwra*pe the hidde causes of thinges."—Chauoer: *Boecius*, iv.

**un-wrath*'-fûl-lý, *adverb*. [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wrathfully*.] Without wrath or anger; patiently, calmly.

"The nombre of thinges *unwrathfully* and prudently doen."—Udall.: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 316.

**un-wrây*', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wray*.] To take the clothes off; to uncover, to unwrie.

**un-wreaked*', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wreaked*.] Unavenged, not avenged.

"So long *unwreaked* of thine enemy."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. xi. 9.

**un-wrēath*', **un-wrēathe*', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *wreath*, *wreathe*.] To untwist, to undo or untwine, as something wreathed.

"The beards of wild oats . . . continually wreath and *unwreath* themselves."—Boyle.

**un-wrecked*', *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *wrecked*.] Not wrecked, not ruined, not destroyed.

"Escape undrown'd, *unwreck'd*."

Drayton: *Lady Aston's Departure*.

**un-wrie*', *v. t.* [A. S. *unwrihan*, *unwreon*.] To uncover, to unwray. (*Chaucer*: *Troilus and Cresida*, 860.)

**un-wriñ*'-kle, *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and English *wrinkle*.] To reduce from a wrinkled state; to smooth.

**un-wriñ*'-kled (le as el), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrinkled*.]

1. Not wrinkled; not marked with wrinkles or furrows.

"The face . . . with years *unwrinkled*."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 116.

*2. Smooth, flowing, even.

"A clear *unwrinkled* song."

Crashaw: *Musick's Duel*.

**un-write*', *v. t.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *write*.] To cancel, as something written; to erase.

**un-write*'-a-ble, *adj.* [Pref. *un-* (1); English *write*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be expressed in writing.

"Both these words have an evident resemblance to the *unwriteable* sound that a clock really makes."—Tylor: *Hist. Mankind*, ch. iv.

**un-writ*'-lîng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and English *writing*.] Not assuming the character or office of an author.

"The peace of the honest *unwriting* subject was daily molested."—Arbuthnot.

**un-writ*'-ten, **un-wry*-ten, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *written*.]

1. Not written; not reduced to writing; oral, traditional.

"It [the Brehon law] is a rule of right, *unwritten*, but delivered by tradition."—Spenser: *View of the State of Ireland*.

2. Not distinctly expressed, laid down, or formulated, but generally understood and acknowledged as binding.

"The fair *unwritten* rule that the game started is the quarry of the gun nearest to it."—Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

3. Not written upon, blank; not containing writing.

"A rude, *unwritten* blank."—South: *Sermons*. (Todd.)

unwritten-law, *s.*

Law: *Lex non scripta*; the common law; law not formulated in, or inculcated from, written documents.

"This *unwritten* or common *law* is properly distinguishable into three kinds: 1. General customs; which are the universal rule of the whole kingdom, and form the common law in its stricter signification. 2. Particular customs; which for the most part affect only the inhabitants of particular districts. 3. Certain particular laws; which by custom are adopted by particular courts."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i. (Introd., § 2.)

**un-wrought*' (ough as â), *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrought*.] Not wrought; not worked up; not manufactured; raw.

"They usually pay him *unwrought* gold."—Dampier: *Voyages*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

**un-wrûng*', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *wrung*.] Not wrung, not pinched, not galled.

"Our withers are *unwrung*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

**un-yield*'-êd, **un-yeeld*-ed, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yielded*.] Not yielded; not surrendered; not given up. (*Dryden*: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 651.)

**un-yield*'-îng, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yielding*.]

1. Not yielding to force or persuasion; unbending, stiff, firm, obstinate.

2. Unceasing.

"*Unyielding* pangs assail the drooping mind."

Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

**un-yield*'-îng-nêss, **un-yeeld*-îng-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *unyielding*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of been unyielding; firmness, obstinacy.

"The *unyeeldingness* of King Malcolm."—Dantel: *Hist. Eng.*, p. 47.

**un-yôke*', **un-yoak*, *v. t. & i.* [Pref. *un-* (2), and Eng. *yoke*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To loose from the yoke; to free from a yoke.

"The chief himself *unyokes* the panting steeds."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 596.

*2. *Fig.*: To part, to disjoint.

"*Unyoke* this seizure, and this kind regret."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*B. *Intrans.*: To give over, to cease.

"Ay, tell me that, and *unyoke*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. i.

**un-yôked*', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *yoked*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Not yoked; freed or loosed from the yoke. (*Congreve*: *Ovid*; *Art of Love*, iii.)

*2. Never having worn a yoke.

"Seven bullocks yet *unyok'd* for Phœbus chause."

Dryden. (Todd.)

*II. *Fig.*: Licentious, unrestrained.

"The *unyoked* humor of your idleness."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., i. 2.

**un-yold*-en, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Mid. English *golden*=yielded.] Unyielded, ungiven. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 2,644.)

**un-zêal*'-oûs, *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *zealous*.] Not zealous; devoid of zeal, ardor, fervor, or enthusiasm.

"Superstition, zealous or *unzealous*."—Milton: *Ans. to Eikon Basilike*, § 9.

**un-zôned*', *a.* [Pref. *un-* (1), and Eng. *zoned*.] Not zoned, not provided with a zone or girdle; ungirdled, uncinctured.

"Full, though *unzon'd*, her bosom rose."

Prior: *Solomon*, ii. 167.

**up*, *adv.*, *prep.*, & *s.* [A. S. *up*, *upp*=up (*adv.*); cogn. with Dut. *op*; Icel. *upp*; Dan. *op*; Sw. *upp*; Goth. *iup*; O. H. Ger. *uf*; German *auf*; allied to Lat. *sub*=under; Gr. *hupo*=under; Sansc. *upa*=near, on, under.]

A. *As adverb*:

1. To a higher place or position; from a lower to a higher place; in the direction of the zenith; indicating movements of the most general kind resulting in elevation.

"They presumed to go *up* unto the hill-top."—Numbers xiv. 44.

2. In a high place or position; aloft, on high.

"*Up* on high."—Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 5.

3. Denoting a state or condition of being raised, elevated, erect, or upright; not in a recumbent position.

(1) *Of persons*:

(a) Out of bed.

"Ere I was *up*."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,277.

(b) Standing, as if prepared to speak; on one's legs.

(c) Mounted; in the saddle.

"When Fordham was *up* those who were interested in a horse's success felt confident."—London Standard.

(2) *Of things*:

(a) Raised, erect.

"He wore his beaver *up*."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 2.

(b) (*Of streets*): Under repair.

"Streets that are *up*."—London Daily News.

(3) *Games*: In billiards—as a total, in all; as, the game is 2,000 *up*. In cricket=on the telegraph-board; as, he is 10 *up*. Used also in this sense in racing.

4. Used elliptically for rise up, get up, rouse up, or the like.

"*Up*, *up*, unhappy! haste, arise!"

Scott: *The Gray Brother*.

¶ Used elliptically, and followed by *with*, it=raise up, erect, set up, or the like.

"*Up* with my tent!"—Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

5. In a state of action, commotion, excitement, tumult, revolt, insurrection, or the like; in arms.

"In twenty-four hours all Devonshire was *up*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Under this may be classed such colloquial expressions as, What is *up*?=What is going on? what is the matter? Is there anything *up*? &c.

6. In process of being carried on.

"The hunt is *up*."—Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 2.

7. Above the horizon. (*Judges ix. 33.*)

8. In a state of being higher or more advanced generally; higher or advanced in rank, position, social standing, price, &c.

"M'Laway . . . got down with a fine put, and stood again one *up*."—Field, Sept. 25, 1885.

9. Reaching a certain point measured perpendicularly; as far or as high as.

"*Up* to the ears in blood."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 1.

10. To a certain point or time; as long or as far as.

"We were tried friends; I from my childhood *up*

Had known him."—Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

11. To a higher altitude or stature; to a more mature condition or age.

"Train *up* a child in the way he should go."—Proverbs xxii. 6.

12. To or in a state or position of equal advance or of equality, so as not to come or fall short of; not below or short of. (Followed by *to*.)

"We must not only mortify all these passions that solicit us, but we must learn to do well, and act *up* to the positive precepts of our duty."—Rogers: *Sermons*.

13. Denoting approach to, or arrival at, a place or person.

"Bring *up* your army."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 2.

14. Denoting a state of due preparation and readiness for use.

"He's winding *up* the watch."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

15. Denoting a state of being deposited in a place where a thing is kept when not used.

"Put thy sword *up*."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

16. Denoting a state of being contracted, drawn, or brought together into order, into less bulk, into concealment, &c.

"Tie my treasure *up* in silken bags."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

17. In a state of being able to understand or do; in a condition of fitness, capacity, or ability, or of being acquainted with. (Followed by *to*; as, He is *up* to all the tricks of the trade.) (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

18. Denoting adjournment or dissolution; as, The House is *up*.

B. *As preposition*:

1. From a lower to a higher place or point on; along the ascent of; toward a higher point of; at or in a higher position on: as, far *up* the mountain side.

2. Toward the interior (generally the more elevated part) of a country; in a direction from the coast or toward the head or source of a stream: as, to go *up* country, to sail *up* the Mississippi.

C. *As subst.*: Used in the phrase, *Ups and downs*=rises and falls, alternate states of prosperity and the contrary; vicissitudes.

"To see a man's life full of *ups and downs*."—Leighton: *Comment on 1 Peter* i.

¶ *Up* is frequently inflected as a verb in vulgar speech.

"She *ups* with her brawny arm, and gave Susy . . . a douse on the side of the head."—H. Brooke: *Fool of Quality*, i. 82.

¶ 1. *All up*: All over; completely done for or ruined.

2. *To come up with*: To overtake; to catch up.

3. *To go up*:

(1) To return to one's University: as, When do you go *up*? (Chiefly at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, England.)

(2) To sit (for an examination).

4. *To have (or pull) one up*: To bring before a magistrate or justice.

5. *Up and down*:

(1) Here and there; hither and thither; in one place and another.

"Abundance of them are scattered *up and down*, like so many little islands when the tide is low."—Addison.

* (2) In every respect; completely.

"He was euen Socrates *up and downe* in this point."—Udall: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 324.

6. *Up a tree*: Done for; ruined. (*Slang*.)

7. *Up sticks*: Pack up and go. (*Slang*.)

8. *Up to date*: Abreast of the times, to the present time.

9. *Up to snuff*: Knowing, cunning, acute, sharp. (*Slang*.)

10. *Up to the knocker (or door)*: Good, capital, excellent. (*Slang*.)

up-line, *s.*

Rail.: The line of a railway which leads to the metropolis, or to a main or central terminus.

**û-pân*'-ish-âd, *s.* [Sans.=a sitting.]

Hindu Sacred Lit. (pl.): Vedic speculative treatises occupied with attempts to solve problems

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tîon, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

connected with the universe and the nature and destiny of man. They are 108 or more in number, each Veda having a certain number of Upanishads connected with it. They constitute part of the Brahmanas or commentaries belonging to the Veda, presenting the Vedic doctrine in a comprehensive form, and being of a more dogmatic character than the rest of the Brahmanas. They vary in date like the Brahmanas, which extend, according to Max Müller, from 800 to 600 B. C. [BRAHMANISM.] All Indian philosophers and various sects profess to derive their belief from the Upanishads. [VEDA.]

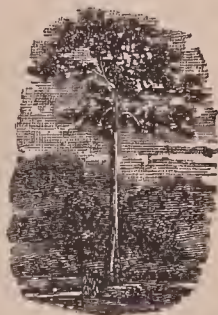
ū-pās, *subst.* [Malay *ūpas*=poison.] The Upas-tree (q. v.).

upas-tiente, *s.*

Toxicol. & Bot.: The poison of *Strychnostiente*, a climbing shrub growing in Java. The natives use it to poison their arrows, its deleterious effects being produced by the presence of strychnine.

upas-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Antiaris toxicaria*, a large tree growing in Java. Stem naked for the first sixty, seventy, or eighty feet of its height; leaves alternate, stipulate, entire, unequal-sided, subcordate, costately-veined; flowers in axillary or lateral drooping peduncles, monœcious; males numerous, enclosed in a hairy involucre, calyx with three or four divisions, anthers sessile, three or four; females solitary, calyx in several divisions with a long bipartite style, and ultimately bearing a succulent, drupaceous fruit. The inspissated juice of the upas-tree constitutes a virulent poison called by the natives antjar, which owes its deleterious character to the presence of strychnine. The smallest wound by an arrow tipped with this poison is fatal. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a Dutch surgeon, Foersch, circulated in Europe various myths with regard to the upas-tree. It was said to be so deadly that the poison was collected by criminals condemned to death, who obtained their pardon if they brought away the poison, which was, however, found fatal to eighteen out of every twenty who made the attempt. It was destructive to all vegetable life but its own, and grew in the midst of a desert which it had made. It is now known that the upas-tree was credited with the destruction of animal life really attributable to the escape of carbon dioxide from a vent or vents in a valley surrounded by volcanoes. It has been seen growing with other trees in forests, and in 1844 was introduced into foreign hothouses with no deleterious effect.



Upas-tree.

***ūp-a-vēn-ture**, *conj.* [Eng. *up*, and *aventure*.] In case. (*Bale: Select Works*, p. 66.)

***ūp-bar**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bar*, v.]

1. To lift up the bar of; to unbar.

"He running down, the gate to him upbared."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 5.

2. To fasten with a bar; to bar up.

ūp-beār, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bear*, v.]

1. To bear, carry, or raise aloft; to lift; to elevate; (*Gower: C. A.*, viii.)

2. To sustain aloft; to support aloft or in an elevated position.

"The pillars high
Himself upbears, which separate Earth from Heaven."
Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey* i.

3. To sustain, to support.

"Which two upbear
Like mighty pillours, this frail life of man."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 65.

***ūp-bind**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *bind*.] To bind or fasten up. (*Collins: Ode to Peace*.)

***ūp-blāze**, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *blaze*, v.] To blaze or flash up.

"Now its wavy point
Upblazing rose."
Southey: *Thalaba*, vi.

ūp-blōck, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *block*, s.] A horse-block (q. v.).

ūp-blōw, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *up*, and *blow*, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To blow up, to inflate.

"His belly was upblowne with luxury."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iv. 21.

B. *Intrans.*: To blow up from.

"The watry south-winde from the sea-bord cost
Upblowing."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 13.

***ūp-bōre**, *pret. of v.* [UPBEAR.]

***ūp-bōrne** ***ūp-bōrn**, *pa. par. & a.* [UPBEAR.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Sustained or supported aloft.

"By the light air upborne."
Thomson: *Summer*.

ūp-brāid, ***up-breide**, ***up-breyd**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *upp*=up, and *bregdan*, *bredan*=to braid, to weave, to pull, to draw.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To cast some fault or offense in the teeth of; to charge reproachfully; to reproach. (Followed by *with* or *for* before the thing charged or imputed.)

"To upbraid them for transgressing old establishments."
Milton: *Eikonoklastes*, § 19.

¶ (1) Sometimes used with *to* before the person charged, and of before the offense charged.

"May they not justly to our crimes upbraid,
Shortness of night?"
Prior: *Solomon*, i. 293.

(2) Sometimes used without any preposition.

"He upbraids Iago, that he made him
Brave me upon the watch."
Shakespeare: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. To reprove with severity.

"He began to upbraid the cities wherein most of his mighty works were done."
Matthew xi. 20.

*3. To bring reproach on; to be a reproach to.

"How much doth thy kindness upbraid my wickedness."
Sidney.

*4. To treat with contempt.

"That name of native sire did foul upbraid."
Spenser: (*Todd*.)

B. *Intrans.*: To utter upbraidings or reproaches.

"The man who acts the least upbraids the most."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 311.

***ūp-brāid**, ***up-braide**, *s.* [UPBRAID, v.] The act of upbraiding; reproach, abuse.

"How cleane I am from blame of this upbraide."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. xi. 41.

ūp-brāid-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *upbraid*; -er.] One who upbraids, reproaches, or reproveth.

"Yet I will listen, fair unkind upbraider."
Rowe: *Tamerlane*, i.

ūp-braia-las, *s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particp. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act or words of one who upbraids; severe reproofs or reproaches.

"With suppliant gestures and upbraidings stern."
Wordsworth: *Hart Leap Well*.

ūp-brāid-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *upbraiding*; -ly.] In an upbraiding reproachful-

"He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible nick-name."
Ben Jonson.

***ūp-brāy**, *v. t.* [UPBRAID.] To upbraid, to reproach, to abuse.

"Scudamour, his foe for lying so long upbrayes."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. i. 42.

***ūp-brāy**, ***up-braye**, *s.* [UPBRAY, v.] Upbraiding, reproach, abuse.

"After long troubles and unsweet upbrayes."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 50.

ūp-breāk, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *break*, v.] To break or force a way upward; to come to the surface; to appear.

ūp-breāk, *subst.* [UPBREAK, v.] A breaking or bursting up; an upburst.

***ūp-brēathe**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *breathe*.] To breathe up or out; to exhale.

ūp-breēd, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *breed*, verb.] To breed up; to train up; to nurse.

"Being both berne and upbreed in a forren countrie."
Holinshead: *Hist. Scotland; Couranus*.

***ūp-brīng-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *bringing*.] The process of bringing up, nourishing, maintaining, or training; education.

"Let me not quarrel with my upbrīnging."
Carlyle: *Sartor Resartus*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

***ūp-brought** (ough as â), *a.* [English *up*, and *brought*.] Brought up; educated, nursed, nurtured.

"Long in darksome Stygian den upbrought."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 9.

***ūp-buōy-ānce**, *s.* [Eng. *up*; *buoy*, and -ance.] Support; lifting up.

"With your wings of upbuoyance."
Coleridge: *Visit of the Gods*.

ūp-būrst, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *burst*.] A bursting up or through; an uprush; as, an upburst of lava.

ūp-bŷ, **ūp-bŷe**, *adv.* [Eng. *up*, and *by*, *bye*.] A little way farther on; up the way. (*Scotch*.)

"There's three good pieces, and ye'll want siller upby yonder."
Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xviii.

***ūp-cast**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *cast*, v.] To cast or throw up.

"At Ephesus the sea upcast
The coffin, and all that was therein."
Gower: *C. A.*, viii.

ūp-cast, *a. & s.* [Eng. *up*, and *cast*, s.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Thrown, turned, or directed upward.

"Beasts with upcast eyes forsake their shade."
Dryden: *State of Innocence*, ii. 3.

2. Cast up; a term in bowls.

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A taunt, a reproach.

2. The act or state of being overturned. (*Scotch*.)

II. *Technically*:

1. Bowls: A cast, a throw.

"When I kissed the jack upon an upcast to be hit away!"
Shakespeare: *Cymbeline*, ii. 1.

2. *Geol.*: The same as UPTHROW (q. v.).

3. *Min.*: The shaft or pit which the air ascends after ventilating the mine; in contradistinction to the downcast.

upcast-pit, **upcast-shaft**, *s.*

Mining: The same as UPCAST, s., B. II. 3.

"The force of the explosion went in the direction of the up-cast shaft."
London Times.

ūp-cāught (gh silent), *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *caught*.] Caught or seized up.

"With every mouth
She bears upcaught a mariner away."
Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii.

ūp-çheēr, ***ūp-çheār**, *v. t.* [English *up*, and *cheer*, v.] To cheer up, to encourage, to inspire.

"Who, coming forth . . .
Sir Calydor upcheard."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. i. 44.

ūp-climb (b silent), *v. t. or i.* [English *up*, and *climb*.] To climb up, to ascend.

"Upclimb the shadowy pine."
Tennyson: *Lotos Eaters*, 18.

ūp-coil, *v. t. or i.* [Eng. *up*, and *coil*.] To coil up; to make or wind up into a coil.

***ūp-cūrl**, *v. t. or i.* [English *up*, and *curl*.] To curl or wreath upward.

"Thro' the leaves of floating dark upcurl'd."
Tennyson: *The Poet*.

***ūp-dīve**, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *dive*.] To rise to the surface.

"Thence make thy fame updive."
Davies: *Microcosmos*, p. 81.

ūp-ārāw, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *draw*, v.]

1. *Lit.*: To draw up, to raise, to lift. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 871.)

2. *Fig.*: To train, to bring up.

"A knight, whom from childhood
He had updrawe into manhode."
Gower: *C. A.*, v.

ūp-pē-nē-ich-thŷs, *s.* [Mod. Latin *upene(us)*, and Gr. *ichthys*=a fish.] [UPENEUS.]

ūp-pē-nē-ōl-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *upene(us)*, and Gr. *eidōs*=form, appearance.] [UPENEUS.]

ūp-pē-nē-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *hypēnē*=the mustache, but often used for the beard.]

Ichthy.: One of the sub-genera into which the genus *Mullus* (q. v.) is sometimes divided on account of slight modifications of the dentition. Upeneus has two close allies: Upeneichthys and Upeneoides.

***ūp-fīll**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *fill*.] To fill up; to fill completely.

"I must upfill this osier cage of ours."
Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 3.

ūp-flōw, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *flow*.] To ascend; to stream up.

"No eye beheld the fount
Of that upflowing flame."
Southey: *Thalaba*, ii.

***ūp-gāth-ēr**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *gather*.] To gather up; to contract; to curl or coil up.

"Himself he close upgather'd more and more
Into his den."
Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

ūp-gāze, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *gaze*, v.] To gaze up.

"Upgazing still
Our menials eye our steepy way."
Scott: *Bridal of Triermain*, ii. (Conc.)

***ūp-grōw**, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *grow*.] To grow up. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 137.)

***ūp-grōwn**, *pa. par. or a.* [UPGROW.] Grown up.

"So standing, moving, or to height upgrown
The tempter, all impassion'd, thus began."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 677.

ūp-grōwth, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *growth*.] The process of growing up; rise and progress; development.

"The new and mighty upgrowth of poetry in Italy."
J. R. Green.

***up-haf**, *pret. of v.* [UPHEAVE.]

***ūp-hānd**, *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *hand*.] Lifted by both hands.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***üp-häng'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hang*.] To hang up; to suspend.

"Soone on a tree *uphang'd* I saw her spoyle."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay.

***üp-hasp'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hasp*.] To hasp or fasten up. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 254.)

üp-hâud', *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and Scotch *haud*=hold.] To uphold, to maintain. (*Scotch*.)

"It's Jamie Martingale that furnishes the naigs on contract, and *uphauds* them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

üp-hâud'-ên, *a.* [UPHAUD.] Upholden.

***üp-hēaped'**, *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *heaped*.] Heaped up, piled up.

"Repaye al with *upheaped* mesure."—*Udall: 1 Peter* iv.

üp-hēav'-al, *s.* [Eng. *upheav*(e); -*al*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of heaving up, or the state of being heaved up. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Prior to that great religious *upheaval* the monks were the principal professors of dentistry."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. *Geol.*: The sudden elevation of land, or its slow rise through volcanic or earthquake action. This elevation is popularly attributed, as it was by the early geologists, to a recession of the sea; no portion of which, however, could recede without producing a universal fall in the level of the ocean. No known natural cause could produce such a phenomenon, and the popular hypothesis is embarrassed by the necessity of explaining what has become of the water which has disappeared, and why certain strata are not horizontal, but slanted at all angles or disposed in curves. These difficulties do not arise when it is held that the permanent recession of the ocean is only apparent; the water has remained at its own level, and it is the land that has risen. This rise of the land, though often very extensive, is still in each successive case only a local phenomenon. [UPTHROW.]

"The evidence of *upheaval* in the atoll regions of the Pacific."—*Nature*, Ap. 26, 1888, p. 604.

üp-hēave', *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *heave*.] To heave up; to lift up from beneath; to raise.

"*Upheave* the piles that prop the solid wall."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 307.

üp-hēld', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [UPHOLD.] Held up.

ũ-phēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: A fir pole used for scaffoldings, and sometimes for slight and common roofs; hence, any similar pole. (*Gwilt*.)

üp-hill, *a., adv. & s.* [Eng. *up*, and *hill*.]

A. As adjective:

1. *Lit.*: Leading or going up a hill or rising ground; as, an *uphill* road.

2. *Fig.*: Difficult, severe, hard, fatiguing.

"Our Government is engaged in a very *uphill* task."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. As adv.: Up an ascent; upward.

C. As subst.: Rising ground; ascent; upward slope.

"The countrey is full of *uphilles* and *downhilles*."—*Udall: Luke* iii.

***üp-hilt'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hilt*.] To plunge in up to the hilt.

"His blayd he with thrusting in his old dwynd carcas *uphilted*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 577.

***üp-höard'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hoard*.] To hoard up; to store.

"Thou hast *uphoarded* in thy life,
Extorted treasure in the womb of earth."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

üp-höld', ***up-holde**, *v. t.* [English *up*, and *hold*, *v.*]

1. To hold up; to raise or lift on high; to elevate; to keep raised or elevated.

"*Upholding* the scales in his left hand."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

2. To keep from sinking or falling; to support, to sustain, to maintain.

"He whose Spirit, and whose word,
Upholds the seven stars."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxi.

*3. To support, to maintain.

"Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to *uphold* themselves."—*Raleigh*.

4. To maintain, to approve.

"The conviction could not be *upheld*."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

üp-höld'-ēr, ***vp-hold-ere**, *s.* [English *uphold*; -*er*.]

1. One who upholds, supports, or sustains; a supporter, a defender, a maintainer.

"The great Maker and *Upholder* of it [the world]."—*Leighton: Comment. on 1 Peter* iii.

¶ In Hist. the same as UNDERTAKER, II. 1 (q. v.).

*2. An undertaker; one who provides for or carries out funerals.

"The *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 469.

*3. A broker; a dealer in furniture, an auctioneer.

"Under the direction of an *upholder* from London."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, ii. 190.

***üp-höl'-stēr**, *s.* [Eng. *uphold*; -*ster*.]

1. A broker, an auctioneer.

"Euerard the *upholster* can wel stoppe a mantel hooded."—*Caxton: Book for Travelers*.

2. An upholsterer (q. v.).

"Thus Nature, like an ancient free *upholster*,
Did furnish us with bedstead, bed, and bolster."
John Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.

üp-höl'-stēr, *v. t.* [UPHOLSTER, *s.*] To furnish with upholstery; to finish off with upholsterer's fittings.

"*Upholstered* in figured green-gold plush."—*Century Magazine*, Dec., 1875, p. 606.

üp-höl'-stēr-ēr, *s.* [Formed from Eng. *upholster*, with the needless addition of -*er*. The upholster was a broker or auctioneer, so that the name may have arisen from his *holding up* wares for inspection while trying to sell them. (*Skeat*.)] One who supplies beds, curtains, carpets, covers, cushions, &c., for the furnishing of houses.

"They were placed in an handsome apartment at an *upholsterer's* in King Street, Covent Garden."—*Tatler*, No. 171.

upholsterer-bee, *s.* [POPPY-BEE.]

üp-höl'-stēr-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *upholster*; -*y*.]

1. The business of an upholsterer.

2. The articles or furnishings supplied by upholsterers.

"Too often forgotten human nature in the niceties of *upholstery*, millinery, and cookery."—*Essay on Dryden*.

üph-rōe, *s.* [EUPHROE.]

***üp-hūrl'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *hurl*.] To hurl or cast up.

"Thee wals god Neptune with mace three-forked *uphurlith*." *Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 633.

***üp-keēp**, *s.* [English *up*, and *keep*.] Support, maintenance.

"They ceased to give sufficient to pay for the *upkeep*."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

üp-land, *s. & a.* [Eng. *up*, and *land*.]

A. As substantive:

1. The higher grounds of a district; elevated ground; slopes of hills; heights.

"Its *uplands* sloping deck the mountain's side."
Goldsmith: The Traveler.

2. The country, as distinguished from the neighborhood of towns or populous districts; hence, often inland districts.

B. As adjective:

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to uplands or higher grounds; situated on the uplands.

"Great loss of stock must occur on the *upland* farms."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

(2) Pertaining to the country as distinguished from the towns; country.

"Sometimes with secure delight
The *upland* hamlets will invite."
Milton: L'Allegro, 92.

*2. *Fig.*: Rude, rustic, countrified; savage, uncivilized.

"This heap of fortitude,
That so illiterate was, and *upland* rude."
Chapman: (Todd)

***üp-länd-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *upland*; -*er*.] One who dwells in the uplands.

***üp-länd'-ish**, ***up-land-ishe**, *adj.* [English *upland*; -*ish*.]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the uplands or country districts; upland.

"He caused fifteen miles' space of *uplandish* ground, where the sea had no passage, to be cut and digged up."—*More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.*: Rustic, rude, countrified, boorish, uncultured.

"His presence made the rudest peasant melt,
That in the vast *uplandish* country dwelt."
Marlowe: Hero and Leander, sest. i.

***üp-lāy'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lay*.]

1. To lay up, to hoard up.

"We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*."
Donne: Annunciation and Passion.

2. To overturn.

"Thee castel of Ilion *uplay'd*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 648.

***üp-lēad'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lead*, *v.*] To lead up or upward.

"*Upled* by thee."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 12.

***üp-lēan'-līg**, *s.* [Eng. *up*, and *leaning*.] Leaning, resting.

"This sheheard . . . *vpleaning* on his batt."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.

üp-lift', *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lift*, *v.*] To lift up, to raise up, to elevate.

"*Uplifting* it with ease."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, ix.

üp-lift', *a. & s.* [UPLIFT, *v.*]

***A. As adj.**: Uplifted, raised.

"With head *uplift* above the wave."
Milton: P. L., i. 193.

B. As subst.: Upheaval. (Pron. *üp'-lift*.)

***üp-löck'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *up*, and *lock*, *v.*] To lock up.

"His sweet, *uplock'd* treasure."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 52.

***üp-look'**, *v. i.* [Eng. *up*, and *look*, *v.*] To look up, to gaze up.

***üp-lŷ-līg**, *a.* [Eng. *up*, and *lying*.] Upland.

"The favorite haunt of the wild strawberry is an *up-lying* meadow."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 479.

***üp-möst**, *adj.* [Eng. *up*, and *most*.] Highest, uppermost, topmost.

"When he once attains the *upmost* round."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

üp-ön', *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *uppon*, *uppan*; from *upp*=up, above, and *on*, *an*=on; cogn. with Icel. *upá*, *upþá*=upon; Sw. *på* (for *uppå*)=upon; Dan. *paa*.]

A. As preposition: On; resting upon; at or in contact with the upper surface or outer part of; used in connection with words expressing or implying, literally or figuratively, a ground, foundation, standing place, dependence, aim, end, and the like. *Upon* is used in all the senses of *on*, with which it may consequently be said to be interchangeable:

1. Denoting contact with.

"The earth he lies *upon*."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Placed before that by which a thing is borne or supported.

"I escaped *upon* a butt of sack."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

3. Applied to articles of dress covering the body or part of it, and to things of the nature of or resembling dress.

"Look how well my garments sit *upon* me."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

4. Used to express the ground or occasion of anything done.

"*Upon* this promise did he raise his chin."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 85.

5. In consequence of; as a result of.

"She died *upon* his words."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

6. With respect to; concerning.

"The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined *upon* all questions proposed to them."—*Dryden*.

7. On the occasion of; at the time of; noting the time when an event came or is to come to pass.

"You shall hence *upon* your wedding day."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

8. Noting collateral position; on the side of.

"Till she had kindled all the world
Upon the right and party of her son."

Shakesp.: King John, 1.

9. Noting contiguity or neighborhood.

"The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those from Newberry and Reading in two other villages *upon* the river Kennet, over which he was to pass."—*Clarendon*.

10. Noting the direction given to an action.

"To turn thy hated back *upon* our kingdom."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*11. Used to denote an advantage gained over another; over.

"I never had triumph'd *upon* a Scot."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

12. Denoting a business, occupation, or design in which one is employed.

"We are convented
Upon a pleasing treaty."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

13. Denoting multiplicity or addition.

"Jest *upon* jest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

14. Used in asseverations and observations.

"*Upon* my soul, a lie, a wicked lie."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

*15. By the means or agency of; by.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

- *16. According to; after.
"It was upon this fashion bequeathed me."
Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, i. 1.
- *17. Amounting to; at.
"Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. II.*, iv. 1.
18. Noting assumption; as, He took the office upon himself.
19. Noting security.
"We have borrowed money for the king's tribute, and that upon our lands and vineyards."—*Nehemiah* v. 4.
- *B. As adverb:
1. On.
"That's insculped upon."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.
2. Expressing direction.
"Strike all that look upon with marvel."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.
3. Expressing progress or approach in time.
"The hour prefixed . . . comes fast upon."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 3.
- **ŭp-pēak'*, v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *peak*.] To rise in or to a peak.
"Hills uppeaking."
Stanyhurst: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 209.
- ŭp'-pēr*, a. & s. [A comparative from *up* (q. v.).]
- A. As adjective:
1. Higher in place.
"I nightly lodge her in an upper tower."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.
2. Superior in rank or dignity; as, the *Upper House of Convocation*.
- B. As subst.: The part of a boot or shoe above the sole and welt and forward of the ankle-seams.
"Put on first-class black leather *uppers*, such as would turn water easily."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.
- Upper Cambrian*, a.
Geol.: Of, belonging to, or connected with the upper division of the Cambrian Rocks. Used also substantively. [CAMBRIAN.]
"We now come to the *Upper Cambrian* rocks of Sedgwick, the Lower Silurian of Murchison . . . For this series Prof. C. Lapworth in 1879 proposed the term Ordovician, from the name of the British tribe Ordovices. The term is sometimes corrupted into Ordovian."—H. B. Woodward: *Geol. England and Wales*, p. 66.
- upper-case*, s.
Print.: The case used by compositors to hold capital letters, reference marks, and other less-used type. [CASE (1), s., II. 1.]
- upper-crust*, s. The upper circles of society; the aristocracy. (Slang.)
- upper-hand*, s. Superiority, advantage.
"The nobles thus attained the *upper hand*."—Buckle: *Hist. Civilization*, vol. ii., ch. iii.
- Upper-House*, s. In England applied specifically to the House of Lords, as distinguished from the Lower House, or House of Commons.
- upper-leather*, s. The leather for the vamps and quarters of shoes.
- upper-lip*, s.
Bot. (of the *Labiata*, *Scrophulariaceae*, &c.): The upper division or divisions of an irregular flower
¶ To keep a stiff upper lip: To keep up one's courage.
- Upper Silurian*, s. [SILURIAN SYSTEM.]
- **upper-stocks*, s. pl. Breeches.
"Thy *upper-stocks* be they stuff with silk or flocks."
Heywood: *Epigrams*.
- upper-story*, s.
1. Lit.: A story above the ground-floor.
2. Fig.: The head. (Slang.)
- upper ten thousand*, s. The higher circles; the leading classes of society; the aristocracy. Originally applied by N. P. Willis to the wealthier or more aristocratic persons in New York, as amounting to something about that number. (Often contracted to *The Upper Ten*.)
"Our social reformers urge that the mothers of the *upper ten thousand* should put their nurseries under the control of a superior nurse."—*Athenæum*, Nov., 1868, p. 719.
- upper-world*, s.
1. The ethereal regions; heaven.
2. The earth, as opposed to the lower or infernal regions.
- **ŭp'-pēr-ēst*, a. [English *upper*; -*est*.] Uppermost, topmost, highest.
"Climber from the netherest litter to the *upperest*."—Chaucer: *Boecius*, bk. i.
- ŭp'-pēr-mōst*, a. [Eng. *upper*, and *most*.]
1. Highest in place.

2. Highest in power or authority; most powerful; predominant.
"The politician whose practice was always to be on the side which was *uppermost*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
- ŭp-pēr-tēn'-dōm*, s. [Eng. *upper*; *ten*, and suff. -*dom*.] The higher or wealthier classes; the upper ten. (Slang.)
- ŭp-pile'*, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *pile*, v.] To pile or heap up.
"A green mountain variously *upplied*."
Coleridge: *To a Young Friend*.
- ŭp'-pīsh*, *ŭp'-īsh*, a. [Eng. *up*; -*ish*.]
1. Proud, arrogant.
"She's *upish* and can't abide it."—Mrs. Trollope: *Michael Armstrong*, ch. iii.
2. Aiming to appear higher than one's true social position; putting on airs; stuck-up.
3. Tipsy.
"Not so drunk, I hope, but that he can drive us? Yes, yes, Madam, he drives best when he's a little *upish*."—Vanbrugh: *Journey to London*, i. 1.
- ŭp'-pīsh-nēss*, subst. [Eng. *uppish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being uppish; arrogance.
- **ŭp-plōw'*, v. t. [English *up*, and *plow*.] To plow up; to tear, as by plowing.
"The *upplowed* heart, all rent and tore."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Victory*.
- **ŭp-plūck'*, v. t. [English *up*, and *pluck*.] To pluck, pull, or tear up.
"And you sweet flow'rs, that in this garden grow, Yourselves *uppluck'd* would to his funeral hie."
G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph Over Death*.
- ŭp-pricked'*, adj. [English *up*, and *pricked*.] Pricked up, erected, pointed.
"His ears *upprick'd*."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 271.
- ŭp-prōp'*, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *prop*.] To prop up; to sustain by, or as by, a prop.
"Himself he [elephant] *upprops*, on him relies."
Donne: *Progress of the Soul*, s. 1.
- ŭp'-pūt-tīng*, s. [Eng. *up*, and *putting*.] Lodging; entertainment for man and beast. (Scotch.)
- ŭp-rāise'*, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *raise*.] To raise up; to lift up. (Lit. & fig.)
"Our joy *upraise*."—Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 372.
- **ŭp-rāis'-ēr*, **up-reis-er*, s. [English *up*, and *raiser*.] One who raises up or elevates.
"The horn of myn health (var. reading, myn *upreiser*); and my refute."—Wycliffe: *2 Kings* xxii. 3.
- ŭp-rēar'*, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *rear*, v.] To rear up; to raise; to elevate.
"Then straight commands, that at the warlike sound Of trumpets loud and clarions be *uprear'd* His mighty standard."
Milton: *P. L.*, i. 532.
- **ŭp-ridge'*, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *ridge*.] To ridge up; to raise up in ridges or extended lines.
"Many a billow, then *Upridg'd*, rides turbulent the sounding flood."
Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii.
- ŭp-right*, *ŭp-right'* (gh silent), **up-ryght*, a., adv. & s. [Eng. *up*, and *right*.]
- A. As adjective:
- I. Ordinary Language:
1. Erect, perpendicular.
"Upright as the palm-tree."—*Jeremiah* x. 5.
2. Erect on one's feet.
"Stand *upright* on thi fete."—*Acts* iv. (1551.)
3. Erect, as a human being; not crawling or walking on four feet.
"Whoever tasted, lost his *upright* shape."
Milton: *Comus*, 52.
- *4. Straight; lying stretched out.
"He lay *upright* Slepyng."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,480.
5. Erected; pricked up.
"With chattering teeth, and bristling hair *upright*."
Dryden: *Theodore and Honoria*, 146.
6. Adhering to rectitude; not deviating from correct moral principles; high-principled; of unbending rectitude.
"He that is *upright* in the way is abomination to the wicked."—*Prov.* xxix. 27.
7. Conformable to moral rectitude.
"Live an *upright* life."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.
- II. Technically:
1. Steam.: A term synonymous with vertical, as applied to a boiler whose height is greater than its width, and to a steam-engine in which the stroke is perpendicular.
2. Wood-working: A term applied to a molding-machine whose mandrel is perpendicular.

- B. As adv.: Straight up, erect, perpendicular.
"Anon he rears *upright*, curvets and leaps."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 279.
- C. As substantive:
- *1. Arch.: The elevation or orthography of a building.
"You have the orthography or *upright* of this ground-plat."—Moxon: *Mechanical Exercises*.
2. Building:
- (1) A perpendicular piece of timber placed vertically to support rafters; a pillar; a post.
"The bridge was being constructed of *uprights*, upon which other timbers were placed."—*London Daily Chronicle*.
- (2) The newel of a staircase.
- **uprighteously* (as *ŭp-rīt'-yūs-lŷ*), adv. [Eng. *up*, and *righteously*.] Righteously, uprightly; in a just and honorable manner.
"You may most *uprighteously* do a poor wronged lady a merited benefit."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.
- **up-rightes*, adv. [Eng. *upright*; adv. suff. -*es*.] Upright, uprightly.
"So stant there nothyng all *uprightes*."
Gower: *C. A.* (Prol.)
- ŭp'-right-lŷ* (gh silent), **up-right-lye*, advb. [Eng. *upright*; -*ly*.]
1. In an upright or perpendicular manner; perpendicularly.
2. With strict observance of rectitude; honestly; in accordance with high principles.
"He was sure, he said, that they had acted *uprightly*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
- ŭp'-right-nēss* (gh silent), **up-right-nesse*, s. [Eng. *upright*; -*ness*.]
1. The quality or state of being upright or perpendicular.
"The *uprightness* of the pilaster."—Knox: *Essay* 79.
2. Integrity in principle and practice; strict observance of rectitude.
"The strict *uprightness* of the great philosopher."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.
- ŭp-rise'*, v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *rise*.]
1. To rise up; to rise, as from a bed or seat.
"To whom the stern Telemachus *uprose*."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 452.
2. To rise above the horizon.
"The sun's face *uprising*."
Longfellow: *Beatrice*.
3. To ascend, as a hill; to slope or rise upward.
- ŭp-rise*, *ŭp-rise'*, s. [Eng. *up*, and *rise*, s.]
- *1. A rising up; uprising.
"Sweet tidings of the sun's *uprise*."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.
2. Rise and development.
"The rapid *uprise* and general extension of Jersey cattle."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.
- ŭp-riŝ'-līng*, s. [Eng. *up*, and *rising*.]
1. The act of rising, as from a bed or seat, or above the horizon.
"Thou knowest my downsitteing and my *uprising*."—*Psalm* cxxxix. 2.
- *2. An ascent, a slope, a rising.
"The steep *uprising* of the hill."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 1.
- *3. A riot, a rising; a rebellion.
"Vexed with such tumults and *uprisings* as they dailie procured."—*Holinshed: Cron. England* (an. 1115).
- **ŭp-rīst'*, s. [UPRISE, s.] Uprising, rising.
"And in the garden at the sonne *uprist*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,054.
- **ŭp-rīst'*, pret. of v. [UPRISE, v.] (Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,248.)
- ŭp-rōar*, **up-rore*, s. [Dut. *oproer*=an uproar, tumult, sedition, from *op*=up, and *roeren*=to stir, to move; cogn. with Sw. *upror*=revolt, sedition; Dan. *oprør*=revolt; Ger. *aufbruch*=tumult, from *auf*=up, and *rühren*=to stir; Sw. *röra*; Dan. *rore*; Icel. *hræra*; A. S. *hræran*=to stir.]
- *1. Excitement; disturbance.
"His eye . . . Unto a greater *uproar* tempts his veins."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 427.
2. A noisy tumult; violent disturbance and noise; bustle and clamor.
"Who, whilst he staid, kept in a gay *uproar* Our madden'd Castle all, the abode of sleep no more."
Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 63.
- **ŭp-rōar'*, v. t. & i. [UPROAR, s.]
- A. Trans.: To throw into confusion or an uproar; to disturb.
"Uproar the universal space."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. Intrans.: To make an uproar; to cause a disturbance.

"To act or *uproar* for his own safety."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. ii.

ŭp-rōar'-ī-ōūs, a. [Eng. *uproar*; -ious.] Making or accompanied by an uproar or great noise and tumult; noisy, tumultuous, riotous.

"*Uproarious* laughter, floral tributes, and ringing cheers."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

ŭp-rōar'-ī-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *uproarious*; -ly.] In an uproarious manner; tumultuously; noisily.

ŭp-rōar'-ī-ōūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *uproarious*; -ness.] The quality or state of being uproarious; noisiness, tumult.

ŭp-rōll', *up-rowl, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *roll*.] To roll up.

"*Uproll'd*
As drops on dust."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 290.

ŭp-roôt', v. t. [Pref. *up*, and *root*, v.] To root up; to tear up by or as by the roots; to eradicate, to exterminate; to remove utterly.

"The plant, *uprooted*, to his weight gave way."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxxi. 270.

ŭp-rōūse', v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *rouse*.] To rouse up; to stir up; to bestir, to arouse.

"Again *uproused*, the timorous prey
Scours moss, and moor, andholt, and hill."
Scott: The Chase, xxii.

ŭp-rūn', v. i. [English *up*, and *run*.] To run, ascend, or mount up.

"Like a thriving plant
Upran to manhood."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

ŭp-rūsh', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *rush*, v.] To rush upward.

"The *uprushing* wind
Inflates the wings above."
Southey: Thalaba, xii.

***ŭp'-seē Dŭtĉh, *ŭp-seŷ Dŭtĉh, adv.** [Dutch *op-zyn-Deutsch*=with Dutch fashion.] In the Dutch fashion; Dutch-like; as, to drink *upsee Dutch*=to drink in the Dutch fashion, *i. e.*, to drink deeply. So *upsee Freeze*—in the Frisian fashion. The phrase was also used to denote intoxication:

"I do not like the fullness of your eye;
It hath a heavy cast, 'tis *upsee Dutch*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

That is, looks like intoxication.

ŭp-seēk', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *seek*.] To seek or strain upward.

"*Upseeking* eyes suffus'd with transport-tears."
South. j: Thalaba, xii.

***ŭp-seēs', adv.** [See def.] Upsee-Dutch (q. v.).
"Yet whoop, Barnaby! off with thy liquor,
Drink *upsees* out, and a fig for the vicar!"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 5.

ŭp-sēnd', v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *send*.] To send, cast, or throw upward.

"*Upsends* a smoke to Heav'n."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

ŭp-sēt', v. t. & i. [Eng. *up*, and *set*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To set or place up.

"With saile on mast *upsette*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 70.

2. To overturn, to overthrow, to overset, as a carriage.

3. To put out of one's normal state; to discompose, to overcome; to put out of temper. (*Colloq.*)

"The wolf's nerves were so much *upset* that at every blast from the horn he stopped short."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. To shorten and thicken by hammering, as a piece of metal. [UPSETTING.]

5. To disappoint; to make wrong.

"*Cissy upset* the calculation of backers."—*Field*, July 30, 1887.

6. To annul, to nullify; to make void.

"We do not see why Messrs. —'s custom . . . should *upset* one of the best rules of gambling."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

B. Intrans.: To be overturned or upset.

"Then, if you do not *upset*, the sail gets in the water."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

ŭp'-sēt, a. & s. [UPSET, v.]

A. As adj.: Set up, fixed, determined.

B. As subst.: The act of upsetting, overthrowing, or discomposing; the state of being upset or overthrown.

"A fascinating and thrilling ride without a single *upset*."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 526.

upset-price, s. The price named by an auctioneer when he exposes an article for sale; the lowest price at which any subject, as lands, tenements, &c., will be sold by auction.

ŭp-sēt'-tīng, s. & a. [UPSET, v.]

A. As subst.: The act or process of contracting a heated metallic object by blows delivered on the end.

B. As adj.: Assuming, conceited, uppish. (*Scotch.*)
ŭp-shoôt', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *shoot*.] To shoot upward.

"The trees *upshooting* hie."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 58.

ŭp'-shōt, s. [Eng. *up*, and *shot*.] Final issue; result, conclusion, end.

"The *upshot* upon comparing these pleasures."—*Wolaston: Relig. of Nature*, § 9.

ŭp'-sīde, s. [Eng. *up*, and *side*, s.] The upper side, the upper part.

[To be *upsides with*: To be even with; to be quit with.

"I *se be upsides wi'* him ae day."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

upside-down, adv. Overturned so that the side formerly the highest is now lowest, and *vice versa*; hence, in complete disorder or confusion.

***ŭp'-sīt-tīng, s.** [Eng. *up*, and *sitting*.] The sitting up of a woman after her confinement to see her friends; a feast held on such an occasion.

"We will have a lying-in, and such a christening, such *upsitting* and gossiping."—*Broome: Jovial Crew*, ii.

***ŭp'-skīp, s.** [Eng. *up*, and *skip*.] An upstart.

"Put all to the hearing of velvet coats and *upskips*, as he termed them."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*; Edward VI.

***ŭp'-snātĉh', v. t.** [English *up*, and *snatch*.] To snatch or seize up.

"Snap the tipstaffe came and *upsnatched* him."—*Edwards: Damon and Pythias*.

ŭp-sōar', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *soar*.] To soar up or aloft; to mount up.

***up-so-down, *up-so-doun, *up-so-doune, *up-so-downe, adv.** [Eng. *up*, so=as, and *down*.] Upside down.

"The londe was touned *upsodowne*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

***ŭp'-spēar', *up-speare, v. i.** [English *up*, and *spear*.]

1. To shoot upward, like a spear.

"Coarser grass *upspearing* o'er the rest."
Cowper: Task, 23.

2. To root up; to destroy.

"Adam by hys pryde did Paradyse *upspeare*."
Bale: Enterlude of John Baptist. (1538.)

***ŭp'-spōūt', v. t.** [Eng. *up*, and *spout*, v.] To spout or cast up.

"*Upspouted* by a whale in air."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London.

***ŭp'-sprīng, s.** [Eng. *up*, and *spring*, s.]

1. A spring up; a leap in the air; a kind of dance. (*Chapman: Alphonsus*.)

2. An upstart.

"The swaggering *upspring* reels."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

ŭp'-sprīng', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *spring*, v.] To spring up.

"He struck his hasty foot, his heels *upsprung*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 780.

***ŭp'-spūrn-ēr, s.** [Eng. *up*, and *spurner*.] A spurner, a scorner, a despiser.

"*Pompeius*, that *upspurner* of the erth."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

ŭp'-stāirs, a. & adv. [Eng. *up*, and *stairs*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to an upper story or flat.

B. As adv.: In or toward an upper story.

"Had literally to be carried *upstairs*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ŭp'-stānd', v. i. [English *up*, and *stand*, v.] To stand up; to rise up; to be erected.

"At once *upstood* the monarch, and *upstood*
The wise Ulysses."—*Cowper: Homer's Iliad*, vii.

ŭp'-stāre', v. i. [English *up*, and *stare*, v.] To stare or stand on end; to be erect and conspicuous.

"The king's son, Ferdinand,
With hair *upstaring*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

ŭp'-start', v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *start*.] To start or spring up suddenly; to jump up.

"And nine, the noblest of the Grecian name,
Upstarted fierce."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, vii. 197.

ŭp'-start, s. & a. [UPSTART, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who suddenly springs from a humble or poor position to one of wealth, power, or consequence; a parvenu.

"They had a oommon speech at Rome, to call them *upstarts* that were no gentlemen born."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 289.

*2. One who assumes a lofty or arrogant tone.

II. Botany. *Colchicum autumnale*. So named because its flowers start at once from the ground, before the leaves appear.

B. As adj.: Suddenly raised to prominence or consequence.

"It was not to be expected that they would immediately transfer to an *upstart* authority the homage which they had withdrawn from the Vatican."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ŭp'-stāy', v. t.** [Eng. *up*, and *stay*, v.] To sustain, to support.

"The tenth on bended knee
His massy spear *upstaid*."—*Milton: P. L.*, vi. 195.

***ŭp'-stīr, *up-stirre, s.** [Eng. *up*, and *stir*, s.] A commotion, a tumult, a rising.

"Better redresse was entended, then your *upstirres* and unquietnesse coulde obtaine."—*Cheeke: Hurt of Sedition*.

ŭp'-strōke, subst. [English *up*, and *stroke*.] An upward line made by a pen or pencil in writing.

***ŭp'-stŷ', *up-stey, v. i.** [Eng. *up*, and *sty* (2), v.] To rise.

"Leeue me, forsothe now *vpsteyeth* the morewetime."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxxiii. 26.

***ŭp'-stŷ'-īng, *up-sty-enge, subst.** [UPSTY.] Ascension.

"For grate wonder that the lower aungelles had of his *upstyenge*."—*The Festival* (1528), fo. xli.

ŭp'-sūn, subst. [Eng. *up*, and *sun*.] The time during which the sun is above the horizon; the time between sunrise and sunset.

***ŭp'-sūp', v. t.** [Eng. *up*, and *sup*.] To sip, drink up, or absorb.

"The tears berain my cheeks of deadly hue!
The which as soon as sobbing sighs, alas!
Upsupped have, thus I my plaint renew."

Surrey: A Prisoner in Windsor Castle

***ŭp'-swārm', v. t. & i.** [Eng. *up*, and *swarm*.]

A. Transitive: To raise in swarms; to cause to swarm up.

"You . . . against the peace of heaven and him
Havo here *upswarmed* them."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 2.

B. Intrans.: To rise in swarms; to swarm up.

"*Upswarming* show'd
On the high battlement their glitt'ring spears."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xii.

***ŭp'-swāy', v. t.** [English *up*, and *sway*, v.] To sway or swing up; to brandish.

"That right-hand Giant 'gan his club *upsway*,
As one that startles from a heavy sleep."
Scott: Don Roderick, xvi.

ŭp'-swēll', v. i. [English *up*, and *swell*, v.] To swell up, to rise up.

"Our firste foe, the serpent Sathanas,
Upswal and sayde: O Ēbreik peple, allas!"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,490.

***ŭp'-sŷ'-tūr-vŷ, adverb.** [TOPSYTURVY.] Upside down; topsyturvy.

"There found I all way *upsyturvy* turned."
Greene: James IV., iii. 3.

***ŭp'-tāilŷ āll, phr.** [Eng. *up*; *tails*, and *all*.]

1. Confusion; high jinks.

"Love he doth call
For his *uptailles* all."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 265.

2. Good fellows; revelers.

"Feel, my *uptails* all, feel my weapon."

Decker: Satiromastix.

3. An old game at cards.

"Ruff, slam, whisk, *uptails* all, new cut."

Poor Robin (1757).

***ŭp'-tāke, v. t.** [Eng. *up*, and *take*.]

1. To take up; to take into the hand.

"He hearkened to his reason, and the child
Uptaking."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 11.

2. To succor, to help.

"The right hond of my iust man *uptook* thee."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xli. 10.

ŭp-tāke', s. [UPTAKE, v.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conception, understanding, apprehension. (*Prov.*)

"Everybody's no sae gleg at the *uptake* as ye are your sell, mither."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

2. *Steam.:* The upcast pipe from the smoke-box of a steam-boiler furnace, leading to the chimney or stack.

***ŭp-tāk'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *uptak*(e); -er.] A helper, a supporter.

"Thou art my fadir, and the *uptaker* of my heelthe."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxxviii.

ŭp-teār', v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *tear*, v.] To tear up; to pull or pluck up.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

ŭp'-thrōw, s. [UPTHROW, v.]

Geology: Essentially the same as UPHEAVAL (q. v.), but used chiefly in describing the difference of level on the two sides of a fault.

ŭp'-thrōw, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *throw*, v.] To throw up; to cast or hurl up.

"And soon the tempest so outrageous grew,
That it whole hedgerows by the roots *upthrew*."
Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

***ŭp-thŭn'-dē**, v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *thunder*, v.] To send up a noise like thunder.

"Central fires through nether seas *upthundering*."
Coleridge: To the Departing Year.

ŭp-tie, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *tie*, v.] To tie or twist up; to wind up.

"Having all his band againe *uptyde*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 24.

ŭp-tōwn, a. [Eng. *up*, and *town*.] Situated in, living in, or belonging to the upper part of a town; as, *uptown* people. Used also adverbially.

ŭp-trāce, v. t. [English *up*, and *trace*, v.] To trace up; to follow up; to investigate.

***ŭp-trāin**, v. t. [English *up*, and *train*, v.] To train up; to bring up; to educate.

"Three fair daughters that were well *uptrained*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 27.

***ŭp-trill**, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *trill*.] To sing or trill in a high voice.

"The long-breath'd singer's *uptrilled* strain."
Coleridge: In a Concert-Room.

ŭp-tŭrn, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *turn*, v.]

1. To turn up; to direct upward.

"Her hands were clasp'd—her eyes *upturned*."
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

2. To overturn; to throw up; to turn over.

"Boreas and Cæcias and Argestes loud
And Thrascias rend the woods and seas *upturn*."
Milton: P. L., x. 700.

ŭp-tŭrned, a. [Pref. *up*- and English *turned*.] Turned so that the bottom becomes the top.

"To make a seat of an *upturned* bushel basket."—*Star*, Feb. 14, 1888.

ŭ'-pū-pa, s. [Lat., connected with Gr. *epops*=the hoopoe (q. v.).]

Ornith.: The sole genus of Upipidae (q. v.), with bill long, slender, slightly arched, sharp, and much compressed; nostrils basal, oval, partly concealed by feathers; tongue very short and heart-shaped; head with an erectile crest of oblong feathers, set regularly in pairs for the whole length; wings moderately long, very broad, with ten primaries; tail of ten feathers, almost square at the end, feet with the tarsi scutellated behind as well as before; three toes before, one behind, outer and middle united as far as first joint; claws but slightly curved. One species, *Upupa epops*, the Common Hoopoe is a summer visitor to the temperate regions of Europe.



Upupa Epops
With crest erected and depressed.

u-pū-pī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *upupa*(a); Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: A family of semi-terrestrial, insectivorous Picarian Birds whose nearest affinities are with the Hornbills. It contains a single genus, *Upupa* (q. v.), characteristic of the Ethiopian region, but extending into the south of Europe and into all the continental divisions of the Oriental region, as well as to Ceylon, and northward to Pekin and Mongolia. (*Wallace*.) The Wood-hoopoes (q. v.), were formerly placed in this family, but now more generally constitute the family Iridoridæ, with the single genus *Irisor*.

ŭp-waft'-ēd, a. [Eng. *up*, and *wafted*.] Wafted upward; carried up or aloft.

"Mingled his taint with every breath
Upwafted from the innocent flowers!"
Moore: Paradise and the Pert.

ŭp-ward, ***up-ward**, ***uppe-ward**, ***up-pard**, adv., adj., & s. [Eng. *up*, and *-ward*.]

A. As adverb:

1. Toward a higher place or position; upward.

"All his sad companions *upward* gaze,
Fixed on the glorious scene in wild amaze."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, i. 644.

***2.** With respect to the upper or higher part or parts.

"Dagon, sea-monster; *upward* man,
And downward fish." *Milton: P. L., i. 462.*

3. More. (Used indefinitely.)

"I am a very foolish, fond old man,
Fourscore and *upward*, not an hour more or less."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

***4.** Toward the source or origin.

"Thence your maxims bring,
And trace the muses *upward* to their spring."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 127.

5. Noting progress or advance in years or life; on.

"From the age of xliii. yerres *uppewarde*."—*Elyot: Governor, bk. i., ch. xvi.*

B. As adjective:

1. Directed or turned upward.

"Titinius' face is *upward*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

2. Toward the source or origin.

"Entirely arresting their *upward* migration."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

3. Toward a higher price or value.

"Feeding materials of all kinds are unusually reasonable just now, although an *upward* tendency is apparent."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

***C.** As subst.: The top, the summit.

"From the extremest *upward* of thy head
To the descent and dust below thy foot."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

***¶** *Upward of*: [Upwards of.]

***ŭp-ward-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *upward*; -ly.] In an upward direction; upward.

"*Upwardly* opening valves."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*, s. v. *Ventilator*.

ŭp-wardſ, adv. [UPWARD.]

1. Toward a higher place; in an upward direction. (Opposed to *downward*.)

"She shall be buried with her face *upwards*."—*Shakesp. Much Ado, iii. 2.*

2. Toward the source or spring.

3. More.

"Some of them worth as much as £30 and *upwards*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ *Upwards of*: More than; above; in excess of; as, He has been here *upwards of* ten years.

ŭp-whirl, v. i. & t. [Eng. *up*, and *whirl*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To rise upward in a whirl; to whirl upward.

B. *Trans.*: To raise upward in a whirling direction.

ŭp-wind, v. t. [Eng. *up*, and *wind*, v.] To wind up; to roll up; to involve. (*Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 15.*)

ŭp-wind, adv. [Eng. *up*, and *wind*, s.] Against or in the face of the wind.

"For, though *upwind* now, they could merely hunt."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

ŭp-wound, pa. par. or a. [UPWARD.]

ŭp-wreath, v. i. [Eng. *up*, and *wreath*, v.] To curl upward.

ŭr'-a-chŭs, s. [Gr. *ouron*=urine, and *echō*=to have.]

Anat.: A fibrous cord connecting the summit of the bladder with the anterior abdominal wall, passing upward between the *linea alba* and the peritoneum to the umbilicus. In foetal life the urachus connects the bladder with the allantois.

u-răc'-ō-nite, **u-răc'-ō-nise**, subst. [English *ura(nium)*, and Gr. *konis*=dust.]

Min.: A mineral of undetermined crystalline form, occurring in exceedingly minute scales, or earthy, on uraninite (q. v.), at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Color, lemon-yellow, sometimes orange. Composition: Essentially a hydrated sulphate of the sesquioxide of uranium.

u-răc'-mī-a, s. [Gr. *ouron*=urine, and *haima*=blood.]

Pathol.: A disease caused by the retention of urea and other noxious substances in the kidneys and bladder, followed by blood poisoning. It is produced by any cause which prevents the periodical excretion of the urine, and is a most dangerous malady. It takes three forms: Stupor, followed by coma, convulsions of an epileptic type, or coma and convulsions combined. [ALBUMINURIA.]

u-răc'-mīc, a. [Mod. Lat. *uræmic*(ia); Eng. suff. -ic.] Of or belonging to uræmia; as, *uræmic* coma, *uræmic* intoxication, *uræmic* poisoning.

Ūr'-al, s. [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a range of mountains about 1,250 miles long, constituting the northeastern boundary of Europe.

Ural Altaic, a.

Philol.: The same as TURANIAN.

Ū-rā'-lī-an, adj. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains, in Russia.

Ū-rāl'-ic, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Ural Mountains; specifically applied to the languages of the Finnic tribes, from it being generally supposed that the original seat of such tribes was in the Ural Mountains.

ŭr'-al-ite, s. [After the Ural Mountains, where it was first observed; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *uralit*.] *Min.*: An altered form of Augite (q. v.), where the exterior form of the crystal is preserved, but the cleavage is that of hornblende. The crystals appear to be composed of a number of minute prisms of hornblende. First made known by H. Rose, as occurring in a green porphyritic rock in the Urals, but it has since been found to be very abundant in many rocks.

uralite-porphry, s.

Petrol.: A porphyry in which the mineral uralite is a prominent constituent.

uralite-syenite, s.

Petrol.: A variety of syenite (q. v.), occurring near the village of Turgojak, in the Ural Mountains, which contains uralite.

ŭr-al-orth'-ite, s. [After the Ural Mountains, where found, and Eng. *orthite*.]

Min.: A variety of Allanite (q. v.), occurring in large dull crystals in the Ilmen Mountains, Urals. Hardness, 60; specific gravity, 3.41-3.647; color, pitch-black.

u-rām'-il, subst. [English *ur(anic)*, and *amil*.] [DIALURAMIDE.]

ŭr-a-mīl'-ic, adj. [Eng. *uramil*; -ic.] Derived from or containing uramil.

uramilic-acid, s.

Chemistry: C₈H₁₀N₅O₇ (?). Dialuramic acid. Obtained by boiling a solution of dialuramide in sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in transparent four-sided prisms or in silky needles, soluble in water and nitric and sulphuric acids, insoluble in alcohol and ether. With the alkalies it forms crystallizable salts.

u-răn, s. [See def.] A contraction of Uranium (q. v.).

uran-mica, s.

Min.: The same as URANITE (q. v.).

ŭr'-an-ate, s. [Eng. *uran(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds of the uranic oxide with basic metallic oxides. (*Watts*.)

u-răn-a-tēm'-nīte, s. [Eng. *uran(ium)*; Gr. *a*=negative, and *temnō*=to cut.]

Min.: The same as URANIN.

u-rā'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *uran(ia)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -ææ.]

Botany: A tribe of Musaceæ. Seeds numerous in each cell; fruit berried, or, if capsular, bursting through the cells. (*Lindley*.)

Ū-rā'-nī-a, subst. [Lat., from Gr. *Ourania*=the Heavenly one, later regarded as the muse who presides over astronomy.]

1. *Classic Mythology*:

(1) The muse of Astronomy, usually represented as holding in one hand a globe, in the other a rod, with which she is employed in tracing out some figure.

(2) A surname of Venus=Celestial. She was said to be the daughter of Uranus or Cælus by the Light, and was supposed to preside over beauty and generation.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 30.]

3. *Botany*: The typical genus of *Uranææ* (q. v.). Only known species, *Urania speciosa* (*Ravenala madagascariensis*). [RAVENALA.] It has leaves of giant size, small axillary flowers, and fruits bearing seeds, surrounded by an aril of an ultramarine color. It yields an essential oil, and the capsules a dye.

4. *Entom.*: The typical genus of *Uraniidæ* (q. v.). Splendid lepidopterous insects, often about three inches across the wings, which are transversely banded with black and green, the hinder pair terminating posteriorly in a long tail, sometimes edged with white. All the species are South American. *Urania fulgens* migrates in large flocks across the Isthmus of Panama.

Ū-rā'-nī-an (1), a. [Eng. *Urani(a)*; -an.]

Mythol.: Of or belonging to heaven; heavenly, celestial. Used of Venus when regarded as the patroness of heavenly or chaste love. Or it may refer to her being the daughter of Uranus. [URANIA, 1, (2).]

"The seal was Cupid bent above a scroll,
And o'er his head *Uranian* Venus hung."
Tennyson: Princess, i. 239.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Ū-rā-nī-an (2), *a.* [Modern Latin, &c., *uranus* (q. v.), *i* connect., and Eng. suff. *-an*.]
Astron.: Of or belonging to the planet Uranus.

"The most singular circumstance attending the whole Uranian system."—*Ball: Story of the Heavens*, p. 169.

ū-rān'-īc (1), *a.* [URANUS.] Of or pertaining to the heavens; celestial, astronomical.

ū-rān'-īc (2), *a.* [Eng. *uran(ium)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from uranium (q. v.).

uranic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The name given to uranic oxide when in combination with bases.

uranic-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $(\text{UO}_2)''(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Prepared by dissolving pulverized pitchblende in nitric acid, evaporating to dryness, adding water, filtering, and allowing filtrate to crystallize. It is soluble in water and alcohol.

uranic-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: UO_3 . Uranyl oxide. A chamois-yellow powder, obtained by heating uranic nitrate in a glass tube to 250° . It dissolves in acids forming the uranic salts.

uranic-oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: UO_2Cl_2 . Uranyl chloride. Obtained as an orange-yellow vapor, which solidifies to a yellow crystalline mass, when dry chlorine gas is passed over red-hot uranic oxide. It is soluble in water, and forms double salts with the chlorides of the alkali metals.

ūr-a-nī'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *urani(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Pages; a family of Lepidoptera, now believed to be Hawk Moths, but constituting the transition to the tribe of Butterflies with which they were formerly placed. They are large, have long slender antennæ, and fly by day. Found in the hotter parts of the world. American species are brighter in color than those from the East Indies.

ūr-a-nīn, ūr-a-nīn'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium)*; suff. *-in, -inite* (Min.); Ger. *uranerz, schweruranerz*; Fr. *urane oxydulé*.]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the isometric or cubic system, mostly, however, occurring massive. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 6.4-8; luster, greasy to dull; color, velvet-black, grayish; streak, brownish-black to dark olive-green; opaque; fracture, somewhat conchoidal. Composition: Protoxide of uranium, 32.1; sesquioxide of uranium, 67.9 = 100, which is equivalent to the formula $\text{UO}_2\text{U}_2\text{O}_3$. Occurs sparingly in Cornwall, Bohemia, Saxony, and a few other localities.

ūr-a-nīs-cō-nī'-tīs, *subst.* [Gr. *ouraniskos*=the palate; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the palate.

ūr-a-nīs-cō-plās-tỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ouraniskos* = the palate; *plastikos* = forming, from *plassō* = to form, to mold.]

Surgery.: The operation of engrafting in case of deficiency of the soft palate.

ūr-a-nīs-cōr'-a-phỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ouraniskos* = the palate, and *rhapē*=a suture.]

Surg.: The operation of suture in the case of cleft palate.

ūr'-an-īte, *s.* [Eng. *uran(ium)*; suff. *-ite* (Min.); Fr. *urane oxydé*; Ger. *uranit, uranglimmer*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A tetragonal mineral occurring in square tables or plates with beveled edges, occasionally in square octahedrons; cleavage, basal, micaceous. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 3.4-3.6; luster of cleavage faces, pearly, of others, sub-resinous; color and streak, various shades of green; transparent to subtranslucent. Composition: A hydrated phosphate of the sesquioxide of uranium and protoxide of copper. The finest varieties of this mineral have been hitherto found in the mines of Cornwall.

2. The same as AUTUNITE (q. v.).

ūr-ān-īt'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *uranit(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing uranite.

ū-rān'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Named by the discoverer after the planet Uranus (q. v.).]

Chem.: A hexad metallic element, discovered by Klaproth in 1789 as a metallic oxide, but first obtained as a true metal by Peligot in 1840; symbol U; atomic weight 120. It is found in pitchblende, which is an oxide, and in uranite, which is a phosphate. The metal is readily obtained by decomposing the chloride with potassium or sodium. It is somewhat malleable and hard, with a color resembling nickel or iron; specific gravity, 18.4; permanent in the air at ordinary temperature, but in the pulverulent state it takes fire at about 207° , burning with great splendor. It forms two classes of compounds, viz., the uranous, in which it is quadrivalent, and the uranic, in which it is sexvalent.

uranium-carbonate, *s.* [LIEBIGITE, VOGLITE].

uranium-oxide, *s.* [URANIN, URANINITE.]

uranium-phosphate, *s.* [URANITE, AUTUNITE.]
uranium-sulphate, *subst.* [JOHANNITE, URAN-
 OCHALCITE, MEDJIDITE, ZIPPEITE, VOGLIANITE,
 URACONITE.]

ūr-a-nō-, *pref.* [URANIUM, URANUS.]

1. Of or belonging to the sky.

2. Pertaining to or obtained from uranium (q. v.).

ū-rān-ō-chāl'-qīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2.; Greek *chalkos*=brass, copper, and suff. *-ite* (Min.); Ger. *uranochalzit*.]

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in small velvety nodules formed of radiating crystal-fibers. Hardness, 2-2.5; color and streak, grass to apple-green. Composition: Probably sulphuric acid, 21.1; oxide of uranium, 33.5; oxide of copper, 7.0; lime, 9.8; water, 28.5=99.9.

ūr-ān-ō'-chēr, ūr-ān-ō'-chre (chre as kēr), *s.* [Pref. *uran(o)-*, 2., and Eng. *ocher*.]

Min.: The same as URACONITE (q. v.).

ū-rān-ō'-cīr'-qīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2.; Lat. *circus*=a circle, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral strongly resembling autunite (q. v.), for which it had been long mistaken. Specific gravity, 3.53; color, yellowish-green. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 14.0; sesquioxide of uranium, 56.75; baryta, 15.07; water, 14.18=100, thus being an autunite (q. v.), in which baryta replaces the lime. Found in veins in the granite of Saxon Voigtland.

ū-rān-ō-grāph'-īc, ū-rān-ō-grāph'-īc-al, *adj.* [Eng. *uranograph(y)*; *-ic, -ical*.] Of or pertaining to uranography (q. v.).

ūr-an-ōg'-ra-phīst, *s.* [Eng. *uranograph(y)*; *-ist*.] One who is versed or skilled in uranography.

ūr-an-ōg'-ra-phỹ, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to describe.] A description, chart, or orrery of the heavens; that branch of astronomy which consists in the determination of the relative situations of the heavenly bodies and the construction of celestial maps and globes, &c.

ū-rān'-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A meteoric stone; an aërolite.

ūr-an-ōl'-ō-gỹ, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Greek *logos*=a discourse.] The knowledge of the heavens.

ūr-an-ōm'-ēt-rỹ, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Gr. *metron*=a measure.] A measurement of the heavens.

ū-rān-ō-nī'-ō-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *niobite*.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as SAMARSKITE (q. v.).

2. The same as URANIN (q. v.).

ū-rān'-ō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Greek *phainō*=to cause to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in exceedingly minute crystals on the sides of fissures in granite at Kupferberg, Silesia. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.6-2.8; color, honey-yellow. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of sesquioxide of uranium, alumina, and lime.

ū-rān-ō-phỹll'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *phyllite*.]

Min.: The same as URANITE (q. v.).

ū-rān-ō-scō-pī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *uranoscop(us)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Trachinidæ, containing several genera. The eyes are on the upper surface of the head, directed upward; lateral line continuous.

ūr-a-nōs'-cō-pūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ouranoskopos*=Uranoscopus scaber. (See def.)]

Ichthy.: Stargazer. A genus of Uranoscopina (q. v.), with eleven species from the Indo-Pacific and Atlantic, and one, *Uranoscopus scaber*, known to the ancients, from the Mediterranean. Head large, broad and thick, partially covered with bony plates; mouth-cleft vertical; scales very small;

two dorsal fins, ventrals jugular, pectorals branched; villiform teeth in jaws, on vomer, and palatine bones; a long filament usually present before and below the tongue; gill-cover armed. The eyes which are very small, can be raised or depressed at will. The species are small, inactive fishes, rarely a foot long, generally lying hidden at the bottom between stones watching for their prey. The filament attached to the bottom of their mouth, and playing



Uranoscopus Scaber.

in the current of water passing through the mouth, serves to allure small marine animals within their reach.

ūr-an-ōs'-cō-pỹ, *subst.* [Pref. *urano-*, 1., and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] Contemplation of the heavenly bodies.

ūr-a-nō-sō-, *pref.* [Mod. Lat. *uranosus*=uranous (q. v.).]

Chem.: Uranous (q. v.).

uranoso-uranic oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8 = \text{UO}_2 \cdot 2\text{UO}_3$. The chief constituent of pitchblende, obtained artificially by igniting uranous oxide in contact with air. It forms a dark-green, velvety powder; specific gravity, 7.1-7.3, hardly acted upon by dilute acids, but dissolving without alteration in concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.

ū-rān-ō-sphær'-īte (ær as èr), *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *sphærite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in semi-globular groups of microscopic crystals, with radiated and concentric structure. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 6.36; color, orange-yellow to brick-red; luster, greasy. An analysis of perfectly pure material yielded: Sesquioxide of uranium, 50.88; teroxide of bismuth, 44.34; water, 4.75=99.97, which gives the formula $\text{BiO}_2 \cdot 2\text{U}_2\text{O}_3 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

ū-rān-ō-spīn'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2.; Latin *spina*=a thorn, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in scales with rectangular contours. Crystallization orthorhombic; hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 3.45; color, siskin-green. An analysis by Winkler gave: Arsenic acid, 19.37; sesquioxide of uranium, 59.18; lime, 5.47; water, 16.29=100.31, which is approximately equivalent to the formula $\text{CaO} \cdot \text{U}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{AsO}_5 + 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Found at the Weisser Hirsch Mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

ū-rān-ō-tān'-tal-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *tantalite*; Ger. *uranotantal*.]

Min.: The same as SAMARSKITE (q. v.).

ū-rān-ō-thāll'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *thallite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in aggregates of minute crystals or grains as encrustations on uranium ores. Hardness, 2.5-3.0; color, and streak, siskin-green; luster, vitreous, on cleavage faces pearly. Composition: A hydrated carbonate of uranium and lime. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

ū-rān-ō-thōr'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *urano-*, 2., and Eng. *thorite*.]

Mineral.: A variety of thorite (q. v.), containing nearly 10 per cent. of sesquioxide of uranium. Found in the Champlain iron region, New York.

ū-rān'-ō-tīl, *s.* [URANIUM.]

Mineral.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in radiating or stellar groups of acicular crystals. Specific gravity, 3.95; color, lemon-yellow. The mean of three analyses gave: Silica, 13.78; sesquioxide of uranium, 66.75; alumina and sesquioxide of iron, 0.51; lime, 5.27; phosphoric acid, 0.45; water, 12.67=99.43, which resembles the composition of uranophane (q. v.).

ūr'-a-noūs, *a.* [Eng. *uran(ium)*; *-ous*.] Derived from uranium.

uranous-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: UCl_4 . Formed by burning uranium in chlorine gas, or by igniting uranous oxide in hydrochloric acid gas. It crystallizes in dark-green deliquescent octahedrons, soluble in water with a hissing noise, forming an emerald-green solution. When boiled it gives off hydrochloric acid, and deposits a finely-divided brown powder.

uranous-oxide, *s.*

Chemistry: UO_2 . Obtained by heating uranoso-uranic oxide in a current of hydrogen. It is a brown crystalline powder, soluble in acids, and forming greenish-colored salts.

Ūr'-a-nūs, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Greek *ouranos*=heaven; spec., the celestial vault.]

1. *Greek Mythology*: The most ancient of all the gods. He married Terra, or Earth, by whom he had, first, the children called the hundred-handed, Briareus, Cottus, and Gyges; secondly, the Cyclopes, Arges, Steropes, and Brontes; thirdly, the Titans, Oceanus, Cœus, Saturnus, &c.; and lastly, the Giants. He was dethroned and mutilated by his son Saturnus, and from his blood sprang the Furies, Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra.

2. *Astron.*: One of the superior planets between Saturn and Neptune. It was not known to the ancients. When Sir William Herschel, after the construction of his great reflecting telescope [TELESCOPE] was systematically examining with it all the stars above a certain magnitude, he, on March 13, 1781, found in the constellation Gemini a star which he recognized as having a disk which the others had not. He took it for a comet, and other

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

contemporary astronomers held the same view. Some months afterward, as its motions were traced, the opinion arose that it was a planet, and in January, 1783, La Place laid before the Academy of Science, at Paris, calculations relating to its elliptic orbit which established beyond a doubt that this opinion was correct. The discovery led to the appointment of Herschel as British Astronomer-Royal, and the establishment of the observatory at Slough, in Buckingham County, England. Uranus had been noted down by Flamsteed as a fixed star, in his *Historia Cælestis Britannica*, published in 1725, and he had measured its place four or five times between 1690 and 1715. Lemonnier had observed it nine times without identifying it as a planet. Bradley and Tobias Mayer had done so at least once. Its diameter is about 31,700 miles—about four times that of the earth, its bulk about sixty-four times as great; but being of light material its weight is only fifteen times as great. It has been reasoned out from analogy rather than proved by actual observation that it rotates, but the time of this rotation is wholly unknown. Its distance from the sun is about 1,800,000,000 miles, and it travels once round the orbit in about eighty-seven years. It receives only about one three-thousandth part of the light and heat from the sun which fall upon the earth. It is attended by at least four satellites—Ariel, Umbriel, Titania, and Oberon. Their orbits all lie in the same plane, and are at right angles to the path of the planet itself—a circumstance not known in the case of any other planet. Called also Georgium Sidus and Herschel (q. v.).

û-răn'-û-tăn, s. [OURANG-OUTANG.]

ûr'-ân-vit'-rî-ôl, subst. [English *uran(ium)*, and *vitriol*.]

Min.: The same as JOHANNITE (q. v.).

ûr'-a-nÿl, s. [Eng. *uran(ium)*; -yl.]

Chem.: U_2O_2 . The hypothetical radical of the uranic compounds.

uranyl-chloride, s. [URANIC-OXYCHLORIDE.]

uranyl-oxide, s. [URANIC-OXIDE.]

u-ra'-ô, s. [A name given by the native inhabitants to a deposit in a lake near Nerida, Columbia, South America.]

Min.: The same as TRONA (q. v.).

ûr'-âp-têr-ÿg'-i-dæ, s. pl., **ûr'-âp-têr-ÿx**, s. [OURAPTERYDÆ, OURAPTERYX.] (*Newman*.)

û-ra'-rî, s. [CURARI.]

u-râr'-i-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *oura*=a tail, which the bracts resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysarææ. Papilionaceous plants with pinnate leaves, having generally three leaflets, purple or yellow flowers, and nearly sessile legumes contracted between the seeds. *Uraría lagopoides*, an Indian species, is considered by the Hindus to be alterative, tonic, and anticatarrhal, and is an ingredient in some of their medicines. The fruit of *U. picta*, another Indian species, is applied to the sore mouths of children, and the plant itself is deemed an antidote for the bite of a Southern Indian snake (*Echis carinata*).

u-räs'-têr, s. [Pref. *ur(o)*., and Gr. *astêr*=a star-fish.]

Zoölogy.: A synonym of Asterias (q. v.). [STAR-FISH.]

u-räs-têr-êl'-lâ, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *uraster* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Star-fishes, having the ambulacral grooves margined by a row of ambulacral plates only. Found in the Silurian. Called also Stenaster.

ûr'-ate, s. [Eng. *ur(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of uric acid.

urate of ammonia, s.

Chem.: $C_5H_3(NH_4)_4N_4O_3$. A salt frequently found in urine, and prepared by adding ammonia to uric acid. It is slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether.

ûr'-ban, a. [Lat. *urbanus*=pertaining to a city; *urbs* (genit. *urbis*)=a city.]

1. Of or pertaining to a city or town; living or situated in a city or town.

"The gradual removal of urban rookeries."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*2. Urbane (q. v.).

ûr-bâne', adj. [Latin *urbanus*=urban (q. v.).] Courteous, polite, suave, elegant, refined, polished.

"Raising, through just gradation, savage life

To rustic, and the rustic to urbane."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

Ûr'-ban-ist, s. [See def. II. 1, 2.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A sort of dessert pear of the highest excellence.

II. Church History (pl.):

1. A name sometimes given to those of the Poor Clares (q. v.) who accepted the reform of Pope Urban IV. (1291-65).

2. The adherents of Pope Urban VI. (1378-89), in opposition to whom Clement VII. was afterward elected. The latter held his court at Fondi, in the kingdom of Naples, and afterward at Avignon.

"As Clement's party drew back, the Urbanists took up the cry."—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, viii. 51.

ûr-băn'-i-tÿ, *ur-ban-i-tie, s. [Fr. *urbanité*, from Lat. *urbanitatem*, accus. of *urbanitas*, from *urbanus*=urbane (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being urbane; civility and courteousness of manner; refinement, suavity, polish, politeness.

"The grace and urbanity of his manners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. A polished humor or facetiousness.

"Moral doctrine, and urbanity [says Casaubon] or well-mannered wit, are the two things which constitute the Roman satire."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

ûr'-ban-ize, v. t. [English *urban(e)*; -ize.] To render urbane.

"Refined nations, whom nature and knowledge did first urbanize and polish."—*Howell: Instructions for Travel*, p. 9. (1642.)

***ûr-bîc'-ô-loûs**, a. [Lat. *urbs* (genit. *urbis*)=a city, a town, and *colo*=to cultivate, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a city or town; urban. (*Eccl. Rev.*, in *Annandale*.)

ûr-qê'-ô-lâ, s. [Lat. *urceolus* (q. v.).]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Plumierææ. Named from the form of the corolla. Leaves opposite, ovato-oblong; flowers small, greenish, in terminal cymes; calyx five-cleft; corolla pitcher-shaped, hairy, with five erect teeth; stamens five, with sagittate anthers; ovaries two, developing into fruit the size of oranges. *Urceola elastica* of Roxburgh (= *U. esculenta* of Benth) is an extensive woody climber in the forests of Tenasserim and Pegu. Mr. G. W. Stretell believes that it may be utilized for supplying caoutchouc. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.)

2. *Eccl. Hist.*: A pitcher for containing water for ritual use in the Eucharistic service, whether for washing the ministrant's hands or for cleansing the vessels. (*Smith: Christian Antiquities*.)

ûr-qê'-ô-lâr'-i-a, s. [Lat. *urceolaris*=of or belonging to a small pitcher.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Limboridæ, closely akin to *Lecanora*, and named from the form of the shields. The spermogonia are scattered over the thallus, sometimes on the border of the apothecia. They are inconspicuous on account of their pale color. *Urceolaria scruposa* and *U. cinerea* are Crustaceans Lichens, used in dyeing. The former is the more common, growing on heaths, walls, and rocks.

2. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Urceolariidæ (q. v.), with a single species, parasitic on *Planaria torva*. Free-swimming, highly elastic, changeable in shape; sucking-disc provided with a simply striated horny ring; the anterior region usually alternate, and with the peristome obliquely set.

ûr-qê'-ô-lâ-rî'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *urceolari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Peritrichous Infusoria, with four genera, from salt and fresh water; all parasitic or commensal. Animalcules free-swimming or adherent at will, discoidal, turbinate, or hourglass-shaped; anterior border more or less circular, with a spirally convolute ciliary wreath, the right limb of which descends into the oral aperture; oral system consisting usually of a widened anterior entrance (the vestibulum), and a somewhat prolonged pharyngeal passage; posterior border cup-shaped, adhesive, ciliated, and generally strengthened internally with a horny ring, which in some cases is simple, and in others set with tooth-like processes.

ûr-qê'-ô-lâ-te, a. [Mod. Latin *urceolatus*, from Lat. *urceolus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Pitcher-shaped (q. v.).

ûr-qê'-ô-lûs, s. [Latin, dimin. from *urceus*=a water-pitcher.]

Bot. (of a carex): The tube made by two bracts, which becoming confluent at their edges, enclose the pistil. Called also Perigynium.

ûr'-ghîn, ***ûr'-chôn**, ***ur-chone**, ***ir-chon**, ***ur-gîn**, ***yrç-heon**, s. & a. [O. Fr. *ireçon*, *heriçon*, *ericon*; Fr. *hérisson*=a hedgehog, as if from a Lat. *ericionem*, accus. of *ericio*, for *ericius*=a hedgehog; cogn. with Gr. *chêr*=a hedgehog.]

*A. As substantive:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. A name given to the hedgehog.

"Round as a ball, skinned like an yrcheon or hedgehog."—*Holinshead: Descript. Scotland*, ch. ix.

2. A sea-urchin (q. v.).

"The urchins of the sea called echini."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ix, ch. xxxi.

*3. An elf, a fairy, from its being supposed to take at times the shape of a hedgehog.

"Like urchins, ouphes and fairies."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

4. A familiar, half chiding name sometimes given to a child.

"There stood the urchin as you will divine."

Wordsworth: Michael.

II. Technically:

1. *Botany*: The key of the ash-tree. (*Halliwell*.) More probably the fruit of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. *Carding*: One of a pair of rapidly revolving small card-cylinders, arranged around the periphery of a large card drum.

B. As adjective:

1. Prickly, stinging, rough. (*Milton*.)

2. Trumpery.

"How easie it was to stride over such urchin articles."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 91.

ûr'-chôn, ***ur-chone**, s. [URCHIN.]

ûr'-deë, **ûr-dÿ**, a. [Fr. *urdée*.]

Her.: Pointed. A cross-urdée is one in which the extremities are drawn to a sharp point instead of being cut straight.

ûrd'-ite, s. [After Urdæ, of Scandinavian mythology; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A name given by D. Forbes to a monazite occurring in large crystals in the granite of Noterö, near Arendal, Norway.



Cross Urdée.

ûr'-dû, s. & a. [Hind. *urdu*=(1) an army, a camp, a market, (2) the language defined in the article.]

A. As subst.: The Hindustani language, as spoken by the Mohammedan population of India. It is a *lingua franca*, which became the medium of communication between the Mohammedan conquerors of India and their Hindu subjects. It is really the Hindi language, which is of the Aryan family, with a number of Persian, Arabic, and Turkish words introduced into it, though the inflections of nouns and verbs remain unaltered. Many consider Urdu a distinct language from Hindi, but Beames regards this as a great error in philology. It is now the language most largely used by Europeans in their intercourse with the natives of India. It has a literature, chiefly historic, which arose under the Mogul emperors, commencing with Akbar (1556-1605).

"By a curious caprice Hindi, when it uses Arabic words, is assumed to become a new language, and is called by a new name—*Urdu*; but when Punjabi or Sindhi do the same, they are not so treated."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang.*, i. 39.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to the language so called.

***ûre** (1), s. [O. Fr. *euve*, *euve*; Fr. *œuvre*=work. Cf. *manure*, *inure*.] Use, practice.

"For in the time that thieving was in ure,

The gentler fled to places more secure."

John Taylor: Penniless Pilgrimage.

***ûre** (2), s. [O. Fr. *êur*=lot, chance, from Lat. *augurium*=augury (q. v.).] Chance, destiny, fortune.

"So pitously gan cry

On his fortune and on ure also."

Lydgate: Complaint of the Black Knight.

ûre (3), s. [URUS.] A wild bull; the urus.

"The third kind is of them that are named ures."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 163.

***ûre**, v. t. [URE (1), s.] To inure; to accustom by use or practice.

ûr'-ê-a, s. [Latinized from root of *urina*=urine (q. v.).]

Chem.: $CH_4N_2O=C=O$. The chief organic constituent of urine, first obtained in an impure state by Rouelle the younger, in 1799. It is readily obtained by evaporating urine to dryness on the water-bath and exhausting the residue with alcohol; or it may be prepared synthetically by the action of ammonia upon carbonic oxychloride.

From a pure aqueous solution it crystallizes in long, flattened prisms without terminal faces, is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, melts at 120°, and decomposes at a higher temperature. The synthesis of urea, discovered by Wöhler in 1828, was the first instance of an undoubtedly organic body being obtained by artificial means.

***ûred**, a. [URE (2), s.] Fortunate.

"In my body I was well ured."—*Chaucer: Dream*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ūr-ě-dīn-ā-čě-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *uredo* (q. v.), *gen. uredin(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]
Bot.: The same as *CONTOMYCETES* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

ūr-ě-dīn-ě-l, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *uredo*, *genit. uredin(is)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]
Bot.: A section of *Pucciniæ*. Protospores not septate, and disposed in regular sori, or the species have two kinds of fruit. Some alleged species are undoubtedly only the secondary state of other Fungals, but there are *Uredinei* which appear genuine. All were formerly included under *Uredo* (q. v.).

ū-rě-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a blast or blight of plants; *uro* = to burn.]
Bot.: The typical genus of *Uredinei* (q. v.). Protospores brown or yellow, composed of several layers of cells, each containing a spore. *Uredo circææ* is found on Enchanter's Nightshade, and *U. confluens* on *Mercurialis perennis*.

ūr-ě-ide, *s.* [Eng. *ure(a)*; *-ide*]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds containing the elements of a urea-salt, minus water; thus alloxan is a monuride of mesoxalic acid, being a compound of that acid with one atom of urea minus 2H₂O.

ū-rě-na, *s.* [From *uren*, the Malabar name of the species defined.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Urenæ* (q. v.). Involucre and calyx five-cleft; style divided above into ten portions; carpels five, prickly at the top. *Urena lobata*, a shrub commonly occurring with the mango and bamboo in Bengal and throughout India, and *U. sinuata*, a small Indian shrub, have strong fibers, probably well adapted for the manufacture of sacking and twine. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.) In Brazil a decoction of the root and stem of *U. lobata* is employed as a remedy in windy colic, and the flowers are given as an expectorant in dry and inveterate cough.

ūr-ět, *s.* [UREA.]

Chem.: This name has been applied to the group CH₂NO, which by substitution for one atom of hydrogen in ammonia, may be supposed to form urea, CH₂NO } N, and by substitution for two atoms of hydrogen, biuret, (CH₂NO)₂ } N. (*Watts*.)

¶ This term was formerly used as an affix indicative of combination; thus sulphuret now sulphide; phosphuret, phosphide, &c.

ū-rě-těr, *s.* [Gr. *ourēter* = the urethra, and *oureō* = to pass urine.]

Anat. (pl.): Two tubes which conduct the urine from the kidneys into the bladder, one entering at each side near the base. They are from fourteen to sixteen inches long, and about the width of a goose quill.

ū-rě-těr-l-tis, *subst.* [Eng. *ureter*; snff. *-itis*.]
 Inflammation of the ureter.

ūr-ě-thāneš, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ur(ic)*, and *ethane*.]
 [CARBAMIC-ETHERS.]

ū-rě-thra, *s.* [Gr. *ourēthra*.]
Anat.: A membranous tube running from the bladder first directly downward and then forward beneath the arch of the pubes. It is the excretory passage for the urine, serving also in the male for the ejaculation of the semen.

ū-rě-thra-l, *a.* [Eng. *urethra*(a); suff. *-al*.] Of or belonging to the urethra; as, *urethral* abscess.

ū-rě-thra-tōme, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *urethra*, and Gr. *tomē* = a cutting.]
Surg.: A knife used in urethrotomy (q. v.).

ūr-ě-thrī-tis, *s.* [English *urethr(a)*; suff. *-itis* (q. v.).]
Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane lining the urethra [GONORRHOEA], or of the urethra itself.

ū-rě-thrō-plas-tic, *a.* [Eng. *urethroplast(y)*; *-ic*.]
Surg.: Of or relating to urethroplasty.

ū-rě-thrō-plas-tý, *s.* [Gr. *ourēthra* = the urethra, and *plassō* = to mold.]
Surg.: An operation for remedying defects in the urethra.

ūr-ě-thrōt-ō-mý, *s.* [URETHRATOME.]
Surg.: The operation for urethral stricture.

ūr-ě-thýl-āne, *s.* [Eng. *ur(ic)*; *ethyl*, and suff. *-ane*.] [METHYLIC-CARBAMATE.]

ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *a.* [Gr. *ourētikos* = pertaining to urine (q. v.).]
Med.: Of or relating to, or promoting, the flow of urine.

ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *eirgō* = to repress, to restrain.]

ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *eirgō* = to repress, to restrain.]

ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *eirgō* = to repress, to restrain.]

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ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *eirgō* = to repress, to restrain.]

ūr-ě-thýl-ic, *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *urgeo* = to urge, to drive; cogn. with Gr. *eirgō* = to repress, to restrain.]

A. Transitive:

1. To force or drive onward.

*2. To hasten or push forward with exertion and vigor.

"Now urge the course where swift Scamander glides."
Pope: Homer's Iliad xxi. 714.

3. To press the mind or will of; to serve as a motive or impelling cause; to impel, to constrain, to stimulate.

4. To press or ply hard with arguments, entreaties, or the like; to importune, to solicit with more or less earnestness.

"And he urged him to take it."—*2 Kings* v. 16.

5. To press upon attention; to put forward or advance in an earnest manner; to press by way of argument; to plead earnestly; to insist on.

"These arguments . . . were doubtless urged with force by Danby."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*6. To press closely on; to follow closely.

"Heir urges heir, like wave impelling wave."
Pope: Satires, vi. 253.

*7. To ply hard in a contest or argument; to attack briskly.

"Though every man have a right in dispute to urge a false religion."—*Tillotson*

*8. To demand; to insist on.

"She urged conference."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

*9. To incite, to stimulate, to promote, to encourage.

"Urging the carnage, and eyeing with pleasure all the horrors of war."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*10. To provoke, to irritate, to exasperate.

"I'll in, to urge his hatred more to Clarence."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To press onward.

"He
 Strives to urge upward, and his fortune raise,"
Donne. (Todd.)

2. To incite; to stimulate.

"The combat urges, and my soul's on fire."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 453.

3. To make a claim; to insist, to persist.

"Urg'd extremely for it."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 2.

4. To produce arguments; to allege proofs, as an accuser.

"That . . . my accusers
 May stand forth face to face
 And freely urge against me,"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

ūrge, *s.* [Fr. *orge* = barley.] Barley.

***ūrge-wonder**, *s.* A variety of barley.

"This barley is called by some *urge-wonder*."—*Mortimer*.

***ūrg-ençe**, *subst.* [Lat. *urgens* = urgent (q. v.)]
 Urgency.

"His business craves dispatch,
 And is of serious urgency."
New Tricks to Cheate the Devil.

ūrg-en-čý, *s.* [Eng. *urgen(t)*; *-cy*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being urgent; as—

1. Importunity; earnest solicitation or pressing.

"At length he yielded to the urgency of friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. Pressure of necessity.

"Saving only in case of so great urgency."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i. § 8.

II. *In the British Parliament*: The voting by a majority of three to one in a house of not less than three hundred members, that a certain measure or resolution is urgent in the interests of the state, in which case it takes precedence of all other business, corresponding to the American emergency vote.

ūrg-ent, *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *urgens*, pr. par. of *urgeo* = to urge (q. v.).]

*1. Oppressive.

"The heat is very urgent."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 49.

2. Pressing, cogent; necessitating immediate action; demanding early attention.

"He will send to borrow so much money, pretending urgent occasions for it."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1686).

3. Pressing or soliciting with importunity; importunate.

"The Egyptians were urgent upon the people, that they might send them out in haste."—*Exodus* xii. 33.

ūrg-ent-lý, ***ūrg-ente-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *urgent*; *-ly*.] In an urgent manner; with pressing importunity; pressing, forcibly.

"And therefore the Jewes called more urgently upon the matter."—*Udall: John* xix.

ūrg-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *urg(e)*; *-er*.] One who urges; one who importunes; an inciter.

"Few . . . admonishers, but *urgers* of your action."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, i. 3.

ūr-gīn'-e-a, *s.* [Named by Steinheil, in 1834, after Ben Urgan, a tribe of Arabs near Bona, Algeria, in whose territory he first collected a species of the genus.]

Bot.: A genus of *Scilleæ*, akin to *Scilla*, but with a more spreading perianth and more numerous seeds. *Urginea maritima* (*U. Scilla* or *Scilla maritima*) is the Squill (q. v.). *U. indica*, found on the sandy shores of India, is sometimes given as a substitute for the officinal squill, to which, however, it is much inferior in value. It is chiefly used, according to Dr. Ainslie, for horses in cases of strangury and fever.

ūr-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *urinor* = to dive.]

Ornith.: Guillemot; a genus of *Alcidæ*, with eight species, from the Arctic and north temperate zones. Bill of moderate length, strong, straight, pointed, compressed, upper mandible slightly curved near the point, with a small notch in the edge on each side; nostrils lateral, basal, concave, pierced longitudinally, partly closed by a membrane, which is itself partly covered with feathers; feet short, placed behind the center of gravity in the body; legs slender; feet with only three toes, all in front and entirely webbed; wings and tail short.

ūr-ic, *a.* [Eng. *ur(ea)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from urea (q. v.).

uric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: C₅H₄N₄O₃. Formerly called lithic acid. A general constituent of the Vertebrata, and usually prepared from serpents' excrements or from guano, by boiling with dilute potassic hydrate, and decomposing by hydrochloric acid. It forms a glistening, snow-white spongy crystalline powder, tasteless and inodorous, slightly soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. By destructive distillation it yields cyanic and hydrocyanic acids, carbon dioxide, and ammonium carbonate. It is readily identified, even in minute quantity, and by dissolving in nitric acid, evaporating the solution to dryness, and adding excess of ammonia, a beautiful deep red color (murexide) is immediately produced. It forms salts called urates.

ūr-im, *s. pl.* [Heb. *urim*, pl. of *ur*, the same as *or* = light.]

Hebrew Antiq.: Literally, lights; but the Septuagint translators make it apparently a plural of *excellence*, in which case it would signify, light. Used specially in the compound term *Urim* and *Thummim* [THUMMIM], believed to mean, light and perfection. Many conjectures have been hazarded as to their nature, but the subject still remains very obscure. They were to be put "on the breastplate of judgment," and on or over the heart of the high priest when he specially entered into the presence of Jehovah (Exod. xxviii. 30; Lev. viii. 8). On the return from the captivity the Tirshatha (governor) forbade certain sacerdotal pretenders, or perhaps the whole body of Aaron's descendants (for the words seem ambiguous), to eat of the most holy things till there should stand up "a priest with *Urim* and with *Thummim*" (Ezra ii. 63; Neh. vii. 65). In one place the order of the two words is reversed (Deut. xxxiii. 8). If by *Urim* in two other passages is meant *Urim* and *Thummim*, then they seem to have constituted an oracle to or by which applications might be made to Jehovah for counsel (Numb. xxvii. 21; 1 Sam. xxviii. 6).

ūr-in-āl, *s.* [Fr., from *urine* = urine (q. v.).]

1. A vessel for containing urine, specifically a vessel or reservoir, with conductor, used in cases of incontinence of urine.

"Eke thyn *urinals* and thy *jordanes*."

Chaucer: C. T., 12,240.

2. A convenience, public or private, for the accommodation of persons wishing to pass urine.

3. A bottle in which urine was kept for inspection.

"These follies shine through you like the water in an *urinal*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, ii. 1.

***ūr-in-āl-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *urinal*; *-ist*.] One who professed to be able, by inspecting the urine, to discover from what disease a sick person was suffering.

"My *urinalist* . . . left no artery

Unstretched upon the tenters."

Decker: Match Me in London, iii.

ūr-in-ant, *a.* [Lat. *urinans*, pr. par. of *urinor* = to duck or dive under water.]

Her.: A term applied to the dolphin, or other fish, when borne with the head downward, and the tail erect, exactly in a contrary position to what is termed *Haurient*.

ūr-in-ar-ý, *a. & s.* [Eng. *urin(e)*; *-ary*.]

A. *As adj.* Of, pertaining to, containing, deposited from, or affording passage to urine: as, *urinary* calculi, *urinary* deposits, the *urinary* passage.

ból, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -sion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

B. As substantive:

1. *Agric.*: A reservoir or place for the reception of urine, &c., for manure.

*2. The same as URINAL, 2.

urinary-bladder, s.

Anat.: A hollow membranous and muscular receptacle receiving the urine poured into it through the ureter, retaining it for a longer or shorter period, and finally expelling it through the urethra. In the male it is situated in front of the rectum; in the female it is separated from the rectum by the uterus and the vagina. When completely distended with urine, it rises above the brim of the pelvis and becomes egg-shaped, the larger end constituting its base, or inferior fundus, and being directed toward the rectum in the male and the vagina in the female, and its smaller end, or summit, resting against the wall of the abdomen. In front of the base is the cervix or neck connecting the bladder below with the urethra.

urinary-fistula, s.

Pathol.: An abnormal communication between the urinary passages and the external surface, through which the urine finds an outlet in greater or less quantities.

urinary-organs, s. pl.

Anat.: A collective term, including (1) the kidneys which secrete urine; (2) the ureters which convey it to (3) the bladder; and (4) the urethra, by which it is evacuated from the body.

urinary-vesicle, s.

Anat.: A term sometimes applied to the allantois, (q. v.) because from a dilation on its pedicle the mammalian bladder is produced.

ür'-in-äte, v. i. [URINE.] To discharge urine.

ür'-in-ä'-tion, s. [URINATE.] The act of passing urine; micturition.

***ür'-in-ät-ive, a.** [Eng. *urin(e)*; -ative.] Provoking or promoting the discharge of urine; diuretic.

***ür'-in-ät-ör, s.** [Low Lat. from *urinatus*, pa. par. of *urino*=to dive or duck under water.] A diver; one who searches underwater for something, as for pearls.

"The precious things that grow there, as pearl, may be much more easily fetched up by the help of this, than by any other way of the *urinators*."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick*.

ür'-ine, s. [Fr., from Lat. *urina*=urine; cogn. with Gr. *ouron*=urine; Sans. *vāri, vār*=water; Icel. *úr*=drizzling rain; *ver*=the sea; A. S. *wer*=the sea.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Chem.*: The secretion of the kidneys, the chief fluid excretion of man and of the higher animals. (*Watts*.) Healthy human urine is a transparent light amber-colored liquid, having a saline taste, a peculiar aromatic odor, an acid reaction, and a density varying from 1.010 to 1.025. Its chief constituents are urea, uric, lactic and hippuric acids, and creatine, together with calcium and magnesium sulphates, chlorides and phosphates, alkaline salts, certain imperfectly known principles, and a coloring substance. The urine contains the liquid portion of useless and noxious residuum left after the assimilation of whatever is useful to the structure. [URÆMIA.]

2. *Pathol.*: Morbid states of the urine occur—the aqueous, the subaqueous, the lithic, the phosphatic, the purpuric, the albuminous, and the saccharine. Aqueous urine, with a diminution in its solid contents, is passed in large quantity by nervous and hysteric persons, especially when they approach old age. Subaqueous urine, in some respects the opposite of the first, carries off an unduly large proportion of solid matters, and exists chiefly in decline of the bodily powers, which it tends to accelerate. Lithic urine deposits a pink or purple sand or "gravel," consisting of lithia; its ultimate tendency is to produce lithic calculi. Phosphatic urine contains an excess of phosphatic salts, and deposits a white earthy or chalky powder. Purpuric urine deposits a lateritious sediment. Albuminous urine deposits albumen; sometimes it is an unimportant, but at others a very formidable disease. [ALBUMINURIA.] Saccharine urine is an attendant on diabetes (q. v.).

3. *Physiol.*: The mechanism by which the urine is secreted is apparently of a double kind: (1) uriniferous tubules, which seem to be actively secreting structures, and (2) the Malpighian capsules, which appear to act rather as a filtering apparatus.

***ür'-ine, v. i.** [Fr. *uriner*; Sp. *urinar*.] To pass urine; to make water. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 835.)

ür-in-îf'-ër-ous, adj. [Lat. *urina*=urine, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or affording passage to urine.

uriniferous-tubes, s. pl.

Anat.: Small tubes or ducts opening on the surface of the several papillæ into the interior of the calices of the kidneys.

ür-in-ip'-ar-ous, adj. [Lat. *urina*=urine, and *pario*=to produce.]

Anat. & Physiol.: Producing or secreting urine. Used of certain tubes in the cortical portion of the kidney.

ür-in-ö-gën'-i-tal, a. [UROGENITAL.]

ür-in-öm'-ë-tër, s. [Lat. *urina*=urine, and Gr. *metron*=a measure.]

Physics: An instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of urine. It is constructed on the principle of the hydrometer, and variations in the density of urine as detected by it are of great importance in the treatment of disease.

ür'-in-ous, *ür-in-öse, a. [Eng. *urin(e)*; -ous, -ose.] Full of urine, emanating from, impregnated with, or smelling of urine. Used specially of an odor of urine in the breath, the perspiration, or in vomited matter.

"Conveying the *urinose* particles to the pelvis and ureters."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

ür'-iths, s. pl. [Etym. doubtful.] The bindings of a hedge.

***ürle, s.** [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The tare (*Vicia sativa*).

ürn, *urne, s. [Fr. *urne*, from Lat. *urna*; prob. from *uro*=to burn, urns being used for containing the ashes of the dead.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A vessel, enlarged in the middle and provided with a foot or pedestal; specifically, a vessel in which the ashes of the dead were formerly preserved; a cinerary urn. (*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. iii.) [URN-BURIAL.]

2. A vase or vessel, for holding water; hence, a vessel generally.

"Ten thousand rivers pour'd at his command,
From urns that never fail."

Cowper: Retirement, 73.

3. The same as TEA-URN (q. v.).

4. A ballot-box. (*Eng.*)

"The Reactionaries broke into the voting hall; . . . flung the traditional 'urn' out of the window."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*5. A place of burial; a grave. (*Fig.*)

"Lay these bones in an unworthy urn."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

*6. A Roman measure for liquids, containing about three gallons. One urn was four times the congius and half the amphora.

II. Bot.: The spore-case of any moss belonging to the Bryaceæ. [URNMOSS.]

*[*In the urn*: Unknown, undiscovered. (A reference to the urn of destiny; cf. *Virg. Æn.* vi. 432, *Hor.*: *Od.* III. i. 16.)

"A large part of the earth is still in the urn to us."—*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. i.

urn-burial, s.

Anthropology: An expression used by Sir Thomas Browne as a sub-title to his *Hydriotaphia*, and employed to denote: (1) the deposition of human ashes in a cinerary urn after cremation; (2) less commonly, actual interment of a corpse in an urn. Both methods were practiced by the ancient Greeks, and afterward spread westward. The Grecian *pitthos*, which resembled in size and shape the large oil-jars of southern Europe, was used as an urn to contain burnt human ashes; and two such jars placed mouth to mouth sometimes served as a rude coffin, and thus arranged they are not unfrequently found in the tombs of the Troad. (*Dennis: Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, vol. i., p. cvii.)

ürn, *urne, v. t. [URN, s.] To inclose in or as in an urn. [INURN.]

"He will not suffer us to burn their bones,
To urn their ashes." *Two Noble Kinsmen*, i. 1.

ürn'-al, a. [Eng. *urn*; -al.] Pertaining to, resembling, or done by means of an urn; as, *urnal* interment.

"Urnal interments and burnt relics lie not in fear of worms."—*Browne: Hydriotaphia*, ch. iii.

ürn'-fûl, s. [Eng. *urn*, s.; -ful(l).] As much as an urn will hold.

ürn'-moss, s. [Eng. *urn*, and *moss*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Bryaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

ür'-nu-lä, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *urna*=an urn (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Tentaculifera Suctoria. Animals bearing a single retractile, simple or sparsely-branched, filiform tentaculate appendage; excreting and inhabiting a membranous lorica. They multiply by the production of free-swimming ciliated embryos, and by the sub-division of the entire body mass into sporular elements. There is but one species, *Urnulla epistylidis*, which lives attached to the branching pedicle of *Epistylis plicatilis*.

ür-ö-, pref. [Gr. *oura*=a tail.] Tailed; having a tail or a tail-like process or processes.

ür-ö-ä'-ë-tüs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *aetos*=an eagle.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ, with one species from Australia and Tasmania.

ür-ö-çën'-trüm, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Lat. *centrum*=a sharp point.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, family Gyroceridæ, with one species, *Urocentrum turbo*, from salt and fresh water. Free-swimming, ovate or pyriform, persistent; body with one or two circular girdles of cilia; a caudal appendage produced from the posterior region; endoplast and contractile vesicle conspicuously developed.

ür-ö-çër'-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *urocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entom.: Tailed wasps; a family of Phytophaga. Antennæ filiform, of uniform thickness, having from eleven to twenty-four joints, middle lobe of the mesonotum reaching to the scutellum, and separated from it by a transverse line; abdomen elongated, usually nearly cylindrical, of nine segments; ovipositor long; tibiæ with only a single spine at the apex; larvæ like those of beetles, with six thoracic legs, often rudimentary, and generally no prolegs. The species, which are chiefly from Europe and North America, are not numerous. Called also Siricidæ. [SIREX.]

***ü-röç'-ër-üs, s.** [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *keras*=a horn.]

Entom.: An old synonym of Sirex (q. v.). [URO-CERIDÆ.]

ür'-ö-chord, subst. [UROCHORDATA.] Any individual of the Urochordata (q. v.).

"Amphioxus has no external skeleton, nor have those Urochords that are tailed through life."—*Bell: Comp. Anat.*, p. 313.

ür-ö-chor-dä'-tä, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *oura*=the tail, and *chordê*=a string, here=the notochord.]

Zoöl.: A name given by some authors to the Tunicata (q. v.). The group is divided into (1) Perennichordata, in which the notochord is found in the tail only, and is retained through life; and (2) Caducichordata, in which the caudal notochord is present in the larva only or is never developed. The notochord, when present, may be regarded as having a distinct locomotory function.

ür-ö-cor'-dÿ-lüs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *kordylê*=a club, a cudgel.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts. Skull triangular, truncated behind, with a rounded snout; teeth small, slightly curved; ventral armor consisting of scutes in a chevron pattern, reversed behind. From various Coal-measures.

***ür-ö-crÿp'-tüs, s.** [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *kryptos*=hidden.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Bats, now merged in Saccopteryx (q. v.).

ü-röç'-ÿ-ön, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Greek *kyôn*=a dog.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Canidæ, with two species: *Urocyon virginianus* (the Gray Fox) from North America, and *U. littoralis* (the Coast Fox) from California. (*Gray: Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1868.)

ür-ö-dē'-lä, s. pl. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *dēlos*=visible, manifest.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A division of Amphibians, often called Tailed Amphibians, from the fact that the larval tail persists in adult life. The skin is naked, and an exoskeleton is rarely present. The body is elongated posteriorly to form a compressed or cylindrical tail; dorsal vertebræ biconcave, or concave behind and convex in front, ribshort and attached to the transverse processes. The radius and ulna in the fore limb, and the tibia and fibula in the hind limb, do not grow together so as to form a single bone. Most of them have the four limbs well developed, but in some the posterior limbs are wanting. The Urodela are divided into two suborders, Salamandrinæ and Ichthyoidæ.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Permian onward. [SALAMANDER.]

ü-röd'-ë-lan, s. [Mod. Latin *urodel(a)*; Eng. suff. -an.] Any individual of the Urodela (q. v.).

"The former . . . is believed by its discoverer to be a urodelan."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, ii. 175.

ür'-ö-dēle, a. & s. [URODELA.]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Urodela.

"The world's surface may be divided, according to its Urodele population, into three regions."—*Mivart: The Common Frog*, p. 49.

B. As substantive: Any individual of the Urodela (q. v.).

"The largest existing Urodele . . . is found in Japan."—*Mivart: The Common Frog*, p. 42.

ür-ö-gën'-i-tal, ür-in-ö-gën'-i-tal, a. [Formed from Eng. *urine*, and *genital*.] Of or belonging to the urine and genital products; chiefly used of the urogenital or urinogenital passage, of which the male urethra is an example.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ūr-ō-glē'-nā, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *glēnē*=an eyeball.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Flagellata-eustomata, family Chloromonadidae. Animalcules inclosed socially within a sub-spheroidal matrix; flagella two; endoplasm inclosing two distinct lateral color-bands, and usually one or more eye-like pigment-spots. There is one species, *Uroglena volvox*, from pond water, formerly regarded as an imperfect or transitional form of *Volvox* (q. v.).

ūr-ō-gým'-nūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *gymnos*=naked, unarmed.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidae (q. v.). Tail long, finless and unarmed with spines; body thickly covered with bony tubercles; teeth flattened. *Urogymnus asperrimus*, about four or five feet long, from the Indian Ocean, is the only species. Its skin is used for covering shields and the handles of swords and other weapons, its rough surface affording a firm grip to the hand.

ūr-ō-lēp'-tūs, s. [Prefix *uro-*, and Gr. *lēptos*=peeled.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with seven species, all from fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, elongate, highly elastic, but maintaining the same general contour; posterior extremity usually produced in an attenuate tail-like manner; ventral surface with three or four anterior or frontal styles, and usually two lines of setae.

ūr-rōl'-ō-gý, ūr-ōn-ōl'-ō-gý, s. [Greek *ouron*=urine, and *logos*=a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medicine which treats of urine.

ūr-rōl'-ō-phūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *lophos*=a crest.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Trygonidae, with seven small species from tropical seas. Tail of moderate length, with a distinct rayed terminal fin, armed with a barbed spine; rudimentary dorsal sometimes present.

ūr-ō-mās'-tix, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *mastix*=a whip.]

Zoöl.: Thorn-tailed Agamas; a genus of Agamidae, with five species, from the south of Russia, northern Africa, and Central India. Body covered with small scales; tail with rings of large spiny scales.

ūr-ō-nē'-mā, s. [URONEMUS.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pleuronemidae (q. v.), with one species, *Uronema marinum*, from vegetable infusions in salt and fresh water. Animalcules free-swimming, oval or elongate, persistent in shape; oral aperture ventral; body ciliated, setae at posterior extremity.

ūr-ō-nē'-mūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *nēma*=a thread.] [PHANEROPLEURON.]

***ūr-ō-nyč'-tēr-is**, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *nykteris*=a bat.]

Zoöl.: A genus or section of Bats, erected by Gray (Proc. Zoöl. Soc., 1862, p. 262) for *Cynopterus albiventer*, which is now merged in *Harpyia*, under the name of *H. cephalotes*.

ūr-ō-pēl'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *uropeltis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: Rough-tail Snakes, Rough-tailed Burrowing Snakes; a family of Innocuous Colubriiform Snakes, with five genera and eighteen species, strictly confined to Ceylon and the adjacent parts of southern India. Body cylindrical, head sharp and pointed, tail short and truncated, with a naked terminal plate, which is sometimes replaced by keeled scales; teeth in both jaws. They sometimes burrow to a distance of four feet below the surface.

ūr-ō-pēl'-tīs, subst. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *peltē*=a shield.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Uropeltidae, with one species, from Ceylon.

ūr-ō-plān'-ī-a, s. [Gr. *ouron*=urine, and *planē*=a wandering; Fr. *uroplanie*.]

Pathol.: The transport of urine to some part of the body where its presence is abnormal.

ūr-rōp'-ō-da, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *pous* (genit. *podos*)=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gamasidae. Palpi and rostrum inferior; dorsal shield of a single broad circular or oval piece; legs nearly equal. *Uropoda vegetans* is a small mite, parasitic upon beetles, to which these pests attach themselves by a cord believed to consist of their excrement.

ūr-rōp'-sile, s. [UROPSILUS.] Any individual of the genus *Uropsilus* (q. v.).

ūr-rōp'-sī-lūs, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *psilos*=stripped of hair, bare.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mygalidae, closely allied to the Shrews. [SHREW-FOOTED UROPSILE.]

ūr-ō-pýg'-ī-āl, a. [UROPYGIUM.] Of, belonging to, or connected with the uropygium. Specifically applied to a peculiar sebaceous gland developed in many birds in the skin covering the coccyx. It secretes an oily fluid, which the bird spreads over

its feathers by the operation of preening. The fluid passes out by one or two apertures, commonly situated upon an elevation, which may or may not be covered with feathers.

ūr-ō-pýg'-ī-ūm, s. [Gr. *orropygion*=the rump of birds in which the tail-feathers are set (*Arist.*); generally the rump or tail of any animal.]

Anat.: The coccyx (q. v.).

ūr-rōs'-cō-pý, s. [Gr. *ouron*=urine, and *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] The judgment of diseases by inspection of the urine of the patient. [URINAL-IST.]

"In this work, attempts will exceed performances; it being composed by snatches of time, as medical vacations, and uroscopy, would permit."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

ūr-ō-sphēn, s. [Prefix *uro-*, and Gr. *sphēn*=a wedge.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fistulariidae, from the Eocene of Monte Bolca. The cylindrical body terminates in a large wedge-shaped fin, whence the generic name.

ūr-ō-stīc'-tē, subst. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *stiktos*=spotted, dappled.]

Ornith.: A genus of Trochilidae, with two species, from Ecuador. Bill straight and longer than the head; nostrils not covered with plumes; wings pointed; tail slight, forked.

ūr-ō-stý'-lā, s. [Pref. *uro-*, and Greek *stylos*=a pillar.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oxytrichidae, with four species from fresh water. They have the general character of the family, but the ventral setae are developed in great abundance.

ūr-rōt'-rīch-ūs, subst. [Pref. *uro-*, and Gr. *thrix* (genit. *trichos*)=hair.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Mygalidae, intermediate between the Desmans and the Moles, and agreeing with the Shrews in having only two incisors in the lower jaw. Nose elongated into a snout, with nostrils at tip; tail stout, covered with long hairs. Two or three species, from Japan and North America.

ūr-ōx, s. [AUROCHS.]

ūr-ōx-ān'-īc, adj. [Eng. *ur(ic)*; (*all*)*oxan*, and suffix *-ic*.] Derived from or containing uric acid and alloxan.

uroxanic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_5N_4H_{10}O_6$. A dibasic acid obtained by boiling uric acid with strong potash lye, allowing the solution to remain in contact with the air for several months, and decomposing the resulting salt with hydrochloric or sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colorless, transparent tetrahedrons, slightly soluble in cold water, insoluble in alcohol. On boiling with water it is decomposed, carbonic anhydride being given off.

uroxanic-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $C_5N_4H_8O_5$. Uroxil, Uroxyl. A yellowish hygroscopic substance obtained by heating uroxanic acid at 130° , till the weight of the residue becomes constant.

ūr-rōx'-īl, ūr-rōx'-ýl, s. [Eng. *urox(anic)*; *-il*, *-yl*.] [UROXANIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

ūr-rōx'-īn, s. [Eng. *urox(anic)*; *-in*.] [ALLOXANTIN.]

ūr-pēth'-īte, subst. [After the Urpeth Colliery, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A member of the Paraffin group of hydrocarbons; soft, like tallow; specific gravity, 0.885; color, yellowish-brown. An analysis yielded Johnson: Carbon, 85.83; hydrogen, 14.17=100. Separated from the ozocerite of the Urpeth Colliery by its ready solubility in cold ether.

ūr-rý, s. [Cf. Gael. *uirlich*=mold, dust.] A sort of blue or black clay, lying near a vein of coal. (*Prov.*)

"In the coal-mines they dig a blue or black clay, that lies near the coal, commonly called *urry*, which is an unripe coal, and is very proper for hot lands, especially pasture ground."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

Ūr-sā, s. [Lat.=(1) a she bear, (2) a constellation.]

Astron.: The Bear; the first word in the name of two constellations.

Ursa Major, s.

Astron.: The Great Bear. The most conspicuous of the twenty ancient northern constellations, its seven leading stars attracting notice all the more conspicuously that there is a certain absence of visible heavenly bodies in the adjacent parts of the sky. The Semitic conception of the constellation was that it resembled a bier with mourners walking behind. [ARCTURUS, BENETNASCH], and it has sometimes been called specifically Lazarus' bier, the four stars constituting a four-sided figure being the bier and the other three, Mary, Martha, and

Mary Magdalene, the mourners. It is much like a plow, and is often called the Plow, the rectangle constituting its body, and the three projecting stars its handle. To other minds it suggests a vehicle, whence it has been called the Car of David, and sometimes Charles' Wain, or Wagon. The four stars standing together are the wheels, and the three behind are the shaft. Another name is the Dipper. But astronomers cling to the old classical conception of a bear, of which the four stars, Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Ursa Majoris, are the hind quarter, and the three the tail. The remaining portions of the animal are marked out by sundry small stars of the third and fourth magnitude. The Bear was supposed to require a ward or keeper. [ARCTURUS.] The Arabs gave the seven conspicuous



Ursa Major and Ursa Minor.

(The Great Bear and the Little Bear.)

stars names, some of which are still in use. They are called Alpha Ursa Majoris or Dubhe; Beta, Merak; Gamma, Phecda; Delta, Megrez; Epsilon, Alioth; Zeta, Mizar; and Eta, Alcaid, or Benetnasch. The first two are called Pointers, because a line drawn from Beta through Alpha and continued for about five times as far as the distance between them will reach the pole-star. Ursa Major is bounded on the north by Draco and Camelopardalis, on the south by Leo Minor, on the east by Canes Venatici, and on the west by Lynx and Camelopardalis. Of the seven stars six are of the second magnitude, the remaining one (Delta) being at present between the third and fourth magnitude. Mizar (Zeta) is a double star. Powerful telescopes show that the Great Bear is made up of many thousand other stars.

Ursa Minor, s.

Astronomy: The Little Bear; one of the twenty ancient northern constellations, bounded by Draco, Camelopardalis, Cassiopeia and Perseus. Its contour is marked out by seven stars. The curvature of the tail is in the contrary direction to that of the Great Bear; and at its tip is a star of the second magnitude, Alpha Ursa Minoris, called Polaris, or the Pole Star (q. v.), midway between Cassiopeia and the Great Bear. Next in brightness are Beta Ursa Minoris, called by the Arabs Kokab, and Gamma Ursa Minoris. The two are sometimes designated the Guards of the Pole, or simply the Guards. Kokab is of the second, and the other of the third. The remaining stars are smaller.

ūr-sā, s. [URSUS.]

Zoöl.: The Ursine-seal. (*Annandale*.)

ūr-sī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *urs(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. **Zoöl.**: Bears; a family of the Carnivora, group Arctoidea, or, in older classifications, Plantigrada (q. v.). Claws, five on each foot, large, strong, and curved, non-retractile; tongue smooth; ears small, erect, and rounded; tail short; nose forming a movable truncated snout; cæcum absent. Though ranged with the Carnivora, many of the Ursidae live entirely or partially on vegetable diet, and their teeth are modified accordingly. They are widely distributed, but are entirely absent from the Australian and Ethiopian regions, and only one species, *Ursus* (or *Tremarctos*) *ornatus*, from the Andes of Peru and Chili. Wallace reckons fifteen species, which have been grouped into as many as five genera (*Ursus*, *Thalassarctos*, *Helarctos*, *Melursus* or *Prochilus*, and *Tremarctos*); Mivart (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.* 1885, p. 395) makes two genera (*Ursus* and *Melursus*); and Prof. Flower (*Encyc. Brit.* ed. 9th, art. *Mammalia*) includes *Ailuropus*, an annectant form connecting *Ursus* with *Ailurus* (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: The family appears first in the Miocene.

ūr-sī-form, a. [Lat. *ursus*=a bear, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a bear; resembling a bear.

ūr-sīne, a. [Lat. *ursinus*, from *ursus*=a bear.] Pertaining to or resembling a bear.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl,

ursine-dasyure, s.

Zoöl.: *Dasyurus ursinus*, the Native or Tasmanian Devil. In outward appearance it somewhat resembles a small bear with a long tail; the body is about two feet in length; general color, a brownish-black, with a broad white band across the chest, and another over the hack close to the tail. They commit great havoc among sheep and poultry, and are a match for an ordinary dog. In confinement they appear to be untamably savage. They are true Marsupials, and have the jaw inflected, but in dental characters and in general habits they resemble the Carnivora. Found only in Tasmania.



Ursine-dasyure.

ursine-howler, s.

Zoöl.: *Mycetes ursinus*, a large monkey from South America. The body is about three feet long, and the tail slightly longer; color, rich reddish-brown.

ursine-seal, s. [NORTHERN FUR-SEAL.]

ŭr-sī-tāx'-ūs, s. [Mod. Lat. *ursus*, and *taxus* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Melidæ, allied to Mellivora (q. v.), from the Sivalik Hills. [SIVALIK-STRATA.]

ŭr'-sōn, s. [Prob. from Lat. *ursus* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy: *Erythron dorsatum*, a North American species of Tree-porcupine. When full-grown it is about two feet long, covered with woolly hair mixed with long, coarse, dark-brown hair, with white or yellowish points. It is distributed almost universally over the Eastern United States, and north through Canada till the limit of the trees is reached. Called also the Canadian Porcupine.

ŭr'-sōne, s. [Mod. Latin (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*); -one (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}O$ (?). A resinous body, obtained by treating the leaves of the red bear-berry (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*) with ether in a displacement apparatus, and purifying by crystallization from alcohol. It forms slender, colorless needles, having a silky luster, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 190° to 200°, and solidifies again in the crystalline form on cooling.

ŭr'-su-line, a. & s. [Named after St. Ursula, a famous British virgin and martyr, who is said to have suffered at Cologne, with 11,000 companions, in the fourth century. The enormous number of St. Ursula's companions has been since explained as originating in a mistake of the early copyists, who found some such entry as—"Ursula, et xi. M. V.," which (taking M for millia) they read as "Ursula and 11,000 virgins," instead of "Ursula and eleven martyr virgins." (Smith: *Christ. Biog.*, iv. 1071.)]

Church History:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the congregations described under B.

"In the Milanese alone there were eighteen *Ursuline* houses at the death of St. Charles."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 827.

B. As subst. (pl.): An order of nuns developed from a society founded by St. Angela Merici of Brescia (1470-1540) in 1537, under the invocation of St. Ursula (see etym.). The objects of the institution were, nursing the sick, the education of girls, and the sanctification of the lives of the members; and the foundation was confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1544. Till the beginning of the seventeenth century the vows were simple, but in 1612 a bull was obtained from Pope Paul V., making the congregation a religious order, with strict inclosure and solemn vows, a fourth—that of instructing the young—being added to the usual three. Since that time several distinct congregations have been formed.

ur'-sūs, s. [Lat.=a bear.]

1. Zoölogy: The type-genus of Ursidæ (q. v.), with the range of the family. Dental formula, I. $\frac{3}{1}$, C. $\frac{1}{1}$, P.M. $\frac{2}{1}$, M. $\frac{3}{1}$. Milk teeth comparatively small, and shed at an early age; body heavy; feet broad, and completely plantigrade; the five toes on each foot all well developed, and armed with long, compressed, slightly-curved, non-retractile claws; palms and soles naked; tail very short; ears moderate, erect, rounded, hairy; fur generally long, soft, and shaggy. Prof. Flower groups the species in the following sections:

(1) *Thalassarcos*. Head comparatively small, molar teeth small and narrow, soles more covered with hair than in the other sections. *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar or White Bear.

(2) *Ursus proper*; *U. arctos*, the Common Brown Bear of Europe and Asia, a very variable species, *U. syriacus* (the Syrian), and *U. isabellinus* (the Isabelline Bear), if really distinct species, are nearly related; *U. tibetanus*, *japonicus*, and *americanus*, the Black Bears of the Himalayas, Japan, and North America; *U. ornatus*, the Spectacled Bear of the Peruvian Andes.

(3) *Helarcos*. Head short and broad, molars comparatively broad, tongue long and extensile, fur short and smooth. *U. malayanus*, the Malay or Sun Bear.

2. Palæont.: [BEAR (1), s., I. 1 (2).]

ŭr'-tī-cā, s. [Lat.=a nettle, a stinging nettle; *uro*=to burn.]

Botany: Nettle; the typical genus of Urticaceæ (q. v.). Herbs, rarely shrubs, with stinging hairs and a tenacious inner bark. Leaves opposite, with stinging hairs; calyx four-partite; males with four stamens, and the rudiments of an ovary; females with a subsessile, penicillate stigma; fruit an achene. Known species thirty-seven, from temperate and tropical climes. *Urtica urentissima*, called in Timor the Daoum Setan (the Devil's Leaf) is said by the natives to produce effects continuing about a year, or even to cause death. *U. (=Laportea) crenulata*, an Indian species, is also formidable. [LAPORTEA.] *U. stimulans* of Java is less violent. The fibers of *U. tenacissima*, called in Sumatra, Caloose, can be manufactured into very tough cordage; those of *U. cannabina* may be similarly employed. The tubers of *U. tuberosa* are eaten raw, boiled, or roasted by the natives of India. *U. simensis*, the Sama of Abyssinia, though acrid, is eaten in that country. The leaves and the seeds of *U. membranacea*, an Egyptian plant, are considered emmenagogue and aphrodisiac. Flogging with nettles was formerly practiced for arthritis and paralysis. The old *U. heterophylla*, the Neilgherry Nettle, is now *Girardinia heterophylla*. [GIRARDINIA.]

ŭr'-tī-cā'-cē-æ, ***ŭr'-tīc'-ē-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *urtic* (a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -acēæ, -eæ.]

Bot.: Nettleworts; an order of Diclinox Exogens, typical of the alliance Urticales. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, never milky. Leaves alternate, usually covered with asperities or stinging hairs; stipules membranous, often deciduous; flowers small, green, unisexual, scattered, clustered, in catkins or in close heads; calyx membranous, persistent—in the males it is four or five-parted, with four or five stamens inserted into its base opposite to its lobes; females with a tubular, four to five-cleft calyx, three to five staminodes, the style simple or wanting, the stigma simple, fringed, the ovary superior, sessile, one-celled, with a single erect ovule; the fruit a simple indehiscent nut surrounded by the calyx. Nettleworts are widely distributed over the world, flourishing both in hot and in cold countries, and often following the footsteps of man. Known genera, twenty-three; species, 300 or more. (Lindley.) Genera, forty-three; species, 500. (Sir Joseph Hooker.)

ŭr'-tī-cā'-cē-ōūs (or *ceous* as *shūs*), a. [URTICACEÆ.] Having the character of a nettle; belonging to the Urticaceæ.

ŭr'-tī-cāl, a. [URTICALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus *Urtica* or to the order Urticaceæ. (Lindley.)

ŭr'-tī-cā'-lēš, s. pl. [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *urticalis*.] [URTICA.]

Bot.: The Urtical Alliance; Lindley's nineteenth alliance of Exogenous plants. Diclinox Exogens, with scattered monochlamydeous flowers, single superior carpels, and a large embryo lying in a small quantity of albumen. Orders: Stilaginaceæ, Urticaceæ, Ceratophyllaceæ, Cannabinaceæ, Moraceæ, Artocarpaceæ, and Platanaceæ.

ŭr'-tī-cār'-ī-a, s. [Fem. of Mod. Lat. *urticarius* =stinging like a nettle, from Lat. *urtica* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: Nettle-rash; a non-contagious eruption on the skin, producing prominent patches or wheals, accompanied by great heat and itching. It may be acute or chronic, continuing for months or even for years. It is often caused by derangement of the digestive organs, by over fatigue, or by mental anxiety. Steel, cold or tepid baths, and a simple diet will often do it good.

ŭr'-tī-cāte, v. i. or t. [URTICA.]

A. Intrans.: To act so as to annoy or irritate. "He not only *urticates*, he hurts."—G. A. Sala: *America Revisited*, i. 271.

B. Trans.: To annoy, to irritate.

"While he *urticates* you, he utters a low crooning murmur."—G. A. Sala: *America Revisited*, i. 270.

ŭr'-tī-cāt-īng, *pr. par.* or *adject.* [URTICATE.] Stinging like a nettle; pertaining to urtication.

urticating-cells, s. pl. Thread-cells. [CNIDÆ.]

ŭr'-tī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *urtica*=a nettle.] The stinging of nettles, or a similar stinging; the whipping of a benumbed or paralytic limb with nettles to restore its feeling.

ŭ-rū'-bū, s. [Native name.]

Ornithology: *Cathartes iota* (or *atrata*), from the Southern States of the Union and Central South America. It is often confounded with the Turkey-buzzard (q. v.), from which, however, it may be readily distinguished by the absence of the ring of feathers round the throat. General color black; head and naked part of neck bluish-black with warts and a few hair-like feathers. Called also Black Vulture and Zopilote.

ŭr'-ūs, s. [Lat. See def.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A kind of ox, the *Bos urus* of Cæsar (*De Bello Gallico*, vi. 28), now called *Bos primigenius*. It differs from the Aurochs (q. v.) in its larger size, the double curvature of its horns, &c. It existed from the Pleistocene almost to historic times, always diminishing in size, and Prof. Boyd Dawkins thinks it may not be specifically distinct from *Bos taurus*. (*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiii. 392-401.) [Bos, Ox, REEM.]

"It proves that the *urus* was living in Britain as late as the Bronze Age."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. x.

ŭ-rū'-shī, s. [See def.] The Japanese name of the varnish or lacquer tree, *Rhus vernix*, or *vernificera*.

ŭr'-ūs-īte, s. [After the Urus plateau, Tscheleken Island, Caspian Sea; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A hydrated sulphate of soda and sesquioxide of iron, probably related to sideronatriite (q. v.), but needing further examination.

ŭr'-vā, s. [Mod. Lat., from native name.]

Zoöl.: Crab-Mungos; a sub-genus of *Herpestes*, with one species, *Urva cancrivora*, from India. It is nearly three feet in length, of which the tail occupies about a third. A narrow stripe of white hairs runs from the shoulders, contrasting very decidedly with the grayish-brown tint of the fur; there are some very faintly marked darker bars on the body, and the tail is marked with three or four faint transverse bars; feet and legs of uniform dark tint. Its habits are aquatic, and it feeds on frogs and crabs.

ŭr'-vānt, **ŭr'-vēd**, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Heraldry: Turned or bowed upward.

ŭr'-voel'-gŷ-īte (ē long), *subst.* [After *Urvölgy*, the Hungarian name for Herregrund, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in semi-spherical aggregations of thin hexahedral plates, associated with malachite and other minerals in a conglomerate. Hardness, 2.5; specific gravity, 3.132; luster, vitreous to pearly; color, shades of emerald to bluish green. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of copper and lime, hut, as Dana suggests, it "needs further examination on the chemical side." More frequently known under the name of Herregrundite.

ŭr'-zēl'-lā, s. [West African native name of the plant.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Roccella fusiformis*, a dye-lichen exported from Western Africa.

ūs, ***ous**, ***ows**, *pron.* [A. S. *ús* (dat.), *ús*, *úsic*, *ussic* (accus. pl.); cogn. with Dut. *ons*; Icel. *oss* (accus. & dat.); Sw. *oss*; Dan. *os*; Ger. *uns*; Goth. *uns*, *unsis*.] The plural of the first personal pronoun. Used—

(1) As the accusative, or direct object, of *we*.

"Lead *us* not into temptation."—*Matt.* vi. 13.

(2) As the dative, or indirect object, of *we*.

"Give *us* this day our daily bread."—*Matt.* vi. 11.

ŭš'-ā-ble, ***ūse'-ā-ble**, a. [Eng. *us(e)*; -able.] Able to be used; fit to be used.

"If it be neither *useable* nor beneficial, it will soon have ending."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 766.

ŭš'-age (age as īg), s. [Fr.]

1. The mode or manner of using or treating; treatment; an act or series of actions performed by one person toward another.

"This most cruel *usage* of your queen."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

2. Custom; practice or use long continued; customary way of acting.

"Stokesley of London . . . was very earnest with him for the *usages* of the church."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1538).

3. Established or customary mode of employing some particular word; current use or locution.

"A certain community, at a certain time, used such and such a sign thus and so; and hence, by this and that succession of partly traceable historical changes, our own *usage* has come to be what it is."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. viii.

*4. Manners. behavior.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

¶ *Usage* is what one has been long used to do; *custom* is what one generally does; *prescription* is what one is *prescribed* to do. The *usage* acquires force and sanction by dint of time; the *custom* acquires sanction by the frequency of its being done or the numbers doing it; the *prescription* acquires force by the authority which *prescribes* it. *Customs* vary in every age, *usage* and *prescription* supply the place of written law.

**ūs-ag-ēr* (ag as *ig*), s. [Fr.]

1. One who has the use of anything in trust for another. (*Daniel: Civil Wars*, iii.)

2. A Nonjuror (q. v.). [NONJUROR'S-USAGES.]

ūs-ance, s. [Fr.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Use, usage, employment, treatment.

"This discriminative *usage* or sanctification of things sacred."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 60.

2. Custom, usage, practice.

"It was that tyme suche *usage*."—*Gower: C. A.*, vi.

3. Usury; interest paid for the loan of money.

"He lends out money gratis, and brings down The rate of *usage*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

II. Comm.: The time allowed by usage and custom for the payment of a bill of exchange. The length of *usage* varies greatly in different countries; long *usage* is felt to be very objectionable, and merchants are making efforts to reduce *usage* within narrower limits. (*Bithell*.)

**ūs-ant*, a. [O. Fr.] Using, accustomed, used.

ūs-bēg, *ūs-bēck*, s. [See def.] A member of a Turkish or Tartar tribe scattered over Turkestan in Central Asia.

ūse, **us*, s. [Fr. *us*=use, usage, from Lat. *usum*, accus. of *usus*=use, from *usus*, pa. par. of *utor*=to use.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of using or employing anything for any purpose; the state of being used or employed; employment in or conversion to a purpose, especially to a profitable purpose; application.

"I know not what *use* to put her to."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

2. The quality which makes a thing useful or proper for a purpose; usefulness, utility, service, convenience, advantage, profit.

"God made two great lights, great for their *use* To man."

Milton: P. L., vii. 346.

3. Present possession; usufruct. [II. 3.]

"He will let me have the other half in *use*, To render it, upon his death, unto the gentleman."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. Occasion or need for employing; necessity, expediency, need.

"Here is no *use* for gold."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

5. Continued or repeated practice or employment; usage, custom, practice, wont; habitual exercise.

"It hath not been my *use* to pray."

Coleridge: Pains of Sleep.

*6. Common occurrence; ordinary experience.

"O Caesar! these things are beyond all *use*, And I do fear them."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 2.

*7. (Pl.): Manners, customs, ways.

"How weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable Seem to me all the *uses* of this world."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

*8. Interest for money; usury.

"The Jews were forbidden to take *use* one of another, but they were not forbidden to take it of other nations."

—*Selden: Table-Talk; Usury*.

*9. The practical application of doctrines; a term particularly affected by the Puritans, and consequently ridiculed by the dramatists.

"He hath begun three draughts of sack in doctrines And four in *uses*."

Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 1.

II. Technically:

1. Eccles. and Anglican and Romish Church History: The different customs which prevailed in different dioceses as to ritual, especially in the celebration of mass. In former times bishops had the power of making changes in the liturgy, and these customs or uses in time took the name of the diocese where each prevailed. [SARUM-USE.] At the present day, in Ritualistic churches, where the seasons are marked by the use of different colors, some follow the Roman, others the Sarum use.

"And whereas heretofore there hath been great diversity in saying and singing in churches within this Realm, some following Salisbury *use*, some Hereford *use*, and some the *use* of Bangor, some of York, some of Lincoln; now henceforth all the whole Realm shall have but one *use*."—*Book of Common Prayer*. (Pref.: Concerning the Service of the Church.)

2. *Forg.*: A slab of iron welded to the side of a bar near the end, to be drawn down by the hammer in prolongation of the length of the bar. One mode of building up heavy shafts for paddle-wheels, &c.

3. *Law*: The benefit or profit of lands and tenements that are in the possession of another, who simply holds them for a beneficiary. He to whose use or benefit the trust is intended enjoys the profits, and is called the *cestui que use*. The term *trust* is now commonly used to denote the kind of estate formerly signified by *use*. [TRUST, s., II.] *Uses* apply only to land of inheritance; no *use* can subsist of leasehold.

¶ (1) *Contingent use*: [CONTINGENT.]

(2) *Executed use*: [EXECUTED.]

(3) *Future use*: The same as CONTINGENT USE (q. v.).

(4) *Resulting use*: [RESULTING.]

(5) *Secondary, or Shifting use*: That use which, though executed, may change from one to another by circumstances.

(6) *Springing use*: The same as CONTINGENT USE (q. v.).

(7) *Use and occupation*: The form of words usual in pleadings in an action for rent against a person who has held and enjoyed lands not under a written deed.

(8) *Use and wont*: Common or customary practice (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, xxix. 11.)

(9) *In use*:

(a) In employment; being employed; as, The book is *in use*.

(b) In customary practice, observance, or employment; as, Such rites are still *in use*.

(10) *To have no use for*: Not to need; not to be able to make profitable or advantageous use of.

(11) *To make use of*: To employ profitably or to a good purpose.

"Make *use* of time."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 129.

ūse, v. t. & i. [Fr. *user*, from Low Lat. *uso*, from Lat. *usus*=use (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To employ or make use of.

(1) To employ with the hands; to handle, hold, or move for some purpose; to avail one's self of; to act with or by means of.

"They could *use* both the right hand and the left in hurling stones."—1 *Chron.* xii. 2.

(2) To expend, consume, utilize, or exhaust by employment; to employ; as, to *use* water for irrigation.

(3) To practice customarily; to make a practice of.

"Use hospitality one to another."—1 *Peter* iv. 9.

(4) To practice or employ in a general way; to do, exercise, &c.

"Use careful watch."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

2. To act or behave to; to treat.

"How Tarquin must be *used*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1, 195.

3. To have, possess, occupy, or enjoy for a time.

"Having great and instant occasion to *use* fifty talents."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 1.

4. To accustom, to habituate, to inure; to render familiar by practice or use. (Most commonly in the pa. par.)

"He that intends to gain th' Olympick prize, Must *use* himself to hunger, heat, and cold."

Roscommon.

*5. To behave, to comport, to demean. (Used reflexively.)

"Forgive me, if I have *used* myself unmannerly."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

6. To frequent; to visit often or habitually. (Colloq.)

"He finds this place in the tavern which he *uses*."—*Referee*, April 17, 1887.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To deal, to dispose.

"I . . . brought him hither, To *use* as you think needful of the man."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

2. To be accustomed; to practice customarily; to be in the habit. (Generally in the past tense.)

"Where Adon *used* to cool his spleen."

Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 76.

3. To be wont; to be customarily.

"Fears *use* to be represented in such an imaginary fashion, as they rather dazzle men's eyes than open them."—*Bacon*.

*4. To be accustomed to go; to frequent.

"Ye valleys low, where the mild whispers *use* Of shades."

Milton: Lycidas, 186.

¶ To use up:

1. To consume entirely by using; to use the whole of; as, It *used up* all my money.

2. To exhaust, as the strength or powers of; to wear out.

ūse-a-ble, a. [Eng. *use*, v.; -able.] Capable of being used; fit to be used.

"Rendering the cut harness *useable*."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

ūse-fūl, a. [English *use*; *ful*(l).] Full of use, advantage, or profit; valuable for use; profitable to any end; conducive or helpful to any purpose; producing or having power to produce good; beneficial, profitable, advantageous.

"Sunderland was able; he was *useful*; he was unprincipled indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

ūse-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *useful*; -ly.] In a useful manner; profitably, beneficially, advantageously.

"Without it [industry] we cannot in any state act decently or *usefully*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

ūse-fūl-nēss, subst. [Eng. *useful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being useful, profitable, or beneficial; conduciveness to any end or purpose.

"The magnificence of Rome, under the emperors, was rather for ostentation than any real *usefulness*."—*Addison*.

ūse-lēss, a. [Eng. *use*; -less.] Having no use; not useful, profitable, or advantageous; serving no useful end or purpose; answering no valuable purpose; not advancing the end proposed.

"Useless are all words,

Till you have writ performance with your swords."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, i. 1.

ūse-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *useless*; -ly.] In a useless manner; without profit or advantage; to no purpose; unprofitably.

"To be so idle and *uselessly* employed."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ūse-lēss-nēss, subst. [Eng. *useless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being useless; inutility, unserviceableness.

"The concluding book . . . is accused of obscurity, and consequently of *uselessness*."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 31.

ūs-ēr, s. [Eng. *us*(e); -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who uses, employs, or treats; one who makes use.

"They may chance to prove the bane of the bold *user* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

2. *Law*: Right of user. [¶.]

¶ *Right of user*:

"An open space in which the public has an uninterrupted *right of user* for purposes of public meeting."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

ūsh-ēr, **usch-ere*, **ussh-er*, s. [O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*, *huissier*; Fr. *huissier*, from Lat. *ostiarius*, accus. of *ostiarium*=a doorkeeper, from *ostium*=a door, an entrance, from *os*=a mouth.]

1. A doorkeeper; an officer or servant who has the charge or care of the door of a court, hall, chamber, or the like.

"That dore can none *usher* shette, In which he list to take entre."

Gower: C. A., i. 231.

2. An officer whose business it is to introduce strangers, or to walk before a person of rank.

3. An under teacher or assistant to a school-master or principal teacher. (*Eng.*)

¶ In some of the old English foundation schools one of the assistant masters is still styled the *usher*.

¶ (1) *Gentleman Usher*: [GENTLEMAN-USHER.]

(2) *Usher (or Gentleman Usher) of the Black Rod*: [BLACK-ROD.]

(3) *Usher of the Green Rod*: An officer of the British Order of the Thistle, who attends on the sovereign and knights assembled in chapter. There are also ushers doing similar duties in the Orders of the Bath, St. Patrick, &c.

ūsh-ēr, v. t. & i. [USHER, s.]

A. Trans.: To act as an usher to; to attend on, as an usher; to introduce; hence, fig., to introduce as a forerunner or harbinger. (Followed by *in*, *forth*, &c.)

"*Ushering forth* the day to light the muse along."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 3.

*B. Intrans.: To go before or in advance; to precede.

"So she follow, not *usher* to her lady's pleasure."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 1.

ūsh-ēr-ance, s. [Eng. *usher*, s.; -ance.] Introduction.

"The accidental publication . . . gave *usherance* to its companion."—*Lord Shaftesbury: Characteristics*, vol. iii.

**ūsh-ēr-dōm*, subst. [Eng. *usher*, s.; -dom.] The functions or powers of ushers; ushers collectively.

ūsh-ēr-lēss, a. [Eng. *usher*, s.; -less.] Destitute of an usher.

ūsh-ēr-shīp, s. [English *usher*, s.; -ship.] The office or post of an usher.

"His years of *ushership* had been the most wretched of his life."—*London Daily News*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tīon, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ūs-kŷ, *s.* [See def.] A contraction of *Usquebaugh* (q. v.).

ūs-nē-ā, *s.* [Arab. *achneh*=a lichen.]

Botany: The typical genus of *Usneidæ* (q. v.). Thallus round, branched, and generally pendulous, with a central thread; apothecia terminal, orbicular, and peltate, of the substance and color of the thallus. The species are bright green while they are in moist places, but become brownish-black when exposed to the rays of the sun. *Usnea plicata* can be used for a dye.

ūs-nē-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *usne(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of *Hymenothalamæ*. Disc from the first open, thallus generally vertical and shrubby, hypothallus none.

ūs-nīc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *usn(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*.] (See compound.)

usnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{18}O_7$. Usnin. Found in all members of the genus *Usnea*, and in many other lichens, and obtained from them by treatment with warm lime-water. It crystallizes in yellow leaves or prisms, insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts at 202°. It dissolves in the alkalis, but the solutions soon take up oxygen from the air, and become brown.

ūs-nīn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *usn(ea)*; Eng. suff. *-in*.] [USNIC-ACID.]

ūs-quē-bāugh (*gh* silent), **usquebeatha*, *subst.* [Irish & Gael. *uisgebeatha*=usquebaugh, whisky, lit.=water of life (cf. Lat. *aqua vitæ*; Fr. *eau de vie*), from *uisge*=water, whisky (q. v.), and *beatha* (cogn. with Gr. *bios*, and Lat. *vita*)=life.]

1. Whisky.

"Usquebaugh to our feast in pails was brought up."
Swift: *Description of Irish Feast*.

2. A strong compound cordial made of brandy or other spirits, raisins, cinnamon, cloves, and other ingredients.

"Pewter basins of usquebaugh and brandy blazed all night in the tents."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***ūs-sēlf**, ***us-silf**, *pron.* [English *us*, and *self*.] Ourselves.

"If we demyden wiseli *ussilf*, we schulen not be demed."—Wycliffe: 1 *Corinthians* xi. 31.

ūs-tīl-ā-gīn'-ē-i, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ustilag(o)*, genit. *ustilag(in)is*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Fungals*, order or sub-order *Puccinæi*. The species grow in the interior of the ovaries, anthers, and other organs of flowering plants, producing deformity, absorption of the internal tissue and its replacement by the pulverulent spores of the *Fungals*, constituting a dark-colored and fetid powder. The protospores are produced from very delicate branching tissue, or from closely packed cells.

ūs-tī-lā-gō, *s.* [Latin=*an unidentified plant*, called also *carduus sylvaticus*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Ustilaginei* (*Berkeley*), a genus of *Cœomacei* (*Lindley*). The spores are simple, with a simple coat. It contains the various kinds of smut so destructive to corn, to reed-beds, &c. [SMUT, II. 1.]

***ūst-iōn** (1 as *y*), *s.* [Latin *ustio*, from *ustum*, sup. of *uro*=to burn.] The act of burning; the state of being burned.

***ūs-tōr-i-ōūs**, *a.* [USTION.] Having the quality of burning.

"The power of a burning glass is by an *ustorious* quality in the mirror or glass."—Watts.

ūs-tu-lāte, *a.* [Latin *ustulatus*, pa. par. of *ustulo*=to burn a little, to scorch, dimin. of *uro*=to burn.]

Bot.: Blackened. (*Paxton*.)

ūs-tu-lā-tion, *s.* [USTULATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of burning, scorching, or singeing.

"It seems to lie in a kind of singeing and *ustulation*." Petty, in *Sprat's Hist. Royal Society*, p. 297.

2. Ardent lustful passion; concupiscence.

"They chose *ustulation* before marriage."—Bp. Taylor: *Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Metall.:* The operation of expelling one substance from another by heat, as sulphur and arsenic from ores, in a muffle.

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) The roasting or drying of moist substances so as to prepare them for pulverization.

(2) The burning of wine.

ū-sū-āl (s as *zh*), ***u-su-all**, *a.* [Lat. *usualis*, from *usus*=use; Fr. *usuel*.] In common use; such as occurs commonly in ordinary practice, or in the ordinary course of events; customary, habitual, ordinary, frequent.

usual-terms, *s. pl.*

Law: An expression in common-law practice which means pleading issuably, rejoining gratis, and taking short notice of trial. (*Wharton*.)

ū-sū-āl-lŷ (s as *zh*), *adv.* [English *usual*; *-ly*.] According to the usual or common course; commonly, ordinarily, customarily.

"Usually when they were nearest to them, they did most pluck up their spirits."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ū-sū-āl-nēss (s as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *usual*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being usual; commonness, frequency.

"'Tis only *usualness* or *unusualness* that makes the distinction."—Clarke: *Evidences of Religion*, prop. 14.

ūs-u-cāp-tion, *s.* [Lat. *usucaptio*, from *usus*=use, and *captio*=a taking; *capio*=to take.]

Civil Law: The acquisition of the property of a thing by the uninterrupted possession and enjoyment thereof for a certain term of years prescribed by law. It is equivalent to prescription in the common law.

ūs-u-frūct, ***us-u-fruite**, *s.* [Lat. *usufructus*, from *usus*=use, and *fructus*=fruit; Fr. *usufruit*.]

Law: The temporary use and enjoyment of lands or tenements, or the right of receiving the fruits and profits of land, or other things, without having the right to alienate or change the property.

ūs-u-frūc-tu-ā-rŷ, *s. & a.* [USUFRUCT.]

A. As subst.: One who has the usufruct, or use and enjoyment, of property for a time without having the title or property.

"The usufructuary has a temporary, or limited property."—Wollaston: *Relig. of Nature*, § 6.

B. As adj.: Of or relating to usufruct; of the nature of a usufruct.

***ū-sū-rār-i-ōūs** (s as *zh*), *a.* [Lat. *usurarius*.] Usurious.

"He doubts concerning all *usurarius* contracts."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. v.

***ū-sū-rā-rŷ** (s as *zh*), *subst.* [Lat. *usurarius*.] Usurious.

"Odious and severely interdicted *usurary* contracts."—Bp. Hall: *Works*, vii. 373.

***ū-sū-re** (s as *zh*), *subst.* [Fr. *usure*, from Latin *usura*.] Usury.

"Usure of gowle. *Usura*."—Prompt. Parv.

ū-sū-rēr (s as *zh*), ***u-ser-er**, ***u-su-rere**, *s.* [Fr. *usurier*, from Latin *usurarius*, from *usura*=usury (q. v.).]

*1. One who lent money at interest without its being implied that that interest was exorbitant.

"On the other side the commodities of usury are: first, that however usury in some respects hindereth merchandizing, yet in some other it advanceth it; for it is certain that the greatest part of trade is driven by young merchants upon borrowing at interest; so as, if the *usurer* either call in or keep back his money, there will ensue presently a great stand of trade."—Bacon: *Essays*.

2. One who lends money at exorbitant interest; a money-lender who exacts exorbitant or excessive interest for his money.

"These thoughts when *usurer* Alphius, now about To turn mere farmer, had spoke out."

Ben Jonson: *Praises of a Country Life*.

***ū-sū-rīng** (s as *zh*), *a.* [Mid. Eng. *usure*=usury.] Practicing usury; usurious.

"You should not need to fear me, madam, I do not love the *usuring* Jew so well."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Night Walker*, iv.

ū-sūr-i-ōūs (s as *zh*), *a.* [Eng. *usury*; *-ous*.]

1. Practicing usury; exacting exorbitant interest for money lent.

"I refer me to your *usurious* cannibals, or such like."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of His Humor*, v. 4.

2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or acquired by usury.

"Holding any increase of money to be indefensibly *usurious*."—Blackstone. *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

ū-sūr-i-ōūs-lŷ (s as *zh*), *adv.* [Eng. *usurious*; *-ly*.] In a usurious manner.

ū-sūr-i-ōūs-nēss (s as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *usurious*; *-ness*.] The quality of being usurious.

ū-sūrp, ***u-surpe**, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *usurper*, from Lat. *usurpo*=to employ, to acquire, to usurp; prob. for *usurapio*=to seize to one's own use; *usus*=use, and *rapio*=to seize.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize and hold possession of, as of some important or dignified place, office, power, or property, by force or without right; to appropriate or assume illegally, falsely, or against right.

"Who thus *usurp*

Dominion here."—Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, ii.

*2. To counterfeit.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To be in or enter into a place contrary to right; to encroach.

"Death may *usurp* on nature many hours."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

2. To be or act as an usurper; to commit illegal seizure or appropriation.

***ū-sūrp-ant**, *a.* [Fr.] Usurping.

"Some factions . . . ventured to be extravagant and *usurpant*."—Gauden: *Tears of the Church*, p. 473.

ū-sūr-pā-tion, ***u-sur-pa-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *usurpation*, from Lat. *usurpationem*, accus. of *usurpatio*.] [USURP.]

1. The act of usurping; the act of seizing and holding possession of some place, power, functions, title, property, or the like, of another without right; specifically, the unlawful seizing or occupation of a throne.

"Conquest may be called a foreign *usurpation*."—Locke: *Of Civil Government*, ch. xvii.

*2. An encroachment, an intrusion (*in* or *upon*).

*3. Use, usage.

***ū-sūrp-a-tōr-ŷ**, *a.* [English *usurp*; *-atory*.] Characterized or marked by usurpation; usurping.

***ū-sūrp-a-ture**, *subst.* [English *usurp*; *-ature*.] Usurpation.

"God's gold just shining its last where that lodges Palled beneath man's *usurpature*."

R. Browning: *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha*.

ū-sūrp-ēr, *s.* [English *usurp*; *-er*.] One who usurps a throne, or other dignity, functions, property, or an advantage to which he is not rightfully entitled.

"The *usurper* would soon be again out of England."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

ū-sūrp-ing, *a.* [Eng. *usurp*; *-ing*.] Acting as an usurper; characterized by usurpation.

"Its sanctuary the while the *usurping* Moslem pray'd."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iv. 153.

ū-sūrp-ing-lŷ, *adv.* [English *usurping*; *-ly*.] In a usurping manner; after the manner of a usurper; by usurpation. (*Shakesp.*: *King John*, i.)

***ū-sūrp-rēss**, *s.* [Eng. *usurper*; *-ess*.] female usurper.

"She is a double *usurpresse*."

Howell: *Dodona's Grove*, p. 19.

ū-sū-rŷ (s as *zh*), ***u-su-re**, ***u-su-rie**, ***u-sur-rye**, ***u-se-rie**, *s.* [Fr. *usure*=the occupation of a thing, usury, from Lat. *usura*=use, usury, from *usus*, fut. par. of *utor*=to use.]

*1. Any premium or interest paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the loan of money, without any insinuation that the interest asked was exorbitant.

"Wherefore then gavest thou not my money into the bank, that at my coming I might have required mine own with *usury*?"—Luke xix. 23.

2. An excessive or exorbitant interest or premium paid, or stipulated to be paid, for the loan of money.

3. The practice of lending money at interest; the practice of taking interest for money lent; specifically, the practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest for the loan of money; the practice of exacting interest in an exorbitant way from needy or extravagant borrowers.

"In the ancient world, interest was always usurious as it is in the East at the present day. The Mosaic Law prohibited taking interest from Hebrews (Exod. xxii. 25; Levit. xxv. 35-37; Deut. xxiii. 20); and Christ's words, 'Give to him that asketh thee,' (Matt. v. 42) seem to be of still wider application. The Fathers regarded interest as usury, and therefore as a species of robbery; and this opinion prevailed in the Church till the sixteenth century, and numbered Luther and Melancthon among its defenders. Calvin appears to have been the first theologian who propounded the modern distinction between interest and usury.

ūt, *s.* [See def.]

Music: The name given to the first or key note in the musical scale of Guido, from being the first word in the Latin hymn, "*Ut queant laxis*," &c. Except among the French, it has been superseded by *do* (q. v.). [GAMUT.]

Ū-tāh (or **Yŷ-ta**), *s.* [Named from a tribe of Am. Indians.] One of the States of the U. S. A. Bounded W. by Nevada, N. by Idaho, NE. by Wyoming, E. by Colorado, and S. by Arizona. Area, 84,190 square miles. First settlement made by the Mormons in 1847 on the border of Great Salt Lake. They established a government and named it the State of Deseret. In 1848 the country was ceded to the United States by Mexico. September 9, 1850, Congress organized it into a Territory under the name of Utah. The Federal assumption of authority met with determined resistance, and in 1856 the United States appointees to territorial office

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, qŕ, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

were driven from the territory. These troubles continued with the government until 1858, the country being occupied by detachments of the United States army. In the early years of the settlement of the country (1852) occurred the infamous Mountain Meadow massacre, on which occasion an entire emigrant train, consisting of several hundreds of persons, was exterminated by a band of Mormons and Indians under the leadership of John D. Lee and others. For this crime, after the restoration of authority in the Territory, shortly after the close of the civil war, Lee was arraigned, tried, and convicted, and in 1871 was executed by shooting. Utah was admitted as a State of the U. S. A., January 4, 1896. It is famed for the grandeur of its scenery and the health-giving properties of its climate. The mountains range from 12,000 to 13,700 feet, the mean elevation being 6,110 feet. The principal rivers, Colorado, Grand and Green. Besides the Great Salt Lake there are numerous smaller salt lakes, and a number of fresh water lakes, the largest of the latter being Utah Lake, which lies 4,475 feet above sea level. The chief industries of the State are agriculture and mining. Wheat, oats, corn, barley and potatoes are produced in abundance. Fruits of the finest flavor are abundant. The live-stock interest is important. The principal minerals are gold, lead and copper. Salt and sulphur are produced in abundance. Iron and coal are mined. Limestone, granite, sandstone and slate are quarried. Climate mild and healthy. Spring opens in April; cold weather begins late in November. Principal cities, Salt Lake City, the capital and metropolis; Ogden, important railroad and manufacturing center; Provo and Logan.

ū-tah-ite, *s.* [After Utah, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute micaceous crystals as an incrustation upon a quartzite in the Eureka Hill mines, Juab Co., Utah. Crystallization, rhombohedral; luster, silky; color, brownish-yellow. Composition: Sulphuric acid, 28.45; arsenic acid, 3.19; sesquioxide of iron, 58.82; water, 9.35 = 99.81, yielding formula $As_2O_5 \cdot 3Fe_2O_3 \cdot 3SO_3 + 4H_2O$.

ū-tās, *s.* [UTIS.]

ū-tēn'-sīl, ***u-ten-sile**, *s.* [Fr. *utensile*, from Latin *utensilis*=fit for use; *utensilia* (neut. pl.)=utensils. For *utentilis*, from *utens*, pr. par. of *utor*=to use.] An implement, an instrument; more particularly, an instrument or vessel used in the kitchen, or in domestic or farming work.

ū-tēr-ine, *a.* [Lat. *uterinus*=born of the same mother, from *uterus* (q. v.).]

1. Of or belonging to the uterus or womb.
2. Born of the same mother, but by a different father.

ū-tēr-ō, *pref.* [Lat. *uterus*=the womb.]

Anat., Physiol., &c.: Of, belonging to, or carried on within the womb.

ū-tēr-ō-gēs-tā-tion, *s.* [Pref. *utero-*, and Eng. *gestation*.]

Biol.: The development of the fecundated ovum within the uterus. [PREGNANCY.]

ū-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The womb.

II. Technically:

1. Anatomy:

(1) **Compar.**: A dilation in the walls of the oviduct for the preservation or development of the ova. In Birds, although the ova are developed externally, the term uterus is often applied to that cavity where the eggs receive the shell. In most of the Viviparous Fishes, and in the Viviparous Lacertilia and Ophidia the ova develop within the uterine cavity without any assistance or nourishment from the mother. In the Prototheria (= Ornithodelphia=Monotremata) the oviducts, according to some authorities, have no distinct uterine or Fallopian portion, but open directly into a cloacal chamber. Gegenbaur, however, calls the lower end of each oviduct a uterus. In the Metatheria (=Didelphia=Marsupialia) each of the oviducts is differentiated into uterine and Fallopian tracts, opening into a long and distinct vagina. In the Eutheria (=Monodelphia, including all other Mammals) the uterus is variously modified. In the Primates it is normally single, though instances of a double uterus occasionally occur; it is two-horned in the Ruminantia, Pachydermata, Equidae, and Cetacea, and is said to be divided when it has only a very short body, which speedily divides externally and internally, and is continuous with the oviducts (as in most of the Carnivora and Edentata, and some of the Rodentia); it is actually double in some of the Edentata and in most of the Rodentia, including the mouse and the hare, each oviduct passing into an intestiniform uterus, which has two completely distinct openings lying near to each other within the vagina.

(2) **Human**: A hollow, muscular organ, with very thick walls, situated in the pelvic cavity, between the rectum and the bladder. The virgin uterus is about three inches long, two broad, and one inch thick at its upper extremity. The middle part is called the body, the upper the fundus, and the lower, opening into the vagina, the neck. Its chief function is to receive the ovum from the Fallopian tubes, and to retain and support it during the development of the foetus, which it expels by muscular contractions at parturition. During uterogestation the uterus becomes greatly enlarged and undergoes important structural changes.

Pathol.: The uterus is liable to many affections and diseases, as tumors, ulceration, catarrh, tenesmus, hæmorrhage, &c.

uterus masculinus, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: The prostatic vesicle. It varies considerably in size; in man it is small, in the rabbit it is of considerable extent. It is developed from the same portion of the embryo as the female uterus. [UTERUS, II.]

ūt'-gard, *s.* [Icel.=out yard.]

Scand. Mythol.: The uttermost borders of the habitable world, where antiquity fixed the abode of giants and monsters; hell. (Grimm. Deut. Mythol., ed. Stallybrass, i. 245.)

***ū-tīle**, *a.* [Fr., from Latin *utilis*, from *utor*=to use.] Useful, profitable, beneficial. (Levins.)

ū-tīl-i-tār'-i-an, *adj. & subst.* [Eng. *utilit(y)*; *-arian*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to utility.

2. Pertaining or relating to utilitarianism.

"The author of this essay has reason for believing himself to be the first person who brought the word *utilitarian* into use. He did not invent it, but adopted it from a passing expression in Mr. Galt's 'Annals of the Parish.' After using it as a designation for several years, he and others abandoned it from a growing dislike to anything resembling a badge or watchword of sectarian distinction. But, as a name for one single opinion, not a set of opinions—to denote the recognition of utility as a standard, not any particular way of applying it—the term supplies a want in the language, and offers in many cases a convenient mode of avoiding tiresome circumlocution."—J. S. Mill: *Utilitarianism*, ch. ii. (Note.)

B. As subst.: One who upholds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

"Although Utilitarians hold that good and evil, right and wrong are properly determined by a calculation of the consequences as regards human happiness, they do not all maintain that past or existing systems of morals have been on all points founded on this principle."—Chambers' *Encyc.* (ed. 1867), ix. 684.

ū-tīl-i-tār'-i-an-ism, *subst.* [Eng. *utilitarian*; *-ism*.]

Ethics: A word coined by J. Stuart Mill to denote that system which makes the happiness of mankind the criterion of right. It is thus more extensive than Epicureanism, which constituted personal happiness a criterion for the individual, leaving the happiness of others out of the question. The system owes its origin to Bentham (1748-1832), was attacked by Macaulay in the *Edinburgh Review*, and is thus defined by J. S. Mill: "The creed which accepts, as the foundation of morals, Utility, or the Greatest Happiness Principle, holds that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness, wrong as they tend to promote the reverse of happiness. By happiness is intended pleasure, and the absence of pain; by unhappiness, pain, and the privation of pleasure. To give a clear view of the moral standard set up by the theory much more requires to be said; in particular what things it includes in the ideas of pain or pleasure; and to what extent this is left an open question. But these supplementary explanations do not affect the theory of life on which this theory of morality is grounded—namely, that pleasure and freedom from pain are the only things desirable as ends; and that all desirable things (which are as numerous in the utilitarian as in any other scheme are desirable either for the pleasure inherent in themselves, or as means to the promotion of pleasures and the prevention of pain."

ū-tīl-i-tŷ, ***u-tīl-i-te**, ***u-tīl-i-tie**, *subst.* [Fr. *utilité*, from Lat. *utilitatem*, accus. of *utilitas*=usefulness, from *utilis*=useful, from *utor*=to use; Sp. *utilidad*; Ital. *utilità*.]

1. The quality or state of being useful; usefulness; the quality of being servicable or conducive to some desirable end or purpose; use, advantageousness, serviceableness.

"Utility is that quality in things in virtue of which they afford satisfaction and enjoyment to those who possess them, or create a desire in persons to get possession of them. Utility is the source of value in all valuable things. Anything that is useless for any purpose whatever, is without any value. Nevertheless, *utility*, like value, is not a quality inherent in things themselves, but arises from the fact that things are desired, and only so far as they are desired."—Bithell: *Counting-House Dict.*

2. The greatest happiness of the greatest number; the fundamental principle of Utilitarianism (q. v.).

"A perfectly just conception of *Utility* or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct."—J. S. Mill: *Utilitarianism*, ch. ii.

ū-tīl-i-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *utiliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of utilizing or turning to some useful account; the state of being utilized.

ū-tīl-ize, **ū-tīl-ize**, *v. t.* [Fr. *utiliser*, from *utile*=useful.] [UTILE.] To turn to some useful or profitable account; to make useful or profitable; to save from waste or loss by making use of.

"In the *Edinburgh Review*, for 1809 . . . exception is taken to . . . utilize."—Fitzedward Hall.

ū-tī pōs-sī-dē-tis, *phr.* [Lat.=as you possess.]

1. **Civil Law**: An interdict as to heritage, ultimately assimilated to the interdict *utrubi* as to movables whereby the colorable possession of a *bonā fide* possessor is continued until the final settlement of a contested right.

2. **International Law**: The basis or principle of a treaty which leaves belligerent parties in possession of what they have acquired by their arms during the war.

***ū-tīs**, **ū-tās**, ***ou-tas**, *s.* [From a Norm. Fr. word corresponding to O. Fr. *oitaves*, *oitaves*, pl. of *oitawe*=octave or eighth (day), from Lat. *octava* (dies)=the eighth (day).] [OCTAVE.]

1. The octave of a legal term, saint's day, or other festival; the space of eight days after it; also the festival itself.

"To assemble the *utas* of saint George at Westmynster."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xcii.

2. Merriment, festivity, jollity, stir, bustle.

"Then here will be old *utts*: it will be an excellent stratagem."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

***ūt-lā-rŷ**, ***ūt-lāw-rŷ**, *s.* [A corruption of *out-lawry*.] Outlawry.

"Where processe of *utlawry* lieth."—Camden: *Remaines*; *Surnames*.

***ūt-lē-gā-tion**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ut*=out; Lat. *lex* (genit. *legis*)=law.] The act of outlawing; outlawry.

***ūt-mer**, *adj.* [Mid. Eng. *ut*=out; *mer*=more.] Outer.

"Be cast out into *utmer* darkneses."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* viii. 12.

ūt-mōst, ***oute-meste**, ***ute-meste**, ***ute-mæste**, ***ut-mest**, *a.* [A. S. *ŷtemest*, *ŷtmest*, from *ūt*=out. *Utmost* is thus a doublet of *outmost*.] [OUT.]

1. Being or situated at the furthest point or extremity; furthest out; extreme; most distant; furthest.

"Thou shalt see but the *utmost* parts of them."—Num. xxiii. 13.

2. Being in the highest degree or quantity; greatest; extreme.

"Six or seven thousand is their *utmost* power."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

¶ *Utmost* is frequently used substantively, preceded by *the*, a possessive pronoun or noun, or other word of a like limiting force, to signify, the most that can be; the greatest power, the highest degree, the greatest effort, or the like.

"Though he perform to the *utmost* of a man."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Ū-tō'-pī-a, *subst.* [The weight of authority is in favor of the generally accepted derivation from Gr. *ou*=not, and *topos*=a place, hence, Utopia=nowhere (Cf. Scotch *kennaquhair*; Ger. *Weissnichtwo*, used by Carlyle in *Sartor Resartus*). Another derivation is from Gr. *eu*=well (in comp.=happy, fortunate, blessed), and *topos*=place, when Utopia would=a happy place, a land of perfection. (See *Notes and Queries*, 7th ser., v. 101.)]

1. A name coined by Sir Thomas More, and used by him (in his celebrated work so called, published in 1513), to signify an imaginary island, where everything is perfect—the laws, the morals, the politics, &c.; the evils and defects of existing laws being shown by contrast.

2. A place or state of ideal perfection.

Ū-tō'-pī-an, *a. & s.* [UTOPIA.]

A. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or resembling Utopia; founded on or involving ideal or imaginary perfection; ideal, imaginary.

"They would like strangers greet themselves, seeing then

Utopian youth grown old Italian."

Donne: *Let. to Sir Henry Wotton*.

***B. As substantive**:

1. An inhabitant of Utopia.

2. One who forms or favors Utopian schemes; an ardent but impractical political or social reformer.

"Such subtle opinions, as few but *Utopians* are likely to fall into."—Hooker: *Eccles. Polity*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çcil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = i -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, -del = bel, del

***Ū-tō-pī-an-is-ēr**, s. [Eng. *Utopian*; -iser.] A former of an Utopia, or of Utopian ideas or schemes. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cclxi.)

Ū-tō-pī-an-ism, s. [Eng. *Utopian*; -ism.] The views or schemes of an Utopian; ideas founded upon or relating to ideal social perfectibility.

Ū-tō-pī-an-ist, s. [English *Utopian*; -ist.] An Utopian; an Utopianiser.

"The sentimental *Utopianists* and Socialists who hope for a millennium of State intervention."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***Ū-tōp-īc-al**, a. [Eng. *Utopia*; -ical.] Utopian.

"Let no idle Donatist of Amsterdam dream hence of an *Utopical* perfection."—*Hall: Beauty and Unity of the Church*.

Ū-tō-pīst, s. [Eng. *Utopia*; -ist.] The same as **ŪTOPIAN**, 2. (q. v.)

"Like the *utopists* of modern days, Plato has developed an *a priori* theory of what the State should be."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy* (ed. 1880), i. 273.

Ū-tra-quist, s. [Latin *utraque*, fem. sing. of *uterque*=both.]

Church Hist. (pl.): A name given in 1420 to the Calixtines because they received the Eucharist in both kinds.

Ū-trī-cle, s. [Latin *utriculus*=a small skin, a leather bottle.]

1. *Anatomy*: Anything shaped like a small bag. There is a utricle of the male urethra, and one of the vestibule in the ear.

2. *Botany*:

(1) *Gen.*: A little bottle or bladder.

(2) *Spec.*: A simple fruit, one-celled, one or few seeded, superior, membranous, and frequently dehiscent by a transverse incision. Examples: *Amaranthus* and *Chenopodium*.

u-trīc-ū-lar, a. [Lat. *utricul(us)*; suff. -ar.]

Bot.: Bearing utricles.

u-trīc-ū-lār-ī-a, s. [Lat. *utriculus*.] [**UTRICLE**.] (See def.)

Bot.: Bladderwort; a genus of *Lentibulariaceae*. Slender herbs, often floating in water. Leaves of some species multifold with floating bladders; calyx bipartite, the upper lobe entire, the lower often notched or bidentate; corolla personate; style generally wanting, if present filiform and persistent; stigma two-lipped; capsule globose, bursting irregularly; seed oblong or peltate, striated, pitted, or hairy. Known species 120 (*Sir J. Hooker*), widely diffused.

u-trīc-ū-late, a. [**UTRICULUS**.] The same as **UTRICULAR** (q. v.).

u-trīc-ū-lī-form, adj. [Latin *utriculus*, and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Shaped like a bottle.

u-trīc-ū-lōid, a. [Lat. *utricul(us)*; -oid.] Shaped like a bladder; utricular.

u-trīc-ū-lōse, a. [Latin *utricul(us)*; Eng. suff. -ose.]

Bot.: Bearing many utricles.

u-trīc-ū-lūs (pl. **u-trīc-ū-lī**), s. [Lat. *utriculus*=a small skin or leather bottle; dimin. of *uter*=a leather bottle.] [**UTRICLE**, 2.]

ūt-tēr, adj. [A. S. *ūtor*, *uttor*=outer, utter, compar. of *ūt*=out (q. v.). *Utter* and *outer* are thus doublets.]

*1. Being on the outer or exterior side; situate or being outside.

"To the Bridge's *utter* gate I came."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 11.

*2. Situate or being on the extremelimits of something else; outside of any place or space; remote from the center.

"Drive them out . . . into the *utter* deep."

Milton: P. L., vi. 716.

3. Complete, total, perfect, entire.

"The *utter* loss of all the realm of France."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 4.

4. Peremptory, absolute, unconditional, unreserved.

"The *utter* refusal of the auxiliary regiments of London and Kent to march farther."—*Clarendon*.

utter-barrister, s. [**BARRISTER**.]

ūt-tēr, ***out-ren**, ***ut-tren**, v. t. [A freq. from *Mid. Eng. outen*=to put out, to out with, from A. S. *ūtian*=to put out, to eject, from *ūt*=out.]

*1. To put out or forth; to expel, to eject, to emit.

"How bragly it begins to budde

And *utter* his tender head."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; *March*.

*2. To expose; to set forth, to disclose, to exhibit.

"The godhed which than and never before *utted* itself."—*Udall: Luke* xvii.

*3. To expose for sale.

4. To dispose of to the public or in the way of trade; to put into or offer for circulation, as money, notes, base coin, &c. (Now applied more especially to the last.)

5. To disclose; not to keep secret; to give expression to.

"My tongue shall *utter* all."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,076.

6. To speak, to pronounce. (Sometimes followed by *forth*.)

"*Uttering* foolish things."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,813.

ūt-tēr-a-ble, a. [Eng. *utter*, v.; -able.] Capable of being uttered or expressed.

"When his woe became *utterable*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. viii.

ūt-tēr-ance (1), s. [Eng. *utter*, v.; -ance.]

*1. The act of uttering, putting forth in public, or circulating.

2. Emission from the mouth; vocal expression; expression.

"Or from the soul—an impulse to herself;

I would give *utterance* in numerous verse."

Wordsworth: Recluse.

3. Power of speaking; speech.

"God has not bestowed on them the gift of *utterance*."—*Druden: Aurung-Zebe*. (Ep. Dedic.)

4. That which is uttered or spoken; speech, words.

"Assuming a reference to himself and his stable to be embodied in the veiled *utterances* of —."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

ūt-tēr-ance (2), ***ut-traunce**, s. [A corrupt. of Fr. *outrance*.] The last or utmost extremity; the end; death. (Only in the phrase *at utterance*, at *uttraunce* (=Fr. à *outrance*.)

"When he sawe his maister almost at *uttraunce* he was sorie."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., chap. xxiv.

ūt-tēr-ēr, subst. [Eng. *utter*, v.; -er.] One who utters; as—

(1) One who utters or puts into circulation; as, an *utterer* of base coin.

(2) One who pronounces, speaks, discloses, or publishes.

"*Utters* of secrets he from thence debarred."

Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 25.

***ūt-tēr-ēst**, ***ut-ter-este**, a. [Eng. *utter*, a.; -est.] Uttermost, utmost.

"Whose worke I labor in to the *uttest* of my power."—*Wycliffe: Romans* xv.

***ūt-tēr-lēss**, adj. [Eng. *utter*, v.; -less.] That cannot or may not be uttered or expressed in words; unutterable, inexpressible.

"To endure a clamoring debate of *utterless* things."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

ūt-tēr-lī, ***ut-ter-lie**, adv. [Eng. *utter*, a.; -ly.] To the full or utmost extent; completely, totally.

"He removed them *utterlie* from his presence."—*Holinshed: Chron. of England; Richard I.* (an. 1189).

***ūt-tēr-mōre**, a. [Eng. *utter*, a.; -more.] Outer, further.

"The *uttermore* stand not farre off."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 701.

ūt-tēr-mōst, a. [Eng. *utter*, a.; -most.]

1. Farthest in distance; most remote; extreme.

"I shall give thee . . . the *uttermost* parts of the earth for thy possession."—*Psalms* ii. 8.

2. Utmost, extreme.

¶ *Uttermost* is also used substantively in the same way as *utmost*=the most that can be done; the utmost; the greatest power, degree, or effort.

"They . . . seemed resolved to defend their coast to the *uttermost*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

***ut-traunce**, s. [**UTTERANCE** (2).]

ū-vā (pl. **ū-vāe**), s. [Lat.=a bunch or cluster of grapes.]

1. *Bot.*: A succulent indehiscent fruit, with a central placenta and a very thin outer pericarp. Examples: the fruit of the vine, that of *solanum*, &c. Deemed by most botanists an unnecessary term.

2. *Pharm. (pl.)*: Raisins; used only to sweeten preparations.

ūva ursi, s.

Bot. & Pharm.: Tournefort's name for the genus now called *Arctostaphylos* (q. v.). The name is still retained as a convenient abbreviation in pharmacy, bear-berry leaves being called *Uvæ ursi folia*. [**BEAR-BERRY**.]

u-vār-ī-a, subst. [Lat. *uva*=a bunch of grapes, which the fruit resembles.]

Bot.: A genus of *Xylopeae*. Flowers hermaphrodite, petals equal, stamens flattened, ovaries linear, cylindrical, inserted, as are the stamens, into a flat receptacle. Natives of tropical or sub-tropical countries in the eastern hemisphere. The roots of *Uvaria naryum*, a large, woody, Indian climber, yield, by distillation, a sweet-scented, greenish oil, used in various diseases in Malabar. The aromatic root is also employed medicinally. The bruised leaves smell like cinnamon. The bark of *U. tripetaloidea*, when tapped, yields a viscid and fragrant gum. The leaves of *U. triloba* are applied to languid abscesses to bring them to a head. The fruit of *U. febrifuga* is regarded by the Indians of the Orinoco as an excellent febrifuge.

ū-vāte, s. [**UVA**.] A conserve made of grapes. (*Simmonds*.)

ū-vē-a, s. [**UVA**.]

Anat.: A covering of dark pigment at the posterior surface of the iris.

ū-vē-ōūs, a. [**UVA**.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling a grape or a bunch of grapes.

2. *Anat.*: Of or pertaining to the uvea (q. v.).

"The *uveous* coat or iris of the eye."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

u-vīt-īc, adj. [Lat. *uv(a)* = a grape; Eng. suff. -itic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from grapes.

uvitic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_8O_4 = C_6H_3(CH_3)(CO \cdot OH)_2$. A dibasic aromatic acid, obtained by boiling pyroracemic acid with excess of baryta water. It crystallizes in fine needles, difficultly soluble in water, more readily in alcohol and ether, and melts at 287°. Heated with lime to 350°, it yields calcic carbonate and metatoluolate, at a higher temperature yielding toluene.

ū-vrōū, **ū-vrōw**, s. [**EUPHROE**.]

ū-vū-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Lat. *uva* (q. v.).]

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.*: Any projecting portion; as, the uvula of the bladder or of the cerebellum.

2. *Spec.*: A prolongation of the soft palate at the back of the mouth. It is a small cylindrical body which hangs at the middle of the posterior margin of the soft palate. It possesses some minute glands, and can be elevated and shortened by a muscle, the *azygos uvulae*. A relaxed sore throat is mainly produced by an enlargement of the uvula with a certain amount of oedema; if unusually long it is frequently necessary to cut it. [**TONSIL**.]

"By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the *uvula*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

ū-vū-lar, a. [**UVULA**.] Of or pertaining to the uvula; as, the *uvular* glands.

ū-vū-lār-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *uvular(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of *Melanthaceae*.

ū-vū-lār-ī-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from *uvula* (q. v.).]

Botany: The typical genus of *Uvularae* (q. v.). Leaves sessile, amplexicaul; flowers solitary, drooping, like those of *Polygonatum*, but having the style three-cleft, and the fruit dry and three-celled. The species are astringent, and the bruised leaves of *Uvularia grandiflora* are a popular remedy for the bite of the rattlesnake.

***ū-vū-lar-lī**, adv. [Eng. *uvular*; -ly.] With thickness of voice or utterance, as when the uvula is too long.

"Number Two laughed (very *uvularly*)."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, iii.

ū-vū-lā-wōrt, s. [Mod. Lat. *uvula*, and Eng. *wort*.]

Bot.: *Campanula trachelium*, the Nettle-leaved Bell-flower. Leaves ovate, lanceolate, hispid, coarsely doubly serrate; peduncles generally few flowered; racemes panicle; corolla bluish-purple. So named because it was supposed to be of use in swelling and pain of the throat. [**THROATWORT** (1).]

ū-wā-rō-wīte (w as v), s. [After the Russian Minister Uwarof, Uvarof, Uvarov, Uwarow; Russ. *ouwarovit*.]

Min.: A variety of garnet (q. v.) of an emerald-green color, in which a part of the alumina is replaced by sesquioxide of chromium. Originally from the Ural Mountains, but now found, though sparsely, in several other parts of the world.

***ūx-ōr-ī-al**, a. [Lat. *uxor*=a wife.]

1. Of or pertaining to a wife or married woman.

"The beauty of wives, the *uxorial* beauty."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. i.

2. Related to or connected with one's wife.

"All your *uxorial* connections living in the neighborhood."—*Bp. Wilberforce, in Life*, i. 105.

3. Uxorious.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trī, Sīrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ŭx-ör'-i-çide, s. [Lat. *uxor*=a wife, and *cædo* (in compos. -*cido*)=to kill.]

1. The murder of a wife by her husband.
2. A husband who murders his wife.

ŭx-ör'-i-ous, adj. [Lat. *uxorius*, from *uxor*=a wife.] Excessively or foolishly fond of a wife; doting on a wife.

"But he's an ass that will be so *uxorious* to tie his affections to one circle."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, iv. 1.

ŭx-ör'-i-ous-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *uxorious*; -*ly*.] In an uxorious manner; with foolish or fond doting on a wife.

"If thou art thus *uxoriously* inclin'd." Dryden: *Juvenal*, vi. 292.

ŭx-ör'-i-ous-nëss, subst. [Eng. *uxorious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being uxorious; foolish or fond doting on a wife.

"The carnality and uxoriousness of the Jews."—More: *Mystery of Godliness*, p. 100.

ŭ-zë-ma, s. [Native word.] A linear measure in the Birman Empire, equal to about twelve statute miles.



THE twenty-second letter, and the fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, represents a labial or labio-dental consonant sound, and is produced by the junction of the lower lip and upper teeth, as in *ov*, *eve*, *vain*. The sound of *v* differs from that of *f*, which is produced in the same way, in being voiced, while that of *f* is breathed. Both *v* and *f* are

also continuous consonants, and also belong to the class of the spirants. *V* in Middle English is commonly written *u* in MSS., and conversely *u* sometimes appears as *v*, most frequently at the beginning of words, and especially in the word *vs*, *vse*, *vp*, *vnto*, *vnder*, and *vn*, used as a prefix. As noted under *U*, *u* and *v* were formerly the same letter, and in dictionaries and alphabetical lists words beginning with *U* and *V* were, up till a comparatively recent date, combined. [*U*.] The Latin *v*, or rather consonant *u*, was probably pronounced as *w*: as in *vespa*=wasp. A very large proportion of the words which begin with *v* are of French or Latin origin, only *vane*, *vat*, *vinewed*, and *vixen* being English. The letter *v* did not exist in Anglo-Saxon, its sound being represented by *f*, as in *heofon*=heaven, *of*=of (*ov*). [*F*.] By this may be explained the change of consonant in the plurals in such words as *thief*, pl. *thieves*, *wolf*, pl. *wolves*, &c. *V* frequently replaces *f*, as in *vat*=Mid. Eng. *fat*; *vetches*=Mid. Eng. *fetches* (at the present day so pronounced in the Midland counties), &c. In the dialects of the South of England *v* is still commonly used when other dialects had *f*: as *vo*=foe, *vinger*=finger, &c. *V* in some Romance words represents *ph*, as *vial*=phial, Mid. Eng. *visnomy*=physiognomy, &c. *V* has been changed to (1) *w* in *periwinkle*=Fr. *pervenche*, Lat. *perivinca*; (2) to *m* in *malmsey*=Mid. Eng. *malvesie*, O. Fr. *malvoisie*. In vulgar speech, especially of Londoners, *v* is sometimes used for *w*, and, conversely, *w* for *v*; as, *vell* for *well*, *very* for *very*. *V* never appears as a final letter in English (though a final *v* sound often occurs), nor is it ever doubled.

V as a symbol is used:

1. As a numeral: For 5, and with a dash over it (*V̄*) for 5,000.
2. In Chem.: For the element Vanadium.
3. In Her.: For vert, in the tricking of arms with a pen and ink. [TRICK, v., 3.]
4. In Law, &c.: For *versus* (Lat.=against); as, John Doe v. Richard Roe.
5. In Physics, &c.: For velocity or volume.
6. In Music: As an abbreviation of *violino*, *violini*, *voce*, *volta*, &c.
7. In Finance: For \$5; as, I'll give a *V* for it. (From the letter *V* on the bill.)
8. In Electrics: As a symbol for volt.

va, v. i. [Ital.]

Music: Go on; as, *va crescendo*=go on increasing the power; *va rallentando*=go on dragging the time.

vaag'-mår, s. [Icel. *våg-meri*=wave-mare.]

Ichthy.: *Trachypterus arcticus*, from the Northern seas. The body is extremely compressed, whence it is also called the Riband-shaped Vaagmar and Deal-fish.

vaal'-ite, s. [After the Vaal River, South Africa; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisms in an altered enstatite rock and in the "blue ground" of the diamond mines of South Africa. Composition: A hydrated silicate of magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron. On heating, it expands to six times its ordinary size. Probably an altered mica.

***vac-a-bond**, ***vac-a-bound**, a. & s. [VAGA-BOND.]

vā'-cānce, s. [Fr.=vacancy (q. v.).] Vacation; the recess of a court or school; holidays; especially harvest or summer holidays. It is generally treated as a plural. (Scotch.)

vā'-cān-çŷ, ***va-can-cie**, s. [Fr. *vacance*, from Lat. *vacans*=vacant (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *vacancia*; Ital. *vacanza*.]

1. The quality or state of being vacant, empty, or unoccupied; as—

- (1) Emptiness.
- (2) The state of being unoccupied or unfilled.

"The vacancy of the throne being once established."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

(3) Freedom from employment; leisure, idleness.

(4) Listlessness; emptiness of thought.

"All dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous."—Wotton: *Remains*.

2. That which is vacant, empty, or unoccupied; as—

(1) Empty space; vacuity; outward space conveying no impression to the eye.

"You do bend your eye on vacancy." Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 4.

(2) A space between objects or things; an intermediate space, a gap, a chasm.

"The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea."—Watts: *Logic*.

(3) An intermission; an interval of time not devoted to the ordinary duties or business of life; hence, unoccupied or unemployed time; leisure, vacation, relaxation.

"If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet,
Those little vacancies from toil are sweet." Dryden: (Todd.)

(4) An unoccupied, unfilled, or vacant post, position, or office; a post, position, or office destitute of a person to fill it.

"For, if the throne be at any time vacant, the right of disposing of this vacancy seems naturally to result to the Lords and Commons, the trustees and representatives of the nation."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 3.

vā'-cānt, ***va-caunt**, a. [Fr., from Lat. *vacans*, pr. par. of *vaco*=to be empty, to be devoid of something, to be at leisure; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vacante*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having no contents; unfilled, empty, void.

"Filling a space less vacant." Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

*2. Devoid, destitute, wanting.

"Being of those virtues vacant." Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

3. Not occupied or filled by an incumbent, possessor, or official; unoccupied.

"The pope had accused the English people, because they suffered the bishops' sees to be vacant so long a time."—Holinshed: *Hist. England*, bk. vi., ch. xviii.

*4. Not engaged or occupied in business or care; unemployed, unoccupied, leisure, free.

"At such vacant times as they lie not in camp."—Spenser: *State of Ireland*.

5. Free from thought; not given to thought, study, or reflection; thoughtless, listless.

"With a body fill'd, and vacant mind." Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

II. Law: Abandoned; having no heir; as, *vacant* effects.

vacant-book, s. (See extract.)

"Some of the unions, for example, do part of the work of the state bureaux of labor—keeping in large towns a *vacant-book*, recording the names of men who want work and of masters who want workmen."—Hazell's *Cyclopædia* (1886), s. v. *Trades Union*.

vacant-succession, s. A succession which is claimed by no one, or the heir to which is unknown.

vā'-cāte, v. t. [Lat. *vacatus*, pa. par. of *vaco*=to be vacant (q. v.).]

1. To make vacant; to cause to be empty; to quit the occupancy or possession of; to leave empty, unfilled, or unoccupied.

"The prospects of sport in the countries now about to be vacated will be regarded as promising."—Field, Jan. 21, 1888.

2. To annul; to make void; to deprive of validity or authority.

*3. To defeat; to put an end to.

"He vacates my revenge."—Dryden. (Todd.)

va-cā'-tion, ***va-ca-ci-on**, ***va-ca-cy-on**, subst. [French *vacation*, from Latin *vacationem*, accus. of *vacatio*=leisure, from *vacatus*, pa. par. of *vaco*=to be vacant (q. v.); Sp. *vacacion*; Ital. *vacazione*.]

1. The act of vacating:

(1) The act of leaving vacant or unoccupied; as, the *vacation* of an office.

(2) The act of annulling; the act of making vacant, void, or of no validity; invalidation, abrogation.

*2. Time not occupied or disposed of; leisure time.

*3. A space of time or a condition in which there is an intermission of a stated employment or procedure; stated interval in a round of duties; intermission, rest.

"Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety."—Hammond: *Fundamentals*.

4. Hence specifically:

(1) Temporary cessation of judicial proceedings; the interval between the end of one term and the beginning of the next; recess, non-term.

"As these clerks want not their full task of labor during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only."—Bacon: *Office of Alienation*.

(2) The intermission or temporary cessation of the regular studies of a college, school, or other educational institution, when the pupils have a recess; holidays.

5. The time during which an office is vacant or unoccupied, especially the time during which a see or other spiritual dignity is vacant.

vacation-sittings, s. pl.

Law: Sittings of a judge during vacations. It is permissible to take up any cases which may arise or may remain for settlement, but the custom is to dispose only of those standing for argument or judgment. Called also, *Sittings after term*.

vāc-cār'-ī-a, s. [Lat. *vacca*=a cow. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Silenæ, akin to *Saponaria*, but with a five-angled calyx enlarged after flowering. It is said to increase the secretion of milk of cows fed upon it.

***vāc'-car-ŷ**, ***vāc'-char-ŷ**, s. [Low Lat. *vacca-rium*, from Lat. *vacca*=a cow.] A cow-house, dairy, or cow-pasture. (Prov.)

vāc-çī'-nā, s. [VACCINIA.]

vāc-çīn'-al, adj. [Eng. *vaccin(e)*; -*al*.] Of or belonging to vaccine matter, or vaccination.

vaccinal-fever, s.

Pathol.: A slight fever often arising between the sixth and ninth day after vaccination. Sometimes there is an eruption of vaccine lichen or roseola, continuing about a week.

vāc-çī-nāte, v. t. [As if from a Lat. *vaccinatus*, pa. par. of *vaccino*=to inoculate, from Lat. *vaccinus*=pertaining to cows; *vacca*=a cow.] To inoculate with the cow-pox by means of vaccine matter or lymph, taken directly or indirectly from the cow, for the purpose of procuring immunity from small-pox, or of mitigating its attack.

vāc-çīn-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *vaccinat(e)*; -*ion*; Fr. *vaccination*.]

1. **Pathology**: The act or art of vaccinating; the introduction of vaccine matter into the human frame with the view of protecting it against small-pox, or rendering that disease less formidable. It was at first supposed that the cow-pox (q. v.) had arisen by the transmission to the cow of a disease in the horse called "grease," the purulent matter of which was largely employed by Jenner and others for vaccinating purposes, at first after it had been passed through the cow and afterward by direct transmission. Its employment has long since been abandoned. The cow-pox is not produced in the human frame by effluvia; actual inoculation is required. When vaccine lymph is introduced into the arm of an infant, by one or more punctures of a lancet, no noticeable effect is discernible for two days. Then a slight papula arises, which, on the fifth or sixth day, becomes of a bluish color and vesicular, with a raised head and a central cup. On the eighth day it reaches full development, and an inflammatory areola appears, which spreads with the extension of the vesicle for two more days. Then a crust or scale is produced in the center of the vesicle, and gradually extends till it covers it in every part. On the fourteenth or fifteenth day the scale becomes hard and brown; it next contracts, dries, and blackens, until, between the twentieth and the twenty-fifth day, it falls off, leaving a permanent circular, depressed, and foveated cicatrix. Unless it possess all these characters, and specially unless foveation be present, vaccination is imperfect, and cannot be relied on as a prophylactic against smallpox. It has been established also that four, or at least two, such

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şhān. -tion, -sion = şhūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

cicatrices are essential for protection, and that the operation should be repeated in ten to twelve, or, at most, in fourteen years. [REVACCINATION.] Various objections have been brought forward against vaccination; the only one to which importance is attached by medical men is that a danger exists of introducing syphilis into the frame by the use of infected lymph. Dr. Farr deduced from the statistics of smallpox epidemics that if 100,000 vaccinated persons be exposed to certain risks of contagion, 100 will be attacked, ten of which will die; while if 100,000 unvaccinated people be exposed to the same risks, at least 600 will be attacked, of whom 270 will die. The English commission of 1873 settled the question in the minds of legislators, as all statistics have since done. The German Vaccination Commission of 1884 came to the following conclusions:

"With rare exceptions, one survived attack of smallpox confers immunity against subsequent attacks. Vaccination exerts a similar protection. The duration of the protection varies within wide limits, but is, on the average, ten years. At least two well-developed vaccine vesicles are necessary to insure an efficient protection. Revaccination is necessary ten years after primary vaccination. The vaccinated condition of the community increases the relative protection against smallpox acquired by the individual and hence vaccination is beneficial not only individually but generally. Vaccination may have an injurious effect under certain circumstances. In the use of human lymph, the danger of transferring syphilis, however slight, cannot be entirely excluded. Any other bad effects are apparently only due to the consequences of the wound, e. g., erysipelas, &c. All these dangers may by precaution be reduced to such a minimum as to make the benefit of vaccination infinitely outweigh them. Since the introduction of vaccination, no scientifically-proved increase of any particular disease or of the general mortality has occurred. Since the dangers to health and life (vaccination-syphilis, &c.) occasionally connected with the use of human lymph can be avoided by the use of animal lymph, and since vaccination with animal lymph has been recently so perfected as almost to equal vaccination with human lymph, the latter is to be gradually superseded by animal lymph."

Anti-vaccinationists allege: (1) That vaccination does not prevent smallpox. (2) That it does not mitigate smallpox, since in Scotland in 1871 there died of smallpox 517 vaccinated infants in the first year of life, and therefore within an average of six months of their vaccination, these alone being one-tenth of the total victims in that country. (3) That vaccination is itself a grave danger to life and health, as proved by the great increase, since the enforcement of vaccination by law, in infant mortality from diseases confessedly inoculable—skin diseases having increased 187 per cent., scrofula 259 per cent., syphilis more than 300 per cent., in children in the first year of life.

2. *Law*: In most of the cities and towns of the United States civic ordinances require the vaccination of children before their admission to the public schools. [ANTIVACCINATIONIST.]

văc'-cîn-ă-tôr, s. [Eng. *vaccinat(e)*; -or.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who vaccinates.

2. *Surg.*: An instrument for introducing vaccine virus beneath the skin.

văc'-cîne, a. & s. [Lat. *vaccinus*, from *vacca*=a cow.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to cows; derived or obtained from cows.

"Nothing would probably disabuse the vaccine intellect of the idea that a new sort of wild animal had got hold of it."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. *As subst.*: [VACCINE-LYMPH.]

vaccine-lichen, s.

Pathol.: A kind of lichen sometimes appearing in connection with Vaccinal Fever (q. v.).

vaccine-lymph, vaccine-matter, s.

Med.: A pure pellucid liquid taken directly or indirectly from the udder of a cow suffering from cow-pox. [VACCINATION.]

vaccine-roseola, s.

Pathol.: A variety of roseola occasionally arising in connection with vaccine fever (q. v.).

văc'-cîn-î-ă, văc-çî'-nă, s. [Mod. Lat., from *vacca*=a cow.]

Pathol.: Cowpox (q. v.).

văc'-cîn-î-ă-çě-æ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *vaccini(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Cranberries; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Cinchonales. Much-branched shrubs or small trees often evergreen, sometimes parasitic. Leaves alternate entire, often with glandular notches, exstipulate; flowers solitary or in racemes; calyx, superior, entire, or with four to six lobes. Corolla monopetalous, with the same number of divisions as the calyx, imbricated in æstivation; stamens inserted in an epigynous disc, twice as many as the lobes of the corolla; anthers two-horned, two-celled, bursting by pores. Ovary inferior, with four to ten cells, each with one or

many minute seeds. The species occur in temperate regions, in swamps or subalpine districts. They are widely diffused over both hemispheres. Their bark and leaves are astringent, their berries pleasantly subacid. Known genera, fourteen; species, two hundred. (*Lindley*.) [VACCINIEÆ.]

văc'-cîn-îc, a. [Lat. *vaccin(us)*=of or belonging to a cow; Eng. suff. -*ic*.] Contained in or derived from cow's milk.

vaccinic-acid, s.

Chem.: Lerch's name for an acid he obtained by the saponification of butter from cow's milk. It appears to have been a mixture of butyric and cupric acids.

văc'-cîn-î-ě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vaccini(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*eeæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Ericaceæ, having the buds clothed with scales, the stamens epigynous, and the ovary inferior. (*Sir J. Hooker*.) It is equal in extent with the order Vacciniaceæ (q. v.).

văc'-cîn-î-fěr, s. [Eng. *vaccine*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear.] One from whose body lymph is taken for the purpose of vaccination.

"The child of such parents should be set aside and not used as a *vaccinifer*."—*Bryant: Manual of Surgery* (1879), i. 95.

văc'-cîn-îst, s. [Eng. *vaccin(e)*; -ist.] A vaccinator.

văc'-cîn-î-ŭm, s. [Lat.=the whortleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*).] See def.]

1. *Bot.*: Whortleberry; the typical genus of Vacciniaceæ (q. v.). Shrubs with alternate, and, as a rule, evergreen leaves; calyx tube short, limb four or five-toothed; corolla, urceolate or campanulate, four to five cleft; stamens, eight to ten; berry globose, four to five-celled, many-seeded. Known species, about a hundred, from America, Europe, and Asia. *Vaccinium Oxyccoccus*, of Linnaeus, is now *Oxyccoccus palustris*. [BILBERRY, CRANBERRY.] The Cowberry has rigid, wiry, tortuous stems, evergreen obovate leaves dotted beneath, terminal drooping racemes of pale flesh-colored flowers, open at the mouth and with spreading segments. It is found on heaths and mountains or in woods, and is diffused here and there in the north of Europe, Siberia, and North America. *V. leschenaultii*, growing on the mountains of Southern India and Ceylon from 4,000 to 8,000 feet high, bears an edible fruit.

2. *Palæobot.*: A species occurs in the Miocene and one in the Pleistocene. (*Etheridge*.)

văc-çî'-nô-, prefix. [VACCINE.] Of, pertaining to, consisting of or produced by vaccine matter.

vaccino-syphilitic, a.

Pathol.: Of or belonging to inoculation partly vaccinic, partly syphilitic. [VACCINATION.]

vă-çhěl'-lî-ă, subst. [Named after Rev. G. H. Vachell, residing in China.]

Bot.: An old genus of Acaciæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Acacia, or altogether merged into that genus. *Vachellia farnesiana*, now *Acacia farnesiana*, is a large shrub or small tree, with bipinnate leaves having four to eight pinnæ, each with ten to twenty pairs of narrow, blunt leaflets. The flowers, which are in little globular heads, are the Cassie flowers of commerce, which, macerated in fine olive oil, yield a perfume like that of violets. The tree seems to be indigenous only in the tropics of America, but it is now cultivated in most hot countries, and has extended even to the south of Europe.

va'-çher (er as â), s. [French, from *vache* (Lat. *vacca*)=a cow.] The stock or cattle-keeper on the prairies of the southwest.

va'-çhěr-ŷ, s. [Fr. *vacherie*, from *vache*=a cow.]

1. A pen or inclosure for cows.

2. A dairy.

3. A place-name for farms.

¶ Provincial in all its uses.

***văç'-il-lan-çŷ, s.** [Latin *vacillans*, pr. par. of *vacillo*=to vacillate (q. v.).] The state of vacillating or wavering; vacillation, wavering, inconstancy.

"I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that *vacillancy* in human souls."—*More: Divine Dialogues*.

văç'-il-lant, adj. [Latin *vacillans*, pr. par. of *vacillo*.] Vacillating, wavering, inconstant.

văç'-il-lâte, v. i. [Latin *vacillatus*, pa. par. of *vacillo*=to sway to and fro, to reel, to vacillate. Prob. allied to Eng. *wag* (q. v.).]

*1. *Lit.*: To reel; to sway to and fro; to stagger, to waver.

"It is always liable to shift and *vacillate* from one axis to another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

2. *Fig.*: To fluctuate in mind or opinion; to waver; to be inconstant or unsteady in opinion or resolution.

văç'-il-lât-îng, pr. par. or a. [VACILLATE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

*1. *Lit.*: Swaying to and fro; reeling.

2. *Fig.*: Fluctuating or wavering in opinion; unsteady in opinion or resolution; inconstant.

văç'-il-lât-îng-lŷ, adv. [English *vacillatingly*.] In a vacillating or wavering manner; unsteadily.

văç'-il-lă-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *vacillationem*, accus. of *vacillatio*, from *vacillatus*, pa. par. of *vacillo*=to vacillate (q. v.).]

*1. *Lit.*: The act or state of vacillating, reeling, or swaying to and fro; a reeling, a staggering.

"Put in motion by every slip or *vacillation* of the body." *Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xi.

2. *Fig.*: Vacillating conduct, fluctuation, or wavering of mind; inconstancy of opinion or resolution.

"*Vacillation* cannot be considered as a proof of dishonesty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

văç'-il-lă-tôr-ŷ, a. [Eng. *vacillat(e)*; -ory.] Inclined to vacillate or waver; vacillating, unsteady.

"Such *vacillatory* accounts of affairs."—*North: Examen*, i. 25.

va-cô'-ă, va-côu'-ă, s. [Fr. *vacoa*, *vacua*, *vacua*. (*Littre*.)]

Bot.: *Pandanus utilis*. It grows wild in Mauritius, &c., and is, moreover, cultivated for its leaves, which are made into square bags for the reception of sugar for export.

***văc'-u-âte, v. t.** [Latin *vacuatus*, pa. par. of *vacuo*=to empty, from *vacuus*=empty.] To make empty, to evacuate, to empty, to annul.

"Like the Pharisees' Corban, under the pretense of an extraordinary service to God, *vacuates* all duty to man."—*Secular Priest Exposed*, p. 21.

***văc'-u-ă-tion, s.** [VACUATE.] The act of emptying; evacuation.

văç'-u-îst, s. [VACUUM.] One who holds the doctrine of a vacuum in nature; opposed to a plenist.

"It would also appear that there may be a much subtler body than common air, and as yet unobserved by the *vacuists*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 251.

va-cû'-î-tŷ, *va-cu-i-tie, s. [Fr. *vacuité*, from Lat. *vacuitatem*, accus. of *vacuitas*, from *vacuus*=empty.]

*1. The state of being vacuous, empty, or unfilled; emptiness.

"Hunger is such a state of *vacuity*, as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbuthnot*.

*2. The state of being devoid or destitute of anything.

"Men are at first without understanding or knowledge at all. Nevertheless from this *vacuitie* they grow by degrees till they come at length to be even as the angels themselves be."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*, bk. i., § 6.

3. Freedom from mental exertion; rest from brain-work; vacancy.

"Teaching his brain to repose with a wise *vacuity*."—*Blackie: Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 98.

4. Absence of intelligence in look or countenance; expression showing want of thought or intelligence; vacancy, listlessness.

*5. Space unfilled or unoccupied, or occupied with an invisible fluid only; a vacuum.

"In filling up *vacuities*, turning out shadows and ceremonies."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*.

*6. Want of reality; inanity, imbecility.

"Their expectations will meet with *vacuity* and emptiness."—*Glanvill*.

*7. A thing of no import or sequence; an idle nothing.

"No sad *vacuities* his heart annoy." *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches*.

văç'-u-ô-lăt-ěd, a. [English *vacuol(e)*; -ated.] Full of vacuoles, or small air-cavities.

văç'-u-ô-lă-tion, s. [Eng. *vacuol(e)*; -ation.]

Biol.: The multiplication of vacuoles in the germ development or in that of animals low in the scale of being. [VACUOLE.]

văç'-u-ôle, s. [Mod. Lat. *vacuolum*, dimin. from Lat. *vacuum* (q. v.).]

Biol.: A cavity, chiefly that formed in the interior of a mass of protoplasm by the filtering into it of drops of water. It is used in this sense of the

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camel, hěr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

blood-corpuscles which are destitute of granules, but may be filled with water. The term, however, is chiefly applied to the apparently empty spaces in the protoplasm of the Rhizopoda, Infusoria, &c. These spaces are of two kinds—water-spaces comparatively persistent, and food-vacuoles formed temporarily around particles of food generally enveloped in a drop of water. [POLYGASTRICA.] The term vacuole is used also of the cells which occur in the protoplasm of plants.

văc'-u-ous, a. [Lat. *vacuus*=empty, from *vaco*=to be empty.] [VACANT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Empty, unfilled.

"Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill
Infinitude; nor *vacuous* the space."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 169.

*2. *Biol.*: Used when an organ does not contain what normally belongs to it; thus, bracts are called *vacuous* when they contain no flower, although they occupy such a situation as to suggest that they are flower-bearing.

văc'-u-ous-ness, s. [Eng. *vacuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *vacuous* or empty; emptiness.

"In their *vacuousness* the winds and vapors of tediousness and displicence rise."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. 9, § 5.

văc'-u-um (pl. văc'-u-umș or văc'-u-a), subst. [Lat. neut. sing. of *vacuus*=empty, from *vaco*=to be empty.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A void, a vacuity.

2. *Physics*: A space which contains no material substance. The general way of obtaining a vacuum is to pump the air out of a closed space by means of an air-pump; but the vacuum which can be obtained by an ordinary air-pump is not very perfect. Much better results are obtained with the mercury-pump, of which there are several forms, in all of which the air is caught by a falling column of mercury and carried down a long tube out into the surrounding air. Another method of obtaining a vacuum is the chemical method, which consists in filling a space with carbonic acid gas, and afterward introducing some caustic potash, which absorbs the gas. Such a thing as a perfect vacuum has never been obtained, and probably never will be obtained. Even as practically meant, it is always understood that the vacuum only extends to matter, and that the space is still filled by ether. [TORRICELLIAN.]

vacuum-brake, s.

Rail.: A form of steam-brake in which the power employed is the pressure of the atmosphere produced by creating a vacuum.

vacuum-gauge, s.

Steam-eng.: An instrument for indicating difference between the external atmospheric pressure and the pressure inside a partially exhausted vessel; such as a steam-boiler which has become cold and in which the steam has condensed; a condenser in which the steam from the cylinder is condensed; the receiver of an air-pump.

vacuum-pan, s.

Sugar-manuf.: A vessel for boiling saccharine juices in *vacuo* in the process of making sugar. Its form is usually nearly spheroidal, and it is made in two segmental nearly semi-globular portions, united at the equator by external flanges. At the top is a dome, into which the vapor rises, and from which it is drawn either by a pump or a condenser. The peculiar feature of the vacuum-pan is that, by the exclusion of the air, the quality and quantity of the crystallizable sugar are increased, a smaller proportion of grape-sugar, or molasses being obtained.

vacuum-pump, s.

Steam-engine:

1. A pump used for withdrawing the air from a boiler or chamber, in order that it may be filled with water forced in under atmospheric pressure. It is employed in connection with marine engines.

2. A pump in which the condensation of steam is made use of to produce a vacuum for the purpose of raising water.

vacuum-tubes, s. pl.

Physics: Tubes blown and twisted into different shapes, and hermetically sealed with two platinum wires or electrodes fused with them for the passage of an electric current or spark. Previously to sealing they are exhausted, with the exception of a very small quantity of air or other gases. Under these circumstances electric discharge causes various phosphorescent glows (according to the gas employed in the tube) which may assume peculiar forms, as of layers or strata. Sometimes phosphorescent glass is employed for the tubes themselves, which is illuminated by the glow in the gas. Called also Gassiot or Geissler tubes, from the inventor and chief investigator. Another distinct class of these tubes is prepared with extremely

high vacua, ranging to one ten-millionth of an atmosphere, and with various contained apparatus. In such vacua, the mean free path of the gaseous molecules is vastly increased, and many phenomena occur, which were discovered and mainly investigated by Mr. William Crookes, who considers them to represent a fourth state of matter, as distinct from the ordinary gaseous form as that is from the condition of a fluid.

vacuum-valve, s. A reversed safety-valve, opening inwardly to the pressure of the atmosphere when there is a negative pressure in the boiler.

văde, v. i. [A weakened form of *fade* (q. v.).]

1. To fade, to wither.

"His summer leaves all *vaded*."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 2.

2. To go, to vanish; to pass away; to depart.

"Her power, disperst, through all the world did *vade*."
Spenser: *Ruins of Rome*, xx.

vă-dě mē'-cūm, subst. [Lat.=go with me.] A book or other thing that a person carries with him as a constant companion; a manual; a pocket companion.

***văd'-i-mōn-ŷ, s.** [Latin *vadimonium*, from *vas* (genit. *vadis*)=a surety, a bail.]

Old Law: A bond or pledge to appear before a judge on a certain day.

vă-dī-um, s. [Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*)=a surety, a bail.]

Scots Law: A word, a pledge, or surety.

adium-mortuum, s. A mortgage.

adium-vivum, s. A living pledge.

văe, s. [VOE.]

***vă-frouș, a.** [Lat. *vafer*=sly, cunning.] Cunning, crafty, sly.

"He that deals with a fox may be held very simple if he expect not his *vafrous* tricks."—*Feltham: Resolves*, res. 42.

văg'-a-bōnd, v. i. [VAGABOND, *adj.*] To play the vagabond; to wander about in an idle manner; to vagabondize.

"*Vagabonding* it out yonder."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lvi.

văg'-a-bōnd, *vac-a-bond, *vac-a-bonde, *vac-a-bound, *vac-o-bond, *vac-a-bund, *vag-a-bund, *vag-a-bunde, adj. & s. [Fr. *vagabond*, from Latin *vagabundus*=wandering about, from *vagor*=to wander.]

A. As adjective:

1. Wandering about without having any settled habitation.

"Doubtless the author of this libell was some *vagabond* huckster or pedler."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 586.

2. Floating about without any certain direction; driven to and fro.

"By envious winds

Blown *vagabond* or frustrate." Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 16.

3. Pertaining to a vagabond or worthless stroller.

B. As substantive:

*1. One who wanders about, not having any settled home; a wanderer, a vagrant. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"The question was whether he and his posterity should reign on an ancestral throne or should be *vagabonds* and beggars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. An idle, worthless stroller from place to place, without any fixed habitation or means of living; hence, in law, an idle, worthless vagrant. Now in law used chiefly in the phrase, A rogue and a *vagabond*. [VAGRANT, B. II.]

"To *vagabondys* and other that lokyd for pylfry and ryflynge, it was a great occasyon & styrynge."—*Fabyan: Chronycle* (an. 1456).

3. An idle, worthless fellow; a scamp, a rascal. [*Colloq.*]

"What a brainsick *vagabond* art thou!"

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii.

văg'-a-bōnd-age (age as ĭg), văg'-a-bōnd-ism, s. [Eng. *vagabond*; -age, -ism.]

1. The state, condition, ways, or habits of a *vagabond*.

"Given over to *vagabondage* and deeds of rascality."—*Scribner's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 769.

2. *Vagabonds* collectively.

"To increase the *vagabondism* of the neighborhood."—*Mayhew: London Labor and London Poor*, iii. 322.

văg'-a-bōnd-ism, s. [VAGABONDAGE.]

văg'-a-bōnd-ize, văg'-a-bōnd-ise, v. i. [Eng. *vagabond*; -ize, -ise.] To wander about as a *vagabond*.

"Afterward *vagabondizing* for a couple of years."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

văg'-a-bōnd-rŷ, s. [English *vagabond*; -ry.] *Vagabondage*.

văg-a-būn'-dæ, s. pl. [Fem. pl. of Latin *vagabundus*=strolling about, *vagabond*.]

Zool.: A sub-tribe of Spiders, tribe *Dipneumones* or *Dipneumonæ* (q. v.). Ocelli usually in three rows. The species wander about, spinning no webs. Families, *Salticidæ* and *Lycosidæ*.

***vă'-gæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Lat. *vagus*=strolling about, wandering.]

Botany: The sixty-eighth order in Linnæus' Natural System. It was only provisional, and contained all his doubtful genera.

vă'-gal, a. [Mod. Lat. *vag(us)*; Eng. suff. -al.] Of or pertaining to the *vagus* (q. v.).

***vă'-gan-çŷ, s.** [Lat. *vagans*, pr. par. of *vagor*=to wander.]

1. Vagrancy.

2. Extravagance.

"A thousand *vagancies* of glory and delight."—*Milton: Church Government*, ch. i.

***vă'-gant, *va-gaunt, a.** [Fr. *vagant*.] Wandering, vagrant.

"Fro thi face I shal be hid, and I shal be *vagaunt*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iv. 14.

†vă-găn'-tēs, s. pl. [Pl. of Lat. *vagans*, pr. par. of *vago*=to wander.]

Zool.: A group of Walcknæer's *Araneidæ*. They are the same as his *Laterigradæ* (q. v.). The name *Vagantes* was given because these spiders lead a wandering life, except during oviposition.

***vă-ga-rant, a.** [VAGRANT.]

vă-găr'-i-ous, a. [Eng. *vagary*; -ous.] Having vagaries; whimsical.

"The names of the wandering Jew are characteristically various, not to say *vagarious*."—*M. D. Conway: Wandering Jew*, ch. x.

***vă-găr-îsh, a.** [VAGARY.] Wandering.

"His eyes were often *vagarish*."

Wolcott: *P. Pindar*, p. 305.

vă-găr'-ŷ, *va-gare, *fi-gar-y, s. [VAGARY, v.]

*1. A wandering; a strolling.

"The people called Phœnices gave themselves to long *vagaries* and continual viages by sea."—*Barnaby RICH*.

2. A wandering of the thoughts; a wild freak; a whim; a whimsical purpose.

"Straight they changed their minds,
Flew off, and into strange *vagaries* fell."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 614.

***vă-găr'-ŷ, v. i.** [Latin *vagor*=to wander; Fr. *vaguer*; Ital. *vagare*.] To wander about; to wind.

"The three rivers that *vagary* up to her."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

***vă-gă'-tion, s.** [Lat. *vagatio*, from *vagor*=to wander.] A wandering; a roving about.

vă'-gi-ent, a. [Lat. *vagiens*, pr. par. of *vagio*=to cry like a child.] Crying like a child.

"The cradle of the Cretan Jove,
And guardians of his *vagient* infancy."

More: *Song of the Soul*, iii. 4, 42.

vă-gi'-nă, s. [Lat.=a sheath, a scabbard.]

1. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Comp.*: A special canal in the female for the reception of an intromittent organ, or the deposition of sperm-cells.

(2) *Human*: A dilatable membranous passage extending from the vulva to the uterus, the neck of which it embraces. It rests below and behind on the rectum, and supports the bladder in front.

2. *Arch.*: The upper part of the shaft of a terminus, from which the bust or figure seems to issue or arise.

3. *Bot.*: A sheath, as of grasses.

vă-gi'-năl, a. [VAGINA.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to or resembling a sheath; as, a *vaginal* membrane.

2. *Anatomy, Pathology, &c.*:

(1) Of or pertaining to anything shaped like a sheath or scabbard; as, the *vaginal* process (q. v.).

(2) Of or pertaining to the vagina (q. v.); as, the *vaginal* artery. The term is frequently used in Pathology; as, *vaginal* catarrh, cystocele, enterocoele, hyperæsthesia, &c.

vaginal-artery, s.

Anat.: A branch of the internal iliac artery.

vaginal-catarrh, or leucorrhæa, s.

Path.: [VAGINITIS].

vaginal-plexus, s.

Anat.: The lower part of the pelvic plexus, whence the vaginal nerves disperse without again entering into a plexiform arrangement.

vaginal-process, s.

Anat.: The lower margin of the tympanic plate, which constitutes a sharp edge partly surrounding the front of the styloid process.

bōll, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şhan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

***văg-in-â-lēs**, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. (with Lat. *plantæ* =plants, understood) of Mod. Lat. *vaginalis*=of, belonging to, or possessed of a sheath.]

Bot.: The twenty-seventh order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera, Polygonum, Laurus, &c.

***văg-in-â-lis**, *s.* [See def.]

Ornith.: Gmelin's rendering of Pennant's name (Sheathbill) for the genus *Chionis*, named by Forster, and which therefore has priority. [SHEATH-BILL.]

vă-gîn'-ant, *adj.* [Mod. Latin *vaginans* (genit. *vaginantis*). (See def.)]

Bot.: Sheathing (q. v.).

***văg-i-nă-tă**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *vagina* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Lamarck's name for Polypes enveloped in a sheath formed by a calcareous or horny polypary, as Corals, the Sertulariæ, &c.

vă-gî'-nate, *a. & s.* [VAGINA.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: The same as VAGINATED (q. v.).

B. As subst.: One of the Vaginata (q. v.).

vă-gî'-nât-êd, *a.* [VAGINA.]

Bot.: Sheathed, inserted in a sheath, as a stalk in a sheath formed by the base of a petiole.

văg-i-něl'-lă (*pl. văg-i-něl'-læ*), *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *vagina* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as RAMENTA (q. v.).

văg-i-něr'-vōse, *a.* [Latin *vagus*=wandering, and *nervosus*=full of sinews.]

Botany (of the veins): Not running in any fixed directions.

văg-i-níc-ô-lă, *s.* [Lat. *vagina*=a sheath, and *colo*=to inhabit.]

Zoölogy: The type-genus of the sub-family Vaginicolina, with several genera from salt and fresh water. Animalcules elongate, sub-cylindrical, inclosed singly or in pairs within a vase-shaped sheath, to the bottom of which they are affixed directly, or by means of a pedicel; oral and ciliary system as in Vorticella (q. v.).

văg-i-níc-ô-lî'-nă, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *vaginicol(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ, with eight genera, from salt and fresh water.

văg-in-iş'-mūs, *s.* [VAGINA.]

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. Marion Sims to the involuntary spasmodic closure and over-sensitiveness of the mouth of the vagina. It requires an operation for its removal.

văg-i-nî'-tis, *s.* [Lat. *vagin(a)*; suff. *-itis*.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vagina. It may be acute or chronic. The former is sometimes produced by the poison of scarlatina; the latter is called also Vaginal Catarrh, Vaginal Leucorrhœa, simply Leucorrhœa, and popularly the Whites.

vă-gî-nō-pěn'-noūs, ***vă-gîn-nî-pěn'-noūs**, *a.* [Latin *vagina*=a sheath, and *penna*=a wing.] Sheath-winged; having the wings covered with a hard case or sheath, as some insects.

"All *vaginnipennous* or sheath-winged insects, as beetles and dorrs."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

vă-gîn-u-lî'-nă, *s.* [Mod. Lat., a double dimin. from *vagina* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Lagenidæ, with a series of chambers laterally compressed. From the Trias onward.

vă-gîn-ū-lūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *vagina* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: A genus of Oncidiadæ, with twenty species from the West Indies, South America, India, and the Philippines. Animal elongated, slug-like, covered by a thick, leathery mantle, under which the head is retracted at will; tentacles four, eyes on upper pair; sexes united. The species are found in decayed wood, and under leaves.

***vă'-goūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vagus*.] Wandering, vagrant, unsettled.

"Such as were born and begot of a single woman, through a *vagous* lust, were called *Sporii*."—Ayliffe.

vă-grăn-čŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vagran(t)*; *-cy*.]

1. The state of wandering, without having a settled home. (Not necessarily in a bad sense.)

"Therefore did he spend his days in continual labor, in restless travel, in endless *vagrancy*, going about doing good."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. The life or condition of a vagrant. [VAGRANT, *a.*, B. II.]

"He shall by office prosecute them for the offenses of idleness, drunkenness, quarrelling, gaming, or *vagrancy*, in the supreme court."—Burke: *Sketch of the Negro Code*.

vă-grant, ***vă'-gar-ant**, *a. & s.* [From *vagary*, *v.* (q. v.).]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; try, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

A. As adjective:

1. Wandering about from place to place without having any settled home.

"The people remained in the woods and mountains *vagant* and dispersed like the wild beasts."—Puttenham: *English Poetry*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Pertaining to one who wanders from place to place; unsettled.

"[He] had ever since led an infamous and *vagrant* life."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

*3. Moving without any settled or certain direction.

*4. Unsettled, unsteady, inconstant.

"The offspring of a *vagrant* and ignoble love."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A wanderer; one who has no settled home or habitation.

"But of the *vagrant* none took thought."

Wordsworth: *Ruth*.

2. An idle wanderer or stroller; a vagabond, a tramp.

"The civil war expelled all sturdy *vagrants* from the city."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

II. Law: In law the term *vagrant* is much more comprehensive than in ordinary language, and the idea of wandering is almost lost. Vagrants are divided into three grades:

(1) Idle and disorderly persons, or such as, while able to maintain themselves and families, neglect to do so; unlicensed peddlers, beggars, common prostitutes, &c.; all of whom are liable to imprisonment or fine or both.

(2) Rogues and vagabonds, or such as having been convicted of being idle and disorderly persons, have been found guilty of a repeated offense; fortune-tellers and other like impostors, persons gambling or betting in public, persons having no visible occupation and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves; all of whom are liable to imprisonment or fine or both.

(3) Incurable rogues, or such as, having been convicted as rogues and vagabonds, are found guilty of a repetition of the offense; persons breaking out of legal confinement, &c.; all of whom are liable to imprisonment, sometimes for long terms under the habitual criminal acts of some of the states.

vă-grant-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *vagrant*; *-ly*.] In a vagrant, wandering, or unsettled manner; like a vagrant.

vă-grant-něss, *s.* [Eng. *vagrant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being vagrant; vagrancy.

***vă-grôm**, *adj.* [See def.] An intentional misspelling of Vagrant (q. v.). (Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iii. 3.)

văgue, *a. & s.* [French *vague*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vago*.] [VAGUE, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. Wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

"Gray encouraged his men to set upon the *vague* villains."—Hayward.

2. Unsettled, as regards meaning, scope, or the like; unfixed, indefinite, unsettled; not clear; uncertain, doubtful, ambiguous.

"Neither loosely *vague*

Nor wordy." Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, iii.

3. Proceeding from no known authority; uncertain; as, a *vague* report.

***B. As substantive:**

1. A wandering.

"So as the Scots had some leasure to plaie their *vagues*, and follow their accustomed manner."—Holinshed: *Hist. Scotland* (an. 1542).

2. A vagary.

3. Vagueness. (Masson: *De Quincey*, p. 196.)

***văgue**, *v. i.* [Fr. *vaguer*, from Lat. *vagor*, from *vagus*=wandering.] To wander, to roam.

"She [the soule] doth *vague* and wander as banished."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 231.

văgue-lŷ, *adv.* [English *vague*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a vague or uncertain manner; indefinitely; not clearly; ambiguously.

văgue-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *vague*, *a.*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being vague, indefinite, unsettled, or uncertain; indefiniteness, ambiguousness.

"Objections of some writers to the *vagueness* of the language."—Mackintosh: *Law of Nature*, p. 8.

vă-gūs, *s.* [Lat.=wandering, vagrant. Named from its wandering course.]

Anat.: The Pneumogastric nerve (q. v.).

vă-hě-ă, *s.* [From *voua*=here, the Madagascar name of *Vahea madagascariensis*.]

Bot.: A genus of Carissææ. Tall climbing shrubs or trees, with opposite leaves, dense terminal cymes of white flowers, and round fruit. Known species four, all African. *V. madagascariensis* and *V. gum-mifera*, both growing in Madagascar, yield a kind of caoutchouc.

văik, *v. i.* [VACANT.] To become vacant; to be vacant; to be unoccupied. (Scotch.)

***văil** (1), *s.* [VEIL, *s.*]

***văil** (2), *s.* [VAIL (2), *v.*] Submission, descent, decline.

văil (3), ***vale**, *subst.* [For *avail*=profit, advantage.]

*1. Profit, proceeds, return.

"The cave where the young outlaw hoards the stolen *vails* of his occupation."—Chapman.

*2. An unlooked for or casual acquisition; a windfall. (Tooke.)

3. Money given to servants by visitors. (Generally in the plural.)

"To give extravagant *vails* at every country house which they visited."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***văil** (1), *v. t.* [VEIL, *v.*]

***văil** (2), ***vaille**, ***vale**, *v. t. & i.* [For *avail* or *avale*, from Fr. *avaler*=to let or put down, from Lat. *ad*=to, and *vallis*=a vale, a valley.]

A. Transitive:

1. To let, cast, or put down; to lower; to let fall; to put off.

"She *vailed* her eyelids."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 956.

2. To lower or let down in token of respect or submission.

"To *vaille* their bonnets for the queene of England."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*. (Ep. Ded.)

3. To let sink, as through fear.

"Douglas gan *vail* his stomach."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To bow; to show respect by bowing or uncovering.

"All the gallants on the stage rise, *vail* to me, kiss their hand."—Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman Hater*, i. 3.

2. To give place; to yield; to give way.

"Thy convenience must *vail* to thy neighbor's necessity."—South.

***văil** (3), ***vayle**, *v. i.* [VAIL (3), *s.*] To profit, to avail, to advantage.

"Through this science [physike] it is full sought

Which *vailleth* and which *vailleth* nought."

Gower: *C. A.*, vii.

***văil'-ă-ble**, ***vaille-a-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *vail* (3), *v.*; *-able*.] Profitable, advantageous, effectual. (Smith: *Commonwealth*, bk. ii., ch. iv.)

***văil'-êr**, *s.* [Eng. *vail* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who vails; one who shows respect by vailing or yielding.

"If he finds not a good store of *vailers*, he comes home stiff."—Overbury: *Characters*, E. 5, b. (1627).

văin, ***vaine**, ***vayn**, ***vein**, ***veyn**, *a.* [Fr. *vain*, from Lat. *vanum*, accus. of *vanus*=empty, *vain*; prob. from *vacuus*=empty.]

1. Producing no good result; fruitless, ineffectual, useless; destitute of force or efficacy; powerless.

"Give us help in the time of trouble; for *vain* is the help of man."—Psalm lx. 11.

*2. Powerless, weak.

"How these *vain*, weak nails may tear a passage."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 5.

3. Having no real value; empty, unreal, unsubstantial, idle, worthless, unsatisfying.

"*Vain* pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye!"

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

*4. Unwise, foolish, silly.

"A *vain*, giddy, shallow, humorous youth."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

*5. Fallacious, deceitful, false.

"All hope is *vain*."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 1.

6. Proud of petty things or of trifling attainments; elated with a high opinion of one's own self, or of one's own accomplishments, or of things more showy than valuable; having a morbid craving for the admiration or applause of others; conceited, puffed up, inflated.

"Sir Plume, of amber snuff-box justly *vain*."

Pope: *Rape of the Lock*, iv. 122.

*7. Showy, ostentatious.

"Load some *vain* church with old theatric state."

Pope: *Moral Essays*, iv. 29.

¶ *Vain* and *fruitless* are both applied to our endeavors; but the term *vain* is the more general and indefinite. What we aim at, as well as what we strive for, may be *vain*; but *fruitless* refers only to the end of our labors. When the object aimed at

is general in its import, it is common to term the endeavor *vain* when it cannot attain this object; when labor is specifically employed for the attainment of a particular object, it is usual to term it fruitless if it fail.

¶ 1. *For vain*: To no purpose; fruitlessly, idly, in vain.

"Which the air beats for vain."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

2. *In vain*: To no purpose; ineffectually.

"In vain they do worship me."—Matthew xv. 9.

3. *To take in vain*: [TAKE, v., ¶ 29.]

**vāin'-fūl*, a. [Eng. *vain*; -ful.] Vain, empty. (Tusser: *Husbandrie*, p. 10.)

vāin-glōr'-i-ōus, **vaine-glōr-y-ous*, a. [Eng. *vainglory*; -ous.]

1. Feeling vainglory; vain to excess of one's own accomplishments or achievements; boastful, vaunting.

2. Characterized by or proceeding from vainglory; founded on or prompted by vanity; boastful. (Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 169.)

vāin-glōr-i-ōus-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vainglorious*; -ly.] In a vainglorious manner; with vainglory or vaunting.

"Let it no more enter into your hearts to thinke with yourselves *vaingloriously*."—Udall: *Luke*, ch. iii.

vāin-glōr'-ŷ, **vaine-glōr-ie*, **vein-gloir-e*, **veyn-glōr-y*, s. [O. Fr. *vein glorie*, from Lat. *vana gloria*=vain or idle boasting.] Glory, pride, or boastfulness that is vain or empty; tendency to unduly exalt one's self or one's own achievements; excessive vanity; vain pomp or show.

"If Hector break not his neck i' the combat, he'll break 't himself in *vainglory*."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

vāin'-lŷ, **veyn-li*, adv. [Eng. *vain*; -ly.]

1. In a vain manner; to no purpose; in vain, ineffectually, uselessly, fruitlessly.

"Our cannon's malice *vainly* shall be spent."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

2. In a vain, arrogant, or conceited manner; proudly, conceitedly.

*3. Idly, foolishly, unreasonably.

"Supplies beyond necessity of the present, are apt to make us either *vainly* profuse, or *vainly* confident."—Hale: *Cont.*; Lord's Prayer.

*4. Falsely, erroneously.

"Which *vainly* I supposed the Holy Land."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 5.

vāin'-ness, **vaine-ness*, s. [Eng. *vain*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vain, useless, or ineffectual; inefficacy, fruitlessness, uselessness.

2. Vanity, empty pride.

"Free from *vainness* and self-glorious pride."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. (Chorus).

*3. Foolishness, folly.

"O how great *vainnesse* is it then to scorne The weak." Spenser: *World's Vanitie*, vi.

*4. Falseness, falsehood, deceit.

"I hate ingratitude more in a man Than lying *vainness*, babbling drunkenness."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

vāir, **veir*, subst. [French *vair*=a rich fur of ermines, &c., from Latin *varius*=variegated.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A kind of fur.

2. *Her.*: One of the furs, composed of several pieces, silver and blue (argent and azure), cut to represent little shields or (it is said) the flower of the campanula, and opposed to each other in rows. When of different colors, these are specified and described, *vairé* or *vairy*; as, *vairy argent* and *vert*. [COUNTER-VAIR.]

vāir'-ē, *vāir'-ŷ*, **var-ry*, Vair.

ver-ry, a. [Fr. *vairé*.]

Her.: Checkered or charged with vair (q. v.).

Vai-sē'-shī-kā, s. [Sans. *vaishesha*=an atom.]

Hindu Philos.: One of the six leading systems of Brahmanic philosophy. 'At first only three of the six—viz., the two Mimāṃsās and the Nyāya—were considered orthodox; but ultimately the three rejected—the Vaiseshika, the Sankhya, and the Yoga—were exempted from the ban of heresy. The founder of the Vaiseshika system was Kanāda, whose exact date is unknown, but it may be vaguely conjectured as about 500 B. C. The system assumes or establishes that all material substances are composed of atoms mechanically united. These atoms it regards as eternal in their duration. The combinations of them which form the present world are, however, but transitory; so also is the present system of things. The Vaiseshika philosophy is generally connected with the Nyāya or Logical school of Gautama, of which it is supposed to be a modification.

Vaish'-nā-va, s. [Sansc., &c.]

Hinduism (pl.): A primary religious section of the Hindus, who adore Vishnu in preference to, if not to the exclusion of, the other persons of the Hindu Triad. To carry individual preference to this extent is not considered orthodox, and many of those who do so have united themselves into monastic bodies, which, drawing their devotees from various castes, virtually merge them in a new one—that of the Sectarian brotherhood. Horace Hayman Wilson divided the Vaishnavas into the following sections: (1) Rāmānujas, Sri Sampradāyis, or Sri Vaishnavas; (2) Rāmānandis, or Rāmāvats; (3) Kabīr Panthīs; (4) Khākīs; (5) Malūk Dāsīs; (6) Dādū Panthīs; (7) Rāya Dāsīs; (8) Senāīs; (9) Vallabhāchārīs, or Rudra Sampradāyīs; (10) Mirā Bāīs; (11) Madhwāchārīs or Brahma Sampradāyīs; (12) Nīmāvats, or Sanakādī Sampradāyīs; (13) the Vaishnavas of Bengal; (14) Radhā Vallabhīs; (15) the Sakhi Bhāvas; (16) Charan Dāsīs; (17) Harischandīs; (18) Sadhnā Panthīs; (19) Mādhavīs; and (20) Sannyāsīs, Vairāgīs, and Nāgas.

Vais'-ya, s. [Sansc.]

Hinduism: The third of the primary Hindu castes in the order of dignity. Nominally it contains the merchants and shopmen. [CASTE.]

vāi'-vōde, s. [WAYWODE.]

va-keel, subst. [Hind., &c., *wakil*.] In the East Indies an ambassador or agent sent on a special commission, or residing at a court; a native attorney; a native Indian law-pleader.

Va'-la, s. [A female name(?).]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 131.]

vāl'-ā-ite, s. [After M. Vála; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of Resins, occurring in small, hexagonal tables and massive, associated with hatchettite (q. v.), in the Rossitz-Oslawner Coal formation, Moravia. Hardness, about 1.5 or lower; luster, shining; color and streak, black; aromatic odor when rubbed; fracture, uneven. Composition: Not yet determined.

vāl'-aŋce (1), *vāl'-eŋce*, **vāl'-laŋce*, **val-lens*, s. [From Valence in France, south of Lyons, where silk is still made.]

1. Fringes of drapery; specif., the drapery hanging round a bed, couch, &c.

"Valance of Venice, gold of needlework."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

2. The drooping ledge at the parting of a trunk.

vāl'-aŋce (2), subst. [O. Fr. *vallence*, *valence*.] Valor, bravery, worth.

"And there the *valance* of men, is demed in riches out forthe."—Chaucer: *Test. of Love*, bk. ii.

vāl'-aŋce, v. t. [VALANCE (1), s.] To furnish or decorate with a valance or fringe; to fringe; hence, fig., to decorate with a beard.

"Thy face is *valanc'd* since I saw thee last; com'st thou to beard me?"—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

**va-lanče*, s. [AVALANCHE.] An avalanche.

"The great danger of traveling here . . . proceeds from what they call the *valanches*."—Smollett: *France and Italy*, let. xxxviii.

**vāl'-aŋ-čŷ*, **vāl'-laŋ-čŷ*, s. & a. [Eng. *val-anc(e)*; -y.]

A. As subst.: A large wig that hides the face.

B. As adj.: Hiding the face.

"Critics in plume and white *vallancy* wig."

Dryden: *Ep.* iii.

val-dēn'-šī-aŋ, a. & s. [WALDENSIAN.]

vāle (1), s. [VAIL (3), s.]

vāle (2), **val*, s. [Fr. *val*, from Lat. *vallem*, accus. of *vallis*=a vale, a valley.]

I. Literally:

1. A tract of low ground between hills; a valley. (Dryden: *Ep.* iii.)

¶ *Vale* is more commonly used in poetry, *valley* in prose.

2. A little trough or canal; as, a pump *vale* to carry off the water from a ship's pump.

*II. *Fig.*: A state of decline or wretchedness.

"I am declined into the *vale* of years."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 2.

**vā'-lē* (3), s. [Lat. imper. sing. of *valeo*=to be well.] A farewell; an adieu.

"I dropt a tear and wrote my *vale*."

Praed. (Annandale.)

**vāle*, v. i. [VAIL, v.] To descend.

"Here *vales* a valley, here ascends a mountain."

Sylvestre: *Du Bartas*, Seventh day, first week, 53.

vāl'-ē-dic'-tion, s. [As if from Lat. *valedictio*, from *valedictus*, pa. par. of *valedico*=to say farewell, from *vale*=farewell, and *dico*=to say.] [VALE (3), s.] A bidding farewell; a farewell; an adieu.

"He always took this solemn *valediction* of the fellows."—Fuller: *Worthies*, Shropshire.

vāl'-ē-dic-tōr'-i-aŋ, s. [Eng. *valedictory*; -an.] In American colleges the student who pronounces the valedictory (q. v.).

vāl'-ē-dic-tōr'-ŷ, a. & s. [VALEDICTION.]

A. As adj.: Bidding farewell; pertaining or relating to a farewell or adieu; of the nature of a farewell; farewell.

"To pay to their popular chief governor every *valedictory* honor."—Cumberland: *Memoirs*.

B. As subst.: In American colleges, an oration or address spoken at the annual commencement by one of the class whose members receive the degree of B. A., and take their leave of the college and of each other.

Va-lēn'-ci-a (c as sh), s. [See def. 2.]

1. [VALENTIA.]

2. A province on the east coast of Spain, and a city, the capital of the province.

3. (Pl.): Raisins grown in and exported from Valencia.

va-lēn'-ci-aŋ-ite, subst. [After the Valenciana mine, Mexico, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase, much resembling adularia, associated with quartz.

vāl'-ēn'-ci-ē-neŷ, s. [See def.] A term applied to a variety of lace whose meshes are of the form of an irregular hexagon. It is formed of two threads, partly twisted and plaited at top of the mesh. The pattern is worked in the net. Named after Valenciennes, in France, where it is made.

vāl'-ēn'-ci-ēn-nē'-ŷi-a, s. [Mod. Lat., from M. Valenciennes, a French professor of the first half of the nineteenth century.]

Palaeont.: A genus of Limneidæ, with one species, from a Tertiary deposit, near Kertch, Crimea. The shell resembles a gigantic Ancyclus (q. v.); apex much incurved, concentric markings on surface.

vā'-len-čŷ, s. [Lat. *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be worth, to be strong.]

Chem.: Atomicity (q. v.).

vāl'-ēne, s. [Eng. *val(eric)*; -ene.] [VALERONE.]

vā-lēn'-tī-a (t as sh), s. [Etym. not apparent.]

Fabric: A stuff made of worsted, cotton, and silk, used for waistcoats.

vāl'-ēn-tī-ne, s. [See def.]

*1. A sweetheart or choice made on St. Valentine's day.

"To-morrow is St. Valentine's day,
All in the morning betime!
And I a maid at your window,
To be your *Valentine*."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 5.

¶ According to the legend, St. Valentine was beheaded on Feb. 14, at Rome, under Claudius. The old notion was that birds began to couple on that day, and hence arose the custom of young persons of both sexes choosing each other as "*valentines*" for the ensuing year by a species of lottery, and of sending love missives to each other.

2. A letter or other missive sent by young persons of both sexes to each other on Valentine's day; a printed missive of an amatory or satirical nature, generally sent by post anonymously. Some valentines are highly ornamental and artistic, while others are caricatures, designed to reflect on the personal appearance, habits, character, &c., of the persons to whom they are addressed. The practice of sending valentines by mail appears to be diminishing year by year, the later practice, confined almost exclusively to children, being to insert them under the door of the person to whom they are addressed, and then to knock or ring the door-bell and hurry away. In the various cities of the country many millions of hideous caricatures thus change hands.

Vāl'-ēn-tīn'-i-aŋs, s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Valentinus, an Egyptian gnostic, whose sect arose at Rome, then rooted itself deeply in Cyprus, and finally spread throughout a great part of southern Europe, western Asia, and northern Africa. He supposed that in the Pleroma (q. v.) there were thirty male and as many female æons united in wedlock, with four unmarried, these latter being Horus, Christ, the Holy Spirit, and Jesus. The youngest æon, Sophia (Wisdom), brought forth a daughter, Achamoth, whence sprang the Demiurge, who created mankind. This Demiurge, becoming puffed up with pride, aspired to be regarded as the only god, and led many angels into the same error. To repress his insolence, Christ descended, Jesus, one of the highest æons, joining him when he was baptized in Jordan. The Demiurge had him crucified; but, before his death, both Jesus the Son of God and the rational soul of Christ had separated, leaving only the sentient soul and the ethereal body to suffer. The Valentinians were divided into the Ptolemaic, the Secundian, the Heracleonite, the Marcosian, and many other sects.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aŷ; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

va-lén'-tín-ite, s. [After Basil Valentine, an alchemist, who discovered some of the properties of antimony; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in crystals, but occasionally massive. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 5.566; luster, adamantine to pearly; color, white, peach-blossom red, ash-gray; streak, white; translucent to sub-transparent. Composition: Oxygen, 16.44; antimony, 83.56=100, whence the formula SbO_3 . Results from the decomposition of various antimonial ores.

va-lér'-a-çét-ô-ni'-trile, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *acetonitrile*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}$. A mobile, colorless liquid found in the neutral oil produced by distilling glue with potassium chromate and sulphuric acid. It has an aromatic odor, is very inflammable, burning with a faintly luminous flame, moderately soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; specific gravity, 0.79 at 15°; boils between 68° and 71°.

va-lér'-al, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *aldehyde*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}=\text{CH}_2>\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CHO}$. Valeraldehyde, valerianic aldehyde, valerylhydride. A mobile, colorless liquid, discovered by Dumas and Stas. Obtained by oxidizing amylic alcohol with nitric or chromic acid, or by distilling fusel-oil with sulphuric acid. It has a burning, bitter taste, a suffocating apple-like odor, exciting coughing, is insoluble in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils; specific gravity 0.857 at 17°, and boils at 96° under ordinary atmospheric pressure. It is very inflammable, burning with a bright blue-edged flame. When exposed to the air it is gradually converted into valerianic acid.

valeral-ammonia, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}\cdot\text{NH}_3=\text{C}_5\text{H}_9(\text{NH}_4)\text{O}$. A crystalline body prepared by adding ammonia to valeral mixed with a thousand times its bulk of water. It is almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts when heated, but recrystallizes on cooling.

va-lér'-ál'-dē-hýde, subst. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *aldehyde*.] [VALERAL.]

vál-ér'-ál'-dide, s. [VALERALDEHYDE.]

vál-ér'-ál'-dine, s. [Eng. *valerald(ide)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{31}\text{NS}_2$. A viscid oil obtained by passing sulphydric acid into valeral ammonia suspended in water. It has an alkaline reaction, a strong, unpleasant odor, does not solidify at -20°, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and volatilizes without decomposition.

vál-ér'-ám'-íc, adj. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amic*.] Derived from valeric acid and ammonia.

valeramic-acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_9(\text{NH}_2)\text{O}_2$. Amidovaleric acid, valeramidic acid. Discovered by Gorup-Besanez in the pancreas of an ox, and prepared artificially by the action of ammonia on an alcoholic solution of bromovaleric acid. It crystallizes in colorless leaves, somewhat sublimable, is slightly soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether, and unites with acids and bases to form crystallizable compounds. Heated in the air, it burns with a bluish flame; heated in a glass tube, it melts and sublimates, giving off alkaline vapors having the odor of herring-pickle.

va-lér'-a-míde, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}=\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{N}$. The primary amide of valeric acid, produced by the action of strong ammonia on ethylic valerate. Insoluble in water, melts at 100°, subliming at a somewhat higher temperature, and, when boiled with alkalis, gives off ammonia.

va-lér'-a-míd'-íc, a. [Eng. *valeramid(e)*; *-ic*.] [VALERAMIC.]

vál-ér'-ám'-íne, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: Wurtz' original name for amylamine.

vál-ér'-án'-il-ide, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *anil(ine)*, and suff. *-ide*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{15}\text{NO}=\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)\text{NO}$. Phenyl-valeramide. A crystalline body, obtained by the action of valeric anhydride on aniline. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 115°, and distills unaltered at 220°.

vál-ér'-ate, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of valeric acid.

valerate of potassium, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{KO}_2$. Obtained by saturating valeric acid with potassium. It is an amorphous, white, deliquescent, saline mass, soluble in water and in strong alcohol, melts at 140°, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

vál-ér'-éne, subst. [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *-ene*.] [AMYLENE.]

va-lér'-i-án, s. [VALERIANA.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Valeriana* (q. v.).

2. *Polemonium cœruleum* (Britten & Holland). [GREEK-VALERIAN, RED-VALERIAN, SPUR-VALERIAN.]

valerian-oil, s.

Chem.: A pale yellow or greenish oil, obtained by distilling valerian root with water. It has the odor of valerian, an aromatic taste, an acid reaction; specific gravity 0.90-0.93; boils at 200°; becomes viscid at -15°, but does not solidify completely even at -40°. It appears to be a mixture of several substances.

valerian-pug, s.

Entom.: *Eupithecia valerianata*; a rare European geometer moth, with ashy-brown wings, the caterpillar of which feeds on the common valerian.

va-lér'-i-ā'-na, subst. [From Lat. *valeo* = to be strong; so named from the powerful medicinal qualities of some species.]

Bot.: Valerian; the typical genus of Valerianaceæ or Valerianæ. Herbs, generally perennial, with radical leaves crowded, those of the stem opposite or whorled, entire or pinnatifid; flowers cymose, with bracteoles; corolla five-cleft, gibbous at the base, stamens three; fruit crowned with a feathery pappus. Known species about 130, from the North Temperate Zone and from South America. The root, which is warm and aromatic, is used in pharmacy in hemiparalysis, spasms, hysteria, epilepsy, chorea, hypochondriasis, and as an auxiliary to tonics in intermittents. Valerian baths have been found of much use in acute rheumatism. In excessive doses it produces headache and mental excitement. It is highly attractive to rats, and also to cats, hence it is called Cats' Valerian; and being much used by the poor as an application to fresh wounds, is named also Allheal. *V. pyrenaica*, which has very large, cordate, deeply-toothed leaves, is a native of the Pyrenees. *V. celtica* and *V. salicina*, natives of the mountains of Austria, are used in the east of Europe to aromatize baths. The roots of *V. celtica*, *V. officinalis*, and *V. phu* are tonic, bitter, aromatic, spasmodic, vermifugal, and perhaps febrifugal. *V. sitkensis*, *Dioscoridis*, &c., are powerful stimulants. The strong-scented roots of *V. hardwickii* and *V. wallichii*, Himalayan species, are used in India medicinally.



Valeriana Officinalis.

1. Plant; 2. Flower; 3. Leaflets.

va-lér'-i-a-nā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *valeriana*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Valerianworts; an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Campanales. Annual or perennial scented herbs, occasionally twining. Leaves collected in rosettes at the root, or distributed upon the stem, opposite, entire, or pinnately divided. Flowers in cymes; calyx superior, the limb membranous or resembling feathery pappus; corolla monopetalous, tubular, inserted in the top of the ovary, two or three lobed, regular or irregular, sometimes with a spur; stamens one to five, inserted into the tube of the corolla, and alternate with its lobes; ovary inferior, one-celled, sometimes with two other abortive cells; seed one, pendulous. Chiefly in temperate climates. Known genera twelve; species 185. (Lindley.)

va-lér'-i-ān-āte, s. [Eng. *valerian(ic)*; *-ate*.]

1. **Chem.**: A salt of valerianic acid (q. v.).

2. **Pharm.**: Valerianate of zinc is a nerve tonic, an antispasmodic, and an anthelmintic. Valerianate of iron and that of ammonia act somewhat similarly; valerianate of soda acts like valerian root; valerianate of quinine is useful in intermittent and spasmodic neuralgic affections.

va-lér'-i-a-nēl'-lā, s. [Dimin. from Mod. Latin *valeriana* (q. v.).]

Bot.: Corn-salad; a genus of Valerianaceæ. Small annuals, dichotomously branched. Flowers small, bracteate, solitary or cymose in the forks of the branches; corolla regular, funnel-shaped; stamens three; fruit two or three celled, one-seeded. Known species about fifty, chiefly from the north temperate zone.

va-lér'-i-ān'-íc, adj. [Eng. *valerian*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from valerian.

valerianic-acid, a. [VALERIC-ACID.]

valerianic-aldehyde, s. [VALERAL.]

va-lér'-i-ān-wört, s. [Eng. *valerian*, and *wort*.] **Bot. (pl.)**: Lindley's name for the Valerianaceæ (q. v.).

va-lér'-íc, a. [Eng. *valer(ian)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from valerian-root.

valeric-acid, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{O}_2=\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}\left\{\begin{matrix} \text{H} \\ \text{O} \end{matrix}\right\}$. Delphinic acid; Phocenic acid; Butylcarbonic acid; Valerianic acid. A monobasic acid, first obtained by Chevreul, in 1817, from the fat of *Delphinium phocœna*, but found widely diffused throughout the vegetable kingdom, in valerian root, angelica root, and in many plants of the composite order. It is prepared artificially by oxidizing amylic alcohol with a mixture of strong sulphuric acid and acid potassic chromate. When pure, it is a colorless, mobile oil, having a sour, burning taste; specific gravity 0.937 at 16°; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether and in strong acetic acid; does not solidify at -16°, and boils at 184°. With the bases, it forms salts called valerates, none of which is of any importance.

valeric-aldehyde, s. [VALERAL.]

valeric-anhydride, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3=(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CH}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{CO}_2\text{O}$. Valeric oxide; Valeric valerate. A colorless, mobile oil, prepared by distilling valerate of potassium with oxychloride of phosphorus, washing the distillate with sodic carbonate, dissolving in ether, and evaporating. It has a faint odor of apples; specific gravity 0.934 at 15°; is soluble in ether, and boils at 215°. Water slowly absorbs it, converting it into valeric acid; with alcohol it forms ethylic valerate. [VALERIC-ETHERS.]

valeric-chloride, s.

Chem.: $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2\text{Cl}$. A colorless, mobile, fuming liquid, produced by the action of phosphorous chloride on valeric acid. It has a specific gravity of 1.005 at 6°, boils at 117°, and is easily decomposed by water into hydrochloric and valeric acids.

valeric-ethers, s. pl.

Chem.: Prepared by distilling sodium valerate with sulphuric acid and the corresponding alcohols: (1) Methylic valerate, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9(\text{CH}_3)\text{O}_2$, is a colorless liquid, with an odor of valerian and wood spirit; specific gravity 0.8869 at 15°; boils at 116°. (2) Ethylic valerate, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)\text{O}_2$, is a colorless liquid, of a fruity odor; slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol; specific gravity 0.866 at 15°; boils at 133°.

valeric-oxide, valeric-valerate, s. [VALERIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

vál-ér'-in, s. [Eng. *valer(ic)*, and (*glycer*)in.]

Chem. (pl.): A series of glycerides obtained by heating valeric acid with glycerine: (1) Monovalerin, $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_4=(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}(\text{HO})_2(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)$. An oily neutral liquid produced by heating valeric acid with excess of glycerine to 200° for three hours. It has a faint odor; specific gravity 1.100 at 15°; mixes with half its bulk of water to a clear liquid, but separates on the addition of more water, and is decomposed by alcohol, even in the cold. (2) Divalerin, $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_5=(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_2\text{C}(\text{HO})(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_2$. A neutral oily liquid, obtained by heating valeric acid and glycerine to 275°. It has a disagreeable, fishy odor; specific gravity 1.059 at 15°, solidifies at -40°, and does not mix readily with water. (3) Trivalerin, $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_6=(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2)_3$. A neutral oily liquid, produced by heating divalerin to 220°, with ten times its weight of valeric acid. It has an unpleasant odor, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

vál-ér'-is'-íc, a. [Eng. *valer(ic)*; Gr. *isos*=the same as, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from valeric acid.

valerisic-acid, s.

Chem. (pl.): Laurent's name for the substitution products of valeric acid, in which three atoms of hydrogen are replaced by chlorine or other radicles, e. g., chlorovalerisic acid, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_7\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_2$. In like manner, those products in which four atoms of hydrogen are thus replaced are called valerotic acids.

vál-ér'-ô-dī-chlör-hý'-drin, s. [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *dichlorhydrin*.]

Chem.: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{Cl}_2=(\text{C}_3\text{H}_5)_3\text{C}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O})\text{O}\cdot\text{Cl}_2$. A mobile liquid, produced by heating epichlorhydrin with valeric chloride to 100°. It smells like amylic acetate, has a specific gravity of 1.149 at 11°, and boils at 245°.

vál-ér'-ô-glýç'-ér-ál, s. [Eng. *valero(l)*; *glycer(in)*, and suff. *-al*.]

Chemistry: $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{16}\text{O}_3=\left\{\begin{matrix} (\text{C}_3\text{H}_5) \\ \text{H} \end{matrix}\right\}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O})\text{O}_3$. A liquid obtained by heating valeral with glycerine to 180°.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

for twenty-four hours. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, specific gravity 1.027 at 0°, and boils at 224°—228°.

vāl-ēr-ōl', *s.* [Eng. *valer(ian)*; *-ol*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O$? Produced by rapidly distilling valerian oil in a stream of carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in colorless, transparent prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and volatile oils, melts at 20°, and then remains liquid at ordinary temperatures.

vāl-ēr-ō-lāc'-tīc, *a.* [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *lactic*.] Contained in or derived from valeric and lactic acids.

valerolactic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_9O_3$. Produced by heating bromo-valeric acid with silver oxide and water. Its zinc salts crystallize readily.

vāl-ēr-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *-one*.]

Chemistry: $C_9H_{18}O = \frac{C_5H_9}{C_4H_9} O$. Valene, valeryl-butyl, valeroyl-butyloxyde. A transparent, colorless, mobile liquid, obtained by the dry distillation of calcium valerate, mixed with one-sixth of its weight of lime. It is lighter than water, has an ethereal odor and burning taste, soluble in alcohol and ether, specific gravity 0.823 at 20°, and boils at 181°.

vāl-ēr-ō-nī-trīle, *subst.* [Eng. *valero(l)*, and *nitrile*.]

Chem.: $C_5H_9N = C_4H_9 \cdot CN$. Butylic cyanide. A colorless oil, produced by heating valeric acid with potassic sulphocyanate. It has the odor of bitter almonds, specific gravity 0.8164 at 0°, and boils at 140°.

vāl-ēr-ō-nyl, *s.* [Eng. *valeron(e)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: Lowig's name for the hydrocarbon C_4H_9 . (Watts.)

vāl-ēr-ōx'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *ox(atyl)*; *-yl*.] [VALERYL.]

vāl-ēr-ōyl, *s.* [Eng. *valero(=)*; *-yl*.]

Chemistry: A name applied to the hydrocarbon C_5H_9 , according to which denomination valerene may be designated as hydride of valeroyl, C_5H_9H ; valerone as valeroyl butyloxyde, $C_5H_9 \cdot C_4H_9O$, &c. (Watts.)

vāl-ēr-yl, *s.* [Eng. *valer(ic)*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: C_5H_9O . Valeroxyl. The radicle of valeric acid and its derivatives, obtained in the free state by the action of sodium on ethylic valerate.

valeryl-butyl, *s.* [VALERONE.]

valeryl-chloride, *s.* [VALERIC-CHLORIDE.]

valeryl-hydride, *s.* [VALERAL.]

valeryl-protoxide, *s.* [VALERIC-ANHYDRIDE.]

vāl-ēr-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *valeryl*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: C_5H_8 . A colorless, mobile liquid, homologous with acetylene, obtained by heating amylene bromide, with a concentrated alcoholic solution of potash, to 140° for several hours, washing the resulting product with water, distilling, and collecting the liquid which passes over between 44° and 46°. It has a pungent alliaceous odor, is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, boils at 46°, and has a vapor density of 2.356.

***vāl-ēt**, *v. t.* [VALET, *s.*] To attend on, as a valet.

"Some dandy old Brown, whom he had valeted in the middle of the last century."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, pt. i., ch. ii.

vāl-ēt (or as **vāl-ê**), ***val-ett**, *s.* [Fr. *valet*=a groom, a yeoman. The same word as VARLET (q. v.).]

1. A man-servant who attends on his master's person; a valet-de-chambre. *Valets* or *varlets* were originally the sons of knights, and afterward of the nobility, before they attained the age of chivalry.

"The king made him his *valett* (equivalent to what afterward was called gentleman of the bedchamber)."—*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire*.

2. *Manège*: A kind of goad or stick armed with a point of iron.

valet-de-chambre, *s.* The same as VALET, *s.* (q. v.)

"No great man ever appeared great in the eyes of his valet-de-chambre."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 32.

vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ār'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *valetudinarian*; *-an*.]

A. As adj.: Sickly; in a poor state of health; infirm; seeking to recover health.

"Great benefit to the *valetudinarian*, feeble part of mankind."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. As subst.: A person of weak health or infirm constitution; an invalid; one who is seeking to recover health.

"That sickly tribe who are commonly known by the name of *valetudinarians*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 25.

vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ār'-ī-an-īsm, *s.* [English *valetudinarian*; *-ism*.] The state or condition of a valetudinarian; a weak or sickly state of health.

"At an age when most men are condemned to *valetudinarianism*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ār'-ī-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *valetudinarian*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valetudinarian; valetudinarianism.

"Habitual thinness, leanness, tenderness, and *valetudinarianess*."—*Cheyne: Method of Cure*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

***vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ār'-ī-ōus**, *a.* [Eng. *valetudinarian*; *-ous*.] Valetudinarian (q. v.).

"About the beginning of January he began to be very *valetudinarianous*."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 55.

vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ār-ỹ, *a. & s.* [Fr. *valétudinaire*, from Latin *valetudinarius*=sickly, from *valetudo* (genit. *valetudinis*)=health, good or bad, espec. ill-health, from *valeo*=to be in good health.]

A. As adjective:

1. (*Of persons*): In weak or ill-health; infirm, delicate.

"He became *valetudinarius* for want of exercise."—*Genleman's Magazine*, Aug., 1757, p. 359.

2. (*Of things*): Delicate.

"It renders the habit of society dangerously *valetudinarius*."—*Burke: Reflections on Revol. in France*.

B. As subst.: One who is in weak or ill-health; a valetudinarian.

***vāl-ē-tū-dīn-ōus**, *a.* [VALETUDINARIAN.] Sickly, weak.

"Affrighted with the *valetudinous* condition of King Edward."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, vii. 35.

Val-hal'-la, *s.* [Icel. *valhöll* (genit. *valhallar*)=the hall of the slain, from *valr*=slain, slaughter, and *höll*, hall=a hall.]

1. *Scand. Myth.*: The place of immortality for the souls of heroes slain in battle, where they spent their time in feasting and drinking.

2. *Fig.*: Any edifice which is the final resting-place of many of the heroes or great men of a nation; specif., applied to the Pantheon or Temple of Fame, built by Louis I. of Bavaria at Donau-stauf, near Ratisbon, and consecrated to all Germans who have become renowned in war, statesmanship, literature, science, or art.

***vāl-i-ance**, ***vāl-i-ān-čỹ** (i as y), ***val-i-aunce**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vaillance*, *vallence*, *valence*; Fr. *vaillance*, from Lat. *valentia*, from *valens*, pr. par. of *valeo*=to be strong, to be worth.] [VALIANT.] Valor, bravery.

"To let him weet his doughty *valiaunce*."

Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 14.

vāl-i-ant (i as y), ***valiaunt**, ***valyant**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vaillant*, *valant*, pr. par. of *valoir*=to profit, serve, be good for, from Lat. *valeo*=to be strong, to be worth; Sp. *valiente*; Port. & Ital. *valente*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Strong; vigorous in body; strong or powerful generally.

"The scent thereof is somewhat *valiant*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall*, i. 206.

2. Brave, courageous, intrepid, puissant.

"Godlike Achilles, *valiant* as thou art."

Couper: Homer's Iliad, i.

3. Performed with valor or bravery; heroic, intrepid.

"To celebrate the memory of such a *valiant* combat."—*Nelson*.

4. Noted for valor or bravery.

"For though he bore a *valiant* name,

His heart was of a timid frame."

Wordsworth: White Doe, iii.

**B. As subst.*: A valiant or brave person.

"Four battles . . . wherein four *valiants* of David slay four giants."—*2 Samuel xxi.* (Heading.)

***vāl-i-ant-ise** (i as y), ***val-yant-ise**, *s.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ise*.] Valor, bravery, courage.

"Picks quarrels for to show his *valiantise*."

Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 4.

vāl-i-ant-lỹ (i as y), *adv.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ly*.] In a valiant manner; with valor or bravery; bravely, courageously.

"To fight *valiantly* in defense of their religion."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 349.

vāl-i-ant-nēss (i as y), ***val-i-ant-nesse**, *subst.* [Eng. *valiant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valiant; valor, bravery, intrepidity, courage.

"A man of great renowne and *valiantnesse*."—*Holinshead; Chron.*; Edward III.

vāl-īd, *a.* [French *valide*, from Lat. *validus*=strong, from *valeo*=to be strong; Sp., Port. & Ital. *valido*.]

*1. Strong, powerful, efficient.

2. Supported or grounded on actual fact; well-grounded, sound; capable of being justified or defended; not weak or defective; well-based; as, a *valid* argument, a *valid* excuse.

3. Having sufficient legal strength or force; good or sufficient in point of law; incapable of being lawfully overthrown or set aside; executed with the proper formalities; binding in law.

vāl-ī-dāte, *v. t.* [Low Lat. *validatus*, pa. par. of *valido*=to make strong, from Lat. *validus*=strong.]

1. To make or declare valid; to confirm.

"All the elections are *validated*."—*London Standard*.

2. To test the validity of; as, to *validate* votes.

***vāl-ī-dā-tion**, *subst.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *validatus*, pa. par. of *valido*=to validate (q. v.).] The act of giving validity.

vā-līd'-ī-tỹ, ***vā-līd-i-tie**, *subst.* [Fr. *validité*, from Lat. *validitatem*, accus. of *validitas*, from *validus*=strong, valid (q. v.).]

*1. The quality or state of being strong; strength, power.

2. Strength or force derived from resting on or being supported by fact; soundness, justness, validity; as, the *validity* of an argument.

3. Legal strength or force; sufficiency in point of law.

*4. Value.

vāl-īd-lỹ, *adv.* [English *valid*; *-ly*.] In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

vāl-īd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *valid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valid; validity.

vā-līnčh', **vē-līnčhe'**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.

vā-līse', ***val-lies**, ***val-lise**, *s.* [Fr. *valise*, a word of doubtful origin; Sp. *valija*; Ital. *valigia*.] A small leather bag or portmanteau to hold a traveler's equipment for short journeys, &c.; a portmanteau; a grip sack.

Val'-kỹr, **Val'-kỹr'-ī-ā**, *s.* [Icel. *valkyrja*, from *valkr*=the slain.]

Scand. Myth. (pl.): One of the twelve nymphs of Valhalla. They were armed and mounted on fleet horses, and in the thick of battle they selected those whom the Fates had destined to be slain, and conducted them to Valhalla, and served them with mead and ale in the skulls of their enemies. [WISH-MAIDENS.]

Val'-kỹr'-ī-an, *a.* [VALKYR.] Of or belonging to the Valkyrs (q. v.).

***vāl-lān-čỹ**, *s.* [VALANCY.]

vāl-lār, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vallaris*, from *vallum*=a palisaded rampart, from *vallus*=a stake.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a rampart or palisade.

B. As subst.: A vallar-crown (q. v.).

vallar-crown, *s.*

Roman Antiq.: A crown of gold presented to the soldier who first surmounted a vallum, and forced an entrance into an enemy's camp.

vāl-lār'-īs, *s.* [Latin *vallaris*=pertaining to a rampart; *vallum*=a rampart. So named because one species is used in Java for fences.]

Botany: A genus of Parsonsee (q. v.). Twining Indian shrubs, with opposite leaves, dichotomous interpetiolar peduncles, salver-shaped corollas and follicular fruit.

vāl-lār-ỹ, *adj.* [Latin *vallaris*.] The same as VALLAR (q. v.).

vāl-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vallum*=a palisaded rampart.] A rampart, an intrenchment, a fortification.

***vāl-lā-tōr-ỹ**, *a.* [VALLATION.] Of or pertaining to a rampart or vallum. (See extract under SCRIPTORY, 2.)

vāl-lē-ā, *s.* [Named by Mutis after Robert Valle of Rouen.]

Botany: A genus of Elæocarpeæ (q. v.). Peruvian trees, with entire cordate leaves, large leafy stipules, five overlapping petals, many stamens, and a muricate capsular fruit.

vāl-lēc'-ū-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat.=Class. Lat. *vallicula* (q. v.).]

Anat.: A deep fossa separating the hemispheres of the cerebellum. (*Quain*.) Called also a Valley.

vāl-lēr'-ī-ite, *s.* [After the Swedish mineral-ogist Vallerius; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral of very complex composition, occurring as nodular masses in a dark-greenish limestone at Nya Kopparberg, Wermland, Sweden. Soft, yielding to the nail, and marking paper like graphite; specific gravity, 3.14; color resembling that of pyrrhotite; luster metallic. From several analyses the formula $2CuSFe_2S_3 + 2MgFe_2O_3 + 4HO$ is deduced, which, as Dana suggests, appears to be a very doubtful compound.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dol.

vāl'-leŷ, *vale, *val-eie, s. [O. Fr. *valee*; Fr. *vallée*, from *val*=a vale (q. v.); Ital. *vallata*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A hollow or depression in the surface bounded by hills or mountains, and generally traversed by a stream or river, which receives the drainage of the surrounding heights; a vale.

"On the 3d, Mr. Banks set out early in the morning with some Indian guides, to trace our river up the valley from whence it issues, and examine how far its banks were inhabited."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i, ch. xvi.

¶ A level tract of great extent and traversed by two or more rivers is, properly speaking, not a valley, but a plain; deep, narrow river-courses are more correctly designated as gorges, glens, ravines, &c.

1. Technically:

1. Anat.: [VALLECULA.]
2. Arch.: The internal angle formed by the junction of two inclined sides of a roof.

3. Geol.: A long depression or hollow on the surface of the earth, margined by ground more or less high. It may be on a vast scale of magnitude, as the bed of an ocean would be if upheaved sufficiently to become land, or it may be comparatively small but broad; or narrow, as a glen or a deep gorge, called by Americans a cañon or gulch. It may be surrounded by hills, or may constitute a depression crossing a country from sea to sea. Valleys of stratification are produced by the decay and removal of shale or other soft rocks, while the less destructible hard rocks remain. Other valleys have been excavated by rivers alone. Many valleys on low-lying plains adjacent to the sea have originally constituted river-beds and banks, then through a depression of the land the ocean has gained access to them, constituting their estuaries; then again upheaval has made them land-valleys. Other valleys have constituted the beds of old lakes. Valleys, resembling troughs, on table-lands are in many cases produced by the flexure of strata laterally, so as to constitute a series of elevations and depressions. A small number of valleys occurring high up mountain-sides may constitute old craters of eruption.

Valley of death tree:

Bot.: The Upas-tree (q. v.).

valley-board, s.

Arch.: The board fixed upon the valley-rafter for the leaden gutter to lie upon.

valley-rafter, valley-piece, s.

Arch.: The rafter which supports the valley.

***vāl'-lōy-lēt, s.** [Eng. *valley*; dimin. suff. *-let*.] A little valley.

"Stream and valley, streamlet and valleylet."—Greenwood: *Rain and Rivers* (1866), p. 188.

vāl'-lic'-ū-lā, subst. [Dimin. from Lat. *vallis*=a valley.]

Bot.: One of the intervals between the ribs of the fruit of Umbellifers.

vāl-līs-nēr'-ē-æ, vāl-līs-nēr'-ī-ā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vallisneria*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ, -aceæ*.]

Botany: A tribe of Hydrocharidaceæ, having the ovary one-celled.

vāl-līs-nēr'-ī-a, s. [Named after Antonio Vallisneri (1661-1730), F. R. S., medical professor in the University of Padua, and an eminent Italian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vallisneriæ (q. v.). Fresh-water plants, with dioecious flowers. Males on a spadix, corolla monopetalous, with three segments. Females singly in a spathe, on a spiral peduncle; calyx monophyllous, corolla polypetalous, capsules one-celled, many-seeded, the seeds attached to a parietal placenta. Both sexes grow at the bottom of running water, and to effect fertilization the spiral peduncle of the female flower elevates it to the surface of the stream as the male flowers are floating past. There are two species, one, *Vallisneria spiralis*, found in various warm or hot countries, including the south of Europe; the other Australian. The leaves of the first are beautiful objects for the microscope, as they exhibit the movements of the fluids within. *V. alternifolia* (Roxburgh), a sub-species of *V. spiralis*, is one of the plants used in India mechanically to supply water to sugar when it is being refined.



Vallisneria Spiralis.
1. Female Flower. 2. Male Flower.

Vāl-lōm-brō'-ŷī-an, s. [Named from *Vallombrosa* in the Apennines.]

Church History (pl.):

1. A branch of the Cluniacs founded at Vallombrosa in the eleventh century by St. John Gualbert, and confirmed by Pope Victor II. in 1055.

2. A reformed congregation of Benedictine nuns established in 1153.

vāl'-lūm, s. [Latin, from *vallus*=a stake.] A rampart; a palisaded rampart; a line of entrenchment; specifically, the rampart with which the Romans surrounded their camps. It consisted of two parts, the *agger* or mound of earth, and the *sudes* or palisades, which were driven into the ground to secure and strengthen it.

"The *vallum* or ridged bank, seeming a vicinal way, if not a rampart, crossing the Ikenild-street within two miles of Eueleme and near Nuffield, is called Grimes-ditch."—Warton: *Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 55.

va-lō'-nī-a, s. [The Italian name for *Quercus cægilops*. From Mod. Gr. *balania*, *balanidia*=the Holm Oak or Scarlet Oak. (*Mahn.*)]

1. Bot.: A genus of Hydrogastriæ (*Lindley*), the typical genus of Valoniaceæ (*Berkeley*). It forms irregular masses of large cells, or repeatedly constricted sacs, which might be mistaken for the eggs of a mollusk.

2. Bot. & Comm.: A commercial name for the large acorn-cups of *Quercus cægilops*.

va-lō-nī-ā'-čē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *valoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Green-spored Algæ. Frond, consisting of large bladder-like cells filled with a green watery endochrome. Found in the warmer seas. (*Berkeley.*)

vāl'-ōr, vāl'-ōūr, s. [O. Fr. *valor*, *valur*, *valeur*=worth, value, worthiness, from Latin *valorem*, accus. of *valor*=worth, courage, from *valeo*=to be strong, to be worth.]

*1. Value, worth.

"The valour of a peny."—Sir T. More: *A Mery Jest*.

2. Personal bravery; that quality which enables a man to encounter danger with firmness; courage, especially as regards fighting; intrepidity, prowess.

"His frantic valor had provoked
The death he seemed to wish for from their swords."

Rove: *Fair Penitent*, v.

*3. A man of valor; a brave man.

"Leading young valors, reckless as myself."

Lytton: *Richelieu*, i. 1.

vāl'-ōr-oūs, vāl'-ōūr-oūs, a. [Fr. *valeureux*.] [VALOR.] Brave, courageous, valiant, intrepid.

"Gathering force and courage valorous."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. x. 18.

vāl'-ōr-oūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *valorous*; *-ly*.] In a valorous or valiant manner; valiantly, bravely.

"Which they valorously and stoutly performed."—Camden: *Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1579).

Vāl-sāl'-vā, subst. [Antonio Maria Valsalva, an Italian physician and author (1666-1725).] [V.]

¶ *Sinuses of Valsalva:*

Anat.: Sinuses of the aortic valves.

vāl'-ū-a-ble, a. & s. [Fr.] [VALUE, s.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Capable of being valued, or of having the value estimated, measured, or assessed.

"Commodities are movables *valuable* by money, the common measure."—Locke: *Rate of Interest*.

2. Having great value or worth; being of great value or price; precious.

"We found besides what was much more *valuable* than the rest of the cargo."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

3. Worthy, estimable; deserving of esteem; as, a *valuable* companion.

B. As subst.: A thing, especially a small thing, of value; a choice or precious article of personal property. (Usually in the plural.)

"Inclining to think that he did steal the *valuables*."—Thackeray: *Roundabout Papers*, xxxii.

¶ *Valuable* signifies fit to be valued; *costly*, *costing* much money. *Valuable* expresses the idea of value directly; *costly* expresses the same idea indirectly; on the other hand, that which is *valuable* is only said to be fit or deserving of value; but *costly* denotes that which is highly *valuable*, according to the ordinary measure of *valuing* objects—that is, by the price they bear; hence, the latter expresses the idea much more strongly than the former.

vāl'-ū-a-ble-ness, s. [English *valuable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being valuable; worth, preciousness.

"The *valuableness* of my principal aim may atone for running some little hazard of giving offense."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 346.

vāl'-ū-a-bleŷ, s. pl. [VALUABLE, B.]

vāl'-ū-ā'-tion, s. [Eng. *valu(e)*; *-ation*.]

1. The act of valuing.

(1) The act of assessing, estimating, or fixing the value or worth of a thing; the act of fixing the price of a thing; appraisalment.

"The numbering of goods and places, the *valuation* of goods and substance."—Holinshed: *William the Conqueror*, (an. 1084).

(2) The act of valuing or esteeming at the true value; estimation.

"Humility in man consists not in denying any gift that is in him, but in a just *valuation* of it."—Ray: *On the Creation*.

2. The value or price set on a thing; estimated value or worth.

"Since of your lives you set

So slight a *valuation*."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 4.

*3. Value, worth.

"The mines lie unlabored and of no *valuation*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 466.

vāl'-ū-ā-tōr, s. [Eng. *valu(e)*; *-ator*.] One who assesses or fixes the value of a thing; an appraiser. "I am therefore at a loss what kind of *valuators* the bishops will make use of."—Swift: *Cons. upon Two Bills*.

vāl'-ūe, *val-ew, s. [O. Fr. *value*, prop. fem. of *valu*, pa. par. of *valoir*=to be worth; Lat. *valeo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worth; that property or those properties of a thing which make it useful, estimable, or valuable; the degree of such property or properties; utility, importance.

"An island much superior to Teneriffe both in bulk and *value*."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1699).

*2. Valor, prowess.

"Therfor the duke him dight, as man of grete *value*
Robert Beleyse with myght, the sege thei wend remue."
Robert de Brunne, p. 100.

3. Account, estimation, importance, worth. (Said of persons.)

"Ye are of more *value* than many sparrows."—Matthew x. 31.

4. Estimate of the worth of a thing; valuation; appreciation of worth.

"Green talc, upon which they set a high *value*."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. x.

5. Price equivalent to the intrinsic worth of a thing; equivalent.

"His design was not to pay him the *value* of his pictures, because they were above any price."—Dryden.

6. Market price; the price for which a thing is sold or which it will fetch; amount obtainable for a thing; as. The *value* of a thing is what it will fetch.

7. Import, signification; as, the *value* of a word or phrase.

*8. Esteem, regard.

"My *value* for him so great."—Burnet.

II. Technically:

1. Music: The relative length or duration of a tone or note; as, A semibreve is of the *value* of two minims, or four crotchets, or eight quavers, &c.

2. Polit. Econ.: The value of any economic quantity is any other economic quantity for which it can be exchanged. (*McLeod.*) Worth as estimated by the power of purchasing or being exchanged for other commodities; the command which the possession of a thing gives over purchasable commodities in general. *Value* differs from *price*, in that the latter always expresses the value of a thing in relation to money.

"Economists make a distinction between things that have a *value* in use, and those which have a *value* in exchange. There are many things—some material, some immaterial—which are very valuable in use, but of little value in exchange; such as air, water, wild flowers, friendship, love, ease. These things, either on account of their abundance, or because they are not susceptible of measurement and transfer, have little value set upon them in the markets of the world, yet they are . . . highly valued for the sake of the enjoyment which the use of them affords. . . . *Value* in use depends mainly on the feelings of those who use the things so valued. *Value* in exchange, while largely dependent on these feelings, is also greatly affected by qualities in the things themselves; such as scarcity, difficulty of attainment, susceptibility of measurement and transfer, the labor and skill embodied in them."—Bithell: *Counting House Dictionary*.

vāl'-ūe, v. t. [VALUE, s.]

*1. To be worth.

"The peace between the French and us not *values*
The cost."—Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 1.

2. To estimate the value or worth of; to rate or assess at a certain price; to appraise.

"If he be poorer than thy estimation, the priest shall *value* him."—Leviticus xxvii. 8.

3. To estimate or esteem; to rate, whether high or low.

"The king must take it ill;
So slightly *valued* is his messenger."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. To rate at a high price; to hold in high esteem; to set a high value on; to prize; to appreciate highly; to hold in respect and estimation.

"Which of the dukes he *values* most."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

*5. To reckon or estimate in regard to numbers or power; to reckon at.

"The queen is *valued* thirty thousand strong."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., v. 3.

*6. To take account of.

"If a man be in sickness, the time will seem longer without a clock than with; for the mind doth *value* every moment."—Bacon.

*7. To compare with respect to price or excellence.

"It cannot be *valued* with the gold of Ophir."—Job xxviii. 16.

*8. To give value to; to raise to estimation; to cause to have value, real or apparent; to enhance in value or worth.

"Some *value* themselves to their country by jealousies of the crown."—Temple.

*9. To appraise or represent as having plenty of money or possessions.

"Scriveners and brokers do *value* unsound men to serve their own turn."—Bacon.

vāl'-ued, *pa. par. & a.* [VALUE, *v.*]

A. *Aspa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*: Esteemed; highly estimated; regarded as of high value; as, a *valued* friend.

valued-policy, *s.* [POLICY (2), *s.*, 1.]

vāl'-ue-lëss, ***val-ue-lesse**, *adj.* [Eng. *value*; -less.] Being of no value; having no value; worthless.

"A counterfeit
Resembling majesty; which, touch'd and tried,
Proves *valueless*." Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

vāl'-ū-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *valu(e)*; -er.]

1. One who values; an appraiser.

"The new *valuer* came round to assess the land."—Field, Feb. 11, 1888.

2. One who holds in esteem.

"Great *valuers* of their skill."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

***vāl'-ure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *valor*, *valur*, *valeur*=value, worth, worthiness.] Value, worth.

"His desert and *valure* in writing."—Holinshed. *Description of Ireland*, ch. vii.

vāl'-væ-form, *adj.* [Lat. *valva*, and *forma*=a form.] [VALVE, *s.*]

Bot.: Shaped like a valve. (Paxton.)

vāl'-væ-sōr, *s.* [VAVASOR.]

vāl'-væ-tā, *subst.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *valvatus*=having folding doors.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Valve-shell; a genus of Paludinidae, with eighteen recent species, from Britain and North America. Shell turbinated or discoidal, umbilicated; operculum horny, multispiral. Animal with a produced muzzle; tentacles long and slender, eyes at their outer bases; lingual teeth broad. There are nineteen fossil species, from the Wealden onward.

vāl'-âte, *a.* [VALVATA.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having or resembling a valve; serving as a valve; consisting of valves.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Applied to each other by the margins only, as the petals of Umbelliferae, or the valves of a capsule. Used chiefly of veneration and æstivation. The Mallow order of plants have valvate æstivation.

(2) Opening like a valve. (Paxton.)

valve, *s.* [Fr.=a folding-door, from Lat. *valva*, sing. of *valvæ*=the leaves of a folding-door; allied to *volvo*=to roll, to turn round.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. One of the leaves of a folding-door.

"Opening their *valves*, self-mov'd on either side,
The adamantine doors expanded wide."

Harte. (Todd.)

*2. (*Pl.*): A folding-door.

"In ev'ry tower,
Strong *valves* and solid shall afford free pass."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, vii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A fold or elongation of the lining membrane of canals, preventing the reflux of their contents, as in the intestines, blood-vessels, and absorbents.

2. *Botany (pl.)*:

(1) The pieces constituting a bract in grasses.

(2) The two longitudinal portions of an anther after dehiscence of the normal kind has taken place.

(3) The portions into which certain fruits separate after dehiscence, spec. the divisions of a capsule.

3. *Mach.* A lid, cover, leaf, ball, box, disc, plug, or plate, lifting, oscillating, rotating, or sliding in connection with a port or aperture, so as to permit or prevent the passage of a fluid through the port which it guards. Valves are of several classes, and the most important are described in this Dictionary under their distinctive names, as, Cup-valve, Safety-valve (q. v.), &c.

4. *Zoöl.*: A portion of a shell complete in itself. In a great many of the Mollusca proper the shell consists of a single piece, and they are called Univalves. In many others the shell consists of two separate plates or valves, and these are called Bivalves. In others, again, as in the Chiton, the shell consists of more than two pieces, and is said to be multivalve. Most, however, of the multivalve shells of older writers are in reality referable to the Cirripedia. (Nicholson.)

valve-bucket, *s.* A bucket provided with a valve; the bucket or sucker of a pump.

valve-cage, *s.* [CAGE, *s.*, II. 2.]

valve-cock, *s.*

Mach.: A form of faucet in which the closure of the passage is by a valve on a seat.

valve-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A pipe-coupling which includes a valve-plate.

valve-gear, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The system of parts by which a valve is worked.

valve-seat, *s.* [SEAT, *s.*, II. 1.]

valve-shell, *s.* [VALVATA.]

valve-stem, *s.* [STEM, *s.*, II. 2.]

valve-tailed bat, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Didelidurus albus*, a native of Brazil. It is remarkable for its whitish color, and the presence of a curious horny case, composed of two parts, which covers the extremity of the tail, and is attached to the upper surface of the interfemoral membrane, whence its popular and generic names.

valved, *a.* [Eng. *valv(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having valves or hinges; composed of valves.

2. *Bot.*: Consisting of valves or seed-cells; valvular.

valve-lët, *subst.* [Eng. *valve*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little valve; a valvule.

vāl'-vū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *valvul(e)*; suff. -ar.]

Bot.: The same as VALVED (q. v.).

valvular-dissepiments, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Partitions in the center of valves.

valvular-pyramid, *s.*

Zoöl.: A series of small plates, arranged in a pyramidal manner, which close a large aperture in the calyx of Cystideans.

vāl'-vūle, **vāl'-vū-lā**, *s.* [Eng. & Mod. Lat. dimin. of *valva*=the leaves of folding-doors, valves.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little valve.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: A small valve; a doubling of the veins and lymphatic vessels designed to arrest the flow of the blood when it regurgitates. As they are in pairs, opposite to each other, they close the cavity of the vessel.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The bracts of a sedge.

vāl'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *val(eric)*; -yl.]

Chem.: Kolbe's name for Tetryl or Butyl (q. v.). (Watts.)

vāl'-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *valyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: C₅H₆. A liquid possessing an alliaceous odor, prepared from isovalerylene dibromide by boiling with alcoholic potash. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, boils at 50°, and gives a yellow precipitate with an ammoniacal solution of copper.

vām'-brāce, ***vam-brass**, ***vant-brace**, ***vant-brass**, *s.* [Fr. *avant-bras*, from *avant*=before, and *bras*=the arm.]

Old Arm.: The portion of armor which covered the arm from the elbow to the wrist. It originally protected only the outside of the forearm, being buckled to the sleeve of the hauberk, or fastened to the hinges on the rings of mail; afterward it was a complete tube, with hinges to encircle the arm. (Fairholt.)

"The *vambrass* or the pouldron they should prize."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

vām'-brāced, *a.* [Eng. *vambrac(e)*; -ed.]

Her.: Armed with a vambrace.



Vambrace.

vā-mōōše, **vā-mōše**, *v. i. & t.* [Sp. *vamos*=let us go.]

A. *Intrans.*: To decamp; to be gone; to be off; to leave hastily.

B. *Trans.*: To decamp from.

vāmp, ***vampe**, ***vaumpe**, ***vauntpe**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *avant-pied*=the part of the foot next to the toes, from *avant*=before, and *pied*=the foot.]

I. *Lit.*: The part of a boot or shoe upper in front of the ankle seams.

"Hosen withuten *vaumpez*."—Ancrer *Riwe*, p. 420.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Any piece or patch intended to give a new appearance to any old thing; a piece added for appearance sake.

2. An improvised musical accompaniment.

vāmp (1), *v. t. & i.* [VAMP, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. To put a new vamp or upper leather on.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To furbish up; to give a new appearance to.

"Tradition and an old pamphlet (newly *vamped* with two additions) make him a great clothier."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Wiltshire.

2. To improvise a musical accompaniment to.

"As soon as I could get in to *vamp* the tunes on the banjo a little."—Mayhew: *London Labor and London Poor*, iii. 201.

B. *Intrans.*: To improvise musical accompaniments.

"How to *vamp* to songs, chords, &c."—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

***vāmp** (2), *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To travel, to proceed; to move forward.

vāmp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *vamp* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who vamps; one who patches or pieces old things with something new.

2. One who vamps musical accompaniments.

vām'-pēr, *v. i.* [A nasalized form of *vapor* (q. v.).] To vapor or swagger. (*Scotch*.)

vām'-pire, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Ger. *vampyr*, from Serv. *vampir*, *vampira*; Pol. *upior*; Russ. *upir*=a vampire.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. A kind of nocturnal demon, supposed to eat out the hearts and souls or suck the blood of its victims. This superstition had its rise in the desire of savage animism to account for the fact that certain patients are seen becoming, day by day, without any apparent cause, thin, weak, and bloodless, and is found among the Karens, in Polynesia, and in the Malay Peninsula. But it is in Slavonia and Hungary that these demon bloodsuckers have their special home, and it is from these countries that their name of "vampire" is derived. According to Tylor, there are two theories of vampirism. The first is, that the soul of a living man, usually a sorcerer, leaves its own body and goes forth, in the visible shape of a straw or a piece of fluff, and attacks its sleeping victim. Should the sleeper awake and clutch the embodied soul, he may through it have his revenge by maltreating or destroying its bodily owner. The second theory is that the soul of a dead man goes out from its buried corpse to suck the blood of living men. The corpse, thus supplied by its returning soul with blood, is believed to remain unnaturally fresh, supple, and ruddy; and, accordingly the means of detecting a vampire is to open the grave, when the reanimated corpse will be found to bleed when cut, and even to move and shriek. One way to lay a vampire is to stake down the corpse (as with suicides, and with the same intention); but the more effectual plan is to behead and burn it. (*Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ch. xv.)

"Vampires are not mere creations of groundless fancy, but causes conceived in spiritual form to account for specific facts of wasting disease."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 122.

2. The same as VAMPIRE-BAT (q. v.).

II. *Fig.*: One who preys on others; an extortioner or bloodsucker.

"There are the *vampires* of the public and riflers of the kingdom."—Forman: *On Revol. in 1688* (1741), p. 11.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to a vampire; resembling a vampire in character; hence, fig., blood-sucking, extortionate.

"There is a whole literature of hideous *vampire* stories, which the reader will find elaborately discussed in Calmet."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 192.

vampire-bat, *s.*

Zoölogy:

*1. A name formerly given to *Vampyrus spectrum*.

"The *vampire-bat* is a native of Southern America, and is spread over a large extent of country. It is not a very large animal, the length of the body and tail being only

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

six inches, or perhaps seven in very large specimens, and the spread of wings two feet or rather more. The color of the vampire's fur is a mouse tint, with a shade of brown."—Wood: *Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 116.

2. Any species of the group Desmodontes, consisting of two genera, each represented by a single species. They differ from all other bats in the character of dentition, the upper incisors being very large, trenchant, and occupying the whole space between the canines; premolars very narrow, with sharp-edged longitudinal crowns; molars rudimentary or none; oesophagus very narrow; cardiac extremity of stomach greatly elongated, forming a long, narrow cæcum. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1865, p. 389.) The species are sanguivorous, and cling by their extremities to the body of the animal whose blood they may be sucking.

"The Vampire Bat is often the cause of much trouble by biting the horses on their withers. The injury is generally not so much owing to the loss of blood, as to the inflammation which the pressure of the saddle afterward produces. The whole circumstances have lately been doubted in England. I was therefore fortunate in being present when one (*Desmodus d'orbigny*, Wat.) was



Vampire-bat.

(With skull, showing large incisors.)

actually caught on a horse's back. We were bivouacking late one evening near Coquimbo, in Chili, when my servant, noticing that one of the horses was very restive, went to see what was the matter, and, fancying he could detect something, suddenly put his hand on the beast's withers, and secured the Vampire."—Darwin: *Naturalist's Voyage* (ed. 1838), p. 22.

vām'-pīr-īsm, ***vām'-pyr-īsm** (yr as īr), *subst.* [Eng. *vampir(e)*; -ism.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Belief in the existence of vampires; the theory of the existence of vampires.

"The horrible theory of *vampirism* is that persons who have been victims of it pass, after death, from the passive into the active state, and become vampires in their turn."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. The action of a vampire; blood-sucking.

II. *Fig.*: The practice of extortion, or preying on others.

"Treason, delusion, *vampirism*, scoundrelism."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

vām'-plāte, ***vam-plet**, ***vam-palt**, *subst.* [Fr. *avant-plat*=front or fore-plate.] [VAMBRACE.]

Old Arm.: A singular shield of metal, which was affixed to the lance of the armed knight in tilts and tourneys as a guard or shield over the hand. (*Fairholt*.) By some authorities considered synonymous with *vambrace* (q. v.).

"Amphialus was run through the *vamplate*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

vām-pŷr'-i, *s. pl.* [VAMPIRUS.]

Zoöl.: A group of Bats, sub-family Phyllostominae, with thirteen genera, from the Neotropical region. Muzzle long and narrow in front; distance between the eyes generally less than distance from the eye to extremity of muzzle; nose-leaf well developed, horse-shoe-shaped in front, lanceolate behind; interfemoral membrane well-developed; tail generally distinct. Nearly all the species appear to be insectivorous, so that the name applied to this group cannot be considered indicative of their habits. A few, if not all, probably supplement their insect diet with fruit.

vām-pŷr'-ōps, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vampyr(us)*, and Gr. *ops*=the countenance.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Stenodermata, with three species, from the Mexican and Brazilian sub-regions.

vām-pŷr'-ūs, *s.* [A name suggested to Geoffroy, and adopted by Spix, from the supposed blood-sucking habits of the genus.]

Zoölogy: The type-genus of the group *Vampyri* (q. v.), with two species, from the Neotropical region. There are two species: *Vampyrus spectrum*, about eight inches long, commonly called the Vampire-bat, and erroneously said to be sanguivorous, the observations of modern travelers having shown that it feeds on fruit and insects; and *V. auritus*, a somewhat smaller bat.

***va-mure'**, *s.* [VANTMURE.]

vān (1), *s.* [An abbrev. of *vanguard*, *vantguard*, *vauntguard*, or *avant-garde*; from O. Fr. *avant-warde*, *avant-garde*=the vanguard of an army, from *avant* (Lat. *abante*)=from in front, and *garde*=ground.]

*1. The front generally.

"Sir Roger, you shall have the *van*."

Béaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady, v.

2. The front of an army; the front line or foremost division of a fleet, either sailing or drawn up in line of battle.

"I fight conspicuous in the *van* of war."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 350.

vān (2), ***vanne**, *s.* [Fr. *van*, from Lat. *vannum*, accus. of *vannus*=a fan.] [FAN, *s.*]

*1. A fan or other contrivance for winnowing grain.

"The other token of their ignorance of the sea was an oar; they call it a corn *van*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey*.

2. A shovel used in sifting ore. A peculiar rocking motion, called *Vanning*, is given to the shovel, separating the ore powder into grades of varying gravity.

*3. A wing.

"[They] . . . with hideous flapping *vans*

Clove the thick air, and glared with great round eyes."

Blackie: Lays of Highlands, p. 36.

vān (3), *s.* [An abbrev. of *caravan* (q. v.).]

1. A large covered wagon or carriage; a caravan.

2. A kind of vehicle, sometimes open and sometimes shut, used by tradesmen and others for carrying light goods, &c.

3. A carriage attached to a railway train for carrying passengers' luggage, parcels, &c., and for the accommodation of the guard. (*Eng.*)

vān (1), ***vanne**, *v. t.* [Fr. *vanner*.] [VAN (2), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To winnow, to fan. (*Cotgrave*.)

"The corn which in *vanning* lieth lowest is the best."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 671.

2. *Min.*: To cleanse, as a small portion of ore, by means of a shovel. [VAN (2), *s.*, 2.]

vān (2), *v. t.* [VAN (3), *s.*] To carry, convey, or transport in a *vān*.

vān'-ā-dāte, *s.* [Eng. *vanad(ic)*; suff. -ate.]

Chem. & Min.: A salt of vanadic acid (q. v.).

¶ Vanadate of Copper=*Volborthite*; Vanadate of Lead=*Descloizite*, *Vanadinite*; Vanadate of Lead and Copper=*Chileite*; Vanadate of Lead and Zinc=*Dechenite*, *Eusynchite*; Vanadate of Lime and Copper=*Lime-volborthite*.

vā-nād'-ic, *a.* [English *vanad(ium)*; -ic.] Contained in or derived from vanadium (q. v.).

vanadic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HVO_3 . Hydrated vanadic oxide. Obtained by heating a solution of an anhydrovanadate of an alkali metal. It forms a bulky flocculent precipitate, which dries up to a light brown red powder. It is a weak acid, and combines more readily with bases than with acids forming vanadates.

vanadic-ocher, *s.*

Mineral.: A pulverulent mineral found incrusting native copper at the Cliff Mine, Lake Superior. Composition: Vanadic acid, V_2O_5 .

vān'-ā-dīn, *s.* [VANADIUM.]

vanadin-augite, *s.*

Min.: The same as LAVROFFITE (q. v.).

vanadin-bronzite, *s.*

Min.: A bronzite said to contain vanadic acid.

vān-ād'-in-ite, *subst.* [Eng. *vanadi(um)*; *n* connect., and suff. -ite (*Min*); Ger. *vanadinit*, *vanadinbleierz*, *vanadinbleispath*.]

Mineral.: A mineral occurring mostly in simple hexagonal prisms, but sometimes with other forms. Hardness, 2.7-3; specific gravity 6.6623-7.23; luster, resinous; color, light brownish-yellow, straw yellow, reddish-brown; bright red; streak, white to yellowish; sub-translucent to opaque; fracture, uneven, brittle. Composition: Vanadate and chloride of lead, with the formula $3Pb_3(VO_4)_2 + PbCl_2$. Isomorphous with pyromorphite. Recently found in beautiful crystals of a bright red color in Colorado.

vān-ād'-i-ō-lite, *s.* [Eng. *vanadi(um)*; *o* connect., and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Mineral.: A somewhat doubtful mineral species; occurs in small crystals with lavroffite at Sludianka, Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia. Specific gravity 3.96; color, dark-green to black; luster, vitreous. Hermann's analysis yielded silica, 15.61; alumina, 1.10; protoxide of iron, 1.40; lime, 34.43; magnesia, 2.61; vanadic acid, 44.85=100, the formula for which he gives as $3ROSiO_2 + 6CaO, (VO_4 + 2VO_5)$.

vān'-ā-dīte, *s.* [VANADINITE.]

vā-nā'-dī-ūm, *s.* [Latinized from *Vanadis*, a name of the Scandinavian goddess Freyja, from the fact of its discovery in Swedish iron.]

Chem.: A metallic pentad element, discovered by Sefström in 1830, in the refinery slag of the iron ores of Taberg, in Sweden; symbol, V; atomic weight, 51.2. It is extracted from the finely-pulverized slag by deflagrating with niter and sodic carbonate, digesting the fused mass with a saturated solution of sal-ammoniac, and igniting the product in an open vessel. On heating the mass with potassium, and washing with water, pure vanadium is obtained as a brilliant metallic powder, having a silver-white luster. It is non-volatile, does not tarnish in the air, burns vividly when heated in oxygen, is insoluble in hydrochloric acid, dissolves slowly in hydrofluoric acid, but very rapidly in nitric acid, forming a blue solution. It forms five oxides, analogous to the oxides of nitrogen, and three chlorides, viz., the dichloride, the trichloride, and the tetrachloride.

vanadium-oxides, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Vanadium forms four oxides: (1) Vanadium dioxide, V_2O_2 , is obtained by reducing either of the higher oxides with potassium. It forms a light-gray glittering powder, having a specific gravity of 3.64, and is insoluble in sulphuric and hydrochloric acids. (2) Vanadium trioxide, V_2O_3 , is obtained by igniting the pentoxide in hydrogen gas. It is a black powder, with an almost metallic luster, and is insoluble in acids. (3) Vanadium tetroxide, V_2O_4 , is obtained by allowing the trioxide to absorb oxygen at ordinary temperatures, forming blue shining crystals. It is soluble in acids, and combines with bases forming vanadites, none of which is of any importance. (4) Vanadium pentoxide, V_2O_5 , is obtained by igniting vanadate of ammonium in an open platinum crucible. It has a more or less reddish-yellow color, is tasteless, and dissolves in the stronger acids, forming red or yellow solutions.

vān'-ā-dōūs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vanad(ium)*; Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to vanadium.

vān'-cōu'-rī-ēr, ***vant-cur-reur**, ***van-currier**, *s.* [Fr. *avant-courrier*, *avant-coureur*, from *avant* (Latin *abante*)=from in front, and *courrier*, *coureur*=a runner, a courier (q. v.).] An *avant-courrier*, a precursor.

vān'-dā, *subst.* [Sansk. *vānda*=a parasitic plant, generally considered to be of this genus, but regarded by Prof. Watt as *Loranthus longiflorus*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vandee (q. v.). Leaves distichous, coriaceous, from a few inches to two feet in length. Flowers in racemes, beautifully colored—blue, red, yellow, brown, &c.—and highly fragrant. They occur in India, China, the Moluccas, &c., as parasites upon trees in dense forests, from which they have been introduced into hot-houses in America and Europe. They may be attached to a piece of wood or a wire-basket, as their nourishment is derived from the atmosphere and not from the soil. More than twenty species are known. The fragrant root of *Vanda roxburghii* is given by Hindu doctors in various forms in rheumatism. It also enters into the composition of several medicinal oils.



Vanda Cærulescens.

Vān'-dāl, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Vandalus*=a Vandal, one of the tribe of Vandali, lit.=the wanderers; cogn. with Eng. *wander* (q. v.).]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Lit.*: One of a Teutonic race, originally inhabiting the southern shore of the Baltic. They began to be troublesome to the Romans A. D. 160. In A. D. 410 they mastered Spain in conjunction with the Alani and Suevi, and received for their share Vandalia (Andalusia). In A. D. 429 they crossed into Africa under Genseric, and not only obtained possession of Byzacium, Gætulia, and part of Numidia, but crossed over into Italy (A. D. 455), and plundered Rome. After the death of Genseric the Vandal power declined.

2. *Fig.*: One who willfully or ignorantly destroys or disfigures any work of art, literature, or the like.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; Vandalic.

Vān-dāl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *Vandal*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the Vandals; hence, rude, barbarous, ferocious, hostile to the arts and sciences.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Văn'-dal-izm, *s.* [English *Vandal*; *-ism*.] The spirit, practice, or conduct of the Vandals; willful or ignorant destruction of works or monuments of art and literature; hostility to or irreverence for art and literature; disregard for what is beautiful or venerable.

"The removal of the stone sea-horses which disfigure the pediment will be met with a cry of *Vandalism*."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

văn'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vand(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchidaceæ; parasitic on terrestrial plants, with or without a stem, with a terminal or rarely a dorsal anther, the pollen cohering in definite waxy masses; a distinct caudicle united to a stigmatic gland. Found in Asia and America. Families: Sarcanthidæ, Cryptochilidæ, Pachyphylidæ, Maxillaridæ, Catasetidæ, Ionopsidæ, and Calanthidæ.

văn-dēl'-lī-a, *s.* [Named after Dominico Vandelli, professor of botany at Lisbon, who died about 1815.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Linderniæ, found in Southern Asia, South America, &c. Flowers axillary, tufted, calyx tubular or campanulate, five-toothed; upper lip of the corolla shorter than the lower one; anthers coherent; fruit a globose capsule, two-valved, with many seeds. *Vandellia diffusa*, a native of Guiana, where it is called by the Dutch Bitter-blane, is an antibilious emetic and febrifuge given in malignant fevers and dysentery.

2. **Ichthy.**: [STEGOPHILUS.]

văn-dyke, ***văn-dyck**, *subst. & adj.* [After the painter Vandyke (1599-1641).]

A. As subst.: A pointed collar of lace or sewed work worn by both sexes during the reign of Charles I., of England, and to be seen in portraits painted by Vandyke.

"Laced handkerchiefs, resembling the large falling band worn by the men, were in fashion among the ladies. This article of dress has been lately revived, and called a *Vandyck*."—*Granger: Biog. Hist. Chas. I.*

B. As adj.: Applied to the style of dress in which Vandyke painted his portraits.

vandyke-brown, *s.* A pigment obtained from a kind of peat or bog-earth of a fine, deep, semi-transparent brown color. It owes its name and reputation to the supposition that it was the brown used by Vandyke in his pictures.

văn-dyke, **văn-dyck**, *v. t.* [VANDYKE, *s.*] To scallop the edge of, as a piece of dress, after the manner of a Vandyke collar.

"The edges are best scalloped or *vandycked*, while the foundation ought to be silk."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vâne**, *a.* [VAIN.]

vâne, ***fane**, *s.* [A. S. *fana*=a small flag; cogn. with Dat. *vaun*; Icel. *fani*; Dan. *fane*; Sw. & Goth. *fana*; M. H. Ger. *fano*; Ger. *fahne*; Lat. *pannus*=a piece of cloth; Gr. *pēnos*=the woof.]

1. A contrivance attached to an axis, and having a surface exposed to a moving current of fluid, so as to be actuated thereby. A vane indicates direction or rate of motion, the amount of fluid passing, or it may be used to obtain power; specifically—

(1) A weather-cock, flag, or arrow, or other thin object, which points in the direction whence the wind proceeds. [DOG-VANE.]

(2) The arm of a wind-mill; the wing of a fanning-mill.

(3) The blade of a screw-propeller and the like.

*2. A flag carried by a knight in a tournament.

3. The broad part of a feather on either side of the shaft; the web.

4. A cross-piece on a leveling-staff (q. v.).

5. The sight of a quadrant or similar instrument for the measurement of angles.

vā-nēl'-lūs, *s.* [The name was formerly spelled *vannellus*, as the dimin. from Lat. *vannus* = a fan. (*Charleton: Exercitationes*, in *Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 283, Note †.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Charadriinæ), with three species, from Palearctic and Neotropical regions. Bill straight, shorter than head, slightly compressed, points horny and hard; nasal groove wide, nostrils basal, linear, in the membrane of nasal groove; legs slender, lower part naked; tarsi reticulated behind, scutellated in front; feet four-toed, three before, united at the base by a membrane, hind toe very short, articulated on tarsus; wings large, tuberculated or spurred in front of the carpal joint; third and fourth quill-feathers longest. *Vanellus cristatus* is the common Lapwing.

vā-nēs'-sā, *s.* [Modern Lat., from Gr. *Phanēs*=a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites.]

1. **Entom.**: The typical genus of the sub-family Vanessinæ, or Vanessidi. Antennæ with the club somewhat prolonged; fore wings with a distinct

projection in the hind margin above the middle, the inner margin nearly straight; hind wings generally with a short projection in the hind margin. Caterpillars spiny. The best known species are: *Vanessa atalanta* (= *Pyrameis atalanta*, Newman), the Red Admiral [ADMIRAL, C. 1]; *V. io*, the Peacock Butterfly (q. v.); *V. antiopa*, the White-bordered Butterfly (q. v.), called also the Camberwell Beauty; *V. polychloros*, the Large, and *V. urticae*, the Small Tortoiseshell. [TORTOISESHELL BUTTERFLY.] Sometimes the Comma Butterfly, *Grapta C. album*, is called *Vanessa C. album*, and ranked as a sixth species. Darwin (*Descent of Man*, ed. 2d, p. 311) notes the resemblance of the closed wings of some species to the bark of trees; but, in spite of their protective coloring, they are palatable to birds and lizards (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887, p. 263).

2. **Palæont.**: There is a species, *Vanessa pluto*, in the Oligocene of Radoboj, in Croatia. The pattern of the wing has escaped obliteration. Called also *Mylothritis pluto*, and supposed by some to belong to the Pierinæ.

văn-ēs-sī'-næ, **vā-nēs'-sī-dī**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vanness(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. *-idi*.]

Entom.: Angle-wings; a sub-family of Nymphalidæ. Wings angled; caterpillar spiny, of uniform thickness throughout, often living gregariously; chrysalis angulated, head cased, the points sharp and salient.

văn'-fōsse, *s.* [Fr. *avant*=before, and *fosse* (Lat. *fossa*)=a ditch.]

Fort.: A ditch on the outside of the counterscarp.

văng, *s.* [Dut. *vangen*; Ger. *fangen*; Eng. *fang* =to catch.] [FANG, *v.*]

Naut.: A rope, one on each side, to steady laterally the peak of a gaff. It is usually a pendant, with a twofold purchase.

***văng**, *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Trans.: To receive, to earn; to catch, to throw. (*Halliwell*.)

B. Intrans.: To answer for a person at the baptismal font. (*Prov. Eng.*) (*Ray*.)

văn'-gā, *s.* [Latinized from native name.]

Ornith.: A genus of Laniidæ (or, if that family is divided, of Thamnophilinæ), with four species, from Madagascar. Bill moderate, straight, compressed, keeled, with tip curved; angle of mouth armed with bristles; nostrils lateral, basal, rounded; tail rather long, graduated. The plumage, which is green-black and pure white, is very conspicuous.

văn'-gēē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A contrivance for working the pumps of a ship by means of a barrel and crank-breaks.

văn'-glō, **văn'-glōe**, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for *Sesamum orientale*. [TEEL.]

văn'-guard (ua as a), ***vant-guard**, ***vaunt-guard**, ***van-warde**, ***vant-warde**, ***vaunt-warde**, ***vawne-warde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *avantgarde*, *avantwarde*, from *avant* (Lat. *abante*) =from in front, and *garde*, *warde*=guard.] The troops who march in the front or van of an army; the advance guard; the van.

"The front of the French *vanguard* makes Upon the English."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

văn'-guēr'-ī-a, *s.* [From *vua-vanga*, or *vua-vanguer*, the Madagascar name of one species.]

Bot.: A genus of Guettardiæ. Shrubs, having the limb of the calyx minutely toothed; the corolla campanulate, with a hairy throat; stamens five, filaments short; fruit succulent, resembling an apple, with five seeds. Natives of Madagascar and India. *Vangueria edulis*, a small tree, a native of Madagascar, has edible fruit; it has, in consequence, been introduced into India. *V. spinosa*, a large, thorny shrub, wild in eastern Bengal, Burmah, Pegu, and Tenasserim, has a round, cherry-like fruit, yellow when ripe, which is eaten by the Hindus.

vā-nīl'-lā, *s.* [Span. *vaynilla*, dimin. of *vayna*=a knife, a scissors-case. So named because the pod, which is long and cylindrical, is like the sheath of a knife.]



Vanessa Io.

Bot.: The typical genus of Vanillidæ. Climbing orchids, not parasitic. Stem square; leaves fleshy, articulated at the base; pollen masses two, bilobed and granular. Natives of tropical Asia and America. *Vanilla claviculata* is fragrant and bitter; its leaves are used in the West Indies as an anti-syphilitic and a vulnerary. The dried fruit of *V. planifolia* and other species constitutes the vanilla of commerce, an agreeable aromatic used in the manufacture of chocolate, various liqueurs, and confectionery. The plant is cultivated for this purpose in Mexico.



Vanilla Aromatica.

Showing Flower and Seed-vessels.

vā-nīl'e, *s.* [Fr.] Vanilla.

"You flavor everything: you are the *vanille* of society."—*Sydney Smith: Works*, p. 329.

vā-nīl'-lic, *a.* [English *vanill(ine)*; *-ic*.] Contained in or derived from vanilline (q. v.).

vanillic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5O_4=CO:OH:OCH_3:OH$. A crystalline substance obtained by the oxidation of vanilline. It forms white plates, which melt at 211-12°, and sublime at a higher temperature.

vā-nīl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vanill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Botany: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ. Lindley formerly made it a distinct order, Vanillaceæ, on account of its succulent, valveless fruit, its seeds not having the testa of other Orchidaceæ, its habit, and its aromatic properties.

vā-nīl'-line, *s.* [Eng. *vanill(a)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3=\frac{CH_3O}{H}O.C_6H_3.CO.H$. The methyl ether of protocatechuic aldehyde, found in crystals, in vanilla pods, from which it may be extracted by alcohol. It crystallizes in long, hard needles, slightly soluble in cold water, very soluble in boiling water and in alcohol, melts at 80-81°, and sublimes at 150°. Fused with potassic hydrate it is converted into protocatechuic acid.

vā-nīl'-lōes, *s.* [VANILLA.]

Bot., &c.: A bastard kind of vanilla, obtained from *Vanilla pompona*.

***vā-nīl'-ō-quēnce**, *s.* [Eng. *vaniloquen(t)*; *-ce*.] Idle, foolish, or vain talk.

***vā-nīl'-ō-quēt**, *a.* [Lat. *vanus*=vain, empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Talking idly or foolishly.

văn'-ish, ***van-iss-en**, ***van-shen**, ***van-ysch**, *verb i.* [From Latin *vanesco*=to vanish (lit.=to become empty, from *vanus*=empty), through an O. Fr. *vanir* (not found), pr. par. *vanissant*. Cf. *punish*, *polish*, *furnish*, &c.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To pass from a visible to an invisible state; to disappear; to become imperceptible; to lose perceptible existence.

"The heavens shall *vanish* away like smoke."—*Isaiah* ii. 6.

2. To pass away from the sight or out of view; to pass beyond the limits of vision; as, a ship *vanishes* from the sight of spectators on the land.

*3. To pass away; to be annihilated or lost.

"Picked from the worm-holes of long *vanish'd* days." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

*4. To issue; to be given off or out, as breath.

II. **Math.**: To become evanescent, like a mathematical quantity when its arithmetical value is nothing. [VANISHING-FRACTION.]

văn'-ish, *s.* [VANISH, *v.*]

Elocution: A sound that gradually becomes weaker till it ceases.

văn'-ish-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [VANISH, *v.*]

vanishing-fraction, *s.*

Math.: A fraction which reduces to the form of $\frac{a}{a}$ for a particular value of the variable which enters it, in consequence of the existence of a common factor in both terms of the fraction, which factor becomes 0 for this particular value of the variable.

vanishing-line, *s.*

Perspective: An indefinitely extended line supposed to be drawn on a level with the eye, parallel to the horizon. In the vanishing-line the vanishing points are situated.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiç**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **çenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-clan**, **-tian** = **shæn**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**; **tion**, **-çion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bēl**, **dēl**.

vanishing-point, *s.* [POINT, *s.*, II. 17 (3).]

vanishing-stress, *s.*

Elocution: Stress of voice upon the closing portion of a syllable. (*Rush*, in *Goodrich & Porter*.)

***văn'-ish-mënt**, *s.* [English *vanish*, *v.*; -*ment*.] A vanishing.

Văn'-istş, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church Hist.: The followers of Sir Henry Vane, an Antinomian, and Governor of New England in 1636.

***văn'-i-tied, *văn'-i-týed**, *a.* [Eng. *vanity*; -*ed*.] Affected with vanity.

"Your foolish, your *cow-vanity'd* Lovelace."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 86.

văn'-i-tý, *van-i-te, *van-i-tie, *van-y-tee, *s.* [Fr. *vanité*, from Lat. *vanitatem*, accus. of *vanitas* = emptiness, worthlessness, from *vanus* = empty, vain (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being empty, vain, or worthless; worthlessness, futility, emptiness, unsubstantiality, unreality, unrealness, illusion.

"Vanity of vanity, saith the Preacher, all is vanity."—*Eccles.* i. 2.

*2. Groundlessness, falseness; want of grounds or foundation.

3. The quality or state of being vain or elated with a high opinion of one's own accomplishments or achievements, or with things more showy than valuable; empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments or decorations, and causing its possessor to be morbidly anxious for the notice, admiration, and applause of others; conceit. [PRIDE, ¶.]

"Vanity is that species of pride, which, while it presumes upon a degree of superiority in some particular articles, fondly courts the applause of every one within its sphere of action, seeking every occasion to display some talent or some supposed excellence."—*Cogan: On the Passions*.

4. Ostentation; ambitious or ostentatious display; vainglory, vaunting, pride, conceit.

"The ground-work thereof is true, however they, through vanity, whilst they would not seem to be ignorant, do thereupon build many forged histories of their own antiquity."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

5. That which is vain, empty, unreal, or unsubstantial; as—

(1) Empty pleasure, vain pursuit, idle show, unreality.

"All their exhortations were to set light of the things in this world, to count riches and honors *vanitie*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, Pref., § 8.

(2) Fruitless desire or endeavor; effort which produces no result.

(3) An empty or vain conceit; a trifle.

"Some *vanity* of mine art."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

(4) *Script.*: An idol (Jer. xviii. 15). In this sense it is generally used in the plural.

"Are there any among the *vanities* of the Gentiles that can cause rain, or can the heavens give showers. Art thou not he, O Lord, our God?"—*Jer.* xiv. 22. (Cf. also *Deut.* xxxii. 21; 1 Kings xvi. 13, 26; *Jer.* viii. 19.)

*6. A character in the old moralities.

"You . . . take *vanity* the puppet's part."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

Vanity Fair, *subst.* A fair described by Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.) as established by Beëlzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of all sorts of vanities. (Used to symbolize a collection of the most alluring temptations of the world.)

***văn'-müre**, *s.* [VAUNTMÜRE.]

văn'-nër, *s.* [Eng. *van* (1), *s.*; -*er*.] A van horse. (*Eng.*)

"Twenty-five Welsh cobs, cabbars, and *vanners*."—*Referee*, April 8, 1888.

văn-nĩng, *s.* [VAN (2), *v.*]

văn'-quish, *ven-kis-en, *ven-kus-en, *ven-quish-en, *ven-quis-en, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *veinquir* (pr. par. *veinquissant*), a collateral form of *veindre* (Fr. *vaincre*, pa. t. *vanquis*, subj. *que je vainquise*), from Lat. *vinco*=to conquer.]

A. Transitive:

1. To conquer; to overcome or subdue in battle, as an enemy.

"The enemies beaten on all sides, and in so many sorts, with artillery were put backe, and *vanquished*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 84.

*2. To overcome or defeat in any contest, as in an argument.

*3. To confute, to refute; to prove erroneous or unfounded; to upset.

"This bold assertion has been fully *vanquished* in a late reply to the Bishop of Meaux's treatise."—*Atterbury*.

*4. To overpower, to prostrate.

"Sorrow and grief have *vanquished* all my powers."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

*5. To overpower the peculiar virtue or properties of; to destroy; to render inert or inefficacious; to neutralize.

***B. Intrans.**: To overcome, to conquer; to get the better.

"If thou *vanquishest* thy words are true."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.

¶ For the difference between *to vanquish* and *to conquer*, see CONQUER.

văn'-quish, vĩa'-quish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep, in which they pine away.

văn'-quish-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vanquish*, *v.*; -*able*.] Capable of being vanquished, conquered, or subdued; conquerable.

"That great giant was only *vanquishable* by the Knights of the Wells."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*.

văn'-quish-ër, *s.* [Eng. *vanquish*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who or that which vanquishes; a conqueror.

"I am alone the *vanquisher* of time."

Drayton: Robert Duke of Normandy.

văn'-quish-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *vanquish*, *v.*; -*ment*.] The act of vanquishing; the state of being vanquished.

"Yet he opposes three daies pestilence to seven years famine and three moneths *vanquishment*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead*, § 7.

văn'-sire, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Herpestes galera*; a small, weasel-like animal, from Madagascar and the Isle of France. The color is deep-brown speckled with yellow, the tail of equal thickness throughout.

***vânt**, *v. i.* [VAUNT.] To vaunt, to boast.

van'-tage (age as *ig*), ***vaunt-age**, *subst.* [Fr. *avantage*=an advantage (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Advantage, gain, profit.

"Not for renouwe or *vauntage* sake, but for the loue of his name."—*Udall: Hebrues vi*.

2. Advantage; the being in a better state or condition for action or defense than another; vantage-ground; condition favorable to success.

"He sought to get the *vantage*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 152.

*3. Opportunity, convenience.

"At your meetest *vantage* of the time."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

II. Lawn Tennis: A term used for the point following the stage when each player has won three points. Probably called *advantage*, and often used attributively as in *vantage game* or *set*.

"Advantage sets are played—*i. e.*, if each player wins five games, the set is continued until one player wins two games consecutively. '*Vantage* all' is a barbarous term, introduced by some genius who does not understand language, to express the fact that the players agree to decide the set by the best of three games, after arriving at five games all. This arrangement is not allowed in matches where advantage sets are played. The term '*vantage* all' is absurd, as both players cannot win advantage at the same time. The correct expression is 'games all'."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

*¶ (1) *Of vantage, To the vantage*: To boot; besides.

"Yes, a dozen; and as many

To the vantage, as would store the world."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 3.

(2) *To get vantage of*: To get the better of.

"If they get ground and *vantage* of the king."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 3.

***van'-tage** (age as *ig*), *v. t.* [Fr. *avantager*.] To profit, to advantage.

"The injuries that to myself I do

Doing thee *vantage*, double *vantage* me."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 88.

vantage-ground, *s.* Superiority of position or place; a place or condition which gives one an advantage over another.

"Upon the steadfast *vantage-ground* of truth."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

†vantage-loaf, *subst.* The thirteenth loaf in a baker's dozen. (*Brewer*.)

văn-ũx'-ëm-ite, *s.* [After Mr. Vanuxem; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A white, massive mineral substance, occurring with zinc ores at Sterling Hill, New Jersey. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 2.5. An analysis gave: Silica, 35.64; alumina, 11.70; protoxide of zinc, 32.48-36.0; water, 14.80-19.88. As Dana points out, this cannot be regarded as a distinct species, but rather as a mixture of clay with hydrated silicate of zinc.

văn'-ward, *a.* [Eng. *van*, *s.*; -*ward*.] Of, pertaining to, or situated in the van or front.

"The *vanward* frontier."—*De Quincey. (Annandale.)*

văn'-zeř, *s.* [WANZEY.]

***văp, *vap̃pe**, *s.* [Lat. *vappa*=wine that has lost its flavor; vapid or pallid wine; allied to *vapor*=vapor.] Wine that has become vapid or dead; vapid, flat, or insipid liquor.

"The dead lees and *vap* of wine."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

văp'-id, *a.* [Lat. *vapidus*, from *vappa*=vapid or pallid wine; Fr. *vapide*.]

*1. Corrupt, foul.

"A kind of *vapid* atmosphere about that planet."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. vii.

2. Having lost its life and spirit; dead, flat, insipid.

"Thy vines let feed awhile

On the fat refuse; lest too soon disjoined,

From spritely it to sharp or *vapid* change."

Philips. (Todd.)

3. Dull, spiritless; wanting in life or spirit; flat.

"A cheap, bloodless reformation, a guiltless liberty, appear flat and *vapid* to their taste."—*Burke: French Revolution*.

vă-pid'-i-tý, *s.* [Eng. *vapid*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being vapid; vapidness.

"After the violent ferment in the nation, a remarkable deadness and *vapidity* has succeeded."—*Burke: To Mr. Shackleton*, July 31, 1771.

văp'-id-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *vapid*; -*ly*.] In a vapid manner.

văp'-id-něss, *s.* [Eng. *vapid*; -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being vapid, flat, dead, or insipid; flatness, deadness; as, the *vapidity* of beer.

2. Dullness, flatness; want of life or spirit; mawkishness.

vă-por, va'-pour, *wa-pure, *s.* [Fr. *vapeur*, from Lat. *vaporem*, accus. of *vapor*=vapor; Sp. *A. vapor*; Ital. *vapore*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) Any visible diffused substance floating in the atmosphere and impairing its transparency, as fog or mist; hazy matter.

"From the damp earth impervious *vapors* rise."

Pope: Statius; Thebaid, l. 486.

* (3) Wind, flatulence.

"Ointments, if laid on anything thick, by stopping up the pores, shut in the *vapors*, and send them to the head extremely."—*Bacon*.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) Something unsubstantial, fleeting, or transitory; unreal fancy; vain imagination.

"He hath the grace of hope, though it be clouded over with a melancholy *vapor*."—*Hammond*.

* (2) (*Pl.*): A hectoring or bullying style of conversation or mode of behavior, indulged in by swaggers for the purpose of bringing about a real or mock quarrel, consisting in flatly contradicting whatever was said by a speaker, even if the bully had granted what was asserted just before.

"They are at it still, sir; this they call *vapors*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 3.

* (3) (*Pl.*): A disease of nervous debility, in which a variety of strange images float in the brain, or appear as if real; hence, hypochondriacal affections; depression of spirits; dejection, spleen; the blues.

II. Physics: An æriform fluid into which some volatile substance is changed by the action of heat. Vapor is essentially the same as gas, but the word vapor is conventionally limited to the gaseous state of a body which is liquid or solid at ordinary temperatures, while the term gas is applied to æriform bodies which are in that rarefied state at ordinary temperatures. Thus we speak of hydrogen gas, but of watery vapors. Vapors, like gases, have a certain elastic force, by which they exert a pressure on every part of any vessel in which they are enclosed. Vapors are formed instantly in a vacuum; in the atmosphere they are generated more slowly. When not saturated they exactly resemble gases in their action; when saturated and in contact with the liquid by which they were generated, they can neither be compressed nor expanded, but remain constant, both in their elastic force and in their density. Vapors of different composition vary in density. Thus if atmospheric air be taken as unity, the vapor of water=0.6235, that of alcohol 1.6138, that of sulphur 6.6542, and that of mercury 6.9760.

vapor-bath, vapour-bath, *s.*

1. The application of vapor or steam to the body in a close place. [BATH (1), *s.*, B. I. 2.] Medicated vapor-baths are largely employed, the aqueous vapor being impregnated with mercury, sulphur, &c., according to the nature of the disease.

2. The place or bath itself; an apparatus for heating bodies by the vapor of water.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vapor-douche, vapour-douche, s. A topical vapor-bath, which consists in the direction of a jet of aqueous vapor on some part of the body.

vā'-pōr, vā'-pōur, v. i. & t. [VAPOR, s.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To pass off in the form of vapor; to dissolve or disappear, as into vapor, steam, or air; to be exhaled; to evaporate.

*2. To emit or give out vapor, steam, gas, or evaporations.

"Swift running waters vapor not so much as standing waters."—Bacon: *Natural History*.

II. Figuratively:

*1. To pass off or disappear as a vapor.

"He now is dead, and all his furie gone.
And all his greatnes vapored to nought,
That as a glasse vpon the water shone,"

Spenser: *The Ruines of Time*, 219.

2. To boast, brag, or vaunt with ostentatious display; to hector, to bully.

"He vapored considerably."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Transitive:**

1. *Lit.*: To cause to pass into a vaporous state; to cause to dissolve, pass away, or disappear in a vaporous, gaseous, or aeriform condition; to cause to melt into thin air or other unsubstantial thing.

"He'd laugh to see one throw his heart away,
Another sighing vapor forth his soul,"

Ben Jonson.

2. *Fig.*: To affect with the vapors; to disquiet, to make melancholy.

"She vapors me but to look at her."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. v., ch. vi.

vā'-pōr-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *vaporable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vaporable.

vā'-pōr-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *vapor*; -able.] Capable of being vaporized, or converted into vapor.

***vā'-pōr-āte, v. i.** [Lat. *vaporatus*, pa. par. of *vaporo*=to emit steam or vapor, from *vapor*=vapor.] To emit vapor; to evaporate.

vā'-pōr-ā-tion, s. [Lat. *vaporatio*, from *vaporatus*, pa. par. of *vaporo*.] [VAPORATE.]

1. The act or process of converting into vapor.

"By conflagration and congelation, according to certain respects; by *vaporation* and *evaporation*."—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 438.

2. The state of passing off in vapor; evaporation.

vā'-pōred, vā'-poured, adj. [Eng. *vapor*; -ed.] Affected with the vapors; peevish, dejected, splenetic.

vā'-pōr-ēr, vā'-pōur-ēr, s. [Eng. *vapor*; -er.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who vapors, brags, or hectors; one who makes a great display of his powers or worth; a braggart, a bully, a boaster. [VAPOR, s., I. 2. (2).]

"A ruffian, a riotous spendthrift, and a notable vapourer."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth* (an. 1570).

2. *Entom.*: The Vaporiser-moth (q. v.).

vaporiser-moth, s.

Entom.: *Orgyia antiqua*. The fore wings of the male are rich brown, clouded with darker tints, and having a small spot near the anal angle; the hinder wings are brown. In the females the wings are rudimentary. The male is common from July to October, and is often seen in the streets of cities. The female remains in the cocoon, on the outside of which she deposits her eggs in autumn. The larvæ, which first appear in June and continue for some months, are slaty gray, having four or five wart-like spots on each segment, with yellow and black tufts. Common in gardens, on rose-bushes and many other plants. The Scarce Vaporiser-moth, *O. gonostigma*, has several small white spots on the wings of the male. The larva feeds in autumn on oak, hazel, and bramble. The perfect insect appears in June.

vā'-pōr-īf-ēr-oūs, a. [Lat. *vapor*=vapor, and *fero*=to bear, to bring.] Conveying or producing vapor.

vā'-pōr-īf-ic, a. [Lat. *vapor*=vapor, and *facio*=to make.] Forming into vapor, converting into steam, or expelling in a volatile form, as fluids.

"It is the product of *vaporific* sublimation."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vā'-pōr-īng, vā'-pōur-īng, pr. par., a. & subst. [VAPOR, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adjunct.: Given to bragging or boasting; vaunting ostentatiously and vainly; braggart.

C. As subst.: Bragging, boasting; boasts, vaunts. "Despite the *vapor*ing of the Minister of War."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vā'-pōr-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vapor*ing; -ly.] In a vapor, bragging, or boastful manner.

vā'-pōr-īsh, vā'-pōur-īsh, adj. [Eng. *vapor*; -ish.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of, or abounding in vapors; vaporous.

*2. *Fig.*: Affected by vapors; splenetic, hypochondriac, whimsical.

"Nor to be fretful, *vaporish*, or give way
To spleen." Crabbe: *Tales of the Hall*.

***vā'-pōr-īsh-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *vaporish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vaporish; melancholy, vapors.

"The *vaporishness* which has laid hold of my heart."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 41.

vā'-pōr-īz-ā-ble, a. [Eng. *vaporiz*(e); -able.] Capable of being vaporized or converted into vapor.

vā'-pōr-ī-zā-tion, s. [Eng. *vaporiz*(e); -ation.] The act or process of vaporizing; the artificial formation of vapor; the state of being vaporized.

"We cannot as yet comprehend in what manner it [heat] produces the liquefaction or *vaporization* of one body."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas*, ii. 46.

[*Vaporization, evaporation, and boiling* differ slightly in meaning. *Vaporization* is a generic, *evaporation*, a specific word; the former signifying the passage of any liquor into the solid state, without reference to the slowness or rapacity with which the process is carried out, or the temperature of the liquid becoming transformed into the vapor. *Evaporation* generally implies the slow production of a vapor at the free surface of a liquid, and *boiling* always signifies the rapid production of vapor in the liquid itself.

vā'-pōr-īze, v. t. & i. [Eng. *vapor*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To convert into vapor by the application of heat or artificial means; to sublimate; to cause to evaporate.

B. Intrans.: To pass off in vapor; to evaporate.

vā'-pōr-īz-ēr, s. [Eng. *vaporiz*(e); -er.] One who or that which vaporizes. A scent-vaporizer is a form of atomizer (q. v.), for converting scent into very fine spray.

vā'-pōr-ōse, a. [VAPOROUS.]

***vā'-pōr-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *vaporos*(e); -ity.] The quality or state of being vaporose or vaporous.

"His first ideas and volcanic *vaporosity*."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. vi.

vā'-pōr-oūs, a. [French *vaporeux*, from Latin *vaporosus*.]

I. Literally:

1. Being in the form of or having the nature or character of vapor.

2. Promoting exhalation, or the flow of effluvia, vapor, gases, or the like; hence, windy, flatulent.

"If the mother eat much beans, or such *vaporous* food, it endangereth the child to become lunatick."—*Bacon*.

3. Full of vapors or exhalations.

"Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a *vaporous* drop profound,"

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 5.

II. Fig.: Unsubstantial; vainly imaginative or soaring; whimsical.

vā'-pōr-oūs-nēss, s. [English *vaporous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vaporous or full of vapors.

"The warmth and *vaporousness* of the air."—*Hist. Royal Society*, vol. iii.

vā'-pōr-ŷ, vā'-pōur-ŷ, a. [Eng. *vapor*; -y.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of vapors; of the nature of a vapor; vaporous.

"Its *vapory* sail
Hath ceased her shaded orb to veil,"

Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, xxi.

*2. *Fig.*: Affected with the vapors; melancholy; splenetic.

***vāp-u-lā-tion, s.** [Lat. *vapulo*=to be flogged.] The act of flogging, beating, or whipping; a flogging.

va-quēr'-ō (qu as k), s. [Sp. = a cowherd; from *vaca* (Latin *vacca*) = a cow.] A term applied in Mexico and the Western United States to one who has the charge of cattle, horses, or mules; a herdsman.

va'-ra, s. [Native word.] A Chilian measure of length, equal to 2'78061 English feet.

va-rān', s. [UARAN.]

va-rān'-gī-an, s. [Icel. *væringjar*, lit. = sworn men, confederates, from *varar* = an oath.] One of those Scandinavians who entered the service of the Byzantine Emperor, and became the Imperial guard at Constantinople. Their peculiar weapon was the two-edged battle-ax.

va-rān'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *varan(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zoöl.: An approximate synonym of *Monitoridæ* (q. v.).

va-rā'-nus, s. [Mod. Lat., from the native name *varan* (q. v.).]

1. *Zoöl.*: The type genus of *Varanidæ* (q. v.), with eighteen species, having the range of the family.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Miocene of Greece and India. (*Wallace*.)

***var'-dīn-gāle, *vēr'-dīn-gāle, s.** [FARTHING-GALE.]

***väre, s.** [Sp. *vara*=a rod, a wand.] A wand or staff of office, authority, or justice.

"The proudest don of Spain, when he is prancing upon his genet in the street, if an alguazil show him his *vare*, that is, a little white staff he carrieth as a badge of his office, my don will presently off his horse and yield himself his prisoner."—*Howell: Letters* (ed. 1728), p. 161.

vār'-ēc, s. [Fr. *varec*=English *wrack* (q. v.).] The impure carbonate of soda made in Brittany; it corresponds with our kelp. (*Brande & Cox*.)

var'-ga-sīte, s. [After Count Vargas, or Vargas; suff. -īte (Min.); Ger. *wargasit*.]

Min.: The same as PYRALLOLITE (q. v.).

***vār'-ī, s.** [Fr. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Zoöl.: *Lemur catta*, or *varius*. [RUFFED-LEMUR, MACACO.]

vār-ī-ā-bīl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *variable*; -ity.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The quality or state of being variable; variability.

2. *Biol.*: The state or condition of manifesting or being subject to variation (q. v.).

"It is manifest that man is now subject to much *variability*. No two individuals of the same race are quite alike."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), p. 26.

vār'-ī-ā-ble, *var'-ŷ-ā-ble, a. & s. [French, from Latin *variabilis*, from *vario*=to diversify, to vary.]

A. As adjective:

1. Capable of varying, changing, or altering in a physical sense; liable to variation or change; changeable.

"Forms are *variable*, and decay
By course of kinde, and by occasion."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vi. 38.

2. Capable of being varied, altered, or changed; subject to being changed; as, to place a number of bodies in a position *variable* at pleasure.

3. Liable to change, vary, or alter in a moral sense; mutable, changeable, fickle, inconstant, unsteady.

"Lest that thy love prove likewise *variable*,"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That which is variable; that which varies or is liable or subject to vary, change, or alter.

2. A shifting wind, as opposed to a tradewind; hence, the *variables*, the space, region, or belt intermediate between the northeast and the southeast tradewinds. This region varies in width from about 150 to 500 miles, being widest in September and narrowest in December or January, and is characterized by calms, shifting breezes, and sometimes violent squalls.

II. Math.: A variable quantity; a quantity which may be regarded as in a state of continual increase or decrease.

variable-ixalus, s.

Zoöl.: *Ixalus variabilis*, a small tree-frog, from Ceylon. The body is about an inch and a half long, and the hind limbs greatly developed. The coloration is very variable.

variable-motion, s.

Mech.: Motion produced by the action of a force which varies in intensity.

variable-quantities, s. pl.

Math.: Quantities which admit of an infinite number of set of values, in the same equation. Such quantities as are regarded as being subject to continual increase or decrease, in opposition to those which are constant, remaining always the same.

variable-stars s. pl.

Astron.: Periodical stars; stars which vary in their luster at different times. Compared with the enormous number of the heavenly bodies they are but few. Sir John Herschel gave a list of sixty-six known to him, and considered it nearly complete. The most remarkable is Algol (q. v.). Another is Mira Ceti. [MIRA.] Goodricke, who in 1782 discovered the variability of Algol, attempted to account for it by the hypothesis, which Sir John Herschel



Vaporiser-moth.

also accepted, that some opaque body, temporarily interposed between the observer and the star, intercepted a large part of the emitted light.

variable-toad, s.

Zoölogy: *Bufo variabilis*, a species common in France. It has the hind limbs and feet nearly as large as those of the Frog. Called also the Green Toad, from its color.

vär'-i-a-ble-nëss, s. [Eng. *variable*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being variable or changeable, in a physical sense; liability to or susceptibility of material change; lability or aptness to alter or to be altered; changeableness.

"We lost ground, owing to the *variableness* of the winds."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. i.

¶ Sometimes used in the same sense as **VARIATION**, II. 2. (1) (q. v.). See also extract under **VARIETAL**.

2. Liability to change or alter in a moral sense; mutability, changeableness; fickleness, inconstancy.

"The Father of lights, with whom is no *variableness*, neither shadow of turning."—James i. 17.

vär'-i-a-blý, adv. [Eng. *variab(ly)*; -ly.] In a variable manner; changeably, mutably, inconstantly.

vär'-i-a-nçe, *var-i-aunce *var-y-aunce, s. [Lat. *variāns*, pr. par. of *vario*=to vary.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The quality or state of being or becoming variant; change of condition; alteration; a variation.

*2. Difference, disagreement.

"Thei shulden haue maad no doute to rederis, ne the *variance* of wordes shulde not haue ympugned it self."—Wycliffe: *James*. (Prol.)

3. Difference that produces dispute or controversy; disagreement, discussion, discord, quarrel, falling out.

"In this yere, fyll a *varyaunce* atwene the felysshypes of goldsmaythes and tayllours of London."—Fabyan: *Chronycle* (an. 1269).

II. Law: An alteration of something formerly laid in a writ, or a difference between a declaration and a writ, or the deed on which it is grounded; a departure in the oral evidence from the statement in the pleadings.

¶ **At variance:**

*1. In a state of disagreement or difference; differing.

*2. In a state of dissension, discord, or controversy; at enmity.

"The Britains . . . were at *variance* amongst themselves."—Holinshed: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. iv., ch. xxi.

vär'-i-ant, *var-i-aunt, a. & s. [Fr. *variant*, pr. par. of *varier*=to vary (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Different, diverse; having a different form or character.

"Men were found of nature *variaunt*."—Chaucer: *Court of Love*.

2. Variable, varying.

B. As subst.: Something different in form from but essentially the same as another; a different form, reading, version, or the like.

"There are the usual number of *variants* . . . from the folklore of all European countries."—Harper's *Magazine*, Sept., 1885, p. 642.

vär'-i-äte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *variatus*, pa. par. of *vario*=to vary (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To make different; to vary, to diversify, to alter.

B. Intrans.: To alter, to vary, to change.

"This artificial change is but a fixation of nature's inconstancy, helping its *variating* infirmities."—Jeremy Taylor: *Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 43.

vär'-i-ät-éd, pa. par. & a. [VARIATE.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Ord. Lang.: Varied, diversified.

"Smooth, *variated*, unangular bodies."—Burke: *Sublime and Beautiful*.

2. Her.: Varriated (q. v.).

vär'-i-ä-tion, *var-i-a-ci-on, *var-i-a-cy-on, s. [Fr. *variation*, from Lat. *variationem*, accus. of *variatio*, from *variatus* pa. par. of *vario*=to vary (q. v.); Ital. *variazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act, process, or state of varying; partial change in the form, position, state, or qualities of a thing; alteration, change, mutation, modification.

"Absolute necessity, in which there can be no *variation* in any kind or degree."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*, prop. vii.

2. The extent to which a thing varies; the degree, interval, or amount of departure from a previous condition, position, or form; amount or rate of change.

"Another thing that stumbled me here was the *variation*, which, at this time, by the last amplitude I had, I found to be but 7 deg. 53 min."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1699).

*3. Difference.

"There is great *variation* between him that is raised to the sovereignty by the favor of his peers and him that comes to it by the suffrage of the people."—Ben Jonson: *Discoveries*.

4. The act of deviating; deviation.

"He observed the *variation* of our English from the original, and made an entire translation of the whole for his private use."—Fell.

*5. Variance, dissension, discord, disagreement.

"Thus the christen realmes were in *variacyon*, and the churches in great dyfference."—Berners: *Froissart's Chronicle*, ch. cccxlii.

II. Technically:

1. **Astron.:** Any deviation from the mean orbit or mean motion of a heavenly body produced by the perturbation of another body or bodies. Thus the planets are considered to move mathematically in elliptic orbits, which would be the case if they were subject to the attraction of the sun only, but being acted on by each other, there is supposed to be a minute and slow but constant variation in the elements of the ellipse. Variations which are compensated in short intervals are called periodic, and those which require for their compensation a long period are called secular. (Herschel, *Astron.*, § 653-655.)

2. **Biology:**

(1) A tendency in all organisms to vary slightly from other organisms produced by the same parents.

"No two animals or plants, even when born of the same parents, are exactly alike; this is known as *variation*."—Ray Lankester: *Degeneration*, p. 13.

(2) Hereditary modification.

"We shall see how great is the power of man in accumulating, by his selection, successive slight *variations*."—Darwin: *Origin of Species* (ed. 2d), p. 3.

(3) A modification directly due to the physical conditions of life; such as the dwarfed condition of shells in the Baltic, or of stunted plants on Alpine summits. (Darwin: *Origin of Species*, ch. ii.)

† (4) An organism, or a group of organisms, exhibiting modification due to external conditions.

"The term *variation* has been employed by some authors to designate forms less permanent than varieties, but the term has not obtained general acceptance."—Chambers' *Encyclopædia* (ed. 1867), ix. 716.

*3. **Gram.:** Change of termination of words, as in declension, conjugation, comparison, and the like; inflection.

"The rules of grammar, and useful examples of the *variation* of words, and the peculiar form of speech, are often appointed to be repeated."—Watts: *On the Mind*.

4. **Music:** An air or theme with variations is a musical composition in which a simple melody is first given out, and then several times repeated, each repetition containing changes by means of broken harmony, counterpoint, broken rhythm, the arpeggio, scale-passages, and even by modification of key. The earliest forms of a variation were the "divisions" added to a ground-bass; then there followed the changes above described, but the character of variations in modern music has gradually developed into a series of sound-pictures, of which the theme is indeed the main subject, but is represented under various phases of sentiment, expression, thought, and æsthetic coloring.

5. **Physics & Navig.:** The angle included between the true and magnetic meridians of any particular place. If the direction of the true meridian at any given place were known, the variation of the needle would be found by simply taking the bearing of this line with the compass. If the bearing of the meridian is east of north, the variation is to the west; if the bearing is west of north, the variation is to the east. In order, therefore, to find the variation of the needle at any place, we first find the direction of the true meridian, or of some line which makes a known angle with it; we then observe the bearing of this line; from this result the variation is easily computed. The line most usually employed is the line of greatest elongation of the pole star, either to the east or west. At London, in 1550, the deviation was 11° 17' E.; about 1669 it was 0°. It then began to deviate to the west, till it attained its maximum in 1815, 24° 17' 18".

¶ (1) **Annual variation:**

Astron.: The annual change in the right ascension or declination of a star produced by the combined influence of its own motion and the procession of the equinoxes.

(2) **Calculus of variations:** [CALCULUS.]

(3) **Variation of elements:**

Astron., Physics, & Math.: Changes in the elements entering into the calculation of any figure, rate of motion, &c. [VARIATION, II. 1., & ¶ (6).]

(4) **Variation of the compass:** [MAGNETISM, ¶; VARIATION, II. 5.]

(5) **Variation of the moon:**

Astron.: Irregularity in the moon's motion and in the form of her orbit, depending on the angular distance of the luminary from the sun. When nearest the earth the true longitude, as seen from the earth, is gaining on the mean longitude; it will be the reverse when she is in quadratures (farthest from the earth), and at intermediate points nearly coinciding with octants, she will be neither gaining nor losing. But at these points the amount of gain or loss will have reached its maximum. The entire variation produced by this cause in the moon's longitude is 1° 4'. (Herschel: *Astron.*, § 705.)

(6) **Variations of the barometer:** [BAROMETER.]

variation-compass, s. A declination compass (q. v.).

vär'-i-çěl'-lā, s. [Dimin., from Mod. Lat. *variola* (q. v.).]

Pathol.: The name formerly given to a modified form of smallpox [VARICELLOID SMALLPOX], now confined to chicken-pox.

vär'-i-cěl'-lōid, a. [Mod. Lat. *varicell(a)*; Eng. suff. -oid.] Resembling varicella (q. v.).

varicelloid smallpox, s.

Pathol.: Modified smallpox, in which the eruption seems to stop at its vesicular stage, most of the vesicles drying up instead of developing into pustules. Called also Abortive Smallpox.

vā-rīç'-i-form, a. [Lat. *varix* (genit. *varicis*), and *forma*=form.] Resembling a varix (q. v.).

vär'-i-cō-çēle, s. [Mod. Lat. *varix* (genit. *varicis*), and Gr. *kelē*=a tumor.]

Pathol.: A varicose condition of the veins of the spermatic cord, due to increased pressure within the vessels, or to diminished resistance in their walls and in the surrounding structures.

vär'-i-cōse, *vär'-i-coūs, a. [Latin *varicosus*, from *varix* (genit. *varicis*).] [VARIX.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Exhibiting or marked by a varix; preternaturally enlarged or permanently dilated. (Said of veins.)

"There are instances of one vein only being *varicous*, which may be destroyed by tying it above and below the dilatation."—Sharp.

2. Designed for the cure or relief of varicose veins; as, *varicose* stockings, elastic hose to compress and support distended veins in the leg and foot.

II. Bot.: Swollen here and there.

varicose-aneurism, s.

Pathol.: A form of aneurism in which a communication has been formed between the aorta and either of the *venæ cavæ*, one of the auricles, the right ventricle, or the pulmonary artery.

varicose-veins, s. pl. [VARIX.]

vär'-i-cōs'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *varicos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being varicose. (Said of a vein.)

*vär'-i-coūs, a. [VARICOSE.]

vär'-ied, pa. par. & a. [VARY.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Partially changed; altered, changed.

2. Characterized by variety; consisting of various sorts or kinds; diversified.

3. Differing from each other; diverse, various.

vär'-ied-lý, adv. [English *varied*; -ly.] In a varied manner; diversely.

vär'-i-ē-gäte, v. t. [Lat. *variegatus*, pa. par. of *variego*=to make of various colors, from *varius*=of diverse colors, various.] To diversify by means of various tints or hues; to mark with different colors in irregular patches; to spot, to streak, to dapple, or the like.

"The skill in making tulips feathered and *variegated*, with stripes of divers colors."—Fuller: *Worthies; Norfolk*.

vär'-i-ē-gät-éd, pa. par. or a. [VARIEGATE.]

Bot.: Having the color disposed in various irregular, sinuous spaces.

variegated copper-ore, s.

Min.: The same as BORNITE (q. v.).

variegated-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves, particular parts of which are white, or of some other color than the normal green. The change in color arises from disease. [VARIEGATION, II., 2.] In exogens the pale blotches are generally irregular, in endogens they tend to follow the course of the venation. In general, the disease almost simultaneously affects all the leaves of a branch. If in this case a cutting from the diseased

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

branch be planted, the plants which result will have all the leaves with white blotches. On the other hand, if a plant in which the disease has arisen while it grew in poor soil be transferred to richer mold, the variegation will often disappear.

variegated-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: *Semnopithecus nemæus*, the most brightly-colored species of the genus. Head and back gray; thighs, fingers, and toes black; legs and ankles bright red; fore arms, throat, and tail pure white; throat with a more or less complete circle of bright red. They are natives of Cochín China, and appear to be good-tempered, but little is known of them. Called also the Douc.

*variegated-sandstone, s.

Geol.: A name formerly given to the New Red Sandstone called by the French *grès bigarré* and by the Germans Bunter Sandstein, terms all implying its parti-colored character. The system containing it was formerly called also Poikilitic (q. v.).

variegated-sole, s.

Ichthy.: *Solea variegata*, a small species, about eight or nine inches long, with very small pectorals; color brownish-gray, with dark bands extending between the dorsal and anal fins. It is common off the south coast of Devonshire. Called also the Banded Sole.

variegated spider-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: *Ateles variegatus*, or *bartlettii* (Gray), discovered in 1866, in Eastern Peru, by Mr. E. Bartlett. Fur abundant, long, and soft. Black, cheeks white, band across the forehead bright reddish-yellow; chest, belly, inner side and front and back part of the limbs, and side and under surface of tail, yellow. (*Proc. Zoöl. Soc.*, 1867, p. 992.)

vär-i-ě-gā'-tion, s. [VARIEGATE.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of variegating or the state of being variegated by different colors; diversity of colors or tints.

"They will soon lose their variegations"—*Evetyr. Kalendarium*; October.

*2. A variety. (*Glanvill: Sermon* 10.)

II. Botany:

1. The disposal of the color in various irregular, sinuous spaces. Nearly in the same sense as I. 1. Called also Marking.

2. Spec., a disease of plants causing their leaves to become more or less white from the absence or modification of chlorophyll. It is distinguished from chlorosis in being permanent and in leaving the health of the plant unaffected. [VARIEGATED-LEAVES.]

*var-i-en, v. t. [VARY.]

tvär-i-ēr, s. [Eng. *vary*; -er.] One who varies; one who strays in search of variety.

"Pious varies from the church."

Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 19.

va-rī-ě-tal, adj. [Eng. *variet(y)*; -al.] Of or pertaining to a variety, as distinguished from an individual or a species.

"Hares, according to the altitude of their range, show almost every degree of variableness between red and white. Our common hare is widely distributed, and to such an extent do *varietal* forms differ, that several (so-called) distinct species have been evolved out of one."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

va-rī-ě-tŷ, s. [Fr. *variété*, from Lat. *varietatem*. accus. of *varietas*, from *varius*=various (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being varied or various; intermixture of different things or of things different in form, or a succession of different things; diversity, multifariousness.

"It [the world] is a goodly place . . . full of variety and pleasantness."—*Bp. Hall. Contempl.*; *Victory of Faith over the World*.

2. Exhibition of different characteristics by one individual; many-sidedness.

"Age cannot wither her nor custom stale Her infinite variety."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

*3. Difference, dissimilitude.

"There is a *variety* in the tempers of good men, with relation to the different impressions they receive from different objects of charity."—*Atterbury*.

*4. Variation, deviation; change from a former state.

"To go about to answer those reasons by suppositions of a *variety* in things."—*Hale. Orig. of Mankind*.

5. Something differing from others of the same general kind; one of many things which agree in their general features, but differ in detail; a sort, a kind.

6. A collection or number of many different things; a varied assortment; as, He deals in a *variety* of goods.

¶ Used also adjectively of an entertainment consisting of singing, dancing, gymnastic performances, &c., or of performers engaged in such an entertainment.

"The biggest *variety* company ever seen at the East end of London."—*Referee*, March 25, 1886.

7. Absence of monotony or uniformity; diversification, change.

"*Variety's* the very spice of life That gives it all its flavor."

Cowper: Task, ii. 606.

II. *Biol.*: A group of organisms (subordinate to a species, but not susceptible of strict definition). They breed true to characters, but are not invariably fertile with other varieties—e. g., pouters among pigeons, and some kinds of maize among plants. The line of demarcation between varieties and species is indeterminable.

"Certainly no clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species—that is, the forms which, in the opinion of some naturalists, come very near to, but do not quite arrive at, the rank of species; or, again, between sub-species and well-marked varieties, or between lesser varieties and individual differences. These differences blend into each other by an insensible series; and a series impresses the mind with the idea of an actual passage."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 2d), p. 41.

¶ The term is often used more loosely of minerals, rocks, &c.; as, varieties of amphibole, varieties of granite, &c.

¶ For the difference between *variety* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

vär-i-form, adj. [Latin *varius*=various, and *forma*=form.] Having various or different forms or shapes; varying in form.

vär-i-formed, a. [Eng. *variform*; -ed.] Formed with different shapes.

**vär-i-fŷ, *var-i-fie, v. t.* [Latin *varius*=various, and *facio*=to make.]

1. To make different; to vary.

"Their workes to *varifie*."

Davies: Summa Totalis, p. 17.

2. To variegate; to color variously; to diversify.

"Lively colors lovely *varifide*."

Sylvester: The Magnificence, 661.

va-rīg-ēr-a, subst. [Modern Latin *varix* (genit. *varicis*), and Lat. *gero*=to carry.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tornatellidæ (q. v.), with eight species, ranging from the Neocomian to the Chalk of France.

va-rīn'-ghī-an, s. [VARANGIAN.]

va-rī-ō-la, s. [Fr. *variole*, from Latin *varius*=various, spotted.]

1. *Pathol.*: Smallpox (q. v.).

2. *Botany*: One of the pustular shields formed in Variolaria, &c. (In this sense there is a plural, *va-rī-ō-læ*.)

va-rī-ō-lar, a. [Mod. Lat. *variola*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] Pertaining to variola or smallpox; variolous.

**va-rī-ō-lār-i-a, subst.* [Mod. Lat. *variola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. -aria.]

Bot.: A spurious genus of Fungals, being a state of a lichen with abundant soredia. *Variolaria lactea* is used in dyeing.

va-rī-ō-lār-in, s. [Mod. Lat. *variolaria*(a); -in.]

Chem.: Robiquet's name for the crystalline body obtained by him from the alcoholic extract of *Variolaria dealbata*.

vär-i-öl-ic, a. [Mod. Lat. *variola*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ic.] Variolous.

vär-i-ō-lite, s. [Lat. *variola*(a)=the smallpox; suff. -ite (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A rock originally found in pebbles, having small, projecting pustular bodies, resulting from sub-aerial weathering. It is an aphanitic diabase, inclosing spherular concretions of a felspar, mostly labradorite. Has recently been found *in situ* with normal diabase.

vär-i-ō-lit-ic, a. [VARIOLA.] Thickly marked with small round specks or dots; spotted.

vär-i-ō-lōid, a. & s. [Mod. Lat. *variola*(a); suff. -oid.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Resembling variola or smallpox.

2. Resembling measles; having the appearance of measles.

B. *As substantive*:

Pathol.: The name given to a disease which has the characters of variola in a mild form, but which is really small-pox modified by previous vaccination or inoculation.

va-rī-ō-loūs, adj. [Mod. Lat. *variola*(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Pertaining to or designating small-pox; variolar.

vär-i-ör-üm, adj. [From Lat. (*editio cum notis*) *variorum*=an edition (with the notes) of various persons.] A term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted; as, a *variorum* edition of a Greek classic.

vä-rī-ōūs, vär-i-ōūs, a. [Lat. *varius*=variegated, diverse, manifold.]

1. Differing from each other; different, diverse, manifold.

"He . . . in derision sets Upon their tongue a *various* spirit, to rase Quite out their native language."

Milton: P. L., xii. 53.

2. Divers, several.

"On the whole we lost little less than a month by our attendance upon her [the Gloucester], in consequence of the *various* mischances she encountered."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*3. Variegated. (A Latinism.)

"The *various* Iris Juno sends with haste."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ix. 2.

*4. Changeable, uncertain, unfixed, inconstant.

"The names of mixed modes want standards in nature, whereby to adjust their signification; therefore they are very *various* and doubtful."—*Locke*.

*5. Exhibiting different characters; multiform.

"A man so *various* that he seem'd to be

Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, i. 545.

6. Having a diversity of features; not uniform or monotonous; diversified.

"Herbs of every leaf, that sudden flowered, Opening their *various* colors."

Milton: P. L., vii. 318.

¶ For the difference between *various* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

vä-rī-ōūs-lŷ, vär-i-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *various*; -ly.] In a various manner or degree; in various or different ways; diversely; with diversity; multifariously.

"So sweet, so shrill, so *variously* she sung."

Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 116.

vär-is'-çite, s. [After Variscia, the Latin name for Voigtland, where found; suff. -ite. (*Min.*)]

Min.: A reniform mineral of apple-green color. Composition: A hydrated phosphate of alumina. Is probably related to Calaita (q. v.).

var-isse, s. [Cf. *varix*.]

Farr.: An imperfection on the inside of the leg of a horse, differing from a curb, at the same height, and frequently injuring the sale of the animal by growing to an unsightly magnitude. (*Craig*.)

vär-ix, s. [Lat.]

1. *Pathol.*: The dilatation and thickening of the veins with lengthening and tortuosity, and projection of certain points in the form of knots or knobs, in which the blood coagulates, fibrin is deposited, and in the center sometimes even osseous matter; in addition the coats of the veins are diseased. Occasionally partitions are formed, and perforations communicating with the surrounding cellular tissue, which is generally more or less diseased; this form is chiefly found round the anus, causing piles or hæmorrhoids. The veins chiefly affected are the saphenous, spermatic, and hæmorrhoidal, most of all the first, producing varicose veins and ulcers of the legs in women, and clerks who sit cross-legged at their desks.

2. *Zoöl.*: One of the ridges or spinose lines which mark the former position of the mouth in certain univalve shells. (See illustration under UNIVALVE.)

var-lēt, var-lette, s. [O. Fr. *varlet*, *vaslet*, *valet*, *valet*. The original form was *vaslet*, for *vasalet*, dimin. from *vassal*=a vassal (q. v.). *Varlet* and *valet* are doublets.]

*1. A page, or knight's follower; an attendant on a gentleman; a serving-man, a groom or footman.

"For the archers who were to the nombre of iii. M. shotte faste theyr arrows, nat sparyng maisters nor *varlettis*."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xvi.

†2. A term of contempt for a low fellow; a scoundrel, a rascal.

"There's money for thee: thou art a precious *varlet*."

Be fat, be fat, and blow thy master backward."

Beaum. & Flet.: Women Pleas'd, ii. 4.

*3. The court card now called the knave.

**var-lēt-ěss, s.* [Eng. *varlet*; -ess.] A female varlet; a waiting-woman.

"Losing their noble *varletess*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 218.

var-lēt-rŷ, s. [Eng. *varlet*; -ry.] The rabble, the crowd, the mob.

"Gay swarms of *varletry* that come and go."

R. Browning: Sordello, vi.

var-mět, s. [O. Fr.]

Her.: The scallop when represented without the ears.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

var'-mīnt, s. [See def.] A vulgar corruption of *vermin* (q. v.), often applied to any person or animal, specially troublesome, mischievous, or the like; specifically in hunting slang, a fox.

"Decided the hound in question to go for the *varmint* he had found."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

var'-nīsh, ***ver-nisch**, ***ver-nysche**, ***ver-nysshe**, s. [Fr. *vernis*=varnish, *vernissier*=to varnish; O. Fr. *vernir* (pa. par. *verni*)=to varnish; *vernis*=varnished, from a supposed Low Lat. *vit-rino*=to glaze, from Lat. *vitrinus*=pertaining to or resembling glass, from *vitrum*=glass; Sp. *bernis*, *barniz*=varnish, lacquer; *barnizar*=to varnish, to lacquer; Ital. *vernice*=varnish; *vernicare*, *verniciare*=to varnish; cf. Late Gr. *beronikē*, *bernikē*=amber.]

1. *Lit.*: A thin, resinous fluid, which, when spread over the surface of wood, metal, glass, or other solid substance, forms a shining coating, impervious to air and moisture. Varnishes are prepared by dissolving certain resins, as copal, anime, mastic, lac, &c., in spirit of wine, or in fixed or volatile oils, thus producing spirit varnishes or oil varnishes. Amber is hard, tough, and soluble with difficulty; it makes an excellent varnish, but is expensive and dries slowly. Copal is next in durability to amber, and is more largely used than any other gum in preparing oil varnishes. Anime dries quickly, but is deficient in toughness, and is liable to crack. Crystal varnish for maps or drawings is prepared by dissolving Canada balsam in the purest oil of turpentine. Common resin, dissolved by means of heat in linseed-oil or turpentine, is used as a varnish for some common purposes, and is mixed with other varnishes to impart brilliancy, but unless sparingly used renders them liable to crack. [See DAMMARIN, LAC-VARNISH, MASTIC.]

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A glossy or lustrous appearance, natural or artificial, resembling varnish; as, the *varnish* of the holly.

(2) An artificial covering to give a fair outward appearance to any act or conduct; outside show; gloss, palliation.

"We'll put on those shall praise your excellence,
And set a double *varnish* on the fame
The Frenchman gave you."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iv. 7.

¶ For the difference between *varnish* and *gloss*, see GLOSS.

varnish-tree, s.

Bot.: The name given to various trees which furnish varnish. They are chiefly natives of the hotter parts of the Eastern hemisphere, and the Varnish-tree of each country or large province is, as a rule, different from that of others. In Tenasserim, Pegu, &c., the varnish-tree is *Melanorrhœa usitata*, sometimes specifically called the Black, or Martabam varnish; that of Japan is *Rhus vernicifera* and *Stagmaria verniciflua*; that of Sylhet, *Semecarpus anacardium*. The varnish-tree of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean is *Rhus coriaria*. It is a tree the leaves of which are divided into five to seven pairs of hairy leaflets with a terminal one. It is fifteen to twenty feet high.

var'-nīsh, ***ver-nish**, ***ver-nysshe**, v. t. [VAR-NISH, s.]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with varnish; to lay or spread varnish on; to cover with a liquid for the purpose of giving anything a glossy surface, and also of protecting it from external influences.

"Such painted puppets! such a *varnish'd* race
Of hollow gewgaws, only dress and face!"

Pope: *Donne Imitated*, sat. 4.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To cover with anything that gives a fair outward appearance to; to give an improved appearance to.

"Young people are used to *varnish* over their non-performance and forbearance of good actions by a pretence unto humility."—*Feltham*: *Resolves*.

(2) To give a fair superficial appearance by rhetoric; to color, to gloss over, to palliate.

"With seeming good so *varnishing* their ill
That it went current by the fair event,"

Drayton: *Barons Wars*, 67.

var'-nīsh-ēr, s. [Eng. *varnish*, v.; -er.]

1. *Lit.*: One who varnishes; one whose occupation is to varnish.

"An oil obtained of common oil may probably be of good use to surgeons and *varnishers*."—*Boyle*.

2. *Fig.*: One who disguises, glosses, or palliates.

"Modest dullness lurks in thought's disguise;
Thou *varnisher* of fools." *Pope*: *On Silence*, 21.

var'-nīsh-īng, pr. par. or a. [VARNISH, v.]

varnishing-day, s. A day which precedes the opening to the public of an exhibition of paintings, when the painters of the pictures are invited to see their works, and to put such finishing touches upon them as may seem necessary, or to varnish them if

they think fit. The latter is an operation not often performed upon new pictures for fear that it may cause them to crack as they dry. Called also Touching-day.

vār'-rī-āt-ēd, a. [Eng. *vair*; -iated.]

Her.: Cut in the form of *vair*; as, a bend *varriated* on the outsides.

vār'-rīeș, vār'-rȳș, vār'-reȳș, s. pl. [A dimin. from *vair* (q. v.).]

Her.: Separate pieces of *vair*, in form resembling a shield.

***var'-sāl**, a. [See def.] A vulgar corruption of *universal*, frequently used simply to intensify or emphasize. (*Swift*: *Polite Conv.*, ii.)

'Var'-sī-tȳ, s. [See def.] University. (*Slang*.)

"The parson—possibly an old '*Varsity* man.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

var-sō'-vī-ēne, s. [Fr.]

Music: A celebrated dance, named from Warsaw, in Poland, where it probably originated. It is characterized by strong accent on the first beat of the second and fourth bars.

var'-ta-bād, var'-ta-bēd, var'-ta-bēt, subst. [Armenian *vartabad*=a doctor, in the sense of a learned man.]

Ecclesiol. (pl.): An order of ecclesiastics in the Armenian church, consisting of clerics with monastic vows, in this differing from the parochial clergy who must not merely be married, but have at least one child, before they are appointed to office. They are the only men under monastic vows in the Armenian Church, no lay monks being recognized. The bishops are taken from the Vartabads. (*Wilson*: *Lands of the Bible*.)

vār'-ūs, s. [Lat.=bow-legged, straddling.] A variety of club-foot, in which the person walks on the outer edge of his foot.

var'-vēl, vēr'-vēl, s. [Fr. *vervelle* (O. Fr. *vertelle*), from Low Lat. *vertibella*, *vertebolum*, from Lat. *verto*=to turn.]

Falconry: A ring, usually of silver, placed on the leg of a hunting-hawk, on which the owner's name is engraved.

var'-vēlled, a. [Eng. *varvel*; -ed.] Having varvels or rings. In heraldry, when the leather thongs, or jesses, which tie on the bells to the legs of hawks are borne floatant, with rings at the ends, the bearing is then termed jessed, belled, and *varvelled*.

var'-vī-çite, subst. [After Warwickshire, where found.]

Min.: A pseudomorph of pyrolusite, after manganese; some varvicite is said to have the composition of wad.

vā'-rȳ, vār'-ȳ, *var-i-en, *var-rey, v. t. & i. [Fr. *varier*, from Lat. *vario*=to diversify, to vary, from *varius*=various (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *variar*; Ital. & Sp. *variare*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To change; to alter in form, appearance, substance, or position; to make different by a partial change; to modify.

"Shall we *vary* our device at will,
Even as new occasion appears?"

Spenser: *Mother Hubbard's Tale*.

*2. To make of different kinds; to make diverse or different from each other.

"God hath divided the genius of men according to the different affairs of the world; and *varied* their inclinations, according to the variety of actions to be performed."—*Brown*.

3. To diversify.

"The epithets are sweetly *varied*."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

*4. To change; to make unlike itself.

"Once more I'll mark how love can *vary* wit."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

5. To relieve from monotony or uniformity; to diversify.

II. *Music*: To embellish, as a melody or theme, with passing notes, cadenzas, arpeggios, &c.; to make or execute variations on. [VARIATION, II. 4.]

B. *Intransitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To alter; to change or be altered in any way; to suffer a partial change or alteration; to be modified.

"Fortune's mood *varies* again."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. (Prol.)

2. To be unlike or different; to differ; to be diverse.

"The violet *varies* from the lily as far
As oak from elm: one loves the soldier, one
The silken priest."

Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 174.

3. To become unlike one's self; to undergo change or variation, as in purpose, opinion, or the like.

"So *vary'd* he, and of his tortuous train,
Curl'd many a wanton wreath."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 516.

4. To deviate, to depart, to swerve.

"All they of his counsaile coude nat make hym to *vary* fro that purpose."—*Berners*: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxviii.

*5. To disagree; to be at variance; to differ.

"Of the firste comynge of these Saxons into Britayne, auctors in party *varrey*."—*Fabyan*: *Cronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

*6. To alter or change in succession; to alternate; to succeed.

"While fear and anger, with alternate grace,
Pant in her breast, and *vary* in her face."

Addison: *Cato*.

II. *Math.*: To be subject to continual increase or decrease. One quantity is said to *vary directly* as another, when, if the one is increased or diminished, the other is also increased or diminished in the same proportion. Quantities are said to *vary inversely*, when, if one is increased or diminished, the other is diminished or increased in the same proportion.

"The unit of velocity *varies directly* as the unit of length, and *inversely* as the unit of time."—*Everett*: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., p. 3.

***vā'-rȳ, *vār'-ȳ, *var-ry, *var-ye**, a. & s. [VARY, v.]

A. *As adj.*: Varied, variegated, various.

"Rere up their eyen, and se alle the malis steyng up upon the femalis, *varye* (Lat. *varios*) and sprynklid and spottid."—*Wycliffe*: *Genesis* xxxi. 12.

B. *As subst.*: Change, alteration, variation.

"[They] . . . turn their halcyon beaks

With every gale and *vary* of their masters."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

***vary-colored**, a. Colored differently in different parts; variegated; parti-colored; diversely colored.

"A walk with *vary-colored* shells."

Tennyson: *Arabian Nights*, 57.

vās'-cū-lar, a. [Modern Lat. *vasculum* (q. v.); Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] [VASE.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) Composed of tubes or vessels. (*Paxton*.)

(2) Consisting of tissue in a very succulent enlarged state, as in Potamogeton. (*Loudon*.)

(3) Containing spiral vessels or their modifications; vasculose; connected with the circulatory system.

2. *Zool.*: Containing blood-vessels.

vascular-bundles, s. pl.

Veg. Physiol.: The fibrous cords which form the ribs, veins, &c., of the leaves, petioles, and other appendicular organs of all plants above the rank of mosses, and which, by their confluence and more considerable development, constitute the wood of stems and trunks. (*Griffith & Henfrey*.)

vascular-cryptogams, s. pl.

Bot.: The Cormophytes (q. v.).

vascular-glands, s. pl.

Anat.: Gland-like bodies supposed to effect some change in the blood which passes through them. They are the spleen, the thyroid body, the pituitary body, the lymphatic glands, &c.

vascular-plants, s. pl.

Bot.: A primary division of plants established in 1813 by De Candolle. He defined it as plants furnished with cellular tissue and vessels, and whose embryo is provided with one or more cotyledons. Called also by him Cotyledonous Plants. This division comprehended the Exogens, Endogens, and the higher Cryptogams.

vascular-sedatives, s. pl.

Pharm.: Medicines which possess the power of depressing the action of the heart, or other portions of the circulatory system. Some—as digitalis, tobacco, aconite, &c.—act chiefly on the heart, and others—as acetate of lead, ipecacuanha, &c.—on the smaller vessels and capillary system.

vascular-system, s.

1. *Bot.*: That portion of the interior of a plant in which spiral vessels or their modifications exist. In an exogenous stem, the vascular system is confined to the space between the pith and the bark. It chiefly consists of ducts and pitted or woody tissue collected into compact, wedge-shaped, vertical plates, the edges of which rest on the pith and the bark, while the sides are in contact with the medullary rays. It comprises the medullary sheath, which consists of spiral vessels and woody tissue intermixed. In an endogenous stem, the vascular system exists in the form of fibrous bundles, consisting of woody tissue containing spiral or other vessels, the whole imbedded in the cellular system.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: The circulatory system. A term applied to the whole series of vessels—arteries, veins, lymphatics, and lacteals—directly or indirectly connected with the circulation of the blood. The vessels of which it is composed are of two leading types—those which carry blood, and those carrying lymph or chyle. The first constitute the sanguiferous system, and include the heart, the arteries, the capillaries, and the veins. The second or absorbent system includes the smaller and larger lymphatic and lacteal vessels, with the lymphatic and mesenteric glands. [ARTERY, BLOOD, II. 1., CIRCULATION, B., LACTEAL, VEIN, &c.]

vascular-tissue, *s.*

Botany: Tissue consisting of a series of tubes. [VASCULAR-SYSTEM, 1.]

vascular-tonics, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Medicines which give tone or strength to the heart, and other parts of the circulatory system, when these are weakened by disease. [TONIC, B. 2. (4).]

väs-cu-lär'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *vascularis*=vascular.]

Bot.: A class of plants founded by Lindley in 1830. It was not quite identical with DeCandolle's Vascular plants (q. v.), for it included only Flowering Plants, with the two sub-classes, Exogens and Endogens, excluding the higher Cryptogams, which were relegated to the Cellulares or Flowerless Plants.

väs-cu-lär'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vascular*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vascular.

väs-cu-lif'-ēr-ōus, *a.* [Latin *vasculum* (q. v.), and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Having seed-vessels divided into cells.

väs'-cu-lōse, *a. & s.* [Latin *vascul(um)*=a little vessel; -ose.]

†*A. As adjective*:

Bot.: The same as VASCULAR (q. v.).

B. As substantive:

Chem.: Fremy's name for the substance constituting the principal part of the wood-vessels in plants. It is insoluble in concentrated acids, and in an ammoniacal solution of copper.

väs'-cu-lūm (pl. **väs'-cu-la**), *s.* • [Latin, dimin. from *vas*=a vessel, a vase.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A botanist's case for carrying specimens as he collects them.

2. *Bot.*: A pitcher, as in *Sarracenia* and *Nepenthes*.

vase (or as **vāse**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vasum*, *vas*=a vase, a vessel.]

1. *Ord. Language*: A vessel of various forms and materials, applied to the purposes of domestic life, sacrificial uses, &c. They were often used merely for ornament, or were at least primarily ornamental in character and design. The antique vases found in great numbers in ancient tombs and catacombs in Etruria, Southern Italy, Greece, Sicily, &c., and used to contain the ashes of the dead, were for the most part made of baked clay, painted and glazed, though by the Egyptians, Greeks, and Ottomans other materials, such as precious stones, gold, silver, bronze, ivory, and glass, were used. One form of vase seems to have been peculiar in Etruria—viz., black or red vessels, with figures in relief upon them. A favorite kind of vase, introduced into Rome by Pompey, was called *Murrhine* (q. v.). Another kind was the cameo vase, made of two layers of glass, the outer of which was opaque, and was cut down so as to leave figures standing out upon the lower layer as a ground. To this class belongs the celebrated Portland Vase in the British Museum. The glass vases of Venice became famous in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in the same and following centuries many vases of the highest artistic performance were produced in Italy, France, and Germany. The porcelain vases of China and Japan are also characterized by great elegance of form and beauty of ornamentation.

"The toilet stands unveiled,
Each silver vase in mystic order laid."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A sculptured ornament placed on socles or pedestals representing the vessels of the ancients, as incense-pots, flower-pots, &c. Vases usually crown or finish façades or frontispieces.

(2) The same as **DRUM**, *s.*, II. 2 (q. v.).

*2. *Bot.*: A calyx (q. v.).

vase-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Shaped like a flower-pot—i. e., resembling an inverted, truncate cone.

väs'-ē-līne, **väs'-ē-lēne**, *subst.* [Ger. *wasser*=water, and Gr. *elaion*=Lat. *oleum*=oil. Named by Mr. R. A. Cheesbrough, and applied to the preparations of the Cheesbrough Manufacturing Co.]

Chem.: Petroleum jelly. A pale yellow, translucent, semi-solid substance, consisting of a mixture of the hydrocarbons $C_{16}H_{34}$ and $C_{20}H_{42}$, obtained by treating the undistilled portion of petroleum with superheated steam, and filtering while hot through animal charcoal. It is insoluble in water, very slightly soluble in alcohol, but dissolves freely in ether, chloroform, benzine, and turpentine, is miscible in all proportions with fixed and volatile oils, melts at 35° - 40° , and commences to fume at 160° . Its density in the melted state is .840-.866. Pure vaseline does not turn rancid on exposure to the air, a property which renders it a valuable substitute for lard, &c., in the preparation of ointments liable to change. It is also said to possess curative powers of its own.

väs'-i-form, *s.* [Lat. *vas* (genit. *vasis*)=a vessel, and *forma*=form.]

Biol.: Having the shape of a tube or duct.

vā'-šite, *s.* [WASITE.]

vā-sō-, *pref.* [Lat. *vas*=a vessel.]

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or connected with a blood or other vessel.

vaso-constrictor, *a.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A term applied to nerves, the stimulation of which always causes constriction. Such are the vaso-motor fibers of the cervical, sympathetic, and splanchnic nerves. (*Foster*.)

vaso-dentine, *s.*

Compar. Anat.: That modification of dentine in which the capillary tracts of the primitive vascular pulp remain uncalcified, and carry red blood into the substance of the tissue. They form the so-called vascular or medullary canals, and are usually more or less parallel in their course. Vaso-dentine occurs in large amount in the central part of the tooth of the sloth and megatherium, in smaller amount in the teeth of the elephant and the incisors of the Rodentia. (*Page*.)

vaso-dilator, *a.*

Anat.: Causing dilatation in vessels. Used of nerves, the stimulation of which causes dilatation of vessels. (*Foster*.)

vaso-motor, **vaso-motorial**, *a.*

Anat.: A term applied to nerves which govern the motions of the blood-vessels. Quain says that the term is a convenient one, but does not consider that the nerves thus indicated constitute a distinct system. Used also of the operation of those nerves.

"Our explanation of *vaso-motor* action would be very simple."—*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 208.

vaso-motorial, *a.* [VASO-MOTOR.]

väs'-säl, ***väs'-säll**, ***vas-sell**, *s. & a.* [French *vassal*=a vassal, a subject, a tenant (Low Latin *vassallus*, *vassus*, *vasus*=a servant), from Bret. *gwaz*=a servant, a vassal; Wel. & Corn. *gwas*=a youth, a servant.]

A. As substantive:

1. A feudatory; a tenant holding lands under a superior lord, and bound by his tenure to feudal services.

"The grantor [of lands] was called the proprietor or lord; being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant was styled the feudatory or *vassal*, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands; though on account of the prejudices which we have justly conceived against the doctrines that were afterward grafted on this system, we now use the word *vassal* opprobriously, as synonymous to slave or bondsman."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. A subject, a dependant, a retainer.

"The prince who had lately been his pensioner and *vassal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*3. A servant; one who attends or acts by the will of another.

"Either the soul becomes servant and *vassal* to sin, or at the best it is led away captive by it."—*Hale: Cont.; Of Self-denial*.

*4. A bondsman, a slave, a low wretch.

"That shallow *vassal*."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Scrvile, subservient.

"Thy *vassal* wretch to be."—*Shakesp.: Sonnet* 141.

*† *Rear-vassal*: One who holds of a lord, who is himself a vassal.

***väs'-säl**, ***väs'-säll**, *v. t.* [VASSAL, *s.*]

1. To subject to vassalage; to treat as a vassal.

"How am I *vassaled* then? make such thy slaves,
As dare not keep their goodness past their graves."
Beaum. & Flét.: Moral Representation.

2. To command; to rise over or above; to dominate.

"Some proud hill, whose stately eminence
Vassals the fruitfull vale's circumference."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

väs'-säl-age, ***väs'-säl-lage** (age as **ig**), ***vas-sel-lage**, ***vas-sel-age**, *s.* [Fr. *vasselage*.] [VAS-SAL, *s.*]

1. The state or condition of a vassal or feudatory; dependence.

"The *vassalage* that binds her to the earth."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Political servitude; dependence, subjection, slavery.

*3. Vassals or subjects collectively.

"Like *vassalage* at unawares encountering
The eye of majesty."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

*4. A territory held in vassalage; a fee, a fief.

"The Countess of Foix with six territorial *vassalages*."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. ix., ch. viii.

Prowess in arms; valor, good service.

"For all forgotten is his *vassallage*."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,056.

***väs'-säl-äte**, *v. t.* [Eng. *vassal*; -ate.] To reduce to a state of vassalage or subjection.

"Clergymen shall *vassalate* their consciences to gratify any potent party."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 496.

***väs'-säl-ëss**, ***vas-sal-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *vassal*; -ess.] A female vassal or dependant.

"And be the vassall of his *vassalesse*."

Spenser: Daphnida.

***väs-säl-lä'-tion**, *s.* [VASSALATE.] The state of being vassal or subject; vassalage.

"And this *vassallation* is a penalty set by the true Judge of all things, upon our attempt to design of our own heads, the forms of good and evil."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, treat. 15, § 2.

***väs'-säl-rŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *vassal*; -ry.] The body of vassals; vassals collectively.

***vas-sayl**, *s.* [WASSAIL.]

vast, ***vaste**, ***waste**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vaste*, from Lat. *vastum*, accus. of *vastus*=vast, of great extent.] [WASTE, *s.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. Wide or extensive and vacant or occupied; waste, desert, lonely, solitary, deserted.

"Antres *vast* and deserts idle."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. Being of great extent; very spacious, wide or large; boundless, capacious.

"Over the *vast* world to seek a single man."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

3. Huge in bulk and extent; enormous, massive, immense.

"Huge statues, called Colosses, which they cut, will seem more *vaste* and mighty, if they frame them straddling with their legs."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 241.

4. Very great in numbers, quantity, or amount; as, a *vast* army.

5. Very great as regards degree or intensity.

"Others with *vast* Typhcan rage, more fell,
Rend up the rocks."
Milton: P. L., ii. 539.

B. As substantive:

*1. A boundless waste or expanse; space, immensity.

"Through the *vast* of heav'n
It sounded."
Milton: P. L., vi. 203.

2. A great deal; a great quantity. (*Prov.*)

*3. Applied by Shakespeare to—

(1) The sea.

"The god of this great *vast*."—*Pericles*, iii. 1.

(2) The darkness of midnight in which the prospect is not bounded by distinct objects.

"In the dead *vast* and middle of the night."

Hamlet, i. 2.

***vas'-tä-çie**, *s.* [VAST.] A waste, a desert.

"What Lidian desert, Indian *vastacie*?"

Play of Claudius Nero. (1607.)

***väs'-täte**, *a.* [Lat. *vastatus*, pa. par. of *vasto*=to lay waste.] Laid waste; wasted.

"The *vastate* ruins of ancient monuments."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 19.

***väs-tä'-tion**, *s.* [Latin *vastatio* from *vastatus*, pa. par. of *vasto*=to lay waste.] A laying waste; waste, devastation, destruction.

"Such was the *vastation* he made of townes in this country."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hantsshire*.

***väs-tä'-tör**, *s.* [Lat.] One who devastates or lays waste; a devastator.

"The *vastators* of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 86.

***väs-tid'-i-tŷ**, *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *vastité*, from Latin *vastitatem*, accus. of *vastitas*=vastness.] Immen-

sity, vastness.

"Perpetual durance,

Through all the world's *vastidity*."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

böil, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**,
-cian. -tian = shän. -tion, -sion = shün;

çhin, **benç**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious. -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***vas'-tī-tūde**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *vastitudo*.]

1. Vastness, immensity.
2. Destruction, vastation, devastation.

"And after the battail there shal be an vtter perpetuall *vastitude* and destruction of them."—*Joye: Expositiō of Daniel*, ch. ix.

***vast'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Lat. *vastitas*.] Vastness, immensity.

"The huge *vastity* of the world may afford, even in this region beneath, such a competent space as is meet and convenient for motion."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 951.

vast'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vast*; -ly.]

- *1. Far and wide; as far as the eye can reach.

"Like a late-sacked island *vastly* stood
Bare and unpeopled in this fearful flood."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,740.

2. In a vast degree; to a vast extent; very greatly.

"The complaints were many, the abuses great, the causes of the church *vastly* numerous."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

vast'-nēss, s. [Eng. *vast*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vast or of great extent; immensity; immense extent.

"The Copernicans . . . suppose the *vastness* of the firmament to be exceedingly greater than the ancients believed it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 21.

2. Immensity of bulk; massiveness.

"Behemoth, biggest born of earth, upheav'd
His *vastness*." *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 472.

3. Immensity of magnitude, quantity, or amount; as, the *vastness* of an army.

4. Immensity in degree or intensity.

5. Greatness generally; extent, wideness, comprehensiveness.

"When I compare this little performance with the *vastness* of my subject, methinks I have brought but a cockle-shell of water from the ocean."—*Glanvill*.

vas'-tō, s. [Lat. =to lay waste.] [VAST.]

Eng. Law: A writ against tenants, for terms of life or years, for committing waste.

***vast'-ūre**, s. [Eng. *vast*; -ure.] Vastness.

"Whose hugie *vastness* can digest the ill?"
Play of Edward III. (1596.)

***vast'-ŷ**, a. [Eng. *vast*; -y.] Vast, boundless; of immense extent.

"A little bird
Had lost itself in the broad *vasty* éky."

Drayton: Earl of Surrey to Lady Geraldine.

vāt, *fat, *fate, *fatte, s. [A. S. *fæt* (pl. *fatū*) = a vessel, a cask; cogn. with Dutch *vat*; Icel. *fat*; Dan. *fad*; Sw. *fat*; M. H. Ger. *vaz*; Ger. *fass*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large tub, vessel, or cistern, used for many purposes, such as for mash, wash, hop liquor, in brewing and distilling. Also used in many chemical and manufacturing operations in which the substances used are boiled, soaked, steeped, lixiviated, elutriated, &c.

"Red with spirted purple of the *vats*."

Tennyson. Princess, vii. 187.

2. A liquid measure in the Netherlands corresponding to the hectoliter=22 imperial gallons.

II. Technically.

1. Metallurgy:

- (1) A vessel used in the wet treatment of ores.
- (2) A square hollow place on the back of a calcining furnace in which the tin ore is laid for the purpose of being dried.

2. Ecclesiology:

- (1) A holy-water stoup. [STOUP, 2.]
- (2) The vessel, usually of brass, in which holy-water is carried about to be sprinkled over the faithful.

vāt, v. t. [VAT, s.] To put or treat in a vat.

vā-tēr'-ī-a, s. [Named after Vater, once a professor of medicine at Wurtemberg.]

Bot. A genus of Dipteraceæ. Calyx five-cleft, with the segments at length reflexed; petals five, emarginate; stamens forty to fifty, with short filaments and long linear anthers; fruit capsular, three-valved, one-celled, one-seeded. *Vateria indica* is a large evergreen tree, sixty feet high, with whitish bark, growing in India in the Western Ghats up to the height of 4,000 feet. The seed yields a white or pale yellow solid and concrete fat burnt in lamps and used in the manufacture of candles and soap. [PINEY-TALLOW.] When the tree itself is wounded there flows from it a resin constituting the white dammar, piney-resin or varnish, or Indian copal. [PINEY-RESIN.]

vāt'-fūl, s. [Eng. *vat*, s., and *ful*(l).] As much as a vat will hold; the contents of a vat.

***vāt'-ic**, *vāt'-ic-al, a. [Lat. *vates*=a prophet.] Of, pertaining to, or proceeding from a prophet; prophetic, oracular, inspired.

"Made up those *vatical* predictions."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 550.

vāt'-ī-ca, s. [Lat. *vatica* (herba)=a plant, henbane.]

Bot.: A synonym for *Shorea* (q. v.).

Vāt'-ī-can, s. [From Lat. *mons Vaticanus*=the Vatican mount or hill, one of the hills of ancient Rome, on the west bank of the Tiber.]

1. The palace of the Pope, built on the Vatican hill, immediately north of the basilica of St. Peter's. Strictly speaking, it consists of the papal palace, the court and garden of Belvidere, the library, and the museum. The present palace was built by Pope Eugenius III (1145-1153), and has been enlarged and embellished by many of his successors. Immense treasures are stored in it, including the Vatican library. The Vatican has been used more or less as a place of residence by the popes since their return from Avignon in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and here the conclaves always meet for the election of new popes. Since the conversion of Rome into the capital of Italy the Vatican has been the only residence of the pope.
2. The papal government or power.

"The resumption of these relations will be signaled by the despatch of a Russian diplomatic agent to the Vatican."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ *Thunders of the Vatican*: The anathemas or denunciations of the pope.

Vatican Council, s.

Church Hist.: The First Council of the Vatican, or the Nineteenth General Council, which assembled on December 8, 1869. At the opening sitting 719 prelates were present, and the numbers rose in the following year to 764. The work done consisted of two constitutions—one, "Of the Catholic Faith," treating of the primary truths of natural religion, revelation, faith, and the connection between faith and reason; the other, "Of the Church of Christ," treating of the primacy of the Roman See, and defining the Papal claims to authority over all Christians. The first constitution was unanimously accepted in a session of 667 prelates, and confirmed by the Pope (Pius IX.) on April 20, 1870. The second constitution led to a long discussion; on May 13 the scheme, with the added clauses on Papal Infallibility, was laid before the Council, and on July 18 the bull *Pastor Æternus*, containing the constitution and the definition of Papal Infallibility, was read; 535 prelates voted in favor of it, two voted against it, while several absented themselves from the public session. The decree was then confirmed by the Pope. On the same day Napoleon III. declared war against Prussia; on September 20 the Italian royalists took possession of Rome, and on October 20 the Pope prorogued the Council, which has never reassembled. [INFALLIBILITY.]

vāt'-ī-can-ism, s. [Eng. *Vatican*; -ism.] The tenets of those who hold extreme views as to the rights and supremacy of the Pope; ultramontan-ism; the doctrines and tenets promulgated by the Vatican.

"What is to be expected of him is yet a deeper disgust with *Vaticanism*."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 30, 1888.

vāt'-ī-can-ist, s. [Eng. *vatican*; -ist.] A devoted adherent of the Pope; an ultramontanist.

***vā'-tī-çide**, s. [Lat. *vates*=a prophet, and *cædo* (in comp. -cido)=to kill.]

1. The murder of a prophet.
2. The murderer of a prophet.

"Then first (if poets aught of truth declare)
The caltiff *vaticide* conceiv'd a prayer"

Pope. Dunciad, ii. 78.

***vā'-tīç'-īn-āl**, adj. [Lat. *vaticinus*=prophetic, from *vates*=a prophet.] Pertaining to or containing predictions; prophetic, vatic.

"He [Thomas Rhymor] has left *vaticinal* rhymes, in which he predicted the union of Scotland with England."—*Watson: English Poetry*, § 79.

***vā'-tīç'-īn-āte**, v. i. & t. [Lat. *vaticinatus*, pa. par. of *vaticinor*=to prophesy, from *vaticinus*=vaticinal (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To prophesy; to utter prophecies or predictions.

"All have not alike learned the connection of natural things, or understand what they signify, or know how to *vaticinate* by them."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 253.

B. *Trans.*: To prophesy, to foretell; to utter prophetically or as a prophet.

***vā'-tīç'-īn-ā-tion**, s. [Latin *vaticinatio*, from *vaticinatus*, pa. par. of *vaticinor*=to vaticinate (q. v.).]

1. The act of prophesying; prediction, prophecy.

"Unless we dare ascribe to the tyrant a spirit of *vaticination*, we cannot acquit the author of the letters of so manifest a cheat."—*Bentley: Dis. on Phalaris*, § 4.

2. A prediction, a prophecy.

"For this so clear *vaticination*, they have no less than twenty-six answers."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophecy*.

vā'-tīç'-īn-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who prophesies or predicts.

"Listen to the *vaticinator*."—*I. Disraeli: Curiosities of Literature; A Bibliognoste*.

***vā'-tīç'-īn-ā-trēss**, s. [Eng. *vaticinator*; -ess.] A prophetess.

"There was shown unto them the house of the *vaticinatress*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***vā'-tīç'-īne**, s. [Latin *vaticinium*.] A prediction, a prophecy.

"Then was fulfilled the *vaticine* or prophesie of old Merlin."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxxiv.

vāt'-tīng, pr. par. & a. [VAT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the act of putting in a vat; as, *vatting* charges at the docks.

vāu-çhēr'-ī-a, s. [Named after Rev. M. Vaucher, of Geneva, a botanical author, who died in 1841.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Vaucheriæ* (q. v.). Green-spored Algæ, with fronds, or filaments, aggregated capillary; with an internal green mass. Fructification consisting of short lateral curved antheridia, and cysts containing a single zoospore of a dark-green color. The species occur in ponds, ditches, damp ground, and the mud of saline streams or seashores.

vāu-çhēr'-ī-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vaucheri*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æa.]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of *Fucaceæ*. Frond with one or more siphons, without bark; utricle forming a lateral branchlet, proceeding from the upper, or more rarely from the lowest, joint of the branch. It contains the following families or tribes: *Hydrogastridæ*, *Dasycladidæ*, *Ectocarpidæ*, *Batrachospermidæ*, and *Chordaridæ*.

vaudeville, *vaudevil (as vōd'-vil), s. [Fr. *vaudeville*=a country ballad, from O. Fr. *vau* (Fr. *val*) de *Vire*=valley of Vire, a town in Normandy.]

1. A term originally applied to a country song of like kind with those written by Oliver Basselin, of the valleys of Vaux de Vire, in Normandy, in the fifteenth century. These songs, which were satirical, had for their subjects love, drinking, and passing events. They became very popular, and were spread all over France under the name *Lais des Vaux de Vire*. The peculiarity of their character lived after their origin was forgotten, and plays, interspersed with songs of this description, came to be called *Vaudevilles*, and occasionally *Virelais*.
2. A light gay song, frequently embodying a satire, consisting of several couplets and refrain burden, sung to a familiar air, and often introduced into theatrical pieces; a ballad, a topical song.
3. In French drama a piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs sung to popular airs.

"A series of matrimonial adventures which might well appall the most daring and ingenious of our *vaudeville* authors."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vaudeville theater, s. A place of amusement devoted to variety or vaudeville entertainments.

Vaudois (as Vō-dwā), a. & s. [Fr., from *Vaud*, a canton of Switzerland, between the Jura and the Bernese Alps.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or belonging to the canton Vaud, its people, or their dialect.

"The independent critic finds it impossible to discover in the pre-Hussite *Vaudois* writings anything but Catholic doctrine."—*Athenæum*, Ap. 7, 1888, p. 429.

2. Waldensian (q. v.).

"The doctrines which the Inquisition dragged from the later *Vaudois* heretics."—*Athenæum*, Ap. 7, 1888, p. 429.

B. *As substantive*:

1. The dialect spoken in the Canton Vaud.
2. (Pl.): The inhabitants of the Canton Vaud.
3. (Pl.): The same as Waldensians. [WALDENSIAN, B.]

Vaudoux (as Vō-dō'), s. & a. [VOODOO.]

vaugnerite (as vān'-yēr-īte), subst. [After Vaugneray, near Lyons, France, where found; suff. -ite (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A variety of granite (q. v.), containing hornblende.

vāult (1). *vawte, *vaut, *vout, *voute, *vowte, s. [O. Fr. *volte*, *route*, *voulte*, *vaute* (Fr. *voûte*)=a vault; *volte* is prop. fem. of *volt*=bent or bowed, vaulted, from Low Lat. *volta*, *voluta*=a vault, from Lat. *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll, to turn, from the rounded or arched top of vaults; Ital. *volta*.]

1. An arched roof; a concave roof or roof-like covering, hence applied figuratively to the sky.

"Had I your tongue and eyes, I'd use them so
That heav'n's *vault* should crack."

Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wēre. wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Arch.*: An extended arch covering an apartment so constructed that the stones, bricks, or other material of which it is composed sustain and keep each other in their places. Vaults are of various kinds: a cylindrical vault has a semicircular arch; a covered vault has an arch which springs from all sides of its plan; a groined vault is one formed by two vaults intersecting at right angles. When a vault is of greater height than half its span, it is said to be surmounted, and when of less height surbased. A rampant vault is one which springs from planes not parallel to the horizon; the vault placed over another constitutes a double vault. A conic vault is formed of part of the surface of a cone, and a spherical vault of part of the surface of a sphere. A vault is simple when it is formed by the surface of some regular solid, and compound when compounded of more than one surface of the same solid, or of two different solids.

"Then echo'd through the gloomy vaults of all
The lofty roof, the suitor's boisterous roar."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, i.

3. An arched chamber; a passage or chamber with an arched roof, especially a subterranean chamber. Used as—

(1) A place of interment.

"The knell, the shroud, the mattock, and the grave,
The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm."

Young: *Night Thoughts*, iv. 10.

(2) A place of confinement; a prison, a dungeon.

(3) A place for storing articles; a cellar.

"The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees
Is left this vault to brag of."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

4. A chamber or space arched over naturally; a cavern.

"They frequently passed under vaults formed by fragments of the rock, in which they were told people who were benighted frequently passed the night."—Cook:
First Voyage, bk. i., ch. xvi.

vault (2), *s.* [Fr. *volte*=a round or turn, a tumbler's gambols, from Ital. *volta*=a turn, a vault; *vault* (1) and (2) are thus essentially the same word.] A leap or spring, especially—

* (1) The leap of a horse.

(2) A leap by means of a pole or spring-board, or assisted by resting the hand or hands on something.

vault (1), ***vaut**, ***vawt**, *v. t.* [VAULT (1), *s.*]

1. To form with a vault or arched roof; to give the shape of a vault or arch to.

"The houses within were well vaulted with stone."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. iii., ch. lxxxix.

2. To cover with or as with an arch or vault; to arch over.

"Fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
And flying vaulted either host with fire."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 214.

vault (2), *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *volter*.] [VAULT (2), *s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To leap, to bound, to spring, especially with something to rest the hands on.

"Nestor had failed the fall of Troy to see,
But, leaning on his lance, he vaulted on a tree."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses* viii. 134.

2. To exhibit equestrian or other feats of tumbling or leaping.

3. In the manège, to curvet.

B. Trans.: To leap or spring over, by means of a pole or springboard, or by resting the hand or hands on.

***vault-age** (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-age*.] Vaulted work; an arched cellar; a vaulted room.

"He'll call you to so hot an answer for it,
That caves and womby vaultages of France
Shall chide your trespass."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

vault-éd, ***vaut-ed**, *a.* [Eng. *vault*; *-ed*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Formed with a vault or arch; arched, concave.

"With clangor rings the field, resounds the vaulted sky."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 582.

2. Covered with a vault or arched roof.

*3. Provided with vaults or subterranean passages.

"The said citie of Alexandria . . . being all vaulted underneath for provision of fresh water."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 281.

II. Botany: Arched, like the roof of the mouth. Used of various ringent corollas.

vault-ër, *s.* [Eng. *vault* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who vaults, leaps, or tumbles; a leaper.

"Do run away with the vaulter, or the Frenchman that walks upon ropes."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

vault-ing, *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-ing*.]

Architecture: Vaulted work; vaults collectively. Vaultings are supported by ribs or groins, often

intersecting each other, meeting in a boss in the center, and frequently springing from corbels, brackets, &c.

vaulting-shaft, **vaulting-pillar**, *s.*

Arch.: A pillar sometimes rising from the floor to the spring of the vault of a roof; more frequently, a short pillar attached to the wall rising from a corbel, and from the top of which the ribs of the vault spring. The pillars between the triforium windows of Gothic churches rising to and supporting the vaulting are examples.

vault-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [VAULT (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The art or practice of a vaulter.

vaulting-horse, *s.* A wooden horse in a gymnasium, for practice in vaulting; common in ancient times.

***vaulting-house**, *s.* A brothel.

vaulting-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Cercopithecus petaurista*, from the west coast of Africa. Head and body about fifteen inches long, tail nearly two feet. Fur darker above, lighter below; fringe of white hair round face; white spot on nose, whence it is often called White-nose, or White-nose Monkey. It is a graceful little creature, and extremely playful, and the agility with which it passes from bough to bough justifies its specific and popular name.

***vaulting-school**, *s.* A brothel. (Smith: *Lives of Highwaymen*, iii. 162.)

***vault-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-ure*.] Arch-like shape; vaulted work.

"The strength and firmness of their vaulture and pillars."—Ray: *On the Creation*, ch. iii.

***vault-ÿ**, ***vault-ie**, *a.* [Eng. *vault* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Arched, concave, vaulted.

"The vaulty heaven so high above our head."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

***vaunce**, *v. i.* [ADVANCE.]

vàunt, ***vaunte**, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *vanter*, *se vanter*=to vaunt, to boast, from Low Lat. *vanito*=to speak vanity, to flatter, to boast, from Lat. *vanus*=vain (q. v.); Ital. *vantare*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To boast; to make a vain or boastful display of one's own worth, attainments, achievements, decorations, or the like; to brag.

"Ariovistus . . . vaunted much of his owne prowess."—Golding: *Cæsar*, fo. 36.

*2. To glory, to exult.

"The foe vaunts in the field."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To boast of; to brag of; to magnify or glorify with vanity.

"My vanquisher, spoiled of his vaunted spoil."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 251.

*2. To display or put forward boastfully.

vàunt (1), *s.* [VAUNT, *v.*] A bragging, a boasting; a boast, a brag; ostentation from vanity.

"The haughty captive, who had made his vaunts
To lay their dwellings level."

Dryden: *Love Triumphant*, i. 1.

***vâunt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *avant*=before, in front.] The first beginning; the first part.

"Our play
Leaps o'er the vaunt and firstlings of those broils."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*. (Prol.)

***vaunt-courier**, *s.* A precursor, a van-courier.

"Vaunt-couriers to oak-cleaving thunderbolts."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 2.

vaunt-mure, ***vai-mure**, ***van-mure**, *s.*

Fort.: The walk or gangway on the top of a wall behind the parapet.

"With another engine, named the warwolfe, he pierced with one stone, and cut, as even as a thread, two vaunt-mures."—Camden: *Remains*.

***vaunt-parler**, ***vant-perlor**, *a.* A spokesman. "The councill and aduise of vant-perlors, and such as, being advanced from base degree vnto high authoritie."—Holinshed: *Hist. Scotland* (an. 1487).

vâunt-ër, ***vâunt-our**, *s.* [Eng. *vaunt*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who vaunts; a boaster, a braggart.

"Some feign

To menage steeds, as did this vaunter; but in vain."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 1.

***vâunt-ër-ÿ**, ***vânt-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *vaunt*, *v.*; *-ery*.] The act of vaunting or boasting; bravado.

"This ventry and glorious boasting of a man's selfe."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 249.

vâunt-fûl, ***vâunt-fûll**, *a.* [Eng. *vaunt* (1), *s.*; *-full*.] Boastful, braggart.

vâunt-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [VAUNT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Boastful, bragging, braggart.

C. As subst.: Boasting, bravado, bragging.

"Make your vaunting true."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

vâunt-ing-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *vaunting*; *-ly*.] In a vaunting or boastful manner; boastfully.

"Vauntingly thou spakest it."

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iv.

vauqueline, **vauquelinite** (as *vôk'-lin*, *vôk'-lin-ite*), *s.* [After M. Vauquelin, the discoverer of chromium; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

1. *Chem.* (of the form Vauqueline): Pelletier and Caventou's original name for strychnine.

2. *Min.* (of both forms): A monoclinic mineral occurring in minute crystals, also botryoidal and granular. Hardness, 2.5-3; specific gravity, 5.5-5.78; luster, adamantine to resinous, becoming dull on exposure; color, shades of green and brown to nearly black; streak, greenish or brownish; somewhat brittle. An analysis by Berzelius yielded: Chromic acid, 28.33; protoxide of lead, 60.87; protoxide of copper, 10.80=100, corresponding with the formula (CuO PbO)₃2CrO₃, which requires, chromic acid, 27.7; protoxide of lead, 61.4; protoxide of copper, 10.9.

***vaut**, *s.* [VAULT (1), *s.*]

***vaut**, *v. t.* [VAULT (1), *v.*]

vāv'-a-sôr, ***val-va-sor**, ***vav-a-sour**, ***vav-a-soure**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vavasor*, *vavasasseur*, from Low Latin *vavassor*, *vavassor*, prob. a contr. of *vassus vassorum*=a vassal of vassals.]

Feudal Law: A principal vassal, not holding immediately of the sovereign, but of a great lord, and having other vassals who held of him; a vassal of the second degree or rank, inferior but next to the higher nobility. The title was rarely used. In the class of vavasors were comprehended *châtelains*, who owned castles or fortified houses, and possessed rights of territorial justice.

"The first name of dignity, next beneath a peer, was antiently that of vidames, vice-domini, or *valvasors*, who are mentioned by our antient lawyers as *viri magnæ dignitatis*. Our legal antiquaries are not agreed upon even their original or antient office."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 12.

vāv'-a-sôr-ÿ, *s.* [Fr. *vavassoire*.]

1. The quality or tenure of the fee held by a vavasor.

2. Lands held by a vavasor.

"He was also called a vavasor, and his lands a *vavassory*, which held of some mesne lord, and not immediately of the king."—Harrington: *Works*, p. 65.

***vâ-ward**, *s. & a.* [For *vanward*, from *van*=front, and *ward*=guard.]

A. As subst.: The fore part; the vanguard; the van.

"The Earl of Huntley had the *vaward*, the duke the *battele*."—Styrie: *Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1557.)

B. As adj.: Foremost, front.

"Where's now the victor *vaward* wing?"

Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 33.

vē-ā-dēr, **vē-ā-dar**, *s.* [Heb. *veadar*=Adar the second.]

Hebrew Calendar: A supplementary month added by the later Jews sometimes after the third, sometimes after the second sacred year, care being taken that the seventh year should have no such month appended to Adar (q. v.). The twelfth sacred month ended in February or March, and Veadar, if introduced, immediately followed. This was the method of adjusting the Hebrew months which were lunar to the solar year.

vēal, ***veale**, ***veel**, *s.* [O. Fr. *veâl* (Fr. *veau*), from Latin *vitellum*, accus. of *vitellus*=a little calf; *vitulus*=a calf, orig.=a yearling, from the same root as *vetus*=old; *vetulus*=a little old man; Gr. *hetos*=a year.]

*1. A calf.

"Veâl. A calfe or veale."—Cotgrave.

2. The flesh of a calf killed and prepared for the table.

veal-cutlet, *s.* A slice of veal cut off for frying or broiling.

***vëck**, ***vecke**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Italian *vecchia*, from Lat. *vetula*.] An old woman. (Roman of the Rose.)

Vëc'-tî-ân, **Vëc'-tîne**, *subst.* [For etym. see extract.]

Geol.: A term proposed for the Lower Greensand. (Used also adjectively.) [NEOCOMIAN.]

"The name Vectian, recommended in 1885 by Mr. A. J. Jukes-Browne, was previously applied by John Phillips to the Fluvio-Marine Tertiary Strata of the Isle of Wight, while the name of Vectine (from Insula vectis of the Romans) was suggested by Filton in 1845."—H. B. Woodward: *Geol. England and Wales* (ed. 2d), p. 365.

bôil, bôÿ; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, deļ.

***vēc'-tion**, s. [Lat. *vectio*, from *vectus*, pa. par. of *veho*=to carry.] The act of carrying; the state of being carried.

***vēc'-tīs**, s. [Lat.] A lever.

***vēc'-tī-tā'-tion**, s. [Lat. *vectitatus*, pa. par. of *vectito*, freq. of *vecto*, intens. of *veho* (pa. par. *vectus*)=to carry.] The act of carrying; the state of being carried.

"Their enervated lords are lolling in their chariots (a species of *vection* seldom used among the ancients, except by old men)."—Pope: *Martinus Scriblerus*.

vēc'-tōr, s. [Lat., from *veho* (pa. par. *vectus*)=to carry.]

Mathematics:

1. The same as **RADIUS-VECTOR** (q. v.).

2. A directive quantity, as a straight line, a force, or a velocity. The simplest manner in which to represent such a quantity, which involves both direction and magnitude, is by means of a straight line in space. Then the vector may be regarded as a stepping from one extremity of the line to the other. Vectors are said to be equal when their direction is the same and their magnitudes equal.

***vēc'-ture**, subst. [Lat. *vectura*, from *veho* (fut. par. *vecturus*)=to carry.] The act of carrying; carriage.

"There be but three things which one nation selleth unto another; the commoditie as nature yieldeth it; the manufacture; and the *venture* or carriage."—Bacon: *Essays; Of Seditions and Troubles*.

Vē'-dā, s. [Sansk.=knowledge; specif. inspired knowledge, from *vid*=to know, cogn. with Latin *video*=to see; Gr. *oida*=I know; Eng. *wit*, *wisdom*, &c.]

Hindu Sacred Lit.: The oldest Hindu sacred volume, or series of volumes, divided into four portions: The Rig-veda, the Sama-veda, the Yajur-veda, and the Atharva-veda, often spoken of as separate Vedas. The oldest is the Rig-veda; then the Sama-veda and the Yajur-veda were composed, and after an interval the Atharva-veda was added. They are in meter, consisting of hymns supposed to have been divinely revealed to certain Rishis or Brahmanical sages. The hymns of the Rig-veda are arranged in ten circles according to the families of their composers. Some are named after their individual authors. The Sama, Yajur, and Atharva Vedas consist of extracts from the Rig-vedic hymns made to be used in connection with sacrificial offerings. They are therefore in the mass more modern than the Rig-veda, though individual portions of the Sama-veda have more archaic grammatical forms than those of the Rig-veda, and may be older. The Atharva, on the contrary, is so much more modern that it did not obtain its present place without controversy. To the Samhita, or collection of hymns, in each Veda was appended a Brahmana, or prose commentary or theological treatise. With these were connected certain upanishads, speculative treatises. [UPANISHAD.] Then follow sutras (strings), consisting of short sentences strung together; but these, though founded on the Vedas, are admitted by the Brahmans to have been only of human origin. The Vedas were composed while their Aryan authors were fighting their way forward from the northwestern boundary of India across the five rivers of the Punjab onward to the Ganges. [For the theology see BRAHMANISM and RIG-VEDA.]

Vēd'-ah, Vēd'-dah, s. [Native name.]

Ethnology (pl.): A tribe inhabiting the forests of the interior of Ceylon, probably either the aborigines, or outcasts from the Singhalese. They live in a primitive state, ruled by their own chiefs, and conceal their villages in the depths of the jungle, as far as possible from the beaten paths. Their language differs but little from the common Singhalese.

Vē-dān'-gā, s. [Sansk. See def.]

Hindu Sacred Lit. (pl.): What the Brahmans call "members of the Veda." They are six in number, but this name, says Max Müller (*Ancient Sanscrit Literature*, p. 109), "does not imply the existence of six books or treatises intimately connected with their sacred writings, but merely the admission of six subjects, the study of which was necessary either for the reading, the understanding, or the proper sacrificial employment of the Veda." The six subjects or doctrines usually comprehended under the name Vedangas are: Siksha (=pronunciation), Chhandas (=meter), Vyākaraṇa (=grammar), Nirukta (=explanation of words), Jyotisha (=astronomy), and Kalpa (=ceremonial). The first two are considered necessary for reading the Veda, the two next for understanding it, and the last two for employing at sacrifices. The writers of the Vedangas do not claim inspiration.

Vē-dān'-ta, s. [Sansk.=conclusion of the Veda.]

Hindu Philos.: A system of religion and philosophy professedly founded on the Vedas. It is divided into the Pūrva mimāṃsa and the Uttara

mimāṃsa, or the former and latter mimāṃsas, which constitute two of the leading darsanas or schools of philosophy. As the first of these is chiefly practical, the Vedānta philosophy is mainly derived from the second. It was founded by Vyasa, and was modified by Sankara, its commentator. The former identified the world with God, and contended earnestly for the reality of the external universe, which he held to have been created by God; the later Vedantists maintained that the universe is but an illusion projected by God, and is itself God. The present Vedānta system is Pantheistic. It has many adherents among the more educated Hindus. (*Banerjee: On the Hindu Philosophy, &c.*)

Vē-dān'-tīc, a. [Eng. *Vedant(a)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Vedas; founded on or derived from the Vedas.

Vē-dānt'-ist, s. [English *Vedant(a)*; -ist.] One versed in the doctrines of the Vedānta (q. v.).

"The *Vedantist*, the Buddhist, and the Illuminated Western Philosopher."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vē-dette', vi-dette', s. [Fr. *vedette*=a sentry, a high place from which one may see afar off, from Ital. *vedetta*=a sentry, a watch-tower, from *veletta*=a sentry-box, dimin. of *veglia*=a watch, watching, from Lat. *vigilia* a watching.] [VIGIL.] A sentinel on horseback stationed on an outpost or elevated point to watch an enemy and give notice of danger.

Vē-dīc, a. [Eng. *Ved(a)*; -ic.] Of or relating to a Veda or the Vedas.

"Sanskrit philology has no longer an excuse for ignoring the *Vedic* age."—Max Müller: *Ancient Sanscrit Literature* (1859), p. 10.

veē-nā', s. [VINA.]

veēr, *vear, *vere, *vire, v. i. & t. [Fr. *virer*=to veer, to turn round, to whirl round, from Low Lat. *viro*=to turn; *virola*=a ring; Latin *viriola*; Sp. *virar*, *dirar*=to wind, to twist, tack, or veer; Port. *virar*=to turn, to change; Dut. *vieren*=to veer.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To turn; to alter its course, as a ship by turning her head away from the wind.

2. To shift; to change its direction, as the wind.

"The wind *veered*, the rain ceased."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

¶ The wind is said to veer when it shifts with the sun, and to back when it shifts against the sun. In nautical language it is said to veer aft when it comes to blow more astern; the contrary is to haul forward.

3. To turn round, to shift, to vary; to alter one's opinion; to be otherwise minded; said of persons, opinions, feelings, and the like.

"Thou weather-cock of government; that when the wind blows for the subject, point'st to privilege; and when it changes for the sovereign, *veers* to prerogative."—Dryden: *Amphitryon*, v.

B. Transitive:

Nautical:

1. To direct into a different course; specifically, to wear, or cause to change a course by turning the stern to windward, in opposition to tacking.

2. To let out, to veer out.

"*Veering* about one hundred and fifty fathoms of cable, the ship was happily brought up."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

3. To turn, to shift, to change.

"Sailing farther, it *veers* its lily to the west, and regardeth that quarter wherein the land is nearer or greater."—Browne.

¶ (1) *To veer and haul*: To pull tight and slacken alternately.

(2) *To veer away*: To let out; to slacken and let run.

(3) *To veer out*: To suffer to run, or to let out to a greater length.

"This obliged us to let go our sheet anchor, *veering* out a good scope of cable, which stooped us till 10 or 11 o'clock the next day."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1687).

***veēr'-a-ble**, adj. [Eng. *veer*, -able.] Changeable, shifting. (Said of winds.)

"We find the winds south, S. by W. and S.S.W. fresh gales; *veerable* to S.W."—Dampier: *Discourse of Winds*, ch. v.

veēr'-īng, a. & s. [VEER, v.]

A. As adj.: Shifting, changing, turning; changeable.

B. As substant.: The act of shifting, turning, or changing; fickle or capricious change.

"It is a double misfortune to a nation given to change, when they have a sovereign that is prone to fall in with all the turns and *veerings* of the people."—Addison: *Freeholder*.

veēr'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *veering*; -ly.] In a veering or shifting manner; shiftingly.

veēr'-ý, s. [See def.] A name given in America to Wilson's Thrush (*Turdus fuscescens*).

Vē'-gā (1), s. [ARAB.]

Astronomy: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Alpha Lyrae. It is one of the brightest stars in the northern hemisphere. No other large stars are near it, but Vega, Arcturus, and Polaris nearly constitute a right-angled triangle. Another triangle is formed by Vega, Deneb, and Altair. Vega emits a brilliant white light. Spectroscopic analysis shows that it contains incandescent hydrogen, sodium and magnesium. It is accompanied by a small telescopic star.

***vē'-gā** (2), s. [Sp.] An open plain; a tract of level and fruitful country.

"Sometimes marauders penetrated into the *vega*, the beautiful *vega*, every inch of whose soil was fertilized with human blood."—Prescott. (*Annandale*.)

***vēg'-ēt-a-bīl'-i-tý**, subst. [Eng. *vegetable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vegetable; vegetable nature.

"The coagulating spirits of salt, and lapidificial juyce of the sea, which entering the parts of that plant, overcomes its *vegetability*, and converts it into a lapideous substance."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

vēg'-ēt-a-ble, a. & s. [Fr.=vegetable, fit or able to live, from Latin *vegetabilis*=animating, full of life, from *vegeto*=to enliven, to quicken, from *vegetus*=lively, from *vegeo*=to excite, to quicken, to arouse; akin to *vigeo*=to flourish; Sp. *vegetable*; Ital. *vegetabile*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining, belonging, or peculiar to plants; resembling or characteristic of a plant, or what belongs to a plant; having the nature or characteristics of a plant; occupied or concerned with plants.

B. As substantive:

1. A plant (q. v.)

"The whole tribes of *vegetables* or plants. These may be divided into herbs, shrubs, and trees."—Locke: *Nat. Philosophy*, ch. ix.

2. In a more restricted sense, a plant used for culinary purposes, or for feeding cattle, sheep, or other animals. Vegetables used for such purposes, as cabbages, turnips, beans, peas, &c., are of a more soft and fleshy substance than trees or shrubs.

vegetable-acids, s. pl.

Chem.: Acids derived from vegetable matters, now included under organic acids. The most important are acetic, oxalic, tartaric, citric, &c.

vegetable-æthiops, s. A kind of charcoal prepared by incinerating a sea-weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, the Common Bladder-wrack, in a covered crucible.

vegetable-albumin, s.

Chem.: A substance occurring in small quantities in all vegetable juices. It has not yet been obtained pure, but appears to possess the general properties of the albumins.

vegetable-alkalies, s. pl.

Chem.: The proximate principles of plants which possess alkaline properties, such as morphia, quinine, &c. [ALKALOIDS.]

vegetable-anatomy, s.

Bot.: The dissection of plants. It may be (1) Gross, in which the plant is first examined with the aid of a hand-lens, or (2) Minute, in which every part is subject to the compound microscope.

vegetable-brimstone, vegetable-sulphur, s. [BRIMSTONE, LYCOPODE.]

vegetable-butter, s. The butter-like concrete oil of various trees. [BUTTER, A. II. 3, BUTTER-TREE, COCOA-BUTTER, s.]

vegetable-egg, s.

Bot.: *Lucuma mammosum*. [LUCUMA.]

vegetable fire-cracker, s.

Bot.: *Brodicea coccinea*.

vegetable-flannel, s. Pine-needle wool (q. v.)

vegetable-gelatine, s. [GLUTIN.]

vegetable-gems, s. pl. Bamboo opals and cocoa-nut pearls (q. v.).

vegetable-gold, s. An acid extracted from the roots of *Trixis pizahuac*.

vegetable-hair, s.

Bot.: *Tillandsia usneoides*. [TILLANDSIA.]

vegetable horse-hair, s.

Bot.: The fiber of *Chamærops humilis*. [CHAMÆROPS.]

vegetable-ivory, s. [TAGUA, IVORY, ¶.]

vegetable-jelly, subst. Pectin (q. v.). The popular name appears to have been given by Lindley. (*Introd. to Botany*, ed. 3d, p. 46.)

vegetable-kingdom, s.

Bot.: The English equivalent of the Latin term *Regnum vegetabile*, used by Linnæus to designate

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and comprehend all plants of whatever affinity, from the highest to the lowest. In his *Systema Naturæ* he divided it into three tribes: Monocotyledones, Dicotyledones, and Acotyledones; but he made no subsequent use of this arrangement either in his *Artificial* or in his *Natural System* of classification. For Lindley's classification, see **BOTANY**.

vegetable-leather, *s.*

Bot.: *Euphorbia punicea*.

vegetable-life, *subst.* The life of a plant as distinguished from that of an animal. Linnæus described a vegetable as an organized being possessed of life but not of feeling. Like an animal, it has the powers of nutrition or self-support, that of assimilating to itself particles of other bodies suitable for its nourishment and growth, and finally it has the power of reproduction. [**PLANT**, II., 1.]

vegetable-marrow, *s.* [**MARROW** (1), *s.*, ¶ 2.]

vegetable-morphology, *s.* [**MORPHOLOGY**.]

vegetable-mold or **soil**, *subst.* Mold or soil to a certain extent formed by decaying or decayed vegetation. It might be supposed that this would tend to increase continually in thickness, especially in tropical forests, where vegetation is so luxuriant; but a large proportion of it is swept away by the heavy rains, or, decomposing on the spot, is partly resolved into gaseous elements.

vegetable-oils, *s. pl.* [**OIL**, I., 2.]

vegetable-parchment, *s.* [**PARCHMENT-PAPER**.]

vegetable-pathology, *s.*

Biol.: The branch of pathology or of botany which treats of the diseases of plants.

vegetable-physiology, *s.*

Bot.: The physiology of plants, the branch of physiology or of botany which treats of the functions which the several organs of plants perform.

vegetable-sheep, *s.*

Bot.: *Raoulia eximia*, a New Zealand plant. So called because from its growing in large, white tufts on elevated sheep-runs it is liable to be mistaken for the sheep itself. It is a composite flower—one of the *Helichryseæ*.

vegetable-silk, *s.*

Bot., &c.: A cotton-like fiber obtained from the seed pods of a tree, *Chorisia speciosa*, used by the Brazilians for stuffing pillows and cushions. It is a *Sterculiad*, akin to the Silk Cotton-tree, 1. & 2. (q. v.).

vegetable-sulphur, *subst.* [**VEGETABLE-BRIMSTONE**.]

vegetable-tallow, *subst.* A fatty substance obtained from *Stillingia sebifera*, *Vateria indica*, and other plants.

vegetable-tissue, *s.* [**TISSUE**, II., 2.]

vegetable-wax, *s.* A ceraceous excretion obtained from different parts of various plants, as from the coating on the fruits of *Myrica cerifera*. [**MYRICA-TALLOW**.]

***vēg'-ē-tā-ly**, ***veg-et-all**, *a. & s.* [*Fr. végétal*.] [**VEGETABLE**.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to a plant or plants; having the nature or characteristics of a plant; vegetable.

"Necessary concomitants of this *vegetal* faculty are life and his privation, death."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 21.

2. Of or pertaining to the class of vital phenomena, common to animals and plants, namely, digestion and nutritive assimilation, growth, absorption, secretion, excretion, circulation, respiration, and generation, as contradistinguished from sensation and volition, which are peculiar to animals.

B. As subst.: A plant, a vegetable.

"Let brutes and *vegetals* that cannot think
So far as nature urges, drink."

Waller: The Drinking of Healths

***vēg'-ē-tāl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [*Eng. vegetal*; *-ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being vegetal or vegetable; vegetability.

2. The aggregate of those vital phenomena which constitute the life or existence of a vegetable. [**VEGETAL**, A. 2.]

vēg'-ē-tār'-ī-ān, *s. & a.* [*English veget(able); -arian*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who abstains from animal food, living exclusively on vegetables, milk, eggs, and the like. The more strict vegetarians eat vegetables and farinaceous food only, abstaining from eggs, butter, and milk.

2. One who maintains the doctrine of vegetarianism.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to vegetarians or vegetarianism; of or belonging to the diet or system of vegetarians.

Vegetarian Society, *s.* A society consisting of members, associates, and subscribers, formed at Manchester, England, in 1847, since extended to other countries, to promote the use of cereals, pulse, and fruit as articles of diet; and to induce habits of abstinence from fish, flesh, and fowl as food. Members are pledged to adopt the vegetarian diet, associates simply agreeing to promote the objects of the society.

vēg'-ē-tār'-ī-ān-izm, *s.* [*Eng. vegetarian*; *-ism*.] The practice of living solely on the products of the vegetable kingdom—grain, pulse, fruit, and nuts, with or without the addition of eggs and milk and its products (butter and cheese), to the exclusion of flesh, fish, and fowl. Vegetarians allege in support of this system that man when created was exclusively frugivorous, and that his structure is not adapted for a flesh diet; that the adoption of the vegetarian method of living would enable the country to support a greater population, and render it independent of a foreign food supply; that vegetarianism promotes temperance, a peaceful disposition, and purity in thought and life; that it is preferred by children; that it is infinitely cheaper than flesh diet; that its adoption would enable the working classes not only to live better, but to save money; that it would stay the revolting horrors of the slaughter-house; that much better health is invariably enjoyed by vegetarians, who are also less liable to give way to intemperance. On the other hand, the most imminent physiologists, while admitting that a theoretically perfect diet can be obtained from the vegetable kingdom, hold that a mixed diet is the best, and the structure of man's organs (especially of the stomach and teeth) is held to prove an adaptation for all kinds of food. Apart from the story of Genesis, which many authorities hold to be poetical rather than literal, there are no means of ascertaining the diet of the first man, but practically all the remains that have been discovered show that at a very early stage in his existence man was a hunter, and lived almost exclusively on a flesh diet.

Vēg'-ē-tār'-ī-ānš, *s. pl.* [See def.] A Chinese sect who advocate and practice vegetarianism as a religious obligation.

vēg'-ē-tāte, *v. i.* [*Latin vegetatus*, *pa. par. of vegeto*=to enliven, to quicken.] [**VEGETABLE**.]

1. *Literally*:

(1) To grow up in the manner of a plant or vegetable; to grow by vegetable growth.

"The seed, being sown, was left to *vegetate*."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. i., pt. iii., ch. viii.

(2) To promote growth, as of a plant.

2. *Fig.*: To live an idle, unthinking life; to have a mere existence.

vēg'-ē-tā-tion, *s.* [*Fr.*, from *Lat. vegetationem*, *accus. of vegetatio*, from *vegetatus*, *past par. of vegeto*=to quicken, to enliven; Spanish *vegetacion*; Ital. *vegetazione*.] [**VEGETATE**.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or process of vegetating; the process of growing by vegetable growth.

2. Vegetables or plants generally and collectively. (*Thomson: Summer*, 439.)

¶ Lyell considered that the effect of vegetation was conservative, *i. e.*, that it retarded the destruction of the soil and the subjacent rocks by the action of running water. Thus, when the woods clothing the steep declivities of the hills bounding the upper part of the valley of the Arno were cut down in the eighteenth century, the quantity of sand washed down into the river increased enormously. (*Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xlv.)

II. Pathol.: The term usually applied to growths and deposits connected with the valves of the heart; used also of excessive granulations on wounds, and of warty growths.

***¶ Vegetation of salts**:

Chem.: A name formerly applied to the crystallization of salts.

vēg'-ē-tā-tive, ***veg-e-ta-tive**, *a. & s.* [*Fr. végétatif*=vegetative, lively.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Growing; having the power of growing, as plants.

"Substantial forms, *vegetative* souls, abhorrence of a vacuum."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii., ch. x.

2. Having the power to produce or support growth in plants.

"This growth is a constant and habitual exercise of vital or *vegetative* souls."—*Blackie: Self-Culture*, p. 41.

II. Zool.: Repeated an indefinite number of times as the limbs of a Millipede or the segments of a worm.

"The vermiform type of the articulated sub-Kingdom in which the *vegetative* principle of development by the frequent repetition of similar parts is still conspicuously manifested."—*Owen: Anat. Invert.* (ed. 1843), pp. 129, 131.

***B. As subst.**: A vegetable.

vegetative-tissue, *s.*

Biol.: The same as **VEGETABLE-TISSUE** (q. v.).

vēg'-ē-tā-tive-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. vegetative*; *-ly*.] In a vegetative manner. [**VEGETATIVE**, II.]

vēg'-ē-tā-tive-ness, *s.* [*Eng. vegetative*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being vegetative, or of producing growth.

***vē-gēte'**, *adj.* [*Lat. vegetus*=lively, vigorous.] [**VEGETABLE**.] Active, vigorous.

"That he had lived a healthful and *vegete* age till his last sickness."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iv., § 1.

***vēg'-ē-tive**, *a. & s.* [*Eng. veget(e)*; *-ive*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Vegetable; having the nature of a plant; capable of growth.

"The tree still panted in the unfinished part;
Not wholly *vegetive*, and heaved her heart."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Growing vigorously; vigorous, strong.

"It quickens all kind of seeds, it makes them *vegetive*."
—*Hakewell: Apologie*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 1.

B. As subst.: A vegetable, a plant.

"Better than those *vegetives*,
Whose souls die with them."

Massinger: Old Law, i. 1.

vēg'-ē-tō, *pref.* [**VEGETOUS**.] Of a vegetable nature.

vegeto-alkalies, *s. pl.* [**VEGETABLE-ALKALIES**.]

vegeto-animal, *a.* A term applied to an organism supposed to partake of the nature of an animal and of a vegetable.

"In 1747, the Italian chemist, Fabroni, made the capital discovery that the yeast ferment, the presence of which is necessary to fermentation, is what he termed a '*vegeto-animal*' substance."—*Huxley: Critiques*, p. 76.

***vēg'-ē-toūs**, *adj.* [*Latin vegetus*.] [**VEGETE**.] Vigorous, lively, active.

"If she be fair, young, and *vegetous*, no sweetmeats ever drew more flies."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, ii. 1.

vē'-hē-mēnce, *s.* [*Fr. véhémence*, from *Latin vehementia*, from *vehemens*=vehement (q. v.); *Sp. & Port. vehemencia*.]

1. The quality or state of being vehement; violent ardor, fervor, or impetuosity; violence.

"To declare the *vehemence* of his mynde in the matter of fayth."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 665.

2. Force or impetuosity accompanying energetic action of any kind; impetuous force; impetuosity, violence, fury.

"A universal hubbub wild . . .
Borne through the hollow dark, assaults his ear
With loudest *vehemence*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 954.

***vē'-hē-mēn-čŷ**, ***ve-he-men-cie**, *subst.* [*Lat. vehementia*.] Vehemence, violence.

"The river arose so high, and ran with such *vehemencie*."—*Holinshed: Descript. Britain*, ch. xv.

vē'-hē-mēnt, *a.* [*Fr.*, from *Latin vehementem*, *accus. of vehemens*=passionate, eager, vehement; *lit.*=carried out of one's mind, from *veho*=to carry, and *mens*=mind; *Sp. & Port. vehemente*; *Ital. veemente*.]

1. Proceeding from or characterized by strength, violence, or impetuosity of feeling or emotion; very ardent, eager, or urgent; fervent, passionate, fiery.

"The preparations went on rapidly, yet too slowly for the *vehement* spirit of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Acting with great force, energy, or violence; energetic, violent, furious; as, a *vehement* gale.

vē'-hē-mēnt-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. vehement*; *-ly*.] In a vehement manner; with vehemence, great force, violence, or energy; violently, urgently forcibly, furiously, passionately.

"They would again retire to the place from whence they came, and would bark *vehemently* a long time."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

vē'-hī-cle, *s.* [*Latin vehiculum*, from *veho*=to carry; *Fr. véhicule*; *Sp. vehiculo*; *Ital. veicolo*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: Any kind of carriage moving on land, whether on wheels or runners; a coach, a car, a carriage, a cart, a sledge, sleigh, or the like.

2. *Fig.*: That which serves as the instrument or means of conveyance, transmission, or communication.

"Painting, with all its technicalities, difficulties, and peculiar ends, is nothing but a noble and expressive language, invaluable as the *vehicle* of thought, but by itself nothing."—*Ruskin: True and Beautiful*. (Introd.)

II. Technically:

1. *Art*: The menstruum or medium with which the various pigments are applied in painting. Of these water is used in fresco and in water-color painting, the colors being consolidated with gum-arabic;

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tîon, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

size is used in distemper painting. In oil-painting the fixed oils of linseed, nut, and poppy are used; in encaustic painting, wax is the vehicle.

2. *Pharm.*: A substance in which medicine is taken. [EXCIPIENT, B. 2.]

vě-hīcled, *a.* [Eng. *vehicl(e)*; -*ed.*] Conveyed in a vehicle; applied or imparted by means of a vehicle. [VEHICLE, I. 2.]

"Guard us through polemic life,
From poison vehicled in praise."

Green: *The Grotto.*

vě-hīc-u-lar, *a.* [Lat. *vehicularis*, from *vehiculum* = a vehicle (q. v.).] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a vehicle or vehicles.

"Vehicular traffic was impeded and blocked in the streets."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

vě-hīc-u-lar-ŷ, *adj.* [English *vehicular*; -*y.*] Vehicular.

vě-hīc-u-late, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *vehicle*; -*ate.*]

A. *Trans.*: To convey, apply, or impart by means of a vehicle.

"Try various other means of *vehiculating* and conveying safe."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. i.

B. *Intrans.*: To ride or drive in a vehicle.

"*Vehiculating* in gigs or otherwise over that piece of London Road."—*Carlyle: Cromwell's Letters, &c.*, iii. 34.

vě-hīc-u-lā-tion, *s.* [VEHICULATE.] Movement of vehicles; traffic.

"The new Road with its lively traffic and *vehiculation* seven or eight good yards below our level."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 212.

vě-hīc-u-lā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *vehiculat(e)*; -*ory.*] Designed for carrying.

"Logical swim-bladders, transcendental life-preservers, and other precautionary and *vehiculatōry* gear for setting out."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, ch. viii.

věh-mē (v as f), *s.* [VEHMERICHTE.]

věhm-gě-rich-tē (v as f, *ch* guttural), *s.* [Pl. of Ger. *vehmgericht*, from O. Ger. *veme*, *feme*, *fem* = punishment, and *gericht* = a court of justice.]

Hist.: A system of secret tribunals which originated during the Middle Ages in Westphalia, and then spread over Germany, where the regular administration of justice had fallen into complete disorder. The supreme government of the Vehm tribunals was vested in the Great or General Chapter, composed of the Freegraves and all the other initiated members, high and low. The assemblies of the tribunals were generally held in broad daylight and in public, sometimes by night and in secret. The last tribunal was held at Zell in 1568, but a few Vehm tribunals existed in name, though without possessing any remnant of their pristine power, as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. Westphalia was divided into districts, each of which usually contained one, and sometimes many, Vehm tribunals, whose boundaries were accurately defined. The court itself was composed of "Echevins," nominated by the Lord or Graff, and divided into two classes—(1) the ordinary, and (2) the Wissender, or Witan—who were admitted under a strict bond of secrecy. The criminal jurisdiction of the Vehm tribunals took the very widest range. They, like the Echevins, were of two classes—(1) the open court, or Folkmoot, and (2) the far-famed and dreaded Secret Tribunal. Charlemagne, according to the tradition, was the founder of the Vehm tribunal, but this is not confirmed either by documentary evidence or by contemporary history. More probably these tribunals were the original summary jurisdictions of the old Saxons, which survived the subjugation of their country. In fact, these proceedings differed in no essential character from the summary jurisdiction exercised in the townships and hundreds of Anglo-Saxon England. (For illustrations of the proceedings of the Vehmgerichte, see Sir W. Scott's *Anne of Geierstein*.)

věhm-īc (v as f), *a.* [Eng. *vehm(e)*; -*ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Vehme or Vehmgerichte (q. v.).

věil, ***vāil**, ***vaile**, ***vayle**, ***veile**, *s.* [O. Fr. *veile*; Fr. *voile*, from Lat. *velum* = a sail, a covering, from *veho* = to carry, to bear along.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Something hung up or spread out to intercept the view; a covering hung or suspended in front of or over something to prevent it from being seen; a screen, a curtain; specifically, a more or less transparent piece of dress worn to conceal, shade, or protect the face.

"The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain."—*Matt.* xvii. 51.

2. *Fig.*: Anything that prevents observation; a covering, mask, disguise, or the like.

"Under the *veile* of darke and obscure speeches."—*Holinshead: Hist. Scotland* (an. 1279).

II. Technically:

1. *Anat., &c.*: [VELUM.]

2. *Ecclesiol.*: The name given to more or less precious fabrics used for covering persons or things. The chief are the Eucharistic veils, of silk or fine linen, used to cover the altar vessels or the elements, or thrown over the shoulders of the priest at Benediction and of the deacon at High Mass [HUMERAL-VEIL]; the veil worn by nuns on making their profession; and the purple veils used to cover the crucifix, pictures, and statuary in churches in Holy week.

¶ *To take the veil*: To assume the veil according to the custom of a woman when she becomes a nun; to retire to a convent.

"The abbess was of noble blood,
But early took the veil and hood."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 3.

věil, ***vāil**, *v. t.* [VEIL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cover, hide, or conceal with a veil, curtain, or the like; to put a veil over.

"*Veiling* his face through fear to be observ'd
By the Phæacians weeping at the song."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, viii.

II. Figuratively:

1. To keep from being seen; to hide, to conceal, to disguise.

"Yonder blazing cloud that *veils* the hill."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 229.

2. To invest, to enshroud, to conceal.

3. To mask, to disguise.

"I have *veiled* my look."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

věiled, ***vāiled**, *a.* [Eng. *veil*; -*ed.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Covered, hidden, or protected by a veil.

*2. Having taken the veil; having become a nun.

"She had surely been sainted if *vailed*."—*Fuller: Worthies*; Essex.

II. *Bot.*: The same as VELATE (q. v.).

veiled-voice, *s.*

Music. A voice which is not clear, but sounds as if it passed through some interposed medium. (Grove.)

věil-ing, *s.* [Eng. *veil*; -*ing.*] A veil; a thin covering.

"Draped with a light *veiling* of white mist-like lisse."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

věil-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *veil*, *s.*; -*less.*] Destitute of a veil.

"He drove the dust against her *veinless* eyes."

Tennyson: *Geraint and Enid.*

věin, ***vayne**, ***veine**, ***veyne**, *subst.* [Fr. *veine*, from Lat. *vena* = a vein, from the same root as *veho* = to carry; Sp. & Ital. *vena*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A streak or wave of different color, appearing in wood, marble, and other stones; a long, irregular streak of color.

3. A cavity, fissure, cleft, or hollow, as in the earth or other substance.

"To do me business in the *veins* o' the earth."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

4. Any distinctive or valuable property or characteristic considered as running through, or intermingled with others; a continued strain; a current, a stream.

"He can open a *vein* of true and noble thinking."—*Swift*. (Todd.)

5. Manner of speech or action; particular style, character, disposition, or cast of mind.

"This is Ercole's *vein*, a tyrant's *vein*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

6. Particular mood, disposition, temper, line of thought or humor.

"To see you in this merry *vein*."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

*7. Favorable moment; time when any inclination is predominant.

"Artisans have not only their growths and perfections, but likewise their *veins* and times."—*Wotton: Architecture*.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. (pl.)*: Thin ramifying elastic tubes arising in the extremities of the body, and proceeding by a more or less direct course to the heart, to which they carry back the blood sent forth by the arteries and transferred to them by the capillaries connecting the two kinds of vessels. They fall under three great divisions: the pulmonary, the systemic veins, and those constituting the portal system. The pulmonary veins consist of four short venous trunks which carry the red blood back from the lungs to the left side of the heart, and which are found two on each side in the root of the corresponding lung. The systemic veins arise by small branches, which

receive the blood from the capillaries [CAPILLARY-VESSELS] throughout the body, and uniting to form larger vessels and then two large venous trunks, the superior and inferior *venæ cavæ*, finally enter the right auricle of the heart, into which the coronary veins also conduct the blood which nourishes that organ itself. These systemic veins are naturally divided into two groups, according to the channel by which they enter the heart. The veins of the head, the neck, the upper limbs, the spine, the heart, and part of the walls of the thorax and abdomen, make their entrance into the right auricle by the superior *vena cava*, while those of the lower part of the trunk and the abdominal viscera do so by the inferior *vena cava*. The veins of the portal system bring back the blood from the stomach, the intestines, the spleen, and the pancreas; then joining, they form the great portal vein which ramifies in the surface of the liver, after the manner of an artery, before finally entering the heart by the inferior *vena cava*. The anastomoses of veins are much larger and more numerous than those of arteries. In many parts of the body there are two sets, one superior, the other more deeply seated, with frequent communications between the two. Some veins possess valves, while others are destitute of them. All the ramifications of veins are named; the most important will be found in this dictionary. The walls of the veins are thinner than those of the arteries, but the veins themselves are less elastic. The total capacity of the veins is much greater than that of the arteries; so much so that the veins alone can hold the mass of blood which in life is distributed over both arteries and veins. While there is a considerable pressure even in the smaller and a greater one in the larger arteries, the pressure in veins is greatest in those of smaller bore, and even in them is but slight; hence, while a pulse is present in the arteries, it is as a rule absent in the veins. The velocity of the blood in the veins is least in those of smaller diameter and greatest in the larger trunks, which is the reverse of the rule in arteries. When a vein is cut the flow from the distal end—i. e., from the end nearest the capillaries—is continuous, but the blood is ejected with little force.

2. *Bot. (pl.)*: The ramifications of the petiole among the cellular tissue of a leaf, of which they constitute the framework. They are of fibro-vascular tissue, and carry sap into the parenchyma. The principal vein, that which forms the continuation of the petiole and the axis of the leaf, is called the costa or midrib, a term which Lindley proposes to extend to all main veins proceeding direct from the base to the apex of a leaf, or to the points of its lobes. The ramifications sent out by the midrib, called by some lateral ribs, he terms primary veins. They curve toward the apex, and anastomose with the back of the primary vein which lies next to them. The part of the primary vein which curves in the vicinity of this anastomosis he calls the curved vein, and those external to it the marginal veins. Veins running at right angles from the midrib and alternate with the primary veins he terms costal veins. [VEINLET, VENATION.]

3. *Geol.*: A crack in a rock filled up by substances different from the rock. These may be either earthy or metallic. In very many cases the fissures have been produced by volcanic or earthquake action, and they often coincide with faults. Water descending by these fissures to unknown depths has been raised to so high a temperature that it has become capable of holding in solution various metallic and other mineral substances. As the water has cooled it has gradually deposited these matters held in solution, not doing so simultaneously, but in succession. Metalliferous veins vary greatly in width, being sometimes a few inches, frequently three or four feet, and sometimes much more. The thinner portions often branch off into innumerable slender ramifications like the veins of an animal, whence their name. Sometimes part of the material filling veins has fallen in from above or been segregated from the rocks constituting the sides of the fissure. They are often parallel, are associated with dykes, and are more common in the palæozoic than in more modern strata. They vary in age, and not unfrequently one crosses another.

4. Mining:

(1) A lead or lode of ore-bearing rock, alive or dead; that is, containing ore or not.

(2) A seam of metalliferous matter filling up a former fissure in rock. [PIPE-VEIN, RAKE-VEIN.]

5. *Pathol.*: The chief affections to which veins are subjected are: Inflammation, varix, hypertrophy, atrophy, degeneration, phlebolites, parasites, and new growths. In surgical operations the accidental sudden entry of air often causes death by arresting the pulmonary circulation. If slowly injected an enormous quantity may be (and has been) pumped into the vein with impunity, while a quantity sufficient to fill the auricle, entering suddenly, would certainly prove fatal. The first recorded case of spontaneous entry of air in man occurred in 1707, though experiments had been made on the lower animals in the seventeenth century.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vein-stone, vein-stuff, s.

Min.: The gangue or matrix of the ore. It frequently consists of crystallized silica, fluorspar, or carbonate of lime.

vein-stuff, s. [VEIN-STONE.]

vēin, v. t. [VEIN, *subst.*] To fill or furnish with veins; to cover with veins; to streak or variegate with or as with veins.

"Tho' all the gold
That veins the world were packed to make your crown."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 522.

***vēin'-age** (age as īg), *subst.* [Eng. *vein*; -age.] Veining; veins.

"The rich fruit glistening with the ruddy sun-streaks or with the russet veinage mellowing."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine, ch. xxii.*

***vēin'-al, a.** [Eng. *vein, s.*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to the veins; venous.

vēined, a. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Full of veins; marked with or as with veins; streaked, variegated.

"Meadows often veined with gentle-gliding brooks."—*Drayton: Polyolbion. (Pref.)*

2. *Bot.*: Traversed by veins, as the parenchyma of a leaf.

vēin'-īng, a. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -ing.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of streaking or marking with veins.

2. A streaked or variegated appearance, as if covered with a network of veins.

3. A kind of needlework in which the veins of a piece of muslin are wrought to a pattern.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.*: The same as VENATION (q. v.).

2. *Weaving*: A stripe in the cloth formed by a vacancy in the warp.

vēin'-lēss, a. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -less.] Destitute of veins; as, a *veinless* leaf. Used in botany when there are no veins in a leaf, except a slight approach to a midrib, as in the Mosses and the Fuci. Leaves of this kind exist only in the lowest tribes of foliaceous plants, and must not be confounded with fleshy or thickened leaves in the higher orders in which the veins are not absent, but only concealed within the substance of the parenchyma.

vēin'-lēt, s. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -let.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little vein; a vein branching off from a large vein.

"Joins itself with other veins and veinlets."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous, iv., 206.*

2. *Bot.*: A vein of the smallest size. Lindley describes and names three kinds of them in the leaves of plants: (1) Marginal veinlets, constituting a fine network of minute veins connecting the external veins with the margin of the leaf. The primary veins are themselves connected by fine veins, which he calls (2) Proper veinlets, where they immediately leave the primary veins, and (3) Common veinlets, where they anastomose in the area between them. [VEIN, II. 2.]

vēin'-oūs, a. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -ous.] Veined; having the veins prominent or strongly marked.

"She clasped his *veinous* and knotted hands."—*Dickens: Tale of Two Cities, bk. ii., ch. ix.*

vēin'-y, a. [Eng. *vein, s.*; -y.] Full of veins; veined. (*Thomson: Summer, 135.*)

***veize, v. t.** [Etym. doubtful; cf. PHEESE.] (See extract.)

"Some have confidently affirmed, in my hearing, that the word to *veize* (that is, in the West, to drive away with a witness) had its original from his [Vesty] profligating of the lands of his bishoprick; but I yet demure to the truth hereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; Warwickshire.*

vē-lar, a. [Lat. *velum*=a cloth, a sail; Eng. adj. suff. -ar.] [VELUM, s.] Of, pertaining to, or relating to a veil; specifically, in philology, a term applied to certain sounds, as those represented by the letters *gw, kw, qu*, produced by the aid of the veil, or soft palate.

vē-lār'-ī-ūm, s. [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: The great awning stretched over the roofless Roman theaters or amphitheaters, as a protection against rain or the sun's rays. These awnings were generally of wool or linen; cotton was used for the purpose a little before the time of Julius Cæsar (*Plin., H. N., xix. 1, 6.*) This vast extent of canvas was supported by masts (*Lucr., vi. 108*) fixed in rings in the outer wall. In the Great Theater at Pompeii, these rings may still be seen; they are at regular intervals, and one above another, so that each mast was fixed in two rings. There is a similar contrivance in the Coliseum at Rome; but there the masts were on the outside of the walls, and rested on consoles, passing through holes cut in the cornice.

vē-lāte, a. [Latin *velatus*, pa. par. of *velo*=to veil.]

Bot.: Having a veil; veiled.

vēl'-a-tū'-rā, s. [Ital.]

Art.: A mode of glazing adopted by the early Italian painters, by which the color was rubbed on by all the fingers, or the flat of the hand, so as to fill the interstices left by the brush, and cover the entire surface of the picture thinly and evenly. (*Fairholt.*)

vē-lēl'-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *velum* = a sail.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Velellidæ (q. v.). The hydrosoma consists of a widely-expanded rhomboidal pneumatophore, carrying on its upper surface a diagonal, vertical crest, which is exposed to the wind like a sail. The species are about two inches in length by one inch and a half in height.

vē-lēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *velell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Oceanic Hydrozoa, with two genera, Velella and Porpita.

vēl'-ī-ā, s. [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from Latin *Velia*=(1) an elevated part of the Palatine Hill, Rome; (2) a town on the coast of Lucania.]

Entomology: A genus of Hydrometridæ (q. v.). Antennæ filiform, four-jointed, the first joint the longest, the others about equal to each other in length, and bent at an angle with the first. Rostrum two-jointed; legs moderate, nearly equidistant.

***vē-līf'-ēr-oūs, a.** [Lat. *velum*=a sail, and *fero*=to bear.] Bearing or carrying sails.

"They invented *veliferous* chariots."—*Evelyn: Navigation and Commerce.*

vēl'-ī-gēr, s. [VELIGEROUS.] The embryo of a mollusk in the peculiar larval stage during which it possesses a swimming membrane, two lateral wing-like ciliated expansions, known as the velum.

vē-līg'-ēr-oūs, adj. [Latin *velum* and *gero*=to bear.] Bearing a velum (q. v.).

vē-līnche', vā-līnch', s. [VALINCH.]

***vēl'-tā'-tion, s.** [Lat. *velitatio*, from *velitatus*, pa. par. of *velitor*=to skirmish, from *veles* (genit. *velitis*)=a light-armed soldier.] A dispute or contest; a slight skirmish.

"But all these were but small *velitations* and conflicts preparatory to the main battle."—*Hale: Cont.; Of the Knowledge of Christ Crucified.*

***vē-liv'-ō-lant, a.** [Lat. *velivolans*, from *velum*=a sail, and *volans*, pr. par. of *volo*=to fly.] Passing under sail.

vēll, s. [FELL, s.] The maw or stomach of a young calf, used for rennet. (*Prov.*)

vēll, v. t. [VELL, *subst.*] To cut off the turf or sward of, as of land. (*Prov.*)

vēl'-lā, s. [Said to be from Celtic *veler*; Gaelic *biolar*=a cress.]

Botany: Cress-rocket; the typical genus of Vellidæ (q. v.). Calyx erect; pouch swollen, two-celled, with a dilated flat-winged style, twice as long as the valves; seeds four in each cell. *Vella annua*, the Annual Cress-rocket, is said to have been found on Salisbury Plain, but not since the time of Ray.

Vēl'-lē-da, s. [Lat. *Veleda*=a prophetic virgin among the Germans, regarded as a divine being. (*Tacitus: Hist., iv. 61; Germ., viii.; cf. Statius: Silvae, I. iv. 49.*)]

Astron.: [ASTEROID, 126.]

vēl'-lē'-ī-tŷ, s. [Fr. *velléité*, as if from a Latin *velletatem*, accus. of *velleitas*, from *velle*=to wish.] Inclination in the way of volition; an indolent or inactive wish or inclination toward a thing, but unaccompanied by any energetic effort to obtain it.

vēl'-lī-cāte, v. t. & i. [Lat. *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellico*; freq. from *vello*=to pull.]

A. *Trans.*: To twitch, to pluck; to cause to twitch convulsively; applied to the muscles and fibers of animals.

"Bodies which are rough and angular, rouse and *vellicate* the organs of feeling."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful, § 20.*

B. *Intrans.*: To twitch; to move spasmodically.

vēl'-lī-cā'-tion, s. [Lat. *vellicatio*, from *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellico*.] [VELLICATION.]

1. The act of twitching or of causing to twitch.

2. A twitching; a convulsive or spasmodic movement of muscular fiber.

"And therefore we see that almost all purgers have a kind of twitching and *vellication*, besides the griping which cometh of wind."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist., § 37.*

vēl'-lī-cā-tive, a. [English *vellicat(e)*; -ive.] Having the property or power of vellicating, twitching, or plucking.

vēl'-lī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Bot.: A family of Orthoplocææ, having the pouch with the valves convex and the dissipments broad.

vellon (as vēl'-yōn), *subst.* [Sp., same word as *billon*.] A kind of Spanish money of account. Also used like the English *sterling*. The *reale de vellon* is equal to about 5 cents.

vēl'-lōped, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: Having gills of such or such a tincture. Applied to a cock whose gills are borne of a different tincture from the body.

vēl'-lō'-zī-ā, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Velloziææ. Stem dichotomously branched; leaves linear or linear-lanceolate, generally arranged spirally; flowers large, solitary, white, blue, or violet; perianth connate; stamens six or indefinite; ovary inferior, three-celled; capsules sub-globose, with many seeds. Characteristic of the mountain-regions of Brazil.

vēl'-lō'-zī-ē'-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vellozi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe doubtfully placed by Lindley under *Hæmodoracææ*.

vēl'-lūm, *vel-am, *vel-lam, *vel-im, *vel-ym, *vel-yme, s. [Fr. *velin*, from Low Lat. *vitulinum*, or *pellis vitulina*=prepared calf-skin, vellum, from Lat. *vitulinus*=belonging to a calf; *vitulus*=a calf. For the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *venom*.] [VEAL.] A fine parchment made of calf-skin. The skins are limed, shaved, washed, stretched, scraped, and rubbed down with pumice-stone. The term is also applied to a superior kind of writing-paper, and to a kind of cotton cloth prepared to imitate, more or less, vellum in appearance.

"The tree, so pruned, dressed, and cultivated, was, within a few days, transplanted into a large sheet of *vellum*, and placed in the great hall."—*Addison: Spectator, No. 612.*

vēl'-lūm-ŷ, a. [Eng. *vellum*; -y.] Resembling vellum.

***vēl'-lūre, s.** [VELURE.]

vēl'-lūs, s. [Lat.=a fleece.]

Bot.: The stipe of certain fungals.

***vēl'-lūte, s. & a.** [Ital. *velluto*.] Velvet (q. v.).

"Charges of coaches, *vellute* gowns."
Ben Jonson: Magellio Lady.

vē-lō'-cē (c as ch), a. [Ital. quick.]

Music: A direction prefixed to a passage or movement to indicate that it is to be performed with great quickness or swiftness.

***vē-lōç'-ī-man, s.** [Lat. *velox* (genit. *velocis*)=swift, and *manus*=the hand.] A carriage of the nature of a velocipede, but driven by hand.

vēl'-ō-çim'-ē-tēr, s. [Lat. *velox* (genit. *velocis*)=swift, and Eng. *meter*.] An apparatus for measuring and ascertaining the speed of machines, &c. There are numerous varieties.

"The new *velocimeter* invented by Colonel Sebert for registering recoils, pressure on buffers, and velocity of projectile through the gun."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

vē-lōç'-ī-pēde, s. [Lat. *velox* (genit. *velocis*)=swift, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*)=a foot.] A word applied to any kind of carriage driven by the feet, and formerly to bicycles and tricycles. The name was first used in France, toward the end of the last century, when riding on the dandy-horse became popular. The two wheels of the dandy-horse were of equal size, connected by a bar, on which a saddle was placed, and astride of which the rider sat. The impetus was given by the rider's feet touching the ground, alternately pushing and being raised. Self-propulsion was next attempted by pulling levers with the hands or treading with the feet. In this kind of velocipede there were three wheels; but it never became very popular, on account of the labor. In the year 1863 the bicycle was introduced into this country. This velocipede consisted of two wheels—as the name implies—of equal size. The rider sat on a saddle connected with the backbone, and propelled himself by pressing his feet on pedals at the ends of cranks which turned the wheel. It was a great improvement on the dandy-horse; but, owing to the heavy weight of the machine, faulty bearings, and the vibration—which was so great that this form of the velocipede acquired the name of "bone-shaker"—the bicycle never became really popular until the introduction of the indiarubber tire. The attention of manufacturers was now attracted toward further improvement. Mr. Stanley, of Coventry, England, invented a light wheel, consisting of a steel rim, grooved for the reception of the tire, with stretched spokes of thin steel wire. This "tension" wheel was so light and graceful, yet strong, that it at once superseded the old one, and virtually created the modern velocipede. The size of the hind wheel was reduced and the front one enlarged, and the bicycle was finally perfected

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sfous = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

by the invention of almost frictionless "ball-bearings," in which the spindles roll between free polished steel balls. The popularity and usefulness of the bicycle led manufacturers to improve the old three-wheeled velocipede by adopting the spider-wheel and ball-bearings, and the rotary pedal action. In these machines the pedals actuated a toothed wheel, which communicated the motion by a chain to another toothed wheel on the axle of the driving-wheels. By varying the proportion of these chain-wheels, a small wheel is made equal in velocity to a larger one, and this is termed the "gearing" of the machine. [TRICYCLE.] Next came the sociable (q.v.); but, on account of its weight and cumbersomeness on the road and in stabling, it was soon displaced by the tandem (q.v.). The velocipede known as a Safety Bicycle has two small wheels of the same size (or nearly so), the rider sitting well back from the front wheel, and thus possessing greater security from falling forward, and the requisite velocity is attained from the small wheels by the principle of "gearing-up," adopted from the tricycle, the various classes of machines thus appropriating improvements from each other. One of the latest forms of velocipede invented is a tandem bicycle.

vě-lōç'-ī-pēd-īst, s. [Eng. *velociped(e); -ist*.] One who uses or rides on a velocipede.

"Four velocipedists of the Tours Véloce-Club."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 15, 1888.

vě-lōç'-ī-tý, s. [Fr. *velocité*, from Lat. *velocitatem*, accus. of *velocitas*, from *velox* (genit. *velocis*) = swift, from the same root as *vol* = to fly; Sp. *velocidad*; Port. *velocidade*; Ital. *velocità*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Quickness or speed in motion or movement; swiftness, rapidity, celerity, speed. (Seldom applied to the movements of animals.)

2. *Physics*: Rate of motion, whether fast or slow; the rate at which a body changes its position in space; the rate of change of position of a point per unit of time. Velocity is said to be accelerated when the body moving passes through a greater space in equal successive times, as in the case of bodies falling under the action of gravity; and to be retarded when a less space is passed through in each successive portion of time. (See extract.)

"When a material point moves, it describes a continuous line which may be either straight or curved, and is called its path and sometimes its trajectory. Motion which takes place along a straight line is called rectilinear motion; that which takes place along a curved line is called curvilinear motion. The rate of the motion of a point is called its *velocity*. *Velocity* may be either uniform or variable; it is uniform when the point describes equal spaces or portions of its path in all equal times; it is variable when the point describes unequal portions of its path in any equal times. Uniform *velocity* is measured by the number of units of space described in a given unit of time. The units commonly employed in this country are feet and seconds. Variable *velocity* is measured at any instant by the number of units of space a body would describe if it continued to move uniformly from that instant for a unit of time. Thus, suppose a body to run down an inclined plane, it is a matter of ordinary observation that it moves more and more quickly during its descent; suppose that at any point it has a velocity 15, this means that at that point it is moving at the rate of 15 feet per second, or, in other words, if from that point all increase of *velocity* ceased, it would describe 15 feet in the next second."—*Ganot: Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 25.

¶ (1) *Angular velocity*: [ANGULAR.]

(2) *Initial velocity*: The rate of movement of a body at starting; used especially of the velocity of a projectile, as it issues from a firearm.

(3) *Unit of velocity*: That velocity with which the unit length would be described in the unit time. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. i., pt. ii.)

(4) *Virtual velocity*: [VIRTUAL.]

vě-lō'-nī-a, s. [VALONIA.]

vě-lōur', s. [Fr. *vellour*.] A hatter's lustring and smoothing pad of silk or plush.

vě-lōurs', s. [Fr.=velvet (q.v.).] A fabric for upholstery, carpentry, &c. It is a velvet or plush, partly of linen and partly of double cotton warps with mohair yarn weft.

vě-lōu'-tê, s. [Fr.=as adj., velvety; as subst., any substance like velvet.] Velouté sauce (q.v.).

velouté-sauce, s.

Cook.: A superior white sauce made by boiling down veal, poultry and ham. When veloute is reduced to a glaze and cream added, it is known as Sauce Suprême.

vělt'-färe, s. [See def.] A fieldfare. (*Prov.*)

vě'-lūm, s. [Lat.=a covering, awning, curtain, veil, or cloth.]

1. *Anat.*: A veil, a partition; specif. *velum palati*, the soft palate, a compound membranous septum, which prevents the food from ascending to the upper part of the pharynx. The term *velum* is also used of the anterior and posterior medullary valves of the cerebrum.

2. *Bot.*: The horizontal membrane which connects the margin of the pileus with the stipes of a fungus. Such a veil when adnate with the surface of the pileus, is called *velum universale* (a universal veil), and when extending only from the margins of the pileus to the stipes, *velum parziale* (a partial veil).

3. *Zoölogy*:

(1) A single or double ciliated lobe occurring in the young of some bivalve mollusks when they leave the parent. (*Nicholson*.)

(2) An extension of the cephalic integument in the young of the Gasteropoda. It commences as a circlet of cilia round the head. (*Nicholson*.)

(3) The membrane which surrounds and partially closes the mouth of the disc of Medusæ or of Medusiform gonophores. (*Nicholson*.)

vě-lū'-mēn, s. [Lat.=a fleece.]

Bot.: The velvety coating produced in some leaves by short, very dense and soft, but rather rigid hairs, as in many *Lasiandras*.

***vēl'-lūre, *vēl'-lūre**, s. [Fr. *velours*.] Velvet (q.v.).

"His horse with one girt, six times pieced, and a woman's crupper of *velure*, pieced with packthread."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

vě-lū-tī'-nā, s. [Mod. Latin *velutinus*=velvety, from Lat. *vellus*=a fleece.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Naticidæ, with four recent species from Britain, Norway, and North America. Shell thin, with a velvety epidermis; spire small, suture deep, aperture very large and rounded, no operculum. Margin of mantle developed all round and turned up over the shell; gills two, head broad, tentacles blunt, far apart, with eyes at their outer bases. The animal is carnivorous. Three fossil species from the Pliocene of Britain.

vě-lū'-tīn-ōūs, a. [Ital. *velluto*=velvet.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Resembling velvet; velvety, soft.

2. *Botany*: Velvety, having the surface hairy, and with the look and feel of velvet, as in *Cotyledon coccineus*.

věl'-vēr-ēt, s. [A dimin. from *velvet* (q.v.).] An inferior kind of velvet.

"No doubt his lordship recognizes
The coat he had on at assizes;
A *velveret*, genteel and neat,
With tabby lined, and frogs complete."

Anstey: Pleader's Guide, lect. 7.

věl'-vēt, *vel-et, *vel-let, *vel-ouet, *vel-ouette, *vel-wet, *vel-lure, s. & a. [O. Italian *veluto* (Ital. *velluto*), from a supposed Low Latin *villutus*=shaggy (Lat. *villosus*), from Lat. *villus*=shaggy hair, a tuft of hair. The form *vellure* is directly from French *velours*=velvet, from Lat. *villosus*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. *Fabric*: A silk fabric in which the warp is passed over wires so as to make a row of loops which project from the backing, and are thus left by withdrawing the wire for an uncut or pile velvet; but are cut by a knife to make a cut velvet. [VELVETEEN.]

"Another piece of cloth of golde raised with crimosin velvet in graine, a piece of purple velvet."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 287.

¶ The manufacture is not known to have taken place earlier than the thirteenth century. It is mentioned by Joinville in 1272. For a time it was confined to Italy, then it extended to France, and finally was brought to England by the refugees who came over, in 1685, on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

2. A delicate hairy integument covering the antlers of a deer in the first stages of growth. It is provided with blood-vessels, which supply nutriment to the horn, but gradually begins to shrivel and peel off, its complete disappearance being hastened by the deer rubbing its antlers against trees, &c.

"They cannot have much of a time with the red deer (Bara singh), whose horns are likely to be in velvet till the last weeks of that month."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

II. *Fig.*: That portion of the proceeds of a transaction which represents clear gain, and that usually acquired without effort. (*Slang*.)

B. As adjective:

1. Made or consisting of velvet.

"Will any man thinke that a velvet cote is of more price than a linnen coife?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Pol.*, bk. v., § 6.

2. With a surface like velvet; velvety.

"The cowslip's velvet head."—*Milton: Comus*, 898.

¶ To stand on velvet: To have made one's bets so that one cannot lose, and must in all probability win. (*Racing slang*.)

velvet-bur, s.

Bot.: *Priva echinata*; a plant of the order Verbenacæ.

velvet copper-ore, s.

Min.: The same as LETTSOMITE (q.v.).

velvet-cork, subst. The best kind of cork: bark reddish, supple, and not woody or porous. (*Simmonds*.)

velvet-dock, s.

Bot.: *Verbascum thapsus*. Named from its soft leaves. (*Prior*.)

velvet-duck, s. [VELVET-SCOTER.]

velvet fiddler-crab, subst. [VELVET SWIMMING-CRAB.]

velvet-flower, s.

Botany:

1. *Amaranthus caudatus* (Love-lies-a-bleeding.) Named from its velvety crimson tassels. (*Prior*.)

2. *Tagetes patula*. (*Turner in Britten & Holland*.) [TAGETES.]

***velvet-guard**, s.

1. A guard or ornamental trimming of dress worn in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

"Those velvet-guards and black-lac'd sleeves."

Decker: Histriomastix.

2. A person wearing such trimmings or ornaments.

"Velvet-guards and Sunday citizens."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

velvet-leaf, s.

Botany:

1. *Cissampelos pareira*. [PAREIRA.]

2. *Sida abutilon*, a broad-leaved species found in India.

3. *Lavatera arborea*. [LAVATERA.]

velvet-loom, s.

Fabric: A pile-fabric loom.

velvet-moss, s.

Bot.: *Gyrophora murina*, a lichen used in dyeing.

velvet-painting, s. The art of coloring on velvet with transparent liquid and other readily diluted colors.

velvet-paper, s. Flock-paper (q.v.).

***velvet-pee**, subst. [Cf. *pea-jacket*.] A velvet jacket.

"Your lashed shoulders [covered] with a velvet-pee."—*Beaum. & Flot.: Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

velvet-pile carpet, s. [WILTON-CARPET.]

velvet-runner, s.

Ornith.: One of the many popular names of *Rallus aquaticus*, the Water-rail (q.v.). Called also Bidcock, Bilcock, Brook-ousel, Brook-runner, and Runner.

velvet-scoter, s.

Ornith.: *Oidemia fusca*. General plumage velvet black, ends of secondary quills white, forming a conspicuous bar across the wings; eyelids and a small patch behind each eye white; beak pale orange, legs and toes crimson-red.

velvet-seed, s.

Bot.: *Guettarda elliptica*.

velvet-sponge, s.

Zoöl.: *Hippospongia meandriiformis*.

velvet swimming-crab, s.

Zoöl.: *Portunus puber*; a small crab with a hairy carapace, armed in front with ten or more spines. Claws and four pairs of simple legs clothed with a dense pile of fur. General color brown, longitudinal ridges in the joints of the limbs blue. Called also the Velvet Fiddler-crab.

velvet-tree, s.

Puddling: The point where the draught from the neck of the furnace is turned upward into the stack.

***vēl'-vēt, v. i. & t.** [VELVET, s.]

A. *Intrans.*: To paint velvet.

"Verditure . . . is the palest green that is, but good to velvet upon black in any drapery."—*Peacham: On Drawing*.

B. *Trans.*: To cover with velvet; to cause to resemble velvet.

věl'-vēt-ēd, a. [Eng. *velvet*; -ed.] Partaking of the nature of velvet; painted so as to resemble velvet; velvety.

věl'-vē-teēn', s. [A dimin. from *velvet* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: A cotton fabric having the appearance of velvet, from which it differs only in respect of the material. When it has a twilled back it is called Genoa.

"A passion for nature—a deep, imaginative passion for her wild scenes and solitary beauty—very often lies hidden under the rough coat of the fisherman, the velveteen shooting-jacket, and even under the scarlet coat."—*Emilia Wyndham*, ch. xii.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; māte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. *Fig. (pl.)*: A gamekeeper, from his dress. (*Colloq. Eng. or slang.*)

"Were the English 'velveteens' less conservative and orthodox in his views of what the limits of his duties are, he might take a hint from the 'foreigner' in trapping blue rocks."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

věl'-vět-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *velvet*; -*ing*.] The fine nap or shag of velvet.

věl'-vět-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *velvet*; -*y*.] Made of velvet; resembling velvet; velutinous (q. v.).

"The beautiful, velvety turf of the gardens."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxv.

věl'-vrĭl, *s.* A substitute for rubber, composed of a mixture of nitrated linseed oil, or castor oil, with nitrate-cellulose. Its elasticity is 25 per cent, and its durability is greater than that of rubber. It can be molded under heat and pressure, or it can be worked by dissolving in a suitable solvent, then evaporating the solvent. It is non-explosive, not more inflammable than other organic products.

vě'-nā (*pl. vě'-næ*), *s.* [Lat.]

Anat. & Bot.: A vein (q. v.).

vena-cava, *s.*

Anat.: One of two veins, the Inferior and the Superior *venæ cavæ*. The inferior, lower, or ascending *vena cava* returns the blood from the lower limbs and from the viscera of the pelvis and the abdomen. A large valve, that of Eustachius, is situated at the orifice by which it enters the right auricle of the heart. The Superior *vena cava* conveys to the heart the blood which is returned from the head, the neck, the upper limbs, and the thorax. It has no valves.

vena-contracta, *s.* [CONTRACTED-VEIN.]

vena-portæ, *s.* [PORTAL-VEIN.]

věn-a'-dā, *s.* [Native name.] [PUDU.]

vě'-nāl (1), *a.* [Lat. *vena*=a vein.] Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins; venous; as, *venal* blood.

vě'-nāl (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *venalis*=salable, for sale, from *venus*, *venum*=sale.] Ready to be sold for money or other consideration, and entirely from sordid motives; ready to be bought over for lucre; mercenary, hireling, sordid.

"The *venal* cry and prepared vote of a passive senate."—*Burke: State of the Nation*.

vě-nāl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *venalité*, from Lat. *venalitas*, accusative of *venalitas*, from *venalis*=venal (q. v.).] The quality or state of being venal or basely influenced by money; the prostitution of talents, offices, or services for money or reward; mercenariness.

"Not unacquainted with the *venality* of the government."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

tvě-nān'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., nomin. pl. of *venans* (genit. *venantis*), pr. par. of *venor*=to hunt.]

Zoöl.: In Walckenaër's classification, a group of Spiders which he defines as incessantly running or leaping about in the vicinity of their abode to catch their prey. The group was approximately equal to the more modern families *Mygalidæ*, *Salticidæ*, and *Lycosidæ*.

vě'-nār-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *venor*=to hunt.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

"There be three for *venary* or venatical pleasure in England, viz., a forest, a chace, and a park."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 15.

B. As subst.: The art of hunting; the chase.

"The right of pursuing and taking all beasts of chase or *venary*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 27.

věn-ās'-quite (*qu* as *k*), *s.* [After *Vénasque*, Pyrenees, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of *Ottrelite* (q. v.), occurring in masses with a lamellar and radiating structure. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.26; color and streak, gray to grayish-black; composition, essentially a hydrated silicate of alumina and protoxide of iron.

vě-nāt'-i-ca, *s.* [VINATICO.]

***vě-nāt'-ic-ā**, *a.* [VENATIC.]

vě-nāt'-ic-ā-l-ŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *venatical*; -*ly*.] In a venatic manner; as pertaining to hunting or the chase.

"I do not know whether that vernal saint, Valentine, was *venatically* minded."—*Field*, Feb. 26, 1887.

***vě-nā'-tion**, (1), *s.* [Lat. *venatio*, from *venatus*, pa. par. of *venor*=to hunt.]

1. The act or practice of hunting; the chase.

"The manner of their [the beaver] *venations* in America."—*Broune: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. The state of being hunted.

vě-nā'-tion (2), *s.* [Lat. *vena*=a vein.]

Bot.: The arrangement of the veins in the leaves of plants. If a leaf has only a single midrib without branches, as in many *Coniferæ*, the venation is

said to be simple. The three leading types of venation are the Reticulated, Netted, or Angular, found in the exogens and a few aberrant endogens; the Parallel, or Curved, found in all the higher endogens; and the Furcate, or Forked, characteristic of Ferns. Lindley made ten divisions: Veinless, Equal-veined, Straight-veined, Curve-veined, Netted, Ribbed, False-ribbed, Radiating, Feather-veined and Hidden-veined. Professors McCosh and Dickie considered that they had traced a connection between the ramifications of plants and their venation.

***vě-nā-tōr'-i-ā**, *a.* [Latin *venator*=a hunter.] Pertaining or relating to hunting; venatic.

věnd, *v. t.* [French *vendre*, from Lat. *vendo*, contracted from *venundo* (for *venum do*)=to offer for sale, from *venum*=sale, and *do*=to give.] To sell; to offer to sell; to transfer to another person for a pecuniary equivalent.

"The only commodity it *vends*, are the cacao nuts of which the chocolate is made."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1682).

věnd, *s.* [VEND, *v.*] Sale.

"She . . . has a great *vend* for them."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 165.

věnd, *s.* [WEND.]

věn'-dāçe, *s.* [O. Fr. *vendese*; Fr. *vandoise*=the dace.]

Ichthy.: *Coregonus vendasius*, from the lakes of Dumfriesshire. Upper surface brown, sides tinged with yellow. Females about eight inches long, males somewhat less. They resemble the smelt in flavor.

Věn-dě'-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to La Vendée, in France.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of La Vendée.

věnd-deē, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *v.*; -*ee*.] The person to whom anything is sold; correlative of *vendor*.

"If a vicar sows his glebe, or if he sells his corn, and the *vendee* cuts it, he must pay the tithes to the parson."—*Ayliffe*.

vendemiaire (as *vān-dē-mī-ār*'), *s.* [Fr., from Latin *vindemia*=the vintage.] The first month in the French Republican calendar, beginning September 22 or 23, and ending October 21 or 22; so called from its being the vintage season.

věnd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who vends or sells goods; a seller, a vendor.

"The *venders* of card-matches."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 251.

věnd-ět'-ta, *subst.* [Ital., from Latin *vindicta*=revenge.] [VINDICTIVE.]

Anthrop.: A particular case of the wider custom of blood-feud, by which every member of a stock, or body of men between whom blood-relationship subsists, is bound to aid in taking vengeance (on the offender if possible, or on the stock to which he belongs) for a personal injury done to any of his kinsmen. The vendetta which exists in Corsica, and to a less extent in Sicily, Sardinia, and Calabria, is the practice of taking vengeance on the murderer of a relative; and this duty is imposed primarily on the next of kin, but in a less degree on all the relatives of the murdered individual. If the murderer succeeds in eluding his pursuers, then vengeance may be taken on any of his relatives. Between 1770 and 1800, when the vendetta was at its height, some 7,000 murders are said to have occurred in Corsica owing to this practice of private vengeance. A law prohibiting the carrying of arms did much to put a stop to the vendetta, but the law is now repealed with the result that the number of murders is on the increase.

"It is now apparent that the *vendetta* represents a system which prevailed everywhere before the consolidation of society into the state, and the establishment of a police capable of protecting life and property. The system was a rude substitute for government and the administration of justice. The family, or the body of kindred, formed, in fact, a commonwealth of itself; its members held firmly together; and when one was injured all the little state was injured."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (ed. 1867), ix. 746.

[Hence applied to a private quarrel that can only be settled by the death of one of the parties concerned at the hands of the other.

"E—, a short-sighted, plucky, powerful fellow, fell out with J. D—. For some weeks it was known in Chicago that a meeting between them meant shooting. Later ambassadors between the pair were understood to have brought about a sort of reconciliation. The *vendetta* was to drop."—*Referee*, April 8, 1888.

věnd'-i-bĭl'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vendible*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being vendible or salable.

"The *vendibility* of commodities."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

věnd'-i-ble, **věnd'-a-ble**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vendible*, *vendable*; Lat. *vendibilis*, from *vendo*=to vend (q. v.).]

A. As adj.: Capable of being vended or sold; to be disposed of for money; salable, marketable; for sale.

"Pepper is the chief *vendible* commodity in this country."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1690).

B. As subst.: Something to be sold or offered; a salable commodity.

"The prices of all *vendibles* for the body of man and horse."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 300.

věnd'-i-ble-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *vendible*; -*ness*.] Vendibility (q. v.).

***věnd'-i-blŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *vendib*(le); -*ly*.] In a vendible or salable manner.

***věn'-dĭ-cāte**, *v. t.* [Fr. *vendiquer*.] To claim. [VINDICATE.]

"His body so perteyneth unto hym, that none other, without his consent, may *vendicate* therein any propriety."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governor*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***věn'-dĭ-tāte**, ***ven-dĭ-tat**, *v. t.* [Lat. *venditatus*, pa. par. of *vendito*, freq. of *vendo*=to vend (q. v.).] To set out, as for sale; hence, to set out ostentatiously; to make a show of.

"This they doe in the subtiltie of their wit, to make them seeme more wonderfully by these strange words of art, as if they would *venditāt* them for the very wonders of natures worke."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvii., ch. xii.

***věn'-dĭ-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *venditatio*, from *vendito*, freq. of *vendo*=to sell, to vend (q. v.).] A boastful display.

"By a cunning protestation against all reading, and *venditation* of their own naturals."—*Ben Jonson*.

věn-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [French, from Lat. *venditionem*, accus. of *venditio*, from *venditus*, pa. par. of *vendo*=to vend (q. v.).] The act of selling; sale.

"By way of *vendition*, or sale, he gives them up."—*Langley: Sermons* (1644), p. 20.

***věn'-dĭ-tōr**, *subst.* [Latin.] A seller, a vendor. (*Money Masters All Things*, p. 89.)

věn'-dor, *s.* [Eng. *vend*, *s.*; -*or*.] One who sells; a seller.

"If the *vendor* says the price of a beast is four pounds, and the *vendee* says he will give four pounds, the bargain is struck."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. xxx.

***věnd'-dūe**, *s.* [O. Fr., prop. fem. of *vendu*, pa. par. of *vendre*=to sell, to vend (q. v.).] A public auction or sale.

"Having purchased a laced waistcoat . . . at a *vendue*, made a swagging figure."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxxvi.

***vendue-master**, *s.* An auctioneer. (*Wharton*.)

***vendue-room**, *s.* A saleroom.

vě-neēr, *v. t.* [German *furniren*=to inlay, to veneer, from Fr. *fournir*=to furnish (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with veneer; to overlay or face over, as an inferior wood, with wood of a finer or more valuable kind, so as to cause the whole mass to present the appearance of being made of the more valuable wood.

2. *Fig.*: To give a more agreeable, attractive, or pleasant appearance to, as to something worthless unattractive, or bad; to gild over; to gloss.

"Veneer'd with sanctimonious theory."—*Tennyson: Princess*, Prol. 117.

vě-neēr, *s.* [VENEER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: A thin slip of wood or ivory glued or cemented to a piece of other material, and forming an ornamental covering therefor. Mahogany, rosewood, walnut, and similar beautiful woods are principally used.

2. *Fig.*: Superficial show or gloss.

"The West-end economist sees only the *veneer*, the hurry, the flurry."—*Family Herald*, May 26, 1888, p. 62.

II. *Entom. (pl.)*: The Grass-moths (q. v.).

veneer-saw, *s.*

Wood-work.: A circular saw, made thick at the middle, and tapering to a very thin edge at the periphery; used for cutting veneers from a solid block.

vě-neēr'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *veneer*; -*ing*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The act, process, or art of covering with veneer; the act of laying on veneer; the act or operation of one who veneers.

2. The same as VENEER, *s.*, I. 1. (q. v.).

II. *Fig.*: The same as VENEER, *s.*, I. 2.

***vě-něf'-ic-ā**, ***věn'-ě-fic'-iā** (*c* as *sh*), *adj.* [Latin *veneficus*=poisonous, sorcerous, from *venenum*=poison, and *facio*=to make, to do.]

1. Acting by poison; used for poisoning or sorcery; sorcerous.

"These witches came forth—all with spindles, timbrels, rattles, or other *venefical* instruments making a confused noise."—*Ben Jonson: The Masque of Queens*. (Introd.)

2. Addicted to sorcery or poisoning.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***vĕn'-ĕ-fiċe**, s. [Lat. *veneficium*, from *veneficus* = poisonous.] [VENEFICAL.] The practice of poisoning.

***vĕn'-ĕ-fī'-ci-ous**, a. [Latin *veneficus*.] [VENEFICAL.] Poisonous, sorcerous; acting by poison or sorcery.

"It was an old *veneficious* practice to hinder the delivery of Alomēna."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***vĕn'-ĕ-fī'-ci-ous-lŷ**, adv. [Eng. *veneficious*; -ly.] By poison, sorcery, or witchcraft.

"Lest witches should draw or prick their names therein and *veneficiously* mischief their persons, they broke the shell."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

***vĕn'-ĕ-mōūs**, a. [VENOMOUS.]

***vĕn'-ĕ-nāte**, v. t. [Lat. *venenatus*, pa. par. of *veneno*=to poison, from *venenum*=poison.] To poison, to infect with poison.

"These miasms entering the body, are not so energetic as to *venenate* the entire mass of blood in an instant."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

vĕn'-ĕ-nate, adj. [VENENATE, v.] Poisoned; infected with poison; poisonous.

"By giving this in fevers after calcination, whereby the *venenate* parts are carried off."—*Woodward: On Fossils*.

***vĕn'-ĕ-nā'-tion**, s. [VENENATE, v.]

1. The act of poisoning; the state of being poisoned.

2. Poison; venom.

"For surely they are subtler *venenations*, such as will invisibly destroy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. xix.

***vĕ-nēne'**, ***vĕn'-ĕ-nōse**, adj. [Lat. *venenosus*, from *venenum*=poison; Fr. *venéneux*.] Poisonous, venomous.

"For pestilence is properly signified by the spider, whereof some kinds are of a very *venenose* nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***vĕn'-ĕ-nō-sa**, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Latin *venenosus*=full of poison, very poisonous.]

Zoöl.: An approximate synonym of *Thanatophidia* (q. v.).

***vĕn'-ĕ-nōs'-i-tŷ**, subst. [Eng. *venenos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being *venenose* or poisonous.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-a-bīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *vénérabilité*, from Low Lat. *venerabilitatem*, accus. of *venerabilis*, from Latin *venerabilis*=venerable (q. v.).] The quality or state of being venerable; venerableness.

"According to the excellence and *venerability* of their prototypes."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-a-ble, a. [Fr., from Lat. *venerabilis*=fit to be revered; from *veneror*=to reverence, to venerate (q. v.); Sp. *venerable*; Ital. *venerabile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Worthy of veneration or reverence; deserving of reverence, respect, and honor; reverend. (Generally applied to persons advanced in years.)

"Daniel was now a right *venerable* sage old father."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

2. Rendered sacred by religious or other lofty associations; to be regarded with awe or reverence; hallowed by associations; as, a *venerable* ruin.

II. Ecclesiology:

1. A title formerly given to the dignitaries of cathedrals of the old foundation, now confined to archdeacons.

2. The lowest grade of canonization in the Roman church.

"There are three recognized degrees of sanctity—that of *Venerable*, that of *Blessed*, and that of *Saint*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 71.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-a-ble-nĕss, s. [Eng. *venerable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being venerable.

"The *venerableness* and impotence of old age."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-a-blŷ, adv. [Eng. *venerab(le)*; -ly.] In a venerable manner; so as to excite or call for veneration.

"The Palatine, proud Rome's imperial seat, An awful pile! stands *venerably* great."—*Addison: Italy; Rome*.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ā'-ċĕ-æ**, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *venus*, genit. *vener(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*acĕæ*.]

Zoöl.: An approximate synonym of *Veneridæ* (q. v.).

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ant**, adj. [Latin *venerans*, pr. par. of *veneror*.] [VENERATE.] Reverent.

"When we pronounce the name of Giotto, our *venerant* thoughts are at Assisi and Padua."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 9.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-āte, v. t. [Lat. *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror*=to reverence, to worship, akin to *venus* (genit. *veneris*)=love; Sanscrit *van*=to serve, to honor; Fr. *vénérer*; Span. & Port. *venerar*; Ital.

venerare.] To regard or treat with reverence and respect; to look up to with veneration; to reverence; to revere; to regard as hallowed.

"The shrine is that which thou dost *venerate*."

Herbert: Church Porch, xlv.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-ā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *venerationem*, accus. of *veneratio*, from *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror*=to venerate (q. v.).]

1. Ord. Lang.: The act of venerating; the feeling of one who venerates; the highest degree of respect and reverence; reverend regard; respect mingled with some degree of awe; a feeling or sentiment excited by the dignity, wisdom, and goodness of a person, or by the sacredness of his character, and, with regard to places, by some associations which render them hallowed.

"Veneration is a higher degree of respect; in which the mind seems to be more forcibly struck with wisdom, connected with the sterner virtues."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 3.

2. Phrenol.: An affective sentiment having for its object any person or thing deemed worthy of veneration by the individual. The organ is situated on the crown of the head, and is peculiarly liable to disease, so that high devotional excitement arising from excess of veneration is one of the commonest forms of insanity.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ā-tive**, s. [English *venerat(ion)*; -ive.] Feeling veneration; respectful, reverent.

"I for one, when a *venerative* youth, have felt a thrill of joy."—*All the Year Round*, Sept. 27, 1862, p. 62.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-āt-ōr**, s. [Lat. from *veneratus*, pa. par. of *veneror*=to venerate (q. v.).] One who venerates or reverences.

"Not a scorner of your sex, But *venerator*."—*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 403.

vĕ-nĕr'-ĕ-āi, ***vĕ-nĕr'-ĕ-all**, ***vĕ-nĕr'-i-āi**, a. [Latin *venereus*, *venerius*=pertaining to *Venus* (genit. *Veneris*)=the goddess of love, love.]

*1. Of or pertaining to venery or sexual love; relating to sexual intercourse.

"Nothing is feign'd in this *venereal* strife."

Dryden: Juvenal, vi. 440.

2. Arising from, produced by, or connected with sexual intercourse; as, *venereal* disease.

*3. Adapted to the cure of venereal diseases; as, *venereal* medicines.

*4. Adapted to excite venereal desires; aphrodisiac.

*5. Pertaining to or consisting of copper, which was called *Venus* in the mystical language of the alchemists.

"Blue vitriol, how *venereal* and unsophisticated soever, rubbed upon the whetted blade of a knife, will not impart its latent color."—*Boyle*.

***vĕ-nĕr'-ĕ-āte**, v. t. [VENEREAL.] To render lascivious.

"To *venerate* the unbridled spirits."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 46.

***vĕ-nĕr'-ĕ-ōūs**, ***vĕ-nĕr'-ĕ-ān**, ***vĕ-nĕr'-i-ān**, ***vĕ-nĕr-i-en**, ***vĕ-nĕr'-i-ōūs**, a. [Lat. *venereus*; Fr. *vénerien*.]

1. Lustful, libidinous.

"For certes I am all *venerian* In feling."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 6, 192.

2. Exciting or strengthening for venery; aphrodisiac.

"The fifthe sterre is of magike, The whose kind is *venerian*."—*Gower: C. A.*, bk. vii.

3. Love-sick.

"Taunting words of a *venerean* squire."

Lochrine, v. 1.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ēr**, s. [VENERY (2), s.] A hunter.

"Our *venerers*, pricklers, and verderers."

Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

***vĕ-nĕr'-i-ān**, ***vĕ-nĕr-i-en**, a. [VENEREUS.]

vĕ-nĕr'-i-dæ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *venus*, genit. *vener(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

1. Zoöl.: A family of *Sinu-pallialia* (q. v.), with several genera, universally distributed, but most abundant in the tropics. Shell regular, closed, suborbicular, or oblong; ligament external; hinge usually with three teeth in each valve; muscular impressions oval, polished; pallial line sinuated. Animal free, locomotive, rarely attached by a byssus or burrowing. The shells of all the family are remarkable for elegance of form and color, and are frequently ornamented with chevron-like markings. Their texture is hard, all traces of structure being usually obliterated.

2. Palæont.: They appear first in the Oölite, attaining their greatest development in the present day.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-ite, s. [Lat. *vener(ius)*=of *Venus*; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A greenish earthy substance, which the microscope shows to consist of minute scales. Occurs in layers in schist at Springfield, Berks

County, Pennsylvania. An analysis yielded: Silica, 28.93; alumina, 13.81; sesquioxide of iron, 5.04; protoxide of iron, 0.27; protoxide of copper, 16.55; magnesia, 17.47; water, 12.08; insoluble, 6.22=100.37.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ōūs**, a. [Latin *venereus*.] Venereous, venereal (q. v.).

"The potato and such *venereous* roots."—*Holinshead: Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

vĕn'-ĕ-rū'-pīs, s. [Mod. Lat. *venus*, and Latin *rupes*=a rock.] [VENUS, 5.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of *Veneridæ*, with about twenty recent species, widely distributed, and living in crevices of rocks. Shell oblong, radiately striated, and ornamented with concentric lamellæ; three small teeth in each valve. Fossil species occur in the Miocene of Europe and the United States.

vĕn'-ĕ-r-ŷ (1), ***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ĭe**, subst. [VENEREAL.] Sexual intercourse.

"Contentment without the pleasure of lawful *venery*, is continence; of unlawful, chastity."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*.

***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ŷ** (2), ***vĕn'-ĕ-r-ĭe**, s. [Fr. *vénérie*, from O. Fr. *vener*; Lat. *venor*=to hunt.]

1. The act, practice, or sport of hunting; the chase.

"An out rider, that loved *venerie*."

Chaucer: C. T., 166. (Prol.)

2. Beasts of the chase; game.

"[She] follows other game and *venery*."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 22.

3. A kennel for hunting-dogs.

"The *venery*, where the beagles and hounds are kept."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. lv.

vĕn'-ĕ-sĕc'-tion, ***vĕn-æ-sĕc'-tion**, subst. [Lat. *vena*=a vein, and *sectio*=a cutting, from *seco*=to cut.] The act or operation of opening a vein for the purpose of letting blood; blood-letting, phlebotomy.

"If the inflammation be sudden, after evacuation by lenient purgatives, or a clyster and *venesection*, have recourse to anodynes."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

Vĕ-nĕ'-tian, adj. & s. [Fr. *venétien*; Ital. *veneziano*; Sp. *veneciano*, from Lat. *Venetia*=the country of the Veneti.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the city or province of Venice, in Northern Italy.

B. As substantive:

1. A native or inhabitant of Venice.

2. A Venetian-blind. (*Colloq.*)

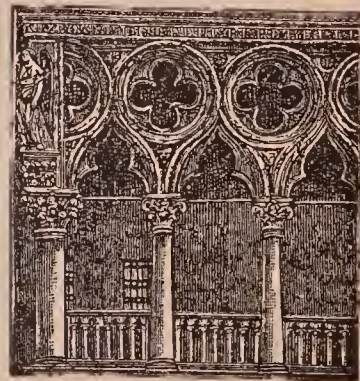
*3. (Pl.): A peculiar fashion of hose or breeches, originally introduced from Venice.

"To make *venetians* down below the garter."

Harington: Epigrams, i. 20.

Venetian-architecture, subst. A variety of the Gothic style, of which examples are found mainly in palaces which form a class apart among buildings constructed in the Italian Gothic style. In these palaces the arches of the windows and halls rest upon shafts, and terminate in intricate designs of open tracery work, as in the case of the celebrated Palace of the Doges. The arches have a wavy shape, which gives them an oriental appearance. The enrichments, moreover, display, as they usually do in Italy, different mode of treatment from that which prevails elsewhere in the Gothic style. The corners of the façades are marked by slender shafts twisted like cables. The moldings and cornice consist merely of narrow bands, which generally rest on consoles. A method of decoration peculiar to these buildings appears to have been borrowed from Byzantine models; fine marbles of various colors, of which red porphyry and green serpentine are the most frequent, are inserted in circular and angular panels and borderings, and form a sort of mosaic-work. This style of ornamentation is employed both in churches and palaces. [RENAISSANCE-ARCHITECTURE.]

Venetian-ball, s. An ornamental form of glass for paper-weights, &c. It consists of waste pieces of filigree-glass conglomerated together in a bulb of clear flint-glass.



Venetian Architecture.
(Arcade from the Doge's Palace, Venice.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Venetian-blind, *s.* A louver shutter or blind made of slats with spaces between them to admit air. In some cases the slats are fixed at a certain angle in the shutter; in other cases they are movable, to allow the passage of more or less air and light. The suspended blind has cords for support, and others for changing the positions of the slats.

Venetian-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose warp or chain is of worsted, and generally arranged in stripes of different colors. The shoot, which is generally black, is concealed, and the warp exposed on the two surfaces. The weft is sometimes of different colors, thus producing a plaid or check pattern. By the suitable arrangement of the heddles, a twill may be given. The ordinary loom suffices, as no figures are raised.

Venetian-chalk, *subst.* The same as FRENCH CHALK (q. v.).

Venetian-door, *s.* A door with long, narrow side-lights for lighting a lobby, entrance-hall, &c.

Venetian-glass, *s.* [VENETIAN-BALL.]

Venetian-red, *s.* True Venetian red is said to be a native ocher, but the colors sold under this name are prepared artificially from sulphate of iron, or its residuum in the manufacture of acids. They are all of redder and deeper hues than light red, are very permanent, and have all the properties of good ochers. Scarlet ocher, Prussian red, English red, and rouge de Mars are other names for the same pigment.

Venetian School, *s.*

Paint.: A school of painting which arose and declined in the sixteenth century, and of which Titian (1477-1576) is considered the founder. Among its other masters were Giorgione (1477-1511), Tintoretto (1512-1594), and Paul Veronese (1528-1581). The distinguishing characteristics of this school were a mastery of color and a consummate knowledge of chiaro-oscuro.

Venetian-white, *s.* A carefully-prepared carbonate of lead.

Venetian-window, *subst.* A window with three separate lights.

***vën'-eý, *vën'-ný, *ven-ew**, *s.* [VENUE.] An assault or attack in fencing, or the like; sometimes applied to a thrust or hit.

"Playing at sword and dagger with a master of fence; three *venies* for a dish of stewed prunes."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

***¶ Veney at wasters**: A bout at cudgels.

"To play half a dozen *venies* at wasters with a good fellow for a broken head."—*Beaum. & Flet.*: *Philaster*, iv.

***vënge**, *v. t.* [French *venger*, from Lat. *vendico*, *vindico*=to lay claim to, to avenge; Sp. *vengar*; Ital. *vengiare*.] [VINDICATE.]

1. To avenge.

"I am coming on
To *venge* me, as I may."
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

2. To revenge.

"The best way to *venge* my Glo'ster's death."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, i. 2.

***vënge'-a-ble, *vëng'-i-ble**, *adj.* [Eng. *venge*, *-able*.]

1. Revengeful.

"A man *vengeable* in wrath."—*Chaucer*: *Testament of Love*.

2. Deserving of being avenged or revenged; calling for revenge.

"Upon myself that *vengeable* dispiht
To punish."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. iv. 30.

3. Very great, exceedingly great, strong, or intense. [VENGEANCE, ¶ 3.]

"A *vengeable* fellow in linking matters together."—*P. Holland*: *Camden*.

***vënge'-a-blý, *venge-a-ble**, *adv.* [English *vengeable* (le); *-ly*.] In revenge.

"And *vengeable* have brent a great towné of mine inheritance in Meth."—*Holinshed*: *Chronicles of Ireland* (an. 1421).

vënge'-a-çe, *veng-aunce, *venge-aunce, *ven-i-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *vengeance*, from *venger*=to avenge, to *veuge* (q. v.).]

1. Punishment inflicted in return for an injury or offense. It generally implies a feeling of indignation on the part of the person inflicting it, together with more or less justice in the nature of the punishment inflicted. It may be also inflicted for wrong or injury done to others.

"Should intermitted *vengeance* arm again
His red right hand to plague us."
Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 173.

*2. Harm, mischief or evil generally.

"Whiles the eye of man did wo me,
That would do no *vengeance* to me."
Shakesp.: *As You Like it*, iv. 3.

¶ (1) Hence, used as an oath, curse, or imprecation—

"A *vengeance* on 't, there 't is."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 3.

Similarly in the phrases, *What a vengeance!* *What the vengeance!* equivalent to *What the deuce!* *What the mischief!*

"What the *vengeance!*
Could he not speak 'em fair?"
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

(2) *With a vengeance*: With excessive vehemence, violence, force, or the like.

*3. Used adverbially=exceedingly.

"That's a brave fellow; but he's *vengeance* proud, and loves not the common people."—*Shakesp.*: *Coriolanus*, ii. 6.

***vënge'-a-çe-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *vengeance*; *-ly*.] Extremely, excessively; with a vengeance.

"He loves that *vengeance*!"
Beaum. & Flet.: *Prophetess*, i. 3.

vënge'-fúl, *vënge'-fúll, *a.* [Eng. *venge*; *-full*.] Vindictive, revengeful, retributive.

"The rattling terrors of the *vengeful* snake."
Goldsmith: *Deserted Village*.

vënge'-fúl-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vengeful*; *-ly*.] In a *vengeful* or *vindictive* manner; *vindictively*; *revengefully*.

***vënge'-fúl-nëss**, *subst.* [Eng. *vengeful*; *-ness*.] Vindictiveness, revengefulness.

"The two victims of his madness or of his *vengefulness* were removed to the London Hospital."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vënge'-mënt**, *s.* [O. Fr.] Avengement, retribution, revenge.

"In *vengement* of her mother's great disgrace."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vii. 30.

***vëng'-ër**, *s.* [English *veng(e)*; *-er*.] One who avenges or revenges; an avenger.

"His bleeding heart is in the *venger's* hand."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. iii. 20.

***vëng'-ër-ëss**, *s.* [Eng. *venger*; *-ess*.] A female avenger.

"The three goddesses and *vengeresses* of felonies."—*Chaucer*: *Boecius*, bk. iii.

***vëng'-i-ble**, *a.* [VENGEABLE.]

***vë'-ní-a-ble**, *adjective*. [Latin *venia*=pardon.] [VENIAL.] Venial, pardonable, excusable.

"More veniable is a dependance upon the philosopher's stone."—*Browne*: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

***vë'-ní-a-blý**, *adv.* [Eng. *veniable* (le); *-ly*.] In a venial manner; pardonably, excusably, veniably.

vë'-ní-al, *ve-ni-all, *a. & s.* [Old Fr. *venial*, from Lat. *venialis*, from *venia*=favor, pardon; Sp. & Port. *venial*; Ital. *veniale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. That may be pardoned or forgiven; pardonable; not unpardonable, sinful, or wrong.

2. Excusable; that may be excused, forgiven, or allowed to pass uncensured.

"So they do nothing, 't is a *venial* slip."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

*3. Allowed, permitted.

"Permitting him the while
Venial discourse unblam'd."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 5.

*B. As subst.: A venial sin or offense.

"And [it] gently blanches over the breaches of God's law, with the name of *venials* and favorable titles of diminution."—*Ep. Hall*: *Dissuasive from Popery*.

venial-sin, *s.*

Roman Theol.: A sin which is not against the end of the law, i. e., the love of God; a disease of the soul, not its death. Some sins, though mortal in their nature, are held to be venial if not done deliberately, and if the amount of harm done is small, e. g., in the case of small theft. There are two classes of venial sins, deliberate and indeliberate. Casuists speak with much caution on this subject, and declare that the distinction between mortal and venial sins in many cases must rest solely on the judgment of God. [MORTAL-SIN.]

vë'-ní-ál-i-tý, *ve-ni-al-i-tie, *subst.* [Eng. *venial*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being venial, pardonable, or excusable.

"They palliate wickedness with the faire pretense of *venialitie*."—*Ep. Hall*: *Sermon at Westminster*, April 5, 1628.

vë'-ní-al-lý, *adverb*. [Eng. *venial*; *-ly*.] In a venial manner or degree; pardonably, excusably.

"He sinneth *venially*."—*Chaucer*: *Parson's Tale*.

vë'-ní-al-nëss, *s.* [English *venial*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being venial; veniality.

***ven-i-aunce**, *s.* [VENGEANCE.]

Vën'-içe, *s.* [see def.]

Geog.: A city or province in the north of Italy.

Venice-glass, *s.* A glass cup or goblet of the rarest purity, so named from being manufactured near Venice. They were believed to be so exquisitely sensitive that they would fly to pieces if poison were put into them.

Venice-turpentine, *s.*

Chem.: A ropy liquid, colorless or brownish, inclining to green; having an unpleasant odor and bitter taste. It is obtained from *Terebinthina venetia*, and is said to be contained in peculiar sacs in the upper part of the stem. According to Unverdorben it contains in the fresh state two different oils, one easily becoming resinous, also two acid resins, a neutral resin and succinic acid.

***ven-ie**, *v. t.* [VENGE.] To avenge, to revenge.

"He shall *venie* the blood of his seruantis."—*Wycliffe*: 2 *Maccabees* xxxii. 43.

***ven-i-er**, *s.* [VENIE.] An avenger.

"Whether ye ben the *venieris* of Baal."—*Wycliffe*: *Judges* vi. 31.

vën-il'-i-a, *s.* [Lat.]; (1) the name of the mother of Turnus (*Virgil's Æneid*, x. 76); (2) of the wife of Jason (*Ovid's Met.*, xiv. 334.).]

Entom.: A genus of Geometer Moths, family *Ennomidæ*. The antennæ simple in the males; fore wings slightly indented below the tip; hind wings entire. *Veniliamaculata* is the sole European species.

***ven-ime**, *s.* [VENOM.]

vë-nir'-ë dë nõ'-võ, *phr.* [Lat.=to come anew or afresh.]

Law: (See extract).

"A *venire de novo* is the old common law mode of proceeding to a second trial, and differs materially from a new trial, which is granted only for matter entirely extrinsic of the record. It is where some defect appears on the face of the record itself that a *venire de novo*, as it is called, is awarded; this term being derived from the name of the ancient jury process, which, in this instance, was awarded afresh, or *de novo*. And this differs in effect also from a new trial, for here no costs can be given, nor conditions imposed on either party, it being ordinarily awarded where the finding of the verdict is defective."—*Blackstone*; *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

vë-nir'-ë fä'-çi-äs, vë-nir'-ë, *phr.* [That you cause to come.]

Law: A writ or precept directed to the sheriff requiring him to cause a jury to come or appear in the neighborhood where a cause is brought to issue to try the same.

vën'-i-şõn (or **vën'-şõn**), ***ven-e-son, *ven-ei-son, *ven-ey-sun, *ven-y-son, *ven-y-soun**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *veneison* (Fr. *venaison*)=venison, from Lat. *venationem*, accus. of *venatio*=a hunting; (2) that which is hunted, game, from *venatus*, pa. par. of *venor*=to hunt. *Venison* and *venation* are thus doublets.]

A. As substantive:

1. The flesh of such wild animals as are taken in the chase and used for human food. (Now restricted to the flesh of animals of the deer kind.)

"We were so desirous of their [the goats'] flesh, which we all agreed much resembled *venison*, that we got knowledge, I believe, of all their herds."—*Anson*: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*2. Beasts of the chase; game.

"But therein is *venyson* and other wylde beestes, fowle, and fysshe great plente."—*Fabyan*: *Chronycle*, p. 168.

B. As adj.: Made of venison.

"We have a hot *venison* pasty to dinner."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, i. 1.

vë-ni'-të, *s.* [Lat.=Come ye, the initial word of the Psalm in question.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. Psalm xcv. used as the canticle immediately preceding the Psalms in the order of Morning Prayer, except on Easter day and on the nineteenth day of the month.

2. A musical setting of the same.

vën'-õm, *ven-ime, *ven-ome, *ven-ym, *ven-yme, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *venim* (Fr. *venin*), from Lat. *venenum*=poison. For the change of *n* to *m*, cf. *vellum*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Literally:

1. Poison generally. (Now only used in this sense in poetry.)

"If thei drynken ony *venym* it schal not noye hem."—*Wycliffe*: *Mark* xvi.

2. The poisonous fluid secreted by animals in a state of health, and introduced into the bodies of their victims by biting, as in the case of serpents, or by stinging, as the case of scorpions, &c.

"For *venome* a small green snake is bad enough."—*Dampier*: *Voyages* (an. 1699).

II. *Fig.*: Anything that poisons, blights, cankers, or embitters; hence, spite, malignity, virulence.

"The *venom* of such looks."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

bõil, bõy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël

***B.** *As adj.*: Venomous, poisonous.

"Infect fair founts with *venom* mud."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 850.

venom-mouthed, *a.* Venomous; full of venom; spiteful.

"This butcher's cur is *venom-mouthed*."

Shakesp.: *Henry III.*, i. 1.

***vĕn'-òm**, *v. t. & i.* [VENOM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To infect with venom; to envenom, to poison.

"For men, that ben *venymed*, thorg grasos of Yrlond Y-dronke he beth y-clansed sone, thoru Gode's sonde."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 43.

B. *Intrans.*: To become as if infected with venom.

"Take out the temporal sting, that it shall not *venom* and fester."—Jeremy Taylor: *Ductor Dubitantium*.

vĕn'-òmed, ***ven-y-med**, *a.* [Eng. *venom*; -*ed*.] Envenomed, poisonous, poisoned.

"Her husband . . . had caught a great wounde in his arme with a *venomed* sworde."—Vives: *Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

vĕn'-òm-oŭs, ***vĕn'-ĕ-moŭs**, ***vĕn'-i-moŭs**, *a.* [O. Fr. *venimeux*, from Lat. *venenosus*=poisonous, from *venenum*=poison.]

I. *Lit.*: Full of venom or poison; noxious or fatal to animal life from venom; poisonous, envenomed.

"Beyond it is the port Acone, cursed for the *venomous* hearb and poisonous aconitum, which taketh name thereof."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. vi., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Proceeding from or devised by a malignant spirit; malicious, envenomed.

"The God of truth defend you, and all other that maintain his truth, from the *venomous* poyson of lyars."—Strupe: *Eccles. Mem.* (an. 1556).

2. Designing mischief; malignant, spiteful, malicious.

"He knoweth thys for very suretye, and is of malyce so *venomous* and enuious, that he had leuer double his own payn, than suffer vs to scape from pain."—Sir T. More: *Workes*, p. 78.

*3. Hurtful, injurious, noxious, pernicious.

"Thy tears are . . . *venomous* to thine eyes."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

venomous-colubrine, *s. pl.* [PROTEROGLYPHIA.]

vĕn'-òm-oŭs-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *venomous*; -*ly*.] In a venomous manner; malignantly, maliciously, spitefully.

"His praise of foes is *venomously* nice."

Dryden: *Hind and Panther*.

vĕn'-òm-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [English *venomous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being venomous; poisonousness, malignity, maliciousness, spitefulness.

vĕ-nōse, *a.* [VENOUS.]

Bot. (of a leaf): Reticulated; having the lateral veins variously divided.

¶ *Indirectly venose* (of a leaf): Having the lateral veins combined within the margin, and emitting other little veins.

vĕ-nōs'-i-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *venos(e)*; -*ity*.]

*1. *Ord. Language*: The quality or state of being venous.

2. *Path.*: A somewhat morbid condition in which the blood appears to move more slowly than usual, all being more venous, and having the specifically venous blood in larger proportion than in a state of perfect health.

vĕ-nōŭs, *a.* Lat. *venosus*, from *vena*=a vein.]

1. Of or pertaining to a vein or veins; contained in the veins.

"The respiratory organs receive *venous* and return arterial blood into the general circulation without its passing through the branchiæ or gills."—Field, Sept. 25, 1886.

2. Consisting of veins; as, the *venous* system

venous-blood, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: Blood from the veins. It is of a purple color through deficiency of the hæmoglobin. It contains eight to twelve per cent. less oxygen and six per cent. more carbon dioxide than arterial blood.

venous-pulse, *s.*

Physiol.: A feeble pulse or pulsation occurring in certain circumstances in some of the larger veins.

vĕnt (1), ***fent**, ***fente**, ***vente**, *s.* [Prop. *fent*, from O. Fr. *fente*=a cleft, rift, chink, or slit, from *fendre* (Lat. *findo*)=to cleave. The word is popularly connected with Fr. *vent*=wind, as if it were a hole to allow the passage of air or wind.]

*1. A slit at the collar of a dress, closed by a brooch, serving for convenience in putting on a robe so fashioned as to fit closely round the neck.

"The collar and the *vente*."

Chaucer: *Assemblee of Ladies*, lxxvi.

2. Applied generally to a small aperture or opening.

"How thy wounds bled at many *vents*."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

3. More especially a small aperture or opening for the passage of air.

"To make more *vent* for passage of her breath, Which, thronging through her lips, so vanisheth As smoke."—Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,040.

4. Applied specifically to—

(1) The opening in the top of a barrel to allow air to pass in as the liquid is drawn out.

¶ In the following quotation it seems to mean a vent-peg (q. v.).

"To draw any drink, be not at the trouble of opening a *vent*; or, if you take out the *vent*, stay not to put it in."—Swift: *Instructions to Servants*.

(2) *Arch.*: A crenelle, or loophole, in an embattled wall.

(3) *Ordn.*: The priming and firing aperture of a gun; it is $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter.

"They at once their reeds

Put forth; and to a narrow *vent* appli'd

With nicest touch."—Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 583.

* (4) The flue or funnel of a chimney.

"The scene presented it selfe in a square and flat upright, like to the side of a city; the top thereof, above the *vent* and crest, adorn'd with houses, towers, and steeples, set off in prospective."—Ben Jonson: *K. James' Entertainment*.

(5) *Found.*: The term employed to comprehend the channels and passages by which the air, or gases, escape from the mold.

(6) *Steam-boilers*: The sectional area of the passage for gases, divided by the length of the same area in feet.

(7) The anus; the opening at which the excrements, especially of birds, reptiles and fishes, are discharged.

5. A means or place of discharge; an outlet.

"Land-floods are a great improvement of land, where a *vent* can be had."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

*6. Discharge; emission.

"Here on his breast

There is a *vent* of blood."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

7. Utterance, expression, publication.

"Free *vent* of words love's fire doth assuage."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 334.

8. Scent; the odor left on the ground by which an animal's track is followed. [Fr. *vent*=breath, scent.]

¶ (1) *To give vent to*: To suffer to escape; to keep no longer pent up; as, to *give vent* to one's feelings.

* (2) *To take vent*: To become public or known.

"It failed by late setting out, and some contrariety of weather, whereby the particular design *took vent* before hand."—Wotton.

vent-astragals, *s. pl.*

Ordn.: The molding round the gun on one side of the vent-field.

vent-bit, *s.* An auger for clearing the vent of a gun.

vent-cock, *s.* A contrivance for admitting air to a vessel from which liquid is to be drawn, or for permitting the escape of gas.

vent-cover, *s.* A rectangular piece of leather placed over the vent of a cannon to prevent access of moisture.

vent-faucet, *s.* An instrument which may act as a vent-hole borer or a faucet to draw a portion of liquor from the vessel.

vent-feather, *s.* One of the feathers of a bird which lie from the vent or anus to the tail underneath.

vent-field, *s.*

Ordn.: The raised tablet in the metal near the breech of a gun, in which the vent is bored.

vent-hole, *s.*

1. The same as VENT (1), *s.*, 4. (1).

2. A vent or outlet for air or gases.

"For, the town and temple, as we observed, were seated on a bare and hollow rock; which would here and there afford *vent-holes* for such fumes as generated within to transpire."—Warburton: *Julian*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

vent-peg, *s.* A peg to stop a vent-hole in a cask.

vent-piece, *s.*

Ordnance:

(1) A plug of copper containing the vent, and screwed into its position in the gun.

(2) The block which closes the rear of the bore in a breech-loader.

vent-pin, *s.* The same as VENT-PEG (q. v.).

vent-pipe, *s.* An escape-pipe for air or steam.

vent-plug, *s.* A stopper for the vent of a gun.

vent-punch, *s.* A punch made of steel, slightly less in diameter than the vent, and used for clearing the vent when it has become foul or scaly.

vent-stopper, *s.* A plug or tap to close the vent-hole.

vent-wire, *s.*

Found.: A long steel wire, one end of which terminates in a bow and the other in a sharp point. It is used for giving vent to green and dry sand-molds.

***vĕnt** (2), *s.* [French *vente*=a sale, from *vendre* (Lat. *vendo*)=to sell. The word has been confused in its use with *vent* (1), *s.*, and VENT (1), *v.*; Sp. *venta*.]

1. Sale; the act of selling.

"He drew off a thousand copies of a treatise, which not one in threescore can understand, can hardly exceed the *vent* of that number."—Pope: *Letters*. (Todd.)

2. Opportunity of selling; market.

"The king might dispend a thousand marks sterling a day, such *vent* of wools had the English merchants in that season."—Holinshead: *Chron. Edw. III.* (an. 1355).

3. An inn; a baiting-place. [VENTA.]

"He perceived an inn near the highway . . . As soon as he espied the *vent*, he feigned to himself that it was a castle with four turrets."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*.

vĕnt (1), *v. t. & i.* [VENT (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To let out at a vent or small aperture; to emit; to give passage or outlet to.

"Where air comes out, air comes in; there's none abroad so wholesome as that you *vent*."—Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, i. 2.

2. To keep no longer pent up in one's mind; to give vent to.

"That fatal distemper which has always taken a particular pleasure in *venting* its spite upon the nose."—Tatler, No. 260.

*3. To utter; to report; to publish.

"Their mind runs only after paradoxes; these they seek, these they embrace, these alone they *vent*."—Locke: *Conduct of the Understanding*, § 24.

*4. To put into circulation; to circulate.

"When he found ill money had been put into his hands, he would never suffer it to be *vented* again."—Burnet: *Life of Hale*.

*5. To scent, as a hound.

"When he [a hound] smelleth or *venteth* anything, we say he hath this or that in the wind."—Turberville.

B. Intrans.: To snuff; to snort; to snuff up or puff out air.

"A few amateurs, we are told, hunt the otter with dogs, which run it to ground, and when, after being driven out into the river, it rises to *vent*, it is immediately shot at."—Field, Jan. 23, 1886.

¶ *To vent up*: To raise so as to admit air.

"[She] only *vented* up her umbriere."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. i. 42.

***vĕnt** (2), *v. t.* [VENT (2), *s.*] To sell; to vend.

"Therefore did those nations *vent* such spice, sweet gums, and pearls, as their own countries yielded."—Sir W. Raleigh.

***vĕnt'-ta**, *s.* [Sp.=a sale, a market, a mean roadside inn.] A mean inn; a roadside tavern. [VENT (2), *s.*]

vĕnt'-age (age as *ig*), ***vĕnt'-ige**, *s.* [Eng. *vent* (1), *s.*; -*age*.] A small hole for the passage of air; a vent.

"Govern these *ventages* with your finger and thumb."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

vĕn'-tāil, ***ven-taile**, ***ven-tayle**, *s.* [O. Fr. *ventaille*, from *vent* (Latin *ventus*)=wind.] The lower movable part of the front of the helmet, which admitted air for breathing, the upper being the visor (q. v.). It succeeded the nasal of the eleventh century, and the term was afterward applied to all defenses of the face, whether a combination of the mail-hood or a plate attached to the front of the helmet.

"The wicked stroke . . .

Her *ventaille* shar'd away."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. vi. 19.

***vĕnt'-al**, *adj.* [Lat. *ventus*=wind.] Of or pertaining to the wind.

"The strange, *vental* eccentricities that had been occurring on our coasts."—Field, Nov. 14, 1887.

***vĕn-tan'-na**, ***vĕn-ta'-na**, *subst.* [Sp. *ventana* from Lat. *ventus*=the wind.] A window.

"What after pass'd

Was far from the *ventanna*, where I sat,"

Dryden. (Todd.)



French Bascinet, with

Closed Ventail.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

ven-tayle, *s.* [VENTAIL.]

***věnt'-ēr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *vent* (1), *v.*; -*er*.] One who vents or gives vent to anything; one who publishes, reports, or utters.

"The venter of them doth little skill the use of speech."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

věnt'-tēr (2), *s.* [Lat.=the belly.]

1. *Anat.*: Any large cavity containing viscera. Hence the head, the thorax, and the abdomen were called the Three Venters. The term was formerly applied to (1) the uterus; (2) the belly of a muscle; (3) the subscapular fossa, a shallow concavity on the anterior surface of the scapula. It receives the subscapular muscle.

2. *Entom.*: The lower part of the abdomen.

3. *Law*: The womb, and hence a mother.

"A has issue B a son and O a daughter by one venter, and D a son by another venter. If B purchases in fee, and dies without issue, it shall descend to the sister and not to the brother of the half blood."—*Hale*.

***věnt'-tīc'-u-lar**, *a.* [A dimin. from *vent* (1), *s.*] Consisting of small holes or vents.

"Distinguished from genuine examples by the so-called 'venticular perforations of the mezzail,' or breathing holes."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

věnt'-tī-duct, *s.* [Lat. *ventus*=wind, and *ductus*=a passage; *duco*=to lead.]

Arch.: A passage for wind or air; a subterranean passage or pipe for ventilating apartments.

"Having been informed of divers ventiducts, I wish I had had the good fortune, when I was at Rome, to take notice of these organs."—*Boyle*.

věnt'-tīl, ***ven-tile**, *s.* [Ger., from Lat. *ventus*=wind.]

Music:

(1) A valve, by means of which brass tubes may be made to sound the semitones and tones between the natural open harmonics.

(2) A mechanical contrivance on an organ for the purpose of cutting off the wind from a particular sound-board.

věnt'-tīl-ā'-gō, *s.* [Latin *ventilo*=to fan (*ventus*=the wind), and *ago*=to drive away. So named because the fruit is winged, and is scattered by the wind.]

Botany: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Tall climbing shrubs with woody branches, leathery leaves, and small panicles of flowers. They are all from the tropics of the eastern hemisphere. *Ventilago maderaspatana*, an extensive climber, with green, offensively smelling flowers, a native of Central and Southern India and Burmah, is said to yield a gum. The root bark yields a red dye, orange and chocolate with *Oldenlandia umbellata*, and black with galls. The fibers of the bark constitute excellent cordage, and, according to Rumphius, the Amboyna fishermen employ the long stems instead of ropes.

věnt'-tī-lāte, ***ven-ty-late**, *v. t.* [Lat. *ventilatus*, *pa. par.* of *ventilo*=to blow, to winnow, to ventilate, from *ventus*=wind; Fr. *ventiler*; Sp. & Port. *ventilar*.]

*1. To winnow, to fan; to remove chaff from.

2. To blow upon; to renew or refresh by blowing.

"Ventilate and warm the swelling buds."

Couper: Task, iii. 426.

3. To expose to the free passage of air or wind; to supply with fresh air and remove vitiated air from; as, to ventilate a room by opening the windows.

4. To expose to common or public talk or consideration; to allow to be discussed freely; to expose to examination and discussion.

"Much had been ventilated in private discourse."—*Harington: Oceana*, p. 213.

***věnt'-tīl-ate**, *adj.* [VENTILATE, *v.*] Discussed, considered, ventilated.

"Those counsayers . . . were before trayted, and (as I might say) ventilate."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xxv.

věnt'-tīl-āt-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [VENTILATE, *v.*]

ventilating-brick, *s.* A hollow brick (q. v.).

ventilating-heater, *s.* A form of stove in which the air is drawn fresh from the outside of the building, warmed in the passages of the stove, and discharged into the room.

věnt'-tīl-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ventilationem*, *accus.* of *ventilatio*, from *ventilatus*, *pa. par.* of *ventilo*=to ventilate (q. v.).]

*1. The act of fanning or blowing; the state of being fanned or blown on.

"The soil, worn with too frequent culture, must lie fallow, till it has recruited its exhausted salts, and again enriched itself by the ventilations of the air."—*Addison*.

2. The act of ventilating; the state of being ventilated; the process of removing vitiated air from and supplying fresh air to rooms, buildings, mines, and other confined places, so as to maintain the atmosphere in such places in a constant state of

purity. This may be effected either by withdrawing the foul air and permitting the fresh air to flow in and supply its place (the vacuum process); or by forcing in fresh air (the plenum process), which drives the foul air before it to the exit. A combination of both processes is also used in certain cases.

"In the ventilation of mines, a series of shafts, termed winzes, are sunk from one level to another, permitting the ascent of the more highly heated air from below, causing an ascending current; and the descent of the cooler air from outside, which traverses the various galleries, is usually found sufficient. In coal or other mines where large quantities of dangerous gases are generated, this method is inadequate, and artificial means are resorted to to produce a more powerful ascending current, and cause a more rapid circulation of air. The most simple means of doing this, and that generally employed in coal mines, is by means of two shafts, in one of which a fire is kept up, rarefying the air, and producing a strong draught, which causes the withdrawal of the air from the set of galleries with which this, the upcast shaft, is connected."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics*.

*3. The act or process of refrigerating or cooling; refrigeration.

"Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable and ephractic purges."—*Harvey*.

*4. Vent, utterance.

"To his secretary, Dr. Mason, whom he let lie in a pallet near him, for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would break out into bitter eruptions."—*Wotton: Life of Duke of Buckingham*.

5. Public examination; open or free discussion.

"The ventilation which this superlatively important subject is receiving."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

věnt'-tī-lāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *ventilat(e)*; -*ive*.] Of or pertaining to ventilation; producing ventilation; as, ventilative appliances.

věnt'-tī-lāt-ōr, *s.* [Lat.=a winnower, from *ventilatus*, *pa. par.* of *ventilo*=to ventilate.] An arrangement for supplying fresh and removing vitiated air from buildings, mines, and other confined spaces; specif., an apparatus made to turn with the wind, and placed in a wall or roof, in order to throw a due quantity of fresh air into a close apartment or a mine. The ventilator for stacks, mows, and granaries consists of a perforated air-duct which allows the heated air and moisture to pass off. The ventilator for ships is commonly a wind-sail (q. v.).

věnt'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [VENT (1), *v.*]

***venting-hole**, *s.* A vent-hole.

"Certain out-casts, tunnels, or venting-holes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

***věnt'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *vent* (1), *s.*; -*less*.] Having no vent or outlet.

"A restless, ventlesse flame of fire."

Davies: Microcosmos, p. 61.

věnt'-tōse, *a.* [Lat. *ventosus*, from *ventus*=wind.] Windy, flatulent.

***věnt'-tōse** (1), *s.* [Fr. *ventouse*, from Lat. *ventosa cucurbita*=a cupping-glass, from *ventus*=wind.] A cupping-glass.

"They have certaine hollow concavities dispeared within their clawes or armes like to ventoses or cupping-glasses."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ix., ch. xxix.

Věnt'-tōse (2), *s.* [French, from Lat. *ventosus*=windy, from *ventus*=wind.] The name adopted in October, 1793, by the French Convention for the sixth month of the Republican year. It commenced on Feb. 19, and was the third winter month.

věnt'-tōs'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *ventos(e)*, *a.*; -*ity*.]

1. *Lit.*: Windiness, flatulence.

"Democritus banished turneps altogether from the board, by reason of the ventosities or windiness that it engendreth."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. iii.

2. *Fig.*: Empty pride or boasting; vainglory. (*Bacon*.)

***věnt'-tōus-īng**, *s.* [VENTOSE (1), *s.*] The act or process of cupping.

"Neither veine-blode, nor ventousing,

Ne drinke of herbes may ben his helping."

Chaucer: C. T., 2,750.

věnt'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *ventralis*, from *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.]

1. *Anat.*: Of or pertaining to the belly, or to the surface of the body opposite to the dorsal side or back; as, ventral muscles.

2. *Bot.*: Belonging to the anterior surface of anything.

ventral-fins, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: Paired or horizontal fins, inserted on the abdominal surface, behind, below, or in advance of the pectoral fins, whence they are called abdominal, thoracic, or jugular ventral fins respectively. They are generally narrow, composed of a small number of rays, the outer of which is ordinarily bony. In some genera of the Gobiidæ, the ventral fins are united and form a suction disc.

ventral-suture, *s.* [SUTURE, *s.*, II. 2.]

***věnt'-trīc**, *a.* [VENTRICOUS.] Of or pertaining to the stomach.

"Magister artis . . . venter," says Persius [*Prolog.* 10, 11], the art of accurate time-keeping is ventric."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 41.

věnt'-trī-cle, *s.* [Fr. *ventricule*, from Latin *ventriculum*, *accus.* of *ventriculus*=(1) the stomach, (2) a ventricle; double dimin. from *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A small cavity in an animal body; a place of organic function.

"Herophilus [places the soul] within the ventricle or concavity of the brain, which also is the basis or foundation of it."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 683.

*2. The stomach.

"Whether I will or not, while I live my heart beats, and my ventricle digests what is in it."—*Hale*.

II. *Anat.*: The name given to various cavities smaller than that of the stomach. [¶.] Thus the cerebrum has several ventricles, and the cerebellum one. Among these are the right and left lateral ventricles. The third ventricle is a narrow longitudinal cleft placed between the optic thalami of the cerebrum. The fourth, called also the ventricle of the cerebellum, occupies the space between the *medulla oblongata* in front and the cerebrum behind. The fifth, called also the ventricle of the septum, or sylvian ventricle, is situated between two laminae of the *septum lucidum*, a thin transparent partition placed between the two lateral ventricles.

¶ *Ventricles of the heart*:

Anat.: Two of the four cavities into which the heart is divided. They are called the right and the left ventricles. The right or anterior ventricle occupies most of the anterior surface of the right border and a smaller part of the posterior surface. The upper and left angle, called the arterial cone or infundibulum, is prolonged in a conical form to the commencement of the pulmonary artery. The muscular wall of the right ventricle is thickest at the base, and becomes thinner toward the apex. At its base are two orifices: The auriculo-ventricular orifice, protected by the tricuspid valve, and that of the pulmonary artery, protected by the semilunar or sigmoid valves. The left or posterior ventricle occupies the left border of the heart, about a third of its extent appearing on the anterior surface, the rest being visible behind. It is longer and narrower than the right ventricle, and oval in cross-section. Its walls, except near the apex, are three times as thick as those of the right ventricle. Its two orifices are very close together. One is the left auricular, the other the aortic opening, the former protected by the bicuspid or mitral, the latter by another semilunar or sigmoid valve, while the two are separated only by the attachment of the anterior segment of the mitral valve. The ventricles receive the blood from the auricles, and transmit it to the lungs and through the aorta to the body generally. [HEART, II. 2. (1).]

věnt'-trīc-ōus, **věnt'-trīc-ōse**, *adj.* [Low Latin *ventricosus*, from Lat. *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (of both forms): Resembling the belly; hence, swelled out, distended.

II. *Bot.* (of the form *ventricose*): Inflated. [BEL-LYING, B. 2.]

věnt'-trīc'-u-lar, *adj.* [Eng. *ventricul(e)*; -*ar*.] Pertaining to or resembling a ventricle; distended in the middle; bellied.

"The general ventricular space within the cerebrum."—*Quain: Anat.* (ed 8th), ii. 539.

věnt'-trīc'-u-lite, *s.* [VENTRICULITES.] Any individual of the genus *Ventriculites*.

věnt'-trīc'-u-līt-ēs, *s. pl.* [Latin, dimin. from *venter*=the belly.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of *Ventriculitidæ* (q. v.). Characteristic of the Chalk.

věnt'-trīc'-u-lī'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ventriculit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: Shaped, simple or compound. Cup, funnel or top-shaped, cylindrical or ramose. Wall in meandrous folds, spicular nodes octohedral; radial canals blind. The outer or under surface of the sponge with elongate apertures or vents, the inner or upper surface either similar to the lower or with circular vents. Dermal layer a cribriform siliceous membrane. Root-appendage of fasciculate siliceous fibers, united by transverse extensions, and without axial canals. (*Hinde in Palæontographical Society's vol.* for 1886.) They reach their maximum in the Cretaceous rocks. Only one genus now survives.

věnt'-trīc'-u-loūs, *adj.* [Eng. *ventricul(e)*; -*ous*.] The same as VENTRICULAR (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

věn-trí-lō-cū'-tion, *subst.* [Lat. *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly, and Eng. *locution*.] A speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquism.

***věn'-trí-lōque** (quask), **věn-trí-lō'-quǐ-əl**, *a.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*=a ventriloquist; *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly, and *loquor*=to speak.] Pertaining to ventriloquism.

"Followed by a faint kind of ventriloquial chirping."
—Dickens: *Sketches by Boz; Mistaken Milliner*.

věn-tríl'-ō-quǐsm, *s.* [Eng. *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ism*.] The act or art of speaking in such a manner as to cause the hearers to believe that the sound comes not from the person speaking, but from a different source. The name originated from the erroneous supposition that the sounds uttered were formed in the belly, whereas they are formed by the same organs as the emissions of sound commonly, viz., the larynx, the palate, the tongue, the lips, &c., only that to increase the illusion the performer moves the lips as little as possible. The art of ventriloquism depends mainly on two things: (1) The power of appreciating the value of sounds at certain given distances, or when hindered by obstacles; (2) The power of imitating or reproducing the diminished value of such sounds. Thus, to represent a man speaking outside a window, the ventriloquist should know exactly the value of such sounds inside a room if actually produced outside, and also be able to reproduce them by accurate imitation. The art of ventriloquism was known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

věn-tríl'-ō-quǐst, *s.* [Eng. *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ist*.] One who practices or is skilled in the art of ventriloquism; one who speaks so as to cause his voice to appear to come from some other quarter.

"A tuneful bird is a ventriloquist."—Paley: *Nat. Theology*, ch. x.

***věn-tríl'-ō-quǐs'-tíc**, *adj.* [English *ventriloquist*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to ventriloquism or ventriloquists; ventriloquial.

věn-tríl'-ō-quǐze, *v. i.* [English *ventriloqu(y)*; *-ize*.] To practice ventriloquism; to speak after the manner of a ventriloquist.

věn-tríl'-ō-quǐs, *adj.* [Latin *ventriloquus*.] [VENTRILIQUE.] Speaking after the manner of a ventriloquist; ventriloquial.

"In the same tract, chap. 6, is this observation of ventriloquous persons."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

věn-tríl'-ō-quǐ, *s.* [Lat. *ventriloquus*.] [VENTRILIQUE.] Ventriloquism.

věn-trō-, *pref.* [Lat. *venter* (genit. *ventris*)=the belly.] Anat.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with the belly.

ventro-inguinal, *a.*

Anatomy: Of or pertaining to the belly and the groin; as, *ventro-inguinal hernia*.

ventro-lateral, *s.*

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the belly and the side; as, *ventro-lateral muscles*.

věn'-ture, ***venter**, *subst.* [An abbreviation of *aventure*, or *adventure* (q. v.).]

1. An undertaking of chance, risk, or danger; the hazard or risking of something upon an event, the result of which cannot be clearly foreseen; the undertaking of chance and risk; a trial of one's chance or of an issue; hazard, risk.

"I cannot lose much by the venture, sure."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 1.

2. Specifically, a commercial speculation or enterprise; a pecuniary risk.

3. That which is put to hazard or risk; that which is staked; a stake, a risk; especially something sent abroad in trade.

"We must take the current when it serves,

Or lose our venture."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iv. 3.

4. A chance occurrence, an accident; chance, hap, contingency.

"The king resolved with all speed to assail the rebels, and yet with that providence and surety as should leave little to venture or fortune."—Bacon.

¶ *At a venture*. An improper spelling of *at adventure*, *at adventure* = at hazard, at random, on chance.

"A certain man drew a bow at a venture." 1 Kings xxii. 34.

věn'-ture, *v. t. & i.* [VENTURE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To expose to hazard or risk; to risk; to hazard. (Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 2.)

2. To run the hazard or risk of; to expose one's self to; to chance.

"I should venture Purgatory for 't."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 3.

*3. To put or send as a venture or commercial speculation.

"The fish ventured for France they pack in staunch hogsheds, so as to keep them in their pickle."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

*4. To confide in; to rely on; to trust; to risk one's self with.

"To buy silks of one whom he would not venture to feel his pulse."—Addison.

B. Intransitive:

1. To hazard one's self; to dare; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say.

"Whosoever ventured in must needs gore themselves upon the sharp pointes of the stakes."—Golding: *Cæsar*, fo. 225.

2. To try a chance, hazard, or risk; to run all risks.

"Before you venture for me."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

¶ *To venture at, on, or upon:* To dare to enter upon or engage in; to take or run the risk of.

"It was impossible to think of venturing upon this passage."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

věn'-tu-rēr, ***věn'-tēr-ēr**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *adventurer* (q. v.).]

1. One who ventures, hazards or risks; an adventurer.

"Remember, you're all venturers, and in this play

How many twelve-pence ye have 'stow'd this day."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Mad Lover*. (Prol.)

2. A prostitute, a strumpet.

věn'-ture-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *venture*; *-some*.]

1. Inclined to venture; venturous, bold, daring.

2. Risky, hazardous, bold.

"That bold and venturesome act of his,"—Styree: *Eccles. Mem.*; Henry VIII. (an. 1546).

věn'-ture-sōme-lý, *adverb.* [Eng. *venturesome*; *-ly*.] In a venturesome, bold, or daring manner.

věn'-ture-sōme-něss, *subst.* [Eng. *venturesome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being venturesome; riskiness, boldness.

"As far as Europe is concerned, the venturesomeness of travel has been for some years past steadily on the decrease."—London Daily Telegraph.

věn'-tu-rīne, *subst.* [AVANTURINE.] Powdered gold used in jappanning to cover varnished surfaces.

věn'-tu-rōus, ***věn'-trōus**, *s.* [An abbreviation of *adventurous* (q. v.).] Daring, bold, venturesome, adventurous.

"The vent'rous knight is from the saddle thrown."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii.

věn'-tu-rōus-lý, ***věn'-trōus-lý**, *adverb.* [Eng. *venturous*; *-ly*.] In a venturous, bold, daring, or venturesome manner.

"How men durst die so ventrously except they are sure they died well."—Hales: *Remains*; *Sermon on Numbers xxxv. 33*.

věn'-tu-rōus-něss, *s.* [Eng. *venturous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being venturous, daring, or venturesome; daring, fearlessness.

"Her coming into the place, where the walls and ceilings were whited over, much offended her sight, and made her repent her vent'rousness."—Boyle: *Works*, i. 673.

věn'-ue, ***věn'-ew** (ew as u), ***věn'-ný**, *s.* [Fr. *venue*=a coming, an arrival, a thrust in fencing; prop. fem. of *venu*, pa. par. of *venir* (Lat. *venio*)=to come.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. *Lit.*: A thrust or hit received in a contest with swords or cudgels; a turn or bout of fencing or cudgel-play.

"Preventing the venue of their stroke."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 407.

2. *Fig.*: A combat, a trial of skill.

"A quick venue of wit."—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 1.

II. Law: The place where an action is laid. In the United States, the county in which the trial of a particular cause takes place is said to be the venue of that trial. In local actions, as for damages for an actual trespass, or for waste, &c., affecting land, the plaintiff must lay his declaration, or declare his injury to have happened in the very county and place that it really did happen; but in transitory actions, for injuries that might have happened anywhere, as debt, detinue, slander, and the like, the plaintiff may declare in what county he pleases, and then the trial must be had in that county in which the declaration is laid.

¶ 1. *To lay a venue:* To allege or fix a place of trial.

2. *To pray a change of venue:* To petition that a cause may be tried before another judge or in another place than the one first selected.

věn'-úle, *s.* [Latin *venula*, dimin. from *vena*=a vein.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small vein.

2. *Bot.*: A veinlet (q. v.).

***věn'-u-líte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *venus*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil of, or akin to, the genus *Venus* (q. v.).

věn'-u-lōse, *a.* [Eng. *venul(e)*; *-ose*.]

Bot.: Full of small veins.

venulose-hinoid, *a.*

Bot.: The same as *Hinoid* (q. v.). (*Link.*)

Věn'-nūs, *subst.* [Lat.=the goddess of love, love; allied to Sansc. *van*=to love; Eng. *win*.]

1. *Roman Mythol.*: The goddess of beauty and love, and more especially of sensual love, her principal seats being the islands of Cyprus and Cythera. This goddess is generally supposed to have been of eastern origin, and to have been the same as the Phœnician Astarte. Before her identification with the Greek Aphrodite, the daughter of Zeus and Dione, who, according to some accounts, arose from the foam of the sea, Venus was one of the least important divinities (*Macrob.: Sat.* i. 12.) The Romans regarded her as the progenitress of their nation, which was fabled to have sprung from Æneas, the offspring of her union with the Trojan Anchises. She was married to Vulcan, but was not remarkable for fidelity to her husband, and her armour with Adonis has been celebrated by classic poets and by Shakespeare. The rose, myrtle, and apple were sacred to her; among birds, the dove, swan, and sparrow were her favorites. She is generally represented with her son Cupid in a chariot drawn by doves, or, at other times, by swans or sparrows. Among the most famous statues of Venus are the Venus of Cnidus, by Praxiteles (of which the Venus de Medici, found at Tivoli, is supposed to be a copy), the Venus of Capua, and the Venus of Milo or Milos, found in the island of Milos. In the best days of art she was always represented as draped, in later times nude.

2. *Astron.*: The second of the known inferior planets, if the arrangement be made according to their relative distances from the sun. With the exception of the moon, Venus is the nearest of all the heavenly bodies to the earth, and, when near its extreme eastern or western elongation, is much brighter than even the largest of the fixed stars. It stands first in this respect also of all the planets, the nearest approach to it being that made at certain times by Jupiter. When Venus is at its maximum of brightness, it can sometimes be seen by the naked eye in sunlight within an hour of noon. Its comparative nearness to the sun causes it to be for six months a morning and for the other six months an evening star. In the first state, it is the Lucifer of the Latins and the Phosphor of the Greeks; in the latter, it is the Hesperus of classical antiquity and of modern poetry. It undergoes phases like the moon. Father Castelli, a famous Florentine philosopher, reasoned this out, and, questioning Galileo on the subject, induced him to look with his telescope and see. On December 30, 1610, he was able to announce to Castelli that the phases had been actually discerned. They are not visible to the naked eye, to which the planet is simply a brilliant speck, too small to reveal its actual form, which is much more globular than that of the earth. Its diameter is about 7,826 miles, or about 93 miles less than that of the earth. Were man placed on the surface of Venus, the earth would look a trifle larger and brighter than Venus does to us in our sky. The mass of Venus is about three-quarters that of the earth, or $\frac{3}{4}$ that of the sun; its density is about 0.850 that of the earth; its specific gravity 4.81, as against 5.66, that of the earth. While a stone falling toward the earth passes through a little more than sixteen feet in the first second, it would, if falling to the surface of Venus, pass through about thirteen feet only in the same time. The excessive brightness of Venus makes the time of its rotation somewhat doubtful; it is provisionally placed at 23 hours 21'. Its mean distance from the sun is 67,000,000, its greatest distance 67,500,000, and its least 66,600,000 of miles. These numbers show that its orbit departs but slightly from a circle. Its periodic time is 224.7 mean solar days. Observation on the passage of the planet over the sun's disc is the best method of ascertaining the distance of the great luminary [TRANSIT]; it has also revealed the fact that Venus has an atmosphere, but its composition is as yet uncertain. Old observers thought they detected a satellite; modern astronomers have not confirmed this view, and believe it to have been founded on optical delusion.

3. *Her.*: The green tincture in coat-armour when borne by princes; vert.

*4. *Old Chem.*: A name given to copper.

5. *Zool. & Palæont.*: The type-genus of Veneridæ (q. v.), with 176 recent species, universally distributed, from low water to 140 fathoms. Shell is thick, ovate, smooth, sulcated, or cancellated;

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

margins minutely crenellated; hinge teeth 3-3; pallial sinus small, angular; ligament prominent, lunule distinct. Animal with mantle-margins fringed; siphons unequal, more or less separate; foot tongue-shaped. All the species are edible. *Venus mercenaria* is known on the east coast of North America as the Round Clam, and from the sea-worn fragments of the shell of this species the Red Indians used to make coinage, by perforating and stringing them on leather thongs. Fossil species 200, from the Oolite onward.

Venus's basin, bath, or cup, s.

Bot.: *Dipsacus sylvestris*. [TEASEL.]

Venus's basket, s.

Zoölogy: A popular name for any species of the genus *Euplectella* (q. v.). Called also Venus's Flower-basket. The species figured is *Euplectella suberea*, from the Philippines.

Venus's comb, s.

1. **Bot.:** *Scandix Pecten-Veneris*. [SCANDIX.] So named because the slender, tapering beaks of the seed-vessels are set together like the teeth of a comb.

2. **Zoöl.:** *Murex tribulus*, a beautiful and delicate shell, with long thin spines, from the Indian Ocean.

Venus's fan, s.

Zoöl.: *Gorgonia flabellum*, a much branched and reticulated zoöphyte, which has been found, but only accidentally, on the British coast.

Venus's fly-trap, s. [DIONÆA.]

Venus's girdle, s.

Zoöl.: *Cestum veneris*, a free-swimming Hydrozoön, from the Mediterranean. It is a long, narrow, strongly-compressed, active creature, covered with cilia, and swims with a graceful undulatory motion.

Venus's hair, s.

Botany: *Adiantum capillus-veneris*. [ADIANTUM, MAIDEN-HAIR.]

Venus's looking-glass, s.

Bot.: *Specularia speculum*; a Campanula-like plant, with purple flowers, from continental Europe.

Venus's navel-wort, s.

Bot.: The genus *Omphalodes* (q. v.).

Venus's slipper, s.

Zoöl.: The genus *Carinaria* (q. v.).

vě-nũ'-šĩ-a, subst. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Venus* (q. v.).]

Entomology: A genus of Geometer Moths, family Acidaliæ. Antennæ of the male slightly pectinated; abdomen slender; wings entire, rounded.

***vě-nũst', adj.** [Latin *venustus*, from *venus*=beauty.] Beautiful, amiable.

"As the infancy of Rome was *venust*, so was its manhood notably strenuous."—*Waterhouse: Comment., Fortescue*, p. 187.

*ven-ym, *ven-yme, s. [VENOM, s. & v.]

vě-prěc'-ũ-læ, s. pl. [Lat., pl. of *veprecula*=a little thorn or briar bush, dimin. from *vepres*=a thorn-bush.]

Bot.: The fifty-fourth order in Linnæus' Natural System. Genera: *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, *Daphne*, &c.

*věr, s. [Lat.] The spring. (Chaucer.)

vě-r'-a, adv. [VERY.] (Scotch.)

vě-rā'-ci-ous, a. [Latin *verax* (genit. *veracis*), from *verus*=true.]

1. Observant of truth; habitually speaking the truth.

"The Spirit is most perfectly and absolutely *veracious*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

2. Characterized by truth and accuracy; true; as, a *veracious* account.

*3. Leading to or reporting actual facts.

vě-rā'-ci-ous-lỹ, adv. [Eng. *veracious*; -ly.] In a veracious manner; with truth; truthfully.

vě-rāç'-ĩ-tỹ, s. [Latin *veracitas*, from *verax*=veracious (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being truthful or observant of truth; habitual regard or observance of truth; truthfulness, truth.

"His *veracity* and unchangeableness secure our trust in him."—*Clarke: Evidences*, prop. 1.

2. Consistency of report with truth or fact; agreement with facts; truth.

"There was no reason to doubt the *veracity* of those facts which they related."—*Addison*.

*3. That which is true; that in which truth lies; truth. (Carlyle.)

***ve-ra-ment, adv.** [O. Fr. *veraiment*.] [VERY.] Truly, really.



Venus's Basket.

vě-rān'-dā, vě-rān'-dah, *fe-ran da, s. [Port. *varanda*=a balcony; O. Sp. *baranda*, from *vara*=a rod; or from Pers. *bar-āmadah*=a porch, a terrace, a balcony, from *bar-āmadan*=to ascend, to arise, to emerge, to grow out, from *bar*=up, and *āmadan*=to come, to arrive; or from Sansc. *var-anda*=a portico, from *vi*=to cover.] An open portico attached to a house; a sort of light external gallery in the front of a house, having a sloping roof supported by slender pillars, and frequently partly enclosed in front with lattice-work.

"Uppercross Cottage, with its *veranda*, French windows, and other prettinesses."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. v.

vě-rā'-trāte, s. [Eng. *veratr*(ic); -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of veratric acid (q. v.).

vě-rā'-trě-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *veratr*(um); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æa.]

Bot.: A tribe of Melanthaceæ. Divisions of the perianth free, sessile, shortly unguiculate, or cohering into a short tube.

vě-rā'-trĩ-a, s. [VERATRINE.]

vě-rā'-trĩc, a. [English *veratr*(ine); -ic.] Contained in or derived from *Veratrum sabadilla*.

veratric-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4 = C_6H_3(OCH_3)_2CO\cdot OH$. A monobasic acid discovered by Merck, in 1839, in *sabadilla* seeds. It is prepared by exhausting the bruised seeds with alcohol containing sulphuric acid, neutralizing with milk of lime, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It crystallizes in colorless four-sided prisms, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. Heated to 100° it gives off water and becomes opaque; at a higher temperature it melts, and sublimates without decomposition.

vě-r'-a-trĩn, s. [Eng. *veratr*(um); -in.]

Chem.: *Veratrum-resin* (q. v.).

vě-r'-a-trĩne, s. [Eng. *veratr*(um); -ine.]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_8$. *Veratria*. An organic base discovered by Meissner, in 1818, in *sabadilla* seeds, and readily obtained by boiling the bruised seeds in strong alcohol, and precipitating by an alkali. In its pure state it is a white or greenish-white crystalline powder, inodorous, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and very poisonous; melts at 115°, and solidifies on cooling to a resinous mass. Strong sulphuric acid colors it first yellow, then carmine red, and lastly violet. It dissolves in dilute acids, forming colorless salts, which are very poisonous.

vě-r'-a-trĩl, s. [Eng. *veratr*(ic); -ol.]

Chem.: $C_8H_{10}O_2$. A colorless oil obtained by distilling veratric acid with excess of baryta. It has an agreeable, aromatic odor, specific gravity 1.086 at 15°, solidifies at 15°, and boils at 202°-205°.

vě-rā'-trũm, subst. [Latin=a plant, *Veratrum album*.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of *Veratræ*. Perianth of six equal divisions, sessile, persistent; stamens six, springing from the perianth; styles three, persistent; stigmas three, spreading; capsules three; seeds numerous. Plants with perennial roots, erect stems, ovate pointed leaves, and panicles of polygamous flowers. Natives of Europe and North America. *Veratrum album* is the White Hellebore. The stem is two to four or five feet high, the peduncles downy, the flowers in a thrice-compound panicle. It grows in the Alps of Switzerland and Savoy and in the Pyrenees. It is a powerful emetic and drastic purgative, formerly given in mania, epilepsy, &c.; externally it is used in itch. Another European species is *V. nigrum*, the Dark-flowered *Veratrum*. *V. viride* is the Green or American Hellebore, found on the east coast of North America, from Canada to Carolina. It is called also the Poke-root and the Swamp Hellebore. The rhizome is a powerful cardiac, arterial, and nervous sedative, lowering the pulse, the respiration, and the heat of the body. It is used in pneumonia, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, asthma, and in some cardiac affections. *V. sabadilla*, a Mexican and West Indian species, was formerly believed to yield *Cevadilla* (q. v.).

2. Pharm.:

The rhizome of *Veratrum album*. [1.]

veratrum-resin, s.

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{36}N_2O_3(?)$. *Veratrin*. A brownish resin, extracted from *sabadilla* seeds. It is insoluble in water, ether, and alkalies, soluble in alcohol, melts at 185°, and decomposes at a higher temperature.

věrb, *verbe, s. [Fr. *verbe*, from Lat. *verbum*=a word, a verb; cognate with Eng. *word* (q. v.).]

*I. Ord. Lang.:

A word.

"In whiche speache, the *verbe* that cuppleth the wordes [fleshe] and [meat] together: knitteth them together in their propre signification."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fol. 8.

II. **Gram.:** That part of speech which predicates something in regard to something else (the subject or thing spoken of); as, The man *lives*. The boy *threw* a stone. Verbs affirm action or existence of a subject under certain conditions or relations called voice, mood, and tense. (See these words.) Verbs may be classified into: (1) Transitive, requiring an object, as, He *learns* his lesson; and (2) Intransitive, as, He *runs*. [ACTIVE, PASSIVE, TRANSITIVE, INTRANSITIVE.] Transitive verbs include reflexive verbs. [REFLEXIVE.] Some transitive verbs are reflexive in meaning though not in form, and appear, at first sight, as if used intransitively; as, He *keeps* out of danger, i. e., He *keeps himself*, &c. Sometimes a transitive verb has a passive sense with an active form; as, The cakes *ate* short and crisp. Some verbs are sometimes transitive and sometimes intransitive; as, He *floats* a scheme. The body *floats*. Only transitive verbs have a passive voice. Some intransitive verbs, by means of a preposition, become transitive, and may be used passively; as, He *laughed* at the act, The act *was laughed* at by him. Intransitive verbs include a large number that might be classed as frequentative, diminutive, inceptive, desiderative, &c. Some intransitive verbs have a causative meaning, and take an object: I *run*, I *take* a pin into my finger. Intransitive verbs may take a noun of kindred meaning as object (called the cognate object); as, to *sleep* a sleep, to *run* a race, to *live* a life. Verbs used with the third person only are called impersonal verbs; as, *methinks*, it *rains*, it *snows*. In the case of some verbs, the transitive form is distinguished from the corresponding intransitive by a change of vowel; as, *raise*, *rise*; *set*, *sit*; *fell*, *fall*. Such verbs are called causative (q. v.). The past tense of strong verbs is expressed by a change of vowel only; as, *throw*, *threw*; the past tense of weak verbs by adding to the verbal root the syllable -ed; as, *shout*, *shouted*; or its euphonic substitute d (-ed); as *love*, *loved*. [STRONG, WEAK.] Auxiliary verbs are used in forming the tenses of other verbs; as, I *have* seen. [AUXILIARY.]

"You have told me that a *verb* is (as every word also must be) a noun; but you added, that it is also something more; and that the title of *verb* was given to it on account of that distinguishing something more than the mere nouns convey."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

vě-r'-bāl, *věr'-ball, a. & s. [Fr. *verbal*, from Lat. *verbalis*=pertaining to a word, from *verbum*=a word, a verb; Sp. & Port. *verbal*; Ital. *verbale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ordinary Language:

*1. Of or pertaining to words; respecting words only; as, a *verbal* dispute.

2. Spoken; expressed to the ear in words; not written; oral. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 3.)

*3. Consisting in mere words.

"Great acclamations and *verbal* praises . . . are but a piece of mockery and hypocritical compliment."—*Hale: Cont.; Of Afflictions*.

4. Literal; having word answering to word.

"Whosoever offers at *verbal* translation, shall have the misfortune of that young traveler, who lost his own language abroad, and brought home no other instead of it."—*Denham*.

5. Minutely exact in words; attending to words only.

"Neglect the rules each *verbal* critic lays."

Pope: Essay on Criticism, 261.

*6. Plain-spoken; wording one's thoughts without reserve.

"You put me to forget a lady's manners, By being so *verbal*."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

II. Grammar:

1. Derived from a verb. The infinitive mood, gerund, and supine are properly verbal nouns, implying action or state, only without the power of assertion.

2. Pertaining to a verb or verbs.

B. As substantive:

Gram.: A noun derived from a verb.

verbal-note, s.

Diplomacy: An unsigned memorandum or note when an affair has continued for a long time without any reply. It is designed to show that the matter is not urgent, but that at the same time it has not been overlooked.

vě-r'-bāl-ĩsm, s. [Eng. *verbal*; -ism.] Something expressed verbally or orally; a verbal remark or expression.

vě-r'-bāl-ĩst, s. [Eng. *verbal*; -ist.] One who deals in words only; a literal adherent to, or a minute critic of words; a verbarian.

"Yet not ashamed these *verbalists* still use From youth, till age or study dims their eyes, To engage the grammar rules in civil war."

Lord Brooke: On Human Learning.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, țhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shũn. -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

***vēr-baĭ'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Eng. *verbal*; -ity.] The quality or state of being verbal; mere words; bare literal expression.

"This controversy hath in it more *verbality* than matter."—*Ep. Hall: Peacemaker*, § 4.

vēr-baĭ'-ī-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *verbaliz(e)*; -ation.] The act of verbalizing; the state of being verbalized.

vēr'-baĭ-ize, v. t. & i. [Eng. *verbal*; -ize.]

A. *Trans.*: To convert or change into a verb; to form a verb of.

"Nouns for brevity, are sometimes *verbalized*; as, to complete, to contrary, to experience."—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 81.

*B. *Intrans.*: To use many words; to be verbose or diffuse.

vēr'-baĭ-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *verbal*; -ly.]

1. In a verbal manner; by word of mouth; orally; by words uttered; in words.

"Would God I might not say, even the Lord's anointed, whom they *verbally* professe to honor."—*Ep. Hall: Episc. by Divine Right*, pt. iii., § 8.

2. Word for word; literally, verbatim.

"'Tis almost impossible to translate *verbally*, and well, at the same time."—*Dryden*. (Todd.)

***vēr-bār'-ī-an**, subst. [Latin *verbum*=a word.] A word-coiner.

"In 'The Doctor,' Southey gives himself free scope as a *verbarian*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 21.

vēr-bās'-ċē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *verbascum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Antirrhinidæ. Leaves alternate; inflorescence centripetal; corolla rotate; stamens five, declinate, unequal.

vēr-bās'-cūm, s. [Lat.=mullein. See def.]

Botany: Mullein, the typical genus of Verbasceæ (q. v.). Tall, erect, tomentose or woolly plants, usually biennial. Leaves alternate; inflorescence in racemes; calyx five-partite; corolla rotate or regular; stamens five, the three upper ones or all five hairy; capsule of two cells and two valves, septicidal; seeds many. Known species about eighty, chiefly from Europe and Asia. The flowers of the Great Mullein, when dried in the sun, give out a fatty matter, used in Alsace as a cataplasm in hæmorrhoids. Its root is administered in India as a febrifuge. The seeds of *V. thapsus* and *V. nigrum* are used by poachers to poison fish, and the flowers of *V. lychnitis* to destroy mice.

vēr-bā'-tīm, adv. [Lat.]

1. Word for word; in the identical words.

"He could *verbatim* repeat the whole without booke."—*Holinshed: Chron.* (Epis. Ded.)

2. By word of mouth; orally.

"*Verbatim* to rehearse the method of my pen."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

¶ *Verbatim et literatim*: [LITERATIM.]

vēr-bē'-nā, s. [Latin *verbenæ*=sacred boughs; *verbenaca*=vervain.]

Bot.: Vervain; the typical genus of Verbenacæ (q. v.). Herbs or undershrubs with four-sided stems, opposite or ternate leaves, simple, pinnatifid, or three-partite. Flowers in terminal spikes or racemes. Calyx tubular, the limb with five teeth, one usually shorter than the rest. Corolla tubular, the limb not quite regular, five-cleft. Stamens included, four didynamous, rarely two. Ovary with four cells, each one-seeded. Capsule dividing into four one-seeded achenes. Known species seventy, chiefly from America. Popularly the name is used in a wider sense than the scientific genus; as the Lemon-scented *Verbena*. [ALOYSIA.]

vēr-bē-nā'-ċē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *verben(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: Verbenes; an order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. Trees, shrubs, or herbs. Leaves generally opposite, simple or compound, without stipules. Flowers in opposite corymbs, or spiked alternately, or in dense heads, or rarely axillary and solitary. Calyx tubular, persistent, inferior. Corolla hypogynous, monopetalous, tubular, deciduous, the limb generally irregular. Stamens generally four, didynamous, or of equal length, rarely two. Style one; stigma bifid or undivided; ovary two or four celled; fruit nucamentaceous or berried, composed of two or four nucules in a state of adhesion. Closely akin to Labiatæ, but the ovary is not four-lobed, nor is there the aromatic smell. The species are found chiefly in the tropics, and in South America beyond them. In hot countries they are generally shrubs or trees, in temperate climates they are mostly herbs. Known genera forty-five, species 663 (*Lindley*); genera forty, species 550 (*Sir J. Hooker*).

vēr'-bē-nāte, v. t. [Latin *verbenatus*=adorned with a garland of verbenæ (q. v.).] To strew or sanctify with sacred boughs according to an ancient custom.

vēr-bēne', s. [VERBENA.]

Bot. (pl.): The Verbenacæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

***vēr'-bēr-āte**, v. t. [Lat. *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero*=to beat, to whip, from *verber*=a whip.] To beat, to strike.

"The sound that both by sea and land out-flies,

Rebounds again, and *verberates* the skies."

Mirror for Magistrates, p. 16.

vēr-bēr-ā'-tion, subst. [Latin *verberatio*, from *verberatus*, pa. par. of *verbero*=to beat.]

1. The act of beating or striking; a blow, a percussion.

"Distinguishing *verberation*, which was accompanied with pain, from pulsation, which was attended with none."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

2. The impulse of a body which causes sound.

vēr-bē-sī'-nā, subst. [Mod. Lat., from *verbena* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Verbesinæ (q. v.). Herbs, shrubs, or small trees growing in America with pinnately-lobed leaves, and flowers generally yellow, or the ray florets white, those of the disc yellow; the achenes with two stiff awns at the apex. [GUZOTIA.]

vēr-bē-sī'-nē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *verbesin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionidæ. Heads heterogamous, with the florets of the ray ligulate and female, rarely homogamous and discoid. Achenes generally compressed, with stiff bristles at the top.

vēr'-bī-age (age as ĭg), subst. [Fr., from O. Fr. *verboier*=to talk.] [VERB.] The use of many words without necessity; superabundance of words; verbosity, wordiness.

"Its *verbiage* prevented it from touching the hearts of the people."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

vēr'-bī-cūl-ture, s. [Lat. *verbum*=a word, and *cultura*=cultivation, culture.] The study and coinage of words. (*Special coinage*.)

"Fruits which would not have shamed the most deliberate *verbiature*."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 289.

***vērb'-ī-fŷ**, v. t. [Eng. *verb*, i connect.; suffix -*fy*.] To make into a verb; to use as a verb; to verbalize.

vēr'-bleê, a. [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: Applied to a hunting-horn, when edged round with metal of different tincture from the rest.

vēr-bōse', adj. [Lat. *verbosus*, from *verbum*=a word.] [VERB.] Abounding in words; using many words without necessity, or using more words than are necessary; prolix; tedious by multiplicity of words.

"These precepts, as they are not over numerous, so neither *verbose*, but very sentenciously express in a few comprehensive words."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

vēr-bōse'-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *verbose*; -ly.] In a verbose or prolix manner; with superabundance of words.

vēr-bōse'-nēss, s. [VERBOSITY.]

vēr-bōs'-ī-tŷ, ***vēr-bōse'-nēss**, ***ver-bos-i-tie**, subst. [Eng. *verbose*; -ity, -ness.] The quality or state of being verbose; use of a multiplicity or superabundance of words; wordiness, prolixity; tediousness by multiplicity of words; verbiage.

"The one of these he carped, as a man of no witte and uerie meane learning: the other, for his *verbositie* and negligence in penning his historie."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 139.

***vērd**, s. [Fr., from Lat. *viridis*=green.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Greenness, verdancy, freshness.

"Like an apothecaries potion, or new ale, they have their best strength and *verd* at the first."—*Declaration of Popish Impostures*. (1603.)

2. *Old Law*: The same as VERT (q. v.).

vēr'-dan-ċŷ, s. [Eng. *verdant*(t); -cy.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being verdant or green; greenness.

2. *Fig.*: Rawness, inexperience, greenness, innocence.

"Forget his *verdancy* and grotesque appearance."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 790.

vēr'-dant, a. [O. Fr., pr. par. of *verdir*=to wax green, from *verd*=green, from Lat. *viridem*, accus. of *viridis*=green.]

1. *Lit.*: Green; covered with growing plants or grass; fresh, flourishing.

"The *verdant* grass."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 310.

2. *Fig.* Green in knowledge; simple by inexperience; innocent; easily deceived or taken in; raw. (*Colloq. or slang*.)

vērd ān-tīque' (que as k), s. [Fr., from *verdi*=green, and *antique*=ancient, antique.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A term applied to a green incrustation on ancient brass or copper coins. [ÆRUGO.]

2. *Petrol.*: A name given to a variety of marble (carbonate of lime) of a clouded green color, owing to the presence of serpentine, which sometimes occurs in angular patches. Also applied to serpentine rocks of shades of green which are veined with greenish calcite or dolomite. Sometimes applied, though erroneously, to the green porphyry used by the Romans.

vēr'-dant-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *verdant*; -ly.]

1. *Lit.*: In a verdant, green, or flourishing manner.

2. *Fig.*: Like one green or inexperienced; innocently.

vēr'-dê, a. or s. [Fr.] Green.

verde di Corsica, s.

Petrol.: A name given to certain varieties of *gabro* (q. v.), occurring in the island of Corsica, which, from their hardness, permit of being used for ornamental work.

verde-eterno, subst. A neutral acetate of copper, prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid, then leaving the filtered solution to cool, when beautiful dark-green crystals are deposited. These were much used by the early Venetian painters, as well for solid painting, as for glazings. (*Fairholt*.)

***vēr'-dē-a**, s. [Ital. = a peculiar sort of white grape, the wine made from it.] (See compound.)

***verdea-wine**, subst. A kind of Italian wine, so called from the grape of which it was made.

"Say it had been at Rome, and seen the relics,

Drunk your *verdea-wine*, and rid at Naples."

Baum. & Flet.: Elder Brother, ii. 1.

***ver-de-grese**, ***verd-grese**, s. [VERDIGRIS.]

vēr'-dēr-ēr, ***vēr'-dēr-ōr**, s. [Fr. *verdier*, from Low Latin *viridarius*, from Lat. *viridis* (Fr. *verd*, *vert*)=green.] An officer of the royal forests, whose peculiar charge was to take care of the vert, that is, the trees and underwood of the forests, and to keep the assizes, view, receive, and enroll attachments and presentments of all manner of trespasses.

"A forest . . . hath also her peculiar officers, as foresters, *verderers*, regards, agisters, &c."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., let. 16.

vēr'-dict, ***ver-dit**, ***ver-dite**, ***ver-dyt**, subst. [Prop. *verdit*, from O. Fr. *verdit* (Fr. *verdict*); Low Lat. *verdictum*=a true saying, a verdict, from Lat. *vere dictum*=truly said; *vere*=truly, and *dictum*, neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico*=to say.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Decision, judgment; opinion pronounced.

"According to the *verdict* of their own consciences."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

2. *Law*: The answer of a jury to the court concerning any matter of fact in any cause, civil or criminal, committed to their trial and examination. In criminal cases the verdict in this country and in England is "guilty" or "not guilty;" in Scotland it may be "not proven." In civil cases it is a finding for the plaintiff or defendant, according to the facts. These are general verdicts; special verdicts are also sometimes found. [SPECIAL VERDICT, JURY.] A verdict may be set aside, and a new trial ordered, on the ground of its being against the weight of evidence. Verdicts must be found unanimously by the jury.

"Formerly, if the *verdict* were notoriously wrong, the jurors might have been punished, and the *verdict* set aside by writ of attainat at the suit of the Crown; but not at the suit of the prisoner. But the practice, which at one time prevailed, of fining, imprisoning, or otherwise punishing jurors, merely at the discretion of the court, for finding their *verdict* contrary to the direction of the judge, was arbitrary, unconstitutional, and illegal."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

"The decision of a judge or referee upon an issue of fact is not called a *verdict*, but a *finding*, or a *finding of fact*."—*Abbott*.

vēr'-dī-grīs, **vēr'-dē-grīs**, ***verd-grese**, ***ver-de-grese**, ***ver-di-grease**, s. [Old Fr. *verderis*; Fr. *verd de gris*=verdigrise, Spanish green (*Cotgrave*); from Low Lat. *viride æris*=green of brass; *viride*, neut. sing. of *viridis*=green, and *æris* (genit. of *æs*)=brass.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The green incrustation which is found on copper or brass when left in contact with fatty or other acids.

"Others say that he [Achilles] took both the said rust or *verdegrese*, and also the hearbe Achilleos to worke his cure."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: A green pigment prepared in the south of France, by exposing thin plates of copper for some time to the action of the refuse of the grape from which wine has been made. In this country it is sometimes prepared by placing copper plates in contact with woolen cloths, which have been soaked in pyroligneous acid. It is soluble in dilute sulphuric acid, and is very poisonous.

2. *Pharm.*: Verdigris is occasionally used externally, in powder or mixed with honey and vinegar, as an escharotic. (*Garrod*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

verdigris-green, *s.*

Bot.: Ærugineous (q. v.).

***vēr'-dī-grīs**, *v. t.* [VERDIGRIS.] To cover or coat with verdigris; to cause to be covered or coated with verdigris.

***vēr'-dīn-gāle**, *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

***ver-dit**, ***ver-dite**, *s.* [VERDICT.]

vēr'-dī-tēr, ***vēr'-dī-ture**, *s.* [Fr. *verd-de-terre* = green of earth.]

Chem.: A blue pigment prepared by adding chalk or whiting to a solution of copper in nitric acid. It is made into crayons, or used as a water-color.

vēr'-dōy, *a.* [Fr. *verdoyer*=to be green.]

Her.: Applied to a border charged with flowers, leaves, or other vegetable charges; as, a *border-verdoy* of trefoils, cinquefoils, &c.

***vēr'-dū'-gō**, *s.* [Sp. (See defs.)]

1. An executioner.
2. A severe stroke.

"Have you got the pot *verdugo*?"

Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady, ii. 1.

***vēr'-dū'-gō-shīp**, *s.* [Eng. *verdugo*; -ship.]

1. The office of a hangman.
2. A mock formal style of addressing a hangman or executioner.

"His great *Verdugoship* has not a jot of language."

Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

vēr'-dure, *s.* [Fr.=greenness, vegetation, from *verd*, *vert* (Lat. *viridis*)=green.] Green, greenness; fresh vegetation.

"The earth will not appear painted with flowers, nor the fields covered with *verdure*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

īvēr'-dured, *a.* [Eng. *verdure*(e); -ed.] Covered with verdure.

"One small island, profusely *verdured*."—*Poe: Island of the Fay*.

īvēr'-dure-less, *a.* [Eng. *verdure*; -less.] Destitute of verdure or vegetation; barren, bleak.

"The district is one wide *verdureless* waste of black basalt."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 27, 1886.

īvēr'-du-roūs, *a.* [Eng. *verdure*(e); -ous.] Covered with verdure; clothed with the fresh color of vegetation; verdant.

"From the *verdurous* uplands rolled

A sultry vapor fraught with death,"

T. B. Aldrich: Friar Jerome's Beautiful Book.

***vēr'-ē-cūnd**, *a.* [Lat. *verecundus*, from *vereor*=to fear, to feel awe of.] Bashful, modest.

***vēr'-ē-cūn'-dī-oūs**, *adj.* [Latin *verecundus*.] Modest, bashful, unassuming.

"A certain *verecundious* generosity graceth your eyes."—*Reliquie Wottoniana*, p. 156.

***vēr'-ē-cūn'-dī-tŷ**, *s.* [Latin *verecunditas*, from *verecundus*=*verecund* (q. v.).] The quality or state of being modest or bashful; modesty, bashfulness.

vēr'-ē-tīl'-lūm, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *veretill(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Sclerobasic Zoantharia, having an elongate axis, with retractile zooids over its entire surface, and its lower part bulbous, naked, or soft. It is divided longitudinally by two intersecting membranes, with a calcareous axis in the lower part of the stem, or it may be simple and fleshy.

vēr'-ē-tīl'-lūm, *s.* [From Lat. *veretilla*.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of Veretillidæ (q. v.), formerly placed under the Pennatulidæ. Upper part of the colony club-shaped.

vēr'-ga-loō', **vīr'-ga-loō'**, **vēr'-ga-lieū'**, *subst.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

vērgē (1), ***vīrgē**, *s.* [Fr. *verge*=a rod, wand, or stick, a yard, a hoop, a rood of land, from Latin *virga*=a twig, rod, wand.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A rod, wand, or staff carried as an emblem of authority or ensign of office; the mace of a bishop, dean, or other functionary.

"His whistle of command, seat of authority,
And *virge* to interpret, tipt with silver, sir."

Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, v. 3.

(2) The stick or wand with which persons are admitted tenants by holding it in the hand and swearing fealty to the lord. Such tenants are called tenants by the *verge*.

(3) A quantity of land, from fifteen to thirty acres; a virgate; a yardland.

(4) A yard in length. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

(5) A ring; a circlet or hoop of metal; a circle.

"The inclusive *verge*

Of golden metal that must round my brow."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

(6) Compass; space; room; scope.

(7) Compass; comprehension.

"Within the *verge* and comprehensions of the Eternal mercy."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

(8) The extreme side or edge of anything; the brink, border, or margin.

"Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest *verge*

That ever was survey'd by English eye."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. Fig.: The brink or border.

"At length brought us to the *verge* of civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) The shaft of a column; a small, ornamental shaft.

(2) The edge of a tiling projecting over the gable of a roof, that on the horizontal portion being called eaves.

2. Horol.: The spindle or arbor of a watch-balance. The term is commonly applied to that of the old vertical movement, whose balance-arbor has two pallets, which alternately engage with teeth on the opposite sides of a crown-wheel, whose axis is at right-angles to that of the verge.

3. Hort.: The grass-edging of a bed or border; a slip of grass dividing the walks from the borders in a garden.

verge-board, *s.*

Build.: The same as BARGE-BOARD (q. v.).

verge-file, *s.* A fine file, with one safe side, formerly used in working on the verge of the old vertical escapement.

***vērgē** (2), *s.* [VERGE (2), *v.*] The act or state of verging or inclining; inclination.

"I mean their *verges* toward the body and its joys."—*Digby: Preëxistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

vērgē (1), *v. i.* [VERGE (1), *s.*] To border, to approach, to come near. (With *on* or *upon*.)

"Taking another look at the clock, the hand of which was *verging* on the five minutes past."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxiv.

vērgē (2), *v. i.* [Lat. *vergo*=to bend, to incline.] To tend, to incline, to bend, to slope.

"And henceforth the sun of the king's cause declined, *verging* more and more westward."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somersetshire*.

vēr'-gēn-çŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vergen*(t); -cy.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: The act or state of verging, tending, or inclining; approach.

2. Optics: The reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or convergence of the focus of rays.

vērg'-ēnt, *a.* [Lat. *vergens*, pr. par. of *vergo*=to bend, to incline.]

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Drawing to a close.

2. Geol.: Declining; the name given to a series of Appalachian strata, equivalent to the Chelung group of New York, and of the age of the Middle Devonian rocks of England. These strata are nearly 5,000 feet thick in Pennsylvania. (*Professor H. D. Rogers: Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

vērg'-ēr (1), *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *virgiarius*=an apparitor; from *virga*=a rod, a wand.] One who carries a verge. Specifically—

(1) An officer who bears the wand or staff of office before a bishop, dean, canon, or other dignitary or ecclesiastic.

"The emperor again laid aside his imperial mantle, and, taking the wand in his hand, officiated as *verger*, driving the laity from the choir."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. (Note 6.)

(2) The official who takes care of the interior of the fabric of a church.

***vērg'-ēr** (2), ***ver-gere**, *s.* [Fr. *vergier*, from Latin *viridarium*=a garden, from *viridis*=green.] A garden. (*Rom. of the Rose*, 3,618.)

vēr'-gētte, *subst.* [Dimin. from *verge*=a rod or wand.]

Her.: A pallet; also a shield divided with pallets.

vēr'-gōu-leūse, *s.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

***vē-rid'-īc-al**, *a.* [Latin *veridicus*=*verum*=the truth, and *dico*=to say.] Speaking or telling the truth; truthful, veracious.

"Who shall read this *veridical* history."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii.

vēr'-ī-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *verify*; -able.] Capable of being verified; admitting of verification or confirmation of incontestible evidence.

"The instance is *verifiable* upon it, in every one of the alleged particulars."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

vēr'-ī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of verifying or proving to be true; the act of confirming or establishing the authenticity of any power granted, or of any transaction by legal or competent evidence; the state of being verified; authenticity, confirmation.

"It hath only the traditional *verification* of the evidence of a past fact."—*Warburton: Discourse* xxviii.

vēr'-ī-fī-cā-tive, *adj.* [Eng. *verify*; *c* connective, and suff. -ative.] Serving to verify, confirm, or establish; verifying.

vēr'-ī-fī-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *verify*; -er.] One who or that which verifies.

vēr'-ī-fŷ, ***ver-i-fie**, ***ver-i-fye**, *v. t.* [Fr. *verifier*, from Lat. *verifico*=to make true: *verus*=true, and *facio*=to make.]

1. To prove to be true; to prove the truth of; to confirm; to establish the truth of; to prove.

"The *verifying* of that true sentence, the first shall be last."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. To confirm the truthfulness of; to confirm the truth of, as a prediction.

"The words of Isaiah were literally *verified*."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 14.

3. To prove to have spoken truly; to prove or confirm the truthfulness of.

"So shalt thou best fulfil, best *verify*

The prophets old." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 177.

4. To confirm or establish the authenticity of, as a title or power, by examination or competent evidence; to authenticate.

***5.** To affirm; to maintain.

"They have *verified* unjust things."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 1.

***6.** To back up; to support the credit of; to second.

"I have ever *verified* my friends,"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

***vēr'-īl'-ō-quēt**, *a.* [Latin *verus*=true, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor*=to speak.] Speaking the truth, truthful, veracious.

vēr'-ī-lŷ, ***ver-ai-ly**, ***ver-rai-ly**, ***ver-e-ly**, ***ver-e-lye**, ***ver-ray-ly**, ***ver-y-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *very*; -ly.]

1. In truth; in very truth or deed; of a truth; truly.

"*Verily* this man was Goddis son."—*Wycliffe. Mark* xv. 39.

2. Really, truly; with great confidence in sincere earnestness.

"I *verily* did think

That her old gloves were on."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 3.

vēr'-ī-sīm'-īl-ar, *a.* [Latin *verisimilis*, from *verus*=true, and *similis*=like.] Having the appearance of truth; probable, likely.

"How *verisimilar* it looks."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, vi. 69.

vēr'-ī-sī-mīl'-ī-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *verisimilitudo*, from *verus*=true, and *similitudo*=similitude (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability, likelihood.

"That proportion forms an essential attribute of truth, and consequently of *verisimilitudo*, or that which renders a narration probable."—*Scott: Life of Swift*, § 6.

2. That which is verisimilar; that which has the appearance of fact.

***vēr'-ī-sī-mīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *verisimilis*=probable.] Verisimilitude, probability.

"As touching the *verisimilitudo* or probable truth of this relation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

***vēr'-ī-sīm'-īl-oūs**, *a.* [Lat. *verisimilis*.] [VERISIMILAR.] Having the appearance of truth; probable, verisimilar.

"Supported by *verisimilous* and probable reasons."—*White. (Todd)*.

vēr'-īt-a-ble, ***ver-yt-a-ble**, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *verus*=true.]

1. Agreeable to truth or fact; true, real, genuine.

"Indeed 'tis 't true?"

Most *veritable*; therefore look to 't well."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

2. Truthful, veracious.

"In *verities* he was very *veritable*."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xiv.

vēr'-īt-a-blŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *veritab*(le); -ly.] In truth; truly, really, verily.

"Hercules must ascend the funeral pyre, and there be *veritably* burnt to death."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. iv.

vēr'-ī-tās, *s.* [Fr.] A register of shipping established in Paris on the principle of the English Lloyds. Commonly called the Bureau Veritas.

vēr'-ī-tŷ, ***ver-i-tie**, ***ver-y-te**, ***ver-y-tie**, ***ver-y-tye**, *s.* [Fr. *vérité*, from Latin *veritatem*, accus. of *veritas*, from *verus*=true; Spanish *verdad*; Ital. *verità*.]

1. The quality or state of being true; truth, reality; true or real nature; agreement of a statement, proposition, or other thing with fact.

"I would prove the *verity* of certain words."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōw1**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shŷn**; -**tion**, -**ŷion** = **zhŷn**. -**tious**, -**ciŷous**, -**sious** = **shŷs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **be1**, **de1**

2. That which is true; a true assertion or tenet; a truth, a fact, a reality.

"There are many verities, which yet may be no soche articles of oure fayth."—*Boke made by Jon Fryth*, p. 107.

*3. Faith, honesty.

"Justice, verity, temperance."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ *Of a verity*: Verily; in very truth or deed.

vēr'-jūice, ***ver-geous**, ***ver-ious**, ***ver-juce**, *s.* [Fr. *verjus*=verjuice (lit. green juice), from *vert*, *verd*=green, and *jus*=juice.]

1. *Literal*: An acid liquor expressed from crab-apples, unripe grapes, &c, and used for cooking and other purposes.

"Then bids fall on; himself for saving charges,
A peeled sliced onion eats, and tipples verjuice."

Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

*2. *Fig.*: Sourness or acidity of temper or manner; crabbedness.

"The fashion in which the narrator chose, from inherent bonhomie, or from inherent verjuice, to put the thing."—*A. K. H. Boyd: Rec. Country Parson; Art of Putting Things*.

vēr'-meil, ***vēr'-mill**, *s.* [Fr. *vermeil*=vermilion. . . a little worm, from Lat. *vermiculus*, dimin. from *vermis*=a worm.] [VERMILION.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Vermilion; the color of vermilion. (Only used in poetry.)

"In vermeil colors and in gold."

Wordsworth: White Doe, ii.

2. Silver gilt; gilt bronze.

3. A jeweler's name for a crimson-red garnet inclining slightly to orange.

II. *Gild.*: A liquid applied to a gilded surface to give luster and fire to the gold, making it resemble ormolu. It is composed of arnotto, gamboge, vermilion, dragon's blood, salt of tartar, and saffron, boiled in water.

***vēr'-mēl-ēt**, *s.* [A dimin. from *vermeil* (q. v.).] Vermilion.

"Who made thy color vermelet and white?"

Chaucer: Court of Love.

vēr-mē-ōl'-ō-gist, *s.* [Eng. *vermeologist* (y); -ist.] A helminthologist (q. v.).

***vēr-mē-ōl'-ō-gy**, *s.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] Helminthology (q. v.).

vēr'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Plural of Lat. *vermis*=a worm (q. v.).]

Zoology:

*1. The sixth class in the arrangement of Linnaeus, comprising all the animals which could not be arranged under Vertebrata and Insecta. He divided the class into five orders: Intestina, Mollusca, Testacea, Lithophyta, and Zoöphyta.

2. A phylum of the Metazoa. It contains a large number of allied animal forms, which may possibly represent more than one phylum. Gegenbaur makes nine classes: Platyhelminthes, Nematelminthes, Chaetognathi, Acanthocephali, Bryozoa, Rotatoria, Enteropneusti (Balanoglossus), Gephyrea, and Annulata. This phylum includes the Scolecida, the Annelida, and the Polyzoa of Huxley. [ZOÖLOGY.]

vēr-mē'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *vermetus*], Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Holostomatous Gasteropoda, with two genera, *Vermetus* and *Siliquaria*. (*Tate*.) The shells are closely akin to those of the *Serpulæ*, but are distinguished from them by the presence of a spiral nucleus and of concave smooth interior septa. [VERMETUS.]

vēr-mē'-tūs, *s.* [Mod. Latin from Latin *vermis* (q. v.).]

Zoölogy & Palæont.: Worm-shell; according to Woodward a genus of Turritellidæ (q. v.), but made by Tate the type of a family, *Vermetidæ* (q. v.), with thirty-one recent species from Portugal, the Mediterranean, Africa, and India. Shell is tubular, attached; sometimes regularly spiral when young; always irregular in its adult growth; tube repeatedly partitioned off; aperture round; operculum circular, concave externally. Fossil species twelve, from the Lower Greensand of Britain, France, &c.

vēr-mī-çēl'-lī (or ç as çh), *s.* [Ital. *vermicelli*=little worms, pl. of *vermicello*=a little worm, dimin. from *verme*=a worm, from Lat. *vermem*, accus. of *vermis*=a worm.]

Cook.: An Italian mixture prepared of flour, cheese, yolks of eggs, sugar, and saffron, manufactured in the form of long slender tubes or threads, and so named from their worm-like appearance. Vermicelli differs from macaroni only in being made in smaller tubes. Both are prepared in perfection at Naples, where they are a favorite dish with all classes, and form a principal item in the food of the population. Vermicelli is used in soups, broths, &c.

***vēr-mīc'-eōūs** (c as sh), ***vēr-mī'-ciōūs**, *adj.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm.] Of or pertaining to worms; wormy.

vēr'-mī-çide, *subst.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and *cædo* (in comp. -cido.)=to kill.] A worm-killer; one of that class of anthelmintics which destroy intestinal worms; a vermifuge.

***vēr'-mī-cle**, *s.* [VERMICULE.]

vēr-mīc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Fr. *vermiculaire*, from Lat. *vermiculus*, double dimin. from *vermis*=a worm; Sp. & Port. *vermicular*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Pertaining to a worm; resembling a worm; especially resembling the motion or track of a worm.

"A twisted form *vermicular*."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 30.

II. *Bot.*: Worm-shaped, thick and almost cylindrical, but bent in different places, as the roots of *Polygonium Bistorta*.

vermicular-motion, *s.*

Physiol.: Peristaltic motion (q. v.).

vermicular-work, **vermiculated-work**, *s.*

Architecture, &c.:

1. A sort of ornamental work, consisting of frets or knots in mosaic pavements, winding and resembling the tracks of worms.

2. A species of rusticated masonry, so wrought as to have the appearance of having been eaten into or formed by the tracks of worms.

vēr-mīc'-ū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus*=a little worm.]

Palæont.: A genus of Serpulidæ, ranging from the Lower Oölite to the Eocene.

vēr-mīc'-ū-lāte, *v. t. & i.* [VERMICULATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To dispose in wreathed lines like the undulations of worms, to form work by inlaying resembling the motion or the tracks of worms.

*B. *Intrans.*: To become full of worms; to be eaten by worms.

"Speak, doth his body there vermiculate,
Crumble to dust." *Elegy upon Dr. Donne*.

vēr-mīc'-ū-lāte, *a.* [Latin *vermiculatus*=(1) full of worms, (2) inlaid so as to resemble the tracks of worms, from *vermiculus*=a vermicule (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: Worm-like in shape or appearance; covered with worm-like elevations.

*2. *Fig.*: Creeping or crawling like a worm; hence, creeping, insinuating, sophistical.

"Idle, unwholesome, and, as I may term them, *vermiculate* questions."—*Bacon: Advance. of Learning*, bk. i.

¶ II. *Bot.*: Of a vermilion color.

vēr-mīc'-ū-lāt-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *vermiculat(e)*; -ed.] Formed with a worm-like pattern. [VERMICULAR.]

vēr-mīc'-ū-lā-tion, *s.* [Latin *vermiculatio*, from *vermiculatus*=vermiculate (q. v.).]

1. The act or process of moving after the manner of a worm; continuation of motion from one part to another, as in the peristaltic motion of the intestines.

"My guts [move] by the motion of *vermiculation*."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 31.

2. The act or process of forming worm-like ornaments; a worm-like ornament or body of any kind.

3. The state of being worm-eaten; the act of piercing or boring through, as by worms.

"This huge olive, which flourished so long, fell, as they say, of *vermiculation*, being all worm-eaten within."—*Howell: Vocall Forest*, p. 70.

***vēr'-mī-cule**, ***vēr'-mī-cle**, *s.* [Lat. *vermiculus*.] [VERMICULAR.] A little grub or worm; a small, worm-like body.

"We see many *vermicules* toward the outside of many of the oak apples."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

vēr-mīc'-ū-lite, *s.* [Lat. *vermicul(or)*=I breed worms; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given to a mineral occurring in small mica-like scales in steatite, at Milbury, near Worcester, Massachusetts. Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 1 to 2; specific gravity, 2.756; luster, like talc; color, grayish. An analysis yielded: Silica, 35.74; alumina, 16.42; protoxide of iron, 10.02; magnesia, 27.44; water, 10.30=99.92. Exfoliates on heating, twisting into worm-like bodies. A decomposition-product of mica, to which other named substances of similar origin may be referred.

vēr-mīc'-ū-loūs, **vēr-mīc'-ū-lōse**, *adj.* [Lat. *vermiculosus*, from *vermiculus*=a vermicule (q. v.).]

1. Full of or containing worms or grubs.

2. Resembling worms.

vēr'-mī-form, *a.* [Fr. *vermiforme*, from Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or shape of a worm, or of its motions; helminthoid.

vermiform - appendage, **vermiform - appendix**, *s.*

Compar. Anatomy: Appendix cæci vermiformis. [APPENDIX, I. 1.] So far as is known, this appendage is peculiar to man, certain of the higher apes, and the wombat.

¶ The vermiform appendage in the human species hangs from the cæcum, which is the point of junction between the smaller intestines and the ascending colon. In size and shape it resembles a man's little finger. Its lining membrane secretes a mucus which in health constantly wells up into the lower end of the colon where the ileo-cæcal valve opens, and this mucus acts as a lubricant to the valve. Sometimes the appendix becomes ingested with fecal matter and serious and even fatal inflammation results. [APPENDICITIS.]

"The *vermiform appendix* is a little portion of the intestine resembling somewhat in size and shape the little finger. It is situated on the right side of the belly, above the groin. Its inflammation is called appendicitis. While with proper care this trouble usually heals by itself, there are cases where an abscess forms. Then arises the danger of this abscess bursting and pus and contents of the bowels escaping into the belly (abdominal cavity), thereby causing a general inflammation of the lining of the abdominal cavity—peritonitis. General peritonitis, as a rule, leads to death. The object of any operation in a case of appendicitis is to ward off general peritonitis. This is accomplished by emptying the abscess outwardly or by cutting away (tying off) the *vermiform appendix* before it bursts, or soon enough after rupture before general peritonitis has time to develop. In the first case the operation is simple enough, amounting to no more than incising the belly wall. In the second it is somewhat more complicated. The operation, however, is always efficacious, since the focus of disease and infection is thereby done away with at once. An operation is preëminently efficacious also in case of relapsing appendicitis, which means a case of repeated attacks of the disease. The removal of the appendix during an interval of the disease is sound logic in such a case, because such an appendix invariably contains particles of fecal matter or pus with the germs for new attacks of inflammation. . . . Those allowing themselves to suffer with chronic constipation should bear in mind that among their number we chiefly meet with appendicitis cases. They should never make light of a sudden onset of pain in the right side, but call in their medical adviser at once."—*Dr. H. Banga in New York World*.

vermiform-carnivora, *s. pl.*

Zoölogy: A term sometimes applied to the *Mustelinæ* (q. v.), from their long lithe bodies.

vēr-mī-for'-mēs, *s. pl.* [Latin *vermis*=a worm, and *forma*=form.]

Entom.: A term applied by Newman to Worm-shaped or Cylindrical Caterpillars. He considers it an order of Butterflies, and divides it into three families: *Rhodoceriæ*, with the British genera *Colias* and *Rhodocera*; *Papilionidæ*, with the genus *Papilio*; and *Pieridæ*, with the genera *Leucophasia*, *Anthocharis*, *Pieris*, and *Aporia*.

vēr-mī-for'-mī-a, *s. pl.* [VERMIFORMES.]

Zoöl.: Rolleston's name for a group of Vermes, with a single marine genus, *Phoronis*, with several species. It occurs on the British coasts in societies of separate individuals; often placed in the *Serpulidæ*.

vēr-mīf'-ū-gal, *a.* [Eng. *vermifug(e)*; -al.] Of the nature of a vermifuge; tending to prevent or destroy worms, or to expel them from animal bodies; anthelmintic.

vēr'-mī-fūge, *s.* [French, from Latin *vermis*=a worm, and *fugo*=to put to flight.] A medicine or substance that destroys or expels worms from animal bodies; an anthelmintic (q. v.).

¶ Often used adjectively, as in the example.

"To rescue from oblivion the merit of his *vermifuge* medicine."—*Edinburgh Review*, June, 1826, p. 48.

***ver-mil**, ***ver-mill**, *s.* [VERMEIL.]

†**vēr-mī-lē'-ō**, *s.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and *leo*=a lion.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Leptidæ erected for *Vermileo*, more generally called *degeeri*=*Leptis vermilio*. [LEPTIS.]

vēr-mīl'-ī-a, *s.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Serpulidæ, in which the tortuous shell or sheath is attached to some foreign body by its whole length. Found in the seas of Europe. Fossil from the Lower Oölite onward.

†**vēr-mī-liā'-guēs**, †**vēr-mī-liā'-guī-a** (u as w), *s. pl.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and *lingua*=the tongue.]

Zoöl.: A group of Lacertilia, consisting of the single family Chameleontidæ (q. v.)

vēr-mīl'-iōn, ***vēr-mīl'-liōn** (i as y), ***ver-myl-oun**, ***ver-myl-yone** *s. & a.* [Fr. *vermillon*=vermilion. . . a little worm, from Lat. *vermiculus*, double dimin. of *vermis*=a worm; so called from being of a red or scarlet color, such as that obtained

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

from the kermes or cochineal insect; Sp. *bermellon*; Port. *vermelhao*; Ital. *vermiglione*.] [COCHINEAL, CRIMSON.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

- *1. The cochineal (q. v.).
2. The bisulphuret of mercury used as a pigment in oil and water colors. It is of a bright red color, inclining to yellow, of good body, and of great usefulness in its compounds with white pigments. It is also used in making sealing-wax and for other purposes. It occurs in nature as a common ore of mercury, of a carmine-red color.
3. Hence, a color such as that of the above pigment; a beautiful red color.

"The armes that earst so bright did show,
Into a pure vermilion now are dide."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 9.

II. Bot.: Scarlet with a decided mixture of yellow.

B. As adj.: Of a beautiful red color; resembling vermilion.

vēr-mīl'-lōn (i as y), *v. t.* [VERMILION, *s.*] To color with, or as with, vermilion; to dye red; to cover or suffuse with a delicate red.

"See, youth vermilions o'er his modest face."

Grainger: *Tibullus*, i. 9.

***vēr-mīl'-y**, *a. & s.* [English *vermil*; -y.] Vermilion. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 6.)

vēr-mīn, ***ver-mayne**, ***ver-mine**, *s.* [Fr. *vermine*=vermin . . . lice, fleas, ticks, mice, rats, &c., as if from a Lat. *verminus*, from *vermis*=a worm.]

I. Literally:

- *1. Any wild or noxious animal; a reptile.
- "The crocodile is a mischievous, four-footed beast, a dangerous vermin used to both elements."—P. Holland: *Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 212.
2. A name applied generally to certain mischievous or offensive animals, as—
- (1) To the smaller mammalia, and certain kinds of birds which damage man's crops, or other belongings, as otters, foxes, polecats, weasels, rats, mice, moles, kites, &c.

"They shulde ete all manner of vermayne, as cattles, rattes, dogges, and others."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. cccix.

(2) To noxious, offensive, or destructive insects or the like, as grubs, flies, lice, fleas, &c.

II. Fig.: Applied to low, noxious, or despicable human beings in contempt.

"They had been regarded by the Saxon population as hateful vermin who ought to be exterminated without mercy."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

vermin-killer, *s.* A name commonly applied to a poisonous preparation intended to kill rats, mice, or other vermin.

***vēr-mīn**, *v. t.* [VERMIN, *s.*] To clear of vermin. (Tusser: *Husbandrie*, p. 72.)

vēr-mīn-āte, *v. i.* [Latin *verminatum*, sup. of *vermino*=to have worms, from *vermis*=a worm.] To breed vermin.

"The seed of the serpent, and its verminating principle."—*Bibliotheca Sacra*, i. 452.

vēr-mīn-ā-tion, *s.* [VERMINATE.]

1. The breeding or generation of vermin, especially of parasitic vermin.

"Experiments relating to the vermination of serpents and flesh."—Derham: *Physico-Theology*.

2. A griping of the bowels.

***vēr-mīn-lý**, *a. or adv.* [Eng. *vermin*; -ly.] Of the nature of vermin; like vermin.

vēr-mīn-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *vermin*; -ous.]

1. Tending to breed vermin; infected with vermin.

"The bird may be in moult, or it may have been crowded and neglected and have become verminous."—St. James's *Gazette*, Aug. 23, 1886.

2. Caused by or arising from the presence of vermin.

vēr-mīn-oūs-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *verminous*; -ly.] In a verminous manner, so as to breed vermin; as if infested with vermin.

vēr-mīp'-a-roūs, *adj.* [Latin *vermis*=a worm, and *pario*=to bear.] Producing worms; breeding worms.

"Hereby they confound the generation of verminiparous animals with oviparous."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*.

vēr-mīv'-ōr-oūs, *a.* [Lat. *vermis*=a worm, and *voro*=to devour.] Devouring worms; feeding on worms.

Vēr-mōnt, *s.* [Fr. *verd*=green, and *mont*=mountain. Named from its principal range of mountains.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Green Mountain State." Bounded W. by New York and Lake Champlain, N. by Canada

(Quebec), E. by New Hampshire, from which it is separated by the Connecticut river. Vermont was first settled at Fort Dummer in 1724 by emigrants from Massachusetts. Admitted as a State of the U. S. A., March 4, 1791. Chief industry, agriculture.

vēr-mōnt-ite, *s.* [After Vermont, where it is supposed to have been found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of arsenopyrite (q. v.), containing cobalt, and referred by Dana to his cobaltic group of that species.

vēr-mōuth, **vēr-mūth** (th as t), *s.* [Fr. *vermout*, *vermouth*, from Ger. *wormuth*=absinthe.] A stimulating liquor, composed of white wine, absinthe, angelica, and other aromatic herbs, professedly used to excite the appetite.

vēr-nā-cle, *s.* [VERNICLE.]

vēr-nāc'-u-lar, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vernaculus*=belonging to home-born slaves, domestic, native, or indigenous; a double dimin. from *verna*=a home-born slave.]

A. As adj.: Native; belonging to the country of one's birth; belonging to one's native speech. (Almost exclusively used of the native language or every-day idiom of a place or country; native and indigenous.)

B. As subst.: One's native tongue; the native idiom of a place or country.

"Some of the peoples and tribes whose vernaculars that class comprises."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

vernacular-disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease which prevails in a particular country or district; an endemic disease.

vēr-nāc'-u-lar-izm, *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; -ism.] A vernacular idiom.

***vēr-nāc'-u-lār'-i-tý**, *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; -ity.] A vernacularism; an idiom.

"Rustic Annandale . . . with its homely honesties, its rough vernacularities."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, i. 335.

vēr-nāc'-u-lar-ī-zā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vernacular*; -ization.] The act or process of making vernacular; the state of being made vernacular.

"Thousands of words . . . candidates for vernacularization."—*Fitzedward Hall: Modern English*, p. 105.

vēr-nāc'-u-lar-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *vernacular*; -ly.] In a vernacular manner, as one's native language.

"We have most of us known one language vernacularly."—*Earle: Philology of the English Tongue*. (Pref.)

***vēr-nāc'-u-loūs**, *a.* [Lat. *vernaculus*.]

1. Of or pertaining to slaves or the rabble; hence, scurrilous, insolent, scoffing.

"Subject to the petulance of every vernaculous orator that were wont to be the care of kings and happiest monarchs."—*Ben Jonson: Volpone*. (Dedic.)

2. Vernacular.

***vēr-nage** (age as íg), *subst.* [O. Fr.] A sweet wine.

"Never pyement ne vernage
Was halfe so swete for to drynke."

Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

vēr-nal, ***vēr-nall**, *adj.* [Lat. *vernalis*, from *vernus*=pertaining to spring; *ver*=spring; cogn. with Gr. *ear*=spring; Icel. *vár*; *vor*; Dan. *vaar*; Sw. *vår*; Ir. *earrach*; Russ. *vesna*.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to spring; appearing in the spring.

"Not to me returns,
Or sight of vernal bloom, or summer's rose."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 618.

2. *Fig.:* Pertaining or belonging to youth; the spring of life.

vernal-equinox, *s.* [EQUINOX.]

vernal-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthoxanthum odoratum*, a native of Great Britain, and found in every county. It is one of the earliest grasses, and possesses a highly aromatic smell and taste. Called also Sweet-scented Vernal-grass.

vernal-signs, *s. pl.* The signs in which the sun appears in the spring.

vernal whitlow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Erophila* (q. v.).

***vēr-nant**, *a.* [Lat. *vernans*, pr. par. of *verno*=to flourish, from *ver*=spring.] Flourishing in the spring; vernal.

"The spring
Perpetual smil'd on earth, with vernant flow'rs."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 618.

***vēr-nāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *vernatum*, sup. of *verno*=to flourish.] [VERNANT.] To be vernant: to flourish.

vēr-nā-tion, *s.* [VERNATE.]

Bot.: The manner in which the young leaves are arranged within the leaf-bud. It is of great practical importance for distinguishing species, genera,

and even natural orders. Thus the vernation of the Cherry is conduplicate, that of *Prunus domestica* convolute, and that of Ferns and Cycadaceæ circinate. Called also *Præfoliation*.

vēr-nī-cle, *s.* [VERONICA.] A copy of the handkerchief of St. Veronica, said to have been miraculously impressed with the features of Our Lord. It was worn as a sign by pilgrims to Rome.

"A vernicle hadde he sewed upon his cappe."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 688. (Prol.)

vēr-nī-cōse, *a.* [Low Lat. *vernix* (genit. *vernici*)=varnish.]

Bot.: Covered with a natural varnish.

vēr-nī-ēr, *s.* [Named after the inventor, Peter Vernier, of Brussels, who described it in a tract printed in 1631.] A contrivance for measuring fractional portions of one of the equal spaces into which a scale or limb, or a graduated instrument is divided.

The vernier consists of a graduated scale, so arranged as to cover an exact number of spaces on the primary scale, or limb, to which it is applied. The vernier is divided into a number of equal parts, greater or less by 1, than the number of spaces which it covers on the limb. That applied to the barometer will illustrate its principle, a representing the mercurial column, *b* the vernier, and *c* the barometer-scale, divided into inches and tenths. The vernier scale is $1\frac{1}{10}$ inches in length, and is divided into ten equal parts, each embracing $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, and therefore exceeding each division of the scale by $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. If, therefore, any division of the vernier coincide with a division on the scale, that division, counting downward, when the 0 of the vernier coincides with the top of the mercurial column, indicates the number of hundredths of an inch to be added to the tenths division on the scale next above which the 0 of the vernier stands.

vernier-compass, *s.* A surveyor's compass whose compass-circle is fitted with a vernier attachment.

vernier-transit, *s.* A transit having a vernier-attachment to the compass. [TRANSIT, *s.*, II. 3.]

***vēr-nīle**, *adj.* [Latin *vernilis*, from *verna*=a slave.] Suited or characteristic of a slave; servile, slavish.

***vēr-nīl'-i-tý**, *s.* [Lat. *vernilitas*, from *vernilis*=vernile (q. v.).] Servility; fawning behavior, like that of a slave.

***ver-nish**, *v. t. & i.* [VARNISH.]

vēr-nō-nī-a, *s.* [Named after William Vernon, a botanical traveler in North America.]

Bot.: A large genus of Heterocomæ, the typical one of Vernoniaceæ. Style cylindrical, with tapering branches, everywhere covered with bristles. More than 400 species are known, chiefly from the hotter parts of the western hemisphere. The seeds of *Vernonia anthelmintica* (=Serratula anthelmintica of Roxburgh), a plant found in the Himalayas and some other parts of India, yield an oil. The seeds themselves are a valuable tonic and stomachic, and are said to be diuretic. They are used as an anthelmintic, and bruised and mixed with lime-juice to destroy pediculi. The Hindus consider them of great use in white leprosy and other skin diseases. A decoction of *V. cinerea*, another Indian species, is used in India to promote perspiration.

vēr-nō-nī-ā-çé-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vermoni(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Tubulifloræ. Style cylindrical, its arms generally long and subulate, occasionally short and blunt, wholly covered with bristles. Subtribes: Ethuliæ, Heterocomæ, Elephantopæ, Rolandæ, Bojeriæ, Liabæ, and Pectidæ.

Vē-rō-nā, *s.* [See def.] A city and province in the north of Italy.

Verona-serge, *subst.* A thin fabric of various colors made of worsted and cotton, and sometimes of mohair and cotton.

Vēr-ō-nēse, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Verona.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Verona; as a plural, the inhabitants of Verona collectively.

Vē-rōn'-i-ca, ***Ver-one-i-ke**, *s.* [See def. 1.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The traditional name of the woman who was cured of an issue of blood (Mark v. 25-34), originally given as Bernice, or Berenice. The name Veronica soon came to be popularly explained as equivalent to the words *vera icon*=true likeness, and hence arose the legend that St. Veronica was a holy woman who wiped the perspiration from the face of the Savior, when toiling to Calvary, upon the sudarium which she carried, and which immediately received an impression of his features. A relic, purporting to be this very napkin, is still



Vernier.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

preserved in St. Peter's at Rome. Copies of the portrait were called Veroniceæ, or Veroniculæ, whence the English vernicle (q. v.).

2. A copy of the portrait or impression of Our Lord's features imprinted on the sudarium of St. Veronica; a vernicle.

II. Bot.: Speedwell; the typical genus of Veroniceæ. Herbs or shrubs, generally with opposite, sometimes with whorled, leaves; calyx four to five partite; corolla rotate, four cleft, the lowest segment the narrowest; stamens two; capsule two-celled. Known species about 160, from the north temperate zone and from Australia and New Zealand. All have a certain delicate beauty. One of the finest is *Veronica chamædrys*, frequent in May and June in woods, pastures, and on hedge-banks. Its stem has the soft hairs disposed on two opposite lines, changing their position above each joint; the leaves are wrinkled, the corolla very bright blue. *V. officinalis*, a pubescent plant, with a procumbent stem, ovate-serrate leaves, and spicate racemes, is abundant in woods and pastures; its bitter and astringent leaves infused make a kind of tea, which has been used medicinally. Other somewhat common species are *V. arvensis*, *V. agrestis*, *V. serpyllifolia*, *V. montana*, and *V. hederæfolia*.

vēr-ō-nīç'-ē-æ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *veronic(a)* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Rhinanthideæ. Inflorescence centripetal; leaves opposite; corolla almost regular; stamens two, diverging. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

***verre** (1), ***verr**, *s.* [Fr. *verre*.] Glass.

"Ne behold thou the win, when it floureth, whan schal shine in the verr the color of it."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxiii. 31.

***verre** (2), *s.* [VAIR.]

***vēr'-rēl**, ***vēr'-rūle**, *s.* [FERULE.]

vēr-rū'-çā (*pl. vēr-rū'-çæ*), *s.* [Latin=a steep place, a height; a wart.]

1. **Bot. (pl.):** Warts or sessile glands. They vary greatly in figure, and may be round, oblong, reniform or cupulate, cylindrical, or conical. In *Cassia* they are seated upon the upper edge of the petiole, in the Cruciferae they rise from the base of the ovary, and in the leafless *Acacias* they are on the upper edge of the phyllodium.

2. **Palæont.:** [VERRUCIDÆ.]

3. **Pathol.:** Warts.

vēr-rū'-çæ-form, **vēr-rū'-çi-form**, *adj.* [Latin *verruca* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Wart-shaped.

vēr-rū'-cār'-ī-ā, *s.* [Lat.=*verrucaria herba*, a plant able to remove warts, probably *Euphorbia helioscopia*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Verrucaridæ and Verrucariæ. They have a thin crust producing gonidia. Generally distributed over the world, but the finest species are from the tropics. *Verrucaria submersa* is nearly aquatic, a very exceptional character among lichens.

vēr-rū'-cār'-ī-æ-ī, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *verrucari(a)* (q. v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -*æi*.]

Bot.: An order of Lichens of the Angiocarpous division. [LICHENACEÆ, 1.] They are found on the trunks of trees, on rocks, and occasionally on pebbles immersed in water.

***vēr-rū'-cār'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *verrucar(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Gasterothalamæ. (*Lindley.*) Equivalent to Verrucariæ (q. v.).

vēr-rū'-çi-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *verruc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of Sessile Cirripedes, order Thoracica, with a single genus, *Verruca*. Shell of six valves, unsymmetrical, the scuta and terga, which together form the operculum, movable, but not furnished with a depressor muscle. From the Chalk onward.

vēr-rū'-cōse, **vēr-rū'-coūs**, *a.* [Lat. *verrucosus*, from *verruca*=a wart.] Warty; having little knobs or warts on the surface. In Botany the same as TUBERCLED (q. v.).

vēr-rū'-cū-lōse, *a.* [A dimin. from *verrucose* (q. v.).] Having minute wart-like prominences.

***ver-ry**, ***ver-rai**, ***ver-rei**, ***ver-rey**, *a.* [Old Fr. *verrai*; Fr. *vrai*.] [VERY.] True.

"Verrei man."—*P. Plowman*, xxii. 153.

ver-ry, **ver-rey**, *s.* [VAIR, VAIRY.]

***vēr-sā-bīl'-ī-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *versable*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being versable; aptness to be turned round.

"By the *versability* of this great engine round which they are twisted."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iv. 137.

***vēr'-sā-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *versabilis*, from *versor*=to turn.] Capable of being turned.

***vēr'-sā-ble-ness**, *s.* [Lat. *versable*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being versable; versability.

***vēr'-sāl**, *adj.* [An abbreviation of *universal*.] Universal, whole.

"Some for brevity,
Have cast the versal world's nativity."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii, c. iii.

***vēr'-sant**, *a.* [Lat. *versans*, pr. par. of *verso*=to turn.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Familiar, acquainted, conversant; having to do with.

"Thoroughly *versant* in ecclesiastical law."—*Sidney Smith: First Letter to Archdeacon Singleton*.

2. **Her.:** Erected or elevated.

vēr'-sant, *subst.* [Fr.=a mountain slope.] All that part of a country which slopes or inclines in one direction; the general lie or slope of country; aspect.

vēr'-sā-tile, *a.* [Fr. *versatil*=quickly turning, from Lat. *versatilis*, from *verso*, frequent. of *verto*=to turn.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. Capable of being moved or turned round.

"Versatile, and sharp-piercing like a screw."

Harte: Eulogius.

2. Changeable, variable, unsteady, varying.

"Those *versatile* representations in the neck of a dove."—*Glanvill*.

3. Turning with ease from one thing to another; readily applying one's self to a new task or occupation, or to various subjects; many-sided.

"Nature seems incapable of such extraordinary combinations as composed his *versatile* capacity."—*Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. (Note 47.)

II. **Bot. (of an anther):** Adhering slightly by the middle, so that the two halves are nearly equally balanced and swing backward and forward, as in the Grasses.

vēr'-sā-tile-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *versatile*; -*ly*.] In a versatile manner.

vēr'-sā-tīl'-ī-tỹ, ***vēr'-sā-tīle-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *versatil(e)*; -*ity*, -*ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being versatile; readiness to be turned; variableness.

2. The quality or faculty of turning with ease from one task or occupation to another; facility in taking up various intellectual pursuits or lines of thought.

"This *versatility* and duplicity of the grand monde may, indeed, constitute a man of the world."—*Knox, Essay* No. 12.

vērse, ***veerce**, ***fers**, *s.* [A. S. *fers*=a verse, a line of poetry, from Lat. *versus*=a turning, a line, a row, so named from the turning to begin a new line, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn. From the same root come many other English words, as *advert*, *convert*, *pervert*, *perverse*, *inverse*, *traverse*, *vertebra*, *vertex*, *vortex*, &c.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *verso*; Fr. *vers*.]

1. A line of poetry, consisting of a certain number of metrical feet, disposed according to the rules of the particular species of poetry which the author intends to compose. Verses are of various kinds, according to the number of feet in each, as hexameter, pentameter, tetrameter, &c.

"Waller was smooth; but Dryden taught to join

The varying *verse*, the full resounding line."

Pope: Satires, v. 268.

2. Poetry, metrical language, poetical composition, versification.

"Who says in *verse* what others say in prose."

Pope: Satires, v. 202.

3. A short division of any composition; as—
(1) A short division of one of the chapters of the Scriptures.

"To rehearse thys *verse* whereby they maye anoyde the greates perylles of this wretched worlde."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes; De profundis*. (Posts.)

(2) A short division of a metrical composition; a stanza.

"Let me hear a staff, a stanze, a *verse*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 2.

(3) A portion of an anthem or service intended to be sung by a single voice to a part. [ANTHEM, s., 2.]

*4. A piece of poetry or rhyme; a poem.

"My love shall in my *verse* ever live young."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 19.

¶ (1) **Blank verse**: [BLANK-VERSE.]

(2) **Heroic verse**: [HEROIC-VERSE.]

***verse-maker**, *subst.* One who writes verses; a verse-monger.

verse-man, ***verse-monger**, *s.* A writer of verses. (Used humorously or contemptuously.)

"It takes all sorts of verse and *verse-men* to make a Parnassus."—*Saturday Review*, July 15, 1882, p. 91.

***vērse**, *v. t. & i.* [VERSE, s.]

A. **Transitive:**

1. To tell in verse or poetry; to relate poetically.

"Playing on pipes of corn, and *versing* love."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

2. To turn over; to revolve.

"*Versing* in his mind this thought."—*Adams: Works*, i. 344.

B. **Intrans.:** To make verses; to versify. (*Sidney.*)

vērsed, *a.* [For *versate*, from Lat. *versatus*, pa. par. of *versor*=to turn; Fr. *versé*.] Thoroughly acquainted; skilled, familiar, conversant.

"They are all completely *versed* in the art of coquetry."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

versed-sine, *s.* [SINE.]

vērs'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *vers(e)*; -*er*.] One who writes or makes verses; a mere versifier.

"Hearken unto a *verser* who may chance

Rhyme thee to good."

Herbert: Church Porch.

***vērs'-ēt**, ***vers-ett**, ***vers-ette**, *s.* [Fr.] A verse, as of Scripture.

"Because they bear an equal part with the priest in many places, and have their cues and *versets* as well as he."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence*.

vēr'-sī-cle, ***ver-sy-cle**, *s.* [Latin *versiculus*, dimin. from *versus*=a verse.] A little verse, specif., a short verse in divine service which is spoken or chanted by the priest or minister alternately with a response from the people.

"A sort of office or service to St. Edmund, consisting of an antiphone, *versicle*, response, and collect, is introduced."—*T. Warton: English Poetry*, ii. 56.

vēr'-sī-cōl-ōr, ***vēr'-sī-cōl-ōred**, *a.* [Latin *versicolor*, from *versus*=turned, and *color*=color.] Having variable colors; changeable in color.

"Neate gardens full of exotic, *versicolor*, diversely varied, sweet smelling flowers."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 233.

vēr'-sīc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *versiculus*=a versicle (q. v.).] Of or pertaining to verses; denoting distinct divisions of a writing.

vēr'-sī-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Latin *versificationem*, accus. of *versificatio*, from *versificatus*, pa. par. of *versifico*=to versify (q. v.).]

1. The act, art, or practice of versifying or composing poetic verse; metrical composition.

"The order of writing an history there withal, presently came down as one would say from the stately chariot of *versification* to prose, and went afoot."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 977.

2. The construction of poetry; the formation, style, or measure of verse or poetry.

"What can be said of his *versification* will be little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope."—*Johnson: Life of Dryden*.

***vēr'-sī-fī-cāt-ōr**, *s.* [Latin, from *versificatus*, pa. par. of *versifico*=to versify (q. v.).] A writer of verses; a versifier.

"Statius, the best *versificator* next to Virgil."—*Dryden: Juvenal*. (Ded.)

***vēr'-sī-fī-cā-trīx**, *s.* [Lat.] A female versifier.

vēr'-sī-fī-ēr, ***ver-ci-fi-er**, ***ver-si-fi-our**, ***ver-si-fy-er**, *s.* [Eng. *versify*; -*er*.]

1. One who writes or composes verses.

"Sandys, the best *versifier* of the former age."—*Dryden: Palamon and Arcite*. (Pref.)

2. One who converts into verse, or who expresses in verse the ideas of another written in prose: as, Tait and Brady were *versifiers* of the Psalms.

***vēr'-sī-form**, *a.* [Lat. *versiformis*, from *versus*=turned, and *forma*=form.] Varied in form, changing form.

vēr'-sī-fỹ, ***ver-si-fie**, *v. i. & t.* [French *versifier*, from Lat. *versifico*, from *versus*=a verse, and *facio*=to make.]

A. **Intrans.:** To make verses; to write verses.

"They that make verses expressynge thereby none other lernynge but the craft of *versifenge* be not of ancient writers named poetes, but only called versifiers."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

B. **Transitive:**

1. To relate or describe in verse; to treat as the subject of verse.

2. To turn or convert into verse; as, to *versify* the Psalms.

***vērs'-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *vers(e)*; -*ing*.] The act of writing verse; versification.

"Prosing or *versing*, but chiefly this latter."—*Milton. (Annandale.)*

vēr'-sion, *subst.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *versionem*, accus. of *versio*=a turning, from Lat. *versus*, pa. par. of *verto*=to turn; Sp. *version*; Ital. *versione*.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

*1. The act of turning; the state of being turned; change, transformation, conversion.

*2. A turning round or about.

*3. Change of direction; direction.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt. or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

*4. The act of translating or rendering from one language into another; translation.

*5. A translation; that which is translated or rendered from one language into another. [REVISED-VERSION.]

*6. A statement, account, or description of incidents or proceedings from some particular point of view; as, He gave quite another *version* of the affair.

*7. A school exercise consisting of a translation of one language, generally one's vernacular, into another.

II. *Obstetrics*: The operation of bringing down the feet, or some part of the lower extremities of the child, when its presentation is such as to preclude delivery in the ordinary manner.

vēr'-sion-ist, s. [Eng. *version*; -ist.]

1. One who makes a version; a translator.

2. One who favors a certain version or translation.

vēr'st, s. [Russ. *versta*.] A Russian measure of length, containing 1,166 $\frac{2}{3}$ yards or 3,500 feet; hence, equal to about two-thirds of a mile.

vēr'-sūs, prep. [Lat. = turned in the direction of, toward; prop. pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Against; chiefly used in legal language; as, John Doe *versus* Richard Roe, and generally abbreviated to *v.* or *vs.*

***vēr'-sūte**, a. [Lat. *versutus*, from *versus*, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn.] Crafty, wily.

vért (1), s. [An abbrev. of *pervert* or *convert*, s. (q. v.)] A pervert or convert. (Colloq.)

"Old friends call me a pervert; new acquaintance a convert; the other day I was addressed as a *vert*."—*Experiences of a Vert*, in *Union Review*, May, 1864.

vért (2), ***vērd**, s. [O. Fr. *verd*; Fr. *vert* = green, from Lat. *viridem*, accus. of *viridis* = green, from *virere* = to be green.]

*1. *Forest Law*:

(1) Everything within a forest that grows and bears a green leaf, which may serve as a covert for deer, but especially great and thick coverts.

(2) Power or liberty to cut green trees or wood.

2. *Her.*: A green color; in coats of nobility it is called Emerald, and in those of princes Venus. It is expressed in engraving by diagonal lines, drawn from dexter chief to the sinister base.

"Between three plates, a chevron engrailed chequy, or, *vert*, and ermins."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor*, iii. 1.

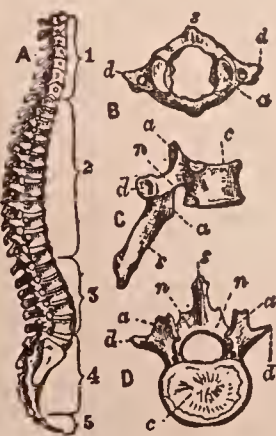
vért, v. i. [VERT (1), s.] To change one's religion; spec., to leave the Church of England for the Roman Communion, or *vice versa*.

vēr'-tant, a. [Fr.]

Her.: The same as FLECTED and REFLECTED—i. e., formed like the letter S reverted.

vēr'-tē-brā (plural **vēr'-tē-bræ**), ***vēr'-tē-bre** (bre as *bēr*), s. [Lat. = a joint, a vertebra, from *verto* = to turn; Fr. *vertèbre*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vertebra*.]

Compar. Anat.: One of the bony segments of which the spine, or backbone, consists. Theoretically, a typical vertebra consists of a central piece or body, from which two arches are given off, one (the neural), protecting the nervous system, the other (the hæmal) protecting the organs of circulation, and thus corresponding to the doubly tubular structure of the body of the Vertebrata. (See illustration under VERTEBRATA.) In practice the second arch is only recognizable with difficulty, the parts being either absent or much modified, but a good example may be seen in the human thorax. The fundamental element of each vertebra is the body or centrum (c), from the surface of which spring two bony arches (n n), called the neural arches, or neurapophyses, because they form with the body the neural canal, which incloses the spinal cord. From the point of junction there is usually developed a spine, called the spinous process, or neural spine (s), rudimentary in the atlas or first cervical vertebra. From the neural arches are also developed the articular process or zygapophyses (a a), which aid the centra in uniting the vertebræ to each other. From the sides of the body proceed the transverse processes (d d). The number of



Vertebral Column and Vertebrae.

A. Side view of Human Vertebral Column; B. First Cervical Vertebra or Atlas; C. Side view of Dorsal Vertebra; D. Lumbar Vertebra. (For other references see text.)

vertebræ varies greatly in different animals. The vertebral column is divisible into distinct regions, of which the following are recognizable in the higher Vertebrata: The cervical vertebræ (seven in man), composing the neck (1); the dorsal (twelve in man), usually carrying well-developed ribs (2); the lumbar (five in man) (3). These form the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar regions respectively, and are sometimes called True Vertebræ, to distinguish them from the False Vertebræ, which consist of those in the sacral region usually ankylosed to form a single bone, the *os sacrum* (4), and a variable number of vertebræ forming the caudal region or tail (5). The spaces between the vertebræ are filled with an elastic substance, admitting of an amount of motion which, though slight between each pair, is in the aggregate sufficient to give the spinal column considerable flexibility. The vertebræ and their projections or processes afford attachments for a number of muscles and ligaments, and passages for blood-vessels and for the nerves passing out of the spinal cord.

vēr'-tē-brā, a. & s. [Eng. *vertebr(a)*; -al.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Of or pertaining to the vertebræ or joints of the spine.

"The carotid, vertebral and splenic arteries."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Having a backbone or spinal joints; vertebrate.

*B. *As subst.*: An animal belonging to the division Vertebrata (q. v.); a vertebrate.

vertebral-column, s.

Comp. Anat.: The spine. [VERTEBRA.]

vēr'-tē-brā'-tā, s. pl. [Neut. pl. of Latin *vertebratus* = jointed, vertebrated.]

Zoöl.: A division of the Animal Kingdom, instituted by Lamarck, comprising animals in which the body is composed of a number of definite segments [VERTEBRA], arranged along a longitudinal axis; the nervous system is in its main masses dorsal, and the neural and hæmal regions of the body are always completely separated by a partition; the limbs are never more than four in number; generally there is a bony axis known as the spine or vertebral column, and a notochord is always present in the embryo, though it may not persist in adult life. A specialized hæmal system is present in all, and in all but Amphioxus there is a heart with never less than two chambers, and in the higher vertebrates with four. The Vertebrata are usually divided into five classes: Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, and Mammalia, and many attempts have been made to gather these classes into groups. One plan is to divide them into Branchiata (Fishes and Amphibians), because at some portion of their life they are provided with gills, and Abranchiata (Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals), having no gills. The latter are sometimes called Amniota or Allantoidea, because the embryo is provided with an amnion and an allantois, while both these are absent in the Branchiata, which are therefore called Anamniota or Anallantoidea. Owen made two sections: Hæmatocrya, or Cold-blooded Vertebrates (Fishes, Amphibia, and Reptiles), and Hæmatotherma, or Warm-blooded Vertebrates (Birds and Mammals); and Huxley three: Ichthyopsida (Fishes and Amphibia), Sauropsida (Reptiles and Birds), and Mammalia. A later classification is to treat all the Vertebrata as a division of a larger group, Chordata, distinguished by (1) the temporary or permanent possession of a rod (the notochord) underlying the central dorsally-placed nervous system; and (2) the temporary or permanent presence of visceral clefts (q. v.). The Chordata are divided into three groups: (1) Cephalochordata, in which the notochord, pointed at the extremities, extends from one end of the body to the other; (2) Urochordata (q. v.), and (3) the true Vertebrata, or Craniata, in which the anterior end of the central nervous system is enlarged into a brain, which becomes surrounded and protected by a cartilaginous capsule or skull.

vēr'-tē-brāte, a. & s. [VERTEBRATA.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Zoöl.*: Belonging to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata (q. v.).

2. *Bot. (of a leaf)*: Contracted at intervals with an articulation at each contraction.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the sub-kingdom Vertebrata (q. v.).

vēr'-tē-brāt-ēd, a. [English *vertebrat(e)*; -ed.] The same as VERTEBRATE (q. v.).

***vēr'-tē-bre** (bre as *bēr*), s. [VERTEBRA.]

vēr'-tēx (pl. **vēr'-tē-çēs** (Latin), **vēr'-tēx-ēs** (Eng.), s. [Lat. = the top, prop. = the turning-point, and especially the pole of the sky, the zenith; from *verto* = to turn. *Vertex* and *vortex* are doublets.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A turning-point; the principal or highest point; the top, the summit, the apex. Applied specifically to—

(1) The zenith or point of the heavens directly overhead.

"These keep the *vertex*; but betwixt the bear And shining zodiack, where the planets err, A thousand figured constellations roll."—*Creech: Lucretius*.

(2) The top or crown of the head.

(3) The summit or top of a hill, or the like.

"Mountains especially abound with different species of vegetables; every *vertex* or eminence affording new kinds."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*.

II. *Math.*: The point in any figure opposite to and most distant from its base.

¶ (1) *Vertex of a curve*: The point from which the diameter is drawn or the intersection of the diameter and the curve. In the parabola, the principal vertex is the vertex of the axis of the curve; in the ellipse, the left-hand, and in the hyperbola the right-hand, vertex of the transverse axis.

(2) *Vertex of an angle*: The point at which the two lines meet to form the angle.

vēr'-tī-cal, ***vēr'-tī-call**, a. & s. [Fr. *vertical*; from Lat. *verticalis*, from *vertex* (genit. *verticis*) = a vertex.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) Pertaining or relating to the vertex; situated at the vertex, apex, or highest point; placed in the zenith or point in the heavens directly overhead.

"'T is raging noon; and, *vertical*, the sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays."—*Thomson: Summer*, 432.

(2) Being in a position perpendicular to the plane of the horizon; placed or acting perpendicularly, or in an upright position or directly upright; plumb.

"The compound motion of the lower jaw, half lateral, and half *vertical*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

*2. *Fig.*: At the highest point or zenith; occupying the highest place.

"He was *vertical* in the esteem of the soldiery."—*Fuller: Worthies; Herefordshire*.

II. *Bot.*: Placed in a direction from the base to the apex. All disseminations are vertical.

B. *As subst.*: A vertical circle, plane, or line.

"The direction of a *vertical* is normal to the surface of a free fluid."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

¶ *Prime-vertical*:

Astron.: That vertical circle which is at right angles to the plane of the meridian, and which passes through the zenith and the east and west points of the horizon.

vertical-angles, s. pl.

Geom.: Opposite angles (q. v.).

vertical-anthers, s. pl.

Bot.: Anthers which are at the upper extremities of the filaments, and being inserted by their base point upward.

vertical-circle, s.

Astron.: A great circle passing through the zenith and the nadir. The meridian of any place is a vertical-circle.

vertical-dial, s. [DIAL, s., I. 3.]

vertical-escapement, s.

Horol.: An old form of escapement in watches, in which the axis of the scape-wheel is at right-angles to that of the verge, thus making its plane of revolution vertical, the plane of oscillation of the balance being assumed to be horizontal.

vertical-fins, s. pl.

Ichthy.: Fins situated in the median dorsal line from the head to the tail, and in the ventral line of the tail. Sometimes the vertical fins are continuous, or nearly so, but usually three vertical fins are distinguished—one in the dorsal line (the dorsal fin), one in the ventral line behind the anus (the anal fin), and one confined to the extremity of the tail (the caudal fin), called also Unpaired fins.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

vertical-leaves, s. pl.

Bot.: Leaves which present one of their edges directly upward, so that neither side can be called upper or lower.

vertical-line, s.

Surv.: A perpendicular line; a line perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. [VERTICAL, B.]

vertical-plane, s.

1. [PLANE, ¶ 6.]
2. **Conic sections:** A plane passing through the vertex of a cone and through its axis.

vertical steam-engine, s. A form of steam-engine in which the piston reciprocates vertically, as distinguished from the horizontal, inclined, or rotary. [STEAM-ENGINE.]

vertical-strata, s. pl.

Geol.: Strata dipping at an angle of 90°. They constitute one side of a large basin or trough. Example, the strata at Alum Bay in the Isle of Wight.

***vēr-tī-cāl'-i-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *vertical*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vertical or in the zenith.

"Unto them the sun is vertical twice a year; making two distinct summers in the different points of the *verticality*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xi.

vēr-tī-cāl-lŷ, adv. [English *vertical*; -ly.] In a vertical manner, position, or direction in the zenith; perpendicularly.

"[The sun] . . . *vertically* passeth over the habitations of Peru and Brazilia."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. x.

vertically-compressed, s.

Bot.: The same as DEPRESSED.

vēr-tī-cāl-nēss, s. [Eng. *vertical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vertical.

vēr-tī-čil, vēr-tī-čil, s. [VERTICILLUS.]

Botany: A term applied (1) to leaves when they stand around the stem in a circle, or when more than two of them are opposite; (2) to flowers when two verticillasters are united; (3) more rarely to branches when several spring from the stem at the same height. The use of the word was introduced by Linnaeus. Link used the expression *Spurious Verticil* or *False Whorl*.

vēr-tī-čil-lār'-i-a, s. [Formed from Mod. Lat. *verticillus* (q. v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Clusiaceae, containing one species, *Verticillaria acuminata*, a Peruvian tree with acuminate leaves, two colored sepals, and many stamens, and a three-valved capsular fruit.

vēr-tī-čil-lās'-tēr, s. [Mod. Latin *verticillus*, and Lat. *aster*=a star.]

Bot.: Hoffmannsegg's name for a cyme reduced to a very few flowers. This is the normal inflorescence in the Lamiaceae, in the species of which two verticillasters are situated opposite to each other in the axils of opposite leaves.

***vēr-ŷi-čil-lā'-tæ, s. pl.** [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *verticillatus*=verticillate.]

Bot.: The fifty-eighth order of plants in Linnaeus' Natural System. It corresponded to the modern Labiate.

vēr-tī-čil-lāte, vēr-tī-čil-lāt-ēd, a. [VERTICILLATE.]

1. **Bot.:** Whorled (q. v.). Having leaves, flowers, or more rarely branches, arranged in verticils or whorls.

2. **Zoöl.:** Arranged like the spokes of a wheel.

vēr-tī-čil-lūs, s. [Lat.=a spindle whorl; dimin. from *vertex* (genit. *verticis*)=a vertex (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as VERTICIL (q. v.).

***vēr-tī-čil-i-tŷ, s.** [Fr. *verticité*, from Lat. *vertex* (genit. *verticis*)=a vertex (q. v.).] The property or power of turning; rotation, revolution.

"It will appear endowed with a stronger and more durable *verticity*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 313.

vēr-tī-cle, s. [Latin *verticulum*, dimin. from *vertex* (genit. *verticis*)=a vertex (q. v.).] An axis, a hinge, a turning-point.

"The *verticle* is near, when admiration from abroad, and luxury at home, threaten our change."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 51.

vēr-tī-dīne, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: An organic base, said to exist in the tar of bituminous shale. It has not yet been isolated.

vēr-tīg'-in-ōūs, adj. [Lat. *vertiginosus*, from *vertigo* (genit. *vertiginis*)=vertigo (q. v.); Fr. *vertigineux*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vertiginoso*.]

1. Turning round; revolving, rotary.

"This *vertiginous* motion gives day and night successively over the whole earth, and makes it habitable all around."—*Bentley*.

2. Of the nature of vertigo; affected with vertigo; dizzy, giddy.

"I was sicke before of a *vertiginous* giddiness and irresolution."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 193.

3. Causing vertigo; apt to affect one with giddiness.

"The smells of meat and *vertiginous* drinkings."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

4. Apt to turn or change; unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Depending upon . . . the winds and the tides of this *vertiginous* world."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

vēr-tīg'-in-ōūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vertiginous*; -ly.] In a vertiginous manner; with a whirling or giddiness.

"Go to! The smoothest, safest of you all . . . Will rock *vertiginously* in turn and reel."

Browning: Ring and Book, xi. 2,365.

vēr-tīg'-in-ōūs-nēss, subst. [Eng. *vertiginous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vertiginous; a whirling, or sensation of whirling; giddiness; dizziness.

"The *vertiginousness* of our own brains."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

vēr-tī-gō, vēr-tī-gō, s. [Lat., from *verto*=to turn.]

Pathol.: Giddiness; a feeling as if external objects whirled round, or as one had been whirling round, or were about to fall, which one tends to do unless he grasp something fixed, or sit down. Sometimes there is staggering without any considerable sense of giddiness, and at others the exact reverse. The malady is most common in advanced life, and is sometimes the precursor of apoplexy or paralysis. The staggering of a drunken man is a form of vertigo produced by alcoholic poisoning; that of a patient on first attempting to rise after a long illness is caused by weakness. It is a common symptom of excessive or defective supply of blood to the brain, and also of derangement of the digestive organs. Except when there is obvious plethora of the system, tonic medicines are required.

***vēr-tī-līn'-ē-ar, adj.** [English *verti(cal)*, and *linear*.] Straight, rectangular.

vēr-tū, vēr-tū, vēr-tū, vēr-tū, subst. [Ital. *virtù*, *vertù*, for *virtute*=virtue, excellence, especially in a love of the fine arts, from Lat. *virtutem*, accus. of *virtus*=virtue (q. v.).] Artistic excellence, that quality which commends articles to the collectors of works of arts; hence, works of art, antiquity, or curiosity collectively, especially such as are preserved in museums, private collections, or the like.

"I had thoughts in my chamber to place it in view, To be shown to my friends as a piece of *virtu*."

Goldsmith: The Haunch of Venison.

***vēr-tue, s.** [VIRTUE.]

***vēr-tu-gal, subst.** [See def.] A doubtful word, probably the same as FARTHINGALE (q. v.), or Vardingale, as the author (see extract) is speaking of Sardanapalus, who was extremely effeminate and wore women's clothes.

"Amid his *vertugals* for ayde he drew From his Lieutenant, who did him pursew."

Hudson: Judith, v. 215.

***vēr-tu-les, a.** [VIRTUELESS.]

***vēr-tūm-nal, a.** [From Latin *Vertumnus*=an Etruscan deity, the god of the changing year, from *verto*=to change.] A term of doubtful meaning. Davies (*Supp. Gloss.*) thinks Adams, having the first syllable (Lat. *ver*=spring) chiefly in his mind, uses the word as=spring.

"Her smiles are more reviving than the *vertumnal* sunshine."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 333.

***vēr-tu-ōūs, a.** [VIRTUOUS.]**vēr-u-coūs, a.** [VERRUCOSE.]

Vēr-u-lā'-mī-an, adj. [Latin *Verulamium*, the ancient name of St. Albans.] Of or pertaining to St. Albans, or to Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam.

"A temper well fitted for the reception of the *Verulamian* doctrine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

vēr-vāin, *var-vin, *ver-vaine, *ver-vine, ver-veyne, s. [Fr. *verveine*, from Latin *verbena*.] [VERBENA.]

Bot.: The genus *Verbena* (q. v.), specially *V. officinalis*.

"She nightshade strows to work him ill, Therewith the *vervain*, and the dill, That hindreth witches of their will."

Drayton: Nymphidia.

vervain-mallow, s.

Bot.: *Malva alcea*, a native of Germany.

vērve, s. [Fr.] Spirit; enthusiasm.

"Act with genuine *verve* and impulse."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vēr-vēl, *vēr-vail, subst. [Fr. *vervelle*.] A label tied to a hawk, and containing the owner's name, &c.

"Free beauteous slave, thy happy feet In silver fetters *vervails* meet."

Lovelace: Lucasta Posthuma; The Falcon.

vēr'-vēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Zoölogy: *Cercopithecus pygerythrus*, a small monkey, from Senegal and surrounding districts. Prevailing tint greenish; head, throat, and breast light dun, paws dark.

vēr'-ŷ, *ver-al, *ver-ra, *ver-ray, *ver-rei, *ver-rey, *verye, a. & adv. [O. F. *verai*, *vray* (Fr. *vrai*), from a supposed Low Lat. *veracus*, from Lat. *verax*, genit. *veracis*=veracious (q. v.); cf. O. Fr. *ver, veir, voir*=true, from Lat. *verus*; Ger. *wahr* true; Russ. *viera*=faith, belief.]

A. As adjective:

1. Veritable, real, true, actual.

"Very God of very God."—*Nicene Creed*.

*2. True, exact, correct.

"These sothely (ben) the measures of the auter in a cubit most *verre*."—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xliii. 13.

3. Used before substantives to denote—

(1) Exact conformity or identity with what is expressed.

"The *very* night before he went away."

Wordsworth: The Brothers.

(2) To indicate that the word is to be understood in its full and unrestricted sense.

"The sailors mutinied from *very* hunger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) To give emphasis, intensity, or force generally. (Equivalent to the adverb *even*.)

"Thou away, the *very* birds are mute."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 97.

(4) Used as equivalent to alone, mere.

"Nothing but the *very* smell were left me."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 441.

(5) Used as equivalent to full, complete, perfect. (Frequently in the comparative, and more frequently in the superlative.)

"Thou hast the *veriest* shrew of all."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

B. As adv.: In a high degree; to a great extent; greatly, extremely, exceedingly.

"*Very* weak and faint."—*Milton: Psalm* vi.

¶ Formerly used commonly to qualify past participles; as, *very* altered; now seldom used without an interposed adverb expressive of degree; as, *very much* (or *little*) altered, *very greatly* astonished, *very highly* valued, &c.

"They were *very* frightened."—*G. W. Dasent: Tales from the Norse*, p. 499.

¶ Very lord and very tenant:

Law: They that are immediate lord and tenant one to another.

vēr-sā-nī-a, s. [Lat.=madness.]

Mental Pathol.: Derangement of the intellectual and moral faculties without coma or fever. Many nosologists have used this as a generic term, under which they have included different kinds of mental alienation. (*Dunglison*.)

vēs'-bine, s. [VESBIUM.]

Mineral.: A name given by Scacchi (*Att. Accad. Napoli*, Dec. 13, 1879) to the thin, yellow coatings formed on the lava of 1631, Vesuvius, in the belief that it contained a new element, vesbium (q. v.).

vēs'-bi-ūm, subst. [Lat. *Vesbius*=*Vesvius*, a contracted form of *Vesuvius*.] [VESBINE.]

vē-sī'-ca, s. [Lat.=a bladder.]

Anat.: A bladder.

vesica-piscis, s. [Lit.=the fish's bladder.]

Eccles. Art.: A term employed by some antiquarians to designate the elliptic aureole in which the Savior is sometimes depicted. It is formed of two equal circles cutting each other in their centers. It was a very common symbol in the Middle Ages, and the term is supposed to have been derived from the sacred character of a fish as a symbol of Our Lord, the Greek word for fish, *Ichthys*, containing in consecutive order the initials of the Greek words *I*(esous), *ch*(ristos), *th*(eou), (*H*)y(ios), *s*(ōter)=Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior. The seals of abbies, colleges, and other religious establishments were invariably made in this form.

vēs'-īc-al, a. [Latin *vesica*=a bladder.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the bladder.

vesical-catarrh, s.

Pathol.: Chronic Cystitis (q. v.).

vesical-hæmorrhage, s.

Pathol.: Hæmorrhage from the bladder, a form of Hæmaturia (q. v.).

vēs'-ī-cant, s. [Low Latin *vesicans*, pr. par. of *vesico*=to blister, from Latin *vesica*=a blister, a bladder.] A blistering agent; an epispastic, a vesicatory. The chief are Cantharides, Glacial Acetic acid, &c.



Figure in Vesica-piscis.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, rūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vēs'-ī-cāte, *v. t.* [Low Latin *vesico*, from Latin *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.] To raise vesicles, blisters, or little bladders on; to blister; to inflame and separate the cuticle of.

"I saw the cuticular *vesicated*, and shining with a burning heat."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. i.

vēs'-ī-cā-tion, *s.* [VESICATE.] The act or process of vesicating or raising blisters on the skin.

"Defending the *vesication* with pledgets."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. i., ch. vi.

vēs'-ī-cā-tōr-ŷ, *adj. & s.* [Fr. *vésicatoire*, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.]

A. As *adj.*: Having the property or quality of raising a blister or blisters on the skin; blistering.

B. As *subst.*: A blistering application or plaster; an epispastic.

"Hasten revulsion by *venæsection* or *vesicatories*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. v., ch. i.

vēs'-ī-cle, *s.* [Lat. *vesicula*, dimin. from *vesica* = a blister, a bladder; Fr. *vésicule*.]

1. Anat.: Any sac, cyst, or receptacle, like a little bladder. Used spec. of the umbilical and seminal vesicles.

2. Botany:

(1) A small cell or bladder. It is by an infinite number of such vessels that cellular tissue is built up. [GERMINAL-VESSICLE, PRIMORDIAL-UTRICLE or VESSEL.]

(2) Any hollow excrescence like a bladder. Spec. (a) An inflation of the thallus of Algae filled with air, by which they are enabled to float; (b) a petiole dilated by air, which floats the leaves of a plant, as in *Trapa natans* and *Pontederia crassipes*. (De Candolle.)

3. Pathol.: A slight elevation of the epidermis containing a serous fluid, generally transparent, but occasionally opaque or sero-purulent. [VESICULA.]

vēs'-ī-cō-, *pref.* [Lat. *vesica* = the urinary bladder.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the bladder.

vesico-prostatic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the prostate gland and the bladder; as, the *vesico-prostatic* artery.

vesico-uterine, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to the uterus and the bladder; as, the *vesico-uterine* folds.

vesico-vaginal, *a.*

Surg., &c.: Of or belonging to the vagina and to the bladder; as, *vesico-vaginal* hernia.

vē-sic'-u-lā (pl. **vē-sic'-u-læ**), *s.* [Latin = a little vesicle, a blister.]

Pathol. (pl.): An order of cutaneous diseases, characterized by the occurrence of vesicles. These may be globular, umbilicated, or acuminated. They arise on any part of the body, and resemble drops of water on the spots where they exist. The fluid in them may be absorbed, or it becomes effused, causing excoriation and small thin incrustations. The order contains three diseases: Sudamina, Herpes, and Eczema.

vēs'-ī-cū-læ-form, *a.* [Lat. *vesiculæ*, genit. of *vesicula*, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a vesicle or vesicles.

vē-sic'-u-lar, *a.* [Fr. *vésiculaire*, from Latin *vesicula* = a vesicle (q. v.).] Pertaining to or consisting of vesicles; like a vesicle; bladdery, cellulose; full of interstices.

"Special accumulations of *vesicular* matter."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

vesicular-emphysema, *s.*

Pathol.: The enlargement of the air-cells of the lungs, followed by the perforation of their walls, so as to produce small oval openings, ultimately enlarging. Called also Pulmonary Emphysema.

vē-sic'-u-late, *adj.* [Latin *vesicula* = a vesicle; Eng. *adj. suff. -ate*.] Full of vesicles or small bladders; vesicular.

vē-sic'-u-lif-ēr-ī, *subst. pl.* [Lat. *vesicula* = a vesicle, and *fero* = to bear. Named from the small globose, transparent sac in which the spores are first enclosed.]

Bot.: The same as *PHYSOMYCETES* (q. v.).

***vē-sic'-u-lō'-sa**, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *vesiculosus*.] [VESICULOSE.]

Entom.: A tribe of Diptera created by Latreille. It was equivalent to Leach's family Acroceridae. There are two genera, Acrocera (=Syrphus, in part) and Henops (=Ogcodes), both composed of small insects, having the abdomen much swollen. Species few in number, chiefly exotic; found upon plants and among flowers.

vē-sic'-u-lōse, **vē-sic'-u-lōus**, *adj.* [Lat. *vesiculosus*, from *vesicula* = a vesicle (q. v.); Fr. *vésiculeux*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of vesicles; vesicular.

ves'-pā, *s.* [Lat. = a wasp.]

Entom.: Wasp: the type-genus of the family Vespidae (q. v.), with numerous species, universally distributed. Abdomen broad; mandibles broad, oblique at tip and toothed; clypeus quadrate, truncate in front.

vēs'-pēr, *s. & a.* [Lat. = the evening, the evening star; *vespera* = even-tide; cogn. with Gr. *hesperos* = evening (adj. & subst.); O. Fr. *vespre* (Fr. *vêpre*); *vespres* = even-song.]

A. As substantive:

1. The evening star; a name applied to the planet Venus when she is to the east of the sun and appears after sunset.

"Vesper fair Cynthia ushers, and her train."

P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, v.

***2.** Hence, fig., evening.

"Thou hast seen these signs:

They are black *vesper's* pageants."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 12.

3. Ecclesiology (pl.):

(1) The time of evening service.

(2) The sixth hour of the Roman Breviary. When said or sung in public, vespers form the usual evening service of the Roman Church, approximately corresponding to the Evening Prayer of the Anglican.

B. As *adj.*: Pertaining or relating to the evening or to the service of vespers; as, a *vesper-bell*, a *vesper-hymn*, &c.

¶ *Sicilian Vespers*: [SICILIAN-VESPERS.]

***vēs'-pēr-āl**, *adj.* [Eng. *vesper*; -al.] Vesper, evening.

vēs'-pēr-tīl'-ī-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a bat, from *vesper* = evening.]

1. Zool.: The type-genus of Vespertiliones (q. v.), with forty-three species, ranging over the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. Muzzle long; glandular prominences between the eyes small; nostrils opening by simple crescentic apertures; crown of the head vaulted; ears separate, oval, generally equaling and often exceeding the length of the head; tragus long, generally acute, and attenuated upward; tail less than length of head and body; face hairy. Most of the species appear to live in woods; some, either habitually or occasionally, live in caves or under the roofs of houses. The position of attachment of the wings to the hinder extremities and the size of the foot appear to be connected with the nature of their dwellings; those which live in caves have larger feet, more or less free from the wing-membrane, while those living in woods have much smaller feet, enclosed in the wing-membrane to the base of the toes.

2. Palæont.: *Vespertilio parisiensis* appears in the Upper Eocene of Montmartre.

vēs'-pēr-tīl'-ī-ō-nēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *vespertilio* (q. v.).]

Zool.: A group of Vespertilionidae, with eight genera, having the range of the family. Nostrils simple, opening by crescentic or circular apertures at the extremity of the muzzle; ears generally moderate; forehead not grooved.

vēs'-pēr-tīl'-ī-ō-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vespertilio*, genit. *vespertilionis*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

1. Zool.: A family of Microchiroptera, with three groups (Plecoti, Vespertiliones, and Minioptera), generally distributed throughout the temperate and tropical regions of both hemispheres. They are easily distinguished from all other bats by their simple nostrils at the extremity of the conical, somewhat elongated muzzle, by the long tail produced to the hinder margin of the large interfemoral membrane, and by the upper incisor teeth, which are separated by a wide space, and placed near the canines. The eyes are minute, and the inner margins of the ears arise from the sides of the head, not from the forehead. (Dobson.)

2. Palæont.: From the Eocene Tertiary.

vēs'-pēr-tīl'-ī-ō-nī-ne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vespertilio* (q. v.), genit. *vespertilionis*; Eng. *adj. suff. -ine*.] Of, belonging to, or resembling the genus *Vespertilio* or the family Vespertilionidae (q. v.).

vespertilionine-alliance, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by Dobson to a division of his Microchiroptera. It consists of three families: Rhinolophidae, Nycteridae, and Vespertilionidae.

vēs'-pēr-tīne, *a.* [Lat. *vespertinus*, from *vesper* = evening.]

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. Pertaining to the evening; happening or being in the evening.

"The stars, their matutine and *vespertine* motions, rise and fall."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*.

2. Late; hence, full, complete.

"That *vespertine* knowledge of the saints."—*Bp. Hall: The Best Bargain*.

II. Geology: The term applied to the thirteenth series of the Appalachian strata, equivalent to the lowest Carboniferous group of Europe. The maximum thickness in Pennsylvania exceeds 2,000 feet. (Prof. H. D. Rogers: *Geology of Pennsylvania*.)

vēs'-pēr-ū-gō, *s.* [Lat. = a bat, from *vesperus* = evening.]

Zool.: A genus of Vespertiliones, with twenty-two species, universally distributed, but more common in the temperate and subtropical regions of the eastern hemisphere. This genus has also the most northerly range of the Chiroptera, one species—*Vesperugo borealis*—having been found close to the limits of the Arctic Circle. The Bats of this genus are the Common Bats of all countries, and may be easily known by their comparatively thick bodies, flat, broad heads, and obtuse muzzles (the thickness of which is increased in front by the rounded glandular elevations), short, broad, and triangular obtusely-pointed ears, obtuse and slightly incurved tragus, short legs, and by the presence in most species of a well-developed post-calcaneal lobule, which probably acts as a kind of adhesive disc in securing the animal's grasp when climbing over smooth surfaces.

vēs'-pī-a-rŷ, *s.* [Lat. *vespa* = a wasp.] A nest or habitation of wasps, hornets, &c.; a colony or community of such insects.

vēs'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vesp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ideæ.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera (having the anterior wings longitudinally duplicate), with thirteen genera and about 1,000 species, universally distributed. Head-shield nearly square; mandibles short, toothed at tips; antennæ twelve-jointed in females and neuters, an extra joint in those of the males.

vēs'-pīl-lō, *s.* [Lat., from *vesper* = evening.]

Rom. Antiq.: One who carried out the dead in the evening for burial.

"By raking into the bowels of the deceased, continual sight of anatomies, skeletons, or cadaverous reliques, like *vespilloes*, or grave diggers, I am (not) become stupid, nor have I forgot the apprehension of mortality."—*Brownie: Religio Medici*, pt. i., § 38.

vēs'-sēl, ***ves-sell**, ***ves-selle**, *s.* [O. French *vaissel*, *veissel*, *vessel* (Fr. *vaisseau*), from Lat. *vascellum* = a small urn or vase; dimin. from *vas* = a vase (q. v.); Sp. *vasillo*; Ital. *vascillo*, *vasello*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A utensil for holding liquids and other things, as a jug, a cup, a dish, a cask, a barrel, &c.

"The wise took oil in their *vessels* with their lamps."—*Matt. xxv. 4*.

(2) A ship or craft of any kind, but more particularly one larger than a mere boat.

"Like a weather-beaten *vessel* holds

Gladly the port, though shroud and tackle torn."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 1,043.

2. Fig.: Anything conceived as formed for or capable of receiving and containing; hence, in Scriptural language, a person into whom anything is conceived as being poured or infused, or to whom something has been imparted; a receptacle; a recipient.

"*Vessels* of mercy . . . prepared unto glory."—*Rom. ix. 22, 23*.

II. Technically (pl.):

1. Anat.: Any tube or canal in which the fluids of the body are contained, secreted, or circulated. Used of the arteries, the veins, and of the lymphatics.

2. Bot.: (sometimes used in the Latin form *vasa*): Tubes occurring in the interior of plants, and serving for the conveyance of sap and air. They are of various kinds, as annular, barred and imperfectly barred dotted, milk, punctated, reticulated, scalariform, spiral, tracheary, and transitory vessels.

¶ *The weaker vessel*: A term frequently applied to a woman, in allusion to 1 Peter iii. 7.

"I must comfort the *weaker vessel*, as doublet and hose ought to show itself courageous to petticoat."—*Shakesp. As You Like It*, ii. 4.

***vēs'-sēl**, *v. t.* [VESSEL, *subst.*] To place or put into a vessel.

"Take earth, and *vessel* it, and in that set the seed."—*Bacon*.

***ves-sell**, ***ves-selle**, *s.* [VESSEL, *s.*]

vēs'-sētŝ, **vēs'-sēs**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A sort of worsted. (Prov.)

vēs'-sīg-nōn, *s.* [Fr. *veffignon*, from Lat. *vesica* = a blister, a bladder.] A kind of soft swelling on a horse's leg; a windgall.

vēst, *s.* [Lat. *vestis* = a garment, a dress; *vestio* = to clothe. From the same root as Sans. *vas* = to put on (clothes); Gr. *enymī* = to dress, to clothe; *esthēs* = clothing; Goth. *gawasjan* = to clothe; *wasti* = clothes; Fr. *veste*.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; çion, -çion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

1. Literally:

* (1) An article of dress covering the person; an outer garment; a vesture, a dress, a gown.

"The vests that holy rites require."

Dryden: *Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 193.

(2) A short, sleeveless garment, worn by men under the coat, and covering the upper part of the body; a waistcoat (q. v.). (A tailor's word.)

¶ *Pull down your vest*: An American slang expression, intended to interrupt and confuse a speaker. It is tantamount to the otherslang expressions "Shut up," "Come off," &c.

*2. Fig.: Dress, array, garments.

vest, *v. t. & i.* [VEST, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To clothe with or as with a garment, vesture, or dress; to dress, to robe.

"Concerning the vesting of the priests in the Levitical ministrations."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. Hence, to cover, surround, or envelop closely.

"The verdant fields with those of heaven may vie,
With ether vested and a purple sky."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

3. To invest or clothe, as with authority; to put in possession; to endow with; to confer upon; to put more or less formally in possession. (Followed by *with*.)

"This company, in consideration of a sum paid to the king, is vested with the property of all diamonds found in Brazil."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. To place or put in the possession or at the disposal of; to give or confer an immediate fixed right of present or future possession of or authority over. (Followed by *in*.)

"Truelie vested in his possession by the forfeiture which Duncan, sometime county of Fife, had doone in K. Robert Bruses daies."—*Holinshed: History of Scotland* (an. 1357).

*5. To lay out, as money on capital; to invest.

B. Intrans.: To come or descend; to be fixed to take effect, as a title or right; to devolve (followed by *in*); as, upon the death of the ancestor the estate, or right to the estate, vests in the heir.

Vēs'-tā, *s.* [Lat.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. Fig.: A wax match, which ignites by friction.

II. Technically:

1. Astron.: [ASTEROID, 4.]

2. Rom. Mythol.: One of the great divinities of the ancient Romans, identified with the Greek Hestia, the virgin goddess of the hearth. She was worshiped, together with the Penates, at every meal, when the family assembled round the hearth, which was in the middle of the room. The sacred fire, said to have been brought by Æneas from Troy, burned perpetually on her altar, and was tended by the Vestal Virgins. The fire was never willingly permitted to expire; but if such an accident occurred through neglect, it was considered an omen of the worst description, and required the most careful and solemn expiations. In the Augustan age Vesta was represented as a personification of Terra, or the Earth, and at a later period she was confounded with Ops, Rhea, Cybele, Bona Dea, and Maia. Her festivals, called Vestalia, were celebrated June 8th.

vēs'-tāl, ***vēs'-tāl**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Vestalis*, from *Vesta* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Lit.: Pertaining or relating to the goddess Vesta; sacred to Vesta.

"Those institutions which . . . have still kept the light burning like the vestal fire."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 112.

II. Figuratively:

1. Pure, innocent, chaste; such as would become a Vestal Virgin.

"In pure and vestal modesty."

Shakespeare: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a nun.

"My vestal habit me contenting more,
Than all the robes adorning me before."

Drayton: *Matilda to King John*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Lit.: One of the Vestal Virgins (q. v.).

2. Fig.: A virgin; a woman of spotless chastity; a chaste woman in general. Sometimes applied to a woman who devotes herself to religion; a religious, a nun.

"How happy is the blameless vestal's lot,
The world forgetting, by the world forgot."

Pope: *Eloisa to Abelard*, 207.

¶ *Entomology*: *Sterrha sacra*; a European Geometer Moth, having the fore wings pale yellow with a pink stripe. The caterpillar feeds on various species of *Rumex*, on the camomile, &c.

Vestal Virgins, *s. pl.*

Roman Mythol.: The name given to the virgin priestesses who had charge of the temple of the goddess Vesta, at Rome, and the superintendence of the sacred fire which blazed perpetually on her altar. Their number was originally four, but was afterward increased to six; and the period of their service extended to thirty years. The first ten years were spent in acquiring a knowledge of their duties, the second in discharging them, and the third in instructing the novices. During the whole of this time they were bound to continue in a state of maidenhood; but, at the expiration of the period, they were free to return to the world, and even to marry if they thought fit. When a vacancy occurred in their number, it was filled by the Pontifex Maximus, to whose control they were subject. If, however, through carelessness, they allowed the sacred fire to be extinguished, they were chastised with rods by the Pontifex Maximus, and, if any of them violated their vows of chastity, they were condemned to be buried alive in the Campus Sceleratus. The abolition of the Vestal Virgins was effected in the reign of Theodosius.

"The institution of the vestal virgins is generally attributed to Numa; though we meet with the sacred fire long before, and even in the time of Æneas."—*Kennett: Antiquities of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. vi.

věst'-ān, *subst.* [After Vesta, the goddess of the domestic hearth.]

Min.: A name given by Jenzsch to a variety of quartz supposed to crystallize in the triclinic system. Found in the Melaphyres of Saxony and the Thuringian forest.

věst'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [VEST, v.]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Dressed; wearing vestments; habited.

"Just Simeon and prophetic Anna . . .
Before the altar and the vested priest."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 257.

2. Fixed; not in a state of contingency or suspension.

"A power which was vested in others to sell or lease them."—*Walton: Life of Hooker*.

vested-interests, *s. pl.*

Law: Future interests not made to depend on an uncertain period or event.

vested-legacy, *s.*

Law: A legacy the right to which commences *in presenti*, and does not depend on a contingency, as a legacy to be paid when the legatee attains to twenty-one years of age, and if the legatee dies before the testator, his representative shall receive it. (*Blackstone*.)

†vested-remainder, *s.* [REMAINDER.]

Law: An estate settled to remain to a selected person after the particular estate is spent. (*Blackstone, Kent*.)

***věst'-ēr**, *subst.* [Eng. *vest*, v.; -er.] One who invests money or the like; an investor.

"But in another of their papers . . . they declare that their *vestors* aim at nothing short of a community in land and in goods."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 146.

vēs-tī-ār'-ī-an, *a.* [Eng. *vestiary*; -an.] The same as VESTIARY (q. v.).

vēs-tī-ār-ŷ, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vestiarius*=pertaining to clothes.] [VEST, s.]

*A. As *adj.*: Of or pertaining to costume, vestments, or dress; vestiarian.

"Some are for manuary trades, others for *vestiary* services."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 93.

B. As *subst.*: A room or place for the keeping of vestments, robes, &c.; a wardrobe, a robing-room.

vēs-tīb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *vestibul(e)*; -ar.] Pertaining to or resembling a vestibule.

vēs-tī-būle, *s.* [Lat. *vestibulum*, prob. from a root *ve*=away, apart, and *stabulum*=an abode; Fr. *vestibule*.]

I. Ord. Lang.: A passage, hall, or ante-chamber next the outer door of a house, and from which doors open into the various inner rooms of a house; a porch, a lobby, a hall.

II. Anatomy:

1. A chamber; as the vestibule of the ear, which is the central chamber of the labyrinth; as the vestibule of the aorta, which is a small compartment constituting the part of the ventricle which adjoins the aorta.

2. An angular interval; as, the vestibule of the vulva, which is an angular interval between the nymphæ.

vestibuled-train, *s.* A railway passenger train having the platforms between the adjacent cars inclosed, so as to form an antechamber or vestibule.

vēs-tīb'-ū-lūm, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The same as VESTIBULE (q. v.).

***vēs'-tī-gāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *vestigatus*, *pa. par. of vestigo*=to search out.] To investigate.

vēs'-tīge, ***ves-tī-gie**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vestigium*=a footstep, a track.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The mark of a foot made in passing; a footstep, a footprint, a track, a trace; hence, a mark, sign, trace, or impression of something no longer present or existing; a sensible evidence or sign of something absent, lost, or gone; remains.

"And countless generations of mankind
Depart and leave no *vestige* where they trod."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

II. Biol.: (See extract.)

"Anatomists who are careful in the use of terms, and yet have had to content themselves with using one and the same word, rudiment, for disappearing and for imperfect structures, will welcome a suggestion recently made by Mr. J. A. Ryder (*Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus.*, 1886, p. 80). He writes: 'Structures which are disappearing should be called *vestigies*. Structures which are still imperfect, but are appearing, ought to be called rudiments. As it is, the word rudiment is usually misapplied so far as concerns its literal sense when speaking of rudimentary organs.'—*Athenæum*, Oct. 16, 1886.

vēs-tīg'-ī-al, *a.* [Lat. *vestigium*=a footprint; Eng. *adj. suff. -al*.] Of the nature of a trace, sign, or mark.

vestigial-structure, *s.*

Biol.: A vestige. [VESTIGE, II.]

"But these are not all, or nearly all, the *vestigial structures* that may be seen in the Bird's skull, to say nothing of the skeleton generally; they are sufficient, however, to justify the assumption that Birds arose by secular transformation, either from the lowest and most ancient of the true Reptiles, or equally with Reptiles from archæa Amphibia, low in structure, but full of potential excellence, and ready, *pro re nata*, to become Reptile, Bird, or even Mammal, as the case might be."—*Nature*, March 22, 1888, p. 502.

***ves-tī-gie**, *s.* [VESTIGE.]

věst'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [VEST, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: Cloth for vests.

"Fancy trouserings and *vestings* hold their position steadily."—*London Times*.

***vēs'-tī-ture**, *s.* [O. Fr.] [VESTURE, s.]

1. The manufacture or preparation of cloth.

2. Investiture.

***věst'-lēt**, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *vest*, s. (?)].

Zool.: A fanciful name for *Cerianthus membranaceus* = *Edwardsia vestita*. (*Gosse: Actinologia Britannica*, p. 263.) The name never came into general use.

věst'-mēnt, ***vest-i-ment**, ***vest-y-ment**,

***vest-y-mente**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vestment*, *vestment* (Fr. *vêtement*), from Lat. *vestimentum*=a garment, from *vestio*=to clothe; Spanish & Ital. *vestimento*.] [VEST, s.]

1. Ord. Lang.: A clothing, dress, garment, or robe; a piece or part of clothing or dress, especially some article of outer clothing.

"On other thoughts meantime intent, her charge
Of folded *vestments* neat the princess plac'd
Within the royal wain."

Couper: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi.

2. Ecclesiol.: A term used in several senses: (1) Any priestly garment; (2) a chasuble; (3) the whole set of Eucharistic robes—the amice, alb, girdle, stole, maniple, and chasuble, sometimes including the vestments of the deacon and sub-deacon and antependium. It was formerly held that Christian vestments were derived from those of the Jewish priests, but more probably they are only developments from the ordinary dress of the early Christians. The Roman Church makes use of five colors: White (for feasts of Our Lord, the Blessed Virgin, Virgins and Confessors), red (for feasts of the Holy Ghost and Martyrs), green (for ferias), purple (in Lent and Advent), and black (in masses for the dead). By the decision in the Folkestone Ritual case (1877), the use of Eucharistic vestments is forbidden in the English Church.

vēs'-trŷ, ***ves-trye**, *subst.* [Altered from O. Fr. *vestiaire*=the vestry in a church, from Lat. *vestiarius*=a wardrobe, *prop. neut. sing. of vestiarius*=pertaining to a vest or clothes, from *vestis*=dress. [VESTIARY.]]

1. A room or place attached to an Episcopal church, in which the ecclesiastical vestments are kept, and in which the clergy, choristers, &c., robe themselves.

"And he said to him that was over the *vestry*, Bring forth vestments for all the worshipers of Baal."—*2 Kings* x. 22.

2. The place in which the qualified parishioners of a parish meet to consult on parochial business.

3. A meeting of the parishioners of a parish to consult on parochial business. So called from the place of meeting being properly the vestry of the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

parish church. In this country the business of a vestry is confined entirely to church matters, and the term is used exclusively in connection with the Episcopal church. It is a modification of the vestry of the Church of England described below.

¶ In England the vestry of a parish consists generally of the minister, churchwardens, and chief men of the parish; and the minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, is *ex officio* chairman of the meetings. Vestries are of two sorts: (1) General (or ordinary), and (2) Select. A general (or ordinary) vestry is one to which every parishioner or out-dweller assessed to or paying poor-rates has a right of admission. Its powers extend to the investigation into and restraint of the expenditure of the parish funds, the repair, alteration, or enlarging of the churches or chapels within the parish, the appointment of certain officers, as vestry-clerk, overseers, &c. A select vestry is one elected annually in certain large and populous places by the ratepayers, with powers and duties similar to those of local boards.

"The local vestries keep the roads in wretched repair."—*London Globe*.

***vestry-board, s.** The vestry of a parish.

vestry-clerk, s. An officer appointed by a vestry to keep the books, accounts, &c.

vestry-hall, subst. The building containing the offices, meeting-room, &c., of a vestry.

vestry-man, *vestri-man, s. A member of a vestry.

vestry-room, subst. The place of meeting of a vestry.

***vēs'-trỹ-dōm, s.** [Eng. *vestry*; -dom.] The system of the government of parishes by vestries. (Eng.)

"Relieved from the incubus of omnipotent vestrydom."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vēs'-tū-ral, a.** [Eng. *vestur(e)*; -al.] Pertaining to clothes or dress.

"The vestural tissue—namely, of woolen or other cloth."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. i.

vēs'-ture, s. [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *vestitura*=clothing, from Lat. *vestitus*, pa. par. of *vestio*=to clothe; Sp. & Port. *vestidura*; Ital. *vestura*, *vestitura*. *Vesture* and *vestiture* are doublets.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A garment or garments generally; dress, clothes, apparel, robes.

"A hewen sepulchre, very richly decked with vestures fit for such a purpose."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 466.

2. That which invests, clothes, covers, or envelops; a covering generally.

"But this muddy vesture of decay

Doth grossly close us in."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

***II. Law:**

1. All, except trees, that grows and covers the land.

2. Investiture, seisin, possession.

***vēs'-ture, v. t.** [VESTURE, s.] To clothe, to dress, to apparel, to array.

"They are clothed in velvet and chamlet, furred with grise, and we be vested with pore clothe."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccxxxii.

vē-sū'-vī-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Vesuvius, a volcano near Naples, Italy.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of match, not easily extinguished, used for lighting cigars or pipes. It is really a miniature squib.

"Not all the *vesuvians* in the world could have kept his cigar alight."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaëton*, ch. xix.

2. *Min.:* The same as IDOCRASE (q. v.). Called also Vesuvianite.

vesuvian-salt, s.

Min.: The same as APHTHALITE (q. v.).

vē-sū'-vī-ān-ite, subst. [English *vesuvian*; -ite.] [VESUVIAN, B. 2.]

***vē-sū'-vī-āte, v. i.** [VESUVIAN.] To make an eruption.

"It *vesuviates*. This sudden heat in the atmosphere has something to do with the eruption of the mountain which killed Pliny the elder."—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 166.

vēs-zēl'-yīte, subst. [After M. Veszelyi; suff. -te (*Min.*).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral found incrusting a garnet rock and granite at Moraviczka, Banat, Hungary. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.531; color and streak, greenish-blue. Composition: Arsenic acid, 12.13; phosphoric acid, 7.48; protoxide of copper, 37.68; protoxide of zinc, 25.62; water, 17.08=100, which yields the chemical formula $2(\text{ZnCu})_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_8 + 9(\text{ZnCu})\text{H}_2\text{O}_2 + 9\text{aq}$.

vēt, s. [See def.] A colloquial or slang contraction of veterinary (q. v.).

"Show his horse's feet to a *vet*, and ask his opinion."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

vētch, vītch, *ficche, s. [O. Fr. *veche*, *vesse* (Fr. *vesce*), from Lat. *vicia* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. A name applied to some species of *Vicia* (q. v.), spec., *V. sativa*.

†2. *Vicia sepium*.

3. A name applied to certain plants more or less resembling *Vicia*, as the Bitter-vetch (*Orobisylvatica* and *Ervum ervilia*), Horseshoe-vetch, Kidney-vetch, Milk-vetch, Tare-vetch, and Wood-vetch (q. v.).

vētch'-līng, s. [Eng. *vetch*; -ling.]

Bot.: The genus *Lathyrus*.

vētch'-y, a. [Eng. *vetch*; -y.]

1. Consisting of vetches or of pea-straw.

"There maist thou bigge in a *vetchy* bed."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; Sept.

2. Abounding in vetches.

vēt'-ēr-ān, a. & s. [Lat. *veteranus*=old, veteran, experienced, a veteran, from *vetus* (genit. *veteris*)=old, aged, from the same root as Gr. *etos*=a year.]

A. As adj.: Old, aged; having had long experience; long practiced or experienced, especially in the art of war and duties of a soldier.

"Then, drawing nigh, Minerva thus addressed

The veteran king."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv.

B. As subst.: One who has had long experience or practice in any service, duty, or art, especially in the art of war; one who has grown old in service, especially as a soldier.

"For thee the hardy veteran drops a tear."

Pope: On Gen. H. Withers.

¶ In the United States, applied to a soldier who reenlists after the expiration of his first term of service.

vēt'-ēr-ān-ize, v. i. [English *veteran*; -ize.] To reenlist for service as a soldier.

vēt'-ēr-in-ār'-ī-ān, s. [Eng. *veterinary*; -an.] One who is skilled in the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon.

"French veterinarians consider that symptomatic anthrax is less frequent than anthrax."—*Field*, Feb. 19, 1887.

vēt'-ēr-in-ār-ỹ, a. & s. [Lat. *veterinarius*=(a.) of or belonging to beasts of burden, (s.) a cattle-doctor, from *veterinus*=pertaining to beasts of burden; *veterinæ*=beasts of burden; Fr. *vétérinaire*; Sp. & Ital. *veterinario*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to the art, science, or profession of treating or healing the diseases of domestic animals, as oxen, horses, sheep, pigs, and the like.

"It is curious to notice the entire absence of any idea of specific infection among the older *veterinary* writers."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

B. As subst.: One who is skilled in the diseases of cattle and other domestic animals; a veterinary surgeon. [VET.]

¶ The first person who made Veterinary science a regular profession is said to have been Claude Bourgelet (1712-1799). The first veterinary school set up was at Lyons, France, in 1761.

vēt'-ī-vēr, vēt'-ī-vért, subst. [Fr.] The Khus-khus (q. v.).

vē'-tō, s. [Lat. *veto*=I forbid; orig.=to leave in the old state (from the same root as *vetus*=old); hence=to vote against change in.]

*1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The power possessed by the Tribunes of the People of interfering so as at once to put a stop to any measure which they deemed injurious to their order, this power being exercised by pronouncing the solemn word *veto*.

2. The power or right which one branch of the executive of a state has to negative the resolutions of another branch; the right of the executive branch of government of a state, as the king, president, or governor, to reject the bills, measures, or resolutions of the other branches; also the act of exercising such right. In the United States the President may veto all measures passed by congress, but after such right has been exercised, the rejected measures may be passed over the veto if carried by two-thirds of each house of congress. In Great Britain the right of veto belongs to the Crown, but has not been exercised since 1707.

3. The word whereby forbiddal was expressed in certain political assemblies, where the official language was more or less Latin, and where a single voice on the negative side could prevent the passing of a resolution otherwise unanimous; the *Liberum Veto*, or Free Veto, of the Polish Diets being the most famous historical instance of it. (*Latham*.)

4. Hence, any authoritative prohibition, refusal, negative, or interdict.

Veto Act, s.

Scottish Church: An Act of the General Assembly passed on May 27, 1834, by 184 to 138 votes. It provided that when a patron issued a presentation to a parish in favor of a minister or probationer, the disapproval of the presentee by a majority of male heads of families being communicants, should be deemed sufficient ground for his rejection, it being enacted that no objection should be valid unless the person making it was prepared to state before the Presbytery that he was not actuated by factious or malicious motives, but solely by a conscientious regard to the spiritual interests of himself or the congregation. The passing of this Act was one of the causes of the Disruption (q. v.).

vē'-tō, v. t. [VETO, s.] To put a veto on; to prohibit, to forbid, to interdict, to negative.

vē'-tō-ist, s. [Eng. *veto*; -ist.] One who exercises the right of veto; one who supports the use of the veto.

***vetoyn, s.** [BETONY.]

vēt-tū'-rā, s. [Ital., from Lat. *vectura*=a bearing, a conveyance; prop. fem. sing. of *vecturus*, fut. par. of *veho*=to carry; Fr. *voiture*.] An Italian four-wheeled carriage.

vēt-tū-rī'-nō (pl. vēt-tū-rī'-nī), s. [Italian.] [VETTURA.] One who lends carriages for hire; one who drives a vettura or carriage. Also applied to the conveyance.

"The road bears the slow diligence or lagging *vetturino* by the shallow Rhine."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers; On a Lazy Idle Boy*.

***vē-tūst', a.** [Lat. *vetustus*, an extension of *vetus*=old.] Old, ancient.

vēx, *vex-en, v. t. & i. [Fr. *vexer*=to vex, from Lat. *vexo*=to vex, lit.=to keep on carrying or moving a thing about; an intensive form of *veho* (pa. t. *vexi*)=to carry; Sp. & Port. *vexar*; Ital. *vessare*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To toss about; to toss into waves; to agitate. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 306.)

*2. To toss or throw to and fro, or up and down; hence, to twist or weave.

"Some English wool, *vex'd* in a Belgian loom."

Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cevii.

*3. To cause to be tossed or thrown about; to harass.

"For I had purpos'd yet with many a storm

To vex Ulysses, ere he reach'd his home."

Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xiii.

4. To cause trouble, grief, or pain to; to plague, to torment.

"The wicked spirites wer sore *vexed*, & could not abide the diuine power."—*Udall: Matt.* viii.

5. To make sorrowful; to grieve, to afflict, to distress.

"A sight to vex the father's soul withal."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

6. To make angry by little provocations; to cause slight anger or annoyance to; to annoy, to tease, to fret, to irritate.

"Stay'st thou to vex me here?"

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iv. 4.

***B. Intrans.:** To be annoyed, angry, or provoked; to fret; to be irritated or teased.

"We vex and complain."—*Killingbeck*.

¶ For the difference between to vex and to displease, see DISPLEASE.

***vēx'-ā-ble, adj.** [Eng. *vex*; -able.] Capable of being vexed; liable to be vexed. (*Southey*.)

vēx'-ā'-tion, *vex-a-ci-on, s. [French *vexation*, from Lat. *vexationem*, accus. of *vexatio*=a vexing, from *vexatus*, pa. par. of *vexo*=to vex (q. v.); Sp. *vexacion*; Port. *vexação*; Ital. *vessazione*.]

1. The act of vexing, annoying, grieving, troubling, distressing, or displeasing.

2. The state of being vexed, annoyed, irritated, grieved, or distressed; annoyance; irritation, grief, worry, fretting.

"Sorrow may degenerate into *vexation* and chagrin."—

Cogan: On the Passions, pt. i., ch. ii., § 3.

3. That which causes irritation, annoyance, distress, sorrow, grief, or worry; an annoyance, an affliction.

"Your children were *vexation* to your youth."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

†4. A harassing by process of law; a troubling, annoying, or vexing, as by a malicious or frivolous suit.

"Albeit, the party grieved thereby may have some reason to complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not call it an unjust *vexation*."—*Bacon*.

¶ *Vexation* springs from a variety of causes, acting unpleasantly on the inclinations or passions of men; *mortification* is a strong degree of *vexation*, which arises from particular circumstances acting

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

on particular passions. *Vexation* arises principally from the crossing our wishes and views; *mortification* from the hurting our pride and self-importance; *chagrin* from a mixture of the two; disappointments are always attended with more or less *vexation*, according to the circumstances which give pain and trouble; an exposure of our poverty may be more or less of a *mortification*, according to the value which we set on wealth and grandeur; a refusal of our request will produce more or less of *chagrin* as it is accompanied with circumstances more or less *mortifying* to our pride.

vĕx-ă-tious, a. [Eng. *vex*; -*tious*.]

1. Causing vexation, annoyance, irritation, trouble, worry, or the like; annoying, teasing, worrying, troublesome, vexing.

"His second wife's *vexatious* carriage."—*Camden: Hist. of Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1591).

2. Distressing, harassing, afflictive.

"Consider him maintaining his usurped title by *vexatious* wars against the kings of Judah."—*South*.

3. Full of troubles, disquiet, or uneasiness; uneasy, worried.

"He leads a *vexatious* life, who in his noblest actions is so gored with scruples that he dares not make a step without the authority of another."—*Digby*.

¶ *Frivolous and vexations*: Applied to a statement or objection made without any grounds.

vexatious-suit, s.

Law: A suit commenced for the purpose of causing trouble, or without cause.

vĕx-ă-tious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vexatious*; -*ly*.] In a vexatious manner; so as to cause vexation, trouble, or worry.

"Quarantine had been rigidly and *vexatiously* exercised."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

vĕx-ă-tious-nĕss, s. [Eng. *vexatious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being vexatious.

vĕxed, vĕxt, pa. par. & a. [VEX.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Annoyed, worried, troubled; filled with vexation.

"In the evening we returned to our boat weary and *vexed* at our ill success."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1675).

2. Much debated, disputed, or contested; unsettled.

"It would be interesting to have an authoritative pronouncement on this *vexed* question."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vĕx'-ĕd-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *vexed*; -*ly*.] With vexation; with a sense of annoyance or vexation.

"My heart is *vexedly* easy."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, ii. 165.

***vĕx'-ĕd-nĕss, s.** [Eng. *vexed*; -*ness*.] Vexation, annoyance.

"A loud laugh, which had more of *vexedness* than mirth in it."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 74.

vĕx'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *vex*; -*er*.] One who vexes or annoys.

vĕx'-ĭl, s. [VEXILLUM.]

vĕx'-ĭl-lar, a. [Lat. *vexillarius*, from *vexillum* = a standard, a flag; dimin. from *velum* = a sail, a veil (q. v.); Fr. *vexillaire*.] The same as VEXILLARY (q. v.).

vĕx'-ĭl-lar-ŷ, a. & s. [VEXILLAR.]

A. As adjective:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Of or pertaining to a flag or standard.

2. *Botany*:

(1) Of or belonging to the vexillum.

(2) (*Of aestivation*): A term used when one piece is much larger than the others, and is folded over them, they being arranged face to face, as in papilionaceous flowers.

***B. As subst.:** One who carries a vexillum; a standard-bearer.

"In letters like to those the *vexillary*
Hath left crag-cavern over the streaming Gelt."

Tennyson: Gareth and Lynette.

vĕx-ĭl-lă-tion, s. [Lat. *vexillatio*, from *vexillum* = a standard.] A company of troops under one vexillum or ensign.

vĕx'-ĭl-lŭm, s. [Lat.] [VEXILLAR.]

*1. *Roman Antiquities*:

(1) The standard of the cavalry, consisting of a square piece of cloth expanded upon a cross, and perhaps surmounted by some figure. [STANDARD, s., I. 1.]

(2) The troops serving under one vexillum; a company, a troop.

2. *Ecclesiastical*:

(1) A processional cross.

(2) A strip of silk or linen attached to the upper part of a crosier, and folded round the staff to prevent the metal being stained by the moisture of the hand.

3. *Ornith.*: The rachis and web of a feather taken together; the whole of a feather, except the calamus or quill.

4. *Bot.*: [STANDARD, s., II. 1.]

vĕx'-ĭng, pr. par. or a. [VEX.]

vĕx'-ĭng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vexing*; -*ly*.] In a vexing manner; so as to vex, annoy, or worry; vexatiously.

V-gĕar wheĕl, s. [See def.] A duplex arrangement of skew-gearing, in which each tooth is of the shape of the letter V.

V-hoqk, s. [See def.]

Steam-eng.: A gab at the end of an eccentric rod, with long jaws shaped like the letter V.

vĭ'-ă, adv. [Lat. = a way.]

1. By way of; by the route of; as, to send a letter *via* Chicago = by way of Chicago.

*2. It was used formerly as an interjection of encouragement. [From the Italian "*via*", an adverb of encouragement used by commanders, as also by riders to their horses." (*Florio*).]

"*Via!* says the fiend! away! says the fiend."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

Via-lactea, s.

Astron.: The galaxy or milky way. [GALAXY.]

vĭ'-ă-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ, s. [Eng. *viable*; -*ity*.]

1. The quality or state of being viable; the capacity of living after birth.

"Recurrency is a measure of *viability*."—*Proc. Royal Society*, Feb. 21, 1869.

2. The capacity of living or being distributed over wide geographical areas; as, the *viability* of a species.

vĭ'-ă-blĕ, a. [Fr., from *vie* (Lat. *vita*) = life.]

Forensic Med.: A term applied to a new-born child, to express its capability of sustaining independent existence.

"*Viable* . . . likely to live, [is] applied to that condition of a child at birth."—*Mayne: Expository Lexicon*, &c.

vĭ'-ă-dŭct, subst. [Lat. *via ducta* = a way led (or conducted) across; from *via* = a way, and *ducta*, fem. sing. of *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead, to conduct.] [WAX.] A term applied to extended constructions of arches or other artificial works to support a roadway, and thus distinguished from aqueducts, which are similar constructions to support waterways. This term has become familiar during the present century, in consequence of the great number of vast structures so designated which have been erected in various parts of the civilized world for the purpose of carrying railways or roadways over valleys and districts of low levels, or above surface roads, and the general name of viaduct is now recognized as applicable to all elevated roadways for which artificial constructions of timber, iron, bricks, or stonework are established; and accordingly among the principal railway works are to be enumerated viaducts of all these materials.

vĭ'-al, *vĭ-all, *vĭ-ol, *vĭ-ole, *vĭ-oll, *vĭ-olle, *vĭ-ole, *vĭ-oll, subst. [O. Fr. *viole*, *fiolle*, *phiole*; Fr. *fiolle*.] [PHIAL.] A small glass vessel or bottle; a phial (q. v.).

"She said; and bad the *vial* to be brought,
Where she before had brew'd the deadly draught."
Dryden: Sigismunda and Guiscardo, 705.

¶ *To pour out vials of wrath upon one*: To take vengeance on one. (The reference is to Rev. xvi.)

vĭ'-al, v. t. [VIAL, s.] To put in a vial or vials. (*Milton: Comus*, 874.)

vĭ-ām'-ĕ-tĕr, s. [Latin *via* = a way, a road, and Eng. *meter*.] An odometer (q. v.).

vĭ'-and, *vĭ-ande, s. [Fr. *viande* = meat, food, from Lat. *vivenda* = things to be lived on, provisions; prop. neut. pl. of *vivendus*, fut. pass. par. of *vivo* = to live; Ital. *vivanda*.] Meat dressed; food, victuals, provisions. (Used almost exclusively in the plural.)

"Within the chariot wine and bread dispos'd,
With *viands* such as regal state requires."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, iii.

***vĭ'-and-ĕr, s.** [Eng. *viand*; -*er*.]

1. A feeder, or eater.

2. One who provides viands; a host.

"To purchase the name of a sumptuous frankelen or a good *viander*."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. iv.

***vĭ'-and-rŷ, *vĭ-and-rie, s.** [Eng. *viand*; -*ry*.] Food, viands, provisions.

"Yet was there but verai small provision of *viandrie*."—*Udall: Luke* xxiv.

***vĭ'-ar-ŷ, a.** [Latin *via* = a way, a road.] Of, pertaining to, or happening on roads or on journeys.

"In beasts, in birds, in dreams, and all *viary* omens, they are only conjectural interpretations of dim-eyed man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 96.

***vĭ'-ă-tĕc-ture, s.** [Lat. *via* = a road, a way, and English (*archi*) *texture*.] The art or science of constructing roads, bridges, canals, &c.

vĭ-ăt'-ĭc, a. [Lat. *viaticus* = pertaining to a road or journey, from *via* = a road, a way.] Of or pertaining to a journey or traveling.

vĭ-ăt'-ĭ-cŭm, s. [Latin neut. sing. of *viaticus* = viatic (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Provisions, &c., for a journey.

"Sith thy pilgrimage is almost past,
Thou need'st the lesse *viaticum* for it."

Davies: Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4 b.

II. *Technically*:

*1. *Roman Antiq.*: A traveling allowance to officers who were sent into the provinces to exercise any office or perform any service.

2. *Ecclesiology and Church History*:

(1) The Eucharist, as the support of Christians in their earthly pilgrimage.

(2) The absolution and communion of the dying.

(3) (*In the Roman Church*): The Sacrament of the Eucharist given to persons in danger of death. The form is: "Receive, brother [or sister], the viaticum of the body of Our Lord Jesus Christ. May he guard thee from the malignant foe, and lead thee to eternal life."

vĭ-ă-tŏr, s. [Lat. = a traveler, from *via* = a road, a way.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A traveler.

2. *Roman Antiq.*: A servant who attended upon and executed the commands of certain Roman magistrates; a summoner or apparitor.

***vĭ'-ă-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *viator*; -*ial*, -*ly*.] As regards traveling.

"They are too far apart *viatorially* speaking."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vĭ'-bĕx (pl. vĭ-bĭ'-ĕĝs), s. [Lat. = the mark of a blow or stripe, a weal.]

Path. (pl.): Hemorrhagic spots of some magnitude arising on the skin in Purpura (q. v.). They are larger than Petechiæ and smaller than Ecchymoses.

vĭ-brăc'-u-lŭm (pl. vĭ-brăc'-u-lă), s. [Modern Lat., from *vibro* = to agitate.]

Zoöl. (pl.): Filamentous appendages in the Polyzoa. They generally consist of long bristles, capable of movement and easily excited. They are supposed to be organs of defense. (*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 6th), pp. 193-4.)

vĭ'-brant, a. [Lat. *vibrans*, pr. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q. v.).] Vibrating, tremulous, resonant.

"There is the *vibrant* tap of the woodpecker on the barpost."—*Harper's Magazine*, May, 1882, p. 858.

vĭ'-brâte, v. i. & t. [Latin *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to shake, to swing, to brandish; cf. Icel. *veifa* = to vibrate, to wave.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To swing, to oscillate; to move one way and the other; to play to and fro.

"Pendulums, which (being of equal lengths and unequal gravities) *vibrate* in equal times."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 3.

2. To move up and down, or to and fro with alternate compression and dilation of parts, as an elastic fluid; to undulate.

"The eustachian tube [is] like the hole in a drum, to let the air pass freely into and out of the barrel of the ear, as the covering membrane *vibrates*."—*Paley: Natural Theol.*, ch. iii.

3. To produce a vibratory or resonant effect; to quiver, to sound.

"The whisper that to greatness still too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear."

Pope: Prol. to Satires, 357.

4. To fluctuate or waver, as between two opinions.

B. Transitive:

1. To move backward and forward or to and fro; to swing, to oscillate.

2. To affect with vibratory motion; to cause to quiver.

"Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated."—*Holder*.

3. To measure or indicate by vibrations or oscillations; as, A pendulum *vibrates* seconds.

*4. To throw with a vibratory motion; to launch, to hurl. (A Latinism.)

"A glorious people *vibrated* again
The lightning of the nations."

Shelley: Ode to Liberty.

vĭ'-bră-tĭle, a. [Lat. *vibratilis*, from *vibratus*, pa. par. of *vibro* = to vibrate (q. v.); Fr. *vibratile*.] Adapted to or used for vibratory motion; vibratory.

vibratile-cilia, s. pl. [CILIA, 3.]

vĭ-bră-tĭl'-ĭ-tŷ, s. [Eng. *vibratil(e)*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being vibratile; disposition to vibrate or oscillate.

făte, făt, färe, amidst, whăt, fáll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, camĕl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, unĭte, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ĕ; ey = â. qu = kw.

vī-brāt'-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [VIBRATE.]

vibrating-piston steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the power is communicated to the crank through pistons which are vibrating in their motion, and which move through an arc of a circle.

vī-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vibratio*, from *vibratus*, *pa. par. of vibro*=to vibrate (q. v.); Fr. *vibration*; Sp. *vibración*; Ital. *vibrazione*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of vibrating or swinging to and fro.
2. The state of that which vibrates; oscillation. (See extract.)

"As understood in England and Germany, a *vibration* comprises a motion to and fro; in France, on the contrary, a *vibration* means a movement to or fro."—*Ganot; Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 220.

3. A resonant sound; a resonance.

"The deep vibrations of his witching song."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 20.

II. Technically:

1. *Physics*: The reciprocating motion of a body, as of a pendulum, a musical chord, elastic plate, the air or the ether. The term oscillation is, however, more frequently used to denote a slow reciprocating motion, as that of a pendulum which is produced by the action of gravity on the whole mass of the body; while vibration is generally confined to a motion having quick reciprocations, as that of a sonorous body, and proceeding from the reciprocal action of the molecules of the body on each other when their state of equilibrium has been disturbed.

2. *Philos. & Physiol.*: A sensorial motion. [SEN-SORIAL-MOTIONS.]

***vī-brā'-ti-ūn-cle** (ti as shī), *s.* [Eng. *vibration* (on); dimin. suff. -uncle.] A small vibration. [VIBRATION, II. 2.]

"The renewed *vibration* being less vigorous than the original one (unless when excited by the presence of the object, or in certain morbid cases) is called a miniature vibration or *vibratiuncle*."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, § 4.

vī-brā-tive, *a.* [Eng. *vibrat(e)*; -ive.] Vibrating, vibratory.

"Heat is only an accident of light, occasioned by the rays putting a fine, subtle, ethereal medium, which pervades all bodies, into a *vibrative* motion, which gives us that sensation."—*Newton*.

vī-brā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *vibrat(e)*; -ory; Fr. *vibratoire*.]

1. Vibrating; consisting of or belonging to vibration or oscillation.

"The *vibratory* agitations of light and of air."—*Belsham: Philos. of the Mind*, § 4.

2. Causing vibration.

vī-brī-ō, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *vibro*=to shake, to quiver.]

*1. *Zoöl.*: The type-genus of Ehrenberg's *Vibrionidae* (q. v.). It approximately corresponds to the modern genus *Anguillula* (q. v.). Used also of any individual of the genus.

*2. *Bot.*: According to Cohn, a genus of Schizomycetes, but Grove (*Bacteria and Yeast Fungi*) classes that genus and *Ophidomonas* (Ehrenberg) with *Spirillum*, which he thus defines: Cells cylindrical or slightly compressed, simply arcuate, or spirally twisted, rigid, with a flagellum at each end (doubtful in some species). Multiplication by transverse division, the daughter-cells for the most part soon separating. At times, also, a zoogloea is formed. The species are found in infusions, in brackish water, and in the slime of the teeth. Zopf asserted that minute spherical "cocci," short rodlets ("bacteria"), longer rodlets ("bacilli"), and filamentous ("leptothrix") forms, as well as curved and spiral threads ("vibrio," "spirillum"), &c., occur as vegetative stages in one and the same Schizomycete. (*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xxi. 399.)

"It may be noted that *Vibrio* is here [*i. e.*, in Ehrenberg's *Die Infusionstierchen*, p. 75] conceived to be naturally straight-lined, but capable of bending in undulations of a serpentine form, being thus distinguished from *Spirillum* by the fact that the undulations lie all in one plane. But most modern observers are agreed that the species referred to *Vibrio* belong to two classes—the one, in which the undulations are serpentine, being merely *Bacillus*; the other, in which they are spiral, being undistinguishable from *Spirillum*. This is, therefore, another reason . . . why the name *Vibrio* should be dropped."—*W. B. Grove: Bacteria and Yeast Fungi*, p. 69.

vī-brī-ōn-al, *a.* [Modern Latin *vibrio*, genit. *vibrion(is)*; Eng. suff. -al.] Of, belonging to, or induced by vibrios. In the last sense the word is incorrectly employed, the fungi of the genus *Spirillum* and the lapsed genus *Vibrio* not being pathogenicous.

"Virchow, who examined a sample, considered the granules found on these growths as not fungoid, but *vibrional*."—*Blyth: Dict. Hygiene*, p. 72.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***vī-brī-ōn'-ī-dæ**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vibrio*, genit. *vibrion(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idae.]

Zoöl.: A lapsed family of Ehrenberg's Infusoria. These organisms are now known to be Nematoid Worms, and are classed in the family *Anguillulidae* (q. v.).

vī-brīs'-sæ, *s. pl.* [Lat.=the small hairs in the nostrils, so called, according to Festus, because their extraction causes a person to shake his head.]

Biol.: Hairs or bristles attached to the lips of many mammals, and especially developed in the Carnivora and Rodentia. The vibrissæ are organs of touch, and give warning of external obstacles, and branches of the fifth pair of nerves are distributed to their roots. Cats are rendered unable to catch mice when their whiskers are removed, and various experiments have shown that rabbits, without the assistance of their eyes, can by means of these hairs, find an outlet in narrow passages. Popularly known as Smellers and Whiskers. In many birds the nasal apertures are covered with stiff, imperfect feathers (also called bristles), to which the name *Vibrissæ* is sometimes applied. These, however, are not organs of touch, but serve to prevent the nostrils becoming obstructed by dust.

vī-brō-scōpe, *subst.* [Eng. *vibra(tion)*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.] An instrument invented by Duhamel for graphically recording the vibrations of a tuning-fork, by means of an attached style on a piece of smoked paper gummed around a cylinder. The fork is made to vibrate, and the cylinder turned, the style making a mark whose waves correspond to the number of vibrations in a second.

vī-būr'-nic, *adj.* [Eng. *viburnum*, *n*.] Derived from the viburnum.

viburnic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A term formerly applied to an acid found in the bark of the guelder-rose, probably valeric acid.

vī-būr'-nūm, *s.* [Lat.=the wayfaring-tree.]

Bot.: Guelder-rose; a genus of *Sambucæ*. Shrubs or trees with opposite branches, simple leaves, and terminal or axillary panicles of white or pink flowers; calyx limb five-cleft, corolla campanulate or funnel-shaped, five-lobed; stamens five, stigmas three, sessile, ovary one to three celled; fruit an inferior one-seeded berry. Species numerous. The branches yield a yellow dye. [GUELDER-ROSE.] *V. tinus* is the *Laurustinus* (q. v.). An oil extracted from the seeds of *V. coriaceum*, a large Himalayan shrub, is used by the Nepaulese for food and for burning. The fruit of *V. cotinifolium*, *V. foetens*, *V. nervosum*, and *V. stellulatum*, Himalayan shrubs, are eaten by the natives. The wood of *V. erubescens*, a small Himalayan tree, is very hard, close, and even-grained.

vic'-ar, *vic-aire, *vic-are, *vic-ar-ie, *vic-ar-ye, *vik-er, *vyk-er, *s.* [Fr. *vicaire*=a vicar, a deputy, from Lat. *vicarium*, accus. of *vicarius*=a substitute, a deputy, from *vicis*=a turn, change, succession; Spanish & Ital. *vicario*; Port. *vigário*.] [VICE, *pref.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A deputy; a person deputed or authorized to perform the duties or functions of another.

"They might appoint a deputy or *vicar* to do it for them."—*Spelman: On Tythes*, ch. xxix.

2. *Eng. Canon Law*: The priest of a parish, the predial tithes of which are impropriated or appropriated; that is, belong to a chapter or religious house, or to a layman who receives them and allows the vicar only the smaller tithes or a salary. [RECTOR.]

"These appropriating corporations, or religious houses, were wont to depute one of their own body to perform divine service in those parishes of which the society was thus the parson. This officiating minister was in reality no more than a curate, deputy, or vicegerent of the appropriator, and, therefore, called *vicarius* or *vicar*."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. i., ch. 12.

¶ *Vicar of Christ*: A title in the early Church common to all bishops, but now confined to the Pope.

vicar-apostolic, *s.*

Roman Church: A name formerly given to a bishop or archbishop, generally of some remote see, to whom the Pope delegated a portion of his authority, or to any ecclesiastic invested with power to exercise episcopal jurisdiction in some place where the ordinary was for some reason incapable of discharging his duties efficiently. Now vicars-apostolic, who are nearly always titular bishops, are appointed where no episcopate has been established, or where the succession has been interrupted. There are at present a large number of such vicariates in existence.

vicar-choral, *s.*

1. A priest-vicar; a minor-canon (q. v.).
2. A lay-vicar (q. v.).

vicar-forane, *s.*

Roman Church: A dignitary or parish priest appointed by a bishop to exercise a limited jurisdiction in a particular town or district of his diocese. The chief duty of vicars-forane is to maintain ecclesiastical discipline, report to the bishop on the lives of the clergy, to preside at their local conferences, the care of sick priests, the administration of Church property, and the maintenance of sacred buildings. In Ireland almost their sole function is to grant episcopal dispensations for the non-publication of banns.

vicar-general, *s.*

1. *Roman Church*: A clerk, usually (but not necessarily) in holy orders, and having a degree in canon law, appointed by a bishop to assist in the discharge of episcopal functions. In matters of jurisdiction the vicar-general is regarded as the ordinary, and there is no appeal from the former to the latter; but the vicar-general may not do any of those things which belong to the episcopal order. A bishop is not obliged to appoint a vicar-general, but may appoint two or more if necessary. The office corresponds closely to that of an archdeacon (q. v.) in the early and mediæval church.

2. *Anglican Church*: An officer employed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and some other bishops to assist in such matters as ecclesiastical causes and visitations.

vic'-ar-age (age as īg), ***vic'-ar-idge, *vyc-rage**, *s.* [Eng. *vicar*; -age.]

*1. The condition or state of a substitute or deputy; substitution.

"They have sole jurisdiction, and the presbyters only in substitution or *vicaridge*."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 50.

2. The benefice of a vicar.

"Some *vicarages* are more liberally, and some more scantily, endowed."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. i., ch. 12.

3. The house or residence of a vicar.

vic'-ar-ess, *subst.* [Eng. *vicar*; -ess.] A female vicar. Also used of the wife of a vicar when she has the character of interfering in parish business.

"Mother Austin was afterward *vicar*ess several years."—*Archæologia*, xxviii. 198.

vī-cār'-ī-al, *a.* [Eng. *vicar*; -ial.]

1. Of or pertaining to a vicar; small.

"In some parishes rectorial, and in some *vicarial* tithes."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. i., ch. 11.

2. Vicarious, delegated.

"All derived and *vicarial* power shall be done away, as no further necessary."—*Blackwell: Sacred Classics*, ii. (Pref., p. xxix.)

3. Holding the office of or acting as a vicar.

"But the great proprietors of land soon found the inconvenience of a ministry so precarious and distant, intolerable; and obtained for each a resident pastor, either rectorial or *vicarial*, either an incumbent or a substitute."—*Knox: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 26.

***vī-cār'-ī-an**, *s.* [Eng. *vicar*; -ian.] A vicar.

vī-cār'-ī-ate, *vī-cār'-ī-āt, *a. & s.* [Low Latin *vicariatus*.]

*A. *As adj.*: Having delegated power; delegated.

"Held up by the *vicariat* authority of our See."—*Barrow: Works*, i. 261.

B. *As substantive*:

*1. The office, position, or power of a vicar; a delegated office or power; vicarship.

"Rules the church by a *vicariate* of his spirit."—*Bp. Hall: Revelation Revealed*.

2. The jurisdiction of a vicar-apostolic (q. v.).

"The College of the Propaganda Fide has divided the hitherto existing Apostolic *Vicariate* of Natal into three jurisdictions."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vī-cār'-ī-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *vicarius*.] [VICAR.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or belonging to a vicar, deputy, or substitute; deputed, delegated; as, *vicarious* power or authority.

2. Acting for or on behalf of another; acting as a deputy, delegate, or substitute; as, a *vicarious* agent.

3. Performed, done, or suffered for or instead of another; suffered or done by deputy.

"The death of Christ was . . . a *vicarious* punishment of sin."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 72.

II. *Medicine*: Occurring in one place instead of another; as, a *vicarious* secretion.

vī-cār'-ī-ōūs-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *vicarious*; -ly.] In a vicarious manner; as deputy, delegate, or substitute for another; by means of a deputy or substitute.

"Their preparation is most of it done *vicariously*, through their dressmakers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vic'-ar-ship, *s.* [Eng. *vicar*; -ship.] The office of a vicar; the ministry of a vicar.

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bençh; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***vic-ar-y, *vic-ar-ye, s.** [VICAR.]

vīce (1), ***vīçe** (1), ***vis, s.** [Fr. *vice*, from Lat. *vitium*=a vice, a fault.]

1. A fault, a blemish, a defect, an imperfection.

"You have a *vice* of mercy in you."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 3.

2. Any immoral or evil habit or practice; any evil habit or practice in which a person indulges; a moral fault or failing; immorality; customary deviation in a single respect or in general from a right standard; specif., the indulgence of immoral, immoral, or degrading appetites or passions.

"Let me persuade you to think of that *vice* which, from experience and from the testimony of others, is degrading your life."—Canon Knox-Little, in *London Echo*.

3. Depravity or corruption of manners. (Used in a general or collective sense, and without any plural; as, an age of *vice*.)

4. A fault; a bad habit or trick in a horse.

*5. The general title of the buffoon of the old moralities or moral plays. Often named after one specific vice, as Iniquity, Covetousness, Fraud, &c.

"Like to the old *Vice* . . .

Who with dagger of lath,

In his rage and his wrath,

Ories, ah, hal to the devil!"

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

***vice-bitten, a.** Corrupted with vice; a prey to vice.

"What a paltry creature is a man *vice-bitten*."—Richardson: *Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 181.

vīce (2), **vīse, *vīçe** (2), ***vys, *vysse, s. & a.** [Fr. *vis* (O. Fr. *viz*)=a vice, a spindle of a press, a winding stair, from Lat. *vitis*=a vine, bryony, lit.=that which winds or twines; cf. Ital. *vite*=a vine, a vice, a screw.]

A. As substantive:

1. Literally:

1. A winding stair, a spiral staircase.

"Then an angel came downe from the stage on hygh by a *vyce*."—Caxton: *Chronicle of England*, pt. vii., p. 136 b.

2. An instrument with two jaws, between which an object may be clamped securely, leaving both hands free for work. The hand-vice is not a vice proper, but has a tang which is grasped by one hand, while the other holds the tool to work upon the object held.

"The maine planke or upper stocke of the presse, went with a *vice* in manner of a skrew."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

3. *Plumb.*: A tool used by plumbers for drawing lead into flat grooved rods, called pames, for lattice-windows.

***II. Fig.: Grasp, gripe.**

"An' I but fist him once, an' a' come but within my *vice*."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

***B. As adj.: Winding, spiral.**

"There were somtyme houses with *vyce* arches and voules in the maner of rome."—Caxton: *Descript. Britain*, p. 16.

vīce-, pref. [Fr., from Latin *vice*=in place of, from *viciis* (genit.)=a turn, change, stead.] A prefix, denoting in its compounds, one who acts in place or as deputy of another, or one second in rank; as, *vice-president*, *vice-chairman*, &c.

¶ (1) In colloquial language it is frequently used independently as a noun, the compound for which it stands being indicated in the context.

"Mr. Dumkins acting as chairman, and Mr. Luffey officiating as *vice*."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. vii.

(2) It is also commonly used as a preposition or adverb, with the force of "in the place of," "to succeed."

vice-admiral, s.

*1. The second commander of a fleet. [In the United States it is provided by law that the naval ranks of admiral and vice-admiral shall cease at the death of the persons now holding those offices.]

"The *vice-admiral* in the middle of the fleet, with a great squadron of gallies, struck sail directly."—Knolles: *Hist. Turkes*.

2. [ADMIRAL, ¶.]

vice-admiralty, s.

1. The office of a vice-admiral.

"The *vice-admiralty* is exercised by Mr. Trevanion."—Carew.

2. A vice-admiralty court.

Vice-admiralty Courts: Tribunals established in the British possessions beyond the seas, with jurisdiction over maritime causes, including those relating to prizes.

***vice-agent, s.** One who acts in place of another.

"A vassal Satan hath made his *vice-agent*, to cross whatever the faithful ought to do."—Hooker.

vice-chair, s.

1. The seat occupied by a vice-chairman.

2. A vice-chairman (q. v.).

vice-chairman, s. A deputy chairman; also one who occupies the seat at the end of the table, facing the chairman.

vice-chamberlain, s. The deputy of a chamberlain; in the English royal household, the deputy of the Lord Chamberlain.

vice-chancellor, s. An officer next in rank to a chancellor; the deputy of a chancellor:

1. *Eng. Law*: A judge in the Chancery division of the High Court of Justice in England, holding a separate court. The office was abolished by the Judicature Act. [JUDGE, s., II. 1.] The first Vice-Chancellor was appointed in 1813; the last holder of the office was Sir James Bacon, who retired Nov. 11, 1886. In Ireland there is a Vice-Chancellor, and the judge of the local Court of Chancery of the Duchy of Lancaster is also styled a Vice-Chancellor.

¶ In some of the states of the Union there exists a judicial office analogous to the British institution described above. The office usually has a purely civil jurisdiction.

2. *Univ.*: An officer who acts as deputy of the chancellor, discharging nearly all the duties of the latter in his absence.

"Over each university also there is a seuerall chancellor, whose offices are perpetuall, howbeit their substitutes, whom we call *vice-chancellors*, are changed euery yeare."—Holinshead: *Descript. England*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

vice-chancellorship, s. The office or dignity of a vice-chancellor.

vice-consul, s. An officer who acts in place of a consul; a subordinate officer to whom consular functions are delegated, in some particular part of a district already under the jurisdiction of a consul.

vice-king, s. One who acts in the place of a king; a viceroy.

"His deputie or *vice-king* seeing us at sea, came with his canoe to us."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 739.

vice-legate, subst. A subordinate, assistant, or deputy legate.

vice-presidency, s. The office or position of a vice-president.

vice-president, s. One who holds office next to a president.

¶ *The Vice-President of the United States*: The Vice-President is the second executive officer of the United States, and is elected at the same time and in the same manner as the President. During the life and active health of the President his executive functions are in abeyance, his duties being confined to the presidency of the senate during the sessions of Congress. In the senate he has no vote, except in case of a tie between the opposing parties on a division of the house. Then, as is usual with parliamentary presiding officer, he has the casting vote. In the event of the death or incapability of the President, the Vice-President assumes the duties of the office and continues to discharge them (in case of the President's death) till the end of the term for which the two were elected, or (in case of temporary disability) till the disability of the President shall have passed away. Several times in the history of the country has the Vice-President been called to the Presidential chair—the first case being that of John Tyler, who succeeded W. H. Harrison; then came Millard Fillmore, who succeeded Zachary Taylor; Andrew Johnson, who succeeded Abraham Lincoln, and Chester A. Arthur, who succeeded James A. Garfield; then Theodore Roosevelt, who succeeded William McKinley.

***vice, v. t.** [VICE (2), s.]

1. To press or squeeze with, or as with, a vice; to hold in, or as in, a vice.

2. To screw; to force or press, as in a vice.

"As he had seen 't or been an instrument

To *vice* you to 't." Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

***viced, a.** [Eng. *vic(e)*, (1), s.; -ed.] Vicious, wicked, corrupt. [See extract under HIGH-VICED.]

***vīce-gēr'-eņce, *vīce-gēr'-eņ-çy, s.** [English, *vicegeren(t)*; -ce, -cy.] The office of a vicegerent; deputed power; lieutenantancy; agency under another.

"To the great *vicegerency* I grew,

Being a title as supreme as new."

Drayton: *Legend of Thomas Cromwell*.

vīce-gēr'-eņt, a. & s. [Latin *vice*=in place of, and *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero*=to carry on, to act, to rule.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having or exercising delegated power; acting as a vicegerent, or in the place of another.

"But whom send I to judge them? whom but Thee

Vicegerent Son?" Milton: *P. L.*, x. 56.

*2. Carried out or exercised under delegated authority.

"Under his great *vicegerent* reign abide

United, as one individual soul."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 609.

B. As subst.: An officer deputed by a superior or proper authority to exercise the powers or functions of another; one acting with delegated authority; a deputy, a substitute.

"To haue the autoritie as a notable *vicegerent* in so excellent and paynefull an office."—Udall: *Timothy* i.

vīce'-mān, s. [Eng. *vice* (2), s.; and *man*.] A man who works at a vice; specifically, a smith who works at a vice instead of an anvil.

vīç'-eņ-ar-ỹ, a. [Latin *vicenarius*, from *viceni*=twenty each; *viginti*=twenty.] Pertaining to or consisting of twenty.

vī-çeņ'-nī-āl, c. [Lat. *viceni*=twenty each, and *annus*=a year.] Lasting or continuing twenty years.

vicennial-prescription, s.

Scots Law: A prescription of twenty years; one of the lesser prescriptions which is pleadable against holograph bonds not attested by witnesses.

vīce-rē'-gal, a. [Pref. *vice-*, and English *regal*.] Of or pertaining to a viceroy or to viceroyalty.

"No public ceremony could be performed in a becoming manner under the *Viceregal* roof."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

vīce'-rōy, s. [Fr. *viceroi*, from *vice*=in place of, and *roi*=king.] A vice-king; one who acts as the governor or ruler of a kingdom, country, or province in the place and name of the sovereign, and with regal authority.

vīce-rōy'-āl-tỹ, s. [Eng. *viceroy*; -alty.] The dignity, office, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

"So important a concentration of Imperial authority over Ireland as would be implied in the definite abolition of the *viceroyalty*."—London Daily Telegraph.

vīce'-rōy'-ship, s. [English *viceroy*; -ship.] The dignity or office of a viceroy; viceroyalty.

***vīç'-ē-tỹ, s.** [Eng. *vice* (1), s.; -ty.] Fault, defect, imperfection. (Ben Jonson: *Love's Welcome at Welbeck*.)

vī'-çě vēr'-sā, phr. [Latin=the turn being changed.] Contrariwise; on the contrary; the reverse; the terms or the case being reversed.

vīç'-ī-ā, s. [Lat.=a vetch.]

Bot.: Vetch, Tare; the typical genus of *Vicia* (q. v.). Climbing or diffuse herbs with abruptly pinnate leaves, nearly always ending in a tendril. Flowers in axillary racemes, blue, purple, or yellow; wings of the corolla adnate to the keel; style filiform, with the upper part hairy all round, or with a tuft of hair beneath the stigma. Known species about a hundred; from the north temperate zone of South America. One of the most common is *Vicia hirsuta*, which is found in cornfields and hedges. It has weak, straggling, and climbing stems, two or three feet long, and insignificant pale blue flowers. *V. cracca*, found in bushy places, has numerous and fine bluish-purple flowers. *V. orobus*, with unilateral racemes of purplish-white flowers, and *V. sylvatica*, with numerous and very beautiful flowers—white streaked with bluish veins—are found in rocky or mountainous regions. *V. sepium*, with dull pale purple flowers, is frequent in woods and shady places, while *V. lutea* flourishes best near the sea. *V. sativa* has six to ten leaflets, one or two axillary, nearly sessile flowers, and silky legumes. It is frequent in cultivated ground. *V. lathyroides*, is a small species, with two to six leaflets, and solitary flowers. *Vicia faba* is the Common Bean. [BEAN.]

***vīç'-ī-āte** (c as sh), **v. t. & i.** [VITIATE.]

vīç'-ī-ē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vici(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eae.]

Bot.: A tribe of Papilionaceae. The ten filaments of the stamens, or at least nine of them, connate; cotyledons fleshy; leaves generally cirrhose. Genera: Cicer, Pisum, Ervum, Vicia, Lathyrus, &c.

vīç'-īn-age (age as īg), ***voi-sin-age, s.** [Prob. *voisinage*, from Fr. *voisinage*=neighborhood, from *voisin*=neighboring, from Lat. *vicinus*, accus. of *vicinus*=neighboring, near; lit.=belonging to the same street, from *vicus* (whence A. S. *wic*; Eng. *wick*=a town)=a street; cogn. with Gr. *oikos*=a house; Sansc. *veça*=a house, an entrance; *vīç*=to live.]

1. Neighborhood; the place or places near to or adjoining each other; vicinity.

"To summon the Protestant gentry of the *vicinage* to the rescue."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*2. The quality, condition, or state of being a neighbor or neighborly; nearness or closeness of situation or position.

"The *vicinage* of the travelling studio was an occasion and a pretext for unprecedented larks."—Scribner's Magazine, March, 1880, p. 660.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

viç'-in-əl, *viç'-ine, adj. [Latin *vicinalis*, from *vicinus*=near.] [VICINAGE.]

1. Near, neighboring, close.

"Under whose [God's] merciful hand nau gants above all other creatures naturally bee most nigh and vicine."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 229.

2. Of or pertaining to a village or town (?).

"The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way if not a rampart."—*Warton: Hist. Kiddington*, p. 55.

vī-çin'-i-tŷ, *vi-cin-i-tie, s. [French *vicinité*, from Latin *vicinitatem*, accus. of *vicinitas*=neighborhood, nearness, from *vicinus*=neighboring, near.]

1. The quality or state of being near; nearness, proximity, propinquity.

*2. Close relationship.

3. Neighborhood; neighboring or adjoining places or country; district or space immediately surrounding or adjacent to anything.

***vī-ci-ōs'-i-tŷ, *vī-ti-ōs'-i-tŷ (ci, ti as shī), s.** [Lat. *vitiositas*, from *vitiosus*=vicious (q. v.).] The quality or state of being vicious; corruption of manners; viciousness.

vī'-ci-ous, *vī'-tious, a. [Fr. *vicieux*, from Lat. *vitiosus*=vicious, from *vitium*=vice; Sp. & Port. *vicioso*; Ital. *vizioso*.] [VICE (1), s.]

1. Characterized by some vice, fault, or blemish; faulty, imperfective, defective; as, a vicious system of government.

2. Contrary to moral principles or to rectitude; immoral, bad, evil. (Of actions.)

3. Addicted to vice or immoral habits or practices; corrupt in principles or conduct; immoral, depraved, wicked, abandoned. (Of persons.)

4. Addicted to some fault, bad habit, or trick; not properly tamed or broken. (Said of a horse.)

*5. Vitiated, foul, impure; as, vicious air.

6. Corrupt, faulty; not genuine or pure; incorrect; as, a vicious style of writing.

7. Spiteful, malignant, virulent, bitter; as, a vicious attack. (*Colloq.*)

vicious-intromission, s.

Scots Law: The intermeddling of the effects of another without any authority. [INTROMISSION.]

vī'-ci-ous-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vicious*; -ly.]

1. In a vicious, faulty, or incorrect manner; faultily.

2. In an immoral, depraved, or corrupt manner; immorally.

3. Spitefully, malignantly, bitterly; with malice. (*Colloq.*)

vī'-ci-ous-nēss, *vi-ci-ous-ness, subst. [Eng. *vicious*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vicious, faulty, or imperfect.

2. The quality or state of being contrary to morality or rectitude; immorality, depravity.

3. Addictedness to vice or immorality; depravity of principles or manners; habitual violation of the moral law or of moral duties.

"A person deceased, generally and justly hated for his viciousness."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*.

4. Unruliness, refractoriness. (Said of a horse.)

5. Spitefulness, malignancy; malicious bitterness.

vī-cis'-sī-tūde, s. [Latin *vicissitudo*=change, from *vicis*=change.]

1. Regular change or succession from one thing to another.

"This succession of things upon the earth is the result of the vicissitude of seasons."—*Woodward*.

2. A change or passing from one state or condition to another; change, mutation, revolution.

"Through all the vicissitudes of fortune."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

vī-çis-sī-tū-dīn-ar-ŷ, adj. [Latin *vicissitudo*, genit. *vicissitudinis*=change; English adj. suff. -ary.] Subject to vicissitudes or changes; characterized by or exhibiting vicissitudes.

"The days of man [are] vicissitudinary, as though he had as many good days as ill."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 313.

vī-çis-sī-tū-dīn-ōūs, a. [VICISSITUDINARY.] Full of vicissitudes or changes; characterized by or subject to a succession of changes.

vī-çis'-sŷ, s. [See compound.]

vicissy-duck, s.

Ornith.: A bird described by Simmonds as a "West-Indian water-fowl, smaller than the European, and affording excellent food." It is probably the Widow-duck (q. v.).

vī-cōn'-tī-ēl, adj. [Mid. English *vicounte*=viscount (q. v.).]

Old English Law: Pertaining to the sheriff or vicount.

vicontiel-rents, s. pl.

Old English Law: Certain farms for which the sheriff pays a rent to the king.

vicontiel-writs, s. pl.

Old English Law: Writs triable in the county or sheriffs' court.

***vī-cōun'-tī-ēl, a.** [VICONTIEL.]

vīc'-tīm, s. [Fr. *victime*, from Latin *victima*, a word of doubtful origin, prob. from *victus* (pa. par. of *vinco*=to conquer)=the conquered one.]

1. A living creature sacrificed to some deity or in the performance of some religious rite; usually some beast slain in sacrifice, but the practice of immolating human beings has also been followed by many nations.

"The chief part of the sacrifice was the *victim*, concerning which it may be observed in the first place that it was required to be whole, perfect and sound in all its members, without spot or blemish."—*Potter: Antiq. Greece*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. A person or thing destroyed or injured in some manner by some casualty.

"Another theater wrapped in flames, together with the sacrifice of scores, perhaps of hundreds of victims doomed to die the most dreadful death imaginable."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

3. A person or thing sacrificed in the pursuit of an object; a person or thing destroyed or injured from application to some object; as, a victim to avarice, a victim to jealousy.

4. A living being sacrificed by or suffering severe injury from another.

5. Hence, one who is cheated or duped; a dupe, a gull.

"To control the credulity of the victims of Herodotus."—*London Globe*.

vīc'-tīm-āte, v. t. [Lat. *victimatus*, pa. par. of *victimare*=to sacrifice.] To sacrifice; to make a victim of; to immolate.

vīc'-tīm-ize, vīc'-tīm-ize, v. t. [Eng. *victim*; -ize.] To make a victim of; especially, to make the victim of a swindle or fraud; to dupe, to swindle, to defraud, to cheat.

"She victimized large numbers of tradesmen in Edinburgh."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 2, 1888.

vīc'-tīm-iz-ēr, vīc'-tīm-iz-ēr, s. [Eng. *victim*; -ize (e), (*victimize*); -er.] One who victimizes, swindles, or defrauds another.

"They are helpless in the hands of their victimizers."—*Citizen*, Jan. 9, 1886.

vīc'-tōr, *vic-tour, *vyc-tor, s. & a. [Latin *victor*, from *victus*, pa. par. of *vinco* (pa. t. *vici*)=to conquer; from the same root as Goth. *weigan*, *weihan* (pa. par. *wigans*)=to strive, to contend; A. S. *wig*=war. Ital. *vittore*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One who is victorious in a contest; one who wins or gains the prize or advantage in a contest; one who vanquishes another in any struggle; especially, one who is victorious in war; a vanquisher.

"Some time the flood prevails, and then the wind,
Both tugging to be victors, breast to breast."
Shakespeare: Henry VI., Pt. III. ii. 5.

*2. One who ruins or destroys; a destroyer.

"There, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useless thousands ends."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 313.

*B. As adj.: Victorious.

"Despite thy victor sword."—*Shakespeare: Lear*, v. 3.

¶ For the difference between *victor* and *conqueror*, see CONQUEROR.

***vīc'-tōr-dōm, *vic-tor-dome, s.** [Eng. *victor*; -dom.] The condition of a victor; victory.

"Then will I stand by, and looke on, and see what victordome thou shalt get."—*Barnes: Works*, fol. 278.

***vīc'-tōr-ēr, s.** [Eng. *victor*; -er.] A victor, a conqueror.

"The chariots of noble victorers riding in triumph."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii. ch. iv.

***vīc'-tōr-ēss, *vic-tor-esse, s.** [English *victor*; -ess.] A female victor.

"When the victoresse arrived there."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 44.

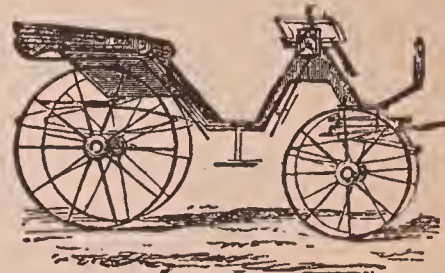
Vic-tōr'-ī-a, s. [Lat.=victory (q. v.).]

1. *Rom. Mythol.*: One of the deities of the Romans, called by the Greeks Nikē. She was Sister of Strength and Valor, and was one of the attendants of Jupiter. Sylla raised her a temple at Rome, and instituted festivals in her honor. She was represented with wings, crowned with laurel, and holding the branch of a palm-tree in her hand.

2. *Astron.*: [ASTEROID, 12.]

3. *Botany*: A genus of Euryalidæ (q. v.), akin to Euryale, from which it differs by the sepals being deciduous, by the petals gradually passing into stamens, and by the cells of the ovary being more numerous. Species, one or three. The type is *Victoria regia*, named by Lindley after Queen Victoria. It is the most magnificent of all known water-lilies, and is the more acceptable that it came from a region in which it had been supposed that no Nymphæacæ occurred. It was first discovered by the

botanist Hænke in 1801; Bonpland afterward met with it. Orbigny, in 1828, sent home specimens to Paris; others also subsequently saw it growing, but it excited no attention till, in 1837, Sir Robert Schomburgk found it in the Berbice River in British Guiana. The rootstock is thick and fleshy, the leaf-stalks prickly, the leaf peltate, its margin circular, its diameters from six to twelve feet, the edge so turned up as to make the leaves floating in tranquil water look like a number of large trays. The leaves are green above, and covered with small bosses, below they are deep purple or violet; the undeveloped flowers are pyriform; the sepals four, each about seven inches long by four broad, purple externally, whitish internally; the petals numerous, in several rows, passing insensibly into stamens, fragrant, the outer ones white, the inner ones roseate; stamens numerous, the outer fertile, the inner sterile; ovary many celled, cup-shaped above, with many small stigmas along its upper margin; fruit a prickly berry. A native of South American rivers, especially the tributaries of the Amazon. The seeds are said to be eatable, and the plant is in consequence called Water Maize by the natives of the region where it grows.



Victoria.

4. *Vehicles*: A park-carriage, having a low seat for two persons, a calash-top, and an elevated driver's seat in front.

"With silent morosity he hands her into her victoria."—*Rhoda Broughton: Second Thoughts*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. viii.

¶ *Royal Order of Victoria and Albert*: An order instituted by Queen Victoria, Feb. 10, 1862, in memory of the Prince Consort, who died Dec. 14, 1861. It was enlarged Oct. 10, 1864, Nov. 15, 1865, and again on March 15, 1880. It consists of her Majesty, as Sovereign of the Order, and fifteen ladies of the Royal families of Europe, who form the First class. The second class consists of eight ladies of the Royal families of Europe, and related to the British royal family. The third class includes twenty-one lady members of the British nobility, and the fourth class fifteen lady members of the nobility and gentry. The badge is composed of likenesses in profile of her Majesty and Prince Albert, surmounted by a border of precious stones (different for each class) for the first, second and third, and the monogram "V. A." for the fourth class, all surmounted by an Imperial crown. Ribbon, white moiré.

Victoria Cross, s. A British naval and military decoration instituted by royal warrant, Jan. 29, 1856, and bestowed for "conspicuous bravery or devotion" to the country in the presence of the enemy. It is the most coveted of all British decorations, and is open to all officers and men of the regular, auxiliary, and reserve forces. It consists of a bronze Maltese cross with the royal crest in the center, and underneath an escrol bearing the inscription, "For Valour." It is worn attached to the breast by a blue ribbon in the case of the navy, and by a red in the case of the army. For every additional act of bravery an additional clasp may be added. The cross carries with it a special pension of £10 a year, and each additional clasp an additional pension of £5 a year.

Victoria crowned-pigeon, s.

Ornith.: *Goura victoria*, a large pigeon from New Guinea and the adjacent islands. General color slaty blue, with reddish-brown under surface; bluish-gray stripes on wings, and a broad grayish-white line at the end of the tail. It has a crest of numerous small feathers, which terminate in spatules.



Badge of Order of Victoria and Albert.



Victoria Cross.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Victoria Institute, *s.* An institution having its headquarters in London, England, and founded to harmonize Scripture and science.

***vic-tör'-i-al**, *a.* [Eng. *victory*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or in celebration of a victory.

"Wrote this *victorial* ditton."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

Vic-tör'-i-an, *a.* [See defs.]

1. Of or belonging to the reign of Queen Victoria, who ascended the throne 1837.

"He touched his readers less than any other *Victorian* poet of the first rank."—*Athenæum*, April 21, 1888, p. 501.

2. Of or belonging to Victoria, a division of Australia, named after Queen Victoria in 1851.

vic-tör'-ine, *s.* [Named after Queen Victoria.]

1. A small fur tippet worn by ladies.

"A warm . . . *victorine* of cat-skin that encircled her neck."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. viii.

2. A variety of peach.

vic-tör'-i-ous, ***vic-tor-y-ous**, ***vyc-tor-y-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *victorieux*, from Lat. *victoriosus*=full of victory, from *victor*=a victor (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *victorioso*; Ital. *vittorioso*.]

1. Having obtained victory; having conquered in battle or conflict of any kind; having overcome an antagonist; especially, having obtained victory over an enemy in war; conquering.

"Sung triumph, and him sung *victorious* king."

Milton: P. L., vi. 886.

2. Associated or connected with victory; characterized by victory; producing victory.

"Sudden these honors shall be snatch'd away,

And curst forever this *victorious* day."

Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 104.

3. Emblematic of victory; betokening conquest.

"Now are our brows bound with *victorious* wreaths."

Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

vic-tör'-i-ous-ly, ***vyc-tor-y-ous-ly**, *adverb.* [English *victorious*; *-ly*.] In a victorious manner; with victory; as a victor; triumphantly.

"That grace will carry us . . . *victoriously* through all our difficulties."—*Hammond*.

vic-tör'-i-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *victorious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being victorious.

vic-tör'-ite, *s.* [After Victor Meunier; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of enstatite (q. v.), entirely free from iron. Occurs in acicular crystals, sometimes in rosette-like groups, in cavities in the meteoric iron of Deesa, Chili.

vic-tö'-ri-um, *s.* [After Queen Victoria.] A chemical element discovered in 1891, by Sir William Crookes. It is of a pale brown, and ranks between yttrium and erbium. Its atomic weight is seventeen, and its spectrum lies in the ultra violet region.

vic-tör'-y, ***vic-tor-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *victorie* (Fr. *victoire*), from Lat. *victoria*=conquest, from *victor*=a victor (q. v.); Span. & Port. *victoria*; Italian *vittoria*.]

1. The defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist or opponent in any contest; a gaining of the supremacy or superiority in war or any contest.

"Nor cease again till *victory* descend

From all-deciding Heav'n on us or you."

Couper: Homer's Iliad, vii.

2. Advantage or superiority gained in any conflict or struggle, as over self or one's passions or appetites, or over temptations, or other like struggle.

"It is a great instance of a *victory* over the most refractory passions."—*Taylor*.

3. The same as VICTORIA. 1.

vic-träss, *subst.* [Eng. *victor*; *-ess*.] A female victor.

"She shall be sole *victress*, Caesar's Caesar."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

***vic-trice**, *s.* [VICTRIX.] A victress.

"With boughs of palm a crowned *victrice* stand."

Ben Jonson: Elegy on his Muse.

***vic-trix**, *a. & s.* [Lat. fem. of *victor*=a victor (q. v.).]

vict'-ual, ***vict'-uall** (*c* silent), ***vit-aile**, ***vit-aile**, ***vyct'-ual**, ***vyt'-aile**, ***vyt'-aylle**, *s.* [Fr. *vitaille* (O. Fr. *victuaille*), from Lat. *victualia*=provisions, victuals, prop. neut. pl. of *victualis*=belonging to food or nourishment, from *victus*=food, nourishment; prop. pa. par. of *vivo*=to live. From the same root come *viant*, *vital*, *vivacious*, *vivid*, *revive*, *survive*, *viper*, &c. Sp. *vituala*; Port. *vitualha*, *victualha*; Ital. *vittuaglia*, *vittoraglia*, *vettovaglia*. The present incorrect spelling of the word is due to a pedantic desire to represent the Latin ultimate origin, ignoring the direct derivation from the French; the true orthography is, however, fairly represented by the pronunciation, *vit'-tle*. The word is not now used in the singular.]

1. Supplies for the support of life; provisions, food; especially food for human beings, prepared for consumption.

"You had musty *victual*, and he hath help to eat it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, i. 1.

2. Corn or grain of any sort. (*Scotch*.)

vict'-ual (*c* silent), ***vit-ell**, ***vit-ule**, ***vyt'-ayl**, *v. t.* [VICTUAL, *s.*] To supply or store with victuals or provisions for food and sustenance; to provide with stores of food.

"To see that the crew properly *victual* themselves."—*Field*, Dec. 24, 1887.

***victualage** (as *vīt'-tēl-īg*), *s.* [Eng. *victual*, *s.*; *-age*.] Food, provisions, victuals.

"I could not proceed with my cargo of *victualage*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii.

vict'-ual-ēr (*c* silent), ***vyt'-ail-er**, ***vyt'-ayll-er**, *s.* [Eng. *victual*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who supplies victuals or provisions, as for an army, fleet, &c.; one who contracts to victual a body of men.

"The *victuallers* soon found out with whom they had to deal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One who keeps an inn or house of entertainment; an innkeeper, a tavern-keeper.

"All *victuallers* do so."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

3. A ship employed to carry provisions for other ships, or for supplying troops at a distance. (*Smyth*.)

"There remained in company only our own squadron and our two *victuallers*."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

4. A corn-factor; one who deals in grain. (*Scotch*.)

¶ *Licensed victualer*: [LICENSED.]

vict'-ual-īng (*c* silent), *pr. par. or a.* [VICTUAL, *v.*]

victualing-bill, *s.* A British custom-house document, warranting the shipment of such stores as the master of an outward-bound merchantman may require for his intended voyage.

***victualing-house**, *s.* A house where provision is made for strangers to eat; an eating-house.

victualing-note, *s.* An order given to a seaman in the British Navy by the paymaster when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward, as his authority for victualing the man. (*Simmonds*.)

victualing-ship, *s.* The same as VICTUALER, 3. (q. v.)

victualing-yard, *s.* A yard generally contiguous to a dockyard, containing magazines, in which provisions and other like stores for the navy of a state are deposited, and where war-vessels and transports are provisioned.

vict'-uāls (*c* silent), *s. pl.* [VICTUAL, *s.*]

vicugna, **vicuña** (both as *vī-cūn'-ya*), *s.* [From the Spanish form of the native name.]

Zoology: *Auchenia vicugna*, a native of the most elevated localities of Bolivia and Northern Chili. It is very wild, and has resisted all attempts to reduce it to a state of domestication. It is the smallest species of the genus, standing only about thirty inches at the shoulder. Coloration nearly uniform lion-brown, tinged with yellow on the back and fading into gray on the abdomen. It is extremely active and sure-footed, and is seldom taken alive. In habit it somewhat resembles the chamois, as it lives in herds in the regions of perpetual snow. The soft, silky fur is in much request for making delicate fabrics, and many thousands of these animals are slaughtered annually for the sake of the skins.

***vi-dame**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *vice-dominus*=a vice-lord, from *vice*=in place of, and *dominus*=a lord.] In France, an officer who originally, under the feudal system, represented the bishop, abbot, &c., in temporal affairs, as in the command of soldiers, the administration of justice, and the like. In process of time these dignitaries erected their offices into fiefs, and became feudal lords. (*Brande & Cox*.) The title continued to the Revolution of 1789.



Vicugna.

vi-dē, *v.* [Latin, imper. sing. of *video*=to see.] See; a word used as a reference to something stated elsewhere, as *vide ante*, *vide supra*=see before, see above—that is, in a previous part of the same book; *vide infra*, *vide post*=see below, see after, that is, in a subsequent place; *quod vide* (generally abbreviated into q. v.)=which see; *vide ut supra*=see as above, see as mentioned before.

vi-dēl'-ī-çēt, *adv.* [Lat., contr. for *videre licet*=it is easy to see, hence, plainly, to wit: *videre*=to see, and *licet*=it is allowable; cf. *scilicet*.] To wit, namely, that is. In old MSS. and books the abbreviation for Latin *-et* (final) closely resembled the letter *z*, hence the abbreviation *viz.* (in which form *videlicet* is generally found) stands for *viet*.

"In all this time there was not any man died in his own person, *videlicet* in a love cause."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

vi-dētte, *s.* [VEDETTE.]

Vid'-i-an, *adj.* [See def.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Vidus Vidius, a Florentine physician of the sixteenth century. Used in Anatomy, in which there are a Vidian artery, canal, and nerve.

Vidian-canal, *s.*

Anat.: A canal passing horizontally from before backward through the sphenoid bone, at the base of the internal pterygoid plate. It transmits the vidian nerve and vessels. Called also the Pterygoid-canal.

***vi-di-mūs**, *s.* [Latin=we have seen, first pers. pl. perf. indic. of *video*=to see.]

1. An examination or inspection; as, a *vidimus* of accounts.

2. An abstract or syllabus of the contents of a document, book, or the like.

vi-dō'-nī-a, *s.* [Sp.] A white wine, produced in Teneriffe, and resembling Madeira, but inferior in quality, and of a tart flavor.

"On the road we get a familiar reference to Canary sack and Malmsey wine, whose degenerate descendant is the white wine known as *vidonia*, in which no modern duke would willingly commit suicide."—*London Globe*.

vid'-u-a, *s.* [A corrupt Latinized form of *Whidah*, a territory in Eastern Africa.] [WIDOW-BIRD.] *Ornith.*: A genus of Ploceidæ (q. v.), with seven species, from tropical and southern Africa. Bill compressed, nostrils hidden by plumes; wings third to fifth quills longest, first spurious; tail-feathers and tail-coverts lengthened variously; tarsi with divided scales in front.

vid'-u-age (age as *īg*), *subst.* [Lat. *vidua*=a widow.] The state of a widow; widowhood; widows collectively.

***vid'-u-āl**, *adj.* [Low Lat. *vidualis*, from Lat. *vidua*=a widow, prop. fem. of *viduus*=widowed.] [WIDOW, *s.*] Of, pertaining, or relating to the state of a widow.

***vid'-u-ā-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *vidua*=a widow.] The state of being widowed or bereaved; loss, bereavement.

***vi-dū'-ī-tŷ**, ***vi-du-i-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *viduitas*, from *viduus*=widowed; Fr. *viduité*.] The state or condition of a widow; widowhood.

"A vow of continued *viduitie*."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 6.

***vid'-u-ōūs**, *adj.* [Latin *viduus*.] Widowed, bereaved.

"She gone, and her *viduous* mansion, your heart, to let."—*Thackeray: Newcomes* ch. lxxvi.

vie, ***vye**, *v. i. & t.* [A contr. form of *envie*; Mid. Eng. *envien*, from O. Fr. *envier* (*au jeu*)=to vie (*Cotgrave*); lit.=to invite or challenge (to a game), from Lat. *invito*=to invite (q. v.); cf. Sp. *envidar*=among gamblers, to invite or to open the game by staking a certain sum; Ital. *invitare* (*al giuoco*)=to vie or revie at any game, to drop vie; *invito*=a vie at play, a vie at any game; also, an inviting, proffer, or bidding. (*Florio*.) The true sense of *with* being *against* (as in *withstand*, *fight with*), to *vie with*=to stake against, to wager against. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

*1. In old games, as gleek, primero, &c., to wager on the value of one's hand against that of an opponent. [REVIE.]

2. Hence, to strive for superiority; to contend, to endeavor; to be equal or superior; to rival. (Said of persons or things, and followed by *with* before the person or thing contended against, and by *in* or *for* before the object of contention.)

"Now voices over voices rise;

While each to be the loudest vies."

Swift: Journal of a Modern Lady.

***B. Transitive**:

1. To offer as a stake; to stake, to wager; to play as for a wager with.

"She *vied* and revied others to the contrary."—*Rowley: Search for Money*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōie, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To show or practice in competition; to put or bring into competition; to contend in or with respect to; to try to outdo in.

"Out, thou camelion harlot! now thine eyes
Vie tears with the hyæna."

Ben Jonson: *For*, iv. 2.

*vie, s. [VIE, v.] A challenge, a wager; hence, a contest or struggle for superiority; a contention in the way of rivalry.

"Then came in Theon also with his *vie*, adding more-over and saying that it could not be denied."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 519.

†vi-ëlle', s. [Fr., akin to *viol* (q. v.).]

Music: The hurdygurdy (q. v.).

VI-ën'-nə, s. [Ger. *Wien*.]

Geog.: The capital of the Austrian empire, now Austro-Hungary.

Vienna-basin, s.

Geol.: A series of beds—the lowest Oligocene, the highest Pliocene—found in a basin-shaped hollow in the older rocks in and around Vienna. The Oligocene contains remains of *Mastodon tapiroides*, *Rhinoceros sansaniensis*, &c., and the Pliocene, *Dinotherium*, *Mastodon*, *Rhinoceros*, *Machairodus*, *Hyæna*, *Cervus*, *Antelope*, &c., with birch, alder, oak, beech, chestnut, hornbeam, liquidambar.

VI-ën-nêse', a. & s. [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Vienna or its inhabitants.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Vienna; as a plural, the inhabitants of Vienna collectively.

vi-ër'-zôn-ite, s. [After Vierzon, Cher, France, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as MELINITE (q. v.).

vi ët ar'-mīs, phr. [Lat.]

Law: With force and arms. (Words made use of in indictments and actions of trespass to show the violent commission of any trespass or crime; hence, with force and violence generally.)

"If a gamekeeper sees a poacher at work in daytime, he must be content to summon him, and has no right then and there to collar him *vi et armis*."—Field, March 8, 1888.

viët-îng-hōf-ite, subst. [After Mr. Vietinghof; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Samarskite (q. v.), containing 23 per cent. of protoxide of iron. Found near Lake Baikal, Asiatic Russia.

viesusseuxia (as vyû-sû'-zī-ā), s. [Named after M. Viesusseux, a physician of Geneva.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ. Root tuberous; stem branched; leaves narrow, sword-shaped; perianth six-parted, in two series of segments, the inner smaller. Natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

view (as vū), s. [O. Fr. *veud*=the sense, act, or instrument of seeing, the eyes, a glance, a view, a look, sign, &c.; prop. fem. of *veu*=viewed, seen, par. of *voir* (Fr. *voir*)=to view, see, from Lat. *video*=to see; Fr. *vue*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of viewing, seeing, or beholding; survey or examination by the eye; look, sight.

"Whose eye

Views all things at one view."

Milton: *P. L.*, ii. 188.

2. Range of vision; reach of sight; extent of prospect; power of seeing physically.

"Soar above the view of men."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

3. The act of perceiving by the mind; mental survey or examination; intellectual inspection, observation, consideration.

"If the mind has made this inference by finding out the intermediate ideas, and taking a view of the connection of them, it has proceeded rationally."—Locke.

4. Mental or intellectual range of vision; power of perception mentally.

5. That which is viewed, seen, or beheld; that which is looked upon; a sight or spectacle, presented to the eye; scene, prospect.

"'T is distance lends enchantment to the view."

Campbell: *Pleasures of Hope*, i. 7.

*6. Appearance, show, aspect, look.

"You that choose not by the view."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

7. A scene as represented by painting or drawing; a picture, sketch, or drawing, as a landscape or the like.

"Mere views, mere panoramas are not pictures."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

8. Manner or mode of looking at things; manner of regarding subjects on which various opinions may be held; judgment, opinion, way of thinking, notion, idea, theory.

"By constant repetition of the same fundamental views, he forced them as it were upon the minds of his countrymen."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 58.

9. Something looked toward or forming the subject of consideration; intention, purpose, design, aim.

"No man sets himself about anything, but upon some view or other which serves him for a reason."—Locke.

II. Law: An inspection of property in dispute, or of a place where a crime has been committed, by the jury previous to the trial of the case.

¶ (1) Field of view: [FIELD, s., A. II. 3.]

(2) In view: In sight; possible to be seen.

"The enemy's in view."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 1.

(3) In view of: In consideration of; considering; having regard to.

(4) On view: Open or submitted to public inspection; exhibited or open to the public; as, The goods are now on view.

(5) Point of view: The point or direction from which a thing is seen; hence, figuratively, the particular mode or manner in which a thing is viewed, looked at, or considered; a standpoint.

(6) To have in view: To have as one's object or aim; to have regard to.

* (7) To the view: So as to be seen by everybody; in public.

Shall uplift us to the view."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

* (8) View of frankpledge: [FRANKPLEDGE, ¶.]

view-halloo, s.

Hunt.: The cry of the huntsman on seeing the fox break cover.

"There was nothing left but to trot back to Sapcote, where there was first a view-halloo . . . and then a kind of scare."—Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

view (as vū), *vewe, *vieu, v. t. & i. [VIEW, subst.]

A. Transitive:

1. To see; to look on; to behold; to perceive with the eye.

"He, too, was viewed making for the wood."—Field, Dec 31, 1887.

2. To examine with the eye; to look on with attention, or for the purpose of examining closely; to inspect, to survey, to explore.

"Go up and view the country."—Joshua vii. 2.

3. To survey mentally or intellectually; to examine with the mental eye; to consider.

"The happiest youth, viewing his progress through."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 1.

4. To regard; to consider in a particular light.

"The appointment was viewed with general approval."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, lvii. 55.

*5. To peruse.

"View these letters."—Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

*B. Intrans.: To look; to take a view.

¶ To view away:

Fox-hunt.: To observe (a fox) breaking cover. (Eng.)

view'-ër (iew as ū), s. [Eng. *view*, v.; -er.] One who views, inspects, surveys, or examines; specif.:

(1) An official appointed to superintend or inspect something; an overseer.

"The door-keepers were summoned before the overseer, or, as you call him, the viewer."—Miss Edgeworth: *Lame Jervas*, ch. i.

(2) One of a body of jurors who are appointed by the court to view or inspect the property in controversy, or the place where a crime has been committed. In Scotland two parties called "shewers" point out the subjects to be viewed.

view'-i-nëss (iew as ū), s. [Eng. *viewy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being viewy.

"Written with characteristic tendency to over-generalization and viewiness."—*Guardian*, May 23, 1860, p. 473.

view'-lëss (iew as ū), adj. [Eng. *view*; -less.] Incapable of being viewed or seen; invisible; not seen or perceived by the eye.

"Thou must be viewless to Empedocles."

Matthew Arnold: *Empedocles on Etna*, l. 1.

view'-lŷ (iew as ū), a. [Eng. *view*; -ly.] Pleasing to the view. (Prov.)

view'-sōme (iew as ū), adj. [Eng. *view*; -some.] Pleasing to the sight. (Prov.)

view'-ŷ (iew as ū), a. [Eng. *view*; -y.] Holding or disposed to hold peculiar views; given to views or schemes that are speculative rather than practical.

vīf'-dā, vīv'-dā, s. [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *veifa*=to wave.] In Orkney and Shetland Islands, beef or mutton hung and dried without salt.

vī-gēs'-i-mā, a. [Lat. *vigesimus*.] Twentieth

*vī-gēs-i-mā'-tion, subst. [Latin *vigesimus*=twentieth.] The act of putting to death every twentieth man. [DECIMATION.]

vīg'-il, *vig'-ile, *vig'-ill, *vig'-ille, subst. [Fr. *vigile*, from Lat. *vigilia*=a watch, watching, from *vigil*=awake, vigilant, watchful, from *vigeo*=to flourish, to thrive, from the same root as Eng. *wake*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vigilia*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or state of keeping awake; abstinence from sleep at the natural or ordinary hours of rest; sleeplessness; hence, the state of being awake or watchful; watchfulness, wakefulness, watch.

"His delicate frame worn out by the labors and vigils of many months."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Devotional watching; hence, devotions, service, praise, prayer, or the like, performed during the customary hours of rest; nocturnal devotions.

II. Ecclesiastical and Church History:

1. Originally the watch kept on the night before a feast, then (from the eleventh or twelfth century) the day and night preceding a feast. The practice of spending the night in public prayer, which is probably older than Christianity, prevailed in the early Church, and down to the fourteenth century was the usual prelude to the greater festivals. But there were many objections to the custom, which, from about that date was gradually discontinued. In the Roman Church the Midnight Mass before the feast of Christmas is the only relic of the old custom. [WATCHNIGHT.] Broadly speaking, the vigils of the Roman Church have been transferred to the English Prayer Book. Theoretically, all vigils are fast-days, but in the Roman Church the customs of different countries vary slightly.

2. The devotional exercises or services appropriate to the vigil or eve of a festival.

*Vigils or Watchings of flowers:

Bot.: The rendering of Lat. *vigiliae*, the name used by Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 13th, ii. 20) to describe the faculty possessed by certain plants of opening and closing their flowers at certain hours of the day. He places it under the heading *Horologium*. [FLORAL-CLOCK.]

vīg'-il-ānce, *vīg'-il-ence, s. [Fr., from Lat. *vigilantia*, from *vigilans*=vigilant (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *vigilancia*; Ital. *vigilanza*.]

1. The quality or state of being vigilant or watchful; attention of the mind in discovering or guarding against danger, or in providing for safety; watchfulness, wariness, circumspection.

"They . . . made haste to make appear
With righteous plea, their utmost vigilance."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 30.

*2. Forbearance of sleep; wakefulness.

"Ulysses yielded unreasonably to sleep, and the strong passion for his country should have given him vigilance."—Broomé.

*3. A guard, a watch.

"In at this gate none pass

The vigilance." Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 580.

vigilance-committee, s.

1. A committee or body formed to watch the progress or carrying out of some measure, or for the purpose of protecting certain interests supposed to be imperiled, or for restraining any abuse or nuisance.

2. In this country the term vigilance committee is used to denote a band of citizens organized to summarily punish crime, or prevent the commission of crime, in such instances as the civil and lawfully constituted authorities seem powerless to reach these desired results.

¶ The vigilance committee has never been a popular institution in the older portions of the Union, but has found its principal growth in the newly settled communities, and especially in those localities in which the presence of a large foreign element seemed at times to menace the preservation of good order, life and property. The most noted vigilance committees in the history of the country were those formed in San Francisco, and contiguous territory in the Western States, and in New Orleans, in the southern portion of the Union. In the earlier years of San Francisco the city was so overrun with the lawless element among the miners and adventurers that the administration of justice became in the hands of the constituted authorities but a travesty. It was then that the work of the vigilance committee, or *Vigilantes*, as they were styled, began. That work was short, sharp and terrible. Thieves and murderers were hanged on every side, while others were forced to seek safety in flight. As the mining operations extended eastward into Nevada and Montana, the work of the vigilance committee was again called into requisition, with the happy effect of clearing the country, for a time at least, of a large portion of the lawless element. One of the most noted members of the Montana vigilance committee was "Judge" Alexander Davis, under whose direction the notorious outlaw Slade was hanged at Virginia City early in the sixties. Slade had himself been a most useful man in clearing the country of desperadoes, but had, under the influence of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-clan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

drink, committed some notorious and heinous crimes. He was warned to amend his ways, but defied the court and threatened the judge with a loaded pistol. The result was that he was overpowered and taken by a body of several hundred miners and hanged. In New Orleans the last instance of the organization of a vigilance committee was in 1891, when a body of citizens took from the city jail a number of Italians, suspected of being members of the Italian fraternity of murderers known as the Mafia, and accused of being the murderers of Chief of Police David Hennessey, and put them to death by shooting and hanging. This action produced serious complications between the Italian government and that of this country, and partook more of the nature of mob violence than the work of the vigilance committees of the Western States, who to excuse their actions could truthfully allege the inability of the civil authorities to meet the exigencies of the case. Directly after the civil war, there were frequent lynchings of murderers and ravishers in the South, but these actions were rather those of an infuriated mob than those of a well-organized, coolly-conducted committee. In various rural districts, bands of men under different names have attempted to mete out punishment to obnoxious persons, but these efforts have been generally sternly repressed by the authorities. [WHITECAPS.]

"But at least it is well that the lawless and offensive zeal of vigilance-committees has received a decisive check."—*People*, April 22, 1888.

***vig-il-an-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *vigilanc(e)*; -y.] Vigilance.

"Their vigilancy is honored with this heavenly vision."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Birth of Christ*.

vig-il-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *vigilans*, *pr. par.* of *vigilo*=to watch; from *vigil*=watchful; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vigilante*.] [VIGIL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ever awake and on the alert, watchful, wakeful, wary, circumspect; attentive to discover or avoid danger.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a cat when borne in a position as if on the lookout for prey.

vig-il-ant-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *vigilant*; -ly.] In a vigilant manner; with vigilance; watchfully, warily, circumspectly.

"They had a strong cordon around the castle vigilantly watching it."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vig-ill**, ***vig-ille**, *s.* [VIGIL.]

***vig-in-tiv-ir-ate**, *s.* [Latin *viginti*=twenty, and *vir*=men; cf. *Triumvirate*, &c.] A body of officers of government, consisting of twenty men.

vig-na, *s.* [Named after Dominic Vigna, a commentator on Theophrastus.]

Bot.: A genus of Phaseolæ. Papilionaceous plants, with nearly cylindrical legumes constricted between the seeds, which are separated by thin, spurious partitions. Known species more than thirty, chiefly from the tropics. *Vigna catiag* (= *Dolichos sinensis*) has a legume about two feet long, with a number of pea-like seeds, which are used for food, or the young legume may itself be cooked with its contents. The plant is cultivated throughout the tropics, and is used in India to strengthen the stomach but is said to be hot, dry, diuretic, and difficult of digestion. *V. pilosa* is also cultivated in India and Burmah.

vignette (as *vin-yët*, or *vi-nët*), ***vig-net**, *s.* [Fr.=a little vine; *vignettes*=branches, or branch-like borders or flourishes; dimin. from *vigne*=a vine (q. v.).]

*1. Originally applied to a running ornament of vine-leaves, tendrils, and grapes, used in Gothic architecture.

*2. Ornamental flourishes, consisting of tendrils and vine-leaves upon silver.

*3. The flourishes in the form of vine-leaves, branches, &c., with which the capital letters in ancient manuscripts were often ornamented.

4. Any kind of printer's ornaments, such as flowers, head and tail pieces, &c.; more recently, any kind of wood-cut or engraving not inclosed within a definite border, especially such as are placed on the title-page of a book opposite the frontispiece. Rastoldt, in 1471, is credited with the introduction of this mode of portraying initials, flowers, &c. Pynson (1520) was the first English printer to use borders and vignettes in his books.

"This lady, with the dagger at her breast, and a ridiculous expression of agony in her face, formed a vignette to most of his books."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2. (Note 2.)

5. A photographic portrait, showing only the head and shoulders, the edges fading away insensibly into the background.

vignette (as *vin-yët*, or *vi-nët*), *v. t.* [VIGNETTE, *s.*]

1. *Photog. (of a portrait)*: To show only the head and shoulders, the lower part fading insensibly away.

2. *Engrav.*: To lighten the outer portions of a block or plate, so that the edges fade away insensibly.

vignetter (as *vin-yët-tër* or *vi-nët-tër*), *subst.* [Eng. *vignett(e)*; -er.] An instrument for vignetting a photographic picture.

vignettist (as *vin-yët-tist* or *vi-nët-tist*), *s.* [VIGNETTE.] An artist who produces vignettes. [VIGNETTE, 4.]

"A singularly interesting paper upon Viollet-le-Duc as a *vignettis*."—*Notes and Queries*, Mar. 26, 1887, p. 260.

vignite (as *vin-yit*), *s.* [After Vignes, Moselle, France, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: An impure variety of magnetite (q. v.).

vi-gō-ni-a, *subst.* [Fr. *vigogne*=the vicugna (q. v.).] A dress fabric, either all wool or a mixture of silk and wool.

vig-ōr, *s.* [O. Fr. *vigur*, *vigor* (Fr. *vigueur*), from Lat. *vigorem*, accus. of *vigor*=liveliness, force; from *vigeo*=to be lively; Sp. & Port. *vigor*; Ital. *vigore*.]

1. A flourishing state; possession of energy or strength, physical or mental.

"He had passed his seventieth year, but both his mind and body were still in full *vigor*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. Physical or active strength or force of body in animals.

"Unto his limmes (though tir'd),
His mother's touch a *vigor* fresh inspir'd."
May: Lucan; Pharsalia, iv.

3. Strength of mind; intellectual force; energy.

4. Strength in animal or vegetable nature or action; healthiness; as, the *vigor* of a plant's growth.

*5. Efficacy, efficiency, potency, energy.

"In the fruitful earth
His beams, unactive else, their *vigor* find."
Milton: P. L., viii. 97.

*6. Vehemence, violence.

"Have felt the *vigor* of his rage."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

vig-ōr, *v. t.* [VIGOR, *s.*] To invigorate.

vig-ō-rō-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With energy.

vig-ōr-ōus, ***vyg-or-ouse**, *a.* [Fr. *vigoureux*; O. Fr. *vigoros*, from *vigor*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vigoroso*.] [VIGOR.]

1. Possessing vigor; full of physical strength or active force: strong, robust, lusty.

"Then *vigorous* most
When most unactive deem'd."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,705.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by vigor, energy, or strength; resulting from vigor, either physical or mental; strong, powerful, forcible, energetic.

"They had so sharpe and *vigorous* answers, that there was not one mantlelet that abode whole an houre."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 81.

3. Strong in growth; healthy, robust.

"The *vigorous* vegetation which constantly takes place there."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

4. Expressed in energetic or forcible language; as, a *vigorous* protest.

vig-ōr-ōus-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *vigorous*; -ly.] In a vigorous manner; with vigor, energy, or force, physical and mental; energetically, strongly, forcibly.

"To shoot as *vigorously* as if just gathered from the plant."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xx.

vig-ōr-ōus-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vigorous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vigorous; vigor, force, energy, strength.

"If the elephant knew his strength, or the horse the *vigorousness* of his own spirit, they would be as rebellious."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 19.

vik-ing, **vi-king**, *subst.* [Icel. *vikingr*=a freebooter, rover, pirate, lit.=a creek-dweller, from *vik*=a creek, inlet, bay; suff. -ingr (A. S. -ing)=son of, belonging to; Sw. *vik*; Dan. *vig*=a creek, cove; Icel. *vikja*=to turn, to veer, to trend, to recede.] A rover, freebooter, or pirate; used especially in the Icelandic sagas of the bands of Scandinavian warriors who, during the ninth and tenth centuries, harried the British Isles and Normandy. From a misapprehension of the etymology, the second pronunciation is often used, the word being confounded with sea-king, with which it is wholly unconnected. A sea-king was a man of royal blood, and entitled to the name of king when in command even of a single ship; the sea-kings were often vikings, but not every viking was a sea-king.

¶ The vikings were prettily commemorated at the World's Columbian Exposition by an exact reproduction of an old Norse battleship, sent to this country by the Scandinavians.

***vil-ains-ly**, *adv.* [VILLAINOUSLY.]

***vild**, ***vilde**, *a.* [See def.] An obsolete form of *vile* (q. v.).

"Till ye have rooted all the relics out
Of that *vilde* race."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 17.

***vild-lý**, *adv.* [Eng. *vild*; -ly.] Vilely.

"With foule reproaches and disdainful spight
Her *vildly* entertaines."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 44.

vile, ***vil**, ***vyle**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vil*, fem. *vile*, from Lat. *vilem*, accus. of *vilis*=of small price, cheap, worthless, vile; Sp. & Port. *vil*; Ital. *vile*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Of little value; held in little esteem; worthless, poor.

"A poor man in *vile* raiment."—*James* ii. 2.

2. Morally base or impure; depraved, wicked, abject, villainous.

"Wisdom and goodness to the *vile* seem *vile*."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

3. Frequently used as an epithet of contempt, disgust, or opprobrium generally.

"In durance *vile* here must I wake and weep."

Burns: Ep. from Esopus to Maria.

*B. *As subst.*: A vile thing.

"Which soever of them I touch is a *vyle*."—*Gosson: Schoole of Abuse*, p. 25.

***viled**, *a.* [Eng. *vil(e)*; -ed; cf. *vild*.] Vile, scurilous.

"He granted life to all except one, who had used *viled* speeches against King Edward."—*Hayward*.

vile-lý, ***vil-iche**, *adv.* [Eng. *vile*; -ly.]

1. In a vile manner; basely, meanly, abjectly, disgracefully, shamefully.

"The Volscians . . . *vilely* yielded up the town."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. In a worthless manner; ill, sorrowly, poorly, badly.

"An agate very *vilely* cut."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iii. 1.

vile-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vile*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vile; baseness, meanness, contemptibleness, despicableness.

"And this appellation is the common mark of the last *vileness* and contempt in every language."—*Burke: On the Sublime and Beautiful*.

2. Moral or intellectual baseness; depravity, impurity, wickedness, sinfulness, degradation.

"Sensible of our corruption and *vileness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

3. Extreme poorness or badness; as, the *vileness* of a painting.

***vil-i-a-cō**, *s.* [O. Ital. *vigliacco*.] A villain, a scoundrel, a coward. (*Ben Jonson*.)

***vil-i-câte**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *vile*.] To depreciate, to defame, to vilify, to disparage.

"Baseness what it cannot attaine, will *vilicate* and deprave."—*Junius: Cure of Misprision*.

vil-i-fi-câ-tion, *s.* [Eng. *vilify*; *c* connective; -ation.] The fact of vilifying or defaming; defamation.

"This is that which sets them upon perpetual bickerings and mutual *vilifications*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 6.

vil-i-fi-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *vilify*; -er.] One who vilifies or defames; a defamer.

vil-i-fý, ***vil-i-fie**, *v. t.* [Lat. *vilifico*=to make or esteem of little value; *vilis*=worthless, vile, and *facio*=to make.]

*1. To make vile; to debase, to degrade, to disgrace.

"Themselves they *vilifi'd*

To serve ungovern'd appetite."
Milton: P. L., xi. 516.

*2. To treat as worthless, vile, or of no account.

"You shall not find our Savior . . . so bent to contempt and *vilifie* a poor suitor."—*Hales: Sermon on Luke* xviii. 1.

3. To attempt to degrade by slander; to traduce.

"Ungratefully *vilify* the persons, of those whose sole object is our own peace and prosperity."—*Burke: Cause of the Discontent*.

vil-i-fý-ing, *s.* [VILIFY.] The act of defaming or traducing; defamation, slander.

"In the midst of all the storms and reproaches, and *vilifyings* that the world heaps upon me."—*Hale: Cont.; A Preparation against Afflictions*.

vil-i-pënd, *v. t.* [Latin *vilipendo*=to count of little value; *vilis*=worthless, vile, and *pendo*=to weigh, to value, to esteem.] To express a disparaging opinion of; to traduce, to slander, to vilify, to depreciate; to treat or speak of slightly or contemptuously.

"He doth *vilipend* and mock Socrates most."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 914.

fâte, fat, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sire, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

*vil-i-pěn'-den-čy, s. [Lat. *vilipendens*, pr. par. of *vilipendo*=to vilipend (q. v.).] Disesteem, slight, disparagement.

"The mighty Goliaths of Rome, by this way of *vilipendancy* hope to give our clergy's flesh to be food for the fowls of the air."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 149.

*vil'-i-tý, s. [Lat. *vilitas*, from *vilis*=vile (q. v.).] Vileness, baseness.

vill, s. [O. Fr. *vill*=a village, from Lat. *villa*=a small village, a farm.] [VILLA.] A small collection of houses; a manor, a farm; the outpart of a parish.

"As owners of freehold land in the vill or parish of Mitcham."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vil'-la, s. [Latin=a small village, a farmhouse, dimin. from *vicus*=a village.]

1. A country residence, or seat, usually of some pretensions.

"Another to his villa would retire,
And spurs as hard as if it were on fire."

Dryden: Lucretius, iii.

2. Commonly applied to a small private residence in the suburbs of a town, and generally detached or semi-detached.

vil'-la-dóm, s. [Eng. *villa*; -dom.] Villas collectively; hence, applied to the middle classes.

"The outlying districts are not sacred to villadom."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 29, 1888.

vil'-lage (age as íg), s. & a. [French, from Latin *villaticus*=pertaining to a villa (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A small assemblage of houses, less than a town or city, and greater than a hamlet.

"These were thy charms, sweet *village*! sports like these,
With sweet succession, taught e'en toil to please."

Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

2. *Law*: Sometimes a manor, sometimes a whole parish or subdivision of it; most commonly an outpart of a parish, consisting of a few houses separate from the rest; a vill.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or belonging to a village; characteristic of a village; hence, rustic, countrified.

"How soft the music of those *village* bells!"

Cowper: Task, vi. 2.

village-cart, s. A light, two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by a horse or pony.

vil'-lag-ēr (ag as íg), s. [Eng. *villag(e)*; -er.] An inhabitant of a village.

"Brutus had rather be a villager."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

*vil'-lag-ēr-ý (ag as íg), *villageree, s. [Eng. *village*; -ry.] A district or number of villages.

"Robin Goodfellow, are you no the
That frights the maidens of the villagery?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

vil'-lain, vil'-lein, *vil'-ayn, *vil'-ein, *vil'-eyn, *vil'-laine, s. & a. [O. French *vilein*=servile, base; *villain*=a villain, bondsman, servile tenant, from Lat. *villanus*=a farm-servant, a serf, from *villa*=a farm.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A serf or peasant attached to a villa or farm. "We yield not ourselves to be your *villains* and slaves [non in servitatem nos tradimus], but as allies to be protected by you."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 935.

2. A member of the lowest class of unfree persons under the feudal system; a feudal serf. A villain had in respect of persons other than his lord, all the rights and privileges of a freeman, but in respect of his lord he had no rights, save that the lord might not kill or maim him, nor ravish his females. The villain could not acquire or hold any property against his lord's will, and he was obliged to perform all the menial services demanded of him by his lord; the house and land occupied by him were held solely at the will of the lord. Villains were of two classes: (1) *Regardant* and (2) *in gross*. The former were annexed to the soil (*adscripti* or *adscripti glebæ*) belonging to a manor as a fixture, and passing with it when sold or inherited. They could not be sold or transferred separate from the land. Villains in gross were not annexed to a manor, but belonged personally to their lord, who could sell or transfer them at pleasure. If they ran away or were purloined they might be recovered by action like beasts or other chattels. [VILLENAGE.]

"This they called villénage, and the tenants *villeins*, probably a *villa*, because they lived chiefly in villages, which they could not leave without the lord's permission."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. 6.

3. An ignoble, base-born person generally; a boor, a clown.

4. A person extremely depraved, and guilty or capable of great crimes; a vile, wicked wretch; a scoundrel, a rascal, a wretch.

"O villain! villain! his very opinion in the letter.
Abhorred villain! unnatural, detested, brutish villain!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. Sometimes used in a less opprobrious sense, particularly in addresses, and sometimes even as a term of endearment.

"Sweet villain! most dearest! my collop."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

*B. As adjective:

1. Vile, base, villainous.

"The villain Jew."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

2. Appropriate to or characteristic of a villain or slave; servile, base.

"Villain bonds and despot sway."

Byron: (Annandale.)

*vil'-lain, *vil'-ayn, v. t. [VILLAIN, s.] To disgrace, to degrade, to debase.

"When they have once *villain'd* the sacrament of matrimony."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 344.

*vil'-lain-ize, v. t. [VILLANIZE.]

vil'-lain-ous, *vil'-an-ouse, *vil'-lan-ous, *vyl'-an-ous, a. [Eng. *villain*; -ous.]

1. Suited to or characteristic of a villain; like a villain; very wicked or depraved.

"A natural abhorrence . . . of that which is *villainous* or base."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity; as, a *villainous* action.

3. Pitiful, sorry, mean, wretched, vile.

"There's *villainous* news abroad."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

¶ Sometimes used adverbially.

"Foreheads *villainous* low."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

vil'-lain-ous-ly, *vil'-ains-ly, *vil'-lan-ous-ly, adv. [Eng. *villainous*; -ly.]

1. In a villainous manner; wickedly, depravedly, basely.

"The wandering Numidian falsified his faith, and *villainously* slew Selymes the king, as he was bathing himself."—*Knowles: Hist. Turkes*.

2. Sorribly, pitifully, meanly.

vil'-lain-ous-ness, s. [Eng. *villainous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being villainous; extreme baseness or depravity, villainy.

vil'-lain-ý, *vil'-lan-y, *vil'-an-ie, *vil'-en-ye, *vyl'-an-y, s. [O. Fr. *villanie*, *vilenie*, from *vilein*=vile.]

*1. Disgrace, opprobrium.

"That now me, thoru wam he hab of the maistrie,
Dryue he wolde out of ys lond myd gret *vilenye*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 54.

*2. Low disposition or nature.

"Firste I prae you of your curtesie,
That ye ne wrette it not my *villanie*."

Chaucer: C. T., 728. (Prol.)

*3. Foul language; obscene speech; obscenity.

"In our modern language it [foul speech] is termed *villainy*, as being proper for rustic boors, or men of coarsest education and employment, who, having their minds debased by being conversant in meanest affairs, do vent their sorry passions in such strains."—*Barrow: Sermon* 16.

*4. An unbecoming action; ill-treatment.

5. The quality or state of a villain; extreme depravity or wickedness.

"Those hideous features on which *villainy* seemed to be written by the hand of God."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

6. Criminal or wicked conduct; roguery, rascality.

"That he had not achieved more was attributed chiefly to the *villainy* of the commissariat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*vil'-la-kin, s. [Eng. *villa*; dimin. suff. -kin.]

1. A little villa.

"I am every day building *villakins*, and have given over that of castles."—*Gay: Letter to Swift*, March 31, 1730.

2. A little village.

*vil'-lan-age, vil'-len-age (age as íg), subst. [Eng. *villain*; -age.]

1. The state or condition of a villain or serf.

"The other grand division of tenure is that of *villain socage*, or *villénage*, which is either pure or privileged *villénage*; from whence have arisen two other species of our modern tenures."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii, ch. vi.

*2. Baseness, infamy, villainy.

"If in thy smoke it ends, their glories shine;
But infamy and *villénage* are thine."

Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 443.

*vil'-la-něl', s. [French *villanelle*.] A ballad. [VILLANELLA.]

"In our Gascon *villanelles* and songs."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xli.

vil'-la-něl'-la (pl. vil'-la-něl'-lê), subst. [Ital. =a country girl.]

Music: An unaccompanied part-song of light rustic character.

vil'-la-nělle', subst. [Fr.] A poem written in tercets and on two rhymes, the first and third verse of the first stanza alternating as the third line in each successive stanza, till they finally form the close as a couplet.

"The *villanelle* has been called 'the most ravishing jewel worn by the Muse Erato.'"—*E. C. Gosse, in Cornhill Magazine*, July, 1877, p. 64.

*vil'-la-nětte', s. [A dimin. from *villa* (q. v.).] A small villa or residence.

*vil'-lan-ize, *vil'-lain-ize, v. t. [Eng. *villain*; -ize.] To debase, to degrade, to defame, to corrupt.

"Those writings which *villanize* mankind."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

*vil'-lan-iz-ēr, *vil'-lan-iz-ēr, subst. [Eng. *villanize(e)*; -er.] One who villanizes, degrades, debases, or defames.

"*Villanizers* of his saints and scornors of his service."—*Sandys: State of Religion*, P. 3. b.

vil'-lan-ous, a. [VILLAINOUS.]

vil'-lan-ý, s. [VILLAINY.]

vil'-lar'-sí-a, s. [Named after D. Villars (1745-1814), a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of *Menyanthes*. Leaves entire or toothed, with small spots beneath; flowers in axillary umbels or terminal panicles; flowers yellow, petals fringed; ovary with five glands beneath it; capsule opening by two-cleft valves. Natives of the warmer countries. *Villarsia indica* is given for cobra-bites. [LIMNANTHEMUM.]

vil'-lar'-site, subst. [After M. Villars; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in rounded grains, with mica, quartz, and magnetite, at Traversella, Piedmont. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity 2.978-2.99. Color, yellowish to olive-green; translucent. Composition: Essentially a hydrated silicate of magnesia and protoxide of iron.

vil'-lăt'-ic, a. [Lat. *villaticus*=of or pertaining to a farm or villa (q. v.).] Pertaining to a farm; country.

"Tame *villatio* fowl."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,693.

vil'-lē-brū'-ně-a, subst. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from a prop. name.]

Bot.: A genus of *Urticaceæ*. *Villebrunea appendiculata* is a small tree, growing in the north-eastern Himalayas, Chittagong, &c. It yields a strong and flexible brown fiber, made into ropes, nets, and coarse cloth in Sikkim and Assam. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*.) *V. frutescens*, a shrub or small tree found in the Himalayas, also yields a fiber suitable for fishing-lines and nets.

vil'-lěin, s. & a. [VILLAIN.]

villein-services, s. pl.

Old Eng. Law: Base, but certain and determined services performed in consideration of the tenure of land.

villein-socage, s.

Old Eng. Law: A species of tenure of lands held of the king by certain villein or base services. [VILLENAGE.]

vill'-ēm-ite, s. [WILLEMITE.]

vil'-lěn-age (age as íg), s. [VILLAIN.]

1. *Feudal Law*: A tenure of land by base services; the tenure of a villain. It was of two kinds: (1) Pure villénage, where the service was base in its nature and undefined as to time and amount, and (2) privileged villénage (also called villein socage), in which the service, although of a base nature, was certain and defined. When lands held in villénage descended from father to son in uninterrupted succession, the occupiers or villeins became entitled by prescription or custom to hold their lands against the lord, so long as they performed the services required of them under their tenure, and according to the custom of the manor. These customs were preserved and evidenced in the rolls of the several courts-baron in which they were entered or kept on foot by the constant immemorial usage of the several manors in which the lands lay. Tenants holding such lands, having nothing to show as title to their estates but the entries in these rolls, or copies of them authenticated by the stewards, came in time to be called tenants by copy of court-roll, and their tenure copyhold. [COPYHOLD.]

"Some faint traces of the institution of *villénage* were detected by the curious so late as the days of the Stuarts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

bóll, bóy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = şan. -tion. -şion = şhün; -ñion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

*2. Bondage, thralldom.

"Exercise most bitter tyranny
Upon the parts brought into their bondage;
No wretchedness is like to sinful villenage."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 1.

vīl'-lĕn-ōūs, *a.* [Eng. *vilain*; -ous.] Of or pertaining to a villain.

villenous-judgment, *s.*

Law: A judgment which deprived one of his *lex libera*, whereby he was discredited and disabled as a juror or witness, forfeited his goods and chattels and lands for life, wasted the lands, razed the houses, rooted up the trees, and committed his body to prison. (*Wharton*.)

vīl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Latin *villus*=shaggy hair, a tuft of hair.]

1. *Anat.*: Hairs set closely together, so as to constitute a surface like the pile of velvet. They are most fully developed on the mucous coat of the small intestines. They are really little elevations or processes of the superficial part of the corium. The chorion of the ovum is also densely clothed with villi or vascular processes, which, when fully developed, form the foetal placenta.

2. *Bot.*: Long, close, rather soft hairs.

vīl'-lī-form, *a.* [Latin *villi*=villi, and *forma*=form.] Having the form, appearance, or character of villi; resembling the plush or pile of velvet.

villiform-teeth, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: (See extract.)

"Very fine conical teeth arranged in a band are termed *villiform teeth*; when they are coarser, or mixed with coarser teeth, they are card-like."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 126.

vīl'-lōse, *a.* [VILLOUS.]

vīl'-lōs'-ī-tŷ, *subst.* [Eng. *villos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being villous, or covered with long, smooth hairs.

vīl'-lōūs, **vīl'-lōse**, *adj.* [Latin *villosus*, from *villus*=hair.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Abounding or covered with villi; having the surface covered with hair or woolly substance.

"The quick sensation of the inward villous coat of the stomach."—*Arbuthnot: Of Aliments*, ch. 1.

2. *Bot.*: Covered with very long, soft, erect and straight hair.

villous-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of cancer, not truly malignant, but simply consisting of a papillary overgrowth from a mucous membrane, which bleeds. It most frequently occurs on the mucous membrane of the bladder, in which case it may be fatal from hæmorrhage.

vīl'-lūs, *s.* [VILLI.]

vīl'-nīte, *s.* [After Vilna, Lithuania, one of its localities; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as WOLLASTONITE (*q. v.*).

***vim**, *subst.* [Lat. accus. sing. of *vis*=strength.] Force, energy, vigor.

†vī'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.=a twig.]

Bot.: A long and flexible shoot.

vīm'-īn-əl, *a.* [Lat. *vimen* (genit. *viminis*)=a twig.] Pertaining to twigs; producing twigs; consisting of twigs.

vī-mīn'-ĕ-ōūs, *a.* [Lat. *vimineus*, from *vimen*=a twig.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Made of twigs or shoots.

"In the hive's *vimineous* dome

Tenthousand bees enjoy their home."

Prior: Alma, iii.

2. *Bot.*: Having many long, flexible shoots, like osiers.

vī-nā', **veĕ-nā'**, *s.* [BINA.]

vī-nā'-ceōūs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *vinaceus*, from *vinum*=wine.]

1. Pertaining to wine or grapes.

2. Of the nature or color of wine.

"The general color of the bird is brown, changing to *vinaceous* red on the breast."—*White: Journal*, p. 146.

***vī-nā'-gō**, *s.* [Low Lat., found in the *Onomast. Lat. Gr.* as a rendering of Gr. *oinas*; hence, the meaning may be (1), a vine; (2), a vine-branch; or (3), a wild-dove (*Forcellini*).] [TREERON.]

vīn-āi-grĕtte', *s.* [Fr., from *vinaigre*=vinegar (*q. v.*).]

1. A small box of gold, silver, glass, &c., having perforations in the top for holding aromatic vinegar contained in a sponge, or smelling-salts.

2. A smelling-bottle containing aromatic vinegar.

*3. A vinegar sauce.

*4. A small, two-wheeled vehicle, to be drawn like a bath-chair by a man or boy.

***vīn'-āig-roūs**, *a.* [Fr. *vinaigre*=vinegar (*q. v.*).] Sour, like vinegar; hence, sour-tempered, crabbed, morose.

"Even the ancient *vinaigrous* Tantes admit it."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

vīn-āt'-ī-cō, **vĕn-āt'-ī-cō**, *s.* [Port.]

Bot. & Comm.: A coarse kind of mahogany, obtained in Madeira, from *Persea indica*. It is recognized at Lloyds as suitable for shipbuilding. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

vīn'-cā, *s.* [Lat.=trailing.] [PERIWINKLE (2).]

Bot.: A genus of *Plumieræ* (*q. v.*). Perennial herbs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves. Flowers solitary, calyx five-partite; corolla salver-shaped, white, blue, or purple, the segments oblique; follicles two, erect; seeds without seed-down. Known species about ten, from Europe, Asia, and Africa. It has procumbent stems (the barren ones not rooting), oblong-lanceolate leaves with glabrous margins, the calyx-teeth also glabrous, the corolla bluish-purple. *V. major*, the Greater Periwinkle, has a sub-erect stem (the barren ones not rooting), ovate-cordate leaves ciliate on the margin, and is twice the size of the first species.

Vīn-ĉĕn'-tian, *a. & s.* [See def. A.]

A. *As adj.*: Founded by or connected with St. Vincent de Paul (1577-1660). He was canonized by Pope Clement XII. in 1737.

B. *As substantive*:

Church Hist. (pl.): The Lazarists (*q. v.*). (See also extract.)

"The name *Vincentian* is also sometimes given to other associations founded by Vincent de Paul. Of these there are several sisterhoods, that of Charity being the most remarkable, and the Charitable Lay Association, which has numerous branches in all Roman Catholic countries."—*McClintock & Strong: Bib. Cyclop.*, x. 789.

vīn-ġĕ-tōx'-ī-cūm, *s.* [Lat. *vinco*=to conquer, and *toxicum*=poison.]

Botany: A genus of true *Asclepiadæ*. Perennial herbs or undershrubs, generally with opposite leaves, and small, flat-topped heads of flowers, a five-lobed corolla, and a fleshy, saucer-shaped, staminal corona, and a fruit of two smooth follicles. Nearly thirty are known, chiefly from Asia. *Vincetoxicum officinale* is a drastic purgative.

vīn'-ġi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vincibilis*, from *vinco*=to conquer; Fr. *vincible*; Sp. *vencible*; Port. *vencível*; Ital. *vincibile*.] Capable of being conquered, subdued, or vanquished.

"He commanded an inquiry to be made by physicians, whether such a kindness and debility were *vincible* by human aid."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity*, prop. ii.

vīn'-ġi-ble-ness, ***vīn'-ġi-bīl'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [English *vincible*, -ness, -ity.] The quality or state of being *vincible*; capability of being conquered or overcome.

"I don't know what to say to the *vincibility* of such a love."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 49.

***vīnĉ'-ture**, *s.* [Lat. *vincitura*, prop. fem. sing. of *vinciturus*, fut. par. of *vincio*=to bind.] A binding.

vīn-cu-lār'-ī-a, *subst.* [Lat. *vinculum*=a bond; fem. sing. adj. suff. -aria.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: The typical genus of *Vinculariada*, with one recent species. Fossil from the Coal-measures onward.

vīn-cu-lā-rī'-ā-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *vincularia*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A family of *Polyzoa*. Polyzoary erect, rigid, calcareous, branched; the cells disposed alternately round an imaginary axis, and having a raised border in front. Chiefly from the Irish Carboniferous Limestone (*Morris & Etheridge*). From the Cretaceous, or perhaps from the Palæozoic rocks. (*Nicholson*.)

vīn-cu-lūm, *s.* [Lat., from *vincio*=to bind.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A tie; a bond of union; a fetter.

2. *Math.*: A sign or character in the form of a horizontal bar written over several terms, to show that they are to be considered together; thus, $a^2 + 2ab + c \times a^2 - 4c$, indicates that the sum of the first three terms is to be multiplied by the difference between the last two.

† *Divorce a vinculo matrimonii*: [DIVORCE, *s.*, II., 1. (2).]

***vīnd'-age** (age as ġĕ), *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *vendage*=a vintage; through confusion with *vintry*, *vintry*, &c.] Vintage (*q. v.*).

Vindemiaire (as **Vān-dē-mī-äre'**), *subst.* [Fr., from Lat. *vindemia*=vintage.] The name adopted in 1793 by the French Convention for the first month of the republican year. It was the first autumnal month, and commenced on September 22.

***vīn-dē'-mī-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *vindemialis*, from *vindemia*=vintage, from *vinum*=wine, and *demo*=to take away.] Pertaining or relating to a vintage or grape harvest.

***vīn-dē'-mī-āte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *vindemiatum*, sup. of *vindemia*, from *vindemia*=vintage.] To take or gather the vintage.

"Now *vindemiate*, and take your bees toward the expiration of this month."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium*, August.

***vīn-dē-mī-ā-tion**, *s.* [VINDEMIATE.] The act of gathering grapes.

vīn-dē-mī-ā-trīx, *s.* [So named by the Latins because their vintage began when the sun neared this star.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude; called also Epsilon Virginis.

***vīn'-dē-mŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *vindemia*.] A vintage.

"At the *vindemy*, in a fair calm morning, shut up close all the stalls in your garden."—*C. Butler: Female Monuments*, p. 75.

vīn-dī-ca-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vindicable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being *vindicable*, or capable of being supported or justified.

vīn-dī-ca-ble, *adj.* [VINDICATE.] Capable of being vindicated, supported, justified, or maintained.

vīn'-dī-cāte, *v. t.* [Latin *vindicatus*, pa. par. of *vindico*=to lay legal claim to, to arrogate, to avenge, from *vindex* (genit. *vindicis*)=a claimant, a maintainer. From the same root come *avenge*, *revenge*, and *vengeance*.]

*1. To assert a right to; to lay a claim to; to claim.

"Never any touched upon this way, which our poet justly has *vindicated* to himself."—*Dryden*. (*Todd*.)

2. To defend with success; to maintain; to prove to be true or valid; to sustain; as, to *vindicate* a claim.

3. To clear from censure, accusation, or the like; as, to *vindicate* one's honor.

4. To defend or support against an enemy; to maintain the cause or rights of; to deliver from wrong, oppression, or the like.

"Arise and vindicate

Thy glory, free thy people from their yoke,"

Milton: P. R., ii. 47.

5. To support or maintain as true or correct; to defend, to justify.

"And how that *vindicates* the making use of identical propositions for the improvement of knowledge, from the imputation of trifling, I do not see."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

*6. To punish.

"We ought to have added, how far an holy war is to be pursued; whether to enforce a new belief, and to *vindicate* or punish infidelity."—*Bacon*. (*Todd*.)

*7. To avenge.

"Assemble ours, and all the Theban race,

To *vindicate* on Athens thy disgrace."

Dryden. (*Todd*.)

† For the difference between *to vindicate* and *to defend*, see DEFEND.

vīn-dī-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vindicatio*, from *vindicatus*, pa. par. of *vindico*=to vindicate (*q. v.*); Fr. *vindication*; Sp. *vindicacion*; Ital. *vendicazione*.] The act of vindicating; the state of being vindicated.

(1) The act of descending or supporting against wrong, oppression, or the like; defense, support.

"Another undertakes his patronage, defense, and *vindication*."—*Hale: Contempl.*, Of Humility.

(2) Justification against denial, censure, objection, or accusation.

"Had given me this occasion for the *vindication* of this passage of my book."—*Locke: Third Letter to Bp. of Worcester*.

(3) The act of supporting by proof or legal process; the proving of anything to be just, right, or valid; as, the *vindication* of a claim.

***vīn-dīc'-ā-tīve**, *a.* [English *vindicat(e)*; -ive; Fr. *vindicatif*.]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate.

2. Vindictive, revengeful.

"He in heat of action

Is more *vindicative* than jealous love,"

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

***vīn'-dīc'-ā-tīve-ness**, *s.* [English *vindicative*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *vindicative*; vindictiveness.

vīn'-dī-cā-tōr, *s.* [Lat.] One who vindicates; one who justifies, defends, supports, or maintains.

"I should have had your lordship for my guarantee and *vindicator* in that point."—*Locke: Second Letter to Bp. of Worcester*.

vīn'-dī-cā-tōr-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *vindicat(e)*; -ory.]

1. Tending or serving to vindicate or justify.

2. Punitive; serving the purpose of punishment; avenging, vindictive.

"The afflictions of Job were no *vindicatory* punishments to take vengeance of his sins."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes*.

***vīn'-dī-cā-trĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *vindicator*; -ess.] A female vindicator.

"Had the *vindicatress* of the 'Rights of Women' lived in these days."—*C. Knight: Once Upon a Time*, ii. 201.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wĕt, hĕre, camēl, hĕr, thĕre; pine, plt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlt, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vin-dic'-tive, *adj.* [A shortened form of *vindictive* (q. v.).]

*1. Punitive; serving as punishment.

"Though there be much *vindictive* justice."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. Given to revenge; revengeful; characterized or prompted by revenge.

"A religion which had never effectually restrained their *vindictive* or their licentious passions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

vindictive-damages, *s. pl.*

Law: Damages given, not merely to compensate the plaintiff, but to punish the defendant.

vin-dic'-tive-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *vindictive*; -ly.] In a vindictive manner or spirit; by way of revenge; revengefully.

vin-dic'-tive-ness, *s.* [Eng. *vindictive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vindictive; revengeful spirit; revengefulness.

"There is a *vindictiveness* in fear, which may render it dangerous to its most innocent cause."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. i.

vine, ***vyne**, *s.* [Fr. *vigne*=a vine, from Latin *vineā*=(1) a vineyard, (2) a kind of pent-house for sheltering besiegers; prop. fem. sing. of *vineus*=of or pertaining to wine, from *vinum*=wine; cogn. with Greek *oinos*=wine; *oinē*=the vine; *oinas*=the vine, grape, wine; A. S. *winegærd*=a vineyard.] [WINE.]

1. *Botany*:

(1) The genus *Vitis* (q. v.), and spec. *Vitis vinifera*, the Common or Grape Vine. It is a climbing plant furnished with tendrils. The leaves are lobed, pinnately toothed, naked, or downy; the flowers, as in other species, small, greenish, in panicles opposite the leaves; its berries, called grapes, oval, large, juicy, growing in clusters or bunches, are the finest of fruits. The native country of the vine is the region south of the Caspian Sea, Armenia, and the adjacent regions, extending perhaps to the northwestern Himalaya. From a very early period, it was cultivated in Western Asia and Egypt (Gen. ix. 20, 21; xl. 10), whence it has spread to all the parts of the world suitable for its cultivation. The climate and soil of central and southern California are especially adapted for the cultivation of the grape-vine. They are produced in great abundance and varieties, and the manufacturing of wines is a leading industry. It thrives best on the sunny sides of hills between 32° and 50° N. Its fruit is made into wine or brandy; the dried fruits of some varieties constitute raisins [RAISIN], while those of another variety are the currants of commerce [CURRANT]. It flourishes best in districts or countries where there are not late frosts in spring, or hot autumns. It prefers a deep, loose, rocky soil, where its roots may penetrate deeply, and gain access to moisture, while the surface soil is parched. Local situation as well as soil has much effect on the fruit. There are many varieties. One of the easiest to cultivate is the Black Hamburg or Frankenthal vine.

(2) The long slender stem of any plant that trails along the ground, or climbs and supports itself by winding round a fixed object, or by seizing any fixed thing by its tendrils, or clasps; as, a hop vine, a cucumber vine, &c.

2. *Roman Antiq.*:

A military engine; named from its resemblance to a bower formed of vine-branches. (See extract.)

"Wherefore fortifying his camp he made vines (an instrument of war made of timber and hurdles for men to go under safely to the walls of a town)."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fol. 52.

vine-bower, *s.*

Bot.: *Clematis viticella*.

vine-bunch, *s.* A bunch of grapes.

"Between the shadows of the *vine-bunches* floated the glowing sunlights as she moved."—*Tennyson: Enone*, 177.

vine-clad, *a.* Covered or clad with vines.

"In an oriel on the summer side, *Vine-clad*, of Arthur's palace toward the stream, They met."—*Tennyson: Lancelot and Elaine*, 1, 172.

vine-culture, *s.* Viticulture (q. v.).

"Germany has over a hundred and fifty schools of agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, and *vine-culture*, with farms, gardens, and vineyards attached."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vine-disease, *s.*

Vegetable Pathol.: Any disease attacking the vine, spec.:

(1) That produced by the attacks of *Oidium tuckeri*. [VINE-MILDEW.] In general it forms a white and very delicate cottony layer upon the leaves, young shoots, and young grapes of the vine, which soon causes them to be covered by brown spots, and then become first indurated and finally destroyed. The fruit becomes abortive, or dwarfed and juiceless, and decay follows. There is a predisposition to the disease in certain states of the atmosphere. It first broke out in Kent, England, in 1845, whence it spread to the continent of Europe, to Madeira, and to the English vines introduced into America, though American vines themselves escaped. Soon after its appearance, Mr. Tucker, a gardener at Margate, England, was the first to try sulphur as a remedy. It is still the best known, and the fungus has been named after its human destroyer.

(2) A disease of the vine produced by an aphid, *Phylloxera vastatrix*. [PHYLLOXERA.] The parasites cause the roots to swell, and finally to be incapable of discharging their functions, so that the plant wastes away or perishes. They are as difficult to destroy as other aphides.

***vine-dragon**, *s.* An old and fruitless branch of a vine.

vine-dresser, *subst.* One who dresses, trims or prunes, and cultivates vines.

vine-fretter, **vine-grub**, *s.*

Entom.: *Aphis vitis*, a small insect that injures vines.

vine-fungus, *s.* [VINE-MILDEW.]

vine-grub, *s.* [VINE-FRETTTER.]

vine-leek, *s.*

Bot.: *Allium ampeloprasum*.

vine-mildew, **vine-fungus**, *s.*

Botany: *Oidium tuckeri*, a naked-spored mold which attacks the vine. [VINE-DISEASE, 1.]

vine-sawfly, *s.*

Entom.: *Selandria vitis*, a species of Sawfly, the caterpillar-like larva of which feeds on the vine.

***vi-nē-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *vineus*.] Relating to or consisting of vines.

vined, *adj.* [Eng. *vin(e)*; -ed.] Having leaves like those of the vine; ornamented with vine leaves.

"Wreathed and vined and figured columns."—*Wotton*.

vin'-ē-gar, ***vin'-ē-gēr**, ***vin-e-gre**, ***vyn-e-gre**, *s. & a.* [Lit.=sour wine, from Fr. *vin*=wine, and *aigre*=sharp, sour.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: A weak solution of acetic acid, containing in most cases a certain proportion of extractive matter and mineral salts, according to the source from which it has been derived. Malt vinegar contains from four to six per cent. of real acetic acid, which is produced by the action of the acetous ferment on a fermented extract of malt and grain. It is usually of a deep red-brown color, and is the kind of vinegar most esteemed by the public. Wine vinegar made in France by the acetification of poor and weak wines, contains usually the same amount of acetic acid as malt vinegar, but possesses a different flavor. A great deal of vinegar is prepared from crabs or sour apples, but it has neither the flavor nor the strength of that made from wine. Cider vinegar, largely used in cider districts, is prepared by adding sugar to a very acid cider, and allowing it to stand in a warm room for some time, or is simply expressed from crab apples, when it is known as crab-vinegar. German vinegar is made by passing weak alcohol over wood shavings in presence of air. The acetification proceeds much more rapidly than in the case of malt vinegar, but the flavor is not so good. Distilled vinegar (white vinegar), i. e., malt or wine vinegar, which has been subjected to distillation, contains from five to seven per cent. of acetic acid, and also some of the essential principles present in the vinegar from which it is derived. Wood vinegar is crude acetic acid produced in the destructive distillation of wood. When highly purified and diluted, it is not unfrequently sold as white vinegar. [ACETIC-ACID.] Vinegar is largely used as a condiment in cookery, salads, &c., and as a preservative ingredient in pickles. Taken internally, it is a refrigerant. Much diluted, it may be used to sponge the body in fever, to check excessive perspiration, and as an ingredient in cooling lotions.

2. *Fig.*: Anything really or metaphorically sour; sourness of temper.

"There's *vinegar* and pepper in it."—*Shakesp. Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

B. As *adj.*: Sour, crabbed.

"And other of such *vinegar* aspect, That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile Though Nestor swear the jest be laughable."—*Shakesp. Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Vinegar Bible, *s.* A Bible printed A. D. 1717 at the Clarendon Press in Oxford. So named because in the running headline of Luke xxii. *vineyard* was misprinted *vinegar*.

vinegar-cruet, *s.* A small glass bottle for holding vinegar.

vinegar-eel, *s.*

Zool.: *Anguillula aceti*, a microscopic nematoid worm, narrowed posteriorly, and terminated by a drawn-out point; oesophagus cylindrical. Formerly found very commonly in vinegar, but now rarely met with, owing to the absence of mucilage from the more modern vinegar and the presence of sulphuric acid.

vinegar-plant, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Penicillium glaucum*, a mold found in layers on the surface of saccharine liquids undergoing acetous fermentation, which it tends greatly to aid. Under the microscope, the fungoid layers are found to consist of interlaced and branched threads.

(2) [VINEGAR-TREE.]

vinegar-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhus typhina*, Staghorn Sumac, a tree or shrub with eight to ten pinnate leaflets and an odd one. Its fruit is so sour that it is used in the United States, where it grows, as a substitute for vinegar.

vinegar-yard, *s.* A yard where vinegar is made and kept.

***vin'-ē-gar**, *v. t.* [VINEGAR, *s.*]

1. To make into vinegar; to make sour with or as with vinegar.

2. To apply vinegar to; to pour vinegar over. (See extract under TITILLATE, B. 1.)

vin'-ē-gar-ette, *s.* [VINAIGRETTE.]

vin'-ē-gar-ē, *adj.* [Eng. *vinegar*; -y.] Sour, sharp, crabbed.

"In a *vinegary*, snappish way."—*Fenn; Man with a Shadow*, ch. xlv.

***vin'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *vin(e)*; -er.]

1. A vine-dresser.

2. A member of the Vintners' Company. [VINTNER, 1.]

vin'-ēr-ē, ***vyn-er-y**, *s.* [Eng. *vine*; -ry.]

*1. A vineyard.

"The *vynerie* of Ramer."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 8).

2. A kind of greenhouse in which vines are cultivated and grapes are ripened by artificial heat from stoves or flues.

***vineter**, ***viniter**, *s.* [Fr. *vinetier*.] A vintner (q. v.).

"The Mayor was *viniter* hii breke the *viniterie*."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

vi-nētte, *s.* [A dimin. from *vine*.] A sprig or branch. (*Prov.*)

***vin'-ew** (ew as ū), *s.* [VINEWED.] Moldiness.

"Soon would it catch a *vinew*, begin to putrifie, and so continue but a while."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

vin'-ewed, **vin'-newed** (ew as ū), *adj.* [Prop. *finewed*, from A. S. *finegan*, *fynegian*=to become moldy or musty, from *finig*, *fyneig*=moldy.] Moldy, musty.

"Many of Chaucer's words are become, as it were, *vinew'd* and hoarie with over long lying."—*Beaumont: Letter to Speght*. (Chaucer, 1602.)

***vin'-ewed-ness**, ***vin'-newed-ness** (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *vinewed*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vinewed or moldy; moldiness, mold.

"Hoariness or *vinnewedness*, such as is on bread or meat long kept."—*Barrett: Alvearie*, in voce *Hoarie*.

vine'-yard, ***vine-yarde**, ***vyn-yerd**, *s.* [A. S. *winegærd*.] A plantation of vines producing grapes.

"For thrice, at least, in compass of the year, Thy *vineyard* must employ the sturdy steer."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgics ii. 551.

vingtaine (as *vañ-tān'*), *subst.* [Fr.=a score.] One of the divisions into which the parishes in Jersey are divided.

vingtenier (as *vañ-tā-nyē*), *s.* [VINGTAINE.] A collector of rates in the vingtaines of Jersey, Eng.

vingt et un (as *vañt-ē-ūn*), *s.* [Fr.=twenty-one.]

Cards: A game in which the object is to make the number or value of the pips on the cards as nearly as possible twenty-one.

vin'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *vin(um)*=wine; Eng. *adj. suff.* -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from wine.

vin-i-făc'-têur, *s.* [Fr.] An apparatus for collecting the alcoholic vapors that escape from liquids during the process of vinous fermentation.

boil, **boÿ**; **pout**, **jowl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

It is a conical vessel or cap, covering a hole in the top of the fermenting-tun, which is in other respects made air-tight. The conical vessel is surrounded by a reservoir of cold water, so that the spirituous vapors rising from the liquid will be condensed on the side of the reservoir, and, running down its sides, be returned to the tun. A tube carries off uncondensed vapors.

vī-nīf'-ēr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *vinum*=wine, and *fero*=to bear.]

Bot.: Jussieu's name for the Vitaceæ (q. v.).

***vīnīter**, *s.* [VINETER.]

***vīnīterie**, *s.* [VINTRY.]

***vīn'-newed** (ew as ū), *a.* [VINEWED.]

vīn'-nŷ, *a.* [A. S. *finig, fynig*.] Moldy, musty, vinewed.

***vī'-nō-lēn-çŷ**, *s.* [Lat. *vinolentia*, from *vinum*=wine.] Drunkenness; tippling.

***vī'-nō-lent**, *a.* [Lat. *vinolentus*, from *vinum*=wine.] Drunken; given to tippling.

"Than wol they sain thou art a great gloton,

A devourer, or els *vinolent*."

A Ballad of Good Counsaill.

vī-nōm'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Lat. *vinum*=wine, and Eng. *meter*.] A form of hydrometer for measuring the strength of wine.

vin ordinaire (as *van or-dī-nār'*), *s.* [French=ordinary wine.] A kind of cheap claret. Also applied to the cheaper varieties of many kinds of wine, white or red; the common wine of the country.

vī'-nōse, *a.* [VINOUS.]

vī-nōs'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Eng. *vinos(e)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vinous.

vīn'-ōūs, **vī'-nōse**, *a.* [Lat. *vinosus*, from *vinum*=wine.] Having the qualities of wine; pertaining to wine.

"Water will imbibe
The small remains of spirit, and acquire
A vinous flavor." J. Philips: *Cider*, ii.

vinous-fermentation, *s.* Alcoholic fermentation. [FERMENTATION, II.]

vīn'-quish, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep, in which they pine and languish away.

***vīnt**, *v. t.* [From *vintage* (q. v.).] To gather at the vintage; to make into wine.

"I wouldn't give a straw for the best wine that ever was vinted."—Trollope: *Barchester Towers*, ch. xxi.

vīnt'-age (age as īg), **vīnt'-age**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *vindage*, *vendage*, *ventage*, for *vendange*; Fr. *vendange*, *vendenge*=a vintage, from Lat. *vindemia*=a vintage, from *vinum*=(1) wine, (2) grapes, and *demo*=to take away, from *de*=off, away, and *emo*=to take.]

1. The produce of the vine for a particular season.
2. The wine produced by the crop of grapes in one season; as, the *vintage* of 1874.
3. The time of gathering the crop of grapes.

"The grape-gatherer in time of *vintage*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

4. Wine generally. (Tennyson: *Will Waterproof*, 97.)

vintage-spring, *s.* A wine-fount.

***vīnt'-age** (age as īg), *v. t.* [VINTAGE, *s.*] To gather, as grapes, at the vintage.

vīnt'-ag-ēr (ag as īg), *s.* [Eng. *vintag(e)*; -er.] One who gathers the vintage.

"The star named in Latine *Vindemiator*, i. e. the *vintager*."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxi.

vīnt'-ag-īng (ag as īg), *subst.* [Eng. *vintag(e)*; -ing.] The act of gathering a vintage.

vīnt'-nēr, ***vīnt-on-ner**, ***vīnte-ner**, ***vīnte-nerē**, *s.* [Prop. *vineter*, from Fr. *vinetier*; Low Lat. *vinetarius*=a wine-seller, from Lat. *vinetum*=a vineyard, from *vinum*=wine.] One who deals in wine; a licensed victualer, a wine-dealer; a tavern-keeper.

"He staved all the wine in a *vintner's* cellar."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***vīnt'-nēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *vintner*; -y.] The trade or occupation of a vintner.

"The father of him did . . . perform cookery and *vintnery*."—Carlyle: *Fr. Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. ii.

vīnt'-rŷ, **vīnt-rie**, *s.* [A contraction for *viniterie* (q. v.).] [VINTNER.] A place where wine is stored or sold.

vīn'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *vine*; -y.] Pertaining or relating to vines; producing vines, abounding in vines.

"From thence he furrow'd many a churlish sea,
The *vin* Rhene, and Volgha's self did pass,"
P. Fletcher: *Piscatory Eclogues*, ii.

vīn'-ŷl, *s.* [Lat. *vin(um)*=wine; -yl.]

Chem.: C_2H_3 . The hypothetical radical of vinyl alcohol.

vinyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4O = \frac{C_2H_3}{HO}$. The name applied to the pungent liquid supposed to be the first member of the allyl series of alcohols, and obtained by agitating acetylene, C_2H_2 , with sulphuric acid, and distilling. It has since been shown to correspond with crotonic aldehyde.

vinyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_3Cl . A gas having an alliaceous odor, and liquefying at 18° . It is obtained by first forming ethene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$, and then treating it with silver oxide, $2C_2H_4Cl_2 + Ag_2O = 2C_2H_3Cl + 2AgCl + H_2O$. The bromide and iodide are similarly formed.

vī'-ōl (1), ***vī'-al**, ***vī-oll**, ***vy-ol**, *s.* [Fr. *viola*, *violle*; Prov. *viola*, *viula*, from Low Lat. *vitula*, *vidula*=a viol, from Lat. *vitulor*=to celebrate a festival, keep a holiday, prop.=to sacrifice a calf, from *vitulus*=a calf; Sp., Port. & Ital. *viola*. *Viol* and *fiddle* are doublets.]

Music: A stringed instrument a little larger than the violin; it was furnished with five or six strings, had a fretted finger-board, and was played with a bow. The viol is found depicted in MSS. as early as the eleventh century. In France, Germany, and Italy the number of the strings varied between three and six. It is supposed that they were tuned in fourths and thirds. A chest of viols consisted of six instruments of various sizes, the smaller ones were called treble, the next mean, and the larger bass viols: The treble viol was somewhat larger than the violin, and the music for it was written in the treble clef; the mean (or tenor) viol was about the same length and breadth as the modern tenor violin, but was thicker in the body; its music was written in the C clef. The bass viol was much about the same size as the violoncello, and the music for it was written in the bass clef.

"His heart dances to the melody of the harp and the viol; he pampers every bodily sense, till pleasure itself is converted into pain or insensibility."—Knox: *Christian Philosophy*, § 66.

viol d'amore, *s.*

Music: An obsolete instrument of the violin family. In addition to catgut strings, metal strings were placed under the finger-board, which, by the production of sympathetic sounds, gave a peculiar quality of tone to the instrument. [VIOLET, (2).]

vī'-ōl (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A large messenger used in weighing an anchor by the capstan.

viol-block, *s.*

Naut.: A large snatch-block (q. v.).

vī'-ō-lā (1), *s.* [Ital.] [VIOL, (1).]

Music: The tenor violin. It has four strings, A, D, G, C. The two lowest are covered strings. Music for this instrument is written in the alto clef, whence it is sometimes called *alto viola*.

viola-bastarda, *s.* [VIOLA-POMPOSA.]

viola da gamba, *s.* [GAMBA.]

viola di bordone, *s.*

Music: An instrument of the violin kind, strung with six or seven catgut strings, C, B, G, D, A, E, C. Beneath the gut were metal strings varying in number from sixteen to as many as forty-four, arranged in a diatonic order. The sympathetic strings were occasionally plucked with the left hand in playing. The instrument is now obsolete. It was also called *viola di fagatto*, *viola bastarda*, and barytone.

viola-pomposa, *s.*

Music: A species of *viola da gamba*, invented by John Sebastian Bach. It had five strings; the four lower strings were tuned in fifths, and the fifth string was tuned to E, by means of which greater facility in the execution of extended passages was possible.

vī'-ō-lā (2), *s.* [Lat.=a violet.]

Bot.: Violet; the typical genus of *Violeæ* (q. v.). Low herbs, more rarely shrubs, with radical or alternate leaves or flowers; on one, rarely on two-flowered peduncles; calyx of five sepals, extended at the base; petals five, unequal, the under one spurred at the base; anthers connate, two of them spurred behind; capsule of three elastic valves; seeds ovoid or globose. Known species a hundred, from temperate countries. Five of the most familiar are native in temperate Europe and America: *Viola palustris*, the Marsh; *V. odorata*, the Sweet; *V. hirta*, the Hairy; *V. canina*, Gerard's or the Dog Violet; and *V. tricolor*, the Pansy Violet, Pansy, or Heart's-ease. The first has a subterranean creeping rootstock, glabrous stems, reniform cordate leaves, and white or lilac scentless flowers. The second has broadly cordate leaves, and fragrant blue, white, or reddish purple flowers; found in woods, pastures, or on banks. The third, with faintly scented flowers, is found chiefly in the east of England and Scotland, and parts of North America.

The fourth, with broadly cordate leaves, ciliate dentate stipules, and blue, lilac, gray, or white flowers, is common in woods, dry pastures, clefts of rocks, and banks; and the fifth, having flowers variegated, purple, white, and yellow, is frequent on banks and in fields. The bruised leaves of *V. tricolor* smell like peach kernels; they were once believed to be efficacious in the cure of skin diseases. The petals of *V. odorata* are used as a laxative for children. The seeds have similar qualities, and the root is emetic and purgative. *V. ovata* is a reputed antidote to the poison of the rattlesnake. *V. serpens*, a small, procumbent, Himalayan herb, yields an oil. The flowers are considered diaphoretic and laxative, the seeds diuretic and emetic.

viola-emetin, *s.* [VIOLIN (2).]

vī'-ō-lā-ble, *a.* [Lat. *violabilis*, from *violo*=to violate (q. v.).] Capable of being violated, broken, or injured.

vī'-ō-lā-çŷ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *viol(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Violetworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance *Violales*. Herbs or shrubs, with simple, usually alternate leaves, involute in vernation. Sepals five, persistent, generally elongated at the base; aestivation imbricated; petals five, aestivation convolute; stamens five, inserted on a hypogynous disk; filaments dilated, lengthened beyond the anthers, two, when the flowers are irregular, often with an appendage or gland at the base; style single, usually declinate; stigma oblique, hooded; ovary one-celled, with three parietal placentæ, rarely one-seeded; capsule three-valved, having the placentæ in their axis. Roots often emetic. Found in most continents, but the typical species are from the North Temperate Zone. Tribes or sub-orders two: *Violeæ* and *Alsodeæ*. Known genera eleven, species 300 (Lindley); genera twenty-one, species 240 (Sir J. Hooker).

vī'-ō-lā-ceōūs (ce as sh), *a.* [Lat. *violaceus*, from *viola*=a violet.] Resembling a violet in color.

vī'-ō-lāl, *a.* [VIOALES.]

Bot.: Resembling the genus *viola*, or the order *Violaceæ*, as the *Violal* alliance.

vī'-ō-lā-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. and fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *violalis*, from Lat. *viola* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The *Violal* alliance; an alliance of Hypogynous Exogens. Flowers monodichlamydeous, placentæ parietal or sutural, embryo straight, with little or no albumen. Twelve orders, viz.: Flacourtiaceæ, Lacisternaceæ, Samydaceæ, Passifloraceæ, Malesherbiaceæ, Moringaceæ, Violaceæ, Frankeniaceæ, Tamaricaceæ, Sauvagesiaceæ, Crassulaceæ, and Turneraceæ.

vī'-ō-lān, *s.* [Lat. *viol(a)*=the violet; Eng. suff. -an.]

Min.: A member of the group of pyroxenes, occurring mostly massive or fibrous, though crystals are occasionally met with. Color, dark violet-blue. Found in small seams with various other minerals in the braunite of San Marcel, Val d'Aosta, Piedmont.

vī'-ō-lān'-tīn, *s.* [English *viol(et)*, and (*allox*)-*antin*.]

Chemistry: $C_8H_6N_6O_9$. A compound obtained by heating hydruilic acid with dilute nitric acid. It separates as a yellowish-white crystalline mass, and contains the elements of violuric and dilituric acids, and is resolved into these two acids by simple treatment with water. Vapor of ammonia colors violent blue.

vī'-ō-lāte, ***vy-o-late**, *v. t.* [Lat. *violatus*, pa. par. *violo*=to treat with force, to violate; from the same root as *vis*=force.]

*1. To treat roughly and injuriously; to do violence to; to outrage, to injure.

"He who attempts to violate the happiness of another."—Wollaston: *Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. Specifically, to outrage or deflower by force; to ravish.

3. To desecrate, to dishonor, to treat irreverently; to meddle irreverently or profanely with.

"The souldours of saynt Amande . . . burnt the towne, and *vyolated* the Abbey."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. liv.

4. To sin against; to break (as a vow); to infringe or transgress (as a law, contract, promise, or the like), either by commission or omission.

"By him the violated law speaks out
Its thunders." Cowper: *Task*, ii. 340.

*5. To break in upon, to disturb, to interrupt.

"To violate sleep, and those
Whose dwelling God hath planted here in bliss."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 883.

¶ For the difference between to violate and to infringe, see INFRINGE.

vī'-ō-lā-tion, ***vī-o-lā-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *violation*, from Lat. *violationem*, accus. of *violatio*, pa. par. of *violo*=to violate (q. v.); Sp. *violacion*; Italian *violazione*.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*1. The act of treating roughly, violently, and injuriously.

2. Specifically, the act of deflowering or ravishing; ravishment, rape.

"If your pure maidens fall into the hand
Of hot and forcing *violation*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.

3. The act of desecrating or dishonoring; desecration; an act of irreverence; profanation or irreverent treatment of anything sacred or venerable.

"Without any *violacion* or breache of the Sabbath."—*Udall: Marke* iii.

4. The act of violating, infringing, or transgressing; infringement.

"The *violation* of my faith."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

*5. The act of interrupting; interruption, disturbance.

**vī'ō-lāt-ive*, *a.* [Eng. *violat(e)*; *-ive*.] Tending to or causing violation; violating.

vī'ō-lāt-ōr, **vī'ō-lāt-ēr*, *s.* [Latin *violator*, from *violatus*, *pa. par.* of *violare* = to violate (q. v.); Fr. *violateur*; Sp. & Port. *violador*; Ital. *violatore*.]

1. One who violates, injures, interrupts, or disturbs.

2. A ravisher.

"Angelo is an adult'rous thief,
An hypocrite, a virgin *violator*."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

3. One who infringes or transgresses.

"A grievous penaltie of money being imposed upon the *violators* of the same statute."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 174.

4. One who violates, desecrates, profanes or treats with irreverence anything sacred or venerable; a desecrater; a profaner.

"But Guy de Montford was excommunicated, as a *violator* of the church, a murderer, and a traitor."—*Holinshead: Edward I.* (an. 1274).

vī'ō-lē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of *Violaceæ*, characterized by having irregular flowers.

vī'ō-lence, **vy-o-lence*, *s.* [Fr. *violence*, from Lat. *violentia*, from *violentus* = violent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *violencia*; Ital. *violenza*.]

1. The quality or state of being violent; force; vehemence; intensity or strength of action or motion.

"Blown with restless *violence* round about
The pendent world."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

2. Power exerted unjustly or illegally; unjust force; force employed against liberty, law, rights, or the like; outrage, injury, hurt, attack, assault.

"Offer him no *violence*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

3. Vehemence or impetuosity of feeling; excessive eagerness or ardor.

"With what *violence* she first loved the Moor."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

*4. The act of ravishing; ravishment, rape.

*5. Injury done to anything which is entitled to respect, reverence, or observance; desecration, profanation, infringement, transgression, violation, infraction.

¶ For the difference between *force* and *violence*, see *FORCE*.

¶ (1) *By violence*: By force.

(2) *To do violence on*: To attack, to murder.

"She . . . as it seems, *did violence* on herself."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

(3) *To do violence to*: To injure, to outrage. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Do *violence* to no man."—*Luke* iii. 14.

**vī'ō-lence*, *v. t.* [*VIOLENCE*, *s.*]

1. To do violence to; to attack, to assault, to injure.

"Nature *violenced* in both these."

Ben Jonson: *The Devil is an Ass*, ii. 2.

2. To bring by violence; to drive, to compel.

"The high court of justice, to which the loyal and the noble, the honest and the brave, were *violenced* by ambition and malice."—*Feltham: Resolves*.

**vī'ō-len-çy*, *subst.* [Eng. *violent(t)*; *-cy*.] Violence, excess.

"To avoid these *violencies* and extremities of nature."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, iii. 2.

vī'ō-lēn'-ic, *a.* [From Lat. *viola* = a violet (q. v.).] Derived from or contained in the violet.

violenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A colorless acid, extracted from the flowers of the violet. It crystallizes in silky needles, soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and forms yellowish salts, which stain the skin.

vī'ō-lent, **vy-o-lent*, *a. & s.* [Fr. *violent*, from Latin *violentus* = violent, full of might, from the same root as *violate* (q. v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *violento*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Characterized by the exertion of force accompanied with rapidity of motion; forcible and quick or sudden; furious, impetuous; full of violence or force.

"With *violenter* sway fall turrets steep."

Surrey: Of the Golden Mean.

2. Produced, effected, caused, or continued by force; produced or attended by extraneous or unnatural force; unnatural.

"Die a *violent* death."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., i. 4.

3. Acting or produced by force and violence; characterized or effected by force or violence unjustly or unlawfully exercised; outrageous.

"Some *violent* hands were laid on Humphrey's life."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

4. Unreasonably or excessively vehement; passionate, furious, bitter, malignant; as, a *violent* speech, a *violent* attack.

5. Acting with violence; passionate, hot-tempered.

"The man is besyde, so *vyolent* and so isoperdous, that none of them dare be a knowen to speake of it."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 909.

6. Severe, acute, sharp, extreme.

"These *violent* delights have violent ends."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 6.

*7. Enormous, excessive, outrageous, huge.

"Let this kiss

Repair those *violent* harms that my two sisters
Have in thy reverence made."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 7.

*8. Extorted; not voluntary; not binding.

"Vows made in pain, as *violent* and void?"

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 97.

**B. As subst.*: An assailant.

"Such *violents* shall not take heaven, but hell, by force."—*Dr. H. More*.

¶ When *violent* and *furious* are applied to the same objects, the latter expresses a higher degree of the former; thus a *furious* temper is *violent* to an excessive degree; a *furious* whirlwind is *violent* beyond measure.

violent-presumption, *s.*

Law: [*PRESUMPTION*.]

violent-profits, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The penalty due by a tenant who forcibly or unwarrantably retains possession after he ought to have removed.

**vī'ō-lent*, *v. t. & i.* [*VIOLENT*, *a.*]

A. Trans.: To urge with violence.

"I find not the least appearance that his former adversaries *violented* anything against him under that queen."—*Fuller: Worthies; Anglesey*.

B. Intrans.: To be violent; to act with violence.

"The grief is fine, full, perfect, that I taste,
And *violented* in a sense as strong
As that which causeth it."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 4.

vī'ō-lent-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *violent*, *a.*; *-ly*.] In a violent manner; by or with violence; forcibly, vehemently, furiously.

"The punishment of blood *violently* shed."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

**vī'ō-lēr*, *s.* [Eng. *viol*; *-er*.]

1. One skilled in playing on the viol.

2. A violinist, a fiddler.

"A *violer* . . . was serenading in the night-time with his fiddle."—*Fountainhall*.

vī'ō-lēs'-çent, **vī'ō-lās'-çent*, *adj.* [Formed from Lat. *viola* = a violet, with the incept. suff. *-escent*, *-ascent*.] Tending to a violet color.

vī'ō-lēt (1), **vi-o-lette*, **vy-o-let*, *s. & a.* [Fr. *violet*, *violette*, dimin. from *viole* = a gilliflower, from Lat. *viola* = a violet, cogn. with Gr. *ion* for *vion* = a violet; Sp. & Port. *violeta*; Ital. *violetta*.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"Meadows of softest verdure, purpled o'er
With *violets*." *Cowper: Homer's Odyssey*, v.

2. A bluish purple color or pigment like that of the violet; it is produced by a mixture of red and blue.

3. One of the primary colors or kinds of light, being the most refrangible of the colored rays of the spectrum. [*COLOR*.]

4. Dress or clothes of a violet color.

"All the aldermenne in scarlette, with five hundred horse of the citezens in *violette*, received hym."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 44.

II. Botany:

1. The genus *Viola* (q. v.).

2. Various plants, more or less superficially resembling it, as the Water-violet. [*HOTTONIA*.]

B. As adj.: Resembling or having the color of a violet; of a bluish purple color.

violet carpenter-bee, *s.*

Entom.: *Xylocopa violacea*, from the south of Europe, ranging northward to Germany. [*CARPENTER-BEE*.]

violet-ears, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: A popular name for the genus *Peta-sophora* (q. v.).

violet land-crab, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Gecarcinus ruricola*, formerly very abundant in Jamaica, and still numerous in the other sugar-producing islands of the West Indies.

violet-powder, *s.* Starch reduced to a very fine powder, and scented with orris-root or other perfume. It is used for nursery and toilet purposes.

violet-snail, *s.*

Zoöl.: The popular name for the genus *Ianthina* (q. v.), from the color of the shell.

violet-wood, *s.*

Botany and Commerce:

(1) The same as *KINGWOOD* (q. v.).

(2) The wood of *Acacia pendula*.

(3) The wood of *Andira violacea*.

**vī'ō-lēt* (2), *s.* [*VIOLA* (1).]

Music: The Viol d'Amore (q. v.).

vī'ō-lēt-wört, *s.* [Eng. *violet* (1), and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): The order *Violaceæ*. (*Lindley*.)

vī'ō-līn (1), *s.* [Ital. *violino*, dimin. from *viola* = a viol (q. v.).]

Music: The most familiar of all stringed instruments played with a bow. It is somewhat smaller than the old viol, as its name implies. Like the rest of the family it represents, it consists of a wooded chest of peculiar form, made of two curved surfaces, called the back and the belly, united by sides, and with a hollow on each side half-way in the length. A neck at one end serves as a finger-board, over which the four strings pass, being fastened at one end of the chest or body to a tail-piece, and kept in tune and position by a series of pegs at the head or end of the neck. The strings are raised above the belly by the bridge, supported at the point of greatest tension by a sound-post, which is fixed upright between the back and the belly. In the belly are two holes, called the *f* holes from their similarity to the shape of that letter. The sound is produced by drawing a bow of horse-hair charged with rosin across the strings, which are tuned in fifths, the changes of pitch being gained by "stopping" the strings with the fingers of the left hand against the finger-board, thus shortening the vibrating portion of the string. The harmonics of the violin are very telling in quality, and are produced by touching the strings lightly instead of pressing them upon the finger-board. The sordino or mute, placed upon the bridge, produces a peculiar modification of tone, and a special effect is gained by plucking the strings, as in playing a guitar. [*PIZZICATO*.] The violin is capable of producing a limited harmony by means of double stops and bowing in "arpeggio," while as to power of expression and execution there is no other instrument which can be compared to it. It has a wide range of sounds, to which any degree of loudness or softness, staccato or legato, can be given. Compass from G below the stave. [*CREMONA*.]

violin-clef, *s.*

Music: The G clef placed upon the first line of the stave.

vī'ō-līn (2), *s.* [Eng. *viol(et)* (1); *-in*.]

Chem.: *Viola-emetin*. An emetic substance contained, according to Boullay, in all parts of the common violet. It has not been obtained pure, and is, perhaps, identical with emetin from *ipeca-canha-root*. (*Watts*.)

vī'ō-līn-çél'-lō (or as *vī'ō-lōn-çhél'-lō*), *subst.* [*VIOLONCELLO*.]

vī'ō-līne, *s.* [Eng. *viol(et)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: Price's name for the blue substance obtained by treating aniline with sulphuric acid and lead peroxide.

vī'ō-līn'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *violin* (1), *s.*; *-ist*.] A performer on a violin.

**vī'ō-l-ist*, *s.* [Eng. *viol* (1); *-ist*.] A player on the viol.

vī'ōlle, *s.* [After Jules *Violle*, French physicist.] The obsolete standard of light = the luminous intensity produced in a perpendicular direction by one square centimeter of platinum at the temperature of its solidification.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -șion = zhūn. -tious. -ciious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

vi-ô-lôn-çél'-líst (or as **vi-ô-lôn-çhél'-líst**), *s.* [Eng. *violoncell(o)*; *-ist*.] A performer on the violoncello.

vi-ô-lôn-çél'-lô (or as **vi-ô-lôn-çhél'-lô**), *s.* [Ital., dimin. from *violone*=a bass-viol.]

Music: A bow instrument of the viol class, held by the performer between the legs, and filling a place between the viola and the double-bass. It is strung with four gut strings, the lower two covered with silver wire, and tuned in fifths. The compass usually employed extends from *c* on the second ledger-line below the bass-staff to *A* on the second space of the treble, though soloists play an octave higher, with all the intermediate semitones. (Spelt also Violoncello.)

vi-ô-lô'-nê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The same as DOUBLE-BASS (*q. v.*).

***vi-ô-loûs**, *a.* [VIOLENT.] Violent, impetuous.

"You are so *violent*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

vi-ô-lür'-ic, *a.* [English *viol(antin)*, and *uric*.] Derived from or containing violantin and uric acid.

violuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3N_3O_4$. Obtained by the decomposition of violantin, but best prepared by the action of a warm solution of nitrate of potassium on hydruilic acid. The salt formed is treated with chloride of barium, and the baric violurate exactly decomposed with sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in shining, yellowish, rhombic octahedrons, which dissolve moderately in cold, easily in hot water. Its salts are distinguished by the beauty and variety of their colors. The ammonium and potassium salts are deep blue, those of barium and lead being red.

***vi-pär'-i-ous**, *a.* [Lat. *vi(ta)*=life, and *pario*=to produce.] From the etym. the word would seem =life-producing; but in the example it=tenacious of life.

"A cat the most *viparious* is limited to nine lives."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xii., ch. ii.

vi-për, *s.* [Fr. *vipère*, from Lat. *vipera*=a viper, lit.=(the serpent) that produces living young, for *vivipara*, fem. of *viviparus*=producing live young, from *vivus*=alive, and *pario*=to bring forth; Sp. & Port. *vibora*; Ital. *vipera*.]

1. Literally and Zoölogy:

(1) The common name of a poisonous European reptile, *Pelias berus* or *Vipera communis*, of which there are two or three varieties differing slightly in color. [ADDER, I. 1., PELIAS.]

(2) A book-name for any of the Viperidæ (*q. v.*). They do not attain any great size, but their venom is usually very powerful; this they appear to know, for, having bitten their prey, they leave it to die, and then prepare to swallow it. The best-known species are the Common Viper (*Vipera communis*), from Europe; the Cerastes (*V. cerastes*), the Horned (*V. cornuta*), and the River Jack Viper (*V. rhinoceros*), from Africa; and Russell's Viper (*Daboia russellii*?), from India.

2. Fig.: A person or thing of a mischievous or malignant nature or disposition.

"Where is this *viper*
That would depopulate the city, and
Be every man himself?"

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

viper-gourd, *s.* [TRICHOSANTHES.]

viper's bugloss, *s.*

1. Bot.: The genus *Echium* (*q. v.*).

2. Entom.: *Dianthæcia echii*, a European night-moth, family Hadenidæ. The antennæ nearly simple; fore wings ochrey, with markings and an ocellate white spot in the center. The caterpillar feeds on the Viper's bugloss, after which it is named.

viper's grass, *s.* [SCORZONERA.]

***viper's herb**, *s.*

Bot.: *Echium vulgare*. [VIPER'S BUGLOSS.]

vi-për-a, *s.* [VIPER.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Viperidæ (*q. v.*), with which *Pelias* is often amalgamated. Wallace puts the species at seventeen, with the range of the family. Head with shields, flat and high on sides; nostrils in middle of a shield; nose curved somewhat upward (more flat in *Pelias*).

***vi-për-ess**, ***vi-per-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *viper*; *-ess*.] A female viper.

"Portia did confesse,
My sons I would have poyson'd. *Viperesset*!"
Stapylton: Juvenal, vi. 675.

vi-për'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viper(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. Zoöl.: True Vipers; a family of Viperina (*q. v.*), distinguished from the Crotalidæ (Pit Vipers) by the absence of any depression between the eyes and nostrils. They are especially characteristic of the Palæarctic and Ethiopian regions, only one species being found over a large part of the Oriental region, and another reaching Central India. They are very

abundant in Africa and on the Palæarctic confines of south-western Asia. The Common Viper ranges across the whole Palæarctic region, from Portugal to Saghalien Island, reaching 67° N. in Scandinavia, and 58° N. in Siberia. Some authorities include the genus *Acanthophis* in this family, which would then be represented in the Australian region; others transfer it to the Elapidæ. Wallace, following Strauch, puts the genera at three (*Vipera*, *Echis*, and *Atheris*), and the species at twenty-two; Günther adds *Daboia* and *Cerastes*, which are sometimes treated as sub-genera.

2. Palæont.: An extinct species of True Viper has occurred in the Miocene of France.

vi-për'-i-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *vipera*, and Lat. *forma*=shape, appearance.] Having the form of a viper; viperine; as, *viperiform* snakes. (*Duncan, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, iv. 300.)

vi-për'-i-na, *s. pl.* [VIPERINE.]

Zoöl.: A synonym of Solenoglyphia (*q. v.*).

vi-për'-ine, *adj. & subst.* [Lat. *viperinus*=of or belonging to a viper (*q. v.*) or snake.]

A. As adjective: Pertaining to a viper or vipers; specif., belonging to or having the characteristics of the Solenoglyphia (*q. v.*).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Viperina (*q. v.*).

viperine-snakes, *s. pl.* [SOLENOGLYPHIA.]

vi-për'-ish, *adj.* [Eng. *viper*; *-ish*.] Somewhat viperous or malignant.

vi-për'-ous, ***vi-per-ouse**, *a.* [English *viper*; *-ous*.] Having the qualities or nature of a viper; malignant, venomous.

vi-për'-ous-ly, ***vi-per-ous-lie**, *adv.* [English *viperous*; *-ly*.] In a viperous or malignant manner.

***vippe**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris*.

vir-a-ğin'-i-an, *a.* [Lat. *virago* (genit. *viraginis*)=a virago (*q. v.*).] Having the qualities, nature, or disposition of a virago.

vir-a-ğin'-i-tŷ, *s.* [VIRAGINIAN.] The qualities, nature, or characteristics of a virago.

vi-râ'-gô, *s.* [Lat., from *virgo* (*q. v.*).]

*1. A woman of masculine stature, strength, and courage; a woman who has the robust body and masculine mind of a man; a female warrior.

2. A bold, impudent, turbulent woman; a termagant.

virê, *s.* [O. Fr.=an arrow for a cross-bow, from *vire*=to turn, to veer; Sp. *vira*=a kind of light dart.] [VIRETON.] A barbed arrow for the cross-bow; a quarrel.

***virê**, *v. i.* [Fr. *vire*.] To veer, to turn.

vir'-ê-lây, *s.* [Fr. *virelai*, from *vire*=to turn, and *lai*=a song.] An ancient French song or short poem, always in short lines of seven or eight syllables, and wholly in two rhymes with a refrain.

"The band of flutes began to play,
To which a lady sung a *virelay*."

Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 365.

***vir'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *virens*, pr. par. of *vireo*=to be green.] Green, verdant, fresh; not faded or withered. (*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. vi.)

vir'-ê-ô, *s.* [Lat.=an unidentified bird, perhaps the greenfinch.]

Ornithology:

1. The type-genus of Vireonidæ (*q. v.*), with fourteen species, ranging over Central America and the Antilles to Canada. Bill stout, scarcely compressed, sub-cylindrical.

2. Any individual of the family Vireonidæ (*q. v.*).

vir'-ê-ô-ni-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *vireo*, genit. *vireon(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: Greenlets; a family of small fly-catching Passerine Birds, with seven genera and sixty species, restricted to the American continent, where they range from Paraguay to Canada. Bill conical, much compressed, decurved at end, and notched, but scarcely toothed; frontal feathers bristly and erect, or bent but slightly forward; nostrils overhung by membrane; ten primaries; tarsus longer than middle toe and claw; lateral toes generally unequal, outer claw reaching half-way along middle claw.

vir'-ê-ô-sŷl'-vi-a, *subst.* [Mod. Latin *vireo*, and *syllia* (*q. v.*).]

Ornithology: A genus of Vireonidæ, with thirteen species, ranging from Venezuela to Mexico, the



Vireo Olivaceus.

Antilles, the Eastern States, and Canada. Bill compressed, narrow, culmen and commissure straight, tip abruptly curved.

vi-rês'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *virescent(t)*; *-ce*.]

Bot. (of a plant): The act or state of growing green by the development of chlorophyll.

vi-rês'-çent, *adj.* [Latin *virescens*, pr. par. of *viresco*=to grow green, incept. from *vireo*=to be green.]

Botany:

1. Green, flourishing.

2. Approaching green in color, of a shade of clear green not so bright as grass-green.

virê'-tôn, *s.* [Fr., from *vire*=to turn, to veer (*q. v.*).] A species of arrow or quarrel, spirally winged with brass, so as to give it a whirling motion when shot from the cross-bow.

***vir'-ga**, *s.* [VIRGE.]

†vir'-gal, *adj.* [Latin *virga*=a rod, a switch.] Made of twigs.

"Croquemitaine and his frightful spouse flourish their *virgal* scepters."—*G. A. Sala: America Revisited*, ii. 37.

vir'-ga-loô, *s.* [VIRGOLEUSE.]

***vir'-gate**, *s.* [Lat. *virga*=a rod; in Low Lat. a measure of land; cf. Eng. *rod* and *pole*.] A yard of land (*q. v.*).

"Elizabeth Montacute . . . possessed one *virgate* about the year 1330."—*T. Warton: Hist. Kiddington*, p. 45.

vir'-gate, **vir-gât'-êd**, *a.* [Lat. *virgatus*=made of twigs; *virga*=a rod.]

Bot.: Twiggy; producing many twigs.

***virge**, *s.* [Lat. *virga*=a rod.] A mace; a wand of office.

"The silver *virge*, with decent pride,
Stuck underneath his cushion side." *Swift*.

***vir'-gêr**, *s.* [VERGER.]

vir'-gil'-i-a, *subst.* [Named after the Latin poet Virgil, B. C. 70-19, whose Georgics contain observations interesting to botanists.]

Botany: A genus of Sophoreæ. Calyx unequally five-toothed; two lower petals combined from the middle to the tip, and curved like a beak; stamens ten, free; legumes leathery, indehiscent. *Virgilia capensis* is a tree fifteen or twenty feet high, which grows at the Cape of Good Hope. Its wood is used for yokes, spars, &c., but it is liable to be attacked by worms.

Vir'-gil'-i-an, *a.* [See def.]

1. Of or pertaining to Maro Publius Virgilius (Virgil), the Latin poet, born about B. C. 70, died B. C. 19.

2. Resembling or in the style of Virgil.

vir'-gin, ***vir-gine**, ***ver-gyn**, ***vir-gyn**, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *virgine* (Fr. *vierge*), from Latin *virginem*, accus. of *virgo*=a virgin; Sp. *virgen*; Port. *virgem*; Ital. *virgine*, *vergine*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A man who has preserved his chastity.

*This is Jon euangelist oon of the disciplis of the Lord, the which is a *virgyn* chosun of God."—*Wycliffe: Prol. to Jon*.

2. A woman who has preserved her chastity; a maiden of inviolate chastity.

"The damsel was very fair and a *virgin*."—*Genesis* xxiv. 16.

3. An insect producing eggs from which young come forth, though there has been no fecundation by the male. [PARTHENOGENESIS.]

4. The sign or constellation Virgo (*q. v.*).

B. As adjective:

*1. Pure, chaste, undefiled.

"Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy *virgin* knight."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 3.

2. Pertaining to a virgin; becoming a virgin; maidenly, modest.

"Rosed over with the *virgin* crimson of modesty."

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. Untouched, unsullied, fresh, new, unmixed.

"I have found *virgin* earth in the peat-marshes of Cheshire."—*Woodward*.

4. Unsullied, pure.

"The white cold *virgin* snow upon my heart."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv.

*5. Undelivered; not yet a mother.

"Ceres in her prime,
Yet *virgin* of Proserpina from Jove."

Milton: P. L., ix. 396.

*6. Pure, uncolored.

"The *virgin* lillie and the primrose true."

Spenser: Epithalamion.

¶ The Virgin, The Blessed Virgin: The Virgin Mary, the mother of Our Lord.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêtt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôtt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

virgin-born, *a.* Born of a virgin. (Applied to Our Lord.)

Virgin-dip, *s.* The first year's flow of turpentine after making an incision into the tree. (*N. Carolina Colloq.*)

***virgin-knot**, *s.* Maidenly chastity, in allusion to the girdle worn by Greek and Roman virgins when of marriageable age. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

virgin-oil, *s.* The substance which flows first from the pulp of the ripe juice of the olive when expressed. (*Ogilvie.*)

virgin-worship, *s.* Mariolatry (*q. v.*).

"My business is to copy that omission, as I should in the opposite case have copied the introduction of *virgin-worship* into the original tale."—*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy.* (Introd.)

virgin's bower, *s.*

Botany: Clematis vitalba, C. flammula, and some other species of the same genus.

***virgin's milk**, *s.* A cosmetic, one ingredient of which is benzoin.

virgin's tree, *s.*

Bot.: Sassafras parthenoxylon. [*SASSAFRAS.*]

***vir'-gin**, *v. i.* [*VIRGIN, s.*] To play the virgin; to be or remain chaste.

"My true lip
Hath virgin'd it e'er since."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

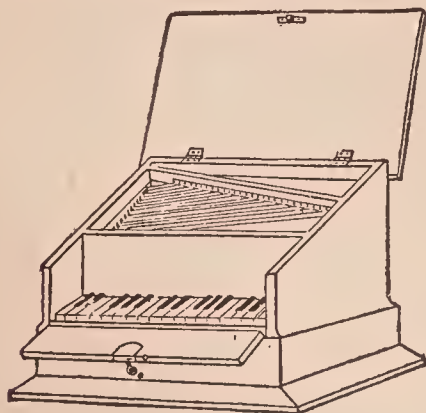
vir'-gin-āl, **vir'-gin-āl**, *a. & s.* [*Fr. virginal*, from Latin *virginalis*, from *virgo* (genit. *virginis*) = a virgin.]

***A. As adj.**: Pertaining to or becoming a virgin; pure, chaste, maidenly.

"Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made with mildnesse *virginall*,"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 20.

B. As substantive:

Music: A stringed instrument played by means of a key-board, like the modern pianoforte. It was in form like a box, or desk of wood without legs or supports, and was usually placed upon a table or stand. The strings were of metal, one for each note, and the sound was made by means of pieces of



Virginal.

quill, whalebone, leather, or occasionally elastic metal, attached to slips of wood called "jacks," which were provided with metal springs. The compass was about three octaves. The virginal was a kind of oblong spinnet, and the precursor of the harpsichord, now superseded by the pianoforte. The form *virginals*, a pair of *virginals*, is an old dual (as in *organs*, *regals*, a pair of *organs*) signifying a graduation or sequence. (Cf. *a pair of stairs*.)

***vir'-gin-āl**, *v. i.* [*VIRGINAL, s.*] To tap or pat; to strike as on a virginal.

"Still *virginalling*
Upon his palm."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

†vir'-gin-hood, ***vir'-gin-hēad**, *s.* [*Eng. virgin; -hood, -head.*] The condition of a virgin; virginity.

"But thou, my girl, how will thy *virginhood*
Conclude itself in marriage fittingly?"
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

Vir'-gin-i-a, *s.* [*Lat. virgo* (genit. *virginis*) = a virgin. Named from Queen Elizabeth ("the Virgin Queen") of England.] One of the thirteen original States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Old Dominion," also "Mother of Presidents." Bounded W. by Kentucky and West Virginia, N. by Maryland, E. and SE. by the Potomac river and the Atlantic, and S. by Tennessee and North Carolina. Area, 42,450 square miles. Virginia is the oldest English settlement in the original thirteen States. First settlement made at Jamestown in 1607. The State has furnished the nation some of its ablest statesmen and generals, among whom were Washington, Jef-

erson, Madison, Monroe, four Lees, Patrick Henry, and Chief Justice Marshall. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler, all presidents of the United States, were citizens of Virginia, and President W. H. Harrison was a native, though not a citizen, at the time of his election. In 1861, West Virginia was formed from the NW. portion of the State, and in June, 1863, was admitted as a separate State. Agriculture is the leading industry. Coal and iron abound. Principal cities, Richmond, the capital and metropolis; Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg, Lynchburg and Roanoke.

2. A largely-used kind of tobacco, grown and manufactured in Virginia.

3. *Astron.*: [*ASTEROID, 50.*]

Virginia-fence, *s.* A zig-zag rail fence much used in rural Virginia.

¶ To walk a *Virginia fence*: To walk in a zig-zag manner, as a drunken person.

Virginia-reel, *s.* A popular name for the English contra (country) dance.

Virginia-rose, *s.*

Bot.: Lupinus luteus.

Vir'-gin'-ī-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the state of Virginia.

B. As subst.: A native or inhabitant of Virginia.

Virginian-creeper, *s.*

Bot.: Ampelopsis hederacea, a shrubby climber; called also the American Joy.

Virginian-deer, *s.*

Zoöl.: Cervus virginianus, the "common" deer of North America. It is slightly smaller than the Fallow Deer (*q. v.*); reddish-yellow in summer, light gray in winter; antlers rucervine; tail about a foot and a half long. These deer are timid and wild, and therefore domesticated with difficulty. Their flesh formerly constituted the staple food of the native Indians.

Virginian eared-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Bubo virginianus, a large species common over the northern states of the American Union. Length about two feet; reddish-brown on upper surface, mottled with black, and covered with regular bands of the same hue, lighter beneath; throat white; beak and claws black.

Virginian-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: Acnida cannabina. [*ACNIDA.*]

Virginian-opossum, *s.*

Zoöl.: Didelphys virginianum, the Common Opossum. It is about the size of a domestic cat; head long, large, and pointed, ending in a naked snout. Hair long, soft, and woolly, whitish at the roots and brownish at the tips, giving the animal a dusky appearance.

Virginian-poke, *s.*

Bot.: Phytolacca decandra. [*PHYTOLACCA.*]

Virginian-poplar, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Liquidambar (*q. v.*).

Virginian-quail, *s.*

Ornith.: Ortyx virginianus; ranging from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. Plumage reddish brown above, whitish yellow beneath, marked with darker shades; a white and a black band across the brow, white patch on the throat. Length about nine inches.

Virginian-silk, *s.*

Bot.: Periploca græca. [*PERIPLOCA.*]

Virginian snake-root, *s.*

Bot.: Polygala senega. [*SENEGA.*]

Virginian-stock, *s.*

Bot.: Malcolmia maritima, a crucifer with violet flowers growing in the south of Europe.

vir'-gin'-īc, *a.* [*Eng. virgin(ian); -ic.*] (See def. of compound.)

virginic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish yellow oil obtained by heating the fat-oil of the Virginian senega-root to 200°. It has a strong odor, and a sharp taste, is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

vir'-gin'-ī-tŷ, ***vir'-gin-i-tee**, ***vir'-gin-i-tie**, *s.* [*Fr. virginité*, from *Lat. virginitatem*, accus. of *virginitas*, from *virgo* (genit. *virginis*) = a virgin.] The state or condition of a virgin; virginhood; inviolate chastity; maidenhood.

"No goblin or swart faery of the mine,
Hath hurtful pow'r o'er true *virginity*,"
Milton: Comus, 437.

***vir'-gin-ī-ly**, *a.* [*Eng. virgin; -ly.*] Befitting or becoming a virgin; maidenly.

"To bee the enclosure and tabernacle of the *virginly* chastitie."—*Udall: Luke xxiv.*

vir'-gō, *s.* [*Lat. = a virgin.*]

Astronomy: The Virgin: (1) One of the twelve ancient zodiacal constellations. It is bounded on the north by Boötes and Coma Berenices; on the south by Corvus, Crater, and Hydra. Its principal star, Alpha Virginis, is called Spica Virginis (*q. v.*), or simply Spica. It is in the hand of the imaginary virgin which holds ears of corn, typifying the harvest which took place in Greece while the sun passed through this part of the ecliptic. [(2)]. The next most remarkable star in Virgo is Vindemiatrix (*q. v.*). (2) The sixth sign of the zodiac (♍). The sun enters it about Aug. 23, and leaves it about Sept. 23.

virgo-intacta, *phr.*

Law: A pure virgin.

vir'-gō-leūse, *s.* [*Fr. virgouleuse*, from Virgoulée, a village near Limoges in France.] A variety of pear; the virgaloo.

vir'-gū-lār'-ī-a, *s.* [*Lat. virgula* = a little rod.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pennatulidæ (*q. v.*). Shaft elongate, slender, naked below, pinnated above. Pinnæ small, unarmed.

***vir'-gūle**, *s.* [French, from *Lat. virgula* = (1) a little rod, (2) a critical or accentual mark, dimin. from *virga* = a rod.] A comma.

"In the MSS. of Chaucer the line is always broken by a cæsura in the middle, which is pointed by a *virgule*."—*Hallam: Lit. of Middle Ages*, i. 533.

***vir'-gūl'-tate**, *a.* [*VIRGULE.*] Rod-shaped.

vir'-gūl'-tūm, *s.* [*Lat.*, contract. from *virgule-tum* = a bush, a thicket, from *virgula* = a small wand.]

Bot.: A young slender branch of a tree or shrub.

***vir'-īd**, *adj.* [*Latin viridis*, from *vireo* = to be green.] Green, verdant.

"The *virid* marjoram."—*Crompton.*

vir'-ī-dēs'-çençe, *s.* [*Eng. viridescen(t); -ce.*] The quality or state of being viridescent.

vir'-ī-dēs'-çent, *adj.* [*Latin viridis* = green.] Slightly green; greenish.

vir'-īd'-īc, *a.* [*Lat. virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ic.*] Green. (See compound.)

viridic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Produced by oxidation of caffeotannic acid in presence of ammonia. The green color formed is precipitated by a salt of lead, and the lead compound decomposed with sulphydric-acid. On evaporation it forms a green amorphous mass, very soluble in water.

vir'-ī-din, *s.* [*Lat. virid(is)* = green; suff. *-in.*] [*CHLOROPHYLL.*]

vir'-ī-dine, *s.* [*Lat. virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₃N. A member of the pyridine group of organic bases obtained from coal-tar and distinguished by their intolerable odor. Boiling point, 230°; specific gravity = 1.017. Is slightly soluble in water, easily in alcohol and ether.

vir'-ī-dite, *s.* [*Latin virid(is)* = green; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).

Min.: A name given by Vogelsang to the green decomposition products found in many rocks, which are essentially hydrated silicates of protoxide of iron and magnesia.

***vir'-ī-tŷ**, *s.* [*Latin viriditas*, from *viridis* = green.] Greenness, verdure; the color of fresh vegetation; freshness.

"The apple maintaineth it selfe longest in *viridity* and vigor, of all other fruits."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 535.

vir'-īd-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. virid; -ness.*] Viridity, greenness.

vir'-īle, **vir'-īle**, *s.* [French *viril* = virile, manly, from *Lat. virilis*, from *vir* = a man, a hero; cogn. with *Gr. hērōs*, for *vērōs* = a hero; Sansc. *vira* = a hero, heroic; Zend. *vira* = a hero; Irish *fear* = a man; Goth. *wair*; A. S. *wer*; O. H. Ger. *wer*.] [*VIRTUE.*]

1. Pertaining to a man as opposed to a woman; belonging to the male sex.

"If there be any charm to overcome man and all his *virile* virtues, 'tis woman that does affect it."—*Feltham: Discourse on Luke xiv. 20.*

2. Pertaining to procreation; procreative.

"The knot which debilitated and enfeebled his *virile* inclinations."—*P. Ricaut: Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 314.

3. Becoming or characteristic of a man; masculine, manly; not puerile or effeminate.

"His instrument broke for want of a firm and even hand to use it—a *virile*, devoted master to prolong the strain."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 124.

vir'-īl-ēs'-çençe, *s.* [*Lat. virilis* = virile.]

Med.: That condition in an aged woman when she assumes certain of the characteristics of the man. (*Dunglison.*)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

***vī-rīl'-ī-tŷ**, s. [Fr. *virilité*, from Lat. *virilitatem*, accus. of *virilitas*, from *virilis*=virile (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being virile; manhood; the state of one of the male sex who has arrived at the maturity and strength of a man and has the power of procreation.

2. The power of procreation; the organs of procreation.

"For castrated animals in every species are longer lived than they which retained their virilities."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

3. Character, conduct, or habits of a man; masculine conduct or action.

"The lady made generous advances to the borders of virility."—Johnson: *Rambler*.

4. Manly appearance.

"Yet could they never observe and keep the virility of visage, and lyonlike look of his [Alexander]."—P. Hol. land: *Plutarch*, p. 1,038.

***vī-rīp'-ō-tēnt**, adj. [Latin *vir* (genit. *virī*)=a man, and *potens* (genit. *potentis*)=able, potent (q. v.).] Fit for a husband; marriageable.

***vīr-mil-ion**, s. & a. [VERMILLION.]

vī-rôle, s. [Fr., from *virer*=to turn, to veer.]

Her.: The hoop, ring, or mouthpiece of the bugle or hunting-horn.

vī-rôled', **vī-rôlled'**, a. [Eng. *virol(e)*; -ed.]

Her.: Applied to the garnishings of the bugle-horn, being the rings or rims which surround it at various parts.

vīr'-ōse, adj. [Lat. *virosus*, from *virus*=poison, virus.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Poisonous.

2. *Bot.*: Emitting a fetid odor.

vīr'-tū, s. [VERTU.]

vīr'-tū-āl, a. [Fr. *virtuel*, as if from a Lat. *virtualis*, from *virtus*=virtue (q. v.); Span. & Port. *virtual*; Ital. *virtuale*.]

1. Having the power of acting or of invisible efficacy without the material or sensible part; proceeding from or characterized by transference of virtue, that is, force, energy, or influence.

"Heat and cold have a virtual transition, without communication of substance."—Bacon.

2. Being in essence or effect, not in fact; not actual, but equivalent, so far as effect is concerned.

"It contains all; not only in general, but in special; not only virtual, but actual."—Ep. Taylor: *Dissuasive from Popery*, § 3.

*3. Potential.

virtual-focus, s.

Optics: The point from which rays which have been rendered divergent by reflection or refraction appear to issue.

virtual-force, s.

Physics: A potential force; a force which, if exerted, would be capable of producing certain effects, as distinguished from one actually in operation.

virtual-image, s.

Optics: (See extract.)

"There are two cases relative to the direction of rays reflected by mirrors according as the rays after reflection are convergent or divergent. In the first case the reflected rays do not meet, but if they are supposed to be produced on the other side of the mirror, their prolongations coincide in the same point. The eye is then affected, just as if the rays proceeded from this point, and it sees an image. But the image has no real existence, the luminous rays do not come from the other side of the mirror; this appearance is called the *virtual image*. The images of real objects produced by plane mirrors are of this kind."—Ganot: *Physics* (ed. Atkinson), § 506.

virtual-velocity, s.

Mech.: The velocity which a body in equilibrium would actually acquire during the first instant of its motion in case of the equilibrium being disturbed. The proposition known as the Principle of Virtual Velocities is thus stated:

"Suppose a system of forces in equilibrium, and imagine the points of application of the forces to undergo very slight displacements, then the algebraical sum of the products of such force into its virtual velocity vanishes; and, conversely, if this sum vanishes for all possible displacements, the system of forces is in equilibrium."

Suppose that A is the point of application of a force P; conceive the point A to be moved in any direction to a new position, a, at a very slight distance, and from a draw a perpendicular, a p, on the line of action of the force P; then A p is called the virtual velocity of the point A with respect to the force P; and the complete phrase is abbreviated, sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the point A," and sometimes into "the virtual velocity of the force P." The virtual velocity is considered to be positive or negative according as p falls in the



direction of P or in the opposite direction. Thus in the figure the virtual velocity is positive. (Todd-hunter.)

vīr-tū-āl'-ī-tŷ, ***ver-tu-al-i-ty**, subst. [Eng. *virtual*; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being virtual or not actual.

*2. Potentiality; potential existence.

"Se in one grain of corne . . . there lieth dormant the *virtuality* of many other."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

vīr'-tū-āl-lŷ, ***ver-tu-al-ly**, adv. [English *virtual*; -ly.] In a virtual manner; in effect or efficacy, if not in actuality; in effect though not materially; practically.

"The Messiah was yet *virtually*, though not yet corporally, among them."—Secker: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

***vīr'-tū-āte**, v. t. [Eng. *virtu(e)*; -ate.] To make efficacious; to give virtue or efficacy to.

"Medea now invokes the earth, aire, winds, mountains, &c., as either producing or *virtuating* magical ingredients."—Sandys: *Ovid: Metamorphoses* vii. [Note.]

vīr'-tue, ***ver-tu**, ***ver-tue**, ***ver-tew**, s. [Fr. *vertu*, from Lat. *virtutem*, accus. of *virtus*=manly excellence, capacity, worth; from *vir*=a man; Sp. *virtud*; Port. *virtude*; Ital. *virtù*, *vertù*.] [VIRILE.]

*1. Manly strength or courage; bravery, valor.

"Trust to thy single *virtue*."—Shakesp.: *Lear*, v. 3.

2. Active quality or power; an inherent power; property capable of producing certain effects; strength, force, efficacy. (Frequently applied to medicinal power or efficacy.)

"The *virtue* of your eye must break my oath,"

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*3. Secret agency; efficacy, without visible or material action.

"She moves the body, which she doth possess;

Yet no part toucheth, but by *virtue's* touch."

Davies.

*4. The essence; the very substance or best part of a thing.

"Pity is the *virtue* of the law."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 5.

*5. A great deed; a mighty work; a miracle.

"Thanne Jhesus bigan to seye reproof to citees in whiche ful many *virtues* of him weren don."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xi. 23.

6. Moral goodness; the practice of moral duties, and abstention from vice; a conformity of life and conversation to the moral law; uprightness, rectitude, morality. (The opposite of *vice*.)

"The exemplary desire of regulating our thoughts and pursuits by right principles, constitutes *virtue*."—Cogan: *On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

7. A particular moral excellence.

"Be to her *virtues* very kind,

Be to her faults a little blind."

Prior: *English Padlock*.

8. Specifically, female purity; chastity.

"Angelo had never the purpose to corrupt her; only he hath made an assay of her *virtue*."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*9. Any good quality, merit, or accomplishment; any excellence.

"I can sing, weave, sew, and dance,

With other *virtues*." Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 6.

*10. One of the orders of the celestial hierarchy. They are generally represented in art as angels in complete armor, bearing pennons and battle-axes.

"Hear, all ye Angels, Progeny of Light, Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, *Virtues*, Powers," Milton: *P. L.*, v. 601.

† (1) *Cardinal virtues*: A name for justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

(2) *In virtue of*, † *By virtue of*: By or through the efficacy or authority.

"You may suspect him,

By *virtue* of your office, to be no true man."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iii. 3.

(3) *Seven principal virtues*: [SEVEN, † (6).]

(4) *Theological virtues*: [THEOLOGICAL-VIRTUES.]

***virtue-proof**, adj. Irresistible in or through virtue.

She needed, *virtue-proof*."

"No veil

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 384.

***vīr'-tued**, adj. [Eng. *virtu(e)*; -ed.] Endued with some power or virtue. [VIRTUE, s. 2.]

"Hath the *virtued* steel a power to move?"

Quarles: *Emblems*, V. iv. a.

***vīr'-tue-fŷ**, v. t. [Eng. *virtue*; -fy.] To give virtue to.

"It is this which *virtuefies* emotion, even though there be nothing virtuous which is not voluntary."—Chalmers: *Constitution of Man*, pt. ii.

vīr'-tue-less, ***ver-tue-lesse**, ***ver-tu-lesse**, adj. [Eng. *virtue*; -less.]

1. Destitute of virtue, efficacy, or operating qualities.

"*Virtueless* she wished all herbs and charms, Wherewith false men increase their patients' harms." Fairfax.

2. Destitute of excellence or merit; valueless.

"They depraed the name of Jesus, as a thyng *vertuesse*,"—Udall: *Marke* ix.

3. Destitute of virtue or moral goodness; vicious, wicked.

"Who so knoweth how nought and *vertuesse* he is."—Udall: *Marke* ii.

vīr-tū-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *virtuos(o)*; -ity.]

1. The study of some branch of the fine arts.

"I have been cultivating some *virtuosities*."—*Century Magazine*, June, 1883, p. 280.

2. Lovers of the fine arts collectively: the virtuosi. (Carlyle.)

vīr-tū-ō'-sō (pl. **vīr-tū-ō'-sī**), s. [Italian=(a.) virtuous, learned, (s.) a person skilled in the fine arts, from Lat. *virtus*=virtue (q. v.).] A man skilled in the fine arts, as painting, music, or sculpture; a skilled performer on some musical instrument; a connoisseur of antiquities, curiosities, and the like.

"Will had picked up a small pebble of so odd a make, that he said he would present it to a friend of his, an eminent *virtuoso*."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 77.

vīr-tū-ō'-sō-shīp, subst. [Eng. *virtuoso*; -ship.] The pursuits or occupation of a virtuoso.

"Let us view philosophy, like mere *virtuosship*, in its usual career."—Shaftesbury: *Characteristics*; Misc., iii. 1.

vīr-tū-ōūs, ***ver-tu-ous**, ***ver-tu-os**, ***ver-tu-ouse**, a. [Fr. *vertueux*, from Low Latin *virtuosus*, from Lat. *virtus*=virtue (q. v.); Span., Port., & Ital. *virtuoso*.]

*1. Brave, valiant, valorous, manly, strong.

"I know too well your *virtuous* spirit."

Chapman: *Gentleman Usher*, i. 1.

*2. Strong, mighty.

"Then will I to Olympus' top our *virtuous* empire bind." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, viii. 22.

3. Efficacious by inherent qualities; having singular qualities or powers; potent, powerful; full of virtue.

"It is a wine of *virtuous* powers,

My mother made it of wild flowers."

Coleridge: *Christabel*, i.

4. Having excellent qualities; specifically, chaste, pure, unspotted. (Applied to women.)

"Mistress Ford, the honest woman, the modest wife, *virtuous* creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

5. Morally good; acting in conformity with the moral law; practicing the moral law, and abstaining from vice; upright.

"*Virtuous* and vicious every man must be,

Few in the extreme, but all in the degree."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, ii. 231.

6. Being or done in conformity with the moral or divine law.

"Blessings ever wait on *virtuous* deeds."

Congreve: *Mourning Bride*, v. 12.

vīr-tū-ōūs-lŷ, ***ver-tu-ous-ly**, adv. [Eng. *virtuous*; -ly.] In a virtuous manner; in conformity with the moral or divine law or with duty.

"Men ought in all reason to live piously and *virtuously* in the world."—Clarke: *On the Attributes*. (Introd.)

vīr-tū-ōūs-nēss, ***ver-tu-ous-ness**, s. [Eng. *virtuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being virtuous.

"All resembled theyr mother in excellent beantie, but they resembled not their father in honesty and *virtuousness*."—Golden Boke: ch. xxxviii.

vīr'-ū-lēnce, s. [Fr. *virulence*, from Latin *virulentia*, from *virulentus*=virulent (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *virulencia*; Ital. *virulenza*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being virulent or extremely poisonous, venomous, or injurious to life.

"A general dejection prevailed amongst us, which added much to the *virulence* of the disease."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. *Fig.*: Extreme acrimony, bitterness, or malignity.

"The *virulence* of party hesitates not to represent royalty itself in situations which must render it contemptible."—Knox: *Winter Evenings*, even. 27.

vīr'-ū-lēn-çŷ, s. [Eng. *virulenc(e)*; -y.] Virulence.

"The errors of men may be sufficiently refuted without satirical *virulency*."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 29.

vīr'-ū-lēnt, a. [Fr., from Lat. *virulentus*=poisonous, from *virus*=slime, poison; Sp., Port., & Ital. *virulento*.]

1. *Lit.*: Full of virus or poison; extremely poisonous, venomous, or actively injurious to life.

2. *Fig.*: Extremely bitter, acrimonious, or malignant; as, a *virulent* speech.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***vīr'-u-lent-ēd, a.** [Eng. *virulent*; -ed.] Filled with virulence or venom.

"Certain spirits *virulented* from the inward humor."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 56.

vīr'-u-lent-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *virulent*; -ly.] In a virulent manner; poisonously; venomously; fatally; with acrimony or malignity.

vīr'-ūs, s. [Lat.=slime, poison.]

1. *Lit. & Pathol.*: (1) Any organic poison; any contagious or noxious matter, as the pus from an ulcer, the venom of a snake or scorpion. (2) The matter, unappreciable by the senses, which, introduced into the system, generates a specific disease; as, the variolous or the syphilitic *virus*. In this second sense it does not include the poison of a serpent, which is a natural secretion, while a virus is the result of some morbid action on the system.

2. *Fig.*: Virulence; extreme acrimony or malignity.

vīs (1), s. [Lat., pl. *vires*.] Force, power, strength, energy, vigor.

1. *Vis acceleratrix*: Accelerating force.

2. *Vis impressa*: Impressed force; that is, the force exerted as in moving a body or in changing its direction.

3. *Vis inertiae*:

(1) *Lit.*: The resistance of matter, as when a body at rest is set in motion, or a body in motion is brought to rest, or has its motion changed either in direction or velocity.

(2) *Fig.*: The resistance offered by the innate inertness of persons, or their unwillingness to alter habits, or that which is established.

4. *Vis medicatrix naturæ*:

Therapeutics: The power which nature has (unaided by a physician) of effecting cures.

"The body possesses a perfectly marvelous power whereby it protects itself against diseases, wards off some, cures in the best and speediest way many of those that have set in, and by a process of its own brings others more slowly to a favorable issue. This innate power is called the *vis naturæ medicatrix*."—*Gregory: Consp. Medicinæ Theoreticæ* (ed. 5th), § 65.

5. *Vis mortua*: Dead force; force doing no work, but merely producing pressure, as a body at rest.

6. *Vis nervosa*: The property of nerves by which they convey stimuli to muscles. (*Quain*.)

7. *Vis viva*: Living force; the force of a body moving against resistance, or doing work. It is expressed by the product of the mass of a body multiplied by the square of its velocity.

vīs (2), s. [Fr.=a visage, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus*=the vision, sight.] [VISAGE.] Face. (Only used in the phrase *vis-à-vis*.)

vis-à-vis (pron. vīz-a-vī'), adv. & s. [Fr.=face to face.]

A. *As adjective*: In a position facing each other—standing or sitting face to face.

B. *As substantive*:

1. One who or that which is opposite to or face to face with another; specifically, one who faces another in certain dances, as in a quadrille.

"Miss Blanche was indeed the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura."—*Thackeray: Pendennis*, ch. xxvii.

2. A light town carriage for two persons, who are seated opposite each other, instead of side by side.

"Could the stage be a large *vis-à-vis*,
Reserved for the polished and great."

H. & J. Smith: *Rejected Addresses*, p. 105.

vī'-ṣā, s. [VISE.] A visé.

"Were unable to obtain the Russian *visa* at Stockholm."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

vī'-ṣā, v. t. [VISA, s.] To visé.

vīṣ'-age (age as īg), *vys-age, s. [Fr., from *vis*=the visage, face, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus*=the vision, sight; hence, look, mien, face; prop. par. of *video*=to see.] The face, countenance, or look of a person or animal. (Mainly applied to human beings.)

"Representing either a human *visage* or that of some animal."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. i.

***vīṣ'-age (age as īg), v. t.** [VISAGE, s.] To front or face a thing.

vīṣ'-aged (aged as īgd), *vys-aged, a. [Eng. *visag(e)*; -ed.] Having a visage, countenance, or look of a particular type.

"Grim *visaged* war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 1.

vīṣ'-ard, s. [VISOR.] A mask, a visor.

vīṣ'-ard, v. t. [VISARD, s.] To mask.

***vis-cā'-ṣē-æ, s.** [Mod. Lat. *visc(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: An order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Asarales, proposed by Miers for the reception of *Viscum* and its immediate allies, which he considered more akin to Santalaceæ than to Loranthaceæ. Lindley leaves the genera in Loranthaceæ.

vis-ca'-ṣā, s. [Span.]

Zool.: *Lagostomus trichodactylus*, a stout-built rodent, resembling a Marmot, from eighteen inches to two feet long, exclusive of the tail, which is from from six to eight inches. Four digits on the fore, and three on the hind limbs, the latter furnished with long, compressed, and pointed nails; muffle broad, and covered with a velvet-like coat of brown hair; fur mottled gray above, yellowish-white beneath; dark band on each cheek, a white band on muzzle, running back on each side almost as far as the eye. They are nocturnal, and resemble Rabbits in their movements, but are less active. They are found on the Pampas, from Buenos Ayres to Patagonia. These animals have the strange habit of dragging all sorts of hard and apparently useless objects to the mouth of their burrow, where bones, stones, thistle-stalks, and lumps of earth may be found collected into a large heap, sufficient, according to Darwin, to fill a wheelbarrow.



Viscacha.

vis-caut'-schin (au as ōw), s. [Formed from Eng. *viscous*, and Ger. *kautschuk* (=caoutchouc), with suff. -in.]

Chemistry: The portion of crude viscin which is insoluble in alcohol and ether; specific gravity, 0.978. It is the substance to which bird-lime owes its adhesive properties, and is insoluble in alcohol and ether. Heated to 120°, it has the consistency of olive oil.

vīs'-ṣēne, subst. [Lat. *visc(um)*=bird-lime; suff. -ene.]

Chem.: A mobile, yellowish oil, obtained by the dry distillation of viscin. It has a specific gravity of 0.85, and distills almost completely at 226°.

vīs'-ṣēr-ā, s. pl. [Latin, pl. of *viscus*=an entrail.]

Anat.: The contents of the great cavities of the body, as of the skull, chest, and abdomen, but in popular language restricted to the organs of the thorax and abdomen; the bowels; the entrails.

vīs'-ṣēr-āl, a. [VISCERA.]

1. *Lit.*: Of or pertaining to the viscera.

"No appearance of *visceral* disease could be discovered."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

*2. *Figuratively*: Having fine sensibility; sensitive, tender.

"Love is of all other the inmost and most *visceral* affection; and therefore called by the apostle 'bowels of love.'"—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xi.

visceral-arch, s.

Anat. & Embryol. (pl.): A series of parallel ridges at the sides of and behind the mouth, transversely to the axis of the body. The intervals between them widen into clefts.

vīs'-ṣēr-āte, v. tran. [VISCERA.] To eviscerate (q. v.).

vīs'-ṣīd, adj. [Fr. *viscide*, from Latin *viscidus*=clammy, like bird-lime, from *viscum*=mistletoe, bird-lime.] Sticky or adhering, and having a ropy or glutinous consistency; semifluid and sticky; clammy.

"Gross *viscid* humors."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

vīs'-ṣīd'-ī-tŷ, *vis-cid-i-tie, s. [Fr. *viscidité*, from *viscide*=viscid.]

1. The quality or state of being viscid; glutinousness, stickiness, clamminess.

"To mend *viscid*ity of blood."—*Green: The Spleen*.

*2. Glutinous concretion.

"Cathartics of mercurials precipitate the *viscidities* by their stypticity."—*Floyer*.

vīs'-ṣīn, s. [Lat. *visc(um)*; -in.]

Chemistry: A waxy substance, the principal constituent of bird-lime, extracted from the stalks, leaves, and berries of the mistletoe. It is clear, colorless, inodorous, and tasteless, insoluble in water, but slightly soluble in alcohol, has the consistency of honey at ordinary temperatures, but becomes more fluid at 30°. Heated to 100°, it is as fluid as almond oil.

vīs'-ṣīn-ōl, s. [Eng. *viscin*; -ol.]

Chem.: A fragrant oil prepared by mixing viscene with soda-lye, and distilling the resulting crystalline mass with water.

***vīs-cōn'-tī-ēl, s.** [VICONTIEL.]

vīs-cōs-īm'-ē-tēr, subst. [Eng. *viscosi(ty)*, and *meter*.]

Chem.: A name given by Dollfus to an apparatus for measuring the viscosity of coloring liquids thickened with gum, by comparing the time required by a given quantity of the liquid to pass through a certain aperture, with that required by an equal quantity of water. (*Watts*.)

vīs-cōs'-ī-tŷ, *vis-cos-i-tie, s. [Fr. *viscosité*, from Lat. *viscosus*=viscous (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being viscous; stickiness, glutinousness, adhesiveness, viscosity, tenacity.

"The air being mixed with the animal fluids, determines their condition as to rarity, density, *viscosity*, tenuity."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. A glutinous or viscous body or substance.

"A tenuous emanation, or continued effluvia, after some distance, retraceth unto itself, as is observable in drops of syrups and seminal *viscosities*."—*Browne*.

vīs'-cōunt (s silent), *vi-cont, *vī'-cōunt, *vi-counte, *vy-count, s. [Fr. *vicomte*; O. Fr. *visconte*, from Latin *vicecomitem*, accus. of *vicecomes*=one who fills the place of a count or earl: *vice*=in the place of, and *comes*=a companion, a count, an earl.]

*1. An officer who supplied the place of the count or earl, and acted as his deputy in the management of the affairs of the county, in reality filling the office of sheriff.

"The *viscont*, called either *procomes* or *vicecomes*, in time past governed in the countie vnder the earle."—*Holinshed: Descr. England*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A degree or title of nobility ranking next below an earl, and above a baron. It is the most recently established English title of nobility, having been first conferred by letters patent from Henry VI. on John Lord Beaumont, in A. D. 1440. The title of viscount is frequently held in England as the second title of an earl, and is borne by the eldest son as a courtesy title during the life of his father. The coronet of a viscount of England is composed of a circle of gold, chased, having on the edge twelve, fourteen, or sixteen pearls; the cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, and closed at the top with a rich tassel of gold.

3. An officer of the Crown in Jersey, who performs the duties of an English coroner. He has a deputy viscount, who acts in his absence.

vīs-cōunt'-ēss (is as ī), s. [English *viscount*; -ess.] The wife of a viscount; a peeress of the fourth degree of nobility.

vīs'-cōunt-shīp, vīs'-cōunt-ŷ, vīs'-cōunt'-ṣŷ (is as ī), s. [English *viscount*; -ship, -cy, -y.] The quality, rank, or degree of a viscount.

"If a barony made him a Conservative, what would be the effect of a *viscounty*?"—*London Daily News*.

vīs'-cōūs, a. [Lat. *viscosus*, from *viscum*=bird-lime.] Glutinous, sticky, adhesive, viscid.

"Full of a grosse and *viscous* humor."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xxvii.

viscous-fermentation, s.

Chem.: A change brought about in saccharine solutions by the aid of a particular ferment, consisting of an aggregation of single cells, each containing a single bright nucleus. The product of fermentation is a gum-like ropy substance, the presence of which in a solution has the power of arresting ordinary or vinous fermentation.

vīs'-cōūs-nēss, subst. [Eng. *viscous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being viscous; viscosity, viscosity.

vīs'-cūm, s. [Lat.=the mistletoe.]

Bot.: Mistletoe; a genus of Loranthaceæ (q. v.). Leaves opposite, whorled, or wanting; flowers unisexual; males with the calyx obsolete, four petals, ovate, fleshy, united at the base, and bearing each a single anther, adnate with its upper surface. Fertile flowers, with a superior calyx having an obscure margin; four erect, ovate, very minute petals, and a sessile stigma. Known species believed to be about 100 (*Sir J. Hooker*); from hot and temperate climates.

vīs'-cūs, s. [Lat.]

Anat.: An entrail; one of the contents of the head, thorax, or abdomen. [VISCERA.]

***vīṣe (1), *vēṣe, s.** [Fr. *bise*=the north wind.] A blast of wind; a storm, a commotion.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aṣ; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -ṣion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

vī'-sê (2), *s.* [Fr., *pa. par.* of *viser*=to put a visé to, from Lat. *visus*, *pa. par.* of *video*=to see.] An indorsement made upon a passport by the properly constituted authority, whether ambassador, consul, or police, showing that it had been examined and found correct.

***vise** (3), *s.* [VICE, *s.*]

***vī'-sê**, *v. t.* [VISE (2), *s.*] To put a visé on; to examine and indorse, as a passport.

Vish'-noô, Vīsh'-nâ, *subst.* [Sans., from *vis*=to enter, to pervade.]

Brahmanism: The second person of the modern Hindu Trimurti (q. v.). When he first appears in Vedic times, he is simply the God of the Shining Firmament, the younger brother of Indra, and inferior to him in dignity. By the time that the epic poems, the Ramayana and the Mahabharat, were composed, Vishnu had made a considerable advance to his present position, the full attainment of which, however, was reserved for the period of the Puranas. One of these books is called the Vishnu Purana. He is regarded as the member of the Triad whose special function is to preserve. To do this he nine times successively became incarnate, and will do so once more. The first time he appeared, it was as a fish to warn a righteous king, Manu, of an approaching deluge, and save the sacred Vedas from being lost. His second appearance was as a tortoise to support the world, while the gods and goddesses churned the sea; the third, as a boar, to lift up the submerged world on his tusks; the fourth, as a man-lion, to tear to pieces an impious king; the fifth, as a dwarf, to recover for the gods their supremacy lost by their neglect; the sixth, as Parasurama, to wash away the sins of the earth by the destruction of the Kshatriya race—probably an allusion to the historic fact that when the Aryan Brahman and Kshatriya warriors had well established themselves in India, jealousies arose between them, and the Kshatriyas were vanquished, and in large measure destroyed, by the Brahmins; the seventh, as Rama, the hero of the Ramayana; the eighth, as Krishna; the ninth, as Buddha; and the tenth, as Kalki, or the White Horse, is still to come. When it arrives, Vishnu shall appear on a white horse, with a drawn sword, wherewith he shall destroy the wicked, and thus prepare the way for a renovated world. Vishnu himself is generally represented as a dark-blue man, with four arms, the first holding a war-club, the second a conch-shell, the third a quoit-like weapon called Chakra, and the fourth a water-lily. His two most popular incarnations are as Rama and Krishna. His most enthusiastic followers are generally drawn from the middle classes of Hindu society. His mark on their foreheads is a trident, with a yellow fork in the center, and a white one on each side. Many monastic sects worship him almost exclusively. [VAISHNAVA.]

vīš'-i-blī'-ī-tŷ, *s.* [Fr. *visibilité*.] The quality or state of being visible or perceivable by the eye; perceptibility, conspicuousness.

"Depict him that hath no color or figure, no parts nor body, no accidents or visibility."—*Ep. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

vīš'-i-ble, *vys-y-ble, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Latin *visibilis*, from *visus*, *pa. par.* of *video*=to see; Sp. *visible*; Ital. *visibile*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Perceivable by the sight; capable of being seen; perceptible by the eye; in view.

"The visible world, the proper object of sight, is not external, but in the mind."—*Reid: On the Mind*, ch. vi., § 11.

2. Apparent, open, conspicuous.

"Though his actions were not visible."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

B. As subst.: That which is or can be seen by the eye.

"The mathematical consideration of visible figure, which we shall call the geometry of visibles."—*Reid: On the Mind*, ch. vi., § 8.

Visible Church, *s.*

Theol.: The Church, as seen by man, not as it appears to God. It includes the whole body of professing Christians, some of them regenerate, others unregenerate; the two classes commingled, as were the wheat and tares mentioned in the parable (Matt. xiii. 24-30). It is distinguished from the Invisible Church, consisting only of the regenerate; but who are worthy of this designation is known only to God. (Cf. 1 Kings xix. 10, 14, 18.)

visible-horizon, *s.* The line that bounds the sight.

visible-speech, *subst.* A term applied by its inventor, Prof. A. Melville Bell, to a system of alphabetical characters designed to represent every possible articulate utterance of the organs of speech, each organ and each mode of speech having its appropriate symbol. By means of this system the deaf and dumb are taught to speak.

vīš'-i-ble-nēss, *s.* [English *visible*; -ness.] The quality or state of being visible; visibility.

vīš'-i-blŷ, *vys-y-bly, *adverb.* [Eng. *visibl(e); -ly*.]

1. In a visible manner; so as to be perceivable by the eye; openly, manifestly, plainly, perceptibly.

"By the head we make known more visibly our supplications, our threatenings."—*Dryden. (Todd.)*

2. Plainly, clearly, evidently, manifestly.

"Visibly beneficial to all."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

vīš'-īe, vīz'-īe, *s.* [Fr. *visée*=an aim, taking a sight at, from *viser*=to aim, to mark.] [VISE.]

1. The aim taken at an object, as by one about to shoot.

2. A scrutinizing view or look.

3. The knot or sight on the muzzle of a gun by which aim is taken.

¶ Scotch in all its senses.

Vīš'-i-gōth, *s.* [See def.] One of the Western Goths, or that branch of the Gothic tribes which settled in Dacia, as distinguished from the Ostrogoths, or Eastern Goths. [OSTROGOTH.]

Vīš'-i-gōth'-īc, *adj.* [Eng. *Visigoth*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Visigoths.

vīs'-iōn (*s* as *zh*), ***vis-i-oun, *vys-y-on, *vys-ion**, *subst.* [Fr. *vision*=a vision, sight, from Lat. *visionem*, accus. of *visio*=sight, from *visus*, *pa. par.* of *video*=to see; cogn. with Sansc. *vid*=to know; Goth. & A. S. *witan*; Eng. *wit*, *wot*.]

1. The act of seeing external objects; actual sight.

"The intuitive vision of God in the world to come."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polittie*, bk. i., § 11.

2. The faculty of seeing; that power or faculty by which we perceive the forms and colors of objects through the sense of sight; sight.

"And these pictures, propagated by motion along the fibers of the optic nerves into the brain, are the cause of vision."—*Newton: Opticks*.

3. That which is seen or perceived by the eye; an object of sight.

4. Specif., that which is seen otherwise than by the ordinary sight, or the rational eye; a supernatural, prophetic, or imaginary appearance; something seen in a trance, dream, ecstasy, or the like; a phantom, a specter, an apparition.

"Upon the foot of this construction, it is supposed that Isaiah in prophetic dream or vision heard God speaking to him (like as St. Peter heard a voice, and saw a vision, while he lay in a trance), and that in idea he transacted all that God so ordered him to do."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 228.

5. Anything unreal or imaginary; a creation of fancy.

¶ *Vision* is the act of seeing or the thing seen; *apparition*, the thing that appears. *Vision*, signifying a thing seen, is taken for a supernatural exertion of the vision; *apparition* refers us to the object seen, which may be true or false, according to the manner in which it presents itself. Joseph was warned by a vision to fly into Egypt; Mary Magdalen was informed of the resurrection by an apparition; feverish people often think they see visions; timid and credulous people sometimes take trees and posts for apparitions. Strictly speaking, a phantom is a false apparition, or the appearance of a thing otherwise than it really is; thus the ignis-fatuus, or will-o'-the-wisp, is a phantom. A specter is the apparition of any spiritual being; a ghost is the spirit of a dead person appearing to the living. (Crabb.)

(1) *Arc of vision*:

Astron.: An arc which measures the least distance at which, after sunset, a fixed star or planet emerging from the sun's rays becomes visible.

(2) *Beatific vision*. [BEATIFIC.]

(3) *Direct (or simple) vision*:

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays passing directly or in straight lines from the radiant point to the eye. The distance at which objects can be seen with the greatest distinctness varies in different individuals, and in the same individual it is often different in the two eyes. For small objects, such as ordinary print, it is from fourteen to fifteen inches in normal cases.

(4) *Field of vision*:

Optics: The same as *Field of view* (q. v.).

(5) *Reflected vision*:

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays reflected, as by mirrors.

(6) *Refracted vision*:

Optics: Vision performed by means of rays refracted or deviated by passing through mediums of different densities.

vīs'-iōn (*s* as *zh*), *v. t.* [VISION, *s.*] To see as in a vision; to perceive by the eye of the intellect or in imagination.

"We in the morning eyed the pleasant fields

Visioned before." *Southey: Joan of Arc*, viii.

vīs'-iōn-al (*s* as *zh*), *a.* [English *vision*, *s.*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to vision.

"The *visional* interpretation appears to be preferable to the other."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 228.

vīš'-iōn-ar-ī-nēss (*s* as *zh*), *s.* [Eng. *visionary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being visionary.

vīs'-iōn-ar-ŷ (*s* as *zh*), *a. & s.* [English *vision*; -ary.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to visions; appropriate to or characterized by the appearance of visions.

"At the visionary hour . . ."

Angelic harps are in full concert heard." *Thomson: Summer*, 556.

2. Existing in imagination only; not real; imaginary; having no real or solid foundation; unsubstantial.

"Our victories only led us to further visionary prospects."—*Swift*.

3. Affected by phantoms or fancies; disposed to receive impressions on the imagination; apt to receive and act on mere fancies or whims, as if they were realities; disposed or given to day-dreaming, fanciful theories, or the like.

*4. Spectral.

"On the neighboring plain

Lay heaps of visionary soldiers slain."

Dryden: Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

B. As substantive:

*1. One who sees visions or unreal sights.

2. One who forms impracticable or quixotic schemes; one given to day-dreaming, fanciful theories, or the like.

"Some celebrated writers of our own country, who, with all their good sense and genius, were visionaries on the subject of education."—*Knox: Remarks on Grammar Schools*.

***vīs'-iōned** (*s* as *zh*), *a.* [Eng. *vision*, *s.*; -ed.]

1. Seen in a vision or dream; formed by the fancy; visionary, spectral.

"For them no visioned terrors daunt."

Scott: Annandale.

2. Having the power of seeing visions; hence, inspired.

"Oh! not the visioned poet in his dreams . . ."

So fair, so bright, so wild a shape

Hath yet beheld." *Shelley: Queen Mab*, i.

vīš'-iōn-īst (*s* as *zh*), *subst.* [Eng. *vision*; -ist.]

One who sees or believes he sees visions; a believer in visions.

vīš'-iōn-lēss (*s* as *zh*), *a.* [Eng. *vision*; -less.] Destitute of vision; blind.

vīš'-īt, *vis-yt, v. t. & i. [Fr. *visiter*, from Lat. *visito*=to go to see, to visit, freq. of *viso*=to survey, from *visus*, *pa. par.* of *video*=to see; Sp. & Port. *visitar*; Ital. *visitare*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go or come to see (a person or object) in the way of friendship, business, curiosity, ceremony, duty, or the like; to call upon; to pay a visit to.

"Thee, Sion, and the flowery brooks beneath,

Nightly I visit." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 32.

2. To come and attend on, as on one in sickness. (Matt. xxv. 36.)

3. To come or go to generally; to call at; to enter, to frequent; as, Swallows visit this country in the summer.

4. To attend on; to accompany; to follow.

"It [sleep] seldom visits sorrow."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

5. To go or come to, as for purposes of inspection, supervision, examination, correction of abuses, or the like; as, a bishop visits his diocese.

6. To afflict, to overtake, to attack.

"Ere he by sickness had been visited."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 1.

7. In Scriptural language, to send a judgment from heaven upon, whether for the purpose of punishing, chastising, or afflicting, or of comforting, encouraging, or consoling.

"Therefore hast thou visited and destroyed them."—*Isaiah* xxvi. 14.

8. To inflict punishment for.

"The sins of my mother should be visited upon me."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

*9. To attack in a hostile manner.

"Ere the king

Dismiss his power, he means to visit us."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iv. 4.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To examine, to inspect, to see.

"[Eve] . . . went forth among her fruits and flowers, To visit how they prosper'd."

Milton: P. L., viii. 45.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To practice calling on or visiting others; to keep up friendly intercourse, by making visits or calls at the houses of friends or relatives.

vis'-it, s. [Fr. *visite*.] [VISIT, v.]

1. The act of visiting, or going to see a person, place, or thing; a call; a short stay of friendship, ceremony, business, duty, curiosity, or the like.

"In visits
Like those of angels, short and far between."
Blair: *The Grave*, ii. 587.

2. A formal or official visit or inspection; a visitation.

† (1) *Right of visit*: [VISITATION, II. 2.].

(2) *To pay a visit*: To visit. [VISIT, v., A. 1., B. 2.]

***visit-day**, s. A day on which a lady in society was "at home" to receive callers.

"On visit-days she bears
To mount her fifty flights of ample stairs."
Parnell: *Elegy to an Old Beauty*.

vis'-it-a-ble, a. [Eng. *visit*; -able.] Liable or subject to be visited.

"All hospitals built since the Reformation are visitable by the king or Lord Chancellor."—*Ayliffe*.

†**vis-i-tān'-dine**, s. [Fr. See extract.] A nun of the Order of the Visitation. [VISITATION, ¶ (1).]

"Many houses of 'Visitandines'—so these nuns are called in France—soon arose."—*Addis & Arnold, Cathol. Dict.*, p. 847.

vis'-it-ant, a. & s. [Latin *visitans*, pr. par. of *visitare*=to visit (q. v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Acting the part of a visitor; paying a visit.

"He knew the rocks which angels haunt
On the mountains visitant."
Wordsworth: *Song at the Feast of Brougham Castle*.

B. *As subst.*: One who visits; one who goes or comes to visit or see another; a visitor; one who is a guest in the house of another.

"The great visitant approach'd."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 225.

vis-i-tā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *visitationem*, accus. of *visitatio*, from *visitatus*, pa. par. of *visitare*=to visit (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. The act of visiting or of paying a visit.

"To pay Bohemia the visitation."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

2. Specifically, a formal or official visit paid periodically by a superior, inspecting, or superintending officer, or other duly qualified authority, to a corporation, college, church, or the like, for the purpose of examining into the manner in which the business of the corporation or body is carried on, how its laws and regulations are observed, and the like.

"'Will you submit,' said the bishop, 'to our visitation?'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

*3. The object of a visit.

"O flowers,
My early visitation and my last."
Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 275.

4. A special dispensation or judgment sent from heaven; a communication of divine favor or goodness, but more usually of divine indignation and retribution; divine chastisement or affliction; retributive affliction or trouble.

"What will ye do in the day of visitation, and in the desolation which shall come from far?"—*Isaiah x. 3*.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anglican Church*: An annual assembly, chiefly of clergy and churchwardens, called together at one or more convenient centers for the purpose of admitting churchwardens elect to office, of receiving presentments, and of officially reviewing the condition of parishes, and of the diocese or archdeaconry, in a charge by the bishop or archdeacon, founded on answers to the inquiries of the bishop to the clergy, and of the archdeacon to churchwardens, and frequently embodying digests of recent Acts of Parliament bearing on subjects of interest to the Church. The archdeacon holds his visitation annually, but delivers no charge when the bishop is "on visitation;" the bishop, for the most part, triennially. These assemblies are always very largely attended by the clergy, and much more by churchwardens than was the case a few years since.

2. *Internat. Law*: The act of a naval commander who visits or enters on board a vessel belonging to another state, for the purpose of ascertaining her character and object, but without claiming or exercising the right of search. The right of performing this act is called the Right of Visit, or Right of Visitation.

† (1) *Order of the Visitation*: An Order of nuns, founded at Annecy, in 1610, under the direction of St. Francis de Sales, then Bishop of Geneva, by St. Jane Frances de Chantal. As the object of the

bishop was to make it possible for invalid ladies to join this new body, the rule, which was a modified form of the rule of St. Augustine, included few corporal austerities. At first there was no inclosure, so that the nuns could visit the sick in their own homes; but the rule of inclosure was adopted in 1618.

(2) *Right of Visitation*:

Internat. Law: [VISITATION, II. 2.]

(3) *Visitation of the Sick*:

Eccles.: An office of the Anglican Church for the comfort and consolation of sick persons. It is founded on the offices of ancient liturgies, omitting the formal procession of the priest and his clerks to the house of the sick, the saying of the Penitential Psalms, and the anointing with oil. With these exceptions, it is substantially the same as Extreme Unction (q. v.). The form for anointing was inserted in the Prayer Book of 1549, but was omitted in that of 1552.

(4) *Visitation of the Virgin Mary*:

Eccles.: A festival, celebrated on July 2, instituted in the middle of the fourteenth century by Pope Urban, to commemorate the Virgin's visit (Luke i. 39-56) to Elizabeth, the mother of John the Baptist.

vis-i-tā-tōr'-i-ā-l, a. [Lat. *visitator*=a visitor; Eng. adj. suff. -ial.] [VISITATION.] Pertaining or relating to a judicial visitor or visitation.

"A visitatorial power of vast and undefined extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

vis-īte', s. [Fr.] A light cape or short cloak of lace or silk worn by ladies in summer.

vis'-it-ēr, subst. [Eng. *visit*, v.; -er.] One who visits; a visitor.

vis'-it-ing, pr. par., a., & s. [VISIT, v.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to visits; empowered or authorized to make visits; as, a visiting committee.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act or practice of paying a visit or visits.

*2. Prompting, influence, attack, fit.

"That no compunctious visitings of nature
Shake my fell purpose."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 5.

visiting-ant, s.

Zoöl.: *Anomma arcens*, the Driver-ant (q. v.).

visiting-book, s. A book in which are written the names of persons to be visited.

visiting-card, s. A small card, bearing one's name, &c., to be left on making calls or paying visits.

vis'-it-ōr, ***vis-it-our**, s. [Fr. *visiteur*, from *visiter*=to visit.]

1. One who visits; one who makes a visit or call; a visitor.

"Distinguishing the familiar friend or relation from the most modish visitor."—*Tatler*, No. 105.

2. A superior or officer authorized to make a visitation of a corporation or any institution for the purpose of seeing that the laws and regulations are observed, or that the duties and conditions prescribed by the founder or by law are duly performed and executed.

"After they had discharged bishops, they agreed to have superintendents, commissioners, and visitors."—*Holinshead: Historie of Scotland*, (an. 1583).

vis-i-tōr'-i-ā-l, a. [Eng. *visitor*; -ial.] Visitation.

"An archdeacon has visitatorial power in parishes."—*Ayliffe: Parergon*.

***vis'-it-rēss**, s. [English *visit*; -ress.] A female visitor.

"Keenly, I fear, did the eye of the visitress pierce the young pastor's heart."—*Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

***vis'-ive**, a. [Fr. *visif*, from Lat. *visus*, pa. par. of *video*=to see; Sp., Port., & Ital. *visivo*.] Pertaining to the power of seeing; visual.

"Our visive beams."—*Bp. Hall: Of Prophanesne*, bk. i. § 5.

vis'-mī-ā, s. [Named after M. de Visme, a merchant in Lisbon.]

Bot.: A genus of Elodeæ. Trees or shrubs, with quadrangular branches, opposite entire leaves, sometimes with glandular dots, and terminal cymes of yellow or greenish flowers. Sepals five or four; petals as many, usually villous on the inside, and with black glandular dots; stamens many, in five bundles; fruit a berry, with five cells and many seeds. Known species more than twenty, the majority from tropical America, the rest from tropical Africa. *Vismia guianensis* is a small Mexican and Guianan tree, about eight feet high, with ovate-lanceolate acuminate leaves, dilated at the base, smooth above, rufous beneath. The bark, leaves,

and fruit, when wounded, yield a gum-resin, called in commerce American Gummi-Gutta, which, when dry, becomes hard and resembles gamboge. It is given in medicine as a purgative. *V. micrantha* and *V. laccifera* also yield a drastic gum-resin like gamboge. [ELODEA, 2.]

visne, s. [Norm. French, from Lat. *vicinia*=a neighborhood, from *vicinus*=neighboring.] Neighborhood. [VENUE.]

***vis'-nō-mīe**, ***vis'-nō-mŷ**, s. [See def.] A corruption of physiognomy (q. v.).

"Thou out of tune, psalm-singing slave, spit in his visnomy."—*Beaum. & Flét.: Women Pleased*, iv. l.

†**vis'-sōn**, s. [See def.]

Zoöl.: The French-Canadian name of the American Mink (*Putorius vison*). It is used also in English books.

vis'-ōr, **vis-ōr**, **vis'-ard**, **vis'-ard**, ***vis'-ēr**, ***vis-ere**, ***vis-our**, ***vis-ure**, ***vys-ere**, s. [Fr. *visière*, from *vis*=the face, from Lat. *visum*, accus. of *visus*=sight. [VISION.] Spanish *visera*; Port. *viseira*; Ital. *visiera*.]

*1. A head-piece or mask used for concealment or disguise.

"A man in a visor, and acting the part of a king in a play."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England*, &c.

2. *Old Arm.*: That part of a helmet which defends the face, and which can be lifted up and down at pleasure; it is perforated with holes for seeing and breathing.

"The Cyclops, a people of Sicily, remarkable for cruelty, might, perhaps, in their wars, use a headpiece, or visor."—*Broome: Odyssey*.

3. The fore part of a cap, projecting over and protecting the eyes.

*4. A mask or disguise generally.

"Under the visor of enuie
Lo thus was hid the trecherie."

Gower: *C. A.*, bk. ii.

visor-bearer, **visor-bearer**, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Augastes*, from the fantastic arrangement of the feathers of the head. Two species are known, *Augastes superbus* and *A. lumachellus*, both from Brazil.

***visor-mask**, s. A prostitute, a strumpet.

"The visor-mask that ventured her half-crown."
J. Banks: *Virtue Betrayed*. (Epilogue.)

vis'-ōred, a. [Eng. *visor*; -ed.] Wearing a visor; masked, disguised, concealed.

"Visor'd falsehood and base forgery."

Milton: *Comus*, 698.

***vis'-ōr-ŷ**, a. [Lat. *visus*=sight.] Visual; having power of vision.

"The optic nerves and the visory spirits."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 379.

vis'-tā, s. [Ital.=sight, a prospect, a view, fem. of *visto*, pa. par. of *vedere*=to see, from Lat. *video*.] A view or prospect through an avenue, as between rows of trees; hence, applied to the trees or other objects forming the avenue.

"An interminable vista of tree trunks on both sides."
—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

***vis'-tō**, s. [VISTA.] A vista; a prospect.

"Then all beside this glade and visto,
You'd see nymphs lying like Calisto."

Gay: *To a Young Lady*.

vis'-u-ā-l, ***vis'-u-all** (or **vis-as zh**), a. [Fr. *visual*, from Lat. *visualis*=pertaining to the sight, from *visus*=sight, vision (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *visual*; Ital. *visuale*.]

1. Of or pertaining to sight or seeing; used in sight or seeing; serving as the instrument of seeing.

"Visual beams refracted through another's eye."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*. (To the Reader.)

*2. Visible; perceptible by the sight.

"Many remarkable particulars that attended his first perceptions and judgments on visual objects."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful*, § 115.

visual-angle, s. [OPTIC-ANGLE, 1.]

visual-cone, s.

Perspect.: A cone whose vertex is at the point of sight.

visual-plane, s.

Perspect.: Any plane passing through the point of sight.

visual-point, s.

Perspect.: A point in the horizontal line in which all the visual rays unite.



Helmet with Visor.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, th1s; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cia1, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

visual-purple, s.

Physiol.: A pigment, of a purple color, occurring in the retina of some Vertebrates. Under the action of light, it becomes first what Foster proposes to call a visual yellow, and then a visual white. (*Foster: Physiol.* (ed. 4th), p. 517.)

visual-rays, s. pl.

Optics: Rays of light, imagined to come from the object to the eye.

visual-white, s. [VISUAL-PURPLE.]**visual-yellow, s.** [VISUAL-PURPLE.]

***viš-u-āl'-i-tŷ** (or **š as zh**), *s.* [Eng. *visual*; *-ity*.] A sight; a glimpse.

"We must . . . catch a few more visualities."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 242.

viš-u-āl-ize, **viš-u-āl-iše** (or **viš as vīzh**), *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *visual*; *-ize*, *-ise*.]

***A. Trans.**: To make visual or visible.

"What, is this me? A Voice, a Motion, an Appearance—some embodied visualised idea in the eternal mind."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i, ch. viii.

B. Intrans.: To call up a mental image or picture with a distinctness approaching actual vision.

"All this is difficult to understand by the great majority of persons who cannot visualize."—*Athenæum*, March 20, 1880.

vi'-sūs, s. [Lat.=a seeing, a looking.]

Law: View or inspection. (*Cowel*.)

vi-tā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Vinevorts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. Scrambling, climbing shrubs with tumid separable joints, or erect bushes; woody tissue having large, dotted ducts, at certain seasons pouring forth sap. Leaves simple or compound, the lower ones opposite, the upper alternate; peduncles racemose, often opposite, the leaves sometimes changed into tendrils; flowers small, green, in thyrses, umbels, or panicles; calyx small, its margin nearly entire; petals four or five, inserted in a disc surrounding the ovary; stamens equal in number to the petals and opposite them, also inserted in the disc; style one, very short; stigma simple; ovary superior, two to six-celled; ovules erect, definite in number; berry round, pulpy, often by abortion one-celled; seeds four or five, long. Found in the East Indies and other warm countries. Tribes two, Vitæ and Leæ; known genera seven; species 260. (*Lindley*.)

***vit-aile, s.** [VICTUALS.]

vi'-tal, *vi'-tall, *vy-tall, a. & s. [Fr. *vital*, from Lat. *vitalis*=pertaining to life, from *vita*=life; *vita* is prob. short for *vivita*, and allied to *vivo*=to live; Sp. & Port. *vital*; Ital. *vitale*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to life, animal or vegetable.

"When I have pluck'd the rose
I cannot give it *vital* growth again."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. Contributing to life; necessary to or supporting life.

"His enfeebled spright
Gan suck this *vital* aire into his brest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 66.

3. Containing life; life-giving.

"*Vital* spark of heavenly flame,
Quit, oh quit this mortal frame."
Pope: Dying Christian to his Soul.

4. Being the seat of life; being that on which life depends: as, to be wounded in a *vital* part of the body.

5. Viable (q. v.).

"Pythagoras and Hippocrates not only affirm the birth of the seventh month to be *vital*."—*Browne*.

6. Very necessary or important; indispensable, essential.

B. As subst.: [VITALS.]

vital-affinity, s.

Chem. & Physiol.: The change in the chemical qualities in the nutrient material of a plant or animal after the former has acquired determinate form. [METABOLIC.]

***vital-air, s.** An old name for oxygen, as essential to animal life.

vital-capacity, s. [VITAL-VOLUME.]**vital-contractility, s.** [CONTRACTILITY, ¶.]**vital-fluid, s.**

Bot.: Latex (q. v.). (*Schultz*.)

vital-force, s. [VITALITY, II.]

vital-functions, subst. pl. Those functions or faculties of the body on which life immediately depends, as respiration, the circulation of the blood, &c.

vital-principle, s.

Biol.: The principle which, in association with matter, as in organized bodies, controls its manifestations and properties. Nothing is known of it, except as a force in connection with organization. (*Carpenter*.)

vital-vessels, s. pl.

Bot.: Laticiferous tissue (q. v.). (*Schultz*.)

vital-volume, vital-capacity, s.

Physiol.: Dr. Hutchinson's name for the quantity of air expired from the lungs after the most complete inspiration. It always increases with stature, and is measured by the spirometer (q. v.).

vi-tal-izm, s. [Eng. *vital*; *-ism*.]

Biol.: The doctrine which holds that the vital principle or vitality is something distinct from physical forces.

vi'-tal-ist, s. & a. [Eng. *vital*; *-ist*.]

A. As subst.: A believer or supporter of Vitalism (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to Vitalism (q. v.).

2. Of or pertaining to the Germ-theory (q. v.).

vi-tāl'-i-tŷ, subst. [Lat. *vitalitas*, from *vitalis*=vital (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The state of showing vital powers or capacities; the principle of animation or of life.

2. Animation; manifestation of life or lastingness; life; as, an institution devoid of *vitality*.

II. Biol.: (See extract.)

"Considered apart from the phenomena of consciousness, the phenomena of life are all dependent upon the working of the same physical and chemical forces as those which are active in the rest of the world. It may be convenient to use the terms '*vitality*' and '*vital force*' to denote the causes of certain great groups of natural operations, as we employ the names of '*electricity*' and '*electrical force*' to denote others; but it ceases to be proper to do so, if such a name implies the absurd assumption that either '*electricity*' or '*vitality*' are entities playing the part of efficient causes of electrical or vital phenomena."—*Huxley: Anat. Invert. Anim.*, p. 9.

vi-tāl-i-zā'-tion, s. [Eng. *vitaliz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of vitalizing; the act of infusing the vital principle.

vi'-tal-ize, v. t. [Eng. *vital*; *-ize*.] To give life to; to infuse the vital principle into; to animate.

vi'-tal-ly, adv. [Eng. *vital*; *-ly*.]

1. In a vital manner; so as to give or receive life.

"New particles of matter *vitally* united to the living plant."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. xxvii.

2. Essentially, indispensably.

3. In a manner affecting the very existence of a thing; in a highly important manner or degree.

"Those whose interests were more *vitally* affected."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vi'-talŷ, s. pl. [VITAL.]

1. The internal parts or organs of animals essential to life. (Used vaguely or generally.)

"The inexhaustible repast
Drawn from his *vitals*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*2. The parts of a complex whole essential to its life, existence or soundness.

vi'-ta-scōpe, s. [Lat. *vita*=life, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see.] A device invented by Thomas A. Edison for projecting upon canvas lifelike animated pictures of moving objects taken by a kinetograph or similar instrument. It consists essentially of a stereopticon in which the gelatin photographic strips from a kinetograph (q. v.) are substituted for the ordinary stereopticon slides. As the transparent gelatin film moves past the lens, each picture stops a fraction of a second, while the light is thrown through it on the screen. Then for another small fraction of a second the light is shut off, the film moves ahead again, and another picture is flashed on the screen. This operation is carried on so fast that the eye cannot separate one view from another, and the projected image is made to appear as if in motion or endowed with life. About 2,000 photographs are used to make a picture lasting not over one minute. The vitascope reproduces photographs in colors to perfection, and by a possible phonographic attachment objects may be made to appear with the sounds which naturally accompany them. Other instruments of a similar character have been introduced under the names of biograph, cinematograph, eidoloscope, magniscope, mutoscope, zoogyroscope, etc.

vi'-tē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vit(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Vitaceæ (q. v.). Tendrils present, petals distinct, stamens also distinct; ovules in pairs.

vit'-el-lar-ŷ, s. [Latin *vitellus*=the yolk of an egg.] The place where the yolk of an egg swims in the white.

vi-tēl'-lī-cle, subst. [Dimin. from Lat. *vitellus* (q. v.).]

Biol.: The bag developed round the food-yolk, or that part of the yolk not converted into the germ-mass and embryo. The constricted part at which it is continued into the wall of the intestinal canal is called the Vitelline duct.

vi-tēl'-līn, s. [Eng. *vitell(us)*; *-in*, *-ine*.]

Chemistry: A name formerly given to the albuminoidal substance of the yolk of birds' eggs, now known to be a mixture of albumin and casein.

vi-tēl'-line, a. [VITELLUS.]

1. Of or pertaining to the yolk of eggs, more especially to the dentoplasm.

2. Colored like the yolk of an egg; dull-yellow, just turning to red.

vitelline-duct, s. [VITELLICLE.]**vitelline-membrane, s.**

Anatomy: The firm, transparent, vesicular membrane surrounding the yolk of an egg; the yolk-sac. Called also *Zona pellucida*.

vi-tēl'-lūs, s. [Lat.=the yolk of an egg.]

1. *Anat.*: The yolk of an ovum or egg. It is a mass of granular protoplasm filling the vesicle, and having suspended in it a multitude of oil-globules of variable size. It contains also the germinal vesicle (q. v.) and the germinal spot or macula.

2. *Botany*: Gærtner's name for a fleshy sac interposed between the albumen and the ovule, and enveloping the latter. Robert Brown found that it was the sac of the amnion in a thickened state.

vi'-tēx, s. [Lat.=the chaste tree. (See def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of Viticæ. Calyx short, campanulate, five-toothed; corolla irregular, five-lobed, somewhat labiate; stamens four, didynamous; fruit a globular berry, covered at its base by the calyx, and containing four one-seeded cells. *Vitex agnus-castus* is the chaste-tree, a native of Southern Europe. It has digitate leaves, with five to seven leaflets, fragrant flowers, and globular fruits with an acrid and aromatic taste. [AGNUS-CASTUS.] *Vitex trifolia*, the Wild Pepper, is a small tree or shrub, wild in India and Burmah. The roots yield a sweet, greenish oil. It is believed that an oil can be extracted also from the seeds. The plant is anodyne, diuretic, and emmenagogue. *Vitex negundo* is a shrub with pretty blue flowers, found in India, Ceylon, and Cochin China. Its ashes are largely used as an alkali in dyeing. Its root is considered by the Hindus to be tonic, febrifugal, and expectorant, and its leaves aromatic, tonic, and vermifugal; the dried fruits are also vermifugal. A pillow stuffed with the leaves is said to relieve headache, and a vapor bath prepared with them is employed in Mysore in fever, catarrh, and rheumatism. The bark and roots of *V. leucocorylon*, a large deciduous tree from India and Burmah, are astrigent; its fruit is eaten by the Burmese. Mr. E. B. Manson believes that its wood and that of *V. altissima*, the latter a large Indian tree, would be useful for furniture. The bark of *V. taruma* is given in Brazil in syphilitic affections.

vit'-i-âte, *vic'-i-âte (it, ic as ish), v. t. [Lat. *vitatus*, pa. par. of *vitio*=to deprave, to injure, to spoil, from *vitium*=vice.] [VICE, 1.]

1. To render vicious, faulty, or imperfect; to impair, to deprave, to spoil.

"Those are such as most commonly owe their being to a *vitiating* taste."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

2. To injure or impair the quality or substance of; to render noxious or injurious to health.

"The lethal gas . . . was gradually *vitiating* and displacing the ordinary atmosphere."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

3. To cause to fail of effect, either wholly or in part; to render invalid or of no effect; to destroy the validity or binding force of, as of a legal instrument; to invalidate, to annul.

"A transposition of the order of the sacramental words, in some men's opinion, *vitiates* baptism."—*Ayliffe: Pargerson*.

***vit'-i-âte, *vic'-i-âte (it, ic as ish), a.** [Latin *vitatus*.] [VITIATE, verb.] Vitiating, depraved, tainted, infected.

"Scripture adulterate and *viciate* with false glosses and wrong expositions."—*More: Workes*, p. 638.

vit-i-ā'-tion (it as ish), s. [Lat. *vitiatio*, from *vitatus*, pa. par. of *vitio*=to vitiate (q. v.).]

1. The act of vitiating, depraving, impairing, spoiling, or corrupting; the state of being vitiating.

"The foresaid extenuation of the body is imputed to the blood's *vitiatio* by malign putrid vapors smoking throughout the vessels."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

2. A rendering invalid or of no effect; invalidation.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, plt, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

vī-tīc'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *viteæ* (q. v.), genit. *vitic(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Botany: A tribe of Verbenaceæ. Inflorescence cymose, ovules laterally attached.

vī-tīc'-ū-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a little vine, dimin. from *vitis* (q. v.).]

Bot.: The same as VINE, 2. (*Fuchs.*)

vī-tīc'-ū-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *viticulosus*.]

Bot.: Furnished with viticulæ.

†vit'-ī-cūl-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *vitis*=a vine, and *cultura*=culture, cultivation.] The culture or cultivation of the vine.

"The development of viticulture in Russia."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

†vit'-ī-cūl-tu-rīst, *s.* [Eng. *viticultur(e)*; -*ist*.] One engaged in the culture or cultivation of the vine; a vine-grower.

"The honest viticulturist whose money Quimby borrowed."—*Town and Country Journal (Sydney)*, Dec. 19, 1885, p. 1282.

vī-tīl'-ī-gō, *s.* [Lat.=a tetter. Named from Lat. *vitulus*=a calf, from the glistening, veal-like appearance of the skin in this disease.]

Pathol.: A rare skin disease, order Tubercula. It is characterized by the occurrence of more or less permanent, smooth white, shining tubercles on the ears, neck, face, or on the greater part of the body, with shining papulæ intermixed. It is sometimes accompanied or produced by derangement of the liver.

***vit'-ī-līt'-ī-gāte**, *v. i.* [Lat. *vitiligitum*, sup. of *vitiligo*, from *vitium*=vice, and *litigo*=to quarrel.] [LITIGATE.] To contend in law litigiously or vexatiously.

***vit'-ī-līt'-ī-gā-tion**, *s.* [VITILITIGATE.] Vexatious or quarrelsome litigation.

"I'll force you, by right ratiocination,
To leave your vitiligation."

Butler: Hudibras, I. iii. 1, 261.

vit'-ī-ōs'-ī-tŷ (it as ish), *subst.* [Lat. *vitiositas*, from *vitiosus*=vicious (q. v.).] The quality or state of being vicious; depravity, corruption.

"Unless it were justly chargeable upon the vitiosity or defect of its principles or rules."—*Fleydell: Sermon at Glanvill's Funeral*.

vī'-tious, **vī'-tious-lŷ**, **vī'-tious-nēss**. (See VICIOUS, VICIOUSLY, &c.)

vī'-tīs, *s.* [Lat.=a vine.]

1. **Bot.:** The typical genus of the tribe Vitæ and the order Vitaceæ. Calyx generally five-toothed; petals five, cohering at the tip, falling off without separating; stamens five; style wanting; berry two-celled; cells four-seeded, the seeds often abortive. Climbing plants with tendrils opposite the leaves, which are either simple, undivided, or lobed, or are compound. Natives of Asia and North America. *Vitis vinifera* is the Vine (q. v.). *V. indica*, which grows in the west of the peninsula, from the Konkan southward, has a round fruit about as large as a currant. *V. lanata*, from the Himalayas, &c., has purple fruit the size of a pea. The leaves and young shoots of *V. quadrangularis*, another Indian species, are powdered and given by the Hindus in bowel complaints. Every part of *V. setosa*, also from India, is acrid, and the leaves toasted and oiled are applied in India to indolent tumors to bring on suppuration.

2. **Palæobot.:** A species. *Vitis britannica*, is in the Bovey Tracey Oligocene (?) beds, and three others in the Miocene. (*Etheridge.*)

†vit'-rē-a, *s. pl.* [Neuter pl. of Latin *vitreus*=glassy, from *vitrum*=glass.]

Zool.: An old synonym of Hexactinellidæ (q. v.).

vīt-rē-ō, *pref.* [VITREOUS.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling glass.

vitreo-electric, *adj.* Containing or exhibiting positive electricity (q. v.).

vīt-rē-ōūs, *adj.* [Latin *vitreus*, *vitrius*=glassy, from *vitrum*=glass, prop. *vidtrum*=an instrument or material for seeing with, from *video*=to see; Fr. *vitre*; Sp. & Port. *vitreo*.]

1. Of or pertaining to glass; obtained from glass.

2. Consisting of or composed of glass.

3. Resembling glass; glassy. Used in describing the luster of various minerals and rocks.

† Vitreous copper=*Chalcocite*; Vitreous silver=*Argentite*.

vitreous body or humor, *s.*

Anat.: A body or humor occupying the center of the eyeball. It is of gelatinous consistency, is quite pellucid, and constitutes four-fifths of the eyeball. It is surrounded except front by a hyaloid membrane.

vitreous-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Positive electricity (q. v.).

vitreous-foraminifera, *s.*

Zool.: Foraminifera with a glassy test.

vitreous-fusion, *s.* The intermediate, soft condition of iron, glass, &c., between rigidity and fluidity.

vitreous-rocks, *s. pl.*

Petrol.: A class of eruptive rocks having glassy luster, conchoidal fracture, and only single refraction. They are obsidian, pitchstone, perlite, pumice, and tachylyte.

vitreous-sponges, *s. pl.* [VITREA.]

vitreous-table, *s.*

Anat.: The inner table or bony layer of the cranium. It is close-grained, shining, hard, and brittle.

vīt-rē-ōūs-nēss, *subst.* [Eng. *vitreous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being vitreous; resemblance to glass.

vī-trēs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *vitrescen(t)*; -*ce*.] The quality or state of being vitrescent; a tendency to become glassy; susceptibility of being formed into glass; glassiness.

vī-trēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*=glass.] Tending to become glass or glassy; susceptible of being formed into glass.

vī-trēs'-çi-ble, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*=glass.] Capable of being vitrified; vitrifiable.

vīt-ric, *adj.* [Lat. *vitrum*=glass; Eng. adj. suff. -*ic*.] Of or pertaining to the fused compounds in which silice predominates, such as glass and some of the enamels, in contradistinction to ceramic.

vīt-rī-fāc-tion, *subst.* [Lat. *vitrum*=glass, and *facio*=to make.] The art, process, or operation of vitrifying, or of converting into glass, or a glassy substance, by heat.

vīt-rī-fāc-ture, *subst.* [VITRIFICATION.] The manufacture of glass.

vīt-rī-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vitriify*; -*able*.] Capable of being vitrified or converted into glass by heat and fusion.

"I remarked that at Dun Mac Sniochain itself the materials of the hill itself were not vitrifiable."—*Macculloch: Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland*, i. 292.

vitriifiable-colors, *subst. pl.* Metallic pigments which become vitrified when laid on surfaces. Such are used in enamels, pottery, and stained glass.

vī-trīf'-īc-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vitriify*; *c* connect., and suff. -*able*.] Capable of being converted into glass; vitrifiable.

***vī-trīf'-ī-cāte**, *v. t.* [Latin *vitrum*=glass, and *facio*=to make.] To convert into glass or a glassy substance; to vitrify.

"We have glasses of divers kinds, and amongst them some of metals vitrified, and other materials."—*Bacon: New Atlantis*.

vīt-rī-fī-cā-tion, *s.* [French.] [VITRIFICATE.] The act or process of converting into glass by means of heat.

"Therefore vitrification maketh bodies brittle."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. v.

vīt-rī-fīed, *pa. par. & a.* [VITRIFY.]

A. As pa. par. (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Converted into glass or a glassy substance.

vitriified-forts, *s. pl.* A class of prehistoric hill fortresses, principally found on the crests of hills in the Scotch Highlands, but occurring also in France, the walls of which are partially or entirely transformed into a glassy substance. The Scotch vitrified forts were first made known, in 1777, in a series of published letters to G. C. M., Esq., Edinburgh, by Mr. John Williams, a civil engineer, who was then conducting mining operations in the Scottish Highlands under the Board of Annexed (*i. e.* Forfeited) Estates. Williams' discovery was first doubted, then discussion arose whether the vitrified forts were extinct volcanoes or artificial productions. Now the volcanic hypothesis is quite exploded, and the erections are regarded as old forts. Their vitrification seems to have been intentional, and to have been facilitated by the employment of rocks easy of fusion, such as granite, limestone, &c., these being often brought from a distance when less fusible rocks might have easily been obtained from the vicinity.

vīt-rī-form, *a.* [Lat. *vitrum*=glass, and *forma*=form.] Having the form or appearance of glass; resembling glass.

vīt-rī-fŷ, *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *vitrier*, from Lat. *vitrum*=glass, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

A. Trans.: To convert into glass or a glassy substance by heat and fusion.

B. Intrans.: To become glass; to be converted into glass.

"Besides we see metals will vitrify."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains*.

vī-trī'-nā, *s.* [Mod. Latin, from Latin *vitrum*=glass.]

Zoology: Glass-snail; a genus of Helicidæ, with eighty-seven species, most abundant in northern parts of the Old World. Shell imperforate, very thin, depressed; spire short, last whorl large; animal elongated, too large for complete retraction into shell. The species are occasionally animal-feeders, like the slugs.

vīt-rī-ōl, ***vit-ri-ole**, *subst.* [Fr. *vitriol*; Prov. *vetriole*; Sp. & Port. *vitriolo*; Ital. *vitriuolo*; Low Lat. *vitriolum*, from Lat. *vitrum*=glass. Named perhaps from its color and translucency.]

Chem.: An old name for sulphates, still often used in commerce, and sometimes erroneously applied to sulphuric acid. The vitriols are distinguished by their colors or the metals they contain: White, or Zinc Vitriol; Green, or Iron Vitriol; Lead and Nickel Vitriols, &c.

† **Oil of vitriol**: [SULPHURIC-ACID.]

vitriol-ocher, *s.*

Min.: The same as GLOCKERITE (q. v.).

vitriol-throwing, *s.*

1. **Lit.:** The act of throwing vitriol in the face of a person as an act of private vengeance.

2. **Fig.:** Violent abuse.

"This sort of vitriol-throwing is not even effective as controversy."—*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 13, 1887.

†vīt-rī-ō-lāte, *v. t.* [English *vitriol*; -*ate*.] To convert into a vitriol, as iron pyrites, by the absorption of oxygen, which reduces the iron to an oxide and the sulphur to sulphuric acid. Thus, the sulphide of iron, when vitriolated, becomes sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.

vīt-rī-ō-lāte, **vīt-rī-ō-lāt-ēd**, *adj.* [VITRIOLATE, *v.*]

1. Converted into a sulphate or a vitriol.

"A vitriolate or copperose quality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

2. Impregnated with vitriol.

"Iron may be dissolved by any tart, salt, or vitriolated water."—*Bacon: Physiological Remains*.

vīt-rī-ō-lā-tion, *s.* [VITRIOLATE, *v.*] The act or process of converting into a sulphate or a vitriol.

vīt-rī-ōl'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; -*ic*.]

1. **Lit.:** Pertaining to vitriol; having the qualities of vitriol; obtained from vitriol.

"A vitriolic substance, tasting like alum."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. **Fig.:** Sharp biting, bitter, malignant.

"Followed by one of Mr. L.—'s pungent vitriolic discharges of undiluted Radicalism."—*London Evening Standard*.

***vīt-rī-ō-līne**, *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; -*ine*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling vitriol; vitriolic.

"In a moorish, boggie ground ariseth a Spring of a vitrioline tast and odor."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wits*, ii. 493.

vīt-rī-ō-līz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *vitrioliz(e)*; -*able*.] Capable of being vitriolized or converted into a vitriol.

vīt-rī-ō-lī-zā-tion, *subst.* [Eng. *vitrioliz(e)*; -*ation*.] The act or process of vitriolizing; vitriolation.

vīt-rī-ō-līze, *v. t.* [Eng. *vitriol*; -*ize*.]

1. To convert into a vitriol; to vitriolate.

2. To poison or injure with vitriol.

"The jury did not believe that the child from the same motive vitriolized himself."—*London Daily News*.

vī-trī-ō-loūs, *a.* [Eng. *vitriol*; -*ous*.] Containing vitriol; vitriolic.

vī-trō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *vitrum*=glass.] (See compound.)

vitro de trino, *s.* Reticulated-glass (q. v.).

vīt-rō-tŷpe, *s.* [Latin *vitrum*=glass, and Eng. *type*.]

Photog.: A name given to the processes which involved the production of collodion film pictures on glass.

vī-trū'-vī-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Marcus Vitruvius Pollio, a celebrated Roman architect, born about 80 B. C.

vitruvian-scroll, *s.*

Arch.: A varied and fanciful architectural ornament named after Vitruvius, and consisting of a series of convoluted scrolls. [VITRUVIAN.] It occurs frequently in friezes of the Composite order.

vīt-tā (*pl.* vīt-tæ), *s.* [Lat.]

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A head-band, fillet, or garland; specif., among the ancient Greeks and Romans, a ribbon or fillet used as a decoration of sacred persons or things, as of priests, victims, altars, statues, and the like.



Vitruvian Scroll.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tŷon, -şion = şūŷ; -tŷion, -şion = zhūn. -tŷious, -cious, -şious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, ðel

2. Botany (pl.):

(1) The clavate vessels of oil occurring in the fruits of the Umbelliferae. They are not generally visible except on making a transverse section of the fruit.

(2) Internal projections or inflections of the valves of Diatoms. They form imperfect septa, and appear as dark lines.

vīt'-tāte, a. [Lat. *vittatus*, from *vitta*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Provided with a vitta or vittæ.

2. *Bot.*: Striped, having longitudinal stripes of a color differing from the ground tint.

vī-tu-lī'-nā, s. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *Vitula*=the Goddess of Victory, of Exultation. (*Macrob. Sat. iii. 2.*)]

Palæont.: A genus of Orthidæ, from the Devonian of New York. Shell resembling that of *Tropidoleptus*, but the dental processes are not crenulated nor distinctly separated from the area, as in that genus.

vīt'-u-line, a. [Lat. *vitulinus*, from *vitulus*=a calf.] Pertaining to or resembling a calf or veal.

"A double allowance of vituline brains."—*Lowell: Among my Books*, p. 167.

vī-tū'-pēr-ā-ble, a. [Lat. *vituperabilis*, from *vitupero*=to vituperate.] Deserving of or liable to vituperation or abuse; blameworthy, censurable.

vī-tū'-pēr-āte, v. t. [Lat. *vituperatus*, pa. par. of *vitupero*=to censure, abuse; prop.=to find fault: *vitium*=fault, and *paro*=to prepare.] To find fault with abusively; to blame with abusive language; to abuse verbally; to rate.

vī-tū'-pēr-ā-tion, *vī-tū-per-a-cy-on, s. [Fr. *vituperation*, from Lat. *vituperationem*, accus. of *vituperatio*, from *vituperatus*, pa. par. of *vitupero*=to vituperate (q. v.).] The act of vituperating or abusing; abuse, railing, rating.

"When a man becomes untractable and inaccessible, by fierceness and pride, then *vituperation* comes upon him, and privation of honor follows him."—*Donne: Hist. of the Sept.*, p. 155.

vī-tū'-pēr-ā-tive, a. [Eng. *vituperat(e)*; -ive.] Serving to vituperate; containing or characterized by abuse; abusive.

"The vituperative style of his patron."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

vī-tū'-pēr-ā-tive-lŷ, adv. [English *vituperative*; -ly.] In a vituperative or abusive manner; with vituperation or abuse; abusively.

vī-tū'-pēr-ā-tōr, s. [Lat.] One who vituperates or abuses verbally; a railer, a reviler.

***vī-tū'-pēr-ī-ōūs, a.** [VITUPERATE.] Worthy of vituperation; blameworthy, disgraceful.

"It is intitled with a vituperous and vile name."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, pt. iv., ch. vi.

vī'-va, interj. [Ital.] An Italian exclamation of applause or joy, equivalent to the French *vive*. (q. v.).

¶ Sometimes used substantively; as, He passed amid the *vivas* of the people.

vī-va'-cē (c as ch), adv. [Ital.]

Music: Briskly; a direction that the passage to which it is prefixed is to be performed in a brisk, lively manner.

vī-vā'-cious, adj. [Lat. *vivax* (genit. *vivacis*)=tenacious of life, vigorous, from *vivus*=alive; Fr. & Ital. *vivace*; Sp. *vivaz*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Attaining to a great age; long-lived; tenacious of life.

"Hitherto the English bishops have been *vivacious* almost to wonder. For necessarily presumed of good years before entering on their office in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, it was much that but five died for the first twenty years of her reign."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, bk. ix., § xxvii.

2. Lively, active, sprightly, gay; proceeding from or characterized by vivacity.

"His gestures note—and hark! his tones of voice

Are all *vivacious* as his mien and looks."

—*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

II. Botany:

1. Lively; possessing tenacity of life, as the roots of various thistles. (*Loudon*.)

2. Living throughout the winter, or from year to year; perennial. (*Goodrich*.)

vī-vā'-cious-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vivacious*; -ly.] In a vivacious or sprightly manner; with sprightliness or vivacity.

vī-vā'-cious-ness, s. [Eng. *vivacious*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being long-lived; longevity.

"Such their fleetness, they will outrun many horses' *vivaciousness*, they outlive most men."—*Fuller: Worthies; Devonshire*.

2. Sprightliness, vivacity, liveliness.

vī-vāç'-l-tŷ, s. [Fr. *vivacité*; from Lat. *vivacitatem*, accus. of *vivacitas*=natural vigor, from *vivax* (genit. *vivacis*)=tenacious of life, vigorous; Sp. *vivacidad*; Port. *vivacidade*; Ital. *vivacità*.] [VIVACIOUS.]

*1. The quality or state of being long-lived or tenacious of life; longevity; length of life.

"James Sands, of Horborn, in this county, is most remarkable for his vivacity, for he lived 140 years."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire*.

2. Liveliness of manner or character; sprightliness of temper or behavior; animation, cheerfulness, briskness.

"He had great *vivacity* in his fancy, as may appear by his inclination to poetry."—*Burnet: Life of Hale*.

vī-vañ-dī-ère', s. [Fr., fem. of *vivandier*, from Italian *vivandiere*=a suer, from *vivanda*=food.] [VIAND.] A woman attached to French and other European continental regiments, who sells provisions and liquor. Their dress is generally a modification of that of the regiment to which they are attached.

vī-vār'-i-ūm, s. [Lat., from *vivus*=alive.] A place artificially prepared, in which land animals, &c., are kept alive, in as nearly as possible their natural state, as a park, a warren, or the like. [AQUARIUM.]

"The Formigas constitute a very warren, or *vivarium* for all kinds of fishes."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

***vī'-var-ŷ, subst.** [Lat. *vivarium*.] A vivarium (q. v.).

"That cage and *vivary*
Of fowls and beasts."

—*Donne: Progress of the Soul*.

vī'-vat (t silent), interj. [Fr., from Lat. *vivat*, 3d pers. sing. pres. subjunctive of *vivo*=to live.] May he (or she) live; long live; an exclamation of applause or joy; a viva. It is sometimes used as a substantive.

"Behold him everywhere welcomed with *vivats* or awe-struck silence."—*Carlyle: Miscellaneous Essays: Count Cagliostro*.

vī'-vā vō'-çē, phr. [Lat.=with the living voice.] By word of mouth; orally.

"Answers to questions . . . shall, instead of being given *vivâ voce*, be printed with the votes."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ It is often used adjectively; as, a *vivâ voce* examination, and sometimes substantively, as in the example.

"Attainments which can be tested by written questions and *vivâ voces* and be estimated in marks."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 10, 1888.

vīv'-dā, s. [VIFDA.]

***vive, a.** [Fr., fem. of *vif*; Lat. *vivus*=alive.]

*1. Lively, vivacious, bright.

"Sylvester gives it this true and *vive* description."—*Herbert: Travels*, p. 4.

*2. Forcible; spirited.

"He [Jasper Coligni] by a *vive* [the 4to reads *lively*] and forcible persuasion moved him [Charles the 9th] to a war upon Flanders."—*Bacon: On War with Spain*.

3. Bright, clear, distinct. (*Scotch*.)

vive, interj. [Fr., from *vivre*; Lat. *vivo*=to live.] Long live; success to; as, *Vive le roi*=long live the king.

***vive'-lŷ, adv.** [English *vive*, a.; -ly.] In a lively, bright, or animated style or manner.

"—proving and describing the effects of love so *vively*."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*. (Argument.)

***vī'-ven-çŷ, s.** [Latin *vivens*, pi. par. of *vivo*=to live.] Manner of supporting or continuing life, or vegetation.

"A distinct and indisputable way of *vivency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. ii., ch. i.

vī-vēr'-rā, s. [Lat.=a ferret.]

Zoöl.: Civet-cat; the type genus of Viverridæ (q. v.), with the range of the family. Body elongated and compressed; head pointed in front, ears rather small; extremities short, feet small and rounded; toes short, five on each foot; tail moderate or long; a pair of large glandular follicles, situated on the perineum, in both sexes and secreting in most species an oily substance of a penetrating odor. All the species are extremely active, fierce, and rapacious, and feed chiefly on small mammals and birds. The genus is an extensive one, and is often divided into groups, to which some naturalists give generic rank. The chief are (1) *Viverra* proper, including the largest species. Fur rather long and loose, and elongated in the median line of the neck and back, so as to form a sort of crest or mane. (2) *Viverricula*, and (3) *Genetta*, containing smaller species, differing slightly from the first group in dentition.

vī-vēr'-rā-vūs, s. [Mod. Latin *viverr(a)*, and Lat. *avus*=an ancestor.] [VIVERRIDÆ, 2.]

vī-vēr-ric'-u-lā, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *viverra* (q. v.).] [VIVERRA.]

vī-vēr'-rī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *viverr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Carnivorous Mammals, section *Eluroidea*, confined to the Old World; P. M. 3 or 4, m. 1 or 2; digits usually 2, but the pollex or hallux, or both, may be wanting. There are three sub-families: *Cryptoproctinæ*, *Viverrinæ*, and *Herpestinæ*.

2. *Palæont.*: The family commences in the Eocene, in which formation in America *Viverravus* occurs.

vī-vēr'-rī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *viverr(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: The typical sub-family of Viverridæ (q. v.), with several genera, having approximately the range of the family.

vī-vēr'-rine, a. & s. [VIVERRINÆ.]

A. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Viverrinæ or the genus *Viverra*.

"A curious otter-like modification of the *Viverrine* type."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 436.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the sub-family Viverrinæ or the genus *Viverra* (q. v.).

"All the essential characters . . . of a *Viverrine*."—*Prof. Parker, in Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, ii. 86.

viverrine-cat, s.

Zoölogy: *Felis viverrina*, a large Tiger-cat, from India. Ears small and blunt, fur coarse and dull, limbs short and strong; snout narrow, and drawn out like that of a Civet, whence the specific name; color gray, lighter beneath, banded and spotted with black. The skull is remarkable from the fact that the orbit is completed behind by bone, which is quite exceptional among the Carnivora.

viverrine-dasyure, s.

Zoöl.: A variety of *Dasyurus maugei* from New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land. General color black, brown, or gray; head and body spotted with white, under parts white.

vīv'-ērs, s. [Fr. *vivres*=provisions, victuals, from *vivre*; Lat. *vivo*=to live.] Food, eatables, provisions, victuals. (*Scotch*.)

vīves, s. [Fr. *avives*, from *vive*=lively, brisk; *eau vive*=running water, because the animals are said to contract this complaint through drinking running water. (*Littre*.)] [FIVES.]

vīv'-ī-ā-nī-ā, s. [Named after Signor Viviana, M. D., a botanist of Genoa.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vivianiaceæ (q. v.). Undershrubs with opposite ovate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and terminal panicles of white, pink, or purple flowers. Natives of Chili and Brazil.

vīv'-ī-ā-nī-ā-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *viviani(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Vivianiads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Malvales. Herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or whorled, exstipulate leaves, often hoary on their lower side with down. Flowers in panicles or corymbs, white, red, or pink. Calyx ten-ribbed, with five divisions; petals five, with claws often remaining, after withering around the ovary; stamens ten; filaments distinct; anthers two-celled; stigmas three, sessile; ovary free, three-celled; ovules two in each cell, one ascending, the other suspended; capsule three-lobed, three-celled; seeds roughish. Natives of Chili and the South of Brazil. Known genera four, species fifteen. (*Lindley*.)

vīv'-ī-ā-nī-ād, s. [Mod. Latin *vivian(a)*; Eng. suff. -ad.]

Bot. (pl.): The order Vivianiaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

vīv'-ī-an-ite, s. [After the English mineralogist, J. G. Vivian; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral crystallizing in the monoclinic system, but sometimes occurring in an earthy form. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 2.58-2.68; luster on cleavage faces pearly, others vitreous; colorless when pure, but, owing to the rapid oxidation of the iron, changing to blue or green; transparent to translucent. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 28.3; protoxide of iron, 43.0; water, 28.7=100, which is equivalent to the formula 3FeO, PO₅+8H₂O.

vīv'-īd, a. [Lat. *vividus*=animated, true to life, from *vivus*=alive; Fr. *vivide*; Ital. *vivido*.]

1. Exhibiting the appearance of life or freshness; clear, bright, fresh, lively; life-like, strong, intense.

"A bed of tulips presents only a glare of *vivid* colors."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 7.

2. Forming brilliant images, or painting in bright colors; life-like, striking, realistic; giving a striking or life-like character or account.

"Being minute without being dull, and *vivid* without undue effusiveness."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***vī-vid'-l-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *vivid*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vivid; vividness.

viv'-ld-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vivid*; -ly.]

1. In a vivid manner; with strength or intensity.

"Full oft the innocent sufferer sees
Too clearly, feels too vividly."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. In bright, clear, or glowing colors; in a striking or realistic manner; so as to present a life-like picture to the mind; as, a scene *vividly* described.

viv'-ld-nēss, s. [Eng. *vivid*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being vivid; liveliness, vivacity, sprightliness, intensity.

"The vividness of their scarlet color."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Strength of coloring; strikingness; as, the *vividness* of a description.

***vī-vīf'-ic, *vī-vīf'-ick, *vī-vīf'-ic-al, a.** [Lat. *vivificus*, from *vivus*=alive, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] [VIVIFY.] Giving life, making alive; vivifying.

"Without whose salutary and *vivifick* beams, all motion, both animal, vital, and natural, would speedily cease."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

***vī-vīf'-i-cant, adj.** [Lat. *vivificans*, pr. par. of *vivifico*=to vivify (q. v.).] Vivific, vivifying.

"Which hath no *vivificant* nor quickening power."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 685.

***vī-vīf'-i-cāte, v. t.** [Lat. *vivificatus*, pa. par. of *vivifico*=to vivify (q. v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To give life to; to animate, to vivify.

"God *vivificates* and actuates the whole world."—*More: Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. i.

2. *Old. Chem.*: To restore or reduce to the natural or to a metallic state, as metal from an oxide, solution, or the like; to revive.

***viv'-i-fī-cā-tion, s.** [Fr.] [VIVIFICATE.] The act of vivifying or giving life; the state of being vivified; the act of vivifying; revival.

"The nature of *vivification* is very worthy the inquiry."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 695.

viv'-i-fī-cā-tive, a. [Eng. *vivificat(e)*; -ive.] Tending or able to vivify, animate, or give life; capable of vivifying.

"That lower *vivificative* principle of his soul did grow strong."—*More: Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. i.

viv'-i-fŷ, *viv'-i-fie, v. t. & i. [Fr. *vivifier*, from Lat. *vivifico*, from *vivus*=alive, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.]

A. Trans.: To endue with life; to animate; to quicken; to give life to.

"Gut-worms, as soon as *vivified*, creep into the stomach for nutriment."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

B. Intrans.: To impart life or animation; to quicken.

"Which should shew, that snow hath in it a secret warmth; for else it could hardly *vivifie*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 696.

***vī-vīp'-ar-a, s. pl.** [Neut. pl. of Lat. *viviparus*.]

[VIVIPAROUS.]

Zoöl.: De Blainville's name for the Mammalia (q. v.).

vīv'-ī-pār'-l-tŷ, s. [English *vivipar(ous)*; -ity.] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous. (See extract under OVIPARITY.)

vī-vīp'-a-roūs, a. [Lat. *viviparus*, from *vivus*=alive, and *pario*=to bring forth.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zoöl.*: Producing young alive. The term is used in the two following senses:

(1) Of those animals in which the chorion, or external tunic of the ovum, contracts a vascular adhesion to the uterus.

"It is not very easy to conceive a more evidently prospective contrivance than that which, in all *viviparous* animals, is found in the milk of the female parent."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xiv.

(2) Of those animals the young of which are extricated from their egg-coverings in the oviduct and produced alive.

2. *Bot.*: Bearing young plants in place of flowers and seeds, as *Marica cœrulea*. There are some viviparous ferns, as *Asplenium bulbiferum*. [BULBIL, GEMMA.]

viviparous-blenny, s.

Ichthyology: *Zoarces viviparus*, a species about a foot long, common on the European side of the Atlantic, ranging into the German Ocean and the Baltic. The female produces her young alive, and these are so well developed at their birth that they immediately swim about almost as boldly as the adults. From two to three hundred are produced by one female, and directly before parturition the abdomen is so distended that it is impossible to touch it without causing some of the young to be extruded. [ZOARCES.]

viviparous-fishes, s. pl.

Ichthyology: Fishes, the females of which produce their young alive, as the result of actual congress, the males in most cases being furnished with intromittent organs. Among these are many of the Chondropterygians, the families Embiotocidae, many of the Blenniidae and Cyprinodontidae, and several Lophobranchs.

viviparous-larva, s.

Entom.: The larva of the genus *Miastor* (q. v.).

viviparous-lizard, s.

Zoölogy: *Lacerta vivipara*, a European species, from four to six inches long. The colors and markings vary greatly; the general ground tint of the upper parts is a greenish-brown dotted with black; the under surface in the male bright orange spotted with black, in the female pale grayish-green.

vī-vīp'-a-roūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *viviparous*; -ly.] In a viviparous manner.

vī-vīp'-a-roūs-nēss, s. [Eng. *viviparous*; -ness.] The quality, state, or character of being viviparous; viviparity.

vīv'-ī-pēr-čēp'-tion, s. [Lat. *vivus*=alive, and Eng. *perception*.] The perception of the processes of vital functions in their natural action. (Opposed to observation by vivisection.) (*J. G. Wilkinson*.)

***vīv'-ī-sēct, verb tr.** [VIVISECTION.] To dissect while still living.

"The great physiologist . . . is represented standing, and at his feet a little rabbit waiting to be *vivisected*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 9, 1886.

vīv'-ī-sēc'-tion, s. [Lat. *vivus*=alive, and *sectio*=a cutting, a section (q. v.).]

Natural Science:

1. A term denoting, in its strict signification, the dissection of living animals, but popularly employed to denote the practice of performing operations with the knife on living animals, with the view (1) of increasing physiological knowledge; (2) of converting speculative into positive conclusion; and (3) of acquiring manual dexterity in operative surgery. In this last sense vivisection is principally confined to the French veterinary schools. By biologists the term is extended to include the performance of all scientific experiments of a kind calculated to inflict pain upon living animals, and having for their object the investigation of the laws which govern life, the processes of disease, the action of heat and cold, poisons, and therapeutic remedies. The practice appears to have been introduced by the Alexandrian school in the fourth century B. C.; and to this practice we owe, among many other benefits, the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey; the treatment of aneurism by ligatures by Hunter; the distinction of the sensory and motor nerves by Bell; the introduction of chloroform; and the improved treatment of cerebral diseases which resulted from the researches of Brown-Sequard and Bernard. Among the chief investigators by this method of research at the present day are Burdon-Sanderson, Greenfield, and Klein, in England; Pasteur in France, and Koch in Germany. (*Haydn*.)

2. Any painful scientific experiment performed upon a living animal.

"We must conclude that *vivisections* are not justifiable for the mere instruction of ordinary students."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 150.

vīv'-ī-sēc'-tion-al, a. [English *vivisection*; -al.] Of or pertaining to vivisection (q. v.).

"It is impossible by *vivisectional* experiment to know which microscopical elements of the tissues of the animal we destroy."—*Westminster Review*, Jan., 1866, p. 148.

vīv'-ī-sēc'-tion-ist, s. [Eng. *vivisection*; -ist.] One who practices or upholds vivisection; a vivisectionist.

"Then we are introduced to a certain *vivisectionist*."—*London Echo*.

vīv'-ī-sēc-tōr, s. [Lat. *vivus*=alive, and *sector*=a cutter.] [SECTOR.] One who practices vivisection.

"It is obviously impossible . . . to yield the required trust in the *vivisectionists*."—*Contemporary Review*, Feb., 1887, p. 346.

vīx'-en, s. [The fem. of *fox*; cf. Ger. *fuchsin*, fem. of *fuchs*=a fox. This is the only surviving instance of the old English mode of forming the feminine by adding the suff. -en to the masculine.]

1. *Lit.*: A she-fox.

"These, from their size, are not difficult to overcome, especially if dog and *vixen* hunt in company."—*St. James's Gazette*, Feb. 10, 1887.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) An ill-tempered, snarling man.

(2) A turbulent, quarrelsome woman; a termagant, a scold.

"That may be very honorable in you," answered the pertinacious *vixen*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

vīx'-en-īsh, a. [Eng. *vixen*; -ish.] Pertaining to or resembling a vixen; ill-tempered, cross.

"So Tom Smart and his clay-colored gig with the red wheels, and the *vixenish* mare with the fast pace, went on together."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

vīx'-en-lŷ, a. [English *vixen*; -ly.] Having the qualities of a vixen; ill-tempered, snappish.

vīz-, conj. [See def.] A contraction of *videlicet* (q. v.).

***vī'-zā-mēnt, s.** [See def.] A corruption of *advisement*. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.)

***vīz'-ard, s.** [VISOR.]

***vīz'-ard, v. t.** [VIZARD, s.] To mask.

"Degree being *vizarded*,

The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

***vīz-ca'-çha, s.** [VISCACHA.]

vī-zīēr', vī-zīr', vī-siēr', s. [Arabic *wazir*=a counselor of state, minister, viceregent, orig.=a porter; hence, one who bears the burden of state affairs, from *wazara*=to bear a burden, to support, to sustain.] The title of a high political officer in the Turkish empire and other Mohammedan states. The title is given in Turkey to the heads of the various ministerial departments into which the divan or ministerial council is divided, and to all pashas of three tails. The prime-minister, or president of the divan, is styled the grand-vizier, vizier-azam, or sadr-azam. In India vizier was the title of the highest officer at the Mogul court at Delhi; and nawab-vizier ultimately became the hereditary title in the dynasty ruling at Oude.

vī-zīēr'-ate, s. [Eng. *vizier*; -ate.] The office, state, or authority of a vizier.

vī-zīēr'-ī-al, a. [Eng. *vizier*; -ial.] Of, pertaining to, or issued by a vizier.

vīz'-ōr, s. [VISOR.]

vīz'-ōr, v. t. [VISOR, s.] To cover with or as with a vizor; to mask.

vīac'-kē vark, s. [Dut.]

Zoöl.: The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to *Phacochærus ethiopicus*. [WART-HOG.]

V'-moth, s. [See def.]

Entom.: *Halio wavarra*, a rather common European geometer moth, family Macaridæ. Antennæ of the male pectinated, those of the female simple. Wings gray, tinged with a faint iridescence or purple gloss; the fore wings streaked, and having four conspicuous spots, the second one shaped like a V, whence the name. The caterpillar feeds on the gooseberry.

vō-and-zeī'-a, s. [From the Malagasy name.]

Bot.: A genus of Phaseolæ. *Voandzeia subterranea* has at last subterranean fruit. It is a native of Africa, but is cultivated also in America for its eatable seeds and legumes.

vōc'-a-ble, s. [Fr., from Latin *vocabulum*=an appellation, designation, or name, from *voco*=to call, from *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice (q. v.).] A word, a term, a name; specif., a word considered as composed of certain sounds or letters, without regard to its meaning.

"To conjure with the magic *vocables* 'peace,' 'liberty,' and 'humanity.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vō-cāb'-u-lar-ŷ, s. [Fr. *vocabulaire*, from *vocabule*=a *vocabule* (q. v.).]

1. A list or collection of the words of a language, arranged in alphabetical order, and briefly explained; a dictionary, a lexicon, a word-book.

"A *vocabulary* made after this fashion would with more ease, and in less time, teach the true signification of many terms."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. iii, ch. ii.

2. The sum or stock of words used in a language; the range of words employed in a particular profession, trade or branch of science.

"Their structure and *vocabulary* have been fully illustrated by Schiefner and F. Müller."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *vocabulary* and *dictionary* see DICTIONARY.

vō-cāb'-u-līst, subst. [Eng. *vocabul(ary)*; -ist.] The writer or compiler of a vocabulary.

vō'-cal, *vō'-call, a. & s. [Fr. *vocal*, from Lat. *vocalis*=sonorous, vocal, from *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Of or pertaining to the voice or speech; uttered or delivered with the voice.

"The bells of Rylstone seemed to say . . .

With *vocal* music, 'GOD US AYDE!'"

Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

2. Having a voice, endowed with, or as if with, a voice.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beļ, del.

II. Technically:

1. Phonetics:

(1) Uttered with voice, as distinct from breath; voiced, sonant. (Said of certain letters, as *z* as distinguished from *s*, or *v* as distinguished from *f*.) [VOICE, s., II. 4.]

(2) Having a vowel character; vowel.

2. Music:

(1) For or by the voice. (Only applied to music intended to be sung.)

(2) Applied to compositions so written as to be easy and effective for the voice.

(3) Applied to the singing quality of tone obtained from an instrument,

B. As substantive:

Roman Church: A man who has a right to vote in certain elections.

vocal-chords, vocal-cords, s. pl.

Anat.: The inferior thyro-arytenoid ligaments; elastic membranes, the edges of which form the side of the glottis. They are attached in front to the thyroid cartilage, and end behind in a process of the arytenoid cartilages. They nearly close the aperture of the windpipe. (For the use of the vocal chords see VOICE, s., II. 1.) In addition to them there are upper or false vocal chords, which are not immediately concerned in the production of the voice. [VOICE, s., II. 1.]

vocal-tube, s.

Anat.: The part of the air-passages above the inferior ligaments of the larynx, including the passages through the mouth and nostrils. (Dunglison.)

vō-cāl'-īc, a. [Eng. vocal; -ic.] Relating, pertaining to, or consisting of vowel sounds.

"Take the word few, in which it has only a vocalic sound."—*Earle: Philology of English Language*, § 129.

vō-cāl-īsm, s. [Eng. vocal; -ism.]

1. The exercise of the vocal organs; vocalization.

"There is one dialect of our family which is distinguished for such a vocalism, and that is Mæso-Gothic."—*Earle: Philology of English Tongue*, § 109.

2. A vocalic sound.

"To utter such thick-lipped vocalisms as Mosos."—*Earle: Philology*, § 126.

vō-cāl-ist, s. [Eng. vocal; -ist.] A vocal musician; a singer, as opposed to an instrumental performer.

vō-cāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. vocal; -ity.]

1. The quality or state of being utterable by the voice.

"Smoothness and freeness of vocality."—*Holder*.

2. The quality of being a vowel; vocalic character.

vō-cāl-ī-zā'-tion, vō-cāl-ī-šā'-tion, s. [Eng. vocaliz(e), vocalis(e); -ation.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of vocalizing; the state of being vocalized.

2. The formation and utterance of vocal sounds.

II. Music:

1. Control of the voice and vocal sounds.

2. Method of producing and phrasing notes with the voice.

"Not merely was her vocalization beyond reproach, but her acting was quite up to the same high level."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vō-cāl-ize, vō-cāl-īse, v. t. [French *vocaliser*, from *vocal*=vocal (q. v.).]

1. To form into voice; to make vocal.

"It is one thing to give an impulse to breath alone; another thing to vocalize that breath."—*Holder*.

2. To utter with voice, and not merely breath; to make sonant.

vō-cāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. vocal; -ly.]

1. In a vocal manner; with voice with an audible sound.

2. In words; verbally.

"We . . . commemorate mentally, *vocally*, and manually . . . the death and burial of Christ our Lord."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 222.

3. As regards vowels or vocalic sounds.

"Syllables which are *vocally* of the lowest consideration."—*Earle: Philology of English Tongue*, § 647.

vō-cāl-nēss, s. [Eng. vocal; -ness.] The quality or state of being vocal; vocality.

vō-cā'-tion, subst. [Fr., from Lat. *vocationem*, accus. of *vocatio*=a calling, bidding, invitation, from *vocatus*, pa. par. of *voco*=to call, from *vox*, (genit. *vocis*)=the voice; Sp. *vocacion*; Port. *vocação*; Ital. *vocazione*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A calling or designation to a particular state, profession, or business; a summons, an injunction, a call.

2. One's calling, profession, business, employment, trade, or occupation.

"If honesty be the heart, industry is the right hand of every vocation."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

II. Scripture & Ecclesiol.: The Greek word *klēsis* so translated in Eph. iv. 1, but generally in the Authorized Version rendered "calling," is applied to the position of all Christian men. (See extract.) In a more restricted sense the term is taken for that "disposition of Divine Providence whereby persons are invited to serve God in some special state," e. g., as clerics, or (in the Roman Church) as religious. [CALLING, C. II. 1, RELIGIOUS, B.]

"Receive our supplications and prayers, which we offer before thee for all estates of men in thy holy church, that every member of the same, in his vocation and ministry, may truly and godly serve thee."—*Second Collect for Good Friday*.

***vō-cā'-tion-al, a.** [Eng. vocation; -al.] Pertaining or relating to a vocation or occupation.

"Sailors are a class apart, but only in a vocational sense."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vōc'-a-tive, a. & s. [Lat. *vocativus*, from *vocatus*, pa. par. of *voco*=to call; Fr. *vocatif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *vocativo*.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to calling or addressing by name; appellative. Applied to the grammatical case of nouns in which a person or thing is addressed.

B. As subst.: A term of address; specif., in grammar, that case which is employed in calling upon a person or thing.

"This document, interspersed with ceremonial vocatives.—'O Most High Prince! 'O Mighty Emperor!'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*vōch'-ŷ-a, s. [VOCHYSIA.]

vōch'-ŷ-ā'-çē-æ, vō-chŷs-ī-ā'-çē-æ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. **vochy(a)*, *vochysi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*aceæ*.]

Bot.: Vochyads; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. Trees or shrubs with opposite branches, four-angled when young. Leaves normally opposite, the upper ones sometimes alternate, with glands or two stipules at their base; flowers generally in terminal panicles or large gayly-colored racemes; sepals four to five, unequal in size, the upper one the largest and having a spur; petals one, two, three, or five, unequal; stamens one to five, generally opposite to the petals, most of them sterile, but one having a four-celled fertile anther; style one; stigma one; ovary three-celled, each with one, two, or many ovules; capsule three-angled, three-celled, three-valved, or occasionally one-celled, one-seeded; seed usually winged. Natives of tropical America.

vōch'-ŷ-ād, s. [Mod. Lat. *vochy(sia)*; Eng. suff. -*ad*.]

Bot. (pl.): The Vochyaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

vō-chŷs-ī-a, *vōch'-ŷ-a, s. [From *vochy*, the Guianan name of *Vochysia guianensis*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Vochyaceæ (q. v.). Tropical American trees with ovate entire leaves, opposite or verticillate. Flowers in panicles, yellow or orange, with a smell of violets; calyx five-cleft, one segment spurred; petals three, one larger than the others; stamens three; capsule triangular, with three cells, each containing a one-winged seed.

***vō-cif'-ēr-aŋce, s.** [English *vociferant(t)*; -*ce*.] Noise, clamor.

"All now is wrangle, abuse, and vociferance."

R. Browning: *Master Hugues of Saxe-Gotha*.

vō-cif'-ēr-ant, a. [Lat. *vociferans*, pr. par. of *vocifero*=to vociferate (q. v.).] Vociferating, clamorous, vociferous.

"That placid flock, that pastor vociferant."

R. Browning: *Christmas Eve*, iv.

vō-cif'-ēr-āte, v. i. & t. [Latin *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vociferor*, from *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice, and *fero*=to bear, to lift up.]

A. Intrans.: To cry out loudly; to bawl; to exclaim loudly; to shout out.

"Through the ranks vociferating call'd

His Trojans on."

Cowper: *Homer's Iliad*, xv.

B. Trans.: To utter with a loud or clamorous voice; to shout out.

"The poor plebeian, though he may vociferate the word liberty, knows not how to give it an effectual support."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 81.

vō-cif'-ēr-ā'-tion, *vō-cif-er-a-cy-on, s. [Fr. *vociferation*, from Lat. *vociferationem*, accus. of *vociferatio*=an outcry.] [VOCIFERATE.] The act of vociferating; a violent outcry; a clamorous or vehement utterance of the voice.

"The vociferations of emotion or of pain."—*Byron: Child Harold*, iv. (Note 3.)

***vō-cif'-ēr-ā-tōr, s.** [Lat., from *vociferatus*, pa. par. of *vocifero*=to vociferate (q. v.).] One who vociferates; a clamorous shouter.

"He defied the vociferators to do their worst."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***vō-cif'-ēr-ōs'-ī-tŷ, s.** [Eng. *vociferous*; -*ity*.] The quality or state of being vociferous; clamorousness.

"In its native twanging *vociferosity*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 91.

vō-cif'-ēr-oūs, a. [English *vocifer(ate)*; -*ous*.] Uttering a loud noise; crying out or shouting vehemently; bawling, clamorous.

"Was no less *vociferous* in his harangue."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

vō-cif'-ēr-oūs-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vociferous*; -*ly*.] In a vociferous manner; with great noise or clamor.

vō-cif'-ēr-oūs-nēss, s. [English *vociferous*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being vociferous; noisiness, clamorousness.

vōc'-u-lar, adj. [Latin *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice.] Vocal.

"The series of *vocal* exclamations."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. vii.

vōc'-ule, subst. [A dimin. from Lat. *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice.] A faint or weak sound of the voice, as that made in separating the lips in pronouncing the letters *p*, *t*, or *k*.

vōd'-ka, s. [Russ.] An intoxicating spirit distilled from rye, and much used in Russia.

vōe, subst. [Icel. *vör*.] An inlet, bay, or creek. (*Orkney and Shetland*.)

"In the *voes* of Orkney, Haco,

Thou didst spread thy prideful sail."

Blackie: *Lays of Highlands and Islands*, p. 60.

vōelk'-nēr-īte (æ as ē), s. [After Captain Völkner; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A talc-like mineral, occurring massive and foliated with yellow serpentine, at Snarum, Norway, and at Slatoust, Urals. Crystallization, hexagonal. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 2.04; color, white; luster, pearly; feel, greasy; translucent to transparent. Composition: Alumina, 16.8; magnesia, 39.2; water, 44.0=100, yielding the formula $Al_2O_3, 3HO + 6MgOHO + 6HO$.

vō-gie, a. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *vogue* (q. v.).] Vain, merry, cheerful, well-pleased. (*Scotch*.)

vō-gle, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A cavity in a lode or vein, a vugg or inglen.

vōg'-lī-an-īte, s. [Named after Dr. J. F. Vogl, of Bohemia.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in globular or earthy encrustations on uraninite (q. v.). Soft. Color and streak, shades of green. Composition: A basic sulphate of uranium. Found near Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

vōg'-līte, s. [VOGLIANITE.]

Min.: The name given to aggregations of rhomboidal scales occurring implanted on uraninite at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Luster, pearly; color, emerald to grass-green. An analysis yielded carbonic acid, 26.41; protoxide of uranium, 37.0; lime, 14.09; protoxide of copper, 8.40; water, 13.90=99.80, which yields the formula $2UO_2CO_2 + 2CaOCO_2 + 3CuO, 2CO_2 + 14HO$.

vōgue, s. [Fr.=*vogue*, sway, authority, power, fashion; lit.=the swaying motion of a ship, hence its sway, drift, or course; prop. pa. par. of *voguer*=to sail, from Ital. *voga*=the stroke of an oar in the water, from *vogare*=to row, from Ger. *wogen*=to fluctuate, to be in motion; O. H. Ger. *wagon*, from *waga*=a wave; Sp. *boga*=the act of rowing; *estar en boga*=to be in vogue.] [WAG, v.]

*1. Sway, currency, prevalent use, power, or authority.

"Considering these sermons bore so great a *vogue* among the papists."—*Strype: Eccles. Memor.*; 1 *Mary* (an. 1553).

2. The mode or fashion prevalent at any particular time; popular reception for the time; popular repute or estimation.

"The *vogue* of the hansom in Paris was transient."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

¶ Now generally used in the phrase *in vogue*; as, the fashion now *in vogue*.

vōlce, *vois, *voyce, *voys, s. [O. Fr. *vois* (Fr. *voix*)=a voice, sound, from Lat. *vocem*, accus. of *vox*=the voice; cf. Sansc. *vach*=to speak; *vachas*=speech.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The sound uttered by the mouths of living creatures, whether men or the lower animals; especially, human utterances in speaking, singing, or otherwise; the sound made when a person speaks or sings.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. A particular mode or character of speaking or of sounds uttered; as, a loud *voice*, a low *voice*.
 3. The faculty or power of speaking or singing; speech; as, to lose one's *voice*.
 4. A sound produced by an inanimate object, and regarded as representing the voice of an intelligent being; sound emitted; as, the *voice* of a trumpet.
 5. Anything analogous to human speech, which conveys impressions to any of the senses.

"Unworthy be the *voice* of fame to hear,
 That sweetest music to an honest ear."

Pope: *Horace*, sat. ii.

- *6. A word, a term, a vocabule.
 7. Language, words, speech.

"No man coude know
 His speche ne his *vois*, though men it herd."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 1,374.

- *8. That which is said or spoken; talk, report.
 "The common *voice*, I see, is verified
 Of thee."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 3.

- *9. Opinion expressed; judgment.

"The *voice* of Christendom."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, ii. 2.

10. The right of expressing an opinion or judgment; a vote, a suffrage.

"The one thing which the laborer wants is a *voice* in the management of the workhouse."—*London Echo*.

11. A wish, order, or injunction expressed or made known in any way; a command, a precept.

"Ye would not be obedient to the *voice* of the Lord your God."—*Deut.* viii. 20.

- *12. One who speaks; a speaker.

"A potent *voice* of Parliament."

Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, cxii. 11.

II. Technically:

1. *Physiol.*: A sound emitted from the larynx (q. v.), which is the organ of voice. To produce it a blast of air, driven by a more or less prolonged expiratory movement, throws the vocal cords (q. v.) into vibration, they again imparting their vibrations to the column of air above them. When a note is to be uttered the vocal cords become parallel to each other, and thus more easily vibrate by a moderate blast of air. The true vocal cords and the parts of the larynx which affect them constitute the essential vocal apparatus, while the parts above—viz., the ventricles of the larynx with the false vocal cords, the pharynx, and the cavity of the mouth—constitute a resonance tube. In a voice are to be distinguished loudness and pitch, the former dependent on the strength of the expiratory blast, the latter on the length and degree of tension of the vocal cord. The shrill voice of a child arises from the shortness of its cords in infancy; soprano, tenor, and barytone voices also depend respectively on the length of the cords, those of a man being about one-third longer than those of a woman or of a boy. The breaking of the voice at puberty arises from the rapid development of the larynx.

2. *Gram.*: That form of the verb or body of inflections which shows the relation of the subject of the affirmation or predication to the action expressed by the verb. In English and many other languages there are two voices—active and passive (see these words); in Greek and some other languages there is a third voice—the middle (q. v.).

3. *Music*: Voices may be arranged in six orders or classes, according to gravity or acuteness, viz., the bass, barytone, tenor, alto, or contralto, mezzo-soprano, and soprano (see these words). The first three are the natural voices of men, and the second three those of women. The compass or range of notes is different in each voice, but it is not compass alone which determines the class to which any voice may belong, as very frequently a barytone quality of voice is limited to the range of a bass, and a tenor quality to the compass of a barytone.

4. *Phonetics*: Sound uttered with resonance of the vocal chords, and not with a mere emission of breath; sonant utterance.

†(1) *In my voice*: In my name. (Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 3.)

(2) *With one voice*: Unanimously.

"The Greekish heads, which, *with one voice*,
 Call Agamemnon head and general."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, i. 3.

vōice, *voyce, v. t. & i. [VOICE, s.]

A. Transitive:

- *1. To give utterance to; to speak of; to announce, to report, to rumor.

"Is this th' Athenian minion, whom the world
Voic'd so regardfully?"—Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

2. To fit for producing the proper sounds; to regulate the tone of; as, to *voice* the pipes of an organ.

- *3. To nominate; to adjudge by vote; to vote.

"Made you, against the grain,
 To *voice* him consul."—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

*B. Intransitive:

1. To clamor, to make outcries.

"Stir not questions of jurisdiction; and rather assume thy right in silence than *voice* it with claims."—Bacon.

2. To vote.

"The people's power of *voicing* in councils."—Bp. Taylor: *Episcopacy Asserted*, § 41.

vōiced, *voyced, pa. par. & a. [VOICE, v.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a voice.

"That's Erythæa,
 Or some angel *voic'd* like her."—*Denham*. (Todd.)

- *2. Spoken of.

"Much *voiced* in common discourse for their probability to such preferment."—Fuller: *Worthies; General*.

II. *Phonetics*: Uttered with voice. [VOICE, s., II. 4.]

vōice'-fūl, *voyce'-full, a. [Eng. *voice*, s.; -*full*.]
 Having a voice; vocal.

"The Iliad and the Odyssey
 Rise to the swelling of the *voiceful* sea."
Coleridge; Fancy in Nubibus.

vōice'-lëss, a. [English *voice*; -less.]

1. Having no voice; silent.

"But the tomb, the end of mortality, is *voiceless* still."—Scribner's Magazine, May, 1880, p. 114.

2. Having no vote or right of judging.

3. Not sounded with voice. [VOICE, s., II. 4.]

"Many of the final voice consonants become either *voiceless* or whispered."—Sweet: *Hist. English Sounds*, p. 9.

vōice'-lëss-nëss, s. [English *voiceless*; -ness.]
 The quality or state of being voiceless; silence.

"I have no right to seek a hiding-place within the pale of her possessions by keeping her in a condition of *voicelessness*."—W. E. Gladstone, in a letter in *Life of Bishop Wilberforce*, ii. 353.

vōic'-îng, pr. par. & s. [VOICE, v.]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As substantive*:

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of using the voice; raising of a rumor, report, or the like; expressing in words.

2. *Music*: In the construction of organ-pipes, paring away the upper edge of the block in a wooden mouth-pipe, opposite to the lip which imparts the vibration to the air issuing from the plate of wind (q. v.). The upper edge is obliquely serrated, to divide the issuing stream of air, the result of which is to prevent a chirping at the commencement of the note. The voicing of the metallic mouth-pipe is by making parallel notches on the beveled surface of the lip at an angle with the axis of the pipe.

vōid, *voide, *voyd, *voyde, a. & s. [O. Fr. *voide*, *vuide* (Fr. *vide*)=void, empty, from Latin *viduum*, accus. of *viduus*=deprived, bereft, waste, empty.] [WIDOW.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Empty; not containing matter; not occupied; unfilled, vacant.

"The earth was without form and *void*."—Gen. i. 2.

2. Having no holder, possessor, or incumbent; vacant, unfilled.

"To supply divers great offices, that had been long *void*."—Camden: *Remains*.

3. Being without; destitute, wanting, without, free. (Followed by *of* before an object.)

"A conscience *void* of offense toward God."—Acts xxiv. 16.

- *4. Separated from, without.

"To espye when he were *voyde* of his company."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*; Richard I. (an. 1198).

- *5. Not taken up with business; unoccupied, leisure.

"I chain him in my study, that at *void* hours
 I may run over the story of his country."

Massinger. (Annandale.)

- *6. Unsubstantial, unreal, imaginary.

"Senseless, lifeless! idol *void* and vain!"
 Pope: *Dunciad*, ii. 46.

7. Having no legal or binding force; null; not effectual to bind parties, or to convey or support a right; as, A contract gained by fraud is *void*.

† A transaction is *void* when it is a mere nullity, and incapable of confirmation; whereas a *voidable* transaction is one which may be either avoided or confirmed *ex post facto*.

- *8. Ineffectual; not having effect.

"My word . . . shall not return unto me *void*, but it shall accomplish that which I please."—Isaiah lv. 11.

B. As substantive:

1. An empty space; a vacuum.

"They have left an aching *void*
 The world can never fill."

Cowper: *Walking with God*.

- *2. The last course or remove; the dessert.

"There was a *void* of spice-plates and wine."—Coronation of Anne Boleyn. (Eng. Garner, ii. 50.)

† To make void:

- (1) To render useless or of no effect.

"Deceitful Warwick! it was thy device
 By this alliance to make *void* my suit."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

- (2) To treat as of no force or importance; to disregard.

"It is time for thee, Lord, to work, for they have made *void* thy law."—Psalm cxix. 126.

void-space, s.

Phys.: A vacuum (q. v.).

vōid, *voyd, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *voider*, *vuider*, from *void*=void (q. v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

- *1. To make or leave empty or vacant; to quit, to leave.

"All such as eyther by sicknes or age were unnecessary for the warres, should *void* the towne."—Goldinge: *Cesar*, fol. 230.

- *2. To clear, to empty, to free.

"The parliament shall *void* her upper house of the same annoyances."—Milton: *Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

3. To discharge; to empty.

"He doth *voyde* into it the trenchers that lyeth under the knyves poynt."—Leland: *Collectanea*, vi. 11.

4. To emit or throw out; to discharge; specifically, to evacuate from the bowels.

*5. To cast away from one's self; to divest one's self of. (Barrow.)

- *6. To avoid, to shun.

7. To invalidate; to make void or null; to annul; to nullify.

8. To make or declare vacant; to vacate.

B. *Intrans.*: To be emitted or evacuated.

"By the use of emulsions, and frequent emollient injections, his urine *voided* more easily."—Wiseman: *Surgery*.

vōid'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *void*, v.; -able.]

1. Capable of being voided or evacuated.

2. Capable of being annulled or confirmed. [VOID, a, 7. †.]

"No marriage is *voidable* by the ecclesiastical law, unless for the canonical impediments of precontract."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 15.

***vōid'-ance, s.** [Eng. *void*, v.; -ance.]

1. The act of voiding, emptying, or evacuating.

2. The act of ejecting from a benefice; ejection.

3. The state of being void or vacant; vacancy.

4. The act of casting away or getting rid of.

5. Evasion; subterfuge.

***voide, a. & v.** [VOID.]

vōid'-ēd, pa. par. & a. [VOID, v.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Emitted; evacuated.

2. Annulled; nullified.

II. *Her.*: Applied to a charge or ordinary pierced through, or having the inner part cut away, so that the field appears, and nothing remains of the charge but its outer edges.

vōid'-ēr, *voyd-er, s. [English *void*, v.; -er.]

*I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. One who or that which voids, empties, vacates, annuls or nullifies.

2. A tray or basket in which utensils or dishes no longer required at table are carried away; specif., a basket in which broken meat was carried from the table.

"For other glorious shields
 Give me a *voider*."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Woman Hater*, i. 3.

† II. *Her.*: One of the ordinaries, whose figure is much like that of the flanch (q. v.), but is not quite so circular toward the center of the field.

vōid'-îng, *voyd-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [VOID, v.]
 A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of one who or of that which voids.

*2. That which is voided; a fragment, a remnant; voided matter. (Hackluyt: *Voyages*, ii. 69.)



bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thîs; sin, ag; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tîon, -sîon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

***voiding-knife, s.** A knife used to collect fragments of food to put into a voider.

void'-ness, *void-ness, s. [Eng. *void*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being void, empty, or vacant; emptiness.

"Through him the cold began to couet heate . . .

And voidnesse to seeke full satietie."

Spenser: *Colin Clout's Come Home Again*.

2. The state of being null and void; nullity, inefficiency.

3. Want of substantiality.

"Their nakedness and voidness of all mixt bodies."—*Hakewill*.

4. A void, a vacuum.

"The schoole of Pythagoras holdeth that there is a voidnesse without the world."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 671.

vōlg'-tite, s. [After Herr Voigt, of Saxe-Weimar; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mica-like mineral, occurring in a pegmatite near Ilmenau, Thuringia. Hardness, 2-3; specific gravity, 2.91; luster, pearly; color, leek-green, but more often brownish. Composition: The same as that of biotite (q. v.), with the addition of water. Dana suggests that it is probably the latter mineral hydrated.

***voire (as vwâr) dire, s.** [O. Fr.=to say the truth, from Lat. *verum dicere*.]

Law: An oath administered to a witness either before or after being sworn in chief, requiring him to speak the truth, or make true answers in reference to matters inquired of, to ascertain his interest in the cause as affecting his competency. (*Greenleaf*.)

***vōi-sîn-age (age as îg), s.** [Fr., from *voisin*=neighboring, from Lat. *vicinus*.] Neighborhood, vicinage.

vōi'-ture, s. [Fr., from Ital. *vettura* (q. v.).] [VECTURE.] A carriage.

"They ought to use exercise by *voiture* or carriage."—*Arbuthnot*.

***vōi'-a-ble, a.** [Prob. for *voluble* (q. v.), which is the reading of the folios and second quarto, or a coinage from Latin *volō*=to fly.] Nimblewitted. (*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iii.)

***vō-lā'-cious, a.** [Lat. *volō*=to fly.] Apt or fit to fly.

***vo-lage, a.** [Fr., from *voler*; Lat. *volō*=to fly.] Light, giddy, fickle. (*Chaucer*.)

vō-lā'-ille (lle silent), s. [Fr.]

Cookery: Chicken, fowl.

¶ *Suprême de Volaille*: The white meat of the breast. [VELOUTÉ.]

vō-lant, a. & s. [Fr., pr. par. of *voler*; Lat. *volō*=to fly.]

A. As adjective:

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. Passing through the air; flying.

"In manner of a star volant in the air."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 525.

2. Freely circulating or passing from place to place; current.

"The English silver was now current, and our gold volant in the Pope's court."—*Fuller*.

3. Light and quick; nimble, active, rapid.

"Blind British bards with volant touch

Traverse loquacious strings."

J. Phillips: Cider, ii.

II. *Her.*: Applied to a bird, &c., represented as flying or having the wings spread as in flight.

*B. As subst.: A shuttlecock; hence, one who fluctuates between two parties; a trimmer.

"The Dutch had acted the volant."—*North: Examen*, p. 474.

*volant-piece, s.

Old Arm.: An extra plate of metal affixed to the front of a knight's helmet, and screwed to the *grandegarde*, which covered the breast. It was chiefly used in tournaments, and being made with a sharp salient angle, the lance of the opponent, unless provided with a coronel, was almost certain to glance off.

Vōi'-a-pūk', subst. [From two words in the new language, *vōi*=world, universe, and *pūk*=speech, discourse, language.] An attempt to form a universal language by Johann Maria Schleyer, a German priest, by a selection of words from most of the European languages, English in particular. The difficulties of pronunciation are obviated by making each letter have only



Volant-piece.

one sound, and words are always written as they are pronounced, and pronounced as they are written. The alphabet consists of twenty-seven letters, eight being vowels and nineteen consonants. The consonants are sounded as in English, with the exception of *c*, which always has the sound of *ch* as in *child*; *j*, which always has the sound of *sh*, as in *shade*; and *g*, which is always hard; *h* is used as an aspirate. The accent is invariably on the last syllable, and to the simple French construction is added the advantage of only one conjugation, and there are no irregular verbs or artificial genders. The method of derivation is always the same. The adjectives, verbs, and adverbs being regularly formed from the substantive and analogous in termination, a knowledge of all the nouns practically means the acquirement of the language. *W* becomes *v*, and, for the benefit of eastern people to whom the pronunciation of *r* is always a stumbling-block, *l* is generally substituted for it. The words are generally reduced to one syllable; thus *fat*=father, *dol* (Lat. *dolor*)=pain, *gan* (Ger. *gans*)=goose. Nouns have but one declension and only four cases; gender is indicated by the prefix *of*; thus, *tidel*=schoolmaster, *of-tidel*=schoolmistress. Adjectives are formed by adding *ik* to the substantives, and adverbs by adding *o* to the adjectives; thus, *fam*=glory, *famik*=glorious, *famiko*=gloriously.

"This much may be said for *Volapük*, that although it is only a year or two since it was first invented, 500,000 persons are already said to be using it."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Vōi'-a-pūk'-ist, s. [English *Volapük*; -ist.] An advocate of the adoption of *Volapük* as a universal language, by means of which men speaking different languages may correspond with each other.

"The *Volapükists* have thirteen newspapers in different parts of the world, printed in the new idiom."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

vō-lar, a. [Lat. *vola*=the palm of the hand.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the palm of the hand; as, the *volar* artery.

***vō-lar-ŷ, subst.** [VOLERY.] A bird-cage, large enough for birds to fly about in.

"And now sits penitent and solitary,
Like the forsaken turtle in the volary."

Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. i.

vōi'-a-tile, a. & s. [Fr. *volatil*, from Lat. *volatilis*, from *volatus*=flight, from *volō*=to fly; Sp. & Port. *volatil*; Ital. *volatile*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Passing through the air on wings; flying.

"There is no creature only *volatile*, or no flying animal but hath feet as well as wings."—*Ray: On the Creation*.

2. Having the quality of evaporating or of passing off by spontaneous evaporation; diffusing more or less freely in the atmosphere, as alcohol, ether, essential oils, &c.

3. Lively, sprightly, brisk, gay; hence, fickle, apt to change; thoughtless, giddy.

"Gay, volatile, ingenious, quick to learn."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

*4. Transient; not permanent; not lasting.

"Volatile and fugitive instances of repentance."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 6.

*B. As subst.: A winged creature.

"Four footid beestis and crepinge beestis and *volatilis* of heuene."—*Wycliffe: Dedit* xi.

volatile-liquids, s. pl. [LIQUID, s., I. 1 ¶.]

volatile-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Essential oils; oils which can be distilled without decomposition. They are classed under two heads: mineral and vegetable; the former being composed of carbon and hydrogen, and generically known as paraffins. The vegetable oils, which are generally procured by distilling the odoriferous substance with water, may be divided into three great classes: (1) Oils composed of carbon and hydrogen (binary volatile oils), of which oil of turpentine may be considered the type; (2) oils containing carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen (oxygenated oils), which include most of those used in medicine and perfumery; and (3) oils containing sulphur (sulphuretted oils), characterized by their extreme pungency and suffocating odor, such as oil of mustard, *asafoetida*, &c. The volatile oils are generally more limpid and less unctuous than the fixed oils, and are almost colorless after rectification. They are soluble in alcohol and ether, slightly soluble in water, and mix in all proportions with the fixed oils.

volatile-salts, s. pl. [SAL-VOLATILE.]

vōi'-a-tile-ness, s. [Eng. *volatile*; -ness.] The quality or state of being volatile; volatility.

"The animal spirits cannot, by reason of their subtilty and *volatileness*, be discovered to the sense."—*Hale*.

vōi'-a-tīl'-i-tŷ, s. [Fr. *volatilité*, from *volatil*=volatile (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being volatile; disposition to evaporate; that quality of a substance which disposes it to diffuse itself more or less rapidly in the atmosphere; capability of diffusing, evaporating, or dissipating at ordinary atmospheric temperatures.

"That pure, elaborated oil, which, by reason of its extreme *volatility*, exhales spontaneously."—*Arbuthnot*.

2. The quality or state of being volatile, flighty, giddy, or fickle; flightiness, thoughtlessness; light or thoughtless behavior.

vōi'-a-tīl'-iz'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *volatiz(e)*; -able.] Capable of being volatilized.

vōi'-a-tīl'-i-zā'-tion, adj. [English *volatiliz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of volatilizing or rendering volatile; the state of being volatilized.

"The volatilization of the salt of tartar."—*Boyle Works*, ii. 122.

vōi'-a-tīl'-ize, v. t. [Eng. *volatil(e)*; -ize.] To render volatile; to cause to exhale, evaporate, or pass off in vapor or invisible effluvia, and to rise and float in the air.

"Many learned men . . . do not think it credible that at least corporal gold should be volatilized by quicksilver."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 648.

vol-au-vent (as vol-ō-vān'), s. [Fr.=a puff of wind.]

Cook.: A raised pie made with a case of very light and rich puff paste; a kind of enlarged and highly-ornamented patty.

vōi'-bōrth-ite, s. [After Dr. A. Volborth; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in small tabular crystals on a sandstone of the Permian formation in the Urals. Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 3.55; luster, pearly; color, olive-green, citron-yellow; streak, yellowish-green. Analyses made by Genth gave results which justified the following formula: $(\text{Cu}, \text{Ba}, \text{Ca})_3 \text{V}_2 \text{O}_8 + 3\text{CuH}_2\text{O}_2 + 12\text{aq.}$, which requires, vanadic acid, 19.63; protoxide of copper, 38.41; baryta, 6.17; lime, 6.77; water, 29.02=100.

***vōi'-cā'-nī-an, a.** [Eng. *volcan(o)*; -ian.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling a volcano; volcanic.

"A deep volcanic yellow."—*Keats: Lamia*.

vōi'-cān'-ic, a. [Fr. *volcanique*.] Pertaining to a volcano; proceeding from or produced by a volcano; resembling a volcano.

"Its situation is romantic, at the foot of a *volcano* mountain."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

volcanic-action, s.

Geol.: The influence exerted by the heated interior of the earth on its external covering. (*Lyell*) [VULCANISM.]

volcanic-ash, s.

Petrol.: An ash-like substance derived from the attrition of volcanic scoria by the explosion of steam and gases in volcanic craters. The indurated volcanic ashes of early geological periods have had a similar origin.

volcanic-bomb, s.

Petrology: A name given to semi-fused, rounded masses of rocks, of various mineral composition, sometimes ejected from volcanic craters during eruptions. [BOMB, II. 2.]

volcanic-breccia, s.

Petrol.: A breccia formed by the consolidation of angular fragments of volcanic rocks. (*Lyell*.)

volcanic-dike, s. [DIKE, s., II. 1.]

volcanic-foci, s. pl.

Geol.: The subterranean centers of action in volcanoes, where the heat is supposed to be in the highest degree of energy. (*Lyell*.)

volcanic-glass, s.

Petrol.: The same as OBSIDIAN (q. v.).

volcanic-mud, s. [MOYA.]

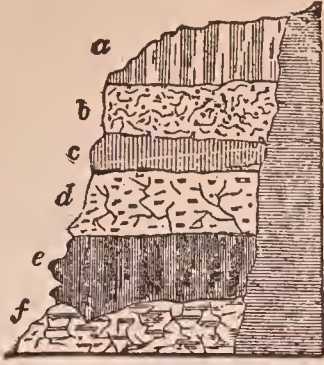
volcanic-regions, s. pl.

Geology & Geog.: Certain regions of the world throughout which volcanic and earthquake action specially prevails. They run in lines. The region of the Andes extends from lat. 43° South to 2° North; that of Mexico follows, then that of the West Indies. Another extends from the Aleutian Islands to the Moluccas and the Isles of Sunda, another from Central Asia to the Canary Islands and the Azores. There is one in the Grecian Archipelago, having its chief focus at Santorin, known to have been active at intervals for two thousand years; then that of Italy and Sicily, having vents in Etna, Vesuvius, and Ischia. One region is in Iceland, with Hecla as its chief vent. Volcanoes are generally near the sea. Jorullo, in Mexico, is, however, an exception, being 120 miles from the nearest ocean.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

volcanic-rocks, s. pl.

Geol.: Rocks which have been produced at or near the surface of the earth in ancient or modern times by the action of subterranean heat, by water, and pressure. (*Lyell*.) They form one of the leading divisions of rocks, and resemble Plutonic rocks (q. v.) in being generally unstratified and destitute of fossils, but are distinguished from them. Volcanic are more partially distributed than aqueous rocks. Old volcanic rocks are so nearly identical with the products of modern volcanoes, that the two were undoubtedly produced in a similar manner. The leading volcanic rocks are basalt, andesite, and trachyte.



Volcanic Rocks.

(At the Cascade, Bains du Mont Dore, Puy-de-Dôme, France.)

a. Earthy trachyte; b. Tuff, with pumice, &c.; c. Augitic phonolite; d. Basaltic breccia; e. Basalt, highly ferruginous; f. Trachytic tuff.

volcanic-sand, s.

Geology: Sand ejected from a crater. It differs from ash in having a coarser grain. The puzzolana of Naples is volcanic-sand.

volcanic-soil, subst. Soil largely consisting of the decomposed products of eruption. It is well adapted for wine-growing.

***völ-căn'-ic-al-ly, adv.** [Eng. *volcanic*; -al, -ly.] Like a volcano.

"Blasted asunder volcanically."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, lect. iv., p. 187.

völ-căn-ic'-i-tý, s. [Eng. *volcanic*; -ity.] The quality or state of being volcanic; volcanic power.

völ'-căn-ism, s. [Eng. *volcan(o)*; -ism.] Volcanicity.

völ'-căn-ist, s. [Eng. *volcan(o)*; -ist.]

1. One versed in the history and phenomena of volcanoes.
2. A vulcanist (q. v.).

völ'-căn-ite (1), s. [English *volcan(o)*; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]
Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q. v.).

völ'-căn-ite (2), subst. [After the island Volcano, where first found; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: A variety of sulphur containing selenium, found in stalactitic forms and as an encrustation. Color, orange or brownish.

***völ-căn'-i-tý, s.** [Eng. *volcan(o)*; -ity.] The quality or state of being volcanic, or of volcanic origin.

völ-căn-i-ză'-tion, subst. [English *volcaniz(e)*; -ation.] The act or power of volcanizing; the state of being volcanized.

völ'-căn-ize, v. t. [English *volcan(o)*; -ize.] To subject to, or cause to undergo volcanic heat and be affected by its action.

völ-că'-nô, s. [Ital. *volcano*, *vulcano*, from Lat. *Volcanus*, *Vulcanus* [VULCAN]; Sp. & Fr. *volcan*.]

1. **Geol.**: A more or less perfectly conical hill or mountain formed by the successive accumulations of ejected matter in a state of incandescence or high heat, and having one or more channels of communication. (*Lyell*.) Volcanoes are of three kinds: Active, Dormant, and Extinct. An active volcano is one which still continues at intervals to break into eruptions. A dormant volcano is one which after being quiescent for a long interval, as if its fires were extinct, then breaks forth anew. An extinct volcano is one not known to have been in eruption since man has been upon the earth. The connection between earthquakes and volcanoes is so close that intense seismic action occurs only in the regions where volcanoes exist. [VOLCANIC-REGIONS.] Earthquakes often precede volcanic eruptions, and become less violent when the volcano in the vicinity breaks forth, as if the explosive material struggling to obtain room for expansion produced the earthquake, and found vent in the volcano. Thus a volcano is a natural safety-valve, and saves vastly more human lives than it destroys. The following is the hypothetical genesis of a volcano. Some seismic convulsion produces a deep fissure in the ground, communicating beneath with a lake of molten matter. From this aperture lava flows forth, showers of scorïe or ashes, dust, and sand are hurled into the air, boiling water rises in enormous jets, steam and various gases ascend. Certain of these materials, such as the ashes, the sand, and the dust falling around the aperture, form a tiny eminence, the sides of which slope at the highest angle at which falling material can rest

without sliding to the bottom. By this process repeated an indefinite number of times a hill tends to arise of a conical form, and the fissure, whatever its original form, to become a round crater. The first flow of lava from a fissure on a plain would be nearly horizontal, but, as there arose a volcanic cone of material which, though loose at first would tend to cohere, it would descend the slope at an angle. Earthquakes continually upheave regions or districts, and might aid in raising the small volcano to a higher elevation above the sea. Similar action might in certain cases produce what have been called "craters of elevation," but those of eruption are far more numerous. Then when the volcano becomes elevated the pressure of the lava is so great as to break through the side of the crater, and allow the molten mass to escape by a fresh aperture, around which a minor cone is produced. Eighty such minor cones are known on the flanks of Etna. The top of a volcano may also fall in and disappear. A small volcano may arise in a night, as did Monte Nuovo 450 feet high, in the Phlegrean fields near Naples, in 1538, but an immense time is needful to build up such a mountain as Etna (height 10,874 feet) or Cotopaxi (13,858 feet). About three hundred active volcanoes are known. Besides these there are submarine volcanoes, which occasionally come to the surface of the sea, as did Graham's Island, in the Mediterranean near Sicily, in 1831. Volcanoes have existed in all bygone geological ages. Arthur's Seat, near Edinburgh, is an old volcano, its summit being formed by lava formerly filling the hollow of the crater, but from which the softer material of the cone has in some submergence been washed away.

2. **Astron.**: There are numerous and large extinct volcanoes in the moon (q. v.).

***völ-că'-nô-ism, s.** [English *volcan(o)*; -ism.] Eruptiveness.

"Blaze out, as wasteful volcanoism to scorch and consume."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. x.

***vôle (1), s.** [Fr. from *voler* (Lat. *volare*)=to fly, to dart upon, as a bird of prey.] A deal at cards that draws all the tricks.

"And at backgammon mortify my soul
That pants for loo, or flutters at a vole."
Colman: Epilogue to School for Scandal.

vôle (2), s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *vold*=field, plain, and hence=field-mouse.]

Zoöl.: A popular name for any species of the Arvicolinae, a sub-family of Muridae, with three genera—Arvicola, Fiber, and Myodes. They are mouse or rat-like rodents of a rather stout build, with the limbs and tail of moderate length, or short, and the latter more hairy than in the true Murines; the ears are short, often nearly concealed beneath the fur. [WATER-VOLE.] Several species range over Central Europe and into Western Asia, but the voles are most abundant (both as species and individuals) in the northern and northwestern parts of North America.

***vôle, v. t.** [VOLE (1), s.]

Cards: To win all the tricks by a vole.

***völ-leê', s.** [Fr.=a flight, from *voler*=to fly.]

Music: A rapid flight or succession of notes.

***völ'-lent-ly, adv.** [Lat. *volens*, pr. par. of *volare*=to wish.] Willingly.

"Ran so violently, so violently to the brink of it."—*Adams: Works*, i. 237.

***völ'-lêr-ý, s.** [Fr. *volière*=an aviary, a pigeon-house, from *voler*=to fly.]

1. A large bird-cage in which birds have room to fly; a volary.

2. A flight of birds.

"An old boy at his first appearance . . . is sure to draw on him the eyes and chirping of the whole town volery."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 94.

völ'-êt (t silent), s. [Fr., from *voler*=to fly.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: A gauze veil worn by ladies at the back of the head in the Middle Ages.

2. **Paint.**: A term applied to the wings or shutters of a picture, forming a triptych.

***völge, s.** [Lat. *vulgas*.] [VULGAR.] The vulgar; the mob.

"We must speak with the volge, and think with the wise."—*Fuller: Worthies*; London.

völ'-gêr-ite, s. [After G. H. O. Volger; suff. -ite (*Min.*)]

Min.: An oxide of antimony occurring massive or pulverulent. Color, white. Composition: Oxygen, 19.3; antimony, 58.9; water, 21.8=100, with the formula SbO₅+5H₂O.

***völ'-it-a-ble, a.** [Eng. *volat(ile)*; -able.] Capable of being volatilized.

"This volitable spirit is soon spent."—*Hopkins: Sermons*; John iii. 5.

***völ'-i-tă'-tion, s.** [Lat. *volito*, freq. from *volare*=to fly.] The act or state of flying; flight.

"Birds or flying animals are . . . only prone in the act of volitation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iv., ch. i.

völ-li'-tiënt (ti as sh), a. [VOLITION.] Having power to will; exercising the will; willing.

"What I do

I do volitient, not obedient."

E. B. Browning: *Drama of Exile*.

völ-li'-tion, s. [Fr., from a supposed Low Lat. *volitionem*, accus. of *volitio*, from Lat. *volare*=to wish.]

1. The act of willing; the exercise of the will; the act of determining choice or of forming a purpose.

"The actual exercise of that power, by directing any particular action, or its forbearance is that which we call volition, or willing."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

2. The power of willing; will.

völ-li'-tion-al, a. [Eng. *volition*; -al.] Pertaining or relating to volition.

"To acquire a proper volitional control over the current of thought."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 95.

völ'-i-tive, a. [VOLITION.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. Having the power to will; exercising volition.
2. Originating in the will.

II. **Gram.**: Used in expressing a wish or permission; as, a volitive proposition.

†völ'-i-tör'-ês, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *volito*=to fly to and fro, to flitter.]

Ornith.: In Owen's classification an order of Birds moving solely by flight; skeleton light and highly pneumatic; sternum with a simple manubrium, in most with two notches on each side; intestinal cæca usually absent or large, wings powerful, in some long and pointed; legs small and weak. They are monogamous, and nest in holes of trees or in the earth; head large, gape wide; food taken on the wing. The order includes Owen's families: Cypselidæ, Trochilidæ, Caprimulgidæ, Trogonidæ, Prionitidæ, Meropidæ, Galbulidæ, Coraciidæ, Capitonidæ, Alcedinidæ, and Bucerotidæ.

völ-kă-mêr'-i-a, s. [Named after John G. Volkamer, a German botanist, who published a flora of Nuremberg in 1700.]

Bot.: A genus of Viticæ (q. v.). Akin to Clerodendron, but having fleshy or corky fruit with two stones, each two-celled. Known species two, one from tropical America, the other from Nubia. Both have white flowers in cymes.

völ-k-măn'-nî-a, s. [Named after Volkmann, its discoverer.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Equisetaceæ, from the Coal Measures. They have verticillate leaves, and at their extremities cones, and are supposed to be Asterophyllites in fructification.

völks'-raad (fólks'-rat), s. [South African Dutch.] The legislative body of the Transvaal or South African Republic.

"The Transvaal has a constitution. By this constitution the volksraad is declared to be the supreme power in the State."—*London Truth*, April 10, 1897.

völ'-leý, *völ'-lý, s. [Fr. *volée*=a flight, a volley, a flight of birds, from Lat. *volata*, fem. of *volatus*, pa. par. of *volare*=to fly; Ital. *volata*=a flight, a volley.]

1. A flight of missiles, as of shot, arrows, &c.; a simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles, as small-arms.

"Welcomed one another with a thundering volley of shot."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 82.

2. A noisy or explosive burst or emission of many things at once.

3. (*In tennis and other ball games*): A return of the ball before it touches the ground. A return immediately after the ball has touched the ground is called a Half-volley.

† (1) *Half-volley*: [VOLLEY, s., 3.]

* (2) *On the volley*: At random.

völ'-leý, v. t. & i. [VOLLEY, s.]

A. **Trans.**: To discharge in, or as in a volley.

"Hestrove, with volleyed threat and ban."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 33.

*B. **Intransitive**:

1. To discharge at once, or in a volley.

"Cannon to right of them

Volley'd and thunder'd."

Tennyson: Charge of the Light Brigade.

2. To sound like a volley of artillery.

"And there the volleying thunders pour."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, ii.

3. (*In tennis, &c.*): To return a ball before it touches the ground. [VOLLEY, s., 3.]

*vol-ow, v. t. [A. S. *fulwian*.] To baptize.

völt (1), s. [Fr. *volte*, from Lat. *voluta*, fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to turn.] [VAULT, s.]

1. *Manège*: A round or a circular tread; a gait of two treads, made by a horse going sideways round a center, so that these two treads make parallel

böl, böy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

tracks—the one which is made by the forefeet larger, and the other by the hinder feet smaller—the shoulders bearing outward, and the croup approaching toward the center. (*Farrier's Dict.*) [DEMIVOLT.]

2. *Fencing*: A sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust.

vōlt (2), *subst.* [Named in honor of Alessandro Volta.] [VOLTAIC.]

Elect.: The unit which expresses difference of potential. An electrical current is in many respects analogous to a flow of water. The fundamental unit (UNIT, ¶ 4.) is one of mere quantity, the Coulomb, and merely expresses sufficient current to do a certain amount of work. But the same quantity of water would flow through a large pipe at one inch per second, and through one-half the diameter at four inches per second. Hence we get the unit expressing quantity per second (the ampère); and thirdly, as a greater pressure or force is required to drive water at a given rate per second through a small pipe, or greater resistance, so as to maintain a given quantity per second, in electrical currents we have this force or pressure, considered as the difference of potential or electrical pressure at the two ends of the circuit of wire. The resistance of a wire to the passage of a circuit is measured in ohms (units), and a volt is the difference of potential required to drive an effective current of one ampère through a wire interposing the resistance of one ohm.

volt-ampere, *s.* The same as Watt (q. v.).

volt-coulomb, *s.* The same as Joule (q. v.).

vōl'-tā (pl. vōl'-tê), *s.* [Ital.=a turn, from Lat. *volta*.] [VOLT (1).]

Music: A direction that the part is to be repeated one, two, or more times; as, *Una volta*=one repeat; *due volte*=two repeats.

vōl'-tā-, *pref.* [See def.] Voltaic (q. v.).

†volta-electric, *a.* Galvanic; pertaining to or produced by galvanism (q. v.).

volta-electrometer, *s.* [VOLTAMETER.]

vōlt'-āge, *s.* Electromotive force as expressed in volts.

vōl'-tā'-ic, *adj.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Alessandro Volta, an Italian physician (1745-1826). [VOLTAISM.]

voltaic-pile, *s.* [PILE (1), *s.*, II. 1. (1).]

†vōl'-tāir'-ism, †vōl'-tāire'-ism, *s.* [See def.] The principles or practices of François-Marie Arouet (1694-1778), better known as Voltaire. He was a bitter opponent of Christianity, which he assailed with merciless ridicule; hence the word has come to mean any kind of mocking scepticism.

vōl'-tā-ism, *s.* [See def.]

Physics: A term sometimes applied to Galvanism (q. v.), from the fact that Volta's explanations of Galvani's experiments on frogs led to the correct appreciation of the source of the electricity so generated.

vōl'-tā-ite, *s.* [After the eminent physicist A. Volta; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in octahedrons, cubes, and other forms, at the Solfatara, near Naples. Luster, resinous; color, dull green to brown or black; streak, grayish-green; opaque. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of sesquioxide and protoxide of iron, with the formula, $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{SO}_3 + 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

vōl'-tām'-ē-tēr, *s.* [Pref. *volta*-, and Eng. *meter*.]

Elect.: An instrument for measuring the work, and thus indirectly the strength of a voltaic current. This is done by the amount of electrochemical decomposition, a certain current reducing a certain amount of hydrogen from water, silver or copper from their salts, &c. This must not be confounded with Voltmeter (q. v.).

vōl'-tā-plāst, *s.* [Pref. *volta*-, and Gr. *plastos*=molded, from *plassō*=to mold.] A voltaic battery specifically adapted for the electrotyping process.

*vōl'-tā-type, *s.* [Pref. *volta*-, and Eng. *type*.] An electrotype (q. v.).

vōl'-tī, *v. i.* [Italian, imper. *voltare*=to turn.] [VOLT (1).]

Music: A direction to turn over the leaf; as, *Volti subito*=turn over the leaf quickly.

vōl'-tī'-gēur (g as zh), *s.* [Fr., from *voltiger*=to vault (q. v.).]

*1. A leaper, a vaulter, a tumbler.

2. A foot-soldier in a select company of every regiment of French infantry. They were established by Napoleon during his consulate. Their duties, exercises and equipments are similar to those of the English light companies.

vōlt'-mē-tēr, *s.* [Eng. *volt* (2), and *meter*.]

Elect.: Any instrument for measuring the pressure, electromotive force, or difference of potentials

at the ends of an electric current. The gold-leaf electroscope is a kind of voltmeter, but will only measure large differences of potential. If the terminals are connected with flat plates arranged parallel to each other, one of which is movable, the attractive force between the plates at a given small distance will be a voltmeter. This method is too coarse for ordinary currents, but a modification of it is employed in Thomson's quadrant electrometer. In Cardew's voltmeter the heating effect of the current in a wire, which varies with the electromotive force, and is measured by the expansion produced, is employed. In the majority of instruments the electro-magnetic action is employed in some form of galvanometer. These are more usually wound to act as ammeters, but if wound with very thin wire the high resistance allows the electromotive force required to drive a certain current through them to be calibrated and denoted in volts. Such instruments are adjusted or calibrated by comparison with a "standard" voltaic cell or voltmeter.

vōlt'-zī-a, *s.* [Named after Voltz, of Strasburg.]

Palaeobotany: A genus of Coniferae, consisting of lofty trees with pinnated branches, having on all sides sessile leaves, in form and imbrication like those of Araucaria. It has also affinities to the Cypress. Found in the Permian and the Trias of Britain and Germany.

vōltz'-īne, vōltz'-īte, *subst.* [After the French mining engineer Voltz; suff. -ine, -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in mammillary groups of globules, having a concentric lamellar structure, optically uniaxial. Hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity 3.66-3.81; luster, greasy, sometimes pearly on a cleavage surface; color, yellowish, brownish. Composition: An oxysulphide of zinc, with the formula $4\text{ZnS} + \text{ZnO}$, which represents: Sulphide of zinc, 82.73; protoxide of zinc, 17.27=100.

vō-lū'-bī-lāte, vōl'-ū-īle, *a.* [VOLUBLE.]

Bot.: Twining, voluble.

vōl'-ū-bīl'-ī-tŷ, *vol-u-bil-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *volubilité*, from Lat. *volubilitatem*, accus. of *volubilitas*, from *volubilis*=voluble (q. v.).]

*1. A rolling or revolving; aptness to roll or revolve; revolution.

"The world with continual volubility and turning about."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. ii.

*2. Liableness to revolution or change; mutability.

"And this volubility of human affairs is the judgment of Providence, in the punishment of oppression."—L'Es-trange.

3. The quality or state of being voluble in speech; over-great readiness of the tongue in speaking; excessive fluency of speech; garrulousness.

"The shameless volubility with which he uttered falsehoods."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

vōl'-ū-ble, *a.* [Fr.=easily turned or rolled, fickle, glib, from Lat. *volubilem*, accus. of *volubilis*=easily turned about, from *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to turn, to roll; Sp. *voluble*; Ital. *volubile*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Formed so as to roll or revolve easily; apt to roll or revolve; rotating.

"This less voluble earth."—Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 594.

*2. Changeable, fickle, mutable.

"Almost puts
Faith in a fever, and deifies alone
Voluble chance." Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

*3. Of fluent speech, without conveying the impression that there was a deficiency of thought in what was said.

"He [Archbishop Abbot] was painful, stout, severe against bad manners, of a grave and voluble eloquence."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, pt. i., p. 65.

4. Characterized by an excessive flow of words, or by glibness of speech; speaking with over-great fluency; glib.

"An old Communist here interrupted the voluble fury."—London Daily Telegraph.

II. Bot.: Twining (q. v.).

*vōl'-ū-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *voluble*; -ness.] The quality or state of being voluble; volubility.

vōl'-ū-blŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *volubly* (le); -ly.] In a voluble or over-fluent manner; with volubility.

vōl'-ū-ċēl'-lā, *s.* [Dimin. from Latin *volucer*=flying, winged.]

Entom.: A genus of Syrphidae, akin to Syrphus, but stouter and less gayly colored. The larvae are wrinkled, and have on each side a double row of short spines, while at the extremity are four to six longer spines arranged in a radiated manner. Beneath are six pairs of tubercles with claws, which serve as prolegs. They reside in the nests of bumble bees, on the young of which they feed. The perfect insect resembles a Bombus.

vōl'-ume, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *volumen*=a roll, a scroll; hence, a book written on a parchment roll; from the same root as *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll; Sp. *volumen*; Ital. & Port. *volume*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something rolled or convolved; a convolution, a coil, a fold, a wreath, a roll, as a fold of a serpent, or the like.

"Th' Inachians view the slain with vast surprise,
Her twisting volumes, and her rolling eyes."
Pope: *Statius; Thebaid*, i. 728.

2. Specially, a written document (as of parchment, papyrus, &c.), rolled up in a convenient form for preservation or use; a roll, a scroll. The books of the ancients were rolls wound round a stick, called an umbilicus, to the extremities of which, called the cornua (or horns) was attached a label bearing the name of the author, &c. The whole was placed in a wrapper, and generally anointed with oil of cedar-wood to protect it from the attacks of insects.

3. Hence, applied to a collection of printed sheets bound together, whether containing a single complete work, part of a work, or more than one work; a book, a tome. In a narrower sense, that part of an extended work which is bound together in one cover; as, a book in three volumes.

"The miscreant bishop of Spalatto wrote learned volumes against the pope."—Milton: *Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defense*. (Postscript.)

4. The space occupied by a body; dimensions in length, breadth, and depth; compass, mass, bulk.

5. (Pl.). A great deal. (Chiefly in the phrase, to speak volumes = that says a great deal, that is full of meaning.)

"'There!' 'And there!' as he faced about, and pointed his hand, told what writers are apt to term 'volumes.'"—London Echo.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The volume of an irregular body may be found from its weight and specific gravity; that is to say, the weight of a unit volume. If *w* be the weight of the body in grammes, and *s* its specific

gravity, the fraction $\frac{w}{s}$ gives its volume in cubic centimeters. The capacities of vessels are determined by filling them with water or mercury from a measuring-tube, or other vessel whose capacity is previously known; or, when very great accuracy is required, by determining the weight of water or mercury, at the standard temperature, which fills the vessel. (Watts.)

2. *Music*: A term applied to the power and quality of the tone of a voice or instrument, or of a combination of sounds.

3. *Physics*: The volume of a body may be real or apparent; the former is the portion of space actually occupied by the matter of which the body is composed, the latter is the sum of its real volume and the total volume of its pores. The real volume is invariable, the apparent volume can be altered in various ways; for instance, it diminishes as a rule on the solidification of the body. (Ganot.)

¶ (1) Atomic volume: [ATOMIC.]

(2) Unit of volume: The volume of the cube constructed on the unit of length. (Everett: *The C. G. S. System of Units*, p. 1.)

*vōl'-ume, *v. i.* [VOLUME, *s.*] To swell; to rise in bulk or volume.

"The mighty steam which volumes high
From their proud nostrils burns the very air."
Byron: *The Deformed Transformed*, i. 2.

vōl'-umed, *a.* [Eng. *volum(e)*; -ed.]

*1. Having the form of a rounded mass; in volumes; forming volumes or rounded masses; consisting of moving or rolling masses.

"With volumed smoke that slowly grew
To one white sky of sulphurous hue."
Byron: *Siege of Corinth*, vii.

2. Consisting of so many volumes. (Used in composition; as, a three-volument novel, &c.)

vōl'-ū-mēn'-ōm'-ē-ter, vōl'-ū-mōm'-ē-tēr, *subst.* [Latin *volumen* = a volume, and Eng. *meter*.] An instrument for measuring the volume of a solid body by the quantity of a liquid or of the air which it displaces, and thence also for determining its specific gravity. A very simple volumenometer consists of a globular flask with a narrow neck, about twelve inches long, and graduated from below upward to indicate grains of water. The flask has a tubulure, accurately fitted with a ground stopper for admitting the solid body to be measured. The instrument being filled to the mark 0° on the neck with a liquid, as water, which does not act upon the solid, it is inclined on one side, the stopper removed, and the solid body introduced. The stopper is then replaced, and the number of divisions through which the liquid is raised in the stem gives at once the volume of the body in grain-measures.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cr, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

völ-ü-mën-öm'-ë-trÿ, s. [Eng. *volumenometer*; *y.*] The act or art of determining the volumes or space occupied by bodies; applied generally, however, only to solid bodies; stereometry.

völ-ü-met'-ric, a. [Eng. *volume*, and *metric*.] *Chem.*: Pertaining to or performed by measured volumes of standard solutions of reagents.

volumetric-analysis, s. [ANALYSIS.]

völ-ü-mët'-ric-al-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *volumetric*; *-al*; *-ly*.] By volumetric analysis.

vö-lü'-mîn-oüs, adj. [Latin *voluminosus*, from *volumen* (genit. *voluminis*)=a volume (q. v.); Fr. *volumineux*.]

*1. Consisting of many folds, coils, or convolutions. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 652.)

2. Of great volume, bulk, or size; bulky, massive, extensive, large.

"I am not so *voluminous* and vast,
But there are lines, wherewith I might be embrac'd."
Ben Jonson: Underwoods.

3. Having written much; having produced many or bulky books; hence, copious, diffuse: as, a *voluminous* writer.

vö-lü'-mîn-oüs-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *voluminous*; *-ly*.] In a voluminous manner; in many volumes; very copiously or diffusely.

"They insisted on them so constantly and so *voluminously*."—*Bolingbroke: Fragments of Essays*, § 33.

vö-lü'-mîn-oüs-nëss, s. [English *voluminous*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being voluminous; bulkiness.

"The snake's adamantine *voluminousness*,"
Shelley: A Vision of the Sea.

2. Copiousness; diffuseness.

"His works mount to that *voluminousness* they have very much by repetitions."—*Dodwell: Letters of Advice*, let. 2.

***völ'-ü-mist, s.** [Eng. *volume*(e); *-ist*.] A writer of a volume or volumes; an author.

"Hot *volumists* and cold bishops."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence*. (Post.)

völ-ü-möm'-ë-tër, s. [VOLUMENOMETER.]

völ'-ün-tar-i-lÿ, *vol-un-tar-i-lie, *vol-un-tar-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *voluntary*; *-ly*.] In a voluntary manner; of one's own free will or choice; spontaneously; without being moved, influenced, or compelled by others; freely.

"God acts not necessarily, but *voluntarily*."—*Clarke: On the Passions*, prop. 12.

völ'-ün-tar-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *voluntary*; *-ness*.]

*1. The quality or state of being voluntary or endowed with the power of choosing, willing, or determining.

2. The quality or state of being done or produced voluntarily or of free will and choice; as, the *voluntariness* of an action or gift.

völ'-ün-tär'-i-oüs, a. [Lat. *voluntarius*.] Voluntary, free.

"Men of *voluntarius* wil withsitte that heuens gouerneth."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, ii.

***völ'-ün-tär'-i-oüs-lÿ, adv.** [Eng. *voluntarius*; *-ly*.] Voluntarily, willingly.

"Most pleasantly and *voluntarily* to bear the yoke of his most comfortable commandments."—*Strype: Eccles. Mem.*, *Edw. VI.* (an. 1550).

völ'-ün-tar-ÿ, *vol-un-tar-ie, adj., adv., & s. [O. Fr. *voluntaire*; Fr. *voluntaire*, from Lat. *voluntarius*=voluntary, from *voluntas*=free will, from *volens*, an old form of *volens*, pr. par. of *volo*=to wish, to be willing; Sp. & Port. *voluntario*; Italian *volontario*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Unrestrained by any external influence, force, or interference; not compelled, prompted, or suggested by another; acting of one's or its own free will, choice, or accord; spontaneous, free.

"Almyghtye God of his owne *voluntarie* will."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes; De Profundis*.

2. Proceeding from the will; done or produced of one's own free will, accord, or choice; spontaneous.

"An action is neither good nor evil, unless it be *voluntary* and chosen."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Pertaining to the will; subject to, controlled, or regulated by the will; as, the *voluntary* motions of animals.

4. Endowed with the power of willing, or of acting of one's own free will or choice, or according to one's own judgment.

"God did not work as a necessary, but a *voluntary* agent."—*Hooker*.

5. Done by design or intentionally; intentional, designed, intended, purposed; not accidental.

"Giving myself a *voluntary* wound."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

6. Of, pertaining, or relating to voluntarism, or the doctrines of the voluntaries. [C. II. 1.]

"What *voluntary* churches have done and are doing, in sustaining their own worship and ministry."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 49. (1873.)

II. Law: According to the will, consent, or agreement of a party; without a valuable (but possibly with a good) consideration; gratuitous, free.

*B. As adv.: Voluntarily; of one's own free will or choice.

"I serve here *voluntary*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

*C. As substantive:

I. Ord. Lang.: One who engages in any act or affair of his own free will and choice; a volunteer.

"Rash, inconsiderate, fiery *voluntaries*."

Shakesp.: King John, ii.

II. Technically:

1. **Eccles.:** One who holds the tenets of Voluntarism (q. v.).

"He thinks that in every district where the *Voluntaries* are the majority the fabric and the endowment of the Church should be made over to the Genevan Presbyterians."—*St. James's Gazette*.

2. **Music:** An organ solo played before, during, or after any office of the Church; hence, called respectively introductory, middle, or concluding. Such solos were formerly, and are often now unprepared, or improvisations, as the name voluntary seems to imply.

"The vergers seemed to have settled among themselves that no visitor to the abbey has a right to hear the concluding *voluntary*."—*London Evening Standard*.

voluntary-affidavit (or oath), s.

Law: An affidavit (or oath) made in an extrajudicial matter, or in a case for which the law has not provided.

voluntary-controversy, s.

Church Hist.: A controversy which arose in Scotland in 1831 with regard to the mutual relations which should subsist between the Civil Government and the Church. About the year 1780 a member of the Burgher denomination [BURGHER] published a pamphlet, in which he advocated what is now called Voluntarism (q. v.), and in May, 1795, proposed a modification of the Confession of Faith in conformity with the new views. The Synod ultimately granted the prayer of the petition, a minority withdrawing in 1799 and becoming known as the Old Light Burghers. The same change of views appeared with similar results somewhat later among the Antiburghers. In May, 1804, they superseded their "Act and Testimony," which was in favor of Establishments, by the "Narrative and Testimony," the acceptance of which they made a condition of Communion. Four ministers withdrawing in 1806, formed themselves into the Constitutional Associate Presbytery. The two denominations, which had on one point modified their creed, joining in 1820, became the United Secession. Up till this time, and for some years subsequently, the Voluntary Controversy had attracted little notice, but in 1831 it began to excite great attention throughout Scotland, the leading ministers of the Established Church on the one hand, and those of the United Secession on the other, carrying it on with the greatest ardor. The controversy had far-reaching consequences. To a certain extent it was to strengthen the Established Presbyterian Church on points on which its "voluntary" assailants had declared it weak that Dr. Chalmers proposed the Veto Act (q. v.), with the unexpected result of ultimately producing the Disruption. In the contest on the part of English Nonconformists for "religious equality" they maintain essentially the same views as the Scottish United Secessionists did in the Voluntary Controversy. [LIBERATION-SOCIETY.]

voluntary-conveyance, s.

Law: A conveyance which may be made merely on a good, but not a valuable consideration. [VOLUNTARY, A. II.]

voluntary-jurisdiction, s.

Law: A jurisdiction exercised in matters admitting of no opposition or question, and therefore cognizable by any judge, in any place, on any lawful day.

voluntary-muscles, s. pl.

Anat. & Physiol.: Muscles excited by the stimulus of the will or volition acting on them through the nerves, though some of them habitually, and all of them occasionally, act also under the influence of other stimuli. They are the muscles of locomotion, respiration, expression, and some others. (*Quain*.) [MUSCLE.]

voluntary-principle, s. The principle of Voluntarism (q. v.).

voluntary-schools, s. pl. Public elementary schools managed by voluntary bodies (mainly religious), the cost of such schools being partly defrayed by voluntary subscriptions.

voluntary-waste, s.

Law: Waste which is the result of the voluntary act of the tenant of property; as where he cuts down timber, pulls down a wall, or the like, without the consent of the proprietor.

völ'-ün-tar-ÿ-izm, s. [Eng. *voluntary*; *-ism*.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** Spontaneity (q. v.).

"He said *voluntarism* was a most precious ingredient in all good works, but it needed regulation by authority."—*Victoria Magazine*, Nov., 1866, p. 64.

2. **Theol. & Church Hist.:** The view or tenet that the Church should derive its support only from the voluntary contributions of its members, and cannot, without becoming a party to political injustice, losing its own liberty, and running the risk of having its purity corrupted, ask or accept establishment, endowment, or financial support from the State, or from inferior civil authorities. Carried out with logical rigor, voluntarism should also decline to permit its churches and Sunday-school buildings to be exempt from the payment of taxes. This extreme view is entertained only by individuals; the immense mass of those who profess Voluntarism hold that this limited amount of support or endowment is indirect, and need not be rejected. [VOLUNTARY-CONTROVERSY.]

"Elsewhere in Scotland the same conviction has led to a farewell to establishment, and to a *voluntarism* more consolidated than any other in Europe."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

*völ'-ün-të, *völ'-ün-teë, s. [VOLUNTY.]

völ'-ün-teër', s. & a. [Fr. *voluntaire* = a volunteer, from Lat. *voluntarius*=voluntary (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. One who enters into any service, or undertakes any duty of his own free will.

"Honest instinct comes a *volunteer*."

Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 88.

2. Specifically, one who of his own free will offers his services to the state in a military capacity, without the stipulation of pay or other substantial reward.

B. As adj.: Entering into any service, or undertaking any duty of one's own free will; consisting of volunteers.

"A *volunteer* force of nearly 3,000 officers and men will be engaged."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

völ'-ün-teër', v. t. & i. [VOLUNTEER, s.]

A. Trans.: To offer or bestow voluntarily, or of one's own free will and choice.

"Agents who had already *volunteered* their services against him."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iii. 1. (Note.)

B. Intrans.: To offer one's service voluntarily; specifically, to offer to serve as a volunteer.

"You'll need an equipage for *volunteering*."

Dryden: King Arthur. (Prol.)

*völ'-ün-tÿ, *völ'-ün-të, s. [Fr. *volonté*.] Free will.

"Of his owne mere *volunte* and fre wyll."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; Richard II.* (an. 1399.)

*völ'-ü-père, s. [O. Fr.] A cap, a night-cap.

"Hire white *volupere*."—*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,241.

vö-lüp'-tü-a-rÿ, s. & a. [Fr. *voluptuaire*, from Lat. *voluptuarius*=devoted to pleasure, from *voluptas*=pleasure, from *volo*=to wish.]

A. As subst.: One who is wholly given to luxury or the gratification of the appetite and other sensual pleasures.

"In poverty and exile he rose from a *voluptuary* into a hero."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. As adj.: Wholly given or devoted to pleasure: voluptuous.

"Art *voluptuary*, which Tacitus truly called *eruditus luscus*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learn.*, bk. ii.

*vö-lüp'-tü-âte, v. t. [Lat. *voluptas*=pleasure.] To convert or devote to pleasure.

"'Tis watching and labor that *voluptate* repose and sleep."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 43.

*vö-lüp'-tü-ös'-i-tÿ, *vo-lup-tu-os-i-tie, *vo-lup-tu-os-y-te, subst. [Lat. *voluptuosus*=full of pleasure, voluptuous (q. v.).] A disposition to indulge in sensual pleasures; voluptuousness.

"In the tender wittes be sparkes of *voluptuosity*."—*Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. vi.

vö-lüp'-tü-oüs, a. [Fr. *voluptueux*, from Lat. *voluptuosus*=full of pleasure, from *voluptas*=pleasure, from *volo*=to wish; Sp. & Port. *voluptuoso*.]

1. Pertaining to, proceeding from, or based on sensual pleasure.

böil, böy; pöut, jöwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = šan. -tion, -sion = šün: -ñion, -ñion = žhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = šhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

2. Contributing to sensual pleasure; exciting, or tending to excite, sensual desires; gratifying the senses; sensual; as *voluptuous* charms.

3. Passed or spent in sensual pleasures.

4. Given or devoted to sensual pleasures or gratifications; sensual.

võ-lũp'-tũ-ous-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *voluptuous*; -ly.] In a voluptuous manner; with free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriously, sensually.

võ-lũp'-tũ-ous-nẽss, ***vo-lup-tũ-ous-nẽs**, *s.* [Eng. *voluptuous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being voluptuous, or addicted to free indulgence in sensual pleasures; luxuriousness, sensuality.

***võ-lũp'-tỹ**, ***vo-lup-tĩe**, *s.* [Latin *voluptas*=pleasure.] Voluptuousness. (Sir T. Elyot: *Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xix.)

Võl'-ũs-pa, *s.* [Properly the lay or song of the Volva, a Scandinavian prophetess, but applied in error by Sir W. Scott to the prophetess herself.] A Scandinavian prophetess or sibyl.

võ-lũ-tũ, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll.]

*1. *Arch.*: A volute (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl. & Palæont.*: The type-genus of *Volutidæ*, with seventy recent species from the West Indies, Cape Horn, West Africa, Australia, Java, and Chili, and eighty fossil species, from the Chalk onward, but the genus is mainly Tertiary and recent. Shell ventricose, thick; spire short, apex mammillated; aperture large, deeply notched in front; columella with several plaits; operculum present in a few species. There are many sub-genera; the most important is *Volutilithes*, in which the plaits of the columella are indistinct, with one recent species; fossil in the Eocene.

võl'-ũ-tũ-rỹ, *a.* [Lat. *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll.] (See compound.)

voluntary-press, *s.* A clamping-machine (q. v.).

***võl'-ũ-tũ-tion**, *subst.* [Lat. *volutatio*, from *volutatus*, pa. par. of *volutio*, frequent. of *volvo* (pa. par. *volutus*)=to roll.] The act or state of rolling or wallowing, as of a body on the earth.

võl'-ũ-te', *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *voluta*, fem. of *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll.]

A. As adjective:

Bot.: Rolled up.

B. As substantive:

1. *Arch.*: A kind of spiral scroll used in Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals, of which it is a principal ornament. The number of volutes in the Ionic order is four. In the Corinthian and Composite orders they are more numerous, in the former being accompanied by smaller ones, called helices. Called also *voluta*.

2. *Zoölogy*. Any individual of the genus *Voluta* (q. v.).

volute-compasses, *s. pl.* A draftsman's compasses in which the legs are gradually expanded, so as to trace a spiral.

volute-spring, *s.* A helical spring (q. v.).

volute-wheel, *s.*

1. A volute-shaped shell, that in revolving presents its open mouth to the air, which is thus gathered into the tube and discharged through the hollow axis. It is a common and effective sort of blower.

2. A water-wheel with radial or curved buckets, in which the periphery of the wheel is surrounded by a volute-shaped casing or scroll, which confines the water against the wheel. (See illustration.)

võ-lũt'-ẽd, *adj.* [Eng. *volute*(e); -ed.]

Arch.: Having a volute or spiral scroll.

***võl'-ũ-tẽl'-lũ**, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from *voluta* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: D'Orbigny's name for *Voluta* (q. v.).

võ-lũ-tĩ-dũ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *volut(a)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idũ.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A family of Siphonostomatous Gastropods. Woodward enumerates five genera (*Voluta*, *Cymba*, *Mitra*, *Volvaria*, and *Marginella*), to which

Tate adds *Columbellina*, which Woodward reckons a sub-genus of *Columbella*, of the *Buccinidæ*. Shell turreted or convolute; aperture notched in front; columella obliquely plaited; no operculum. Animal with a recurved siphon; foot very large, partly hiding the shell; mantle often lobed and reflected over the shell; eyes on tentacles or near their base. The living members are chiefly from warm seas, and are often remarkable for their brilliant coloration.

2. *Palæont.*: The family appears late in the Chalk, but is abundant in the Tertiaries, and attains its maximum in recent times.

võ-lũ-tĩ-lĩth-ẽs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *voluta*, and Gr. *lĩthos*=a stoue.] [Voluta, 2.]

võ-lũ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *volutio*, from *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to roll.] A spiral turn, a convolution, a revolution.

"The swift *volutio* and the enormous train."

Falconer: *Shipwreck*, ii. 43.

***võ-lũ-tĩte**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *volut(a)*; suff. -ite.] A fossil *Voluta*. [Voluta, 2.]

võl'-vũ, *s.* [Lat.=a wrapper, a covering.]

Botany: The involucre-like base of the stipe of *Agaricus*. Originally it was a bag enveloping the whole plant, which, however, elongating, burst through it, leaving it torn.

võl'-vũr'-ĩ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *volva*=a wrapper, from *volvo*=to roll.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of *Volutidæ* (q. v.), with twenty-nine recent species, from tropical seas. Shell cylindrical, convolute; spire minute, aperture long and narrow; columella with three oblique plaits in front. Fossil in the Eocene of Britain and France.

***võlve**, *v. t.* [Latin *volvo*=to roll, to turn.] To turn over. (Berners: *Froissart*; *Cron. Pref.*)

võl'-võ-çĩn'-ẽ-ũ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *volvax*, genit. *volvocis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -ũ.]

Bot.: A family of *Confervecæ*, placed by Ehrenberg under his *Infusoria*, but which Siebold, Williamson, Busk, and Cohn have shown to be *confervoid* *Algæ*. Nearly microscopic plants, composed of many zoospore-like bodies associated into spherical or quadrangular colonies, the separate members of which, connected or held together in various ways by cell membranes, retain their distinct individuality for all purposes of nutrition, growth, and reproduction. They are inhabitants of fresh-water ponds, in which the whole colony is carried in a circular and progressive movement by the vibratile motion of the cilia, which project from the separate individuals through the jelly into the water. They exhibit in their maturity the characters of the transitory zoospores of other *confervoids*.

võl'-võx, *s.* [Lat. *volvo*=to roll. Named from its rotary motion. (See def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Volvocinæ* (q. v.), with one species, *Volvox globator*. To the naked eye it resembles a minute pale-green globule floating about in the water. Under the microscope it is seen to be a spherical membranous sac, studded with innumerable green points, really apertures giving exit to cilia, which enable it to roll over and over in the water. Within the sac are various dense globules, generally green in summer, but often of an orange-color in autumn and early winter. They are zoospore-like bodies, each sending a pair of cilia through separate orifices. There is a reddish-brown spot and a contractile vacuole. Found abundantly in clear pools on open commons and similar localities.

võl'-vũ-lũs, *s.* [Lat. *volvo*=to roll, to turn about.]

Pathol.: The iliac passion, because it was supposed to arise from a twitching of the bowels.

***võme**, *s.* [Lat. *vomo*=to vomit.] Vomit.

"All forsothe ben fulfilled with the vome and filthis."—Wycliffe: *Isaiah* xxviii. 8.

võ-mẽr, *s.* [Lat.=a plowshare.]

1. *Comp. Anat.*: A small thin bone in the median line, forming the posterior and principal portion of the partition between the nostrils in man. It exhibits many modifications in the different classes of *Vertebrata*. In *Fishes* an important character is the presence or absence of teeth on the vomer (that is, along the middle line of the roof of the mouth). The bone is so named from the fact that in man it bears some resemblance to a plowshare. [Etym.]

2. *Palæont.*: A genus of *Carangidæ*, allied to *Caranx*, from the Chalk of Comen in Istria.

võ-mẽr-ĩne, *a.* [Eng. *vomer*; -ine.] Of or pertaining to the vomer; situated on the vomer. (Günther.)

võm'-ĩc, *a.* [VOMICA.] Purulent, ulcerous.

vomic-nut, *subst.* The nut of *Strychnos nuxvomica*. [NUX-VOMICA, STRYCHNOS.]

võm'-ĩ-ca, *s.* [Lat.=a sore, a boil.]

Pathol.: An abscess in the substance of the lungs produced by the resolution of tubercles.

***võm-ing**, ***võm-yng**, *s.* [VOME.] Vomiting; vomit. (Wycliffe: *Jer.* xlvi. 56.)

võm'-ĩt, ***võm-ete**, ***vo-myt**, *v. t. & i.* [Latin *vomito*, from *vomitus*=a vomiting, vomit (q. v.); Sp. & Port. *vomitar*; Ital. *vomitare*.]

A. *Intrans.*: To eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth; to spew, to puke.

B. *Transitive*:

1. *Lit.*: To throw up or eject from the stomach by the mouth; to spew out. (Often with *up*, *forth*, or *out*.)

"The fish vomited out Jonah upon the dry land."—Jonah ii. 10.

2. *Fig.*: To eject or discharge, as from a hollow place; to belch out.

"The volcano, which was about four miles to the west of us, vomited up vast quantities of fire and smoke."—Cook: *Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. v.

võm'-ĩt, ***võm-ite**, ***võm-yte**, *s.* [Lat. *vomitus*=vomit, prop. pa. par. of *vomo*=to vomit; cogn. with Gr. *emõ*=to vomit; Sansc. *vam*; Sp., Port. & Ital. *vomit*.]

1. The matter ejected from the stomach in vomiting. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, i. i. 20.)

2. A medicine or other preparation which causes the stomach to discharge its contents; an emetic. (*Arbuthnot*.)

¶ *Black vomit*: [BLACK-VOMIT.]

vomit-nut, *s.* [VOMIC-NUT.]

võm'-ĩt-ĩng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [VOMIT, s.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of ejecting the contents of the stomach by the mouth.

¶ Vomiting is generally preceded by feelings of nausea, during which there is a copious flow of saliva into the mouth. This being swallowed carries down with it a certain quantity of air, which, assisting in the opening of the cardiac sphincter, facilitates the discharge of the contents of the stomach. There generally follows ineffectual retching, during which there is a deep inspiration, by which the diaphragm is thrust down as low as possible against the stomach, the lower ribs being at the same time drawn in. Then there is a sudden expiratory contraction of the abdominal walls, so that the stomach is compressed without, and its contents sent up the oesophagus. The primary origin of vomiting may be gastric or cerebral.

2. That which is vomited; vomit.

"And why may not Pancirone as well bid his servants . . . hold the chalice to beastly vomitings?"—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

võ-mĩ-tion, *s.* [Lat. *vomitio*, from *vomitus*.] [VOMIT, s.] The act or power of vomiting.

"If the stomach had wanted the faculty of vomition, they had inevitably died."—Grew: *Cosmo. Sacra*.

võm'-ĩ-tĩve, *a.* [Fr. *vomitif*.] Causing to vomit; emetic.

"Glass of antimony and crocus metallorum, being either of them infused in a great proportion of wine, will make it vomitive."—Boyle: *Works*, iii. 671.

võ-mĩ-tõ, *s.* [Sp.=vomit.] [VOMIT, s. ¶.] The yellow fever in its worst form, when it is usually attended with black vomit.

võm'-ĩ-tõr-ỹ, ***võm-i-tor-ĩe**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *vomitioria*=causing vomiting; vomiting; hence *vomitioria* (neut. pl.), passages in a theater, by which people entered and came out, from *vomo*=to vomit.]

*A. As *adj.*: Causing vomiting; emetic.

"By taking vomitories privately."—Harvey: *On Consumption*.

B. As substantive:

*1. An emetic.

"Usually taken to the foresaid weight, with honey, for a vomitorie."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxvi., ch. vii.

2. *Arch.*: An opening, gate, or door, in an ancient theater or amphitheater, which gave ingress and egress to the spectators.

"Sixty-four vomitories . . . poured forth the immense multitude."—Gibbon: *Decline and Fall*, ch. xii.

võm'-ĩ-tũ-rĩ-tion, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *vomiturio*, desiderative from *vomito*=to vomit.]

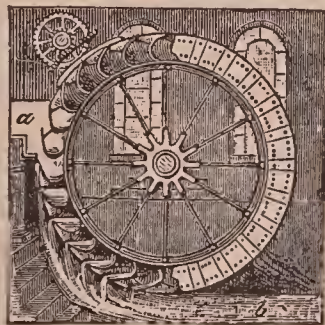
1. An ineffectual attempt to vomit; a retching.

2. The vomiting of but little matter; vomiting with little effort.

Võd-doô, **Vaudoux** (as **Võ-dô**), *s. & a.* [Native African=the all-powerful and supernatural being, the non-venomous serpent on whom depend all the events which take place in the world. (Spencer St. John: *Hayti*, p. 186.) Mr. Newell (*Amer. Jour.*



Ionic Capital, showing Volute.



Volute-wheel.

a. Water pouring into the buckets. b. Waste water.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Folk-lore, No. 1) suggests that the word is a corruption of Vaudois (q. v.), but the suggestion has found little favor among English anthropologists.]

A. As substantive:

1. (See extract.)

"As generally understood, *Voodoo* means the persistence, in Hayti, of abominable magic, mysteries, and cannibalism brought originally from Africa."—*London Daily News*.

2. A negro sorcerer or witch who practices human sacrifice and cannibalism.

¶ In the Southern States of the union there was at one time a wide-spread and deep-rooted belief in the power of these sorcerers. As the negroes advance in education, the belief is dying away. At one time, however, despite all efforts of religious teachers to banish the mastery of this belief from the minds of the slaves, the Voodoo "doctor" was an almost omnipotent individual in the estimation of his fellows. No slave could, under any pretext, be persuaded to expose himself to the vengeance or wrath of one of these conjurers. In some cases there was a reasonable foundation for these fears; for in not a few instances has it been proven that some of the Voodoos were skillful poisoners, and while the great mass of their professed art was a rank imposture, still they possessed enough of devilish skill to render them objects of wholesome dread. Their methods were as varied and variable as the winds. Anything that was mysterious, or likely to impress the ignorant mind with a feeling of terror was eagerly seized upon and improved by them to their own advantage. Their services were more often invoked in destructive than in curative offices. If a negro desired to destroy an enemy, he sought the aid of the Voodoo, who, in many cases, would undertake to remove the obnoxious one, and the removal was generally accomplished through the medium of poison. No doubt exists that in many cases the victim of a Voodoo died from sheer fright, for whenever a negro had reason to think that he was possessed by the spell of the Voodoo, he at once gave up all hope, thus hastening the accomplishment of the end toward which the energies of the sorcerer were directed. Their incantations and spell-workings were always conducted with the greatest secrecy, no one being allowed to witness the more occult and potent portion of their ritual. They were frequently employed by dusky swains to gain for them the affections of their hard-hearted innamoratas, and love-powders and other accessories for "tricking" constituted their stock in trade, and in some instances yielded them no insignificant revenue. The field in which Voodooism flourished best was the far south among the rice, cotton, and sugar plantations, where the negroes were not brought into contact so closely with their masters as they were further north.

"Mr. Newell's case would be stronger if he could show that the Vaudois were accused, like the Voodoos, of serpent-worship."—*London Daily News*.

B. As *adj.*: Belonging to, connected with, or practicing a system of magic, human sacrifice, and cannibalism. [A. 1.]

voô'-doô-îsm, *s.* [VOODOO.] Belief in or practice of voodoo magic.

vô-râ'-ci-ous, *adj.* [Lat. *vorax* (genit. *voracis*)=greedy, voracious, from *voro*=to devour; Fr. & Ital. *vorace*; Sp. & Port. *voraz*.]

1. Greedy in eating; eating food in large quantities; ravenous, gluttonous.

"They are very *voracious*, and will dispatch a carcass in a trice."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

2. Marked by voracity or greediness.

"They are men of a *voracious* appetite, but no taste."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 452.

3. Ready to swallow up or devour; as, a *voracious* gulf.

4. Rapacious.

vô-râ'-ci-ous-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *voracious*; -*ly*.] In a voracious manner; with greedy appetite; ravenously.

vô-râ'-ci-ous-nëss, *s.* [Eng. *voracious*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being voracious; greediness of appetite; ravenousness, voracity.

"Distinguishing himself by a *voraciousness* of appetite."—*Taiter*, No. 255.

vô-râç'-i-tŷ, ***vo-rac-i-tie**, *s.* [French *voracité*, from Latin *voracitatem*, accus. of *voracitas*, from *vorax*=voracious (q. v.).]

1. The quality or state of being voracious; ravenousness; voraciousness.

"What a nature is that which feedeth the most greedy *voracity* in the whole world."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. cvii.

2. Rapacity, greed.

"Who then shall check his *voracity*, or calm his revenge?"—*Ep. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 18.

***vô-răg'-în-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *voraginosus*, from *vorago*, genit. *voraginis*=a deep and almost bottomless abyss, from *voro*=to devour, to swallow up.] Of or pertaining to a gulf or whirlpool; hence, devouring, swallowing.

"A cavern's jaws, *voraginous* and vast."

Mallet: Amyntor and Theodora, i.

***vô-râ'-gô**, *s.* [Lat.] A gulf, an abyss.

"The famous Sicilian swimmer diving into the *voragos* and broken rocks by Charybdis."—*Browne: Tract xiii.*, § 2.

vôr'-ant, *a.* [Lat. *vorans*, pr. par. of *voro*=to devour.]

Her.: Devouring (Applied to an animal depicted as devouring another.)

vô-rau'-lite (au as ôw), *s.* [After Vorau, Styria, where found, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *vorau-lith*.]

Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q. v.).

vor-hau'-gêr-ite (au as ôw), *s.* [After J. Vorhauser; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resinous variety of the mineral Serpentine (q. v.), of a brown to greenish-black color. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.45. Found in the Fleims Valley, Tyrol.

vor'-têx (pl. **vor'-tŷ-cêş**, **vor'-têx-êş**), *s.* [Lat. *vortex*, *vertex*, from *verto*=to turn.]

Physics: The form assumed when any portion of a fluid is set rotating on an axis; a whirling or circular motion of any fluid, either of water or air, forming a kind of cavity in the center of the circle, and in some instances drawing up the water or absorbing other things. Eddies, whirlpools, water-spouts, whirlwinds, &c., are familiar examples.

*[Descartes' vortices:]

Astron. & Physics: An hypothesis proposed by René Descartes (A. D. 1596-1650) to account for the movements of the heavenly bodies. He supposed space filled with fluid matter, and that each fixed star or planet exerted some influence on the matter for a certain distance round itself; this space he called its "heaven." The sun's heaven was moved around it after the manner of a vortex or whirlpool, carrying with it the planets, around which their heavens moved as minor vortices. Newton controverted the Cartesian view, which long retarded the acceptance of the gravitation theory on the Continent.

vortex-atom, *s.*

Physics: A name sometimes given to the ultimate parts of matter which, on the Vortex-theory of Sir W. Thomson, may be inconceivably small vortices in the ether.

vortex-ring, *s.*

Physics: A vortical molecular filament or column returning into itself so as to form a ring composed of a number of small rotating circles placed side by side. All such rings have two motions; a motion of translation, and a vortical motion; but the vortical motion of the inner portions of the ring appears to coincide with the motion of translation, while that of the outer portions is in a contrary direction to it. Vortex-rings may be made in a glass of water by dropping milk or ink into it, but the rings are so small that the only motion perceptible is that which carries them to the bottom of the glass. The simplest method of showing vortex-rings in the air is to take an ordinary match-box and make a small round hole in one end; in the inner portion of the box put a little dry tobacco, light it, and close the box. By giving the end of the box opposite the hole a smart tap with the finger, tiny smoke-rings will issue from the orifice. It should be borne in mind that the smoke has nothing to do with the vortex, which is in the air—the smoke only renders it visible.

vortex-theory, *s.* [VORTEX-ATOM.]

vortex-wheel, **vortex water-wheel**, *s.* A kind of turbine in which the water enters tangentially at the surface and is discharged at the center.

vor'-tŷ-cal, ***vor'-tŷ-call**, *a.* [Lat. *vortex* (genit. *vorticis*)=a vortex (q. v.).] Pertaining to or resembling a vortex; whirling, revolving.

"It is not a magnetic power, nor the effect of a *vortical* motion."—*Bentley: Sermons*.

vor'-tŷ-cal-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *vortical*; -*ly*.] In a vortical manner; with a whirling or revolving motion.

vor-tŷ-çêl'-lâ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Latin *vortex* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: Bell-animalcule; the type-genus of Vorticellina (q. v.), with numerous species from salt and fresh water. Attached posteriorly by a simple, undivided, contractile thread-like pedicle, inclosing an elastic muscular fibrilla, and assuming on contraction a much shortened and usually corkscrew-like contour. (See illustration under Bell-animalcule.) The adoral system consists of a spirally convolute, ciliary wreath, the right limb of

which descends into the oral or vestibular fossa, the left obliquely elevated and encircling the rotatory or ciliary disc; oral fossa on ventral side, continued into a conspicuous pharynx.

vor-tŷ-çêl'-lŷd, **vor-tŷ-çêl'-lŷ-dan**, *s.* [VORTICELLIDÆ.] Any individual of the Vorticellidæ (q. v.). (*Saville Kent: Infusoria*, ii. 671.)

vor-tŷ-çêl'-lŷ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vorticell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Zoöl.: A family of Peritrichous Infusoria, with three sub-families: Vorticellina, Vaginicolina, and Ophrydina. Animalcules sedentary or attached, from salt or fresh water, ovate, campanulate, or sub-cylindrical; oral aperture terminal, eccentric, associated with a spiral fringe of adoral cilia, the right limb of which descends into the oral aperture, the left limb encircling a more or less elevated, protrusible, and retractile ciliary disk. They increase by fission, by the conjugation of two dissimilar zoids, the one (male?) minute and migrant, the other (female?) normal and sedentary, and by the development out of the endoplast of minute free-swimming germs.

vor-tŷ-çêl'-lŷ-nâ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *vorticell(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ina*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Vorticellidæ, with eleven genera. Animalcules naked, long, sessile.

vor'-tŷ-çêş, *s. pl.* [VORTEX.]

***vor-tŷ'-ciâl** (ci as sh), *a.* [VORTICAL.] Whirling, vortical (q. v.).

"Cyclic and seemingly gyrating or *vortical* movements."—*Poe: Eureka (Works)*, 1864, ii. 205.

vor'-tŷ-côse, *a.* [Lat. *vortex* (genit. *vorticis*)=a vortex (q. v.).] Whirling, vortical, revolving.

***vor-tŷg'-în-oŭs**, *adj.* [VORTEX.] Having a motion revolving round an axis or center; vortical.

"Lifting high his angry tide
Vortiginous." *Couper: Homer's Iliad*, xxi.

vôş'-gŷte, *s.* [After the Vosges, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered labradorite found in a porphyritic rock. Specific gravity, 2.771; color, white to greenish or bluish; luster, greasy.

vô'-tar-êss, ***vôt'-rêss**, *s.* [Eng. *votary*; -*ess*.] A female votary; a female devoted to any service, worship, or state of life.

"Thy *votress* from my tender years I am."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 225.

vô'-tar-îst, *s.* [Eng. *votary*; -*ist*.] A votary.

"A study which every *votarist* of the dramatic muses ought to pay attention and respect to."—*Observer*, No. 75.

vô'-tar-ŷ, ***vo-tar-ie**, *a. & s.* [Latin *vo(tum)*=a vow; Eng. suff. -*ary*.]

A. As *adj.*: Consecrated by a vow or promise; consequent on a vow; devoted, votive.

"*Votary* resolution is made equipollent to custom."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Custom*.

B. As *subst.*: One who is devoted, consecrated, or promised under a vow; hence, more generally, one who is devoted, given, or addicted to some particular worship, service, study, or the like; a devotee.

"The Actes of English *Votaries*, comprehendynge their vchaste practices and examples by all ages."—*Bale: English Votaries*. (Pref.)

vôte, *s.* [Lat. *vo(tum)*=a vow, a wish, prop. neut. sing. of *vo(tus)*, pa. par. of *vo(veo)*=to vow (q. v.); Fr. *vote*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *voto*.]

*1. An ardent wish; a prayer, a suffrage.

2. The expression of a decided wish, opinion, desire, will, preference, or choice in regard to any measure proposed or to any candidate put forward, in which the person voting has an interest with others, either in passing or rejecting a proposed law, rule, regulation, &c., or in electing or rejecting a proposed candidate for any particular office or post. Votes of this sort can be given in various ways, as by raising the hand, by word of mouth (*vivâ voce*), by ballot, by a ticket, &c.; suffrage.

"Bishops give not their *votes* by blood in parliament, but by an office annex to them, which being taken away they cease to vote, therefore there is not the same reason for them as for temporal lords."—*Selden: Table Talk*, p. 11.

3. Expression of will by a majority; result of voting; decision by some expression of the minds of a number.

4. That by means of which will, preference, or decision is given in elections or in deciding propositions, as a ballot, a ticket, &c.

5. That which is voted, given, granted, allowed, or conveyed by the will of a majority; a thing conferred or granted by vote; a grant.

"Then a *vote* of thanks was moved to the mayor for his able conduct in the chair."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiii.

6. Votes collectively; votes given.

"Alluding to the large amount of the illiterate *vote* in Ireland."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thŷ; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŷn; tŷon, -şion = zhŷn. -tŷious, -ci-ous, -sious = şŷş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

vôte, *v. i. & t.* [Fr. *voter*.] [VOTE, s.]

A. Intrans.: To give a vote; to express or signify the mind, will, or preference, as by ballot, a ticket, or other authorized means, in electing candidates to any office or post, or in passing or rejecting motions, laws, regulations, or the like, or in deciding upon any proposition, in which one has an interest with others.

B. Transitive:

1. To choose by suffrage; to elect by some expression of will.

2. To enact or establish by vote or by some expression of will.

"But the late long lasting parliament voted it a monopoly."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Yorkshire.

3. To grant, allow, or confer by vote or expression of will.

4. To declare; to set down; to characterize.

"It has come to be voted rather a vulgar thing to be married by banns at all."—London Daily Telegraph.

***vôte-lëss**, *a.* [Eng. *vote*, s.; -less.] Not having or not entitled to a vote.

"A small knot of the voteless have gathered."—London Daily Telegraph.

vôt-ër, *s.* [Eng. *vote*(e), v.; -er.] One who has or is legally entitled to vote or give his suffrage; an elector. [REGISTRATION, ¶ 4.]

voting-machine, *s.* A mechanical device for recording and counting votes cast at a general election. A number of machines of this character have been invented, and their use is recommended by ballot reform advocates. Also called *vote-recorder*.

voting-paper, *s.* A paper by means of which a voter gives his vote; a balloting paper. Such papers are used only where the number of persons nominated exceeds the number of vacancies; they contain a list of the candidates alphabetically arranged, and are filled up by the voter secretly by affixing a mark to the names of the candidates he votes for.

***vôt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *vote*(e); -ist.] One who makes a vow; a vower.

"A poore woman, votist of revenge."

Chapman: *Bussy D'Ambois*, iii.

vô-tive, *a.* [Lat. *votivus*, from *votum*=a vow; Fr. *votif*; Sp. & Port. *votivo*.]

1. Given, paid, or consecrated in consequence or in fulfillment of a vow.

"So that the old man's life described, was seen As in a votive table in his lines."

Ben Jonson: *Poetaster*. (Dial.)

*2. Observed or practiced in consequence or in fulfillment of a vow.

"Votive abstinence some constitutions may endure."—Feltham: *Resolves*, i. 85.

votive-mass, *s.* [MASS (2), s., ¶ 16.]

votive-medal, *subst.* A medal struck in grateful commemoration of some auspicious event, as a victory, the recovery of a prince from illness, &c.

votive-offering, *s.* An ex-voto (q. v.).

vô-tive-ly, *adv.* [English *votiv*(e); -ly.] In a votive manner; by vow.

vô-tive-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *votive*; -ness.] The quality or state of being votive.

vôt-ô-graph, *s.* [Eng. *vote*, and Gr. *grapho*=to write.] A name given to a voting-machine invented by John W. Rhines, of St. Paul, Minn. It was the first mechanical vote-recorder invented.

vôt-rëss, *s.* [VOTARESS.]

vouçh, *v. t. & i.* [Norm. Fr. *voucher*=to vouch, cite, or call in a suit, from Lat. *voco*=to call, to call upon, to summon, from *vox* (genit. *vocis*)=the voice.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To call to witness; to obtest; to call upon.

"Do allege the same histories and vouche (as I mought say) to theyr aide the autoritie of the writers."—Elyot: *Governor*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

*2. To warrant; to be surety for; to answer for; to guarantee.

"Vouched by the concurrent testimony of unsuspected witnesses."—Locke: *Human Understand.*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.

3. To assert, to maintain, to affirm, to attest, to witness.

"What can you vouch against him?"

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

*4. To support; to back up; to follow up.

"Bold words vouched with a deed so bold."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 66.

II. Law: To call or summon into court to warrant and defend, or to make good a warranty of title.

"He vouches the tenant in tail, who vouches over the common vouchee."—Blackstone: *Comment.*

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To bear witness; to give testimony or attestation.

2. To answer; to be surety or guarantee.

"Until the Elector of Hanover shall vouch for the truth of what she hath solemnly affirmed."—Swift.

3. To maintain, to assert, to aver, to affirm.

"A man that never yet

"Did, as he vouches, misreport your grace."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

II. Law: To give evidence of a warranty of title.

***vouçh**, *s.* [VOUCH, v.] Approving or attesting voice; warrant, attestation, testimony.

"What praise couldst thou bestow on a deserving woman indeed; one that, in the authority of her merit, did justly put on the vouch of very malice itself?"—Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

vouçh-ëe', *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; -ee.]

Law: The person vouched or summoned in a writ of right.

vouçh-ër, *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who vouches or gives witness or attestation to anything.

"I shall have many vouchers, who will be ready to justify me."—Burnet: *Life of Sir M. Hale*.

2. A book, paper, or document which serves to vouch for or guarantee the truth of accounts, or to confirm and establish facts of any kind; specif., the written evidence of the payment of a debt, as a discharged account and the like.

3. A guarantee; testimony, witness.

"The stamp is a mark, and a publick voucher, that a piece of such denomination is of such a weight."—Locke.

II. Law:

1. The tenant in a writ of right; one who calls in another to establish his warranty of title. In common recoveries there may be a single voucher or double vouchers.

2. (See extract.)

"Voucher is the calling in of some person to answer the action, that hath warranted the title to the tenant or defendant."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 20.

***vouçh-mënt**, *s.* [Eng. *vouch*; -ment.] A solemn assertion or declaration.

"Their vouchment by their honor in that tryal is not an oath."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, i. 77.

vouçh-or, *s.* [Eng. *vouch*, v.; -or.]

Law: The same as VOUCHER, II. 1.

vouçh-sâfe', ***vouche-safe**, ***vouche-salve**,

***vouçh-sa-ve**, ***vouçh-en-sauf**, ***vouche-sauf**, ***vouche-saufe**, *v. t. & i.* [Prop. two words, *vouch safe*=to vouch or warrant as safe, to guarantee, to grant.] [VOUCH, v.]

A. Transitive:

*1. As two words: To grant, to allow.

"So Philip is wild, on that wise we it take

As ye haf mad present, the kyng vouches it saue."

Robert de Brunne, p. 260.

II. As one word:

1. To condescend to grant; to concede; to grant in condescension.

"She vouchsafes no notice,"

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

*2. To receive or accept in condescension; to deign to receive.

"Upon which better part our prayers come in

If thou vouchsafe them."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

B. Intransitive:

*1. As two words:

1. To guarantee; to be surety.

"But wold ye vouchen sauf upon surtee

Two yere or three for to respiten me."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 11,886.

2. To grant, to concede, to agree.

"Vouche sauf that his some hire wedde."

William of Palerne, 1,449.

II. As one word: To deign, to condescend, to yield.

"Vouchsafe to alight thy steed."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 13.

vouçh-sâfe-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *vouchsafe*; -ment.] The act of vouchsafing; that which is vouchsafed; a grant or concession in condescension.

"And that God is in him of a truth, in a special way of manifestation and vouchsafement."—Glanvill: *Sermons*, ser. 1.

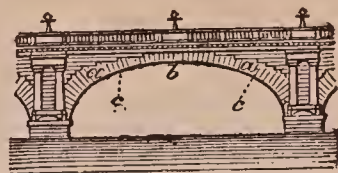
***vouølge** (g as zh), *s.* [O. French *voulge*, *vouge*. Origin doubtful.]

Old Arm.: A langue-de-bœuf (q. v.).

***voure**, *v. t.* [Lat. *vorō*.] To devour. (Wycliffe: 2 Kings, xviii. 8.)

vousoir (as vōs-swâr), *s.* [Fr., from *voussure*=the curvature of a vault, from a verb *vousser* (supposed Low Lat. *volutio*)=to make round, from Lat. *volutus*, pa. par. of *volvo*=to turn.]

Arch.: One of the stones which immediately form the arch of a bridge, vault, &c., and are always cut more or less in the shape of a truncated pyramid or wedge. The under sides of the voussoirs form the intrados or soffit of the arch, and the upper sides the extrados. The middle voussoir is called the keystone of the arch.



Arch of Waterloo Bridge.

a a. Voussoirs; b. Keystone; c c. Intrados or soffit.

***vou-ter-y**, *subst.*

[AVOUTERIE.] Adul-

tery. (Wycliffe: *Jeremiah*, xvii. 27.)

vōw, ***vou**, ***vowe**, *s.* [O. Fr. *vou*, *vo*, *veu* (Fr. *vœu*)=a vow, from Lat. *votum*=a thing vowed, a vow; prop. neut. sing. of *votus*, pa. par. of *voveo*=to promise, to vow; Sp. & Ital. *voto*. *Vote* and *vow* are doublets. *Avow* is a compound from *vow*, by the prefixing of *a*=Lat. *ad*.] [AVOW.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A solemn promise; a kind of promissory oath made to God, or to some deity, to perform some act, or to dedicate to the deity something of value, on the fulfillment of certain conditions, or in the event the vower receives something specially desired, as recovery from illness, deliverance from danger, success in an enterprise, or the like.

"A vow, being a promise made solemnly to God, partakes of the nature of an oath."—Secker: *Works*, vol. vi., lect. 20.

2. A solemn promise to follow out some line of conduct, or to consecrate or devote one's self, wholly or in part, for a longer or shorter time, to some act or service.

3. A solemn promise or declaration of fidelity and constancy.

"It is the hour when lovers' vows

Seem sweet in every whispered word."

Byron: *Parisina*, i.

*4. A solemn asseveration or declaration.

"To entertain my vows of thanks and praise."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iv. 9.

II. Eccles. & Church History: A special promise made to God to do or forego something for the promotion of his glory. The subject-matter must always consist of "a greater good," in ecclesiastical language "de bono meliori." The practice of making vows appears in the religious history of all races in any degree civilized. It entered largely into the Mosaic Dispensation (Gen. xxviii. 20-22; Lev. xvii. 2; Num. xxx. 2, &c.) In Deut. xxiii. 21, the necessity of fulfilling a vow is insisted on (cf. Eccles. v. 4, 5), but in the following verse it is pointed out that there is no sin in forbearing to make a vow. The practice continued among the Jews in New Testament times (Acts xviii. 18). With the rise of monachism (q. v.), vows to observe the evangelical councils of voluntary poverty, perpetual chastity, and entire obedience became common and prevailed in the Church till the Reformation, when the Reformers taught that, since it was the duty of every man to devote himself and all his possessions to the service of God, vows were unnecessary. Vows, however, still enter largely into the religious system of the Roman Church. To the three vows (poverty, chastity, and obedience) taken by all religious [RELIGIOUS, B.], a fourth, that of stability (=remaining in the order) is sometimes added. In addition to these there are private vows—of chastity, pilgrimage, &c. Vows are of two kinds, simple and solemn, the difference between them being that the latter are instituted as such, and accepted as irrevocable by the Church, and they constitute one of the marks of a religious order as distinguished from a congregation [ORDER, s., ¶ (9)]. Simple and solemn vows differ also in their effects. A simple vow makes marriage unlawful, and deprives the person who has made it of a right to use any property he may possess; a solemn vow makes marriage invalid, and takes away all dominion over property. Solemn and certain simple vows, as those of chastity and of greater pilgrimage, can only be dispensed by the Pope, or by a superior specially delegated for the purpose; but most of the simple vows can be dispensed by the bishop of the diocese in which the person who has made the vow resides.

***vow-breach**, ***vow-break**, *s.* The breaking of a vow or vows.

"Sacrilege and vow-break in Ananias and Sapphira made them descend quick into their graves."—Jeremy Taylor: *Holy Dying*.

***vow-breaker**, *s.* One who breaks his vow or vows.

"And this is that holy bishop Paphnutius, whome these evangelical vow-breakers pretende to be their proctour for their vnlaful mariages."—Jewell: *Defence of Apologie*, p. 162.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***vow-fellow, s.** One who is bound by the same vow.

"Vow-fellows with this virtuous king."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, ii.

vōw, *vowe, *vow-en, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *voer* (Fr. *vouer*).] [Vow, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To promise solemnly; to give, consecrate, or dedicate by a vow or solemn promise, as to God or a deity.

"When thou *vowest* a vow defer not to pay it . . . pay that which thou hast *vowed*."—*Eccles.* v. 4.

2. To threaten or denounce solemnly or upon oath.

"That he may *vow* revenge on him."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1, 179.

B. Intransitive:

1. To make a vow or solemn promise; to bind one's self by a vow.

"He that *vows* never to have an ill thought, never to commit an error, hath taken a course that his little infirmities shall become crimes."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons* vol. i., ser. 14.

2. To asseverate or protest solemnly.

"We heard him swear and *vow* to God,
He came but to the duke of Lancaster."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV., Pt. I.*, iv. 3.

vōwed, pa. par. & a. [Vow, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Devoted, consecrated, or dedicated by a vow.

"Never faith could hold, if not to beauty *vowed*."

Shakesp.: *Passionate Pilgrim*, 58.

*2. Confirmed by oath; sworn to.

"With a *vowed* contract."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

3. Sworn, constant, inveterate, confirmed.

"[The] *vowed* foe of my felicitie."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xii. 19.

vōw'-ēl, *vow-ell, s. & a. [Fr. *voyelle*=a vowel, from Lat. *vocale*, accus. of *vocalis*=sounding, vocal (q. v.); Sp. *vocal*; Port. *vogal*; Ital. *vocale*.]

A. As substantive:

1. A sound that is uttered by simply opening the mouth or vocal organs; a sound produced by the vibration of the vocal chords. The pitch or tone of a vowel is determined by the vocal chords, but its quality depends upon the configuration of the mouth or buccal tube. *A, i, and u* are by philologists called the primitive vowels, and from them all the various vowel sounds in the Aryan languages have been developed. A vowel differs from a consonant in that the former can be pronounced by itself, while a consonant requires the aid of a vowel to be sounded with it. While there are only five vowels, *i. e.*, characters representing such sounds, yet there are fourteen vowel and five diphthongal sounds in English.

"For the formation of the three principal vowels, we give the interior of the mouth two extreme positions. In one we round the lips and draw down the tongue so that the cavity of the mouth assumes the shape of a bottle without a neck, and we pronounce *u*. In the other we narrow the lips and draw up the tongue as high as possible, so that the buccal tube represents a bottle with a very wide neck, and we pronounce *i* (as in French and German). If the lips are wide open, and the tongue lies flat and in its natural position, we pronounce *a*. Between these three elementary articulations there is an indefinite variety of vowel sounds."—*Morris: Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, § 47.

2. A letter or character representing such a sound.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to a vowel; vocal.

vowel-points, s. pl. [POINT, s., ¶ 16.]

***vōw'-ēl-ish, adj.** [English vowel; -ish.] Of the nature of a vowel.

"The power is always *vowelish*, even where it leads the vowel in any syllable."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. iii.

***vōw'-ēl-ism, s.** [Eng. vowel; -ism.] The use of vowels.

vōw'-ēled, adj. [Eng. vowel; -ed.] Furnished with or containing vowels.

"Pauses, cadence, and well *vowel'd* words."

Dryden: *To the Earl of Roscommon*.

vōw'-ēr, s. [Eng. vow, s.; -er.] One who makes a vow or vows.

"The gyfte . . . not promysed to that kynde of *vowers*."—*Bale: Apologie*. (Pref.)

***vōw'-ēss, *vow-esse, s.** [Eng. vow; -ess.] A woman who has taken a vow; a nun.

"In that church also lieth this ladie, buried . . . in the habit of a *vowess*."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. iiii.

***vōw'-lèss, *vōw-lesse, a.** [Eng. vow, s.; -less.] Free from or not bound by a vow or vows.

"He hath done with their owne *vowes*, and now descends to us; whom he confesses *vowlesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Honor of the Married Clergie*, § 17.

vōx, s. [Lat.=a voice.] A voice.

vox-angelica, s. [Lat.]

Music: An organ-stop consisting of two ranks of pipes of small scale and delicate quality of tone, one of which is tuned slightly sharp, in order to produce a wavy and tremulous sound. Called also *Voix céleste, unda maris*, &c.

vox-humana, s. [Lat.]

Music: A reed stop in the organ intended to imitate the sounds of the human voice, consisting of a large reed and short tube; called *voce humana* in Italian, *voix humaine* in French, and also *anthropoglossa*.

vōy'-age (age as ĭg), *ve-age, *vi-age, *vy-age, s. [O. Fr. *veiage* (Fr. *voyage*), from Lat. *viaticum*=provisions or requisites for a journey; from *viaticus*=pertaining to a journey, from *via*=a way, a journey; Ital. *viaggio*; Sp. *viage*; Prov. *viatge*.] [WAY.]

*1. A journey, whether by land or by sea.

"To Scotland now he fondes, to redy his *viage*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 314.

2. A journey or passing by sea or water from one place or country to another, especially a journey by water to a place far distant.

*3. The practice or habit of traveling, especially from one country to another.

"All nations have interknowledge of one another, by *voyage* into foreign parts, or strangers that come to them."—*Bacon*.

*4. Any course or way taken; an attempt.

"If he should intend this *voyage* toward my wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

¶ One of the most remarkable voyages of antiquity was that of Solomon and Hiram's navigators to India, or some place to which its productions were brought. The names of the apes, peacocks, &c., obtained are Malabar words, which suggests that Southwestern India itself was visited. An exploring expedition sent out by Pharaoh Necho about 604 B. C. is said to have sailed round Africa. The Periplus of Hanno the Carthaginian, B. C. 400, was also a great nautical exploit. The discovery of America by Columbus, 1492, and the passage of the Cape of Good Hope by Vasco de Gama, with his ultimate arrival in India (A. D. 1497), constitute two of the greatest nautical enterprises of modern times. After these rank the expeditions which circumnavigated the globe [CIRCUMNAVIGATOR] and those for the discovery of the Northeast and Northwest passages. [NORTHEAST, ¶; NORTHWEST, ¶.]

vōy'-age (age as ĭg), v. i. & t. [Fr. *voyager*.] [VOYAGE, s.]

A. Intrans.: To travel; to make a journey or voyage; to travel by water.

"Life hath not been unexpensive in learning, and *voyaging* about."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnus*, § 8.

B. Trans.: To travel or pass over; to traverse.

"I with pain

Voyog'd th' unreal, vast unbounded deep."

Milton: *P. L.*, x. 471.

vōy'-age-a-ble (age as ĭg), adj. [Eng. *voyage*; -able.] Capable of being traveled or sailed over; navigable.

vōy'-ag-ēr (ag as ĭg), s. [Eng. *voyag(e)*; -er.] One who travels or passes by water from one place or country to another.

"Long shall the *voyager*, with th' Ionian blast,

Hail the bright clime of battle and of song,"

Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 91.

vōy'-a-geūr (g as zh), s. [Fr.] A traveler; specifically applied in Canada to a class of men employed by the fur companies in transporting goods by the rivers and across the land to and from the remote stations of the northwest. They are nearly all French Canadians or half-breeds.

vōy'-al, vōy'-ōl, s. [VIOL (2), s.]

vōy'-ra, s. [The Guianan name of one species.]

Bot.: A parasitic genus of Gentianæ, akin to the Orobanchaceæ. They grow on the trunks of old trees. The tuberous roots of *V. rosea* are eaten in Guiana like potatoes.

V-pūg, s. [See def.]

Entom.: *Eupithecia coronata*, a pug-moth (q. v.). The fore wings are green with numerous black and pale markings, the most conspicuous of which is a V-shaped black mark, whence the name. The caterpillar feeds on the traveler's joy, the agrimony, the golden rod, and the wild angelica.

vraisemblance (as vrā-šāñ-blāñs'), s. [Fr.] An appearance of truth.

vrēck'-ite, s. [After Ben Bhreck, or Vreck, near Tongue, Sutherland, where found; suffix -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A soft, granular mineral occurring as a coating on crystals of quartz. Color, light apple-green. An analysis yielded: Silica, 74.92; alumina,

7.16; sesquioxide of iron, 12.71; protoxide of iron, 2.11; protoxide of manganese, 0.41; lime, 16.08; magnesia, 8.26; water, 17.77=99.42.

vūgg, vugh, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: A cavity; a hollow in a rock, or in a lode; a vogle.

Vūl'-cān, s. [Lat. *Vulcanus*.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The god who presided over the working of metals. He was the son of Jupiter, who, incensed at his interference on the part of his mother, Juno, cast him out of heaven; he fell in the isle of Lemnos, and broke his leg in the fall. He was the patron of armorers and workers in metal. There is about the character of Vulcan much of the usual confusion belonging to Greek mythology. Cicero mentions three Vulcans, besides the son of Jupiter; one, the child of Uranus; another, of Nilus, who reigned in Egypt; a third of Mænalius. A peculiarity attending the worship of Vulcan was that the victims were wholly consumed, in reference to his character as god of fire. In sculpture he is represented as bearded, with a hammer and pincers, and a pointed cap. He had under him as workmen, the Cyclopes, whose workshop was on Mount Etna, where thunderbolts were forged. He is identified with the Greek Hephestos.

*2. *Astron.:* The name given to a planet, imaginary or real, between the Sun and Mercury. On March 26, 1859, M. Lescarbault, a village physician of Orgères, Eure-et-Loire, France, saw, or fancied that he saw, a small dark planet-like body pass across the sun's disc. In September the alleged discovery reached Leverrier, who eagerly grasped it, as he had previously come to the conclusion that the motions of Mercury were affected by the perturbation of a planet between it and the sun. He even went so far as hypothetically to calculate the elements of the new planet. M. Liass stated that he was examining the sun at the very moment of M. Lescarbault's supposed discovery, and was certain that no dark body passed across the disc. The planet was called by anticipation Vulcan, but its existence still remains unconfirmed. (*Dunkin: Midnight Sky*.)

Vūl-cā'-nī-ān, a. [Lat. *Vulcanius*, from *Vulcanus*=Vulcan.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Pertaining to Vulcan; formed by Vulcan.

"The *Vulcanian* panoply which Achilles lent to his feeble friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Of or pertaining to volcanoes; volcanic.

II. Geol.: Of, pertaining, or relating to the geological theory of the Vulcanists.

vūl-cān'-ic, a. [Eng. *Vulcan*; -ic.]

1. Of or pertaining to Vulcan.

2. Volcanic; vulcanian.

vūl-cān-ic-i-tỹ, s. [Eng. *vulcanic*; -ity.] The quality or state of being volcanic or volcanic; volcanic power or action; volcanicity.

vūl'-cān-ism, s. [Eng. *Vulcan*; -ism.]

Geol.: A collective term for the phenomena due to internal fire or heat, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.

"A grander phase of *vulcanism* than that now displayed either by Vesuvius or Hecla."—*Chambers' Journal*, Feb. 27, 1886.

vūl'-cān-ist, s. [Lat. *Vulcanus* = (1) the god of fire; (2) fire.]

Geol.: One who attributed to igneous agency the formation of various rocks, notably basalt, &c., supposed by the Neptunists, led by Werner (1750-1817), to have been deposited from a chaotic aqueous fluid. The controversy became vehement, and the two parties degenerated into warring factions, the Vulcanist hypothesis ultimately holding the field. Called also Plutonists. [GEOLOGY, I.; HUTTONIAN-THEORY, WERNERIAN.]

"The bitter controversies of the Neptunists and *Vulcanists*."—*Brown: Our Earth and its Story*, i. 99.

vūl'-cān-ite, s. [Eng. *vulcan*; -ite.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hard and non-elastic variety of vulcanized rubber, used for making combs, dental plates, and numerous other objects. It contains from 30 to 60 per cent. more sulphur, and is subjected to a higher and more prolonged heat in curing than ordinary vulcanized rubber. It is of a brownish-black color, is hard and tough, cuts easily, is susceptible of a good polish, and is not affected by water or any of the other caoutchouc solvents. It evolves a considerable amount of electricity when rubbed, and is hence much used in the construction of electric machines.

2. *Petrol.:* A name sometimes given to Pyroxene (q. v.).

vūl-cān-ī-zā'-tion, subst. [Eng. *vulcaniz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of vulcanizing, or of treating caoutchouc or india-rubber with some form of sulphur, to effect certain changes in its

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; ðion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

properties, as to render it insensible to atmospheric changes, increase its durability, and adapt it for various purposes in the arts. This was originally effected by dipping the rubber in melted sulphur, and heating it to nearly 300°. Several other methods have been employed. The substance thus formed is elastic at all temperatures, cannot be dissolved by the ordinary solvents, and resists the effects of heat within a considerable range of temperature. Vulcanized india-rubber is largely used for many useful purposes, as for waterproofing cloth, for boots, shoes, mats, toys, belting, buffers, wheel-tires, washers, valves, pipes, fire-hose, medical and surgical appliances, &c. [VULCANITE.]

vũl'-càn-ize, *v. t.* [Eng. *vulcan*; -ize.] To treat by the process of vulcanization, as india-rubber.

vũl'-càn-ized, *pa. par. & a.* [VULCANIZE.]

vulcanized india-rubber, *s.* India-rubber subjected to the process of vulcanization (q. v.).

vũl'-càn-iz-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *vulcaniz(e)*; -er.] One who or that which vulcanizes; specifically, the apparatus used in vulcanizing india-rubber.

***vũl'-càn-ōl'-ō-ğist**, *subst.* [Eng. *vulcanolog(y)*; -ist.] One who studies or is versed in vulcanology; a volcanist.

***vũl'-càn-ōl'-ō-ğy**, *s.* [English *vulcano*=a volcano; suff. -ology.]

Physics: That department of natural science which concerns itself with igneous phenomena, as volcanoes, hot springs, &c.

"Under *Vulcanology* he treats of the volcanic eruptions during the two years."—*Nature*, Oct. 22, 1885, p. 609.

vũl'-gar, *a. & s.* [Fr. *vulgaire*=vulgar, common, from Lat. *vulgaris*, from *vulgus*=the common people, lit.=a crowd or throng; from same root as Sansc. *varga*=a troop; *vraja*=a flock, a herd, a multitude; Eng. *urge*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Of or pertaining to the common people; plebeian.

"Talk like the *vulgar* sort of market-men."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 2.

2. Characteristic of or suiting the common people; as, *vulgar* sports, *vulgar* life.

3. Pertaining to or belonging to, or characteristic of the lower or less refined classes; unrefined; hence, somewhat coarse; rude, boorish, low.

"Stale and cheap to *vulgar* company."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 2.

4. Common, ordinary; in general use; hence, vernacular, national.

"Ye are to take care that this child be brought to the Bishop to be confirmed by him, so soon as he can say the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in the *vulgar* tongue."—*Book of Common Prayer; Order of Baptism.*

*5. Ordinary, commonplace; of ordinary or common occurrence.

"As common
As any, the most *vulgar* thing to sense."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

*6. Lowering one's self, with loss of dignity or self-respect; making one's self too cheap.

"Be thou familiar, but by no means *vulgar*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*7. Of common or general circulation; commonly bruited; public.

"A *vulgar* comment will be made of it."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

*8. Consisting of common persons.

"The *vulgar* heaps of slaughter."—*Rambler.*

***B. As substantive:**

1. One of the common people; a vulgar person.

"As bad as those that *vulgars* give boldest titles."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

2. The vernacular tongue or common language of a country.

"Abandon—which is in the *vulgar*, leave."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.*

¶ The *vulgar*: The common people collectively; the uneducated or unrefined class of people.

"Drive away the *vulgar* from the streets."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 1.

vulgar era, *s.* The common era used by Christians, dating from the birth of Christ.

vulgar-fraction, *s.* [FRACTION, II.]

vũl'-gār'-ī-ān, *a. & s.* [Eng. *vulgar*; -ian.]

***A. As adj.:** Vulgar.

"With a fat *vulgarian* sloven."

Denham: To Sir J. Mennis.

B. As subst.: A vulgar person; particularly a rich person with low or vulgar ideas; as, a purseproud *vulgarian*.

vũl'-gar-ism, *s.* [Eng. *vulgar*; -ism.]

1. Coarseness, rudeness, or grossness of manners or language; vulgarity.

"[Fletcher] . . . has never descended to *vulgarism* or affected obscurity."—*P. Fletcher: Pisc. Ecl., 1.* (Note.)

2. A vulgar phrase or expression.

"All *vulgarisms*, solecisms, and barbarisms, in the conversations of boys . . . must be noticed and corrected."—*Knox: Liberal Education, § 14.*

vũl'-gār'-ī-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *vulgar*; -ity.]

*1. The quality or state of being vulgar; mean condition of life.

2. Coarseness, grossness, or clownishness of manners or language; acts of low manners or coarseness.

"The reprobate *vulgarity* of the frequenters of Bartholomew Fair."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.* (Note by Gifford.)

*3. The vulgar; the common people; the mob.

"The mere *vulgarity* (like swine) are prone to cry out more for a little bite by the eare than for all the sordidness of sin."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church, p. 3.* (Pref.)

vũl'-gar-ī-zā'-tion, *subst.* [Eng. *vulgariz(e)*; -ation.] The act or process of making common or vulgar.

"The *vulgarization* of Rossetti has been going on for some time past with really remarkable success."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

vũl'-gar-ize, **vũl'-gar-ise**, *v. t. & i.* [English *vulgar*; -ize.]

A. Trans.: To make vulgar or common.

"He . . . reduces and *vulgarizes* the standard of his own work."—*Scribner's Magazine, Dec., 1878, p. 297.*

B. Intrans.: To act in a vulgar or low manner; to lower or debase one's self.

"Nor ever may descend to *vulgarise*,
Or be below the sphere of her abode."
Daniel: To Lady Anne Clifford.

vũl'-gar-lỹ, ***vul-gare-ly**, *adv.* [English *vulgar*; -ly.]

¶1. In a vulgar, common, or ordinary manner; commonly; ordinarily; among the common people.

"There is a large cave on the said mount, which is *vulgarly* believed to contain hidden treasures."—*Dennis: Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria, i. 56.*

2. In a vulgar, coarse, rude, or clownish manner; rudely, coarsely; as, to speak *vulgarly*.

*3. Publicly; before all the people; openly.

"So *vulgarly* and personally accused."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

vũl'-gar-něss, *s.* [English *vulgar*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vulgar; vulgarity.

Vũl'-gāte, *s.* [Lat. *vulgatus*=general, common, *pa. par. of vulgo*=to make common, general, or universal; *vulgus*=a crowd, the public.]

Biblical Versions: The most celebrated and most widely diffused version of the Bible into the Latin language. It is believed to have been made by St. Jerome, who was born in Dalmatia A. D. 329, and died at Bethlehem A. D. 420. The early Church seems for a considerable time to have consisted mainly of members who spoke Greek, and the necessity for a Latin version of the Scriptures was first felt in Northern Africa. One or more Latin translations were made in that quarter, which after a time were superseded by the Italic Version (q. v.). In 383 Pope Damasus urged Jerome to revise the Latin version of the New Testament by the Greek original. Undertaking the work, he found innumerable false readings, interpolations, and corruptions, and though he acted cautiously to avoid alarming the ignorant and the timid, his version was a great advance on its predecessors. He next revised the Latin version of the Old Testament by the aid of the Greek Septuagint. Finally acquiring the Hebrew tongue after he was forty-five years of age, he translated the Old Testament directly from the original language. Although his version had at first to encounter the hostile clamors of the ignorant, it made way by its own merits, without much assistance from authority, through the whole Latin-speaking portion of ancient Christendom. Gradually, however, the text was corrupted, and recensions became needful. One was commenced A. D. about 802 by Alcuin at the instance of Charlemagne, a second by Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, A. D. about 1089, and there were others. The invention of printing led to the immediate issue about 1455 of the Mazarin Vulgate, printed at Mainz by Gutenberg and Fust, others following at intervals. In 1546 a commission appointed by the Council of Trent reported that the text of the Vulgate was very corrupt. In 1587 an edition of the Vulgate appeared, the proof-sheets of which were partly corrected by Pope Sixtus V., who used his authority to procure acceptance for the work. But further study showed that many of the attempted emendations were erroneous, and

there was a further revision by Toletus under the auspices of Pope Clement VIII. It was issued in 1592, and is the authorized edition in the Roman Church. It bears the name of both pontiffs, being entitled "Biblia Sacra Latina Vulgatæ editionis Sixti V. et Clementis VIII." Wycliffe's version of the Bible was made from the Vulgate; and thus that version has affected the Authorized version, as it has those published in the languages of Western Europe. A large number of the theological terms now in use, such as "sacrament," "justification," &c., have been adopted from the Latin of the Vulgate.

"The Latin Church found in the *Vulgate* an instrument for reaching all hearts and guiding all tongues."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies, p. 345.*

¶ Hence, sometimes applied to the ordinary text of any author.

"Let us pass from 'The Tempest' to the 'Comedy of Errors,' v. ii., 'My heavy burden are delivered.' So the folio, and rightly. The *vulgate* gives 'burdens,' reduplicating the plural."—*Notes and Queries, May 19, 1888, p. 382.*

vũlned, *a.* [Lat. *vulnus*=a wound.]

Her. An epithet applied to any animal that is wounded and bleeding; as, a hind's head *vũlned*.

vũl'-nēr-ā-bĩl'-ĩ-tỹ, *s.* [Eng. *vulnerable*; -ity.] The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

"*Vulnerability* by an enemy's bullets."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

vũl'-nēr-ā-ble, *adj.* [Latin *vulnerabilis*, from *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*)=a wound; Sp. *vulnerable*; Ital. *vulnerabile*.]

1. Capable of being wounded; susceptible of or liable to wounds or external injuries.

"Seeking where he was *vulnerable* most."

Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xxi.

2. Liable to injury; subject to be affected injuriously.

"If you are *vulnerable* in your character you will be deeply wounded."—*Knox: Essay 85.*

*3. Wounding.

"To throw the *vulnerable* and inevitable darte."—*Hart. Miscell., v. 440.*

vũl'-nēr-ā-ble-něss, *s.* [Eng. *vulnerable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being vulnerable; vulnerability.

vũl'-nēr-ā-rỹ, ***vul-ner-a-rie**, *a. & s.* [Latin *vulnerarius*=pertaining to a wound or wounds, from *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*)=a wound; Fr. *vulnéraire*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Useful in healing wounds; adapted to the cure of external injuries.

"The *vulnerary* herbs and surgical art of the country."—*Cook: First Voyage, bk. ii., ch. ix.*

*2. Causing wounds; wounding.

"The aspect of his eye alone does sometimes become not only *vulnerary*, but mortal."—*Feltham: Resolves, pt. ii., res. 56.*

B. As subst.: Any plant, drug, or composition useful in the cure of wounds or external injuries; as certain unguents, balsams, and the like.

"Like a balsamic *vulnerary*, heal the sore which opposition would cause to rankle."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy, § 38.*

***vũl'-nēr-āte**, *v. t.* [Lat. *vulneratus*, *pa. par. of vulnero*=to wound, from *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*)=a wound.] To wound, to injure.

"Thou thy chastitie didst *vulnerate*."

Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 17.

***vũl'-nēr-ā'-tĩon**, *s.* [VULNERATE.]

1. The act of wounding or injuring.
2. The state of being wounded or injured; a wound.

"He speaks of the son of God, which was to be the son of Man, and by our nature liable to *vulneration*."—*Pearson: On the Creed, art. 4.*

vũl'-nēr-ōse, *adj.* [Latin *vulnus* (genit. *vulneris*)=a wound.] Full of wounds; having wounds; wounded.

vũl'-nĩf'-ĩc, **vũl'-nĩf'-ĩc-āl**, *a.* [Lat. *vulnus*=a wound, and *facio* (pass. *fio*)=to make.] Causing wounds.

vũln'-ĩng, *a.* [Lat. *vulnus*=a wound.]

Her. Wounding; a term applied particularly to the pelican, which is always depicted as wounding or piercing her breast. (See illustration under PELICAN.)

***vũl'-pān'-sēr**, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *vulpes* (q. v.), and Lat. *anser*=a goose.]

Ornith.: A lapsed synonym of Tadorna (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, ūnite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

vŭl'-pā-vŭs, s. [Mod. Lat. *vulpes* (q. v.), and Lat. *avus*=an ancestor.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Canidæ, from the Eocene of North America.

vŭl'-pēc'-u-lā, s. [Lat.=a little fox, dimin. from *vulpes* (q. v.).] (See etym. and compound.)

vulpecula-et-anser, s.

Astron.: The Fox and the Goose; a modern constellation between Aquila and Cygnus introduced in the sixteenth century by Hevelius. Bode registers within its limits 127 small stars.

***vŭl'-pēc'-u-lār**, adj. [Lat. *vulpecula*, dimin. from *vulpes*=a fox.] Of or pertaining to a fox; vulpine.

†vŭl'-pēs, s. [Lat.=a fox.]

Zoöl.: An old genus of Canidæ, having for its type *Canis vulpes* († *Vulpes vulgaris*), the Common Fox. It is now generally made a sub-genus of *Canis* (q. v.). The species or varieties are numerous and widely distributed over North America, the South of India, and Africa. They have the tail clothed with soft fur and long hair uniformly mixed. [VULPAVUS, VULPINE-SERIES.]

vŭl'-pīc, adj. [Mod. Lat. (*Cetraria vulpina*); suff. -ic.] Contained in or derived from *Cetraria vulpina*.

vulpic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{14}O_5$. Vulpic acid. An acid occurring in the lichen *Cetraria vulpina*. The lichen is macerated with warm water, in presence of milk of lime, the extract treated with hydrochloric acid, and the flocculent precipitate of vulpic acid purified by recrystallization from boiling alcohol or ether. It separates from ether in transparent yellow needles, is nearly insoluble in water and absolute alcohol, more easily soluble in ether, and melts at 100°. Its salts are of no importance.

vŭl'-pī-çide, **vŭl'-pē-çide**, s. [Latin *vulpes*=a fox, and *cædo* (in comp. -*cido*)=to kill.]

1. The act or practice of killing a fox otherwise than by hunting. Such an act is considered by fox-hunters as extremely unsportsmanlike and disgraceful.

"The word *vulpicide* has been created to denounce a most hated crime."—*Fortnightly Review*, Dec., 1869, p. 623.

2. One who kills a fox otherwise than by hunting it.

"Their father bore (let us hope falsely) the awful repute of being a *vulpicide*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

vŭl'-pīne, a. [Latin *vulpinus*, from *vulpes*=a fox.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a fox; resembling a fox.

"A singular instance of *vulpine* sagacity and daring was witnessed."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

2. Crafty, cunning.

vulpine-opossum, s. [VULPINE-PHALANGER.]

vulpine-phalanger, s.

Zoöl.: *Phalangista vulpeculus*, an Australian Marsupial, resembling a fox in appearance, being two feet long exclusive of the tail, which is some fifteen inches more. Upper parts covered with dark gray fur, lighter beneath. Called also Vulpine and Brush-tailed Opossum.

vulpine-series, s.

Zoöl.: One of the two sections into which Huxley divides the genus *Canis*. It includes *Vulpes* (with *Urocyon* (q. v.), and *Leucocyon* (Gray)=*C. lagopus*, the Arctic Fox) and *Fennecus*. Called also the *Alopecoid* series.

***vŭl'-pīn-īsm**, s. [Eng. *vulpin*(e); -ism.] The quality of being vulpine; craft, artfulness, cunning. (*Carlyle*.)

vŭl'-pīn-īte, subst. [After Vulpino, Lombardy, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A granular variety of anhydrite (q. v.). Sometimes used for ornamental purposes.

vŭl'-pū-līc, a. [VULPIC.]

vŭl'-pū-līn, s. [Eng. *vulpul*(ic); -in.] [VULPIC-ACID.]

vŭl'-tūr, s. [Lat.=a vulture (q. v.).]

Ornith.: Vulture (q. v.); the type-genus of Vulturinæ, with one species, *Vultur monachus*, ranging over Spain and North Africa, through Nepal to China, north of Ningpo. Bill moderate, thick, higher than broad, hooked; nostrils in cere, naked, vertical; wings long; tail moderate, rounded; tarsi strong, reticulated, with small scales.

vŭl'-tūre, s. [Lat. *vultur*=a vulture, lit.=a plucker or tearer, from the same root as *vellō* (pa. t. *vulsi*)=to pluck, to tear.]

1. **Lit. & Ornith.**: A popular name for any species of the Vulturidæ (q. v.). They are large birds of

repulsive habits and appearance, but extremely useful, since they perform the office of scavengers in the warm countries which they inhabit. They feed on the ground, where they walk with comparative ease, their large feet being well fitted for progression. Unlike eagles, they do not carry food to their young, but devour the carrion and feed their nestlings by regurgitating food from their crop. It has long been a vexed question as to whether they discover their prey by sight or by smell, and experiments show that they possess both senses in an extraordinary degree, but the balance of evidence goes to prove that they generally find their food by sight. The chief species are: The Black Vulture (*Vultur monachus*), the Griffon or Fulvous Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*), the Sociable or Eared Vulture (*Otogyps auricularis*), the Nubian Vulture (*O. nubicus*), the Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*), and the King Vulture (*Sarcophagus papia*). *Gypætus barbatus*, the Bearded Vulture, does not belong to the modern family.

2. **Fig.**: A person of a rapacious disposition.

"Ye dregs of baseness, vultures amongst men,
That tyre upon the hearts of generous spirits."
Beaum. & Flot.: *Honest Man's Fortune*, ii.

3. **Scripture**:

(1) Heb. *dayyah*, *daah*. Probably not a real vulture, but a species of Kite, perhaps *Milvus ater*. (Lev. xi. 14; Deut. xiv. 13; Isa. xxxiv. 15.)

(2) *Ayyah*. Probably *Milvus regalis*. (Job xxviii. 7.)

vŭl'-tūr-i-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *vultur*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Ornith.: Vultures; a family of Accipitres, with two sub-families, Vulturinæ and Sarcophaginæ (both which see). Bill moderate, culmen straight at base, constricted in front of cere, curved toward the tip; upper mandible with margin sinuate; nostrils with a bony septum; tarsi reticulate, sometimes hirsute or semi-hirsute; middle toe the longest, outer toes conjoined at base by a membrane; claws slightly curved, obtuse. In most of the species the head and upper part of the neck are naked or beset with scattered plumules; eyes surrounded by the flattened face, not placed in a depression under erect plumes.

vŭl'-tūr-rī-næ, s. pl. [Mod. Latin *vultur*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Ornith.: Old World Vultures; the typical sub-family of Vulturidæ (q. v.), with the characters of the family. There are six genera, with sixteen species, entirely confined to the Old World.

vŭl'-tūr-īne, a. [Lat. *vulturinus*, from *vultur*=a vulture (q. v.).] Belonging or pertaining to the vulture; having the qualities of or resembling a vulture.

"No rustic who saw the fowl could have failed to notice its *vulturine* head and bare neck."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

vulturine sea-eagle, s.

Ornith.: *Gypohierax angolensis*, from the west coast of Africa. Called also the Angola Vulture, from its habitat.

vŭl'-tūr-īsh, a. [Eng. *vultur*(e); -ish.] Like a vulture; rapacious.

"Of temper most accipitral, hawkish, aquiline, not to say *vulturish*."—*Carlyle*: *Miscel.*, iv. 245.

vŭl'-tūr-īsm, s. [Eng. *vultur*(e); -ism.] The attitude, nature, or character of a vulture; rapacity.

"Their owlisms, *vulturisms*, to an incredible extent, will disappear by and by."—*Carlyle*: *Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

vŭl'-tūr-ōus, a. [Eng. *vultur*(e); -ous.] Like a vulture; vulturish, rapacious.

"A *vulturous* nature which easily smeeth out, and hastily flyeth toward, and greedily feedeth on carrion."—*Barrow*: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. xx.

vŭl'-vā, s. [Lat.]

1. **Anat.**: The fissure in the external parts of generation in the female, extending from the mons veneris to the anus.

2. **Zoölogy**: A long and considerable depression, often occurring behind the summit of bivalve shells, at the dorsal part of the external surface.

vŭl'-vār, a. [Lat. *vulv*(a); Eng. suff. -ar.]

Med.: Of or belonging to the vulva.

vŭl'-vī-form, a. [Lat. *vulva* (q. v.), and *forma*=form.]

Bot.: Like a cleft with projecting edges, as the pappus of the genus *Melampodium*.



Griffon Vulture.

vŭl'-vī-tīs, s. [Lat. *vulv*(a); suff. -itis.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the vulva. It may be simple, follicular, or gangrenous.

vŭl'-vō, prefix. [Latin *vulva* (q. v.).] Of or belonging to the vulva.

vulvo-uterine, a.

Anat.: Of or belonging to the uterus and the vulva, as the *vulvo-uterine* canal=the vagina.

vulvo-vaginal, a.

Med.: Of or belonging to the vagina and the vulva, as the *vulvo-vaginal* glands.

vŷ'-īng, pr. par. & a. [VIE.]

vŷ'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *vying*; -ly.] In a vying manner; emulously.



THE twenty-third letter of the English alphabet. It takes its form and its name from the union of two V's, the character V having formerly the name and force of U. [U, V.] The name "double u" is not, however, a very suitable one, being given to the letter from its form or composition, and not from its sound. In the Anglo-Saxon alphabet W had

a distinctive character of its own, the modern letter being adopted in the thirteenth century. W represents two sounds: (1) The distinctive sound properly belonging to it, being that which it has at the beginning of a syllable, and when followed by a vowel, as in *was*, *will*, *woe*, *forward*, *housework*, &c.; (2) at the end of syllables, in which position it is always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most only serves to lengthen the vowel), as in *law*, *paw*, *grow*, *lawful*, &c., or it forms the second element in a diphthong, as in *few*, *new*, *now*, *vow*, &c., being in such cases really a vowel, and equivalent to the *u* in *bough*, *neutral*, &c. It is formed by opening the mouth with a close, circular configuration of the lips, the organs having exactly the same position as they have in pronouncing the *oo* in *foot*. W is hence often spoken of as a vowel; but it is not so, as may be seen by comparing *woo*, *wood*, and *woman*, in which *w* is not equivalent to *oo*. W is now silent in many words and positions: (1) In words, as in *gunwale*, *boatswain*, *answer*, *sword*, *two*, *twopence*, &c.; (2) when initial and followed by *r*, as in *wrap*, *write*, *wrong*, &c. (It is, however, still sounded in this position in Scotland.) The initial *wh*, in Anglo-Saxon, *hw*, as in *who* (A. S. *hwa*), *whelp* (A. S. *hwelp*), had originally a guttural sound, as seen in the Scotch *quhat*=what, *quhan*=when, &c. It represents the cognate Icelandic *hv*, and Latin initial *qu*. In English pronunciation, in initial *wh*, the *w* is silent in *who*, *whom*; in other words it is generally pronounced with a slight aspiration after it, as in *when*, *what*, *which*, though there is often a tendency to suppress the *h* and pronounce *w* pure and simple. The Anglo-Saxon initial sound *wl* has become simple *l*, as in *lisp*; A. S. *wlisp*. W has disappeared from some words, as from *ooze*=A. S. *wōs*; *four*=A. S. *feower*; *tree*=A. S. *treow*; *knee*=A. S. *kneow*. It has crept into *whole* and its derivatives=A. S. *hal*, *hol*; so *whoop*=Fr. *houper*. It has disappeared from the combinations, *tw*, *thw*, and *sw*, as *tush*=A. S. *twisc*; *thong*=A. S. *thwang*; *sister*=A. S. *swister*, *swuster*; *such*=A. S. *swilc*. It represents *v* in *periwinkle*=Fr. *pervenche*, Latin *pervinca*; and *g* in *law*=A. S. *lagu*; *saw*=A. S. *sage*; *dawn*=A. S. *dagian*; *marrow*=A. S. *mearg*, &c.; so *wafer*=O. Fr. *gauffre*, *goffre*, Lat. *gafrum*. Coming before an *a*, the *w* often gives the vowel an *o* sound, as in *wad*, *wallow*, &c.

W. As an initial, is used for West, as in charts: W. S. W.=West-South-West, &c.

W. As a symbol, is used:

In chem.: For the element Tungsten (Wolfram).

wa', s. [See def.] A wall (q. v.). (*Scotch*.)

"Stately stepped he east the wa'."

Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xiii.

wā'-bāsh, v. t. [Etym. unknown.] To cheat; to overreach or defraud. (*Western U. S. slang*.)

wāb'-ble, wōb'-ble, v. i. [A weakened form of *wapple*, a frequent. of *vap* to flutter, to beat the wings; cf. Low Ger. *wabbeln*, *quabbeln*=to wabble; Prov. Eng. *quabbe*=a bog, a quagmire.] To incline to the one side and then to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, spindle, or other rotating body, when not properly balanced; to move in the manner of a rotating disc, when its plane vibrates from side to side; to rock, to vacillate, to move unsteadily.

"The *wabbling* of the shot, owing to the imperfect fit, has been the great drawback."—*London Times*.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

wāb'-ble, wōb'-ble, s. [WABBLE, v.] A rocking, uneven motion, as of a wheel unevenly hung, or of a top imperfectly balanced.

wabble-saw, s. A circular saw hung out of true on its arbor. Used in cutting dovetail slots, mortises, &c.

wāb'-blēr, s. [Eng. *wabbl(e)*; -er.] One who or that which wabbles; specifically, a drunken cutter (q. v.).

wāb'-blŷ, wōb'-blŷ, adj. [Eng. *wabbl(e)*; -y.] Inclined to wabble; shaky, rocking, unsteady.

wā-brōn, wā-bērt, s. [WAYBREAD.]

wāb'-stēr, s. [WEBSTER.] A webster; weaver. (Scotch.)

"The like o' thae grit men wadna mind the like o' me, a puir wabster body."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

wach-ēn-dor'-fē-æ (or **w as v**), **s. pl.** [Mod. Lat. *wachendorf(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.] *Bot.*: A tribe of Liliaceæ or of Hæmodoraceæ.

wach-ēn-dor'-fī-a (or **w as v**), **s.** [Named after E. J. Wachendorf (1702-1753), Professor of Botany at Utrecht.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Wachendorfeæ (q. v.). Herbs, often hairy, with a tuberous rhizome; narrowly elliptical leaves, often nerved, the larger ones radical; stem round, with bracts and small leaves; flowers in a terminal panicle, purplish-red or yellow; perianth six-cleft, in two divisions; stamens six theoretically, but three are abortive and sometimes wanting. From the Cape of Good Hope. *Wachendorfia thyrsiflora*, Tall-flowering Wachendorfia, is grown in greenhouses, or, in fine seasons, in the open air. It has fine golden-colored flowers.

wäck'-ē, s. [See def.]

Petrol.: A name in use among German miners and quarrymen, and adopted by Werner. It includes the tufts of igneous rocks of various geological ages, and also rocks of similar origin so far decomposed as to render them almost earthy, which made their identification before the application of the microscope exceedingly difficult.

wäck-ēn-īt'-īc, a. [WACKE.]

Petrol.: Partaking of the nature of a wacke (q. v.).

wäck-ēn-rōd'-īte, subst. [Etym. doubtful; prob. after one Wackenrode; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of wad, said to contain 12.33 per cent. of protoxide of lead. [WAD (4).]

wād (1), ***wadde, s.** [Sw. *vadd*=wadding; O. Sw. *wad*=clothing, cloth, stuff; Icel. *vadr*=stuff, only in the comp. *váðmál*=wadmál (q. v.); Dan. *vat*=wadding; Ger. *watte*=wadding, wad; *watten*=to dress cloth, to wad; *wat*=cloth.] [WEED (2), s.] *1. A bundle, as of hay.

"When it [lupines] is cut downe, make it into *wads* or bottles [manipula], and so burie them at the roots of trees."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. ix.

2. A soft mass of some fibrous material, such as hay, tow, cotton-wool, or other yielding substance, used for various purposes, such as stopping up an opening, stuffing an interior, or the like.

3. Specifically, a small mass of soft or flexible material, such as tow, paper, old rope-yarn, &c., used to hold the charge in position at the rear of the chamber of a gun or to prevent windage. Wads for ordnance are of various kinds. For small-arms the wad is usually a disk of felt, punched by a circular wad-cutter.

4. A roll of paper money; a lunch or light meal. (*Slang*.)

wad-hook, subst. A spiral tool for withdrawing wads; a worm.

wad-punch, s. A tubular steel punch used for cutting gun-wads, &c. A similar punch is used by leather-workers and others.

wād (2), **s.** [A. S. *wed*=a pledge; O. Dut. *wedde*=a pledge, a pawn; Icel. *vadr*; Sw. *vad*; Ger. *welle*.] [WED.] A wager, pledge, hostage, stake. (Scotch.)

wād (4), **wādd, s.** [A provincial word.]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given to certain hydrated manganese oxides of variable composition and physical characters. Hardness, 0.5-6; specific gravity, 3-4.26. Dana makes three sub-groups: (1) Manganesian, or Bog Manganese (Grorolite, Reissacherite, and Ouatite); (2) Cobaltiferous, or Asbolite (Cacochlore); and (3) Cupriferous, or Lampadite (Pelokomite).

2. A provincial name for Graphite (q. v.).

wād, v. aux. [See def.] Would. (Scotch.)

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel as ithers see us."

Burns: To a Louse.

wād (1), **v. t.** [WAD (1), s.]

1. To form into a wad or wadding; to make wadding of.

3. To stuff or line with wadding, as a dress, to give more roundness or fullness to the figure, or to keep out the cold, or the like.

3. To put a wad into; to furnish with a wad; as, to wad a fire-arm.

*4. To stuff generally.

"His skin with sugar being wadded,
With liquid fires his entrails burned."

Cooper: Ver-Vert, iv.

wād (2), **v. t.** [WAD (2), s.] To wager, to stake, to pledge.

"I'll wad my best buckskins."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxii.

wādd, s. [WAD (4).]

wād'-dīe, wād'-dŷ, s. [See def.] An Australian name for a thick club.

"Her husband quiets her with a tap of his waddie."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii.

wād'-dīng, s. [Eng. *wad* (1), s.; -ing.]

1. The materials for wads; any soft, flexible substance of which wads may be made.

2. A spongy web of cotton wool made by the carding-machine, and attached by a coat of size to tissue-paper, or treated on one side with a film of glue or gelatine. It is used for stuffing various parts of articles of dress.

3. A kind of soft, loosely woven stuff used by tailors.

wād'-dle, s. [WADDLE, v.] The act or habit of waddling; a waddling, rocking gait.

wād'-dle, v. i. & t. [A freq. from *wade* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To rock or sway from side to side in walking; to move with short, quick steps, swaying the body from side to side; to walk in a tottering or wabbling fashion; to toddle.

"It knows it cannot move fast . . . and scorns to do more than waddle away moderately."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***B. Trans.**: To tread down by wading or waddling through, as high grass.

"They tread and waddle all the goodly grass,
That in the field there scarce a corner was
Left free by them." *Drayton: The Moon-Calf*.

wād'-dlēr, s. [Eng. *waddl(e)*; -er.] One who waddles.

wād'-dlīng, pr. par. or a. [WADDLE, v.]

wād'-dlīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *waddling*; -ly.] With a waddling or rocking gait.

wāde, *wad-en, v. i & t. [A. S. *wadan* (pa. t. *wōd*)=to wade, to trudge, to go; cogn. with Dut. *waden*=to wade, to ford; Icel. *vadha* (pa. t. *vóðh*)=to wade; *vadh*=a ford; Dan. *vade*; Sw. *vada*; O. H. Ger. *watan* (pa. t. *wuot*); Ger. *waten*=to wade; *wat*=a ford; Lat. *vado*=to go; *vadum*=a ford, a shallow.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To go, to pass.

"Whan might is joined unto crueltee,
Alas! to depe wol the venime wade."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,413.

2. To walk or pass through any substance that impedes the free motion of the limbs; to move stepwise through a fluid or semi-fluid medium, as water, snow, mud, &c.

"Foreseeing a necessity of wading through rivers frequently in our land-march."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To move or pass with difficulty and labor; to make way against or through obstacles or embarrassments; to struggle through.

"Which speak a mind not all degraded,
Even by the crimes through which it waded."

Byron: Giaour.

B. Trans.: To pass through or across by wading; to ford.

"While his friend, the strong man Kwasind,
Swam the deep, the shallows waded."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii.

wāde, s. [WADE, v.] The act of wading.

"It was a wade of fully a mile, and every now and then the water just touched the ponies' bellies."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

wād'-ēr, s. [Eng. *wad(e)*; v. -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who wades.

2. A pair of long water-proof boots used by sportsmen for wading through water.

"Waders are of as much service on the swampy ground round the pool as for actually reaching fish rising some way out."—*Field*, Sept. 11, 1886.

II. Zoölogy (plur.): Wading Birds. The name is sometimes confined to the families Charadriidæ and Scolopacidæ.

Wād'-hūrst, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A parish and market town of England, county Sussex.

Wadhurst-clay, s.

Geol.: A sub-division (the second from the top) of the Hastings Sand. Toward its base there are nodules and thin beds of Clay Ironstone, which, from the time of Henry III. till the first quarter of the nineteenth century, furnished the chief iron-ore smelted in England.

wād'-īng, pr. par. or a. [WADE, v.]

wading-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: A popular name for the Grallæ or Grallatores (q. v.). In many classifications the Linnæan name (Grallæ) is now revived.

***wād'-līng, subst.** [WATTLE.] A wattled fence. (*Tusser: Husbandrie*, p. 83.)

wād'-māl, wād'-maal, wād'-mōll, subst. [Icel. *váðmál*=wadmál; *vadh*, *vóðh*, *vóðh*=a piece of stuff, cloth as it leaves the loom; Sw. *vadmål*; Dan. *vadmil*.] A kind of very coarse and thick woolen cloth.

"Cootes of wadmoll and course grose clothe."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxv.

wād'-mill, subst. [Etym. doubtful; cf. *wadmál*.] (See compound.)

wadmīl-tilt, s. A covering for a field-gun and carriage formerly used in the British service. Length, 14 ft. 6 in.; breadth, 11 ft. 6 in.; weight, 50 lbs.

wād'-nā, v. i. [See def.] Would not. (Scotch.)

"Wadna hæ ventured upon the Haket-head craigs after sun-down."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

***wād'-sēt, *wād'-sētt, s.** [Eng. & Scotch *wad*=a pledge, and *set*=to place, to set.] An old Scots Law term for a mortgage or bond and disposition in security.

wād'-sēt-tēr, s. [Eng. *wadset*; -er.]

Scots Law: One who holds by a wadset.

wād'-ŷ, s. [Arab. *wādī*=the channel of a river, a ravine, a valley.] The channel of a watercourse which is dry, except in the rainy season; a watercourse; a stream.

wāe (1), **s.** [WOE.] (Scotch.)

***wāe** (2), **s.** [WAVE, s.]

wāe'-fūl, a. [WOEFUL.] (Scotch.)

wāe'-sōme, a. [Scotch *wae*=woe; suff. -some.] Woeful, sad. (Scotch.)

"So piteously sad and wæsome."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxv.

wāe'-sūcks, interj. [Scotch *wae* (1), s., and *sake*.] Alas! O the pity. (Scotch.)

"Waesucks! for him that gets nae lass."

Burns: The Holy Fair.

waf, waff, adj. [Prob. a variant of *waif* (q. v.).] Worthless, insignificant, paltry, low, mean. (Scotch.)

"Is it not an oddlike thing that ilka waf carle in the country has a son and heir."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

wā'-fēr, wa-fre, *waf-fre, *wa-fur, s. [O. Fr. *waufre*, *gauffre*, *goffre*; Fr. *gaufre*, from O. Dut. *waefel*=a wafer; Dut. *wafel*; Low Ger. *wafeln*=wafers; Ger. *waffel*=wafer; Dan. *vaffel*; Sw. *våffla*. Prob. named from a supposed resemblance to a honeycomb; cf. Ger. *wabe*=a honeycomb, a cake of wax.] A thin cake or leaf of paste, generally disc-shaped; applied specifically to—

(1) A small, thin, sweet cake, made of flour, cream, white wine, and lump sugar, and flavored with cinnamon.

(2) A thin adhesive disc of dried paste used for sealing letters, fastening documents together, and the like; made of flour, mixed with water, gum, and some non-poisonous coloring matter. Transparent wafers are made by dissolving fine glue or isinglass with such quantity of water that the solution when cold shall be of proper consistency.

(3) A term applied by Protestants to the sacramental bread used by Roman Catholics in the Eucharist; a thin circular portion of unleavened bread, generally stamped with the Christian monogram, the cross, or other sacred symbol.

wafer-cake, s. A thin cake, a wafer.

"For oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes."
Shakespeare: Henry V., ii. 3.

wafer-irons, s. pl. A pincer-shaped instrument, the legs of which terminate in flat blades about twelve inches long, by nine in breadth, used for making wafers. The blades are heated in a coke fire, the paste is then put between them, and by pressure formed into a thin sheet of paste, from which discs of the desired size are cut out with a punch.

***wafer-woman, s.** A woman who sold wafers. Such women were often employed in love affairs and intrigues.

"'Twas no set meeting,
Certainly, for there was no wafer-woman with her
These three days."

Beaum. & Flet.: Woman-hater, ii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wā'-fēr, *v. t.* [WAFFER, *s.*]

1. To seal or close with a wafer.

"Put it into his pocket, *wafered*, and ready for the General Post."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

2. To attach or fasten with a wafer.

"This little bill is to be *wafered* on the shop-door."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. 1.

***wā'-fēr-ēr**, ***waf-frer**, *s.* [Eng. *wafer*, *s.*; -*er*.]

A man who made or sold wafers. They appear to have been employed as go-betweens in love affairs and intrigues. [Cf. **WAFFER-WOMAN**.]

"A *waffrer* with waffres."—*P. Plowman*, p. 253.

***waferestre**, ***wafrestre**, *s.* [Eng. *wafer*, and fem. suff. -*ster*.] A woman who sold wafers.

"Wyte God, quath a *wafrestre*."

P. Plowman, p. 125.

waff (1), *s.* [A variant of *whiff* (q. v.).] A blast. (*Scotch*.)

"A cold *waff* of wind."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxxix.

waff (2), *s.* [The same word as *wave* (q. v.).]

1. The act of waving; a signal made by waving.

2. A hasty motion.

3. A slight stroke from a soft body.

4. Sudden bodily ailment.

¶ *Scotch* in all its senses.

waff, *v. t.* [**WAFF**, *subst.*] To wave, to shake. (*Scotch*.)

"With wynd *waffing* his hairs lowsit of tres."

Douglas: Virgil's Æneid, i. 319.

wāf'-fle, *s.* [Dut. *wafel*; Old Dut. *waefel*; Ger. *waffel*=a wafer (q. v.).] A thin cake baked hard and rolled, or a soft indented cake baked in an iron utensil on coals.

waffle-iron, *subst.* A cooking-utensil having two hinged portions to contain batter, which is quickly cooked by the relatively large surface of heated iron, owing to square projections which make cavities in the batter-cake.

wāf'-fle, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. of onomatopoeic origin.] (See extract.)

"Out they went into the bleak bitterness, the dogs running before them, and, as the people say, '*waffling*'—that is, snuffing and whining—in their eagerness to get on."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***wa-foure**, *s.* [**WAFFER**.]

waft, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *wave*, *v.*, formed by taking the *pa. t.*, *waved* (corrupted to *waft* by rapid pronunciation), as the infinitive mood of a new verb; thus Shakespeare has *waft* both for the *pa. t.* and *pa. par. of wave* (see *Merchant of Venice*, *v.*, and *King John*, *ii.*); cf. Mod. Eng. *hoist*, which is due to *hoised*, *pa. t.* of Mid. Eng. *hoise*, and Mod. Eng. *graft*, due to *graffed*, *pa. t.* of Mid. Eng. *graff*; cf. also *Scotch waff*=to wave, to shake.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To beckon to; to make a signal to; to give notice to or call the attention of by waving something.

"But, soft, who *wafts* us yonder?"

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

*2. To cast or turn quickly.

"*Wafting* his eyes to the contrary."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To bear or carry through a fluid or buoyant medium; to bear or convey through the air or sea.

"The self-same gale that *wafts* the fragrance round."

Cowper: Heroism.

*4. To buoy up; to cause to float; to keep from sinking.

"Their lungs being able to *waft* up their bodies."—*Brown: Vulgar Errors*.

***B. Intransitive:** To move or pass as in a buoyant medium; to float.

"And now the shouts *waft* near the citadel."

Dryden: (Todd)

waft, *s.* [**WAFT**, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who or that which wafts; a sweep.

*2. A breath or current, as of air.

"One wide *waft*."—*Thomson: Winter*, 271.

3. (See extract.)

"Made as well as he could a boat, or rather a *waft*, wherewith he wafted over the drivers."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, iii. 74.

II. Naut.: A flag stopped at the head and middle portions, hoisted as a signal. The meaning of the signal varies according to the place where it is hoisted; at the main, peak, &c. (Also *spelt wheft*.)

waft'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *waft*, *v.*; -*age*.] The act of wafting; the state of being wafted; conveyance or transportation through a buoyant medium, as air, water, &c.

"Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks,

Staying for *waftage*."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

waft'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *waft*, *v.*; -*er*.]

1. One who or that which wafts or transports.

"The *wafter* of the souls to bliss or bane."

Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iv. 1.

2. A boat for passage.

3. A blunted sword, formerly used in military exercises and sword-and-buckler play. (*Meyrick*.)

[But see note *s. v.* **WASTER**, A. 3.]

***waft'-ōr**, *s.* [**WAFTER**.]

***waft'-ure**, *subst.* [Eng. *waft*; -*ure*.] The act of waving; a waver.

"With an angry *wafture* of your hand."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

wāg, ***wagge**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Sw. *wagga*=to wag, to fluctuate; *wagga*=(*s.*) a cradle, (*v.*) to rock a cradle; Sw. *vagga*=(*s.*) a cradle, (*v.*) to rock a cradle; Icel. *vagga*=a cradle; Dan. *vugge*=(*s.*) a cradle, (*v.*) to rock a cradle. Allied to A. S. *wagian*=to move, to rock, to vacillate; Eng. *weigh* and *waggon*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To move backward and forward, up and down, or from side to side alternately, as if connected with a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to oscillate, to rock, to swing or sway; to vibrate.

"His head *wagged* up and down."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,406.

2. To be in motion; to stir, to move.

"Tremble and start at *wagging* of a straw."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

*3. To make progress; to progress, to continue.

"Thus may we see, quoth he, how the world *wags*."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

*4. To move off or away; to pack off; to be off or gone.

"Come, neighbors, we must *wag*."

Cowper: Yearly Distress.

B. Trans.: To cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side alternately, as a small body jointed or attached to a larger body by a joint, pivot, or any flexible attachment; to cause to oscillate, rock, surge, or vibrate; to shake. It is often used with an idea of playfulness, sportiveness, mockery, or derision.

"Let me see the proudest

He, that dares most, but *wag* his finger at thee."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

wāg, *s.* [**WAG**, *v.*]

1. The act of wagging or shaking; a shake; as, to give a *wag* of one's head.

2. One who makes, or is in the habit of making jokes; one who is of a merry, frolicsome, or humorous disposition; a droll, humorous fellow; a humorist, a wit, a joker. Formerly applied to a person who indulged in coarse, low, or broad humor or buffoonery, such as practical jokes, &c.

"A *wag* is the last order even of pretenders to wit and good humor."—*Tatler*, No. 184.

¶ In this meaning the word is probably an abbreviation of *Wag-halter* (q. v.).

***wag-halter**, *s.* A common term for a rogue or gallows-bird; one who is likely to wag in a halter; a rascal. (Cf. *Scotch hempie*=one fond of merry, frolicsome pranks, a joker; lit.=one fitted for a hempen rope.)

wāge, ***wagen**, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *wager*, *gager*, *gagier*=to pledge, from Low Lat. *wadio*=to pledge, from *wadius*, *wadium*=a pledge, from Goth. *wadi*=a pledge; *gawadjon*=to pledge. *Gage* and *wage* are doublets.] [**WED**.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To put to the hazard or risk of an event; to stake, to pledge, to bet, to wager, to risk.

"I will *wage* against your gold, gold to it."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

*2. To hazard, to attempt, to risk; to venture on; to encounter.

"Dared him to *wage* this battle at Pharsalia."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

3. To engage in, as in a contest; to carry on, as a war; to undertake.

"From scenes where Satan *wages* still

His most successful war."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlv.

*4. To hire for pay; to engage for wages; to employ.

"If thei *wage* men to werre."—*Piers Plowman*, p. 405.

*5. To set to hire; to hire or let out.

"Thou . . . must *wage*

Thy workes for wealth, and life for gold engage."

Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 18.

*6. To pay wages to; to pay the wages of.

"Wanting money to *wage* his souldiers."—*Prynne: Antipathie*, p. 77.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To bind or engage one's self by a pledge; to go bail.

"I wil *wage* for wrong, he wil do so namore."

Piers Plowman, B. iv. 96.

2. To be opposed as a stake; to be equal; to balance.

"The commodity *wages* not with the danger."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

3. To be opposed in combat; to contend, to strive.

"Choose to *wage* against the enmity o' the air."

Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

wage-work, *s.* Labor for which money is paid.

wage-worker, *s.* One who is paid wages for his labor.

"Number of our *wage-workers*: Total number of people engaged in occupations of all kinds in 1890 was 22,735,661."—*Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 18, 1897.

wāge, *s.* [O. Fr. *wage*, *gage*=a gage, pledge, guarantee, from *wager*, *gager*, *gagier*=to wage (q. v.).]

*1. A gage, a pledge, a stake.

"The elfin knight, which ought that warlike *wage*,

Disdained to loose the meed he wonne in fray."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 39.

2. Hire; pay for services. (Now generally used in the plural.)

"Ilk man thou reft his *wage*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 319.

***wāge'-dōm**, *s.* [Eng. *wage*, *s.*; -*dom*.] The system of paying wages for work done.

"By the substitution of industrial partnership in place of *wagedom*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

wāg'-el, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Not found in *Lexicon Cornu-Brit.*]

Ornith.: According to Willughby (*Ornith.*, p. 349), the Great Black-backed Gull (*Larus marinus*). Willughby was followed by Pennant, who afterward changed his opinion, and in his *Arctic Zoölogy* (ii. 243), describes the *Wagel* as the young of the "Herring Gull," the Linnean *Larus fuscus*, the Lesser Black-backed Gull of modern ornithology.

wāge'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *wage*, *s.*; -*less*.]

1. Not receiving wages.

*2. Not paying wages.

***wāge'-līng**, *s.* [Eng. *wage*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] A hireling.

"Deceivers, wolves, *wagelings*, Judases."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 439.

wāg'-ēr, ***wa-jour**, *s.* [O. Fr. *wageure*, *gageure*, from Low Lat. *wadiatura*, from *wadius*, *pa. par. of wadio*=to wage (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something deposited, staked, or hazarded on the event of a contest or some unsettled question; something staked by each of two persons in support of his own opinion concerning a future or an unknown event; a stake. The party whose opinion proves to be correct receives what has been staked by both. By statutes of the United States, all contracts or agreements, whether in writing or parole, depending on wagers, are null and void, and the wager or money due thereon cannot be recovered in a court of law. A wager lost is, therefore, only a debt of honor.

"For most men (till by losing rendered sager)

Will back their own opinions with a *wager*."

Byron: Beppo, xxvii.

2. An occasion upon which two persons make a bet; a bet.

3. That on which bets are laid; the subject of a bet.

II. Eng. Law: An offer to make oath of innocence, or of non-indebtedness; or the act of making oath, together with the oaths of eleven compurgators, to fortify the defendant's oath.

wager-policy, *s.* [**POLICY** (2), *s.*, ¶.]

wāg'-ēr, *v. t. & i.* [**WAGER**, *s.*]

A. Trans.: To stake, hazard, or risk on the issue of some event, or on some question to be decided, or on some casualty; to bet, to stake.

"I'd *wager* twenty pounds

That, if he is alive, he has it yet."

Wordsworth: The Brothers.

B. Intrans.: To make a wager or wagers; to bet.

"I durst to *wager* she is honest."

Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

wāg'-ēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wager*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who wagers or bets.

"It will be very obliging if you please to take notice of *wagerers*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 145.

wāg'-ēr-īng, *pr. par. or a.* [**WAGER**, *v.*]

wagering-policy, *s.* [**POLICY** (2), *s.*, ¶.]

wāg'-ēs, *subst. pl.* [**WAGE**, *s.*] The payment for work done or services performed; the price paid for labor; the return made or compensation paid

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũn; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

to those employed to perform any kind of labor or service by their employers; hire, pay, recompense, meed. The rate of wages is determined by the ratio which the capital, for the productive use of which labor is sought, bears to the number of laborers seeking that kind of employment. When the capital increases more rapidly than the laboring population of a country, wages rise; when it increases more slowly, they fall. But in the United States, and most countries, the rise of wages produces an increase in the number of marriages and, in due time, of population, with the result of ultimately causing wages again to fall. All attempts to fix wages by law are inoperative and mischievous. The effort was made, in England, in the reign of Edward III. (1350), on the part of capitalists, after the Black Death, in 1346, had swept away so large a part of the population, both in Britain and the continent, that wages naturally and greatly rose. [LABORER, ¶.] If, on the other hand, the capitalist were required by law to give higher wages than the natural law of supply and demand fixed, his motive for continuing to carry on his business would become less potent, or might wholly cease, and ultimate injury be done to those whom it was sought to benefit. [TRUCK.]

"The produce of labor constitutes the natural recompense or wages of labor."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. I., ch. viii.

¶ Although a plural, *wages* sometimes has the verb in the singular.

"The wages of sin is death."—Romans vi. 23.

¶ *Wages* in ordinary language is restricted to the payment for mechanical or muscular labor, and especially to that which is ordinarily paid for at short, stated intervals, as daily, weekly, fortnightly, &c., to workmen. Strictly speaking, however, the term *wages* comprehends as well the pay of officers, the fees of barristers, medical men, &c., the salary of clerks, the stipends of clergymen, as the remuneration for mechanical labor.

wages-fund, s.

Polit. Econ.: (See extract.)

"A fund theoretically assumed to exist, and out of which wages are paid. Practically, also, such a fund is known to exist, from the fact that wages are actually paid out of it. It is made up of two principal items. (1) A portion of the produce of past labor; and (2) credit based on the anticipation of the profits of future labor. But the absolute amount of the *wages-fund* is never accurately known, and it is probably never the same for two days together."—Bithell: *Counting-house Dictionary*.

**wages-less*, a. Not receiving wages; unpaid. (Lytton: *Pelham*, ch. xlix.)

**waget*, a. or s. [Prob. the same as WATCHET (q. v.).] Light-blue, or cloth of a light-blue color. (Chaucer.)

wäg'-gër-ÿ, s. [Eng. *wag*, s.; -ery.] The manner, actions, or pranks of a wag; mischievous merriment; frolicsome humor; sportive trick or gayety; jocular sayings or doing; pleasantry.

"He became a mark for the insolent derision of fops and the grave waggy of Templars."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

wäg'-gîsh, a. [Eng. *wag*, s.; -ish.]

1. Like a wag; full of mischievous merriment, frolicsome humor, and pleasantry; roguish in merriment or good humor.

"As *waggish* boys in game themselves forswear."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 1.

2. Done, made, or laid in waggy or for sport; sportive, frolicsome, humorous, pleasant.

"And own the Spanish did a *waggish* thing,

Who cropt our ears, and sent them to the king."

Pope: *Epil. to Sat.*, dial. 1.

wäg'-gîsh-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *waggish*; -ly.] In a *waggish* manner; in sport or frolic; sportively.

"Now we are in private, let's wanton it a little, and talk *waggishly*."—Ben Jonson: *Silent Woman*, v. 1.

wäg'-gîsh-nëss, s. [Eng. *waggish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being *waggish*; frolicsome merriment; pleasantry, jocularly, humor.

"For the sake of his *waggishness* I requested that he would supply me with a couple of specimens of his best brands."—London Daily Telegraph.

wäg'-gle, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *wag* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To move with a wagging motion; to wag or sway from side to side quickly and frequently.

"The crow *wagging* along the shore."

May: *Lucan*, *Pharsalia*, v.

B. Transitive: To cause to wag quickly and frequently; to wag or move one way and another.

wäg'-gle, s. [WAGGLE, v.] A quick, frequent wagging or movement one way and another.

"And whenever a puff of wind went by the hat on the head stirred ominously, the sleeves had a dreadful *waggle*."—London Daily Telegraph.

wä'-gîte (or *w* as *v*), subst. [After Herr Waga, of Warsaw; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineral.: A concretionary variety of zinc silicate from the Urals.

**wäg'-môire*, s. [Eng. *wag*, and *mire*.] A quagmire (q. v.). (Spenser: *Shep. Cal.*; *Sept.*)

wäg'-nër-ite, s. [After Herr Wagner; suffix -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A rare mineral occurring in veins of quartz in clay-slate at Höllgraben, near Werffen, Salzburg. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 3.068; luster, vitreous; color, shades of yellow, grayish; streak, white; brittle. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 43.8; magnesia, 37.1; fluorine, 11.7; magnesium, 7.4=100= to the formula (MgO)₃PO₅+MgF.

wäg'-ôn, *wäg'-gôn*, s. [Dut. *wagen*, cogn. with A. S. *wægh*=a wain (q. v.); Icel. & Sw. *vagn*; O. H. Ger. *wagan*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transport of goods, freight, and produce. The ordinary wagon is a strong, heavy vehicle, drawn by two (or sometimes more) horses yoked abreast. The fore-wheels are smaller than the hind-wheels, and their axle is swiveled to the body of the vehicle, so as to facilitate turning. Most wagons are supplied with strong springs, on account of the weight of the vehicle, and to make up for the absence of the steady power of the horses, who expend their force in pulling only, the weight being distributed over the four wheels. A vehicle on four wheels of equal diameter is of lighter draught than one in which the fore-wheels are smaller than the hind-wheels, unless the load is distributed on the wheels in proportion to their diameter. Common examples of the wagon are the brewer's dray, the agricultural wain, and the railway truck. Carriers' wagons are generally provided with wooden bows, over which can be stretched a covering of heavy canvas or other material, so as to protect the goods carried from rain, &c. The ends of the bows are inserted in staples on each side of the vehicle, so that cover and bows can be removed when not required.

"One of the wheels of the *wagon* wherein I was, brake, so that by that means the other *wagons* went afore."—Haeckluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 484.

2. An open, four-wheeled vehicle for the conveyance of goods on railways; a truck.

*3. A chariot.

"Phœbus pure

In western waues his weary *waggon* did recure."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. v. 44.

II. Goldbeating: A tool having four edges of cane mounted in a frame, and used to trim the edges of gold-leaf to a size for a book; that is, about 3¼ inches on a side. The cane is used in preference to steel, as the gold does not adhere to it.

wagon-boiler, s.

Steam-eng.: A boiler having a semicircular top and flat or concave bottom. So called from the resemblance of its shape to that of a wagon covered with its tilt.

**wagon-borough*, **waggon-borough*, s. The part of a camp in which the wagons and baggage are kept.

"We entrenched our carriages and *waggon-borough*."—Patten: *Expedition to Scotland* (1548).

wagon-bow, s. An arch-shaped slat with its ends planted in staples on the wagon-bed sides. Used to elevate the tilt or cover.

wagon-ceiling, s.

Arch.: A ceiling of a cylindrical form.

wagon-coupling, s. A coupling for attaching the hind axle to the fore. Known also as a reach or perch in carriages.

wagon-drag, s. [DRAG, s., II. 3.]

wagon-hammer, s. The vertical bolt which connects the double-tree to the tongue, and upon which the double-tree swings.

wagon-headed, a.

Arch.: Having an arched or semicircular top or head, like the cover or tilt of a wagon when stretched over the bows; round-arched; as, a *wagon-headed* ceiling, roof, or vault.

wagon-jack, s. A jack for lifting the wheels of a wagon clear of the ground, that the wheels may be removed and the spindle greased. The varieties are numerous.

wagon-lock, s. A contrivance to bring a friction on the wheels of a wagon, to retard its motion in descending hills.

wagon-master, s. A person who has charge of one or more wagons; especially, an officer in charge of wagons in a military train.

wagon-roofed, a.

Arch.: Having a semicircular or wagon-headed roof.

wagon-tipper, s. A device for tilting a wagon in order to dump its load.

wagon-train, s. A train, service, or collection of wagons, draught-animals, &c., organized for a special purpose; especially, the collection of wagons, &c., accompanying an army, to convey provisions, ammunition, the sick, wounded, &c.

wagon-wright, s. A wright who makes wagons.

wäg'-ôn, *wäg'-gôn*, v. t. & i. [WAGON, s.]

A. Trans.: To convey or transport in a wagon or wagons.

B. Intrans.: To convey or transport goods in a wagon or wagons.

wäg'-ôn-age, *wäg'-gôn-age* (age as *ig*), subst. [Eng. *wagon*; -age.]

1. Money paid for the conveyance of goods in wagons.

2. A collection of wagons.

"*Wagonage*, provender, and two or three pieces of cannon."—Carlyle.

wäg'-ôn-ër, *wäg'-gôn-ër*, s. [Eng. *wagon*; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who drives or leads a wagon; a wagon-driver.

"The *wagons* drove off at full speed."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*2. A charioteer.

"Stab them, or tear them on thy chariot-wheels;

And then I'll come, and be thy *waggoner*."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

3. A constellation, Charles' Wain. [URSA MAJOR.]

"By this, the Northern *wagoner* had set

His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast star."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ii. 1.

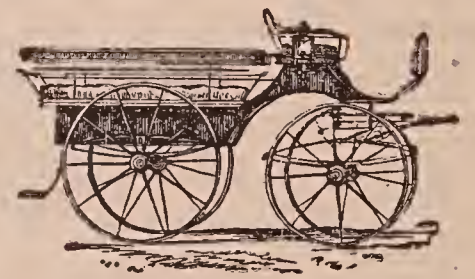
II. Astron.: (1) The constellation Auriga; (2) the constellation Bootes (q. v.).

**wäg'-ôn-ëss*, **wäg'-gôn-ëss*, s. [Eng. *wagon*; -ess.] A female wagoner, driver, or charioteer. (An improper formation.)

"Her *waggoness* was she that paints the air."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 348.

wäg'-ôn-ëtte, *wäg'-gôn-ëtte*, subst. [A dimin. from *wagon* (q. v.).]



Wagonette.

Vehicles: A kind of four-wheeled pleasure-carriage of light construction.

"There was a large *wagonette* of varnished oak."—Black: *Princess of Thule*, ch. i.

**wäg'-ôn-rÿ*, **wäg'-gôn-rÿ*, s. [Eng. *wagon*; -ry.] Conveyance by means of wagons; wagons collectively.

"This unlawful *waggonry* wherein it rides."—Milton: *Of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. i.

**wäg'-päs-tie*, s. [Eng. *wag*, v., and *pasty*.] A rogue, an urchin.

"With a little *wagpastie*

A deceiver of follies by subtil craft and guile."

Udall: *Roister Doister*, iii. 2.

wäg'-täil, s. [Eng. *wag*, v., and *tail*.]

1. Lit. & Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Motacilla*, called more fully Water-Wagtail. They are active, graceful birds, of sober plumage, black, white, and gray being the prevailing colors. They frequent grass-plots, the edges of ponds, and the sandy banks of rivers, in search of their insect food, and may be readily known by their restless activity and ceaseless motion of their tails, whence their scientific and popular name. [MOTACILLA, WATER-WAGTAIL.]

*2. Fig.: A pert person.

"Spare me my gray beard, you *wagtail*."

Shakesp.: *Lea*, ii. 2.

wagtail-fantail, s.

Ornith.: *Rhipidura motacilloides*, an Australian bird, about five inches long, and closely resembling the Pied Wagtail (*Motacilla lugubris*), whence the popular and specific names.

**wäg'-täil*, **wag-tayl*, v. i. [English *wag*, and *tail*.] To flutter.

"From bush to bush, *wagtail*ing here and there."

Sylvester: *The Trophies*, p. 137.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hër, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; müte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. çɿ = kw.

wâh, whâ, s. [See extract.]

Zoöl.: Ailurus fulgens. [PANDA.]

"It . . . is frequently discovered by its loud cry or call, resembling the word *wha*, often repeating the same. Hence is derived one of the local names by which it is known."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Nat. Hist.)*, iv. 186.

Wa-ha'-bî, Wa-ha'-beê, s. [Named after Abdul-Wahhab = the servant of Him who gives everything.]

Mohammedanism (pl.): A sect founded by Abdul Wahhab, born toward the end of the seventeenth century, near Der'aiyeh, the capital of Nejd, in Arabia. During the Saracen period the Mohammedan sacred places were in Arab custody. When the Saracen was succeeded by the Turkish power they passed over into Turkish keeping. It is obligatory on every Mussulman who can afford the expense, to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in his life. The Arabs were greatly scandalized by the moral laxity of some of the pilgrims, and it became painfully apparent that even the best of them had largely departed from the purity of the faith, according to divine honors to Mohammed, elevating tradition to the same level as revealed scripture, and quietly ignoring any precept of the Koran which required self-denial for its performance. Abdul Wahhab felt it a duty to make a determined effort to restore Mohammedanism to its pristine purity, and the most earnest Moslems gradually became his followers. Converting to his views Mohammed Ibn Saud, the powerful Sheikh of Der'aiyeh, whose daughter he married, he induced his father-in-law to draw the sword for the establishment of a pure Mohammedan theocracy. The Bedouins flocked to his standard; the towns of Arabia, less inclined to adopt the new faith, had to be conquered. The Pasha of Bagdad, A. D. 1748 and 1749, somewhat retarded, but did not permanently arrest their progress. In A. D. 1765 (1172 of the Hegira) the father-in-law died, and on June 14, 1787 (A. H. 1206), the revivalist or reformer. The former was succeeded by his son, Abdul-Aziz. In 1797 the Wahabees pillaged the town and tomb of Husein; in 1803 they captured Mecca, and in 1804 Medina, where they plundered the tomb of Mohammed himself. By this time Abdul-Aziz had been succeeded by his son Saud, by whose orders the Khoobba (public prayer) was no longer allowed to be offered in the name of the Sultan. With the exception of the territory subject to the Imam of Muscat, all Arabia now submitted to the Wahabees. They also captured some Arabic towns on the coast of Persia, and Wahabee pirates infested the Persian Gulf. In 1809 these pirates were severely punished by the British, in conjunction with the Imam of Muscat. The same year Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, prepared to attack them. In 1812 he took Medina, and in 1813 Mecca. In 1816 Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, assumed the command of the Egyptian troops, and, entering Arabia, took Der'aiyeh in 1818, and capturing Abdullah, son and successor of Saud, sent him to Constantinople, where he was beheaded. In 1827, 1834, 1838, and 1839 the Wahabees attempted to excite insurrections, and required continual vigilance from Egypt. In 1862 and 1863 Palgrave found them numerous in Arabia. The Wahabee movement is not now confined to Arabia; it has spread throughout the Mohammedan world, and though quiescent at present, still possesses vigorous life, and will doubtless again from time to time break forth. Many adherents of the sect are believed to exist in India, Patna being considered one of their strongholds.

Wa-ha'-bî-îsm, Wa-ha'-beê-îsm, s. [English *Wahabi, Wahabee; -ism*.] The doctrines, principles and practices of the Wahabis.

***wah-lên-bêr'-gî-a** (or *was v*), *s.* [Named after George Wahlenberg, M. D., author of the *Flora of Japan*.]

Bot.: An old genus of Campanulaceæ, reduced by Sir J. Hooker to a sub-genus of Campanula. *Wahlenbergia hederacea* is now *Campanula hederacea*. The flowers of *W. graminiflora* are used by the mountaineers of Southern Europe for epilepsy, and *W. linarioides* in Chili for pains in the bowels.

wâ'-hōo, s. [American Indian.] A name given to several trees of the elm family; specifically, *ulmus alata*.

***wâid, pa. par. or a.** [WEIGH.]

wâif, weif, s. & a. [O. French *waif, gaif*=a thing lost and not claimed; from Icel. *veif*=anything flapping about, as the fin of a seal; *veifa*=to shake, to vibrate.] [WAFF, WAIVE.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Anything found astray or lying without an owner; anything blown by the wind or drifted in by the ocean; a thing preserved or coming as by chance; a stray or odd piece or article.

2. A wanderer; a poor, neglected, homeless wretch.

II. Law:

1. Goods of which the owner is not known.
2. Such goods as a thief, when pursued, throws away to prevent being apprehended. They belong to the state, unless the owner takes the necessary steps for prosecuting and convicting the thief.

B. As adj.: Vagabond, worthless, ignoble, mean. (Scotch.)

¶ **Waifs and strays:** The homeless poor.

***wâift, s.** [Eng. *waif*, with excrescent *t*, due to the pa. par. *waived*.] A waif.

"For that a *waift*, the which by fortune came
Upon your seas, he claim'd as propertie."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 31.

wâil (1), *waile, *wayl, *wayle, *weil, *weyl, v. t. & i. [Icel. *væla, vála, vola*=to wail; orig.=to cry woe; from *væ, vei*=woe! (interj.); cf. Ital. *guajolare, guaire*=to wail, cry woe; from *guai*=woe!; Goth. *wai*=woe!; cf. also WAYMENT.]

A. Trans.: To lament over, to bewail, to mourn.
"She *wails* the absence of her lord."
Mason: Elfrida.

B. Intransitive: To express sorrow audibly; to lament, to mourn.

"Nor *wail'd* his father o'er th' untimely dead."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 345.

wâil (2), v. t. [WALE (2), v.]

wâil, s. [WAIL, v.] Loud lamentation or weeping; mourning or sorrow audibly expressed.

"Around the woods
She sighs her song, which with her *wail* resound."
Thomson.

wâil'-êr, subst. [Eng. *wail* (1), v. -er.] One who wails or laments violently.

wâil'-fûl, *waile-full, a. [Eng. *wail, s.; -full*.] Sorrowful, mournful, sad.

"You must lay lime, to tangle her desires,
By *wailful* sonnets."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

wâil'-îng, pr. par., a., & s. [WAIL (1), v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act of expressing grief, sorrow, or lamentation audibly; violent or loud lamentation.

"I bade my harp's wild *wailings* flow."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

wâil'-îng-lý, adv. [English *wailing; -ly*.] In a wailing manner; with wailing and lamentation.

***wâil'-mënt, s.** [Eng. *wail* (1), v.; -ment.] Wailing, lamentation.

"O day of *wailment* to all that are yet unborn."
Hacket: Life of Williams, ii. 224.

***wâil'-mënt, v. i.** [WAILMENT, s.] To lament, to wail.

"Therefore well may I *wailment*."
Tydney: Locrine, ii. 2.

¶ Perhaps a misprint for *waiment* (q. v.).

***wâil'-stêr, s.** [English *wail* (1), v.; fem. suffix -ster.] A woman who wails or laments; a female mourner.

wâin, *wâine, *wayn, s. [A. S. *wægn, wæn*=a wain; cogn. with Dutch *wagen*=a wagon (q. v.); O. Sax. *wagan*; Icel. *vagn*; Dan. *vogn*; Sw. *vagn*; O. H. Ger. *wagan*; Ger. *wagen*.]

1. A four-wheeled vehicle for the transportation of goods, corn, hay, &c.; a wagon.

"There from the sunburnt hayfield homeward creeps
The loaded *wain*."
Cowper: Task, i. 295.

2. A chariot.

"Trembling he stood before the golden *wain*,
And bow'd to dust the honors of his mane."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 448.

3. A constellation; Charles' Wain; Ursa Major.

***wain-bote, subst.** An allowance of timber for wagons and carts.

wain-house, s. A house or shed for wagons and carts.

wain-rope, s. A rope for yoking animals to, or binding a load to a wain or wagon; a cart-rope.

"Oxen and *wain-ropes* cannot hale them together."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

***wâin, *wâine, v. t.** [WAIN, s.]

1. To fetch or convey in a wain or wagon.

"If any you see
Good servant for dairie house. *waine* her to me."
Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 107.

2. To waft.

"So swift they *wained* her through the light."
Hogg.

3. To raise, to lift.

wâin'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *wain, v.; -able*.] Capable of being tilled; as, *wainable* land.

wâin'-age (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *wain, s.; -age*.] The finding of carriages or vehicles for carrying goods.

***wâine, s. & v.** [WAIN, s. & v.]

***wâin'-man, s.** [English *wain, s.*, and *man*.] A wagoner.

wâin'-scôt, s. [Dutch *wagen-schot*=wainscot; Low Ger. *wagenschot*=the best kind of oak timber, well-grained, and without knots. The Dutch word is from *wagen*=a wagon, a carriage, a coach, and *schot*=a partition, a wainscot.]

*1. A fine kind of oak timber, not liable to warp or cast, and working freely under the tool.

"A wedge of *wainscot* is fittest and most proper for cleaving of an oaken tree."—*Urquhart: Tracts*, p. 153.

2. A wooden lining or casing of the walls of apartments, usually made in panels, and so called because the paneling was originally made of the oak timber known as wainscot.

"The mouse
Behind the mouldering *wainscot* shriek'd,"

Tennyson: Mariana.

wainscot-moth, s.

Entomology:

1. *Leucania pallens*, a very common night-moth, having the fore wings pale ochre-yellow, with the veins paler, and three faint dark dots; hind wings whitish or very pale gray. Expansion of wings an inch and a quarter. The caterpillar feeds in spring on various grasses. The Wainscot moths frequent marshy localities, and as a rule measure about an inch and a half across the wings.

2. (Pl.): The family Leucanidæ (q. v.).

wâin'-scôt, v. t. [WAINSCOT, s.]

1. To line with wainscoting.

"Musick soundeth better in chambers *wainscotted*, than hanged."—*Bacon*.

*2. To line with different materials.

"It is most curiously lined, or *wainscotted*, with a white testaceous crust."—*Grew: Musæum*.

wâin'-scôt'-îng, subst. [Eng. *wainscot; -ing*.] Wainscot, or the material used for it.

"He hid them behind the *wainscoting* of his study."—*Burnet: Life of Hale*.

wâin'-wright (gh silent), *s.* [Eng. *wain, s.*, and *wright*.] A wagonwright.

wâir, v. t. [Icel. *verja*=to invest, to lay out, to clothe, to wrap, to wear.] To lay out; to expend; to waste, to squander. (Scotch.)

wâir, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A piece of timber two yards long, and a foot wide. (*Bailey*.)

wâise, wêise, wêyse, v. t. [Icel. *visa*; Ger. *weisen*=to show, to teach.] To lead, to direct. (Scotch.)

wâist, *wast, *waste, subst. [From A. S. **wæst, *wæxt, wæstm*=form, shape, figure, from *weaxen*=to grow, to wax (q. v.); Icel. *vöxtr*=stature, shape, from *vaxa*=to grow; Dan. *vaxt*; Sw. *vaxt*=growth, size.]

*1. Shape, figure, form.

2. That part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs or thorax; the small part of the body between the thorax and hips.

3. The middle part of various objects; specifically, in a ship, the midship part between the fore-castle and quarter-deck, or the main and fore hatchways, or the half-deck and galley.

"The *waist* of a ship of this kind is an hollow space of about five feet in depth, contained between the elevations of the quarter-deck and the fore-castle, and having the upper deck for its base, or platform."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii. (Note 37.)

*4. Something bound or fastened round the waist; a girdle.

"I might have given thee for thy pains
Ten silver shekels and a golden *waist*,"

G. Peele: David and Bethsabe.

*5. The middle.

"This was about the *waste* of day."

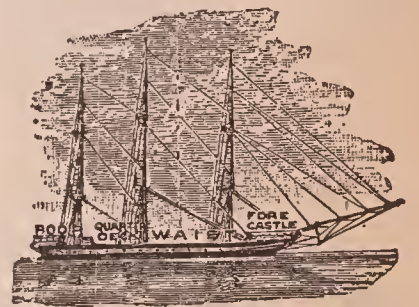
Loves of Hero and Leander, p. 114.

waist-belt, *waste-belt, s. A belt worn round the waist.

"I'll write a play, says one, for I have got
A broad-brim'd hat, and *waste-belt* toward a plot."

Dryden: Conquest of Granada, pt. i. (Prol.)

waist-block, s. A bulwark sheave in the waist of a vessel.



Ship, showing Waist.

bôll, bôy; pôut, jôwl; .cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -tion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del

waist-deep, *a.* or *adv.* So deep as to reach up to the waist.

"The eager Knight leap'd in the sea
Waist-deep, and first on shore was he."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 14.

waist-tree, *s.*

Nautical: A rough-tree or spar placed along the waist in place of bulwarks.

wāist'-bānd, *s.* [Eng. *waist*, and *band*.]

1. The band or upper part of breeches, trousers, or pantaloons, which encompasses the waist.

2. A sash-band worn by ladies round the waist; a waist-belt.

wāist'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *waist*, and *cloth*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cloth or wrapper worn about the waist; specifically, a cotton wrapper so worn by natives of India.

2. *Naut.*: A covering of canvas or tarpauling for the hammocks, stowed in the gangways, between the quarter-deck and the fore-castle.

wāist'-cōat, ***waste-coat**, ***wast-coate**, *subst.* [Eng. *waist*, and *coat*.]

1. A short coat or garment without sleeves, worn under the vest, covering the waist, and extending only to the hips; a vest.

"'Twas a sad sight before they march'd from home
To see our warriors in red waistcoats."

Dryden: Marriage à-la-Mode. (Prol.)

*2. A similar garment, formerly worn by women. When worn without a gown, or upper dress, the waistcoat was considered the mark of a mad or profligate woman.

***wāist'-cōat-eēr**, *s.* [Eng. *waistcoat*; *-eer*.] A woman who wears a waistcoat; specifically, a low, profligate woman; a strumpet.

"I knew you a waistcoatee in the garden alleys."
Massinger: City Madam, iii. 1.

wāist'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *waist*; *-er*.]

Naut.: An inexperienced or broken-down seaman, such as used to be placed in the waist of a man-of-war to do duty not requiring much exertion or a knowledge of seamanship; a green hand.

wāit, ***waite**, *v. i. & t.* [O. Fr. *waiter*, *waitier*, *gaiter*, *gaitier* (Fr. *guetter*)=to watch, to mark, to heed, to note, to lie in wait for, from O. H. German *wahta*; M. H. Ger. *wahte*; Ger. *wachte*=a guard, a watch; *wachter*=a watchman; Icelandic *vahta*=to watch, from O. H. Ger. *wahhén*; Ger. *wachen*=to be brisk, to be awake; cogn. with A. S. *wacian*, *wacan*=to watch, to wake.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To stay or rest in expectation or patience; to stop or remain stationary, or in a state of quiescence, expectation, or inaction, as till the arrival of some person or thing, or till the proper moment or favorable opportunity for action, or till freedom for action has been given.

"All things come round to him who will but wait."

Longfellow: Student's Tale.

2. To be ready to serve; to serve; to remain in readiness to execute the orders of a person; to perform the duties of a servant or attendant.

*3. To be in attendance; to follow or accompany a person.

"Wait close, I will not see him."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., i. 2

4. To wait at table. [¶ 2.]

B. Transitive:

1. To stay or wait for; to rest or remain in expectation of the arrival of.

"Wait the season and observe the times."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

2. To defer, to put off, to postpone. (Said colloquially of a meal; as, to wait dinner for a person.)

*3. To attend; to accompany or follow.

"She made a mannerly excuse to stay,

Proffering the Hind to wait her half the way."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, i. 557.

*4. To attend as a consequence of; to follow, to await, to accompany.

"Such doom

Waits luxury." *Philips. (Todd.)*

¶ *1. To wait attendance: To be or wait in attendance. (*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.)

2. To wait at table: To attend on persons at table and supply their wants.

"A parcel of soldiers robbed a farmer of his poultry, and then made him wait at table."—*Swift*.

3. To wait on (or upon):

(1) To attend on or upon as a servant; to perform menial services for; to pay servile attendance to.

"I must wait on myself, must I?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(2) To attend; to go to see; to visit on business or for ceremony.

"After some inferior agents had expostulated with her in vain, Shrewsbury waited on her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(3) To attend, accompany or follow as a result or consequence; to be attached or united to; to be associated with; to accompany.

"Respect and reason wait on wrinkled age."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 275.

(4) To attend.

"Heralds, wait on us!"—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 1*.

* (5) To look watchfully.

"It is a point of cunning to wait upon him with whom you speak, with your eye, as the Jesuits give it in precept."—*Bacon*.

* (6) To attend to; to perform.

"Aaron and his sons . . . shall wait on their priest's office."—*Numbers* iii. 10.

* (7) To be ready to serve; to obey.

"Yea, let none that wait on thee be ashamed."—*Psalm* xxv. 3.

(8) To be directed toward; to look toward.

"The eyes of all wait upon Thee."—*Psalm* cxlv. 15.

wāit, ***waite**, ***wayghte**, ***wayte**, *s.* [O. Fr. *waite*, *wayte*.] [WAIT, *v.*]

*1. A watchman, a spy.

*2. One of a body of minstrels or musical watchmen attached to the households of kings and other great persons, who paraded an assigned district sounding the hours at night. Many cities and towns, both English and foreign, encouraged and licensed their waits, Exeter among other places having a regular company as early as the year 1400. As a plural, the word was sometimes used to describe those who acted as the town musicians, but who did not do duty as watchmen, and any company of performers when employed as serenaders. The instruments used were a species of hautboys, called also shawms, and from their use "waits."

"The waits often help him through his courtship; and my friend Banister has told me he was proffered five hundred pounds by a young fellow, to play but one winter under the window of a lady, that was a great fortune, but more cruel than ordinary."—*Tatler*, No. 222.

3. One of a band of persons who promenaded the streets during the night and early morning about Christmas or New Year, performing music appropriate to the season.

4. The act of waiting for some person or thing; as, He had a long wait.

¶ (1) To lie in wait: [LIE (2), *v.*, ¶ 15.]

(2) To lay wait: [LAY, *v.*, ¶ 32.]

wāit'-ēr, ***wayt-er**, *s.* [Eng. *wait*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who waits; one who remains in the expectation of the happening of some event, or the arrival of some persons, opportunity, time, or the like.

2. A male attendant on the guests in a hotel, inn, or other place of public entertainment.

"Entering the tavern where we met every evening, I found the waiters remitted their complaisance."—*Rambler*, No. 26.

3. A vessel or tray on which plates, dishes, &c., are carried; a salver, a sewer.

4. The person in charge of the gate of a city. (*Scotch*.)

wāit'-īng, ***wayt-ing**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [WAIT, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Serving, attending; in attendance.

C. As subst.: The act or state of staying in expectation; attendance.

¶ In waiting: In attendance; as, Lords in waiting, officers of the royal household.

waiting-maid, **waiting-woman**, *s.* A female servant who waits on a lady; a maid.

"A waiting-woman was generally considered as the most suitable helpmate for a parson."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***waiting-vassal**, *s.* An attendant.

"When your carters or your waiting-vassals

Have done a drunken slaughter."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

wāit'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [English *waiting*; *-ly*.] By waiting.

wāit'-rēss, ***wāit'-ēr-ēss**, *s.* [Eng. *waiter*; *-ess*.] A female attendant in a hotel, inn, or other place of public entertainment.

"A number of waitresses and the family were sleeping."—*London Times*.

wāits, *s. pl.* [WAIT, *s.*]

***wāive**, *s.* [WAIVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A waif; a poor, homeless wretch; a castaway.

2. *Law*: A woman put out of the protection of the law.

wāive, ***weive**, ***weyve**, ***wave**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *waiver*, *guesver*=to waive, refuse, abandon, to give over, to resign; from Icel. *veifa*=to vibrate, to swing about, to move to and fro loosely; Norw. *veiva*=to swing about; O. H. Ger. *weibón*; M. H. Ger. *weiben*, *waiben*=to fluctuate, to swing about; O. Fr. *waif*, *wayve*, *gaif*=a waif; Low Lat. *wavio*=to waive; *wayvium*=a waif.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To remove; to push aside.

*2. To shun, to forsake, to abandon, to desert. (*Gower: C. A.*, ii.)

3. To abandon or relinquish for a time; to defer for the present; to forego; not to insist on.

"But let us waive the question of payment."—*Lewis History of Philosophy*, i. 111.

*4. To move, to turn aside.

"Thou by whom he was deceived
Of love, and from his purpose weived."

Gower: C. A., ii.

II. Law:

1. To throw away, as a thief, stolen goods in his flight.

"Waifs, bona waviola, are goods stolen and waived, or thrown away by the thief in his flight, for fear of being apprehended."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

2. To put out of the protection of the law, as a woman.

wāiv'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *waiv(e)*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. *Comm.*: The discharge by the holder of a bill, or note, of any one or more of the parties to it. [CONSIDERATION.] It may be given by word of mouth in the presence of witnesses, or in writing.

2. *Law*:

(1) The act of waiving; the passing by or declining to accept a thing. (Applied to an estate, or to anything conveyed to a man, also to a plea, &c.)

(2) The legal process by which a woman is waived, or put out of the protection of the law.

wāi'-wōde, **vāi'-vōde**, *s.* [WAYWODE.]

wāke, ***wak-i-en** (pa. t. **wook*, *woke*, **waked*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wacan*=to arise, to come to life, to be born (pa. t. *wóc*, pa. par. *wacen*); *wacian*=to wake, to watch (pa. t. *wacode*, *wacode*); cogn. with Goth. *wakan* (pa. t. *wok*, pa. par. *wakans*)=to wake, to watch; *wakjan*=to wake from sleep; Dut. *waken*; Icel. *vaka*; Dan. *vaage*; Sw. *vaka*; Ger. *wachen*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To watch, to keep watch.

"Hir frendes fulle faste waited aboute and woke."
Robert de Brunne, p. 120.

*2. To be vigilant or watchful.

3. To be awake; to continue awake; not to sleep.

"Troilus al night for sorow woke."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, bk. v.

4. To be excited or roused from sleep; to cease to sleep; to awake; to be awakened.

"I only waked to sob and scream."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 22.

*5. To be in a state of activity; not to be quiescent.

"To keep thy sharp woes waking."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1, 136.

*6. To be alive; to be quick; to live.

"The last assizes keep,

For those who wake and those who sleep."

Dryden: Mrs. A. Killigrew, x.

*7. To be put in action or motion; to be excited from a dormant or inactive state.

"To fan the earth now wak'd."—*Milton: P. L.*, x. 94.

*8. To sit up for amusement; to hold a nightly revel.

"The king doth wake to-night and takes his rouse."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

B. Transitive:

1. To rouse from sleep; to awake.

"Waked with note of fire."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 20.

2. To arouse, to excite; to put in motion or action.

"To wake the note of mirth."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 29.

3. To disturb.

"No murmur waked the solemn still."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 26.

4. To bring to life again, as from the sleep of death; to revive, to reanimate.

"Swells the high trump that wakes the dead."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

5. To watch prior to burial, as a dead body; to hold a wake for.

wāke (1), *s.* [A. S. *wacu*, in comp. *nih̄t-wacu*=a night-wake.]

*1. The act of waking or of being awake; the state of not sleeping or of being awake.

"Making such difference 'twixt wake and sleep."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., iii. 1.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

*2. The state of forbearing sleep, especially for a solemn or religious or festive purpose; a vigil; specif., the feast of the dedication of a parish church, kept by watching all night. Each church on its consecration was dedicated to some particular saint, and when the anniversary of the day of consecration came round, the parish wake was held; and in many parishes a second wake was held on the birthday of the saint. Tents were erected in the churchyard to supply refreshments to the crowd on the morrow, which was kept as a public holiday. The original motive of devotion and reverence was soon lost at these meetings, which degenerated into mere fairs or markets, characterized by merry-making, and often disgraced by riot and dissipation; hence the term came to mean merry-making generally; a festive gathering.

"Some pretty fellow,
With a clean strength that cracks a cudgell well,
And dances at a wake, and plays at nine-holes."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, i. 2.

3. The watching of a dead body prior to burial by the friends and neighbors of the deceased. Such a custom was formerly prevalent in Scotland, and is still common in Ireland. It probably originated in a superstitious notion with respect to the danger of a dead body being carried off by some of the agents of the invisible world, or exposed to the ravages of brute animals. Though professedly held for the indulgence of reverential sorrow, wakes are too often converted into drunken and riotous orgies.

"The first time I knew him was at my mother's wake."
—*Croker: Fairy Legends of Ireland*, p. 80.

wake-at-noon, s.

Bot.: Ornithogalum umbellatum. (Britten & Holland.)

wake-robin, s.

Bot.: Arum maculatum. [ARUM.]

*wake-time, s. The time during which one is awake. (*E. B. Browning.*)

wāke (2), s. [*Icel. vök* (genit. sing. and nom. pl. *vökur*)=a hole, an opening in ice; *Sw. vak*=an opening in ice; *Norw. vok*; *Dan. vaage*; *Dut. wak*; original meaning a moist or wet place; *Icel. vökr*=moist; *vökva*=(v.) to moisten, (s.) moisture; *Fr. ouaiche, ouage, houache*=the wake of a ship.]

1. A row of green damp grass. (*Prov.*)

2. The track left by a ship in the water, formed by the meeting of the water, which rushes from each side to fill the space made by the ship in passing through it. This track can be seen to a considerable distance behind the ship's stern, being smoother than the rest of the sea.

"In a storm they will hover close under the ship's stern, in the wake of the ship (as 'tis called) or the smoothness which the ship's passing has made on the sea."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

3. A track generally; a line following something else.

"A torpedo could be sent so closely in the wake of another as to take instant advantage of the opening made in the netting."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

wāke'-fūl, *wāke'-fūll, a. [*Eng. wake* (1), s.; -full.]

1. Watchful, vigilant.

"Intermit no watch
Against a wakeful foe."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 463.

2. Keeping awake, not sleeping; not disposed to sleep.

"All night long I lie
Tossing and wakeful."
Matthew Arnold: Sohrab and Rustum.

*3. Rousing from or as from sleep.

"The wakeful trump of doom must thunder through the deep."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

wāke'-fūl-lý, adv. [*Eng. wakeful*; -ly.] In a wakeful manner; with watching or watchfulness.

"To have care of the watch, which he knew his own fear would make him very wakefully perform."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

wāke'-fūl-nēss, s. [*Eng. wakeful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wakeful; watchfulness. [*INSOMNIA.*]

*wāke'-man, s. [*English wake*, and *man*.] The chief magistrate of the town of Ripon, Yorkshire. (*Crabb.*)

Wāke'-man-iteš, s. pl. [*See def.*]

Church Hist.: A small party of fanatics existing at New Haven, Conn., in 1855, who regarded an old and apparently insane woman, named Rhoda Wake-man, as a divinely-commissioned prophetess, who had been raised from the dead. At her bidding, some of her followers murdered a small farmer, Justus Matthews, who, she said, was possessed by an evil spirit. The unfortunate man willingly submitted to the sentence pronounced by the pseudo-prophetic, but the extinction of the sect followed as a matter of course.

wāk'-en, *wakenen, *wakne, *waknen, v. i. & t. [*A. S. wæcnan* = to arise, to be aroused; allied to *wacan*=to wake (q. v.); *Icel. vákna*=to become awake; *Sw. vakna*; *Danish vaagne*; *Goth. gawaknan*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To wake; to cease from sleeping; to be awakened.

"He bigan to wakne."—*Havelok*, 2, 164.

*2. To lie or keep awake; not to sleep; to watch.

"Look with the eyes of heaven that nightly waken
To view the wonders of the glorious Maker."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, v.

B. Transitive:

1. To excite or arouse from sleep; to awaken.

"A man wakened out of sleep."—*Zechariah* iv. 1.

2. To excite or stir up to action or motion; to rouse.

"It was necessary that . . . the drowsiness of hesitation [should be] wakened into resolve."—*Idler*, No. 43.

3. To excite, to produce; to call forth.

"They . . . waken raptures high."
Milton: P. L., iii. 369.

*wāk'-en, a. [*WAKEN*, v.] Awake; not sleeping; watchful.

"But that grief keeps me waken, I should sleep."
Marlowe. (Annandale.)

wāk'-en-ēr, s. [*Eng. waken*, v.; -er.] One who or that which wakens, or arouses from sleep.

wāk'-en-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [*WAKEN*, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (*See the verb.*)

C. As subst.: The act of one who wakens; an awakening.

wāk'-ēr, s. [*Eng. wak(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who watches; one who is wakeful or watchful.

"The waker gose, the cuckowe ever unkind."
Chaucer: Assemblée of Fowles.

2. One who wakes or rouses from sleep; an awakener.

3. One who attends at or takes part in a wake.

*wāke'-rife, *wauk'-rife, a. [*Eng. wake* (1), s.; -rife.] Wakeful.

"And wakerife through the corpgard oft he past."
Hudson: Judith, iii. 89.

wāk'-īng, *wak'-yng, *wak'-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [*WAKE*, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (*See the verb.*)

B. As adjective:

1. Being awake; not asleep; not sleeping.

"When woes the waking sense alone assail."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 99.

2. Rousing from sleep; exciting to action or motion.

3. Awakening; becoming awake.

4. Coming at the time of awakening.

"Fair glad some waking thoughts."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 27.

C. As substantive:

*1. The act or state of watching; a watch.

"In the fourthe wakyng of the nyght he cam to hem walkyng above the see."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv.

*2. The state or period of being awake.

"The time it wasteth night and day,
And steleth from us, what prively sleping,
And what thurgh negligence in our waking."
Chaucer: C. T., 4, 443.

3. The act of holding a wake or of watching the dead.

waking-hours, s. pl. The hours during which one is awake.

wāl'-ā-ite, s. [*VALAITE.*]

*wa-lā-wa, interj.: [*Mid. Eng. wo, lo, wo!*] Alas, welaway (q. v.).

Wāl'-chēr-ēn (*ch* guttural), s. [*See def.*]

Geog.: The most westerly island at the mouth of the Scheldt, province of Zealand, Holland.

*Walcheren-fever, s.

Pathol.: Remittent fever which caused the death of about 7,000 British troops when an army encamped in the marshes of Walcheren in 1809.

wālch'-ī-ā, subst. [*Named after J. E. E. Walch* (1725-1778), a German theologian and naturalist.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Coniferous trees akin to the Cypress. It has short leaves. One species is in the Permian, one in the Trias, and one in the Jurassic rocks of England. The best-known species is the Permian one, *Walchia piniformis*.

wāl'-chōw'-ite, subst. [*After Walchow, Moravia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: A native resin, occurring in yellow translucent to opaque masses in a brown coal. Hardness, 1.5-2; specific gravity, 1.0-1.069. Composition: Carbon, 80.41; hydrogen, 10.66; oxygen, 8.93=100.

wālck-ē-nā-ēr-ā, s. [*From Walckenaer, author of a work on spiders.*]

Zool.: A genus of Theridiidae, having the portion of the cephalothorax which bears the eyes more or less elevated. Type *Walckenaera acuminata*, a small spider found under stones and on rails in England.

Wāl-dēn'-sēs, Val-dēn'-sēs, s. pl. [*Named from Peter Waldo, their alleged founder, born at Vaux (Lat. Waldum) on the Rhone, early in the twelfth century.*]

Church Hist.: A sect which for many centuries has maintained its independence of the Church of Rome, from which it differs in tenets and government. Its chief seats have long been in the three high valleys of Piedmont, situated in the Cottian Alps, on the Italian side of the main chain, but so near the great pass between France and Italy, that French as well as Italian is spoken in the valleys. They claim to have arisen in apostolic times, maintaining an unbroken succession of bishops, but the claim is unfounded, and they probably derived their origin from Peter Waldo [see etym.], a rich merchant of Lyons, and deeply pious man, who at first had no desire to depart from the tenets of the Roman Church, but simply aimed at deepening the religious feeling of its adherents. He was ultimately brought into collision with the Church authorities when, in and after 1160, he had the four gospels translated from Latin into French, and adopted the view that it was lawful for laymen to preach. His opinions spread rapidly; his followers, like himself, not at first greatly differing in doctrine from the Church of Rome. According to Comba (*Hist. de Vaudois d'Italie*) they had no distinctive Waldensian literature, nor any wide religious influence, until after they had been influenced by the teaching of Wycliffe and his disciple Huss. [*HUSSITES.*] M. Montet (*Histoire Littéraire des Vaudois*) divides Waldensian literature into three periods: (1) The Catholic period, during which the dogmas and practices of the Church were accepted. (2) The Hussite period, in which the Pope is fiercely attacked, the Sacraments are invalid by reason of the wickedness of the priests, and there is a strong leaning toward the Universal Priesthood. (3) The Calvinistic period, marked by falsification of documents, forgery, and mutilation, with the object of showing that the Waldensian is a Christian body which had descended from Apostolic times, preserving their faith through the ages in primitive form. This fiction M. Montet has destroyed, though, as he acknowledges, the late Mr. Henry Bradshaw had already exposed the real character of some of the documents adduced. After the Reformation, persecution, which had already been directed against them, became more fierce. Numbers were slain by Francis I. of France in 1545 and 1546, by the Duke of Savoy in 1560, and by Charles Emmanuel II. in 1655. Other persecutions followed in 1663, 1664, and 1686, great sympathy for the sufferers being shown by Protestant nations, especially by England during the Protectorate. Gradually the Waldensians obtained toleration; on December 15, 1853, they received permission from Victor Emmanuel II. to erect a church in Turin, and it is probable that they will unite with the Free Church of Italy. The services are of the plainest type of Genevan Protestantism, the people only joining in the occasional singing of a hymn.

Wāl-dēn'-sī-an, a. & s. [*WALDENSES.*]

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to the Waldenses (q. v.).

"It would appear that only after Luther's declaration in favor of clerical marriage did the ascetic life cease to be a part of the Waldensian doctrine."—*Athenæum*, April 7, 1888, p. 430.

B. As subst.: Any person holding Waldensian doctrines.

"What is known of the earlier Vaudois writings shows that the Waldensians were far more likely to adopt an existing Catholic translation than to originate one for themselves."—*Athenæum*, April 7, 1888, p. 429.

wāld'-grāve, s. [*Ger. wald*=a forest, and *graf*=a ruler.] [*GRIEVE*, s., *WEALD*.] In the old German Empire, a head forest-ranger. [*WILDGRAVE.*]

wāld'-heim-ite, s. [*After Waldheim, Saxony, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).*]

Min.: An altered mineral, resembling the actinolite variety of hornblende found in serpentine. It contains over 12 per cent. of soda, which suggests a relationship to arfvedsonite (q. v.). [*Dana.*]

Wāld'-īsm, subst. [*Named from Peter Waldo.*] [*WALDENSES.*]

Church History: The doctrines of the Waldense. (q. v.).

wāld'-wol-le (was v), s. [*German*=wood wool.] Pine-needle wool (q. v.).

wāle (1), subst. [*A. S. walu* (pl. *wala*)=a weal, a mark of a blow; cogn. with O. Fries. *walu*=a rod, a wand; *Icel. völr* (genit. *valar*)=a round stick, a staff; *Sw. dial. val*=a round stick, a cudgel, a flail-handle; *Goth. walus*=a staff.]

bōil, bōv; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A streak or stripe produced by the stroke of a rod or whip on animal flesh.

"The wales, marks, scars and cicatrices."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 459.

2. A ridge or streak rising above the surface of cloth.

"Thou art rougher far

And of a coarser wale."

Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One.

3. A timber bolted to a row of piles to secure them together and in position.

II. Shipwright.: A wide plank at certain portions of a ship's side, extending from stem to stern, and describing the curve of the strokes.

wale-knot, wall-knot, s.

Naut.: A particular sort of large knot, raised upon the end of a rope by untwisting the strands and interweaving them among each other. It is made so that it cannot slip, and serves for sheets, tackles, and stoppers.

wale-piece, s. A horizontal timber of a quay or jetty, bolted to the vertical timbers, or secured by anchor-rods to the masonry, to receive the impact of vessels coming or lying alongside.

wāle (2), s. [WALE (2), v.] The act of choosing; a choice; a person or thing that is excellent; the pick, the best. (*Scotch.*)

"The Bertrams were aye the wale o' the country side."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. lv.

wāle (1), v. t. [WALE (1), s.] To mark with wales or stripes.

wāle (2), v. t. [*Icel. velja*; *Dan. valge*; *Sw. välja*; *Ger. wahlen*; *Goth. waljan*=to choose or select; *Icel. val*; *Ger. wahl*=a choice.] To choose, to select, to pick out. (*Scotch.*)

"An' like a godly elect bairn
He's waled us out a true ane."

Burns: The Ordination.

wal-hal'-lā, s. [VALHALLA.]

wa'-līe, wā'-līe, adj. [WALE (2), v.] Ample, large, excellent.

"Clap in his wale newe blade."

Burns: To a Haggis.

wā-līse', s. [VALISE.] (*Scotch.*)

wālk (l silent), *walck, *walcke, *walke (pa. t. walked, *welk, pa. par. walked, *walke), v. i. & t. [*A. S. wealcan* (pa. t. weōlc, pa. par. wealcen)=to roll, to toss one's self about, to rove about; cognate with *Dut. walcken*=to work or make a hat; *O. Dut. walcken*=to press or squeeze; *Icel. vālka, volka*=to roll, to stamp, to roll about; *vālk*=a tossing about; *Sw. valka*=to roll, to full, to work; *Danish valke*=to full, to mill; *Ger. walcken*=to full; *O. H. Ger. walchan*=to full, to roll or move about; *Latin volvo*=to roll.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To advance by alternate steps, setting one foot before the other, without running, or so that one foot is set down before the other is taken up; to step along. (*Wycliffe: Mark ii.*)

2. To go or travel on foot; to ramble; especially, to move or go on foot for recreative exercise or the like.

"Will you walk with me about the town?"

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

3. To go, to come, to step.

"Pray you, walk near."

Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

4. To move about as a spirit or specter, or as one in a state of somnambulism.

"The spirits o' the dead may walk again."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

5. To move off; to push off; to depart. (*Collog.*)

6. To live, act, and behave in any particular manner; to conduct one's self; to pursue a particular course of life. (*Micah vi. 8.*)

*7. To act, to move.

"In him the spirit of a hero walk'd."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*8. To be in action or motion; to act, to wag. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. iv. 5.)

*9. To roll, to turn.

"His rolling eies did never rest in place,
But walkie eachwhere for feare of hid mischaunce."

Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 15.

*10. To revolve, to turn.

"From every coast that heaven walks about,
Hauethither come the noble martiall crew."

Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 45.

*11. To be stirring; to be or go abroad; to mix in society.

"'Tis pity that thou livest
To walk where any honest men resort."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

B. Transitive:

1. To pass through, over, along, or upon.

"She walks the waters like a thing of life."

Byron: Corsair, i. 3.

¶ An elliptical use, in, through, &c., being omitted.

2. To cause to walk or step slowly; to lead, drive, or ride with a slow pace.

"To walk my ambling gelding."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. To subject to the process of fulling; to full. (*Scotch.*)

"That the walker, and fuller shall truly walke, full thicke, and worke every webbe of woollen yarne."—*Rastal: Coll. of Stat. Henry VIII.* (an. 6).

4. To train, as a young foxhound.

"Returned his thanks to those who had walked puppies."—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

5. To complete or perform by walking.

"About the realm she walks her dreadful round."

Pope: Statius; Thebaid, 710.

6. To frequent, as a prostitute. [STREET-WALKING.]

"The other prisoner was in the habit of walking the Quadrant."—*St. James's Gazette*, July 2, 1887.

¶ 1. To walk into:

(1) To scold severely; to give a drubbing or severe punishment to. (*Collog.*)

(2) To devour; to eat up. (*Collog. or slang.*)

2. To walk over: In racing, to go over a race-course at a walk or at one's leisure. (Said of a horse which alone comes to the starting-post out of all the entries, and has only to go over the course to be entitled to the prize.)

"He then proceeded to walk over the imaginary course for the imaginary plate."—*Field*, Aug. 13, 1887.

*3. To walk alone: To be an outcast; to be forsaken or shunned.

"To walk alone, like one that had the pestilence."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 1.

4. To walk the hospitals: To attend the medical and surgical practice of a general hospital, as a student, under one or more of the regular staff of physicians or surgeons attached to such hospital.

"You never see a postboy in that 'ere hospital as you walked."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. li.

5. To walk the plank: [PLANK, s., ¶.]

6. To walk the chalk: To pursue a straightforward course.

wālk (l silent), s. [WALK, v.]

1. The act of walking.

"My very walk should be a jig."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. The pace of one who walks; as, He went at a walk.

3. The act of walking for recreation, exercise, or the like.

4. Manner of walking; gait, step, carriage.

"Morpheus, of all his num'rous train, express'd

The shape of man, and imitated best

The walk." *Dryden. (Todd.)*

5. The length of way or circuit through which one walks. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 3.)

6. A piece of ground fit to walk or stroll on; a place in which one is accustomed to walk.

7. A place laid out or set apart for walking; an avenue, promenade, pathway, or the like:

(1) An avenue set with trees, or laid out in a grove or wood. (*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.)

(2) A garden-path.

8. The state of being in training, as a young hound.

"The puppies have been taken in from walk."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

9. A rope-walk.

10. A district habitually served by a hawk or itinerant vendor of any commodity; as, a milkman's walk.

11. A district or piece of ground in which animals graze; a tract of some extent where sheep feed; a pasture for sheep; a sheep-walk, a sheep-run.

*12. In the London Royal Exchange, any portion of the ambulatory which is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. (*Simmonds.*)

*13. Manner or course, as of life; way of living; as, a person's walk and conversation.

*14. Intercourse.

"Oh! for a closer walk with God."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, i.

15. Space, range; sphere of action; a department, as of art, science, or literature.

"To achieve fame in the higher walks of art."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 323.

*walk-mill, *waulke-mill, s. A fulling-mill.

"A waulke-mill or fullers worke-house."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxv., ch. xi.

walk-over, s. In racing, the traversing of the course by a horse which is the only starter; hence, an easy victory; a victory without opposition.

"In cases where no second horse exists in racing law, either for want of placing or by reason of a walk-over."—*Field*, June 25, 1887.

wālk'-a-ble (lk as k), adj. [*Eng. walk*; -able.] Fit for walking; capable of being walked over.

"Your now walkable roads had not roused your spirit."—*Swift: Letter to Sheridan*, vol. ii., p. 12.

Wālk'-ēr (l silent), subst. [Various persons so named.]

Walker's battery, s.

Elect.: A battery resembling Smee's battery (q. v.), except that the electro-negative plate is gas graphite or platinized graphite. It is excited by dilute sulphuric acid. (*Ganot.*)

†Walker's earth, s.

Geol.: The name given in Herefordshire to an unctuous fuller's earth, occurring in beds separating the Aymestry or Ludlow limestone (Upper Silurian). It tends to decay and produce landslips. (*Murchison: Siluria.*)

wālk'-ēr (l silent), s. [*Eng. walk*, v.; -er.]

1. One who walks; a pedestrian.

"They are not always the less pleasant to the walker or spectator."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, No. 13.

*2. That with which one walks; a foot.

"Lame Mulciber, his walkers quite misgrown."

Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xx. 36.

*3. Forest Law: An officer appointed to walk over a certain space for inspection; a forester.

*4. One who deports himself in a particular manner.

5. One who walks or fulls cloth; a fuller. (See extract under WALK, v., B. 3.)

6. One who trains young hounds.

"In giving the toast 'Success to foxhunting, and the puppy walkers of England.'"—*Field*, Aug. 27, 1887.

wālk'-ēr-ite (l silent), s. [After Dr. Walker of Edinburgh; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PECTOLITE (q. v.).

Wālk'-ēr-iteş (l silent), s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: An Irish body of Sandemanians, established by a minister named Walker, who seceded from the original body early in the nineteenth century.

wālk'-īng (l silent), *walck-yng, *walk-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [WALK, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who walks.

2. A mode or manner of living; course of life. (*Deut. ii. 7.*)

3. The act or process of fulling cloth.

¶ In walking, the center of gravity in successive steps describes a series of consecutive curves, with their convexities upward, very much resembling the line of flight of many birds. The movement of the top of the head is similar to that traced by the center of gravity. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

walking-beam, s. [BEAM (1), s., II. 3.]

walking-cane, s. A walking-stick made of cane.

walking-delegate, s. A peripatetic official of a trade union, whose duty it is to visit the various places at which members of his craft are employed, and personally ascertain that no laws of that particular trade guild are infringed by the workmen; also, in cases where an unexpected strike has been ordered by the executive board, it devolves on him to notify men connected with the union to cease work.

"Surely it should be about time to call down these walking-delegates and let them know they have come to the wrong country, that their methods best befit those of an oriental despotism, not the land of the free."—*Chicago Tribune*, July 27, 1894.

walking-fern, s.

Bot.: *Lycopodium alopecuroides*, a North American species. (*Loudon.*)

walking-fish, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for any species of the Ophiocephalidae (q. v.).

walking-gentleman, s.

Theatrical: An actor who fills subordinate parts requiring a gentlemanly appearance.

walking-lady, s.

Theat.: A lady who fills parts analogous to those taken by a walking-gentleman.

walking-leaf, s.

Bot.: *Camptosorus rhizophyllus*.

walking-leaves, s. pl. [LEAF-INSECTS.]

walking-staff, s. A walking-stick.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw

walking-stick, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A staff or stick carried in the hand for support or amusement in walking.

"You may take me in with a *walking-stick*,
Even when you please, and hold me with a pack-
thread." *Beaum. & Flet.; Beggar's Bush*, v. 1.

2. *Entom.*: A popular name for any species of the family Phasmidae (q. v.), from the fact that they are destitute of wings, and resemble dry twigs so closely that, except for their motion, it is difficult to believe they are really alive. They are natives of sub-tropical and the warmer temperate regions, and walk gently among the branches of trees, reposing in the sun, with their long, antennæ-like legs stretched out in front. Called also Animated Sticks, Walking Straws, &c.

Walking-stick insect:
[WALKING-STICK, 2.]

walking-straw, s.

Entom.: Any species of the family Phasmidae (q. v.); specifi. *Acrophylla (phasma) titan*, a gigantic species from New South Wales.

walking-ticket, walking-paper, s. An order to leave an office; an order of dismissal. (*Slang.*)

walking-tyrant, s. [CHRYSOLOPHUS.]

walking-wheel, s.

1. A pedometer (q. v.).
2. A cylinder which is made to revolve about an axle by the weight of men or animals climbing by steps either its internal or external periphery. Employed for the purpose of raising water, grinding corn, and various other operations for which a moving power is required. [TREAD-WHEEL.]

walk'-ist, s. [Eng. *walk*; -ist.] A pedestrian. (Generally applied to a professional.)

wal'-kŷr, s. [VALKYR.]

wáll (1), **wal*, **walle*, s. [A. S. *weal*, *weall*=a rampart of earth, a wall of stone, from Lat. *vallum*=a rampart, from *vallus*=a stake, a pale, a palisade; Wel. *gwal*=a rampart; Dut. *wal*; Sw. *vall*; Ger. *wall*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A work or structure of stone, brick, or similar material, raised to some height, and serving to inclose a space, form a division, support superincumbent weights, form a defense, shelter, or security; one of the upright inclosing sides of a building or room; a solid and permanent inclosing fence, as around a field, a park, a town, or the like.

"They gave them also thir help to build a new *wall*, not of earth as the former, but of stone."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

2. A rampart; a fortified enceinte or barrier. (Generally in the plural.)

"Why should I war without the *walls* of Troy,
That find such cruel battle here within?"

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

3. Anything resembling a wall; as, a *wall* of armed men.

*4. A defense; a means of security or protection.

"They were a *wall* unto us both by night and day."—*1 Samuel* xxv. 16.

II. Technically:

1. *Mining*: The rock inclosing a vein. The upper and lower portions are known as the roof and floor respectively. Where the dip is considerable, the upper boundary is the hanging-wall, and the lower the foot-wall.

2. *Naut.*: A large knot worked on the end of a rope; as of a man-rope, for instance.

¶*(1) *To go to the wall*: To get the worst of a contest.

"That shows thee a weak slave; for the weakest goes to the *wall*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

(2) *To hang by the wall*: To hang up neglected; hence, not to be made use of.

"I am richer than to hang by the *walls*,"

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

*(3) *To push (or thrust) to the wall*: To force to give place; to crush by superior power.

"Women, being the weaker vessels, are ever thrust to the *wall*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

*(4) *To take the wall of*: To get the better of.

"I will take the *wall* of any man or maid."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

wall-barley, s.

Botany: *Hordeum murinum*, a species with long brittle awns, which stick in the throat of the cattle which feed upon them.

wall-bearing, s.

Mach.: A bearing for receiving a shaft when entering or passing through a wall.

wall-box, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A box let into a wall for the reception of letters for post.

2. *Mach.*: A device for supporting a plumb-block in which a shaft rests in passing through a wall. It consists of a rectangular cast-iron frame, having arrangements for receiving and holding the box in fixed position.

wall-butterfly, s.

Entom.: *Lasiommata megera* (Stainton), *Pyrarga megera* (Newman), a European butterfly. Wings fulvous, with dark-brown markings; the fore ones with a black spot having a white center, and the hind ones with three similar spots and the rudiments of a fourth. Caterpillar green, with two yellowish lines on each side; the head and the tail reddish. It feeds on Timothy grass.

wall-clamp, subst. A brace or tie to hold walls together, or the two parts of a double wall, to prevent spreading.

wall-creeper, s.

Ornith.: *Tichodroma muraria*, a native of southern and central Europe. It frequents walls and perpendicular rocks in preference to trees, the favorite resort of the genus *Certhia*. It is a very pretty bird, about six inches long; plumage light gray, with bright crimson on the shoulders, the larger wing coverts, and the inner webs of the secondaries; the rest of the wings black; tail black, tipped with white. Called also Spider-catcher, from its habit of feeding on spiders and insects. (*Willughby: Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 143.)

wall-cress, s. [CRESS, s., ¶ (32).]

wall-desk, s. A bracket desk attached to a wall.

wall-fern, s.

Bot.: *Polypodium vulgare*.

wall-fruit, s. Fruit grown on trees planted and trained against a wall.

wall-germander, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium chamædrys*.

wall-ink, s.

Bot.: *Veronica beccabunga*. [BROOKLIME.]

wall-knot, s. [WALE-KNOT.]

wall-lettuce, s.

Bot.: *Lactuca* (formerly *Prenanthes*) *muralis*. It is an annual or biennial, one to three feet high, with narrow membranous leaves and yellow flowers. Found on old walls and in rocky copses.

wall-lizard, s.

Zoölogy:

1. *Lacerta muralis*, common in the south of Europe.

2. Any species of Geckotidae (q. v.). [GECKO.]

†wall-newt, s. An unidentified reptile.

"Poor Tom; that eats . . . the *wall-newt* and the water."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

wall-paper, s. Paper-hangings.

wall-pellitory, s. [PELLITORY, ¶ (2).]

wall-pennywort, s.

Bot.: *Cotyledon umbilicus*. [COTYLEDON.]

wall-pepper, s.

Bot.: *Sedum acre*. [SEDUM.]

wall-piece, s. A piece of artillery mounted on a wall.

wall-plate, s.

1. Building:

(1) A piece of timber let into a wall to serve as a bearing for the ends of the joists.

(2) A raising-plate (q. v.).

2. *Mach.*: The vertical back-plate of a plumb-block bracket, for attachment to the wall or post.

wall-rocket, s.

Bot.: *Diplotaxis tenuifolia*. [DIPLOTAXIS.]

wall-rue, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium ruta-muraria*, a European fern, with the wiry stipes black below, fronds one to two inches long, recurved, often deltoid, bipinnate. Found on walls and rocks.

wall-salt-peter, s. A popular name for Nitrocalcite (q. v.).

wall-sided, a.

Naut.: Said of a ship with upright sides above the water-line; in contradistinction to the term tumbling-home, in which the ship bulges below, and has less beam at the upper deck than at the water-line.

wall-spleenwort, s.

Bot.: *Asplenium trichomanes*, a European fern, with the stipes brown above, black below, the frond six to twelve inches high, linear pinnate, with fifteen to forty pinnæ.

wall-spring, s. A spring of water issuing from stratified rocks.

wall-tent, s. A tent or marquee with upright sides.

wall-tree, s.

Hort.: A fruit-tree nailed to the wall for the better exposure of the fruit to the sun, for the radiation of the heat of the wall, and for protection from high winds.

wall-washer, s. A large plate at the end of a tie-rod to extend the external bearing. They are known as bonnets, stars, S's, according to shape.

wall-wasp, s.

Bot.: *Odynerus parietum*. [ODYNERUS.]

wáll (2), s. [WELL, s.]

wáll (3), subst. [Icel. *vagl*=a beam, a beam or disease in the eye.] (See compound.)

wall-eye, **waule-eye*, **whal-eie*, **whall-eye*, s. An eye in which the iris is of a very light gray or whitish color. (Said commonly of horses.)

"A pair of *wall-eyes* in a face forced,"

Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

wall-eyed, a.

1. Having an eye, the iris of which is of a very light gray or whitish color. (Said of horses.)

2. Having eyes with an undue proportion of white; having the white of the eye very large and distorted, or on one side. (*Prov.*)

*3. Glaring-eyed, fierce-eyed.

"Wall-eyed wrath or staring rage."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

wáll, v. t. [WALL, s.]

*1. To inclose with or as with a wall or walls.

"Amphioun,

That with his singing *walled* the citee,"

Chaucer: C. T., 17,067.

*2. To defend by or as by walls; to fortify.

"*Walled* by nature 'gainst invaders wrong."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 6.

*3. To obstruct or hinder, as by a wall opposed.

"To *wall* thee from the liberty of flight."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 2.

*4. To fill up with a wall.

5. In university slang, to gate (q. v.).

Wáll'-lā-bā, s. [Guianan name.] [EPERUA.]

Wallaba-tree, s.

Bot.: *Eperua falcata*.

wáll'-lā-bŷ, *wháll'-lā-bŷ*, *wáll'-lā-beē*, s. [See extract.]

Zoöl.: Any individual or species of the genus or sub-genus *Halmaturus* (q. v.).

"The kangaroos of this section have also the muffle naked, but they are rather smaller species [than those of *Macropus* proper and of the sub-genus *Osphranter*], frequenters of forests and dense impenetrable bushes and scrubs, and hence often called bush-kangaroos, though a native name '*wallaby*' is now generally applied to them."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xiii. 840.

Wáll'-lāch, s. [WALLACHIA.] A Wallachian; the language spoken by the Wallachians.

Wāl-lāch'-ī-ān, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to Wallachia, its language, or inhabitants.

B. *As substantive*:

1. A native or inhabitant of Wallachia.

2. The language spoken by the Wallachians: that dialect of the Romance languages spoken in Wallachia and Moldavia.

Wallachian-sheep, s.

Zoöl.: A variety of *Ovis aries*, remarkable for the enormous development of its horns, which resemble those of the Koodoo. The fleece is composed of a soft woolly undercoat, covered with and protected by long drooping hair. Natives of Western Asia and the adjacent portions of Europe; common in Wallachia, Hungary, and Crete. Called also the Cretan sheep.

-*wáll'-lāh*, suffix. [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The agent in doing anything, as *Ghodiwalla* or *Ghoriwallah*=a horse-keeper, one who looks after a horse; *Competition-wallah*, one who has succeeded in a competitive examination. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

wáll'-lā-roō, s. [Native Australian word.]

Zoöl.: The name applied in Australia to various species of kangaroo.

walled, adj. [Eng. *wall* (1), s.; -ed.] Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with walls; fortified.

"The cities are great, and *walled* up to heaven."—*Deuteronomy* i. 28.

walled-area, s.

Metall.: An ore-roasting space inclosed by three walls, or by four, with the exception of a doorway.

bóil, bóy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

wāl-lē'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after an Irishman, Matthew Wallen, who helped P. Browne with his *Natural History of Jamaica*.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrsinaceæ, tribe Ardisiæ. Shrubs with the leaves leathery, entire; flowers in terminal panicles; calyx campanulate, four-toothed; corolla tubular, four-parted; stamens four; fruit round, fleshy. Found in tropical America. The seeds of *Wallenia laurifolia* are peppery.

wāll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wall* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who builds walls.

wāll'-ēr'-ī-an, **wāll'-ēr'-ī-an-ite**, *s.* [After the Swedish mineralogist Wallerius; suff. *-an*, *-anite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Aluminous Hornblende (q. v.).

wāl'-lēt, ***wal-et**, ***watel**, *s.* [The same word as *wattle* (q. v.); cf. Ger. *wat*=cloth; *watsack*, *wad-sack*=a wallet; O. Sw. *wad*=cloth; Eng. *wad*.]

1. A bag or sack for containing articles which a person carries with him, as a bag for carrying the necessities for a journey or march; a knapsack or peddler's or beggar's pack, bundle, or bag.

"He entered into a long gallery, where he laid down his wallet."—Addison: *Spectator*, No. 289.

2. A pocket-book for money.

3. Anything protuberant and swagging.

"Whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 3.

4. A supply.

"An old trapper, who had a good wallet of stories for the camp-fire."—Geikie, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 237.

***wāl'-lēt-eēr'**, *s.* [Eng. *wallet*; *-eer*.] One who bears a wallet; one who travels with a wallet or knapsack.

wāll'-flōw'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wall*, and *flower*.]

1. *Literally and Botany*:

(1) The genus *Cheiranthus*, and spec. *Cheiranthus cheiri*. It is a perennial crucifer, with a stem shrubby below, adpressed bipartite hairs, lanceolate, acute, entire leaves, large racemed flowers having petals with long claws, a four-angled pod, and seeds shortly winged above.

(2) *Brassica cheiranthus*, a sub-species of *B. monensis*. It is hispid, with a branched and leafy stem, and is grown in Jersey and Alderney.

(3) *Manulea cheiranthus*. It is a Scrophulariaceous plant from the Cape of Good Hope.

2. *Fig.*: A person who at a ball looks on without dancing; either from choice or inability to obtain a partner. (*Colloq.*)

"The maiden wallflowers of the room
Admire the freshness of his bloom."

Præd: *County Ball*.

wāll'-īng, *s.* [Eng. *wall* (1), *s.*; *-īng*.] Walls in general; material for walls.

"A few steps from the gate of the town is another bit of the ancient walling of Nepete."—Dennis: *Cities and Cemeteries of Etruria*, i. 83.

***wāll'-nūt**, *s.* [WALNUT.]

Wal-loôn', *s. & a.* [A name given by the Teutons to the Celts of Flanders and the Isle of Walcheren; from the same root as A. S. *wealh*=foreign; Ger. *wälsche*=foreign; O. H. Ger. *walah*=a foreigner.] [WALNUT, WELSH.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of the descendants of the old Gallic Belgæ, who occupy the Belgian provinces of Hainault, Liège and Namur, Southern Brabant, Western Luxembourg, and a few villages in Rhenish Prussia.

2. The language spoken in these provinces; it is a dialect or patois of French, with a great proportion of Gallic words preserved in it.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Walloons.

Walloon Protestants, *s. pl.*

Church Hist.: A branch of the French Calvinists, who settled in the Netherlands at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. They are gradually dying out as a separate body.

wāl'-lōp, *v. i. & t.* [A doublet of *gallop* (q. v.), from A. S. *weallan*; O. Fris. *walla*; Low Ger. *wallen*=to boil.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To boil with a continued bubbling or heaving and rolling of the liquid accompanied with noise. (*Prov.*)

2. To move quickly with great effort; to gallop. (*Prov.*)

B. Transitive:

1. To castigate, to flog; to thrash soundly; to drub.

"Trying to get at a good place to wallop you with his ferule."—Scribner's *Magazine*, Nov., 1888, p. 79.

2. To tumble over; to dash down. (*Prov.*)

wāl'-lōp, *s.* [WALLOP, *v.*]

1. A quick motion with much agitation or effort. (*Prov.*)

2. A severe blow. (*Slang & Prov.*)

wāl'-lōp-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wallop*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which wallops.

2. A pot-walloper (q. v.).

¶ In some states of the Union there has been at various times a property qualification as a prerequisite for voting; particularly was this true in some of the southern states. Thus, in Virginia, prior to the civil war, a man to be entitled to a vote must have a certain amount of taxable property, or in other words a pecuniary interest in the administration of the government. This fact gave rise to the use of the word *walloper* in connection with the exercise of the right of suffrage. A man who was the head of a family, a householder, was called a *pot-walloper*, and before he was entitled to a vote, in state elections at least, he must establish the fact that he was a *pot-walloper*. Hence the word became by metonymy to a qualified voter.

wāl'-lōw (1), *v. i.* [WALLOW, *a.*] To wither, to fade, to sink, to droop. (*Prov.*)

wāl'-lōw, ***wal-ew**, ***wal-ow**, ***walwe**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *wealwian*=to roll round; cogn. with Goth. *walwjan*=to roll; Lat. *volvo*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To roll one's body on the ground, in mire, or in other substance; to tumble and roll in anything soft.

"The sow that walloweth in the mire."—Gilpin: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. To roll or toss about.

"And bended dolphins play: part, huge of bulk,
Wallowing unwieldy." Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 41.

*3. To live in filth or gross vice.

**B. Transitive*:

1. To roll.

"He walewide a gret stoon to the dore of the biriel & went away."—Wycliffe: *Matthew* xxxii.

2. To roll about on the ground, in mire, or the like.

"Gird thee with sackcloth, and wallow thyself in ashes."—Jeremiah vi. 26.

wāl'-lōw, *s.* [WALLOW (2), *v.*] A kind of rolling walk.

"One taught the toss, and one the French new wallow."
Dryden: *Man of Mode*. (Epilogue.)

wāl'-lōw, *a.* [A. S. *wealg*; Icel. *valgr*, *válgr*=lukewarm.] Insipid, tasteless. (*Prov.*)

wāl'-lōw-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wallow* (2), *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who or that which wallows.

"Eternal wallowers in Circe's sty."
Neville: *Imit. of Juvenal*.

2. A lantern-wheel (q. v.).

***wāl'-lōw-ish**, ***wal-ow-yshe**, *adj.* [English *wallow*; *-ish*.] Insipid, flat, nauseous.

"To muche myngle mangled, and walowyshe."—Udall: *James* iv.

wālls'-ēnd, *s.* [See def.] A superior variety of English coal, so called from having been dug at Wallsend, on the Tyne, near the spot where the wall of Severus ended. The original mines have long been exhausted.

wāl'-wōrt, **wale-wort**, *subst.* [A. S. *wæl*=slaughter, from growing at the village of Slaughtford, in Wiltshire, where, it is said, a Danish army was destroyed; or from A. S. *wealh*=foreign. (*Prior*.)]

Bot.: (1) *Parietaria officinalis* [PELLITORY]; (2) *Sedum acre* [STONECROP]; (3) *Sambucus ebulus* [DANEWORT]; (4) *Cotyledon umbilicus*.

wāl'-lŷ-drāi-gle, **wāl'-lŷ-drāg-gle**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps=the dregs of the wallet.] The youngest bird in a nest, and hence used for any feeble, ill-grown creature. (*Scotch*.)

"And wives wi' their rocks and distaffs, the very wally-draigles o' the country side."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

***walm**, *v. i.* [WHELM.] To rise.

"A smokis fume walmeth up with many turnings like waves."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. ii., ch. xliii.

wālm'-stēd-tite (*l* silent), *s.* [After the Swedish chemist Walmstedt; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Breunnerite (q. v.), containing nearly 2 per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Found in the Hartz Mountains.

***wal-note**, *s.* [WALNUT.]

wāl'-nūt, ***wal-not**, ***wal-note**, *s. & a.* [Lit.=foreign nut, from A. S. *wealh*=foreign, and *hnut*=a nut; cogn. with Dut. *walnoot*; O. Dut. *walnoot*; Icel. *valnöt*; Dan. *valnød*; Sw. *valnöt*; Ger. *walnusz*, *wälsche nusz*.]

A. As substantive:

1. *Bot.*: Any species or tree of the genus *Juglans*, specif. *Juglans regia* (the Common Walnut), or its fruit. The Common Walnut is a large tree with a thick trunk and deeply furrowed bark, strong, spreading branches, leaves with from five to nine oval, glabrous, slightly serrated, yellowish-green leaflets, which, when bruised, give forth a strong aromatic odor. The fruit has a fleshy husk enclosing the nut, which has a hard shell and two valves; when young it is pickled with the husk; when more mature, it is used as a dessert fruit. The walnut is a native of Ghilan in Persia, immediately south of the Caspian Sea, the northwestern Himalayas, part of China, &c. It was cultivated by the Romans in the first century A. D., or earlier, for its wood and its fruit. In mediæval times it was largely cultivated in Europe for its wood, which was held to be the best known till mahogany was discovered, and is still exceedingly prized for gunstocks, one of the best known species for such purposes being *J. nigra*, from various parts of this country.

2. *Comm.*: The wood of the walnut-tree; it is of great value as a cabinet and furniture material, being very durable, and taking a fine polish.

B. As adj.: Made of the wood of the walnut-tree; as, a walnut table.

walnut-oil, *subst.* The oil obtained from the albumen of the seeds of the walnut-tree by reducing them to a pulp, and subjecting them to pressure, first with and then without heat. In Cashmere the oil is largely used in cookery and as an illuminant, but it is not elsewhere much employed for food, the taste being offensive to many persons.

walnut-tree, *s.* [WALNUT, A. 1.]

walnut-wood, *s. & a.*

A. As subst.: The wood of the walnut-tree (q. v.).

B. As adj.: Made of the wood of the walnut-tree; as, a walnut-wood table.

wāl-pūrg'-īne, **wāl-pūrg'-īte** (*w* as *v*), *subst.* [After the Walpurgis-lode, in which it was found; suff. *-ine*, *-ite* (Min.).]

Mineral.: A triclinic mineral, occurring in thin, scale-like crystals, with various other uranium compounds, at the Weisser Hirsch mine, near Schneeberg, Saxony. Specific gravity, 5.8; luster, somewhat adamantine to greasy; color, wax-yellow. Composition: A hydrated arsenate of bismuth and uranium, with the suggested formula $4R_2O_3AsO_5 + 5H_2O$, in which R_2O_3 =the oxides of bismuth and uranium.

Wāl-pūrg'-is (*W* as *V*), *s.* [See compound.]

Walpurgis-night, *s.* The eve of May 1, which has become associated with some of the most popular witch superstitions of Germany, though its connection with Walpurgis, Walpurga, or Walburga, a female saint of the eighth century, is not satisfactorily accounted for, her feast falling properly on Feb. 25. On this night the witches were supposed to ride on broomsticks and he-goats to some appointed rendezvous, such as the highest point of the Hartz Mountains or the Brocken, where they held high festival with their master, the devil.

wāl'-rūs, *subst.* [Orig. from Scandinavian; cogn. with Sw. *vallross*; Danish *hvalros*; Icel. (in an inverted form) *hross-hvalr*=a horse-whale, the name being given (it is suggested) from the noise made by the animal sometimes resembling a neigh; A. S. *hors-whæl*=horse-whale, a walrus. (*Skeat*.)]

Zoölogy: *Trichechus rosmarus*; called also the Morse, Sea-horse, and Sea-cow. The Walrus is now confined to the regions within the Arctic Circle, though its extinct ancestors had a much wider geographical range. It is a large carnivorous marine mammal, ordinarily from ten to twelve feet long, with a girth of nearly as much; "it is said that it sometimes attains a length of twenty feet" (*Van Hoveen*); muzzle abruptly truncated, with long and remarkably strong bristly moustaches; small eyes; external ear wanting, though the orifice is distinctly visible; body large and sack-like, tapering toward the tail; hind limbs short, connected by a membrane which covers the tail, fore limbs strong and stumpy, all with five digits. The hide is of a tawny-brown color, with difficulty penetrated by bullets, and has been likened to a tough, flexible coat of mail. The upper canines are developed in adults of both sexes into immense tusks, each from fifteen inches to two feet long, and weighing ten pounds and upward. In some individuals the points converge toward, and in others they diverge from each other. This was one reason why Fremery wished to adopt two species; but Sundevall has shown that scarcely two skulls can be examined without minute differences in the size and direction of the tusks being perceived. The most important function of these tusks is digging shell-fish, the favorite food of the Walrus, out of the banks and mud of shoal-water. They are also employed to raise the body out of the water, by digging them into ice-floes, which probably gave

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

rise to the legend of the Rosmarine (q. v.); and they form terrible weapons of offense, as by a quick turn of the neck the animal can strike upward, downward, or sideways with equal dexterity. Walruses are gregarious, and are found on the seashore and on ice-floes; some keep guard while those of the main body sleep, and when danger threatens the sentinels awaken the others by bellowing. They are said to be monogamous, and the female brings forth at nine months one calf, usually on the icefloes. In disposition they are quiet and inoffensive, unless attacked or during the love-season, or if their young are in danger, when they become desperately aggressive, and furiously attack the hunters on the ice or in boats. The habitat of the Walrus and its numbers, owing to reckless slaughter by sealers and whalers, are fast decreasing, and the few remaining seek unfrequented spots in high latitudes inaccessible to sealers. At one time there was a considerable trade in Walrus-hunting, but it is now at a very low ebb; the tusks alone have any commercial value at the present time; but formerly Walrus-hides were used for various purposes, such as machine-bands, &c.

***wält, adj.** [A. S. *wealt* = unsteady; *unwealt* = steady, from *wealtan* = to roll.]

Naut.: An old term equivalent to crank. (*Smyth.*)

***wält, v. i.** [WALT, a.] To roll over; to totter, to fall, to throw, to rush. [WELTER.]

wäl'-tēr, v. i. [WALT, a.]

*1. To roll, to welter.

"Wherein the sinner *waltereth* and wrappeth hym selfe, as a sowe walloweth in the stynkyng gorepit."—*Fisher's Seven Psalmes*; Ps. vi.

2. To upset; to be overturned.

walth, s. [WEALTH.] Plenty, riches, wealth.

"Peppercorn, we haue *walth* of them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

wäl-thēr'-i-a (w as v, th as t), s. [Named after Prof. A. Walther, of Leipsic.]

Bot.: A genus of *Hernandaceae*. Herbs or shrubs with serrated leaves, some stellate hairs, and axillary or terminal heads generally of yellow flowers. Calyx persistent, campanulate, five-cleft, surrounded by a one to three-leaved deciduous involucre; petals five, stalked; style somewhat lateral; stigma fringed or tubercled; fruit capsular. *Waltheria douradinha*, which abounds in mucilage, is used in Brazil in diseases of the chest, and externally as an application to wounds; and *W. americana* in Surinam in fevers.

wäl-thēr'-ite (w as v, th as t), s. [Etymology doubtful, but prob. after one Walther; suffix *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: Probably a variety of Bismutite (q. v.); an undetermined mineral.

Wäl'-tōn, s. [See def.]

Geog.: Walton-on-the-Naze, in Essex, England.

Walton-crag, s.

Geol.: A bed of crag existing at Walton-on-the-Naze. It is considered to be the oldest portion of the Red Crag, and to have been deposited while the climate was warmer than it immediately afterward became.

wäl'-trōn, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The walrus.

"The morse, or *waltron*, is called the sea-horse."—*Woodward*.

wäl'-tŷ, a. [Eng. *walt*, a.; *-y*.] Unsteady, crank. (Said of a vessel.)

wältz, s. [A shortened term of Ger. *walzer* = a jig, a waltz, from *walzen* = to roll, to revolve, to waltz; cogn. with A. S. *wealtan* = to roll, to twist.]

Music.:

1. A dance said to have originated in Bohemia, now of almost universal adoption. It is performed by couples, who, almost embracing each other, swing round the room with a whirling motion.

2. The music composed for such a dance. The time is of triple measure in crotchets or quavers, and consists of eight or sixteen bar phrases. Modern waltz-writers frequently add to the original dance-form an introduction and coda. The "Vienna" waltz is characterized by a rapid movement and strict unbroken time. Ländler are slower and more dignified than the waltz. "Classical waltzes" are compositions in waltz-form intended for set pieces, not for dance tunes. In them greater scope is given to the composer and performer than is compatible with the rhythm of the dance.

waltz-song, s. A song written to the rhythm and movement of a waltz.

wältz, v. i. [WALTZ, s.]

1. To dance a waltz.

2. To move as in a waltz; to trip.

wältz'-ēr, subst. [Eng. *waltz*, v.; *-er*.] One who dances a waltz.

wäl'-u-ě-wite (w as v), s. [After the Russian minister P. A. von Waluwew; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Xanthophyllite (q. v.), occurring in exceedingly well-defined crystals associated with perofskite and other mineral species at the Nikolaj-Maximilianowsk mine, near Achmatowsk, Urals.

***walwe, v. i.** [WALLOW, s.]

wä'-lŷ, wä'-lle, *wale, a. & s. [Perhaps from *wale* (O. Icel. *val*); O. H. Ger. *wala* = choice (s); Goth. *valis* = choice (a.).] (*Scotch.*)

A. As adjective:

1. Beautiful, excellent, choice.

"The *wale* burde."—*Gawayne*, 1,010.

2. Large, ample, strong.

B. As subst.: Something pretty; an ornament, a gewgaw.

wä'-lŷ, interj. [A shortened form of A. S. *wā-lā-wā* = welaway (q. v.).] Alas! welaway! (*Scotch.*)

***wam-bais, s.** [GAMBESON.]

wām'-ble, *wām'-mle, *wām'-mel, *wam-le, v. i. [Dan. *vamle* = to nauseate, to become squeamish; *vammel* = nauseous; Icel. *væma* = to nauseate, to loathe; *væma* = nausea.]

1. To rumble, heave, or be affected with nausea. (Said of the stomach.)

"Then shall ye sometime see there some other, &c., theyr bodye frete, their stomake *wamble*."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 322.

2. To move irregularly to and fro; to roll, to wriggle.

"When your cold salads without salt or vinegar

Be *wambling* in your stomachs."

Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, I.

3. To move in an undulating, serpentine, or eel-like manner; to wriggle. (*Prov.*)

***wamble-cropped, a.** Lit., sick at the stomach; hence, fig., wretched, humiliated.

wām'-ble, s. [WAMBLE, v.] A heaving or rumbling in the stomach; a feeling of nausea; squeamishness.

"Dissolveth incontinently all *wambles*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 575.

***wam-brace, s.** [VAMBRACE.]

wāme, s. [A. S. *wamb* = the belly, the stomach, the womb.] The womb, belly. (*Lit. & fig.*) (*Scotch.*)

"At the back of the dyke, in a wealth o' snaw, or in the *wame* o' a wave, what signifies how the auld gabrielunzie dies?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

wāme'-fū, wāme'-foū, subst. [*Scotch wame* = womb, and *-fu*, *-fou* = full.] A belly full. (*Scotch.*)

"This may do—maun do, Sir, wi' them wha

Maun please the great folk for a *wamefou*."

Burns: A Dedication; To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

wām'-mēl, wām'-mle, v. i. [WAMBLE, v.]

wām'-peē, s. [Chinese.]

Bot., &c.: The fruit of *Cookia punctata*. It is a round berry about the size of a pigeon's egg, with five or a smaller number of cells. It is highly esteemed in China and the Indian Archipelago.

wāmp'-ish, v. t. [Etym. doubtful.] To toss about in a frantic, threatening manner; to wave violently; to flourish, to brandish. (*Scotch.*)

"It's fearsome baith to see and hear her when she *wampishes* about her arms."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

wām'-pūm, s. [From American-Indian *wampum*, *wompam*, from Massachusetts *wōmpi*; Delaware *wōpi* = white.] Small beads made of shells, used by the American Indians as money; or wrought into belts, &c., as an ornament.

"Clad from head to foot in *wampum*."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, ix.

wān, a. [A. S. *wann*, *wonn* = dark, black; original doubtful, prob. from *wann*, *wonn*; pa. t. of *winnan* = to toil, to strive, to contend; hence the original meaning would be, worn out with toil, tired out, and so worn out or pallid with sleeplessness.]

1. Having a pale or sickly hue; pallid, pale, languid of look.

"The woman also looked pale and *wan*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Pale, white.

"With the *wan* moon overhead."

Longfellow: Beleaguered City.

3. Black, gloomy. (Applied to water, streams, pools, &c.) (*Scotch.*)

wan-thriven, a. Stunted, decayed; in a state of decline. (*Scotch.*)

wān, v. t. & i. [WAN, a.]

A. *Trans.*: To make or render wan or pale.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wan or pale.

"All his visage *wanned*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

wān, pret. & pa. par. of v. [WIN, v.] (*Scotch.*)

wān'-chan-čŷ, adj. [A corruption of *unchancy* (q. v.).] Unlucky. (*Scotch.*)

"Some *wanchancy* person—I suspect John Heather blatter the auld gamekeeper."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

wānd, s. [Icel. *vöndr* (genit. *vandar*) = a wand, a switch; O. Sw. *wand*; Dan. *vaand*; Goth. *wandus*. From O. Scand. *wand*, *vand*, pa. t. of O. Sw. *winda*; Icel. *vinda*; Dan. *vinde* = to wind (q. v.).]

1. A small stick, staff, or rod.

"With a single *wand* in his hand."—*Milton: Hist. Brit. ain*, bk. iv.

2. A rod or staff, having some special use or character; as—

(1) A rod used by conjurers, diviners, or magicians.

"If I but wave this *wand*,

Your nerves are all chained up in alabaster."

Milton: Comus, 659.

(2) A staff of authority.

"Then the Corrigidor having an officer with him which bare a white *wand* in his hand, sayd . . . yeeld your selfe."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 118.

(3) A small baton, forming part of the insignia of the messenger of a court of justice in Scotland, and which he must exhibit before making a caption; called more fully a wand of peace.

"The legal officer, confronted with him of the military, grasped with one doubtful hand the greasy bludgeon which was to enforce his authority, and with the other produced his short official baton, tipped with silver, and having a movable ring upon it—"Captain M'Intyre.—Sir, I have no quarrel with you,—but if you interrupt me in my duty, I will break the *wand of peace*, and declare myself deposed." . . . And he slid his enigmatical ring from one end of the baton to the other, being the appropriate symbol of his having been forcibly interrupted in the discharge of his duty."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xlii.

***wand-like, a.** Like a rod or staff.

"Her stature to an inch; as *wand-like* straight As silver-voiced; her eyes as jewel-like."

Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

wān'-dēr, *wan-dren, *wan-dri-en, v. i. & t. [A. S. *wandrian*, a frequent. from *wendan* = to go, to wend (q. v.); Dut. *wandelen* = to walk; Ger. *wandeln* = to wander, to travel, to walk; Dan. *vandre*; Sw. *vandra*; O. Dut. *wanderen*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To ramble here and there without any certain course or object in view; to travel or move from place to place without any fixed purpose or destination; to rove, range, or roam about; to stroll, to stray.

"They *wandered* in the wilderness in a solitary way."—*Psalms* cvii. 4.

2. To leave one's home or settled place of abode; to migrate.

"When God caused me to *wander* from my father's house."—*Genesis* xx. 13.

3. To depart or stray from any settled course or path; to go astray, as from the paths of duty; to stray, to err, to deviate.

"O let me not *wander* from thy commandments."—*Psalms* cxix. 10.

4. To be delirious; not to be under the guidance of reason; as, The mind *wanders*.

5. To digress from the subject in hand.

*B. *Trans.*: To wander over; to travel, roam, or stroll over or through, without any fixed course, object, or destination.

"Forty days Elijah without food,

Wander'd this barren waste."

Milton: P. R., i. 354.

wān'-dēr-ēr, *wan-dre-er, s. [Eng. *wander*; *-er*.]

1. One who wanders; one who travels about, having no fixed home or place of abode.

"The youth, obedient to his sire's commands,

Sets off a *wanderer* into foreign lands."

Cowper: Progress of Error, 378.

2. One who wanders or strays from the path of duty.

wān'-dēr-īng, *wān'-drīng, *wan-drynge, pr. par., a. & s. [WANDER.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Given to wander; roaming, roving unsettled.

"Nor shall one *wandering* thought of mine

At such, our Prophet's will, repine!"

Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 13.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn;

çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

C. As substantive:

1. A roaming or traveling about without a fixed course, object, or destination.

"Through ten years' wandering, and through ten years' war."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, xiii. 343.

2. Aberration; deviation from rectitude; a straying or swerving from the path of duty.

"If any man's eagerness of glory has made him over-see the way to it, let him now recover his wanderings."—*Decay of Piety*.

3. A roving or straying of the mind or thoughts; mental aberration.

"Suited to my present wanderings of thought."—*Budgell: Spectator*, No. 425.

4. Indulgence in digressions or disquisitions foreign to the subject in hand.

¶ *The Wandering Jew*: A legendary character, condemned to wander from place to place till the Day of Judgment. According to one version, that of Matthew Paris (*Chron. St. Alban's Abbey*), he was Carophilus, the doorkeeper of the Judgment Hall, in the service of Pontius Pilate, and struck our Lord as he led Him forth, saying, "Get on faster, Jesus!" whereupon our Lord replied, "I am going, but thou shalt tarry till I come again." Another legend is that Jesus, pressed down with the weight of His cross, stopped to rest at the door of one Ahasuerus, a cobbler. The craftsman pushed Him away, saying, "Get off! Away, with you, away!" Our Lord replied, "Truly I go away, and that quickly, but tarry thou till I come." A third legend says that it was the cobbler who hauled Jesus before the judgment seat of Pilate, saying to him, "Faster, Jesus, faster!" The legend has formed the basis of many poems and novels.

wandering-albatross, s.

Ornith.: *Diomedea exulans*. [ALBATROSS.]

wān'-dēr-īng-lŷ, *wān'-drīng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wandering*; -ly.] In a wandering, roving, or unsettled manner.

"Your shafts of fortune . . .
Yet glance full wand'ringly on us."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 3.

*wān'-dēr-mēnt, s. [Eng. *wander*; -ment.] The act or state of wandering.

"Genus and species long since barefooted went
Upon their ten-toes in wilde wanderment."

Bp. Hall: Satires, ii. 3.

wān'-dēr-oō', wān'-dēr-ū', s. [Fr. *Ouanderou*, from *wanderu*, the Cingalese form of Hind. *bandar* = a monkey.]

Zoölogy:

1. *Macacus silenus*, from the south of Hindustan, especially the country bordering the Malabar coast. It is about two feet in length, tail ten to twelve inches. The Wanderoos have long, slim bodies, covered with deep-black hair, tail of the same color, tufted. The head looks very large, because of a mane, or ruff, and beard which sticks out round the face. This mass of long hair is either gray or white, and adds to the sly look of the broad face, soft dull eyes, and broad muzzle. The name is misleading, as *Macacus silenus* is not a native of Ceylon. Mr. Blanford (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1887, p. 623) proposed to substitute for it the name Lion-tailed Monkey, used by Pennant.

2. Any species of the genus *Semnopithecus* (q. v.). *S. ursinus* is the Great Wanderoo [MAHA.]

"The name *wanderu* has clung to the Malabar Monkey ever since [the publication of Buffon's *Nat. Hist.*]; but really applies, as Templeton, Kelaart, Tennent, and others have shown, to the Ceylonese *Semnopithecus*, and was rightly employed for those animals by Knox and Ray."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1887, p. 623.

*wānd'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *wand*; -y.] Long and flexible, like a wand.

wāne, *waine, *wayne, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *wanian*, *wonian* = to decrease, to grow less, from *wan*, *won* = deficient; cogn. with Icel. *vana* = to diminish, from *vanr* = lacking, wanting; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *wanón*, *wanén* = to wane, from *wan* = deficient.] [WAIST.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To grow less; to be diminished; to decrease; applied especially to the illuminated portion of the moon, as opposed to wax.

"States thrive or wither, as moons wax and wane."
Couper: Expostulation, 324.

2. To become shorter.

"Night wanes, O King! 'tis time for sleep!"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vi.

3. To decline, to fail, to sink; to approach the end.

"I'm wanting in his favor."

Dryden: All for Love, iii.

*B. Trans.: To cause to decrease.

wāne, *waine, *s.* [WANE, v.]

1. The decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the spectator's eye.

"He is in the wane."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. Decline, failure, diminution, decrease, declension.

"In her wane of pride."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 17.

wā'-neŷ, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] The feather-edge or acute angular edge of a slab-board, cut from a round log without previous squaring, or obtained in the process of squaring.

*wāng (1), *s.* [A. S. *wang*; Icel. *vangr*.] A field.

*wāng (2), *wōng, *subst.* [A. S. *wange*, *wonge*, *wenge* = the cheek, the jaw; O. H. Ger. *wanga*; Icel. *vangi*.]

1. The jaw, the jaw-bone, the cheek-bone.

2. The same as WANG-TOOTH (q. v.).

"Our mangle I hope he wol be ded,
Swa werkes ay the wanges in his hed."

Chaucer: C. T., 4,028.

*wang-tooth, *wang-toth, *s.* A cheek-tooth or grinder.

"Out of a wang-toth sprang anon a welle."

Chaucer: C. T., 14,051.

wān'-gā-lā, wān'-glō, *subst.* [Guianan name.] The seeds of *Sesamum orientale*. [SESAME-OIL.]

wāng'-an, *s.* [Amer. Indian.] A name applied in Maine to a lumberman's boat for carrying tools, provisions, &c.

*wāng'-ēr, *subst.* [A. S. *wangere*, from *wange* = a cheek, a jaw.] A pillow for the cheek.

"His brighte helm was his wanger."

Chaucer: Rime of Sire Thopas.

wāng'-heē, whāng'-heē, *s.* [Native name.]

Bot.: *Phyllostachys nigra*, a bamboo imported, perhaps with others of the genus, into Europe from China and Japan to be made into walking-sticks.

*wān'-hōpe, *s.* [A. S. *wan* = deficient, and *hope*.]

1. Despair; want or absence of hope.

"Wanhope of helpe is throughout me ronne truelie."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. iv.

2. Vain hope; delusion.

"I maie bringe in the foolish wanhope (imagine we) of some usurer."—*Chaloner: Translation of Morice Encomium* II., 3 b.

wān'-horn, *s.* [A corrupt. of Siamese name.] An unidentified species of *Kempferia* (q. v.).

*wān'-i-ōn, *wān'-i-and, *wān'-ni-ōn, *subst.* [Prob. *waniand* is the original and correct form, being the northern form of the pr. par. of A. S. *wanian* = to wane (q. v.); hence, in the *waniand* = in the waning, and with a *wanion* = with diminution, detriment, or ill-luck.] A misfortune or calamity; a curse, mischief. (Chiefly used as an imprecation in the phrases, *With a wannion*, *Wanions on you*.)

"I'll teach you to take place of tradesmen's wives, with a wannion to you."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant*, iii.

wān'-kle, *adj.* [A. S. *wancol* = unstable; O. & Prov. Ger. *wankel* = tottering; *wanken* = to totter.] Weak, unstable; not to be depended on. (North of England.)

wān'-le (le as *el*), *a.* [WANNLE.]

wān'-lück, *s.* [A. S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *luck*.] Want of luck; unluckiness.

wān'-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wan*; -ly.]

1. In a wan or pale manner.

2. Wastingly.

"Wanly did displace

"The rose-mixt lilies in her lovely face."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, fifth day, first week, 1,028.

wānned, *wannyd, *a.* [Eng. *wan*; -ed.] Made or become wan or pale; pale, wan.

"Whoom deth soo stern wyth his wannyd hewe,
Hath now pursu'd."

Fabian: Chronycle (an. 1489.)

wān'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *wan*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wan or pale; paleness.

"The complexion was pale, even to wanness."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

*wān'-ni-ōn, *s.* [WANION.]

wān'-nish, *adj.* [Eng. *wan*; -ish.] Somewhat wan or pale; of a pale hue.

"No tree in all the grove but has its charms,
Though each its hue peculiar; paler some
And of a wannish gray."

Couper: Task, i. 309.

wān'-nle, wān'-le (le as *el*), *a.* [Cf. Icelandic *vænligr* = hopeful, fine.] Active, strong, healthy. (Scotch.)

"And grew up to be a fine wane fellow."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

wān-rēst'-fūll, *adj.* [A. S. *wan* = deficient, and Eng. *restful*.] Restless. (Scotch.)

"An' may they never learn the gates,
Of ither vile, wanrestfu' pets."

Burns: Death of Poor Mailie.

wānt, *wonte, *a. & s.* [Icel. *vant*, neut. of *vanr* = lacking, deficient; *vanst* = want; *vanta* = to want. From the same root as *wane* (q. v.).]

*A. As adjective: Wanting, deficient. (*Ormulum* 14,398.)

B. As substantive:

1. The state or condition of not having; the condition of being without anything; lack.

"Evil is wrought by want of thought,
As well as want of heart."

Hood: Lady's Dream.

2. Absence, scarcity, lack; deficiency.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 203.

3. Occasion for something; need, necessity.

"To supply the ripe wants of my friend."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

4. The state or condition of being without means; penury, indigence, poverty.

"Want makes us know the price of what we avile."
Ben Jonson: Prince Henry's Barriers.

5. That which is not possessed, but is necessary or desired for use or pleasure.

"Nature's wants, he knows how few they are."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*want-grace, *s.* A reprobate.

"Want a want-grace to performe the deede."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 57.

*want-wit, *s.* A person destitute of wit or sense; a fool.

"Such a want-wit sadness makes of me,
That I have much ado to know myself."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

wānt, *wante, *v. t. & i.* [Icel. *vanta*.] [WANT, s.]

A. Transitive

1. To be without; to be destitute of; to lack; not to have.

"Those happy places thou hast designed awhile
To want."
Milton: P. L., v. 365.

2. To be deficient in; to be lacking in respect of or to the amount of; to fall or come short in.

3. To have occasion for, as something requisite, necessary, useful, proper, or desirable; to need, to require.

"He persisted in remaining where he was not wanted."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

4. To feel a desire for, as for something absent, needed, lost, or the like; to feel the need of; to wish or long for; to desire, to crave.

"I want more uncles here to welcome me."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

5. To desire to speak, or to do business with; to desire the presence or assistance of.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be lacking or wanting; to be absent.

"There wanted leysure not only to place theym vnder theyr ante-signes, but also to put on theyr skulls."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fol. 57.

2. To be deficient; not to be sufficient; not to come up to a certain standard; to fail; to come or run short.

"There wanteth but a mean to fill your song."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

3. To be missed; not to be present.

"Granivorous animals have a long colon and cæcum, which in carnivorous are wanting."—*Arbuthnot: On Animals*.

4. To be in want; to suffer indigence or want.

"Why should you want? Behold, the earth hath roots;
Within this mile break forth a hundred springs."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

5. To be desirous or disposed; to wish; as, He does not want to go. (*Colloq.*)

¶ *To be wanted*: A euphemistic phrase, signifying that the person referred to is being sought for by the police on some charge.

"Two men supposed to be on board of a vessel which was loading at Hebburn Coal staithes, were wanted in Germany for murder."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*wānt (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *want* (Fr. *gant*), from Low Lat. *wantus*, from the Teutonic; Icel. *vōttr*; Dan. *vante*; Sw. *wante*.] A glove.

*wānt (3), *s.* [A. S. *wand*; Prov. Ger. *wond*.] An old name for the mole or moldwarp.



Wanderoo.
(*Macacus silenus*.)

wā'n't, *v. aux.* [See def.] A colloquial and vulgar contraction of *was not*.

wānt'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [Eng. *want* (1), *s.*; -age.] That which is wanting; deficiency.

***wānt'-ēr**, *s.* [Eng. *want*, *v.*; -er.] One who is in want or need.

"The wanters are despised of God and man."

Davies: *Scourge of Folly*, p. 21.

wān-thrīv'-en, *adj.* [A. S. *wan*=deficient, and English *thriven*.] Stunted, decayed; in a state of decay or decline. (*Scotch*.)

"And what am I but a poor, wasted *wanthriven* tree, dug up by the roots?"—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

wānt'-less, ***want'-les**, *adj.* [Eng. *want* (1), *s.*; -less.] Having no want; abundant, fruitful.

"The wantles counties, Essex, Kent."

Warner: *Albions' England*, bk. iii, ch. xiv.

wān'-tōn, ***wan-toun**, ***wan-towen**, ***wantowne**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *wan*=deficient, and *towen*, for *togen*, *pa. par.* of *teōn*=to draw, to educate, to bring up; hence, the original meaning is unreclaimed, uneducated, not taken in hand by a master.] [*WANE*, *TUG*, *v.*]

A. As adjective:

*1. Unruly, dissipated, wild.

"He . . . associate vnto hym certeyn wanton persones, & bete his mayster."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, chap. cxxvii.

2. Indulging the natural appetites or impulses without restraint; licentious, dissolute.

3. Unrestrained by the rules of chastity; lascivious, lewd, lustful, licentious.

"Froward by nature, enemy to peace,

Lascivious, wanton."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

4. Characterized or marked by licentiousness or lewdness; lewd.

"To do him wanton rites, which cost them woe."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 414.

5. Moving, wandering, or roving about in gayety or sport; playful, frolicsome, sportive.

"All wanton as a child, skipping and vain."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*6. Moving or flying loosely; hanging or playing freely.

"Tresses . . . in wanton ringlets wav'd."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 306.

7. Causing loose movements; fresh, brisk.

"Now hoist the sail, and let the streamers float Upon the wanton breeze."—Copey: *Task*, ii. 256.

8. Running to excess; unrestrained, loose.

*9. Light, trifling, idle.

"Every idle, nice, and wanton reason."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

*10. Luxuriant in growth; over-fertile or abundant; rank, luxurious.

"What we by day . . . proper bind,

One night or two with wanton growth derides,

Tending to wild." Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 211.

11. Arising from or characterized by extreme foolhardiness or recklessness, or from an utter disregard of right or consequences.

"A wanton or injurious exercise of this great prerogative."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

B. As substantive:

1. A lewd person; a lascivious man or woman.

"To lip a wanton in a secure couch."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

*2. A merry, frolicsome rogue; a sportive creature; a trifter.

"The sportive wanton pleas'd with some new play."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 418.

3. A pampered, petted creature; one brought up in luxury; an effeminate person; one spoiled by indulgence.

"A beardless boy, a cockered, silken wanton."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 1.

†**wān'-tōn**, *v. i. & t.* [*WANTON*, *a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To sport or dally in lewdness or licentiousness; to sport lasciviously.

"To toy, to wanton, dally, smile, and jest."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 106.

2. To frolic; to play sportively.

"Now wanton'd lost in flags and reeds,

Now starting into sight."

Couper: *Dog and Water-lily*.

3. To grow luxuriantly..

"Nature here

Wanton'd as in her prime, and play'd at will

Her virgin fancies." Milton: *P. L.*, v. 295.

B. Transitive:

1. To make wanton.

"If he does win, it wantons him with overplus, and enters him into new ways of expense."—Feltham: *Resolves*, ii. 58.

2. To spend or waste in wantonness.

"Hee wantons away his life foolishly, that, when he is well, will take physick to make him sick."—Bp. Hall: *Deaf of Crueltie*.

***wān'-tōn-īng**, *s.* [Eng. *wanton*; -ing.]

1. The act of playing the wanton.

2. A wanton.

"The Muses to be woxen wantonings."

Hall: *Satires*, I. ii. 34.

***wān'-tōn-īze**, *v. i.* [Eng. *wanton*; -ize.] To frolic; to wanton; to play the wanton.

"The prettie rill a place espies

Where with the pebbles she would wantonize."

Browne: *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 4.

wān'-tōn-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wanton*, *a.*; -ly.]

1. In a wanton manner; lasciviously, lewdly, sportively, frolicsomenly, playfully, carelessly.

"This carrion-flesh which thou wantonly infectest with the false colors of thy pride."—Bp. Hall: *Pharisaisme and Christianitie*.

2. With utter disregard of the consequences; recklessly.

"A plague so little to be fear'd,

As to be wantonly incur'd."

Couper: *Mutual Forbearance*.

wān'-tōn-nēss, ***wan-ton-es**, ***wan-ton-esse**, ***wan-ton-nesse**, ***wan-toun-esse**, *s.* [English *wanton*, *a.*; -ness.]

*1. The quality or state of being wanton; license; disregard of restraint.

"To abuse all acts of grace, and turn them into wantonness."—King Charles: *Elkon Basilike*.

2. Licentiousness, lewdness, lasciviousness.

3. Sportiveness, frolicsomeness, gayety, sport.

"Young gentlemen would be as sad as night,

Only for wantonness."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

*4. Effeminacy.

"Somewhat he lisped for his wantonnesse,

To make his English swete upon his tongue."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 266. (Prol.)

5. An utter disregard of consequences or right; recklessness; as, the wantonness of an attack.

6. A wanton or outrageous act.

"It were a wantonness, and would demand

Severe reproof."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. i.

***wān'-trūst**, ***wan-truste**, *subst.* [A. S. *wan*=deficient, and Eng. *trust*.] Distrust.

"I saie not these thynges for no wantruste that I have."—Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. i.

***wānt'-y** (1), *s.* [Eng. *want* (3), *s.*; -y.] A mole; a moldwarp.

"Some creatures, albeit they be alwaies covered within the ground, yet live and breath nevertheless, and namely the *wanty* or mold-warps."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. ix, ch. vii.

wānt'-y (2), *s.* [Cf. Dutch *want*=cordage, tackling.] A leather tie or rope; a broad girth of leather by which the load is bound upon the back of a beast. (*Prov.*)

"A pannell and wanty, pack saddle, and ped."

Tusser: *Husbandry Furniture*, p. 11.

***wānze**, *v. i.* [A. S. *wansian*, from *wanian*=to wane (q. v.).] To wane, to waste, to wither.

"Many bewrayed themselves to be time-servers, and wanzed away to nothing, as fast as ever they seemed to come forward."—Rogers: *Naaman the Syrian*.

wān'-zeŷ, **vān'-zeŷ**, *s.* [See def.]

Bot.: An Abyssinian name for *Cordia abyssinica*.

wāp (1), *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *whap*; Middle Eng. *quappen*=to palpitate.]

A. Transitive:

1. To strike or knock against; to beat. (*Prov.*)

2. To wallop; to give a beating to; to whop. (*Collog.*)

*3. To have sexual intercourse with.

4. To throw quickly; to toss. (*Scotch.*)

B. Intrans.: To flutter; to beat the wings violently. (*Prov.*)

wāp, *s.* [*WAP* (1), *verb.*] A throw; a quick and smart stroke. (*Scotch.*)

***wāp**, *v. i.* [*YAP*.] To yelp, to yap (q. v.).

"'Tis the little wapping of small dogs that stirs up the cruel mastives."—Cotton Mather: *A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 24.

wāp'-a-cūt, **wap-a-cuth-a**, *s.* [North American Indian name.]

Ornith.: The Snowy Owl (q. v.).

"Mr. Hutchins, in his manuscript observations on the habits of birds in the Hudson's Bay territory, says of his 'Spotted Owl' or 'Wapacutha,' that it 'makes a nest in the dry grounds,' and 'lays from five to ten eggs in May.' . . . I think there cannot be much doubt that it was the Snowy Owl."—Prof. Newton, in *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1861, p. 394.

wāp'-a-toō, *s.* [*WAPPATOO*.]

***waped**, *adj.* [*AWHAPE*.] Crushed by misery; downcast, dejected, rueful.

wā'-pen-shāw, **wa'-pin-schāw**, *subst.* [Lit. a weapon-show.] An appearance or review of persons under arms, made formerly in Scotland at certain times in every district. These exhibitions, or meetings, were not designed for military exercises, but only for showing that the lieges were properly provided with arms. The name has been revived in some quarters, and applied to the periodical gatherings of the volunteer corps of a more or less wide district for review, inspection, shooting competitions, and the like.

wā'-pen-tāke, **wā'-pen-tāc**, *s.* [A. S. *wāpenge-tāce* (dat.)=a district, a wapentake, nom. *wāpenge-tāc*, *wāpentāc*; Low Latin *wapentac*, *wapentagium*, from Iceland *vāpnatak*=a wapontaking or touching; hence, a vote of consent so expressed, and, lastly, a subdivision of a shire in the Danish part of England corresponding to the hundred in other parts; from Icel. *vāpna* (genit. pl. of *vapn*)=a weapon, and *tak*=a taking, a hold, a grasp, from *taka*=to take, to seize, to grasp, to touch. The name is derived from the custom of the chiefs of a particular district meeting at a certain day at a specified spot, when the head chief, alighting from his horse, raised his spear in the air, and the inferior chiefs, also on foot, touched their spear with their lances, and so acknowledged their fealty.] A name formerly given in some of the northern shires of England, and still retained in Yorkshire, to a territorial division of the county corresponding to the hundred of the southern counties.

"The hundred and the wapentake is all one, as I read in some, and by this division not a name appertinent to a set number of townes (for then all hundreds should be of equal quantitie) but a limited jurisdiction."—Holinshed: *Descript. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

wāp'-i-ti, *s.* [North Amer. Indian.]

Zoology: *Cervus canadensis*, a native of North America, ranging from Carolina to 56-57° N. latitude. It is closely allied to but considerably larger than the Stag (q. v.), standing about fifty-four inches at the shoulder. Yellowish brown on upper parts; sides gray, long coarse hair in front of neck, like a dewlap; antlers large, brow-tine duplicated. It frequents low grounds, or woody tracts near savannahs or marshes. The venison is of little value, as it is coarse and dry; but the hide makes excellent leather. Called also, but erroneously, the Elk and Gray Moose.

wāpp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A leader on the end of a pendant, acting as a fair-leader.

wāp'-pa-toō, *s.* [See def.]

Botany: The name given by the Indians of north-western America to (1) the tubers of *Sagittaria littoralis*, which they eat; (2) to the potato. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

wāppe, *s.* [*WAPPET*.]

***wāp'-pēned**, *a.* [See def.] A word only found in the passage given below, and of doubtful origin and meaning; one suggestion is that it is connected with *wap*, in the old sense of, to have sexual intercourse. A proposed emendation was *wappered* (q. v.).

"This [gold] it is

That makes the wappered widow wed again."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

wāp'-pēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given to the smaller species of river-gudgeon.

wāp'-pēr, *v. i.* [A freq. from *wap* (q. v.); Dutch *wapperen*=to waver, to fluctuate, to vacillate.] To move quickly and tremulously, as from natural infirmity; to totter, to twither, to blink.

"But still he stole his face to set awrye,

And wappering turned up his white of eye."

Mirror for Magistrates.

wapper-eyed, *s.* Having eyes that move in a quick, tremulous manner. (*Prov.*)

wāp'-pēred, *a.* [*WAPPER*, *v.*] Restless, fatigued, worn out. (*Prov.*)

wāp'-pēt, *s.* [See def.] A kind of cur, said to be so named from his yelping voice. (*Prov.*)

wāp'-plēr-ite (w as v), *s.* [After Herr Wappler of Dresden; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A magnesian-pharmacolite crystallizing in the triclinic system. Crystals small, sometimes in globular encrustations. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 2.48; color, white; luster, vitreous. Composition: A hydrated arsenate of lime and magnesia, the mean of two analyses yielding the formula $2\text{CaOAsO}_5 + 8\text{H}$, where some of the lime is replaced by magnesia. Found at Joachimsthal, Bohemia.

wār, ***warre**, ***werre**, ***wyrre**, *s.* [An English word, appearing in the Laws of Canute, *De Foresta*, §9. Cogn. with O. Fr. *uerre* (Fr. *guerre*), from O. H. Ger. *werra*=vexation, strife, confusion, broil;

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

wërren=to bring into confusion, to entangle, to embroil; O. Dan. *werre*=war, hostility, from *verren*, *verwerren*=to embroil, to bring into disorder or confusion; Dut. *war*=entanglement, confusion; *warren*=to disturb, to embroil.]

1. A contest between nations and states (International War), or between parties in the same state (Civil War), carried on by force of arms, and resorted to either for purposes of advantage or of revenge. The one party possesses or takes possession of something which the other has resolved to seize, or has inflicted some real or supposed injury on the other, which he determines to punish by the infliction of a corresponding chastisement. Formerly, war was waged at the will of despotic monarchs; now wars usually arise, in the first instance, from disputes concerning territorial possessions and frontiers, unjust dealings with the citizens of one state by another, questions of race and sentiment, jealousy of military prestige, or mere lust of conquest. Civil wars arise from the claims of rival competitors for the supreme power in a state, or for the establishment of some important point connected with civil or religious liberty. In all cases, the object of each contending party is to destroy the power of the other by defeating or dispersing his army or navy, by the occupation of some important part of his country, such as the capital, or the principal administrative and commercial centers, or the ruin of his commerce, thus cutting off his sources of recuperation in men, money, and material. An international or public war can only be authorized by the sovereign power of the nations, and previous to the commencement of hostilities it is now usual for the state taking the initiative to issue a declaration of war, which usually takes the form of an explanatory manifesto addressed to the neutral states. An aggressive or offensive war is one carried into the territory of a hitherto friendly power; and a defensive war is one carried on to resist such aggression. Certain laws, usages, or rights of war are recognized by international law. By such laws it is allowable to seize and destroy the persons or property of armed enemies, to stop up all their channels of traffic or supply, and to appropriate everything in an enemy's country necessary for the support or subsistence of the invading army. On the other hand, though an enemy may lawfully be starved into a surrender, wounding, except in battle, mutilation, and all cruel and wanton devastation, are contrary to the usages of war, as are also the bombarding of a defenseless town, firing on a hospital, the use of poison in any way, or torture to extort information from an enemy. [SUCCESSION, ¶ (7.).]

"Upon the same principle also the sole prerogative of making war and peace is vested in the crown. For the right of making war, which by nature subsisted in every individual, is given up by all private persons that enter into society, and is vested in the sovereign power."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. Any contest.

"Excel us in this wordy war."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix.

3. The profession of arms; the art of war.

"Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."—*Isaiah* ii. 4.

*4. Instruments of war. (Poetical.)

"The god of love inhabits there,
With all his rage, and dread, and grief, and care;
His complement of stores and total war."

Prior. (Todd.)

*5. Forces, army. (Poetical.)

"On their embattled ranks the waves return,
And overwhelm their war."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 214.

6. A state of hostility or violent opposition; a hostile act or action; hostility, enmity.

"Duncan's horses
Turn'd wild in nature, broke their stalls, flung out,
Contending 'gainst obedience, as they would
Make war with man."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 4.

¶ The word is sometimes used in the plural form with the same signification as it has in the singular.

"Is Signior Montanto returned from the wars?"

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, i. 1.

¶ (1) *Articles of war*: [ARTICLE.]

(2) *Civil war*: [CIVIL.]

(3) *Council of war*: [COUNCIL.]

(4) *Holy war*: A war undertaken from religious motives; a crusade; as, the wars undertaken to deliver the Holy Land from infidels.

(5) *Honors of war*: [HONOR, s.]

(6) *Wars of the Roses*: [ROSE.]

*war-captain, s. A general.

"Flags on graves, and great war-captains
Grasping both the earth and heaven!"

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiv.

war-chariot, s. [CHARIOT, A. 1.]

war-cloak, s. A military cloak.

"But the rude litter, roughly spread
With war-cloaks, is her homely bed."

Moore: *Lalla Rookh*.

war-club, s. A club used by savages in war.

"Laden with war-clubs, bows and arrows."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xv.

*war-craft, s. The art or science of war.

"He had officers who did ken the war-craft."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire*, i. 558.

war-cry, s. A cry or phrase used in war for mutual recognition and encouragement; a short, pithy expression or phrase used in common by a body of troops or the like in charging an enemy.

"And the war-cry was forgotten."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, xiii.

war-dance, s.

1. A dance engaged in by savages, before a warlike expedition.

2. A dance simulating a battle.

war-department, *subst.* That department of the government which is charged with the maintenance, direction, and efficiency of the forces of a state; specifically, the department of the United States government performing the functions enumerated.

¶ The war department of the United States is under the supervision of a Secretary of War, who has entire control of all matters relating to the equipment, discipline, &c., of the military forces of the country, and is charged with the duty of carrying into effect all laws relative to the army enacted by Congress. His authority in military matters is second only to that of the President of the United States. He is a Cabinet officer, and is usually accounted the third in point of dignity and importance, the portfolios of State and the Treasury being the first two. During the stormy career of the republic this office has several times been one on which devolved the conduct of weighty affairs. The first Secretary of War was Henry Knox of Massachusetts, whose term of office began with that of President Washington. During the second war with Great Britain three secretaries of war followed each other in quick succession. They were John Armstrong, James Monroe, and William H. Crawford. The secretary at the time that war broke out was William Eustis. During the Mexican War William L. Marcy guided the department. During Buchanan's administration, the exciting period just preceding the Civil War, John B. Floyd was the head of the department, and it was charged that his Southern sympathies induced him to store a large amount of war supplies in the South, which supplies when appropriated by the seceding states enabled them to levy war against the general government. He was succeeded by Joseph Holt, who, upon the breaking out of hostilities, severed his connection with the department, and was succeeded by Simon Cameron, who in the same year (1861) gave place to Edwin M. Stanton, under whose guidance the department waged the long and bloody war of secession. Stanton during the reconstruction period was succeeded *ad interim* by Gen. U. S. Grant, and the following secretaries succeeded in the order named: Lorenzo Thomas, John M. Schofield, John A. Rawlins, William T. Sherman and W. W. Belknap, whose term of office expired when the country was once more in *statu quo*.

war-drum, s. A military drum.

"Till the war-drum throbbed no longer."

Tennyson: *Locksley Hall*, 127.

*war-field, s. A battle-field.

"Through the war-field's bloody haze."

Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

*war-flame, s. A beacon-fire placed on an eminence to rouse the inhabitants of a county or district in case of invasion or attack; a fire-signal.

*war-garron, *subst.* A war-horse; a jade used in war. (Carlyle.)

*war-gear, s. Accouterments or equipment for war.

"Armed himself with all his war-gear."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, ix.

war-god, s.

Anthrop.: The personified spirit of tribal war; a deity supposed to watch over tribal or national interests in time of war. In some cases the war-god seems to have been the chief deity; in classic times the war-gods (Arès and Mars) were among the superior gods; the Jews seem to have conceived that the function of a war-god was a fitting attribute of Jehovah (cf. 2 Sam. xvii. 45); and traces of this mode of thought linger in the familiar expression, The God of Battles.

"Polynesia is a region where quite an assortment of war-gods may be collected."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 307.

war-horse, s. A horse used in war; a charger; a trooper's horse.

"On burnished hooves his war-horse trode."

Tennyson: *Lady of Shalott*, iii. 29.

*war-man, s. A warrior.

"The sweet war-man is dead and rotten."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*war-marked, *a.* Bearing the marks or traces of war; approved in war; veteran.

"Distract your army, which doth most consist
Of war-marked footmen."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 3.

†war-minister, s. A minister charged with or distinguished for military administration.

"Its new name of Pittsburg commemorates the triumphs of the great war-minister."—*Taylor: Words and Places* (1878), ch. ii.

*war-monger, s. One who makes a trade or profession of war; a mercenary soldier. (*Spenser: F. Q.* III. x. 29.)

†war-music, s. Military music.

"And I that prated peace, when first I heard
War-music felt the blind wild beast of force."

Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 256.

*war-note, s. A war-cry.

"The war-note of Lochiel, which Albyn's hills
Have heard."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 26.

war-office, s. A British public office or department in which military affairs are superintended or administered; it is presided over by the Secretary of State for War, assisted by one parliamentary and one permanent under-secretary of state. It is subdivided into three departments—military, ordnance, and financial, under the control respectively of the commander-in-chief, the surveyor-general of the ordnance, and the financial secretary.

war-paint, s.

1. *Lit.*: Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by North American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the object of making their appearance more terrible to their enemies.

"Painted was he with his war-paints,
Stripes of yellow, red, and azure."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, viii.

2. *Fig.*: Official costume; applied also to evening dress. (*Slang.*)

"Sir William Jenner, in his war-paint as President of the Royal College of Physicians."—*St. James's Gazette*, April 9, 1888.

war-path, s. The route or path taken on going to war; a warlike expedition or excursion. (Used chiefly in regard to North American Indians.)

¶ On the warpath: On a hostile or warlike expedition; hence, colloquially, about to make an attack on an adversary or measure.

war-risk, s. A name given by insurance men to policies written on property obnoxious to destruction or damage by reason of a war then being waged; applied generally to marine insurance.

"The trouble between China and Japan has stimulated marine insurance by creating a demand for war-risks. The war-risk is taken by companies against seizure or destruction of merchandise by a belligerent power."—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

war-ship, s. An armed vessel, for the purpose of waging war upon the water: a naval vessel. [NAVY, CRUISER, IRON-CLAD, TORPEDO-BOAT.]

¶ Warships have always been an important factor in the armament of those states which have a portion or the whole of their territory contiguous to the seas of the world. In no branch of warfare have the means of offense and defense been, in a few years, the subjects of so much change, both in type and effectiveness, as in naval construction and armament. For many centuries after the invention of firearms the progress in the direction of invulnerable war-ships was very slow, and it was not until the naval operations of the American Civil War had given to the civilized nations of earth a great object lesson that the development of ships as fighting machines was accelerated. Prior to that time the strength of naval vessels was considered to lie entirely in the number of men and guns that a ship carried. The building by the Confederate Government of the iron-clad ram "Virginia" directed



A Typical Warship—the United States Cruiser "Minneapolis."

attention to the value of armor-clad ships, and especially such ships when armed with a beak or ram, as a means of offense. The construction by Captain Ericsson of the "Monitor," and the successful fight of that vessel against the "Virginia," convinced naval architects that the wooden warship had suddenly become obsolete. From this point the development of strength in war-ships is

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

marvelous. Each civilized nation vied with the other in the production of what was vainly imagined would prove invincible and invulnerable ships, but as fast as the defensive power of armor was increased the offensive power of the guns with which other ships were armed was augmented. This led to a great reaction in the methods of naval construction, and the efforts of engineers were directed to the production of warships of the swift cruiser type, rather than that of the battleship, and for awhile the U. S. government constructed only swift armored and protected cruisers. The first contract for first-class battleships for the U. S. navy was signed in 1890, and they were officially designated "coast-line battleships." They were three in number, named respectively the Oregon, the Indiana and the Massachusetts. The first of these to be completed was the Indiana in November, 1895. Half a year later the Massachusetts was commissioned, and a month later, the Oregon. These three battleships are precisely similar in all respects, and represent the first of the type ever attempted by American shipbuilders. They are each of 10,300 tons displacement, and have a main armament of four 13-inch guns in two circular turrets, fore and aft, on the same deck; eight 8-inch guns in four turrets on deck above the deck of the 13-inch guns; and four 6-inch guns on upper deck in broadside. Each has also a secondary battery of rapid-fire guns. These ships cost about \$3,100,000 each to build. In one of their prominent features they differ materially from similar ships in foreign navies—that is, in the mounting of 8-inch guns in connection with 13-inch guns and 6-inch guns. This is also the case with the first-class battleship Iowa, that was next constructed, only the latter has 12-inch in place of the 13-inch guns. The Iowa was denominated "seagoing coast-line battleship No. 1." The contract for her construction was signed in Feb., 1893, and she was four years in building, her first commission bearing date of June, 1897. The Iowa has a displacement of 11,340 tons, and her main armament consists of four 12-inch guns in two circular turrets, forward turret on higher deck; eight 8-inch guns in four turrets on same deck as forward 12-inch guns; and six 4-inch guns on upper deck in broadside. She cost over \$3,000,000. In 1895, Congress authorized the construction of the Kentucky and the Kearsarge, and three years were given the contractors in which to complete them. Each of these first-class battleships was to be of 11,525 tons displacement and have a main armament of four 13-inch guns in two circular turrets on same deck; four 8-inch guns in two turrets on top of the 13-inch gun turrets; and fourteen 5-inch guns in broadside. Their cost was to be about \$2,600,000 each. A year later, in 1896, Congress appropriated money for the construction of the Alabama, the Illinois and the Wisconsin. Each of these new first-class battleships was to be of 11,525 tons displacement, and have a main armament of four 13-inch guns in two elliptical turrets, forward turret on deck higher than the after one, and fourteen 6-inch guns in broadside. These were contracted for in the fall of the same year for about \$2,600,000 each, and three years were given as the time in which to build. They are of a different type, in that their armament consists of 13-inch and 6-inch guns to the exclusion of the 8-inch guns. In each succeeding group of our first-class battleships there has been an enlargement of displacement, with the corresponding advantages that go with big ships—namely, better seakeeping and seagoing qualities, larger coal supply, better distribution of the armor, and heavier armament. The last of these advantages—the armament—is, other things being approximately equal, the prime factor determining the value of the battleship as a fighting machine. Besides the main battery armament each of the battleships is provided with a secondary battery, which, in the ships of the Alabama type, consists of sixteen 6-pounder rapid-fire guns, two Colt guns and two field guns. Each is also provided with several torpedo tubes. One very striking advantage these new battleships of the Alabama type have over those previously launched is their high freeboard, giving them splendid seagoing powers and enabling them to work their guns from their great elevation above water in seas so heavy that the guns of the lower vessels would be submerged and useless. Their speed capacity is from 16 to 17 knots an hour, and it is altogether probable that this latest type of American battleship is thus far the supreme achievement in naval construction. [BATTLESHIP.]

war-song, *subst.* A song having war or warlike deeds for its subject; a patriotic song inciting to war; more specif., such a song sung by soldiers about to charge the foe or at a war dance.

war-wasted, *a.* Wasted by war; devastated.

war-wearied, *adj.* Wearied by war; fatigued with fighting.

war-whoop, *s.* A shout or yell raised in presence of the enemy; a shout such as Indians raise when entering into battle. (Often used figuratively.)

war-worn, *a.* Worn with military service.

wâr, *warre, *werre, *wer-rei-en, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *werrien*.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make or carry on war; to carry on or engage in hostilities.

2. To contend; to strive violently; to be in a state of violent opposition.

"All the warring winds that sweep the sky."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 432.

B. Transitive:

1. To make war upon; to fight against.

"To werre each other and to slea."—*Gower: C. A. iii.*

2. To carry on, as warfare or a contest.

wâr'-a-tah, wâr'-ra-tah, *s.* [Native Australian name.] [TELOPEA.]

wâr'-ble (1), *wer-bel-en, *wer-ble, *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr. *werbler*=to quaver with the voice, to speak in a high tone, from M. H. Ger. *werbelen*; German *wirbeln*; O. H. Ger. *hwerban*=to be busy, to set in movement, to whirl, to warble. *Warble* and *whirl* are doublets.]

A. Transitive:

1. To utter or sing in a trilling, quavering, or vibrating manner; to modulate with turns or variations.

"Such notes as warbled to the string,
Drew iron tears down Pluto's cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 106.

2. To sing or carol generally.

"Warbling the Grecian woes with harp and voice."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 446.

*3. To cause to vibrate or quiver.

B. Intransitive:

1. To sing with sweetly flowing, flexible, trilling notes; to carol or sing with smoothly gliding notes; to trill.

"By the nightingale warbling nigh."
Cowper: Catharina.

2. To have a trilling, quivering, or vibrating sound; to be produced with free, smooth, and rapid modulations in pitch; to be uttered in flowing, gliding, flexible melody.

3. To give out a smooth, flowing sound.

"The gentle warbling wind low answered to all."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

*4. To shake, to quaver, to wobble.

"It but floats in our brains; we but warble about it."
Andrewes: Works, i. 15.

wâr'-ble (2), *v. t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Falconry: To cross the wings upon the back.

wâr'-ble (1), *wer-belle, wer-ble, *s.* [WARBLE (1), *v.*] A soft sweet flow of melodious sounds; a strain of clear, rapidly uttered, gliding tones; a trilling, flexible melody; a carol, a song.

"All kinds of birds ywrought
Well tune their voice with warble small, as Nature hath
them taught."
Surrey: Having Defied the Power of Love.

wâr'-ble (2), *wâr'-blët, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Farriery: One of those small, hard tumors on the backs of horses occasioned by the heat of the saddle in traveling, or by the uneasiness of its situation; also a small tumor produced by the larvæ of the gadfly on the backs of horses, cattle, &c.

"He was either suffering from warbles or another form of skin eruption."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

warble-fly, *s.* The gadfly.

"Among the pests was named the ox-bot, or warble-fly, which Miss Ormerod has recently investigated."—*London Daily Chronicle.*

wâr'-blër, *s.* [Eng. *warbl(e); -er.*]

I. Ord. Lang.: One who or that which warbles; a singer, a songster. (Applied especially to birds.)

"Ten thousand warblers cheer the day and one
The livelong night."
Cowper: Task, i. 200.

II. Ornith.: A popular name for any of the Sylviidæ (q. v.), many of which, however, are better known by other popular names, as the Nightingale, Blackcap, Chiffchaff, Hedge-Sparrow, &c.; while others receive the name Warbler with some qualifying epithet, as the Reed-warbler, Dartford Warbler, &c. Most of the latter belonging to the old genus *Sylvia*, now divided. Many of the Sylviidæ (q. v.), sometimes called True Warblers, are distinguished for the sweetness and compass of their vocal power; in some of the other sub-families the popular name has no special significance—e. g., in the case of the Hedge-Sparrow. Most of the Warblers are of sober, or even dull, plumage, but some of the Australian species are brilliantly colored.

wâr'-blîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WARBLE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & participial adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A singing with sweetly flowing, flexible, or trilling notes; a warble, a carol, a song.

"And thou, whose faint warblings my weakness can tell,
Farewell, my loved harp! my last treasure, farewell!"
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon, vi.

wâr'-blîng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *warbling; -ly*] In a warbling manner.

-ward, *suff.* [A. S. *-weard*, as in *tóweard*=to-ward (q. v.); Icel. *-verðhr*; Goth. *-wairths*; O. H. Ger. *-wert, -wart*; Lat. *versus*. So also *-wards*, from A. S. *-weardes*, where *-es* is a genitival suffix, giving an adverbial force; Ger. *-wärts*; Dut. *-waarts*.] A common suffix, denoting the direction toward which a person or thing tends; as, upward, backward, forward, homeward, froward, &c.

"That eche of you to shorten with youre way,
In this viage, shal tellen tales tway,
To Canterbury-ward."
Chaucer: C. T., 796.

wârd, *warde, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *weardian*=to keep, to watch; cogn. with Icel. *vardha*=to warrant; M. H. Ger. *warden*; Ger. *warten*=to watch, from which, through the French, comes the Eng. *guard* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

*1. To watch over; to keep in safety; to guard.

"Whose porch, that most magnificke did appeare,
Stood open wyde to all men day and night,
Yet warded well by one of mickle might."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 22.

2. To defend, to protect.

"A hand that warded him
From thousand dangers."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

3. To fend off; to repel; to turn aside, as anything mischievous that approaches. (Generally followed by *off*.)

"Up and down he traverses his ground;
Now wards a felling blow, now strikes again."
Daniel: (Todd.)

4. To line, to cover, as a dog a bitch.

"She used to live in kennel with my beagles, and when about a year old came in season, and was warded in kennel by one of the hounds."—*Field, March 17, 1888.*

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To be vigilant; to keep watch or guard; to guard.

2. To act on the defensive with a weapon; to defend or guard one's self.

"Full oft the rivals met, and neither spar'd
His utmost force, and each forgot to ward."
Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii. 620.

3. To lodge; to be lodged.

"His menne warded in Base Boleine that night."—*Fab-van: Cronycle, Henry VIII. (an. 1545).*

wârd, *warde, *s.* [A. S. *weard*=a guard, a watchman; a guarding, a watching; protection; cogn. with Icel. *vörðr*, genit. *vardhar*=(1) a watcher, a watchman; (2) a watch; Ger. *wart*=a warder; Goth. *wards*=a keeper; in the compound, *daurawards*=a doorkeeper.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of watching or guarding; watch, guard.

"Some of the soldiers are employed in keeping watch and ward for the security of private men."—*Dampier: Voyages (an. 1688).*

*2. Care, protection, charge.

"He toke the childe into his warde."
Gower: C. A., iii.

*3. Means of guarding; protection, defence, preservation.

"The best ward of mine honor is rewarding my dependents."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iii.*

*4. A person, or body of persons, whose duty it is to guard, protect, or defend; a guarding or defensive force; a garrison.

"The assieged castle's ward
Their stedfast stonds did mightily maintaine."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 15.

5. That which defends or protects; defence.

"Oh! not corselet's ward
Could be thy manly bosom's guard."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 5.

6. A guarding or defensive motion or position, as in fencing or the like; a parrying or turning aside, or intercepting of a blow, thrust, &c.

"Strokes, wounds, wards, weapons, all they did despise."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., iii. 36.

*7. The state or condition of being under a guardian; the state of being in the custody, confinement, or charge of a guard, warder, or keeper; custody.

"He put them in ward in the house of the captain of the guard."—*Genesis xl. 3.*

8. The state or condition of being under the care of a guardian or protector; control, guardianship, wardship, privilege.

"I must attend his majesty's command, to whom I am now in ward."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.*

bôil, **bôy**; **pôut**, **jôwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **-cian**, **-tian** = **shan**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **shün**;

çhin, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thîs**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**. **-tion**, **-sion** = **zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious** = **shüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

9. Guardianship; right of guardianship.

"It is also inconvenient, in Ireland, that the *wards* and marriages of gentlemen's children should be in the disposal of any of those lords."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

10. One who or that which is guarded, or is under watch, control, or care; specifically, a minor or person under guardianship.

¶ *Ward in Chancery*: A minor under the protection of a Court of Chancery, generally called a Ward in Chancery, or a Ward of Court. For the due protection of such wards the court has power to appoint a proper guardian, where there is none, or to remove, whenever sufficient cause is shown, a guardian, no matter by whom appointed; but in all cases there must be property. The court has also full power to use vigilant care over the conduct of the guardians, to see that the wards are duly maintained and educated; and should any one marry a ward of court without the sanction of the court, even with the consent of the guardian, he may be committed to prison for contempt, and be kept there till he consents to such a settlement as the court may direct.

11. A certain division, section or quarter of a town or city, such as is under the charge of an alderman, or is constituted for the convenient transaction of local public business through committees appointed by the inhabitants.

"Makes all the matches and the marriage feasts Within the ward."

Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

12. A territorial subdivision of some English counties, as Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham, equivalent to the hundred of the midland counties.

*13. A division of a forest.

14. One of the apartments into which a hospital is divided.

"A quarter of an hour later witness left the ward."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. Locksmithing:

1. A curved ridge of metal inside a lock which opposes an obstacle to the passage of a key which is not correspondingly notched.

2. The notches or slots in a key are also called key *wards*, somewhat in violation of the meaning of the term.

"She took the *wards* in wax before the fire."

Pope: January and May, 510.

*ward-corn, s.

The duty of keeping watch and ward with a horn [Lat. *cornu*] in time of danger to blow on the approach of a foe.

*ward-penny, s.

The same as *WARDAGE* (q. v.).

ward-room, s.

Naut.: A cabin, on board large ships of war, for the accommodation of commissioned officers. Used also adjectively; as, *ward-room* mess, *ward-room* steward.

*ward-staff, s. A constable's or watchman's staff.

*wārd'-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *ward*, s.; -age.]

Old Eng. Law: Money paid and contributed to watch and ward.

*ward-corps, *ward-e-corps, subst. [O. Fr. *warde*=watch, ward, and *corps* (Lat. *corpus*)=a body.] A body-guard.

"Though thou pray Argus with his hundred eyen To be my *wardcorps*, as he can best."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,941.

*warde-mote, s. [WARDMOTE.]

wārd'-en, *ward-ein, *ward-eyn, *ward-un, s. [O. Fr. *wardein*, *gardein*, *gardain*=a warden, a guardian, from *warder*=to guard. Cf. Low Lat. *guardianus*=a guardian.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. A guard, a watchman, a keeper, a guardian.

"The *wardein* of the gates gan to call The folk."—*Chaucer: Troilus and Creseide*, v.

2. A chief or principal officer; a keeper, a head official, a principal.

"A fraternity of brethren and sisters, with a *warden*, or master."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester to London*, p. 203.

3. A churchwarden (q. v.).

*4. A kind of pear, so called because it would keep long without rotting. It was principally used for roasting or baking.

"Or-cheek when hot, and *wardens* bak'd, some cry."

King: On Cookery.

II. *Eccles.*: The title given to the heads of some colleges and schools and to the superiors of some conventual churches.

¶ (1) Lord Warden of the Cinque-ports: [CINQUE-PORTS.]

(2) Warden of the Marches: [MARCH (1), s.]

warden-pie, subst. A pie made of warden pears, baked or stewed, without crust, and colored with saffron.

"I must have saffron to color the *warden-pies*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

warden-raid, s. An inroad commanded by the Warden of the Marches in person.

"And by my faith, the gate-ward said, 'I think 'twill prove a *Warden-raid*.'"

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

wārd'-den-shīp, *wārd'-den-rŷ, subst. [English *warden*; -ship, -ry.]

1. The office of a warden.

"In the *wardenship* of Mert. Coll. succeeded Nat. Brent, LL.D."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. i

2. The jurisdiction of a warden.

"All through the western *wardenry*."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv.

wārd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *ward*, v.; -er.]

1. One who wards or keeps; a keeper, a guard.

"The *warders* of the gate but scarce maintain Th' unequal combat, and resist in vain."

Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, ii. 451.

*2. A truncheon or staff of authority carried by a king, commander-in-chief, or other important dignitary, by which signals were given; as, the throwing down of it was a signal to stop proceedings, the raising it a signal to charge, or the like.

"Take thou my *warder* as the queen And umpire of the martial scene."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 20.

*war-der-ere, s. [WARDER.]

*wārd'-ēr-ēss, s. [Eng. *warder*; -ess.] A female warder.

"On one occasion she met the *warderess* as she was leaving the prison."—*London Echo*.

wārd'-hōld-ing, s. [Eng. *ward*, and *holding*.] The ancient military tenure in Scotland, by which vassals were at first obliged to serve their superior in war as often as his occasion called for it.

wārd'-ī-an, a. [See def.] A term applied to an air-tight inclosure, with glass sides and top, for preserving or transporting plants, &c.; after the inventor, Mr. R. B. Ward, to whom the idea of constructing them first suggested itself by observations made in 1829.

"The Calcutta Garden sent out . . . forty-two *Wardian* cases of plants to foreign countries."—*Nature*, March 15, 1888, p. 476.

wārd'-īng, pr. par. or a. [WARD, v.]

warding-file, s. A flat file, having a constant thickness, and only cut upon the edges. Used in filing the ward-notches in keys.

*wārd'-lēss, a. [Eng. *ward*, v.; -less.] That cannot be warded off or avoided.

"He gives like destiny a *wardless* blow."

Dryden: Juvenal, ix.

wārd'-mōte, *warde-moot, *warde-mote, s. [Eng. *ward*, and *mote* (A. S. *mót*)=a meeting.] A meeting of the inhabitants of a ward.

"For of the *wardmote* quest, he better can The mystery, than the Levitic law."

Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

wārd'-rōbe (1), *warde-robe, s. [O. Fr. *warde-robe*, *garderobe*, from *warder*=to ward, keep, preserve, and *robe*=a robe.]

1. A place in which wearing apparel is kept. Often applied to a piece of furniture, resembling a press or cupboard, in which dresses are hung up.

"Hereof be bags and quilts made, and those if they be laid in a *wardrobe* amongst clothes and apparell, causeth them to smell sweet."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

2. Wearing apparel in general.

"I'll murder all his *wardrobe*, piece by piece."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

*3. The same as *WARDROBE* (q. v.).

*wārd'-rōb-ēr, s. [Eng. *wardrob(e)*; -er.] The keeper of a wardrobe.

*wārd'-rōpe, *wārd'-rōbe (2), subst. [Fr. *garde-robe*.] A privy; a house of office; a water-closet.

"In a *wardrobe* they him threwe."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,502.

wārd'-shīp, *warde-shyppe, s. [Eng. *ward*; -ship.]

1. The office of a ward or guardian; care and protection of a ward; right of guardianship; guardianship.

"The *wardship* consisted in having the custody of the body and lands of such heir."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

2. The state or condition of being a ward or under guardianship; pupilage.

"It was the wisest act that ever I did in my *wardship*."

—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

*wārdš'-man, s. [Eng. *ward*, and *man*.] One who keeps watch and ward; a guard.

*wārd'-wit, s. [First element, Eng. *ward*; second, doubtful.]

Law: The state of being quit of giving money for the keeping of wards. (*Spelman*.)

†wäre, pret. of v. [WEAR, v.]

*wäre (1), *war, a. [A. S. *wær*=cautious, wary (q. v.).]

1. Cautious, wary.

"Ware they be what offensive weapons they have."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. ii.

2. On one's guard; watchful; provided against.

"Of whom be thou *ware* also."—2 *Timothy* iv. 15.

†wäre (2), a. [A shortened form of *aware* (q. v.).] Aware, conscious.

"Thou overheard'st ere I was *ware* My true love's passion."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

wäre (1), v. t. [WARE (1), a.] To take heed to; to guard against; to beware of.

"A shuffled, sullen, and uncertain light, That dances through the clouds, and shuts again, Then *ware* a rising tempest on the main."

Dryden. (Todd).

wäre (2), v. t. [WEAR, v.]

wäre (3), v. t. [WAIR, v.] To expend, to spend. (*Scotch*.)

"To *ware* at any tyme a couple of shylynges on a new bowe."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 122.

wäre (1), s. [A. S. *ware* (pl. *waru*)=watch, wares; cogn. with Dut. *waar*=a ware, a commodity; Icel. *vara*=wares; Dan. *vare*; Sw. *vara*; Ger. *waare*.] Articles of merchandise; goods, commodities; manufactures of a particular kind. Properly a collective noun, as in the compounds *hardware*, *tinware*, *chinaware*, &c., but generally used in the plural form when articles for sale of different kinds are meant.

"A capricious man of fashion might sometimes prefer foreign *wares*, merely because they were foreign."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

wäre (2), s. [Etym. doubtful.] (See example.)

"To be in a position to supply the enormously-increasing demand now existing, and lacking a fall of 'spat,' they have to buy 'brood,' 'half-ware,' and 'ware,' from their neighbours on the opposite Essex shore. These are the technical names of the young oyster in its various stages until it arrives at a marketable age, which is from three to five years, when it is called an oyster and sold."—*London Evening Standard*.

wäre (3), s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps the same as WARE (1), s.=salable stuff.] A trade name for a certain size of potatoes.

"In order to come under the head of *ware*, the tubers must be too large to pass through a riddle, the holes of which are 1½ in. square—if they do go through, then they are called middlings."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*wäre (4), *warre, *werre, s. [A. S. *wearr*.] A tough or hard knot in a tree.

"Fessynnyt sa is in the *ware* the grip."

Douglas: Virgil's Æneid, xii.

wäre (5), s. [A. S. *war*; Dut. *wier*=sea-weed.] Sea-ware (q. v.).

*wäre'-fūl, a. [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; -full.] Cautious, wary, watchful.

*wäre'-fūl-ness, s. [Eng. *wareful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wareful or wary; wariness, cautiousness.

"His eyes are curious, search but vail'd with *warefulness*."

Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

wäre'-hōuse, s. [Eng. *ware* (1), s., and *house*.] A house or building in which wares or goods are kept; as—

(1) A store for the safe keeping of goods.

2. A building in which imported goods, on which customs duties have not been paid, are stored.

"When a man hath bought a parcel of commodities, he sets his mark upon them, to distinguish them from the rest in the *warehouse*."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Ephesians*, iv. 30.

(3) A store for the sale of goods wholesale; also, often, a large retail establishment.

warehouse-man, s.

1. One who keeps or is engaged in a warehouse.

2. A wholesale dealer in goods.

wäre'-hōuse, v. t. [WAREHOUSE, s.]

1. To deposit or secure in a warehouse.

2. To place in the government warehouses or custom-house stores to be kept until the duties are paid.

wäre'-hōus-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [WAREHOUSE, verb.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of placing goods in a warehouse or in a custom-house store.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

warehousing-system, s.

Comm.: A customs regulation, by which imported goods may be lodged in public or bonded warehouses, at a reasonable rent, without payment of the duties on importation, until they be withdrawn for home consumption, thus lessening the pressure of the duties, which would otherwise cripple the purchasing power of the merchant. In the United States the warehousing-system has been extended to other than imported goods. Thus spirituous liquors may be deposited by the manufacturer in government warehouses and payment of the internal revenue duty delayed until the liquors are withdrawn. Liquors so held are said to be *in bond*.

*wäre'-lëss, *ware-lesse, a. [Eng. *ware* (1), a.; -less.]

1. Unwary, incautious, unaware.

"Both they vnwise and warelesse of the euill
That by themselves, vnto themselves is wrought."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 3.

2. Heedless.

"His owne mouth that spake so warelesse word."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 17.

3. Suffered or experienced unawares; unexpected.

"When he wak't out of his warelesse paine."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 22.

*wäre'-lÿ, adverb. [English *ware* (1), a.; -ly.] Cautiously, warily. (*Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 36.*)

wär'-ençe, s. [Low Latin *varantia*, *verantia*, from *verus*=true; Fr. *garance*. (*Prior.*)] Bot.: Madder (q. v.).

wäre'-roôm, s. [English *ware* (1), s., and *room*.] A room in which articles are stored or offered for sale.

wär'-färe, s. [Eng. *war*, and *fare*=a journey.]

*1. A warlike or military expedition.

"And the kyng of Scottes wente into the wyld Scotty, she, because he was nat in good poynt to ride a warfare."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xiii.

2. Military service; military life; contest or struggle carried on between enemies; hostilities; war.

"The Philistines gathered their armies together for warfare."—*1 Samuel xxviii. 1.*

3. Contest, struggle.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal."—*2 Corinthians x. 4.*

wär'-färe, v. i. [WARFARE, s.] To carry on war; to engage in or wage war; to lead a military life; to struggle; to contend.

"That was the only amulet, in that credulous warfaring age, to escape dangers in battles."—*Camden: Remains.*

wär'-fär-ër, s. [English *warfar*(e); -er.] One engaged in war or warfare; a warrior.

*wär'-fêld, s. [Eng. *war*, and *field*.] The field of war or battle; a battle-field.

wär'-gëar, s. [Prob.=*wear*, and *gear*.]

Mining: A general term for tools, timbers, ropes, and everything belonging to a mine. (*Weale.*)

*wär'-hã'-ble, a. [Eng. *war*, and *hable*, *habile*=able.] Fit for war; warlike, military.

"The weary Britons, whose warlike youth

Was by Maximian lately led away."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 62.

*wa-ri-an-gle, s. [O. Low Ger. *waringel*; O. H. Ger. *warchengil*; Ger. *würg-engel*=a shrike or butcher-bird, from *würgen*=to choke, to kill.] A shrike or butcher-bird.

*war-ice, v. t. & i. [WARISH.]

wär'-i-lÿ, adverb. [Eng. *wary*; -ly.] In a wary manner; cautiously; with caution, care, and foresight.

"I'll make sure for one . . .

Warily guarding that which I have got."

Marlowe: Jew of Malta, i. 1.

*wär'-i-mënt, subst. [Eng. *wary*; -ment.] Wari-ness, caution, care, heed.

"They were all with so good wariment

Or warded, or avoyded and let goe."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 17.

wär'-i-nëss, s. [Eng. *wary*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wary; caution, foresight; prudent care in foreseeing and guarding against evil or danger.

"Look with great caution and wariness on those peculiarities or prominent parts, which at first force themselves upon view."—*Reynolds: Discourses*, No. vi.

wär'-îng-tôn-îte, wär'-rîng-tôn-îte, s. [After Warington Smyth; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Brochantite (q. v.), of pale green color, occurring in doubly curved, wedge-shaped crystals at the Fowey Consols mine, Cornwall.

*wär'-ish, *war-ice, *war-iss-en, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *warissant*, *garissant*, pr. par. of *warir*, *garir*=to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *guérir*.] [WARISON.]

A. *Trans.*: To defend or protect from; to heal, to cure.

"Warish and cure the stinging of serpents."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. vii., ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.*: To be healed; to recover.

"Your daughter shall warish and escape."

Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus,

*wâr'-î-sôn, *war-e-son, *war-i-soun, *war-ri-son, s. [O. Fr. *warison*, *garison*=surety, safety, provision, healing, from *warir*, *garir*=to keep, to protect, to heal; Fr. *guérir*=to heal; Goth. *warjan*=to forbid, to keep off from; O. H. German *werjan*=to protect; Ger. *wehren*=to defend, to restrain; O. Dut. *varen*=to keep, to guard. From the same root as *wary* (q. v.).]

1. Protection.

"War thoru hym and ys men in fair wareson he broghte."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 144.

2. A reward.

"Thre hundred marks he hette unto his wartsoun
That with him so mette, or bring his hede to toun."

Robert de Brunne, p. 325.

wark, s. [WORK.] (*Scotch.*)

wâr'-ka-moô'-weë, s. (*Native name.*)

Naut.: A canoe with outriggers, used at Point de Galle, Ceylon.

It is generally manned by four or five Lascars, who sit grouped together for hours at the end of the lever, adding or taking away a man according to the strength of the wind. These canoes often sail ten miles an hour, and their navigators will venture, even through very high winds, as far as twenty to twenty-five miles from land for the purpose of fishing, or to carry fruit to vessels in the offing.

wâr'-loôm, wâr'-lûme, subst. [Eng. *wark*=work, and *loom*=a tool.] A tool to work with. (*Scotch.*)

"The best warklume i' the house . . .

Is instant made no worth a louse."

Burns: Address to the Deil.

*war-lawe, subst. [A. S. *wærlaga*=one who lies against the truth, a traitor, from *wær*=the truth, and *loga*=a liar, from *leogan*, pa. par. *logen*=to lie.] A deceiver. (*P. Plowman's Crede*, 783.)

wârld, s. [WORLD.] (*Scotch.*)

wâr'-like, a. [Eng. *war*, and *like*.]

1. Fit for war; disposed or inclined to war; as, a warlike nation.

2. Pertaining or relating to war; military.

"Him they served in war,

And him in peace, for sake of warlike deeds."

Cowper: Task, v. 234.

3. Having a martial appearance; having the appearance or qualities of a soldier; soldierlike.

4. Becoming a soldier or an enemy; hostile.

"The warlike tone again he took."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 19.

5. Fit for use or service in war.

"Argos the fair, for warlike steeds renown'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 190.

wâr'-like-nëss, s. [Eng. *warlike*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warlike; warlike disposition or character.

"Braveness of mind and warlikeness."—*Sir E. Sandys*.

*wâr'-lîng, s. [A word of doubtful origin, occurring only in the proverb quoted; perhaps coined from *war*, in imitation of *darling*, and meaning one often quarreled with.] (*See etym.*)

"Better be an old man's darling than a young man's warling."—*Camden: Remains.*

wâr'-lock (1), *wâr'-lûck, *war-loghe, s. & a. [A. S. *wærlaga*=a traitor.] [WARLAWE.]

A. *As subst.*: A man presumed to have obtained supernatural knowledge and power by supposed compact with evil spirits; a wizard.

"Gae to six feet deep—and a warlock's grave should na' be an inch mair."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

*B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to warlocks; impish.

wâr'-lôck (2), *war-lok, s. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

Bot.: *Sinapis nigra*.

wâr'-lôck-rÿ, s. [Eng. *warlock* (2); -ry.] The condition or practices of a warlock; impishness.

"The true mark of warlockry."—*Joanna Baillie*.

*wâr'-lÿ (1), adj. [English *war*(ld)=world; -ly.] Worldly. (*Scotch.*)

"Awa' ye selfish warly race."

Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

wâr'-lÿ (2), a. [Eng. *war*; -ly.] Warlike.

"The erle of Huntynghdon also this yere was sent into Fraunce with a warly company."—*Fabyan: Chron.* (an. 1433).

wârm, *war-me, *whar-me, adj. & subst. [A. S. *wearm*; cogn. with Dut. *warm*; Icel. *varmr*; Dan. & Sw. *varm*; Ger. *warm*; cf. Goth. *warmjan*=to warm; Gr. *thermos*=hot; Sansc. *gharma*=heat.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Having or containing heat in a moderate degree; neither cold nor hot.

2. Having the sensation of heat; feeling one's self hot; glowing, flushed, heated.

"The body is warme by the heate, which is in the body."—*Hooker: Discourse of Justification*, § 5.

3. Caused by the sun to have a high temperature; having a prevalence of hot weather; subject to heat; as, a warm day, a warm climate.

4. Full of zeal, ardor, or affection; zealous, ardent, enthusiastic; as, a warm supporter.

5. Full of welcome or affection.

"Not unrejoiced to see him once again,

Warm was his welcome to the haunts of men."

Byron: Lara, i. 1.

6. Somewhat ardent or excitable; easily excited; irritable, hot.

"With lively spirits and warm passions to mislead them."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

7. Stirred up; somewhat hot or excited; as, He becomes warm when contradicted.

8. Furious, violent, animated, brisk, keen.

"Welcome, daylight; we shall have warm work on't."

Dryden: Spanish Friar.

*9. Vigorous, lively, sprightly; full of activity or life.

"Now warm in youth, now with'ring in my bloom,"

Pope: Abellard and Eloisa, § 7.

10. Strong, forcible. (Said of language.) (*Colloq. or slang.*)

11. Causing or producing ease and comfort; said of wealth or of a wealthy person; comfortable circumstances, moderate riches; moderately rich, well-off. (*Colloq.*)

12. Being close upon the discovery of something searched or hunted for. (*Colloq.*)

B. *As substantive*:

1. A warming, a heating; as, to have a good warm. (*Colloq.*)

2. Warmth, heat.

"The winter's hurt recovers with the warm."

Surrey: Having Endeavored to Subdue his Passion.

warm-blooded, a. Having warm blood.

Warm-blooded animals, s. pl.

Zoölogy: A popular term applied to Owen's *Hæmatotherma* (q. v.), which includes Mammals and Birds, in all of which the temperature of the blood exceeds that of the medium in which the animals live. In man and in the ox the mean temperature of the interior of the body is 100°, in the mouse 90°, in the whale 103°, in birds it ranges from 106°–112°F. In hibernating animals there is commonly a loss of from 11°–12° during their winter-sleep, and in the bat the temperature falls as low as 40°F. at this period.

warm-colors, s. pl.

Paint.: Such colors as have yellow, or yellow-red, for their basis; as opposed to cold colors, such as blue and its compounds.

*warm-headed, adj. Easily excited, excitable; somewhat hot-headed; fanciful.

"The advantage will be on the warm-headed man's side."—*Locke*.

warm-sided, a.

Naut.: Mounting heavy metal. (Said of a ship or fort.) (*Colloq.*)

warm-tints, s. pl. Modifications of warm-colors.

warm-with, adv. A slang abbreviation for "With warm water and sugar."

wârm, *war-me, verb t. & i. [A. S. *wearmian*.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To make warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to.

"Before the sunne hath warmed the ayre."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 25.

2. To make earnest, ardent, or enthusiastic; to interest; to excite ardor or zeal in; to stir up, to excite, to arouse.

"To warm these slow avengers of the sea."

Byron: Corsair, i. 13.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün. -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

3. To animate, to enliven, to inspirit; to give life and color to; to cause to glow.

"It would warm his spirits."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

B. Intransitive:

1. To become warm, or moderately heated; to warm one's self.

"There shall not be a coal to warm at."—*Isaiah* xlvii. 14.

2. To become warm, ardent, zealous, or animated; to be inflamed, excited, or quickened.

"His heart always warmed toward the unhappy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

wärm'-ēr, s. [Eng. *warm*, v.; -er.] One who or that which warms; specifically, a warming apparatus for a room, &c.

***wärm'-fûl**, ***warne-ful**, *adj.* [English *warm*; -ful(l).] Giving warmth or heat.

"A mandilion . . . curl'd with warmeful nap."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, x.

wärm'-heart-ēd (ea as a), *adj.* [English *warm*, and *hearted*.]

1. Having a warm heart; having a disposition that readily shows affection, friendship, or interest; having a kindly heart or feelings.

2. Characterized by warmheartedness.

wärm'-heart-ēd-nēss (ea as a), *subst.* [English *warmhearted*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warmhearted; warmth or kindness of disposition.

"His proved bravery and well-known warmheartedness."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

wärm'-îng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WARM, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of making warm; the state of becoming warm or warmer.

warming-pan, s.

1. *Lit.*: A covered pan containing hot coals for airing and warming a bed.

2. *Fig.*: A person put into an office, situation, or post to hold it temporarily till another becomes qualified for it. (*Slang*.)

"It is not usual to inform a man that you propose to use him as a warming-pan, however excellently suited he may be for such a purpose."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

wärm'-lŷ, ***warne-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *warm*, a.; -ly.]

*1. In a warm manner; with warmth or moderate heat.

2. With warmth of feeling; ardently, earnestly, vigorously; as, He spoke *warmly*.

wärm'-nēss, ***warne-ness**, *subst.* [English *warm*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warm; warmth.

"The warmness of the weather brought it out of the ground."—*Udall: Mark* iv.

wâr-môt, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *wormwood*.]

Bot.: *Artemisia absinthium*.

wärmth, ***wermthe**, s. [Eng. *warm*; -th.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being warm; moderate or gentle heat; the sensation of heat.

"He taketh warmth and heat by the coles of the wicked Jewes."—*Udall: Luke* xxiv.

2. A state of warm, lively, or excited feelings; ardor, zeal, earnestness, fervor, enthusiasm, intensity.

"What warmth is there in your affection toward any of these princely suitors?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. Cordiality, geniality; hearty kindness or good feeling; warmheartedness.

Having the warmth and muscle of the heart,"

Tennyson: *Aylmer's Field*, 180.

4. Vigor, heat, forcibleness, strong feeling.

"The great warmth and energy of expression with which they declare their conviction."—*Ep. Horstley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 24.

II. *Paint.*: That glowing effect which arises from the use of warm colors (q. v.) in painting, and of transparent colors in the process of glazing. (Opposed to leaden coldness.)

***wärmth'-lēss**, a. [Eng. *warmth*; -less.] Destitute of warmth; not communicating warmth.

wârñ, ***warne**, ***warn-en**, ***werne**, v. t. [A. S. *wearnian*, *warnian*=(1) to take heed, (2) to warn; from *wearn*=a refusal, denial, obstacle; original meaning=a guarding or defense; cf. Icel. *vörn*=a defense; cogn. with Icel. *varna*=to warn off, to refuse; to abstain from; Sw. *varna*=to warn; Ger. *warnen*.]

*1. To forbid, to deny, to refuse.

"He is to grete a nigard that wol werne

A man to light a candel at his lanterne."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 5,916.

*2. To ward off.

3. To make ware or aware; to give notice to; to inform beforehand.

"Just Simeon and prophetic Anna, warn'd

By vision."

Milton: *P. R.*, i. 255.

4. To give notice to of approaching or probable evil or danger, so that it may be avoided; to caution against anything that may prove dangerous or hurtful.

"Dr. Solander himself was the first who found the inclination, against which he had warned others, irresistible."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

*5. To admonish as to any duty; to expostulate with.

"Warn them that are unruly."—1 *Thess.*, v. 14.

6. To notify by authority; to order, to direct.

"Euery cytezyn warnyd to haue his harneys by hym."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1320).

*7. To notify; to give notice to; to inform, to summon.

"Out of your hostelrye I saw you ride,

And warned here my lord and sovereign."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,059.

*¶ *God warn us*: God guard us! God forbid!

"For lovers lacking—God warn us! matter."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

wârñ'-ēr, s. [Eng. *warn*; -er.]

1. One who or that which warns or admonishes.

*2. Apparently some kind of dish.

"The first course at my lorde's table in the great hall. First, a warmer, conveyed upon a round boorde."—*Leland: Coll. Inthronization of Warham*.

wâr-nēr'-i-a, s. [Named after Richard Warner, 1711-1775, resident at Woodford, in Essex, England, and author of *Plantæ woodfordienses*.]

Bot.: The same as *HYDRASTIS* (q. v.).

***war-nes**, ***war-ness**, s. [English *ware* (1), a.; -ness.] Wariness, caution, foresight, wisdom.

"Israel is a folk without counsel, and without war-ness."—*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy* xxxii. 28.

***warnestore**, ***warnstour**, ***warnstor**, ***warne-sture**, s. [WARNISE.] Store, number.

"In eche stude hey sette these strong warnesture and god."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 94.

***warnestore**, ***warnestoore**, v. trans. [WARNE-STORE, s.] To store, to furnish.

"Over alle thinges ye shuln do your diligence to kepe youre persone, and to warnestore your house."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*.

wârñ'-îng, ***warn-yng**, *pr. par., adj. & subst.* [WARN.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Giving notice beforehand; admonishing, cautioning.

"To-day the Warning Spirit hear."

Scott: *Chase*, ix.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of cautioning against impending or probable ill or danger.

"Preserve your line. This warning comes of you; And Troia stands in your protection now."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneis*, ii.

2. The act of admonishing against evil practices or habits.

3. Previous notice.

"To be on foot at an hour's warning."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

4. Specifically, notice to quit given by an employer to a servant, or by a servant to an employer.

"We'll both give warning immediately."—*Coleman: Man of Business*, iv.

5. A summons, a calling, a bidding.

"At his [the cock's] warning . . .

The erring spirit hies to his confine."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 1.

6. That which warns or admonishes; that which serves to warn.

"A warning to those that come after."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

warning-piece, s.

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A gun fired to give warning.

"Upon the shooting of the first warning-piece."—*Heylin*.

2. *Horol.*: An oscillating piece in the striking parts of a clock which is actuated by a pin on the hour-wheel, so as to release the fly, which causes a rustling noise before the striking.

warning-stone, s. [See extract.]

"The bakers in our county take a certain pebble, which they put in the vulture of their oven, which they call the warning-stone, for when that is white the oven is hott."—*Aubrey: MS. Hist. of Wilts*.

warning-wheel, s.

Horol.: That wheel in a clock which produces an audible sound at a certain time before striking.

wârñ'-îng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *warning*; -ly.] In a warning manner.

"He, however, somewhat warningly writes."—*London Echo*.

***war-nise**, ***war-nish**, ***war-nys**, v. t. [GAR-NISH.] To store; to furnish with provisions, stores, &c.

"His wyne were ther leid, and warn'd that cite."

Robert de Brunne, p. 293.

wârp, ***warpe**, s. [A. S. *wearp*=a warp, from *wearp*, pa. t. of *weorpan*=to throw, to cast; cogn. with Icel. *varp*=a casting, a throwing, from *varp*, pa. t. of *verpa*=to throw; Dan. *varp*=a warp (naut.); Sw. *varp*; O. H. Ger. *warf*, from *warf*, pa. t. of *werfen*=to throw; Ger. *werfte*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. The state of being warped or twisted; the twist of wool in drying.

"Your hair wove into many a curious warp."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Faithful Shepherdess*, ii.

3. Young prematurely cast, as a colt, a calf, a lamb, &c. (*Prov.*)

4. Four of fish, especially of herrings; hence, applied to four of anything. (*Prov.*)

"Not a warpe of weeks forerunning."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe*.

II. Technically:

1. Agriculture:

(1) An irrigating process to cover the land with alluvial sediment; an alluvial deposit of water artificially introduced into low lands. (Sometimes used attributively.)

(2) (*Pl.*): Distinct pieces of plowed land separated by the furrows. (*Hallivell*.)

2. *Geology*: The alluvial sediment deposited by rivers, and which is used for the purpose described under II. 1.

"The sediment called warp, which subsides from the muddy water of the Humber and other rivers."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geology*, ch. xix.

3. *Naut.*: A rope smaller than a cable. It is used in towing, or in moving a ship by attachment to an anchor or post.

"As we shorted vpon ye said warpe the anker came home."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 277.

4. *Weaving*: The threads running the long way of a fabric. The threads of the warp are wound on the warp-beam, and are carried up and down by the heddles of the harness, forming a track called the shed, along which the shuttle flies, leaving the weft, woof, or filling, as it is variously called. The warp is known also as the twist or the chain, and in silk as organzine.

warp-beam, s.

Weaving: The roller on which the warp is wound, and from which it is paid off as the weaving proceeds.

warp-frame, **warp-net frame**, *subst.* A warp-machine (q. v.).

warp-lace, *subst.* Lace having a warp which is crossed obliquely by two weft-threads.

warp-machine, s. A lace-making machine having a thread for each needle.

warp-thread, s. One of the threads forming the warp.

wârp, ***warpe**, v. t. & i. [Icel. *varpa*=to throw, to cast, from *varp*=a throwing, a casting, a warp (q. v.). Cf. Sw. *varpa*; Danish *varpe*=to warp a ship, from Sw. *varp*=the draught of a net; Danish *varp*=a warp; *varpanker*=a warp-anchor or kedge.] [WARP, s.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To throw, to cast.

"Ful sone it was ful loude kid
Of Havelok, how he warp the ston
Over the londes euerichon."

Havelok, 1,061.

*2. To lay, as an egg.

"To warp an egge. Ovum ponere."—*Manip. Vocabulorum*.

*3. To send out; to utter.

4. To turn or twist out of shape, or out of a straight direction, by contraction; as, The heat of the sun will warp timber.

5. To turn aside from the true line or direction; to pervert; to cause to bend or deviate.

"T" adorn the state,

But not to warp or change it."

Couper: *Task*, v. 343.

6. To cast (young) prematurely, as cattle, sheep, &c. (*Prov.*)

*7. To weave, to fabricate, to contrive, to plot.

"Why doth he mischief warp?"

Sternhold & Hopkins: *Psalms*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôr, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

*2. To change in general.

"Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp
As friend remember'd not."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7. (Song.)

II. Technically:

1. *Agric.*: To fertilize, as poor or barren land, by means of artificial inundation from rivers which hold large quantities of earthy matter, or warp (q. v.), in suspension. The operation, which consists in inclosing a body or sheet of water till the sediment it holds in suspension has been deposited, can only be carried out on flat, low-lying tracts which may be readily submerged. This system was first systematically practiced on the banks of the Trent, Ouse, and other rivers which empty themselves into the estuary of the Humber, England.

2. *Naut.*: To tow or move with a line or warp attached to buoys, to anchors, or to other ships, &c., by means of which a ship is drawn usually in a bending course or with various turns.

"We warped the ship in again, and let go the anchor in forty-one fathom."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

3. *Ropemaking*: To run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred.

B. Intransitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To turn, twist, or be twisted or turned out of a straight line or direction.

"Wood that curbeth and warpeth with the fire."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 561.

2. To turn or to incline from a straight line or course; to deviate, to swerve.

"There's our commission,
From which we would not have you warp."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 1.

3. To change for the worse; to turn in a wrong direction.

"My favor here begins to warp."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

*4. To fly with a bending or waving motion; to turn and wave like a flock of birds or insects.

"Locusts, warping on the eastern wind."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 341.

5. To slink; to cast the young prematurely, as cattle, sheep, &c. (Prov.)

*6. To be in process of formation; to be in preparation.

"She acquainted the Greeks underhand with this treason, which was a warping against them."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 409.

II. Technically:

1. *Manuf.*: To wind yarn off bobbins; to form the warp of a web.

2. *Naut.*: To work a ship forward by means of a warp or rope.

"Out of the road soon shall the vessel warp."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

wārp'-age (age as ĭġ), s. [English *warp*; -age.] The act of warping; also, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbors.

wārpēd, pa. par. & a. [WARP, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Twisted or turned out of a straight line or out of shape, as timber, by the heat of the sun; crooked, gnarled.

"Now to the oak's warped roots he clings."

Scott: *Rokeby*, ii. 14.

*2. Curved.

"Restore the god that they by ship had brought
In warped keels." Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

3. Twisted from the true course or direction; perverted, unnatural.

"Scripture warp'd from its intent."

Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 437.

*4. Malignant.

"Here's another, whose warped looks proclaim
What store her heart is made on."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 6.

wārp'-ēr, s. [Eng. *warp*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which warps or distorts.

2. One who or that which prepares the warp of webs for weaving.

wārp'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [WARP, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of twisting or bending; the state of being twisted or warped.

2. *Agric.*: The process of reclaiming land on estuaries, by a system of banks and sluices, by which tide-waters are retained until they have deposited their sediment, and then discharged and renewed until the whole level of the surface is permanently elevated.

"Egypt, or rather Lower Egypt, well named 'The River Land,' has been transformed from its original condition

of a sandy desert by the mud-bearing Nile, which, overtopping its sources, has for ages deposited deep layers of alluvium, and created one of the most fertile countries in the world by the same process as that which, artificially produced, is called in Lincolnshire *warping*."—*Illustr. London News*, July 30, 1859, p. 113.

warping-bank, s. A bank or mound of earth raised round a field for retaining the water let in for the purpose of enriching the land with the warp or sediment.

warping-hook, s.

1. The brace for twisting yarn in the rope-walk.

2. A hook for hanging the yarn on when warping into hauls for tarring.

warping-jack, s. A heck-box (q. v.).

warping-mill, **warping-machine**, s.

Weaving: An apparatus for laying out the threads of a warp and dividing them into two sets.

warping-penny, s. Money paid to the weaver by the spinner on laying on the warp. (Prov.)

warping-post, s. A strong post used in warping rope-yarn.

***wār'-plūme**, subst. [Eng. *war*, and *plume*.] A plume worn in war.

wār'-proōf, a. & s. [Eng. *war*, and *proof*.]

A. As adj.: Able to resist a warlike attack.

B. As subst.: Valor tried by or proved in war; tried or proved valor.

"On, on, you noblest English,
Whose blood is fet from fathers of warproof,"
Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. i.

wār'-rā-gal, s. [See def.] One of the native Australian names for the Dingo (q. v.).

wār'-rān, v. i. & t. [WARRANT.] (Scotch.)

wār'-rān-dīce, s. [WARRANT.]

Scots Law: The obligation by which a party conveying a subject or right is bound to indemnify the grantee, disponee, or receiver of the right in case of eviction or of real claims or burdens being made effectual against the subject, arising out of obligations or transactions antecedent to the date of the conveyance. Warrantice is either personal or real. Personal warrantice is that by which the grantee and his heirs are bound personally. Real warrantice is that by which certain lands, called warrantice lands, are made over eventually in security of the lands conveyed.

wār'-rant, ***war-ent-en**, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *war-antir* (Fr. *garantir*)=to warrant, guarantee, from *warrant*, *garant*=a warrant (q. v.).] [GUARANTEE.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To give an assurance, guarantee, or surety to; to guarantee or assure against harm, loss, or injury; to secure.

"By the vow of mine order I warrant you."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

2. To give authority or power to do or forbear anything, by which the person authorized is secured or held harmless from any loss or damage arising from the act.

3. To support by authority or proof; to justify, to sanction, to allow, to support.

"No part of his life warrants us in ascribing his conduct to any exalted motive."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

4. To furnish sufficient grounds or evidence to; to satisfy.

"Could all my travels warrant me they live."

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

5. To give one's word for or concerning; to guarantee; to assure.

"A noble fellow, I warrant him."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

6. To justify in an act or action; to sanction.

"If the sky

Warrant thee not to go for Italy."

May: *Lucan; Pharsalia*, v.

7. To declare with assurance; to assert as undoubted; to pledge one's word concerning. (Used in asseverations, and followed by a clause.)

"What a galled neck have we here! Look ye, mine's as smooth as silk, I warrant ye."—*L'Estrange*.

*8. To mark as safe; to guarantee to be safe.

"In a place
Less warranted than this, or less secure."

Milton: *Comus*, 327.

*9. To avow, to acknowledge; to make good; to defend.

"That in their country did them that disgrace,
We fear to warrant in our native place."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

II. Law:

1. To secure to, as a grantee an estate granted; to assure.

2. To secure to, as to a purchaser of goods the title to the same, or to indemnify him against loss.

3. To give a pledge or assurance in regard to; as, to warrant goods to be as represented. [WARRANTY.]

"But, with regard to the goodness of the wares so purchased, the vendor is not bound to answer, unless he expressly warrants them to be sound and good."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 16.

B. *Intrans.*: To give a warranty; a guarantee.

"Prudent people are just as chary of warranting at auction as when they sell by private contract."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

wār'-rant, ***war-raunt**, ***war-ant**, s. [O. Fr. *warrant*, *garant*, *garant*=a warrant, a supporter, a defender; Low Lat. *warrantum*, *warrantum*, from O. H. Ger. *warjan*, *werjan*; M. H. Ger. *wern*, *weren*; Ger. *wehren*=to protect, to give heed, from O. H. Ger. *wara*; M. H. Ger. *war*=heed, care.] [WARY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An act, instrument, or obligation by which one person authorizes another to do something which he has not otherwise a right to do; an act or instrument investing one with a certain right or authority.

"And haue hym thilke letter rad,
Whiche he them sent for warrant."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

2. Hence, anything which authorizes or justifies an act; authorization.

"Bertram brings warrant to secure

His treasures." Scott: *Rokeby*, i. 34.

3. That which secures; assurance given; surety, pledge, guarantee.

"His worth is warrant for his welcome."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.

*4. A voucher; that which attests or proves; an attestation.

"Any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

5. An instrument or negotiable writing authorizing a person to receive money or other things; as, a dividend warrant, a dock warrant.

*6. Right, legality, lawfulness, allowance.

"There's warrant in that theft."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Law*: An instrument giving power to arrest or execute an offender.

"Truly, sir, I would desire you to clap into your prayers; for, look you, the warrant's come."—*Shakespeare: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

2. *Mil. & Naval*: A writ or authority inferior to a commission. [WARRANT-OFFICER.]

¶ (1) Distress-warrant:

Law: A warrant issued for raising a sum of money upon the goods of a party specified in the warrant.

(2) General-warrant: [GENERAL-WARRANT.]

warrant of arrest, s.

Law: An instrument issued by a justice of the peace for the apprehension of those accused or suspected of crimes. A warrant may also be issued for bringing before a court a person who has refused to attend as a witness when summoned.

warrant of attorney, s.

Law:

*1. An authority by which one person authorizes another to act for him in a certain matter.

2. An instrument by which a person authorizes another to confess judgment against him in an action for a certain amount named in the covenant of attorney. It is generally given as security by one who is about to borrow money. If necessary the creditor obtains judgment without the delay, expense, and risk of an action.

warrant of commitment, s.

Law: A written authority committing a person to prison.

warrant-officer, s. A British officer next below a commissioned officer, acting under a warrant from a department of state, and not under a commission, as a gunner or boatswain in the navy, a master-gunner or quartermaster-sergeant in the army. The designation for these grades in the United States army and navy is simply noncommissioned officers.

wār'-rant-a-ble, a. [Eng. *warrant*; -able.]

1. Capable of being warranted; justifiable, defensible, lawful.

"That error was not great, but always excusable, if not warrantable."—*Ep. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

2. Of sufficient age to be hunted.

"The first, though a warrantable stag, was much the smaller deer of the two."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şñn; -ñion, -şion = zhñn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

wār'-rant-a-ble-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *warrantable*; -ness.] The quality or state of being warrantable or justifiable.

"The warrantableness of this practice may be inferred from a parity of reason."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

wār'-rant-a-blī, *adverb.* [Eng. *warrantable*]; -ly.] In a warrantable or justifiable manner or degree; justifiably.

"Conjugal love . . . may be warrantably excused to retire from the deception of what it justly seeks."—*Milton: Tetrachordon*.

wār'-rant-eē, *s.* [English *warrant*; -ee.] The person to whom land or other thing is warranted.

wār'-rant-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *warrant*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who warrants; one who gives authority or legally empowers.

2. One who assures or covenants to assure; one who contracts to secure another in a right or to make good any defect of title or quality; one who guarantees; a guarantor.

"I stand warrant of the event
Placing my honor and my head in pledge."

Coleridge: Piccolomini, i. 12.

***wār'-rant-īse**, ***wār'-rant-ize**, *v. t.* [English *warrant*; -ise, -ize.] To warrant, to assure, to guarantee.

"In regard hereof you will undertake to warrantize and make good unto vs those penalties."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 144.

***wār'-rant-īse**, ***wār'-rant-ize**, *s.* [WARRANT-ISE, *v.*]

1. Authority, security, warranty, guarantee.

"There is such strength and warrantise of skill."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 150.

3. Authorization, allowance.

"Her obsequies have been as far enlarged
As we have warrantise."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

wār'-rant-or, *s.* [Eng. *warrant*; -or.] One who warrants; the correlative of warrantee.

wār'-rant-ŷ, ***war-raunt-y**, ***war-rant-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *warrantie*, *garantie*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Authority, warrant, justificatory mandate or precept.

"From your love I have a warranty
To unburden all my plots and purposes."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

*2. Security, assurance, guarantee, warrant.

"The matter was first shewed mee by a light felowe who coulde not bring anye witness or warranty of his tale."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 165.

II. Law:

1. A promise or covenant by deed, made by the bargainer, for himself and his heirs, to warrant or secure the bargainee and his heirs against all men in the enjoyment of an estate or other thing granted. The use of warranties in conveyances has long been superseded by covenants for title, whereby, as the covenantor engages for his executors and administrators, his personal as well as his real assets are answerable for the performance of the covenant.

2. Any promise (express or implied by law, according to circumstances) from a vendor to a purchaser, that the thing sold is the vendor's to sell, and is good and fit for use, or at least for such use as the purchaser intends to make of it. Warranties in insurance are absolute conditions, non-compliance with which voids the insurance. When express, these warranties should appear in the policy, but there are certain implied warranties.

"Some few years ago an ill-advised cabman brought an action in one of the Superior Courts to contend that quiet in harness involved a warranty of soundness."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

wār'-rant-ŷ, *v. t.* [WARRANTY, *s.*] To warrant, to guarantee.

wār'-ra-tah, *s.* [WARATAH.]

***wār-rāy**, ***wār-rēy**, ***wer-rei-en**, *v. t.* [O. Fr. *werreier*, *werrier* (Fr. *guerroyer*), from *werre* (Fr. *guerre*)=war.] To make war upon; to wage war with; to lay waste.

"The Christian lords warraid the Eastren land."

Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, i. 6.

***wârre**, *s.* [WAR.]

***warre**, *a.* [A. S. *wærra*.] Worse.

"When the worlde woxe old, it woxe warre old."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 31.

wār'-reē, *s.* [Native name.] [TAGUICATI.]

wār'-rēn, ***war-eine**, *subst.* [O. Fr. *warennne*, *varenne*, *varene* (Fr. *garenne*), from Low Lat. *warenna*=a preserve for rabbits, hares, or fish, from O. H. Ger. *warjan*=to protect, to keep, to preserve; cf. Dut. *warande*=a park.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A piece of ground appropriated to the breeding and preservation of game or rabbits.

2. A preserve for fish in a river.

II. English Law: A franchise or place privileged by prescription or grant from the crown for keeping beasts and fowls of warren, which are hares, rabbits, partridges, and pheasants, though some add quails, woodcocks, and water-fowl. The warren is the next franchise in degree to the park, and a forest, which is the highest in dignity, comprehends a chase, a park, and a free-warren.

wār'-rēn-ēr, ***war-in-er**, ***warn-er**, ***war-yn-er**, *s.* [English *warren*; -er.] The keeper of a warren.

"A large army of professional warreners and rabbit-catchers."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***warriangle**, *s.* [WARIANGLE.]

***war-rie**, ***war-ie**, ***war-i-en**, ***war-y**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wergian*; O. H. Ger. *wergen*; Goth. *gawargjan*=to curse.] To curse, to execrate, to speak ill of, to abuse.

wār'-rīng, *pr. par. & a.* [WAR, *v.*]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

1. Engaged in war; fighting.

"To view the warring deities."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 165.

*2. Conflicting, adverse, antagonistic; as, warring opinions.

wār'-rī-ōr, ***war-ri-our**, ***war-ry-our**, ***wer-re-our**, *s.* [O. Fr. *werrieur*, *guerrieur*, from *werre*=war.]

1. A soldier; a fighting man; a man engaged in military life.

"Must I the warriors weep,
Whelm'd in the bottom of the monstrous deep?"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 658.

2. A brave man; a good soldier.

warrior-ant, *s.*

Entom.: *Formica sanguinea* (or *sanguinaria*). It keeps workers of other species in its nest.

warrior's belt, *s.*

†*Astron.*: The belt of Orion.

***wār'-rī-ōr-ēss**, ***war-ri-our-esse**, *s.* [Eng. *warrior*; -ess.] A female warrior.

"That warrior-esse with haughty crest
Did forth issue all ready for the fight."

Spenser: F. Q., V. vii. 27.

***wār'-rīsh**, *a.* [Eng. *war*; -ish.] Militant, warlike.

"Attack her temple with their guns so warrish."

Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 28th.

***wār'-rī-sōn**, *s.* [As though from *warry* and *sound*.] A note of assault, a battle-cry.

"Straight they sound their warrison."

Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv.

wār'-rī wār'-rī, *s.* [Native name.] A kind of fan made by the natives of Guiana from the leaves of the acuyuru palm (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*).

***wār'-scōt**, *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *scot*.] A contribution toward war; a war-tax.

wârse, *a.* [WORSE.] (Scotch.)

wârst, *a.* [WORST.] (Scotch.)

warstle, **war-sell**, **wras-tle**, *s. & v.* [WRESTLE, *s. & v.*] (Scotch.)

wârt, ***wert**, ***werte**, *subst.* [A. S. *wearte*, cogn. with Dut. *wrat*; O. Dut. *warte*, *wratte*; Icel. *varta*; Dan. *vorte*; Sw. *varta*; Ger. *warze*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The great wart on my left arm."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

2. Anything resembling a wart; as—

(1) A spongy excrescence on the hinder pasterns of a horse.

(2) A roundish glandule on the surface of plants.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat. & Surg. (pl.)*: Excrescences or small tumors on the skin, consisting of hypertrophied cutaneous papillæ, either with each papilla separate and merely covered with thin cuticle, or with a bundle of them bound together by hard, scaly epithelium. They are generally conical, with a radiated structure, are hard, insensible, and darker than the surrounding parts. They may be caused by whatever irritates the skin, and may occur singly or in groups, generally on the hands or fingers; and are most common in young people. They may in general be cured by attention to cleanliness and by the application of some caustic, or may be removed by a pair of curved scissors, and the wound afterward dressed with a lotion. Sometimes they disappear if stimulated strongly. Warts on the faces of old people, and those produced by soot on chimney-sweeps, are mostly forms of epithelial cancer. Called also Vegetations and Verrucæ.

2. *Bot.*: [VERRUCA, 1.]

wart-cress, *s.*

Botany: *Senebiera coronopus* (= *Coronopus ruellii*). So named from its wart-shaped fruit.

wart-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhynchosia minima*.

wart-hog, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name for either of the species of the genus *Phacochærus* (q. v.), from the protuberances under the eyes.

The African wart-hog (*Phacochærus ælianus*), a native of Abyssinia and the central regions of Africa, the coast of Guinea, and Mozambique, is about four feet long, with a naked, slender tail of twelve inches; it is sparsely covered with light-brown bristles, and has a long, stiff mane extending from between the ears along the neck and back. Another species (*P. æthiopicus*), the Vlacke Vark of the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope, inhabits the South of Africa, and differs from the first species chiefly in having the facial warts more fully developed in its peculiarly-shaped head. Both species are hunted, and their flesh is in high esteem.



Head of Wart-hog.

wart-shaped, *a.* [VERRUCÆFORM.]

wart-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zoölogy: The family Acrochordidæ, consisting of two genera of Innocuous Colubriform Snakes (formerly grouped with the Hydrophidæ), from the Oriental region. They are non-venomous and viviparous; the tail is prehensile, and the body and head are covered with wart-like scales, which do not overlap. One species, *Chersydrus granulatus*, is aquatic. [ACROCHORDON.]

wart-spurge, **wart-weed**, *s.*

Bot.: *Euphorbia helioscopia*. So named from its being used to remove warts.

wârt'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *wart*; -ed.]

Bot.: Covered with wart-like protuberances.

***warth**, *s.* [Probably the same word as *ward*, *s.*]

Old Eng. Law: A customary payment for castle guard. (Cowel.)

wârt'-lēss, *a.* [English *wart*; -less.] Free from warts.

***wârt'-lēt**, *s.* [Eng. *wart*; dimin. suff. -let.]

Zoölogy: A fanciful name for several species of Actinia. It never came into general use. (*Gosse: Actinologia Britannica*, p. 206.)

wârt'-wört, *s.* [Eng. *wart*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: (1) *Euphorbia helioscopia* [WART-WEED]; (2) *Senebiera coronopus*; (3) *Chelidonium majus*.

wârt'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *wart*; -y.]

1. Overgrown with warts; full of or covered with warts.

2. Of the nature of a wart.

*3. Rough, as though covered with warts.

"I never look to see
Deane, or thy warty incivility."

Herrick: Hesperides, i. 27.

warty-faced honey-eater, *s.* [WATTLE-BIRD.]

wâr'-wick-ite (second *w* silent), *s.* [After *Warwick*, Orange Co., New York, where it is said to have been found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in slender rhombic prisms in granular limestone, near Edenville, New York. Hardness, 3.4; specific gravity, 3.19-3.43; luster, somewhat metallic to vitreous; color, dark-brown, with sometimes a copper-red tint; streak, bluish-black; brittle. Composition: A borotitanate of magnesia and iron.

***wâr'-wōlf** (1), *s.* [WEREWOLF.]

***wâr'-wōlf** (2), ***war-wolfe**, *s.* [Eng. *war*, and *wolf*.] An old military engine. (See extract under VAUNT-MURE.)

wâr'-ŷ, ***wâr'-ie**, *adj.* [A. S. *wær*=cautious; cogn. with Icel. *varr*; Dan. & Sw. *var*; Goth. *vars*; cf. O. H. Ger. *wara*=heed, caution; Ger. *gewahr*=aware. The original form is *ware* (q. v.).]

1. Cautious or suspicious of danger; carefully watching and guarding against deception, artifices, and dangers; ever on one's guard; circumspect, prudent, wily.

"The wary Trojan shrinks."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 303.

2. Guarded; careful as to doing or not doing something.

"Others grew wary in their praises of one, who sets too great a value on them."—*Addison: Spectator*.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, cr, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

3. Characterized by caution; proceeding from caution; guarded.

"He is above, and we upon earth: and therefore it behoveth our words to be wary and few."—*Hooker*.

***war-y, *war-ie, v. i. [WARRIE.]**

wāš, v. i. [A. S. *wesan*=to be, whence pr. indic. sing. *wæs*, *wære*, *wæs*, pl. *wæran*, *wæron*, or *wærun*; pr. subj. sing. *wære*, pl. *wæren*, *wæron*; cogn. with Dutch *wezen*=to be; pr. indic. sing. *was*, *waart*, *was*, pl. *waren*, *waart*, *waren*; subj. sing. *ware*, *wareb*, *ware*, pl. *waren*, *waret*, *waren*; Icel. *vera*=to be; indic. sing. *var*, *vart*, *vas*, pl. *várum*, *várut*, *váru*; subj. sing. *væra*, *værir*, *væri*, pl. *værim*, *værit*, *væri*; Dan. *viere*=to be; indic. sing. & pl. *var*; subj. sing. & pl. *være*; Sw. *vara*=to be; indic. sing. *var*, pl. *voro*, *voren*, *voro*; subj. sing. *voro*, pl. *vore*, *voren*, *voro*; Goth. *wisan*=to be, to dwell, to remain; pa. t. indic. sing. *was*, *wast*, *was*; dual *wesu*, *wesuts*, pl. *wesum*, *wesuth*, *wesun*; subj. sing. *wesjan*, *weseis*, *wesi*; dual *weseiwa*, *weseits*, pl. *weseima*, *weseith*, *weseina*; Ger. pa. t. sing. *war*, *warest*, or *warst*, *war*, pl. *waren*, *waret*, *waren*; subj. sing. *wäre*, *wärest* or *wärst*, *wäre*, pl. *wären*, *wäret*, *wären*. The original meaning was thus to dwell, to remain; cf. Sans. *vas*=to dwell, remain, live; Gr. *astu*=a dwelling-place, a city. In the second person the A. S. form was *wære*, whence Eng. *were*, as in "Thou were betrayed" (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,690). *Wast* was formed (by analogy with *hast*) from the dialectal *was*, which was probably northern. When you came to be used for *thou*, the phrase *you was* took the place of *thou was*, and is very common in writings of the eighteenth century; cf. *I has, I is, ye is, thou is.*] [WERE.] The past tense of the verb *to be*; as, *I was*, *thou wast* (or *wert*), *he was*; *we*, *you*, or *they were*.

¶ Sometimes used elliptically for *there was*.

"In war, *was* never lion raged more fierce,

In peace, *was* never gentle lamb more mild."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

wāše (1), s. [Icel. *vasi*; Sw. *vase*=a sheaf.]

1. A wisp or rude cushion put on the head by porters, &c., to soften the pressure of a load. (*Prov.*)

2. A wisp or bottle of hay or straw. (*Scotch.*)

***wāše (2), s. [OOZE.]**

wāsh, *walsch, *wasch-en, *wasshe, *weschen (past t. **wesh*, **wessh*, **wishe*, **wosch*, **woshe*, **washe*, *washed*; pa. par. **waschen*, **woshen*, *washed*, **wesshyd*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *wascan*, *wacan* (pa. t. *wōsc*, *wōx*; pa. par. *wascan*, *wāscen*); cogn. with Dut. *wasschen*; Icel. & Sw. *vasha*; Dan. *vashe*; Ger. *waschen* (pa. t. *wusch*, pa. par. *gewaschen*).]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To cleanse by ablution; to free from impurities or foreign matter by dipping, rubbing, or passing through water; to apply water or other liquid to for the purpose of cleansing; to scour, scrub, or the like with water or other liquid. (*Matthew xxvii. 24.*)

2. Hence, to free from the stains of guilt, sin, corruption, or the like; to purify, to cleanse. (*Revelation i. 10.*)

3. To cover with water or other liquid; to fall upon and moisten; to overflow; to flow or dash against; to sweep or flow over or along.

"That vast shore washed with the farthest sea."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To remove by ablution or by the cleansing action of water or other liquid; to dispel by washing, or as by washing, literally or figuratively. (Used with *away*, *out*, *off*, &c.)

"Cain had already shed a brother's blood;
The deluge wash'd it out."

Cowper: Task, v. 209.

5. To overwhelm and sweep away or carry off by or as by a rush of water.

"The tide will wash you off."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 4.

6. To cover with a watery or thin coat of color; to tint lightly or slightly.

7. To overlay with a thin coat of metal; as, to wash copper or brass with gold.

8. To moisten, to wet.

II. Min. & Metall.: To separate from the earthy and lighter matters by the action of water; as, to wash ores.

B. Intransitive:

1. To perform the act of ablution on one's self. (An elliptical use.)

2. To perform the act or business of cleaning clothes by washing them in water.

"She can wash and scour."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

wāsh, s. & a. [WASH, v.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act or operation of washing or of cleansing by water; ablution.

2. The state of being washed.

3. The quantity of clothes, linen, or the like washed at one time.

4. The flow or sweep of a body of water; a dashing against or rushing over, as of the tide or waves.

"Katie walks

By the long wash of Australasian seas."

Tennyson: The Brook.

5. The rough water left behind by a rowing-boat, a steam-launch, steamer, or the like.

"The wash that might have damaged the start of the Thames crew."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. A piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry; a shallow part of a river or of an arm of the sea; also, a morass, a marsh, a bog, a quagmire.

"These Lincoln washes have devoured them."

Shakesp.: King John, v. 6.

7. Substances collected and deposited by the action of water, such as alluvium and the like. [WARP, s., II. 1, 2.]

"The wash of pastures, fields, commons, and roads, where rainwater hath a long time settled, is of great advantage to all land."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

8. Waste liquor, consisting of the refuse of food, collected from the washed dishes of the kitchen, and often used as food for pigs; swill, swillings.

"The stillness of a sow at her wash."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

9. A liquid preparation with which the surface of anything is washed, painted, tinted, coated, smeared, moistened, or the like; as—

(1) A liquid used for toilet purposes, such as a cosmetic, a liquid dentifrice, a hair-wash, &c.

"He tried all manner of washes to bring him to a better complexion; but there was no good to be done."—*L'Estrange*.

(2) A medical preparation for external application; a lotion.

(3) A thin coating of color spread over surfaces of a painting.

(4) A thin coat of metal applied to anything for beauty or preservation.

"Imagination stamps signification upon his face, and tells the people he is to go for so much, who oftentimes being deceived by the wash, never examine the metal, but take him upon content."—*Collier*.

10. The blade of an oar.

11. A measure for shell-fish. (See extract.)

"Each smack takes with her for the voyage about forty wash of whelks, the wash being a regular measure which holds twenty-one quarts and a pint of water."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 60.

II. Distilling:

1. Fermented Wort. It usually contains from 4 to 7 per cent. of alcohol by weight. The alcohol is first recovered from the wash by distillation, and the crude product purified by a second distillation—the finished article being neutral alcohol, whisky, or rum, according to the ingredients from which the wort was obtained.

2. A mixture of dunder, molasses, scummings, and water used in the West Indies for distillation. (*Bryan Edwards*.)

***B. As adj.:** Washy, weak.

"They're only made for handsome view, not handling; Their bodies of so weak and wash a temper."

Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iv. 1.

wash-back, s. [BACK (2), s., B. II.]

***wash-ball, subst.** A ball of soap to be used in washing the hands or face.

"I asked a poor man how he did; he said he was like a wash-ball, always in decay."—*Swift*.

wash-basin, s. A basin for containing water in which the hands and face are washed.

wash-beetle, s. A batlet (q. v.).

wash-board, s.

I. Ord. Lang.: A board or slab with a ribbed surface for washing clothes on. They are made of wood, of corrugated zinc, earthenware, vulcanized rubber, &c.

II. Technically:

1. *Carp.:* A skirting around the lower part of the wall of an apartment.

2. *Mining:* A place in which ore is washed.

"We have had the best show of gold on the wash-board."—*Money Market Review*, Nov. 7, 1885.

3. *Naut.:* A board above the gunwale of a boat to keep the water from washing over.

wash-bottle, s.

Chem.: An apparatus of great utility in analytical chemistry, used for delivering a fine jet or stream of liquid on to a precipitate for the purpose of washing it, or for removing any residue of a solution or solid particles from one vessel to another. It consists of a flask of hard glass, fitted with a cork or india-rubber stopper perforated in two

places. Through each perforation is passed a piece of bent glass tubing, one being carried to within half an inch of the bottom of the flask, and the portion of tubing outside drawn to a fine open point. The other tube is carried just within the bottle, and it is to the outer end of this that the lips are applied in blowing into the apparatus in order to expel the liquid contained in it, water, alcohol, or ether, as the case may be.

wash-gilding, s. Water-gilding (q. v.).

wash-hand basin, s. A basin for washing the hands in. (*Eng.*)

wash-hand stand, s. A wash-stand (q. v.).

wash-hole, s.

Mining: A place where the refuse is thrown.

wash-house, s. [WASHHOUSE.]

wash-leather, s. Split sheep-skins prepared with oil in the manner of chamois, and used for domestic purposes, as cleaning glass or plate, polishing brasses, and the like; also alumed or buff leather for regimental belts. (Also used attributively.)

"The greengrocer put on a pair of wash-leather gloves to hand the plates with."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxvii.

wash-off, a.

Calico-print.: A term applied to certain colors or dyes which will not stand washing; fugitive.

wash-pot, s.

1. A vessel in which anything is washed.

"Behold seven comely blooming youths appear,
And in their hands seven golden wash-pots bear."

Cowley.

2. An iron pot containing melted grain tin, into which iron plates are dipped after a dip in the tin-pot (q. v.), and draining.

wash-stand, s. A piece of furniture for holding the ewer or pitcher, basin, &c., for washing the person.

wash-tub, subst. A tub in which clothes are washed.

***wash-woman, s.** A washerwoman.

"You would sooner be taken for her wash-woman."—*Miss Burney: Evelina*, vol. i., let. 14.

wāsh'-a-ble, adj. [Eng. *wash*, v.; -able.] Capable of being washed without injury to the fabric or color.

"It has a perfectly smooth, flesh-colored, washable surface."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***wāsh'-en, pa. par. or a.** [WASH, v.]

wāsh'-ēr, s. [Eng. *wash*, v.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which washes; a washerwoman; a laundress.

"Quickly is his laundress, his washer, and his wringer."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 2.

2. Applied to domestic apparatus for cleansing; as, window-washer, dish-washer, vegetable-washer, &c.

3. A pavement-plug, where a hose may be attached to water the street.

4. A contrivance for precipitating smoke or fumes by a shower of water.

II. Technically:

1. *Mach.:* A ring of metal or wood which slips over a bolt, and upon which the nut is screwed fast. Washers are also placed beneath bolt-heads, and form packing between surfaces which are screwed together.

2. *Mining:* An apparatus for washing ores.

3. *Paper-making:* A rag-engine (q. v.).

4. *Plumb.:* A bottom outlet in cisterns, &c.

washer-hoop, s. A gasket between the flange and curb of a water-wheel.

washer-man, s. A man who washes clothes.

washer-woman, subst. A woman who washes clothes for hire; a laundress.

wāsh'-hōuse, s. [Eng. *wash*, and *house*.]

1. A building furnished with boilers, tubs, &c., for washing clothes; a laundry.

2. A room in a house where the dishes, &c., are washed; a scullery.

wash'-i-bā, s. [Guianan.]

Bot. & Comm.: A strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood, from Guiana, much used by the Indians for making bows. (*Treas. of Bot.*) It has not been identified.

†**wāsh'-i-nēss, subst.** [Eng. *washy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being washy, watery, or weak.

wāsh'-īng, *wasch-yng, *wash-yng, *wassh-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [WASH, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Used in or intended for the act or process of cleansing by water.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*2. Swashing (?).

"To give her but a washing blow."

Beaum. & Flet.: Wild Goose Chase, v. 4.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of cleansing by water; ablution.
2. The clothes washed, especially those washed at one time; a wash.
3. The results or product of the washing of ores.
4. A fictitious sale of stocks or bonds, made for the purpose of keeping the securities quoted on 'change, and creating a demand for them by setting the price at a high figure.

washing-engine, s.

Paper-making: A rag-engine (q. v.).

washing-horn, s. The sounding of a horn for washing before dinner, a custom still observed in the Temple, London. (*Wharton.*)

washing-house, s. A washhouse.

washing-machine, s. A machine for cleansing linen, clothes, &c., with water and soap. There are numerous varieties, the general feature of all being that the clothes are agitated by artificial means in a vessel containing water, soap, &c.

washing-powder, s. A preparation of soda-ash and Scotch soda much used in washing clothes.

washing-stuff, s.

Mining: Any stuff or matrix containing sufficient gold to pay for washing it.

Wāsh-ing-tōn, s. [Named from George Washington.] One of the States of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Chinook State." Bounded W. by the Pacific, N. by British Columbia, E. by Idaho, and S. by Oregon. Area, 69,180 square miles. The first permanent settlement was made at New Market, now Tumwater, by Americans, in 1845. Territory organized in 1853. Admitted as a State of the U. S. A. in Nov., 1889. Principal products, wheat, oats, hops, and fruits of all kinds except tropical. State ranks third in Pacific coast fisheries. Its mining interests are important. Principal cities, Seattle, Tacoma, Spokane Falls, and Olympia, the capital.

wāsh'-ing-tōn-ite, s. [After Washington, Connecticut, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite (q. v.).

Wāsh-ing-tōn Mōn'-ū-mēnt, s. A magnificent monument erected by the American people, in honor of George Washington. It stands in the Mall, a public park on the banks of the Potomac and Tiber Creek, Washington City. The corner-stone was laid by President Polk, July 4, 1848, and December 6, 1884, the cap-stone was set in position. The foundations are 126½ feet square and 36 feet 8 inches deep. The base of the monument is 55 feet 1½ inches square, and the walls 15 feet ¼ inch thick. At the 500 foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 feet 5½ inches square and the walls are 18 inches thick. The monument is made of blocks of marble two feet thick, and it is said there are over 18,000 of them. The height above the ground is 555 feet. The pyramidal top terminates in an aluminum tip, which is 9 inches high and weighs 100 ounces. The mean pressure of the monument is 5 tons per square foot, and the total weight, foundation and all, is nearly 81,000 tons. The door at the base, facing the capitol, is 8 feet wide and 16 feet high, and enters a room 25 feet square. An immense iron framework supports the machinery of the elevator, which is hoisted with steel wire ropes two inches thick. At one side begin the stairs, of which there are fifty flights, containing eighteen steps each. Five hundred and twenty feet from the base there are eight windows, 18x24 inches, two on each face. The area at the base of the pyramidal top is 1,187¼ feet, space enough for a six-room house, each room to be 12x16 feet. The Cologne Cathedral is 525 feet high; the pyramid of Cheops, 486; Strasburg Cathedral, 474; St. Peter's, at Rome, 448; the capitol at Washington, 306, and Bunker Hill monument, 221 feet. The Washington monument is the highest monument in the world; total cost, \$1,500,000.

wāsh'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *wash*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus *Ulva*.

wāsh'-y, *wash-ie, a. [Eng. *wash*; -y.]

*1. Watery, damp, moist.

"And on the *washy* ooze deep channels wore,"

Milton: P. L., vii. 303.

2. Too much diluted; watery, weak, thin.

"The first shall be a palish clearness, evenly and smoothly spread, not over-thin and *washy*, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 79.

3. Wanting in solidity, substantialness, strength, stamina, or the like; feeble, worthless.

"Our women are but *washy* toys."

Dryden: Union of Companies. (Epilogue.)

wā'-site, s. [Eng. *wasium*; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of a brownish-black color resembling allanite, found on the island of Rönsholm, near Stockholm. It contains silica, alumina, yttria, sesquioxide of iron, cerium, didymium, calcium, manganese, &c., with a supposed new metal (*wasium*); a doubtful species.

wā'-ši-ūm, s. [Named in honor of Gustavus Vasa, who delivered Sweden from the yoke of the Danes in 1523.]

Chem.: A supposed new metal, which on examination proved to be Thorina (q. v.).

wāsp, *waspe, s. [A. S. *wæps*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *wefsa*, *wafsa*; Ger. *wespe*; Lat. *vespa*; Lithuan. *wapsa*=a gadfly; Russ. *osa*=a wasp.]

1. *Lit. & Entom.:* Any species of the genus *Vespa* or of the family Vespidae (q. v.), particularly the Common Wasp, *Vespa vulgaris*. It lives in a hole in the ground, generally about six inches beneath the surface, approached by a crooked entrance of about an inch in diameter. This passage leads to a subterranean room, in which is the vespiary made of gray paper or pasteboard in layers one above the other, and constituting a ball of thirteen or fourteen inches in diameter, and pierced with two round holes, through which the wasps come in and go out. The interior is occupied by horizontal tiers of combs, like floors in a house, supported by columns, and with passages between. Each cell is hexagonal, as in the combs of bees, but the material is paper. These tiers of cells are built in succession, the upper ones first. Sexually, wasps are of three kinds, males, females and neuters, the two latter armed with an exceedingly venomous sting. The last are the workers in the hive; they also go out to bring in provisions for the community. Wasps are nearly omnivorous, feeding on honey, jam, fruit, butcher's meat, and any insects which they can overpower. A share of these viands is given to the males and females, whose work lies more in the vespiary. The combs of a large nest may amount to fifteen or sixteen thousand. In these the females, which are few in number, deposit eggs, hatched in eight days into larvae. These again go into the chrysalis state in twelve or fourteen days more, and in ten more are perfect insects. The males do no work. Most of the workers and all the males die at the approach of winter, and in the spring each surviving female, having been impregnated in autumn, looks out for a suitable place to form a new vespiary. A wasp's nest may be destroyed by burning sulphur inside the hole. The economy of the other social wasps is essentially the same, whether like *Vespa holsatica*, they build a nest of paper in trees, or, like other *Polistes*, place their combs in trees or bushes without a papery defense. The economy of the solitary wasps is essentially that of their type, *Odynurus* (q. v.), differing only in the material and locality of their nests, some building them of clay or agglutinated sand, and attaching them to or placing them in holes in walls, while a few burrow in sandy ground. [*EUMENIDÆ.*]

*2. *Fig.:* A person characterized by ill-nature, petulance, peevishness, irritability, or petty malignity.

"Come, come, you *wasp*: i' faith, you are too angry."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 2.

†wasp-bee, s.

Entom.: A cuckoo bee. [*NOMADA.*]

wasp-beetle, s.

Entom.: *Clytus arietis*. [*CLYTUS.*]

wasp-fly, s.

Entom.: *Chrysotoxum fasciolatum*, a two-winged insect of the family Syrphidae, somewhat resembling a wasp in having yellow spots on a black body.

***wasp-stung, a.** Stung by a wasp; hence, highly irritated.

"Why, what a *wasp-stung* and impatient fool
Art thou, to break into this woman's mood."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., i. 3.

***wasp-tongued, adj.** Waspish, snappish, petulant.

wāsp'-ish, a. [Eng. *wasp*; -ish.]

1. Resembling a wasp in form; having a slender waist, like a wasp.
2. Quick to resent any trifle, injury, or affront; snappish, petulant, irritable, irascible.

"He [S. Jerome] was naturally a *waspish* and hot man."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. ii., § 20.

3. Marked or characterized by snappishness or petulance.

"A prose Dunciad, *waspish* and unfair, but full of cleverness."—*Scribner's Magazine*, May, 1880, p. 118.

***waspish-headed, a.** Irritable, petulant, irascible.

"Her *waspish-headed* son has broke his arrows."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

wāsp'-ish-ly, adv. [Eng. *waspish*; -ly.] In a waspish or snappish manner; petulantly, peevishly, snappishly.

wāsp'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. *waspish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being waspish or snappish; snappishness, petulance, peevishness.

wās'-sail, *was-hael, *wās'-sall, *was-sayl, *wās'-sēl, *was-seyl, s. & a. [Lit.=be of good health, from A. S. *wes*=be thou, imper. sing. of *wesan*=to be, and *hāl*=whole; Icel. *heill*=whole, hale (q. v.). The legend is that Rowena presented a cup to Vortigern, with the words *wæs hæl*, and that Vortigern, who knew no English, was told to reply by saying *drinc hæl*.]

A. As substantive:

*1. A form of salutation in drinking.

"A-kne to the kyng heo seyde, lord kyng, *wasseyl*." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 117.

2. A festive occasion or meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"And soon in merry *wassail*, he
Peals his loud song." *Scott: Rokeby*, iii. 15.

3. The liquor used on such occasions, especially about Christmas or the New Year. It consists of ale (sometimes wine), sweetened with sugar and flavored with nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves, roasted apples, &c. Called also Lamb's Wool.

"A *wassel* of good ale."

Ritson: Ancient Songs; Carrol for a Wassel Bowl.

*4. A merry drinking-song.

"This, I tell you, is our jolly *wassel*,
And for twelfth-night more meet too."

Ben Jonson: Christmas Masque.

B. As adj.: Of, pertaining to, or connected with wassail or festivities; convivial; as, a *wassail* candle.

wassail-bout, s. A jovial drinking-bout.

wassail-bowl, *wassel-boul, *wassel-bowl, s. A large bowl in which the wassail was mixed and placed on the table before a festive company. It was an old custom in England to go about with such a bowl, containing wassail, at the time of the New Year, &c., singing a festival song, and drinking the health of the inhabitants and collecting money to replenish the bowl.

"A mighty *wassel-bowl* he took."

Scott: Marmion, i. 15.

wassail-cup, s. A cup from which wassail was drunk.

wās'-sail, *wās'-sāl, v. i. [*WASSAIL, s.*] To hold a merry drinking-meeting; to attend at wassails; to tope.

"Spending all the day, and a good part of the night, in dancing, carolling, and *wassailing*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

wās'-sail-ēr, s. [Eng. *wassail*, v.; -er.] One who joins in a wassail or drinking-feast; a toper, a feaster, a reveler.

"I am no *wassailer*;

Command me in all service save the Bacchant's."

Byron: Sardanapalus, ii. 1.

***wās'-sēr-mān, subst.** [Ger.=waterman.] A sea-monster in the shape of a man.

"The griesly *Wasserman* that makes his game

The flying ships with swiftness to pursue."

Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 24.

wāst, v. i. [See def.] The second person singular of *was* (q. v.).

wāst'-age (age as īg), s. [Eng. *wast(e)*; -age.] Loss by use, decay, leakage, and the like.

wāste, v. t. & i. [O. Fr. *waster*=to lay waste, to waste, from Lat. *vasto*; Fr. *gâter*.] [*WASTE, a.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To bring to ruin; to devastate, to desolate, to ruin, to destroy.

"Wasted the country of the children of Ammon."—1 *Chron.* xix. 1.

2. To diminish by continued loss; to wear away gradually; to consume, to spend, to use up.

"Feed the fire that *wastes* thy powers away."

Cowper: Retirement, 264.

3. To expend without valuable return; to spend vainly, foolishly, or uselessly; to employ or use prodigally, unnecessarily, carelessly, or lavishly; to squander.

"They that folly *wasten* and dispenden the goodes that they han."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus*.

II. Law: To damage, injure, or impair, as an estate, voluntarily, or by allowing the buildings, fences, or the like, to go to decay.

B. Intransitive:

1. To grow less or diminish in bulk, substance, strength, value, or the like; to decrease gradually; to dwindle; to be consumed. (Often with *away*.)

"E'en while he lives, he *wastes* with secret woe."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 515.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. To bring down one's weight to a certain point.
"Wasting as most jockeys *waste* is the surest possible way to prevent anyone called upon for exertion doing himself justice."—*Referee*, Dec. 12, 1886.

waste, ***wast**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *wast* (in the phrase *faire wast*=to lay waste), *gast*, *gaste*=waste, from O. H. Ger. *waste*=a waste; *wasten*=to lay waste, from Lat. *vastus*=waste, desolate, vast; cf. A. S. *wēste*=waste.]

A. As adjective:

1. Devastated, ravaged, ruined, spoiled, desolated.

"The Lord maketh the earth empty, and maketh it waste, and turneth it upside down."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 1.

2. Resembling a desert or wilderness; desolate, wild, dreary; bare and dismal.

"He found him in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. 10.

3. Not tilled or cultivated; producing no crops or wood; as, *waste* land.

4. Spoiled, injured, or rendered unfit for its original or intended use in the process of manufacture, handling, employment, or the like; rejected from the material reserved for a desired purpose; of little or no value; refuse; as, *waste* paper.

*5. Lost for want of occupiers or usage; superfluous, exuberant.

"Strangled with her waste fertility."

Milton: Comus, 729.

*6. In a state of ruin or decay; ruinous, decayed.

"Certayne olde wast and broken howeses."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. celix.

B. As substantive:

***I. Ordinary Language:**

1. The act of wasting; the state or process of being wasted; the act of spoiling, ruining, or devastating; destruction, devastation.

"Gainst him, whose wrongs give edge unto the swords, That make such waste in brief mortality."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. The act of squandering or spending lavishly or wastefully.

"If you had made waste of all I have."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

3. Gradual decrease in bulk, quantity, strength, value, &c., from the effects of time or use; consumption, loss.

"Beauty's waste hath in the world an end."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 9.

4. That which is or has been made waste or desolate; a waste, devastated, or desert region; a wilderness, a desert.

"An unpeopled tract of mountain waste."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

5. Hence, an unoccupied place or space; a dreary void.

"In the dead waste and middle of the night."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

6. Untilled or uncultivated ground; a tract of land not in a state of cultivation, and producing little or no vegetation or wood.

"His tall mill that whistled on the waste."

Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 340.

7. The refuse of a factory or shop; as—
(1) Broken or spoiled castings which go to the heap to be remelted.

(2) The refuse of wool, cotton, or silk, resulting from the working of the fiber. (Used as swabs for wiping machinery, as an absorbent in railway axle-boxes, &c.)

(3) Paper scraps of an office, printing-office, book-binding establishment, &c.

II. Technically:

1. Hydraulics:

(1) A contrivance for allowing the escape of surplus water, as the *waste-weir*, *waste-pit*, or *waste sluice* of a reservoir.

(2) The water so escaping; through a gate, for instance, rather than into the mill-race or penstock.

(3) Overflow water from a sink or trap. A pipe for running waste-water from a bath, standing wash-tub, or sink.

2. *Mining*: A vacant space in the gob or goaf; old workings.

3. *Law*: Spoil, damage, or injury done to houses, woods, farms, lands, &c., by a tenant for life or for years, to the prejudice of the heir, or of him in reversion or remainder. Waste is voluntary, as by felling timber, pulling down houses, &c.; or permissive, as the suffering of damage to accrue for want of doing the necessary acts to keep buildings and lands in order. Whatever does a lasting damage to the freehold is a waste.

¶ 1. *To lay waste*: To render desolate; to devastate, to ruin.

2. *To run to waste*: To become useless, exhausted, or spoiled from want of proper management, attention, care, skill, or the like; to become lost for any useful purpose.

waste-basket, *s.* [*Waste-paper basket*.]

waste-board, *s.* The same as *WASHBOARD*, 2.

waste-book, *s.* A book containing a regular account of a merchant's transactions, set down in the order of time in which they took place, previous to their being carried, in book-keeping by double entry to the journal, or in simple entry to the ledger; a day-book.

waste-gate, *s.* A gate to allow the passage of surplus water from a pond or canal.

***waste-good**, *s.* A prodigal, a spendthrift.

"This first . . . is a waste-good and a spendthrift."

—*Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier*.

waste-lands, *s. pl.* Lands left in their natural condition because they are not worth cultivating, or because their owner has not capital enough to turn them to proper account.

waste-paper, *s.* Spoiled or used paper.

Waste-paper basket: A small wicker basket, used in offices, &c., to hold waste or worthless papers.

waste-pipe, *s.* A discharge-pipe for superfluous water.

waste-steam pipe, *s.*

Steam-engine: The pipe leading from the safety-valve to the atmosphere.

***waste-thrift**, *s.* A spendthrift.

waste-trap, *s.* A form of trap for allowing surplus water to escape without permitting air to pass in the other direction.

waste-water pipe, *s.*

Steam-engine: The pipe for carrying off the surplus water from the hot-well.

waste-weir, *s.* A cut in the side of a canal for carrying off surplus water.

wāst'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [*WASTE*, *v.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

*1. Laid waste; made waste or desolate; devastated.

"As mountain waves from wasted lands,
Sweep back to ocean blue."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.

2. Spent or consumed recklessly or to no use; squandered.

3. Diminished in bulk, quantity, size, or the like; worn away.

"Wasted, wrinkled, old, and ugly."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xii.

wāste'-fūl, ***wāste'-fūll**, ***wast-ful**, *a.* [*Eng. waste*; *-ful*(l).]

1. Full of or causing waste or ruin; destructive to property or to anything of value; ruinous.

"Once more attend! avert the wasteful woe."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 596.

2. Spending that which is valuable recklessly, unnecessarily, or foolishly; lavish, prodigal.

"The wasteful expenditure of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

*3. Lying waste; desolate, waste.

"His chosen people he did bless
In the wasteful wilderness."

Milton: Psalm cxxxvi.

wāste'-fūl-lŷ, ***wast-ful-ly**, *adv.* [*Eng. waste-ful*; *-ly*.] In a wasteful manner; lavishly; prodigally.

"Her lavish hand is wastefully profuse."

Dryden: Aurengzebe.

wāste'-fūl-nēss, ***waste-ful-ness**, *s.* [*Eng. wasteful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wasteful; lavishness, prodigality.

***wās'-tēl**, ***wās'-tēll**, *s.* [O. Fr. *wastel*, *gastel* (Fr. *gâteau*)=a cake, from M. H. Ger. *wastel*=a kind of bread.] A kind of finewhite bread, inferior only to the finest (called *simnel-bread*), and formerly in common use among the more wealthy and luxurious of the middle classes.

***wastel-bread**, ***wastel-brede**, *s.* The same as *WASTEL*. (q. v.).

"With roasted flesh and milk, and wastel-brede."

Chaucer: C. T., 147. (Prol.)

***wastel-cake**, ***wastell-cake**, *subst.* A cake of wastel-bread.

***wāste'-lēss**, *a.* [*Eng. waste*; *-less*.] Incapable of being wasted, consumed, or expended; inexhaustible.

"From their wasteless treasures heap rewards
More out of grace than merit on us mortals."

May: The Heir, iv.

***wāste'-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. waste*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being waste; solitude, desolation.

"She of nought afraid,

Through woods and wasteness wide him daily sought."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 3.

wāst'-ēr, ***wast-our**, *s.* [*Eng. waste*, *v.*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who or that which wastes, squanders, or consumes extravagantly; a prodigal, a spendthrift.

"If Lucullus were not a waster, and a delicate given to belly-cheare."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 361.

2. An excrescence in the snuff of a candle, which causes it to run to waste. Also called a thief. (*Colloq.*)

*3. A kind of cudgel; a blunt sword used as a foil.

"With a good waster he so mortified this old Adam of his son-in-law squire, that he needed no other penance than this."—*Harington: Brief View of the Church*, p. 22.

¶ In this sense perhaps a misprint for *wafter* (q. v.).

4. A kind of barbed spear or trident used for striking fish. Called also a *Leister*. (*Scotch.*)

II. Found.: A casting which is spoiled and sent to the scrap-heap.

wāst'-iŋg, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*WASTE*, *v.*]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Desolating; laying waste; devastating, ruinous.

"Wasting fire, and dying groan."

Scott: Marmion, vi. 31.

2. Wearing out, consuming, enfeebling.

"Wasting years."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, iv. 364.

C. As subst.: Waste; specif., the act of reducing one's weight below what it should normally be.

"Death from consumption is not an unusual end for a jockey, whose constitution is often injured by the practice of 'wasting,' in order to ride at an unnaturally light weight."—*London Standard*.

wasting-palsy, *s.*

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. W. Roberts to palsy characterized by degeneration and loss of volume and power of the voluntary muscles without any diminution of the sensibility or the intelligence.

***wast-or**, ***wast-our**, *s.* [*WASTER*.]

wāst'-rēl, ***wās'-tōr-ēl**, *s.* [*WASTE*.]

*1. Anything cast away as bad or useless; any waste substance; refuse, rubbish.

2. Anything allowed to run to waste or to remain neglected; as—

(1) *Wasteland*; common.

"Their [tynners] workes, both streame and load, lie either in several or in *wastrell*, that is, in inclosed grounds or in commons."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 13.

(2) A neglected child; a street Arab.

"Sending out not *wastrels*, paupers, and ne'er-do-wells, but capable mechanics and laborers, to Australia."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) A profligate. (*Prov.*)

wāst'-rie, **wāst'-ēr-īe**, ***wast-rye**, *s. & a.* [*Eng. waste*; *-rie*, *-ry*.]

A. As subst.: Prodigality, wastefulness. (*Scotch.*)

***B. As adj.**: Wasteful, destructive.

"The pope and his *wastrye* workers."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 138.

***wāt** (1), *s.* [Compare *Tom*, applied to a cat, *Ned* to an ass, &c.] An old familiar name for a hare. (*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 22.)

wāt (2), *s.* [See def.] A Siamese term for a sacred place, within which are pagodas, monasteries, idols, tanks, &c.

wāt, *a.* [*WET*, *a.*]

1. Wet.

2. Addicted to drinking; thirsty. (*Scotch.*)

wāt, *v. t.* [*WIT*, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

wāčh, ***wacche**, *s.* [A. S. *wæcce*=a watch, from *wacan*=to watch, from *wacan*=to wake (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. The state of being awake; forbearance of sleep; wakefulness, watchfulness.

"Fell into a sadness, then into a fast,

Thence to a watch."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. The act or state of watching; a keeping awake for the purpose of attending, guarding, preserving, or the like; attendance without sleep; vigilance, vigil.

"Had your watch been good,

This sudden mischief never would have fallen."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 1.

*3. Vigilance; close observation or attention.

"Follow her close, give her good watch,

I pray you."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. A person or number of persons set for a guard over the persons, property, or interests of others; a watchman or body of watchmen; a sentry, a sentinel, a guard.

"To him that cannot so much as see, to discharge the office of watch."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun;

-tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

5. In the same sense as II. 1.

6. The period of time during which one person, or a body of persons, watch or stand sentinel, or the time from one relief of sentinels to another; hence, applied to a division of the night when the precautionary setting of a watch is more generally necessary. Among the Romans, the time from sunset to sunrise was divided into four equal spaces or watches, severally distinguished as first, second, third, and fourth watches, each containing three hours; but these hours varied in length, being longest in winter and shortest in summer, and the watch contained three of our hours only at the equinoxes. The Greeks also divided the night into four watches. The proper Jewish reckoning recognized only three of these watches, the first, from sunset till about 10 P. M., the second, or middle watch, from 10 P. M. to 2 A. M., and the third, or morning watch, from 2 A. M. to sunrise. After the establishment of the Roman power, the watches were increased in number to four, which were known as first, second, &c., or as even, midnight, cock-crowing, and morning, the watches terminating respectively at 9 P. M., midnight, 3 A. M., and 6 A. M. (Exodus xiv. 24, Judges vii. 19, Matthew xiv. 25, Mark xiii. 35.)

7. Any contrivance by which the progress of time is perceived and measured; as—

* (1) A candle marked out into sections, each of which denoted a certain portion of time in burning.

"Give me a watch."—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.

(2) A time-keeper actuated by a spring, and capable of being carried on the person. The essential difference between a clock and a watch has been defined to be that the latter will run in any position, but the former in a vertical position only. Since the invention of the cheap spring-clock this definition must be abandoned. Another characteristic which was formerly distinguishing was that the watch escapement was always controlled by a balance-wheel and spring, while the clock escapement was generally governed by a pendulum. Watches are said to have been invented at Nuremberg, about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. The essential portions of a watch are the dial, on which the hours, minutes, and seconds are marked, the hands, which by their movement round the dial point out the time, the train of wheels, which carry round the hands, &c., the balance, which regulates the motion of the wheels, and the mainspring, whose elastic force produces the motion of the whole machinery. The works are inclosed in a case of metal, usually silver or gold. The shape is now universally circular and flat, so as to be easily carried in the pocket. The early watches had but one hand, and required winding twice a day. The spring was at first merely a straight piece of steel, not coiled. A spring to regulate the balance was first applied by Dr. Hooke, 1658; this was at first made straight, but soon improved by making it of spiral form. A repeating-watch, or repeater, has a small bell, gong, or other sounding object, on which the hours, half-hours, quarters, &c., are struck on the compression of a spring. The most perfect form of watch is the chronometer (q. v.).

*8. The place where a watch is set or kept.

"I must to the watch."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical:

(1) The period of time occupied by each part of a ship's crew alternately while on duty. This period is one of four hours, the reckoning beginning at noon or midnight. But in order to prevent the constant falling of the same watch to the same portion of the crew, the time between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. is divided into two short watches of two hours each, technically known as dog-watches. Thus, the watch from 12 noon to 4 P. M. is the first afternoon watch; that from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M. the first dog-watch; and that from 6 P. M. to 8 P. M. the second dog-watch; from 8 P. M. to midnight is the first night-watch; from midnight to 4 A. M. the middle watch; from 4 A. M. to 8 A. M. the morning watch; and from 8 A. M. to noon the forenoon watch. When this alternation of watches is kept up during the twenty-four hours, it is termed having watch and watch, in distinction from keeping all hands at work during one or more watches. An anchor-watch is a small watch composed of one or two men set to look after the ship while at anchor or in port.

(2) A certain portion of the officers and crew of a ship who together attend to working her for a certain period. [(1).] The crew of every ship while at sea is generally divided into two portions—the star-board-watch, which in the merchant service is the captain's watch, and is often commanded by the second mate; and the port-watch, which in the merchant service is commanded by the first mate. In the navy these watches are commanded by the lieutenants successively.

2. Pottery: A trial piece of fire-clay so placed in a pottery-kiln as to be readily withdrawn, to enable the workmen to judge of the heat of the fire and the condition of the ware.

¶ (1) *The Black Watch*: [BLACK WATCH.]

(2) *Watch and ward*: The ancient custom of watching by night and by day in towns and cities. A distinction was drawn between the terms *watch* and *ward*, the former being applied to watching and guarding by night, and the latter to watching and guarding by day; hence, the expression, *watch and ward* denotes a constant watching and guarding by day and night.

watch-alarm, s. [ALARM-WATCH.]

watch-barrel, s. The brass box in a watch containing the mainspring.

watch-bell, s.

Naut.: A large bell in ships which is struck when the half-hour glass is run out, to make known the time or division of the watch.

watch-bill, s.

Naut.: A list of the officers and crew of a ship who are appointed to the watch, together with the several stations to which each man belongs.

*watch-birth, s. A midwife.

"Th' eternal watch-births of thy sacred wit."

Sylvestre: The Magnificence, 1, 197.

*watch-box, s. A sentry-box.

watch-case, s.

1. The case of a watch.

*2. A word of doubtful meaning occurring in Shakespeare:

"O thou dull god! why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leavest the kingly couch
A watch-case or a common 'larum-bell'?"

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

Schmidt (*Lexicon*) thinks it=sentry-box. Hanmer considers that it "alludes to the watchman set in garrison towns upon some eminence, attending upon an alarm-bell, which was to ring out in case of fire or any approaching danger. He had a case or box to shelter him from the weather."

watch-clock, s.

1. An electromagnetic watch-clock (q. v.).

2. An alarm.

"The early watch-clock of the sloathful sleeper."

Sylvestre: Handicrafts, 105.

watch-dog, s. A dog kept to watch and guard premises or property, and to give notice of intruders by barking and the like.

watch-fire, s. A fire kept up during the night as a signal, or for the use of a watch, guard, sentinels, &c.

"And with their thousand watch-fires
The midnight sky was red."

Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, ix.

watch-glass, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A concavo-convex glass for covering the face of a watch.

2. *Naut.*: An hour or half-hour glass used on board ships to measure the time of a watch on deck.

watch-guard, s. A chain, cord, ribbon, &c., by which a watch is attached to the person.

watch-gun, s.

Naut.: The gun which is fired on board ships of war at the setting of the watch in the evening and relieving it in the morning.

watch-house, s.

1. A house in which a watch or guard is placed.

"Upon the walls every night doe watche fiftene men
in watch-houses, for every watch-house five men."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 108.

2. A house where the night-watchmen assemble previous to the hour on which they enter on their respective beats, and where disturbers of the peace, seized by them during the night, are lodged and kept in custody till the morning, when they are brought before a magistrate; a lock-up.

watch-jewel, s. [JEWEL, s., II.]

watch-key, s. An instrument with a socket to fit the fusee square or winding arbor of a watch, whereby the watch is wound.

watch-light, s. A light used while sitting up or watching during the night, especially, in former times, a candle with a rush wick.

"Item, a dozen pound of watch-lights for the servants."
—*Addison: The Drummer*.

watch-night, s. Among certain religious sects the last night of the year, on which occasion services are held till the advent of the new year.

*watch-paper, s. An old-fashioned fancy ornament or thin tissue lining for the inside of a watch-case.

watch-pocket, s. A small pocket in a garment for carrying a watch; also a similar pocket in the head-curtain of a bed, or the like.

*watch-rate, s. A rate or tax authorized to be levied in England for watching and lighting a parish or borough.

watch-regulator, s. [REGULATOR, II. 2 (4).]

watch-spring, s. [MAINSRING, 1.]

watch-tackle, s. [TAIL-TACKLE.]

watch-tower, s.

1. An elevated tower on which a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

*2. A light-house.

"The use of this watch-tower is to show light as a lantern."
—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxvi, ch. xiii.

watch-work, watch-works, s.

Horol.: The machinery of a watch.

wāṭch, *wacche, *watche, v. i. & t. [WATCH, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be awake; to be or continue without sleep; to keep vigil.

"They that watch see time how slow it creeps."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1, 575.

2. To be attentive, circumspect, or vigilant; to keep close observation; to notice carefully; to give heed.

"Watch thou in all things."—*2 Timothy* iv. 1.

3. To act as a watchman, guard, sentinel, or the like; to keep watch or guard.

4. To look forward with expectation; to be expectant; to wait.

"My soul waiteth for the Lord, more than they that watch for the morning."—*Psalms* cxxx. 6.

5. To act as an attendant or nurse on the sick by night; to remain awake to give attendance, assistance, or the like.

"That I might sit all night and watch with you."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

6. To float on the surface of the water. (Said by seamen of a buoy.)

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To look with close attention at or on; to keep carefully and constantly in view or under supervision; to keep a sharp lookout over or on; to keep an eye on; to observe or regard with vigilance and care.

"They watched him and sent forth spies . . . that they might take hold of his words."—*Luke* xv. 20.

2. To have in charge or keeping; to tend, to guard. "Shepherdes abyding in the felde, and watchynge their flocke by night."—*Luke* ii. 8 (1541).

3. To look for, to wait for, to await.

"We will stand and watch your pleasure."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

*4. To surprise and baffle.

"I think we have watched you now."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

II. Falconry: To keep awake; to keep from sleep, as a hawk, for the purpose of exhausting and taming it.

"I'll watch him tame, and talk him out of patience."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

¶ (1) *To watch out*: To observe carefully the outgoing or departure of. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xlii.)

(2) *To watch over*: To be carefully observant of; to guard from error, danger, or slipping.

wāṭch'-ēr, s. [Eng. watch, v.; -er.]

1. One who watches or keeps guard; a guard.

"On the frontiers . . . were set watchemen and watchers in dyers manners."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlix.

2. One who lies awake.

"Get on your nightgown, lest occasion call us,
And show us to be watchers."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. One who attends upon the sick by night.

"I, a faded watcher by thy pillow."

Matthew Arnold: Tristram and Iseult, ii.

4. One who observes closely; a close observer.

"Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
When a new planet swims into his ken."

Keats: Sonnet 11.

*wāṭch'-ēt, *wāḡ'-ēt, a. & s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from a Low Lat. *wadio*=to dye with woad, from Ger. *waid*=woad.]

A. As adj.: Blue, pale blue.

"Grim Auster, drooping all with dew,
In mantle clad of watchet hue."

Warton: Ode on Approach of Summer.

B. As subst.: A blue or pale blue color or tint.

"Here see we watchet deepened with a blew."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

wāṭch'-fūl, *watche-ful, *wāṭch'-fūll, adj. [Eng. watch; -ful(l).] Full of watch or vigilance; vigilant, observant; careful to observe; cautious, wary. (Followed by of before a thing to be regulated, and by against before a thing to be avoided.)

"His watchful dog."—*Thomson: Summer*, 497.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wāčh'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *watchful*; *-ly*.] In a watchful manner; with watchfulness or vigilance; vigilantly, heedfully; with cautious observance and consideration.

"He must *watchfully* look to his own steps."—*Barrow: sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

wāčh'-fūl-nēss, ***watch-ful-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *watchful*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being watchful or wakeful; wakefulness, sleeplessness.

"*Watchfulness*, sometimes called a coma vigil, often precedes too great sleepiness."—*Arbutnot: On Diet*.

2. Vigilance, heed; careful and diligent observation against danger, mistakes, or misconduct; heedfulness, wariness, cautiousness.

"To demand the strongest exhortations to care and *watchfulness*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., hint 19.

wāčh'-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WATCH, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or state of one who watches; watchfulness, wakefulness.

"Returning home from the *watchings*."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

wāčh'-māk-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, *s.*, and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make and repair watches and clocks.

"Smithing comprehends all trades which use forge or fire, from the anvilsmith to the *watchmaker*."—*Moxon*.

watchmaker's glass, *s.* A double convex lens set in a tubular socket, adapted to be held to the eye by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

wāčh'-māk-lŷng, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, *s.*, and *making*.] The art or operation of making watches; the business or profession of a watchmaker.

wāčh'-man, ***watche-man**, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A person set to keep watch; a guard, a sentinel.

"*Watchman*, what of the night?"—*Isaiah* xxi. 11.

2. One who guards the streets of a city or town, or a large building, by night.

3. One who watches over or guards anything.

"The special *watchmen* of our English weal."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 5.

***wāčh'-mēnt**, *s.* [English *watch*, *s.*, *-ment*.] A state of vigilance.

"My *watchments* are now over by my master's direction."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 207.

wāčh'-wōrd, ***watche-word**, *s.* [Eng. *watch*, and *word*.]

1. The word given to sentinels, and to such as have occasion to visit the guards, used as a signal by which a friend may be known from an enemy, or a person who has a right to pass the watch from one who has not; a countersign, a password, a parole.

2. Hence, any preconceived indication or a direction eagerly watched for, as a signal for action.

"All have their ears upright, waiting when the *watch-word* shall come, that they should arise into rebellion."—*Spenser: State of Ireland*.

3. A word used as a motto, as expressive of a principle or rule of action.

"Shouting the *watchword* of Progress and Enlightenment."—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*. (Pref. p. vii.)

wā-tēr, *s.* [A. S. *water*; cogn. with Dut. *water*; O. H. Ger. *wazar*, *wazzar*; Ger. *wasser*. From another root come the Scandinavian forms: as Icel. *vatr*; Dan. *vand*; Sw. *valten*; Goth. *wato* (plural *watna*). Cf. Russ. *voda*; Gr. *hydōr*; Lat. *unda*; Sansc. *udan*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A clear, colorless, transparent liquid, destitute of taste and smell, and possessing a neutral reaction. It is one of the most important and most widely-distributed substances in nature, occurring universally in one or other of its three physical states = liquid, solid, or gaseous. As a liquid it constitutes the great mass of the oceans, rivers, and lakes, which cover nearly three-fourths of the earth's surface; in the solid state it exists permanently in the form of ice or snow in the polar regions; and as a vapor is a constituent of the aerial envelope of the earth, and the exhalations of volcanoes and boiling springs. It occurs in combination in many mineral substances, and also in organic bodies, animals and plants containing from 80 to 90 per cent. Water is the most efficient of all solvents, there being few substances which are not, to some extent, affected by it, hence natural waters never occur absolutely pure, but contain in solution more or less of the constituents of the strata through which they have passed. Rain-water contains substances derived in minute quantities from the atmosphere, such as ammonia, nitrate of ammonia, carbonic acid, nitrous and sulphurous acids. Spring-water always contains a much larger proportion of dissolved substances than rain-water. When this

is so highly charged with saline or gaseous constituents, as to have a peculiar taste or smell, and is unfitted for ordinary use, it is called mineral-water (q. v.), and when the amount of these constituents does not sensibly affect its taste, &c., it is described as fresh-water. Sea-water is essentially a mineral water, its saline constituents consisting of the chlorides and sulphates of sodium, potassium, magnesium, and calcium, together with minute quantities of silica, bromine, iodine, phosphoric acid, &c. The total solid contents of sea-water in mid-ocean varies from 30 to 40 grms. per litre, being largest near the equator and smallest near the poles.

¶ A cubic inch of fresh water at 42° weighs .036126 pounds. A cubic foot weighs 62.321 pounds. A cubic foot contains 6.2321 gallons. One gallon weighs 10 pounds. A ton comprises 35.943 cubic feet. Salt water is slightly heavier than fresh.

2. Water collected in a body, as the ocean, a sea, a lake, a river; any collection of water.

"The annihilating *waters* roar
Above what they have done."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

3. Water from the heavens; rain.

"By sudden floods and fall of *waters*."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

4. Applied to other fluids, liquid secretions, humors, &c., as:

(1) Tears.

"Then they seemed all to be glad, but the *water* stood in their eyes."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(2) Urine.

"Carry his *water* to the wise woman."

Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

5. Applied to the color or luster of a diamond or pearl, and occasionally of other precious stones; as, a diamond of the first *water*—i. e., one perfectly pure and transparent.

"The diamonds of a most proved *water*."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: H₂O. Water was long regarded as an element, but toward the end of the seventeenth century it was shown by Lavoisier to be a compound, and to consist of two parts by weight of hydrogen to sixteen of oxygen, or two volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen. When pure it is free from taste and smell, and at ordinary pressure is liquid between 0° and 100°, boils at 100°, and freezes at 0°C., expanding to the extent of one-eleventh of its volume. The quantity of heat absorbed in the melting of ice is sufficient to raise the temperature of an equal weight of water 79.2°, and the quantity of heat rendered latent by water at 100°, becoming vapor, would raise the temperature of water 5.37 times as much as from 0° to 100°. Water is 825 times heavier than air, and when converted into steam expands to nearly 1,600 volumes. One cubic centimetre at 4°, and under a pressure of 760 mm. of mercury, weighs 15.432349 grains, or one gramme, the unit of weight in the metric system.

2. *Comm.*: Stock issued without any provision being made for the payment of interest thereon.

"But it is said by the chairman of the Committee on Public Finance, that 'more than half of this stock is *water*, and could not have come into existence had not this business been superior to the control of competition.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, June 14, 1888.

3. *Geol.*: Water is one of the two most potent agencies in working geological changes on the earth's surface. In most cases it acts in direct antagonism to the other very potent cause, fire. Every river descending a mountain-slope, or crossing a plain, to reach the ocean carries with it, especially after heavy rain, abundant sediment, as does every tributary great or small. Much of this sediment reaches the sea, where, if the water be deep, it is lost for a time, while, if the water be shallow, it may gradually build up a delta, which an earthquake shock may convert into land fully reclaimed from the ocean. The boulders, gravel, &c., too heavy to be transported so far, are arranged according to their weight, the heaviest falling first. The expansion of water when it freezes in the crevices of rocks enables it in many cases to rend them asunder, and leave them of more manageable size to be transported. [AQUEOUS, B. 4.]

4. *Law*: Land is held to include water, but not water land. If the possession of a lake be disputed, the action must be brought, not for so many acres of water, but for so many acres of land covered with water.

¶ (1) *Aërated water*: Carbonated water. [CARBONATED.]

(2) *Hard water*: [HARD, 22.]

(3) *Mineral waters*: [MINERAL.]

(4) *Soft water*: [SOFT, A. 14.]

(5) *Strong waters*: [STRONG-WATERS.]

(6) *To hold water*: [HOLD, v., ¶ 13.]

(7) *To keep above water*: To keep one's head above water: To manage to struggle through or overcome financial difficulties.

(8) *Water of crystallization*: [CRYSTALLIZATION, ¶.]

(9) *Water on the brain*, *Water in the head*: *Path.*: A popular name for Hydrocephalus (q. v.).

(10) *Where the water sticks*: The point in dispute.

water-agrimony, *s.*

Bot.: *Bidens tripartita*. (Prior.) It grows in watery places.

water-aloe, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloides*.

water-analysis, *s.*

Chem.: The estimation of the dissolved contents of water under the three heads of gaseous, mineral, and organic matter, the latter including floating microcosms; but the term more generally refers, in the case of potable waters, to the determination of the organic matter and total mineral residue, without the separation of the latter into its constituent parts. No process of analysis does more than estimate the relative amount of organic matter; nor, excepting by the aid of the microscope, is any attempt made to differentiate between what is harmless and what is presumably hurtful. Wanklyn's method involves the estimation of the ammonia produced by boiling with permanganate of potash, and the amount of oxygen consumed as shown by the reduction of the permanganate. Frankland proceeds to determine the organic nitrogen and carbon, and from the results arrives at his conclusions respecting the purity of the water. Tidy allows the permanganate to react on the water at common temperatures, and determines the loss of permanganate at the end of one hour and three hours respectively. Whichever method is adopted, there are certain minimum limits below which a water is considered good, and above which it is regarded as either of doubtful quality or likely to prove injurious. The statement of the various limits and attendant circumstances connected with the source of the water supply, and which go to qualify the results obtained, are to be found described at length by the authors referred to in their published methods of analysis.

water-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A drag-anchor (q. v.).

water-antelope, *s.*

Zoölogy:

1. [WATER-BUCK.]

2. (Pl.): A comprehensive name for the genus *Eleotragus* and its allies, from the fact that most of the species abound in marshy districts on the banks of the African rivers.

water-apple, *s.*

Bot.: The Custard-apple (q. v.).

water-avens, *s.* [AVENS.]

water-back, *s.* A permanent reservoir at the back of a stove or range, to utilize the heat of the fire in keeping a supply of hot water.

water-bailiff, *s.*

English Law:

1. A custom-house officer in a port town for searching ships.

*2. An officer of the London corporation who saw to the observance of the statutes and bylaws applicable to the river Thames.

3. An officer employed to watch a fishing-river to prevent poaching.

water-balance *subst.* An oscillating pendulous frame, having a series of troughs in vertical series and inclined in alternate directions, so that, as the frame oscillates, the water dipped by the lower one shall be poured into the next above, which, on the return motion, shall pour it into the next, and so on.

water-barometer, *subst.* A barometer in which water is employed instead of mercury for indicating the fluctuations in atmospheric density.

water-barrel, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A water-cask.

2. *Mining*: A large wrought-iron barrel with a self-acting valve in the bottom, used in drawing water where there are no pumps.

water-barrow, *s.* A two-wheeled barrow, provided with a tank mounted on trunnions. Used by gardeners and others.

water-bath, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A bath of fresh or salt water, as distinguished from a vapor-bath.

2. A bain-marie.

II. *Chem.*: A copper vessel, having the upper cover perforated with circular openings from two to three inches in diameter. When in use it is nearly filled with water, which is kept boiling by means of a gas-burner, and the metallic or porcelain basin containing the liquid intended to be evaporated is placed over the openings mentioned above.

bōil, bōy; pōut, lōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exiŷt. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = ŷan. -tion, -sion = ŷūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = ŷūŷ. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

water-battery, s.

Elect.: A voltaic battery in which water is the liquid used to excite electric action.

***water-baylage, s.** (See extract.)

"*Water-baylage*, a tax demanded upon all goods by the City, imported and exported."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 20, 1668-9.

water-bean, s.

Bot. (pl.): The order Nelumbiaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

water-bearer, s.

Astron.: Aquarius (q. v.).

water-bearing, s.

Mach.: A contrivance in which water or steam pressure is employed to counterbalance the downward pressure upon a rotating shaft, thereby obviating friction.

water-bears, s. pl.

Zoöl.: Sloth-animalcules (q. v.).

water-bed, s.

1. A bed composed of water, inclosed in a caoutchouc case. On this bed all sensible pressure on any part of the body is removed, so that bed-sores are averted, and great relief from suffering afforded.

*2. A bed on board ship.

water-beetles, s. pl.

Entom.: The Hydradephaga (q. v.).

water-bellows, s. A form of blowing-machine consisting of two or more inverted vessels suspended from the ends of a working-beam, and alternately rising and falling in the cisterns, which are nearly full of water. Induction and eduction pipes pass from below upward into the cisterns, their upper open ends being above the level of the water. The induction-pipes have valves on the top, and the eduction-pipes have valves at the bottom, so that the air cannot pass in the wrong direction.

water-betony, s.

Bot.: *Scrophularia aquatica*. (*Prior*.)

Water-betony moth:

Ent.: A European Night-moth, *Cucullia scrophulariæ*. Fore-wings pale ochre, with a dark-brown stripe, the hinder margin with two whitish crescents. Caterpillar greenish-white, feeding on *Scrophularia nodosa* and *S. aquatica*, &c.

water-bewitched, s. A term applied to any very weak liquid or greatly diluted drink.

water-birds, s. pl.

Ornith.: A general term for the Wading and Swimming Birds taken together.

water-blinks, s.

Bot.: *Montia fontana*.

water-boatmen, s. pl. [NOTONECTIDÆ.]

water-borne, a. Borne by the water; floated; having water sufficient to float.

water-bosh, s. A metallic basiu in a puddling or boiling furnace, which is made double, so that water may circulate therethrough to protect the furnace from the destructive action of heat and sinder.

water-bottle, s. A glass toilet-bottle; a bottle for holding water at table.

water-brash, s. A form of indigestion; called also Water-qualm. [PYROSIS.]

***water-break, s.** A little wave; a ripple.

water-bridge, s.

Steam: A low vertical partition at the back of a furnace to deflect the flame upward.

water-buck, water-antelope, s.

Zoöl.: *Kobus ellipsiprymnus*, a large antelope from South Africa. Ground color dark rusty iron-gray or grayish-brown, with an elliptical white patch near the root of the tail. It stands about four feet and a half high at the shoulders.

water-buckler, s.

Bot.: The genus *Hydropeltis* (q. v.).

water-budget, water-bouget, s.

Her.: A heraldic device intended to represent a vessel, or rather two vessels, connected by a yoke, anciently used by soldiers for carrying water in long marches and across deserts; and also by water-carriers to convey water from the conduits to the houses of the citizens. It is a bearing frequent in English coat-armour. [BOUGET.]

water-bugs, s. pl.

Entom.: A popular name for the Hydrocores (q. v.).

water-butt, subst. A large open-headed cask, usually set upon end in an outhouse or close to a dwelling, and serving as a reservoir for rain or pump-water.



Water-budget.

water-caltraps or caltrops, s.

Bot.: The genus *Trapa* (q. v.).

water-can, s.

Botany:

(1) *Nuphar lutea*. So named from the shape of the seed-vessels. (*Prior*.)

(2) *Nymphaea alba*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

water-canker, s.

Pathol.: Ulcerative stomatitis. [NOMA.]

water-carpet, s.

Entomol.: A European geometer moth, *Cidaria suffumata*, of which two varieties exist. The fore wings in both are very glossy, the former with two, the latter with one shade of brown.

water-carriage, s.

1. Transportation or conveyance by water.

*2. Means of conveyance by water; a vessel or boat.

water-carrier, s.

1. One who conveys water from the conduits, wells, &c., to the houses of the citizens.

2. A form of water-elevator in which the bucket lifted from the well or cistern is transported on wires to the house at a considerable distance.

3. A grip or furrow for conveying water overland.

"Grips and water-carriers pervade the whole area of this river-basin."—*Field*, Feb. 13, 1886.

water-cart, s. A cart carrying water for sale, or for watering streets, gardens, &c. In the latter case it contains a large tank, at the end of which runs a pipe perforated with small holes, through which the water is sprinkled on the streets, &c.

water-cask, s. A large strong, hooped barrel, used in ships for holding water for use on board.

***water-caster, s.** A urinalist (q. v.).

"A face with rubies mixed like alabaster,
Wastes much in physicke and her water-caster."
Taylor (The Water-poet).

water-cement, s. A cement which possesses the property of hardening under water, and is therefore employed in structures which are built under water, and also for lining cisterns, coating damp walls on basement stories, &c.

water-chats, s. pl.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the Fluvicolinæ (q. v.).

water-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Trapa natans*. The English name is translated from the French *Marron d'eau*.

water-chickweed, s.

Bot.: *Montia fontana*.

water-chrysolite, s. [BOTTLE-STONE.]

water-cicadas, s. pl.

Entom.: The same as WATER-BOATMEN. (*Swainson*.)

water-clock, s. An instrument to indicate the time by the passage of water into or from a vessel. [CLEPSYDRA.]

water-closet, s. A commode with water supply to flush the basin, carry off the contents, and prevent the rise of sewer-gas.

water-color, water-colour, s. & a.

A. As substantive:

1. A color carefully ground up with water and isinglass, or other mucilage, instead of oil. Water-colors are often prepared in the form of small cakes dried hard, which can be rubbed on a moistened palette when wanted. Moist water-colors in a semi-fluid state are also used. They are generally kept in metal tubes, which preserve them from becoming dry and hard.

"Such water-colors, to impaint his cause."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 1.

2. A water-color painting.

"The water-colors exhibited by Mr. Gifford are remarkable for nicety of observation."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Sept., 1878, p. 313.

B. As adj.: Painted or executed in water-colors.

Water-color painting:

1. The art of painting in water-colors.

2. A painting executed in water-colors.

water-colorist, water-colourist, s. One who paints in water colors.

water-column, s. A column or pillar of water.

"Rising like water-columns from the sea."

Byron: Child Harold, iv. 18.

water-course, s. [WATERCOURSE.]

water-craft, s. Vessels or boats plying on water.

†**water-crake, s.**

Ornith.: The Water-ousel (q. v.). (*Willughby: Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 149.)

water-crane, s. A goose-neck apparatus for supplying water from an elevated tank to the tender of a locomotive-engine.

†**water-crow, s.**

Ornithology:

1. [See extract under OUSEL, s., ¶ (2).]

2. [WATER-TURKEY.]

water-crowfoot, s.

Bot.: *Ranunculus aquatilis*. The stem is submerged, the leaves beneath the water being capillaceously multifid, those which float trifid or tripartite, with cut or crenated lobes, the petals white. Common in lakes, ponds, and ditches, flowering from May to August.

water-cup, s.

Bot.: The genus *Hydrocotyle* (q. v.).

water-cure, subst. The same as HYDROPATHY (q. v.).

water-deck, s.

Mil.: A painted piece of canvas used for covering the saddle and bridle, girths, &c., of a dragoon's horse. (*Annandale*.)

water-deer, s.

Zoöl.: *Hydropotes inermis*, a small deer from China. It is about the size of the Muntjac (q. v.), which it resembles in having the upper canines developed into tusks, but there is no tuft on the head. Color light red-brown.

water-deerlet, s.

Zoöl.: *Tragulus aquaticus*, from Sierra Leone and the Gambia district. Coat deep glossy brown, with longitudinal white stripes, and irregularly spotted with white.

water-deity, s.

Anthrop.: A deity supposed to preside over some river, sea, or lake. (See extract under WATER-WORSHIPER.)

water-demon, s.

Anthropology: A demon supposed to inhabit the water. (See extract under WATER-KELPIE.)

water-devil, s.

Entomol.: *Hydrous* or *Hydrophilus piceus*.

water-distilling ship, s. The same as Distilling-ship (q. v.).

water-dock, s.

Botany: *Rumex hydrolapathum*, a large, erect branched dock, three to six feet high, growing in ditches and by river-sides.

water-doctor, s.

1. A urinalist (q. v.).

2. A hydropathist.

water-dog, s.

1. A dog accustomed to the water, and having considerable swimming-powers; specifically, a water-spaniel (q. v.).

2. A name given in some parts of the United States to various species of salamanders.

3. A name for small, irregular, floating clouds in a rainy season, supposed to indicate rain. (*Prov. & Scotch*.)

4. A sailor, especially an old sailor; an old salt. (*Colloq.*) [SEA-DOG, 3.]

water-drain, s. A drain or channel for carrying off water.

water-drainage, s. The drainage off of water.

water-dressing, s.

Surg.: The treatment of wounds and ulcers by the application of water, or of dressings saturated with water only.

water-drop, s. A drop of water; hence, a tear. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.)

water-dropwort, s. [CENANTHE.]

water-elder, s.

Botany: *Viburnum opulus*. (*Prior*.) [GUELDER-ROSE.]

water-elephant, s. A name sometimes given to the hippopotamus.

water-elevator, s.

1. A contrivance for raising buckets in wells. The forms are various.

2. An elevator for warehouses and other buildings, operated by water acting through the medium of gravity or by hydraulic pressure.

water-engine, s.

1. An engine driven by water, as a water-wheel. The term is somewhat more definitely applied to an engine in which water under pressure of a head acts upon a piston.

2. An engine to raise water.

water-ermine, s.

Entomology: A Tiger-moth, *Arctia urticae*. Wings white, the fore pair each with a black dot; head and thorax white, body yellow, the tip snowy white,

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt
ar, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite. cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ē. qu = kw

with a row of black spots down the back, and one on each side. Caterpillar black, very hairy. It feeds in marshy places on mint, willow-herb, &c., concealing itself on the under side of the leaves. The moth appears in June.

water-featherfoil, s.

Bot.: Hottonia palustris. (Prior.)

water-fennel, s.

Botany:

1. *Oenanthe phellandrium. (Prior.)*

2. *Callitriche verna. (Britten & Holland.) [WATER-STARWORT.]*

water-fern, s.

Bot.: (1) Osmunda regalis; (2) Ceratopteris thalictroides. Its fronds are boiled and eaten in the Indian Archipelago.

water-fight, s. A naval engagement.

"Such a various and floating water-fight."—Milton: *Hist. England*, bk. ii.

water-fire, s.

Botany: Bergia ammanoides, a species of water-pepper found on the borders of Indian tanks. The trivial name is translated from the Tamil Neer-mel-neripoo.

water-flag, s.

Bot.: Iris pseudacorus.

water-flannel, s.

Botany:

1. *Conferva crispata*, one of the *Confervas* forming beds of entangled filaments on the surface of water. [CROW-SILK.]

2. Water-net (q. v.).

water-flea, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the Branchiopoda (q. v.).

water-float, s. A device in a cistern, boiler, &c., which, floating on the water, actuates a valve.

water-flood, s. A flood of water; an inundation.

water-flower, s.

Bot.: Geum rivale. (Britten & Holland.)

***water-flowing, a.** Flowing like water; streaming.

"My mercy dried their water-flowing tears."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., iv. 8.

water-fly, s.

1. *Ordinary Language and Entomology:*

(1) The genus *Perla* (q. v.). Applied loosely to any winged insect frequenting the surface of water.

(2) The genus *Gyrinus* (q. v.).

*2. *Fig.: Used as an emblem of emptiness and vanity.*

"Dost know this water-fly?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

water-fowl, s.

1. A bird that frequents the water, or lives about rivers, lakes, or in or near the sea; an aquatic-fowl. The term is generally applied to web-footed birds, but is also used of herons, plovers, and other birds that frequent rivers, lakes, and the sea-shore.

2. Such birds collectively; wild fowl.

water-fox, subst. A name given to the carp, on account of its supposed cunning.

"As the carp is accounted the water-fox for his cunning, so the roach is accounted the water-sheep."—*Walton: Angler.*

water-frame, s. A name given to the spinning-jenny, from the fact that at first it was driven by water.

water-furrow, v. t. To drain by drawing furrows across the ridges in the lowest part of the ground.

"Water-furrow thy ground,

That raine, when it cometh, may run away round.

Tusser. Husbandrie, p. 48.

water-furrow, s.

Agric.: A channel, furrow, or grip for conducting water from the land; a watercourse.

water-gage, s. [WATER-GAUGE.]

water-gall, s.

1. A cavity made in the earth by a torrent of water.

2. An appearance in the sky known from experience to presage the approach of rain; a rainbow-colored spot; an imperfectly formed, or a secondary rainbow; a weather-gall.

"These water-galls . . . foretell new storms."

Shakesp., Rape of Lucrece, l. 588.

water-gang, s. A trench or course for conveying a stream of water.

water-gas, s. Gas obtained by the decomposition of water. Water in the form of steam is passed over red-hot coke, resolving it into hydrogen and carbonic oxide, the oxygen being absorbed. The hydrogen and carbonic oxide are then passed through a retort, in which carbonaceous matter,

such as resin, is undergoing decomposition, absorbing therefrom sufficient carbon to render it luminous when burned.

water-gate, s. A water plug or valve.

water-gauge, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.: A wall or bank to restrain or hold back water.*

2. *Steam-eng.: An instrument or attachment to a steam-boiler to indicate the depth of water therein.*

water-gavel, s.

Law: A rent paid for fishing or any other benefit derived from some river.

water-germander, s.

Bot.: Teucrium Scordium.

water-gilder, s. One who practices the art of water-gilding (q. v.).

water-gilding, s. A mode of gilding by an amalgam in which the articles are pickled and then dipped in or brushed with a dilute solution of nitrate of mercury and gold, called quick-water, which leaves a film of amalgam on the surface. After dipping, the articles are exposed to heat in a cage within a furnace, and the mercury is thus driven off. The gold surface is then polished with a bloodstone burnisher.

water-gladiole, s.

Bot.: The genus Butomus. (Gerarde.)

water-glass, s.

*1. A water clock or clepsydra.

2. Soluble glass (q. v.).

water-god, s.

Anthrop.: (See extract.)

"Divine springs, streams, and lakes, water-spirits, deities concerned with the clouds and rain, are frequent, and many details of them are cited here, but I have not succeeded in finding among the lower races any divinity whose attributes, fairly criticised, will show him or her to be an original and absolute elemental Water-god."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), ii. 274.*

water-gruel, subst. A liquid food composed of water and a small portion of meal or other farinaceous substance boiled and seasoned with salt.

"I could eat water-gruel with thee a month for this jest."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

water-gut, s.

Bot.: The genus Enteromorpha (q. v.).

water-hammer, s. (See extract.)

"In a vacuum, however, liquids fall like solids without separation of their molecules. The water-hammer illustrates this: The instrument consists of a thick glass tube about a foot long, half filled with water, the air having been expelled by ebullition previous to closing one extremity with the blow-pipe. When such a tube is suddenly inverted, the water falls in one undivided mass against the other extremity of the tube, and produces a sharp, dry sound, resembling that which accompanies the shock of two solid bodies."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 77.

water-hemlock, s.

Bot.: The genus Cicuta (q. v.).

water-hemp, s.

Bot.: Bidens tripartita.

Water-hemp agrimony:

Bot.: (1) [WATER-HEMP.] (2) The Hemp-agrimony (q. v.).

water-hen, s.

Ornith.: Gallinulus chloropus, generally distributed throughout the world. Length of male about thirteen inches; back, wings, rump, and tail rich dark olive-brown; head, neck, breast, and sides dark slate-gray; thighs and flanks streaked with white, belly and vent grayish white; under tail-coverts white; beak yellowish, becoming red, as Pennant notes, in the breeding season; naked patch on forehead red; red garter above tarsal joint; legs and toes greenish-yellow, claws dark-brown. The female rather larger and more vividly-colored than the male. They frequent ponds covered with aquatic herbage, overgrown watercourses, and the banks of slow rivers, swimming and diving with facility, assisted by an expansion of the membrane along the sides of the toes.

water-hog, s.

Zoölogy:

1. A popular name for any species of *Potamochoerus* (q. v.).

"The species of *Potamochoerus* frequent swampy grounds, and sometimes receive the name of water-hog."—*Chambers's Encyc. (ed. 1868), x. 73.*

2. The genus *Hydrochoerus* (q. v.).

water-hole, s.

Mining: A sump (q. v.).

water-horehound, s.

Bot.: Lycopus europæus.

water-horsetail, s.

Bot.: The genus Chara (q. v.).

water-hyssop, s.

Bot.: Gratiola officinalis.

water-inch, s.

Hydraul.: A measure of water equal to the quantity discharged in the twenty-four hours through a circular opening of one inch diameter leading from a reservoir under the least pressure, that is when the water is only so high as to cover the orifice. This quantity is 500 cubic feet very nearly.

water-indicator, s. A water-gauge (q. v.).

water-injector, subst. A form of pump used on steam boilers.

water-kelpie, s.

Anthrop.: A water-spirit (q. v.).

"That confusion between the spiritual water-demon and the material water-monster, which runs on into the midst of European mythology in such conceptions as that of the water-kelpie and the sea-serpent."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult. (ed. 1873), ii. 210.*

***water-lade, s.** A gutter, a drain.

"The water-lades [were] stopped up."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 741.

water-laid, a. Coiled "against the sun," that is, over to the left; as, a water-laid rope.

water-leaf, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus Hydrophyllum; (2) Rhodymenia palmata.

water-leg, s. A vertical water-tube in a steam-boiler, connecting other water-spaces, and crossing a flue-space by which its contents are heated.

water-lemon, s.

Bot.: Passiflora laurifolia.

water-lentil, water-lens, s.

Bot.: The genus Lemna (q. v.).

water-lettuce, s.

Bot.: Pistia stratiotes. (West Indian.)

water-level, s.

1. The level formed by the surface of still water.
2. A leveling instrument in which water is employed instead of spirit. It consists of a metal tube, bent at both ends, in which are fitted glass tubes. It is placed on a tripod, and water poured in until it rises in both legs. When the liquid is at rest, the level of the water in both tubes is the same; that is, they are both in the same horizontal plane.

water-lily, s.

*Bot.: The popular name for various plants of the order Nymphæacæ, the resemblance of which to the Lilium, or true lily genus, is not close, they being exogenous and it endogenous. The White Water-lily is *Nymphæa alba*, the Yellow Water-lily, *Nuphar lutea*.*

"Where among the water-lilies

Pishnekuh, the brant, were sailing,"

Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvii.

water-lime, s. Hydraulic lime.

water-line, s.

1. *Shipbuild.: One of the ship's lines drawn parallel with the surface of the water, at varying heights. In the sheer plan they are straight and horizontal; in the half-breadth plan they show the form of the ship at the successive heights marked by the water-lines in the sheer plan. [KEY-MODEL.]*

2. *Naut.: The line up to which the hull of a vessel is submerged in the water.*

water-lizards, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The Monitoriæ or Varanidæ (q. v.).

water-locust, s.

Botany: Gleditschia monosperma, the Swamp Locust-tree (q. v.).

water-lot, s. A name given in San Francisco to a building lot near the water of the bay, and sometimes inundated by the tide.

water-lotus, s.

Bot.: Nelumbium speciosum.

water-lute, s. An air-trap (q. v.).

water-mark, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The mark or limit of the rise of a flood; the mark indicating the rise and fall of the tide.

2. The same as WATER-LINE (q. v.).

II. Paper-making: Any distinguishing device or devices indelibly stamped in the substance of a sheet of paper while yet in a damp or pulpy condition. The device representing the water-mark is stamped in the fine wire gauze of the mold itself. The design is engraved on a block, from which an electrotpe impression is taken; a matrix, or mold, is similarly formed from this. These are subsequently mounted upon blocks of lead or guttapercha, to enable them to withstand the necessary pressure, and serve as a cameo and intaglio die, between which the sheet of wire gauze

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del

is placed to receive an impression in a stamping-press. The water-marks used by the earlier paper-makers have given names to several of the present standard sizes of paper, as pot, foolscap, crown, elephant, fan, post.

"The water-mark on Mr. Denison's manuscript consists of an open hand."—*Athenæum*, May 3, 1884, p. 563.

water-meadow, s. A meadow capable of being kept in a state of fertility by being flooded with water at certain seasons from an adjoining stream. Generally applied to meadows intersected by channels, which, by means of dams, can at any time be made to overflow the land.

water-measure, s. A measure formerly in use for articles brought by water, as coals, oysters, &c. The bushel used for this purpose was larger than the Winchester bushel by about three gallons.

water-measurer, s.

Entom. (pl.): A book-name for the Hydrometridæ (q. v.).

water-melon, s.

Bot.: Citrullus vulgaris (=Cucumis citrullus). The leaves are deeply lobed and gashed; the fruit large, round, with a spotted rind; cold, watery, pink or white flesh, and black seeds. It is cultivated in the United States, India, China, Japan, the Eastern Peninsula, Egypt, &c., for its juice, which is cool and refreshing, but somewhat insipid. It is the melon of Scripture. [MELON, 2.]

water-meter, s.

1. A contrivance for measuring the amount of water received or discharged through an orifice. There are numerous varieties.

2. An instrument for determining the amount of water evaporated in a given time, as from a steam-boiler.

water-mice, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The genus Hydromys (q. v.), sometimes elevated to a sub-family (Hydromyinae). The species are small rat-like animals of slender form, with long tails and short limbs; toes partially webbed.

water-milfoil, s.

Bot.: Myriophyllum verticillatum.

water-mill, s. A mill whose machinery is moved by the agency of water.

water-mint, s.

Bot.: Mentha aquatica, a mint having the leaves ovate, serrate, stalked, the flowers dense in terminal obtuse heads or spikes, or sometimes in remote axillary whorls. It is frequent by the side of rivers and marshes.

water-mites, s. pl. [HYDRACHNIDA.]

water moccasin-snake, s. [WATER-VIPER.]

water-mole, s. [DUCKBILL.]

water-monster, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any huge marine animal. (See extract under WATER-KELP.)

2. *Anthrop.:* A water-spirit (q. v.).

"Among the Sioux Indians it is 'Ung-tahe,' the water-monster, that drowns his victims in flood or rapid."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 110.

water-moss, s.

Bot.: Fontinalis antipyretica.

water-motor, s. An application of the water-wheel to domestic purposes, such as running sewing-machines, organs, &c., by water from the customary mains.

water-murraïn, s. A kind of murraïn affecting cattle.

water-net, s.

Botany: Hydradictyon utriculatum, a confervoid algal, constituting a tubular net with pentagonal or hexagonal meshes and viviparous articulations. It floats on water.

water-newt, s. [TRITON, 2.]

water-nixie, s. A water-spirit; an elf inhabiting the water. (*Prov.*)

"The shallowness of a water-nixie's soul may have a charm until she becomes didactic."—*George Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxiv.

water-nut, s. A Singhara-nut (q. v.).

water-nymph, s.

1. *Bot.:* The genus *Nymphæa*.

2. *Mythol.:* A naiad (q. v.).

water-opossum, s. [YAPOCK.]

water-ordeal, s. An ancient form of trial by means of water. [ORDEAL, WITCH.]

water-ousel, s. [OUSEL, s., ¶ (2).]

water-oven, s.

Chem.: An apparatus employed for drying substances, at or near the temperature of boiling water, without the vessel containing them coming in contact with the vapor of water, as in the case of the

open water-bath. It consists usually of an oblong copper vessel, surrounded with a jacket of the same metal, the intervening space being nearly filled with water, which is kept continuously at the boiling-point by means of a gas-burner placed under the apparatus. The steam generated in the interior is condensed by passing through a lengthened vertical pipe, by means of which the water again returns to the vessel. If it is desired to attain a heat rather over 100°, a little salt is dissolved in the water contained in the apparatus.

water-packer, s.

Well-boring: A cap on the top of a pipe to exclude surface-water.

water-padda, s.

Zoöl.: Breviceps gibbosus, a toad from the Cape of Good Hope. Upper surface with small warts, belly granulate. Brown above, with a broad, brownish-yellow, serrated dorsal band; an obsolete lateral streak of the same color.

water-parsnip, s.

Bot.: Sium latifolium.

***water-parting, s.** A watershed (q. v.).

water-partridge, s. The American ruddy duck.

water-pepper, s.

Botany:

1. *Polygonum hydropiper.*

2. *Elatine hydropiper.*

3. (*Pl.*): The *Elatinaceæ*. (*Lindley.*)

water-pig, s.

Zoöl.: The genus Hydrochærus (q. v.).

water-pillar, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A waterspout (q. v.).

2. *Mach.:* A water-crane (q. v.).

water-pimpernel, s.

Bot.: Veronica beccabunga. [BROOKLIME.]

water-pipe, s. A pipe for the conveyance of water. [PIPE, s.]

water-pipit, s.

Ornith.: *Anthus spiolella* (misprinted *spinoletta* in *Linn.: Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12th, i. 288), a native of the center and south of Europe, north Africa, ranging into Asia as far as China. It is about seven inches long; plumage grayish-brown above, slightly mottled with darker streaks along the middle of each feather; warm vinaceous buff on throat and breast, becoming lighter on belly.

water-pitcher, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pitcher for holding water.

2. *Bot. (pl.):* A popular name for the *Sarraceniaceæ* (q. v.). Named from the pitchers constituted by the hollow urn-shaped petioles.

water-plant, s.

Bot.: A plant growing in the water, as distinguished from a terrestrial and an aerial plant.

water-plantain, s.

Bot.: Alisma plantago.

water-plate, s. A plate with a double bottom filled with hot water to keep food warm.

"This kind of dish above all, requires to be served up hot, or sent off in water-plates, that your friend may have it almost as warm as yourself."—*C. Lamb: Essays of Elia; Distant Correspondence.*

water-platter, s.

Bot.: Victoria regia.

water-poise, s. A hydrometer, or instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of different liquids.

water-pot, s.

1. A vessel for holding or conveying water.

"There were set six water-pots of stone."—*John* ii. 6.

2. A watering-pot.

*3. A chamber-pot.

water-power, s. The power of water employed, or capable of being employed, as a prime mover in machinery.

water-pox, s.

Pathol.: Varicella (q. v.).

water-press, s. A hydrostatic-press (q. v.).

water-privilege, s.

1. The right to use running water to turn machinery.

2. A stream or body of water capable of being utilized in driving machinery.

water-propeller, s. A rotary-pump (q. v.).

water-pump, s. An air-pump in which a falling or driven body of water is made the means of inducing an exhaust current of air, or air and steam, from a room, a vacuum-pan, a condenser, &c.

water-purple, s. *Veronica beccabunga*, found in moist places. [BROOKLIME.] According to Jamieson, the latter element in the compound has reference to the color of the flowers. (*Scotch.*)

water-purslane, s.

Bot.: The genus *Peplis* (q. v.).

***water-quake, s.** A disturbance of water produced by volcanic action.

"Wittlesmere . . . doth sometimes . . . rise tempestuously, as it were, into violent water-quakes."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 500.

water-qualm, s. The same as WATER-BRASH (q. v.).

***water-quintain, s.** A tilt on the ice. (*Strutt.*)

water-rabbit, s.

Zoöl.: Lepus aquaticus, an American species, most abundant in the swampy tracts bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries in the southwestern States, whence it is also called the Swamp Hare. It is an excellent swimmer, and subsists chiefly on the roots of aquatic plants. Fur dark grayish-brown above, white below, coarse in texture; ears and tail long.

water-radish, s.

Bot.: Nasturtium amphibium, an aquatic plant, two to four feet high, with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, growing in wet places, and flowering from June to September.

water-rail, s.

Ornith.: *Rallus aquaticus*, generally distributed over America and Europe, and fairly common, though not often seen, from its shy, retired habits. The male is about eleven inches in length, female somewhat smaller; general plumage brown, streaked with black; lores and eyebrows, sides of face, and underparts slaty-gray. It frequents marshes and bogs, and swims and dives well, but is bad on the wing. It is a delicious bird for the table.

water-ram, s. A machine for raising water; a hydraulic ram.

water-rat, s.

Lit. & Zoöl.: A common but misleading popular name for *Arvicola amphibius*, the Water-vole (q. v.).

water-rate, s. A rate or charge for the supply of water.

water-rattle, s.

Zoölogy: Crotalus adamanteus, the Diamond Rattlesnake. It sometimes reaches eight feet in length; yellowish-brown with dark brown spots, belly yellowish, tail black or barred with black. Found in damp and shady places from North Carolina to Texas, and varieties of it range into California and Mexico. It is exceedingly poisonous.

water-reed, s.

Bot.: The genus *Arundo* (q. v.).

water-retting, s. [RETTING.]

water-rice, s.

Bot.: Zizania aquatica.

water-rites, s. pl.

Anthropology: Rites connected with water-worship (q. v.).

"Elsewhere in Europe, the list of still-existing water-rites may be extended."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 214.

water-rocket, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of firework to be discharged in the water.

2. *Bot.: Sisymbrium sylvestre.*

water-room, s.

Steam-eng.: The space in a steam-boiler occupied by water, as distinct from that which contains steam.

water-rose, s.

Bot.: Nymphaea alba; (2) *Nuphar lutea*.

water-rot, v. t. To rot or ret by steeping in water.

***water-rug, s.** A species of dog.

"Shoughs, water-rugs and demi-wolves are clept

All by the name of dogs."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

water-sail, s.

Naut.: A sail set in very light airs and smooth water, below the lower studding-sail booms and next to the water.

water-salamander, s.

Zoöl.: A newt (q. v.).

water-sallow, s. [WATER-WILLOW.]

water-sapphire, s.

Min.: A jeweler's name for the transparent variety of *Iolite* (q. v.), to distinguish it from the Oriental Sapphire (*Corundum*).

water-scorpions, s. pl. [NEPIDÆ, NEPÆ.]

water-screw, s. An Archimedean screw (q. v.).

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

water-sheep, *subst.* [See extract under WATER-ROX.]

water-shell, *s.*

Ordn.: A common shell or cast-iron cylinder, filled with water, into which is fitted a small cylinder containing a quarter, or, at the most, half an ounce of gun-cotton; it is then hermetically sealed; a few grains of fulminate of mercury are placed between the gun-cotton and the fuse, and, as soon as the latter is fitted, the shell is ready for firing.

water-shield, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Hydropeltis*.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Cabombaceæ (q. v.).

water-shoot, *s.*

1. A sprig or shoot from the root or stock of a tree. (*Prov.*)

2. A wooden trough for discharging water from a building. (*Gwilt.*)

water-shrew, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Crossopus fodiens*, common over the continent of Europe as far north as the Baltic, found in many parts of Britain, but not known to occur in Ireland. About three inches long, tail two inches; generally black above and white beneath; but there is great variation in the color of different specimens, some of which have been described as distinct species. [OARED-SHREW.]

***water-shut**, *s.* A well-cover.

"A large, well-squared stone, which he would cut

To serve his style, or for some *water-shut*."

Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

water-side, *s.* [WATERSIDE.]

water-sky, *s.* [For def. see extract.]

"Navigators can judge of the extent of ice beyond the horizon by a peculiar glistening of the atmosphere known as the ice-blink; over open water the sky looks dark and is known as *water-sky*."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, iii. 658.

water-slater, *s.*

Zoöl.: The genus *Asellus*.

water-snail, *s.*

1. *Hydr.*: A spiral pump (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: A general name for snails inhabiting water, as the *Limnæidæ*. It is opposed to the term Land Snails, as the *Helicidæ*.

water-snake, *s.*

Zoölogy:

1. *Tropidonotus natrix*. [SNAKE.]

2. Any individual of the *Hydrophidæ* (q. v.).

water-soak, *v. t.* To soak or fill the interstices of with water.

water-socks, *s.*

Bot.: *Nymphæa alba*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***water-sodden**, *adj.* Soaked and softened in water.

water-soldier, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Stratiotes* (q. v.); spec., *S. aloides*.

2. *Pistia stratiotes*. (*Loudon.*)

water-spaniel, *s.* [SPANIEL, A. 1. (2).]

water-speedwell, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica maritima*.

water-spider, *s.*

1. *Entom.*: The genus *Hydrometra* (q. v.).

2. *Zoöl.*: The Diving-spider (q. v.). Applied also to any of the *Natantes* (q. v.).

water-spike, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Potamogeton* (q. v.).

water-spirit, *s.*

Anthrop.: A spirit supposed to reside in lakes, rivers, and the sea. Water-spirits were believed to be the active agents in all cases of drowning and shipwreck, and to avenge the rescue of drowning persons on their rescuers. Hence arose the widespread superstition that it was unlucky to save a shipwrecked person or one who had fallen into the water. (*Cf. Scott: Pirate*, ch. vii.) The belief in water-spirits was almost universal at an early stage of culture, and still lingers in a poetic form on the banks of the Rhine. (*Cf. Heine's Lorelei.*) [WATER-WORSHIP. See also extract under WATERMAN, II.]

"From this point of view, it is obvious that, to save a sinking man is to snatch a victim from the very clutches of the *water-spirit*, a rash defiance of deity which would hardly pass unavenged."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 110.

water-sprite, *s.* A sprite or spirit inhabiting the water.

"As if it dodged a *water-sprite*."

Coleridge: Ancient Mariner.

***water-standing**, *adj.* Perpetually filled with tears; wet.

"Many an orphan's *water-standing* eye."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., v. 6.

water-starwort, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of British plants of the genus *Callitriche*. [STARWORT.]

***water-stead**, *s.* An old name for the bed of a river. (*Smyth.*)

water-supply, *s.* The amount of water supplied to a community for drinking, culinary, detergent, and other purposes; as, the *water-supply* of a town.

water-tabby, *s.*

Fabric: A waved silk stuff. [TABBY.]

water-table, *s.*

Arch.: A coping or projecting-stone to shed the wet. Water-tables occur on the various stages of buttresses, tops of battlements, &c.

water-tank, *s.* A fixed cistern on shore or a metal receiver on board ship for holding water. (*Simmonds.*)

water-tap, *s.* A tap or cock by which water may be drawn from any supply.

water-tath, *s.* [Tath, a provincial term for cow's or sheep's dung dropped in a pasture; hence, the luxuriant grass growing about such dung; *Icel. tath* = dung; *tatha* = hay of a dunged field.] Coarse, rank grass growing in wet ground, and supposed to be injurious to sheep. (*Prov.*)

water-thermometer, *s.* An instrument in which water is substituted for mercury, for ascertaining the precise degree of temperature at which water attains its maximum density. This is at 39° 2' Fahr., or 4° Cent., and from that point downward to 32° Fahr., or 0° Cent., or the freezing-point, it expands, and it also expands from the same point upward to 212° Fahr., or 100° Cent., or the boiling-point.

***water-thief**, *s.* A pirate. (*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.)

water-thyme, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Anacharis* (q. v.), and especially *Anacharis alsinastrum*.

water-tick, *s.*

Zoöl.: The same as WATER-SPIDER, 1. (q. v.)

water-tight, *a.* [WATERTIGHT.]

water-tofana, *s.* [AQUA-TOFANA.]

water-torch, *s.*

Bot.: *Typha latifolia*.

water-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Tetracera alnifolia*, a tree about sixteen feet high, with yellow flowers, growing in Guinea. The Red Water-tree is *Erythra phlæum guiniense*.

water-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: *Menyanthes trifoliata*. [MENYANTHES.]

water-trunk, *s.* A square rain-water pipe.

water-tupelo, *s.*

Bot.: *Nyssa denticulata*. It is a large tree, growing in the Southern States of America, and yielding a fruit sometimes made into a preserve.

water-turkey, *s.*

Ornith.: *Plotus anHINGA*.

"This bird is a constant resident in Florida, and the lower parts of Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia; in spring it goes up as far north as North Carolina, breeding along the coast; in these various localities it bears the name of water crow, Grecian Lady, *water turkey*, and cormorant."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, v. 692.

water-tuyere, *water-twyer*, *s.*

Metall.: A tuyere so constructed that cold water is made to flow in a continuous stream around a blast of air.

water-twist, *s.*

Cotton-manuf.: Yarn made by the water-frame (q. v.).

water-twyer, *s.* [WATER-TUYERE.]

water-vascular, *a.*

Biol.: A term applied to a system of canals, in the *Annuloidæ*. They communicate with the exterior, and open internally into the perivisceral cavity. Their function is not certainly known, but they are probably excretory and respiratory.

water-vine, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Phytocrene gigantea*, a large climber occurring in Martaban. The wood, which is soft and porous, discharges when wounded a quantity of pure, tasteless, and wholesome fluid, drunk by the natives.

2. *Tetracera potatoria*, a climber about twenty feet long, with yellow flowers. A native of Sierra Leone.

water-violet, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Hottonia* (q. v.).

water-viper, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Cenchrus piscivorus*; a venomous snake, about forty-four inches long, ranging over the southern states of the union from the Carolinas to

Texas. Greenish-brown, yellowish on sides, banded with blackish-brown. Called also Cotton Mouth and Water Moccasin Snake.

water-vole, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Arvicola amphibius*, popularly known as the Water-rat. It is a small rodent, about a foot long, of which the tail occupies nearly five inches. Fur thick and shining, rich reddish-brown above, yellowish-gray beneath. These animals haunt the banks of rivers and ponds, and, though the feet are not webbed, swim with facility not only on the surface, but below the water. They have been accused of destroying fish-spawn, and feeding on young fish and even on ducklings, but the charge is probably unfounded, as their food appears to be entirely vegetable. Common in England, throughout Europe and Asia, to China.

water-wagtail, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Pied Wagtail, *Motacilla lugubris*, a well-known European bird. Length, about seven inches; forehead, cheeks, sides of neck, and lower parts pure white; back and sides ash color, the rest black; wing-coverts black, bordered with white, two outer tail-feathers white. In winter the black patch on throat is diminished to a circlet.

2. (*Pl.*): Any species of the genus *Motacilla* as distinguished from *Budytes* (q. v.).

water-wash, *s.*

Bot.: The genus *Ulva* (q. v.).

water-way, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That part of a river, arm of the sea, &c., through which vessels enter or depart; the fair-way.

2. A navigable stream, canal, or the like.

"They have decided to lay down light rails along the banks of this *water-way*, which is their own property, and to tow the barges with small steam-engines instead of with horses."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

II. *Shipbuild.*: A strake on the inside of a vessel above the ends of the beams. It is bolted downward through the beam and shelf, and laterally through the futtock and planking. It is also secured by a fore-and-aft dowel to the beam. It forms a channel to lead the water to the scuppers. In iron vessels the water-ways assume many different forms.

"A good-sized stern locker and *water-ways*."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

***water-weak**, *a.* Weak as water; very feeble.

"If Iustie now, forthwith am *water-weak*."

Davies: Muses Sacrifice, p. 10.

water-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for aquatic plants generally, but applied specifically to *Anacharis alsinastrum*, or Water-thyme.

water-wheel, *s.*

Hydraulics:

1. A kind of wheel for raising water in large quantities.

2. A wheel moved by water, and employed to turn machinery. There are four principal kinds of water-wheels—the overshot wheel, the undershot wheel, the breast wheel, and the turbine (see these terms).

3. The paddle-wheel of a steamer.

water-willow, *s.*

Bot.: *Salix aquatica*, called also Water-sallow.

water-wing, *s.* A wall erected on the bank of a river, next to a bridge, to secure the foundations from the action of the current.

water-witch (or wizard), *s.* An individual who pretends to be able by divination to discover the course of a subterranean vein of water; they are much in request in some places for the purpose of locating wells.

water-withe, *s.*

Botany: *Vitis caribæa*, a species from the West Indies.

water-wood, *s.*

Bot.: *Chimarrhis cymosa*.

water-work, *s.* [WATERWORK.]

water-worm, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name for any of the *Naïdæ*.

water-worn, *adj.* Worn by the action of water; especially smoothed by the force or action of running water, or water in motion; as, *water-worn* pebbles.

water-worship, *s.*

Compar. Religion: A branch of Nature-worship (q. v.), formerly common among Aryan nations, and still practiced by races of low culture. No race seems to have risen to the abstract conception of water as an element, but seas, rivers, and lakes were all separately worshiped. [HOLY-WELL, LAKE-WORSHIP, RIVER-GOD.]

"Africa displays well the rites of *water-worship*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 211.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tion, -sion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

water-worshiper, s.

Anthrop.: One who pays divine honors to water. [WATER-WORSHIP.]

"It by no means follows, however, that the savage water-worshippers should necessarily have generalized their ideas, and passed beyond their particular water-deities to arrive at the conception of a general deity presiding over water as an element."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 274.

***water-worth, s.** An aquavalent (q. v.).

"They are thus arranged according to the number of molecules of attached water, or in what might be called their 'aquavalents,' if this expression were not too symphonious with 'equivalents.' Say, therefore, 'water-worths.'"—*Prof. F. Guthrie, in Trans. Phys. Soc., London*, pt. ii.

water-wraith, subst. A supposed water-spirit, whose appearance prognosticates death or woe to the person seeing it.

"The water-wraith was shrieking."
Campbell: Lord Ullin's Daughter.

water-yam, s.

Bot.: The Lattice-leaf (q. v.).

wâ-têr, v. t. & i. [A. S. *wætrian*.] [WATER, s.]

A. Transitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To irrigate; to overflow with water; to wet with water.

"Thou sowedst thy seed, and wateredst it."—*Deuteronomy* xi. 10.

2. To supply with water or streams of water.

3. To supply with water for drink.

"Airing and watering our master's grey pad."—*Steele-Spectator*, No. 313.

4. To soak or steep in water.

"To foresee that neither the yarne be burnt in tarring, nor the hempe rotted in the watering."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 298.

II. Fig.: To add stock to that already issued by a company or state, without making any additional provision for the payment of interest on the same. (*Comm. Slang.*) [WATER, s., II. 2.]

"Those which relate to the betrayal of trusts, the watering of stocks."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Oct., 1878, p. 896.

B. Intransitive:**I. Literally:**

1. To shed water or liquid matter.

"If thine eyes can water for his death."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 4.

2. To make water; to void urine.

3. To get or take in water.

"Raleigh having thus landed after he had watered, marched forward with his men."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth*, bk. iv.

*4. To drink; to swallow liquid.

"When you breathe in your watering they cry 'hem!'"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., ii. 4.*

5. To gather saliva, as a symptom of appetite; hence, to have a longing desire.

"A Spaniard's mouth so watered."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

II. Fig.: To weaken anything by or as by the addition of water. [A. II.]

"But the Attorney-General . . . interposed with a watering amendment."—*London Daily News*.

wâ-têr-age (age as ïg), s. [Eng. *water*; -age.] Money paid for transportation by water.

wâ-têred, pa. par. & a. [WATER, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wetted with water.

2. *Fabric*: Applied to stuffs which have been subjected to a process by which the surface assumes a variety of shades, as if the cloth were covered with a multitude of waving and intersecting lines.

wâ-têr-côurse, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *course*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A stream of water; a brook, a river.

2. A channel or canal made for the conveyance of water.

"For scowring the watercourses thorow the cities."
Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess, iii. 1.

II. Law: A right to the benefit or flow of a river or stream, including that of having the course of the stream kept free from any interruption or disturbance to the prejudice of the proprietor by the acts of persons without his own territory, whether owing to the diversion of the water, or to its obstruction or pollution.

wâ-têr-crëss, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *cross*.]

Bot. & Comm.: *Nasturtium officinale*, an aquatic plant, having pinnate leaves, with five to seven leaflets, the terminal one being the largest and

roundest, all somewhat succulent; petals twice as large as the calyx, white, the pods linear. It is common in brooks and rivulets, flowering from May to October, and is largely used at table as a salad plant. [NASTURTIIUM.]

wâ-têr-ër, s. [Eng. *water*, v.; -er.] One who or that which waters; one who seeks or procures water.

"The natives kept perpetually harassing our waterers with stones."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

wâ-têr-fâll, s. [Eng. *water*, and *fall*.]

1. A fall or perpendicular descent of the water of a river or stream, or a descent nearly perpendicular; a cascade, a cataract.

"But it is not to list to the waterfall
That Parisina leaves her hall."

Byron: Parisina, ii.

¶ A waterfall tends slowly to recede up the stream on which it exists. This retrogression is greatly aided when the strata consists of alternate hard and soft beds dipping up the stream. The running water and the spray soon scoop out the soft beds, leaving the harder ones without adequate support and causing masses of them to fall from time to time. As the waterfall recedes, a gorge is left on the parts of the stream from which it has gradually moved back. The gorge below the falls of Niagara produced by the recession of the great cataract extends seven miles, and must, as Sir Charles Lyell has shown, have required some thousand years for its excavation. A similar gorge on the Rhine, from Bingen to Rolandseck, cut by a now departed waterfall, is sixty miles long. Just beneath the waterfall there is a hole like a "swallow hole." It is often called a kettle. It has a spiral form, and may be four times as deep as wide, or of less proportion. It is excavated by an eddy carrying round pebbles.

HEIGHTS OF REMARKABLE WATERFALLS.

	Feet.
Nile Cataracts, Upper Egypt.....	40
Tivoli Cascade, near Rome.....	40
Falls of St. Anthony, Upper Mississippi.....	60
Passaic Falls, New Jersey.....	71
Waterfall Mountain Cascade, South Africa....	85
Missouri Falls, North America.....	90
Genesee Falls, Rochester, N. Y.....	96
Lidford Cascade, Devonshire, England.....	100
Niagara Falls, North America.....	164
Fryer's, near Loch Ness, Scotland.....	200
Montmorency Falls, Quebec, Canada.....	250
Falls of Terni, near Rome.....	300
Natchikin Falls, Kamtschatka.....	300
Lauterbaum, Lake Theen, Switzerland.....	900
Falls of Arve, Savoy.....	1,100
Cerosola Cascade, Alps, Switzerland.....	2,400
Yosemite Falls, Mariposa county, Cal.....	2,550

2. A neckcloth or scarf that comes down over the breast.

"In gaudy-figured satin waistcoat and waterfall of the same material."—*Hughes. Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxvi.

3. A style of lady's coiffure.

wâ-têr-ï-nëss, s. [Eng. *watery*; -ness.] The quality or state of being watery.

"Wateriness and turgidity of the eyes."—*Arbuthnot*.

wâ-têr-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [WATER, v.]

A & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of overflowing, sprinkling, or wetting with water

2. The act of supplying with water for drinking or other purposes; the act of getting or taking in water.

"[Bees] near the city walls their wa't'ring take."

Dryden: Virgil; Georgie iv. 282.

3. The act or state of shedding water or liquid matter.

"Applied unto the eyes, for to stay their continuall watering."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxiii., ch. iv.

4. The place where water is supplied or procured; a watering-place.

5. The process of giving a wavy or wave-like appearance to anything; a mode of ornamentation whereby a wave-pattern is produced, or where the article subjected to the process is made to exhibit a wavy luster and different plays of light; specif.:

(1) *Fabric*: A process (said to have been invented by Octavius May, at Lyons, in the seventeenth century) of giving a wave-like appearance to fabrics, by passing them between metallic rollers variously engraved, which, bearing unequally upon the stuff, render the surface unequal, so as to reflect the light differently.

(2) The wave-like markings so produced.

"Some of these are made in watered silk, the waterings of which are arranged in rather narrow stripes."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(3) A similar effect produced on metal, as on a sword-blade, by welding together various qualities of steel.

(4) A similar effect produced in house-painting by wiping the ground with a dry brush, in a flowing or irregular manner, while wet with color.

6. Steeping (q. v.).

watering-call, s.

Mil.: A call or sound of a trumpet on which the cavalry assemble to water their horses.

watering-can, s. A watering-pot (q. v.).

watering-cart, s. A water-cart (q. v.).

watering-place, s.

1. A place where water may be procured, as for cattle, a ship, &c.

"In Australia special water-demons infest pools and watering-places."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 209.

2. A town or place to which people resort at certain seasons, in order to drink mineral waters, or for bathing, as at the seaside.

watering-pot, s. A hand-vessel, with a rose, for sprinkling water on plants and the like; a watering-can, a water-pot.

Watering-pot shell:

Zool.: Any individual of the genus *Aspergillum*. The minute valves at the extremity of the tube bear some resemblance to the rose of a watering-pot.

watering-trough, s. A trough at which horses or cattle drink.

wâ-têr-îsh, *wat-er-ishe, adj. [Eng. *water*; -ish.]

I. Literally:

1. Somewhat or rather watery; resembling water; thin as a liquor.

"Fed upon such nice and waterish diet."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

2. Moist, damp, humid, wet.

"Not all the dukes of waterish Burgundy."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

II. Fig.: Weak, insipid, poor.

"The vnsauoury and waterishe lître of Moses lawe."—*Udall: John* ii.

wâ-têr-îsh-nëss, s. [English *waterish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being waterish.

"Waterishness, which is like the serosity of our blood."—*Floyer*.

Wâ-têr-länd-êrg, s. pl. [See def.]

Church Hist.: A name given to the less rigid portion of the Mennonites, because the majority of them belonged to a district called Waterland, in the north of Holland. They are almost exactly similar in their principles to the English Baptists. They are sometimes called Johannites, from Han (=John) de Rys, one of their leaders in the sixteenth century.

wâ-têr-lëss, *wâ-têr-lësse, a. [Eng. *water*; -less.] Destitute of water; dry.

"The parched earth will be more waterless than ever."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

wâ-têr-lôgged, a. [English *water*; *log*; -ed.] Lying like a log on the water. (Said of a ship, when by leaking and receiving a great quantity of water into her hold she has become so heavy as to be nearly if not altogether unmanageable, though still keeping afloat.)

wâ-têr-mă-mă, s. [Eng. *water*, and *mamma*.]

Anthrop.: A water-spirit (q. v.).

"They have also dreadful stories concerning a horrible beast called the *watermamma*, which when it happens to take a spite against a canoe, rises out of the river, and, in the most unrelenting manner possible, carries both canoe and Indians down to the bottom with it, and there destroys them."—*Waterton: Wanderings, First Journey*, ch. i.

wâ-têr-măn, s. [Eng. *water*, and *man*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who manages water-craft; a boatman, a ferryman; one who plies for hire on rivers, &c.

"They ordered the *waterman* to let fall their oars more gently."—*Dryden: Essays; Of Dramatic Poesie*.

2. A man who waits at a cab-stand for the purpose of supplying the horses with water, calling the cabmen when absent, and the like, for which he receives a small fee from the men.

"Here yon are, sir," shouted a strange specimen of the human race, in a sackcloth coat, and apron of the same, who, with a brass label and number round his neck, looked as if he were catalogued in some collection of rarities. This was the *waterman*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

II. Anthrop.: A water-demon.

"In Bohemia, a recent account (1864) says that the fishermen in Bohemia do not venture to snatch a drowning man from the waters. They fear that the *waterman* (i. e., water-demon) would take away their luck in fishing, and drown themselves at the first opportunity."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 109.

waterman's knot, s. A sailor's mode of bending a rope to a post or bollard.

fâte fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk. whô. sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*wâ-têr-man-ship, s. [Eng. *waterman*; -ship.] The art, skill, or science of managing a boat.

"Watermanship is not acquired in a day."—*Field*, Dec. 12, 1885.

wâ-têr-proôf, a. & s. [Eng. *water*, and *proof*.]

A. As *adj.*: Impervious to water; so firm and compact as to resist water; as, *waterproof* cloth, leather, &c. Many solutions and compositions have been employed for the purpose of rendering cloth, &c., waterproof, but india-rubber has now nearly superseded all other agents.

"My *waterproof* coat did not keep me dry."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

B. As *subst.*: Cloth rendered impervious to water; specif., a coat, cloak, or other article of dress made of such material.

wâ-têr-proôf, v. t. [WATERPROOF, a.]

1. To render impervious to water, as cloth, leather, &c.

2. To dress or wrap in a waterproof.

wâ-têr-proôf-ing, *subst.* [English *waterproof*; -ing.]

1. The act or process of rendering waterproof or impervious to water.

2. Any substance, as caoutchouc, a solution of soap and alum, or of isinglass with infusion of galls, for rendering cloth, leather, &c., impervious to water.

wâ-têr-scâpe, s. [Formed from Eng. *water*, s., on analogy of *landscape* (q. v.).] A painting representing a scene on a river or lake or at sea.

"The new Associate will send to the Academy a picture representing a Scotch *waterscape*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

wâ-têr-shêd, *subst.* [Eng. *water*, s., and *shed*.] [SHED (1), s.]

Phys. Geog.: A dividing line, generally formed by a mountain range, running between adjacent rivers, seas, lakes, &c., and representing the limit from which water naturally flows in opposite directions. When a watershed casts its water in more than two directions, it is said to be *quaquaversal*.

wâ-têr-side, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *side*.] The brink of water; the bank or margin of a river, stream, lake, &c.; the sea-shore.

"He now departed from the *waterside* in tranquillity."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 3.

¶ Sometimes used attributively.

wâ-têr-spôut, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *spout*.]

Meteor.: A remarkable phenomenon occurring for the most part at sea, but occasionally on land, though generally in this latter case in the neighborhood of water. A waterspout at sea is usually formed in the following manner: a dense cloud projects from its center a body of vapor, in form something like a sugar-loaf with the point downward. This cone is agitated by the wind until it assumes a spiral form, and gradually dips more and more toward the sea, where a second cone is formed having its point upward. The clouds above and the water below are violently agitated by the physical influences at work. Suddenly the descending and ascending cones of water or vapor meet in mid-air, and form one united pillar which moves onward vertically in calm weather, but obliquely to the horizon when acted on by the wind. The junction of the two cones is generally accompanied by an electric flash. After continuing in this form for a short time the waterspout bursts, in some cases with terrific violence, and to the destruction of anything in the vicinity. Many a ship has been overwhelmed in this manner, and sunk in a moment with all on board. In November, 1855, five vessels were destroyed by a waterspout in the harbor of Tunis. Waterspouts on land are cones or pillars of vapor, descending from the clouds. Land waterspouts are usually very destructive in their effects. On Aug. 30, 1878, the town of Miskolez, in Hungary, was destroyed by a waterspout with considerable loss of life. These phenomena are, however, more common in India than in Europe. One which occurred at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta, was ascertained to be 1,500 feet in height, and it deluged half a square mile of territory to a depth of six inches. The cause of these phenomena has been assumed to be (1) electricity; (2) vortical motion; or (3) a combination of these causes. M. Weyher has, however, succeeded in producing them artificially, and his method shows that vortical motion is the great factor in the production of waterspouts. By means of a rotating tourniquet placed over cold water, an aerial eddy is caused which draws up the water, in the form of a spout composed of drops, to a considerable height; when the water is heated a clearly defined waterspout is seen. With from 1,500 to 2,000 rotations per minute, the vapor from heated water condenses into a visible sheath, enveloping a clearly-defined and rarefied nucleus, conical, and tapering downward. As in natural marine spouts, water-drops are carried up and thrown out beyond the influence of the upward current.

wâ-têr-tight (gh silent), a. [Eng. *water*, and *tight*.] So tight as to retain or not to admit water.

"Sufficiently *watertight* for use without caulking."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

wâ-têr-wôrk, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *work*, s.]

*1. Cloth painted with water-color, size, or distemper, sometimes used for hangings, instead of tapestry, and for tents.

"For thy walls a pretty slight drollery, or the German hunting in *waterwork*, is worth a thousand of these bed-hangings, and these fly-bitten tapestries."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.*

2. Ornamental wall-painting in which distemper is used. (*Weale*.)

3. *Plural*:

(1) A term commonly applied to the aggregate of the constructions and appliances for the collection, preservation, and distribution of water for domestic purposes, for the working of machinery, or the like, for the use of communities.

*2. The structure or structures in which a spout, jet, or shower of water is produced; also, an ornamental fountain or fountains; also, an exhibition or exhibitions of the play of fountains. (*Bp. Wilkins*.)

(3) The urinary organs (q. v.). (*Slang*.)

wâ-têr-wôrt, s. [Eng. *water*, s., and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): (1) The genus *Elatine* (q. v.), spec. *E. hydropiper*; (2) *Asplenium trichomanes*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

2. (*Pl.*): The order *Phylodraceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

wâ-têr-ÿ, *wa-ter-ie, a. [Eng. *water*, s.; -ÿ.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Of or pertaining to water.

2. Resembling water; thin or transparent, like water.

3. Consisting of water.

"When Phœbe doth behold

Her silver visage in the watery glass."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

4. Filled with water; abounding with water.

"This gross watery pumpkin."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 3.

5. Hence, tasteless, insipid, vapid.

"The opinion being that they are more watery when cooked than any other kind."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

6. Filled with tears; tearful, weeping.

"Her wat'ry eyes

Bent on the earth."

Beaum. & Flét.: Maid's Tragedy, i.

7. Running with any liquid secretion or humor.

"To stay the running and waterie eyes."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xix.

*8. Having a longing or vehement desire; vehemently desiring; watering.

"When that the watery palate tastes indeed

Love's thrice repured nectar."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

II. *Her.*: A term sometimes used for Ondé (q. v.).

watery-flounder, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for the American or Spotted Turbot, *Rhombus maculatus*. It is from twelve to eighteen inches long, and resembles the Brill more than any other European fish. It occurs along the coast of New England and the middle states, and is excellent eating. (*Ripley & Dana*.)

watery-fusion, s.

Chem.: The dissolving of a salt in its own water of crystallization on heating.

wât-sô'-nî-â, *subst.* [Named by Miller after his friend, Dr. Wm. Watson, a London apothecary.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ, closely akin to *Gladiolus*. The species, which are many, are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. Several are cultivated in greenhouses. *Watsonia brevifolia* has blossoms of micaceous hue, which glitter in the sun; *W. mexicana* is also very showy; *W. iridifolia* is a border plant.

wätt, s. [After James Watt (1736-1819), the celebrated engineer.]

Elect.: (See extract.) [UNIT, II. 3 (2), 4 (7).]

"Dr. Siemens brought forward the proposals contained in his presidential address for some additions to the list of 'practical units' employed by electricians. Two of his units were unanimously approved—namely, (1) the watt, which is the rate of doing work when a current of one ampere passes through a resistance of one ohm. . . . One horse power is equal to 746 watts."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

wätte'-vill-ite, s. [After M. V. Watteville, of Paris; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in very minute acicular crystals, forming finely fibrous aggregates; crystallization, uncertain; specific gravity, 1.81;

color, white; luster, silky. Composition: Essentially a hydrated sulphate of lime, soda, potash, magnesia, yielding the typical formula, $RSO_4 + 2H_2O$

wât'-tle, *wat-el, *wat-le, *subst.* [A. S. *watel*, *watul*, the original sense being something twined or woven together, a hurdle woven with twigs, a bag of woven stuff; hence, the baggy flesh on a bird's neck. (*Skeat*.)]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A hurdle made of interwoven rods or wands.

"No hearth the fire, no vent the smoke receives,
The walls are wattles, and the covering leaves."

Scott: Poacher.

2. A rod laid on a roof to support the thatch. (*Simmonds*.)

3. A twig, a wand. (*Scotch*.)

"Nae whip nor spur, but just a wattle

O' saugh or hazel."

Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

4. The fleshy lobe that grows under the throat of the domestic fowl, or any appendage of the like kind, as an excrescence about the mouth of some fishes.

"Nor are his comb and his wattles in vain, for they are an ornament becoming his martial spirit."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

II. *Bot.*: A colonial Australian and Tasmanian name loosely applied to various species of *Acacia*. Black Wattle is (1) *Acacia decurrens*, (2) *A. mollissima*; Green Wattle is also *A. decurrens*, and Silver Wattle, *A. mollissima*. The Wattle of Tasmania is *A. dealbata*. Called also Wattles. [WATTLE-BARK.]

¶ *Wattle and daub*: The name given to a rough method of constructing cottages. It consists of twigs interwoven and covered with mud or clay.

"Their cottages were of wattle and daub."—*Field*, March 20, 1886.

wattle-bark, s. The bark of various Australian *Acacias*, spec. *Acacia decurrens*, *A. melanoxylon*, *A. dealbata*, *A. floribunda*, and *A. affinis*. It is largely exported to Europe to be used in dyeing, and the trees are so largely destroyed to furnish it that vast tracts of *Acacia* forest in Australia are now left bare. *A. decurrens* is cultivated for its bark in the Neilgherry Hills and some other parts of India; but the ordinary Indian wattle-bark is furnished by *A. arabica*.

wattle-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. *Meliphaga phrygia* (= *Anthochaera carunculata*). Called also Wattled and Warty-faced Honey-eater. [MELIPHAGA.]

2. The Brush-turkey (q. v.).

wattle-crow, s.

Ornith. (pl.): Swainson's name for the *Glauco-pinæ* (q. v.).

wattle-turkey, s.

Ornith.: The Brush-turkey (q. v.).

wattle-wood, s.

Bot.: *Lætia thamnia*.

wattle-work, s. Wicker-work.

"The huts were probably more generally made of wattle-work, like those of the Swiss lakes."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. viii.

wât'-tle, *wat-el-en, v. t. [WATTLE, s.]

1. To bind with twigs.

"And *watelde* hit and wallyde hit."

Piers Ploughman, p. 383.

2. To twist, to interweave, to interlace, to plait; to form into a kind of net-work with flexible branches.

"The sides and top of the house are filled up with boughs coarsely wattled between the poles."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

3. To form by interwoven twigs.

"His wattled cotes the shepherd plants."

Warton: Ode on the Approach of Spring.

wât'-tled (le as el), a. [Eng. *wattl(e)*; -ed.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.*: Furnished with wattles. [WATTLE, s., I. 4.]

"The wattled cocks strut to and fro."

Longfellow: The Wayside Inn. (Prelude.)

2. *Bot.*: Having processes like the wattles of a cock, as *Rhinanthus alectrolophus*.

wattled and combed, a.

Her.: Said of a cock, when the gills and comb are borne of a different tincture from that of the body.

wattled bird of paradise, s.

Ornith.: *Paradigalla carunculata*, from New Guinea.

wattled honey-eater, s. [WATTLE-BIRD.]

bôll, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; -þion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

wāt-tlīng, *wāt-līng, subst. [Eng. *wattl(e); -ing.*]

1. The act of plaiting or interweaving boughs or twigs together.
2. The framework so formed.

"Made with a *watling* of canes or sticks."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

wāu'-ble, v. i. [WOBBLE.] To swing, to reel. (*Scotch.*)

"An' ran them till they a' did *wauble*."

Burns: Auld Farmer to his Auld Mare.

wāuch, wāugh (*ch, gh* guttural), *a.* [Cf. *Icel. valgr=lukewarm; A. S. wealg.*] Unpleasant to the taste or smell; nauseous, bad, worthless.

wāucht, wāught (*ch, gh* guttural), *s.* [A variant of *quaght*, itself a variant of *quaff*.] A large draught of any liquid. (*Scotch.*)

"To gie them a *waught* o' drink and a bannock."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

wāuf, wāuff, s. [WAVE.] A wave, a flap.

"Deil a *wauff* of his coat-tail could I see."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. li.

wāuk'-rife, adj. [*Scotch wauk=wake; -rife.*] Wakeful.

"Wail through the dreary midnight hour

Till *waukrife* morn!"

Burns: Elegy on Captain Henderson.

wāul (1), *v. i.* [From the sound made.] To cry as a cat; to squall.

wāul (2), *v. i.* [WAWL (2).]

wāur, a. [See *def.*] Worse. (*Scotch.*)

"'Vanity and *waur!*' said the Dominie."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. v.

wāur, v. t. [WAUR, *a.*] To overcome, to worst. (*Scotch.*)

"Was like to be *waured* afore the session for want of a paper."—*Scott: Antiquity*, ch. ix.

wāu'-rē-gān, a. [American Indian *wunnegan=* fine, gaudy.] Gaudy, showy, flashy. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

wāve, s. [WAVE, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

"He that wavereth is like a *wave* of the sea driven with the wind and tossed."—*James* i. 6.

2. Anything resembling a wave in character or appearance; as—

(1) One of a series of undulating inequalities on a surface; an undulation; a swelling outline.

"Without whose numberless *waves* or curls, which usually arise from the sand-holes a little smoothed in polishing with putty."—*Newton.*

(2) The undulating streak or line of luster on cloth, watered and calendered.

(3) Anything which advances and recedes, rises and falls, comes and goes, or increases and diminishes with some degree of regular recurrence, like a wave; as, a *wave* of prejudice, a *wave* of popularity, &c.

3. Water. (*Poetical.*)

"By the salt *wave* of the Mediterranean."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 1.

*4. A throng of people borne along together. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 3.)

5. A waving or undulating motion; a signal made by waving the hand, a flag, or the like.

II. *Physics*: An undulation; a movement which, though it seems progressive, is in reality only up and down, or, to a certain extent, to and fro, though it is transmitted to a distance by the fact that at each successive point the otherwise similar motion of a single particle takes place a little later in time—the time which it takes for the motion to be communicated from the preceding moving particle. Waves exist in water, in air (sound-waves), in ether (light-waves), &c. [SOUND, UNDULATORY-THEORY.] A wave upon the open ocean alternately rises into a ridge and sinks into a depression (the trough of the sea). Anything floating, say a quantity of sargasso sea-weed, rises on a billow and sinks again as the wave falls, without otherwise changing its place. Even the undulatory movement affects the water only to a few feet in depth, where, unless there are submarine currents, all is still. When a wave comes inshore and enters a narrow gulf, it becomes affected both by the return of the reflex waves from its sides and the friction of the bottom, if the water be shallow, so that instead of a movement mainly up and down, it now becomes progressive, and breaks in a series of billows on the sands or rocks. In the former case the water runs up the sand, and then recedes considerably before the next wave comes in. Sea waves are mainly caused by the wind. If a breeze blowing off the shore cause ripples near the land, these will rise higher the farther they are from the shore if the cause which brought them into being continues to operate. Out on the open ocean they rise to some feet in elevation, but it is a great exaggeration to call

them "mountains high"; they have, however, been witnessed approximately sixty feet from trough to summit in the Atlantic. When they rise into a sharp ridge, and the wind is strong, they crest over, break, and fall on the leeward side with abundant spray; but this does not occur on the ocean to the same extent as near shore. The force of waves is so great that, geologically viewed, they are a potent force in altering the conformation of coasts. When in a storm they break with transcendent force on a shore they scoop out soft shales into caves, allowing the harder rocks above in time to fall in, or they break off portions of those harder rocks themselves, besides grinding against each other any fallen slabs which may already be lying on the beach.

wave-borne, a. Borne or carried on or by the waves.

wave-breast, s.

Judaism: The breast of an animal which has been offered in sacrifice used as a wave-offering (*q. v.*).

wave-length, subst. The distance between the crests of two adjacent waves, or between the lowest parts of the depressions on each side of a wave.

wave-line principle, s.

Ship-build.: The principle of building ships with contours scientifically adapted to the curves of the sea-waves they have to traverse. It was introduced by Mr. Scott Russell in consequence of experiments made by him in 1834. The principle is now generally adopted.

wave-loaf, s.

Judaism: A loaf for a wave-offering (*q. v.*).

wave-moths, s.

Entom.: The Acidaliidæ, a family of Geometer Moths.

wave-motion, s. Motion in curves alternately concave and convex, like that of the waves of the sea; undulatory motion.

wave-offering, s.

Judaism: Heb. *tenuphah*=agitation, tumult, a wave-offering, from *nuph*=to agitate, to wave. An offering which is believed by the Rabbis to have been waved to the four points of the compass, "before the Lord," as an acknowledgment of his sovereignty over the earth. It is often combined with the similar heave-offering, believed to have been waved upward as an acknowledgment of his rule over heaven. It is connected also with the peace-offering, of which it, as a rule, constituted a part. When an animal was presented in sacrifice, the shoulder was often offered as a heave-offering and the breast as wave-offering. [WAVE-BREAST.] Both afterward became the perquisites of the priests. On the second day of the Passover a sheaf was waved. At Pentecost two lambs of the first year were to be offered as a peace-offering, and both were to be waved (Lev. x. 14, xxiii. 11-15, 20; Numb. vi. 20, xviii. 11.)

"And waved them for a *wave-offering* before the Lord."—*Lev.* viii. 27.

wave-path, s.

Physics: Any radial line along which an earthquake is propagated from its origin. [SEISMIC-CENTER.]

wave-shell, s.

Physics: One of the waves of alternate compression and expansion, propagated during an earthquake in all directions from the seismic center to the earth's surface. Theoretically these should have the form of concentric shells; but, as the earth's crust is made up of rocks varying greatly in density and elasticity, the waves will necessarily have greater velocity in one direction than in another, while the transit of the wave may be interrupted by breach of continuity in the transmitting medium. (*Encyc. Brit.*)

wave-trap, s.

Hydr. Eng.: A widening inward of the sides of piers, to afford space for storm-waves which roll in at the entrance to spread and extend themselves.

wave-wine, s.

Bot.: *Convolvulus*, or *Calystegia sepium*, and *Convolvulus arvensis*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

wave-worn, a. Worn by the waves.

"The *wave-worn* horns of the echoing bank."

Tennyson: Dying Swan, 39.

wāve (1), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *waflan*; cogn. with O. Icel. *vafa*, *vafra*, *vafra*=to waver; *vajl*=hesitation; *vāfa*, *vōfa*, *vafa*=to swing, to vibrate; M. H. Ger. *waben*=to wave; *waberen*, *wabelen*, *webelen*=to fluctuate.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be moved loosely one way and the other; to play loosely; to float, to flutter.

"Those fotemen . . . saw the baners and standerdes *wave* with the wynde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ciii.

- †2. To be moved as a signal; to beckon.

- †3. To waver; to be in an unsettled state; to hesitate, to fluctuate.

"He *waved* indifferently betwixt doing them neither good nor harm."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

B. Transitive:

1. To move one way and the other; to move to and fro; to brandish.

"King Helenus *wav'd* high the Thracian blade."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 728.

- †2. To signify, command, or denote by a waving motion; to indicate by a wave of the hand or the like; to give a waving signal for.

"She spoke, and bowing *waved*

Tennyson: Princess, ii. 84.

- *3. To raise into irregularities of surface.

- *4. To waft; to bear or carry through a buoyant medium.

5. To attract the attention of, or to direct, by a waving motion; to signal by waving the hand or the like; to beckon.

"It *waves* me forth again;—I'll follow it."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

wāve (2), *v. t.* [WAIVE.]

***wave, pret. of v.** [WEAVE.]

wāved, pa. par. & a. [WAVE (1), *v.*]

A. As *pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Moved to and fro, or one way and the other; brandished.

- *2. Variegated in luster; watered.

"The *waved* water chamelot was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [UNDULATED, 2.]

2. *Entomology*: Having the margin of the body indented with a series or succession of arched segments or incisions.

3. *Her.*: The same as ONDE (*q. v.*).

waved black-moth, s.

Entom.: A Geometer moth, *Boletobia fuliginaria*. Prevalent color, smoky brown, with a black wavy line. Taken occasionally in kitchens, but is rare.

waved-carpet, s.

Entom.: *Asthenia sylvata*, a Geometer moth, of a pale-gray color with darker zig-zag lines.

waved-parrakeet, s. [SHELL-PARRAKEET.]

waved-umbre, s.

Entomology: A Geometer moth, *Hemerophila abruptaria*, of the family Boarmidæ. The wings are ochreous, with brown or blackish markings, their expansion about an inch and a half. The caterpillar feeds on lilac and privet.

wāve-lëss, adj. [Eng. *wave, s.*; -less.] Free from waves; not waving; not disturbed or agitated; still.

wāve-lët, s. [Eng. *wave, s.*; dimin. suff. -let.] A little wave; a ripple on water.

"How its *wavelets* laugh and glisten."

Longfellow: Drinking Song.

wāve'-like, a. [Eng. *wave, s.*, and *like.*] Like or resembling a wave or waves.

wā'-vëll-ite, s. [After Dr. Wavell, who discovered it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, mostly occurring in globular or hemispherical groups of radiating crystals. Hardness, 3.25-4; specific gravity, 2.337; luster, vitreous, sometimes resinous; color, white, shades of yellow, green, gray, brown, black. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 34.4; aluminum, 37.3; water, 28.3=100, which is equivalent to the formula, $3Al_2O_3 \cdot 2PO_5 + 12H_2O$.

wāv'-ēr, v. i. [A frequent. from *wave* (1), *v.*; A. S. *wæfre*=wandering, restless; cogn. with Icel. *vafra*=to hover about; Norw. *vavra*=to flap about.]

1. To play or move here and there, or to and fro; to move one way and the other; to flutter.

"It *wavers* as long as it is free, and is at rest when it can choose no more."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 7.

2. To be unsettled in opinion; to be undetermined; to fluctuate, to hesitate, to vacillate.

"His authority and example had induced some of his brethren, who had at first *wavered*, to resign their benefices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

- *3. To be in danger of falling or failing; to totter, to reel.

"Though it were *waverynge* and in daunger to fall."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governor*, bk. i., ch. xi.

wāv'-ēr, s. [Prob. from *wave, s.*] A sapling or young timber-tree. (*Evelyn.*)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wāv'-ēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *waver*, *v.*; *-er*.] One who wavers, hesitates, or vacillates; one who is unsettled in opinion.

"But come, young *waverer*, come, go with me."
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

wāv'-ēr-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WAVER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

"Its *wavering* image there."
Longfellow: The Bridge.

C. *As subst.*: Doubt; unsettled state of mind.

"The people *wer* in a *wavering*."—*Udall: Luke vi.*

wāv'-ēr-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wavering*; *-ly*.] In a wavering, hesitating, or vacillating manner; with hesitation, doubt, or vacillation.

"Loke not *waveringly* about you."—*Udall: 1 Peter*, ch. v.

wāv'-ēr-īng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wavering*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wavering; hesitation, doubt, vacillation.

"The *waveringness* of our cupidities."—*Montague: Devout Essays*. (Pref.)

wāve'-sōn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but prob. connected with *waif* rather than *wave*.] A term applied to goods which, after shipwreck, appear floating on the sea.

wāv'-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wavy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being wavy.

***wāv'-ūre**, *s.* [Eng. *wave* (2), *v.*; *-ure*.] The act of waving or putting off.

wāv'-ŷ, *wāv-ie, *a.* [Eng. *wav(e)*, *s.*; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. Rising or swelling in waves; full of waves.

"Thirtie hollow bottom'd barks divide the *wavie* seas."
Chapman: (Todd)

2. Showing undulations or fluctuations of any kind; rising and falling as in waves; moving or playing to and fro.

"Long *wavy* wreaths
Of flowers."
Cowper: Task, v. 158.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: [UNDULATED, 2.]

2. *Her.*: Ondé (q. v.).

***wāwe**, *s.* [Icel. *vágr*; Dan. *vove*; Ger. *wage*.] A wave.

"Thei weren dryuen hidir and thidir with *wawis*."—*Wycliffe: Luke viii*.

***wāwl** (1), ***wawle**, *v. i.* [Prob. a variant of *wail*.] To cry, to wail.

"The first time that we smell the air,
We *wawle* and cry." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

wāwl (2), **wāul** (2), *v. i.* [Prob. allied to A. S. *wealwian*; Eng. *wallow*.] To look wildly; to roll the eyes. (*Scotch*.)

wāw'-lŷ, *a.* [WALY.]

wāx, *s.* [A. S. *weax*; cogn. with Dut. *was*; Icel. & Swedish *vax*; Dan. *vox*; German *wachs*; Russ. *vosk*; Lith. *waszkas*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The same as SEALING-WAX (q. v.).

2. Cerumen (q. v.).

3. A rage. (*Schoolboys' slang*.)

"She's in a terrible *wax*."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot.*: Any substance more or less resembling beeswax. Secretions or excretions of such a kind exist as a delicate bloom on the plum; as dense agglomerations of rods or needles on the leaf of the rye; as simple coatings or granules on the "frosted" leaves of many lilies, as coatings of rods standing vertically on the surface of the cuticle, as on the leaves of the banana, or as incrustations, as in *Opuntia*. (*Thomé*.)

2. *Chem.*: A term originally restricted to beeswax, but now extended to various bodies possessing similar characters, found widely diffused in the vegetable kingdom, occurring as a coating on various parts of plants, as leaves, fruits, &c. They contain but a small proportion of oxygen, and appear to consist of the higher members of the fatty acids, combined with alcohol radicals. At ordinary temperatures they are more or less hard, become soft when warmed, and melt below 100°; insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, but soluble in ether, in chloroform, and in the fixed and volatile oils. [BEESWAX, CHINESE-WAX, MINERAL-WAX, SPERMACEI.]

3. *Manuf. & Comm.*: Vegetable wax is believed to have been used for candles in China earlier than in Europe.

4. *Pharm.*: Wax is emollient and demulcent; it is used in the preparation of ointments, plasters, &c.

wax-basket, *s.* A fancy basket made of wire and coated with wax. (*Simmonds*.)

wax-bill, *s.* [WAXBILL.]

wax-candle, *s.* A candle made of wax.

***wax-chandler**, *s.* A maker or seller of wax-candles.

wax-cloth, *s.* A popular but erroneous name for floor-cloth (q. v.).

wax-cluster, *s.*

Bot.: *Gaultheria hispida*. The berries are white, with a taste somewhat like that of the gooseberry, but more bitter. Found in Tasmania.

wax-coal, *s.*

Min.: The same as Pyropissite (q. v.).

wax-doll, *subst.* A child's doll made entirely or partly of wax.

wax-end, **waxed-end**, *s.* A shoemaker's sewing-thread covered with resin (shoemaker's wax), and having a bristle fastened at the end, to enable it to lead through the hole made by the awl.

wax-flower, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: An artificial flower made of wax.

2. *Bot.*: *Clusia insignis*. [CLUSIA.]

wax-insect, *s.*

Entom.: *Coccus sinensis*, or *Pela*, a small white insect, a native of China, valuable on account of the wax it produces. It feeds chiefly on a kind of sumach (*Rhus succadaneum*), and the wax is deposited on the branches as a coating which resembles hoar-frost. This is scraped off and used for making candles. [CERYL-CEROTATE.]

***wax-kernel**, *subst.* A kind of concretion in the flesh.

"A fontanel in her neck was much inflamed, and many *wax-kernels* about it."—*Wiseman: Surgery*.

wax-light, *s.* A taper made of wax.

wax-modeling, *subst.* The act or art of making models and figures in wax. Called also the Cero-plastic Art. The process has been generally superseded by that of clay and sand modeling, though wax is still employed by silversmiths.

wax-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Any individual of the family *Galleridæ* (q. v.); specif., *Galleria mellonella*, the larva of which feeds on wax in hives.

wax-myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: *Myrica cerifera*. [BAYBERRY, 2, CANDLE-BERRY, MYRTLE.]

wax-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal, presenting a waxy luster on fracture surfaces.

wax-painting, *subst.* The same as ENCAUSTIC-PAINTING (q. v.).

wax-palm, *s.*

Bot.: Humboldt's name for *Ceroxylon andicola*, a fine palm, growing in the Andes of New Grenada, near the sources of the Magdalena and Cauca rivers. It has a straight stem, somewhat thicker at its middle part than above or below, and terminating above in a tuft of six or eight large pinnate leaves. The flowers, which are polygamous, are in panicles, the calyx of three small scales, the petals three, the stamens numerous, with short filaments; the fruit, a small round drupe with a single seed. The trunk is covered by a coating of wax, which exudes from the space between the insertion of the leaves. According to Vauquelin, this wax is a concrete inflammable substance, consisting of one-third of actual wax and two-thirds of resin.

wax-paper, *subst.* A kind of paper prepared by spreading over its surface a coating made of white wax, turpentine, and spermaceti.

***wax-red**, *a.* Of a bright-red color, resembling that of sealing-wax.

"Set thy seal-manual on my *wax-red* lips."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 516.

***wax-scot**, *s.* A duty anciently paid in England twice a year toward the charge of wax-candles in churches.

wax-tree, *s.*

1. A name common to plants of the genus *Vismia* (q. v.). The wax-tree of Guiana is *Vismia guianensis*; that of Cayenne, *V. cayanensis*. These, with all other species of the genus, yield a waxy or resinous juice.

2. *Ligustrum lucidum*. A kind of vegetable wax is said to be obtained from it in China.

wax-wing, *s.* [WAXWING.]

wax-work, *s.*

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Work executed in wax, esp., figures formed in wax in imitation of real beings; also, anatomical preparations in wax, models of fruit, flowers, &c. The art of modeling in wax is very ancient; the Romans used to set up wax images of their ancestors in the atrium of their houses. (*Sallust: Jug.*, iv. 6.)

2. (*Pl.*): An exhibition of wax figures representing celebrated or notorious characters; the place where a collection of such figures is exhibited.

"*Wax-works* is the kind of a business as a man gets used to and friendly with, after a manner."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 467.

II. Bot.: *Celastrus scandens*, a native of North America. The name is given from the scarlet coloring of the seeds. [CELASTRUS.]

wax-worker, *s.*

1. One who works in wax; a maker of wax-work.

2. A bee which makes wax.

wāx (1), *v. t.* [WAX, *s.*]

1. To smear or rub with wax; to apply wax to; to treat or join with wax.

"Unequal in their length, and *waxed* with care."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. To chastise in anger; as, I'll *wax* him. (*Slang*.)

3. To overreach or deceive another.

wāx (2), ***waxe**, ***wex** (pa. t. *waxed*, **wex*, **wox*; past part. *waxed*, **waxen*, **wexen*, **woxen*), *v. i.* [A. S. *weaxan* (pa. t. *weox*, pa. par. *geweaxen*); cogn. with Dut. *wassen*; Icel. *vaxa*; Dan. *væxe*; Sw. *våxa*; Ger. *wachsen*; Goth. *wahojan*. From the same root come Lat. *augeo*=to increase; *vigeo*=to flourish; Eng. *eke*, *vigor*, &c.]

1. To increase in size; to become larger; to grow. (*Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time*.)

2. To pass from one state to another; to become. "We may observe it growing with age, *waxing* bigger and stronger."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

wāx'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *wax*, and *bill* (1).]

Ornith.: A popular name for Swainson's genus *Estrela*, from the waxy-red color of their bills. *Estrela amandava* is the Red and *E. formosa* the Green Waxbill.

"In the form of their beak the *Waxbills*, as Blyth calls them, deviate toward the Finches and Linnets."—*Jerdon: Birds of India*, ii. 359.

wāx'-en, *a.* [Eng. *wax*, *s.*; *-en*.]

1. Made or consisting of wax.

"Within the cave the clustering bees attend
Their *waxen* works, or from the roof depend."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 131.

2. Covered with wax; waxed over.

"To pitch the *waxen* flooring some contrive."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgie iv. 237.

*3. Resembling wax; soft as wax; impressible (*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,240.)

waxen-chatterer, *s.*

Ornith.: The Bohemian Waxwing (q. v.).

wāx'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wax* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] One who or that which waxes; specif., an attachment to wax the thread in a sewing-machine used for shoemaking, harness-making, &c.

wāx'-ī-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *waxy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being waxy.

wāx'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WAX (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The process of finishing leather.

2. The treatment of thread with soft wax in the sewing-machine for boots and shoes.

3. The process of stopping out colors in calico-printing.

wāx'-wīng, *s.* [Eng. *wax*, *s.*, and *wing*.]

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the genus *Ampelis* (=† *Bombycilla*), from the fact that in two of the three species the secondary and tertiary quills terminate in horny expansions of the shaft, somewhat resembling pieces of red sealing-wax. *Ampelis garrula*, the European or Bohemian Waxwing (q. v.), and *A. cedrorum*, the American Waxwing or Cedar-bird (q. v.), have these spots; but they are absent in *A. phænicoptera*, the Asiatic or Japanese Waxwing.

wāx'-ŷ, *wāx'-eŷ, *a.* [Eng. *wax*, *s.*; *-y*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Made or consisting of wax; abounding in wax.

2. Resembling wax in appearance, softness, plasticity, impressibility, or the like; hence, yielding, pliable, impressionable.

"He is servile in imitation, *waxy* to persuasions."—*Bp. Hall: Characterisms*, bk. ii.

3. Angry, cross. (*Schoolboys' slang*.)

"I could make him a little *waxy* with me."—*Dickens: Bleak House*, ch. xxiv.

II. Botany: Having the texture and color of new wax, as the pollen masses of various orchids. [CERACEOUS.]

waxy-degeneration, *s.*

Pathol.: The transformation of the liver into a tough substance resembling yellow wax, the organ increasing ultimately in weight till it weighs eight

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

or nine instead of three to four pounds. The disease is constitutional, comes on insidiously, and is incurable. Called also Amyloid, Albuminous, Lardaceous, or Scrofulous Degeneration of the Liver.

waxy-infiltration, s.

Pathol.: The infiltration of waxy matter into any organ of the body. The most highly-developed and dangerous form of it is waxy degeneration of the liver (q. v.).

waxy-kidney, s.

Pathol.: A kidney affected by lardaceous disease (q. v.).

waxy-yellow, a. & s.

Bot.: Dull yellow with a soft mixture of reddish-brown.

*wāy (1), *waye, v. t. [WEIGH.]

*wāy (2), v. t. & i. [WAY, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To go in; to proceed along.
2. To go or journey to.
3. To put in the way; to teach to go in the way; to break to the road. (Said of horses.)

B. Intrans.:

To journey, to travel, to go.

"On a time, as they together wayed."

Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 12.

wāy, *waye, *wey, *weye, s. [A. S. *weg*; cogn. with Dut. *weg*; Icel. *vegr*; Dan. *vei*; Sw. *väg*; O. H. Ger. *wec*; Ger. *weg*; Goth. *wigs*; Lat. *via*; Sansc. *vaha*=a road, from *vah*=to carry.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A track or path along which one goes, passes, or journeys; a place for passage; a path, road, route, street, or passage of any kind.

"A very great multitude spread their garments in the way."—*Matthew xxi. 8.*

*2. Passage, passing.

"Shut the doors against his way."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

3. A going, moving, or passing from one place to another; progression, transit, journey.

"The Lord . . . prosper thy way."—*Genesis xxiv. 40.*

4. Path or course in life. (*Prov. xiii. 15.*)

5. Length of space; distance.

"'Tis but a little way that I can bring you."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

6. Direction of motion, progress, or travel; course; relative position or motion to or from a certain point; tendency of action.

"He turns his lips another way."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 90.

7. The means by which anything is reached, attained, obtained, or accomplished; proceeding, course, scheme, plan, device.

"My best way is to creep under his gaberdine."

Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

8. Method or manner of proceeding; mode, fashion, style.

"As when two pilgrims in a forest stray,
Both may be lost, but each in his own way."

Cowper: Hope, 277.

*9. Character, kind, tendency.

"Men of his way should be most liberal."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

10. Usual mode of action or conduct; mode of dealing; method of life or action; regular or habitual course or scheme of life; habit.

"All flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth."—*Genesis vi. 12.*

11. Resolved plan or mode of action; course determined on or chosen as one's own; particular will or humor.

"If I had my way

He had mewed in flames at home, not in the senate."

Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 3.

12. Respect, point, view.

"You wrong me every way."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

13. Sphere of observation.

"The general officers and the public ministers that fell in my way were generally subject to the gout."—*Temple.*

II. Nautical:

1. Progress or motion through the water; as, a vessel under way.

2. Speed, motive power; as, The boat had a good deal of way on when the accident occurred.

3. Plural:

(1) [BILGE-WAY.]

- (2) Barks or skids for rolling up weights or for sliding them down.

¶ *Way* and *ways* are used in certain phrases in the sense of *wise*.

"But if he shall any ways make them void after he hath heard them, then he shall bear her iniquity."—*Numbers xxx. 15.*

¶ *Way* is both general and indefinite; *manner* and *method* are species of the *way* chosen by design; the *course* and the *means* are the *way* which we pursue in our moral conduct.

¶ 1. By the way: [BY, C. 9.]

2. By way of:

- (1) By the route or road of; as, to travel *by way* of Chicago.

- (2) For the purpose of; as being; to serve for or in lieu of; as, He said this *by way* of introduction.

3. *Come your way, Come your ways*: Come, come on; a phrase often used as an encouragement or invitation to approach or accompany the speaker.

"Come your way, sir."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.*

4. *Covered way, Covert way*: [COVERED-WAY.]

5. *In the family way*: [FAMILY-WAY.]

6. *In the way*: In a position to obstruct or hinder; of such a nature as to obstruct, hinder, or impede; as, He is always *in the way*.

7. In the way of:

- (1) So as to meet, fall in with, or gain; as, He put me *in the way* of doing business.

- (2) In respect of; as regards.

"What my tongue can do in the way of flattery."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

8. *Milky way*: [GALAXY.]

9. *On the way*: In going, traveling, or passing along; hence, in a state of progression or advancement toward completion or accomplishment.

"You should have been well on your way to York."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

10. Out of the way:

- (1) Not in the proper course; in such a position or condition as to pass or miss one's object; in such a place or state as to be hindered, impeded, incommoded, or prevented.

"Men who go out of the way to hint free things, must be guilty of absurdity or rudeness."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

- (2) Not in its proper place, or where it can be found or met with; hence, concealed, lost, hidden, gone.

"Is 't lost? is 't gone? speak, is it out of the way?"

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

- (3) Not in the usual, ordinary, or regular course; out of the beaten track; hence, unusual, extraordinary, remarkable, striking, notable; as, That is nothing out of the way. (*Colloq.*)

- (4) Used as an order to make room.

"Out of the way, I say."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.*

11. Right of way:

Law: A privilege which an individual or a particular description of individuals may have of going over another's grounds, subject to certain conditions or sanctioned by the custom by virtue of which the right exists. A right of way may be claimed by prescription and immemorial usage, such right being absolute and indefeasible if proved to be used down to the time of the commencement of the action. It may also be granted by special permission, as when the owner of lands grants to another liberty of passing over his grounds in order to go to church, market, or the like, in which case the gift is confined to the grantee alone, and dies with him. Again, a right of way may arise by act and operation of law, as when a man grants a piece of ground in the middle of his field he at the same time tacitly and impliedly grants a way to come at it.

¶ When works of public utility, such as railroads, are to be constructed the law of most states will compel the conveyance to the corporation of a right of way upon tender of fair value to the owner of land.

12. *To give way*: [GIVE, ¶ 23.]

13. *To go one's way* (or *ways*): To take one's departure; to depart; to go off. (Often used as implying reproach.)

"Go thy ways, I begin to be weary of thee."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, iv. 5.*

14. *To go the way of all flesh* (or of all the earth): To die. (*1 Kings ii. 2.*)

15. *To have way, To have one's way*: To have free scope.

"Let him have his way."—*Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 6.*

16. *To hold one's way*: To keep one's course; to go on; not to stop.

17. *To lead the way*: To be the first or most advanced in a march, procession, progress, or the like; to act the part of a leader, guide, &c.

18. *To make one's way*: To advance successfully; to find and pursue a successful career; to prosper; to advance in life by one's own exertions.

19. *To make way*: [MAKE, v., ¶ 36.]

20. *To take one's own way*: To follow one's own fancy, opinion, plan, or inclination.

"Take your own way."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.*

21. *To take one's way*: To start; to set out.

"Take your way for home."

Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

22. Way of the rounds:

Fort.: A space left for the passage round between a rampart and the wall of a fortified town.

23. Ways and means:

- * (1) Methods, resources, facilities.

"Then eyther prynce sought the *wayes* and *meanys* howe eyther of theym myght dyscontent other."—*Fabyan: Chronycle (an. 1335).*

- (2) Specif. in legislation, means of raising money; resources of revenue. In this sense generally in the expression, Committee on *Ways and Means*.

***way-baggage, s.** The baggage or luggage of a way-passenger on a railroad or in a stage-coach.

***way-beaten, a.** Way-worn, tired.

way-bennet, way-bent, s.

Bot.: *Hordeum murinum*. [WALL-BARLEY.]

way-bill, s. A list of the names of passengers who are carried in a public conveyance, or the description of goods sent with a common carrier by land.

***way-bound, adj.** Hindered or prevented from pursuing one's journey, as by snow or the like.

"To tell how poor travelers are way-bound."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

***way-door, s.** A street-door

"On his way-door fix the horned head."

Bp. Hall Satires, III., iv. 7.

way-end, s.

Mining: A term applied in iron-stone mines to that part of the face where the road enters.

way-farer, s. [WAYFARER.]

way-gate, s.

1. The tail-race of a mill.

2. Right of way. (*Scotch.*)

"He [Irving] took me into his library . . . and said, cheerily flinging out his arms: 'Upon all these you have will and way-gate,' an expressive Annandale phrase of the completest welcome."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences, i. 101.*

way-grass, s.

Bot.: *Polygonum aviculare*.

way-leave, s. Right-of-way.

"Another thing that is remarkable is their *way-leaves*: for when men have pieces of ground between the colliery and the river, they sell leave to lead coals over their ground."—*North: Lord Guilford, i. 265.*

***way-maker, subst.** One who makes a way; a precursor.

"Way-makers . . . to the restitution of the evangelical truth."—*Bp. Hall.*

way-mark, subst. A mark to guide persons in traveling. (*Cowper: Prog. of Error, 117.*)

way-measurer, s. [ODOMETER.]

way-pane, s. A slip left for cartage in watered land.

way-passenger, s. A passenger picked up by the way—that is, one taken up at some place intermediate between the regular or principal stopping-places or stations.

way-post, s. A finger-post.

"You came to a place where three cross-roads divide,

Without any way-post stuck up by the side."

Barham: Ingoldsby Leg.; St. Romwold.

way-shaft, s.

Steam Eng.: A shaft in a lever-beam engine which actuates the slide-valve.

way-station, s. An intermediate station on a railroad.

way-thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carduus* or *Cnicus arvensis*.

way-thorn, s.

Bot.: *Rhamnus catharticus*.

way-train, s. A railroad train that stops at intermediate or way stations.

way-warden, s. The surveyor of a road or highway. (*White: Selborne, lett. xxviii. To Hon. D. Barrington.*)

wāy'-bôard, s. [Eng. *way*, and *board*.]

Mining & Geol.: A mining term now somewhat extensively adopted by geologists to designate the bands or layers separating thicker strata, and marking the line at which the latter tend to separate. Thus thick beds of limestone, or of sandstone, may be separated by thin layers of shale. (*Page.*)

wāy'-bréad, s. [A. S. *weg-bræde*, from its growing by the wayside.]

Bot.: *Plantago major*.

***wāy'-färe, v. i.** [Eng. *way*, s., and *fare*, v.] To travel, to journey.

"A certain Laconian as he wayfared came unto a place where there dwelt an old friend of his."—*P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 390.*

***wāy'-färe, s.** [WAYFARE, v.] The act of traveling or journeying; travel.

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wāy'-fār-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wayfar(e)*; -*er*.] One who travels or journeys; a traveler.

"Frequented with many wayfarers."—Carew. *Survey of Cornwall*, fol. 66.

wāy'-fār-īng, ***wai-far-ing**, ***way-fair-yng**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *wayfar(e)*; -*ing*.]

A. As adj.: Traveling, journeying; being on a journey.

"To compell euen wayfairyng menne to stay whether they will or no."—Goldinge: *Cæsar*, fol. 87.

†B. As subst.: Journey, pilgrimage.

"And wayworn seemed he with life's wayfaring."

A. C. Swinburne: *Tristram of Lyonesse*, ii.

wayfaring-tree, *s.*

Botany: *Viburnum lantana*, a large and much-branched shrub, six to twenty feet high, the young shoots very downy. Leaves elliptic, cordate at the base, serrate, veined, downy beneath, the pubescence being stellate; flowers white, in large dense cymes; berry purplish-black. It flowers in May and June.

wāy'-gō-īng, *adj.* [English *way*, *s.*, and *going*.] Going away, departing; of, pertaining to, or belonging to one who goes away.

waygoing-crop, *subst.* The crop which is taken from the land the year the tenant leaves it. Called also Out-going crop.

wāy'-goōse, *subst.* [WAYZGOOSE.] The same as WAYZGOOSE, 3. (q. v.)

"The way-gooses were always kept about Bartholomew-tide; and till the master-printer have given this way-goose the journeymen do not use to work by candle-light."—C. H. Timperley: *Dict. Printers and Printing*, p. 516.

wāy-lāy, **wāy'-lāy**, *v. t.* [English *way*, *s.*, and *lay*.] To watch insidiously in the way, with a view to rob, seize, or slay; to beset by the way.

"A dancing shape, an image gay,

To haunt, to startle, and waylay."

Wordsworth: *Poems of the Imagination*.

wāy-lāy-ēr, **wāy'-lāy-ēr**, *s.* [English *waylay*; -*er*.] One who waylays; one who waits for another in ambush, with a view to rob, seize, or slay him.

wāy'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *way*, *s.*; -*less*.] Having no way, road, or path; pathless, trackless.

"Her through the wayless woods of Cardiff to convey."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 5.

***wāy'-mēnt**, ***wāi'-mēnt**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *wai-menter*, a variant of *lament* = to lament.] To lament, to bewail.

"With that she wept and wofullie waymented."

Spenser: *Tears of the Muses*, 355.

***wāy'-mēnt**, *s.* [WAYMENT, *v.*] Lamentation, wailing.

"For pittie of the sad wayment

Which Orpheus for Eurydice did make."

Spenser: *Ruines of Time*, 390.

***wāy'-mēnt-īng**, ***way-ment-yng**, *s.* [WAYMENT, *v.*] Lamentation, lamenting.

"That in this world nys creature lyvynge,

That herde such another waymentynge."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 904.

wāy'-side, *s. & a.* [Eng. *way*, *s.*, and *side*.]

A. As subst.: The side of the road or way; the border or edge of a highway.

"It stood also hard by the wayside."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the side of a road; situated on, lying near, or growing on the wayside; as, a wayside inn, a wayside flower.

wāy'-ward, ***wei-ward**, ***wey-ward**, *adj.* [A headless form of *awayward* = awayward; thus, *wayward* = awayward, *i. e.*, turned away, perverse. (*Skeat*.)]

1. Perverse, froward; full of peevish caprices or whims; capricious, obstinate.

"Make their whole being a wayward and uneasy condition."—Steele: *Spectator*, No. 202.

2. Growing or running where not wanted.

"Send its rough wayward roots in all directions."—Smithson: *Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

wāy'-ward-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wayward*; -*ly*.] In a wayward manner; perversely, frowardly.

"Waywardly proud, and therefore bold, because extremely faulty."—Sidney.

wāy'-ward-ness, ***wei-ward-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *wayward*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being wayward; perverseness, frowardness.

"Her rather aggravating waywardness and willfulness."—London Echo.

wāy'-wīse, *adj.* [English *way*, *s.*, and *wise*, *a.*] Expert in finding or keeping the way.

wāy'-wīse-ēr, *s.* [Ger. *wegweiser* = a guide, from *weg* = way, and *weisen* = to direct.] An instrument for measuring the distance which one has traveled on a road; an odometer or pedometer. (*Evelyn: Diary*, Aug. 6, 1655.)

wāy'-wōde, ***wāi'-wōde**, *subst.* [Pol. & Russ. *wojewoda* = army-leader, from *woi* = an army, and *wodit* = to lead.] A name originally given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterward to governors of towns and provinces. It was borne for a time by the rulers of Moldavia and Wallachia, who subsequently took the title of Hospodar.

wāy'-wōde-ship, *s.* [Eng. *waywode*; -*ship*.] The office or jurisdiction of a waywode.

†wāy'-wōrn, *adj.* [Eng. *way*, *s.*, and *worn*.] Worn out by traveling; tired. (See extract under WAYFARING, B.)

wāy'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *way*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis*.

wāy'z-goōse, *s.* [See def. 3.]

*1. A stubble-goose. (*Bailey*.)

*2. An entertainment given to journeymen at the beginning of winter. (*Bailey*.)

3. An annual dinner of the persons employed in an English printing-office; a printer's bean-feast. Timperley (*Dict. Printers & Printing*, p. 516) says: "The derivation of this term is not generally known. It is from the old English word *wayz* = stubble. A stubble-goose is a known dainty in our days. A wayz-goose was the head dish at the annual feast of the forefathers of our fraternity."

wē, *pers. pron.* [A. S.; cogn. with Dut. *wij*; Icel. *vér*, *var*; Dan. & Sw. *vi*; Ger. *wir*; Goth. *weis*.] The plural of the first personal pronoun: I and another, or others; I and he or she, or I and they.

¶ 1. *We* is often used indefinitely, or vaguely, like *they*, in the sense of people generally, the world, &c., and corresponding to the French *on* and the German *man*. In this use *we* differs from *they* in that by using it the speaker identifies himself more or less directly with the statement, whereas the use of *they* does not imply any such identification.

2. *We* is frequently used by individuals, as editors, authors, and the like, when alluding to themselves, in order to avoid any appearance of egotism, which would arise from the too constant use of the pronoun *I*. *We* is also used by kings and other potentates in official documents. It is said to have been first so used by King John, of England (1204-15).

"We charge you, on allegiance to ourself,

To hold your slaughtering hands."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

wēak, ***weake**, ***walk**, ***weik**, ***weke**, ***wycke**, ***wyke**, *a.* [Icel. *veikr*, *vekr*, *vákr* = weak; Sw. *vek*; Dan. *veg* = pliant; A. S. *wác* = pliant, weak, easily bent; Dut. *week*; Ger. *weich*.] The original meaning was yielding, giving way easily; cf. Icel. *vikja* (pa. t. *veik*, pa. par. *vikinn*) = to turn, to turn aside; A. S. *wican* (pa. t. *wác*, pa. par. *wicen*) = to give way; Ger. *weichen* (pa. t. *wich*, pa. par. *gewichen*) = to give way; Gr. *eikō*, for *veikō* = to yield, to give way. From the same root come *wick* and *wicker*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Wanting or deficient in physical strength; as—

(1) Deficient in bodily strength; not able to do severe or difficult tasks or work, or to raise heavy weights, or the like; wanting in robustness or vigor; feeble, exhausted; not strong; infirm, sickly.

"Him to be yet weak and weary well she knew."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 20.

(2) Not able to sustain a heavy weight, pressure, or strain.

"A mantel hong her fast by

Upon a bench weake and small."

Romaunt of the Rose.

(3) Not having the parts firmly united or adhesive; easily broken or separated into pieces; brittle; as, a weak vessel.

(4) Not stiff; pliant, easily bending, soft; as, the weak stem of a plant.

(5) Not able to resist onset or attack; easily surmounted or overcome; as, a weak fortress.

2. Unfit for purposes of attack or defense, either from want of numbers, training, courage, or other martial resources; not strong in arms; too small in numbers or insufficiently prepared; as, a weak force.

3. Not strongly or numerously supplied; not holding a large number.

"Being weak in trumps, you should play the trump next in value to the turn-up."—Field, Dec. 12, 1885.

4. Deficient in force of utterance or sound; having little volume, loudness, or sonority; as, a weak voice.

5. Wanting in ability to perform its functions or office; powerless in operation; inefficacious; deficient in functional energy, activity, or force.

"Goes against my weak stomach."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 2.

6. Not abundantly or sufficiently impregnated with the essential required, or with the usual ingredients, or with stimulating or nourishing substances or properties; not of the usual strength; poor; as, weak tea, weak ale, &c.

7. Not possessing moral or mental strength, vigor, or energy; deficient in strength of intellect or judgment; wanting in strength of mind or resolution.

"If they were weak enough to recall him, they would soon have to depose him again."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

8. Having imperfect mental faculties; foolish, silly, fatuous, stupid.

"To dally much with subjects mean and low,

Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so."

Cowper: *Table Talk*, 545.

9. Not having acquired full confidence or conviction; not firmly settled or established; wavering, vacillating.

"Him that is weak in the faith receive ye, but not to doubtful disputations."—Romans, xiv. 1.

10. Deficient in steadiness or firmness; not able to resist temptation, persuasion, urgency, or the like; easily moved, impressed, or overcome.

"Wicked and thence weak."

Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 856.

11. Resulting from or indicating want of judgment, discernment, or firmness; arising from or characterized by want of moral courage, of self-denial or of determination; injudicious; as, a weak compliance.

12. Not having effective or prevailing power; not potent; inefficacious.

"My ancient incantations are too weak."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

13. Not having power to convince; not supported by the force of reason or truth; unsustained, controvertible.

"Weaker reasons than these would have satisfied the Whigs who formed the majority of the Privy Council."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

14. Not founded in right or justice; not easily defensible.

"My title's weak."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

15. Deficient in power or vigor of expression; not having pith, pregnancy, or point; as, a weak style.

*16. Slight, inconsiderable, little, petty.

"This weak and idle theme."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

II. Grammar: A term applied to verbs the past tense and past participle of which are formed by the addition of -*ed*, -*d*; as, I love, I loved; opposed to strong verbs (q. v.). Also applied to nouns the plurals of which are formed by the addition of -*s*, -*es*.

***weak-built**, *a.* Ill-founded.

"Yet ever to obtain his will resolving,

Though weak-built hopes, persuade him to abstaining."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 130.

weak-eyed, *a.* Having weak eyes.

weak-fish, *s.* [SQUETEAGUE.]

weak-headed, *a.* Having a weak head or intellect.

weak-hearted, *a.* Having little courage; spiritless.

"More miseries and greater far

Than my weak-hearted enemies dare offer."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***weak-hinged**, *a.* Weak, ill-founded.

"Not able to produce more accusation

Than your own weak-hinged fancy."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

weak-kneed, *a.* Having weak knees; hence, fig., giving way easily; not strong of mind or resolution; weak.

"Such another weak-kneed effort . . . will lead to no good result."—St. James's Gazette, Jan. 14, 1888.

weak-made, *a.* Having by nature little strength; weak, feeble.

"Those proud lords, to blame,

Make weak-made women tenants to their shame."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,260.

weak-minded, *a.* Feeble in mind or resolution.

weak-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being weak-minded; irresolution, indecision.

"Brook no continuance of weak-mindedness."

Wordsworth: To B. L. Haydon, Esq.

weak-side, *s.* That side or aspect of a person's character or disposition by which he is most easily affected or influenced.

"To quell the tyrant love, and guard thy heart

On this weak side, where most our nature fails."

Addison: *Cato*.

weak-sighted, *a.* Having weak sight.

weak-sister, *s.* An unreliable person; [interchangeable with *weak-vessel*.]

weak-spirited, *a.* Having a weak or timorous spirit; pusillanimous.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhũ; -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del.

***wēak**, ***wēk-en**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wēcan*, *wacian*.]

A. Trans.: To make weak; to weaken.

"It . . . weaketh our hertes in vertues."—*Golden Boke*, let. 8.

B. Intrans.: To become weak; to lose strength; to abate.

"Somewhat to *wēken* gan the paine."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, iv.

wēak'-en, *v. t. & i.* [Eng. *weak*, *a.*; *-en*.]

A. Trans.: To make weak; to lessen the strength of; to deprive of strength; to debilitate; to lessen the force, power, or authority of.

"How strangely is the force of this motive *weakened* by those who make Christ a mere man."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

B. Intrans.: To become weak or weaker; to lose strength.

"His notion *weakens*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.

wēak'-en-ēr, ***wēak'-nēr**, *s.* [Eng. *weaken*; *-er*.] One who or that which weakens.

"Huge helps to piety, great *weakners* of sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 11.

wēak'-en-īng, *pr. par. & a.* [WEAKEN.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Having the property or quality of reducing strength; as, a *weakening* disease.

wēak'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *weak*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Somewhat weak; rather weak.

wēak'-ish-nēss, *s.* [English *weakish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being weakish; slight weakness.

wēak'-līng, ***weak-lyng**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *weak*; *-ling*.]

†A. As subst.: A weak or feeble person.

"This was a feat not to be attempted by a *weakling*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

***B. As adj.:** Weak, feeble.

"He [Eschines] was but *weakling*, and very tender."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 700.

wēak'-lȳ, ***weake-ly**, *adv. & a.* [Eng. *weak*, *a.*; *-ly*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a weak manner; with little physical strength; feebly, faintly; not strongly or forcibly.
2. With want of efficacy; with little or no result.
3. With feebleness of mind or intellect; indiscreetly, injudiciously.

"Plato . . . *weakly* advises men to worship inferior gods, dæmons, and spirits."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. 6.

B. As adj.: Not strong of constitution or growth; weak, infirm.

"Than be tempted to plant a *weakly* grower."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

wēak'-nēss, ***weake-nesse**, *subst.* [Eng. *weak*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being weak; want of physical strength; want of force or vigor; feebleness, infirmity.

"The *weakness* of mine eyes."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. Want of mental or moral strength; want of moral courage, resolution, or strength of will; irresolution.

"*Weakness* to resist

Philistian gold."

Milton: Samson Agonistes, 830.

3. Want of spiritedness, life, or sprightliness.

"New graces yearly like thy works display,
Soft without *weakness*, without glaring gay."

Pope: Epistle to Mr. Jervas, 66.

*4. Want of moral force or influence upon the mind; want of cogency.

"She seems to be conscious of the *weakness* of those testimonies."—*Tillotson*.

5. A fall in price.

"The trade there, in fact, has been rather inclined to *harden* than show *weakness*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

6. A defect, failing, or fault; a foible; as, Every one has his *weakness*. (In this sense it takes a plural.)

wēal (1), ***wēle**, ***wēale**, *s.* [A. S. *wela*, *wēala*, *wēola*=opulence, prosperity, *wēal*, from *wel*=well (q. v.); cogn. with Danish *wel*=well, welfare; Sw. *wäl*; O. H. Ger. *welā*, *wola*, *wolo*; Ger. *wohl*.]

1. A sound, healthy, or prosperous state, whether of persons or things; the state of being well; welfare, prosperity.

"By every chief who fought or fell,
For Albion's *wēal* in battle bold."

Scott: Bard's Incantation.

*2. The body politic; the state, the commonwealth.

"The special watchmen of our English *wēal*."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 1.

† The public, general, or common *wēal*: The well-being, welfare, or prosperity of the community, state, or society.

"A foe to the public *wēal*."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

***wēal-balanced**, *a.* Kept in just proportion by reasons of state.

"By cold gradation and *wēal-balanced* form."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

***wēal-public**, ***wēal-publick**, *s.* The public *wēal*; the commonwealth.

"Set upon spoil on either part they were,

Whilst the *wēal-publick* they in pieces tear."

Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

***wēals-man**, *s.* A man who consults or professes to consult the public *wēal*.

"Meeting two such *wēals-men* as you are."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

wēal (2), ***whēal**, *s.* [A. S. *walu*.] The mark of a stripe; a wale (q. v.).

"Like warts or *wēals* it hangs upon her skin."

Donne.

***wēal** (1), *v. t.* [WEAL (1), *s.*] To promote the *wēal* or welfare of.

wēal (2), **wale**, *v. t.* [WEAL (2), *s.*] To mark with *wēals* or stripes.

"Thy sacred body was stripped of thy garments, and *waled* with bloody stripes."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*, bk. iv.

***wēal'-a-wāy**, *interj.* [WELAWAY.]

wēald, ***wald**, ***walt**, **wold**, ***wēald**, *s.* [A. S. *wēald*, *wald*=a wood, a forest; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *walt*; Ger. *wald*.] [WOLD.] A piece of open forest-land; a woody place or woody waste; a wold.

† As a proper name it is applied to a valley or tract of English country lying between the north and south downs of Kent and Sussex.

Weald-clay, *s.*

Geol.: The upper stratum or series of strata of the British Wealden formation. It is about 1,000 feet thick, and, with the exception of its upper portion, which is fluvio-marine, is of fresh-water origin. It constituted the delta of a great river, which slowly subsided till at length the ocean was let in. The delta was inhabited by great Saurians, of the genera *Iguanodon*, *Hypsilophodon*, *Pelorosaurus*, *Ornithopsis*, and *Hylæosaurus*. These, becoming submerged as the delta sank, became imbedded, not in the Weald clay, but in the overlying Kentish Rag which succeeded the clay, and rests on it conformably. Throughout the clay itself are casts of Cyprides, and there are occasional bands of Sussex marble composed almost entirely of a species of *Paludina*. The Weald clay constitutes a valley between the elevated ridges of the Hastings Sand and the chalk downs of Kent, Surrey, Hampshire, and Sussex, from Hythe by Tunbridge, Harting-combe, and Hailsham to Pevensy.

Wēald'-en, *a. & s.* [Eng. *wēald*; *-en*.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to a weald; specifically, pertaining to the weald of Kent and Sussex, England, or to the formation described under B.

B. As substantive:

Geol.: A formation or group of rocks consisting of clay, shale, sand, sandstones, grits, and lime-stones, constituting the lowest part of the Cretaceous system. In 1822 Mr. Gideon Algernon Mantell (afterward Dr. Mantell, F. R. S.) correctly showed that it was of fluvial origin, though intercalated between marine Oolite below, and Greensand, also marine, above. The name, Wealden Formation, was first introduced by Mantell, to whom it had been suggested by his friend J. P. Martin, Esq., of Pulborough. The Wealden has been generally divided into the Weald Clay, constituting the upper beds, the Hastings Sand in the middle, and Purbeck beds below; but the Purbeck beds are now considered to be Oolite, or to be intermediate between the Oolite and the Wealden. The thickness of the true Wealden formation in Swanage Bay, where it is most highly developed, may be 2,000 feet. Its fauna consists of great reptiles, fishes of the genus *Lepidotus*, and freshwater mollusks, *Physa*, *Limnæa*, &c.; its flora of Conifers, Cycads, and Ferns, but no Dicotyledonous Angiosperms. The delta of the old Wealden river has been traced about two hundred miles from east to west, and a hundred miles from north to south. Much has been swept away by denudation. The Quorra or Niger in Africa covers 25,000 square miles; the Wealden river therefore probably approached, and may possibly have exceeded it in magnitude. It drained a large part of a continent, the area and exact situation of which are unknown. The Wealden of Hanover and Westphalia constitutes the delta of a second river distinct from the first. [WEALD-CLAY, HASTINGS-SAND, PURBECK-BEDS.]

***wēald'-ish**, *adj.* [English *wēald*; *-ish*.] Of or belonging to a weald, and especially to the weald of Kent and Sussex, England.

"The *wēaldish* man."—*Fuller: Worthies; Kent*.

***wēal'-fūl**, ***wēale-full**, *a.* [Eng. *wēal* (1), and *full*.] Happy.

"To telle the jerkes with joy, that joy do bring,

Is both a *wēalefull* and a wofull thing."

Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13.

wēalth, ***wēalthē**, ***welthe**, *s.* [Eng. *wēal* (1), *s.*; *-th*; cf. *health*, from *heal*, *dearth*, from *dear*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *wēelde*=luxury, from *wel*=well (adv.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. *Weal*, prosperity, welfare, eternal happiness.

"Let no man seek his own, but every man another's *wēalth*."—1 *Corinth.* x. 24.

2. A collective term for riches; material possessions in all their variety; large possessions of money, goods, or lands; that abundance of worldly estate which exceeds the state of the greater part of the community; affluence, opulence.

"That *wēalth* consists in money or in gold and silver, is a popular notion."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. Abundance, affluence, profusion.

"With new wonder now he views . . .

In narrow room nature's whole *wēalth*, yea more,
A heav'n on earth." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 207.

II. Polit. Econ.: A term embracing all and only such objects as have utility and can be appropriated in exclusive possession, and therefore exchanged. Political economists consider labor as the only source of *wēalth*, and political economy treats mainly of the means of promoting the increase of national *wēalth*, and of removing obstructions to its development.

***wēalth'-fūl**, ***wēalth'-fūll**, *a.* [Eng. *wealthy*; *-ful* (1).] Full of *wēalth* or happiness; prosperous.

"Likelie righte wel to prosper in *wēalthfull* place."—*More: Works*, p. 39.

***wēalth'-fūl-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *wealthful*; *-ly*.] In prosperity or happiness; prosperously.

"To lead thy life *wealthfully*."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

wēalth'-ī-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *wealthy*; *-ly*.] In a *wēalth* manner; in the midst of *wēalth* or riches; richly.

"I came to wive it *wealthily* in Padua."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

wēalth'-ī-nēss, ***welth-i-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *wealthy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being *wealthy*; riches, opulence.

"This in tract of tyme made him *welthy*, and by meane of this *welthines* ensued pryde."—*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. lvi.

wēalth'-ȳ, ***welth-y**, *a.* [Eng. *wealth*; *-y*.]

1. Having *wēalth* or riches; having large possessions in lands, goods, money, or securities, or larger than the generality of people; rich, opulent, affluent.

"I will be married to a *wealthy* widow

Ere three days pass."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

*2. Rich in any sense, as in beauty, ornament, endowments, &c.

*3. Large in point of value; ample.

"Her dowry *wealthy*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

wēan, ***wene**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wēnian*=to accustom; *āwēnian*=to wean; cogn. with Dut. *wennen*=to accustom, to inure; *afwennen*=to wean; Icel. *venja*=to accustom; Dan. *vanne*=to accustom; Sw. *vänja*=to accustom; *vänja af*=to wean; O. H. Ger. *wēnian*, *wēnnan*; M. H. Ger. *wēnen*; Ger. *gewöhnen*=to accustom; *entwöhnen*=to wean. From the same root as *wont*, *s.* (q. v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To separate from the breast, or from the mother's milk as food; to accustom and reconcile as a child or other young animal to a want or deprivation of the breast; to ablate.

"And she was *wēan'd*—I never shall forget it—

Of all the days of the year upon that day."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To detach or alienate, as the affections from any object of desire; to reconcile to the want or loss of anything; to disengage from any habit, former pursuit, or enjoyment.

"It was the sight of thy dear cross

First *wēan'd* my soul from earthly things."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, liii.

wēan, *s.* [WEAN, *v.*]

1. A child; a little one. (*Scotch*.)

"The pair doggie balanced itself as one of the *wēans* wad hae done."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

2. An infant, a weanling. (*Prov*.)

wēaned, *pa. par. or a.* [WEAN, *v.*]

wēan'-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *weaned*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The state or condition of being separated from the breast.

2. *Fig.*: Detachment.

"*Weanedness* from and weariness of the world."—*Cotton Mather: Memorable Providences* (ed. 1689), p. 55.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***wēan'-el, *wean-ell, *wen-nell, s.** [English *wean*; -el.] An animal newly weaned; a weanling.

"A lamb, or a kid, or a weanel wast."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; September.

wēan'-līng, pr. par. or a. [WEAN, v.]

weaning-brash, s.

Med.: A severe form of diarrhoea, which supervenes at times on weaning.

†wēan'-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *wean*, s.; -ling.]

A. As substantive: A child or other animal newly weaned.

B. As adj.: Newly weaned.

"Mine, the fairest hands, took freedom first into them
A weanling child."

A. C. Swinburne: *Litany of Nations*; Greece.

wēap'-ōn (or as wēp'n), *wap-en, *wep-en, *wep-on, s. [A. S. *wēpan*=a weapon, shield, or sword; cogn. with Dut. *wapen*; Icel. *vápn*; Dan. *vaaben*; Sw. *vapen*; O. H. Ger. *wáfan*, *wappen*; Ger. *waffe*; Goth. *wepna*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument of offense; particularly any instrument used, or designed to be used, in destroying or annoying an enemy, as a sword, a dagger, a rifle, a cannon, a club, or the like.

"Full on the shield's round boss the weapon rung."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 256.

2. An instrument for contest or for combating enemies, either for offense or defense; anything that may be used as a help or arm in a contest.

"The chief weapons of the Commons had been the power of the purse."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

II. Botany: Any process or structure by which a plant is defended, spec. a thorn or prickly.

***weapon-salve, s.** A salve which was supposed to cure a wound by being applied to the weapon which had caused it. [SYMPATHETIC-POWDER.]

"That the sympathetic powder and the weapon-salve constantly perform what is promised, I leave others to believe."—Boyle.

weapon-schaw, s. A wapenshaw (q. v.).

"Already on dark Ruberslaw
The Douglas holds his weapon-schaw."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv. 25.

***weapon-smith, s.** One who makes weapons of war; an armorer.

wēap'-ōned, *weapned, *wep-oned, a. [Eng. *weapon*; -ed.] Furnished with a weapon or weapons; armed, equipped.

"Stand you up

Shielded and helmed, and weaponed with the truth."
Coleridge: *Piccolomini*, i. 7.

wēap'-ōn-lēss, *weap-on-lesse, adj. [English *weapon*; -less.] Having no weapon or arms; unarmed.

"In self-defense, with a warrior's brow,
He stood, nor weaponless was now."

Wordsworth: *White Doe*, v.

wēap'-ōn-rȳ, subst. [English *weapon*, s; -ry.] Weapons in general.

weār (1), *weare, *weren (pa. t. *ware, *wered, wore, pa. par. worn), v. t. & i. [A. S. *werian* (pa. t. *werode*); cogn. with Icel. *verja*=to wear; O. H. Ger. *werian*; Goth. *wasjan*=to clothe. From the same root comes *vest*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To carry covering the body, as clothes; to be dressed in.

"Men wearing the same tartan, and attached to the same lord, were arrayed against each other."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To carry appendant to the body, as ornaments, a sword, &c.

"This jewel;
Accept, and wear it, kind my lord."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, i. 2.

*3. To carry, to bear.

"Where the wasp doth wear his sting."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

4. To allow to grow in a particular fashion.

"If any of the Chinese is found wearing long hair in China, he forfeits his head."—Dampier: *Voyages* (an. 1687).

5. To consume by frequent or habitual use; to deteriorate, waste away, or use up, as clothes.

6. To waste or impair by rubbing or attrition; to lessen or consume by constant action upon; to destroy by degrees; to waste away.

"When water-drops have worn the stones of Troy."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

*7. Hence, to weary, to exhaust, to fatigue.

"To wear your gentle limbs in my affairs."
Shakesp.: *All's Well*, v. 1.

*8. To efface from the memory; to forget.

"This few days' wonder will be quickly worn."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.

9. To cause or produce by constant percussion or attrition; to form by continual attrition; as, A constant current of water will wear a channel in stone.

10. To have or present an appearance of; to bear, to carry, to exhibit.

"He wears the rose of youth upon him."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 13.

11. To bring about gradually; to affect by degrees; hence, to cause to think or act in a certain direction, way, or line. (Often with *in* or *into*.)

"Trials wear us into a liking of what, possibly, in the first essay displeased us."—Locke.

*12. To consume, pass, or spend tediously. (Followed by *away*.)

"What masks, what dances,
To wear away this long age of three hours."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be undergoing gradual impairment or diminution; to waste gradually; to diminish or pass away by attrition, use, or time.

"Though marble wear with raining."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 560.

2. To pass away, as time; often with an idea of tediousness. (Followed by *away*, *off*, *out*, &c.)

"The day wears away."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

*3. To be worn appendant to the body; to be the fashion.

"Like the brooch and the toothpick, which wear not now."—Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 1.

*4. To become fit by wearing, as a garment.

"So wears she, to him,

So sways she level in her husband's heart."

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 4.

5. To last in wearing; as, This cloth will not wear.

6. To move or advance slowly; to make gradual progress.

*7. To become, to grow.

"The Spaniards began to ware weary, for winter drew on."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Cronycle*, i. 671.

¶ 1. *To wear away:* To impair, diminish, or destroy by gradual attrition or imperceptible action.

2. *To wear off:*

(1) *Trans.:* To remove or diminish by attrition; to rub off.

(2) *Intrans.:* To pass away by degrees.

3. *To wear out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(a) To render useless by wearing; to wear till useless.

(b) To waste, destroy, or consume by degrees.

"Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 1.

(c) To harass, to exhaust.

"He shall wear out the saints."—Daniel vii. 25.

(d) To waste or consume the strength of.

"This very rev'rent lecher, quite worn out
With rheumatisms, and crippled with his gout."
J. Dryden, *juv.:* *Juvenal*, xiv. 76.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become useless from wear.

"They showed him all manner of furniture which their Lord had provided for pilgrims, as sword, shield, helmet, breastplate, all-prayer, and shoes that would not wear out."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

4. *To wear the breeches:* To be the master. (Said of a husband or wife.)

"You must not look to be my Mr. Sir,

Nor talk i' the house as though you wore the breeches,
No, nor command in anything."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Rule a Wife and have a Wife*, ii.

5. *To wear the collar:*

Politics: To be subject to the dictation of a political leader or boss.

6. *To wear well (or ill):*

(1) To be wasted away or worn out slowly (or quickly); to last a long (or short) time in use; to be affected by time or use with difficulty (or ease).

(2) To look well (or ill) for one's years. (*Colloq.*)

weār (2), verb t. & i. [The same word as VEER (q. v.).]

Nautical:

A. Trans.: To bring on the other tack by turning the vessel round stern to the wind.

"We were obliged in the afternoon to wear ship."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. i., ch. viii.

B. Intrans.: To come round on the other tack.

weār (3), v. t. [A. S. *werian*, cogn. with Icel. *verja*; Dan. *vørge*; Goth. *varjan*.]

1. To guard, to watch, to defend.

2. To ward off; to prevent from approaching or entering; as, to wear a wolf from sheep.

weār (1), s. [WEAR (1), v.]

1. The act of wearing; the state of being worn; as, I have this coat in wear.

2. Diminution by attrition, use, time, or the like; as, the wear and tear of a dress.

*3. That which is worn; the style of dress; hence, fashion, vogue.

"Motley's the only wear."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

¶ *Wear and tear:* The loss arising from wearing; the waste, diminution, decay, or injury which anything sustains by being used.

"In the wear and tear of coin, and in that of plate."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. v.

weār (2), s. [WEIR.]

weār'-a-ble, a. & s. [Eng. *wear*; -able.]

A. As adj.: Capable of being worn; fit to be worn.

B. As subst.: Anything capable of being worn; dress.

weār'-ēr, s. [Eng. *wear* (1), v.; -er.]

1. One who wears or carries on or appendant to the body; one who has something on his body.

"Were I the wearer of Antonius' beard."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

2. That which wears, wastes, or diminishes.

weār'-ī-a-ble, a. [Eng. *weary*; -able.] Capable of becoming wearied or fatigued.

weār'-ī-fūl, a. [Eng. *weary*; -ful(I).] Full of weariness; causing weariness; wearisome.

"It was of course suggested by the Jubilee; but contained no direct reference to that weariful word."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 13, 1887, p. 222.

weār'-ī-fūl-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *weariful*; -ly.] In a weariful or wearying manner; wearisomely.

weār'-ī-lēss, a. [Eng. *weary*; -less.] Untiring, incessant, indefatigable.

"Wise by weariless observation."—Lowell: *Among My Books*, p. 171.

weār'-īlȳ, *wer-y-ly, adv. [Eng. *weary*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a wearied or fatigued manner; like one wearied.

2. So as to weary or fatigue; wearisomely.

weār'-ī-nēss, *wer-i-ness, *wer-y-nysse, *weyr-y-ness, s. [Eng. *weary*, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being weary or fatigued; lassitude or exhaustion of strength induced by labor or exertion; fatigue.

"At length with weariness and wine oppressed;
They rise from table, and withdraw to rest."

Dryden: *Ovid*; *Metamorphoses*, xii.

2. Uneasiness proceeding from monotonous continuance; ennui, tedium, languor.

"Malady—in part, I fear, provoked
By weariness of life."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. ii.

3. Wearisomeness, tediousness, fatigue.

"The more remained out of the weariness and fatigue of their late marches."—Clarendon.

weār'-līng, pr. par., a. & s. [WEAR (1), v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Applied to what is worn; fit for wearing; as, wearing apparel.

C. As substantive:

1. The act or state of carrying on or appendant to the body; the state of having on, as clothes.

"And they do so commend and approve my apparel, with my judicious wearing of it, it's above wonder."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of his Humor*, ii. 2.

2. That which is worn; dress, clothes, garments.

"The waved water chamelot, was from the beginning esteemed the richest and bravest wearing."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xlix.

weār'-īsh, *wer-ish, *wer-ishe, *wer-yshe, a. [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *weary* (q. v.).]

1. Wizen, shrunk, withered.

"Behind the goodly horse he placed a little wearish man, and seeming to sight to have but small strength."—North: *Plutarch*, p. 492.

2. Mischievous, evil-disposed, malicious, shrewish.

"A wretched wearish elfe."—Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. v. 34.

3. Worthless; of naught.

"Being overwhelped with werishe opinions."—Udall: *Matthew* v.

weār'-ī-sōme, a. [Eng. *weary*, a.; -some.] Causing weariness; tiresome, fatiguing, tedious, irksome, monotonous, wearying.

"The march of the preceding night had been wearisome."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

weār'-ī-sōme-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *wearisome*; -ly.] In a wearisome manner; so as to cause weariness; tediously.

"Neither to hurry over any part thoughtlessly, nor lengthen it wearisomely."—Secker: *Works*, vol. vi., lect. 38.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-çian, -tian = șan. -tion. -sion = șhũn: -țion, -șion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, ðel.

wëar'-l-sòme-nëss, *wear-i-some-ness, *subst.* [Eng. *wearisome*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wearisome; tiresomeness, tediousness.

"But no worthy enterprise can be done by us without continual plodding and wearisomeness."—Milton: *Tetrachordon*.

wëar'-ÿ, *wear-ie, *wer-i, *wer-ie, *wer-y, *a.* [A. S. *wërig*=tired; cogn. with Old Sax. *wórig*=weary, as *sidh-wórig*=fatigued with a journey; O. H. Ger. *wórag*. According to Skeat connected with A. S. *wórian*=to wander, to travel, from *wór*=a moor or swampy place; hence, the orig. meaning was to tramp over wet or swampy places, the most likely to cause fatigue. *Wór* is identified by Skeat with *wós, wás*=ooze; so that *wórig*=*wósig*=be-daubed with mire; dragged; cf. Icel. *vás*=ooze, wetness, toil, fatigue.]

1. Having the strength much exhausted by labor or violent exertion; having the strength, endurance, patience, or the like worn out; tired, fatigued, exhausted.

"The weary wanderer sunk to rest."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. i.

2. Impatient of the continuance of something painful, tedious, irksome, or the like; disgusted, sick.

"I am weary of this charge."—Shakesp.: *Timon*, iii. 4.

3. Causing fatigue or tedium; tiresome, wearisome, irksome.

"Their weary hours the warders wore."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 3.

*4. Causing disgust or loathing; hateful, odious.

"The weariest and most loathed worldly life."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

5. Feeble, sick, puny. (*Prov. & Scotch.*)

wëar'-ÿ, v. t. & i. [WEARY, *a.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To make weary; to reduce or exhaust the strength or endurance of; to tire, to fatigue, to exhaust.

"Many having a long time wearied their armes, chose rather to cast their targets out of their hands."—Goldinge: *Cæsar*, fol. 19.

2. To exhaust the patience of; to make impatient of continuance.

"Till God at last,

Wearied with their iniquities, withdraw

His presence." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 107.

*3. To harass by something irksome.

"To weary him with my assiduous cries."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 310.

B. Intrans.: To become weary, tired, or fatigued; to tire; to become impatient of continuance.

¶ To weary out: To subdue or exhaust by fatigue or irksomeness.

wëar'-ÿ, subst. [A. S. *werg*=a curse.] A curse. (Only used in the phrase "Weary fa' you," "Weary on you," &c.=a curse on you.) (*Scotch.*)

wëar'-ÿ-fûl, a. [WEARIFUL.]

wëa'-şand, *wëa'-zôn, *we-sand, *we-sande, *we-zand, s. [A. S. *wasend, wásend*=the gullet, prob. pr. par. of *wheeze* (q. v.), and so=the wheezing-thing; cogn. with O. Fries. *wasende, wasande*; O. H. Ger. *weisunt*; M. H. Ger. *weisant*.] The wind-pipe or trachea.

"The fiend go down my weasand with a bare blade at his belt."—Scott: *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

wëa'-şel, *we-sel, *we-sele, *we-zill, s. [A. S. *wesel*; cogn. with Dutch *wezel*; Icel. *visla*; Danish *væsel*; Sw. *vessla*; O. H. Ger. *visala, wisela*; Ger. *wiesel*. Probably from the same root as WIZEN (q. v.).]

I. Literally:

1. *Zoöl.*: The genus *Putorius*; specif., *Putorius vulgaris*, the Common Weasel. Length about twelve inches, of which the tail occupies nearly a quarter. Body extremely slender and arched; head small and flattened, eyes black and remarkably quick and lively, ears short and rounded; the neck is long, being but little shorter than the trunk and very flexible; tail short, and without a terminal tuft of hair; legs short and furred to end of toes. Upper part light reddish-brown, under surface quite white. It feeds on mice and rats, moles and small birds, and, according to Bell (*British Quadrupeds*, p. 183), it would appear that this animal ought rather to be fostered as a destroyer of vermin than extirpated as a noxious depredator. Occasionally the weasel becomes white in winter, though the tail always retains its reddish tinge, as that of the Ermine does its black tip. In this white stage the Weasel is the *Mustela nivalis* of Linnæus.

*2. *Ornith.*: A bird which Browne calls *Mustela variegata*. Probably the Smew (q. v.); *Mergus albellus*, the *M. mustelaris* of Gesner.

"Divers other sorts of dive-fowl . . . the variegated or partly-colored weasel, so called from the resemblance it beareth unto a weasel in the head."—Browne: *Birds of Norfolk*.

*II. *Fig.*: A lean, mean, sneaking fellow.

"The weasel Scot

Comes sneaking."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

weasel-coot, s. [WEASEL, I. (2).]

weasel-faced, a. Having a sharp, thin face, like a weasel.

weasel-fish, s. [WHISTLE-FISH.]

weasel-lemur, s.

Zoöl.: *Lepilemur mustelinus*. [LEPILEMUR.]

***weasel-ling, *weazel-ling, s.**

Ichthy.: Probably the Five-bearded Rockling, *Motella mustela*, the *Gadus mustela* of Linnæus.

"*Mustela marina*, called by some a weazel-ling, which, salted and dried, becomes a good Lenten dish."—Browne: *Norfolk Fishes*.

wëa'-şel-snôut, s. [Eng. *weasel* and *snout*.]

Named from the form of the corolla.

Bot.: The sub-genus *Galeobdolon* (q. v.).

***wëaş'-ÿ-nëss, *weas-y-nes, s.** [Eng. *weasy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being weasy; carnal pride.

"But he acknowledged not God to be the auctor of them. And therefore of pryde and weasyness gaue himsele vp vnto his owne lustis."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

***wëaş'-ÿ, a.** [Lit.=wheezing or breathing hard, from being puffed up with high and good living.] Gluttonous, sensual.

"They waxed weasy and fatte, as saith the song of Moses."—Joye: *Expos. of Daniel*, ch. iv.

wëaþ'-ër, *wed-er, *wed-re, *wed-yr, s. & a. [A. S. *weder*; cogn. with Dut. *weder*; Icel. *vedhr*; Dan. *veir*; Sw. *väder*; O. H. Ger. *wetar*; Ger. *wetter*=weather; *gewitter*=a storm; cf. Icel. *land-vidhri*=a land-wind; *heidh-vidhri*=bright weather; Lith. *wëtra*=a storm, stormy weather; Russ. *vieter*, *vietr*=wind, breeze. From the same root as WIND (1), s.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A general term for the atmospheric conditions, or the state of the air, with special reference to the questions of cold or heat, pressure, dryness, humidity, presence or absence of rain, occurrence of sunshine, or any other meteorological phenomena; as warm weather, dry weather, wet weather, stormy weather, hazy weather, &c. The science which investigates the causes of these changes of the atmosphere, and attempts to trace them to their origin is called Meteorology (q. v.).

"When the wind is thus settled, we have commonly fair weather."—Dampier: *Discourse of Winds*, ch. i.

¶ In some tropical countries the seasons are so regular that the weather for any particular month may be predicted long beforehand without any considerable liability to error. For instance, it may safely be said that from November 1 to June 1 in Central India there will be only two or three rainy days, while between June 15 and September 15 there will be few days that are not rainy. [MONSOON, SEASON.] Prediction in any particular year in temperate climates is much more liable to error, though on a series of years there is tolerable uniformity, so that such expressions have arisen as March winds, April showers, and November fogs. The popular belief that the weather can be predicted by noting the changes of the moon is erroneous. Most other popular notions regarding weather signs are more or less accurate. In predicting the weather in Great Britain the meteorologists labor under this great disadvantage, that the approach, say, of a depression from the Atlantic, the ordinary precursor of a storm, cannot be telegraphed till it has reached the west coast of Ireland. If, on the contrary, a storm crossing this country from the southwest be moving toward New York, its progress can be telegraphed to that city whenever it reaches the Pacific shores of the continent.

*2. Change of the state of the air.

*3. Hence, fig., vicissitude, change of condition.

"An ancient family, which have stood against the waves and weathers of time."—Bacon.

*4. A light rain, a shower. (*Wycliffe: Deuteronomy xxxii. 2.*)

*5. Wind.

*6. A storm, a tempest.

"Roaring louder than the sea or weather."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

*7. Bad, wet, or inclement weather.

"Seynge this bysshop with his company syttyng in the weder."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxi.

8. The inclination or obliquity of the sails of a windmill to the plane of revolution.

II. *Naut.*: The side of the vessel exposed to the wind; in contradistinction to the lee or leeward side, which is away from the wind.

B. As adjective:

Nautical: Toward the wind; windward. (Used frequently in composition: as, *weather-quarter, weather-gauge*, &c.)

¶ (1) To make fair weather: To flatter; to conciliate by fair words and a show of friendship. [FAIR-WEATHER, 2.]

"I must make fair weather yet awhile."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., v. 1.

(2) To make good (or bad) weather:

Naut.: To behave well (or ill) in a storm; to ship little (or much) water.

weather-anchor, s.

Naut.: The anchor lying to windward, by which the ship rides when moored.

weather-beaten, a. Beaten by the wind; seasoned by exposure to all sorts of weather.

¶ It is probable that weather-beaten should really be weather-bitten (q. v.). In some cases it is undoubtedly a corruption of the latter word: as in Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 2:

"Like a weather-bitten conduit."

Weather Bureau, s. A bureau of the Department of Agriculture. It has charge of the weather signal service.

***weather-bit, *weather-bitten, a.** [Cf. Sw. *väderbiten*=weather-bitten; Norw. *vederbiten*.] Bitten, nipped, or frozen by the weather. [WEATHER-BEATEN.]

***weather-blown, a.** Weather-beaten; exposed.

"Strong Enispe that for height is weather-blown."

Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, ii. 532.

weather-board, v. t. To nail boards upon, as on a roof or side of a house, lapping one over another, in order to prevent rain, snow, &c., from penetrating it.

weather-board, s.

1. *Nautical*:

(1) That side of a ship which is toward the wind; the windward side.

(2) A piece of plank placed in the ports of a ship when laid up in ordinary, and serving as a protection from bad weather. They are fixed in an inclined position, so as to turn off the rain without preventing the circulation of air.

2. *Build. (pl.)*: Weather-boarding (q. v.)

weather-board-ing, s. Boards nailed with a lap on each other to prevent the penetration of rain, snow, &c., as on roofs, the sides of houses, &c.

weather-boarding gauge, s. [BOARDING-GAUGE.]

weather-bound, a. Delayed or restrained from sailing by bad weather.

weather-bow, s.

Naut.: The side of a ship's bow that is to windward.

weather-box, s. A kind of hygrometer, usually in the shape of a toy house, in which certain mechanical results from the weight or fixture of materials due to dampness are made to move a figure or pair of figures—a man and a woman on a poised arm, for instance, so that the former advances from his porch in wet, and the latter in dry weather.

weather-breeder, s.

1. A distant, but approaching cloud. (*U. S. Collog.*)

2. A fine day which is supposed to presage foul weather. (*Prov. Eng.*)

weather-cloth, s.

Naut.: A long piece of canvas or tarpauling used to preserve the hammocks from injury by the weather, when stowed, or to defend persons from the wind and spray.

weather-cock, s. & v. [WEATHERCOCK.]

weather-driven, a. Driven by winds or storms; forced by stress of weather.

"Philip, during his voyage towards Spain, was weather-driven into Weymouth."—Carew: *Survey of Cornwall*.

weather-eye, s. The eye that looks at the sky to forecast the weather.

¶ To keep one's weather-eye open (or awake): To be sharply on one's guard; to have or keep one's wits about one. (*Slang.*)

weather-fend, v. t. To defend or shelter from the weather.

"The lime-grove, which weather-fends your cell."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v. 1.



House, with Weather-boards.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wë, wët, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

weather-fish, s.

Ichthy.: *Misgurnus fossilis*, called also the Mud-fish and Thunder-fish. It is about a foot in length, dark-brown above, flecked with black; abdomen orange, with black spots. In Germany and Austria it is regarded as a weather-prophet, because it usually comes to the surface about twenty-four hours before bad weather, and moves about with unusual energy. This habit has sometimes led to its being confined in a glass globe as an animated barometer. (*Seeley: Freshwater Fishes of Europe.*)

weather-gage, s. [WEATHER-GAUGE.]

weather-gall, s. The same as WATER-GALL (q. v.).

weather-gauge, weather-gage, s.

1. *Lit. & Naut.*: The advantage of the wind; specifically the position or station of one ship to the windward of another.

"Take a turn round the back o' the hill to gain the wind on them; and when thou'st got the weather-gage thou mayst drive them before thee as gently as so many innocent lambs."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. i.

*2. *Fig.*: Advantage of position; superiority, vantage.

"Were the line
Of Rokeby once combined with mine,
I gain the weather-gage of fate!"

Scott: Rokeby, vi. 24.

weather-gaw, s. [WEATHER-GALL.]**weather-glass, s.**

Physics: A popular name for a barometer (q. v.), the weather indications of which are often graduated thus:

Height.	State of the weather.
31 inches.....	Very dry.
30½ ".....	Settled weather.
30 ".....	Fine weather.
30 ".....	Variable.
29½ ".....	Rain or wind.
29½ ".....	Much rain.
29 ".....	Tempest.

weather-gleam, s. A peculiar clear sky near the horizon. (*Prov.*)

"You have marked the lighting of the sky just above the horizon when clouds are about to break up and disappear. Whatever name you gave it you would hardly improve on that of the *weather-gleam*, which in some of our dialects it bears."—*Trench: English Past and Present*, lect. 5.

***weather-hardened, a.** Weather-beaten; seasoned by exposure to the weather.

"A countenance *weather-hardened* as it was."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. ix.

†**weather-harp, s.** A large Æolian harp. (*Ros-siter.*)

***weather-headed, a.** Having a sheepish look. (*Scotch.*)

"That old *weather-headed* fool."—*Congreve: Love for Love*, ii. 7.

¶ Probably a corruption of *wether-headed*.

weather-helm, s.

Naut.: A ship is said to carry a weather-helm when, owing to her having a tendency to gripe, the helm requires to be kept a little to windward, or a-weather, in order to prevent her head from coming up in the wind when sailing close-hauled.

***weather-house, subst.** A weather-box (q. v.). (*Cowper: Task*, i. 211.)

weather-line, s. The line where the trunk of a tree touches and rises above the soil, and is thus exposed to the weather.

"The *weather-line*, just by the surface of the earth, where the durability of timber is put to the severest test."—*Mudie: Pop. Guide to the Obs. of Nature*.

weather-moldings, s. pl.

Arch.: Drip-stones or canopies over a door, intended to throw off the rain.

weather-proof, a. Proof against the weather; able to afford adequate protection against a tempest or to pass through one uninjured.

"Our bark's not *weather-proof*."—*Quarles: History of Jonah*, E. i. b.

weather-prophet, s. One who foretells coming weather; one who is weather-wise.

weather-quarter, s.

Nautical: The quarter of a ship which is on the windward side.

weather-roll, s.

Naut.: The roll of a ship to the windward in a heavy sea, upon the beams. (Opposed to *lee-lurch.*)

weather-shore, s.

Nautical: The shore which lies to windward of a ship.

weather-side, s.

Naut.: That side of a ship under sail upon which the wind blows, or which is to windward.

weather-signal, s. A signal for indicating weather conditions. Five flags are used by the U. S. Weather Bureau to indicate the temperature and ordinary conditions of the weather. They are numbered 1 to 5, but some are used in couples to form combinations. No. 1 is a perfect white square and indicates "clear or fair weather." No. 2 is all blue, also square, and its meaning is "rain or snow." No. 3 is a black triangle and is called the "temperature signal." It is always used in combination with either the white or blue square. When placed above the white or blue flag it means that the weather will be warmer, and when below, that it will be colder. When it is omitted altogether, the significance is that the temperature will be stationary. Sometimes three flags are used in combination. For example, when the triangular flag is at the top of the pole, with the white square immediately below it, and the blue square below the white, the signal reads "warmer, fair weather, followed by rain or snow." No. 4 is the "cold wave" signal. It is a white square with a black square in the center of the white. It shows up very clearly, and can never be mistaken for anything else. No. 5 indicates "local rains or showers." It is a square flag, of which the upper half is white and the lower blue. [STORM SIGNAL.]

***weather-spy, s.** An astrologer; one who foretells the weather; a weather prophet.

"A gulling *weather-spy*."—*Donne: Satire* i.

weather-stain, s. A stain or mark caused by exposure to the weather.

weather-strip, s. A piece of board, rubber, or the like, which closes accurately the space between the shut door and the threshold.

weather-tide, s.

Naut.: The tide which sets against the leeside of a ship, impelling her to windward.

weather-tiling, s.

Build.: Tiling placed in a vertical position on the side of a house.

***weather-vane, s.** A vane; a weather-cock.

weather-wind, s.

Bot.: *Convolvulus sepium*.

weather-wise, a. Wise or skillful in foreseeing or predicting changes of the weather.

"After I perceived them to be *weather-wise*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 281.

***weather-wiser, s.** Something which predicts or foreshows the weather.

"The flowers of pimpernel, the opening and shutting of which are the countryman's *weather-wiser*."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. x.

weather-worn, a. Worn by the action of or by exposure to the weather; weathered.

***weather-wrack, s.** Something damaged by exposure to the weather.

wēath'-ēr-cōck, v. t. & i. [WEATHER, s.]**A. Transitive:****I. Ordinary Language:**

*1. To air; to expose to the air.

2. To bear up against and overcome, as danger or difficulty; to sustain the effects of or pass through without permanent injury or loss; as, to *weather* difficulties.

II. Technically:

1. *Geol.*: To cause to alter in color, coherence, or composition, and to decay through the influence of the weather. (Spec. in the pa. and pr. par.) [WEATHERED, II. 2., WEATHERING, II. 2.]

2. Nautical:

(1) To sail to the windward of; to pass to windward.

(2) To bear up against and come through, though with difficulty. (Said of a ship in a storm, as also of a captain or pilot.)

B. Intransitive:

Geol.: To undergo alteration tending to decomposition, to decay by the action of the weather.

¶ 1. To weather a point:

(1) *Naut.*: To gain a point toward the wind, as a ship.

(2) *Fig.*: To gain or accomplish a point against opposition.

2. *To weather out*: To endure; to hold out to the end against.

wēath'-ēr-cōck, *wed-yr-cok, subst. [English *weather*, and *cock*, s.]

1. *Lit.*: A vane; a weather-vane; a figure placed on the top of a spire, steeple, roof, or the like, which turns with the wind, and shows its direction. So called because the figure of a cock, as an emblem of vigilance, was a favorite form of vane.

2. *Fig.*: Any person or thing that turns easily and frequently; a fickle, inconstant person.

"Where had you this pretty *weathercock*?" "I cannot tell what the dickens his name is my husband had him of."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

wēath'-ēr-cōck, v. t. [WEATHERCOCK, s.] To serve as a weathercock to or upon.

"Whose blazing wyvern *weathercocked* the spire."

Tennyson: Aymer's Field, 17.

wēath'-ēred, a. [Eng. *weather*; -ed.]

I. *Ord. Language*: Seasoned by exposure to the weather; weather-beaten.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: Applied to surfaces which have a small slope or inclination given to them to prevent water lodging on them, as window-sills, the tops of classic cornices, and the upper surface of most flat stone-work.

"So much of the outer surface as protrudes from the wall is *weathered*, or sloped off to carry the water away."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 294.

2. *Geol.*: Altered and more or less decomposed, disintegrated, or decayed through the operation of the weather.

wēath'-ēr-īng, *wed-er-yng, subst. [English *weather*; -ing.]

***I. Ord. Lang.**: Weather.

"Which would haue bene, with the *weathering* which we had, ten or twelve dayes worke."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 515.

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The act of giving an inclination, or the inclination given to a surface so as to enable it to throw off water.

2. *Geol.*: The disintegration and decay of rocks under the influence of the weather. The alternations of heat and cold often make rocks brittle. The freezing of water within their interstices also has a destructive effect. When rocks are composed of two or more minerals, which expand differently when heated, and contract differently when they become cold, a powerful destructive agency is established. The carbon dioxide of the air acts on rocks containing lime, and rain and wind remove the bicarbonate. Wind also at times raises sand, which scours the rocks and somewhat wastes them away. (*Lyell.*)

wēath'-ēr-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. *weatherly*; -ness.]

Naut.: The quality or state of being weatherly.

"The properties in a yacht which govern speed or *weatherliness*."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

wēath'-ēr-lŷ, a. [Eng. *weather*; -ly.]

Naut.: Applied to a ship when she holds a good wind; that is, when she presents so great a lateral resistance to the water, when close-hauled, that she makes very little leeway.

"It was considered desirable she should possess more *weatherly* power."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

wēath'-ēr-mōst, a. [Eng. *weather*; -most.]

Naut.: Being furthest to the windward.

"The *weathermost* portion of the sail exercises very little power on the ship."—*Field*, Feb. 25, 1888.

***wēath'-ēr-ōl'-ō-gŷ, s.** [Eng. *weather*; -ology.]

A humorously coined word to express the science of the weather. (*Byron.*)

wēave (1), ***weve** (pa. t. **waf*, **weaved*, *wove*, pa. par. **weaved*, *woven*, **wovun*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *wefan* (pa. t. *waf*, pa. par. *wefen*); cogn. with Dut. *weven*; Icel. *vefa* (pa. t. *vaf*, pa. par. *ofinn*); Dan. *være*; Sw. *vefva*; Ger. *weben* (pa. t. *wob*, pa. par. *gewoben*); Sansc. *vā*, *ve*, *vap*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To form by the interlacing of anything flexible, such as threads, yarns, filaments, or strips of different materials; to form by texture, or by the insertion and interlacing of one part of a material within another.

"The women *wove* hangings for the grove."—2 *Kings* xiii. 7.

2. To form a texture with; to interlace or intertwine so as to form a fabric.

"When she *waved* the sleided silk."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. (Chorus.)

3. To entwine; to unite by intermixture or close connection; to unite closely or intimately.

"Those [notions] which are supposed *woven* into the very principles of their being."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*4. To contrive, fabricate, or construct with design or elaborate care; as, to *weave* a plot.

B. Intransitive:**I. Ordinary Language:**

1. To practice weaving; to work with a loom.

"Whether they be . . . spinning, *weaving*, sowing, or brushing."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. x.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; ðion, -šion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, ðēl.

2. To become woven or interwoven.

"The amorous vine which in the elm still *weaves*."
W. Browne.

II. *Manège*: To make a motion of the head, neck, and body from side to side, like the shuttle of a weaver. (Said of a horse.)

**wēave* (2), *v. i. & t.* [WAVE, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To wave, to float, to fluctuate, to waver.

"Twixt life and death, long to and fro she *weaved*."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. v. 10.

B. *Trans.*: To wave, to shake, to brandish.

"Shaking a pike . . . and *weaving* them amaine."
Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 566.

**wēaved*, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WEAVE (1), *v.*]

wēav'-ēr, **weyv'-er*, *s.* [Eng. *weave* (1), *v.*; -*er*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who weaves; one whose occupation is to weave cloth, &c.

"Then *weavers* stretch your stays upon the weft."
Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* i. 381.

II. Technically:

1. *Ornith.*: A weaver-bird (*q. v.*).

"*Weavers* prefer to build on trees where the long slender twigs droop towards the ground, and so afford a nice vertical slender support."—*Nature*, May 31, 1888, p. 104.

2. *Zoöl. (pl.)*: The Tubitellæ (*q. v.*). (*Griffiths*: *Cuvier*, xiii. 404.)

weaver-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A popular name for any species of the family Ploceidæ (*q. v.*). Both the scientific and trivial names of these birds have reference to the remarkable structure of their nests. The Weaver-birds are large finches, with somewhat elongated bodies, moderate wings, long tails, and very bright coats, the latter often varied in the breeding season. Yellow and yellowish-red are the prevailing tints, but species occur in which black, red, white, or gray predominates. The Weaver-birds are extremely social, and many of the species live in large colonies during the period of incubation. The nests of the various species differ considerably in shape and general structure, some (as the genus *Oriolus*), building a separate nest for the male, while the female sits in another on her eggs, till relieved by her mate; others again contain more than one chamber, as that of the Golden Weaver-bird, *Ploceus galbula*; while the Social Weaver-birds, *Ploceus* or *Philacterus socius*, construct an umbrella-like roof, under which from 800 to 1,000 separate nests have been found. But in all cases fibers, slender twigs, or blades of grass are the materials employed, the whole being tightly woven, after having been rendered more flexible and adhesive by the application of saliva. The nests themselves consist of a more or less globular portion, elongated into a tube below, with the entrance at the bottom or at the side. They are very generally suspended at the extremities of branches, and often over water, probably as affording security against monkeys, snakes, and other enemies. The Mahali Weaver-bird (*Ploceus taha*) is said to insert thorns into its nest, as a further protection against marauders. It is a noteworthy fact that the Golden Weaver-bird has begun to build on the telegraph wires by the side of the railway in Natal, owing to the rapid destruction of the willows before advancing civilization (*Nature*, May 31, 1888).

weaver-finch, *s.*

Ornith.: Any individual of the Ploceidæ (*q. v.*).

"The Ploceidæ, or *Weaver-finches*, are especially characteristic of the Ethiopian region."—*Wallace*: *Geog. Dist. Animals*, ii. 286.

weaver-fish, *s.* [WEEVER.]

weaver's shuttle, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Ovulum volva*. The popular name has reference to its shape.

**wēav'-ēr-ēss*, *s.* [Eng. *weaver*; -*ess*.] A female weaver.

"In the hands of an ancient weaver and *weaveress*."—*J. H. Blunt*: *Hist. of Dursley*, 222.

wēav'-līg, **wev'-yng*, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WEAVE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who weaves; the act or process of producing cloth, &c., by the combination of flexible fibres. It is an art of very remote

antiquity. The frame or apparatus on which cloth is woven is termed a loom (*q. v.*). In all kinds of weaving, whether plain or figured, one system of threads, called the woof or weft, is made to pass alternately under and over another system of threads called the warp, web, or chain. The essential operation of weaving is the successive raising of certain threads of the warp, and the depression of others for the reception of the weft-shot. This operation is called shedding. The web, which is of any convenient length, is kept stretched between two parallel beams, fixed horizontally between upright standards. The one beam, on which the warp is wound, is called the yarn-roll, and the other on which the cloth is wound, the cloth-beam or roll. The weft-shot is introduced or carried through the shed by the shuttle. Weaving is performed by hand on hand-loom, and by steam or other motive power on power-loom. In its most general sense, the term comprehends not only the making of those textile fabrics prepared in the loom, but also net-work, lacework, &c. Where the color of the yarn in warp and weft is the same, the process is called plain weaving, and the result is a fabric of uniform color, in which the warp and weft threads regularly interlace. Pattern weaving consists either in using different colors in warp or weft or in both, or in weaving with more complicated machines, or in combining both variations. Double weaving consists in weaving two webs simultaneously one above the other, and interweaving the two at intervals so as to form a double cloth. Kidderminster or Scotch carpeting is the chief example of this process. Pile weaving is the process by which fabrics like velvet, velveteen, corduroy, and Turkish carpets are produced. [LOOM (1), JACQUARD.]

¶ Though skins of animals formed the chief clothing material in the Stone Age, yet the arts of spinning and weaving were practiced, spindle-whorls and fabrics (the material is flax, hemp being unknown) having been found in the Swiss lake-dwellings of that period. The art of weaving seems to have existed in China and in India from a remote period of antiquity. It is also represented in sculpture on the Egyptian monuments at Thebes. Women, many of them slaves or devotees attached to temples, wove fabrics in Greece and Rome, while in Egypt the work was performed by men. The primeval looms were everywhere rude, but the Hindus, with humble machines, turn out excellent fabrics. In 1132 and 1331 continental weavers settled in England. In 1738, Mr. Charles Wyatt, of Birmingham, and Mr. Lewis Paul, a foreigner with whom he was in partnership, took out a patent for spinning by means of rollers, as did Arkwright in 1769. The first power loom for cotton-weaving was established in Glasgow in 1798. In 1801, Jacquard exhibited in Paris the loom called after him. In 1809, John Heathcoat, a stocking-weaver, invented the bobbin-net machine.

wēaz'-en, *adj.* [A. S. *wisnian* = to become dry; Icel. *visna* = to wither, from *visinn* = withered, palsied, dried up; Dan. & Sw. *vissen* = withered; Sw. *vissna* = to fade; O. H. Ger. *wēsaren* = to dry.] Thin, lean, wizened, withered.

"His shadowy figure and dark *weazen* face."—*Irving*: *Sketch-Book*; *Christmas Dinner*.

weazen-faced, *a.* Wizen-faced, withered.

"The door . . . was opened, and a little beaz-eyed, *weazen-faced* ancient man came creeping out."—*Dickens*: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

wēb, *webbe*, *s.* [A. S. *webb*, *web*; cogn. with Dut. *web*, *webbe*; Icel. *vefr*, genit. *veffjar*; Danish *væv*; Sw. *väf*; O. H. Ger. *weppi*, *wappi*; German *gewebe*. From the same root as *weave* (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. That which is woven; the piece of cloth woven in a loom; a texture.

"To compete with the costlier *webs* turned out at Spitalfields."—*London Standard*.

2. A piece of linen cloth.

3. The plexus of very delicate threads or filaments which a spider spins, and which serves as a web to catch flies and other insects for its food; a cob-web.

"Over them Arachne high did lift
Her cunning *web*, and spread her subtle net."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vii. 28.

4. Hence, fig., anything carefully contrived and artfully put together or woven, as a plot, scheme, or trap.

"What a tangled *web* we weave
When first we practice to deceive."
Scott: *Marmion*, vi. 17.

5. Something resembling a web or sheet of cloth; specif., a large roll of paper such as is used in the web-press for newspapers and the like.

6. Applied to any plain, flat surface; as—

(1) A sheet or thin plate of metal.

"And there with stately pompe by heapes they wend,
And Christians slaine rolle up in *webs* of lead."
Fairefax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, viii. 26.

(2) The blade of a sword.

"The brittle *web* of that rich sword, he thought
Was broke through hardnesse of the counties sheeld."
Fairefax: *Godfrey of Boulogne*, vii. 4.

(3) The plate, or its equivalent, in a beam or girder which connects the upper and lower flat plates or laterally extending portions.

"This interval was strengthened by horizontal *webs* of iron plates."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(4) The corresponding portion between the tread and foot of a railway-rail.

(5) That portion of a wheel, as of a railway-carriage, which extends between the hub and the rim, occupying the space where spokes would be in an ordinary wheel.

(6) The blade of a saw.

(7) In vehicles, a stout band of textile fabric, used as straps to limit the extension of the hood.

(8) That portion of an ordinary anvil which is of reduced size below the head, and from which the divergent horns proceed.

(9) The solid portion of the bit of a key.

(10) The arm of a crank connecting the shaft and the wrist.

(11) The thin sharp part of the coulter of a plow.

II. Technically:

1. *Entom.*: The term web is sometimes used of the silky sheath formed by various caterpillars within the rolled leaves constructed for their habitation and defense, the cocoon of the silkworm, &c.

2. *Ornith.*: A membrane in the Swimming Birds, uniting the three anterior toes, and in one order (the Steganopodes) extending also along the side of the foot to the great toe. In a rudimentary form the web is found also in some waders.

3. *Zoöl.*: Chiefly in the sense I. 3. All spiders do not weave webs, and those which do vary in the more or less regular form of the web produced. Two of the finest weavers are the Garden Spider, *Epeira diadema*, the web of which is of a fine geometric form, and the Common House Spider, *Aranea domestica*. [SPINNERET.] Used also of the membranes between the digits of some animals which are specially adapted for swimming, or are amphibious, as the Ornithorhynchus, the Otter, some breeds of Dogs, the Crocodiles, and the Water-lizards.

¶ *Web and pin*, *Pin and web*: The same as PIN (1), *s.*, I. 9.

web-eye, *s.*

Pathol.: A disease of the eye arising from a film suffusing it; caligo.

web-fingered, *a.* Having the fingers united by a membrane.

"He was, it is said, web-footed naturally, and partially *web-fingered*."—*Mayhew*: *London Labor and London Poor*.

web-foot, *s.* A foot the toes of which are united by a web or membrane.

web-footed, *a.* Having web-feet; palmiped.

"*Web-footed* fowls do not live constantly upon the land, nor fear to enter the water."—*Ray*: *On the Creation*.

web-press, web printing-machine, *s.* A printing-machine which takes its paper from the web or roll.

web-saw, *s.* A frame-saw (*q. v.*).

web-wheel, *s.* A wheel in which the hub and rim are connected by a web or plate, which is sometimes perforated.

wēb, *v. t.* [WEB, *s.*] To cover with or as with a web; to envelop.

**webbe*, *s.* [A. S. *webba*.] A weaver, a webber. (*Chaucer*: *C. T.*, 364.)

wēbbed, *a.* [English *web*, *s.*; -*ed*.] Having the toes united by a membrane or web; as, The *webbed* feet of a goose or duck.

**wēb'-bēr*, *s.* [English *web*; -*er*.] A weaver.

wēb'-blīng, *s.* [Eng. *web*, *s.*; -*ing*.] A woven band of cotton or flax, generally striped and used for girths, straining-pieces of saddles, surcingle, bed-bottoms, &c.

wēb'-bȳ, *adj.* [Eng. *web*, *s.*; -*y*.] Pertaining or relating to a web; consisting of or resembling a web.

"Bats on their *webby* wings in darkness move."
Crabbe: *Parish Register*.

†*wēb'-bēr* (*w* as *v*), *s.* [Wilhelm Eduard Weber (born 1804), Professor of Physics in the University of Göttingen.]

Electro-magnetics: A coulomb. [UNIT, ¶ 4. (1).]

Weber's Law, *s.*

Physiol.: There is always a constant ratio between the strength of the stimulus and the intensity of the sensations. The stronger the stimulus already applied, the stronger must be the increase of the stimulus in order to cause a perceptible increase of the sensation.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē. wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf. wārā, wōhō, sōn; mūte, zūb, cūre, unite, zūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***wěb'-lěss.** *adj.* [Eng. *web*, s.; -less.] Without webs; hence, standing idle.

"O'er still and webless looms."

Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy, ii. 4.

wěb'-skŷ-ite (w as v), s. [After Prof. Websky, of Berlin; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring in the olivine-diabase (palæopicroite), of Amelose, Biedenkopf, Hesse. Hardness, 3.0; specific gravity, 1.771; color, pitch-black, in thin splinters, bright-green; streak, brownish-green. Composition: A hydrated silicate of magnesia with some iron protoxide. An analysis yielded the formula $H_6R_4Si_3O_{13} + 6H_2O$, where R=Mg. and Fe.

***wěb'-stēr, *webbe-ster**, s. [A. S. *webbestre*=a female weaver, from *webba*=a weaver, and fem. suff. -ster (q. v.).] A weaver.

"Webbesters and walkers, and wynnens with handen."

Piers Plowman, p. 11.

wěb'-stēr-ite, s. [After Mr. Webster, who found it in Sussex; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as ALUMINITE (q. v.).

wěcht (ch guttural), s. [A. S. *wegan*=to lift, to carry.] [WEIGH, v.]

1. An instrument for winnowing corn made in the form of a sieve, but without holes.

"Meg fain wad to the barn gaen

To win three wechts o' naething."

Burns: Halloween.

*2. A sort of tambourine.

wěd, *wedde, *wed-den, v. t. & i. [A. S. *wed-dian*=to pledge, to engage, from *wed*=a pledge; cogn. with Dut. *wedden*=to lay a wager, from O. Dut. *wedde*=a pledge, a pawn; Icel. *veðja*=to wager, from *veðh*=a pledge; Dan. *vedde*=to wager; Sw. *vädja*=to appeal, from *vad*=a bet, an appeal; Ger. *wetten*=to wager, from *wette*=a wager; Goth. *gawadjan*=to pledge, to betroth, from *wadi*=a pledge; Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*)=a pledge; cf. Lith. *vėsti*, pr. t. *wėdū*=to marry, to take home a bride; Sansc. *vadhū*=a bride. From same root as *wage* *wager*, *gage*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To marry, to take in marriage; to take as husband or wife.

"The emperor in this lond weddede tho a wyf."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 75.

2. To join in marriage; to give in wedlock.

"In Syracuse was I born; and wed

Unto a woman, happy but for me."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

3. To join or attach one's self or itself to.

"They led the vine

To wed her elm."—*Milton: P. L.*, v. 215.

4. To unite closely in affection; to attach firmly by passion, inclination, or prejudice.

"Aged kings, wedded to will, that work without advice."

Surrey: Paraphrase on Ecclesiastes, iii.

*5. To unite forever or inseparably.

"Thou art wedded to calamity."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

6. To unite generally.

"The ease with which, when in proper mood, he could ably wed the tone to the word."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*7. To espouse; to take part with.

"They positively and concernedly wedded his cause."—*Clarendon*.

B. Intrans.: To marry; to contract matrimony.

"Men shulden wedden after hir estate,

For youth and elde is often at debate."

Chaucer: C. T., 3,230.

***wěd, *wedde**, *subst.* [A. S. *wed*.] [WED, *verb.*] A pledge, a pawn, a security.

"And thus his trouth he leyth to wedde."

Gower: C. A., i.

wěd'-dēd, *pa. par. & a.* [WED, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Married; united in marriage.

"Let wealth, let honor, wait the wedded dame."

Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 77.

2. Pertaining or relating to matrimony; as, *wedded life*, *wedded bliss*.

3. Intimately united, joined, or attached by interest, passion, or prejudice.

"But man in general, wedded to the world, despises its call [Christianity]."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., hint. 2.

wed-der, s. [WETHER.]

wěd'-dīng, *wed-dyng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WED, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or used at a wedding or weddings.

"If she affirmed herself a virgin, she must on her wedding day, and in her wedding clothes, perform the ceremony of going alone into the den, and stay an hour with the lions."—*Swift*.

C. As subst.: Marriage, nuptials; nuptial ceremony or festivities.

Wedding Anniversaries: First anniversary, Cotton wedding; second, Paper; third, Leather; fifth, Wooden; seventh, Woolen; tenth, Tin; twelfth, Silk and Fine Linen; fifteenth, Crystal; twentieth, China; twenty-fifth, Silver; thirtieth, Pearl; fortieth, Ruby; fiftieth, Golden; seventy-fifth, Diamond.

wedding-bed, s. The bed of a newly-married pair; a nuptial-bed.

wedding-cake, s. A cake covered with icing, and richly decorated. It is cut by the bride during the wedding feast and distributed to the guests, portions of it being afterward sent to absent friends.

wedding-card, s. One of a set of cards containing the names of a newly-married couple, sent to friends to announce the wedding, and to state when they will be at home to receive calls of congratulation.

wedding-clothes, s. *pl.* Garments to be worn by a bride or bridegroom at the marriage ceremony.

wedding-day, *subst.* The day of marriage, or its anniversary.

"To-morrow is our wedding-day."

Cowper: John Gilpin.

wedding-dower, s. A marriage portion.

"Let her beauty be her wedding-dower."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

wedding-favor, s. A bunch of white ribbons, or a rosette, &c., worn by guests attending a wedding.

wedding-feast, s. A feast or entertainment provided for the guests at a wedding.

wedding-knot, s.

Naut.: A tie for uniting the looped ends of two ropes.

wedding-ring, s. A plain gold ring placed by the bridegroom on the third finger of the left hand of the bride during the marriage ceremony.

***wēde** (1), s. [WEED (1), s.]

***wēde** (2), *subst.* [A. S. *wæde*, *wæd*=a garment.] A garment; clothing, apparel. [WEED (2), s.]

"Hi sende her feble messagers in pouere monne weede."

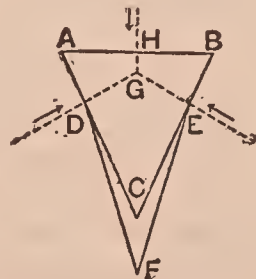
Robert of Gloucester, p. 165.

wē-děl'-i-a (w as v), s. [Named after George Wolfgang Wedel, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Heliopteridæ. Herbs or undershrubs with serrate or three-cleft leaves and yellow radiate and composite flowers, with a pappus of toothed or hairy scales. Natives of America. The leaves of *Wedelia calendulacea*, a composite with a slight camphoraceous smell, are used in India as a hair-dye and to promote the growth of hair. In Lohardagga, in Bengal, the root is pounded, and gives a black dye with salts of iron. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*) The leaves are considered to be tonic and alterative; the seeds, flowers, and leaves in decoction are deobstruent.

wēdge (1), ***wegge**, s. [A. S. *wecg*=a mass of metal, a wedge; cogn. with Dut. *wig*, *wigge*=a wedge; Icel. *veggr*; Dan. *vægge*; Sw. *vigg*; O. H. Ger. *wekki*, *weggi*; M. H. Ger. *weche*=a wedge. From the same root as *wag*.]

1. A piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and tapering to a thin edge at the other. It is a body contained under two triangular and three rectangular surfaces. The wedge is one of the mechanical powers, and is used for splitting wood, rocks, &c., for exerting great pressure, as in the oil-press [WEDGE-PRESS], and for raising immense weights, as when a ship is raised by wedges driven under the keel. All cutting and penetrating instruments, as knives, swords, chisels, razors, axes, nails, pins, needles, &c., may be considered as wedges, the angle of the wedge being in such cases more or less acute, according to the purpose for which it is intended. In the diagram, A B C is an isosceles wedge introduced into a cleft D F E, power being applied at the point H, in the center of A B. The resistance on each side and the power may be considered as three forces in equilibrium, and meeting in a point G. The sides of the triangle A B C are severally perpendicular to the directions of the three forces, and therefore, P: ½ R:: A B: A C, or the power is to the total resistance as half the back of the wedge is to the side of the wedge. The mechanical power of the wedge is increased by making the angle of penetration more acute. But no certain theory can be laid down concerning the power of the wedge, since being usually produced by the



percussion of a hammer, mallet, &c., every stroke of which causes a tremor in the wedge, the resistance at the sides is for the instant thrown off.

"Forth goes the woodman . . . to wield the axe

And drive the wedge, in yonder forest drear."

Cowper: Task, v. 43.

*2. A mass of metal, especially one in the shape of a wedge.

"A wedge of gold of fifty shekels weight."—*Joshua vii*, 21.

3. Something in the shape of a wedge.

"The legion when they saw their time, bursting out like a violent wedge, quickly broke and dissipated what opposed them."—*Milton: Hist. of Britain*, bk. ii.

¶ *The thin (or small) end of the wedge*: A term used figuratively to express the first move, apparently of little importance, but destined or calculated ultimately to lead to important results.

wedge-bills, s. *pl.* [SCHISTES.]

wedge-press, s. A form of press, more used formerly than now, for expressing oil from crushed seeds.

wedge-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the shape of a wedge; cuneiform.

2. *Bot.*: Cuneate (q. v.).

¶ *Wedge-shaped character*: [CUNEIFORM.]

wedge-shell, s.

Zoöl.: A species of small marine bivalve belonging to *Donax* and allied genera in which the shell is wedge-shaped.

wedge-tailed eagle, s.

Ornith.: *Uraetus audax*, from Australia. Back and sides rust-color, rest of body blackish-brown; feathers of wings and upper tail-coverts tipped with pale-brown.

wedge-wise, *adv.* In the manner of a wedge.

"And thus wedge-wise by little and little they spread broader and broader behind."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. x., ch. xxiii.

wēdge (2), s. [See def.] In Cambridge (England) University a name given to the man who stands last in the list of the classical tripos; said to be taken from the name (*Wedgwood*) of the man who occupied this place on the first list in 1824. (Also called *Wooden-wedge*.) [SPOON, s., ¶ (4).]

wēdge, v. t. [WEDGE (1), s.]

*1. To cleave with a wedge or wedges; to rive. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When my heart,

As wedged with a sigh, would rive in twain."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

2. To drive in a wedge; to crowd in; to compress.

"Wedged in one body like a flight of cranes."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 846.

*3. To force, as a wedge forces its way.

"Part . . . rang'd in figure, wedge their way

Intelligent of seasons."—*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 426.

4. To fasten with a wedge; or with wedges.

"Wedge on the keenest scythes,

And give us steeds that snort against the foe."

A. Philips. (Todd.)

5. To fix in the manner of a wedge.

"They often find great lumps wedged between the rocks as if it naturally grew there."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1685).

wēdg'-īng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WEDGE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

Pottery: The process of dividing a lump of clay and dashing the parts together in a direction different from its former contact. It brings the mass to a homogeneous condition, develops plasticity, and expels air-bubbles.

Wēdg'-wood, Wēdge'-wood, *subst.* [See compounds.]

***Wedgwood-pyrometer**, s.

Physics: A pyrometer in which temperature was ascertained by the contraction of baked clay, measured before and after its subjection to the action of heat. It was not trustworthy, for clay exposed for a long period to a moderate amount of heat will be as much reduced in bulk as by an intensely high temperature continued for a brief period.

Wedgwood-ware, s.

Pottery: A peculiar kind of English pottery ware made by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95), in which artistic designs and treatment were joined to mechanical and technical excellence. Professor Church thus enumerates the several varieties or "bodies" of the ware in the order of invention or improvement: 1. Cream-colored ware, called Queen's ware, in various hues of cream-color, saffron, and straw. 2. Egyptian black, or basaltes-

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

ware, used for seals, plaques, life-size busts, medallion portraits, &c. 3. Red ware, or Rosso antico, not equal in quality of color or fineness of grain to the earlier work of John Philip Elers, of Bradwell Wood, England. 4. White semi-porcelain, or fine stoneware, differing from the white jasper in its pale straw-colored or grayish hue, and in its waxlike smooth surface and sub-translucency. 5. Variegated ware, of two kinds, one a cream-colored body, marbled, mottled, or spangled with divers colors upon the surface and under the glaze; the other an improved kind of agate ware, in which the colored clays in bands, twists, stripes, and waves constituted the entire substance. 6. Jasper ware, in which the chief triumphs of Wedgwood were wrought, resembling outwardly the finest of his white terra-cotta and semi-porcelain bodies. One of his earliest recipes for this last-named ware was, in percentage, barytes, 57.1; clay, 28.6; flint, 9.5; barium carbonate, 4.8; the novelty of these components being those of the barytes and barium carbonate. A very little cobalt was occasionally added, even to the white jasper ware, to neutralize the yellowish hue, and by introducing a little Cornish stone or other felspathic material it became less opaque and more wax-like. There are seven colors in this ware besides the white—blue of various shades, lilac, pink, sage-green, olive-green, yellow, and black—and it is remarkable for the absence of bubbles and holes, the flatness of the field, and the uniformity of grain. It was produced in numberless forms—cameos, intaglios, portrait medallions, statuettes, vases, &c., and the yellow variety is rare. Wedgwood's artistic work consists not only in copies of antique gems and in the adaptation of antique designs, but in the original productions of many English and foreign draughtsmen and modelers; foremost among the former must be placed the great artist Flaxman. His chief mark is the name "Wedgwood," impressed in Roman characters in the paste before firing, the size of the letters ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in height. During his partnership with Bentley the name of the latter was conjoined to his own. In some cases the word "Etruria" is added. The name "Josiah Wedgwood," with a date beneath, belongs to a time when the works at Etruria—now a town of about 5,000 inhabitants—were carried on by the son of the founder; in more recent times the simple name "Wedgwood" has been reverted to. Small marks, chiefly those of workmen, are found on pieces of old Wedgwood ware; Miss Meteyard gives no fewer than one hundred of these, but Wedgwood—like too many other manufacturers, both past and present—suppressed as far as possible such indications of the individuality of his designers.

wědg'-y, a. [Eng. *wedge* (1), s.; -y.] Wedge-shaped; like a wedge.

"Pnshed his *wedgy* snout into the straw subjacent."—*Landor*. (*Annandale*.)

wěd'-lōck, *wed-lok, *wedloke, s. [A. S. *wed-lāk*=a pledge, from *wed*=a pledge, and *lāk*=sport, a gift, in token of pleasure, hence the gift given to a bride. The reference is to the practice of giving a present to the bride on the morning after marriage; cf. German *morgengabe*=a nuptial (lit. morning) gift.]

*1. Marriage, matrimony.

"Boweth youre *nekke* under the blisful yok . . . Which that men clepen *sponsaile* or *wedlok*." . . .
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,992.

2. The married state.

"I pray'd for children, and thought barrenness
In *wedlock* a reproach."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 33.

*3. A wife.

"Which of these is thy *wedlock*, Menelaus? thy Helen, thy Lucrece? that we may do her honor, mad boy."—*Ben Jonson*: *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

*4. Marriage vows.

"Howe be it she kept but euyl the sacrament of matrimony, but brake her *wedloke*."—*Berners*: *Froissart*; *Croneycle*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

¶ Sometimes used adjectively.

"Whiles a *wedlock* hymn we sing,
Feed yourselves with questioning."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 4.

***wedlock-bands, s. pl.** Marriage. (*Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 986.)

***wedlock-bound, a.** Married. (*Milton*: *P. L.*, x. 905.)

***wedlock-treachery, s.** An offense against the marriage tie; adultery. (*Milton*: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,009.)

***wěd'-lōck, v. t.** [WEDLOCK, *subst.*] To unite in marriage; to marry.

"Man thus *wedlocked*."—*Milton*. (*Annandale*.)

Wednesday (as Wēns'-daŷ), ***Wednysday, s.** [A. S. *Wōdnes dæg*=the day of Woden (q. v.); Dut.

Waensdag; Icel. *óðhinedagr*; Sw. & Dan. *onsdag*; for *odensdag*.] The fourth day of the week; the day following Tuesday.

"In the worshyp of the which god [Woden], the thirde feryall daye in the weke they named *Wodnesday*, whiche at this day we call *Wednysday*."—*Fabyan*: *Chronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

wēē, *we, s. & a. [The Scandinavian form of Eng. *way*, derived from Dan. *vei*; Sw. *våg*; Icel. *vegr*=a way. That the constant association of *little* with *we* (=way) should lead to the supposition that the words *little* and *wee* are synonymous seems natural enough. (*Skeat*.)]

*A. As substantive:

1. A bit.

"Behynd hir a littill *we*
It fell."
Barbour: *Bruce*, xvii. 677.

2. A little time; a moment. (*Scotch*.)

B. As adj.: Small, little. (*Colloq.*)

"I made up a *wee* bit minute of an ante-nuptial contract."—*Scott*: *Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

wēēd (1), *wede (1), subst. [A. S. *wēōd*, *wiōd*; O. Sax. *wiod*; Dut. *wiede*.]

1. *Lit.*: A general name for any useless or troublesome plant; a term applied indefinitely and generally to any plant, or botanical species growing where it is not wanted, and either of no use to man, or absolutely injurious to crops, &c.

"No grass, herb, leaf, or *weed*,"
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,055.

II. Figuratively:

1. Any useless or troublesome substance, especially such as is mixed with or is injurious to more valuable substances; anything worthless or trashy.

2. A sorry, worthless animal, useless for the breeding of stock; especially a leggy, loose bodied horse; a race-horse, having the appearance of, but lacking all the qualities of, a thoroughbred.

"No doubt there are plenty of *weeds* among their 'mobs,' bred almost wild."—*London Globe*.

3. A cigar, or tobacco generally. (*Slang*.)

***weed-fish, s.** An unidentified fish mentioned by Browne (*Norfolk Fishes*). He describes it as "somewhat like a haddock, but larger, and dryer meat."

weed-grown, a. Overgrown with weeds.

weed-hook, s. A weeding-hook (q. v.).

"In May get a *weed-hook*, a crotch, and a glove,
And weed out such weeds as the corn doth not love."
Tusser: *Husbandry*.

wēēd (2), *wede (2), *weede, subst. [A. S. *wēde*, *wēd*=a garment; cogn. with O. Fries. *wede*, *wed*; O. Sax. *wādi*; O. Dut. *wade*; Icel. *vádh*=a piece of cloth, a garment; O. H. Ger. *wāt*, *wót*=clothing, armor; cf. Goth. *gawidan*, pa. t. *gawath*; O. H. Ger. *wetan*=to bind together; Zend. *vadh*=to clothe. From the same root as *weave*, *withy*, *wat-tle*, *wind* (2), v.]

*1. An outer or upper garment.

"Another of the Pharisaicall sorte goyng in a white *wede*."—*Udall*: *Luke* xix.

*2. Any garment; an article of dress; dress.

"They who, to be sure of Paradise,
Dying put on the *weeds* of Dominic."
Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 479.

3. An article of dress worn in token of mourning; mourning-dress; mourning. (Now only used in the plural, and applied specifically to the mourning-dress of a widow.)

wēēd (3), s. [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A general name for any sudden illness from cold or relapse, usually accompanied by febrile symptoms, which attacks females after confinement or during nursing. (*Scotch*.)

2. A similar disease in horses.

"It is well known that an ordinary case of strangles or nasal gleet is often reported as glanders, and a common attack of *weed* as farcy."—*Field*, Dec. 17, 1887.

wēēd, *wead, *wed-en, *weede, v. t. & i. [WEED (1), s.; Dut. *wieden*; Low Ger. *weden*.]

A. Transitive:

1 To free from weeds or noxious and useless plants; to clear away the weeds from; to clear of weeds.

"Founde hym *weadyng* of hys grounde."—*Brende*: *Quintus Curtius*, p. 50.

2. To take away, as weeds or noxious plants; to remove what is injurious, offensive, or unseemly; to extirpate.

"Each word . . . hath *weeded* from my heart
A root of ancient envy."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

3. To free from anything hurtful or offensive.

"He *weeded* the kingdom of snch as were devoted to Elaiana, and manumized it from that most dangerous confederacy."—*Howel*: *Vocal Forest*.

4. To pick out and reject, as useless, offensive, or injurious.

B. *Intrans.*: To root up and clear away weeds from any ground.

"There are a great number of negro slaves brought from other parts of the world, some of which are continually *weeding*, pruning, and looking after it."—*Dampier*: *Voyages* (an. 1691).

wēēd'-bind, s. [Eng. *withwind* (?).]

Bot.: *Convolvulus arvensis* and *C. sepium*.

***wēēd'-ēd, adj.** [Eng. *weed*; -ed.] Overgrown with weeds.

"Weeded and worn the ancient thatch
Upon the lonely moated grange."
Tennyson: *Mariana*.

wēēd'-ēr, s. [Eng. *weed*, v.; -er.]

1. One who weeds, or frees from anything noxious, useless, or injurious; an extirpator.

"A *weeder* out of his proud adversaries,
A liberal rewarder of his friends."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

2. A weeding tool.

weeder-clips, s. Weeding-shears. (*Scotch*.)

***wēēd'-ēr-ŷ, s.** [Eng. *weed* (1), s.; -ery.]

1. Weeds.

"A place all covered o'er
With clinging nettles and such *weedyry*."
More: *Life of Soul*, ii. 141.

2. A place full of weeds.

wēēd'-i-nēss, s. [Eng. *weedy*; -ness.] The quality or state of being weedy, or overgrown with weeds.

"Weediness in a lawn is commonly the effect of poverty in the soil."—*Field*, March 17, 1888.

wēēd'-lūg, pr. par., a., & s. [WEED, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of clearing away weeds, or anything noxious or injurious.

¶ *Weeding by electricity*: (See extract.)

"In many parts of the south, where swamps and jungles abound, all kinds of vegetation are very rapid in growth, and it has been a matter of great difficulty, as well as of considerable expense, for the railroad companies to keep the roadbeds from being overgrown with wild grasses and noxious weeds of one kind and another. Fire was tried in getting rid of the pest, but it only scorched the tops, leaving the roots still strong and vigorous. Strong brine was poured over the roadbeds. It was more efficacious in killing the vegetation, but its use was very expensive and it corroded the rails. A jet of steam was turned on the vegetation, but it had little effect, and gasoline burners were suspended from the locomotives passing over the weeds, but they failed to destroy the weeds. At last it occurred to A. A. Sharp, division superintendent of the Illinois Central Railroad at Memphis, Tenn., to try if this obnoxious growth might not be destroyed by electrocution, and he devised and patented a contrivance for the purpose. To an ordinary flatcar he attached a machine in the form of a circular brush suspended at right angles to the track and of sufficient length to extend over the ends of the ties. It was studded thickly with fine copper wire, which came into contact with the weeds and grasses on the track as the car passed over the road, the brush being so constructed that it could be raised or lowered at will. This brush was attached to an electric generator by fine wire, through which a strong current of electricity passed to the brush and from it to the weeds through which it was driven. Its touch killed the weeds, root and branch. The machine, after thorough trial, has been pronounced a great *weeding* success and is likely to come into general use in that part of the country."—*Railway Age*.

*2. Weeds.

"He weeds the corn, and still lets grow the *weeding*."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 1.

weeding-chisel, s. A tool with a divided chisel-point for cutting the roots of large weeds within the ground.

weeding-forceps, s. pl. An instrument for pulling up some sorts of plants in weeding, as thistles.

weeding-fork, s. A strong three-pronged fork, used in clearing ground of weeds.

weeding-hoe, s. A hoe used in weeding ground.

weeding-hook, s. A hook used for cutting away or extirpating weeds.

weeding-iron, s. The same as WEEDING-FORK (q. v.).

weeding-pincers, s. pl. [WEEDING-FORCEPS.]

weeding-rhim, s. An implement, somewhat like the frame of a wheelbarrow, used for tearing up weeds or summer-fallows, &c. (*Prov.*)

weeding-shears, s. pl. Shears used for cutting weeds.

weeding-tongs, s. pl. The same as WEEDING-FORCEPS (q. v.).

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

weeding-tool, *s.* Any implement for pulling up, digging up, or cutting weeds.

***weēd'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *weed* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Free from weeds or noxious matter.

"So many *weedless* paradises be,
Which of themselves produce no venomous sin."
Donne: Anatomy of the World, i.

weēd'-wīnd, *s.* [See *def.*]

Bot.: A corruption of Withwind (q. v.). (*Prior.*)

weēd'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *weed* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

*1. Consisting of weeds.

"Her *weedy* trophies."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

2. Abounding with weeds.

"By *weedy* pool or pestilential swamp."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. Not of good blood or breeding; lank, thin, and long-legged; hence, worthless, as for breeding or racing purposes. (Probably from growing rank like a weed.)

"The bigger Australian youth, say between ten and sixteen years, has a tendency, as I have before hinted, to become long-legged, *weedy*, and 'lanky.'"
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***weēd'-y** (2), *a.* [Eng. *weed* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Clad in weeds or widow's mourning.

"She was as *weedy* as in the early days of her mourning."
—*Dickens. (Annandale.)*

weēd'-y-weēd'-y, *subst.* [Native name.] A West Indian plant resembling spinach, much eaten in the West Indies.

weēfs, *s. pl.* [See *def.*]

Timber Trade: A name given in some parts of the country to what are more commonly termed binders (q. v.). They are called weefs, from weave, because they are used in weaving materials together, especially in crate-making. (*Timber Trade Journal.*)

weēk, ***weeke**, ***weke**, ***wike**, ***woke**, ***wouke**, ***wycke**, ***wyke**, *s.* [A. S. *wice*, *wicu*, *wuce*, *wucu*; cogn. with Dut. *week*; Icel. *vika*; Sw. *vecka*; O. H. Ger. *wecha*, *wehha*; M. H. Ger. *woche*; Dan. *uge*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The space of seven days; the space from one Sunday, Monday, &c., to another; the most obvious and convenient division of the natural or lunar month. The division of time into weeks did not exist among the aborigines of America when the New World was discovered, nor did it exist among the Polynesians, the Japanese, or, it is now believed, the Chinese. It is nearly universal in India, and was found thoroughly rooted when the first Christians went to that country. So has it been from a period of high antiquity in Scandinavia, the names of the several days being connected with identically the same planets in the two regions; so that, if at noon on Sunday in Sweden one could be transported in a moment to India, he would find it Aditwar (=Sunday) there, and so of any other day in the week. The Hebrews, and it is thought the other Semites, had the institution of weeks [II.], the days apparently being simply numbered first, second, third, &c. During the early centuries of their history the Greeks and the Romans had not the institution of weeks, there having been ancient forgery in connection with Homer's oft-quoted passages on the subject. Dion Cassius, in the second century after Christ (*Hist.*, xxxvii. 18), considered that the week with the planetary names of the days had been introduced into Rome only recently, and from Egypt. The establishment of Christianity under Constantine confirmed the change, and thence the septenary division of time spread to the whole Christian, and subsequently to the Mohammedan world. One school of theologians attributes the wide prevalence of septenary institutions to the Sabbath having been divinely instituted at the Creation; another regards the week as a fourth part of a lunar month.

*2. Applied to the week-days, or working-days, as opposed to Sundays.

"Divide the Sunday from the *week*."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. Script.: In Genesis ii. 2, 3, the reason why the division of time into weeks began is stated to be that God occupied six days in the work of creation, and rested upon the seventh day, which He consequently hallowed. Seven from this time forth constantly occurs, and obviously becomes a sacred number. (Cf. Gen. iv. 15, vii. 2, xxi. 28, xxix. 18, 20, xxxiii. 3, &c.) Traces of division of time into weeks appear in Gen. vii. 4, viii. 10, 12, &c., till the Sabbath (q. v.) is mentioned by name (Exod. xvi. 23, 26). A week of weeks (=49 days) was also recognized. [¶ (1).] The first day of the seventh month was a Sabbath (Lev. xxiii. 24), and the whole month was somewhat sacred, being little more than a succession of feasts and Sabbaths (verses 27, 28, 34, 39, &c.). The seventh year was sacred, the very land obtaining Sabbatic rest (Exod. xxiii. 11, Lev. xxv. 1-7, Deut. xv. 9, 12); and after seven times seven years came the Jubilee (q. v.) (Lev. xxv. 8-55).

Seventy, as having seven for one of its factors, was sacred (Exod. xxiv. 1), and seventy weeks constituted a prophetic period (Dan. ix. 24-27).

¶ 1. *Feast of Weeks*:

Jewish Antiq.: A name for the Feast of Pentecost (q. v.) (Deut. xvi. 9, 10).

2. *Passion-week*:

(1) The same as HOLY-WEEK (q. v.).

¶ (2) Sometimes, and more correctly, applied to the week which begins with the fifth Sunday in Lent, because on that day the more solemn commemoration of the Passion begins.

(3) *This (or that) day week*: On the same day a week previously or afterward; on the corresponding day in the preceding or succeeding week.

week-day, *s.* Any day of the week except Sunday. (Often used attributively.)

"Takes upon himself to be the *week-day* preacher."—*Thackeray: English Humorists; Swift.*

weēk'-ly, *a., adv. & s.* [Eng. *week*; *-ly*.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Pertaining to a week or week-days.

"Put their German names upon our *weekly* days."

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 11.

2. Continuing or lasting for a week; produced within a week.

3. Coming, happening, produced, or done once a week.

"So lived our sires, e'er doctors learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs, the *weekly* bill."

Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.

B. As adj.: Once a week; in or by weekly periods; each week; week by week.

"These are obliged to perform divine worship in their turns *weekly*, and are sometimes called hebdomadal canons."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

C. As subst.: A newspaper or periodical published once a week.

"A furious onslaught upon the company in one of the financial *weeklies*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

weēl (1), ***wel**, ***wele**, *subst.* [A. S. *wæl*; O. Dut. *wael*.] A whirlpool.

weēl (2), **weēl'-y**, ***weele**, *s.* [Prob. from being made of willows (q. v.).] A kind of trap or snare for fish made of twigs.

"These rushes are used to make leaps and *weels* for fishers at sea, and fine and dainty wicker vessels."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxi., ch. xviii.

weēl (3), *s.* [WEAL (1), *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

weēl, *adv.* [WELL, *adv.*] (*Scotch.*)

weēm, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] An earth-house (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

weēn, ***wene**, *v. i.* [A. S. *wēnan*=to imagine, to hope, to expect, from *wēn*=expectation, supposition, hope; cogn. with Dut. *wanen*=to fancy, from *waan*=conjecture; Icel. *vána*=to hope, from *ván*=expectation; Ger. *wähnen*, from *wahn*; O. H. Ger. *wán*=expectation; Goth. *wenjan*=to expect, from *wens*=expectation. From the same root as *win*.] To be of opinion; to have the idea or notion; to imagine, to think, to believe, to fancy. (Now only used in poetry.)

"Thy father, in pity of my hard distress,
Levied an army, *weening* to redeem
And reinstal me in the diadem."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

weēp, ***weepe**, ***wepe** (pa. t. **weep*, **wep*, *wept*, **wop*, **wope*, **wepte*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *wēpan* (pa. t. *weóp*)=lit. to raise an outcry, from *wóp*=a clamor, outcry, lament, cogn. with O. Sax. *wópan*=to raise an outcry, from *wóp*=an outcry; Goth. *wopjan*=to cry out; O. H. Ger. *wuofan*=to lament, to weep, from *wuof*, *wuaf*=an outcry; Icel. *æpa*=to shout, to cry, from *óp*=a shout; Russ. *vopite*=to sob, to lament, to wail; Sansc. *vác*=to cry, to howl; Eng. *voice*.]

A. Intransitive:

*1. To express sorrow, grief, &c., by an outcry.

"A voice was heard an high *weepynge* & myche weyllynge."
—*Wycliffe: Matthew* ii.

2. To express sorrow, grief, anguish, &c., by shedding tears.

"She wolde *wepe* if that she saw a mous

Caught in a trappe."

Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 145.

*3. To lament, to complain.

"They *weep* unto me, saying, Give us flesh that we may eat."—*Numbers* xi. 13.

4. To let fall drops; to drop water; hence, to rain.

"When heaven doth *weep*, doth not the earth o'erflow."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

*5. To drop or flow as tears.

"The blood *weeps* from my heart."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.

*6. To give out moisture; to be very damp.

"Rye-grass grows on clayey and *weeping* grounds."—*Mortimer.*

*7. To fall as a tear.

"Many a dry drop seemed a *weeping* tear."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,375.

*8. To have the branches drooping or hanging downward, as if in sorrow; to be pendent; to droop; as, a *weeping* tree.

*9. To overflow, to run.

"When our vaults have *wept*
With drunken spilt of wine."

Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

10. To shed tear-like drops of sap from a wounded branch. (Used especially of the grape-vine.)

*B. Transitive:

1. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

"She *weeps* Troy's painted woes."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,492.

2. To shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears; to pour forth in drops.

"My heart *wept* blood."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

3. To celebrate by weeping or shedding tears.
4. To spend or consume in tears or in weeping; to wear out or exhaust by weeping; to get rid of by weeping. (Usually followed by *away*, *out*, *from*, &c.)

"I could *weep*
My spirit from mine eyes."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

5. To form or produce by shedding tears.

"We vow to *weep* seas, live in fire, eat rocks."—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

6. To extinguish by shedding tears over. (Followed by *out*.)

"In compassion *weep* the fire out."

Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

***weēp'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *weep*; *-able*.] Exciting or calling for tears; lamentable, grievous.

weēp'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *weep*; *-er*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One who weeps; one who sheds tears; a mourner.

"The sides of the tombs are often embellished with figures of the offspring of the deceased; frequently with figures of mourners, pleurers, or *weepers*, generally in monastic habits, as whole convents were wont and still are accustomed, in Catholic countries, to pour out their pious inhabitants to form processions at the funerals of the great."—*Pennant: London.*

2. A sort of white linen cuff, border, or band on a dress, worn as a token of mourning.

"The Lord Chancellor and most of the Queen's Counsel appearing at the bar of the House of Lords yesterday wore their mourning robes and bands, with *weepers* on their sleeves."—*London Echo.*

3. A long hat-band of crape or cloth worn by males at a funeral.

II. Zoöl.: *Cebus capucinus*, from South America.

***weēp'-fūl**, *adj.* [Eng. *weep*; *-ful* (l).] Full of weeping; grieving.

weēp'-līng, ***wep-ing**, ***wep-ingē**, ***wep-ying**, ***wep-ynge**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WEEP.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of one who weeps; lamentation, mourning.

"Fastings, *weepings*, and austerities."

Dodsley: Religion.

weeping-ash, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: *Fraxinus excelsior*, var. *pendula*. The branches grow downward, and constitute a natural arbor. It is said to have been produced accidentally in Cambridgeshire, England.

weeping-birch, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A species of birch, *Betula pendula*, differing from the common *Betula alba* in having drooping branches, in the smoothness of its young shoots, &c. Common in various parts of Europe.

"Where *weeping-birch* and willow round,
With their long fibers sweep the ground."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 25.

***weeping-cross**, *subst.* A cross, often of stone, erected on or by the side of a highway, where penitents particularly offered their devotions.

¶ **To return (or come home) by Weeping Cross*: To meet with a painful defeat in any enterprise; to be worsted; to repent sorrowfully for having taken a certain course or having engaged in a particular undertaking.

weeping-monkey, *s.* [WEEPER, II.]

***weeping-ripe**, *a.* Ripe or ready for weeping.

"They were all in lamentable cases;
The king was *weeping-ripe* for a good word."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

weeping-rock, *s.* A porous rock from which water exudes or trickles.

weeping-spring, *s.* A spring that slowly discharges water.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

weeping-tree, s.

Bot. & Hort.: A general name for a tree with pendulous branches. In most cases it is a variety of one with erect or spreading branches.

weeping-willow, s.

Botany: *Salix babylonica*, a willow with delicate pendulous branches, fancifully supposed to resemble long, disheveled hair like that of the Jewish captives by the rivers of Babylon. (Psalm cxxxvii. 1, 2.) It has lanceolate, acuminate, finely-serrate leaves. It is indigenous in China, on the Euphrates and some other rivers of Asiatic Turkey, and in the North of Africa. It is cultivated in Europe and America for its elegance and its sacred associations.

weēp'-līng-lŷ, *wep-yng-ly, adv. [English *weeping*; -ly.] In a weeping manner; with weeping; with tears.

"[She] *weepingly* had shewed hym all her nede and besynesse."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. vii.

weer-ish, a. [WEARISH.]

weē'-sēl, s. [Cf. Prov. German *wæsling*, *waisel*.] *wæsl* = the gullet of animals that chew the cud.] The weasand.

"The mastiffs of our land shall worry ye,
And pull the *weesels* from your greedy throats."
G. Peele; *David and Bethsabe*.

weēt (1), *wete (pa. t. wot), v. i. [WIT, v.] To know; to be informed; to wit.

"Ye *weten* that aftir tweyn dayes, Paske schal bemaad."
Wycliffe: Matthew xxvi.

***weēt (2), v. t.** [WET, v.]

weēt, subst. [WEET (2), v.] Rain, moisture, wet. (Scotch.)

weēt'-līng, pr. par. or a. [WEET (1), v.]

***weēt'-līng-lŷ, *wet-ing-ly, *wet-yng-lye, adv.** [Eng. *weeping*; -ly.] Knowingly, consciously, wittingly.

"Yf we se . . . Christes institution broken, and *wetingly* receyve it, we make ourselves partakers of the cryme."—*Fryth: Consecration of the Sacrament*, p. 75.

***weēt'-lēs, *weete-lesse, a.** [Eng. *weet* (1), v.; -less.]

1. Unknowing, ignorant, unthinking, unconscious.

"Stay, stay, sir knight for loue of God abstaine,
From that vnwares yee *weetlesse* do intend."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 17.

2. Unknown; not understood; unmeaning.

weē'-vēr, subst. [The same word as VIPER and WYVERN (q. v.).] [QUAVIVER.]

Ichthy.: The popular name of two European fishes: *Trachinus draco*, the Greater, and *T. vipera*, the Lesser Weever. The first, which is the rarer of the two, is from twelve to eighteen inches long, and an excellent food-fish; the second, which is from four to five inches long, is common on the coasts of the English Channel. These fish have the power of inflicting painful wounds with their dorsal and opercular spines. No special organ for the secretion of poison has been found, but the mucus in the vicinity of the spines has decidedly poisonous properties. The dorsal spine and the spine on the operculum have a deep double groove in which the mucus lodges, and by which it is introduced into punctured wounds. In France, the fishermen are required, under a penalty, to cut off the spines of weevers before selling them.

weē'-vīl, *we-vel, *wi-uel, *we-vyl, wy-vel, s. [A. S. *wifel*, *wibil*=a kind of beetle; Low Ger. & O. Dut. *wevel*; O. H. Ger. *wibil*, *wibel*; Lith. *wabalas*.]

Entom.: The popular English name for any beetle of the family Curculionidæ, and especially those which force themselves on notice by damage done by their larvæ, and sometimes also by themselves, in fields, granaries, &c. *Rhynchites betuli*, a small blue or green glossy beetle, attacks the vine and the pear-tree; *R. alliaris*, a still smaller one, attacks the leaves of fruit trees in general; and *R. cupreus*, the shoots and the fruit of the plum and the apricot. *Nemoicus oblongus* feeds on the young leaves of fruit trees; *Hylobius abietis* and *Pissodes notatus*, on the wood of the pine; *Calandra granaria*, on the grain in granaries; *Ceutorynchus assimilis* and *C. contractus*, on the leaves of turnips, and there are many others. The Nut Weevil is *Balaninus nucum*; the Rice Weevil, *Sitophilus oryzae*.

weē'-villed, a. [Eng. *weevil*; -ed.] Infested by weevils.

weē'-vīl-lŷ, adj. [Eng. *weevil*; -y.] Infested with weevils; weeviled.

weē'-zēl, s. [WEASEL.]***wēft, pret. of v.** [WAVE, v.]***wēft (1), s.** [WAIF.]

1. A thing waived, cast away, or abandoned; a waif or stray.

2. A homeless wanderer; a waif.

wēft (2), s. [WAVE, v.] A signal made by waving.

***wēft (3), s.** [WAFT.] A gentle blast.

"The strongest sort of smells are best in a *wēft* afar off."—*Bacon*.

wēft (4), s. [A. S. *wēft*, *wēfta*, from *wefan*=to weave; cogn. with Icelandic *veftr*, *vifta*, *vifta*.] The woof or piling of cloth, running from selvage to selvage.

"But fair fa' the weaver that wrought the *wēft* o't."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

wēft-fork, s.*Weaving*:

1. An instrument used in certain kinds of looms, where the filling is laid in, one piece at a time.

2. An arrangement for stopping the loom if the wēft-thread should break or fail.

wēft-hook, s.

Weaving: A hook for drawing in the filling in the case of flat-weaving looms and some forms of narrow-ware and ribbon looms.

***wēft'-age (age as īg), subst.** [Eng. *wēft* (4), s.; -age.] Texture.

"The whole muscles, as they lie upon the bones, might be truly tanned; whereby the *wēftage* of the fibers might more easily be observed."—*Grew: Museum*.

***wēfte, pa. par. of v.** [WAIVE.]

***wē'-gō-tīsm, s.** [Formed from *we* on analogy of *egotism* (q. v.).] Frequent or excessive use of the pronoun *we*; *weism*.

"Individual merit would no longer be merged, as it is now, in what is called the *wegotism* of the press."—*H. J. Jennings: Curiosities of Criticism*, p. 156.

***wēhr'-gēld, s.** [WERGILD.]

wēhr'-lite, s. [After A. Wehrle, who analyzed the two minerals thus named; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral resembling tetradymite (q. v.). Crystallization, hexagonal; hardness, 1-2; specific gravity, 8.44; luster, bright metallic; color, light steel-gray. An analysis yielded: Tellurium, 29.74; sulphur, 2.33; bismuth, 61.15; silver, 2.07=95.29, which yields the formula, Bi(Te,S). Found at Deutsch Pilsen, Hungary.

2. The same as LIEVRITE (q. v.).

wēi-gē'-lī-a, wēi-gēl-a (w as v), s. [Named after C. E. Weigel, author of *Observationes Botanicae*, published in 1772.]

Bot.: A genus of Lonicereæ, sometimes merged into Diervilla, but distinguished from it by its winged seeds, and its crustaceous seed vessel. Ornamental plants with roseate or white flowers, from China and Japan.

wēigh (gh silent), *wegh-en, *wei-en, *weye, *wey-en, *weygh, v. t. & i. [A. S. *wegan*=to carry, to bear, to move; cogn. with Dut. *wegen*=to weigh; Icel. *vega*=to move, to carry, to lift, to weigh; Dan. *veie*=to weigh; Sw. *våga*=to weigh; O. H. German *wegan*=to move; Ger. *wegen*=to move; *wiegen*=to move gently, to rock; *wägen*=to weigh; Lat. *veho*=to carry.]

A. Transitive:

1. To lift, to raise; to bear up.

"With that, their anchors he commands to *weigh*."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 590.

2. To examine by a balance, so as to ascertain the weight or heaviness of; to determine or ascertain the heaviness of by showing their relation to the weights of other bodies which are known, or which are assumed as general standards of weight; as, to *weigh* tea, to *weigh* gold, &c.

3. To be equivalent to in weight; as, that *weighs* five pounds.

*4. To pay, allot, take, or give by weight.

"They *weighed* for my price thirty pieces of silver."—*Zechariah xi. 12*.

5. To consider or examine for the purpose of forming an opinion or coming to a conclusion; to estimate deliberately and maturely; to balance in the mind; to reflect on carefully; to compare in the mind.

"*Weighing* diligently the nature and importance of the undertaking in which you are about to engage."—*Secker: Sermon; Instructions to Candidates*.

*6. To consider as worthy of notice; to make account of; to care for; to regard.

"My person, which I *weigh* not."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

*7. To estimate, to esteem, to value, to account.

"Her worth that he does *weigh* too light."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 4.

B. Intransitive:

1. To have weight.

"How heavy *weighs* my lord!"

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 5.

2. To be considered as important; to carry weight to have weight in the intellectual balance.

"Your vows to her and me . . . will even *weigh*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. To raise the anchor. (An elliptic use.)

4. To bear heavily; to press hard.

"That perilous stuff

Which *weighs* upon the heart."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

*5. To be depressed; to sink.

"Her heart *weighs* sadly."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 4.

*6. To consider, to reflect.

"The soldier less *weighing*, because less knowing, clamored to be led on against any danger."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. iii.

¶ To weigh down:**1. Transitive**:

(1) To oppress with weight or heaviness; to overburden.

"Thou [sleep] no more wilt *weigh* mine eyelids down."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iii. 1.

(2) To preponderate over.

"He *weighs* King Richard down."

Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

*2. *Intrans.*: To sink by its own weight or burden.

wēigh (gh silent) (1), s. [WEIGH, v.] A certain quantity or measure estimated by weight; a measure of weight. [WEY.]

weigh-bauk, weigh-bawk, s. The beam of a balance for weighing; hence, in plural=a pair of scales. (Scotch.)

"Capering in the air in a pair of *weigh-bauks*, now up, now down."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xxiv.

weigh-board, s.

Mining: Clay intersecting the vein.

weigh-bridge, s. A scale for weighing loaded vehicles.

weigh-house, s. A building (generally of a public character) at or in which goods are weighed by suitable apparatus.

weigh-lock, s. A canal-lock at which barges are weighed, and their tonnage settled.

weigh-shaft, s.

Steam-engine: The rocking-shaft used in working the slide-valves by the eccentric.

wēigh (gh silent) (2), s. (See def.)

Nautical: A corruption of *way*, used only in the phrase, *Under weigh*, as a ship *under weigh*—i. e., making way by aid of its sails, paddles, propeller, &c.

wēigh'-a-ble (gh silent), adj. [Eng. *weigh*, v.; -able.] Capable of being weighed.

weigh-age (as wā'-īg), subst. [Eng. *weigh*, v.; -age.] A rate or toll paid for weighing goods.

wēighed (gh silent), pa. par. & a. [WEIGH, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

***B. As adj.**: Experienced.

"In an embassy of weight, choice was made of some sad person of known experience, and not of a young man, not *weighed* in state matters."—*Bacon*.

wēigh'-ēr (gh silent), s. [English *weigh*, v.; -er.] One who or that which weighs; an officer appointed to weigh goods or to test weights.

wēigh'-īng (gh silent), pr. par., a. & s. [WEIGH, verb.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of ascertaining the weight of goods.

2. As much as is weighed at once; as, a *weighing* of beef.

weighing-cage, subst. A cage in which live animals may be conveniently weighed, as pigs, sheep, calves, &c.

weighing-house, s. The same as WEIGH-HOUSE (q. v.).

weighing-machine, subst. A machine for ascertaining the weight of any object; a common balance, a spring balance, a steelyard, or the like. The term is, however, generally applied to machines which are employed to ascertain the weight of heavy bodies, such as those used for determining the weight of loaded vehicles, machines for weighing cattle, or heavy goods, such as large casks, bales, or the like. Some are constructed on the principle of the lever or steelyard, others on that of a combination of levers, and others on that of the spring balance. The term also applies to an automatic device that will register the weight of a person standing on a platform after a coin has been dropped into a receptacle through an opening called a slot.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wēight, *wāight (*gh* silent), ***wayght, *weight, *weyght, *wight**, *s.* [A. S. *gewiht*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wicht*, *gewicht*; Dut. *gewicht*; Ger. *gewicht*; Icel. *vætt*; Dan. *vægt*; Sw. *vigt*.] [WEIGH, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. That property of bodies through which they tend toward the center of the earth; gravity.

2. The measure of the force of gravity, as determined for any particular body; in a popular sense, the amount which any body weighs; the quantity of matter as estimated by the balance, or expressed numerically with reference to some standard unit.

"The *weight* of an hair will turn the scales between their avoirdupois."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 4.*

3. A piece (usually) of metal of known gravity, and used with scales to determine the gravity of other bodies.

4. A particular scale, system, or mode of ascertaining the relative heaviness of bodies: as, troy *weight*, avoirdupois *weight*, &c. Weights vary according to the commodity they are intended to weigh. Thus the following are all in use: (1) The grain, computed decimally, for scientific purposes; (2) troy weight; (3) troy ounce, with decimal multiples and divisions, called *bullion weight*; (4) bankers' weights for sovereigns; (5) apothecaries' weight; (6) Diamond weight and pearl weight, including the carat; (7) Avoirdupois weight; (8) weights for hay and straw; (9) wool-weights, using as factors, 2, 3, 7, 13, and their multiples; (10) coal-weights, decimal numbers 1, .5, .2, .1, .05, .025. Besides these the gramme, &c., of French metric system, are used by many scientists. The hundred weight may mean 100 lbs., 112 lbs., or 120 lbs. A pound weight varies in the avoirdupois and the troy.

5. A heavy mass; something heavy.

"A man leapeth better with *weights* in his hands than without."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. In clocks, one or two masses of metal which by their weight actuate the machinery.

7. Pressure, burden, load.

"Burdened with like *weight* of pain."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

8. Importance, consequence, moment, impressive-ness.

"Such a point of *weight*, so near mine honour."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

9. Power, influence, importance, consideration.

"If any man of *weight*, loyal, able and well informed, would repair to Saint Germain's and explain the state of things, his majesty would easily be convinced."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xii.*

II. Technically:

1. *Physics*: The measure of the force of a body acted on by gravitation; the downward pressure of a body thus acted upon. As it is produced by the influence of gravity on all the particles of the body, it is proportioned to the quantity of matter in the body. Weight obviously exists in solids and liquids; it does so also in gases, though their extreme fluidity and expansibility may seem to suggest the contrary. Weight being produced by the action of gravity, it slightly increases as the body is removed from the equator toward the poles, owing to the flattening of the earth in the latter region; the diminished speed at which the earth rotates in high latitudes has a similar influence; a body also weighs less on a mountain top than on a plain, being at a greater distance from the earth's mass. It is also slightly affected by the temperature of the air and its barometric pressure. [DENSITY, GRAVITY.]

2. *Mech.*: The resistance which in a machine has to be overcome by the power; in the simpler mechanical powers, as the lever, wheel and axle, pulley, and the like, usually the heavy body that is set in motion or held in equilibrium by the power.

3. *Pathol.*: A sensation of heaviness or pressure over the whole body, or any portion of it; as, a *weight* on the stomach. In the case of the organ just mentioned, this generally arises from undigested food.

¶ *Dead weight*: A heavy, oppressive, or greatly impeding burden.

weight-carrier, *subst.* A horse stout and strong enough to carry a heavy rider.

"Fifteen *weight-carriers*, including Redskin."—*Field, March 20, 1886.*

weight-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A nail heavier than a deck-nail, and used for fastening buttons, cleats, &c.

weight-rest, *s.*

Lathe: A rest which is held steadily upon the shears by a weight suspended beneath.

weight-thermometer, *s.*

Instruments: A glass cylinder to which is joined a bent capillary glass tube, open at the end. It is weighed first empty, and then when filled with mercury, the subtraction of the smaller from the

larger number gives the weight of the mercury. It is then raised to a known temperature, when a certain quantity of the expanding mercury passes out. From this the temperature can be deduced.

wēight (*gh* silent), *v. t.* [WEIGHT, *s.*] To add or attach a weight or weights to; to load with additional weight; to cause to carry additional weight; to add to the heaviness of.

"Dark arts are in certain quarters practiced to a lamentable extent in disguising and *weighting* teas."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

wēight'-ēd (*gh* silent), *pa. par. or a.* [WEIGHT, *v.*]

weighted-lathe, *s.* A lathe in which the rest is held down firmly on the shears by a suspended weight.

wēight'-i-lŷ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *weighty*; -ly.]

1. In a weighty manner; heavily, ponderously.

2. With force, influence, or impressiveness; with moral power or force; seriously, impressively.

"Is his poetry the worse, because he makes his agents speak *weightily* and sententiously?"—*Browne: On the Odyssey.*

wēight'-i-nēss (*gh* silent), *s.* [English *weighty*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being weighty; heaviness, gravity, ponderosity, weight.

"The cave in which these beares lay sleeping sound, Was but of earth, and with her *weightiness* Upon them fell."—*Spenser: Faerie Queene, Time.*

2. Solidity, force, impressiveness; power of convincing; as, the *weightiness* of an argument.

3. Importance.

"Before a due examination be made proportionable to the *weightiness* of the matter."—*Locke: On Human Understanding, bk. ii., ch. xxi.*

wēight'-īng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *weight*; -ing.]

Found.: The act of holding down the flasks in which the mold has been made so as to resist the upward pressure of the metal.

***wēight'-lēss** (*gh* silent), *adj.* [English *weight*; -less.]

1. Having no weight; light, imponderable.

"Light and *weightless* down

Perforce must move."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 4.*

2. Of no importance or consideration.

"And so [they] are oft-times emboldened to rouse upon them as from aloft very weak and *weightless* discourses."—*Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists, § 1.*

wēight'-mēnt (*gh* silent), *subst.* [Eng. *weight*; -ment.] The act of weighing.

"Accepted after full examination, approval, and *weightment* by the respondents."—*London Times.*

wēight'-ŷ, *wāight'-ŷ (*gh* silent), ***wayght-y**, *a.* [Eng. *weight*, *s.*; -y.]

1. Having or being of great weight; heavy, ponderous.

"It is too *weighty* for your grace to wear."

Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

2. Important, serious, momentous, of great importance.

"Will you go

To give your censures in this *weighty* business."

Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

3. Calculated or adapted to turn the scale in the mind; convincing, cogent, forcible.

"My reasons are both good and *weighty*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

4. Burdensome; hard to bear.

"The cares of empire are great, and the burthen, which lies upon the shoulders of princes, very *weighty*."—*Atterbury: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 8.*

*5. Grave or serious in aspect.

*6. Entitled to authority on account of experience, ability, or character.

*7. Rigorous, severe.

"If, after two days' shine, Athens contains thee,

Attend our *weightier* judgment."

Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 5.

wēil, wīel, *subst.* [A. S. *wæl*; O. Dut. *wael*.] A small whirlpool. (*Scotch.*)

"Claymores o' the Hielanders, and the deep waters and wells o' the Avondow."—*Scott: Rob Roy, ch. xxxv.*

weīn-mān'-nē-æ (*w* as *v*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *weinmann*(ia); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Cunoniaceæ (*q. v.*).

weīn-mān'-nī-ā (*w* as *v*), *s.* [Named after John Wm. Weinmann, a Ratisbon apothecary and botanist, who about 1750 published his *Phytanthoza Iconographica*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Weinmanniæ (*q. v.*). Evergreen shrubs or trees, with reticulated petioles, compound or simple leaves, calyx four-parted, petals four, stamens eight, an hypogynous disk, fruit a many-seeded capsule. About forty species are known, from South America, South Africa, Madagascar, New Zealand, &c. The bark is astringent;

that of one species is used in Peru for tanning leather, and for adulterating Peruvian bark (*q. v.*), and that of *W. tinctoria* is employed in Bourbon for dyeing red.

wēir, *wear, *wer, *subst.* [A. S. *wer*=a weir, a dam; lit.=a defense, and allied to *werian*=to defend, to protect; Icel. *vörr*=a fenced-in landing-place; *ver*=a fishing-station; Ger. *wehr*=a defense; *wehren*=to defend; *mühlwehr*=a mill-dam.]

1. A dam across a stream to raise the level of the water above it. The water may be conducted to a mill, a sluice, or a fish-trap.

"A pleasant rumor smote the ear,

Like water rushing through a weir."

Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prelude.)

2. A fence or inclosure of stakes, twigs, or nets, set in a stream, or in a bay or inlet of the sea, to catch fish.

wēird, *wierd, *wirde, *wyrde, *s. & a.* [A. S. *wyrd*, *wird*, *wurd*=fate, destiny; cogn. with Icel. *widr*=fate; M. H. Ger. *wurth*=fate, death, from the same root as A. S. *weordhan*; Icel. *verdha*; Ger. *werden*=to become.]

A. As substantive:

1. Fate, destiny; formerly one of the Norns or Fates.

"And this *weird* shall overtake thee."

Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 26.

2. A spell, a charm.

B. As adjective:

1. Pertaining to or connected with fate or destiny; influencing or able to influence fate.

2. Relating to or partaking of the nature of witchcraft; supernatural, unearthly, wild; suggestive of unearthliness.

"Those sweet, low tones, that seemed like a *weird* incantation."

Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

wēird'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *weird*; -ness.] The quality or state of being weird; unearthliness, eeriness.

"Mingling in daintiest fashion the *weirdness* of fairy lore with what Parisians call the latest 'cry of actuality.'"—*London Daily Chronicle.*

wēise, wēize, *v. t.* [Icel. *visa*; Dan. *vise*; Ger. *weisen*=to show, to point out, to indicate.] To direct, to guide, to turn, to incline. (*Scotch.*)

wē-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *we*; -ism.] The excessive or too frequent use of the pronoun *we*; *wegotism*.

weiss'-ī-ā (*w* as *v*), *s.* [Named after F. W. Weiss, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Weissiæ (*q. v.*).

weiss'-ī-ē-ī (*w* as *v*), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *weissi*(a); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. -*ei*.]

Botany: An order or a tribe of Pleurocarpous Mosses, having leaves of close texture, an erect equal capsule, a peristome either absent or with sixteen teeth, and a dimidiate veil. (*Berkeley.*)

weiss'-īg-īte (*w* as *v*), *s.* [After Weistag, near Dresden, where found; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of orthoclase felspar occurring in very small whitish twinned crystals in cavities of an amygdaloidal rock.

weiss'-īte (*w* as *v*), *subst.* [After the crystallographer, Prof. Weiss, of Berlin; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered form of Iolite (*q. v.*), resembling fahlunite in most of its characters, and included by Dana under that species.

***weive** (1), *v. t. & i.* [WAIVE.]

***weive** (2), *v. t.* [WEAVE.]

wēize, *verb trans.* [WHIZ.] To drive with force. (*Scotch.*)

"I had *weized* the slugs through him, though I am but sic a little feckless body."—*Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxxii.*

***weke**, *a.* [WEAK.]

***weke**, *s.* [WEEK.]

***wel**, *adv.* [WELL.]

wēl'-ā-wāy, *weal-a-way, *interj.* [A. S. *wā* *lā* *wā*=woe! lo! woe!] An exclamation of sorrow, grief, or despair; alas! Often corrupted into *wē-laday*.

"Allas! Constaunce, thou ne has no champioun, Ne fighte canstow nat, so welaway!"

Chaucer: C. T., 5,052.

Wēlch, *a. & s.* [WELSH, *a.*]

wēlch'-ēr, *s.* [WELSHER.]

Wēlch'-man, *s.* [WELSHMAN.]

wēl'-cōme, *wel-com, *wil-kome, *subst., a. & interj.* [A. S. *wilcuma*=one who comes so as to please another, from *wil*, pref., allied to *will*=will, pleasure, and *cuma*=a comer, from *cuman*=to come; cogn. with Ger. *wilkommen*=welcome; O. H. Ger. *willicomo*, from *willjo*=will, pleasure, and *komen* (Ger. *kommen*)=to come. The change in meaning was due to Icel. *velkominn*=welcome, from *vel*=well, and *kominn*, *pa. par.* of *koma*=to come; Dan. *velkommen*=welcome; Sw. *välkommen*. (*Skeat.*)]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -ñion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

A. As substantive:**1. A salutation of a new-comer.**

"Their shout of *welcome*, shrill and wide,
Shook the steep mountain's steady side."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 31.

2. A kind reception of a guest or new-comer.

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest *welcome* at an inn."
Shenstone: Lines Written on Window of an Inn.

B. As adjective:**1. Received with pleasure or gladness; admitted willingly to one's house, entertainment, or company.**

"When the glad soul is made heaven's *welcome* guest."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 165.

Producing gladness or pleasure; pleasing, grateful.

3. A term of courtesy implying readiness to serve another, the granting of a liberty, freedom to have and enjoy, and the like.

"Lord Helicane, a word."
"With me? and *welcome*!"
Shakesp.: Pericles, ii. 4.

C. As interj.: A word used in welcoming or saluting a new-comer.

"He waved his huntsman's cap on high,
Cried, 'Welcome, welcome, noble lord!'"
Scott: The Chase, vii.

¶ Welcome to our House:

Bot.: Euphorbia cyparissias.

wěl'-cōme, *v. t.* [WELCOME, *s.*]

1. To salute, as a new-comer, with kindness; to receive with kindness or hospitality.

"I was aboard twice or thrice, and very kindly *welcomed*."
Dampier: Voyages (an. 1682).

2. To receive with pleasure; to be pleased with.

"A brow unbent that seemed to *welcome* woe."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,509.

wěl'-cōme-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *welcome*; *-ly*.] In a welcome manner. (*Annandale*.)

wěl'-cōme-nēss, ***wel-com-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *welcome*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being welcome; agreeableness, gratefulness.

"Yet will they really still continue new, not only upon the scores of their *welcomeness*, but by their perpetually equal, because infinite, distance from a period."
Boyle: Works, i. 291.

wěl'-cōm-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *welcom(e)*; *-er*.] One who welcomes; one who bids welcome; one who receives with kindness or pleasure.

"Farewell, thou woful *welcomer* of glory."
Shakesp.: Richard III, iv. 1.

wēld (1), ***welde**, ***wold**, ***wolde**, *s.* [Skeat believes it an English word, perhaps from *well*, *s.*, because it is boiled for dyeing. *Scotch wald*; Ger. *wau*; Dan. & Sw. *vau*; Dut. *wouw*; Fr. *gaude*; Ital. *guado*; Port. *gualde*, *gauda*; Sp. *gualda*. Mahn identifies it with *woad*, from which, however, it is distinct.]

Bot.: Reseda luteola. It is a branched *Mignonette*, two or three feet high, with linear, lanceolate, undivided leaves, long spike-like racemes of flowers, three or five yellow petals, four sepals, and three stigmas. It occurs in Europe, western Asia and northern Africa, and has been introduced into the United States. It yields a yellow dye. A paint is also made from it called *Dutch pink*. *Dyers' green* is *Genista tinctoria*. [*DYER'S-WEED*, 2; *RESEDA*.]

wēld (2), *s.* [WELD, *v.*] The junction of metals by heating and hammering the parts. It differs from soldering and brazing in that no more fusible metal is made to form a bond of union between the parts. The partial fusion of the parts may be assisted by a flux, bifax for instance. Great pressure may make a perfect weld without applied heat. It is probable that heat is developed at the point of junction.

***weld** (1), ***welde**, *v. t.* [WIELD.]

wēld (2), *v. t.* [Prob. *well*, the *d* being excrescent, the word being a particular use of the verb *well*=(1) to boil up, (2) to spring up as a fountain, (3) to heat to a high degree, (4) to beat heated iron; cf. Sw. *välla* (lit.=to well)=to weld; Dut. *wellen*=to boil, to unite, to weld.]

1. *Lit.*: To unite or join together, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compressing them after they have been raised to a great heat. The pressure is applicable to but few of the metals, iron fortunately being preëminent among these. Platinum also possesses this property, which is utilized in forming the granules in which it is received from its sources of production into masses of sufficient size to be practically useful in the arts. Horn, tortoiseshell, and a few other substances may also be joined by welding.

2. Fig.: To unite very closely.

"To weld the three kingdoms into an inseparable union of sentiment and heart, as well as of interest."
London Weekly Echo.

wēld'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *weld* (2), *v.*; *-able*.] Capable of being welded.

"Steel, like wrought iron, possesses the important quality of being *weldable*."
Cassell's Technical Educator, pt. xii., p. 356.

wēld'-ēd, *pa. par. or a.* [WELD (2), *v.*]

welded-tube, *s.* A gas or water-pipe made of a skelp bent to a circular form, raised to a welding-heat in an appropriate furnace, and as it leaves, almost at a point of fusion, it is dragged by the chain of a draw-bench through a pair of bell-mouthed jaws. These are opened at the moment of introducing the end of the skelp, which is welded without the agency of a mandrel.

***wēld'-ēr** (1), *subst.* [Eng. *weld* (1), *v.*; *-er*.] In Ireland, a manager; an actual occupant; a tenant of land under a middleman or series of middlemen.

"Such immediate tenants have others under them, and so a third and fourth in subordination, till it comes to the *welder*, as they call him, who sits at a rack-rent, and lives miserably."
Swift: Against the Power of Bishops.

wēld'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *weld* (2), *v.*; *-er*.] One who welds.

wēld'-lŷng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WELD (2), *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The process of uniting two pieces of a fusible material together by hammering or by compression while softened by heat.

welding-heat, *s.* The heat necessary for welding two pieces of metal; specifically, the white heat to which iron bars are brought when about to undergo this process.

welding-machine, *s.* A machine for uniting the edges of plates previously bent, so as to lap within a chamber when they are exposed to a gas-flame, and from which they pass to the rolls or hammer which completes the joint.

welding-swage, *s.* A block or fulling-tool for assisting the closure of a welded joint.

wēld'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *weld* (1), and *wort*.]

Bot. (pl.): The order *Resedaceæ* (q. v.). Called also in English *Resedads*. (*Lindley*.)

***weld-y**, *a.* [English *weld* (1), *v.*; *-y*.] Wieldy, active.

***weld-yng**, *s.* [WELD (1), *v.*] Power, governance, direction.

"Ye have them in youre might and in youre *weldyng*."
Chaucer: Tale of Melibæus.

***wele**, *adv.* [WELL, *adv.*]

***wele**, *s.* [WEAL.]

***wele-ful**, *a.* [WEALFUL.]

***wele-ful-ness**, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *weleful*; *-ness*.] Happiness, prosperity, good fortune.

***welew**, *v. i.* [Probably the same word as *welk* (q. v.).] To fade, to wither.

"Whanne the sunne roos up it *welewide* for hete, and it driede up."
Wycliffe: Mark iv.

wēl'-färe, *s.* [Eng. *well*, *adv.*, and *fare*.] The state of faring well; a state of exemption from misfortune, trouble, calamity, or evil; the enjoyment of health and prosperity; well-being, success, prosperity.

"We have been praying for our husbands' *welfare*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

***wel-ful**, *a.* [WEALFUL.]

***wēlk**, ***wēlke**, *v. i. & t.* [Dut. & Ger. *welken*=to wither, to fade; from *welk*=dry, lean.]

A. Intransitive:**1. To fade, to wither.****2. To decline, to set, to fall, to wane.**

"When ruddy Phœbus gins to *welke* in west."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 23.

B. Transitive:**1. To fade, to wither.****2. To contract, to shorten.**

"Now sad Winter *welked* hath the day."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; November.

***welk**, *s.* [WELK.]

***wēlked** (1), *adj.* [WELK, *v.*] Faded, declined, waned, set.

"By that the *welked* Phœbus gan avail
His wearie waine."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; January.

wēlked (2), *a.* [WELKED.]

wēl'-kĭn, ***wel-ken**, ***wel-kine**, ***wel-kne**, ***wel-kene**, ***weolcene**, ***wolcne**, ***wolkne**, *s. & a.* [A. S. *wolcnu*=clouds; pl. of *wolcen*=a cloud;

O. Sax. *wolkan*; O. H. Ger. *wolchan*; Ger. *wolke*. Origin doubtful, perhaps from *wealcan*=to roll, to walk.]

A. As subst.: The sky; the vault of heaven. (Now only used in poetry.)

"Black stormy clouds deform'd the *welkin's* face,
And from beneath was heard a wailing sound."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 44.

***B. As adj.:** Sky-blue.

"Look on me with your *welkin* eye."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

wēll, ***wel**, ***welle**, *s.* [A. S. *wella*, *well*, *wylla*, *wylle*, *wyll*, from *weallan* (pa. t. *weol*, pa. par. *weallen*)=to well up, to boil; cogn. with Icel. *vell*=ebullition, from *vella*=to well, to boil (pa. t. *vall*); Dut. *wel*=a spring; Dan. *væld*=a spring; Ger. *wel-len*=a wave, from *wallen*=to undulate, to boil, to bubble up.]

I. Ordinary Language:**1. Literally:**

(1) A spring, a fountain; water issuing from the earth.

"Of *welles* swete and cold ynou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 1.

(2) An artificial structure from which a supply of water is obtained for domestic or other purposes; a shaft dug or bored in the ground to obtain water, and walled or lined with bricks, &c., to prevent the caving in of the sides.

"The book of Genesis (the most venerable monument of antiquity, considered merely with a view to history), will furnish us with frequent instances of violent contentions concerning *wells*; the exclusive property of which appears to have been established in the first digger or occupant, even in such places where the ground and herbage remained yet in common."
Blackstone: Comment., bk. ii., ch. 1.

(3) A similar structure or shaft sunk into the earth to procure oil, brine, &c.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A spring, a source, an origin.

"Crist, that of perfeccion is *welle*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,690.

(2) The space in a law-court, immediately in front of the judge's bench, occupied by counsel, &c.

(3) The hollow part between the seats of a jaunting-car, used for holding luggage, &c.

* (4) (See extract.)

"A *well*, in the language of those seas, denotes one of the whirlpools, or circular eddies, which wheel and boil with astonishing strength, and are very dangerous."
Scott: Pirate, ch. xxxviii. (Note.)

II. Technically:

1. *Arch.*: The space in a building in which wind-stairs are placed, usually lighted from the roof; sometimes limited to the open space in the middle of a winding-staircase, or to the opening in the middle of a staircase built round a hollow newel. Called also a *Well-hole* and *Well-staircase*.

2. *Mil. mining*: An excavation in the earth, with branches or galleries running out of it.

3. *Mining*: The lower part of a furnace into which the water falls.

4. Nautical:

(1) A partition to enclose the pumps from the bottom to the lower decks, to render them accessible, and prevent their being damaged.

(2) A compartment in a fishing-vessel, formed by bulkheads properly strengthened and tightened off, having the bottom perforated with holes, to give free admission to the water, so that fish may be kept alive therein.

¶ (1) *Artesian well*: [ARTESIAN-WELL.]

(2) *Dark well*: [DARK-WELL.]

(3) *Mineral well*: A well containing mineral waters. [MINERAL-WATERS.]

well-boat, *s.* A fishing-boat having a well in it to convey fish alive to market. [WELL, *s.*, B. 4 (2).]

well-borer, *s.* One who or that which digs or bores for water; a well-digger or maker.

well-bucket, *s.* A vessel used for drawing water from a well.

well-deck, *s.*

Naut.: An open space in a ship between the fore-castle and poop. (Used also adjectively.)

"The objection to the *well-deck* ship is not due to structural form, but to the simple point whether, if a sea should flood the hollow between her fore-castle and her poop, her capacity of buoyancy is equal to the support of this additional load of tons upon tons weight of water."
London Daily Telegraph.

well-drain, *s.*

1. A drain or vent for water, somewhat like a pit or well, serving to discharge the water of wet land.

2. A drain leading to a well.

***well-drain**, *v. t.* To drain, as land, by means of wells or pits, which receive the water, and from which it is discharged by means of machinery.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

well-dressing, s.

Anthrop.: An old custom observed at Tissington, in Derbyshire, England, of dressing the wells and springs with flowers on Ascension Day. After morning prayer, a procession is formed, headed by the clergymen, and the wells are visited and prayers offered and hymns sung at each well. The custom is said to commemorate a fearful drought which visited Derbyshire in the summer of 1615, during which time the wells of Tissington flowed as usual. More probably it is a survival of water-worship (q. v.).

"In consequence of its questionable origin, whether Pagan or Popish, we have heard some good but strait-laced people condemn the *well-dressing* greatly."—*Chambers: Book of Days*, i. 597.

well-flowering, s.

Anthrop.: Well-dressing (q. v.).

"The pure sparkling water . . . makes this feast of the *well-flowering* one of the most beautiful of all the old customs that are left in 'merrie England.'"—*Chambers: Book of Days*, i. 596.

well-grass, †well-kerse, s.

Bot.: *Nasturtium officinale*. (*Scotch.*)

well-head, s. The source, head, or origin of a river, &c., a spring of water.

"Up to the saddle-girths in a *well-head*, as the springs are called."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xv.

well-hole, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cavity which receives a counter-balancing weight in some mechanical contrivances.
2. *Arch.*: The same as **WELL**, s., II. 1.

***well-kerse, s.** [**WELL-GRASS**.]

well-packing, s. A bag of flaxseed—known as a seedbag—or some other material placed around a well-tube in an oil-well to isolate the oil-bearing strata from water above or below.

well-room, s.

1. A room built over a spring, or to which its waters are conducted, and where they are drunk.
2. A place in the bottom of a boat where the water is collected, and where it is thrown out with a scoop.

well-sinker, s. One who digs or sinks wells.

well-sinking, s. The operation of sinking or digging wells; the act or process of boring for water.

well-spring, s. A source of continual supply.

"Understanding is a *well-spring* unto him that hath it."—*Proverbs* xvi. 22.

well-staircase, s. [**WELL**, s., II. 1.]**well-sweep, s.** A swape or swipe for a well.**well-trap, s.** A stink-trap.

well-tube point, s. An auger or spear-point at the bottom end of a perforated tube for a driven well.

well-water, s. The water which flows into a well from subterraneous springs; water drawn from a well.

wēll, *welle, v. i. & t. [*A. S. wellan, wyllan.*] [**WELL**, s.]

A. Intrans.: To spring; to issue forth, as water from the earth or a spring; to flow.

"Blood that *welled* from out the wound."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, x. 1, 184.

B. Trans.: To pass forth, as from a well.

"To her people wealth they forth do *well*,
And health to every foreign nation."

Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 26.

wēll, wel, adv. & a. [*A. S. wel, well*, cogn. with *Dut. wel*; *Icel. vel, val*; *Dan. vel*; *Sw. väl*; *Goth. waila*; *O. H. Ger. wela, wola*; *Ger. wohl, wol*. From the same root as *Lat. volo*=to wish; *Gr. boulomai*=to wish; *Sansc. vara*=better; *vara*=a wish; *vri*=to choose; *Eng. will, weal, and wealth*.]

A. As adverb:

1. In a proper or right manner; justly; not ill or wickedly.

"If thou doest not *well*, sin lieth at the door."—*Genesis*: iv. 7.

2. Justly, fairly, excusably, reasonably.

"He might, indeed, *well* be appalled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. In a satisfactory manner; happily, fortunately.

"We prosper *well* in our return."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

4. Satisfactorily, properly.

"A *well* proportioned steed."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 290.

5. To or in a sufficient degree; adequately; fully, perfectly.

"Let us go up at once and possess it; for we are *well* able to overcome it."—*Numbers* xiii. 30.

6. Thoroughly, fully; as, Let the cloth be *well* cleaned.

7. Sufficiently, abundantly, amply.

"The plain of Jordan . . . was *well* watered everywhere."—*Genesis* xiii. 10.

8. Very much; greatly; to a degree that gives pleasure.

"I can be *well* contented."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 513.

9. Favorably; with praise or commendation.

"All the world speaks *well* of you."—*Pope*. (*Todd.*)

10. Conveniently, suitably, advantageously, easily; as, I cannot *well* go to-day.

11. Skillfully; with due art; as, The work is *well* done.

*12. Quite, fully.

"*Wel* nine-and-twenty in a compaignie."

Chaucer: C. T., prol. 25.

13. Far; considerably; not a little.

"Abraham and Sarah were old, and *well* stricken in age."—*Genesis* xviii. 11.

B. As adjective:

*1. Acting in accordance with right; upright, just.

"The prestis that ben *wel* gouvernouris."—*Wycliffe: I Timothy* v.

2. Just, right, proper; as, It was *well* to do this.

3. In accordance with wish or desire; satisfactory, fortunate; as it should be.

"It was *well* with us in Egypt."—*Numbers* xi. 18.

4. Satisfactory.

"To mar the subject that before was *well*."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 103.

5. Being in health; having a sound body with a regular performance of the natural and proper functions of all the organs; not ailing, diseased, or sick; healthy.

"You look not *well*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

6. Comfortable; not suffering inconvenience; satisfied.

"'Will't please your worship to come in?' 'No, I thank you, heartily; I am very *well*.'"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

*7. Being in favor; favored.

"He was *well* with Henry the Fourth."—*Dryden*. (*Todd.*)

*8. At rest; free from the cares of the world; happy. (Said of the dead.)

"We used to say the dead are *well*."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

¶ *Well* is now always used predicatively; it is therefore frequently difficult to decide when it is used as an adjective and when as an adverb. It is sometimes used substantively, as in the example.

"*Well* be with you, gentlemen."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *As well*: Rather right, convenient, or proper than otherwise; as, It may be *as well* to go.

(2) *As well as*: Together with; one as much as the other.

"Coptos was the magazine of all the trade from Ethiopia, by the Nile, as *well* as of those commodities that came from the west by Alexandria."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins*.

* (3) *To leave (or let) well alone*: To be content with circumstances.

(4) *Well enough*: In a moderate degree or manner; fairly, satisfactorily, sufficiently well: as, He acted *well enough*.

* (5) *Well to live*: Having a competence; well-off.

"His father . . . is *well* to live."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

(6) Used elliptically for "It is well," and as an expression of satisfaction, acquiescence, or concession, and sometimes as a mere expletive, or to avoid abruptness: as, *Well*, it shall be so.

¶ *Well* is used in combination with many words, principally adjectives and adverbs, to express what is right, fit, laudable, satisfactory, or not defective. The meanings of many of these compounds are sufficiently obvious, as *well-designed*, *well-adjusted*, *well-directed*, &c.

***well-according, a.** Agreeing well; in accord.

"Blest are the early hearts and gentle hands
That mingle there in *well-according* bands."

Byron: Lara, i. 20.

***well-acquainted, a.** Having intimate knowledge or personal knowledge; well-known.

"There's not a man I meet, but doth salute me
As if I were their *well-acquainted* friend."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

well-advised, a. Under good advice; advisedly.

"My grandsire, *well-advised*, hath sent by me
The goodliest weapons of his armoury."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

***well-a-near, adv.** Almost.

"*Well-a-near*

Does fall in travail with her fear."

Shakesp.: Pericles, iii.

well-appareled, a. Well-dressed, adorned.

"*Well-appareled* April."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

well-appointed, a. Fully armed or equipped; fully prepared for service.

"In him thy *well-appointed* proxy see."

Cowper: Tirocinium, 676.

***well-approved, a.** Of proved or known skill.

"There dwelt also not far from thence one Mr. Skill, an ancient and *well-approved* physician."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

well-armed, a. Well furnished with arms or weapons of offense or defense.

"But Ajax, glorying in his hardy deed,
The *well-armed* Greeks to Agamemnon lead."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 379.

well-attempered, a. Well regulated or harmonized. (*Tennyson: Ode on Wellington.*)

well-authenticated, adj. Supported by good authority.

well-balanced, a. Rightly or properly balanced.

"And the *well-balanced* world on hinges hung
And cast the dark foundations deep."

Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

well-behaved, a.

1. Of good behavior; courteous in manner.

*2. Becoming, decent.

"Gave such orderly and *well-behaved* reproof to all uncomeliness."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

well-beloved, a. Greatly beloved.

"How happily he lives, how *well-beloved*."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

***well-beseeming, a.** Well becoming.

"Rome's royal empress,
"Unfurnish'd of her *well-beseeming* troop."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

well-born, a. Of good birth; not of mean or low birth.

well-bought, a. Won by hard exertion.

"Conquest's *well-bought* wreath."

Scott: Don Roderick, xiii. (*Concl.*)

***well-breathed, adj.** Of good bottom; having good wind.

"The *well-breath'd* beagle drives the flying fawn."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxii. 244.

well-bred, a.

1. Of good breeding; refined in manners; polite, cultivated.

"Say what strange motive, Goddess! could compel
A *well-bred* Lord t' assault a gentle Belle?"

Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 8.

2. Of good breed, stock, or race; well-born. Applied especially to horses, and other domestic animals, which have descended from a race of ancestors that have through several generations possessed in a high degree the properties which it is the great object of the breeder to attain.

well-chosen, a. Selected with good judgment.

"His *well-chosen* bride."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III.*, iv. 1.

well-complexioned, a. Having a good complexion.

well-concerted, a. Designed or planned with skill.

"With *well-concerted* art to end his woes,"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiii. 33.

well-conditioned, a.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Being in a good or wholesome frame of mind or body.

"See in this *well-condition'd* soul a third."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. *Surg.*: Being in a state tending to health; as, a *well-conditioned* wound or sore.

well-conducted, a.

1. Properly conducted, led on, or managed; as, a *well-conducted* expedition.

2. Being of good moral conduct; behaving and acting well; as, a *well-conducted* boy.

well-conned, a. Carefully or attentively examined.

"From me, thus nurtured, dost thou ask
The classic poet's *well-conned* task."

Scott: Marmion, iii. (*Introd.*)

***well-consenting, a.** In complete accord.

"Let both unite, with *well-consenting* mind."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 370.

well-content, well-contented, adj. Satisfied happy.

"If thou survive my *well-contented* day."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 32.

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

***well-couched, a.** Planned with skill; crafty, artful.

"Not force, but *well-couch'd* fraud, well-woven snares."
Milton: *P. R.*, i. 97.

***well-dealing, a.** Fair in dealing with others; honest.

"To merchants, our *well-dealing* countrymen."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

well-defined, a. Clearly defined, explained, or marked out; as, a *well-defined* line.

well-derived, a. Good by birth and descent.

"My son corrupts a *well-derived* nature."
Shakesp.: *All's Well that Ends Well*, iii. 2.

well-deserving, a. Full of merit; worthy.

"I'll give thrice so much land
To any *well-deserving* friend."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iii. 1.

***well-desired, adj.** Much sought and invited. (Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.)

well-directed, a. Properly or rightly addressed.

"They breathed in faith their *well-directed* prayers."
Cowper: *Expostulation*, 239.

well-disciplined, a. Well-trained; kept under good discipline.

"The power of self-government which is characteristic of men trained in *well-disciplined* camps."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

well-disposed, a. Being of a right or fair disposition; well-affected, loyal, true.

"You lose a thousand *well-disposed* hearts."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

well-disputed, a. Well contested or fought.

"Curs'd be the man (e'en private Greeks would say)
Who dares desert this *well-disputed* day."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 475.

well-doer, subst. One who performs rightly his moral and social duties.

well-doing, s. & a.

A. *As subst.*: Right performance of duties; upright conduct.

B. *As adj.*: Acting uprightly; upright; acquitting one's self well.

"I am safe, not for my own deserts, but those
Of a *well-doing* sire."
Byron: *Heaven and Earth*, i. 3.

***well-famed, a.** Famous.

"My *well-famed* lord of Troy, no less to you."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

well-favored, well-far'd, well-fa'ur'd, adj. Handsome; well-formed; pleasing to the eye.

"The boy was in very mean clothes, but of a fresh and *well-favored* countenance."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***well-feasted, a.** Having enjoyed a good feast.

"Lords are lordliest in their wine;
And the *well-feasted* priest then soonest fired
With zeal."
Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 1,419.

well-fed, a. Supplied with good food in plenty.

"And *well-fed* sheep and sable oxen slay."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 205.

well-filled, adj. Plentifully supplied or furnished.

"He left no *well-filled* treasury."
Longfellow: *Coplas de Manrique*. (Trans.)

***well-forewarning, adj.** Giving good or true warning. (Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.)

well-forged, a. Well devised or contrived.

"He schooled us in a *well-forged* tale."
Scott: *Rokeby*, vi. 9.

well-formed, adj. Based or founded on true principles.

"Hence, it is evident that in a *well-formed* education, a course of history should ever precede a course of ethics."—Goldsmith: *Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

well-fought, *well-foughten, adj. Bravely fought.

"To toil and struggle through the *well-fought* day."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 4.

***well-found, adj.** Standing the test; tried, approved.

"The present consul, and last general
In our *well-found* successes."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 2.

well-founded, a. Founded or based on true or sure grounds.

well-governed, a. Well-mannered.

"And, to say truth, Verona brags of him,
To be a virtuous and *well-govern'd* youth."
Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

well-graced, a. In favor, popular.

"After a *well-graced* actor leaves the stage."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, v. 2.

well-grounded, adj. Based on good grounds; well-founded.

***well-havened, a.** Having good harbors.

"As a gallant bark from Albion's coast
Shoots into port at some *well-haven'd* isle."
Cowper: *My Mother's Picture*.

well-informed, adj. Correctly informed; well furnished with information; intelligent.

"The mind was *well-inform'd*, the passions held
Subordinate."
Cowper: *Task*, ii. 715.

well-instructed, a. Well-taught.

"But let the wise and *well-instructed* hand
Once take the shell beneath his just command."
Cowper: *Conversation*, 903.

well-intentioned, a. Having good or honorable intentions.

"He always designated those Dutchmen who had sold themselves to France as the *well-intentioned* party."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

well-judged, adj. Estimated, calculated, or judged correctly.

"The *well-judged* purchase, and the gift
That graced his letter'd store."

Cowper: *On the Burning of Lord Mansfield's Library*.

well-judging, a. Having good judgment, discernment, or observation.

"So it is, when the mind is endued
With a *well-judging* taste from above."
Cowper: *Catharina*.

well-knit, adj. Strongly compacted; having a firm or strong frame.

"O *well-knit* Samson! strong-jointed Samson!"—Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

well-known, a. Fully or generally known or acknowledged.

"No voice, *well-known* through many a day,
To speak the last, the parting word."
Moore: *Paradise and the Peri*.

***well-labored, adj.** Worked or wrought with care.

"And, last, a large, *well-labor'd* bowl had place."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 287.

***well-laboring, a.** Working hard and successfully.

"Whose *well-laboring* sword
Had three times slain th' appearance of the king."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 1.

***well-learned, a.** Full of learning; learned.

"*Well-learned* Bishops."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 5.

***well-liking, a.** Good-conditioned; plump.

"They also shall bring forth more fruit in their age;
and shall be fat and *well-liking*."—Psalm xcii. 14. (Prayer Book.)

well-lodged, adj. Having suitable lodging or abode.

"A mind *well-lodged* and masculine of course."
Cowper: *Table Talk*, 221.

well-looking, a. Of fairly good appearance.

"A *well-looking* animal."—Dickens. (*Annandale*.)

***well-lost, a.** Lost in a good cause.

"Would your honor
But give me leave to try success, I'd venture
The *well-lost* life of mine on his grace's cure."
Shakesp.: *All's Well*, i. 3.

***well-loved, adj.** Much-loved; well-beloved. (Tennyson: *Ulysses*, 35.)

well-mannered, a. Well-bred; polite, courteous, complaisant.

"A noble soul is better pleased with a zealous vindicator of liberty, than with a temporizing poet, or *well-mannered* court-slave."—Dryden: *Juvenal*. (Dedic.)

well-meaner, s. One whose intention is good.

"*Well-meaners* think no harm; but for the rest,
Things sacred they pervert, and silence is the best."
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

well-meaning, adj. Having good intentions; well-intentioned.

"My brother Gloster, plain *well-meaning* soul."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 1.

well-meant, a. Rightly or honestly meant or intended; sincere; said or done with good intent.

"How oft, my brother, thy reproach I bear,
For words *well-meant*, and sentiments sincere."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xii. 246.

***well-measured, a.** Written in true measure or meter. (Milton: *Sonnet* 13.)

well-met, interj. A term of salutation; hail!

"Once more to-day *well-met*, distemper'd lords."
Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 3.

***well-minded, a.** Well-disposed, well-meaning; loyal.

"*Well-minded* Clarence, be thou fortunate."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iv. 8.

well-molded, adj. Of good frame; proportionately built or grown.

"A quick brunette, *well-molded*."
Tennyson. *Princess*, ii. 91.

well-natured, adj. Good-natured; kindly disposed.

"On their life no grievous burden lies,
Who are *well-natur'd*, temperate, and wise."
Denham: *Old Age*, 58.

well-nigh, *wel-nigh, adv. Almost, nearly.

"Had Rokeby's favor *well-nigh* won."
Scott: *Rokeby*, iv. 14.

well-off, adj. In a good condition or circumstances, especially as regards property.

well-oiled, a. Supplied with abundance of oil; hence, smooth, flattering.

"I was courteous, every phrase *well-oiled*
As man's could be; yet maiden-meek I pray'd
Concealment."
Tennyson: *Princess*, iii. 117.

well-ordered, a. Rightly or correctly ordered, regulated, or governed.

"The applause that other people's reason gives to virtuous and *well-ordered* actions, is the proper guide of children."—Locke: *Education*.

well-paid, a. Receiving good pay for services rendered.

"His banners, and his *well-paid* ranks."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 1.

well-painted, a.

1. Skillfully painted.

*2. Artfully feigned or simulated.

"Proceed you in your tears.—
Concerning this, sir.—O *well-painted* passion!"
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

well-paired, a. Well-matched.

"From these the *well-pair'd* mules we shall receive."
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xv. 98.

well-pleased, a. Well-satisfied; fully pleased.

"*Well-pleas'd* the Thunderer saw their earnest care."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 176.

***well-pleasedness, s.** The quality or state of being well-pleased; satisfaction.

***well-pleasing, s. & a.**

A. *As subst.*: The act of pleasing or satisfying.

"The fruits of unity, next unto the *well-pleasing* to God, which is all in all, are towards those that are without the church; the other toward those that are within."—Bacon.

B. *As adj.*: Pleasing, gratifying.

"The exercise of the offices of charity is always *well-pleasing* to God, and honorable among men."—Atterbury.

***well-plighted, adj.** Well or properly folded. (Spenser.) [PLIGHT (2), v.]

***well-poised, a.** Carefully weighed or considered.

"His *well-poised* estimate of right and wrong."
Cowper: *Hope*, 611.

***well-practised, a.** Experienced.

"Your *well-practised*, wise directions."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 2.

well-proportioned, adj. Well-shaped; well-formed; having good proportions.

"His *well-proportion'd* beard made rough and rugged."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

***well-proved, a.** Tried, tested, proved.

"A *well-prov'd* casque, with leather braces bound."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 309.

well-read, a. Having extensive reading; well instructed in books.

***well-reeved, a.** Carefully fastened by reeving. [REEVE (1), v.]

"And oh! the little warlike world within!
The *well-reeved* guns, the netted canopy."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, ii. 18.

well-refined, a. Polished in a high degree; free from any rudeness or impropriety.

"To every hymn that able spirit affords,
In polish'd form of *well-refined* pen."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 85.

well-regulated, a. Conducted under good regulations; well-ordered.

well-remembered, adj. Fully or perfectly retained in the memory.

"Vain wish! if chance some *well-remember'd* face,
Some old companion of my early race."
Byron: *Childish Recollections*.

well-reputed, a. Of good repute or reputation; respected.

"Gentle Lucetta, fit me with such weeds
As may besem some *well-reputed* page."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

***well-respected, a.**

1. Highly respected or esteemed.

2. Ruled by reasonable considerations.

"If *well-respected* honor bid me on."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., iv. 3.

***well-sailing, a.** Moving or passing swiftly by means of sails; swiftly sailing.

"*Well-sailing* ships, and bounteous winds have brought
This king to Tharsus."
Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 4.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kv.

***well-saying, s.** The use of good, proper, or kind words.

"And ever may your highness yoke together,
As I will lend your cause, my doing well
With my well-saying."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII*, iii. 2.

***well-seeing, a.** Having good or sharp sight; quick-sighted.

"O cunning Love, with tears thou keep'st me blind,
Lest eyes well-seeing thy foul faults should find."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 148.

***well-seeming, a.** Having a good or fair appearance.

"O heavy lightness! serious vanity!
Misshapen chaos of well-seeming forms!"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, i. 1.

***well-seen, a.** Accomplished, well-versed, well-approved.

"Well-seen and deeply read."

Beaumont & Fletcher. (*Annandale*.)

well-set, a.

1. Firmly set; properly placed or arranged.

"Instead of well-set hair, baldness."—*Isaiah* iii. 24.

2. Having good and strong parts or proportions.

***well-skilled, a.** Skillful.

"The well-skilled workman."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,520.

well-spel, a. Having good success; successful.

well-spent, a. Spent or passed in virtue; spent or used to the best advantage.

"What a refreshment then will it be to look back upon
a well-spent life!"—*Calamy: Sermons*.

well-spoken, adj. Speaking with grace or eloquence; eloquent.

"As of a knight well-spoken, neat, and fine."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

***well-spread, *well-spreed, a.** Wide, broad, extensive.

"Proud of his well-spread walls he views his trees,
That meet no barren interval between."

Cowper: *Task*, iii. 408.

well-stored, a. Fully furnished or stocked; well-provided.

"The well-stor'd quiver on his shoulders hung."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xv. 520.

well-sung, a. Widely or properly sung or celebrated. (Pope: *Eloisa and Abelard*, 365.)

***well-thewed, a.**

1. Having strong limbs and muscles.

2. Distinguished for or characterized by wisdom.

"To nought more Thanot, my mind is bent
Than to hear novells of his devise.
They bene so well-thewed and so wise."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; February.

well-timbered, a.

1. *Lit.*: Filled with growing trees.

"A well-timbered lawn."—*London Times*.

*2. *Fig.*: Well-built; having strong limbs; sturdy.

"There's Grimaldi, the soldier, a very well-timbered fellow."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, i.

well-timed, a.

1. Done or given at a proper time; opportune, timely.

"There is too often the truest tenderness in well-timed correction."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

2. Keeping good time.

"The well-timed oars

With sounding strokes divide the sparkling waves."

Smith. (*Todd*.)

well-to-do, a. In good circumstances; well-off.

"A well-to-do farmer . . . was fired at through the window of his parlor."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 11, 1887.

¶ *The well-to-do*: People in good circumstances; the middle classes.

"Most of the Bethnal-green house-hovels, let off in rooms occupied by adults and children of all ages, produce more than is paid for many a residence of the well-to-do."—*London Echo*.

***well-to-do-ness, s.** Prosperity; good circumstances.

"Men of all crafts and varying degrees of well-to-do-ness drove up together."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***well-took, a.** Well taken, well undergone.

"Meantime, we thank you for your well-took labor."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

well-tried, a. Tried, tested, approved.

"Confirm'd by long experience of thy worth
And well-tried virtues." Cowper: *Task*, i. 148.

well-trod, well-trodden, a. Frequently trodden or walked on or over.

***well-tuned, adj.** In tune; melodious, harmonious.

"If the true concord of well-tuned sounds,
By unions married, do offend thine ear."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 8.

***well-turned, adj.** Skillfully turned or finished.

"Broad spread his shoulders, and his nervous thighs,
By just degrees, like well-turn'd columns, rise."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 77.

***well-urged, a.** Ably urged or argued.

"Now the heart he shakes,

And now with well-urg'd sense th' enlighten'd judgment takes."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 67.

well-used, a. In frequent use; often used.

"Where the well-used plow

Lies in the furrow." Thomson: *Spring*, 36.

***well-warranted, adj.** Proved to be good and trustworthy; approved.

"You, my noble and well-warranted cousin."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

well-weighed, a. Carefully considered.

"The well-weighed and prudent letter of William was read."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

***well-weighing, a.** Weighing heavily; of great weight.

"Whether he thinks it were not possible, with well-weighing sums of gold, to corrupt him to a revolt."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

***well-welcome, a.** Extremely welcome. (*Shakespeare: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.)

***well-willer, s.** One who means well or kindly; a well-wisher.

"I beseech you, be ruled by your well-willers."—*Shakespeare: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

***well-willing, adj.** Meaning or wishing well; propitious.

***well-willingness, s.** Good or kind feelings; willingness.

"I moniste you to comen with wel-willingnesse."—*Wycliffe: Eclus.*, Prol. p. 123.

***well-willy, a.** Favorable, propitious.

"Venus I mene, the well-willy planate."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, iii. 1,257.

well-wish, s. A wish of happiness; a kind or kindly wish.

"Let it not enter into the heart of any one, that hath a well-wish for his friends or posterity, to think of a peace with France, till the Spanish monarchy be entirely torn from it."—*Addison*.

***well-wished, adj.** Attended by good wishes; beloved.

"The general, subject to a well-wished king,
Quit their own part, and in obsequious fondness,
Crowd to his presence."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

well-wisher, subst. One who wishes well to another; one who is friendly disposed or inclined.

"His hazardous journey has got many well-wishers to his ways."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

well-won, a. Hardly earned; honestly gained.

"He hates our sacred nation, and he rails
On me, my bargains, and my well-won thrift."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

well-worded, a. Couched in proper terms.

"Glad at each well-worded answer."

Longfellow: *Children of the Lord's Supper*.

well-worn, a.

1. Much worn or used; old. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A well-worn pathway courted us."

Tennyson: *Gardener's Daughter*, 108.

2. Becoming.

"He showed not deference or disdain,
But that well-worn reserve which proved he knew
No sympathy with that familiar crew."

Byron: *Lara*, i. 27.

well-woven, a. Skillfully contrived or planned. (See extract under WELL-CONCEIVED.)

wēll'-a-dāy, interj. [A corruption of *welaway* (q. v.).] Alas! lackaday! welaway!

"When, welladay, we could scarce help ourselves."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

wēll'-bē-īng, s. [English *well*, adv., and *being*.] Welfare, happiness, prosperity.

"Opportunely I had a dream of the well-being of my husband."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***wēll'-fāre, s.** [WELFARE.]

wēll'-īng-tōn, s. [Named after the great Duke of Wellington.] A kind of long-legged boot, much worn by men in the first half of the nineteenth century.

"Common Wellingtons turn Romeo boots."

Keats: *Modern Love*.

wēll'-īng-tō'-nī'-a, s. [WELLINGTON.]

Botany:

1. An old genus of Abietæ, founded by Lindley for the reception of *Wellingtonia gigantea*, of Northwestern America. Some patriotic botanists, thinking that so splendid a tree, growing in the Western Continent, should be dedicated to the

memory of an American rather than of a British hero, altered the name to *Washingtonia*. It is now, however, considered to be identical with *Sequoia* (q. v.). [MAMMOTH-TREE.]

2. A synonym of *Meliosma* (q. v.).

***wēll'-ness, s.** [Eng. *well*, a.; -ness.] The state of being well or in good health. (*Hood*.)

Wēlsh, *Walsh, *Wēlch, a. & s. [A. S. *wælcisc*, *welisc*, from *wealh*=a foreigner.] [WALNUT.]

A. As adj.: Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants.

B. As substantive:

1. The language spoken by Welsh people. It is a member of the Celtic family of languages, and forms with the Breton and the now extinct Cornish language the group known as the Cymric. It is noted for its remarkable capacity of forming compounds.

2. (*Pl.*): The people of Wales collectively.

Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, s. pl.

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A name for the Calvinistic Methodists (q. v.), the great majority of whose congregations are in Wales, and consist in large measure of members speaking the Welsh tongue.

Welsh clear-wing, s.

Entom.: A British Hawk-moth, *Trochilium scolioforme*, found in Wales, the caterpillar feeding on birchwood.

Welsh-flannel, subst. A very fine kind of flannel, chiefly handmade, from the fleeces of the sheep of the Welsh mountains.

***Welsh-glaive, s.** An ancient military weapon of the bill kind, but having, in addition to the cutting-blade, a hook at the back.

Welsh-groin, s.

Arch.: A groin formed by the intersection of two cylindrical vaults, of which one is of less height than the other.

***Welsh-hook, s.** The same as WELSH-GLAIVE (q. v.).

"Swore the devil his true liegeman upon the cross of a Welsh-hook."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 4.

***Welsh-main, subst.** A match at cock-fighting, where all must fight to death.

"No cat would stand a fairer chance of winning a Welsh-main."—*Southey: Doctor; Cats of Greta Hall*.

Welsh-mortgage, s. A mortgage in which there is no proviso or condition for repayment at any time. The agreement is that the mortgagee to whom the estate is conveyed shall receive the rents till his debt is paid, and in such case the mortgagor is entitled to redeem at any time.

Welsh-mutton, s. A choice and delicate kind of mutton obtained from a small breed of sheep fed on the Welsh mountains.

Welsh-onion, s. [*Lit.*=the foreign onion.] A name given to *Allium fistulosum*. It has a very small bulb, but large, succulent, fistular leaves, which have a strong flavor. It is sown in autumn, as a scallion or spring salad onion, and is ready for use by spring.

***Welsh-parsley, s.** A burlesque name for hemp, or the halters made of it.

Welsh-poppy, s.

Bot.: *Meconopsis cambrica*, so named because it grows in Wales. [MECONOPSIS.]

Welsh-rabbit, s. [RABBIT.]

Welsh-wig, s. A worsted cap. (*Simmonds*.)

wēlsh, v. t. & i. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. Trans.: To cheat by receiving sums staked as bets upon horse-races, and then decamping when the race is over.

"He stakes his money with one of the book-makers whom he has seen at his stand for many years, with the certainty that he will receive his winnings, and run no risk of being 'welshed'—which would probably be his fate on an English racecourse—if he be astute or lucky enough to spot the right horse."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intrans.: To act as a welsher.

"Two men . . . were convicted of welshing at Ascot races."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

wēlsh'-ēr, *wēlch'-ēr, s. [Eng. *welsh*, v.; -er.] A professional betting-man who receives the sums staked by persons wishing to back particular horses, and does not pay if he loses.

"The public has always understood that the law cannot be made to touch a 'welsher,' and hence it is that forcible measures are often taken to inflict private vengeance."—*St. James's Gazette*, June 2, 1887.

Wēlsh'-man, s. [Eng. *Welsh*, a., and *man*.] A native of the principality of Wales.

***wēl'-sōme, wel-sum, adj.** [Eng. *well*, a., and *some*.] Well, prosperous. (*Wycliffe*.)

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

*wěl'-sòme-lý, *wel-sum-li, *adv.* [Eng. *wel-some*; -ly.] In prosperity.

"I shall be turned again *welsumli*."—*Wycliffe: Genesis xxxviii. 21.*

wělt, *welte, s. [Wel. *gwald*=a hem, a welt; *gwaltes*=the welt of a shoe; *gwaldu*=to welt, to hem; *gwaltesio*=to form a welt; Gael. *balt*=a welt of a shoe, a border; *baltach*=a welt, a belt, a border; Ir. *balt*=a belt, a welt, a border; *baltach*=welted, striped; *baltadh*=a welt, a border, the welt of a shoe.]

*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A border, a hem, a fringe.

"In phrensie, wherein men are bestraught of their right wits, to have a care of the skirts, fringes and *welts* of their garments, that they be in good order."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. vii., ch. li.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Her.*: A narrow border to an ordinary or charge.

2. *Knitting-mach.*: A flap of work (as a heel-piece) disengaged laterally and knitted separately from the main body, and subsequently joined thereto by reengagement of loops or by hand-knitting.

3. *Sheet-iron work*: A strip riveted to two contiguous portions which form a butt-joint, as distinguished from a lap or turned joint.

4. *Shipbuilding*: A strip forming an additional thickness laid over a seam or joint, or placed in an angle to strengthen it. Applied to a form of back-strip which covers a flush joint.

5. *Shoemaking*: A strip of leather around the shoe, between the upper and the sole.

"If the *welts* were made to project well beyond the tops, the latter could be dubbed."—*Field, Feb. 11, 1888.*

welt-cutter, s.

Shoemaking: A machine to cut the notches in the edge of the welt to permit it to be bent around and laid smoothly at the toe.

welt-machine, s.

Shoemaking: A machine to cut leather, cloth, &c., into a series of parallel strips, to be used as welts in side-seaming.

welt-shoulders, s. pl.

Leather: Curried leather fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

welt-trimmer, s. A cutting-tool for trimming the welts of shoes.

wělt (1), v. t. [WELT, *subst.*] To furnish with a welt; to fix a welt on; to ornament with a welt.

"The bodies and sleeves of green velvet, *welted* with white satin."—*Shelton: Don Quixote, pt. iii., ch. xiii.*

***wělt (2), *welte, v. i.** [WILT, *v.*]

wělt-éd, a. [WELT (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Ropy or stringy. (*Prov.*)

2. *Bot.*: Flaccid, drooping, as *Carduus acanthoides*.

wělt-ēr, *walt-er, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *walten* = to roll over, to overturn, to totter, to fall, to rush, from A. S. *wealtan, wyltan* = to roll round; cogn. with Icel. *velta* (pa. t. *velt*) = to roll; *veltask* = to rotate; Dan. *vælle* = to roll, to overturn; Sw. *vältra* = to roll, to wallow, to welter, frequent. from *välta* = to roll; Ger. *wälzen* = to roll, to wallow, to welter, from *walzen* = to roll; Goth. *uswaltjan* = to subvert.] [WALTZ.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To roll, as the body of an animal; to tumble about; especially to roll or wallow in some foul matter, as mud, filth, blood, &c.

"A purple flood

Flows from the trunk that *welters* in the blood."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, ix. 447.

*2. To rise and fall, as waves; to tumble over, as billows.

*B. *Transitive*:

1. To cause to rise and fall as waves; to toss about.

"And foamy Nereus . . .

From bottom depth doth *weltre* up the seas."

Surrey: Virgil's Aeneid, ii. 447.

2. To make or force, as by wallowing or moving through something foul or liquid. (*Carlyle.*)

wělt-ēr, s. [WELTER, *v.*]

1. That in which one *welters*; mud, filth, slime, or the like.

*2. Confusion.

"I leave the whole business in a frightful *welter*."—*Carlyle: French Revol., pt. iii., bk. iv., ch. iii.*

¶ Used adjectively in horse-racing, and applied to the heaviest weighted race of the meeting. (In old racing lists the word is *swelter*.)

Wěl'-witsch (or w as v), s. [See compound.]

Welwitsch's bat, s.

Zoöl.: *Vespertilio* († *Scotophilus*) *welwitschii*, a bat of variegated colors—brown, orange, yellow, and black—described by Gray from a specimen sent from Angola by Dr. Welwitsch.

wěl-witsch'-i-a (or w as v), s. [Named from its discoverer, Dr. Welwitsch, an African explorer, who died in 1872.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetaceæ, with but one known species, *Welwitschia mirabilis*. It rises from the sand in which it grows, putting forth two cotyledonary leaves, which ultimately become about six feet long, or rather more, coriaceous and ragged. No other leaves follow, but the connecting stem increases horizontally both above and below the insertion of the leaves, which it clasps in a marginal slit or cavity. From the upper side of the stem at the base of the leaves there are annually developed several dichotomous stems six inches to a foot high, articulated, and with two small opposite scales at each joint, the several branches terminated by oblong cones. These contain two kinds of flowers, one hermaphrodite and the other female, with naked ovules. To a certain extent the plant connects Gymnosperms with Angiosperms. It grows in sandy deserts in Africa between 14-23° S., and attains a great age; some specimens being estimated as at least one hundred years old.



Welwitschia Mirabilis.

***wěm (1), *wemme, s.** [A. S. *wem, wam, wamm.*] A spot, a scar, a fault, a blemish.

"That thou kepe the commandment without *wemme*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Timothy vi.*

***wěm (2), s.** [WAME.]

***wěm, *wěm'-mý, v. t.** [A. S. *wemman.*] [WEM, *subst.*] To corrupt, to vitiate, to defile.

"He wolde thys tendre thyng *wemmy* foule y-nou."—*Robert of Gloucester, p. 206.*

***wěm'-lěss, *wemme-les, a.** [Eng. *wem* (1), *s.*; -less.] Free from spot or blemish; spotless, immaculate.

"And thou, vergine *wemmeles*."

Chaucer: C. T., 15,516.

***wěmmed, *wembde, a.** [Eng. *wem* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Spotted, marked with spots or blemishes.

"The verie crounes and scepters of best monarks, and princes had bene rustie, *wembde*, and warpde with obliuion."—*Drant: Horace: Arte of Poetrie. (Dedic.)*

wěn, wenne, s. [A. S. *wenn*; cogn. with Dutch *wen*; Low. Ger. *ween*; Prov. Ger. *wenne, wehne, wñe.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Surg.*: A tumor in the form of a bag or cyst varying in the character of its contents, and occurring on some part of the human body, very frequently in the neck. [GOITER.] Some are filled with a thin fetid brown fluid, interspersed with flakes of fibrum, some of serum, others of calcareous matter, or of a black fluid, or, as in the case of their occurrence near the eyebrows, even of hair. They can only be removed by a surgical operation.

2. *Fig.*: An excrescence.

"I do allow this *wen* to be as familiar with me as my dog."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 2.*

wěñch, *wěñche, s. [Prop. *wenche*, from A. S. *wenche*=a maid, a daughter; allied to *wenche*, *wenchele*=weak; *wancol*, *woncol*=tottery, unstable; M. H. Ger. *wankel*; O. H. Ger. *wanchal*; Prov. Ger. *wankel*=tottering, unstable; Ger. *wanken*=to totter, to reel, to stagger, to waddle.]

1. A general term for a young girl or woman; a maid.

"Bear thou my hand, sweet *wench*, between thy teeth."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Now generally applied to a bold, forward girl; a girl of loose character.

"But the rude *wench* her answered nought at all."

Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 11.

3. A mistress.

"He . . . can inform you from which of the French king's *wenches* our wives and daughters had this manner of curling their hair."—*Steele: Spectator, No. 2.*

4. A black or colored female servant; a negress. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

wench-like, a. Becoming or appropriate to a wench; womanish.

"Do not play in *wench-like* words with that

Which is so serious."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***wěñch, v. i.** [WENCH, *s.*] To commit fornication.

"Given he was exceedingly to *wenching*."—*P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxxv., ch. x.*

***wěñche, s.** [WENCH.]

***wěñch'-ēr, s.** [Eng. *wench*, *v.*; -er.] One who wench; a fornicator; a lecherous man.

"The fellow that was a great *wencher*."—*Selden: Table Talk; Clergy.*

***wěñch'-ing, a.** [Eng. *wench*; -ing.] Running after women of loose character; lecherous.

"What's become of the *wenching* rogues?"—*Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 4.*

***wěñch'-lěss, a.** [Eng. *wench*; -less.] Having no wench; no women of loose character. (*Special coinage.*)

"We lost too much money this mart, by being too *wenchless*."—*Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 3.*

wënd, v. i. & t. [A. S. *wendan*=(1) to turn, to go, from *wand*, pa. t. of *windan*=to wind; cogn. with Dut. *wenden*=to turn, to tack; Icel. *venda*=wend, turn, change; Dan. *vende*; Swedish *vända*; Goth. *wandjan*; Ger. *wenden*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

*1. To turn round.

"The lesser [ship] will turn her broadside twice, before the greater can *wend* once."—*Raleigh.*

2. To go, to pass, to travel; to take one's way.

"For know that on a pilgrimage
Wend I, my comrade and this page."

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 24.

B. *Transitive*:

*1. To undertake, as a journey; to accomplish in travel.

"Uncompained, great voyages to *wend*."

Surrey: Virgil's Aeneid, iv.

2. To go, to direct, to turn.

"Now back they *wend* their watery way."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 26.

***wënd (1), s.** [WEND, *v.*] A certain quantity or circuit of ground.

Wënd (or w as v), Vënd, s. [See def.] One of a powerful Slavic people, now absorbed in the German race, which formerly inhabited the north and east of Germany. A remnant of them still remains in the eastern district of Sachsen-Altenburg and in the country between the Vistula and the Persante.

***wende, v. i.** [WEND, *v.*]

Wënd'-ic (or w as v), subst. [Eng. *Wend* (2), *s.*; -ic.] The language of the Wends. It belongs to the Slavonic group of the Aryan family of languages.

wěn'-dī-gō, s. [North American Indian.] A hobgoblin or bogie man.

Wënd'-ish (or w as v), a. & s. [Eng. *Wend* (2), *s.*; -ish.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the Wends.

B. *As subst.*: The same as WENDIC.

wënd-lăn'-dī-a (or w as v), s. [Named after Henry Ludovicus Wendland, Curator of the Botanic Garden at Hanover.]

Bot.: A genus of Hedyotidæ. East Indian trees or shrubs, with terminal panicles of small white flowers and capsular fruit. *Wendlandia tinctoria*, a small, handsome tree with large, crowded panicles of small, white, sweet-scented flowers, found in forests in India and Burmah, is used as a mordant in dyeing. The leaves of *W. exserta* are given in parts of India to cattle as fodder.

***wene, s.** [WENE, *v.*] Guess, conjecture.

***wene, v. i.** [WEEN.]

wěn'-i-věl, wen-i-wel, s. [Ceylonese.]

Bot.: [COSCIINIUM.]

Wěn'-lōck, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A parliamentary and municipal borough in Shropshire, England.

Wenlock formation or group, s.

Geol.: A formation of Upper Silurian age, immediately succeeding the Llandovery-formation, and having above it the Ludlow-formation. If the Llandovery beds, which are of a transition character, be made to constitute the base of the Upper Silurian, then the Wenlock-formation is its center. It is well developed in the vicinity of Wenlock, and is considered to be above four thousand feet in thickness. It is of a concretionary nature, some of the concretions, locally termed ballstones, being eighty feet in diameter. The whole Wenlock fauna consists of 171 genera and 530 species. Of these there are 76 species of Actinozoa, 68 of Echinodermata, 78 of Crustacea, 101 of Brachiopoda, 44 of Lamellibranchiata, and 169 of other classes. The Wenlock-formation is represented at Niagara, &c.

Wenlock-limestone, s. [WENLOCK-FORMATION.]

Wenlock-shale, s. [WENLOCK-FORMATION.]

***wěn'-nel, s.** [WEANEL.] A newly-weaned animal.

"Pinch never thy *wennels* of water or meat,

If ever ye hope to have them good neat."

Tusser: Husbandry, May.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

***wēn'-nīsh.** ***wēn'-nī,** *a.* [Eng. *wen*; -y.] Having the nature or appearance of a wen.

"A wennish tumor grown on his thigh."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 434.

wē-nō'-nā, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Zoölogy: A snake found in the sand regions and western prairies of North America, a sand-snake of the family *Erycidae*.

wēnt, *prct. & old pa. par. of v.* [WEND, *v.*]

A. As pret.: The past tense of *wend*, and now used as the past tense of *go*.

"Sunk with his heart; his color *went* and came."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiv. 443

***B. As pa. par. of wend:** [WEND, *v.*]

***wēnt,** *s.* [WEND.] A way, a passage; a turning backward and forward.

"Farre under ground from that of living *went* . . . Their dreadful dwelling is."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, IV. ii. 47.

wēn'-tle-trāp, *s.* [Ger. *wendeltreppe* = winding stair, from the shape of the species.]

Zoölogy: A popular name for the genus *Scalaria* (q. v.). Those in which the whorls are close are called by collectors False Wentletraps; those in which they are contiguous are known as True Wentletraps. Of the former, some are found in northern seas, and the latter are all natives of warm seas. One, the Precious Wentletrap (*S. Pretiosa*), from the southeast of Asia, was formerly in such esteem that a very fine specimen is said to have sold for \$1,022, though good shells may now be bought for a dollar. It is about two inches long, snow-white or pale flesh-colored, with eight separated whorls; sometimes called staircase shell.



Precious Wentletrap.

***wep,** *pret. of v.* [WEEP.]

***wepe-ly,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *wepe*=weep; -ly.] Causing weeping or tears; pathetic, lamentable.

***wep-en,** *s.* [WEAPON.]

wēpt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WEEP.]

***wep-ying,** *pr. par. & s.* [WEEPING.]

***werche,** *s. & v.* [WORK.]

wēre, *v. t.* [WAS.] The plural of *was*. Used as the indicative past tense plural of the verb *to be*, and the past or imperfect subjunctive.

***were** (1), *s.* [WEIR.]

***were** (2), *s.* [WAR.]

***were** (3), *s.* [See def.] The same as WEREGILD (q. v.).

***were** *v. t.* [WEAR, *v.*]

***wēre'-gēld,** ***wēre'-gild,** ***wēr'-gild,** ***wēhr'-gēld,** *s.* [A. S. *wergild*, from *wer*=a man, and *gild*, *geld*=payment, compensation . . . a guild.]

Anglo-Saxon Law: A kind of fine for manslaughter and other offenses against the person, on payment of which the offender was cleared from any further liability or punishment. The fine or compensation due from the offender varied in amount according to his rank and station and that of the person killed or injured, and also according to the nature of the injury. It was in general paid to the relatives of the person killed, or, in the case of a wound, or other bodily harm, to the person injured; but, if the cause was brought before the community, the plaintiff only received part of the fine, the community, or the king, when there was one, receiving the other half.

"The Roman 'conviva Regis' . . . was estimated in his *weregild* at half the price of the Barbarian Antrustion, the highest known class at the Merovingian court, and above the common alodial proprietor."—Hallam: *Middle Ages*.

***wēre'-gild,** *s.* [WEREGELD.]

***weren,** *v. i.* [WERE, *v.*]

wēre'-nā, *v. i.* [See def.] Were not. (Scotch.)

"I trow, gin ye *were*na blinded wi' the graces and favours, and services and enjoyments, and employments and inheritances of this wicked world."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

wēre'-wolf, ***wer-wolf,** *subst.* [A. S. *werewolf*, from *wer*=a man, and *wulf*=a wolf; cogn. with Ger. *währwolf*; M. H. Ger. *werwolf*.]

Anthrop.: A person supposed to have the power of transforming himself at certain seasons into a wolf, and assuming all the ferocity of that animal, joined to the practice of disinterring and feeding on dead bodies. [LYCANTHROPIA, LYCANTHROPY.] In Bulgaria the legends of werewolves are inextricably mixed up with those of the vampires [VAMPIRE, A. I. I.], and the same sign—the meeting of the eyebrows, as if the soul were about to take

flight to enter some other body—is held to be conclusive evidence that a person belongs to one of these classes.

"The Budas of Abyssinia . . . are at once the smiths and potters, sorcerers and *werewolves* of their district."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 113.

†wēre'-wolf-īsm, *subst.* [Eng. *werewolf*; -ism.] Lycanthropy (q. v.).

"Traditional belief in *werewolfism* must, however, have remained long in the popular mind."—S. B. Gould: *Werewolves*, ch. viii.

wer-ish, *a.* [WEARISH.]

***wērke,** *s. & v.* [WORK, *s. & v.*]

***werne,** *v. t.* [WARN.]

Wēr-nēr'-ī-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Abraham Gottlob Werner, one of the founders of geological science. He was born on Sept. 25, 1750, at Weslau on the Queiss, in Upper Lausitz, where his father was superintendent of a foundry. In 1774 Werner published a little work which revolutionized the science of mineralogy and led to his being appointed in 1775 Professor of Mineralogy in the School of Mines at Freiberg. He introduced the geological use of the word "formation," and taught that the exterior of the earth consists of a series of such formations arranged in determinate order. He was the author of the Neptunian Theory or Hypothesis (q. v.). He died on June 30, 1817.

wēr'-nēr'-īte, *s.* [After the celebrated mineralogist A. G. Werner; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name originally given by d'Andrada to some minerals from Norway which subsequently were found to vary in chemical composition, and are now known as the scapolites, wernerite being retained for the name of a member of the group. Crystallization, tetragonal; hardness, 5-6; specific gravity, 2.63-2.8; luster, vitreous when pure, otherwise pearly to resinous; fracture sub-conchoidal. Composition, owing to its liability to alteration, somewhat variable, the mean being: Silica, 48.4; alumina, 28.5; lime, 18.1; soda, 5.0=100, with the formula $(\frac{1}{2}(\text{CaONaO})_3 + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)_2 3\text{SiO}_2 + \text{SiO}_2$. Dana includes in this species Nuttallite, Chelmsfordite, and Glaucolite, and as altered forms, Athierastite, Stroganovite, Algerite, Wilsonite, Terenite, Micarelle, and Gabronite (see these words).

Wē-rōw'-ānçe, *s.* [North American Indian.] A name given in Virginia and Maryland by the Indians to their head chief.

wērsh, *warsch,* *adj.* [Prob. the same as WEARISH.]

1. Insipid, tasteless.

2. Delicate; having a pale and sickly look. (Scotch.)

***wērst,** ***wērste,** *a.* [WORST, *a.*]

wērt, *v. i.* [See def.] The second person singular of *were*. [WERE (1), *v.*]

werth'-ē-man-īte (werth as vērt), *s.* [After A. Wertheman; -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A massive mineral related to aluminite (q. v.); specific gravity, 2.80; color white. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of alumina, *e. g.*, sulphuric acid, 34.50; alumina, 45.0; sesquioxide of iron, 1.25; water, 19.25=100, which gives the formula $\text{Al}_2\text{SO}_6 + 3\text{aq.}$; this differs from aluminite in containing less water. Found in a bed of clay near Chachapoyas, Peru.

***wertherian** (as vēt-tēr'-ī-an), *a.* [After the hero of Goethe's *Sorrows of Werther*.] Sentimental, nambypamby.

wē'se, *v. i.* [See def.] We shall. (Scotch.)

"Weel, weel, *wē'se* no dispute that e'ennow."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. xli.

***wesh,** ***weshe,** *pret. of v.* [WASH, *v.*]

***we-sil,** *s.* [WEASAND.] The windpipe.

Wēs'-leŷ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

Ecclesiology and Church History:

A. As adj.: Of or belonging to John Wesley or the sect founded by him. [WESLEYAN METHODISM.]

B. As subst.: A Wesleyan Methodist (q. v.).

Wesleyan Methodism, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The largest and most important British Methodist denomination, and the parent of some smaller religious bodies now independent of its government. [METHODISM.]

Wesleyan Methodist, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: A member or adherent of Wesleyan Methodism (q. v.). Used also adjectively in the same sense as WESLEYAN, *A.* (q. v.).

Wēs'-leŷ-an-īsm, *s.* [Eng. *Wesleyan*; -ism.]

Church Hist.: The doctrines and polity of the Wesleyans; Methodism generally (q. v.).

"To the historian of *Wesleyanism* the volume is little short of indispensable."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 26, 1887, p. 706.

wēst, *s., a. & adv.* [A. S. *west*, *westan*=westward; cogn. with Dut. *west* (*a. & adv.*); Icel. *vestr*=the west; Dan. & Sw. *vest*=the west; Ger. *west*; French *ouest*. Probably the allusion is to the apparent resting-place or abiding-place of the sun at night. From the same root as Sansc. *vas*=to dwell, to pass the night; Icel. *vist*=an abode, a dwelling, a lodging-place; *vista*=to lodge; Gr. *asty*=a city; *hesperos*=evening; Lat. *vesper*.]

A. As substantive:

1. One of the four cardinal points, exactly opposite to the east; a point toward the sunset, midway between the north and south poles of the heavens; that point of the horizon in which the sun appears to set at the equinox; the intersection of the prime vertical with the horizon on that side where the sun sets. In a less strict sense, the region of the heavens near a point where the sun sets when in the equator.

"From *west* her silent course advance."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 163.

2. The region, tract, country, or locality lying opposite to the east, or situated nearer the west point than another point of reckoning, as America with regard to England.

"The utmost corner of the *west*."

Shakesp.: *King John*, ii.

*3. A wind coming or blowing from the west.

"A south *west* blow on ye."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

¶ **The West:** Specifically used of the Western States of the Union—those lying west of the Mississippi river.

B. As adjective:

1. Being in the west or lying toward the west. (*Numbers* xxxiv. 6.)

2. Coming, moving, or blowing from the west or western region; westerly.

C. As adv.: Toward the west; at the westward; more westward.

"*West* of this forest."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

¶ 1. **Empire of the West:** The western portion of the Roman Empire, the capital of which was Rome, when the Empire was divided between his two sons, Honorius and Arcadius, by Theodosius in A. D. 395.

2. **The West End:** The aristocratic or fashionable quarter of London, and of many other cities. (Often used adjectively.)

West African river-shrew, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Potamogale velox*. [POTAMOGALE.]

West Indian, *s.*

Geog.: Of or pertaining to the West Indies (q. v.).

West Indian Firefly:

Entom.: *Pyrophorus noctilucus*. [PYROPHORUS.]

West Indies, *s. pl.*

Geog.: An archipelago of islands, the Antilles, extending from the Gulf of Florida to the Gulf of Paria, just north of the Caribbean Sea. They are so named because when first they were discovered they were supposed to lie near India. When the error was discovered, the distinctive names East Indies (q. v.) and West Indies arose.

West Point, *s.* The name of a post town situated on the Hudson river in Orange county, New York. The United States Military Academy is located here.

West-Pointer, *s.* An officer of the United States army who has been graduated from the West Point military school; a student of the West Point academy.

West Virginia, *s.* [VIRGINIA.] One of the States of the U. S. A. Formed from the NW. part of Virginia and admitted as a State, June 20, 1863. Area, 24,780 square miles. Rich in coal and iron. Capital and metropolis, Wheeling.

***wēst,** *v. i.* [WEST, *s.*]

1. To pass to the west; to set, as the sun.

"Twice hath he risen where he now doth *west*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, V. i. (Introd.)

2. To assume a westerly direction; to change to the west.

"If the wind varies toward the north of the west, his *westing* will be considerable."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vi.

wēst'-an-īte, *s.* [After Westana, Sweden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in radiated crystalline masses, sometimes in prismatic crystals, with pyrophyllite. Hardness, 2.5; color, brick-red. Composition: A hydrated silicate of alumina; probably an altered fibrolite (q. v.).

***wēst'-ēr,** *v. i.* [Eng. *west*; -er.] To tend toward the west.

"Nor paused till in the *westering* sun

We sat together on the beach."

Browning: *Paracelsus*, iv.

bōil, **bōy;** **pōut,** **jōwl;** **cat,** **çell,** **chorus,** **çhin,** **bench;** **go,** **gem;** **thin,** **this;** **sin,** **aş;** **expect,** **Xenophon,** **exist.** **ph = f.**
-cian, **-tiar = şan.** **-tion,** **-sion = şhñ;** **-tion,** **-şion = zhñ.** **-tious,** **-cious,** **-sious = şhş.** **-ble,** **-dle,** **&c. = bel,** **del**

wěst'-ēr-lŷ, *a. & adv.* [English *wester(n)*; *-ly*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Being or situated toward the west; situated in the western region.

"These bills give us a view of the most easterly, southerly, and westerly parts of England."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality*.

2. Coming from the westward.

"The wind was westerly."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

B. As adv.: Tending, moving, or going toward the west; as, a man traveling *westerly*.

wěst'-ērŋ, ***weast-erne**, *a.* [Eng. *west*; *-ern*.]

1. Being or situated in the west, or in the region nearly in the direction of west; lying or being in that quarter where the sun sets.

"At the western gate."

Dryden: Palamon and Arcite, iii, 556.

2. Moving toward the west, or toward the point where the sun sets; as, A ship sails a *western* course.

3. Coming or proceeding from the west; as, a *western* wind.

Western-church, *s.*

Church Hist.: The Latin, as distinguished from the Greek church; the Roman Church. [EASTERN-CHURCH.]

Western Empire, *s.* The western portion of the Roman Empire, having Rome as its capital, as distinguished from the Eastern, with its capital at Constantinople. The Roman Empire was thus divided by the Emperor Theodosius the Great between his two sons Honorius and Arcadius, in 395 A. D.

Western Reserve, *s.* The name applied to a tract of country reserved by the state of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the northwest territory to the General Government, in 1800. From the sale to settlers, in small lots, of the land thus reserved the state derived its school fund. The tract consisted of nearly four millions of acres, and now forms a portion of the state of Ohio.

wěst'-ērŋ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *western*; *-er*.] A native or inhabitant of the west.

wěst'-ērŋ-mōst, *adj.* [English *western*; *-most*.] Farthest toward the west; most western.

"This westernmost and highest of the three prairie plateaux."—*Field*, Jan. 21, 1888.

wěst'-īŋg, *s.* [Eng. *west*; *-ing*.] Space or distance westward; space reckoned from one point to another westward of it; specif., in navigation, the difference of longitude made by a ship when sailing to the westward; the departure of a course when the course lies to the west of north.

***wěst'-līŋg**, ***weste-ling**, *a. & s.* [Eng. *west*; *-ling*.]

A. As adj.: Coming from the west; westerly.

"And yf hyt be a colde westeling wynde and a darke lowryng day, than wyl the fysche commonly bite all day."—*Dame Juliana Berners: Book of Angling*.

B. As subst.: An inhabitant of the west; one who inhabits a western country or district.

Wěst'-mīn-stēr, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Westmonasteriensis*.] Probably the abbey was so named to distinguish it from the monastery of East Minster, formerly situated on what is now called Tower Hill.]

Geog.: A celebrated abbey, with the adjacent region, a "city," joining the City of London at the spot formerly marked by Temple Bar. The City of Westminster was created by Henry VIII.

Westminster Assembly, *s.*

Hist.: An assembly of divines, lay assessors, &c., which met in obedience to an ordinance of the Lords and Commons, issued June 12, 1643—

"For the calling of an assembly of learned and godly divines to be consulted with by the Parliament for the settling of the government and liturgy of the Church of England, and for the vindicating and clearing of the doctrine of the said Church from false aspersions and interpretations."

A hundred and twenty clergymen, with ten lords and twenty commoners, or lay assessors, were nominated to carry out the ordinance. The meeting was forbidden by the king on June 22, but no notice was taken of the prohibition. On July 1 sixty-nine of the nominated members attended in Henry VII.'s Chapel in Westminster Abbey, and the assembly began. They sat 1,163 times, their last meeting being on Feb. 22, 1649. On Sept. 15, 1643, commissioners arrived from the Church of Scotland to aid in the deliberations. On April 20, 1643, the Assembly submitted to Parliament a Directory for Public Worship; between Oct. 1 and Nov. 26, 1644, the Confession of Faith, in two portions [CONFESSION, III. 4 (2)]; on Nov. 5, 1647, the Shorter Catechism (q. v.); and on Sept. 15, 1648, the Longer Catechism [The great majority of the members were Presbyterians, a small but active body were Independents,

and a yet smaller one, but containing able men, were Erastians. The Parliament itself was Erastian, and, though accepting and ratifying the productions of the Assembly, did not allow the spiritual independence which the majority of its members earnestly desired to obtain. [PRESBYTERIAN.]

***wěst'-mōst**, *a.* [Eng. *west*, and *most*.] Farthest to the westward.

***wěst'-rēn**, *adv.* [WESTERN.] Toward the west. (*Chaucer: Troilus*, bk. ii.)

wěst-rīn'-gī-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Westring, physician to the king of Sweden.]

Botany: A genus of Prostantheræ. Australian shrubs, one to three feet high, with entire leaves, a ten-nerved calyx, labiate flowers, in whorls of three or four; four stamens, only two of them fertile. About ten species are known.

wěst'-ward, ***west-warde**, *adv. & subst.* [A. S. *westweard*.]

A. As adv.: Toward the west.

"Tourned downwarde and westwarde to the ryver of Mercea."—*Fabyan: Cronycle*, ch. lxxxiii.

B. As subst.: The country or district lying toward the west.

wěst'-ward-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *westward*; *-ly*.] In a direction toward the west; westward.

"If our loves faint, and westwardly decline,
To me thou falsely thine.

And I to thee mine actions shall disguise."

Donne: Lecture upon the Shadow.

wěst'-wardŝ, *adverb.* [English *westward*, with adverbial suff. *s.*] Westward.

***wěst'-ŷ**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dizzy, confused.

"Whiles he lies wallowing, with a westy head."

Ep. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

wět, ***weet**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *wét*; cogn. with Icel. *vátr*; Dan. *vaad*; Sw. *våt*. From the same root as *water* (q. v.).]

A. As adjective:

1. Containing water; soaked or drenched with water; humid.

2. Consisting of water or fluid.

3. Rainy, drizzly, very damp; as, *wet* weather.

4. Having consumed a good deal of liquor; drunk.

"When my lost lover the tall ship ascends,

With music gay, and wet with jovial friends."

Prior: (Annandale).

B. As substantive:

1. Water or wetness; moisture or humidity in considerable quantity.

"Now the sun, with more effectual beams,

Had cheer'd the face of th' earth, and dry'd the wet
From drooping plant." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 433.

2. Rainy weather; rain.

"This distemper'd messenger of wet."

Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

3. A drink, a dram; as, to have a *wet*. (*Slang*.)

***[With a wet finger:** A proverbial expression of doubtful origin, and probably meaning *with ease*.

"A porter might fetch him with a wet finger."—*Dekker*.

wet-compress, *s.*

Therapeutics: A compress consisting of two or three folds of thin flannel or calico, wrung out in cold water, laid upon the abdomen, and covered with gutta serena or impermeable cloth. It is beneficial in congestion of the liver.

wet-dock, *s.* A tidal or shipping dock. In the basin the water is maintained at such a height as to float the vessels therein at all times. The dock is connected by a lock with the navigable waters, and the gates maintain the level of water in the basin irrespective of the water outside. [LOCK (1), *s.*, II. 3. (1).]

wet-nurse, *s.* A woman who nurses and suckles a child not her own.

wet-press, *s.*

Papermaking: The second press in which hand-making paper is compacted and partially drained of its water.

wet-pudding, *s.*

Metall.: The same as PIG-BOILING (q. v.).

***wet-quaker**, *s.* A quaker who is not very strict in the observances of his sect.

"Socinians and Presbyterians,

Quakers and wet-quakers or merry-ones."

Ward: England's Reformation, p. 175.

wet-sheet packing, *s.*

Therapeutics: The packing or envelopment of a patient in a sheet dipped in cold or tepid water and well wrung out. Round this a blanket is rolled, and other blankets added above. The patient is usually thrown into a healthful perspiration. [HYDROPATHY.]

***wet-shot**, *a.* Shot up by or from a wet soil; growing in damp or wet land. (*Prov.*)

wět, ***wete**, ***wetten**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wétan*.]

1. *Lit.:* To make wet; to moisten, drench, or soak with water or other liquid; to dip or steep in a liquid.

"Never a white wing wetted by the wave,
Yet dared to soar."

Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

*2. *Fig.:* To moisten with drink.

[(1) To wet one's whistle: [WHISTLE, *s.*]

(2) To wet (something new): To treat one's acquaintances to drink on the occasion of appearing for the first time in a new garment or article of apparel; as, to wet a new coat or pair of shoes.

wēth'-ēr (1), *s.* [A. S. *wēðer*; cogn. with O. S. *wēthar*, *withar*; Icel. *veðr*; Dan. *væder*, *vædder*; Sw. *vadur*; Ger. *widder*; O. H. Ger. *widar*; Goth. *withrus*=a lamb; Latin *vitulus*=a calf; Sanscrit *vatsa*.] A castrated ram.

***wēth'-ēr** (2), *s.* [WEATHER.]

wēth'-ēr-ēl'-lī-a, *subst.* [Named by Bowerbank after his friend, N. T. Wetherell, of Highgate, London, England, who had long studied the London Clay.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruits from the London Clay. The pericarp was three, four, or five celled, each cell with a single seed inclosed within a thin compressed sac, pubescent internally. Sac surrounded by cellular tissue, which was divided into two lobes as the fruit expanded. Seeds pendulous, nearly three times as long as broad, compressed sideways, attached to a central placenta by a short funiculus; testa reticulated. Only known species *Wetherellia variabilis*, the most abundant of the Sheppey fossil fruits, locally known as *Coffee*. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*.)

***wēt'-īŋg**, *s.* [WETE (2), *v.*] Knowledge.

wět'-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wet*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being wet, either by being soaked or drenched with liquor, or by having a liquid adhering to it; humidity.

"The wetness of these bottoms often spoils them for corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

2. A moist state of the atmosphere; a state of being rainy, foggy, or misty; as, the *wetness* of the weather.

3. Wet matter; moisture.

wět'-shōd, ***wet-schode**, ***whet-shod**, *a.* [Eng. *wet*, and *shod*.] Wet over the feet; having the feet wet with the shoes or boots on.

"So he went over at last, not much above *wetshod*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

wět'-tīsh, *a.* [Eng. *wet*, *a.*; *-ish*.] Somewhat wet; moist, humid.

wey (2), ***weye** (2), *s.* [A. S. *wége*, from *wég-*, stem of *pa. t.* of *wegan*=to bear, to carry, to weigh.] A certain English weight or measure. A *wey* of wool is 6½ tods, or 182 lbs.; of butter, from 2 cwt. to 3 cwt.; of oats and barley, 48 bushels; of wheat, 5 quarters; of cheese, 224 lbs.; of salt, 40 bushels, each 56 lbs. (*Simmonds*.)

wey'-thēr-nōŷ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Pyrethrum parthenium*. (*Brit. & Holl.*)

wēz'-and, *s.* [WEASAND.]

whâ, *pron.* [WHO.] (*Scotch*.)

whâ, *s.* [WAH.]

whâp, **whâp**, *s.* [WHAUP.]

whäck, *v. t. & i.* [The same word as *thwack* (q. v.).]

A. Trans.: To thwack, to thrash; to give a heavy and sounding blow to.

"Father whacks her and the children in turns."—*Field*, Sept. 24, 1887.

B. Intrans.: To strike or continue striking anything with heavy, sounding blows.

"Yet the Flannigans and the Murphys paid no heed to him, but whacked away at each other with increasing vigor."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

whäck, *s.* [WHACK, *v.*]

1. A heavy, sounding blow; a thwack.

"A blow descended . . . it was a whack."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends (Lady Rokesia)*.

2. A large piece; a share, a portion. (*Slang*.)

"This young bachelor had taken his share (what he called his whack) of pleasure."—*Thackeray: Shabby-genteel Story*, ch. v.

whäck'-ēr, *subst.* [WHACK.] Something uncommonly large; a whopper; a great lie. (*Slang*.)

"Good half-pounders every one, with an occasional whacker of ten ounces."—*Field*, Nov. 14, 1887.

whäck'-īŋg, *a.* [WHACK.] Very large or big; whopping.

whâi'-zle, *v. i.* [A frequent. from *wheeze* (q. v.).] To wheeze. (*Scotch*.)

whâle, ***whal**, ***qual**, *subst.* [A. S. *hwæl*; cogn. with Dut. *walvisch*=whale-fish; Icel. *hvalr*; Dan. & Sw. *hval*; Ger. *wal*, *wallfisch*.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wē, wět, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whô, sōn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. *Zoöl.*: The popular name of any species or individual of the modern order Cetacea (the Cetacea Ordinaria of older writers). [CETACEA.] The head is generally large, and in some species constitutes more than one-third of the entire length; mouth always wide, with stiff, immobile lips; fore limbs reduced to flattened fin-like paddles, no external traces of hind limbs, though sometimes the vestige of a femur is present in the shape of a nodule of bone about the size of a walnut. Immediately below the skin is a thick layer of fat, held together by fibrous tissue, constituting the blubber [BLUBBER, s., 2.]; and in nearly all there is a dorsal fin. The eye is small; there is no external ear, but a minute auditory aperture, and the nostrils, which are usually called "blowholes," are situated on the top of the head, except in the Sperm Whale, which has them at the extremity of the snout. Whales are found in all seas, and some, like the Beluga (q. v.), ascend large rivers. All pass their lives in water, and are absolutely helpless on land. They rise frequently to the surface to breathe, and usually expose the highest part of the head where the nostrils are situated. The so-called "spouting" of the whale is only the ordinary act of breathing. When the animal rises to the surface it forcibly expels from the lungs the air taken in at the last previous inspiration, which is of course heated and loaded with watery vapor. As this rapidly condenses when expelled, it forms a column of spray, which has been erroneously assumed to be water taken in by the mouth and ejected by the nostrils. In hunting the whale the harpoon may pierce the lungs or air passages, and then a column of blood may be forced high in the air through the nostrils, but—making due allowance for the different methods of breathing—similar result follows wounds in the respiratory organs of other mammals. All the Cetacea prey on living food of some kind—chiefly fish, small floating crustacea, pteropods, and squids. The genus *Orca* alone attacks and devours other warm-blooded animals, such as seals and individuals of its own order. Whales are for the most part timid, inoffensive animals, active and affectionate, especially the cows toward their calves, of which they produce but one, or rarely two, at a time. They generally swim in herds, or "schools," though some species have been met with singly or in pairs. In size they differ greatly; some of the *Delphinidae* are only about four feet in length, while the gigantic Sperm-whale, or Cachalot (q. v.), reaches some fifty feet, which appears to be never greatly exceeded in this species, though stories are told of animals nearly double as long, and *Balenoptera sibbaldii*, probably the largest living whale, attains the length of eighty feet. Popularly the name is used in a more restricted sense than that in which it is employed scientifically. The members of the *Platanistidae* and *Delphinidae* are called Freshwater Dolphins and True Dolphins respectively, though the Pilot-whale, the Beluga, or White Whale, and the Narwhal belong to the latter family. The great commercial value of the oil which all the Cetacea yield, and the special products of some—whalebone, spermaceti, ivory—subject them to relentless persecution, which has vastly diminished their numbers. "It is maintained that the present wholesale slaughter carried out by Norwegian and Russian steamers, equipped with harpoon guns, will eventually extirpate these animals, and some measure for their preservation is contemplated." The Right Whale, or Greenland Whale (*Balæna mysticetus*), the chief object of pursuit of the whalers, is confined to the Arctic regions. It was formerly thought to extend to the Antarctic circle, but the Cape or Southern Whale (*B. australis*) is now generally admitted to specific distinction. The former is from sixty to seventy feet long, velvety black above, with the lower parts white; the latter somewhat smaller and of a uniform black. Other species are the Biscay Whale (*B. biscayensis*), the object of a fishery by the Basques down to the end of the eighteenth century; the Japan whale (*B. japonica*), and the South Pacific whale (*B. antipodarum*). They are exceedingly alike in habit, and they do not differ greatly in appearance. [HUMPBACKED-WHALES, PHYSETER, II., RORQUAL, ZEUGLON.]

2. *Script.*: The rendering of Gr. *kētos*=any sea monster or large fish, in Matt. xii. 40, in the A. V., and in the text (not the margin) of the R. V. It was taken from the Septuagint of Jonah ii. 1, 11. The Hebrew has simply *dag gadhol*=great fish; probably the White Shark (q. v.).

3. *Fig.*: Anything very large.

¶ *Very like a whale*: A phrase applied to anything very improbable, and denoting disbelief in what is stated. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iii. 2.)

whale-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for *Prion vittatus*, called also the Duck Petrel, peculiar to the southern hemisphere. Length, about ten inches; plumage light grayish-blue on back, pearly white beneath.

2. *Phalaropus fulicarius*. [PHALAROPE.]

"Mr. Kumlien mentions seeing several flocks of Gray Phalaropes about two hundred miles off the coast of Labrador, at which place they were known as the *Whale-bird*, from the habit they have of following the whales, and approaching closely when they blow, in order to catch the small insects that are disturbed."—*W. Swayland*: *Familiar Wild Birds*, iii. 120.

whale-boat, s.

Naut.: A clinker-built boat, sharp at both ends, generally from twenty to twenty-eight feet in length, and rather deep for its width. It pulls four or six oars, and is steered by an oar; the ends have a considerable sheer.

whale-calf, s. The young of the whale.

whale-fin, s. A name commonly given in commerce to whalebone (q. v.).

*whale-fish, s. A whale.

"By what name a *whale-fish* is to be called in our tongue."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, i. 568.

whale-fishery, s.

1. The fishing for or occupation of catching whales.
2. A part of the ocean where whale-fishing is carried on.

whale-fishing, s. The act or occupation of catching whales.

whale-headed stork, s.

Ornith.: *Baleniceps rex*. Called also the Shoe-bird.

whale-louse, s.

Zoöl.: The popular name of the genus *Cyamus* (q. v.). The species are parasitic on Cetacea, attaching themselves to the skin by means of their claws. *Cyamus ceti* is said to infest the Scombridae.

whale-ship, s. A ship engaged in whale-fishing.

"As far as the *whale-ships* go."

Longfellow: *Discoverer of the North Cape*.

*whale-shot, s. An old name for spermaceti.

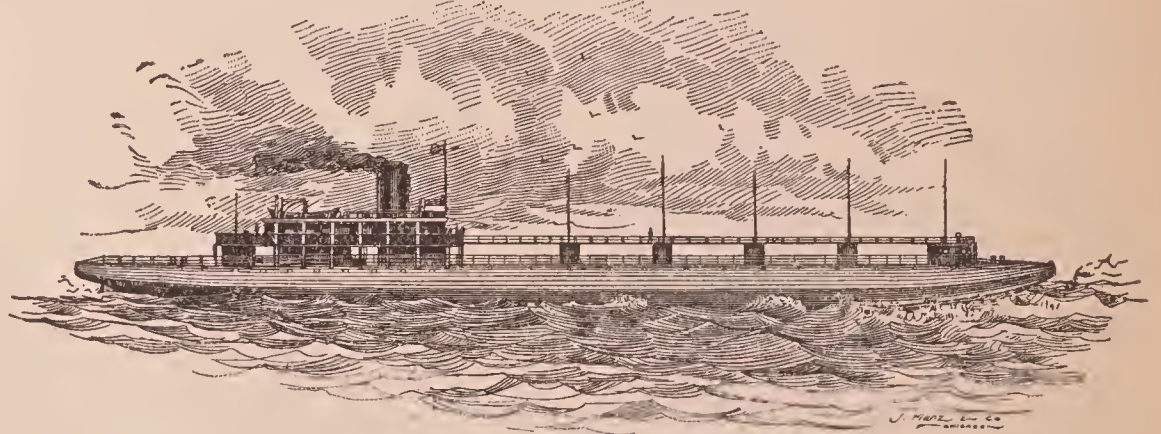
*whale's bone, s. An old term for ivory, perhaps from the circumstance that the ivory of Western Europe in the Middle Ages was the tooth of the walrus, which may have been confounded with the whale. (*Nares*.)

"To show his teeth as white as *whale's bone*."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

whāle, v. t. [A variant of *wale* (q. v.).] To lash with stripes; to thrash, to beat, to whack.

whāle'-bäck, s. [Eng. *whale*, s., and *back*.] The name of a new form of steam-vessel invented by Capt. Alexander McDougall, of West Superior, Wisconsin, in 1874. The name whaleback was suggested by the resemblance of the visible portions of the vessel, when afloat, to the back of a whale. Capt. McDougall's idea was to build a vessel of steel with top-sides and erections rounded in such form as would reduce the resistance to both wind and water to a minimum. The spoon-bow is, also, one of the greatest features of the whaleback



Whale back steamer "101."

design, as it gives such an easy entrance; and, instead of cleaving the water, rides over it. The vessels are constructed after the ordinary model in the bottom, with double bottom for water ballast, but the frames are continuous from center line of keel to center line of deck, thus making the deck and sides much stronger than the deck and top-sides of an ordinary vessel. The hatches are so arranged as to give back the full strength to the hull when the hatch plates are bolted on, a feature that the ordinary type of vessel lacks, as there is simply an opening covered with wood and the strength is not renewed. From the "101," the first vessel of the whaleback model that was built, down to the "Christopher Columbus," about forty vessels of this type have been constructed, and designs are already out

for vessels for the transatlantic passenger business. A number of tow-barges and freight steamers have been built, some of which are in use on the Atlantic coast. It is also believed that this style of vessel is well adapted for warships.

whāle'-bone, s. [Eng. *whale*, s., and *bone*.] A horny substance, occurring in long, thin plates, fringed at the edges, and acting as a strainer to detain the whale's food when the animal ejects the water which it has swallowed with the medusæ and small fry which constitute its food. The principal source of whalebone is the "right whale," so called, the *Balæna mysticetus* or *australis*. Some 300 of the plates are found in the mouth of an adult whale, and vary from ten to fifteen feet in length. Being very flexible, strong, elastic, and light, whalebone is employed for many purposes, as for ribs to umbrellas and parasols, for stiffening ladies' corsets, &c. Also, and more properly, called baleen.

whalebone-whales, s. pl.

Zoöl.: The Mysticoceti (q. v.). More properly called Baleen Whales.

whāle'-man, s. [Eng. *whale*, s., and *man*.] A man employed in whale-fishing.

whāl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *whal(e)*, s.; -er.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A person employed in whale-fishing; a whale-man.
2. A ship employed in the whale-fishery.

II. *Fig.*: Anything abnormally or monstrously large; as, He is a *whaler*.

whāl'-īng, a. & s. [Eng. *whal(e)*, s.; -ing.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with fishing for whales; as, a *whaling* voyage.

B. *As subst.*: The act or occupation of fishing for whales.

whāl, whāul, s. [Prob. the same as *wall* in *wall-eyed* (q. v.).] A disease of the eyes; glaucoma.

whāl'-lā-beē, s. [WALLABY.]

whāl'-lŷ, *whā'-lŷ, a. [Eng. *whall*; -y.] Of a greenish-white color.

whalp, v. i. [WHELP, v.] (*Scotch*.)

whāme, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A fly of the genus *Tabanus* (q. v.); the breeze or burrel-fly.

"The *whame*, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*.

whām'-mel, whēm'-mel, whūm'-mle, v. t. [WHEMMLE.] To turn upside down. (*Prov.*)

whām'-peē, s. [WAMPEE.]

whām'-ple, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A stroke, & slash. (*Scotch*.)

"Let me hae a *whample* at him."—*Scott*: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

whāng, s. [A variant of *thong* (q. v.).]

1. A leather string, a thong.
2. Tough leather adapted for strings, thongs, belt-lacing, &c.; calf-hide commonly.

3. Something large; a large slice or piece. (*Scotch*.)

"Wi' sweet-milk cheese in monie a *whang*,

An' farls, bak'd wi' butter."

Burns: *Holy Fair*.

whāng, v. t. [WHANG, *subst.*] To beat, to flog. (*Prov.*)

whāng'-dōō-dle, s. [Etym. unknown.]

Zoöl.: A fanciful creature whose shape, size, and peculiarities are left to one's imagination.

whāng'-heē, s. [WANGHEE.]

whāp, wāp, v. t. & i. [Cf. Low Ger. *quabbeln*=to palpitate; Welsh *chwap*=a sudden stroke; *chwapio*=to strike, to slap.]

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; ðion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. trans.: To beat, to strike.

B. Intrans.: To plump suddenly down, as on the floor; to flop; to turn suddenly. (*Colloq.*)

whāp, s. [WHAP, v.]

1. A heavy blow.

2. A sudden plump; as, He came down with a whap. (*Colloq.*)

whāp'-pēr, s. [English *whap*; -er.] Something very large or out of the way; a whopper. (*Slang.*)

whap'-pēr-jāwed, a. [Eng. *whapper*, and *jawed*.] Having a protruding under-jaw; under-shot.

whāp'-pīng, a. [Eng. *whap*; -ing.] Very large or out of the way; whopping. (*Slang.*)

whar, whaur, adv. [WHERE.] (*Scotch.*)

whārf, *warf, *wharfe (*pl. whārfs, whārves*), *subst.* [A. S. *hwerf* = a dam or bank to keep out water, from *hwearf*, *pa. t. of hwearfan* = to turn, to turn about; cogn. with Dut. *werf* = a warf, a yard; Icel. *hvarf* = a turning away, a shelter, from *hvarf*, *pa. t. of hverfa* = to turn; Danish *værft* = a wharf, a dockyard; Sw. *varf* = a shipbuilder's yard; O. Sw. *hwarf*, from *hwerfwa* = to turn, to return. The original meaning seems thus to have been a turning or turning-place; hence applied to a dam or embankment which served to turn away or aside the water.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A landing-place for cargoes; a sort of quay, constructed of wood or stone, on the margin of a river, harbor, or roadstead, alongside which ships or barges are brought to discharge or take in cargo.

"Near the town a wharf of wood is run out to a proper distance for the convenience of landing and shipping goods."—Cook: *First Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

*2. The bank of a river or the shore of a sea.

"Tho' fat weed
That roots itself in ease on Lethe wharf."
Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 5.

II. Law: Wharfs are of two kinds, viz:

1. *Legal wharfs*: Certain wharfs in all seaports legalized by the government.

2. *Sufferance wharfs*: [SUFFERANCE-WHARF.]

wharf-boat, subst. A kind of boat moored on a river, and used as a substitute for a wharf where the rise of the water is so variable as to render a fixed wharf unserviceable.

wharf-rat, s.

1. *Zoöl.*: A rat infesting or living in a wharf.

2. *Fig.*: A water-side dweller; a river thief (usually in a bad sense).

whārf, v. t. [WHARF, s.]

1. To guard or secure by a wharf or firm wall of timber or stone. [WHARFING, 2.]

"Two elms . . . set on the very brink of a ditch . . . wharfed with a wall of a brick and a half in thickness."—Evelyn: *Sylva*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. To place or lodge on a wharf.

whārf'-age (age as [ĭg]), *s.* [Eng. *wharf*; -age.]

1. The duty or toll paid for the privilege of using a wharf for loading or discharging cargo.

"Without paying wharfage, pontage, or pannage."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 135.

2. A wharf or wharfs collectively.

"The massive stone wharfage that lines the glorious river."—Scribner's *Magazine*, August, 1880, p. 559.

whārf'-īng, s. [Eng. *wharf*; -ing.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A structure in the form of a wharf; materials of which a wharf is constructed; wharfs in general. (*Evelyn.*)

2. *Hydr. Eng.*: A mode of facing sea-walls and embankments by means of driving upright planks in the manner of sheet-piles, the joints being backed by other planks, and the whole secured by land-ties and tightly-driven earth in the rear.

whārf'-īn-gēr, s. [A corrupt. of *wharfager*; cf. *messenger*, *passenger*, &c.] A person who owns or has the charge of a wharf.

"Mr. Winkle is a wharfinger, sir, at the canal, sir."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. i.

***whārlē, *whārl'-īng, subst.** [Prob. from the sound.] Inability to pronounce the letter *r*; a burr.

"The Northumberland R, or Wharle."—De Foe: *Tour thro' Great Britain*, iii. 233.

whārp, s. [See def.] A local name for Trent sand (q. v.).

wharre, s. [Wel. *chweru* = austere, bitter.]

Bot.: The crab-apple tree.

Whār'-tōn, s. [See def.] The discoverer of the duct and jelly which follow.

Wharton's duct, s.

Anat.: The duct of the submaxillary gland.

Wharton's jelly, s.

Anat.: Jelly-like connective or mucous tissue, occurring at an early stage of embryonic development.

whārves, s. pl. [WHARF, s.]

whase, poss. pron. [WHOSE.] (*Scotch.*)

whāt, *whatte, pron., adv. & s. [A. S. *hwæt*, neut. of *hwā* = who (q. v.); cogn. with Dutch *wat*; Icel. *hvat*; Dan. *hvad*; Sw. *hvad*; Ger. *was*; Latin *quid*; Goth. *hwata*.]

A. As pronoun:

1. An interrogative pronoun, used in a corresponding manner to *who*, in asking questions as to things, circumstances, events, ideas, &c., and as to individuality, quantity, kind, and the like. Used—

(1) *Substantively*:

"What seest thou in the ground?"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 118.

(2) *Adjectively*:

"What great danger dwells upon my suit?"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 206.

2. Used absolutely in introducing a question emphatically, or somewhat in the manner of an interjection, and equivalent to "Do you mean to say that?" "Can it be that?" or the like.

"What, could ye not watch with me one hour?"—Matthew xxvi. 40.

3. Used to introduce an intensive or emphatic phrase or exclamation.

(1) *Adjectively* = how great! how extraordinary! how remarkable!

"What a sight it was!"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 343.

(2) *Adverbially* = to what a degree! to what an extent! how greatly! how remarkably!

"What fine change is in the music!"

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iv. 2.

4. Having the force of a compound relative pronoun.

(1) *Substantively* = the thing (or things) which, that which.

"Controlling what he was controlled with."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 270.

(2) *Adjectively* = the . . . which, the sort of thing . . . which, such . . . as.

"What strength I have is mine own."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*. (Epilogue.)

(3) Referring to a preceding substantive = that (or those) which, such as.

"Draw no swords but what are sanctified."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

5. Used for *who*, but only in the predicate.

"What is this maid?"—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

6. What thing or person soever; whatever or whoever, whatsoever or whosoever.

"Be what thou wilt, thou art my prisoner."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., v. 3.

7. Partly by; partly in consequence of. (Now always followed by *with*.)

"What with the war, what with the sweat, what with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am custom-shrunk."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

8. Used elliptically, in certain phrases, as—

(1) *What if* = what would be the consequence if? what will it matter if? what would you say if?

"What if this mixture do not work at all?"

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 3.

(2) *What of* = what follows from? why do you mention? what is the matter with?

"All this is so, but what of this, my lord?"

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, iv. 1.

¶ In the expression, *What of the night?* (Isa. xxi. 11) there is an ellipsis of the word "part," so that the inquiry is, What remains of the night? How much of it is past? The Vulgate, however (*Quid de nocte?*) follows the commoner but less correct interpretation, What tidings as to the state of the night?

(3) Hence, *What of that?* = no matter, never mind.

"The night is spent, why, what of that?"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 717.

(4) *What though* = what does it matter though? granting or supposing that; admitting that.

"What though care killed a cat?"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. 1.

*¶ Also used alone = no matter, never mind, it is all one.

"But what though! courage!"

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, iii. 3.

9. In such obsolete or poetical phrases as *what time*, *what day*, *what hour*, &c., *what* = at the time, day, &c., when.

"I made thee miserable,

What time I threw the people's suffrages

On him." Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

10. In such phrases as I'll tell you *what*, &c., *what* either anticipates the succeeding statement, or is used to lay some stress on what is about to be stated, and not as of merely introducing a clause communicating information.

***B. As adverb:**

1. For what purpose; why.

2. In or to a certain degree.

***C. As substantive:**

1. Something, thing, stuff.

"Come downe, and learne the little what,

That Thomalin can saine."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; July.

2. A certain quantity.

"Then the kynge anone called his seruante, that hadde but one lofe and a lytell whatte of wyne."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. clxxii.

¶ (1) *To know what's what*: To know the nature of things; to have a sufficient knowledge, judgment, or experience; to be knowing. (*Slang.*) (*Udall: Roister Doister*, i. 2.)

* (2) *What else?* (elliptical for *What else can be?*): A phrase formerly used as a strong affirmative, as if equivalent to "Could you imagine anything else to be the case?"

(3) *What ho!* An exclamation of calling.

(4) *What not?* A term used in concluding an enumeration of several articles, or particulars, and forming an abbreviated or elliptical clause, generally equivalent to "What may I not add or mention?" "et cetera."

(5) *What's his (its) name?* *What do you call it?* &c.: Colloquial phrases, generally used to signify that the speaker cannot supply a definite name for some person or thing, or that the name has slipped his memory, or that the person or thing is of so trivial consequence as not to be deserving of a specific name. The phrase is often formed into a compound, as, Tell Mr. *What's-his-name* to come.

what-cheer, s. The watchword or shibboleth of the people of Rhode Island. It is derived from the fact that the Indians of that state thus greeted the founder of the colony, Roger Williams, as he and his companions landed from a canoe on Sekonk River, near the present site of the city of Providence.

***what-like, adj.** Of what kind, appearance, or character.

***whāt'-a-bōuts, adv.** [Eng. *what*, and *about*.] On what business.

"Might know of all my goings on, and whatabouts and whereabouts from Henry Taylor."—Southey: *Letters*, iv.

whāt'-e'er, pron. [See def.] A contracted form of *whatever*, used in poetry.

"He strikes what'er is in his way."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 623.

whāt'-ēv'-ēr, pron. [Eng. *what*, and *ever*.]

1. *Substantively*: Anything soever that; be it what it may that; the thing or things of any kind that; all that.

"What'er is right."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 145.

2. *Adjectively*: Of any kind soever; no matter what.

3. *Interrogatively*: What in the world? (*Colloq.*)

***whāt'-ness, s.** [Eng. *what*; -ness.]

Metaph.: A quiddity.

"Pressing for definition, you never get much further than that each given quiddity means a certain whatness."—*Fortnightly Review* March, 1867, p. 335.

whāt'-nōt, s. [Eng. *what*, and *not*.] A piece of furniture, having shelves for papers, books, &c.; an étagère.

***whāt'-sō, a. or pron.** [English *what*, and *so*.] Whatsoever (q. v.).

whāt'-sō-e'er, pron. [See def.] A contracted form of *whatsoever*, used in poetry.

"To doom the offenders, whatso'er they be."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 4.

whāt'-sō-ēv'-ēr, a. [Eng. *what*, *so*, and *ever*.] No matter what thing or things; a more emphatic word than *whatever*. and like it used adjectively or substantively.

"And into whatsoever city or town ye shall enter, inquire who in it is worthy."—Matthew x. 11.

whāup, whāp, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from its cry. See extract.]

Ornith.: The Curlew (q. v.).

"In Scotland, where it is generally distributed during the breeding season in suitable localities, frequenting the coasts during the rest of the year, the curlew is called a *whaap*, or *whaup*, which in Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary is said to be a name for a goblin, supposed to go about under the eaves of houses after nightfall, having a long beak."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 501, 502.

whēal (1), *subst.* [Corn. *huel* = a mine.] A mine, especially a tin-mine.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wheal (2), s. [WEAL.]

1. A weal or wale.
2. A pimple or pustule.

wheal-worm, s. The harvest-bug (q. v.).

whēat, ***whete**, s. [A. S. *hwæte*; Icel. *hveiti*; Sw. *hveite*; Dan. *hvede*; Dutch *weite*, *weit*; Goth. *hvaiti*, *hvaiteis*; Ger. *weizen*, *waizen*. Named from its white color, which distinguishes it from rye, and from the black oats and the black barley of Northern Asia.]

Bot.: *Triticum vulgare*, an annual cereal grass, possessing a four-cornered imbricated spike, with four-flowered spikelets, having their valves ventricose, ovate, truncate, mucronate, compressed under the apex, the nerve somewhat prominent. Its native country is not known, but has been supposed to be Persia or Siberia. The plant may have been so altered by cultivation as now to be very different from the parent. Fabre and Prof. Buckman think that it may have been developed from *Egilops* (q. v.), a genus allied to *Triticum*, though Henfrey objects to this identification. Wheat was cultivated from an early period in Egypt and the neighboring countries [2.], as also by the Greeks, the Romans, &c. Now it has spread over a great part of the world, flourishing in climates considerably differing from each other. Two leading sub-species or marked varieties exist, viz., *Triticum aestivum*, and *T. hybernum*. There are also many sub-varieties. It is cultivated for its grain, which, after the removal of the husks, is ground into flour. It is liable to be attacked by minute fungals, the larvæ of certain midges (see the compounds), and a little worm (*Anguillula tritici*).

¶ 1. *Wheat and Indian*: A mixture of wheat flour and Indian Maize meal made into bread.

2. *The world's wheatfields*: The following figures based on the latest returns of the United States Department of Agriculture show the approximate wheat crop of the world for any year of the decade 1888 to 1898: United States, 4 2,000,000 bushels; Canada, 51,075,000; Argentina, 36,888,000; Chile, 15,181,000; Austria, 52,683,862; Hungary, 135,896,905; France, 269,562,000; Italy, 109,420,870; Germany, 108,307,500; Great Britain, 79,178,632; Russia, 387,035,000; Spain, 104,343,316; Turkey in Europe, 23,375,000; Bulgaria, 29,794,000; Belgium, 21,281,000; British India, 180,000,000; Asia Minor, 316,098,000; Australasia, 24,402,000. The world, 2,390,035,085 bushels. The greatest wheat-producing district of North America is the North Western section of the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains) and Manitoba, the soil and climate of the North Western States, particularly Minnesota and the Dakotas, being especially adapted to its successful cultivation, although it is raised with considerable success in many other localities.

wheat-barley, s. [NAKED-BARLEY.]

wheat-drill, s. [GRAIN-DRILL.]

wheāt-ear, s. An ear of wheat.

wheat-eel, s. A disease in wheat, called also Ear-cockle and Purples.

wheat-fly, s.

Entom.: *Cecidomyia tritici*; a yellow and orange colored two-winged fly, about a tenth of an inch long, with black eyes, the female of which deposits her eggs in the heart of the wheat blossom. These eggs soon give exit to yellow or orange-colored larvæ, popularly known as red maggots, which feed on the reproductive organs of the plant, preventing the seed from coming to perfection. When full-grown they descend the stem, and undergo their transformation into the chrysalis state in the earth.

wheat-grass, s.

Bot.: Various species of *Triticum* (q. v.).

wheat-midge, s.

Entomology:

1. *Cecidomyia tritici*. [WHEAT-FLY.]

2. *Lasioptera obfusca*. It is a small, two-winged fly of a black color, with habits like those of No. 1.

wheat-mildew, s.

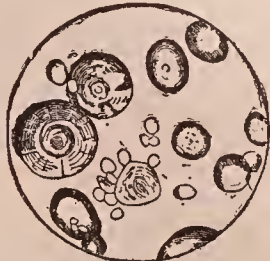
Bot.: *Puccinia graminis*. [RUST, s., II.]

wheat-moth, s.

Entom.: The grain-moth (q. v.).

wheat-starch, s.

Micros.: The starch or flour of wheat, frequently used in the adulteration of mustard, pepper, &c. It can be readily identified by the microscope, the larger granules being round and slightly flattened on one side, the smaller ones, when examined by a high power, being distinctly angular. Each granule has a hilum, or central spot, and many of the larger ones exhibit faintly marked concentric rings.



Wheat-starch. (Magnified 100 diameters.)

whēat'-ēar, s. [Etym. doubtful. Some connect the name with A. S. *hwæt*=keen, a supposed keenness of hearing being suggested by the decided markings of the feathers near the auditory apertures. Halliwell gives Linc. *whitter*=to complain. Smollett (*Travels*, lett. iii.) says the name is corrupted from *white-arse*, which is supported by the French name *cul blanc*, and the English names *White-tail*, *White-rump*.]

Ornith.: *Saxicola oenanthe*; called also the Fal-low-chat and Fal-low-finch. A well-known European singing-bird. Length about six inches; upper parts light silver-gray, with patch of white on rump; quill-feathers, coverts, middle tail-feathers, and tips of rectrices (which are white), deep black; black streak from edge of beak to ear, enveloping the eye and spreading to ear-coverts; breast, orange-buff; belly, white.

"The wheatear is another early visitor. It is supposed to be the Laureate's 'sea-blue bird of March,' but I believe he has never spoken conclusively on the point."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

whēat'-ēn, *adj.* [Eng. *wheat*; -en.] Made of wheat; obtained from wheat.

"His diet was of wheaten bread,
And milk, and oats, and straw."

Cowper: Epitaph on a Hare.

whēat'-on, v. i. [From Dr. Wheaton, a post surgeon formerly at West Point military academy.] To sham sickness; to deceitfully appear at surgeon's call. (Confined to West Point academy.)

Whēat'-stōne, s. [See def.] Sir C. Wheatstone, the electrician (1802-75).

Wheatstone's bridge, s. [ELECTRIC-BRIDGE.]

***wheder**, *pron. or conj.* [WHETHER.]

whēē'-dle, v. t. & i. [According to Skeat, probably for *weedle*, from Ger. *wedeln*=to wag the tail, to fan, from *wedel*=a fan, a tail, a brush; M. H. Ger. *wadel*; O. H. Ger. *wadol*=a tail.]

A. Transitive:

1. To entice with soft words; to gain over by coaxing and flattery; to coax, to cajole, to flatter.

"A fox stood licking of his lips at the cock, and wheedling him to get him down."—*L'Estrange: Fables*.

2. To gain or procure by flattery or coaxing.

"I have already a deed of settlement of the best part of her estate, which I wheedled out of her; and that you shall partake at least."—*Congreve: Way of the World*, iii.

3. To gain from by coaxing or flattery. (Followed by *out* before the thing gained.)

"He wheedled Tillotson out of some money."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. Intrans.: To flatter, to coax, to cajole.

"A laughing, toying, wheedling, whim'ring she."

Rowe: Jane Shore, i.

whēē'-dle, s. [WHEEDLE; v.] Enticement, coaxing, flattery.

whēēd'-lēr, s. [Eng. *wheel(e)*; v.; -er.] One who wheedles, coaxes, or cajoles.

whēēd'-līng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [WHEEDLE, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: Coaxing, flattering, cajoling.

"By murmur'ing, wheedling, stratagem, and force."

Pope: Wife of Bath, 163.

whēēd'-līng-lŷ, *adv.* [English *wheeling*; -ly.] In a wheeling manner; with coaxing or flattery.

"Can't you do nothing for him?" she said wheedlingly."—*J. S. Le Fanu: In a Glass Darkly*, i. 243.

whēēl, ***weol**, ***wheele**, s. [A. S. *hweōl*, *hweohl*, *hweowol*; cogn. with Dut. *wiel*; Icel. *hjól*; Dan. *hjul*; Sw. *hjul*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A circular frame or solid disc turning on an axis. The essential feature of a wheel is rotation, partial or entire. Its motion may be intermittent, oscillatory, or continuous. Its form may be circular or otherwise; its contour regular or irregular. Its function may be to transmit motion or to modify it. Its application may necessitate cogs of a given form, or it may be smooth, its surface being free from contact with other portions of the machine. It may be hollow, for the conveyance or measurement of fluids; or it may be the means of propulsion of fluids; or conversely it may be propelled by them. It may form a support, and, by rotation, be made effective in assisting transportation. As used for vehicles, the wheel has a wooden or cast-iron hub (nave), wrought-iron tire, and wrought-iron or wooden spokes. The felly has holes flaring to the outside, so as to hold the ends of the spokes, which have heads to fit the openings. The inner ends of the spokes pass through the outer rim of the hub, and when of iron are secured by nuts. The insertion of the spokes in circles near the ends of the hubs gives them an extended base or bearing, and strengthens the wheel against lateral strain. Wheels receive different names according to the

purpose for which they are used; as, *balance-wheel*, *cog-wheel*, *crown-wheel*, *fly-wheel*, *paddle-wheel*, *pinion-wheel*, *scape-wheel*, *tread-wheel*, *turbine*, &c., which will be found described under their respective heads.

2. A machine for spinning yarn or thread; a spinning-wheel (q. v.).

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. An apparatus, machine, instrument, or other object having a wheel-like shape, or the essential feature of which is a wheel; as—

(1) The revolving disc used by potters in modeling; a potter's wheel.

(2) An instrument of torture formerly used for criminals of the most atrocious class. In some places it consisted of a carriage-wheel, on which the criminal was placed with his face upward, and his legs and arms extended along the spokes. On the wheel being moved round, the executioner broke the victim's limbs by successive blows with a hammer or iron bar, and after a more or less protracted interval put an end to his sufferings by two or three severe blows, called *coups de grâce* (mercystrokes) on the chest or stomach, or by strangling him. In Germany its use lingered down to the commencement of the nineteenth century.

"Let them pull all about mine ears, present me
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses' heels."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

* (3) A circular body, a disc, an orb.

* (4) A carriage, a chariot.

"A carbuncle of Phœbus' wheel."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(5) A bicycle.

"Gen. Brooke was pleased with the demonstration of the utility of the wheel for courier purposes and will recommend it to the War Department and advocate a special corps of bicycle riders for each department."—*Chicago Record*.

¶ 5. A circular motion; a revolution; rotation, circumgyration.

"According to the common vicissitude and wheel of things, the proud and the insolent, after long trampling upon others, come at length to be trampled upon themselves."—*South*.

6. One of the attributes of Fortune as the emblem of mutability.

"The giddy round of Fortune's wheel."

Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

* 7. The burden or refrain of a ballad.

"You must sing a-down, a-down,
An you call him a-down-a.
O, how the wheel becomes it!"

Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

II. Technically:

1. *Naut.*: A tiller-wheel; a steering-wheel (q. v.).
2. *Pyrotechnics*: A firework of a circular shape, which, while burning, revolves on an axis by the action of the escaping gas.

¶ 1. *To break upon the wheel*: To subject to the punishment described under WHEEL, s., I. 4. (2).

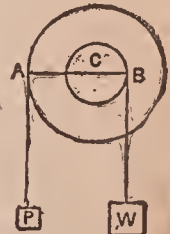
2. *To break a fly (butterfly, &c.) on the wheel*:

(1) To subject to a punishment out of all proportion to the gravity of the offense and importance of the offender.

(2) To employ great means or exertions for trifling ends.

3. *To put one's shoulder to the wheel*: [SHOULDER, subst.].

4. *Wheel and axle*: A modification of the lever (q. v.), and one of the mechanical powers. Its most simple form is a cylindrical axle, on which a concentric wheel is firmly fastened, the whole being suspended horizontally. When this power is employed to raise heavy weights, the weight is attached to a rope wound round the axle, and the power applied to a rope placed in the grooved rim of the wheel, or to a handle fixed at right angles to the rim of the wheel, for which an ordinary winch may be substituted. From the diagram it will be seen that this machine is a lever, the extremities of which are not points as in the normal form [LEVER, s.], but the circumference of the circles (the wheel and the axle), whose radii are C A, C B respectively. Hence the power and the weight are not attached to particular points in these circumferences, but to cords wound round them; and the imaginary simple lever A B (formed by joining the points A, B, where the cords become tangents to the circles) remains unaltered in position and magnitude. The conditions of equilibrium are that $P \times C A = W \times C B$; or, since the circumferences of circles are proportional to their radii, that $P : W ::$ circumference of the axle : the circumference of the wheel (or, if a winch is employed, the circumference of the revolution described by the power).



Transverse
Section of
Wheel and
Axle.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**çian**, -**tian** = **şan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **şhūn**; -**çtion**, -**şion** = **zhūn**. -**tious**, -**çious**, -**sious** = **şhūs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

5. *Wheel of life*: [ZOETROPE.]
 6. *Wheels within wheels*: A complication of circumstances, motives, influences, or the like.
 7. *To grease the wheels*: To attain one's end by bribery.

wheel-animalcules, *s. pl.* [ROTIFERA.]

wheel-band, *s.* The tire of a wheel.

"Dispurpled from the horses' hoofs and from the *wheel-band's* beat." Chapman: *Homer's Iliad*, xi. 466.

wheel-barometer, *s.* [BAROMETER.]

wheel-barrow, ***wheele-barrow**, *s.* A sort of hand-machine, consisting of a frame with two handles or trams, and frequently a box, supported on a single wheel and rolled by a single individual.

"Who [Flemmings] had brought their horses and carts, and *wheele-barrowes*, and planks for their barrowes to runne vpon."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 693.

‡ **Wheelbarrow boat**: A stern-wheel steamboat, such as is used on shallow Western rivers.

wheel-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: One of the many popular names of the Goatsucker (*Caprimulgus europæus*). It has reference to the fancied resemblance of the note of the bird to the noise of a spinning-wheel.

wheel-boat, *s.* A boat with wheels, to be used either on water or on inclined planes or railways.

wheel-bug, *s.* [ARILUS.]

wheel-carriage, *s.* A carriage moved on wheels, as a coach, gig, wagon, cart, railway carriage, &c.

wheel-chair, *subst.* A bath-chair; an invalid's chair.

wheel-coulter, *s.*

Agric.: A sharp-edged wheel running in advance of the breast of the plow, to cut the sod or weeds in the line of the furrow.

wheel-cutting, *s.* The operation of cutting the teeth in the wheels used by watch and clock makers, and for other mechanical purposes.

wheel-fire, *s.* A fire encompassing a crucible without touching it.

wheel-guard plate, *s.*

Ordn.: An iron guard on each side of the stock of a field or siege gun-carriage, to prevent its being chafed by the wheels when turning. Used also on carriages.

wheel-horse, *s.* The same as WHEELER.

"The *wheel-horse* rider of one of the captured Federal teams took in the situation at a glance."—Field, Sept. 4, 1886.

wheel-house, *s.*

Nautical: A kind of round house, built over the steering-wheel in large ships, for the shelter of the steersman.

wheel-jack, *s.* A lifting-jack with a low toe, to catch beneath the tire of a wheel.

wheel-lathe, *subst.* A lathe for turning railway-wheels and other large work.

wheel-lock, *s.*

*1. *Firearms*: A form of lock consisting of a furrowed wheel of steel, whose friction against a piece of flint produced sparks which ignited the priming.

2. *Locksmithing*: A letter-lock (q. v.).

wheel-ore, *s.* [Ger. *rädelerz*.]

Min.: A name given by the miners of Kapnik, Hungary, to a variety of Bournonite (q. v.) occurring in wheel-like groups of crystals.

wheel-pit, *s.* A walled hole for the heavy fly-wheel of a train of rolls, &c.

wheel-plow, *s.*

1. A plow supported in part by a wheel or wheels as a gauge of depth.

2. A plow with a wheel in the space between the landside and mold-board, and reducing the friction of the plow by bearing the weight.

wheel-race, *subst.* The place in which a water-wheel is fixed.

wheel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope rove through a block on each side of the deck, and led round the barrel of the steering-wheel to assist in steering. Chains are now much more commonly used for the purpose.

wheel-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a wheel; rotate (q. v.).

wheel-swarf, *s.* A clayey cement or putty, made from the dust derived from abrasion of the grindstones, and used in furnaces where steel is manufactured for coating the layers of iron and charcoal.

wheel-tire, *s.* The iron band which encircles a wooden wheel. [TIRE (2), *s.*]

wheel-train, *s.* A number of wheels so arranged that the revolution of one causes the revolution of all.

wheel-window, *s.*

Gothic Arch.: A circular window with radiating mullions resembling the spokes of a wheel. [ROSE-WINDOW.]

wheel-work, *s.* The combination of wheels which communicate motion to one another in machinery, the motion being communicated from the one wheel to the other by belts or straps passing over the circumferences of both, or by teeth cut in those circumferences and working in one another, or by cogs. The most familiar examples of wheel-work are to be found in clocks and watches.

***wheel-worn**, *a.* Worn by the action or traffic of wheeled vehicles.

"The chariots bounding in her *wheel-worn* streets."

Cowper: *Expostulation*, 21.

wheel, *v. t. & i.* [WHEEL (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to turn on an axis, pivot, center, or the like; to cause to revolve or rotate; to give a circular motion to; to turn round; to whirl.

2. To convey on wheels, or in a vehicle mounted on wheels; as, to *wheel* a load of hay, earth, &c.

3. To make or perform in a circle; to give a circular direction to.

"The fierce malicious foe,

Wheeling round his watchful flight."

Cowper: *Olney Hymns*, xxiv.

4. To provide or furnish with a wheel or wheels; as, to *wheel* a cart.

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn on, or as on, an axis; to revolve, to rotate.

"The moon carried about the earth always shows the same face to us, not once *wheeling* upon her own center."—Bentley.

2. To change direction; as though by moving on an axis or pivot.

"Thus step by step, where'er the Trojan *wheel'd*,

There swift Achilles compass'd round the field."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 249.

3. To make a circular or spiral flight.

"The sea-bird *wheeling* round it, with the din

Of wings." Longfellow: *The Lighthouse*.

4. To ride a bicycle or tricycle.

"One young girl . . . was attended by a youth on a bicycle, who *wheeled* attentively at her side."—*Century Magazine*, Sept., 1884, p. 643.

*5. To roll forward or along.

"Thunder mixed with hail,

Hail mixed with fire, must rend the Egyptian sky,

And *wheel* on the earth, devouring where it rolls."

Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 183.

*6. To turn or change in opinion; to take a different side or course.

"In the change at the Restoration, they *wheel'd* about and acted like Proteus."—Wood: *Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

*7. To fetch or compass; hence, to wander about.

"I was forced to *wheel*

Three or four miles about."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 6.

wheel'-age (age as *îg*), *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; -age.] Duty or toll paid for wheeled vehicles passing over certain ground.

wheeled, *adj.* [English *wheel*, *s.*; -ed.] Having wheels; conveyed or supported on wheels.

"At all times elaborate exhibitions are made on *wheeled* vehicles."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1880, p. 611.

wheel'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *v.*; -er.]

1. One who wheels.

*2. One who makes wheels; a wheelwright.

3. A wheel-horse, or the horse next the wheels of a carriage.

4. A worker on sewed muslin.

wheel'-ër-ite, *s.* [After Lieut. G. M. Wheeler; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A resin occurring in lignite beds of Cretaceous age in northern New Mexico. A mean of two analyses yielded: Carbon, 72.97; hydrogen, 7.92; agreeing with the formula $n(C_5H_5O)$, where n equals 5 or 6.

***wheel'-ër-ÿ**, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; -ery.] Circumgyration, revolution.

"With curlings and . . . twirls and *wheeleries*,"

Barham: *Ingoldsby Legends; The Truants*.

wheel'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WHEEL, *v.*]

A. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

B. As subst.: The act or practice of riding a bicycle or tricycle.

wheel'-less, *a.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; -less.] Destitute of wheels; without wheels.

"The broken-down, *wheelless*, shaftless buggies."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

wheel'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; and *man*.] One who uses a bicycle or tricycle; a cyclist.

wheel'-wôman, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; and *man*.] A woman who rides a wheel; a woman cyclist.

wheel'-wright (*gh* silent), ***wheele-wright**, *s.* [Eng. *wheel*, and *wright*.] A man whose occupation is to make wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheel'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *wheel*, *s.*; -y.] Circular; suitable for rotation.

"Give a *wheelly* form

To the expected grinder."—J. Phillips: *Cider*, ii.

wheên, *s.* [A. S. *hwéne*, *hwéne*.] A parcel; a number of persons or things; a quantity. (*Scotch*.)

"I have six terriers at hame, forbye twa couple of slow-hunds, five grews, and a *wheên* other dogs."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

wheêze, *s.* [WHEEZE, *v.*] A joke, anecdote, or dialogue not strictly connected with a piece that is being played, but introduced by an actor sometimes with the assistance and for the benefit of others. Applied also to the dialogues between the songs at negro-minstrel entertainments, and to the jokes of circus clowns. (*Eng. Theat. slang*.)

"The man who propounds conundrums to puzzle 'Bruder Bones,' and puts on the most solemn air of attention while the comic men spin out their '*wheezes*.'"—*Referee*, May 1, 1887.

wheêze, ***whes-en**, *v. i.* [A. S. *hwésan*; cf. *Icel. hvæsa*=to hiss; Danish *hvæse*=to hiss, to wheeze. Prob. akin to *weasand*, *whisper*, and *whistle*.] To breathe hard and with an audible sound, as a person affected with asthma.

"Catarrhs, loads o' gravel i' the back, lethargies, cold palsies, raw eyes, dirt-rotten livers, *wheezing* lungs."—Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1.

wheêz'-ÿ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *wheez*(e); -y.]

A. As adj.: Affected with or characterized by wheezing. (Used either of a person or of his voice.)

B. As subst.: A free translation of *Vindémiaire* (Vintage), the first month of the French Republican year.

whêft, *s.* [WAFT, *s.*, II.]

whêlk (1), *s.* [A dimin. from *wheel* (2) (q. v.).]

1. A small pustule or pimple, especially on the face; an eruptive protuberance; any similar protuberance.

"His face is all bubukles and *whelks*, and knobs, and flames o' fire."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

2. The skin disease technically known as Acne or Lycosis.

whêlk, (2), ***wilk**, ***wylke**, *s.* [A. S. *willoc*, *weoluc*, *weluc*; allied to *wealcan*=to roll, to walk (q. v.). Named from its convoluted shell. (*Skeat*).]

Zoölogy:

1: A popular name for any species of the genus *Buccinum* (q. v.); specif., the Common Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*). It is one of the commonest mollusks of the northern parts of the northern hemisphere, occurring from low-water mark to 100 fathoms. Shell grayish or brownish-white, with numerous raised ridges and spiral striae. The whelk is much used as an article of food by the poorer classes; it is boiled and eaten with vinegar and pepper. Common on the North American coasts.

2. The Periwinkle. (In this sense the spelling is generally *Wilk*.) [LITTORINA, PERIWINKLE, 1.]

whelk-tingle, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Nassa reticulata*, the Dog-whelk. These Gasteropods bore into shells of oysters with their rasp-like tongues, and do great damage to the beds.

whêlked, *a.* [Eng. *whelk* (1), *s.*; -ed.] Marked with whelks or protuberances.

"Horns *whelked* and waved like th' enridged sea."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

whêlk'-ÿ, *a.* [Eng. *whelk* (2), *s.*; -y.] Shelly; in the shell.

"Ne ought the *whelky* pearles esteemeth hee."

Spenser: *Virgil's Gnat*.

whêlm, ***whelm-en**, ***whelm-yn**, *v. t. & i.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *whelven*, *hwelwe*=to overwhelm; cf. Dan. *hvælve*=to arch to vault over. The final *m* is due to the fact that *whelm*, verb, is really formed from a substantive *whelm*; and the substantive *whelm* stands for *whelfm*, which was simply unpronounceable, so that the *f* was perforce dropped. (*Skeat*).]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To overwhelm, to engulf, to submerge; to cover by immersion in something that envelops on all sides.

"She is my prize, or ocean *whelm* than all!"

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

*2. To throw or place over, so as to cover.

"No bodie lighteth a candle (saith he) and hideth it in a priue derke corner, or couereth it by *whelming* a bushell ouer it."—Udall: *Luke* xi.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrck, whô, sôn; mâte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

II. Fig.: To overwhelm, to brush, to ruin, to destroy.

"Some accidental gust of opposition . . .
O'erturns the fabric of presumptuous reason,
And whelms the swelling architect beneath it."
Johnson: *Irene*, ii. 3.

***B. Intransitive:**

1. To overturn.

2. To swell up, to boil up.

"The water is euer fresh and newe
That whelmeth vp, with waues bright."
Rosaunt of the Rose.

3. To rise round so as to submerge or engulf.

"The waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

whēlp, *whelpe, subst. [A. S. *hwelp*; cogn. with Dut. *welp*; Icel. *hvelpr*; Dan. *hvalp*; Sw. *valp*; Old Swed. *hwalp*; M. H. Ger. *welf*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) The young of a dog; a pup; a puppy.

"The rest in shape a beagle's whelp throughout."
Dryden: *Cock and Fox*, 120.

(2) The young of a beast of prey.

"A bear robbed of her whelps."—2 Samuel xvii. 8.

2. Fig.: A son; a young man. (Used in contempt or sportiveness.)

"Two of thy whelps, fell curs of bloody kind."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, ii. 3.

II. Nautical:

*1. A species of ship, probably of a small kind.

"Aboard one of the king's ships called the ninth whelp."
—Brereton: *Travels*, p. 164.

2. One of the inclined bars on a capstan or windlass, upon which the hawser or cable is wound.

whēlp, v. i. & t. [WHELP, s.]

A. Intransitive: To bring forth young. (Said of bitches and some beasts of prey.)

"A lioness hath whelped in the streets,
And graves have yawn'd."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 2.

B. Trans.: To bring forth, as a bitch or lioness does; hence to bring forth or produce. (Said in contempt.)

"Thou hast whelped a dog."
Shakesp.: *Timon*, ii. 2.

whēlp'-less, adj. [Eng. *whelp*, s.; -less.] Having no whelps; deprived of her whelps.

"The living fire
That haunts the tigress in her whelpless ire."
Byron: *Lara*, ii. 25.

whēn, *whan, *whanne, *whenne, adv. [A. S. *hwanne*, *hwonne*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wan*; Goth. *hwan*; O. H. Ger. *hwanne*; Ger. *wann*. Originally a case of the interrogative pronoun, *hwā*=who; cf. Goth. *hwana*, accus. masc. of *hwas*=who; Lat. *quoniam*=when, from *quis*=who.]

1. At what or which time. (Used interrogatively.)

"When shall these things be?"—Matthew xxiv. 3.

2. At what or which time. (Not interrogatively), as, I do not know when he will come.

3. At the time that; at or just after the moment that. (Used relatively.)

"He hath it when he cannot use it."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 852.

4. At which time (the subordinate clause being logically the main proposition).

"The time was once when thou unurg'd would'st vow."
Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

5. At the same time that; while; while on the contrary; while, instead, whereas. (Used in the manner of a conjunction to introduce an adversative clause or a phrase implying a contrast.)

"You rub the sore
When you should bring the plaster."
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

6. Which time; then. (Used elliptically as a substantive, and preceded by *since* or *till*.)

"Till when go seek thy fortune."
Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, v. 6.

*7. Elliptically used as an exclamation of impatience.

"Then! Lucius, when! awake, I say!"
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

¶ **Wh** was formerly often followed by *as* and *that*, without any real change in the meaning. In the case of *as* the two words were often spelled as one. [HENAS.]

"W^h as his mother Mary was espoused to Joseph."—*Math* i. 18.

wj *y'-ās, adv.* [Eng. *when*, and *as*.]

1. . hen.

"Whenas the Palmer came in hall."
Scott: *Marmion*, i. 28.

*2. Whereas.

"Whenas if they would inquire into themselves they would find no such matter."—Barrow.

whēnce, *whennes, *whens, adv. [From A. S. *hwanan*, *hwanon*=whence, with the adverbial suff. -es, as in *twice* (=twies), *needs* (*nedes*), hence (=hennes), from A. S. *heonan*=hence.]

1. From what place. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whence come you?"—Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 1.

2. From what or which source, origin, cause, premises, antecedents, principles, parts, or the like; how. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whence hath this man this wisdom?"—Matthew xiii. 54.

3. From which place.

"Go . . .
To Rome, whens that she came."
Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

4. From which source, origin, cause, premises, antecedents, principles, facts, or the like.

"I have shown whence the understanding may get all the ideas it has."—Locke.

5. For which cause; wherefore.

"Recent urine, distilled with a fixed alkali, is turned into an alkaline nature; whence alkaline salts, taken into a human body, have the power of turning its benign salts into fiery and volatile."—Arbuthnot: *On Aliments*.

¶ (1) **From whence:** A pleonastic expression often met with in literature, and rather more emphatic than the simple whence.

"From whence come wars and fightings among ye?"—James iv. 1.

(2) **Of whence:** A pleonastic expression equivalent to whence.

"He ask'd his guide,
What and of whence was he who press'd the hero's side?"
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, vi. 1, 192.

***whēnce'-fōrth, adv.** [Eng. *whence*, and *forth*.] Forth from which place.

"Whenceforth issues a warlike steed in sight."
Spenser: *Mutopotmos*.

whēnce-sō-ēv'-ēr, whēnce-sō-e'ēr, adv. [Eng. *whence*; so, and ever.] From what place soever; from what cause or source soever.

"To these emotions, whencesoe'er they come . . .
I would give utterance."
Wordsworth: *Recluse*.

***whēnc-ēv'-ēr, adv.** [Eng. *whence*, and *ever*.] Whencesoever.

whēn-ēv'-ēr, whēn-e'ēr, adv. [English *when*, and *ever*.] At what ever time; at what time soever.

***whennes, adv.** [WHENCE.]

whēn-sō-ēv'-ēr, adv. [English *when*; so, and ever.] At what time soever; whenever.

"Whensoever ye will, ye may do them good."—Mark xiv. 7.

***wher, adv. or conj.** [See def.] A contracted form of *whether* (q. v.). (Wycliffe: *John* vii.)

whêre, *wher, adv. [A. S. *hwar*, *hwær*, a derivative of *hwā*=who; cogn. with Dut. *waar*; Iceland. *hvar*; Dan. *hvor*; Swedish *hvar*; O. H. Ger. *hwār*; M. H. Ger. *wār*; *wā*; Ger. *wo*; Goth. *hwar*.]

1. At or in which place. (Used interrogatively.)

"Where am I?"—Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 493.

2. In what position, situation, circumstances, or the like. (Used interrogatively.)

3. At or in which place. (Used relatively.)

"I know where you are."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 2.

4. In what case, position, circumstances, or the like. (Used relatively.)

5. To which place, whither. (Used interrogatively.)

"Where runn'st thou so fast?"—Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iii. 2.

6. Whither. (Used relatively.)

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not where."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

7. Wherever.

"Attend me where I wheel."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 7.

*8. Whereas. (Used as a conjunction.)

"And where thou now exactest the penalty . . .

Thou wilt not only loose the forfeiture."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

9. From what place or source; whence.

"Where have you this? 'Tis false!"

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

¶ (1) **Where** is sometimes found used as a substantive=place, situation, position, &c.

"Thou lovest here, a better where to find."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

(2) **Where** is largely compounded with prepositions, as *whereby*, *wherein*, &c.

whêre'-a-bōut, adv. [Eng. *where*, and *about*.]

1. About or near where; near what or which place. (Used interrogatively), as, *Whereabout* did you drop it?

2. Near what or which place. (Used relatively.)

"It is one, said he, that comes from *whereabout* I dwelt."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

*3. Concerning which; about which; on what purpose; why.

"Let no man know anything of the business *whereabout* I send thee."—1 Samuel xxi. 2.

¶ **Whereabout** is frequently used as a substantive.

"Hear not my steps, which way they walk, for fear
The very stones prate of my *whereabout*."
Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, ii. 1.

whêre'-a-bōuts, adv. [Eng. *whereabout*, with the adverbial suff. -s.] Near what or which place; *whereabout*. (Used interrogatively, relatively, or as a substantive, in the same manner as *whereabout*.)

whêre-ās', conj. [Eng. *where*, and *as*.]

1. While on the contrary; the fact or case really being that; while in fact.

"Are not those found to be the greatest zealots who are most notoriously ignorant? *whereas* true zeal should always begin with true knowledge."—Sprat: *Sermons*.

2. The thing being so that; considering that things are so. Implying an admission of facts, sometimes followed by a different statement, and sometimes by inferences or something consequent, as in the law style, where a preamble introduces a law.

"Whereas wars are generally causes of poverty, the special nature of this war with Spain, if made by sea, is likely to be a lucrative war."—Bacon.

*3. Where. (In this sense often written as two words.)

"At last he spide, *whereas* that wofull squire

. . . Lay tombled in the mire."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 45.

whêre-āt', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *at*.]

*1. At what. (Used interrogatively; as, *Whereat* are you offended?)

2. At which. (Used relatively.)

"Whereat she wonder'd much."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. iv. 18.

whêre-by', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *by*.]

1. By what. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whereby shall I know this?"—Luke i. 18.

2. By which. (Used relatively.)

"The means *whereby* I live."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

whêr-e'ēr', adv. [See def.] A contracted form of *wherever* (q. v.).

whêre'-före, adv. & conj. [Eng. *where*, and *for*.]

A. As adverb:

1. For what or which reason; why. (Used interrogatively.)

"Wherefore hast thou rent thy clothes?"—2 Kings v. 8.

2. For which reason. (Used relatively.)

"Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them."—Matt. vii. 20.

3. For what purpose; why.

"Wherefore was I born?"

Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, ii. 3.

B. As conj.: Accordingly; so; in consequence of which.

¶ **Wherefore** is sometimes used as a substantive=a reason why.

"Dispute learnedly the whys and *wherefores*."

Beaumont & Fletcher: *Rule a Wife, &c.*, iii.

whêre-in', *wher-in, adv. [Eng. *where*, and *in*.]

1. In what time, place, respect, &c. (Used interrogatively.)

"Wherein have you been galled by the king?"

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

2. In which; in which thing, time, respect, book, &c. (Used relatively.)

"Hath for him selfe his chare araid

Wherin he wolde ride."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

whêre-in-tō', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *into*.]

1. Into what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Into which. (Used relatively.)

"Where's the palace *whereinto* foul things

Sometimes intrude not?"

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

***whêre'-ness, subst.** [Eng. *where*; -ness.] The quality or state of having a place or position; ubication.

"A point hath no dimensions, but only a *whereness*, and is next to nothing."—Grew: *Cosmologia*.

bēil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhīn, bench; go, gem; thīn, thīs; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -slous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

whêre-ôf' (f as v), *wher-off, adv. [English *where*, and *of*.]

1. Of what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whereof are you made?"—*Shakesp.: Sonnet 53*.

2. Of which. (Used relatively.)

"Who at his hand
Have nothing merited, nor can perform
Aught *whereof* he hath need."

Milton: P. L., iv. 419.

whêre-ôn', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *on*.]

1. On what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whereon do you look?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

2. On which. (Used relatively.)

"Infected be the air *whereon* they ride."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***whêre-ôut'**, adv. [Eng. *where*, and *out*.]

1. Out of which or what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Out of which. (Used relatively.)

"Where no leaf blooms or blushes
Save this *whereout* she crushes
For dead men deadly wine."

A. C. Swinburne: Garden of Proserpine.

***whêre-sô'**, adv. [English *where*, and *so*.] The same as **WHERESOEVER** (q. v.).

whêre-sô-e-êr', adv. [See def.] A contracted form of **WHERESOEVER** (q. v.).

whêre-sô-êv'-êr', adv. [English *where*; *so*, and *ever*.]

1. In what place soever; in whatever place.

"Conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin, *wheresoe'er* they rove."

Milton: P. R., iii. 79.

*2. To what place soever; whithersoever.

"The noise pursues me *wheresoe'er* I go."

Dryden: (Todd)

***whêre-through'** (*gh* silent), adv. [Eng. *where*, and *through*.] Through which; by reason of which.

"Deep double shells *wherethrough* the eye-flower peers."

A. C. Swinburne: Rondel.

whêre-tô', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *to*.]

1. To what; to what end. (Used interrogatively.)

"Whereto tends all this?"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. To which. (Used relatively.)

"Whereto we have already attained."—*Phil.* iii. 16.

***whêre-ün-tîl'**, adv. [Eng. *where*, and *until*.] Whereunto; to what.

"We know it *whereuntil* it doth amount."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

whêre-ün-tô', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *unto*.]

1. To what; to what end or purpose. (Used interrogatively.)

2. To which; after which. (Used interrogatively.)

whêre-ûp-ôn', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *upon*.]

1. Upon; after or in consequence of what. (Used interrogatively.)

2. Upon which (thing).

3. In consequence of or immediately after which.

"The townsmen mutinied, and sent to Essex; *whereupon* he came thither."—*Clarendon*.

whêr-êv'-êr', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *ever*.] At or in whatever place.

"Fear not that time, *where'er* we rove,
Or absence, shall abate my love."

Cowper: To Delia.

whêre-wîth', adv. [Eng. *where*, and *with*.]

1. With what or which. (Used interrogatively.)

"*Wherewith* shall I save Israel?"—*Judges* vi. 15.

2. With which. (Used relatively.)

"The love *wherewith* thou hast loved me."—*John* xvii. 26.

whêre-wîth-âl', adv. & conj. [Eng. *where*, and *withal*.]

A. As adv.: With which or what; wherewith.

"*Wherewithal* shall we be clothed?"—*Matthew* vi. 21.

B. As conj.: Upon which; whereupon.

"*Wherewithal* unto the hartes forest he fleeth."

Wyat: The Lover for Shame-fastness, &c.

¶ Often used substantively with the definite article in the sense of means, and especially of pecuniary means.

"M. —, however, had not the *wherewithal* to furnish a marriage portion of seven camels."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***whêrne**, s. [QUERN.] A handmill.

"Her hands are on the *wherne*, and her fingers on the distaff."—*Dr. Clarke: Sermons*, p. 472.

***whêr'-rêt'**, ***whîr'-rêt'**, v. t. [A freq. of *whir* (q. v.).]

1. To hurry, to trouble, to tease.

"Don't keep *wherretting* me with your nonsense."—*Bickerstaff: Love in a Village*, i. 5.

2. To give a blow on the ear to.

***whêr'-rêt'**, ***whîr'-rêt'**, subst. [WHERRET, v.] A blow or box on the ear.

"How meekly

This other fellow here receives his *whirrit*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valor, iv.

whêr'-rÿ (1), ***wher-y**, ***whir-ry**, s. [Icel. *hverfr* = shift, crank (said of a ship); Norw. *hverv* = crank, unsteady, swift, from Icel. *hverfa* (p. t. *hvarf*) = to turn.]

1. A light, shallow boat, seated for passengers, and plying on rivers.

"James was conveyed to Millbank, where he crossed the Thames in a *wherry*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. A light, half-decked fishing vessel used in different parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

whêr'-rÿ (2), s. [Wel. *chwerw* = bitter.] A liquor made from the pulp of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed. (Sometimes called *Crab-wherry*.) (*Prov.*)

whêr'-rÿ-man, s. [Eng. *wherry* (1), and *man*.] One who rows a wherry.

***whêrve**, subst. [A. S. *hweorfan* = to roll.] A balance (?).

"So fine, so round, and even a thread she [the spider] spins, hanging thereunto herself, and using the weight of her owne bodie instead of a *whereve*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xi., ch. xxiv.

whêt', ***whette**, ***whet-ten**, v. t. [A. S. *hwettan* = to sharpen, from *hwat* = keen, bold, brave, from O. Sax. *hwat* = sharp, keen; cogn. with Dut. *wetten* = to sharpen; Icel. *hvetja* = to sharpen, to encourage, from *hvatr* = bold, active, vigorous; Sw. *vättja* = to whet; Ger. *wetzen*; O. H. Ger. *hwazan*, from *hwas* = sharp.]

1. Literally:

(1) To sharpen; to make sharp by rubbing on a stone or similar substance.

"The bows they bend, and the knives they *whet*."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 25.

(2) To rub with or on a stone or similar substance for the purpose of sharpening.

(3) To sharpen generally.

"Here roams the wolf, the eagle *whets* his beak."

Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 42.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To make sharp, keen, or eager; to excite, to stimulate.

"The usual prefaces amongst such people to *whet* each other's courage."—*Clarendon: Religion and Policy*, ch. ix.

* (2) To provoke; to make angry or acrimonious.

"Since Cassius first did *whet* me against Cæsar."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

*¶ To whet on, To whet forward: To urge on; to instigate.

"*Whet* on Warwick to this enterprise."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., i. 2.

whêt, s. [WHET, v.]

1. The act of whetting or sharpening by friction.

2. Something which whets or stimulates the appetite.

"An iv'ry table is a certain *whet*;

You would not think how heartily he'll eat."

Dryden: Juvenal xi.

whêth'-êr', ***weth-er**, ***whed-ir**, pron., adj., & conj. [A. S. *hwæðer* = which of two; cogn. with Icel. *hvarr*; M. H. Ger. *weder*; O. H. Ger. *hwedar*; Goth. *hwathar*. Formed with comparative suffix from *hwá* = who.]

A. As pron.: Which of two; which one of two. (Used interrogatively and relatively.)

"*Whether* of those twain did the will of his father?"—*Matthew* xxi. 31.

***B. As adj.**: Which of two.

"And so wrought,

That when the father him bethought,

And sighe to *whether* side it drough."

Gower: C. A., ii.

C. As conjunction:

*1. Used as the sign of a question.

"*Whether* is not this the sone of a carpenter?"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiii.

2. Which of two or more alternatives; used to introduce the first of a series of alternative clauses, the succeeding clause or clauses being connected by *or* or by *whether*.

"Thou shalt speak my words unto them, *whether* they will hear, or *whether* they will forbear."—*Ezekiel*, ii. 7.

¶ (1) Sometimes the correlative clause is simply a negative.

"You have said; but *whether* wisely or no, let the forest judge."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

(2) In many cases, where the second of two alternatives is the mere negative of the first, the second is omitted, and *whether* stands without any correlative, and has simply the force of *if*.

¶ *Whether* or no: In either alternative; as, I will go *whether* or no.

***whêth'-êr'**, adv. [WHITHER.]

whêth'-êr-ing, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The retention of the after-birth in cows.

whêt'-île, s. [See def.]

Ornith.: A woodpecker (q. v.).

"In some counties a Woodpecker is called a '*Whetile*,' and in others a '*Woodwale*,'—two words which seem to have the same derivation. The first has been supposed to be merely a corruption of whittle—a knife—formerly written '*whytel*'; but a still more ancient form of this word is '*thwitel*,' which renders the conjecture very unlikely. On the other hand, '*Woodwale*,' or '*Woodwall*,' may be traced from '*Witwall*,' as found in *Hollyband's Dictionary*—cognate with the Low-Dutch *Weedwael*, and the Old-German *Wittevaal* . . . of which *Whetile* is but an easy corruption; and it is certain that, whatever the second syllable may mean, the first is only *wood*—in old Anglo-Saxon *widu* . . . In some form or other the word occurs not unfrequently in old poems."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 461, 462.

whêt'-sâw, s. [Eng. *whet*, and *saw*.]

Ornith.: *Sitta canadensis*, the white-breasted nuthatch.

whêt'-slâte, subst. [Eng. *whet*, verb, and *slate*.] [WHETSTONE, II.]

whêt'-stône, s. [A. S. *hwatstân*.] [WHET, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: A piece of stone, usually a rectangular slab, used for sharpening cutlery or tools. Scythe-stones are bellied, and taper toward the ends. Many varieties of stone, especially of the slaty kinds, are more or less perfectly adapted for the purpose. Some, however, are peculiarly suited for imparting a fine edge to tools, command a high price, and are generally used in the workshop as oilstones.

"I'd rather, I,

Be like a *whetstone*, that an edge can put

On steel, though't self be dull and cannot cut."

Ben Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

2. *Fig.*: Anything which sharpens, excites, or stimulates.

II. *Petrol.*: A siliceous clay-slate, compact and of homogeneous texture. Used for sharpening edge-tools. Called also *Whetslate* and *Whetstone-slate*.

¶ *To give the whetstone, To deserve the whetstone*: Old phrases, in which the whetstone is associated with lying, and regarded as the proper premium for accomplishment in that art.

whetstone-slate, s. [WHETSTONE, II.]

whêt'-têr, s. [Eng. *whet*, v.; -er.]

1. One who or that which whets, sharpens, or stimulates.

"The air upon Banstead Downs is nothing to it for a *whetter*; yet I never see it, but the spirit of famine appears to me."—*Congreve: Love for Love*, i.

*2. One who indulges in whets or drams; a tippler; a dram-drinker.

"The *whetter* is obliged to refresh himself every moment with a liquor as the snuff-taker with a powder."—*Steele: Tatler*, No. 141.

whew (ew as ū), *interj.* or s. [From the sound made.] A sound expressive of astonishment, aversion, or contempt.

"Lepel suppressed a *whew*."—*Hannay Singleton Fontenoy*.

whew-duck, s. [See extract under **WHEWER**.]

whew (ew as ū), v. i. [WHEW, *interj.*] To whistle with a shrill pipe, as plovers. (*Prov.*)

whew'-êll-ite (whew as hū), s. [After the late Prof. Whewell, of Cambridge; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A rare monoclinic mineral occurring in well-defined, mostly twinned crystals on calcite (q. v.), of unknown locality, though suggested by Quenstedt, from Hungary. Hardness, 2.5-2.75; luster, vitreous to sub-resinous; brittle; fracture, conchoidal. Composition, an oxalate of lime.

whew'-êr (ew as ū), s. [Eng. *whew*, v.; -er.]

Ornith.: The widgeon (q. v.).

"The note of the Widgeon is a shrill whistle, and in some parts of England it is in consequence called the *Whew-duck* and *Whewer*."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 400.

whey, s. [A. S. *hwæg*; cogn. with Dut. *hui*, *wei*; cf. *Wel. chwíg* = whey fermented with sour herbs.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The serum or watery part of milk separated from the more thick or coagulable part, especially in the process of making cheese, in which process the thick part is termed curd, and the thin whey. Various preparations of whey are medicinally used as sudorifics.

"In sight of the fields and castles which they regarded as their own, they had been glad to be invited by a peasant to partake of his *whey* and his potatoes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Chem.*: [SERUM, 2.]

whey-face, s. A pale-faced person. (Used in contempt.)

"What soldiers, *whey-face*?"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

whey-faced, *a.* Pale-faced.

"As many *whey-faced* girls."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, vi. 3.

whey'-eŷ, *a.* [Eng. *whey*; -*ey*.] Of the nature of whey; resembling whey.

"In sending down the *wheyey* part of the blood to the reins."—Bacon: *Nat. Hist.*

whey'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *whey*; -*ish*.] Resembling whey; wheyey.

Such *wheyish* liquors." J. Philips: *Cider*, i.

whey'-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *wheyish*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being wheyish.

***whib'-lën**, ***whib'-lîn**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A eunuch.

"God's my very life, he's a very mandrake, or else (God bless us) one of those *whiblins*; and that's worse."—Dekker: *Honest Whore*.

whîch, ***whîlk**, ***wich**, ***wuch**, ***whiche**, ***wiche**, *pron.* [A. S. *hwilc*, *hwelc*, *hwylc*, a contracted form of *hwilic*=why-like, from *hwt*, *hwý*=why (from *hwd*=who), and *lic*=like; cogn. with O. Sax. *hwilik*, from *hwi*=why, and *lik*=like; O. Fries. *hwelik*, *hwelk*, *hwek*; Dut. *welk*; Icel. *hwilkr*=of what kind, from *hvi*, instrumental case of *hverr*=who, and *likr*=like; Dan. *hwilken* (masc.), *hwilket* (neut.); Sw. *hwilken*, *hwilket*; Ger. *welcher*; O. H. Ger. *hwelik*, from *hweo*=how, and *lik*=like; Goth. *hweleiks*, from *hwe*, instrumental case of *hwas*=who, and *leiks*=like; Lat. *qualis*=of what sort. As an interrogative pronoun, *which* is used of any gender, but as a relative it is now only neuter.]

1. An interrogative pronoun, by which one or more out of a number of persons or things, frequently one out of two, is inquired for or is desired to be pointed out or definitely described.

"Which of you convinceth me of sin?"—John viii. 46.

2. A relative pronoun, serving as the neuter of *who*, and having as its antecedent one or more persons or things. It is now confined to things; such expressions as "Our father *which* art in heaven" being now obsolete. Sometimes the antecedent is a clause or sentence; as, He is ill, *which* I am sorry for.

3. Used adjectively, or with a noun, the relative coming before the noun.

"What! *whilke* way is he gone? he gan to me."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,076.

4. Used as an indefinite pronoun, standing for *whichever*, *any one which*, *that which*, *those which*, or the like; as, Take *which* you please.

¶ (1) *Which* was formerly frequently preceded by *the*.

"Do they not blaspheme that worthy name by the *which* ye are called?"—James ii. 7.

(2) *Which* was formerly sometimes followed by *as* or *that*, with the effect of emphasis or definiteness.

(3) It was also sometimes followed by the indefinite article.

"I shall him tellen *whiche* a gret honor it is."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,875.

(4) *Which is which*: Which is the one and which is the other. A phrase commonly used to denote inability to distinguish between two persons or things.

(5) *Which* sometimes had *whose* as its genitive.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit Of that forbidden tree, *whose* mortal taste Brought death into the world."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 2.

whîch-ëv'-ër, **whîch-sô-ëv'-ër**, *pron.* [English *which*; -*ever*, -*soever*.] Whether one or the other; no matter which. (Used both as an adjective and a noun; as, Take *whichever* road you please; *whichever* of the roads he takes.)

†whîck'-en, *s.* [WICKEN.]

whîd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Welsh *chwid* = a quick turn.]

1. The motion of a hare running but not frightened.

2. A lie. (Burns: *Death and Dr. Hornbook*.)

whîd, *v. i.* [WHID.] (Scotch.)

1. To whisk; to move nimbly.

"An' morning poussie *whiddin'* seen."

Burns: *To J. Lapraik*.

2. To lie, to fib.

whî-dâh, **whî-dâh**, *s.* [Native name.]

Geog.: A maritime province of Dahomey, on the Bight of Benin.

whidah-bird, **whydah-bird**, *s.*

Ornith.: The Widow-bird (*Vidua paradisæa*), or Broad-shafted Whidah-bird, from equatorial West Africa. Male black on head, back, and tail; brilliant red upon the nape and lower parts of the body; female brownish-yellow on head, breast and borders of wings rose color. Length of body about five inches, tail eleven inches; female somewhat

smaller. The song is simple but pleasing, and these birds are brought to Europe in considerable numbers and sold as cage birds. They are generally called by dealers Birds of Paradise, and sometimes Paradise Widow-birds. Used in a wider sense of any species of the genus *Vidua* (q. v.). The name Widow-bird, or Widow, is also applied with a qualifying epithet to allied genera; the species of *Colius* passer being popularly known as Mourning Widows, and the single species of *Chera* (*Chera caffra*) as the Long-tailed Widow-bird.

whidah-finch, **whydah-finch**, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Whidah-bird (q. v.).

"The bird on the wing is the *whydah-finch*, remarkable for the enormous plumes with which the tail of the male bird is decorated during the breeding season."—Wallace: *Geog. Dist. Animals*, i. 264.

2. Any species of the genus *Vidua*, consisting of tropical and South African finches, with long wings and a boat-shaped tail, the two middle feathers of which become excessively lengthened in the male in the breeding season and drop off when incubation is over. Most of the species seek their food on the ground, generally subsisting on grass seeds and insects; but they pass a considerable portion of the breeding season among the branches of trees, as affording the most convenient situation for the bestowal of their abnormally long tails, while some are found inhabiting the reedy parts of the continent in the neighborhood of great rivers. Their nests closely resemble those of the Weaver-birds. The best known species are the *Vidua paradisæa* [WIDOW-BIRD], and *V. erythrorynchus*, the Red-billed Whidah-finch, which is somewhat smaller.

***whid-er**, *adv.* [WHITHER.]

***whid-er-ward**, *adv.* [WHITHERWARD.]

whiff, ***weffe**, *s.* [An imitative word. Cf. *puff*, *pipe*, &c.; cogn. with Welsh *chwiff*=a whiff, a puff; *chwifis*=to puff; *chwaff*=a gust; Dan. *vift*=a puff, a gust; Ger. *piff-paff*, used to denote a sudden, explosive sound.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A sudden explosion of smoke, or the like, from the mouth; a puff.

"The skipper he blew a *whiff* from his pipe,

And a scornful laugh laughed he."

Longfellow: *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

2. A short blast or gust of air; a gust of air conveying some smell.

"A *whiff*

Of stale debauch, forth issuing from the sties

That Law has licensed." Cowper: *Task*, iv. 459.

3. A hasty view; a glimpse. (Prov.)

4. A name used at Oxford and other places on the Thames for a light kind of outrigger boat. It is timber-built throughout, thus differing from a skiff, which is a racing-boat, usually of cedar, and covered with canvas for some distance at the bow and stern.

II. Ichthy.: [MARY-SOLE.]

whîff, *v. t.* [WHIFF, *s.*]

1. To puff; to emit in puffs or whiffs.

2. To consume in whiffs; to smoke.

3. To blow; to carry on the wind.

"The smoke took him [Empedocles], and *whift* him up into the moon."—Ben Jonson: *News from the New World*.

*4. To carry, as by a slight blast or puff of wind; to blow.

"It was scornfully *whiffed* aside."—Carlyle: *French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. ii.

*5. To drink; to consume by drinking. (Perhaps in this sense confounded with *quaff*.)

"Gargantua *whiffed* the great draught."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

whîf-fët, *s.* [English *whiff*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -*et*.] A little whiff.

whîff'-îng, *s.* [WHIFF.] A mode of fishing for bass, mackerel, pollack, &c. (See extract.)

"*Whiffing*, the process of slowly towing the bait (sculling or pulling in the known haunts of the fish)."—Field, Dec. 26, 1885.

whîf'-fle, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent. from *whiff*, verb (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To veer about as the wind does.

"If the winds *whiffle* about to the south."—Dampier: *Disc. of Winds*, ch. vi.

*2. To change from one opinion or course to another; to use evasions; to prevaricate; to be fickle and unsteady.

"For, just as int'rest *whiffled* on his mind,

He Anatolians left, or Thracians join'd."

Harte: *Eulogius*.

*3. To drink, to quaff.

*B. Transitive:

1. To disperse with a whiff or puff; to blow away; to scatter, to dissipate.

"*Whiffle* away these truths."—More.

2. To shake or wave quickly.

whîf'-fle, *subst.* [A dimin. from *whiff*, *s.* (q. v.).] A fife or small flute.

whiffle-tree, *s.* A bar to which the traces of an animal's harness are connected, and whereby the vehicle is drawn; a whipple-tree. The terms single, double, and treble tree are more convenient, and expressive of their capacity.

***whîf'-flêr**, *s.* [Eng. *whiffle*, *s.*; -*er*.]

1. One who whiffles; one who frequently changes his opinions or course; one who uses shifts or evasions in arguments; a fickle or unsteady person; a trifler.

2. A piper or fifer.

3. A wand-bearer to head a procession; an officer who led the way in processions, and who cleared the way by blowing a horn or trumpet; any person who led the way in a procession.

"*Whiffers* originally headed armies or processions as fifers or pipers; in process of time the word *whiffers*, which had always been used in the sense of a fifer, came to signify any person who went before in a procession."—Douce: *Illustrations of Shakespeare*.

¶ Hence, a harbinger of any kind. (See extract under SHOEING-HORN, II. 1.)

whîf-flîng-pîn, *subst.* [Eng. *whiff*(e); -*ing*, and *pin*.] A game played with a plate or circular disk which is made to revolve on edge, and the player whose name is called by the spinner must catch the plate before it ceases to revolve.

whîg (1), *s.* [WHEY.]

*1. Acidulated whey, sometimes mixed with buttermilk and sweet herbs, used as a cooling beverage. (Prov.)

"With leeks and onions, *whig* and whey."

Breton: *Works of a Young Wit*.

2. Whey. (Scotch.)

whîg (2), ***whîgg**, *s. & a.* [For etym. see extract.]

A. As substantive:

Eng. Hist.: A term applied to the members of one of the great political parties in Great Britain. Originally it was a Scottish term, and appears to have been first used in Scotland in the reign of Charles I., and in England in that of Charles II. According to Bishop Burnet's account (*Own Times*, bk. i.) of the origin of the word:

"The south-west counties of Scotland have seldom corn enough to serve them all the year round, and the northern parts producing more than they used, those in the west went in summer to buy at Leith the stores that came from the north. From the word *whiggam*, used in driving their horses, all that drove were called the *whiggamors*, contracted into *whigs*. Now in the year before the news came down of duke Hamilton's defeat, the ministers animated their people to rise and march to Edinburgh; and they came up, marching on the head of their parishes, with an unheard-of fury, praying and preaching all the way as they came. The marquis of Argyle and his party came and headed them, they being about 6,000. This was called the 'Whiggamors' Inroad'; and ever after that all who opposed the court came in contempt to be called *whigs*."

From Scotland the term was transferred to England, and was applied to the political party opposed to the Tories. It was first assumed as a party name by those who were chiefly instrumental in placing William III. on the throne. As a political term it has now almost fallen out of use, being superseded by the term Liberal, the more extreme members of which party have assumed the name of Radicals. [LIBERAL, RADICAL, TORY, WHIGAMORE.] Another explanation is generally given—as, for instance, by Macaulay—that Whig was derived from *wheg*=whey [WHIG (1), 2.], and was intended to stigmatize the temper of the Covenanters soured by oppression. Skeat considers this incorrect, and accepts Burnet's Etymology, as given in the extract above.

U. S. History: The name Whig was first applied in this country to the supporters of the cause of the colonies against the English King in the war for independence. The name was doubtless applied to the opponents of the king, from the fact that in England the same name was applied to the opposers of the royal prerogative in the time of James II., who were ultimately successful in unseating that monarch. After the revolution had been successfully accomplished the name Whig disappeared from politics, and the people of the country divided into Federalists and Democrats. The party platform of both parties, being gradually altered to meet existing exigencies, the name Federalist was dropped and the term Whig again resuscitated and applied to the opponents of the Democratic party. This name was retained until the agitation of the slavery question induced the formation of a new party, advocating the abolition of slavery and composed

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exîst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; ðion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

of recruits from the ranks of both the Democratic and Whig parties. To this new party the name Republican was applied, and since its formation the name Whig has disappeared from the glossary of American politics.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to the Whigs; composed of or proposed by Whigs.

"Attached to the Whig party."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

whig, v. i. & t. [Prob. connected with A. S. *wecgan*=to move, to agitate, to move along.]

A. Intrans.: To move at an easy and steady pace; to jog along.

"Was whigging cannily awa' hame."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiv.

B. Trans.: To urge forward, as a horse.

¶ Scotch in both uses.

whig'-a-möre, whig'-ga-möre, s. [WHIG, s.] A whig; a term of contempt applied to a Scotch Presbyterian.

"It isna good for my health to come in the gate o' the whigamöre bailie bodies."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

whigamores' raid, s. [ENGAGEMENT, II. 2.]

***whig'-gar-chÿ, s.** [Formed from *whig*, s., on analogy of *oligarchy*, &c.] Government by Whigs.

"They will not recognize any government in Great Britain but whiggarchy only."—*Swift: Conduct of the Allies*. (Appendix.)

whig'-gër-ÿ, subst. [Eng. *whig*, s.; -ery.] The principles of the Whigs; Whiggism.

whig'-gish, a. [Eng. *whig*, s.; -ish.] Pertaining or relating to Whigs; partaking of the principles of Whigs; characteristic of Whigs.

"A portion of the Tories, with their old leader, Danby, at their head, began to hold Whiggish language."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

whig'-gish-lÿ, adv. [Eng. *whiggish*; -ly.] In a whiggish manner.

whig'-gishm, subst. [Eng. *whig*, s.; -ism.] The principles of the Whigs; whiggery.

"And, though he had never been factions, his political opinions had a tinge of Whiggism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

whig'-lîng, subst. [Eng. *whig*, s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A petty or insignificant Whig. (Used in contempt.)

whig-ma-leër'-le, s. & a. [Etym. doubtful.]

A. As subst.: A trinket, a nicknack, a whim. (*Scotch*.)

"Nane o' yere whigmaleeries and cnrlieworlies."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

B. As adj.: Dealing in gimcracks; whimsical.

while, *whil, *whyte, *wyle, s. & conj. [A. S. *hwil*=a time; cogn. with Icel. *hvila*=a place of rest, a bed; Dan. *hvile*=rest; Sw. *hvila*=rest; O. H. German *hwila*; Ger. *weile*; Goth. *hweila*=a time, season; and perhaps also with Lat. *quies*=rest.]

A. As substantive:

1. A time; a space of time; especially a short space of time during which something happens, or is to happen, or be done.

"I for a while will leave you."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

*2. A turn, a return. (*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xxiv. 20.)

B. As conjunction:

1. During the time that; as, *While* I write you sleep.

2. As long as; whilst.

"Use your memory; you will sensibly experience a gradual improvement, *while* you take care not to overload it."—*Watts*.

3. At the same time that.

"Painfully to pore upon a book

To seek the light of truth: *while* truth the while

Doth falsely blind the eyesight of his look."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, i. 1.

*4. Till.

"*While* then, God be with you!"

Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

¶ (1) *The while*: During the time that something else is going on; in the meantime.

"Put on the gown *the while*."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

(2) *Worth while*: Worth the expenditure of time which would be required; worth the time, pains, labor, or expense involved.

* (3) *While* was formerly used in exclamations of grief; as, *Alas, the while!*

while, v. t. & i. [WHILE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To cause to pass pleasantly, or without languor, irksomeness, or weariness. (Usually followed by *away*.)

"Here in seclusion, as a widow may,

The lovely lady *whiled* the hours away."

Longfellow: Student's Tale.

*2. To spend.

"To *while* so much time in perusing this disquisition."—*Pegge: Anecdotes*, p. 229.

***B. Intrans.:** To loiter; to pass slowly.

"To pass away the *whiling* moments."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 522.

***while'-mële, adv.** [English *while*, and suffix *-mële*, as in *piecemeal*, &c.] By turns.

"Ten thousand by eche moneth *whilemële*."—*Wycliffe: 3 Kings* v. 14.

***while'-nëss, s.** [Eng. *while*; -ness.] Change.

"Anentis whom is . . . nether schadewing of *while-ness* or tyme."—*Wycliffe: James* i. 17.

***whil'-ère, *whyte-are, adv.** [English *while*, and *ere*.] A little time ago or before; some time ago; erewhile.

"Let us be jocund. Will you troll the catch

You taught me but *whilere*?"

Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

whilë, adv. [Eng. *while*, with adverbial suffix -es.]

*1. *While*; during the time that; as long as; at the same time that.

"*Whiles* his most mighty father on a hill

Stood smiling." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. Sometimes; at times. (*Scotch*.)

"For a' the nonsense maggots that ye *whiles* take into your head."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxviii.

whil'-lîng, pr. par. or a. [WHILE, v.]

***whiling-time, s.** A time of waiting.

"The *whiling-time*, the gathering together and waiting a little before dinner, is the most awkwardly passed away of any in the four-and-twenty hours."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 448.

whilk, s. [WHELK.]

whilk, pron. [WHICH.] (*Scotch*.)

whil'-lÿ, v. t. [Probably connected with *wheedle* (q. v.).] To cajole by wheedling; to whillywha.

whil'-lÿ-whâ, whil'-lÿ-whâw, v. trans. & i. [WHILLY.]

A. Trans.: To cajole, to wheedle; to delude by specious pretenses.

B. Intransitive: To utter cajolery or wheedling speeches. (*Scotch*.)

whil'-lÿ-whâ, whil'-lÿ-whâw, s. & a. [WHILLYWHA, v.]

A. As substantive:

1. Idle cajoling speeches; flummery.

"Learn the way of blowing in a woman's lug wi' a your *whillywhas*!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

2. A shuffler.

"You soon begin to suspect a *whillywha*."—*J. Wilson: Noctes Ambrosianae*, i. 119.

B. As adj.: Characterized by cajolery; not to be depended on.

whil'-ôm, *whil'-ôme, *whyl-ome, adv. [A. S. *hwilum*, dat. of *hwil*=a while.] Formerly, once, of old, erewhile.

"On sloping mounds, or in the vale beneath,

Are domes where *whilome* kings did make repair."

Byron: Childe Harold, i. 22.

whilst, *whilest, adverb. [English *whiles*, with excrement t, as in *amidst*, *amongst*, &c.] *While*.

"*Whilst* your great goodness, out of holy pity,

Absolved him with an ax."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

*¶ *The whilst*:

(1) In the meantime.

"I'll call Sir Toby *the whilst*."—*Shakespeare: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

(2) *While*.

"*The whilst*, amus'd, you hear."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 18.

whim (1), s. [Icel. *hvima*=to wander with the eyes, as a silly person; *vim*=giddiness, folly.] A sudden turn or start of the mind; a sudden fancy; a freak, a caprice.

"Touching thy harp as the *whim* came on thee."

Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna.

¶ For the difference between *freak* and *whim*, see **FREAK**.

whim (2), subst. [Etym. doubtful.] A hoisting-device operated by horse-power, to wind a rope and draw a kibble or bucket from a mine. The rope is passed over a pulley and around a drum on a vertical shaft provided with a cross-bar, to which a pair of traces is connected. (Also written *whin*.)

¶ *Whim* is used locally=mine, *subst.* Thus Tully Whim, in the Isle of Purbeck=Tully Mine.

whim-gin, s.

Mining: The same as **WHIM (2)**.

whim-rope, s.

Mining: A rope by which the kibble is attached to the winding-engine or whim.

whim-shaft, s.

Mining: The shaft by which the stuff is drawn out of a mine.

***whim, v. i. & t.** [WHIM (1), s.]

A. Intrans.: To indulge in whims; to be subject to whims or capricious fancies; to be giddy. (*Congreve: Way of the World*, iv.)

B. Trans.: To influence by whims or odd fancies.

"How he came to be *whimmed* off from it, as his expression was."—*Ward: Life of Dr. Henry More*.

whim'-ble, s. [WIMBLE.]

whim'-brël, s. [Etym. not apparent; prob. from the cry of the bird. Cf. *titterel*.]

Ornith.: *Numenius phaeopus*, widely distributed from the north of Europe and Asia to the north of Africa and India, visiting England in its spring and autumn migrations, occasionally breeding in the Shetland Islands. It resembles the Curlew (q. v.), but is smaller, and has a proportionately shorter bill; length of male sixteen inches, female somewhat larger. Plumage bright ash-color, with streaks of brown on neck and breast; a band of yellowish-white on middle of head, with a wider brown band on each side; belly and abdomen white; feathers of back and scapulars deep brown in the middle, bordered with brighter brown; tail ashy-brown, with oblique brown bands; bill blackish, inclining to red at base; feet lead-color. The Whimbrel is probably the "Curlew-knave" of the old Household Books; its flesh is still esteemed for the table, and its eggs are as highly valued as those of the Plover.

whim'-lîng, s. [Eng. *whim* (1), s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A person full of whims.

"Go, *whimling*, and fetch two or three grating loaves out of the kitching."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, iv.

whim'-ma-dîd-dle, s. [A fanciful word.] The name given in some of the Southern states to a four-wheeled, two-seated vehicle, similar to a carryall.

whim'-mÿ, a. [Eng. *whim* (1), s.; -y.] Full of whims; whimsical, capricious.

"The study of Rabbinical literature either finds a man *whimmy*, or makes him so."—*Coleridge*.

***whimpe, *whympe, v. i.** [Low Ger. *wemern*, Ger. *wimmern*=to whimper.] To whimper.

"There shall be intractables, that will *whimpe* and whine."—*Latimer: Ser. before Edw. VI.*, March 22.

whim'-për, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *whimpe* (q. v.).]

A. Intrans.: To cry with a low, whining voice; to whine.

"The father by his authority should always stop this sort of crying, and silence their *whimpering*."—*Locke: On Education*.

B. Trans.: To utter in a low, whining tone; as, to *whimper* out complaints.

whim'-për, s. [WHIMPER, v.] A low, peevish or whining cry.

"The first *whimper* was borne upon our ears."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

¶ To be on the *whimper*: To be in a peevish, crying state. (*Colloq.*)

whim'-për-ër, s. [Eng. *whimper*, v.; -er.] One who whimpers.

whim'-për-lîng, pr. par., a. & s. [WHIMPER, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: A low, muttered cry; a whimper.

"What was there in thy purse, thou keep'st such a *whimpering*?"—*Ben Jonson: Gipsies Metamorphosed*.

***whim'-pled** (le as el), a. [Prob. connected with *whimper*.] Distorted with crying.

"This *whimpled*, whining, purblind, wayward boy."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, iii. 1.

whim'-seÿ (1), s. [Norw. *kvimsa*; Dan. *vimse*=to skip; jump from one thing to another.] [WHIM (1), s.] A whim, a freak, a caprice, an odd fancy.

"I can feel

A *whimsey* in my blood." *Ben Jonson: Volpone*.

whim'-seÿ (2), s. [WHIM (2), s.]

1. *Mining*: An engine used to draw up coals; the term is particularly applied to the old atmospheric engines.

2. A small warehouse-crane for lifting goods to the upper stories.

***whim'-seÿ, v. t.** [WHIMSEY (1), s.] To fill with whimsies or whims.

"To have a man's brains *whimsied* with his wealth."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife and have a Wife*.

whim'-sic-äl, a. [Eng. *whims(ey)*; -ical.]

1. Full of whims; capricious; having fanciful or capricious fancies; odd.

"If still, from false pride, your pangs she deride,

This *whimsical* virgin forget."

Byron: Reply to some Verses.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wë, wët, hère, camël, hër, thère; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gö, pöt, ör, wöre, wölf, wörk. whô, sôn; müte, cüb, cüre, unite, cür, räle, füll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ë; ey = ä. qu = kw.

2. Strange, curious, freakish.

"Offering a *whimsical* insult to the government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Odd in appearance; fanciful, fantastic.

"I am not for adding to the beautiful edifices of nature, not for raising any *whimsical* superstructure upon her plans."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 98.

whim-si-cāl'-ī-tŷ, s. [Eng. *whimsical*; -ity.] Whimsicalness.

"The *whimsicality* of my father's brain was far from having the whole honor of this."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. iii., ch. xxxiii.

whim-si-cāl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *whimsical*; -ly.] In a whimsical manner; oddly, freakishly, fantastically.

"There is not, perhaps, a more *whimsically* dismal figure in nature."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1 (Introd.)

whim-si-cāl-něss, s. [Eng. *whimsical*; -ness.] The quality or state of being whimsical; whimsical disposition; odd temper.

"Every one values Mr. Pope; one for . . . another for his *whimsicalness*."—*Pope: Letter to Mr. Blount*.

whim'-şŷ, s. [WHIMSEY.]

***whim'-whām**, s. [A reduplication of Eng. *whim* (1), s.] A plaything, a toy, a whim, a fancy.

"They'll pull ye all to pieces for your *whimwhams*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief*.

whin (1), s. [Wel. *chwyn*=(1) weeds, (2) a weed. (*Skeat*.) Prior suggests Dan. *hven*=bent grass.]

1. Botany:

(1) One of the popular names for the genus *Ulex*, and especially for *Ulex europæus*.

¶ Used in the plural for *whin*-bushes growing, as they do, gregariously, so as to cover a larger or smaller space with a thorny brake.

"Mr. Laidlay drew his tee shot and got among the *whins*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

†(2) *Ononis arvensis*.

2. Petrol.: Whinstone (q. v.).

whin-ax, s. An instrument used for extirpating *whin* from land.

whin-berry, s.
Bot.: The genus *Vaccinium*, specially *V. myrtillus*.

***whin-bird**, s.

Ornith.: An unidentified bird; probably the *whinchat* (q. v.)

"Great variety of finches and other small birds, whereof one very small, called a *whin-bird*, marked with five yellow spots, and lesser than a wren."—*Browne: Norfolk Birds*.

whin-bruise, subst. A machine for cutting and bruising furze or whins for fodder for cattle.

whin (2), subst. [Etym. doubtful.] The same as WHIM (2).

whin (3), s. [WHEEN, s.]

whin'-ghāt, s. [Eng. *whin* (1), and *chat*.]

Ornith.: *Saxicola rubetra*, closely allied to and externally resembling the Stonechat (q. v.), from which it may be readily distinguished by the white streaks on the head and neck, by the absence of white on the wing-coverts, and by the border of rusty yellow on the feathers of the upper parts. (Cf. extract under WHIN-BIRD.) Length about five inches.

whine, v. i. [A. S. *hwīnan*; cogn. with Icel. *hvīna*=to whiz, to whirl; Dan. *hvīne*=to whistle, to whine; Sw. *hvīna*=to whistle; cf. Icel. *kveina*=to wail; Goth. *kwainon*=to mourn; Sansc. *kvan*=to buzz.]

1. To express sorrow, distress, or complaint by a plaintive, drawing cry; to moan; to complain in a mean or unmanly way.

"'Tis true, I could not *whine* nor sigh,
I know but to obtain or die."

Byron: The Giaour.

2. To make a similar noise. (Said of dogs and other animals.)

"I like a dog, could bite as well as *whine*."
Pope: Wife of Bath's Prologue, 152.

whine, subst. [WHINE, v.] A drawing, plaintive tone; the nasal, puerile tone of mean complaint; mean or unmanly complaint.

"The cant and *whine* of a mendicant."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

whin'-ēr, s. [Eng. *whin*(e), v.; -er.] One who whines.

"The sect of *whiners* or grumblers (for it deserves to be stigmatized by no very honorable name), furnishes a very proper subject for ridicule."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 14.

whinge, v. i. [WHINE, v.] To whine (*Scotch*).

"If ony whiggish *whingtn* sore,

To blame poor Matthew dat man."

Burns: Elegy on Capt. Henderson. (The Epitaph.)

whing'-ēr, subst. [WHINYARD.] A sort of hanger used as a knife at meals and in broils; a poniard. (*Scotch*.)

"Wi' the pistol and the *whinger* in the tae hand, and the Bible in the other."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xiv.

whin'-lŷng, ***whyn-ing**, pr. par. or a. [WHINE, verb.]

whin'-lŷng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *whining*; -ly.] In a whining manner.

whin'-nŷ, a. [Eng. *whin* (1), s.; -y.]

1. Abounding in whins or furze-bushes.

"Gateskale being a *whinny* place."—*Nicholson & Burn: Westmoreland and Cumberland*, ii. 319.

2. Abounding in or resembling whinstone.

whin'-nŷ, v. i. [An imitative word; cf. English *whine*, and Lat. *hinnio*=to whinny.] To utter the sound of a horse; to neigh.

"And tho' he were as naked as my nail,
Yet he could *whinny* then, and wag the tail."

Drayton: The Moon-Calf.

whin'-nŷ, s. [WHINNY, v.] The act of whinnying; a neigh.

whin'-stōne, ***quhin-stane**, ***quhyn-stane**, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from English *whin* (1), and *stone*.]

Petrol.: A term used as synonymous with greenstone (q. v.), but applied by miners and quarrymen to any hard, resisting rock which comes in the way of their operations. (*Page*.)

***whin'-yard**, ***whin'-i-ard**, s. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from A. S. *winnan*=to fight; and *geard*=a rod, a yard.] A sword or hanger.

"Hesnatch'd his *whinyard* up."

Butler: Hudibras, I. ii.

whip, ***whip-pen**, ***whyp-pyn**, v. t. & i. [Original meaning, to move rapidly; cf. Dut. *wippen*=to skip, to hasten, to flog; Low Ger. *wippen*, *wippen*=to go up and down, as on a seesaw; Dan. *vippe*=to seesaw, to rock; Sw. *vippa*=to wag, to jerk, to flog; Ger. *wippen*=to move up and down, to seesaw, to flog; Gael. *cuip*=a whip; Wel. *chwip*=a quick turn; *chwipio*=to move briskly or nimbly. The *h*, therefore, appears not to have belonged to the word originally.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To move suddenly and quickly; to take or seize with a sudden motion; to snatch; to carry, convey, or move suddenly and rapidly. (Generally followed by a preposition, as *away*, *off*, *out*, *up*, &c.)

"The sultan, furious, called a mute, and said,
'O Musta, straightway *whip* me off his head.'"

T. B. Aldrich: The World's Way.

2. To make to turn or rotate with lashes; as, to *whip* a top.

3. To strike with a whip or lash, or with anything tough and flexible; to lash.

"Wee were constrained to beat and *whip* on our horses."—*Hucktuyt: Voyages*, i. 112.

4. To furnish with a whip, scourge, birch, or the like; to flog.

"Let them be *whipp'd* through every market town, till they come to Berwick, whence they came."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II.*, ii. 1.

5. To drive with lashes.

"Consideration like an angel came,
And *whipp'd* th' offending Adam out of him."

Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

*6. To thrash; to beat out, as grain, by striking; as, to *whip* wheat.

*7. To lash in a figurative sense; to treat with cutting severity, as with sarcasm, abuse, or the like.

"Wilt thou *whip* thine own faults in other men?"

Shakesp.: Timon, v. 1.

8. To beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, &c., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like.

9. To fish by casting a line on a stream. [FLY-FISHING.]

10. To beat, to overcome, to surpass. (*Amer. slang*.)

*11. To sew slightly; to form into gathers; as, to *whip* a ruffle.

12. To sew over and over, as the two selvages of stuffs stitched together.

II. Naut.: To hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley.

B. Intransitive:

1. To move or turn nimbly; to start suddenly and run; to turn and run.

"In fight he sets up his taile, and *whips* about, turning his taile to the enemy."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. viii., ch. xxiv.

2. (See extract.)

"She and Scully robbed a sailor in Devonshire street, and Scully was guilty of what is known in Billingsgate as *whipping*—that is, being interpreted, keeping part of the plunder."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 1, 1888.

¶ 1. To whip in:

(1) Intransitive:

(a) To act as whipper-in (q. v.).

"Also, *whipped-in* for some time to the Bedale."—*Field*, Nov. 19, 1887.

(b) To come last.

"—*whipped-in*, and to the astonishment of every one an extraordinary stand was made."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) Trans.: To keep from scattering, as hounds in a hunt; hence, to bring or keep the members of a party together, as in a legislative assembly.

2. To whip off: To drive hounds off a scent.

"The difficult nature of the covert, and the fact that they were running in view, prevented hounds from being *whipped off* at the outset."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

3. To whip the cat:

(1) To practice the most pinching parsimony. (*Prov.*)

(2) To work from house to house by the day, as a tailor, dressmaker, carpenter, or the like. (*Prov.*)

"Mr. Hugh Haliburton dilates upon the custom of '*whipping the cat*'—i. e., working for people at their houses, as was once the wont of Scottish tailors. A minister who fills another's pulpit (for a consideration) is equally said to '*flog pouss*.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, May 12, 1888.

4. To whip the devil around the stump: To prevaricate or circumlocute.

whip, whippe, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An instrument used for driving horses and other animals, or for correction; commonly consisting of a handle, a thong of plaited leather, and a lash of plaited hemp or other fiber. Frequently, however, the handle and thong are in one piece, forming a tapering, flexible rod; riding-whips are made in this way.

"To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a *whip* of scorpions I pursue
Thy ling'ring."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 701.

2. A coachman, or driver of a carriage.

"None of the London *whips* . . . wear wigs now."—*Sheridan: Rivals*, i. 1.

3. A whipper-in.

"The first *whip* was unlucky in meeting with a nasty accident some two or three weeks back."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

4. An endless line, used in saving life from a wreck.

"The *whip* passes rapidly toward the wreck, and arriving there the sailors make fast the tail-block in accordance with the directions on the tally-board, and show a signal to the shore."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Jan. 1880, p. 330.

5. A flag used for signaling.

6. The arm of a windmill, on which a sail is extended; also the length of the arm reckoned from the shaft.

II. Technically:

1. Nautical: A form of hoisting-tackle. A single whip is the most simple purchase in use. If the fall of the rope of a single whip be spliced round the block of another whip, it becomes whip on whip, or whip and runner. Thus two single blocks afford the same purchase as a tackle having a double and a single block, with much less friction.

2. Parliamentary:

(1) A member who performs the important duties of looking after the interests of his party, and who secures the attendance of as many members as possible at an important division.

"The Liberal *whips* have issued a somewhat similar invitation."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

(2) A call made upon the members of a party to attend in their places at a certain time, as when an important division is expected.

"Urgent *whips* have been issued by both sides."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

*¶ Used as an exclamation=immediately.

"You are no sooner chose in, but, *whip!* you are as proud as the devil."—*Centlivre: Gotham Election*.

¶ (1) To whip with six strings: [SIX, ¶ (2)].

(2) Whip and derry:

Mining: An arrangement for raising the kibble, by means of a rope merely passing over a pulley and attached to a horse.

(3) Whip and runner: [WHIP, s., II. 1.]

(4) Whip and spur: With the greatest haste.

"Each staunch polemick
Came *whip* and spur, and dash'd thro' thin and thick."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 197.

whip-cord, s.

1. Ord. Lang.: A hard-twisted cord of which lashes for whips are made.

"O for a lash of *whip-cord*."—*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.

2. Bot.: The genus *Chordaria*.

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***whip-cordy, a.** Like whip-cord; sinewy, muscular.

"The bishop wonderfully hale and *whip-cordy*."—Bp. Wilberforce, in *Life*, ii. 336.

whip-crane, s. A crane of simple construction, for whipping or quickly hoisting goods in unloading vessels.

whip-graft, s.

Hort.: A graft made by cutting the scion and stock in a sloping direction, so as to fit each other, and by inserting a tongue in the scion into a slit on the stock.

whip-graft, v. t. To graft by the method described under Whip-graft, s. (q. v.).

whip-hand, s. The hand in which the whip is held in riding or driving; hence, fig., power, advantage.

¶ To get or have the *whip-hand* of: To get or have the advantage over.

"A scheme to get the *whip-hand* of the owner."—Field, Dec. 24, 1887.

***whip-king, s.** A ruler of kings; a king-maker. "Richard Nevill, that *whip-king*."—P. Holland: *Camden*, p. 571.

whip-lash, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** The lash or striking end of a whip.

"Have *whip-lash* well knotted and cartrope enough."—Tusser: *Husbandrie*.

2. **Bot.:** *Chorda filum*.

whip-maker, s. One who makes whips.

whip-net, s. A simple form of network fabric produced in the loom by a systematic crossing of the warps.

whip-on-whip, s. [WHIP, s., II. 1.]

Whip-poor-Will, s.

Ornith.: *Caprimulgus (antrostomus) vociferus*, a Goatsucker common in the eastern parts of the United States. About ten inches long; plumage tawny brown, much mottled and indistinctly marked with small transverse bands, top of the head streaked with black, and a narrow white collar on throat. The popular name of the bird is derived from the cry, which bears some resemblance to these words. Nuttall (*Ornithol. United States*) says that "in the lower part of the state of Delaware he found these birds troublesomely abundant in the breeding season, so that the reiterated echoes of 'whip-poor-will,' 'whip-peri-will,' issuing from several birds at the same time, occasioned such a confused vociferation as at first to banish sleep." The habits of the bird are like those of the European Goatsucker. [CAPRIMULGUS.]

whip-ray, s. The same as STING-RAY. So called from its long and slender tail.

whip-roll, s.

Weaving: A roller or bar over which the yarn passes from the yarn-beam to the reed. By the pressure on the whip-roll the rate of let-off (q. v.) is adjusted.

whip-round, s. A collection or subscription among friends or neighbors.

"[Her] neighbors, who knew that she had no money, instituted a *whip-round*, and soon raised the necessary amount."—London Echo.

whip-saw, s. A thin, narrow saw-blade, strained in a frame, and used as a compass-saw in following curved lines. [WHIPSAW, v. t.]

whip-shaped, adj. Shaped like the lash of a whip. [FLAGELLIFORM.]

whip-snake, s.

Zoology: Any species of the family Dryophidae. They may be readily distinguished by their excessively slender back and tail, which has been compared to the thong of a whip, and long and narrow head, which ends in a protruding rostral shield or in a flexible snout. They are arboreal in habit, usually green in color, and feed on birds and lizards. Wallace puts the genera at five and the species at fifteen, all from the tropical regions.

whip-socket, s. A pocket, usually on the edge of the dashboard of a vehicle, to hold the whip.

whip-staff, s.

Nautical: A piece of wood fastened to the helm, which the steersman holds in his hand to move the helm and turn the ship. (Bailey.)

whip-stalk, s. A whip-stock.

whip-stick, s. The handle of a whip; a whip-stock.

whip-stitch, v. t.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** To sew slightly; to whip.

2. **Agric.:** To half-plow or rafter (q. v.). (Prov.)

whip-stitch, s.

*1. A tailor. (In contempt.)

*2. A hasty composition. (Dryden.)

3. **Agriculture:** A sort of half-plowing, otherwise called raftering. (Prov.)

whip-stock, s. The rod or handle to which the lash of a whip is fastened.

"He broke his *whip-stock*."

Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

Whip-Tom-Kelly, s.

Ornithology: *Vireosylva calidris*, a native of the West Indian Islands; plumage olive-brown above, under parts white, top of head ash-colored. [VIREOSYLVA.]

"This bird, in Brown's *History of Jamaica*, is called *Whip-tom-kelly*, from the supposed resemblance of its notes to these articulate sounds, and this popular appellation has been given it by various other writers. Mr. Gosse, however, in his *Birds of Jamaica*, calls this bird 'John-to-whit,' and can find no resemblance in its notes to the words referred to."—Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: *Birds of North America*, i. 361.

whip-tongue, s.

Bot.: *Galium aparine*. [GOOSEGRASS.]

whip-worm, s.

Zoöl.: Any species of the genus *Trichocephalus* (q. v.).

"They are sometimes called *whip-worms*, the thickened body answering to the handle of the whip."—Quain: *Dict. Med.* (ed. 1883), p. 1659.

***whip'-cān, s.** [Eng. *whip*, and *can*.] A boon companion; a hard drinker.

"He would prove a singular *whipcan*."—Urquhart: *Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***whip'-cāt, a.** [Eng. *whip*, and *cat*.] Drunken. "With *whipcat* bowling they kept up a merry carousing."—Stanhurst: *Virgil's Aeneid*, iii. 367.

whip'-crōp, s. [Eng. *whip*, and *crop*, s. (1).]

Bot.: (1) *Pyrus aria*; (2) *Viburnum lantana*; (3) *Viburnum opulus*. (Britten & Holland.)

***whip'-jāck, *whippe-jack, s.** [Eng. *whip*, and *jack*.] A vagabond who begged for alms as a distressed seaman; hence, a general term of reproach or contempt.

"One Bonner (a bare *whippjack*)."—Maitland: *Reformation*, p. 74.

***whip'-mas-tēr, s.** [Eng. *whip*, and *master*.] A flogger.

"Ho is a greater *whipmaster* than Busby himself."—Bailey: *Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 56.

whip'-pēr, s. [Eng. *whip*, v.; -er.]

I. **Ordinary Language:**

1. One who whips, particularly one who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging or whipping.

2. A coal-whipper (q. v.).

*3. Something superexcellent. (Slang.)

"This relique here is a *whipper*."—Heywood: *Four P's*.

II. **Technically:**

1. **Church Hist.:** The Flagellants (q. v.).

"A brood of mad hereticks, which arose in the church; whom they called Flagellantes, 'the whippers.'"—Bp. Hall: *Women's Vail*.

2. **Spinning:** A simple kind of willow or willy.

whipper-in, s.

1. **Hunting:** A man employed to keep the hounds from wandering, and to whip them in if necessary to the line of scent.

"He was . . . made what sportmen call a *whipper-in*."—Fielding: *Joseph Andrews*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. **Parl.:** The same as WHIP, s.

whipper-snapper, s. An insignificant, diminutive person; a whipster.

"There spoke up a brisk little somebody, Critio and *whipper-snapper* in a rage To set things right."

R. Browning: *Balaustion's Adventure*.

¶ Often used adjectively.

"A parcel of *whipper-snapper* sparks."—Fielding: *Joseph Andrews*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

whip'-pīng, pr. par., a. & s. [WHIP, v.]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *subst.*: The act of punishing with a whip; the act of flogging; the punishment inflicted.

"Do not flay him who deserves alone

A *whipping* for the fault that he hath done."

Creech: *Horace; Sat.*, iii. 1.

¶ In mediæval times in England the punishment of whipping was inflicted on persons of low rank convicted of petty larceny and other small offenses. By Act 1 George IV., c. 57, this punishment was abolished in the case of women. By 24 & 25 Vict., c. 96-100, boys below sixteen years old are liable to be whipped; 25 Vict., c. 18, limits the number of strokes to twelve, with a birch-rod, for a boy under twelve years old. The Act 26 & 27 Vict., c. 44, extends whipping to males of any age convicted of robbery with violence, such as garroting. The criminal may be whipped once, twice, or three times. If he be under sixteen, the number of strokes inflicted at each whipping must not exceed twenty-five; if he be above sixteen, they must not exceed fifty. In the United States whipping as a punishment has been everywhere abolished, with the exception of the state of Delaware, where it is still inflicted for wife-beating.

***whipping-boy, s.** A boy formerly educated with a prince and punished in his stead. (Fuller: *Church Hist.*, ii. 382.)

***whipping-cheer, subst.** Flogging, flagellation, chastisement.

"She shall have *whipping-cheer* enough, I warrant her."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., v. 4.

***whipping-crust, s.** (See extract.)

"I'll give thee white wine, red wine . . . malmsey and *whipping-crust*."—Marlowe: *Doctor Faustus*, ii. 3.

whipping-hoist, s. A steam hoisting device for use in buildings, &c.

whipping-post, s. A post to which offenders are tied when whipped.

***whipping-snapping, a.** Insignificant, diminutive.

"All sorts of *whipping-snapping* Tom Thumbs."—Thackeray: *Roundabout Papers*, xv.

whipping-top, s. A boy's top made to spin by whipping.

whip'-ple, *whyp-ple, a. [A frequent. from *whip* (q. v.).] (See compound.)

***whipple-tree, *whippe-tree, *whipul-tree, *whypple-tree, s.**

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A Swingle-tree (q. v.).

*2. **Bot.:** A tree suitable to be employed for making a swingle-tree.

"Maple, thorn, beech, hazel, yew, *whipul-tree*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 2,925.

¶ Skeat says, "Whether Chaucer here speaks seriously, or whether there was a special tree whence *whipple-trees* were made, and which was named from them, we cannot certainly say."

***whip'-pŷ, s.** [WHIP, v.] A girl or young woman, especially a forward, pert young woman.

whip-sāw, v. t. [Eng. *whip*, s., and *saw*, v.] To overreach or circumvent by a stratagem; to balk or disappoint in expectation.

whip'-stēr, s. [Eng. *whip*; -ster.] A nimble young fellow; a sharp fellow. (Used with some degree of contempt.)

"Every puny *whipster* gets my sword."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

whīpt, pa. par. or a. [WHIP, v.]

whīr, v. i. & t. [Prob. imitative, like *whiz*. Cf. Dan. *hvirre*=to whirl, twirl; Sw. dial. *hvirra*.]

A. **Intrans.:** To whiz, to fly, dart, revolve, or otherwise move quickly with a whizzing or buzzing sound.

"Whirring thence, as if alarm'd."

Thomson: *Spring*, 693.

*B. **Trans.:** To hurry away with a whizzing noise.

"Whirring me from my friends."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iv. 1.

whīr, *whīrr, subst. [WHIR, v.] A whirring or whizzing sound.

"The wide simultaneous *whīrr* of shouldered muskets."—Carlyle: *French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. iii.

whīrl, *whyrle, v. t. & i. [For *whirfle*, from Icel. *hvirfla*=to whirl, frequent. of *hverfa* (pa. t. *hvarf*)=to turn round; cogn. with Dut. *hvirle*=to whirl; Sw. *hvirfha*=to whirl; *hvarf*=a turn; O. Dut. *wer-velen*; Ger. *wirbeln*=to whirl.]

A. **Transitive:**

1. To turn round or cause to revolve rapidly; to turn with velocity.

"The Mehaigne *whirled* down its bridges to the Meuse."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. To carry away or remove by something that turns round; as, He was *whirled* away in his carriage.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To carry along rapidly; to hurry.

"Uplifted by the blast, and whirled
Along the highway of the world."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

B. Intransitive:

1. To revolve or rotate rapidly; to turn round with velocity; to move round rapidly.

"The water as it were whirling and overfalling, as if it were the fall of some great water through a bridge."
Hackluyt: Voyages, iii. 113.

2. To move along swiftly.

"I'll come and be thy waggoner,
And whirl along with thee about the globe."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

whirl, *whirle, s. [WHIRL, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A turning with rapidity or velocity; rapid rotation or circumvolution; quick gyration.

"Stunn'd in the whirl, and breathless with the fall."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 28.

*2. Something that moves with a whirling motion.

*3. A spinning-wheel.

"Meddle you with your spindle and your whirle."
Udall: Roister Doister, i. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Bot. & Zool.*: [WHORL, II.]

2. *Ropemaking*:

(1) A reel by which a strand of hemp or a gut is twisted in the process of manufacture.

(2) A rope-winch (q. v.).

whirl-about, s.

1. Something that whirls about with velocity; a whirligig.

2. A whirl-whale (q. v.).

"Shall I omit the monstrous whirl-about?"
Sylvester: Du Bartas; fifth day, fifth week, 88.

whirl-bat, s. Anything moved rapidly round to give a blow. It is frequently used by the poets for the ancient cestus.

"The whirl-bat's falling blow they nimbly shun."
Creech: Translation of Manilius.

whirl-blast, s. A whirling blast of wind; a whirlwind.

"A whirl-blast from behind the hill."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

***whirl-bone, *whirle-bone, s.**

1. The bone of a ball-and-socket joint, as in the hip.

"The hollow hetchell or whirle-bones of their hips, about which their hucklebones turne."
P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxviii., ch. xi.

2. The patella; the knee-cap.

whirl-current, s.

Physics: A current of air or water having a circular or whirling motion, as in a whirlwind or waterspout.

"Brought within the influence of the whirl-currents."
Nature, May 31, 1888, p. 105.

***whirl-fire, s.** Electric fluid.

"The whirle-fire's cracking flash."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 1,011

***whirl-pit, s.** A whirlpool.

"The deepest whirl-pit of the rav'nous seas."
Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humor, ii. 2.

***whirl-puff, *whirle-puff, s.** A whirlwind.

"It makes a whirle-puffe or gust called Typhen."
P. Holland: Pliny, bk. ii., ch. xlviii.

***whirl-water, s.** A waterspout (q. v.).

***whirl-whale, s.** A monster of the whale species; a whirl-about; a whirlpool.

"Another swallow'd in a whirl-whale's womb."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 732.

whirl'-ēr, s. [Eng. *whirl*, v.; -er.] One who or that which whirls; specifically—

(1) One of the rotating hooks on which the end of a bunch of hempen fibers is secured, and by which it is twisted into yarn as the man recedes backward from it, paying out the hemp as he goes.

(2) A revolving top, invented by Troughton, to serve as an artificial horizon.

***whirl'-i-côte, s.** [WHIRL.] An ancient open car or chariot.

whirl'-i-gig, *whirl-y-gigge, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and *gig*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A toy which children spin or whirl round.

"He found that marbles taught him percussion, and whirligigs the axis in peritrochio."
Arbuthnot and Pope: Martinus Scriblerus.

(2) A frame, with wooden horses or seats, on which persons are whirled around as an amusement.

2. Figuratively:

(1) A revolution, a rotation.

"And thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

* (2) A caprice, a whim.

"The whirligigs of women."
Beaum. & Flet.: Corona-tion, iii.

II. Technically:

1. *Milit. Antiq.*: An instrument for punishing petty offenders, as a kind of wooden cage, turning on a pivot, in which the culprit was whirled round with great velocity.

whirligig-beetle, s.

Entom.: Any individual of the family Gyrinidae. Named from their extraordinary mode of locomotion—a rapid skimming in circles or curves over the surface of the water. Used specially of *Gyrinus natator*. [GYRINUS, WHIRLWIG.]

whirl'-ing, pr. par. or a. [WHIRL, v.]

whirling-machine, s. The same as WHIRLING-TABLE, 1.

whirling-plant, s.

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans*.

whirling-table, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A machine contrived for the purpose of exhibiting the principal effects of centripetal or centrifugal forces when bodies revolve in the circumference of circles or on an axis.

2. *Pottery*: A throwing-table. [POTTER'S WHEEL.]

whirl'-pool, *whirl-pole, *whirle-poole, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and *pool*.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Hydrology*: A spot in a river or in the sea in which, through obstructions to flowing water, produced by banks, islands, rocks, or by winds or currents, a rotatory motion is imparted to the moving fluid. Revolutions of such a nature on a minute scale, may be seen on nearly every streamlet; but the term whirlpool is used almost exclusively of the same phenomenon on a large scale. There is a tendency to vortical motion below most waterfalls. The Maelström, which obtained such celebrity, is in large measure mythic. A strong tidal current runs between the islands of Moskøe and Warae, where it exists, at one time from north to south, at another in the reverse direction. When the wind acts obliquely on the tidal current, a certain approach to vortical motion may be discerned, but there is no genuine whirl. It is the same with the classic whirlpool alleged to exist between Scylla and Charybdis. There is a tumult of waters in stormy weather, but nothing more. The whirlpool of Coryvreckan, or Corrievrecken, alluded to by Scott (*Lord of the Isles*, iv. 11), is situated between the north of Jura and the little island of Scarba in the Hebrides. The strong current which runs through the channel between the two islands encounters a pyramidal rock rising to within fifteen fathoms of the surface, and, becoming deflected from the straight course, takes a circular form.

*2. *Zool.*: A kind of whale; a whirl-whale.

"The ork, whirlpool, whale, or huffing physeter."

Sylvester: Du Bartas, fifth day, first week.

whirl'-wig, s. [Eng. *whirl*, and A. S. *wiega*, a kind of insect, a species of bug or beetle, &c.]

Entom.: *Gyrinus natator*. [GYRINUS.]

whirl'-wind, *whyrle-wynde, s. [Icel. *hvirlvindr*; Dan. *hvirlvind*; Sw. *hvirlvind*.]

1. *Lit. & Meteor.*: A violent wind moving spirally, as if revolving round an axis, which has at the same time progressive motion. Whirlwinds are produced by two currents of air proceeding in different directions, and the course of the whirlwind is determined by the stronger of the two currents. Thus, supposing a whirlwind to arise from a north wind blowing somewhat to the west of a south wind, when the outer currents come in contact if the north wind is the stronger, the direction of the whirl would be north, west, south, east; but the whirl-current will move in a contrary direction if the south wind be the stronger. Whirlwinds often originate in the tropics, especially in flat, sandy districts, during the hot season. The ground becoming unequally heated by the sun, gives rise to ascending columns of heated air, which result in whirl-currents drawing up large clouds of dust, and frequently doing great damage to buildings and crops. [SIMOOM, WATERSPOUT.]

"In this dire season, oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burden of whole wintry plains
At one wide waft."
Thomson: Winter, 269.

2. *Fig.*: A violent rush.

"The deer was flying through the park, followed by the whirlwind of hounds and hunters."
Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. xxi.

***whirl'-y-bāt, s.** [WHIRLBAT.]

whir'-rēt, whir'-it, whir'-ick, s. [WHERRET, s.]

whir'-ring, s. [WHIR, v.] The sound of something that whirs; a whizz, as the harsh note of the Nightjar. (*Macgillivray: Brit. Birds, iii. 641.*)

whir'-rŷ, v. t. & i. [WHIR, v.]

A. *Trans.*: To hurry off.

"They are gaun to whirry awa Mr. Henry, and a' wi' your nash-gab, deil be wi' it."
Scott: Old Mortality, ch. vii.

B. *Intrans.*: To fly rapidly with noise; to hurry, to whirl.

whir'-tle, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A perforated steel plate through which pipe or wire is drawn to reduce its diameter. (*Knight.*)

whisht, s. [WHIST.] Silence.

¶ To hold one's whisht: To be silent.

"Ye needna doubt, I held my whisht."
Burns: The Vision.

whisk (1), *wisk, s. [WHISK, v.]

1. The act of whisking; a rapid, sweeping motion, as of something light, a sudden puff or gale.

2. A small bunch of grass, straw, hair, or the like, used as a brush; hence, a small brush or besom.

"If you break any china with the top of the whisk on the mantle-tree, gather up the fragments."
Swift: Instructions to Servants.

¶ Sometimes used spec. for the flowerspikes of *Sorghum vulgare*, used for this purpose. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. An instrument for rapidly agitating or whisking certain articles, as cream, eggs, &c.

"The white of an egg, though in part transparent, yet being long agitated with a whisk or spoon, loses its transparency."
Boyle.

*4. Part of a woman's dress; a kind of tippet or cape.

"Wearing a lawn whisk instead of a point de Venice."
Sir J. Child: Discourse on Trade.

5. A cooper's plane for leveling the chines of casks.

6. An impertinent, light fellow. (*Prov.*)

***whisk (2), s.** [See def.] A corruption of WHIST (q. v.).

"Whose name is Whisk, whose treat a toast in sack."
Pope: Epistle to Mrs. Blount.

whisk, *whysk, v. t. & i. [Prop., to brush or sweep along rapidly, from Dan. *viske*=to wipe, to rub, to sponge, from *viske*=a wisp, a rubber; Sw. *viska*=to wipe, to sponge, to wag the tail, from *viska*=a whisk; Icel. *visk*=a wisp of hay or the like; Ger. *wisch*=a whisk. From the same root as *wash* (q. v.).]

A. Transitive:

1. To sweep, brush, or agitate with a light, rapid motion; as, to whisk dust from a table, to whisk eggs.

2. To move nimbly, as when one sweeps; to move with a rapid, sweeping motion.

"He that walks in gray, whisking his riding rod."
Beaum. & Flet.: Noble Gentleman, ii.

3. To carry off suddenly and rapidly. (Usually followed by *away*, *off*, or *up*.)

"To see three rows of corn-sheaves suddenly whisked up into the air."
London Daily Telegraph.

B. *Intrans.*: To move rapidly and nimbly.

"He was whisking along, with his tail streaming."
London Daily Telegraph.

whisk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *whisk* (1), s.; -er, from the resemblance to a small brush.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. One who or that which whisks, or moves along in a rapid, sweeping motion.

*2. A moustache.

3. (*Pl.*): The long hair growing on the cheeks of a man.

¶ Whiskers exist also in some monkeys.

4. (*Pl.*): The bristly hairs growing on the upper lip of a cat, or other animal, at each side. [VIBRIS-SÆ.]

"Eating tiger's flesh gives one courage; but unless the whiskers are first singed off, the tiger's spirit will haunt you."
St. James's Gazette, May 10, 1888.

II. *Naut. (pl.)*: Projecting booms at the bows, to spread the guys of the jib-boom.

whis'-kêred, a. [Eng. *whisker*; -ed.]

1. Furnished with whiskers; wearing whiskers. (*Cowper: Colubriad.*)

*2. Formed into whiskers.

whiskered-bat, s.

Zool.: *Vespertilio mystacinus*, inhabiting Central Europe, and widely distributed throughout Asia, occurring occasionally in England. It is a small bat, dark chestnut-brown above, ashy-brown beneath; the hairs on the upper lip are longer than the rest, whence the specific and popular names.

whiskered-tern, s.

Ornith.: *Sterna leucopareia*.

***whis'-kêr-ŷ, a.** [English *whisker*; -y.] Having or wearing whiskers; whiskered.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

whis'-kēt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A basket. (*Prov.*)
2. A small lathe for turning wooden pins.

whis'-keŷ (1), **whis'-kŷ** (1), *s.* [Gaelic *uisge-beatha* = water of life, whiskey.] [USQUEBAUGH.] An ardent spirit, distilled generally from barley, but sometimes also from wheat, rye, sugar, molasses, &c. There are two varieties—viz., malt-whiskey and grain-whiskey. The former is of finer quality, and made principally from malted barley or bere, and sometimes, though rarely, from rye. The latter is cheaper but stronger, and is made from various substances, as sugar, molasses, potatoes, but principally from unmalted grain, as Indian corn, barley, oats, &c., dried and ground up. If kept sufficiently long, it is equal in quality to malt-whiskey.

whiskey-bloat, *subst.* A person bloated from drinking whiskey. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

whiskey-mill, *s.* A slang name for a grog-shop. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

whiskey-root, *s.* The North American Indian *Piroke*, a species of cactus, growing in Southern Texas. Its root, if chewed and its juice swallowed, will produce effects similar in intensity and quality to those of whiskey.

whiskey-skin, *subst.* A drink made of whiskey, sugar, and garden mint. Is sometimes called whiskey smash, to discriminate it from a julep, in which the mint is not crushed.

whiskey-sodden, *adj.* Steeped or soaked with whiskey; as, a whiskey-sodden loafer.

whis'-keŷ (2), **whis'-kŷ** (2), *s.* [See the compound and extract.]

whiskey-jack, *s.*

Ornith.: *Corvus canadensis* (Linn.), the Moorbird, or Canada Jay.

"These birds are known throughout the fur countries by the name of *Whiskey-Jack*, not from any supposed predilection for that beverage, but probably . . . from a corruption of the Indian name for these birds, *Wiss-kachon*, which has been contorted into *Whiskey-John*, and thence into *Whiskey-Jack*."—*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: North American Birds*, ii. 300.

whis'-keŷ (3), **whis'-kŷ** (3), *s.* [A corruption of *britschka*.] [BRITZSKA.] A kind of one-horse chaise; a Tim-whiskey.

"Thy coach of hackney, *whiskey*, one-horse chair, And humblest gig through sundry suburbs whirl." *Byron: Child Harold*, i. 69.

whis'-keŷ-fied, **whis'-kŷ-fied**, *a.* [English *whiskey* (1), *whisky* (1); *-fied*.] Subjected to the operation of whiskey; intoxicated.

"The two *whiskeyed* gentlemen are up with her."—*Thackeray: Virginians*, ch. xxxviii.

whisk'-lŭg, *pr. par. & a.* [WHISK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Sweeping along lightly and rapidly.
2. Great, large. (*Prov.*)

whisp, *s.* [WISP.]

whis'-pēr, ***whis-per-en**, ***whis-per-yn**, *v. i. & t.* [Old Northumbrian *hwisprian*; cogn. with A. S. *hwistlian*=to whistle; O. Dut. *wisperen*, *wispelen*=to whisper; Ger. *wispeln*; Icel. *hwiskra*; Sw. *hviska*=Dan. *hviske*; Eng. *whistle*.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To speak softly or in a low tone; to speak without uttering voice or sonant breath; to speak with a low voice, so as not to be heard but by the ear close to the speaker.
2. To converse in whispers.

"Juno and Ceres *whisper* seriously."

Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To make a low, sibilant sound.

"Each *whispering* wind hath power now to fray."

Surrey: Virgil's Æneid, ii.

- *4. To speak under the breath, as one plotting, speaking of, or insinuating mischief; to devise mischief in whispers.

"To *whisper* and conspire against my youth."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 2.

B. *Transitive*:

- *1. To speak to or address in a whisper or low voice.

"*Whisper* her ear and tell her."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 1.

- *2. To inform quietly or privately.

"To *whisper* him, that there was no such passage in Homer!"—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey*. (Postscript.)

3. To utter in a low and not vocal tone; to say under the breath.

"She *whispers* in his ears a heavy tale."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, l. 125.

4. To mention or speak about privately and confidentially.

"It was at the same time *whispered* as a great secret that he meant to retire altogether from business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

- *5. To prompt secretly.

"He came to *whisper* Wolsey."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

whis'-pēr, *s.* [WHISPER, *v.*]

1. A low, soft, sibilant voice; the utterance of words without any vocal sound.

"And gently oped the door, and spake
In *whispers*—no'er was voice so sweet!"

Byron: Mazeppa, xix.

2. Words uttered by whispering; hence, something communicated stealthily or secretly.

"Full well the busy *whisper* circling round
Convey'd the dismal tidings when he frown'd."

Goldsmith: Deserted Village, 202.

3. A low, sibilant sound; as, the *whispers* of the wind.

4. A hint, a suggestion, an insinuation.

"Never had they breathed a *whisper* against arbitrary power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

whis'-pēr-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *whisper*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. One who whispers.

"Next to these bawlers, is a troublesome creature who comes with the air of your friend and your intimate, and that is your *whisperer*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 148.

2. One who tells secrets or mischievous communications; a secret slanderer.

"A froward man soweth strife; and a *whisperer* separateth chief friends."—*Proverbs* xvi. 28.

- *3. A conveyer of secret information; a secret agent, a spy.

***whis'-pēr-hood**, *s.* [Eng. *whisper*; *-hood*.] The state of being a whisper; a time when a rumor is first suggested or insinuated.

"I know a lie, that now disturbed half the kingdom with its noise . . . I can remember its *whisperhood*."—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 15.

whis'-pēr-lŭg, ***whys-per-yng**, *pr. par. a. & s.* [WHISPER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Speaking in whispers.
- *2. Making secret insinuations of evil; backbiting.
3. Making a soft, low, sibilant sound.

"Soft *whispering* airs shall lull thee to repose!"

Cowper: Elegy on the Approach of Spring.

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who whispers; a whisper.

¶ *Whispering* is speech without any employment of the vocal chords, and is effected chiefly by the lips and tongue. (*Foster: Physiol.*)

whispering-gallery, **whispering-dome**, *subst.* A gallery or dome of an elliptical or circular form, in which faint sounds conveyed around the interior wall may be readily heard, while the same are inaudible elsewhere in the interior. Thus in an elliptical chamber if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper, he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. There is a Whispering Gallery in the capitol at Washington, one at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and another at Gloucester Cathedral, England.

"*Whispering-galleries* are formed of smooth walls having a continuous curved form. The mouth of the speaker is presented at one point, and the ear of the hearer at another and distant point. In this case, the sound is successively reflected from one point to the other until it reaches the ear."—*Atkinson: Ganot's Physics*, § 234.

whis'-pēr-lŭg-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *whispering*; *-ly*.] In a *whispering* manner; in a whisper or low voice.

"He said to *Hopeful, whisperingly*, 'There is more hope of a fool than of him.'"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

***whis'-pēr-ōŭs-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *whisper*; *-ous*; *-ly*.] In a whisper; *whisperingly*.

"The Duchess . . . gabbles on *whisperously*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. v., ch. viii.

whis'-sle, *v. & s.* [WHISTLE, *v. & s.*]

whist, *interj. a. & s.* [A slight sound, expressive of the breathing or whispering of some one approaching; cf. Lat. *st!*=hist; Ger. *st!* *bst!* *pst!*=hush, hist.]

*A. *As interj.*: Hush! silence! be still!

"*Whist*, wanton, still ye."—*Lodge: Euphues: Golden Legacie*.

*B. *As adj.*: Not speaking; not making a noise; mute, quiet, still. (Generally used as a predicate.)

"Underneath a hill

Far from the town (where all is *whist* and still)."

Marlowe: Hero and Leander, sest. i.

C. *As subst.*: A game at cards, so called from the silence necessary to play it attentively and correctly. It was formerly also called *whisk*. It is played by four persons, two of whom are partners against the other two. The full pack of fifty-two cards is used, thirteen being dealt out to each player in order, the dealer beginning with himself, and dealing from left to right. The last card dealt is turned face up on the table, and is called the trump card; the suit to which it belongs has for the hand the privilege of taking or being superior to any card of any other suit. The cards rank in value as follows: Ace (the highest), king, queen, knave, ten, nine, eight, and so on. The game is commenced by the player on the left hand of the dealer laying one card face upward on the table, this being called leading off; the player on his left then plays a card of the same suit (if he has one), and is followed similarly by the player on his left. When all have played, the person who has played the highest card takes up the four cards played, these constituting what is termed a trick. If a player has no card of the suit led off, he may play one of any other suit. The winner of the first trick then leads off with any card he pleases for the second trick, the winner of which becomes the leader of the third trick, and so on. The score is taken as follows when the hand is played out: the partners who conjointly have won the majority out of the thirteen tricks, score one point for every trick over six. The ace, king, queen, and knave are called honors, and the partners who hold between them three of these cards score two points, and if they hold all of them they score four points; this is technically known as scoring two (or four) by honors. If each side holds two of these cards, honors are said to be divided or easy. In long whist (now becoming obsolete) ten points make a game; in short whist only five points are required, and in this it is usual to count by tricks alone. A rubber consists of three games, and is won by the partners who score two of them. If one side wins the first two games the third is not played out. There are several modifications of the game, such as solo whist, three-handed whist, &c.

"With rhyme by Hoare, and epic blank by Hoyle:

Not him whose page, if still upheld by *whist*,
Requires no sacred theme to bid us list."

Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

***whist**, *v. i. & t.* [WHIST, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To be or become silent, mute, or still.

"They *whisted* all."—*Surrey: Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 1.

B. *Trans.*: To make silent, mute, or still; to hush.

whis'-tle (tle as *el*), *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *hwistlan*, *hwistlian*; cogn. with Dan. *hvisle*=to whistle, to hiss; Sw. *hvisla*=to whistle. A word of imitative origin, like *whisper*, *whiz*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To make a musical sound with the lips and breath without using the vocal cords; the hollow of the mouth forming a resonance-box.

"Have, then, thy wish!"—he *whistled* shrill."

Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 9.

2. To utter a more or less shrill or piercing sound, or series of sounds, as a bird.

"The blackbird *whistles* from the thorny brake."

Thomson: Spring, 604.

3. To produce a sound or sounds by means of a particular kind of wind instrument (or whistle) or by means of steam forced through a small orifice.
4. To sound shrill or like a pipe.

"The wild winds *whistle*, and the billows roar."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vii. 357.

5. To cause a sharp, shrill sound.

"A bullet *whistled* o'er his head."

Byron: The Giaour.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To form, utter, or modulate by whistling.
2. To call, direct, or signal by a whistle.

"He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,
For he knew, when he pleased, he could *whistle* them back."

Goldsmith: Retaliation, 107.

¶ (1) *To go whistle*: To go to the deuce.

"Your fame is secure, let the critics *go whistle*."

Shenstone: Poet and the Dunc.

(2) *To whistle for a wind*: A superstitious practice among old sailors of whistling during a calm to obtain a breeze. Such men, on the contrary, will not whistle during a storm.

(3) *To whistle off*:

Falconry: To send off by a whistle; to send from the fist in search of prey; hence, to dismiss or send away generally; to dismiss. Hawks were always let fly against the wind; if they flew with the wind behind them they seldom returned. If, therefore, a hawk was for any reason to be dismissed or abandoned she was let off down the wind.

"If I could prove her haggard,

Though that her jesses were my dear heartstrings,
I'd *whistle* her off, and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

whis'-tle (tle as el), *s.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

1. A more or less piercing sound produced by forcing the breath through a small opening formed by contracting the lips.

2. Any similar sound; as—

(1) The sharp or shrill note of a bird.

(2) A similar sound produced by an instrument; as, the *whistle* of a locomotive, or fog-signal.

(3) A sound made by the wind, or by a body passing rapidly through the air; as, the *whistle* of a bullet.

3. An instrument or apparatus for producing such a sound; as—

(1) A small tin or wooden pipe, pierced with holes, and used as a musical toy.

(2) A small instrument used for signaling, &c., by boatswains, policemen, sportsmen, &c.

(3) The instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signaling on railway engines, steamships, and the like.

4. The mouth or throat; used principally in the slang phrase, *To wet one's whistle*=to take a draught or draw.

"My *whistle* once wet,
I'll pipe him such a paven."
Beaum. & Flét.: *Mad Lover*, ii.

¶ (1) *At one's whistle*: Ready at one's call.

"Ready at his *whistle* to array themselves round him in arms against the commander-in-chief."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) *To pay for one's whistle*, *to pay dear for one's whistle*: To pay a high price for what one fancies; to pay dearly for indulging one's whim, caprice, fancy or the like. The allusion is to a story told by Dr. Franklin of his nephew, who set his mind on a common whistle, which he bought of a boy for four times its value.

"If a man likes to do it, he must pay for his *whistle*."—G. Elliot: *Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxxv.

(3) *Worth the whistle*: Worth calling, worth inviting; worth notice. The dog is worth the pains of whistling for. Thus Heywood, in one of his dialogues, consisting entirely of proverbs, says, "It is a poor dog that is not worth the *whistling*." Goneril says to Albany—

"I have been worth the *whistle*."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 2.

***whistle-drunk**, *a.* Completely drunk.

"He was indeed, according to the vulgar phrase, *whistle-drunk*."—Fielding: *Tom Jones*, bk. xii., ch. ii.

whistle-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Motella tricirrhata*, the Three-bearded Rockling. Pennant says the name was applied to the fish because "the Cornish fishermen whistle when desirous of taking this fish, as if by that they facilitated its capture." (See extract.)

"I believe, indeed, that while preserving the sound of the name, the term has been changed, and a very different word substituted, and that for *whistle-fish* we ought to read *weasel-fish*. Both the Three and Five-bearded Rocklings were called *mustela* from the days of Pliny to those of Rondelet, and thence to the present time."—Yarrell: *British Fishes*, i. 577.

***whistle-tankard**, *s.* A tankard fitted with a whistle, so arranged as to sound when the vessel was emptied, thus warning the drawer that more liquor was required.

whist'-lër (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whistl(e)*; -*er*.]

1. Ordinary Language:

1. One who whistles.

2. A broken-winded horse; a roarer.

"The latter of whom is spoken of as a non-stayer and a *whistler*."—Field, Aug. 27, 1887.

3. The keeper of an unlicensed spirit shop. [WHISTLE, *v.*, ¶ (2), WHISTLE-TANKARD.]

"The turnkeys knows beforehand, and gives the word to the *whistlers*, and you may whistle for it wen you go to look."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xlv.

II. Technically:

1. Ornithology:

(1) [RATTLE-WING.]

(2) The Green Plover. [PLOVER 1. (1).]

2. Zool.: *Arctomys pruinosus*, the Hoary Marmot. It is about two feet long, exclusive of the tail. Common in the north-western parts of America.

whist'-lîng (*t* silent), *pr. pa.* or *a.* [WHISTLE, *v.*]

whistling-buoy, *s.* A sea buoy having a device attached which produces a whistling sound when agitated by the waves.

***whistling-shop**, *s.* A place in which spirits are sold without a license. (*Slang Dict.*)

"A *whistling-shop*, sir, is where they sell spirits."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. xlv.

whistling-swan, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cygnus musicus*. [HOOPER (2), SWAN, II. 2.]

***whist'-lÿ, *wist'-ly**, *adverb.* [Eng. *whist*; -*ly*.] Silently; in silence.

"Stood *wistly* watching for the herd's approach."
Arden of Faversham, 1,599.

whit, *wit, *wight, *s.* [Prop. *wiht*, from A. S. *wiht*= (1) a person, a wight, (2) a whit, a bit; so *áwhit*=aught; *náwhit*=naught.] [WIGHT, *s.*]

*1. A space of time.

"She was falle aslepe a litil *wight*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,281.

2. A jot, an iota, a point; the smallest part or particle imaginable; used adverbially, and generally with a negative.

"He was very much the worse man for it, but no *whit* the worse painter."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

whit-plotting, *s.* A visit made among relatives. (*New England Colloq.*)

white, *whit, *whigte, *whyt, *whyte, *wyte, *a. & s.* [A. S. *hwit*; cogn. with Dut. *wit*; Icel. *hvitr*; Dan. *hvid*; Sw. *hvít*; Goth. *hweits*; O. H. Ger. *hwiz*; Ger. *weiss*; Sansc. *çveta*=white, from *çvit*=to be white, to shine.]

A. As adjective:

1. Being of the color of pure snow; not tinged or tinted with any of the proper colors or their compounds; the opposite to black, dark, or colored.

"The next to him was dressed in a large *white* wig and a black cravat."—Goldsmith: *Essays*, i.

2. Destitute of color in the cheeks, or of the tinge of blood-color; pale, pallid; bloodless, as from fear or cowardice.

"To turn *white* and swoon."
Shakesp.: *Complaint*, 308.

3. Having the color of purity; pure, clean, spotless, stainless; free from spot or guilt.

"Calumny the *whitest* virtue strikes."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

4. Gray, grayish-white, silvery or hoary, as from age, grief, fear, &c.

"Their berdes weren hore and *white*."
Gower: *C. A.*, i.

*5. Fair, specious.

"For all your wordes *white*."
Chaucer. (*Annandale*.)

*6. Lucky, favorable, happy. (A Latinism.)

"On the whole the Dominie reckoned this as one of the *white* days of his life."—Scott: *Guy Mannering*.

B. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. One of the natural colors of bodies. [WHITE-LIGHT.]

"How *white* and red each other did destroy."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 346.

2. Something, or a part of something, having the color of snow; as—

* (1) The central part in the butt in archery, which was formerly painted white; the center or mark at which a missile is aimed; hence, that which is aimed at; a mark.

"The immortality of my fame is the *white* I shoot at."
—Massinger: *Emperor of the East*, iv. 4.

(2) The albumen of an egg; the pellucid, viscous fluid which surrounds the yolk; also the name given sometimes to the corresponding part of a seed, or the farinaceous matter surrounding the embryo.

"The yolke of the egge can not be without the *whyte*, nor the *whyte* without the yolke."—Berners: *Froissart*; *Chronycle*, vol. ii., ch. xlii.

(3) That part of the ball of the eye surrounding the iris or colored part.

"Turns up th' *white* o' the eye to his discourse."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

(4) A member of the white race of mankind.

3. Plural: [WHITES.]

II. Entom. (*pl.*): The sub-family Pieridi. The Black-veined White is *Aporia crataegi*; the Green-chequered, *Pieris daphidice*; the Green-veined, *P. napi*; the Large White, *P. brassicae*; the Marble White, *Melanargia galathea*; the Small White, *Pieris rapae*; and the Wood White, *Leucophasia sinapis*.

¶ (1) *In the white*: (See extract.)

"It may be here explained that *in the white* is a cabinet-making term for unpolished goods."—Echo, Nov. 30, 1886.

(2) *White softening of the brain*:

Pathol.: [SOFTENING.]

¶ *White-antimonial ore* = *Valentinite*; *White-arsenic* = *Arsenolite*; *White-copperas* = *Goslarite* or *Coquimbite*; *White-copper ore* = *Kyrosite*; *White-garnet* = *Leucite*; *White-iron pyrites* = *Marcasite*; *White-lead ore* = *Cerussite*; *White-nickel* = *Ram-melsbergite*; *White-tellurium* = *Sylvénite*; *White-vitriol* = *Goslarite*.

white-admiral, *s.*

Entomology: *Limenitis camilla* (or *sibylla*). [ADMIRAL, C. 2.]

white-amphisbæna, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Amphisbæna alba*, eighteen to twenty inches long, and about as thick as a man's finger. [AMPHISBÆNIDE.]

white-antimony, *s.* [VALENTINITE.]

white-ants, *s. pl.*

Entomol.: A popular name for any of the Termitidæ (q. v.). The resemblance to the ants, Formicidæ, &c., is in the general aspect, their life in social communities, the appearance at certain times of many winged individuals, and the nature of the habitations. But they belong to different orders, the venation of the wings being different. A white ant looks not unlike a soft immature earwig, but without the forceps. White ants constitute the most destructive insect pest to be found in the tropics. They do not attack human beings, their ravages being confined to property. They make their way into houses through some minute aperture which they have themselves formed in the floor or in the wall. Up to the moment of emergence they give no indication of their existence, and when they come forth, which they do in thousands, they take every means in their power to shun observation, while busily engaged in destructive work. Nothing external may reveal the fact that the joists or rafters on which they have been operating are weakened and rendered unsafe by being all pierced internally with their galleries. If they can effect an entrance into a library they bring up mud and construct tunnels with it so as to glue one book to another, and eat away the leather or cloth by which the boards were affixed to the book itself, besides rounding off the angles of a number of the volumes. Whatever is in danger of them is placed on a table or frame, the legs of which rest on stone stands, surrounded by water; but sooner or later the native servant forgets to replenish the water, the white ants immediately taking advantage of the neglect, or they attempt to swim. Some perish, while the survivors pass the fosse on the dead bodies of their comrades and are soon at work. Every historical document in India is in danger from these destructive creatures. Professor Drummond suggests that white ants probably render the same service in the tropics which earthworms do in temperate lands.

white-arsenic, *s.* [ARSENIOUS-OXIDE.]

white-ash, *s.*

Bot.: (1) An American tree, *Fraxinus americana*; (2) *Pyrus aucuparia*. (Britten & Holland.)

white-ash herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Ægopodium podagraria*. (Britten & Holland.)

white-back, *s.*

Bot.: *Populus alba*. Named from the white color of the leaves on their lower side.

white-backed coly, *s.*

Ornithology: *Colius capensis*, from South Africa. Length about fourteen inches; ash-colored, rump and lower back glossed with red, white line (bordered on each side with a broader black one) from shoulders to rump.

white-backed skunk, *s.*

Zoölogy: *Mephitis* (or *Spilogale*) *putorius*, from South America, Mexico, and the southwest of the United States. It is larger than the Common Skunk, from which it is also distinguished by its short white tail.

white-barred clearwing, *s.*

Entom.: A European Hawk Moth. *Trochilium sphegiforme* (Stainton) = *Sesia sphegiformis*. (*Newman*.) The caterpillar feeds on the stem of the alder.

white-bay, *s.*

Bot.: *Magnolia glauca*. (Ogilvie.)

white-beam, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus aria*. Named from the white down on the young shoots and the under side of the leaves.

white-bear, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Ursus maritimus*, the Polar Bear (q. v.). The name is somewhat of a misnomer, as only the young bears are really white, the fur in adults changing to a creamy tint, whence Scotch whalers sometimes call this animal the Brownie.

white-beard, *s.* A man having a white or gray beard; a gray-beard; an old man.

"White-beards have armed their thin and hairless scalps."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 2.

white-bearded, *adj.* Having a white or gray beard.

white-bearded monkey:

Zoöl.: *Semnopithecus nestor*, a native of Ceylon.

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; ðion, -ðion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

white-beech, s.

Bot.: Fagus sylvatica, var. *americana*.

white-bellied sea-eagle, s.

Ornith.: Haliaetus leucogaster, from Australia and the Moluccas, ranging to India and Cochinchina.

white-bellied seal, s.

Zoöl.: Monachus albiventer. [MONK-SEAL.]

white-bellied watermouse, s.

Zoöl.: Hydromys leucogaster, a small rat-like rodent from New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

white-ben, s.

Bot.: Silene inflata.

white-bismuth s.

Chemistry & Comm.: Bismuth subnitrate. [BISMUTH, 3.]

white-blaze, s. [WHITE-FACE.]

white-blow, s.

Bot.: (1) Draba verna; (2) Saxifraga tridactylites.

***white-bonnet, s.** A fictitious or sham bidder at sales by auction; a puffer.

white-bordered butterfly, s.

Entomology: Vanessa antiopa, a butterfly, better known as the Camberwell Beauty. Wings purplish-chocolate, with broad whitish hind margins, and a broad black band with six or seven blue spots on each wing, the fore pair also with two whitish spots. Caterpillar spinous, black, dotted with white, and with a red spot on each segment from the fourth to the eleventh; it feeds on *Salix alba*.

white-bottle, s.

Bot.: Silene inflata. So named to distinguish it from the Blue-bottle, *Centaurea cyanus*.

white-boy, white-boyism, subst. [WHITEBOY, WHITEBOYISM.]

white-brant, s.

Ornith.: The Snow-goose (q. v.).

white-brass, subst. An alloy of copper and zinc, with sufficient of the latter, or of nickel, lead, &c., to give it a white color.

white-bream, s.

Ichthy.: Abramis blicca, a British and European species. It is about a foot long, silvery-white, sometimes with a bluish tinge.

†white-breasted, a. Having a white breast or bosom. (Tennyson: *Enone*, 56.)

White-Brethren, s. pl.

Church History: A body of enthusiasts who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and, under the leadership of a priest claiming to be Elias, declared a crusade against the Turks in order to obtain possession of the Holy Land. They were met at Viterbo by the Papal troops, and were dispersed. Their leader was carried to Rome, where he was burnt as a heretic in 1403.

white-brindled moth, s.

Entom.: A common European moth, Scopula olivalis. Fore wings dark-gray, with a white blotch and spots. Larva transparent, feeding on various low plants.

white-bristle, s. [SPLENIC-FEVER, 3.]

white-bug, s. An insect which injures vines and some other species of fruit.

white-butterfly, s.

Entom. (pl.): The genus Pieris, or the sub-family Pieridi (q. v.).

white cabbage-butterfly, s.

Entom.: The genus Pieris (q. v.).

white-campion, s.

Bot.: Lychnis vespertina. The flowers are fragrant in the evening. It grows in fields, under hedgerows, &c.

white-candlewood, s.

Bot.: Amyris toxicaria, a large tree with pinnate leaves and bunches of purple pear-shaped fruits, tasting like the balsam of copaiba. The juice of the tree is as black as ink; its wood has a pleasant smell and takes a fine polish. It grows in the Carolinas. [JANCA.]

white-canons, s. pl.

Church Hist.: A popular name for the Premonstratensians.

white-cap, s. 1. *Bot.: Agaricus arvensis*. [AGARICUS.] 2. *Zoöl.: The tree Sparrow or Mountain Sparrow, Pyrgita montana*. 3. Same as REGULATOR (q. v.).

white-caterpillar, s.

Entom.: The larva of the Magpie Moth (q. v.).

white-cedar, s.

Bot.: (1) Cupressus thyoides; (2) Melia azedarach.

white-centaury, s.

Botany: Centaurea alba, a native of Southern Europe.

white-chalk, s.

Geol.: [CHALK, A. II. 2. (1).]

white-clergy, s.

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The parish priests in Russia, as distinguished from the black clergy or monks.

white-clover, s.

Bot.: Trifolium repens, a perennial creeping plant, sometimes a foot and a half high, the leaflets obovate or obcordate, toothed, sometimes with a semilunar band at the base; flowers white or somewhat roseate.

white-coat, s. (See extract.)

"The phenomenon so carefully described by him was simply a 'white-coat,' or young six-weeks-old seal."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, July, 1873, p. 54.

white-cola, s.

Bot.: The seeds of Sterculia macrocarpa. They are very bitter and are used by the negroes of the Guinea coast as a condiment. [COLA.]

white-colon, s.

Entom.: Mamestra albicollis, a European Night-moth. The wings are dark-brown, mottled and marbled with darker colors. The caterpillar feeds on lettuce, &c.

white-copper, s. White tombac. [TOMBAC.]

white-corpuscles, s. pl. [CORPUSCLE, II. 2. (1).]

white-crested plantain-eater, s.

Ornith.: Corythaix musophaga. [MUSOPHAGINÆ.]

white-crime, s. An offense against the law which is not condemned by the feeling of the community.

White Cross, s. An organization similar in many respects to the famous Red Cross, from which it differs chiefly in the fact that it is distinctly American. It was founded in 1898 by Mrs. Jane Creighton, of Portland, Ore., who became its first president. Its emblem is designed to represent the cross bandages of white upon the blood-red field of war, encircled by the blue of the firmament, comprising the triple color of the Union. The motto of the organization is "Truth, Charity and Philanthropy," and its purposes include not only the caring for wounded and sick American soldiers and sailors, but the aiding of the widows and orphans of those who are killed in battle or die of disease or accident. The organization is self-supporting, and all it asks of the national government is recognition and protection.

white-cross knight, s. A Knight Hospitaller. The order wore a white cross to distinguish them from the Knights Templar, who wore a red one.

White-cross Society, s. A society instituted in or about 1883, at Bishop-Auckland, England, to urge upon men the obligation of personal purity; to raise the tone of public opinion upon questions of morality; and to inculcate a respect for womanhood.

white-dammar, s.

Bot. & Comm.: A gum resin produced by Vateria indica. [VATERIA.]

white-deal, s. The timber of *Abies excelsa*.

white-ear, subst. A bird, the Fallow-finch or Wheatear.

white-elephant, s.

1. *Lit. & Zoöl.: An elephant affected with albinism*. Such animals appear to have been known to the ancients (*Ælian*. iii. 46; *Hor. Ep.* ii. 1. 195). They are highly esteemed by some eastern potentates, and are considered sacred in Siam. A specimen purchased by Mr. Barnum from King Theebaw of Burmah was brought to America in 1884. It stood seven feet and a half high, and the face, ears, front of trunk, fore feet, and part of breast were of a light ash color.

2. *Fig.: A present which does one much more harm than good, or more generally any nominal advantage which has this effect*. It is generally reported that when the king of Siam desires to ruin any one, he makes him a present of a white elephant [1.]. The sacred elephant has an enormous appetite, and, being sacred, it is a crime to let it die, so that the gift generally entails ruin on the recipient.

white-ermine, s.

Entom.: Spilosoma menthastris. (Stainton.) *Arctia menthastris*. (Newman.) One of the Cheloniidae (approximately=Arctiidae, q. v.). Fore wings, yellowish white, with four curved, transverse rows of

black spots; hind wings white, spotted with black. Expansion of wings, 1½ or 1¾ inches. Abdomen yellow, with black spots. Larva black, with long hairs; it feeds on various low plants.

white-eye, s.

Ornithology: A popular name for any species of Zosterops (q. v.), from the fact that the eyes are encircled with compact white feathers.

†white-eyed, adj. Having pale, lusterless eyes. (Tennyson: *Palace of Art*, 239.)

White-eyed duck:

Ornith.: Fuligula nyroca, allied to the Pochard (q. v.), but distinguished from it by having the irides white, and a broad white bar on the wing. An irregular winter and spring visitor to Britain, principally occurring on the east coast.

white-eyelid monkey, s. [MANGABEY.]

white-face, white-blaze, s. A white mark in the forehead of a horse, descending almost to the nose.

white-faced, a.

1. Having a white or pale face, as from fear, grief, illness, or the like; pale-faced.
2. Having a white front, surface, or aspect.

"That pale, that white-faced shore,
Whose foot spurns back the ocean's roaring tides."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

White-faced duck:

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to the female of the Scaup, from its having a white band, which grows broader with age, at the base of the bill. [SCAUP (3).]

†white-favored, adj. Wearing or decked with white rosettes or favors. (Tennyson: *In Memoriam*, Conc. 90.)

white-feather, s. The symbol of cowardice, a term introduced in the days when cock-fighting was in vogue. As a thoroughbred gamecock has no white feathers, a white feather was a proof that the bird was not game. (Generally used in the phrases, *To show the white-feather*, *To have a white feather in one's wing*.)

white-film, s. A white film growing over the eyes of sheep and causing blindness.

white-florin, s.

Bot.: Agrostis alba.

white-fish, s.

I. Ord. Lang.: A general term for whittings and haddocks.

II. Ichthyology:

1. A popular name for the genus *Leuciscus*. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 599.)

2. An American name for the genus *Coregonus*. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*, p. 648.)

white-flowered, adj. Bearing white flowers. (Tennyson: *Godiva*, 63.)

white-flag, s.

1. A flag of truce.
2. The flag of France under the Bourbons. The field was white, with the royal arms on an escutcheon, surmounted by a crown.

white-flux, s.

Metall.: A compound of potassic carbonate and niter.

white-foot, s. A white mark on the foot of a horse, from the fetlock to the corona.

white-footed hapalote, s.

Zoöl.: Hapalotis albipes, from the mountainous parts of New South Wales. It is about the size of a rat, smoky brown in color, with the feet and belly white.

white-footed mouse, s. [DEER-MOUSE.]

***White Friars, s. pl.**

Church Hist.: A popular English name in pre-Reformation times for the friars of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, now generally known as Carmelites. The name had reference to the fact that they wore over the brown habit a white scapular and cloak. [CARMELITE, SCAPULAR, B. 1.]

"They were recognized as one of the Mendicant orders; our ancestors knew them as the *White Friars*."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 121.

white-fronted lemur, s.

Zoöl.: Lemur albifrons, from Madagascar. It is easily distinguished by the broad band of white fur encircling the forehead, cheeks, and ears.

white-frost, s. Hoar-frost.

white-goby, s.

Ichthy.: Latrunculus pellucidus, a very small Goby, common in some localities in Europe. It is distinguished by its transparent body, wide mouth, and single row of teeth. It lives but one year, and is the only known instance of what may be called an "annual" vertebrate. The spawning season is

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

June and July; the eggs are hatched in August, and the young fish attain their full growth between October and December. In July and August the adults die off, and by September only the fry are to be found. (Günther: *Study of Fishes*.)

white-grouse, white-ptarmigan, s.

Ornith.: *Lagopus albus*. [WILLOW-GROUSE.]

white-gum, s. A kind of gum-rash, *Strophulus albidus*, in which the pimples are small, hard, and whitish. [STROPHULUS.]

white-gunpowder, s. A blasting mixture composed of chlorate of potash, dried ferrocyanide of potassium and sugar. It is now rarely used owing to its liability to explode during manufacture, transport, or the like.

white-haired, a. Having white hair. (Tennyson: *Tithonus*, 8.)

white-handed, a.

1. *Lit.*: Having white hands.

"White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee."
Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Having clean or unstained hands; free from guilt.

White-handed gibbon: [LAR-GIBBON.]

white-hass, s. Sausages stuffed with oatmeal and suet. (Scotch.)

"There is black-pudding and *white-hass*—try whilk ye like best."—Scott: *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xii.

White Hats, s. pl.

Hist.: The name given to a democratic faction which, commencing in 1377 at Ghent, the next year rose in revolt, and continued to give trouble till the accession of Philip II. of Burgundy, in 1384.

white-head, s.

Bot.: *Parthenium hysterophorus*, from Jamaica.

white-headed duck, s.

Ornith.: *Erismatura leucocephala*, from southeastern Europe and northern Africa. [STIFF-TAILED DUCKS.]

white-headed saki, s. [SAKI.]

white-headed titmouse, s.

Ornith.: A name sometimes given to a species of *Acredula*, from Scandinavia and Germany, in which the whole of the head is white. It is closely allied to, if not identical with, the Long-tailed Titmouse, *Acredula caudata* (†*Parus caudatus*).



Titmice.

A. White-headed Titmouse.
B. Long-tailed Titmouse.

white-heat, s. The degree of heat at which bodies become incandescent and appear white from the bright glow which they emit.

white-hellebore, subst. [HELLEBORE, ¶, VERATRUM.]

white-herring, s. The common herring, fresh or salted, but not smoked for preservation, as distinguished from red-herring.

white-hoop, s.

Bot.: A Jamaica name for *Tournefortia bicolor*.

***white-hooved, a.** Having white hoofs.

"A jet-black goat, white-horned, *white-hooved*."
Tennyson *Enone*, 50.

white-horehound, s. [MARRUBIUM.]

white-horned, adj. Having white horns. (See extract under WHITE-HOOVED.)

white-horse, s.

Bot.: *Portlandia grandiflora*, a Jamaica plant.

white-horses, s. pl. A name given to tossing, white-topped waves.

"The bay is now curling and writhing in *white-horses*."
—C. Kingsley, in *Life*, i. 168.

White House, s. A name applied to the Presidential mansion in Washington. The name arose from the fact that it is built of stone and painted white. By metonymy the name has been applied to the office of the presidency itself. There are several other mansions and plantations in the southern states which have borrowed this title.

white-indigo, s. [INDIGOGEN.]

white-iron, s. Thin sheet-iron covered with a coating of tin.

white-lady, s.

Bot.: The Snowdrop (q. v.). Britten & Holland give this on the authority of Ouida in *Strathmore*.

white-land, s. A tough, clayey soil, of a whitish hue when dry, but blackish after rain.

white-laurel, s. [BEAVER-TREE.]

white-lead, s. A dense white powder, insoluble in water, but easily dissolved in dilute nitric or acetic acid; extensively employed in painting. [CERUSE, 1., LEAD-CARBONATE, 1.]

white-leaf tree, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus aria*. (Evelyn.) Named from the silvery under-surface of the leaves.

white-league, s. The name given a semi-military organization, gathered to repress the negroes of the State of Louisiana, who, it was asserted, were meditating insurrection. The organization had its inception in the City of New Orleans, in 1874, and upon the refusal of the city authorities to allow the landing of a cargo of fire-arms, which the league had imported from New York, a riot ensued which resulted in more than one hundred deaths. The league afterward became a powerful factor in Louisiana politics, and, more than any other agency, helped the Democrats to a control of the state government, although the colored voting population, which was almost a unit of Republican politics, largely out-numbered the white Democrats. The existence of this organization was an occasion of much rancorous argument, their opponents charging them with fraud and intimidation in the matter of elections, while their friends on the other hand, and perhaps justifiably, claimed that such an organization was necessary to hold in check a lawless and irresponsible element with which the municipal and state governments had shown themselves utterly unable to cope. In late years the organization has been in a state of quiescence, for although on more than one occasion mob violence has temporarily been exerted in the state, the acts done could not be traced to the agency of the league.

white-leather, s. [WHITLEATHER, 1.]

white-leg, s.

Pathol.: Phlegmasia dolens (q. v.).

white-legged, a. Having white legs.

white-leprosy, s.

Pathol.: Leprosy characterized by morbid whiteness of the skin. (2 Kings v. 27; cf. also Exod. iv. 6.) Heb. *tsaraath*, from *tsara*=(1) to prostrate; (2) to affect with leprosy. Probably the tuberculated variety of *Elephantiasis græca*. It does not exactly correspond to the ancient description, but diseases often somewhat alter their character. It is still characterized at one stage by white spots, and the change to white of the hair of the head and beard, but the whole surface of the skin is not white. There is also a leucopathic sub-variety of the non-tuberculated leprosy, in which there are white spots or blotches on the skin. [ELEPHANTIASIS, LEPROSY.]

***White Lias, s.**

Geol.: The name given by Mr. William Smith to certain cream-colored limestones in the West of England, since shown by Mr. Charles Moore to belong to the Rhætic formation.

white-lie, s. A lie for which some kind of excuse can be made; a false statement made in the interest of peace, reconciliation, harmless sport, or the like; a harmless or non-malicious falsehood; a pious fraud. [Cf. WHITE-CRIME, WHITE-WITCH.]

"Sir George has told me a lie—a *white-lie* he says, but I hate a *white-lie*."—Mad. D'Arblay: *Diary*, iv. 287.

white-light, s.

Optics: The apparently simple sensation which is nevertheless really produced on the retina by a certain mixture of colors. Ordinarily white light is composed of the whole of the visible colors of the spectrum, as in sunlight; and the fact of white resulting from this mixture can be demonstrated in many ways, as by re-uniting the spectral colors themselves, or by revolving rapidly a disc [NEWTON'S DISC] painted with the colors in separate sectors. A similar mixture of pigments fails, partly because the pigments themselves are never pure colors, and partly and chiefly because pigments act rather as absorbents of the light reflected from the paper or other colors underneath than as additional illuminating colors. White light can, however, be also compounded of three, or of only two colors, which are then called complementary colors. Such white is quite undistinguishable by the eye from white compounded of all the colors; and hence it follows that the eye is not an ultimate appeal in such matters, but is easily deceived by apparently similar total results really compounded of quite different materials. The same applies to colors, which can also be imitated so far as the eye can judge, but analysis by the prism reveals the different composition of the light instantly.

white-lily, s.

Bot.: *Lilium candidum*. [LILIUM, ¶.]

white-lime, s. A solution or preparation of lime used for whitewashing; a variety of whitewash.

white-limed, adj. Whitewashed, or plastered with lime.

"Ye *white-limed* walls! ye alehouse painted signs!"
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

white-line, s.

1. *Print.*: A blank space between lines of type.

2. *Naut.*: An untarred cord or rope.

white-line dart, s.

Entom.: A very common European Night Moth, *Agrotis tritici*. Wings, dark-brown, varied by brown of paler tint. The caterpillar feeds on garden weeds and vegetables.

white-liner, s. A member of the white or Democratic party as opposed to one of the Republican or negro party in the South.

white-lipped peccary, s. [PECCARY.]

***white-listed, a.** Having white stripes or lists on a darker ground. (Tennyson: *Merlin and Vivien*, 788.)

***white-livered, a.** Cowardly, pusillanimous.

"*White-liver'd* runagate, what doth he there?"
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

¶ From the old notion that cowardly persons had pale-colored or bloodless livers.

"How many cowards . . . inward searched
Have livers *white* as milk."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

white-magic, s. [MAGIC, ¶ (5).]

white-manganese, s. An ore of manganese; carbonate of manganese.

white-marked moth, s.

Entom.: A European Night-moth, *Tæniocampa leucographa*. Fore wings of a brick-dust color, with spots and dots; hind wings pale reddish brown.

white-meat, s.

1. Food composed of milk, cheese, butter, eggs, and the like.

"The country-men who fed on *white meats* made of milk."—Camden: *Hist. Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

2. Certain delicate flesh used for food, as poultry, rabbits, veal, and the like. (Simmonds.)

white-metal, s.

1. A term usually applied to an alloy in which zinc, tin, nickel, or lead is in such quantity as to give it a white color.

2. Any of the soft metals, usually of a light color, used for bearings in machinery.

white-mold, s.

Bot. (pl.): The Mucedines (q. v.).

***white-money, s.** Silver coin.

white-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: An albino variety of the Common Mouse (*Mus musculus*). [MOUSE, s., II. 3.]

white-mustard, s.

Bot.: *Brassica* or *Sinapis alba*. It is hispid, with reflexed hairs, the stem one to three feet high, the leaves lyrato-pinnatifid or pinnate, the flowers yellow.

white-necked otary, s.

Zoöl.: *Otaria albicollis* (*Neophoca lobata*, Gray), from Australia. Adult males from eight to nine feet long, and larger specimens are said to occur. Face, neck, under-surface, back, and sides blackish-brown, passing into slaty-gray on the extremities; hinder half of the crown, nape, and back of neck rich fawn. Called also Australian Sea Lion, Gray's Australian Hair Seal, and, from the peculiar light color on the head, Cowled and Counsellor Seal.

white-noddy, white-tern, s.

Ornith.: *Gygis candida*, from the South Pacific. The plumage is pure white and of silky softness, whence it is also called the Silky Tern.

white-nosed monkey, s. [VAULTING-MONKEY.]

white-nun, s. The Smew (q. v.).

white-oak, s.

Bot.: (1) *Quercus pedunculata*; (2) *Q. alba*; (3) In New South Wales, *Casuarina leptoclada*.

white-oak cheese, s. Tough, hard cheese, made from skim milk.

White Penitents, s. pl.

Church Hist.: The White Brethren (q. v.).

white-pepper, s. [PEPPER, s. 2.]

white-pine, s.

Botany & Commercial:

1. *Pinus strobus*. It is the American tree best adapted for masts. Called also the Weymouth Pine.

2. *Pinus tæda*. [PINUS.]

white-pinon spotted moth, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer Moth (*Corycia taminata*), with white wings. The caterpillar, which is green or purple-brown, feeds on the wild cherry.

white-point, s.

Entom.: A European Night-moth, *Leucania albipuncta*.

white-poplar, s. [ABELE, *POPULUS*.]

white-poppy, s.

Bot.: *Papaver somniferum*. [PAPAVER.]

white-pot, subst. A kind of dish made of milk, sliced rolls, eggs, sugar, &c., baked in a pot or in a bowl placed in a quick oven.

"Cornwall squab-pye, and Devon *white-pot* brings."
King: On Cookery.

white-potherb, s.

Bot.: *Valerianella olitoria*.

white-precipitate, s.

Chem.: (NH₂Hg")Cl. Ammonio-chloride of mercury. Discovered by Raymond Lully in the thirteenth century, and obtained by adding ammonia to a solution of corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride). It is a heavy white powder, inodorous, but possessing a metallic taste; insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and easily decomposed by heat. It is a violent poison, but is used in pharmacy in the form of an ointment, as a stimulating application in chronic skin diseases, and for the destruction of lice.

white prominent-moth, s.

Entom.: A European moth, *Notodonta tricolor*. Fore wings white, with black spots; hind wings light and spotless.

white-pudding, s.

1. A pudding made of milk, eggs, flour, and butter.
2. A kind of sausage made of oatmeal mixed with suet, seasoned with pepper and salt, and stuffed into a proper intestine.

white-pyrites, s. [WHITE, ¶.]

White Quakers, s. pl.

Church Hist.: The name given to those Quakers who seceded from the Irish body about 1840, from their habit of dressing in white. They form a small community, chiefly confined to Dublin. Blunt says they are "Antinomians of the worst description."

white-rag worm, s. [LURG.]

white-rent, s.

1. In Devon and Cornwall, England, a rent or duty of eightpence payable by every tinner to the Duke of Cornwall, as lord of the soil.
2. A kind of rent paid in silver, or white-money.

white-rhinoceros, s. [RHINOCEROS, 1. (1) (c).]

White Ribbon Gospel Army, s.

Church Hist.: A religious sect or Christian society giving special attention to moral purity. They first registered places of worship in England in 1884, and have since extended to this country.

white-robed, a.

1. Wearing white robes.

"The *white-robed* choir attendant."

Wordsworth: Thanksgiving Ode, Jan. 18, 1816.

*2. White with foam or spray.

"When copious rains have magnified the streams
Into a loud and *white-robed* waterfall."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii

white-root, s.

Bot.: *Polygonatum officinale*.

white-rope, s. [WHITE-LINE, 2.]

white-rose, s.

Bot.: The popular name for any rose of which the bloom is white. [ROSE, s., ¶ (2).]

white-rot, s.

Bot.: (1) One of the popular names for the genus *Hydrocotyle* (q. v.); (2) *Pinguicula vulgaris*.

white-rubber, s. Caoutchouc mixed with such quantity of any white pigment as to give a dead white color to it. The ingredients are added in combination with sulphur, so as to make a white vulcanite (q. v.) when heat is applied. This name is also sometimes applied to celluloid (q. v.).

white-rump, white-tail, subst. [WHEAT-EAR, *ETYM.*]

white-rust, s. [CYSTOPUS, 1.]

white-salt, s. Salt dried and calcined; decrepitated salt.

white-satin, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Gin. (*Slang.*)

2. *Entom.*: *Stilpnotia salicis*, one of the Liparidæ. Wings satiny-white, somewhat transparent; expansion of wings, two inches. Larva whitish, tubercled, feeding on poplars and willows.

white-shafted fantail, s.

Ornith.: *Rhipidura albiscapa*.

white-shark, s.

Ichthy.: *Carcharias vulgaris*, one of the largest and most formidable of the family. It is a native

of tropical and sub-tropical seas, and has occasionally strayed to the British coast. Specimens have been known to attain a length of thirty feet; ash-brown above, white below.

white-sheep, s.

Hist.: An appellation given to the Turkomans who conquered Persia about 1468, but were expelled in 1501. Named from their having a white sheep on their banner.

white-skin, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Made of a white skin.

"Lay aside your *white-skin* wrapper."

Longfellow: Hiawatha, vii.

B. As subst.: A member of the white race of mankind; a white.

"The whole of the *white-skins* . . . capable of mastering the deadly science."—*Field*, Feb. 4, 1888.

white-smut, s.

Veg. Pathol.: The white slime occurring on hyacinth bulbs affected with hyacinth pest (q. v.).

white-spot, s.

Entomology:

1. A European Night Moth, *Dianthæcia albimacula*. Fore wings smoky black, tinged with olive, and with black and white markings. The caterpillar feeds on *Silene nutans*.

2. A European Moth, *Ennychia octomaculata*. Found in recently cleared places in woods.

white-spotted pinion, s.

Entom.: A European Night-moth, *Cosmia diffinis*. Fore wings reddish brown; hind wings grayish brown, fringed. The caterpillar feeds on elm.

white-spotted pug, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer Moth, *Eupithecia albipunctata*. Wings brown speckled with a darker color. The caterpillar feeds on the blossoms of *Angelica sylvestris* and *Heracleum sphondylium*.

white-spruce, s.

Bot.: *Abies alba*. [SPRUCE-FIR.]

white-spur, s.

Her.: A kind of esquire. (*Cowel.*)

white-squall, s. [SQUALL, s., ¶ (3).]

white stony-corals, s. pl. [MADREPORARIA.]

white-stork, s.

Ornith.: *Ciconia alba*. [STORK.]

white-stuff, s.

Gilding: A composition of size and whiting used by gilders to cover woodwork on which gold-leaf is to be laid.

white-Sundays, s. pl.

Bot.: *Narcissus poeticus*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

white-swelling, s.

Pathol.: A popular name for *Phlegmasia alba dolens* (q. v.). So named because the color of the skin remains unaltered notwithstanding the inflammation.

white-tail, s. [WHITE-RUMP.]

white-tailed eagle, s. [EAGLE (1), ¶ (14).]

white-tailed gnu, s.

Zoöl.: *Catoblepas gnu*, the Common Gnu, as distinguished from *C. gorgon*, the Brindled Gnu, in which the tail is black.

white-tailed mole, s.

Zoöl.: *Talpa leucura*, an Indian species, closely allied to the Common Mole, but differing in dentition from the genus *Talpa* (q. v.).

white-tern, s. [WHITE-NODDY.]

white-thorn, s. [WHITETHORN.]

white-throat, s. [WHITETHROAT.]

white-throated monitor, s.

Zoölogy: *Monitor albigularis*, a large terrestrial species from South Africa.

white-throated sparrow, s. [ZONOTRICHIA.]

white-tincture, subst. A preparation which the alchemists believed would turn any of the baser metals into silver.

white-tips, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Urosticte* (q. v.).

white-tombac, s. [TOMBAC.]

white-trash, subst. A contemptuous appellation applied by the Southern slaves to the poorer non-slave-owning whites; usually intensified into *poor white trash*.

white-tree, s.

Bot.: *Melaleuca leucadendron*; an East Indian evergreen tree, with alternate, long, lanceolate, acuminate, falcate, three to five nerved leaves, the flowering branches pendulous, the flowers in spikes. Cultivated in Britain as a stove plant.

***white-upturned, a.** Turned up so as to show the white. (*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 2.)

white-vine, s.

Bot.: *Clematis vitalba*. [CLEMATIS, TRAVELER'S JOY (1).]

white-vitriol, s. [ZINC-SULPHATE.]

white-wagtail, s.

Ornith.: *Motacilla alba*. The beak is broader than in the Pied Wagtail (*M. lugubris*, or *tyarrellii*), and in its summer plumage the White Wagtail has only the throat and head black, while in the Pied Wagtail that color extends over the whole of the head, chest, and neck.

white-walled, a. Having white walls. (*Byron: Prisoner of Chillon*, xiii.)

white-walnut, s. [BUTTERNUT.]

white-wash, s. & v. [WHITEWASH, s. & v.]

white-water, s. A dangerous disease affecting sheep.

white water-lily, s.

Bot.: *Nymphaea alba*. [NYMPHÆA.]

white-wave, s.

Entom.: A common European Geometer Moth, *Caberia pusaria*. Fore wings white, dusted with gray, and with three equidistant gray lines, caterpillar feeding on birch.

white-wax, s. Bleached beeswax.

white-weed, s.

Botany: (1) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*; (2) *Anthriscus sylvestris*; (3) *Achillea Ptarmica*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

white-whale, s. [BELUGA, 2.]

white wild-vine, s.

Bot.: *Bryonia dioica*. [BRYONY, I. 1.] So named to distinguish it from Black bryony (q. v.)

white-willow, s.

Bot.: *Salix alba*. [SALIX.]

white-wine, s.

1. Any wine of a clear transparent color, bordering on white, as the sour Rhine wines, madeira, sherry, &c. Opposed to wine of a deep-red color, as port or burgundy.
†2. Gin. (*Slang.*)

"If he would call that first of goes

By that genteeler name—*white-wine*."

Randall's Diary. (1820.)

white-winged cough, s.

Ornith.: *Corcorax melanorhamphus*, the sole species of the genus, from Australia.

white-winged crossbill, s.

Ornith.: *Loxia leucoptera*; an American species sometimes found in Europe. It is distinguished from the Common Crossbill by the wings being barred with white, and from *Loxia bifasciata*, the Two-barred Crossbill, by the smaller size of the white bars.

white-winged lark, s.

Ornith.: *Melanocorypha (talauda) sibirica*, a native of Asiatic Russia, ranging into Europe. It is of stouter build than the Skylark (q. v.), and has the primaries edged with dull white. Little is known of its habits.

white-witch, s. A witch or wizard said to exert supernatural powers for good and not for evil purposes. [WITCHCRAFT.]

"There is mention of creatures that they call *white-witches*, which do only good turns for their neighbors."—*Cotton Mather: A Discourse on Witchcraft* (ed. 1689), p. 5.

white-wizard, s. [WHITE-WITCH.]

white-wolf, s. [WOLF.]

white-wood, s.

Bot.: (1) A term applied to a large number of trees, as *Tilia americana*, *Liriodendron tulipifera*, and the genus *Petrobium*, spec. *Petrobium arboreum*, from St. Helena; (2) The Alburnum (q. v.).

White-wood bark: [CANELLA-BARK.]

white-worm, s.

Entom.: The larva of the Cockchafer (q. v.)

***white, *whyte, v. t. & i.** [WHITE, a.]

A. Transitive:

1. *Lit.*: To make white; to whiten, to whitewash.

"It is to be supposed your passion hath sufficiently whited your face."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.*: To gloss over.

"Whit'st over all his vices."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Bloody Brothers, iv. 1.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become white; to whiten.

white'-bait, s. [English *white*, and *bait*.]

Ichthyology:

1. A small European fish to which specific and, by some authorities, generic distinction has been given; in the first case as *Clupea alba*, in the second

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîrê, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unîte, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

as *Rogentia alba*, now known to be the fry of the herring (*Clupea harengus*). Whitebait are caught chiefly in the estuary of the Thames, and are not uncommon in the Firth of Forth. The fishery begins in April and lasts till September, bag-nets sunk four or five feet below the water being employed. The whitebait brought to market are from three to four inches long, pale ashy-green above, silvery-white beneath. They are of exquisite flavor, and Greenwich and Blackwall are noted for whitebait dinners. Her Majesty's Ministers for some years had a whitebait dinner at Greenwich before the prorogation of Parliament in the autumn, but the last official whitebait dinner was in the year 1883, when the members of Mr. Gladstone's ministry dined together at Greenwich.

2. A local name for *Salanx chinensis*, called also Japanese Whitebait. [SALANX.]

white'-bōy, s. [Etym. in sense 1., doubtful; in sense 2. see extract.]

*1. An old term of endearment applied to a favorite son, dependant, or the like; a darling.

"One of God's whiteboys."—Bunyan. (Annandale.)

2. A member of a secret agrarian association organized in Ireland about 1759 or 1760. It was composed of starving laborers, evicted tenants, and others in a like situation, who assembled at night to destroy the property of harsh landlords, or their agents, the Protestant clergy, tax or tithe collectors, and others who had made themselves obnoxious in the locality. In many cases they even went to the extreme of murder.

"The Whiteboys so styled themselves because during their nocturnal excursions they covered their usual attire with white shirts. This disguise was used principally to enable them while scouring through the darkness to recognize each other. The Whiteboys made war ostensibly against the exaction of tithes."—Bunim. (Annandale.)

¶ Walpole (Letters, iii. 250) applies the term to London rioters.

white'-bōy-ism, s. [English whiteboy; -ism.] The principles or practices of the Whiteboys.

White'-chāp-el, s. [See def.] A district in the east of London, England.

Whitechapel-cart, subst. A light, two-wheeled spring cart, such as is used by grocers, butchers, &c., for delivering goods to their customers. Often called Chapel-cart or Whitechapel. (Eng.)

*whit'-ēd, *whit-id, *whyd-ed, adj. [WHITE, v.] Made white externally; whitened.

"Thanne Poul seide to him, thou whitid wal."—Wycliffe: *Dedis*, xxiii.

†White'-fiēld-ī-ān-s, s. pl. [See def.]

Church History: The followers of George Whitefield (1714-70), who separated from the Wesleys in 1741 on the question of personal election, and established the Calvinistic Methodists (q. v.). In 1748 Whitefield became chaplain to the Countess of Huntingdon, and since then the name Whitefieldian has fallen into disuse. [HUNTINGDON, ¶.]

*white'-flāw, s. [WHITEFLAW.]

*white'-lȳ, adj. [Eng. white; -ly.] Like or approaching white in color; whitish, whitey, pale.

"You have his whitely look."—Bunyan: *Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

whit'-en, v. t. & i. [Eng. whit(e); -en.]

A. Trans.: To make white, as by the application of coloring matter; to bleach, to blanch.

"And human bones yet whiten all the ground."

Pope: *Statius*; *Thebaid*, i. 391.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become white.

"The waves roll whitening to the land."

Scott: *Bard's Incantation*.

whit'-ened, pa. par. or a. [WHITEN, v.]

I. Ord. Lang.: (See the verb.)

II. Botany:

1. Covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.

2. (Of color). Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

whit'-en-ēr, s. [Eng. whiten; -er.] One who or that which whitens or bleaches.

white'-ness, *white-ness, *whyd-ness, s. [Eng. white, a.; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being white; white color; freedom from or absence of color, darkness, or obscurity.

"It fell short of the natural whiteness of the lily."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

¶ Whiteness in animals inhabiting snowy regions is advantageous, and probably arose from natural selection. The same color in birds resident in a warm country is to a certain extent detrimental, as rendering them more conspicuous to their enemies. It probably arose in such birds as the egrets from sexual selection. (Darwin: *Descent of Man* (ed. 2d), pp. 494, 542.)

2. Want of a sanguineous tinge in the face; paleness, as from grief, illness, terror, or the like.

"A milky whiteness spreads upon her cheeks."

Longfellow: *Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé*.

3. Purity, cleanness; freedom from stain, blemish, or guilt.

white'-nīng, pr. par., a. & s. [WHITEN.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of making white; the state of becoming white.

2. The same as WHITING (q. v.).

II. Leather: The process of cleaning hides by passing a knife with a fine edge lightly over the flesh side.

whitening-stone, s.

1. A sharpening and polishing stone used by cutlers.

2. A finishing grindstone of particularly fine texture. (Simmonds.)

whites, s. pl. [WHITE, a.]

1. The same as LEUCORRHEA (q. v.).

2. A superior kind of flour made from white wheat.

3. Cloth goods of a plain white color.

"Long cloths for the Turkey trade, called Salisbury whites."—De Foe: *Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 324.

*4. White vestments.

"The Dean of our chappell . . . in his whites."—Heylin: *Life of Laud*, p. 262.

5. A cricket or boating suit of white flannel.

"Unless a man can combine cycling and boating, he should never . . . ride his machine in whites."—Bicycle News, July 14, 1888, p. 19.

6. The white of the eyes.

"Lifting up both his hands and whites to heaven."—Barnard: *Life of Heylin*, p. clxxx.

white'-smith, s. [Eng. white, and smith.]

1. A tinsmith.

2. A worker in iron who finishes off or polishes the work, in distinction from those who forge it.

white'-stēr, subst. [Eng. white; suff. -ster.] A bleacher, a whitster. (Prov.)

white'-stōne, s. [Eng. white, and stone.] A popular name for a kind of granite with albite in its composition.

white'-thorn, s. [Eng. white, and thorn.]

Bot.: The Hawthorn (q. v.). So called to distinguish it from the Blackthorn (q. v.).

white'-thrōat, s. [Eng. white, and throat.]

Ornithology:

1. The popular name of two species of Old World warblers; *Curruca cinerea*, the Greater, and *C. sylviella*, the Lesser Whitethroat. Length of the first species rather more than five inches; plumage various shades of brown, breast and belly brownish-white, tinged with rose-color in the male. It feeds on berries and insects, and makes an excellent cage-bird, as the song is sweet and lively. The Lesser Whitethroat is rather smaller. Plumage on upper surface shades of brownish-gray; under surface white, with yellowish-red on breast.

2. A popular name for any species of *Leucochloris*, a genus of Humming-birds, with one species (*Leucochloris albicollis*), from Brazil. Tail rounded; bill longer than the head and somewhat curved; tarsi clothed.

white'-wāsh, subst. [Eng. white, and wash.] A wash or liquid composition for whitening anything; as—

*1. A wash for making the skin fair.

"I have heard a whole sermon against a whitewash."—Addison.

(2) A mixture of lime and water used for whitening walls. Its extreme whiteness is sometimes moderated by a little black or other color. An addition of size renders it more durable.

"The walls were covered with whitewash . . . a favorite decoration in this island from time immemorial."—J. S. Brewer: *English Studies*, p. 435.

white'-wāsh, v. t. [WHITEWASH, s.]

I. Lit.: To whiten with whitewash; to cover with a white liquid composition.

II. Figuratively:

1. To make white or pure; to free or clear from imputations; to restore the reputation of.

"Attempts to whitewash the character of Richard III. . . have been frequent."—Notes and Queries, Nov. 28, 1885, p. 439.

2. To clear, as an insolvent or bankrupt of his debts by going through the Bankruptcy Court. (Eng.)

"The impecunious man could get the Bankruptcy Court to whitewash him."—London Daily Telegraph.

3. To prepare a report from an investigating committee in such a manner as to exonerate one of charges preferred against him. (Usually in a bad sense.)

white'-wāsh-ēr, s. [Eng. whitewash, v.; -er.]

1. Lit.: One who whitewashes the walls or ceilings of rooms, &c.

2. Fig.: One who clears or restores the reputation of a person, or gives a true account of an event generally misrepresented.

"If the Sicilian Vespers . . . have not as yet taken their place in the record of virtue, it is probably because the whitewasher has been too busy upon other undertakings."—St. James's Gazette, March 17, 1888.

white'-wāsh-īng, s. [Eng. whitewash; -ing.]

1. Lit.: The act or business of whitewashing ceilings, walls, &c.

2. Fig.: The act of restoring or clearing the reputation of a person or giving a true account of an event which it is claimed has been misrepresented.

"I have not aimed altogether at a whitewashing of Bramwell Brontë."—Academy, Nov. 21, 1885, p. 342.

white'-wōrt, s. [Eng. white, and wort.]

Bot.: (1) *Matricaria parthenium* [FEVERFEW] and *M. chamomilla*; (2) *Polygonatum multiflorum* and *P. officinale*.

whit'-eȳ-brōwn, whit'-ȳ-brōwn, a. [Eng. white, and brown.] Of a color between white and brown.

"The swains are clothed in 'smock frocks of whitey-brown drabbet.'"—Athenæum, March 4, 1892.

*whit'-flāw, *whick'-flāw, *whit'-flowe, s. [A corrupt, of quick-flaw.] A whitlow (q. v.). (Wise-man: *Surgery*, bk. i., ch. xi.)

whith'-ēr, *whid-er, *whid-ir, *whid-or, adv. [A. S. *hwider*, *hwyder*; cogn. with Goth. *hwadre*=whither, and closely allied to *whether* (q. v.).]

1. To what or which place. (Used interrogatively.)

"Vile miscreant (said he) whither dost thou flee?"

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 39.

2. To which place. (Used relatively.)

"That lord advanced to Winchester, whither sir John Berkeley brought him two regiments more of foot."—Clarendon: *Civil War*.

*3. To what point or degree; how far.

"Whither at length wilt thou abuse our patience?"

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*.

¶ This is a literal translation of Cicero's words in his First Oration against Catiline. "Quousque tandem abutere patientia nostra?"

4. Whithersoever.

"Thou shalt let her go whither she will."—Deut. xxi. 14.

¶ Where is now commonly used in the place of whither; as, Where are you going? Whither is retained for the more serious or elevated style, or where precision is required.

*whith'-ēr-ēv-ēr, *whid-ir-ev-er, adv. [Eng. whither, and ever.] Whithersoever. (Wycliffe: *Mark* xiv.)

whith'-ēr-sō-ēv-ēr, adv. [Eng. whither; so, and ever.] To what place soever; to whatever place.

"Whithersoever it turneth, it prospereth."—Proverbs xvii. 8.

whith'-ēr-ward, *whid-er-ward, *wed-er-ward, adverb. [Eng. whither; -ward.] Toward what or which place.

"[He] axeth of hire whiderward she wente."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 11,815.

whit'-īng, *whyd-yng, s. [Eng. white, with termination of a verbal noun in sense 1, and with dimin. suff. -ing in sense 2.]

1. Ord. Lang.: Fine chalk pulverized and freed from all impurities by elutriation. It is used in whitewashing, distemper, painting, cleaning plate, &c.

"When you clean your plate, leave the whiting plainly to be seen in all the chinks."—Swift: *Directions to Servants*.

2. Ichthy.: *Gadus merlangus* († *Merlangus vulgaris*), usually from twelve to sixteen inches long, and from a pound to a pound and a half in weight, though far larger specimens have been taken. Dusky yellow on the back, sides paler, belly silvery white. The whiting is met with on all the coasts of



Greater Whitethroat.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Northern Europe, and is caught in great numbers with hook and line. The fish derives its English name from the pearly whiteness of its flesh, which is highly esteemed, and large quantities of which are salted and dried. Couch's Whiting (*Gadus poutassou*, †*Merlangus albus*) is less common. It is more slender than the Common Whiting, and the upper jaw is a little longer than the lower.

***whiting-mop, s.**

1. A young whiting.

"They will swim you their measures, like whiting-mops, as if their feet were fins."—*Beaum. & Flct.: Love's Cure*, ii. 2.

2. A fair lass; a pretty girl.

"I have a stomach, and would content myself With this pretty whiting-mop."

Massinger.

whiting-pollack, subst. The same as POLLACK (q. v.).

whiting-pout, s.

Ichthy.: *Gadus luscus* (†*Morrhua lusca*), a well-known British fish, fairly common on many parts of the coast. Color, light brown, with dark cross-bands; weight rarely exceeding five pounds.

"From a dark spot at the origin of the pectoral fin, in which it resembles the whiting, one of its most common names is *whiting-pout*; and from a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, which, when thus distended, have the appearance of bladders, it is called Pout, Bib, Blens, and Blinds."—*Yarrell: British Fishes*, i. 541.

***whiting-time, s.** Bleaching time. (*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.)

whit'-ish, adj. [Eng. *whit(e)*, a.; *-ish*.] Somewhat white; rather white; white in a moderate degree.

"I have by contusion obtained whitish powders of granates, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 703.

whit'-ish-ness, s. [Eng. *whitish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being whitish or somewhat white.

"A very considerable degree of whitishness."—*Boyle.*

whit'-lēath-ēr, s. [Eng. *white*, and *leather*.]

1. Leather dressed with alum; white leather.

"Her lips as dry as good whitleather."

Suckling: A Deformed Mistress.

2. Paxwax (q. v.).

whit'-līng, subst. [Eng. *white*, and dimin. suff. *-ling*.] The young of the bull-trout.

"If I am not mistaken, large quantities of young salmon are to be found among our herling, or whiting, as many call them, before turning peal."—*Field*, Oct. 15, 1887.

whit'-lōw, s. [A corruption of *quick-flaw*, i. e., a flaw or flaking off of the skin in the neighborhood of the *quick*, or sensitive part of the finger round the nail. The form *whick-flaw* (=quick-flaw) is still used in parts of England, and *whitflaw* and *whitflowe* are old forms.]

Surg.: Inflammation arising in the phalanges of the fingers, or more rarely of the toes, and generally advancing to suppuration. Its seat may be in the skin, in the tendons, in the periosteum, or in the cellular tissue under the nail, or may affect the bone. The deeper it is seated the more troublesome and even dangerous it is. It may arise spontaneously or be caused by the prick of a needle, a pin, or a thorn, and a burning, shooting pain and swelling arise. In aggravated cases the inflammation extends up the arm, and sometimes carries of the bone takes place. As a rule a whitlow requires surgical treatment, for which it is inconveniently situated when it occurs under the nail. [ONYCHIA, PARONYCHIA.]

whitlow-grass, s.

Bot.: The genus *Draba*.

whit'-lōw-wōrt, s. [Eng. *whitlow*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus *Paronychia* (q. v.).

Whit-mōn'-dāy, s. [From *white*, and *Monday*, to match *Whitsunday* (q. v.).] The day following Whitsunday; the Monday in Whitsun-week. Also called Whitsun-Monday.

whit'-nēy-ite, s. [After Prof. J. D. Whitney; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral, tarnishing rapidly on exposure. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 8.246-8.471; fracture, submetallic when fresh fractured; color, before exposure, pale reddish-white, often iridescent, opaque; malleable. Composition: Arsenic, 11.64; copper, 88.36=100, with formula Cu₉As₉.

whit'-rēt, *whit'-trēt, subst. [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Icel. *hvut(r)*=quick, bold, active, and *rati*=a traveler, occurring in the Icelandic name of the squirrel, *ratatöskur*.] The Scotch name for the weasel.

"We maun off like whittrets."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

whit'-sōūr, s. [Prob. from *white* and *sour*.] A sort of apple.

***whit'-stēr, s.** [Eng. *whit(e)*, and suff. *-ster*.] A whitener, a bleacher.

"Carry it among the whisters in Datchet mead."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

***whit'-sūl, subst.** [Eng. *whit(e)*, and Mid. Eng. *soul*, *sool*=a relish eaten with bread.] (See extract.)

"Their meat was whitsul, as they call it; namely, milk, sour milk, cheese, curds, butter."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*.

Whit'-sūn, *Whit'-sōn, a. [An abbreviation of *Whitsunday* (q. v.).] Pertaining, relating to, or observed at Whitsuntide. (Generally used in composition.)

"Methinks, I play as I have seen them do

In Whitsun pastorals."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

¶ *Whitsun Monday, Whitsun Tuesday, &c.*: The Monday, Tuesday, &c., in Whitsun-week.

***Whitsun-ale, *Whitson-ale, subst.** A festival formerly held at Whitsuntide by the inhabitants of the various parishes who met in or near a large barn in the vicinity of the church, and feasted and engaged in various games and sports.

***Whitsun-farthings, *Whitson-farthings, s. pl.** The same as PENTECOSTALS (q. v.).

***Whitsun-lady, *Whitson-lady, s.** The leading female character in the merry-makings at Whitsuntide.

***Whitsun-lord, *Whitson-lord, s.** The master of the Whitsuntide revels.

"Antique proverbs drawn from Whitson-lords."

Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub. (Prol.)

Whitsun-week, subst. The week in which Whitsunday occurs; Whitsuntide.

Whit-sūn'-dāy, Whit-sūn'-dāy, *Whit-son-daie, s. [Lit.=*White Sunday*, from A. S. *hwita Sunnan-dæg*=White Sunday; cf. Icel. *hwitasunnudagr*=White Sunday; *hwita-daga* (lit.=white days), a name for Whitsun-week, which was also called *hwita-daga-vika*=Whitedays-week, and *hwitasunnudags-vika*=Whitsunday's-week; so also Norw. *kvit-sunnudag* (lit.=White Sunday)=Whitsunday, and *kvitsunn-vika*=Whitsun-week. The name was derived from the white garments worn on that day by candidates for ordination and children presented for baptism. The older name was *Pentecost* (q. v.). (*Skeat*.)]

1. The seventh Sunday after Easter; a festival of the Church in commemoration of the descent of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost.

2. In Scotland the name given to one of the term-days (May 15, or May 26, old style), in which rents, annuities, ministers' stipends, &c., are paid, servants are engaged and paid, and the like. The Whitsunday removal term in the towns is now legally fixed for May 28.

Whit-sūn'-tide, s. [Eng. *Whitsun(day)*; *-tide*.] The week commencing with Whitsunday (q. v.), especially Whitsunday, Whitmonday, and the Tuesday immediately following. [WHITSUN.]

whit'-tāw, whit'-tāw-ēr, s. [Eng. *whit(e)*, and *taw*, *tawer*.] A worker in white leather; a saddler. (*Prov*.)

"McGoby the whittaw, otherwise saddler."—*George Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

whit'-tēn, s. [Prob. from *white*, a. (q. v.).] (See compound.)

whitten-tree, s.

Bot.: *Viburnum opulus*. The name is used also in some parts of England for *V. lantana*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

whit'-tīe whāt'-tīe, subst. [A reduplicated form based on *wheet-wheet*, an imitation of the piping note uttered by birds when fondling each other.]

1. Vague shuffling or cajoling language.

2. A person who employs cajolery or other descriptive means to gain an end.

¶ Scotch in both senses.

whit'-tīe whāt'-tīe, v. i. [WHITTIE WHATTIE, s.] To waste time by vague cajoling language; to talk frivolously; to shilly-shally. (*Scotch*.)

"What are ye whittie whattieing about?"—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vi.

whit'-tle (1), subst. [A corruption of *thwitel*=a knife, from *thwitan*=to cut, to pare.] A knife. (*Prov*.)

"The rude whittles fabricated there had been sold all over the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

whit'-tle (2), *whitel, s. [A. S. *hwitel*=a blanket, lit.=a small, white thing, from *hwit*=white; cogn. with Icel. *hwitill*=a whittle, from *hwitr*=white; Norw. *kirtel*, from *kirt*.] A double blanket, worn by west-country women over the shoulders like a cloak.

whittle-shawl, subst. A fine kerseymere shawl bordered with fringes.

whit'-tle, *whittle, v. t. & i. [WHITTLE (1), s.]

A. Transitive:

***1. Literally:**

(1) To cut or dress with a knife.

(2) To edge, to sharpen.

2. *Fig.*: To reduce by degrees.

"The object was year by year to whittle down the landlord's dues, and by thus enhancing the value of the tenant's right to establish ultimately a claim for the absolute abolition of rent."—*London Standard*.

B. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To cut up a piece of wood with a knife.

"The word as well as the practice of whittling for amusement is so much more common with us, especially in New England, than in the old country, that its use may not improperly be regarded as an Americanism."—*Bartlett*.

2. *Fig.*: To confess on the gallows. (*Slang*.)

"I'll see you all dam'n'd before I will whittle."

Swift: Clever Tom Clinch.

***whit'-tled, *whit'-led (le as el), a.** [WHITTLE, v.] Affected with drink; drunk.

"Certain Chians . . . chanced to be well whittled and stark drunk."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 387.

whit'-tlēr, s. [English *whittl(e)*; *-cr*.] One who whittles.

whit'-trēt, s. [WHITRET.]

whit'-wāll, s. [WITWALL.]

Ornith.: The same as WITWALL, 1 (q. v.). [YAFFL, YAFFINGALE.]

"The ringing of the whitwall's shrilly laughter."

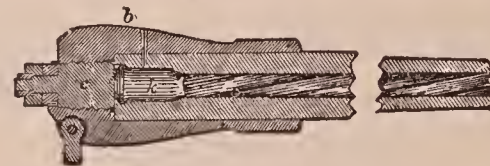
Hood: Haunted House.

Whit'-wōrth, s. [See compounds.]

Whitworth-ball, s. [WHITWORTH-GUN.]

Whitworth-gun, s.

Ordn.: A wrought iron or, afterward, steel gun invented by Mr. Whitworth. It had a hexagonal spiral bore, the angles of which were rounded off, and fired a projectile (sometimes called the Whitworth-ball), the middle part of which fitted the



Section of Whitworth-gun.

b. Reinforce band; c. Breech-block; k. Cartridge chamber.

bore, but the rear part tapered somewhat, and did not touch the rifling, while the point was rounded. Both muzzle-loading and breech-loading patterns were made. There was very little windage, and good ranges were obtained.

whit'-y-brōwn, a. [WHITEYBROWN.]

whīz, v. i. [An imitative word, allied to *whistle*; cf. Icel. *hviissa*=to hiss.] To make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air.

"The exhalations, whizzing in the air."

Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

whīz, subst. [WHIZ, v.] A humming or hissing sound.

"He never once ducked at the whiz of a cannon-ball."—*Guardian*, No. 92.

***whīz'-le (le as el), v. i.** [A frequent. from *whiz* (q. v.).] To whiz, to whistle.

"The winds through perst chink narroyle whizling."

Stanhurst: Virgil's Æneid, i. 92.

whīz'-zīng, pr. par. or a. [WHIZ, v.]

whīz'-zīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *whizzing*; *-ly*.] With a whizzing sound.

whô (w silent) (poss. *whose*, accus. *whom*), pron. [A. S. *hwā*=who (interrogative), masc. & fem.; *whæt*, neut.; gen. *hwæs*, for all genders, dat. *hwām*, *hwēm*, accus., masc. & fem. *hwone*, neut. *hwæt*, instrumental *hwi*, *hwī* (Eng. *why*); cogn. with Dut. *wie*=who; *wat*=what; *wiens*=whose; *wien*=whom (dat. & accus.); Icel. *hverr*, *hver*=who; *hvat*=what; *hvers*=whose; *hverjum*=whom (masc.), pl. *hverir*; Dan. *hvo*=who; *hvad*=what; *hvis*=whose; *hvem*=whom (dat. & accus.); Sw. *hvem*=who, whom; *hvad*=what; *hvems*, *hvars*=whose; Ger. *wer*=who; *was*=what; *wessen*, *wess*=whose; *wem*=to whom; *wem*=whom (accus.); Goth. nom. *hwās*, *hwo*, *hwa* (or *hwata*), genitive *hwis*, *hwizos*, *hwis*, dat. *hwamma*, *hwizai*, *hwamma*, accusative *hwana*, *hwo*, *hwa* (or *hwatu*), instrumental *hwe*, pl. *hwai*, &c.; Ir. & Gael. *co*; Wel. *pwyl*; Lat. *quis*, *quæ*, *quid*; Russ. *kto*, *čto*=who, what; Lith. *kas*=who; Sansc. *kas*=who; *kim*=what; *kam*=whom. "Formerly *who*, *what*, *which* were not relative but interrogative pronouns: *which*, *whose*, *whom* occur as relatives as early as the end of the twelfth century, but *who* not until the fourteenth century, and was not in common use

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

before the sixteenth century." (*Morris: Hist. Outlines of Eng. Accidence*, § 188.) In genuine idiomatic Scotch *who*, or *wha* (including also the possessive and objective), is still only an interrogative, *that*, or *'at*, being the relative. A relative and interrogative pronoun, always used substantively (that is, not joined to a noun), and referring to one or more persons. It is uninflected for number, but has *whose* for its possessive, and *whom* for the objective.

1. As an interrogative pronoun=what person or persons?

"Who hath woe? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions?"—*Proverbs* xxiii. 29.

2. As a relative pronoun=that.

"Happy the man, and happy he alone,
He who can call to-day his own."
Dryden: Imit. Horace, bk. iii., ode. 29.

3. Used elliptically=he (or they) who.

"Who steals my purse steals trash."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

4. Whoever.

"Let it be *who* it is."
Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, i. 3.

¶ *Who* is used as a relative referring to persons, *which* to things, and *that* to either indifferently. *Who* and *which* are used in two ways: (1) To connect two coordinate sentences; as, I met a man *who* told me; I read the book *which* pleased me. Each of these sentences could be turned into two propositions; as, I met a man *and he* told me; I read the book *and it* pleased me. (2) To introduce subordinate or adjectival clauses; as, The book *which* you are reading; the man *who* told me. In these cases *who* and *which* cannot be turned into *and he* or *and it*.

¶ As *who* should say: As if one should say; as one who said.

"Hope throws a generous contempt upon ill usage, and looks like a handsome defiance of a misfortune; as *who* should say, you are somewhat troublesome now, but I shall conquer you."—*Collier: Against Despair*.

whōa, *exclam.* [From the sound uttered.] Stop! stand still!

***whode**, *s.* [HOOD.] A hood.

"A foxes taylor for a scepture, and a *whode* with two eares."—*Bale: English Votaries*, p. 104.

whō-ēv'-ēr (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who*, and *ever*.] Anyone without exception *who*; no matter *who*; any person whatever.

"Whoever doth to temperance apply
His steadfast life." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 1.

whōle (*w* silent), ***hol**, ***hole**, ***wholl**, ***wholle**, *a. & s.* [Properly spelled *hole*, the original sense being *hale* or *sound*. The spelling *hole* continued in use to the beginning of the sixteenth century. For the prefixed *w* cf. *whot*=hot (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 58); *whore*=hore; *whode*=hood, &c. A. S. *hāl*=whole; cogn. with Dut. *heel*; Icel. *heill*; Dan. *heel*; Sw. *hel*; Ger. *heil*; Goth. *hails*; Gr. *kalos*=excellent, good, hale; Sansc. *kalza*=healthy, hale. *Whole* and *hale* are doublets, the latter being from the Icel. *heill*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Hale and sound; in a healthy state; restored to a sound state; healed.

"They that be *whole* need not a physician."—*Matt.* ix. 12.

2. Unimpaired, uninjured.

"My life is yet *whole* in me."—*2 Samuel* i. 9.

3. Not broken, not fractured, intact; as, The plate is still *whole*.

4. Complete, entire; not defective or imperfect; having all its parts.

"'Hast any more of this?' 'The *whole* butt, man.'"—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

5. Containing the total number or amount; comprising all the parts, units, divisions, &c., that make up an aggregate total; all the. (Generally preceded by *the*.)

"Where armies *whole* have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 594.

B. As substantive:

1. An entire thing; a thing complete in all its parts, units, &c.; a thing complete in itself; the entire or total assemblage of parts; all of a thing, without deduction, defect, or exception; the entirety.

"Love, that of every woman's heart
Will have the *whole*, and not a part."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

2. A complete system; a complete and regular combination of parts.

"All are but parts of one stupendous *whole*,
Whose Body Nature is, and God the soul."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 267.

¶ *Whole* excludes subtraction; *entire* excludes division; *complete* excludes deficiency. A *whole* orange has nothing taken from it; an *entire* orange

is not yet cut; and a *complete* orange is grown to its full size; it is possible, therefore, for a thing to be *whole* and not *entire*; and to be both, and yet not *complete*: An orange cut into parts is *whole* while all the parts remain together, but it is not *entire*: Hence we speak of a *whole* house, an *entire* set, and a *complete* book. The *wholeness* or integrity of a thing is destroyed at one's pleasure; the *completeness* depends upon circumstances. (*Crabb*.)

*¶ (1) *By whole sale*; *By the whole*: Wholesale.

"If the currier bought not leather by the *whole*,"
Greene: Quip for an Upstart Courtier.

(2) *Upon the whole*: All things considered; taking all things into account; upon a review of the whole matter; altogether.

(3) *Of the whole cloth*: Unmitigated; unrelieved by any extenuating circumstance; as, a lie out of the *whole cloth*; *i. e.*, a lie pure and simple.

whole-and-half compass, *s.* Bisecting-dividers (q. v.).

whole-blood, *s.*

Law: Blood in descent which is derived from the same pair of ancestors.

whole-footed, *a.* Sound, worthy of confidence; the opposite of cloven-footed.

whole-hoofed, *a.* Having an undivided hoof; solidungulate.

whole-length, *a. & s.*

A. As adjective:

1. Extending from end to end.

2. Full-length; as, a *whole-length* portrait.

B. As subst.: A portrait or statue exhibiting the whole figure.

whole-meal, *s.* Flour produced by grinding wheat, deprived of a portion of its husk, between steel rollers. It is recommended as possessing greater nutritive properties than ordinary flour. (Used also adjectively; as, *whole-meal* bread.)

whole-number, *s.* An integer (q. v.).

whole-skinned, *a.* Uninjured; whole and sound.

"He is *whole-skin'd*, has no hurt yet."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife and have a Wife, i.

whole-souled, *a.* Generous, large-hearted, benevolent, sincere, honest.

whōle'-ness (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whole*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being whole, entire, complete, or sound; entirety, totality, completeness.

whōle'-sāle (*w* silent), *s., a. & adv.* [Eng. *whole*, and *sale*, originally two words.]

A. As subst.: The sale of goods by the piece or large quantities, as distinguished from *retail* (q. v.).

B. As adjective:

I. Literally.

1. Buying or selling by the piece or large quantities.

"A considerable *wholesale* merchant in the same place."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Pertaining to trade by the piece or large quantities; as, the *wholesale* price.

II. *Fig.*: In great quantities; extensive, indiscriminate; as, *wholesale* slaughter.

C. As adv.: By the piece or in large quantities; as, to sell goods *wholesale*.

¶ *By wholesale*: In the mass; in great quantities; hence, without due discrimination or distinction.

"Some from vanity or envy, despise a valuable book, and throw contempt upon it *by wholesale*."—*Watts*.

whōle'-sōme (*w* silent), ***hole-some**, ***hol-som**, ***hol-sum**, *a.* [Icel. *heilsamr*=salutary, from *heill*=whole (q. v.).]

1. Tending to promote health; favoring health; healthful, healthy, salutary, salubrious; as, *whole-some* air or diet.

"With *wholesome* syrups, drugs, and holy prayers."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. i.

*2. Healthy, sound.

"Like a mildewed ear
Blasting his *wholesome* brother."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Contributing to the health of the mind; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; sound, salutary.

"The style of the best writers of *wholesome* fiction."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*4. Prosperous.

"When thou shalt see thy *wholesome* days again."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

*5. Reasonable.

"I cannot make you a *wholesome* answer; my wit's diseased."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

*6. Salutary, profitable, advantageous, suitable.

"It seems not meet nor *wholesome* to my place."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

whōle'-sōme-lŷ (*w* silent), ***whol-som-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *wholesome*; *-ly*.] In a wholesome or salutary manner.

"It is seasonable and good, and may *wholsomly* feade the flocke of Jesus Christ."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 42.

whōle'-sōme-nēss (*w* silent), *s.* [English *wholesome*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being wholesome or of contributing to or promoting health; salubrity.

"The *wholesomeness* of his meat or drink."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. Conduciveness to the health of the mind; salutariness; tendency or power to promote morals, religion, or prosperity; as, the *wholesomeness* of advice given.

whōl'-lŷ (*w* silent), ***hol-ly**, ***hol-y**, ***whol-y**, ***whol-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *whol(e)*; *-ly*.]

1. Entirely, completely.

"I was not *wholly* without my share."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. Totally, entirely, fully, exclusively.

"Eve
Intent now *wholly* on her taste."
Milton: P. L., ix. 786.

whōm (*w* silent), ***whome**, *pron.* [A. S. *hwām*.] The objective (originally the dative) of *who* (q. v.).

whōm'-ble, **whōm'-le** (*le* as *el*), *v. t.* [Apparently a variant of *whelm* (q. v.).] To *whelm*, to overturn, to overwhelm. (*Scotch*.)

"I think I see the coble *whomble* keel up."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

***whōm'-ēv'-ēr** (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *whom*, and *ever*.] The objective of *whoever* (q. v.).

"*Whomever* they axiden."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xv.

***whōm'-sō** (*w* silent), *pron.* [English *whom*, and *so*.] *Whomsoever*.

"Cruelly doth wound *whomso* she wills."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 36.

whōm-sō-ēv'-ēr (*w* silent), ***whome-so-ev-er**, *pron.* [English *whom*; *so*, and *ever*.] Any person whatever. (Objective of *whosoever*.)

"With *whomsoever* thou findest thy goods, let him not live."—*Genesis* xxxi. 32.

***whōō'-būb** (*w* silent), ***who-bub**, *s.* [WHOOP.] A hubbub (q. v.).

"All the chambermaids in such a *whobub*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2.

whoōp, ***whoope**, *s.* [WHOOP, v.]

1. A cry of excitement, encouragement, enthusiasm, vengeance, terror, or the like; as, the *whoop* of a savage.

"Let them breathe a while, and then,
Cry *whoop*, and set them on again."
Butler: Hudibras, I. ii.

2. A hooping or hooting cry or noise.

*3. A popular name for the hoopoe (q. v.), from its cry [UPUPA], whence Browne (*Birds of Norfolk*) calls it the Hoope-bird. Cotgrave calls it "a sort of dunghill cock, that loves to nestle in a man's ordure," a fable borrowed from classic natural history. The habits of the bird during incubation, in leaving its nest in a filthy condition, have contributed to give currency to the story, and for this reason it is sometimes called the Dung-bird.

"As copped and high-crested as marish *whoops*,"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

whoōp, ***houp-en**, *v. i. & t.* [Properly *hoop*, the *w* being excrement, as in *whole* (q. v.); Fr. *houper*=to call, shout; cf. Goth. *hwopjan*=to boast.]

A. *Intrans.*: To shout or cry out with a loud, clear voice; to call out loudly, as in excitement; to halloo.

"Swarming and *whooping*, and shouting out snatches of the songs."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*B. *Trans.*: To insult with shouts; to drive with shouts.

"Suffer'd me by the voice of slaves to be
Whoop'd out of Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

whoōp'-ēr, *s.* [HOOPER (2), SWAN, II. 2.]

whoōp'-lŷng, *pr. par. or a.* [WHOOP, v.]

A. As *pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. As *adj.*: Loud-sounding; as, "a *whooping* billow." (*Longfellow*.)

whooping-cough, *s.* [HOOPING-COUGH.]

***whoōt**, *v. i. & t.* [Here, as in *whoop*, the *w* is excrement, the proper form being *hoot* (q. v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To hoot; to make a hooting noise. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate*, ii. 4.)

B. *Trans.*: To hoot; to drive with hoots.

"I would give the boys leave to *whoot* me out o' the parish."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, &c.*, i.

whōp, *v. t. & i.* [WHAP.]

A. *Trans.*: To strike, to beat.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall or come down suddenly; to plump down.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aç**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-**cian**, -**tian** = **shan**. -**tion**, -**sion** = **shŭn**; -**tion**, -**sion** = **zhŭn**. -**tious**, -**cious**, -**sious** = **shŭs**. -**ble**, -**dle**, &c. = **beł**, **deł**.

whōp, *subst.* [WHOP, *v.*] A sudden blow or fall. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

whōp'-pēr, *s.* [WHOP, *v.*, from the association of idea of greatness or size with a heavy blow; cf. *whacker*, *thumper*, &c.]

1. One who whops.
2. Something uncommonly large, especially a monstrous lie. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

"Not content with two *whoppers*, as Mr. Jo Gargery might call them, Surtees goes on to invent a perfectly incredible heraldic bearing."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 2, 1888.

"This is a *whopper* that's after us."
Marryat: Frank Mildmay, xx.

whōp'-pīng, *a.* Unusually large; as a *whopping* big baby. (*Colloq.* or *slang.*)

whōre (*w* silent), ***hōre**, *s.* [The *w* is excrescent, as in *whole* (q. v.); Icel. *hōra*=an adulteress, from *hōrr*=an adulterer; *hōr*=adultery; Dan. *hore*; Sw. *hora*; Dut. *hoer*; O. H. Ger. *huora*; German *hure*; Goth. *hors*=an adulterer. Prob. connected with Latin *carus*=dear, beloved; so that the original meaning would be "lover."]

1. A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a harlot, a prostitute, a courtesan, a strumpet.
2. A woman of gross unchastity or lewdness; an adulteress or fornicatress.

whōre (*w* silent), *v. i. & t.* [WHORE, *s.*]

A. Intrans.: To fornicate; to have unlawful sexual intercourse. (*Dryden; Juv.*, xvi. 94.)

***B. Trans.**: To debauch; to have sexual intercourse with.

whōre'-dōm (*w* silent), ***hor-dom**, ***whore-dome**, *s.* [Icel. *hórdóm*; Sw. *hordom*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fornication; the practice of unlawful commerce with the other sex. It is applied to either sex, and to any kind of illicit commerce.

2. *Script.*: The desertion of the worship of the true God for that of idols; idolatry.

"O Ephraim, thou committest *whoredom*, and Israel is defiled."—*Hosea* v. 34.

whōre'-mas-tēr (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whore*, *s.*, and *master*.]

1. One who procures or keeps whores for others; a pimp.

2. One who converses with prostitutes; a whore-monger.

"The deputy cannot abide a *whoremaster*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

whōre'-mas-tēr-lý (*w* silent), *adj.* [English *whoremaster*; *-ly*.] Having the character or disposition of a whoremaster; lecherous, lewd, libidinous.

"That Greekish *whoremasterly* villain."—*Shakespeare: Troilus and Cressida*, v. 4.

whōre'-mōn-gēr (*w* silent), *s.* [Eng. *whore*, and *monger*.] One who has to do with whores; a fornicator, a whoremaster, a lecher.

"Slaves to a most filthy *whore*, and to her *whoredome* and *whoremongers*."—*Bale: English Votaries*. (Pref.)

***whōre'-mōng-īng** (*w* silent), *s.* [English *whoremong* (er); *-ing*.] Fornication, whoring.

"Neither haue they mynde of anything elles, than vpon *whoremonging*, and other kyndes of wickednes."—*Udall: 2 Peter*.

***whōre'-sōn** (*w* silent), ***whor-son**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *whore*, and *son*.]

A. As subst.: A bastard; a word used in contempt or in coarse familiarity, and without exactness of meaning, and sometimes even in a kind of coarse tenderness.

"Well said! a merry *whoreson*, ha!"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

B. As adj.: Bastard-like, mean, scurvy. (Used in contempt, dislike, or coarse familiarity.)

"A *whoreson* dog, that shall palter thus with us."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

whōr'-īng (*w* silent), *s.* [WHORE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Fornication; the conversing with whores.

2. *Script.*: The practice of idolatry.

"They shall no more offer their sacrifices unto devils, after whom they have gone a *whoring*."—*Lev.* xvii. 7.

whōr'-ish (*w* silent), *a.* [English *whore*; *-ish*.] Addicted to whoring or unlawful sexual intercourse; incontinent, lewd, unchaste.

"You, like a lecher, out of *whorish* loins

Breed your inheritors."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

whōr'-ish-lý (*w* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *whorish*; *-ly*.] In a whorish or lewd manner; lewdly.

whōr'-ish-ness (*w* silent), ***whor-ysh-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *whorish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being whorish; the character of a whore or lewd woman.

"Marke how abominable *whorishness* . . . is auanced of that whorish Rome church, to the great blemishynge of godly marriage."—*Bale: English Votaries*, fol. 18.

whōrl, ***wharl**, ***wharle**, ***whorle**, *s.* [A contraction for *wharvel*, *whorvel*, as shown in the *Prompt. Parv.*, "*Whorwyl, whorwhil, whorle* of a spyndyl, *Vertebrum*." The A. S. name was *hweorfa*, from *hweorfan*=to turn; cf. *wharf* and *whirl*. The particular form *whorl* may have been borrowed from O. Dut. and introduced by the Flemish weavers; cf. O. Dut. *warvel*=a spinning-whirl (*Hexham*); also *worvelen*=to turn, to reel, to twine. (*Skeat*.)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A volution or turn of the spire of a univalve shell.

"See what a lovely shell,
Madeso fairly well,
With delicate spire and *whorl*."
Tennyson: Maud, ii. 2.

2. The fly of a spindle, generally made of wood, sometimes of hard stone.

II. Bot.: A ring of organs all on the same plane. The same as VERTICIL.

whōrled, *a.* [Eng. *whorl*; *-ed*.] Furnished with whorls; verticillate.

whōrl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *whorl*; *-er*.] A whirling-table (q. v.).

whorn, *s.* [Eng. *horn* with excrescent *w*, as in *whole* (q. v.).] A horn. (*Scotch.*)

"And loomed down the creature's throat wi' a *whorn*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii.

whōrt, *subst.* [An abbreviation of *whortle*, or *whortleberry* (q. v.).] The fruit of the whortleberry, or the shrub itself.

whōr'-tle, *s.* [A. S. *wyrtil*.] The whortleberry (q. v.).

whōr'-tle-bēr-rý, ***whūr'-tle-bēr-rý**, *s.* [A. S. *wyrtil*=a small shrub, dimin. of *wyrt*=a wort (q. v.), and Eng. *berry*.]

Bot.: The genus *Vaccinium*, spec. (1) *Vaccinium myrtillus*, the Bilberry (q. v.), and *V. vitis-idaea*, the Crowberry; (2) *Oxycoccus palustris*.

whōse (*w* silent), ***whos**, *pron.* [A. S. *hwæs*.] The possessive or genitive case of who or which. (Applied either to persons or things, and used interrogatively or relatively.)

"Whose tongue is music now?"

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 1,077.

whōse-sō-ēv'-ēr, (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *whose*; *so*, and *ever*.] Of whatever person; the possessive or genitive of *whosoever* (q. v.).

"Whosoever sins ye remit, they are remitted; and whosoever sins ye retain, they are retained."—*John*, xx. 23.

whō'-sō (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who* and *so*.] Whoever, whosoever.

"Now *whoso* seeth not, that his laughter is more madde than the laughter of the mad man, I hold him madder than they both."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 73.

whō-sō-ēv'-ēr (*w* silent), *pron.* [Eng. *who*, *so*, and *ever*.] Whoever, whatever person, any person, whatever that.

"Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."—*Rev.* xxii. 17.

***whot**, ***whote**, ***whott**, *adj.* [Eng. *hot*, with excrescent *w*, as in *whole* (q. v.).] Hot. (*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 61.)

whūm'-mle, *v. t.* [A freq. from *whelm* (q. v.).] To overwhelm, to turn over, to turn upside down.

"Your high-flying dominie bodie who *whumles* them outright."—*M. Scott: Tom Cringle's Log*, ch. xvi.

whūm'-mle, *s.* [WHUMMLE, *v.*] An overturning, an overthrow.

"Nae doubt, nae doubt; ay, ay, it's an awfu' *whummlie*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

whūn'-stāne, *s.* [See def.] The Scotch form of Whinstone (q. v.). (*Burns: Holy Fair*.)

whūr, *v. i.* [A variant of *whir* (q. v.).]

1. To make a whirling sound; to make a rough sound, as one who pronounces the letter *r* with too much force; to brrr.

2. To make a growling or snarling noise like a dog.

whūr, ***whūr**, *s.* [WHUR, *v.*]

1. The sound of a body moving through the air with great velocity.

2. A whirl, a turn.

"They flapt the door full in my face, and gave me such a *whurr* here."—*Vanburgh: Journey to London*, ii. 1.

3. A driving or pressing forward in haste; hurry.

"Whippe and *whurre* . . . never make good furre."

Udall: Roister-Doister, i. 3.

whūr'-rý, *v. t.* [Eng. *whur*; *-y*.] To move with haste; to whisk along quickly; to hurry.

whūrt, *s.* [WHORT.] A whortleberry.

whý, ***whi**, *adv.*, *interj.*, & *s.* [Properly the instrumental case of *who*, and accordingly frequently preceded by the prep. *for*; A. S. *hwí*, *hwí*; *hwig*; instrum. case of *hwá*=who; for *hwig*=why; cogn. with Icel. *hvi*=why; allied to *hverr*=who, *hvat*=who; Danish *hvi*: Sw. *hvi*; O. H. Ger. *hwíu*, *wíu*, *hiu*, instrum. case of *hwer* (Ger. *wer*)=who; Goth. *hve*; instrum. case of *hvas*=who. *How* is closely related to *why*.]

A. As adverb:

1. For what cause, reason, or purpose. (Used interrogatively.)

"Turn ye, turn ye . . . for *why* will ye die?"—*Ezekiel* xxxiii. 11.

¶ In such sentences as, "I know not *why*," *why* is the indirect or dependent interrogative.

2. For which reason, cause, or purpose; for what, for which. (Used relatively.)

"To Scotland for to go, to wite *why* & what wise,

Ther kyng & other mo withsaid him his seruise."

Robert de Brunne, p. 271.

B. As interjection:

1. Used emphatically, or almost as an expletive to enliven the speech, especially when something new is perceived or comes into the mind.

"Whence is this? *why*, from that essential suitableness which obedience has to the relation which is between a rational creature and his Creator."—*South*.

***2. Used as a call or exclamation.**

"Why, Jessica, I say! *Why, Jessica!*"

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

C. As subst.: The reason, cause, or purpose of anything.

"The *why*—the where—what boots it now to tell."

Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

¶ **Why so:**

(1) For what reason, wherefore, why.

"And *why* so, my lord?"

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

(2) An expression of content or of unwilling acquiescence.

"Why so! Go all which way it will."

Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

whý, *s.* [Icel. *kviga*=a young cow.] A young heifer. (*Prov.*)

whý'-dah, *s.* [WHIDAH.]

whýles, *adv.* [WHILES.]

***whý'-nōt**, *s.* [Eng. *why*, *adv.*, and *not*.]

1. A violent and peremptory proceeding. (*Butler: Hudibras*, II. ii. 528.)

2. A sudden or unexpected event or turn; a dilemma.

"Now, dame Sally, I have you at a *whynot*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 156.

wí', *prep.* [See def.] With. (*Scotch.*)

"The auld gamekeeper, that was out *wi'* me in the year '15."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

wīgh, *s.* [WITCH (2).]

wicht'-īne, **wicht'-is-ite**, *subst.* [After Wichty, Wichtis, Finland, where found; suff. *-ite*. (*Min.*)] *Min.*: A massive mineral with rectangular cleavages. Hardness, above 6.0; specific gravity, 3.03; luster, dull; color, black. Composition: A silicate of alumina, lime, iron, magnesia, &c. A doubtful species.

-wick, **-wīgh**, *suff.* [A. S. *wic*=a village, town, from Lat. *vicus*=a village.] A common element in English place-names, as in *Warwick*, *Sandwich*, &c., and denoting village, town.

wick (1), *s.* [Icel. *vik*=a creek, a bay, a harbor.]

1. An open bay. (*Shetland*.)

2. A brine-pit. [WYCH (2).]

3. In the game of curling, a narrow port or passage in the rink or course flanked by the stones of those who have played before.

4. As an element in place-names=(1) a bay or creek, as in *Greenwich*; (2) a brine-pit, as in *Nantwich*, *Droitwich*, &c.

wick (2), ***wicke**, ***weik**, ***weeke**, ***weyke**, ***wike**, *s.* [A. S. *weoca*, *wecca*, cogn. with O. Dut. *wiecke*=a wick; Low Ger. *weke*=lint; Dan. *væge*=a wick; Sw. *veke*; O. H. Ger. *wieche*, *weche*. The original meaning is the soft or pliant part, and the word is closely allied to *weak* (q. v.).] A bundle of fibers to lead oil to the flame, where the oil is evolved as gas to maintain combustion. It acts by capillary attraction, and usually consists of a bundle of soft-spun cotton threads.

"The pith whereof [rushes] when the rind is pilled, maketh *wicke* for watch-candles."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi, ch. xxxvii.

wick. v. t. [WICK (1), *s.*]

Curling: To strike a stone in an oblique direction.

wick'-ēd (1), ***wicke**, ***wik**, ***wikke**, ***wik-ked**, ***wick-id**, ***wick-ide**, *adj.* [Orig. a pa. par., rendered evil, as if from a verb *wikken*=to make evil, from *wikke*=evil, originally a substantive=A. S. *wicca*=a wizard, *wicce*=a witch.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from the divine law; addicted to evil or vice; sinful, immoral, bad, wrong, iniquitous. Applied both to persons and things, and comprehending everything that is contrary to the moral law.

"There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked."—*Isaiah* xlviii. 22.

2. Mischievous; prone or disposed to mischief; roguish.

"That same wicked bastard of Venus."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 1.

***3. Hurtful, pernicious, baneful, cursed.**

"As wicked dew as e'er my mother brush'd
With raven's feather from unwholesome fen."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

***4. Inhabited by or belonging to wicked persons.**

"Yet not for thy advice or threats I fly
These wicked tents devoted."
Milton: P. L., v. 890.

¶ (1) The Wicked:

Script.: One of the two great classes into which, on moral and scriptural considerations, the Bible divides all mankind, or at least all who have had opportunities of becoming acquainted with revelation. No third or intermediate class is recognized; nor do the two great classes in any way shade into each other. The primary error of the wicked is that they condemn God (Psalm x. 13) and will not seek him. They plot and carry out evil projects (Psalm ix. 16, xi. 2), and hence the Lord is far from them (Prov. xv. 29), and is angry with them every day (Psalm vii. 11). At last the wicked shall be severed from the just and cast into "a furnace of fire," in other words the place of woe (Matt. xiii. 49, 50).

(2) *The Wicked Bible*: An edition published A. D. 1632, by Barber and Lucas, in which the word *not* is omitted from the seventh Commandment.

¶ For the difference between *wicked* and *bad*, see *BAD*.

wicked (2), a. [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; suff. -ed.] Furnished with a wick. Chiefly in composition; as, a two-wicked lamp.

wick'-ēd-lŷ, adv. [English *wicked*; -ly.] In a wicked manner; in a manner or with motives contrary to the moral or divine law; viciously; iniquitously; criminally.

"But they, who get *wickedly*, spend for the most part, foolishly, perhaps *wickedly*, too."—*Secker: Works*, vol. vi., lect. 26.

wick'-ēd-nēss, *wik-ked-nes, *wik-ked-nesse, *wick-ed-nesse, *wick-id-nesse, s. [Eng. *wicked*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wicked; depravity or corruption of heart; sinfulness; a depraved or corrupt disposition or heart.

"All this arose from infirmity, not *wickedness*."—*Secker: Works*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. Departure from the divine law; evil practices; vice, immorality, crime, sin.

3. A wicked thing or act; an act of iniquity or immorality.

"What *wickedness* is this that is done amongst you?"—*Judges* xx. 12.

***4. Wicked persons; the wicked.**

"Those tents thou sawest so pleasant, were the tents
Of *wickedness*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 607.

wick'-ēn, wīg'-gīn, s. [A. S. *wice, wicean*.]

Bot.: *Pyrus aucuparia*.

wicken-tree, s. [WICKEN.]

wick'-ēr, *wik-er, *wik-ir, *wyk-yr, wyck-er, s. & a. [From the same root as *weak* (q. v.), and hence a pliant twig; cf. O. Sw. *wika*=to bend, whence *weck*=a fold, *wickla*=to fold, to wrap up; Sw. dialects *vekare, vekker, vikker*=the sweet bay-leaved willow (*Salix pentandra*), from *veka*=to bend; Dan. dialects *vøge, vøgger, vegre*=a pliant rod, a withy; *væger, vægger*=a willow; Ger. *wickel*=a roll.]

***A. As substantive:**

1. A small pliant twig; an osier; a with.

"Which hoops are knit as with *wickers*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, i.

2. A piece of wicker-work; specifically, a wicker basket.

"Each having a white *wicker* overbrimmed
With April's tender younglings."

Keats: Endymion, i.

3. A twig or branch used as a mark; a with.

B. As adj.: Made of plaited twigs or osiers; covered with wicker-work.

"High in *wicker-baskets* heap'd."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 293.

wicker-work, s. A texture of twigs; basket-work.

"Baskets . . . very neatly made of *wicker-work*."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

***wick'-ēred, adj.** [Eng. *wicker*; -ed.] Made or covered with wicker-work.

"Ships of light timber *wicker'd* with osier between."—*Milton: Hist. Britain*, bk. ii.

wick'-ēt, *wik-et, *wyck-et, s. [O. Fr. *wiket, viquet* (Fr. *guichet*)=a wicket; lit.=a small turning thing, from Icel. *vikinn*, pa. par. of *vikja*=to move, to turn; Sw. *vika*=to give way; A. S. *wican*=to give way; O. Dut. *wicket*=a wicket, from *wicken*=to shake or wag.] [WEAK.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A small gate or doorway, especially a small door or gate forming part of a larger one.

"And now Saint Peter at heaven's *wicket* seems
To wait them."
Milton: P. L., iii. 484.

2. A hole in a door through which to communicate without opening the door, or through which to view persons or objects without.

***3. The mouth.**

"Least quickly her *wicket* seeme easie to ope."

Tusser: Husbandrie, p. 169.

4. A gate, formed like a butterfly-valve, in the chute of a water-wheel, to graduate the amount of water passing to the wheel. It has a central spindle with a wing on each side.

5. A place of shelter or camp made of tree boughs by the Maine lumbermen.

II. Cricket:

1. The object at which the bowler directs his ball, and before but a little to one side of which the batsman or striker stands. It consists of three stumps, having two bails set in grooves on their tops. [CRICKET.]

"Flush'd with his rays beneath the noontide sun,
In rival bands between the *wickets* run."

Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. The ground on which the wickets are pitched.

"The club on a good *wicket*, and in such pleasant weather, may be said to have been disposed of cheaply for 155 runs."—*Field*, July 23, 1887.

3. A batsman.

"In all, the last *wicket* added 75 runs."—*London Standard*.

wicket-door, s. The same as WICKET, I. 1.

"Through the low *wicket-door* they glide."

Scott: Rokeby, v. 29.

wicket-gate, s. A small gate; a wicket.

"I am going to yonder *wicket-gate* before me."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, i.

wicket-keeper, s.

Cricket: The player who stands behind the wicket to stop such balls as may pass the batsman, and to put the wicket down when the striker is out of his ground.

wick'-īng, s. [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; -ing.] The material, especially loosely braided cotton thread, of which wicks are made.

wick'-lēss, adj. [Eng. *wick* (2), s.; -less.] Destitute of or having no wick; as, a *wickless* lamp.

wick-strō'-mī-a, wīk-strō'-mī-a, s. [Named after Wickström, a Swedish botanist (1789-1856).]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelacææ. Shrubs and small trees with deciduous leaves, axillary racemes or spikes of small flowers, a four-lobed calyx, eight stamens, an ovary with four small scales below it, and a baccate fruit with numerous seeds imbedded in the pulp. *Wickstroemia indica* is found on the coasts of Australia and the South Sea Islands. The fibers of the bark are made into fishing lines, nets, and cordage, by the people of Fiji. Its bark is used externally for wounds and internally for coughs. An inferior sort of paper and rope is made from *W. virgata* in Kumaon, in India.



Wickstroemia indica.

1. Flower. 2. Fruit.

Wic'-liff-ite, Wick'-liff-ite, s. [WYCLIFFITE.]

wic'-ō-pŷ, s. [Native name (?).]

Bot.: *Dirca palustris*. [DIRCA.]

wid'-dŷ, s. [A variant of *withy* (q. v.).] A rope; more especially a rope made of withs or willows; a halter; the gallows. [Scotch.]

wide, *wid, *wyde, a., adv. & s. [A. S. *wid*; cogn. with Dut. *wijd*; Icel. *vidhr*; Sw. & Dan. *vid*; Ger. *weit*; O. H. Ger. *wit*.]

A. As adjective:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Having a great or considerable distance or extent across or between the sides; broad; opposed to narrow.

2. Having a great extent every way; broad, vast, extensive.

"For nothing this *wide* universe I call
Save thou, my rose; in it thou art my all."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 119.

3. Broad to a certain degree; of a certain size or measure across or between the sides; as, three feet wide.

4. Comprehensive, extensive; not narrow or limited.

"Wide in soul and bold of tongue."

Tennyson: Two Voices, 124.

5. Very great; as, There is a wide difference between the two.

6. Capacious; holding much.

"Weed *wide* enough to wrap a fairy in."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Failing to hit a mark; deviating from the right line; hence remote or distant from anything, as truth, propriety, &c.; as, The statement is wide of the truth.

***8. Far from what is pleasant or agreeable to desire.**

"It would be *wide* with the best of us if the eye of God should look backward to our former estate."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.*; *Rahab*.

***9. Apparent, open, obvious.**

"With more *wider* and more overt test."

Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

II. Cricket: Said of a ball which is bowled so far to one side of the wicket that the batsman cannot reach it with his bat; such a ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered.

B. As adverb:

1. So as to have a great extent or space from one side to another, or so as to form a great opening.

"The door he opens *wide*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 359.

2. To a great distance or extent; far and near. (Frequently in conjunction with *far*.)

"Proves thee *far* and *wide* a broad goose."—*Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

***3. At a distance; apart.**

"A little *wide*

There was a holy chapel edify'd."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 34.

4. With great extent; widely. (Used chiefly in composition, as *wide-extended*, *wide-spreading*, &c.)

5. Far from the mark or from the purpose; so as to miss the aim; so as to deviate from the point aimed at; as, He shot *wide* of the target.

***6. Round about, but at a little distance.**

"Him beside

His aged wife, with many others *wide*."

Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 18.

C. As substantive:

***1. Ord. Lang.**: Widthness; width, extent, breadth.

"Emptiness and the vast *wide*

Of that abyss."

Tennyson: Two Voices, 119.

2. Cricket: A ball bowled so far to one side of the wicket that the batsman cannot reach it with his bat. Such a ball counts one against the side of the bowler by whom it is delivered, and is reckoned one of the extras, the others being byes and no-balls.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Wide-extended*, *wide-flung*, *wide-glittering*, &c.

wide-awake, a. & s.

A. As adj.: Having one's eyes open; on the alert; ready, prepared; keen, sharp, knowing. (*Colloq.* or *slang*.)

"Our governor's *wide-awake*, he is."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*; *Watkins Tottle*.

B. As subst.: A kind of soft felt hat with a broad brim turned up all round.

"When Effendis will wear *wide-awakes* when in mufti."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

Wide Awakes, s. pl. The name adopted by political clubs of Republican affinities, organized, for the purpose of aiding in the election of Abraham Lincoln, during the presidential campaign of 1860. The first club was organized in Hartford, Conn. They were so popular at home, and their torchlight processions aroused so much enthusiasm that the organization grew rapidly and was imitated in many other places. It is stated that in New York City there were on one occasion 20,000 of them marching in procession.

***wide-chapped, a.** Opening the mouth wide; having a wide mouth.

"This *wide-chapped* rascal."

Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

wide-gauge, s.

Railway Engineering: The same as BROAD-GAUGE. [GAUGE, s., II. 7.]

wide-mouthed, adj. Having a wide mouth or opening.

"Warm by the *wide-mouthed* fireplace."

Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; -tion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

***wide-skirted, a.** Having wide borders; extensive.

"With plenteous rivers and *wide-skirted* meads."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, i. 1.

wide-spread, a.

1. Spread to a great distance; extended.

"How sweet to rest her *wide-spread* wings."
Wordsworth: *Ode*.

2. Diffused or spread over a wide extent; extensive.

"Thus call forth a *wide-spread* movement in Arabia, carrying with it the Caliph himself."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***wide-stretched, a.** Large; extensive. (*Shakespeare: Henry V.*, ii. 4.)

***wide-where, adv.** Widely; far and near.

wide-ly, adv. [Eng. *wide*; *-ly*.]

1. In a wide manner or degree; with great extent each way; far and wide; extensively.

"The huge size and venerable age of the trees, the beauty of the gardens, the abundance of the springs, were *widely* famed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

*2. So as to leave a wide space between.

"*Widely* shun the Lilybean strand."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iii. 927.

3. Very much; to a great degree or extent.

"Their tempers differed *widely*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

4. Remotely, far.

"The light which the remote parts of truth will give to one another, will so assist his judgment, that he will seldom be *widely* out."—*Locke*.

wid-ēn, v. t. & i. [Eng. *wid(e)*; *-en*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To make wide; to cause to extend in breadth; to cause to spread; to increase in width; to enlarge.

"To *widen* the market, and to narrow the competition."
—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. To throw open.

"So now the gates are ope; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune *widens* them."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 4.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become wider or broader; to enlarge, to spread; to extend itself.

"The general tendency of schism is to *widen*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

wide-ness, *wyde-nesse, s. [Eng. *wide*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being wide, or great in extent from side to side; breadth, width.

"Whereas the roches cessed, there begaune a dike of a wonderful deapth and *wydenesse*."—*Brende: Quintius Curtius*, fo. 237.

2. Large or wide extent in every direction; as, the *wideness* of the ocean.

3. Greatness, extent; as, the *wideness* of difference between two things.

widg'-eōn, s. [WIGEON.]

wid-ōw (1), *wed-ew, *wid-dow, *wid-ewe, *wid-iwe, *wid-we, *wyd-ewe, *wyd-dowe, s. [A. S. *widwe*, *weoduwe*, *wudwe*, *wuduwe*, *wydewe*; cogn. with Dut. *weduwe*; O. H. Ger. *witwa*, *witewa*, *witwa*; Ger. *wittwe*; Goth. *widuwo*, *widowo*; Latin *vidua*, fem. of *viduus*=deprived of, bereft (whence Eng. *void*); Ital. *vedova*; Sp. *viuda*; Fr. *veuve*; Welsh *gweddw*; Russ. *vdova*; Sansc. *vidhavā*.] A woman who has lost her husband by death, and also remains unmarried.

"There came a certain poor *widow*, and she threw in two mites, which make a farthing."—*Mark* xii. 42.

¶ Often used adjectively:

1. Widowed.

"This *widow* lady."—*Shakesp.: King John*, ii.

2. Bereaved of its mate.

"A *widow* bird sat mourning for her love."
Shelley: *A Song*.

***widow-bench, s.**

Old Eng. Law: That share which a widow is allowed of her husband's estate beside her jointure. (*Wharton*.)

***widow-bewitched, s.** A woman separated from her husband; a grass-widow.

"Who'd ha' thought of yo'r husband . . . makin' a moonlight flittin' and leavin' yo' to be a *widow-bewitched*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxxix.

widow-burning, s.

Anthrop.: The same as SUTTEE, 1. (q. v.)

"This looks like a mitigated survival from an earlier custom of actual *widow-burning*."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 461.

widow-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Dendrocygna viduata*, ranging from South America to Africa. Length about eighteen inches; face and throat white; back of head, nape,

and sides of neck bright reddish-brown; sides of breast and back reddish-olive, darkly spotted and marked; lower back, center of tail, and under side below the breast black; sides grayish-white, striped with dark-brown; upper wing-coverts reddish-brown, secondary quills olive-brown with green edges; quills and tail-feathers greenish-black. According to Schomburgk (*Reisen*, i. 407, iii. 762), the natives of British Guiana call this bird *Vis-sis-si*, from its cry. [VICISSY-DUCK.]

widow-hunter, subst. One who seeks or courts widows for their fortunes.

"The *widow-hunters* about town often afford them great diversion."—*Addison*.

***widow-maker, s.** One who makes widows by bereaving women of their husbands.

"That I must draw this metal from my side,
To be a *widow-maker*."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

widow-monkey, s.

Zoöl.: *Callithrix lugens*, from South America. It has been compared to a diminutive black dog with a white face; the neck and fore limbs are also white, and this disposition of color has given rise to the popular name bestowed on the animal by the Creoles, who see in the whiteness of the face, neck, and arms some resemblance to the veil, handkerchief, and gloves worn by widows of their own race.



Widow-monkey.

widow-sacrifice, s.

Anthrop.: A form of funeral-sacrifice in which the widow was slain or induced to commit suicide so that she might be buried with her husband and accompany him to the world of spirits. This practice is mentioned as existing among the Greeks by Euripides (*Suppl.*, 983) and Pausanias (iv. 2), and from Caesar (*de Bello Gall.*, vi. 19) it may be inferred that it existed also in Gaul. Widow-sacrifice is still the custom in many African tribes; traces of it may be found in China; it lingered till late in the first half of the nineteenth century in Fiji, and though abolished by law in British India in 1829, is not yet abandoned. [SUTTEE, 1.]

"*Widow-sacrifice* is found in various regions of the world under a low state of civilization, and this fits with the hypothesis of its having belonged to the Aryan race while yet in an early and barbarous condition."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), i. 467.

widow-wail, s.

Botany: (1) The genus *Cneorum*, and specially *Cneorum fruticosum*; † (2) *Fritillaria meleagris*.

***widow's chamber, s.** The apparel and furniture of the bedchamber of the widow of a London freeman, to which she was formerly entitled.

widow's man, s. (See extract.)

"*Widow's men* are imaginary sailors, borne on the books, and receiving pay and prize-money which is appropriated to Greenwich Hospital."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vii. (Note.)

widow's port, s. An inferior kind of port wine.

"We have all heard of *widow's port*, and of the instinctive dread all persons who have any respect for their health have for it."—*Times*, in *Brewer: Phrase and Fable*.

widow's terce, s. [TERCE, 4.]

wid-ōw (2), s. [See compound.]

widow-bird, s.

Ornith.: The Whidah-bird (q. v.).

"The name *Widow-bird* is altogether an erroneous title, although it is supposed by many persons to have been given to the bird on account of its dark color and long train, as well as in consequence of its evidently disconsolate state when the beautiful tail-feathers have fallen off after the breeding season . . . In point of fact, however, the proper name is Whidah-bird, a title that was originally given to it by the Portuguese, because the first specimens that were brought to Europe came from the kingdom of Whidah, on the eastern coast of Africa."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, ii. 457.

wid-ōw, v. t. [WIDOW (1), s.]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a widow; to bereave of a husband.

"In this city he
Hath *widowed* and unchilded many a one."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, v. 6.

*2. To endow with a widow's right.

"For his possessions,
We do instate and *widow* you withal."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, v.

3. To strip or bereave of anything good; to bereave generally.

"Trees of their shrivel'd fruits
Are *widow'd*." *Philips: Cider*.

*4. To be a widow to; to survive as the widow of.
"Let me be married to three kings in a forenoon, and *widow* them all."—*Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

wid-ōwed, pa. par. & a. [WIDOW, v.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Reduced to or being in the state or position of a widow; bereft of her husband.

"The daughter of a *widowed* housekeeper."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Deprived of support.

"Sees thee like the weak, and *widow'd* vine,
Winding thy blasting tendrils o'er the plain."
Mason: *Ode to Independence*.

3. Pertaining to a widow.

"Sleeplesse . . . in her now *widow'd* bed."
May: *Lucan: Pharsalia*, v.

wid-ōw-ēr, *wid-ew-er, *wid-wer, *wyd-ew-er, *wyd-ow-er, s. [Eng. *widow* (1), s.; *-er*.]

1. A man who has lost his wife by death and remains unmarried.

"Tell him, in hope he'll prove a *widower* shortly,
I'll wear the willow garland for his sake."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., iii. 3.

*2. (See extract.)

"Let there be *widowers*, which you call releevors, appointed everywhere to the church-service."—*Bp. Hall: Apologie against Brownists*, § 19.

wid-ōw-ēr-hood, s. [Eng. *widower*; *-hood*.]
The state of a widower.

wid-ōw-hood, *wid-ow-hed, *wid-ewe-hode, *wyd-ow-head, s. [Eng. *widow* (1), s.; *-hood*.]

1. The state of a woman who has lost her husband by death and remains unmarried; the state or condition of a widow; the time during which a widow remains unmarried.

"God, that helped her in her *widowhood*."
Tennyson: *Dora*, 111.

*2. Estate settled on a widow.

"For that dowry, I'll assure her of
Her *widowhood*, be it that she survives me,
In all my lands."
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

wid-ōw-ly, adj. [English *widow*; *-ly*.] Like a widow; becoming a widow.

width, s. [English *wid(e)*; *-th*.] Breadth, wideness; the extent of a thing across or from side to side.

"From the *width* of many a gaping wound,
There's many a soul into the air must fly."
Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

***wid-ū-al, *wyd-ū-al, a.** [WIDOW (1), s.] Of or pertaining to a widow; vidual.

"The estate of *wyduel* clennesse."—*Bale: Apologie*, fol. 38.

wiēld, *weld, *welde, v. t. [A. S. *geweldan*, *gewyldan*=to have power over, from *wealdan* (pa. t. *weōld*, pa. par. *wealden*)=to have power over, to govern, to rule, to possess; cogn. with Icel. *valda*=to wield; Dan. *valde*, *forvalde*=to occasion; Sw. *välla* (for *vällda*)=to occasion; O. H. Ger. *waltan*=to dispose, to manage, to rule; Ger. *walten*; Goth. *waldan*. From the same root as Lat. *valeo*=to be strong; Eng. *valid*.]

*1. To possess, to enjoy.

"No childe had he neuer, his heritage myght to wende,
Welth inou to *welde*, vntille his lyue's ende."
Robert de Brunne, p. 10.

*2. To rule, to govern, to command.

"For so hette S. Dunstan, he suld alle his lyue
With werre his lond *welde*, & with his suerd stryue."
Robert de Brunne, p. 40.

*3. To sway, to influence.

"Whose resistless eloquence
Wielded at will that fierce democratie."
Milton: *P. R.*, iv. 269.

*4. To possess, to keep.

"Nile ye *welde* gold neither silver ne money in youre girdils."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* x.

5. To have the management or employment of; to manage, to employ.

"Edward the Third being dead, had left this child . . .
The crown and scepter of this realm to *wield*."
Daniel: *Civil Wars*, i.

6. To handle; to use or employ with the hand. (Often used humorously.)

"Base Hungarian wight, wilt thou the spigot *wield*?"
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

7. To use with full command or power, as a thing not too heavy for the holder; to hold aloft or swing freely with the arm.

"For, trained abroad his arms to *wield*,
Fitz-James's bladewas sword and shield."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 15.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wiëld'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *wield*; -able.] Capable of being wielded.

***wiëld'-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *wield*; -ance.] The act or power of wielding.

"This spiritual edge shall either turne againe, or (through our weake *weildance*) not enter the stubburne and thick hide of obdured hearts."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*, pt. ii. (A Sermon.)

wiëld'-ër, *subst.* [Eng. *wield*, *v.*; -er.] One who wields or manages.

***wiëld'-lëss**, ***weeld-lesse**, *adj.* [Eng. *wield*; -less.] Not to be wielded; unmanageable, unwieldy.

"The weight of his owne *weeldlesse* might."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 19.

***wiëld'-söme**, *a.* [Eng. *wield*; -some.] Capable of being easily wielded or managed.

"The facion was more straunge to the sauage Britons, and the mouing more redy and *wieldsome*."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fol. 100.

***wiëld'-y**, *a.* [Eng. *wield*; -y.] Capable of being wielded or managed; manageable; wieldable. (Now only in the compound *unwieldy* (q. v.).)

"So freshe, so yong, so *weldy* seemed he."
Chaucer: Troilus and Cresseide, ii.

wier, *s.* [WEIR.]

***wier'-y** (1), *a.* [WIRY.]

***wier-y** (2), *a.* [A. S. *wær*=a place for catching or keeping fish.] Wet, moist.

***wif**, *s.* [WIFE.]

wife, ***wif**, ***wyf**, ***wyfe** (pl. *wives*, **wyves*), *subst.* [A. S. *wif*; cogn. with Dut. *wyf*=a woman, a wife; Icel. *vif*; Dan. *viv*; Ger. *weib*; O. H. Ger. *wif*.] [WOMAN.]

1. A woman lawfully married; a woman who is united to a man in the lawful bonds of wedlock; a married woman. (The correlative of *husband*.)

"By marriage the husband and *wife* are one person in law."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

2. A woman of mature age, that is or might be married. (Commonly so applied in Scotland. In literature now only used in this sense in compounds, as *fish-wife*, *ale-wife*.)

"I find thee a wise young *wife*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife and have a Wife, ii.

¶ For the legal relations between husband and wife, see MARRIAGE, II. 2., and for anthropological status see MARRIAGE II. 1.

***wife-bound**, *a.* Devoted or tied down to a wife, wife-ridden.

"A *wife-bound* man, now dost thou rear the walls Of high Carthage?"—*Surrey: Virgil: Aeneis* iv.

wife-carle, *s.* A man who busies himself about household affairs, or women's work. (*Scotch*.)

"An' ye will be a *wife-carle*, and buy fish at your ain hands."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

wife-ridden, *a.* Unduly influenced, commanded, or ruled by a wife.

"Listen not to those sages who advise you always to scorn the counsel of a woman, and if you comply with her request pronounce you *wife-ridden*."—*Mrs. Piozzi*.

wife'-hood, ***wife-hode**, *s.* [Eng. *wife*; -hood.] The state, condition, or character of a wife.

"Perfect *wifehood* and pure lowlihead."

Tennyson: Isabel, 12.

wife'-lëss, ***wif-less**, ***wyfe-les**, ***wyf-les**, *adj.* [Eng. *wife*; -less.] Having no wife; without a wife; unmarried.

"*Wifeless* and heirless."

Tennyson: Elaine, 1,362.

wife'-like, *a.* [Eng. *wife*, and *like*.] Having the characteristics or qualities of a woman; womanly.

"*Wifelike* government."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

wife'-ly, ***wif-ly**, ***wyve-ly**, *adj.* [Eng. *wife*; -ly.] Like a wife; becoming a wife.

"All the tenderness of *wifely* love."

Dryden: Amphitryon, iii.

***wif-hood**, *s.* [WIFEHOOD.]

***wif-les**, *a.* [WIFELESS.]

***wif-ly**, *a.* [WIFELY.]

wig (1), ***wigg**, *s.* [Dutch *wegge*=a kind of cake or loaf; Ger. *wegg*, *wecke*=a roll of bread; perhaps originally of a *wedge* shape.] [WEDGE.] A sort of cake.

"Home to the only lenten supper I have had of *wiggs* and ale."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 8, 1664.

wig (2), *s.* [A shortened form of *periwig* (q. v.).] An artificial covering for the head, used generally to conceal baldness, but formerly worn as a fashionable means of decoration. Wigs are usually made to imitate the natural hair; but curled wigs are worn professionally by judges and lawyers, and sometimes by servants in livery. They are also much used on the stage for disguise.

"Cato's long *wig*, flow'r'd gown, and lacquer'd chair."

Pope: Imitation of Horace, ii.

wig-block, *s.* A block or shaped piece of wood, for fitting wigs on.

wig-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Rhus cotinus.

wig, *v. t.* [WIG, *s.*] To rate, to scold.

wig'-an, *s.* [Prob. from the town of *Wigan*, in Lancashire.] An open, canvas-like fabric, used as a stiffening in the lower ends of the legs of pantaloons, and as a skirt-protector on the lower inside surface which drags on the pavement. It is sometimes sold in strips, fluted, and attached to a band.

wig'-eön, **†widg'-eön**, *s.* [Probably French; cf. O. Fr. *vigion*, *vingeon*, *gingeon*=Fr. *canard sifleur*=the wigeon.] [WHEW-DUCK.]

1. *Ornith.*: Any species or individual of the genus *Mareca* (q. v.), specif., *Mareca penelope*. Length about eighteen inches; the male has the forehead and top of head white, cheeks and hind part of the neck reddish-chestnut, upper parts grayish white, irregularly zigzagged with black; wing-coverts white tipped with black, primaries dark brown, speculum green, edged with black; throat rufous, breast and belly white; the female has sober plumage of various shades of brown. The wigeon is one of the commonest ducks of the extreme north of Europe, frequenting grassy swamps, lakes, and rivers, and feeding in the daytime, chiefly on aquatic vegetation. The American wigeon (*Mareca americana*) is larger than the European or Common Wigeon, and has the upper parts finely waved transversely with black and reddish-brown, top of head and under parts white. It breeds chiefly in the northern parts of America and is common in winter on the coasts of the United States and in the rice fields. The flesh of both species is esteemed for the table.

*2. *Fig.*: (From the wigeon being supposed to be a foolish bird.) A fool, a silly fellow. [GOOSE.]

"The apostles of their fierce religion,

Like Mahomet's, were ass and wigeon."

Butler: Hudibras, I. i. 231.

wigged, *a.* [Eng. *wig*; -ed.] Having the head covered with a wig; wearing a wig; bewigged.

***wig'-gër-ý**, *s.* [Eng. *wig*; -ery.]

1. False hair.

"From the nature of the *wiggeries* that she wore."—*Trollope: Last Chronicle of Barset*, ch. xxiv.

2. Empty formality; red-tapeism.

"Amid such mountain of *wiggeries* and folly."—*Carlyle: Past and Present*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

wig'-gîng, *s.* [WIG, *v.*] A rating, a scolding, a rebuke, especially one given in public. (*Slang*.)

wig'-gle, *v. i.* [See def.] To wriggle. (*Prov.*)

***wigher**, *v. i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To neigh, to whinny. (*Beaum. & Flet.*, in *Annandale*.)

wight (1), (*gh* silent), ***wyght**, ***wyht**, *s.* [A. S. *wiht*, *wuht*, *wyht*=a creature, an animal, a person, a thing; cogn. with Dut. *wicht*=a child; Icel. *vættir*=a wight; *vætta*=a whit; Dan. *vætte*=an elf; Ger. *wicht*; Goth. *waihts* (fem.), *waiht* (neut.)=a whit, a thing. *Wight* and *whit* are doublets.]

*1. A preternatural or supernatural creature or being.

"The poet Homer speaketh of no guirlands and chaplets but due to the celestiall & heavenly *wights*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. iv.

2. A human being, a creature, a person, either male or female.

"No living *wight* could work, ne cared even for play."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 2.

*3. A moment, an instant, a portion of time.

***wight** (2), *s.* [WEIGHT.]

***wight**, ***wyght** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Icel. *vigr*=in fighting condition, serviceable for war, from *vig*=war, *vega*=to fight; A. S. *wig*=war; Sw. *vig*=nimble, agile, active; *vigt*=nimbly; A. S. *wiglic*=warlike.]

1. Fit for war; warlike; martial; distinguished by prowess. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 17.)

2. Nimble, active, agile.

"He was so nimble and so *wight*."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: March.

wight'-i-a (*gh* silent), *subst.* [Named after Dr. Wight, the Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Chelonæ. Only known species, *Wightia tomentosa*, an immense tree, clinging by means of aerial roots to the stems on which it is a parasite, and rising into the air with masses of pink flowers. It is found in the forests of Sikkim and Bhootan, in the zone from three to seven thousand feet in elevation, and is used for making Buddhist idols. (*Calcutta Exhib. Rep.*)

***wight'-ly** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *wight*, *a.*; -ly.]

1. Stoutly; with strength, power, or prowess.

2. Nimbly, actively, quickly.

"For day, that was, is *wightly* past,

And now at earst the dirke night thou hast."

Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar: September.

wig'-lëss, *a.* [Eng. *wig*; -less.] Without a wig; having no wig.

"Though *wigless*, with his cassock torn."

Colman: Vagaries Vindicated, p. 206.

wig'-māk-ër, *s.* [Eng. *wig*, and *maker*.] One whose occupation is to make wigs.

***wig'-rève**, *subst.* [A. S. *wig-geréfa*, from *wig*=a village, a dwelling, and *geréfa*=a reeve (q. v.).] A hamlet bailiff or steward.

***wig-wag**, *adj. & s.* [Formed by reduplication from *Wag*, *s.*] [WAG, *v.*]

A. As *adj.*: Writhing, wriggling.

"His midil embracing with *wigwag* circuled hooping."
Stanyhurst: Virgil's Aeneid, ii. 230.

B. As *subst.*: A rubbing-instrument used upon and driven by a watchmaker's lathe.

wig'-wām, *s.* [Algonquin Indian dialect *wēk*=house or dwelling, and *ou-om-ut*=in his, or their, house. The whole, *wēkou-om-ut*, has been contracted by the English into *weekwam* and *wigwam*.] An Indian hut or cabin. They are generally of a conical shape, formed of bark or mats laid over stakes planted in the ground, and converging toward the top, where there is an opening for the escape of the smoke.

¶ The word has recently been applied to a large temporary structure for public gatherings; as, the *wigwam* in which the Democratic National Convention was held in Chicago, in 1892.

wike (1), *s.* [A contracted form of *wicker* (q. v.).] A temporary mark, as with a twig or tree branchlet, used to divide swaths to be mown in commons, &c. Called also *Wicker*. (*Prov.*)

***wike** (2), *s.* [A. S. *wig*.] A home, a dwelling, a house.

Wil'-būr-iteş, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Church History: A section of American Quakers named from their leader, John Wilbur, who separated from the main body in the first half of the nineteenth century on the ground that the Quakers were abandoning their original principles.

wild, ***wielde**, ***wilde**, ***wyld**, ***wylde**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *wild*; cogn. with Dut. *wild*=proud, savage; Icel. *villr* (for *vildr*)=wild, bewildered, confused; Dan. & Sw. *vild*; O. H. Ger. *wildi*; Ger. *wild*; Goth. *wiltheis*. From the same root as *will*.]

A. As *adjective*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Living in a state of nature; inhabiting the forest or open field; not tamed or domesticated; roving, wandering.

"Sleeps by day more than the *wild* cat."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

2. Savage, uncivilized, furious, sanguinary. (Used of persons or actions.)

"The *Wild* Scotch, as they were sometimes called."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Growing or produced without culture; produced by nature unassisted or by wild animals; not cultivated; native; as, *wild* flowers.

4. Desert, uncultivated, uninhabited.

"To trace the forests *wild*."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

5. Turbulent, tempestuous, stormy, furious.

"The *wild* waters."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

6. Violently agitated or disturbed in mind or the like.

"While men's minds are *wild*."

Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., i. 4.

7. Violent, disorderly, unregulated.

"Then the fight became *wild* and tumultuous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

8. Violent, furious, inordinate, passionate.

Desperate, *wild*, and furious.

Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

9. Unreasonable, extravagant.

"It was exaggerated by the *wild* hopes of one party and by the *wild* fears of the other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

10. Loose or disorderly in conduct; going beyond due bounds; ungoverned. (Sometimes used in a bad sense, but frequently as a term of light reproach=giddy, wanton, frolicsome.)

"He kept company with the *wild* Prince and Pains."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

11. Reckless; incautious; rash; inconsiderate; not in accordance with reason or prudence; as, a *wild* adventure.

12. Bewildered, distracted, mad.

"Your looks are pale and *wild*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

13. Indicating or proceeding from strong excitement.

"*Wild* and whirling words."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; ðion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

14. Wanting order, regularity, or composure in any manner; irregular, eccentric, fantastic, extravagant, inordinate.

"So wild in their attire."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

15. Anxiously eager; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain.

16. Not allowing a person to approach; as, the grouse were wild.

II. Botany:

1. Growing in a state of nature.

2. Having a certain resemblance to some other plant, but inferior to it in appearance.

¶ Used adverbially=wildly.

"If I chance to talk a little wild, forgive me."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

*B. As substantive:

1. A desert; an uninhabited or uncultivated tract or region; a forest or sandy desert; a wilderness.

"We sometimes

Who dwell this wild." Milton: *P. R.*, i. 331.

2. The same as WEALD (q. v.).

"A franklin in the wild of Kent."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

¶ 1. To run wild:

(1) To escape from cultivation and grow in a wild state.

(2) To grow wild or savage; to take to vicious courses or a loose way of living.

(3) To become extravagant; as, He lets his imagination run wild.

2. A wild shot: A random or chance shot.

wild-animals, s. pl. [FERÆ NATURÆ.]

wild-apple, s. [CRAB-APPLE.]

wild-artichoke, s.

Bot.: *Onopordon acanthium*.

wild-ass, s.

1. Zool.: The popular name of three species of the genus *Equus*: *Equus hemionus*, the Kiang or Djiggetai (q. v.); *E. onager* [ONAGER, 2], and *E. hemippus*, nearly akin to the second form, of which perhaps it is only a variety. They are characteristic of the deserts of the Palearctic region from North Africa and Syria to Western India, Mongolia, and Manchuria. They are all larger than the Domestic Ass (*Equus asinus*), which they greatly excel in speed.

2. Script.: (1) Heb. *arodh*, Job xxxix. 5; Dan. v. 21. It seems correctly translated both in the A. V. and R. V. It is from *aradh*=to flee, in Syriac and Ethiopic=to be indomitable. (2) *perē*, Job vi. 5, xl. 12, xxiv. 5 xxxix. 5, 6. From *para*=to run quickly. This may be the same animal as No. 1, or may be the Djiggetai.

wild-basil, s.

Bot.: *Calamintha clinopodium* (= *Clinopodium vulgare*). [BASIL (5).]

wild-bean, s.

Bot.: *Apios tuberosa*, a papilionaceous plant, a native of the United States. The root consists of small eatable tubers.

wild-beast, s.

1. Lit.: An undomesticated or savage animal.

2. Fig.: An overpowering passion or emotion.

"The blind wild-beast of force

Whose home is in the sinews of a man."

Tennyson: *Princess*, v. 256.

wild-bees, s. pl.

Entom.: Bees living in a state of nature, as distinguished from those domiciled by the contrivance of man in hives. Both social and solitary wild bees are found in this country. The latter, though pretty numerous in genera and species, attract little attention, while the most unobservant are familiar with the social bees of the genus *Bombus* (q. v.).

wild-beet, s.

Bot.: *Statice limonium*.

wild-birds, s. pl. Birds not domesticated.

wild-blite, s.

Bot.: *Amaranthus blitum*.

wild-boar, s. [BOAR (1), s., A. 1. ¶.]

Wild-boar's tree:

Bot.: The name given in San Domingo to *Hedwigia balsamifera*.

*wild-brain, s. A harebrain or scatterbrain.

"I must . . . turn wild-brain."—Middleton: *A Mad World*, i. 1.

wild-bugloss, s.

Bot.: The genus or sub-genus *Lycopsis* (q. v.), spec. *L. arvensis*. [BUGLOSS.]

wild-cat, s.

1. Zool.: *Felis catus*, common in America, Europe, the north of Asia, and Nepal. It is much larger and more stoutly built than the domestic species;

fur gray, inclining to yellow on the face, and nearly white on the belly; black band on back from which transverse dark gray bands proceed, fading as they reach the under surface; tail thick, ringed with gray and black. Wild cats are exceedingly savage, and if wounded will attack man. They breed freely with the domestic species.

2. Fig.: Any business enterprise of an uncertain or unreliable nature. Specif. a swindling or untrustworthy insurance or banking company. The name was applied in the days when there was no national banking system in this country, and when credit was a franchise, and almost every man could put upon the market his individual promise to pay and have it received as currency. "Banks" sprang up like mushrooms, and in many instances the alleged locality of the bank as it appeared on some of these notes was mythical. The name "wild-cat" was first applied to the notes of the state banks of Michigan, afterward notoriously unsound, for the reason that upon the face of these notes was printed a panther. When these notes were found worthless they became the type of a worthless currency, and all money and banks of that quality were consequently called wild-cat. From banks the term has extended to other lines of business, particularly to the insurance business.

"The amount of insurance carried was \$7,000, and the names of the companies caused considerable amusement on La Salle street, for, with the exception of one or two well-known wild-cats, the list was not recognized by men who have been in the insurance business a quarter of a century."—*Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 5, 1894.

wild-celery, s. [APIUM.]

wild-chamomile, s.

Bot.: *Matricaria chamomilla*. [MATRICARIA.]

wild-cherry, s.

Bot.: The fruit of various species of *Prunus*, spec. in Europe *Prunus Cerasus*, sub-species *Avium*, the Gean, and in America *P. virginiana*, *P. pennsylvanica* and *P. serotina*. The first and third have racemose flowers, the third has peduncles sub-umbellate or solitary, the first has black, and the second and third have red drupes.

wild-cinchona, s.

Bot.: *Mussaenda frondosa*.

wild-cinnamon, s.

Bot.: (1) *Canella alba* [CANELLA]; (2) *Myrtus coriacea*, an evergreen tree about thirty feet high with white flowers, a native of Hispaniola.

wild clove-tree, s.

Bot.: *Myrtus acris*.

wild-colewort, s.

Bot.: *Brassica oleracea*, var. *sylvestris*.

wild-cucumber, s.

Bot.: The squirting cucumber (q. v.).

wild-cumin, s.

Bot.: *Lagœcia cuminoides*, a small annual umbellifer from Southern and Eastern Europe.

wild-dog, s.

1. Zool.: A feral dog, such as *Canis dingo*, the Australian, or *C. primævus*, the Indian wild-dog. [DINGO.]

2. A pariah-dog (q. v.).

"The wild-dog howls o'er the fountain's brim,

With baffled thirst, and famine grim."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

wild-duck, s.

Ornith.: *Anas boschas* (†boschas), widely distributed in temperate and arctic regions, known as a bird of passage. Length of male about twenty-four inches; head and neck rich shining green, collar pure white; back chestnut-brown, deepening into black on upper tailcoverts; four central tail-feathers velvety-black and curled, the rest ashen gray, edged with white; greater wing coverts with bold white bar, and tipped with velvet-black; wings purple, white, and velvet-black; upper part of breast dark chestnut, rest of undersurface grayish-white, penciled under wings with dark gray lines. Female somewhat smaller; plumage various shades of brown. The wild duck is the stock whence all the breeds of the domesticated duck have sprung. It pairs when free, but becomes polygamous on domestication.

wild-fire, *wilde-fyre, *wylde-fur, s.

1. A composition of inflammable materials, readily catching fire and hard to be extinguished; Greek fire.

2. A kind of lightning unaccompanied by thunder.

3. A name for erysipelas; also, a name for *Lichen circumscriptus*, an eruptive disease, consisting of clusters or patches of papule.

4. A name given to a disease of sheep, attended with inflammation of the skin.

Wild-fire rash:

Pathol.: A popular name for a variety of strophulus (q. v.), *S. volaticus*, in which the papule form circular patches, coming out successively in different parts of the body.

wild-fowl, s. A general name for birds of various species which are pursued as game, but more particularly applied to birds of the order *Grallatores* and *Natatores*; water-fowl.

wild-fringed, a. Irregularly bordered.

†wild-germander, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium scorodonia*.

wild-ginger, s.

Bot.: *Asarum canadense*. It has broadly reniform leaves in twos, and a woolly, deeply tripartite calyx.

wild-goat, s.

Zool.: A popular name for any undomesticated species of the genus *Capra*, many of which have been erected into separate genera by some authorities. They are: *Capra pyrenaica* (Spanish Ibex), *C. ibex* (the Ibex, q. v.), *C. ægagrus*, *C. caucasica*, *C. sinaitica* (the Sinaitic Ibex), *C. waltie*, *C. sibirica*, *C. falconeri* († *megaceros*, the Markhoor q. v.), *C. jemlanica*, (the 1ahr, q. v.), and *C. hylœcrius* (the Neilgherry Ibex).

wild-goose, s.

1. Lit. & Ornith.: Any species of undomesticated goose—especially the Canadian goose, *Branta canadensis*; the European bean goose and the graylag.

†2. Fig. (pl.): A term applied to the recruits for the Irish Brigade in the service of France in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

"The wild-geese are coming at length o'er the sea

And Eirinn, green Eirinn once more shall be free."

M. J. Barry: *The Wildgeese* (*Spirit of the Nation*).

Wild-goose chase: The pursuit of anything in ignorance of the course it will take; hence, a foolish pursuit or enterprise. According to Dyce, a wild-goose chase was a kind of horse-race, in which two horses were started together, and whichever rider could get the lead, the other was obliged to follow him over whatever ground he chose to go.

"If our wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done; for thou hast more of the wild-goose in one of thy wits, than I have in my whole five."—Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

wild-honey, s. Honey made by wild bees, that is by bees not kept by man.

wild-horse, s.

Zoölogy: Any undomesticated individual of the species *Equus caballus*. According to Darwin, no aboriginal or truly wild horse is known, and the herds of so-called wild horses in Asia are probably, as those in America and Australia are certainly, descended from ancestors which escaped from the control of man.

wild-hunt, s. [WILD-HUNTSMAN.]

wild-huntsman, s.

Anthrop.: The principal figure in an Aryan storm-myth, in which the phenomena of a tempest are represented as incidents in a hunt or chase. (The legend was popularized by Scott in his *Wild Huntsman*, an imitation of Bürger's *Wilde Jäger*.)

"The peasant who keeps up in fireside talk the memory of the *Wild Huntsman*, Wodejäger, the Grand Veneur of Fontainebleau, Herne the hunter of Windsor Forest, has almost lost the significance of this grand old storm-myth. By mere force of tradition, the name of the 'Wish' or 'Wush' hounds of the *Wild Huntsman* has been preserved through the west of England; the words must for ages past have lost their meaning among the country-folk, though we may plainly recognize in them Woden's ancient well-known name, old German 'Wunsch.' As of old, the Heaven-god drives the clouds before him in raging tempest across the sky, while, safe within the cottage walls the tale-teller unwittingly describes, in personal legendary shape, this same Wild Hunt of the Storm."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 362.

wild-hyacinth, s.

Bot.: *Scilla nutans*. [HYACINTH, I. 2.]

wild-indigo, s.

Bot.: *Baptisia tinctoria*, a papilionaceous plant with yellow flowers, growing in North America. It yields an inferior kind of indigo. The root and leaves are considered to be astringent and antiseptic.

wild-land, s. Land not cultivated, or in a state that renders it unfit for cultivation; land lying waste or unoccupied.

wild-leek, s.

Bot.: *Allium ampeloprasum*.

wild-lemon, s.

Bot.: *Podophyllum peltatum*. [MAY-APPLE, 1.]

wild-lichen, s.

Pathol.: *Lichen agrius*, the most severe form of lichen. It commences with fever, then inflamed papule follow, which go on to furfuraceous desquamation or fissures in the skin, sending forth a sero-purulent fluid. Mild cases last a fortnight, more severe ones several months. [LICHEN, 2.]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wild-lime, s.

Bot.: *Atalantia monophylla*, a shrub with white flowers, belonging to the Aurantiaceæ. Its wood, which is heavy, closely grained, and yellow, is used on the Coromandel coast for cabinet purposes.

wild-liquorice, s.

Bot.: (1) *Ononis arvensis*; (2) [ABRUS].

***wild-mare, s.** An untamed mare.

¶ *To ride the wild mare*: To play at see-saw. (*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 4.)

wild-oat, s.

Bot.: (1) *Avena fatua*. [OAT, 1.] (2) *Arrhenatherum elatior* (= *A. avenaceum*).

¶ *To sow one's wild oats*: [OAT.]

wild-olive, s.

Bot.: (1) [ELÆAGNUS]; (2) *Daphne thymelæa*, a Spanish shrub, about three feet high, with yellow flowers; (3) *Rhus cotinus*. [FUSTIC, 2.]

wild-parsnip, s.

Bot.: *Pastinaca sativa*. [PARSNIP.]

wild-pepper, s.

Bot.: *Vitex trifolia*.

wild-pigeon, s. [PASSENGER-PIGEON.]**wild-pine, s.**

Bot.: *Tillandsia utriculata*.

wild-plantain, s.

Bot.: The name given in North America and Brazil to various species of *Canna*, spec. *C. patens*, *C. indica*, and *C. coccinea*. (Loudon.)

wild-purslane, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia peplis*, an annual glabrous species of spurge, with dimidiate, cordate, sub-entire leaves. Common on the shores of Continental Europe.

wild-radish, s.

Bot.: *Raphanus raphanistrum*. It has white or straw-colored flowers, and occurs as a weed in corn-fields.

wild-rhubarb, s.

Bot.: *Begonia obliqua*.

wild-rice, s. [ZIZANIA.]**wild-rosemary, s.**

Botany: (1) *Croton Cascarilla* (West Indian). Called also Sweet-wood bark and Eleutheria bark. (2) A variety of *Andromeda polifolia*.

wild-service tree, s.

Bot.: *Pyrus torminalis*. [SERVICE-TREE, 2.]

wild-sheep, s.

Zoöl.: Any undomesticated species of the genus *Ovis*. They are distinguished by their greater size, massive horns present in both sexes, shorter tail, and in some cases by a beard and mane. The most noteworthy are the Wild Sheep of the Alpine ranges and plateaux of central Asia (*Ovis karelini* and *O. ammon*), the Wild Sheep of Kamtchatka and north-western America (*O. nivalis*), the Argabi or Big-horn (*O. canadensis*), the Mouflon of Corsica and Sardinia (*O. musimon*), the Burriel (*O. nakura*), the Barbary Sheep (*O. tragelaphus*), and Marco Polo's Sheep (*O. poli*), from Central Asia.

wild-spaniard, s.

Bot.: (1) *Aciphylla squarrosa*; (2) *A. colensoi*.

wild-succory, s. [CHICORY, CICHORIUM.]**wild-swan, s.** [HOOPER (2), SWAN, II. 2.]**wild-tamarind, s.**

Bot.: The genus *Dialium* (= *Codarium*), belonging to the Cynometreæ (q. v.).

wild-tansy, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla anserina*. [SILVER-WEED.]

wild-thyme, s.

Bot.: *Thymus serpyllum*. [THYMUS.]

wild-train, s. A railroad train not running on schedule time and therefore not entitled to right of way over the track.

wild-turkey, s.

Ornith.: *Meleagris gallopavo*. [TURKEY.]

wild-vine, s.

Botany: *Vitis labrusca*, a North American vine, with broadly cordate, angularly sub-lobed leaves, tomentose beneath, small racemes of flowers, and large berries, inferior in value to those of the true vine.

wild-williams, wild sweet-williams, s. pl.

Bot.: *Lychnis flos-cuculi*.

***wild-wind, s.** A hurricane.

"Then happened an Hirecano or wild-wind."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Essex, i. 338.

wild-wood, a. Pertaining or relating to wild, uncultivated, or unfrequented woods; as, *wild-wood flowers*. (Burns.)

wil'-de-beest, s. [Dut.=wild-ox.]

Zoöl.: The name given by the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope to the White-tailed Gnu (q. v.).

wil'-dêr, v. t. [A shortened form of *bewilder* (q. v.).] To cause to lose the way or track; to puzzle with mazes or difficulties; to bewilder.

"The wildered traveler sees her glide."

Scott: *Cadyow Castle*.

***wil'-dêred, pa. par. or a.** [WILDER.]

***wil'-dêred-ly, adv.** [Eng. *wildered*; -ly.] In a wildered or bewildered manner; wildly, bewilderedly.

wil'-dêr-mënt, s. [A shortened form of *bewilderment* (q. v.).] Bewilderment, confusion.

"And snatched her breathless from beneath

This wilderment of wreck and death."

Moore: *The Fire-Worshippers*.

wil'-dêr-nëss, *wil'-der-nesse, *wyl'-der-nes,

***wyl'-der-nesse, s.** [For *wilderness*, from Mid. English *wilderne*=a wilderness, from A. S. *wildern* (not found)=wild, desert, from *wilder*=a wild animal, a shortened form of *wild deor*=wild deer, a wild animal; Dut. *wildernis*; Dan. *vildnis*; Ger. *wildniss*=a wilderness.]

1. A tract of land uninhabited or uncultivated; a desert; a wide, barren place, whether forest or plain.

"Would God we had died in this wilderness."—Numbers xiv. 2.

2. A wild; a waste of any kind.

"Environ'd with a wilderness of sea."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

3. A scene of disorder or confusion.

"The rest appears a wilderness of strange

But gay confusion." Couper: *Task*, iv. 78.

*4. Wildness, confusion.

"The paths and bow'rs doubt not but our joint hands

Will keep from wilderness with ease."

Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 245.

*5. A portion of a garden set apart for things to grow in unchecked luxuriance.

6. A confused or bewildering mass, heap, or collection.

"We are not encumbered with a wilderness of fishing impedimenta."—Field, Oct. 15, 1887.

wild'-gräve, subst. [Ger. *wildgraf*, from *wild*=game, wild animals, and *graf*=a count, a reeve.] A head forest-keeper in Germany; an official having the superintendence of the game in a forest.

"A wildgrave, or keeper of a royal forest, named Falkenburg."—Scott: *The Chase*. [Note.]

***wild'-lîng, a. & s.** [Eng. *wild*; -ing.]

A. As *adj.*: Growing wild; wild; not cultivated or domesticated.

"Thine are these early wilding flowers."

Shelley: *Queen Mab*. (Dedic.)

B. As substantive:

1. A plant that is wild or grows without cultivation, as a crab-apple.

"There is a kind of crab tree also or wilding, that in like manner beareth twice a yeere."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xxvii.

2. The fruit of such a plant.

"Oft from the forest wildings he did bring,

Whose sides empurpled were with smiling red."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 17.

wild'-ish, a. [Eng. *wild*; -ish.] Somewhat or rather wild.

"He is a little wildish, they say."—Richardson: *Pamela*, i. 129.

wild'-lî, adv. [Eng. *wild*; -ly.]

1. In a wild manner or state; without cultivation.

"That which grows wildly of itself is worth nothing."—More.

2. In a rough, rude, or uncultivated manner or fashion.

"Prisoners wildly overgrown with hair."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

3. Savagely, fiercely; as, to rage wildly.

4. In a disordered, perturbed, or agitated manner; with perturbation or distraction.

"You who with haggard eyes stare wildly on me."

Rowe: *Ambitious Stepmother*, ii.

5. Without attention or care; heedlessly, foolishly, recklessly.

"I prattle something too wildly."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

6. Capriciously, extravagantly, irrationally.

"Who is there so wildly sceptical as to question whether the sun shall rise in the east?"—Wilkins.

*7. Without keeping within due bounds; wantonly.

"Thei might have lived in other places wildly and wantonly."—Calvin: *Four Godly Sermons*, ser. iii.

wild'-nëss, *wylde-nesse, *wyld-nesse, subst. [Eng. *wild*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wild, untamed, or undomesticated.

2. The state of being uncultivated, wild, or waste.

3. Unchecked or disorderly growth, as of a plant.

"Vineyards . . . fallows grew to wildness."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

4. Irregularity of manners; licentiousness.

"Prate to me of the wildness of his youth."—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

5. Savageness, fierceness.

"Wilder to him than tigers in their wildness."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 980.

*6. Want of sober judgment or discretion.

"Our youths and wildness shall no whit appear."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

7. Alienation of mind; distraction, madness.

"I do wish,

That your good beauties be the happy cause

Of Hamlet's wildness."—Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, iii. 1.

8. The quality of being undisciplined or not subjected to method or rules.

9. Extravagance, unreasonableness; as, the wildness of a scheme.

10. A wild, extravagant, or disorderly action.

"To remonstrate with authority and effect against their excesses and wildnesses."—Secker: *Works*, v. 470.

wile, *wyle, s. [A. S. *will*, *wile*; cogn. with Icel. *vél*, *væl*=an artifice, craft, trick, wile. *Wile* and *guile* are doublets.] [GUILLE, s.] A trick or stratagem practiced for ensnaring or deception; a sly, insidious artifice.

"Thy looks, thy cunning, and thy wiles."

Wordsworth: *Poems on the Affections*.

wile, v. t. [WILE, s.]

*1. To deceive, to beguile, to trick, to impose on.

"He Malbecco's halfe eye did wile."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. x. 5.

2. To cajole, to wheedle. (Scotch.)

3. To draw or turn away, as by diverting the mind; to cause to pass pleasantly; to while away.

"In talk and sport they wiled away

The morning of that summer day."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 27.

wil'-fûl, will'-fûl, *wyl'-ful, *wylle-ful, adj. [Eng. *will* (1); -ful(1).]

*1. Voluntary; done or suffered voluntarily or by design; in accordance with one's free will.

"To follow Christ and his apostles in wilful poverty."—Foxe.

2. Intentional; done by design.

"Can there be wilfuller destruction."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Nice Valor*, v. 2.

3. Governed by the will, without listening to reason; not to be moved from one's notions, inclinations, purposes, or the like by counsel, advice, commands, instructions, &c.; obstinate, perverse, inflexible.

"What means this wilful silence?"

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 7.

*4. Willing, pleased, ready.

"When walls are so wilful to hear without warning."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

*5. Regardless, reckless.

"Like a wilful boy, that which I owe is lost."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

wil'-fûl-lî, will'-fûl-lî, *wil'-ful-li, *wyl'-ful-ly, adv. [Eng. *willful*; -ly.]

*1. Of free will; voluntarily.

"Fede ye the flock of God that is among you, and purvey ye, not as constrained but wilfully."—Wycliffe: *1 Peter* v. 2.

†2. By design; intentionally; of set purpose.

"Wilfully make thyself a wretched thrall."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. vi. 17.

3. In a willful, obstinate, or perverse manner; stubbornly, obstinately.

"Why thou against the church so wilfully dost spurn."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

*4. With willingness or pleasure; gladly.

"And whanne ye camen to Jerusalem britheren resseyden us wilfully."—Wycliffe: *Dedic* xxi.

wil'-fûl-nëss, will'-fûl-nëss, a. [Eng. *willful*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being willful, obstinate, or perverse; self-will, obstinacy, stubbornness.

"There was latent in her character a hereditary willfulness."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. The character of being done with intent or design; intention.

bôil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shun; -tion, -sion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = shus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

wil'-hēlm-ite, s. [WILLEMITE.]

wī-lī-lŷ, adv. [English *wily*; -ly.] In a wily, cunning, or crafty manner; by stratagem or artifice; craftily.

"They did work *wilily*."—Joshua ix. 4.

wī-lī-nēss, s. [Eng. *wily*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wily; craftiness, cunning, guile.

"Let them be taken in the crafty *wiliness* that they have imagined."—Psalm x. 2.

wilk, s. [WHELK.]

will (1), *wille, s. [A. S. *willa*, from *willan*=to wish, to will (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *wil*; Icel. *vili*; Dan. *villie*; Sw. *vilja*; Ger. *wille*; Russ. *volia*; Lat. *voluntas*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).

2. The act of willing; the act of determining, deciding, or making choice; volition.

3. The determination or choice of one possessing authority; discretionary pleasure, command, decree; divine determination.

"Thy *will* be done."—Matthew vi. 10.

4. Arbitrary power, disposal, or authority; absolute power to control, determine, or dispose.

"Whose *will* stands but mine?"

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 3.

5. Strong wish or inclination; desire, intention, disposition, pleasure.

"My *will* is something sorted with his wish."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, i. 3.

6. That which is strongly desired or wished for; as, He had his *will*.

II. Technically:

1. **Law:** The legal declaration of a man's intentions as to the disposal of his property after his death; a testament. In England, from the laws of which that of the United States is taken, no will is valid unless it be in writing and signed at the foot or end by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction. Such signature must further be made or acknowledged by the testator in the presence of two or more persons who in his presence, and in the presence of each other, must sign their names as witnesses. An exception is made in the case of soldiers on active service and mariners, who have power to make noncupative wills. [NONCUPATIVE.] In Scotland, formerly only personal property could be disposed of by will, real property being conveyed by a disposition or deed in which the testator's life-rent in the subject was reserved; but heritable property can now be so disposed of.

"The statute 1 Vict., c. 36, having repealed the act of Geo. II., re-enacts and extends some of its provisions. It avoids bequests, not only to an attesting witness, but to the husband or wife of such witness; and expressly provides that the incompetency of a witness to prove the execution of a will, shall not render it invalid. It further enacts that any creditor, or the wife or husband of any creditor, whose debt is charged upon the property devised or bequeathed by the will, may be admitted to prove the execution thereof as an attesting witness; and that an executor of a will may be admitted to prove its execution, a point on which some doubts had previously existed."—Blackstone: *Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

2. **Philosophy:**

(1) Though the word *will* has often been used, as it popularly is, in two senses—the power of the mind which enables a person to choose between two courses of action, and the actual exercise of that power—strict reasoners separate these meanings, calling the former *will* and the latter *volition*. *Will* in this limited sense is that mental power or faculty by which, of two or more objects of desire or courses of action presented to it, it chooses one, rejecting the other or others. To what extent this power of selection is arbitrary, or is the result of necessity, has been for ages a subject of controversy. [FREE-WILL.] The division of the mental powers which came down from antiquity, and was most generally adopted by philosophers, was into the powers belonging to the understanding, and those belonging to the *will*. Reid adopted it, though considering it not quite logical. "Under the *will*," he says, "we comprehend our active powers, and all that lead to action or influence the mind to act, such as appetite, passions, affections." (*Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*, essay 1, ch. ii., § 1, 2.) Brown denounced this classification as very illogical, considering that the *will* was not in any way opposed to the intellect, but exercised in the intellectual department an empire almost as wide as in that which was allotted to itself. "We reason," he says, "and plan and invent, at least as voluntarily as we esteem or hate, or hope or fear" (*Philosophy of the Human Mind*, sect. xvi.). The term Active Powers used by Reid is a synonym for the *will*.

(2) The conception of *will* is taken by Schopenhauer (1788-1860) in a far broader sense than that given to it by common usage. He includes in it not

only conscious desire, but also unconscious instinct, and the forces which manifest themselves in inorganic nature. As intermediate between the one universal Will and the individuals in which it appears, he posits, following the example of Plato, various ideas, which are the stages of the objectification of will. His ethical requirements are sympathy with the suffering which is connected with all objectifications of the will to live, and the mortification, not of life, but rather of the will to live, through asceticism. The world, in his system, is the worst of all possible worlds; sympathy alleviates suffering, while asceticism destroys it by destroying the will to live, in the midst of life. In its negation of the sensuous nature in man, without positive determination of the true end of spiritual life, Schopenhauer's teaching resembles the Buddhist doctrine of Nirvana. (*Ueberweg*.)

¶ (1) *At will*: At pleasure; as, to hold an estate or office *at will*, i. e., to enjoy the possession during the pleasure of another, and to be liable to be ousted at any time by him.

(2) *Good-will*: [GOODWILL.]

(3) *To have one's will*: To obtain what one desires; to be able to act as one wishes.

(4) *To work one's will*: To act absolutely according to one's will, wish, pleasure, or discretion; to do or be able to do exactly as one fancies.

(5) *With a will*: With willingness, pleasure, and zeal; with all one's heart; heartily.

***will-less**, a. Involuntary.

"Join blind duty and *will-less* resignation."—Richardson: *Clarissa*, i. 99.

***will-worship**, s. Worship according to one's own fancy; worship imposed merely by human will, not on divine authority; supererogatory worship.

"Which things have indeed a show of wisdom in *will-worship*."—Col. ii. 23.

***will-worshipper**, s. One who practices will-worship.

"He that says, God is rightly worshipped by an act or ceremony concerning which himself hath no way express'd his pleasure, is superstitious or a *will-worshipper*."—Bp. Taylor: *Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

will (2), subst. [See def.] An abbreviation of William.

will-o'-the-wisp, **will-with-a-wisp**, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.**: An Ignis fatuus (q. v.).

2. **Bot.**: *Tremella nostoc*.

will (pres. I *will*, *I *wol*, thou *willest*, thou *wilt* (as v. i. & aux.), he *wills*, he (you, we, they) *will*; pa. t. *would*, **wolde*, v. i. t. & aux. [A. S. *willan*, *wyllan* (pa. t. *wolde*, pl. *woldan*, *woldon*, *woldun*); cogn. with Dut. *willen*; Icel. *vilja* (pa. t. *vilda*); Dan. *vill*; Sw. *vilja*; Ger. *wollen* (pr. t. *will*, pa. t. *wollte*); Goth. *wiljan* (pa. t. *wilda*); Lat. *volō* (infin. *velle*, pa. t. *volui*); Gr. *boulomai*=to wish, to desire; Sansc. *vri*=to choose, to select, to prefer. From the same root come *well*, adv., *weal*, *willful*, *wild*, *voluntary*, &c.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To determine by an act of choice; to form a wish or volition; to exercise an act of the will; to decide.

"Not so the king of men: he *will'd* to stay."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, iii. 175.

2. To desire, to wish.

"Nevertheless, not as I *will*, but as thou *wilt*."—Matthew xxvi. 39.

3. To be willing; to consent.

"Lord, if thou *wilt*, thou canst make me clean."—Matthew viii. 2.

*4. To dispose of one's effects by will or testament; to make one's will.

B. Transitive:

1. To determine by an act of choice; to decide; to ordain; to form a volition of.

"A man that sits still is said to be at liberty, because he can walk if he *wills* it."—Locke.

2. To have an intention, purpose, or desire of; to desire, to wish, to intend.

"Not *willing* any further conference."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 2.

*3. To be inclined, resolved, or anxious to have; to desire.

"There, there, Hortensio, *Will* you any wife?"

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

*4. To convey or express a command or authoritative instructions to; to direct, to order.

"They *willed* me say so."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

*5. To desire or wish to produce or cause; to be anxious for.

6. To dispose of by testament; to give as a legacy; to bequeath.

¶ In the two following uses directly from the noun. [WILL, 2.]

C. As an auxiliary verb:

1. A word denoting either simple futurity or futurity combined with volition, according to the subject of the verb.

"I am your wife, if you *will* marry me."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

(1) In the first person singular and plural, I (we) *will*, the verb denotes willingness, consent, intention, determination, or fixed purpose, thus differing from *shall*, which in the first person denotes simple futurity; as, I *will* go if you wish it, I *will* speak if I please. (2) In the second and third persons, *will* denotes simple futurity or certainty, the idea of volition, purpose, or wish being lost; as, He *will* certainly come.

2. *Would* stands in the same relation to *will* as *should* to *shall*, and is mainly employed in subjunctive, conditional, or optative senses, in the last case having often the functions and force of an independent verb; as—

(1) *Subjunctive or conditional:*

"Backward she thrust him as she *would* be thrust."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 41.

(2) *Optative:*

"I *would* my valiant master would destroy thee."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 2.

(3) Also used, by omission of the pronoun, as an exclamation of wish, prayer, or desire.

"*Would* to God we had died in Egypt."—Exodus xvi. 3.

¶ In such sentences as, *It would seem*, *It would appear*, &c., *would* retains almost nothing of conditionality, having merely the effect of softening a direct statement. *Would* sometimes is used to express a habit or custom; as, He *would* read all day. In such sentences as, He *would* go and you see the result, *would* has nearly the force of a simple past indicative, but is more emphatic. *Will* and *would* were formerly used elliptically with adverbs and prepositional phrases to express motion or change of place, where we should now say *will go*, *would go*, or the like.

"I'll never to sea again."

Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

A similar elliptical use occurs in such phrases as; What *would* you?—What would you have, do, or wish?

will'-cōx-ite, subst. [After Col. Joseph Willcox; suff. -ite.]

Min.: A talc-like mineral occurring as a coating on corundum, and probably resulting from its alteration. Color, white to greenish or grayish-white; luster, pearly. Composition: A silicate of alumina, magnesia, soda, potash, sesquioxide and protoxide of iron.

will-dē-nōw'-i-a, subst. Named after Charles Louis Willdenow (1765-1812), Professor of Botany at Berlin.

Bot.: A genus of Restiaceae from South Africa. Stems rushlike, leafless, flowers dioecious.

will'-ēm-ite, s. [After William I., King of the Netherlands; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the group of Unsilicates of Dana. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.89-4.18; luster, vitreous to resinous; color, pale honey-yellow, greenish-yellow, apple-green, flesh-red. Composition: Silica, 27.1; oxide of zinc, 72.9=100, corresponding to the formula (ZnO)₂SiO₂.

will'-ēr, ***wyll-er**, s. [Eng. *will*, v.; -er.]

1. One who wills.

"Cast a glance on two considerations; first, What the will is, to which, secondly, who the *willer* is, to whom we must submit."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 4.

2. One who entertains a wish or feeling. (Only in composition; as, an ill-willer.)

will'-lēt, s. [Named from its cry, which has been syllabled *pill-will-willet*. (Baird, *Brewer & Ridgway: Water Birds of North America*, i. 283.)]

Ornith.: *Symphemia semipalmata*, a wading bird widely distributed over America. Length from fifteen to seventeen inches; plumage light brownish-gray above, with irregular blackish markings, white beneath, inclining to ash color on fore-neck and buff on side. In the winter the markings become faint or disappear.

will'-fūl, **will'-fūl-lŷ**, **will-ful-ness**, &c. [WILFUL, &c.]

will'-iams-ite (i as y) (1), s. [After Mr. Williams, of Texas, Pa., who found it; suff. -ite (Min.).] **Mineral.**: An apple-green variety of Serpentine (q. v.). Owes its color to the presence of nickel.

will'-iams-ite (i as y) (2), s. [WILLEMITE.]

will'-iam-sō-ni-a (i as y), s. [Named after Wm. C. Williamson, LL.D., F. R. S., Professor of Botany in Owens College, Manchester, England.]

Palaeobot.: A genus of Cycads. Three species are found in the Lower Jurassic rocks of England.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wil'-lle-waught (*gh* guttural), *s.* [First element doubtful, second prob. Gael. & Irish *cuach* = cup.] [QUAFF.] A copious draught of liquor. (*Scotch.*)

"And we'll tak a right guid williewaught
For Auld Lang Syne."

Burns: *Auld Lang Syne.*

wil'-lîng, ***wil'-yng**, ***wyll'-yng**, *a.* [English *will*; -*ing*.]

1. Ready to do, grant, or concede; having the mind inclined to anything; not disposed to refuse; not averse; inclined to comply; consenting, complying, ready.

"I trouble thee too much, but thou art willing."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

*2. Pleased, contented, gratified.

"He strays with willing sport to the wild ocean."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 7

*3. Received, accepted, given, or submitted to of free choice or will; voluntary.

"What willing ransom he will give."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 5.

*4. Spontaneous, self-moving.

"No spouts of blood run willing from a tree."

Dryden.

*5. Favorable, propitious.

"Mount the decks, and call the willing winds."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 655.

***willing-hearted**, *a.* Well-disposed; having a willing or ready mind or disposition; readily consenting.

"They came, both men and women, as many as were willing-hearted."—*Exodus xxxv.* 22.

wil'-lîng-lîŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *willing*; -*ly*.]

1. In a willing manner; with willingness; voluntarily; of one's own free choice.

"To give up willingly that noble title."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 1.

2. Readily, gladly.

"Thou knowest how willingly effect the match."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

*3. On purpose; knowingly.

"Still thou mistakest, or else commit'st thy knaveries willingly."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

wil'-lîng-ness, *s.* [Eng. *willing*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being willing; freedom from reluctance; readiness; free choice or consent of the will.

wil'-lôck, *s.* [See extract.]

Ornith.: The young of *Uria troile*, the Common Guillemot.

"The cry of the young Guillemot is *willock*, *willock*, whence its local name, and the same is probably the origin of the French derived Guillemot for the adult; a term seldom employed by the fishermen and cliffmen, excepting when speaking to strangers."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iv. 72.

wil'-lough-bê'-a (*gh* silent), *subst.* [WILLOUGH-BEIA.]

wil'-lôw, ***wil'-ow**, ***wilwe**, *subst.* [A. S. *welig*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wilge*; Dut. *wilg*; Low Ger. *wilge*. From the same root as *walk*, *welkin*, and *withy*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. **Lit. & Bot.**: Any species of the genus *Salix* (*q. v.*). Used also in a more limited sense for any *Salix* which is not known as an osier or a willow. [OSIER, SALLOW.] Some of the willows in the limited sense furnish good timber. The Bedford willow, *Salix russelliana*, a variety of *S. fragilis*, the Crack Willow or Withy, is a tree sometimes attaining fifty feet in height and twelve in girth. It was first brought into notice by the Duke of Bedford, whence its name, and is very valuable for its timber, the bark containing much tannin, and a larger amount of salicine (*q. v.*) than any other of the genus. Another valuable timber tree is *S. alba*, the Huntingdon or White Willow. It is eighty feet high, with a girth of twenty feet. The timber is used for carpentry and for fuel, and the bark for tanning. It is common in America. [SALIX.]

2. **Figuratively:**

***(1) Mourning.**

"We see your willow and are sorry for 't,
And though it be a wedding we are half mourners."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Night Walker*, i.

(2) In cricketing slang, the bat, so called from the material of which it is made.

II. Technically:

1. **Weaving:** A machine for cleaning cotton, wool, or hemp; a devil. [DEVIL. *s.*, II. 3 (1).]

"The term *willow* is said to have been derived from the fact that in the early forms of the machine a cylindrical willow cage was used. It is more than probable that the term is derived from the willow-wands wherewith the cotton was beaten, to loosen it and eject the impurities, before the invention of machinery for the purpose."—*Knight: Dict. Mechanics.*

2. **Script.**: Probably the Oleander (*q. v.*).

*¶ **To wear the willow:** To assume mourning or grieve for a lost lover.

willow-beauty, *s.*

Entomology: A European Geometer-moth, *Boarmia rhomboidaria*. Wings grayish-brown, with a darker spot and lines. The caterpillar is very common in September on roses, plums, &c.

willow-fly, *s.*

Entom.: (1) *Chloroperla viridis*; (2) *Nemura variegata*. [PERLIDÆ.]

willow-gall, *s.*

Veg. Pathol.: A gall produced on willows by the puncture of a dipterous insect, *Cecidomyia strobilina*, in the leaf buds, which causes arrest of growth so that the stem scarcely develops, and the leaves are crowded together into a close rosette. (Thomé.)

willow-ground, *s.* A piece of marshy ground in which osiers are cultivated; an osier bed.

willow-grouse, *s.*

Entom.: *Lagopus albus*, from the northern portions of both hemispheres. It resembles the Ptarmigan in plumage, and, like that species, becomes white in winter. Called also White Grouse and White Ptarmigan.

"With us there is no reason why it should assume the white winter plumage like its congeners; and yet there can be no question that our bird is the local representative of the white willow-grouse which ranges over the whole of Northern Europe."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

willow-herb, *s.*

Botany:

1. The genus *Epilobium* and specially *E. angustifolium*; called more fully the Rosebay willow herb, or simply the Rose-bay. It is a tall undershrub, four to six feet high, with scattered lanceolate, or linear lanceolate, veined, glabrous, willow-like leaves, three to six inches long (whence its name), irregular, rose-purple flowers an inch in diameter. It is found by moist river-sides and copses, chiefly in Scotland, also on the continent of Europe, in temperate Asia, and North America. Ale and vinegar are made in Kamtchatka from the fermentation of the pith dried and boiled; the young leaves are sometimes eaten, the mature ones are narcotic. From the scent of its flowers the plant is sometimes called Apple Pie.

2. *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

***willow-lark**, *s.*

Ornith.: The Sedge-warbler. (*Pennant: British Zool.*, ed. 1768, ii. 241.)

willow-leaves, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Another name for Rice-grains (*q. v.*). [SUN.]

willow-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Caradrina cubicularis*, a common European Night-moth, called by Newman the Pale Mottled Willow Moth. Fore wings ochery gray, with two dark spots on the costa; hind wings white, with a dark brown line on the posterior margin. The caterpillar, which is small at harvest time, becomes housed with the grain, the peas, &c., and doing immense damage. It changes to a chrysalis in May.

willow-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus phellos*. Leaves smooth, membranous, linear, lanceolate, pointed, entire; acorn roundish. A large tree with strong coarse timber, growing in swampy forests near the southern shores of the United States.

willow-pattern, *s.* A well-known pattern for stone and porcelain ware, generally executed in dark blue, in imitation of a Chinese design. The name is taken from a willow-tree, which is a prominent object in the design.

willow-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Hippophaë rhamnoides*. So named because it is a thorny shrub with the habit of a willow.

willow-warbler, *s.* [WILLOW-WREN.]

willow-weed, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Lythrum salicaria*; (2) various species of *Polygonum*, specially *P. lapathifolium*.

willow-wren, **willow-warbler**, *s.*

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus* (†*Sylvia*) *trochilus*; called also the Willow-warbler, and Yellow-wren, from the localities it frequents and the general color of its plumage. Length about five inches; dull olive-green on the upper part of the body; chin, throat, and breast yellowish-white; abdomen nearly pure white. In temperate climates the Willow-wren begins to couple about the end of April. The nest is placed on the ground, most commonly against a bank among long grass or weeds, but often at the foot of a bush, and, like that of the Wood-wren, is

covered with a dome having a rather wide hole in the side, whence this species and its congeners are called "Oven-birds." The Willow-wren is a graceful, active bird, flitting restlessly from twig to twig, and the song is loud and sweet.

wil'-lôw, **wil'-ly**, *v. t.* [WILLOW, *s.*] To open and cleanse, as cotton, by means of a willow.

"When the cotton has been willowed."—*London Morning Chronicle*.

†**wil'-lôwed**, *a.* [Eng. *willow*; -*ed*.] Abounding or planted with willows.

"Along thy wild and willowed shore."

Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, iv.

wil'-lôw-êr, *s.* [Eng. *willow*, *v.*; -*er*.] The same as WILLOW, *s.*, B. 2.

wil'-lôw-ish, *a.* [Eng. *willow*, *s.*; -*ish*.] Resembling the willow; of the color of willow.

"Make his body with greenish colored crewel or willowish color."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

wil'-lôw-wôrt, *s.* [Eng. *willow*, and *wort*.]

Botany:

1. *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Salicaceæ. (Lindley.)

wil'-lôw-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *willow*, *s.*; -*y*.]

1. Abounding with willows.

"Where willowy Camus lingers with delight!"

Gray: *Ode for Music*.

2. Resembling a willow; flexible, drooping, pendulous, graceful.

wil'-lûgh-bêl'-a, **wil'-lôugh-bêl'-a** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named by Dr. Roxburgh after Francis Willughby, F. R. S., naturalist (1635-1672).]

Bot.: The typical genus of Willughbeieæ (*q. v.*). Milky plants with opposite leaves and tendrils, and axillary and terminal cymes of flowers, with salver-shaped corollas. Fruit about the size of an orange, the pulp with many seeds enclosed. *Willughbeia edulis*, a large climber found in the forests of Chittagong, has eatable fruits. This species, and *W. martabanica* yield caoutchouc.

wil'-lûgh-bêl'-ê-æ, ***wil'-lôugh-bêl'-æ** (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *willughbei(a)*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -ææ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ.

wil'-lîŷ, *s.* [A corruption of WILLOW (*q. v.*).] A willower (*q. v.*).

wil'-lîŷ, *v. t.* [WILLOW, *v.*]

wil'-lyart, **wil'-yard**, *s.* [From *wild*, *a.*] Wild, strange, unaccountable, shy. (*Scotch.*)

"Eh, sirs, but human nature's a willful and wilyard thing."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

wil'-lîŷ nîl'-lîŷ, *phr.* [Eng. *will*, *v.*, and *nill*.] Will he or will he not; will ye or will ye not.

***wilne**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wilnian*.] To will; to desire.

wil'-sôme, *a.* [In sense 1, from Eng. *will*, *s.*; in sense 2, perhaps from Eng. *will*, *v.*; but cf. *lcel. villr* = astray; in sense 3, probably from English *well*, *a.*]

1. Obstinate, stubborn, willful.

2. Doubtful, uncertain.

3. Fat, indolent.

***wil'-sôme-ness**, ***wil-sum-ness**, *s.* [English *will*, *s.*, -*sôme*, -*ness*.] Willfulness, obstinacy. (*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xxxi. 40.)

Wil'-sôn, *subst.* [See def.] A celebrated Scotch naturalist (1766-1813), author of *American Ornithology*.

Wilson's petrel, *s.*

Ornith.: *Oceanites oceanicus*.

Wilson's phalarope, *s.* [PHALAROPE.]

wil'-sôn-îte, *subst.* [After Dr. Wilson, who first found it; suff. -*ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A massive mineral yielding square prisms by cleavage. Hardness, 3½; specific gravity, 2.76-2.78; luster, vitreous to pearly; color, reddish-white to rose or peach blossom red. Analyses indicate that it is an altered scapolite. Occurs at Bathurst, Canada; and in northern New York.

wilt, *v. i. & t.* [Probably a corruption of *welk* (*q. v.*).]

A. Intrans.: To fade, to decay, to drop, to wither, as flowers that have been plucked.

"He positively withered up, shrivelled away, and almost vanished from mortal sight, like an uprooted weed that lies wilting in the sun."—*Hawthorn: Scarlet Letter*, xxiv.

B. Trans.: To cause to wither or become languid, as a plant; hence, figuratively, to destroy the energy or vigor of; to depress.

wilt, *v. i.* [See def.] The second person singular of *will*, *v.* (*q. v.*).

Wil'-tôn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a town in Wiltshire.

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Wilton-carpet, *s.* A carpet made like Brussels, excepting that the wire is flattened instead of being round, and has a groove along the upper surface, which acts as a director for the knife by which the loops are cut and the wire liberated. So called from the place of its manufacture.

wil'-u-ite, *subst.* [After the River Wilui, Asiatic Russia, where found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name applied to a variety of Idocrase (*q. v.*), occurring in well-defined doubly-terminated crystals in achtaragdite (*q. v.*).

2. The same as GROSSULARITE (*q. v.*).

wi'-ly, *adj.* [Eng. *wile*; *-y*] Using or capable of using wiles; subtle, cunning, crafty, sly.

"Fitz-James knew every wily train
A lady's fickle heart to gain."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 18.

wim'-ble, ***wim'-bil**, ***wim'-bel**, ***wym-by-l**, *s.* [Dan. *vinmel*=an auger, a tool for boring, a parallel form to, or a familiar pronunciation of *vindel*=something of a spiral shape, from *vinde*, Sw. *vinda*; Ger. *winden*=to wind, to turn, to twist; hence, a *wimble*=a winder or turner; cf. O. Dut. *wemelen*=to pierce or bore with a wimble; *weme*=a wimble. *Gimblet* or *gimlet* is a dimin. from *wimble*.]

Mech.: The old-fashioned name of the gimlet, then of the brace; a brace used by marble-workers in drilling holes.

"[They] ply the wimble some huge beam to bore."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, ix. 458.

wim'-ble, ***wym-bel-yn**, ***wym-mel-yn**, *v. t.* [WIMBLE, *s.* Cf. O. Dut. *wemelen*=to pierce or bore with an auger.] To bore with, or as with, a wimble or auger.

"The soldier . . . wimbled a hole into the coffin that was largest."—Herbert: *Mem. King Charles I.*, p. 124.

***wim'-ble**, *adj.* [Connect. with Sw. *vimmel*, in comp. *vimmelkantig*=giddy, whimsical.] [WHIM (1), *s.*] Active, nimble, quick.

"He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*; March.

wim'-brēl, *s.* [WHIMBREL.]

Wi-mō-dāu'-sis, *s.* [A composite name formed from the words, *wife*, *mother*, *daughter* and *sister*.] A secret society composed exclusively of the wives, mothers, unmarried daughters and unmarried sisters of Master Masons. It originated in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1895. The object of the society is: "To promote friendship and a kindly interest in the welfare of the members, and to stimulate intellectual activity by an interchange of thought on all subjects which will tend to the mutual advancement of the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of Master Masons." [EASTERN STAR.]

wim'-ple, ***wim'-pel**, *s.* [A. S. *wimpel*; cogn. with Dut. *wimpel*=a streamer, a pendant; Icel. *vimpill*; Dan. & Sw. *vimpel*; Ger. *wimpel*=a pennon (whence Fr. *guimpe*, English *gimp*).]

1. A covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin, and sides of the face, worn usually out of doors. It was often bound on the forehead by a fillet of gold, plain or set with jewels, or by a band of silk. It is still retained as a conventual dress for nuns.

"The Lord will take away the changeable suits of apparel, and the wimples."—Isaiah ii. 22.

*2. A pendant, pennon, flag, or streamer.

3. A winding or fold. (*Scotch.*)

"There's aye a wimple in a lawyer's clew."—Scott: *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxiv.

wim'-ple, *v. t. & i.* [WIMPLE, *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cover, as with a wimple or veil.

2. To lay in plaits or folds; to draw down in folds. (Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. i. 4.)

II. Fig.: To hoodwink.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be laid in wimples or folds.

2 To meander. (*Scotch.*)

3 To resemble or suggest wimples; to ripple, as a brook.



Wimple.

(From a Monument in Wingfield Church, Suffolk.)

wīn, ***winne**, ***win-nen**, ***wynne** (*pa. t. *wan*, **wanne*, *won*, *pa. par. won*, **wonnen*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *winnan*=to fight, to labor, to endure (*pa. t. wann*, *pa. par. wunnen*); cogn. with Dut. *winnen* (*pa. t. won*, *pa. par. gewonnen*); Icel. *vinna* (*pa. t. vann*, *pa. par. unnin*)=to work, toil, win; Dan. *vinde* (for *vinne*); Sw. *vinna*; O. H. Ger. *winnan*; Ger. *gewinnen*=to fight, to strive, to earn, to suffer; Goth. *winnan* (*pa. t. wann*, *pa. par. wunnans*)=to suffer.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To gain by proving one's self superior in a contest; to earn or procure by proving one's self the best in a competition; to be victorious in; to gain as victor. (Followed by *from* or *of* when a person is mentioned from whom something is gained.)

"To win this easy match."

Shakesp.: *King John*, v. 2.

2. To gain or obtain in any way, but especially implying exertion, effort, or struggle; to earn for one's self.

"Her husband's fame won in the fields."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 107.

3. In a more limited sense, to gain by fighting, to get possession of by conquest.

"To win back their country by their swords."—Arnold: *Hist. of Rome*, i. 116.

4. To earn or gain by toil or as the reward of labor.

"He kept that he won in the pestilence,

For gold in physic is a cordial."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 444. (Prol.)

*5. To accomplish by effort; as, to win one's way.

*6. To attain or reach to, as a goal, by effort, or struggle; to gain, as the end of one's journey.

"When the stony path began

By which the naked peak they wan."

Scott: (*Annandale*.)

*7. To come up to; to overtake, to reach.

"Even in the porch he did him win."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI, i. 23.

8. To gain to one's side or party, as by solicitation or other influence; to gain over; to procure the favor or support of, as for a cause which one has at heart. (Generally followed by *over*.)

"Pray heaven she win him."

Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

9. To attract, to please.

"His face was of that doubtful kind

That wins the eye." Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 16.

10. To allure to kindness or compliance; to bring to a favorable or compliant state of mind; to gain or obtain, especially by solicitation or courtship.

"Gentle thou art, and therefore to be won."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 41.

*11. To prevail on; to induce.

"Cannot your grace win her to fancy him?"

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

II. Mining: To obtain as the result of mining operations; as, to win ore, to win coal.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be superior in a contest or struggle; to be victorious; to gain the victory; to be or prove successful.

"That is not the cry of men who are going to win."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To attain or arrive at any particular state or degree; to become, to get. (Always with an accompanying word, as an adjective or preposition; as, to win loose, to win free, to win at, to win away.) (*Scotch.*)

"Vera weel! Now ye mann get to Bessy's Apron, that's the muckle braid flat blue stane—and then, I think, wi' your help and the tow together, I'll win at ye."—Scott: *Antiquary*, ch. vii.

*¶ To win on (or upon):

1. To gain favor or influence.

"You express yourself very desirous to win upon the judgment of your master."—Bacon.

2. To gain ground on.

"The rabble . . . will in time win upon power."

Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 1.

wīn (1), *s.* [WIN, *v.*] A success, a victory; as, to score a win.

wīn (2), *s.* [WIND, *s.*] (*Scotch.*)

wīn, *v. t.* [WIN (2), *s.*] To dry, as corn, hay, or the like, by exposure to the air.

wīnce, ***winche**, ***winse**, ***winch**, ***wyn-syn**, ***wynche**, ***wynse**, *v. i.* [O. Fr. *winchir*, not found, but necessarily the older form of *guinchir*, *guenchir*=to wriggle, wince, from M. H. Ger. *wenken*, *wenchen*=to wince, from *wanc*=a start aside, from M. H. Ger. *wank*, *pa. t. winken*=to move aside, to nod; cogn. with Eng. *wink* (*q. v.*).]

*1. To kick.

"Paul, whom the Lord hadde chosun, long tyme wynside agen the pricke."—Wycliffe: *Prolog on the Dedes of Apostles*.

2. To twist, shrink, or turn, as in pain or uneasiness; to shrink, as from a blow or pain; to start back.

"Three hundred and seventeen stripes were inflicted; but the sufferer never winced."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

wīnce (1), *s.* [WINCE, *v.*] The act of one who winces; a start or shrinking, as from pain.

wīnce (2), **winze**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An oath. (*Scotch.*) (*Burns: Halloween*, xxiii.)

wīnce (3), *s.* [A. S. *wince*.]

Dyeing, &c.: A reel placed over the division-wall between two pits, so as to draw the cloth from either, discharging it into the other, according as the handle is turned. The wincing-machine is a succession of winces over which the cloth passes continuously over reels dipping into tanks placed in succession, and holding a mordant, a dye, soap-suds, solution of bleaching-powder, a chemical solution of any kind, or water. The tanks are called wince-pits or wince-pots.

wince-pit, **wince-pot**, *s.* [WINCE (3), *s.*]

wīnc'-ēr, *s.* [English *wince* (*e*), *v.*; *-er*.] One who winces, shrinks, or kicks.

"A slovenly wincer of a confutation."—Milton: *Apology for Smectymnus*. (Pref.)

wīn'-cey, *s.* [Probably a corruption of *linsey-woolsey*, the successive steps being *linsey-wincey*, then *winsey* or *wincey* alone.]

Fabric: A strong and durable cloth, plain or twilled, composed of a cotton warp and a woolen weft. It is much worn by women as skirtings and petticoats, and a lighter class is used for men's shirts.

wīnc (1), ***winche**, ***wynche**, *s.* [A. S. *wince*; cf. M. H. Ger. *wenke*=a bending or crooking.]

1. The crank, projecting handle, or lever by which the axis of a revolving machine is turned, as in the windlass, grindstone, &c.

2. A reel on a fishing-rod.

3. The most simple form of hoisting-machine, consisting of a roller on which the rope is wound, the turning-power being a crank. It has many modifications in respect of its adaptation to cranes and derricks. Increased power is obtained by placing a large spur-wheel on the roller-shaft and turning it by a pinion on the crank-shaft. When on a movable frame, with drum and gearing, and adapted for hauling in the fall of the hoisting-tackle of derricks, &c., it is called a crab (*q. v.*).

wīnc (2), *s.* [A corruption of *wince* (1), *s.*] A kick, as from impatience or fretfulness, as of a horse; a twist or turn.

"The mule . . . within two or three winches overthrew him."—Shelton: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., ch. 1.

wīnc, *v. i.* [WINCH (2), *s.*] To kick with impatience; to shrink, to wince.

Wīn'-chēs-tēr (1), *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geog.*: The name of the capital city of Hampshire.

*2. A Winchester pint, *i. e.*, a quart.

"Seal'd Winchester of three penny guzzle."—T. Brown: *Works*, ii. 180.

***Winchester-bushel**, *s.* A dry measure used in England from the time of Henry VII. to the year 1836, when the imperial bushel was made the standard measure. It contained 2150.42 cubic inches.

***Winchester-geese**, *s.* A cant term for a venereal sore, said to have originated from the public stews in Southwark, England, being under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Winchester. (*Shakesp.: Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 3.)

Winchester-measure, *subst.* The same as WINCHESTER-BUSHEL (*q. v.*).

Wīn'-chēs-tēr (2), *s.* [See def. and compound.] The name of the inventor.

Winchester-rifle, **Winchester repeating-rifle**, *subst.*

Fire-arms: A magazine rifle, the reserve chamber of which contains sixteen cartridges, which can be discharged in as many seconds.

wīnc'-īng, *adj.* [Eng. *wince* (3), *s.*; *-ing*.] [See compound.]

wincing-machine, *s.* [WINCE (3), *s.*]

***wīn'-cō-pīpe**, *s.* [WINK-A-PEEP.]

wind (in poetry often *wīnd*) (1), ***wīnde**, ***wynd**, ***wynde**, *s.* [A. S. *wind*; cogn. with Dut. *wind*; Icel. *vindr*; Dan. & Sw. *vind*; O. H. Ger. *wint*; Goth. *winds*, *winths*; German *wind*; Latin *ventus*; Welsh *gwynt*; from the Sansc. root *vā*=to blow.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A direction from which the wind may blow; point of the compass, especially one of the cardinal points.

"Come from the four winds, O breath, and breathe upon these slain."—Ezekiel xxxvii. 9.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll: trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Air artificially set in motion from any force or action.

"With the whiff and *wind* of his fell sword."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

4. The lungs or organs of breathing.

"Blow till thou burst thy *wind*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

5. Power of respiration; lung-power; breath.

"Is not your voice broken? your *wind* short?"—*Shakespear: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

*6. Breath modulated by the respiratory organs or by an instrument.

"Their instruments were various in their kind;
Some for the bow, and some for breathing *wind*."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 357.

7. Air impregnated with animal odor or scent.

"To save his life he leapt into the main,
But there, alas! he could no safety find,
A pack of dog-fish had him in the *wind*."
Swift. (Todd.)

8. Air or gas generated in the stomach or bowels; flatulence.

9. A disease of sheep in which the intestines are distended with air, or rather affected with a violent inflammation. It occurs immediately after shearing.

10. That part of the body in the neighborhood of the stomach, a blow on which causes temporary inability to breathe. (*Slang.*)

11. Anything light or insignificant as wind, such as empty or idle words, idle threats, unmeaning talk, or the like.

"Stop in your *wind*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

*12. A sigh.

"Storming her world with sorrow's *wind* and rain."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 7.

II. *Meteor.*: A current of air moving in the atmosphere in any direction or with any velocity. Winds are produced by variations of temperature in different latitudes, or at different portions of the same latitude. Heated air tends to ascend, and, to prevent a void from arising in the lower portion of the atmosphere from which it has ascended, a current of air, colder, and therefore denser, takes its place. This phenomenon is most obvious in the tropics, from which hot rarefied air is ever ascending, one part toward the Northern, and the other toward the Southern Pole. From these two regions, cold currents of air proceed near the surface of the ground or the ocean to supply the threatened void. Were the earth at rest, the hot currents would depart from, and the cold currents strike the equator at right angles, but owing to the rotation of the earth from west to east, more quickly than its friction can carry the atmosphere with it, the latter is somewhat deflected to the westward, the hot current leaving and the cold one striking the equatorial line at an oblique instead of a right angle. As the circles to be traversed by the rotating sphere or spheroid vary in magnitude in every latitude, cyclones tend to be generated which rotate in one direction, when they arise to the north, and in another when they are generated south of the equator. [*CYCLONE.*] The heat of the vertical or nearly vertical sun rarefies the atmosphere in the tropics over both land and water, not, however, to the same extent. Land is easily heated during the day and cooled during the night. Water is less easily changed in temperature, hence every tropical island is like a separate furnace, at work during the day rarefying the air and sending it upward, while, falling below the temperature of the ocean during the night, it modifies, suspends, or reverses the process, especially if the absence of clouds make radiation great. Hence, land and sea breezes arise; the former blowing during the day from the sea to the land, the latter during the night in a contrary direction. Next, every high mountain is a refrigerating apparatus, capable of sending down its slope cooled air on all its sides, and consequently from every point of the compass. Even apart from these local complications, the higher the heated air which ascends from the tropics rises, the colder the atmospheric region into which it enters; it therefore ultimately parts with the caloric which enabled it to ascend, and begins to fall, while the cold polar currents blowing toward the equator become heated, especially where their course is over the land, and ascend. Observation shows that in consequence of these causes, there are eight principal directions in which winds blow: From the north, the northeast, the east, the southeast, the south, the southwest, the west, and the northwest. A north wind is one which blows from the north, not one blowing to that region, and so with the others. Classified according to the direction in which they blow, winds are divided into Regular, Periodical, and Variable Winds. The first are winds which blow all the year round in the same direction, as the Trade winds; the second those which blow regularly at the same seasons and the same hours of the day, as the monsoons, the land

and sea breezes, and the simoon; the third, which blow sometimes in one direction and sometimes in another, as the prevalent winds of the temperate and arctic zones. The direction of the wind is easily ascertained by a vane. [*ANEMOMETER.*]

¶ *Characteristics of wind*: At 5 miles per hour a wind is called a gentle breeze; at 10, a brisk wind; at from 20 to 25, a very brisk wind; at 35, a high wind; at 45, a very high wind; at 50, a storm; at 60, a great storm; at 80, a hurricane; at 100, a great hurricane, carrying trees before it. The pressure per square foot increases from nearly 2 pounds when the wind is 20 miles per hour to nearly 50 pounds when it is 100 miles per hour.

¶ 1. *Between wind and water*:

(1) *Lit.*: That part of a ship's side or bottom which frequently rises above the surface of the water through the rolling of the vessel or by fluctuation of the water's surface. Any breach effected by a shot in this part is especially dangerous.

(2) *Fig.*: Any part or point generally where a blow or attack will most effectually injure.

2. *Down the wind*:

(1) *Lit.*: In the direction of and moving with the wind.

(2) *Fig.*: Toward ruin, decay, or adversity.

"A man that had a great veneration for an image in his house, found that the more he prayed to it to prosper him in the world, the more he went *down the wind* still."—*L'Estrange*.

3. *How (or which way) the wind blows (or lies)*:

(1) *Lit.*: The direction or velocity of the wind.

(2) *Fig.*: The position or state of affairs; how things are going on, or are likely to turn out.

"Indications are not wanting to show *which way the wind blows*."—*Field*, Oct. 17, 1885.

4. *In the wind's eye; In the teeth of the wind*: Toward the direct point from which the wind blows; in a direction exactly opposite to that of the wind.

5. *Second wind*: [*SECOND-WIND.*]

6. *Three sheets in the wind*: Tipsy, unsteady from drink. (*Slang.*) [*SHEET, s.*, ¶ (1).]

7. *To be in the wind*: To be about or likely to happen; to be within the region of surmise or suspicion; as, There is something *in the wind* now. (*Collog.*)

8. *To carry the wind*:

Manège: To toss the nose as high as the ears. (*Said of a horse.*)

9. *To get wind*: [*GET* (2), v., ¶ 29, 30.]

*10. *To have the wind of*: To keep a strict watch on.

"My son and I will *have the wind of* you."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

11. *To raise the wind*: [*RAISE*, v., ¶ (7).]

12. *To sail close to the wind*:

(1) *Lit. & Naut.*: To sail with the ship's head as near to the wind as to fill the sails without shaking them; to sail as much against the direction of the wind as possible.

(2) *Fig.*: To border or act very closely upon dishonesty or indecency.

*13. *To sow the wind and reap the whirlwind*: To act wrongly and recklessly with the result of future punishment for such conduct. (*Hosea viii. 7.*)

*14. *To take wind*: To get wind (q. v.).

"The design . . . might have taken *wind*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 101.

15. *To take the wind out of one's sails*: To circumvent; to get or take an advantage of, as by one vessel sailing between the wind and another vessel.

*16. *Wind of a ball*: [*WIND-CONTUSION.*]

wind-band, s.

1. A band of musicians who play only or principally on wind-instruments.

2. The part of an orchestra which consists of wind-instruments.

wind-barrow, s. [*WIND-CARRIAGE.*]

***wind-beam, s.**

Build.: Formerly a cross-beam used in the principals of roofs, occupying the situation of the collar in modern king-post roofs.

wind-berry, s.

Bot.: *Vaccinium myrtillus*.

wind-bill, s.

Scots Law: An accommodation bill; a bill of exchange granted, without value having been received by the acceptors, for the purpose of raising money by discount.

wind-bore, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The extremity of the suction-pipe of a pump, usually covered with a perforated plate to prevent the intrusion of foreign substances.

2. *Min.*: The pump at the bottom of a set of pumps.

***wind-break, v. t.** To break the wind of.

"I would *wind-break* a mule to vie burdens with her."—*Ford. (Annandale.)*

***wind-broken, a.** Broken-winded (q. v.).

wind-car, wind-barrow, subst. A car or barrow driven wholly or partially by the wind. The Chinese have sails on barrows, to be used when the wind is favorable.

***wind-changing, a.** Changing like the wind; fickle, inconstant.

"*Wind-changing* Warwick now can change no more."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., v. 1.

wind-chest, s.

Music: An air-tight box in an organ or other wind-instrument played by keys, into which the air is received from the wind-trunk, and from which air is admitted by valve-ways through the channels of the sound-board, to the air-ducts communicating with the respective pipes.

†**wind-contusion, s.**

Milit. Surg.: A name formerly applied to any internal injury produced by a shot or bullet without any external mark of violence, the injury itself being erroneously attributed to what was called "the wind of the ball," i. e., air violently displaced by the velocity of a projectile. It is now known that such injuries are produced either by spent balls or by projectiles striking the body at an oblique angle, when the skin does not always give way, though deep-seated structures, such as the muscles, or large organs, as the liver, may be completely ruptured or crushed.

wind-cutter, s.

Music: In an organ-pipe, the lip or edge against which the issuing sheet of air impinges. The vibration thereby imparted is communicated to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note whose pitch is determined by the length of the pipe, the quality of the tone by the size of the pipe and the material of which it is made, &c.

wind-dropsy, s. A swelling of the belly from wind in the intestines; tympanitis.

wind-egg, s. An imperfect egg; such eggs are often produced by hens which have been injured or are growing old. They are frequently destitute of a shell, being surrounded only by a skin or membrane, or sometimes by a very thin shell.

"Sound eggs sink, and such as are addled swim; as do also those termed hyponemia, or *wind-eggs*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors. (Todd.)*

wind-flower, s.

Bot.: (1) The genus *Anemone* (q. v.). (2) *Gentiana pneumonanthe*. It has an upright stem four to six or eight inches high, and terminal or axillary flowers deep blue, with five broad greenish lines. It grows in moist heathy places in several parts of England. Called also Marsh Gentian. [*GENTIAN.*]

wind-furnace, s. A blast-furnace (q. v.).

wind-gall, s. A soft tumor on the fetlock joints of a horse.

"His horse . . . full of *wind-galls* and railed with spavins."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

wind-gauge, †wind-gage, s.

1. An instrument for measuring the velocity and force of the wind; an anemometer (q. v.).

2. An apparatus or contrivance for measuring or indicating the amount of the pressure of wind in the wind-chest of an organ.

wind-god, s.

Anthrop.: A deity presiding over the wind. This might be one of the principal gods, as *Æolus*, of classic mythology (*Homer's Odyssey*, x., *Virgil's Æneid*, i.), with minor deities subject to him; or one of the minor deities, as among the North American Indians of the present day. (See *Longfellow's Song of Hiawatha.*)

"In the polytheism of the lower as of the higher races, the *wind-gods* are no unknown figures."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 266.

***wind-gun, s.** A gun discharged by the force of compressed air; an air-gun. (*Pope: Dunciad*, i. 181.)

wind-hatch, s.

Mining: The opening or place where the ore is taken out of the earth.

wind-hole, s.

Min.: A shaft or sump sunk to convey air; an air-shaft.

wind-instrument, s.

Music: An instrument played by wind forced into pipes or through reeds, by means of bellows, or directly from the mouth of the performer. An organ contains both flute (flue) and reed pipes; harmoniums and American organs contain free-reeds. Flutes, oboes, clarinets, and bassoons in an orchestra are called the wood-wind in opposition to the brass wind-instruments, such as trumpets, horns, and trombones.

wind-mill, s. [*WINDMILL.*]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

wind-plant, s.

Bot.: *Anemone nemorosa*.

wind-pump, s. A pump driven by a wind-wheel.

wind-rode, a.

Naut.: The same as TIDE-RODE (q. v.).

wind-rose, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A card or table, with lines corresponding to the points of the compass, showing the connection of the wind with the barometer, &c.

2. *Bot.*: (1) *Rœmeria hybrida*. [*Rœmeria*.] (2) *Papaver argemone*, a British poppy with small flowers, having narrow scarlet petals and a clavate capsule, hispid, with erect bristles.

wind-row, s.

1. A row or line of hay raked together for the purpose of being rolled into cocks or heaps; also sheaves of corn set up in a row one against another, in order that the wind may blow between them.

"The grasse . . . must be tedded, brought into wind-rows, and turned eftsoones with the sunne."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii. ch. xxviii.

2. The green border of a field dug up in order to carry the earth on other land to mend it.

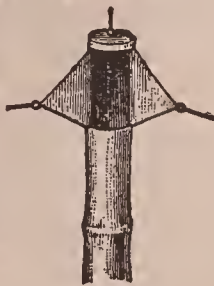
3. A row of peats set up for drying, or a row of pieces of turf, sod, or sward, cut in paring and burning.

wind-row, v. t. To rake or gather into wind-rows.

wind-sail, s.

1. *Naut.*: A canvas tube used as a wind-conductor, having its open mouth presented toward the wind, or in the direction of motion, as on board a steamship, where it is used to direct a current of air down into the engine-room to moderate the intense heat and improve the draught of the fires. The wind-sail is used quite commonly on ships to ventilate and cool the cabins and "tween decks," especially on board vessels in tropical climates.

2. One of the vanes or sails of a windmill.



Wind-sail.

wind-shake, *wind-shock, s.

Veg. Pathol.: Anemosis, a condition of timber which has caused it to part asunder at the circular lines of junction connecting the several zones of wood. The defect is not discovered till the timber is felled, for there is no external evidence of its existence. Wind-shake is popularly attributed to the agitation produced by violent winds, but Berkeley thinks it more probable that it arises from lightning or from frost.

"The wind-shock is a bruise and shiver throughout the tree, though not constantly visible."—*Evelyn: Sylva*.

***wind-shaked, a.** Driven and agitated by the wind.

"The wind-shaked surge."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

***wind-shaken, a.** Trembling and tottering in the wind.

"The oak not to be wind-shaken."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2.

***wind-side, s.** The windward side.

***wind-sucker, s.**

1. *Lit. & Ornith.*: A windhover (q. v.).

2. *Fig.*: A person ready to pounce on any person or on any blemish or weak point.

***wind-swift, a.** Swift as the wind.

"Therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.

wind-tight, a. So tight as to exclude the wind.

"Cottages not high built, yet wind-tight and water-tight."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 46.

wind-trunk, s.

Music: The air-duct which conducts air from the bellows to the wind chest of an organ or similar instrument.

wind-way, s.

Mining: A passage for air.

wind-wheel, s. A wheel acted upon by the wind and used to communicate power. Among its familiar applications are the wind-mill, wind-pump, and anemometer.

***wind-worn, a.** Worn or battered by the wind or weather.

"Its wind-worn battlements are gone."

Byron: Child Harold, iii. 22.

***wind (2), s.** [*WIND* (2), v.] A winding, a turning, a bend; as, The road takes a wind to the right.

wind (1) (pa. t. *winded*), v. t. [*WIND* (1), s.]

1. To give wind to with the mouth; to blow; to sound by blowing.

"Each to Loch Ranza's margin spring:

That blast was *winded* by the King!"

Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 18.

¶ In this sense the word is pronounced *wînd*, and the pa. t. is commonly *wound*, through confusion with *WIND* (2), v.

2. To perceive or follow by the wind or scent; to scent; to nose, as a hound.

"Unluckily they heard or *winded* us before we saw them."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

3. To expose to the wind; to winnow, to ventilate.

4. To drive, ride, or cause to run fast, so as to render scant of wind or breath; to put out of breath.

5. To rest, as a horse, so as to enable him to recover his breath or wind; to breathe.

¶ To *wind a ship*:

Naut.: To bring it round until the head occupies the place where the stern was, so that the wind may strike the opposite side.

wind (2) (pa. t. **wand*, **wond*, **winded*, *wound*, pa. par. *wound*, **wonde*, **wunden*, v. t. & i.) [*A. S. windan* (pa. t. *wand*, *wond*, pa. par. *wunden*); cogn. with Dut. *winden*; Icel. *vinda*; Dan. *vinde*; Sw. *vinda*=to squint; O. H. Ger. *wintan*; Ger. *winden* (pa. t. *wand*, pa. par. *gewunden*); Goth. *windan* (in composition). From the same root come *wend*, *wander*, *wonder*, *wand*, &c.]

A. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. To turn in this and that direction; to cause to turn or move in various directions.

"Dress, and undress, turn and *wind* me."

Beaum. & Flet.: The Noble Gentleman, ii.

2. To turn round on an axis or some fixed object; to form coils or convolutions of round something; to twine, to twist, to wreath; to roll round; to form into a ball.

"To-morrow I must be Pippa who *winds* silk

The whole year round."

R. Browning: Pippa Passes, ii.

3. The same as to *wind up* (iii.); as, to *wind a watch*.

4. To entwine, to enfold, to encircle.

"I will *wind* thee in mine arms."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

*5. To pursue by following the twinings or windings of; to chase by winding.

*6. To turn by shifts or expedients.

"He endeavors to *wind* and turn himself every way to evade its force."—*Waterland*.

*7. To introduce by insinuation; to worm.

"To *wind*

Yourself into a power tyrannical."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

*8. To change or vary at will; to bend or turn to one's pleasure; hence, to exercise complete control over.

"He might *wind* and turn our constitution at his pleasure."—*Addison*.

***II. Naut.**: To warp.

"The Hollanders . . . layd out, haulsers, and *wound* themselves out of the way or vs."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 710.

B. Intransitive:

1. To turn, to change, to twist.

2. To turn or coil round something; as, Vines *wind* round a pole.

3. To have a circular or spiral direction.

4. To turn, twist, or bend; to have a course marked by bendings or windings; to meander.

"He took the path that *windeth* to the cave."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 71.

5. To advance or make one's way by bendings or windings; to move in a winding course.

"At daybreak *winding* through the wood."

Byron: Mazeppa, xii.

6. To have a twisting or uneven surface, or a surface whose parts do not lie in the same plane, as a piece of wood.

*7. To fetch a compass; to make an indirect advance.

"Spend but time

To *wind* about my love with circumstance."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

¶ 1. To *wind off*: To unwind, to uncoil.

*2. To *wind out of*: To be extricated; to escape.

"To *wind* himself out of the labyrinth he was in."—*Clarendon*.

3. To *wind up*:

(1) *Transitive*:

(a) To coil up into a small compass or ball, as a skein of thread; to form into a ball or coil round a bobbin, reel, or the like.

(b) To tighten, as the strings of certain musical instruments, so as to bring them to the proper pitch; to put in tune by stretching the strings over the pegs.

"*Wind up* the slacken'd strings of thy lute."

Wallace: Chloris and Hylas.

(c) To bring into a state of renewed or continued motion, as a watch, clock, or the like, by coiling anew the spring or drawing up the weights.

"I frown the while, and perchance *wind up* my watch, or play with some rich jewel."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

(d) To bring to a conclusion, as a speech or operation; to arrange for a final settlement of, as a business; specif., in law, to close a business or company, balance the accounts, and distribute the assets; as, The company was ordered to be *wound up*.

* (e) To restore to harmony or concord; to bring to a natural or healthy state.

"Th' unchanged and jarring senses, O *wind up*,

Of this child-changed father."

Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

(f) To bring to a state of great tension; to subject to severe strain or excitement; to put on the stretch.

"Thus they *wound up* his temper to a pitch, and treacherously made use of that infirmity."—*Atterbury*.

* (g) To raise or bring to a certain state or stage by degrees; to incite.

"These he did so *wind up* to his purpose, that they withdrew from the court."—*Hayward*.

* (h) To prepare for continued movement, action, or activity; to arrange or adapt for continued operation; to give fresh or continued activity or energy to; to restore to original vigor or order.

"Fate seemed to *wind* him up for fourscore years."

Dryden: (Todd.)

(2) *Intrans.*: To come to a conclusion; to conclude, to finish.

"Just like the *winding up* of some design

Well form'd, upon the crowded theater."

Dryden: Love Triumphant, v.

wind-up, s. The conclusion, settlement, or final adjustment of any matter, as of a speech, business, meeting, entertainment, or the like; the close.

"There will be four days' more sport this week in the Midlands, with a *wind-up* at Sandown Park."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***win-dace, *wyn-dace, s.** [*WINDLASS*.]

wind'-age (age as *îg*), subst. [*Eng. wind* (1), s.; -age.]

1. *Ordinance*:

(1) The difference between the bore of the gun and the diameter of the shot fired therefrom. It varies from 15 inches to 9 inches for spherical projectiles. Rifled guns are intended to avoid wind-age, various kinds of packing and sabots being used to fill up the space around the projectile.

"In the case of muzzle-loaders a certain amount of clearance or 'windage' has to be allowed for."—*London Daily News*.

(2) The rush or concussion of the air produced by the rapid passage of a shot.

(3) The influence of the wind in deflecting a missile, as a ball, arrow, or the like, from its direct path or aside from the point or object at which it is aimed; also, the amount or extent of such deflection.

2. *Surg.*: The same as *WIND-CONTUSION* (q. v.).

wind'-bâg, s. [*Eng. wind* (1), s., and *bag*.] A bag inflated with wind or air; hence, figuratively, a man of mere words; an empty, noisy pretender.

***wind'-bâll, s.** [*Eng. wind* (1), s., and *ball*.] A ball inflated with air.

"Puffed up, as it were a *windball*."—*Puttenham: English Poetie*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

wind'-bound, adj. [*English wind* (1), s., and *bound*, adj.] Prevented from sailing by contrary winds.

"No matter though this fleet be lost,

Or that lie *windbound* on the coast."

Prior: Mercury and Cupid.

***wind'-brôach, subst.** [*First element Eng. wind*; second probably a corruption of Ger. *bratsche*=a viola or tenor violin.] A hurdy-gurdy or vielle.

"Endeavoring to fumble out a fine sonata upon a *wind-broach*."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 234.

***winde** (1), v. i. [*WIND* (2), v.]

***winde** (2), v. i. [*WEND*, v.]

wind'-êr (1), s. [*Eng. wind* (1), v.; -er.] A blow which deprives one of breath. (*Slang*.)

wind'-êr (2), s. [*Eng. wind* (2), v.; -er.] One who or that which winds; specifically—

(1) A machine for winding yarn, cotton, or silk on reels, shuttles, bobbins, &c. [*BOBBIN-WINDER*.]

(2) A person who winds cotton, yarn, thread, or the like.

"Wherein the *winder* shows his workmanship so rare,"

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 6.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

(3) A plant that winds or twists itself round others.

"Winders and creepers, as ivy and briony."—*Bacon: Natural Historie*, § 536.

(4) An instrument for winding up a machine worked by springs.

"To keep troublesome servants out of the kitchen, leave the winder sticking on the jack."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*.

(5) The winding-step of a staircase.

wind'-ēr, *v. t.* [WIND (1), *s.*]

1. To fan; to clean grain with a fan. (*Prov.*)

*2. To wither, to fade, to fall.

"The herb . . . would . . . winder and die."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

Win'-dēr-mère, *s.* [See *def.*]

Geog.: The name of a parish and lake eight miles north of Kendal, Westmoreland, England.

Windermere-charr, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Salmo willughbii*.

wind'-fāl, *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*, and *fall*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. Something blown down by the wind, as fruit from a tree, or trees in a forest.

"Crossing tracts of burnt timber or *windfalls*, where the huge logs lay piled over each other in inextricable confusion."—*Field*, Feb. 17, 1887.

2. A violent gust of wind rushing from coast ranges and mountains to the sea.

3. The track of a whirlwind or tornado in a forest where the trees are laid prostrate. (*Amer.*)

"These *windfalls* were great places for rabbits and partidges."—*Hammond: Wild Northern Scenes*, p. 220.

II. *Fig.*: An unexpected piece of good fortune, as an unexpected legacy.

"As a body, the farmers found the rinderpest a *wind-fall*."—*British Quarterly Review*, lvii. 213. (1873.)

wind'-fāl-en, *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*, and *fallen*.] Blown down by the wind.

"Windfallen sticks."—*Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 13.

wind'-hōv-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wind*, *s.*; and *hover*, *v.*] (See *extract*.)

Ornith.: *Falco tinnunculus*. By many authorities it has been separated from the genus *Falco*, and made the type of a genus, *Tinnunculus*, with the specific name *alaudarius*. [KESTREL.]

"It has acquired the name of *windhover* from its habit of remaining with outspread tail suspended in the air, the head on these occasions always pointing to windward; and it is also called Stonegall or Stannell."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 79.

wind'-i-nēss, ***wind-i-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *windy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being windy or tempestuous; boisterousness; as, the *windiness* of the weather.

2. Fullness of wind; flatulency.

"For to repress the said *windiness* and flatuositie."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxviii., ch. xix.

3. Tendency to produce wind or flatulency.

"Sena loses somewhat of its *windiness* by decocting."—*Bacon: Nat. History*.

*4. Tumor; puffiness.

"The swelling *windiness* of much knowledge."—*Brerewood: On Language*.

wind'-īng, ***wynd-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WIND (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Turning; twisting; bending; crooked. (*Pope: Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 606.)

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of twisting, curling, or bending.

2. A turn or turning; a bend; a curve; flexure, meander.

"A hill which looks down on the *windings* of the Seine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. A twist in any surface, so that all its parts do not lie in the same plane; the same as casting or warping. (*Gwilt*.)

II. *Naut.*: A call by the boatswain's whistle.

winding-engine, *s.*

Min.: A hoisting steam-engine employed to draw up ore, &c., from a mine.

winding-machine, *s.* [WINDER (2), *s.* (1).]

winding-sheet, ***wyndyng-shete**, *s.*

1. The sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

"I look upon ye like my *winding-sheet*,
The coffin of my greatness, nay, my grave."
Baum. & Fleet: Prophetess, v. 3.

2. A piece of tallow or wax hanging down from a burning candle. Regarded by the superstitions as an omen of death.

winding-stairs, *s. pl.* Stairs ascending in a spiral line around a solid or open newel.

winding-sticks, *s. pl.*

Joinery: Two sticks or strips of wood placed across the two ends of a board to ascertain whether it is a plane surface, or if it warps or winds.

winding-tackle, *s.*

Nautical: A purchase of one fixed three-sheave block, and a movable double or treble block, suspended from a lower-mast head, and used in getting in or off heavy freight, stores, or armament.

wind'-īng-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *winding*; -ly.] In a winding, circuitous, or meandering manner.

wind-lāss (1), ***wind-ase**, ***wind-as**, ***wind-las**, ***wind-lasse**, ***wynd-ace**, *s.* [The spelling is a corruption due to popular etymology (as if from *wind* (2), *v.*, and *lace*), and to confusion with *wind-lāss* (2), *s.* (q. v.). From Icel. *vindlāss*=a windlass, lit.=a winding-pole, from *vinda*=to wind, and *ass*=a pole, rafter, yard of a sail, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *windas*, and O. Dut. *windaes*=a windlass. The *lis* therefore excrement, and may have crept in through the influence of *windle* (q. v.).]

1. A machine for raising weights, such as coals, from a pit, consisting of a cylinder or roller moving on an axle supported on a frame, and turned by levers inserted in square holes cut in the cylinder, or by a crank fitted on to one or both ends of the axle. The end of a rope or chain is attached to the cylinder, and the other to the weight, which is raised by the rope being shortened in passing round the roller. Smaller hoisting engines turned by cranks are called winches. [WINCH (1), *s.*] The windlass used on board ships for raising the anchor or obtaining a purchase on other occasions, consists of a large horizontal roller journaled in standards (windlass-bitts), and rotated by handspikes or other means. It differs from the capstan principally in the horizontality of its axis. The windlass is a modification of the wheel and axle (q. v.).

"The *windlass* is a sort of large roller, used to wind in the cable or heave up the anchor."—*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ch. i., note 3.

2. A handle by which anything is turned; specifically, a winch-like contrivance for bending the arblast, or crossbow (q. v.).

"The arblast was a crossbow, the *windlace* the machine used in bending that weapon."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii. (Note.)

windlass-bitts, *s.* [WINDLASS (1), *s.*, 1., BITT.]

wind-lāss (2), ***wind-lace**, ***wind-lasse**, ***wind-lesse**, *s.* [Apparently compounded of *wind* (2), and *lace*, the old sense of which was a snare or bit of twisted string.]

1. A circuit; a circular way, route, or course; a circle, a compass.

"Bidding them fetch a *windlasse* a greate waye about."—*Goldinge: Caesar*, fol. 206.

2. Any indirect or artful course; art and contrivance; indirect advances; shift, subtleties.

"And thus do we of wisdom and of reach,
With *windlases* and with assays of bias."

Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

***wind'-lāss** (1), *v. t. or i.* [WINDLASS (2), *s.*] To use a windlass; to raise something by, or as by a windlass.

"None of our *windlassing* will ever bring her up."—*Miss Edgeworth: Helen*, ch. xiv.

***wind'-lāss** (2), *v. i.* [WINDLASS (2), *s.*]

1. To take a circuitous path; to fetch a compass.

"A skilful woodsman by *windlassing* presently gets a shoot, which, without taking a compass. . . he could never have obtained."—*Hammond*.

2. To adopt an indirect, artful, or cunning course; to have recourse to shifts or subtleties.

"She is not so much at leisure as to *windlass* or use craft to satisfy them."—*Hammond*.

***wīn'-dle**, ***wīn'-dēl**, *s.* [A. S. *windel*=a woven basket, a reel, from *windan*=to wind (q. v.).]

*1. A winch, wheel and axle, or windlass.

2. A kind of reel; a turning-frame upon which yarn is put to be wound off. (*Scott: Pirate*, ch. vii.)

windle-strae, **windle-strow**, *s.* [A. S. *windel-streow*, from *windel*, and *streow*=straw (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. Crested dog's-tail grass; bent grass.

"I had rather that the rigs of Tillietudlem bare nothing but *windle-straes*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

2. (*Pl.*): The old stalks of various species of grass (*Britten & Holland*), specially (1) *Cynosurus cristatus*, (2) the Spreading Silky Bent Grass (*Agrostis* or *Apera spica-venti*).

wind-lēss, ***wind-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*; -less.]

1. Free from or unaffected by wind; calm, smooth.

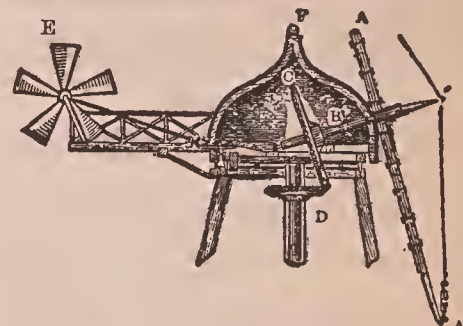
2. Wanting or having lost the wind; out of breath; breathless.

***wind'-lift**, *s.* [Prob. from Eng. *wind* (2), *v.*, and *lift*.] A windlass.

"The author intends no good in all this, but brings it in as a *windlift* to heave up a gross scandal."—*North: Examen*, p. 354.

wind'-mill, ***wind-mulle**, ***wynd-mylle**, *subst.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*, and *mill*.]

1. *Lit.*: A mill which receives its motion by the wind acting on sails, and which is used for grinding grain, raising or pumping water, and other purposes. When wind is employed as the first mover of machinery, it may be applied in two ways: (1) By receiving it upon sails which are nearly vertical, and which give motion to an axis nearly horizontal, in which case the machine is called a vertical wind-mill; or (2) by receiving it upon vertical sails which move in a horizontal plane, and give motion to a vertical axis, in which case it is called a horizontal wind-mill. Sometimes the whole mill is made to turn upon a strong vertical post, and is then called a post mill; but more commonly the roof or head (F) only revolves, carrying with it the wind-wheel and its shaft, this weight being supported on friction rollers. In the cut, which is a section of the



Section of Upper Part of Windmill.

upper part of a vertical windmill, the sails or vanes AA are attached by the frames to the extremities of the principal axis or wind-shaft (B), which is set nearly horizontally, so that the sails revolve in a plane nearly vertical, and give motion to the driving-wheel (C), which in its turn communicates motion to the shaft (D) and the machinery connected with it. As it is necessary that the extremity of the wind-shaft must always be placed so as to point to the quarter from which the wind blows, a large vane or weather-cock (E) is placed on the side which is opposite the sails, thus turning them always to the wind. But in large mills the motion is regulated by a small supplementary wind-wheel, a pair of sails occupying the place of the vane, and situated at right angles to the principal wind-wheel. When the windmill is in its proper position with the shaft parallel to the wind, these supplementary sails do not turn; but when the wind changes they are immediately brought into action, and, by turning a series of wheel-work, they gradually bring round the head to its proper position. On account of the inconstant nature of the motion of the wind, it is necessary to make some provision for accommodating the resistance of the sails to the degree of violence with which the wind blows. This is done by clothing and unclothing the sails; that is, by covering with canvas or thin boards a greater or smaller portion of the frame of the sails according to the force of the wind.

*2. *Fig.*: A visionary project or scheme, a fancy; a chimera.

"He lived and died with general councils in his pate, with *windmills* of union to concord Rome and England, England and Rome, Germany with them both."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 102.

windmill-cap, *s.* The movable upper story of the wind-wheel which turns to present the sails in the direction of the wind.

windmill-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Desmodium gyrans*.

windmill-propeller, *s.* An application of a wind-wheel to the propulsion of a boat.

***wind'-mil-lŷ**, *a.* [Eng. *windmill*; -y.] Abounding with windmills.

"A *windmilly* country this, though the windmills are so damp and rickety."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xxv.

***wīn'-dōre**, *s.* [Eng. *wind* (1), *s.*, and *dore*=door, from an idea that *window* was a corruption of these words.] A window.

"Nature has made man's heart no *windores*

To publish what he does within doors."

Butler: Hudibras, I. ii. 214.

wīn'-dōw, ***wīn-dowe**, ***wīn-doge**, ***wīn-dohē**, ***wyn-dow**, ***wyn-dowe**, *s.* [Lit. *wind-eye*, i. e., an eye or hole for the wind to enter at; an opening for air and light (cf. A. S. *ēagdura*=eye-door). From Icel. *vindauga*=a window, lit.=wind-eye, from *vindr*=wind, and *auga*=an eye; cogn. with Dan. *vindere*=a window; cf. *vind*=wind, and *ōie*=an eye.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; țion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. =bēl, dēl.

I. Lit. & Arch.: An opening in the wall of a building, originally for ventilation; afterward an aperture for the admission of light, protected by mica, oiled linen, horn-paper, or glass. In modern houses this opening is usually capable of being opened and shut, either by casements or sashes, except in the case of large shops, or the like. The sashes contain panes of glass, which are made of various sizes, and slide in frames. [DOUBLE-WING, DOUBLE-WINDOW, JAMB, LINTEL, SILL.]

"But soft! what light through yonder window breaks?"
Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

II. Figuratively:

1. An aperture or opening resembling a window, or suggestive of a window.

"The window of my heart, mine eye."
Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

*2. The sash or other thing that covers an aperture.

"To thee I commend my watchful soul
Ere I let fall the windows of mine eyes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

*3. A figure formed by lines crossing each other, as in a lattice-window.

"The favorite . . . makes great clatter,
Till he has windows on his bread and butter."
King: On Cookery.

*4. A blank space in a writing.

"That your said collection have a window expedient to set what name I will therein."—*Cranmer: Works*, ii. 249.

window-bar, s.

1. *Lit.*: One of the bars of a window-sash or lattice.

*2. *Fig. (pl.)*: Lattice-work on a woman's stomach (q. v.).

"Those milk-paps
That through the window-bars bore at men's eyes."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

window-blind, s. A curtain, shade, or shutter to close the window against light, or to make it safe against intrusion.

window-bole, s. The part of a cottage window that is filled by a wooden blind. (*Scotch.*)

"Like MacGibbon's crowdy, when he set it out at the window-bole."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

window-cleaner, s.

1. A person whose business it is to clean windows.
2. An apparatus for cleaning windows.

window-curtain, s. A curtain, usually ornamental, hung over the window recess inside a room.

window-duty, s. [WINDOW-TAX.]

window-frame, subst. The frame of a window which receives and holds the sashes.

window-glass, s. Glass for windows, commoner in quality than plate-glass.

window-jack, s. A scaffold for carpenters, painters, or cleaners, enabling them to reach the outside of the window. The frame has pivoted brace-bars to rest against the outside of the house, and holds fasts hinged to an adjustable block; these rest against the inside of the window-frame.

window-sash, s. [SASH (2), s., 1.]

window-seat, s. A seat in the recess of a window.

"Chair, window-seat, and shelf."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

window-shade, s. A rolling or projecting blind or sun-shade, sometimes transparent or painted, at other times canvas on spring rollers; a window-blind.

window-shell, s. [PLACUNA.]

window-shutter, s. [SHUTTER, s., II. 1.]

window-sill, s. [SILL (1), s., I. 1.]

window-tax, window-duty, s. A tax formerly imposed in Britain on all windows in houses (later above six in number). It was abolished in 1851, a tax on houses above a certain rental being substituted.

*win'-dōw, v. t. [WINDOW, s.]

1. To furnish with windows.
2. To set or place in or at a window.

"Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus?"
Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

win'-dōwed, a. [Eng. window, s.; -ed.]

1. *Lit.*: Furnished with or having a window or windows.

"The whole room was windowed round about."—*Reliquiae Wottonianae*, p. 46.

*2. *Fig.*: Having many openings or rents.

"Your loop'd and window'd raggedness."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 4.

win'-dōw-lēss, a. [English window, s.; -less.] Destitute of a window or windows.

"Naked walls and windowless rooms."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 377.

*win'-dōw-ŷ, a. [Eng. window, s.; -y.] Having little crossings like the sashes of a window.

"Strangling snare, or windowy net."
Donne: The Bait.

wind'-pīpe, s. [Eng. wind (1), s., and pipe.]

1. *Anat.*: The trachea (q. v.).
2. *Mining*: A pipe for conveying air into a mine.

Wind'-şōr, s. [See def.]

Geog.: A town in Berkshire, England.

Windsor-bean, s. [BEAN, s., A. I. 1.]

Windsor-chair, s.

1. A kind of strong, plain, polished chair, made entirely of wood, seat and back.
2. A sort of low wheel-carriage.

***Windsor-knight, s.** One of a body of military pensioners having their residence within the precincts of Windsor Castle. They are now called Military Knights of Windsor, and sometimes Poor Knights of Windsor.

windsor-soap, s. A kind of fine-scented soap, formerly manufactured chiefly at Windsor, England.

wind'-stōrm, s. A storm characterized by violent wind, with little or no rain.

wind'-wārd, adv., a. & s. [English wind (1), s.; -ward.]

A. As adv.: Toward or in the direction of the wind.

B. As adj.: Being on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

C. As subst.: The point or direction from which the wind blows.

***¶ To lay an anchor to the windward**: A figurative expression meaning to adopt early measures for success or security.

*wind'-wārd, adv. & s. [Eng. windward, with adverb. suff. -s.]

A. As adv.: Windward.

B. As subst.: The windward.

"We weyed and turned to the windwards."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 276.

wind'-weēd, *wind-weede, s. [Eng. wind (2), s., and weed.]

Bot.: *Polygonum convolvulus*, the climbing Bind-weed. Common in grain-fields. [POLYGONUM.]

wind'-ŷ, *wind-ie, a. [Eng. wind (1), s.; -y.]

I. Literally:

1. Consisting of wind; resembling wind.

"Blown with the windy tempest of my soul."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. III., ii. 5.

2. Tempestuous, boisterous, stormy.

"When a windie tempest bloweth hie."
Spenser: F. Q., II, viii. 48.

3. Exposed to or beaten by the wind.

"Overhead . . .
Rises Pilatus, with his windy pines."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

4. Next to the wind; windward.

"Still you keep o' the windy side o' the law."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

5. Tending to generate wind or gas on the stomach; flatulent.

"In such a windy colic, water is the best remedy after a surfeit of fruit."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*.

6. Caused or attended by wind or flatulence; troubled with wind in the stomach.

II. Figuratively:

*1. Applied to words and sighs as resembling the wind.

"With her windy sighs."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 51.

*2. Empty, airy, vain.

"The windy satisfaction of the tongue."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,092.

3. Vain, vaunting; given to boasting or bragging. (*Scotch.*)

*windy-footed, a. Swift as the wind.

"The windy-footed dame,"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xv. 163.

wine, *win, *wyn, *wyne, subst. [A. S. *win*, from Lat. *vinum*=wine; cogn. with Goth. *wein*; O. H. Ger. *win*; Icel. *vin*; Dut. *wijn*; Ger. *wein*; Sw. *vin*; Dan. *viin*; Gr. *oinos*=wine; *oinē*=the vine; O. Ir. *fin*=wine. From the same root as *withy*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The juice of certain fruits prepared in imitation of wine obtained from grapes, but distinguished by naming the source from whence obtained; as, gooseberry wine, currant wine, &c.

3. The unfermented juice of certain plants; as, palm wine.

*4. The effects of drinking wine in excess; intoxication.

"Noah awoke from his wine."—*Genesis ix.* 24.

*5. The act of drinking wine or intoxicating liquors.

"Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine."—*Proverbs xxiii.* 29, 30.

6. A wine party. (*Eng. Univ. slang.*)

"It is he who presides at the wine given to celebrate Jack's rise to the Peerage, though surely such a wine was never given at Oxford in any gentleman's room."—*London Echo*.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: The fermented juice of the grape. The must or expressed juice of the grapes has a density of from 1065°0 to 1154°0, and contains from 15 to 33 per cent. of sugar. It develops within itself the yeast necessary for the fermentative process, and the action is allowed to proceed until nearly all the sugar has been changed into alcohol and carbonic anhydride. The stronger wines, such as sherry and port, are nearly always fortified for foreign markets by the addition of refined alcohol. The term wine is also applied to various fermented extracts of fruit—e. g., currant and elderberry wines. Besides alcohol, wine contains sugar, bitartrate of potash, odoriferous matter, with small quantities of tannin, gum, acetic and malic acids, lime, &c. The specific gravity of wine varies from .970 to 1.045. The following proportions of alcohol have been found in wines of the under-mentioned descriptions:

	Per cent. by weight.		Per cent. by weight.
Port (average).....	16.20	Hock.....	9.60
Sherry.....	15.37	Hock, Rudesheimer.....	8.40
Madeira (strong).....	16.90	Claret.....	9.78
Marsala.....	14.60	Claret (Ordinaire)....	8.99
Sauterne.....	11.40	Gooseberry.....	9.50
Burgundy (average)....	11.20	Orange.....	9.00
Champagne.....	10.00	Elderberry.....	7.40

2. *Pharm. (pl.)*: Medicinal preparations in some respects resembling wine. Sherry is generally employed as the menstruum. There is thus less alcohol in them than in tinctures (q. v.), but enough to prevent their decomposition.

***¶ (1) Oil of wine**: Ethereal oil, a reputed anodyne, but only used in the preparation of other compounds.

(2) *Quinine wine*: Sherry holding sulphate of quinine in solution.

(3) *Spirit of wine*: Alcohol (q. v.).

(4) *Wine of iron (Vinum ferri)*: [STEEL-WINE.]

*wine-bag, s.

1. A wine-skin (q. v.).

2. A person who indulges frequently and to excess in wine. (*Colloq.*)

wine-berry, wimberry, s.

Botany:

1. Various species of Ribes, spec. *Ribes rubrum*, *R. nigrum*, and *R. grossularia*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Vaccinium vitis-idaea* (*Britten & Holland*) and *V. myrtillus*. The last-named species is so called because wine was formerly made from it in England, as it still is in Russia. (*Prior.*)

wine-biscuit, subst. A light biscuit served with wine.

wine-cask, s. A cask in which wine is or has been kept.

wine-cellar, s. An apartment or cellar for storing wine. They are generally underground in the basement of a house, so as to keep the wine cool, and at an equal temperature.

wine-colored, a. Vinaceous (q. v.).

wine-cooler, s. A tub or bath in which bottles of wine are surrounded by ice to render the contents more palatable in warm weather. They are made of various materials. An ordinary variety consists of a porous vessel of earthenware, which, being dipped in water, absorbs a considerable quantity of it. A bottle of wine being placed in the vessel, the evaporation which takes place from the vessel abstracts heat from the wine. Wine-coolers for the table are made of silver or plated metal, and have ice placed in them.

wine-fancier, s. A connoisseur of wines.

wine-fat, s. The vat or vessel into which the liquor flows from the wine-press.

"Wherefore art thou red in thine apparel, and thy garments like him that treadeth in the wine-fat?"—*Isaiah lxiii.* 2.

†wine-flask, s. A flask or bottle of wine.

"The wine-flask lying couched in moss."

Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxxxviii. 44.

wine-glass, s. A small glass from which wine is drunk.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wāt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wine-grower, s. One who cultivates a vineyard and makes wine; a proprietor of a vineyard.

wine-growing, s. The cultivation of vineyards for the purpose of making wine.

***wine-heated, a.** Affected or excited by wine. (Tennyson: *Enid*, 1,200.)

wine-making, s. The act or process of making wines.

***wine-marc, s.** [MARC (2), s.] (See extract.)

"For as many [grapes] as have lien among wine-marc, or the refuse of kernels & skins remaining after the presse, are hurtfull to the head."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xliii., ch. i.

***wine-measure, s.** An old English measure by which wines and spirits were sold. In this measure the gallon contained 231 cubic inches, and was to the imperial standard gallon as 5 to 6 nearly.

wine-merchant, s. A merchant who deals in wines.

***wine-offering, s.** A sacrificial offering of wine.

"With large wine-offerings pour'd, and sacred feast." Milton: *P. L.*, xii. 21.

***wine-overtaken, wine-o'ertaken, a.** Intoxicated with wine.

"Now the Satyrs, changed to devils,
Frighten mortals wine-o'ertaken."
Longfellow: *Drinking Song*.

wine-palm, s. Any palm from which palm-wine is obtained. [PALM-WINE.]

wine-press, s. A machine, apparatus, or place in which the juice is pressed out of grapes. The wine-press of the Bible was a vat, in which the juice was expressed by the feet of men who trampled the fruit therein, staining their legs and garments with the color of the must.

wine-sap, s. A much-esteemed American apple.

wine-skin, s. A bottle or bag of skin used in various countries for carrying wine (cf. Matt. ix. 17, Mark ii. 22, Luke v. 37).

wine-stone, s. A deposit of crude tartar or argal, which settles on the sides and bottoms of wine-casks.

wine-taster, s.

1. A person employed to taste and judge the quality, &c., of wines for purchasers.

2. A valinch (q. v.). A burette will answer for taking a sample from a bottle.

wine-vault, s.

1. A vault in which wine is stored in casks.

2. A name frequently assumed by public-houses where the wine and other liquors are served at the bar or at tables. (Generally in the plural form.)

"A peculiar fragrance was borne upon the breeze as if a passing fairy had hiccupped, and had previously been to a wine-vault."—Dickens: *Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

wine-warrant, s. A warrant to the keeper of a bonded warehouse for the delivery of wine. (Eng.)

wine-whey, subst. A mixture of wine, milk and water.

***wine, v. t.** [WINE, subst.] To supply or provide with wine.

wine'-bīb-bēr, subst. [Eng. wine, s., and bibber.] One who drinks much wine; a great drinker.

wine'-bīb-bīng, s. [Eng. wine, s., and bibbing.] The practice of indulging freely in wine.

"He was not content with lecturing and winebibbing, but must also take to conspiring."—G. H. Lewes: *Hist. of Philosophy*, ii. 41.

wine'-sōur, s. [Eng. wine, s., and sour (1).]

Bot. & Hort.: A variety of *Prunus domestica*, the Wild Plum.

wīng, *wenge, *winge, *wyng, *wyng, subst. [Icel. *vængr* = a wing; Dan. & Sw. *vinge*. A nasalized form from the same root as *wag* (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) In the same sense as II. 3.

(2) The act or manner of flying; passage by flying; flight.

"The crow makes wing to the rooky wood."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 2.

* (3) A bird.

"To whose sound chaste wings obey."

Shakesp.: *Phenix and Turtle*, 4.

2. Figuratively:

(1) Something which moves with a wing-like motion, or which receives a wing-like motion from the action of the air, as a fan used to winnow grain, the vane or sail of a windmill, the feather of an arrow, the sail of a ship, &c.

(2) Applied to the front leg or shoulder of some quadrupeds.

"Smile at our wing of a rabbit."—Fuller: *Worthies*; Norfolk, ii. 124.

(3) A leaf of a gate or double-door.

(4) Used emblematically of—

(a) Swiftmess, or of anything that carries the mind upward or along; means of flight or rapid motion; as, Fear lent wings to his flight.

(b) Care or protection. (Often used in the plural.)

"In the shadow of thy wings will I rejoice."—Psalm lxxiii. 7.

(5) A shoulder-knot or small epaulette.

II. Technically:

1. Architecture:

(1) A side projection of a building on one side of the central or main portion.

(2) A wing-wall (q. v.).

2. Bot.: [ALA, II. 1.]

3. Comparative Anatomy:

(1) One of the organs of flight in Insects. The wings, of which there are normally two pairs, are extensions of the thorax, developed from sac-like dilatations of the integument, which come in contact and adhere when the insect has arrived at maturity. They are traversed and supported by nervures. [NERVURE, 3.] The wings of Insects differ greatly in their character, and form a criterion for classification. [INSECTA.]

(2) One of the anterior limbs of Birds, which are homologous with the fore limbs of the Mammalia. The wing is supported by the arm (*humerus*), forearm (*cubitus*), and hand (*manus*), and is normally furnished throughout its length with a range of elastic quills greatly extending its surface and con-



1. Bones and 2. Feathers of Wing of Bird.

1. a. Humerus; b. Cubitus; c. Ulna; d. Radius; e. Manus, or hand; f. Carpus; g. h. i. Metacarpus; k. Pollex, or thumb; l. Second digit; m. Third digit.

2. A. Feathers of the manus, or primary quills; B. Feathers of the cubitus, or secondary quills; C. Coverts of the manus, or primary-coverts; D. Lesser primary-coverts; E. Coverts of the cubitus, or secondary-coverts; F. Median coverts; G. Lesser coverts; H. Feathers of the thumb, or bastard wing.

sequent resistance to the air. In the vast majority of the Carinatae the wings are true organs of flight, but in the Impennes they are modified to serve as swimming organs, when the feathers with which they are covered closely resemble scales [PENGUIN, 1]; in the Ratitae they are mere aids in running, as in the ostriches, or are functionless, as in the Apterygidae.

(3) The term wing is loosely applied to the wing-membrane (q. v.) of Bats and of the extinct Pterodactyls. [PATAGIUM.]

4. Fort.: The longer side of a crown or horn work uniting it to the main work.

5. Geol.: One of the slopes of an anticlinal.

6. Hydraulic Engineering:

(1) An extension endways of a dam, sometimes at an angle with the main portion.

(2) A side dam on a river shore to contract the channel.

7. Mach.: A thin, broad projection, as the wings of a gudgeon, which keep it from turning in the wooden shaft of which it forms the pivot. [WING-GUDGEON.]

8. Milit.: One of the extreme divisions or two side-bodies of an army, regiment, &c.

9. Milling: A strip, commonly of leather, attached to the skirt of the runner to sweep the meal into the spout.

10. Agric.: The portion of a plowshare which cuts the bottom of the furrow.

11. Shipbuilding:

(1) The sponson (q. v.).

(2) [WING-PASSAGE.]

12. Theat.: One of the sides of the stage of a theater; also, one of the long, narrow scenes which fill up the picture on the side of the stage.

"The official report on the fire states that it was caused by the wings catching fire from a gas jet, whereby the whole of the scenery on the stage was almost immediately afterward enveloped in flames."—London Echo.

13. Vehicles: The side or displayed portion of a dashboard.

¶ 1. On or upon the wing:

(1) Flying; in flight.

"Birds are said to be fairly numerous and strong upon the wing."—London Daily Telegraph.

(2) Speeding to the object; on the road.

"When I had seen this hot love on the wing."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, ii. 2.

2. Upon the wings of the wind: With the utmost speed or haste.

3. Wing and wing:

Naut.: Said of a fore-and-aft vessel going before the wind, with her fore-sail hauled over to one side and main-sail to the other side.

wing-case, s. [ELYTRON, 1.]

wing-compass, s. A joiner's compass with an arc-shaped piece which passes through the opposite leg and is clamped by a set-screw.

wing-cover, s. [ELYTRON, 1.]

wing-coverts, s. pl.

Comp. Anat.: The smaller wing-feathers of birds; the tectrices. [See illustration 2 under WING, s., II. 3 (2).]

wing-dam, s. A dam constructed but part way across a stream. Such dams are much used in western mining operations.

wing-footed, a.

1. Having wings on the feet; hence, swift-footed.

"Wing-footed messenger of Jove's command."

Cowper: *Elegy* ii.

2. Swift; moving or passing with rapidity; as, wing-footed time.

wing-gudgeon, s. A metallic shaft forming a journal for water or other wheels having wooden axles. The wings are let into the ends of the wood and confined by wrought-iron bands, put on hot which become tight by shrinking.

wing-handed, a.

Zoöl.: Cheiropterous (q. v.).

"The animals belonging to this wing-handed family embrace those which come under the genus *Vespertilio* of Linnæus."—Eng. Cyclop. (Zoöl.), i. 962.

wing-membrane, s.

Comp. Anat.: The thin, leathery membrane which extends between the fore and hind limbs of bats.

wing-passage, s.

Shipbuild.: A passage-way around the cabins of the orlop-deck in ships of war, to allow access to the ship's side for repairing during action.

wing-rail, s. [GUARD-RAIL.]

wing-shell, s.

¶ 1. An elytron. (Grew.) [ELYTRON, 1.]

2. Zoöl.: A popular name for any animal or shell of the families *Aviculidae* or *Strombidae*, or of the class *Pteropoda*.

wing-stroke, s. The stroke or sweep of a wing.

*wing-swift, a. Of rapid flight.

wing-transom, s. [TRANSOM, s., 4.]

wing-wale, s.

Shipbuild.: The sponson-rim (q. v.). [WING, s., II. 11.]

wing-wall, s. One of the lateral walls of an abutment, which form a support and protection thereto, to prevent the access of water to the rear and act as breast-walls to support the bank.

wīng, v. t. & i. [WING, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To furnish with wings; to enable to fly.

2. To enable or cause to move with celerity, as in flight.

"My dreaming fear with storms hath wing'd the wind."

Byron: *Corsair*, i. 14.

3. To supply with side parts or divisions, as an army, a house, &c.

"The main battle . . . Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 3.

4. To transport by flight; to cause to fly, as on wings. (In this sense, reflexively.)

"For this he wing'd him back."

Moore: *Veiled Prophet of Khorassan*.

5. To traverse in flying; to move or pass through in flight.

"The crows and choughs that wing the midway air."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iv. 6.

6. To direct in flight or by flying; to pass over with great rapidity.

"The first bold javelin . . . wing'd its course."

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiv. 466.

7. To cut off the wing or wings of.

8. To wound with shot in the wing; by extension, to disable a bird without killing it.

"The one I knocked over was only winged."—Field, Dec. 19, 1885.

9. To disable a limb of; to wound in the arm.

"All right," said Mr. Snodgrass, "be steady and wing him."—Dickens: *Pickwick*, ch. ii.

B. Intransitive: To fly; to exert the power of flight.

"Unclean vultures, sulkily winging over the flat."—Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

¶ To wing a flight: To proceed by flying; to fly.

bōil, bōy; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

winged, *a.* [Eng. *wing*, *s.*; -*ed.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Furnished with wings.

"Whom the *wing'd* harpy, swift Podargë, bore."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xvi. 184.

***2. Fanned with wings; swarming with wings.**

"The *winged* air dark with plumes."
Milton: *Comus*, 730.

3. Feathered, as an arrow.

***4. Soaring on wings or as on wings; soaring, lofty, elevated, sublime.**

"How *winged* the sentiment that virtue is to be followed for its own sake, because its essence is divine."—J. S. Harfoot.

5. Swift, rapid; passing or moving quickly.

"Those *winged* words like arrows sped."
Byron: *Bride of Abydos*, i. 8.

II. Technically:

1. Bot. & Zool.: Alated (q. v.).

2. Her.: Represented with wings, or having wings of a different color from the body.

winged-bull, s.

Arch.: An architectural decoration of frequent occurrence in ancient Assyrian temples, where winged human-headed bulls and lions of colossal size usually guarded the portals. They were evidently typical of the union of the greatest intellectual and physical powers.

winged-horse, s. [PEGASUS.]

winged-lion, s. The symbol of the evangelist St. Mark, adopted as the heraldic device of the Venetian republic, when St. Mark supplanted St. Theodore as the patron saint of Venice. A celebrated bronze figure of the winged lion of St. Mark, surmounting a magnificent red granite column formed out of a single block, stands in the Piazzetta of St. Mark at Venice.

winged-pea, s.

Bot.: *Tetragonolobus edulis*. [TETRAGONOLOBUS.]

wīng'-ēr, s. [WING, *s.*]

Naut.: A smaller water-cask stowed in a vessel's hold where the sides contract fore and aft, and are relatively smaller than those amidships.

wīng'-lēss, adj. [Eng. *wing*; -*less.*] Having no wings. Used in Natural Science—

(1) Of birds in which the forelimbs are absent, as was probably the case in the genera *Dinornis* and *Meionornis*.

"Prof. Newton thinks that they were absolutely *wingless*."—Wallace: *Geog. Dist. Anim.*, ii. 368.

(2) Of birds in which the forelimbs are rudimentary and unfitted for flight. These include all the *Struthionies* (q. v.), and the *Impennes*, or *Penguins*. Often applied specifically to the *Apterygidae* (q. v.)

"A paper was read on *wingless* birds."—*Nature*, May 14, 1885, p. 46.

(3) Of insects, as a translation of *Aptera* (q. v.); more generally applied to those forms in which the wings are rudimentary or wanting, owing to sex or modification of sex.

wīng'-lēt, s. [Eng. *wing*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -*let.*] A little wing, specifically, the bastard wing of a bird, or the rudimentary wing of some insects.

"When he took off the *winglets*, either wholly or partially, the buzzing ceased."—Kirby & Spence: *Entomology*, ii. 382.

***wīng'-y, s.** [Eng. *wing*, *s.*; -*y.*]

1. Having wings. (The Globe edition of Spenser reads *winged*.)

"Pale of hue and *wingy* heeled."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III, xii. 12.

2. Rapid, swift.

"With *wingy* speed outstrip the eastern wind."
Addison: *Ovid; Story of Phaëton*.

3. Soaring, as if on wings; airy, volatile, vain.

"Those *wingy* mysteries and airy subtleties in religion."—Browne: *Religio Medici*, sect. 9.

wīnk, *winke, *wynk, *wynke, v. i. & t. [A. S. *wincian*; cogn. with *wancel*=waving, and Eng. *wench* (q. v.); O. Dut. *wincken*, *wencken*=to wink; *wanckel*=unsteady; *wanck*=a moment, an instant, lit.=the twinkling of an eye; Icel. *vanka*=to wink, to rove; Dan. *vinke*=to beckon; Sw. *vinke*=to beckon, to wink; M. H. Ger. *winken*; Ger. *winken*=to nod, to make a sign. From the same root come *wince*, *winch*, *winkle*.]

A. Intransitive:

I. Literally:

1. To close and open the eyelids quickly and involuntarily; to blink, to nictitate.

"I have not *winked* since I saw the sights."—Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

***2. To close the eyes; to shut the eyelids so as not to see.**

"And I will *wink*; so shall the day seem night."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 121.

3. To give a significant sign by a motion of the eyelids.

"You saw my master *wink* and laugh upon you?"
Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

II. Figuratively:

1. To twinkle; to glimmer with dubious light.

"The tapers *wink*, the chieftains shrink."
Byron: *Oscar of Alva*.

2. To seem or affect not to see; to willfully shut the eyes or take no notice; to overlook, as something not perfectly agreeable, or which one does not wish to see; to connive. (Followed by *at*.)

"And the times of this ignorance God *winked at*."—Acts xvii. 30.

B. Trans.: To close and open rapidly, as the eyelids; as, to *wink* one's eye.

wīnk, s. [WINK, *v.*]

1. The act of closing the eyelids rapidly.

"As well as the *wink* of an eye."
Ben Jonson: *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

2. A hint or sign given by shutting the eye with a significant cast.

"Nod, *wink*, and laughter all were o'er."
Scott: *Lord of the Isles*, i. 31.

3. No more time than is necessary to shut the eyes.

"In a *wink* the false love turns to hate."
Tennyson: *Merlin and Vivien*, 701.

¶ *Forty winks*: A short nap. (Colloquial and humorous.)

wink-a-peep, wink-and-peep, s.

Bot.: The Scarlet Pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. So named because the flower closes or winks on damp days, while opening or peeping again when the weather becomes fine. Called also *Wincopipe*. (Britten & Holland.)

wīnk'-ēr, s. [Eng. *wink*, *v.*; -*er.*]

1. One who winks.

"A set of noddors, *winkers*, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all others' offspring of wit in their birth."—Pope. (Todd.)

† **winker-muscle, s.** (See extract.)

"The fixed point of attachment of the *winker-muscle* (*orbicularis palpebrarum*) is to the inner side of the rim of the orbit."—Journ. Anthropol. Instit., iv. 244. (Note.)

wīnk'-īng, pr. par., a. & s. [WINK, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of one who winks; a wink.

¶ *Like winking*: Very rapidly; very quickly and with vigor. (Colloq.)

"Nod away at him, if you please, like *winking*."—Dickens: *Great Expectations*, ch. xxi.

wīnk'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *winking*; -*ly.*] Like one who winks; with the eye almost closed.

"He vieweth it *winkingly*, as those do that are purblind."—Peachment: *On Drawing*.

wīn'-kle, s. [A. S. *wincle*.] A kind of shellfish: the periwinkle.

wīn-kle-hāwk, s. [Dutch *winkel*=an angle, and *haak*=a rent or tear.] An angular hole or rent in a piece of cloth or a garment.

wīnk'-lēr-īte, s. [After Dr. C. Winkler; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral occurring with various other species at Priá, near Motril, Spain. Hardness, 3.0; specific gravity, 3.432; color, bluish to violet-black; streak, dark-brown; fracture, conchoidal. Analyses showed a compound of an arsenate of cobalt and copper mixed with a carbonate. A very doubtful species.

wīnk'-wōrth-īte, s. [After Winkworth, Nova Scotia, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral described by H. How as occurring in nodules imbedded in gypsum. Hardness, 2 to 3; luster, glistening; colorless to white. Analyses yield varying proportions of sulphuric, boric, and silicic acids, with the lime and water fairly constant. Probably a mixture.

wīn-le, subst. [See def.] A corruption of *windle* (q. v.).

wīn'-nā, subst. [Guianan name.] A layer of the dried bark of *Lecythis Ollaria*, used in Guiana as wrappers for cigarettes. (Treas. of Bot.)

wīn'-nā, wūn'-nā, verb i. [See def.] Will not. (Scotch.)

***wīn'-nā-ble, a.** [Eng. *win*; -*able.*] Capable of being won or gained.

"All the rest are *winnable*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

wīn'-nēr, s. [Eng. *win*, *v.*; -*er.*] One who wins or gains by success in any contest or competition; a victor.

"The event
Is yet to name the *winner*."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

wīn'-nīng, *wyn-nynge, pr. par., a. & s. [WIN, verb.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Attractive; adapted to gain favor; charming.

"Her smile, her speech, with *winning* sway."
Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, ii. 10.

C. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of gaining.

"The *winning* and final ruine of Numantia."—P. Holland: *Pliny*, bk. xxxiii., ch. xi.

2. The sum won in any game or competition. (Usually in the plural.)

"A friendly trial of skill, and the *winnings* to be laid out in an entertainment."—Congreve: *Double Dealer*, ii.

II. Mining:

1. A new opening. [COAL-MINING, B.]

2. A portion of a coal-field to be worked.

winning-hazard, s. [HAZARD, *s.*, II.]

winning-post, s. A post or goal in a race-course, the passing of which determines the issue of the race.

winning-stroke, s. A successful stroke completing a game or contest.

wīn'-nīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *winning*; -*ly.*] In a winning or attractive manner; charmingly.

wīn'-nōck, wīn'-dōck, s. [See def.] A window. (Scotch.)

wīn'-nōw, *wīnde-wen, *wyne-wen, winow, v. t. & i. [A. S. *windwian*, from *wind*=wind (1), *s.*; cf. Icel. *vinza*, from *vindr*=wind; Lat. *ventilo*, from *ventus*=wind.]

A. Transitive:

1. Lit.: To separate and drive the chaff from by means of wind.

"In the sun your golden grain display,
And thrash it out and *winnow* it by day."
Dryden: *Virgil's Georgic*, i. 400.

2. Figuratively:

(1) To fan; to beat as with wings.

"With quick fan
Winnows the buxom air."

Milton: *P. L.*, v. 270.

(2) To examine; to sift; to try, as for the purpose of separating falsehood from truth, good from bad.

"If some be friends,
They may with ease be *winnow'd*."
Dryden: *Don Sebastian*, ii. 1.

B. Intrans.: To separate chaff from corn.

"*Winnow* not with every wind."—*Ecclesi.* v. 9.

wīn'-nōw-ēr, s. [Eng. *winnow*; -*er.*] One who winnows; a winnowing machine.

"As a *winnow*er pourgeth the chaff from the corne."—Udall: *Luke*. (Pref.)

wīn'-nōw-īng, pr. par. or a. [WINNOW.]

winnowing-machine, s. A machine in which grain is cleansed from chaff, dirt, grass-seeds, dust, &c., by being subjected to a shaking action on ridges and sieves in succession, while an artificial blast of wind is driven against it on and through the sieves, and as it falls from one to another.

wīn'-rōw, s. & v. [WIND-ROW.]

wīn'-seŷ, s. [WINCEY.]

wīn'-sōme, wīn'-sōm, a. [A. S. *wynsum*=delightful, from *wyn*=joy, delight, from *wun*, stem of *pa. par. of winnan*=to win, with suff. -*sum*=Eng. -*some*.]

1. Lively; pretty; of engaging appearance; attractive.

"This *winsome* young gentleman's horse, that's just come frae the North."—Scott: *Waverley*, ch. xxx.

2. Cheerful, merry, gay. (Prov.)

wīn'-sōme-nēss, s. [Eng. *winsome*; -*ness.*] The quality or state of being winsome; attractiveness, winningness.

wīn'-tēr (1), *wyn-ter, s. & a. [A. S. *winter*=a winter, a year (pl. *winter*, *wintru*); cogn. with Dut. *winter*; Icel. *vettr*; O. Icel. *vettr*, *vittr*; Dan. & Sw. *vinter*; O. H. Ger. *wintar*; Ger. *winter*; Goth. *wintrus*. Probably a nasalised form allied to *wet* (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

1. The cold season of the year. Astronomically considered, winter begins in northern latitudes when the sun enters the sign of Capricorn, or at the solstice about December 21, and ends at the equinox in March; but in its ordinary sense it is taken to include the months of December, January, and February. [SEASON, 1.]

"*Winter's* not gone yet, if the wild geese fly that way."
Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 4.

2. A year. The part being used (in the same sense as *summer*) for the whole.

"He seemed some seventy *winter's* old."
Scott: *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, ii. 19.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*3. Used as an emblem of any cheerless situation, as poverty, misfortune, destitution, old age, or death.

"Now is the *winter* of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

4. The part of a printing-press which sustains the carriage. (*Eng.*)

5. An implement made to hang on the front of a grate for the purpose of keeping a tea-kettle or the like warm.

6. The last portion of corn brought home at the end of harvest, or the state of having all the grain on a farm reaped and inneed; also, the rural feast held in celebration of the ingathering of the crop. (*Scotch.*)

B. As adj.: Pertaining, relating, or suitable to winter; wintry; wintry.

"Winter garments . . . are finally put on one side."
—*London Daily Telegraph.*

winter-aconite, s.

Bot.: The genus *Eranthis* (q. v.); specially *E. hyemalis*. So called from flowering in midwinter. (*Prior.*)

winter-apple, s. An apple that keeps well in winter, or that does not ripen till winter.

winter-assizes, s. pl.

Eng. Law: Assizes held in winter. The Winter Assizes Act, 39, 40 Vict., c. 57, allows counties to be combined by Order of Council for winter assizes, that prisoners may more speedily be brought to trial.

winter-barley, s. A kind of barley sown in autumn.

winter-beaten, adj. Harassed by wintry or severe weather.

"His owne winter-beaten flocks."—*Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar*; Jan. (*Arg.*)

winter-bloom, s.

Bot.: *Hamamelis virginica*. So named because its flowers appear late in autumn, while the leaves are falling [*HAMAMELIS.*]

winter-cherry, s.

Botany:

1. *Physalis alkekengi*; a downy herb, with a creeping, perennial root, ovate, deltoid leaves, an inflated, reddish-yellow calyx, a campanulate-rotate corolla of a dirty white color, and a red fruit. So named from its red, cherry-like berry, so conspicuous in winter. (*Prior.*) [*ALKEKENGI, PHYSALIS.*]

2. *Solanum pseudo-capsicum*.

3. *Cardiospermum halicacabum*. [*CARDIOSPERMUM.*]

winter-circuit, s.

Eng. Law: A circuit for the holding of winter-assizes (q. v.).

winter-citron, s. A sort of pear.

***winter-clad, adj.** Clothed for winter; warmly clad. (*Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 105.)

winter-cough, s. A popular name for chronic bronchitis. [*BRONCHITIS.*]

winter-crack, s.

Bot.: A small green plum or bullace, which ripens very late.

winter-cress, s.

Bot.: The genus *Barbarea*, specially *B. præcox*. [*BELLEISLE-CRESS.*]

winter-crop, subst. A crop which will stand the severe cold of winter, or which may be converted into fodder during the winter.

winter-fallow, s. Ground that is fallowed in winter.

†**winter-fauvette, s.**

Ornith.: The genus *Accentor* (q. v.).

winter-garden, s.

1. An ornamental garden for winter, entirely or partially covered in.

2. An inclosed space of public entertainment, where wines and liquors are sold. The ornamentation usually consists of hothouse evergreen plants, &c., giving it the appearance of a garden.

winter-grape, s.

Bot.: *Vitis cordifolia*, a North American species of vine, with cordate leaves. It is one of the Fox-grapes. [*FOX-GRAPE.*]

winter-greens, s. pl. A comprehensive name for such greens as are in season in the winter months. The chief are broccoli, Brussels sprouts, and Scotch kale.

winter-ground, v. t. To protect from the inclemency of the winter season, like a plant covered with straw or the like.

"Furred moss besides to winter-ground thy corse."
Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

***winter-gull, winter-mew, s.**

Ornith.: [See extract.]

"The Common Gull [*Larus canus*] in the immature state has been described by the name of the *Winter-Gull*."
—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, ii. 182.

winter-hellebore, s.

Bot.: *Eranthis hyemalis*. [*WINTER-ACONITE.*]

winter-kill, v. t. To kill by the inclemency of the weather in winter; as, to *winter-kill* wheat or clover.

†**winter-lodge, winter-lodgment, s.**

Botany: A bud or bulb protecting an embryo or very young shoot from injury during the winter. [*HIBERNACLE*, II. 1.]

***winter-love, s.** Cold, conventional, or insincere love.

"Making a little *winter-love* in a dark corner."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

winter-moth, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer Moth, *Cheimatobia brumata*, one of the Larentidæ. Fore wings of the male grayish, tinged with ocher; hind wings pale; wings of the female so short as to be unadapted for flight.

winter-ova, winter-eggs, s. pl. [*SUMMER-OVA.*]

winter-pear, subst. Any pear that keeps well in winter, or that ripens in winter.

winter-proud, *winter-prowd, a. Too green and luxuriant in winter. (*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. ii.)

winter-quarters, subst. pl. The quarters of an army during the winter; a winter residence or station.

winter-rig, v. t. To plow in ridges and let lie fallow in winter. (*Prov.*)

***winter-settle, s.** A winter seat or dwelling; winter quarters. (*Freeman.*)

winter-solstice, s. [*SOLSTICE.*]

winter-spice, s.

Bot.: *Chimonanthus fragrans*. [*CHIMONANTHUS.*]

winter-sweet, s.

Bot.: The genus *Origanum*, spec. *O. heracleoticum*, a marjoram with white flowers from Southern Europe.

winter-weed, s.

Bot.: A popular name for any small weed in corn which survives and flourishes during the winter, as *Stellaria media* (Chickweed), *Veronica hederifolia*, &c. The last-named species is so called from its being the weed which spreads most in winter. (*Prior.*)

winter-wheat, s. Wheat sown in autumn, and growing during the winter.

win'-tēr, *wyn-ter, *wyn-tre, v. t. & i. [*WINTER* (1), s.]

A. Trans.: To keep, feed, manage, or maintain during the winter.

"The possibility of *wintering* stock with a minimum of roots."—*Field*, Dec. 31, 1887.

B. Intrans.: To pass the winter; to hibernate. (*Isaiah* xviii. 6.)

Win'-tēr (2), s. [*WINTERA.*] (See compound.)

Winter's bark, s. [*DRIMYS.*]

***win'-tēr-a, s.** [Named after William Winter, a captain in the Royal Navy, who sailed round the world with Sir Francis Drake.]

Bot.: A synonym of *Drimys* (q. v.).

win'-tēr-bēr-rŷ, s. [*Eng. winter* (1), and *berry.*]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Prinos* (q. v.); (2) *Ilex montana*.

win'-tēr-ē-æ, s. pl. [*Mod. Lat. winter(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Magnoliaceæ. Carpels whorled in a single row; leaves with pellucid dots, and often exstipulate.

†**win'-tēr-ēr, s.** [*Eng. winter, v.; -er.*] One who retires to winter quarters.

"Luxuries denied to the *winterer* on board ship."—*Athenæum*, March 5, 1886, p. 319.

win'-tēr-green, s. [*Eng. winter, and green.*]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): (1) The genus *Pyrola* (q. v.); (2) the genus *Trientalis* (q. v.); (3) *Gaultheria procumbens*.

2. (*Pl.*): The order *Pyrolaceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley.*)

win'-tēr-ing, s. [*Eng. winter; -ing.*]

1. The act of one who winters.

2. Food or fodder to support cattle during the winter.

win'-tēr-ly, a. [*Eng. winter* (1), s.; -ly.] Such as is suitable to winter; of a wintry kind; wintry, cheerless, uncomfortable, cold.

"The air growing more *winterly*."—*Camden: Hist. Elizabeth* (an. 1595).

†**win'-tēr-tide, s.** [*Eng. winter, s., and tide.*] Winter; the winter season.

"Fruits
Which in *wintertide* shall star
The black earth with radiance."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, ii.

win'-tēr-ŷ, a. [*Eng. winter* (1), s.; -y.] Like or suitable to winter; wintry.

win'-tle, v. i. [*Prob. connected with to wind.*] To stagger, to reel; to roll or tumble gently over. (*Scotch.*)

win'-tle, s. [*WINTLE, v.*] A staggering motion; a gentle rolling tumble.

"[He] tumbld' wi' a *wintle*."—*Burns: Halloween.*

***win'-trōus, adj.** [*Eng. winter; -ous.*] Wintry, stormy.

"The more *wintrous* the season of life hath been."—*T. Boyd.*

win'-trŷ, a. [*Eng. winter; -y.*] Of or pertaining to winter; of the nature of winter; brumal, hyemal, wintry, cold, cheerless.

"In *wintry* age to feel no chill."

Cowper: To Mary.

***win'-ŷ, a.** [*Eng. win(e); -y.*] Having the nature, taste, or qualities of wine.

"See whether the melons will not be more *winŷ*."—*Bacon.*

winze (1), s. [*Icel. vinza=to winnow* (q. v.).]

Mining:

1. A shaft sunk from one level to another for communication or ventilation.

2. A wheel and axle for hoisting.

winze (2), s. [*Etym. doubtful.*] A curse, an imprecation. (*Scotch.*)

wipe, *wype, v. t. [*A. S. wipian=to wipe, from a hypothetical wip=a wisp of straw; cf. Low Ger. wip=a wisp of straw, a rag to wipe anything with.*] [*WISP.*]

1. To rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean by gentle rubbing.

"Hire over lippe *wiped* she so clene."

Chaucer: C. T., 134. (*Prol.*)

2. To strike or brush off gently. (Often with *away, from, off, up, &c.*)

"*Wiping* the tears from her suffused eyes."

Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 10.

*3. To cleanse, as from evil practices or abuses. (*2 Kings* xxi. 13.)

4. To efface, to obliterate, to remove.

"One who will *wipe* your sorrow from your eyes."

Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 70.

*5. To cheat, to defraud, to trick. (*With out.*)

"The next bordering lords commonly encroach one upon another, as one is stronger, or lie still in wait to *wipe* them out of their lands."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

¶ 1. *To wipe away:* To remove by rubbing or ter-sion; hence, figuratively, to remove, to remove or take away generally.

2. *To wipe one's eye:*

(1) *Trans.:* To shoot game which another has missed; hence, to obtain an advantage by superior activity. (*Slang.*)

(2) *Intrans.:* To take another drink. (*Slang.*)

(3) *To wipe out:* To efface, to obliterate, to exterminate.

"Death, which *wipes out* man,
Finds him with many an unsolved plan."

Matthew Arnold: Resignation.

wipe (1), s. [*WIPE, v.*]

1. The act of rubbing for the purpose of cleaning.

2. A blow, a stroke. (*Slang.*)

*3. A gibe, a sneer; a severe sarcasm.

"To touch with a satiric *wipe*"

That symbol of thy power, the pipe."

Cowper: To Rev. William Bull.

*4. A mark or note of infamy; a brand.

"Worse than a slavish *wipe* or birth-hour's blot."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 537.

5. A handkerchief. (*Slang.*)

"This here warment's prigg'd your *wipe*."

Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Forlorn One.

wipe (2), s. [*Sw. vipa=the lapwing; Dan. vîbe; Scotch weep, peesweep (from the cry).*] The lapwing or peewit (q. v.). (*Prov.*)

wip'-ēr, s. [*Eng. wip(e), v.; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who wipes.

2. That which is used for wiping.

"And the *wipers* for their noses."

Ben Jonson: Masque of Owles.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A cam which projects from a horizontal shaft and acts periodically upon a toe whose elevation lifts the valve-rod and puppet-valve. The wiper has usually a rotary reciprocation; when the

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unīte, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

rotary motion is continuous, it becomes a wiper-wheel (q. v.), which may have a number of cams acting consecutively in the course of a revolution.

2. *Small-arms*: A worm or sponge.

wiper-wheel, s.

Mach.: A cam-wheel placed below the shank of a tilt-hammer to lift it periodically, allowing it to fall by its own weight. The motion is found in many other machines, such as stamping-mills for ore and stone, &c.

wire, *wier, *wir, *wyer, *wyr, *wyre, subst. [A. S. *wir*=a wire; cogn. with Icel. *virr*=wire; Sw. *virre*=to wind, to twist; cf. O. H. Ger. *wiara*, M. H. German *wiere*=an ornament of refined gold; Lat. *viriae*=armlets of metal; Icelandic *viravirki*=wire-work, filigree-work.]

1. A metallic rod, thread, or filament of small and uniform diameter. The largest size, numbered 0000, of the Birmingham wire-gauge, has a diameter of .0454 inch; but smaller sizes even than this, except when drawn out to considerable lengths, are generally known as bars or rods. Lead-wire for the manufacture of bullets may considerably exceed the above diameter. Wire is usually cylindrical, but it is also made of various other forms, as oval, half-round, square, and triangular, and of more complicated shapes for small pinions; for forming the pattern on blocks used in calico-printing, and for other purposes.

"With golden wire to weave her curled head."

Spenser: F. Q., III., viii. 7.

2. Used absolutely for telegraph wire, and hence, colloquially, applied to the telegraph itself; as, to send a message by wire.

3. Hence applied to a message sent by telegraph; a telegram; as, He sent me a wire. (*Colloq.*)

4. Used in hunting language for wire-fencing.

5. A pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Wire of Lapland*: A shining slender substance made from the sinews of the reindeer, soaked in water, beaten and spun into thread. Being then coated with tin, it is used by the Laplanders to embroider their clothes. (*Ogilvie.*)

wire-bent, s.

Bot.: *Nardus stricta*.

wire-bridge, s. A bridge suspended by cables made of wire.

wire-cartridge, s. A cartridge for fowling in which the charge of shot has wire ligaments.

wire-cloth, s. A fabric whose woof and weft are of wire; the size of the wire, the shape and sizes of the meshes, being adapted to the uses of the completed screen, sifter, or sieve, or the character of the machine in which it is to be used.

wire-edge, s. A thin wire-like edge, formed on a cutting tool by over-sharpening it on one side.

wire-fence, wire-fencing, s. A fence made of parallel strands of wire, generally galvanized, strained between upright posts placed at suitable distances apart. Of late years wire-fencing has to a considerable extent taken the place of the old hedge, board, and rail fences; being easily transferred from place to place, so as to inclose different portions of ground at different times as required. It also has the advantages of being durable and of overshadowing or occupying no cultivable ground. Usually the wire has, at intervals of about 18 inches, small barbs or prickles, which are intended to prevent cattle from running against or attempting to leap these fences. In the cattle-raising districts, however, barbed wire is objectionable for fences, as in many cases, when cattle have by accident run against these sharp points, serious wounds and great disfigurement have resulted, sometimes valuable animals dying from loss of blood before they are discovered.

wire-gauge, subst. A gauge for measuring the thickness of wire and sheet-metals. It is usually a plate of steel having a series of apertures around its edge, each corresponding in width to the diameter of wire of a certain number.

wire-gauze, subst. A fine, close quality in wire-cloth.

wire-grass, s.

Bot.: A name given to *Eleusine indica* and *Poa compressa*.

wire-grate, s. A grate or contrivance of fine wire-work, used to keep insects out of vineries, hot-houses, &c.

wire-grub, s. [WIRE-WORM.]

wire-guard, subst. A framework of wire-netting used as a guard in front of a fire.

wire-heel, s. A defect and disease in the feet of a horse or other beast.

wire-iron, s. Black rod-iron for drawing into wire. (*Simmonds.*)

wire-mattress, s. A mattress having a web of wire-cloth or chain stretched in a frame for supporting a bed.

wire-micrometer, subst. A micrometer having spider lines of very fine wire across the field. The wires are arranged in parallel and intersecting series, and some are movable by screws. [MICROMETER-SCREW.]

wire-netting, s. A texture of wire coarser than wire-gauze and wire-cloth.

wire-puller, s. One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet, one who operates by secret means; one who, being himself behind the scenes and unknown, exercises a powerful influence, especially in political affairs; an intriguer.

"An obscure knot of local wire-pullers, who style themselves an association."—*Observer*, Sept. 27, 1885.

wire-pulling, s. The act of pulling the wires, as of a puppet; hence, secret influence or management; intrigue.

"Disgusted with the amount of wire-pulling which has been carried on of late by the numerous committees."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

wire-road, s. [WIRE-TRAMWAY.]

wire-rope, s. A collection of wires twisted or bound together, so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. It is composed of strands of untwisted hard wire laid spirally around a central core of hemp or wire; a number of these strands, without any additional twist being placed around a hempen core, form the rope.

wire-tapper, s. (See extract under WIRE-TAPPING.)

wire-tapping, s. A method of surreptitiously obtaining telegraphic news, by connecting wires with the telegraph lines, and establishing an intermediate station between two authorized stations of a company. It is an indictable offense, and is committed usually in order to obtain, ahead of publication, some information that can be turned to profit by the perpetrators, as for instance the fluctuations of distant stock markets or the results of foreign or distant races—upon which bets are generally taken up to the hour of publication.

"Wire-tappers have been busy during the last week making ready to fall on Joe Ullman's foreign book at the Hawthorne track, but Captain Waldo and his men put an end to their work yesterday and now John Meyers and a complete wire-tapping outfit are safely locked up at the track. Captain Waldo noticed a suspicious-looking man lurking about the track, inspecting the telegraph wires. Two policemen were detailed to watch him. After leaving the track the man was followed to the corner of Rebecca and 47th streets, where he entered a two-story house. When the officers returned, Captain Waldo and a few of his best men set out for the place, but on their arrival found it hard to gain an entrance. Finally their call was answered, and on entering the house a completely fitted telegraph office was found. The man in charge and all the tools were captured."—*Chicago Record*, September 8, 1894.

wire-tramway, s. A mode of conveyance by or upon a wire supported on posts. Called also Wire-road and Wire-way.

wire-twist, s. A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of iron and steel, coiled around a mandrel and welded. The ribbon is made by welding together laminæ of iron and steel, or two qualities of iron, and drawing the same between rollers into a ribbon.

wire-way, s. [WIRE-TRAMWAY.]

wire-wheel, s. A brush-wheel made of wire, iron, or brass, instead of bristles, used for cleaning and scratching metals, preparatory to gilding or silvering, or matting polished metallic surfaces.

wire-work, s. Any kind of fabric made of iron.

wire-worker, s. One who manufactures articles from wire.

wire-worm, wire-grub, s. [WIREWORM.]

wire-wave, a. A term applied to a paper of fine quality and glazed, used chiefly for letter-paper.

"Wrapped up in hot-pressed and wire-wave paper."—*Knox: Essay No. 174.*

wire, v. t. & i. [WIRE, s.]

A. Transitive:

1. To bind with wire; to apply wire to; as, to wire a cork.

2. To put upon a wire; as, to wire beads.

3. To form of wire; to insert wire in.

"Almost every fence seems to be wired."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

4. To snare by means of a wire; as, to wire birds. [WIRED.]

5. To send by telegraph, as a message; to telegraph.

"Scarcely had the news been wired from Newmarket."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

B. Intransitive:

*1. To flow in currents, as thin as wire.

"Then in small streams (through all the isle wiring)."—*P. Fletcher: Purple Island*, vi.

2. To communicate by means of the telegraph; to telegraph.

wire'-draw, *wier-draw, v. t. [Eng. *wire*, and *draw*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: To form into wire, as a metal, by forcibly pulling through a series of holes, gradually decreasing in diameter.

*2. *Figuratively*:

(1) To draw out into length; to elongate.

(2) To draw or spin out to great length or tenuity; as, to wiredraw an argument.

(3) To draw by act or violence; to twist.

"Nor am I for forcing, or wiredrawing the sense of the text."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. ii.

II. Steam-eng. To draw off, as steam, through narrow ports, thus wasting part of its effect.

wire'-draw-ër, *wier-draw-er, s. [Eng. *wire*, and *drawer*.] One who draws metal into wire. (*Chaucer: Test. Love*, bk. iii.)

wire'-draw-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [WIREDRAW.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. *Lit.*: The act or process of drawing metal into wire. The metal to be extended is first hammered into a bar or rod. The rods, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, received from the rolling-mills in bundles, are heated and re-rolled in grooved rollers, one above the other, so that the rod runs from the first roll to the second, and so on, without reheating. The rollers run with great rapidity, reducing the rod to a coarse wire, which is then passed through the successive holes in the draw-plate, a flat piece of hard steel having holes corresponding to the various numbers or sizes of wire. The best are made of a combined plate of highly-tempered steel and wrought-iron. The holes are tapering, the smallest opening being on the steel side through which the wire first enters. [DRAW-PLATE.] Very fine gold and platinum wires, used for the spider-lines of telescopes, are formed by coating the metal with silver, which is then drawn down to a great tenuity, after which the silver coating is removed by nitric acid, leaving an almost invisible interior wire, which has been so attenuated that a mile in length weighed only a grain.

2. *Fig.*: The act of drawing out an argument or discussion to prolixity and attenuation by useless refinements, distinctions, disquisitions, and the like.

wire'-drawn, pa. par. & a. [WIREDRAW.]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Drawn out or extended to prolixity, as an argument, &c.

2. *Steam*: A term applied to the condition of steam when the pipes or ports leading to the cylinder have not sufficient carrying capacity.

wire'-less, a. [Eng. *wire*; -less.] Without a wire or wires.

wireless submarine-telephone, s. A device for signaling under the sea, by means of which persons on ships 12 miles apart may converse with one another without wires, lights, flags, whistles or fog-horns. In communicating from shore a large bell, sunk 30 feet in the sea, rings out the signals in response to pressure on the keys of an apparatus stationed above, with which its hammer is electrically connected. A special receiving and annunciating apparatus is used on the ships by means of which a bell 12 miles distant can not only be heard, but echoed on a large gong in the pilot-house. In place of the "sea bell," for sending out messages the ships have powerful gongs on the sides or bottom. The system was invented by Professor Elisha Gray and perfected by Arthur J. Mundy. It was in successful operation in Boston harbor, September, 1901.

wireless-telegraphy, s. Electric telegraphing without a wire or wires. [ELECTRIC-TELEGRAPH.]

wire'-wõrm, s. [Eng. *wire*, and *worm*.] [See def.]

Entom. & Agric.: The name given by farmers and others to a kind of Vermiform larva, long, slender, cylindrical, and somewhat rigid. Most wireworms are the larvæ of the Elateridæ. Some live in rotten stumps of trees, others gnaw roots of kitchen garden and other plants, cereals, grass on lawns, &c. Some of them live in the larva state for three years. One of the most common wireworms is the larva of *Cataphagus sputator*. The last segment of the body is long, entire, and wirelike. It is believed that the form of this species suggested the prefix wire in the name wireworm. It attacks the roots of lettuces, eating them as far as the collar, with the effect of killing the plant. *Agriotes lineatus* similarly devours the roots of the oat, causing the leaves to wither and the plant to die. The larva of *Hemirhipus segetis* feeds on the roots of plants with the

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fäll, father; wê, wêť, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

same destructive effect. The rook, the domestic fowl, and the mole are natural foes of the wire-worms. The name is sometimes applied to the *Lulidæ*.

wir'-i-ness, s. [Eng. *wiry*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wiry.

wir'-ing, pr. par. or a. [WIRE, v.]

wiring-machine, s. An apparatus for securing a soda-water, beer, or other bottle while the cork is being wired.

***wir'-rý, v. t.** [WORRY, v.]

wir'-ý, *wier-y, *wir-ie, adj. [Eng. *wir(e)*, s.; -y.]

1. Made of wire; like wire.

"Rending her yellow locks like *wirie* gold."

Spenser: Ruines of Time, 10.

2. Lean but sinewy; tough.

"Mounted on *wiry* station horses."—*London Globe*.

wis, adv. [See def.] A fictitious verb given in many dictionaries, with a pa. t. *wist*, and with the meanings to know, to be aware, to think, &c. The mistake arose from the adverb *wis*, *ywis*=certainly, in which the prefix (like most other prefixes) was frequently written apart from the rest of the word, and not infrequently the *i* was represented by a capital *I*, so that it appeared as *I wis*. Hence the *I* has been mistaken for the first personal pronoun and the verb *wis* created. [YWIS.]

wis-alls, wis-omes, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The leaves and tops of carrots and parsnips. (*Prov.*)

wis'-ard, s. [WIZARD.]

Wis-cōn'-sīn, s. [Am. Indian=the gathering of the waters. Named from the Wisconsin river.] A State of the U. S. A., nicknamed "the Badger State." Bounded W. by Iowa and Minnesota, N. by Lake Superior and the State of Michigan, and S. by Illinois. Area, 56,040 square miles. First settled by the French in the latter part of the 17th century. Territory organized in 1836. Admitted as a State May 29, 1848. The country is rolling prairie and forest land, without mountains. Chief products, cereals; rich in mines and quarries. Principal cities, Milwaukee, La Crosse, Oshkosh, Eau Claire, Sheboygan, and Madison, the capital.

wis'-dōm, *wis-dam, *wys-dome, *wyse-dome, s. [A. S. *wisdom*, from *wis*=wise, and suff. -dōm=Eng. *doom*=judgment; Icel. *visdóm*; Sw. *visdom*; Dan. *visdom*, *vísdom*.]

*I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being wise; the power or faculty of seeing into the heart of things and of forming the fittest and best judgment in any matter presented for consideration; knowledge and the capacity to make due use of it; knowledge of or the capacity to discern the best ends and the best means; a combination of discernment, judgment, sagacity, or similar powers with knowledge, especially that knowledge which is gained from experience. (It is often nearly synonymous with *discretion*, *sagacity*, or *prudence*, and frequently it implies little more than sound common-sense, perfect soundness of mind or intellect, and hence is often opposed to *folly*.)

"Show your *wisdom*, daughter,
In your close patience."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. Human learning, science, knowledge, erudition; knowledge of arts and sciences.

"Moses was learned in all the *wisdom* of the Egyptians."—*Acts* vii. 22.

*3. Quickness of intellect; readiness of apprehension; dexterity in execution.

"In the hearts of all that are wise hearted I have put *wisdom* that they may make all that I have commanded thee."—*Exodus* xxxi. 7.

*4. Natural instinct and sagacity.

"God hath deprived her [the peacock] of *wisdom*, neither hath he imparted to her understanding."—*Job* xxxix. 17.

*5. With a possessive pronoun, used as a title of respect. (Cf. *your highness*, *your worship*, &c.)

"Under such a religious orderly Government as *your Wisdoms*, upon the abolishing of Episcopacy, shall please to erect among us."—*W. Prynn: Antipathie*, pt. 11.

II. Script.: Right judgment concerning religious and moral truth; true religion; piety; the knowledge and fear of God and sincere and uniform obedience to his commands.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto *wisdom*."—*Psalms* xc. 12.

¶ (1) *The Wisdom of Solomon*:

Apocrypha: An apocryphal book, named in Gr. *Sophia Salōmōn*, or *Salomōntos*, generally placed sixth in order between "the rest of Esther" and *Ecclesiasticus*. Its author professes that he is a king (vii. 1-6; ix. 7), and son of a worthy father, also a king (12). He himself prayed to God for

wisdom and received it, wealth being superadded (vii. 7-13). God directed him to build a temple on the holy mount on the model of the Tabernacle (ix. 8), from all which it is obvious that the author claims to be Solomon, the son of David, King of Israel. The book is now divided into nineteen chapters. The first of these exhorts judges to love righteousness, and commends wisdom to them and others. The second denounces the unbelief of the ungodly, and traces to this source the wickedness of their lives. The third, fourth, and fifth point out that for the righteous there is a happy future, while an opposite destiny awaits the wicked. Chapters vi.-ix. highly commend wisdom. Portions of them resemble corresponding exhortations and descriptions in the Books of Proverbs (cf. *Wisd.* vi. 12-15, with *Prov.* viii. 17-21; ix. 9 with *Prov.* viii. 25-30). The advantages of wisdom are shown in chapters x.-xii. by illustrations taken from the history recorded in the Pentateuch (it is remarkable that the author adds no more modern examples). In chapters xiii.-xv. the folly of idolatry is exhibited in language of great beauty and force, and a philosophic explanation of its origin is attempted. (Cf. *Wisd.* xiii. 11-16 with *Isaiah* xlv. 12-20). The last four chapters contrast the providence which watches over the wise and the pious with the judgments which overtake idolaters and the ungodly, historical illustrations, as before, being derived solely from the Mosaic writings. Though the book is called "The Wisdom of Solomon," there is no reason to believe that he was its author. It was composed originally in Greek, probably by some Jew resident in Alexandria. It incorporates words from the Septuagint version of *Isaiah* iii. 10, xlv. 20 (circ. B. C. 284-246), and therefore was subsequent to that date. The Apostle Paul was evidently acquainted with this book (cf. *Wisd.* xiv. 21-27 with *Rom.* i. 19-32; *Wisd.* xv. 7 with *Rom.* ix. 21; *Wisd.* ix. 15 with 1 *Cor.* xv. 53, and 2 *Cor.* v. 1, and *Wisd.* v. 17-20 with *Ephes.* vi. 11-17). It is not influenced by Philo (B. C. 20 to A. D. 40 (?)) and in all likelihood was earlier than his era. Its more probable date was B. C. 150 to 50, or more approximately B. C. 120 to 80. If these dates are nearly correct, then *Wisdom* is the most ancient Jewish book except *Daniel* (xii. 2, 3), in which the doctrine of rewards and punishments in a future state is clearly set forth; but it differs from *Daniel* in teaching the immortality of the soul, without reference to the resurrection of the body. It is the first book which identifies the serpent which tempted Eve with the Devil (cf. *Wisd.* ii. 24 with *Gen.* iii. 1-5, 14, *John* viii. 44, and *Rev.* xii. 9, xx. 10). No one can study the Book of *Wisdom* without entertaining high respect for its author, and deriving profit from his ethical teachings. For thoughtful and beautiful sentiments see i. 4, 6; iv. 8, 9; vi. 18; xvii. 11, 12, &c.

(2) *The Wisdom of Jesus, the son of Sirach*:
Apocrypha: [ECCLESIASTICUS].

wisdom-tooth, subst. The popular name for the third molar in each jaw. [TOOTH, s., II. 1.] They appear between the ages of seventeen and twenty-five, when a person may be presumed to have attained some degree of experience or wisdom.

"He's noane cut his *wisdom-teeth* yet."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxi.

wise, *wis, *wys, *wyse, adj. & subst. [A. S. *wis*; cogn. with Dut. *wijs*; Icel. *viss*; Dan. *vís*; Sw. *vis*; O. H. Ger. *wisi*; Ger. *weise*; Goth. *weis*, in comp. *unweis*=unwise. From the same root as *wit*=to know; hence, a *wise* man=a knowing man, one full of knowledge.]

A. As adjective:

1. Having the power or faculty of discerning or judging correctly, or of discriminating and judging between what is true and what is false, between what is proper and what is improper; possessed of discernment, judgment and discretion; endowed with or showing sound judgment.

"What the *wise* powers deny us for our good."

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

2. Discreet, sagacious, prudent, sensible.

"Five of them [the ten virgins] were *wise*, and five of them were foolish."—*Matthew* xxv. 2.

3. Characterized by sound judgment, discernment, or discrimination; dictated or guided by wisdom; containing wisdom; judicious; as, a *wise* act, a *wise* saying.

4. Becoming or befitting a wise man; sage, grave, serious, solemn.

"Our rising, eminent

In *wise* deport, spake much of right and wrong."

Milton: P. L., xi. 666.

5. Learned, erudite, knowing, enlightened.

6. Practically or experimentally knowing or acquainted; experienced, versed, skilled, dexterous, skillful.

"In these nice sharp quilllets of the law,
Good faith, I am no *wiser* than a daw."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I, ii. 4.

7. Calculating, crafty, cunning, subtle, warp, wily, "He taketh the *wise* in their own craftiness."—*Job* v. 13.

8. Godly, pious, religious.

"From a child thou hast known the holy Scriptures, which are able to make thee *wise* unto salvation."—2 *Timothy* iii. 15.

*¶ Used adverbially: Wisely, sagaciously, prudently.

"Thou speakest *wiser* than thou art ware of."

Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

*B. As subst.: Wisdom. (*Milton*.)

¶ Never the *wiser* (or similar phrases): Without any intelligence or information; still in utter ignorance.

wise-hearted, a. Wise, skillful, experienced, dexterous.

"And every *wise-hearted* among you shall come, and make all that the Lord hath commanded."—*Exodus* xxxv. 10.

wise-like, a. Resembling that which is with or sensible; judicious. (*Scotch*.)

wise-man, s. A man skilled in hidden arts; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"I pray you tell where the *wise-man*, the conjuror dwells."—*Peete: Old Wives Tale*, p. 449.

***wise-woman, s.**

1. A woman skilled in hidden arts; a witch, a sorceress.

"Pray was 't not the *wise-woman* of Brentford?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 5.

2. A midwife. (*Scotch*.)

¶ In sense 2, perhaps a direct translation of Fr. *femme sage*, and thus a relic of the old connection between France and Scotland.

wise, s. [A. S. *wise*; cogn. with Dut. *wijs*; Icel. *vis*, in comp. *öðhrwis*=otherwise; Dan. *vís*; Sw. *vis*; O. H. Ger. *wisa*; Ger. *weise*. *Wise* and *guise* are doublets.] Manner; way of being or acting; mode, guise.

"It thundered and lightened in most fearful *wise*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. 1.

¶ As an independent word *wise* is now obsolete, except in such phrases as *in any wise*, *in no wise* on *this wise*, &c.

"He shall in no *wise* lose his reward."—*Matthew* x. 42.

In composition it is often used, as in *likewise*, *otherwise*, *lengthwise*, when it has the same force as *ways*, as *lengthways*.

*¶ To make *wise*: To make show or pretense; to pretend, to feign.

"They made *wise* as if the gods of the woods . . . should appear and recite those verses."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*.

wise, v. i. [Etym. unknown.] To lean from the perpendicular, as a spinning top while spinning.

wise'-ā-cre (cre as kēr), s. [O. Dut. *wijssegger*=a wise-sayer, from Ger. *weissager*, from M. H. Ger. *wizagōn*, *wizsagen*, *wissagen*=a soothsayer, a prophet, from *wizago*=a prophet, from O. H. Ger. *wizan*; A. S. *witan* (Lat. *video*)=to see. Hence the true meaning is a soothsayer; the O. H. Ger. *wizago* corresponding to A. S. *witega*, *witiga*=a prophet.]

*1. A learned or wise man; a sayer of wise things. "Pythagoras lerned muche, . . . becomming a myghtye *wyseacre*."—*Leland*.

2. One who makes pretensions to great learning or wisdom; hence, contemptuously or ironically, a would-be wise person, a fool, a simpleton.

"There were, at that time, on the bench of justices many Sir Paul Eithersides, hard, nnfeeling, superstitious *wyseacres*."—*Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass*, v. 5. (Note 1.)

wise'-līng, s. [Eng. *wise*; dimin. suff. -ling.] One who pretends to be wise; a wise-acre.

"These *wiselings*, that show themselves fools in so speaking."—*Donne: Septuagint*, p. 214.

wise'-lī, *wis-liche, *wise-li, adv. [Eng. *wise*, a.; -ly.]

1. In a wise, discreet, or prudent manner; with wisdom, prudence, or discretion; prudently, judiciously.

"Of one that loved not *wisely*, but too well."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. Craftily, cunningly, with art or stratagem.

"Let us deal *wisely* with them, lest they multiply . . . and fight against us."—*Exodus* i. 10.

wis-ened, a. [WIZENED.]

***wise'-ness, *wise-nesse, s.** [English *wise*, a.; -ness.] Wisdom.

"And thou se a wise man for his goodnesse and *wise-nesse* wolt thou not do him worship?"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

wî'-sēr-ine, wî'-sēr-ite (w as v), s. [After Herr Wiser of Zurich; suff. -ile (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A name given by Kennigott to a mineral occurring in small square prisms with square pyramids implanted on crystals of iron-glance ("eisenrose"). The same as XENOTIME (q. v.).

2. A mineral occurring in somewhat complex crystal-forms sent to Klein under this name was found to be Anatase (q. v.). Found implanted on the sides of fissures of the schists of the Binnenthal, Wallis, Switzerland.

3. The same as RHODOCHROSITE (q. v.).

wish, *wische, *wisshe, v. i. & t. [A. S. *wýscan*, *wiscan*=to wish, from *wisc*=a wish (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *wenschen*; Icel. *æskja*; Dan. *ønske*; Sw. *onska*; O. H. Ger. *wunscan*; Ger. *wünschen*. An *n* appears therefore to have been lost from the English word, the proper form of which should be *winsh*. From the same root as Sansc. *van*=to ask; English *win* (q. v.).]

A. Intransitive:

1. To have a wish or desire; to cherish a desire, either for what is, or for what is not supposed to be attainable; to long. (Followed by *for* before the object desired.)

"The sweets we wish for."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 867.

2. To be disposed or inclined; to have certain feelings (with *well* or *ill*); as, He *wishes well* (or *ill*) toward you.

*3. To hope or fear in a slight degree, or with a preponderance of fear over hope.

"I wish it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune, to have met with such a miser as I am."—*Shakespeare*.

B. Transitive:

1. To desire; to long for.

"I would not wish any companion."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. Followed by an infinitive or clause.

"I wish above all things that thou mayest prosper."—*John* 2.

3. To frame or express a desire or wish concerning; to desire to be (with words completing the sense).

"He could wish himself in Thames."—*Shakespeare*: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

4. To imprecate or call down upon; to invoke.

"Let them be driven backward, and put to shame that wish me evil."—*Psalms* xl. 14.

*5. To ask, to desire, to invite, to request, to bid.

"I will wish thee never more to dance."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

*6. To recommend; to commit to another's confidence, kindness, or care with favoring representations; to commend with a view to the acceptance of.

"If I can by any means light on a fit man to teach her that wherein she delights, I will wish him to her father."—*Shakespeare*: *Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

wish, *wusch, subst. [A. S. *wúsc*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wunsch*; Icel. *ösk*; O. H. Ger. *wunsc*; Ger. *wunsch*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A desire, a longing, a hankering after.

"Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought."

Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 4.

2. An expression of desire; a request, a petition; an expression of a kind interest in the welfare of others, or an imprecation upon them.

"Blistered be thy tongue,

For such a wish."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 2.

3. That which is desired or wished for; the object of desire.

"Be assur'd

Thy wish, exactly to thy heart's desire."

Milton: *P. L.*, viii. 451.

II. Compar. Relig.: A word often occurring in ancient Teutonic mythology, and used to signify the sum-total of well-being and blessedness, the fullness. In the Middle Age Wish (*Wunsch*) appears to have been personified by the poets as a mighty creative being. (See extract.)

"That *Wish* was personified, and very boldly by the Christian poets, is abundantly proved. That he was ever believed in as a person, even in heathen times, is, to my thinking, far from clear. I believe some German scholars regard the notion as little better than a mare's nest."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.), i. 143. (Translator's note.)

wish-bone, s. [WISHING-BONE.]

wish-child, s.

Anthropology:

1. An adopted child.

2. The child of a wish-wife (q. v.). (*Grimm*.)

wish-maiden, s.

Anthrop.: A valkyr (q. v.).

"The Norse Odinn too has these marvellous children and wish-maidens in his train."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (Eng. ed.), i. 143.

wish-wife, s.

Anthropology:

1. A female deity; especially one acting as a hand-maid to the gods, and as a revealer and guardian to men.

2. A supernatural being whose presence her mortal lover can procure by wishing for it. (*Grimm*.)

wish'-a-ble, a. [Eng. *wish*, v.; -able.] Capable or worthy of being wished for or desired; desirable.

"The glad and wishable tidings of saluacion."—*Udall: Luke* iv.

wished, pa. par. or a. [WISH, v.]

***wish'-éd-lý, adv.** [Eng. *wished*; -ly.] According to desire.

"What could have happened unto him more *wishedly*, than with his great honor to keep the town still?"—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes*.

wish'-ēr, s. [English *wish*, v.; -er.] One who wishes; one who expresses a wish or desire.

"Wishers were ever fools."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 13.

wish'-fûl, *wish'-fûll, a. [English *wish* (1), s.; -ful(l).]

1. Having or cherishing wishes; desirous (followed by *of* before the object of desire); as, to be *wishful* of one's company.

2. Showing, or arising from desire; longing, wistful.

"Yet thro' the gate they cast a *wishful* eye."

Thomson: *Castle of Indolence*, i. 21.

*3. Desirable; exciting wishes or desire.

"And forth her bringing to the joyous light,

Whereof she long had lackt the *wishful* sight."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 50.

wish'-fûl-lý, adv. [Eng. *wishful*; -ly.] In a wishful manner; with strong or ardent desire; earnestly, wistfully.

"I sat looking *wishfully* at the clock."—*Idler*, No. 67.

wish'-fûl-nëss, s. [Eng. *wishful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wishful; longing; strong in ardent desire.

"Sadness and softness, hopefulness, *wishfulness*."

Taylor: *Isaac Comenius*, iii. 1.

wish'-îng, pr. par., a. & s. [WISH, v.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.:

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb.)

2. *Anthrop.:* Connected with or bestowed by Wish [WISH, s., II.]; bestowing the best that the heart can wish. The expression is borrowed from Scandinavian and Teutonic mythology, though the idea is found in the folk-tales of many other races. *Grimm (Deut. Mythol.)* identifies the *wishing* purse of Fortunatus, which was never empty, with the Cornucopia; his *wishing* cap, which transported him from place to place, with the petasus of Hermes; and in the *wishing* rod, credited with the power of enabling its owner to discover and obtain gold or other treasure buried in the earth, he sees a reference to the Caduceus.

C. As subst.: A wish, a desire; the expression of a wish.

"Her longings, *wishings*, hopes, all finished be."

Davies: *Immort. of the Soul*, xxx.

wishing-bone, wish-bone, s. The forked bone in a fowl's breast; the merry-thought (q. v.).

wishing-cap, s. [WISHING, 2.]

wishing-purse, s. [WISHING, 2.]

wishing-rod, s. [WISHING, 2.]

***wish'-lý, *wische-ly, adv.** [Eng. *wish* (1), s.; -ly.] Earnestly.

"Pore better and more *wishely* with his olde eyen vpon Saynt Johns gospell."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1, 134.

wish'-tôn-wish, s. [North Amer. Indian.]

Zoöl.: *Cynomys ludovicianus*. (Ripley & Dana.) [PRAIRIE-DOG.]

†wish'-wāsh, s. [A reduplication of *wash*.] Any weak thin liquor for drinking.

wish'-ý-wāsh-ý, a. & s. [A reduplication of *washy*.]

A. As adj.: Very thin, weak, and poor; originally applied to liquids; hence poor, feeble, wanting in substance or body.

"If you are a Coffin, you are sawn out of no *wishy-washy* elm board."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. viii.

B. As subst.: Any sort of thin, weak, or poor liquor. (*Colloq.*)

***wis'-kēr, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A lie.

"Suppose I tell her some damned *wisker*."—*Plautus made English*, p. 9.

***wis'-kēt, s.** [Etym. doubtful.] A basket. (*Eng. Prov.*)

***wis'-lý, adv.** [Icel. *viss*=certain, from *vita*=to know.] [WIT, v.] Surely, certainly.

"Ic was he blent and God wot, so ben mo,

That wenen *wisly* that it be not so."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 9,989.

wisp, *wips, *wispe, *wesp, *wysp, s. [As in other cases where *sp* and *ps* are interchanged, the spelling with *ps* is the older; cf. *hasp, clasp, wasp*, &c. The A. S. form would be *wips*, but it does not occur; and the final *s* is formative, *wips* being closely connected with *wipe*. We find also Low Ger. *wiepe*=a wisp . . . Sw. dial. *vipp*=an ear of rye, also a little sheaf or bundle. (*Skeat*.)

1. A bundle of straw, hay, or other like substance.

"He had died on a *wisp* of straw without medical attendance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A whisk, a small besom or broom.

3. An ignis-fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp.

"The *wisp* that flickers where no foot can tread."

Tennyson: *Princess*. (Prol. 64.)

*4. A disease in bullocks.

***wisp-led, a.** Led away by a will-o'-the-wisp or idle fancy.

"Far too clear-sighted to be *wisp-led*."—*Nineteenth Century*, Sept., 1881, p. 436.

wisp, v. t. [WISP, s.]

1. To brush or dress, as with a wisp.

2. To rumple. (*Prov.*)

***wisp'-en, a.** [Eng. *wisp*; -en.] Made of a wisp or wisps of straw or some similar substance.

"She hath already put on her *wispen* garland."—*G. Harvey: Pierce's Supererogation*.

wis-sād'-ū-la, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Malvæ. Involucre none; calyx five-partite; petals five; capsule five-celled; seeds reniform. Shrubs from the tropics of Asia and America. *Wissadula rostrata* is a native of the Malay Peninsula, Java, tropical Africa and America, and is cultivated in Ceylon and India. The bark abounds in useful flaxen fibers; it also yields a good hemp.

***wisse, *wise, v. t.** [A. S. *wisian*; O. Low Ger. *wisean*; Icel. *vísa*; O. H. Ger. *wisan*, *wissan*.] To teach, to show, to instruct.

"Or we depart I shal thee so wel *wisse*,

That of min hous ne shalt thou never misse."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,993.

wist, pret. & pa. par. of v. [WIT, v.]

wis-tār'-i-a, subst. [Named after Caspar Wistar (1761-1818), Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania.]

Bot.: A genus of Galegeæ. Climbing shrubs, with pinnate leaves, and axillary and terminal racemes of lilac-colored flowers. Two species are best known, *Wistaria chinensis*, from China, and *W. frutescens*, from North America.

***wiste, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [WIT, v.]

wist'-fûl, a. [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is nothing more than a corruption of *wishful*, which was once common, and which it has supplanted. The change in form is probably due to confusion with *wistly*, which was itself a corruption of Mid. Eng. *wisly* (q. v.).]

1. Earnestly or eagerly attentive; carefully or anxiously observant.

"These *wistful* myriads eye their prey."

Scott: *Don Roderick*, Conc. v.

2. Full of thought; pensive, contemplative, thoughtful.

"Why, Grubbinol, dost thou so *wistful* seem?"

Gay: *Pastorals*, Friday 1.

3. Pensive or melancholy from the absence or want of something; earnest from a feeling of desire; longing.

"I cast many a *wistful*, melancholy look toward the sea."—*Swift*. (Todd.)

wist'-fûl-lý, adv. [Eng. *wistful*; -ly.]

1. In a wistful manner; longingly, wishfully.

"*Wistfully* she raised

Her head from off her pillow to look forth."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. 1.

2. Earnestly, attentively.

3. Thoughtfully, musingly, pensively.

wist'-fûl-nëss, s. [English *wistful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wistful.

†wis'-tî-tî, s. [OUISTITI.]

***wist'-lëss, a.** [Eng. *wist*; -less.] Unknowing.

"*Wistless* what I did, half from the sheath

Drew the well-tempered blade."

Southey: *Joan of Arc*, bk. i.

***wist'-lý, adv.** [WISTFUL.]

1. Observingly, attentively, earnestly, closely.

2. Wistfully, longingly. (A doubtful use.)

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîræ, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ; Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw

wit, ***wit-en**, ***witte**, ***wy-ten**, (pr. t. *wot*, *wost*, *wot*; pl. *witen*; pa. t. **wist*, **wiste*, **wyst*, **wot*, pa. par. *wist*), v. i. or t. [A. S. *witan*=to know (pr. t. *ic wát*, *thú wást*, he *wát*; pl. *witon*; subj. sing. *wite*, pl. *witon*; pa. t. *wiste*, *wisse*; 2d pers. *wisses*, pl. *wiston*; pa. par. *wist*). Allied to *witan*=to see (pa. t. *wite*, pl. *witon*). It is clear that *ic wát* is really an old past tense (prob. of *witan*), used as a present, causing the necessity of creating a new past tense, *wisse*, or *wiste* which is, however, of great antiquity. . . . The gerund is *tó witanne*, whence Mod. English to *wit*. Cogn. with Dut. *weten* (p. t. *wist*, pa. par. *geweten*); Icel. *vita* (pr. t. *veit*; pa. t. *vissa*; pa. par. *vitadhr*); Dan. *vide* (pr. t. *veed*; pa. t. *vidste*; pa. par. *vidst*); Sw. *veta* (pr. t. *vet*; pa. t. *visste*; pa. par. *veten*); Ger. *wissen* (pr. t. *weiss*; pa. t. *wusste*; pa. par. *gewusst*); Goth. *witan* (pr. t. *wait*; pa. t. *wissa*); Lat. *video*=to see; Gr. *idein*=to see; *oida*=I know; Sausc. *vid*=to perceive, to know. *Wit* is the infin. mood; to *wit* (as in "We do you to wit") is the gerund; *wot* is the 1st and 3d pers. of the present indicative, the 3d person being often corruptly written *wotteth*; *wost* (later form *wottest*) is the 2d pers. sing. of the same tense; *wiste* (later *wist*), is the pa. t., and *wist* is the pa. par. (*Skeat*).]

1. To know, to learn; to be or become aware. (Used either with or without an object.)

(1) *Infinitive*:

"And his sister stood afar off to *wit* what would be done unto him."—*Exodus* ii. 4.

2) *Present tense*:

"I *wot* well where he is."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

(3) *Past tense*:

"He *wist* not what to say, for they were all afraid."—*Mark* ix. 6.

(4) *Present participle*:

"As *witting* I no other comfort have."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

¶ To *wit* is used chiefly to call attention to something particular, or as introductory to a detailed statement of what has just before been mentioned generally, and as equivalent to *namely*; as, There were three present, to *wit*, Mr. Green, Mr. Black, and Mr. Brown.

*2. To joke.

"Bristow doth pretend to *wit* it on his pulpit-libell."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 260.

wit, ***witte**, ***wyt**, s. [A. S. *wit*=knowledge, from *witan*=to know; cogn. with Icel. *vit*; Dan. *vid*; Sw. *vett*; O. H. German *wiggi*; German *witz*.] [WIR, v.]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Knowledge, understanding.

"As concernynge maliciousnes, be chyldren, but in *wyt* be perfects."—1 *Corinth.* xiv. 20. (1551.)

2. The mental powers; intellect; intellectual power.

"My *wit* untrained in any kind of art."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., i. 2.

3. A superior degree of intelligence or understanding; bright reasoning powers; wisdom, sagacity.

"If I might teach thee *wit*, better it were, Though not to love, yet, love, to tell me so."

Shakesp.: Sonnet 140.

4. Common sense; sense.

"I have the *wit* to think my master is a kind of knave."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

5. Imaginative and inventive faculty; power of invention; contrivance, ingenuity.

"Past the *wit* of man to say what dream it was,"

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

6. The power of original combination under the influence of the imagination.

"Men who have a great deal of *wit*, and prompt memories have not always the clearest judgment, or deepest reason."—*Locke: Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

7. The faculty of associating ideas in a new and ingenious, and at the same time natural and pleasing way, exhibited in apt language and felicitous combination of words and thoughts, by which unexpected resemblances between things apparently unlike are vividly set before the mind, so as to produce a shock of pleasant surprise; facetiousness.

"True *wit* is nature to advantage drest,

What oft was thought, but ne'er so well exprest.

Pope: Essay on Criticism, ii. 97.

¶ Perhaps the clearest definition of *wit* would be that it is a combination of ideas which creates a feeling of surprise at the unexpected congruity of things apparently incongruous. Hence it would seem to be the power of comparison that creates *wit*; but there are many unexpected combinations of this character, which, as Sydney Smith justly observes, would be witty if they were not sublime or beautiful. A strong sense of grandeur or beauty overpowers or takes away the sense of *wit*. He instances the idea in Campbell's *Lochiel*—"Coming

events cast their shadows before"—which, as here marks, would be witty if it were not sublime. The awe and reverence awakened by the highest subjects connected with our faith also destroy the impression of *wit*; but in the works of many of our most eminent religious writers, and even in the Scriptures, may be found happy combinations, which, but for the sanctity of the subject, would awaken the sense of *wit*. An unexpected fitness, then, seems to form the essence of *wit*; and as the same writer we have referred to observes, among the uneducated and children the same kind of feeling is often awakened by a combination of things as well as of thoughts, such as the putting together of a puzzle. (*Trench: Synonyms*.)

8. One who has genius, fancy, or humor; a person of learning and refined ideas; an accomplished scholar.

"He did not, however, in the least affect the character of a *wit* or of an orator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

9. In modern usage one distinguished or noted for bright or amusing sayings; a humorist.

"The *wits* and the Puritans had never been on friendly terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

10. (Pl.): The understanding, the intellect.

"His *wits* are not so blunt."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 5.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botany*: (1) *Hyoscyamus luteus*; (2) *Nicotiana rustica*. (*Britten & Holland*.) [TOBACCO.]

2. *Phrenol.*: The faculty which disposes its possessor to mirthfulness. Alone, or in combination with other faculties, it produces the tendency to mirth, humor, satire, &c. Spurzheim classified it with the affective faculties. Gall and Combe considered it intellectual. It is situated on the upper part of the forehead, toward one side.

¶ 1. *At one's wits' end*: At a complete loss what further steps or measures to adopt; having exhausted the last known plan or contrivance.

"Now your counsels,

For I am at my *wits' end*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, iv.

*2. *The five wits*: An old expression, sometimes used for the five senses, but oftener defined common wit, imagination, fantasy, estimation, memory.

"My *five wits* nor my five senses can

Dissuade one foolish heart from serving thee."

Shakesp.: Sonnet, 141.

**wit-cracker*, s. One who breaks jests; a joker.

"A college of *wit-crackers* cannot flout me out of my humor."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 9.

**wit-craft*, s.

1. Art of reasoning; logic.

2. Contrivance, invention, wit.

"He was no body that could not hammer out of his name an invention by this *wit-craft*, and picture it accordingly."—*Camden: Remains*.

**wit-jar*, s. A head.

"Dr. Hale . . . has brought me back my *wit-jar*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 249.

**wit-snapper*, s. One who affects wit.

"Goodly lord, what a *wit-snapper* are you!"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

wit-starved, adj. Barren of wit; destitute of genius.

**wit-tooth*, s. A wisdom-tooth (q. v.). [*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xii., ch. xxv.]

**wit-wanton*, a. Over subtle.

"*Wit-wanton* men."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, xiv. 4.

**wit-worm*, s. One that feeds on wit; a canker of wit.

"Thus to come forth so suddenly a *wit-worm*."

Ben Jonson.

**wit'-an*, s. [A. S. = the wise men.] The Witenagemot (q. v.).

witch (1), **wicche*, **witche*, s. [A. S. *wicca*=a wizard; *wicce*=a witch. *Wicca* is the fem. of *wicca*, and *wicca* is a corruption of *witga*, a common abbreviated form of *witga*, *witega*=a prophet, soothsayer, wizard . . . from *witan*=to see. Cf. Icel. *vitki* a wizard, whence *vitka*=to bewitch. The Icel. *vitki* is from *vita*=to know, as A. S. *witga*, orig.=a seer, is from *witan*=to see, allied to *witan*=to know. (*Skeat*.)] [WISACRE.]

*1. A man given to the black art; a sorcerer, a wizard.

"There was a man in that cite whose name was Symount a *wicche*."—*Wycliffe: Acts* viii. 9.

2. A woman supposed to have formed a compact with the devil or with evil spirits; and by their means to be enabled to operate supernaturally; a sorceress.

3. A term of reproach for an old and ugly woman, with no reference to the practice of sorcery.

"Foul wrinkled *witch*, what makest thou in my sight?"—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

4. A bewitching or charming young woman; a woman possessed of bewitching or fascinating attractions.

¶ To be no *witch*: To be rather stupid; to be not very clever.

"The editor is clearly no *witch* at a riddle."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 51.

witch-balls, s. pl. Interwoven masses of the stems of herbaceous plants, often met with on the steppes of Tartary. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

**witch-finder*, s. A professional discoverer of witches; one whose services were taken advantage of formerly when the prosecution of so-called witches was in vogue.

"A notorious *witch-finder* in the seventeenth century Matthew Hopkins . . . hanged one year no less than sixty reputed witches in his own county of Essex."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 864.

witch-hag, s.

Ornith.: A local name for the Swallow (q. v.) in Caithness.

"Among the superstitious of Caithness, the Swallow is called 'Witch-hag.' They say that if a swallow flies under the arm of a person it immediately becomes paralyzed. Is it because of the same superstition that in some parts of England the innocent Swift is called 'the Develin'?"—*S. Smiles: Robert Dick*, p. 97.

witch-meal, subst. The powdery pollen of *Lycopodium clavatum*, or Club-moss. [LYCOPODIUM.]

witch-meat, s. [WITCHES' BUTTER, 2.]

**witch-note*, s. A weird note or sound. (*Scott: Glenfinlas*.)

witch-ointment, subst. An ointment made of repulsive ingredients and supposed to possess magical powers.

"The mediæval *witch-ointments* which brought visionary beings into the presence of the patient, transported him to the witches' sabbath, enabled him to turn into a beast."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 418.

witch-ridden, adj. Ridden or tormented by witches. [HAG-RIDDEN.]

**witch-wolf*, s. A werewolf (q. v.).

"Called by the inhabitants *lougaraus*, in English *witch-wolves*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 119.

witch (2), *wych* (1), s. [A. S. *wice*=a kind of tree.] A kind of tree, probably a witch-elm or witch-hazel.

witch-elm, *wych-elm*, s.

Bot.: *Ulmus montana*. It is a large tree eighty to a hundred feet high; the trunk with an occasional girth of fifty feet; the twigs pubescent, the leaves doubly or trebly serrate, the stamens four to six with purple anthers, the seed in the center of the oblong or sub-orbicular samara. Indigenous in the north of England and in Scotland. Called also the Scotch or Mountain Elm.

witch-hazel, *wyc'-hazel*, s.

Botany:

1. The genus *Hamamelis* (q. v.); specif., *Hamamelis virginica*. It is a shrub from eight to twelve feet high, with large, alternate, obovate, acute, dentate leaves and axillary clustered yellow flowers. It grows in most woods in North America, flowering in October and November.

2. (*Plural*): The order *Hamamelidaceæ* (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

3. The Witch-elm (q. v.).

witch-tree, s. The Mountain-ash (q. v.)

witch, v. t. [A. S. *wiccian*.] [*WITCH*, subst.] To bewitch, to fascinate, to enchant.

"Am I not *witch'd* like her? or thou not false like him?"

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iii. 2.

witch'-craft, **witche-craft*, s. [A. S. *wicce-craeft*, from *wicce*=a witch, and *craeft*=craft, art.]

1. The practices of witches; a supernatural power which persons were formerly supposed to obtain by entering into a compact with the devil. The compact was sometimes express, whether oral or written, when the witch abjured God and Christ, and dedicated herself wholly to the evil one; or only implied, when she actually engaged in his service, practiced infernal arts, and renounced the sacraments of the church. The express compact was sometimes solemnly confirmed at a general meeting, at which the devil presided, and sometimes privately made by the witch signing the articles of agreement with her own blood, or by the devil writing her name in his "black book." The contract was sometimes of indefinite duration, at other times for a certain number of years. The witch was bound to be obedient to the devil in everything, while the other party to the act delivered to the witch an imp, or familiar spirit, to be ready at call and to do whatever was directed. [*FLY*, s., I. 1. (5), ¶.] He further engaged that they should want for nothing, and be able to assume whatever shape they pleased to visit and torment their enemies and accomplish their infernal ends. The belief in witchcraft is of great antiquity. The

bóll, bóy; pout, jówl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian. -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, del

punishment for witchcraft was death, generally by burning. The number of people put to death in England has been estimated at about 30,000. Statutes were passed against witchcraft in the reigns of Henry VI., Henry VII. (1541), Elizabeth (1563), and James I. (1604). During the sitting of the Long Parliament 3,000 persons are said to have been executed on the charge of witchcraft. Judicial convictions were checked chiefly by the firmness of Judge Holt, who in about ten trials, from 1694 to 1701, charged the juries in such a manner as to cause them to bring in verdicts of acquittal.

The first law against witchcraft in Scotland was passed in 1563. The last victims in England were Mrs. Hickes and her daughter, nine years of age, executed in 1716, and the last in Scotland suffered in 1722. Prosecution for witchcraft was abolished both in England and Scotland by 9 George II., c. 5 (1736), which made all persons pretending to use the name punishable by imprisonment. By a subsequent Act, passed in the reign of George IV., they were made punishable as rogues and vagabonds. Witchcraft was first practiced in America in 1692 at Salem, Massachusetts. It broke out in the family of Mr. Parish, a minister. A company of girls had been in the habit of meeting a West Indian slave to study "black art." They suddenly began to act mysteriously, bark like dogs, and scream at something unseen. An old Indian servant was accused of bewitching them. The excitement spread and impeachments multiplied. A special court was formed to try the accused, and as a result the jails rapidly filled, and many were condemned to death. It was unsafe to express a doubt of a prisoner's guilt. Fifty-five persons suffered torture and twenty were executed. (*Barnes' Popular History of the United States*.) Witches were supposed to be able, with the assistance of the devil, not only to foretell events, but to produce mice and vermin, to deprive men and animals, by touching them or merely breathing on them, of their natural powers, and to afflict them with diseases, to raise storms, &c., to change themselves into cats and other beasts, &c. General assemblies of witches, called "Witches' Sabbaths," were held yearly, or oftener, at which they appeared entirely naked, and besmeared with an ointment made from the bodies of unbaptized infants. To these meetings they were supposed to ride from great distances on broomsticks, pokers, goats, hogs, or dogs, the devil taking the chair under the form of a goat. Here they did homage to their master, and offered him sacrifices of young children, &c., and practiced all sorts of license until cock-crowing. Neophytes were introduced to the devil at these meetings, and received his mark on their bodies, in token that they had sold their souls to him. [WALPURGIS-NIGHT.]

2. Power more than ordinary or natural; irresistible influence; fascination.

"She loved me for the dangers I had pass'd;
And I loved her that she did pity them.
This only is the witchcraft I have used."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

†witch'-ēn, s. [WICKEN.]

witch'-ēr-ŷ, s. [Eng. *witch* (1), s.; -ery.]

†1. Sorcery, enchantment, witchcraft.

"Immured in cypress shades a sorcerer dwells . . .
Deep-skilled in all his mother's *witcheries*."
Milton: Comus, 523.

2. Fascination; irresistible or entrancing influence.

"A mask that leaves but one eye free,
To do its best at *witchery*."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

witch'-ēs, s. pl. [WITCH (1), s.]

witches' besoms, s. pl.

Bot.: The tufted bunches produced upon the Silver Fir by the attack of a fungus, *Peridermium latinitum*.

witches' butter, s.

Botany:

1. The popular name for a fungus, *Exidia glandulosa*; dark brown or black, and of jelly-like consistence, with small, glandular points above and a rough surface below.

2. The genus *Tremella* (q. v.), and spec. *T. nostoc*. Named from its buttery appearance and its rapid growth in the night. (*Prior*.) Called also Witch-meat.

witches' milk, s.

Bot.: *Hippuris vulgaris*.

witches' sabbath, s. A nocturnal meeting of witches, such as is described under Witchcraft, 1 (q. v.). The accounts of these meetings which have come down to us are either purely imaginary, or based on traditions of old pagan rites. (Cf. *Milton: Comus*, 530-36.)

"The first among mediæval writers to notice the *witches' sabbath* was Regino, abbot of Prume, at the beginning of the tenth century; he speaks of 'wicked

women,' who say that they attend great meetings by night, with Diana, the goddess of the pagans, and do her bidding."—*Addis & Arnold: Cath. Dict.*, p. 864.

†witches' thimble, s.

Bot.: *Silene maritima*.

witch'-ēt, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of plane, with a conical aperture and inclined knife, which reduces to roundness a bar which is rotated as it is passed therethrough.

witch'-īng, adj. [WITCH, v.] Bewitching, enchanting, fascinating.

"All shall combine their *witching* powers to steep
My convert's spirit in that softening trance."
Moore: Veiled Prophet.

witch'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *witching*; -ly.] In a bewitching, fascinating, or enchanting manner.

"There eke the soft delights, that *witchingly*
Instil a wanton sweetness through the breast."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 6.

*witch'-mōn-gēr, subst. [Eng. *witch* (1), s., and *monger*.] A believer in witchcraft.

"It is natural to unnatural people, and peculiar unto
witchmongers to pursue the poore."—*R. Scott: The Discovery of Witchcraft*. (Epistle to Lord Manwood.)

*wite, *wyte, v. t. [A. S. *witan*=to punish, to blame; *wite*=a punishment, a fine; cogn. with Icel. *vita*=to fine; *viti*=a fine, punishment; Dut. *wijten*=to impute; *wijte*=imputation.] To blame, to censure, to reproach.

"And sooth to say it is foolehardie thing,
Rashly to *wyten* creatures so diuine."
Spenser: Colin Clout.

*wite (1), s. [WITE (1), v.]

1. A punishment, pain, penalty, or mulct; a fine.
2. Blame, censure, reproach.

"Sires, let me have the *wite*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,422.

*wite (2), s. [WIT, s.]

*wite-less, *wite-lesse, adj. [Eng. *wite* (1), s.; -less.] Blameless.

"Ne can Willy wite the *witelesse* heardgroom."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar, August.

wit'-ēn-āg-ē-mōt, wit'-ēn-āg-ē-mōte, s. [A. S. *witena-gemot*=an assembly of wise men, from *witena*, gen. pl. of *wita*=a wise man; *witan*=to know, and *gemot*=a meeting, an assembly, a moot.]

Eng. Hist.: Among the Anglo-Saxons the great national or general assembly which met annually or oftener, whenever the king kept his Christmas, Easter, or Whitsuntide, as well to do private justice as to consult upon public business. It was composed of the æthelings, or princes, ealdormen, or nobles, the large landowners, the principal ecclesiastics, &c. They formed the highest court of judicature in the kingdom, and their concurrence was necessary to give validity to laws, and treaties with foreign states. They had even power to elect the king, and if the throne passed to the heir of the late king, the new sovereign had to be recognized formally by the witenagemot at a meeting assembled for the purpose.

*wit'-f ūl, a. [Eng. *wit*, s.; and -full.] Full of wit, knowledge, or wisdom; wise; knowing; sensible.

"'Tis passing miraculous that your dull and blind worship should so sodainly turn both sightful and *witful*."
Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.

with, prep. [A. S. *widh*=with, and also often against (a sense still preserved in such phrases as to fight *with*=to fight *against*); cogn. with Icel. *vidh*=against, by, at, with Dan. *ved*=by, at; Sw. *vid*=near, by, at. *With* has to a great extent taken the place of A. S. and Mid. Eng. *mid*=with, which is now obsolete.] [WITHERS.] A preposition or particle used to denote, indicate, designate, or express:

(1) Competition, antagonism, or opposition.

"His face still combating *with* tears."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

(2) A being together or in the company of; companionship; company; identity of place.

"I lingered *with* you at your shop."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

(3) Mutual action or suffering; association or union in action, purpose, thought, feeling, or the like; partnership; intercourse; sympathy.

"With thee she talks, *with* thee she moans;
With thee she sighs, *with* thee she groans;
With thee she says: 'Farewell' mine own!"
Surrey: Descript. of the State of the Lover.

(4) Junction or community; concomitance; consequence, appendage, addition; accessories, accompaniments.

"A tongue *with* a tang."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

(5) Simultaneousness; identity of time or immediate succession.

"The world hath ending *with* thy life."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 12.

(6) A being on the side or in favor of; sympathy, assistance, friendship, partisanship.

"He that is not *with* me is against me."—*Matthew xii*. 30.

(7) Holding a place in the estimation, opinion, consideration, judgment, or thoughts; upon.

"Such arguments had invincible force *with* those pagan philosophers who became Christians."—*Addison*. (*Todd*.)

(8) A means.

"I'll smother thee *with* kisses."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 18.

* (9) Before means of nourishment=on or upon.

"To dine and sup *with* water and bran."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

(10) A cause.

"He burns *with* bashful shame: she, with her tears,
Doth quench the maiden burning of his cheeks."
Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 49.

* (11) An external agency by which an effect is produced, at one time usually (and at present exclusively) expressed by the preposition *by*.

"Brought *with* armed men back to Messina."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 4.

(12) Correspondence, comparison, likeness.

"Weigh oath *with* oath."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* (13) Sometimes=like.

"As if *with* Circe she would change my shape."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., v. 3.

* (14) At; in consequence of.

"I feel remorse in myself *with* his words."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., iv. 7.

¶ *By*, *with*, and *through* are closely allied in many of their uses, and it is difficult to lay down a rule by which their uses may be distinguished. For the difference between *with* and *by*, see *By*. *Trench (Synonyms)* further discriminates between them as follows:

"Whenever a certain effect is implied as proceeding from two causes, the remote and original cause is expressed by the use of *by*, and the immediate one by *with*. For instance: The tree was cut down *by* a woodman *with* an axe. If we said, *by* an axe, it would imply some free agency on the part of the axe. *With* a woodman, on the other hand, would imply that the woodman was an unconscious instrument in the tree's destruction. On the other hand, whenever a conscious agent is implied, we use the word *by*. In general, *with* is improper, not only when a conscious agent is supposed, but when the agent is personified to a certain degree in our own minds, from its action being apparently voluntary. *By* and *with* are often used when no agent is spoken of, but a certain object is said to be accomplished by certain means. But in this case, *by* implies that the means used are essential; *with*, only that they are useful in aiding our endeavors. *Through* is somewhat different from the other words mentioned. It often implies that the means used are the appointed channels for the conveyance of the object or advantage specified; as, I heard the news *through* such a person; I received a remittance *through* the bank."

¶ *With Child*: Pregnant; in the family way.

"She was found *with child* of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew i*. 18.

with, s. [WITHE.]

*with'-āl', *with'-āll, *with'-alle, adv. & prep. [Eng. *with* and *all*. It has taken the place of A. S. *mid ealle*=with all, wholly.]

A. As adverb:

*1. With the rest, together; with that or this.

"He will scarce be pleased *withal*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 7.

2. At the same time; together with this or that; in addition; further.

"And Ahab told Jezebel all that Elijah had done, and *withal* how he had slain all the prophets with the sword."—*1 Kings xix*. 1.

B. As prep.: *With*. Used after relatives or equivalent words, being separated from the object and placed at the end of a sentence or clause.

"The fruit thereof shall be wholly to praise the Lord *withal*."—*Lev. xix*. 23.

with'-am-ite, s. [After Dr. Witham, who discovered it; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Epidote (q. v.) of a carmine-red color; strongly pleochroic. Hardness, 6-6.5; specific gravity, 3.137. Found in acicular crystals in a trap rock at Glencoe, Argyleshire.

wi-thā'-nī-ā, s. [A genus founded by Pauquy, who omits to state why he so named it.]

Bot.: A genus of Physaleæ. Calyx campanulate, five-toothed; corolla campanulate, the limb five-partite; stamens five, inserted in the tube of the corolla, not prominent; berry enclosed in the enlarged calyx, two-celled, with several sub-reniform seeds. Small shrubs, chiefly from Spain and the Canary Islands. *Withania coagulans*, a small Afghan and Indian shrub, produces small berries, used by the natives in coagulating milk to make it into cheese. The dried fruit, which is alterative

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

and diuretic, is given in India in dyspepsia, flatulent colic, and chronic liver diseases. The root of *W. somnifera*, another Indian species, is considered to be tonic, alterative, and aphrodisiac, narcotic and diuretic, and deobstruent; it is given in India in consumption, debility, and marasmus; the leaves, which are very bitter, are prescribed in fevers, and the fruit as a diuretic; the ground root and leaves are used as an external application in carbuncles, ulcers, and painful swellings. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report.*)

***with-beär'**, *v. t.* [English *with*, and *bear*.] To bring together. (*Wycliffe: Isaiah lxii. 9.*)

***with-child'**, *v. t.* [Eng. *with*, and *child*.] To get with child.

"Withchild's each moment his owne lawfull wife."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; second day, first week, 390.

***with-draught'** (aught as *aft*), *s.* [Eng. *with*=against, back, and *draught*.] Withdrawal.

"A withdraught of all God's favors."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 145.

with-drâw' (past tense *withdrew*, **withdrough*, **withdrouwe*, past par. **withdrawen*, *withdrawn*) *v. t. & i.* [English *with*=against, in an opposite direction, and *draw*, *v.*]

A. Trans.: To draw back or in an opposite direction; as—

1. To cause to return or move, as from an advanced position; to move, take, or remove back or away.

"The great multitude was *withdrawn* and retournyd to theyr occupacions."—*Fabyan: Chronycle; Charles VII.* (an. 1380).

2. To take back, as something that has been given, conferred, or enjoyed.

"The *withdrawing* of his favor and grace."—*Wyat: Letter to his Son*.

3. To retract, to recall, as a promise, threat, charge.

"Wouldst thou *withdraw* it [thy vow]?"

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

4. To take back or away from a state of being used.

"Whenever he employs any part of it in maintaining unproductive hands of any kind, that part is from that moment *withdrawn* from his capital."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. Intrans.: To retire from or quit a company or place; to go away; to step backward or aside; to retire, to retreat, to recede.

"I know the cause of his *withdrawing*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

¶ In this sense often used reflexively.

"From whence he privily *withdrew* himself."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*. (Arg.)

with-drâw'-al, *s.* [Eng. *withdraw*; -*al*.] The act of withdrawing or taking back; a recalling; retraction; as, the *withdrawal* of a promise or threat.

¶ *Withdrawal of a juror*:

Law: The withdrawal of a jurymen by consent of the litigants when the jury of which he is one cannot agree on a verdict. In such a case the matter is left undecided, and each side pays its own costs.

with-drâw'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *withdraw*; -*er*.] One who withdraws.

"He was not a *withdrawer* of the corn but a seller."—*Outred: Trans. of Cope* (1580).

with-drâw'-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [WITHDRAW.] Retreating, receding.

"Your hills and long *withdrawing* vales."

Thomson: Spring, 67.

***withdrawing-room**, *s.* A drawing-room (q. v.).

"For an ordinary gentleman, a hall, a great parlor, with a *withdrawing-room*, with a kitchen, butteries, and other conveniences, is sufficient."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*.

with-drâw'-ment, *s.* [Eng. *withdraw*; -*ment*.] The act of withdrawing; withdrawal.

"Its *withdrawment* in the winter."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. ii., § 3.

with-drâwn', ***with-draw-en**, *pa. par. or adj.* [WITHDRAW.]

withë, **with**, ***withthe**, ***witthe**, ***wythe**, *subst.* [WITHY.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A tough, flexible branch or twig used in binding things together; a willow or osier twig.

"Pinned fast together with wooden pins, and bound hard with *withes*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

2. A band or tie made of a twisted flexible sapling.

3. A flexible handle to a cold-chisel, setter, or fuller.

4. A band, tie, or bond generally.

"These cords and *wythes* will hold men's consciences, when force attends and twists them."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

II. Technically:

1. **Naut.**: A ring or boom-iron, by which a beam is set out or in on its principal spar.

2. **Build.**: A wall dividing two flues in a stack of chimneys.

withë-rod, *s.*

Bot.: *Viburnum nudum*, a shrub eight or ten feet high. Leaves oval-oblong, reticulated beneath, their margin revolute and obscurely crenulate; petioles naked; flowers in pale yellow cymes; berries blue. Found in swamps in North America.

withë, *v. t.* [WITHE, *s.*] To bind with withes or twigs.

"Stay but a while, and yee shall see him *with'd*, and halter'd and stak't and baited to death."—*Bp. Hall: Defeat of Crueltie*.

with-ër, ***wid-ren**, *v. t. & i.* [A variant of *weather*, so that to *wither* = to expose to the weather.]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To cause to fade and become dry, as by exposure to the weather; to make sapless and shrunken; to dry up.

"Decay'd by time, or *wither'd* by a frost."

Cowper: The Valediction.

2. To cause to shrink, wrinkle, or decay for want of animal moisture; to cause to lose bloom; to shrivel up; to cause to have a wrinkled or shriveled skin or muscles.

"There was a man which had his hand *withered*."—*Matthew xii. 10*.

II. Fig.: To blight, injure, or destroy, as by some malign or baleful influence; to affect fatally by malevolence; to cause to perish or languish generally.

"Ev'n with a look she *withers* all the bold."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii, 150.

B. Intransitive:

1. To lose the sap or juice; to dry and shrivel up; to lose freshness and bloom; to fade, to dry up.

"When I have pluck'd thy rose,
I cannot give it vital growth again;
It needs must *wither*."

Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. To become dry and wrinkled, as from loss or want of animal moisture; to lose pristine freshness, vigor, bloom, softness, smoothness, or the like, as from age or disease; to decay.

"A fair face will *wither*; a full eye will wax hollow; but a good heart, Kate, is the sun and the moon."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

*3. To decay generally; to decline, to languish; to fade or pass away.

"O *wither'd* truth."

Shakesp.: Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

with-ër (1), *s.* [WITHE.]

Timber-trade: A name given in some parts of the country to what are more commonly termed binders (q. v.).

with-ër (2), *s.* [WITHERS.]

wither-band, *s.* A piece of iron which is laid under a saddle, about four fingers above the horse's withers, to keep the two pieces of wood tight that form the bow. (*Farriers' Dictionary*.)

wither-wrung, *adj.* Injured or hurt in the withers, as a horse.

with-ëred, *pa. par. or a.* [WITHER, *v.*]

with-ëred-ness, *s.* [English *withered*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being withered, literally or figuratively.

"The dead *witheredness* of good affections."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.*; *Pool of Bethesda*.

with-ër-îng, *pr. par. or a.* [WITHER, *v.*]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Causing to fade or wither; blighting, or destroying, as by some malign or baleful influence.

"How many a spirit born to bless
Has sunk beneath that *withering* name."

Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

2. **Bot.**: Fading though not falling off until the part which bears it is perfected, as the flowers of *Orobanchë*.

with-ër-îng-i-a, *subst.* [Named after Dr. Wm. Withering, M. D., F. R. S. (1741-1799), author of a *Botanical Arrangement of the Vegetables of Great Britain* (1776).]

Bot.: A genus of Solanææ. Calyx urceolate-campanulate, four to five cleft; corolla rotate, the tube short, the limb four or five cleft; stamens four or five; berry two-celled, many-seeded. Trees, shrubs, or herbs, mostly South American, though one species is from the Cape of Good Hope. About twenty are known. They are not very handsome, and have not been introduced into greenhouses. The Peruvian Indians are said to boil the roots of *Witheringia montana* as an ingredient in soup.

with-ër-îng-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *withering*; -*ly*.] In a withering manner; perishingly.

"But we must wander *witheringly*,
In other lands to die."

Byron: The Wild Gazelle.

with-ër-îte, *s.* [After Dr. Withering; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A mineral extensively mined near Hexham, Northumberland; occurring in many other localities, but mostly in small quantities. Crystallization, orthorhombic, but mostly found massive. Hardness, 3 to 3.75; specific gravity, 4.29 to 4.35; luster, vitreous; color and streak, white; sub-transparent to translucent. Composition: Carbonic acid, 22.3; baryta, 77.7=100, which yields the formula BaOCO. Used in the manufacture of plate-glass, adulteration of white lead, and in sugar refining.

***with-ër-lîng**, *s.* [Eng. *wither*, *v.*; dimin. suff. -*ling*.] One who is withered or decrepit.

"We must nedes well know that all these branches of heretikes . . . seme thei neuer so freshe and grene, bee yet in dede but *witherlinges*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 186.

with-ër-nâm, *subst.* [A. S. *widhernam*, from *widher*=against, and *nâm*=a taking or seizing, from *nam*, *pa. t.* of *niman*=to take.]

Law: An unlawful distress or forbidden taking, as of a thing distrained out of the country, so that the sheriff cannot upon the replevin make deliverance thereof to the party distrained. Also, the reprisal of other cattle or goods in lieu of those that have been unjustly taken, elained, or otherwise withheld. The cattle or goods thus taken are said to be taken in withernam.

with-ërş, *s. pl.* [A. S. *widhre*=resistance, from *widher*=against, an extended form of *widh*=against, with (q. v.). So called because it is the part which the horse opposes to his load, on which the stress of the collar comes in drawing; cf. Ger. *widerrist*=the withers of a horse, from *wider*, old spelling of *wieder*=against, and *rist*=an elevated place, the withers of a horse.] The junction of the shoulder-bones of a horse, forming an elevation at the bottom of the neck and mane.

"The poor jade is wrung in the *withers*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 1.

***with-ër-sâke**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An apostate or perfidious renegade. (*Cowel*.)

with-ër-shîng, *adv.* [A. S. *widher*=against, and *sunne*=the sun.] Against the sun; in a direction contrary to the motion of the sun; from right to left. (*Scotch*.)

***with-gō'**, *v. t.* [English *with*=against, and *go*.] To go against; to act in opposition to.

"Esau who . . . did *withgo* his birthright."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iiii., ser. 15.

¶ In the extract the meaning seems to be, to forego.

with-höld', *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WITHHOLD.]

with-höld', ***with-holde**, ***wyth-hold** (*pa. t.* **withhald*, **withhault*, *withheld*, *pa. par.* **withholde*, **withholden*, *withheld*), *v. t.* [Eng. *with*=against, back, and *hold*.]

1. To hold or keep back; to restrain; to keep from action.

"Employing it in, or *withholding* it from any particular action."—*Locke: Human Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

2. To keep back; to restrain; not to grant.

"Who never hast a good *withheld*,
Or wilt *withhold* from me."

Cowper: Olney Hymns, xlii.

*3. To keep, to maintain.

"To seken him a chanterie for soules,
Or with a brotherhede to be *withholde*."

Chaucer: C. T., 514. (Prol.)

***with-höld'-en**, *pa. par. of v.* [WITHHOLD.]

with-höld'-ër, *subst.* [Eng. *withhold*; -*er*.] One who withholds.

"That which is there threatened, happened to this *withholder*."—*Stephens: Addition to Spelman on Sacrilege*, p. 138.

with-höld'-mënt, *s.* [Eng. *withhold*; -*ment*.] The act of withholding.

with-in', ***with-inne**, ***with-ynne**, *prep. & adv.* [A. S. *widhinnan*, from *widh*=against, back, and *innan*, an adverbial formation from *in*=in.]

A. As preposition:

1. In the inner or interior parts of; inside of. The opposite of without.

"Satan housed *within* this man."

Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

2. In the limits, range, reach, or compass of; not beyond; used of place, distance, length, time, or quantity. Hence, specifically, applied—

(1) To place, distance, or length=not farther than; not of greater length or distance than; not beyond.

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, çem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

(2) To time=not longer ago than; not later than; not in a longer time than.

"A blind man *within* this half-hour hath received his sight."—*Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. II., ii. 1.*

(3) To quantity=not exceeding; as, To live *within* one's income.

3. In the reach of; in.

"Come not *within* his danger by thy will."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis.

4. Inside or comprehended by the scope, limits, reach, or influence of; circumscribed by; not beyond, not exceeding, not overstepping, or the like.

"Were every action concluded *within* itself, and drew no consequences after it, we should undoubtedly never err in our choice of good."—*Locke.*

*5. In.

"Lead these testy rivals so astray
As one come not *within* another's way."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

B. As adverb:

1. In the interior or inner parts; internally; especially—

(1) In the house; indoors, at home.

"Who's *within* there?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 4.*

(2) In the mind, heart, or soul.

"And our souls are speaking so much *within*, that they despise all foreign conversation."—*Dryden: State of Innocence.*

*2. Used in calling for servants, or persons in the vicinity.

"Some wine, *within* there."

Shakesp.: Anthony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

¶ From *within*: From the inside; from within door; from the heart or mind.

"These as thy guards from outward harms are sent;
Ills from *within* thy reason must prevent."

Dryden. (Todd.)

*with-in'-föörth, *with-ynne-föörth, adv. [English *within*, and *forth*.] Within, inside, internally. Used—

1. of material objects; internally; on the inside.

"Pharisee cleanse the cuppe and the plater *withynne-föörth*, that that is withoutforth be maad cleane."—*Wycliffe: Matt. xxiii.*

2. In the heart, mind, or soul.

"Beware of the false prophetes that come to you in the clothing of shepe, and yet *withynforth* been rauenous wolues."—*Sir T. More: Works, p. 281.*

*with-in'-side, adv. [Eng. *within*, and *side*.] In the inner or interior parts.

"The teeth may be better seen *withinside*."—*Sharp.*

with-öüt', *with-oute, *with-out-en, *with-out-en, prep., adv. & conj. [A. S. *widhutan*=on the outside of, from *widh*=against, back, and *utan*, an adverbial formation from *ut*=out (q. v.).]

A. As preposition:

1. On or at the outside or exterior of; out of. (Opposed to *within*.)

"Without the bed her other fair hand was."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 393.

2. Out of the limits, compass, range, or reach of; beyond.

"Without the peril of the Athenian law."

Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

3. With exemption from.

"The great lords of Ireland informed the king that the Irishry might not be naturalized *without* damage to themselves or the crown."—*Davies: Ireland.*

4. Supposing the negation or commission of.

"Without the separation of the two monarchies, the most advantageous terms from the French must end in our destruction."—*Addison.*

5. Not having or not being with; in absence or destitution of; in separation from; deprived of; not having use or employment of; independent or exclusively of.

"Abide with me from morn till eve,
For *without* thee I cannot live."

Keble: Evening Hymn.

¶ Colloquially, the object is frequently omitted after *without* (prep.), especially in such phrases as, to do *without*, to go *without*: as, They will give me no assistance, so I must do (or go) *without*.

B. As adverb:

1. On the outside; outwardly, externally.

"Pitch the ark *within* and *without*."—*Genesis vi. 14.*

2. Out of doors; outside.

"Behold thy mother and thy brethren stand *without*, desiring to speak with thee."—*Matthew xii. 47.*

3. As regards external acts; externally.

"Without unspotted, innocent *within*,
She feared no danger, for she knew no sin."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, i. 3.

C. As conj.: Unless, except.

"Marry, not *without* the prince be willing."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado, iii. 3.*

¶ In this sense rarely used by correct writers.

¶ (1) From *without*: From the outside; opposed to from *within*; as, Sounds from *without* reached their ears.

(2) Without impeachment of waste:

Law: A reservation often made to a tenant for life that no one shall sue him for involuntary waste, though this does not shield him from an action if he commit malicious waste.

(3) Without prejudice: [PREJUDICE, s. ¶.]

(4) Without recourse to me:

Law: A phrase used by an agent who endorses a bill or note for his principal. It is intended to protect him from personal liability.

*without-door, a. Being out of doors; outward; external.

"Her *without-door* form."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

*with-öüt'-föörth, adv. [Eng. *without* and *forth*.] Outside, externally, exteriorly. [WITHINFORTH (1), Extr.]

with-öüt'-side, adv. [Eng. *without*, and *side*.] Outside, externally. [WITHINSIDE.]

*with-sain, v. t. [WITHSAY.]

*with-säve', *wit-säfe', v. t. or i. [A corruption of *vouchsafe*.] To vouchsafe.

"Beseeching his excelse, high, and adoraunt maiestie, that he woulde *witsafe* to grant this or that."—*Grafton: Chron. Rich. II. (an. 21).*

with-säy', *with-sei-en, *with-sayn, *with-seye, v. t. [A. S. *widh*=against, and *secan*=to say.] To contradict, to deny.

"I wot right wel, thou darst it nat *withsayn*."

Chaucer: C. T., 1,142.

*with-säy'-ër, *with-sei-er, s. [Eng. *withsay*; -er.] An opponent.

"That he be myeti to much styre in holsum doctryne, and the *withseieris* to with stonde."—*Wycliffe: Ep., p. 63. (Pref.)*

*with-sët', v. t. [Eng. *with*=against, and *set*.] To set against; to oppose.

"Ther way hetham *withsette*."

Robert de Brunne, p. 337.

with-ständ', *with-stond-en, v. t. & i. [A. S. *widstandan*, from *widh*=against, and *standan*=to stand.]

A. Trans.: To stand up against; to resist either physical or moral force; to oppose.

"Off the wintry seas, and southern winds

Withstood their passage home."

Dryden: Virgil's Aeneid, ii. 152.

B. Intrans.: To resist; to make a stand; to be in resistance.

"Alle *withstonden* to hym he slogh in the mouth of the sword."—*Wycliffe: Judith ii. 16.*

with-ständ'-ër, s. [Eng. *withstand*; -er.] One who withstands, opposes, or resists; an opposer or opponent.

"Silence every bold *withstander*."

Dodsley: Rex et Pontifex.

with-stoöd', pret. & pa. par. of v. [WITHSTAND.]

with'-wind, *with'-wine, *with'-ër-wine, *with'-y-wind, *with'-y-wine, s. [Eng. *with*=a withy (q. v.), and *wind* (2), v.]

Botany:

1. (Of the first form): (1) The Woodbine (q. v.); (2) *Convolvulus arvensis*; (2) *C. sepium*.

2. (Of the other forms): *Polygonum Convolvulus. (Britten & Holland.)*

with'-y, with'-y, s. & a. [A. S. *widhig*=a willow, a twig of a willow; cogn. with Icel. *vidhja*=a withy; *vidh*=a with; *vidhir*=a willow; Dan. *vidie*=a willow, an osier; Sw. *vide*=a willow, *vidja*=a willow-twig; O. H. Ger. *widá*=a willow; Ger. *weide*. Allied to Gr. *itea*=a willow; Lat. *vitis*=a vine; Russ. *vite*=to twine, plait.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A large species of willow.

"I have been told of a *withy* tree to be seen somewhere in Berkshire which is increased to a most tremendous bulk."—*Evelyn: Sylva, ch. xxix.*

2. A withe, a twig, an osier.

3. A halter made of twigs.

II. Botany:

1. One of the names for *Salix fragilis*, a large tree, eighty or ninety feet high, with a girth sometimes amounting to twenty. The leaves, which are more or less lanceolate, with half-cordate stipules, are downy when young. The spreading catkins appear in April and May. Called also the Crack-willow, this name and the Latin specific name, *fragilis*, both referring to the fact that the twigs are

very fragile at their junction with the branches. It grows in marshy localities in the European continent, and Western Asia. The name is sometimes applied to the genus *Salix* (q. v.).

2. *Laserpitium siler*. It has bipinnate glabrous leaves, the leaves of the involucre and the involucre linear-lanceolate slightly awned, the fruit narrow. A native of the South of Europe. [LASERPITUM.]

B. As adj.: Made of withies; like a withy; flexible and tough.

"Thirsil from *withy* prison, as he uses,
Lets out his flock."

P. Fletcher: Purple Island, iii.

withy-woody, s. The same as WITHY, A. I. 3. (q. v.)

wit'-lëss, *wit-lesse, *wyt-lesse, adj. [Eng. *wit*, s.; -less.]

1. Destitute of wit or understanding; wanting in sense; stupid, ignorant, thoughtless. (*Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 3.*)

2. Proceeding from or characterized by folly or senselessness; foolish, unwise, stupid.

"Louder and louder did he shout

With *witless* hope to bring her near."

Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

wit'-lëss-ly, *wit-les-ly, adv. [Eng. *witless*; -ly.] In a witless, senseless, or stupid manner; without judgment or understanding.

"I have transgress'd all goodness, *witlessly*
Rais'd mine own curse from posterity."

Beaum. & Flet.: Moral Representations.

wit'-lëss-nëss, s. [Eng. *witless*; -ness.] The quality or state of being witless; want of judgment, understanding, or sense.

"Where willful *witlessness* doth not bar against it."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

wit'-lîng, s. [Eng. *wit*, s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A pretender to wit; one who has little wit or understanding.

"Light *witlings* may sneer as they please."—*Blackie: Self-Culture, p. 85.*

*wit'-môn-gër, s. [Eng. *wit*, and *monger*.] One who indulges in wit of a poor kind; a would-be wit; a witling.

"The main *witmonger* surviving to the fanatical party."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon., vol. ii.*

*wit-nen, v. i. [WITNESS.] To testify. (*Ancren Riwle, p. 30.*)

wit'-nëss, *wit-nesse, *wyt-nesse, s. [A. S. *witness*, *gewitnes*, from *witan*=to know; cogn. with Icel. *vitna*; Dan. *vidne*=to testify.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Attestation of a fact or event; testimony, evidence.

"Ye sent unto John, and he bare *witness* unto the truth."—*John v. 33.*

2. That which furnishes evidence, testimony, or proof.

"This heap is a *witness* between me and thee this day."—*Genesis xxxi. 48.*

3. One who knows or sees anything; one who is personally present and sees anything.

"Many professing to be original *witnesses* of the Christian miracles."—*Paley: Evidences of Christianity, vol. i. [Introd.]*

II. Law:

1. One who sees the execution of an instrument, and subscribes it for the purpose of confirming its authenticity by his testimony; one who signs his name as evidence of the genuineness of the signature of another.

2. One who gives evidence or testimony under oath or affirmation in a judicial proceeding.

"Evidence of writings be shewed, *witnesses* be sworn, and heard before them."—*Smith: Commonwealth, bk. ii. ch. xviii.*

¶ (1) *Witness* when used as a predicate after the verb to be can be used in the singular form, though the subject or nominative is plural.

"Heaven and thoughts are *witness*."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* (2) With a *witness*: Effectually; to a great degree; with a vengeance; palpably, grossly.

"Here's packing *with a witness*."

Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

(3) Bible witnesses: Two or more witnesses were required by the law of Moses, B. C. 1451 (Deut. xvii. 6), and by the early Christian Church in cases of discipline A. D. 60 (2 Cor. xiii. 1.)

witness-tree, s. A tree blazed or notched for the purpose of marking a boundary of a tract of land in the West—particularly such a tree, when intended to serve as an index of the position of the corner stakes of a square mile.

fäte, fät, färe, amidst, whät, fäll, father; wê, wët, hère, camêl, hër, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wöre, wôľf, wôrķ. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

wit'-ness, *wit-ness-en, v. t. & i. [WITNESS, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To give or bear witness or testimony to; to attest; to testify.

"Behold, how many things they witness against thee."—Mark xv. 4.

*2. To give or serve as evidence or token of; to substantiate; to prove.

"To thee I send this written embassy,
To witness duty, not to show my wit."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 24.

*3. To foretell, to presage, to foretoken.

"The sun sets weeping in the lowly west,
Witnessing storms to come, woe, and unrest."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

4. To see the execution of and subscribe as an instrument, for the purpose of establishing its authenticity; as, to witness a will.

5. To see or know by personal presence; to be a witness of or to.

B. Intrans. To bear testimony; to testify; to give evidence.

"The men of Belial witnessed against him."—1 Kings xxi. 13.

¶ (1) Witness is often used as an optative or imperative, in many cases with inversion.

"Heaven witness
I have been to you a true and faithful wife."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

(2) It is sometimes followed by *with*.

"God witness with me . . . how cold it struck my heart."—Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., iv. 5.

wit'-ness-er, s. [Eng. witness, s.; -er.] One who gives or bears witness or testimony; a witness.

"He was now so well become a constant witness of the passion of Christ."—Martin: Marriage of Priests.

***wit-sāfe, v. t. or i.** [WITHSAVE.]

wit-sen'-i-a, s. [Named after Nicholas Witsen, a Dutch patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Iridaceæ, closely akin to Iris. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. *Wit-senia corymbosa* is a favorite in greenhouses. The stem of *W. maura* is said to abound in saccharine juice.

***wit'-stand, s.** [Eng. wit, and stand.] The state of being at one's wits' end.

¶ To be at a witstand=to be at a standstill from not knowing what to do.

"They were at a witstand, and could reach no further."—Hacket: Life of Williams, i. 188.

***witte, s.** [WIT, s.]

wit'-tēd, adj. [Eng. wit, s.; -ed.] Having wit, sense, or understanding. Used in composition, as a quick-witted boy.

***wit'-tēn-āg-ē-mōte, s.** [WITENAGEMOT.]

wit'-tērs, s. pl. [The same as *witthers*=that which opposes or resists the arrow from being drawn back.] The barb of a spear, fishing-hook, or the like. (Scotch.)

"He deserved his palks for 't—to put out the light when the fish was on one's witters."—Scott: Guy Mannering, ch. xxvi.

***wit'-tī-cās-tēr, s.** [From *witty*, on analogy of poetaster, &c.] A mean, poor, or pretended wit; a witling.

"The mention of a nobleman seems quite sufficient to arouse the spleen of our witticaster."—Milton. (Latham.)

witt'-ich-en-ite, witt'-ich-ite (w as v), subst. [After Wittichen, Baden, where found; suff. -ite.]

Min.: A mineral belonging to the sulphobismutite section of the sulpharsenite and sulphantimonite group. Crystallization, orthorhombic, though occurring mostly massive. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 4.3-5; luster, metallic; color, steel-gray, tarnishing on exposure; streak, black. Composition: Sulphur, 19.44; bismuth, 42.11; copper, 38.45, which yields the formula $3\text{CuS} + \text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$; another analysis gives the formula $3(\text{CuFeS}) + \text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$.

wit'-tī-çism, s. [Eng. witty; c connect., and suff. -ism.] A witty sentence, phrase, or remark; an observation characterized by wit.

"'Tis no great wonder that such a three-lettered man as you should make such a witticism of three letters."—Milton: Defence of the English People, ch. ii.

¶ Dryden is in error in saying as he did that he coined this word: "A mighty witticism (if you will pardon a new word) . . ."—State of Innocence. (Pref.)

***wit'-tī-fied, a.** [Eng. witty; -fy, -ed.] Having wit; clever; witty.

"These were . . . dispersed to those wittified ladies who were willing to come into the order."—North: Life of Lord Guilford, i. 59.

wit'-tī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. witty; -ly.]

*1. Ingeniously, cunningly, artfully.

"But is there any other beast that lives,
Who his own harm so wittily contrives?"
Dryden. (Todd.)

2. In a witty manner; with wit; with a witty turn or phrase; with an ingenious and amusing association of ideas.

"This raving upon antiquity in matter, Horace has wittily described."—Locke: Conduct of the Understanding, § 24.

wit'-tī-nēss, *wit-tī-nesse, subst. [Eng. witty; -ness.]

1. Ingenuity, cunning, art, artfulness, skill.

"Deserueth his wittinesse in devising, his pithiness in uttering, his pastoral rudeness."—Spenser: Epilogue to Master Harvey.

2. The quality or state of being witty.

*3. An artful, clever, or ingenious device.

"The third in the discolored mantle spangled all over, is Euphantaste, a well-conceited wittiness."—Ben Jonson. Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

wit'-tīng, weēt'-īng, pr. par. or a. [WIT, v.]

witt'-īng-ite, s. [After Wittingi, in Storkyro, Finland, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, apparently resulting from the alteration of rhodonite (q. v.). Composition: A hydrated silicate of the proto- and sesquioxides of manganese and iron. A doubtful species. Grouped by Dana with Neotokite (q. v.).

wit'-tīng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. wittingly; -ly.] Knowingly; with knowledge or design; of set purpose.

"Guiding his hands wittingly."—Gen. xlviii. 14.

†wit'-tōl, *wit'-tall, *whit'-tōl, s. [A word of doubtful origin, but probably the same as *witwall* or *woodwall*, old names for a bird into whose nest the cuckoo dropped her eggs; cf. *gull*=(1) a bird, (2) a simpleton.] A cuckold; one who knows of his wife's infidelity, and submits to it.

"And secret intelligence was still transmitted from the wittol to the adulteress."—Macaulay: Hist. Eng., ch. ix.

***wit'-tōl, v. t.** [WITTOL, s.] To make a wittol or cuckold of.

"He would wittol me."

Davenport: City Match, i. 1.

***wit'-tōl-lŷ, a.** [Eng. wittol; -y.] Like a wittol or cuckold; cuckoldly.

"The jealous wittolly knave hath masses of money."—Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

witts, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Tin ore from the stamping-floor.

wit'-tŷ, *wit-tie, adj. [A. S. *witig, wittig*.] [WIT, s.]

*1. Possessed of wit, understanding, judgment, or sense; able, intellectually considered.

"I confess notwithstanding, with the wittiest of the school divines, that if we speak of strict justice God could no way have been bound to requite man's labors in so large and ample a manner."—Hooker: Eccles. Polity, bk. i., ch. xi.

*2. Ingenious; clever; skillfully or cleverly devised.

"It will become much colder than it was before, which I assure you came first from a most wittie and subtle invention."—P. Holland: Pliny, bk. xxxi., ch. iii.

*3. Wise, discreet.

"It is the wittiest partition that ever I heard discourse."—Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

4. Possessed of wit; smartly or cleverly facetious or humorous; brilliant, sparkling, and original in expressing amusing notions or ideas; ready with strikingly novel, clever, shrewd, or amusing sayings, or with sharp repartee; hence, sometimes, sarcastic, satirical. (Said of persons.)

"The affectation therefore of being wittily by spreading falsehoods is by no means an allowable vanity."—Secker: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 8.

5. Characterized by or pregnant with wit or humor; marked by or consisting of brilliant, sparkling, or ingenious ideas or notions; smartly and facetiously conceived or expressed.

"Nor taint his speech with meanesses, design'd
By footman Tom for witty and refined."

Couper: Tirocinium.

†wit'-wāll, s. [See extract under WHETILE.]

Ornith.: A popular name for:

1. The Golden Oriole (q. v.).

"Of quite other origin, however, are certain names given to this species [*Oriolus galbula*, the Golden Oriole] in Germany, of which 'Weidwall' and 'Witwell' will serve as examples. With these is clearly cognate the English *Wit-wall*, though when this is nowadays used at all it is applied to the Green Woodpecker, probably as the bird which by its color most recalled to our Teutonic forefathers the continental species so familiar to them."—Yarrell: Brit. Birds (ed. 4th), i. 235.

2. The Greater Spotted Woodpecker. [WOODPECKER.]

"This bird has several names in English . . . It is very generally called the Pied Woodpecker, and more locally the French Pie, Wood Pie, Spickel (possibly a

diminutive of Speight), as well as Hickwall and *Witwall*, which it has in common with the other British woodpeckers."—Yarrell: Brit. Birds (ed. 4th), ii. 471.

***wit'-wān-tōn, a. & s.** [Eng. wit, and wanton.]

A. As adj.: Inclined to indulge in idle, foolish, or irreverent speculations or fancies; over subtle.

"How dangerous it is for such *witwanton* men to dance with their nice distinctions on such mysticall precipices."—Fuller: Church Hist., X. iv. 4.

B. As subst.: One who indulges in idle, foolish, or irreverent speculations or fancies.

"All epicures, *witwantons*, atheists."—Sylvester.

***wit'-wān-tōn, v. i.** [WITWANTON, a.] To indulge in vain, sportive, or over-subtle fancies; to speculate idly or irreverently.

"Dangerous it is to *witwanton* it with the majesty of God."—Fuller.

***wive, v. i. & t.** [WIFE.]

A. Intrans.: To marry.

"[To] eat, drink, and wive."
Byron: Heaven and Earth, i. 3.

B. Transitive:

1. To marry; to take for a wife.

"I had rather he should shrive me than wive me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

2. To match to a wife; to provide with a wife.

"My fate would have me wiv'd."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

***wive'-hood, s.** [Eng. wive; -hood.] The state or condition of a wife; wifehood; behavior becoming a wife.

***wive'-lēss, *wive-lesse, *wyve-lesse, adj.** [Eng. wive; -less.] Having no wife; wifeless.

"So that they in their wivelesse state runne into open abominations."—Homilies: Of Matrimony.

***wive'-lŷ, *wyve-ly, a.** [Eng. wive; -ly.] Pertaining to or becoming a wife; wifely.

"By wiyely love."—Udall: 1 Corinthians vii.

wī'-vēr, wī'-vērn, s. [WYVERN.]

wives, s. pl. [WIFE.]

wiz'-ard, wīg'-ard, *wys-ar, *wys-ard, s. & a. [O. Fr. *wischard*, not found, but necessarily the older spelling of *guischard*, *guiscart*=prudent, sagacious, cunning, from Icel. *vizhr*=clever, knowing, with Fr. suff. -ard=O. H. Ger. -hart, *guis-hart*, Eng. -hard. The Icel. *vizhr* is for *višhr*, from *vita*=to know, to wit (q. v.).]

A. As substantive:

*1. A wise man, a sage.

"Those Egyptian wizards old
Which in star-read were wont have best insight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. (Introd.)

2. One who is skilled in the occult sciences; an adept in the black art; one supposed to possess supernatural powers, generally from having leagued himself with the evil one; a sorcerer, an enchanter.

"The prophecies of wizards old."

Waller: Virgil's Æneid, iv.

3. Hence, in popular modern language, one skilled in legerdemain, a conjuror, a juggler.

***B. As adjective:**

1. Haunted or frequented by wizards.

"Sever'd from the haunts of men
By a wide, deep, and wizard glen."
Moore: The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Enchanting, charming.

"The wizard song at distance died,
As if in ether borne astray."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 25.

wiz'-ard-lŷ, a. [Eng. wizard; -ly.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a wizard or wizards.

wiz'-ard-rŷ, s. [Eng. wizard; -ry.] The art or practices of wizards; sorcery, enchantment, conjuring.

wiz'-en, *wis-en-en, adj. [A. S. *wisnian*=to become dry; cogn. with Icel. *visna*=to wither; *visinn*=withered, palsied, dried-up; Dan. & Sw. *vissen*=withered; Sw. *vissna*=to fade.] Hard, dry, and shriveled; withered, weazen, dried-up.

"He is a gay, little, wizen old man."—Mad. D'Arblay: Diary, v. 269.

wiz'-en, wīz'-zen, v. t. [WIZEN, a.] To wither; to dry up; to shrivel. (Scotch.)

"A face looking worn and wizened."—G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda, ch. lxviii.

wizen-faced, a. Having a thin, shriveled face.

wiz'-en, wīz'-zen, s. [WEASAND.]

***wlappe, *wlap-pen, v. t.** [LAP, v.] To wrap, to fold.

"Ye schulen fynde a yonge child wlappid in clothis."—Wycliffe: Luke ii.

***wlat-some, a.** [A. S. *wlatte*=loathing, disgust.] Loathsome (q. v.).

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhș. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

*wō, s. & a. [WOE.]

wōa, exclam. [WHO.A.]

wōad, *wad, *wod, s. [A. S. *wād*, *waad*; cogn. with Dut. *weede*; Dan. *vaid*, *veid*; Sw. *veide*; M. H. Ger. *weit*, *weid*; Ger. *waid*, *weid*; O. Fr. *waide*, *waide*, *gaide*; Fr. *guède*; Lat. *vitrum*=woad.]

Botany:

1. The genus *Isatis*, and spec. *I. tinctoria*. It is from one to three feet high, with the radical leaves oblong crenate, those of the stem sagittate, the flowers yellow, and the fruit about three times longer than broad. [ISATIS.] It was formerly a favorite blue dye.

2. *Reseda luteola*. [WELD (1).] Withering calls this Wild Woad.

3. *Genista tinctoria*. [GENISTA.]

woad-mill, s. A mill for bruising and preparing woad.

woad-waxen, s.

Bot.: *Genista tinctoria*. [GENISTA.]

wōad'-ēd, a. [Eng. woad; -ed.]

1. Dyed or colored blue with woad.

"Man
Tattoo'd or woaded, winter-clad in skins."

Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 105.

2. Extracted or prepared from woad.

"The set-up blues have made strangers loathe the woaded blues."—Ward: *Sermons*, p. 77.

wōch-ein'-ite (w as v), s. [After Lake Wochein, Styria, near which it was found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Beauxite (q. v.) containing very little oxide of iron. Till recently this mineral and Beauxite have been used as some of the sources of the metal aluminium.

*wōde, *wood, a. [A. S. *wōd*.] Mad, furious, violent.

"He stirred his horse, as he were wode."

Scott: *Thomas the Rhymer*, ii.

*wode, s. [WOOD.]

wode-whistle, s.

Bot.: *Conium maculatum*. (Halliwell.)

*wōde, v. i. [WODE, adj.] To grow or become mad.

*wōde'-gēld, s. [Mid. English *wode*=wood, and *geld*, s.] A geld or payment for wood.

*wōd'-nēss, s. [Mid. Eng. *wode*=mad; -ness.] Madness.

wōe, *wo, *woo, s. & a. [A. S. *wā*=wo (interj. & adv.); *wēd*=woe (subst.); cogn. with Dut. *wee* (interj. & subst.); Icel. *vei* (interjection); Dan. *vee* (interj. & subst.); Goth. *wai* (interj.); Latin *væ* (interj.); Gr. *ouai*.]

A. As subst.: Grief, sorrow, misery; heavy calamity.

"One woe is past; and behold there cometh two woes more hereafter."—*Revelation*, ix. 12.

B. As adj.: Sad, sorrowful, wretched, miserable.

"Woe was the knight at this severe command."

Dryden: *Wife of Bath's Tale*, 108.

¶ (1) Woe is frequently used as an exclamation of grief or sorrow; in such cases the noun or pronoun following is in the dative case, to being omitted.

"Woe is me, for I am undone."—*Isaiah* vi. 5.

(2) Woe is also used in denunciations, either with the optative mood of a verb, or alone, and thus as an interjection.

"Woe be unto the pastors that destroy and scatter the sheep."—*Jeremiah* xxiii. 1.

(3) Woe worth=woe be to. [WORTH, v.]

"My royal mistress' favor towards me,

Woe-worth ye, sir, ye have poyson'd, blasted."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Loyal Subject*, iv. 2.

*woe-wearied, a. Wearied out with grief.

"My woe-wearied tongue is mute and dumb."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iv. 4.

*woe-worn, a. Worn or marked by grief.

"In lively mood he spoke, to wile

From Wilfrid's woe-worn cheek a smile."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 14.

wōe'-bē-gone, *woe-be-gon, a. [Eng. *woe* and *begon*, pa. par. of M. E. *begon*=to go about, to surround=A. S. *begán*, from *be*=by and *gán*=to go.] Overwhelmed or distracted with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

"His sad mother seeing his sore plight,
Was greatly woebegon, and gant to feare."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, iii. 7, 20.

wōe'-fūl, a. [WOFUL.]

wōeh'-lēr'-ite (w as v), s. [After the chemist Friedrich Wöhler of Göttingen; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, occurring in crystals, mostly tabular in habit, and also granular. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 3.41; luster, vitreous

color, shades of yellow, sometimes brownish; transparent to sub-translucent. Composition: Essentially a columbo-silicate of zirconia, lime, and soda. Occurs in zirconsyenite on the islands of the Langesund Fiord, Norway.

wōelch'-īte (w as v), subst. [After Wölch, Carinthia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An altered variety of Bournonite (q. v.), in which Rammelsberg obtained as a mean of several analyses: Sulphur, 16.81; antimony, 24.41; lead, 15.59; copper, 42.83; iron, 0.36=100.

*wōe'-sōme, a. [Eng. *woe*; -some.] Sad, sorrowful, grievous.

*woft, pa. par. of v. [WAFT.]

wō'-fūl, wōe'-fūl, *wo-full, *woe-full, a. [Eng. *woe*; -full.]

1. Full of woe or grief; distressed with grief, sorrow, or calamity; afflicted, sorrowful.

"The woful'st man that ever liv'd in Rome!"

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iii. 1.

2. Expressing woe or grief; sad.

"A woful ditty." Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 836.

3. Attended with woe, distress, or calamity.

"Most lamentable day! most woful day."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 5.

4. Wretched, paltry, mean, poor.

"What woful stuff this madrigal would be."

Pope: *Essay on Criticism*, 418.

wō'-fūl-lŷ, wōe'-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *woful*, *woe-ful*; -ly.]

1. In a woful manner; sorrowfully; mournfully, sadly, lamentably.

"Thei herde

How wofully this cause ferde."

Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

2. Wretchedly, miserably, poorly, extremely.

"With a wind falling wofully light, they were sent on the third round."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

wō'-fūl-nēss, wōe'-fūl-nēss, s. [Eng. *woful*, *woeful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being woeful.

"One, whom like wofulness impressed deepe

Hath made fit mate thy wretched case to heare."

Spenser: *Daphniaida*.

wōl'-wōde, woj-wō'-dā (oj as ōl), s. [WAY-WODE.]

wol, v. i. [WILL, v.]

wōl'-chōn'-skō-ite, s. [After M. Wolchonsk(y) of Russia; o connect; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of dark-green color. Analyses discordant; but it appears to be a hydrated silicate of alumina, chromin, and iron sesquioxides. A doubtful species.

*wold, *wolde, pret. of v. [WILL, v.]

wōld (1), *wolde, woulde, adj. [A. S. *weald*, *wald*=a wood, a forest; cogn. with O. Sax. & O. Fries. *wald*=a wood; O. H. Ger. *walt*; Ger. *wald*; Icel. *völtr*=a field, a plain. *Wold* and *weald* are doublets.] [WEALD.]

1. A wood, a forest.

"We must hold by wood and wold."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iv. 12.

2. An open country; a weald; a plain.

3. A low hill, a down; in the plural, a hilly district, or a range of hills.

"Who sees not a great difference betwixt the wolds in Lincolnshire and the fens?"—Burton: *Anat. of Melan.* p. 257.

wold (2), s. [WELD.]

*wolde, *wold-en, pret. of v. [WILL, v.]

†wolds, †woulds, s. [WELD.]

wōlf, *wolfe, *woulfe (pl. *wolves*), s. [A. S. *wulf* (pl. *wulfas*); cogn. with Dut. & Ger. *wolf*; Icel. *úlfr* (=vulfr); Dan. *ulv*; Sw. *ulf*; Goth. *wulfs*; Russ. *volk*; Gr. *lukos*; Lat. *lupus*; Sansc. *vrika*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 3.

2. A small white maggot or worm which infests granaries.

3. A tubercular excrescence which rapidly eats away the flesh. [LUPUS.]

4. A term of opprobrium especially applied to a person noted for ravenousness, rapacity, cruelty, cunning, or the like.

"Rescued is Orleans from the English wolves."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 6.

II. Technically:

1. Cotton-manuf.: A beating or opening machine, for tearing apart the tussocks of cotton as delivered in the bale. It is a preliminary operation, by which dust and trash are rendered separable and the fiber delivered in a more downy condition, so as to subsequently form a lap.

†2. Music:

(1) A term applied to the harsh, howling sound of certain chords of keyed instruments, particularly the organ, when tuned by any form of unequal temperament.

(2) A wolf-note (q. v.).

3. Zoölogy: *Canis lupus*, of which there are many varieties, by some authorities raised to specific rank, but the differences between them are slight and unimportant, and probably produced by climate and surroundings. The Common Wolf is about five feet from the snout to the tip of the tail, which is about twenty inches long; height at shoulder about thirty-two inches; hair dark yellowish-gray, sometimes almost black, long and coarse in the northern varieties, and shorter in those which are found in warm climates; tail drooping; ears upright and pointed; eyes set obliquely. The wolf is swift, and preys on sheep and calves, associating in packs to run down deer and other animals; rarely attacking man unless hard pressed by hunger, when it becomes very dangerous. The geographical range is very wide, and it is common in Europe, though it has been extinct in England since the end of the fifteenth century. Of the other varieties the chief are the Black Wolf of Southern Europe; the Indian Wolf (*C. pallipes*); the White Wolf (*C. laniger*) and a variety with black shaggy fur (*C. niger*), from Tibet; the North American Wolf (*C. occidentalis*=*Lupus griseus*), differing chiefly from the Common Wolf in having finer, denser, and longer fur, and very broad feet, enabling it to travel easily over the snow; the White Wolf (*Lupus albus*), the Pied Wolf (*L. stictic*), the Dusky Wolf (*L. nubilus*); and the Black Wolf (*L. ater*), all from North America. [RED-WOLF.] The Prairie-wolf, or Coyote (*Canis latrans*), found from Mexico northward to the Saskatchewan, is probably a distinct species. It is much smaller than the Common Wolf, the body and head together measuring only about three feet, and the tail some fifteen inches; color dull yellowish-gray, clouded with black. They hunt in packs, and can utter a short, snapping bark, while the only sound made by the true wolves is a prolonged howl.

¶ 1. Dark as a wolf's mouth (or throat): Pitch-dark.

2. To cry wolf: To raise a false alarm. In allusion to the shepherd-boy in the fable, who used to cry "Wolf!" merely to make fun of the neighbors, but when at last the wolf came no one would believe him.

*3. To have a wolf by the ears: [See extract.]

"He that deals with men's affections hath a wolf by the ears; if we speak of peace, they wax wanton; if we reprove, they grow desperate."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 249.

*4. To have a wolf in the stomach: To be ravenously hungry.

5. To keep the wolf from the door: To keep out or off hunger or want.

6. To see a wolf: To lose one's voice. The ancients used to say that if a man saw a wolf before the wolf saw him he became dumb, at least for a time. (*Virgil*, *Ecl.* ix.)

wolf-berry, s.

Bot.: *Symphoricarpos occidentalis*. It is a shrub four to six feet high, with dense axillary spikes of drooping flowers; a native of Canada.

wolf-dog, s.

Zoölogy:

1. A variety of *Canis familiaris*, used for hunting; formerly abundant in Norway and Sweden, but is now almost entirely confined to Spain. It is of large size, little, if any, smaller than the mastiff (q. v.), nose pointed, ears erect, hair long and silky, usually white, with large patches of brown; tail curled over the back.

2. A dog bred from a wolf and a common dog. The offspring are fertile *inter se*. (*Vero Shaw*.)

wolf-fish, s. [SEA-WOLF.]

*wolf-month, s. The Saxon name for January, because "people are wont always in that month to be in more danger of being devoured by wolves than in any other." (*Verstegan*.)

wolf-net, s. A kind of net used in fishing, which takes great numbers.

wolf-note, s.

Music: A harsh sound occurring in string instruments owing to defective vibration on one or more notes of the scale.

"By a wrong adjustment of the sound-post or bass-bar what are called wolf-notes are produced, and when present they may generally be cured by the proper adjustment of the bar or post."—*E. H. Allen: Violin Making*, p. 149.

wolf-spider, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): The Lycosidæ (q. v.).

wolf's bane, s.

Botany:

1. One of the names of the genus *Aconitum*, spec. of *A. napellus*, *A. lyctotomum*, and *A. lupulinum*. (*Paxton*.)

2. *Arnica montana*. [ARNICA.]

3. *Eranthis hyemalis*. (*Britten & Holland*.)

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wolf's claw, wolf's foot, s.

Bot.: Club-moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, a cryptogamous plant of the genus *Lycopodium*. So named from the claw-like ends of the trailing stem. (Prior.)

wolf's fist, s.

Bot.: *Lycoperdon bovis*.

wolf's foot, s. [WOLF'S CLAW.]

wolf's milk, s.

Bot.: The genus *Euphorbia*, spec. *E. helioscopia*. Probably named from the acrid qualities of the milk.

wolf's peach, s.

Bot.: The Tomato (q. v.).

wolf, v. t. & i. [WOLF, s.]

1. Trans.: To devour ravenously.

"Wolfing down some food preparatory to fishing."—*Field*, April 4, 1885.

2. Intrans.: To grumble or raise a howl (like a wolf) over any matter repugnant to one's feelings or contrary to his desires; as, He *wolfed* about his losses incessantly. (U. S. Colloq.)

wolf'-ach-ite, s. [After Wolfach, Baden, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineral.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in small crystals encrusting Nickeline (q. v.). Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 6.372; luster, metallic; color, silver to tin white; streak, black. An analysis yielded: Sulphur, 14.43; arsenic, 38.46; antimony, 13.17; lead, 1.32; silver, 0.12; iron, 3.71; nickel, 29.53 = 100.74, which is the same composition as the cubic Corynite (q. v.), so that the compound is dimorphous.

wolf'-i-a, s. [Named after S. F. Wolff, a writer on the botanical genus Lemna.]

Bot.: A genus of Pistiaceae, akin to Lemna. Frond oblong or subglobose, cleft near the base, rootless, spathe none, flowers bursting through the frond, anther one, sessile, one-celled, style short utriculate spherical, indehiscent, with one erect seed. Only known species, *Wolffia arrhiza*, found in ponds in England, parts of the European continent, and Western Africa.

Wolff'-i-an, Wolff'-i-an, a. & s. [For etym. see def. and compound.]

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, proposed, or discovered by any person of the name of Wolff or Wolf, especially those mentioned in the compounds (q. v.).

B. As subst.: An adherent or defender of the Wolfian philosophy. [WOLFFIANISM.]

"The Wolfians had got hold of a sound principle only requiring limitation."—*Wallace: Kant*, p. 147.

Wolfian-bodies, s. pl.

Comp. Anat.: Two important organs in the vertebrate embryo, serving the purpose of temporary kidneys, from which the true kidneys are developed, except in the Fishes. They consist of a series of blind appendages, secreting a fluid which is conveyed by a duct on each side into the allantois. In man the Wolfian bodies make their appearance toward the first month of embryonic life, decreasing about the beginning of the third month, the true kidneys increasing in a corresponding ratio.

Wolfian-theory or hypothesis, s.

Historic criticism: A theory or hypothesis published by Friedrich August Wolf (1759-1824), the most distinguished German classical scholar of his time, in the Prolegomena to his second edition of Homer, sent forth in 1794 or 1795, to the effect that not merely were the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* composed by different poets, but that each of these compositions was put together from ballads preserved in the memory of itinerant minstrels or rhapsodists before writing was known in Greece, the poems taking their present form after writing was introduced in the sixth century B. C. Wolf's views attained to great celebrity, and an effort on the part of Heyne to claim priority in their discovery failed of effect. They not merely affected Homeric and other historic criticism permanently, but gave an impulse to the rationalistic treatment of Scripture which has not yet passed away. [CHORIZONTES.]

Wolff'-i-an-ism, Wolff'-i-an-ism, s. [English Wolfian (1), Wolfian; -ism.]

Philos.: The system developed from Leibnitzianism (q. v.), by Christian Wolff. [WOLFFIAN, A.] He appropriated the conceptions of Leibnitz, and modifying them to some extent, brought them into nearer agreement with the ordinary conceptions of things. He denied perceptions to all monads which were not souls [MONAD, 1], accepted the doctrine of preestablished harmony only as a permissible hypothesis, and refused to exclude the possibility of the interaction of soul and body. He divided metaphysics into ontology (treating of the existent in general), rational psychology (of the soul as a

simple, non-extended substance), cosmology (dealing with the world as a whole), and rational theology (treating of the existence and attributes of God). His moral principle was the idea of perfection; and he taught that to labor for our own perfection and that of others is the law of our rational nature.

"The most influential opponent of Wolfianism . . . based ethics on the will of God as a lawgiver."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.* (Eng. ed.), ii. 117.

wolf'-ish, a. [Eng. wolf; -ish.]

1. Like a wolf; having the qualities or form of a wolf.

"She'll flay thy wolfish visage."

Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

2. Ravenously hungry.

wolf'-ish-ly, adverb. [Eng. wolfish; -ly.] In a wolfish manner; like a wolf.

wolf'-kin, s. [Eng. wolf, s.; dimin. suff. -kin.] A young or small wolf.

"Kite and kestrel, wolf and wolfkin."

Tennyson: Boadicea, 15.

wolf'-ling, s. [Eng. wolf, s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A young wolf.

"Wolfings . . . who would grow to be wolves."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. iii.

wolf'-ram (1), wolf'-ram-ine (1), wolf'-ram-ite, s. [An ancient German miner's name, derived from the *Lupi Spuma* of Agricola (Foss. 255, 1546); suff. -ine, -ite (Min.); Fr. *scheelin ferruginé*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in tin-producing districts, sometimes in abundance, to the detriment of the tin ores. Crystallization, orthorhombic, but usually found lamellar, massive. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 7.1-7.55; luster, submetallic; color and streak, reddish-brown to black, opaque. Composition: A tungstate of iron and manganese, the proportions of which are variable, and lead to differing formulæ, though most can be represented by $2\text{FeWO}_3 + 3\text{MnWO}_3$, or $4\text{FeWO}_3 + \text{MnWO}_3$.

wolf'-ram (2), s. [TUNGSTEN.]

wolfram-ocher, s. [TUNGSTITE.]

wolf'-ram-ine, s. [Eng. wolfram (2), suff. -ine.]

Min.: Tungstic ochre (q. v.).

wolfs'-bêrg-ite, subst. [After Wolfsberg, Hartz, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as CHALCOSTIBITE (q. v.).

2. Capillary and massive forms of Jamesonite (q. v.).

wolf'-skin, s. & a. [Eng. wolf, s., and skin.]

A. As subst.: The skin or hide of a wolf.

B. As adj.: Made of the skin of a wolf.

"In wolfskin vest

Here roving wild." *Wordsworth: Sonnets*.

Wol'-las-tôn, s. [WOLLASTONITE.] (See etym. and compounds.)

Wollaston's battery, s.

Elect.: A galvanic battery so arranged that all the plates can be at once lifted from the liquid in the cells so as to stop the action of the battery.

Wollaston's doublet, s.

Optical Instrum.: Two plano-convex lenses used in place of one very convergent lens in a microscope. The plane face of each lens is turned to the object.

Wollaston's prism, s.

Optical Instrum.: A camera lucida, alone or fitted to a microscope.

wol'-as-tôn-ite, s. [After the English chemist, W. H. Wollaston (1766-1828), the discoverer of palladium and rhodium; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A mineral belonging to the group of bisilicates. Crystallization, monoclinic, though crystals are somewhat rare, the mineral occurring more frequently in masses with distinct cleavages. Hardness, 4.5-5; specific gravity, 2.78-2.9; luster, vitreous; color, white to gray. Composition: Silica, 51.7; lime, 48.3=100, which yields the formula, CaOSiO_2 . Good crystals are found in the old volcanic bombs of Monte Somma, Vesuvius, and occasionally in the granular limestone of Cziklowa, Hungary.

2. The same as PECTOLITE (q. v.).

woll'-ôn-gông'-ite, s. [After Wollongong, New South Wales, where it was stated to have been found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given to a bituminous shale occurring in cubical blocks without lamination. Liver-side refers it to Torbanite (q. v.).

wol'-nÿn, s. [Etym. doubtful; prob. a Hungarian local name.]

Min.: A variety of Barite (q. v.) occurring in crystals lengthened in the direction of the vertical axis. First announced from Betler, Hungary.

wol'-vêr-êne, wol'-vêr-ine, s. [Formed from Eng. wolf (q. v.), from the exaggerated accounts of the ferocity of the animal.]

1. Zoölogy:

Gulo luscus.

[GLUTTON,

II. 1.]

"In those vast and still unmapped wildernesses may be found the gray fox, the musk-ox, the musquash, the ermine, and the wolverine, of whom Mr. A. Pen-darves Vivian, M. P., says that, although not bigger than a marten-cat, he is so ferocious as often to intimidate a bear. 'The wolverine goes,' says this experienced traveler, 'by many local names—such as "skunk-bear," "corky-joe," and "go-for-dog"—and is rapidly becoming scarce in the more frequented regions. Hunters relate wonderful stories of his ferocity.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. A nickname for an inhabitant of the state of Michigan.

wolves, s. pl. [WOLF.]

*wolves' thistle, s.

Bot.: *Carlina acaulis*. (Britten & Holland.)

wolv'-ish, a. [Eng. wolv(es); -ish.] Resembling a wolf; wolfish.

wol'-ÿn-ite, subst. [After Volhynia, or Wolhynia, where found; suff. -ite (Petrol.).]

Petrol.: A name given to a rock consisting of a spherulitic oligoclase and acicular hornblende; enclosing, as accessory minerals, magnetite and pyrites.

wom'-an, *wim-man, *wim-mon, *wum-man, *wom-man (pl. women, *wemen, *wymmen), subst. [A. S. *wifman*=a wife-man (pl. *wifmen*, *wimmen*). By assimilation *wifman* became *wimman* in the tenth century. Cf. *lammas*=A. S. *hlafmæsse*; *leman*=A. S. *leofman*, &c. The change of vowel was due to the preceding *w*, as in A. S. *widu*, later *wudu*=a wood.]

1. The female of the human race; an adult or grown up female, as distinguished from a girl.

"The rib, which the Lord God had taken from the man, made he a woman."—*Genesis* ii. 22.

*2. A wife. (*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. I., ii. 3.)

3. A female attendant on a person of rank.

"Sir Thomas Bullen's daughter—
The Viscount Rochford—one of her highness' women."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

4. Applied to a person of timid or cowardly disposition.

¶ 1. Woman of the world:

(1) A woman skilled in the ways of the world; one engrossed in society or fashionable society.

*2. A married woman. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.)

2. To play (or act) the woman: To weep; to give way.

woman-born, a. Born of a woman. (*Cowper: Charity*, 181.)

woman-built, a. Built by women. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 466.)

woman-conquered, a. Conquered or overcome by a woman. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 333.)

woman-conqueror, subst. A female conqueror. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iii. 333.)

woman-grown, adj. Grown up to womanhood. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 108.)

woman-guard, s. A guard of women. (*Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 540.)

woman-hater, subst. One who has an aversion toward the female sex.

"Brand me for a woman-hater!"—*Swift*.

*woman-head, s. Womanhood.

"Moued with a soft heart of woman-head."—*Golden Boke*, ch. x.

*woman-post, s. A female post or messenger.

"What woman-post is this?"

Shakesp.: King John, I.

*woman-queller, s. One who kills women.

"Thou art . . . a man-queller and a woman-queller."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. II., ii. 1.

*woman-statue, s. A female statue. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 207.)

woman-suffrage, s. The right of women to vote, and participate equally with men in the privileges of citizenship. In some of the new states of the Union the women have equal political rights with men. [WOMEN'S RIGHTS.]

"The statistics of English woman-suffrage are in as well as those this side the sea. The total number of signatures received to the woman's suffrage appeal is 248,674.



Wolverene.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

Of these, 50,913 are from Scotland, 6,890 from Ireland, 51,136 from London, the remainder being distributed throughout England and Wales. The signatures include the heads of nearly all the colleges for women, and of a large proportion of the head mistresses of high and other public schools for girls, and of women serving on the boards of guardians and school boards. The leading women in the medical profession have signed, and a number of the most eminent in literature and art, besides many of wide social influence and leading workers in the many movements for the general well-being."—*Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 12, 1894.

woman-suffragist, *s.* One who believes in and advocates the extending the suffrage to women.

"There was a commotion among the delegates to the late *woman suffragists'* convention."—*Chicago Daily News*, Feb. 23, 1894.

***woman-tired**, *a.* Henpecked.

"Dotard, thou art *woman-tired*."

Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

woman-vested, *adj.* Clothed like a woman; wearing women's clothes. (*Tennyson: Princess*, i. 163.)

woman-warrior, *s.* A female warrior.

"Thou *woman-warrior* with the curling hair."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 492.

woman-worship, *s.* Excessive reverence paid to women. It is closely connected with the worship of female divinities, which probably is a development from Nature-worship, in which the Earth was personified as a fruitful mother. Great reverence for women has always been a characteristic of the Teutonic nations, and was peculiarly prevalent in the ages of chivalry. Grimm (*Deut. Myth.*, Eng. ed. i. 398) gives some remarkable formulæ of chivalry ("by all women's honor," "for the sake of all women," &c.) in which this reverence is clearly shown.

"He thus becomes the type of the husbands of the Middle-Age, and of the *woman-worship* of chivalry. *Woman-worship*, 'the honor due to the weaker vessel' is indeed of God, and woe to the nation and to the man in whom it dies."—*C. Kingsley: Saint's Tragedy*. (Intro.)

***wom'-an**, *v. t.* [WOMAN, *s.*]

1. To act the part of a woman. (With an indefinite *it*.)

"My daughter Silvia, how she would Have *womaned it*."

Daniel.

2. To cause to act like a woman; to subdue to weakness like a woman.

"I have felt so many quirks of joy and grief, That the first face of neither, on the start, Can *woman* me unto 't."

Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

3. To unite to, or accompany by a woman.

"I do attend here on the general; And think it no addition, nor my wish, To have him see me *woman'd*."

Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

4. To call woman in an abusive manner.

"She called her another time fat-face, and *woman'd* her most violently."—*Richardson: Pamela*, ii. 268.

***wom'-an-hēad'**, ***wo-man-hed**, ***wo-man-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *woman*; -head.] Womanhood.

"Thou glory of *womanhed*, thou faire May."

Chaucer: C. T., 5,272.

wom'-an-hood, *s.* [Eng. *woman*; -hood.]

1. The state, character, or collective qualities of a woman.

2. Women collectively.

wom'-an-ish, *a.* [Eng. *woman*; -ish.] Suitable to a woman; having the character or qualities of a woman; effeminate. (Often used in a contemptuous sense.)

"*Womanish* entreaties and lamentations."—*Macaulay, Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***womanish-hearted**, *adject.* Effeminate, soft, timid.

"So full of childish fear, And *womanish-hearted*."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, iii. 2.

wom'-an-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *womanish*; -ly.] In a womanish manner; like a woman; effeminately.

"His hair curled and *womanishly* disheveled."—*Comment. on Chaucer* (1665), p. 18.

wom'-an-ish-ness, *s.* [Eng. *womanish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being womanish; effeminacy.

"This effeminacy and *womanishness* of heart."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 567.

***wom'-an-ize**, *v. t.* [Eng. *woman*; -ize.] To make like a woman; to make effeminate.

"To vitiate their morals, to *womanize* their spirits."—*Knox: Essay* No. 153.

wom'-an-kind, ***wom-an-kynde**, *s.* [Eng. *woman*, and *kind*, *s.*]

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or wōre wōlf wōrk whō sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

1. Women collectively; the female sex; the race of women.

"O dearest! most rever'd of *womankind*!"

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 56.

2. A body of women, especially in a household. (*Colloq. or humorous.*)

wom'-an-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *woman*; -less.] Destitute of woman.

wom'-an-like, *adj.* [Eng. *woman*; -like.] Like a woman; womanly. (*Tennyson: Maud*, i. iii. 5.)

wom'-an-li-ness, *s.* [English *womanly*; -ness.] The quality or state of being womanly; womanly nature or qualities.

"The power she possesses lies in her *womanliness*."—*London Standard*.

wom'-an-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *woman*, *s.*; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Becoming or suited to a woman; feminine; not masculine, not childish.

"The perfection of *womanly* beauty."—*London Globe*.

***B. As adv.**: In the manner of a woman; like a woman.

"Lullaby can I sing, too,

As *womanly* as can the best."

Gascogne.

wōmb (*b* silent), ***wombe**, ***wambe**, *subst.* [A. S. *wamb*, *womb*=the belly; cogn. with Dut. *wam*=the belly of a fish; Icel. *wōmb*=the belly, especially of a beast; Dan. *vom*; Sw. *våmb*, *våmm*; O. H. German *wampa*; Ger. *wampe*, *wamme*; Goth. *wamba*.]

*1. The stomach, the belly.

"And he covetide to fille his *wombe* of the coddis that the hoggis eeten, and no man gaf hym."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xv. 16.

2. The uterus of a woman.

"Yblessed be the moder *womb* that hym to monne bera."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 308.

*3. The place where anything is produced.

"Undoubted sign

That in his *womb* was hid metallic ore."

Milton: P. L., i. 673.

*4. Any large or deep cavity that receives or contains anything.

"The fatal cannon's *womb*."

Shakesp.: Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

***wōmb** (*b* silent), *v. t.* [WOMB, *s.*] To inclose, to contain; to hold in secret.

"Not for all the sun sees, or

The close earth *wombs*, will I break my oath."

Shakesp.: 1/inter's Tale, iv. 4.

***womb-brother**, *s.* A brother-uterine; a brother on the mother's side, but by a different father.

"Owen Theodor . . . *womb-brother* to King Henry the Sixth."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hartford*, i. 427.

wōm'-bāt, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Phascolomys wombat*, a burrowing marsupial from Australia and Van Dieman's Land, and the islands of Bass' Strait. It is from two to three feet long, with

a short tail; of clumsy form, with stout limbs and a blunt muzzle; coat thick, of long, coarse, brownish-gray, woolly hair; head large, flat, broad, with small eyes and ears; fore feet with five and hind feet with four digits; soles broad and naked. The dentition resembles that of the Rodentia, especially in the chisel-like incisors. The Wombat is nocturnal in habit, a vegetable feeder, digging up roots with its claws. It is of small intelligence, but is gentle, and capable of domestication to a limited extent. It is hunted for its flesh, which is highly esteemed, and is said to resemble pork.

***wōmb-ȳ**, (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *womb*, *s.*; -y.] Hol-

low, capacious.

"That caves and *womby* vaultages of France."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

women (as *wīm'-mīn*), *s. pl.* [WOMAN.]

women's rights, *s. pl.* The name given to the claims advanced on behalf of women who demand that their sex shall, as far as possible, be put on a footing of legal and social equality with men. The agitation for women's rights dates from 1851, and was the result of an article on the subject in the *Westminster Review* of that year by John Stuart Mill. Women claim the right to vote at all political elections on the ground that, when householders, they pay rates and taxes, and therefore ought not to be denied a voice in deciding how local and

imperial revenues should be spent. They also desire to share with men all the educational endowments of the country—to enter suitable trades and professions on the same terms as men—to change the laws of marriage and divorce, in the making of which they have no voice, and which, they contend, press with unequal severity upon them. In several of the States of the Union women vote, and in one at least they are on the same footing as men politically. In England women possess the municipal but not the parliamentary franchise, and there is a general tendency in America and Europe to admit women to some, if not all, of the benefits of University education, and to the practice of medicine. [WOMAN SUFFRAGE.]

womenkind (as *wīm'-mīn-kind*), *subst.* [Eng. *women*, and *kind*, *s.*] The same as WOMANKIND, 2. (*q. v.*)

"Nobody need fear to take his *womenkind* to the smallest and meanest of suburban races."—*Referee*, Aug. 29, 1886.

wōn, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WIN, *s.*]

***wōn**, ***wone**, ***won-en**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wunian* = to dwell; cogn. with Icel. *una*=to dwell.]

1. To dwell.

"There's auld Rob Morris that *wons* in yon glen."

Burns: Auld Rob Morris.

2. To be accustomed. [WONT, *v.*]

***won**, ***wone**, *s.* [WON, *v.*]

1. A dwelling, a habitation.

"The solitary *won*

Of dreaded beasts, the Lybian lion's moan."

Beaumont: Psyche.

2. Custom, habit.

"To liven in debt was ever his *wone*."

Chaucer: Troilus and Cressida, 337. (Prol.)

***wonde**, *v. i.* [A. S. *wandian*, from *windan* = to wind or turn away.] To turn away or desist through fear; to fear, to revere.

"Love woll love, for no might will it *wonde*."

Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Dido, 1,185.

wōn'-dēr, *s., a. & adv.* [A. S. *wundor*=a portent; cogn. with Dutch *wonder*; Icel. *undr* (for *vundr*); Dan. & Sw. *under*; O. H. Ger. *wuntar*; Ger. *wunder*. From the same root as A. S. *windan* = to wind, so that the original sense is awe, lit. that from which one turns aside, or that which is turned from.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Something which excites a feeling of surprise combined with admiration or awe; something strange, wonderful, or marvelous; a marvel, a miracle, a cause of wonder, a prodigy.

"Be you in the park about midnight, at Herne's oak, and you shall see *wonders*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 1.

2. That emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the mind or sight of something new, unusual, strange, great, extraordinary, not well understood, or inexplicable, or that arrests the attention by its novelty, grandeur, or inexplicableness. Wonder expresses less than astonishment, and much less than amazement.

"For my part I am so attired in *wonder*, I know not what to say."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

¶ Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. i., ch. iii.) considers that all animals feel wonder.

3. Admiration.

"In silent *wonder* of still-gazing eyes."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 84.

II. Phrenol.: One of the sentiments in the system of Spurzheim. It tends to make men eager to see whatever is wonderful, and to create belief in the supernatural. Its organ is situated on each side of the head, not far from the summit, between ideality and hope. Called also Marvelousness. [PHRENOLOGY.]

***B. As adj.**: Wonderful.

"There spronge anone peraventure Of flowers such a *wonder* sight."

Gower: C. A., i.

***C. As adv.**: Wonderfully, marvelously.

"Benigne he was and *wonder* diligent."

Chaucer: C. T. 486. (Prol.)

¶ (1) *A nine days' wonder*: Something which causes sensation for a short time, and is then forgotten.

(2) *Seven wonders of the world*:

Antiq.: The Pyramids of Egypt; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Tomb of Mausolos; the Temple of Diana at Ephesus; the Colossus of Rhodes; the statue of Zeus by Phidias; the Pharos of Egypt, or the Palace of Cyrus cemented with gold.

(3) *Wonder of the World*:

Bot.: *Panax ginseng*.

***wonder-maze**, *v. t.* To astonish, to amaze.

"Sometimes with words that *wonder-mazed* men."
Davies: *Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 51.

***wonder-rap**, *v. t.* To seize or strike with wonder.

"O sight of force, to *wonder-rap* all eyes."
Davies: *Muses' Sacrifice*, p. 27.

wonder-stone, *s.*

Geol.: A bed occurring in the Red Marl, near Wells, Somersetshire, and described as "a beautiful breccia, consisting of yellow, transparent crystals of carbonate of lime, disseminated through a dark-red, earthy dolomite." (*Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 135.)

wonder-stricken, *a.* Struck with wonder, astonishment, or amazement.

†wonder-waiting, *a.* Expecting something wonderful. (*Special coinage.*)

"And little Wilhelmine looks up
With *wonder-waiting* eyes."

Southey: *After Blenheim*.

wonder-worker, *s.* One who performs wonders or wonderful things.

wonder-working, *adj.* Doing wonders or surprising things.

***wonder-wounded**, *a.* Struck with wonder or surprise; amazed.

"Like *wonder-wounded* hearers."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, v. 1.

wōn'-dēr, ***wun-der**, ***won-dre**, *v. i. & t.* [*A. S. wundrian.*] [*WONDER, s.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be struck with wonder or surprise; to marvel; to be amazed. (Followed by *at*, and formerly also by *of*, *on*, or *with*.)

"I *wonder* of their being here together."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

2. To look with or feel admiration; to admire,

"Nor did I *wonder* at the lily's white."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 98.

3. To entertain or feel some doubt or curiosity about; to be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety; as, I *wonder* if he will arrive in time.

† I *wonder*, often = I should like to know.

"A boy or a child, I *wonder*."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

***B. Transitive:**

1. To be curious about; to wish to know.

"Like old acquaintance in a trance,

Met far from home, *wondering* each other's chance."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,596.

2. To strike with wonder; to surprise, to amaze.

"She has a sedativeness that *wonders* me still more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iv. 273.

† We *admire* what is excellent, noble, glorious, eminent; we are *surprised* simply at what is *unexpected*; we *wonder* at what is extraordinary, lofty, great, or striking, although it may not be unexpected. (*Trench.*)

***wōn'-dēred**, *a.* [*Eng. wonder; -ed.*] Having performed wonders; having the power of performing wonders; wonder-working.

"So rare a *wondered* father."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv.

wōn'-dēr-ēr, *s.* [*Eng. wonder, v.; -er.*] One who wonders.

wōn'-dēr-flōw-ēr, *s.* [*Ger. wunderblume.*]

Anthrop.: A popular name in Teutonic folk-tales for a flower endowed with miraculous power, especially with regard to the discovery of buried treasure. Grimm thinks that the name Forget-me-not applied to the Germander Speedwell and Myosotis has reference to this supposed miraculous power, and that the "sentimental" explanation came later. (See extract.)

"The folk-tales simply call it a beautiful *wonderflower*, which the favored person finds and sticks in his hat: all at once entrance and exit stand open for him to the treasure of the mountain. If inside the cavern he has filled his pockets, and, bewildered at the sight of the valuables, had laid aside his hat, a warning voice rings in his ear as he departs, Forget not the best! . . . In a twinkling all has disappeared, and the road is never to be found again."—*Grimm: Deut. Mythol.* (*Eng. ed.*), iii. 971, 972.

wōn'-dēr-fūl, ***won-der-ful**, ***won-dir-ful**, ***won-der-vol**, ***woun-der-full**, *a. & adv.* [*Eng. wonder; -ful(l).*]

A. As adj.: Adapted or of a nature to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; surprising, astonishing, marvelous, strange.

"Things too *wonderful* for me, which I knew not."—*Job* xlii. 3.

B. As adv.: Wonderfully. (Now a vulgar use. See example.)

"The house which I am about to build shall be *wonderful* great."—*2 Chronicles* ii. 9.

wōn'-dēr-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. wonderful; -ly.*] In a wonderful manner or degree; in a manner or degree to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; marvelously, remarkably.

"God had *wonderfully* brought this precious volume to light."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

wōn'-dēr-fūl-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. wonderful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wonderful, surprising, or marvelous.

"The perception of greatness, or *wonderfulness*, or beauty in objects."—*Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination.* (*Arg.*)

wōn'-dēr-lŷng, *pr. par. or a.* [*WONDER, v.*]

wōn'-dēr-lŷng-lŷ, *adv.* [*Eng. wondering; -ly.*] In a wondering manner; with wonder.

"Looking at his friend *wonderingly*."—*Fenn: Man with a Shadow*, ch. xlii.

wōn'-dēr-lānd, *s.* [*Eng. wonder, and land.*] A land or country of marvels or wonders.

"Lo, Bruce in *wonderland* is quite at home."

Wolcott: *P. Findar*, p. 186.

***wōn'-dēr-lŷ**, ***won-der-lich**, *adv.* [*A. S. wundlic=wonder-like.*] Wonderfully.

"Myn herte is *wonderly* begone
With counsaile, whereof witte is one."

Gower: *C. A.*, iii.

wōn'-dēr-mēnt, *s.* [*Eng. wonder; -ment.*]

1. Wonder, surprise, astonishment, amazement.

"And all the common sights they view
Their *wonderment* engage."

Scott: *Marmion*, ii. 2.

2. Something wonderful, strange, or marvelous; a wonder.

"A chap don't need to go to foreign parts to come acrost *wonderments*."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

wōn'-dēr-ōūs, *a.* [*WONDROUS.*]

***wōn'-dērŷ**, *adv. & a.* [*Eng. wonder, with adverbial suffix. -s.*]

A. As adv.: Wonderfully, exceedingly.

"*Wonders* dere."

Chaucer: *Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

B. As adj.: Wonderful, wondrous.

"Ye be *wonders* men."—*Skelton: Magnificence*, 90.

***wōn'-dērŷ-lŷ**, *adv.* [*Eng. wonders; -ly.*] Wonderfully, wondrously. (*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 134.)

wōn'-dēr-strūck, *a.* [*Eng. wonder, and struck.*] Struck with wonder, admiration, and surprise; wonder-stricken.

"Ascanius, *wonderstruck* to see
That image of his filial piety."

Dryden: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ix. 395.

wōn'-dēr-wōrk, *s.* [*English wonder, and work.*] A wonderful or marvelous work or action; a marvel, a wonder.

"The *wonderworks* of God and Nature's hand."

Byron: *Child Harold*, iii. 10.

wōn'-droūs, ***wōn'-dēr-ōūs**, *a. & adv.* [*A corruption of the earlier wonders (q. v.).*]

A. As adj.: Such as to excite wonder, surprise, or admiration; wonderful, marvelous, strange.

"That I may . . . tell of all thy *wondrous* works."—*Psalms* xxvi. 7.

B. As adv.: In a wonderful or surprising manner or degree; wonderfully, surprisingly, remarkably, exceedingly.

"This universal frame thus *wondrous* fair."

Cowper: *Retirement*.

wōn'-droūs-lŷ, ***wōn'-dēr-ōūs-lŷ**, *adv.* [*A corruption of the earlier wondersly (q. v.).*]

1. In a wonderful manner or degree; wonderfully.

"The erle . . . fortyfied it *wondrously*."

Fabian: *Cronycle*.

2. In a strange manner.

"Then med'cines *wondrously* compos'd the skillful
leech apply'd."

Chapman. (*Todd.*)

wōn'-droūs-nēss, *s.* [*Eng. wondrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wondrous or wonderful; wonderfulness.

***wone**, ***wonne**, *s.* [*WONE, v.*]

1. A dwelling, a habitation.

"Nis not a tile yet within our *wones*."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,698.

2. Habit, custom, wont.

***wone**, ***wonne**, *v. i.* [*A. S. wunian=to dwell, to remain, to continue in; gewunian=to be accustomed; wuna=custom, use; cogn. with M. H. Ger. gewonen=to be used to, gewonlich=customary; Ger. gewohnen=to be used to, pa. par. gewohnt=wont; wohnen=to dwell.*] [*WONT, a. & v.*]

1. To dwell, to reside.

"Wher as ther *woned* a man of great honor."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,745.

2. To be accustomed or wont.

***woned**, *a.* [*WONE, v.*] Accustomed, wont.

"Thou wert aye *woned* ech louere reprehend."

Chaucer: *Troilus and Cresseide*, i. 511.

***wong**, *s.* [*A. S.*] A field. (*Spelman.*)

wōn'-gā, **wōn'-gā**, *s.* [*Native name.*]

Ornith.: *Leucosarcia picata*, a large Australian pigeon, noted for the delicacy of its flesh. Length about fifteen inches; mantle gray; brow, throat, and under-surface white, sides of head light gray; bridles, a triangular patch, and two broad lines on upper part of head black; feathers on sides with dark triangular metallic spots, anterior wing-feathers brown, outer tail-feathers white at tip, lower tail-coverts dark brown, becoming lighter at tips; beak purplish-black, feet reddish. According to Gould the bird is confined to the southeastern portion of Australia.

wōng'-shŷ wōng'-skŷ, *s.* [*Chin.*] The Chinese name for the pods of *Gardenia grandiflora*, which yield a large quantity of a yellow coloring matter. The aqueous extract colors wool and silk without mordants; cotton must first be mordanted with a tin solution.

***won-ing**, ***won-ning**, *s.* [*WONE, v.*] Dwelling, habitation.

"His *wonning* was ful fayre upon an heth."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 609. (*Prol.*)

***woning-place**, *s.* A dwelling-place.

"They had reserved for me this *woning-place*."

Surrey: *Virgil's Aeneid*, ii.

won-ner, *s.* [*WONDER.*] (*Scotch.*)

wōn't, *v. i.* [*See def.*] A contraction of *woll not* = will not.

wōnt, ***woont**, *a. & s.* [*Prop. the pa. par. of won=to dwell, having taken the place of woned, from A. S. wunian=to dwell, to remain, to continue in; gewunian=to dwell, to be accustomed to; allied to wuna=custom, use. Cf. Icel. vanr=accustomed; vana=a usage; venja=to accustom; M. H. Ger. gewon; O. H. Ger. giwon=accustomed; M. H. Ger. gewon; O. H. Ger. giwona=usage.*] [*WONE, v.*]

A. As adj.: Accustomed; having a certain habit, custom, or usage; using or doing customarily.

"That hearth, my sire was *wont* to grace."

Scott: *Rokeby*, v. 11.

B. As subst. (for *wone*, *s.*, by confusion with *wont*, *adj.*): Custom, habit, use, usage.

"Wherein the spirit held his *wont* to walk."

Shakesp.: *Hamlet*, i. 4.

wōnt, ***wonte**, *v. i. & t.* [*WONT, a.*]

A. Intransitive:

1. To be wont or accustomed; to be used or habituated; to use.

"Of me that *wonted* to rejoice."

Surrey: *State of his Mind*, &c.

*2. To dwell, to reside, to inhabit.

"The king's fisher *wonts* commonly by the water side and nestles in hollow banks."—*L'Estrange*.

***B. Trans.**: To accustom, to habituate, to use.

"Those that in youth have *wonted* themselves to the load of less sins."—*Adams: Works*, i. 354.

wōnt'-ēd, *pa. par. & a.* [*WONT, v.*] *Wonted* is a double formation=*woned-ed.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Customary, or familiar by being frequently done, used, frequented, enjoined, experienced, or the like; habitual, usual.

"Montague spoke with even more than his *wonted* ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*2. Accustomed; made or having become familiar by using, frequenting, or the like; used.

"She was *wonted* to the place, and would not remove."—*L'Estrange*.

***wōnt'-ēd-nēss**, *s.* [*Eng. wonted; -ness.*] The quality or state of being wonted, accustomed, or habituated.

"My judgment biassed with prejudice or *wontedness* of opinion."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*.

***wōnt'-lēss**, ***wont-lesse**, *a.* [*English wont, s.; -less.*] Unaccustomed, unused, unusual.

"What *wontless* fury dost thou now inspire."

Spenser: *Hymne in Honour of Beautie*.

wōō, **wo**, ***woghe**, ***wowe**, ***wow-en**, ***wouwe**, *v. t. & i.* [*A. S. wōgian, wōgian=to woo; lit.=to bend, to incline; hence, to incline another toward one's self; from wōh (stem wōg-, pl. wōge)=bent, curved, crooked; wōh=a bending aside, a turning aside.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To court; to solicit in love.

"When she was young you *wōō'd* her."

Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bench**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **this**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph = f**. **-gian**, **-tian = şan**. **-tion**, **-sion = şhün**; **-tion**, **-şion = zhün**. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious = şhüs**. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c. = **bəl**, **dəl**.

*2. To invite with importunity; to solicit; to try to prevail on or induce to do something.

"Hath a hundred times woo'd me to steal it."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

3. To seek to gain or bring about; to invite.

"Woo your own destruction."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, v. 1.

B. Intransitive:

1. To court; to make love.

"Careless to please, with insolence ye woo!"

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 320.

2. To ask, to solicit, to seek.

"Sing and let me woo no more."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, ii. 3.

woô, s. [WOOL.] (Scotch.)

*woôd, wod, *wode, a. [A. S. *wôd*=mad, raging; cogn. with Icel. *ôdhr*=raging, frantic; Goth. *woods*=mad; Dut. *woede*=madness; M. H. Ger. *wuot*; Ger. *wuth*; Lat. *vates*=a prophet.] Mad, furious, frantic, raging.

"Flemynges, lyke wood tygres."—*Fabyan: Cronycle* (an. 1299).

wood, *wode, s. [A. S. *wudu*, orig. *widu*; cogn. with Icel. *vidhr*=a tree, wood; Dan. *ved*; Sw. *ved*; M. H. Ger. *wite*; O. H. Ger. *witu*; Irish *fiodh*=a wood, a tree; *fiodais*=shrubs, underwood; Gael. *fiodh*=timber, wood, a wilderness; *fiodhach*=shrubs; Welsh *gwydd*=trees; *gwyddeli*=bushes, brakes.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Literally:

(1) A large and thick collection of growing trees; a forest.

"From Badby I rode through some woods."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester*, p. 394.

(2) The substance of trees. [II. 1.]

(3) Timber; the trunks or main stems of trees which attain such dimensions as to be fit for architectural and other purposes. (In this sense the word denotes not only standing trees suitable for buildings, &c., but also such trees cut into beams, rafters, planks, &c. [TIMBER.]

*2. Fig.: A crowded mass or collection of anything; a forest. (The Lat. *sylva*=a wood, is used in the same manner.)

'A blaze of bucklers and a wood of spears.'

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii. 161.

II. Technically:

1. Art: [WOOD-ENGRAVING.]

2. Bot., Veget. Physiol., &c.: Botanists use the term wood in two senses: first, the portion of the stem and branches which intervenes between the pith and the bark, without reference to whether it is hard or soft; and second, the hard portion of the stem and branches of a tree or shrub, the soft substance existing in similar situations in an herb being denied the name of wood. No wood exists in the embryo of an exogen, which at the outset consists wholly of cellular tissue. Soon after it has germinated, however, fine ligneous fibers descend from the cotyledons to the radicle, meeting in the center of the embryo, and constituting a fine ligneous axis. Somewhat similarly, each leaf, after the tree or shrub has grown, sends down elaborated sap, which forms a layer, sheath, or ring of cambium inside the bark. [CAMBIUM.] The cambium layer generates fibro-vascular bundles, the inner portion being woody [XYLEM] and the outer portion less solid. [BAST, PHLOEM.] At first the bundles are separate from each other, but ultimately they unite and constitute a hollow cylinder around the central pith. This process continuing, especially in spring, new wood is added around the old, and being softer than that previously existing, is called alburnum or sap-wood, the other being denominated duramen, or heart-wood (q. v.). The intermission of growth in winter leaves a circular mark on the stem, well seen in a cross section, thus giving rise to a series of annual zones. [ZONE.] Exogenous wood is traversed by medullary rays (q. v.). In woody endogens, such as palms, there is no proper cambium layer, nor is there a central pith, but the fibro-vascular bundles are separated from each other, and may be seen on a cross section scattered irregularly over the whole breadth of the stem, but more numerous, closer together, and harder near the circumference than toward the center. In the stems of the woody acrogens (Tree-ferns) there is a circle of fibro-vascular bundles not far from the exterior of the stem. The cross-section shows these to be, as a rule, united in pairs. [FOS-SIL-WOOD, SILICIFIED-WOOD.]

3. Her.: The same as HURST (q. v.).

4. Music (pl.): That class of wind-instruments constructed of wood, ivory, or the like, the principal of which are the flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons, &c., in contradistinction to the strings and brass.

¶ (1) *Drawn from the wood*: Drawn from the cask. Applied to wines and beers which are supplied to the consumer direct from the cask.

(2) *Wine in the wood*: Wine in cask, as distinguished from wine bottled or decanted.

(3) *To have the dead wood on one*: To have an indisputable advantage of a person.

wood-acid, s. [WOOD-VINEGAR.]

wood-almond, s.

Bot.: *Hippocratea comosa*. [HIPPOCRATEA.]

wood-anemone, s.

Bot.: *Anemone nemorosa*. Rootstock horizontal, woody; leaves trifoliate, with the leaflets few, lanceolate, lobed, and cut, remote from the flower; involucre similar to their petiolate, stem with a single flower on a scape, sepals six, rarely five to nine, resembling petals, sometimes tinged on the outside with purple; point of achene not feathery.

wood-ant, s.

Entom.: *Formica rufa*, an exceedingly common species. Head and thorax rusty red, with a blackish-brown tinge in parts, legs and abdomen of the latter hue; the largest workers are about a quarter of an inch long. Found in woods, where it heaps up a great mass of vegetable fragments, beneath which the nest is continued in a great extent of subterranean passages and chambers. The wood-ant possesses no sting, but has the power of ejecting its acid secretion to keep enemies at a distance.

wood-apple, s.

Bot.: *Feronia elephantum*. [FERONIA, 3.]

wood-ashes, s. pl. The remains of burned wood or plants.

wood-avens, s.

Botany: *Geum intermedium*, a hybrid between *G. urbanum* and *G. rivale*, not uncommon in damp woods.

wood-baboon, s.

Zoöl.: *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, allied to, but smaller than the Mandrill (q. v.). It is a native of the coast of Guinea; fur greenish, whitish beneath; callosities scarlet. Called also Cinereous Baboon, Drill, and Yellow Baboon.

wood-bird, s. A bird which lives in the woods.

"The wood-birds ceased from singing."

Longfellow: *Hiawatha*, vi.

wood-blade, s.

Bot.: *Luzula sylvatica*.

wood-boring, adj. Capable of boring through wood.

Wood-boring shrimp.

Zoöl.: *Chelura terebrans*.

*wood-born, *wood-borne, *adject.* Born in the woods.

"The wood-borne people fall before her fiat."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. vi. 16.

wood-bound, a. Encumbered with tall, woody hedgerows.

wood-brick, s. [WOODEN-BRICK.]

wood-butterfly, s.

Entom.: The genus *Lasiommata* (q. v.).

wood-carpet, s.

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A floor-covering made of slats, or more ornamental shapes, glued or cemented upon a cloth backing.

2. *Entom.*: A Geometer Moth, *Melanippe rivata*. Fore wings gray, with a broad dark gray central band. The caterpillar feeds on *Galium mollugo*.

wood-carving, s.

1. The art or process of carving wood into ornamental figures or of decorating wood by carving on it.

2. A device or figure carved on or out of wood.

wood-cell, wood-fiber, s.

Bot.: A cell or fiber of the type Prosenchyma (q. v.). Such cells are always fusiform, thickened, lignified, unbranched, and, as a rule, furnished with very small, bordered pits. Called also Libriform-cells. (Thomé.)

wood-charcoal, s. [CHARCOAL.]

*wood-choir, *subst.* A chorus of birds in a wood. (Coleridge.)

wood-copper, s. [OLIVENITE.]

wood-corn, s. A certain quantity of grain paid by the tenants of some manors to the lord, for the liberty of picking up dried or broken wood.

*wood-cracker, s.

Ornith.: (See extract.)

"He (Plot) writes (*Nat. Hist. Oxfordsh.*, p. 175) of a bird 'sometimes seen, but oftener heard in the Park at Woodstock, from the noise that it makes commonly called the *Wood-cracker*;' described to me (for I had not the happiness to see it) to be about the bigness of a sparrow, with a blue back and a reddish breast, a wide mouth, and a long bill, which it puts into a crack or splinter of a rotten bough of a tree, and makes a noise as if it were

rending asunder, with that violence, that the noise may be heard at least twelve score yards, some have ventured to say a mile, from the place.' It will be seen that the bird described was a Nuthatch, but the noise was no doubt made by a wood-pecker."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th). ii. 447. (Note f.)

wood-craft, s. [WOODCRAFT.]

wood-cricket, s. [NEMOBIUS.]

wood-crowfoot, s.

Bot.: *Anemone nemorosa*. (Prior.)

wood-crowned, a. Crowned or surmounted by woods.

"The wood-crown'd cliffs that o'er the lake recline."

Wordsworth: *Descriptive Sketches*.

wood-culver, s. The wood-pigeon. (Prov.)

wood-cut, s. An engraving on wood, or a print; or impression from such engraving.

wood-cutter, s.

1. One who cuts wood or timber.

2. One who makes wood-cuts; an engraver on wood.

wood-cutting, s.

1. The act or employment of cutting wood or timber by means of saws or by the application of knife-edge machinery.

2. Wood-engraving (q. v.).

"It is vexatious to see much good wood-cutting bestowed on such poor and inexpressive drawings."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

wood-demon, s.

Anthrop.: A demon supposed to inhabit woods and to prey on travelers. [FOREST-SPIRITS.]

"The terrific cry of the wood-demon is heard in the Finland forest."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 222.

wood-dove, s. The wood-pigeon (q. v.).

wood-drink, s. A decoction or infusion of medicinal woods, as sassafras.

"The drinking elder-wine or wood-drinks are very useful."—*Floyer: On the Humors*.

wood-duck, s. [SUMMER-DUCK.]

wood-engraver, s. An artist who engraves on wood.

wood-engraving, s. The art of engraving upon wood blocks for printing purposes. It is mainly employed in pictorial illustration, and has the advantage over engravings on copper and steel that the illustrations and letter-press can be set up and printed together. The blocks on which the engravings are made are prepared from boxwood for all fine work, and from pear or other close-grained wood for larger work. A very fine surface is given to the block upon which the subject to be engraved is drawn or photographed. The work is executed by gravers of various shapes, the principle of the art being that the lines intended to appear when printed are left standing, all the white parts being cut away. In steel and copper-plate engraving the principle is reversed, the lines intended to appear being cut into the plate.

wood-everlasting-pea, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus sylvestris*. Called also the Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea. It has large, greenish flowers, with purple veins.

wood-fiend, s.

Anthrop.: A wood-demon (q. v.).

"The groups of malicious wood-fiends so obviously devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the forest wanderer."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 222.

wood-fretter, s. An insect or worm that eats into wood.

wood-gas, s. Carburetted hydrogen obtained from wood.

wood-gear, s. Cog-wheels of wood; used sometimes in roughly-made cider mills and presses, &c., and formerly in clocks. Apple, pear, dog, and box-wood are good timber for the purpose.

*wood-geld, s.

Law: The money paid for the cutting of wood within a forest.

wood-germander, s. The same as WOOD-SAGE (q. v.).

wood-gnat, s.

Entom.: *Culex nemorosus*, a European species. It frequents woods, but does not enter houses.

*wood-god, s. A sylvan deity.

"Wood-gods, and satyres, and swift dryades."

Spenser: *Virgil; Gnat*.

wood-grass, s.

Bot.: (1) *Sorghum*, or *Andropogon nutans*; (2) *Luzula sylvatica*.

wood-grinder, *subst.* A machine for rasping wooden blocks, to make paper-pulp. [WOOD-PAPER.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fáll, father; wē, wēt, hère, camēl, hēr, thêre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn: mūte, cūb. cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wood-grouse, s. The Capercaillie (q. v.).
wood-hanging, s. Thin veneer on a paper backing, to be used as wall-paper.

wood-hen, s.

Ornith.: The genus *Ocydromus* (q. v.).

wood-hole, s. A place where wood is stored or laid up.

"Confounded, to the dark recess I fly
Of wood-hole." *Philips. (Todd.)*

wood-hoopoes, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Irrisor*, sometimes placed with the *Upupidae*, but by some authorities raised to the rank of a family, *Irrisoridae*. There are twelve species, strictly confined to Africa, ranging from Abyssinia to the west coast, and south to Cape Colony. Bill curved; tail very long and strongly graduated; dark, metallic plumage, inclining more or less to black. They form a connecting link between the true Hoopoes and the Hornbills.

wood-house, s.

1. A house or shed in which wood is deposited and sheltered from the weather.
 2. A house constructed of wood.

wood humble-bee, s.

Entom.: *Bombus lucorum*.

wood-ibises, s. pl.

Ornith.: The genus *Tantalus* (q. v.).

wood-iron, s.

Min.: A variety of limonite (q. v.) having a structure resembling that of wood.

wood-laurel, s.

Bot.: *Daphne laureola*. (*Prior.*)

wood-layer, s.

Bot.: A young oak or other timber plant laid down among the hawthorn, whitethorn, or other smaller trees planted to make hedges.

***wood-leaf, s.** A leaf gathered in the woods. (*Shakesp.:* *Cymbeline*, iv. 2.)

wood-leopard moth, s.

Entomology: A European Moth, *Zeuzera cesculi*. Wings white, half-transparent, with bluish-black spots, the fore ones the brighter. Thorax white, with three bluish-black spots on each side; abdomen bluish-black, with white scales. Expansion of wings, in the male two inches, in the female two and a half. Caterpillar yellow, with shining black spots; it feeds on the elm, the horse-chestnut, the pear, the apple, &c.

wood-lily, s.

Bot.: *Convallaria majalis*, the Sweet-scented Lily of the Valley. (*Prior.*) [*CONVALLARIA.*]

wood-lock, s.

Naut.: A block in the scores of the stern-post to keep the rudder from lifting off its bearings.

wood-louse, s.

Zoöl.: Any species or individual of the family *Oniscidae* (q. v.). [*ARMADILLO*, 2.]

***wood-meil, s.** Wadmall (q. v.).

wood-mite, s.

Zoöl. (pl.): The family *Oribatidae*.

***wood-monger, s.** A wood-seller; a dealer in wood.

"One Smith, a wood-monger of Westminster."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 547.

wood-moss, s. Moss growing on wood.

***wood-mote, s.** The ancient name of the forest court, now the Court of Attachment, otherwise called the Forty-Days Court.

wood-mouse, s.

Zoölogy: *Mus sylvaticus*, the Long-tailed Field Mouse, common over the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. It is a little larger than the Common Mouse, with a proportionately longer tail; yellowish-brown on upper surface, whitish beneath.

wood-naphtha, s.

Chem.: The neutral crude distillate obtained from the products of the destructive distillation of wood. It contains from 75 to 85 per cent. of pure wood spirit, or methylic alcohol, 5 to 10 per cent. of acetone, with much smaller proportions of creosote, aldehyde, hydrocarbon oils, and other substances that are but little known. In its most rectified condition it possesses a specific gravity of .830.

wood-nightshade, s. [*WOODY-NIGHTSHADE.*]

***wood-note, s.** A wild or natural note, like that of a forest bird, as the wood-lark, thrush, or nightingale.

"Sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild."
Milton: L'Allegro, 134.

wood-nut, s.

Bot.: *Corylus avellana*. [*HAZEL.*]

wood-nymph, s.

1. **Ord. Lang.:** A dryad (q. v.).

"The wood-nymphs decked with daisies trim."
Milton: Comus, 120.

2. **Ornith. (pl.):** The genus *Thalurania* (q. v.).

***wood-offering, s.** Wood burnt on the altar.

"We cast the lots for the wood-offering."—*Neh. x. 34.*

wood-oil, s. An oil produced by several Burmese trees, spec. by *Dipterocarpus laevis* and *D. turbinatus*. [*DIPTEROCARPUS-BALSAM.*]

wood-opal, s.

Min.: An opal form of silica which has gradually replaced the organic structures of trees; a pseudomorph of a mineral after a vegetable structure.

wood-owl, s.

Ornith.: Any individual of the genus *Syrnium* (q. v.).

wood-paper, s. Paper made of wood reduced to a pulp by mechanical or chemical means; more usually by a combination of the two.

wood-pavement, subst. Pavement composed of blocks of wood, generally cedar, frequently called block-pavement. Common in American cities.

wood-pea, s.

Bot.: *Orobis tuberosus*=*Lathyrus macrorrhizus*.

wood-pie, s. A name given to the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*.

wood-pigeon, s. [*WOODPIGEON.*]

wood-pile, s. A stack of wood piled up for fuel.

wood-rat, s.

Zoöl.: The genus *Neotoma* (q. v.). *Neotoma floridana*, the Common Wood-rat, is called also the Florida Rat. *N. cinerea* is the Bushy-tailed Wood-rat.

wood-reed, wood small-reed, s.

Bot.: *Calamagrostis epigeios*. It is two to six feet high, with very long, flat, scabrid leaves, glaucous beneath, and panicles of purplish-brown flowers. [*CALAMAGROSTIS.*] So named to distinguish it from the Pool-reed, *Phragmites communis*.

wood-roof, wood-ruff, s. [*WOODRUFF.*]

wood-rush, s.

Bot.: The genus *Luzula* (q. v.).

wood-sage, s.

Bot.: *Teucrium scorodonia*. It is one to two feet high, with oblong ovate, very much wrinkled leaves, green on both sides, and downy; inflorescence in one-sided lateral or terminal racemes of yellowish-white flowers. It is extremely bitter, and has been used as a substitute for hops. It is common in Great Britain in woods and dry stony places, and is found also on the European continent and in North Africa.

***wood-sale, s.** The act of selling wood.

Wood-sale time: The time for selling wood.

"A sort of lusty bib-men sat
In wood-sale time to sell a cops by great."
Sylvester: The Captaines, p. 243.

wood-sandpiper, s.

Ornith.: *Totanus glareola*, about ten inches long; general plumage shades of brown above, spotted and barred with white; under surface grayish-white to white.

wood-sare, s. Cuckoo-spit (q. v.).

"The froth called wood-sare, being like a kind of spittle, is found upon herbs, as lavender and sage."—*Bacon.*

wood-screw, subst. A metallic screw for carpenters' and joiners' use in securing pieces of work together.

***wood-sere, s. & a.**

A. As subst.: The time when there is no sap in the tree.

"From May to October leave cropping, for why,
In wood-sere, whatever thou cropest shall die."
Tusser: Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

B. As adj.: Spongy, loose.

"The soil . . . is a poor wood-sere land very natural for the production of oaks especially."—*Aubrey: Miscell.*, p. 211.

wood-shock, s.

Zoöl.: [*PEKAN*, 2.]

wood-shrikes, s. pl. [*PRIONOPIDÆ.*]

wood-skin, s. A large canoe used by the Indians of Guiana, made from the bark of the purple-heart tree and the simari or locust tree. Some of these canoes are so large as to carry twenty to twenty-five persons. (*Simmonds.*)

wood-soot, s. Soot from burnt wood. It is useful as a manure.

wood-sorrel, *wood-sore, *wood-sour, *wood-sower, s.

Botany: The genus *Oxalis*, spec. *O. acetosella*. [*OXALIS.*]

wood-speck, s.

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q. v.).

"Of *picus martius* the wood-speck, many kinds."—*Browne: Norfolk Birds.*

wood-spirit, s. [*METHYLIC-ALCOHOL.*]

wood-spice, s.

Ornith.: A local name for a Woodpecker (q. v.).

"The tail consists of ten feathers only, as in *Wood-spices*."—*Willughby: Ornithology* (ed. Ray), p. 145.

wood-spurge, s.

Bot.: *Euphorbia characias*, the Upright Red-spurge.

wood-stamp, s. An engraved or carved stamp formed of a block of wood, to impress figures or colors on fabrics.

wood-star, s.

Ornith.: A popular name for any Humming-bird of the genera *Chætocercus*, *Doricha*, or *Myrtis*.

wood-stone, s.

Min.: A chert (q. v.) which has replaced wood.

wood-stops, s. pl.

Music: Organ stops, the pipes of which are of wood.

wood-strawberry, s.

Bot.: *Fragaria vesca*. Called also Wild-strawberry. [*FRAGARIA, STRAWBERRY.*]

wood-swallow, s.

Ornith.: The same as SWALLOW-SHRIKE (q. v.). The Common Wood-swallow is *Artamus sordidus*.

wood-swift, s.

Entom.: A European Moth, *Hepialus sylvinus*. Fore wings dull orange, with indistinct darker markings and an oblique white streak. Called also the Evening Swift. [*SWIFT, C. II. 2.*]

wood-tar, s. Tar obtained from wood.

wood-tiger, wood-tiger moth, s.

Entom.: A Tiger Moth, *Nemcophila plantaginis*. [*NEMEOPHILA.*]

wood-tin, s.

Min.: A variety of Cassiterite (q. v.), with concentric and fibrous structure.

wood-vetch, s.

Bot.: *Vicia sylvatica*; a species with branched tendrils and white flowers with blue veins. Found in Great Britain in rocky woods, but is rare.

wood-vine, s.

Bot.: *Bryonia dioica*.

wood-vinegar, s. [*VINEGAR.*]

wood-walker, s.

Zoöl.: A popular name for the genus *Hylobates*, of which it is a literal translation. [*GIBBON, HYLOBATES.*]

"A genus of Apes, sometimes called *Wood-walkers* from their astonishing agility in swinging from tree to tree."—*Ripley & Dana: Amer. Cyclop.*, vii. 796.

wood-warbler, s.

Ornithology:

†1. The Wood-wren (q. v.).

2. (*Pl.*): [*MNIOTILIDÆ.*]

***wood-ward, s.** A woodreeve, a forester.

"He used to ride to the woods, and visit all the coppices, and ask the wood-ward several questions."—*Dr. Pope: Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 75.

wood-wasp, s.

Entom.: *Vespa sylvestris*. It builds an oval nest, which it suspends from the branch of a tree.

wood-witch, s.

Bot.: *Phallus impudicus*. [*PHALLUS*, 2.]

wood-work, s. Work formed of wood; that part of any structure which is composed of wood.

wood-worm, s. A worm that is bred in wood.

wood-wren, s.

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus sibilatrix* (†*Sylvia sylvicola*), a species often confounded with the Willow-wren (q. v.), from which, however, it may be distinguished by its larger wings, a broad streak of sulphur-yellow over the eye and ear-coverts, and its plumage, which is green above and white below. It differs, also, from most of the Warblers in eating neither fruit nor berries, but subsisting on insects or their larvæ. The nest is oval, domed, and placed on the ground; eggs six, transparent, white, thickly spotted with dark purplish-brown.

wood (2), s. [*WOAD.*]

boil, boy; pout, jowl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

wood-waxen, *s.* [WOAD-WAXEN.]

wood (1), *v. t. & i.* [WOOD (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To supply with wood; to get in supplies of wood for.

"Our next employment was *wooding* and watering our squadron."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. i., ch. v.

*2. To hide or place in a wood.

"We landed, and faire and easily followed for a small time after them, who had *wooded* themselves we know not where."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, iii. 259.

***B. Intrans.**: To take in or get supplies of wood.

"Continued their *wooding* and watering till the 8th."—Anson: *Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. x.

***wood** (2), ***wode**, *v. i.* [WOOD, *a.*] To be or act as one mad; to rave.

"He stareth and *wodeth* in his aduertence."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15, 936.

wood'-bine, **wood'-bynd**, ***wod-bynde**, *subst.* [A. S. *wudebinde*=ivy, because it binds or winds round trees.]

Botany:

1. The Honeysuckle (*q. v.*).

2. *Polygonum convolvulus*. It is one to four feet long, has an angular twining stem, and cordate sagittate leaves. Found in fields and waste places.

wood'-būr-ŷ-type, *s.* [Named from the inventor of the process, Mr. Woodbury, a London photographer.]

Photography: A method of obtaining permanent impressions from a photograph. A film of bichromatized gelatine on a sheet of glass is exposed under a photographic negative, and the portion unacted upon by the light washed away with water, leaving the printed parts in relief. After drying it is laid on a perfectly flat metallic plate, and a sheet of lead pressed down upon it by a powerful press, an exact mold being thus obtained. A viscous solution of gelatine mixed with a small proportion of a pigment or dye is next poured over the mold, and a sheet of strongly sized paper placed on top and firmly squeezed. On carefully removing the paper a perfect impression is obtained, and this is fixed by immersing in a strong solution of alum. Any number of copies may be obtained from the same mold.

wood'-ghāt, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *chat*.]

Ornith.: *Lanius auriculatus*, an African Shrike, ranging from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope, and visiting Europe in the summer. The popular name is misleading, as the bird has no affinity with the Chats, and to avoid confusion some authors call it the Woodchat-shrike. Length rather more than seven inches; upper parts mostly black, crown of head and nape chestnut-red, outer tail feathers, spots on wings, streak above the base of bill on each side, and under surface white.

woodchat-shrike, *s.* [WOODCHAT.]

wood'-chūck, *s.* [Eng. *wood*; second element doubtful.]

Zoölogy: *Arctomys monax*, a small American burrowing rodent, ranging from the Carolinas to Hudson's Bay, and westward from the Atlantic coast to Missouri, Iowa, and Minnesota. Length from fifteen to eighteen inches; blackish or grizzled on upper surface, chestnut-red below; body stout, head broad and flat, legs short and thick. The Woodchuck is a vegetable feeder, and may be easily tamed. Called also the Ground-hog.



Woodchuck.

wood'-cōal, *subst.* [Eng. *wood* (1) *s.*, and *coal*.] Charcoal; also lignite or brown-coal.

wood'-cōck, *s.* [A. S. *wuducoc*.]

1. **Ornith.**: *Sceloporus rusticola* (the *rusticola* of Linnaeus) is a scorpion; cf. *Pliny*: *N. H.*, x. 54, in some editions 38; distributed over Europe, the north of Asia, and as far East as Japan, visiting Europe in October and departing in March, though some remain to breed, and the number is yearly increasing. The woodcock is about thirteen inches long; upper surface varied with ruddy, yellowish, and ash tints, and marked with great black spots; lower parts yellowish-red with brown zigzags; quills striped with red and black on their external barbs, tail-feathers terminated above with gray and below with white. The female is rather larger and stouter than the male. One of the most interesting traits about the Woodcock is the fact of its occasionally conveying its young through the air; which is done by only one or two other birds. The fact

was known in the middle of the eighteenth century; but White (lett. xxxi., to Pennant) rightly surmised that Scopoli erred in supposing that the young one was conveyed either by or in the bill. It is just as erroneous, however, to substitute the claws, as some have done, for the bill. When the parent bird wishes to convey her young one from a place of danger to one of safety, the tiny thing is gently pressed between the feet and against the breast, the aid of the bill only being resorted to when the burden has been hastily taken up. The American Woodcock, *Philohela minor*, is a smaller bird, but resembles the European species in plumage and habit, and, like it, is esteemed for the table.

2. **Zoöl.**: A collector's name for some species of the genus *Murex* (*q. v.*), from the resemblance of the spines or the elongated tube to the bill of the Woodcock. *Murex tenuispina* is the Thorny Woodcock, and *M. haustellum* the Woodcock's (or Snipe's) Head.

3. **Fig.**: A simpleton; in allusion to the ease with which a woodcock allows itself to be taken in springes or nets set in the glades.

"But if I knew when you come next a burding, I'll have a stronger noose to hold the woodcock."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Scornful Lady*, iv.

¶ **Springes to catch woodcocks:** Arts to entrap simplicity. (*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, i. 3.)

woodcock-eye, *s.* A name for a snaphook.

woodcock-fish, *s.*

Ichthyol.: *Centriscus scolopax*, the Trumpet-fish. Sir Thomas Browne (*of Fishes*, &c.) calls it a Sea-woodcock.

woodcock-owl, *s.*

Ornithol.: *Asio accipitrinus* (†*Otus brachyotus*), the Short-eared Owl.

"A large proportion of the examples seen in this country are winter visitors that come from the north of Europe in October, and have in consequence been called *Woodcock-owls*."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 163.

woodcock-pilot, *s.*

Ornithol.: *Regulus cristatus*. [GOLDEN-CRESTED WREN.]

"The migrating bodies are usually preceded by flocks of tiny goldcrests; and so invariable is this rule that the latter have come to be called '*woodcock-pilots*.'"—*St. James's Gazette*, Mar. 14, 1887.

woodcock-shell, *s.* [WOODCOCK, 2.]

***woodcock's head**, *s.* A tobacco pipe, from the fact that the early English pipes were often made in that form.

"I have not the breath of a woodcock's head."—Ben Jonson: *Every Man out of His Humor*, iii. 3.

wood'-craft, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *craft*.]

1. Arboriculture; scientific forestry.

"I know this may have been done in Germany, where *woodcraft* is a science; but I have never heard of its having been even suggested in England."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 25, 1886.

2. Skill in anything which pertains to the woods or forest; skill in the chase, especially in hunting deer, finding a track through a forest, &c.

"I do not know what we should have done without the handy Indian *woodcraft* of the guides, which now came greatly to the rescue."—*Scribner's Magazine*, Aug., 1877, p. 500.

wood'-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; -*ed*.]

1. **Lit.**: Supplied or covered with wood.

"Remote among the wooded hills,"
Longfellow: *Tales of a Wayside Inn*. (Prel.)

*2. **Fig.**: Crowded; thick as trees in a wood.

"The hills are wooded with their partisans."

Beaum. & Flet.: *Bonduca*, i. 2.

wood'-en (1), ***wod-den**, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; -*en*.]

1. **Lit.**: Made of wood; consisting or composed of wood.

"They wear their hair tied on the top like a wreath of hay, and put a wooden pinne within it, or any other such thing instead of a nail."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, p. 203.

2. **Figuratively:**

(1) Stiff, ungainly, clumsy, awkward.

"When a bold man is out of countenance, he makes a very wooden figure on it."—Collier: *On Confidence*.

(2) Spiritless, expressionless. (See extract under WOODENNESS.)

wooden-brick, **wood-brick**, *s.* A brick-shaped block built into a wall to afford nail-hold in securing the inside wood-work.

wooden-clock, *s.* A clock in which the case, a large part of the machinery, &c., are made of wood.

wooden-headed, *a.* Stupid, dense, thick-headed; dull of apprehension.

***wooden-horse**, *s.*

1. A ship.

"Milford Haven, the chief stable for his wooden horses."—Fuller: *Worthies*, ch. vi.

2. An erection made of planks nailed together so as to form a sharp ridge, on which soldiers were set astride as a punishment, with muskets tied to their legs. The practice has long been discontinued.

3. A child's toy.

wooden-leg, *s.* An artificial leg made of wood.

wooden-pavement, *s.* [WOOD-PAVEMENT.]

wooden-screw, *s.* A screw of wood, such as is used in the clamping-jaw of a carpenter's bench.

wooden-spoon, *s.*

1. **Lit.**: A spoon made of wood and used for culinary purposes.

2. **Fig.**: [SPOON, *s.*, ¶ (4).]

***wooden-shoes**, *s. pl.* An old nickname for Frenchmen, in reference to the sabots worn by them.

"Round-heads and wooden-shoes are standing jokes."
Addison: *Drummer*. (Prol.)

wooden-type, *s.* Large type, cut in wood, for posters, &c.

wooden-wall, *s.* The side of a ship; hence, a ship itself.

¶ When Athens was in imminent danger from the Persians, B. C. 483, during the invasion of Xerxes, the oracle at Delphi was consulted, and, intimating that the city and country were doomed to ruin, added that—when all was lost, a wooden wall should still shelter her citizens. The Athenian young men interpreted "a wooden wall" to signify ships; Themistocles, who had probably influenced the oracle to utter the prediction or counsel it had given, was of the same opinion; faith was put in the navy, and the result was the great victory of Salamis. It was from this incident that the expression, "The wooden walls of England," arose.

wooden-ware, *s.* A specific term for vessels, such as bowls, platters, spoons, butter-prints, &c., turned from wood; wooden articles of merchandise.

wooden-wedge, *s.* [WEDGE (2), *s.*]

wooden-wing, *s.*

Naut.: A lee-board.

***wood'-en** (2), *a.* [Eng. *wood*, *a.*; -*en*.] Mad.

"A dog in the wood or a wooden dog."

Peete: *Old Wives' Tale*, i. 1.

wood'-en-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *wooden* (1); -*ly*.] In a wooden manner; clumsily, stiffly, stupidly.

"How woodenly he would excuse himself."—North: *Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 22.

†**wood'-en-ness**, *s.* [English *wooden* (1); -*ness*.] Want of spirit or expression; clumsiness, awkwardness.

"One of them has produced more wooden pages than all other living writers (of the same rank) put together; but fortunately the *woodenness* does little or no harm."—*Contemporary Review*, April, 1877, p. 947.

***wood'-fāll**, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *fall*, *s.*] A fall or cutting of timber.

"The woodfalls this year do not amount to half the sum."—Bacon.

wood'-fōr'-dī-a, *s.* [Named after J. Woodford, who wrote an account of the plants round Edinburgh in 1824.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, now separated from *Grislea*, of which it was formerly considered a synonym. *Woodfordia* (**Grislea*) *tomentosa* or *floribunda*, common in India, has a much-branched stem, sessile lanceolate leaves, covered beneath with white down, and axillary cymes of beautiful scarlet or purple flowers in immense profusion. It yields a gum like gum-tragacanth. The flowers, with alum for a mordant, give a red dye, occasionally used in India for silk. The leaves and flowers, together with the bark of *Zizyphus xylopyra*, are employed in tanning. Medicinally the dried flowers are stimulant and astringent; they are used by Hindu doctors simply in bowel complaints, with curdled milk in dysentery, and with honey in menorrhagia, also as an external application in hæmorrhages and in ulcers.

***wood'-hēad**, ***wode-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *wood*, *a.*; -*head*.] Madness, fury.

"Lucifer fel for his woodhede."—Hampole: *Psalms*.

wood'-hew-ēr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *wood*, *s.*, and *hew*.]

Ornithology:

1. A popular name for the genus *Xiphocolaptes* (*q. v.*). *Xiphocolaptes emigrans* is the Northern Woodhewer.

2. (*Pl.*): The sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ (*q. v.*).

wood'-ie, **wūd'-dŷ**, *s.* [WOOD, *s.*, or, perhaps, a corruption of *withe* (*q. v.*).] The gallows; also a withe, or rope of twisted wands, in which malefactors seem formerly to have been hanged.

"Half the country will see how ye'll grace the woodie."
—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxviii.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wood'-i-něss, *wood-i-ness, *s.* [Eng. *woody*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being woody.

"Now ye shall meet with some fruits, that neither without in shell, nor within forth in kernell, have any of this woodiness."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xv., ch. xxviii.

***wood'-ish**, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; *-ish*.] Sylvan.

"The many mirthful jests, and wanton woodish sports." *Drayton: Polyolbion*, s. 11.

***wood'-kěrn**, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *kern*.] A robber who infests woods; a forest-haunting bandit. (*P. Holland*.)

wood'-land, *s. & a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *land*.]

A. As subst.: Land covered with woods; land on which trees are suffered to grow, either for fuel or timber.

"When mute in the woodlands thine echoes shall die." *Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon*, i.

B. As adj.: Pertaining or relating to woods; sylvan.

"Shot to Olympus from the woodland shade." *Pope: Homer's Odyssey*, x. 368.

woodland-caribou, *s.*

Zoöl.: A large variety of *Tarandus rangifer*. It is confined to the southern and more woody parts of the fur countries of North America. [CARIBOU, REINDEER.]

wood'-land-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *woodland*; *-er*.] A dweller in the woodlands.

"Friend and fellow woodlander." *Keats: Endymion*, ii. 843.

wood'-lark, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *lark*.]

Ornith.: *Alauda arborea*, differing from the Skylark (q. v.) in its smaller size, its shorter tail, more distinctly marked breast, and a conspicuous light-colored streak extending over each eye and the ear-coverts. Its note has neither the power nor variety of the Skylark, but is superior in quality of tone and is longer in duration. The nest is composed of grasses, moss, and hair, placed on the ground; eggs usually four or five, white covered with little red-brown spots.

"High in air, and pois'd upon his wings
Unseen, the soft enamor'd woodlark sings." *Gilbert White: Naturalist's Summer-Evening Walk*.

wood'-less, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; *-less*.] Destitute of woods; without timber.

"Arable and woody and . . . woodless land."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk*, ii. 124.

wood'-less-něss, *s.* [Eng. *woodless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being woodless.

***woôd'-lŷ, *wode-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *wood*, *a.*; *-ly*.] Madly, furiously.

"The bishops therefore and their seruantes, with a great stiere and shoue cried woodyly out: Crucifie him, crucifie him."—*Udall: John* xix.

***wood'-māi-dēn**, *subst.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *maiden*.] A wood-nymph; a dryad.

"Such as Amadriades
Were cleped woodmaidens." *Romaunt of the Rose*.

wood'-man, †woodŝ'-man, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *man*.]

1. A forest officer appointed to take care of woods; a forester.

*2. A sportsman, a hunter.

"He's a better woodman than thou takest him for."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

3. One who lives in the woods.

"They lend a certain domestic charm to the lonely hut that makes the solitary woodman feel he is not alone."—*Scribner's Magazine*, August, 1877, p. 423.

4. One who fells timber; a wood-cutter.

Woodmen of America, Fraternity of Modern, *s.* A fraternal benefit society organized in 1883. In 1898 it reported a membership of 324,988, and benefits disbursed since organization, \$11,070,635.

Woodmen of the World, *s.* A fraternal benefit society founded in 1891. In 1898 it reported a total membership in the U. S. of 127,000, and benefits disbursed since organization, \$3,722,918.

***wood'-pěck**, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *peck*, *v.*] The woodpecker (q. v.).

wood'-pěck-ēr, *subst.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *pecker*.]

Ornith.: The popular name of the old Linnæan genus *Picus*, now greatly divided. Woodpeckers have a slender body, powerful beak, and protrusile tongue, which is sharp, barbed, and pointed, and covered with a glutinous secretion derived from glands in the throat, this coating being renewed every time the tongue is drawn within the bill. The tail is stiff, and serves as a support when the birds are clinging to the branches or stems of trees. The plumage is generally of strongly contrasted colors,

black and white, or green and yellow, with red marks about the head. Woodpeckers are very widely distributed, but abound chiefly in warm climates. They are solitary in habit, and live in the depths of forests. Fruits, seeds, and insects constitute their food, and in pursuit of the latter they exhibit wonderful dexterity, climbing with astonishing quickness on the trunks and branches of trees, and when, by tapping with their bills, a rotten place has been discovered, they dig vigorously in search of the grubs or larvæ beneath the bark. The common notion that they are injurious to trees is erroneous, as they do more good by preventing the ravages of insects than harm by their pecking. They roost and breed in hollow trunks, or holes in trees, enlarged by their strong, sharp bills; the eggs, which are white, smooth, and glossy, vary considerably in number, and are deposited on a bed of chips at the bottom of the hole.

wood'-pīg-eôn, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *pigeon*.]

Ornithology:

1. *Columba palumbus*, a well-known bird distributed generally over Europe. Length about seventeen or eighteen inches; head, chin, and part of neck blue-gray, rest of neck and breast purple-red; bare skin at base of bill nearly white; feathers on side of neck tipped with white so as to form portions of oblique rings; upper parts and wings slaty bluish-gray; plumage of hen less brilliant. Varieties more or less spotted with white often occur, and perfect albinos are sometimes met with. The food of the Woodpigeon consists of corn and grain, beechmast, peas, tares, acorns, the young shoots of turnip-tops, and spring-sown corn; and, as these birds make no return to the farmer by destroying his insect foes, their rapid increase is a source of grave anxiety to agriculturists. The nest of the Woodpigeon is a mere platform of loose sticks, so carelessly constructed that eggs and young birds are often blown therefrom and destroyed. The eggs are always two in number, white and oval; two and sometimes three broods are produced in the year. The ordinary flight is very strong and rapid, and, if disturbed, the bird springs into the air with a peculiar flapping of the wings, which may be heard at a considerable distance.

2. *Columba œnas*.

"As to the wild woodpigeon, the *œnas*, or *Vinago*, of Ray, I am much of your mind; and see no reason for making it the origin of the common house dove; but suppose those that have advanced that opinion may have been misled by another appellation often given to the *œnas*, which is that of stock-dove."—*White: Selborne*, lett. xlv. (To Pennant.)

wood'-reēve, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *reeve*.]

A steward or overseer of a wood.

"But there was no woodreeve in the House of Commons, and so the English woods were voted to destruction."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 25, 1886.

wood'-rōck, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *rock*.] A name for ligniform asbestos.

wood'-rūff, †wood-rowe, †wood-row-el, *wod-ruffe, *subst.* [A. S. *wuderofe*, *wudurofe*=*Asperula*, *odorata*, &c.; *rofe* doubtful. Probably the reference is to the ruff round the stem formed by the verticillate leaves.]

Bot.: The genus *Asperula* (q. v.), and specially the Sweet Woodruff, *Asperula odorata*. It is highly fragrant when dried, and is considered a diuretic. Another species, *A. cynanchina*, is somewhat astringent.

wood'-ŝi-ā, *s.* [Named after Joseph Woods (1776-1864), author of *The Tourist's Flora*.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodæ. Ferns with pinnate fronds, scattered, roundish sori, having beneath them a cup-shaped involucre, ultimately cut at the edge into many often capillary segments. Known species fourteen; from the eastern hemisphere and North America.

†woodŝ'-man, *s.* [WOODMAN.]

†wood'-snipe, *s.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*, and *snipe*.]

Ornith.: An old English name for the Woodcock, to distinguish it from the Common Snipe. [SNIPE, *subst.*]

"Netting woodcocks was at one time the common way of taking them; for they have always been highly esteemed as food. Another method of capture was by 'gins' and 'springes,' and it would seem that in times past the 'woodsnipe' was considered a stupid bird."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 14, 1887.

woodŝ'-ŷ, *a.* [Eng. *woods*, pl. of *wood* (1), *s.*; *-y*.] Belonging to or associated with woods.

***wood'-wāl, *woode-wale, *wude-wale, *wud-wal**, *subst.* [For etym. and def. see extract under WHETILE.]

wood-wārd'-i-ā, *s.* [Named after Thomas Jenkinson Woodward, an English botanist.]

1. **Bot.**: A genus of Polypodæ. Sorilnear, oblong, or sub-lunate, with an indusium. Found in Madeira, India, Japan, Australia, and the South Sea Islands.

2. *Palæobot.*: Occurs in the Oligocene and Miocene of Great Britain and the European continent. (*Etheridge*.)

wood'-ward-ite, *s.* [After Dr. S. P. Woodward, of the British Museum; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring in botryoidal groups on the walls of a level of an abandoned mine in Cornwall, England. Color, rich turquoise to greenish blue. Described by Church. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of alumina and protoxide of copper. Subsequent analyses appear to indicate that it is a mixture. Dana puts it as a sub-species of Cyanotrichite (q. v.).

wood'-ŷ, *wood'-ie, *a.* [Eng. *wood* (1), *s.*; *-y*.]

I. **Ordinary Language**:

1. Abounding with wood or woods; well wooded.

"Four times ten days I've pass'd

Wand'ring this woody maze,"

Milton: P. R., ii. 246.

2. Consisting or composed of wood; ligneous.

"In the woody parts of plants, which are their bones, the principles are so compounded as to make them flexible without joints, and also elastic."—*Grew*.

3. Of the nature of wood.

"Herbs are those plants whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them, as grass and hemlock."—*Locke: Elements Nat. Philos.*, ch. ix.

*4. Pertaining to, connected with, or inhabiting the woods; sylvan.

"The woody nymphs, fair Hamadryades,"

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 18.

II. **Bot.**: Having the texture of wood.

woody-fiber, woody-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: Fiber or tissue, consisting of very long, thin membranous tubes, tapering at each end; the tissue of which wood is composed; Pleurencythma (q. v.).

woody-nightshade, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for *Solanum dulcamara*. [BITTER-SWEET, SOLANUM.]

woody-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem which has the hardness and texture of ordinary wood, that of a tree or of a shrub, as distinguished from a herbaceous stalk or stem.

woôd, *pa. par. or a.* [WOO.]

woô'-ēr, *wo-er, *wow-er, *wow-ere, *s.* [A. S. *wógere*, from *wógan*=to woo (q. v.).] One who woos; one who courts or solicits in love; a suitor.

"They all are wanton wooers."

Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

woof-bab, *subst.* The garter knot below the knee with a couple of loops. (*Scotch*.) (*Burns: Halloween*.)

woôf, *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *oof*, due to a supposed derivation from *weave*, with which it is ultimately connected; A. S. *ōwef*=a woof; also *ōweb*, *āweb*, frequently contracted to *āb*. These words are compounds, containing the prefix *ā* or *ō*, shortened forms of *on*=on; so that *oof*=*on-wef*, i. e., *on-web*=the web that is laid on or thrown across the first set of threads or warp. (*Skeat*.)] [WEAVE, WEFT.]

1. The threads that cross the warp; the weft.

*2. Cloth; hence, fig., texture.

"Of massy Stygian woof."—*Thomson: Summer*, 1,686.

woôf'-ŷ, *adj.* [Eng. *woof*; *-y*.] Having a close texture; dense; as, a woofy cloud.

woô'-gūr-ā, *s.* [Native Japanese name (?).] (See etym. and def.)

woogura-mole, *s.*

Zoöl.: A Japanese mole, *Talpa woogura*, like its European congener, but with the snout produced and the fur of a dingy or tawny color.

woô'-lîng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WOO.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adj.: Acting as one who woos; courting.

C. As subst.: The act of soliciting in love; courting; soliciting.

"His wealth had lavished been, his substance spent,

To woo and lose, since ill his wooing sped."

Longfellow: Student's Tale.

woô'-lîng-lŷ, *adverb.* [Eng. *wooing*; *-ly*.] In a wooing manner; enticingly; invitingly; with persuasion to stay.

"Heaven's breath

Smells wooingly here."

Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

wool, *wol, *wolle, *wulle, *woule, *s.* [A. S. *wull*, *wul*; cogn. with Dut. *wol*; Icel. *ull* (for *vull*); Dan. *uld*; Sw. *ull*; O. H. Ger. *wolla*; Ger. *wolle*; Goth. *wulla*; Lith. *wilna*; Russ. *volna*; Sansc. *ūrdā*=wool; Latin *villus*=shaggy hair; *vellus*=a fleece; Gr. *erion*, *eiros*=wool.]

1. The fleece of the sheep; the soft hair which grows on sheep and some other animals, as the alpaca, the vicugna, some species of goats, &c.,

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aŝ; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph=f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -gion = zhūn. -tious. -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble. -dle, &c. = bel, del.

which in fineness somewhat approaches to fur. The distinction between wool and hair is not radical, one being but a modification of the other. Wool is softer, more curled and twisted, and more flexible than hair, and possesses in a much greater degree the remarkable property of felting. The wool of the same animal differs much on the various parts of the body; that on the back, shoulders, and sides is the best. According to its quality wool is divided into different sorts, which receive different names. A threefold classification into primes, seconds, and thirds is pretty general; but sometimes the wool of a single fleece is divided into as many as ten sorts. Wool is also divided into two classes, known as short or carding wool, which seldom exceeds three or four inches in length, and long or combing wool, varying in length from four to eight inches. The finest wools are of short staple, and the coarser wools usually of long staple. In the United States the more common grades of wool are largely home-grown; the finer are imported from Australia, South America and South Africa. English-bred sheep produce a good, strong combing wool; that of the Scotch breed is somewhat harsher and coarser. The Saxon merinos have long been considered the most valuable in point of fineness of fiber. The wool of the alpaca is superior to the wool of sheep in length, softness, and pliability, and is used for many purposes for which silk was formerly used. The wool of the llama is shorter and more rough.

2. Less strictly applied to some other kinds of hair, and especially to short, thick hair, crisp and curled, like the hair of a negro.

"In the cauldron boil and bake;
Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat and tongue of dog."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

3. Any fibrous or fleecy substance resembling wool; specifically.

(1) In *Bot.*: A term sometimes applied to fine vegetable fibre such as is found within a seed-vessel. [*WOOLLY.*]

(2) *Metall.*: A slag of iron blown by steam into a fibrous form.

(3) The raw material [1.] spun into a yarn or thread, and used for knitting or needlework. [*W* (1).]

¶ (1) *Fancy wool*: The name given to the varieties of wool used for fancy articles of dress or house decoration. The chief kinds are: Berlin wool, double and single, used chiefly for woolwork (q. v.); fleecy wools; Scotch fingering, for knitting socks and stockings; Shetland wool, fine and tightly twisted; Pyrenean and Zephyr wool.

(2) *Great cry and little wool*: Great noise and disturbance out of all proportion to useful results; much ado about nothing.

"Of thine own importance full
Exclaim, 'Great cry and little wool!'"
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 135.

wool-ball, s. A ball or mass of wool; specifically, a small ball of wool found frequently in the stomachs of sheep and other wool-bearing animals.

wool-bearing, a. Producing wool.

wool-burler s. A person who removes the burs or little knots from wool or woollen cloth.

wool-burring, s. The act of teasing wool with burrs or teasels.

wool-carder, s. One who cards wool.

wool-carding, s. An early process in woollen manufacture for disentangling or tearing apart the tussocks of wool, and laying the fibers parallel, preparatory to spinning. It is only the short staple wools that are submitted to this operation, the long staple wools being combed.

wool-comber, subst. One whose occupation is to comb wool.

"Half a dozen *wool-combers*, perhaps, are necessary to keep a thousand spinners and weavers at work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. i., ch. x.*

wool-combing, s. The act or process of combing wool, generally of the long stapled kind, for the purpose of worsted manufacture. The wool-combing machine separates the long from the short fibers of the wool. The long fibers are also laid in regular order, so that they can be readily spun into yarn. Lister's apparatus clears the long fibers by drawing them through a series of teeth by means of a nipper. A pair of jaws seizes a mouthful of wool, and conveys it into a carrier, which, in its turn, deposits upon the comb a brush, pressing it down on the teeth to a proper depth. Having cleared one end of the staple, it transfers the uncleared end to the rotating comb, from which it is extracted by drawing-rollers. The noils are removed from the comb by another set of rollers. The long, cleared wool is delivered in a continuous sliver from the machine at one point, the noil being passed away at another.

***wool-driver, s.** One who buys wool and carries it to market.

wool-dyed, a. Dyed in the form of wool or yarn before being made into cloth.

wool-gathering, s. The act of gathering wool; now applied proverbially or figuratively to the indulgence of idle fancies; a foolish or fruitless pursuit. The allusion is probably to the practice of gathering the tufts of wool to be found on shrubs, hedges, &c., which necessitates much wandering about with little result.

"His wits were a *wool-gathering* as they say."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy, pt. i., § 2.*

wool-grower, s. A person who breeds sheep for the production of wool.

wool-growing, adj. The business of breeding sheep for the production of wool.

wool-hall, s. A trade market in the woollen districts. (*Simmonds.*)

wool-man, s. A dealer in wool.

wool-mill, s. A mill or factory for manufacturing wool and woollen cloth.

wool-moter, s. A person employed in picking wool and freeing it from lumps of pitch and other impurities. (*Simmonds.*)

wool-packer, subst. One who puts up wool into pack or bales; also, a machine for compressing and tying fleeces.

wool-picker, s. A machine for burring wool.

wool-scribbler, subst. The same as WOOLEN-SCRIBBLER (q. v.).

wool-shears, subst. An instrument for shearing sheep.

wool-staple, s.

1. A city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple for sale.
2. The fiber or pile of wool. [*STAPLE.*]

wool-stapler, s.

1. A dealer in wool.
2. A wool-sorter (q. v.).

wool-thistle, s.

Botany: Carduus eriophorus (Britten & Holland). Stem much branched, furrowed, two feet high; leaves semi-amplexicaul, but not decurrent, white and cottony, white beneath, pinnatifid, spinous and hairy, head very large, woolly, involucre globose; flowers pale purple, anthers blue. Young parts cooked and eaten as salad. Called also the Woolly-headed Thistle.

wool-tree, s.

Bot.: The genus *Eriodendron* (q. v.).

wool-winder, s. A person employed to wind or make up wool into bundles to be packed for sale.

woôld, v. t. [*Dut. woelen*=to wind, to wrap.]

Naut.: To wrap; particularly to wind a rope round a mast or yard when made of two or more pieces, at the place where they are fished, for the purpose of confining and supporting them.

woôld, s. [*WELD* (1).]

woôld'-êr, s. [*Eng. woold; -er.*]

1. *Naut.*: A stick used for tightly winding a rope round another object, as in fishing a spar.

2. *Rope-making*: One of the handles of the top. [*TOP, s., II. 3.*]

woôld'-îng, pa. par., a. & s. [*WOOLD, v.*]

A. & B. As pa. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of winding, as a rope, round a mast.
2. A rope used for binding masts and spars.

wool'-ên, &c. [*WOOLLEN, &c.*]

***wool'-fêl, s.** [*Eng. wool, and fell, s.*] A skin or fell with the wool; a skin from which the wool has not been removed.

"Wool and *woolfels* were ever of little value in this kingdom."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

***wool'-fist, s.** [*Eng. wool, and fist.*] A term of reproach. Nares suggests that it may have originally meant sheep-stealer, or purloiner of wool.

"Out you sous'd garnet, you *woolfist*! begone, I say."—*Frol. to Wily Beguiled.*

Wool'-hôpe, s. [*See def.*]

Geog.: A valley near Hereford, England.

Woolhope-limestone and shale, s.

Geol.: The lowest calcareous member of the Upper Silurian Rocks, largely developed at Woolhope. It contains remains of twenty-five species of fossil Crustacea, chiefly Trilobites, fifty-nine Brachiopods, eight Gasteropods, three Pteropods, and three Cephalopods. (*Etheridge.*)

woolled, adj. [*Eng. wool; -ed.*] Having wool. Used in composition, as a fine-woolled sheep.

wool'-lên, wool'-ên, *wol-len, a. & s. [*A. S. wyllen, from wul, wull=wool.*]

A. As adjective:

1. Made of wool; consisting of wool.

"The *woollen* coat . . . which covers the day laborer." *Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. i, ch. i.*

2. Pertaining to wool.

*3. Clad in the rough, homespun serges of former times, as opposed to the silk, velvet, and fine linen of the wealthier classes; hence, coarse, boorish, rustic, vulgar.

"*Woollen* vassals, things created
To buy and sell with groats."

Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

B. As substantive:

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Cloth made of wool, such as blanketing, serges, flannels, tweeds, broadcloth, and the like.

"The best *woollens* are sold a third cheaper."—*London Daily Telegraph.*

2. *Bot.*: *Verbascum thapsus*. [*VERBASCUM.*]

¶ *Buried in Woollen*: [*FLANNEL, A. I. 3.*]

woollen-draper, s. A retail dealer in woollen cloth, flannels, and the like. (*Eng.*)

woollen-manufacture, s. The act of forming wool into cloth and stuff. The fabrics woven from short wools are distinctively called woollens; those from long wools are termed worsteds. [*WORSTED.*] The manufacture of cloth was known to the ancient Greeks, Romans, the Hindus, the Jews, &c. (*Lev. xiii. 47, 48, xix. 19; Deut. xxii. 11.*), but among these people it was chiefly a domestic manufacture. In all probability the Romans first introduced it into Britain. There is little historic mention of it before the thirteenth century. Edward III. improved the manufacture by inviting over Flemings, who were more skillful in it than the English of that time. During subsequent centuries unwise legislation, such as limiting the industry to particular towns, retarded its progress; besides which it was hampered by enactments equally unenlightened regarding wool. [*WOOL, ¶.*] Notwithstanding all difficulties, it ultimately rooted itself deeply, and of the textile arts is now second only to the cotton manufacture. It is estimated that over 32,000 varieties of goods are manufactured of wool.

woollen-printer, s. A workman who impresses patterns or colors on woollen or mixed fabrics.

woollen-scribbler, s. A machine for combing or preparing wool into thin, downy, translucent layers, preparatory to spinning. (*Simmonds.*)

wool'-lên-ette', s. [*English woollen; dimin. suff. -ette.*]

Fabric: A thin woollen stuff.

wool'-lî-nêss, subst. [*Eng. woolly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being woolly.

wool'-lÿ, a. [*Eng. wool; -ly.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Consisting of wool.

"The warm and *woolly* fleece that cloath'd her murderer." *Dryden: Ovid; Metam. xv.*

2. Resembling wool.

"My fleece of *woolly* hair, that now uncurls."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

3. Clothed or covered with wool.

"First down he sits, to milk the *woolly* dams."

Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 402.

4. Covered with a fleecy substance resembling wool. (*Ben Jonson: Forest; To Penshurst.*)

II. Bot.: Of the nature or appearance of wool; covered with long, dense, curled and matted hairs, as the stem and leaves of *Verbascum thapsus*.

woolly-bear, s.

Entom.: A popular name for the caterpillar of the Tiger-moth (q. v.).

woolly-butt, s.

Bot.: *Eucalyptus longifolia* and *E. viminalis*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

woolly-cheetah, s.

Zool.: *Felis lanea* (or *Cynælurus jubata*, var. *lanea*), a variety, if not a distinct species, from South Africa. It differs from the Cheetah in having woolly hair, and the spots and face-mark brown instead of black.

woolly-elephant, s.

Zool.: *Elephas primigenius*. [*MAMMOTH.*]

woolly-haired, a.

Anthrop.: Having hair more or less resembling wool. [*ULOTRICH.*]

"No *woolly-haired* nation has ever had an important 'history.'"—*Haeckel: Hist. Creation (Eng. ed.), ii. 310.*

woolly-head, s. A negro. So called from his wool-like hair.

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, er, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

woolly-headed thistle, *s.* [WOOL-THISTLE.]

woolly-indris, **woolly-lemur**, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Indris laniger*, from Madagascar and the adjacent islands. The body is about eighteen inches long, the tail two-thirds as much. The general tint is a more or less rusty brown, with a whitish band on the forehead.

woolly-macaco, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Lemur mongoz*, a native of Madagascar. General color of fur reddish-gray, crown of head, face, and chin black, black streak on forehead and across crown, cheeks iron-gray.

woolly-maki, *s.* [WOOLLY-INDRIS.]

woolly-monkey, *s.* [LAGOTHRIX.]

woolly-rhinoceros, *s.*

Palæont.: *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, probably the best-known form of the extinct Rhinoceroses, specimens having been found imbedded in ice. The skin was without folds and covered with hair and wool; there were two horns, the anterior one being of remarkable size, and the nostrils were separated by a complete bony partition. The geographical range of the Woolly Rhinoceros was over the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, but, unlike the Mammoth, it did not cross Behring's Straits. Its remains are first found in the Miocene.

wool'-päck, ***wol-pak**, *s.* [English wool, and pack.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A pack or bag of wool; specifically, a bale or bundle weighing 240 pounds. (*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 439.)

2. *Geol. (pl.)*: A local name for large concretionary masses of good limestone, occurring in beds of impure earthy limestone and shale in the Wenlock formation. Some of them near Wenlock, England, have, according to Murchison, a diameter of eighty feet. Called also Ball-stones. (*Woodward: Geol. Eng. & Wales*, p. 55.)

wool'-säck, ***wolle-sak**, *s.* [English wool, *s.*, and sack.]

1. A sack or bag of wool.

2. The seat of the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords. It is a large, square bag of wool, without back or arms, and covered with green cloth.

"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth an Act of Parliament was passed to prevent the exportation of wool; and that this source of our national wealth might be kept constantly in mind, *woolsacks* were placed in the House of Peers, whereon the judges sat. Hence, the Lord Chancellor, who presides in the House of Lords, is said to 'sit on the *woolsack*,' or to be 'appointed to the *woolsack*.'"—*Brewer: Dict. Phrase & Fable*.

***woolsack-pie**, *s.* A kind of pie made and sold at the "Woolsack," an old London ordinary. Gifford says that it was of low reputation, and a Woolsack pie may therefore=coarse fare. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, v. 2.)

wool'-šeý, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of linsay-woolsey (*q. v.*).

wool'-sort-ēr, *s.* [Eng. wool, *s.*, and sorter.] A person who sorts wools according to their qualities. [WOOL, *s.* (1).]

woolsorters' disease, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of malignant pustule which often affects persons who handle the wool of animals which have died from splenic fever.

"A death from *woolsorters' disease* has occurred in Bradford."—*London Daily News*.

wool'-stöck, *subst.* [Eng. wool, *s.*, and stock.] A heavy wooden hammer used in fulling cloth.

***wool'-ward**, ***wolle-ward**, ***wol-ward**, ***wol-warde**, *a.* [Eng. wool, *s.*, and ward=toward, as in homeward, &c.] Dressed in wool only, without linen. Often enjoined in the pre-Reformation times as an act of penance. (The literal meaning is "having the skin toward or next the wool.")

"The naked truth of it is, I have no shirt. I go *woolward* for penance."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

***woolward-going**, *subst.* The act or practice of wearing woollen garments next the skin in place of linen, as an act of penance.

"Their watching, fasting, *woolward-going*, and rising at midnight."—*Tyndale*.

Wool'-wich (second *w* silent), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A parish and market town of England about nine miles east-south-east of London. The town is the seat of a great Government arsenal and dock-yard.

¶ *Woolwich and Reading Beds*:

Geology: A series of Lower Eocene beds formerly called the Plastic Clay (*q. v.*). With the exception of the Thanet Sands (*q. v.*), they are the oldest English Tertiaries. They occur in England both in the London and Hampshire basins, the Thanet Sands underlying them in the former, but being absent from the latter area. In the London basin they are seen chiefly at Blackheath, Woolwich, and Reading. The strata consist of mottled clays and

sand with lignite, and one horizon contains rolled flint pebbles derived from the chalk. The Woolwich and Reading beds are of fresh-water, estuarine, and marine origin. An Eocene river flowed from the southwest into the Thames at Woolwich, having in it various shells, Unios, Paludinas, Cyrenas, &c., with plant remains of Ficus, Laurus, &c. In the lowest beds, which are more marine, banks of Oysters (*Ostrea bellovicina*) occur. The fauna comprises 72 genera and 123 species. Among them are turtles and a mammal (*Coryphodon*). The Plastic clay exists in the Paris basin, with the same remains.

wool-wörk, *s.* [Eng. wool, and work.] Needle-work executed with wool on canvas.

***woon**, *v. i.* [WON, *v.*]

***woont**, *a.* [WONT, *a.*]

woô'-ra-lý, **wôo'-ra-ll**, *s.* [CURARI.]

***woôg**, ***woôge**, *s.* [A. S. *wāse*, *wōse*=ooze (*q. v.*).] Ooze.

"The aguish *woose* of Kent and Essex."—*Howell: Vindication of Himself* (1677).

***woôg'-ý**, *adject.* [A. S. *wōsig*, from *wōse*=ooze.] Oozy, moist.

"What is she else but a foul *woosy* marsh?"

Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 25.

***woot**, *v. i.* [WOT.]

woôtz, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful.] A very superior quality of steel, made in the East Indies, and imported into America and Europe for superior edge-tools. It is used in the manufacture of the celebrated sword-blades of the East. Professor Faraday attributed its excellence to the presence of a small quantity of aluminium, but other analyses show no trace of aluminium. Wootz is believed to be made by a process direct from the ore.

woô'-yên, **yá'-ên**, *s.* [Chinese name.]

Zoöl.: *Hylobates pileatus*, a Gibbon (*q. v.*), from a small island near Cambaja. Little is known of the habits of this species, the individuals of which differ greatly in coloration at different periods of their lives. The young are uniformly of a dirty white; females white, brownish-white on back, with a large black spot on the head and chest; males black, back of head, body, and legs grayish.

wöp, *v. t.* [WHOP.]

wor'-bleş, *s. pl.* [WARBLES, *s.*]

wörd, ***worde**, *s.* [A. S. *word*; cogn. with Dut. *woord*; Icel. *ordh* (for *vord*); Dan. & Sw. *ord*; Ger. *wort*; Goth. *waurd*; Lat. *verbum*; Lithuan. *wardas*=a name. *Word* and *verb* are doublets.]

1. A single articulate sound or a combination of articulate sounds or syllables uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; a vocable; a term; a single component part of a language or of human speech; a constituent part of a sentence.

"Upon a nearer approach, I find that there is so close a connection between ideas and words; and our abstract ideas and general words have so constant a relation one to another, that it is impossible to speak clearly and distinctly of our knowledge, which all consists in propositions, without considering, first the nature, use, and signification of language."—*Locke: Hum. Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxxiii.

2. The letter, or letters, or other characters, written or printed, which represent such a vocable.

3. (*Pl.*): Speech, language.

"Speak fair words."—*Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis*, 208.

4. Speech exchanged; conversation, discourse, talk.

"The friars and you must have a *word* anon."

Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

5. Communication, information, tidings, message, account (without an article, and only in the singular).

"To send him *word*, they'll meet him."

Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

6. A term or phrase of command; an order, an injunction, a direction, a command.

"Brutus gave the *word* too early."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 3.

7. A password, a watchword, a signal, a motto; a distinctive or important term or phrase adopted as a signal or a shibboleth.

"Now to my *word*,"

It is 'Adieu.'" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 5.

8. A term or phrase implying or containing an assertion, declaration, promise, or the like, which involves the faith or honor of the utterer of it; assurance, promise, affirmation. (With possessive pronouns.)

"No, by my *word*;"—a burly groom

He seems."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, v. 19.

*9. A brief or pithy remark or saying; a proverb, a motto.

"The old *word* is, 'What the eye views not the heart rues not.'"—*Bp. Hall*.

10. Terms or phrases interchanged expressive of anger, contention, reproach, or the like. (Used in the plural, and generally qualified by adjectives, such as *high*, *hot*, *sharp*, *harsh*, or the like.)

"Some words there grew 'twixt Somerset and me."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 5.

¶ 1. *A word and a blow*: Immediate action; a threat and its immediate execution; extreme promptitude in action.

"I find there is nothing but a *word and a blow* with you."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

¶ Also used adjectively.

"Calling him a *word-and-a-blow* man."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. iv.

2. *By word of mouth*: By actual speaking; orally; viva voce.

3. *Good word*, **Good words*: Favorable account or mention; commendation, praise; expressed good opinion.

"To speak a *good word* to Mistress Anne Page for my master."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

4. *In a word*, *In one word*: In one short sentence; briefly; in short; to sum up; in fine.

"In a *word* . . .

He is complete in feature and in mind."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, ii. 4.

*5. *In word*: In mere phraseology; in speech only; in mere seeming or profession.

"Let us not love *in word*, neither in tongue, but in deed and in truth."—1 *John* iii. 18.

6. *The Word*:

(1) The Scriptures, or any part of them.

"The sword and the *word*! Do you study them both, master parson?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

(2) The second person of the Trinity; the Logos (*q. v.*).

"In the beginning was the *Word*, and the *Word* was with God, and the *Word* was God."—*John* i. 1.

7. *To eat one's words*: To retract what one has said.

"I will not eat my words."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 4.

8. *To have a word with a person*: To have a conversation with him.

"The generals would have some words."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, v. 1.

*9. *With a word*, *At a word*: In short; in a word.

10. *Word for word*: In the exact words or terms; verbatim, exactly; as, He repeated the message word for word.

word-blindness, *s.* A morbid inability to understand written or printed words; a phase of acatamathesia (*q. v.*). Called also psychical blindness. [APHASIA.]

word-book, *s.* [Cf. Ger. *wörterbuch*=a dictionary, from *wörter*, pl. of *wort*=a word, and *buch*=a book.] A dictionary, a vocabulary, a lexicon.

***word-bound**, *a.* Restrained or restricted in speech; unable or unwilling to express one's self; bound by one's word.

"*Word-bound* he is not:

He'll tell it willingly." *Joanna Baillie*.

word-building, *s.* The formation, construction, or composition of words; the process of forming or making words.

word-catcher, *s.* One who cavils at words and syllables.

word-deafness, *s.* A morbid inability to understand spoken words; a phase of catamathesia (*q. v.*). Called also psychical blindness. [APHASIA.]

***word-monger**, *s.* One who uses many words; a verbalist.

"The work of a paradoxical *word-monger* who did not know what he was writing about."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

word-painter, *s.* One who is gifted with the power of depicting scenes or events in a peculiarly graphic or vivid manner; one who affects great picturesqueness of style.

word-painting, *subst.* The art of depicting or describing scenes or events in words so as to bring them vividly and distinctly before the mind.

word-picture, *s.* A vivid and accurate description of any scene or event, so that it is brought clearly before the mind, as in a picture.

word-square, *s.* A square formed by a series of words so arranged that the letters spell each of the words when read across or downward; as—

C	A	P
A	T	E
P	E	N

***word-warrior**, *s.* One who strives or quibbles about words. (*Baxter*.)

wörd, ***word-en**, *v. i. & t.* [WORD, *s.*]

*A. *Intrans.*: To speak, to argue.

böil, **böy**; **pöut**, **jöwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiis**; **sin**, **aş**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph** = **f**.
-cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tjon, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

B. Transitive:

1. To express in words; to phrase, to style. (Now only in the pa. par.)

"Complaining in a speech well worded."

Cowper: *The Poet, the Oyster, and Sensitive Plant*.

*2. To produce an effect on by words; to ply or overpower with words.

"If one were to be worded to death, Italian is the fittest language, in regard of the fluency and softness of it."—Howell: *Letters*, bk. i., let. 42.

*3. To flatter, to cajole.

"He words me, girls, he words me, that I should not Be noble to myself."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

*4. To make or unmake by a word or command.

"Him . . . who could word heaven and earth out of nothing, and can when he pleases word them into nothing again."—South.

*¶ To word it: To argue, to wrangle, to dispute.

"He that descends not to word it with a shrew, does worse than beat her."—*L'Estrange*.

*wōrd'-ēr, s. [English word; -er.] A speaker, a writer.

"We could not say as much of our high worders."—Whitlock: *Manners of the English*, p. 359.

*wōrd'-ī-lŷ, adv. [Eng. wordy; -ly.] In a wordy or verbose manner.

*wōrd'-ī-nēss, subst. [Eng. wordy; -ness.] The quality or state of being wordy or verbose; verbosity.

wōrd'-īng, s. [Eng. word; -ing.]

1. The act of expressing in words.

"Whether his extemporary wording might not be a defect, and the like."—Fell: *Life of Hammond*, § 3.

2. The manner in which anything is expressed in words.

"Objection was raised by a senator to the wording of the fourth clause."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

*wōrd'-ish, a. [Eng. word; -ish.] Respecting words; verbal.

"In these wordish testimonies (as he will call them)."—Hammond: *Works*, ii. 167.

*wōrd'-ish-nēss, s. [Eng. wordish; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wordish.

2. Verbosity.

"The truth they hide by their dark wordishness."

Digby: *On Bodies*. (Pref.)

*wōrd'-lēss, a. [Eng. word; -less.] Not using words; not speaking; silent, speechless.

"Her joy with heaved-up hands she doth express, And, wordless, so greets heaven for his success."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 112.

*wōrds'-man, s. [Eng. words, and man.] One who attaches undue importance to words; one who deals in mere words; a verbalist.

"Some speculative wordsman."—Bushnell.

*wōrds'-man-ship, s. [Eng. wordsman; -ship.] Knowledge or command of words; fluency.

*wōrd'-spite, adj. [English word, and spite.] Abusive.

"A silly yet ferocious wordspite quarrel."—Palgrave: *Hist. Norm. and England*, ii. 561.

*wōrd'-strife, s. [Eng. word, and strife.] Dispute about words.

"The end of this . . . wordstrife."—Hacket: *Life of Williams*, ii. 167.

*wōrd'-ŷ (1), a. [Eng. word; -y.]

1. Consisting of words; verbal.

"Thas in a wordy war their tongues display, More fierce intents, preluding to the fray."

Cowper: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 40.

2. Containing many words; full of words; diffuse.

"In this their wordy and wearisome volume."—Bp. Hall: *Answer to Vindication of Smectymnus*.

3. Using many words; verbose, prolix.

"A wordy orator . . . making a magnificent speech full of vain promises."—*Spectator*. (Todd.)

4. Pertaining or relating to words.

"Hope to win the wordy race."

Byron: *A College Examination*.

wōr'-dŷ (2), a. [WORTHY.] (Scotch.)

wōre, pret. of v. [WEAR, v.]

wōrk, *werch-en, *wirsch-en, *werke, *wirke, *worch-en, *worke, *woorch-en (pa. t. worked, wrought, pa. par. worked, wrought), v. i. & t. [A. S. wyrcean, wircean, wercan (pa. t. worhte, pa. par. geworht).] [WORK, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To make exertion for some end or purpose; to engage in or be employed on some task, labor, duty, or the like; to be occupied in the performance of some operation, process, or undertaking; to labor, to toil.

"This we commanded you, if any would not work, neither should he eat."—2 Thess. iii. 10.

2. To use efforts for attaining some object or aim; to strive, to labor; to exert one's self.

"I will work

To bring this matter to the wished end."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. I., iii. 3.*

3. To be customarily engaged or employed in any business, trade, profession, employment, or the like; to be in employment; to hold a situation; to be occupied as a worker; to perform the duties of a workman, man of business, &c. (*Isaiah xix. 9.*)

4. To be in motion, operation, or activity; to keep up a continuous movement or action; to act, to operate; as, A machine works well.

5. To have or take effect; to operate; to exercise influence; to be effective; to produce an effect.

"All things work together for good to them that love God."—*Romans viii. 28.*

*6. To be in a condition of strong, violent, or severe exertion; to be agitated or tossed about; to toil, to heave, to strain.

"The sea wrought and was tempestuous."—*Jonah i. 11.*

7. To travel; used of conveyances and of their drivers.

8. To make way laboriously and slowly; to make progress with great exertion and difficulty; to proceed with a severe struggle. (Generally followed by adverbs, such as along, down, into, out, through, &c.)

"All [yachts] working into Start Bay to avoid the tide."—*Field*, Sept. 4, 1886.

9. To ferment, as liquors.

"If in the wort of beer, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy."—*Bacon: Natural History*.

10. To operate or act, as a purgative or cathartic; to act internally, as a medicine.

"Most purges heat a little; and all of them work best . . . in warm weather."—*Grew: Cosmologia*.

11. To succeed in practice; to act satisfactorily; as, The plan will not work. (*Colloq.*)

B. Transitive:

1. To bestow labor, toil, or exertion upon; to convert to or prepare for use by labor or effort.

2. To extract useful materials or products from by labor.

"And given the reason why they forbear to work them [mines] at that time, and when they left off from working them."—*Raleigh*.

3. To produce, accomplish, or acquire by labor, toil, or exertion; to effect, to perform.

"The change shall please, nor shall it matter aught Who works the wonder, if it be but wrought."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 846.

*4. To be the cause of; to effect; to bring about.

"Our light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory."—2 *Corinth. iv. 17.*

5. To put or set in motion, action, or exertion; to keep busy, or in a state of activity.

"Put forth thy utmost strength, work every nerve."

Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

6. To direct the action of; to manage, to handle; as, to work an engine or a ship.

7. To transact, to manage, to carry out.

"Salomon saith: Werke all things by counsel, and thou shalt never repent."—*Tale of Melibeus*.

8. To bring by action or motion to any state, the state being expressed by an adjective or other word.

"So the pure limpid stream, when foul with stains . . . Works itself clear."

Addison: *Cato*, i. 1.

9. To attain or make by continuous and severe labor, exertion, struggle, or striving; to force gradually and with labor or exertion.

"Within that dome as yet Decay Hath slowly work'd her cankering way."

Byron: *The Giaour*.

10. To solve; to work out; as, to work a sum. (*Colloq.*)

*11. To influence by continued prompting, urging, or like means; to gain over; to prevail upon; to lead; to induce.

"What you would work me to, I have some aim."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

12. To make into shape; to form, to fashion, to mold; as, to work clay.

13. To embroider.

"A princess wrought it [a handkerchief] me."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iv. 1.

14. To operate upon, as a purgative or cathartic; to purge.

*15. To excite by degrees; to act upon so as to throw into a state of perturbation or agitation; to agitate violently.

"Some passion that works him strongly."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iv.

16. To cause to ferment, as liquor.

¶ 1. To work against: To act in opposition to; to oppose actively.

2. To work in:

(1) *Intrans.*: To intermix, to unite, to fit in, to agree.

"Our routes will work in excellently with those of the Australian explorers in 1881 and 1882."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 20, 1884.

(2) *Transitive*

(a) To intermix, as one material with another, in the process of manufacture or the like; to interlace, to weave in; as, to work bad yarn in with good.

(b) To cause to enter or penetrate by continued effort; as, The tool was slowly worked in.

3. To work into:

(1) The same as to work in (2) (b).

(2) To introduce artfully and gradually; to insinuate; as, He worked himself into favor.

*3. To alter or change by a gradual process.

"This imperious man will work us all

From princes into pages."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII., ii. 2.*

4. To work off: To remove or get rid of, as by continued labor, exertion, or by some gradual process; as, to work off the impurities of a liquor by fermentation.

5. To work on (or upon): To act on; to exercise an influence on; to influence, to excite, to charm.

6. To work one's passage:

Naut.: To give one's work or services as an equivalent for passage-money.

7. To work one's way: To progress, to succeed, to advance.

8. To work out:

(1) *Intrans.*: To result in practice.

"Reforms, which looked very well on paper, but did not work out very well."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

(2) *Transitive*:

(a) To effect by continued labor or exertion; to accomplish.

"Work out your own salvation with fear and trembling."—*Philippians ii. 12.*

(b) To solve, as a problem.

"M.—, Malvolio; M.—why, that begins my name;

Did not I say he would work it out?"

Shakesp.: *Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

(c) To exhaust by drawing or extracting all the useful material from; as, The mine was quite worked out.

*4. To efface, to erase.

"Tears of joy for your returning spilt,

Work out and expiate our former guilt."

Dryden. (Todd.)

9. To work up:

(1) *Intrans.*: To make way upward; to rise.

(2) *Transitive*:

(a) To make up; to convert; to make into shape.

"Tubular-shaped blossoms . . . are of great value for working up in bouquets."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

(b) To stir up, to excite, to raise, to agitate.

"This lake resembles a sea when worked up by storms."

Addison. (Todd.)

(c) To use up in the process of manufacture or the like; to expend or utilize in any work; as, We have worked up all our material.

(d) To expand, to enlarge, to elaborate; as, to work up an article or story.

(e) To learn or gain a knowledge of by study; as, to work up a subject.

*6. To exhaust the strength or energy of by too heavy or continuous toil; to weary or fatigue by hard work; to wear out.

wōrk, *warke, *werk, *werke, *woork, subst. [A. S. weorc, worc, weorc; cogn. with Dutch werk; Icel. verk; Dan. værk; Sw. verk; O. H. Ger. werch, werah; Ger. werk.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Exertion of strength, energy, or other faculty, physical or mental; effort or activity directed to some purpose or end; toil, labor, employment.

"All at her work the village maiden sings."

R. Giffard: *Contemplation*.

2. The matter or business upon which one is engaged, employed, or laboring; that upon which labor is expended; that which engages one's time or attention; any business or project upon which one is employed or engaged; an undertaking, an enterprise, a task.

"I have work in hand that you yet know not of."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 4.

3. That which is done; that which proceeds from agency; an action, deed, feat, achievement, or performance; an act done.

"The works which the Father hath given me to finish."

John v. 36.

fāte. fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wolf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. That which is made, manufactured, or produced; an article, piece of goods, fabric, or structure produced; a product of nature or art.

"The worker from the work distinct was known."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 229.

5. Specifically applied to—

(1) That which is produced by mental labor; a literary or artistic performance or composition; as, the *works* of Shakespeare.

(2) Embroidery; flowers or figures worked with the needle; needlework.

"This is some minx's token, and I must take out the work."—Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

(3) An extensive engineering structure, as a dock, bridge, embankment, fortification, or the like.

"I will be walking on the works."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 2.

6. An industrial or manufacturing establishment; an establishment where labor is carried on extensively or in different departments; a factory. (Generally in the plural; as, *gas-works*, *iron-works*, &c.)

*7. Manner of working; management, treatment.
"It is pleasant to see what *work* our adversaries make with this innocent canon."—*Stillington*.

II. Technically:

1. *Mech.*: The overcoming of resistance; the result of one force overcoming another; the act of producing a change of configuration in a system in opposition to a force which resists that change. In America and England the unit of work is taken as a weight of one pound lifted one foot.

"In all cases in which we are accustomed to speak of work being done—whether by men, horse-power, or steam-power, and however various the products may be in different cases—the physical part of the process consists solely in producing or changing motion, or in keeping up motion in opposition to resistance, or in a combination of these actions."—*Atkinson: Ganot; Physics*, § 60.

2. *Min.*: Ores before they are cleaned or dressed.

3. *Script. & Theol.*: In Rom. xi. 6, work is used in the singular as opposed to grace; much more frequently the term is plural (works), and often constitutes an antithesis to faith (Rom. iii. 27). Sometimes the expression is "the works of the law" (Rom. ix. 32), also "dead works" which require to be repented of (Heb. vi. 1, ix. 14). A fundamental distinction is drawn between the works of the flesh (Gal. v. 19-21) and the fruit of the spirit (22-23). The Protestant doctrine is, that man is justified by faith made manifest by works (Rom. iii. 28, cf. James ii. 17-26) but is judged by works (Matt. xvi. 27; xxv. 31-46), those which are the fruit of faith being acceptable to God (Rom. vi. 1-23, viii. 1-4; Heb. xi. 5), those not having this origin being unacceptable (Heb. xi. 6). Cf. the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of the Thirty-nine Articles, the Confession of Faith, ch. xvi., &c. A controversy arose in the sixteenth century on the necessity of good works to salvation. Melancthon was accustomed to admit this necessity. The more rigid Lutherans considered his views on the subject a departure from those of their Master. Major, in 1552, defended Melancthon's opinion against Nicholas Amsdorf, who maintained that good works are pernicious to salvation. Major made a partial retraction, and in 1577 the controversy was terminated by the Formula of Concord. [FORMULA, s., ¶ (2).]

¶ *Work* is the general term, as including that which calls for the exertion of our strength; *labor* differs from it in the degree of exertion required, it is hard *work*; *toil* expresses a still higher degree of painful exertion; *drudgery* implies a mean and degrading *work*, and is the lot of those lowest in society. *Work* is more or less voluntary, but a *task* is *work* imposed by others.

work-bag, *subst.* A small bag used by ladies in which to keep their needlework, &c.; a reticule.

work-box, *s.* A box used to keep small pieces of needlework, and fitted with a tray to contain needles, cotton, &c.

work-day, *s.* A working-day (q. v.).

work-fellow, *s.* One engaged in the same work with another.

"Timotheus, my *work-fellow*, and Lucius, salute you."
—*Romans* xvi. 21.

work-folk, *work-folks*, *s. pl.* Persons engaged in manual labor.

"Our *work-folks* like farmers did live."

Ballad, quoted in *Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

work-people, *working-people*, *s. pl.* People engaged in work or labor, especially in manual labor.

"Very few of the 'sweated' *work-people* of London have come forward to assist the Committee."—*St. James's Gazette*, Aug. 4, 1888.

work-table, *s.* A small table containing drawers and other conveniences in which ladies keep their needlework, cotton, &c.

wōrk'-a-ble, *adj.* [Eng. *work*; -*able*.] Capable of being worked; fit for or worth working.

wōrk'-a-dāy, ***wōrk'-ī-dāy**, *s. & a.* [Eng. *work*, and *day*.]

**A. As subst.*: A working-day.

"For thy sake I finish this *workday*."—Ben Jonson: *Case is Altered*, iv. 3.

B. As adj.: Working-day, every-day; plodding, toiling.

wōrk'-ēr, ***werk-er**, ***worch-er**, *subst.* [Eng. *work*; -*er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which works, performs, acts, or does; a laborer, a toiler, a performer.

"He was a *worker* in silver."—*Reynolds: A Journey to Flanders and Holland*.

2. *Entom.*: The same as NEUTER, B. II. 3.

***wōrk'-fūl**, *adj.* [Eng. *work*, and -*full*.] Full of work or designed for work.

"You saw nothing in Coketown, but what was severely *workful*."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. v.

wōrk'-hōuse, ***woorke-house**, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and -*house*.]

*1. A house for work; a manufactory, a factory.

"Those employed in every different branch of the work can often be collected into the same *workhouse*, and placed at once under the view of the spectator."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. *English Law*: A house in which paupers are lodged, and those of them who are able-bodied are compelled to work. Workhouses were originally erected in the reign of Charles II., in order to compel rogues and vagabonds to work for a living. In this country poor-houses are analogous institutions.

3. A gaol, a house of correction.

wōrk'-īng, ***werk-ing**, ***worch-ing**, ***worch-yng**, ***worch-yng**, ***work-yng**, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WORK, v.]

A. As pr. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

1. Engaged in work; devoted to bodily labor; as, the *working* classes.

2. Laborious, industrious; diligent in one's calling.

3. Taking an active part in a business; as, a *working* partner.

4. Connected with or pertaining to the working or carrying on of anything, as of a business, &c.

"If *working* expenses can be cut down without sacrifice of efficiency."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

C. As substantive:

1. The act of laboring; work, labor.

2. Fermentation.

3. Movement, operation.

"And now the secret *workings* of my brain
Stand all reveal'd."—*Rowe: Royal Convert*, v.

4. The keeping in action or employment.

"The results to hand of the first month's *working*."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

working-class, *s.* A collective name for those who earn their living by manual labor, such as mechanics, laborers, &c., who work for weekly wages. (Generally used in the plural.)

working-day, *s. & a.*

A. As substantive:

1. Any day upon which work is ordinarily performed, as distinguished from Sundays and holidays.

"Will you have me?"

"No, my lord, unless I might have another for *working-days*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

2. That part of the day devoted or allotted to work or labor; the time each day in which work is actually carried on; as, a *working-day* of eight hours.

B. As adj.: Relating to days upon which work is done, as opposed to Sundays and holidays; hence every-day, plodding, ordinary, common.

"O, how full of briars is this *working-day* world!"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

working-drawing, *s.* A drawing or plan, as of the whole or part of a structure, machine, or the like, drawn to a specified scale, and in such detail as to form a guide for the construction of the object represented.

***working-house**, *s.* A workshop, a factory.

"In the quick forge and *working-house* of thought,
How London doth pour out her citizens!"

Shakesp.: Henry V., v. (Introd.)

working-man, *subst.* One who lives by manual labor; a mechanic.

"Discussion and declamation about the condition of the *working-man*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

working-party, *s.*

Mil.: A party of soldiers told off to some piece of work foreign to their ordinary duties.

working-point, *s.*

Mach.: That part of a machine at which the effect required is produced.

wōrk'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *work*; -*less*.]

1. Without work; having no work to do; unemployed.

"The *workless*, the thriftless, and the worthless."—*Contemporary Review*, Feb., 1888.

*2. Without works; not carried out or exemplified by works.

"It speaketh playnly against his ydle *worklesse* faith."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 411.

wōrk'-man, ***waik-man**, ***werke-man**, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *man*.]

1. Any man employed in work or labor; especially, one engaged in manual labor; a toiler, a laborer, a worker. The term is often restricted to handicraftsmen, as mechanics, artisans, &c., so as to exclude unskilled laborers, farm hands, &c.

"The *workman* worthy is his hire."

Chaucer: C. T., 7, 556.

2. Used by way of eminence to designate a skillful artificer or operator.

wōrk'-man-like, ***werke-man-like**, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *workman*; -*like*.]

A. As adj.: Like or becoming a skillful workman; skillful, well-performed, made, or done.

B. As adv.: Workmanly (q. v.).

"[They] doe iagge their flesh, both legges, armes and bodies, as *workmanlike*, as a jerkinmaker with vs pinketh a ierkin."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 504.

wōrk'-man-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *workman*; -*ly*.]

A. As adj.: Workmanlike (q. v.).

B. As adv.: In a skillful or workmanlike manner. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 191.)

wōrk'-man-ship, ***werke-man-shyp**, *s.* [Eng. *workman*; -*ship*.]

1. The art or skill of a workman; the execution or manner of making anything; operative skill.

"A silver urn that full six measures held,
By none in weight or *workmanship* excell'd."

Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 866.

2. The result or objects produced by a workman, artificer, or operator.

"The immediate *workmanship* of God."—*Raleigh: History of the World*.

***wōrk'-mas-tēr**, ***work-mais-ter**, *subst.* [Eng. *work*, and *master*.] The author, producer, designer, or performer of a work, especially of a great or important work; a person well skilled in work; a skillful workman.

wōrk'-mis-trēss, ***werke-mis-tresse**, *s.* [Eng. *work* and *mistress*.] A female author, designer, producer, or performer of work.

Workmen, Ancient Order of United, *s.* A fraternal benefit society founded in 1868. The returns of the order for 1898 showed a total membership in the United States of 355,000; benefits disbursed since organization, \$86,000,000.

wōrk'-rōôm, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *room*.] A room in a house or factory in which women are employed.

"It is not unfrequently the case that in small, unhealthy *workrooms* women have to work for more than fourteen hours per diem."—*Fall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 15, 1887.

wōrk'-shōp, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *shop*.] A shop or building where a workman, mechanic, or artificer, or a number of them, carry on their work; a place where any work or handicraft is carried on.

¶ *National Workshop*: [NATIONAL-WORKSHOP.]

***wōrk'-sōme**, *a.* [Eng. *work*; -*some*.] Industrious.

"So, through seas of blood, to equality, frugality, *work-some* blessedness."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. vi.

wōrk'-wōman, *s.* [Eng. *work*, and *woman*.]

1. A woman who performs or is engaged in any work.

*2. A woman skilled in needlework. (*Spenser*.)

***wōrk'-y-dāy**, *s. & a.* [A corruption of *working-day* (q. v.).]

A. As subst.: A day devoted to the ordinary business of life; a working-day.

"Holydays, if haply she were gone,
Like *workydays*, I wish'd would soon be done."

Gay: Shepherd's Week; Monday.

B. As adj.: Working-day; plodding, prosaic, ordinary.

wōrld, ***werld**, ***worlde**, ***werd**, ***wordle**, *subst.* [A. S. *weoruld*, *weorold*, *woruld*, *world*, *world*; cogn. with Dut. *wereld*; Icel. *veröld*; Dan. *verden*; Sw. *verld*; O. H. Ger. *weralt*, *werold*; M. H. Ger. *werlt*; German *welt*. The cognate forms show clearly that the word is a composite one. It is composed of Icel. *verr*; O. H. Ger. *wer*; A. S. *wer*; Goth. *wair*=a man; cogn. with Lat. *vir*=a man; and of

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, cell, chorus, chin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sīon = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Icel. *öld*; A. S. *ylde*=an age; M. Eng. *elde*=old age. . . . Thus the right sense is "age of man," or "course of life, experience of life, usages of life," &c. (*Skeat.*)

1. The whole system of created things; the whole creation; the universe; all created existence.

"The world hath ending with thy life."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 12.

2. Any celestial orb or planetary body, especially considered as peopled, and as the scene of interests kindred to those of mankind.

"Before his presence, at whose awful throne
All tremble in all worlds, except our own."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 660.

3. The earth and all created things thereon; the terraqueous globe.

"So he the world
Built on circumfluous waters calm."

Milton: *P. L.*, vii. 270.

4. That portion of the globe which is known to any one, or is contemplated by any one; a large portion or division of the globe; as, the Old World (=the Eastern hemisphere), the New World (=the Western hemisphere).

*5. A part of the earth; a country, a region, a district.

"Where am I? where's my lord? what world is this?"

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, iii. 2.

6. The earth considered as the scene of man's present existence, or the sphere of human action; the present state of existence.

"That was the true light which lighteth every man that cometh into the world."—John i. 9.

7. Any state or sphere of existence; any wide scene of life or action; as, a future world, the world to come.

8. The inhabitants of this world in general; humanity, mankind; the human race.

"One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

9. People generally; the public; society; the people among whom we live.

"The world will hold thee in disdain."

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 761.

10. A certain class, section, or portion of mankind considered as a separate or independent whole; a number or body of people united in a common faith, aim, interest, pursuit, or the like; as, the religious world, the heathen world, the literary world.

11. Public or social life; intercourse with one's fellow-men; society.

"Hence banished, is banished from the world."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

12. That which pertains to the earth or to the present state of existence only; secular affairs; a secular life; the concerns of this life, as distinguished from those of the life to come; worldly pursuits or interests.

"Love not the world, neither the things that are in the world."—1 John ii. 15.

13. That portion of mankind which is devoted to worldly or secular affairs; those who are exclusively interested in the affairs of this life; people who are concerned merely for the interests and pleasures of this life; the ungodly or unregenerate portion of mankind.

"I pray not for the world, but for them which thou hast given me."—John xvii. 9.

14. The ways and manners of mankind; the habits, customs, and usages of society; social life in its various aspects.

"To know the world! a modern phrase
For visits, ombre, balls, and plays."

Swift. (*Todd.*)

15. A course of life; a career.

"Persons of conscience will be afraid to begin the world unjustly."—Richardson: *Clarissa*.

16. The current of events, especially as affecting an individual; circumstances, affairs, particularly those closely relating to one's self. (*Colloq.*)

"How goes the world with thee?"

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, iii. 2.

17. Any sphere of more or less complexity or development, characterized by harmony, order, or completeness; anything forming an organic whole; a microcosm.

"In his little world of man."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 1.

18. Sphere; domain; province; region; as, the world of letters, the world of art.

19. Used as an emblem of immensity; a great number, quantity, degree, or measure.

"A world of torments though I should endure."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

20. Used in emphatic phrases, and expressing wonder, astonishment, surprise, perplexity, or the like; as, What in the world am I to do? How in the world shall I get there?

¶ 1. *All the world, The whole world:*

(1) The whole area of the earth.

"All the world's a stage."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.

(2) The sum of all that the world contains; the representative or equivalent of all worldly possessions; as, She is *all the world* to me.

(3) Mankind collectively; everybody.

"'Tis the duke's pleasure,

Whose disposition, *all the world* well knows,

Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, ii. 2.

2. *All the world and his wife:* Everybody; some times=everybody worth mentioning.

"There was *all the world and his wife*."—Swift: *Polite Conversation*, convers. iii.

3. *For all the world:* In comparisons = exactly, precisely, in all respects.

"He was, *for all the world*, exactly like a forked radish."

—Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

*4. *It is a world to see:* It is a treat to see.

"'Tis a world to see . . . how tame a meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew."—Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

5. *Rose of the World:*

Bot.: *Camellia japonica*. [*CAMELLIA*.]

6. *The world's end:* The most remote or distant part of the earth.

*7. *To go to the world:* To get married.

"Thus goes every one to the world, but I—I may sit in a corner, and cry, heigh-ho for a husband."—Shakesp.: *Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

¶ Hence the phrase a woman of the world=a married woman. (Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 3.)

8. *World without end:* To all eternity; eternally, everlastingly.

¶ Used adjectively by Shakespeare=infinite, endless.

"Nor dare I chide the world-without-end hour."

Sonnet 67.

World-English, *s.* The name given by Mr. Melville Bell to a new phonetic system of spelling the English language, so as to render its acquirement by foreigners more easy, and to make it available for international use.

"The author has, therefore, endeavored to make his 'World-English' as little unlike 'literary English' as possible (even making considerable sacrifices of phonetic precision for this purpose), so that the transition from the one to the other may be rendered easier."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 1, 1888, p. 287.

***world-hardened**, *a.* Hardened in heart by the love of worldly things.

***world-sharer**, *s.* One of a company of persons who have divided the sovereignty of the world between them. (*Special coinage*.) Applied to the triumvirs Antony, Cæsar, and Lepidus.

"These three world-sharers, these competitors."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

world-snake, *s.*

Anthrop.: The *Midgards-ormr*, an enormous serpent which, according to the Edda, lies in the deep sea, biting its own tail, and encircling the earth.

world-tree, *s.*

Anthropology: A mythical ash (*askr Yggdrasils*), which in Scandinavian mythology is supposed to link hell, earth, and heaven together. Some writers see in this myth a distortion of the Story of the Cross, but the translator of Grimm (*Deut. Myth.* ii. 798) says "it were a far likelier theory, that floating heathen traditions of the world-tree, soon after the conversion in Germany, France, or England, attached themselves to an object of Christian faith just as heathen temples and holy places were converted into Christian ones."

***world-wearied**, *a.* Wearied or tired of this world.

"And shake the yoke of inauspicious stars
From this world-wearied flesh."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, v. 3.

world-wide, *a.* Extending over or pervading all the world; widely spread; as, *world-wide fame*.

***wōrld**, *v. t.* [*WORLD*, *s.*] To introduce into the world.

"Like lightning, it can strike the child in the womb, and kill it ere 'tis *worlde*d, when the mother shall remain unhurt."—*Feltham: Resolves*, lix. 1.

wōrld'-lī-nēss, ***world-ly-nes**, *subst.* [*Eng. worldly*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being worldly, or of being devoted to temporal gain, advantage, or pleasure; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this world, to the exclusion of a desire for the good things of the world to come; worldly-mindedness.

"Supposing we are clear both of *worldliness* and vanity still what can we answer with respect to pleasure?"—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

wōrld'-līng, ***worlde-ling**, *subst.* [*Eng. world; ling*.] One who is devoted exclusively to the affairs and interests of this world; one whose whole mind is bent on gaining temporal possessions, advantages, or pleasures; one whose thoughts are entirely taken up with the affairs of this world to the exclusion of those of the world to come.

"The heart must
Leap kindly back to kindness, though disgust
Hath wean'd it from all *worldlings*."

Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 63.

wōrld'-lȳ, *a. & adv.* [*A. S. weoruldlic*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Pertaining or relating to the present world or to the present state of existence; temporal, secular, human.

"Secure from *worldly* chances and mishaps."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

2. Devoted to, interested in, or connected with the present world, its affairs, interests, cares, or enjoyments, to the exclusion of those of the world to come; desirous of temporal advantages, gain, or enjoyments only; earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid. (Said of persons and things.)

"The manifesto, indecent and intolerant as was its tone, was, in the view of these fanatics, a cowardly and *worldly* performance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***B. As adv.**: In, a worldly manner; with relation to this life.

worldly-minded, *adj.* Devoted to the acquisition of worldly or temporal possessions, gain, or pleasures; carnal-minded.

worldly-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being worldly-minded; an unduly strong passion or craving for the good things of this life to the exclusion of piety and attention to spiritual concerns.

"We are full of *worldly-mindedness*."—*Bp. Sanderson: Sermons*, p. 148.

worldly-wise, *a.* Wise with regard to matters of the world. (Usually in a depreciatory sense.)

"The inexperienced bride is taught by her *worldly-wise* instructress how to get her way."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 24, 1888.

wōrm, ***worme**, *s. & a.* [*A. S. wyrm*=a worm, a snake, a dragon; cogn. with Dut. *worm*; Icel. *ormr*; Dan. & Sw. *orm* (for *vorm*); Ger. *wurm*; Goth. *waurns*; Lat. *vermis*; Lith. *kirmis*=a worm; O. Ir. *crium*=a worm; Ir. *criumt*=a maggot; Sansc. *krimā*=a worm (whence *crimson* and *carmine*). An initial guttural has been lost.]

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Literally:*

*1) Applied to creeping things of all sorts; a reptile, a serpent, a snake.

"There came a viper out of the heat and leapt on his hand. When the men of the country saw the *worm* hang on his hand, they said, This man must needs be a murderer."—*Tyndale: Acts* xviii. 3, 4.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

(3) Applied loosely to any small creeping animal, entirely wanting feet, or having very short ones, including the larvæ or grubs of certain insects, as caterpillars, maggots, &c.; intestinal parasites, as the tapeworm, threadworm, &c.; certain lacertilians, as the blindworm, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used as an epithet of scorn, disgust, or contempt, sometimes of contemptuous pity; a poor, groveling, debased, despised creature.

"Poor *worm*, thou art infected."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, iii. 1.

(2) Applied to one who silently, slowly, and persistently works or studies; as, a bookworm.

(3) Applied to something that slowly and silently eats or works its way internally to the destruction or pain of the object affected; as—

(a) The emblem of corruption, decay, or death.

"Thus chides she Death,

Grim-grinning ghost, earth's *worm*, what dost thou mean?"

Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 933.

(b) An emblem of the gnawing torments of conscience; remorse.

"The *worm* of conscience still begnaw thy soul."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

(4) Anything resembling a worm in appearance, especially when in motion; anything vermicular or spiral; as—

(a) The spiral of a corkscrew.

(b) The thread on the shaft or core of a screw.

(c) A sharp-pointed spiral tool, used for boring soft rock; that which is too hard to be pierced by the auger, but not hard enough to require the jumper.

(d) A spiral wire on the end of the ramrod or rammer, for withdrawing a charge; a wadhook.

(e) A spiral pipe in a condenser; a continuation of the neck or beak.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

(f) A small vermicular ligament under the tongue of a dog. This ligament is frequently cut out when the animal is young, for the purpose of checking a disposition to gnaw at everything. The operation was formerly supposed to check rabies or madness.

"In dogs . . . the worm may help by its elasticity, and that of its sheath, in the act of lapping."—Owen: *Anatomy of Vertebrates*, iii. 197.

II. Technically:

1. *Zoöl.*: Any individual of the phylum Vermes (q. v.). They differ greatly in outward appearance, and in habits, and very many are parasitic in other animals. They do not move by means of articulated limbs, nor is the body jointed like that of a crustacean or an insect. But whatever shape the body may assume, it is composed of incomplete segments, the majority of which are similar, and is more or less ringed externally. The segments are provided with offensive and locomotive organs on both sides, and usually with a special excretory organ opening from within. There is a water-system communicating with the perivisceral cavity and with the outside. The digestive system is often fairly developed, but in some parasites it is wanting, and these are nourished by absorption through the body walls. A kind of circulatory system is sometimes present, as are special organs of respiration, such as the branchial filaments of the Terebellidae; but both are also often absent. The nervous system may consist of a cord round the oesophagus, with ganglia above and below, and a ganglionic cord along the ventral surface within; or there may be but faint traces of the system. Sense-organs may exist in a rudimentary condition. The organs and structures of the body are, to a great extent, the same on both sides, and hence there is bilateral symmetry.

2. *Pathol.*: Many species of intestinal worms infest the human frame. The chief are *Trichocephalus dispar*, the Long Threadworm [TRICHOCEPHALUS]; *Ascaris lumbricoides*, the Large Round Worm [ASCARIS]; *Oxyuris vermicularis* [OXYURIS], the Small Threadworm, *Sclerostoma*, or *Anchylostoma duodenale* [SCLEROSTOMA]; *Tænia solium*, *T. mediocanellata*, and *Bothriocephalus latus* [TAPEWORM].

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to worms; produced by worms; as, worm fever.

worm-bark, s. [SUBINAM-BARK.]

worm-burrow, s.

Geol.: [SCOLITE.]

worm-cast, s. A small intestine-shaped mass of earth voided, often on the surface of the ground, by the earthworm after all the digestible matter has been extracted from it.

*worm-eat, v. t. To gnaw or perforate, as worms do; hence, to impair by a slow, insidious process.

"Leave off these vanities which worm-eat your brain."—Jarvis: *Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. x

*worm-eat, a. Worm-eaten, old, worthless.

"Worm-eat stories of old times."

Bp. Hall: *Satires*, i. 4.

worm-eaten, *worme-eaten, a.

1. *Lit.*: Gnawed by worms; having a number of internal cavities made by worms.

"Almondes seemyng drie without and worme-eaten within."—*Golden Boke*, let. iv.

*2. *Fig.*: Old, worn-out, worthless.

"Things among the Greeks, which antiquity had worn out of knowledge, were called ogygia, which we call worm-eaten, or of defaced date."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*.

*worm-eatenness, s. The quality or state of being worm-eaten; rottenness.

worm-fence, s. A zigzag fence made by placing the ends of the rails upon each other; sometimes called a snake-fence.

worm-fever, s. A popular name for infantile remittent fever.

worm-gear, s.

Mach.: A combination consisting of an endless screw and spirally-toothed wheel; used for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another, placed at right angles to it.

worm-grass, s.

Botany:

1. The genus *Spigelia* (q. v.), specially *S. marilandica*.

2. *Sedum album*, a stonecrop with the flowerless stems prostrate, the flowering one, which is six or ten inches long, erect, the flowers in cymes, white. It is reputed to be an anthelmintic.

worm-hole, s. A hole made by the gnawing of a worm.

"Pick'd from the worm-holes of long-vanish'd days."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 4.

worm-like, a. Resembling a worm; vermicular, spiral.

worm-oil, s. An oil obtained from the seeds of *Chenopodium anthelminticum*. It is a powerful anthelmintic.

worm-powder, s. A powder used for expelling worms from the intestinal canal, or other cavities of the body.

worm-safe, s. An apparatus to enable the specific gravity of spirits to be ascertained, as they flow from the still, without withdrawing any portion thereof.

worm-shaped, a. Vermicular (q. v.)

Worm-shaped caterpillars: [VERMIFORMES.]

worm-shell, s.

Zoöl.: Any species of the genus *Vermetus*, so called from their long, twisted shape.

worm-tea, s. A decoction of some plant, generally a bitter plant, used as an anthelmintic.

worm-track, s.

Geol. & Palæont.: [HELMINTHITE, LITHICHOZOA.]

worm-wheel, s.

Mach.: A wheel which gears with an endless screw or worm, either receiving or imparting motion.

worms-meat, *wormes-meate, s. Dead flesh; carrion.

"How in a bit of wormes-meate canst thou raigne?"

Davies: *Muses' Sacrifice*, p. 16.

worm, v. i. & t. [WORM, s.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To advance by wriggling.

"And worming all about his soul they clung."

G. Fletcher: *Christ's Triumph*.

*2. To work slowly, gradually, and secretly.

"Sly, sneaking, worming souls."

Lloyd: *Charity*.

¶ In this sense often used reflexively to signify a slow, insidious, or insinuating progress; as, to worm one's self into favor.

B. Transitive:

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. To free from worms.

"The weeding and worming of every bed."—Milton. (*Latham*.)

*2. To effect by slow, insidious, or stealthy means; specifically, to extract, remove, or expel, or the like, by underhand means continued perseveringly. (Generally with *from* or *out*.)

"They find themselves wormed out of all power by a new spawn of independents."—Swift.

3. To cut the vermicular ligament from under the tongue of. [WORM, A. I. 2. (4) (f).]

"Every one that keepeth a dog should have him wormed."—Mortimer: *Husbandry*.

4. To remove the charge, &c., from, as from a gun, cannon, &c., by means of a worm. [WORM, s., A. I. 2 (4) (d).]

II. *Naut.*: To wind rope, yarn, or other material, spirally round, between the strands of, as of a cable; or to wind with spun yarn, as a smaller rope; an operation performed for the purpose of rendering the surface smooth for parceling and serving.

wormed, a. [Eng. worm; -ed.] Bored or penetrated by worms; worm-eaten.

worm-mi-a, subst. [Named after Olaus Wormius, M. D., a Danish philosopher and naturalist (1588-1654).]

Botany: A genus of Dilleneæ. Trees with large thick leaves, entire or toothed, and racemes of yellow or white flowers. Known species eight, ranging from Madagascar to Australia. The nuts of *Wormia triquetra*, a Ceylonese tree, yield an oil.

worm-mi-an, a. [WORMIA.] Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Wormius.

wormian-bones, s. pl.

Anat.: [TRIQUETRA.]

worm-ing, s. [Eng. worm; -ing.]

1. *Nautical*: Filling up the spaces between the strands of rope with spun yarn; the material used in the operation. [WORM, v., II.]

2. The turning of the thread on the barrel of a wood-screw.

worming-pot, s.

Pottery: A pot for the ornamentation of pottery in the lathe, by the exudation of color upon the ware as it rotates.

*worm-ish, a. [Eng. worm; -ish.] Worm-like.

"In such a shadow, or rather pit of darkness, the worm-ish mankind lives."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, p. 464.

worm'-ling, s. [English worm, s.; dimin. suff. -ling.] A diminutive from worm; a little worm; hence, a weak, mean, despicable creature.

"A dusty wormling! dost thou strive and stand

With heaven's high Monarch?"

Sylvester: *Du Bartas; The Imposture*.

worm'-seed, s. [Eng. worm, and seed.]

Bot. & Comm.: A name applied to various plants, the seeds of which are considered to be anthelmintic, specially:

1. *Artemisia maritima*, a composite with the leaves white and cottony beneath, the flower-heads cottony. It grows in Europe, in India, &c. The heads are used in India as anthelmintics, deobstruents, and stomachic tonics. Poultices made from them are applied to relieve the pain caused by the stings of insects.

2. *Artemisia santonica*, a Siberian species which furnishes Santonin (q. v.).

3. *Artemisia vahliana*. The flower heads of *A. judaica* and other *Artemisias* are similarly used.

4. *Ambrina anthelmintica*: [AMBRINA.]

5. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*: [ERYSIMUM.]

6. *Spigelia marilandica* and *S. anthelmia*. [PINK-ROOT, WORM-GRASS.]

¶ Spanish Wormseed is *Halogeton tamariscifolium*, a chenopod.

Wormseed-oil, s.

Chem.: A pale yellow oil, obtained by distilling wormseed with water. It has a pungent odor, an aromatic, burning taste, specific gravity 0.930, is slightly soluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and boils at 110°. In contact with air, it thickens and darkens in color, and, when heated with strong nitric acid, is converted into a resin.

wormseed treacle-mustard, s. [ERYSIMUM.]

worm'-ül, s. [Probably a corruption of worm-ill.] A sore or tumor on the backs of cattle caused by the larva of an insect which punctures the skin and deposits its eggs. Called also Warble, Wornal, or Wornil.

worm'-wood, *worm-ode, *woume-wood, subst. [A. S. *wermod*; cogn. with Dan. *wermoet*; German *wermoth*; O. H. Ger. *weramöte*, *werinuota*, *weruota*; M. H. Ger. *wermuote*. The modern form of the word is doubly corrupt, as there is no connection with either *worm* or *wood*. The true division of the A. S. *wermod* is *wer-mód*. "The compound *wermod* unquestionably means *ware-mood*, or 'mind-preserver,' and points back to some primitive belief as to the curative properties of the plant in mental affections." (*Skeat*.) The change in the form of the word was probably influenced by the fact that the plant was used as a remedy for worms in the intestines.]

I. Literally:

1. *Bot.*: The genus *Artemisia*; specif., *A. absinthium*. The stem is one to three feet high, grooved, and angled; the leaves silky on both sides, twice or thrice pinnatifid, dotted; the yellow flowers in racemes, the heads drooping, silky, the outer flowers fertile. It is wild in North America in various waste places, also in Continental Europe, the North of Africa and Britain. It is a powerful bitter stomachic and tonic, useful in atonic dyspepsia, and to flavor drinks. It is also an anthelmintic. [ABSINTH, ABSINTHIN.] The wormwood of commerce is derived from this species and *A. chinensis*.

2. *Entom.*: A Night-moth, *Cucullia absinthii*, gray with black spots. The caterpillar feeds on wormwood, *Artemisia absinthium*.

II. *Fig.*: Used as an emblem of bitterness.

"Weed this wormwood from your fruitful brain."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, v. 2.

wormwood-pug, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer Moth, *Eupithecia absinthiata*. Brownish gray, with black and white spots. The caterpillar feeds on *Artemisia absinthium*.

worm'-y, *worm-ie, a. [Eng. worm, s.; -y.]

1. Containing a worm or worms; abounding with worms.

"Under covert of the wormy ground."

Wordsworth: *Excursion*, bk. iii.

*2. Earthly, groveling, worldly.

"A just contempt of sordid and wormy affections."—Bp. Reynolds: *On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

*3. Associated with worms or the grave; grave-like.

"A weary, wormy darkness."

E. B. Browning. (*Annandale*.)

worn, pa. par. & a. [WEAR, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Damaged or injured by wear.

2. Wearied, exhausted.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -gion = zhün. -tious, -clous, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

worn-out, a.

1. Quite consumed, destroyed, or much injured by wear.

"Those hangings with their worn-out graces."
Couper: *Mutual Forbearance*.

2. Exhausted, wearied.

*3. Past, gone.

"This pattern of the worn-out age."

Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 1,350.

wōr'-nal, wōr'-nil, s. [Etym. doubtful.] The same as WORMUL (q. v.).

wōr'-rle-cōw, subst. [Mid. Eng. *warien, warrie, worrie*=to curse, and *cow* (Icel. *kúga*=to frighten)=a hobgoblin.] A hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scarecrow, a devil. (Scotch.)

"Wha was to hae keepit awa the worriecow, I trow—ay, and the elves and gyre-carlings frae the bonny bairn, grace be wi' it?"—Scott: *Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

wōr'-rī-ēr, s. [Eng. *worry, v.; -er.*] One who worries, harasses, or annoys.

"More material and coarser sort of dæmons conceived the worrier of souls."—Spenser: *On Prodigies*, p. 229 (1665).

wōr'-rī-mēnt, s. [Eng. *worry; -ment.*] Trouble, anxiety, worry.

wōr'-rī-sōme, a. [Eng. *worry; -some.*] Causing trouble, anxiety, or worry. (Prov.)

"Come in at once with that worrisome cough of yours."—R. D. Blackmore: *Lorna Doone*, ch. xlv.

wōr'-rit, v. t. or i. [A corrupt. of *worry* (q. v.).] To worry, to vex, to harass, to annoy. (Colloq.)

wōr'-rit, subst. [WORRIT, v.] Worry, anxiety, trouble. (Colloq.)

wōr'-rȳ, *wer-ew, *wer-eyē, *wir-ry, *wir-i-en, *wir-wen, *wor-o-wen, *wyr-wyn, v. t. & i. [A. S. *wyrgan*, in comp. *dwyrigan*=to harm; cogn. with Dut. *worgen*=to strangle, whence *worg*=quinsy; O. Fries. *wergia, wrigia*=to strangle; O. H. Ger. *wurgan*=to strangle, to suffocate, to choke; Ger. *würgen*. From the same root as Mid. Eng. *warien*=to curse; A. S. *wergian, wergan*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To seize by the throat with the teeth; to tear with the teeth, as dogs when fighting; to strangle; to choke; to lacerate; to injure badly or kill by repeated biting, shaking, and the like.

"Till mote he thrive! and may his hogges . . .
Be ever worried by our dogges!"

Browne: *Shepherd's Pipe*, ecl. iii.

2. To tease; to trouble; to harass with importunity or with care and anxiety; to bother, to vex, to persecute.

"Witness when I was worried with thy peals."

Milton: *Samson Agonistes*, 906.

3. To fatigue; to harass with labor; to wear out.

B. Intransitive:

1. To be engaged in tearing and mangling with the teeth; to fight, as dogs.

2. To be unduly anxious or troubled; to be in a state of solicitude, anxiety, disquietude, or pain; to make one's self anxious or harassed; to fret.

3. To be suffocated by something stopping the windpipe; to choke. (Scotch.)

wōr'-rȳ, s. [WORRY, v.]

1. The act of worrying or tearing with the teeth; the act of lacerating or killing by biting.

2. Perplexity, trouble, anxiety, solicitude; harassing turmoil; as, the cares and worries of life.

wōr'-rȳ-īng, pr. par. or a. [WORRY, v.]

wōr'-rȳ-īng-lȳ, adv. [Eng. *worrying; -ly.*] In a worrying manner; so as to worry, harass, tease, or annoy.

wōrse, *wers (adv.), *wors (adv.), *wurs (adv.), *werse (a.), *wurse (a.), a. and adv. s. [A. S. *wyrs (adv.), wyrsa, wursa* (a.); cogn. with O. S. *wirs (adv.), wirsa* (a.); O. Fries. *wirsa, wersa* (a.); Icel. *verr (adv.), verri* (a.); Dan. *værre* (a.); Sw. *värre* (a.); M. H. Ger. *wirs (adv.), wirser* (a.); Goth. *wairs (adv.), wairsiza* (a.). We also find Mid. Eng. *werre, worre*, Scandinavian forms due to assimilation. *Worse* is from the same root as *war*. The *s* is part of the root, and *worse* does duty for *worser*, which was in actual use in the sixteenth century, and is still used by the vulgar; similarly, *worst* (q. v.) is short for *worrest*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bad or ill in a comparative degree; more bad or evil; more depraved or corrupt.

"Evil men and seducers shall wax worse and worse."—2 Timothy, iii. 13.

2. Having good qualities in a less degree; of less value, inferior; less perfect, less good. (Applied to moral, physical, or acquired qualities.)

"The commodity of the distant country is of a worse quality than that of the near one."—Smith: *Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. More unwell, more sick; in a poorer state of health.

"She . . . was nothing bettered, but rather grew worse."—Mark v. 26.

4. In a less favorable position or state; more ill off.

"They were no worse

Than they are now." Shakesp.: *Tempest*, ii. 1.

B. As adverb:

1. In a manner or degree more evil or bad.

"We will deal worse with thee than with them."—Genesis xix. 9.

2. In a lower or inferior degree; less well.

"The English women of that generation were decidedly worse educated than they have been at any other time."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. With notions of evil=in a greater manner or degree; more.

"I'll startle you worse than the sacring-bell."

Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

C. As substantive:

1. With *the*: Loss, disadvantage, defeat; inferior state or condition.

"The situation of the Quaker differed from that of other dissenters, and differed for the worse."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Some person or thing less good or desirable.

"There will a worse come in his place."

Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *To go to the worse*: To be defeated; to get the worst.

* (2) *To put to the worse*: To defeat, to discomfort, to worst.

"They were put to the worse before Israel."—1 Chronicles xix. 19.

wōrse, v. t. [WORSE, a.] To discomfit; to put to disadvantage; to worst.

"Perhaps more valid arms . . .

May serve to better us, and worse our foes."

Milton: *P. L.*, vi. 440.

***wōrs'-en, v. t. & i.** [Eng. *worse; -en.*]

A. Transitive:

1. To worse; to make worse.

"It worsens and slugs the most learned."—Milton: *Of Reformation in England*, bk. i.

2. To obtain advantage of or over; to worst. (Southey.)

B. Intrans.: To deteriorate (q. v.).

"But as a living creed it worsened."—Gladstone: *Juventus Mundi*, ch. vii.

***wōrs'-en-īng, s.** [WORSEN.] The act or state of growing worse.

"The ten or twelve years since the parting had been time enough for much worsening."—G. Eliot. (*Annan-dale*.)

wōrs'-ēr, a. or adv. [WORSE, a.] Worse. (It is not now used except in vulgar speech.)

***wōrs'-ēr-ness, *wors-er-ness, subst.** [Eng. *worser; -ness.*] The state or quality of being worse.

"In heats and colds extremities is worserness in neither."

Warner: *Albion's England*, bk. xiii., ch. 78.

wōr'-ship, *wir-schip, *wor-shyppe, s. [Short for *worthship*; A. S. *weordhscipe, wyrdhscipe*=honor, from *weordh, wurdh*=worthy, honorable, and suff. *-scipe* (=Eng. *-ship*).]

*1. The quality or state of being worthy; excellence of character; dignity, worth, worthiness.

"That good man of worship, Anthony Woodville."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 1.

*2. Honor.

"For Solomon sayth: It is a gret worship to a man to kepe him fro noise and strif."—Chaucer: *Tale of Melibeus*.

*3. Reverence, honor, respect.

"Then shalt thou have worship in the presence of them that sit at meat with thee."—Luke xiv. 10.

4. A title of respect or honor, used in addressing certain magistrates, and others of rank and station. (Sometimes used ironically.)

"If he had done or said anything amiss, he desired their worships to think it was his infirmity."—Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, i. 2.

*5. Honor, celebration.

"The images, whiche the senatours of olde tyme hadde areyd in worshyppe of theyr victories."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. lxix.

6. The act of performing devotional acts in honor of; especially, the act of paying divine honors to the Supreme Being; the reverence and homage paid to him in religious exercises, consisting in adoration, confession, prayer, thanksgiving, and the like.

"If the worship of God be a duty of religion, public worship is a necessary institution."—Paley: *Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., § 4.

7. Obsequious or submissive respect; unbounded admiration; loving or admiring devotion; as, hero-worship.

***worship-worthy, a.** Worthy or deserving of honor or respect; worshipful.

"Then were the wisest of the people *worship-worthy*."—Hackluyt: *Voyages*, i. 126.

wōr'-ship, *worth-schip-en, *wor-schip, *wor-shep-en, *wor-schipe, *wor-shyp, *wor-shyppe, v. t. & i. [WORSHIP, s.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To pay honor to; to honor. (See extract under A. 2.)

2. To treat or regard with reverence, respect, or admiration.

"A phrase in one of our occasional Services, 'with my body I thee *worship*,' has perplexed and sometimes offended those who were unacquainted with the early uses of the word, and thus with the intention of the actual framers of that Service. Clearly in our modern sense of '*worship*,' this language would be inadmissible. But '*worship*' or '*worthship*' meant 'honor' in our early English, and 'to *worship*' to honor, this meaning of '*worship*' still very harmlessly surviving in '*worshipful*,' and in the title of '*your worship*' addressed to the magistrate on the bench. So little was it restrained of old to the honor which man is bound to pay to God, that it is employed by Wycliffe to express the honor which God will render to his faithful servants and friends. Thus our Lord's declaration, 'If any man serve Me, him will my Father honor,' in Wycliffe's translation reads thus, 'If any man serve Me, my Father shall *worship* him.'"—Trench: *English Past and Present*, lect. vii.

3. To pay divine honors to; to adore; to reverence with supreme respect and veneration; to perform religious service to.

"They went and served other gods, and *worshiped* them."—Deuteronomy xxix. 26.

4. To love or admire inordinately; to devote one's self to; to idolize, to adore; to treat as divine.

"With bended knees I daily *worship* her."

Carew. (Todd.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To love or admire a person inordinately.

2. To perform acts of worship or adoration; to perform religious services.

***wōr'-ship-a-bīl'-i-tȳ, subst.** [English *worshipable*]; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being worthy to be worshiped; the capability of being worshiped. (Coleridge.)

***wōr'-ship-a-ble, adj.** [Eng. *worship; -able.*] Capable or worthy of being worshiped.

wōr'-ship-ēr, wor'-ship-per, *wor-schip-er, *wor-shyp-per, s. [Eng. *worship, v.; -er.*] One who worships; one who pays divine honors to any being; one who adores.

"I, so long

A worshiper of Nature, hither came."

Wordsworth: *Tintern Abbey*.

¶ A small sect, calling themselves "Worshippers of God," appeared for the first time in the Registrar-General's returns for the year 1880.

wōr'-ship-fūl, *wōr'-ship-fūll, *wur-ship-full, a. [Eng. *worship; -full.*]

1. Claiming respect; worthy of honor from its character or dignity; honorable.

"Whan thou shalt be desired to any *wurshipfull* seat."—Udall: *Luke* xiv.

2. A term of respect specially applied to magistrates and corporate bodies. (Sometimes a term of ironical respect.)

wōr'-ship-fūl-lȳ, *woor-ship-ful-lye, adj. [Eng. *worshipful; -ly.*] In a worshipful manner; respectfully; honorably.

"And see how *worshipfullye* he shall bee broughte to church."—Sir T. More: *Works*, p. 79.

wōr'-ship-fūl-ness, s. [Eng. *worshipful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being worshipful.

***wōr'-ship-lēss, a.** [Eng. *worship; -less.*] Desitute of worshipers.

"How long by tyrants shall thy land be trod!

How long thy temple *worshipless*, O God!"

Byron: *On Jordan's Banks*.

wōr'-ship-pēr, s. [WORSHIPER.]

wōrst, *werst (adv.), *werste, *worste, (a.), a., adv. & s. [A. S. *wyrst* (adv.); *wyrsta* (a.), a contract. of *wyrsesta, wyrrresta*; cogn. with O. Sax. *wirsista* (a.); Icel. *verst* (adv.); *verstr* (a.); Dan. *værst*; Sw. *värst*; O. H. Ger. *wirisist, wrirest, wrist*. *Worst* is thus for *worrest*.] [WORSE.]

A. As adjective:

1. Bad in the highest degree, morally or physically.

"Thou hadst not been born the *worst* of men."

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 3.

2. Of the least value or worth; most inferior.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, häre, camel, hēr, thäre; plne, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

B. As adverb:

1. In the most inferior manner or degree; worse than all others.
2. Most or least, according to the sense expressed by the verb.

"When thou didst hate him *worst*."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

C. As subst.: That which is most evil or bad; the most inferior, evil, severe, aggravated, or calamitous state or condition. (Usually with *the*.)

"So shall I taste *the worst* of fortune's might."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 90.

¶ *(1) At the worst:* In the most evil state; at the greatest disadvantage.

"Thou hast me, if thou hast me, *at the worst*."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, v. 2.

(2) *To do one's worst:* To do the greatest harm or injury in one's power.

**(3) To put to the worst:* To inflict defeat on; to discomfit, to worst.

wōrst, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wyrstian*, with excrement, as, in amongst, whilst, &c.]

A. Trans.: To get the advantage or the better of in contest; to defeat, to discomfit, to overthrow.

"A conflict in which they are pretty sure to be *worsted*."

—*London Daily Chronicle*.

B. Intrans.: To grow or become worse; to deteriorate.

"Anne haggard, Mary coarse, every face in the neighborhood *worsted*."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. i.

wōrst'-ēd (*r* silent), ***worst-ede**, ***wor-stid**, ***wos-ted**, *subst. & a.* [Named after the town of *Worsted*, now *Worstead*, north of Norwich, in Norfolk, where it was first manufactured.]

A. As subst.: A variety of woolen yarn, or thread, spun from longstaple wool, which has been combed, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. It is knitted or woven into stockings, carpets, &c.

"Woolen yarn and *worsted* are prohibited to be exported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

B. As adjective: Consisting of *worsted*; made of *worsted* yarn; as, *worsted* stockings, *worsted* work.

wōrt (1), ***worte** (1), ***wurte**, *s.* [A. S. *wyrt*; cogn. with O. Sax. *wurt*; O. Dutch *worte*; Icel. *urt* (for *vurt*), *jurt*; Dan. *urt*; Sw. *ört*; German *wurz*; Goth. *waurts*. Closely allied to *wart* and *root*. *Wort* appears in a number of compounds, of which it forms the last element; as, *mugwort*, &c.] [**ORCHARD**.]

1. A plant, an herb.

"And in a bedde of *wortes* stille he lay,
Till it was passed undern of the day,"

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 15,228.

*2. A plant of the cabbage kind.

3. *Vaccinium myrtillus*. Called also *Worts*.

wōrt (2), ***worte** (2), *s.* [Prob. only a particular application of *wort* (1), meaning an infusion like that of herbs when boiled; cogn. with O. Dut. *wort* = *wort*; Low Ger. *wōrt*; Icel. *virtr*; Norw. *vyrt*, *vōrt*; Sw. *vōrt*; Ger. *bierwurze*=beer-wort.]

Chemistry: The saccharine extract obtained from malt, barley, and other grain, by mashing with water. It is a complex mixture of saccharine bodies, some existing in the grain and others formed in the process of brewing. It varies in quality, but the following percentage represents the average composition of brewer's wort, reckoned on the dry solid matter: Maltose, 64; dextrin, 16; cane and invert sugars, 12; albumen and mineral matters, 8.

wōrth, ***worthe**, ***worth-en**, *v. i.* [A. S. *weordhan*, *wurdhan*, *wyrdhan* (pa. t. *weardh*, pl. *wurdon*) = to become; cogn. with Dutch *worden* (pa. t. *werd*; pa. par. *geworden*); Icel. *verdha* (pa. t. *vardh*; past par. *ordhinn*) = to become, to happen, to come to pass; Dan. *vorde*; Sw. *varda*; O. H. Ger. *werdan*; Ger. *werden*; Goth. *wairthan* (pa. t. *warth*; pa. par. *waurthans*); Latin *verto* = to turn.] To become; to be.

"My ioye is turned into strife,
That sober I shall never *worthe*."

Gower: *C. A.*, v.

¶ Now only used in the phrases, *Woe worth the day!* *Woe worth the man!* in which the verb is in the imperative mood, and the noun in the dative, the phrase being equivalent to *Woe be to the day*, &c.

"Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day
That costs thy life, my gallant gray."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, i. 9.

wōrth, ***worthe**, ***wurth**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *weordh*, *wurdh*=(a.) honorable, (s.) value; cogn. with Dut. *waard* (a.), *waarde* (s.); Lat. *verdhr* (a.), *verdh* (s.); Dan. *værd* (a. & s.); Sw. *vård* (a.), *vårde* (s.); M. H. Ger. *wert* (a. & s.); Ger. *werth* (a. & s.); Goth. *wairths* (a. & s.). Allied to A. S. *waru*=wares, valuables.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Honorable, estimable.

"The more that a man con, the more *worth* he ys."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 364.

*2. Valuable, precious.

"To guard a thing not ours nor *worth* to us."

Shakesp.: *Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 2.

3. Equal in value to; equal in price to.

"A score of good ewes may be *worth* ten pounds."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iii. 2.

4. Equal in possessions to; having estate to the value of; possessing.

"To ennoble those

That scarce some two days since were *worth* a noble."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 3.

5. Deserving, in a good or bad sense.

"To reign is *worth* ambition, though in Hell."

Milton: *P. L.*, i. 262.

B. As substantive:

1. That quality of a thing which makes it valuable; value; hence, value expressed in a standard, as money, price, rate. Thus the *worth* of commodities is usually the price which they will fetch; but the price is not always the *worth*.

"I should have lost the *worth* of it in gold."

Shakesp.: *Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

2. That which one is worth; possessions, substance, wealth.

"They are but beggars that can count their *worth*."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 6.

3. Value in respect of moral or mental qualities; desert, merit, worthiness, excellence.

"*Worth* makes the man, and want of it the fellow."

Pope: *Essay on Man*, iv. 202.

4. Importance, valuable qualities, worthiness, excellence. (Applied to things.)

"A batter'd weed of small *worth* held."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 2.

***wōrth'**-fūl, *a.* [Eng. *worth*, *s.*; -ful(l).] Full of worth; worthy.

***wōr'**-thī-lēss, ***wor-thi-les**, *a.* [Eng. *worthy*; -less.] Undeserving, unworthy.

"The justice that so his promise accomplisheth

For his word's sake to *worthiless* desert."

Wyat: *The Author*.

wōr'-thī-lý, ***wor-the-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *worthy*; -ly.]

1. In a worthy manner; suitably; according to deserts.

"Who can . . . in tears bewail them *worthily*."

Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii.

2. Suitably; excellently.

"Thou and thy meaner fellows your last service

Did *worthily* perform."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

wōr'-thī-nēss, ***wor-thi-ness**, *subst.* [Eng. *worthy*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or well deserved; merit; desert.

"The prayers which our Saviour made were, for his own *worthiness*, accepted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

2. Excellence, dignity, virtue.

"He is a good one, and his *worthiness*

Does challenge much respect."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, ii. 1.

wōrth'-īte, *s.* [After the Russian mineralogist, Fried. Wörth; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: An altered variety of Fibrolite (q. v.) found near St. Petersburg.

wōrth'-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *worth*; -less.]

1. Having or being of no worth or value; valueless.

"This frail and *worthless* trunk."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 6.

2. Having no value of character or virtue; having no dignity or excellence; mean; contemptible.

"The most *worthless* persons on whom he has conferred great benefits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

3. Having no merit or desert.

"Ye, then, my works, no longer vain,

And *worthless* deemed by me!"

Cowper: *Ode to Mr. John Rouse*.

*4. Futile, vain, idle.

"How I scorn his *worthless* threats."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., i. 1.

*5. Unworthy; not deserving.

"A peevish schoolboy, *worthless* of such honor."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 1.

wōrth'-lēss-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *worthless*; -ly.] In a worthless manner.

wōrth'-lēss-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *worthless*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being worthless or of no value; want or absence of value or worth; want of useful qualities.

"The rottenness of the bricks and the *worthlessness* of the mortar."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. Want of excellence or dignity.

"Justly the price of *worthlessness* they paid."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xxii. 454.

wōr'-thý, ***wor-thi**, ***wor-thie**, *a. & s.* [Icel. *verdhugr*=worthy; A. S. *weordhig*=an estate, a farm.]

A. As adjective:

*1. Having worth or value; valuable.

"No *worthier* than the dust."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

2. Valuable, noble, estimable.

"I have done thee *worthy* service."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Deserving of praise; excellent.

"Endowed with *worthy* qualities."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, v. 4.

4. Deserving; such as merits; having equivalent qualities or value, in a good as well as a bad sense. Often followed by *of* before the thing deserved or compared; sometimes by *that*, sometimes by an infinitive, and sometimes by an accusative.

"More *worthy* I to be beloved of thee."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 150.

*5. Well deserved; in a good as well as in a bad sense.

"Doing *worthy* vengeance on thyself."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, i. 2.

*6. Well founded; legitimate, rightful, justifiable.

"As *worthy* cause I have to fear."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*7. Fit; suitable; convenient; proper; having qualities suited to.

"It is more *worthy* to leap in ourselves,

Than tarry till they push us."

Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, v. 5.

B. As substantive:

*1. Anything of worth or excellence.

"In her fair cheek

Where several *worthies* make one dignity."

Shakesp.: *Love's Labor's Lost*, iv. 3.

2. A person of eminent worth; a person distinguished for useful or estimable qualities. (Sometimes used ironically.)

"At these seasons did these valiant *worthies* watch him in, and did still continually assault him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. A term applied humorously or colloquially to a local celebrity; a character; an eccentric.

¶ *The Nine Worthies*: [NINE, ¶ (5).]

wōr'-thý, *v. t.* [WORTHY, *a.*] To render worthy; to exalt into a hero; to aggrandize.

"He conjunct tripp'd me behind:

And put upon him such a deal of man,

That *worthied* him."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

***wost**, *pr. t. of v.* [WIT, *v.*]

***wōt**, ***wote**, *v. t. or i.* [WIT, *v.*] To know.

"And now, brethren, I *wot* that through ignorance ye did it."—*Acts* iii. 17.

woud, *s.* [WELD (1).]

would (*l* silent), *pret. of v.* [WILL, *v.*]

would-be, *a. & s.*

A. As adj.: Wishing to be or appear; vainly pretending to be.

"A *would-be* satirist, a hired buffoon."

Byron: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*.

***B. As subst.:** A vain pretender; one who affects or wishes to appear something which he is not.

"A dozen *would-be's* of the modern day."

Cowper: *Conversation*, 612.

***would'**-íng (*l* silent), *s.* [English *would*; -ing.] Emotion of desire; propension, inclination, velocity.

"As well as to continue the *wouldings* of the spirit."—*Hammond*.

***would'**-íng-nēss (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *woulding*; -ness.] Willingness, desire, inclination.

Woulfe, *s.* [For etym. and def. see compound.] **Woulfe's bottle**, *s.*

Chem.: A bottle with two or more apertures, intended for the generation of gases or for cleansing the same by allowing them to pass through certain solutions contained in the bottle. The apertures are fitted with perforated corks through which are passed glass tubes arranged in the manner most suitable for the particular operation to which the bottle may be applied. The bottle was invented by and named after Peter Woulfe, F. R. S., a London chemist, who died in 1806.

wōund, ***wounde**, *s.* [A. S. *wund*, cogn. with Dut. *wond*, *wonde*; Icel. *und* (for *vund*); Dan. *vunde*; O. H. Ger. *wunta*; Ger. *wunde*=a wound, *wund*=wounded; Goth. *wunds*=wounded. Formed from the pa. par. of the strong verb signifying "to fight," or "suffer," represented in A. S. by *winnan*=to strive, to fight, to suffer; pa. par. *wunnen*. (*Skeat*.)]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thís; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exíst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șñn; -țion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șñs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

1. A breach or rupture of the skin and flesh of an animal caused by violence, or, in surgical phrase, a solution of continuity in any of the soft parts of the body occasioned by external violence, and attended with a greater or less amount of bleeding. Wounds are classified as follows:

(1) Cuts, incisions, or incised wounds, produced by sharp-edged instruments.

(2) Stabs or punctured wounds, made by the thrusts of pointed weapons.

(3) Contused wounds, produced by the violent application of hard, blunt, obtuse bodies to the soft parts.

(4) Lacerated wounds, in which there is tearing or laceration, as by some rough instrument.

(5) Gunshot wounds.

(6) Poisoned wounds, wounds complicated with the introduction of some poison or venom into the part.

"Where sharp the pang, and mortal is the wound."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xiii. 719.

¶ Wounds which have severed only muscles and the blood-vessels and nerves connected with them heal more easily than those which affect the tendons. As a rule wounds made by a sharp weapon or instrument heal more quickly than bruises produced by the blow of a weapon which is blunt; as, for instance, a club. When an artery is severed, bright red blood is ejected by spurts; when a vein is cut, dark blood comes forth more slowly. In either case nature makes immediate efforts to repair the injury. Even in the case of an artery, the blood after a time tends to flow less freely, and an external coagulum to be formed which ultimately stops its effusion. The object of the surgeon is to stop the flow of blood, to bring together the severed portions of a vessel and keep them together till nature reunites them, using appliances to prevent the access of the atmospheric air with its myriads of germs. In unfavorable cases tetanus results, or pyæmia, or both.

2. Any injury to the bark and wood of a tree, or of the bark and substance of other plants.

3. Any hurt, pain, or injury; as, a wound to credit or reputation. Especially applied to the pangs of love.

"And gives our heart a wound that nothing heals."
Cowper: *Death of Damon*.

wound-rocket, s.

Bot.: *Barbarea vulgaris*. So named because it was reputed good for wounds.

wound, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wundian*, from *wund*=a wound.]

A. Transitive:

1. To hurt by violence; to inflict a wound on; to cut, slash, stab, or lacerate; to damage; to injure.

"He was wounded for our transgressions."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

*2. Applied to senseless or inanimate things.

"The bearing earth with his hard hoof he wounds."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 267.

3. To hurt the feelings of; to pain.

"When ye sin against the weaker brethren and wound their weak consciences ye sin against Christ."—*1 Corinthians* viii. 12.

B. *Intrans.*: To inflict hurt, or injure, either in a physical or moral sense.

"Willing to wound and yet afraid to strike."

Pope: *Satires*, 203. (Prol.)

wound, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WIND (2), *v.*]

*wound'-a-ble, *a.* [English *wound*, *v.*; -able.] Capable of being wounded; liable to be wounded; vulnerable.

wound'-ed, *pa. par. & a.* [WOUND, *v.*] [GENEVA-CONVENTION.]

wound'-er, *s.* [Eng. *wound*, *v.*; -er.] One who or that which wounds.

*wound'-i-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *woundy*; -ly.] To a woundy degree; excessively.

"Richard Penlake repeated the vow
For woundily sick was he."

Southey. (*Annandale*.)

wound'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WOUND, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.*: Hurt, injury, wound.

"I have slain a man to my wounding, and a young man to my hurt."—*Genesis*, iv. 23.

wound'-less, *a.* [Eng. *wound*, *s.*; -less.]

1. Without a wound; free from hurt or injury; unwounded.

"And some who, grasp'd by those that die,
Sink woundless with them."

Moore: *Fire-worshippers*.

2. Unwounding, harmless.

"Not a dart fell woundless there."

Southey: *Joan of Arc*, viii.

3. Invulnerable.

"Hit the woundless air."—*Shakesp.*: *Hamlet*, iv. 1.

wound'-wort, *s.* [English *wound*, *s.*, and *wort* (1).]

Bot.: (1) The genus *Stachys* (q. v.); specif., *S. germanica*, the soft downy leaves of which were used instead of lint for dressing wounds (*Prior*). (2) *Anthyllis vulneraria*. (3) *Solidago virgaurea*. (4) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*. (5) *Symphytum officinale* (*Britten & Holland*).

wound'-worth, *s.* [WOUNDWORT (?).]

Bot.: *Liabum brownei*.

*wound'-y, *a.* [Eng. *wound*, *s.*; -y.]

1. Causing or inflicting wounds.

"A boy that shoots

From ladies' eyes such mortal woundy darts."

Hood: *Love*.

2. Excessive (sometimes used adverbially).

"'Tis a woundy hindrance to a poor man that lives by his labor."—*L'Estrange*.

wou'-ra-lî, woô'-ra-rî, woô'-ra-lî, woô'-ra-lî, woô'-ra-ra, *s.* [OURARI.]

wöve, *pret. or pa. par. of v.* [WEAVE.]

wove (or woven) paper, *s.* Writing paper made by hand in a wire gauze mold, in which the wires cross each other as in a woven fabric, so that the surface of the paper presents a uniform appearance, being without water-mark and apparently without lines. The name is also given to machine-made paper presenting the same appearance.

woven (as wōv'n), *pa. par. or a.* [WEAVE.]

wōw, *exclam.* [From the sound made.] An exclamation of pleasure or wonder. (*Scotch*.)

"And, wow, Tam saw an unco sight!"

Burns: *Tam o' Shanter*.

wow-wow, *s.*

Zool.: The Silvery Gibbon (q. v.). So named from its cry.

wōwf, *adj.* [Cf. A. S. *wōfian* = to dote, to rave; Icel. *vōflur* = a stammering, a being confused.] Wayward; wild; unreclaimed; disordered in intellect. (*Scotch*.)

"Wouf—a wee bit by the East Nook or sae; it's a common case—the ae half of the world thinks the tither daft."—*Scott*: *Redgauntlet*, ch. viii.

*wōx, *wōx'-en, *pa. par. of v.* [WAX, *v.*]

*wōxe, *pret. of v.* [WAX, *v.*]

Initial *w* is always silent before *r*.

wrāck (1), *wracke, *wra^k, *s.* [The same word as *wreck* (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *wrak*=a wreck, cracked, broken; Icel. *rek* (for *vrek*), *reki*=anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka* (for *vreka*) = to drive; Dan. *vrag*=wreck; Sw. *vrak*=wreck, refuse, trash.]

*1. Destruction of a ship by winds or rocks, or by the force of the waves; wreck; shipwreck.

"Seamen parting in a general wrack,

When first the loosening planks begin to crack."

Dryden: *Conquest of Granada*, Pt. II., iii.

*2. Ruin, destruction.

"Hence grew the general wrack and massacre."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. I., i. 1.

3. Sea-weed thrown ashore. [SEA-WRACK.]

wrack-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GRASSWRACK (q. v.).

wrāck (2), *s.* [RACK (4), *s.*] A thin, flying cloud; a rack.

wrāck, *v. t.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]

*1. To destroy by the force of the waves; to wreck.

"Supposing that they saw the Duke's ship wrackt,"

Dryden: *Tempest*, i.

2. To tease, to vex, to torment.

"I'll cross him, and wrack him, until I heartbreak him."
Burns: *What Can a Young Lassie?*

*wracke, *s.* [WRACK (1), *s.*]

*wrāck'-fūl, *adj.* [English *wrack* (1), *s.*; -full.] Ruinous, destructive.

"What wanton horrors marked their wrackful path!"

Scott: *Don Roderick*, vi. (Conc.)

*wrāck'-sōme, *a.* [Eng. *wrack* (1), *s.*; -some.] Destructive, ruinous.

"Bring the wracksome engine to their wall."

Hudson: *Judith*, ii. 361.

†wrāck'-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *wrack* (1), *s.*, and *wort*.] *Bot.*: The genus *Fucus*. (*Paxton*.)

*wraie, *wra^y, *v. t.* [A. S. *wrēgan*.]

1. To betray, to discover.

2. To accuse.

*wraī'-ēr, *wrei-er, *wray-er, *s.* [WRAIE.] A traitor; an accuser.

wraik, *s.* [WRACK (1).] (*Scotch*.)

wrain, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [See compound.]

wrain-bolt, *s.* [WRING-BOLT.]

wrain-staff, *s.* [WRING-STAFF.]

wraith, warth, *s.* [Icel. *vōrdhr* (gen. *vardhav*) = a guardian, from *vardha*=to guard; cogn. with Eng. *ward* (q. v.).] An apparition; the ghost of a person appearing before death. (*Scotch*.)

"She was uncertain if it were the gipsy, or her wraith."
—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. x.

wrang, *pret. of v.* [WRING.]

wrang, *adv., a., & s.* [WRONG, *a.*] (*Scotch*.)

wrañ'-gle, *v. i. & t.* [A frequent. from *wring*, formed from *wrang*, *pa. t.* of A. S. *wringan*=to press. Thus the original sense was to keep on pressing, to urge, and hence, to argue vehemently; cf. Dan. *wrangle*=to twist, to entangle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To dispute or argue angrily and noisily; to quarrel peevishly or noisily; to brawl.

"To wrangle about bills for the inclosing of moors."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

*2. To engage in discussion and disputation; to argue, to debate; hence formerly in some universities, to dispute publicly; to defend or oppose a thesis by argument.

*B. *Trans.*: To involve in contention, quarrel, or dispute.

wrañ'-gle, *subst.* [WRANGLE, *v.*] An angry and noisy dispute or quarrel; an altercation.

"The giving the priest a right to the title, would produce law-suits and wrangles."—*Swift*.

wrañ'-glār, *s.* [Eng. *wrangl(e)*, *v.*; -er.]

*1. One who wrangles or disputes; a debater, a discussor.

"I burn to set the imprison'd wranglers free."

Cowper: *Task*, iv., 34.

2. An angry or noisy disputant; a brawler.

"Wranglers and yrefull folke should not be iudges ouer the peasible."—*Golden Boke*, let. 13.

*3. An opponent, an adversary.

"He hath made a match with such a wrangler,

That all the courts of France will be disturb'd

With chaces." *Shakesp.*: *Henry V.*, i. 2.

4. At Cambridge University, England, the name given to those who are placed in the first class in the first or elementary portion of the public examination for honors in pure and mixed mathematics, commonly called the Mathematical Tripos, those placed in the second class being known as Senior Optimes, and those in the third class as Junior Optimes. Up to and including the year 1882, the student who took absolutely the first place in the Mathematical Tripos used to be termed Senior Wrangler; those who came next to him being second, third, fourth, &c., wranglers. Since then the title has been given to the student who takes the first place in part I. of the Mathematical Tripos. The name is derived from the public disputations, in which candidates for degrees were formerly required to exhibit their powers.

wrañ'-glār-ship, *s.* [Eng. *wrangler*; -ship.] In Cambridge University, the honor conferred on those who are placed in the list of wranglers.

wrañ'-gle-sōme, *a.* [English *wrangle*; -some.] Quarrelsome, contentious. (*Prov.*)

wrañ'-glīng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [WRANGLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

*1. A debate; a discussion.

"The disputations at Oxford are now indeed merely formal; but the wranglings at Cambridge still continue." *Knox*: *Winter Evenings*, even. 70.

2. Noisy quarreling or dispute; altercation.

"Wrangling soon changes a home to hell."

Longfellow: *Annie of Tharaw*.

*wrañ'-kle, *v. i.* [RANKLE.] To rankle.

"Yet th' inward touch that wounded honor bears,

Rests closely wrankling, and can find no ease."

Daniel: *Civil Wars*, iii.

wrāp (1), wrappe, *v. t.* [Formed by metathesis from *warp* (q. v.), the sense being due, probably to the folding together of a fishing-net; cf. Icel. *varp*=the cast of a net; *varpa*=a cast, also the net itself; Sw. dial. *varpa*=a fine herring-net.]

1. To wind or fold together; to arrange so as to cover something. (Generally with *about*, *round*, or the like.)

"The napkin . . . wrapped together in a place by itself."—*John* xx. 7.

2. To envelop, to muffle; to cover with something thrown or wound round. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Weapons wrapped about with lines."

Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.

3. To envelop, to surround.

"Wrapping thy cliffs in purple glow."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, iii. 24.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

4. To conceal by involving or enveloping; to hide in a mass of different character; to cover up or involve generally.

"Lamentably wrapp'd in two-fold night."
Wordsworth: *Sonnets to Liberty*.

wrap-rascal, s. An old term for a coarse overcoat.

***wrāp** (2), *v. t.* [A misspelling for *rap*.] [*RAP* (2), *v.*] To snatch up, to transport; to put in an ecstasy.

"Wrapped in amaze, the matrons wildly stare."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, v. 840.

wrāp, s. [*WRAP* (1), *v.*] An article of dress intended to be wrapped round a person on a journey, &c.; a wrapper. In the plural applied collectively to all coverings, in addition to the usual clothing, used as a defense against the weather, as cloaks, shawls, rugs, &c.

"For the last five or six days we have been looking to our furs and wraps."—*Field*, Feb. 25, 1888.

wrāp'-page (age as *īg*), *s.* [*Eng. wrap* (1), *v.*; -age.]

1. The act of wrapping.

"Odd things are met with in the papers used by shopkeepers for wrappage."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in My Garden*, i. 187.

2. That which wraps, or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

"Under what thousand gold wrappings and cloaks of darkness Royalty must involve itself."—*Carlyle: French Revolt*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

3. Something wrapped up; a parcel.

"This paper wrappage was taken on by train to Stalybridge."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

wrāp'-pēr, s. [*Eng. wrap* (1), *v.*; -er.]

1. One who wraps.

2. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; that which is wrapped round anything; an envelope; an outer covering.

"My arms were pressed to my sides, and my legs closed together by so many wrappers, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

3. A loose over or upper garment; applied sometimes to a lady's dressing-gown or the like, and sometimes to a loose overcoat.

"I quickly found that Nitella passed her time between finery and dirt, and was always in a wrapper, nightcap, and slippers, when she was not decorated for immediate show."—*Rambler*, No. 115.

wrāp'-pīng, pr. par., a. & s. [*WRAP* (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Used or designed for wrapping or covering; as, *wrapping paper*.

C. *As subst.*: That in which anything is wrapped; a wrapper.

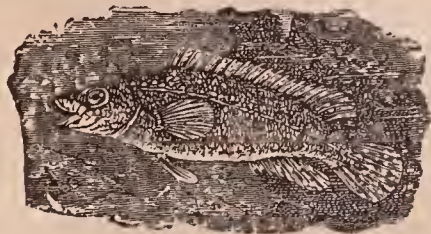
wrāsse, s. [*Wel. gwrachen y mor*.]

Ichthyology:

1. Any species or individual of the family Labridæ (q. v.).

"The wrasses are a large family of littoral fishes."—*Günther: Study of Fishes*, p. 525.

2. Any species or individual of the genus *Labrus* (q. v.). The general form of the body resembles that of the perch, except that the back is straighter; there is a single long dorsal, and the ventrals are placed under the pectorals; coloration usually very



Ballan Wrasse.

brilliant; flesh of very little value for food. The Wrasses frequent rocky shores, usually going in small shoals, and often concealing themselves under seaweed. They feed on small crustacea, mollusks, and marine worms. The young fish differ from adult specimens in having the preoperculum serrated.

***wras-tel-er, s.** [*WRATTLE*.] A wrestler.

"The best wrasteler that ever here cam."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 280. (Prol.)

wrās'-tle (tle as *el*), *s.* [*WRATTLE*.] (*Prov.*)

wrath, *wraththe, *wroth, *wrothe, s. & a. [*O. Northumbrian wrædho, wrædhðho*=wrath; *A. S. wrádh*=wrathful; *Dan. & Sw. vrede*, from *ved*=wrathful; *Icel. reidhi* (for *vreidhi*), from *reidr*=wrathful.]

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. pū = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

A. *As substantive*:

1. Violent anger; vehement exasperation or indignation.

"Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring,
Of woes unnumbered, Heavenly goddess, sing!"
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, i. 1.

*2. Rage, extreme passion; impetuosity. (*Applied to things*.)

"They are in the very wrath of love."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

*3. The effects of anger; the just punishment of an offense or crime.

"He is the minister of God, a revenger to execute wrath upon him that doeth evil."—*Romans xiii. 4*.

B. *As adj.*: Wroth, wrathful; violently angry.

"Kisse me, quod she, we ben no lenger wrath."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 6,822.

***wrath, v. t. & i.** [*A. S. wrádhian*.] [*WRATH, s.*]

A. *Trans.*: To make wrath or wrathful; to anger.

B. *Intrans.*: To be or become wrath or angry.

"Why thou wrathest now, wonder me thinketh."
P. Plowman's *Vision*.

***wrath'-en, v. t.** [*Eng. wrath*; -en.] To make wrath or wrathful.

"I wol not wrathen him, so mote I thrive."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 17,030.

wrath'-fūl, *wrath'-fūll, *wroth'-fulle, adj. [*Eng. wrath, s.*; -full.]

1. Full of wrath; violently angry; greatly incensed.

"Destined by the wrathful gods to die."
Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, ii. 178.

2. Proceeding or springing from wrath; expressive of or characterized by wrath.

"Him thus upbraiding, with a wrathful look."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, v. 1,092.

*3. Wielded with fury.

"Like lightning swift the wrathful falchion flew."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, x. 524.

wrath'-fūl-lý, *wrathe'-ful-ly, adv. [*English wrathful*; -ly.] In a wrathful manner; with violent anger or indignation; furiously.

"And, gentle friends,
Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully;
Let's carve him as a dish fit for the gods."
Shakesp.: *Julius Caesar*, ii. 1.

wrath'-fūl-nēss, *wrath'-ful-ness, s. [*Eng. wrathful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being wrathful; wrath.

"Wrathfulness is voyded out, and gentleness and mekenes is instede thereof infused."—*Udall: Luke*. (Pref.)

wrath'-i-lý, adv. [*Eng. wrathly*; -ly.] With great anger; wrathfully. (*Colloq.*)

***wrath'-īng, *wrathth'-yng, s.** [*Eng. wrath*; -ing.] The act of making wrath or angry; provocation.

"Wyll yhe hardne youre hertis, as in *wraththyng*, lyk the dal of temptacioun in the desert."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews iii. 8*.

wrath'-lēss, a. [*Eng. wrath, s.*; -less.] Free from wrath or anger.

"Before his feet so sheep and lions lay,
Fearless and *wrathless*, while they heard him play."
Waller: *Of the Countess of Carlisle*.

wrath'-ý, adj. [*Eng. wrath, s.*; -y.] Very angry or wrath. (*Colloq.*)

***wrāwe, *wrāw, adj.** [Probably connected with *wrath*.] Angry, peevish, cross, wrath.

"With this speche the coke waxed all *wraw*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 16,996.

***wrāwl, *wrawl, *wraule, v. i.** [*Dan. vraale*=to bawl, to roar; *vraile*=to cry, to weep, to moan.] To cry as a cat; to waul, to whine, to moan.

"Cats that *wrawling* still did cry."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. xii. 27.

***wrāw'-nēss, *wraw'-ness, subst.** [*Eng. wraw*; -ness.] Peevishness, forwardness.

"He doth all things with annoye, and with *wrawnesse*, slaknesse, and excusation, with idelnesse and unlust."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*.

***wrāy, *wrey, v. t.** [*A. S. wrégan*.] [*BEWRAY*.] To betray, to disclose.

"To no wight thou shalt my conseil *wrey*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,504.

wreak (1), ***wreck, *wreke** (pa. t. ***wraek, wreaked**, pa. par. **wreaked, *wreken, *wroke, *wroken**), *v. t.* [*A. S. wrecan*=to wreak revenge, to punish, orig. to drive, to urge, to impel (pa. t. *wraec*, pa. par. *wrecen*); cogn. with *Dut. wreken*=to avenge; *Icel. reka* (for *vreka*)=to drive, to thrust, to repel, to wreak vengeance on; *Sw. vräka*=to reject, to refuse, to throw; *German rächen*=to avenge; *Goth. wrikan*=to wreak vengeance on, to persecute. From the same root as *Lat. urgeo*=to press, to urge on.] [*WREACK, WRECK, WRETCH*.]

1. To execute, to inflict; to hurl or drive.

"Wreak my vengeance on one guilty land."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xviii. 490.

*2. To revenge.

"On her own son to wreak her brother's death."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, ix. 684.

*3. To avenge.

"Of fals Edlik fayr wild he him *wreke*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 46.

***wreäk** (2), *v. t.* [*REEK*.] To care, to reek.

"[He] little *wreaks* to find the way to heav'n
By doing deeds of hospitality."
Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, ii. 4.

***wreäk, *wreche, *wreke, s.** [*A. S. wræc, wracu*=revenge, punishment.] [*WREAK, v.*]

1. Revenge, vengeance.

"And what an if
His sorrow have so overwhelm'd his wits,
Shall we be thus afflicted in his *wreaks*,
His fits, his frenzy, and his bitterness?"
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.

2. Furious passion; resentment, fury.

"For in the holy temple have I sworn
Wreak of his villainy."
G. Peele: *David and Bethsabe*.

***wreäk'-ēr, subst.** [*Eng. wreak* (1), *v.*; -er.] An avenger.

"And of our bones some *wreaker* may there spring."
Surrey: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv.

***wreäk'-fūl, *wreke'-ful, a.** [*Eng. wreak, s.*; -full.] Revengeful, angry.

"Working *wreakful* vengeance on thy foes."
Shakesp.: *Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.

***wreäk'-lēss, a.** [*English wreak* (2), *v.*; -less.] Careless, reckless.

"So flies the *wreakless* shepherd from the wolf."
Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, v. 6.

wreath, *wreathe, s. [*A. S. wrædh*=a twisted band, a bandage, from *wrádh*, pa. t. of *wridhan*=to writhe, to twist.] [*WRITHE*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Something twisted or curled.

"He . . . of his tortuous train
Curled many a wanton *wreath* in sight of Eve."
Milton: *P. L.*, ix. 517.

2. A garland, a chaplet; an ornamental bandage to be worn on the head.

"A myrtle *wreathe* she wore."
Congreve: *Ovid; Art of Love*, iii.

II. *Her.*: The roll or chaplet above the helmet,

on which the crest is

usually borne. It is sup-

posed to consist of the

twisted garland of cloth

by which the knightly

crest was affixed or held

to the helmet in mediæval

times, and was formed of

two colors, being those of

the principal colors of the

arms, which are twisted

alternately. Wreaths may

also be circular, but the

straight wreath is the

more common.

wreath-shell, s.

Zoology: The same as

SCREW-SHELL (q. v.).

Wreaths.

wreäthe, wreäth, v. t. & i. [*WREATH, s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

*1. To writhe, to twist, to curl.

"I'd *wreath* in spires my body round."
Gay: *Achelus and Hercules*.

2. To form into a wreath; to make or fashion by twining, twisting, or winding the parts of together.

"Around her forehead that shines so bright
They *wreathe* a wreath of roses white."
Praed: *Legend of the Drachenfels*.

3. To entwine, to intertwine, to interweave; to wind or twine together.

"Cables braided threefold . . . together *wreathed* sure."
Surrey: *Paraphrase on Eccles.*, ch. iv.

4. To surround with a wreath or with anything twisted or twined; to twist, twine, or fold round.

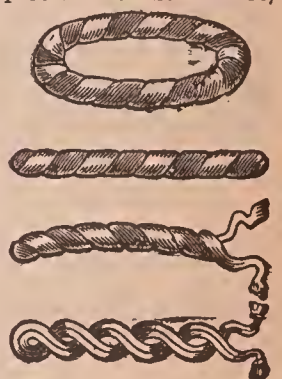
"For thee she feeds her hair,
And with thy winding ivy *wreathes* her lance."
Dryden. (*Todd*.)

5. To surround or encircle, as a wreath or garland does; to form or become a wreath round; to encircle.

"In the flowers that *wreathe* the sparkling bowl
Fell adders hiss."
Prior: *Pleasure*, 140.

B. *Intrans.*: To be interwoven or intertwined; to twine.

"Go! dash the roses from thy brow—
Gray hairs but poorly *wreathe* with them."
Byron: *To Belshazzar*.



wreathed, *pa. par. & a.* [WREATH.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. Formed into a wreath or curls; curling.

"A cloud of smoke,
Wreath'd, fragrant, from the pipe."

Thomson: *Autumn*, 526.

2. Twisted, convoluted.

"Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

Wordsworth: *Miscellaneous Sonnets*.

wreathed-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column twisted in the form of a screw.

wreath'-*en*, *past particip. or adj.* [WREATH.]

Wreathed, twisted, intertwined or intertwining.

"We have in scripture express mention 'de tortis crinibus,' of wreathen hair, that is for the nonce, forced to curl."—*Latimer*.

wreath'-*lëss*, *a.* [Eng. *wreath*; -less.] Destrutute of a wreath or wreaths.

wreath'-*ÿ*, *a.* [Eng. *wreath*; -y.]

1. Covered or surrounded with a wreath or wreaths; wreathed.

"[They] howl about the hills, and shake the wreathy spear."

Dryden: *Virgil's Æneid*, iv. 438.

2. Resembling a wreath, forming a wreath.

"Around his loins the verdant cincture spreads,
A wreathy foliage and concealing shades."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, vi. 152.

3. Twisted, curled, spiral.

"That which is preserved at St. Dennis, near Paris, hath wreathy spires."—*Browne: Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

wreck' (1), ***wreck'** (1), *s.* [A. S. *wrac*=expulsion, banishment, misery, from *wrac*, *pa. t.* of *wreacan*=to drive, to wreak (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *wrak*=wreck; *wrak*=broken; Icel. *rek* (for *wrek*), *reki*=anything drifted or driven ashore, from *reka*=to drive; Dan. *vrag*=wreck; Sw. *wrak*=refuse, trash, wreck. The literal sense is "that which is drifted or driven ashore," hence, it properly means pieces of ships drifted ashore, also *wrack* or sea-weed. *Wreck* and *wrack* are doublets.]

I. Literally:

1. The destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, dashed against rocks, foundered by stress of weather, or the like; shipwreck.

2. The ruins of a ship stranded; a vessel dashed against rocks or land, and broken or otherwise destroyed, or totally crippled or injured by violence or fracture; any ship or goods driven ashore, or found deserted at sea in an unmanageable condition; specif., in law, goods, &c., which after a shipwreck have been thrown ashore by the sea, as distinguished from flotsam, jetsam, and ligan (see these words). Goods cast ashore after shipwreck are the property of the state, if not claimed within a year and a day.

"The constable of the castle down is fare
To seen this wrecke, and al the ship he sought."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,934.

3. [WRACK (1).] (*Scotch*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. Destruction or ruin generally; dissolution, especially by violence.

"He labor'd in his country's wreck."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, i. 3.

2. The remains of anything destroyed, ruined, fatally injured, or wasted away.

"Three were in a dungeon cast,
Of whom this wreck is left the last."

Byron: *Prisoner of Chillon*, v. 1.

¶ *Receivers of wrecks*: [RECEIVER, ¶ (2).]

wreck-commission, *s.*

Law: A court established in England to investigate the causes of the several shipwrecks which occur from time to time. It first sat Oct. 30, 1876.

wreck-free, *adj.* Exempted from the forfeiture of shipwrecked goods and vessels, as the Cinque-ports—a privilege granted to them by a charter of Edward I. (*Eng.*)

wreck-master, *s.* An official appointed to take charge of goods, &c., cast ashore after a shipwreck.

***wreck-threatening**, *a.* Threatening shipwreck and ruin. (*Shakesp.*: *Rape of Lucrece*, 590.)

wreck *v. t. & i.* [WRECK (1), *s.*]

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To destroy or cast away, as a vessel, by violence, collision, or the like; to destroy by driving against the shore, rocks, &c.; as, The vessel was wrecked off this coast.

2. To cause to suffer shipwreck.

"Wrecked on the very island we but a few days before so ardently wished to be at."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. Figuratively:

1. To destroy, to pull to pieces.

"A mob collected and marched through the streets, wrecking two of the health offices and smashing the windows of the police station."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

2. To ruin or destroy generally; to ruin the prospects of.

"Wreck the Franchise Bill."—*London Morning Post*.

***B. Intrans.**: To suffer wreck or ruin; to be shipwrecked.

"Rocks whereon greatest men have often wreck'd."

Milton: *P. R.*, ii. 228.

wreck-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name sometimes given to *Polyprion cernium*, the Stone-bass (q. v.), from the circumstance that it often comes in with fragments of wreck. It is very common round Madeira and in the Mediterranean, and ranges south to the Cape of Good Hope. Length about sixteen inches; dark purplish-brown above, silvery-white beneath.

wreck' (2), *s.* [RACK (2).]

Mining: A kind of frame or table; a rack.

wreck' (3), *s.* [WREAK, *s.*]

wreck'-age (age as *ig*), *subst.* [Eng. *wreck* (1); -age.]

*1. The act of wrecking; the state of being wrecked.

2. The ruins or remains of a ship or cargo that has been wrecked; material cast up by or floating on the sea from a wrecked vessel.

"A large quantity of wreckage is reported to be floating about the Channel."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

***wrecke** *subst.* [A. S. *wrac*.] Revenge, vengeance. (*Fabyan: Chronycle*, ch. xxxi.)

wreck'-ër, *s.* [Eng. *wreck* (1), *s.*; -er.]

1. One who plunders the wrecks of vessels.

2. One who, by showing delusive lights or other means, causes ships to go out of their course and be cast ashore, so that he may obtain plunder from the wreck.

3. One whose occupation is to remove the cargo from a wrecked vessel, or to assist in recovering it when washed out, for the benefit of the owners and underwriters; also a vessel used for this purpose.

wreck'-fûl, *adj.* [English *wreck* (1), *s.*; -ful (1).] Causing wreck, ruin, or destruction; ruinous, destructive.

"The wreckful storms that cloud the brow of war."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 1.

wreck'-ing, *pr. par. or a.* [WRECK *v.*]

wrecking-car, *subst.* A car or carriage carrying contrivances for removing obstructions from the track, such as wrecked cars or locomotives, fallen rocks or trees.

wren, ***wrenne**, *s.* [A. S. *wrenna*, *wrënn*=lit., the lascivious bird; A. S. *wrëne*=lascivious; cogn. with Dan. *wrinsk*=proud; Sw. *wrensk*=not castrated (said of horses). The form of the root is *wrin*=to neigh (as a horse), to squeal (as a pig), used of various animals, and, as applied to the wren, it may be taken=to chirp, to twitter.]

Ornithology:

1. The popular name for any of the Troglodytidae (q. v.), especially *Troglodytes parvulus*, the Common Wren, widely dispersed over North America and Europe. Length about four inches; color rich reddish-brown, paling on the under-surface, and darkening into dusky brown upon the quill-feathers of the wing and tail. The outer webs of the wing-coverts are sprinkled with reddish-brown spots, and there are bars of the same hue on the short tail-feathers. Bill slender, rather long in proportion to the size of the bird. The nest is large, generally oval, and dome-shaped at the top, with a small hole at one end or in the side. (See extract.)

"The Wren has a curious habit which does not seem as yet to be satisfactorily explained, though most authors have had something to say about it. Near any unoccupied nest may generally be found one or more nests of imperfect construction. The widespread belief in the country is that they are built by the male bird for his own lodging at night, and hence they are commonly known as 'cocks' nests.'"—*Yarnell: British Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 463.

2. The name is also applied to several of the Sylviidae, with which the Common Wren was formerly classed. *Regulus cristatus* is the Golden-crested, and *R. ignicapillus* the Fire-crested Wren, &c.

wren-boy, *s.* One of a party of persons who go out to hunt the Wren on Christmas-day. [WREN-NING-DAY.]

"On the following day the feast of St. Stephen, the dead bird, hung by the leg between two hoops, crossed at right angles, and decked with ribbons, was carried about by the Wren-boys."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), i. 465.

wren-like spine-tail, *s.*

Ornith.: *Synallaxis troglodytoides*. [SYNAL-LAXIS.]

wren-tit, *s.*

Ornith.: *Chattaea fasciata*, a small bird from the coast region of California. It was discovered and first described by Dr. Gambel, of Philadelphia, Pa., who gave it its popular name because it seemed to combine within itself the principal characteristics of the Wren and the Titmouse. (*Baird, Brewer & Ridgway: North American Birds*, i. 84.)

wrëñch, ***wrenche**, ***wrinche**, *v. t.* [A. S. *wren-can*=to deceive.] [WRENCH, *s.*]

I. Literally:

1. To pull with a twist; to wrest, twist, or force by violence.

"Wrench his sword from him."

Shakesp.: *Othello*, v. 2.

2. To bite with a twisting movement of the head.

"Each man runs his horse, with fixed eyes and notes
Which dog first turns the hare, which first the other
coats,
They wrench her once or twice, ere she a turn will
take."

Drayton: *Polyolbion*, s. 23.

*3. To strain, to sprain.

"You wrrenched your foot against a stone, and were forced to stay."—*Swift*.

*4. To affect with extreme pain or anguish; to rack.

"Through the space
Of twelve ensuing days his frame was wrrenched."

Wordsworth. (*Annandale*.)

II. Figuratively:

1. To drag or extort by violence.

"Wrenching from ruined lowland swain
His herds and harvest reared in vain."

Scott: *Lady of the Lake*, v. 6.

*2. To pervert, to twist, to wrest.

"Wrenching the true cause the false way."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

wrëñch, ***wrenche**, ***wrenk**, ***wrenke**, ***wrinche**, *s.* [A. S. *wrence*, *wrenc*=guile, fraud, deceit. Allied to *wring* (q. v.), and Ger. *verrenken*=to wrench; M. H. Ger. *renken*; Ger. *rank*=an intrigue, trick, artifice, and (provincially) crookedness.]

*1. Deceit, fraud.

"For siker this the sothe wei, withouten eny wrench."

Robert of Gloucester, p. 55.

*2. Stratagem, trick, artfulness.

"The world is so malicious, that yf wee take not heede to prepare against his wrinches, it will ouerthrowe vs."—*Golden Boke*, let. 3.

3. A violent twist; a pull with twisting.

"If one straine make them not confesse, let them bee stretched but one wrench higher."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.*; *The Arke and Dagon*.

4. A bite given with a twisting movement of the head.

"The white nicked up on the inside for two or three wrinches and the kill."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. A sprain; an injury by twisting, as in a joint.

"The foot being injured by a wrench, the whole leg thereby loses its strength."—*Locke*.

*6. A means of compulsion.

"To make his profit of this business of . . . Naples as a wrench and mean for peace."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

7. An instrument consisting of a bar having jaws adapted to catch upon the head of a bolt or upon a nut to turn it, or to hold the latter from turning in some cases when the bolt is being rotated. Some have a variety of jaws to suit different sizes of nuts and bolts.

wrench-hammer, *s.* A hammer having a movable member to form a spanner.

wrëñ'-ning, *s.* [Eng. *wren*; -ing.] Chasing the wren (q. v.). (See compound.)

wrenning-day, *s.*

Folk-lore: The name given in the south of Ireland to St. Stephen's Day (Dec. 26), on which it was formerly the custom to hunt the wren and bear its body in procession from house to house, soliciting contributions toward the cost of a merry-making. Various accounts are given of the origin of this custom, but as in Celtic mythology the wren was regarded as having brought fire from heaven for the use of man, and as somewhat similar customs exist in many other places, it is probable that this hunting the wren had once a mystic meaning in connection with the great festive season of the first twelve nights of the sun's return from the winter solstice, and that the killing of the bird was originally sacrificial.

wrëst, ***wrast**, *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wrëstan*=to twist forcibly; *wrëst*=firm, strong, from *wrädh*, *pa. t.* of *wrädhan*=to writhe (q. v.); cogn. with Icel. *reista*=to wrest; Dan. *wriste*.] [WRESTLE.]

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, er, wêre, wôłf, wôrķ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

A. Transitive:

I. Literally:

1. To twist; to wrench; to move from a fixed position by the application of a violent twisting force.

"Lest Heav'n should wrest it from my idle hand."
Rowe: *Tamerlane*, iv.

*2. To tune, as with a wrest.

II. Figuratively:

1. To extort or bring out, as by a twisting, wrenching, or painful force; to obtain or extort, as by torture, violence, or force.

"Fate has wrested the confession from me."

Addison: *Cato*, iv. 1.

2. To subject to an improper strain; to apply unjustifiably to a different or improper use; to turn from truth or twist from the natural or proper meaning by violence; to pervert, to distort.

"Two or three textes wrongfully wrested."—A Boke made by John Fryth, fol. 33.

*B. Intrans.: To wrestle, to contend.

"Thei . . . wrested against the truth of a long time."—Bp. Gardner: *Of True Obedience*, fol. 33.

¶ In this sense perhaps a misprint for wrestle (q. v.).

wrēst, s. [WREST, v.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of one who wrests or wrenches; a wrench, a twist.

"Adown he kest it with so puissant wrest,
That back again it did aloft rebound."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xi. 42.

*2. Distortion, perversion.

"What needeth this wrest, to draw out from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—Hooker: *Eccles. Politic*.

3. An instrument of the wrench, screw-key, or spanner kind; a turning-instrument, such as a wrench, tuning-key, bedstead-key, spanner, &c.

"A bond that knitteth, or rather a wrest that straineth and stretcheth benevolence to the utmost."—P. Holland: *Plutarch*, p. 4.

II. *Hydraul.*: The partition in a water-wheel by which the form of the buckets is determined.

*wrest-beer, s. Some kind of beer.

"Just as in brewing *wrest-beer* there's a great deal of business in grinding the malt; and that spoils any man's cloaths that comes near it; then it must be mash'd, then comes a fellow in and drinks of the wort, and he's drunk; then they keep a huge quarter when they carry it into the cellar, and a twelvemonth after 'tis delicate fine beer."—Selden: *Table Talk; Parliament*.

wrēst'-ēr, s. [English *wrest*, v.; -er.] One who wrests.

"Yet blame not the claricorde, the *wrester* doth wrong."
Skelton: *A Claricorde*.

wrēs'-tle, *wrās'-tle (tle as el), wrax-le, v. i. & t. [A frequent. from *wrest* (q. v.); A. S. *wræstlian*, *wraxlian*; cogn. with O. Dut. *wrostelen*, *worstelen*=to wrestle.]

A. Intransitive:

1. To contend by grappling with and trying to throw down another; to strive with arms extended as two men who seize each other by arms or body, each endeavoring to throw the other by tripping him up, or throwing him off his balance.

"To-morrow, sir, I *wrestle* for my credit."—Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 1.

*2. To struggle, to contend, to vie.

"I'll *wrestle* with you in my strength of love."
Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iii. 2.

*3. To contend; to be opposed to each other.

"*Wrestling* winds, out of dispersed whirl
Befight themselves."
Surrey: *Virgile; Aeneis*, bk. ii.

*4. To strive earnestly by means of supplication; to make earnest supplication.

B. Trans.: To contend with in wrestling.

wrēs'-tle (tle as el), s. [WRESTLE, v.] A bout at wrestling; a wrestling-match.

"Whom in a *wrestle* the giant catching aloft, with a terrible hugg broke three of his ribs."—Milton: *Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

wrēst'-lēr, wrāst'-lēr, (t silent), subst. [A. S. *wræstlere*.] One who wrestles; one who is skilled in wrestling.

"[He] calls the *wrestlers* to the level sands."
Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxiii. 815.

wrēst'-liŋg (t silent), pr. par., a. & s. [WRESTLE, verb.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & partic. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act, practice, or exercise of contending, as of two men, who, with extended arms, seize each

other by the arms or body, and endeavor each to throw the other by tripping up his heels or twitching him off his balance.

"In which *wrestlyng* ye Geaunt brake a rybbe in ye side of Corneus."—Fabyan: *Chronycle*, ch. iv.

*2. A winding.

"The river having with a great turning compasse after much *wrestling* gotten out toward the north."—P. Holland: *Camden*, p. 279.

wrēch, *wrecche, *wreche, *wretche, s. [A. S. *wrecca*, *wræcca*, *wreca*=an outcast, an exile; lit.=one driven out, from *wreccan* to drive out, to persecute, to wreak (q. v.); cf. *wræc*=exile.] [WREAK (1), v., WRECK (1), s.]

1. A miserable person; one who is sunk in the deepest woe or distress; one who is extremely miserable or unhappy.

"The *wretch* that lies in woe."

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, v.

2. A despicable character; a worthless mortal; a mean, base, or vile person.

"His staggering feet deny

The coward *wretch* the privilege to fly."

Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xviii. 284.

3. Often used by way of slight or ironical pity or contempt.

"Poor naked *wretches*, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm."

Shakesp.: *Lear*, iii. 4.

*4. Used as a word of tenderness mingled with pity.

"Excellent *wretch*! Perdition catch my soul
But I do love thee." Shakesp.: *Othello*, iii. 3.

*wrēch'-cōck, *wrēth'-cōck, *wrēth'-ōck, s. [See def.] Apparently a coinage by Jonson, from English *wretch*, and *cock*, and meaning a stunted, imperfect creature:

"The famous imp yet grew a *wretchcock*; and tho for seven years together he were very carefully carried at his mother's back, yet looks as if he never said his quinquennium."—Masque of *Gipsies*.

Gifford (note in loc.) believes the true reading to be *wrethcock*, and says: "In every large breed of domestic fowls there is usually a miserable little stunted creature . . . This unfortunate abortive the good wives call a *wrethcock*; and this is all the mystery." Skelton (*Elinour Rummung*) uses the word *wrethockes* in the sense of miserable, starved goslings.

wrēch'-ēd, *wrecched, *wrechede, *wrecchid, *wretchede, *wrech-id, a. [Eng. *wretch*; -ed.]

*1. Originally, wicked as well as miserable in person or circumstances.

"Nero reigned after this Claudius, of alle men *wrechidest*."—Capgrave: *Chronicle of England*, p. 62.

2. Miserable, unhappy; sunk in deep affliction, distress, or woe, as from want, anxiety, or grief.

"O *wretched* husband of a *wretched* wife!"

Pope: *Homer's Iliad*, xxii. 608.

3. Characterized or accompanied by misery, unhappiness, or woe; calamitous, miserable, pitiable, afflictive.

"Unhappy, *wretched*, hateful day."

Shakesp.: *Romeo and Juliet*, iv. 5.

4. Worthless, paltry, sorry; very poor or mean; contemptible.

"Affected noise is the most *wretched* thing
That to contempt can empty scribblers bring."

Roscommon.

*5. Despicable, hateful, abominable.

"The *wretched*, bloody, and usurping boar."

Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, v. 2.

6. Extremely uncomfortable or unpleasant; as *wretched* weather. (Collog.)

wrēch'-ēd-lŷ, *wrecch-ed-lyche, adv. [Eng. *wretched*; -ly.]

1. In a wretched or miserable manner; miserably, unhappily.

"In an hill how *wretchedly* he deid."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 14,501.

2. Meanly, poorly, contemptibly, despicably.

"The argument of a mind *wretchedly* degenerate."—Barrow: *Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. In an inferior, poor, or unskillful manner.

"—made better pace, though *wretchedly* handled."—Field, Dec. 17, 1887.

wrēch'-ēd-nēss, s. [Eng. *wretched*; -ness.]

1. The quality or state of being wretched or miserable; misery; extreme unhappiness or distress.

"O the fierce *wretchedness* that glory brings us!"

Shakesp.: *Timon*, iv. 2.

2. Meanness, despicableness.

3. Worthlessness, inferiority; as, the *wretchedness* of a performance.

4. Extreme discomfort or unpleasantness; as, the *wretchedness* of the weather. (Collog.)

*wrēch'-fūl, *wrecche-ful, a. [Eng. *wretch*; -ful(l).] Wretched.

"Thou woost not that thou art a *wrecche* and *wrecche-ful*."—Wycliffe: *Apocalips* iii.

*wrēch'-lēss, adj. [A corrupt. of *retchless*, or *reckless*; cf. *wreak* (2), v.] Reckless.

"Wresting with a *wretchless*, careless, indevout spirit."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 14.

*wrēch'-lēss-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *wretchless*; -ly.] Recklessly, carelessly.

"Cursed are all they that do the Lord's business *wretchlessly*."—Strype: *Tract Shewing*, &c.

*wrēch'-lēss-nēss, *wretch-les-nēss, s. [Eng. *wretchless*; -ness.] Recklessness, carelessness.

"It commonly ends in a *wretchlessness* of spirit to be manifested on our death-beds."—Bp. Taylor: *Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 8.

wrēth'-cōck, *wrēth'-ōck, s. [WRETCH-COCK.]

*wrie (1), verb t. [A. S. *wrigan*.] To array, to cover, to cloak.

"Though I him *wrie* a night and make him warm."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 7,404.

*wrie (2), *wrye, v. i. [WRY, adj.] To twist, to bend.

"Then talks she ten times worse, and *wryes* and *wriggles*."
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Woman's Prize*, iii. 1.

*wrig, *wrigge, *wrygge, v. t. [Cf. A. S. *wrigian*=to impel, to move forward; Mid. Eng. *wrikke*=to twist to and fro.] To wriggle; to rub or move to and fro.

"The bore his taile *wrygges*
Against the high bench."

Skelton: *Elinour Rummung*.

wrig'-gle, *wrig-le, v. i. & t. [A freq. from *wrig* (q. v.); cf. Dut. *wriggelen*=to wriggle; freq. from *wrikken*=to stir or move to and fro; Dan. *wrikke*=to wriggle; Sw. *wricha*=to turn to and fro.]

A. Intransitive:

1. *Lit.*: To turn, twist, or move the body to and fro with short motions like a worm or an eel; to move with writhing contortions or twistings of the body.

"The *wriggling* fry soon fill the creeks around."
Cowper: *Progress of Error*, 480.

2. *Fig.*: To proceed in a mean, groveling, or despicable manner; to gain one's end by paltry shifts or schemes; to make way by contemptible artifice or contrivance.

"An attempt to use the technicalities of the law to *wriggle* out of his agreement."—Field, Feb. 19, 1887.

B. Transitive:

1. To put into a wriggling motion; to introduce by writhing or twisting.

"A slim, thin-gutted fox made a hard shift to *wriggle* his body into a hen-roost."—L'Estrange.

2. To effect by wriggling.

"To *wriggle* his way between the rows."—London Daily Telegraph.

*wrig'-gle, a. [WRIGGLE, v.] Pliant, flexible.

"My ragged rontes all shiver and shake . . .

Thy wont in the wind wagg their *wriggle* tails,

Perke as a peacock, but now it avails."

Spenser: *Shepherd's Calendar*, February.

wrig'-glēr, s. [Eng. *wriggl(e)*, v.; -er.]

1. One who wriggles.

2. One who works himself forward, or seeks to attain his end by continued employment of low, petty, or base means.

"In spite of all the *wrigglers* into place."

Cowper: *Tirocinium*, 432.

wright (gh silent), *wrighte, s. [A. S. *wyrhta*=a workman, a maker, a creator, from *wyrht*=a deed, work, with suff. -a, of the agent, as in *hunta*=a hunter. From *wyrcan*=to work; cogn. with O. Sax. *wurhtio*=a wright, from *wurht*=a deed, from *wirkian*=to work; O. H. Ger. *wurhto*=a wright, from *wuruht*, *wurht*=a work, merit, from *wurchan*=to work.] One who is occupied in some kind of mechanical business; an artificer; a workman, especially in Scotland and some parts of England; a worker in wood, a carpenter. The use of the word is now almost entirely confined to compounds, as *shipwright*, *wheelwright*, *playwright*, &c.

"*Wrightes* that hit wroghten was non ysaved."

P. Plowman, p. 196.

wright'-ē-æ (gh silent), subst. pl. [Modern Latin *wright(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -eæ.]

Bot.: A tribe of Apocynaceæ, with a double ovary and comose seeds.

wright'-ī-ā (gh silent), subst. [Named after Mr. William Wright (1740-1827), M. D., F. R. S., &c., a Scotch botanist resident in Jamaica.]

Botany: The typical genus of *Wrightiæ* (q. v.). Calyx five-parted; corolla salver-shaped, the throat with ten divided scales; stamens exserted; anthers sagittate; follicles distinct or combined. *Wrightia*

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. pð = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șün; ðion, -șion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = șüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

tinctoria is a small tree, a native of Rajputana and Central and Southern India. The seeds are said to be used in dyeing, and the leaves, with the seeds of *Cassia tora*, to yield an indigo color. *W. tomentosa*, a small, deciduous tree, growing in India and Burmah, has a yellow juice, which, mixed with water, produces a permanent yellow dye. It is used by the Nepaulese to stop bleeding, and the bark is given as an antidote to snake-bite. *Wrightia antidysenterica*, a small tree found in India and Burmah, is a most valuable remedy for dysentery; the Arabs and Persians consider the seeds as carminative, astringent, tonic, and aphrodisiac. The tree furnishes Conessi bark. The wood of *W. tinctoria*, *W. tomentosa*, and *W. mollissima* is used for carving and turning, and that of *W. coccinea* for making palanquins.

wright'-ine (*gh* silent), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *wright(ia)*; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{42}N_2O$ (?). A basic substance obtained from the pulverized seeds of *Wrightia antidysenterica* by digesting with hot alcohol. It forms an amorphous powder, soluble in water, alcohol, and dilute acids; insoluble in ether and in carbon disulphide.

***wrim'-ple**, ***wrympyl**, ***rympyl**, *subst.* [A nasalized form, from *ripple* (q. v.).] A wrinkle.

"Wrynky, or *rympyl*, or *wrympyl*. *Ruga*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***wrim'-pled** (le as *el*), *a.* [Eng. *wrimpl(e)*; *-ed*.] Wrinkled.

"I hold a forme within a *wrimpled* skin."

Whetston: Life and Death of Gascoigne.

***wrine**, *v. t.* [For *wrien*=*wrie* (1), *v.*] To cover.

"Clothes to *wrine* him."

Romaunt of the Rose.

wring (*pa. t.* **wring*, **wringed*, **wring*, **wringe*, *wrung*; *pa. par.* *wring*, **wring*, **wringe*, **wringen*, **wringen*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *wringan* (*pa. t.* *wrang*; *pa. par.* *wrungeon*)=to press, to compress, to strain; cogn. with Dut. *wringen*; Low Ger. *wringen*=to twist together; Dan. *wringe*=to twist, to tangle; Sw. *wringa*=to distort, to pervert, to wrest; O. H. Ger. *hringan* (for *wringan*); Ger. *ringen* (*pa. t.* *rang*; *pa. par.* *gerungen*)=to wring, to wrest, to turn, to struggle, to wrestle.]

A. Transitive:

1. To twist and squeeze or compress; to turn and strain with force or violence.

2. To press, to squeeze.

"You hurt my hand with *wringing*."

Shakesp.: Venus and Adonis, 421.

*3. To pain, as by twisting, squeezing, or racking; to torture, to torment, to distress, to harass, to worry.

"The king began to find where his shoe did *wring* him."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To shake, as a gesture of distress or despair.

"*Wringing* her handes in women's pittious wise."

Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 50.

5. To extract or obtain by twisting, pressing, or squeezing; to squeeze or press out; as, to *wring* water out of a wet garment.

6. To press or force a liquid out of.

"His faire stede in his priking
So swatte, that men might him *wring*."

Chaucer: C. T., 13,706.

7. Hence, figuratively, to extort or draw out by force, violence, or oppression, or against one's will; to force from.

"Your over-kindness doth *wring* tears from me."

Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

*8. To subject to extortion; to persecute or oppress in order to enforce compliance.

"The merchant-adventurers have been often wronged and *wringed* to the quick."—*Hayward. (Todd.)*

9. To bend or strain out of its proper position; as, to *wring* a mast.

*10. To divert or turn from one's purpose, or into a certain course of action.

"Octavio was ever more *wrong* to the worse by many and sundry spites."—*R. Ascham: Letter to John Asteley.*

11. To wrest from the true or natural meaning or purpose; to pervert, to distort.

"She is like one of your ignorant poetasters of the time, who, when they have got acquainted with a strange word, never rest till they have *wring* it in, though it loosen the whole fabric of their sense."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

**B. Intrans.*: To writhe as in pain; to twist.

"He *wrings* at some distress."

Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

† 1. To *wring off*: To force off; to separate by wringing.

"The priest shall *wring off* his head, and burn it on the altar."—*Leviticus* i. 15.

2. To *wring out*:

(1) To force out; to squeeze out by twisting.

"He thrust the fleece together, and *wringed* the dew out of it, a bowl full of water."—*Judges* vi. 38.

(2) To free from a liquid by pressing or wringing; as, to *wring out* clothes.

wring, *s.* [WRING, *v.*] A writhing, a twisting, or turning, as in pain or anguish.

"Dysenteries, and dolorous *wrings* in the guts."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 480.

wring-bolt, *s.* A bolt used by shipwrights to bend and secure the planks against the timbers till they are fastened by bolts, spikes, and treenails.

wring-staff, *s.* A strong bar of wood used in applying wring-bolts for the purpose of setting-to the planks.

wring'-ër, ***ring'-ër**, *s.* [Eng. *wring*, *v.*; *-er*.]

1. Literally:

(1) One who wrings.

"One, Mrs. Quickly, is in the manner of his nurse, his laundress, his washer, and his *wringer*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.

(2) A wringing-machine (q. v.).

*2. Fig.: An extortioner.

wring'-ing, *pr. par., a. & s.* [WRING, *v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As substantive:

1. The act of one who wrings; the state of being wrung.

"That *wringing* of the hands."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 160.

*2. A sharp pain.

"To mitigate the torment and *wringing* of the cholique."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xv., ch. xxi.

wringing-wet, *a.* So wet as to require wringing out, or that water can be wrung out.

"A poore fisherman . . . new come from his boat with his clothes *wringing-wet*."—*Hooker: Sermon on Jude*.

wringing-machine, *s.* A machine or apparatus for wringing or pressing water out of anything, especially an apparatus for pressing water from clothes after they have been washed.

***wring'-ly**, ***wring-lye**, *adv.* [Eng. *wring*; *-ly*.] In a twisted manner or fashion.

"Three shoves *wringlye* writhen."

Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 137.

wrin'-kle (1), ***wrin-cle**, ***wrinc-kle**, ***wrin-kel**, ***wrin-kil**, ***wryn-kyl**, *s.* [Properly=a little twist, a slight distortion, causing unevenness; a dimin. form from A. S. *wringan*=to press, to wring (q. v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *wrinkel*=a wrinkle; *wrinkelen*=to wrinkle; *wringen*=to writhe, to twist, to wring; Dan. *rynke*=a wrinkle, pucker, gather, fold; *rynke*=to wrinkle; Swedish *rynka* (*s. & v.*); Ger. *runzel*=a wrinkle; *rünzeln*=to wrinkle, to frown.]

1. A small ridge or prominence, or a furrow, caused by the shrinking or contraction of any smooth surface; a corrugation, a crease, a fold.

"Behold what *wrinkles* I have earn'd."

Cowper: To Christina, Queen of Sweden.

*2. A ripple.

"Some fell in the gulf, which received the sprinkles
With a thousand circling *wrinkles*."

Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

wrin'-kle (2), *s.* [A dimin. from A. S. *wrenc*=a trick.] [WRENCH.] A short, pithy piece of information or advice; a valuable hint or bit of instruction as to a course to be pursued; a new or good idea; a device. (*Colloq.*)

"It is one of the incidents out of which many folk may get a *wrinkle*."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

wrin'-kle, *v. t. & i.* [WRINKLE (1), *s.*]

A. Trans.: To form or cause wrinkles in; to contract into furrows and prominences; to corrugate, to furrow, to crease, to make rough and uneven.

"A keen north wind that, blowing dry,
Wrinkled the face of deluge."

Milton: P. L., xi. 843.

B. Intrans.: To become contracted into wrinkles; to shrink into furrows and ridges.

wrin'-kled (le as *el*), *pa. par. & a.* [WRINKLE, *verb.*]

A. As pa. par.: (See the verb.)

B. As adjective:

I. Ord. Lang.: Marked with wrinkles or furrows.

"*Wrinkled* and furrow'd with habitual thought."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

II. Bot.: (1) [RUGOSE]; (2) [CORRUGATED.]

wrinkled-hornbill, *s.*

Ornith.: *Cranorrhinus corrugatus*. The genus, which has four species, is from the Oriental and Australian regions; casque high, keel-shaped, nearly half the length of the bill, and corrugated laterally.

***wrin'-kle-füll**, *a.* [Eng. *wrinkle* (1), *s.*; *-full*.] Full of wrinkles, wrinkled.

"She mends her face's *wrinklefull* defections."

Sylvester: The Decay, 122.

wrin'-klý, *a.* [Eng. *wrinkl(e)*, *s.*; *-y*.] Somewhat wrinkled; having a tendency to become wrinkled, puckered, or creasy.

"Giving occasional, dry, *wrinkling* indications of crying."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xxxii.

Wris'-bërg, *s.* [See def. and compounds.] An anatomist, discoverer, or describer of the cartilages, ganglion, and nerve called after him.

¶ (1) *Cartilages of Wrisberg*:

Anat.: Two very small, soft, yellowish, cartilaginous bodies placed one on each side in the fold of the mucous membrane, extending from the summit of the arytenoid cartilage to the epiglottis. They occasion small elevations of the mucous membrane a little in advance of the cartilage of Santorini. They are called also from their form the Cuneiform cartilages. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Ganglion of Wrisberg*:

Anat.: A small ganglion frequently found at the point of union of some nerves in the superficial cardiac plexus of the sympathetic nerve.

(3) *Nerve of Wrisberg*:

Anat.: The smaller internal cutaneous nerve supplying the integument of the upper arm in its inner and posterior aspect.

wrist, ***wreste**, ***wriste**, ***wirst**, ***wryst**, ***wyrste**, *s.* [A. S. *wrist*, the full form being *hand-wrist*=that which turns the hand about; prob. for *wridhst*, and formed from *wridhen*, past part. of *wridhan*=to writhe, to twist, with suff. *-st*; cogn. with O. Fries. *wriust*, *wrist*, *werst*=a wrist, *hond-wriust*=hand-wrist, *foetwriust*=foot-wrist or instep; Low Ger. *wrist*; Icel. *rist*=the instep, from *ridhinn*, *pa. par.* of *ridha*=to twist; Dan. & Sw. *wrist*=the instep, from *wride*, *wrida*=to twist; Ger. *rist*=instep, *wrist*.] [WREST, WRITHE.]

I. Ord. Lang.: The joint by which the hand is united to the arm, and by means of which the hand moves on the forearm; the carpus (q. v.).

"He that speaks doth gripe the hearer's *wrist*."

Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

II. Machinery:

1. A stud or pin projecting from a wheel, and to which a pitman or connecting-rod is attached. The wrist and so much of the radius of the wheel constitute a crank.

2. The pin of a crank to which the pitman is attached.

wrist-drop, *s.*

Pathol.: The hanging down of the hands by their own weight when the arms are outstretched. It arises from the paralysis of the extensor muscles of the hands and fingers, and often appears in lead-palsy (q. v.).

wrist-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The radio-carpal articulation formed between the radius and the triangular fibro-cartilage above, and the scaphoid, semilunar, and cuneiform bones below. The superior surface is concave both transversely and from before backward, the inferior one is convex in both directions; the former is divided by linear elevations into three parts. It has an anterior, a posterior, and two lateral ligaments. The flexion is produced mainly by the radial and ulnar flexors of the carpus, its extension by the extensors of the carpus.

wrist-link, *s.* A link with connected buttons for the wristband or cuff.

wrist-pin, *s.*

Mach.: A pin passing through the axis of a wrist connection. [WRIST, II.]

wrist'-bånd, *s.* [Eng. *wrist*, and *band*.] The band or part of the sleeve, especially of a shirt-sleeve, which covers the wrist.

wrist'-lèt, *s.* [Eng. *wrist*, and diminutive suffix *-let*.]

1. An elastic bandlet worn round a lady's wrist to confine the upper part of a glove.

2. A bracelet.

"A siren lithe and debonair,

With *wristlets* woven of scarlet beads.

T. B. Aldrich: Pampina.

3. A handcuff.

"Two or three of the party wearing black dresses instead of gray, with leg irons as well as *wristlets*, to show that they were bad-conduct men."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

4. A knitted cuff, worn for comfort.

writ, *s.* [A. S. *gerwrit*, *writ*=a writing, from *writen*, *pa. par.* of *writan*=to write (q. v.).]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. That which is written; a writing.

"This fatal *writ*,

The complot of this timeless tragedy."

Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, ûnite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

2. Specif. applied to the Scriptures or books of the Old and New Testaments.

"Holy writ in babes hath judgment shown"
Shakesp.: *All's Well*, ii. 1.

*3. A formal instrument or writing of any kind.

II. *Law*: A precept issued by some court or magistrate in the name of the government, the executive branch of the government, or that of the state or people of the state, vested with, in any case, the supreme authority, and addressed to some public officer or private person, commanding him to some particular act therein specified. Writs were divided into original and judicial. The former issued out of the Court of Chancery, and gave authority to the courts in which they were returnable to proceed with the cause; these writs are now abolished. Judicial writs are such as are issued in pursuance of a decree, judgment, or order of the court in which the cause is pending. The different kinds of writs were formerly very numerous, but many have been abolished. The most important are described in this work under the heads: *CAPIAS ERROR, HABEAS CORPUS, MANDAMUS, PROHIBITION, SUBPŒNA*, &c. There are also Writs of Election for members of parliament, &c., addressed to the sheriff or other returning officer.

"No royal writ had summoned the Convention which recalled Charles II."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

**writ*, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WRITE.]

**writ-a-bil'-i-tŷ*, *s.* [English *writ(e)*; *-ability*.] Readiness or ability to write.

"You see by my *writability* . . . that my pen has still a colt's tooth left."—*Walpole: Letters*, iv. 455.

writ'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *writ(e)*; *-able*.] Capable of being written down.

"The talk was by no means *writable*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 168.

**writ-a-tive*, *a.* [Formed from *write* in imitation of *talkative*.] Given to writing, disposed or inclined to write.

"Increase of years makes men more talkative but less *writative*."—*Pope: Letter to Swift*.

write (pa. t. **writ*, **wroot*, *wrote*; pa. par. **writ*, **y-write*, **writte*, *written*, **wryten*), *v. t. & i.* [A. S. *writan* (pa. t. *wrāt*, pa. par. *writen*)=to write, to inscribe (orig.=to score, to engrave); cogn. with O. S. *writan*=to cut, to injure, to write; Dut. *rijten*=to tear, to split; Icel. *rita* (pa. t. *reit*, pa. par. *ritinn*)=to scratch, to cut, to write; Sw. *rita*=to draw, to delineate; O. H. Ger. *rizan*=to cut, to tear, to split, to draw or delineate; Ger. *reissen* (pa. t. *riss*, pa. par. *gerissen*). The original sense was that of cutting or scratching with a sharp instrument; hence, to engrave; cf. Goth. *writs*=a stroke made with a pen.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To form or trace as with a pen, pencil, or the like, on paper or other material, or by a graver on wood, &c.; as, to *write* letters, to *write* figures.

2. To produce, form, or make by tracing legible characters expressive of ideas; to set down or express in letters or words; to trace or set down by means of a pen, pencil, or other instrument the constituent signs, characters, or words of.

"To cipher what is *writ* in learned books."
Shakesp.: *Rape of Lucrece*, 811.

3. To make known, express, disclose, announce, communicate, or convey by means of characters formed by the pen, &c.

"I choose to *write* the thing I dare not speak."
Prior.

4. To cover with characters representing words.

"Till she have *writ* a sheet of paper."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 3.

5. To compose and produce as an author.

"Read here and wonder: Fletcher *writ* the play."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Elder Brother*. (To the Reader.)

6. To designate by or in writing; to style in writing; to entitle, to declare.

"Write me down an ass."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 2.

7. To compose; to be in the habit of writing; as, to *write* a good or bad style.

*8. To claim as a title; to call one's self.

"I *write* man."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To make known by signs; to show, to manifest.

"Dimly *writ* or difficult to spell"
Cowper: *Expostulation*, 311.

2. To impress deeply or durably; to imprint deeply or forcibly; to engrave.

"Whose memory is *written* on the earth.
With yet appearing blood."
Shakesp.: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To form or trace characters with a pen, pencil, or other instrument, upon paper or other material; to perform the act of tracing or forming characters so as to represent sounds or ideas.

"Write till your ink be dry."
Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, iii. 2.

2. To be regularly or customarily employed, occupied, or engaged in writing, copying, or drawing up documents, accounts, book-keeping, or the like; to follow the business, occupation, or profession of a clerk, amanuensis, secretary, book-keeper, &c.

3. To combine or compose ideas and express them on paper for the information, instruction, or enjoyment of others; to be engaged in literary work; to compose or produce articles, books, &c., as an author.

"I lived to *write*, and *wrote* to live."
Rogers: *Italy; A Character*, 16.

4. To conduct epistolary correspondence; to correspond by means of letters; to communicate information by letter, or the like; as, I will *write* to you shortly.

*5. To declare.

"I will *write* against it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. i.

¶ 1. *To write down*:

(1) To trace or form with the pen, pencil, or other instrument; to record, as, to *write* down anything from dictation.

(2) To depreciate the character, reputation, or quality of by writing unfavorably concerning; to criticize unfavorably; to put an end to by writing against; as, to *write* down a play.

2. *To write off*: To note or record the deduction, canceling, or removing of; as, to *write* off a bad debt.

3. *To write out*:

(1) To make a copy or transcription of; to copy, to transcribe; especially to make a fair or complete copy of from a rough draft.

(2) To exhaust the ideas or power of producing valuable literary work by too much writing. (Used reflexively; as, He has *written* himself out.)

4. *To write up*:

(1) To commend, heighten, or raise the reputation, character, quality, or value of by written reports or criticisms; to bring into public notice or estimation by favorable criticisms or accounts of; as, to *write* up a play or author.

(2) To give the full details of in writing; to elaborate; to work up; to set down on paper with completeness of detail, fullness, elaborateness, or the like; as, to *write* up a report or account from notes or outlines.

(3) To complete the transcription or inscription of; specifically, in bookkeeping, to make the requisite entries in up to date; to post up; as, to *write* up a trader's books.

**write*, *s.* [WRITE, *v.*] Writing; handwriting.

"It was a short, but a well-written letter, in a fair hand of *write*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, ch. i.

**write-of-hand*, *s.* Handwriting. (*Prov.*)

"A could wish that a'd learned *write of hand*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xliii.

**writ-eē*, *s.* [Eng. *writ(e)*; *-ee*.] The person to whom a written document is addressed; and so the reader.

"There is ever a proportion between the writer's wit and the *writee's*."—*Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, xiv. (Comment.)

writ'-ēr, *subst.* [A. S. *writere*, from *writan*=to write (q. v.).] One who writes; one who has written, or is in the habit of writing. Specifically—

1. One who is skilled in penmanship; one whose occupation consists chiefly in using the pen, as a clerk, an amanuensis, a scribe; more especially a title given—

(1) To clerks in the service of the late East India Company.

(2) To temporary copying clerks in the Government offices.

2. A member of the literary profession; an author, a journalist, or the like; as, a *writer* for the press; a *writer* of novels.

3. In Scotland a term loosely applied to law-agents, solicitors, attorneys, or the like, and sometimes to their principal clerks.

¶ (1) *Writer of the tallies*: An official who entered the amounts of the tallies, or notched sticks, formerly used as a means of keeping the accounts of the Exchequer. [TALLY, *s.*]

(2) *Writer to the signet*: [SIGNET.]

writer's cramp, writer's paralysis, s.

Pathol.: Scrivener's palsy (q. v.).

**writ'-ēr-ēss*, *s.* [Eng. *writer*; *-ess*.] A female writer or author.

"Remember it henceforth, ye *writeresses*, there is no such word as *authoresses*."—*Thackeray: Miscell.*, ii. 470.

**writ'-ēr-līng*, *subst.* [Eng. *writer*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A petty writer; a poor or sorry writer or author.

writ'-ēr-ship, *s.* [English *writer*; *-ship*.] The office or position of a writer.

"The vacancies to be filled were in eight *writerships* in the office of the secretary of state for India."—*Scribner's Magazine*, June, 1877, p. 244.

¶ The word is generally used in connection with Indian appointments.

writhe, **wrethe*, **writh-en*, **wryth-en* (pa. t. *writhed*, **wroth*, pa. par. *writhed*, **writthen*), *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *wridhan*=to twist, to wind about (pa. t. *wradh*, pa. par. *wridhen*); cogn. with Icel. *ridha* (for *vidha*, pa. t. *reidh*, pa. par. *ridhinn*); Danish *wride*; Sw. *wrida*=to wring, twist, turn, wrest; O. H. Ger. *ridan*; M. H. Ger. *riden*. From the same root as Latin *verto*=to turn, and English *worth*, *v.* From *writhe* are derived *wrath*, *wroth*, *wreath*, *wrest*, and *wrist*.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

*1. To twist with violence.

"The younger crept
Near the closed cradle where an infant slept,
And *writhed* his neck." Parnell: *Hermit*, 152.

†2. To distort.

"Her mouth she *writhed*, her forehead taught to frown."
Dryden: *Theocritus; Idyll. xxiii*.

*3. To turn as in pain or distress.

"The mighty father heard;
And *writhed* his look toward the royal walls."
Surrey: *Virgile; Æneis* iv.

*II. *Fig.*: To pervert, to wrest, to misapply.

"The reason which he yieldeth, sheweth the least part of his meaning to be that whereunto his words are *writhed*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To twist the body about, as in pain; as, He *writhed* in agony.

*2. To turn away.

"Doest thou looke after, that Christ should heare thee, when thou callest him father, when thou *writhest* away from the step-children, calling thee mother?"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

*3. To twist or twine one's self.

*4. To advance by vermicular motion; to wiggle.

"Lissome Vivien, holding by his heel,
Writhed toward him, slid up his knee and sat."
Tennyson: *Vivien*, 88.

**writth'-el*, **writh-le*, *v. t.* [Eng. *writhe*; frequent. suff. *-el*, *-le*.] To wrinkle.

"The skin that was white and smooth is turned tawny and *writth'd*."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat*.

writth'-en, **writh-un*, *a.* [WRITE.] Twisted, twined.

"Vengeance, ye powers (he cries), and thou whose hand
Aims the red bolt, and hurls the *writthen* brand!"
Pope: *Homer's Odyssey*, xii. 446.

writ'-ing, **wryt-ing*, **wryt-yng*, *pr. par., & s.* [WRITE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the art or act of writing; used for writing.

C. *As substantive*:

1. The art or act of forming letters and characters on paper, parchment, wood, stone, or other material, for the purpose of recording ideas or of communicating them to others by visible signs.

¶ Writing may be divided into ideographic and phonographic, i. e., into signs representing the things symbolized by words, and signs representing sounds—that is, words themselves. In Egyptian hieroglyphs we have ideographs and phonographs mixed together; and the same thing occurs in the Mexican picture-writing. It is generally agreed that the art of writing was introduced to the western nations by the Phœnicians about 1500 B. C. Their system was probably based on the Egyptian. The Egyptians had three distinct kinds of writing—the hieroglyphic, the hieratic, and the enchorial or demotic. (See these words.) The Greeks at first wrote from right to left; next they adopted a method called boustrophedon, from the motion of the ox in plowing—that is, alternately from right to left, and from left to right. Writing from left to right is said to have been introduced in the time of Homer by Pronapides of Athens. In ancient Greek and Roman writing the words were not separated by spaces, and no punctuation marks were used. In mediæval MSS. a variety of styles were used in different epochs and countries, and for different uses. [MAJUSCULE, MINUSCULE.] Uncial letters prevailed from the seventh to the tenth century. [UNCIAL.] The Gothic cursive was introduced about the middle of the thirteenth century. The Modern German alphabet was also introduced about the same time. The Norman style came in with the Conqueror. The English court hand, an adaptation of Saxon, prevailed from the sixteenth century to the reign of George II., when its use was legally

oöl, bōy; pōūt, jōwī; cat, cell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

abolished. There are no traces of writing in Britain previous to the Roman period. The Runic alphabet, used for many centuries in Denmark, Norway, and Iceland, was based on the Roman. Chinese characters are syllabic, and as Chinese words are monosyllables, they are strictly ideographic. Their system is said to contain 40,000 characters. Sanscrit possesses the most perfect known alphabet; its consonants number forty-three and its vowel signs fourteen. It is written from left to right. [CUNEIFORM, OGHAM, PHONETIC, RUNIC, SHORTHAND.]

2. That which is written; anything written or expressed in letters; as—

(1) An inscription.

"And Pilate wrote a title, and put it on the cross. And the writing was, Jesus of Nazareth the King of the Jews."—John xix. 19.

(2) A literary or other composition; a manuscript, a book, a pamphlet. (Generally in the plural.)

"Time had thrown the writings of many poets into the river of oblivion."—Dryden: *Cleomenes*. (Ep. Ded.)

(3) Any legal instrument, as a deed, a receipt, a bond, an agreement, &c.

"A carrion Death, within whose empty eye,
There is a written scroll! I'll read the writing."
Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, ii. 7.

(4) A letter, a note.

*3. That which is expressed or stated in a book or the like; an account.

"But that sayinge disagreeeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius, for the countre of Spayne was not subdued by hym tyll after that he was Emperour."—Fabyan: *Cronycle*, ch. lvi.

4. Manner or style of writing; as, That is not his writing.

† An obligatory writing:
Law: A bond (q. v.).

writing-ball, *s.* An electric printing apparatus, consisting of a half-sphere of gun-metal, resting with its convex side upward on a frame, and pierced with radial apertures to the number of fifty-two, in which work pistons, converging to the center. Each piston is ground off horizontally at its bottom, upon which is engraved a letter, figure, or punctuation mark. The pistons are worked by the fingers, and when depressed are raised by spiral springs.

writing-book, *s.* A blank paper book, generally ruled, for practice in penmanship; a copy-book.

writing-case, *subst.* A portable writing-desk or portfolio.

writing-chambers, *s. pl.* Apartments occupied by lawyers and their clerks, &c.

writing-desk, *s.* A desk with a broad, sloping top, used for writing on; also, a portable case containing writing materials; a writing-case.

writing-frame, *s.* Writing-frames for the blind consist of a frame in which a sheet of paper may be placed, and a horizontal straight-edge, which forms a guide for the hand in making a row of letters. The line being completed, the straight-edge is lowered one notch, and forms a guide for the next line, and so on.

writing-ink, *s.* [INK.]

writing-master, *s.* A man who teaches the art of penmanship.

writing-paper, *s.* Paper with a smoothed and sized surface so as to be adapted for writing upon.

writing-school, *s.* A school or academy where penmanship or calligraphy is taught.

writing-table, *s.*

*1. A tablet. [TABLET.]

"He asked for a writing-table, and wrote, saying, His name is John."—Luke i. 63.

2. A table used for writing on, having generally a desk part, drawers, &c.

writing-telegraph, *s.* A telegraphic instrument which sends autographic messages.

writ-ten, ***writte**, ***wryt-en**, *pa. par. & adj.* [WRITE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Reduced to writing; committed to paper, &c., with pen and ink or other material. Opposed to *oral* or *spoken*.

"Language is a connection of audible signs, the most apt in nature for communication of our thoughts; *written* language is a description of the said audible signs by signs visible."—Holder: *On Language*.

† (1) *It is written*:

Script.: It is stated or declared in Holy Scripture.

"It is written, Thou shalt worship the Lord thy God, and Him only shalt thou serve."—Matt. iv. 10.

(2) *Written law*: Law as contained in a statute or statutes as distinguished from *unwritten* law.

written-lichen, *s.*

Bot.: *Opegrapha scripta*. [OPEGRAPHIA.]

***wriz'-zled**, *a.* [Prob. for *wristled*, from *wrist* or *wrest*.] Wrinkled.

"Her *wrizzled* skin, as rough as maple rind,
So scabby was, that would have loath'd all woman-kind."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 47.

Wrōe'-ites, *s. pl.* [See *def.*]

Church Hist.: The followers of John Wroe, who died in Australia on February 6, 1866. They arose about 1823. In 1859 appeared their symbolical work entitled "The Life and Journal of John Wroe, with Divine Communications to him." They are also called Christian Israelites.

***wrok-en**, *pa. par. of v.* [WREAK, *v.*]

wrōng, ***wrang**, ***wrong**, *a., adv. & s.* [A. S. *wrang*=perverted or wrung aside, from *wrang*=*pa. t. of wringan*=to wring (q. v.); (cf. Lat. *tortus*, from *torqueo*=to twist, to wring); cogn. with Dut. *wrang*=sour, harsh, from *wringen*=to wring; Icel. *rangr*=awry, wrong, unjust; Dan. *wrang*=wrong (a); Sw. *wrang*=perverse. The word occurs first as a substantive in the *A. S. Chronicle*, an. 1124.]

A. *As adjective*:

*1. Twisted, crooked; as, a *wrong* nose. (*Wycliffe*: *Levit.* xxi. 19.)

2. Not physically right; not fit or suitable; not appropriate for use; not adapted to the end or purpose; not according to rule, requirement, wish, design or the like; not that which is intended or desired to be.

"I have directed you to *wrong* places."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

3. Not morally right; not according to the divine or moral law; deviating from rectitude; not equitable, fair, or just; unjust.

"For modes of faith let graceless bigots fight;
He can't be *wrong* whose life is in the right."
Pope: *Essay on Man*, iii. 306.

4. Not in accordance with the facts or truth; false, mistaken, inaccurate, incorrect.

"By false intelligence, or *wrong* surmise."
Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.

5. Holding erroneous notions or views in matters of doctrine, opinion, or fact; mistaken; in error; as, I thought so, but I was *wrong*.

6. Unjust, illegitimate.

"If his cause be *wrong*."—Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iv. 1.

B. *As adv.*: In a wrong manner; wrongly, unjustly, amiss.

"The right divine of kings to govern *wrong*."
Pope: *Dunciad*, iv. 188.

C. *As substantive*:

1. That which is wrong or not right; a state, condition, or instance in which there is something which is not right. (Used without an article.)

"It is the greatest good to the greatest number which is the measure of right or *wrong*."—Bentham.

2. A wrong, unfair, or unjust act; any violation of right or of divine or human law; an act of injustice; a breach of the law to the injury of another, whether by something done or something undone; an injustice, a trespass.

"The distinction of public wrongs from private, of crimes and misdemeanors from civil injuries, seems principally to consist in this: that private wrongs, or civil injuries, are an infringement or privation of the civil rights which belong to individuals, considered merely as individuals: public wrongs or crimes and misdemeanors are a breach and violation of the public rights and duties, due to the whole community, considered as a community, in its social aggregate capacity."—Blackstone: *Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 1.

3. Any injury, mischief, hurt, damage, or pain.

"For thy right myself will bear all *wrong*."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 88.

4. An insult, a disgrace.

"'Tis he, foul creature, that hath done thee *wrong*."
Shakesp.: *Venus and Adonis*, 1,005.

† 1. *In the wrong*:

(1) Holding a wrong, unjustifiable, or indefensible position as regards another person.

"Brother, brother, we are both in the *wrong*."
Gay: *Beggar's Opera*, ii. 3.

* (2) In error, erroneously, mistakenly.

"Construe Cassio's smiles . . . quite in the *wrong*."
Shakesp.: *Othello*, iv. 1.

*2. *To have wrong*: To suffer injustice.

"Cæsar has had great *wrong*."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

wrong-doer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who injures another or who does wrong.

"She resolved to spend all her years in bewailing the wrong, and yet praying for the *wrong-doer*."—Sidney.

2. *Law*: One who commits a tort or trespass; a tort-feaser.

wrong-doing, *s.* The doing or committing of any wrong; evil-doing; behavior the opposite of that which is right.

***wrong-incensed**, *a.* Smarting under a sense of wrong. (Shakesp.: *Richard III.*, ii. 1.)

wrong-timed, *a.* Said or done at a wrong or inopportune time; ill-timed.

wrōng, *v. t. & i.* [WRONG, *a.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To treat with injustice; to do wrong to; to deprive of some right, or to withhold some act of justice from; to deal harshly, cruelly, or unfairly with; to hurt, to harm, to oppress, to disgrace, to offend.

"A virtuous gentlewoman deeply *wronged*."
Tennyson: *Vivien*, 760.

2. To do injustice to by imputation; to impute evil unjustly to.

"I rather choose,
To *wrong* the dead, to *wrong* myself, and you,
Than I will *wrong* such honorable men."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

*3. To offend; to give offense or affront to.

"What does Master Fenton here?
You *wrong* me, sir, thus still to haunt my house,
I told you, sir, my daughter is disposed of."
Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

*4. To disgrace.

"Be contented, you *wrong* yourself too much."—Shakesp.: *Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

II. *Naut.*: To outsail (a ship) by becalming her sails.

"They observed they *wronged* her so much, they would go round her if they pleased."—Johnson: *Chrysal*, i. 52.

*B. *Intrans.*: To do wrong.

"For whan that holy church *wrongeth*,
I not what other thyng shall right."
Gower: *C. A.*, ii.

wrōng'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *wrong*, *v.*; -*er*.] One who wrongs; one who does wrong or injury to another in any way.

"Hold, shepherd, hold; learn not to be a *wronger*
Of your word; was not your promise laid?"
Beaumont & Fletcher: *Faithful Shepherdess*, iv.

wrōng'-fūl, ***wronge-full**, ***wrong-full**, ***wronge-fulle**, *a.* [Eng. *wrong*; -*full*.] Injurious, unjust, wrong; not founded on right or justice.

"Another casuist, somewhat less austere, pronounced that a government, *wrongful* in its origin, might become a settled government after the lapse of a century."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

wrōng'-fūl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wrongful*; -*ly*.] In a wrongful manner; contrary to justice or fairness; unjustly, unfairly; illegally.

"He was, rightfully or *wrongfully*, King in possession."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

wrōng'-fūl-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wrongful*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being wrongful; injustice.

***wrōng'-hēad**, *s. & a.* [English *wrong*, *a.*; and *head*.]

A. *As subst.*: A person of a misapprehending mind and an obstinate character; a pig-headed person.

B. *As adj.*: Wrongheaded, obstinate, perverse.

"Much do I suffer, much, to keep in peace
This jealous, waspish, *wronghead*, rhyming race."
Pope: *Satires*, vi. 148.

wrōng'-hēad-ēd, *a.* [English *wronghead*; -*ed*.] Having the mind or brain occupied with false or wrong notions or ideas; especially, perversely and obstinately wrong; of a perverse understanding; perverse, crotchety.

wrōng'-hēad-ēd-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *wrongheaded*; -*ly*.] In a wrongheaded or perverse manner; perversely, obstinately.

wrōng'-hēad-ēd-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wrongheaded*; -*ness*.] The quality or state of being wrongheaded; perverseness, perversity, obstinacy.

"Fidelity to opinions and to friends seems to him mere dullness and *wrongheadedness*."—Macaulay: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***wrōng'-lēss**, *a.* [Eng. *wrong*, *s.*; -*less*.] Void of or free from wrong.

***wrōng'-lēss-lŷ**, *adv.* [English *wrongless*; -*ly*.] Without wrong or harm to anyone.

"He was brother to the fair Helen queen of Corinth, and dearly esteemed of her for his exceeding good parts, being honorably courteous, and *wronglessly* valiant."—Sidney: *Arcadia*, bk. i.

wrōng'-lŷ, *adv.* [English *wrong*, *a.*; -*ly*.] In a wrong manner; unjustly, wrongfully, erroneously.

"They [madmen] do not appear to me to have lost the faculty of reasoning; but having joined together some ideas very *wrongly*, they mistake them for truths."—Locke: *Hum. Understand.*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre wōlf, wōrk. whā. sām. mūta. cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

wrōng-mind-ēd, *a.* [Eng. *wrong*, and *minded*.] Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

wrōng-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *wrong*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality or state of being wrong; error, wrongfulness, erroneousness.

"Treating those with much regard, who are pleased to treat God with none, various methods may be found of sometimes plainly declaring, some obliquely intimating, the manifold wrongness of such expressions."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. 1., ser. 32.

2. A fault; a wrong idea, habit, or feeling.

"What wrongnesses do such thoughts produce in our actions, in our tempers, in our behavior."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

wrōng'-ōūs, ***wrong-eous**, *a.* [A corruption of *wrongwise* (q. v.).]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: Wrong, unjust, wrongful.

"Every wrong must be judged by the first violent and wrongous ground whereupon it proceeds."—*King James to Lord Bacon*, July 25, 1617.

2. *Law*: Not right; unjust; illegal; as, *wrongous imprisonment*=false or illegal imprisonment.

***wrōng'-wīse**, ***wrong-wis**, *a.* [Formed as a converse of *righteous*=rightwise; Sw. *vrångvis*=iniquitous.] Wrong, unjust, iniquitous. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 175.)

wrōte, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WRITE.]

***wrōte**, *v. t. or i.* [A. S. *wrotan*=to grub up, to root (q. v.).] To root, dig, or grub up with the snout, as swine.

"For right as a sowe wroteth in every ordure, so wroteth she hire beautee in stinking ordure of sinnes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale*.

wroth, *a.* [A. S. *wrādh*, from *wrādh*, *pa. t. of wrīdhan*=to writhe (q. v.); cogn. with Dut. *wreed*=cruel; Icel. *reidhr*; Dan. *ved*; M. H. Ger. *reit*, *reid*=twisted, curled. The original meaning was 'wry' or 'distorted or perverted in one's temper.'] [WRATH, WRITHE.] Very angry; much exasperated; wrathful.

"Cain was very wroth, and his countenance fell."—*Genesis* iv. 5.

wrought (as *rāt*), ***wraught**, ***wroughte**, ***wrought**, *pret., pa. par. of v., & a.* [WORK, v.]

A. *As pret. & pa. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Language*: Worked, performed, done, executed, labored, formed.

"From Waltham beforesaid to Westmynster thei him brouht,
Biside his fadere is laid in a tounge wele wrought."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 341.

2. *Carp. & Mason.*: A term used by masons and carpenters in contradistinction to *rough*.

wrought-iron, *s.* Pig-iron subjected to the process of puddling (q. v.).

wrūng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [WRING.]

wry, ***wri-en**, *v. i. & t.* [A. S. *wrigian*=to drive, to impel, to tend or bend toward. *Wriggle* is a frequent. from this verb. Cf. Goth. *wraikws*=crooked.]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To swerve, move, or go obliquely; to go or move aside; to turn away.

"Than the kyng wryed away fro hym."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cxlvii.

2. To deviate from the right path morally; to go wrong or astray.

"These wry too much on the right hand, ascribing to the holy scripture such kind of perfection as it cannot have."—*Sandys*.

3. To writhe, to wriggle.

"Then talks she ten times worse, and wryes, and wriggles,
As though she had the itch (and so it may be)."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman's Prize*, iii. 1.

4. To slip, slide, or move away from the proper position.

"The byshops go about to kepe in state stil, and hold vp the decayed partes of their power (whose building was naught, and therefore hath wryed on the one side longe ago)."—*Bp. Gardner: Of True Obedience*, fol. 53.

5. To bend or wind; to move in a winding or meandering course.

"As when a nymph, arising from the land,
Leadeth a dance with her long watery train
Down to the sea, she wryes to every hand."—*Davies: On Dancing*.

B. *Transitive*:

1. To writhe, to twist, to bend, to contort.

"Like a man fastened by his thumbs at the whipping-post, he wries his back and shrinks from the blow, though he knows he cannot get loose."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, bk. ii., pt. ii. § 6.

2. To distort, to wrest, to cause to deviate.

"They have wrested and wryed his doctrine."—*Ralph Robinson*. (*Anandale*.)

wry, ***wrie**, ***wrye**, *a. & s.* [WRY, v.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Bent, turned, or twisted to one side in a state of contortion; twisted, distorted, crooked.

"The fyrst that came and gaue them moost comforte was Henry erle of Lancastre with the wrye necke, called Torte colle."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. xi.

*2. Crooked; meandering; not following a straight or direct line.

"There intricately among the woods doth wander,
Losing himselfe in many a wry meander."

Broune: Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. Exhibiting distaste, disgust, impatience, discontent, or the like; as, He took it with a very wry face.

*4. Deviating from what is right or becoming; misdirected, wrong, false.

"If he now and then make a wry step."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

*5. Wrested, perverted.

"He mangles and puts a wry sense upon protestant writers."—*Atterbury*.

*B. *As subst.*: A bending or turning from the proper or straight direction; a bend, a turn, a meander.

"The first with divers crooks and turning wries."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, v.

wry-mouthed, *a.* Having the mouth awry.

"If e'er they call upon me I'll so fit 'em,
I have a pack of wry-mouth'd mackerel ladies,
Stink like a standing ditch."

Beaumont & Fletcher: Woman Pleas'd, iii. 2.

wry-neck, *s.*

1. *Ornith.*: [WRYNECK.]

*2. *Pathol.*: The same as STIFF-NECK (q. v.).

wry-necked, *a.* Having a crooked and distorted neck; in the quotation, the epithet refers to the old English flute, or *flute à bec*, so called from having a curved projecting mouthpiece like a bird's beak.

"The vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife."
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

***wryed**, *a.* [Eng. *wry*, *a.*; *-ed*.] Wry, distorted, awry.

"And cry 'Filthy! filthy!' simply uttering their own condition, and using their wryed countenances instead of a vice."—*Ben Jonson: Case is Altered*, i. 4.

***wry'-lŷ**, *adv.* [Eng. *wry*, *adj.*; *-ly*.] In a wry, distorted, or awkward manner.

"Most of them have tried their fortune at some little lottery-office of literature, and, receiving a blank, have chewed upon it harshly and wryly."—*Landor: (Anandale)*.

wry'-neck, *s.* [See def.]

Ornithology: Any bird of the genus *Iunx* or *Yunx* (q. v.); specif. *Iunx torquilla*, the Common Wryneck. Length about seven inches; general color of upper parts, including the tail, grayish-white, mottled all over with brownish-gray, and obscurely barred and streaked with dark-brown wings, brown barred with dull chestnut on the outer webs of the



Wryneck.

feathers; under parts buff, each feather with a narrow dark-brown spot near the tip. Little or no variation in the female. It feeds on caterpillars and other insects, and is often seen near ant-hills in search of the cocoons, popularly known as "ant's eggs." The construction of the protuberant tongue resembles that of the woodpecker, and the organ is furnished with glands secreting a glutinous mucus which causes the prey to adhere to its horny tip. The Wryneck rarely makes a nest, or at best but a very poor one, usually depositing its eggs in some hole in a tree. The name Wryneck is derived from the bird's habit of writhing its head and neck in various directions with a serpentine motion. It has a number of other popular names [CUCKOO'S MATE, TURKEY-BIRD], and is probably the Hobby-bird of Browne (*Birds of Norfolk*). His description, "marvelously subject to the vertigo," refers, in Seeborn's opinion, to the Wryneck's habit of feigning death when taken; while Wilkin thinks it is founded on the "singular motion of its head and neck." The actual habitat of the bird is Central Europe and Asia.

"That curious bird the wryneck, so dear to the classical scholar from its associations with witchcraft in Theocritus and Virgil, is the first to arrive; and certainly the

weird manner in which its head seems to turn every way, as if on a pivot, while mouselike it crawls up and round an old well, goes far to account for its reputation as an uncanny bird."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 9, 1887.

wry'-ness, ***wry-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *wry*, *a.*; *-ness*.]

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being wry or distorted; crookedness.

*2. *Fig.*: Deviation from what is right.

"This is light enough to all intelligent persons, for an exploring the rectitude or wrynesse of their behaviors in this particular."—*Mountagu: Devout Essays*, part i., treat. 15.

wūd, *a.* [WOOD, *a.*] (*Scotch*.)

wūd'-dīe, **wūd'-dŷ**, *s.* [WOODIE.]

wūlf'-en-ite, *s.* [After the Austrian mineralogist, Wulfen; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral occurring mostly in crystals; system, tetragonal. Hardness, 2.75-3; specific gravity, 6.03-7.01; luster, resinous to adamantine; color, shades of yellow, siskin and olive green, sometimes orange or bright red. Composition: Molybdic acid, 38.5; protoxide of lead, 61.5=100, corresponding with the formula PbOMO₃. The orange and red colored varieties owe their color to the presence of vanadic acid.

wull, *s. & v. i.* [WILL, *s. & v.*] (*Scotch*.)

wum-il, *s.* [WIMBLE.] (*Scotch*.)

wūr'-rūs, **wār'-ās**, *s.* [The African name of the powder.]

Comm.: A powder sold in African bazaars as an anthelmintic and a dye plant. It was long believed to be identical with kamala (q. v.), but it has been shown by Capt. Hunter, Assistant Resident at Aden, that wurrus consists of the glandular hairs on the legumes of *Flemingia congesta*, wild in Africa and India. (*Calcutta Exhib. Report*, pt. v., 174.)

wūrtz'-ite, *subst.* [After the French chemist, Adolphe Wurtz; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A dimorphous form of blende (q. v.). Crystallization, hexagonal, being isomorphous with greenockite. Hardness, 3.5-4; specific gravity, 3.98; luster, vitreous; color and streak, brownish to brownish-black. Found crystallized near Ouro, Bolivia. Breithaupt states that the radiated (cadmiferous) blende of Przibram, Bohemia, is hexagonal in crystallization; his Späuterite (q. v.).

wūr'-zel, *s.* [Ger. *wurzel*=root.] [MANGOLD-WURZEL.]

***wusse**, *adv.* [A variant of *-wis* in *ywis* (q. v.).] Certainly.

"I hope you will not a-hawking now, will you?
No, wusse, but I'll practice against next year, uncle."
Ben Jonson.

wūth'-ēr, *v. i.* [From the sound.] To rustle, as the wind among trees; to make a sullen roar. (*Prov.*)

"Wuthering Heights is the name of Mr. Heathcliff's dwelling, wuthering being a significant provincial adjective descriptive of the atmospheric tumult to which its station is exposed in stormy weather."—*C. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. i.

wūth'-ēr, *s.* [WUTHER, v.] The sound made by the rustling of the wind among the branches of trees. (*Prov.*)

wūz'-zēnt, *a.* [WIZZENED.] Dried, withered. (*Scotch*.)

wŷch (1), *s.* [WITCH (2).]

wych-elm, *s.* [WITCH-ELM.]

wych-hazel, *s.* [WITCH-HAZEL.]

wŷch (2), *s.* [WICK(1), *s.*] (See extract.)

"The principal occupation is the manufacture of the salt obtained from the brine springs, or *wyches*, to which the town probably owes both its name and its origin."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), vii. 471.

wych-house, *s.* (See extract.)

"The houses in which salt is manufactured are called *wych-houses*."—*Woodward: Geol. of Eng. & Wales*, p. 132.

wych-waller, *s.* A salt-boiler at a wych. (*Cheshire*.)

Wŷc'-liff-ite, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive*:

Eccles. & Church Hist.: The followers of John Wycliffe, Wiclif, or de Wiclif, &c. (there are about twenty ways of spelling the name). He was born at Hipswell, near Richmond, England, about A. D. 1324, and was educated at Oxford University. He is believed to have been in conflict with the Mendicant Orders about 1360, but none of his extant writings on the subject seem to have been penned at so early a date. In or about that year he obtained the wardenship of Balliol Hall, exchanged about 1365 for that of Canterbury Hall, which he soon lost, on account of alleged mental incapacity in the archbishop from whom he received the appointment. This deprivation was confirmed on appeal both by the Pope and the king. In July, 1374, he was nominated member of a legation to Pope Gregory XI.

bōil, **bōy**; **pōut**, **jōwl**; **cat**, **çell**, **chorus**, **çhin**, **bençh**; **go**, **gem**; **thin**, **thiŷ**; **sin**, **aŷ**; **expect**, **Xenophon**, **exist**. **ph**=f. **-cian**, **-tian**=shan. **-tion**, **-sion**=shūn; **-tŷion**, **-gŷion**=zhūn. **-tious**, **-cious**, **-sious**=shūs. **-ble**, **-dle**, &c.=bel, del.

about Papal provisions, or reservation of churches. On February 3, 1377, he was summoned to appear before a Convocation of the Clergy on a charge of heresy, which ended abortively. On May 22, 1377, five Papal bulls were issued against him, and next year a second ecclesiastical trial took place, the Londoners, who are said to have been opposed to him on the former occasion, taking his part on this. In May, 1382, a synod of divines condemned his opinions, which led to his being prevented from any longer teaching in the University. In 1381 he issued sixteen theses against transubstantiation. Apparently about 1380 or 1381 he published the translation into English of the Bible and Apocrypha from the Latin Vulgate; a second edition or retranslation, less literal but smoother in style, was issued by John Purvey about A. D. 1388. This was after the death of Wycliffe, which took place in the parish of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire, of which he was rector, on December 31, 1384. On May 2, 1415, the Council of Constance condemned Wycliffe's tenets, and ordered that his books should be destroyed and his body dug up and burnt. [For his tenets see LOLLARDISM, for his followers LOLLARDS. See also HUSSITES.]

B. As adj.: Of or belonging to Wycliffe, his tenets or followers. [A.]

wȳe, s. [See def.] A Y or crotch. Used in many ways as a temporary shore or brace. Also a name applied to a stem or pipe with branches, as a stand-pipe or delivery-pipe with two issues from its summit. One of the supports of a telescope, theodolite, or leveling instrument. Written also Y.

Wyke'-ham-ist, s. [See def.] A name applied to the boys at Winchester College, England, founded by William of Wykeham (1324-1404), Bishop of Winchester. Used also adjectively.

"From 700 to 800 Wykehamists assembled on Saturday to take part in the five-hundredth anniversary of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Winchester College."—*St. James's Gazette*, March 28, 1887.

wȳl'-le, a. [Etym. doubtful.] (See compound.)

wylie-coat, s. A boy's flannel underdress next the shirt; a flannel-petticoat. [Scotch.]

"Or aiblins some bit duddie boy,
On's wylie-coat." Burns: *To a Louse*.

wȳ-mot, wy-mole, *wys-mal-va, s. [WIMOT.]

wynd (y as ā), s. [WIND, v.] An alley, a lane. [Scotch.]

"Among the closes and wynds."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xxi.

wȳnn, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of timber-truck or carriage. [Simmonds.]

Wȳ-ō'-mīng, s. [Etym. doubtful.] Probably a corruption of Am. Indian *maughwauwame*=the great plains. One of the States of the U. S. A. Bounded W. by Idaho, N. by Montana, E. by S. Dakota and Nebraska, and S. by Utah and Colorado. Area, 97,890 square miles. Admitted as a State July 10, 1890. Cheyenne is the capital.

***wyte, v. t.** [WITE, v.]

wyte, s. [WITE.]

wȳth, s. [WITHE]

Botany: *Tournefortia bicolor*. [WHITE-HOOP.]

wȳ-vērn, wī'-vērn, subst. [Mid. Eng. *wivere*=a serpent (Chaucer: *Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 1.012), with excrescent n, as in *bittern*, from O. Fr. *wivre*=a serpent, viper; French *givre*=a viper, from Latin *vipera*. *Wyvern* and *viper* are doublets.] [QUAVIVER, VIPER.]

Her.: An imaginary animal; a kind of dragon with wings, but having only two legs, the termination of its body being somewhat serpentine in form.



Wyvern.



THE twenty-fourth letter of the English alphabet, is a superfluous letter, as it represents no sound which cannot be expressed by other letters. Thus, when used at the beginning of a word it has precisely the sound of *z*; when occurring in the middle of a word it usually has the sound of *ks*, as in *axis*, *taxes*, *foxes*, &c.; it also has the same sound in some cases when terminating a word, as *lax*, *wax*, &c.; when it terminates a syllable, and more especially an initial syllable, if the syllable following it is open or accented, it frequently has the sound of *gz*, as in *luxury*, *exhaust*, *exalt*, *exotic*, &c. As an initial it

occurs only in words of Greek origin, or formed from Greek words, most of these formations being of a scientific or technical nature.

¶ 1. *X* as a symbol is used:

(1) In numer.: For ten, in this case being composed of two Vs (=5) placed one above the other, the lower one being inverted. When placed horizontally (X) it stands for a thousand, and with a dash over it (X̄) it represents ten thousand.

(2) In ordinary writing X is frequently used as an abbreviation for Christ. In this case the symbol is not the same letter as the English X, but represents the Greek X (=Ch), as in Xn=Christian, Xmas=Christmas.

2. X as used on beer-casks is said to have originally been employed to indicate beer which had paid ten shillings duty.

X-rays, s. [ROENTGEN RAYS.]

xānth-, pref. [XANTHO-]

xānth-tha-mide, subst. [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *amide*.]

Chem.: C₃H₇ONS=COS(C₂H₅)NH₂. A crystalline substance produced by passing ammoniacal gas into an alcoholic solution of xanthic ether. Insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether.

xānth-thān, s. [Gr. *xanthos* = yellow; Eng. suff. -an.]

Chem.: Berzelius' name for the group Cy₂S₃, regarded as the radicle of persulpho-cyanic acid.

xānth-tha-rin, s. [Formed from Eng. *xanthate* (q. v.).]

Chem.: Xanthil. An oily, fetid compound, supposed by Couerbe to be produced by the dry distillation of xanthic ether. (Watts.)

†xānth-ar-pȳ-i-a, s. [Pref. *xanth-*, and Latin *harpysia*.] [HARPYA.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropodidae, closely allied to Pteropus, with a single species, *Xantharpyia amplexicaudata*, from the Austro-Malayan sub-region.

xānth-thate, s. [Eng. *xanth(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem.: A salt of xanthic acid.

xanthate of potassium, s.

Chem.: C₃H₅OXS₂. Obtained by adding carbonic disulphide to a saturated alcoholic solution of potassic hydrate. It separates in slender, colorless prisms, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether. Gradually destroyed by exposure to the air.

xānth-thāz'-a-rin, s. [Pref. *xanth-*, and English *a(l)izarin*.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, prepared by the action of nitric acid on the black residue obtained in preparing pure alizarin. It is slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in caustic alkalies.

xānth-thē-in, subst. [Formed from Gr. *xanthos* = yellow.]

Chem.: Fremy's name for that portion of the yellow coloring matter of flowers which is soluble in water.

xānth-ē-lās'-ma, subst. [Pref. *xanth-*, and Gr. *elasma*=a metal plate.]

Pathol.: The name given by Dr. Erasmus Wilson to a cutaneous disease, consisting of isolated or confluent tubercles varying from the size of a pin's head to that of a pea. Its most frequent seat is around the eyelids.

xānth-thē-lēne, subst. [Pref. *xanth-*; Eng. *e(thy)*, and suff. -lene.]

Chem.: Zeise's name for an oil produced by precipitating potassic ethylsulpho-carbonate with a cupric salt.

xānth-thī-a, s. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Entom.: A genus of Orthosidae, with wings forming a very inclined roof. The caterpillar feeds on the buds or the catkins of trees. The type is *Xanthia cerago*, the Sallow-moth (q. v.).

xānth-thī-an, a. (See def.) Of or belonging to Xanthus, an ancient town in Asia Minor.

xanthian-marbles, s. pl.

Classic Antiq.: A large collection of marbles of various ages (from B. C. 545 onwards) discovered near Xanthus, in 1538.

xānth-thic, adj. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow, and Eng. suff. -ic.]

Chem.: Derived from or contained in xanthic ether, and of a yellow color.

xanthic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₃H₆OS₂. A colorless oily liquid, prepared by decomposing xanthate of potassium with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. It is heavier than water, has a powerful and peculiar odor, and decomposes at 24° into alcohol and carbonic disulphide. Its salts are yellow.

xanthic-ether, s.

Chem.: (C₂H₅)₂.COS₂. Ethylic disulpho-carbonate. A pale yellowish oil, obtained by the action

of ethyl chloride on xanthate of potassium. It is insoluble in water, soluble in all proportions in alcohol and ether, and boils at 210°.

xanthic-oxide, s. [XANTHINE.]

xanthic-series, s. pl. [CYANIC-SERIES.]

xānthīd'-i-ūm, s. [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Palaeobot.: A pseudo-genus of Confervaceae, now believed to be sporangia of Desmidiaceae. Microscopic spherical bodies with radiating spines. Fourteen species from the Upper Cretaceous rocks. (Etheridge.)

xānth-thil, s. [Formed from Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.] [XANTHARIN.]

xānth-thin, s. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow; Eng. suffix -in.]

Chem.: A name applied to various substances. By Frémy and Cloez to that portion of the yellow coloring matter of flowers insoluble in water. By Schunck to a yellow coloring matter obtained from madder; and by Couerbe to a gaseous product obtained by the decomposition of xanthates.

xānth-thine, s. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow; Eng. suffix -ine.]

Chem.: C₅H₄N₄O₂. Xanthic oxide. An organic base, first discovered and described by Dr. Marcet, as a constituent of a rare form of urinary calculi, but afterward found among the products of the decomposition of guanine. It is prepared by adding potassium nitrate to a solution of guanine in hot concentrated nitric acid, precipitating with water, filtering, dissolving residue in boiling ammonia, treating with a solution of ferrous sulphate as long as black ferrous-ferri-oxide separates, filtering and evaporating the filtrate to dryness. It is a white amorphous powder, difficultly soluble in water, soluble in alkalies and in concentrated acids, and distinguished by the deep yellow color produced when its solution in nitric acid is evaporated to dryness.

xānth-thī-nine, s. [Eng. *xanthin*; -ine.]

Chem.: C₄H₃N₃O₂. A yellow powder, prepared by heating ammonium thionurate to 200°. It is slightly soluble in boiling water, the solution having a light blue fluorescence, but dissolves readily in nitric and hydrochloric acids.

xānth-in-ō-car'-pin, s. [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *inocarpin*.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter extracted from the juice which exudes from incisions made in the bark of *Inocarpus edulis*.

xānth-thī-ō-šite, subst. [Formed from *xanthos*=yellow.]

Min.: A name given by Adam to an amorphous nickel ore, analysed by Bergemann. Hardness, 4.0; specific gravity, 4.982; color, sulphur-yellow. Composition: Arsenic acid, 50.5; nickel, 49.5=100, whence the formula 3NiOAsO₅. Found at Johanngeorgenstadt, Saxony.

xānth-thīt-āne, s. [Gr. *xanthos* = yellow, -it connect., and suff. -ane (Min.).]

Min.: A pulverulent mineral found associated with zircon (q. v.) at Green River, Henderson county, North Carolina. Hardness, 3.5; specific gravity, 2.7-3.0. Analysis showed it to consist of titanate acid, with traces of zirconia, and 12.5 per cent. of water. Probably a result of the decomposition of Sphene (q. v.).

xānth-thīte, s. [Greek *xanthos*=yellow; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineral.: A yellowish-brown variety of Idocrase (q. v.), containing 2.80 per cent. of protoxide of manganese. Found near Amity, Orange county, New York.

xānth-thī-ūm, subst. [Gr. *xanthos* = yellow. So named because an infusion of species of the genus was used by the Greeks to dye their hair.]

Bot.: Burweed; a genus of Senecionideae, subtribe Ambrosieae. Monœcious Composites; the barren flowers having an involucre of few scales, with many capitate flowers on a common receptacle, the fertile ones with a single, prickly, two-beaked involucre entirely closing the flowers, and with apertures for the protrusion of the two stigmas, fruit included in the enlarged and hardened involucre. *Xanthium strumarium* and *X. spinosum* are casuals in Britain; the former is a weed common in waste places, on river banks, and near villages in India, and troublesome to cultivators. It is said to yield an oil, used in medicine and as an illuminant. The whole plant is considered to be diaphoretic and sedative. It is administered in decoction in malarious fever. The root is a bitter tonic, useful in cancer and in strumous diseases. The leaves are poisonous to cattle.

xānth-thō-, pref. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.] Yellow, the meaning amplified by the succeeding element or elements of a word.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rōle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

xân'-thô, s. [Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Canceridæ, with many species. Carapace very wide, not particularly convex; front generally advanced, lamellar, divided by a narrow fissure into two lobes, with their borders notched in the middle; anterior feet generally unequal in the male; abdomen with seven segments in the female, and, as a rule, five in the male.

xân-thô-bê'-tîc, a. [Pref. *xantho-*; Mod. Latin *beta*=beet-root, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Derived from or contained in beet, and having a yellow color.

xanthobetic-acid, s.

Chem.: An acid extracted from the root of *Beta vulgaris* by cold alcohol. It is a reddish-yellow mass, very hygroscopic, has a sour taste, is soluble in water and alcohol, slightly soluble in ether.

xân-thô-car'-pous, a. [Pref. *xantho-*; Greek *karpos*=fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having yellow fruit.

xân-thô-chrô'-i, s. pl. [Gr. *xanthochroos*=with yellow skin; pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *chros*=the skin.] **Anthrop.**: Fair Whites. The name applied by Huxley to a population, in early times extending from Western and Central Asia into Eastern and Central Europe, and distinguished by yellow or red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. The farthermost limit of the Xanthochroi northward is Iceland and the British Isles; southwestward they are traceable at intervals through the Berber country, and end in the Canary Islands.

"To avoid the endless confusion produced by our present half-physical, half-philological classification, I shall use a new name, *Xanthochroi*, indicating that they are 'yellow' haired, and 'pale' in complexion."—Huxley: *Critiques*, p. 149.

xân-thô-chrô'-ic, a. [Mod. Latin *xanthochroi* (q. v.); Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Having a fair skin; of or belonging to the Xanthochroi (q. v.).

"If any one should think fit to assume that in the year 100 B. C. there was one continuous *Xanthochroic* population from the Rhine to the Yenesei, and from the Ural mountains to the Hindoo Koosh, I know not that any evidence exists by which that position could be upset, while the existing state of things is rather in its favor than otherwise."—Huxley: *Critiques*, p. 150.

xân-thô-chý'-müs, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Greek *chymos*=juice, liquid. So named from the yellow juice exuding from their trunks.]

Botany.: A genus of Garciniæ (q. v.). Trees with thick, opposite leaves; five sepals; five petals; five bundles of stamens, alternating with five large glands; a five-celled ovary; a fruit with five or fewer cells. Known species three, from tropical Asia. *Xanthochymus pictorius* (= *Garcinia xanthochymus*) occurs in the mountains of Southern India. It has a bright yellow, pleasant-tasted fruit of about the size of an apricot. The juice of the tree furnishes an inferior kind of gamboge.

xân-thô-cône, xân-thôc'-ô-nite, subst. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *konis*=powder; Ger. *xanthokon*.]

Min.: A very rare mineral occurring only in small crystals and reniform groups associated with stephanite, proustite, &c. Crystallization, rhombohedral. Hardness, 2.0; specific gravity, 5.0-5.2; color, dull red, clove-brown, orange-yellow; brittle. Composition: Sulphur, 21.1; arsenic, 14.9; silver, 64.0=100, whence the formula $(3AgS + As_2S_3) + 2(3AgS + As_2S_3)$.

xân-thô-gên, xân-thô-gêne, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *gennaô*=to engender, to produce.]

Chem.: Hope's name for a light-yellow non-crystalline substance found in flowers, and supposed to be widely distributed throughout the Vegetable Kingdom. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is turned yellow on the addition of an alkali. Clamor-Marquart called the same substance Resin of Flowers.

xân-thôl'-çin, s. [Formed from Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter found in the seed-capsules of *Sorghum saccharatum*.

xân-thô-lein, s. [Formed from Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter obtained from the bark of *Sorghum saccharatum*. (Watts.)

xân-thô-lîte, s. [XANTHOLITES.]

Min.: The same as STAUROLITE (q. v.).

xân-thô-lî-tēs, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustacea, with one species, found in the London clay. (Etheridge.)

xân-thôn'-ýx, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *onyx*=a claw.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Helicidæ, with three species, from Mexico. Akin to *Vitrina* (q. v.), from which it has been separated.

xân-thô-phê'-nîc, a. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *phenic*.] Containing or derived from phenyl, and yellow in color.

xanthophenic-acid, s.

Chem.: A yellow coloring matter, of unknown composition, obtained by heating phenol or cresol with arsenic acid. It dissolves in water with a golden-yellow color, and in alkalies with a red color, and dyes silk and wool yellow without the aid of mordants.

xân'-thô-phýll, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *phyllo*=a leaf.] [CHLOROPHYLL.]

Chem.: The yellow coloring matter of withered leaves. Nothing certain is known respecting its composition, or of the manner in which it is formed from chlorophyll. (Watts.)

xân-thô-phýl'-line, subst. [Eng. *xanthophyll*; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem.: The same as XANTHOPHYLL (q. v.).

xân-thô-phýll'-ite, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *phyllo*=a leaf; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite (q. v.) occurring in globular groups of tabular crystals at the Schischinsk Mountains, Slatoust, Orenburg, Russia.

xân-thô-prô-tē'-ic, adj. [Eng. *xanthoprotein*; *-ic*.] Yellow in color, and containing or derived from protein.

xanthoproteic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{26}N_4O_{14}$ (?). Xanthoprotein. A dibasic acid, obtained by the action of nitric acid on albumin, fibrin, casein, and horny matters. It is an orange-yellow amorphous powder, tasteless, inodorous, insoluble in water and alcohol, but forming deep red solutions with aqueous alkalies.

xân-thô-prô-tē'-in, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *protein*.]

Chem.: Xanthoproteic-acid (q. v.).

xân-thôp'-sis, s. [Mod. Lat. *xantho-*, and Gr. *opsis*=aspect.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustaceans. Four or five species are known from the London Clay. (Etheridge.)

xân-thô-pý-rî-tēs, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *pyrites*.]

Min.: The same as PYRITES (q. v.).

xân-thô-rhâm'-nîn, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *rhamnine*.]

Chem.: $C_{23}H_{28}O_{14}$ (?). A yellow coloring matter, obtained by boiling coarsely-ground Persian berries with alcohol, filtering, and allowing the filtrate to crystallize. It forms tufts of pale-yellow shining crystals, soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

xân-thôr-rhî'-za, subst. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *rhiza*=a root.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Actææ. Sepals five, deciduous; petals five, much smaller than the sepals; ovaries five to fifteen, each with two or three ovules; follicles usually by abortion one-seeded. *Xanthorrhiza apifolia*, an undershrub, is one of the plants called in America Yellowroot. Its root, pith, and the inner layers of wood are bright yellow, and were used by the American Indians as a yellow dye. It yields both a gum and a resin, both of them intensely bitter, as are the wood and bark. It is prescribed as a tonic.

xân-thôr-rhê'-a, subst. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *rhêô*=to flow. Named from the yellow juice flowing from them. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Aphyllanthæ. Plants botanically of the Lily type, but with longer or shorter arborescent trunks, formed by the bases of leaves glued together with the resin which has exuded from the plant; wiry grass-like pendulous leaves, in a clump at the top of the stem, so as to partly resemble a palm tree. Flowers in a close, scaly spike, the perianth six-cleft, the stamens six, exserted; the fruit a woody, three-celled capsule with a few black seeds. They constitute the Grass Trees of Australia, which, from their often being blackened outside by bush fires, are popularly called also Black Boys. They occur in Australia and Tasmania. Their young leaves are eaten. *Xanthorrhæa humilis*, the Dwarf Grass-tree, being the species most commonly employed. *X. arborea* exudes a fragrant resin, smelling like benzoin, and called Botany Bay gum. *X. hastilis*, according to De Candolle, though an endogen, has an approach to medullary rays. [GRASS-TREE.]

xanthorrhæa-resin, s. [ACAROÏD-RESIN.]

xân-thôr'-thite, subst. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *orthite* (Min.).]

Min.: An altered variety of Allanite (q. v.) containing much water. Color, yellowish.

xân-thô'-şî'-a, s. [XANTHOSIS.]

Palæont.: A genus of Malacostraca. Two species are known from the Upper Greensand of England.

xân-thô-sî-dêr'-ite, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *siderite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy.: 1. A mineral occurring in stellate and concentric aggregates of fine fibers, sometimes ochreous.

Hardness of fibers, 2.5; luster, silky, sometimes earthy; color, brownish-yellow to brownish-red; in earthy forms, colors various. Composition: Sesquioxide of iron, 81.6; water, 18.4=100, whence the formula $Fe_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$.

2. The same as COPIAPITE (q. v.).

xân-thô'-şîs, s. [Mod. Lat. from Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Pathol.: Yellow discoloration in a cancerous tumor.

xân-thô-sô'-ma, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *sōma*=body. Named from the yellow stigmas.]

Bot.: A genus of Caladiæ (q. v.). West Indian Aroid plants with erect rootstocks, sagittate leaves, and flowers in a spadix of both sexes. The rootstock of *Xanthosoma sagittifolia* furnishes starch.

xân-thô-spêr'-mous, a. [Pref. *xantho-*, Greek *sperma*=seed, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Having yellow seeds.

xân-thô-tân'-nîc, adj. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Eng. *tannic*.] Yellow, and containing or derived from tannin.

xanthotannic-acid, s.

Chem.: The name given by Ferrein to the yellow coloring matter of elm-leaves, extracted by alcohol.

xân-thô-ûir'-a, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *oura*=the tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, founded by Bonaparte, with three species, ranging from equatorial America northward to Mexico and Texas. Head without crest, bill very stout, rather higher than broad, culmen curved from base; nostrils rather small, oval, concealed by nasal tuft; tail longer than wings, graduated; wings concave, rounded; legs very stout.

xân'-thous, a. [From Gr. *xanthos*=yellow.]

Ethnol.: A term applied by Prichard to his yellow-haired variety of the human race, characterized by hair of a reddish, yellowish, or flaxen color, the iris of the eye of a light hue, generally blue or gray. Typical example, the tribes or individuals of pure Germanic descent.

xân-thôx'-ýl, s. [XANTHOXYLON.]

Bot. (pl.): The order Xanthoxylaceæ (q. v.). (Lindley.)

xân-thôx'-ý-lâ'-çê'-æ, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xanthoxyl(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Xanthoxyls; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Rutales. Aromatic or pungent trees or shrubs; leaves abruptly or unequally pinnate, more rarely simple, with pellucid dots; stipules wanting; flowers axillary or terminal, often unisexual; sepals four or five, rarely three; petals generally the same number as the sepals, rarely wanting; stamens equal in number to or twice as many as the petals. Fruit berried or membranous, with two to five cells, sometimes of several drupes, or two-valved capsules; seeds one or two, pedulous. Natives of tropical America, India, China, Africa, &c. Known genera twenty, species 110. (Lindley.)

xân-thôx'-ý-lêne, s. [Mod. Lat. *xanthoxyl(on)*; *-ene*.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. The volatile oil of *Xanthoxylon piperitum* (Japan Pepper), first extracted by Stenhouse. It is colorless, possesses an aromatic odor, and boils at 162°.

xân-thôx'-ý-lîn, subst. [Mod. Latin *xanthoxyl(on)*; *-in*.]

Chem.: The camphor obtained by distilling the bruised seeds of *Xanthoxylon piperitum* with water. It forms monoclinic crystals, with a milky luster; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 80°, and distills without decomposition.

xân-thôx'-ý-lôn, xân-thôx'-ý-lûm, s. [Pref. *xantho-*, and Gr. *xylon*=wood. So named because the roots of the species are yellow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xanthoxylaceæ (q. v.). Trees, erect or climbing shrubs, often prickly. Leaves compound, pinnate, trifoliate, with the leaflets reduced to one, usually with pellucid dots. Flowers small, unisexual, in axillary or terminal panicles. Sepals five, four, or three; petals and stamens as many; carpels, one to five; fruit splitting in two, with one or two shining black seeds. A large genus, found both in the eastern and western hemispheres, especially in their warmer parts. They are so aromatic and pungent that in the countries where they exist they are popularly called peppers, specially *Xanthoxylum piperitum*, called Japan Pepper. *X. rhetsa*, an Indian species, has small yellow flowers and small round berries, which, when unripe, taste like the skin of a fresh orange. Its fruit, and the seeds and bark of *X. alatum*, which grows near the base of the Himalayas, and those of *X. budrunga*, also Indian, are given as aromatic tonics in fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. The small branches are employed to

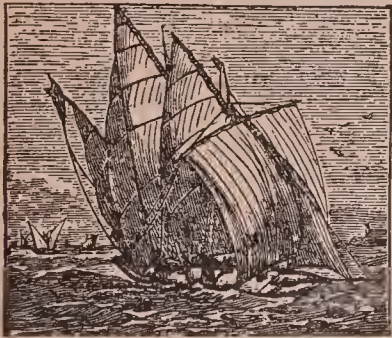
bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, çhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -çion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

make warking-sticks, and the twigs as tooth-brushes. The seeds of *X. budrunga* are as fragrant as lemon-peel; *X. clava* and *X. fraxineum* [TOOTHACHE-TREE], applied externally to the gums or taken internally, are powerful sudorifics and diaphoretics used in toothache, paralysis of the muscles of the mouth, and rheumatism. The root of *X. nitidum* is sudorific, emmenagogue, &c.; *X. caribæum* is a febrifuge; *X. piperitum* and *X. avicennæ* are regarded in China and Japan as antidotes to poison. The powdered bark of *X. hiemale* is given in Brazil in earache; and the capsules and seeds of *X. hastile* are employed in Northern India to intoxicate fish. The wood of *X. hiemale* is very hard and suitable for building.

xān-thy'-dric, *adj.* [Pref. *xanth-*, and Eng. *hydric*.] Yellow in color, and having water in its composition.

xanthydric-acid, *s.* [PERSULPHOCYANIC-ACID.] **xē'-bēc**, *s.* [Sp. *xabeque*; Port. *zabeco*; French *shebec*, from Turk. *sumbaki*; Pers. *sumbuk*; Arabic *sumbūk*=a small boat, a pinnace; Modern Arabic *shabāk*; Ital. *zambecco*.]

Naut.: A small three-masted vessel with lateen sails, used for coasting voyages in the Mediterranean and on the ocean-coasts of Spain and Portugal.



Xebec.

It differs from the felucca in having square sails as well as lateen sails, the felucca having only lateen sails.

xē'-ma, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Ornithology: A genus of Larinæ, with one species, *Xema sabini*, Sabine's Gull, from the north temperate zone. Bill rather shorter than head, moderately stout, upper mandible decurved from beyond the nostrils to the tip, gonys angulated and advancing upward; nostrils basal, lateral, linear; legs moderately long, lower part of tibiae bare for some distance; tarsi tolerably strong; three toes in front entirely palmated; hind toe small, elevated; wings long; tail distinctly forked.

xēn-, *pref.* [XENO-.]

xēn-ē-lā'-sī-a, *s.* [Gr.=expulsion of strangers.]

Greek Antiq.: An institution at Sparta, by which strangers were prohibited from residing there without permission, and under which the magistrates were empowered to expel strangers if they saw fit to do so.

xēn'-ī-a, *s.* [Gr. *xenia*=the state of a guest.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Alcyonidæ, from the Red Sea and Fiji. The polypes are non-retractile, and situated on a fasciculate and fleshy stem.

xēn'-ī-ūm (*pl.* **xēn'-ī-a**), *subst.* [Latin, from Greek *xenion*=a gift to a stranger, from *xenos*=a stranger.]

*1. *Greek Antiq.*: A present given to a guest or stranger, or to a foreign ambassador.

2. *Art.*: A name given to pictures of still life, fruit, &c., such as are found at Pompeii. (*Fairholt*.)

xēn-ō, **xēn-**, *pref.* [Gr. *xenos*=(s.) a guest=friend; (*a*.) strange, unusual.]

Nat. Science: A prefix denoting (1) likeness as distinguished from identity; (2) having some abnormal process or processes, the meaning in both cases being completed by the last element of the word.

xēn-ō-bāt'-ra-chūs, *subst.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *batrachos*=a frog.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Engystomidæ, with one species, *Xenobatrachus ophidion*, from New Guinea.

xēn-ō-cy'-prid'-in-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xenocypris*, genit. *xenocyprid(is)*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of Cyprinidæ; anal rather short; dorsal short, with a bony ray, lateral line running along the middle of the tail. There are three genera: *Xenocypris* and *Paracanthobrama*, from China; and *Mystacoleucus*, from Sumatra.

xēn-ō-cy'-pris, *s.* [Prefix *xeno-*, and Mod. Lat. *cypris*=Lat. *cyprinus* (q. v.).] [XENOCYPRIDINA.]

xēn-ō-dērm'-ich'-thys, *subst.* [Pref. *xeno-*; Gr. *derma*=skin, and *ichthys*=a fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus placed in the family Alepocephalidæ, allied to Alepocephalus (q. v.), the only species known before the voyage of the *Challenger*. It is a deep-sea fish, found at about 345 fathoms, and having fine nodules instead of scales. (*Günther*.)

xēn-ō-dō-chē'-ūm, **xēn-ō-dō-chī'-ūm**, *subst.* [Gr. *xenodocheion*, from *xenos*=a stranger, and *dechomai*=to receive.]

Gr. Antiq.: A name given to a building for the reception of strangers; also applied to a guest-house in a monastery.

***xēn-ōd'-ō-chy**, *s.* [XENODOCHEUM.]

1. Reception of strangers; hospitality.

2. The same as XENODOCHEUM (q. v.).

xēn-ō-gēn'-ē-sis, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *genesis*=origin, source.]

Biol.: A term introduced by M. Milne Edwards to designate that form of biogenesis in which the living parent was supposed to give rise to offspring which passed through a totally different series of states from those exhibited by the parent and did not return into the cycle of the parent. Professor Huxley remarks that the proper term for this would be heterogenesis, but that unfortunately this term has been employed in a different sense; and after showing that there are analogies both for and against xenogenesis, decides against its known existence. The nearest approach to it is not, as was once believed, in tapeworms, the history of whose transformations has been traced, but in tumors and corns on the animal body or galls on the vegetable leaves or other organs. (*Prof. Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1870.)

xēn-ō-gē-nēt'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and English *genetic*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced by xenogenesis.

"I have dwelt upon the analogy of pathological modification which is in favor of the *xenogenetic* origin of microzymes."—*Huxley: Presidential Address, Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1870, p. lxxxv.

xēn'-ō-lite, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *xenolith*.]

Min.: A variety of Fibrolite (q. v.), possessing a high specific gravity, suggesting a relationship to Kyanite (q. v.); but its optical properties are similar to those of Fibrolite.

xēn-ō-neūr'-a, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *neuron*=a tendon.]

Palæont.: A genus of Neuroptera, having attached to its wing the remains of a stridulating organ like that of the grasshoppers. Found in the Devonian of North America.

xēn-ō-pēl'-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xenopeltis*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.] [XENOPELTIS.]

xēn-ō-pēl'-tīs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *peltē*=a shield.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Tortricidæ, often raised to the rank of a family (Xenopeltidæ). Head depressed; upper jaw produced beyond lower; teeth setaceous; no spurs at vent. There is but one species, *Xenopeltis unicolor* (= *Tortrix xenopeltis*), a curious nocturnal carnivorous snake, ranging from Penang to Cambodia, and through the Malay Islands to Celebes.

xēn-ō-phry's, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *ophrys*=an eyebrow.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Pelobatidæ (q. v.), with one species, *Xenophrys monticola*, from the mountains of India.

xēn'-ōps, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *ops*=the eye, the face.]

Ornith.: A genus of Dendrocolaptidæ, with three species, from tropical America. The lower mandible is graduated upward, while the upper is quite straight.

xēn-ōp'-tēr-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Tetradontina, or a sub-genus of Tetrodon, from the Indian Archipelago. The species are distinguished by their funnel-shaped nostrils, and the small dermal ossifications which have two or three roots and form spines over the skin.

xēn'-ō-pūs, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and Gr. *pous*=a foot.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Aglossa, family Dactylethridæ, with three species, from tropical Africa.

xēn-ō-rhī'-nā, *s.* [Pref. *xeno-*, and *rhis* (genit. *rhinos*)=the snout.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Anura, with one species, *Xenorhina oxycephala*, from New Guinea. Ears perfect, tongue free in front. By some authors raised to the rank of a family, by others merged in Engystomidæ.

xēn'-ōs, *s.* [Gr. *xenos*=a guest, a stranger.]

Entom.: A genus of Stylopidae. A species discovered by Rossi parasitic on a wasp, *Polistes gallica*, led to the establishment of the order Strepsiptera.

xēn'-ō-time, *s.* [Beudant, who named it, gives the etymology as Gr. *kenos*=vain, empty, and *timē*=honor; but, as Dana suggests, the word being misspelled from the first, the derivation should be accepted as *xenos*=a stranger to, and *timē*=honor.]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral occurring mostly in crystals. Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 4.45-4.56; luster, resinous; color, shades of brown, reddish, yellowish; opaque. Composition: Phosphoric acid, 37.86; yttria, 62.14=100, yielding the formula 3YOPO₅.

xēn-ūr'-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *xen-*, and Gr. *oura*=a tail.]

1. *Zoöl.*: A genus of Dasypodidæ, with three species ranging from Guiana to Paraguay.

2. *Palæont.*: Remains have been found in the Post-Pliocene Caves of Brazil.

xēn'-yl, *subst.* [Greek *xenos*=a stranger; *-yl*.] [DIPHENYL.]

xēn-yl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *xenyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₁N. Martylamine. A crystalline body found in the basic oil which is obtained as a by-product in the manufacture of aniline. It forms white shining scales, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 45°, boils at 320°, and distills without decomposition.

xēn-yl'-lēn'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *xenyl*; *-en*, *-ic*.] Pertaining to or containing xenyl (q. v.).

xenyleneic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: C₁₂H₁₀O₂= $\left(\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_9\right)''\text{O}_2$. Diphenyl-alcohol. Diphenylic acid. A diatomic alcohol obtained by the action of water on diazobenzidine nitrate. It crystallizes in small white needles, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether, and melts when heated. It dissolves readily in potash and in strong ammonia.

xēr-ān-thēm'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *xeranthemum*]; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Cynareæ. Heads many-flowered, discoid, the marginal flowers feminine, the others hermaphrodite.

xēr-ān-thē-mūm, *subst.* [Gr. *xēros*=dry, and *anthos*=a flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Xeranthemæ (q. v.). Leaves whitish and cottony beneath, the involucre imbricated, the ray colored. Composites of the kind called "Everlasting Flowers" from Continental Europe and the Levant.

xē-rā'-sī-a, *s.* [Gr. *xerasia*=dryness.]

Pathol.: A species of Alopecia, characterized by the dryness and powdery appearance of the hairs which are generally split at the tops.

xēr-ē'-nē, *s.* [ZERENE.]

xēr'-ēs, *s.* [Sp.] Sherry. So called from the district of Spain where it is produced. [SHERRY.]

xēr'-īf, *s.* [SHEREEF.]

xēr'-īf', *s.* [Turk.]

1. A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, value 9s. 4d, or about \$2.25.

2. A name for the ducat in Morocco.

xēr-ō-cōl-lŷr'-ī-ūm, *s.* [Greek *xēros*=dry, and *kollyrion*=an eye-salve.] A dry collyrium or eye-salve.

xēr-ō-dēr'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *xero-*, and Gr. *derma*=skin.]

Pathol.: Dryness of the skin.

xēr-ō-dēs, *subst.* [Gr., from *xēros*=dry.] Any tumor attended with dryness.

xēr'-ō-myr-ūm (*yr* as *ir*), *s.* [Gr. *xēros*=dry, and *myron*=an ointment.] A dry ointment.

xēr-ōph'-a-gŷ, *s.* [Gr. *xēros*=dry, and *phagein*=to eat.] A term applied by early ecclesiastical writers to the Christian rule of fasting; the act or habit of living on dry food or a meager diet.

"Xerophagy, i. e., eating food not moistened by flesh broth, juicy fruit, or vinous ingredient, was distinctly new."—*Smith: Dict. Christ. Biog.*, iv. 857.

xēr'-ōph-thāl-mŷ, **xēr'-ōph-thāl'-mī-a**, *subst.* [Lat. *xerophthalmia*, from Greek *xerophthalmia*: *xēros*=dry, and *ophthalmos*=the eye.]

Pathol.: A dry, red soreness, attended by itching of the eye, without swelling or discharge of humors.

***xēr'-ō-site**, *s.* [Gr. *xēros*=withered, decayed; suff. *-ite* (*Petrol.*).]

Petrol.: A name given by Haüy to a decomposed porphyritic diorite.

xēr'-ō-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *xērotēs*=dryness.]

Pathol.: A dry habit or disposition of the body.

xēr'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *xēros*=withered, haggard.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Sciurinae, with a few species, from Africa, where they burrow in the ground or among the roots of trees or bushes. There are two pairs of pectoral teats; tail comparatively short;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

fur mixed with flattened spines. The best known species, *Xerus rutilans*, is about twenty inches long, of which the tail forms nine; reddish-yellow above, paler on sides, whitish below.

xī-mě'n'-ī-a, s. [Named after Francis Ximenes, a Spanish monk, who wrote a work upon Mexican plants in 1615.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ, with three or four known species. Large shrubs or small trees, often spinous. Leaves entire, leathery; calyx very small, petals four, hairy inside; stamens eight, ovary with four cells, each one-seeded. *Ximenia americana*, the False Sandal-wood, is a straggling Indian shrub, producing dull-white fragrant flowers, smelling like cloves, succeeded by small, oval, red or yellow pulpy fruits, an inch long, aromatic, but somewhat austere. They are eaten by the Hindus, and by the natives of Senegal. The kernels taste like filberts.

xīph'-ī-ās, s. [Lat., from Gr. *xiphias*=as adj., sword-shaped; as subst., a sword-fish.]

1. **Ichthy.**: A genus of Xiphiidæ (q. v.), distinguished by the absence of ventral fins. The best known species is *Xiphias gladius*, the Common, or Mediterranean Sword-fish. Günther says that the distinction of species is beset with great difficulties, owing to the fact that but few specimens exist in museums, and because the form of the dorsal, the length of the ventrals, and the shape and length of the sword appear to change according to the age.

2. **Astronomy**:

(1) [DORADO, II. 1.]

(2) A comet shaped like a sword.

xī-phīd'-ī-ōn, s. [Gr. *xiphidion*=a small sword, dimin. from *xiphos*=a sword.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Blenniidae, from the Pacific coast of North America. Allied to *Centronotus* (q. v.).

xī-phīd'-ī-ūm, s. [XIPHIDION.]

Botany: A genus of Wachendorfeæ. Liliaceous plants from South America. Simple stems, ensiform leaves, and somewhat secund nodding panicles of blue or white flowers.

xī-phī'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xiphi*(as); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

1. **Ichthy.**: The sole family of the Acanthopterygian division. Xiphiiformes (q. v.), with two genera, *Histiophorus* and *Xiphias* (q. v.). The upper jaw is produced into a long cuneiform weapon.

2. **Palæont.**: From the Chalk and the London Clay of Sheppey.

xīph'-ī-for'-mēs, s. pl. [Mod. Lat., from Latin *xiphias*=a sword-fish, and *forma*=form, appearance.]

Ichthy.: A division of Acanthopterygian Fishes, with a single family, Xiphiidae (q. v.).

xīph'-ī-stēr'-nūm, s. [Gr. *xiphos*=a sword, and *sternon*=the breast.]

Compar. Anat.: The metasternum or ensiform process of the sternum; corresponding with the xiphoid cartilage in man.

xīph-ō, pref. [Gr. *xiphos*=a sword.] Sword-shaped; having a sword-shaped process or processes.

xīph-ō-cō-lāp'-tēs, s. [Pref. *xipho*-, and Greek *kolaptēs*=a chisel.]

Ornith.: A sub-genus of *Dendrocolaptes*, with five species ranging from Mexico to Bolivia. The sub-genus was established by Leeson for those species which have the bill bent.

xīph'-ō-dōn, subst. [Pref. *xipho*-, and Gr. *odontos*=a tooth.]

Palæontology: The type-genus of Xiphodontidae (q. v.), from the Eocene. The species were small, two-toed mammals, with a short tail, and long, slender limbs. Dentition complete; molars of a generalized selenodont type.

xīph-ō-dōn'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xiphodon*, genit. *xiphodont*(is); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Palæont.: A family of Artiodactyle Ungulates, with three genera, *Xiphodon*, *Cainotherium*, and *Microtherium*, from the Eocene and Miocene of France. The species were probably intermediate between the Suidæ and the Tragulidæ.

xīph-ō-gād'-ūs, s. [Pref. *xipho*-, and Mod. Lat. *gādus*.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Ophidiidae (q. v.), with a single species, confined to the East Indies. Body naked; a pair of canines developed in both jaws.

xīph-ō-gor'-gī-a, subst. [Pref. *xipho*-, and Gr. *gorgeios*=of or belonging to the Gorgon.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Gorgonidae, from the warmer seas. The polypes form straight, sword-shaped masses.

xīph'-ōīd, a. [Gr. *xiphos*=a sword, and *eidos*=form, appearance.] Resembling a sword; shaped like a sword; ensiform.

xiphoid-cartilage, s. [ENSIFORM-CARTILAGE.]

xīph-ōīd'-ī-an, a. [XIPHOID.] Of or pertaining to the xiphoid cartilage.

xīph-ōph'-yī-loūs, adj. [Pref. -*xipho*-, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Having ensiform leaves.

xīph-ōp'-tēr-ūs, s. [Pref. -*xipho*-, and Gr. *pteron*=a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of Trichiuridae, of Eocene age.

xīph-ō-sūr'-a, s. pl. [Gr. *xiphos*=a sword, and *oura*=a tail.]

1. **Zoöl.**: An order or sub-order of Merostomata (q. v.): Anterior segments welded together to form a broad, convex buckler, upon the dorsal surface of which are placed the compound eyes and ocelli, the latter in the center, the former nearly so. Mouth furnished with a small labrum, a rudimentary metastoma, and six pairs of appendages. Posterior segments more or less free, having on their ventral surfaces a series of broad, lamellar appendages; telson ensiform. Only one recent genus, *Limulus* (q. v.).

2. **Palæont.**: Fossil genera numerous, from the Upper Silurian to the Tertiary. [See extract under XIPHOSURAN.]

xīph'-ō-sūr'-an, s. [XIPHOSURA.] Any individual of the Xiphosura (q. v.).

"In the Devonian no certain traces of *Xiphosurans* have yet been detected, but several types occur in the Carboniferous."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, I. 385.

xīph'-ō-teū'-thīs, s. [Pref. *xipho*-, and Mod. Lat. *teuthis* (q. v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Belemnitidae, with one species from the Lias. Shell with a long phragmacone, enveloped in a calcareous sheath.

xī-phy'd'-rī-a, s. [Gr. *xiphydrion*, dimin. from *xiphos*=a sword, . . . a mussel-shell.]

Entom.: A genus of Uroceridae (q. v.). Antennæ short, head round, neck long, maxillary palpi with five joints; larva boring into the wood of the beech, the oak, the poplar, the willow, &c. The typical species is *Xiphydria camelus*. It is black, with white spots on the top of the head and along the sides of the abdomen, and red legs. Length, about half an inch.

xōn-āit'-īte, s. [After Tetela de Xonalta, Mexico, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A massive mineral found associated with apophyllite and bustamite. Specific gravity, 2.71; color, white to gray; tough. Composition: Silica, 49.80; lime, 46.47; water, 3.73=100, equivalent to the formula 4CaOSiO₂+H₂O.

xū-lī-nōs-pri-ō-nī'-tēs, subst. [Greek *xylinos*=wooden; *priōn*=a saw, and suff. -ites.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fruits with valveless, woody, two-seeded legumes. The pericarp unites in a singular manner the characters of a legume and a drupe. Two species are known. *Xulinosprionites latus* has the legume short and broad, with the apex umbonate, the epicarp rugose and mammillated, the sarcocarp thin, and the endocarp thick. *X. zingiberiformis* has the legume lomentaceous, irregular; the epicarp somewhat coriaceous, the sarcocarp pithy, the cells very large, the endocarp thick. Externally it looks like a piece of ginger-root, and it is not till it is fractured that it is found to be a legume. Both species are from the London Clay of Sheppey. [Bowerbank: Fossil Fruits.]

xy-lān'-thrax, s. [Prefix *xyl(o)*-, and Greek *anthrax*=coal or charcoal.]

Petrol.: Wood coal or charcoal, in distinction from mineral coal.

xy-lār'-ī-a, subst. [Fem. of Mod. Lat. *xylarius*=growing in woods, from Gr. *xylon*=wood.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphæriaceæ. Branched, horny, or fleshy fungals, often with clavate lobes, whitish and mealy when young, afterward brown or black. Perithecia horny, usually immersed all over the branches; center black, composed of asci, with eight usually uniseptate spores. The largest species are tropical, but several are found in Europe on rotten wood, stumps of trees, &c. The most common is *Xylaria hypoxylon*.

xy'-lēm, s. [Gr. *xylē*=timber.]

Bot.: Naegli's name for one or two groups into which the permanent tissues of a fibro-vascular bundle can be divided. It is composed of parenchymatous cells, wood fibers, vascular cells, and true vessels, in which the walls of the cells generally become ligneous. From it the wood is developed.

xylem-parenchyma, s.

Bot.: The medullary rays. (Thomé.)

xy'-lēne, s. [Gr. *xylon*=wood; suff. -ene.]

Chem.: C₈H₁₀=C₆H₄(CH₃)₂. Dimethyl-benzene. A colorless, volatile liquid found in that portion of light coal-tar oil which distills over between 136° and 141°. It admits of three isomeric modifications, depending on the relative position of the two

methyl atoms; viz., orthoxylene, prepared synthetically by the action of sodium on a mixture of orthobromotoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 140-141°; metaxylene, obtained by distilling xylic or mesitylenic acid with lime, boils at 137°; and paraxylene, prepared by the action of sodium on bromotoluene and methylic iodide, boils at 136-137°. On passing xylene through a red-hot tube, it is resolved into benzene, toluene, and other hydrocarbons.

xylene-diamine, s. [XYLYLENE-DIAMINE.]

xylene-sulphochloride, s.

Chem.: C₈H₉SClO₂=C₆H₃(CH₃)₂SO₂Cl. A yellow oil obtained by triturating xylene-sulphate of sodium with phosphorus pentachloride, warming the mixture, and pouring the product into water.

xylene-sulphuric acid, s.

Chem.: C₈H₁₀SO₃=C₆H₃(CH₃)₂SO₃H. Xylosulphuric acid. Sulphoxylic acid. Produced by the action of concentrated sulphuric acid on xylene. It is very soluble in water, and by dry distillation is reconverted into xylene. With the oxides it forms salts called xylene sulphates, its potassium and sodium salts being soluble in water and alcohol, and crystallizing from the latter in silky laminæ.

xy'-lēn-ōl, s. [Formed from Gr. *xylon*=wood, and Eng. suff. -ol.]

Chemistry: C₈H₁₀O=C₆H₃(CH₃)₂OH. Dimethylphenol. An eight-carbon phenol, produced by fusing oxymesitylenic acid with potash. It melts at 75°, and boils at 213.5°.

xy'-lēn-yl, s. [XYLYL.]

xy'-lēn-yl'-a-mine, subst. [English *xylenyl*, and -amine.] [XYLIDINE.]

xy'-lēu'-tēs, s. [Gr. *xyleuomai*=to gather wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Zeugsteridae. *Xyleutes cossus* is a modern name for the Goatmoth (q. v.), better known as *Cossus ligniperda*.

xy'-lī-a, s. [Gr. *xylon*=wood.]

Botany: A genus of Eumimoseæ, having sessile, sickle-shaped, compressed, woody legumes, with partitions between the seeds. *Xylia dolabriformis* (= *Mimosa xylocarpa* of Roxburgh), the Ironwood tree of Peru and Arkan, a large deciduous tree growing in India and Burmah, yields a red resin, and oil is expressed from its seeds. The wood is very durable; it has been used in India and Burmah for railway sleepers, piles and beams of bridges, telegraph-posts, the handles of agricultural implements, boat-building, &c.

xy'-līc, adj. [Greek *xylon*=wood; suffix -ic.] Derived from wood.

xylic-acid, s.

Chemistry: C₃H₇O₂=CO·OH:CH₃:CH₃. Prepared from brom-metaxylene by the action of sodium and carbonic anhydride. It crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol, and melts at 126°.

xy'-līd'-a-mine, s. [XYLIDINE.]

xy'-līd'-īc, adj. [English *xyl*(ic); suff. -id, -ic.] Derived from wood.

xylidic-acid, s.

Chem.: C₉H₈O₄=C₆H₃(CH₃)(CO·OH)₂. Obtained by oxidizing pseudo-cumene, xylic acid, and paraxylic acid with dilute nitric acid. It forms colorless crystals, slightly soluble in water, and melts at 280° to 283°.

xy'-lī-dīne, s. [Eng. *xyl*(ene); suff. -id, -ine.] [XYLODIN.]

Chemistry: C₈H₁₁N=C₆H₉(NH₂). Amidoxylylene. Amidoxylyl. Xylenylamine. A base homologous with aniline, produced by the action of ammonium sulphide or stannous chloride on nitroxylene. It is a colorless liquid, heavier than water, and boiling at 215°. Heated with tin and hydrochloric acid, it solidifies on cooling to a crystalline mass, which appears to be a compound of xylidine hydrochlorate with stannous chloride.

xy'-līn-a, subst. [Lat. *xylinum*; Gr. *xylīnon*=cotton.]

Entomol.: The typical genus of Xyliniidæ (q. v.). Antennæ slightly ciliated in the male; abdomen depressed, somewhat crested; fore wings narrow, elongate, the edges nearly parallel. British species three, the Conformist, *Xylina conformis*, the Non-conformist, *X. zinckenii*, and the Gray Shoulder Knot, *X. rhizolitha*.

xy'-līn'-ī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xylīn*(a); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Entomol.: A family of Noctuidæ. Antennæ generally simple; thorax thick; often crested anteriorly; wings folded in repose like a flattened roof. Caterpillar long, smooth, generally brilliantly colored. [SHARK-MOTH.]

xy'-līte, s. [Gr. *xylon*=wood; suff. -ite (Min.); Ger. *xylith*.]

Min.: Probably a hydrous Asbestos, according to Dana.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwī; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn;

-tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

xy-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. *xylon*=fire-wood, wood, timber, a tree.] Of, belonging to, or derived from wood.

xylo-quinone, *s.* [PHLORONE.]

xy-lō-bāl'-sā-mūm, *s.* [Gr. *xylon*=wood, and *balsamon*=balsam.]

1. The wood of the balsam-tree.

2. A balsam obtained by decoction of the twigs and leaves of *Amyris gileadensis* in water.

xy-lō-bī-ūs, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *bios*=life.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chilognatha, family Archiulidæ. Segments divided by cross sutures into numerous fragments. Several species occur in the Carboniferous rocks of Nova Scotia, and one in those of Scotland. The type is *Xylobius sigillariae*, of the Nova Scotia Coal-field, found by Sir J. W. Dawson in the hollow trunks of *Sigillaria*, &c. *Xylobius* is the earliest known representative of the Myriapoda.

xy-lō-cām'-pā, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *kampē*=a caterpillar.]

Entom.: A genus of Xylinidæ. The long caterpillar feeds exposed on honeysuckle in June, July, and August.

xy-lō-carp, *s.* [XYLOCARPUS.]

Bot.: A hard and woody fruit.

xy-lō-car'-pōūs, *adj.* [XYLOCARPUS.] Having fruit which becomes hard or woody.

***xy-lō-car'-pūs**, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Trichiliæ (q. v.), now generally combined with *Carapa* (q. v.).

xy-lō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *chlōros*=green.]

Min.: The same as OXHAVERITE (q. v.).

xy-lō-chlōr'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *chlōros*=green.] (See compound.)

xylochloric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Fordos' name for the green coloring matter of decayed wood. It may be extracted by chloroform.

xy-lōc'-ō-pā, *s.* [Gr. *xylokopos*=hewing or felling wood; *xylon*=wood, and *kopē*=a cutting.]

Entom.: A large genus of Scolypedes, with sharp-pointed mandibles by which they bore holes in timber. In several species the females are black, while the males are bright yellow. [CARPENTER-BEE.]

xy-lō-crŷpt'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*; Gr. *cryptos*=concealed, hidden, and suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: The same as SCHEERERITE (q. v.).

xy-lō-dī-ūm, *s.* [Gr. *xyldēs*=hard as wood, woody; pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *eidos*=form.]

Bot.: An Achenium (q. v.).

xy-lō-graph, *s.* [Gr. *xylon*=wood, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

"Some of the xylographs of the first edition of the *Biblia Pauperum*."—*Saturday Review*, March 29, 1884, p. 420.

xy-lōg'-rā-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *xylograph*; -er.] One who engraves on wood.

"A paper was read by Mr. George Clulow, *xylographer*."—*Athenæum*, May 17, 1884, p. 634.

xy-lō-grāph'-ic, **xy-lō-grāph'-ic-al**, *a.* [Eng. *xylograph*; -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to xylography (q. v.).

xy-lōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Eng. *xylograph*; -y.]

1. A mode of printing or graining from the natural surface of the wood. A piece of wood is selected of fine quality, having the pattern of grain desired. The surface is treated chemically to open the pores. After it is dry the surface is painted and a sized sheet of paper laid over the board, and both run together between rollers in the manner of copperplate printing. The paint is then transferred to the board, the difference in the absorbent qualities of the board determining the depth of color. The paper is laid face downward on the article to be ornamented, and rubbed on the back with a soft pad to transfer the impression.

2. A name given to a process of decorative painting on wood. A selected pattern or design is drawn on wood, which is then engraved, or the design is reproduced in zinc by the ordinary method. An electrotype cast is taken from the woodcut or zinc plate, and smooth surfaces of wood are printed from the stereotype under regulated pressure with pigments prepared for the purpose. The color penetrates the wood, leaving no outside film, and after being French-polished, or covered with a fluid enamel, the wood may be rubbed, scrubbed, or even sand-papered without destroying the pattern. (Ure.)

xy-lō'-īd, *s.* [XYLOIDIN.]

Chem.: Löwig's name for the radicle xylyl, C_8H_9 .

xy-lō'id, *a.* [XYLOIDIN.] Having the nature of wood; resembling wood.

xy-lō'-ī-din, *s.* [Greek *xylon*, and *eidos*=form, appearance.]

Chemistry: $C_6H_9NO_7 = C_6H_9(NO_2)_5$. Pyroxam. Nitramidin. Explosive starch. An explosive compound, discovered by Braconnot in 1833, and prepared by triturating starch with fuming nitric acid till it is reduced to a semi-fluid mass, and adding twenty-five parts of water. It is a white, inodorous, and tasteless powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, ether, and chloroform, slightly soluble in glacial acetic acid. When struck with a hammer it detonates, melts when heated, and bursts into flame at 180° , leaving a carbonaceous residue. 100 parts of starch yield 130 parts of xyloidin.

xy-lō'-ī-dine, *s.* [XYLOIDIN.]

Chem.: The same as XYLOIDINE (q. v.).

xy-lō'l, *s.* [Gr. *xylon*=wood; suff. *-ol*.] [XYLENE.]

xy-lō'l-sŭl-phŭr'-ic, *a.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Eng. *sulphuric*.] Derived from or containing xylene and sulphuric acid.

xyloisulphuric-acid, *s.* [XYLENE-SULPHURIC ACID.]

xy-lō-mē'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *mēlon*=an apple.]

Bot.: A genus of Grevillidæ (q. v.). Australian trees, with opposite leaves, axillary spikes of flowers, and very thick, woody fruit, inversely pear-shaped. One species, *Xylomelum pyriforme*, is cultivated in greenhouses.

xy-lō-pāl, *s.* [Pref. *xyl(o)-*, and Eng. *opal*.]

Min.: The same as WOOD-OPAL (q. v.).

xy-lō'-pē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylop(ia)*; Latin fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Anonacæ; stamens indefinite in number; ovules, few or many, inserted in the ventral suture of the fruit.

xy-lōph'-ā-gā, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *phagein*=to eat.]

1. **Entomology** (as a plural):

(1) A section of Securifera, including those Sawflies the larvae of which burrow in the woody portions of plants instead of eating the leaves. [SIRICIDÆ, UROCIDÆ.]

(2) A sub-tribe of Rhynchophora, comprehending those weevils which, both in their immature and in their perfect state, bore into the solid wood of trees.

2. **Zoöl.**: A genus of Pholadidæ (q. v.), with two species, from Norway, Britain, and South America. Shell globular, with a transverse furrow; anterior margin reflected, covered by two accessory valves within which the animal is included, except the contractile siphons. The species burrow in floating wood and in timbers which are always covered by the sea.

xy-lōph'-ā-gan, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Any animal of the group Xylophaga.

xy-lōph'-ā-gī, *s. pl.* [XYLOPHAGA.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Beetles, tribe Tetramera, instituted by Latreille, and approximately equal to the family Scolytidæ (q. v.).

xy-lō-phāg'-ī-dæ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera, now reduced to a subfamily. Xylophaginae, or Xylophagides (q. v.).

xy-lō-phā-gī'-næ, **xy-lō-phāg'-ī-dēs**, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophag(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or masc. & fem. *-ides*.]

Entom.: A subfamily of Stratiomyidæ, having seven or eight free abdominal segments. The larvae are believed to live in rotten wood. Some South American species are an inch and a quarter long.

xy-lōph'-ā-goūs, *adj.* [XYLOPHAGA.] Feeding on and boring into wood.

"*Chelura terebrans* is one of the most injurious xylophagous crustaceans known. It is commonly found associated with another wood-borer, the *Limnoria lignorum*."—*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, vi. 212.

xy-lōph'-ā-gŭs, *s.* [XYLOPHAGA.]

Entomology: The typical genus of Xylophaginae (q. v.). The body is narrow and elongate, the antennæ a little longer than the head, which is short and transverse.

xy-lō-phā'-sī-ā, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *phasis*=appearance.]

Entom.: A genus of Night-moths, family Apamiidæ. Antennæ long, pubescent in the male; abdomen long, crested; fore wings long, more or less denticulated.

xy-lōph'-ī-lan, *subst.* [Mod. Lat. *xylophil(i)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.]

Entom.: Any individual belonging to the Xylophili (q. v.).

***xy-lōph'-ī-lī**, *s. pl.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *phileō*=to love.]

Entom.: A section of Lamellicorn Beetles, including Macleay's Dynastidæ and Rutelidæ (q. v.).

xy-lōph'-ī-loūs, *adj.* [XYLOPHILI.] Growing upon or feeding on wood.

xy-lō-phōne, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*; Gr. *phone*=sound.]

Mus.: An instrument originally used among the northern nations of Europe. It consists of bars of wood or glass graduated in length to the musical scale, and resting on belts. Sounds are produced by striking on the bars with small hammers.

xy-lōph'-ŷl-lā, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *phyllon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Phyllanthæ (q. v.), sometimes reduced to a sub-genus of *Phyllanthus*. Shrubs, without leaves, but with leaf-like branches bearing the flowers on notches in their margin. Natives of the tropics, especially of the West Indies, where they are called Seaside Laurels and Love-flowers.

xy-lō'-pī-ā, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Greek *pikros*=sharp, bitter.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Xylopeæ* (q. v.). Trees or shrubs, with oblong or lanceolate leaves and axillary bracteate peduncles, one or many flowered; calyx, three to five lobed, the segments ovate, acute, coriaceous; petals, six, in two rows, the outer three the largest; stamens, many, inserted into a globose receptacle; carpels, two to fifteen, each with one or two seeds. Known species about twelve, some of which are often placed in the genus *Habzelia* (q. v.). Natives of South America and the West Indies. They readily strike root when a small fragment of them is placed in the ground. *Xylopiæ sericea*, the Pindaiba of Rio Janeiro, bears a highly aromatic fruit, which may be used as pepper, with which it agrees in its flavor. Good cordage is made from the fibers of its bark. The wood, bark, and berries of *X. glabra*, the Bitter-wood of the West Indies, taste like orange-seeds, and impart a similar flavor to the wild pigeons which feed on them. It is said to be useful in colic and for creating an appetite. Martius believes the fruit of *X. grandiflora* to constitute a valuable febrifuge used by the South American Indians. The dry fruits of *X. aromatica* form the *Piper æthiopicum* of commerce, used as pepper by the West African negroes.

xy-lō-pŷ-rōg'-rā-phŷ, *s.* [Greek *xylon*=wood; *pyr* (genit. *pyros*)=fire, and *graphō*=to write, to draw.] The act or art of drawing poker-pictures (q. v.).

xy-lō-rēt'-in-īte, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Eng. *retinite*; Ger. *xyloretin*.]

Min.: A hydrocarbon compound obtained by the action of alcohol on fossil pine-wood. Massive, but crystallizes in needles of the orthorhombic system from a naphtha solution. Color, white.

xy-lōs'-tē-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *xylostium* (see def.); Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: A glucoside obtained from the berries of the Fly Honeysuckle (*Lonicera xylostium*). It is non-volatile, very bitter, insoluble in water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, and yields sugar when decomposed by acids.

xy-lō-tēch-nō-grāph'-ī-ca, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*; Gr. *technē*=an art, and *graphikos*=capable of drawing or painting.]

Art.: A process for staining wood of various colors, invented and patented by Mr. A. F. Brophy. It was announced early in 1875. (Haydn.)

xy-lō-tile, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Greek *tilos*=a fiber.]

Min.: A doubtful mineral; according to Dana is probably but an altered asbestos.

xy-lō-trū'-pēs, *s.* [Pref. *xylo-*, and Gr. *trupaō*=to bore, to pierce.]

Entom.: A genus of Dynastidæ or Dynastinæ, formerly merged in *Dynastes*. It includes large lamellicorn beetles. *Xylotrupes gideon*, a native of Malacca, attacks the cocoanut palm.

xy-lō'lŷl, *s.* [Gr. *xylon*=wood; suff. *-yl*.]

Chem.: C_8H_9 . The hypothetical radicle of xylene.

xy-lŷl'-ā-mine, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*, and *amine*.]

Chem.: This name belongs to a base, $C_8H_9 \cdot H_2N = C_6H_4 \begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_2 \end{cases} (NH_2)$ (not yet obtained), related to benzylamine, $C_7H_7 \cdot H_2N$, in the same manner as xylydine, $C_8H_9(NH_2) = C_6H_3(NH_2) \begin{cases} CH_3 \\ CH_2 \end{cases}$, is related to toluidine, $C_6H_4(NH_2) \cdot CH_3$. (Watts.)

xy-lŷl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *xylyl*; -ene.]

Chem.: C_8H_8 . A diatomic radicle related to xylyl, C_8H_9 , in the same manner as ethylene is related to ethyl. (Watts.)

xylylene-diamine, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_{12}N_2 = C_8H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. Xylenediamine. A crystalline compound formed by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid on dinitroxylene. It is soluble in water and alcohol, insoluble in ether.

xy-lŷl'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *xylyl*; -ic.] Pertaining to or containing xylyl.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôť, wôr, wôre, wôlf, wôrċ, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = â. qu = kw.

xylylic-acid, s.

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_2 = C_6H_3(CH_3)_2CO_2H$. A crystalline body obtained by oxidizing cumene with potassic dichromate and sulphuric acid. It is sparingly soluble in boiling water, very soluble in alcohol and ether, melts at 103° , and boils at 273° . On treating it with chromic acid, it is converted into insoluble acid.

xyr'-id, s. [XYRIS.]

Bot. (pl.): The order Xyridaceæ (q. v.). (*Lindley*.)

xyr'-i-dā'-çē-æ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *xyris*, genit. *xyrid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Xyrids; an order of Endogens typical of the alliance Xyridales. Herbaceous, sedgy plants, with fibrous roots; leaves radical, ensiform, or filiform, with enlarged, scarious, sheathing bases; flowers in terminal, imbricated, scaly heads; sepals three, glumaceous; corolla gamopetalous, with three thin, long, and colored petaloid divisions; fertile stamens three, others, alternate with the divisions of the corolla, sterile; style trifid; ovary single, one-celled, with parietal placentæ bearing numerous ovules; fruit capsular, three-valved. Chiefly natives of the Tropics. There are two genera, *Aboloba* and *Xyris* (q. v.).

xyr'-id-al, a. [XYRIDALES.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the genus *Xyris*, or to the order Xyridaceæ, as the *xyridal* alliance. (*Lindley*.)

xyr'-i-dā'-lēš, s. pl. [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *xyridalis*.]

Bot.: Lindley's fourteenth alliance of Endogens. Hypogynous, bisexual, tripetaloid Endogens, with copious albumen. It contains four orders, Phylodraceæ, Xyridaceæ, Commelynaceæ, and Mayaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

xyr'-is, s. [Lat., from Gr. *xyris*=a kind of flag, *Irifætidissima*.]

Botany: The typical genus of Xyridaceæ (q. v.). Sedge-like plants, with narrow, radical leaves, and scapes bearing heads of yellow, fugaceous flowers. Known species about fifty, chiefly from tropical America, but a few from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere. The leaves and root of *Xyris indica* are given in India against ringworm, itch, and leprosy; those of *X. americana* and *X. vaginata* are used for a similar purpose, the former in Guiana, the latter in Brazil.

xyš-ma-lō'-bī-ūm, s. [Gr. *xyisma*=a filing, a shaving, and *lobos*=a legume, a pod. So named because the fruits are covered with scales.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ. Erect perennial shrubs with large flowers in umbels; corolla bell-shaped, with spreading segments, staminal corona at the top of the tube of filaments, consisting of ten parts in a single series. Known species eight or nine, all but one from the Cape of Good Hope. The remaining one, *Xysmalobium heudelotianum*, is from Senegambia, where its root is eaten by the negroes. *X. padifolium* is cultivated in English gardens.

xyšt, xyšt'-ōs, xyšt'-ūs, s. [Lat. *xystus*, from Gr. *xystos*, from *xyō*=to scrape, from its smooth and polished floor.]

Anc. Arch.: A sort of covered portico or open court of great length in proportion to the width, in which the athletes performed their exercises.

xyš'-tarch, s. [Gr. *xystos*, and *archō*=to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: An Athenian officer who presided over the gymnastic exercises of the *xyst* (q. v.).

xyš'-tēr, s. [Gr., from *xyō*=to rub, to scrape.]

Surg.: An instrument for scraping bones.



THE twenty-fifth letter of the English alphabet is, in modern English, both a consonant and a vowel. It is taken from the Latin, into which language it was adopted from the Greek (*y*) or *upsilon*. It sometimes represents an Anglo-Saxon character which is supposed to have a sound resembling that of the French *u* or German *ü*.

I. At the beginning of syllables, and when followed by a vowel, *y* is a palatal consonant, being formed by bringing the middle of the tongue in contact with the palate, nearly in the position to which the *g* hard brings it. Hence, the A. S. hard *g* has often been softened to *y*, as in *day*=A. S. *dag*, *may*=A. S. *mag*, &c. In words of Romance origin *y* frequently represents:

1. French *-ie*=Lat. *-ia*, as in *barony*, *company*, *copy*, *jolly*, *family*, *memory*, *victory*, &c.

2. Lat. *-ium*, as *augury*, *horology*, *remedy*, *study*, &c.

3. Lat. *-atus*, as *attorney*, *deputy*, *ally*, *quarry*.

4. Fr. *-if*; Lat. *-ivus*, as *hasty* (=O. Fr. *hastif*), *jolly* (=Mid. Eng. *jolif*; O. Fr. *joli*, fem. *jolive*), *testy*, &c.

5. Many words ending in *y* have come through Lat. nouns in *-ia* (=Fr. *-ie*), from Gr. *-ia*, *-eia*, as *analogy*, *apology*, *blasphemy*, *philosophy*, &c.

6. As an adjectival termination, *y* generally represents the A. S. *-ig*, as in *stony*=A. S. *stānig*, *hungry*=A. S. *hungrig*. So also in some nouns it represents A. S. *-ig*, as in *honey*=A. S. *hunig*. In the suffix, *-ly* it is both an adjectival and an adverbial suffix, and represents the A. S. *-ic*, *-ice*, or *-iche*, as *godly*=A. S. *godlic*, *friendly*=A. S. *freōndlic*, *hardly*=A. S. *heardlice*. In nouns ending in *-ty*, this ending represents the Fr. *-té*, Lat. *-tatem* (nominative *-tas*), as in *vanity* (=Fr. *vanité*, Lat. *vanitatem*, accus. of *vanitas*), *calamity*, &c.

II. In the middle, and at the end of words, *y* is a vowel, and is precisely the same as *i*. When accented it is pronounced as *i* long, as in *dē-fy*, *dū-īng*, &c., and when unaccented as *i* short, as in *glōr-y*, *jōl-ly*, *cit-y*, &c.

¶ *Y* was sometimes called the Pythagorean letter, from its Greek original in its form of three limbs representing the sacred triad formed by the dual proceeding from the monad.

¶ (1) *As a symbol*: In chem., *Y* is the symbol of Yttrium (q. v.).

(2) *As a numeral*: *Y* stands for 150, and with a dash over it (*Ȳ*) for 150,000.

y-, pref. [See def.] A common prefix in Mid. Eng. words, and representing the A. S. *-e* or *ge-*, as in *yclept*, *yclad*. It is the same as *GE-* (q. v.).

yāc'-a-rê, s. [JACARE.]

yāc'-ca, s. [Native name.] (See etym. and compound.)

yacca-wood, s.

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of *Podocarpus coriacea*, used in the West Indies as an ornamental timber for cabinet work.

yācht (*ch* silent), ***yatcht**, *subst.* [Dutch *jagt* (formerly spelt *jacht*), so named from its speed, from Dut. *jaften* (formerly *jachtin*)=to speed, to hunt; *jagt* (formerly *jacht*)=a hunting, from *jagen*=to hunt or chase deer, hares, &c.; cogn. with Ger. *jagen*=to hunt; probably allied to Ger. *jāhe*; O. H. Ger. *gāhi*=quick, sudden, rash; Ger. *gehen*=to go; Dut. *gaan*, *gaen*=to go. (*Skeat*.)] A decked pleasure vessel; a light and elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for racing or for pleasure trips, or as an official or state vessel to convey royal personages or Government officials from place to place. The rigs are various, and many pleasure yachts now have steam power as an accessory, or for use during calms. Racing yachts are built with very fine lines, enormous spars and sails, and have the hull deeply ballasted, thus sacrificing everything to speed.

yacht-club, s. A club or society of yacht-owners for racing purposes, &c., commanded by a commodore.

"I trust that some good yacht-club will not miss this opportunity."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

yācht (*ch* silent), *v. i.* [YACHT, s.] To sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yācht'-ēr (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yacht*; -er.] One who commands a yacht; one who sails or cruises about in a yacht.

yāchts'-man (*ch* silent), *s.* [English *yacht*, and *man*.] One who keeps or sails a yacht; one who is skilled in the management of a yacht.

"The way the ladies handled the boats was the admiration of many yachtsmen and others."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

yāchts'-man-ship (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yachtsman*; -ship.] The art or science of sailing or managing a yacht.

"The partisans of English yachtmanship need not be disconcerted."—*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 8, 1886.

tyāchts'-wom-an (*ch* silent), *s.* [Eng. *yacht*, s., and *woman*.] A woman skilled in or fond of yachting.

"It [the Sea-Eagle] is much exposed to the attacks of marauding yachtsmen and yachtswomen."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 1, 1888, p. 294.

ya-cā-ma'-mā, s. [South Amer. Indian=Mother of Waters.]

Anthrop.: The Watermamma (q. v.).

***yāf, pret. of v.** [GIVE.]

***yāff, v. i.** [From the sound made.] [YAP.] To bark like a dog in a passion; to yelp; hence, to talk pertly. (*Scotch*.)

yāf'ne, yāf'-fīl, yāf'-fīn-gāle, yāf'-flēr, s. [For etym. see def. and extract.]

Ornith.: Provincial names for *Gecinus viridis*, the Green Woodpecker, from its ordinary cry, which is

a cheerful, laughing-call, several times repeated, and which was formerly believed to be a sure sign of rain.

"'Yaffl' or 'Yaffingale' refers to the bird's common cry, which has been well compared by Gilbert White and many others to the sound of laughter."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th) ii. 461.

yā'-gēr, s. [Ger. *jäger*=a huntsman, from *jagen*=to hunt.] A member of certain regiments of light infantry in the armies of various German states. The name is derived from their being originally composed of jägers or huntsmen. [Cf. CHASSEUR.]

yāg'-gēr, s. [Dut. *jager*=huntsman, a driver.] [YAGER.] A wanderer about the country; a travelling peddler. (*Scotch*.)

yā'-hoō, s. [A word of no etymology.] A name given by Swift in his *Gulliver's Travels* to a race of brutes, described as having human forms and vicious and degraded propensities. They were subject to the Houyhnhnms, or horses endowed with human reason. Hence, the term is applied to a rough, low, boorish, or uneducated person.

"The passionate exclamation of a mere yahoo of a stable-boy."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. iv, ch. x.

¶ Also used adjectively.

"That hated animal, a yahoo squire."—*Warton: Newmarket*, 170.

Yaj'-ūr, *Yaj'-ūsh, s. [Sansk. *yaj*=to sacrifice.] (See etym. and compound.)

Yajur-Veda, s.

Hindu Sacred Literature: The third portion of the Veda, generally called the third Veda. It consists not merely of verses from the Rig Veda, but also of prose sentences used at the offering of certain sacrifices. There are two editions called the Black and White Yajur. [VEDA.]

yak, s. [Native name.]

Zool.: *Poephagus* († *Bos*) *grunniens*, a species of ox from the mountainous regions of Tibet. There are two races: The wild yak, generally black, which is found near the snow line, descending into the valleys in winter, and a domesticated race of various colors, black and white being most common. The yak is about the size of the common ox, to which it has a general resemblance, but it is covered with a thick coat of long, silky hair, hanging down like the fleece of a sheep, completely investing the tail, and forming a lengthy fringe along the shoulders, flanks, and thighs. Mr. Bartlett considers that this fringe, which exists in both races, was developed as a protection to the animal in its alpine haunts, as the long hair forms a sort of mat which defends the body from the effects of cold when the animal is reposing in the snow. The domesticated race is of great importance to the natives of Tibet.



Yak.

The yak is employed as a beast of burden, but never for tillage or draught; the milk is very rich, and yields excellent butter; the flesh is of the finest quality, and that of the calves far superior to ordinary veal. The hair is spun into ropes, and made into coverings for tents, and the soft fur of the hump and withers is woven into a fine strong cloth. The tails, often dyed red, are made into the chowries, or fly-flappers, used in India. Yaks are often seen in zoological gardens and menageries, and have repeatedly been bred in Europe, and it is probable that they might be advantageously introduced into the Highlands of Scotland and the northern parts of the Continents of America and Europe.

yak-lace, s. A coarse strong lace made from the hair of the Yak (q. v.).

yald, a. [YELD, a.]

yald, yauld, adj. [Icel. *gildr*=stout, brawny, strong; Dan. & Sw. *gild*.] Supple, active, athletic. (*Scotch*.)

yall, a. [YELD.]

***yalte, pret. of v.** [YIELD.]

bōll, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aš; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -þion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, dpl.

yām, *s.* [Fr. *igname*; Sp. *name*, from Port. *in-hame*, probably from some African language.]

Botany:

1. The root of various species of *Dioscorea*, of which more than 150 are known, also the plants themselves. They are herbs or undershrubs with fleshy tuberous roots, stems twining to the left hand; leaves generally alternate, always entire, and with several strongly marked veins running throughout their entire length. Inflorescence consisting of spikes of small unisexual flowers, with a perianth inclosing in the males six stamens and in the female a three-celled ovary. They are chiefly natives of America and of Asia, but a few are African, and three or four Australian. The Common Yam, *Dioscorea sativa*, is a native of Malabar, Java, and the Philippines; *D. alata* of the Moluccas and Java; *D. globosa*, *D. purpurea*, *D. rubella*, *D. fasciculata* of India; *D. batatas* of China and Japan; but most of these are now introduced into tropical countries to which they are not indigenous. The largest of the esculent roots of the several species of yam are two or three feet across, occasionally reaching thirty pounds weight. They are used as substitutes for potatoes in the regions where they grow. They are eaten either roasted or boiled, and the flower also is made into bread and puddings.



Yam.

2. (*Pl.*): The order Dioscoreaceæ. (*Lindley*.)

yām'-ā-dôu, *s.* (Guianan name.)

Bot.: An oil expressed from the seeds of *Myristica sebifera*, a tree about ten feet high, growing in Guiana.

yām'-ēr, **yām'-mēr**, **yam-our**, **yom-er**, *v. i.* [A. S. *geómerian*=to lament, from *geómer* (O. L. Ger. *jamar*, O. H. Ger. *jamarer*)=lamentable; O. H. Ger. *jámaron*=to lament; Ger. *jammeren*.] To lament, to fret, to cry, to yell, to whine. (*Scotch* or *Provincial*.)

"The child . . . does *yammer* constantly, that can't be denied."—*Miss Ferrier: Marriage*, ch. xix.

***yane**, *v. i.* [*YAWN*, *v.*]

yānk (1), *s.* [*YANK*, *v.*]

1. A jerk, a twitch. (*Slang*.)
2. A quick, sharp stroke or blow. (*Scotch*.)
3. (*Pl.*): A kind of leggings. (*Prov.*)

yānk (2), *s.* An abbreviation of *Yankee* (q. v.).

yānk, *v. t. & i.* [*Etym.* doubtful; perhaps a nasalized form akin to Ger. *jagen*=to hunt.] [*YACHT*.]

A. Transitive:

1. To twitch or jerk powerfully. (*Slang*.)
2. To snatch away unexpectedly. (*Slang*.)

B. Intransitive:

1. To work cleverly and actively. Often with *on*; as, She *yanked on* at the work.
2. To speak in a yelping or affected tone; to scold, or nag.

Yān'-keē, *s. & a.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Mr. Heckewelder (*Indian Nations*, p. 112, quoted in *Bartlett: Dict. of Americanisms*, s. v.), the word was the first effort of the Indians "to imitate the sound of the national name of the English, which they pronounced *Yengees*." According to Dr. W. Gordon (*Hist. Amer. War*, 1789, i. 324-5, quoted by Skeat), it was a favorite cant word in Cambridge, Mass., as early as 1713, and meant "excellent," as a *yankee* good horse, *yankee* good rider, &c. He supposes that it was adopted by the students there as a by-word, and, being carried by them from the college, obtained currency in the New England colonies, until at length it was taken up in other parts of the country, and applied to New Englanders generally as a term of slight reproach. Skeat, with reference to this account of the origin of the word, compares Lowland Scotch *yankie*=a sharp, clever, forward woman; *yanker*=an agile girl, an incessant talker, also=a smart stroke, a great falsehood, the fundamental idea being that of quick motion. [*YACHT*, *s.*, *YANK* (1), *s.*]

A. As substantive:

1. The popular name for the citizens of New England, but applied by foreigners to all the inhabitants of the United States. During the American Revolution it was applied to all the insurgents, and during the Civil War it was the term commonly applied by the Confederate soldiers to the Federals.
2. A glass of whisky sweetened with molasses.

B. As adj.: Of or pertaining to the Yankees, or Americans.

Yankee-doodle, *s.*

1. The name given to a famous air, now regarded as one of the national airs of the United States.

Very many accounts have been given of its origin; some have professed to trace it to the time of the Great Rebellion, and have asserted that "Nankee Doodle" was a nickname for Cromwell, and that the rhyme

"Nankee Doodle came to town, on a little pony,
He stuck a feather in his cap, and called him macaroni,"

referred to his entry into Oxford. The term "macaroni" sufficiently confutes the theory, for the Macaroni Club did not come into existence till the middle of the eighteenth century. In all probability the tune is of English origin, and not more than a hundred and fifty years old. The first mention of it in print is said to occur in the *Boston Journal of the Times* for September, 1768:

"Those passing in boats observed great rejoicings, and that the *Yankee Doodle* song was the capital piece in the band of music."

The words, probably composed by Dr. Schuckburg, who served under General Amherst, in the French and Indian war of 1755, are now never heard. According to Mr. Barclay Squire, "as a melody it has little beyond simplicity in its favor, but there is a quaint, direct, and incisive character about it which redeems it from vulgarity, besides which the historical associations of the tune, connected as it is with the establishment of American Independence, should have saved it from some of the criticisms to which it has been subjected." (*Grove: Dict. Music*.)

2. A Yankee.

Yankee-doodledom, *s.* A term applied by the citizens of the Southern States to New England.

Yankee-gang, *s.* An arrangement in a saw-mill adapted for logs of 21 inches diameter and under. It consists of two sets of gang-saws, having parallel ways in the immediate vicinity of each other. One is the slabbing-gang, and reduces the log to a balk and slab-boards. The balk is then shifted to the stock-gang, which rips it into lumber.

Yān'-keē-fied, *adj.* [*Eng. Yankee*; -fy, -ed.] Like a Yankee; after the Yankee fashion.

"The Colonel whittled away at a bit of stick in the most *Yankeeified* way possible."—*A Stray Yankee in Texas*, p. 113. (*Bartlett*.)

Yān'-keē-ism, *s.* [*English Yankee*; -ism.] An idiom or practice of the Yankees.

"Approaching very fast the sublime of *yankeeism*."—*Thomas Moore: Diary*, vii. 231.

yān'-kēr, **yān'-kīe**, *s.* [*YANK*, *v.*]

1. A sharp, clever, forward woman.
2. An agile girl; an incessant speaker.
3. A smart stroke.
4. A great falsehood.

¶ *Scotch* in all senses.

***yān'-kŷ**, *s.* [*YANKEE*.]

Naut.: Some species of ship.

"Yawing like a Dutch *yanky*."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. iii.

yān'-ō-lite, *s.* [*Gr. ion*=a violet, and *lithos*=a stone; Ger. *yanolithe*.]

Min.: The same as *AXINITE* (q. v.).

yaourt, *s.* [*Turk.*] A fermented liquor or milk-beer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks. (*Simmonds*.)

yāp, *v. i.* [*Icel. gjalpa*=to yelp; cf. Fr. *japper*=to bark.] To yelp, to bark.

yāp, *s.* [*YAP*, *v.*]

1. The cry of a dog, a bark; a yelp.
2. A slang word applied to a farmer; a rustic.

ya'-pōck, *s.* [Named from the river Yapock, or Oyapock, separating French Guiana from Brazil, where the species was first found.]

Zoöl.: *Cheironectes variegatus* (or † *palmatus*), from Guiana and Brazil. It is rather larger than a common rat, with large, naked ears, and a long, nearly naked, tail; fur brown above, with three transverse bright gray bands, interrupted in the middle, white below. Its habits closely resemble those of the otter, and it feeds on crustaceans and other aquatic animals. [*CHEIRONECTES*, 2.]

yap-on, *s.* [*Native name* (?).]

Bot.: The South Sea tea, *Ilex vomitoria*. [*ILEX*.]

yar, *v. i.* [*YARR*, *v.*]

yar, **yare**, *a.* [*Etym.* doubtful.] Sour, brackish. (*Prov.*)

yār'-age (age as *ig*), *s.* [*Eng. yar(e)*; -age.]

Naut.: The manageable character of a ship at sea.

"To the end that he might, with his light ships well manned with watermen, turn and environ the galleies of the enemies, the which were heavy of *yarage*, both for their bigness, as also for the lack of watermen to row them."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 941.

yarb, *s.* [See def.] A provincial corruption of herb.

"Some skill in *yarbs*, as she called her simples."—*Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. iv.

yard (1), ***yarde** (1), ***yerd** (1), ***yerde** (1), *subst.* [A. S. *gyrd*, *gierd*=a stick, a rod; cogn. with Dutch *garde*=a twig, a rod; Ger. *gerte*=a rod, a switch; O. H. Ger. *gerta*, *kerta*=a rod, *gart*=a goad; Icel. *gaddr*=a goad, spike, sting; A. S. *gād*=a goad; Goth. *gazds*=a goad, prick, sting.] [*GAD*, *GOAD*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

*1. A rod, a stick. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 149.)

*2. A long piece of timber, as a rafter or the like.

3. A pole or rod for measuring a yard; a yard-stick or yard-measure.

4. The British and American standard of measure, being equal to three feet or thirty-six inches. [*MEASURE*, *s.*, ¶ 1.; *FOOT*.] As a cloth measure the yard is divided into four quarters=sixteen nails. A square yard contains nine square feet, and a cubic yard twenty-seven cubic feet. A yard=91.4392 centimeters, a square yard=8361.13 square centimeters, and a cubic yard=764,535 cubic centimeters.

"For if I measure anything by a *yard*, I know whether the thing I measure be longer or shorter than that supposed *yard*, though perhaps the *yard* I measure by be not exactly the standard."—*Locke: On Hum. Underst.*, bk. ii., ch. xxviii.

5. The male organ of generation, the penis.

II. Naut.: A spar slung from a mast and serving to extend a sail. Yards are either square, lateen, or lug-sail. Yards for square sails are suspended across the mast at right angles, and are of a cylindrical form, tapering from the middle, which is termed the slings, toward the extremities, which are called the yard-arms.

*¶ *Under one's yard*: In one's power; subject to one's authority or power.

"Hoste, quod he, I am under your *yerde*."

Chaucer: C. T., 7,898.

yard-arm, *s.*

Naut.: Either end of a yard, or rather that part of it which is outside the sheave-hole.

"His imagination was full of sails, *yard-arms*, and rudders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

¶ *Yard-arm and yard-arm*:

Naut.: The situation of two ships lying alongside of each other so near that their yard-arms cross or touch.

***yard-land**, *s.* A measure or quantity of land varying in different countries from fifteen to forty acres; a virgate.

yard-man, **yard-master**, *s.* A railroad official, who has the superintendence of the tracks or yards on which trains are made up, switched, &c.

yard-measure, **yard-stick**, *s.* A stick or rod, three feet in length, used to measure cloth, &c.

yard-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: A threefold tackle depending from the end of a lower yard-arm, for lifting boats and other weights.

yard (2), ***yarde** (2), **yerd** (2), **yerde** (2), *s.* [A. S. *geard*=an inclosure, a court; cogn. with Dut. *gaard*=a yard, a garden; Icel. *gardhr* (=Prov. Eng. *garth*); Dan. *gaard*; Sw. *gård*; O. H. Ger. *garto*; Mid. H. Ger. *garte*; Ger. *garten*; Russ. *gorod*=a town; Lat. *hortus*=a garden; Gr. *chortos*=a court-yard, an inclosure. Doublets, *garden* and *garth*.]

1. A small piece of inclosed ground, particularly adjoining or attached to a house, whether in front, behind, or around it.

"In our *yard* I saw a murderous beast,

That on my body would have made arrest."

Dryden: Cock and Fox, 114.

2. An inclosed piece of ground wherein any business, work, or manufacture is carried on; as, a brick-yard, a dock-yard, &c.

3. A garden, particularly a kitchen-garden. (*Scotch*.)

yard, *v. t.* [*YARD* (2), *s.*] To inclose or shut up in a yard; to keep in a yard.

"'Yarded' sheep should have a constant supply of water always in troughs before them."—*Field*, Jan. 16, 1886.

***yard'-ēl**, *s.* [*Eng. yard* (1), *s.*; dimin. suff. -el.] A yard measure.

"Measuring lines like linen, by a *yardel*."—*Roberts: Memoirs*, i. 493.

†yard-wānd, *s.* [*Eng. yard* (1), *s.*, and *wand*.]

A yard-stick. (*Tennyson: Maud*, l. i. 13.)

***yäre**, *adj. & adv.* [A. S. *gearu*, *gearo*=ready, quick, prompt; cogn. with Dut. *gaar*=(a.) done, dressed (as meat), (*adv.*) wholly; Icel. *gerr*=(a.) perfect, *görva*, *gerva*, *gjörva* (*adv.*)=quite, wholly; Mid. H. Ger. *gar*, *gare*; O. H. Ger. *garo*, *karo*=prepared, ready; Ger. *gar*=wholly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Ready, prepared.

"This Tereus let make his ships *yare*."

Chaucer: Legend of Philomene.

2. Ready, quick, dexterous, active, eager. (Said of persons.)

"Be *yare* in thy preparation."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

fāte, **fāt**, **färe**, **amidst**, **whāt**, **fäll**, **father**; **wē**, **wēt**, **hēre**, **camel**, **hēr**, **thēre**; **pine**, **pīt**, **sīre**, **sīr**, **mařine**; **gō**, **pōt**, **or**, **wōre**, **wōlf**, **wōrk**, **whō**, **sōn**; **mūte**, **cūb**, **cūre**, **unite**, **cūr**, **rūle**, **fūll**; **trŷ**, **Sŷrian**. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. Easily wrought, managed, or handled; answering readily to the helm; swift, lively. (Said of a ship.)

"The Persian galleys being high cargoed, heavy, and not *yare* of steerage."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 101.

B. As adv.: Quickly, actively, briskly.

"*Yare, yare, good Iras, quick!*"

Shakesp.: Antony and Cleopatra, v. 9.

***yäre'-lŷ, adv.** [Eng. *yare*; -*ly*.] Quickly, actively, briskly.

"Fall to it *yarely*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 1.

yar-i-yar'-i, s. [See def.]

Bot.: A Guiana name for the strong elastic wood of *Duguetia quitarensis*.

yark, v. t. [YERK.]

yar'-kē, s. [See def.] The native name of different South American monkeys of the genus *Pithecia*.

yarn, *yarne, s. [A. S. *gearn, gern*; cogn. with Dut. *garen*; Icel., Dan. & Sw. *garn*; Ger. *garn*. Allied to Gr. *chordē*=a string; orig.=a string of gut; Icel. *görn, garnir*=guts. From the same root come *cord, chord, yard, garden*, &c.]

I. Literally:

1. Any textile fiber prepared for weaving into cloth. [THREAD.] Cotton yarn is numbered according to the number of hanks contained in a pound of 7,000 grains. Each hank, or skein, measures 840 yards. Worsted yarn has 560 yards to the skein; woolen yarn has 1,600 yards to the skein or run. Linen yarn is wound upon reels, and made up into leas, hanks, and bundles. Flax and jute yarn is numbered according to the number of leas of 300 yards per pound.

*2. A net made of yarn.

"They catch it in their net and do sacrifice unto their *yarn*."—*Becon: Works*, i. 464.

3. In rope-making, one of the threads of which a rope is composed.

II. Figuratively:

*1. The material of which anything is composed.

"In this house the *yarn* of life was of a mingled quality."—*De Quincey: Spanish Nun*.

2. A story spun out by a sailor; a long story or tale, especially one of doubtful truth or accuracy. To *spin a yarn*=to tell a long story. (*Colloq.*)

yarn-clearer, s. A fork or pair of blades, set nearly touching, so as to remove burls or unevenness from yarn passing between them.

yarn-dresser, s. A machine for sizing and polishing yarn.

yarn-meter, s. A counter to show the quantity of yarn each spindle has been making.

yarn-printer, s. A machine for printing warps previous to weaving. This plan is adopted with some kinds of cheap goods to make stripes across the fabric, as with common carpets. A cheap kind of figured tapestry-carpet is also made by printing in the patterns so as to come right when the warp is raised up in loops upon the face of the goods.

yarn-reel, s. A machine for winding yarn from the cop or bobbin.

yarn-scale, s. One for showing the weight of a certain length of yarn, say a hank.

yarn-spooler, s. A winding machine for filling spools or bobbins for shuttles or other purposes.

yarn, v. i. [YARN, s.] To spin a yarn; to tell tales. (Often with idea of exaggeration.)

"[He] who has *yarned* aforetime 'On the Fo'k'sle Head' and 'Round the Galley Fire.'"—*London Daily Telegraph*

***yarn'-en, a.** [Eng. *yarn*; -*en*.] Made or consisting of yarn.

"A pair of *yarnen* stocks to keep the cold away."

Turbeville: Letter out of Muscovy.

yar'-nūt, s. [YORNUIT.]

yar'-pha, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of peaty soil; a soil in which peat predominates. (*Orkney & Shetland*.)

yarr, s. [Abbreviated from *yarrow* (q. v.), with which the spurrey was sometimes confounded, though the two are not at all akin. (*Prior*.)]

Bot.: *Spergula arvensis*.

***yarr, v. i.** [From the sound; cf. *yaff*, and *yap*.] To growl or snarl as a dog.

"Dogs . . . *yarring* at their retardment from her."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

***yarr'-ish, a.** [Eng. *yar*; -*ish*.] Having a sour, dry taste. (*Ainsworth*.)

yär-rōw, *yar-owe, *yarwe, s. [A. S. *gæruwe, gearuwe*=the yarrow; that which sets in order, i. e., heals (*Skeat*); Dutch *gerw*; O. H. German *garwa, garawa*; Mid. H. Ger. *garwe*; Ger. *garbe*.]

Botany: The Milfoil, *Achillea millefolium*. [MIL-FOIL.]

yā-rū'-bī, s. [See def.]

Bot. & Comm.: A Demerara name for Paddlewood (q. v.).

yar'-whēlp, s. [See extract.]

Ornith.: An old East Anglian name for *Limosa ægocephala*, the Black-tailed Godwit, which was also formerly called the Shrieker or Barker, from its loud cry. Professor Newton is of opinion that the old name, "Yarwhelp," still survives in "Whelp"-moor, near Brandon, Suffolk.

"A *yarwhelp*, so thought to be named from its note, a grey bird intermingled with some whitish, yellowish feathers, somewhat long-legged, and the bill about an inch and a half; esteemed a dainty dish."—*Browne: Birds of Norfolk*.

yāt'-ā-ghān, subst. [Turk. *yatagān*.] A sort of dagger-like saber, with double-curved blade, about two feet long, the handle without a cross-guard, much worn in Mohammedan countries. Also written Ataghan (q. v.).

yāte, subst. [See def.] A softened form of *gate*. (Used in the North of England.)

yāud, yāwd, subst. [See def.] A softened form of jade (q. v.).

"Your *yawds* may take cold, and never be good after it."—*Broome: Jovial Crew*.

***yaugh, s.** [YACHT.] A yacht.

"*Celox* . . . a *Yaugh*, or *Yatcht*, a Gundola, or Flyboat, Pinnace, or Wherry."—*Littleton: Lat. Dict.*

yāul, s. [YAWL.]

yāup, v. i. [A form of *gape*, or *yelp*.] To yell; to cry out like a child or a bird. (*Scotch*.)

yāup, a. [Prob. a form of *gape*.] Hungry; to be *yaup*=to be hungry.

yāup, s. [YAUP, v.] The cry of a bird or a child. (*Scotch*.)

yāu'-pōn, s. [YAPON.]

***yave, pret. of v.** [GIVE.]

***yaw (1), s.** [JAW.]

yāw (2), s. [YAW, v.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.:** A deviation out of one's course.

"O the *yaws* that she will make."

Massinger: A Very Woman, iii. 5.

2. **Naut.:** A temporary deviation of a ship or vessel from the direct line of her course.

"Then, giving the ship a *yaw*, poured the whole discharge, as he thought, right into his wretched victim!"—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*, Sept. 19, 1885, p. 802.

yaw-weed, s.

Bot.: *Morinda royoc*, a shrub about eight feet high, with white flowers, growing in the West Indies. [MORINDA.]

yāw (3), s. [YAWS.]

yāw (1), v. i. & t. [Norw. *gaga*=to bend backward; *gag*=bent backward; Icel. *gagr*=bent back; Bavarian *gagen*=to move unsteadily. "Prob. a reduplicated form of *go*; hence, to keep going about." (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intransitive:

Naut.: To steer wild; to deviate from the line of course in steering. (Said of a ship.) (*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xx.)

***B. Trans.:** To move about unsteadily; to move to and fro.

"[She] *yaw'd* her head about all sorts of ways."

Hood: Sailor's Apology for Bow Legs.

yāw (2), v. i. [YAWS.] To rise in blisters; breaking in white froth, as cane-juice in the sugar-works.

***yāwd, s.** [YAUD.]

yāwl, *yaul, s. [Dut. *jol*=a yawl, a skiff; cogn. with Dan. *jolle*; Sw. *julle*=a yawl. "The Dan. *jolle* has been corrupted into English *jolly-boat*." (*Skeat*); Icel. *jula*.]

Nautical:

(1) A decked boat carrying two masts, one of which is near the stern. It is usually lugger or cutter-rigged, the after-mast, called a jigger, being the smaller.

"The *yawl* is chiefly the pleasure-craft, the dandy the fishing-vessel."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

(2) A ship's boat; a jolly-boat, usually from twenty-three to twenty-eight feet long, and one-quarter to one-third that breadth of beam.

"The *yawl*, however, was immediately manned and sent to her assistance."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

yāwl, *yaule, *yole, *goule, *youle, v. i. [Icel. *gaula*=to howl, bellow; Norw. *gaula*=to bellow, low, roar. Allied to *yell*.] To howl, to cry out, to yell.

"Three howling Scillas *yawling* round about."

Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 5.

yāwn, *yane, *yawne, v. i. [A. S. *gānian*=to yawn; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *geinon*; Ger. *gähnen*; cf. A. S. *gīnan* (in corruption *tōgīnan*=to gape

widely); pa. t. *gān*; Icel. *gīna*=to gape, yawn; pa. t. *gein*; Gr. *chainō*=to gape; Lat. *hio*=to gape. From the same root come *chaos, chasm, hiatus*, &c.]

1. To gape; to have the mouth open involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to oscitate.

"The god . . . ask'd the dame

(And asking *yawn'd*) for what intent she came."

Dryden: Ovid; Ceyx and Alcione, 307.

2. To open the mouth voluntarily.

"The crocodiles not only know the voice of the priests when they call unto them, and endure to be handled and stroked by them, but also *yawn* and offer their teeth unto them to be picked and cleansed with their hands."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 794.

3. To gape; to open wide. (Said of the mouth, a chasm, or the like.)

"Graves *yawn* and yield your dead."

Shakesp.: Much Ado, v. 3.

*4. To gape for anything; to express desire by yawning.

"The chiefest thing at which lay reformers *yawn*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Politie*.

*5. To open the mouth as in surprise or bewilderment; to gape.

"The affrighted globe

Should *yawn* at alteration." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

yāwn, s. [YAWN, v.]

1. The act of yawning; a gaping; an involuntary opening of the mouth from drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue.

2. The act of gaping or opening wide.

"Sure 'tis the friendly *yawn* of death for me."

Congreve: Mourning Bride.

*3. An opening, a chasm. (*Marston*.)

yāwn'-īng, *yan-ing, pr. par., a. & s. [YAWN, verb.]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act of one who yawns; a yawn.

"With affected *yawnings* at the close."

Dryden: Hind and Panther, iii. 1,291.

¶ Physiologically, yawning is an inspiration, deeper and longer continued than a sigh, drawn through the widely open mouth, accompanied by a peculiar depression of the lower jaw, and frequently by an elevation of the shoulders. (*Foster*.)

yāwn'-īng-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *yawning*; -*ly*.] In a yawning manner; with yawns or gapes; drowsily.

"Leaning upon your idle elbow *yawningly* patter out those prayers whose sound or sense ye understand not."—*Bp. Hall: The Hypocrite*.

yāwp, s. [A variant of *yelp*.] A yelp or cry, as of a dog.

yāwp, v. i. [YAWP, s.] To yelp.

yāwŷ, s. [From a West African negro word *yaw*=a raspberry.]

Pathol.: A disease in which, without premonitory symptoms, portions of the skin, especially about the face, the scalp, the axilla, and the genitals, become covered with small, dusky red spots, which develop into raspberry or mulberry-like tubercles, sometimes ulcerating. The malady may continue for many years, or for life. It occurs chiefly in the West Indies, North America, and Africa. Called also Framboesia and Pian.

"A mysterious malady referred to as '*yaws*.'"—*M. Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 54.

***ŷ-clād', a.** [Pref. *y-*, and English *clad*.] Clad, clothed.

"Her words *yelad* with wisdom's majesty."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Part II., i. 1.

***ŷ-clēpēd', *ŷ-clēpt', pa. par.** [A. S. *geclypōd*, pa. par. of *geclypian*=to call.] Called, named.

"Judas I am, *ycleped* Maccabæus."

Shakesp.: Love's Labor's Lost, v. 2.

***y-dle, a.** [IDLE.]

***y-drad, pret. & pa. par. of v.** [DREAD, v.]

yē, pron. [A. S. *ye* (nom.), *eower* (gen.), *eow* (dat. & acc.); cogn. with Dut. *gi*=*ye*, *u*=*you*; Icel. *er, ier*=*ye*, *ydhar*=*your*, *ydhr*=*you*; Dan. & Sw. *i*=*ye*, *iu*=*you*; Ger. *ihr*; O. H. Ger. *ir*=*ye*, *iūwar, iūwer*=*your*; *iu*=*you*; Goth. *jus*=*ye*, *izwara*=*your*, *izwis*=*you*.] Properly the nominative plural of thou, the second personal pronoun, *you* being the dative and accusative, and *your* the genitive. But in later times *ye* was used as an objective as well as a nominative. *Ye* is now almost obsolete except in sacred or solemn writings or addresses, its place being taken by *you*. [You, YOUR.] The confusion between *ye* and *you* did not exist in Old English. *Ye* was always used as a nominative, and *you* as a dative or accusative. In the English Bible the distinction is very carefully observed; but in the dramatists of the Elizabethan period there is a

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şūn; tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şūş. -ble, -dle, &c. =bēl, dēl.

very loose use of the two forms. Not only is *you* used as nominative, but *ye* is used as an accusative. (Morris: *Hist. Outlines of English Accidence*, § 155.)

"Vain pomp and glory of the world, I hate *ye*."
Shakesp.: *Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

***yē, adv.** [YEA.]

yeā, *ya, *yē, adv. & s. [A. S. *geā*=*yea*; cogn. with Dut., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *ja*; Icel. *já*; Goth. *ja*, *jai*; allied to Goth. *jah*; O. Sax. *gia*, *ja*; A. S. *ge*=also, and.]

A. As adverb:

1. A word expressing affirmation or assent; yes; ay; the opposite of *no*.

"Let your conversation be *yea*, *yea*, nay, nay."—*Matthew* v. 37.

¶ Originally *yea*, like *nay*, was used in reply to questions framed in the affirmative; as, Will he go? *Yea* (or *nay*). *Yes* and *no*, on the contrary, were used in questions framed negatively, as, Will he not go? *Yes* (or *no*). *Yes* was also used as a strong asseveration, often accompanied by an oath. The distinction between *yea* and *yes* was becoming neglected in England as early as the time of Henry VIII. *Yea* is now used only in writings or speeches of a solemn or sacred style.

2. Formerly used to introduce a subject with the sense of indeed, verily, truly, is it so? or, it is so.

"*Yea*, hath God said ye shall not eat of every tree in the garden?"—*Genesis* iii. 1.

3. Used as=*nay*, to reprove, or notice, or amplify what has gone before; not this alone; not only so but also; ay.

"I therein do rejoice; *yea* and will rejoice."—*Phil.* i. 18.

B. As substantive:

1. An affirmative; one who votes in the affirmative or in favor of any question or motion; an ay or aye.

2. In Scripture, used to denote certainty, consistency, harmony, and stability.

"All the promises of God in him are *yea*, and in him are amen."—*2 Corinth.* i. 20.

***yea-forsooth, a.** A term applied to one saying to anything *yea* and *forsooth*, which latter was not a term of genteel society; hence, low, vulgar.

"A rascally, *yea-forsooth* knave."—*Shakesp.*: *Henry IV.*, Pt. II., i. 2.

***yēad, *yeade, *yede, v. i.** [A fictitious present tense and infinitive, formed from the old pa. t. *yode*, *eode*.] [YEDE.] To go, to proceed, to move along.

"Then badd the knight his lady *yede* aloof."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. xi. 5.

yēan, v. i. & t. [A. S. *ēdian*=to ean; *geēdian*=to yeand; from *ēacen*=pregnant, prop. pa. par. of the lost verb *ēacan*=to increase, to augment; *ēcan*=to increase, to eke.] To bring forth young, as a sheep or lamb; to ean. [EKE.]

"There were serious complaints from those few districts where Dorset horn flocks *yeand* thus early."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

yēan'-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *yeand*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: The young of sheep; a lamb, an eanling.

"To their store
They add the poor man's *yeandling*."

Ben Jonson: *Sad Shepherd*, i. 1.

B. As adj.: Lately yeand; young.

"To gorge the flesh of lambs or *yeandling* kids."

Milton: *P. L.*, iii. 434.

yēar, *yeer, *yer, *yere, s. [A. S. *geār*, *gēr*=a year, pl. *geār*; cogn. with Dutch *jaar*; Icel. *ár*; Dan. *aar* (sing. & pl.); Sw. *år*; O. H. German *jār*; Ger. *jahr*; Goth. *jer*; allied to Gr. *hōros*=a season, a year; *hōra*=a season, an hour; Lat. *hora*; Eng. *hour*. As in Anglo-Saxon so in early times, the word was unaltered in the plural, like sheep, deer; as, "This seven *year*" (*Shakesp.*: *Much Ado*, iii. 3); hence the modern phrase, a two-year old colt, and the like.]

1. A unit of time, marked by the revolution of the earth in its orbit. The year is either astronomical or civil. The former is determined by astronomical observation, and is of different lengths, according to the point of the heavens to which the revolution is referred. When the earth's motion is referred to a fixed point in the heavens, as a fixed star, the time of revolution is the time which elapses from the moment when the star, the sun, and the earth are in a straight line, till they again occupy the same position; this is called a sidereal year. If the revolution is referred to one of the equinoctial points, the year is somewhat shorter than the sidereal year, on account of the precession of the equinoxes, that is, the retrogression of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic. This is called the equinoctial, tropical, or solar year. The length of the sidereal year is 365°25'6"12 mean solar days, or 365 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes, 9°6 seconds. The length of the solar or equinoctial year is 365°24'24"14 mean

solar days, or 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 49°7 seconds. The difference between these two years is 19 minutes 19°2 seconds mean solar time, that being the time required for the earth to advance in its orbit a distance of 50'1" of arc. The civil year is the year of the calendar. It contains a whole number of days, beginning always at midnight of some day. According to the present system, or according to the Gregorian calendar, every year the number of which is not divisible by 4, also every year which is divisible by 100, and not by 400, is a common year, and contains 365 days. All other years are called leap years, and contain 366. The ecclesiastical year is from Advent to Advent. A lunar year is a period consisting of twelve lunar months. The astronomical lunar year consists of twelve lunar synodical months, or 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes, 36 seconds. The common lunar year consists of twelve lunar months or 354 days. The Embolismic, or Intercalary lunar year, consists of thirteen lunar civil months, and contains 384 days.

2. The period in which any planet completes a revolution; as, the year of Jupiter or of Saturn.

3. (Pl.) Used as equivalent to age, or old age.

"Myself am struck in years, I must confess."

Shakesp.: *Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

¶ (1) *Anomalistic year*: [ANOMALISTIC YEAR.]

(2) *Gregorian year*: [GREGORIAN.]

(3) *Julian year*: [JULIAN.]

(4) *Sabbatical year*: [SABBATIC.]

(5) *Year and a day*:

Law: The lapse of a year with one day added to it; a period which determines a right or works prescription in many cases.

(6) *Year day and waste*:

Law: Part of the sovereign's prerogative in England, whereby he was entitled to the profits for a year and a day of the tenements of persons attainted of petty treason or felony, together with the right of wasting the said tenements; afterwards restoring it to the lord of the fee. It was abolished by the Felony Act, 1870.

(7) *Year of Grace*: Any year of the Christian era.

(8) *Year to year tenancy*:

Law: A tenancy taken at first for a year, but which continues for a second year unless one of the parties on the expiration of the first six months intimates to the other his intention not to renew it. The same rule will obtain year after year till the six months notice of non-renewal is given.

year-book, s.

1. A book published annually, each issue containing new or additional information; a work published each year, and intended to supply fresh information compiled up to date on matters in regard to which changes are continually taking place.

"Not simply a *year-book*, as its name implies, but a *year-book* compiled by one who knows the meaning of the facts and figures which he has so laboriously put together."—*London Globe*.

2. A book containing annual reports of cases adjudged in the courts of England, from the time of Edward II. to that of Henry VII. inclusive, and published annually.

"The reports are extant in a regular series from the reign of king Edward the second inclusive; and from his time to that of Henry the eighth were taken by the prothonotaries, or chief scribes of the court, at the expense of the crown, and published annually, whence they are known under the denomination of the *year-books*."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd., § 8.)

***year's mind, *year-mind, subst.** Here, mind means memorial rather than wish or intention. Hence, the original meaning of year-mind was that of a memorial, often a mass, a year subsequent to the decease of the individual to whom it was devoted. Or it might mean an anniversary; cf. *month's mind*.

***yēared, a.** [Eng. *year*: -ed.] Numbering years; aged.

"Year'd but to thirty."

Ben Jonson: *Sejanus*, i. 1.

***yēar'-lī-lý, adv.** [Eng. *yearly*; -ly.] Yearly; year by year.

"The great quaking-grass sowed *yearlily* in many of the London gardens."—*Johnson: Herbal*.

yēar'-līng, s. & a. [Eng. *year*; dimin. suff. -ling.]

A. As subst.: A young animal one year old, or in the second year of his age.

B. As adj.: Being one year old.

"A *yearling* bullock to thy name shall smoke,
Untamed, unconscious of the galling yoke."

Pope. (Todd.)

yēar'-lý, *yeare-ly, *yere-ly, a. & adv. [Eng. *year*; -ly.]

A. As adjective:

1. Happening, accruing, or recurring every year.

"The *yearly* feast,

Devoted to our glorius god, the sun."

Rowe: *Ambitious Step-mother*, i.

2. Comprehended in a year; accomplished in a year.

"The *yearly* course that brings this day about
Shall never see it but a holiday."

Shakesp.: *King John*, iii. 1.

3. Lasting a year; as, a *yearly* plant.

4. Having the growth of a year.

B. As adv.: Annually; every year; year by year.

"*Yearly* thy herds in vigor will impair."

Dryden: *Virgil*; *Georgic* iii. 112.

yēarn (1), *yearne, *yern (1), *yerne (1), v. i. [A. S. *gyrnan*=to yearn, to be desirous, from *georn*=desirous, eager; cogn. with Icel. *girna*=to desire, from *gjarn*=eager; Goth. *gairnjan*=to long for, from *gairns*=desirous; O. H. Ger. *gerón*, *kerón*; Ger. *begehren*=to long for; Gr. (*chairō*)=to rejoice; (*chara*)=joy; (*charis*)=grace; Lat. *gratia*=grace; Sansc. *hary*=to desire.] To feel mental uneasiness from longing desire, tenderness, affection, pity, or the like; to be filled with eager longing; to desire wistfully; to long.

"Joseph made haste, for his bowels did *yearn* upon his brother: and he sought where to weep."—*Genesis*, xliii. 30.

***yēarn (2), *yern (2), *yerne, v. i. & t.** [Prop. *ern*, the form *yern* being due to the A. S. pref. *ge*. *Ern* is a corrupt, of Mid. Eng. *ermen*=to grieve, from A. S. *yrman*=to grieve, to vex; also *ge-yrman*, from *earn*=wretched, miserable, poor; cogn. with Dut. *arm*=poor, indigent; Icel. *armr*=wretched; Dan. & Sw. *arm*; Goth. *arms*; Ger. *arm*. (*Skeat*.)]

A. Intrans.: To grieve; to be pained or distressed; to mourn.

"Falstaff is dead,
And we must *yearn* therefore."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, ii. 3.

B. Trans.: To pain, to grieve, to distress, to vex.

"She laments for it, that it would *yearn* your heart to see it."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 5.

yēarn (3), v. i. & t. [For *earn*=to curdle.]

A. Intrans.: To curdle or coagulate, as milk. (*Scotch*.)

B. Trans.: To cause to curdle or coagulate, as milk. (*Scotch*.)

***yēarn (4), *yearne (3), v. t.** [For *earn*=to gain.] To earn, to gain, to procure.

"The which shal nought to you but foule dishonor *yearne*."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, VI. i. 11.

***yēarne, *yerne, adj.** [A. S. *earn*=miserable, wretched.] [YEARN (2), v.] Sad, mournful.

"But of hire songe, it was as loud and *yerne*,
As any swallow sitting on a herne."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 3,258.

***yēarn'-fūl, *yēarn'-fūll, a.** [Eng. *yearn* (2); -full.] Mournful, sad.

"His *yearnfull* heart pitying that wretched sight."
P. Fletcher: *Purple Island*, ix.

yēarn'-īng (1), a. & s. [YEARN (1), v.]

A. As adj.: Longing, having a longing desire.

B. As subst.: The feeling of one who yearns; a strong feeling of tenderness; a longing desire.

"I had not till then the notion of the *yearnings* of heart which a man has when he sees his child do a laudable thing."—*Spectator*, No. 263.

***yēarn'-īng (2), a. & s.** [YEARN (2), v.]

A. As adj.: Mournful, sad, sorrowing, distressing.

"Those *yearning* cries that from the carriage came,
His blood yet hot, more highly doth inflame."

Drayton: *Battle of Agincourt*.

B. As subst.: Sadness, mourning, grief, distress.

yēarn'-īng, s. [YEARN (3), v.] Rennet. (*Scotch*.)

yēarn'-īng-lý, adv. [Eng. *yearning* (1); -ly.] In a yearning manner; with yearning or longing desire.

"It may look more sympathetically and *yearningly* at these great ecclesiasticisms."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, (1873), lvii. 29.

yēast, *yeest, *yest, s. [A. S. *gist*, *gyst*; cogn. with Dutch *gest*; Icel. *jast*, *jastr*; Sw. *jäst*; Danish *giær*; M. H. Ger. *jest*; Ger. *gäsch*, *gischt*. From a root appearing in O. H. Ger. *jesan*; M. H. Ger. *jesen*, *gesen*, *gern*; Ger. *gähren*=to ferment; Gr. *zeō*=to boil.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. Spume or foam of water.

"Now the ship boring the moon with her mainmast, and anon swallowed with *yest* and froth."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

II. Technically:

1. *Chem.*: Barm. The yellowish, viscid substance deposited from beer, or which rises to the surface of saccharine solutions during the process of fermentation. Under the microscope, it appears as a mass of round or egg-shaped cells, termed *Torulæ*, containing granular matter. These exist either

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

single or associated in heaps or strings, each cell having an average diameter of $\frac{5}{100}$ of an inch, and consisting of a thin-walled sac or bag containing protoplasm. Yeast is the potent agent in the production of alcohol from sugar, each molecule of sugar splitting up into alcohol and carbonic anhydride, by a process which is not clearly understood. Heated to a temperature of 40°, its efficiency is almost entirely destroyed; but, when deprived of its water by straining and strong pressure, and kept in a cool place, it retains its properties unaltered for ten or twelve days. When washed with alcohol, dried at a low temperature, and mixed with a little starch, it retains the power of setting up the alcoholic fermentation for several months. Grape-juice, and several other vegetable juices, when left for a few days at a suitable temperature, develop yeast cells in great abundance, without any addition of yeast, probably from the presence of spores in the surrounding atmosphere. In bread-making, yeast, both in its liquid and dried states, is added with warm water to flour to give a start to the fermentation process, thereby supplying carbonic-acid gas, which communicates a spongy or light texture to the bread. It is also essential to the production of wine from grape juice and other fruit juices, the manufacture of beer, and the preparation of distilled spirits.

2. *Pharm.*: Beer yeast, when applied externally, acts as a stimulant and antiseptic. As a poultice it corrects the discharges of indolent ulcers. It has been given also internally in low states of the system, but with doubtful efficacy. (*Garrod.*)

¶ (1) *Artificial yeast*: Dough mixed with a small quantity of common yeast, made into cakes and dried.

(2) *German yeast*: Common yeast drained and pressed till nearly dry. In this state it can be kept for several months, and is much used by bakers.

(3) *Patent yeast*: Yeast collected from a wort of malt and hop, and prepared in the same manner as German yeast. [¶ (2).]

yeast-bitten, a.

Brewing: Too much affected by yeast.

"When the process of attenuation becomes so slack as not to exceed half a pound in the day, it is prudent to cleanse, otherwise the top-barm might re-enter the body of the beer, and it would become yeast-bitten."—*Ure.*

yeast-plant, s.

Botany: *Torula* or *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. [*TORULA.*]

yeast-powder, s. A substitute for yeast used in leavening bread, consisting of a preparation of soda, phosphates, and other substances, in the form of a powder.

***yēast, v. i.** [*YEAST, s.*] To ferment.

"Yeasting youth
Will clear itself and crystal turn again."
Keats: Otho the Great, iii. 2.

yēast'-i-nēss, subst. [*Eng. yeasty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being yeasty.

yēast'-y, yest-y, a. [*Eng. yeast; -y.*] Pertaining to, containing, or resembling yeast; hence, frothy, foamy, spumy, yesty (q. v.).

***yedd-ing, *yedd-yng, s.** [*A. S. gydd=a song, gyddian=to sing; cf. Yeddyng or geest, idem quod geest (=a romance) (Prompt Parv.).*] A song; properly a gleeman's song, embodying some popular tale or romance.

"Wel couthe he synge and pleyen on a rote,
Of yeddynges he bar uttely the prys."
Chaucer: C. T., 237. (Prol.)

***yede, *yeode, *yode, *eode, pret. of v.** [*A. S. eode, ge-eode=went; from the same root as Lat. eo, infin. ire; Sansc. i=to go.*] [*YEAD.*] Went.

"Wherof the bysshop beyng gladde and fayne, yode vnto the house of the sayd herdman, the whiche receyued hym with glad chere."—*Fabyan: Chronicle, ch. lxxxiii.*

yeēl, s. [*Eng. eel, with pref. y-.*] An eel. (*Prov.*)

***yefte, s.** [*GIFT.*]

yēld, yall, yell, a. [*Icel. geldr=barren, giving no milk; Sw. gall=unfruitful, barren, sterile.*] Not giving milk, barren. (*Scotch.*)

"Beginning to shoot the yeld hinds."—*Athenæum, Oct. 80, 1886, p. 560.*

***yelde, v. t.** [*YIELD, v.*]

***yelde-halle, s.** [*GUILDHALL.*]

yēlk, s. [*YOLK.*]

yell, a. [*YELD.*]

yēll, *yell-en, v. i. & t. [*A. S. gellan, giellan, gyllan=to yell, to cry out, to resound; cogn. with Dut. gillen; Icel. gella, gfalla (pa. t. gall); Dan. giælle, gælde; Sw. gälla=to ring, to resound; Ger. gellen=to resound. The same root appears in Icel. gala (pa. t. gól, pa. par. galinn)=to sing; A. S. galan (pa. t. gól); O. H. Ger. galan, kalan; English nightingale (q. v.).*]

A. Intrans.: To cry out with a loud, sharp, disagreeable noise; to shriek hideously; to scream or cry as in agony or horror.

"The cruell wound enraged him so sore,
That loud he yelled for exceeding paine."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 37.

B. Trans.: To utter with a yell or shrill scream; to scream out.

"As if it fell with Scotland, and yell'd out
Like syllable of dolour."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

yēll, subst. [*YELL, v.*] A sharp, loud, shrill and hideous scream; a shriek or scream as of horror or agony.

"But ah! those dreadful yells what soul can hear?"
Couper: Needless Alarm.

***yelled-en, pret. of v.** [*YELL, v.*]

yēll'-ing, *yell-yng, pr. par., a. & s. [*YELL, v.*]

A. & B. As pr. par. & particip. adj.: (See the verb.)

C. As subst.: The act or noise of one who or that which yells; a yell.

"With wailing great, and women's shrill yelling
The roofs gan roar; the air resound with plaint."
Surrey: Virgil's Æneis, iv.

yēll'-ōch (ch guttural), v. i. [*YELL, v.*] To yell, to scream, to shriek. (*Scotch.*)

yēll'-ōch (ch guttural), s. [*YELLOCH, v.*] A yell, a scream, a shriek. (*Scotch.*)

yēl'-lōw, *yel-ow, *yel-owe, *yelu, *yeoluh, *yelwe, a. & s. [*A. S. geolo, geolu (fem. geolwe)=yellow; cogn. with Dut. geel; O. H. Ger. gelo, kelo; Ger. gelb, allied to Gr. chloë=the young verdure of trees; Lat. helvus=light yellow, and from the same root as green, gall, and gold.*]

A. As adj.: Being a pure, bright, golden color, or of a kindred hue; having the color of that part of the solar spectrum between orange and green.

"An apple also which first is grene waxeth not sodenly yelowe, but first it is somewhat white betwene grene and yelowe indifferent."—*Fisher: A Godlie Treatise, &c.*

¶ (1) Used as betokening jealousy, envy, melancholy, &c.; jaundiced, a usage derived from the figurative ideas connected with jaundice, the skin in jaundice being of yellow hue.

"With a green and yellow melancholy."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

(2) Used as denoting age or decay.

"Fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

B. As substantive.

1. *Art. &c.*: One of the three primary colors; a bright golden color, the type of which may be found in the field buttercup, which is a pure yellow. Mixed with blue, yellow yields green, and with red it produces orange. All our yellow pigments are alloyed with blue or red. Gamboge is a tolerably pure yellow pigment, but is tinged with blue; then comes gold ocher tinged with red; next yellow ocher and Naples yellow. The other yellow pigments are chrome yellow, lemon yellow, Indian yellow, gall-stone, Roman ocher, Mars yellow, terra di Sienna (raw and burnt), Indian pink, cadmium yellow, &c. The principal yellow dyes are obtained from arnotto, fustic, French berries, quercitron bark, turmeric, saw-wort, weld and willow leaves; also from chromate of lead, iron oxide, nitric acid, sulphide of antimony, and sulphide of arsenic. In blazonry, gold is the symbol of love, constancy, and wisdom; and, by opposition, yellow in our days still denotes inconstancy, jealousy, and adultery. In France the doors of traitors were daubed with yellow; and in some countries the law formerly ordained that Jews should be clothed in yellow because they had betrayed our Lord. Judas is represented clothed in yellow. In China yellow is the symbol of faith.

"Also your lordship shall understand that the coastes of the sea throughout all the world I haue colored with yellow, for that it may appeere that all that is within the line colored yellow is to be imagined to be maine land or islands, and all without the line so colored to bee sea, whereby it is easie and light to know it."—*Hackluyt: Voyages, vol. i., p. 216.*

2. *Botany*: A genus of colors of which the typical species, called simply yellow (in Latin *luteus*, in words of Greek composition *xantho-*), is of a gamboge hue. The other species are lemon-colored, golden-yellow, pale-yellow, sulphur-colored, straw-colored, leather-yellow, ocher-color, waxy-yellow, yolk-of-egg, apricot-color, orange-color, saffron-colored, isabella-color, testaceous-tawny, and livid. (*Lindley: Introd. to Botany (3d ed.), pp. 478-479.*)

¶ (1) *Botany*: Yellow Bachelor's Buttons is a double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus acris*, cultivated in gardens. Yellow Bird's Nest=the genus *Monotropa* (q. v.), spec. *M. hipopitys*; named in distinction from the Wild Carrot, also called Bird's Nest. (*Prior.*) Yellow Dead Nettle=*Galeobdolon luteum*. Yellow Sanders Wood=*Pterocarpus flavus*. Yellow Water Lily=*Nuphar lutea*.

(2) *Min.*: Yellow arsenate of nickel=*Xanthiosite*; yellow copperas=*Copiapite*; Yellow copper ore=*Copper pyrites*; Yellow lead-spar=*Wulfenite*; Yellow ore=*Wulfenite*.

(3) *Pathol.*: Yellow Atrophy of the Liver is a disease called also Acute Atrophy, Wasting or Softening of the Liver, Diffused Hepatitis, or Fatal Jaundice. [For Yellow Softening of the Brain, see SOFTENING, ¶ (3).]

yellow-ammer, s. [See extract under YELLOW-HAMMER.]

yellow-archangel, s.

Bot.: *Galeobdolon luteum*.

yellow-baboon, s. [*WOOD-BABOON.*]

yellow-balsam, s.

Bot.: A species of Balsaminaceæ, *Impatiens Noli-tangere*.

yellow-bark, s. The yellow, or orange-yellow, febrifugal bark of *Cinchona flava* or *aurantiaca*, consisting of the bass or inner bark. Called also Calisaya-bark.

yellow-barred brindle, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer moth, *Lobophora viretata*, and the caterpillar of which feeds on the privet.

yellow-belle, s.

Entom.: A rare European Geometer moth, *Apsilates citraria*, of the family Fidonidæ. It is found near Plymouth and in Ireland.

yellow-bellied flying-phalanger, s. [*PETAURUS.*]

yellow-bellied water-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: *Hydromys chrysogaster*, from New South Wales.

yellow-berries, s. pl. The dried, unripe berries of *Rhamnus infectorius*. They are brought from the South of Europe and the Levant to be used in dyeing.

yellow-billed woodpecker, s.

Ornith.: *Sphyrapicus varius*, distributed over the United States.

yellow-bird, s.

Ornithology:

1. *Chrysomitris tristis*, the American Goldfinch, or Thistle-bird, generally distributed over North America. Length about five inches; male bright gamboge-yellow, with black crown, wings, and tail; band across wings, inner margin of tail feathers and tail coverts white; female of duller plumage.

2. *Dendroica aestiva*, common throughout the United States. Length about five inches; head and lower parts bright yellow, rest of upper parts olive-yellow; back, breast, and sides streaked with brownish-red; two yellow bands on wings. Called also the Yellow-Poll Warbler and Summer Yellow Bird. The Cow-bird often deposits one of its parasitic eggs in the nest of the Summer Yellow Bird, which being unable to eject the large strange egg, pecks a hole in it and buries it at the bottom of the nest. If by chance the Cow-bird visits the same nest a second time, the egg is again buried, and thus are formed the three-storied nests occasionally found by egg-hunters. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

yellow-blossomed, a. Bearing or having yellow blossoms.

***yellow-boy, s.** A gold coin, especially an eagle, or a sovereign. (*Slang.*)

"John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellow-boys to fee counsel."—*Arbutnot: John Bull.*

yellow-browed warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus superciliosus*, a rare European visitor from western Asia.

yellow-bugle, s.

Bot.: *Ajuga chamæpitys*.

yellow-bunting, s. [*YELLOW-HAMMER.*]

yellow-cartilage, s.

Anat.: A kind of cartilage in which the fibers are similar to those of Elastic tissue (q. v.).

yellow-caul, s.

Botany: *Ranunculus acris*, *R. bulbosus*, and *R. repens*.

yellow-centaury, s.

Bot.: The same as YELLOWWORT (q. v.).

yellow-chestnut, s.

Bot.: *Quercus castanea*.

yellow-copperas, s.

Min.: A translucent mineral of a yellow color and pearly luster, consisting chiefly of sulphuric acid, sesquioxide of iron, and water. (*Dana.*)

yellow-coralline, subst. An orange-colored dye, formed of sulphuric, carbolic, and oxalic acids.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, þhis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -ciious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

yellow-cress, s.

Bot.: *Barbarea præcox*.

yellow-deal, s.

Timber-trade: The timber of *Pinus sylvestris*.

yellow-earth, s.

Comm.: A yellowish clay colored by iron, sometimes used as a pigment. (Goodrich.)

yellow-fever, s.

Pathol.: An acute, infectious, malignant fever, occurring mainly in subtropical regions. The germs of this fever are more likely to abound in low, moist, badly ventilated places than at an elevation where the air is dry and a good circulation is maintained. They are seldom taken into the system in food or drink, but usually enter the lungs with the air, and persons catch the disease from being in an infected region, attending patients, or handling clothing or bedding that has been used by one having the fever. Any exposure that produces a chill is apt to precipitate the attack when other circumstances are propitious. Hence, in a tropical climate, chilling is far more to be avoided than getting too hot. When the fever first makes its attack it behaves so much like some other maladies that it cannot be recognized with certainty. Especially is it likely to be confounded with malarial fever or with dengue. But there are some distinguishing symptoms. Malaria is likely to make itself known by a severe chill; yellow fever is often accompanied by one so light that it is hardly noticed. In the former disease a good deal of bile is vomited and only a little in the latter. Dengue, a mild fever common in the Southern States, is accompanied with soreness, but this is in the bones and joints, whereas in yellow fever the pain is in the muscles. Then again, dengue has a certain well-defined rash between the shoulder and the throat. Yellow fever has not. Three important characteristic symptoms of yellow fever are: (1) a yellowish skin, as in jaundice, and slightly blood-shot eyes; (2) albuminuria; (3) a peculiar relation between the pulse and temperature. In most fevers these go up and down together, though perhaps not at the same rate. But in this particular fever the temperature often rises, while the pulse goes down. The onset of the disease is sudden, the patient feels weak, perhaps he has a chill, has pains in back and limbs, hot, dry skin, flushed face, nausea, violent headache, intense thirst and no appetite. Delirium is often present. After from one to three days of this fever there comes a lull, in which the symptoms all abate, the flushed face gives place to a yellow or jaundiced skin. Sometimes convalescence commences at this period and the patient recovers; otherwise collapse ensues, the skin assumes a deep yellow or bronzed appearance, the pulse becomes rapid and feeble, there is profound debility, the patient experiences great gastric irritability, and after occasionally vomiting food and bile, throws up blood that has become black; then follow coma, convulsions and delirium, death usually occurring on the 4th to the 6th day. Sarnarelli, the Italian physician who discovered the yellow fever microbe, finds that there are at least three possible causes of death in a case of yellow fever. He notices that the bacilli which are characteristic of other diseases are frequently associated with those of yellow fever in the bodies of the patients; and he thinks that in some instances the fever runs its course without serious harm and that then the microbes of the other malady put in their appearance and carry the patient off. Secondly, there are deaths in consequence of the poison produced in the system by the bacillus of the fever. These are direct consequences of the disease, of course. Thirdly, it often happens that enough injury is done to the kidneys by the yellow fever germs to cause uræmic poisoning. One attack of the disease protects against subsequent seizures.

yellow-fibers, s. pl.

Anat.: Elastic fibers of a yellow color, occurring in areolar tissue (q. v.).

yellow-flag, s. Bot.: *Iris pseudacorus*.

yellow-gum, s. 1. Pathol.: The jaundice of infants, *icterus infantum*. 2. [BLACK-GUM.]

yellow-hammer, yellow-ammer, yellow-bunting, s.

I. Ordinary Language:

Ornith.: *Emberiza citrinella*, widely distributed over Europe and North America. Length about seven inches; general color bright, with patches of dark brown, richly-mottled brownish-yellow on back, with a warm ruddy tinge; primaries black, edged with yellow; chin, throat, and under part of body bright, pure yellow turning to dusky-brown on the flanks; tail slightly forked, and shorter than in the Common Bunting. The female is similarly marked, but less bright in hue. The Yellow-hammer frequents hedges and low trees; it nests on the ground, and the male assists in incubation. The song consists of few notes, but is sweet and pleasing.

***2. Fig.: A gold coin; a yellow-boy. (Slang.)**

"Is that he that hath gold enough? Would I had some of his yellow hammers!"—Shirley: *Bird in a Cage*.

yellow Hercules, s.

Botany: A plant, *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis*, meaning the club or cudgel of Hercules. So called because in the West Indies the young prickly stems are often made into walking-sticks.

yellow-horned moth, s.

Entom.: A European Night-moth, *Cymatophora flavicornis*. Fore wings pale, greenish-gray, with darker portions; hind wings grayish-brown. Expansion of wings, an inch and a half. The caterpillar feeds, in September, on the birch, rolling up the leaves to obtain shelter for itself.

yellow-jack, s.

1. Yellow-fever. (Colloq.)
2. The flag displayed from lazarettos, naval hospitals, and vessels in quarantine.

yellow-jacket, s. A small species of wasp with an exceedingly painful sting.

yellow-jasmine, s.

Bot.: *Gelsemium sempervirens*. [GELSEMIUM.]

yellow journal, s. A sensational journal or newspaper. Sensational literature was formerly bound in yellow paper covers, hence the name "yellow journal."

yellow journalism, s. Sensational journalism.

"I have referred particularly to the work that is done by women in *yellow journalism*, because the most difficult, the most enterprising, the most sensational, and the most original work on this class of papers is done by women. Nearly all of the women employed on a *yellow journal* are known as special writers. To be sure, work of a difficult and dangerous order is required of the men on the staff, work in which the risking of life and limb is not taken into account."—Elizabeth L. Banks, in *Nineteenth Century* for Aug., 1898.

yellow-lake, s. Various pigments of a bright color, not affected by an impure atmosphere, but rapidly altering under the influence of oxygen and light. (Weale.)

yellow-legged clear-wing, s.

Entom.: A British Hawk Moth, *Trochilium cynipiforme* (Stainton); *Sesia cynipiformis* (Newman). Fore wings transparent, with the costa and hind margin black; under margin and transverse central spot blue-black, tinged with orange; body black, with yellow rings and stripes; the expansion of wings about an inch. Caterpillar feeds under the bark of the oak. The perfect insect appears in June.

yellow-legs, s.

Ornith.: The Yellow-shanked Sandpiper (q. v.).

"The well-known *Yellow-legs* of Eastern sportsmen has a very abundant distribution throughout all the United States."—Baird, Brewer, & Ridgway: *Water Birds of North America*, i. 273.

yellow-line quaker, s.

Entomology: A European Night-moth, *Orthosia macilenta*. It is of a yellowish, ochery color. The caterpillar, which is reddish-brown with white dots, feeds on beech.

yellow-loosestrife, s.

Bot.: *Lysimachia vulgaris*.

yellow-metal, s. A sheathing alloy of copper, 2; zinc, 1. [MUNTZ-METAL.]

yellow-nuphar, s. The yellow water-lily, *Nuphar luteum* or *lutea*. [NUPHAR.]

yellow-ocher, s.

Chem.: An argillaceous earth, colored by an admixture of oxide of iron. When finely ground, it is used as a pigment.

yellow-orpiment, s. [ORPIMENT.]**yellow ox-eye, s.**

Bot.: *Chrysanthemum segetum*.

yellow-pimpernel, s.

Bot.: *Lysimachia nemorum*.

yellow-pine, s.

Botany: (1) *Pinus mitis*; (2) *P. australis*. Both grow in the United States.

yellow pocket-mouse, s.

Zoöl.: *Cricetodipus flavus*, a minute rodent, from the Rocky Mountains. Its fur is pale buff.

yellow-race, s.

Ethnology: A term sometimes applied to the Chinese, Japanese, Mongols, Lapps, Esquimaux, &c.

yellow-rattle, s.

Botany: A name for the genus *Rhinanthus*. It belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, or figworts, and is called Rattle because the seeds when ripe

rattle in the husky capsules. The typical species, the Common Yellow-rattle (*Rhinanthus cristagalli*), with its two sub-species, the Greater and the Lesser Yellow-rattles, is wild in Europe. All the three, as their names imply, have yellow flowers. [RHINANTHUS.]

yellow-ringed carpet, s.

Entom.: A Geometer Moth, *Larentia flavicinctata*. It occurs in the northwest of Europe.

yellow-rocket, s.

Botany: *Barbarea vulgaris*. It is called also the Bitter Winter-cress. [BARBAREA, WINTER-CRESS.]

yellow-root, s.**Botany:**

1. *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*. Its long roots and rootstock are bright yellow, as are its leaves, bark, and pith. It grows in the Southern States of North America. The yellow-root is intensely bitter, and is used as a tonic. The native Indians formerly employed it as a dye.

2. *Hydrastis canadensis*. This also has a yellow root, or rather an underground stem, and was formerly employed by the Indians in dyeing yellow. It likewise is tonic. The fruit is like that of the raspberry, but the plant belongs to the Ranunculaceæ.

yellow-sally, s.

Entomology: *Chloroperla viridis*, a small green species, belonging to the family Perlidæ. Called also the Willow-fly.

yellow-shanked sandpiper, yellow-shanks, subst.

Ornithology: *Totanus flavipes*, an American bird. Length ten to eleven inches; shades of gray varied with brown and black above, pure white beneath; bare parts of legs and toes yellow. (See extract.)

"The food of the *yellow-shanks* consists of small fishes, shrimps, worms, aquatic and other insects, and sandhoppers. Its habits are similar to those of other sandpipers."—Yarrell: *Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), iii. 481.

yellow-shell, s.

Entom.: A European Geometer Moth, *Camptogramma bilineata*. It has yellow wings with white lines. The caterpillar, which is nocturnal, feeds on grasses.

yellow-snake, s.

Zoöl.: *Chilobothrus inornatus*, from Jamaica.

yellow-soap, s. [SOAP, s.]**yellow-spot, s.** [MACULA-LUTEA.]**yellow-spotted emys, s.**

Zoöl.: *Emys hamiltoni*, a river tortoise, inhabiting the Ganges.

yellow-succory, s.

Bot.: *Picris hieracioides*.

yellow-suckling, s.

Bot. & Agric.: *Trifolium minus*.

yellow-sultan, s.

Bot.: *Centaurea suaveolens*.

yellow-tail, s.

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus *Seriola* (q. v.).

yellow-tail moth, s.

Entomology: A European moth, *Liparis auriflua*. Wings satiny white, the fore ones with a black spot near the anal angle; body white, the apex of the abdomen golden yellow. The caterpillar feeds on the hawthorn, spinning a web among its food. The perfect insect appears in July.

yellow-tellurium, s.

Min.: The same as MUELLERINE (q. v.).

yellow-throat, s.

Ornith.: Swainson's name for the genus *Trichas* (q. v.).

yellow-tissue, s.

Anat.: Elastic tissue (q. v.).

yellow-top, s. A variety of turnip. So called from the color of the skin on the upper part of the bulb. Also a variety of grass, a species of *agrostis*.

yellow-tubercles, s. pl. [TUBERCLE, 3.]**yellow-underwing, s.**

Entom.: The genus *Triphæna* (q. v.). The caterpillars are called Surface grubs.

yellow-vetchling, s.

Bot.: *Lathyrus aphaca*.

yellow-viper, s.

Zoöl.: *Bothrops lanceolatus*. [FER-DE-LANCE.]

yellow wall-lichen, s.

Bot.: *Parmelia parietina*.

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn: mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

yellow-warbler, s.

Ornith.: *Phylloscopus* († *Sylvia*, **Motacilla*) *trochilus*, the Willow-wren (q. v.). (*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, i. 511.)

***yellow-wash, s.**

Chem.: A lotion for ulcers. It was made by the decomposition of corrosive sublimate in lime water.

yellow-weed, s.

Bot.: *Reseda luteola*.

yellow-willow, s.

Bot.: *Salix vitellina*. Called also the Golden Osier.

yellow-wood, s.

Bot.: *Oxleya xanthoxyla*, a large tree. It grows in New South Wales.

yellow-wove, s. A wove paper of a yellow color.

yellow-wren, s. [WILLOW-WREN.]

yellow-yoldring, yellow-yorling, s.

Ornith.: The Yellow-hammer (q. v.). (*Scotch.*)

"A strange superstition that the *Yellow-yoldring*, as they most frequently call the bird, is on very familiar terms with the Evil One, who is supposed on a May morning to supply it, among other odd dainties, with half a drop of his own blood, the effect of which is somehow to produce the curious markings on its eggs."—*Yarrell: Brit. Birds* (ed. 4th), ii. 44. (Note.)

yěl'-lōw, v. t. & i. [YELLOW, a.]

A. Trans.: To render yellow.

"So should my papers *yellow'd* with my age,
Be scorn'd like old men of less truth than tongue."
Shakesp.: Sonnet, 17.

B. Intrans.: To grow, become, or turn yellow.

"The opening valleys, and the *yellowing* plains."
Dyer: The Fleece, iv.

yěl'-lōw-īng, s. [YELLOW, s.] A process in the manufacture of pins. It consists of boiling the pins in an acidulous solution, previous to nurling and tinning.

yěl'-lōw-īsh, *yel-ow-ysshe, a. [Eng. *yellow*, a.; -ish.] Somewhat yellow; of a color approaching yellow.

"The second is the cheat or wheaten bread, so named because the color thereof resembleth the grale or *yellowish* wheate, being cleane and well dressed."—*Holinshead: Description of England*.

yěl'-lōw-īsh-nēss, subst. [Eng. *yellowish*; -ness.] The quality or state of being yellowish.

yěl'-lōw-nēss, *yel-ow-nes, s. [Eng. *yellow*, a.; -ness.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being yellow.

"And the bruised madder, itself being drenched with the like alcazite solution, exchanged also its *yellowness* for a redness."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 750.

*2. *Fig.*: Jealousy. [YELLOW, a., A. ¶ (1), B. 1.]
"I will possess him with *yellowness*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

II. Bot.: [FLAVEDO.]

yěl'-lōwš, s. pl. [YELLOW, a.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. An inflammation of the liver, or a kind of jaundice which affects horses, cattle, and sheep, causing yellowness of the eyes.

"His horse sped with spavins, and ragged with the *yellows*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. A disease of peach-trees, which destroys whole orchards in a few years.

"Niagara peach business is almost a thing of the past, owing to the disease called the *yellows*."—*St. James's Gazette*, Jan. 6, 1887.

*3. Jealousy. (*Brome: Antipodes*, sig. L.)

II. Bot.: (1) *Reseda luteola*; (2) *Genista tinctoria*.

yěl'-lōw-wōrt, s. [Eng. *yellow*, s.; and *wort*.]

Bot.: The genus *Chlora* (q. v.).

yěl'-lōw-ŷ, a. [Eng. *yellow*, a.; -y.] Of a yellow color; yellowish.

yēlp, *yelp, *gelp-en, v. i. [A. S. *gilpan*, *geilpan*, *gylpan* (pa. t. *gealp*, pa. par. *golpen*)=to talk noisily, to boast, to exult; whence *gilp*, *gielp*, *gelp*, *gylp*=boasting, arrogance; cogn. with Icel. *gjalpa*=to yelp; *gjalfr*=to roar as the sea; *gjalfr*=the din of the sea. Allied to *yell* (q. v.).]

*1. To boast noisily; to prate.

"I kepe not of armes for to *yelp*,
Ne ask I not to-morrow to have victory."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,240.

2. To utter a sharp or shrill bark; to utter a sharp, quick cry, as a dog, either in eagerness, or in pain or fear; to yaup.

"A little herd of England's timorous deer
Mazed with a *yelping* kennel of French curs."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 2.

yēlp, s. [YELP, v.]

1. An eager bark or cry; a sharp, quick bark or cry, caused by fear or pain.

2. A cry; a loud or shrill shout.

"If slavery be thus fatally contagious, how is it that we hear the loudest *yelps* for liberty among the drivers of negroes?"—*Johnson: Taxation No Tyranny*.

***ye-man, s.** [YEOMAN.]

***ye-man-rie, s.** [YEOMANRY.]

Yēn-ī-sē-ān, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to the Yenisei, a river in Siberia; specifically applied to the dialect spoken by the people occupying the tract of country along the middle course of that river.

yē'-nīte, s. [After the battle of Jena, in 1806; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as LIEWRITE (q. v.).

yeō'-man, *ye-man, *yo-man, s. [A word of doubtful origin. The most probable etymology is that of Skeat, i. e., from A. S. *gā*=a district or village, and *man*; cf. O. Fries. *ga*, *go* (pl. *gae*)=a district, village, whence *gaman*=a villager; *gafolk*=people of a village; Dut. *gouw*, *gouwe*=a province; O. Dut. *gouwe*=a hamlet, a country village, or a field; Low Ger. *goē*, *gohe*=a tract of country; O. H. Ger. *gawi*, *gewi*; Ger. *gau*; Goth. *gawi*=a province. Prob. allied to Gr. *chōra*, *chōros*=an open space, country, district, land.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A man possessed of small estate in land, and not ranking as one of the gentry; a gentleman-farmer; a freeholder; a farmer or other person living in the country, and occupying a position between that of a gentleman and a laborer.

"I call him a *yeoman* whom our lawes do call *Legalem hominem*, a word familiar in writs and enquests, which is free man borne English, and may dispense of his own free land in yeerely reuenue to the summe of xl. s. sterling."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

*2. An upper servant; a gentleman servant; a valet.

"A *yeoman* hadde he, and servantes no mo
At that time, for him luste to ride so;
And he was cladde in cote and hode of green."
Chaucer: C. T., 102. (prol.)

*3. A kind of under-bailiff; a bailiff's assistant.

"Where's your *yeoman*? Is't a lusty *yeoman*?"—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, Pt. II., ii. 1.

*4. One not advanced to the rank of gentleman.

"We grace the *yeoman* by conversing with him."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., ii. 4.

*5. An appellation, given in courtesy to common soldiers.

"Fight, gentlemen of England! fight, good *yeomen*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

*6. A member of the yeomanry cavalry. [YEOMANRY, 2.]

B. Naut.: A person appointed to assist in attending to the stores of the gunner, the boatswain, or the carpenter in a ship of war.

yeoman-like, a. The same as YEOMANLY (q. v.).

¶ *Yeomen of the guard*: [BEEFEATER (2).]

yeō'-man-lŷ, adj. [Eng. *yeoman*; -ly.] Like, pertaining to, or becoming a yeoman; holding the position of a yeoman.

"I warrant you he's as *yeomanly* a man as you shall see."—*Greene: Friar Bacon*.

yeō'-man-rŷ, *yeo-man-rie, s. [English *yeoman*; -ry.]

1. The collective body of yeomen; yeomen collectively.

"The third and last sort is named the *yeomanrie*, of whom, and their sequele, the laborers and artificers, I have said somewhat even now."—*Holinshead: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. v.

2. A force of volunteer cavalry first embodied in Britain during the wars of the French Revolution, and consisting to a great extent of country gentlemen and farmers. They are liable to be called out in aid of the civil power in case of riot at any time; in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy on the coast, or during a rebellion, they may be assembled for active service; they are then subject to the Mutiny Act and Articles of War, and may be called upon to serve in any part of Great Britain. During permanent service they receive cavalry pay and an allowance for forage. They undergo six days' training, and must attend a certain number of drills yearly, for which they receive 7s. a day as subsistence allowance, and 2s. for forage. Arms and ammunition are provided by the War Office, and there is an annual allowance of £2, or about \$9.74, per man; but each man has to provide his own horse, which is exempt from taxation.

yēr-bā, yēr'-bā ma'-tē, s. [MATE (3).]

***yerde, s.** [YARD.]

***yere, s.** [YEAR.]

verg-as, s. [Etym. doubtful.] A coarse woollen fabric for horse-cloths.

yērk, v. t. & i. [JERK, v.]

A. Transitive:

1. To throw or thrust with a sudden smart spring or jerk.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

*2. To lash, to strike, to beat.

"Whilst I securely let him over-slip
Here *yerking* him with my satyric whip."
Marston: Satires, i. 3.

3. To bind, to tie. (*Scotch.*)

B. Intransitive:

1. To throw out the legs suddenly; to kick with both hind legs.

"The horses being trised up in this manner, their riders came with loud cries behind them and some with whips in their hands to lash them, that the horse being mad withall, *yerked* out behind, and sprang forward with his foremost legs to touch the ground."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 504.

2. To move with sudden jerks; to jerk.

"Hey day, hey day,
How she kicks and *yerks*!"
Beaum. & Flet.: Sea Voyage, i.

yērk, s. [YERK, v.] A sudden smart or quick thrust or motion; a smart stroke; a jerk.

***yerl, s.** [EARL.]

***yērn, v. t. & i.** [YEARN.]

***ŷ'-ērne, *ŷ'-ērn, s.** [IRON.]

***yerne, a. & adv.** [A. S. *georn*.] [YEARN, a.]

A. As adj.: Brisk, eager, active.

B. As adv.: Briskly, eagerly, earnestly.

***ŷ'-ērn-eŷ, adj.** [Eng. *yerne*, s.; -y.] Made or composed of iron.

"Thou didste beholde it vntil there came a stone smytte out without handis, which smytte the image vpon his *yerney* and erthen feete breking them all to powlder."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. ii.

yēr'-nūt, s. [YORNUIT.]

***yēr'-rōw, s.** [YARROW.]

***yērt'-pōint, s.** [Prob. from Eng. *yerke*=jerk, and *point*.] A game so called. [BLOW-POINT.]

"*Yert-point* nine-pins, or span-counter."—*Lady Alimony*.

yēs, *yis, *yus, adv. [A. S. *gise*, *gese*, prob. contracted from *ged sŷ*=yea, let it be so, yea, verily; where *sŷ*=let it be so, is the imperative from the root *as*=to be. *Yēs* was originally the answer only to questions framed in the negative; as, Will he not come? *Yēs*.] A word or particle indicating affirmation or assent. Opposed to *no*.

¶ (1) *Yēs*, like *yea*, is used as a word of enforcement by repetition.

"I say, take heed;

"Yes, heartily beseech you."

Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

(2) For the distinction between *yēs* and *yea*, see YEA.

yēs'-ā-wāl, yās'-ā-wāl, s. [Hind.] In India, a state messenger, a servant of parade carrying a silver or gold staff; a horseman attendant on a man of rank.

yēsk, v. i. [YEX.] To hiccup. (*Scotch & Prov.*)

yēst, s. [YEAST.]

yēs'-tēr, adj. [A. S. *geostra*, *giestra*, *gystra*; cogn. with Dut. *gisteren*; Ger. *gestern*; Goth. *gistra*; Lat. *hesternus*=of yesterday; Icel. *gær*; Dan. *gaar*; Sw. *gär*; Lat. *heri*; Gr. *chthes*; Sansc. *hyas*=yesterday.] Of or pertaining to the day preceding the present; next before the present.

"And shall the wretch whom *yester* sun beheld,
Waiting my nod, the creature of my pow'r,
Presume to-day to plead audacious love?"
Congreve: Mourning Bride.

yēs'-tēr-dāy, *yes-ter-daie, *yis-tir-day, s. [A. S. *geostran dæg*; cogn. with Dan. *dag van gister*.] [YESTER.] The day preceding the present; the day last past; the day next before the present.

"Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him."—*John* iv. 52.

¶ (1) *Yesterday* is often figuratively for time not long gone by; time in the immediate past.

"We are but of *yesterday*."—*Job* viii. 9.

(2) *Yesterday* and words similarly compounded are generally used without a preposition, on or during being understood. In such cases they may be considered as adverbs; as, I saw him *yesterday*.

ŷēs'-tēr-ēve, ŷēs'-tēr-ēv-en, ŷēs'-tēr-ēv-en-īng, s. [Eng. *yester*, and *eve*, *even* or *evening*.] The evening last past.

"In hope that you would come
Yestereve." *Ben Jonson: The Satyr*.

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șūn; -țion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

***yēs'-tēr-fāng**, s. [Eng. *yester*, and *fang*.] That which was taken, captured, or caught on the day preceding.

"That nothing shall be missing of the *yesterfang*."—*Holinshead; Descript. of Scotland*, ch. ix.

yēs'-tēr-morn, ***yēs'-tēr-morn-lāg**, s. [Eng. *yester*, and *morn*, *morning*.] The morn or morning preceding the present; the morn of yesterday.

"From *yestermorn* till eve."

Rowe: *Tamerlane*, ii.

tyēs'-tēr-n, a. [YESTER.] Pertaining or relating to the day last past.

tyēs'-tēr-nīght (*gh* silent), s. [Eng. *yester*, and *night*.] The night last past; last night.

¶ Also used adverbially.

"Keep the same Roman hearts

And ready minds you had *yesternight*."

Ben Jonson: *Catiline*, iv. 3.

tyēs'-tēr-yēar, s. [Eng. *yester*, and *year*.] The year last past; last year.

"But where are the snows of *yesteryear*?"

D. G. Rossetti: *Villon; Ballad of Dead Ladies*.

yēs'-treēn, s. [A contraction of *yestere'en*=*yes-tereven*.] Last night; yesternight. (Scotch.)

yēs'-tī, a. [Eng. *yet*; *-y*.]

I. Literally:

1. Relating to, composed of, or resembling yeast; yeasty.

2. Foamy, frothy, spumy.

"The *yeasty* waves

Confound and swallow navigation up."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iv. 1.

*II. Fig.: Light, unsubstantial, worthless.

"Above the compass of his *yeasty* brain."

Drayton: *Moon-calf*.

yēt, ***yit**, adv. & conj. [A. S. *git*, *get*, *giet*, *gūt*; cogn. with O. Fries. *ietā*, *eta*, *ita*; Fries. *jietle*; M. H. Ger. *iezuo*, *ieze*; Ger. *jetzt*=now. The A. S. *get* is probably a contraction of *ge tō*=and too, i. e., more-over.] [To, Too, YEA.]

A. As adverb:

1. In addition; moreover; over and above; further, besides, still.

"Yet more quarreling with occasion."

Shakesp.: *Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

2. Now; by this time.

"Know you me *yet*?"—Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

3. Already.

"Is he come home *yet*?"

Shakesp.: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

4. Still; to this time; now as formerly; in continuance of a former state; at this or at that time as formerly.

"Are you *yet* living?"—Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, i. 1.

5. Hitherto; up to this time; so long; so far.

"The dukedom *yet* unbowed."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

6. At or before some future time; before all is done or finished; in time; eventually.

"He'll be hanged *yet*."—Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 1.

*7. At or in the present time or juncture; before something else; now.

8. Though the case be such; still; nevertheless; for all that.

"I shall miss thee, but *yet* thou shalt have freedom."

Shakesp.: *Tempest*, v.

*9. Apparently=though.

"I cannot speak to her, *yet* she urged conference."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, i. 2.

10. At least; if nothing else.

"If not divine, *yet* let her be a principality."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.

B. As conj.: Nevertheless, notwithstanding, still.

"Yet I say unto you, That even Solomon . . . was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthew* vi. 29.

¶ 1. As yet:

(1) Up to this time; before this.

"Hast thou as *yet* conferred with Margery Jourdain?"

—Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 2.

(2) Still; now as formerly.

"I might as *yet* have been a spreading flower."

Shakesp.: *Complaint*, 75.

2. Nor yet: Nor even.

3. Not yet, yet not: Not up to the present time; not so soon as now.

"His powers are *yet* not ready."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.

4. Used in compounds in the poetic style with participles to denote continuance of the action or state, or as equivalent to still; as, *yet-loved*, *yet-remembered*, &c.

*yet-en, pa. par. [GET, v.]

yēth'-ēr, v. t. [Prov. Eng. *yeather*=a flexible twig.] To beat. (Scotch.)

yett, s. [GATE.] (Scotch.)

*yeve, *yeven, v. t. [GIVE.]

*yev-en, pa. par. [GIVE.]

yēv'-ēr-lāg, **yēth'-ēr-lāg**, pr. par. & adj. [YETHER.]

yeveering-bells, s. pl.

Bot.: *Pyrola secunda*.

*yew (ew as ū), (1), *yewe, s. [EWE.]

yew (ew as ū), (2), *eugh, *ew, *ewe, *yeugh, *yowe, *yugh, s. & a. [A. S. *iw*, *iū*; cogn. with Dut. *yf*; Icel. *yr*; O. H. Ger. *iwa*; Ger. *eibe*. Probably of Celtic origin; cf. Ir. *iubhar*=a yew; Gael. *iubhar*, *iughar*=a yew-tree, a bow; Wel. *yw*, *ywen*; Corn. *hivin*; Bret. *ivin*, *ivinen*.

A. As substantive:

I. Ordinary Language.

1. In the same sense as II.

*2. A bow.

"Tubal with his *yew*

And ready quiver did a boar pursue."

Sylvestre: *Handie Crafts*, 490.

II. Bot.: The genus *Taxus*, spec. *Taxus baccata*, under which Sir J. Hooker places its six supposed species. An evergreen with spreading branches, linear acute leaves more or less falcate, coriaceous, shining above, paler below, arranged in two ranks. Male catkins yellow, about a quarter of an inch long; females minute; fruit a red mucilaginous drupe or berry with green seed. It is indigenous in most parts of Continental Europe and in the Himalayas 6,000 to 10,000 feet above the sea-level, being in the last-named regions a much loftier tree than in England. The sap-wood of the yew is white, the heart-wood red, hard, close-grained, and susceptible of a fine polish. It weighs fifty-nine pounds to the cubic foot. It is prized in Europe by cabinet-makers, and was formerly much used in England, as it still is in the Himalayas, for bow-making; this is said to be at least one reason why our ancestors planted it in so many English churchyards. In some parts of the Khasia hills in Nepal the yew is deemed sacred, and its wood is burnt as incense. In Tibet a viscid exudation from it, mixed with other gums, is similarly employed. A red dye is made from the tree in the Bhutia country. Bentley and Trimen state that the leaves and young branches in all circumstances act as a narcotico-acrid poison on human beings, horses, and cows; that the seed of the fruit is poisonous, but that the pulp surrounding it is not so. The bark is used in Kunawar as a substitute for tea, or is mixed with tea-leaves. In India its leaves and fruit, which somewhat resemble digitalis in their effects, have been employed as a lithic in calculus, and as an antispasmodic in epilepsy and convulsions. There is an advantage in yew over digitalis—that the former does not accumulate in the system like the latter.

B. As adverb.: Pertaining to or relating to yew-trees; made of the wood of the yew-tree.

*yew-bow, subst. A shooting bow made of yew, much used formerly by English bowmen.

yew-brimble, s.

Bot.: *Rosa canina*. (Britten & Holland.)

yew-tree, s. A yew (q. v.).

"When Francis uttered to the maid

His last words in the *yew-tree* shade."

Wordsworth: *White Doe*, iv.

yew (ew as ū), v. i. [Etym. doubtful.] To rise, as scum on the brine in boiling at the salt-works.

yew'-en (ew as ū), adj. [Eng. *yew* (2), s.; *-en*.]

Made of the wood of yew. [EUGEN.]

*yēx, s. [YEX, v.] A hiccup, a hiccup.

"They do stay the excessive *yex* or hocket."—P. Hol-

land: *Pliny*, bk. xxvii, ch. v.

*yēx, *yeske, *yesk-en, *yex-en, *yisk, *yox-en, *yxx-yn, v. i. [A. S. *giscian*=to sob, to sigh; *giosca*, *giossa*=a sobbing; cf. Lat. *hisco*, *hiasco*=to yawn, to gape; O. H. Ger. *gien*=to yawn (q. v.).]

To hiccup or hiccup.

"He *yoxeth*, and he speketh thurgh the nose,

As he were on the quakke, or on the pose."

Chaucer: *C. T.*, 4,150.

Yēz-dē-gir'-dī-an, a. [See def.] Of or pertaining to Yezdegird III., who gave his name to an era, dating from his accession to the Persian throne, June 16, A. D. 632.

Yēz'-ī-dī, **Yēz'-ī-deē**, s. [Persian, &c.]

Compar. Relig. (pl.): A sect of religionists who, while admitting that God is supreme, yet believe the devil to be a mighty angel deserving of worship. Probably they were originally Zoroastrians, whose faith became partly modified by the Christians and Mohammedans with whom they ultimately came in contact. They live near the Euphrates, and were visited by Mr. Layard in 1841.

*y-fere, adverb. [A. S. *gefēra*=a companion.] Together; in company or union.

"O goodly golden chayne, wherewith *yfere*

The vertues linked are in lovely wize."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. ix. 1.

*y-herd, a. [Pref. *y-*, and Mid. Eng. *her*=hair.] Hairy; covered with hair.

*y-holde, pa. par. [HOLD, v.]

yiēld, ***yeeld**, ***yelde** (pa. t. **yeld*, **yelded*, **yelte*, *yielded*; pa. par. **yelded*, *yielded*, **yolde*, **yolden*, **yoldun*), v. t. & i. [A. S. *gieldan*, *gieldan*, *gildan* (pa. t. *geald*, pl. *guldun*, pa. par. *golden*); cogn. with Dut. *gelden*; Icel. *gjalda* (pa. t. *galt*, pa. par. *goldinn*); Dan. *gielde*; Sw. *gälla* (for *gälda*)=to be of consequence, to be worth; Ger. *gelten*=to be worth (pa. t. *galt*, pa. par. *gegolten*); Goth. *gildan*, in compounds *fra-gildan*, *us-gildan*=to pay back. From the same root come *guild* and *guilt*.]

A. Transitive:

*1. To resign, to submit, to acknowledge.

"Gladly, sir, at your bidding

I wll me *yelde* in all thing."

Rom. of the Rose.

*2. To pay, to recompense, to reward; to make return to.

"The gods *yield* you for 't."

Shakesp.: *Antony and Cleopatra*, iv. 2.

¶ Formerly the phrase *God yield you!*=God reward you! was in common use in colloquial language, much as we use "God bless you!" and hence became corrupted into various forms, as, *God ield you*, *God ild you*, *God dild you*. [GODILD.]

3. To give in return or by way of recompense; to produce, as a return or reward for labor expended, capital invested, or the like.

"When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth *yield* unto thee her strength."—*Genesis* iv. 12.

*4. To bear, to bring forth.

"She was *yielded* there."

Shakesp.: *Pericles*, v. 3.

*5. To give out; to bear; to furnish or produce generally.

"The wilderness *yieldeth* food for them and their cattle."—*Job* xxiv. 5.

6. To afford, to offer, to give, to present, to supply.

"The earth can *yield* me but a common grave."

Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 81.

7. To afford, to confer, to grant.

"Come, sir, leave me your snatches, and *yield* me a direct answer."—Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

8. To grant, to allow; to admit the force, justice or truth of; to concede.

"I *yield* it just, said Adam, and submit."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 526.

*9. To deliver, to exhibit, to declare.

"The reasons of our state I cannot *yield*."

Shakesp.: *All's Well*, iii. 1.

10. To emit, to give up.

"Graves, yawn and *yield* your dead."

Shakesp.: *Much Ado*, v. 3.

¶ Hence, such phrases as, *To yield up the ghost*, *To yield the breath*=to die.

"He gathered up his feet into the bed, and *yielded* up the ghost."—*Genesis* xlix. 33.

11. To give up as to a superior power or authority; to quit or resign possession of, as through compulsion, necessity, or the like; to surrender, to relinquish, to resign. (Frequently with *up*.)

"Therefore great king,

We *yield* our town and lives to thy soft mercy."

Shakesp.: *Henry V.*, iii. 3.

B. Intransitive:

1. To give way, as to superior force, power, or authority; to submit, as to a conqueror or superior; to succumb, to surrender.

"But Hercules himself must *yield* to odds

And many strokes, though with a little axe,

Hew down and fell the hardest-timber'd oak."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. III.*, ii. 1.

2. To give place, as inferior in rank, quality, position, or excellence.

"Let York be regent, I will *yield* to him."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI., Pt. II.*, i. 3.

fāte, fāt, fāre; amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

3. To give way in a moral sense, as to entreaty, argument, a request, or the like; to submit, to comply, to assent, not to oppose.

"You shall not say, I *yield*, being silent."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

4. To give a return or produce; to bear fruit, or the like.

"The crop is variable, and does not *yield* at all well, according to the quantity of straw, which is unusually large."—*Field*, Oct. 3, 1885.

yiêld, ***yeeld**, *subst.* [*YIELD*, *v.*] That which is yielded or produced; amount yielded; product, return; applied especially to products resulting from growth or cultivation.

"Constantly
A goodly *yeeld* of fruit doth bring."

***yiêld'-a-ble-nëss**, *s.* [*Eng. yield; -able, -ness.*] A disposition to yield or comply.

"The fourth disposition for peace—an *yieldableness* upon sight of clearer truths."—*Bp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, § 13.

***yiêld'-ance**, ***yeeld-ance**, *s.* [*Eng. yield, v.; -ance.*]

1. The act of yielding or producing.

"How should the corn, wine, oil, be had without the *yieldance* of the earth?"—*Bp. Hall: Seasonable Sermons*.

2. The act of conceding, granting, or allowing.

"One or both of these must of necessity be implied in such a *yieldance*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

yiêld'-êr, ***yeeld-er**, *s.* [*English yield, v.; -er.*] One who yields, submits, or gives way.

"I was not born a *yielder*, thou proud Scot."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., Pt. I., v. 3.

yiêld'-îng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [*YIELD, v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb.)

B. *As adj.*: Ready or inclined to submit, comply, yield, or give way; pliable, soft, compliant.

"A *yielding* temper, which will be wronged or baffled."
—*Kettlewell*.

C. *As subst.*: The act of one who or that which yields; production, produce, compliance, assent.

"Immaculate and spotless is my mind;
That was not forc'd; but never was inclin'd
To accessory *yieldings*."

Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,658.

yiêld'-îng-lÿ, *adv.* [*Eng. yielding; -ly.*] In a yielding manner; with compliance, or assent.

yiêld'-îng-nëss, *s.* [*Eng. yielding; -ness.*] The quality or state of being yielding; disposition to yield, comply, or assent.

"The shallowness of the socket at the shoulder, and the *yieldingness* of the cartilaginous substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

***yiêld'-lëss**, *a.* [*Eng. yield; -less.*] Unyielding, dauntless.

"She should have held the battle to the last,
Undaunted, *yieldless*, firm, and died or conquer'd."
Rowe: Ulysses, iii.

yill, *s.* [*ALE.*] (*Scotch.*)

yin, *s. or a.* [*ONE.*] (*Scotch.*)

yince, *adv.* [*ONCE.*] (*Scotch.*)

yird, *s.* [*EARTH.*] (*Scotch.*)

yirk, *v. t. & i.* [*YERK, v.*]

-ÿl, -ÿl, *suffix*. [*Gr. hylê=*matter, as a principle of being.]

Chem.: A suffix used by Liebig and Wohler to denote derivation from. Thus, from benzoin is derived benzyl; from ether, ethyl, &c.

ÿ lëv'-el, *s.* [*Eng. y*, from the shape of the supports, and level s.] [*WYE.*]

Surv.: An instrument for measuring distance and altitude. (*Simmonds.*)

***y-liche**, ***y-like**, *a. & adv.* [*A. S. gelic=*like, *gelice=*alike.]

A. *As adj.*: Like, resembling, equal.

B. *As adv.*: Alike, equally.

***ylke**, *a. or pron.* [*A. S. ylc, ilc.*]

1. That, the same. [*ILK.*]

2. Each.

ÿ moth, *s.* [*The letter y, and Eng. moth.*]

Entomology: Various species of the genus *Plusia* (*q. v.*). They are so called because they have on each of their wings a mark like a capital Y. The Plain Golden Y is *Plusia iota*, its fore wings are rosy gray; the Beautiful Golden Y is *P. pulchrina*; the fore wings are purplish gray; the Silver Y, *P. gamma*, called also the Gamma Moth, has the fore wings violet gray, clouded with dark gray. It is abundant everywhere, the caterpillar feeding on various low plants. The Scarce Silver Y, *P. interrogationis*, has the fore wings bluish gray.

***yode**, ***yod**, *pret. of v.* [*A. S. eode=*went, plural *eodon.*] [*YEDE.*] Went.

"Well weened he that fairest Florimell
It was with whom in company he *yode*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 19.

yô'-dêl, **yô'-dle**, *v. t. or i.* [*Ger. Swiss.*] To sing or utter a sound, peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers, by suddenly changing from the natural voice to the falsetto.

"The yodelist began to play once more, and continued to yodel until the thunder died away in the distance."—*Detroit Free Press*.

yô'-dêl, **yô'-dle**, *subst.* [*YODEL, v.*] A sound or tune peculiar to the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers.

"The yodelist was one of those fellows who doesn't know enough to get in out of the wet—he yodeled his plaintive yodel right along."—*Detroit Free Press*.

yô'-dêl-ist, *s.* [*Eng. yodel, v.; -ist.*] One who yodels. (See extract under YODEL, s.)

Yô'-ga, *s.* [*Sanscrit=*union, fitness, spiritual abstraction.]

Hindu Philos.: One of the six Darsanas, *i. e.*, schools or systems of Brahmanical Philosophy, that of Patanjali, the essence of which is meditation. It believes in a primordial soul which has had existence from an earlier period than primeval matter, and holds that from the two arose the spirit of life (Mahanatma). Theoretically at least, its devotees can acquire even in this world entire command over elementary matter by certain ascetic practices, such as long continued suppression of the respiration, inhaling and exhaling the breath in a particular manner, sitting in eighty-four attitudes, fixing the eyes on the tip of the nose, and endeavoring, by the force of mental abstraction, to unite themselves with the vital spirit which pervades all nature and is identical with Siva. When this mystic union is effected, the Yogi can make himself lighter than the lightest, or heavier than the heaviest substance, or as small or as large as he pleases; he can traverse all space, can become invisible, can equally know the past, the present, and the future, and can animate any dead body by transferring to it his own spirit; finally he becomes united with Siva, and is exempt from the necessity of undergoing further transmigrations. [*YOGI.*]

yô'-gî, **yô'-gîn**, *subst.* [*Sansc., &c., from Yoga (q. v.).*]

Brahmanism (pl.): The Yogis are a Saivavite sect, founded by Goraknatha. They profess to be descendants of men who, by the practice of Yoga (*q. v.*), obtained power of effecting supernatural results. They go about India as fortune-tellers and conjurers. They have a temple at Gorakhpore, and traces of the order exist at Peshawur.

yô'-îck, **yô'-icks**, *s.* [*From the sound made.*] An old hunting cry.

yô'-îck, *v. t.* [*YOICK, s.*] To cheer or urge on with a yoick.

"Hounds were barely *yoicked* into it at one side when a fox was tallied away."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

yô'-jan, *s.* [*Sansc. yojana, from yuj=*to join.] In Hindustan, a measure of distance varying in different places from four to ten miles, but generally reckoned as equivalent to five miles.

yôke, ***yocke**, ***yok**, *s.* [*A. S. geoc, gioc, ioc=*a yoke; cogn. with *Dut. juk*; *Icel. ok*; *Dan. aag*; *Sw. ok*; *Goth. juk*; *O. H. Ger. jôh*; *Ger. joch*; *Wel. ian*; *Lat. jugum*; (whence *Ital. giogo*; *Span. yogo*; *Fr. joug*); *Russ. igo*; *Lith. jungas*; *Gr. zugon*; *Sansc. yuga=*a yoke, pair, couple; from the same root as *Lat. jungo=*to join; *Greek zeugnymi=*English join (*q. v.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Literally*:

(1) A bar which connects two of a kind, usually; as, the ox-yoke, fastened by bows on the necks of a pair of oxen, or by thongs to the horns or foreheads of the oxen in some countries. An old contrivance by which pairs of draught animals, especially oxen, were fastened together. It generally consists of a piece of timber hollowed or made curving near each end, and fitted with bows for receiving the necks of the oxen, by which means two are connected for drawing. From a ring or hook in the bow a chain extends to the thing to be drawn, or to the yoke of another pair of oxen behind.

"A red heifer on which never came yoke."—*Numb.* xix. 2.

(2) Hence applied to anything resembling a yoke; as—

(a) The neck-yoke, by which the fore end of the tongue is suspended from the hames or collars of a span of horses.

(b) A frame to fit the shoulders and neck of a person, and support a couple of buckets suspended from the ends of the yoke.

(c) A cross-bar or curved piece from which a bell is suspended for ringing it.

(d) Devices to be attached to breachy animals, to prevent their crawling or breaking through or jumping over fences, are sometimes called yokes.

(e) A branching coupling section, connecting two pipes with a single one, as the hot and cold water pipes, with a single pipe for a shower-bath.

(f) A head-frame of a grain-elevator, where the belt passes over the upper drum and its cups discharge into the descending chute.

(g) A form of carriage clip which straddles the parts, and is tightened by nuts beneath the plates.

(3) Something which couples, connects, or binds together; a bond, a link, a tie.

"Whose souls do bear an equal yoke of love."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

(4) A pair of draught animals, especially oxen, yoked together.

"A half acre of land, which a yoke of oxen might plow."
—*1 Samuel* xiv. 14.

(5) As much land as might be plowed by a yoke of oxen in a day; hence, as much work generally as is done at a stretch; also, a portion of the working-day, as from meal-time to meal-time, during which work is uninterruptedly carried on.

(6) Two upright spears with a third crossing them at the top for vanquished enemies to pass under. In B. C. 328 the Samnites are said to have compelled the Romans literally to pass under such a yoke as a badge of servitude. The Romans, having afterward vanquished them, treated them similarly, B. C. 307 and 294.

2. *Fig.*: Used as an emblem of servitude, slavery, and sometimes of sufferance or submission generally.

"Take ye me my yok on you, and lerne ye of me."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xi.

II. *Naut.*: A bar attached to the rudder-head and projecting in each direction sideways; to its ends are attached the steering-ropes or yoke-lines, which are handled by the coxswain or steersman, or pass to the drum on the axis of the steering-wheel. The yoke is principally used in rowing-boats.

yoke-arbor, *s.*

Mack.: A form of double journal-box for pulley-spindles, in which a curved branch extending from one bearing to the other on each side of the pulley serves to protect the belt from being chafed or otherwise injured.

yoke-elm, *s.*

Botany: The Hornbeam, *Carpinus betulus*. So called because yokes are made of the wood.

yoke-fellow, *s.* One associated with another in labor, a task, undertaking, or the like; one connected with another by some tie or bond; a companion, an associate, a mate, a partner.

"Yoke-fellows were they long and well approved."

Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

yoke-line, **yoke-rope**, *s.* [*YOKE, s., II.*]

yoke-mate, *s.* A yoke-fellow (*q. v.*).

"Before Toulon thy yoke-mate lies,

Where all the live-long night he sighs."

Stepney. (Todd.)

yôke, ***yoak**, ***yok-en**, *v. t. & i.* [*YOKE, s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To join in a yoke; to unite by a yoke; to put a yoke on.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To couple; to join together.

"Cassius, you are yoked with a lamb."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, iv. 3.

*2. To enslave; to bring into bondage or servitude.

"These are the arms

With which he yoketh your rebellious necks."

Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 3.

*3. To oppress.

"Then were they *yoak'd* with garrisons, and the places consecrate to their bloodie superstitions destrô'd."—*Milton: Hist. of England*, bk. ii.

*4. To restrain, to confine.

"The words and promises that yoke

The conqueror, are quickly broke."

Butler: Hudibras. (Todd.)

*B. *Intrans.*: To join; to be coupled; to unite.

"'Tis a proper calling,

And well beseems her years; who would she yoke with?"
Baum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife and have a Wife, i.

yôke'-age (age as *îg*), *s.* [*ROKEAGE.*]

yôk'-el, *s.* [*Mid. English goke=*a fool. (*Cf. Icel. gaukr=*a cuckoo; *Low Scotch gowk=*a cuckoo, a fool.) Skeat thinks that *yokel* represents an unrecorded A. S. *gêacol=cuckoo-like*, foolish, from *gêac=*a cuckoo.] A rustic, a countryman; a country lout or bumpkin.

"Thou art not altogether the clumsy yokel and the clod I took thee for."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xl.

¶ Also used adjectively=*boorish, loutish, rustic.*

bôil, bôÿ; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șûn; -țion, -șion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

yōke-lēt, *s.* [English *yoke*, *s.*; dimin. suff. -*let*, from its being worked by a single yoke of oxen.] A small farm. (*Prov.*)

yōk-īng, *pr. par. a. & s.* [YOKE, *v.*]

A. & B. As *pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb.)

C. As *substantive*:

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The act of putting a yoke on; the act of joining or uniting with a yoke.

2. As much work as is done by draught animals at one time, whether it be by cart or plow; hence, generally, as much work as is done at a stretch. (*Scotch.*)

II. Mining (pl.): Pieces of wood used for designating possession.

yōk-sūn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: *Arundinaria hookeriana*.

***yōk**-y, *a.* [Eng. *yok(e)*, *s.*; -*y*.] Of or pertaining to a yoke.

"Their manes . . . fell through the *yoky* sphere."
Chapman; *Homer's Iliad*, xvii. 382.

***yold**, ***yolden**, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [YIELD, *v.*]

yōlk (*l* silent), **yēlk**, ***yelke**, ***yolke**, *s.* [A. S. *geoleca*, *gioleca* = the yolk; *lit.* = the yellow part, from *geolu* = yellow (*q. v.*)]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The yellow part of an egg. [EGG, *s.*]

"She layes her breasts out too, like to poch'd eggs
That had the *yelks* sucked out."
Beaum. & Flet.: *Wife for a Month*, ii.

2. The unctuous secretion from the skin of sheep which renders the pile soft and pliable.

II. Anat. & Bot.: Vitellus (*q. v.*).

yolk-bag, **yolk**-sac, *s.*

Compar. Anatomy. The sac or membranous bag which contains the yoke or vitellus. It is an organized and vascular covering, formed by the extension of the layers of the blastoderm over the surface of the yolk within the original vitelline membrane. In man, it is called the umbilical vesicle, and consists originally of all the layers of the blastoderm. In fishes and amphibia these are retained during the whole existence of the animal. (*Quatin.*)

yōn, ***yeon**, *adj. & adv.* [A. S. *geon* = yon; cogn. with Icel. *enn*; Goth. *jains* = yon, that; M. H. Ger. *gener* = yon, that; Ger. *jener*.]

A. As adj.: That, those yonder; referring to an object or objects at a distance, but within view. (Now chiefly used in the poetic style.)

"To reform
Yon flowery arbors, yonder alleys green."
Milton: *P. L.*, iv. 626.

B. As adv.: In or at that (more or less) distant place; yonder.

"Yon, methinks he stands."
Shakesp.: *Richard II.*, iii. 3.

***yōnd**, *adv. & a.* [A. S. *geond* (*adv. & prep.*); Goth. *jaind* = there (*adv.*)] [BEYOND.]

A. adv. Yonder; over there.

"Yond's that same knave."—*Shakesp.*: *All's Well*, iii. 5.

B. As adj. Over there; yonder.

"Do not marry me to yond fool."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

***yōnd**, *adj.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with *yond*, *adv.*, in the sense of through, extravagant, or the like.] Mad, furious.

"Florimel fled from that monster yond."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. vii. 26.

yōnd-ēr, *adj. & adv.* [From *yond*; cf. Goth. *jaindre* = there, yonder.]

A. As adj.: Being at a distance, but within view, or as conceived within view; that or those, referring to persons or things within view; yon.

"Which if ye please, to yonder castle turne your gate."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, III. viii. 51.

B. As adv.: At or in that (more or less distant) place; over there; yon.

"Yonder is the same,
In which my lord my liege doth luckless lie,
Thrall to the giant's hateful tyrannie."
Spenser: *F. Q.*, I. viii. 2.

***yong**-hede, *s.* [Mid. English *yong* = young, and *hede* = head.] Youth.

***yongth**, *subst.* [Mid. Eng. *yong* = youth; -*th*.] Youth.

"The lusty yongth of man's might."
Gower: *C. A.*, vi.

yō-nī, *s.* [Sans., Mahratta, &c. = the vulva, the uterus, origin.]

Brahmanism: The female power in nature, represented by an oval, also called yoni. The Supreme Being, wishing to commence creation, divided himself into two parts, one Brahma (*q. v.*) and the

other Nature; from the former all males, from the latter all females originated. But the female is regarded as the real force in nature, and that most deserving of worship. [SAKTA.]

***yōh**-kēr, *s.* [YOUNKER.]

yont, *adv.* [YOND.] (*Scotch.*)

yōōk, **yeuk**, *v. t.* [YUCK, *v.*]

yōōk, **yeuk**, *s.* [YUCK, *s.*]

***yōōp**, *s.* [Onomatopoeic.] A word expressive of a hiccuping or sobbing sound. (*Thackeray.*)

yōre, *adv.* [A. S. *geāra* = formerly; orig. gen. pl. of *geār* = a year.] In time long past; long since; in old time. (Now only used in the phrase "of yore" = of old time = long ago.)

"If better he performed in days of yore."

Rowe: *Love for Love*. (Epilogue.)

Yōre-dāle, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: A dale or valley, between Askrigg and Middleham, Yorkshire, England, through which the river Ure runs.

Yoredale-series or **beds**, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The name given by Phillips to a series of beds in Yorkshire, of Mountain Limestone age. He divided them into (1) an Upper Limestone belt, consisting of alternations of limestone, often cherty, with sandstones, shales, and coal-seams, thickness, 80 to 300 feet; and (2) Flagstone series, consisting of alternations of flagstones, grits, shales, coalseams, and a few beds of limestone, thickness, 250 to 400 feet.

york, *v. t. or i.* [YORKER.] In cricket, to bowl with a yorker (*q. v.*).

york-ēr, *s.* [Prob. from its being first used by a Yorkshire player.] In cricket, a ball bowled so as to pitch very close to the bat.

" . . . was clean bowled in playing late at a yorker."
—*London Daily Telegraph*.

York-ist, *s.* [Eng. York; -ist.]

Eng. Hist. (pl.): The adherents of Edward, Duke of York, afterward Edward IV., King of England. Their emblem was a white rose. [ROSE, *s.*, ¶ (2).]

York-shire, *subst.* [See def.] A county in the North of England.

Yorkshire-flags, *s. pl.* Building flags, of Carboniferous age, brought for building purposes from Halifax, Bradford, and Rochdale. They readily absorb water, and are apt to flake when placed in damp situations.

Yorkshire-fog, **Yorkshire**-whites, *s.*

Bot.: *Holcus lanatus*.

Yorkshire-pit, *s.* A peculiar kind of stone used for polishing marble, as also engravers' copper plates.

Yorkshire-pudding, *s.* A batter-pudding baked under meat.

Yorkshire-sanicle, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinguicula vulgaris*, common in Yorkshire. So named because called Sanicula by Bauhin, who believed it to have healing properties.

yōr-nūt, *s.* [Dan. *jordnød* = the earthnut.]

Botany: *Bunium flexuosum*. Called also Arnut, Yarnut, and Yernut. [EARTHNUTS, 2. (2).]

yōte, **yōat**, *v. t.* [A. S. *geōtan* = to pour; cogn. with Goth. *giutan*; German *giessen* = to pour.] To water; to pour water on. (*Prov.*)

yōū, *pronoun*. [A. S. *eōw*, dat. & accus. of *ge* = ye (*q. v.*)] The nominative and objective of *thou*. Although it is strictly applicable only to two or more persons, it has long been commonly used in addressing a single person, instead of *thou* or *thee*, but properly with a plural construction, as *you* are, *you* were. It was formerly used even by good writers with a singular verb, as *you* was, but this is now considered incorrect and vulgar. It is frequently used reflexively for *yourself*.

"Put *you* in your best array."

Shakesp.: *As You Like It*, v. 2.

It is also used expletively or superfluously:

(1) In easy, colloquial or idiomatic phraseology as a kind of dative.

"I will roar *you* as gently as a sucking dove."—*Shakesp.*: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

(2) Emphatically, sportively, or reproachfully, before a vocative.

"*You* madcap."—*Shakesp.*: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 5.

(3) When *you* is used both before and after a vocative, there is an increase of playfulness, reproachfulness, tenderness, or vituperative force.

"*You* minion, *you*!"

Shakesp.: *Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

¶ *You* is also used indefinitely, in the same manner as *we* or *they*, for anyone, people generally; and is thus equivalent to the Fr. *on*, Eng. *one*.

"In these times *you* stand on distance."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

yōū, *s.* [YU.]

yōūng, ***yong**, ***yonge**, ***yōong**, ***younge**, ***yung**, *a. & s.* [A. S. *geong*, *giung*, *iung*, *geng*, *ging*; cogn. with Dut. *jong*; Icel. *ungv*, *jungv*; Dan. & Sw. *ung*; O. H. Ger. *junc*; Ger. *jung*; Goth. *juggs* (for *jungs*); Wel. *ieuanc*; Lat. *juvencus*, *juvenis*; Sansc. *yuvan*.]

A. As adjective:

1. Being in the first or early stage of life; not long born; not having arrived at maturity or full age; not old (said of animals), as a *young* man, a *young* horse, &c.

2. Being in the first or early stage of growth.

"All trees that bear must have an oily fruit; and *young* trees have a more watery juice, and less concocted."—*Bacon*.

3. Being in the first or early stage of existence generally; not yet far advanced, of long duration, or of full development.

"His years but *young*."

Shakesp.: *Two Gentlemen*, ii. 4.

4. Pertaining or relating to youth; spent or passed during youth; youthful.

"Thy *young* days."—*Shakesp.*: *Love's Labor's Lost*, i. 2.

5. Having the appearance and freshness or vigor of youth; youthful in appearance or feeling; vigorous; fresh.

6. Having little experience; ignorant, raw, green, inexperienced.

"We are yet but *young* indeed."

Shakesp.: *Macbeth*, iii. 4.

B. As subst.: The offspring of an animal collectively.

"'Tis observable in the other, that creatures less useful, or by their voracity pernicious, have commonly fewer *young*."—*Derham*: *Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. x.

¶ (1) *With young*: Pregnant; gravid.

"So many days my ewes have been *with young*."

Shakesp.: *Henry VI.*, Pt. III., ii. 5.

(2) *Young Men's Christian Association*:

Societies: An Association, inaugurated in London, England, June 6, 1844, the founder being Mr. George Williams. It had for its original object the holding of religious meetings in houses of business in the center of London. Many similar associations springing up and becoming affiliated together, a General Conference of Delegates from the Associations of Europe and America was held in Paris in August, 1855, and the following Basis of Alliance was agreed to:

"The Young Men's Christian Association seek to unite those young men who, regarding the Lord Jesus Christ as their God and Savior, according to the Holy Scriptures, desire to be His disciples in their doctrine and in their life, and to associate their efforts for the extension of His kingdom among young men."

No antagonism is intended toward the churches; on the contrary, these associations

"consider it alike their privilege and their duty to lead young men into the fellowship of the Churches, and under the influence of the Christian ministry."

The first meeting was held in a London warehouse; now the head-quarters of the English union are at Exeter Hall, Strand, purchased for the purpose. The American headquarters are at No. 40 East Twenty-third Street, New York City. In the Report of the National Council, issued in July, 1894, the Young Men's Christian Associations (each autonomous, though affiliated with the rest), are stated to be 4,968, with a membership of 267,052. Of these 1,356 associations, with 245,721 members, are in the United States; 658 associations, with 75,000 members, in Great Britain and Ireland; and 1,005 associations, with 80,000 members, in Germany. In August, 1888, an International Congress of these Associations was held in Stockholm. The following are the numbers of associations all over the world:

United States, 1,356; Canada, 82; Mexico, South America, etc., 12; England, Ireland, and Wales, 394; Scotland, 264; France, 95; Germany, 1,005; Netherlands, 744; Denmark, 123; Switzerland, 392; Norway, 91; Sweden, 43; Italy, 50; Spain, 12; Greece, 1; Belgium, 33; Austria, 9; Hungary, 2; Russia, 9; Turkey, 1; Bulgaria, 1; India, 79; Ceylon, 22; China, 8; Japan, 29; Turkey, 24; Persia, 3; Syria, 16; Madagascar, 2; South Africa, 32; West Central Africa, 1; North Africa, 1; Australia, 22; New Zealand, 6; Hawaii, 3.—Total, 4,968.

NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Alabama, 21; Arizona, 1; Arkansas, 11; California, 37; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 23; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 3; Florida, 1; Georgia, 20; Idaho, 2; Illinois, 95; Indiana, 28; Iowa, 48; Kansas, 41; Kentucky, 18; Louisiana, 8; Maine, 21; Maryland, 18; Massachusetts, 69; Michigan, 33; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 13; Missouri, 35; Nebraska, 33; New Hampshire, 12; New Jersey, 43; New York, 148; North Carolina, 45; North Dakota, 8; Ohio, 73; Oklahoma, 2; Oregon, 15; Pennsylvania, 138; Rhode Island, 5; South Carolina, 30; South Dakota, 19; Tennessee, 37; Texas, 31; Utah, 1; Vermont, 11; Virginia, 69;

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Washington, 13; West Virginia, 14; Wisconsin, 38; Alberta, 1; British Columbia, 4; Manitoba, 8; New Brunswick, 8; Nova Scotia, 16; Ontario, 37; Prince Edward Island, 3; Quebec, 5. Total, 1,438.

(3) *Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor*: The first Society of Christian Endeavor was formed February 2, 1881, in the Williston Church, Portland, Me., by Rev. F. E. Clark, pastor, for the purpose of training a large number of converts for the duties of church membership. Each society is in some local church, and in no sense outside. It exists simply to make the young people loyal and efficient members of the Church of Christ. It is the Church training the young. Its motto is, "For Christ and the Church." September 15, 1893, there were 27,841 societies, with a membership of 1,650,000, chiefly in the United States and Canada, and in Australia, Great Britain, and in all missionary lands. It is found in about the same proportions in all the great evangelical denominations and in all their subdivisions. Wherever it has been established longest it is most fully indorsed by pastors and churches. Its essential features are the prayer-meeting pledge, honestly interpreted, the lookout, prayer-meeting and social committees, and the consecration meeting. Other committees are optional, and the constitution is entirely flexible in other points according to the needs of the local church.

(4) *Young Women's Christian Association*: A woman's religious society designed to afford to women benefits similar to those conferred on the other sex by the Young Men's Christian Association. It was founded in 1857 by the Dowager Lady Kinnaid, and has branches all over the world.

Young America, s. The boys and girls of America collectively.

Young England, s.

Eng. Hist.: A small party of young aristocrats, of fashionable tastes, who, during the early manhood of Mr. Disraeli (afterward Lord Beaconsfield), sought to model England according to their Conservative views. It soon passed away, and the name fell into disuse.

***young-eyed, adj.** Having the fresh look of youth.

"In his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

young-fustic, s. [FUSTIC, 2.]

young'-ēr, s. [Eng. *young*; -er.] A youngling; a younker.

young'-ish, a. [Eng. *young*; -ish.] Somewhat young; rather young.

young'-ite, s. [After John Young, of Glasgow; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A coarsely crystalline mineral, apparently homogeneous. Hardness, 6.0; luster, metallic. Composition: A simple sulphide of lead and zinc, with varying amounts of iron and manganese. Dana points out that this is "beyond question a mechanical mixture."

young'-līng, *yong-lyng, s. & a. [Eng. *young*; -ling.]

A. As subst.: An animal in the first or early stage of life; a young person; a youngster.

"A lovely youngling, white as foam."
Wordsworth: White Doe, vii.

B. As adj.: Young; youthful.

"The mountain raven's youngling brood."
Wordsworth: The Idle Shepherd Boys.

***young'-lŷ, *yong-ly, adj. & adverb.** [English *young*; -ly.]

A. As adj.: Young; youthful.

"Berdles, with a yongly face."
Gower: C. A., v.

B. As adverb:

1. Early in life.

"How youngly he began to serve his country."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

*2. Ignorantly; weakly.

young'-ness, s. [Eng. *young*; -ness.] The quality or state of being young.

young'-stēr, s. [Eng. *young*; -ster.] A young person; a lad.

"The first example of *youngster* which Richardson gives us is from the *Spectator* [No. 324]. If it exists at all in our earlier literature, it will hardly be otherwise than as the female correlative of the male younker or 'yonker,' a word of constant recurrence."—*Trench: English Past and Present*, p. 113. (Note.)

***youngth, s.** [Eng. *young*; -th.] Youth.

"The mournful muse in mirth now list ne mask,
As she was wont in youth and summer days."
Spenser: Shepherd's Calendar; November.

***younk'-ēr, *yonk-er, *yoonk-er, s.** [Borrowed from Dutch *jonker*, *jonkheer*, from *jong*=young, and *heer*=a lord, sir, gentleman; Old Dutch *jonck-heer*, *joncker*.] A young person; a lad; a youngster; hence, an inexperienced or raw person or youth.

you-pon, s. [YAPON.]

yoür, *youre, a. [A. S. *eower*, genit. of *ge=ye* (q. v.); O. Sax. *iwar*; Dut. *uwer*; O. H. German *iwar*; Ger. *euer*.] Properly the possessive pronoun of the second person plural, but now commonly used like *you*, either as singular or plural.] Of or pertaining or belonging to you; as, *your* book, *your* house, &c.

¶ Like *you*, *your* is used indefinitely, not with reference to the person addressed, but to what is known and common; sometimes also contemptuously.

"All your writers do consent that ipse is he."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.*

yoürs, *youres, poss. pron. [A. S. *eowres*, genit. sing. masculine and neuter of *eower*=your (q. v.).] Of or belonging to you; used with reference to a preceding noun; as, This book is mine, that is *yours*.

¶ Used substantively—

(1) That or those belonging to you; your property, friends, or relations.

"Doth turn his hate on you or yours."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

(2) *Yours truly*, *yours faithfully*, *yours to command*, &c.: Phrases immediately preceding the signature at the end of a letter; hence, used playfully by a speaker in alluding to himself.

yoür-sēlf (pl. yoür-sēlves), pron. [Eng. *your*, and *self*.] You and not another or others; you, in your own person or individuality. When used as a nominative generally accompanied by *you*, it expresses emphasis in opposition; as, *you* must do it *yourself*, *you yourself* must do it=*you* must do it personally. Sometimes used without *you*.

"Carry your letters yourself."

Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, i. 1.

¶ In the objective case it is used reflexively, without emphasis.

"Make yourself ready."—*Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.*

yoüth, *youthē, *yuwedhe, *yughedhe, subst. [A. S. *geōgudh*, *giōgudh*; cognate with O. Sax. *jugudh*; Dut. *jeugd*; O. H. Ger. *jugund*; German *Jugend*. The A. S. *geōgudh* is for *geongudh*, from *geong*=young, with suff. -th; hence *youth* is for *youngth*.] [YOUNG.]

1. The quality or state of being young; youthfulness; youngness.

"If I but smiled a sudden youth they found."

Pope: Wife of Bath.

2. The part of life which succeeds childhood; the whole early part of life from infancy to manhood, but it is not unusual to find the stages of life divided into infancy, childhood, youth, and manhood.

3. A young person, almost invariably a young man. In this case it takes a plural.

4. Young persons generally or collectively.

"[He] bends his sturdy back to any toy,
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 649.

*5. Freshness; novelty.

"The youth of my new interest here."

Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

***youth-ede, *youth-eed, s.** [Eng. *youth*, and *hede*=head.] Youth; playfulness.

yoüth'-fūl, *yoüth'-fūll, a. [Eng. *youth*, and *full*.]

1. Being in the early stage of life; not yet old; young, not having arrived at mature years.

"Is she not more than painting can express,
Or youthful poet's fancy, when they love?"

Rowe: Fair Penitent, iii.

2. Pertaining to the early years of life.

"In freshest floure of youthfull yeares."

Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 9.

3. Suitable or pertaining to youth.

"Quickened with youthful spleen."

Shakesp.: Henry VI., Pt. I., iv. 3.

4. Fresh or vigorous, as one in youth.

"Youthful still!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iii. 1.*

*5. Applied to time=early.

"The youthful season of the year."

Shakesp.: Julius Caesar, ii. 1.

yoüth'-fūl-lŷ, adv. [Eng. *youthful*; -ly.] In a youthful manner; like a youth.

"Your attire . . . not youthfully wanton . . . but grave and comely."—*Bp. Hall: Remains, i. 314.*

yoüth'-fūl-ness, s. [English *youthful*; -ness.] The quality or state of being youthful or young; youth.

"Speaking some words that savored too much of lusty youthfulness."—*P. Holland: Plutarch, p. 764.*

yoüth'-hood, s. [Eng. *youth*; -hood.] Youth; youthfulness; time of youth.

"Every wise man has a youthhood once in his life."—*Cheyne: English Malady, p. 22.*

***yoüth'-lŷ, adj.** [Eng. *youth*; -ly.] Of or pertaining to youth; youthful.

***yoüth'-sōme, a.** [Eng. *youth*; -some.] Youthful, younglike, juvenile.

yoüth'-wōrt, s. [Eng. *youth*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Drosera rotundifolia*.

***yoüth'-ŷ, adj.** [English *youth*; -y.] Young, youthful.

yoü'-yoü, s. [Chinese.] A small Chinese boat, impelled with one scull, used on rivers and in well-protected harbors and roadsteads. (*Young*.)

yōwl, v. i. [YAWL, YELL.] (*Prov*.)

yōwl, s. [YELL, s.] (*Prov*.)

***yōxe, verb i.** [A. S. *gicsian*=to sob, to sigh.] [YEX.] To hiccough or hiccup.

***ŷ-pōint'-īng, a.** [Pref. *y-*, and Eng. *pointing*] Pointing or directed toward.

"A star ypointing pyramid."

Milton: Epitaph on Shakespeare.

ŷp-ō-lē'-īme, s. [Gr. *hypoleimma*=a remnant.] *Min.*: The same as PSEUDOMALACHITE (q. v.).

ŷ-pōn-ō-meū'-ta, s. [HYPONOMEUTA.]

ŷ-pōn-ō-meū'-tī-dæ, s. pl. [HYPONOMEUTIDÆ.]

Ypres (as ī'-prē), s. [See compound.]

Ypres-lace, s. The finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace, made at Ypres, in Belgium.

ŷp-sīp'-ē-tēs, s. [Gr. *hypsipetēs*=high-flying: *hyspi*=high, and *petomai*=to fly.]

Entom.: A genus of Larentidæ.

ŷp-sōl'-ō-phūs, s. [Gr. *hypsophos*=having a high crest: *hyspi*=high, and *lophos*=a crest.]

Entom.: A genus of Gelechiidæ (q. v.). Labral palpi having the second joint beneath like a brush, the terminal one smooth, pointed, and recurved.

yron-hard (yron as ī'-ērñ), s. [Mid. Eng. *yron*=iron, and Eng. *hard*.]

Bot.: *Centaurea nigra*. (*Gerarde*.)

***ŷ-sāme', adv.** [A. S. *gesam*=together.] Together; mixed up.

***yse, s.** [ICE.]

***ŷ-slāked', pa. par.** [SLAKE.] Slaked, abated, silenced, quieted.

ŷt'-tēr-bīte, s. [After Ytterby, Sweden, where first found in distinct crystals; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as GADOLINITE (q. v.).

ŷt'-tēr-ite, s. [YTTERBITE.]

Min.: The same as TENERITE (q. v.).

ŷt'-trī-ā, s. [YTTRIUM.]

Chem.: [YTTRIUM-OXIDE.]

ŷt'-trī-ōūs, a. [YTTRIUM.] Of or pertaining to yttria; containing yttria.

ŷt'-trī-ūm, s. [Latinized from Ytterby, a town in Sweden.]

Chemistry: A dyad earth-metal, symbol Y, atomic weight 61.7, existing, together with erbium, as a silicate in gadolinite. It is obtained in the metallic state by digesting the mineral with hydrochloric acid, precipitating with oxalic acid, dissolving the oxalates formed in nitric acid, and separating by a series of fractional crystallizations; the erbium salt, being the less soluble of the two, crystallizing out first. On converting the nitrate into a chloride, and igniting with potassium, the metal is obtained as a blackish-gray powder, consisting of small, metallic, lustrous scales. It unites directly, at high temperatures, with chlorine, oxygen and sulphur, and probably with other metalloids.

yttrium-carbonate, s. [TENERITE.]

yttrium-garnet, s.

Min.: A variety of garnet occurring in Norway, containing, according to Bergemann, sometimes as much as 6.66 per cent. of yttria.

yttrium-oxide, s.

Chem.: YO. Yttria. A soft white powder, obtained by igniting the oxalate. When boiled in hydrochloric, nitric, or sulphuric acids, it dissolves slowly but completely, forming colorless salts, and, when ignited, it glows with a pure whiteness.

yttrium-phosphate, s. [XENOTIME.]

ŷt'-trō-, pref. [YTTRIUM.] Containing or resembling yttrium (q. v.).

ŷt'-trō-cāl'-cīte, s. [Pref. *yttrō-*, and Eng. *calcite*.]

Min.: The same as YTTROCERITE (q. v.).

ŷt'-trō-çēr'-ite, subst. [Prefix *yttrō-*, and Eng. *cerite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring, associated with albite and topaz, at various places near Fahlun, Sweden; lately found at a few localities in the United States.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhñ; ðion, -șion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhš. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Hardness, 4-5; specific gravity, 3.447; luster, vitreous to pearly; color, violet-blue shading to white. Composition: Variable, consisting of the fluorides of calcium, cerium, and yttrium.

ŷt-trō-cō-lūm'-bite, s. [Pref. *yttro-*, and Eng. *columbite*.]

Min.: The same as YTTROTANTALITE (q. v.).

ŷt-trō-gūm'-mīte, s. [Pref. *yttro-*, and English *gummite*.]

Min.: A mineral found associated with cleveite (of which it is probably a decomposition product), near Arendal, Norway. Hardness, 5.0; luster, brilliant; color, black to yellow; translucent; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: A hydrated oxide of yttrium and uranium.

ŷt-trō-īl'-mēn'-ite, s. [Pref. *yttro-*, and English *ilmeneite*.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of yttrotantalite in which Hermann supposed he had found a new element, his *ilmeneium*.

2. The same as SAMARSKITE (q. v.).

ŷt-trō-tān'-ta'-lite, s. [Pref. *yttro-*, and English *tantalite*.]

Mineral.: An orthorhombic mineral occurring in crystals and massive, in felspar and quartz, at Ytterby and Fahlun, Sweden. Hardness, 5-5.5; specific gravity, 5.4-5.9; luster, vitreous to greasy; color, black, brown, shades of yellow; opaque to subtranslucent; fracture, conchoidal. Composition: A tantalate of yttria and lime, with sometimes iron and protoxide of uranium, a mean of several analyses yielding tantalic acid, 62.5; yttria, 22.6; lime, 5.2; protoxide of iron, 3.4; protoxide of uranium, 6.3=100, which corresponds to the formula $10(\text{YO}, \text{FeO}, \text{CaO}, \text{UO})3\text{TaO}_5$.

ŷt-trō-tī-tān'-ite, s. [Pref. *yttro-*, and English *titanite*.]

Min.: The same as KEILHAUTE (q. v.).

yā, s. [See def.] The Chinese name for nephrite or jade (q. v.).

yūc'-ca, s. [The Peruvian name of one species of the genus.]

Bot.: Adam's Needle; a liliaceous genus doubtfully placed under Tulipeæ. Evergreen shrubs, their stem tending to arborescence, crowned by a circle of linear, lanceolate, rigid leaves, from the center of which rises a large panicle of snow-white, whitish-green, or cream-colored flowers. Perianth bell-shaped, its segments without nectaries; stamens clavate, style wanting, fruit capsular, hexagonal, with three cells and numerous flat seeds. From the hotter parts of America. *Yucca gloriosa*, Common Adam's Needle, has an upright stem, a panicle of flowers three feet long, and a total height in America of ten or twelve feet,



Yucca Gloriosa and Flower.

though the cultivated plant in Britain is very much smaller. It is a native of the United States from Carolina to Mexico and Texas. Its fruit is purgative; its stem yields starch and also a fiber well adapted for paper-making. *Y. angustifolia* and *Y. filamentosa* have also fibers which may be similarly used. The last-named species, called the Silk grass, has panicles of pendulous cream-colored flowers. It grows in British gardens, blossoming in the autumn.

yūck, v. i. [Dut. *jeuken*, *joken*; Low Ger. *jöken*; Ger. *jucken*=to itch.] To itch. (Prov.)

yūck, subst. [YUCK, v.] The itch, or scabies. (Prov.)

yūck-ēr, s. [Etym. unknown.] A colloquial name for the golden-winged woodpecker or clape.

yū-ēn, s. [WOODYEN.]

yūfts, s. [Russ. *yuft*.] A kind of Russian leather, which, when well prepared, is of a good red color, soft and pliable on the surface and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable, peculiar odor. (Simmonds.)

yū-ga, **yoō'-ga**, s. [Sansc. *yāga*, from *yuj*=to join.]

Hindu Chron.: One of the periods into which the past history of the globe may be divided. There are four yugas: The Satya Yuga, containing 1,728,000 years; the Treta Yuga, 1,296,000; the Dwapara Yuga, 864,000 years; and the Kali Yuga, now in progress, began about B. C. 3094, and which will extend to 432,000 years. Horace Hayman Wilson points out that these numbers originate in the

descending arithmetical progressions of 4, 3, 2, 1, according to the notions of diminishing virtue in the several ages applied to a cycle of 12,000 divine years, each equal to 360 years of mortals; and $12,000 \times 360$ is=4,320,000, the periods of the four yugas added together. (Mill: *Hist. of Brit. India* (ed. 4th), i. 155-157.)

yā'-lan, s. [Chinese (?).]

Bot.: *Magnolia conspicua* (= *M. yulan*), a tree, a native of China, where it is forty or fifty feet high, though in Europe and America but twenty or twenty-five. It has large, brilliant snow-white flowers, shining forth from gray and naked branches early in spring before the leaves appear.

yūle, ***yole**, s. [A. S. *iula*, *geōla*; *geol*, *gehhol*, *gehhel*; cogn. with Icel. *jól*; Dan. *jul*; Sw. *jul*.] A word of doubtful origin. Skeat prefers the solution given by Fick, viz., that *yule*=noise or outcry, and especially the loud sound of revelry and rejoicing; cf. Mid. Eng. *goulen*, *gollen*=to lament loudly; Eng. *yawl* (v.); A. S. *gylan*=to make merry, to keep festival; Icel. *gla*=to howl, make a noise; Ger. *jolen*, *johlen*, *jodeln*=to sing in a high-pitched voice. From this word comes (through the French) *jolly* (q. v.). The old English, and still, to some extent, the Scotch and Northern name for Christmas, or the Feast of the Nativity of Our Lord.

"Sitting at their banquet on the twelfth day in Christmas, otherwise called *yule*."—Holinshead: *Hist. Scotland* (an. 1219).

yule-block, s. A yule-log (q. v.).

yule-log, s. A large log of wood, often a tree-root, forming the basis of a Christmas fire in the olden time.

yule-tide, s. The season or time of Christmas; Christmas.

ŷ-ūn'-gī-dæ, s. pl. [Modern Latin *yunx*, genit. *yunx(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ornith.: A family of Picarian birds, with one genus, *lunx* or *Yunx* (q. v.).

ŷ-ūnx, **ī-ūnx**, subst. [Lat. *lynx*, *iunx*, from Gr. *lynx*=the wryneck (q. v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of Picedæ (sometimes raised to the rank of a family, Yungidæ), with five species, characteristic of the Palearctic region, but extending into North and East Africa, over the greater part of India (but not to Ceylon), and just reaching the lower ranges of the Himalayas. There is also one species isolated in South Africa. Beak shorter than head, hard, straight, nearly conical, sharp at tip; nostrils basal, linear, closed by a membrane; tongue protrusile, with smooth, horny tip; wings moderate, tail somewhat rounded; tarsi strong, slightly feathered in front above; two toes before and two behind; claws much hooked, grooved, and very sharp. The name of the genus should probably be *lunx*, but the misspelling of Linnæus (*Syst. Nat.*, ed. 12th, i. 172) has been followed by the majority of authors, though now there is a tendency to revert to the correct spelling.

yā'-pōn, s. [YAPON.]

yūrt, subst. [Native name.] The name given to houses or tents, whether permanent or movable, used by the natives of Northern Asia or Siberia.

yūx, s. [YEX, YOXE.] A hiccup or hiccup.

yūx, v. i. [YUX, s.] To hiccup or hiccup.

***y-ve**, s. [IVY.]

***y-vel**, s. & adv. [EVIL.]

***y-voire**, s. [IVORY.]

***ŷ-wīs**, adv. [A. S. *gewiss*, *gewis*=certain, sure; cogn. with Dut. *gewis*; Ger. *gewiss*=certainly. [Wis.] Certainly, verily, truly.

***y-wrake**, ***y-wroke**, pret. & pa. par. of verb. [WREAK, v.]

***y-wrie**, pa. par. [A. S. *wreón*.] [WRIE.] Covered.



THE last letter of the English alphabet, is a sibilant consonant, and is merely a vocal or sonant s, having exactly the same sound as s in *please*, *ease*, *wise*, &c. The words in modern English which begin with z are all derived from other languages, principally from Greek. It was not known in the oldest English. When not initial, it frequently represents an older s, as *dizzy*=A. S. *dysig*, *freeze*=A. S. *freosan*, &c. It also stands for a French c or s, as in *hazard*, *lizard*, *buzzard*, *seize*. Z has intruded into *citizen*=Fr. *citoyen*; and it has changed into g in *ginger*=Lat. *zingiberi*. As a final it occurs in some onomatopoeic words, as in *buzz*, *whizz*, &c.

In German it is very common, being a double consonant with the sound of *ts*; and similarly in Greek it was also a double consonant, representing the sounds of *ds* or *sd*. In Britain it is called *zed*; in America, *zed*, or *zee*.

***za**, s. [From the sound.]

Music: The seventh harmonic, as heard in the horn or Æolian string. It corresponds to B flat.

zā'-ba-īsm, **zā'-bīsm**, s. [SABIANISM.]

zā'-bī-ān, a. & s. [SABIAN.]

zā'-brūs, s. [Gr. *zabros*=voracious. (Agassiz.)]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ, sub-family Pterostichinæ. *Zabrus gibbus* is a broadly oblong beetle of dark-bronze hue, abundant in parts of the continent.

zā-bu-cā'-jō, s. [Native name.]

zabucajo-nuts, s. pl.

Bot. &c. (pl.): The fruit of *Lecythis zabucajo*, a South American plant. The nuts, two inches long and one broad, enclosed in urn-like fruits, are imported into other countries and eaten. [SAPU-CAJA.]

Zāc'-chē-an, s. [See def.]

Church Hist. (pl.): A local name for the Gnostics, mentioned by Epiphanius, but without adding where they were so called. Probably from some leader named Zaccheus.

zā-çin'-thā, **zā-çyn'-thā**, s. [Lat. *Zacinthus*=Zante, the island in which the genus was first found.]

Bot.: A genus of Lactuceæ, with only one known species, *Zacintha verrucosa*, an annual, with divided leaves; an involucre, becoming fleshy; the inner scales folded, the outer membranous; pappus hairy; achenes flattened, wingless. The plant is used in the Mediterranean countries as a phagædonic.

zādd, s. [An Abyssinian name of the tree described.]

Bot.: *Juniperus procera*, one of the largest trees in Abyssinia, producing a hard and durable wood much employed in that country for building purposes.

zāf'-fre (re as ēr), **zāf'-far**, **zāf'-fir**, **zāph'-a-rā**, s. [The word is probably of Arabic origin; Fr. & Sp. *zafre*; Ger. *zaffir*.]

Chem.: An impure basic arsenate of cobalt, prepared by roasting speiss-cobalt. It is employed in painting on glass and porcelain, for which purpose it must be free from iron. [COBALT.]

zā'-īm, s. [Turk.] A Turkish chief or leader.

zā'-ī-mēt, subst. [Turk.] An estate; a district from which a zaim draws his revenue.

zā'-lā, s. [BORAX.]

zā-lāc'-cā, subst. [Latinized from its Javanese name *salrak*.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinnated Calameæ. Stemless palms with spines on the sheathing petioles; dioecious flowers with many spathes; the males in pairs, and the female solitary, both surrounded by bracts; fruit armed with overlapping scales, with two or three seeds encased in a fleshy covering. Species, six or seven, natives of Burmah, Assam, Malacca, &c., where they grow in moist places in dense masses, constituting nearly impenetrable thickets. The pulpy covering of the seeds is eaten by the Burmese, and the plant, in consequence, is sometimes cultivated.

zāl'-ō-phūs, s. [Gr. *za-*, intensive, and *lophos*=a crest.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Otariidæ, with two species, from the North Pacific and the shores of Australia and New Zealand. Separated from Otaria (q. v.) by some authors on account of the great skull-crest.

zā-māng', s. [Native name.]

Bot.: *Pithecolobium saman*, an immense tree, with a top some hundred feet in circumference, growing in Venezuela.

zām'-bō, s. [Sp.=bandy-legged . . . a zambo.] The child of a mulatto and a negro, also sometimes of an Indian and a negro. Also written Sambo.

Zām-bō-nī, s. [Giuseppe Zamboni, an Italian physician and medical author (1776-1846), who, in conjunction with De Luc, invented the pile which bears the name of the former.] (See compound.)

Zamboni's pile, s.

Elect.: A dry voltaic pile or battery invented by Zamboni. Paper silvered on one side is damped and coated on the other with manganese dioxide; half a dozen of these sheets being superposed to save time, discs are punched out, and 1,000 to 2,000 single sheets are compressed in a glass tube with metal caps and knobs at the ends. Such a pile retains its activity for years, and will charge a Leyden jar, though it will not give shocks or sparks.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

zā'-mī-ā, *subst.* [Lat.=a pine cone, which, when suffered to decay upon the tree, injured the succeeding crop (*Pliny*), hence applied by Linnæus to this genus, in allusion to the sterile appearance of the male fructification; Gr. *zēmia*=loss, damage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. Trees of moderate size, with trunk, the woody tissue of which has its tubes marked by circular discs. The stem is terminated above by a single bud, which ultimately opens into a circle of leaves, usually thick, and pinnatifid with spiny margins. The veneration is gyrate. The flowers, which are dioecious, are in tessellated catkins; the males having abrupt scales, with the oval anthers sessile beneath them; the females with peltate scales, each with two seeds. The fruit is drupaceous. In aspect the species partly resemble palms, and partly tree-ferns; in affinity they are nearer the latter than the former, but rise considerably above them in organization. Natives of tropical America, tropical Asia, the Cape of Good Hope, and Australia. *Zamia caffra* is the Bread-tree Zamia. It is six or seven feet high, and is a native of southeastern Africa, where the Caffres and the Hottentots make cakes of the pith after it has putrefied. *Z. spiralis* has many smooth leaflets, with a few spines at the tip. It grows in Australia, where the natives eat the fruit. The stems of *Z. tenuis* and *Z. furfuracea*, and the seeds of *Z. pumila*, in the West Indies, yield arrowroot.

zām-in-dar', *s.* [ZEMINDAR.]

zā-mī-ōs'-trō-būs, *s.* [Lat. *zamia* (q. v.), and Gr. *strobos*=a top.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. One species occurs in the British Jurassic rocks, one in the Wealden, and there are two from the Upper Green-sand. (*Etheridge*.)

†**zā'-mīte**, *s.* [ZAMITES.]

Palæobot.: Any individual of the genus Zamites.

zā-mī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *zamia* (q. v.); suff. *-ites*.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ, akin to the recent Zamia. In Britain, from the Rhætic to the Lower Jurassic. (*Etheridge*.) A species also exists in the Miocene flora of the Arctic regions.

zā-môuse', *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: *Bos brachycerus*, from the tropical parts of Western Africa, known at Sierra Leone as the Bush Cow. Color pale chestnut, hair thin and nearly erect; forehead flatter than in other buffaloes; horns short, sharp, wide apart at base, extending outward and upward, then suddenly incurving; ears very large, with three rows of long hairs springing from the inside, and a tuft of long hairs at the tip; dewlap entirely absent.

zampogna (as *dzam-pō'-nya*), *s.* [Ital.]

Music:

1. The Italian bagpipes.

2. A rough-toned reed instrument shaped like a ageolet.

***zām'-tīte**, *s.* [See def.]

Min.: A misprint for Zaratite (q. v.).

zān'-clūs, *s.* [Gr. *zangklē*=a reaping-hook.]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Carangidæ, from the Pacific Ocean. Body much compressed and elevated; one dorsal, with seven spines, the third of which is greatly elongated; no teeth on palate; scales minute, velvety. There is but one species, *Zanclus cornutus*, easily recognized by its long snout and by the broad bands crossing the yellow ground-color. It is about eight inches long, and undergoes various changes in its development.

2. *Palæont.*: From the Eocene of Monte Bolca.

zand, *s.* [ZEND.]

zānd'-mōle, *s.* [Dut.] [SAND-MOLE.]

zān-ja (as *thān'-ha*), *s.* [Span.] A ditch for irrigation purposes.

zān-je-ro (as *thān-hê'-rō*), *s.* [Sp.] One who has charge of an irrigation system.

zān-nī-chēl'-lī-ā, *s.* [Named after John Jerome Zannichelli, a Venetian apothecary and botanist (1662-1729).]

Bot.: Horned Pond-weed, a genus of Naiadaceæ. Water-plants with submerged, linear leaves and minute flowers, generally monœcious. Barren flowers, with the perianth wanting, and a solitary stamen with a two to four celled anther. Fertile flowers with a perianth of one leaf, four or more stamens, an elongated, undivided style, a peltate stigma, and nearly sessile achenes. Known species, one or more, from temperate and tropical climes. If only one species exists it is *Zannichellia palustris*, the Common Horned Pond-weed, which floats in ditches and stagnant waters.

zā-nō'-nī-ā, *subst.* [Named after James Zanoni, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Bologna, and author of a work on plants published in 1673. He died in 1682.]

Bot.: A genus of Nandirobææ. Climbing plants with cordate leaves, their axils bearing tendrils with clusters of dioecious flowers. The males have

a three-lobed calyx, a rotate corolla with the limb five-parted, and five stamens with one-celled anthers. Female with three styles, and a three-celled ovary developing into a fleshy fruit. The leaves of *Zanonia indica*, beaten up with milk and butter, are applied as a liniment in antispasmodic affections. They are also used in baths in nervous diseases.

zān'-tē, *s.* [See def.] A golden-yellow species of sumach from the island of Zante, in the Mediterranean, used for dyeing. Called also Young Fustic, and Fustet.

zante-wood, *s.*

(1) *Rhus cotinus*. [RHUS, FUSTIC (2).]

(2) *Chloroxylon swietenia*. [CHLOROXYLON.]

zān-thōx'-y-lūm, *s.* [See def.]

†**Bot.**: Another spelling of Xanthoxylon (q. v.).

Zān'-tī-ōte, **Zān'-tī-ōt**, *s.* [See def.] A native of Zante, one of the Ionian Islands.

zā'-nŷ, *s.* [O. Ital. *Zane*=John . . . a gull, a noddy, a clown, a fool or simple fellow in a play; Ital. *Zanni*=*Giovanni*=John. [JOHN, (1).] A subordinate buffoon, whose office was to make awkward attempts at mimicking the tricks of the professional clown; hence, a buffoon in general, a merry-andrew.

"Approbation which those very people give, equally with me, to the zany of a mountebank."—*Dryden: Even-ing's Love*. (Pref.)

***zā'-nŷ**, *v. t.* [ZANY, *s.*] To play the zany; to mimic.

"All excellence

In other madams do but zany hers."

Beaum. & Flet.: Queen of Corinth, i. 2.

zā'-nŷ-ism, *s.* [Eng. *zany*, *s.*; *-ism*.] The state, character, or practices of a zany; buffoonery.

"The caricature of his filth and zanyism proves how fully he both knew and felt the danger."—*S. T. Coleridge: A Course of Lectures*, ix.

Zān-zā'-lī-ānŷ, *subst. pl.* [For etym. & def. see extract.] [JACOBITE, A. 2. (1).]

"Baradæus was also surnamed Zanzalus, and hence the Jacobites have been sometimes called Zanzalians."—*Blunt. Dict. Sects*, p. 234.

zāph'-ā-rā, *s.* [ZAFFRE.]

zāph-rēn-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zaphrentis*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple and free, conical, discoidal or cylindrical; tabulæ complete; dissepiments few; septa rendered irregular by the presence of a septal fossula.

zā-phrēn'-tīs, *s.* [Etym. not apparent.]

Palæontology: The typical genus of Zaphrentinæ (q. v.). Corallum turbinate; tabulæ quite across the visceral chamber; a well-marked fossula present; septa extending to near the center of the coral. One species in the Upper Silurian, and eight in the Carboniferous Limestone series. (*Etheridge*.)

zā-pōd'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *zapus*, genit. *zapid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: According to Coues a family of Mouse-like Rodents, consisting of the genus *Zapus*, with a single species, *Zapus hudsonius*. [JACULUS, MERIONES.]

zāp-ō-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *zapus*, genit. *zapid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Dipodidæ, of the same extent as Zapodidæ (q. v.), another sub-family, Dipodinæ, containing the true Jerboas.

zāp-ō-tīl'-lā, *s.* [SAPOTILLA.]

zāp-tī-ēh, *s.* [Turk.] A Turkish policeman.

"Of all the Turkish officials the worst are the *Zaptiehs*, or policemen, who oppress with the most perfect impartiality both Turks and Bulgarians."—*London Times*.

zāp'-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *za-*, intensive, and *pous*=a foot.]

Zoölogy: The type-genus of Zapodidæ (q. v.). [JACULUS, MERIONES.]

Zar-ā-thūs'-trīc, **Zar-ā-thūs'-trī-ān**, *a.* [For etym. see def. and extract.] Of or belonging to Zarathustra, more often corrupted into Zoroaster. [ZOROASTRIAN.]

"It cannot be denied that the *Zarathustrian* dogmas are pure old Aryan myths in a new shape . . . but it was doubtless a reformer, or, if Zarathustra was no historical person, a body of reformers who called the *Zarathustrian* religion into existence."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xx. 361.

Zar-ā-thūs'-trīsm, *s.* [ZARATHUSTRIC.]

Compar. Relig.: Zoroastrianism (q. v.).

"Through the great Aryan religious systems, Brahmanism, *Zarathustrism*, Buddhism, and onward into the range of Islam and of Christianity, subterranean hells of purgatory or punishment make doleful contrasts to heavens of light and glory."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 68.

zā'-rā-tīte, *s.* [After Señor Zarate, of Spain; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineral.: A mineral occurring as an encrustation on magnetite and chromite. Hardness, 3-3.25; specific gravity, 2.57-2.693; luster vitreous; color, emerald green; transparent to translucent. Composition: Carbonic acid, 11.7; oxide of nickel, 59.4; water, 28.9=100, which is equivalent to the formula NiOCO₂+2NiOHO+4HO.

zā-reē'-bā, *s.* [ZERIBA.]

Zāu'-rāc, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, between the second and third magnitude. Called also Gamma Eridani.

zāwn, *s.* [Cf. *Yane*.]

Mining: A cavern.

zāx, *s.* [A. S. *seax*; Icel. *sax*=a knife or short sword; O. H. Ger. *saks*.] A slater's hatchet, with a sharp point on the pole, for perforating the slate to receive the pin. The zax is about sixteen inches long and two in width; it is somewhat bent at one end, and the spur is three inches long.

zā'-yāt, *s.* [Native name.] In Burmah a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travelers, loungers, and worshipers, found in every Burmese village, and attached to many pagodas. (*H. Yule*.)

z'-crānk, *s.* [From its zigzag form.]

Mach.: A peculiarly shaped crank in the cylinder of some marine steam-engines. (*Simmonds*.)

zē'-ā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *zea*, *zeia*=spelt or some other common cereal. The name occurs in Homer.]

Botany: Maize; a genus of Phalarææ. Flowers monœcious; males in terminal racemes, having two-flowered spikelets, and nearly equal sharp-pointed glumes; pales two, fleshy; females axillary in the sheaths of the leaves. Species five: *Zea mays* is the maize (q. v.); *Z. curagua*, the Chili maize or Valparaiso corn, which is smaller than the last. Besides the use of the maize as food, it yields a fiber capable of being spun into flax, made into yarn, and used as material for paper-making.

zē-āg'-ōn-ite, *s.* [Gr. *zeō*=to cook, to boil; *agos*=unfruitful, barren, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of zircon (q. v.), found in pale bluish octahedral crystals in the ejected rhyacolite bombs of the agglomerates of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

2. The same as GISMONDITE (q. v.).

zēal, ***zeale**, ***zele**, *s.* [Fr. *zèle*, from Lat. *zelum*, accus. of *zelus*=zeal, from Gr. *zēlos*=zeal, ardor, fervor, lit.=heat, from the same root as *zeō*=to boil, and Eng. *yeast*.] [JEALOUS.]

1. Passionate ardor for any person or cause; intense and eager pursuit or endeavor; an eagerness of desire to attain or accomplish some object, which may be manifested either in favor of or in opposition to any person or thing, and in a good or bad cause; earnestness, enthusiasm, ardor, fervency.

"Zeal is the pious madness of the mind."

Dryden: Tyrannic Love, i. 1.

*2. A zealot. (*Ben Jonson*.)

***zēal**, *v. i.* [ZEAL, *s.*] To be zealous; to entertain zeal.

"Stiff followers, such as *zeal* marvelously for those whom they have chosen for their masters."—*Bacon: On the Con. of the Church of England*.

***zēal'-ant**, *s.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-ant*.] A zealot.

"To certain *zealants* all speech of pacification is odious."—*Bacon*. (*Todd*.)

***zēaled**, *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-ed*.] Filled with zeal characterized by zeal.

"You might have done, but for that *zealed* religion

You women bear to swooning."

Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 2.

***zēal'-fūl**, ***zēal'-fūll**, *adj.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-full*.] Full of zeal; zealous, enthusiastic.

"In *zealfull* knowledge of the Truth divine."

Sylvester: The Decay, 482.

zēal'-lēss, ***zeale-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *zeal*; *-less*.] Destitute of zeal; wanting in zeal.

"We are not patient, but *zealelesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Mephibosheth and Zibra*.

zēal'-ōt, *s.* [Fr. *zélote*=jealous, zealous, from Lat. *zelotes*.] [ZEAL, *s.*]

1. One who is zealous or full of zeal; one carried away by excess of zeal; a fanatical partisan. It is generally applied in dispraise or used of one whose zeal or ardor is intemperate or censurable; a fanatic.

"He was in truth not a man to be popular with the vindictive *zealots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One of a fanatical Jewish sect which struggled desperately against the Romans from about A. D. 6 till the fall of Jerusalem.

***zēa-lōt'-īc-āl**, ***zē-lōt'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *zealot*; *-ical*.] Ardently zealous.

"Dr. Marshall, dean of Christ Church, a most furious and *zelotical* man."—*Strype: Life of Cranmer*, ch. xix.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhñ; ðion, -şion = zhñ. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beł, deł.

zēal'-ōt-izm, *subst.* [Eng. *zealot*; -ism.] The character or conduct of a zealot.

***zēal'-ōt-ist, *zēl'-ōt-ist**, *s.* [Eng. *zealot*; -ist.] A zealot.

"I could wish these sciolous *zealotists* had more judgment joined with their zeal."—*Howell: Letters.*

zēal'-ōt-rŷ, *s.* [Eng. *zealot*; -ry.] The conduct or behavior of a zealot; excessive or undue zeal; fanaticism.

"Inquisitorial cruelty and party *zealotry*."—*Coleridge.*

zēal'-ōus, *zel-ous, *adj.* [English *zeal*; -ous.] [JEALOUS.]

1. Inspired with zeal; ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

"I love to see a man *zealous* in a good matter."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 185.

*2. Sometimes, though rarely, used in a bad sense.

"The *zealous* and facetious Presbyter, Novatus."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 100.

*3. Full of religious or pious zeal; pious; religious. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 7.)

4. Characterized by zeal, ardor, or enthusiasm; ardent.

"She was empassioned at that pitiuous act,
With *zealous* envy of Greekes cruell fact."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 38.

zēal'-ōus-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. *zealously*; -ly.]

1. In a zealous manner; with zeal, ardor, or enthusiasm.

"The Indians all offered very *zealously* to assist us against him."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

*2. Religiously; with religious or pious zeal. (*Milton.*)

zēal'-ōus-nēss, *s.* [Eng. *zealous*; -ness.] The quality or state of being zealous; zeal, ardor, enthusiasm, fervor.

"The *zealousness* of our endeavors, and the applause that others entertain them with."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 296.

zē'-bēc, zē'-bēck, *s.* [XEBEC.]

zē'-brā, *subst.* [The native name; according to Littré the word was originally Ethiopian.]

Zoölogy:

1. A popular name for any of the striped forms of the genus *Equus*; thus embracing the Quagga (q. v.), the True Zebra, and Burchell's Zebra. [2.] In all three the external characters are those of the Ass rather than of the Horse; the legs are without warts, the tail is furnished with long hairs only toward the extremity, the neck is full and arched, and the mane stiff and erect. All the species of this division are rapidly vanishing before advancing civilization, and in all probability will become extinct before very many years.

"This family [Equidæ] comprises the Horses, Asses, and Zebras."—*Nicholson: Zoölogy* (ed. 1878), p. 668.

2. *Equus zebra*, from the mountainous regions of South Africa. It stands about four feet and a half at the shoulder; ground tint white, with black stripes, vertical on body and horizontal on legs; limbs slender, head light, ears long and open. The zebra lives in small herds in secluded spots; its sense of hearing, sight, and smell is extremely acute, and on the least alarm the whole herd scampers off. When compelled to defend themselves zebras form a compact body with their heads in the center and their heels outward, and have been known to beat off the leopard with their kicks. The zebra has been domesticated, but its vicious temper renders it of little value as a beast of burden. Burchell's Zebra (*Equus burchellii*) differs little from the True Zebra, except in the fact that the ground tint is yellow.

"He who attributes the white and dark vertical stripes on the flanks of various antelopes to this process [sexual selection], will probably extend the same view to the Royal Tiger and the beautiful zebra."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xviii.

zebra-opossum, *s.* [ZEBRA-WOLF.]

zebra-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Calathea zebrina*. So named because the leaves have alternately dark and green stripes.

zebra-poison, *s.*

Botany: *Euphorbia arborea*, a South African tree.

zebra-shark, *s.* [TIGER-SHARK.]

zebra-wolf, †zebra-opossum, *s.*

Zoöl.: A popular name given by the early colonists of Van Diemen's Land to *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, from the stripes on its body and its general dog-like appearance. [THYLACINUS.]

zebra-wood, *s.*

Botany and Commerce:

1. A kind of wood, imported from South America, and used by cabinet-makers, produced by *Omphalobium lamberti*, a large tree belonging to the natural order Connaraceæ, and growing in Guiana. Its colors consist of brown on a white ground,

clouded with black, and each strongly contrasted, thus somewhat resembling the skin of a zebra. Called also Pigeon-wood.

2. The wood of *Eugenia fragrans*, variety *cuneata*. It is a shrub about eight feet high, growing in Jamaica.

3. The wood of *Guettarda speciosa*, a tree twenty-five feet high, with scarlet-colored flowers, growing in the East Indies.

zē'-brīne, *a.* [Eng. *zebr(a)*; suff. -ine.] Of or belonging to the striped division of the genus *Equus* (q. v.).

zē-brū'-lā, *s.* A new kind of animal recently produced by crossing the zebra with the horse. It is said to be equal with the mule in size and strength, hardy, docile and of handsome appearance.

zē'-bū, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoölogy: Any breed or individual of *Bos indicus* (which by some authorities is considered a variety of *Bos taurus*, the Common Ox). The Zebu attain their greatest development in India, but range eastward to Japan and westward to the River Niger. They vary greatly in size, some being larger than European cattle, while others are no bigger than a month-old calf. The horns differ in form; the dewlap is more or less developed; one hump is always present over the withers, sometimes there are two; color varying from light ashy-gray to pure white. At present they exist only in a domesticated condition, and must have been early reduced to subjection by man, since all the sculptures of cattle at Elephantia, which are of high antiquity, represent the humped form. In many parts of India zebus are used as beasts of draught and burden, and occasionally for riding. In disposition they are gentle and docile, and are venerated by the Hindus, who consider it a sin to slaughter them, though they do not object to work them. White zebu bulls, which are held particularly sacred by the Hindus, are branded with the image of Siva, relieved from all labor, and allowed to wander at will, levying contributions on the stalls in the bazaars without let or hindrance. Their flesh is inferior to that of the Common Ox, except the hump, which is esteemed a delicacy.

zebu-cattle, *s.*

Zoöl.: The humped cattle of the eastern hemisphere.

"In many domesticated quadrupeds, certain characters, apparently not derived through reversion from any wild parent-form, are confined to the males, or are more developed in them than in the females—for instance, the hump on the male zebu-cattle of India."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xviii.

Zēch-a-rī'-ah, Zāch-a-rī'-as, *subst.* [Hebrew *Zekharyah* = Zechariah (whom Jehovah remembers); *Zakhar*=to remember, and *Yah*=Jehovah: Sept. *Zacharias*; Vulgate, *Zacharius*.]

1. *Script. Biog.*: The name of many ancient Hebrews, including two prophets [2], various priests, and Levites (1 Chron. ix. 21; xv. 24; xxvi. 14; Neh. xii. 35, 41), &c.

2. *Old Testament Canon*: The eleventh in order of the twelve minor prophetic books. The name prefixed to it is that of "Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, the son of Iddo the prophet" ("the prophet" means Zechariah, not Iddo), Zechariah i. 1. In Ezra v. 1, vi. 14, he is called the son of Iddo, but son is sometimes used vaguely for lineal male descendant, and may easily signify grandson (cf. Gen. xi. 24-32; xxviii. 5; xxix. 13). When Cyrus permitted the Jews to return from Babylon he also accorded them permission to rebuild the temple (Ezra i. 3; vi. 3-5), and the foundations of the edifice were at once laid (Ezra iii. 10-13). The jealousy of the neighboring tribes led to the stoppage of the work (Ezra iv. 1-24). At length, however, in the second year of Darius Hystaspes, permission was obtained to resume it (Ezra iv. 24, vi. 1-12), and building was recommenced with the patronage and active aid of Zerubbabel, the civil governor of Judæa, Joshua the High Priest, &c. Enthusiasm for the work was excited among the previously apathetic people by the prophets Haggai and Zechariah (Ezra v. 1-2). The former seems to have been the senior in point of years, and commenced his addresses and predictions in the sixth month of the second year of Darius, while Zechariah did so in the eighth month. The book of Zechariah, in its present form, is naturally divided into three portions—chaps. i-viii., chaps. ix-xi., and chaps. xii-xiv. The first is universally admitted to be the work of Zechariah. The natural sections of it are (1) chap. i. 1-6, dated the second year of Darius' reign and the eighth month; (2) i. 7-vi. 15, dated the twenty-fourth day of the eleventh month of the same year; and



Zebu.

vii. 1-viii. 23, dated the fourth day of the ninth month of Darius' fourth regnal year. In the first the prophet counsels a return to Jehovah; in the second, which has in it various symbolic visions, he encourages the building of the temple, and, in answer to a query whether the fasts begun at Babylon should be continued, he directs that they should be transformed into joyous festivals. The style of chapters ix.-xi. differs from that of the first eight; and that of xii.-xiv. to a certain extent from both. In x. 6, the house of Judah requires to be strengthened, as if its government still continued; that of Joseph (the ten tribes) to be saved, as if it were gone; and in verse 11 is the prediction "the pride of Assyria shall be brought down," as if it stood when the words were penned; whereas by the time of Darius Hystaspes it had forever passed away. Some, therefore, assign these chapters to an earlier Zechariah, a contemporary of Isaiah (B. C. about 736). But if the Hebrew *Yazari* in ix. 13 is correctly translated Greece, this would suggest a date late enough to be consistent with the best-known Zechariah's authorship, if not more recent still. Chaps. xii.-xiv. have been referred to some prophetic contemporary of Jeremiah, B. C. 607 or 606. The date of chaps. i.-viii. is admitted to be B. C. 520-518. Matt. xxvii. 9-10, nominally quoting Jeremiah, seems to refer to Zech. xi. 12-13, and unless Zechariah, the son of Berechiah, of whose death we know nothing, was martyred precisely in the same way as Zechariah, the son of Jehoiada (2 Chron. xxiv. 20, 21), the reference in Matt. xxiii. 35 would seem to be to the latter. Of these difficulties various solutions have been given. Zech. xiii. 7 is quoted by Our Lord as Messianic (Matt. xxvi. 31, Mark xiv. 27). In Matt. xxi. 5, Zech. ix. 9 is regarded as predictive of the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem.

zēch'-in, *subst.* [Ital. *zecchino*; Fr. *sequin*.] A Venetian gold coin, more commonly written sequin (q. v.).

zēch'-stein, *subst.* [Ger.=mine-stone; *zeche*=a reckoning, a score, a mine, and *stein*=stone.]

Geol.: A German subdivision of the Permian, constituting the upper of the two groups, which have sometimes led to that formation being called Dyas (q. v.). It corresponds to the Middle Permian or Magnesian Limestone of Britain. It is wanting in France. Murchison considered it a center of Permian life.

zēd, zēē, *s.* [Z] The name of the letter z; provincially called also *Izzard*.

"Thou whoreson *zed*! thou unnecessary letter!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

zēd'-ō-a-rŷ, *s.* [From Arab. *zedwār*; Fr. *zédouaire*; Prov. *zeduari*; Port. *zeduaria*; Ital. *zettovario*.]

Bot. & Pharm.: The roots of *Curcuma zedoaria* and *C. zerumbet*, employed in medicine, and the plants themselves. [CURCUMA.]

zēē'-kōe, *s.* [Dut.=sea (or lake) cow.] The name given by the Dutch colonists of South Africa to the hippopotamus.

***zē'-i-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ze(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæe.]

Ichthyology: A lapsed family of Acanthopterygian Fishes.

zēl'-lan-ite, zēy'-lan-ite, *s.* [O. Ger. *Zeilan*, *Zeylan*=Ceylon; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: The same as CEYLONITE (q. v.).

zē'-in, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ze(a)*; -in.]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from maize flour.

zēl, zēll, *s.* [Pers.]

Music: An eastern instrument of music of the cymbal kind.

"Where, some hours since, was heard the swell
Of trumpet and the clash of *zell*."

Moore: The Fire Worshipers.

zēl-kō'-na, *s.* [Native name?] (See etym. and compound.)

zelkona-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Planera richardi*, a North American tree, seventy or eighty feet high, the diameter of the trunk four feet. Leaves like those of the elm, flowers small greenish-yellow, smelling like elder flowers; fruit small, with two seeds.

***zēl'-ōt-ist**, *s.* [ZEALOTIST.]

***zēl'-ōū-sīe**, *s.* [Gr. *zeloō*=to emulate, to be jealous of.] Jealousy.

"The *zealousie* and the eagle feersenes of Olimpias."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 200.

zēm-in-dār, *s.* [Pers. *zemindār*=a landholder, from *zemīn*=land, and *dār*=holding, a holder.] In India, one of a class of officials created under the Mogul Government of India. They have been regarded, first as district governors, secondly as landed proprietors, and thirdly as farmers or collectors of the government revenue on land. Their functions appear to have been to a great extent

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

arbitrary and variable, but founded on and arising out of the last-named office. On the transference of the authority of the Moguls to the East India Company, the zemindars were in general treated as the proprietors of the land. The term is of Persian origin, and the office probably originated with the Mohammedan conquerors of India, who claimed the soil of the country, but, leaving the Indian village tenure intact, set these officers called zemindars over districts comprising each a certain number of villages, the headmen of which accounted to them for the revenues of the land, which they collected with a liberal profit to themselves. At present, in Bengal, the zemindars have all the rights of a British landed proprietor, subject to the payment of the land-tax, and also to a certain ill-defined tenant-right on the part of tenants who have long held possession of their farms.

"It was contemplated that these zemindars would take the place of the landed gentry of European countries, and become leaders in all kinds of agricultural reforms."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

zēm'-in-dar-ŷ, zem'-in-dar-eē, zēm'-in-dar-rŷ, a. & s. [ZEMINDAR.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to, or under the jurisdiction of a zemindar; held by a zemindar.

"Under the zemindarry tenure, the land is perpetually assigned by the State, subject to the annual payment of a sum fixed for ever without change."—*Field*, Feb. 11, 1888.

B. As subst.: The office or jurisdiction of a zemindar; the land possessed by a zemindar.

zēmst'-vō, s. [Russ.] A Russian administrative assembly of nobles and elected delegates of the different classes, held in each province and district.

zē-nā'-l-dā, s. [Ety. not apparent.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidae with ten species, founded by Bonaparte. They are distinguished by their stout body, short wings, and long, well-developed legs, and range from Chili and La Plata to Columbia and the Antilles.

zē-na'-nā, subst. [Pers. *zenanah*=pertaining to women, from *zen*=a woman.] The name given to the portion of the house reserved exclusively for the females belonging to a family of good caste in India.

"Yet, curiously enough, the ladies to a very large extent avoid the harems, the *zenanas*, the gynæcea provided for them."—*London Daily Telegraph*.

zenana-mission, s. A mission founded in 1852 under the auspices of the Protestant missionary societies in India, with the object (1) of sending the gospel to the women of India by means of female missionaries; (2) of alleviating their sufferings in sickness, and ministering to their spiritual need, through the agency of duly qualified female medical missionaries; and (3) of promoting education, based on Holy Scripture, especially among women of the higher classes.

Zēnd, s. [ZEND-AVESTA.]

1. Philol.: An ancient Iranian language in which are composed the sacred writings of the Zoroastrians. It is coeval and cognate with the Vedic Sanskrit. It embraces two dialects, called Bactrian, or Eastern Iranian, and the Western Iranian. The two Zend dialects consist of an earlier and a later, analogous to the Vedic and classic Sanskrit, or to the Homeric and classic Greek. The earlier dialect is called the Gatha, from the Gāthas or sacred songs, which form the only remains of it; the later is that in which the Zend-Avesta, or sacred Zoroastrian writings are found. The present alphabet is comparatively modern, and is probably derived from the Syrian. There are twelve simple vowels, fourteen diphthongs, and twenty-nine consonants, represented by different characters. The roots are mostly monosyllabic, some consisting of only a single vowel, others of a vowel and consonant, or a vowel between two consonants. There are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural, with eight inflections in the first and last, and five in the middle number.

2. Compar. Relig.: A contracted name for the Zend-Avesta (q. v.).

Zend-Avesta, subst. [Prob.=translation or commentary of text with paraphrase, from *avesta*=text, and *zend*=translation or commentary.]

Compar. Religion: The sacred books of the Zoroastrians, Magians, Guebers, or Parsees, ascribed to Zoroaster himself, and revered as a bible or rule of faith and practice. They consist of several divisions: The Yazna, a sort of sacrificial ritual, consisting of hymns and prayers, contains the five gāthas in the older dialect; the Visparad is a collection of sacrificial prayers in later Zend. The Yashts are later collections of prayers, consisting of particular invocations of angels, &c., mixed with legends; the Vendidad contains the religious, civil, and criminal code of the Zoroastrians. The immortality of the soul, a future state of rewards and punishments, and the resurrection of the body are taught in the Zend religion.

zēn'-dik, s. [Arab.=an infidel, an atheist.] A name given in the East not only to disbelievers in revealed religion, but also to such as are accused of magical heresy.

zē'-nick, zē'-nik, s. [Native name in parts of Africa.]

Zoöl.: *Suricata zenick*. [SURICATA.]

zēn'-ith, *sen-yth, s. [Old Fr. *cenith* (French *zenith*), from Sp. *zenit*, *zenith*, from Arab. *samt*=a road, a way, a path, a trail, a quarter, whence *samt-ar-ras*=the zenith, the vertical point of the heavens; *as-samt*=an azimuth.]

1. Ord. Language & Astron.: The highest point in the heavens to a spectator at any given place, the point from which if the earth were absolutely spherical a perpendicular let fall would pass through its center.

"The sunne passeth twice in the yeere through their zenith over their heads."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 731.

2. Fig.: The highest point of a person's fortune; the highest or culminating point of any subject referred to.

"By my prescience
I find my zenith doth depend upon
A most auspicious star,"
Shakesp.: *Tempest*, i. 2.

zenith-distance, subst. The zenith-distance of a heavenly body is the arc intercepted between the body and the zenith, being the same as the co-altitude of the body.

zenith-sector, s. An astronomical instrument, consisting of a telescope swinging upon pivots, and having attached to it an arc graduated into degrees and minutes. From the upper end of the telescope vertically hangs down a fine silver wire, terminated by a weight supported in water to keep it steady. It is used for the same purpose as the mural circle, viz., to ascertain the zenith distance of the several stars, but is more convenient from its greater portability. [MURAL-CIRCLE.]

zenith-telescope, s. The telescope of a zenith sector.

zēn'-ith-al, a. [Eng. *zenith*; -al.] Of or pertaining to the zenith.

"In order to obtain its *zenithal* distance."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy*, p. 34.

zē'-ō-lite, s. [Gr. *zeō*=to boil, and *lithos*=stone; Ger. *zeolith*.]

Mineralogy: A name given to a group of minerals belonging to the hydrous silicates, characterized by much intumescence on the application of heat.

zē'-ō-lith-i-form, a. [Eng. *zeolit(e)*; *i* connective, and *form*.] Having the form of zeolite.

zē'-ō-lit-ic, a. [Eng. *zeolit(e)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to zeolite; consisting of or resembling zeolite.

Zēph-ā-nī'-qāh, s. [Heb. *Tsephaniyah*=Zephaniah (whom Jehovah has hid); *tsaphan*=to hide, and *Yah*=Jehovah; Sept. *Sophonias*; Vulg. *Sophonias*.]

1. Scrip. Biog.: A prophet, son of Cushi, who again was the son of Gedaliah, the son of Amariah, the son of Hizkiah (the king?).

2. Old Test. Canon: The ninth in order of the twelve minor prophetic books. Zephaniah prophesied in the reign of Josiah, king of Judah. Josiah, who came to the throne in his eighth year (B. C. 641), tolerated idolatry till the twelfth year of his reign (641-630); next for six years more (630-624) he carried on a partially successful contest against it; then during the remainder of his life (624-610) he made the reformation more sweeping, reestablishing Mosaic institutions throughout the land. When the prophet wrote, the worship of Baal had not quite ceased, nor had other forms of idolatry (Zeph. i. 4-5). His predictions, therefore, seem to have been uttered during the second period, some time between 630 and 624. With this agrees the reference in ch. ii. 12-15 to the impending destruction of Nineveh, which took place in 625. Zephaniah was contemporary with Jeremiah. The first chapter of the book denounces coming judgment, described as the day of the Lord [DAY, C. 3.], on Jerusalem and the Jewish people. The second prophesies the destruction of Gaza, Askalon, and the Philistine cities generally, the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the Assyrian capital Nineveh. The third censures the corruption of Jerusalem, which had affected princes, judges, priests, and prophets, and concludes with promises

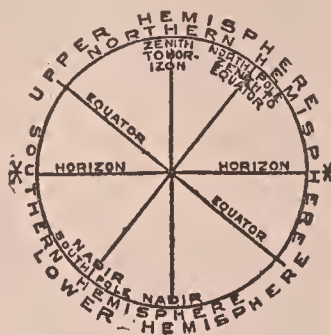


Diagram showing Zenith and Nadir.

of future restoration and felicity. The chief characteristics of this book are the unity and harmony of the composition, the grace, energy, and dignity of its style, and the rapid and effective alternations of threats and promises. Its prophetic import is chiefly shown in the accurate predictions of the desolation which has fallen upon each of the nations denounced for their crimes; Ethiopia, which is menaced with a terrible invasion, being alone exempted from the doom of perpetual ruin. The general tone of the last portion is Messianic, but without any specific reference to the Person of our Lord. No serious controversy has ever taken place as to the authenticity of Zephaniah.

zē-phar'-ō-vich-ite, s. [After Professor Zepharovich; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A crystalline to compact mineral found in sandstone at Trenic, Bohemia. Hardness, 5.5; specific gravity, 2.37; color, greenish, yellowish, or grayish-white. Composition: Essentially a hydrated phosphate of alumina, with the probable formula $Al_2O_3PO_5 + 6HO$.

zēph'-ŷr, *zēph'-ŷr-ūs, *zēph'-ŷr, subst. [Fr. *zephyre*=the west wind, from Lat. *zephyrum*, accus. of *zephyrus*=the west wind, from Gr. *zephyros*, allied to *zophos*=darkness, gloom, the dark or evening quarter, the west.]

1. Ord. Language (of all forms): The west wind; hence, poetically, any soft, mild, gentle breeze. By the poets Zephyrus was personified and represented as the mildest and gentlest of all the sylvan deities.

"Where sweet myrrhe-breathing zephyr in the spring
Gently distills his nectar-dropping showers."
Drayton: *Idea* 53.

2. Entomology (of the form zephyrus): A genus of Lycenidae, having fore wings with eleven nervures, the subcostal one emitting two branches before the extremity of the discoidal cell, and a bifurcating one beyond. Species few, chiefly from Europe and Asia.

zēr'-dā, s. [A South African word.]

Zoöl.: Sparmann's name for *Canis* or *Megalotis zerda*, believed to be identical with the Fennec (q. v.).

zē-rē'-nē, s. [Gr. *xerainō*=to parch, to dry up. *Entom.:* The typical genus of Zerenidae.]

zē-rēn'-i-dā, subst. pl. [Mod. Lat. *zeren(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idā.]

Entom.: A family of Geometrina. Antennae of the male thick, not pectinated; abdomen in the same sex long; wings broad, entire. Caterpillar short, thick, feeding exposed.

zēr'-ī'-bā, za-reē'-bā, s. [Egypt. *zerebak*=a thorn hedge.] A word which came into use in the early part of 1884, during the military operations in Egypt, to denote an inclosure the sides of which are formed of prickly brushwood, sheltered by which a force may camp comparatively safe from sudden surprise.

"When the square was broken on the news spread to the *zeriba* that we were defeated."—*Graphic*, April 6, 1884, p. 323.



Soldiers making a Xeriba.

zē-rī'-tis, s. [Mod. Lat., formed from Gr. *xerainō*=to parch, to dry up.]

Entom.: A genus of Lycenidae. Red butterflies with brown borders and metallic spots on the under surface of the hind wings. Natives of Africa.

zēr'-ō, s. [Fr.=a cipher in arithmetic, from Ital. *zero*, a contracted form of *zefiro* or *ziffo*, parallel to *zifra*=a cipher, from Arab. *sifr*=a cipher (q. v.). *Zero* and *cipher* are doublets.]

1. In common language, zero means no thing; in arithmetic it is called naught, and means no number; in algebra, it stands for no quantity, or for a quantity less than any assignable quantity; a cipher; nothing, denoted by 0.

2. Astronomy: The first point of Aries. [ARIES.] (Prof. *Airy: Pop. Astronomy*, p. 119.)

3. Therm.: The point (0°) in the scale of a thermometer from which numbers with the + sign are counted upward, and those with the - sign downward. In Fahrenheit's thermometer zero is -32°, i. e., 32 degrees below the freezing point of water. In the Centigrade and Reaumur's scales zero is that freezing point itself.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph=f-cian, -tian=shan. -tion, -sion=shūn; -ñion, -ñion=zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious=shūs. -ble, -dle, &c.=bel, del

¶ *Absolute zero*: The point at which any given body is supposed to contain no heat. It is -273°C . Temperatures reckoned from it are called absolute temperatures. It is fixed from observation of the fact that a gas is increased $\frac{1}{273}$ part of its volume for every degree of the Centigrade thermometer.

zero-point, *subst.* The point indicating the commencement of any scale or reckoning.

zero-potential, *s.* [POTENTIAL, B. 2.]

zest, *subst.* [O. Fr. *zest* (Fr. *zeste*) = a piece of the skin of a citron or lemon, the English sense being due to the use of lemon or citron for flavoring, from Lat. *schistos*, *schistus* = divided, from Gr. *schistos*, from *schizō* = to divide.]

*1. A piece of orange or lemon peel, used to give a flavor to liquor, or the fine thin oil that squirts out of it when squeezed; also the woody, thick skin quartering the kernel of a walnut.

2. Something which gives a relish or pleasant taste; something which serves to enhance enjoyment; hence, that quality which makes a thing enjoyable; a pleasant taste, a relish.

"Liberality of disposition and conduct gives the highest zest and relish to social intercourse."—Cogan: *Ethical Treat.*, Disc. 1.

3. Relish or keenness of pleasure experienced; keen enjoyment; gusto.

"They joined and partook of the rude fare with the zest of fatigue and youth."—Lytton. (*Annandale*.)

zest, *v. t.* [ZEST, *s.*]

1. To add a zest or relish to.

"When my wine's right, I never care it should be zested."—Cibber: *Careless Husband*, iii.

2. To cut, as the peel of an orange or lemon, from top to bottom in thin slices, or to squeeze, as peel, over the surface of anything.

zē-tā, *s.* [Lat. *zeta*, for *dieta* = a chamber, a dwelling, from *diata* = a way of living, mode of life, a dwelling.] A little closet or chamber; applied by some writers to the room over the porch of a Christian church, where the sexton or porter resided, and kept the church documents. (*Britton*.)

zē-tē-tic, *a. & s.* [Gr. *zētētikos*, from *zēteō* = to seek.]

A. *As adj.*: Proceeding by inquiry.

B. *As subst.*: A seeker; a name adopted by some of the Pyrrhonists.

zē-tē-tics, *s.* [ZETETIC.] A name given to that part of algebra which consists in the direct search after unknown quantities.

zē-tic-ū-lā, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. from Latin *zeta* = a drawing-room, a summer-house.] A small withdrawing-room.

zeug'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *zeugitēs* = yoked in pairs.]

Min.: An altered variety of Metabrushite (q. v.).

zeug'-lō-dōn, *s.* [Gr. *zeuglō* = the strap or loop of the yoke through which the oxen's heads were put; suff. -*odon*.]

Palæontology:

1. The type-genus of Zeuglodontidae (q. v.). The remains were formerly supposed to be reptilian, and were named Basilosaurus by Harlan. They were renamed by Owen (who demonstrated their Mammalian character), and the new name was chosen because the first section of a molar examined was taken from the base of the crown, where it was beginning to divide into the roots, and thus it looked like two single teeth yoked or linked together. (*Trans. Geol. Soc. Lond.*, ser. ii., vol. vi., p. 67.) The names Phocodon and Phocodontia are sometimes given to the genus and family respectively, from the seal-like character of the dentition. Several species from the Eocene of the United States; a portion of a skull from the Barton Clay (Eocene) of Hampshire, England.

2. Any species or individual of the Zeuglodontia (q. v.).

"The earliest Cetaceans of whose organization we have anything like complete evidence are the Zeuglodons of the Eocene period, which approach in the structure of skull and teeth to a more generalized mammalian type than either of the existing sub-orders. The smallness of the cerebral cavity compared with the jaws and the rest of the skull they share with the primitive forms of many other types."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xv. 393.

zeug'-lō-dōnt, *a & s.* [ZEUGLODONTIA.]

A. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Zeuglodontia.

B. *As subst.*: Any individual of the Zeuglodontia.

zēug'-lō-dōn-tī-a (or *t* as *sh*), **zēug'-lō-dōn-tī-dā**, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zeuglodon* (genit. *zeuglodontis*); Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. -*ia*, or fem. -*idæ*.]

Palæont.: A group or family founded to include

certain extinct Cetaceans of doubtful affinities, only known by fragmentary remains of Eocene age. In the anterior part of both jaws the teeth are simple, conical, or slightly compressed, and sharp-pointed. Dental formula: $\text{I. } 3-3, \text{C. } 1-1, \text{P. M. and M. } 5-5=36$. Skull elongated and much depressed, brain-cavity very small, strong sagittal crest. The characters of the dorsal vertebrae and the articulation of the ribs appear to have resembled those of Platanista. Huxley considered these animals to have been intermediate between the true Cetaceans and the Seals. By some authorities the group is made to include Zeuglodon (= Phocodon), Squalodon, and Saurocetis. Prof. Flower substitutes for it a sub-order (Archæoceti), and makes the Squalodons a separate family. [SQUALODONTIDÆ.]

zeug'-mā, *s.* [Greek, from *zeugnymi* = to join.] [YOKE.]

Gram.: The connection of one word with two words or with two clauses, to both of which it does not equally apply; so that, for one of them, another word (to be gathered from the sense of the passage) must be mentally supplied. Zeugma is therefore a species of ellipsis; both abbreviate discourse. Where the word to be supplied is a form of another in the sentence, as, "I love you, and you [love] me," the construction is elliptical; where the sense requires a different word, as "The sun shall not burn thee by day, neither the moon [injure thee] by night" (Ps. cxxi. 6, Prayer Book), it is zeugma.

zeug-māt'-ic, *adj.* [ZEUGMA.] Of or pertaining to the figure of speech known as zeugma.

zeun'-ēr-ite (eu as *ōi*), *s.* [After Prof. Zeuner, of Freiberg; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, isomorphous with Uranite, which it much resembles in its physical characters. Hardness, 2-2.5; specific gravity, 3.2; color, grass-green and apple-green. Composition: A hydrated arsenate of sesquioxide of uranium, and protoxide of copper. First found at the Weisser Hirsch mine, Schneeberg, Saxony.

zē-ūs, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *zaios* = the dory or doree (q. v.).]

1. *Ichthy.*: A genus of Cyttidæ, with six species, from the Mediterranean, the temperate shores of the Eastern Atlantic, and the coasts of Japan and Australia, all of them in high esteem as food-fishes. A series of bony plates runs along the base of the dorsal and anal fins, and there is another series on the abdomen. The best-known species is *Zeus faber*, which was well known in classic times. [DORÆ.]

2. *Palæont.*: From the Miocene of Licata, Sicily.

zeūx'-ite, *s.* [Gr. *zeuxis* = a span, a joining; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of tourmaline (q. v.), found in the United Mines, St. Day, England. Occurred in acicular interlacing crystals of a pale-brown color.

zeū'-zēr-a, *s.* [Gr. *zeugnymi* = to join, to yoke.]

Entom.: The typical genus of Zeuzeridæ (q. v.). Antennæ of the male pectinated at the base, the apex filiform; abdomen stout in the male, rather slender in the female.

zeū'-zēr-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Modern Latin *zeuzer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Bombycina. Antennæ at least as long as the thorax, wings rather distant at the base. Caterpillar naked, with a horny plate on the second segment. It feeds within the stems of trees, reeds, &c.

zeŷ'-lan-ite, *s.* [ZEILANITE.]

zēŷ'-sōum, *s.* [An Egyptian word.]

Bot.: The flowerheads of *Santolina fragrantissima*, sold in the shops of Cairo as a substitute for Camomile.

zīb'-ēt, **zīb'-ēth**, *s.* [French *zibet*; Ital. *zibetto*; Low Gr. *zibeton*.] [CIVET.]

Zoöl.: *Viverra zibetha*, a Sumatran civet. Length about two feet six inches, tail eleven inches; head rounded, bulging before the ears, and then rapidly contracting into a short muzzle; fur close, soft, and downy, with black and white lines on the back, and spots in transverse undulations on the back and sides; tail faintly ringed. In Travancore, in India, there was a government establishment for the rearing of these animals, the civet obtained from them being used in perfumery and in Hindu medicine.

zī-bē-thūm (th as *t*), *s.* [ZIBET.] The civet derived from the Zibeth (q. v.).

ziē'-gā, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Curd produced from milk by adding acetic acid, and after rennet has ceased to cause coagulation. (*Brande & Cox*.)

ziē-trīs-i-kite, *s.* [After Zietrisika, Moldavia, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A member of the group of hydrocarbons resembling ozocerite in its physical characters, but differing from that substance in its almost complete insolubility in ether. A mean of three analyses gave: Carbon, 84.64; hydrogen, 14.63.

zīf, **zīph**, **zīv**, *s.* [Heb. *ziv*, from *zachach* = to shine, to be beautiful, referring to the splendid appearance of the flowers during the month (*Gese-nius*); or from Assyrian *Giv* = the Bull, the constellation Taurus. (*Rawlinson*: *Herod.* i. 622.)]

Hebrew Calendar: The second month of the year, extending from the new moon in May to that in June; or, according to some Rabbis, from the new moon in April to that of June, (1 Kings vi. i. 37.) In some copies of the A. V. the spelling is Zif, in others Ziph; in the R. V. Ziv, which is the correct form.

***zīf'-fī-ūs**, *subst.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps for *xiphias* = the sword-fish.] Some sea monster.

"Huge ziffus whom mariners eschew."

Spenser: *F. Q.*, II. xii. 24.

zīg'-ān'-ka, *s.* [Russ.]

Music: A dance popular among the Russian peasantry, similar in its figures to the common country dance.

zīg'-ā-rī, *s. pl.* [ZINGARI.]

zīg'-zāg, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Ger. *zichzach* = a zigzag; *zichzach*, *segeln* = to tack in sailing; Sw. *sichsach* = zigzag.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Having sharp or quick turns or flexures.

"More zigzag paths tempt us right and left."—Queen, Sept. 26, 1885.

2. *Bot.*: [FLEXUOUS, 2.]

B. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Something having short, sharp turns or angles, as a line.

"But that ascent was made by only six zigzags."—Scribner's Magazine, August, 1877, p. 462.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Architecture*: A zigzag molding; a chevron or dancette. [See illustration under CHEVRON.]

2. *Fort.*: One of the trenches leading toward the besieged works, and communicating between the several parallels. It turns to the right and to the left, but with a general curved course, in such a manner as not to be enfiladed by the guns of the fort.

3. A salmon-stair, fish-way, or fish-ladder.

zigzag-molding, *s.* [CHEVRON, DANCETTE.]

zīg'-zāg, *v. t. & i.* [ZIGZAG, *a.*]

A. *Trans.*: To form with short, sharp turns or angles.

"The middle aisle has on each side four Norman round arches zigzagged."—Warton: *History of Kildington*, p. 4.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To move or advance in a zigzag fashion; to make zigzags.

"He zigzagged back and forth from tuft to tuft."—Scribner's Magazine, July, 1877, p. 284.

2. To waver in or change one's words or opinions. "Speak in ambiguous and hesitating tones, zigzagging this way and that way, and beating about the bush."—London Daily Telegraph.

***zīg'-zāg'-gēr-ŷ**, *s.* [Eng. *zigzag*; -*ery*.] Zigzag or irregular course.

"When my Uncle Toby discovered the transverse zigzaggy of my father's approach to it."—Sterne: *Tristram Shandy*, ii. 113.

†**zīg'-zāg-gŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *zigzag*; -*y*.] Having sharp turns; zigzag.

"The zigzaggy pattern by Saxons invented Was cleverly chiseled and well represented."—Barham: *Ing. Leg.*; *St. Romwold*.

zīl'-lā, *subst.* [The Egyptian name of *Zilla myagroides*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Zillidæ (q. v.). *Zilla myagroides* is a large glabrous herb, with round white branches, and oblong-toothed leaves, which are boiled and eaten by the Arabs like cabbage. (*Loudon*.)

zīl'-lāh, *s.* [Hind.] In Hindustan, a local division of a county; a shire or county.

zīll'-ēr-thite, *subst.* [After Zillerthal, Tyrol, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A name given to a bright-green variety of Actinolite (q. v.).

zīl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zill(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -*idæ*.]

Botany: A family of Orthoplocæ. Silicle indehiscent, sub-globose, one or two celled, each with a single globose seed. Herbs from the Mediterranean region.

zīm'-ā-pān-ite, *subst.* [After Zimapan, Mexico, where found; suff. -*ite* (Min.).]

Min.: Stated to be a chloride of iron, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system. A doubtful species.



Tooth of Zeuglodon.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk. whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fāll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

zimb (*b* silent), *s.* [Arab.=a fly.]

Entom.: A dipterous insect described by Bruce as being common in Abyssinia. It is said to resemble the tsetse (*q. v.*) of the southern parts of Africa, and to be equally hurtful to cattle. It is a little larger than the common bee, and thicker in proportion.

zīm-ënt-wâ-têr, *s.* [Ger. *cementwasser*, lit.=cement or cementation water; cf. *cementkupfer*=copper deposited in water.] A name given to water found in copper mines; water impregnated with copper.

zī-mōc'-ca, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See etym. and compound.)

zimocca-sponge, *s.*

Zoöl.: *Euspongia zimocca*, a sponge with a dark brownish-yellow skeleton, the chief fibers of which are soft, thin, elastic, and almost free from sand, while the under fibers are dense and thick, rendering the sponge itself abnormally hard.

zī'-mōme, *s.* [ZYMOME.]

zīnc, *s.* [Dan. & Sw. *zink*; Fr. *zinc*; cogn. with Ger. *zinn*=tin.]

1. *Astronomy*: It has been ascertained by spectroscopy that there is zinc in the sun.

2. *Chem. & Comm.*: A divalent metallic element, symbol Zn.; atomic weight, 65; found in considerable abundance in many parts of America, in Britain, in Silesia, and in the neighborhood of Aix la Chapelle. It is extracted from the native carbonate by first roasting the ore, mixing it with charcoal or coke, and subjecting the mixture to a full red heat in an earthen retort. The reduced metal volatilizes, and is condensed by suitable means. It is bluish-white, tarnishes slowly in the air, is crystalline and brittle, with a density varying from 6.8 to 7.2. Between 121° and 149° it has the property of becoming malleable, and after such treatment retains this character when cold. At 411° it melts, and at a bright red heat boils and volatilizes. Ordinary zinc dissolves readily in dilute acids, but pure zinc is less soluble unless it is in contact with platinum, copper, or some other less positive metal, with which it can form a galvanic circuit. Solutions of zinc give a white precipitate with hydric sulphide. In consequence of its lightness and cheapness, sheet zinc is employed for lining baths and cisterns, for gutters, spouts, and roofs; for the latter purpose it is usually corrugated. Zinc plates are much used as generators of electricity in voltaic batteries and in zincography (*q. v.*). Zinc is also an important factor in the manufacture of alloys, and in the preparation of galvanized iron (*q. v.*).

3. *Pharm.*: Oxide of zinc given in small doses is a tonic and astringent, acting beneficially on the nervous system in chorea, epilepsy, hysteria, neuralgia, &c.; in large doses it is emetic; externally it is a desiccant and astringent. Sulphate of zinc and acetate of zinc produce similar effects. So apparently does the carbonate, which, however, is not much employed medicinally. Chloride of zinc is used externally as an escharotic; valerianate of zinc is a nervine tonic and antispasmodic, also an anthelmintic. (*Garrod.*)

¶ Zinc-arsenate=*Köttigite*; zinc-blende=*Blende*; zinc-bloom=*Hydrozincite*; zinc carbonate=*Calamine*; zinc-oxide=*Zincite*; zinc oxysulphide=*Voltzite*; zinc-silicate=*Hemimorphite* and *Willemite*; zinc-siliceous oxide=*Hemimorphite*; zinc-spar=*Calamine*; zinc-sulphate=*Goslarite*; zinc-sulphide=*Blende*; zinc-vitriol=*Goslarite*.

zinc-ash, *s.*

Chem.: The impure gray oxide formed when zinc is heated in contact with air.

zinc-azurite, *s.*

Min.: A mineral of uncertain composition, said to have been found in small blue crystals in the Sierra Almagrera, Spain. Plattner states that it consists of sulphate of zinc, carbonate of copper and some water. (*Dana.*)

zinc-butter, *s.* [ZINC-CHLORIDE.]

zinc-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnCl_2$. Zinc-butter. Easily prepared by dissolving the metal in hydrochloric acid. It is a nearly white translucent substance, fusible, and very deliquescent; easily soluble in water and alcohol, and forming a double salt with sal-ammoniac; very useful in tinning and soft soldering copper and iron. It is also useful as an antiseptic, and like sulphuric acid, withdraws the elements of water from organic bodies.

zinc-cyanide, *s.*

Chem.: $Zn(CN)_2$. A white, insoluble powder, obtained by adding hydrocyanic acid to zinc acetate. It is decomposed by acids with evolution of hydrocyanic acid, but it is soluble in excess of potassic cyanide, the solution yielding on evaporation octahedral crystals of potassic zinc cyanide.

zinc-etching, *s.* [ZINCOGRAPHY.]

zinc-ethide, *s.* [ZINC-ETHYL.]

zinc-ethyl, *s.*

Chem.: $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. Zinc-ethide. An organometallic compound discovered by Frankland, and formed by heating ethyl iodide with zinc in a sealed glass tube or copper cylinder. The zinc eth-iodide is first formed, which, when distilled in an atmosphere of hydrogen, is resolved into zinc iodide and zinc ethyl. It is a mobile, volatile, and disagreeable smelling liquid, boiling at 118°, and having a specific gravity of 1.182. It takes fire instantly on coming in contact with the air, and water decomposes it violently with formation of zinc hydroxide and ethane ($ZnH_2O_2 + C_2H_6$).

zinc-fahlerz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (*q. v.*), containing zinc.

zinc-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: ZnI_2 . Obtained by digesting iodine with excess of zinc and water, till the color of the iodine disappears. It separates in regular octahedral or cubo-octahedral crystals, is very deliquescent, and dissolves easily in water. When heated in contact with the air, it is decomposed, iodine being evolved and zinc oxide produced.

zinc-methide, *s.* [ZINC-METHYL.]

zinc-methyl, *s.*

Chemist.: $Zn(CH_3)_2$. Zinc-methide. Prepared in the same manner as zinc-ethyl. It is a colorless mobile liquid, boiling at 46°, and having a specific gravity of 1.386 at 10.5°, and is spontaneously inflammable. These compounds enable us to build up carbon compounds from others lower in the scale. With carbon oxychloride they form ketones, *e. g.*, $COCl_2 + Zn(CH_3)_2 = ZnCl_2 + CO(CH_3)_2$ (acetone).

zinc-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: ZnO . Zinc white. Prepared by burning zinc in atmospheric air. It is a white, tasteless powder, insoluble in water, but freely soluble in acids, and is employed as a substitute for white lead, especially in paint work that is exposed to the action of the fumes of sulphuretted hydrogen.

zinc-oxychloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnCl_2 \cdot 3ZnO \cdot 4H_2O$. Basic chloride of zinc. Obtained by evaporating to dryness an aqueous solution of zinc chloride. It is a white powder, insoluble in water, and giving off half its combined water when heated to 100°. It is used as a paint for wood, stone, or metal, dries quickly, and is free from odor.

zinc-phyllite, *s.*

Min.: The same as HOPEITE (*q. v.*).

zinc-spinel, *s.*

Min.: The same as AUTOMOLITE (*q. v.*).

zinc-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$. White vitriol. Prepared by dissolving the metal in dilute sulphuric acid, or by roasting the native sulphide. Its crystals are hardly to be distinguished by the eye from sulphate of magnesia. It has an astringent metallic taste, dissolves in two and a half parts of cold and a much smaller quantity of hot water, and is chiefly used in calico-printing.

zinc-vitriol, *s.* [ZINC-SULPHATE.]

zinc-white, *s.* [ZINC-OXIDE.]

zīnc, *v. t.* [ZINC, *s.*] To coat or cover with zinc. [GALVANIZE.]

zīnc-ā-çet'-ā-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *acetamide*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_8Zn \cdot N_2O_2$. A white powder formed by the action of acetamide on zinc-ethyl.

zīnc-ā-lū'-mīn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *aluminumite*.]

Min.: A mineral occurring in minute hexagonal plates at the Laurium mines, Greece. Hardness, 2.5 to 3.0; specific gravity, 2.26; color, white. Composition: A hydrated sulphate of alumina and zinc, with the formula $2ZnSO_4 \cdot 4ZnH_2O_2 \cdot 3Al_2H_6O_9 \cdot 5aq.$, which requires, sulphuric acid, 12.48; alumina, 24.12; oxide of zinc, 38.12; water, 25.28=100.

zīnc-ām'-yīl, **zīnc-ām'-yīl-īde**, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *amyl*; -ide.]

Chem.: $Zn(C_5H_{11})_2$. Zincamylide. A colorless, transparent, mobile liquid, prepared by heating zinc with mercuric amylide. It has a specific gravity of 1.022 at 0°, boils at 220°, but gradually decomposes at 240°, yielding amylene and amyl hydride. In contact with the air it fumes, and, when dropped into oxygen gas, burns with a dazzling white flame and slight explosion.

zīnc-ām'-yīl-īde, *s.* [ZINCAMYL.]

zīnc'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*; -ic.] Of, or pertaining to, or containing zinc.

zīnc-if'-ēr-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, *s.*, and Lat. *fero*=to bear, to produce.] Producing zinc; as, *zinciferous ore*.

zīnc'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; suff. -ite (*Min.*); Ger. *zinkit*, *rothzinkerz*; Fr. *zinc oxydé*.]

Min.: A mineral of sparse occurrence, at present only known to have been found at certain mines in Sussex county, in New Jersey. Crystallization hexagonal; hardness, 4-4.5; specific gravity, 5.43-5.7; luster sub-adamantine; color, deep red, streak, an orange-yellow; translucent to sub-translucent; fracture, sub-conchoidal; brittle. Composition: Oxygen, 19.74; zinc, 80.26=100, whence the formula ZnO .

zīnc'-en-īte, **zīnc'-en-īte**, *subst.* [After Herr Zincken, the director of the Anhalt mines; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Mineral.: An orthorhombic mineral, occurring mostly in divergent groups of hexagonal prisms at Wolfsberg, in the Hartz Mountains. Hardness, 3-3.5; specific gravity, 5.30-5.35; luster, metallic; color and streak, steel-gray; opaque. Composition: Sulphur, 22.1; antimony, 42.6; lead, 35.3=100, thus yielding the formula $PbS + Sb_2S_3$.

zīnc'-kŷ, **zīnc'-yŷ**, *adj.* [Eng. *zinc*, *s.*; -y.] Pertaining to zinc; containing zinc; having the appearance of zinc.

zīncō-, *pref.* [Eng. *zinc*, and *o* connect.] Of or pertaining to zinc (*q. v.*).

***zīncō-polar**, *a.*

Galv.: A term applied to the surface of the zinc presented to the acid in a battery.

zīnc'-ōde, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. *hodos*=a way.] The positive pole of a galvanic battery.

zīnc'-cō-graph, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, and Gr. *graphō*=to write, to draw.] A design drawn by zincography (*q. v.*); an impression taken from such a design.

"Illustrated with full-page tinted zincographs."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1886.

zīncōg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *zincograph*; -er.] One who practices zincography.

zīnc'-cō-grāph'-īc, **zīnc'-cō-grāph'-īc-āl**, *a.* [Eng. *zincograph*(y); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to zincography.

zīncōg'-ra-phŷ, *s.* [ZINCOGRAPH.] An art in its essential features similar to lithography, the stone printing-surface of the latter being replaced by that of a plate of polished zinc. The design is drawn on the zinc-plate with a material which resists acid. The surface of the plate being bitten away leaves the design in relief to be printed from by the ordinary mode in printing from woodcuts. The first attempts at zincography were made by H. W. Eberhard, of Magdeburg, in 1805.

zīnc'-ōīd, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*; suff. -oid.] Resembling zinc; pertaining to zinc.

***zīncōl'-yŷ-sīs**, *s.* [Pref. *zīncō-*, and Gr. *lysis*=setting free.]

Elect.: The same as ELECTROLYSIS (*q. v.*).

***zīnc'-cō-lŷte**, *s.* [Pref. *zīncō-*, and Gr. *lytos*=that may be dissolved.]

Elect.: The same as ELECTROLYTE (*q. v.*).

zīnc'-cō-nīne, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *on* connect., and suff. -ine (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (*q. v.*).

zīnc'-cō-nīse, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *o* connect., and Gr. *konis*=powder.]

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (*q. v.*).

zīnc'-cō-ŷite, **zīnc'-kō-ŷite** *s.* [Eng. *zinc*; *os* connect., and suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, said to be an anhydrous sulphate of zinc, occurring in crystals isomorphous with those of anglesite and barytes.

zīnc'-oūs, *a.* [Eng. *zinc*, *s.*; -ous.] Pertaining to zinc, or to the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

zīnc'-ōx'-yīl, *s.* [Eng. *zinc*, *s.*; *ox*(ygen), and -yl.]

Chem.: The name given to the diatomic radical, O_2Zn .

zīnc'-dī-kīte, *subst.* [Anglicized from the Arabic name.]

Mohammedanism (*pl.*): A heretical sect who believe that the world was produced from four eternal elements, and that man is a microcosm. They disbelieve in God, the resurrection, and a future life. (*Brewer.*)

zīnc'-ga-rī, **zīnc'-ga-neē**, **zīg'-ā-rī**, *subst.* [See extract.] A gypsy (*q. v.*).

"A remarkably perfect eponymic historical myth accounting for the gypsies or Egyptians may be found cited seriously in 'Blackstone's Commentaries'; when Sultan Selim conquered Egypt in 1517, several of the natives refused to submit to the Turkish yoke, and revolted under one *Zinganeus*, whence the Turks call them *Zinganees*, but, being at length surrounded and banished, they agreed to disperse in small parties over the world, &c. &c."—*Tylor*: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873) i. 400.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

zing'-el (z as dz), *s.* [Low Ger.]

Ichthy.: A name applied by some writers to any individual or species of the genus *Aspro* (q. v.). The name is more properly limited to the type-species, *Aspro zingel*, about a foot long, with a weight of two pounds; back greenish-brown, sides yellowish with a shade of gray, belly whitish, four cloudy brownish-black bands, more or less distinct on sides. Found in the Danube and its larger tributary streams. (Seeley: *Freshwater Fishes of Europe*.)

***zīn'-ghō**, *s.* [ZINC, *s.*]

zīn'-gī-ān, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Philol.: A name sometimes given to the South African family of tongues. Called also Bantu and Chuana. A peculiarity of this family is the use of clicks or clicks in speaking. [CLICK, *s.*, A. II. 1.]

zīn'-gī-bēr, *s.* [Lat. *zingiberi*, from Gr. *zinggi-beris*=ginger.]

Bot.: Ginger; the typical genus of Zingiberaceæ. Indian herbs with creeping, jointed, woody root-stocks; leaves in two ranks, sheathing the stem, flowers in conical spikes, inner limbs of the corolla with only one lip, and the anther with a simple recurved horn at the end. *Zingiber officinale* is the Common Ginger; it is cultivated throughout India. [GINGER.] *Z. cassumunar* is said to be carminative, like the former species.

zīn'-gī-bēr-ā'-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zingiber*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -aceæ.]

Bot.: Gingerworts; an order of Endogens, the typical one of the alliance Amomales. Aromatic herbs, with a creeping, often jointed rhizome. Stem simple, formed of the cohering bases of the leaves; leaves simple, sheathing, with a single midrib, from which very numerous parallel veins diverge at an acute angle and proceed to the margin; flowers generally in pairs, and lying among spathaceous bracts; calyx superior, short, tubular, three-lobed; corolla, tubular, irregular, with six segments in two whorls, the inner, morphologically viewed, being transformed sterile stamens, untransformed stamens three, two of them abortive; filament of the former not petaloid; anther, two-celled; style filiform; stigma, dilated, hollow; ovary, more or less perfectly three-celled, with the placenta in the axis; fruit, usually a capsule, three, or sometimes one celled; seeds, many. Closely akin to Marantaceæ, with which they were formerly combined, but differ in their two-celled anther, and in the possession of a vitellus round the embryo. Natives of the East Indies and some other tropical countries. Genera, twenty-nine; species 247. (Lindley.)

zīn'-gī-bēr-ā'-ceōūs, (ce as sh,) *a.* [Mod. Lat. *zingiberace*(æ); English adj. suff. -ous.] Of or pertaining to ginger or the Zingiberaceæ (q. v.).

zīn'-nī-ā, *s.* [Named after John Godfrey Zinn (1727-59), professor of botany at Gottingen.]

Bot.: A genus of Heliopsidæ, with six or seven species. Ray consisting of five persistent florets, fruit crowned by two awns. Elegant American plants. They are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

zinnwaldite (as dzīnn'-vāld-ite), *subst.* [After Zinnwald, Bohemia, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).] *Min.*: A variety of LEPIDOLITE (q. v.).

zīn'-zī-bēr-ā'-ceous (ce as sh), *a.* [ZINGIBERACEOUS.]

Zī'-ōn, *s.* [Heb. *tsion*=exposed on a sunny place; *tsachach*=to shine, to glow with heat, to be exposed to the sun.]

1. *Lit.*: A mount or eminence of Jerusalem, the royal residence of David and his successors.

2. *Figuratively*:

(1) A dissenting chapel. [BETHEL, 2. (1).]

(2) The theocracy or church of God.

Zī'-ōn-īsm, *n.* [Eng. *Zion*; -ism.] A name given to a scheme for the purchase of Palestine from Turkey, with a view to the migration thither of all the Jews in the world, to establish themselves as a nation and once more become a power in the world.

zīph-i'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -idæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Cetacea, equivalent to Ziphiinæ (q. v.).

zīph-i'-i-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -inæ.]

Zoöl.: A sub-family of Physeteridæ, with four genera, *Hyperoodon*, *Mesoplodon*, *Berardius*, and *Ziphius* (q. v.). Teeth of mandible rudimentary, except one or two pairs, which may be largely developed, especially in the males; spiracle single, crescentic; pectoral fin small, ovate, all five digits well developed. They appear to feed chiefly on small cephalopods, and occur singly or in small herds.

zīph-i'-ōid, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *ziphi(us)*; Eng. suff. -oid.]

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fäll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

A. As adj.: Of, belonging to, or resembling the sub-family Ziphiinæ (q. v.).

B. As subst.: Any individual of the Ziphiinæ (q. v.).

zīph'-i-ūs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *xiphos* = a straight sword. Named from the pointed snout of the species.]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: A genus of Ziphiinæ (q. v.). Several species have been described, some of them probably under more than one name. The best known is the type *Ziphius cavirostris*, from the Mediterranean. It was on an imperfect skull of this species, picked up on the Mediterranean coast of France, in 1804, and described by Cuvier, who thought that it belonged to an extinct animal, in his *Ossements Fossiles*, that the genus was founded. Teeth of this or of an allied species from the Suffolk and Antwerp Crag.



Skull of Ziphius Cavirostris.

zīp'-pē-ite (z as tz), *s.* [After Prof. Zippe, the mineralogist at Prague; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineral.: A mineral occurring as an alteration product of uraninite (q. v.) at Joachimsthal, Bohemia. Acicular, sometimes in rosette-like groups of needles or small botryoidal. Hardness, 3.0; color, shades of yellow. Composition: Essentially a hydrated sulphate of sesquioxide of uranium.

zīr'-carb-ite, *s.* [English *zir(con)*, *carb(onate)*, and suff. -ite (Min.).]

Mineralogy.: A name given by C. U. Shepard to a doubtful mineral whose chemical composition was undetermined. Stated to have been found with cyrtolite, at the granite quarries of Rockport, Massachusetts.

zīr'-cōn, **zīr'-cōn-ite**, *s.* [The Cingalese name.]

Min.: A mineral occurring only in crystals or crystalline grains. Crystallization, tetragonal. Hardness, 7.5; specific gravity, 4.05-4.75; luster, adamantine; color, very variable, shades of red, yellow, brown, green, &c.; translucent to transparent. Composition: Silica, 33.0; zirconia, 67.0=100, hence the formula ZrO_2SiO_2 . Dana adopts the following altered varieties as sub-species: Malacone, Cyrtolite, Tachyphalite, Erstedite, Auerbachite, and Bragite. (See these words.)

zircon-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of Syenite (q. v.), characterized by the presence of zircon in distributed crystals.

zīr'-cōn-ate, *s.* [Eng. *zircon(ic)*; -ate.]

Chem. (pl.): Compounds of zirconia with the stronger bases.

zīr-cō'-nī-ā, *subst.* [ZIRCONIUM.] [ZIRCONIUM-OXIDE.]

zirconia-light, *s.* One in which a stick of oxide of zirconium is exposed to the flame of oxy-hydrogen gas. Invented by Tessié du Motay.

zīr'-cōn'-ic, *adj.* [Eng. *zircon(ium)*; -ic.] Derived from or containing zirconium.

zirconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Zirconia in combination with bases.

zīr'-cōn-ite, *s.* [ZIRCON.]

zīr-cō'-nī-ūm, *subst.* [Mod. Lat., from *zircon* (q. v.).]

Chem.: A tetratomic element intermediate between aluminium and silicon; symb., Zr.; atomic weight, 90; first obtained from zirconite by Klaproth in 1789. Like silicon, it is capable of existing in three different states, amorphous, crystalline, and graphitoid. The amorphous and crystalline are obtained by processes similar to those described for preparing the corresponding modifications of silicon (q. v.). The graphitoid variety is obtained in light scales of a steel-gray color, by decomposing sodium zirconite with iron. It is but slowly attacked by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, even when heated, but dissolves readily in hydrofluoric acid.

zirconium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $ZrCl_4$. A white crystalline mass prepared by heating zirconium in chlorine gas. When treated with water, it is converted into oxychloride of zirconium, $ZrOCl_2 \cdot 8H_2O$.

zirconium-oxide, *s.*

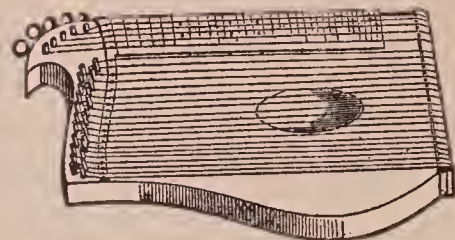
Chem.: ZrO_2 . Zirconia. A white, tasteless, inodorous powder, obtained by heating zirconium to redness in contact with the air. It is insoluble in ordinary acids, soluble with difficulty in hydrofluoric acid, but dissolves readily when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid.

zīrl'-ite, *subst.* [After Zirl, Tyrol, where found; suff. -ite (Min.).]

Min.: A name given by Pichler to an opal-like hydrate of alumina, probably identical with gibbsite (q. v.).

zither, **zithern** (as tzīt'-ēr, tzīt'-ērn), *s.* [Ger., from Lat. *cithara* (q. v.).] [CITTERN.]

Music: A development of the instrument known to the Greeks as *cithara* (q. v.). In the early part of the nineteenth century it became a favorite with the peasantry of the Styrian and Bavarian Alps and was introduced into England about 1850, chiefly by Herr Curt Schulz. The zither consists of a resonance-box, with a large circular sound-hole near the middle; the strings, thirty-two in number, in some cases increased to forty and even forty-six, being made of steel, brass, catgut, and silk covered with fine silver or copper wire, and tuned by pegs at one end. Five of the strings are stretched over a fretted key-board, and are used to play the melody, the fingers of the left hand stopping the strings



Zither.

on the frets, the right-hand thumb, armed with a metal ring, striking the strings, which are tuned in fifths, and have a chromatic range from c in the second space of the bass staff to d on the sixth ledger line above the treble. The remainder, called the accompaniment strings, are struck by the first three fingers of the right hand, and, as they are not stopped, produce only the single note to which they are tuned. While playing the performer rests the instrument on a table with the key-board side nearest to him. The viola zither, in which the resonance-box is heart-shaped, is tuned like the violin (q. v.), and is played with a bow. The form of the instrument is like that of the viola, but the body rests on the lap of the seated player, while the head is placed on the edge of a table.

zī-zā'-nī-ā, *subst.* [Lat., from Gr. *zizanon*=the darnel.]

Bot.: A genus of Oryzæ. A grass with monœcious flowers, the males being above and the females below on the panicle. Males with small, round, membranous glumes and two pales, the inferior one five-nerved and the superior one three-nerved. Females without glumes; pales two, the lower seven-nerved, the upper three-nerved. Known species five. *Zizania aquatica* is Canada rice. It has a pyramidal panicle of flowers, and is commonly met with in streams in North America, from Canada to Florida. The seeds, which are bland and farinaceous, are largely eaten by the North American Indians, and also support multitudes of wild fowl.

zī'-zēl, *s.* [SOUSLIK.]

zī'-zē-phūs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *zizyphon*=the tree whose fruit is the jujube.] [See def.]

1. *Bot.*: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. Shrubs or small trees, with spiny stipules, alternate three-nerved leaves, a spreading five-cleft calyx, five hood-like petals, five stamens, a five-angled disk, adhering to the tube of the calyx, and having inclosed within it the two to three celled ovary. Fruit berry-like, the stone or kernel with two or three cells, and a single flattened seed in each. Widely distributed, but having their metropolis in the sub-tropical parts of the Eastern hemisphere. The berries of *Zizyphus jujuba*, the Indian plum, cultivated throughout India and Burmah, are eaten both by Europeans and natives. They are called Jujubes, and are of a mucilaginous, mawkish taste. *Z. vulgaris*, wild in the Punjab, and cultivated in Bengal, also furnishes some of the jujubes of commerce. The fruits of *Z. nummularia*, *Z. rugosa*, and *Z. cenoplia* are also eaten in India, but are inferior to the genuine jujubes. The fruit of *Z. joazeira* is eaten like jujubes in Brazil. *Z. lotus* is by some believed to be the Lote-tree (q. v.) or Lote-bush, the fruit of which produced such effect on the classical Lotophagi (q. v.). It grows in Barbary, where it is called *sadr*, and its berries, which are collected for food, *nabk*. The negroes of the Gambia prepare a wine from the fermented berries of *Z. orthacanthus*. The fruit of *Z. nummularia*, which grows in India, is considered to be cool and astringent, and it is given in bilious disorders. The bark of *Z. jujuba* is said to be a remedy for diarrhœa; the root in decoction is given in fever, and, powdered, is applied to sores. In the Himalaya districts the bark is used as a tan and dye-stuff. The bark of *Z. xylopyra*, a large scrambling shrub found in the hilly parts of India, is also used for tanning and for dyeing black. The

root of *Z. napeca* is given as a remedy in windy colic. *Z. jujuba*, *Z. nummularia*, *Z. rugosa*, and *Z. vulgaris*, yield a gum. A decoction of the leaves of *Z. glabrata* is said to purify the blood. The dried fruits of *Z. vulgaris* are considered suppurative, expectorant, and fitted to purify the blood. The bark is used as an application to wounds and sores. The kernels of *Z. soporiferus* are regarded by the Chinese as soporific. The bark of *Z. joazcira* is bitter, astringent, somewhat acrid, and tends to produce sickness. *Z. baclei*, from the Gambia, is believed to be poisonous.

2. *Palæobot.*: Two species of *Zizyphus* are found in the Middle Eocene of England.

zō-, pref. [Zoo.]

zō-ād'-ū-læ, *s. pl.* [Med. Latin, from Gr. *zōē*=life, and *adēn*=a gland.]

Bot.: The locomotive spores of some *Conferveæ*.

zō-ān-thār'-i-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *zoanthus* (q. v.).]

Zoöl. & Palæont.: An order of the class Actinezoa (q. v.), having the chambers and tentacles generally six in number, or constituting some multiple of six, however largely they may be increased. The Zoantharia are divided into three sections, according to the character of the skeletal structure:

1. Zoantharia Malacodermata, containing the Sea-anemones and their allies. There are three families: Actinidæ, Ilyanthidæ, and Zoanthidæ (q. v.). The group is cosmopolitan, and preëminently characteristic of the littoral and laminarian zones, very few forms extending to 500 fathoms, and but one genus being pelagic. They have left no trace in time.

2. Zoantharia Sclerobasica; Black Corals, principally from the warmer seas, but found at various points in the North Atlantic, and recorded from Greenland; depth from four to several hundred fathoms. [CORAL, *s.*, ¶ 1.]

3. Zoantharia Sclerodermata. [MADREPORARIA.]

zō-ān'-thī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Latin *zoanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoöl.: The type-family of Zoantharia Malacodermata. Polypes adherent, united by a creeping or crust-like cénosarc, rarely solitary, incapable of locomotion. True corallum absent; a pseudo-skeleton, generally formed by particles of stone or sand embedded in the ectoderm. [ZOANTHUS, EPIZOANTHUS, POLYTHOA.]

zō-ān'-thrō-pý, *s.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. *anthrōpos*=a man.]

Pathol.: A kind of monomania in which the patient believes himself transformed into one of the lower animals. Lycanthropy (q. v.) comes under this head.

zō-ān'-thūs, *subst.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. *anthos*=a flower.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Zoanthidæ (q. v.). Body elongated, conic, and pedunculated, springing from a base common to several polypes; mouth linear and transverse, in the center of a disc bordered by short slender tentacula. The sole European species of the genus, *Zoanthus couchii*, is found on the British coasts.

zō-ar'-çēs, *subst.* [Gr. *zōarkēs*=supporting or maintaining life; *zōē*=life, and *arkeō*=to support.] *Ichthy.*: A genus of Blenniidæ, with two species: *Zoarces viviparus*, the Viviparous Blenny (q. v.), from the European, and *Z. anguillaris*, from the North American side of the Atlantic. The latter is by far the larger, reaching a length of from two to three feet. Body elongate, with rudimentary scales; conical teeth in jaws; dorsal fin long, with a depression on tail; no separate caudal fin; ventrals short, formed by three or four rays; gill-openings wide.

zō-bō, *zō-bū*, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoöl.: (See extract.)

"Among the characteristic animals [of the Tibetan Himalaya] may be named the Yak, from which is reared a cross breed with the ordinary horned cattle of India—locally called *zobu*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th) xi. 833.

zōc'-cō, *zō'-cle*, *zōc'-cō-lō*, *s.* [Italian *zoccolo*, from Lat. *soccus*=a sock (q. v.).]

Arch.: A Socle (q. v.).

zō-dī-āc, **zō-dī-āk*, **zo-di-acke*, **zo-di-ake*, *subst.* [Fr. *zodiaque*, from Lat *zodiacus*, from Gr. *zōdiakos*=of or pertaining to animals, whence *ho zōdiakos*=the zodiac circle, so called from containing the twelve constellations represented by animals, from *zōdion*=a small animal, dimin. from *zōon*.] [Zoon.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.*: A girdle, a belt, a zone.

"By his side,

As in a glistening zodiac, hung his sword."

Milton: *P. L.*, xi. 247.

2. *Astron.*: The zone or broad belt of constellations which the sun traverses during the year in passing around the ecliptic. The moon and major planets also move within the same area. The breadth of the zodiac is about eight and a half degrees on each side of the ecliptic, or seventeen in

all. It is inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of about 23°28', the points of intersection being reached by the sun, one at the vernal and the other at the autumnal equinox. The great circle of the zodiac was divided by the ancients into twelve equal portions called signs. They were named from the constellations then adjacent to them in the following order: Aries, the Ram; Taurus, the Bull; Gemini, the Twins; Cancer, the Crab; Leo, the Lion; Virgo, the Virgin; Libra, the Balance; Scorpio, the Scorpion; Sagittarius, the Archer; Capricornus, the Goat; Aquarius, the Waterbearer; and Pisces, the Fishes. The sun formerly entered Aries on March 20; now, owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the point of the heavens intersected by the celestial equator and the ecliptic, technically called the first point of Aries, has moved well into Pisces.

zō-dī'-ā-cal, *a.* [Eng. *zodiac*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the zodiac.

"A philosophical explanation of the zodiacal system."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii.

zodiacal-constellations, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The twelve constellations from which the signs of the zodiac are named.

zodiacal-light, *s.*

Astron.: A pearly glew spreading over a portion of the sky near the point at which the sun is just about to rise in the morning, or has just set in the evening. It extends from the horizon to a considerable distance toward the zenith, and is best seen in the tropics in spring evenings, about the time of the vernal equinox. In the latitude of London it is seen chiefly in the western part of the sky in early spring after the evening twilight, and at the close of autumn before daybreak in the eastern horizon. The generally accepted theory of the zodiacal light is that it consists of a continuous disc, whether of meteors or any other substance, in which the sun is central.

zō-ē'-a, *s.* [Gr. *zōē*=life.]

Zoöl.: A pseudo-genus of Crustacea, founded on the larvæ of some of the higher forms. There is a cephalo-thoracic shield, often provided with long spiniform processes, the longest of which project upward from the middle of the back; the tail region is developed, but without appendages; lateral eyes are present in addition to the median eyes.

zoea-stage, *s.*

Zoöl.: The earliest stage in the development of the higher Crustacea.

zōēb'-litz-ite (initial *z* as *tz*), *s.* [After Zueblitz, Saxony, where found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A light yellow massive mineral occurring in serpentine. A hydrated silicate of magnesia; probably an impure talc.

zō-ē-prāx'-i-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. *zōē*=life; *praxis*=action, exercise, and *skōpō*=to see.] A zoogyroscope (q. v.).

zō-ē-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. *zōē*=life, and *tropē*=a turning.] A mechanical toy, depending, like the thaumatrope, for its interest upon the constancy of visual impressions. It consists of a rotating drum, open at the top, in which, around its inner periphery, are placed strips of paper having figures of men, animals, &c., in varying positions. By turning the cylinder the images are seen through slots in its upper side, giving the effect of action to the figures. For instance, a clown jumping through a hoop is represented in perhaps a dozen different positions. The turning of the drum brings into view, in rapid succession, these varying positions until they blend into a perfect image full of motion, and operating to simulate natural action. A man sawing wood, an animal kicking, an acrobat playing with clubs, may be thus shown in apparent motion.

zō-har, *s.* [Heb. *tschhar*=whiteness, splendor.]

Hebrew Literature: A cabalistic commentary on the Old Testament.

zō-ī-lē'-an, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining or relating to Zoilus, a severe critic and grammarian of Amphipolis, who severely criticized Homer, Plato, and Socrates; hence, applied to bitter, severe, or malignant criticism or critics.

zō-īl-īsm, *subst.* [ZOILEAN.] Illiberal or carping criticism; unjust censure.

¶ Jennings (*Curiosities of Criticism*, 1881, p. 33) credits Tupper with having coined this word. It is, in reality, much older.

"Bring candid eyes unto the perusal of men's works, and let not *zoilism* or detraction blast well-intended labors."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. ii., § 2.

zō-ī-ō-dīn, *s.* [Pref. *zo-*, and Gr. *iōdēs*=violet-like.] [IODINE.]

Chem.: Bonjean's name for the violet-colored substance deposited from the water which drips from glairine, taken out of sulphurous springs.

zōī'-site, *s.* [After Baron von Zois; suffix *-ite* (Min.).]

Mineralogy: An orthorhombic mineral formerly regarded as a variety of epidote, but now shown to be a distinct species. Hardness, 6-6½; specific gravity, 3.11-3.38; luster, pearly on cleavage faces, vitreous elsewhere; color, shades of gray, apple-green, peach-blossom to rose-red. Composition: Silica, 39.9; alumina, 22.8; lime, 37.3=100, whence the formula $2(\text{CaO} + \frac{1}{2}\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3)3\text{SiO}_2$. Dana divides as follows: A. Lime-zoisite, (1) ordinary, colors gray to white and brown, (2) rose-red or thulite; B. Lime-soda-zoisite, which includes Saussurite in part.

zō'-kor, *s.* [Native name.]

Zoölogy: *Siphneus aspalax*, a mole-rat from the Altai mountains. It lives in subterranean runlike those of the mole, but of much greater extent.

zō'-lā-īsm, *subst.* [From Emile Zola, a French novelist (born 1840), whose writings chiefly consist of intensely naturalistic descriptions of profligacy and low life.] Excessive naturalism; literature dealing exclusively, or almost exclusively, with the worst side of human nature.

"I have had in view a particular form of *Zolaism* much in vogue at this moment."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 875.

zō-lā-īst'-ic, *a.* [ZOLAISM.] Excessively naturalistic; employing or delighting in excessive naturalism.

Zōll'-vēr-eīn (z as dz), *s.* [Ger. *zoll*=toll, duty, and *verein*=union or association.]

1. The German commercial or customs union, founded originally in 1827, but extended greatly after the war of 1866, when, owing to political considerations, Prussia obtained a preponderating influence in the union, which included the North German Bund, Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, Hesse, and Luxemburg. This arrangement was brought prematurely to an end by the formation of the German Empire. By article 33 of the constitution of the Empire, the territory of the Zollverein coincides with the territories of the Empire, with the exceptions of the free ports of Hamburg, Altona, Bremen, Bremerhaven, Geestemünde, and Brahe, and some communes of the Grand-duchy of Baden, while Luxemburg and the Austrian canton of Junholz are included in it. Its object is the regulation of a uniform rate of customs duties throughout the various states comprised in the union. The free ports were included in the Zollverein in October, 1888.

2. Hence, any commercial or customs union.

"The Republics of Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Brazilian Empire have decided to send delegates to Washington to promote an American Zollverein to the exclusion of the goods of other countries."—*St. James's Gazette*, May 10, 1888.

zōm'-bō-ruk, *s.* [ZUMBOORUK.]

zō-mī-dīn, *s.* [Gr. *zōmos*=broth; *eidōs*=resemblance, and Eng. suff. *-in*.]

Chem.: Berzelius' name for that portion of the extract of meat which is insoluble in alcohol.

zō-nā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *zōnē*=a girdle, from *zōnnymi*=to gird.]

1. *Anat.*: (See the compound.)

2. *Pathol.*: A name for Shingles (q. v.).

zona-pellucida, *s.* [VITELLINE-MEMBRANE.]

zōn'-al, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e)*; *-al*.] Having the character of a zone, belt, or stripe.

zonal-pelargoniums, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Pelargoniums which have on their leaves zones of one or more colors differing from the ground colors.

zōn'-ar, *zōn'-nar*, *s.* [Gr. *zōnarion*, dimin. from *zōnē*=a zone (q. v.).] A belt or girdle which native Christians and Jews in the East were obliged to wear, to distinguish them from the Mohammedans.

zō-nār'-i-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *zonarius*=pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, akin to Padina (q. v.), but not marked with concentric lines. The species occur chiefly in warm countries.

zō-nar'-yē, *a.* [Lat. *zonarius*=of or pertaining to a belt or girdle.]

Zoöl.: Of or pertaining to that form of deciduous placenta in which the villi are arranged in a belt. (Huxley.)

zō-nāte, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e)*; *-ate*.]

Bot.: Marked with zones or concentric bands of color. Akin to ocellated, but with the concentric bands more numerous.

zōne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *zona* (q. v.).]

1. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. A girdle, a belt. (Milton: *P. L.*, v. 280.)

2. Any well-marked band or stripe running round an object.

*3. Circuit, circumference. (Milton: *P. L.*, v. 558.)

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

II. Technically:

1. *Anat.*: A region of the body formed by imaginary lines drawn around it transversely. Used spec. of the abdominal zones or regions.

2. *Biology*:

(1) A stripe or belt, as of color, on a plant, a shell, &c.

(2) A certain stratum of sea-water, the depth of the upper and under surfaces of which are generally measured or calculated in fathoms. There are five zones to mark the bathymetric distribution of marine animals. Some of them are named from the distribution of sea-plants, which also they mark:

The Littoral Zone, between tide marks.

The Laminarian Zone, from low water to fifteen fathoms.

The Coralline Zone, from fifteen to fifty fathoms.

The Deep-sea Coral Zone, fifty to a hundred fathoms.

The Abyssal Zone, beyond a hundred fathoms.

3. *Geog.*: One of five imaginary belts surrounding the earth. They are the North Frigid Zone, be-

tween the North Pole and the Arctic Circle; the North Temperate Zone, between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer; the Torrid Zone, between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn; the South Temperate Zone, between the Tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle; and the South Frigid Zone, between the Antarctic Circle and the South Pole.

4. *Geol. (pl.)*: Particular beds in the stages or divisions of certain geological formations. [AMMONITE, PRIMORDIAL-ZONE.]

5. *Math.*: The portion of the surface of a sphere included between two parallel planes.

(1) *Annual zone*: [ANNUAL, II. 3. (b).]

(2) *Ciliary zone*: [CILINARY ZONE.]

(3) *Isothermal zone*: [ISOTHERMAL.]

**zōne*, *v. t.* [ZONE, *s.*] To encircle with or as with a zone (q. v.).

"His embrace

Had zoned her through the night."

Keats: *Endymion*, ii. 569.

zōned, *a.* [Eng. *zon(e)*; -ed.]

*1. Having a girdle or belt; wearing a girdle or belt.

2. Having zones or bands resembling zones, striped; in botany the same as ZONATE (q. v.).

"She brought us Academic silks, in hue
The lilac, with a silken hood to each
And zoned with gold."

Tennyson: *Princess*, ii. 4.

zōne-lēss, *a.* [Eng. *zone*; -less.] Destitute of a zone or girdle; ungirded.

"In careless folds loose fell her zoneless vest."

Mason: *Isis*.

**zōn*-īc, *s.* [Eng. *zone*; -ic.] A zone, a girdle, a belt.

"The place where I was bred stands upon a zonic of coal."—Smollett: *Travels*, let. iv.

zōn-nār, *s.* [ZONAR.]

zō-nō-chlōr-īte, *s.* [English *zon(e)*; *o* connect., and *chlorite*.]

Min.: The same as CHLORASTROLITE (q. v.).

zō-nō-trīch-ī-ā, *subst.* [Gr. *zōnē*=a girdle, and *trichias*=one that is hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Fringillidae, with nine species, ranging over the whole Nearctic and Neotropical regions. Beak slightly conical, upper mandible straight and somewhat pointed; wings moderate, reaching as far as upper tail-coverts; tarsus high, toes long.

zō-nū-lā, *s.* [Lat.=a little girdle; dimin. from *zona* (q. v.).]

Anat.: A small zone; as, the Zonula of Zinn, the anterior portion of the hyaloid membrane which is firmer and more fibrous than the rest. Called also the Suspensory Ligament of the Lens. (Quain.)

zō-nū-lar, *a.* [Eng. *zonul(e)*; -ar.]

1. *Ordinary Lang.*: Of or relating to zone; zone-shaped.

2. *Zoöl.*: Of or pertaining to that form of non-deciduous placenta in which the foetal villi are arranged in a comparatively broad band. (*Glossary to Huxley's Class. of Animals*.)

zō-nūle, *s.* [A dimin. from *zone* (q. v.).] A little zone, band, or belt.

zō-nū-lēt, *subst.* [A double dimin. from *zone*=*zone-ule-let*.] A little zone or belt; a zonule.

"So smiles that riband 'bout my Julia's waist;

Or like—nay, 'tis that zonulet of love."

Herrick: *Upon Julia's Ribbon*.

zō-nūr-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zonur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. -īdæ.]

Zoöl.: A family of Brevilinguia (q. v.) with fifteen genera containing fifty-two species. Their distribution is remarkable; more than half the family come from South Africa, others are from Madagascar, America (from Mexico to British Columbia), and three of the genera form a distinct sub-group—the Glass Snakes—from North Africa, North America, the southeast of Europe, and the Khasya Hills. The family contains forms which have the shape of lizards, and others which are serpentine. Head pyramidal or depressed; body covered with scales in cross bands; sides with distinct longitudinal fold; limbs four, strong, entirely wanting, or concealed beneath the skin; ears distinct, eyelids present.

zō-nūr-ūs, *s.* [Gr. *zōnē*=a belt, and *oura*=the tail.]

Zoöl.: The type-genus of Zonuridae (q. v.), with several species, from the south and east of Africa and Madagascar.

zō-ō, *zō*-, *pref.* [Gr. *zōon*=a living creature, an animal.] A common prefix in compounds of Greek origin, signifying animal, as *zoölogy* *zoöphyte*, *zoöspore*, &c.

zō-ō-cāp'-sa, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Lat. *capsa*=a repository, chest, or box.]

Palæont.: The oldest known genus of Balanidae. It is from the Lias.

zō-ō-carp, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *karpos*=fruit.]

Bot.: A zoöspore (q. v.).

zō-ō-cāu'-lōn, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *kaulos*=a stalk, a stem.]

Biol.: An erect, branching, tentaculiferous colony-stock, as in the genus *Dendrosoma* (q. v.).

zō-ō-chēm'-īc-āl, *a.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Eng. *chemical*.] Of or pertaining to zoöchemistry (q. v.).

"The application of zoöchemical facts to the elucidation of processes taking place in the system."—Frey: *Histology of Man* (tr. Barker), p. 6.

zō-ō-chēm'-īs-trī, **zō*-ōch'-ē-mý, *subst.* [Eng. *zoo*-, and Eng. *chemistry*.]

Nat. Science: (See extract.)

"Study of the nature of the substances occurring in the animal economy—their properties, constitution, transformation, &c., constitutes what is termed zoöchemistry."—Frey: *Histology of Man* (tr. Barker), p. 6.

zō-ōch'-ē-mý, *s.* [ZOOCHEMISTRY.]

zō-ō-çyt'-ī-ūm (*pl.* *zō*-ō-çyt'-ī-ā), *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *kytos*=a cell.]

Biol.: The gelatinous matrix excreted and inhabited by various colonial Infusoria—e. g., *Ophrydium*, *Phalansterium*, &c.

zō-ō-dēn'-drī-ūm (*pl.* *zō*-ō-dēn'-drī-ā), *subst.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *dendron*=a tree.]

Biol.: The tree-like colony-stock of such Infusoria as *Dendromonas* and *Epistylis*.

zō-ō-çī-ūm (*pl.* *zō*-ō-çī-ā), *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *oikos*=a dwelling.]

Biol.: One of the cells or chambers inhabited by the polypide of a Polyzoon. In the Common Sea-mat (*Flustra foliacea*) the zoöcia may be made out with the naked eye, and are very clearly seen with a lens of moderate power.

zō-ō-gēn, *zō*-ō-gēne, *s.* [Gr. *zōogenēs*=born of an animal; pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *gennao*=to produce.]

Chem.: The same as ZOIODIN (q. v.).

zō-ō-gēn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. *zoögen(y)*; -ic.] Of or pertaining to animal production.

zō-ōg'-ēn-ý, *zō*-ōg'-ōn-ý, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *genesis*, *gonē*=generation.]

Nat. Science: The doctrine of the formation of the organs of living beings.

zō-ō-gē-ō-grāph'-īc-āl, *a.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Eng. *geographical*.] Of or pertaining to zoögeography (q. v.).

"None of the great zoögeographical provinces are sharply defined from one another."—Proc. *Zoöl. Soc.*, 1868, p. 317.

zō-ō-gē-ōg'-rā-phý, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and English *geography*.]

Nat. Science: The study of the distribution of animals over the surface of the earth, their migrations, &c.

"The relations of these subdivisions to zoögeography."—Proc. *Zoöl. Soc.*, 1868, p. 295.

**zō*-ō-glōe'-ā, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *glōia*=glue.]

Bot.: A pseudo-genus of Schizomycetes, consisting of Bacteria when they have reached the stage of development at which they form gelatinous colonies. They still continue to grow and divide, and may again become active.

zō-ōg'-rā-phēr, *subst.* [Eng. *zoögraph(y)*; -er.] One who studies or practices zoögraphy; one who describes animals, their forms and habits.

"Upon inquiry we find no mention hereof in ancient zoögraphers."—Browne: *Vulgar Errors*, bk. v., ch. i.

zō-ō-grāph'-īc, *zō*-ō-grāph'-īc-āl, *adj.* [Eng. *zoögraph(y)*; -ic, -ical.] Of or pertaining to zoögraphy, or the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zō-ōg'-rā-phist, *s.* [Eng. *zoögraph(y)*; -ist.] One who describes or depicts animals; a zoögrapher; a zoölogist.

zō-ōg'-rāph-ý, *s.* [Gr. *zōon*=an animal, and *graphō*=to describe, to write.] A description of animals, their forms and habits.

"We are conducted to zoögraphy, and the whole body of physick."—Glanvill: *Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxii.

zō-ō-gýr'-ō-scōpe, *subst.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Eng. *gyroscope*.] An amplification of the zoötrope (q. v.) in which a series of successive instantaneous photographs of an animal in motion are placed on a circular rotating glass, the photographs being alternately illuminated by an oxyhydrogen lantern, as the glass turns, throwing a single, continuous, everchanging picture on a screen. Although the separate photographs show the successive positions of an animal in motion—for instance, a horse, in making a single stride—the zoögyroscope throws on the screen a vivid presentment of a moving animal.

zō-ō-īd, *zō*-ōīd, *s. & a.* [Gr. *zōon*=an animal, and *eidos*=resemblance.]

A. As substantive:

Biol.: An animal organism not independently developed from a fertilized ovum, but derived from a preceding individual by the process of fission or gemmation. Specially applicable to the Infusoria and other Protozoa, and to the component members of all stock-building communities, such as Polypes, Corals, and Polyzoa.

B. As adj.: Pertaining to or resembling an animal.

zō-ōl'-ā-trý, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Greek *latreia*=worship.]

Compar. Relig.: Animal worship; adoration paid by man to any of the lower animals. This cultus seems to have passed through three stages: (1) The animal was revered and propitiated as possessing a power greater than that of man; (2) the animal was regarded as an incarnation of some deity or spirit; (3) it was raised to the position of a tribal ancestor. [TOTEM.] In the early history of the human race zoölatry of some kind was very prevalent. Traces of it appear in the Bible, as in the story of the Golden Calf made by the Israelites (Exod. xxxii). Zoölatry took deep root in the religious life of the ancient Egyptians, and all three forms flourished among that people. Juvenal opens his fifteenth satire with a scathing invective of Egyptian zoölatry, and detailed accounts of it occur in Herodotus (ii). Plutarch (*de Iside et Osiride*), Strabo (lib. xvii.), and Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.*, iii. 15). In classic times the chief form of zoölatry was serpent-worship (q. v.), though traces of other forms occur in the transformation myths of the poets. In the present day zoölatry survives chiefly in India [VISHNU, HUNOON, ZEBU], among the snake-worshippers of the west coast of Africa, and the Red Indians of North America.

"The three motives of animal-worship . . . viz., direct worship of the animal for itself, indirect worship of it as a fetish acted through by a deity, and veneration of it as a totem or representative of a tribe-ancestor, no doubt account in no small measure for the phenomena of zoölatry among the lower races, due allowance being also made for the effects of myths and symbolisms, of which we may gain frequent glimpses."—Tylor: *Prim. Cult.* (ed. 1873), ii. 237.

zō-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *zoo*-, and Gr. *lithos*=a stone.] A fossil animal substance.

zō-ōl'-ō-gēr, *s.* [Eng. *zoölog(y)*; -er.] The same as ZOÖLOGIST (q. v.).

"As the naturalists may thus illustrate pathology as a chemist, so may he do the like as a zoöloger."—Boyle: *Works*, ii. 84.

zō-ō-lōg'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *zoölog(y)*; -ical.] Of or pertaining to zoölogy or the science of animals.

lāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

zoölogical-garden, *s.* A public garden in which a collection of animals is kept. The gardens of the Zoological Society, Regent's Park, London, are among the finest in the world. The chief zoölogical gardens are: Lincoln Park, Chicago; Central Park, New York; Paris (Jardin des Plantes), London; Dublin, Antwerp, Berlin, Brussels, Rotterdam, Melbourne, Frankfurt, Cologne, Paris (Jardin d'Acclimatation), Hamburg, Moscow, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Calcutta.

zoölogical-province, *s.*

Zoöl.: A zoölogical-region

zoölogical-region, *s.*

Biol.: [REGION, *s.*, II. 2.]

Zoölogical Society, *s.*

Societies: A society for the prosecution of zoölogical research; specif. the Zoölogical Society of London, founded in 1826 by a body of scientists, among whom Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart., were especially prominent, "for the advancement of Zoölogy and Animal Physiology, and for the introduction of new and curious subjects of the Animal Kingdom."

zō-ō-lōg'-īc-āl-lŷ, *adv.* [Eng. zoölogical; -ly.] In a zoölogical manner; according to the teachings or principles of zoölogy.

zō-ōl'-ō-gīst, *s.* [Eng. zoölog(y); -ist.]

Physical Science: A person skilled in or devoted to zoölogy (q. v.). In modern usage the term is being replaced by biologist.

zō-ōl'-ō-gŷ, *s.* [Pref. zoo-, and Gr. logos=a discourse.]

Natural Science: The study of living animals, a branch of Biology, which also includes Botany, though it is impossible accurately to define the limits of these two branches, some organisms, low in the scale of life, being sometimes claimed as animals and sometimes as plants. Zoölogy covers a large ground, which becomes larger with the growth of the science. The chief branches of Zoölogy are: (1) Morphology, dealing with form and structure; (2) Comparative Anatomy, which investigates the position and relation of organs and parts (and, as this must be the foundation of scientific classification, the term Comparative Anatomy is often used as synonymous with the older term Zoölogy); (3) Embryology, dealing with development from the ovum to maturity; (4) Physiology (q. v.), which treats of the organs of nutrition, reproduction, and the nervous system; (5) Classification or Taxonomy, which classifies animals into natural groups; (6) Zoögeography (q. v.); and (7) Descent of the individual (Ontogenesis) and of the phylum (Phylogenesis). From the earliest times man was accustomed to study and observe the lower animals. Solomon's description of the ant (Prov. vi. 6-8) is justified by the scientific observation of the nineteenth century; Job (xxxix. 14) knew the peculiar method of incubation adopted by the ostrich; and Jeremiah (Lam. iv. 3.) speaks in unmistakable terms of marine mammals. Aristotle and Pliny have recorded many zoölogical facts, and nearly as many legends; but from that time down to the days of Ray and Willughby there was scarcely any attempt at scientific classification, nor was it till the eighteenth century that anything like a comprehensive scheme was put forth in the *Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus, who divided the Animal Kingdom into six classes: Mammalia, Aves, Pisces, Amphibia, Insecta, and Vermes, these classes being divided into orders, and these again into genera, without any intermediate division. In the light of the present day this scheme is seen to be erroneous, but it formed a rough outline, which served as a guide to future inquirers. Cuvier's classification came next, with four sub-kingdoms: Vertebrata, Mollusca, Articulata, and Radiata. Agassiz adopted these main divisions, but arranged his classes somewhat differently. The classification of Owen in his *Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates* (ed. 2d, p. 16) was:

SUB-KINGDOM.		DIVISIONS.	
VERTEBRATA.	MOLLUSCA.	Pisces, Aves, Reptilia, Mammalia.	
		Tunicata, Branchiopoda, Lamelli- branchiata, Pteropoda, Gastero- poda, Cephalopoda.	
ARTICULATA.		Cirripedia, Annelata, Epizoa, Crus- tacea, Insecta, Arachnida.	

SUB-KINGDOM.		DIVISIONS.	
PROTOZOA.	INFUSORIA.	Rotifera, Rhizopoda, Polygastrica.	
		Cœlamintha, Turbellaria, Sterelmintha.	
RADIARIA.	ECHINODERMATA.	Bryozoa, Anthozoa, Aculephæ, Hydrozoa.	

Huxley (*Introd. to Class. of Animals*, 1869) adopted the following:

SUB-KINGDOM.		DIVISIONS.	
PROTOZOA.	INFUSORIA.	Rhizopoda, Gregarina, Radiolaria, Spongida.	
OCELETERATA.	ANNULOIDA.	Hydrozoa, Actinozoa.	
		Scolecida, Echinoderma.	

ANNULOSA.

MOLLUSCOIDA.

MOLLUSCA.

VERTEBRATA.

Crustacea, Arachnida, Myriapoda, Insecta, Chætogatha, Annelida. Polyzoa, Branchiopoda, Tunicata. Lamellibranchiata, Branchiogastropoda, Pulmogastropoda, Pteropoda, Cephalopoda. Pisces, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves, Mammalia.

Last and chief in importance is the classification of Gegenbaur, of which Ray Lankester says (in his preface to *Gegenbaur's Elements of Comp. Anat.*, ed. Bell), that "at the present day, naturalists have learnt to recognize in their efforts after what was vaguely called the 'natural' system of classification, an unconscious attempt to construct the pedigree of the animal world. The attempt has now become a conscious one. Necessarily classifications which aim at exhibiting the pedigree vary from year to year with the increase in our knowledge. They also vary according to the importance attached by their authors to one or another class of facts as demonstrating blood-relationship."

PHYLUM.	DIVISIONS.
1. PROTOZOA.	Rhizopoda, Gregarina, Infusoria.
2. CELEENTERATA.	
(1) Spongiæ.	
(2) Acalephæ.	Hydromedusæ, Calyconoa, Theco- medusæ, Medusæ, Anthozoa, Cte- nophora.
3. VERMES.	Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Chaetognathi, Acanthocephali, Bry- ozoa, Rotatoria, Enteropneusti, Gephyrea, Annelata.
4. ECHINODERMA.	Asteroida, Crinoida, Echinoida, Ho- lothuroidea.
5. ARTHROPODA.	Crustacea, Pœcilopoda, Arachnida, Myriapoda, Insecta.
6. BRACHIOPODA.	
7. MOLLUSCA.	Lamellibranchiata, Scaphopoda, Gastropoda, Pteropoda, Cephalo- poda.
8. TUNICATA.	
9. VERTEBRATA.	Leptocardii.
(1) Acrania.	(a) Cyclostomata (Myxinoidea, Pe- tromyzontes).
(2) Craniota.	(b) Gnathostomata. (i.) Anamnia (Pisces, Amphibia). (ii.) Amniota (Sauropsida, Mam- malia).

zō-ō-mēl'-ān-īn, *s.* [Prefix zoo-, and English melanin.]

Chem.: Bogdanow's name for the black pigment of birds' feathers. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in potash and ammonia.

zō-ō-mor'-phic, *a.* [Pref. zoo-, and Gr. morphē=shape, form.]

1. **Ord. Lang.**: Pertaining to or exhibiting animal forms.

"That peculiarly Celtic form of interlacing zoömorphie decoration, united with colored designs of diverging spirals and trumpet scrolls."—*Jos. Anderson. (Annandale.)*

2. **Anthrop.**: Representing a god or other supernatural being under the form of one of the lower animals. The zoömorphie element in Classic mythology appears in such cases as that of the Sminthean Apollo, and the metamorphoses of Jupiter; it is very strongly marked in the religion of ancient Egypt [ZOÖLATRY], and traces of it may be found among the Jews and in the poetic imagery of the Apocalypse. (Gen. iii. 24; Exod. xxv. 18; Ezek. x. 14, xi. 18; Exod. xxxiii.; Rev. iv. 6, 8, 9; v. 6, 14; i. 6; vii. 11; xiv. 3; xv. 7; xix. 4.)

"The facts of savage animal-worship, and their relations to totemism, seem still unknown to or unappreciated by scholars, with the exception of Mr. Sayce, who recognises totemism as the origin of the zoömorphie element in Egyptian religion."—*A. Lang: Custom & Myth*, p. 118.

zō-ō-morph'-ism, *s.* [ZOÖMORPHIC.]

1. The state or condition of being zoömorphie; characteristic exhibition of the forms of the lower animals, as distinct from man.

"That zoömorphie of ornamentation which in this case is only partially present."—*Jos. Anderson. (Annandale.)*

2. The transformation of men into beasts. (*Smart.*)

zō-ōn, *s.* [Gr. zōon=an animal.]

Biol.: The product of a fertilized ovum.

"It is urged that whether the development of the fertilized germ be continuous or discontinuous is a matter of secondary importance; that the totality of living tissue to which the fertilized germ gives rise in any one case is the equivalent of the totality to which it gives rise in any other case; and that we must recognize this equivalence, whether such totality of living tissue takes a concrete or a discrete arrangement. In pursuance of this view a zoölogical individual is constituted either by any such single animal as a mammal or bird, which may properly claim the title of a zōon, or by any such group of animals as the numerous Medusæ that have been developed from the same egg, which are to be severally distinguished as zooids."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. Biol.*, §73.

zō-ōn'-īc, *a.* [Eng. zōon; -ic.] Derived from or contained in animal substances.

zoönic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Berthollet's name for the impure acetic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of animal substances.

zō-ōn'-ite, *s.* [ZOOTITES.]

Zoölogy:

1. **Gen.**: One of the theoretic transverse divisions of any segmented animal.

2. **Spec.**: One of the segments of an articulated animal.

***zō-ō-nī-tēs**, *s.* [ZOOT.]

Biol.: A term proposed as an equivalent of zooid (q. v.).

"In order to confine the term individual to such cases [the direct product of the germ-cell and sperm-cell] it has been proposed among animals to give the term zooid or zoönites to the independent structures which result from sprouting, gemmation, or fission."—*Eng. Cyclop. (Zööl.)*, iv. 561. (Note.)

zō-ōn'-ō-mŷ, **zō-ō-nō'-mī-a**, *s.* [Pref. zō-, and Gr. nomos=a law.] The laws of animal life, or the science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations.

zō-ōph'-a-gā, *s. pl.* [Gr. zoöphagos=living on animal food; carnivorous.]

*1. **Ord. Lang.**: An old popular name for the larger and fiercer carnivora. It has no scientific value.

2. **Zoöl.**: Gegenbaur's name for a group of Marsupials equivalent to Owen's Sarcophaga (q. v.).

†zō-ōph'-a-gān, *subst.* [ZOÖPHAGA.] One of the zoöphaga; a sarcophagan.

†zō-ōph'-a-goūs, *adj.* [Mod. Lat. zoöphag(a); Eng. adj. suff. -ous.] Devouring or feeding on animals; sarcophagous.

"The zoöphagous marsupials already cited."—*Owen: Brit. Fossil Mammals*, p. 65.

zō-ōph'-ī-līst, *s.* [Pref. zoo-, Gr. phileō=to love, and Eng. suff. -ist.] A lover of animals, or of anything living; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation.

"Our philosopher and zoöphilist."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. cxxviii.

†zō-ōph'-ī-lōus, *a.* [Pref. zoo-, and Gr. phileō=to love.]

Nat. Science: (See extract.)

"The most interesting article in the number [*Nuovo a Giornale Botanico Italiano*] for July is by Sig. A. Piccone, on the plants growing wild in Liguria which he terms 'zoöphilous' or 'ornithophilous,' i. e., those which are absolutely dependent for the germination of their seeds on the fruit being swallowed by birds."—*Nature*, Aug. 26, 1886, p. 403.

zō-ōph'-ī-lŷ, *subst.* [ZOÖPHILIST.] A love of animals; a sympathy or tender care for living creatures, which prevents all unnecessary acts of cruelty or destruction.

zō-ō-phōr'-īc, *a.* [Eng. zoöphor(us); -ic.] Bearing or supporting an animal; as, a zoöphoric column, that is, one supporting the figure of an animal.

***zō-ōph'-ōr-ūs**, *s.* [Gr. zoöphoros.]

Anc. Arch.: A part between the architrave and cornice; the same as the frieze in modern architecture; so called from the figures of animals carved on it. [ZOÖPHORIC.]

†zō-ō-phŷ'-tā, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. zoöphyton=an animal-plant. (*Arist.: Hist. Anim.*, xviii. 1-6.)]

Zoöl.: A term borrowed from Aristotle by Cuvier, and used by him as a synonym of Radiata (q. v.). The term has no longer any scientific value, but is often loosely applied as a designation for many plant-like animals, as sponges, corals, &c., more or less resembling plants in appearance. "When the term began to be used by naturalists, it designated a miscellaneous class of beings, which were believed to occupy the space between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and in which the characteristics of the subjects of each met and were intermingled." (*Ency. Brit.*, ed. 8th.)

zō-ō-phŷte, *s.* [ZOÖPHYTA.] Any individual of Cuvier's Radiata (q. v.); an animal of extremely low organization, presenting many external resemblances to a plant.

"The second step Nature takes is from plants to Plant-animals, zoöphytes. 'There are many marine creatures,' he [Aristotle] says, 'which leave the observer in doubt as to whether they are plants or animals, for they grow on the rocks, and many die if detached.'"—*G. H. Lewes: Aristotle*, p. 192.

zoöphyte-trough, *s.* A live-box (q. v.)

zō-ō-phŷt'-īc, **zō-ō-phŷt'-īc-āl**, *adj.* [English zoöphyt(e); -ic, -ical.] Pertaining or relating to zoöphytes.

zō-ōph'-ŷ-tōld, *a.* [Eng. zoöphyt(e); suff. -oid.] Like or resembling a zoöphyte.

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion. -sion = şhñ: -ñion. -şion = zhñ. -tious. -cious. -sious = şhş. -ble, -dle, &c. = be1, de1.

zō-ō-phy-tō-lōg'-īc-āl, *a.* [English *zoöphyto-logy*(y); *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to zoöphytology.

zō-ō-phy-tōl'-ō-gy', *s.* [Eng. *zoöphyt(e)*; *-ology*.] The natural history of zoöphytes.

***zō-ō-phy-tōn**, *s.* [Gr.] A zoöphyte (q. v.).

"A zoöphyton may be rightly said to have a middle excellency between an animal and a plant."—Henry More: *Mystery of Iniquity*, p. 27.

†zō-ō-spērm, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *sperm*.]

Zoöl.: A Spermatozoön (q. v.).

zō-ō-spō-rān'-gī-ūm (*pl.* **zō-ō-spō-rān'-gī-ā**), *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q. v.).]

Zoöl.: The cell in which a zoöspore is formed or becomes encysted.

zō-ō-spōre, *s.* [ZOÖSPOREÆ.]

Bot. (pl.): Reproductive bodies of certain Algae of low organization [PROTOPHYTA], as many *Confervæ* (q. v.). They have ciliated processes, which enable them to swim about, and from this animal-like locomotion are with difficulty separated from the infusorial animalcules. Each zoöspore when set free from the tough coat in which it is for a time encysted is capable of living independently.

zō-ō-spōr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *zoo-*; Gr. *spora*, *sporos* = . . . a seed, and Latin fem. *pl.* adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A primary group of Algae, proposed by Thuret to contain those species which are propagated by zoöspores. He divides it into: (1) *Chlorosporeæ*, color usually green; (2) *Pheosporeæ*, color brown or olive.

zō-ō-spōr'-īc, *adj.* [Eng. *zoöspor(e)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or having the character of zoöspores.

zō-ō-stē-ār'-īc, *a.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *stearic*.] Containing fat and derived from animal substances.

zoöstearic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Landerer's name for a fatty acid, obtained from the bones of fossil mammalia, and crystallizing from alcohol in laminæ. (*Watts*.)

zō-ō-teir'-ā, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Greek *teiros* = a constellation.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Radiolaria. No siliceous skeleton, but contracted pointed filaments elevated on a pedicle and not contractile.

zō-ō-thām'-nī-ūm, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. *thamos* = a copse, a thicket.]

Zoöl.: A genus of Peritrichous Infusoria, from salt and fresh water. Animalcules structurally identical with those of *Vorticella* (q. v.), ovate, pyriform, or globular, often dissimilar in shape, and of two sizes, stationed at the extremities of a branching, highly contractile pedicle, the internal muscle of which is continuous throughout. There are several species, divided into two groups according as the zoöids of the same colony resemble or differ from each other.

zō-ō-thē'-ca, *subst.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. *thēkē* = a case.]

Anat. & Physiol.: A cell containing a spermatozoöid.

zō-ō-thē'-cī-ūm (*pl.* **zō-ō-thē'-cī-ā**), *s.* [ZOO-THÉCA.]

Biol.: Any compound tubular structure excreted and inhabited by Infusoria like *Rhipidodendron*.

zō-ō-thō'-mē, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. *thōmos* = a heap.]

Zoöl.: A Zoöthecium (q. v.).

zō-ōt'-īc, *a.* [Gr. *zōon* = an animal.] Containing the remains of organic life. (Said of rocks, coal, caves, &c.)

zoötic-acid, *s.* [HYDROCYANIC-ACID.]

zō-ōt'-ō-ca, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *zōotokos* = producing its young alive. (*Arist. H. A.*, i. 25.)]

Zoöl.: A genus of Lacertidæ, with eight species, from Central and Southern Europe, Madeira, South Africa, and Australia. One, *Zoötoca vivipara*, the Viviparous Lizard (q. v.), is British. Sometimes made a sub-genus of *Lacerta*, from which it is distinguished by having the posterior nasal shield single.

zō-ō-tōm'-īc-āl, *a.* [Eng. *zoötom(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to zoöotomy.

zō-ōt'-ō-mīst, *s.* [ZOÖTOMY.] One who dissects the bodies of the lower animals; a comparative anatomist.

zō-ōt'-ō-mý, *s.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Gr. *tomē* = a cutting.]

Nat. Science: The dissection of the lower animals.

zō-ōx-ān'-thīn, *subst.* [Pref. *zoo-*, and Eng. *xanthīn*.]

Chem.: A dark-red powder, extracted from the feathers of *Calurus auriceps*, by repeated treatment with hot alcohol.

zoō'-zoō, *s.* [Onomatopoeic.] A wood-pigeon. (*Prov.*)

zōph'-ōr-ūs, *s.* [ZOOPHORUS.]

zō-pī-lō'-tē, *s.* [Sp.] [URUBU.]

zō-pīs'-sā, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *zōpissa*. (See def.)]

Pathol.: A mixture of pitch and tar impregnated with salt-water, scraped from the hulls of ships. It was formerly used as an external application, being believed to be resolute and desiccative. (*Simmonds*.)

zorg'-īte, *s.* [After Zorge, Hartz, where first found; suff. *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral, occurring with many other species in the metalliferous lodes of the Hartz. Hardness, 2½; specific gravity, 7 to 7½; luster, metallic; color, lead-gray, sometimes with a yellowish tarnish. Composition: A selenide of lead and copper.

zō-rīl'-lā, **†zōr'-ille**, *s.* [Sp. *zorilla* = the whelp of a fox, from *zorro* = a fox.]

Zoöl.: *Ictonyx zorilla*, a Viverrine Mammal, possessing fetid scent glands, allied to the Skunks and Badgers, extending over Africa and into Asia Minor. Snout elongated, body stout, tail bushy; total length about twenty inches; color, shining black, marked with white spots and bands. It is often tamed, and trained to catch rats and mice.



Zorilla.

zor'-nī-ā, *substan.*

[Named after John Zorn, a Bavarian botanical author (1739-99).]

Bot.: A genus of Hedysaræ. Herbaceous plants with pinnate leaves, having two or four leaflets and papilionaceous flowers, in spikes or solitary. Known species about ten, mostly from America. *Zornia diphylla* is used as horse provender by the Foulahs.

Zōr-ō-as'-trī-ān, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. As adj.: Of or pertaining to Zoroaster or Zoroastres, the classical name of an illustrious personage called in Persian Zartusht, Zaratusht, or Zardusht, and in Zend Zarathustra, founder or reformer of the Parsee religion. He is generally said to have been born in 589, at Urmia, a town of Azerbaijan, and died B. C. 539. But other dates have been assigned, and there may have been more than one Zoroaster. [ZOROASTRIANISM.]

B. As subst.: A follower of Zoroaster, a professor of Zoroastrianism (q. v.).

zōr-ō-ās'-trī-ān-īsm, *s.* [English *zoroastrian*; *-ism*.]

Compar. Relig.: The religious system said to have been taught by Zoroaster, by which term Dr. Haug understands a series of religious teachers rather than a single person bearing the name. The old Persians and the Brahmins continued one people after they had separated from the primitive Aryan stock, their faith being Nature-worship. For the subsequent religious schisms between them see BRAHMANISM. The first Zoroaster, if there was more than one, is believed by Dr. Haug to have lived as early as Moses, or, at least, not later than Solomon. He was the reformer rather than the originator of the faith called after his name. The Zoroastrian sacred book is the Zend Avesta (q. v.). The creed founded on it was professed by the old Persians, as it is by their successors the modern Parsees, sometimes called Fire-worshippers. It teaches that there always has existed a certain entity, whose name, Zarúána Akarana, has been translated "Time without bounds." This entity is represented as having simultaneously brought into existence two exceedingly powerful beings: One, Hormuzd, the creator and patron of all good; the other, Ahriman, the author and supporter of all evil. Hormuzd created light, and Ahriman darkness. The two beings are in perpetual conflict; and each has under him a hierarchy of angels. This system is denounced in Isaiah xlv. 5-7. With it another creed—that of fire-worship—possibly derived through the Magi from the Turanians, became commingled; there is allusion to it in Ezekiel viii. 16-18. Both beliefs go to constitute the modern Parsee faith. Professor Haug believes that the teaching of the primitive Zoroaster was misunderstood, and that it was much purer than the system of doctrine which has long passed current in his name. [FIRE-WORSHIP, GUEBRE, PARSEE.]

zōs'-mā, *s.* [Corrupt. Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star of magnitude 2½. Called also Delta Leonis.

zōs'-tēr, *s.* [Lat. = shingles, from Gr. *zōstēr* = a girdle.]

Pathol.: [SHINGLES.]

zōs'-tēr-ā, *s.* [Gr. *zōstēr* = a girdle.]

1. **Bot.**: Grass-wrack; the typical genus of *Zosteraceæ* (q. v.), which is sometimes reduced to a tribe of Naiadaceæ. The species are grass-like sea plants,



Zostera Marina.

1. **Spadix**. 2. **Pistil**. 3. **Antheæ**. The former has leaves one to three feet long and a many-flowered spadix, the latter has the leaves six inches long and a few-flowered spadix. They occur in muddy and sandy estuaries near low-water mark, the second being the rarer species. *Z. marina* is used largely in continental Europe for packing small fancy articles for exportation, and for stuffing cushions.

2. **Palæobot.**: One species is found in the British Pleistocene.

zōs-tēr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Latin *zoster(a)*; Latin fem. *pl.* adj. suff. *-acæ*.]

Bot.: Sea-wracks, an order of Endogens, alliance Hydralæ. Marine plants living among seaweeds, and resembling them in appearance. Leaves thin, grassy, sheathing at the base; flowers very minute, naked, or surrounded by three scales situated within herbaceous spathes. Anthers definite in number, sessile, one or two celled; stigmas one or two, capillary; ovary free, one-celled; ovule one; fruit drupaceous, one-celled, with a single pendulous seed. Found chiefly at the bottom of the ocean, though occasionally on the shore, especially in the Eastern hemisphere. Known genera five, species twelve. (*Kunth & Lindley*.)

zōs-tēr-īte, *s.* [Mod. Latin *zostera*; suff. *-ite*.] A fossil *zostera*, or some allied species of plant.

zōs-tēr-ōps, *s.* [Gr. *zōstēr* = a girdle, and *ops* = the eye. Named from a well-defined circlet of light-colored feathers round the eye.] [WHITE-EYE.]

Ornith.: A genus of Dicæidæ, with sixty-eight species, ranging over the Ethiopian, Oriental, and Australian regions, as far east as the Fiji Islands, and north to Pekin and Japan. Bill shorter than head, acuminate, finely emarginate at tip; nostrils lateral, linear, covered by a membrane; wings with ten primaries; tarsi long; tail moderate, even.

zō-thē'-cā, *s.* [Gr. *zōthēkē*.]

Ancient Arch.: A small compartment or alcove which might be separated from an adjoining compartment by a curtain.

Zouave (ou as w), **Zōu'-ave**, *subst.* [Fr., from *zwawa*, the name of a Kabyle or Berber tribe in Algeria.] A soldier belonging to the light infantry corps of the French army, which were organized in Algeria, soon after the conquest of that country in 1830, and were originally intended to be composed exclusively of the Kabyle tribe. This idea, however, was soon abandoned, and since 1840 the corps has been composed almost entirely of French soldiers, recruited from the veterans of ordinary line regiments, who are distinguished for their fine physique and tried courage. They still, however, retain the picturesque dress originally adopted, consisting of a loose dark-blue jacket and waistcoat, baggy Turkish trousers, yellow leather leggings, white gaiters, a sky-blue sash, and a red fez with yellow tassel. The few corps composed of Algerines still connected with the French army are now known as Turcos. The name was also given to several regiments which served on the side of the North in the American Civil War, but these were only distinguished from the other volunteer regiments by their picturesque uniform.

zōunds, *exclam.* [See def.] An exclamation contracted from "God's wounds," and much used formerly as an oath, or as an expression of anger or wonder.

zōutch, *v. t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stew, as flounders, whittings, gudgeons, eels, &c., with just enough liquid to cover them. (*Prov.*)

***Zuben el Genubi**, *subst.* [Corrupted Arabic.] [ZUBENESCH.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also Alpha Libræ. It is of a pale-yellow color.

fate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

*zubenely, s. [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also Beta Libræ. It is of a pale emerald color.

zubenesch, s. [ZUBEN EL GENUBI.]

zuche (z as tz), s. [Etym. doubtful.] A stump of a tree.

zû-chêt-tô, s. [Ital. *zucchetta*=a small gourd, anything resembling a gourd in shape, from *zucca*=a gourd.]

Rom. Catholic Ritual: The skull-cap of an ecclesiastic covering the tonsure. That of a priest is black, of a bishop or monsignor purple, of a cardinal red, and of the pope white.

zûf'-fô-lô, zû-fô-lô, *subst.* [Italian *zufolo*, from *zufolare*=to hiss or whistle.]

Music: A small flute or flageolet, especially one used in teaching young birds to warble airs, by repeatedly playing them in the presence of the pupil.

Zû-lâ, s. [Native name.] A member of a warlike branch of the Kaffir race inhabiting a territory in South Africa, on the coast of the Indian Ocean immediately north of the British colony of Natal.

¶ Also used adjectively; as the Zulu war.

zûm-boô'-rûk, s. [Hind. *zamburak*; Mahratta *jambura*=a swivel.]

Min.: A small cannon supported by a swiveled rest on the back of a camel, whence it is fired.

zûm'-ic, a. [Gr. *zumē*=leaven.] Produced by fermentation.

zumic-acid, s.

Chem.: A name formerly applied to the acid produced in the fermentation of amylaceous substances, and now known to be impure lactic acid.

zû-mô-lôg'-ic-âl, a. [ZYMOLÓGIC.]

zû-môl'-ô-gíst, s. [ZYMOLÓGIST.]

zû-môl'-ô-gý, s. [ZYMOLÓGÝ.]

zû-môm'-ê-têr, zû-mô-sim'-ê-têr, s. [ZYMOMETER.]

zûr'-lîte, s. [After Signor Zurlo; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Melilite (q. v.), occurring in square or eight-sided prisms in the calcareous blocks of Monte Somma, Vesuvius.

zwiê'-şel'-ite, s. [After Zwiesel, Bavaria, where found; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A clove-brown variety of Triplite (q. v.).

Zwiñ'-gli-an, a. & s. [See def.]

A. *adj.*: Of, pertaining to, or introduced by Zwingli. [B.]

B. *As substantive*:

Church History (pl.): The followers of Ulrich Zwingli, or Zuingli, the Swiss reformer, especially in his sacramentarian doctrine. Zwingli was born at Wildhaus, in the Toggenburg, in January, 1484, the year after Luther's birth, and was ordained priest in 1506. In 1516, a year before the commencement of the German Reformation under Luther, he began to preach doctrines which were essentially those of Protestantism. In 1518 he was in conflict with Samson, a Franciscan friar and an eager salesman of Indulgences. In January, 1525, mainly through his exertions, the mass was abolished at Zurich, other cantons speedily following the example. Differences of opinion regarding the Eucharist having arisen in 1524 between the German and Swiss Reformers, Zwingli took a prominent part in the controversy with Luther at a conference at Marburg in September, 1529. On October 15, 1531, he was killed in the battle of Cappel, fought on a politico-religious question between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic Swiss cantons. Zwingli's views on the sacrament were afterwards followed or independently adopted by Calvin. The disciples of the former were called Zwinglians and Sacramentarians; they, however, preferred the name Evangelicals, which subsequently displaced the other two. They also ultimately shared in the name Protestants, which was originally limited to the German reformers.

zýg'-a-díte, s. [Gr. *zygadēn*=in pairs, jointly; suff. -ite (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of albite, occurring in twinned plates in fissures of clay-slate at Andreasberg, Hartz.

zý-gæ'-nâ, s. [Gr. *zygaina*=a fish, probably the hammer-headed shark (q. v.); see also def. 2.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Zygenidæ (q. v.). Antennæ of the male not pectinated, much thickened beyond the middle; fore wings elongate, green, with red streaks or spots; hind wings red, with dark margin; abdomen thick. Newman calls this *Zygæna*. To avoid confounding it with No. 2, Stainton calls it *Anthrocera*, but retains the name *Zygenidæ* for the family. *Zygæna minos* is the Transparent Burnet-moth, *Z. trifolia*, or *loti*, the Five-spotted Burnet; *Z. loniceræ*, the Narrow-bordered Five-spotted Burnet-moth; and *Z. filipendulæ*, the Six-spotted Burnet-moth. [BURNET-MOTH.]

2. *Ichthy. & Palæont.*: Hammer-heads, Hammer-headed Sharks; a genus of *Carchariidæ*, or of *Zygæna* (q. v.), with five species, widely distributed, but most abundant in the tropics. Anterior part



Pope wearing Zuchetto.



Zygæna Malleus.

of the head broad, flattened, and produced into a lobe on each side, the extremity of which is occupied by the eye; caudal fin with a pit at its root, and a single notch at its lower margin; no spiracles; nostrils on front edge of the head. *Zygæna malleus* is the commonest species. The genus appears first in the Chalk.

zý-gæ'-nî-dæ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygæn(a)* [def. 1]; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Hawk-moths. Antennæ with scales or pectinated, never ending in a hook, wings scaly, the anterior ones narrow, the posterior rounded. Caterpillar destitute of a horn.

zý-gæ'-nî'-nâ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygæn(a)* [def. 1]; Lat. neut. *pl. adj. suff. -ina*.]

Ichthy.: A group of *Carchariidæ*, with the single genus *Zygæna*. [ZYGÆNA, 2.]

zýg-ân'-trûm, s. [Pref. *zyg(o)-*, and Lat. *antrum*=a cave.]

Zoöl.: A hollow in the vertebrae of serpents, by which an additional articulation is provided with the vertebra next behind. (*Gloss. to Huxley's Classif. of Anim.*)

zýg-a-pôph'-ý-sis, *subst.* [Pref. *zyg-*, and Eng. *apophysis* (q. v.).]

Anat.: Either of the two superior or the two inferior processes projecting upward and downward from a point near the junction of the pedicle and lamina in a vertebra (q. v.).

zýg-nê'-mâ, s. [Pref. *zyg-*, and Gr. *nêma*=yarn.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Zygnemidæ* (q. v.). Filaments simple, with the green contents arranged in two globular or stellate masses in each cell. Conjugation by transverse processes; spores formed on one of the parent cells or in the cross branch.

zýg-nê'-mî-dæ, zýg-nê'-mâ'-çê-æ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat. *zygnem(a)*; Latin fem. *pl. adj. suff. -idæ* or *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of the sub-order *Conferveæ*. Cells tubular, united by their truncated extremities into jointed threads, which are at first distinct, and then brought into conjunction by the aid of transverse tubelets, which discharge the coloring matter. Green-spored Algæ abounding in fresh water. (*Lindley, &c.*)

zý-go-, *pref.* [Gr. *zygon*=a yoke.] Yoked, joined; having processes more or less resembling a yoke.

zý-gô-bât'-is, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *batis*=the prickly roach.]

Palæont.: A genus of *Myliobatidæ*, founded on teeth, very similar to those of existing species, from the Norwich Crag and the Miocene of Switzerland. (*Günther.*)

zý-gô-dâc'-týl-a, s. [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

Zoöl.: A genus of *Æquoridæ*. Light violet-colored Medusas, seven to eight inches in diameter, and with long and fibrous dark-violet tentacles. Found in the Atlantic and the North Sea.

zý-gô-dâc'-týl-æ, s. *pl.* [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *daktylos*=a finger, a toe.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of *Picariæ*, with seven families: *Psittaci* (Parrots), *Cuculidæ* (Cuckoos), *Indicatoridæ* (Honey Guides), *Musophagidæ* (Plantain-eaters), *Picidæ* (Wood-peckers), *Rhamphastidæ* (Toucans), and *Capitonidæ* (Barbets), all

having two toes in front and two behind. Equivalent to the *Scansores* (q. v.) Called also *Zygodactyle* *Picarian* Birds.

zý-gô-dâc'-týle, a. [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

1. Of or belonging to the *Zygodactylæ* (q. v.).

2. Having the toes disposed in pairs, two in front and two behind; as, a *zygodactyle* foot.

zygodactyle picarian birds, s. *pl.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.]

zý-gô-dâc'-týl'-ic, zý-gô-dâc'-týl-oûs, *adj.* [ZYGODACTYLÆ.] *Zygodactyle* (q. v.).

zý-gô-dôn, s. [Pref. *zyg-*, and Gr. *odous* (genit. *odontos*)=a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of *Zygodontei*. Of the species the most common is *Zygodon viridissimus*, which, however, does not bear fruit.

zý-gô-dôn'-tê-l, s. *pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *zygodon* (q. v.).]

Bot.: An order of *Apocarpous* Mosses, having a pyriform striated capsule, an abortive single or double peristome, and a dimidiate smooth veil. Widely distributed, but not numerous in species.

zý-gô'-mâ, s. [Gr. *zygoma*=a bolt or bar, from *zygon*=a yoke.]

1. *Anat.*: An arched and lengthened process projecting from the external surface of the squamous portion of the temporal bone, to which are attached the fleshy fibers of the temporal muscle. It is composed of a tubercle, *eminencia articularis*, and inferior, superior, and middle roots. The external lateral ligament of the lower jaw is attached to the tubercle.

2. *Compar. Anat.*: In essentially the same sense as 1. The arch is formed in most vertebrates by the jugal or yoke bone, articulating with the squamosal. The former corresponds with the cheek-bone in man.

zý-gô-mât'-ic, a. [ZYGOMA.] Of or pertaining to the zygoma (q. v.).

zygomatic-arch, s.

Anat.: An arch formed by the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and the posterior part of the malar bone. Called also the Malar-arch.

zygomatic-bone, s.

Anat.: The cheek bone.

zygomatic-fossa, s.

Anat.: The lower portion of the space bridged over by the Zygomatic-arch.

zygomatic-muscle, s.

Anat. (pl.): Two narrow subcutaneous bundles of muscular fiber, a greater and a smaller one, connecting the malar-bone with the angle of the mouth.

zygomatic-process, s.

Anat.: The zygoma (q. v.).

zygomatic-suture, s.

Anat. (pl.): The sutures uniting the processes of the temporal and cheek bones.

zý-gô-mâ-tür'-ûs, *subst.* [Gr. *zygōma* (genit. *zygomatos*), and *oura*=the tail.]

Palæont.: A synonym of *Nototherium* (q. v.).

zý-gô-phýl'-lâ'-çê-æ, s. *pl.* [Mod. Latin *zygophyllum*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -aceæ*.]

Bot.: Bean-capers; an order of *Hypogynous* *Exogens*, alliance *Rutales*. Herbs, shrubs, or trees, with hard wood, and the branches often articulated; leaves opposite, unequally pinnate, rarely simple, undotted, and with stipules; flowers solitary or in twos or threes, yellow, white, blue, or red; sepals, four or five, with convolute aestivation; petals, four or five, unguiculate, at first like small scales, aestivation imbricated; stamens, twice as many as the petals, usually arising from the back of a small scale; style simple, generally with four or five furrows; stigma simple, or with four or five lobes; the ovary, which is surrounded at the base with glands or a short wavy disk, simple, with four or five furrows and four or five cells, each with two or more ovules; fruit, capsular, more rarely fleshy, with fewer seeds than there were ovules. Found in the hottest parts of both hemispheres. Known genera seven; species a hundred. (*Lindley.*)

zý-gô-phýl'-lê-æ, *subst. pl.* [Mod. Latin *zygophyllum*; Lat. fem. *pl. adj. suff. -eæ*.]

Bot.: The typical tribe of *Zygophyllaceæ*, having albuminous seeds.

zý-gôph'-ýl-lûm, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *phyl-lon*=a leaf.]

Bot.: Bean-caper; the typical genus of the tribe *Zygophyllæ*. Trees or shrubs, with opposite leaves, consisting of two leaflets, sometimes fleshy; flowers solitary, axillary; calyx unequally five-parted; petals five, stamens ten, each with a scale at its base; capsule five-angled, with five cells, each with a single seed. About twenty-seven species are known. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope, the Cape de Verde Islands, and the Levant. The flowers of *Zygophyllum fabago*, a prostrate, greatly branched herb, are used as a substitute for capers.

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn;

-tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

The seeds of *Z. simplex*, an evil-smelling Indian plant, are eaten by the wild tribes of Sind and the Punjab; the Arabs beat the leaves in water, and apply the infusion to diseased eyes.

zy-gō-sau'-rūs, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *saura*=a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodontia. Skull irregular, with concave sides, an obtuse snout, and a concave occipital border; it is lofty in the occipital region, while falling gradually in front and rapidly on the sides. Orbits slightly posterior, large, irregular. Premaxillary teeth two or more on each side, larger than the maxillary teeth, which are sixteen or eighteen on each side; all are conical, strong, and nearly straight, with about twenty grooves at the base. Known species one, *Zygosaurus lucius*, from the Zechstein (Middle Permian), of the Government of Perm in Russia. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1874), pp. 163, 164.)

zy-gō-sēl'-mī-dæ, s. pl. [Mod. Lat. *zygoselm(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zoology: A family of Infusoria, or Flagellata-eustomata, with six genera, mostly from fresh-water. Animalcules solitary, free-swimming, or repent; flagella two, vibratile, similar; endoplasm sometimes green; oral aperture distinct, terminal; pigment-spots frequently present.

zy-gō-sēl'-mīs, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *selmis*=an angler's noose made of hair.]

Zoöl.: The typical genus of *Zygoselmidae* (q. v.). Animalcules variable, from fresh-water; two flagella, at the base of which is the oral aperture, with a distinct tubular pharynx. One or perhaps two species.

zy-gō-sīs, s. [Gr.=a yoking, a balancing, from *zygoō*=to yoke, from *zygon*=a yoke.]

Bot.: The same as CONJUGATION (q. v.).

zy-gō-sphēne, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Gr. *sphēn*=a wedge.]

Zoöl.: A conical process on the front of the vertebrae of Ophidia, which fits into the zygantrum of that next in front.

zy-gō-spōre, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Greek *spora*, *sporos*=a seed.]

Bot.: The term applied by Huxley to the product of conjugation of spores when it is impossible to say which represent the male and which the female element, there being no morphological difference between the modified hyphæ which enter into relation with one another.

zy-gō-stīg'-mā, s. [Pref. *zygo-*, and Eng. *stigma* (q. v.).]

Botany:

1. Two stigmas, the branches of which adhere to each other.

2. A genus of Gentianeæ, in which this peculiarity occurs. The species are from Brazil.

zyme, s. [Gr. *zymē*=leaven.]

Pathol.: (See extract.)

"Corresponding with the adjective zymotic is the substantive *zyme*. This is a useful name, by which we refer to the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases. It is simpler than the word *zymine*, originally proposed by Dr. Farr; and (what is much more important) to speak of a zymotic poison as a '*zyme*' does not imply the acceptance of any particular theory of disease, while, on the other hand, the use of the word '*germ*' distinctly conveys the idea of some organized structure, itself the cause of disease by subsequent growth and multiplication."—Dr. Horsley, in *Quain's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1806.

zy'-mīc, a. [ZUMIC.]

zy'-mīne, s. [ZYME.]

Pathol.: For def. see extract under Zyme.

zy-mō-, pref. [ZYME.] Connected with or producing fermentation.

zy-mō-gēn, s. [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. *gennaō*=to engender, to produce.]

Chem.: Any substance or body that gives rise to an enzyme, diastase, etc.

zy-mō-gēn'-īc, a. [Eng. *zymogen*; *-ic*.] Causing fermentation; as, *zymogenic bacteria*.

zy-mōg'-ēn-oūs, a. The same as *zymogenic*.

zy-mō-lōg'-īc, zy-mō-lōg'-īc-āl, a. [English *zymolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to *zymology*.

zy-mōl'-ō-gīst, s. [Eng. *zymolog(y)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in *zymology*, or the fermentation of liquors.

zy-mōl'-ō-gy, s. [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. *logos*=a word, a discourse.] A treatise on the fermentation of liquors, or the doctrine of fermentation.

zy'-mōme, s. [Gr. *zymoma*=a fermented mixture.]

Chem.: An old name for that portion of gluten which is insoluble in alcohol.

zy-mōm'-ē-tēr, zy-mō-sīm'-ē-tēr, s. [Prefix *zymo-*, or English *zymos(is)*, and *meter* (q. v.).]

Chem. & Brewing: An instrument for detecting the condition and process of fermenting wort or mash.

zy'-mō-scōpe, s. [Pref. *zymo-*, and Gr. *skopeō*=to see, to observe.]

Chem.: An instrument contrived by Zenneck for testing the fermenting power of yeast, by bringing it in contact with sugar-water, and observing the quantity of carbonic anhydride evolved. (*Watts*.)

zy-mō-sīm'-ē-tēr, s. [ZYMOMETER.]

zy-mō-sīs, s. [Gr. *zymōsis*=fermentation.]

Pathology: A process analogous to that of the *Torula* in fermentation, by which a malarious or similar poison is introduced into the system. [ZYME.] The word is occasionally used in the sense of Zymotic Disease (q. v.).

"The necessity for employing the word *zymosis* does not seem to be felt as yet; but the same reasons which lead us to speak of the agent as a *zyme* should also guide us to use *zymosis* in the place of more usual periphrases."—Dr. Horsley, in *Quain's Dict. Medicine*, p. 1806.

zy-mōt'-īc, adj. [Gr. *zymōtikos*=causing to ferment.] Producing fermentation or a process akin to it.

zymotic diseases, s. pl.

Pathol.: Diseases communicable by contagion of a fermentable virus. The chief are measles, scarlet-fever, smallpox, continued fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, croup, and erysipelas.

zy-mōt'-īc-āl-īy, adv. [Eng. *zymotic*; *-al*, *-ly*.] In a zymotic manner; according to the manner or nature of zymotic disease.

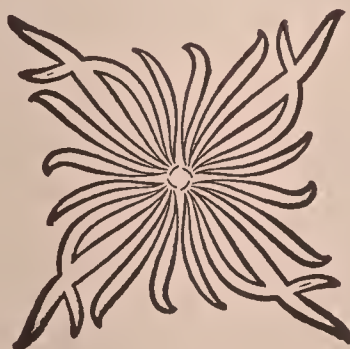
zym'-ūr-gy, s. [Pref. *zym(o)-*, and Greek *ergon*=work.]

Chem.: That department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, distilling, and the preparation of yeast and vinegar, processes in which fermentation plays the principal part. (*Watts*.)

***zy-thēp'-sar-y, s.** [Gr. *zythos*=a kind of beer, and *hepsō*=to boil.] A brewery or brewhouse.

zy'-thūm, s. [Latin, from Gr. *zythos*=a kind of beer used by the Egyptians (*Dioscor.*, ii. 109; cf. *Herod.*, ii. 77); applied also to the beer of the northern nations (*Diod.*, i. 134).] A kind of ancient malt beverage; a liquor made from malt and wheat.

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, er, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.



PHRASES AND QUOTATIONS

FROM

CLASSICAL AND MODERN LANGUAGES.

Carefully compiled and translated by L. B. FOLKES, A. M., M. D.

Easy references have been added in this list, wherever possible, so that the context may be consulted. The mark (|) shows the commencement of a verse.

A.

- à bas** [Fr.], Down, down with.
- ab extrā** [Lat.], From without.
- ab incūnābilis** [Lat.], From the cradle.
- ab initio** [Lat.], From the beginning.
- a bisogni si conoscon gli amici** [It.], Friends are known in time of need; a friend in need is a friend indeed.
- à bon chat, bon rat** [Fr.], (lit., to a good cat, a good rat), Tit for tat; a Roland for an Oliver.
- à bon marché** [Fr.], Cheap; a good bargain. Hence the term *Bon Marché* used as a sign by proprietors of establishments who profess to offer all kinds of goods at low rates.
- ab origine** [Lat.], From the origin or commencement.
- ab ovo** [Lat.] (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 147), From the egg; from the very beginning.
- ab ovo | usque ad mālā** [Lat.] (lit., from the egg to the apple (*Hor.: Sat.* i. iii. 6, 7), a term borrowed from Roman banquets, which began with eggs and ended with fruit), From beginning to end; from first to last.
- à bras ouverts** [Fr.], With open arms.
- absence d'esprit** [Fr.], Absence of mind.
- absens hæres nōn erit** [Lat.] (The absent one will not be the heir), Out of sight, out of mind.
- absit invidia** [Lat.], Let there be no ill-will; envy apart.
- ab ūno | disce omnes** [Lat.], From one example judge of the rest—*Virg.: Æn.*, ii. 65, 66), From a single instance infer the whole.
- ab urbe conditā** [Lat.], From the building of the city, *i. e.*, Rome. [A. U. C.]
- académicien** [Fr.], A member of the academy.
- a capite ad calcem** [Lat.], From head to heel.
- a chaque saint sa chandelle** [Fr.] (lit., to each saint his candle, from the custom of burning lights before the shrine or altar of a saint), Honor to whom honor is due.
- acnarnement** [Fr.], Unyielding animosity; savageness.
- à cheval** [Fr.], On horseback.
- a che vuole, non mancano modi** [It.], Where there's a will there's a way.
- a compte** [Fr.], On account.
- à couvert** [Fr.], Under cover, protected, sheltered.
- acribus initiis, incurioso fine** [Lat.], With eager commencement, but careless ending.
- a cruce salus** [Fr.], Salvation by or from the cross.
- ad arbitrium** [Lat.], At will, at pleasure.
- ad calendas græcas** [Lat.], At the Greek calends, *i. e.*, never. The Greeks had no calends.
- ad captandum vulgus** [Lat.], To attract or please the rabble.
- a Deo et rēge** [Lat.], From God and the king.
- à deux mains** [Fr.] (for both hands), Having a double office or employment.
- ad extrēmum** [Lat.], To the extreme; at last.
- ad gustum** [Lat.], To one's taste.
- ad honorem** [Lat.], To his honor.
- a die** [Lat.], From that day.
- adieu, la voiture, adieu, la boutique** [Fr.], (good bye, carriage; good bye, shop), All is over.
- ad interneciōnem** [Lat.], To extermination.
- à discrétion** [Fr.], At discretion, unrestrictedly.
- ad modum** [Lat.], In the manner of.
- ad multos annos** [Lat.], For many years.
- ad nauseam** [Lat.], So as to disgust or nauseate.
- ad patrēs** [Lat.], Gathered to his fathers; dead.
- ad rēm** [Lat.], To the purpose; to the point.
- à droite** [Fr.], To the right.
- adscriptus glēbæ** [Lat.], Attached to the soil. [ADSCRIPT, in ENCYC. DICT.]
- adsum** [Lat.], I am present; I am here.
- ad summum** [Latin], To the highest point or amount.
- ad unguem** [Lat.], To a nicety, exactly. (Cf. *Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 294.) [HOMO FACTUS, &c.]
- ad ūnum omnes** [Lat.], To a man.
- ad utrumque parātus** [Latin], Prepared for either event or case.
- ad vīvum** [Lat.], Like life; to the life.
- ægrescit medendo** [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, xii. 46.), It becomes worse from the remedies employed.
- æquābiliter et diligenter** [Lat.], Equally and diligently.
- æquo animo** [Lat.], With a calm mind.
- ære perennius** [Lat.]. [EXEGI MONUMENTUM, &c.]
- ætatic suæ** [Lat.], Of his or her age.
- affaire d'amour** [Fr.], A love affair.
- affaire d'honneur** [Fr.], An affair of honor, a duel.
- affaire du cœur** [Fr.], An affair of the heart, a love affair.
- à fin** [Fr.], To the end or object.
- à fond** [Fr.], To the bottom, thoroughly.
- a fortiori** [Lat.], For the stronger reason. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]
- à gauche** [Fr.], To the left.
- à genoux** [Fr.], On one's knees.
- age quod agis** [Latin], Do what you are doing; attend to your business.
- a grands frais** [Fr.], At great expense.
- agrément** [Fr.], A pleasant quality; ornament.
- à haute voix** [Fr.], Aloud.
- à huis clos** [Fr.], With closed doors, secretly.
- aide-toi, et le Ciel t'aidera** [Fr.], Help yourself, and Heaven will help you.
- à l'abandon** [Fr.], Disregarded, uncared for.
- à la belle étoile** [French], Under the canopy of heaven; in the open air.
- à la bonne heure** [Fr.], Well-timed, in good time; favorably.
- à l'abri** [Fr.], Under shelter.
- a la campagne** [Fr.], In the country.
- a la carte** [Fr.], By the card.
- à la dérobée** [Fr.], Stealthily.
- à la Française** [Fr.], In French fashion.
- à la mode** [Fr.], In the fashion; according to the custom or fashion.
- à la Tartuffe** [Fr.], Like Tartuffe, the hero of Molière's *Tartuffe*, hence hypocritically.
- al buon vino non bisogna frasca** [It.], Good wine needs no bush.
- à l'envi** [Fr.], With emulation.
- alere flammam** [Lat.], To feed the flame.
- al fresco** [It.], In the open air.
- à l'improviste** [Fr.], Unawares, on a sudden.
- allez-vous en** [Fr.], Away with you, be off.
- alloi kamon, alloi ōnanto** [Gr.], Some toil, others reap the advantage.
- allons** [Fr.], Come on.
- al più** [It.], At most.
- alter ego** [Lat.], Another self.
- alter idem** [Lat.], Another, exactly similar.
- alter ipse amicus** [Lat.], A friend is another self.
- alterum tantum** [Lat.], As much more.

à main armée [Fr.], By force of arms.
 amantium iræ amoris integratio [Lat.], (*Terence: Andria*, III. vi. 23), Lovers' quarrels are the renewing of love.
 amar y saber no puede ser [Sp.], No one can love and be wise at the same time.
 a maximis ad minima [Lat.], From the greatest to the least.
 âme de boue [Fr.] (lit., soul of mud), A base-minded person.
 amende honorable [Fr.], Fit reparation; a satisfactory apology.
 à merveille [Fr.], Marvelously, extraordinarily.
 amicus humani generis [Lat.], A friend of the human race.
 amicus usque ad aras [Lat.], A friend even to the altar (of sacrifice), *i. e.*, to the last extremity.
 ami du cour [Fr.] (lit., a friend of the court), A false friend; one who is not to be depended on.
 amor patriæ [Lat.], Love of country; patriotism.
 amour propre [Fr.], Vanity, self-love.
 anangka d' oude theoi machontai [Gr.] (*Symon*, viii. 20), Not even the gods can fight against necessity.
 ancien régime [Fr.], The former condition of things.
 andrôn epiphânôn pasa gē taphos [Greek] (*Thucyd.* ii. 43), All the world is a burial-place for illustrious men.
 anēr ho pheugôn kai palin machēsetai [Gr.], The man who flies shall fight again. (A line said to have been written by Demosthenes as an excuse for his running away and leaving his shield behind him at the battle of Cheronæa, B. C. 338. A couplet to the same effect occurs in *Hudibras*, iii. 3.)
 anguis in herbâ [Lat.], A snake in the grass (*Virg.: Eccl.* iii. 93); a false friend; an unforeseen danger.
 animo et fide [Lat.], Courageously and faithfully.
 anno ætatis suæ [Lat.], In the year of his or her age.
 anno Christi [Lat.], In the year of Christ. [A. C.]
 anno humanæ salutis [Lat.], In the year of man's redemption. [A. H. S.]
 anno salutis [Lat.], In the year of redemption. [A. S.]
 anno urbis conditæ [Lat.], In the year from the time the city (*i. e.*, Rome) was built.
 annus mirabilis [Lat.], A year of wonders. (Often applied in English History to the year 1666, noteworthy for the war with the Dutch, the Plague, and the Great Fire of London. See Dryden's poem *Annus Mirabilis*.)
 ante bellum [Lat.], Before the war.
 ante lucem [Lat.], Before daybreak.
 ante meridiem [Lat.], Before noon.
 à outrance [Fr.], To the last extremity. A duel à outrance terminated only with the death of one of the combatants.
 à pas de géant [Fr.], With a giant's stride.
 à perte de vue [Fr.], Till out of sight.
 à peu près [Fr.], Nearly.
 à pied [Fr.], On foot.
 aplēstos pithos [Gr.], A cask that will never fill; an endless job. The allusion is to the Danaïdes, who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to draw water in sieves.
 à point [French], Just in time; exactly; exactly right.
 a posse ad esse [Lat.], From possibility to reality.
 a posteriōri [Latin], From what follows. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]
 a prima vista [It.], At the first glance.
 a priori [Latin], From what goes before. [See def. in ENCYC. DICT.]
 à propos de bottes [Fr.] (lit., apropos in boots), without rhyme or reason; foreign to the subject or purpose. Applied to any absurd collocation of subjects or ideas.
 à propos de rien [Fr.] (lit., apropos to nothing), Motiveless; for nothing at all.
 arbiter elegantiarum [Latin], A judge or authority in matters of taste. (*Cf. Tacitus: Ann.* xvi. 18.)
 arcana cœlestia [Lat.], Celestial secrets.
 arcana imperii [Lat.], State secrets.
 ardentia verba [Latin], Words that burn. (*Cf. Gray: Prog. of Poesy*, III. iii. 4.)
 argent comptant [Fr.], Ready money.

argumentum ad crumēnam [Latin], (An argument to the purse), An appeal to one's interests.
 argumentum ad invidiam [Latin], (An argument to envy), An appeal to low passions.
 argumentum ad iudicium [Lat.], An argument appealing to the judgment.
 argumentum baculinum [Lat.], The argument of the cudgel; an appeal to force.
 ariston men hudōr [Gr.], (*Pind.: Olymp.* i. 1.), Water is the chief of the elements—*i. e.*, as being the origin of all things. In the Theogony of Hesiod, Oceanus and Thetis are regarded as the parents of all the deities who presided over Nature.
 ariston metron [Gr.], [METRON ARISTON.]
 arrière pensée [Fr.], Mental reservation; unavowed purpose.
 ars est celāre artem [Lat.], True art is to conceal art.
 ars longa, vita brevis [Lat.], Art is long, life is short.
 artium magister [Lat.], Master of Arts.
 asinus ad lyram [Lat.] (lit., an ass at the lyre), An awkward fellow.
 at spes non fracta [Latin], But hope is not yet crushed.
 à tort et à travers [Fr.], At random.
 au bout de son Latin [Fr.], At the end of his Latin; to the extent of his knowledge.
 au contraire [Fr.], On the contrary.
 au courant [Fr.], Well acquainted with; posted up in.
 au désespoir [Fr.], In despair.
 audi alteram partem [Latin], Hear the other side.
 au fait [Fr.], Expert.
 au pis aller [Fr.], At the very worst.
 aurea mediocritas [Lat.], The golden mean.
 au reste [Fr.], As for the rest.
 au revoir [Fr.], Till we meet again.
 aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [Fr.], No sooner said than done.
 autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [Fr.], Many men, many minds. [QUOT HOMINES, &c.]
 aut Cæsar aut nullus [Lat.], Either Cæsar or nobody; either in the first place or nowhere. (*Cf. Suet.*, i. 79.)
 aut vincere aut mori [Lat.], To conquer or die; death or victory.
 aux armes [Fr.], To arms.
 auxilium ab alto [Lat.], Help from on high.
 avant propos [Fr.], Preface; introductory matter.
 a verbis ad verbera [Latin], From words to blows.
 avito viret honore [Lat.], He flourishes on the honors of his ancestors.
 à volonté [Fr.], At pleasure.
 a vostra salute [It.], To your health.
 à votre santé [Fr.], To your health.
 a vuestra salud [Sp.], To your health.

B.

ballon d'essai [Fr.], A balloon sent up to test the direction of air-currents; hence, anything said or done to gauge public feeling on any question.
 bas bleu [Fr.], A blue stocking; a woman who seeks a reputation for learning.
 beatæ memoriæ [Lat.], Of blessed memory.
 beaux esprits [Fr.], Men of wit or genius.
 bel esprit [Fr.], A wit, a genius.
 bella! horrida bella [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 86), War! horrid war.
 bella matribus detestata [Lat.] (*Hor.*, I. i. 6, 7), War, so detested by mothers.
 bellum internecinum [Lat.], A war of extermination.
 benedetto è quel male che vien solo [Ital.], Blessed is the misfortune that comes alone.
 bene ôrâsse est bene studuisse [Lat.], To have studied well is to have prayed well.
 ben trovato [Ital.], Well invented.
 bête noire (lit., a black beast) [Fr.], A bugbear.
 bis dat qui cito dat [Lat.], He gives twice who gives quickly or opportunely.
 bis peccare in bello non licet [Lat.], One must not blunder twice in war.
 bis pueri senes [Lat.], Old men are twice boys.
 bonâ fide [Lat.], In good faith.

bona fides [Lat.], Good faith.
 bon ami [Fr.], Good friend.
 bon gré, mal gré [Fr.], With good or bad grace; [willing or unwilling].
 bonhomme [Fr.], Good-nature.
 bon jour [Fr.], Good day good morning.
 bonne et belle [Fr.], Good and handsome. (*Of a woman.*)
 bonne foi [Fr.], Good faith.
 breveté [Fr.], Patented.
 brevi manu [Lat.], (With a short hand), Off-hand, extempore, summarily.
 brevis esse labōro | obscurus fio [Lat.] (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 25, 26), If I labor to be brief, I become obscure.
 butte [Fr.], An abrupt elevation, not so high as a mountain, and yet too high to be called a hill.

C.

cadit quæstio [Lat.], The question falls to the ground; there is no discussion.
 cæca est invidia [Lat.], Envy is blind.
 cætera desunt [Lat.], The rest is wanting.
 cæteris paribus [Lat.], Other things being equal.
 candida Pax [Lat.], (*Ovid: Art. Amat.*, iii. 502), White-robed Peace.
 cantabit vacuus cōram latrōne viātor [Lat.], (*Juv.*, x. 22), The penniless traveler will sing in the presence of the highwayman; a man who has nothing has nothing to lose.
 cantate Domino [Latin], Sing unto the Lord. (The opening words of many Psalms. *Vulgate*.)
 capitulum [Lat.], Head; subdivision.
 captatio benevolentiae [Lat.], A fawning benefit.
 captus nidore culinæ [Lat.], Captivated by the savor of the kitchen.
 caput [Lat.], Head; chapter.
 caput mortuum [Lat.], Worthless residue.
 carpo diem [Latin], (*Hor.*, I. xi. 8.) Usually explained, according to popular ideas of Epicurean philosophy, as=Enjoy the present day (*cf. Wisd.* ii. 6; 1 Cor. xv. 32); but capable of a higher interpretation=Seize the present opportunity; improve time.
 castello che dà orecchia si vuol rendere [It.], The fortress that parleys soon surrenders.
 cāsus belli [Lat.], A cause justifying war; a ground of war.
 causa sine quā nōn [Lat.], An indispensable cause.
 cedant arma togæ [Lat.], (*Cicero De Off.*, i. 22), Let arms yield to the gown; let violence give place to law.
 cela va sans dire [Fr.] (That goes without saying), That is understood.
 ce n'est quo le premier pas qui coûte [Fr.], It is only the first step that is difficult.
 c'est à diro [Fr.], That is to say.
 c'est une autre chose [Fr.], That is quite another thing.
 chacun à son goût [Fr.], Everyone to his taste.
 chacun tire de son côté [Fr.], Everyone inclines to his own side or party.
 chapelle ardente [Fr.], The chamber where a dead body lies in state.
 chef-d'œuvre [Fr.], A masterpiece.
 chemin de fer [Fr.] (lit., iron road), A railway.
 chère amie [Fr.], A dear (female) friend, a lover.
 che sarà, sarà [It.], What will be, will be.
 cheval de bataille [Fr.], (lit., a war-horse), Chief dependence or support; one's strong point.
 chi tace confessa [It.], He who keeps silent admits his guilt.
 chrēmat' anēr [Gr.] (*Pind.: Isth.*, ii. 17), Money makes the man.
 ci git [Fr.], Here lies. (A common inscription on tombstones.)
 circuitus verbōrum [Lat.], A circumlocution.
 circulus in probando [Lat.], A circle in the proof; the fallacy of using the conclusion as one of the premises; a vicious circle.
 clārior e tenebris [Lat.], Brighter from obscurity.
 clārum et venerābile nōmen [Lat.], An illustrious and venerable name.
 cogito, ergo sum [Lat.], I think, therefore I exist. [CARTESIANISM, in ENCYC. DICT.]

comitas inter gentes [Lat.], Comity between nations.

comme il faut [Fr.], Proper, as it should be.

commune bonum [Lat.], A common good.

communibus annis [Lat.], On the annual average; one year with another.

communi consensu [Lat.], By common consent.

compagnon de voyage [Fr.], A traveling companion.

compte rendu [Fr.], An account rendered, a report.

con amore [It.], With affection, very earnestly.

concours [Fr.], Competition for, or as for, a prize.

con diligenza [It.], With diligence.

conditio sine qua non [Lat.], An indispensable condition.

con dolore [It.], With grief; sadly.

conjunctis viribus [Lat.], With united powers.

conseil de famille [Fr.], A family council or consultation.

conseil d'état [Fr.], A council of state, a privy council.

consensus facit legem [Lat.], Consent makes the law—*i. e.*, If two persons make an agreement in good faith and with full knowledge, the law will insist on its being carried out.

consilio et animis [Lat.], By wisdom and courage.

consilio et prudentiâ [Lat.], By wisdom and prudence.

constantia et virtute [Lat.], By constancy and virtue.

consuetudo pro lege servatur [Lat.], Custom is held as law. (The English common law is based on immemorial usage.)

console P'anco [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. xiv. 28), When Plancus was consul; in my younger days. (At the time to which Horace refers he was about twenty-four years old.)

contrâ bonos mores [Lat.], Contrary to good morals.

copia verborum [Lat.], A plentiful supply of words; flow of language.

cōram nobis [Lat.], In our presence.

cōram non iudice [Lat.], Before a person who is not a judge; not before the proper tribunal.

cordon sanitaire [Fr.], A line of sentries to prevent, as far as possible, the spread of contagion or pestilence. Used also of other precautionary measures.

coup [Fr.], A stroke.

coup de grâce [Fr.], A finishing stroke. (Formerly applied to the fatal blow by which the executioner put an end to the torments of a culprit broken on the wheel.)

coup de main [Fr.], A sudden attack, enterprise, or undertaking.

coup de maître [Fr.], A master-stroke.

coup de pied [Fr.], A kick.

coup de plume [Fr.], A literary attack.

coup de soleil [Fr.], A sunstroke.

coup d'essai [Fr.], A first attempt.

coup d'état [Fr.], A stroke of state policy; a sudden and decisive blow, usually inflicted by unconstitutional means.

coup de théâtre [Fr.], A theatrical effect.

coup d'œil [Fr.], A rapid glance.

courage sans peur [Fr.], Fearless courage.

crambē repetitā [Lat.] (*Juv.*, vii. 154), Cabbage warmed up a second time; hence used proverbially for any tedious repetition of a truism, an old story, &c.

crēdat Jūdæus Apella [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Sat.* I. v. 100), Let the (superstitious) Jew Apella believe it; tell that to the marines.

crēde quod habēs, et habēs [Lat.], Believe that you have it, and you have it.

crēdo, quia absurdum [Lat.], Corrupted from a passage in Tertullian, "Et mortuus est Dei filius; prorsus credibile est, quia ineptum est, et sepultus, resurrexit; certum est, quia impossibile."—*De Carne Christi*, § 4, I believe it, because it is absurd. (*Notes and Queries*, 7th ser., iv. 274.)

credula res amor est [Lat.], Love is ready to believe.

crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit [Lat.], (*Juv.*, xiv. 139), The love of money grows as our wealth increases.

crescit eundo [Latin], It increases as it goes. [*VIRE ACQUIRIT EUNDO.*]

crescit sub pondere virtus [Latin], Virtue increases under every oppression.

crētā an carbōne notandam [Latin] (Adapted from *Hor.*: *Sat.* II. iii., 246), To be marked with chalk or charcoal. (The Romans marked lucky days with white and unlucky ones with black.)

crux [Latin], A cross, a difficulty, a stumbling-block, a puzzle; *e. g.*, *crux criticōrum*, *crux mathematicōrum*, *crux medicōrum*, The puzzle of critics, mathematicians, physicians.

cucullus non facit monachum [Lat.], The cowl does not make the monk; Don't trust to appearances.

cui bono? [Lat.] (A maxim of Cassius, quoted by Cicero, *Pro Milone*, 12), For whose advantage? Generally used, however, as=What is the good of it?

cui Fortūna ipsa cedit [Latin], To whom Fortune herself yields.

culpam poena premit comes [Latin] (*Hor.*, IV. v. 24), Punishment follows hard on crime.

cum bonā veniā [Lat.], With generous permission.

cum grāno, cum grāno salis [Latin], With a grain of salt; with some allowance or modification.

cum privilēgio [Lat.], With privilege.

cum tacent, clamant [Latin] (*Cicero: In Cat.*, i. 8), Although they keep silence, they cry aloud; their silence is more expressive than words.

cūriōsa fēlicitas [Lat.], Nice felicity of expression (applied by Petronius Arbiter, cxviii. 5, to the writings of Horace); happy knack.

currente calamo [Latin], With a running pen; off-hand.

D.

da locum meliōribus [Lat.], *Terence: Phormio*, III. ii. 37), Give place to your betters (cf. Luke xiv. 8).

dame d'honneur [Fr.], A maid of honor.

damnant quod nō intelligunt [Lat.], They condemn what they do not understand.

dare pondus fumo [Lat.] (*Pers.*, v. 20), To give weight to smoke; to impart value to that which is worthless; to attach importance to trifles.

data et accepta [Lat.], Expenses and receipts.

date obolum Belisārio [Lat.], Give an obolus to Belisarius. It is said that this general, when old and blind, was neglected by Justinian, and obliged to beg. Gibbon (*Decline*, ch. xliii.) treats the story as a fable.

Dāvus sum, non Œdipus [Lat.], (*Terence: Andria*, I. ii. 23), I am Davus, not Œdipus. [*SPHINX*, II. 1.] I am no conjurer; I am a bad hand at riddles.

debito justitiæ [Lat.], By debt due justice.

de bonne augure [Fr.], Of good omen.

de bonne grâce [Fr.], With good will, willingly.

dēceptio visus [Lat.], An optical illusion.

decori decus addit avito [Lat.], He adds honor to the ancestral honors.

de die in diem [Lat.], From day to day.

dégagé [Fr.], Free, easy, without constraint.

de gaieté de cœur [Fr.], In sport, sportively.

de gustibus non est disputandum [Lat.], There is no disputing about tastes.

Dei grātiā [Lat.], By the grace of God.

de jure [Lat.], By the law; by right.

de lānā caprinā [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. xviii. 15), About goat's wool; hence about any worthless object.

dēlenda est Carthāgo [Lat.], Carthage must be utterly destroyed. (A phrase with which Cato the Elder urged the Roman people to the destruction of Carthage, which he looked on as a dangerous rival to Rome.)

de mal en pis [Fr.], From bad to worse.

de minimis non cūrat lex [Lat.], The law does not concern itself with trifles.

de mortuis nil nisi bonum [Lat.], Let nothing be said of the dead but what is good.

de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti [Lat.] (*Pers.*, iii. 84), From nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing. (The doctrine of the eternity of matter.)

de novo [Lat.], Anew.

Deo adjuvante, non timendum [Latin], With the help of God, there is nothing to be afraid of.

Deo dūce [Lat.], With God for a leader.

Deo favente [Lat.], With the favor of God.

Deo grātiās [Lat.], Thanks be to God. [*D. G.*]

Deo juvante [Lat.], With the help of God.

de omnibus rēbus, et quibusdam aliis [Lat.], About everything, and something more besides.

Applied ironically to an immature literary production, in which very many subjects are treated. The charge of having written a treatise, *De omnibus rebus* (About everything), and afterward supplementing it with *De quibusdam aliis* (About certain other things), is made against several Scholastics.

Deo monente [Lat.], God giving warning.

Deo, non fortunā [Latin], From God, not from Chance.

Deo volente [Lat.], God willing.

de profundis [Latin], Out of the depths. (The first words of Ps. cxix.—*Vulg.*)

dernier ressort [Fr.], The last resource.

désagrément [Fr.], Something disagreeable or unpleasant.

desideratum [Lat.], Anything desired.

dēsinit in piscem mulier formosa superne [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *De Arte Poet.*, 4), A woman, beautiful above, has a fish's tail. (A description of an incongruous style.)

dēsipere in loco [Lat.]. [*DULCE EST DESIPERE*, &c.]

dēsunt cætera [Lat.]. [*CÆTERA DESUNT.*]

di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno [It.], Hell is full of good intentions.

Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons [Fr.], God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance.

Dieu et mon droit [Fr.], God and my right.

Dieu vous garde [Fr.], God protect you.

di grado in grado [It.], Gradually.

dii majōrum gentium [Lat.], The gods of the superior houses; the twelve superior gods.

dii penātes [Lat.], Household gods.

Dios me libre de hombre de un libro [Sp.], God deliver me from a man of one book.

di salto [It.], By leaps.

disiecta membra [Lat.] (Altered from *Hor.*: *Sat.* I. iv. 62), Scattered remains.

dis krambē thanatos [Greek], Cabbage twice eaten, is death; repetition is tedious. [*CRAMBĒ REPETITA.*]

di tutti novello par bello [It.], Everything new seems beautiful.

docendo discimus [Lat.], We learn by teaching.

dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni [Ital.], Things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.

dolce far niente [It.], Sweet idleness.

Dominus vōbiscum [Latin], The Lord be with you. (The words in which the priest blesses the people in the Roman Church.)

domus et placens uxor [Lat.] (*Hor.*, II. xiv. 21, 22), Home and the good wife.

dorer la pilule [Fr.], To gild the pill.

do ut dēs [Lat.], I give that you may give; the principle of reciprocity.

dramatis personæ [Lat.], Characters represented in a drama.

dulce domum [Lat.], Sweet home. (The burden of the breaking-up song of the boys of Winchester School, England.)

dulce est dēsipere in loco [Lat.] (*Hor.*, IV. xii. 28), It is pleasant to play the fool at times (cf. *Eccles.* iii. 4).

dulce et decōrum est pro patriā mori [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. ii. 13), It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.

dum spīro spēro [Lat.], While I breathe, I hope.

dum vivimus, vivāmus [Lat.], Let us live while we live; *i. e.*, Let us enjoy life. [*CARPE DIEM.*]

duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit [Lat.], He who pursues two hares, catches neither.

dūrate beneplacito [Lat.], During good pleasure.

dūrate vitā [Lat.], During life.

E.

eau bénite de cour [Fr.], The blessing of the court; doubtful promises.

eau de cologne [Fr.], Cologne water.

eau de lavande [Fr.], Lavender water.

eau de vie [Fr.], Water of life; generally applied to brandy.

ébauche [Fr.], A first or rough sketch.

ébranlement [Fr.], Intense agitation; violence; shock.

e cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcuno [It.], It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

ecce homo [Latin], Behold the man—used specially of any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate.

ecce signum [Lat.], Behold the sign.
école de droit [Fr.], School of law.
école de médecine [Fr.], School of medicine.
école militaire [Fr.], A military school.
école polytechnique [French], A polytechnic school.

e contrario [Lat.], On the contrary.
édition de luxe [French], A costly or luxurious edition of a book, handsomely bound, usually illustrated.

e flammâ cibum petere [Lat.] (*Terence: Eun.*, III. ii. 38), To seek food from the flames; to pick the remnants of food from the funeral pyre; to be reduced to the last extremity.

ego et rex meus [Lat.], My king and I. (An expression attributed to Card. Wolsey, and unjustly made the subject of a charge against him, as if he had written, "I and my King.")

eheu! fugâces lâbuntur anni [Lat.] (*Hor.*, II. xiv. 1, 2), Alas! our fleeting years pass away.

élapso tempore [Lat.], The time having elapsed.

éloge [Fr.], An eulogy over the dead.

éloignement [Fr.], Estrangement.

en ami [Fr.], As a friend.

en arrière [Fr.], In the rear, behind.

en attendant [Fr.], In the meantime.

en avant [Fr.], Forward.

en badinant [Fr.], In sport, jestingly.

en cueros, en cueros vivos [Sp.], Naked; without clothing.

ende gut, alles gut [Ger.], All's well that ends well.

en déshabillé [Fr.], In undress; in one's true colors.

en Dieu est ma fiance [Fr.], My trust is in God.

en Dieu est tout [Fr.], In God are all things.

en effet [Fr.], Substantially, really, in effect.

en famille [Fr.], With one's family; at home.

enfant gâté [Fr.], A spoiled child.

enfants perdus [Fr.] (lit., lost children), A forlorn hope.

enfant trouvé [Fr.], A foundling.

enfin [Fr.], In short, finally, at last.

en grande tenue [Fr.], In full official, or evening dress.

en nykti boulê [Gr.], In the night there is counsel; sleep on it.

en oinô alêtheia [Gr.], In wine there is truth. [IN VINO VERITAS.]

en plein jour [Fr.], In open day.

en queue [Fr.], Immediately after; in the rear. Used especially of persons waiting in line, as at the door of a theater, at the ticket office of a railway station, &c.

en rapport [Fr.], In harmony, relation, or agreement.

en règle [Fr.], Regular, regularly, in order.

en revanche [Fr.], In return; as a compensation for.

en route [Fr.], On the way.

en suite [Fr.], In company, in a set.

entente cordiale [Fr.], A good understanding, especially between two States.

entourage [Fr.], Surroundings.

entre deux feux [Fr.], Between two fires.

entre deux vins [Fr.], (lit., between two wines), Half-drunk.

entre nous [Fr.], Between ourselves; in confidence.

entrepôt [Fr.], A warehouse or depot of storage.

entreprenant [Fr.], Enterprising.

entre-sol [Fr.], An intermediate between the basement or ground floor and the second story.

en vérité [Fr.], In truth, really.

eo animo [Lat.], With that design.

eo nômîne [Lat.], By that name.

e pluribus unum [Latin], One out of, or composed of, many. (The motto of the United States of America.)

epulis accumbere divûm [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 79), To sit down at the banquets of the gods.

e re nâtâ [Lat.], According to the exigency.

esse quam vidêri [Lat.], To be, rather than to seem.

esprit de corps [Fr.], The animating spirit of a collective body of persons, e. g., of a regiment, the bar, the clergy, &c.

esprit des lois [Fr.], Spirit of the laws.

esprit follet [Fr.], A ghost, a wraith.

esprit fort [Fr.], A freethinker; a bold investigator.

est modus in rēbus [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 106), There is a middle course in all things.

esto quod esse vidēris [Lat.], Be what you seem to be.

ē tan, ē epi tan [Gr.], Either this, or upon this; either bring this back, or be brought home, dead, upon it. The words of a Spartan mother when she gave a shield to her son going on military service.

etats généraux [Fr.], The States General.

et cætera [Lat.], And the rest.

et cum spiritu tuo [Lat.], And with thy spirit.

et hoc genus omne, et id genus omne [Lat.], and everything of the same kind. [ID GENUS OMNE.]

et id genus omne [Lat.], And everything of the sort. [ID GENUS OMNE.]

et sequentes, et sequentia [Lat.], And those that follow.

et sic de cæteris [Lat.], And so of the rest.

et sic de similibus [Lat.], And so of similar things.

et tu, Brûte! [Lat.], And thou also, Brutus. (Usually given as the last words of Julius Cæsar, when he saw Brutus among his murderers; cf. *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.) According to Suetonius (i. 82), his dying exclamation, as he saw Brutus coming to attack him, was *kai su teknon?* And you, too, my son?

eventus stultōrum magister [Lat.] (*Livy*, xx. 39), Fools must be taught by experience.

e vestigio [Lat.], Instantaneously.

ewigkeit [Ger.], Eternity.

ex abrupto [Lat.], With abruptness.

ex abundantia [Lat.], Out of the abundance.

ex adverso [Lat.], From the opposite side.

ex æquo et bono [Lat.], According to what is right and good.

ex animo [Lat.], Heartily; from the heart or soul.

ex auctoritate mihi commissâ [Lat.], By the authority intrusted to me.

ex beneplacito [Lat.], At pleasure.

ex capite [Lat.], From the head, from memory.

ex cathedrâ [Lat.], From the chair; with authority; by virtue of office—originally used with reference to the decisions of those high in authority.

excelsior [Lat.], Higher.

exceptio probat regulam [Lat.], The exception proves the rule.

exceptis excipiendis [Lat.], Exceptions being taken.

excerpta [Lat.], Extracts.

ex concessio [Lat.], From what is conceded or admitted.

excuderunt [Lat.], They made it.

excudit [Lat.], He made it

ex curiâ [Lat.], Out of court.

ex delicto [Lat.], From the crime or dereliction.

ex dono [Lat.], By the gift.

exegi monumentum ære perennius [Lat.], I have erected a monument more enduring than brass.

exempla sunt odiosa [Latin], Examples are odious.

exempli gratiâ [Lat.], An example given; by way of illustration.

exeunt [Lat.], They go out.

exeunt omnes [Lat.], All go out.

ex facto jus oritur [Lat.], From the fact springs the law.

exigant [Fr.], Exacting.

exit [Lat.], He goes out.

exitus acta probat [Lat.], The event justifies the deed.

ex merâ gratiâ [Lat.], Through mere favor.

ex mero motu [Lat.], Of his own motion or will.

ex more [Lat.], According to custom.

ex necessitate rei [Lat.], From the necessity of the case.

ex nihilo nihil fit [Latin], From, or out of, nothing, nothing is or can be made.

ex officio [Lat.], By virtue of office.

ex opere operato [Lat.], By outward works or deeds.

ex parte [Lat.], On one side only; biased.

ex pede Herculem [Latin], From the foot we recognize Hercules; that is, we judge of a whole from a part.

experientia docet stultos [Latin], Experience instructs fools.

experimentum crucis [Lat.], The experiment of the cross; a crucial test.

experto crede [Lat.], Believe an expert or one who has had experience.

expertus [Lat.], An expert.

expertus metuit [Latin], Being experienced, he has fears.

explicitè [Lat.], Explicitly.

exposé [Fr.], An exposition; an explanation.

ex post facto [Lat.], After the deed.

expressis verbis [Lat.], In express words.

ex professo [Lat.], Professedly.

ex propriis [Lat.], From one's own means or resources.

ex quocunque capite [Lat.], For whatever reason.

ex tacito [Lat.], By implication; tacitly.

ex tempore [Lat.], On the instant; without preparation.

extinctus amabitur idem [Lat.], Though dead he will yet be loved.

extrait [Fr.], Extract.

extra muros [Lat.], Beyond the walls.

extra ordinem [Lat.], Not usual; outside the common run of events.

ex ungue leonem [Lat.], By his claws the lion is known.

ex uno disce omnes [Lat.], From one learn all; from a sample judge of the lot.

ex usu [Lat.], From, or by, use.

ex vi termini [Lat.], By the force of the terms or phraseology.

ex voto [Lat.], According to vow.

F.

faber quisque fortunæ suæ [Lat.] (*Appianus, in Sall.: De Repub. Ordin.* i.), Every man is the architect of his own fortune; hence, **faber fortunæ suæ**=a self-made man.

fæces populi, fæx populi [Lat.], The scum of the population.

facies non omnibus una [Lat.], All men have not the same countenance.

facile est inventis addere [Lat.], It is easy to add to old inventions.

facile princeps [Lat.], Admittedly preëminent.

facilis est descensus Averni [Lat.], Descent to Avernus is easy; the road to ruin is easy.

facit indignatio versus [Lat.], Indignation gives birth to the verses.

façon [Fr.], Manner.

façon de parler [Fr.], Manner of speaking.

fac simile [Lat.], An exact imitation.

fac totum [Lat.], Servant of all work.

fade [Fr.], Flat; stale; insipid.

fainéant [Fr.], Idle.

faire bonne mine [Fr.], To put a good face upon.

faire l'homme d'importance [Fr.], To play the man of affairs.

faire mon devoir [Fr.], To do my duty.

faire sans dire [Fr.], To do without saying.

fait accompli [Fr.], An accomplished fact.

falsi crimen [Lat.], The crime of falsification.

fama clamosa [Lat.], A current report.

fama semper vivat [Lat.], May his fame live forever.

fantoccini [It.], A puppet show.

fare, fac [Lat.], Say, do.

far niente [It.], Doing nothing.

fas est ab hoste doceri [Lat.], It is right to learn of an enemy.

faste [Fr.], Display.

fata morgana [It.], Mirage.

fata obstant [Lat.], The Fates oppose.

fata viam invenient [Lat.], The Fates will find a way.

fauteuil [Fr.], An easy-chair.

faux pas [Fr.], A false step.

favete linguis [Lat.], Favor with your tongues; keep silence.

fax mentis incendium gloriæ [Lat.], The desire of glory fires the mind.

fecit [Lat.], He made it;—used after an artist's name.

felicitas multos habet amicos [Lat.], Prosperity has many friends.

feliciter [Lat.], Happily.

felo de se [Lat.], One who commits a felony on himself; a suicide.

femme couverte [Fr.], A married woman.
femme de chambre [Fr.], A chambermaid.
femme de charge [Fr.], A housekeeper.
femme galante [Fr.], A gay woman; a prostitute.
femme sole [Fr.], A woman unmarried.
fendre un cheveu en quatre [Fr.], To split a hair in four; to draw a fine distinction.
feræ naturæ [Lat.], Of a wild nature;—used of wild beasts.
ferme ornée [Fr.], A decorated farm.
fermeté [Fr.], Firmness.
festina lentè [Lat.], Hasten slowly.
fête champêtre [Fr.], A festival in the fields, or rural districts.
fête Dieu [Fr.], (The feast of God), The Corpus Christi festival in the Roman Catholic Church.
feu de joie [Fr.], A discharge of guns expressive of joy; a bonfire.
feuilleton [Fr.], A small leaf; the portion of a newspaper devoted to light, entertaining matter.
feux d'artifice [Fr.], Artificial fires; fireworks.
fiat experimentum in corpore vili [Lat.], Let the experiment be made on a body of no value.
fiat justitia, ruat cælum [Lat.], Let justice be done, though the heavens fall.
fiat lux [Lat.], Let there be light.
fide et amore [Lat.], By faith and love.
fide et fiduciâ [Lat.], By faithfulness and trust.
fide et fortitudine [Lat.], With faith and courage.
fidei coticula crux [Lat.], The cross is the touchstone of faith.
fidei defensor [Lat.], Defender of the faith.
fideli certa merces [Lat.], The faithful are certain of reward.
fidéliter [Lat.], Faithfully.
fide, non armis [Lat.], By faith, not arms.
fide, sed cui vide [Lat.], Trust, but see whom.
fides et justitia [Lat.], Fidelity and justice.
fides Punica [Lat.], Punic faith; deceit.
fidus Achates [Lat.], Faithful Achates; i. e., a faithful friend.
fidus et audax [Lat.], Faithful and bold.
feri facias [Lat.], A legal paper authorizing an execution on the goods of a debtor.
filius nullius [Lat.], A son of nobody.
filius terræ [Lat.], (A son of the earth), One of low birth.
filles de chambre [Fr.], A chambermaid.
filles de joie [Fr.], A woman of licentious pleasure.
filles d'honneur [Fr.], A maid of honor.
filis [Fr.], Son.
fin de siècle [Fr.], The end of the century.
finem respice [Lat.], Look to the end.
finis [Lat.], The end.
finis coronat opus [Lat.], The end crowns the work.
flagrante bello [Lat.], During the continuance of hostilities.
flagrante delicto [Lat.], In the commission of the fault or crime.
flamma amo est proxima [Latin] (*Plaut.: Curc.* I. i. 53), Flame is akin to fire; where there's smoke there's fire.
necti, non frangi [Lat.], To be bent, not broken.
flosculi sententiârum [Lat.], Flowers of fine thoughts.
flux de bouche [Fr.], Inordinate flow of talk; garrulity.
foenum habet in cornu [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. iv. 35), He has hay on his horn (the mark put on a bull to show he was savage); beware of him.
fons et origo malôrum [Lat.] (*Cf. Flor.* iii. 6.), The source and origin of our miseries.
fornensis strepitus [Lat.], The clamor of the forum; "Brawling courts, and dusty purlieus of the law." (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxxix.)
forte scutum salus ducum [Lat.], A strong shield is the safety of leaders.
fortes fortuna juvat [Lat.] (*Terence: Phormio*, I. iv. 26), Fortune favors the brave.
forti et fideli nihil difficile [Lat.], Nothing is difficult to the brave and faithful.
fortiter et recte [Lat.], With fortitude and rectitude.
fortiter, fideliter, feliciter [Latin], Boldly, faithfully, successfully.
fortiter in re [Lat.], With firmness in action.
fortuna favet fatius [Latin], Fortune favors fools.

fortunæ filius [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* II. vi. 49), A spoiled child of Fortune.
frâ Modesto non fu mai priore [Ital.], Friar Modest never became prior.
frangas, non flectes [Lat.], You may break me, but you shall not bend me.
fraus pia [Lat.], A pious fraud.
froides mains, chaude amour [French], Cold hands, warm heart.
front à front [Fr.], Face to face.
fronti nulla fides [Lat.] (*Juv.*, ii. 8), There is no trusting the features; don't trust to appearances.
fruges consumere nati [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.*, I. ii. 27), Born to consume the fruits of the earth; born only to eat.
fugit irreparabile tempus [Latin] (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 284), Irrecoverable time glides away.
fulmus Trôes [Latin] (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 325), We once were Trojans; we have seen better days.
fuit ilium [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 325), There once was a Troy; Troy was, but is no more; the place is gone.
fûmum et opes, strepitumque Rômæ [Latin] (*Hor.*, III. xxix. 12), The smoke, the show, the rattle, of the town (Rome).
functus officio [Lat.], Having discharged his duties; hence, out of office.
furor arma ministrat [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 130), Rage provides arms; one uses any weapon in a rage.
furor loquendi [Lat.], A rage for speaking.
furor poëticus [Lat.], Poetical fire.
furor scribendi [Lat.], A rage for writing.
fuyez les dangers de loisir [Fr.], Fly from the dangers of leisure.

G.

gaieté de cœur [Fr.], Gaiety of heart.
gallice [Lat.], In French.
garçon [Fr.], A lad, a waiter.
garde à cheval [Fr.], A mounted guard.
garde du corps [Fr.], A body guard.
garde mobile [Fr.], A body of troops liable to be called out for general service.
gardez [Fr.], Take care; be on your guard.
gardez bien [Fr.], Take good care; be very careful.
gardez la foi [Fr.], Keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur [Lat.], Therefore, let us rejoice. (The burden of a Macaronic song.)
gaudet tentamine virtus [Lat.], Virtue rejoices in temptation.
genius loci [Lat.], The genius or presiding spirit of the place.
gens d'armes [Fr.], Men-at-arms; military police.
gens d'église [Fr.], The clergy; clerics.
gens de guerre [Fr.], Military men.
gens de lettres [Fr.], Literary men.
gens de loi [Fr.], Lawyers.
gens de même famille [Fr.], People of the same family; birds of a feather.
gens de peu [Fr.], The lower classes.
gens togata [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 282), Applied first to Roman citizens, as wearing the toga, the garment of peace; hence, civilians generally.
gentilhomme [Fr.], A gentleman.
gibier de potence [Fr.], A gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [It.], A young saint, an old devil.
gitano [Sp.], A gipsy.
glaukas eis Athénas [Gr.], Owls to Athens. The owl was sacred to Minerva, the guardian divinity of Athens; hence, owls were abundant there, so that the proverb—to carry coals to New-castle.
gli assenti hanno torti [It.], The absent are in the wrong. [LES ABSENTS, &c.]
glória in excelsis Deo [Latin], (Luke ii. 14, *Vulg.*), Glory to God in the highest.
glória Patri [Lat.], Glory be to the Father.
glôssa diplê [Gr.], A double tongue.
gnôthi seauton [Gr.], Know thyself. A precept inscribed in gold letters over the portico of the temple at Delphi. Its authorship has been ascribed to Pythagoras, to several of the wise men of Greece, and to Phemonoë, a mythical Greek poetess. According to Juvenal (xi. 27), this precept descended from heaven, and Cicero (*Tusc. Disp.* i. 22) calls it "a precept of Apollo."

H.

goutte à goutte [Fr.], Drop by drop.
grâce à Dieu [Fr.], Thanks be to God.
gradu diverso, via una [Lat.], The same road by different steps.
gradus ad Parnassum [Latin], A step to Parnassus; aid in writing Latin poetry; a work on Latin verse-making containing rules and examples.
grande chère et beau feu [Fr.], Good fare and a good fire; comfortable quarters.
grande parure, grande toilette [French], Full dress.
grande toilette [Fr.], [GRANDE PARURE].
grand merci [Fr.], Many thanks.
gratiâ placendi [Lat.], For the sake of pleasing.
grâtis dictum [Lat.], Mere assertion.
graviôra manent [Lat.], (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 84), Greater afflictions are in store; the worst is yet to come.
graviôra quædam sunt remedia periculis [Lat.], Some remedies are worse than the disease. (Attributed to L. Publius Syrus. Ribbeck includes it in the *Sententiæ minus Probatæ*, 599.)
grex venâlium [Lat.], (*Suet.: De Clar. Rhet.* i.), A venal throng.
grosse tête et peu de sens [Fr.], A big head and little sense.
guerra al cuchillo [Sp.], War to the knife.
guerra cominciata, inferno scatenato [It.], War begun, hell unchained.
guerre à mort [Fr.], War to the death.
guerre à outrance [Fr.], War to the uttermost. [A OUTFRANCE.]
gutta cavat lapidem, non vi, sed sæpe cadendo [Lat.], The drop hollows out the stone by frequent dropping, not by force; constant persistence gains the end. (*Cf. Ovid: Ex. Ponto*, IV. x. 5.)

hardi comme un coq sur son fumier [French], Brave as a cock on his own dunghill.
haud longis intervallis [Lat.], At frequent intervals.
haut goût [Fr.], High flavor; elegant taste.
hê glôss' omô moch', hê de phrên anômotos [Gr.] (*Eurip.: Hipp.*, ed. Paley, 612), My tongue has sworn, but my mind is unsworn; I have said it, but don't mean to do it.
hêluo librôrum [Lat.], A devourer of books; a bookworm.
heû pietas! heû prisca fides [Lat.], (*Virg.: Æn.* viii. 879), Alas! for piety! Alas! for our ancient faith.
hiatus valde defiendus [Lat.], A gap or deficiency greatly to be deplored; words employed to mark a blank in a work, but often used of persons whose performances fall short of their promises.
hic et ubique [Lat.], Here and everywhere.
hic labor, hic opus est [Lat.], Here is labor, here is toil.
hic sepultus [Lat.], Here [lies] buried.
hinc illæ lacrimæ [Lat.], (*Hor.: Ep.*, I. xix. 41), Hence these tears; this is the cause of the trouble.
hodie mihi, cras tibi [Lat.], It is my lot to-day, yours tomorrow. (A line often found in old epitaphs.)
hoi polloi [Gr.], The many, the common people.
homme d'affaires [Fr.], A man of business; an agent.
homme de robe [Fr.], A person in a civil office.
homme d'esprit [Fr.], A wit, a genius.
homo factus ad unguem [Lat.], Usually quoted thus, though the proper form is *ad unguem*.
factus homo [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. v. 32, 33; *cf. Pers.* i. 64, 65), A highly-polished, accomplished man. (The expression is borrowed from the practice in sculptors, who, in modeling, give the finishing touch with the nail; or from joiners, who test the accuracy of joints in wood by the nail.)
homo homini lupus [Lat.] [LUPUS EST, &c.]
homo multarum literarum [Lat.], A man of many letters; a man of extensive learning.
homo solus aut deus aut dæmon [Lat.], A man to live alone must be either a god or devil. (*Cf. Eccles.* iv. 10; *Arist.: Pol.* i. 1.)
homo sum, hūmāni nihil a me aliēnum puto [Lat.] (*Terence: Heaut.* I. i. 25), I am a man; and I consider nothing that concerns mankind a matter of indifference to me.
homo trium literarum [Lat.] [TRIUM LITERARUM HOMO.]

hon hoi theoi philousin apothnēskēi neos [Gr.] (A fragment from Menander), He whom the gods love dies young. [QUEM DI, &c.]

honi soit qui mal y pense [Fr.], Shame be to him who thinks evil of it. (The motto of the Order of the Garter.) [GARTER, in ENCYC. DICT.]

honores mutant mōres [Lat.], Honors change manners.

honus habet onus [Lat.], Honor is burdened with responsibility.

horæ canonicæ [Latin], Canonical hours; prescribed times for prayers.

horresco referens [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 204), I shudder as I tell the story.

hors de combat [French], Disabled, unfit to continue a contest.

hors de la loi [Fr.], Outlawed.

hors de propos [Fr.], Wide of the point; inapplicable.

hors de saison [Fr.], Out of season; unseasonable.

hors d'œuvre [French], Out of course; out of accustomed place. (Used substantively of small appetizing dishes served between the soup and the second course.)

hos ego versiculos feci, tulit alter honores [Lat.] (*Virgil*, on the occasion when some verses he had written on the shows at Rome were unjustly claimed by Bathyllus, who was rewarded for them), I wrote these lines, another has borne away the honor. [SIC VOS, &c.]

hôtel de ville [Fr.], A town-hall.

hôtel Dieu [Fr.], A hospital.

hūmānum est errāre [Lat.], To err is human. (Cf. *Pope: Essay on Criticism*, 525.)

hunc tu caveto [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* iv. 85), Beware of him.

hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp.], To steal in order to give to God.

I.

idée fixe [Fr.], A fixed idea; intellectual monomania.

id genus omne [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. ii. 2), All that class. (A contemptuous expression for the dregs of the population.)

ignōrantia non excusat lēgem [Lat.], Ignorance is no plea against the law.

ignōrātio elenchī [Lat.], Ignorance of the point in dispute; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.

ignōti nulla cupidō [Lat.], There is no desire for that is unknown; our wants are increased by knowledge.

ignōtum per ignōtius [Lat.], (To explain) a thing not understood by one still less understood.

i gran dolori sono muti [It.], Great griefs are silent.

il a le diable au corps [Fr.], The devil is in him.

Ilias malōrum [Lat.] (*Cicero: Epist. ad Atticum*, viii. 11), An Iliad of woes; a host of evils. (From the fact that the siege of Troy lasted ten years.)

il n'a ni bouche ni éperon [Fr.], He has neither mouth nor spur; he has neither wit nor courage.

il ne faut jamais défier un fou [Fr.], One should never provoke a fool.

il penseroso [It.], The pensive man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)

il sent le fagot [Fr.], He smells of the fagot; he is suspected of heresy.

imitatōres, servum pecus [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xix. 19), Ye imitators; a servile herd.

immedicābile vulnus [Lat.], (*Ovid.: Met.* i. 190), An incurable wound; an irreparable injury.

imo pectore [Lat.], From the bottom of one's heart.

impari marte [Lat.], With unequal military strength.

impedimenta [Lat.], Luggage; the baggage of an army.

imperium in imperio [Lat.], A government existing within another. (Said of a power set up against constituted authority.)

implicite [Lat.], By implication.

impos animi [Lat.], Of weak mind.

in actu [Lat.], In the very act; in reality.

in æternum [Lat.], Forever.

in articulo mortis [Lat.], At the point of death.

in bianco [It.], In blank, in white.

in camerā [Lat.], In the judge's chamber; in secret.

in capite [Lat.], In chief.

in cœlo quies [Lat.], There is rest in heaven.

incrēdulus ōdi [Lat.] (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 187), Being incredulous, I cannot endure it.

in cūriā [Lat.], In court.

in de iræ [Lat.], Hence this resentment.

in dubio [Lat.], In doubt.

in æquilibrio [Lat.], In equilibrium.

n esse [Lat.], In being.

in extenso [Lat.], At length, extensively.

in extremis [Lat.], At the last extremity.

infandum renovare dolorem [Lat.], To recall sad recollections.

infinito [Lat.], Perpetually.

in flagrante delicto [Lat.], In the commission of the act.

in formā pauperis [Lat.], After the manner of a pauper. To sue *in forma pauperis* is to sue as a poor man, which relieves from costs.

in foro conscientiæ [Lat.], Before the judgment seat of conscience.

infra dignitatem [Lat.], Below one's dignity.

in futuro [Lat.], In future.

ingens telum necessitas [Lat.], Necessity is a powerful incentive.

in hoc signo spes mea [Lat.], In this sign is my hope.

in hoc signo vinces [Lat.], In this sign, thou shalt conquer.

in limine [Lat.], At the threshold.

in loco [Lat.], In place.

in loco parentis [Lat.], In the place or stead of a parent.

in medias res [Lat.], Into the midst of things.

in medio tutissimus ibis [Lat.], You will go most safely in the middle; a middle course is always better.

in memoriam [Lat.], To the memory of; in memory.

in nomine [Lat.], In the name of.

in nubibus [Lat.], In the clouds.

in nuce [Lat.], In a nutshell.

in omnia paratus [Lat.], Prepared at all points or for all things.

inopem copia fecit [Lat.], Abundance made him poor.

inops consilii [Lat.], Without counsel.

in ovo [Lat.], In the egg.

in pace [Lat.], In peace.

in partibus infidelium [Lat.], In infidel parts or communities.

in perpetuam rei memoriam [Lat.], For a perpetual memorial of the affair.

in perpetuum [Lat.], Perpetually.

in petto [It.], Within the breast; in reserve.

in pleno [Lat.], In full.

in posse [Lat.], In possibility.

in præsenti [Lat.], At present.

in propriâ personâ [Lat.], In his own or proper person.

in puris naturalibus [Lat.], In a state of nature; entirely naked.

in re [Lat.], In the matter of.

in rem [Lat.], Against the thing or property.

in rerum naturâ [Lat.], In the nature of things.

in sæculâ sæculorum [Lat.], For ages on ages.

in sano sensu [Lat.], In a proper sense.

in scitia est | adversum stimulum calces [Lat.] (*Terence: Phormio*, I. ii. 27, 28), It is mere folly to kick against the spur. (Cf. *Acts*, ix. 5.)

insculperunt [Lat.], They engraved it.

insculpsit [Lat.], He engraved it.

in situ [Lat.], In its first location.

in solo Deo salus [Lat.], In God alone is safety.

insouciance [Fr.], Indifference.

insouciant [Fr.], Indifferent.

instar omnium [Lat.], Like all; a fair sample.

in statu quo [Lat.], In the original state.

in suspensio [Lat.], In suspense.

in te, Domine, speravi [Latin], In thee, Lord, have I hope.

integros haurire fontes [Lat.], To drink from overflowing fountains.

inter alia [Lat.], Among others.

inter arma silent leges [Lat.], In the midst of arms the laws are silent.

inter canem et lupum [Lat.], Between dog and wolf; between day and night.

interdum vulgus rectum videt [Latin], The common or vulgar sometimes see rightly.

inter fontes et flumina nota [Lat.], Among notable fountains and rivers.

inter nos [Lat.], Between ourselves.

inter pocula [Lat.], At one's cups.

in terrorem [Lat.], To the terror of; as a warning.

inter se [Lat.], Among themselves.

inter spem et metum [Lat.], Between hope and fear.

in totidem verbis [Lat.], In so many words.

in toto [Lat.], Entirely.

intra muros [Lat.], Within the walls.

in transitu [Lat.], In transit.

intra parietes [Lat.], Within walls.

intriguant [Fr.], An intriguer.

intuta quæ indecora [Lat.], That which is disgraceful is unsafe.

in un batter d'occhio [It.], In the twinkling of an eye.

in un giorno non si fe' Roma [It.], Rome was not built in a day.

in usu [Lat.], In use.

in usum Delphini [Lat.], For the use of the Dauphin.

in utrōque fidēlis [Lat.], Faithful in both.

in utrumque paratus [Lat.], Ready for either event.

in vacuo [Lat.], In a vacuum.

in verba magistri jurare [Lat.], To swear to, or by, the words of a master; to adopt opinions on the authority of another.

inverso ordine [Lat.], In an inverse order.

in vino veritas [Lat.], There is truth in wine; drunken men reveal their true nature.

invitâ Minervâ [Lat.], Contrary to one's genius.

ipse dixit [Lat.], He himself said it.

ipsissima verba [Lat.], The very words.

ipsissimis verbis [Lat.], In the very words.

ipso facto [Lat.], In the fact itself.

ipso jure [Lat.], By the law itself.

ira furor brevis est [Lat.], Anger is brief madness.

ir por lana, y volver trasquilado [Sp.], To go for wool, and come back shorn.

ita est [Lat.], It is so.

ita lex scripta est [Lat.], Thus the law is written.

Italicè [Lat.], In Italian.

ivresse [Fr.], Drunkenness.

J.

jacta est alea [Lat.], The die is cast.

j'ai bonne cause [Fr.], I have a good cause.

jalousie [Fr.], Jealousy; a slatted window-blind.

jamais arriere [Fr.], Never behind.

jamais bon coureur ne fut pris [Fr.], A good runner is never caught.

jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna [Lat.] (*Virg.: Ecl.* iv. 4), Now the Virgin and the Saturnian age return. (Of the reign of Astræa, the Goddess of Justice, in the Golden Age.)

januis clausis [Lat.], With closed doors.

Jardin des Plantes [Fr.], The botanical garden in Paris.

je maintiendrai le droit [Fr.], I will maintain the right.

je ne cherche qu'un [Fr.], I seek but one.

je ne sais quoi [Fr.], I know not what.

je n'oublierai jamais [Fr.], I will never forget.

je suis prêt [Fr.], I am ready.

jet d'eau [Fr.], A jet of water.

jeu de mots [Fr.], A play on words.

jeu d'esprit [Fr.], A witticism.

jeu de théâtre [Fr.], Stage-trick.

je vis en espoir [Fr.], I live in hope.

joci causâ [Lat.], For the sake of a joke.

joli [Fr.], Pretty.

jubilare Deo [Lat.], Rejoice in God.

jucundi acti labores [Lat.], Past labors are pleasant.

judicium Dei [Lat.], The judgment of God.

juges de paix [Fr.], Justice of the peace.

juncta juvant [Lat.], United they assist.

juniores ad labores [Latin], The young for labors.

Jupiter tonans [Lat.], Jupiter the thunderer.

jure divino [Lat.], By divine law.

jure humano [Lat.], By human law.

juris peritus [Lat.], One versed in law.

juris utriusque doctor [Latin], Doctor of both civil and canon law.

jus canonicum [Lat.], Canon law.

jus civile [Lat.], Civil law.

jus divinum [Lat.], Divine law.

jus et norma loquendi [Lat.], The law and rule of speech.

jus gentium [Lat.], Law of nations.

jus gladii [Lat.], Law of the sword.

jus possessionis [Lat.], Law of possession.

jus proprietatis [Lat.], The right of property.

jus summum sæpe summa malitia est [Lat.], (*Terence: Heaut.*, IV. v. 47), Extreme law is often extreme wrong.

juste milieu [Fr.], The proper mean.

justitiæ soror fides [Lat.], Faith is the sister of justice.

justum et tenacem propositi virum [Lat.], A just man, and tenacious of his position.

juxta [Lat.], Near by.

K.

kairon gnōthi [Gr.], Know your opportunity. A saying of Pittacus, one of the Wise Men of Greece.

kat' exochēn [Gr.], Preëminently.

kein kreuzer, keinschweizer [Ger.], No money, no Swiss.

L.

la beauté sans vertu est une fleur sans parfum [Fr.], Beauty without virtue is a flower without fragrance.

l'abito è una seconda natura [It.], Habit is a second nature.

lābitur et lābētur in omne volūbilis ævum [Lat.], (*Hor.: Ep.* I. ii. 43), It glides on, and will glide on for ever.

labōrāre est ōrāre [Lat.], Work is prayer.

labore et honore [Lat.], By labor and honor.

labor ipse voluptas [Lat.], Labor is its own pleasure.

labor omnia vincit [Lat.], Labor conquers all things.

laborum dulce lenimen [Lat.], The sweet solace of labor.

l'adversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres [Fr.], Adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters.

la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile [Fr.], Criticism is easy, and art is difficult.

lâche [Fr.], Lax; relaxed.

lade nicht alles in ein schiff [Ger.], Do not ship all in one bottom; do not put all your eggs in one basket.

la fame non vuol leggi [It.], Hunger obeys no laws.

l'affaire s'achemine [Fr.], The business is progressing.

la fortuna aiuta i pazzi [It.], Fortune helps fools.

la fortune passe partout [Fr.], Fortune passes everywhere; all men are subject to the vicissitudes of fortune.

la gente pone, y Dios dispone [Sp.], Man proposes, but God disposes.

laguna [It.], A moor; a swamp.

laissez faire [Fr.], Let alone.

laissez-nous faire [Fr.], Let us act.

L'allegro [It.], The merry man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)

la maladie sans maladie [Fr.], The sickness without ill health; hypochondriacism.

l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher [Fr.], Love and smoke are unable to conceal themselves.

la mentira tiene las piernas cortas [Sp.], A lie has short legs.

lana caprina [Lat.], Goat's wool; something which has no existence.

langage des halles [Fr.], Language of the market-places; slang.

la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux [Fr.], Patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.

lapis philosophorum [Lat.], The philosopher's stone.

la povertà è la madre di tutte le arti [It.], Poverty is the mother of all arts.

lapsus calami [Lat.], A slip of the pen.

lapsus linguæ [Lat.], A slip of the tongue.

lapsus memoriæ [Lat.], A slip of memory.

lares et penates [Latin], Household gods of the Romans.

l'argent [Fr.], Money.

lasciate ogni speranza voi, che n'trate [It.], (*Dante: Inf.*, iii.), All hope abandon ye who enter here.

la speranza è il pan de miseri [Ital.], Hope is the bread of the miserable.

las riquezas son bagajes de la fortuna [Sp.], Riches are the baggage of fortune.

lateat scintillula forsan [Latin], Perhaps a small spark may lie hid.

latet anguis in herbâ [Latin], A snake lies hid in the grass.

latinè dictum [Lat.], Spoken in Latin.

lauda la moglie e tienti donzello [It.], Speak well of a wife, but remain unmarried.

laudari a viro laudato [Lat.], To be praised by a man who is himself praised.

laudatiōnes eōrum qui sunt ab Homēro laudāti [Lat.], (*Cicero: De Fin.*, ii. 35), Praises from those who were themselves praised by Homer.

laudator temporis acti [Lat.], A praiser of the old times.

laudem immensa cupido [Lat.], Inordinate lust for praise.

laus Deo [Lat.], Praise to God.

laus propria sordet [Lat.], Praise of one's own self defiles.

l'avenir [Fr.], The future.

la vertu est la seule noblesse [Fr.], Virtue is the only nobility.

l'eau en vient à la bouche [Fr.], Making one's mouth water.

le beau monde [Fr.], The fashionable world.

le bon temps viendra [Fr.], The good time will come.

lector benevole [Lat.], Kind reader.

le coût en ôte le goût [Fr.], The cost takes away the taste.

le demi-monde [Fr.], Individuals of lax morals.

le diable boiteux [Fr.], The lame devil, or the devil on crutches.

legatus a latere [Lat.], A papal ambassador.

légèreté [Fr.], Lightness.

le grand monarque [Fr.], The great monarch; the title assumed by Louis XIV.

le grand œuvre [Fr.], The great work.

le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle [Fr.], The game is not worth the candle.

le monde est le livre des femmes [Fr.], The world is woman's book.

le mot d'énigme [Fr.], The key of the enigma.

l'empire des lettres [Fr.], The empire of letters.

leonina societas [Lat.], A lion's society.

le parole son feminine, e i fatti son maschi [Ital.], Words are feminine, and deeds are masculine.

le pas [Fr.], Precedence.

le point de jour [Fr.], The break of day.

le roi et l'état [Fr.], The king and the state.

le roi le veut [Fr.], The king wills it.

le roi s'avisera [Fr.], The king will consider.

les absents ont toujours tort [Fr.], The absent are always in the wrong.

les affaires font les hommes [Fr.], Business makes men.

les bras croisés [Fr.], With hands crossed.

les doux yeux [Fr.], Soft glances.

lèse-majesté [Fr.], High treason.

les extrêmes se touchent [French], Extremes touch.

les larmes aux yeux [Fr.], Tears in one's eyes.

les murailles ont des oreilles [French], Walls have ears.

les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours [Fr.], The wisest men are not wise always.

l'étoile du nord [Fr.], The star of the north.

le tout ensemble [Fr.], All together.

lettre de cachet [Fr.], A sealed letter.

lettre de change [Fr.], A bill of exchange.

lettre de créance [Fr.], Letter of credit.

lettre de marque [Fr.], A letter of marque.

leve fit quod bene fertur onus [Latin], That which is well borne becomes a light burden.

le vrain n'est pas toujours vraisemblable [Fr.], The truth is not always palpable.

lex loci [Lat.], The law of the place.

lex non scripta [Latin], The unwritten or common law.

lex scripta [Lat.], Written or statute law.

lax talionis [Lat.], The law of retaliation.

lex terræ [Lat.], The law of the land.

l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [Fr.], Man proposes, and God disposes.

liaisons dangereuses [Fr.], Dangerous connections.

libertas et natale solum [Latin], Liberty and [one's] native soil.

liberum arbitrium [Lat.], Freedom to choose.

libraire [Fr.], A bookseller.

licentia vatūm [Lat.], Poetical license.

limæ labor et mora [Lat.], The labor and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of an essay.

l'inconnu [Fr.], The unknown.

l'incroyable [Fr.], The incredible.

lingua Franca [It.], The language of the Franks. A mixed language spoken in the East.

lis litem generat [Lat.], Strife begets strife.

lis sub judice [Lat.], A case under judicial consideration.

litem lite resolvere [Latin], To settle strife by strife.

lite pendente [Lat.], During the trial.

litera scripta manet [Lat.], The written character remains.

lo barato es caro [Sp.], A bargain is dear.

l'occhio del padrone ingrassa il cavallo [It.], The master's eye fattens the horse.

loci commūnes [Lat.], Common places.

loco citāto [Lat.], In the place quoted. [Loc. CIT.]

locus classicus [Lat.], A classical passage; the acknowledged place of reference.

locus criminis [Lat.], The scene of the crime.

locus in quo [Lat.], The place in which.

longo intervallo [Lat.], By or with a long interval.

loyauté m'oblige [Fr.], Loyalty binds me.

lucidus ordo [Lat.] (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 41), A perspicuous arrangement.

lucri causā [Lat.], For the sake of gain.

lūcus a non lūcendo [Lat.], An elliptical expression which may be rendered in English; The word *lūcus* (=a grove) is derived from *luceo* (=to shine), because it does not admit light. This antiphrastic derivation, which is by no means an isolated case, was favored by Servius (*in Virg.: Æn.* i. 441), and is noticed by Quintilian (i. 6), but only to condemn it. Hence the phrase has become proverbial in ridicule of far-fetched etymologies, or of anything inconsequent and absurd.

lupum auribus teneo [Lat.] (*Terence: Phormio*, III. ii. 21), I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar.

lupus est homo homini [Lat.] (*Plaut.: Asin.* II. iv. 88), Man is a wolf to his fellow-man; one man preys on another.

lupus in fābulā [Lat.] (*Cicero: Ep. ad Atticum.* xiii. 33), The wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will appear.

lūsus nātūræ [Lat.], A freak of nature; a deformed animal or plant.

M.

ma chère [Fr.], My dear (fem.).

maestro di color che sanno [Ital.] (*Dante: Inf.* iv.), Master of those that know. (Applied by Dante to Aristotle.)

ma foi [Fr.], Upon my faith; upon my word.

magister cēremoniārūm [Latin], A master of the ceremonies.

magna civitas, magna solitudo [Lat.], A great city is a great solitude.

magnæ spes altera Romæ [Latin], A second hope of mighty Rome; used of any young man of promise.

magna est vēritas et prævalēbit [Latin], Altered from 1 Esdras iv. 41., where the reading is *prævalet*), Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

magna est vis consuetudinis [Latin], Great is the power of habit.

magnas inter opes inops [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. xvi. 28), Poor in the midst of great wealth.

magni nōminis umbra [Lat.]. [STAT MAGNI, &c.]

magnum bonum [Lat.], A great good.

magnum opus [Lat.], A great undertaking; the great work of a man's life.

maintien le droit [Fr.], Maintain the right.

maison de campagne [Fr.], A countryhouse.

maison de santé [Fr.], A private asylum or hospital.

maison de ville [Fr.], A town hall.

maître des basses œuvres [Fr.], A night-man.

maître des hautes œuvres [French], An executioner; a hangman.

maître d'hôtel [Fr.], A house steward.

maladie du pays [Fr.], Home-sickness.

malā fide [Lat.], With bad faith; treacherously.

mal de dents [Fr.], Toothache.

mal de mer [Fr.], Sea sickness.

mal de tête [Fr.], Headache.

mal entendre [Fr.], A misunderstanding; a mistake.

malgré nous [Fr.], In spite of us.

malheur ne vient jamais seul [Fr.], Misfortunes never come singly.

mal exempli [Lat.], Of a bad example.

mal principii malus finis [Lat.], The bad end of a bad beginning.

malis avibus [Lat.], With unlucky birds, i. e., with bad omens.

malo modo [Lat.], In an evil manner.

malus pudor [Lat.], False shame.

manibus pedibusque [Lat.], With hands and feet; tooth and nail.

manu forti [Lat.], With a strong hand.

manu propriā [Lat.], With one's own hand.

mardi gras [Fr.], Shrove Tuesday.

mare clausum [Lat.], A closed sea, a bay.

mariage de conscience [Fr.], A private marriage.

mariage de convenance [Fr.], A marriage of convenience; or from interested motives.

mars gravior sub pace latet [Lat.] (*Claud.: De sex con. H. Augusti*, 307), A more serious warfare is concealed by seeming peace.

māteriem superābat opus [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.*, ii. 5), The workmanship was more valuable than the raw material.

mauvaise honte [Fr.], False shame.

mauvais goût [Fr.], False taste

mauvais sujet [Fr.], A worthless fellow.

médecin, guéris-toi toi-même [Fr.], Physician, heal thyself.

mēden agan [Gr.], Not too much of anything. [NE QUID NIMIS.]

mediocria firma [Lat.], Moderate things are surest.

medio tūtissimus ibis [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.*, ii. 437), You will travel safest in a middle course.

mega biblion mega kakon [Gr.] (Adapted from a maxim of Callimachus, preserved in *Athenæus*, iii. 72), A big book is a big nuisance.

megalē polis megalē erēmia [Gr.], A great city is a great solitude. (Cf. *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii. 26.)

me iūdice [Lat.], I being the judge; in my opinion.

memor et fidēlis [Lat.], Mindful and faithful.

memōriā in æternā [Lat.], In eternal remembrance.

mens agitat mōlem [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, vi. 727), A mind informs the mass. Used by Virgil in a pantheistic sense of the world; often applied to an unwieldy, dull-looking person.

mens sāna in corpore sāno [Lat.] (*Juv.*, x. 356), A sound mind in a healthy body.

mens sibi conscia recti [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, i. 604), A mind conscious of its own rectitude.

meo periculo [Lat.], At my own risk.

meō vōto [Lat.], At my own wish.

metron ariston [Gr.], Moderation is best. (A favorite saying of the philosopher Cleobulus.)

mia chelidōn ēar ou poiei [Gr.] (*Arist.: Eth. N.*, I. vi. 15), One swallow does not make a spring.

mihī cūra futūri [Latin], My care is for the future.

mirābile dictu [Latin] (*Virg.: Georg.* ii. 30), Wonderful to relate.

mirābile visu [Lat.], Wonderful to see.

mise-en-scene [Lat.], The staging of a play.

miseris succurrere disco [Lat.]. [NON IGNARA, &c.]

modo et forma [Lat.], In manner and form.

modus operandi [Lat.], The manner of working.

mollia tempora fandi [Latin] (Altered from *Virg. Æn.*, iv. 293, 294), The favorable moment for speaking.

mon ami [Fr.], My friend.

mon cher [Fr.], My dear (fellow).

monumentum ære perennius [Lat.]. [EXEGI, &c.]

mōre majōrum [Lat.], After the manner of our ancestors.

mōre suo [Lat.], In his usual manner.

mors jānuā vitæ [Latin], Death is the gate of [everlasting] life.

mors omnibus commūnis [Lat.], Death is common to men.

mos prolēge [Lat.], Usage has the force of law.

mot du guet [Fr.], A watchword.

mots d'usage [Fr.], Words in common use.

motu proprio [Lat.], Of his own accord.

multum in parvo [Lat.], Much in little.

mūnus Apolline dignum [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* II. i. 216), A gift worthy the acceptance of Apollo.

muraglia bianca, carta di matto [It.], A white wall is the fool's paper.

musicale [Fr.], A musical entertainment.

mūtātis mūtandis [Lat.], The necessary changes being made.

mūtāto nōmine, de te fabula narrātur [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 69, 70), With a mere change of name the story is applicable to you. (Cf. *2 Sam.* xii. 1-7.)

N.

nascimur poētæ, fimus orātōres [Lat.], We are born poets, we become orators by training. [POETA NASCITUR, &c.]

nātāle solum [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.* vii. 52), The land of one's birth.

nātūram expellas furcā, tamen usque recurret [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* I. x. 24), Though you may drive out Nature with a pitchfork, she will always come back; inborn character is ineradicable.

ne cēde malis, sed contrā audentior itō [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, vi. 95), Do not yield to misfortunes; on the contrary, go more boldly to meet them.

necessitas non habet lēgem [Lat.], Necessity knows no law.

nec mora, nec requies [Lat.] (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 110; *Æn.* v. 458, xii. 553), Neither delay, nor rest; without intermission.

nec plūribus impar [Lat.], No unequal match for many. The motto assumed by Louis XIV. when he planned the subjugation of Europe.

nec prece, nec pretio [Lat.] (*Auct. ad Heren.*, iii. 3), Neither by entreaty nor bribery; neither by paying nor praying.

nec scire fas est omnia [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. iv. 22), We are not allowed to know all things.

nec temere, nec timide [Lat.], Neither rashly nor timidly.

nefasti dies [Lat.], Days on which judgment could not be pronounced nor public assemblies be held; hence, unlucky days.

ne fronti crēde [Lat.], Don't trust to appearances.

nēmine contrādicente [Lat.], No one contradicting.

nēmine dissentiente [Lat.], No one dissenting.

nēmo fuit repente turpissimus [Lat.] (*Juv.*: ii. 83), No man becomes a villain all at once.

nēmo me impūne lacessit [Lat.], No one provokes me with impunity. The motto of the Order of the Thistle.

nēmo mortālium omnibus hōris sapit [Lat.], No man is wise at all times; the wisest may make mistakes.

nēmo sōlus satis sapit [Lat.], No man is sufficiently wise of himself.

ne (non) plus ultrā [Lat.], Nothing further; the uttermost point; perfection.

ne puero gladium [Lat.], Do not intrust a sword to a boy.

ne quid dētrimenti respublica capiat [Lat.], Lest the State suffer any injury. The injunction given to the Dictator when invested with supreme authority.

ne quid nimis [Lat.] (*Terence*), Too much is worse than none.

nervi belli pecūnia [Lat.] (*Cicero: Philip.* v. 2), Money is the sinews of war.

ne sūtor ultrā crepidam [Lat.], The shoemaker should not go beyond his last. (A Latin version of a rebuke said to have been addressed by Apelles to a shoemaker who pointed out some errors in the painting of a slipper in one of the artist's works, and then began to criticise other parts of the picture.)

ne tētēs, aut perface [Lat.], Do not attempt, or carry out thoroughly.

nihil tetigit quod non ornāvit [Latin], He touched nothing without embellishing it. (A misquotation from Johnson's Epitaph on Goldsmith in Westminster Abbey. Johnson wrote: *Qui nullum, fere scribendi genus non tetigit, nullum quod tetigit non ornāvit* (Who left scarcely any kind of writing untouched, and adorned all that he did touch). The misquotation led a distinguished scholar to criticise Johnson's Latin in terms which he would not have employed had he seen the whole passage.)

nihil admirārī [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* I. vi. 1), To be astonished at nothing.

nihil conscire sibi, nullā pallescere culpā [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 59), To be conscious of no fault, to turn pale at no accusation.

nihil despērandum [Lat.] (*Hor.: I.* vii. 22), There is no cause for despair; never despair.

nihil nisi cruce [Lat.], Nothing but by the cross; no reward without suffering.

ni l'un ni l'autre [Fr.], Neither one nor the other.

nimum ne crēde colōri [Lat.] (*Virg.: Ecl.* ii. 17), Do not trust too much to your good looks.

n'importe [Fr.], It is of no consequence.

nisi Dominus, frustra [Latin] (*Ps.* cxxvii. 1, *Vulg.*), Unless the Lord is with us, our labor is vain.

nitor in adversum [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.* ii. 72), I strive against opposition.

nōbilitas sōla est atque unica virtus [Lat.] (*Juv.*, viii. 20), Virtue is the true and only nobility.

noblesse oblige [Fr.], Nobility imposes obligations; much is expected from persons of good position.

no es oro todo lo que reluce [Sp.], All is not gold that glitters.

no hay cerradura si es de oro la ganzua [Sp.], There is no lock but a golden key will open it.

nolens volens [Lat.], Willing or unwilling.

noli me tangere [Lat.], Don't touch me.

nolle prosequi [Lat.], To be unwilling to prosecute.

nolo episcopari [Lat.], I do not wish to be a bishop.

nom de guerre [Fr.], A war name.

nom de plume [Fr.], A pen name.

nomen et omen [Lat.], Name and omen.

nomina stultorum parietibus hærent [Lat.], Names of fools appear upon the walls.

non amo te Sabidi, nec possum dicere quāre [Latin] (*Mart.*, I. xxxiii. 1), I do not love thee, Sabidius, nor can I say why. (The original of Tom Brown's epigram, "I do not love thee, Dr. Fell.")

non assumpsit [Lat.], He did not assume.

non compos mentis [Lat.], Not in sound mind.

non constat [Lat.], It does not appear.

non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum [Lat.], It does not come to every man to go to Corinth.

non datur tertium [Lat.], There is not a third one given.

non deficiente crumenā [Lat.], The purse not failing.

non ens [Lat.], Non-existence.

non est inventus [Lat.], He has not been found.

non est vivere, sed valere vita [Latin], Not merely to live, but to have good health, is life.

non far mai il medico tuo erede [Ital.], Never make your physician your heir.

non ignāra mali, miseris succurrere disco [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, i. 630), Not unacquainted with misfortune, I learn to succor the wretched.

non libet [Lat.], It does not please.

non liquet [Lat.], It is not clear.

non mi ricordo [It.], I don't remember.

non multa, sed multum [Lat.], Not many, but much.

non nobis solum [Latin], Not solely for ourselves.

non nostrum est tantas componere lites [Lat.], It is not for us to settle such disputes.

non obstante [Lat.], Notwithstanding.
nonobstant clameur de haro [Fr.], Notwithstanding the hue and cry.
non ogni fiore fa buon odore [It.], It is not every flower that smells sweet.
non omne licitum honestum [Lat.], Every lawful act is not necessarily honorable.
non omnia possumus omnes [Lat.], We are not all able to do all things.
non omnis moriar [Lat.], I shall not wholly die.
non passibus æquis [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æneid*), Not with equal steps. (Sometimes applied to a person who has been outstripped by another in the race for fame, wealth, &c.)
non placet [Lat.] [PLACET.]
non plus ultrā [Lat.] [NE PLUS ULTRA.]
non quis, sed quid [Lat.] Not who, but what.
non quo, sed quomodo [Lat.], Not by whom, but how.
non sequitur [Lat.], It does not follow.
non sibi, sed omnibus [Lat.], Not for self, but for all.
non sibi, sed patriæ [Lat.], Not for self, but for one's country.
non sum qualis eram [Lat.], I am not what I was.
non tali auxilio [Lat.], Not with such aid.
nonumque prematur in annum [Lat.], Let it be preserved for nine years.
non vender la pelle dell' orso prima di pigliarlo [It.], Don't sell the bearskin before you have caught the bear.
nosce teipsum [Lat.], Know thyself.
noscitur a sociis [Lat.], One is known from his associates.
nota bene (*N. B.*) [Lat.], Mark well.
notatu dignum [Lat.], Worthy of note.
Notre Dame [Fr.], Our Lady.
n'oubliez pas [Fr.], Don't forget.
nous avons changé tout cela [Fr.], We have changed all that.
nous verrons [Fr.], We shall see.
nouvelles [Fr.], News.
nouvellette [Fr.], A short tale of fiction.
novus homo [Lat.], A new man.
nuance [Fr.], Shade; tint.
nudis verbis [Lat.], In plain or naked words.
nudum pactum [Lat.], A mere agreement.
nugæ canoræ [Lat.], Trifles of song.
nugis armatus [Lat.], Armed with trifles.
nul bien sans peine [French], No good without labor, or pain.
nulla dies sine lineâ [Lat.], Not a day without a line.
nulla nuova, buona nuova [It.], No news is good news.
nulli secundus [Lat.], Second to none.
nullius addictus jurare in verba magistr [Lat.], Not bound to swear to the words of any master.
nullius filius [Lat.], The son of nobody.
nunc aut nunquam [Lat.], Now or never.
nonquam minus solus, quam cum solus [Lat.], Never less alone than when alone.
nunquam non paratus [Lat.], Never unprepared.
nuptiæ [Lat.], Nuptials.
nusquam tuta fides [Lat.], Our faith is nowhere safe.

O.

obiit [Lat.], He, or she, died.
obiter dictum [Lat.], Said by the way.
obra de comun, obra de ningun [Sp.], Everybody's work is nobody's work.
obscurum per obscurius [Latin], Illustrating obscurity by obscurity.
observanda [Lat.], Things to be observed.
obsta principiis [Lat.], Resist the beginnings.
obstupui, steteruntque comæ [Lat.], I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.
occurrent nubes [Lat.], Clouds will intervene.
oderint dum metuant [Lat.], Let them hate, when they fear.
odi profanum [Lat.], I loathe the profane.
odium in longum jacens [Lat.], An old grudge.

odium medicum [Lat.], The hatred (for one another) of physicians.
odium theologicum [Lat.], The hatred (for each other) of theologians.
œil de bœuf [Fr.], A bull's eye.
œuvres [Fr.], Works.
officina gentium [Lat.], Workshop of the nations.
o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint, agricolas [Lat.], O too fortunate farmers, if they knew their own blessings.
ofrecer mucho, especie es de negar [Sp.], To offer much is a species of denial.
ogni bottega ha la sua malizia [It.], Every shop has its trick; there are tricks in all trades.
ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso [It.], Every medal has its reverse.
ogniuno per se, e Dio per tutti [It.], Every one for himself, and God for all.
ohé! jam satis [Lat.], Oh, now there is enough.
omen faustum [Lat.], A favorable omen.
omne bonum desuper [Lat.], All good comes from above.
omne ignotum pro magnifico [Lat.], Unknown things are believed to be magnificent.
omnem movere lapidem [Lat.], To turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned.
omne simile est dissimile [Lat.], Every like is unlike; if there were not unlikeness there would be identity.
omne solum forti patria [Lat.], Every land to the brave is his country.
omne trinum perfectum [Lat.], All things perfect are threefold.
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci [Lat.] (*Hor.: De Arte Poet.*, 344), He has gained every point who has mixed the useful and the agreeable.
omnia ad Dei gloriam [Latin], All to the glory of God.
omnia bona bonis [Lat.], To the good all things are good.
omnia cum Deo [Lat.], All things with God.
omnia mors æquat [Lat.] (*Claud.: Rapt. Proserp.* ii. 362), Death levels all distinctions.
omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [Lat.] (*Borbonius: Dictum Lotharii I.*), All things are subject to change, and we change with them. (*TEMPORA MUTANTUR*, &c.)
omnia vincit amor [Latin], Love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor [Lat.], Labor conquers all things.
omnibus hoc vitium est [Latin], In all is this vice.
omnibus invidias, Zoile; nemo tibi [Latin], You may envy everybody, Zoilus; nobody envies you.
omnis amans amens [Latin], All lovers are distraught.
on commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon [Fr.], They begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.
on connaît l'ami au besoin [Fr.], We know our friends in our time of need.
on dit [Fr.], They say.
onus probandi [Lat.], The burden of proving.
ope et consilio [Lat.], With aid and advice.
operæ pretium est [Lat.], It is worth the effort.
opprobrium medicorum [Lat.], The reproach of physicians.
optimates [Lat.], Of the best grade.
opus operatum [Lat.], External show or appearance.
ora e sempre [It.], Now and always.
ora et labora [Lat.], Pray and work.
ora pro nobis [Lat.], Pray for us.
orâte pro anima [Lat.], Pray for the soul (of).
orator fit, poeta nascitur [Lat.], The orator is made; the poet is born.
ore rotundo [Lat.], With round voice.
ore tenuis [Lat.], By word of mouth.
origo mali [Lat.], Origin of evil.
O! si sic omnia [Lat.], Oh, if he had always (acted) thus.
os rotundum [Lat.], A round mouth.
O tempora! O mores! [Lat.], O times! O manners!
otia dant vitia [Lat.], Ease breeds vice.
otiosa sedulitas [Lat.], Easy industry.
otium cum dignitate [Lat.], Ease with dignity.
otium sine dignitate [Lat.], Ease without dignity.

otium sine literis mors est [Lat.], Leisure without letters is death.
oublier je ne puis [Fr.], I can never forget.
ouï-dire [Fr.], Report; hearsay.
ouvert [Fr.], Open.
ouvrage [Fr.], A work.
ouvrage de longue haleine [French], A work requiring long breath.
ouvriers [Fr.], Workmen.

P.

pabulum acherontis [Lat.], Food for Acheron. (Said of a dying person.)
pace tuâ [Lat.], With your approval.
pacta conventa [Lat.], The agreed conditions.
padrone [It.], Employer; landlord.
pallida mors [Lat.], Pale death.
palmarum qui meruit ferat [Lat.], Let him who merits it bear the palm.
palma non sine pulvere [Lat.], The prize is not obtained without the dust (of labor).
par accés [Fr.], By fits and starts.
par accident [Fr.], By accident.
par accord [Fr.], By agreement.
par avance [Fr.], In advance.
par ci par là [Fr.], Here and there.
par complaisance [Fr.], With or from complaisance.
par dépit [Fr.], From spite.
parem non fert [Lat.], He brooks no peer.
par exemple [Fr.], For instance.
par excellence [Fr.], Through excellence.
par faveur [Fr.], By favor.
par force [Fr.], By force.
par passu [Lat.], With equal pace.
paritur pax bello [Lat.], Peace is produced by war.
parlez du loup, et vous verrez sa queue [Fr.], Speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
par negotiis, neque supra [Lat.], Equal to his business, and not above it.
par nobile fratrum [Lat.], A noble pair of brothers.
parole d'honneur [Fr.], Parole of honor.
par oneri [Lat.], Equal to the burden.
par pari refero [Lat.], I return tit for tat.
par précaution [Fr.], From precaution.
pars adversa [Lat.], The adverse party.
par signe de mépris [Fr.], As a sign of contempt.
pars pro toto [Lat.], The part for the whole.
particeps criminis [Lat.], A party to the crime.
particulier [Fr.], A private gentleman.
partie carrée [Fr.], A party of four, usually two men and two women.
partout [Fr.], Everywhere.
parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [Lat.], The mountains are in travail; a ridiculous mouse will be born.
parva componere magnis [Lat.], To compare small with great.
parva leves capiunt animas [Latin], Small affairs captivate little minds.
parvum parva decent [Latin], Small affairs become a small person.
pas à pas on va bien loin [Fr.], Step by step one goes a good distance.
passager [Fr.], A passenger.
passe-partout [Fr.], A principal key.
pasticcio [It.], Patchwork.
pâté de foie gras [Fr.], A pie of goose livers.
paterfamilias [Lat.], The father of a family.
pater noster [Lat.], Our Father. The first words of the Lord's prayer.
pater patriæ [Lat.], Father of his country.
pathēmata mathēmata [Gr.] (*Herod.* i. 207), One learns by suffering. [*QUÆ NOCENT*, &c.]
patience passe science [French], Patience surpasses science.
pâtisserie [Fr.], Pastry.
patres conscripti [Lat.], Conscript fathers. (A name given to the Roman senators.)
patriis virtutibus [Lat.], By ancestral virtue.
patris gar esti pas' hin' han prattē tis eu [Greek] (*Aristophanes: Plutus*, 1,151), Every land where a man is successful is his native land. [*UBI PATRIA*, &c.]

pavé [Fr.], Pavement.
 pax in bello [Lat.], Peace in war.
 pax orbis terrarum [Lat.], The sovereignty of the world. (A legend of frequent occurrence on Roman coins.)
 pax Romāna [Lat.] (cf. *Plin.* xxvii. 1, 1), The Roman Empire.
 pax vobiscum [Lat.], Peace be with you.
 peccavi [Lat.], I have sinned.
 pedir peras al olmo [Sp.], To look for pears upon the elm.
 peine forte et dure [Fr.], Strong and hard punishment.
 peitheim dōra kai theous logos [Gr.] (*Eurip.: Medea*, ed. Paley, 964), Gifts persuade even the gods, as the proverb says.
 pendente lite [Lat.], Pending the litigation.
 penetralla [Lat.], Secret repositories.
 pensée [Fr.], A thought.
 per ambages [Lat.], By ambiguous ways.
 per angusta ad augusta [Lat.], Through toil to greatness.
 per annum [Lat.], By the year.
 per aspera ad astra [Lat.], Through hardship to the stars (or triumph).
 per capita [Lat.], By the head.
 per centum [Lat.], By the hundred.
 per contra [Lat.], By the contrary.
 per contante [It.], For cash.
 per conto [It.], Upon account.
 per diem [Lat.], By the day.
 perdu [Fr.], Lost.
 père de famille [Fr.], The father of a family.
 per fas et nefas [Lat.], Through right and wrong.
 perfervidum ingēnium Scotōrum [Lat.], The intensely earnest character of the Scotch.
 per gradus [Lat.], Gradually.
 periculum in morā [Lat.], Delay is dangerous.
 per interim [Lat.], In the interim; between whiles.
 per mare, per terras [Lat.], Through sea and land.
 per mese [It.], By the month.
 permitte diis cætera [Lat.], Trust the rest to the gods.
 per pares [Lat.], By one's equals.
 perpetuum silentium [Lat.], Perpetual silence.
 per piū strade si va a Roma [It.], There are many roads to Rome.
 per saltum [Lat.], By a leap.
 per se [Lat.], By or in itself.
 per troppo dibatter la verità si perde [It.], Truth is lost by too much discussion.
 per viam [Lat.], By the way of.
 pessimi exempli [Lat.], Of the worst example.
 petit [Fr.], Small.
 petit coup [Fr.], A small stratagem.
 petitio principii [Lat.], A begging of the principle involved.
 petit-maitre [Fr.], A little master; a fop.
 peu-à-peu [Fr.], Little by little; by degrees.
 pied à terre [Fr.], A resting-place, a temporary lodging.
 pigliar due colombi a una fava [It.], To catch two pigeons with one bean; to kill two birds with one stone.
 pis aller [Fr.], The worst or last shift.
 placet [Lat.], It seems right, it is approved of. The formula by which the members of an Ecumenical Council or a University senate record affirmative votes. The negative formula is *non placet*.
 poco a poco [It.], Little by little; by degrees.
 poëta nascitur, non fit [Lat.], The poet is born, not made. [NASCIMUR POETÆ, &c.]
 point d'appui [Fr.], Prop; point of support.
 pondere, non numero [Lat.], By weight, not by number.
 populus vult dēcipi, dēciplātur [Lat.], The people wish to be deceived; let them be deceived.
 post bellum auxilium [Lat.], Aid after the war.
 post equitem sedet atra cūra [Lat.] (*Hor.* III. i. 40), Black care sits behind the rich man on horseback; riches and high position bring cares.
 pour acquit [Fr.], Paid, settled; the usual form of receipt.
 pour faire rire [Fr.], To excite laughter.
 pour faire visite [Fr.], To pay a visit.
 pour prendre congé [French], To take leave. Usually abbreviated to P. P. C.

præmonitus, præmunitus [Lat.], Forewarned, forearmed.
 prendre la lune avec les dents [Fr.], To sieze the moon in one's teeth; to aim at impossibilities.
 presto maturo, presto marcio [It.], Soon ripe, soon rotten.
 prêt d'accomplir [Fr.], Ready to accomplish.
 prêt pour mon pays [French], Ready for my country.
 preux chevalier [Fr.], A brave knight.
 prima facie [Lat.], At the first glance.
 principia, non homines [Lat.], Principles, not men.
 principiis obsta [Lat.] (*Ovid: Remed. Am.* 91), Resist the first advances.
 prior tempore, prior jure [Lat.], First in point of time first by right; first come first served.
 pro aris et focis [Latin], For our altars and hearths; for our homes.
 probatum est [Lat.], It is proved.
 probitas laudatur et alget [Lat.] (*Juv.*, i. 74), Honesty is praised and left to starve.
 pro bono publico [Lat.], For the public good.
 pro Deo et ecclēsiā [Latin], For God and the Church.
 profānum vulgus [Lat.] [ODI PROFANUM, &c.]
 pro formā [Lat.], As a matter of form.
 proh pudor, For shame.
 pro memoriā [Lat.], As a memorial.
 pro rége, lège, grege [Lat.], For the king, the law, and the people.
 pugnis et calcibus [Lat.], With fists and heels; with might and main.
 pūnica fides [Lat.], Punic faith; treachery.

Q.

quæ nocent, docent [Lat.], Things which injure, instruct; we are taught by painful experience; what pains us, trains us.
 quālis ab incepto prōcesserit et sibi constet [Lat.] (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 12), As he begins, let him go on, and be consistent with himself.
 quālis rex, tālis grex [Lat.], Like king, like people.
 quālis vita, finis ita [Lat.], As life is, so will its end be.
 quamdiu se bene gesserit [Lat.], As long as he behaves himself; during good behavior.
 quandōque bonus dormitat Homērus [Lat.] (*Hor.: de Arte Poet.*, 359), Even good Homer nods sometimes; the wisest make mistakes.
 quantis est sapere [Lat.] (*Terence: Eunuchus*, IV. vii. 21), How valuable is wisdom.
 quantum libet [Lat.], As much as you like.
 quantum meruit [Latin], As much as he deserved.
 quantum mutatus ab illo [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, ii. 274), How changed from what he was.
 quelque chose [Fr.], Something; a trifle.
 quem di diligunt | adolescens moritur [Lat.] (*Plaut.: Bacch.* iv. 7, 18, 19), He whom the gods love dies young.
 qui a bu boira [Fr.], The tippler will go on tippling; it is hard to break off bad habits.
 quid faciendum? [Lat.], What is to be done?
 quid rīdes? [Lat.] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 69), Why do you laugh? [MUTATO NOMINE, &c.]
 quien poco sabe, presto lo reza [Sp.], He who knows little soon tells it.
 quien sabe? [Sp.], Who knows?
 qu'il soit comme il est désiré [Fr.], Let it be as desired.
 qui m'aime aime mon chien [Fr.], Love me, love my dog.
 qui n'a santé, n'a rien [Fr.], He who has not health, has nothing.
 qui nimium probat, nihil probat [Lat.], He who proves too much proves nothing.
 qui non prōficit, dēficit [Lat.], He who does not advance, loses ground.
 quis custodiet ipsos custōdes? [Lat.] (*Juv.*, vi. 346, 347), Who shall keep the keepers?
 qui tacet consentire videtur [Lat.], He who keeps silence is assumed to consent; silence gives consent.
 qui timide rogat docet negare [Lat.], He who asks timidly courts denial.
 qui va là? [Fr.], Who goes there?
 quoad hoc [Lat.], To this extent.

quo animo [Lat.], With what intention.
 quōcunque jacēris stabit [Latin], Wherever you throw it, it will stand. (The motto of the Isle of Man.)
 quōcunque modo [Lat.], In whatever manner.
 quōcunque nōmine [Latin], Under whatever name.
 quod āvertat Deus! [Lat.], God forbid!
 quod bene notandum [Latin], Which is to be especially noted.
 quod erat dēmonstrandum [Lat.], Which was to be proved. [Q. E. D.]
 quod erat faciendum [Latin], Which was to be done. [Q. E. F.]
 quod hoc sibi vult? [Latin], What does this mean?
 quod non opus est, asse cārum est [Lat.] (A saying of Cato, quoted by Seneca, *Ep.* xciv.), What is not necessary is dear at a penny.
 quod vide (q. v.) [Lat.], Which see.
 quo fāta vocant [Lat.], Whither the Fates call.
 quo fas et glōria dūcunt [Lat.], Where duty and glory lead.
 quōrum pars magna fui [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, ii. 6), Of which I was an important part.
 quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [Lat.] (probably altered from a passage in *Euripides*), Those whom God wills to destroy He first deprives of their senses.
 quot homines, tot sententiæ [Lat.] (*Terence: Phormio*, II. iii. 14), Many men, many minds.

R.

raison d'état [Fr.], A state reason.
 raison d'être [Fr.], The reason for a thing's existence.
 rāra avis in terris, nigrōque simillima cygno [Latin] (*Juv.*, vi. 164), An extremely rare bird, and very like a black swan (supposed not to exist). The first four words are often used ironically.
 ratiōne soli [Lat.], According to the soil.
 recte et suāviter [Lat.], Justly and mildly.
 rectus in cūriā [Lat.], Upright in court, with clean hands.
 redolet lucernā [Lat.], It smells of the lamp. (Said of any labored literary production.)
 re infectā, [Lat.], The business being unfinished.
 relata refero [Lat.], I tell the tale as I heard it.
 rem acu tetigisti [Lat.] (*Plaut.: Rudens*, V. ii. 19), You have touched the matter with a needle; you have described it accurately.
 remis vellisque [Lat.], With oars and sails; with all one's might.
 res angusta domi [Lat.] (*Juv.*, iii. 165), Narrowed circumstances at home; limited means.
 res est sacra miser [Lat.], A man in distress is a sacred object.
 res gestæ [Lat.], Things done, exploits.
 res iudicāta [Lat.], A matter decided; a case already settled.
 respice finem [Lat.], Look to the end.
 répondre en Normand [French], To answer in Norman; to speak evasively.
 resurgam [Lat.], I shall rise again.
 rete nuova non piglia uccello vecchio [Ital.], A new net won't catch an old bird.
 revenons à nos moutons [Fr.], Let us return to our sheep; let us come back to our subject.
 ridere in stomacho [Lat.] (*Cic.: Ep. Fam.*, ii. 16), To laugh inwardly; to laugh in one's sleeve.
 ride si sapis [Lat.], Laugh if you are wise.
 rien n'est, beau que le vrai [Fr.], There is nothing beautiful but truth.
 rira bien qui rira le dernier [Fr.], He laughs well who laughs last.
 rire entre cuir et chair, rire sous cape [Fr.], To laugh in one's sleeve.
 rire sous cape [Fr.], [RIRE ENTRE, &c.]
 rixatur de lānā sāpe caprinā [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* I. xviii. 15), He often quarrels about goats' wool, i. e., trifles.
 robe de chambre [French], A dressing-gown, a morning-gown.
 robe de nuit [Fr.], A night dress.
 rūdis indigestaque mōles [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.* i. 7), A rude and undigested mass.
 ruit mōle suā [Lat.], [VIS CONSILI, &c.]
 ruse de guerre [Fr.], A military stratagem.

rus in urbe [Lat.] (*Mart.*, XII. lvi. 21). A residence in or near town, with many of the advantages of the country.

rusticus expectat dum dēfluat amnis, at ille lābitur, et iābatur in omne volūbilis ævum [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. ii. 42, 43). The peasant waits till the river shall cease to flow, but it glides on, and will glide on forever.

S.

sal atticum [Lat.], Attic salt, *i. e.*, wit.

salvo jūre [Lat.], Without prejudice.

salvo pudōre [Lat.], Without offence to modesty.

sanān cuchilladas, mas no malas palabras [Sp.], Wounds from a knife will heal, but not those from the tongue.

sans peur et sans reproche [Fr.], Fearless and stainless.

sans rime et sans raison [Fr.], Without rhyme or reason.

sans souci [Fr.], Free from care.

sapere aude [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. ii. 40). Dare to be wise.

sat cito, si sat bene [Lat.], Quickly enough if well enough.

satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum [Latin] (*Sall.*: *Bell. Cat.*, v. 5). Eloquence enough, but too little wisdom.

satis superque [Lat.], Enough, and more than enough.

sat pulchra, si sat bona [Lat.], Fair enough if good enough; handsome is that handsome does.

sauve qui peut [Fr.], Save yourselves.

savoir faire [Fr.], Tact.

savoir vivre [Fr.], Good breeding.

sdegno d'amante poco dura [Italian], A lover's anger is shortlived.

secrétaire [Fr.], A writing desk.

secundum artem [Lat.], According to the rules of art.

selon les règles [Fr.], According to rule.

semel abbas, semper abbas [Lat.], Once an abbot, always an abbot.

semel insānīvimus somnes [Lat.] (*Mantuanus*: *Ecl.* i.). We have all been mad at some time.

semper avārus eget [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Ep.* I. ii. 56.). The avaricious man is always in want.

semper fidēlis [Lat.], Always faithful.

semper idem [Lat.], Always the same.

semper parātus [Lat.], Always prepared.

semper timidum scelus [Lat.], Crime is always fearful.

sempre il mal non vien per nuocere [Ital.], Misfortune is not always an evil.

se non è vero, è ben trovato [Ital.], If it is not true, it is cleverly invented.

sequiturque patrem, non passibus æquis [Lat.] (*Virg.*: *Æn.* ii. 724). He follows his father, but not with equal steps.

sēro venientibus ossa [Lat.], The bones for those who come late; those who come late get the leavings.

sērus in cælum redeas [Lat.] (*Hor.*, I. ii. 45). May it be long before you return to heaven; long life to you.

servāre modum [Lat.], To keep within bounds.

servus servōrum Dei [Lat.], The servant of the servants of God. (One of the titles of the Pope.)

sic eunt fāta hominum [Lat.], Thus go the destinies of men.

sic itur ad astra [Lat.] (*Virg.*: *Æn.* ix. 641). Thus do we reach the stars.

sic passim [Lat.], So in various places.

sic semper tyrannis [Latin], Ever thus with tyrants.

sic transit glōria mundi [Lat.], So the glory of this world passes away. (The first words of a sequence said to have been used at the installation of the Popes.)

sicut ante [Lat.], As before.

sicut patribus, sit Deus nōbis [Lat.] (*Cf.* III. Reg. viii. 57, *Vulg.*), May God be with us, as he was with our fathers.

sic volo, sic jubeo, stat pro ratiōne voluntas [Lat.] (Altered from *Juv.*, vi. 222). Thus I will, thus I command, my pleasure stands for a reason.

sic vos non vōbis [Lat.], Thus do ye, but not for yourselves. The commencement of each of four verses which Virgil wrote, but left incomplete, on the occasion when Bathyllus claimed some lines

really written by the poet, who alone was able to complete the verses, and thus prove their authorship [*Hos Ego, &c.*]. Used of persons by whose labors others have unduly profited.

si Deus nōbiscum, quis contrā nos? [Lat.] (*Cf.* Rom. viii. 31, *Vulg.*), If God be with us who shall be against us?

sile et philosophus esto [Latin], Hold your tongue, and you will pass for a philosopher.

silent lōges inter arma [Lat.] [INTER ARMA, &c.].

simile gaudet simili [Lat.], Like loves like.

similia similibus cūrantur [Lat.], Like things are cured by like. (The principle of homœopathy.)

si monumentum requiris circumspice [Lat.], If you seek my monument, look around. (The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's Cathedral, of which he was the architect.)

simplex munditiis [Lat.] (*Hor.*, I. v. 5), Simple, in neat attire; neat, not gaudy.

sine cūrā [Lat.], Without care or change.

sine dubio [Lat.], Without doubt.

sine morā [Lat.], Without delay.

sine præjudicio [Lat.], Without prejudice.

si parva licet compōnere magnis [Latin] (*Virg.*: *Georg.* iv. 176), If it be lawful to compare small things with great.

sistē, viātor [Lat.] [STA, VIATOR.]

sit tibi terra levis [Lat.], May the earth lie light upon thee. (An inscription often found on Roman tombstones; frequently abbreviated to S. T. T. L.)

si vis pācem, para bellum [Lat.], If you wish for peace, prepare for war.

skēnē pas ho bios [Gr.] (Greek Anthol.), Life is all a stage. (*Cf. Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

sōla nōbilitas virtus [Lat.] [NOBILITAS SOLA, &c.].

sōlitūdinem faciunt, pācem appellant [Lat.] (*Tacitus*: *Agric.* xxx.), They make a wilderness and call it peace. (There is a bitter sneer in the original which is almost untranslatable. The Latin *pax*=peace, and was also used for dominion. So that the British chieftain Calgacus, from whose speech the quotation is taken, meant, "They lay waste a country, and boast that they have brought it into subjection to Rome.") [PAX ORBIS TERRARUM, PAX ROMANA.]

sophēn de misō [Gr.], *Eurip.*: *Hipp.*, ed. Paley, 640, I hate a blue-stocking (*cf. Juv.* vi., 423-58).

souffler le chaud et le froid [Fr.], To blow hot and cold.

spes sibi quisque [Lat.] (*Virg.*: *Æn.* xi. 309), Let each man's hope be in himself; let him trust to his own resources.

speude bradeōs [Gr.], Make haste slowly. A favorite saying of Augustus Cæsar (*Suet.* ii. 25). [FESTINA LENTE.]

splendide mendax [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. xi. 35), Nobly untruthful; untrue for a good object. (Often used ironically of an unblushing liar.)

sponte suā [Lat.], Spontaneously; of one's (or its) own accord.

sprētæ injūria formæ [Lat.] (*Virg.*: *Æn.* i. 27), The affront offered to her slighted beauty. (In allusion to the resentment of Juno because Paris gave the golden apple to Venus as the prize of beauty.)

stat magni nōminis umbra [Lat.], (*Lucan*: *Pharsalia*, i. 135), He stands, the shadow of a mighty name.

stat nōminis umbra [Lat.], An adaptation of the preceding, used by "Junius" as the motto of his *Letters*.

stat pro ratiōne voluntas [Lat.], [SIC VOLO, &c.].

status quo, status in quo, statu quo [Lat.], The state in which.

status quo ante bellum [Lat.], The state in which the belligerents were before war commenced. [UTI POSSIDETIS.]

sta, viātor, hērōem calcas [Lat.], Stop, traveler, thou treadest on a hero's dust. (The epitaph inscribed by Condé over the grave of his great opponent, Merc.)

stemma quid faciunt? [Lat.], (*Juv.* viii. 1), Of what value are pedigrees?

studium immāne loquendi [Lat.], An insatiable desire for talking.

sturm und drang [Ger.], Storm and stress (*q. v.*) in ENCYC. DICT.

sua cuique voluptas [Lat.], Every man has his own pleasures. [TRAHIT SUA, &c.]

suāviter in modo, fortiter in re [Lat.], Gentle in manner, resolute in execution.

sub colōre jūris [Lat.], Under color of law.

sub hoc signo vinces [Lat.], [IN HOC, &c.]

sublātā causā, tollitur effectus [Lat.], The effect ceases when the cause is removed.

sub pænā [Lat.], Under a penalty.

sub rosā [Lat.], Under the rose; secretly.

sub silentio [Lat.], In silence; without formal notice being taken.

sub specie [Lat.], Under the appearance of.

sub vōce [Lat.], Under such or such a word.

sui generis [Lat.], Of its own kind; unique.

summum jus, summa injūria est [Lat.], (*Cicero*: *De Off.*, i. 10), The rigor of the law is the height of oppression.

sumptibus publicis [Lat.], At the public expense.

sunt bona, sunt quædam mediocria, sunt mala plūra [Lat.], (*Mart.*, I. xvii. 1), Some things (in this book) are good, some middling, but more are bad.

suo marte [Lat.], By his own powers or skill.

suppressio vēri, suggestio falsi [Lat.], The suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.

surgit amāri aliquid [Lat.], (*Lucretius*: *De Rer. Nat.*, iv., 1,134), Something bitter arises.

suum cuique [Lat.], Let each have his own.

suus cuique mōs [Lat.] (*Terence*: *Phormio*, II. iii. 14), Every one has his own particular habit.

T.

tableau vivant [Fr.], Living tableau.

tabula rasa [Lat.], A smooth tablet.

tâche sans tache [Fr.], A work without a flaw.

tædium vitæ [Lat.], Weariness of life.

taille [Fr.], Form; shape.

tam Marte quam Minervā [Lat.], As much by Mars as Minerva; as fit for war as for science or art.

tam Marti quam Mercurio [Lat.], As much for Mars as for Mercury; as fit for war as for negotiation.

tangere vulnus [Lat.], To touch the wound.

tantane animis cœlestibus iræ? [Lat.], Can heavenly minds entertain such wrath?

tant mieux [Fr.], So much the better.

tanto buon, che val niente [Ital.], So good as to be good for nothing.

tant pis [Fr.], So much the worse.

tant s'en faut [Fr.], Far from it.

tant soit peu [Fr.], Never so little.

tantum vidit Virgilium [Lat.], He saw only Virgil; he had eyes only for the celebrity.

te judice [Lat.], You judging.

tel est notre plaisir [Fr.], Such is our pleasure.

tel maître, tel valet [Fr.], As the master, so the man.

telum imbelles sine ictu [Lat.], A playful weapon without a sting.

tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [Lat.], The times are altered, and we are altered with them.

tempori parendum [Lat.], One must conform to the times.

tempus edax rerum [Lat.], Time the devourer of all things.

tempus fugit [Lat.], Time flies.

tempus ludendi [Lat.], The time for play.

tempus omnia revelat [Lat.], Time reveals all.

tenax propositi [Lat.], Holding fast to his purpose.

tenez [Fr.], Take it.

tentanda via est [Lat.], A way must be attempted.

teres atque rotundus [Latin], Smooth and round.

terminus ad quem [Lat.], The period to which.

terminus a quo [Lat.], The period from which.

terra cotta [Ital.], Baked earth.

terræ filius [Lat.], A son of the earth.

terra firma [Lat.], Solid earth.

terra incognita [Lat.], An unknown land.

tertium quid [Lat.], A third something; an unknown species.

tertius e cœlo cecidit Cato [Lat.], A third Cato has descended from heaven.

teste, By the evidence of.

tibi seris, tibi metis [Lat.], You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself.

ticens à la vérité [Fr.], Maintain the truth.
ticens ta foi [Fr.], Keep thy faith.
timeo Danaos et dōna forentes [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 49), I fear the Greeks, even when they bring gifts. (Used of distrusting the kindness of a foe.)
tintamarre [Fr.], Confusion, turmoil.
tirer à boulet rouge [Fr.], To shoot with a red bullet.
toga virilis [Lat.], The gown of manhood.
to kalon [Gr.], The beautiful.
tomava la por rosa, mas devenia cardo [Sp.], I took her for a rose, but she proved a thorn.
tombé des nues [Fr.], Fallen from the clouds.
to prepon [Gr.], What is becoming or decorous.
tot homines, quot sententiæ [Lat.], As many men, so many minds.
totidem verbis [Lat.], In so many words.
toties quoties [Lat.], As many times as.
totis viribus [Lat.], With all his might.
toto cœlo [Lat.], By the whole heavens.
totum [Lat.], The whole.
totus teres atque rotundus [Latin], Perfectly smooth and round.
toujours perdrix [Fr.], Always partridges; the same thing over and over again.
toujours prêt [Fr.], Always ready.
tour de force [Fr.], A feat of strength or skill.
tourner casaque [Fr.], To turn one's coat; to change sides.
tout-à-fait [Fr.], Wholly, entirely.
tout-à-l'heure [Fr.], Instantly.
tout au contraire [Fr.], On the contrary.
tout-à-vous [Fr.], Entirely yours.
tout bien ou rien [Fr.], All or nothing.
tout-de-suite [Fr.], Immediately.
tout ensemble [Fr.], The whole.
tout le monde est sage après coup [Fr.], Everybody is wise after the event.
traduttori, traditori [Italian], Translators are traitors.
trahit sua quemque voluptas [Lat.] (*Virg.: Ecl.* ii. 65), Each man is led by his own taste.
transeat in exemplum [Lat.], Let it pass into a precedent.
tria juncta in uno [Lat.], Three joined in one. (The motto of the Order of the Bath.)
trium literarum homo [Lat.] (*Plautus: Aulul.* II. iv. 46), A man of three letters; a thief (*fur* being Latin for thief).
Troja fuit [Lat.], Troy was; Troy has perished.
Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* i. 574), Trojan or Tyrian shall have the same treatment from me.
trūdītūr dies die [Lat.] (*Hor.*, II. xviii. 15), One day follows hard on another.
tu nē cède malis [Lat.] [NE CEDE, &c.]
tutte le strade conducono a Roma [Ital.], All roads lead to Rome.

U.

uberrima fides [Lat.], Implicit faith.
ubi bene ibi patria [Lat.] (cf. *Cic.: Tusc. Disp.*, v. 37), Where one is well off, there is his country.
ubi jūš incertum, ibi jūš nullum [Lat.], Where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
ubi mel ibi apes [Latin], Where the honey is, there are the bees.
ubi tres medici, duo athei [Lat.], Where there are three physicians, there are two atheists.
ultima ratio rēgum [Lat.], The last argument of kings. (Engraved on French cannon by order of Louis XIV.)
ultimus Rōmānōrum [Lat.], The last of the Romans. (Used by Brutus of Cassius.) (Cf. *Tacitus: Ann.* iv. 34; *Lucan: Pharsalia*, vii. 589.)
un bienfait est jamais perdu [Fr.], A kindness is never lost.
unguis et rostro [Lat.], With claws and beak.

unguis in ulcere [Lat.], A nail in the wound, to keep it open.
urbem lateritiam invēnit, marmoream reliquit [Lat.] (*Suet.*, ii. 28), He found the city (Rome) brick, but left it marble.
usque ad āras [Lat.]. [AMICUS USQUE, &c.]
usque ad nauseam [Lat.], To disgust.
usus loquendi [Lat.], Usage in speaking.
utile dulci [Lat.]. [OMNE TULIT, &c.]
uti possis [Lat.], As you now possess. (A diplomatic phrase meaning that at the termination of hostilities the contending parties are to retain whatever territory they may have gained during the war.)
un sot à triple étage [Fr.], A consummate fool.
un "tiens" vaut mieux que deux "tu l'auras" [Fr.], One "take it" is worth two "you shall have it;" A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

V.

vacuus cantat cōram latrōne viātor [Latin]. [CANTABIT VACUUS, &c.]
vāde in pāce [Lat.], Go in peace.
væ victis [Lat.] (*Liv.*, v. 48), Woe to the conquered. (Said to have been the exclamation of Brennus, when he threatened to exterminate the Romans.)
valeat quantum valēre potest [Lat.], Let it pass for what it is worth.
Vare, legiōnes redde [Lat.] (*Suet.*, ii. 23), Varus, give back my legions. (A frequent exclamation of Cæsar Augustus when he thought of the defeat and slaughter of Quinctilius Varus with three legions by the Germans. Often used of a commander who has recklessly sacrificed troops, or of a financier who has wasted funds.)
variæ lectiōnes [Latin], Various readings. (vv. ll.)
varium et mutābile semper | fēmina [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* iv. 569, 570), Woman is always a changeable and capricious thing.
vedi Napoli e poi muori [It.], See Naples and then die.
velis et rēmis [Lat.]. [REMIS VELISQUE.]
veluti in speculum, As in a mirror. (A theatrical motto; cf. *Shakesp. (Hamlet)*, iii. 2, "To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature.")
vēnālis populus, vēnālis cūria patrum [Lat.], The people and the senators are equally venal.
vēndidit hic auro patriam [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 621). He sold his country for gold.
venēnum in auro bibitur [Lat.] (*Senec.: Thyest.* 453), Poison is drunk out of gold; the rich run more risk of being poisoned than the poor.
venia necessitāti datur [Latin], Pardon is granted to necessity; necessity has no law.
venienti occurrere morbo [Lat.] (*Pers.*: iii. 64), Meet the coming disease; take it in time; prevention is better than cure.
vēnit summa dies et inēluctābile tempus [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, ii. 324), The last day has come, and the inevitable doom.
vēni, vidi, vici [Latin], I came, I saw, I conquered. (The laconic despatch in which Julius Cæsar announced to the Senate his victory over the Pharnaces.) (Cf. *Suetonius*, i. 37.)
ventis secundis [Lat.], With favorable winds.
vēra incessu patuit dea [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.*, i. 405), She stood revealed an undoubted goddess in her walk.
verbum sat sapienti [Lat.], A word is sufficient for a wise man.
vēritas odium parit [Lat.] (*Terence: Andria*, I. i. 41), Truth begets hatred.
vēritas prēvalēbit [Lat.]. [MAGNA EST, &c.]
vēritātis simplex orātiō est [Latin], The language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur [Fr.], Truth without fear.
vestigia . . . nulla retrorsum [Lat.] (*Hor.*: *Ep.* i. 74, 75), No signs of any returning. (Adapted from Æsop's fable of the Sick Lion.) Usually Englished as, No stepping back.

vexata quæstio [Lat.], A disputed question.
via media [Lat.], A middle course.
via trita, via tutissima [Lat.], The beaten path is safest.
victrix causa dīs placuit, sed victa Catōni [Latin] (*Lucan: Phar.* i. 128), The winning cause was pleasing to the gods, the conquered one to Cato.
video meliōra, probōque | dēteriōra sequor [Latin] (*Ovid: Met.* vii. 20, 21), I see and approve the better course, but I follow the worse.
vidit et ērubuit lympha pudica Deum [Lat.] (*Crashaw*), The modest water saw its God and blushed. (On the miracle at Cana in Galilee.)
vi et armis [Lat.], By main force.
vigueur de dessus [Fr.], Strength from on high.
vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum [Latin] (*Hor.: Sat.* I. i. 52), Silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.
vincet amor patriæ [Latin] (*Virg.: Æn.* vi. 824), The love of country will prevail.
vino dentro, senno furore [It.], When the wine is in, the wit is out.
vir bonus dicendi peritus [Lat.], A good man, skilled in the art of speaking. (The Roman definition of an orator.)
viresque acquirit eundo [Latin] (*Virg.: Æn.* iv. 175), She (Rumor) gains strength as she travels.
Virgillum vidi tantum [Latin] (*Ovid: Trist.* IV. x. 51), I only just saw Virgil; I was not intimate with the great man.
virtus laudatur et alget [Latin]. [PROBITAS, &c.]
virtute officii [Lat.], By virtue of one's office.
virum volitare per ora [Latin] (*Virg.: Georg.* iii. 9), To hover on the lips of men; to be in everybody's mouth.
vis comica [Lat.], Comic power or talent.
vis consilii expers mōle ruit sua [Lat.] (*Hor.*, III. iv. 65), Force, without judgment, falls by its own weight.
vita hominis sine literis mors est [Lat.], The life of man, without literature, is death.
vitam impendere vērō [Lat.] (*Juv.*, iv. 91), To risk one's life for the truth.
vix ea nostra voco [Lat.] (*Ovid: Met.* xiii. 141), I scarcely call these things our own.
vixere fortes ante Agamemnona [Lat.] (*Hor.*, IV. ix. 25), Brave men lived before Agamemnon.
voilà [Fr.], See there, there is, there are.
voilà tout [Fr.], That's all.
voilà une autre chose [French], That's quite another thing.
voir les dessous des cartes [Fr.], To see the face of the cards; to be in the secret.
volenti non fit injūria [Lat.], No injury is done to a consenting party.
vous y perdrez vos pas [French], You will have your walk for nothing; you will lose your labor over it.
vox clamantis in deserto [Latin] (*John* i. 23, *Vulg.*), The voice of one crying in the wilderness.
vox et prætereā nihil [Lat.], A voice and nothing more; a mere sound; hence, fine words without weight or meaning. (From the Greek; said originally of the nightingale. A similar idea occurs in Wordsworth's *To the Cuckoo*.)
vox faucibus hæsit [Lat.] (*Virg.: Æn.* ii. 774), His voice died in his throat; he was dumb with amazement.
vox populi, vox Dei [Latin] (An old proverb quoted by William of Malmesbury in the twelfth century), The voice of the people is the voice of God.
vultus animi jānuā et tabula [Latin] (*Q. T. Cicero: De Pet. Consulatus*, xi. 44), The countenance is the portrait and picture of the mind (cf. *Eccles.* xix. 29).

Z.

zeitgeist [Ger.], The spirit of the age.
zōnam perdidit [Lat.] (*Hor.: Ep.* II. ii. 40), He has lost his purse; he is in distressed circumstances.

A LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

IN COMMON USE IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

Carefully revised, enlarged and brought down to date, and so arranged as to render the search for any particular abbreviation easy and an affair of but a few moments.

A.

A. (In commerce) Accepted.
A., Adjective.
A. Alto.
A., *ans.* Answer.
a., *@.* To; at.
ā, āā. The same quantity of each.
AAA. Amalgamation.
A. A. A. S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. A. G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A. A. P. S. American Association for the Promotion of Science.
A. A. S. (Lat. *Academicæ Americanæ Socius*) Fellow of the American Academy.
A. A. S. S. (Lat. *Americanæ Antiquariæ Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Antiquarian Society.
A. B. Able-bodied seaman.
A. B. (Lat. *Artium Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Arts.
Abbr., *Abbrev.* Abbreviated, abbreviation.
A. B. C. F. M. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Abl., *ablat.* Ablative.
Abp. Archbishop.
Abbr. Abridged, abridgment.
A. B. S. American Bible Society.
A. C. (Lat. *Ante Christum*) Before Christ.
Acc., *Accus.* Accusative.
Acc., *Acct.* Account.
A. C. S. American Colonization Society.
Ad. Advertisement.
A. D. (Lat. *Anno Domini*) In the year of our Lord.
A. D. C. Aide-de-camp.
Adj. Adjective.
Adj. Adjutant.
Ad lib., *ad libit.* (Lat. *ad libitum*) At pleasure.
Adm. Admiral.
Adm. Co. Admiralty Court.
Admr. Administrator.
Admz. Administratrix.
Adv. Adverb.
Æ., *Æt.* (Lat. *ætatis*) Of age, aged.
A. F. A. Associate of the Faculty of Actuaries.
A. F. & A. M. Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
A. F. B. S. American and Foreign Bible Society.
A. F., or **A. fir.** Firkin of ale.
Af., or **Afr.** Africa, African.
A. G. Adjutant General; Accountant General.
Ag. (Lat. *argentum*) Silver.

Ag. or **Agric.** Agriculture, agricultural.
A. G. S. S. American Geographical and Statistical Society.
Agt. Agent.
A. H. (Lat. *Anno Hegiræ*) In the year of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed from Mecca.
A. H. M. S. American Home Missionary Society.
A. H. S. (Lat. *Anno Humanæ Salutis*) In the year of human salvation.
A. I. A. Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
A. K. C. Associate of King's College, London.
Al. Aluminum.
Ala. Alabama.
Alas. Alaska.
Alban. Albanian.
Ald. Alderman.
Alex. Alexander.
Alf. Alfred.
Alg. Algebra.
A. L. of H. American Legion of Honor.
Alt. Altitude.
A. M. (Latin *Anno Mundi*) In the year of the world.
A. M. (Lat. *ante meridiem*) Before noon.
A. M. (Lat. *Artium Magister*) Master of Arts.
Am. Amos.
A. M. A. American Missionary Association.
Am. Asn. Sci. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Amb. Ambassador.
Amer. America, American.
A. M. G. Assistant Major General.
AMM. (Lat. *Amalgama*) Amalgamation. See **AAA**.
Amt. Amount.
A. N. Anglo-Norman.
An. (Lat. *anno*) In the year.
An. A. C. (Lat. *Anno ante Christum*) In the year before Christ.
Anal. Analysis.
Anat. Anatomy, anatomical.
Anc. Ancient.
And. Andrew.
Angl. Anglican.
Ang-Sax. Anglo-Saxon.
Anon. Anonymous.
Ans. Answer.
A. N. S. S. Associate of the Normal School of Science.
Ant., *Antiq.* Antiquities, antiquarian.
Anth. Anthony.
Anthrop. Anthropology, anthropological.
Aor. Aorist.

A. O. S. S. (Lat. *Americanæ Orientalis Societatis Socius*) Member of the American Oriental Society.
A. O. U. American Ornithologists Union.
A. O. U. W. Ancient Order of United Workmen.
Ap., *App.* Apostle, apostles.
Ap., *Apl.* April.
A. P. A. American Protective Association.
Apo. Apogee.
Apoc. Apocalypse, Apocrypha.
Apog. Apogee.
App. Appendix.
Approx. Approximate, -ly.
Apr. April.
A. P. S. Associate of the Pharmaceutical Society.
Aq. (Lat. *aqua*) Water.
A. Q. M. G. Assistant Quartermaster General.
A. R. (Lat. *Anno Regni*) In the year of the reign.
Ar., *Arab.* Arabic, Arabian.
Ar., *Arr.* Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrival.
A. R. A. Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabic, Arabian.
Aram. Aramaic.
Arch. Architecture.
Archæol. Archæology.
Archd. Archdeacon.
Arg. (Lat. *Argumento*) By an argument drawn from such a law.
A. R. H. A. Associate of the Royal Hibernian Academy.
Arith. Arithmetic, arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armorian; Armenian.
Arr. Arrive, arrives, arrived, arrivals.
A. R. R. (Lat. *anno regni regis, or reginæ*) In the year of the king's (or queen's) reign.
A. R. S. A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
A. R. S. L. Associate of the Royal Society of Literature.
A. R. S. M. Associate of the Royal School of Mines.
A. R. S. S. (Lat. *Antiquariorum Regiæ Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.
Art. Article.
As. Arsenic.
A. S., *A.-S.* Anglo-Saxon.
A. S. (Lat. *Anno Salutis*) In the year of salvation.
A. S. A. American Statistical Association.
Asst. Assistant.

A. S. S. U. American Sunday School Union.
Assyr. Assyrian.
Astrol. Astrology, Astrological.
Astron. Astronomy, -nomical.
A. T. Archtreasurer.
Ats. At suit of.
A. T. S. American Tract Society; American Temperance Society.
Att., or **Atty.** Attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney-general.
Au. (Fr. *Aunes*) French Ells.—(Lat. *Aurum*) Gold.
A. U. A. American Unitarian Association.
Aub. Theol. Sem.—Auburn Theological Seminary.
A. U. C. (Lat. *Anno Urbis Conditiæ*) In the year from the building of the city—Rome.
Aug. Augmentative.
Aug. Augustus; August.
Aust. Austria, Austrian.
Austral. Australia; Australasia.
Auxil. Auxiliary.
A. V. Authorized version.
A. V. Artillery Volunteers.
Av. Average.
Av., or **Ave.** Avenue.
Avoir. Avoirdupois.
A. Y. M. Ancient York Masons.

B.

B. Bass; Book.
B., *Brit.* British.
b. Born.
B. A. Bachelor of Arts. [**A. B.**] British America.
Ba. Barium.
Bal. Balance.
Bank. Banking.
Bap., *Bapt.* Baptist.
Bar. Barrel.
Barb. Barbadoes.
Bart., *Bt.* Baronet.
Bat., *Batt.* Battalion.
Bbl. Barrel.—*bbls.* Barrels.
B. C. Before Christ.
B. Ch. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Chirurgiæ*) Bachelor of Surgery.
B. C. L. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Civilis Legis*) Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D. (Lat. *baccalaureus divinitatis*) Bachelor of Divinity.
Bd. Bound.
Bds. Bound in boards.
Be. (N. Lat. *Beryllium*) Glucinum.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
Belg. Belgium; Belgic.
Benj. Benjamin.
Berks. Berkshire.

B.ès L. (Fr. *Bachelier ès Lettres*) Bachelor of Letters.
B. F., or *B. fir.* Firkin of beer.
B. I. British India.
Bi. Bismuth.
Bib. Bible, Biblical.
Bibliog. Bibliography.
Biog. Biography, Biographical.
Biol. Biology, Biological.
Bisc. Biscayan.
Bk. Bank; Book.
Bkts. Baskets.
B. L. Bachelor of Laws.
B. LL. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Legum*) Bachelor of Laws. See *LL. B.* Formed by doubling the initial *L* in the word *legum* to denote the plural.
Bls. Bales.
B. M. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Medicinæ*) Bachelor of Medicine.
B. M., B. Mus. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Musicæ*) Bachelor of Music.
B. O. Branch Office.
Boeh. Bohemian, or Czech.
Bor. Boron; Borough.
Bot. Botany, Botanical.
B. O. U. British Ornithologists' Union.
B. P. Bills Payable.
Bp. Bishop.
Br., Bro. Brother.
B. R. Bills Receivable.
B. R. (Lat. *Banco Regis* or *Reginæ*) the King's or Queen's Bench.
Braz. Brazilian.
Bret. Bas-Breton, or Celtic of Brittany.
Brig. Brigade.
Brig.-gen. Brigadier-general.
Brit. Britain, Britannia, British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
Br. Univ. Brown University.
B. S. Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc. (Lat. *Baccalaureus Scientiæ*) Bachelor of Science.
B. S. L. Botanical Society, London.
Bt. Baronet.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
Burl. Burlesque.
Bus., or Bush. Bushel.
B. V. (Lat. *Beata Virgo*) Blessed Virgin.—(Lat. *Bene vale*) Farewell.
B. V. M. Blessed Virgin Mary.

C.

C. Cent, cents; Centigrade; Centime, centimes; a hundred.
C., Cap. (Lat. *caput*) Chapter.
C. A. Chartered accountant.
Ca., Cal. California.
Cæt. par. (Latin *Cæteris paribus*) Other things being equal.
Cam., Camb. Cambridge.
Cambs. Cambridgeshire.
Cant. Canticle.
Cant. [Cantuar.]
Cantab. (Lat. *Cantabrigiensis*) Of Cambridge.
Cantuar. Cant. (Mid. Latin *Cantuarica*) Canterbury.
Cap. (Latin *caput*) Capital, Chapter.
Caps. Capitals.
Capt. Captain.
Car. Carat; Carpentry.
Card. Cardinal.
Carp. Carpentry.
C. A. S. (Lat. *Connecticutensis Academiæ Socius*) Fellow of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
Cash. Cashier.
Cat. Catalogue.
Cath. Catharine.
Cath. Catholic.
C. B. Companion of the Bath.
C. C. Catholic clergyman, Catholic curate.
C. C. A. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty.
C. C. C. Corpus Christi College; Christ's College, Cambridge.
C. C. P. Court of Common Pleas.
Cd. Cadmium.
C. D. S. O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order.
C. D. V. Carte de visite.
C. E. Civil Engineer; *Canada East.
Ce. Cerium.
Cel. Celsius.
Celt. Celtic.
Cent. Centigrade.—(Lat. *Centum*) A hundred.
Cf. (Lat. *Confer*) Compare.
C. G. Captain of the Guard; Commissary General; Consul General; Const Guard.

cg. Centigram.
C. G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
C. G. S. Centimeter, Gram, Second. The initials of the standards of physical measurement.
C. H. Courthouse; Customhouse; Captain of the Host.
Ch. Church; Chapter; Charlotte; Charles; Chaldron.
Chal., or Chald. Chaldee, Chaldaic, Chaldean, Chaldron.
Chanc. Chancellor; Chancery.
Chap. Chapter; Chaplain.
Chas. Charles.
Chem. Chemistry; Chemical.
Ch. Hist. Church History.
Chic. Chicago.
Chin. Chinese; Chinook.
Chr. Christ; Christian, Christopher.
Chron. Chronology, chronological, chronicles.
C. I. Order of the Crown of India.
Cic. Cicero.
C. I. E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire.
Cin. Cincinnati.
cir. (Lat. *circa, circum*) About.
Cit. Citation; Citizen.
Civ. Civil.
C. J. Chief Justice.
C. L. Car Load; in Car Load Lots.
Cl. Clergyman; Clerk; Chlorine.
Cl. Centiliter.
Class. Classical.
Cld. Cleared.
Clk. Clerk.
C. M. Common Meter; Certificated Maser; Corresponding Member.—(Lat. *Chirurgiæ Magister*) Master in Surgery.
Cm. Centimeter.
C. M. G. Companion of the order of St. Michael and St. George, in Britain.
Coml. Commercial.
C. M. S. Church Missionary Society.
C. M. Z. S. Corresponding Member of the Zoological Society.
Co. Company; county.
C. O. Crown Office; Colonial Office; Criminal Office.
Coch., or Cochl. (Lat. *Cochleare*) A spoonful.
C. O. D. Cash [or Collect] on Delivery.
C. of G. H. Cape of Good Hope.
Cogn. Cognate.
Col. Colonel; Colonial; Colossians; Column.
Coll. College.
Colloq. Colloquial, colloquialism, colloquially.
Com. Commander; Commerce; Commissioner; Committee; Commadore; Common.
Comdg. Commanding.
Comm. Commentary; Commerce.
Comp. Compare; Comparative; Compound, compounded; Compositor.
Compar. Comparative.
Compos. Composition.
Com. ver. Common version.
Con., contra. (Lat.), Against.
Con. Cr. Contra credit.
Conch., Conchol. Conchology.
Cong. Congregation, Congregational, Congregationalist; Congress.
Conj. Conjunction.
Conn. Connecticut.
Con. Sec. Conic sections.
Const. Constitution; Constable.
Cont. Continent; Contract; Continued.
Contr. Contracted, contraction.
Cop., Copt. Coptic.
Cor. Corinthians.
Cor. Mem. Corresponding member.
Corn. Cornwall, Cornish.
Corol. Corollary.
Corrup. Corruption, corrupted.
Cor. Sec. Corresponding secretary.
Cos. Cosine.
Cosec. Cosecant.
Coss. (Consules) Consuls.
Cot. Cotangent.
Cotgr. Cotgrave.
C. P. Common Pleas; Chief Patriarch; Clerk of the Peace; Court of Probate.
C. P. C. Clerk of the Privy Council.
C. P. M. Common Particular Meter.
C. P. S. (Lat. *Custos Privati Sigilli*) Keeper of the Privy Seal.
Cr. Credit, Creditor; Chromium.
C. R. (Lat. *Carolus Rex*) King Charles.—(Lat. *Carolina Regina*)

Queen Caroline.—(Lat. *Civis Romanus*) A Roman citizen.—(Lat. *Custos Rotulorum*) Keeper of the Rolls.
Cres. Crescendo.
Crim. Criminal.
Crim. Con. Criminal conversation, or Adultery.
C. R. P. (Lat. *Calendarium Rotulorum Patentium*) Calendar of the Patent Rolls.
Crystal., or Crystallog. Crystallography.
Cs. Cæsium; Cases.
C. S. Court of Sessions; Clerk of Session; Clerk to the Signet; Civil Service.—(Lat. *Custos Sigilli*) Keeper of the Seal.
C. S. A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
C. S. I. Companion of the Star of India.
C. S. N. Confederate States Navy.
Ct. Connecticut; Count; Court.
Ct. Cent.—(Lat. *Centum*) A hundred.
C. T. Certificated Teacher.
C. T. C. Cyclist Touring Club.
C. Theod. (Lat. *Codice Theodosiano*) In the Theodosian Code.
Cts., or cts. Cents.
Cu. (Lat. *Cuprum*) Copper.
cur., or curt. Current (i. e., this month).
C. V. Common Version.
C. W. *Canada West.
C. W. O. Cash with order.
Cwt., (L. centum, a hundred, and E. weight.) Hundredweight, Hundredweights.
Cyc., or Cyclo. Cylopædia.

D.

D. Deputy.
D. (Lat. *denarius, denarii*) A penny, pence.
D. Died.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
Dat. Dative.
Dav. David.
D. C. District of Columbia. (Ital. *da capo*) From the beginning.
D. C. L. Doctor of Civil (or Canon) Law.
D. C. S. Deputy Clerk of Session.
D. D. (Lat. *Divinitatis Doctor*) Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. D. (Lat. *dat, dicat, dedicat*) He gives, devotes, and consecrates. (The formula by which anything was consecrated to the gods or to religious uses by the Romans; still used in funeral inscriptions.)
De., Del. Delaware.
Dea. Deacon.
Dec. December.
decim. Decimeter.
Def. Definition.
Def. Defendant.
Deg. Degree, Degrees.
dekag. Dekagram.
dekali. Dekaliter.
dekam. Dekameter.
Del. Delaware.
Del. (Latin *delineavit*) He (or she) drew it.
Dem. Democrat, Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
Dep. Deputy; Department; Deposit, Depositor.
Dept. Department; Deponent.
Der. Derived, Derivation, Derivative.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
D. F. Dean of the Faculty; Defender of the Faith.
Dft., Defendant.
D. G. (Lat. *Dei gratia*) By the grace of God.—(Lat. *Deo gratias*) Thanks to God.
dg. Decigram.
D. H. Deadhead.
Di. Didymium.
Dial. Dialectic.
Diam. Diameter.
Dict. Dictionary; Dictator.
Dim., or Dimin. Diminutive; Diminution.
Diosc. Dioscorides.
Dis., or dist. Distance; distant.
Dis., or Disct. Discount.
Disp. Dispensatory.
Diss. Dissertation; Dissection.
Dist. District.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Div. Dividend, Division, Divide, Divided, Divisor.
dl. Deciliter.

E.

D. Lit. Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O. Dead Letter Office.
D. M. Doctor of Music; Doctor of Medicine.
dm. Decimeter.
D. M. D. (Lat. *Doctor Medicinæ Dentalis*) Doctor of Dental Surgery.
D. N. PP. (Lat. *Dominus noster Papa*) Our Lord Pope.
Do., (Lat. Ditto.) The same.
Dol., Dollar.
Dols., Dollars.
D. O. M. (Lat. *Deo Optimo Maximo*) To God, the Best, the Greatest.
Dom. Econ. Domestic Economy.
Dor. Doric.
Doz. Dozen.
D. P. Doctor of Philosophy.
D. P. O. Distributing Post Office.
Dpt. Deponent; Department.
Dr. Debtor; Doctor.
Dr. Dram, Drums.
D. S. (It. *Dal Segno*) From the sign.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D. s. p. (Lat. *Decessit sine prole*) He died without issue.
D. T. (Lat. *Doctor Theologiæ*) Doctor of Theology.
Du. Dutch.
Dub. Dublin.
Dunelm. (Mid. Lat. *Dunelmensis*) Of Durham.
D. V. (Lat. *Deo volente*) God willing.
D. V. M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
Dwt. (Latin *Denarius*, and English weight) Pennyweight, Pennyweights.
Dyn. Dynamics.
E. East; Eastern; Edinburgh.
E., Eagle, Eagles.
Ea. Each.
E. Aram. East Aramæan, generally called Chaldee.
Eben. Ebenezer.
Ebor. (Lat. *Eboracum*) York.
E. C. Eastern Central; Established Church.
Ecl., or Eccles. Ecclesiastes; Ecclesiastical.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus.
Eclec. Eclectic.
Econ. Economy.
E. C. U. English Church Union.
Ed. Editor.
Ed., or edn. Edition.
Ed., or Edin. Edinburgh.
Edm. Edmund.
Eds. Editors.
E. D. S. English Dialect Society.
Edw. Edward.
E. E. Errors excepted; Ells English.
E. E. D. S. Early English Dialect Society.
E. E. T. S. Early English Text Society.
E. Fl. Ells Flemish.
E. Fr. Ells French.
e. g. (Lat. *exempli gratia*) For example.
Egypt. Egyptian.
E. I. East Indies; East India.
E. I. C., or E. I. Co. East India Company.
E. I. C. S. East India Company Service.
Elec. Electricity; Electrical.
Eliz. Elizabeth.
E. Lon. East Longitude.
E. M. (Lat. *Equitum Magister*) Master of the horse.
Em. Emma; Emily; Emanuel.
Emp. Emperor; Empress.
Ency., or Encyc. Encyclopedia.
E. N. E. East-North-East.
Eng. England, English; Engraving.
Engin. Engineering.
Ent., or Entom. Entomology.
Env. Ext. Envoy Extraordinary.
Ep. Epistle.
Eph. Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. Episcopal.
Eq., Equal; Equivalent.
Equiv., or equiv. Equivalent.
Er. Erbium.
E. S. Ells Scotch.
Esd. Esdras.
E. S. E. East-South-East.
Esp., esp., or espec. Especially.
Esq., or Esqr. Esquire.
Esqs., or Esqrs. Esquires.
Esth. Esther.

B. T. English Translation.
et al. (Latin *et alibi*) And elsewhere.—(Latin *et alii*, or *alii*) And others. [Sometimes improperly written *et als.*]
Etc., or **&c.** (Lat. *Et cæteri*, *cæteræ*, or *cætera*) And others; and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopia, Ethiopian.
Ethnol. Ethnology, Ethnological.
et seq., **sq.**, or **sqq.** (Lat. *et sequentes*, or *et sequentia*) And the following.
Etym., or **Etymol.** Etymology.
Ex. Example; Exception; Exodus.
Exc. Excellency; Exception.
Exch. Exchequer; Exchange.
Exd. Examined.
Exec. Executor.
Execut. Executrix.
Exod. Exodus.
Exon. (Mid. Lat. *Exonia*), Exeter.
Exor. Executor.
Ez. Ezra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.
E. & O. E. Errors and omissions excepted.

F.

F. French; Fellow; Folio; Friday; Flurorine; Fahrenheit; Feminine; Franc; Francs; Florin, Florins; Farthing, Farthings; Foot, Feet.—(Lat. *Fiat*) Let it be made.
Fa. Florida.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F. & A. M. Free and Accepted Masons.
Far. Farriery; Farthing.
F. A. S. Fellow of the Society of Arts; Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. A. S. E. Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Edinburgh.
F. A. S. L. Fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.
F. B. S. E. Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.
F. C. Free Church of Scotland.
Fcp. Foolscap.
F. C. P. S. Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.
F. C. S. Fellow of the Chemical Society.
F. D. (Lat. *Fidei Defensor*, or *Defensatrix*) Defender of the Faith.
Fe. (Ferrum) Iron.
F. E. Flemish Ells.
Feb. February.
Fec., (Lat. *Fecit*) He did it.
F. E. I. S. Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.
Fem., Feminine.
F. E. S. Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society.
Feud. Feudal.
FF. [Lat.] Felicissimus; Fratres.
F. F. A. Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries.
F. F. P. S. Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.
F. F. V. First Families of Virginia. [An F. F. V. is a member of one of these families.]
F. G. S. Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. H. S. Fellow of the Horticultural Society.
F. I. A. Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
F. I. C. Fellow of the Chemical Institute.
Fid. Def. (Lat. *Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
Fig. Figure, figures; Figurative, Figuratively.
Fin. Finland.
Finn. Finnish.
Fir. Firkin.
F. K. Q. C. P. I. Fellow of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.
Fl. Flemish; Florida.
Fl., or **fl.** Florin, Florins; Flourished.
Fla. Florida.
Fl. E. Flemish Ells.
Flem. Flemish.
Flor. Florida.
F. L. S. Fellow of the Linnæan Society.
F. M. Field Marshal.
F. O. Field Officer.
Fo., or **fol.** Folio.
F. O. B. Free on board.
For. Foreign.
Fort. Fortification.

F. P. Fire Plug.
F. P. S. Fellow of the Philological Society.
Fr. France; Francis; French.
fr. From.
F. R. A. S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F. R. C. P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F. R. C. P. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F. R. C. S. E. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
F. R. C. S. I. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
F. R. C. S. L. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.
Fr. E. French Ells.
Fred. Frederic, Frederick.
Freq., Frequentative.
F. R. G. S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F. R. H. S. Fellow of the Royal Historical Society; Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri. Friday.
Fries., or **Frs.** Friesic, Frisian.
F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society.
F. R. S. E. Fellow of the Royal Society, Edinburgh.
F. R. S. L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society, London.
F. R. S. S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
F. S. A. Fellow of the Society of Arts, or of Antiquaries.
F. S. A. E. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh.
F. S. A. Scot. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.
F. S. S. Fellow of the Statistical Society.
Ft., Foot, feet; Fort.
F. T. C. D. Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.
Fth., Fathom.
Fur., Furlong.
Fut., Future.
F. Z. S. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G.

G. Genitive; Glucinum; Guide; German; Guinea, Guineas; Gulf.
G. Gram.
Ga. Georgia; Gallium.
G. A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic.
Gal. Galatians; Galen.
Gal., or **gall.** Gallon, Gallons.
Galv. Galvanism.
G. A. R. Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B. Great Britain.
G. B. & I. Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C. Grand Chapter; Grand Conductor.
G. C. B. Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. H. Grand Cross of Hanover.
G. C. L. H. Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
G. C. M. G. Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G. C. S. I. Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G. D. Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.
G. E. Grand Encampment.
Ge. Germanium.
Gen. Genesis; General; Geneva, Genevan.
Gen. Genitive; Generally.
Gend. Gender.
Geneal. Genealogy, Genealogical.
Gent. Gentleman.
Geo. George; Georgia.
Geog. Geography, Geographer, Geographical.
Geol. Geology, Geological, Geologist.
Geom. Geometry, Geometer, Geometrical.
Ger., Gerund.
Ger., or **Germ.** German.
Gt. Gill, Gills.
G. L. Grand Lodge.
Gl. Glucinum.
Gloss. Glossary.
Gm. Grammes.
G. M. Grand Master.
G. M. K. P. Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.
G. O. General Order.
Go., or **Goth.** Gothic.

G. O. P. Grand Old Party. A pseudonym of the Republican party.
Gov. Governor.
Gov. Gen. Governor-General.
Govt. Government.
G. P. (Lat. *Gloria Patri*) Glory to the Father.
G. P. O. General Post Office.
G. R. Grand Recorder; (Lat. *Georgius Rex*) George the King.
Gr. Greece, Greek.
Gr. Grain, Grains; Gross, Great.
Gram. Grammar.
Gris. Grisons.
Gro. Gross.
G. S. Grand Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Sentinel.
G. T. Good Templars; Grand Tyler.
Gtt. (Lat. *Gutta*, or *guttæ*) Drop, Drops.
Gun. Gunnery.

H.

H. Hydrogen.
H. High, Height; Harbor; Husband; Hour, Hours.
ha. Hectare.
Hab. Habakkuk.
Hab. corp. (Lat. *Habeas corpus*) You may have the body.
Hab. fa. poss. (Lat. *Habere facias possessionem*) Cause him (her) to have possession.
Hab. fa. seis. (Lat. *Habere facias seisinam*) Cause him (her) to have seisin.
Hag. Haggai.
Hants. (A contraction of *Hanteshire*.) Hampshire.
H. B. C. Hudson's Bay Company.
H. B. M. His (Her) Britannic Majesty.
H. C. House of Commons; Herald's College.
H. C. M. His (Her) Catholic Majesty.
Hdk., or **hdkf.** Handkerchief.
H. e. (Lat. *hoc est*, or *hic est*) That is, or this is.
Heb., or **Hebr.** Hebrew; Hebrews.
H. E. I. C. Honorable East India Company.
H. E. I. C. S. Honorable East India Company's Service.
Her. Heraldry.
Herp. Herpetology.
Hf.-bd., Half-bound, half-breed, half-bred.
Hg. (Lat. *Hydrargyrum*) Mercury.
H. G. Horse Guards.
hg. Hektogram.
H. H. His (Her) Highness; His Holiness (title of the Pope).
Hhd., Hogshead, Hogsheads.
Hier. (Lat. *Hierosolyma*) Jerusalem.
H. I. H. His (Her) Imperial Highness.
Hil. Hilary.
Hind. Hindu, Hindustan, Hindustanee.
Hipp. Hippocrates.
Hist. History, Historical.
H. J. (Lat. *Hic jacet*) Here lies.
H. J. S. (Lat. *Hic jacet sepultus*) Here lies buried.
H. L. House of Lords.
hl. Hectoliter.
H. M. His (Her) Majesty; Hallelujah Meter; Hill's Manual.
hm. Hektometer.
H. M. P. (Lat. *Hoc monumentum posuit*) Erected this monument.
H. M. S. His (Her) Majesty's Steamer, Ship, or Service.
Ho. House.
Hon., **Honble.** Honorable.
Hond. Honored.
Hor., **Horol.** Horology.
Hort. Horticulture, Horticultural.
Hos. Hosea.
H. P. High Priest; Horse power, Half pay.
H. P. M. Hallelujah Particular Meter.
H. R. House of Representatives.
Hr. Hour.
H. R. E. Holy Roman Empire (or Emperor).
H. R. H. His (Her) Royal Highness.
H. R. I. P. (Lat. *Hic requiescit in pace*) Here rests in peace.
H. S. (Lat. *Hic situs*) Here lies.
H. S. H. His (Her) Serene Highness.
H. S. S. (Lat. *Historia Societatis Socius*) Fellow of the Historical Society.

H. T. (Latin *Hic titulus*) This title; (*hoc titulo*) In or under this title.
H. V. (Lat. *Hoc verbum*) This word; (*his verbis*) In these words.
Hum., or **Humb.** Humble.
Hun., or **Hung.** Hungary, Hungarian.
Hund. Hundred, Hundreds.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
Hyd. Hydrostatics.
Hydraul. Hydraulics.
Hydros. Hydrostatics.
Hypoth. Hypothesis, Hypothetical.

I.

I. Iodine; Island.
Ia. Iowa.
Id., or **ibid.** (*Ibidem*) In the same place.
I. C., or **I. X.** Iesus Christus.
Icel., or **Ice.** Iceland, Icelandic.
Ich., or **Ichth.** Ichthyology.
I. CH. TH. U. S. (Gr. *Iêsous Christos*, *Thuou Uios*, *Sôtêr*.) Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Savior.
Icon. Iconographic.
Id. (Lat. *Idem*) The same.
Id. Idaho.
I. D. N. (*In Dei nomine*) In the name of God.
I. e., (*Id est*) That is.
I. G. Inside Guardian.
I. H. S. (Lat. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus, the Savior of Men.
Ill., or **Ills.** Illinois.
Illust. Illustration.
Imp. Imperial; Impersonal.—(Lat. *Imperator*) Emperor.
Imp., or **imper.** Imperative.
Imp., or **imperf.** Imperfect.
In. Indium.
In. Inch, Inches.
Inch., or **Incho.** Inchoative.
Incog. (Lat. *Incognito*) Unknown.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana.
Ind., or **indic.** Indicative.
Ind. T., or **Ind. Ter.** Indian Territory.
Inf. Infinitive.
In lim. (Lat. *In limine*) At the outset.
In loc. (Lat. *In loco*) In its place.
In pr. (Lat. *In principio*) In the beginning.
I. N. R. I. (Lat. *Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum*) Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
Ins. Inspector.
Ins., or **Insur.** Insurance.
Insep. Inseparable.
Ins. Gen. Inspector General.
inst. Instant (the present month); Institute, Institution.
In sum. (Lat. *in summa*) In the summary.
Int., Interest.
Intens. Intensive.
Inter., or **interj.** Interjection.
Internat. International.
Intrans., or **intrans.** Intransitive.
in trans. (Lat. *in transitu*) On the passage.
Introd. Introduction.
Inv. Invoice.
Io. Iowa.
I. O. F. Independent Order of Foresters.
I. O. G. T. Independent Order of Good Templars.
Ion. Ionic.
I. O. O. F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. S. M. Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.
I. O. U. I owe you (*an acknowledgment of debt*).
I. P. D. (Lat. *In Præsentia Dominorum*) In Presence of the Lords.
Ipecac. Ipecacuanha.
i. q. (Lat. *idem quod*.) The same as.
Ir. Ireland, Irish; Iridium.
I. R. B. Irish Republican Brotherhood.
I. R. O. Internal Revenue Office.
Irreg. Irregular.
I. S. Inside Sentinel; Irish Society.
Is., or **Isa.** Isaiah.
Is., **Isl.** Island.
I. S. M. (Lat. *Jesus Salvator Mundi*) Jesus the Savior of the world.
I. T. Inner Temple; Indian Territory.
It., or **Ital.** Italian, Italic, Italy.
Itin. Itinerary.

J.

J. Judge, Justice; Julius.
J. A. Judge Advocate.
Jac. Jacob.
J. A. G. Judge Advocate General.
Jam. Jamaica.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J. C. JESUS CHRIST; Justice Clerk; Julius Cæsar.—(Lat. *Jurisconsultus*) Jurisconsult.
J. C. D. (Lat. *Juris Civilis Doctor*) Doctor of Civil Law.
J. D. (Lat. *Jurum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws.
J. D. Junior Deacon.
Jer. Jeremiah.
J. G. W. Junior Grand Warden.
J. H. S. (Lat. *Jesus Hominum Salvator*) Jesus, Savior of Mankind. [See *J. H. S.*]
Jno. John.
Join. Joinery.
Jona. Jonathan.
Jos. Joseph.
Josh. Joshua.
Jour. Journeyman; Journal.
J. P. Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob. Judge of Probate.
Jr. Junior.
J. R. (Lat. *Jacobus Rex*) James, the King.
J. U. (or V.) D. (Lat. *Juris Utriusque Doctor*) Doctor of Both Laws (*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud. Judith.
Judg. Judges.
Judge Adv. Judge Advocate.
Jul. July; Julius.—Julep (*Med.*).
Jul. Per. Julian Period.
Jun. June.
Jun., junr. Junior.
Jus. Justice.
Jus. P. Justice of the Peace.
Just. Justice; Justinian.
J. W. Junior Warden.

K.

K. King, Kings; Knight.—(*Kalium*) Potassium.
K. A. Knight of St. Andrew (*Russian*).
Kal. Kalends.
K. A. N. Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoj (*Russian*).
Kan., or Kans. Kansas.
K. B. Knight of the Bath (*British*); King's Bench.
K. B. A. Knight of St. Bento d'Avis (*Portuguese*).
K. B. E. Knight of the Black Eagle (*Russian*).
K. C. Knight of the Crescent (*Turkish*); King's Council.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Bath (*British*).
K. C. H. Knight Commander of Hanover.
K. C. M. G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (*Ionian Isles*).
K. C. S. Knight of Charles III. of Spain.
K. C. S. I. Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K. E. Knight of the Elephant (*Danish*).
Ken., or Ky. Kentucky.
K. F. Knight of Ferdinand (*Spanish*).
K. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (*Sicilian*).
K. G. Knight of the Garter (*British*).
Kg. Kilogram.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross (*British*); Knight of the Golden Circle (*American*).
K. G. C. B. Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath (*British*).
K. G. E. Knight of the Golden Eagle (*American*).
K. G. F. Knight of the Golden Fleece (*Spanish or Austrian*).
K. G. H. Knight of the Guelphs of Hanover.
K. G. V. Knight of Gustavus Vasa (*Swedish*).
K. H. Knight of Hanover; Knight of Honor.
Ki. Kings.
Kil. Kilderkin.
Kilog. Kilogramme.
Kilom., Kilo. Kilometer.
Kingd. Kingdom.

K. J. Knight of St. Joachim.
K. K. (Ger. *königlich und kaiserlich*) Royal and Imperial.
KK. (Lat. *Karissimus*) Very dear.
kl. Kiloliter.
K. L., or K. L. A. Knight of Leopold of Austria.
K. L. B. Knight of Leopold of Belgium.
K. L. H. Knight of the Legion of Honor (*French*); Knights and Ladies of Honor.
K. M. Knight of Malta.
km. Kilometer.
Km. Kingdom.
K. Mess. King's Messenger.
K. M. H. Knight of Merit of Holstein.
K. M. J. Knight of Maximilian Joseph (*Bavarian*).
K. M. T. Knight of Maria Theresa (*Austrian*).
K. N. Know Nothing.
Knick. Knickerbocker.
K. N. S. Knight of the Royal North Star (*Swedish*).
Knt. Knight.
K. P. Knight of St. Patrick (*Irish*); Knight of Pythias.
K. R. C. Knight of the Red Cross.
K. R. E. Knight of the Red Eagle (*Prussian*).
Ks. Kansas.
K. S. Knight of the Sword (*Swedish*).
K. S. A. Knight of St. Anne (*Russian*).
K. S. E. Knight of Saint Esprit (*French*).
K. S. F. Knight of St. Fernando (*Spanish*).
K. S. F. M. Knight of St. Ferdinand and Merit (*Neapolitan*).
K. S. G. Knight of St. George (*Russian*).
K. S. H. Knight of St. Hubert. (*Bavarian*).
K. S. J. Knight of St. Januarius (*Neapolitan*).
K. S. L. Knight of the Sun and Lion (*Persian*).
K. S. M. & S. G. Knight of St. Michael and St. George (*Ionian Islands*).
K. S. P. Knight of St. Stanislaus of Poland.
K. S. S. Knight of the Sword of Sweden; Knight of the Southern Star (*Brazilian*).
K. S. W. Knight of St. Wladimir (*Russian*).
Kt. Knight.
K. T. Knight Templar; Knight of the Thistle (*Scottish*).
K. t. l. (Gr. *Kai ta leipomena.*) And so forth.
K. T. S. Knight of the Tower and Sword (*Portuguese*).
K. W. Knight of William (*Dutch*).
K. W. E. Knight of the White Eagle (*Polish*).
Ky. Kentucky.

L.

L. Lady; Latin; Law; Left; Lord; Low; Lithium (sometimes *Li*); London.—(Lat. *Liber*) Book; Lake; Lane; Latitude; League, Leagues; Line, Lines; Link, Links.
L., lb., or lb. (Lat. *Libra*) A pound in weight.
L., l., or £. A pound sterling.
l. Liter.
La. Louisiana; Lanthanum.
L. A. Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
L. A. C. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company.
Ladp. Ladyship.
L. A. H. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lapp. Lappish.
L. A. S. Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Lat. Latin.
Lat. Latitude.
lb. Pound, pounds (weight).
L. C. Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
l. c. Lower case.—(Lat. *loco citato*) In the place before cited.
L. C. B. Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J. Lord Chief Justice.
L. C. M. Least Common Multiple.
L. C. P. Licentiate of the College of Preceptors.
Ld. Lord.
L. D. Lady Day; Light Dragoons.
LD. Low Dutch.
Ldp., or Lp. Lordship.

L. D. S. Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
Lea. League.
Leg. (It. *Legato*) Smoothly.
eg., or Legis. Legislature, Legislative.
Leip. Leipzig, or Leipsic.
Lett. Lettish.
Lev. Leviticus.
Lex. Lexicon.
Lexicog. Lexicography.
L. G. Life Guards.
L. G. Low German.
L. Gr. Low Greek.
L. H. A. Lord High Admiral.
L. H. C. Lord High Chancellor.
L. H. D. (Lat. *Litterarum Humanarum Doctor*) Doctor of (the literature of) Humanities.
L. H. T. Lord High Treasurer.
L. I. Long Island; Light Infantry.
Lib. Librarian, Library.
Lib. (Lat. *Liber*) Book (in citations).
Lieut., or Lt. Lieutenant.
Lieut. Cr. Lieutenant Colonel.
Lieut. Gen. Lieutenant General.
Lieut. Gov. Lieutenant Governor.
Linn. Linnæus, Linnæan.
Liq. Liquor.
Lit. Literature, Literary, Literally.
Lit. D., or Litt. D. Doctor of Literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
Liv. Livre.
LL., or L. Lat. Low Latin; Law Latin.
LL. B. (Lat. *Legum Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Laws. See *B. L.*, and *B. LL.*
LL. D. (Lat. *Legum Doctor*) Doctor of Laws. [See *B. LL.*]
L. L. I. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
LL. M. Master of Laws.
L. M. Long Meter.
Lon., or Lond. London.
Lon., or long. Longitude.
Loq. (Lat. *Loquitur*) Speaks.
Low., or La. Louisiana.
Lp., or Ldp. Lordship.
L. P. Lord Provost; Large paper.
L. P. M. Long Particular Meter.
L. P. S. Lord Privy Seal.
L. R. C. P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L. R. C. S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
L. S. Left side. (Lat. *Locus Sigilli*) Place of the Seal.
L. S. A. Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Society.
L. S. D., £s. d., or l. s. d. (Lat. *Libra, Solidi, Denarii.*) Pounds, shillings, pence.
Lt., or Lieut. Lieutenant.
Lt. Inf. Light Infantry.
Lv. Livres.

M.

M. Marquis; Monday; Middle; Monsieur; Morning.—(Lat. *Mille*) Thousand.—(Lat. *Meridies*) Meridian, or Noon.
m. Married; Meter.
M. Masculine; Moon; Month, Months; Minute, Minutes; Mill, Mills; Mile, Miles; Master; Member; Medicine.—(Lat. *Manipulus*) A handful.—(Lat. *Misce*) Mix.—(Lat. *Mistura*) Mixture.—(Lat. *Mensura*) Measure; By measure.
M. A. Military Academy; Master of Arts. See *A. M.*
Ma. Minnesota.
Mac., or Macc. Maccabees.
Maced. Macedonian.
Mach. Machinery.
Mad., or Madm. Madam.
Mag. Magazine; Magyar.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi.
Mal., Malay. Malayan.
Man. Manège; Manual.
Manuf. Manufacturing.
Mar. March; Maritime.
March. Marchioness.
Marg. Trans. Marginal Translation.
Marq. Marquis.
Mas., or masc. Masculine.
Masc. Massachusetts.
M. Ast. S. Member of the Astronomical Society.
Math. Mathematics, Mathematician, Mathematical.
Matt. Matthew.

M. B. (Lat. *Medicinae Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Medicine. See *B. M.*—(*Musica Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Music.
M. B. G. et H. (Lat. *Magna Britannia, Gallia et Hibernia*) Great Britain, France, and Ireland.
M. C. Member of Congress; Master of Ceremonies; Master Commandant.
Mch. March.
M. C. P. Member of the College of Preceptors.
M. C. S. Madras Civil Service.
M. D. (Lat. *Medicinae Doctor*) Doctor of Medicine.
Md. Maryland.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle.
Mdse. Merchandise.
M. E. Methodist Episcopal; Military, Mining, or Mechanical Engineer; Most Excellent.
Me. Maine.
Meas. Measure.
Mech. Mechanics, Mechanical.
Med. Medicine, Medical.
M. E. G. H. P. Most Excellent Grand High Priest.
Mem. Memorandum, Memoranda.—(Lat. *Memento*) Remember.
Merc. Mercury.
M. E. S. Methodist Episcopal South.
Messrs., or MM. (Fr. *Messieurs*) Gentlemen; Sirs. [See *B. LL.*]
Met. Metaphysics, Metaphysical.
Metal. Metallurgy.
Metaph. Metaphysics.
Meteor. Meteorology, Meteorological.
Meth. Methodist.
Meton. Metonymy.
Mex. Mexico, Mexican.
Mfg. Manufacturing.
M. F. H. Master of Foxhounds.
M. ft. (Lat. *Mistura fiat.*) Let a mixture be made.
Mg. Magnesium.
mg., or mgr. Milligram.
M. G. Major General.
M.-G., or M.-Goth. Meso-Gothic.
MHG. Middle High German.
M. Hon. Most Honorable.
M. H. S. Massachusetts Historical Society; Member of the Historical Society.
Mi. Mill, Mills.
Mic. Micah.
M. I. C. E. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers.
Mich. Michigan; Michaelmas.
Mid. Midshipman.
Mid. Middle (voice).
Mid. Lat. Latin of the Middle Ages.
Mil. Military.
M. I. M. E. Member of the Institute of Mining Engineers.
Min. Mineralogy, Mineralogical.
Min. Minute, Mining.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
Miss. Mississippi.
M. L. A. Mercantile Library Association.
ml. Milliliter.
M. L. G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. Mademoiselle.
M. L. S. B. Member of the London School Board.
MM. Majesties, Messieurs, Gentlemen.
mm. Millimeter.
MM. [Lat.] Magistri; Martyres; Matrimonium; Meritissimus.
Mme. Madame.
M. M. S. Moravian Missionary Society.
M. M. S. S. (Lat. *Massachusettsensis Medicinæ Societatis Socius*) Member of the Massachusetts Medical Society.
Mn. Manganese.
M. N. A. S. Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
M. N. S. Member of the Numismatic Society.
Mo. Missouri; Molybdenum.
Mo. Month.
Mod. Modern.—(Italian *Moderato*) Moderately.
Moham. Mohammedan.
Mon., or Mond. Monday.
Mons. Monsieur.
Mont. Montana.
Mos. Months.
M. P. Member of Parliament; Member of Police; Municipal Police.
M. P. C. Member of Parliament of Canada.

M. P. P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
M. P. S. Member of the Philological (or of the Pharmaceutical) Society.
Mr. Master, or Mister.
M. R. Master of the Rolls.
mr. Millier.
M. R. A. S. Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; Member of the Royal Academy of Science.
M. R. C. C. Member of the Royal College of Chemistry.
M. R. C. P. Member of the Royal College of Preceptors; Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M. R. C. S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M. R. C. V. S. Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
M. R. G. S. Member of the Royal Geographical Society.
M. R. I. Member of the Royal Institution.
M. R. I. A. Member of the Royal Irish Academy.
Mrs. Mistress.
M. R. S. L. Member of the Royal Society of Literature.
M. S. (Latin *Memoriæ sacrum*) Sacred to the memory; Master of Surgery.
MS. Manuscript.
MSS. Manuscripts.
Mt. Mount, or Mountain.
M. T. C. Marcus Tullius Cicero.
Mts. Mountains.
Mus. Music, Musical; Museum.
Mus. B. Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Mus. Doc., or Mus. Doct. Doctor of Music.
M. W. Most Worthy (or Worshipful).
M. W. P. Most Worthy Patriarch.
M. W. G. C. P. Most Worthy Grand Chief Patriarch.
M. W. G. M. Most Worthy Grand Master; Most Worshipful Grand Master.
M. W. S. Member of the Wernerian Society.
myg. Myriagram.
myl. Myrialiter.
mym. Myriameter.
Myst. Mysteries.
Myth. Mythology, Mythological.

N.

N. Noon; North; Northern; Note; Name; New; Number; Nitrogen; Norse; Noun; Neuter; Nail; Nails.
N. A. North America, North American.
Na. (Lat. *Natrium*) Sodium.
Na. Nail, nails.
N. A. D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
Nap. Napoleon.
N. A. S. National Academy of Sciences.
Nat. Natural; Natal; National.
Nath. Nathaniel, or Nathanael.
Naut. Nautical.
Nav. Naval.
Navig. Navigation.
N. B. North Britain, North British; New Brunswick—(Lat. *Nota bene*) Note well, or take notice.
Nb. Niobium.
N. C. North Carolina; New Church.
N. D. No Date.
N. Dak. North Dakota.
N. E. Northeast; Northeastern; New England.
Neb. Nebraska.
Neg. Negative; negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
N. E. I. (Lat. *Non est inventus*) He is not found.
Nem. con. (Lat. *Nemine contradicente*) No one contradicting; Unanimously.
Nem. diss. (Lat. *Nemine dissente*) No one dissenting; Unanimously.
Neth. Netherlands.
Neut. Neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
New M. New Mexico.
New Test. New Testament.
NF. New French.
N. F. Newfoundland.
N. G. New Granada; Noble Grand.
Ng. Norwegian.
NGr. New Greek.
N. H. New Hampshire.
NHeb. New Hebrew.
N. H. Ger. New High German.

N. H. H. S. New Hampshire Historical Society.
Ni. Nickel.
Ni pri. (Lat. *Nisi prius*) A law term—if not otherwise.
N. J. New Jersey.
N. l. (Lat. *Non liquet*) It appears not; the case is not clear.
NL. New Latin.
N. L., or N. Lat. North Latitude.
N. Mex. New Mexico.
N. N. E. North-North-East.
N. N. W. North-North-West.
No. Norium.
No. (Lat. *Numero*) Number.
N. O. New Orleans.
Nom. Nominative.
Non-com. Non-commissioned.
Non con., or non. cont. Noncontent, i. e., voting No (British House of Lords).
Non obst. (Lat. *Non obstante*) Notwithstanding.
Non Pros. (Lat. *Non prosequitur*) He does not prosecute;—a default judgment entered against a plaintiff.
Non seq. (Lat. *Non sequitur*) It does not follow.
Nor., or Norm. Norman.
Nor. Fr., or Norm. Fr. Norman French.
Norw. Norway; Norwegian.
Nos. Numbers.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
N. P. New Providence; Notary Public.
N. P. D. North Polar distance.
N. R. North River.
N. S. Nova Scotia; New Style (Calendar since 1752); Numismatic Society.—(Fr. *Notre Seigneur*) Our Lord.
N. S. J. C. (Latin *Noster Salvator Jesus Christus*) Our Savior Jesus Christ.—(Fr. *Notre Seigneur Jésus Christ*) Our Lord Jesus Christ.
N. T. New Testament; Nevada Territory.
N. u. Name unknown.
Num., or Numb. Numbers.
Numis. Numismatics.
Nux vom. Nuxvomica.
N. V. M. Nativity of the Virgin Mary.
N. W. North-West; North-Western.
N. W. T. North-West Territory.
N. Y. New York.
N. Y. H. S. New York Historical Society.
N. Z., or N. Zeal. New Zealand.

O.

O. Ohio; Oxygen; Old.—(Lat. *Octarius*) A pint.
Ob. (Lat. *Obiit*) Died.
Ob., or Obad. Obadiah.
Obj. Objective, Objection.
Obs. Observatory.
Obs. Obsolete; Observation.
Obsoles. Obsolescent.
Obt., or Obdt. Obedient.
Obt. Servt. Obedient servant (a formal style of concluding a letter).
Oct. October.
O. F. Odd Fellows.
O. F. P. Order of Friar Preachers.
O. G. Outside Guardian.
O. H. G. Old High German.
O. H. M. S. On Her Majesty's Service.
O. K. All correct.
Ol. (Lat. *Oleum*) Oil.
Old Test. Old Testament.
O. L. G. Old Low German.
Olym. Olympiad.
O. M. Old Measurement.
O. M. I. Oblate of Mary Immaculate.
Ont. Ontario.
Op. Opposite; Opus; Opera.
O. P. Order of Preachers.
Opt. Optics.
Opt. Optative.
Ord. Ordinance; Ordinary.
Ore., or Oreg. Oregon.
Orig. Original, nally.
Ornith. Ornithology, Ornithological.
O. S. Old Style (Calendar previous to 1752); Outside Sentinel.
Os. Osmium.
O. S. A. Order of St. Augustine.
O. S. B. Order of St. Benedict.
O. S. F. Order of St. Francis.
O. T. Old Testament.
O. U. A. Order of United Americans.
Oxf. Oxford.

Oxf. Gloss. Oxford Glossary of Architecture.
Oxon. (Mid. Lat. *Oxonia*) Oxford.
Oxonien. (Mid. Lat. *Oxonienensis*) Of Oxford.
Oz. Ounce, Ounces.

P.

P. Page; Part; Participle; Past; Pole; Phosphorus; Pint; Penny; Pipe.—(Lat. *Pondere*) By weight.—(Lat. *Pugillus*) A pugil.—(Lat. *Pater*) Father.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
p. a. Participial adjective.
Paint. Painting.
Pal., or Palæon. Palæontology.
Palæobot. Palæobotany.
Par. Paragraph.
Parl. Parliament, Parliamentary.
Part. Participle.
Pass. Passive.
Pat. Patrick.
Pathol. Pathology.
Payt. Payment.
Pb. (Lat. *Plumbum*) Lead.
P. B. (Lat. *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
P. C. Privy Council (Councillor); Police Constable; Principal Conductor.—(Lat. *Patres Conscripti*) Conscript Fathers.
P. C. P. Past Chief Patriarch.
P. C. S. Principal Clerk of Session.
P. Cyc. Penny Cyclopædia.
P. D. (Lat. *Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Pd. Paid; Palladium.
P. E. Protestant Episcopal.
Pe. Pelopium.
P. E. I. Prince Edward Island.
Penn. Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
Per., or Pers. Persia; Persian.
Per an., or per an. (Lat. *Per annum*) By the year.
Per cent., or Per ct. (Lat. *Per centum*) By the hundred.
Perf. Perfect.
Perh. Perhaps.
Pert. Perigee.
Pers. Person.
Persp. Perspective.
Pert. Pertaining.
Peruv. Peruvian.
Pet. Peter.
P. G. Past Grand.
Pg. Portuguese.
P. G. M. Past Grand Master.
Phar., or Pharm. Pharmacy, Pharmacopœia.
Pha. B. (Latin *Philosophiæ Baccalaureus*) Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. (Lat. *Philosophiæ Doctor*) Doctor of Philosophy.
Phil. Philip; Philipians; Philosophy, Philosopher, Philosophical; Philemon.
Phil., or Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
Philol. Philology.
Philom. (Gr. *Philomathes*) Lover of Learning.
Philomath. (Gr. *Philomathematus*) Lover of Mathematics.
Philos. Philosophy, Philosophical.
Phil. Trans. Philosophical Transactions.
Phon., or Phonet. Phonetics.
Photog. Photography.
Photom. Photometry.
Phren. Phrenology, Phrenological.
P. H. S. Pennsylvania Historical Society.
Phy. Physical.
Phys. Physics, Physical; Physiology, Physiological.
Physiol. Physiology.
Pinx. (Lat. *Pinxit*) He (she) painted it.
P. J. Police Justice.
Pk. Peck.
Pkgs. Packages.
Pks. Pecks.
P. L. Poet Laureate.
Pl. Place; Plate; Plural.
P. L. B. Poor Law Board.
P. L. C. Poor Law Commissioners.
Plff. Plaintiff.
Plin. Pliny.
Plup., Plupf. Pluperfect.
Plur. Plural.
P. M. Postmaster; Past Master; Past Midshipman.—(Latin *Post meridiem*) Afternoon.
P. M. G. Postmaster-general.
P. O. Post Office; Province of Ontario.

P. & O. Co. Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
P. O. D. Post-Office Department; Pay on delivery.
Poet. Poetry, Poetical.
Pol. Polish.
Pol. Econ., or Polit. Econ. Political Economy.
P. O. O. Post-Office Order.
Pop. Population; Popular, Popularly.
Port. Portugal, Portuguese.
Pos., Poss. Possessive.
Pot. Pottle.
pp. Pages.
p. p. Past participle.
P. P. Popish priest; Parish priest.—(Lat. *Pater Patriæ*) Father of his Country.
P. P. C. (Fr. *Pour prendre congé*) To take leave.
Pph. Pamphlet.
p. pr. Present participle.
P. Q. Previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr. Priest; Prince; Provencal.
Pr. Preposition; Pronoun; Price; Present.
Pr. or P. (Lat. *Per*) By the.
P. R. Prize ring; Porto Rico.—(Latin *Populus Romanus*) The Roman people. Proof reader.
P. R. A. President of the Royal Academy.
P. R. C. (Lat. *Post Romanum conditum*) After the building of Rome.
Preb. Prebend.
Pref. Prefix; Preface.
Prep. Preposition.
Pres. President; Present.
Pret. Preterit.
Prim. Primary.
Prin. Principles, Principal, Principally.
Print. Printing.
Priv. Privative.
P. R. N. (Lat. *Pro re nata*) According to the occasion.
Prob. Problem; Probably.
Prof. Professor.
Pron. Pronoun; Pronominal; Pronounced, Pronunciation.
Pron. a. Pronominal adjective.
Prop. Proposition; Properly.
Pros. Prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
Pro tem. (Lat. *Pro tempore*) For the time being.
Prov. Proverbs; Proverbially; Provost; Province, Provincial.
Prox. (Lat. *Proximo*) Next; of the next month.
P. R. S. President of the Royal Society.
P. R. S. A. President of the Royal Scottish Academy.
Prus. Prussia, Prussian.
P. S. Permanent Secretary; Principal Sojourner; Privy Seal.—(Lat. *Post scriptum*) Postscript.
Ps., or Psa. Psalm, Psalms.
Psychol. Psychology.
Pt. Platinum.
Pt. Pint; Part; Payment; Point; Port.
P. t. Post town.
P. T. Pupil Teacher.
P. T. O. Please turn over.
Pub. Public; Published, Publisher, Publishing.
Pub. Doc. Public Documents.
Pulv. (Lat. *Pulvis*) Powder.
Pun. Puncheon.
P. v. or p. v. Post village.
P. W. P. Past Worthy Patriarch.
Pwt. Pennyweight.
Pxt. (Lat. *pinxit*) He (she) painted it.
Pyro-elect. Pyroelectricity.

Q.

Q. Question; Quintus.
Q. (Lat. *Quadrans*) A farthing.
(Lat. Quasi) As if, almost.
Q., or Qu. Query; Question; Queen; Quintus; Quintus.
Q. B. Queen's Bench.
Q. C. Queen's Council (or Counsel); Queen's College.
Q. d. (Lat. *Quasi dicat*) As if he should say; (*quasi dictum*) as if said; (*quasi dixisset*) as if he had said.
Q. e., or q. e. (Lat. *Quod est*) Which is.
Q. E. D. (Lat. *Quod erat demonstrandum*) Which was to be demonstrated.

Q. E. F. (Lat. *Quod erat faciendum*) Which was to be done.
Q. E. I. (Lat. *Quod erat invenien-*
dum) Which was to be found out.
Q. l. (Lat. *Quantum libet*) As much
 as you please.
Ql. Quintal.
Qm., (Lat. *Quomodo*) By what
 means.
Q. M. Quartermaster.
Q. Mess. Queen's Messenger.
Q. M. G. Quartermaster General.
Q. P., or *q. pl.* (Lat. *Quantum pla-*
cet) As much as you please.
Qr. Quarter; Quire.—(Lat. *Quad-*
rans) A farthing.
Qrs. Quarters; Quires.—(Lat. *Quad-*
rantes) Farthings.
Q. S. Quarter Sessions.
Q. s. Quarter section.—(Lat. *Quan-*
tum sufficit) A sufficient quan-
 tity.
Qt. Quart; Quantity.
Qts. Quarts.
Qu. Queen; Question.
Qu., *Quar.*, or *Quart.* Quarterly.
Qu., or *Qy.* (Lat. *Quære*) Query.
Ques. Question.
Q. v. (Lat. *Quod vide*) Which see.—
 (Lat. *Quantum vis*) As much as you
 will.
Qy. Query.

R.

R. Railway; Rare; Rhodium; Réau-
 mur.—(Lat. *Rez*) King.—(Lat. *Re-*
gina) Queen.—(Lat. *Recipe*) Take.
R., or *r.* Rood, rods; Rod, rods;
 Rises; River; Read; Right; Rec-
 tor; Resides; Retired; Robert.
R. A. Royal Academy (or Academi-
 cian); Royal Artillery; Rear Ad-
 miral; Right Ascension; Russian
 America; Royal Arch; Royal Arca-
 num.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
R. A. C. Royal Arch Chapter.
Rad. (Lat. *Radix*) Root; Radical.
R. A. M. Royal Academy of Music.
R. A. S. Royal Agricultural Society.
Rb. Rubidium.
Rc. (Latin *Rescriptum*) A rescript or
 copy.
R. C. Roman Catholic.
R. C. A. Reformed Church in Amer-
 ica.
R. C. Ch. Roman Catholic Church.
R. D. Royal Dragoons; Rural Dean.
R. E. Royal Engineers; Royal Ex-
 change; Right Excellent.
Réaum. Réaumur.
Rec. or *R.* Recipe; Recorder.
Recd. Received.
Recpt. Receipt.
Rec. Sec. Recording Secretary.
Rect. Rector; Receipt.
Ref. Reformed, Reformer, Reforma-
 tion; Reference.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
Ref. Pres. Reformed Presbyterian.
Reg. or *Regr.* Register, Registrar;
 Regular.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
Reg., or *Regt.* Regent.
Regt. Regiment.
Rel. Religion, Religious; Relative.
Rem. Remark, Remarks.
Rep. Representative; Republic; Re-
 port, Reporter.
Repub. Republic, Republican.
Retd. Returned.
Rev. Revelation; Revolution; Re-
 view; Revenue; Revise.
Rev., or *Revd.* Reverend.
Revs. Reverend (plural).
Rev. Vers. Revised Version.
R. F. (Lat. *Rex Francorum*) King
 of the French.
R. G. G. Royal Grenadier Guards.
Rh. Rhodium.
R. H. A. Royal Hibernian Academy;
 Royal Horse Artillery.
Rhet. Rhetoric, Rhetorical.
R. H. G. Royal Horse Guards.
R. H. S. Royal Humane Society.
R. I. Rhode Island.
Rich., or *Richd.* Richard.
R. I. H. S. Rhode Island Historical
 Society.
R. I. P. (Lat. *Requiescat in pace*)
 May he (she) rest in peace.
Riv. River.
R. L. I. B. Richmond Light Infantry
 Blues—one of the oldest military
 organizations in the Union.
R. M. Royal Marines; Royal Mail;
 Resident Magistrate.

R. M. A. Royal Military (Marine)
 Asylum; Royal Marine Artillery.
R. M. L. I. Royal Marine Light In-
 fantry.
R. M. S. Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N. Royal Navy.
R. N. O. (Swedish *Riddare af Nord-*
stjerne) Knight of the Order of
 the Polar Star.
R. N. R. Royal Naval Reserve.
Ro. (Lat. *Recto*) Right-hand page.
Ro. Rood.
R. O. Receiving Office.
Robt. Robert.
Rom. Roman, Romans.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R. P. Regius Professor.—(Lat. *Res-*
publica) Republic.
R. P. D. Royal Purple Degree.
Rpt. Report.
R. R. Railroad; Right Reverend.
R. S. Recording Secretary; Right
 side; Revised Statutes.
Rs. Rupees.
R. S. A. Royal Society of Antiqua-
 ries; Royal Scottish Academy.
R. S. D. Royal Society of Dublin.
R. S. E. Royal Society of Edin-
 burgh.
R. S. L. Royal Society of London.
R. S. P. C. A. Royal Society for the
 Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R. S. S. (Lat. *Regiæ Societatis So-*
cious) Fellow of the Royal Society.
R. S. V. P. [Fr., *Répondez, s'il vous*
plait] Answer, if you please.
Rt. Right.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
R. T. S. Religious Tract Society.
Rt. Wpful. Right Worshipful.
Ru. Ruthenium; Runic.
Russ. Russia; Russian.
R. V. Revised Version.
R. W. Right Worthy; Right Wor-
 shipful.
R. W. D. G. M. Right Worshipful
 Deputy Grand Master.
R. W. G. M. Right Worshipful
 Grand Master.
R. W. G. R. Right Worthy Grand
 Representative.
R. W. G. S. Right Worthy Grand
 Secretary.
R. W. G. T. Right Worthy Grand
 Treasurer; Right Worshipful
 Grand Templar.
R. W. G. W. Right Worthy Grand
 Warden.
R. W. J. G. W. Right Worshipful
 Junior Grand Warden.
R. W. O. (Swedish, *Riddare af Wasa*
Orden) Knight of the Order of
 Wasa.
R. W. S. G. W. Right Worshipful
 Senior Grand Warden.
Ry. Railway.

S.

S. Sign; South; Southern; Saint;
 Sulphur; Sunday; Signor; Satur-
 day; Saxon; Scribe; Sextus.—
 (Lat. *Semis*) Half.
S., or *Sab.* Sabbath.
S. Second; Shilling; Sun; Sets; See;
 Solo; Stem; Section; Series; Singu-
 lar; Son; Succeeded.
S. A. South America; South Africa;
 South Australia.
S. A. (Lat., *Secundum Artem*) Ac-
 cording to art.
Sam. Samuel; Samaritan.
Sans., *Sansk.*, or *Sansc.* Sanskrit.
S. A. S. (Lat., *Societatis Antiquari-*
orum Socius) Fellow of the So-
 ciety of Antiquaries.
Sat. Saturday.
Sax. Saxon, Saxony.
Sax. Chron. Saxon Chronicle.
Sb. (Lat. *Stibium*) Antimony.
S. B. South Britain.
S. C. South Carolina.—(Lat. *Senatus*
Consultum) A decree of the sen-
 ate.
S. Caps., or *s. c.* Small capitals.
Sc., (Lat. *Scilicet*) To wit; Namely;
 Being understood.
Sc. Scandium.
Sc., or *Sculp.* (Latin *Sculpsit*) He
 (she) engraved it.
Scand. Scandinavian.
Scan. Mag. (Lat. *Scandalum mag-*
num) Defamatory expressions
 injurious to persons of dignity.
Sc. B. Bachelor of Science.
Sc. D. Doctor of Science.
Sch. (Lat. *Scholium*) A note.
Sch., or *schr.* Schooner.

Sci. Science.
Sci. fa. (Lat. *Scire facias*) Make
 known (legal).
Scil. (Lat. *Scilicet*) To wit; Namely;
 Being understood.
S. C. L. Student of the Civil Law.
Sclav. Slavonic.
S. C. M. (Latin *Sacra Cæsarea Ma-*
jestas) Imperial Majesty.
Scot. Scotland, Scotch, Scottish.
Scr. Scruple.
Script. Scripture; Scriptural.
Sculp., or *sculps.* (Lat. *Sculpsit*) He
 (she) engraved it.
Sculp., or *Sculpt.* Sculpture.
S. D. Senior Deacon.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
S. D. U. K. Society for the Diffusion
 of Useful Knowledge.
S. E. South-East; South-Eastern.
Se Selenium.
Sec. Secretary.
Sec. Second; Section.
sec. Secant.
Sec. Leg. Secretary of Legation.
Sec. Leg. (Lat. *Secundum Legem*)
 According to Law.
Sec. Reg. (Lat. *Secundum Regu-*
lam) According to Rule.
Sect. Section.
Sem. (Lat. *Semle*) It seems.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sep. September; Septuagint.
Seq. (Lat. *Sequentes*) The follow-
 ing; the next.
Ser. Series.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg., or *Serj* Sergeant, or Serjeant.
Serv. Servian.
Serv., or *Servt.* Servant.
S. G. Solicitor-General.
Sh., or *s.* Shilling.
Shak., or *Shakesp.* Shakespeare.
S. H. S. (Lat. *Societatis Historiæ*
Socius) Fellow of the Historical
 Society.
Si. Silicium; Silicon.
Sing. Singular.
S. Isl. Sandwich Islands.
S. J. Society of Jesus.
S. J. C. Supreme Judicial Court.
Skr. Sanskrit.
S. L. Solicitor at Law.
S. Lat., or *S. L.* South Latitude.
Slav. Slavonic, Slavonian, Slavic.
Sld. Sailed.
S. M. State Militia; Short Meter;
 Sergeant Major; Sons of Malta.
Sm. Samarium.
S. M. E. (Lat. *Sancta Mater Eccle-*
sia) Holy Mother Church.
S. M. I. (Fr. *Sa Majesté Impériale*.)
 His (Her) Imperial Majesty.
S. M. Lond. Soc. (Lat. *Societatis*
Medicæ Londiniensis Socius)
 Member of the London Medical
 Society.
S. M. Lond. Soc. Cor. (Lat. *Societatis*
Medicæ Londiniensis Socius Corres-
pondens.) Corresponding Member
 of the London Medical Society.
S. M. M. (Lat. *Sancta Mater Maria*.)
 Holy Mother Mary.
S. N. (Lat. *Secundum Naturam*.)
 According to Nature.
Sn. (Lat. *Stannum*) Tin.
S. O. Seller's option. Suboffice.
Soc. Society.
Soc. Isl. Society Islands.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
S. of T. Sons of Temperance.
Sol. Solomon; Solution.
Sol. Gen. Solicitor-general.
Sp. Spain, Spanish; Spirit.
S. P. (Lat. *Sine Prole*) Without
 issue.
S. P. A. S. (Lat. *Societatis Philoso-*
phicæ Americæ Socius) Mem-
 ber of the American Philosophical
 Society.
S. P. C. A. Society for the Preven-
 tion of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C. Society for the Preven-
 tion of Cruelty to Children.
S. P. C. K. Society for the Promo-
 tion of Christian Knowledge.
Specif. Specifically.
S. P. G. Society for the Propagation
 of the Gospel.
Sp. gr. Specific gravity.
S. P. M. Short Particular Meter.
S. P. Q. R. (Lat. *Senatus Popu-*
lusque Romanus) The Senate and
 People of Rome.
S. p. s. (Lat. *sine prole superstitie*)
 Without surviving issue.
Spt. Seaport.
sq., *sqq.* (Lat. *sequens, sequentes*.)
 And the following.
Sq., Square.

Sq. ft. Square foot, or feet.
Sq. in. Square inch, or inches
Sq. m. Square mile, or miles.
Sq. r. Square rod, or rods.
Sq. yd. Square yard, or yards.
Sr. Sir, or Senior; Strontium.
S. R. I. (Lat. *Sacrum Romanum Im-*
perium) Holy Roman Empire.
S. R. S. (Latin *Societatis Regiæ So-*
cious) Fellow of the Royal Society.
SS., or *ss.* Saints.—(Lat. *Scilicet*)
 Namely.—(Lat. *Semis*) Half.
S. S. Sunday School; Saint Simplic-
 ius (the legend borne on the col-
 lar of the Chief Justice of Eng-
 land).
S. S. C. Solicitor Supreme Court.
SS. D. (Lat. *Sanctissimus Dominus*)
 Most Holy Lord.
S. S. E. South-South-East.
S. S. W. South-South-West.
St. Saint; Street; Stone; Strait.—
 (Lat. *Stet*) Let it stand.
Stat. Statute, Statutes; Statuary.
S. T. D. (Lat. *Sacra Theologiæ Doc-*
tor) Doctor of Sacred Theology
Ster. or *Stg.* Sterling.
S. T. P. (Lat. *Sacra Theologiæ Pro-*
fessor) Professor of Sacred The-
 ology.
Subj. Subjunctive.
Subst. Subjunctive; Substitute.
Suff. Suffix.
Su-Goth. Suio-Gothic.
Sun., or *Sund.* Sunday.
Sup. Superior; Supplement; Super-
 fine; Superlative.
Sup. C. Superior Court.
Super. Superior; Superfine.
Superl. Superlative.
Supp. Supplement.
Supt. Superintendent.
Surg. Surgeon, Surgery.
Surg. Gen. Surgeon General.
Surv. Surveying, Surveyor.
Surv. Gen. Surveyor General.
S. v. (Lat. *Sub voce* or *verbo*) Under
 the word.
S. V. (Lat. *Sanctitas Vestra*) Your
 Holiness.—(Latin *Sancta Virgo*)
 Holy Virgin.
S. W. South-West; South-Western;
 Senior Warden.
Sw. Swedish, Sweden.
Swit. or *Switz.* Switzerland.
Syn. Synonym, ymous.
Synop. Synopsis.
Syr. Syria, Syriac.

T.

T. Tenor; Titus; Tullius; Tuesday.
 —(Ital. *Tutti*) All together.
T. Town, Township; Territory; Ton;
 Tun; Testament.
Ta. Tantalum.
Tal. qual. (Lat. *Talis qualis*) Just
 as they come.
Tan. Tangent.
Tart. Tartaric.
Tb. Terbium.
T. C. D. Trinity College, Dublin.
Tce. Tierce.
Te. Tellurium.
T. E. Topographical Engineers.
Tech. Technical, technically.
Tele. Telegraphy.
Tenn. Tennessee.
Ter. Territory.
Term. Termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
Text. Rec. (Lat. *Textus Receptus*)
 Received Text.
Th. Thursday; Thomas; Thorium.
Theo. Theodore; Theodosia.
Theol. Theology, Theological.
Theoph. Theophilus.
Theor. Theorem.
Thess. Thessalonians.
Tho., or *Thos.* Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
T. H. W. M. Trinity high water
 mark.
Ti. Titanium.
Tier. Tierce.
Tim. Timothy.
Tit. Titus; Title.
Tl. Thallium.
T. O. Turn over.
Tob. Tobit.
Tom. Tome.
Tonn. Tonnage.
Topog. Topography, Topographical.
Tp. Township.
Tr. Translation, Translator; Trans-
 pose; Treasurer; Trustee; Ter-
 bium.—(It. *trillo*) a shake.

Trans. Transactions; Translated,
Translation, Translator.
Trav. Travels.
Treas. Treasurer.
Trig. Trigonometry, -rical.
Trin. Trinity.
T. T. L. To take leave.
Tu., Thulium.
Tu., or **Tues.** Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey, Turkish.
Typ., or **Typo.** Typographer.
Typog. Typography, -graphical.

U.

U. Uranium.
U. C. Upper Canada.—(Lat. *Urbs Condita*.) Year of Rome.
U. E. I. C. United East India Company.
U. G. R. R. Underground Railroad.
(An old political term for the expatriation of slaves.)
U. J. D. (Lat. *Utriusque Juris Doctor*) Doctor of both Laws [*i. e.*, the Canon and the Civil Law].
U. K. United Kingdom.
U. K. A. Ulster King-at-Arms.
Ult. (Lat. *Ultimo*) Last; Of the last month.
un. Unmarried.
Unit. Unitarian.
Univ. University, Universally.
Up. Upper.
U. P. C. United Presbyterian Church.
u. s. (Lat. *ut supra*) As above.
U. S. United States.
U. S. A. United States of America; United States Army.
U. S. L. United States Legation.
U. S. M. United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A. United States Military Academy.
U. S. N. United States Navy.
U. S. N. A. United States Naval Academy.
U. S. R. Usher of the Scarlet Rod.
U. S. S. United States Senate; United States ship (*or* steamer).
U. S. S. Ct. United States Supreme Court.
Usu. Usual, usually.
U. S. V. United States Volunteers.
u. s. w. (Ger. *und so weiter*) And so forth.

Ut. Utah.
Ux. (Lat. *Uxor*) Wife.

V.

V. Vanadium; Victoria; Viscount.
V. Verb; Verse; Village; Vocative; Volume; Violin.—(Lat. *Vide*) See; (Lat. *Versus*) Against.
V. (Lat. *Venerabilis*; *Venerandus*) Venerable.
V. A. Vice Admiral; Vicar Apostolic.
v. a. Verb active.
Va. Virginia.
Var. Variety.
var. lect. (Lat. *varia lectio*) Different reading.
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. Verb auxiliary.
vb. n. Verbal noun.
V. C. Vice Chancellor; Vice Chairman; Victoria Cross.
v. def. Verb defective.
v. dep. Verb deponent.
V. D. L. Van Diemen's Land.
V. D. M. (Lat. *Verbi Dei Minister*) Minister of the Word of God.
Ven. Venerable.
Ver. Verse, Verses.
Veter. Veterinary.
V. G. Vicar General; Vice Grand.
V. G. (Lat. *Verbi gratia*) For example.
v. i. Verb intransitive.
Vice Pres. Vice President.
Vid. (Lat. *Vide*) See.
Vil. Village.
v. imp. Verb impersonal.
v. irr. Verb irregular.
Vis., or **Vice**, Viscount.
Vitr. Vitruvius.
Viz. (Lat. *Videlicet*) Namely; To wit. (The *z* is here used as a terminal abbreviation.)
v. n. Verb neuter.
Vo. (Lat. *Verso*) Left-hand page.
Voc. Vocative.
Vol. Volume.
Vols. Volumes.
V. P. Vice President.
V. R. (Lat. *Victoria Regina*) Queen Victoria.
v. r. Verb reflexive.
V. Rev. Very Reverend.

V. R. P. (Lat. *Vestra Reverendissima Paternitas*) Your Very Reverend Paternity.
Vs. (Lat. *Versus*) Against.
V. S. Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt. Vermont.
v. t. Verb transitive.
Vul. Vulgate.
Vulg. Vulgar, Vulgarly.
vv. ll. (Lat. *variae lectiones*) Various readings.

W.

W. West; Western; William; Warden.—(Lat. *Wolframium*) Tungsten.
Wednesday; Welsh.
W. Week.
W. A. West Africa; West Australia.
Wall. Wallachian.
Walt. Walter.
Wash. Washington.
w. c. Water closet (a prudism).
W. C. Western Central.
W. C. T. U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
wf. Wrong font.
W. G. C. Worthy Grand Chaplain; Worthy Grand Conductor.
W. G. G. Worthy Grand Guardians; Worthy Grand Guide.
W. G. H. Worthy Grand Herald.
W. G. M. Worthy Grand Marshal.
W. G. S. Worthy Grand Sentinel.
Whf. Wharf.
W. I. West India, West Indies.
Winton. (Mid. Latin *Wintoniensis*) Of Winchester.
Wis. Wisconsin.
Wk. Week.
W. Lon. West Longitude.
Wm. William.
W. M. Worshipful Master.
W. M. S. Wesleyan Missionary Society.
W. N. W. West-North-West.
W. P. Worthy Patriarch.
Wp. Worship.
Wpful. Worshipful.
W. R. William (Latin *Rex*) King; West Riding.
W. S. Writer to the Signet.
W. S. W. West-South-West.

Wt. Weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
Wyo. Wyoming.

X.

X Christ. (This abbreviation is the Greek *ch*, the initial letter of *Christos*=Christ.)
Xm., **Xmas.** Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
Xper., **Xr.** Christopher.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.

Y.

Y. Yttrium.
Y., or **Yr.** Year.
Yb. Ytterbium.
Y. B., or **Yr. B.** Yearbook.
Yd. Yard—*yds.* Yards.
Ye, or **ye.** The; Thee.
Ym, or **ym.** Them.
Y. M. C. A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. C. U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Yn, or **yn.** Then.
Y. P. S. C. E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
Yr., or **yr.** Their.
Yr. Your; Year.
Yrs. Yours; Years.
Ys, or **ys.** This.
Yt, or **yt.** That.
Y. W. C. A. Young Women's Christian Association.

Z.

Zach. Zachary.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Z. G. Zoölogical Garden.
Zn. Zinc.
Zoöchem. Zoöchemistry, zoöchemical.
Zoögeog. Zoögeography, zoögeographical.
Zoöl. Zoölogy, Zoölogical.
Zr. Zirconium.



PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

SHOWING AT A GLANCE BOTH POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES, AND THE
VOTE BY STATES CAST FOR DIFFERENT CANDIDATES
FROM 1789 TO 1905.

Result of the Electoral College Proceedings by States from
1789 to 1905.

1789, WASHINGTON AND ADAMS—Washington had the votes of all the states, viz., New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia; total, 69 votes.

Adams had all of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, 5 of the 7 of Connecticut, 1 of the 6 of New Jersey, 8 of the 10 of Pennsylvania, 5 of the 10 of Virginia; total, 34.

1793, WASHINGTON AND ADAMS—Washington had the votes of all the states, viz., New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia; total, 132.

Adams carried all these states with the exception of New York, Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and Georgia; total, 77 votes.

1797, ADAMS AND JEFFERSON—Adams had the votes of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, 1 of the 15 of Pennsylvania, 1 of the 20 of Virginia, 1 of the 12 of North Carolina, and 7 of the 11 of Maryland; total, 71.

Thomas Jefferson had 14 of the 15 votes of Pennsylvania, 4 of the 11 of Maryland, 20 of the 21 of Virginia, Kentucky, 11 of the 12 of North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina; total, 68.

1801, JEFFERSON AND BURR—Had the votes of the states of New York, 8 of the 15 of Pennsylvania, 5 of the 10 of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, 8 of the 12 of North Carolina, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia; total, 73. House decided Jefferson President, and Burr Vice-President.

ADAMS AND PINCKNEY—Had the votes of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, 7 of the 15 of Pennsylvania, Delaware, 5 of the 10 of Maryland, and 4 of the 12 of North Carolina; total, 65.

1805, JEFFERSON AND CLINTON—Had the votes of state of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio; total, 162.

PINCKNEY AND KING—Had the votes of states Connecticut, Delaware, 3, and 2 of the 11 of Maryland; total, 14.

1809, MADISON AND CLINTON—Had the votes of the states of Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, 9 of the 11 of Maryland, Virginia, 11 of the 14 of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio; total, 122.

PINCKNEY AND KING—Had the votes of the states of New York, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, 2 of the 11 of Maryland and 8 of the 14 of North Carolina; total, 47.

1813, MADISON AND GERRY—Carried Vermont, Pennsylvania, 6 of the 11 of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and Louisiana; total, 128.

CLINTON AND INGERSOLL—Had the votes of the states of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and 5 of the 11 of Maryland; total, 89.

1817, MONROE AND TOMPKINS—Had the votes of the states of New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana and Indiana; total, 183.

KING AND HOWARD—Had the votes of the states of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Delaware; total, 34.

1821, MONROE AND TOMPKINS—Had the votes of every state in the Union; total, 231.

ADAMS AND STOCKTON—Adams had 1 vote of the 8 of New Hampshire, and Stockton 8 of the 15 of Massachusetts.

1825, ADAMS AND CALHOUN—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, 26 of the 36 of New York, 1 of the 3 of Delaware, 3 of the 11 of Maryland, 2 of the 5 of Louisiana, and 1 of the 3 of Illinois; total, 84 for Adams. Calhoun for Vice-President carried several states that Adams did not carry, and had a total of 182 votes.

CRAWFORD—Had 5 of the 36 votes of New York, 2 of the 3 of Delaware, and 1 of the 11 of Maryland, Virginia and Georgia; total, 41.

JACKSON—Had 1 of the 36 votes of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, 7 of the 11 of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, 3 of the 5 of Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, and Alabama; total, 99.

CLAY—Had 4 of the 36 votes of New York, Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri; total, 37.

No choice by the electoral college, it devolving upon House of Representatives. A choice was reached on first ballot as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island and Vermont; 13 states. Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Missouri, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Tennessee; 7 states. Crawford—Delaware Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia; 4 states.

1829, JACKSON AND CALHOUN—Had 1 of the votes of the 9 of Maine, 20 of the 36 of New York, Pennsylvania, 5 of the 11 of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri; total, 178.

ADAMS AND RUSH—Had 8 of the 9 votes of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, 16 of the 36 of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, and 6 of the 11 of Maryland; total, 83.

1833, JACKSON AND VAN BUREN—Had the votes of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, 3 of the 8 of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama and Missouri; total, 219.

CLAY AND SERGEANT—Had the votes of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, 5 of the 8 of Maryland, and Kentucky; total, 49.

1837, VAN BUREN AND JOHNSON—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan; total, 170.

HARRISON AND GRANGER—Had the votes of the states of Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana; total, 73.

1841, HARRISON AND TYLER—Had the votes of the states of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana and Michigan; total, 234.

VAN BUREN—Had the votes of the states of New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri and Arkansas; total, 60.

1845, POLK AND DALLAS—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas and Michigan; total, 170.

CLAY AND FREELINGHUYSEN—Had the votes of the states of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Ohio; total, 105.

1849, TAYLOR AND FILLMORE—Had the votes of the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana and Florida; total, 163.

CASS AND BUTLER—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Virginia, South Carolina, Ohio, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Texas, Iowa and Wisconsin; total, 127.

1853, PIERCE AND KING—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin and California; total, 254.

SCOTT AND GRAHAM—Had the votes of the states of Massachusetts, Vermont, Kentucky and Tennessee; total, 42.

1857, BUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE—Had the votes of the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Florida, Texas and California; total, 174.

FREMONT AND DAYTON—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, Ohio, New York, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin; total, 114.

FILLMORE AND DONELSON—Had the votes of the state of Maryland; total, 8.

1861, LINCOLN AND HAMLIN—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, 4 of the 7 of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota and Oregon; total, 180.

BRECKINRIDGE AND LANE—Had the votes of the states of Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida and Texas; total, 72.

DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON—Had the votes of the state of Missouri, and 3 of the 7 of New Jersey; total, 12.

BELL AND EVERETT—Had the votes of the states of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; total, 39.

1865, LINCOLN AND JOHNSON—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia and Nebraska; total, 212.

MCCLELLAN AND PENDLETON—Had the votes of the states of New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky; total, 21.

Eleven states did not vote, viz: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

1869, GRANT AND COLFAX—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Ohio, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Kansas, West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska; total, 214.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR—Had the votes of the states of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, Kentucky and Oregon; total, 80.

Three states did not vote, viz: Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

1873, GRANT AND WILSON—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, West Virginia, Nebraska and Nevada; total, 286.

GREELEY AND BROWN—Had the votes of the states of Maryland, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Texas; total, 63.

Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 5, and Louisiana, 8, cast for Grant, were rejected.

1877, HAYES AND WHEELER—Had the votes of the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Ohio, Louisiana, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Iowa, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado; total, 185.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS—Had votes of Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Texas and West Virginia; total, 184.

1881, GARFIELD AND ARTHUR—Had votes of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, 1 of the 6 of California, Minnesota, Oregon, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado; total, 214.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH—Had votes of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, 5 of the 6 of California, West Virginia, and Nebraska; total, 155.

1885, CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS—Had votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; total, 219.

BLAINE AND LOGAN—Had votes of California, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin; total, 182.

1889, HARRISON AND MORTON—Had votes of California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin; total, 233.

CLEVELAND AND THURMAN—Had votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia; total, 168.

1893, CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON—Had votes of Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan (5), Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota (1), Ohio (1), South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin; total, 277.

HARRISON AND REID—Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan (9), Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota (1), Ohio, Oregon (3), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, Wyoming; total, 145.

WEAVER AND FIELD—(Populists)—Colorado, North Dakota (1), Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon (1); total, 22.

1897, MCKINLEY AND HOBART—Had California (8), Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky (12), Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin; total, 271.

BRYAN AND SEWALL—Had Alabama, Arkansas, California (1), Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky (1), Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wyoming; total, 176.

1901, MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT—Had California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming; total, 292.

BRYAN AND STEVENSON—Had Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; total, 155.

1905, ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS—Had California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming; total, 366.

PARKER AND DAVIS—Had Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; total, 140.

Vote by States.

ALABAMA—1824, Dem. majority, 5,280; 1828, Dem. majority, 15,200; 1836, Dem. majority, 3,431; 1840, Dem. majority, 5,520; 1844, Dem. majority, 11,656; 1848, Dem. majority, 881; 1852, Dem. majority, 11,843; 1856, Dem. majority, 18,187; 1860, Dem. majority, 7,355; 1868, Rep. majority, 4,278; 1872, Rep. majority, 10,828; 1876, Dem. majority, 33,772; 1880, Dem. majority, 29,867; 1884, Dem. plurality, 33,529; 1888, Dem. plurality, 60,113; 1892, Dem. plurality, 52,957; 1896, Dem. plurality, 76,489; 1900, Dem. plurality, 41,619; 1904, Dem. plurality, 57,385.

ARKANSAS—1836, Dem. majority, 1,162; 1840, Dem. majority, 889; 1844, Dem. majority, 4,042; 1848, Dem. majority, 1,712; 1852, Dem. majority, 4,769; 1856, Dem. majority, 11,123; 1860, Dem. majority, 3,411; 1868, Rep. majority, 3,034; 1872, Rep. majority, 3,446; 1876, Dem. majority, 19,113; 1880, Dem. majority, 14,749; 1884, Dem. plurality, 22,208; 1888, Dem. plurality, 27,210; 1892, Dem. plurality, 40,698; 1896, Dem. plurality, 72,591; 1900, Dem. plurality, 36,342; 1904, Dem. plurality, 17,574.

CALIFORNIA—1852, Dem. majority, 5,119; 1856, Dem. plurality, 17,200; 1860, Rep. plurality, 657; 1864, Rep. majority, 18,293; 1868, Rep. majority, 506; 1872, Rep. majority, 12,234; 1876, Rep. majority, 2,738; 1880, Dem. plurality, 78; 1884, Rep. plurality, 13,128; 1888, Rep. plurality, 7,080; 1892, Dem. plurality, 470; 1896, Rep. plurality, 2,797; 1900, Rep. plurality, 39,770; 1904, Rep. plurality, 115,822.

COLORADO—1880, Rep. majority, 1,368; 1884, Rep. majority, 8,567; 1888, Rep. plurality, 13,224; 1892, Populist plurality, 14,964; 1896, Dem. plurality, 131,792; 1900, Dem. plurality, 29,661; 1904, Rep. plurality, 34,582.

CONNECTICUT—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 5,609; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 9,381; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 6,486; 1836, Dem. majority, 768; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 6,131; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,048; 1848, Whig (Rep.) plurality, 3,268; 1852, Dem. plurality, 2,892; 1856, Rep. majority, 5,105; 1860, Rep. majority, 10,238; 1864, Rep. majority, 2,406; 1868, Rep. majority, 3,043; 1872, Rep. majority, 4,348; 1876, Dem. majority, 1,712; 1880, Rep. majority, 1,788; 1884, Dem. plurality, 1,274; 1888, Dem. plurality, 336; 1892, Dem. plurality, 5,367; 1896, Rep. plurality, 53,545; 1900, Rep. plurality, 28,570; 1904, Rep. plurality, 38,180.

DELAWARE—1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 420; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 166; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 533; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,083; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 282; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 443; 1852, Dem. plurality, 25; 1856, Dem. majority, 1,521; 1860, Dem. plurality, 3,483; 1864, Dem. majority, 612; 1868, Dem. majority, 3,357; 1872, Rep. majority, 422; 1876, Dem. majority, 2,629; 1880, Dem. major-

ity, 1,023; 1884, Dem. plurality, 423; 1888, Dem. plurality, 3,441; 1892, Dem. plurality, 504; 1896, Rep. plurality, 3,360; 1900, Rep. plurality, 3,671; 1904, Rep. plurality, 4,354.

FLORIDA—1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,269; 1852, Dem. majority, 1,443; 1856, Dem. majority, 1,525; 1860, Dem. majority, 2,739; 1872, Rep. majority, 2,336; 1876, Rep. majority, 926; 1880, Dem. majority, 4,310; 1884, Dem. plurality, 3,738; 1888, Dem. plurality, 12,902; 1892, Dem. plurality, 12,904; 1896, Dem. plurality, 21,448; 1900, Dem. plurality, 20,693; 1904, Dem. plurality, 18,732.

GEORGIA—1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,804; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 8,328; 1844, Dem. majority, 2,071; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,742; 1852, Dem. majority, 18,045; 1856, Dem. majority, 14,350; 1860, Dem. plurality, 9,003; 1868, Dem. majority, 45,588; 1872, Dem. majority, 9,806; 1876, Dem. majority, 79,642; 1880, Dem. majority, 4,199; 1884, Dem. plurality, 46,961; 1888, Dem. plurality, 60,029; 1892, Dem. plurality, 81,081; 1896, Dem. plurality, 34,141; 1900, Dem. plurality, 44,665; 1904, Dem. plurality, 44,665.

IDAHO—1892, Populist plurality, 1,921; 1896, Dem. plurality, 16,868; 1900, Dem. plurality, 2,216; 1904, Rep. plurality, 29,303.

ILLINOIS—1824, Dem. plurality, 359; 1828, Dem. majority, 5,182; 1832, Dem. majority, 8,718; 1836, Dem. majority, 3,114; 1840, Dem. majority, 1,790; 1844, Dem. majority, 8,822; 1848, Dem. plurality, 3,253; 1852, Dem. majority, 5,697; 1856, Dem. plurality, 9,159; 1860, Rep. majority, 5,629; 1864, Rep. majority, 30,766; 1868, Rep. majority, 51,160; 1872, Rep. majority, 53,948; 1876, Rep. majority, 1,971; 1880, Rep. majority, 14,358; 1884, Rep. plurality, 25,122; 1888, Rep. plurality, 22,042; 1892, Dem. plurality, 25,993; 1896, Rep. plurality, 141,517; 1900, Rep. plurality, 94,924; 1904, Rep. plurality, 305,039.

INDIANA—1824, Dem. plurality, 2,028; 1828, Dem. majority, 5,185; 1832, Dem. majority, 16,080; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 8,801; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 13,607; 1844, Dem. majority, 208; 1848, Dem. plurality, 4,838; 1852, Dem. majority, 7,510; 1856, Dem. majority, 1,909; 1860, Rep. majority, 5,923; 1864, Rep. majority, 20,189; 1868, Rep. majority, 9,568; 1872, Rep. majority, 21,098; 1876, Dem. plurality, 5,515; 1880, Rep. plurality, 6,641; 1884, Dem. plurality, 6,527; 1888, Rep. plurality, 2,348; 1892, Dem. plurality, 6,482; 1896, Rep. plurality, 18,001; 1900, Rep. plurality, 26,479; 1904, Rep. plurality, 93,944.

IOWA—1848, Dem. plurality, 1,009; 1852, Dem. majority, 303; 1856, Rep. plurality, 7,784; 1860, Rep. majority, 12,487; 1864, Rep. majority, 39,479; 1868, Rep. majority, 46,589; 1872, Rep. majority, 58,149; 1876, Rep. majority, 50,191; 1880, Rep. majority, 45,732; 1884, Rep. plurality, 19,796; 1888, Rep. plurality, 31,721; 1892, Rep. plurality, 22,965; 1896, Rep. plurality, 65,452; 1900, Rep. plurality, 98,606; 1904, Rep. plurality, 158,766.

KANSAS—1864, Rep. majority, 12,750; 1868, Rep. majority, 17,058; 1872, Rep. majority, 33,482; 1876, Rep. majority, 32,511; 1880, Rep. majority, 42,021; 1884, Rep. plurality, 64,274; 1888, Rep. plurality, 79,961; 1892, Populist plurality, 5,870; 1896, Dem. plurality, 13,509; 1900, Rep. plurality, 23,354; 1904, Rep. plurality, 126,093.

KENTUCKY—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 10,329; 1828, Dem. majority, 7,912; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 7,149; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 5,520; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 25,873; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 9,267; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 17,421; 1852, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,997; 1856, Dem. majority, 6,912; 1860, Constitutional Union plurality, 12,915; 1864, Dem. majority, 36,515; 1868, Dem. majority, 76,324; 1872, Dem. majority, 8,855; 1876, Dem. majority, 59,772; 1880, Dem. majority, 81,951; 1884, Dem. plurality, 34,839; 1888, Dem. plurality, 38,666; 1892, Dem. plurality, 28,666; 1896, Rep. plurality, 281; 1900, Dem. plurality, 7,975; 1904, Dem. plurality, 11,893.

LOUISIANA—1828, Dem. majority, 508; 1832, Dem. majority, 1,521; 1836, Dem. majority, 270; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,680; 1844, Dem. majority, 699; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,847; 1852, Dem. majority, 1,392; 1856, Dem. majority, 1,455; 1860, Dem. plurality, 2,477; 1868, Dem. majority, 46,962; 1872, Rep. majority, 14,634; 1876, Rep. majority, 4,499; 1880, Dem. majority, 33,419; 1884, Dem. plurality, 16,250; 1888, Dem. plurality, 54,760; 1892, Dem. plurality, 62,590; 1896, Dem. plurality, 55,138; 1900, Dem. plurality, 39,438; 1904, Dem. plurality, 11,893.

MAINE—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 4,540; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 6,848; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 217; 1844, Dem. majority, 6,505; 1848, Dem. plurality, 4,755; 1852, Dem. majority, 1,036; 1856, Rep. majority, 24,974; 1860, Rep. majority, 27,704; 1864, Rep. majority, 17,592; 1868, Rep. majority, 28,033; 1872, Rep. majority, 32,355; 1876, Rep. majority, 15,814; 1880, Rep. majority, 4,460; 1884, Rep. plurality, 20,069; 1888, Rep. plurality, 23,252; 1892, Rep. plurality, 14,887; 1896, Rep. plurality, 45,777; 1900, Rep. plurality, 28,613; 1904, Rep. plurality, 36,807.

MARYLAND—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) plurality, 109; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 1,181; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 4; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,685; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 4,776; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,308; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,049; 1852, Dem. majority, 4,900; 1856, Know-Nothing majority, 8,064; 1860, Dem. plurality, 722; 1864, Rep. majority, 7,414; 1868, Dem. majority, 31,919; 1872, Dem. majority, 908; 1876, Dem. majority, 19,756; 1880, Dem. majority, 15,191; 1884, Dem. plurality, 11,305; 1888, Dem. plurality, 6,182; 1892, Dem. plurality, 21,130; 1896, Rep. plurality, 32,224; 1900, Rep. plurality, 13,941; 1904, Rep. plurality, 51.

MASSACHUSETTS—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 24,071; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 22,817; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 18,458; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 7,592; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 19,305; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,712; 1848, Whig (Rep.) plurality, 23,014; 1852, Whig (Rep.) plurality, 8,114; 1856, Rep. majority, 49,324; 1860, Rep. majority, 43,981; 1864, Rep. majority, 77,997; 1868, Rep. majority, 77,069; 1872, Rep. majority, 74,212; 1876, Rep. majority, 40,423; 1880, Rep. majority, 49,097; 1884, Rep. plurality, 24,372; 1888, Rep. plurality, 31,457; 1892, Rep. plurality, 26,001; 1896, Rep. plurality, 173,865; 1900, Rep. plurality, 81,869; 1904, Rep. plurality, 92,076.

MICHIGAN—1836, Dem. majority, 3,360; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,514; 1844, Dem. plurality, 3,423; 1848, Dem. plurality, 6,747; 1852, Dem. majority, 746; 1856, Rep. majority, 17,966; 1860, Rep. majority, 22,213; 1864, Rep. majority, 16,917; 1868, Rep. majority, 31,481; 1872, Rep. majority, 55,968; 1876, Rep. majority, 15,542; 1880, Rep. majority, 19,095; 1884, Rep. plurality, 3,308; 1888, Rep. plurality, 22,903; 1892, Rep. plurality, 22,918 (votes divided: 9 for Rep.; 5 for Dem.); 1896, Rep. plurality, 56,868; 1900, Rep. plurality, 104,584; 1904, Rep. plurality, 227,715.

MINNESOTA—1860, Rep. majority, 9,339; 1864, Rep. majority, 7,685; 1868, Rep. majority, 15,470; 1872, Rep. majority, 20,694; 1876, Rep. majority, 21,780; 1880, Rep. majority, 40,588; 1884, Rep. plurality, 38,738; 1888, Rep. plurality, 36,695; 1892, Rep. plurality, 22,157; 1896, Rep. plurality, 53,875; 1900, Rep. plurality, 77,560; 1904, Rep. plurality, 161,464.

MISSISSIPPI—1824, Dem. majority, 1,421; 1828, Dem. majority, 5,182; 1832, Dem. majority, 5,919; 1836, Dem. majority, 291; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,523; 1844, Dem. majority, 5,920; 1848, Dem. majority, 615; 1852, Dem. majority, 9,328; 1856, Dem. majority, 11,251; 1860, Dem. majority, 12,474; 1872, Rep. majority, 34,887; 1876, Dem. majority, 59,568; 1880, Dem. majority, 35,099; 1884, Dem. plurality, 33,001; 1888, Dem. plurality, 55,375; 1892, Dem. plurality,

29,981; 1896, Dem. plurality, 58,750; 1900, Dem. plurality, 45,953; 1904, Dem. plurality, 50,187.

MISSOURI—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 103; 1828, Dem. majority, 4,810; 1832, Dem. majority, 5,192; 1836, Dem. majority, 2,658; 1840, Dem. majority, 6,788; 1844, Dem. majority, 10,118; 1848, Dem. majority, 7,406; 1852, Dem. majority, 8,369; 1856, Dem. majority, 9,640; 1860, Dem. plurality, 429; 1864, Rep. majority, 41,072; 1868, Rep. majority, 21,232; 1872, Dem. majority, 29,809; 1876, Dem. majority, 54,389; 1880, Dem. majority, 19,997; 1884, Dem. plurality, 33,059; 1888, Dem. plurality, 25,701; 1892, Dem. plurality, 41,004; 1896, Dem. plurality, 58,727; 1900, Dem. plurality, 37,830; 1904, Rep. plurality, 25,137.

MONTANA—1892, Rep. plurality, 1,270; 1896, Dem. plurality, 32,043; 1900; Dem. plurality, 11,773; 1904, Rep. plurality, 13,159.

NEBRASKA—1868, Rep. majority, 4,290; 1872, Rep. majority, 10,517; 1876, Rep. majority, 10,326; 1880, Rep. majority, 22,603; 1884, Rep. plurality, 22,512; 1888, Rep. plurality, 27,873; 1892, Rep. plurality, 4,957; 1896, Dem. plurality, 12,935; 1900, Rep. plurality, 7,832; 1904, Rep. plurality, 86,682.

NEVADA—1864, Rep. majority, 3,232; 1868, Rep. majority, 1,262; 1872, Rep. majority, 2,177; 1876, Rep. majority, 1,075; 1880, Dem. majority, 879; 1884, Rep. plurality, 1,615; 1888, Rep. plurality, 1,939; 1892, Populist plurality, 4,445; 1896, Dem. plurality, 6,439; 1900, Dem. plurality, 2,498; 1904, Rep. plurality, 2,885.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 3,464; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 3,384; 1832, Dem. majority, 6,476; 1836, Dem. plurality, 12,494; 1840, Dem. majority, 6,386; 1844, Dem. majority, 5,133; 1848, Dem. majority, 5,422; 1852, Dem. majority, 7,155; 1856, Rep. majority, 5,134; 1860, Rep. majority, 9,085; 1864, Rep. majority, 3,529; 1868, Rep. majority, 6,967; 1872, Rep. majority, 5,444; 1876, Rep. majority, 2,954; 1880, Rep. majority, 3,530; 1884, Rep. plurality, 4,059; 1888, Rep. plurality, 2,370; 1892, Rep. plurality, 2,272; 1896, Rep. plurality, 35,794; 1900, Rep. plurality, 19,314; 1904, Rep. plurality, 20,185.

NEW JERSEY—1824, Dem. majority, 679; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 1,808; 1832, Dem. majority, 463; 1836 Whig (Rep.) majority, 545; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,248; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 692; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,285; 1852, Dem. majority, 5,399; 1856, Dem. plurality, 18,605; 1860, Dem. majority, 4,477; 1864, Dem. majority, 7,301; 1868, Dem. majority, 2,870; 1872, Rep. majority, 14,570; 1876, Dem. majority, 11,690; 1880, Dem. plurality, 2,010; 1884, Dem. plurality, 4,412; 1888, Dem. plurality, 7,149; 1892, Dem. plurality, 14,974; 1896, Rep. plurality, 87,602; 1900, Rep. plurality, 56,899; 1904, Rep. plurality, 80,598.

NEW YORK—1828, Dem. majority, 4,350; 1832, Dem. majority, 13,601; 1836, Dem. majority, 28,272; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 10,500; 1844, Dem. plurality, 5,106; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 98,093; 1852, Dem. majority, 1,872; 1856, Rep. plurality, 80,129; 1860, Rep. majority, 50,136; 1864, Rep. majority, 6,749; 1868, Dem. majority, 10,000; 1872, Rep. majority, 51,800; 1876, Dem. majority, 26,568; 1880, Rep. majority, 8,660; 1884, Dem. plurality, 1,148; 1888, Rep. plurality, 14,373; 1892, Dem. plurality, 45,518; 1896, Rep. plurality, 263,469; 1900, Rep. plurality, 143,606; 1904, Rep. plurality, 175,552.

NORTH CAROLINA—1824, Dem. majority, 4,794; 1828, Dem. majority, 23,939; 1832, Dem. majority, 20,299; 1836, Dem. majority, 3,284; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 12,153; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,945; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 8,681; 1852, Dem. majority, 627; 1856, Dem. majority, 11,360; 1860, Dem. majority, 648; 1868, Rep. majority, 12,163; 1872, Rep. majority, 24,675; 1876, Dem. majority, 17,010; 1880, Dem. majority, 8,326; 1884, Dem. plurality, 17,884; 1888, Dem. plurality, 13,118; 1892, Dem. plurality, 32,605; 1896, Dem. plurality, 19,266; 1900, Dem. plurality, 24,671; 1904, Dem. plurality, 41,679.

NORTH DAKOTA—1892, Dem. plurality, 181; 1896, Rep. plurality, 9,465; 1900, Rep. plurality, 15,372; 1904, Rep. plurality, 38,322.

OHIO—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) plurality, 798; 1828, Dem. majority, 4,201; 1832, Dem. majority, 4,707; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 8,457; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 22,472; 1844, Whig (Rep.) plurality, 5,940; 1848, Dem. plurality, 16,415; 1852, Dem. plurality, 16,694; 1856, Rep. plurality, 16,623; 1860, Rep. majority, 20,779; 1864, Rep. majority, 59,586; 1868, Rep. majority, 41,617; 1872, Rep. majority, 34,268; 1876, Rep. majority, 2,747; 1880, Rep. majority, 27,771; 1884, Rep. plurality, 31,802; 1888, Rep. plurality, 19,599; 1892, Rep. plurality, 1,072; 1896, Rep. plurality, 48,494; 1900, Rep. plurality, 69,636; 1904, Rep. plurality, 255,421.

OREGON—1860, Rep. plurality, 1,318; 1864, Rep. majority, 1,431; 1868, Dem. majority, 164; 1872, Rep. majority, 3,517; 1876, Rep. majority, 547; 1880, Rep. majority, 422; 1884, Rep. plurality, 2,256; 1888, Rep. plurality, 6,769; 1892, Rep. plurality, 8,047; 1896, Rep. plurality, 2,117; 1900, Rep. plurality, 13,141; 1904, Rep. plurality, 42,874.

PENNSYLVANIA—1824, Dem. majority, 24,845; 1828, Dem. majority, 50,804; 1832, Dem. majority, 34,267; 1836, Dem. majority, 4,364; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2; 1844, Dem. majority, 3,194; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 3,074; 1852, Dem. majority, 10,869; 1856, Dem. majority, 1,025; 1860, Rep. majority, 59,618; 1864, Rep. majority, 20,075; 1868, Rep. majority, 28,898; 1872, Rep. majority, 135,918; 1876, Rep. majority, 9,375; 1880, Rep. majority, 16,608; 1884, Rep. plurality, 81,019; 1888, Rep. plurality, 79,458; 1892, Rep. plurality, 63,747; 1896, Rep. plurality, 295,072; 1900, Rep. plurality, 288,433; 1904, Rep. plurality, 505,519.

RHODE ISLAND—1824, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 1,945; 1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 1,933; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 684; 1836, Dem. majority, 254; 1840 Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,935; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,348; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 2,403; 1852, Dem. majority, 465; 1856, Rep. majority, 3,112; 1860, Rep. majority, 4,537; 1864, Rep. majority, 5,222; 1868, Rep. majority, 6,445; 1872, Rep. majority, 8,336; 1876, Rep. majority, 4,947; 1880, Rep. majority, 7,180; 1884, Rep. plurality, 6,639; 1888, Rep. plurality, 4,427; 1892, Rep. plurality, 2,637; 1896, Rep. plurality, 21,978; 1900, Rep. plurality, 13,972; 1904, Rep. plurality, 16,766.

SOUTH CAROLINA—1868, Rep. majority, 17,064; 1872, Rep. majority, 49,400; 1876, Rep. majority, 964; 1880, Dem. majority, 54,241; 1884, Dem. plurality, 48,112; 1888, Dem. plurality, 52,085; 1892, Dem. plurality, 41,314; 1896, Dem. plurality, 49,517; 1900, Dem. plurality, 43,657; 1904, Dem. plurality, 50,309.

SOUTH DAKOTA—1892, Rep. plurality, 8,376; 1896, Dem. plurality, 183; 1900, Rep. plurality, 14,986; 1904, Rep. plurality, 50,114.

TENNESSEE—1824, Dem. majority, 19,669; 1828, Dem. majority, 41,850; 1832, Dem. majority, 27,304; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 9,842; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 12,102; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 113; 1848, Whig (Rep.) majority, 6,286; 1852, Whig (Rep.) majority, 1,880; 1856, Dem. majority, 7,460; 1860, Constitutional Union plurality, 4,556; 1868, Rep. majority, 30,499; 1872, Dem. majority, 8,736; 1876, Dem. majority, 43,600; 1880, Dem. majority, 14,598; 1884, Dem. plurality, 8,275; 1888, Dem. plurality, 18,798; 1892, Dem. plurality, 36,504; 1896, Dem. plurality, 19,403; 1900, Dem. plurality, 23,557; 1904, Dem. plurality, 26,284.

TEXAS—1848, Dem. majority, 6,150; 1852, Dem. majority, 8,557; 1856, Dem. majority, 15,530; 1860, Dem. majority, 32,110; 1872, Dem. majority, 16,595; 1876, Dem. majority, 59,955; 1880, Dem. majority, 70,878; 1884, Dem. plurality, 132,168; 1888, Dem. plurality, 146,603; 1892, Dem. plurality, 139,510; 1896, Dem. plurality, 202,914; 1900, Dem. plurality, 164,964; 1904, Dem. plurality, 115,958.

UTAH—1896, Dem. plurality, 33,116; 1900, Rep. plurality, 2,133; 1904, Rep. plurality, 29,031.

VERMONT—1828, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 16,579; 1832, Loose Constructionist (Rep.) majority, 3,282; 1836, Whig (Rep.) majority, 6,954; 1840, Whig (Rep.) majority, 14,117; 1844, Whig (Rep.) majority, 4,775; 1848, Whig (Rep.) plurality, 9,285; 1852, Whig (Rep.) majority, 508; 1856, Rep. majority, 28,447; 1860, Rep. majority, 24,772; 1864, Rep. majority, 29,098; 1868, Rep. majority, 32,122; 1872, Rep. majority, 29,961; 1876, Rep. majority, 23,838; 1880, Rep. majority, 26,036; 1884, Rep. plurality, 22,183; 1888, Rep. plurality, 28,404; 1892, Rep. plurality, 21,667; 1896, Rep. plurality, 40,490; 1900, Rep. plurality, 29,719; 1904, Rep. plurality, 30,682.

VIRGINIA—1824, Dem. majority, 2,023; 1828, Dem. majority, 14,651; 1832, Dem. majority, 22,158; 1836, Dem. majority, 6,893; 1840, Dem. majority, 1,392; 1844, Dem. majority, 5,893; 1848, Dem. majority, 1,453; 1852, Dem. majority, 15,286; 1856, Dem. majority, 29,105; 1860, Constitutional Union plurality, 358; 1872, Rep. majority, 1,772; 1876, Dem. majority, 45,112; 1880, Regular Dem. majority, 12,810; Dem. plurality, 6,315; 1888, Dem. plurality, 1,539; 1892, Dem. plurality, 50,841; 1896, Dem. plurality, 19,341; 1900, Dem. plurality, 30,215; 1904, Dem. plurality, 32,768.

WASHINGTON—1892, Rep. plurality, 6,626; 1896, Dem. plurality, 12,496; 1900, Rep. plurality, 12,623; 1904, Rep. plurality, 73,442.

WEST VIRGINIA—1864, Rep. majority, 12,714; 1868, Rep. majority, 8,869; 1872, Rep. majority, 2,264; 1876, Dem. majority, 12,384; 1880, Dem. majority, 2,069; 1884, Dem. plurality, 4,221; 1888, Dem. plurality, 839; 1892, Dem. plurality, 4,183; 1896, Rep. plurality, 10,888; 1900, Rep. plurality, 21,022; 1904, Rep. plurality, 31,758.

WISCONSIN—1848, Dem. plurality, 1,254; 1852, Dem. majority, 2,604; 1856, Rep. majority, 12,668; 1860, Rep. majority, 20,040; 1864, Rep. majority, 17,574; 1868, Rep. majority, 24,150; 1872, Rep. majority, 17,686; 1876, Rep. majority, 5,205; 1880, Rep. majority, 21,783; 1884, Rep. plurality, 14,693; 1888, Rep. plurality, 21,271; 1892, Dem. plurality, 6,470; 1896, Rep. plurality, 102,612; 1900, Rep. plurality, 106,581; 1904, Rep. plurality, 156,057.

WYOMING—1892, Rep. plurality, 828; 1896, Dem. plurality, 583; 1900, Rep. plurality, 4,318; 1904, Rep. plurality, 11,563.

Popular Vote for Presidential Candidates from 1824 to and Including 1904.

Prior to 1824 electors were chosen by the legislatures of the different states.

1824, J. Q. ADAMS—Had 105,321 to 155,872 for Jackson, 44,282 for Crawford, and 46,587 for Clay. Jackson over Adams, 50,552. Adams less than combined vote of others, 140,869. Adams elected by House of Representatives.

1828, JACKSON—Had 647,231 to 509,097 for Adams. Jackson's majority, 138,134. Of the whole vote Jackson had 55.97 per cent., Adams 44.03.

1832, JACKSON—Had 687,502 to 530,189 for Clay, and 33,108 for Floyd and Wirt combined. Jackson's majority, 124,205.

1836, VAN BUREN—Had 761,549 to 736,656, the combined vote for Harrison, White, Webster, and Mangum. Van Buren's majority, 24,893.

1840, HARRISON—Had 1,275,017 to 1,128,702, for Van Buren, and 7,059 for Birney. Harrison's majority, 139,256.

1844, POLK—Had 1,337,243 to 1,299,068 for Clay, and 62,300 for Birney. Polk over Clay, 38,173. Polk less than others combined, 24,125.

1848, TAYLOR—Had 1,360,101 to 1,220,544 for Cass, and 291,263 for Van Buren. Taylor over Cass, 139,557. Taylor less than others combined, 151,706.

1852, PIERCE—Had 1,601,474 to 1,386,578 for Scott, and 156,140 for Hale. Pierce over all, 58,747.

1856, BUCHANAN—Had 1,833,169 to 1,341,264 for Fremont, and 874,534 for Fillmore. Buchanan over Fremont, 496,905. Buchanan less than combined vote of others, 377,629.

1860, LINCOLN—Had 1,866,352 to 1,375,157 for Douglas, 845,763 for Breckinridge, and 589,581 for Bell. Lincoln over Breckinridge, 491,195. Lincoln less than Douglas and Breckinridge combined, 354,568. Lincoln less than combined vote of all others, 944,149.

1864, LINCOLN—Had 2,216,067 to 1,808,725 for McClellan. (Eleven states not voting, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.) Lincoln's majority, 408,342.

1868, GRANT—Had 3,015,071 to 2,709,613 for Seymour. (Three states not voting, viz., Mississippi, Texas, and Virginia.) Grant's majority, 305,458.

1872, GRANT—Had 3,597,070 to 2,834,079 for Greeley, 29,403 for O'Connor, and 5,608 for Black. Grant's majority, 729,975.

1876, HAYES—Had 4,033,950 to 4,284,885 for Tilden, 81,740 for Cooper, 9,522 for Smith, and 2,636 scattering. Tilden's majority over Hayes, 250,935, Tilden's majority of the entire vote cast, 157,037. Hayes less than the combined vote of others, 344,833.

1880, GARFIELD—Had 4,449,053 to 4,442,035 for Hancock, 307,306 for Weaver, and 12,576 scattering. Garfield over Hancock, 7,018. Garfield less than the combined vote for others, 313,864.

1884, CLEVELAND—Had 4,911,017 to 4,848,334 for Blaine, 151,809 for St. John, 133,825 for Butler. Cleveland over Blaine, 62,743. Cleveland less than entire vote of opponents, 222,951.

1888, HARRISON—Had 5,440,216 to 5,538,233 for Cleveland, 249,937 for Fisk (Prohibition), 141,105 for Streeter (Union Labor), 2,808 for Cowdrey (United Labor). Cleveland over Harrison, 98,017. Harrison less than the entire vote of opponents, 491,997.

1892, CLEVELAND—Had 5,556,918 to 5,176,108 for Harrison, 1,041,028 for Weaver (Populist), 264,133 for Bidwell (Prohibition), and 21,164 for Wing (Socialist). Cleveland over Harrison, 380,810. Cleveland less than the entire vote of opponents, 945,515.

1896, McKINLEY—Had 7,104,779 to 6,502,925 for Bryan, 133,148 for Palmer (Gold Dem.), 132,107 for Levering (Prohibition), 36,274 for Matchett (Soc. Labor), 13,967 for Bentley (National). McKinley over Bryan, 591,854. McKinley over all opponents, 286,356.

1900, McKINLEY—Had 7,217,810 to 6,357,826 for Bryan, 208,791 for Woolley (Prohibition), 50,218 for Barker (Populist), 87,769 for Debs (Soc. Dem.), 39,944 for Malloney (Soc. Labor), 518 for Leonard (United Christian), 5,098 for Ellis (Union R.). McKinley over Bryan, 859,984. McKinley over all opponents, 458,146.

1904, ROOSEVELT—Had 7,624,489 to 5,082,754 for Parker, 402,286 for Debs (Soc. Dem.), 258,787 for Swallow (Prohibitionist), 32,088 for Corrigan (Soc. Labor), 117,935 for Watson (Populist). Roosevelt over Parker, 2,641,735. Roosevelt over all opponents, 1,730,639.

SCRIPTURAL AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES.

ON THE PRONUNCIATION OF SCRIPTURE AND CLASSICAL PROPER NAMES, WITH SOME GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRONUNCIATION OF GREEK AND LATIN.

The plan adopted in printing these lists has been (1) to divide the proper names into syllables by the usual hyphen sign (-); and (2) to mark the accent ('). The only diacritical mark employed in the list of proper names is the macrotone (ˉ). In the list of quotations the Greek is printed in its equivalent English transliteration, as in the body of the work. In the Latin quotations vowels long by nature are so marked (ē), except in the cases where their position would show them to be long; and contractions are indicated by a circumflex accent (ˆ), as *virām*, for *virorum*.

I. SCRIPTURE NAMES.

The names in this list are chiefly from the Hebrew, some from the Greek, and a few from the Latin. The pronunciation of Hebrew is a question of great uncertainty, and even among the Jews who use dialectal forms of it two schools of pronunciation exist—the German and the Spanish. In England and America the ordinary value is given to the letters, except to *g*, which is hard, as in Gilead, Gilgal, Bethphage being the sole instance in which it has the sound of English *j*; so that if the long vowel mark (if any) and the position of the accent be duly noted there can be no difficulty as to the pronunciation of any of these words. Thus, in *Ā'-bel Mā'-im*, the hyphen shows the division into syllables, the macrotone (ˉ) marks the long vowels, and the omission of any diacritical mark over *e* and *i* shows that these letters have their ordinary English value.

II. GREEK.

It is well-nigh impossible for us in the nineteenth century to determine with any certainty the original pronunciation of Greek words and names. We have neither trustworthy record nor unbroken tradition to help us. The study of Greek fell into disrepute with the decline of the Roman Empire, and, indeed, was not revived in Europe until the fifteenth century. At that time a perfectly arbitrary value was assigned to each letter in the Greek alphabet. At the beginning of the sixteenth century Greek pronunciation had assumed a curious phase. Only two sounds were given to all the Greek vowels and diphthongs, whether long or short; *u* was pronounced as *v* and *k* as *ch*, so that *kentaurois* was pronounced *chentafris*. About 1540 a reaction took place against this method, and after a struggle the principle of pronouncing Greek as though it were English was accepted. For us the question of Greek pronunciation is further complicated by the fact that the Greek alphabet differs entirely from the Roman, which has generally been adopted in the modern languages of Europe. A Greek word therefore before it becomes Anglicized must be transliterated; that is to say, the symbols used in Greek to represent certain sounds must be replaced by those symbols which seem to us to represent similar sounds in English. This transliteration is a matter of great difficulty, and it can scarcely be said that it has been carried out in English with care or consistency. Had we been left to follow our own judgement, no doubt we should have been more successful, but, as our first acquaintance with the history and literature of Greece came from Latin authors, we accepted the method of transliterating Greek words which they adopted. This drove us into many obvious and indisputable errors, of which a typical example may be quoted here. The guttural *k* is always hard in Greek, but in pronouncing the name *Alcibiades* it is customary to sound the *c* soft in accordance with the English usage. Now, had we transliterated the name direct from Greek, there is little doubt, as there is no *c* in Greek, that we should have spelled it *Alkibiades*, and pronounced the *k* hard; but we got the name *Alcibiades* from the Latin, in which language the Greek *k* was always transliterated to *c*, and then gave the Latin *c* the soft sound of the English *c*. This is only a typical instance of the way in which Greek names have been dealt with in English. A cursory glance at the pages of Grote's *History of Greece* shows us that the result of transliterating Greek words directly into English, instead of through the medium of Latin, is to make them unintelligible to the English reader.

The rule almost universally adopted in pronouncing Greek names in English is to give each letter the sound it has in English, taking care to pronounce all final as well as medial vowels—e. g., *Mer'-o-pe* is a trisyllable, not a dissyllable as it would be in English. It must also be remembered that vowels naturally long in Greek are pronounced long in English, while those that are naturally short are pronounced short. Thus *An-tig'-ō-nē* must never be pronounced *An-ti-gō-nē*.

The Greek diphthongs are pronounced precisely like similar combinations in English. The only one which presents any difficulty is *ui*, and this is pronounced as *whi* in *whine*.

The Greek simple consonants are all of them pronounced as the corresponding consonants in English, while the compound consonants *ph*, *th*, *ch*, and *ps* are pronounced as *ph*, *th*, *ch*, and *ps* respectively. *Z* is pronounced as *dz* and *g* is always hard except before *g*, *k*, *x*, and *ch*, when it is sounded as *n*.

The pronunciation of Greek as set forth above, although it is universally adopted in England, is absolutely indefensible from the point of view of accuracy. It has, however, received the sanction of many generations, and is not likely to be readily set aside.

It is a matter of the utmost difficulty to arrive at anything like a certain view of the pronunciation adopted by the ancient Greeks themselves. The following general statements are all that can be ventured upon. The vowels had the same value as the vowels in Latin and modern Italian, except that *u*, whether long or short, was pronounced like the French *u* or the German *u*. The consonants in Greek were similar to the consonants in English, except that *g*, unlike our *g*, was always hard, and that in Greek there was nothing to correspond to the English soft *c*, which has proved such a stumbling-block in the way of the pronunciation of Greek and Latin. The double consonants, *ph*, *th*, and *ch*, were, no doubt, pronounced as two distinct consonants; thus, *p-h*, *t-h*, and *k-h*. Of the diphthongs little can be said with any confidence. In modern Greek they have all approximated to one uniform sound, but this was emphatically not the case in ancient Greek. In all probability each vowel in the diphthong was pronounced separately and distinctly.

III. LATIN.

The pronunciation of Latin rests upon surer ground. In the first place, there is not the difficulty of transliteration to contend with; in the second, the modern languages derived from Latin afford us more evidence as to the ancient language than is the case with Greek. At the outset it must be explained that the custom in English has been to disregard the obvious facts of the case, and pronounce Latin as though it were English. There is, however, in the present day a consensus of opinion against this practice, and the conclusions to which modern scholars have come as to the pronunciation of Latin are briefly stated here.

VOWELS.

ā, as *a* in *father*; never as in *fate*.
ă, as the same sound shortened; never as in *fat*.
ē, as *ā* in English *stāte*.
ĕ, as *e* in *mēt*.
ī, as *i* in *machīne*.
î, as *i* in *pīn*.
ō, between *aw* in *brāw* and *o* in *hōme*.
ŏ, as *o* in *nōt*.
ū, as *oo* in *foōl*; never as *u* in *cūbe*.
û, as *u* in *full*; never as *u* in *būt*.
y, as German *ü*. It only occurs in Greek words transliterated into Latin.
The rule for the pronunciation of diphthongs is to pronounce the constituent vowels with as much rapidity as possible, so that they are run together.
ae, as the *ā* in German.
au, as *au* in German *haus*; i. e., as the *ou* in English *house*, only broader.
ei, as *ei* in English *skēin*, *rēin*.
eu, as *eu* in Modern Italian.
ui, a rare combination in Latin, as in French *oui*.

CONSONANTS.

c, always hard in Latin, never soft, as it so often is in English; e. g. Cicero should be pronounced *Kikero*.
g, always hard, as in *gate*; never soft, as in *gentle*.
n, before *c* and *g*, as *ng*; e. g., *incedit* is pronounced *ingkedit*.
ng, as in *an-ger*, not as in *hang-er*.
j, as *y* in *year*.
v, as *w* in *wine*.
r must always be trilled, whether in the middle or at the end of a word.
e. g., per must be pronounced as the *perr* in *per-ry*.
s, always sharp, as in *hiss*; never as in *his*; e. g., *dens* is pronounced *dense*.
bs, as *ps*.
ti before a vowel has its proper sound, and is never pronounced *sh*, as in English.
ph, *ch*, *th*, were not pronounced as one sound, as in English, but as *p-h*, *k-h*, and *t-h*.

In the table given, those consonants only are set down the pronunciation of which differs from that to which English people are accustomed. The consonants omitted in the list are pronounced in Latin precisely as in English.

QUANTITY.

Every vowel in Latin is either long or short, according as the voice dwells upon it or not. In pronouncing Latin a distinction must always be made between long and short vowels. For instance, we should say ā-mo, not ă-mo.

The quantity of a vowel in Latin is influenced by two considerations: 1. By position; 2. By the natural length of the vowel.

1. *Position*.—(1) A vowel followed by another vowel, or by *h* and a vowel is short; e. g., mēus, mīhi, præustus. (2) A vowel followed by two consonants, or by *x* or *z*, is long; e. g., amānt, strīx. To this rule there is the following exception: If a short vowel is followed by two consonants, the first of which is a mute, or *f*, and the second a liquid, the vowel may be treated as either short or long; e. g., tenēbrae, volūcris, volūcris, &c. In English it has long been the custom to pronounce a vowel followed by two consonants as though it were short. Thus, it is usual to say amāns, infēnsus, &c. This, however, is incorrect. As far as verse-making is concerned, every vowel followed by two consonants in Latin is treated as long, but in pronunciation some vowels followed by two consonants are pronounced long, some short. Thus we say ēs-tis, but rēc-tus. The following brief rules will prove a rough guide in this matter. A vowel was always pronounced long before the combinations *ns*, *nf*, *gn*; e. g., amāns, infēnsus, signum; also before *x*, *ct*, *ps*, and *pt*, when these combinations come from *gs*, *gt*, *bs*, *bt*, respectively; e. g., rēxi, rēctus, scripsi, scriptum.

2. *Natural length of the vowel*.—The following rules determine the natural length of a vowel, unaffected by position:

(1) Vowels not in the final syllable. No rule can be laid down for the natural quantity of root vowels, each root must be studied separately; but there are certain cases in which vowels are known to be long: (a) All diphthongs are long; e. g., pāucāe, cōepi, except before another vowel, the diphthong sometimes becomes short by position. (See 1 (1).) (b) All vowels, which have resulted from the contraction of two separate syllables are long; e. g., cōgo (for cōāgo). (2) For the quantity of vowels in the final syllable, there are certain general rules, but these admit of many exceptions, which cannot be systematically arranged without discussing the subject of Latin inflexions. Generally speaking (a) Monosyllables are long, e. g., pēs, mōs; (b) when the word ends with a vowel, *a* (except as an ending of the ablative case) and *e* final are short, musā, Carthaginē; *i*, *o*, *u* final are long, dominī, amō, genū; (c) when the word ends with a single consonant the final syllable is short, e. g., amāt, urbīs; except that *a*, *o*, *e* before *s* are long, e. g., amās, deōs, urbēs. To all these rules there are many exceptions, which, however scarcely affect the pronunciation of proper names.

ELISION.

Where a word ending in a vowel or a vowel followed by *m* preceded a word beginning with a vowel or *h*, the final vowel or vowel with *m* was disregarded for the purposes of scansion. This final syllable was not, however, altogether lost in pronunciation, but sounded lightly, the voice hardly dwelling on it at all.

The accent in Latin differed entirely from the accent in English, which may be defined as an emphasis laid on a certain syllable, while the Latin accent was more a matter of pitch than of stress. Space does not allow the question of accent to be discussed here. It need only be said that in Latin every monosyllabic word has the accent, that dissyllables have the accent on the penultimate, and that words of more syllables than two have the accent on the antepenultimate if the penultimate is short, and on the penultimate if it is long.

SCRIPTURAL, CLASSICAL, AND ANCIENT NAMES.

SCRIPTURAL NAMES.

Those names which are followed by (A.) occur in the Apocrypha.

Aa'-ron	A-bish'-a-lom	Ad'-la-i	A-his'-a-mach	Am-phīp'-o-lis	A-rau'-nah
A-bac'-uc, cuc (A.)	A-bish'-u-a	Ad'-mah	A-hī'-shar	Am'-pli-as	Ar'-ba
A-bad'-don	Ab'-ish-ur	Ad'-ma-tha	A-hit'-o-phel	Am'-ram	Ar-bat'-tis (A.)
A-bag'-tha	Ab'-i-tal	Ad'-nah	A-hī'-tub	Am'-ra-phel	Ar-che-lā'-us
Ab'-a-na	Ab'-i-tub	A-do-ni-bē'-zek	Ah'-lab	Ā'-nab	Ar-chip'-pus
A-bā'-rim (Ab'-a-rim in Milton)	Ab'-ner	Ad-o-nī'-jah	A-hō'-lah	An'-a-el	Arc-tu'-rus
Ab'-da	Ā'-bram	Ad-o-nī'-ram	A-hō'-li-ab	Ā'-nah	A-rē'-li
Ab'-de-el	Ā'-bra-ham	A-do-ni-zē'-dek	A-hō'-li-bah	Ā'-nak	Ar-e-op'-a-gus
Ab-dī'-as (A.)	Ab'-sa-lom	Ad-o-rā'-im	A-ho-li-bā'-mah	An'-a-kim	Ar'-e-tas
Ab'-don	A-bū'-bus (A.)	A-do'-ram	A-hū'-ma-i	Ā'-nan	Ar'-gob
A-bed'-ne-go	Ac'-cad	A-dram'-me-lech	A-huz'-zath	A-nam'-me-lech	Ar'-ri-el
Ā'-bel	Ac'-ca-ron (A.)	Ad-ra-myt'-ti-um	Ā'-i	A-nā'-ni	Ar-i-ma-thē'-a
Ā'-bel beth [chah	Ac'-cho	Ā'-dri-a	Ā'-i-ath	An-a-nī'-ah	Ar'-i-och
Ā'-bel beth Mā'-a-	A-cel'-da-ma	Ā'-dri-el	Ā'-ja-lon	An-a-nī'-as	Ar-is-tar'-chus
Ā'-bel Mā'-im	A-chā'-i-a	A-dul'-lam	A-lam'-me-lech	An-an'-i-el	Ar-is-to-bū'-lus
Ā'-bel Me-hō'-lah	A-chā'-i-cus	A-dum'-mim	Al'-a-moth	Ā'-nath	Ar-ma-ged'-don
Ā'-bel Miz'-ra-im	Ā'-chan	Ē-nē'-as	Al'-ci-mus (A.)	An'-a-thoth	Ar-mē'-ni-a
Ā'-bel Shit'-tim	Ā'-char	Ē'-non	Al-ex-an'-der	An'-drew	Ar'-non
Ā'-bez	Ach'-bor	Ag'-a-bus	Al-ex-an'-dri-a	An-dro-nī'-cus	Ar'-o-er
Ā'-bi	Ach-i-ach'-a-rus (A.)	Ā'-gag	Al'-lon	Ā'-ner	Ar'-pad
A-bī'-ah	Ā'-chim	Ā'-gar	Al'-lon Bach'-uth	A-nī'-am	Ar-phax'-ad
Ab'-i Al'-bon	Ā'-chi-or (A.)	Ag-gē'-us (A.)	Al-mō'-dad	Ā'-nim	Ar-sā'-ces (A.)
A-bī'-a-saph	Ā'-chish	A-grip'-pa	Al'-mon	An'-na	Ar'-tax-erx'-es
A-bī'-a-thar	Ach'-i-tob (A.)	Ā'-gur	Al'-phae'-us	An'-nas	Ar'-te-mas
Ā'-bib	Ach'-me-tha	A'-hab	A-mad'-a-tha (A.)	An'-ti-och	Ā'-sa
A-bī'-dah	Ā'-chor	A-har'-hel	A-mad'-a-thus (A.)	An-tī'-o-chis (A.)	A-sad'-i-as (A.)
Ā'-bi-dan	Ach'-sah	A-has-bā'-i	Am'-a-lek	An-tī'-o-chus (A.)	As'-a-el (A.)
Ā'-bi-el	Ach'-shaph	Ā'-has-u-ē'-rus	Ā'-man (A.)	An'-ti-pas	As'-a-hel
Ā-bi-ē'-zer	Ach'-zit	Ah'-ban	A-mā'-na	An-tip'-a-tris	As-a-ī'-ah
Ab'-i-gail	Ad'-a-dah	Ā'-haz	Am-a-rī'-ah	Ap'-a-me (A.)	As-a-nī'-as (A.)
Ab-i-hā'-il	Ā'-dah	A-ha-zī'-ah	Am'-a-sa	Ā'-pel'-les	Ā'-saph
A-bī'-hu	Ad-a-ī'-ah	A-hī'-ah	A-mash'-a-i	Ā'-phek	As-baz'-a-reth (A.)
A-bī'-hud	Ad-dal'-i-ah	A-hī'-am	Am'-a-this (A.)	A-pher'-e-ma (A.)	As'-e-nath
A-bī'-jah	Ad'-am	A-hī'-an	Am-a-zī'-ah	Apol-lō'-ni-a	Ash'-dod
A-bī'-jam	Ad'-a-mah	A-hi-ē'-zer	Am'-mah	Ap-ol-lō'-ni-us (A.)	Ash'-er
Ab-i-lē'-ne	Ad'-am-i	A-hī'-jah	Am'-mi	Ap-ol-loph'-a-nes (A.)	Ash'-i-ma
A-bim'-a-el	Ā'-dar	A-hī'-kam	Am'-mi-el	A-pol'-los	Ash'-ken-az
A-bim'-e-lech	Ad'-be-el	A-hī'-lud	Am-mī'-hud	A-pol'-ly-on	Ash'-ta-roth
A-bin'-a-dab	Ad'-dar	A-him'-a-az	Am-min'-a-dab	Ap'-phi-a	Ash'-ur
A-bin'-o-am	Ad'-di	A-hī'-man	Am-mi-shad'-da-i	Ap'-pi-i For'-um	Ā'-si-a
A-bī'-ram	Ad'-don	A-him'-e-lech	Am-miz'-a-bad	Ā'-quil-a	As'-ke-lon
A-bī'-ron (A.)	Ā'-di-el	A-hī'-moth	Am'-mon	Ar'-a-bah	As-mo-dē'-us (A.)
Ab'-ish-ag	Ā'-din	A-hin'-a-dab	Ā'-mon	A-rā'-bi-a	As-nap'-per
A-bish'-a-i	Ad'-i-na	A-hin'-o-am	Am'-or-ite	Ar'-a-dus (A.)	As-sā'-bi-as (A.)
	Ad'-i-no	A-hī'-o	Ā'-mos	Ar'-a-rat	As'-sir
	Ad-i-thā'-im	A-hī'-ra	Ā'-moz		As'-sos
		A-hī'-ram			As-su-ē'-rus (A.)

As'-sur (A.)
As-syr'-ia
As-ty'-a-ges (A.)
A-syn'-cri-tus
Ā'-tad
Ath-a-lī'-ah
Ath-e-nō'-bi-us (A.)
Ath-ens
At-ta-lī'-a
Au-gus'-tus
Au-rā'-nus (A.)
Ā'-ven
Az-a-rī'-ah
Az-a-rī'-as (A.)
A-zē'-kah
Az'-gad
Az'-notn Tā'-bor
A-zō'-tus
Ā'-zur

Bā'-al
Bā'-a-lah
Bā'-al Bē'-rith
Bā'-al Gad
Bā'-al Hā'-mon
Bā'-al Her'-mon
Bā'-a-lim
Bā'-a-lis
Bā'-al Mē'-on
Bā'-al Pē'-or
Bā'-al Per'-a-zim
Bā'-al Shal'-ish-a
Bā'-al Tā'-mar
Bā'-al Zē'-bub
Bā'-al Zē'-phon
Bā'-a-nah
Bā'-ash-ah
Bā'-bel
Bab'-y-lon
Bā'-ca
Bac'-chi-des (A.)
Bac'-chus (A.)
Ba-gō'-as (A.)
Ba-hū'-rim
Bā'-jith
Bā'-la-am
Bā'-lak
Bal-thā'-sar (A.)
Bā'-mah
Ba-rab'-bas
Bar'-a-chel
Bar-a-chī'-as
Bar Jē'-sus
Bar Jō'-na
Bar'-na-bas
Bar'-sa-bas
Bar'-ta-cus (A.)
Bar-thol'-o-mew
Bar-ti-mæ'-us
Bā'-ruch
Bar-zil'-la-i
Bā'-shan
Bash'-e-math
Bath'-she-ba
Bē'-dad
Bē'-dan
Be-el'-ze-bub
Bē'-er
Be-er-la-hā'-i-ro-i
Be-er'-she-ba
Bē'-kah
Bē'-li-al
Bel-shaz'-zar
Bel-te-shaz'-zar
Be-nā'-i-ah
Ben-am'-mi
Ben-hā'-dad
Ben'-ja-min
Ben-ō'-ni
Bē'-or
Be-rā'-chah
Be-rē'-a
Bē'-rith
Ber-nī'-ce
Bē'-sor
Bē'-tah
Beth-ab'-a-ca
Beth'-an-y
Beth Ā'-ven
Beth-bir'-e-i
Beth'-car
Beth-dā'-gon
Beth-dib-la-thā'-im
Beth'-el
Bē'-ther
Be-thes'-da
Beth-ē'-zel
Beth-gā'-mul
Beth-hac'-cer-em
Beth-hō'-ron
Beth'-le-hem
Beth-pē'-or
Beth'-phage
Beth-sā'-i-da
Beth'-shan
Beth'-she-mesh
Be-thū'-el
Beū'-lah

Be-zal'-e-el
Bē'-zek
Bich'-ri
Bid'-kar
Big'-than
Bil'-dad
Bil'-hah
Bir'-sha
Bi-thī'-ah
Bith'-ron
Bi-thyn'-i-a
Blas'-tus
Bo-an-er'-ges
Bō'-az
Bō'-chim
Bō'-oz
Bō'-zerz
Boz'-rah
Bū'-zi

Cā'-bul
Cæ'-sar
Cæs-a-rē'-a
Cā'-in
Ca-ī'-nan
Cal-a-mō'-la-lus (A.)
Cā'-leb
Cal'-neh
Cal'-no
Cal'-va-ry
Cā'-mon
Cā'-na
Cā'-na-an (or as Cā'-nan)
Can-dā'-ce
Ca-per'-na-um
Caph'-tor
Cap-pa-dō'-ci-a
Car'-cas
Car-chē'-mish
Car'-mel
Car'-mi
Car'-pus
Cas-i-phī'-a
Cas'-tor
Ced'-ron
Cen'-chre-a
Cen-de-bē'-us (A.)
Cē'-phas
Chal'-col
Chal'-de-a
Char'-ran
Che'-bar
Che-dor-lā'-o-mer
Chē'-mosh
Chen-a-nī'-ah
Chē'-re-as (A.)
Cher'-e-thims
Chē'-rith
Chē'-sed
Chil'-e-ab
Chil'-i-on
Chil'-mad
Chim'-ham
Chī'-os
Chis'-leu
Chit'-tim
Chlō'-e
Cho-rā'-zin
Chush'-an Rish-a-thā'im
Chū'-za
Ci-lic'-i-a
Clau'-da
Clau'-di-a
Clem'-ent
Clō'-o-pas
Cle-o-pat'-ra (A.)
Cnī'-dus (A.)
Co-los'-se
Co-nī'-ah
Cor'-inth
Cor-nē'-li-us
Coz'-bi
Crā'-tes (A.)
Cres'-cens
Crēte
Cris'-pus
Cush
Cush'-an
Cush'-i
Cy-rē'-ne
Cy-rē'-ni-us
Cŷ'-rus

Dab'-ba-sheth
Dab'-e-rath
Dad-dē'-us (A.)
Dā'-gon
Dal-ma-nū'-tha
Dal-mā'-ti-a
Dam'-a-ris
Da-mas'-cus
Dan'-i-el
Da'-ra
Da-rī'-us
Dā'-than

Dā'-vid
Deb'-o-rah
De-cap'-o-lis
Dē'-dan
Dē'-da-nim
De-lī'-lah
Dē'-mas
De-mē'-tri-ua
Der'-be
De-ū'-el
Di-ā'-na
Dī'-bon
Did'-y-mus
Dī'-mon
Dī'-nah
Din-ha'-bah
Di-o-nys'-i-us
Di-ot'-re-phes
Dō'-eg
Dor'-cas
Dos-ith'-eus (A.)
Dō'-than
Dru-sil'-la
Dū'-mah
Dū'-rah

Ē'-bal
Ē'-bed
Eb-en-ē'-zer
Ē'-ber
E-bī'-a-saph
Ē'-den
Ed'-na (A.)
Ē'-dom
Ed'-re-i
Eg'-lah
Eg-lā'-im
Eg'-lon
Ē'-gypt
Ē'-hud
Ek'-ron
Ē'-lah
Ē'-lam
Ē'-lath
El'-dad
El-e-ā'-leh
El-e-ā'-zar
El-hā'-nan
Ē'-li
E-lī'-ab
El-ī'-a-da
El-ī'-a-dah
E-lī'-a-kim
E-lī'-am
E-lī'-as
E-lī'-a-shib
E-lī'-a-thah
El-i-ē'-zer
El-i-hō'-reph
E-lī'-hu
E-lī'-jah
E-lī'-ka
Ē'-lim
E-lim'-e-lech
E-li-o-ē'-nai
E-liph'-a-let
El'-i-phaz
E-lis'-a-beth
E-lī'-se-us
E-lī'-sha
E-lī'-shah
E-lish'-a-ma
E-lī'-she-ba
E-lish'-u-a
E-lī'-ud
E-lī'-zur
El'-ka-nan
El-mō'-dam
El-nā'-than
Ē'-lon
Elul'
E-lū'-za-i
El'-y-mas
Ē'-mims
Em-mā'-us
Em'-mor
En-e-mes'-sar (A.)
En'-ge-di
Ē'-noch
E-pæ'-ne-tus
Ep'-a-phras
E-paph-ro-dī'-tus
Ē'-phah
Ē'-phes Dam'-min
Eph'-e-sus
Ē'-phra-im
Eph'-ra-tah
Eph'-rath
Ē'-phron
Ep-i-cu-rē'-an
E-piph'-a-nes (A.)
Ē'-rech
E-sā'-i-as
Ē'-sar Had'-don

Ē'-sau
Es-dra-ē'-lon
Es'-dras (A.)
Ē'-sek
Esh' Ba'-al
Esh'-col
Esh'-ta-ol
Esh-te-mō'-a
Es'-li
Es'-rom
Es'-sēne
Es'-ther
Ē'-tam
Ē'-tham
Ē'-than
Eth'-a-nim
Eth-bā'-al
E-thi-ō'-pi-a
Eu-bū'-lus
Eu-er'-ge-tes (A.)
Eū'-me-nes (A.)
Eu-nī'-ce
Eu-ō'-di-as
Eū'-pa-tor (A.)
Eu-phrā'-tes
Eu-roc'-ly-don
Eu-ty'-chus
Ē'-vil Mer'-o-dac'h
E-zē'-ki-el
Ē'-zel
Ē'-zi-on Gē'-ber
Ez'-ra

Fē'-lix
Fes'-tus
For-tu-nā'-tus

Gā'-al
Ga'-ash
Gab'-a-el (A.)
Gab'-a-tha (A.)
Gab'-ba-tha
Gā'-bri-as (A.)
Gā'-bri-el
Gad'-a-ra
Gad'-a-rēne
Gad'-di
Gad'-di-el
Gā'-i-us
Ga-lā'-ti-a
Gal'-e-ed
Gal'-i-lee
Gal'-lim
Gal'-li-o
Ga-mā'-li-el
Gam'-ma-dims
Gā'-tam
Gath
Gā'-za
Gē'-ba
Gē'-bal
Gē'-bim
Ged-a-lī'-ah
Ged'-e-on (A.)
Ge-hā'-zi
Gem-a-rī'-ah
Gen-nes'-a-ret
Ge-nū'-bath
Gē'-ra
Gē'-rah
Ger'-ge-senes
Ger-riz'-im
Ger'-shom
Ger'-shon
Gē'-shur
Gē'-ther
Geth-sem'-a-ne
Gī'-ah
Gib'-e-ah
Gib'-e-on
Gid'-e-on
Gid-e-ō'-ni
Gī'-hon
Gil'-bo-a
Gil'-e-ad
Gil'-gal
Gī'-loh
Gin'-ne-tho
Gir'-ga-shite
Git'-tite
Gō'-lan
Gol'-go-tha
Go-lī'-ath
Gō'-mer
Gō'-mor-rah
Gor'-gi-as (A.)
Gō'-shen
Gō'-zan
Gur

Ha-a-hash'-ta-ri
Ha-bak'-kuk, Hab'-ak-kuk
Hach-a-lī'-ah
Hach'-i-lah

Hach'-mo-ni
Hā'-dad
Ha-dad-ē'-zer
Ha-das'-sah
Ha-dō'-ram
Had'-rach
Hā'-gar
Hag'-ga-i
Hag-gī'-ah
Hag'-gith
Hā'-man
Hā'-math
Ham-me-dā'-tha
Ham-mo-lek'-eth
Ham'-or
Ha-mū'-tal
Han'-a-me-el
Han'-a-ne-el
Ha-nā'-ni
Han-a-nī'-ah
Han'-nah
Hā'-noch
Hā'-nun
Hā'-ran
Har-bō'-nah
Hā'-rod
Ha-rō'-sheth
Hash-mō'-nah
Hā'-tach
Ha-vī'-lah
Hā'-voth Jā'-ir
Hā'-za-el
Ha-zar-mā'-veth
Haz-el-el-pō'-ni
Ha-zē'-roth
Hā'-zor
Hē'-ber
Hē'-bron
He-gā'-i
Hē'-ge
Hē'-lam
Hel'-bon
Hel'-da-i
Hē'-li
He-li-o-dō'-rus (A.)
Hel'-kath Haz'-zu-rim
Hē'-man
Heph'-zi Bah
Her'-cu-les (A.)
Her'-mes
Her-mog'-e-nes
Her'-mon
Her'-od
He-rō'-di-on
Hesh'-bon
Heth'-lon
Hez-e-kī'-ah
Hez'-ron
Hid'-de-kei
Hi'-el
Hi-e-rap'-olis
Hig-ga-i'-on
Hil'-kī'-ah
Hil'-lel
Hin'-nom
Hī'-ram
Hir-cā'-nus (A.)
Hit'-tite
Hī'-vite
Hō'-bab
Hō'-bah
Hog'-lah
Hol-o-fer'-nes (A.)
Hoph'-ni
Hō'-reb
Hor Ha-gid'-gad
Hor'-mah
Hor-o-nā'-im
Hor'-o-nite
Ho-sē'-a
Hul'-dah
Hush'-a-i
Huz'-zab
Hy-me-næ'-us

Ib'-har
Ich'-a-bod
I-cō'-ni-um
Id'-do
Id-u-mē'-a
Ig-da-lī'-ah
Ī'-jon
Ī'-lyr'-i-cum
Im'-lah
Im-man'-u-el
Iph-e-dei'-ab
Ī'-ra
Ī'-rad
I-rī'-jah
Ī'-saac
Ī'-sā'-i-ah
Is'-cah
Is-car'-i-ot
Ish'-bak
Ish'-bi Bē'-nob
Ish Bō'-sheth
Ish'-ma-el

Is'-ra-el
Is'-sa-char
Ith'-a-mar
Ith'-i-el
Ith'-re-am
It-u-ræ'-a
Ī'-vah
Iz-ra-hī'-ah

Jā'-a-lam
Ja-az-a-nī'-a
Jā'-bal
Jab'-bok
Jā'-besh
Jā'-bez
Jā'-bin
Jab'-ne-el
Jā'-chin
Jā'-cob
Jā'-el
Jā'-haz
Jā'-ha-za
Jā'-ir
Ja-ī'-rus
Jam'-bres
Jam'-bri (A.)
Jan'-na
Jan'-nes
Jā'-pheth
Ja-phī'-a
Jā'-reb
Jar'-ed
Jā'-sher
Jā'-son
Jav'-an
Jaz'-ar (A.)
Jā'-zer
Jē'-bus
Jec-o-nī'-ah
Je-di'-dah
Jed-i-dī'-ah
Jed'-u-than (A.)
Jed'-u-thon
Jē'-gar Sa-ha-dū' tha
Je-hō'-a-haz
Je-hō'-ash
Je-ho-hā'-nan
Je-hoi'-a-chin
Je-hoi'-a-da
Je-hoi'-a-kin
Je-hon'-a-dab
Je-hō'-ram
Je-hosh-a-be'-ath
Je-hosh'-a-phat
Je-hō'-vah
Je-hō'-vah Jī'-reh
Je-hō'-vah Jis'-si
Je-hō'-vah Sha'-lom
Je-hō'-vah Sham'-maiz
Je-hō'-vah Tsid'-ke-nu
Jē'-hu
Je-hu-dī'-jah
Je-mī'-ma
Jeph'-thah
Je-phun'-neh
Je-phun'-neth (A.)
Jē'-rah
Je-rah-me-el
Jer-e-mī'-ah
Jer-e-mī'-as (A.)
Jer'-e-my
Jer'-i-cho
Jer'-i-moth
Jer-o-bō'-am
Je-rub'-ba-al
Je-rub'-be-sheth
Je-rū'-sa-lem
Je-rū'-sha
Je-shī'-mon
Jesh'-u-a
Jesh-ū'-run
Jes'-se
Jē'-su-i
Jē'-sus
Jē'-ther
Jeth'-ro
Jeth'-ur
Jē'-ush
Jez'-e-bel
Jez-ra-hī'-ah
Jez'-re-el
Jin'-laph
Jō'-ab
Jō'-a-cim (A.)
Jō'-ah
Jo-an'-na
Jō'-ash
Joch'-e-bed
Jō'-el
Jo-ē'-zer
Jō'-ha
Jo-hā'-nan
Jō'-kun
Jok'-shan
Jok'-tan
Jon'-a-dab
Jō'-nah
Jō'-nas

Tā'-a-nach
Tab'-bath
Tab'-e-ah
Tab'-e-el
Ta-be'-rah
Tab'-i-tha
Tā'-bor
Tab'-ri-mon
Tad'-mor
Ta-hap'-a-nes
Tah'-pe-nes
Ta-lī'-tha Cū'-mi
Tal-mā'-i
Tā'-mar

Tam'-muz
Tan-hū'-meth
Tā'-phath
Tar'-shish
Tar'-sus
Tar'-tak
Tar'-tan
Tat'-na-i
Tē'-bah
Teb'-eth
Te-kō'-a
Tel Har'-sa
Tel Mē'-lah
Tē'-ma
Tē'-man
Tē'-rah
Ter'-a-phim
Ter'-ti-us
Ter-tul'-lus
Thad-dē'-us
Thā'-hash
Thā'-mah
Thē'-bez
Thel'-a-sar
The-oph'-i-lus

Thes-sa-lo-ni'-ca
Theū'-das
Thom'-as
Thy-a-ti'-ra
Ti-bē'-ri-as
Ti-bē'-ri-us
Tib'-ni
Ti'-dal
Tig'-lath Pi-lē'-ser
Ti-mæ'-us
Tim'-nath
Ti'-mon
Ti-mō'-theus
Tiph'-sah
Tir'-ha-kah
Tir-shā'-tha
Tir'-zah
Tish'-bite
Ti'-tus
Tob A-do-ni'-jah
To-bi'-ah
To-bi'-as (A.)
To-bi'-el (A.)
Tō'-bit (A.)
To-gar'-mah

To'-hu
Tō'-i
Tō'-la
Tō'-phel
Tō'-phet
Tra-cho-ni'-tis
Trō'-as
Tro-gyl'-lium
Troph'-i-mus
Try-phē'-na
Trÿ'-phon (A.)
Try-phō'-sa
Tū'-bal
Tÿ'-chi-cus
Tÿ'-ran-nus
Tÿre
Tÿ'-rus

Ū'-cal
Ul'-la
Un'-ni
U-ri'-ah
Ū'-ri-el
U-ri'-jah

Uz'-zah
Uz'-zi
Uz-zi'-ah
Uz'-zi-el

Vash'-ni
Vash'-ti
Vop'-shi

Zab-dē'-us (A.)
Zab'-di
Zac-chæ'-us
Zach-a-ri'-ah
Zach-a-ri'-as (A.)
Za'-dok
Zā'-ham
Zā'-ir
Zal'-mon
Zam'-bri (A.)
Zam'-zum-mims [ah
Zaph'-nath Pa-ā'-ue-
Zā'-rah
Zar'-ephath

Zeb-a-dī'-ah
Zē'-bah
Zeb'-e-dee
Zeb'-o-im
Zē'-bul
Zeb'-u-lun
Zech-a-ri'-ah
Zed-e-chi'-as (A.)
Zed-e-ki'-ah
Zē'-eb
Zel'-ek
Ze-loph'-e-had
Ze-lō'-tes
Zel'-zah
Zem-a-rā'-im
Zē'-nas
Zeph-a-ni'-ah
Zē'-pho
Zē'-rah
Zer'-e-dah
Zer'-esh
Zer'-or
Zer'-u-ah
Ze-rub'-ba-bel
Zer'-u-i-ah

Zē'-thar
Zi'-ba
Zib'-e-on
Zib'-i-ah
Zich'-rī
Zi'-don
Zik'-lag
Zil'-lah
Zil'-pah
Zim'-ran
Zim'-ri
Zip'-por
Zip'-po-rah
Zith'-ri
Zō'-an
Zō'-ar
Zō'-bah
Zō'-har
Zo-hel'-eth
Zō'-phar
Zō'-rah
Zo-rob'-a-bel
Zu-ri-shad-dā'-i
Zū'-zims

CLASSICAL AND OTHER ANCIENT NAMES.

A-bæ'-us
Ab-an-ti'-a-des
A-ban'-ti-as
A-ban'-ti-das
A-bar-bā'-re-a
Ab'-a-ris
Ab'-as
Ab-dē'-rus
Ab-dī'-as
Ab-do-lon'-i-mus
A-bel'-li-o
A-ber'-ci-us
Ab'-ga-rus
Ab'-e-lox
Ā'-bi-a
A-bis'-a-res
Ab-is-tam'-e-nes
A-bi-ti-ā'-nus
Ab-lā'-bi-us
Ab-lā'-vi-us
Ab-ra-dā'-tas
Ab-ret-tē'-nus
Ab-roc'-o-mas
Ab-roc'-o-mes
A-brō'-ni-us
A-bron'-y-chus
A-brō'-ta
Ab-rot'-o-num
Ab-rū'-pol-is
Ab-syr'-tus
Ab-u-lī'-tes
A-bū'-ri-us
Ab-y-dē'-nus
Ac-a-cal'-lis
Ac-a-cē'-si-us
Ac-a-cē'-tes
A-cā'-ci-us
A'-ca-cus
Ac-a-dē'-mus
A-cal'-le
Ac'-a-mas
A-can'-thus
A-car'-nan
A-cas'-tus
Ac'-ba-rus
Ac'-ca
Ac'-ci-us
Ac'-co
A-cē'-ra-tus
A-cer'-bas
Ac-er-rō'-ni-a
Ac-er-rō'-ni-us
Ac-er-sē'-co-me'
Ac-e-san'-der
Ac'-e-sas
A-cē'-si-as
A-cō'-si-us
A-ces'-tes
A-ces-to-dō'-rus
Δ-ces'-tor
Δ-ces-tor'-i-des
Δ-chæ'-a
Δ-chæ'-me-nes
Ach-æ-mē'-ni-des
Δ-chæ'-us
Δ-chā'-i-cus
Ach-e-lō'-is
Ach-o-lō'-us
A-chil'-las
A-chil'-les
A-chil'-lous
A-chil'-li-des
A-chī'-ro-e
A-chi'-ruet

A-chō'-li-us
Ach-o-lō'-e
Ac-i-chō'-ri-us
Ac-i-dā'-li-a
Ac-i-dī'-nus
A-cil-i-ā'-nus
Ac-in-dy'-nus
Ā'-cis
Ac-mē'-nes
A-cœ'-tes
A-com-i-nā'-tus
A-cōn'-tes
A-con'-ti-us
Ac'-o-ris
A-cræ'-a
A-cræ'-pheus
Ac'-ra-gas
Ac-ra-toph'-or-us
Ac-ra-top'-o-tes
Ac'-ra-tus
A-cri'-on
Ac-ris-i-ō'-neis
Ac-ris-i-o-ni'-a-des
A-cris'-i-us
Ac'-ron
Ac-ro-po-lī'-ta
A-crot'-a-tus
Ac-tæ'-a
Ac-tæ'-on
Ac-tæ'-us
Ac'-te
Ac-tī'-a-cus
Ac-ti-sā'-nes
Ac'-tor
Ac-tō'-ri-us
Ac-tu-ā'-ri-us
A-cū'-le-o
A-cū'-me-nus
A-cu-silā'-us
A-cu'-ti-us
A-dæ'-us
Ad-a-man-tei'-a
Ad-a-man'-ti-us
Ad-ei-man'-tus
Ad-gan-des'-tri-us
Ad-her'-bal
Ad-i-at'-o-rix
Ad-mē'-te
Ad-mē'-tus
A-dō'-neus
A-dō'-nis
Ad-ran'-tus
Ad'-ra-nus
Ad-ras-tei'-a
Ad-ras-ti'-ne
A-dras'-tus
Ad-ri-ā'-nus
A-dū'-si-us
Ē'-a
Ē'-a-ces
Ē'-ac'-i-des
Ē'-a-cus
Ē'-æ-a
Ē'-an'-ti-des
Ē'-bū'-ti-a
Ē'-dē'-si-a
Ē'-dē'-si-us
A-ē'-don
Ē'-ē'-tes
Ē'-ga
Ē'-gæ'-on
Ē'-gæ'-us
Ē'-gē'-ri-a
Ē'-ges'-tr

Æ'-ge-us
Æ-gi'-a-le
Æ-gi-a-lei'-a
Æ-gi-ā'-leus
Æ-gid'-i-us
Æ-gi-dū'-chos
Æ-gim'-i-us
Æ-gi-mus
Æ-gi'-na
Æ-gin-æ'-a
Æ-gin-ē'-ta
Æ-gi'-o-chus
Æ-gi-pan
Æ-gis'-thus
Æ'-gle
Æ-gle'-is
Æ-gles
Æ-glē'-tes
Æ-gob'-o-lus
Æ-goc'-e-rus
Æ-goph'-a-gus
Æ'-gus
Æ-gyp'-tus
Æ-im-nes'-tus
Æ-li-ā'-nus
Æ'-li-us
A-el'-lo
A-el'-lo-pus
Æ-mil'-i-a
Æ-mil-i-ā'-nus
Æ-mil'-i-us
Æ-nē'-a-des
Æ-nē'-as
Æ-nē'-i-us
Æ-nes-i-dē'-mus
Æ-nē'-si-us
Æ-nē'-te
Æ'-ni-cus
Æ-ni'-des
Æ-ol'-i-des
Æ'-o-lus
Æ'-py-tus
A-er'-i-us
A-er'-o-pe
A-er'-o-pus
Æ'-sa-cus
Æ'-sa-ra
Æs'-chi-nes
Æs'-chri-on
Æs'-chyl'-i-des
Æs'-chy-lus
Æs-cu-lā'-pi-us
Æ-ser-ni'-nus
Æ'-si-on
Æ'-son
Æ-son'-i-des
Æ-sō'-pus
Æ-sym-nē'-tes
Æ-thal'-i-des
Æ'-ther
Æ'-thi-cus
Æ-thil'-la
Æ'-thi-ops
Æth'-li-us
Æth'-ra
Æ-thū'-sa
Æ'-ti-on
Æ'-ti-us
Æt'-na
Æ-tō'-le
Æ-tō'-lu
Ā'-fer
A-frā'-ni-a

A-frā'-ni-us
Af-ri-cā'-nus
A-gac'-ly-tus
A-gal'-li-as
A-gal'-lis
Ag-a-mē'-de
Ag-a-mē'-des
Ag-a-mem'-non
Ag-a-mem-non'-i-des
Ag-a-nī'-ce
Ag-a-nip'-pe
Ag-a-pē'-nor
Ag-a-pē'-tus
Ag-a-ris'-ta
A-gas'-i-as
A-gas'-i-e-les
A-gas'-the-nes
A-gath-a-gē'-tus
Ag-ath-an'-ge-lus
A-gath-ar'-chi-des
Ag-ath-ar'-chus
Ag-ath-ē'-mer-us
A-gath'-i-as
Ag-a-thi'-nus
A-ga-tho-clē'-a
A-gath'-o-cles
Ag-a-tho-dē'-mon
Ag'-a-thon
Ag-a-thos'-the-nes
Ag-a-thot'-y-chus
Ag-a-thyl'-lus
Ag-a-thyr'-nus
A-gā'-ve
A-gel'-a-das
A-gē'-lā'-us
A-gē'-lei'-a
A-gē'-nor
A-gē-nor'-i-des
A-gep'-o-lis
A-gē-san'-der
A-gē-san'-dri-das
A-gē-si'-a-nax
A-gē'-si-as
A-ges-i-dā'-mus
A-gē-si-lā'-us
A-ges-il'-o-chus
A-gē-sim'-bro-tus
A-gē-sip'-o-lis
A-gē'-tas
A-gē'-tor
A-gē'-nus
Ag'-gram-mes
Ag'-i-as
Ā'-gis
Ag-lā'-i-a
Ag-la-o-nī'-ce
Ag-la-o-phē'-me
Ag-lā'-o-phon
Ag-lau'-ros
Ag-lā'-us
Ag-nap'-tus
Ag'-ni-us
Ag-nod'-i-ce
Ag'-non
Ag-non'-i-des
Ag-o-rac'-ri-tus
A-græ'-us
A-grau'-los
A-gres'-phon
Ag'-reus
A-gric'-o-la
Ag-ri-ō'-ni-us
A-grī'-o-pas
A-grip'-pa

Ag-rip-pi'-na
Ag-rip-pi'-nus
Ag'-ri-us
A-grœ'-ci-us
A-grœ'-tas
A-grœ'-ti-us
Ag'-ron
A-grot'-er-a
A-gÿ'-i-eus
A-gyr'-rhi-us
A-hā'-la
A-he-no-bar'-bus
A'-i-dō'-ne-us
Ā'-jax
Al-a-ban'-dus
Al-a-gon'-i-a
Al-al-com-e-nē'-is
Al-al-com'-e-nes
Al-al-co-mē'-ni-a
A-lar'-i-cus
A-las'-tor
Al-as-tor'-i-des
Al-a-thē'-us
Al'-ba
Al-bin'-i-us
Al-bin-o-vā'-nus
Al-bi'-nus
Al'-bi-on
Al-bu-cil'-la
Al-bū'-ci-us
Al-bū'-ne-a
Al-cæ'-us
Al-cam'-e-nes
Al-can'-der
Al-cath'-o-e
Al-cath'-o-us
Al-cei'-des
Al-ces'-tis
Al'-ce-tas
Al-ci-bi'-a-des
Al-cid'-a-mas
Al'-ci-das
Al-cid'-i-cē
Al-cim'-a-chus
Al-cim'-e-dē
Al-cim'-e-don
Al-cim'-e-nes
Al'-ci-mus
Al'-cin'-o-us
Al'-ci-phron
Al-cip'-pe
Al'-cis
Al-cis'-the-ne
Al-cith'-o-e
Al'-ci-thus
Alc-mæ'-on
Alc-mæ-on'-i-dē
Alc'-man
Alc'-mē'-ne
Al'-con
Al-cy'-o-ne
Al-cy'-o-neus
Al-cy-on'-i-des
Al'-e-a
A-leb'-i-on
A-lec'-to
A-lec'-tor
A-lē'-tes
A-leū'-a-dæ
A-leū'-as
Al'-e-us
A-lex-am'-e-nus
Al-ex-an'-der
Al-ex-an'-dra

Al-ex-an'-dri-des
Al-ex-ā'-nor
Al-ex-ar'-chus
A-lex'-i-as
Al-ex-ic'-a-cus
A-lex'-i-cles
A-lex-ic'-ra-tes
Al-lex'-i-da
Al-ex-i'-nus
A-lex'-i-on
Al-ex-ip'-pus
A-lex'-is
A-lex'-i-us
A-lex'-on
Al-fē'-nus
Al'-fi-us
Al-i-ac'-mon
A-li-ē'-nus
Al-i-men'-tus
Al-i-phē'-rus
Al-lec'-tus
Al-li-ē'-nus
Al'-li-ta
Al-lu'-ci-us
Al'-mo
Al'-mops
Al-lō'-e-i-dē
Al-lō'-eus
Al'-o-pe
A-lōp'-e-cus
A-lor'-cus
Al-phac'-a
Al-phe'-as
Al'-phei'-us
Al-phē'-nor
Al-phē'-nus
Al-phes-i-bō'-a
Al-phē'-us
Al'-phi-us
Al-pi'-nus
Al-thē'-a
Al-thō'-me-nes
Al-thē'-pus
Al-y-at'-tes
A-lyp'-i-us
Al'-y-pus
Al'-y-zeus
A-mad'-o-cus
A-mæ'-si-a
Am-a-fā'-ni-us
A-mal-thē'-a
A-man'-dus
Am-a-ran'-tus
Am-a-ryn'-ceus
Am-a-ryn'-thus
A-mā'-sis
A-mas'-tris
A-mā'-ta
Am'-a-thes
Am-a-thū'-si-a
A-mā'-ti-us
A-maz'-o-nes
Am-a-zō'-ni-us
Am-bi-gā'-tus
Am-bi'-o-rix
Am-biv'-i-us
Am-bol-o-gē'-ra
Am-brā'-ci-a
Am-brō'-si-us
Am'-bry-on
Am-brys'-sus
Am-bū'-li-a
Am-bus'-tus
A-mei'-ni-us

A-meī'-no-cles	An-chā'-ri-us	An'-ti-on	Ar-ceī'-si-us	A-ris-tæ'-us	Ar-yē'-nis
A-meīp'-si-as	An-ches'-mi-us	An'-ti-o-pe	Ar-ceb-ilā'-us	Ar-is-tag'-o-ra	A-san'-der
Am-o-le-sag'-o-ras	An-chī'-a-le	An-tip'-a-ter	Ar-chæ-a-nac'-ti-dæ	A-ris-tag'-o-ras	As-ba-mæ'-us
A-mē'-li-us	An-chī'-a-lus	An-tiph'-a-nes	Ar-chag'-a-thus	A-ris'-ta-nax	As'-bo-lus
A-mēn'-tes	An-chi-mō'-li-us	An'-ti-phas	Ar-che-bū'-lus	Ar-is-tan'-der	As-cal'-a-bus
A-mer'-i-as	An-chī'-ses	An-tiph'-a-tes	Ar-che-dē'-mus	Ar-is-tar'-chus	As-cal'-a-phus
Am-er-is'-tus	An-chi-sī'-a-des	An-ti-phē'-mus	Ar-ched'-i-ce	A-ris'-te-as	As'-ca-lus
A-mes'-tris	An-chū'-rus	An-tiph'-i-lus	Ar-ched'-i-cus	Ar-is-teī'-des	As-cā'-ni-us
Am-i-ā'-nus	An'-cus	An'-ti-phon	Ar-chē'-ge-tes	Ar-is-tō'-nus	As'-car-us
Am-i-sō'-da-rus	An-dob'-a-les	An'-ti-phus	Ar-che-lā'-us	A-ris'-te-us	As'-cla-po
Am'-i-ton	An-doc'-i-des	An-tis'-ta-tes	Ar-chem'-a-chus	A-ris'-ti-as	As-cle-pī'-a-dæ
Am-mi-ā'-nus	An-dræ'-mon	An-tis'-the-nes	Ar-che-mō'-rus	A-ris'-ti-on	As-cle-pī'-a-des
Am'-mon	An-dræ-mon'-i-des	An-tis'-ti-a	Ar-chē'-nor	Ar-is-tip'-pus	As-cle-pi-o-dō'-rus
Am'-mo-nas	An-drag'-a-thus	An-tis'-ti-us	Ar-ches'-tra-tus	A-ris'-ti-us	As-cle-pi-o-dō'-tus
Am-mō'-ni-a	An-dran-o-dō'-rus	An'-ti-us	Ar-che-tī'-mus	A-ris'-to	As-clē'-pi-us
Am-mo-ni-ā'-nus	An'-dre-as	An-tō'-ni-a	Ar'-chi-as	A-ris-to-bū'-le	As-cle-tā'-ri-o
Am-mō'-ni-us	An-dre-o-pū'-lus	An-to-nī'-nus	Ar-chib'-i-us	A-ris-to-bū'-lus	As-cō'-ni-us
Am-ni-sī'-a-des	An'-dreus	An-tō'-ni-us	Ar-chid-a-meī'-a	A-ris-to-cleī'-a	As'-cus
Am-o-mē'-tus	An-drīs'-cus	An-tōr'-i-des	Ar-chi-dā'-mus	A-ris-to-cleī'-das	As'-dru-bal
Am-om-phar'-e-tus	An'-dro	An-tyl'-lus	Ar-chid'-i-ce	A-ris-to-cleī'-des	A-sel'-lio
Am'-or	An-dro'-bi-us	A-nu'-bis	Ar-chig'-e-nes	A-ris-to-cleī'-tus	A-sel'-lus
Am-o-ræ'-us	An-drō-bū'-lus	An-u-lī'-nus	Ar-chil'-o-chus	A-ris'-to-cles	A'-si-a
A-mor'-ges	An-dro-cleī'-des	Anx'-u-rus	Ar-chi-mē'-des	A-ris-to-clī'-des	A-si-at'-i-cus
Am-phī'-a-nax	An'-dro-cles	An'-y-sis	Ar-chi-mē'-lus	Ar-is-toc'-ra-tes	As'-i-na
Am-phī-ā'-nus	An'-dro-clus	An'-y-te	Ar-chī'-nus	Ar-is-toc'-re-on	A-sin'-i-a
Am-phī-a-rā'-i-des	An-dro-cy'-des	An'-y-tus	Ar-chip'-pus	Ar-is-toc'-ri-tus	A-sin'-i-us
Am-phī-a-rā'-us	An-drō'-e-tas	A-œ'-de	Ar-chit'-e-les	A-ris-to-cy'-prus	A'-si-us
Am-phī-cleī'-a	An-drog'-e-us	Ap'-on	Ar-chi-tī'-mus	A-ris-to-dē'-me	A-sō'-pi-us
Am-phic'-ra-tes	An-drom'-a-che	Ap'-a-ma	Ar'-cho	A-ris-to-dē'-mus	A-sop-o-dō'-rus
Am-phic'-ty-on	An-drom'-a-chus	Ap-an-chom'-e-ne	Ar'-chon	Ar-is-tod'-i-cus	A-sō'-pus
Am-phic-ty'-o-nis	An-drom'-o-da	Ap-a-tu'-ri-a	Ar-chy'-tas	A-ris-to-geī'-ton	As'-pa-lis
Am-phid'-a-mas	An'-dron	Ap-a-tu'-ri-us	Ar-cip'-o-teus	Ar-is-tog'-e-nes	As'-par
Am-phid'-i-cus	An-dro-nic-i-ā'-nus	A-pel'-las	Ar-cit'-e-nens	A-ris-to-lā'-us	As-pā'-si-a
Am-phī-et'-er-us	An-dro-nī'-cus	A-pel'-les	Ar-ci'-nus	Ar-is-tol'-o-chus	As-pā'-si-us
Am-phī'-e-tes	An-dron'-i-das	A-pel'-li-con	Ar'-cy-on	Ar-is-tom'-a-che	As-path'-i-nes
Am-phī-loch'-i-us	An-dros'-the-nes	A-pē'-mī-us	Ar'-da-lus	Ar-is-tom'-a-chus	As'-per
Am-phīl'-o-chus	An-drot'-i-on	Ap'-er	Ar'-de-as	A-ris-to-mē'-des	As-phā'-li-us
Am-phīl'-y-tus	An'-drus	Ap-e-san'-ti-us	Ar'-di-ces	Ar-is-tom'-e-don	As-plē'-don
Am-phim'-a-chus	An-e-mō'-tis	Aph-a-cī'-tis	Ar'-dys	Ar-is-tom'-e-nes	As-sa-lec'-tus
Am-phim'-e-don	An-e-ris'-tus	Aph-æ'-a	A-rē'-gon	A-ris'-ton	As-sar'-a-cus
Am-phīn'-o-me	An-e-ro-es'-tus	Aph'-a-reus	A-rē'-gon-is	A-ris-to-nī'-cus	As-sē'-si-a
Am-phī'-on	A-nes-i-dō'-ra	A-pheī'-das	A-reī'-a	Ar-is-ton'-i-das	As'-ta-cus
Am'-phis	An-gel'-i-on	A-phep'-si-on	A-reī'-ly-cus	Ar-is-ton'-i-des	As-tar'-te
Am-phīs'-sa	An'-ge-los	Aph-neī'-us	A-reī'-tho-us	Ar-is-ton'-o-us	As'-te-as
Am-phīs'-sus	An-ge-rō'-na	Aph-ro-dis-i-ā'-nus	A-reī'-us	Ar-is-ton'-y-mus	As-ter'-i-a
Am-phīs'-tra-tus	An-ge-rō'-ni-a	Aph-ro-dis-i-us	A-rel'-li-us	Ar-is-toph'-a-nes	As-ter'-i-on
Am-phīth'-e-mis	An-git'-i-a	Aph-ro-dī'-te	A-rē'-ne	Ar-is-toph'-i-lus	As-ter'-i-us
Am-phī-trī'-te	An-i-ā'-nus	Aph-thon'-i-us	A-ren'-ni-us	Ar-is-to-phon	As-ter-ō'-dīa
Am-phit'-ry-on	An-i-cē'-tus	Ap-i-cā'-ta	Ar'-es	Ar-is-tot'-e-les	As-ter-o-pæ'-us
Am-phit-ry-o-nī'-a-des	A-nic'-i-us	A-pic'-i-us	Ar'-e-sas	Ar-is-tot'-i-mus	As-ter-o-pe
Am-phit-ry-on'-i-des	A-nig'-ri-des	A-pin'-i-us	A-res'-tor	Ar-is-tox'-e-nus	As-ter-o-peī'-a
Am'-phī-us	An'-i-us	Ap'-i-on	A-rē'-ta-des	A-ris'-tus	As-trab'-a-cus
Am-phot'-er-us	An'-na	Ā'-pis	Ar-e-tæ'-us	Ar-is-tyl'-lus	As-træ'-a
Am'-pi-us	An-næ'-us	Ap-i-sā'-on	Ar-e-taph'-i-la	A-rī'-us	As-træ'-us
Am-pyc'-i-des	An-nā'-lis	A-pol'-las	Ar'-e-tas	Ar-men'-i-das	As-tramp-sy'-chus
Am'-py-cus	An'-ni-a	A-pol-li-nā'-ris	Ar-ē'-te	Ar-men'-i-des	As-tra-teī'-a
Am'-pyx	An-ni-ā'-nus	A-pol-li-nā'-ri-us	Ar-ē'-tes	Ar-men'-i-us	As-ty'-a-ges
A-mū'-li-us	An'-ni-bal	A-pol'-lo	Ar'-e-thas	Ar-min'-i-us	As-ty-a-nas'-sa
Am-y-clæ'-us	An-nic'-e-ris	Ap-ol-loc'-ra-tes	Ar-e-thū'-sa	Ar'-ne	As-ty'-a-nax
A-mŷ'-clas	An'-ni-us	A-pol-lo-dō'-rus	Ar-e-thū'-si-us	Ar-nō'-bi-us	As-tyd'-a-mas
A-mŷ'-cli-des	An'-ser	A-pol-lon'-i-des	A-rē'-tus	Ar-pox-ā'-is	As-tyd-a-meī'-a
A-mŷ'-clus	An-tæ'-a	A-pol-lō'-ni-us	Ar'-eus	Ar-rach'-i-on	As'-ty-lus
Am'-y-cus	An-tæ'-us	Ap-ol-loph'-anes	Ar-gæ'-us	Ar-rhi'-bæ'-us	As-ty-mē'-des
Am-y-mō'-ne	An-tag'-o-ras	Ap-ol-loth'-e-mis	Ar'-ga-lus	Ar-rhi-dæ'-us	As-tyn'-o-me
Am-y-nan'-der	An-tal'-ci-das	A-po-ni-ā'-nus	Ar-gan-thō'-ne	Ar'-ria	As-tyn'-o-mus
Am-y-nom'-a-chus	An-tan'-der	A-pō'-ni-us	Ar-gan-thō'-ni-us	Ar-ri-ā'-nus	As-tyn'-o-us
A-myn'-tas	An-teī'-a	Ap-o-trop'-æ-i	Ar'-gas	Ar'-ri-bas	As-ty'-o-che
A-myn-ti-ā'-nus	An-teī'-as	Ap-o-troph'-i-a	Ar-geī'-a	Ar'-ri-us	As-ty-o-cheī'-a
A-myn'-tor	An-tē'-nor	Ap-pi-ā'-nus	Ar-gei-phon'-tes	Ar-run'-ti-us	As-ty'-o-chus
Am'-y-ris	An-te-nor'-i-des	Ap'-pi-as	Ar-geī'-us	Ar'-sa-ces	As-ty-pa-læ'-a
Am-yr-tæ'-us	An'-te-ros	Ap'-pi-on	Ar-gē'-li-us	Ar-sac'-i-dæ	As'-y-chis
Am'-y-rus	An'-te-vor-ta	Ap'-pi-us	Ar-gen'-nis	Ar-sam'-e-nes	At-a-bŷ'-ri-us
Am-y-thā'-on	An'-thas	Ap-pu-lē'-i-a	Ar-gen-tā'-ri-us	Ar'-sa-mes	At-a-lan'-ta
Am-yth-a-ō'-ni-us	An'-the-as	Ap-pu-lē'-i-us	Ar'-ges	Ar-sen'-i-us	A-tar'-rhi-as
Am'-y-tis	An'-the-don	Ap'-ri-es	Ar-gi-le-ō'-nis	Ar'-ses	At-a-ul'-phus
An'-a-ces	An-theī'-a	A-pro-ni-ā'-nus	Ar-gī'-o-pe	Ar-sin'-o-e	Ā'-te
An-a-char'-sis	An-thē'-li-i	A-prō'-ni-us	Ar'-gi-us	Ar-si'-tes	A-teī'-us
A-nac'-re-on	An-them'-i-us	Ap'-si-nes	Ar'-go	Ar-ta-bā'-nus	A-ter-i-ā'-nus
An-a-cyn-da-rax'-es	An-ther'-mus	Ap-syr'-tus	Ar-go-nau'-tæ	Ar-ta-ba-zā'-nes	A-ter'-i-us
An-a-dy-om'-e-ne	An'-thes	Ap'-ter-os	Ar'-gus	Ar-ta-bā'-zes	Ath'-a-mas
A-næ'-a	An'-theus	A-pu-lē'-i-us	Ar'-gy-ra	Ar-ta-bā'-zus	A-than'-a-das
An-a-gal'-lis	An-thī'-a-nus	A-pus'-tius	Ar'-gy-rus	Ar-ta-pā'-nus	A-than-a-rī'-cus
An-ag-nos'-tes	An'-thi-mus	A'-qui-la	Ar-i-ad'-ne	Ar-ta-pher'-nes	Ath'-a-nas
An-a-i'-tis	An-thip'-pus	A-quil'-i-a	Ar-i-æ'-thus	Ar'-tas	Ath-a-nā'-si-us
A-nan'-i-us	An'-thus	A-quī-lī'-nus	Ar-i-æ'-us	Ar-ta-sī'-res	A-thē'-na
An'-a-phas	An-ti-a-neī'-ra	A-quīl'-li-a	Ar-i-am'-e-nes	Ar-ta-vas'-des	Ath-e-næ'-us
An-as-tā'-si-a	An'-ti-as	A-quīl'-li-us	Ar-i-am'-nes	Ar-tax-er'-xes	Ath-e-nag'-o-ras
An-as-tā'-si-us	An-ti-cleī'-a	A-quin'-i-us	Ar-i-an'-tas	Ar-tax'-i-as	Ath-e-nā'-is
An-a-tō'-li-us	An-ti-cleī'-des	A-rab-i-ā'-nus	Ar-i-ā'-nus	Ar-ta-yc'-tes	A-thē'-ni-on
An-ax-ag'-o-ras	An-tic'-ra-tes	A-rab'-i-us	Ar-i-a-peī'-thes	Ar-ta-yn'-te	Ath-e-nip'-pus
An-ax-an'-der	An-tid'-a-mas	A-rach'-ne	Ar-i-a-rā'-thes	Ar-ta-yn'-tes	A-then'-o-cles
An-ax-an'-dra	An-ti-dō'-rus	Ar'-a-cus	Ar-i-as'-pes	Ar-tem-ba'-res	A-then-o-dō'-rus
An-ax-an'-dri-des	An-tid'-o-tus	Ar-a-cyn'-thi-as	Ar-i-bæ'-us	Ar-tem'-i-cha	Ath-e-nog'-e-nes
An-ax-ar'-chus	An-tig'-e-nes	Ar-æ-thŷ'-re-a	Ar-i-ci'-na	Ar-tem-i-dō'-rus	A-thō'-us
An-ax-ar'-e-te	An-ti-gen'-i-das	A-rar'-os	Ar-i-dæ'-us	Ar'-te-mis	Ath-ry-i-lā'-tus
A-nax'-i-as	An-tig-nō'-tus	A-rar'-si-us	Ar-i-dō'-lis	Ar-te-mis'-i-a	A-thym'-brus
An-ax-ib'-i-a	An-tig'-o-ne	Ar'-as	Ar-ig-nō'-te	Ar-te-mis'-i-us	At'-i-a
An-ax-ib'-i-us	An-ti-gon'-i-dæ	A-ras'-pes	Ar-ig-nō'tus	Ar-tē'-mī-us	A-tid'-i-us
An-ax-ic'-ra-tes	An-tig'-o-nus	A-rā'-tus	Ar-i-mā'-zes	Ar'-te-mon	A-tī'-li-a
A-nax-i-dā'-mus	An-til'-e-on	Ar'-ba-ces	Ar-im-nes'-tus	Ar-tō'-ces	A-til-i-cī'-nus
A-nax'-i-las	An-til'-o-chus	Ar'-bi-ter	Ar-i-o-bar-zā'-nes	Ar-tō'-ri-us	A-tī'-li-us
A-nax-i-lā'-us	An-ti-mach'-i-des	Ar'-bi-us	Ar-i-o-mar'-dus	Ar-tyb'-i-us	A-til'-la
An-ax-il'-i-des	An-tim'-a-chus	Ar-bō'-ri-us	Ar-ī'-on	Ar-tys-tō'-ne	At-i-mē'-tus
An-ax-i-man'-der	An-ti-men'-i-das	Ar-bus'-cu-la	Ar-i-o-vis'-tus	Ar-u-lē'-nus	A-tī'-ni-a
An-ax-im'-e-nes	An-ti-mœ'-rus	Ar-cā'-dius	Ar'-i-phron	Ar'-uns	At'-i-us
An-ax-ip'-pus	An-tin'-o-e	Ar'-cas	Ar-is'-be	Ar-u-si-ā'-nus	At'-las
A-nax'-is	An-tin'-o-us	Ar-cath'-i-as	Ar-is-tæ'-ne-tus	Ar-vī'-na	At-ra-tī'-nus
A-nax'-o	An-tī'-o-chis	Ar'-ce	Ar-is-tæ'-nus	Ar-y-an'-des	At'-rax
An-cæ'-us	An-tī'-o-chus	Ar-cei-sī'-a-des	Ar-is-tæ'-on	Ar'-y-bas	A-treī'-des

À-treus'	Ba-gis'-ta-nos	Bis-an-ti'-nus	Bū'-pha-gus	Cal'-li-o-pe	Car'-me
At'-ri-us	Ba-gō'-as	Bis'-tha-nos	Bū'-ra	Cal-li-ō'-pi-us	Car-men'-ta
At-ro-mē'-tus	Ba-goph'-a-nos	Bit'-a-le	Bu-rā'-i-cus	Cal-liph'-a-na	Car-men'-tis
A-trop'-a-tes	Bal'-a-crus	Bith'-y-as	Bur'-do	Cal'-li-phon	Car'-na
At'-ro-pos	Bal'-a-grus	Bi-thyn'-i-cus	Bū'-rich-us	Cal-lip'-pi-des	Car-nē'-a-des
At'-ta	Bal'-a-nus	Bit'-i-as	Bur-ri-ē'-nus	Cal-lip'-pus	Car-nē'-i-us
At-tag'-i-nus	Bal'-as	Bit'-is	Bur'-rus	Cal-lir'-rho-e	Car-nū'-li-us
At-tal-i-ā'-ta	Bal-bil'-i-us	Bit'-on	Bur'-sa	Cal-lis'-te	Car-pā'-thi-us
At-tal'-i-on	Bal-bil'-lus	Bit-u-i'-tus	Bur'-si-o	Cal-listh'-e-nes	Car-phyl'-li-des
At'-ta-lus	Bal-bī'-nus	Bit'-ys	Bū'-sa	Cal-lis'-to	Car-pi-nā'-ti-us
At'-this	Bal'-bus	Blæ'-sus	Bu-sī'-ris	Cal-lis-to-nī'-cus	Car'-pi-o
At-ti-ā'-nus	Ba-lis'-ta	Blan'-dus	Bū'-tas	Cal-lis'-tra-tus	Car-poph'-o-ri
At'-ti-ca	Bal-lon'-y-mus	Blā'-si-us	Bū'-te-o	Cal-lis'-tus	Car-rhē'-nes
At'-ti-cus	Bal-ven'-ti-us	Blas'-ta-res	Bū'-tes	Cal-lit'-e-les	Car'-ri-nas
At'-ti-la	Bam-bā'-li-o	Blem'-mi-das	Bū'-to	Cal-lix'-e-nus	Car-sig-nā'-tus
At-til-i-ā'-nus	Ban'-ti-us	Ble-pæ'-us	Bu-tor'-i-des	Cal'-lo	Car-su-lē'-i-us
At-til'-i-us	Baph'-i-us	Ble-sā'-mi-us	Bū'-zy-ge	Cal'-lon	Car-tē'-i-us
At'-ti-us	Bar'-ba	Blit'-or	Byb'-lis	Cal-o-cy'-rus	Car'-tha-lo
At'-tus	Bar-bā'-ta	Blō'-si-us	Bȳ'-zas	Cal-pe-tā'-nus	Car-til'-i-us
A-tȳ'-a-nas	Bar-bā'-ti-o	Bo-a-di-cē'-a		Cal-pur'-ni-a	Car-ti-man-du-a
A-tym'-ni-us	Bar-bā'-ti-us	Boc'-char		Cal-pur-ni-ā'-nus	Cā'-rus
At'-ys	Bar-bā'-tus	Boc'-cho-ris		Cal-pur'-ni-us	Car-vil'-i-a
Au'-da-ta	Bar-bil'-lus	Boc'-chus	Cā'-an-thus	Cal'-va	Car-vil'-i-us
Au-den'-ti-us	Bar-bu-cal'-lus	Bō'-don	Cab'-a-des	Cal-vas'-ter	Car-y-ā'-tis
Au-dol'-e-on	Bar'-bu-la	Bod-u-og-nā'-tus	Ca-bar'-nus	Cal-vē'-na	Ca-rys'-ti-us
Au-fid'-i-a	Bar'-ca	Bōe'-bus	Ca-bas'-i-las	Cal-ven'-ti-us	Ca-rys'-tus
Au-fid-i-ē'-nus	Bar-dā'-nes	Bōe-drō'-mi-us	Ca-bei'-ri	Cal'-vi-a	Cas'-ca
Au-fid'-i-us	Bar-de-sā'-nes	Bōe'-o	Cā'-ca	Cal-vī'-na	Cas-cel'-li-us
Au'-ga-rus	Bar-dyl'-is	Bōe-ō'-tus	Cā'-cus	Cal-vī'-nus	Cas'-i-us
Au'-ge	Bar'-e-a	Bōe-thi-us	Cā'-di-us	Cal-vis'-i-us	Cas'-mil-us
Au'-ge-as	Bar'-ga-sus	Bōe-thus	Cad'-mil-us	Cal'-vus	Cas-per'-i-us
Au-gu-rī'-nus	Bar'-gy-lus	Bōe'-thus	Cad'-mus	Cal'-y-be	Cas-san-dā'-nē
Au-gus-ti'-nus	Bar'-na-bas	Bōe'-us	Cæ-cil'-i-a	Cal'-y-ce	Cas-san'-der
Au-gus-tu-lus	Bar'-rus	Bog'-es	Cæ-cil-i-ā'-nus	Cal'-y-don	Cas-san'-dra
Au-gus-tus	Bar-sa-en'-tes	Bog'-ud	Cæ-cil'-i-us	Cal-y-dō'-ni-us	Cas-si-ā'-nus
Au-les'-tes	Bar-sa-nū'-phi-us	Boi'-o-rix	Cæ-cī'-na	Ca-lyn'-thus	Cas-si-e-peī'-a
Au'-li-a	Bar-sī'-ne	Bo-lā'-nus	Cæ'-ci-us	Ca-lyp'-so	Cas-si-o-dō'-rus
Au'-lis	Bar'-su-mas	Bol'-gi-us	Cæ'-cu-lus	Cam-a-tē'-rus	Cas-si-o-peī'-a
Au'-li-us	Bar-thol-o-mæ'-us	Bol'-is	Cæ-dic'-i-a	Cam-bau'-les	Cas-siph'-o-ne
Au-tō'-ni-us	Bar-y-ax'-es	Bō'-lus	Cæ-dic'-i-us	Cam-by'-ses	Cas'-si-us
Au'-ra	Bar-zā'-nes	Bom-il'-car	Cæ-dic'-i-us	Ca-meī'-rus	Cas-si-ve-lau'-nus
Au-rē'-li-a	Ba-sil'-a-cas	Bon-i-fā'-ci-us	Cæ-les	Ca-mē'-li-us	Cas-sō'-tis
Au-re-li-ā'-nus	Ba-sil'-a-cus	Bo-nō'-sus	Cæ-les-ti'-nus	Ca-mē'-nē	Cas-tal'-i-a
Au-rē'-li-us	Ba-si-lā'-nus	Bo-op'-is	Cæ-li-a	Ca-men-i-ā'-ta	Cas-tal'-i-des
Au-rē'-o-lus	Ba-si-leī'-des	Bor'-cas	Cæ-li-o-mon-tā'-nus	Cam-er'-i-nus	Cas-tal'-i-us
Au'-ri-a	Ba-sil'-i-ca	Bor'-mus	Cæ-li-us	Cam'-ers	Cas'-ti-cus
Au'-ri-us	Ba-sil'-i-des	Bō'-rus	Cæ-nis	Ca-mil'-la	Cas'-tor
Au-rō'-ra	Ba-si-lī'-na	Bos'-tar	Cæ-pā'-ri-us	Ca-mil'-lus	Cas-tor'-i-on
Au-run-cu-lei'-us	Ba-si-ilis	Bō'-ta-chus	Cæ-pi-as	Ca-mis'-sa-res	Cas-tric'-i-us
Au-run'-cus	Ba-si-lis'-cus	Bot'-tan'-i-des	Cæ-pi-o	Cam-pā'-nus	Cas-trin'-i-us
Au'-son	Ba-sil'-i-us	Bot'-ry-as	Cæ-rel'-li-a	Cam-pas'-pe	Ca-tē'-ba-tes
Au-sō'-ni-us	Ba-sil'-i-us	Bot'-rys	Cæ'-sar	Cam'-pe	Ca-ta-man-tā'-le-des
Au-tar'-i-tus	Ba-si-ilus	Bot-thæ'-us	Cæ-sar'-i-on	Ca-mū'-ri-us	Ca-ti-ē'-nus
Au-tes'-i-on	Ba-sa-reus	Bra-chyl'-les	Cæ-sar'-i-us	Cā'-na	Ca-ti-lī'-na
Au'-to-cles	Ba-si-ā'-na	Bran'-chus	Cæ-sen'-ni-us	Can'-a-ce	Ca-tī'-li-us
Au-toc'-ra-tes	Ba-si-ā'-nus	Bran'-cus	Cæ-sē'-ti-us	Can'-a-chus	Ca-ti-us
Au-to-lā'-us	Ba-si-sus	Bran'-gas	Cæ-si-a	Ca-nā'-nus	Cat'-o
Au-tol'-e-on	Bat'-a-lus	Bras'-i-das	Cæ-si-ā'-nus	Can'-da-ce	Ca-tō'-ni-us
Au-tol'-y-cus	Ba-teī'-a	Brau'-ron	Cæ-si-us	Can-dau'-les	Cat-tu-mē'-rus
Au-tom'-a-te	Bath-a-nā'-ti-us	Brau-rō'-ni-a	Cæ-sō'-ni-a	Can'-di-dus	Ca-tul'-lus
Au-to-mā'-ti-a	Bath'-y-cles	Bren'-nus	Cæ-so-nī'-nus	Can'-dy-bus	Cat'-us
An-tom'-e-don	Ba-thyl'-lus	Bren'-tus	Cæ-su-lē'-nus	Can-ē'-thus	Cau'-ca-lus
Au-to-me-dū'-sa	Bat'-is	Bret'-tus	Cæ-trō'-ni-us	Ca-nid'-i-a	Cau'-con
Au-ton'-o-e	Bat'-on	Bri-ar'-eus	Caf'-o	Ca-nī'-na	Cau-dī'-nus
Au-to-phra-dā'-tes	Bat'-ra-chus	Bri-en'-ni-us	Ca-i-ā'-nus	Cā'-ni-us	Cau-nis
Au-trō'-ni-a	Bat'-ta-rus	Bri-ē'-tes	Ca-i'-cus	Can-nū'-ti-us	Cau'-si-us
Aux-ē'-sia	Bat'-tus	Bri-gan'-ti-cus	Ca-i-ē'-ta	Can-ō'-bus	Cav-a-rī'-nus
Au'-xo	Bau'-bo	Bri-mo	Cā'-i-us	Can-ō'-pus	Cav'-a-rus
A-ven-ti-nen'-sis	Bau'-cis	Brin'-no	Cal'-a-ber	Can-ta-cu-zē'-nus	Ca-ys'-tri-us
Av-en-ti'-nus	Bav'-i-us	Bri-sæ'-us	Cal-ac-ti'-nus	Can'-tha-rus	Ce-ba-lī'-nus
Av-er-run'-cus	Bē'-bry-ce	Bri-sē'-is	Cal-a-mis	Can'-thus	Ceb'-es
Av-i-ā'-nus	Bē'-das	Bri'-seus	Cal-a-mī'-tes	Can-till'-i-us	Ceb'-ren
A-vid'-i-us	Bel'-e-nus	Bri-tan'-ni-cus	Cal'-a-nus	Can'-ti-us	Ce-brī'-o-nes
Av-i-ē'-nus	Bel'-e-sis	Brit-o-mar'-is	Cal'-as	Cā'-nus	Ce-ceī'-des
A-vī'-o-la	Bel'-gi-us	Brit-o-mar'-tis	Ca-lā'-ri-us	Can-u-tē'-i-us	Cē'-crops
A-vit-i-ā'-nus	Bel-i-sā'-ri-us	Bri'-zo	Cal-a-ti'-nus	Cap'-a-neus	Ce-drē'-nus
A-vī'-tu	Bel-ler'-o-phon	Broc'-chus	Cal'-chas	Ca-pel-i-ā'-nus	Cei-ō'-ni-us
Ax'-i-a	Bel-ler-o-phon'-tes	Bro-git'-a-rus	Cal'-dus	Ca-pel'-la	Ce-lē'-do-nes
Ax-i'-er-os	Bel'-ler-us	Brom'-e	Ca-lē'-cas	Cap'-er	Cel'-er
Ax-il'-la	Bel-li-ē'-nus	Brom'-i-us	Ca-lē'-nus	Cap'-e-tus	Cē'-le-us
Ax'-i-on	Bel-lī'-nus	Bron'-tes	Ca-lē'-tor	Caph'-a	Cel'-sus
Ax-i-o-nī'-cus	Bel-lō'-na	Bron-ti'-nus	Cal'-ga-cus	Caph'-o	Ce-næ'-us
Ax-i-o-pis'-tus	Bel-lo-vē'-sus	Brot'-e-as	Ca-lid-i-ā'-nus	Cap'-i-to	Cen'-chri-as
Ax-i-o-pōe'-nos	Bel-lū'-tus	Bru-nich'-i-us	Ca-lid'-i-us	Cap-i-to-lī'-nus	Cen-so-rī'-nus
Ax-i-oth'-e-a	Bē'-lus	Brū'-sus	Cal'-i-dus	Ca-prā'-ri-us	Cen-tau'-ri
Ax'-i-us	Be-mar'-chi-us	Bru-tid'-i-us	Cal-lig'-u-la	Ca-pra-tī'-na	Cen-tē'-ni-us
Az-a-nī'-tes	Ben'-dis	Brū'-ti-us	Cāl-lā'-i-cus	Cap'-re'-o-lus	Cen'-tho
Az-e-mil'-cus	Ber-e-cyn'-thi-a	Brut-ti-ā'-nus	Cal'-las	Cap'-ta	Cen-tum'-a-lus
A-zē'-si-a	Ber-e-nī'-ce	Brut'-ti-us	Cal-la-ti-ā'-nus	Cap-pū'-sa	Ce-phal'-i-on
A-zō'-rus	Be-ri-s'-a-des	Brū'-tu-lus	Cal-lī'-a-des	Cap'-ys	Ceph'-a-lon
	Be-r'-o-e	Brū'-tus	Cal-lī'-a-nax	Car	Ceph'-a-lus
	Be-r-o-nic-i-ā'-nus	Bry-ax'-is	Cal-lī'-a-rus	Car-a-cal'-la	Cē'-pheus
	Be-rō'-sus	Bry-en'-ni-us	Cal'-li-as	Ca-rā'-nus	Ceph-i-so-dō'-rus
	Be-ryl'-lus	Brys'-on	Cal-lib'-i-us	Ca-rau'-si-us	Ceph-i-sod'-o-tus
	Be-ryt'-i-us	Bū'-ba-res	Cal'-li-cles	Car-a-van'-ti-us	Ce-phīs'-o-phon
	Bes-an-ti'-nus	Bū'-bas-tis	Cal-lic'-ra-tes	Car'-bo	Ce-phīs'-sus
	Bes'-sus	Bu-bō'-na	Cal-li-crat'-i-das	Car'-cin-us	Ceph'-ren
	Bes'-tes	Bu-bul'-cus	Cal-lic'-ri-tus	Car'-ci-us	Cer
	Bes'-ti-a	Bū'-ca	Cal-lic'-ter	Car'-de-a	Ce-ram'-bus
	Be-tū'-ci-us	Buc-cu-leī'-us	Cal-li-dē'-mus	Car-di-ā'-nus	Cer'-a-meus
	Bī'-a	Bu-cil-i-ā'-nus	Cal-lid'-i-us	Ca-rē'-nes	Cer'-ci-das
	Bi-ad'-i-ce	Bu-col'-i-on	Cal-li-geī'-tus	Car-fu-lē'-nus	Cer'-co
	Bi-ā'-nor	Bū'-co-lus	Cal-li-ge-neī'-a	Ca-rī'-nas	Cer-cō'-pes
	Bī'-as	Bu-deī'-a	Cal-lig'-e-nes	Ca-rī'-nus	Cer'-cops
	Bi-bā'-cu-lus	Bu-lar'-chus	Cal-lim'-a-chus	Ca-ris'-i-us	Cer'-cy-on
	Bib'-u-lus	Bul'-bus	Cal-lim'-e-don	Car'-i-us	Cer-e-ā'-lis
	Bī'-on	Bū'-lis	Cal-li-mor'-phus	Car-mā'-nor	Cer'-es
	Bip'-pus	Bū'-lon	Cal-lī'-nes		
	Bir-cen'-na	Bu-næ'-a	Cal-li-nī'-chus		
	P'-cal'-tis	Bū'-pa-lus	Cal-li'-nus		

Ce-rin'-thus	Chthon'-i-a	Clyt'-i-e	Cos-su'-ti-a	Cy-ax'-a-res	Dat'-a-mes
Cer-o-es'-sa	Chthon'-i-us	Clyt'-i-us	Cos-su-ti-ā'-nus	Cyb'-e-le	Dat-a-pher'-nes
Cer-re-tā'-nus	Chum'-nus	Clyt'-us	Cos-su-ti-us	Cych'-reus	Dat'-is
Cer-so-blep'-tes	Cic'-er-o	Cnā'-gi-a	Cot'-i-so	Cy-clī'-a-das	Dau'-nas
Cer-vār'-i-us	Cic-u-rī'-nus	Cnē'-mus	Cot'-i-us	Cy'-clo-pes	Dau'-ri-ses
Cer-vid'-i-us	Ci-dā'-ri-a	Cnid'-i-a	Cot'-ta	Cyc'-nus	Dā'-vus
Cēr'-yx	Cil'-ix	Cnō'-pi-as	Cot'-ti-us	Cyd'-as	Dec-a-tē'-phor-us
Ces-ti-ā'-nus	Cil'-la	Cnos'-sus	Cot'-y-la	Cyd'-i-as	De-ceb'-a-lus
Ces'-ti-us	Cil'-las	Cnū'-phis	Cot'-yo	Cy-dip'-pe	De-cen'-ti-us
Ceth'-e-gus	Cil'-ni-i	Cō'-ca-lus	Co-tyt'-to	Cy-dip'-pus	De-ci-ā'-nus
Cē'-to	Cī'-lo	Coc-ce-i-ā'-nus	Cra-næ'-a	Cyd'-on	De-cid'-i-us
Cē'-yx	Cim'-ber	Coc-cē'-i-us	Cra-nā'-us	Cy-dō'-ni-a	De-cim'-i-us
Chab'-ri-as	Cī'-mon	Coc'-cus	Cran'-tor	Cy-dō'-ni-us	Dec'-i-us
Chæ'-ma-das	Cin'-a-don	Cō'-cles	Cras'-si-nus	Cyl'-la-rus	Dec-ri-ā'-nus
Chæ'-re-a	Cin-æ'-thon	Co-dī'-nus	Cras'-si-pes	Cyl'-len	Dec'-ri-us
Chæ'-re-as	Cin-æ'-thus	Co-do-man'-nus	Cras-sit'-i-us	Cyl-lē'-ne	Dec'-ta-des
Chæ-rec'-ra-tes	Cin-cin-nā'-tus	Co-drā'-tus	Cras'-sus	Cyl-lē'-ni-us	Dec'-ti-on
Chæ-rē'-mon	Cin'-e-as	Cō'-drus	Cras'-tin-us	Cyl'-on	Dec'-u-la
Chæ-reph'-a-nes	Ci-nē'-si-as	Cœ-les-tī'-nus	Cra-tæ'-is	Cy-moth'-o-e	De-i-a-neī'-ra
Chæ-re-phon	Cin-get'-o-rix	Cœ-les'-ti-us	Crat'-er-us	Cyn-æ-geī'-rus	De-ic'-o-on
Chæ-rip'-pus	Cin-gō'-ni-us	Cœ-li-o-mon-tā'-nus	Crat'-es	Cyn-æ'-thus	De-i-da-meī'-a
Chæ'-ris	Cin'-na	Cœ-li-us	Crat-e-sip'-o-lis	Cy-nis'-ca	Deī'-ma
Chæ'-ron	Cin'-na-mus	Cœ'-nus	Crat-e-sip'-pi-das	Cyn'-o	De-im'-a-chus
Chal'-ci-deus	Cin'-y-ras	Cœ-rat'-a-das	Crat'-e-vas	Cyn-o-bel-li'-nus	Deī'-mas
Chal-cid'-i-us	Cī'-os	Cō'-es	Cra-tī'-nus	Cy-nor'-tes	Deī'-nar'-chus
Chal-ci-æ'-cus	Cir'-rha	Co-læ'-nis	Cra-tip'-pus	Cy-nor'-tes	Deī'-ni-as
Chal-ci-o-pe	Cis'-pi-us	Co-lax'-a-is	Crā'-tor	Cyn-o-sū'-ra	Dei-noch'-a-res
Chal'-cis	Cis'-seus	Cō'-li-as	Crā'-tos	Cyn'-thi-a	Dei-noc'-ra-tes
Chal-co-con'-dy-les	Cis'-si-das	Col-la-tī'-nus	Crat'-y-lus	Cyn-ul'-chus	Dei-nol'-o-chus
Chal-cō'-don	Ci-tē'-ri-us	Col-lē'-ga	Cre-mū'-ti-us	Cy-nū'-rus	Dei-nom'-a-cha
Chal'-con	Cith-æ'-ron	Col-lū'-thus	Crē'-on	Cy'-nus	Dei-nom'-a-chus
Chal-cos'-the-nes	Ci-vī'-lis	Co-lō'-tes	Cre-oph'-y-lus	Cyp-a-ris'-sus	Dei-nom'-e-nes
Chal-i-nī'-tis	Clan'-is	Col-u-mel'-la	Crep-e-rē'-i-us	Cyp'-ri-ā'-nus	Deī'-non
Cha-mæ'-le-on	Clā'-ra	Co-lū'-thus	Cres	Cyp-ri-ge-neī'-a	Dei-nos'-tra-tus
Cham'-y-ne	Clar'-i-us	Co-mā'-nus	Cres	Cyp'-ris	Dē'-i-o-ces
Char'-ax	Clā'-rus	Co-mē'-tas	Cres-cens	Cy-prog'-e-nes	De-i'-o-chus
Cha-rax'-us	Clas'-si-cus	Co-min'-i-us	Cres-cō'-ni-us	Cyp'-se-lus	De-i-ō'-ne
Char'-es	Clau'-dia	Com-min-i-ā'-nus	Cres'-i-las	Cy-rē'-ne	De-i-ō'-neus
Char-i-cleī'-des	Clau-di-ā'-nus	Com'-mi-us	Crē'-si-us	Cy-rī'-a-des	De-i'-o-pe
Char-i-cleī'-tus	Clau'-di-us	Com-mo-di-ā'-nus	Crē-te	Cy-ril'-lus	De-i-o-pē'-a
Char'-i-cles	Clau'-sus	Com'-mo-dus	Crē-teus	Cyr'-nus	De-i-o-pī'-tes
Char-i-dē'-mus	Cle-æ-nē'-tus	Com-nē'-na	Crē'-theus	Cyr'-si-lus	De-i-ot'-a-rus
Char-i-lā'-us	Cle-an'-der	Com-nē'-nus	Crē'-thon	Cy'-rus	De-iph'-o-be
Char-i-man'-der	Cle-an'-dri-das	Cō'-mus	Crē'-ti-cus	Cy-thē'-ra	De-iph'-o-bus
Char'-is	Cle-an'-thes	Con-col'-e-rus	Cre-ū'-sa	Cy-th-e-reī'-a	De-i-phon'-tes
Cha-ris'-i-us	Cle-ar'-chus	Con-col-i-tā'-nus	Cri-nag'-o-ras	Cy-thē'-ri-as	De-ip'-y-le
Char'-i-ton	Cle-ar'-i-das	Con-cor'-di-a	Cri'-nas	Cy-thē'-ris	De-ip'-y-lus
Cha-rix'-e-na	Cle-dō'-ni-us	Con-di-ā'-nus	Cri-nip'-pus	Cy-thē'-ri-us	Dē'-li-a
Cha-rix'-e-nus	Cle-em'-po-rus	Con'-i-us	Cri'-nis	Cyt-is-sō'-rus	Dē'-li-us
Char'-ma-das	Clei-dē'-mus	Con'-nus	Cri'-non	Cy'-zi-cus	Del'-li-us
Char'-mi-des	Clei'-ge-nes	Con'-on	Cris'-a-mis		Del-mat'-i-cus
Char-mī'-nus	Clei'-ni-as	Co-nō'-neus	Cris-pī'-na		Del-mā'-ti-us
Char'-mis	Clei'-nis	Con'-sa	Cris-pin-il'-la		Del-phin'-i-a
Cha-rœ'-a-des	Clei-nom'-a-chus	Con-sen'-tes	Cris-pī'-nus		Del'-phus
Char'-on	Clei'-o	Con-sen'-ti-us	Cris'-pus	Dab'-ar	De-mā'-des
Cha-ron'-das	Cleis'-the-nes	Con-sev'-i-us	Cris'-ta	Dac'-tyl-i	De-mæ'-ne-tus
Char'-ops	Clei-tag'-o-ra	Con-sid'-i-us	Cri'-sus	Dæ-dal'-i-on	De-mag'-o-ras
Char-o'-pus	Clei-tar'-chus	Con'-stans	Crit'-i-as	Dæ'-da-lus	De-ma-rā'-ta
Char'-tas	Clei-te	Con-stan'-ti-a	Crit-o-bū'-los	Da-eī'-ra	De-ma-rā'-tus
Cha-ryb'-dis	Clei-to-dē'-mus	Con-stan-tī'-na	Crit-o-dē'-mus	Da'-es	De-mar'-chus
Cheī'-lon	Clei-tom'-a-chus	Con-stan-tī'-nus	Crit-o-lā'-us	Dæ-ton'-das	De-mar'-e-te
Chei-lō'-nis	Clei-ton'-y-mus	Con-stan-ti-us	Cri'-ton	Da-hip'-pus	De-mē'-ter
Chei-ris'-o-phus	Clei'-to-phon	Con'-sus	Cri-tō'-ni-us	Da-im'-a-chus	De-me-tri-ā'-nus
Cheī'-ron	Clei'-tus	Cō'-on	Cri'-us	Da-i-phan'-tus	De-mē'-tri-us
Chel'-i-don	Clē'-mens	Cō'-phen	Crix'-us	Dal'-i-on	Dem-i-ā'-nus
Che-lid'-o-nis	Cle-ob'-is	Co-pō'-ni-us	Crō'-by-lus	Dal-mā'-ti-us	Dē'-mi-phon
Chē'-ops	Cle-o-bū'-le	Cop'-reus	Cro-cē'-a-tas	Dam-a-gē'-tus	De-mi-ur'-gus
Chē'-ra	Cle-o-bu-lī'-ne	Cor'-ax	Croc'-on	Da-mag'-o-ras	Dē'-mo
Cher'-si-phron	Cle-o-bū'-lus	Cor'-bis	Croc'-us	Dam'-a-lis	De-moc'-e-des
Chī'-lo	Cle-och'-a-res	Cor'-bu-lo	Crœ'-sus	Dam-a-scē'-nus	De-moch'-a-res
Chi-mæ'-ra	Cle-oc'-ri-tus	Cor'-da-ca	Crō'-mus	Da-mas'-ci-us	De-mo-cleī'-tus
Chi-o-mar'-a	Cle-o-dæ'-us	Cor'-dus	Cron'-i-des	Dam-a-sip'-pus	Dē'-mo-cles
Chī'-on	Cle-o-dē'-mus	Cor'-e	Cro-nī'-on	Da-mas'-tes	De-moc-o-on
Chī'-on-e	Cle-œ'-tas	Cor'-fi'-di-us	Cron'-i-us	Dam'-a-sus	De-moc'-o-pus
Chi-on'-i-des	Cle-om'-a-chus	Co-rin'-nus	Cron'-us	Dam'-e-as	De-moc'-ra-tes
Chī'-on-is	Cle-om'-bro-tus	Co-rin'-thus	Crot'-us	Dam'-i-a	De-moc'-ri-nes
Chī'-os	Cle-o-mē'-des	Cor-i-o-lā'-nus	Crus	Dam-i-ā'-nus	De-moc'-ri-tus
Chi-tō'-ne	Cle-om'-e-nes	Co-rip'-pus	Ctē'-si-as	Dam'-i-o	De-mod'-a-mas
Chī'-us	Cle-o-myt'-ta-des	Co-ris'-cus	Cte-sib'-i-us	Dam-ip'-pus	De-mod'-o-cus
Chlæ'-ne-as	Clē'-on	Cor-nē'-li-a	Ctē'-si-cles	Dam'-is	De-mol'-e-on
Chlō'-e	Cle-ō'-ne	Cor-ne-li-ā'-nus	Cte-si-dē'-mus	Dā'-mo	De-mol'-e-us
Chlor'-is	Cle-o-nī'-ca	Cor-nē'-li-us	Cte-si-lā'-us	Da-moch'-a-ris	Dē'-mon
Chlōr'-us	Cle-o-nī'-cus	Cor-nī'-a-des	Ctē'-sil'-o-chus	Dā'-mo-cles	De-mo-nas'-sa
Chno-do-mā'-ri-us	Cle-on'-i-des	Cor-ni-çen	Ctē'-si-phon	Da-moc'-ra-tes	De-mō'-nax
Chœ'-ri-lus	Cle-on'-y-mus	Cor-ni-fi'-ci-a	Cte-sip'-pus	Da-moc'-ri-tus	De-mon'-i-cē
Chœr-o-bos'-cus	Cle-o-pat'-ra	Cor-ni-fi'-ci-us	Ctē'-si-us	Da-mog'-e-ron	De-mon'-i-cus
Cho-mat-i-ā'-nus	Cle-o-phan'-tus	Cor-nū'-tus	Cte-syl'-la	Dā'-mon	De-moph'-a-nes
Chon-do-mā'-ri-us	Cle'-o-phon	Co-rō'-bi-us	Cub'-a	Da-moph'-i-lus	De-moph'-i-lus
Cho-rī'-ci-us	Cle-op-tol'-e-mus	Co-rœ'-bus	Cu-bid'-i-us	Dam'-o-phon	Dem'-o-phon
Chos'-ro-es	Cle-os'-tra-tus	Co-rō'-na	Cul'-le-o	Da-moph'-y-le	De-moph'-o-on
Chrēs'-tus	Cle-ox'-e-nus	Co-rō-nā'-tus	Culle-ō'-lus	Dam-o-strā'-ti-a	De-mop-tol'-e-mus
Chris-to-dō'-rus	Clē'-ta	Co-rō'-nis	Cu-mā'-nus	Dam-o-strā'-tus	De-mos'-the-nes
Chris-toph'-o-rus	Clim'-a-cus	Co-rō'-nus	Cunc-tā'-tor	Da-mot'-e-les	De-mos'-tra-tus
Chro-mā'-ti-us	Clo-a-cī'-na	Cor'-re-us	Cu-pī'-do	Da-mox'-e-nus	De-mot'-e-les
Chry-san'-tas	Clo-di-ā'-nus	Cor-un-cā'-ni-us	Cu-pi-en'-ni-us	Dan'-a-e	Dem-o-tī'-mus
Chry'-sa-or	Clō'-di-us	Cor-vī'-nus	Cū'-ra	Da-nā'-i-des	De-mox'-e-nus
Chry-sē'-is	Clœ'-li-a	Cor'-vus	Cu-rē'-tes	Dan'-a-us	Dē'-mus
Chry-ser'-mus	Clœ'-li-us	Cor-y-ban'-tes	Cur-i-ā'-ti-us	Daph'-i-tas	Den-drī'-tes
Chry'-ses	Clon'-as	Co-ryc'-i-a	Cū'-ri-o	Daph-næ'-a	Den-drī'-tis
Chry-sip'-sus	Clon'-i-us	Cor'-y-dus	Cu-ri'-tis	Daph-næ'-us	Den'-sus
Chrys-o-ceph'-a-lus	Clō'-tho	Cor'-y-las	Cu'-ri-us	Daph'-ne	Den-tā'-tus
Chry-soch'-o-us	Clu-en'-ti-a	Cor-y-phæ'-a	Cur'-sor	Daph'-nis	Den'-ter
Chrys-o-coc'-ces	Clu-en'-ti-us	Cor-y-phā'-si-a	Cur-till'-i-us	Daph-nop'-a-tes	Den'-to
Chry-sog'-o-nus	Clu-il'-i-us	Cor-y-thal'-li-a	Cur'-ti-us	Daph'-nus	Dē'-o
Chrys-o-lō'-ras	Cluv'-i-a	Cor'-y-thus	Cus'-pi-us	Dap'-yx	De-o-me-neī'-a
Chrys-o-pe-leī'-a	Cluv'-i-us	Cos-cō'-ni-us	Cy-a-mī'-tes	Dar'-da-nus	Der-cyl'-li-das
Chry-sos'-to-mus	Clym'-e-ne	Cos'-mas	Cy'-a-ne	Da-reī'-us	Der'-cy-lus
Chry-soth'-e-mis	Clym'-e-nus	Cos-sin'-i-u'	Cy-a-nip'-pus	Dar'-es	Der'-cy-nus
Chry'-sus	Cly-tæm'-nes-tra	Cos'-sus	Cy'-a-thus	Das'-i-us	Der'-das

Der-rhi-ā-tis	Dom'-nus	El'-a-ra	Ep-o-red'-o-rix	Eu-mar'-i-das	Eu-xen'-i-dæ
Des-i-dē-ri-us	Do-na'-ti-us	El'-a-sus	Ep'-pi-us	Eū'-mar-us	Eu-xen'-i-das
Des-i-lā'-us	Do-nā'-tus	El'-a-tus	Ep-po-nī'-na	Eu-math'-i-us	Eu-xen'-i-des
Des-pœ'-na	Don'-tas	E-lec'-tra	Ē'-py-tus	Eu-mē'-lus	Eūx'-e-nus
Deu-cal'-i-on	Dor'-ceus	E-lec'-try-on	E-ques'-ter	Eū'-men-es	Eux-ith'-e-us
De-ver'-ra	Dō'-ri-eus	E-lec'-try-ō'-ne	E-qui'-ti-us	Eu-men'-i-des	E-vad'-ne
Dex-am'-e-nus	Do-ril'-lus	E-lec'-tus	Er-a-sin'-i-des	Eu-men'-i-us	E-væch'-mō
Dex-ic'-ra-tes	Do-rim'-a-chus.	E-leī'-us	Er-a-sis'-tra-tus	Eum-nēs'-tus	E-væ'-mon
Dex-ip'-pus	Dō'-ri-on	El'-e-os	Er-as'-tus	Eu-mol'-pus	E-væ'-ne-tus
Dex'-ter	Dō'-ris	El-e-phan'-tis	Er-at'-i-dæ	Eu-nap'-i-us	E-vag'-o-ras
Dī'-a	Do-roth'-e-us	El-e-phē'-nor	Er-a-to	Eu-neī'-ce	E-vag'-ri-us
Di-a-de-mā'-tus	Dor'-so	El-eu-si'-na	Er-a-tos'-the-nes	Eū'-neus, Eū'-ne-us	E-val'-ces
Di-a-du-men-i-ā'-nus	Dō'-rus	E-leū'-sis	Er-a-tos'-tra-tus	Eū'-ni-cus	E-van'-der
Di-æ'-thus	Do-ry-cleī'-das	E-leū'-ther	Er-a-tus	Eu-nom'-i-a	E-van'-e-mus
Di-æ'-us	Dor'-y-clus	E-leū'-ther-eus	Er'-e-bos	Eu-nom'-i-us	E-van'-ge-lus
Di-ag'-o-ras	Dor'-y-las	El-ic'-a-on	E-rech'-theus	Eū'-no-mns	Ev-an-or'-i-das
Di-ā'-na	Dor-y-lā'-us	E-lic'-i-us	Er'-e-sus	Eu'-nō-nes	E-van'-thes
Dī'-as	Do-ryph'-o-rus	E-lis'-sa	Er-eu-thal'-i-on	Eu-nos'-tus	E-van'-thi-us
Di-au'-lus	Do-si'-a-das	El-lō'-pi-on	Er-gam'-e-nes	Eū'-nus	E-var'-chus
Di-bū'-ta-des	Do-sith'-e-us	El'-lops	Er'-ga-ne	Eu-pal'-a-mus	E-vath'-lus
Di-cæ-ar'-chus	Dos-sē'-nus	El-pē'-nor	Er'-gi-as	Eu-pal'-i-nus	E'-vax
Di-cæ'-o-cles	Dō'-tis	El-pid'-i-us	Er-gī'-nus	Eu'-pa-tor	E-vel'-pi-des
Di-cæ-og'-e-nes	Dox-ap'-a-ter	El-pi-nī'-ce	Er-i-bœ'-a	Eu'-pa-tra	E-vel'-pis'-tus
Di-cæ'-us	Dox-ip'-a-ter	El'-va	Er-i-bō'-tes	Eu-peī'-thes	E-vel'-thon
Dī'-ce	Drac'-on	El'-y-mus	Eric-thon'-i-us	Eu-phan'-tus	E-vē'-mer-us
Dic'-e-tas	Dra-con'-ti-des	E-math'-i-on	E-rid'-a-nus	Eu-phē'-me	E-vē'-ni-us
Dic'-on	Dra-con'-ti-us	Ē'-ma-thus	E-rig'-o-ne	Eu-phē'-mus	E-vē'-nor
Dic-tæ'-us	Dre-pā'-ni-us	Em'-i-lus	E-rig'-o-nus	Eu-phor'-bus	E-vē'-nus
Dic'-te	Drim'-a-cus	Em-men'-i-dæ	Er-i-gy'-i-us	Eu-phor'-i-on	E-vē'-res
Dic-ty-n'-na	Dri'-mo	Em-pan'-da	E-rin'-na	Eu'-phra-des	E-ver'-ge-tes
Dic'-tys	Drom'-eus	Em-ped'-o-cles	Er-in'-nys	Eu-phrā'-nor	E-ver'-sa
Dī'-das	Drom-i-chæ'-tes	Em'-po-dus	Er-i-ō'-pis	Eu-phrā'-si-nus	Ev'-e-tes
Dī'-di-us	Drom-o-cleī'-des	Em-por'-i-us	E-riph'-a-nis	Eu-phrā'-tes	E-vod-i-ā'-nus
Dī'-do	Dro-moc'-ri-des	Em-pū'-sa	Er'-i-phus	Eū'-phron	E-vod'-i-us
Did-y-mar'-chus	Drom'-on	Em'-py-lus	Er-i-phy'-le	Eu-phron'-i-des	Ev'-o-dus
Did'-y-mus	Dru-sil'-la	En'-a-lus	Er-i-phy'-lus	Eu-phron'-i-us	Ex-ad'-i-us
Di-es'-pi-ter	Drū'-sus	En-nan-ti-oph'-a-nes	Er'-is	Eu-phros'-y-nē	Ex-æ'-ne-tu
Di-eū'-ches	Dry'-a-des	En-a-rē'-pho-rus	Er-i-ū'-ni-us	Eu-pith'-i-us	Ex-it'-i-us
Di-eū'-chi-das	Dry'-as	En-cel'-a-dus	E-ro-ph'-i-lus	Eū'-plus	Ex-su-per-an'-ti-us
Di-git'-i-us	Dry'-mon	En-col'-pi-us	Er'-o-pon	Eu-pol'-e-mus	Ex-su-per-a-tō'-ri-us
Di-it'-re-phes	Dry'-o-pe	En-dē'-is	Er'-os	Eu'-po-lis	Ex-su-per'-i-us
Dil'-li-us	Dry'-ops	En'-di-us	E-ro-ti-ā'-nus	Eu-pom'-pi-das	E-ze-ki-ē'-lus
Din-dy-mē'-nē	Dry-pe'-tis	En-dō'-us	E-rō'-ti-us	Eu-pom'-pus	
Dī'-non	Dū'-bi-us	En-dym'-i-on	E-rū'-ci-a	Eu'-pre-pes	
Di-o-cleī'-des	Dū'-cas	E-nip'-eus	Erx'-i-as	Eu-rip'-i-des	
Dī'-o-cles	Du-cen'-ni-us	En'-ni-a	Er-y-cī'-na	Eu-rō'-pa	Fa-bā'-tus
Di-o-cle-ti-ā'-nus	Du-cē'-ti-us	En'-ni-us	E-ryc'-i-us	Eu-rō'-pus	Fa-ber'-i-us
Di-oc'-o-rus	Du-ī'-li-us	En-nō'-di-us	Er-y-man'-thus	Eū'-rops	Fab-i-ā'-nus
Di-o-dō'-rus	Dum-nor'-ix	En-no-mus	Er'-y-mas	Eu-rō'-tas	Fa-bil'-i-us
Di-od'-o-tus	Dū'-ris	En-or'-ches	Er-y-sich'-thon	Eu-rŷ'-a-le	Fab'-i-us
Dī'-o-gas	Du-rō'-ni-a	En-tel'-lus	E-ryth'-rus	Eu-rŷ'-a-lus	Fa-bric'-i-us
Di-o-ge-neī'-a	Dym'-as	En-to-chus	Er'-yx	Eu-ry-a-nas'-sa	Fa-bul'-lus
Di-og'-e-nes	Dy-nā'-mi-us	En-tor'-i-a	Er-yx-im'-a-chus	Eu-rŷ'-a-nax	Fa-cun'-dus
Di-o-ge-ni-ā'-nus	Dyr-au'-les	En-y-ā'-li-us	Es-qui-li'-nus	Eu-ryb'-a-tes	Fad'-i-a
Di-og-nē'-tus	Dyr-rhach'-i-us	En'-y-o	Et-e-ar'-chus	Eu-ryb'-a-tus	Fa-dil'-la
Di-o-mē'-de	Dys-pon'-teus	Ē'-os	Et-e-ō'-cles	Eu-ryb'-i-a	Fad'-i-us
Di-o-mē'-des		E-pac'-tæ-us	Et-e-ō'-clus	Eu-ry-bī'-a-des	Fad'-us
Di-om'-e-don		E-pæ'-ne-tus	Et-e-o-nī'-cus	Eu-ry-cleī'-a	Fal'-a-cer
Di-om'-i-lus		E-pag'-a-thus	Et-e-ō'-nus	Eu-ry-cleī'-das	Falan'-i-us
Dī'-o-mus		E-pai'-ne	Et-rus-cil'-la	Eū'-ry-cles	Fal-cid'-i-us
Dī'-on	E-ar'-i-nus	E-pam-i-non'-das	E-trus'-cus	Eu-ryc'-ra-tes	Fal'-co
Di-o-næ'-a	Eb'-i-on	E-paph-ro-dī'-tus	E-tym'-o-cles	Eu-ryd'-a-mas	Fal-cō'-ni-a
Di-ō'-ne	Eb'-ur'-nus	Ep'-a-phus	Eū'-bi-us	Eu-ry-dam'-i-das	Fal'-cu-la
Di-o-nŷ'-si-cles	Ec-dē'-mus	Ep-ar'-chi-des	Eu-bœ'-a	Eu-ryd'-i-ce	Fa-lis'-cus
Di-o-ny-si-dō'-rus	Ec-di-cus	E-peī'-geus	Eu-bœ'-us	Eu-ryl'-e-on	Fal'-to
Di-o-nŷ'-si-us	Ec-e-bol'-i-us	E-peī'-us	Eu-bō'-tas	Eu-ryl'-o-chus	Fan'-go
Di-o-nŷ'-sus	Ec-e-cheī'-ra	E-per'-a-tus	Eu-bū'-le	Eu-rym'-a-chus	Fan'-ni-a
Di-o-peī'-thes	Ech'-e-clus	Eph'-e-sus	Eu-bū'-leus	Eu-ry-mē'-de	Fan'-ni-us
Di-oph'-a-nes	Ech-e-crāt'-i-des	Eph-i-al'-tes	Eu-bū'-li-des	Eu-rym'-e-don	Fas'-ci-nus
Di-o-phan'-tus	Ech-e-dē'-mus	E-phi-ci-ā'-nus	Eu-bū'-lus	Eu-ryn'-o-me	Fas-tid'-i-us
Di-ō'-res	Ech-em-bro'-tus	E-phil'-pus	Eu-cad'-mus	Eu-ryn'-o-mus	Fau'-ci-us
Di-os-cor'-i-des	E-chem'-e-nes	Eph'-o-rus	Eu-cam'-pi-das	Eu-ry-phā'-mus	Fau'-la
Di-os-cor'-i-us	Ech'-e-mon	Eph'-y-ra	Eu-cheīr	Eū'-ry-phon	Fau'-nus
Di-os'-co-rus	Ech'-e-mus	Ep-i-ba-tē'-ri-us	Eu-cheir'-us	Eū'-ry-pon	Faus'-ta
Di-os-cū'-ri	Ech-e-nē'-us	Ep-i-cas'-te	Eu-chē'-nor	Eu-ryp'-tol'-e-mus	Faus-ti'-na
Di-os-cū'-ri-des	Ech'-e-phron	Ep-i-ce-leūs'-tus	Eu-cher'-i-a	Eu-ryp'-y-lus	Faus-ti'-nus
Di-os'-cu-rus	Ech-e-phy-l'-li-des	E-pich'-a-ris	Eu-cleī'-a	Eu-rys'-a-ces	Faus-tu-lus
Di-o-tī'-ma	Ech-e-pō'-lus	Ep-i-char'-mus	Eu-cleī'-des	Eu-ry-ster'-nos	Faus'-tus
Di-o-tī'-mus	Eches'-tra-tus	Ep-i-cleī'-das	Eu'-cles	Eu-rys'-the-nes	Fav-en-ti'-nus
Di-o-tog'-e-nes	Ech-e-tī'-mus	Ep'-i-cles	Eū'-clo-us	Eu-rys'-theus	Fa-vō'-ni-us
Di-ot'-re-phes	Ech'-e-tlus	E-pic'-ra-tes	Eū'-cra-tes	Eu-ryt'-i-on	Fav-o-rī'-nus
Di-ōx'-ip-pe	Ech'-e-tus	Ep-ic-tē'-tus	Eu-crat'-i-des	Eū'-ry-tus	Fē'-bris
Di-ōx'-ip-pus	E-chid'-na	Ep-i-cū'-ri-us	Eu-c-tē'-mon	Eu-seb'-i-us	Fē'-bru-us
Dī'-phi-lus	E-chin'-a-des	Ep-i-cū'-rus	Eu-dæ'-mon	Eus-tā'-thi-us	Fē'-li-ci-tas
Diph'-ri-das	E-chī'-on	Ep-i-cy'-des	Eu-dam'-i-das	Eus-then'-i-us	Fē'-lix
Di-pœ'-nus	Ech'-i-us	Ep-i-dau'-rus	Eu-dā'-mus	Eu-stoch'-i-us	Fen-es-tel'-la
Dir'-ce	Ē'-cho	E-pid'-i-us	Eu-dē'-mus	Eu-strā'-ti-us	Fē'-ni-us
Dis	E-clec'-tus	Ep-i-dō'-tes	Eu-dic'-i-us	Eu-tel'-i-das	Fe-rē'-tri-us
Di-sā'-ri-us	Ec-log'-i-us	E-pig'-e-nes	Eu-di'-cus	Eu-ter'-pe	Fe-rō'-ni-a
Di-tal'-co	Ec-phan'-ti-des	Ep-i-gē'-ni-us	Eu-doc'-i-a	Eu-thā'-li-us	Fer'-ox
Dī'-us	Ed'-e-con	E-pig'-o-ni	Eu-dō'-ra	Eū'-thi-as	Fes-ti'-vus
Dī'-ves	Edō'-nus	Epig'-o-nus	Eu-dō'-rus	Eu'-thy-cles	Fes'-tus
Div'-i-co	E-dū'-li-ca	Ep-i-lŷ'-cus	Eu-dox'-i-a	Eu-thyc'-ra-tes	Fi-dē'-nas
Div-i-ti'-a-cus	E-gē'-ri-a	Ep-im'-a-chus	Eu-dox'-i-us	Eu-thy-dē'-mus	Fid'-es
Di-yl'-lus	E-gē'-ri-us	Ep-i-mē'-des	Eū'-ga-mon	Eu-thym'-a-nes	Fi-dic-u-lā'-ni-us
Doc'-i-mus	Eg-e-si'-nus	Ep-i-mē'-ni-des	Eū'-gen-es	Eu-thym'-e-des	Fid'-i-us
Dō'-don	E-ges'-ta	Ep-i-mē'-theus	Eu-gen-i-ā'-nus	Eu-thym'-i-das	Fig'-u-lus
Dol-a-bel'-la	E-gil'-i-us	Ep-i-nī'-cus	Eu-gen'-i-cus	Eu-thym'-i-des	Fim'-bri-a
Dol'-i-us	Eg-nā'-ti-a	E-piph'-a-nes	Eu-gen'-i-cus	Eu-thŷ'-mus	Fir-mā'-nus
Dol'-on	Eg-nā'-ti-us	Ep-i-phā'-ni-us	Eu-gen'-i-us	Eu-toc'-i-us	Fir-mi-ā'-nus
Dol'-ops	Eg-na-tu-lē'-i-us	E-pip'-o-le	Eū'-ge-on	Eu-tol'-mi-us	Fir'-mi-cus
Do-ma-ti'-tes	Ei-dom'-e-ne	E-pis'-the-nes	Eu-gram'-mus	Eu-trap'-e-lus	Fir'-mi-us
Do-mi-dū'-ca	Ei-doth'-e-a	E-pis'-tro-phus	Eu-graph'-i-us	Eu-trē'-si-tes	Fis'-tus
Do-mit'-i-a	Ei-leī'-thy-i-a	E-pit'-a-das	Eu-hē'-mer-os	Eu-trop'-i-a	Flac-ci-nā'-tor
Do-mit-i-ā'-nus	Ei-on'-eus	Ep-i-ther'-ses	Eu'-ho-dus	Eu-trop'-i-us	Flac'-cus
Do-mi-til'-la	Ei-rē'-ne	E-poc'-il-lus	Eu-læ'-us	Eu'-ty-ches	Fla-cil'-la
Do-mit'-i-us	E-læ-ū'-si-us	E-pō'-na	Eu-log'-i-us	Eu-tych-i-ā'-nus	Flā'-men
Dom'-na	El-a-gab'-a-lus	E-pō'-peus	Eu'-ma-chus	Eu-tych'-i-des	Fla-min'-i-nus
Dom-nī'-nus	El'-a-phus	E-pop'-si-us	Eu-mæ'-us	Eu-tych'-i-us	

Fla-min'-i-us	Ge-nes'-i-us	Gun'-da-mund	Hel'-le	Hil-ar-i-ā'-nus	Hy'-men
Flam'-ma	Ge-ne-tæ'-us	Gur'-gus	Hel'-len	Hi-lar'-i-o	Hy-me-næ'-us
Flā'-vi-a	Ge-neth'-li-us	Gut'-ta	Hel-lō'-rus	Hi-lar'-i-us	Hym'-ni-a
Fla-vi-ā'-nus	Ge-ne-tyl'-lis	Gy'-as	Hel-lō'-ti-a	Hil'-a-rus	Hy-pā'-ti-a
Flā'-vi-us	Gen'-e-trix	Gy-gæ'-a	Hel-pid'-i-us	Hil'-der-ic	Hy-pā'-ti-us
Flā'-vus	Ge-ni'-ci-us	Gy'-ges	Hel'-vi-a	Him-e-ræ'-us	Hy-pat-o-dō'-rus
Flō'-ra	Gen-nā'-di-us	Gy-lip'-pus	Hel-vid'-i-us	Hi-mer'-i-us	Hyp'-a-tus
Flo-ren-ti'-nus	Gen'-ser-ic	Gyl'-is	Hel'-vi-us	Him'-er-us	Hy-peī'-ro-chus
Flo-ri-ā'-nus	Gen'-ti-us	Gy-næ-co-thæ'-nas	Hem-er-ē'-si-a	Hi-mil'-co	Hy-per-an'-thes
Flō'-rus	Ge-or'-gi-us	Gyr'-ton	He-mī'-na	Hip-pag'-o-ras	Hy-per-ā'-sius
Fō'-ca	Geph-y-ræ'-i		He-mith'-e-on	Hip-pal'-ci-mus	Hy-per'-ba-tas
Fō'-cas	Ge-ræ'-us		He-ni'-o-che	Hip-par'-chi-a	Hy-per'-bi-us
Fon-tā'-nus	Ger'-a-na	Ha-bin'-nas	He-ni'-o-chus	Hip-par'-chus	Hy-per'-bo-lus
Fon-tē'-i-a	Ge-ras'-i-mus	Hab'-i-tus	He-phæ's'-ti-on	Hip-pa-ri'-nus	Hy-per-cheī'-ri-a
Fon-tē'-i-us	Ger-mā'-ni-cus	Hab'-ron	He-phæ's'-tus	Hip-pā'-si-us	Hy-per-ech'-i-us
Fon-ti-nā'-lis	Ger-mā'-nus	Ha-bron'-i-chus	Hep-tap'-o-rus	Hip'-pa-sus	Hy-per-ē'-nor
Fon'-tus	Ger-mi'-nus	Hā'-des	Hē'-ra	Hip'-peus	Hyp'-er-es
For'-nax	Ger'-on	Ha-dri-ā'-nus	He-rā'-cle-a	Hip'-pi-a	Hy-per'-i-des
For-tū'-na	Ge-ron'-ti-us	Hæ'-mon	He-ra-clei'-dæ	Hip'-pi-as	Hy-per'-i-on
For-tu-na-ti-ā'-nus	Ge-ros'-tra-tus	Hæ'-mus	He-ra-clei'-des	Hip'-pi-tas	Hy-perm-nēs'-tra
Fran'-go	Ger'y-on	Hag'-no	He-ra-clei'-tus	Hip'-pi-us	Hy-per'-o-che
Fron-ti'-nus	Ges'-i-us	Hal'-cy-o-ne	He-rā'-cle-o	Hip-pob'-o-tus	Hy-per'-o-chus
Fron'-to	Get'-a	Hal'-cy-o-neus	He-ra-cle-o-dō'-rus	Hip-po-cen-tau'-rus	Hyp'-nos
Frū'-gi	Gi-gan'-tes	Ha-lē'-sus	He-rā'-cle-on	Hip-po-clei'-des	Hyp-sæ'-us
Fu-fic'-i-us	Gil'-do	Hal'-i-a	He-ra-cle-ō'-nas	Hip'-po-cles	Hyp-sē'-nor
Fu-fid'-i-us	Gil'-lo	Hal-i-ac'-mon	Hē'-ra-cles	Hip'-po-clus	Hyp'-seus
Fu-fit'-i-us	Gil'-lus	Hal-i-ar'-tus	He-ra-cli-ā'-nus	Hip-poc'-o-on	Hyp'-si-cles
Fū'-fi-us	Gis'-co	Hal-i-mē'-de	He-rā'-cli-us	Hip-poc'-ra-tes	Hyp-sic'-ra-tes
Ful-ci'-ni-us	Git'-i-a-das	Hal'-i-os	Hē'-ra-con	Hip-pod'-a-mas	Hyp-sip'-y-le
Ful-gen'-ti-us	Glab'-er	Hal-ir-rhoth'-i-us	He-rag'-o-ras	Hip-po-da-meī'-a	Hyp'-sus
Ful'-lo	Glabb'-ri-o	Hal-i-ther'-ses	Hē'-ras	Hip-pod'-a-mus	Hyr-cā'-nus
Ful-lō'-ni-us	Glaph'-y-ra	Hal'-mus	Her'-cu-les	Hip-po-lā'-i-tis	Hyr'-i-eus
Ful'-vi-a	Glauf'-ce	Hal-o-syd'-ne	Her-cū'-li-us	Hip-pol'-o-chus	Hyr-nē'-tho
Ful-vi-ā'-nus	Glauf'-ci-a	Ham'-il-car	Her-cy'-na	Hip-pol'-y-tus	Hyr'-ta-cus
Ful'-vi-us	Glauf'-ci-as	Ham-mō'-ni-us	Hcr-dō'-ni-us	Hip-pom'-e-don	Hys'-mon
Ful'-vus	Glauf'-ci-des	Hamp-sic'-or-a	Hē'-re-as	Hip-pom'-e-nes	Hys-tas'-pes
Fun-dā'-ni-a	Glauf'-ci-on	Han'-ni-bal	He-ren'-ni-a	Hip'-pon	
Fun-dā'-ni-us	Glauf-cip'-pus	Han-ni-bal-li-ā'-nus	He-ren'-ni-us	Hip-pō'-nax	
Fun'-du-lus	Glauf'-con	Han'-no	He-ril'-lus	Hip-po-ni'-cus	
Fu-nis-u-lā'-nus	Glauf-con'-o-me	Har-mā'-ti-us	Her-mag'-o-ras	Hip-pon-ō'-i-das	I-ac'-chus
Fur-fā'-ni-us	Glauf'-cus	Har-men-o-pū'-lus	Her-ma-nū'-bis	Hip-pon'-o-me	I'-a-des
Fu-ri'-na	Glic'-i-a	Har-mō'-di-us	Her-maph-ro-dī'-tus	Hip-pon'-o-us	I-a-ei'-ra
Fū'-ri-us	Glic'-i-us	Har-mō'-ni-a	Her-mā'-pi-as	Hip-pos'-the-nes	I-al'-e-mus
Fur'-ni-us	Glob'-u-lus	Har'-pa-gus	Her-mar'-chus	Hip-pos'-tra-tus	I-al'-y-sus
Fus-ci-ā'-nus	Glos	Har'-pa-lus	Her'-mas	Hip-pot'-a-des	I-am'-be
Fus'-cus	Glus	Har-pal'-y-ce	Her-meī'-as	Hip'-po-tas	I-am'-bli-chus
Fū'-sus	Glyc'-as	Har-pin'-na	Her-mer'-i-cus	Hip'-po-tes	I-am-bū'-lus
	Glyc'-e-ra	Har'-po-cras	Her'-mes	Hip-poth'-o-e	I-am'-e-nus
	Glyc'-e-ra	Har-po-cra'-ti-on	Her-mē'-si-a-nax	Hip-poth'-o-on	I-am'-i-dæ
	Glyc'-i-as	Har-py'-i-æ	Her-min'-i-us	Hip-poth'-o-us	I'-am-us
	Glyc'-is	Has'-dru-bal	Her-mi'-nus	Hip'-pys	I-a-nei'-ra
	Glyc'-on	Ha-ter-i-ā'-nus	Her'-mi-on	Hir'-pi'-nus	I-a-nis'-cus
	Gnæ'-us	Ha-ter'-i-us	Her-mi'-o-ne	Hir'-ri-us	I-an'-the
	Gna-thæ'-na	Heb-do-mag'-e-tes	Her-mip'-pus	Hir'-ti-us	I-ap'-e-tus
	Gne-sip'-pus	Hē'-be	Her-moch'-a-res	Hir-tu-lei'-us	I-ā'-pis
	Gni'-pho	Hec'-a-be	Her'-mo-cles	His'-pa-la	I-ā'-pyx
	Gno-sid'-i-cus	Hec-a-er'-ge	Her-moc'-ra-tes	His'-pal-lus	I-ar'-bas
	Gō'-bry-as	Hec-a-er'-gus	Her-moc'-re-on	His'-po	I-ar'-da-nes
	Gol'-gus	Hec'-a-le	Her-mo-dō'-rus	His-ti-æ'-a	I-as'-i-on
	Gon'-a-tus	Hec-a-mē'-de	Her-mō'-dus	His-ti-æ'-us	I-as'-i-us
	Gon'-gy-lus	Hec-a-tæ'-us	Her-mog'-e-nes	His-to-ris	I-ā'-so
	Gor-di-ā'-nus	Hec'-a-te	Her-mo-gen-i-ā'-nus	Hol'-mus	I-a-son'-i-a
	Gor'-di-us	Hec-a-to-dō'-rus	Her-mo-lā'-us	Hom-a-gy'-ri-us	I-ā'-sus
	Gor'-dys	Hec-a-tom'-nus	Her-mol'-y-cus	Hom-o-lō'-cus	I-at'-ro-cles
	Gor'-ga-sus	Hec'-a-ton	Her'-mon	Hon-o-rā'-tus	I'-by-cus
	Gor'-ge	Hec'-tor	Her-mon'-y-mus	Ho-nō'-ri-a	I-cad'-i-us
	Gor'-gi-as	Hec'-u-ba	Her-moph'-i-lus	Ho-nō'-ri-us	I'-car-us
	Gor'-gi-das	Hē'-dy-le	Her-mo-ti'-mus	Hop-lad'-a-mos	Ic'-ci-us
	Gor'-gi-on	He'-dy-lus	Hē'-ro	Hō'-ræ	Ic'-cus
	Gor'-go	He-gel'-e-os	He-rō'-des	Ho-ra-pol'-lo	Ic'-e-lus
	Gor'-gon	He-gel'-o-chus	He-ro-di-ā'-nus	Ho-rā'-ti-a	Ich-næ'-a
	Gor-gon'-i-us	He-gē'-mon	He-rod'-i-cus	Ho-rā'-ti-us	Ich'-thy-as
	Gor-gō'-pas	He-gem'-o-ne	He-ro-dō'-rus	Hor'-ci-us	Ich-thy-o-cen-tau'-i
	Gor'-gus	He-ge-san'-der	He-rod'-o-tus	Hor'-cus	Ic-ti'-nus
	Gor'-tys	He-ge-san'-dri-das	Hē'-ron	Hor'-mus	I-dæ'-a
	Grac-chā'-nus	He-ges-a-rā'-tus	He-ro-ph'-i-le	Hor'-ta-lus	I-dæ'-us
	Grac'-chus	He-ge-si'-a-nax	He-ro-ph'-i-lus	Hor-ten'-si-a	I-dal'-i-a
	Gra-cil'-i-a	He-gē'-si-as	He-ros'-tra-tus	Hor-ten'-si-us	I-dan-thyr'-sus
	Grac'-i-lis	He-ges-i-dē'-mus	Her'-se	Hō'-rus	I'-das
	Gra-di'-vus	He-ges-ig'-o-nus	Her-sil'-i-a	Hos-ti'-li-a	I'-dē
	Græ'-æ	He-ges-i-lā'-us	Her'-tha	Hos-ti-li-ā'-nus	Id'-mon
	Græ-cē'-i-us	He-ges-il'-o-chus	He-sig'-o-nus	Hos-ti'-li-us	I-dom'-e-neus
	Græ-ci'-nus	He-ges'-i-nus	Hē'-si-o-dus	Hos-ti'-li-a	I'-dri-eus
	Græ'-cus	He-ge-sip'-pus	Hē'-si-on-e	Hos-ti-li-ā'-nus	I-dy-i'-a
	Gra-ni-ā'-nus	He-ge-sip'-y-la	Hes-per'-i-des	Hos-ti'-li-us	Ig-nā'-ti-us
	Gra-ni'-cus	He-ge-sis'-tra-tus	Hes-per'-i-us	Hos-ti'-us	I-læ'-ri-a
	Grā'-ni-us	He-gē'-tor	Hes'-per-us	Hun'-ner-ic	I'-li-a
	Grap'-tus	He-mar'-me-ne	Hes'-ti-a	Hy-a-cin'-thi-des	I-i-ō'-na
	Gra-sid'-i-us	Hei'-us	Hes-ti-æ'-a	Hy-a-cin'-thus	Il-i-ō'-neus
	Grā'-ta	Hel'-a-ra	Hes-ti-æ'-us	Hy'-a-des	Il-is-si'-a-des
	Grā'-ti-æ	He-lei'-us	He-sych'-i-a	Hy'-a-le	Il'-lus
	Gra-ti-ā'-nus	Hel'-e-na	He-sych'-i-us	Hy'-as	Il-lyr'-i-us
	Gra-tid'-i-a	Hel'-e-nus	Het-æ-rei'-us	Hyb'-re-as	I'-lus
	Gra-tid-i-ā'-nus	Hē'-li-a-dæ	Heu-rip'-pe	Hyb'-ri-as	Im'-bra-mus
	Gra-tid'-i-us	He-li'-a-nax	Hi-ar'-bas	Hy-dar'-nes	Im-brā'-si-a
	Grā'-ti-us	Hel-i-cā'-on	Hi-ces'-i-us	Hy-drē'-lus	Im'-bra-sus
	Grā'-tus	Hē'-li-ce	Hi-ce-tā'-on	Hy'-es	Im'-brex
	Gre-gen'-ti-us	Hel'-i-con	Hic'-e-tas	Hy-ē'-ti-us	Im'-bri-us
	Greg'-o-ras	He-li-cō'-ni-us	Hi-emp'-sal	Hy-gi-ei'-a	Im-mar'-a-dus
	Gre-go-ri-ā'-nus	Hē'-li-o	Hi'-e-ra	Hy-gi-ē'-mon	Im-per-ā'-tor
	Gre-gō'-ri-us	Hē'-li-o-cles	Hi-e-ram'-e-nes	Hy-gi'-nus	Im-per-i-ō'-sus
	Gros'-phus	He-li-o-dō'-rus	Hi'-e-ras	Hy-læ'-us	I-nach'-i-a
	Gryl'-li-on	He-li-o-gab'-a-lus	Hi'-e-rax	Hyl'-as	I'-na-chus
	Gryl'-lus	Hē'-li-os	Hi-er'-i-us	Hyl'-a-tus	In'-a-ros
	Gryl'-ne	Hē'-li-us	Hi-er'-o-cles	Hy'-le	In-dib'-i-lis
	Gry-nē'-us	He-lix'-us	Hi-e-ron	Hyl'-eus	In'-di-ges
	Gry'-nus	Hel-lad'-i-us	Hi-e-ron'-y-mus	Hyl'-lus	
	Gryps	Hel-lā'-ni-cus	Hi-e-roth'-e-us	Hy-lon'-o-me	
	Gu-lus'-sa	Hel'-las		Hy'-me-as	

In-dig'-i-tes	Jū'-dex	La-oc-o-ō'-sa	Les'-ches	Ly-cæ'-us	Mæ'-ra
In'-fer-i	Jū'-ga	La-od'-a-mas	Lē'-the	Ly-cam'-bes	Mæ'-sa
In-gen'-u-us	Ju-gur'-tha	La-o-da-meī'-a	Lē'-to	Ly-cā'-on	Mæ'-son
In-gu-i-om'-er-us	Jū'-li-a	La-od'-i-ce	Let'-reus	Ly-cas'-tus	Mæ'-vi-us
In-no-cen'-ti-us	Ju-li-ā'-nus	La-od'-i-cus	Leu-cad'-i-us	Lyc'-e-as	Mag-a-dā'-tes
I'-no	Jū'-li-us	La-od'-o-cus	Leu'-cæ'-us	Ly-cē'-gen-ef	Ma-gar'-si-a
I'-no-us	Jun'-cus	La-og'-o-ras	Leū'-ce	Ly-ceī'-a	Mag'-as
In-taph'-er-nes	Jū'-ni-a	La-om'-e-don	Leu-cip'-pe	Ly-ceī'-us	Mag-en-tē'-nus
In-ton'-sus	Jū'-ni-us	Lā'-on	Leu-cip'-pi-des	Lyc'-i-das	Mag'-i-us
In-vid'-i-a	Jū'-no	La-on'-i-cus	Leu-cip'-pus	Lyc'-i-nus	Mag-nen'-ti-us
I'-o	Ju-no-pū'-lus	La-on'-o-me	Leū'-con	Lyc'-is	Mag'-nes
I-o-cas'-tē	Jū'-pi-ter	La-o-phon'-tē	Leu-con'-o-e	Ly-cis'-cus	Mag'-nus
I-o-cas'-tus	Jus-ti'-na	La-oth'-o-e	Leu-coph'-ry-ne	Lyc'-i-us	Mā'-go
I-o-da-meī'-a	Jus-tin-i-ā'-nus	La-per'-sæ	Leu-coth'-e-a	Lyc-o-ā'-tis	Mā'-gus
I-o-lā'-us	Jus-ti'-nus	La-per'-si-us	Leu-coth'-o-e	Ly-coc'-to-nus	Ma-har'-bal
I'-o-le	Jus'-tus	Laph'-a-es	Le-vā'-na	Ly-col'-e-on	Mā'-i-a
I-ol'-las	Ju-tur'-na	Laph-ræ'-us	Lex-iph'-a-nes	Lyc-o-mē'-des	Mā'-i-or
I'-on	Ju-ve-nā'-lis	Laph'-ri-a	Li-ban'-i-us	Lyc'-on	Ma-jor-i-ā'-nus
I-on'-i-cus	Ju-ven'-cus	La-phys'-ti-us	Lib-en-tī'-na	Ly-cō'-peus	Mal'-a-con
I-on'-i-des	Ju-ven'-tas	Lap'-is	Lī'-ber	Lyc-o-phon'-tes	Mal'-a-cus
I'-o-pe	Ju-ven-tī'-nus	Lap'-i-thes	Li-ber-ā'-lis	Lyc'-o-phron	Mal'-a-las
I'-o-phon	Ju-ven'-ti-us	Lar	Li-ber-ā'-tus	Lyc-o-phron'-i-des	Mal'-as
I-o-phōs'-sa		Lar'-a	Li-ber-ā'-tor	Ly-cō'-reus	Mal'-chus
I'-ops		La-ren'-tia	Li-ber'-i-us	Ly-cō'-ris	Mal-e-ā'-tes
I-ō'-ta-pe	Lab'-da	Lar'-es	Li-ber'-tas	Ly-cor'-tas	Mal'-e-las
I-o-tap-i-ā'-nus	Lab-dac'-i-dæ	Lar'-gi-us	Li-beth'-ri-des	Lyc'-tus	Mal'-e-us
I-ox'-us	Lab'-da-cus	Lar'-gus	Li-bi-tī'-na	Ly-cur'-gus	Mal'-i-a-des
I-phi-a-nas'-sa	Lab'-e-o	Lar'-i-chus	Lib'-i-us	Lyc'-us	Mal-le-ō'-lus
I'-phi-as	La-ber'-i-us	La-ris'-co-lus	Lib'-o	Lŷ'-de	Mal'-li-us
I-phic-i-ā'-nus	Lab-i-ē'-nus	La-ris'-sa	Lib'-y-a	Ly-dī'-a-des	Ma-lu-gi-nen'-sis
I'-phi-cles	La-bō'-tas	La-ris'-sæ-us	Lib'-ys	Lŷ'-dus	Mā'-lus
I-phic'-ra-tes	La-bran'-deus	La-rō'-ni-us	Lib-ys-tī'-nus	Lŷg'-da-mis	Ma-mæ'-a
I-phid'-a-mas	Lab-y-nē'-tus	Lar'-ti-us	Lich'-as	Lŷg'-da-mus	Mam-er-cī'-nus
I-phi-ge-neī'-a	Lac-e-dæ-mon	La-run'-da	Li-cin'-i-a	Lŷg-o-des'-ma	Ma-mer'-cus
I-phi-me-deī'-a	Lac-e-dæ-mon'-i-us	La-rym'-na	Li-cin-i-ā'-nus	Lyl'-lus	Mā'-mers
I-phim'-e-don	La-cē'-das	Las'-ca-ris	Li-cin'-i-us	Lyn'-ceus	Mam-er-tī'-nus
I-phin'-o-e	Lac'-er	Las-the-neī'-a	Lic'-i-nus	Lyn'-cus	Ma-mil-i-ā'-nus
I'-phi-on	La-cer'-i-us	Las'-the-nes	Li-cym'-ni-a	Ly-san'-der	Ma-mil'-i-us
I'-phis	Lach'-a-res	Lā'-sus	Li-cym'-ni-us	Ly-san'-dra	Mam'-mas
I'-phi-tus	Lach'-es	Lat-er-ā'-nus	Li-gā'-ri-us	Ly-sā'-ni-as	Mam'-mu-la
Iph-thī'-me	Lach'-e-sis	La-ter-en'-sis	Li-geī'-a	Lys-a-nor'-i-das	Mam-mū'-ri-us
Ire-næ'-us	La-cin'-i-a	Lath'-ri-a	Lig'-ur	Lys'-i-a-des	Ma-mur'-ra
I-rē'-ne	La-cin'-i-us	Lat-i-ā'-lis	Lig'-y-ron	Lys-i-a-nas'-sa	Mā'-na
I'-ris	Lac'-i-us	Lat-i-ā'-ris	Li-læ'-a	Lys'-i-as	Ma-næch'-mus
I'-rus	Lac'-o	La-tī'-nus	Lī'-ma	Lys'-i-cles	Ma-nas'-ses
I-sæ'-us	Lac'-ra-tes	La-tō'-na	Li-mē'-ni-a	Ly-sic'-ra-tes	Man-as'-ta-bal
I-sag'-o-ras	Lac'-ri-tus	Lā'-tro	Li-men-tī'-nus	Ly-sid'-i-ce	Man'-ci-a
I-san'-der	Lac'-tans	Lau-ren'-ti-a	Li-me-tā'-nus	Ly-sid'-i-cus	Man-cī'-nus
I-sau'-ri-cus	Lac-tan'-ti-us	Lau-ren'-ti-us	Lin'-di-a	Ly-sim'-a-che	Man-da-ne
Is'-ca-nus	Lac-tū'-ca	Lau'-sus	Lin'-us	Ly-si-mach'-i-des	Man-dō'-ni-us
Is-chag'-o-ras	Lac-tu-cī'-nus	La-ver'-na	Lip'-a-ro	Ly-sim'-a-chus	Man-du-brā'-ti-us
Is-chan'-der	Lac-tur'-ci-a	La-vī'-ni-a	Lip-o-dō'-rus	Ly-sip'-pe	Man'-e-ros
Is-che'-nus	Lac'-y-des	La-vī'-ni-us	Lit'-æ	Ly-sip'-pus	Mā'-nes
Is-chom'-a-chus	Lā'-das	Lē'-a-des	Li-tō'-ri-us	Lys'-is	Man'-e-tho
Is-cho-fā'-us	La-dog'-e-nes	Le-æ'-na	Li-t-y-er'-ses	Ly-sis-trat'-i-des	Man-gā'-nes
Is'-chys	Lā'-don	Le-ag'-rus	Lī'-vi-a	Ly-sis'-tra-tus	Mā'-ni-a
I'-se-as	La-dō'-nis	Le-an'-der	Li-vil'-la	Lys-i-zō'-na	Ma-ni-ā'-ces
Is-i-dō'-rus	Læ'-ca	Le-an'-dri-us	Li-vin-ē'-i-us	Lŷ'-so	Mā'-ni-æ
I-sig'-o-nus	Læ'-dus	Le-a-neī'-ra	Lī'-vi-us	Lŷ'-son	Ma-nil'-i-us
I'-sis	Læ'-laps	Le-ar'-chus	Lo-cheī'-a	Lŷ'-sus	Ma-nis'-a-rus
Is'-ma-rus	Læ'-li-a	Le-cā'-ni-us	Loc'-rus	Ly-tē'-ri-us	Mā'-ni-us
Is-mē'-nē	Læ-li-ā'-nus	Le-chē'-a-tes	Lo-cus'-ta		Man'-li-us
Is-men'-i-as	Læ'-li-us	Lech'-es	Lœ'-mi-us		Man'-nus
Is-men'-i-us	Læ'-nas	Lē'-da	Log'-ba-sis		Man'-ti-as
Is-mē'-nus	Læ'-ni-us	Lei-ō'-des	Lol'-li-a		Man'-tin-eus
I-soc'-ra-tes	Læ'-ni-us	Lē'-i-tus	Lol-li-ā'-nus		Man-tith'-e-us
I-so-dæ'-tes	La-er'-ces	Lel'-ex	Lol'-li-us		Man'-ti-us
I-so-dē'-tes	La-er'-tes	Lem'-u-res	Lon-gā'-tis		Man'-to
Is'-sa	La-er'-ti-us	Le-næ'-us	Lon-gī'-nus		Man'-u-el
Is-sō'-ri-a	Læs-pod'-i-as	Len-tic'-u-la	Lon'-gus		Mar'-a-thon
Is'-ter	Læ'-tā	Len-tid'-i-us	Lō'-tis		Mar'-a-thus
Isth'-mi-us	Læ-til'-i-us	Len-to	Lox'-i-as		Mar-cel'-la
Is-tom'-a-chus	Læ-tō'-ri-us	Len'-tu-lus	Lox'-o		Mar-cel-li'-nus
I-tal'-i-cus	Læ'-tus	Lē'-o	Lū'-a		Mar-cel'-lus
It'-a-lus	Læ-vī'-nus	Le-o-bō'-tes	Lu-cā'-nus		Mac'-ar
Ith'-a-cus	Læ'-vi-us	Le-o-cē'-des	Luc-cē'-i-us		Mac'-a-reus
Ith-ō'-ma-tas	La-frē'-ni-us	Le-ō'-cha-res	Lu-cer'-i-us		Ma-car'-i-a
I-thō'-me	Lag'-i-us	Le-ō'-cra-tes	Lu-ci-ā'-nus		Ma-car'-i-us
I-tō'-ni-a	Lā'-gon	Le-ō'-cri-tus	Lu-ci-ē'-nus		Ma-cā'-tus
I-tō'-nus	Lag'-o-ras	Le-ō'-cy-des	Lū'-ci-fer		Mac-ca-bæ'-i
I-tū'-ri-us	Lā'-gus	Le-ō'-da-cus	Lu-cil'-i-us		Mac'-ci-us
It'-ys	Lā'-i-as	Le-ō'-da-mas	Lu-cil'-la		Mac'-e-don
I-ū'-lus	La-ip'-pus	Le-ō'-go-ras	Lu-cil'-li-us		Mac-e-don'-i-cus
Ix'-i-on	Lā'-is	Lē'-on	Lu-cil'-lus		Mac-e-dō'-ni-us
Ix-i-on'-i-des	Lā'-i-us	Le-ō'-ni-das	Lu-ci'-na		Mac'-er
Ix'-i-us	Lal'-a-ge	Le-ō'-ni-des	Lū'-ci-us		Mac-er-ī'-nus
I'-ynx	Lam'-a-ge	Le-on-nā'-tus	Lu-crē'-ti-a		Ma-chæ'-reus
	Lam'-a-chus	Le-on-nō'-ri-us	Lu-crē'-ti-us		Ma-chan'-i-das
	Lam'-e-don	Le-on-teus	Lu-crī'-na		Ma-chā'-on
	Lam'-i-a	Le-on-tī'-a-des	Luc-tā'-ti-us		Mach'-a-res
	La-mis'-cus	Le-on-ti-on	Luc-ter'-i-us		Mach'-a-tas
	Lam'-i-us	Le-on-tis'-cus	Luc'-tus		Mach'-on
	Lam-pad'-i-o	Le-on-ti-us	Lu-cul'-lus		Ma-cis'-ti-us
	Lam-pad'-i-us	Le-ō'-ny-mus	Lu-cus'-ta		Ma-cis'-tus
	Lam-pet'-i-a	Le-ō'-pha-nes	Lū'-di-us		Mac-ri-ā'-nus
	Lam'-pi-do	Le-oph'-ron	Lu-per'-ca		Ma-crī'-nus
	Lam'-pon	Lē'-os	Lu-per'-cus		Mac'-ris
	Lam-pō'-ni-us	Le-os'-the-nes	Lup'-us		Mac'-ro
	Lam'-pri-as	Le-os-trat'-i-des	Lur'-co		Ma-crō'-bi-us
	Lam-prid'-i-us	Le-o-troph'-i-des	Lū'-ri-us		Mac'-u-la
	Lam'-proc-les	Le-o-tych'-i-des	Lus-ci-ē'-nus		Mad'-a-rus
	Lam'-prus	Lep'-i-da	Lus'-cin-us		Mad'-a-tes
	Lamp'-ter	Lep'-i-dus	Lus'-ci-us		Mad'-y-as
	Lam'-pus	Lep'-re-a	Lus'-cus		Mæ-an'-dri-us
	Lam'-us	Lep'-ta	Lū'-si-us		Mæ-an'-drus
	La-myn'-thi-us	Lep'-ta	Lu-tā'-ti-us		Mæ-cē'-nas
	La-nas'-sa	Les'-bo-cles	Lu-tor'-i-us		Mæ-ci-ā'-nus
	La-nā'-tus	Les-bō'-nax	Lux-or'-i-us		Mæ-cil'-i-us
	Lan'-ga-rus	Les-both'-e-mis	Ly-æ'-us		Mæ'-ci-us
	La-oc'-o-on				Mæ'-li-us
					Mæ-mæ'-tes
					Mæ'-na-des
					Mæ-nal'-i-us
					Mæ'-na-lus
					Mæ'-ni-us
					Mæ'-non
					Mæ'-on
					Mæ-on'-i-des
					Mæ-on'-i-us
					Mac'-ar
					Mac'-a-reus
					Ma-car'-i-a
					Ma-car'-i-us
					Ma-cā'-tus
					Mac-ca-bæ'-i
					Mac'-ci-us
					Mac'-e-don
					Mac-e-don'-i-cus
					Mac-e-dō'-ni-us
					Mac'-er
					Mac-er-ī'-nus
					Ma-chæ'-reus
					Ma-chan'-i-das
					Ma-chā'-on
					Mach'-a-res
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					Mach'-on
					Ma-cis'-ti-us
					Ma-cis'-tus
					Mac-ri-ā'-nus
					Ma-crī'-nus
					Mac'-ris
					Mac'-ro
					Ma-crō'-bi-us
					Mac'-u-la
					Mad'-a-rus
					Mad'-a-tes
					Mad'-y-as
					Mæ-an'-dri-us
					Mæ-an'-drus
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					Ma-crō'-bi-us
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					Ma-crō'-bi-us
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					Mad'-y-as
					Mæ-an'-dri-us
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					Mæ-on'-i-us
					Mac'-ar
					Mac'-a-reus
					Ma-car'-i-a
					Ma-car'-i-us
					Ma-cā'-tus
					Mac-ca-bæ'-i
					Mac'-ci-us
					Mac'-e-don
					Mac-e-don'-i-cus

Mar-ti-na	Mel-i-bœ-us	Meth-on	Moi-rag'-e-tes	Næ-ni-a	Ni-co-lā-us
Mar-tin-i-ā-nus	Mel-i-cer'-tes	Me-thym-na	Mol-æ	Næ-vi-a	Ni-col-o-chus
Mar-ti-nus	Mel-i-næ'-a	Meth-ym-nœ-us	Mol'-i-on	Næ-vi-us	Ni-co-mach'-i-dee
Mas'-ga-ba	Mel'-i-ne	Me-ti-a-dū'-sa	Mol'-i-o-nes	Na-mū'-sa	Ni-com'-a-chus
Mas-i-nis'-sa	Me-lin'-no	Me-til'-i-us	Mol-lic'-u-lus	Nan'-ni-i	Ni-co-mō'-des
Ma-sis'-ti-us	Mel-i-san'-der	Mē'-ti-o-che	Mol'-on	Nan'-no	Ni'-con
Mas'-sa	Me-lis'-sa	Mē'-ti-o-chus	Mo-lor'-chus	Nar-cæ'-us	Ni-coph'-a-nes
Mas'-sa-thes	Me-lis'-seus	Mō'-ti-on	Mo-los'-sus	Nar-cis'-sus	Ni'-co-phon
Mas-si'-va	Me-lis'-sus	Mō'-tis	Mol-pad'-i-a	Nar'-ses	Ni-cos'-the-nes
Mas-sū'-ri-us	Mel'-i-te	Mē'-ti-us	Mol-pag'-o-ras	Nas'-a-mon	Ni-cos'-tra-te
Mas-tan'-a-bal	Mel'-i-teus	Me-to-chī'-ta	Mol'-pis	Nas'-ci-o	Ni-cos'-tra-tus
Mas'-tor	Mel'-i-to	Met-on	Mō'-lus	Na-sen'-ni-us	Nig'-er
Ma-ter-ni-ā-nus	Mel-i-tō'-des	Met'-o-pe	Mō'-mus	Na-si'-ca	Ni-gid'-i-us
Ma-ter-nus	Mel'-la	Met'-o-pus	Mo-næ'-ses	Na-sid-i-ē'-nus	Ni-grin-i-ā-nus
Math-o	Mel'-li-us	Me-trob'-i-us	Mo-nē'-ta	Na-sid-i-us	Ni-grī'-nus
Ma-tid'-i-a	Mel-lo-bau'-des	Mē'-tro-cles	Mon'-i-ma	Nā'-so	Ni'-leus
Mat-i-ē'-nus	Mel-lō'-na	Me-tro-dō'-rus	Mon'-i-mus	Na-tā'-lis	Ni-lox'-e-nus
Ma-tin'-i-us	Me-lob'-i-us	Me-troph'-a-nes	Mon'-i-us	Nat'-ta	Ni'-lus
Mat'-i-us	Me-lob'-o-sis	Met'-ti-us	Mon-o-bā'-zus	Nau-bol'-i-des	Nin'-ni-us
Ma'-tre-as	Me-lob'-o-te	Me-zen'-ti-us	Mo-nœ'-cus	Nau'-bo-lus	Ni'-nus
Ma-trin'-i-us	Me-lō'-des	Mic'-ci-a-des	Mon-tā'-nus	Nau-clei'-des	Nin'-y-as
Mā'-tris	Mel-pom'-e-ne	Mic'-ci-on	Mo-nū'-ni-us	Nau'-cra-tes	Ni'-o-be
Mā'-tron	Mel-pom'-e-nus	Mi'-cha-el	Mon'-y-chus	Nau-cy'-des	Ni-phā'-tes
Mat-thæ'-us	Mē'-lus	Mi'-ci-on	Mop'-sus	Nau-mach'-i-us	Ni'-reus
Ma-tū'-rus	Mem'-mi-a	Mi'-cip-sa	Mor'-cus	Nau'-pli-us	Ni'-sus
Ma-tū'-ta	Mem'-mi-us	Mic'-on	Mor'-i-us	Nau-sic'-a-a	Ni-tō'-cris
Mau-ric-i-ā-nus	Mem'-non	Mic'-ti-o	Mor'-mo	Nau-sic'-ra-tes	No-bil'-i-or
Mau-ric'-i-us	Mem'-phis	Mi'-cy-thus	Mor-mol'-y-cē	Nau-sim'-e-don	Noc'-tu-a
Mau'-ri-cus	Me-næch'-mus	Mid'-as	Mor'-pheus	Nau-sin'-o-us	No-dō'-tus
Mau-ro-pus	Me-nal'-ci-das	Mid-e-ā'-tis	Mor'-pho	Nau-siph'-a-nes	No-men-tā'-nus
Mau-sō'-lus	Me-nal'-lip'-pus	Mi-dei'-a	Mor'-si-mus	Nau-sith'-o-us	Nom'-i-a
Mā'-vors	Me-nan'-der	Mi'-di-as	Mor'-y-chus	Nau'-tes	Nom'-i-us
Ma-vor'-ti-us	Mē'-nas	Mi-go-nī'-tis	Mor'-zes	Na'-vi-us	Nom'-os
Max-en'-ti-us	Men'-des	Mi-lē'-tus	Mos-cham'-par	Nax'-us	Nō'-na-cris
Max-im-i-ā-nus	Mē'-ne	Mi'-li-chus	Mos'-chi-on	Ne-æ'-ra	No-ni-ā'-nus
Max-i-mil'-la	Men-e-clei'-das	Mil'-o	Mos-cho-pū'-lus	Ne-al'-ces	Nō'-ni-us
Max-i-mī'-nus	Men'-e-cles	Mil-lō'-ni-a	Mos'-chus	Ne-an'-thes	Non'-no-sus
Max'-i-mus	Me-nec'-ra-tes	Mil'-tas	Mos'-tis	Ne-ar'-chus	Non'-nus
Ma-zā'-ces	Men-e-dæ'-us	Mil-ti'-a-des	Mo-thō'-ne	Ne-broph'-o-nus	Nō'-rax
Ma-zæ'-us	Me-ned'-a-tus	Mi-mal'-lou	Mū'-ci-a	Neb'-rus	Nor-bā'-nus
Maz'-a-res	Men-e-dē'-mus	Mim'-as	Mu-ci-ā'-nus	Nec'-o	Nor'-ti-a
Mē'-cha-neus	Men-e-lā'-us	Mim-ner'-mus	Mu-gil-lā'-nus	Nec-tan'-a-bis	Nos'-sis
Me-coph'-a-nes	Me-nem'-a-chus	Min'-dar-us	Mul'-ci-ber	Nec-tar'-i-us	Nos'-tia
Me-cis'-teus	Men'-e-phron	Min'-di-us	Mū'-li-us	Ned'-a	Nos'-ti-mus
Mē'-con	Mē'-nes	Min-er'-va	Mum'-mī-a	Ne-dū'-sia	No-thip'-pus
Me-dē'-a	Men'-es	Min-er-vī'-na	Mum'-mī-us	Nē'-is	No-va-ti-ā'-nus
Mē'-de-on	Men-es-æch'-mus	Min-id'-i-us	Mu-nā'-ti-us	Ne-lei'-des	No-vā'-tus
Me-des-i-cas'-tē	Me-nes'-thes	Min'-i-o	Mu-nych'-i-a	Nē'-leus	Nō'-vel'-li-us
Med-i-trī'-na	Me-nes'-theus	Min'-i-us	Mur'-ci-a	Nem'-e-a	No-vel'-lus
Mē'-di-us	Me-nes'-thi-us	Mi'-nos	Mur'-cus	Ne-mēi'-us	No-ven'-si-les
Med'-o-cus	Me-nes'-tra-tus	Mi-no-tau'-rus	Mu-rē'-na	Ne-mer'-tes	Nov'-i-us
Med'-on	Me-nex'-e-nus	Min-tā'-nor	Mur-rā'-nus	Ne-mes-i-ā'-nus	Nox
Mē'-don	Men'-i-das	Min'-tha	Mur-rhē'-di-us	Nem'-e-sis	Nū'-ci-us
Me-dos'-a-des	Me-nip'-pe	Mi-nū'-ci-a	Mū'-sa	Ne-mes'-i-us	Nū'-ma
Me-dul-lī'-nus	Me-nip'-pus	Mi-nu-ci-ā'-nus	Mū'-sæ	Ne-oc'-les	Nu-mē'-ni-us
Mē'-dus	Me-noch'-a-res	Mi-nū'-ci-us	Mu-sæ'-us	Ne-o-lā'-us	Nu-mer'-i-a
Me-dū'-sa	Men-o-dō'-rus	Min'-y-æ	Mus'-ca	Nē'-on	Nu-mer-i-ā'-nus
Meg-a-bā'-tes	Me-nod'-o-tus	Min'-y-as	Mu-si-cā'-nus	Nē'-o-phron	Nu-mer'-i-us
Meg-a-bā'-zus	Me-nœ'-ceus	Mī'-sa	Mu-so-ni-ā'-nus	Ne-oph'-y-tus	Nu-mes'-ti-us
Meg-a-ber'-nes	Me-nœ'-tas	Mi-sag'-e-nes	Mu-sō'-ni-us	Ne-op-tol'-e-mus	Nu-mi'-ci-us
Meg-a-boc'-chus	Me-nœ'-tes	Mi-sē'-nus	Mus-tel'-la	Neph'-e-le	Nu'-mi-da
Meg-a-by'-zus	Me-nœ'-ti-us	Mi-sith'-eus	Mus'-ti-us	Nep'-os	Nu-mid'-i-cus
Meg-a-clei'-des	Me-nog'-en-es	Mi-thæ'-cus	Mu-ti-ā'-nus	Ne-po-ti-ā'-nus	Nu-mid'-i-us
Meg'-a-cles	Men'-on	Mith'-ras	Mū'-til-us	Nep-tu-nī'-ne	Nu-mis-i-ā'-nus
Me-gæ'-ra	Men-o-phan'-tus	Mi-thrē'-nes	Mū'-ti-nes	Nep-tū'-nus	Nu-mis'-i-us
Me-gal'-e-as	Men'-sor	Mith-ri-dā'-tes	Mū'-ti-us	Ne-rat'-i-us	Num'-i-tor
Meg-a-los'-tra-ta	Men'-tes	Mith-ri-dā'-tis	Mū'-to	Nē'-re-is	Nu-mi-tō'-ri-us
Meg-a-mē'-de	Men'-to	Mi-thrī'-nes	Mu-tū'-nus	Ne-rei'-us	Num'-mi-us
Meg-a-nei'-ra	Men'-tor	Mith-ro-bar-zā'-nes	My-ag'-rus	Nē'-reus	Nu-mō'-ni-us
Meg-a-pen'-thes	Me-nyl'-lus	Mit-ro-bā'-tes	My-ca-lē'-si-des	Nē'-ri-tus	Nyc'tē'-is
Meg'-a-ra	Me-phī'-tis	Mix-o-par'-the-nos	My-ca-les'-si-a	Ner'-i-us	Nyc'teus
Meg'-a-reus	Mer-cā'-tor	Mna-sal'-cas	My-cē'-ne	Ner'-o	Nyc-tim'-e-ne
Meg'-a-rus	Mer-cū'-ri-us	Mnā'-se-as	My-er-i'-nus	Ner-u-lī'-nus	Nym-phid-i-ā'-nus
Me-gas'-the-nes	Me-ren'-da	Mnas'-i-cles	Myg'-don	Ner'-va	Nym-phid'-i-us
Me-gel'-lus	Mer'-gus	Mna-sil'-o-chus	My-ī'-a	Ne-sai'-a	Nym'-phis
Meg'-es	Mer'-i-cus	Mna-sī'-nus	My-i-ag'-rus	Ne-si-ō'-tes	Nym'-phi-us
Me-gil'-lus	Mē'-ri-o-nes	Mna-sip'-pus	Myl'-lus	Nē'-so	Nym-pho-dō'-rus
Me-gis'-ti-as	Mer'-mer-us	Mna-sith'-eus	My-nis'-cus	Nes'-sus	Nym-phod'-o-tus
Me-gis'-to	Merm'-na-dæ	Mnas-i-tī'-mus	Myn'-ni-o	Nes'-tor	Nyp'-si-us
Me-gis'-to-nus	Mer-o-bau'-des	Mnā'-son	My-rep'-sus	Nes-tor'-i-des	Ny'-sa
Me-her-dā'-tes	Mer'-o-pe	Mne-mar'-chus	My-rī'-na	Nes-tor'-i-us	Ny-sæ'-us
Mē'-di-as	Mer'-ops	Mnē'-me	My-rī'-nus	Ni-cæ'-a	Ny-sī'-a-des
Mei-lan'-i-on	Mer'-u-la	Mnē'-mon	Mý'-ris	Ni-cæ-ar'-chus	Ny'-sus
Mei-lich'-i-us	Mer-u-lī'-nus	Mne-mos'-y-ne	Myr-mō'-ci-des	Ni-cæ'-as	O-ar'-ses
Mel'-a	Me-ryl'-lus	Mne-sæch'-mus	Myr-mex	Ni-cæ'-ne-tus	O-ax'-es
Me-læ'-neus	Mes'-a-teus	Mne-sar'-chus	Myr-mi-don	Ni-cag'-o-ras	Ob-la-chus
Me-læ'-nis	Mes-cin'-i-us	Mnē'-si-cles	Mý'-ro	Ni-can'-der	Ob'-o-das
Me-lam'-po-des	Mes-o-mē'-des	Mne-sil'-o-chus	Mý'-ron	Ni-cā'-nor	Ob'-ri-mus
Me-lam'-pus	Mes-sa-lī'-na	Mne-sim'-a-che	My-ro-ni-ā'-nus	Ni-car'-chus	Ob'-se-quens
Me-lan-æ'-gis	Mes-sa-lī'-nus	Mne-sim'-a-chus	My-rō'-ni-des	Ni-car'-e-to	Ob-sid'-i-us
Me-lan'-co-mas	Mes-sal'-la	Mne-siph'-i-lus	Myr-rha	Ni-cā'-tor	Ob-si-us
Mel'-a-neus	Mes-sa-peus	Mne-sip-tol'-e-mus	Myr-si-lus	Ni-ce	Ob-ul-trō'-ni-us
Mel-an-ip'-pi-des	Mes-sa-pus	Mne-sis'-tra-tus	Myr-sus	Ni-cē'-pho-rus	O-ca-lei'-a
Mel-an-ip'-pus	Mes-sē'-ne	Mne-sith'-eus	Myr-ti-lus	Ni-cē'-ra-tus	Oc'-ci-a
Mel-an-ō'-pus	Mes-si-us	Mne-si-tī'-mus	Myr-tis	Ni'-ce-ros	O-ce-an'-i-des
Me-lan'-thi-us	Mes'-tor	Mnēs'-ter	Myr-to	Ni-cē'-tas	O-cē'-a-nus
Me-lan'-tho	Mes'-tra	Mnēs'-theus	Myr-to-es'-sa	Ni'-ci-as	O-cē'-la
Me-lan'-thus	Mē'-ta	Mo-ag'-e-tes	Myr-ton	Ni-cip'-pe	O-cel-lā'-tæ
Mel'-as	Met'-a-bus	Mō'-chus	Mys-cel'-lus	Ni-cip'-pus	O-cel-lī'-na
Mel'-e-a-ger	Met-a-clei'-des	Mo-cil'-la	Mý'-si-a	Ni'-co	O-cel'-lus
Mel'-es	Me-tag'-e-nes	Mod-e-rā'-tus	Mý'-son	Ni-co-bū'-la	Och'-i-mus
Mel-e-sag'-o-ras	Me-ta-nei'-ra	Mod-es-tī'-nus	My-ti-lē'-ne	Ni-co-bū'-lus	Och'-us
Mel-e-sip'-pus	Met-a-phras'-tes	Mo-des'-tus		Ni-coch'-a-res	Oc'-nus
Mel'-e-te	Met'-a-pus	Mod'-i-us		Ni'-coc-les	Oc'-re-a
Me-let'-i-us	Me-tel'-la	Mœ-rag'-e-nes		Ni-coc'-ra-tes	O-cri'-si-a
Me-lē'-tus	Me-tel'-lus	Mœ'-ris		Ni-coc'-re-on	Oc-tā'-vi-a
Mel'-i-a	Me-thar'-me	Mœ'-ro		Ni-co-dā'-mus	Oc-ta-vi-ā'-nus
Mel'-i-a-des	Mē'-thi-on	Mœ-ro-cles		Ni-co-dē'-mus	
Mel-i-bœ'-a	Me-thod'-i-us	Moi'-ra		Ni-co-dō'-rus	
			Na-bar-zā'-nes		
			Nab-dal'-sa		
			Nā'-bis		
			Nab-o-nas'-sa		
			Nac'-ca		

Oc-tā'-vi-us	Op-tā'-tus	Pa-gon'-das	Par-then'-o-pe	Pē'-ra	Pha-ras'-man-es
Oc-to-rē'-nus	O-rā'-ta	Pal-æ-ol'-o-gus	Par'-then-os	Pe-ræ'-thus	Phā'-rax
O-cyd'-ro-mus	Or-bi-ā'-na	Pal-æ'-mon	Pa-rys'-a-tis	Per-cen'-ni-us	Phā'-ris
O-cyp'-e-te	Or-bic'-i-us	Pal-æ'-pha-tus	Pas-cha-si'-nus	Per-dic'-cas	Phar-ma-cei'-a
O-cyr'-ho-e	Or-bil'-i-us	Pal-æs-ti'-nus	Pā'-se-as	Per'-dix	Phar-mac'-i-des
Od-e-nā'-thus	Or'-bi-us	Pal'-a-mas	Pā'-si-as	Per-e-grī'-nus	Phar-na-bā'-zus
O-dī'-tes	Or-bō'-na	Pal-a-mē'-des	Pa-si-comp'-sa	Pe-ren'-nis	Phar'-na-ces
Od'-i-us	Or'-chi-us	Pal-a-ti'-nus	Pa-sic'-ra-tes	Per'-e-us	Phar-na-pā'-tes
O-do-ā'-cer	Or-chiv'-i-us	Pal'-es	Pas'-i-das	Per'-ga-mos	Phar-nas'-pes
O-dys'-seus	Or-chom'-e-nus	Pal-fū'-ri-us	Pas-i-mē'-lus	Per'-ga-mus	Phar-nū'-chus
Æ-ag'-rus	Or-civ'-i-us	Pal-i-cā'-nus	Pa-sin'-i-cus	Per-i-an'-der	Phar'-us
Æ'-ax	Or-dov'-i-ces	Pal'-i-cus	Pā'-si-on	Per-i-bœ'-a	Phar-y-gwā'-a
Æ'-ba-lus	O-rē'-a-des	Pal'-la-das	Pa-siph'-a-e	Per-i-clei'-tus	Phā'-sis
Æ'-ba-res	O-rē'-as	Pal-lad'-i-us	Pa-siph'-i-lus	Per'-i-cles	Pha-yl'-lus
Æ-bō'-tas	O-rei'-thy-ia	Pal-lan'-ti-a	Pa-sip'-pi-das	Per-i-clym'-e-nus	Phe-ci-ā'-nus
Æ-cu-men'-i-us	O-res'-tes	Pal-lan'-ti-as	Pa-sit'-e-les	Pe-ric'-ly-tus	Phē'-geus
Æ'-di-pus	O-res'-theus	Pal'-las	Pa-sith'-e-a	Per-ic-ti'-o-ne	Phēi'-di-as
Æ-nan'-the	O-res-til'-la	Pal-lē'-ne	Pas-si-ē'-nus	Per-i-ō'-res	Phei-dip'-pi-des
Æ'-neus	Or-get'-o-rix	Pal-lē'-nis	Pas'-tor	Pe-rig'-e-nes	Phei-dip'-pus
Æ'-ni-as	Or-i-bā'-si-us	Pal'-lor	Pa-tæ'-ci	Per-i-lā'-us	Phēi'-don
Æ'-no-e	O-rig'-e-nes	Pal'-ma	Pa-tæ'-cus	Pe-ril'-lus	Phē'-mi-us
Æ-nom-ar'-chus	O-rī'-on	Pam'-me-nes	Pat'-a-reus	Per-i-mē'-de	Phe-mon'-o-e
Æ-nom'-a-us	Or'-me-nus	Pam'-phil-a	Pa-tel'-la	Per-i-mē'-des	Phen'-e-us
Æ-nō'-ne	Or'-neus	Pam-phil'-i-das	Pa-ter'-cu-lus	Per-i-mē'-le	Phe-ræ'-a
Æ-nop'-i-des	Or-no-do-pan'-tes	Pam'-phi-lus	Pa-ter'-nus	Per'-i-phas	Phe-rau'-las
Æ-nop'-i-on	Or-nŷ'-ti-on	Pam'-phos	Pa-tis'-cus	Per-i-phē'-tes	Pher'-e-clus
Æ-not'-ro-pæ	Or'-ny-tus	Pam'-phy-lus	Pat-i-zei'-thes	Pē'-ro	Phe-rec'-ra-tes
Æ-nō'-trus	O-rō'-des	Pam-prep'-i-us	Pa-tri'-ci-us	Pe-rol'-la	Phe-re-cŷ'-des
Æ-o-bā'-zus	O-rœ-ban'-ti-us	Pan	Pa-trob'-i-us	Per-pen'-na	Phe-ren'-i-cus
Æ'-o-clus	O-rœ'-ses	Pan-a-cē'-a	Pa-troc'-les	Per-per'-na	Pher'-es
Æ-ol'-y-cus	O-rœ'-tes	Pan-a-chæ'-a	Pa-troc'-lus	Per-pet'-u-us	Phe-rē'-ti-as
Æ-ō'-nus	Or'-o-lus	Pa-næ'-nus	Pa-troph'-i-lus	Per-sæ'-us	Pher-e-ti'-ma
Æ-sal'-ces	O-rom'-e-don	Pa-næ'-ti-us	Pa-trō'-us	Per'-se	Phe-rē'-tus
Æ-tol'-i-nus	O-ron'-tes	Pa-næ'-to-lus	Pa-tul'-ci-us	Per-sē'-i-des	Pher'-on
Æ-tos'-y-rus	O-ron'-ti-us	Pa-næ'-us	Pat'-zo	Per-seph'-o-nē	Phe-rū'-sa
Æ'-ty-lus	O-ron-to-bā'-tes	Pan'-a-res	Pau'-la	Per'-ses	Phi'-a-lus
O-fel'-la	Or-o-pher'-nes	Pa-nar'-e-tus	Pau-li-ā'-nus	Per'-seus	Phi-gal'-i-a
O-fel'-lus	O-rō'-si-us	Pan'-cra-tes	Pau-lī'-na	Per'-si-cus	Phig'-a-lus
O-fi'-li-us	Or'-pheus	Pan'-cra-tis	Pau-lī'-nus	Per'-si-us	Phil'-a
O-gō'-a	Or-phid'-i-us	Pan-crat'-i-us	Pau'-lu-lus	Per'-so	Phil-a-del'-phus
O-gul'-ni-us	Or'-phi-tus	Pan'-da	Pau'-lus	Per'-ti-nax	Phi-læ'-ni
O-gŷ'-ges	Or-sab'-a-ris	Pan-dar'-e-os	Pau-san'-i-as	Pes-cen'-ni-us	Phi-læ'-nis
O-gŷ'-gus	Or-sil'-o-chus	Pan'-da-rus	Pau'-si-as	Pes-si-nun'-tia	Phi-læ'-us
O-ī'-cles	Or'-ta-lus	Pan-dē'-mos	Pau-sī'-ras	Pet'-e-os	Phil'-a-ger
O-ī'-leus	Or-thag'-o-ras	Pan-dī'-on	Pau-sis'-tra-tus	Pet'-i-cus	Phil-ag'-ri-us
Ol'-bi-a-des	Or'-thi-a	Pan-di-on'-i-dæ	Pau'-son	Pe-til'-li-us	Phil-am'-mon
Ō'-len	Or-ti-ag'-on	Pan-dō'-ra	Pax	Pe-tī'-nes	Phi-lar'-e-tus
O-len'-ni-us	Or-tyg'-i-a	Pan-dō'-rus	Pax-æ'-a	Pet-o-sī'-ris	Phil-ar-gyr'-i-us
Ō'-len-us	Orx'-i-nes	Pan'-dro-sos	Pax'-a-mus	Pe-træ'-a	Phil'-e
Ol'-li-us	O-sī'-ris	Pan'-dus	Pa-zal'-las	Pe-træ'-us	Phil'-e-as
Ol-o-pher'-nes	Ō'-si-us	Pan-hel-lē'-ni-us	Pe-dā'-ni-us	Pe-trē'-i-us	Phi-lē'-me-nus
Ol'-o-rus	Os'-ro-es	Pan'-i-des	Pe-dar'-i-tas	Pet'-ri-chus	Phi-lē'-mon
Ol'-tha-cus	Os'-sa	Pan-o-dō'-rus	Pe-dā'-ri-us	Pe-tri-cor'-di-us	Phi-lē'-si-as
O-lyb'-ri-us	Os-sip'-a-ga	Pan-om-phæ'-us	Ped-i-ā'-nus	Pē'-tro	Phi-lē'-sius
O-lym'-ni-us	Os-tō'-ri-us	Pan'-o-pe	Ped'-i-as	Pē'-tron	Phile-tæ'-rus
O-lym'-pi-a-cus	O-ta-cil'-i-a	Pan'-o-peus	Ped-i-as'-i-mus	Pe-trō'-nas	Phi-lē'-tas
O-lym'-pi-as	O-ta-cil'-i-us	Pa-nō'-pi-on	Ped'-i-us	Pe-trō'-ni-a	Phi-lē'-tes
O-lym'-pi-cus	O-tā'-nes	Pa-nop'-tes	Ped'-o	Pe-tro-ni-ā'-nus	Phi-leū'-me-nos
O-lym-pi-o-dō'-rus	Oth'-o	Pan'-sa	Pe-du-cæ-ā'-nus	Pe-trō'-ni-us	Phil'-eus
O-lym'-pi-on	Otho-ni-ā'-nus	Pan'-ta-cles	Pe-dū'-cæ-us	Pe-tro-sid'-i-us	Phil'-i-a-das
O-lym-pi-os'-the-nēs	Oth-rŷ'-a-des	Pan-tæ'-nus	Pē'-ga-sus	Pē'-trus	Phil'-i-das
O-lym'-pi-us	Oth-rŷ'-neus	Pan-tal'-e-on	Pei-ræ'-us	Peu-ces'-tas	Phi-lin'-na
O-lym'-pus	O-trē'-ra	Pan-tau'-chus	Pei-ran'-thus	Peu-cet'-i-us	Phi-lī'-nus
O-lyn'-thi-us	Ot'-reus	Pan-tel'-e-us	Pei'-ra-sus	Phac'-ra-ses	Phi-lip'-pi-cus
O-lyn'-thus	Ō'-tus	Pan-thei'-a	Pei-rē'-ne	Phæ'-ax	Phi-lip'-pi-des
O-mā'-di-us	Ō'-tys	Pan-thœ'-dus	Pei-rith'-o-us	Phæ'-di-ma	Phi-lip'-pus
Ō'-mi-as	Ō'-vi-a	Pan'-tho-us	Pei'-ro-os	Phæ'-di-mus	Phi-lis'-cus
Om'-bri-mus	O-vid'-i-us	Pan'-ti-as	Pei-san'-der	Phæ'-don	Phi-lis'-ti-on
Om'-bri-us	O-vi'-ni-us	Pan-tu-lē'-i-us	Pei-sē'-nor	Phæ'-dra	Phi-lis'-tis
Om'-pha-le	Ō'-vi-us	Pan-ur'-gas	Pei'-si-as	Phæ'-dri-as	Phi-lis'-tus
Om-phal'-i-on	Ox'-a-thres	Pa-nŷ'-a-sis	Pei-sid'-ice	Phæ'-drus	Phi-lā'-ti-us
O-næ'-thus	Ox-y-ar'-tes	Pa-pæ'-us	Pei-sis-trat'-i-dæ	Phæ'-i-nus	Phil'-lis
O-nas-i-mē'-des	Ox-yd'-a-tes	Paph'-i-a	Pei-sis'-tra-tus	Phæ'-mon	Phil'-ly-ra
O-nas'-i-mus	Ox'-y-lus	Paph'-us	Pei'-son	Phæ-nar'-e-tē	Phil'-o
On'-a-sus	Ox-ŷn'-tas	Pā'-pi-a	Pei-thag'-o-ras	Phæ'-ne-as	Phi-loch'-a-res
O-nā'-tas	Ox-yth'-e-mis	Pā'-pi-as	Pei'-tho	Phæ-nip'-pus	Phil-o-char'-i-das
On'-ca		Pa-pin-i-ā'-nus	Pei'-thon	Phæn'-na	Phi-loch'-o-rus
On-cæ'-us		Pa-pin'-i-us	Pe-lag'-i-us	Phæn'-nus	Phil'-o-cles
On-ches'-tus		Pa-pi'-ri-us	Pel'-a-gon	Phæn'-ops	Phi-loc'-ra-tes
On'-cus		Pā'-pi-us	Pel-a-gon'-i-us	Phæs'-tus	Phi-loc-tē'-tes
O-nē'-sas		Pap'-pus	Pe-lar'-ge	Pha'-e-thon	Phil-o-da-meī'-a
On-e-sic'-ri-tus		Pā'-pus	Pe-las'-ga	Pha-e-thon'-ti-as	Phil-o-dā'-mus
O-nē'-si-lus		Pap'-y-lus	Pe-las'-gus	Pha-e-thū'-sa	Phil-o-dē'-mus
O-nēs'-i-mus		Pā'-ra	Pe-lei'-des	Pha-gī'-ta	Phi-lod'-i-ce
O-nēs'-tes		Par'-a-lus	Pel-e-thrō'-ni-us	Pha-læ'-cus	Phi-lod'-o-tus
O-nē'-tor		Par'-cæ	Pē'-leus	Phal'-a-crus	Phi-lœ'-tius
O-nom'-a-cles		Par'-dus	Pel'-i-a-des	Pha-lan'-thus	Phi-log'-e-nes
On-o-mac'-ri-tus		Pa-rē'-go-ros	Pel'-i-as	Phal'-a-ris	Phil-o-lā'-us
On-o-mar'-chus		Pa-rei'-a	Pe-lig'-nus	Phal'-ces	Philom'-a-chus
On-o-mas'-tus		Par'-is	Pel'-len	Phal'-e-as	Phil-o-mā'-ter
On-o-san'-der		Pa-ris'-a-des	Pel-lō'-ni-a	Pha-lē'-reus	Phil-o-mē'-la
O-phel'-i-on		Par-men'-i-des	Pel-o-peī'-a	Pha-lē'-ri-on	Phil-o-me-lei'-des
O-phel'-i-us		Par-men'-i-on	Pe-lop'-i-das	Pha-lē'-rus	Phil-o-mē'-lus
O-phel'-las		Par-men-is'-cus	Pel'-ops	Pha-lī'-nus	Phil-om-nēs'-tus
O-phel'-tes		Par'-me-non	Pel'-or	Phā'-me-as	Phil-o-mū'-sus
Oph'-i-on		Par-men'-sis	Pe-nā'-tes	Phan'-es	Phil'-on
O-pil'-i-us		Par'-mys	Pe-nē'-i-us	Phan'-i-as	Phi-lon'-i-cus
O-pī'-mi-a		Par-nas'-sus	Pe-nel'-e-os	Phan'-o-cles	Phi-lon'-i-des
O-pī'-mi-us		Par-nē'-thi-us	Pe-nel'-o-pe	Pha-noc'-ri-tus	Phi-lon'-o-e
Op'-i-ter		Par-nop'-i-us	Pen-e-trā'-lis	Pha-n-o-dē'-mus	Phi-lon'-o-me
Op-i-ter'-ni-us		Pa-rō'-reus	Pen'-nus	Pha-uod'-i-cus	Phi-lon'-o-mus
Op'-la-cus		Par-rhā'-si-us	Pen-tad'-i-us	Pha-nom'-a-chus	Phi-lop'-a-tor
Op'-pi-a		Par-tha-mas'-ir-is	Pen-thes-i-lei'-a	Pha-nos'-the-nes	Phil'-o-phron
Op-pi-an'-i-cus		Par-tha-mas'-pa-tes	Pen'-theus	Phan'-o-teus	Phil-o-pœ'-men
Op-pi-ā'-nus		Par-then'-i-a	Pen'-thi-lus	Pha-noth'-e-a	Phil-op'-o-nus
Op-pid'-i-us		Par-then-i-ā'-nus	Pen'-u-la	Phan-tas'-i-a	Phil-o-steph'-a-nus
Op'-pi-us		Par'-the-nis	Pep-a-gom'-e-nus	Phan-ton	Phil-o-stor'-gi-us
Op'-si-us		Par-then'-i-us	Peph-rē'-do	Pha-on	Phi-los'-tra-tus
		Par-then-o-pæ'-us	Pe-prō'-me-ne	Pha-rac'-i-das	Phi-lō'-ta

Phi-lō'-tas	Pit'-a-ne	Pol-y-dō'-rus	Pres'-bon	Py-rach'-mon	Rhin'-thon
Phi-loth'-eus	Pith-o-lā'-us	Pol-y-eī'-des	Pre-sen-tē'-i-us	Py-ræch'-mes	Rhod'-e
Phil-o-ti'-mus	Pith'-on	Pol-y-eī'-dus	Prī'-a-mus	Pŷ'-ra-mus	Rho-dei'-a
Phi-lox'-e-nus	Pit'-i-o	Pol-y-eūc'-tus	Pri-a-pā'-ti-us	Py-ran'-der	Rhod-o-gū'-ne
Phil-o-zō'-e	Pit'-ta-cus	Pol-yg-nō'-tus	Pri-ap'-us	Py-rei'-cus	Rhod'-on
Phil'-ti-as	Pit'-the-us	Po-lyg'-o-nus	Pri-mi-gen'-i-a	Pŷ'-res	Rhod'-o-pe
Phi-lū'-me-nus	Pit'-y-reus	Pol-y-hym'-ni-a	Prī'-mus	Pyr-gen'-sis	Rhod'-o-pho-n
Phi-lus'-ci-us	Pit'-ys	Pol-y-i'-dus	Pris'-ca	Pyr'-gi-on	Rhod'-o-pis
Phi-lyl'-li-us	Pi'-us	Pol-y-mē'-de	Pris-ci-ā'-nus	Pyr-got'-e-les	Rhod'-os
Phil'-y-ra	Pix-ō'-da-rus	Po-ly-mē'-la	Pris-cil'-la	Pyr-i-lam'-pes	Rhōe'-cus
Phī'-neus	Pla-cid'-i-a	Pol-ym-nēs'-tus	Pris-cil-li-ā'-nus	Py-rom'-a-chus	Rhōe-me-tal'-cēs
Phin'-ti-as	Plac'-i-dus	Pol-ym'-ni-a	Pris-cī'-nus	Pyr'-rha	Rhōe'-o
Phleg'-on	Plac'-i-tus	Pol-y-neī'-ces	Pris'-cus	Pyr'-rhi-as	Rhōe-tō'-i-a
Phleg'-y-as	Plæ-tō'-ri-us	Pol-y-pē'-mon	Pri-ver'-nas	Pyr'-rhone	Rhōe'-tus
Phle'-on	Plag-u-lē'-i-us	Pol-y-phan'-tas	Pro-æ-re-si-us	Pyr'-rhus	Rhop'-a-lus
Phli'-as	Plan-ci'-na	Pol-y-phē'-mus	Prob'-a	Py-thæ'-ne-tus	Ric'-i-mer
Phob'-us	Plan'-ci-us	Pol-y-phron	Prob'-us	Py-thag'-o-ras	Ro-bi'-gus
Phō'-cas	Plan'-cus	Pol-y-po-ē'-tes	Proc'-as	Pyth-an'-gel-us	Rō'-ma
Phō'-ci-on	Plan'-ta	Pol-y-sper'-chon	Proch'-i-rus	Py-tha-rā'-tus	Ro-mā'-nus
Phō'-cus	Pla-nū'-des	Pol-y-steph'-a-nus	Pro-cil'-la	Pŷ'-the-as	Ro-mil'-i-us
Pho-cyl'-i-des	Pla-tæ'-a	Po-lys'-tra-tus	Pro-cil'-li-us	Pŷ'-then	Rō'-mu-lus
Phœ-bā'-di-us	Pla-tō'-ni-us	Pol-y-tech'-nus	Pro-cil'-lus	Py-ther'-mon	Rō'-mus
Phœ'-be	Plat'-or	Pol-y-ti'-mus	Pro-cleī'-a	Py-ther'-mus	Ros-cil'-lus
Phœ'-bi-das	Plau'-ti-a	Po-lyx'-e-na	Proc'-les	Pŷ'-thes	Ros'-ci-us
Phœ'-bus	Plau-ti-ā'-nus	Po-lyx-en'-i-das	Proc'-lus	Pŷ'-theus	Ro-si-ā'-nus
Phœ-nic'-i-des	Plau-til'-la	Po-lyx'-o	Proc'-ne	Pŷ'-thi-as	Rox-ā'-na
Phœ'-nix	Plau-ti-us	Pol-y-zē'-lus	Pro-cop'-i-us	Py-thi-on'-i-cē	Ru-bel'-li-us
Phol'-us	Plau'-tus	Po-mō'-na	Proc'-ris	Pŷ'-this	Ru-brē'-nus
Phor'-bas	Plei'-a-des	Pom-pæ'-di-us	Pro-crus'-tes	Pŷ'-thi-us	Rū'-bri-a
Phor-bē'-nus	Plē'-i-on-e	Pom-pē'-i-a	Pro-cu-lē'-i-us	Py-tho-cleī'-des	Rū'-bri-us
Phor-ci-des	Pleis-tæ'-ne-tus	Pom-pe-i-ā'-nus	Proc'-u-lus	Pŷ'-tho-cles	Ru-fil'-la
Phor'-cus	Pleis-tar'-chus	Pom-pē'-i-us	Prod'-i-cus	Py-thoc'-ri-tus	Ru-fil'-lus
Phor-cyn'-i-des	Pleis'-the-nēs	Pom-pil'-i-us	Pro-dō'-rus	Py-tho-dā'-mus	Ru-fin-i-ā'-nus
Phor'-mi-on	Pleis-to'-a-nax	Pom-pō'-ni-a	Prœ'-tus	Py-thod'-i-cus	Ru-fi'-nus
Phor'-mis	Ple-min'-i-us	Pom-pō'-ni-us	Prom-a-chor'-ma	Py-tho-dō'-ris	Rū'-fi-o
Pho-rō'-neus	Plem-næ'-us	Pom-po-si-ā'-nus	Prom'-a-chus	Py-tho-dō'-rus	Rū'-fi-us
Pho-rō'-nis	Plen'-ni-us	Pomp-ti'-nus	Pro-math'-i-des	Pŷ'-thon	Rū'-fo
Phos'-pho-rus	Ple-sim'-a-chus	Pom-py-lus	Pro-mē'-theus	Py-thon'-i-cus	Rū'-fus
Pho-ti'-nus	Pleu-rā'-tus	Pon'-ti-a	Pro-næ'-a		Rū'-ga
Phō'-ti-us	Pleū'-ron	Pon-ti-ā'-nus	Pro-nap'-i-des		Rul-li-ā'-nus
Phox'-i-das	Plex-au'-re	Pon-ti-cus	Prō'-nax	Quad-ra-til'-la	Rul'-lus
Phra-at'-a-cēs	Plex-ip'-pus	Pon-tid'-i-a	Pron'-o-e	Quad-rā'-tus	Ru-mil'-i-a
Phra-ā'-tes	Plin'-i-us	Pon-tid'-i-us	Pron'-o-mus	Quad-ri-frons	Ru-mi'-na
Phrad'-mon	Plis-to-nī'-cus	Pon-ti-fic'-i-us	Pron'-o-us	Quad-ri-gā'-ri-us	Run-cī'-na
Phran'-za	Ploc'-a-mus	Pon-til'-i-us	Prō'-nu-ba	Quar-ti'-nus	Rū'-pa
Phra-or'-tes	Plo-ti'-na	Pon-tin'-i-us	Pro-per'-ti-us	Quer-que-tu-lā'-næ	Ru-pil'-i-us
Phra-sa-or'-tes	Plo-ti'-nus	Pon-ti-us	Pro-pin'-quis	Qui'-es	Rū'-pi-us
Phras'-i-us	Plō'-ti-us	Pon-tus	Pros-er'-pi-na	Qui-ē'-tus	Rus'-ca
Phrat-a-gū'-ne	Plu-tar'-chus	Po-pil'-li-a	Pros'-per	Quin-ti-ā'-nus	Rus'-ci-us
Phrat-a-pher'-næ	Plū'-ti-on	Po-pil'-li-us	Pros-tā'-ti-us	Quin-ti-ā'-nus	Rū'-si-us
Phrix'-us	Plū'-to	Pop-u-lō'-ni-a	Pro-tag'-o-ras	Quin-til'-i-us	Rū'-so
Phron'-tis	Plū'-ton	Por'-ci-a	Prot-a-gor'-i-des	Quin-til'-lus	Rū'-sor
Phron'-ton	Plū'-tus	Por'-ci-na	Pro-tar'-chus	Quin-ti-us	Rus-ti-ā'-nus
Phryg'-i-a	Plu'-vi-us	Por'-ci-na	Prō'-te-as	Quin-tus	Rus-ti-cel'-li-us
Phry-gil'-lus	Pny-tag'-o-ras	Por-phyr'-i-o	Pro-tes-i-lā'-us	Qui-ri-nā'-lis	Rus-ti-cel'-lus
Phry'-lus	Pod-a-leī'-ri-us	Por-phyr'-i-on	Prō'-teus	Qui-rī'-nus	Rus-ti-cus
Phry'-ne	Po-dar'-ces	Por-phyr'-i-us	Proth-o-ē'-nor		Rus-ti-us
Phry'-nich-us	Po-dar'-ge	Por-phy-ro-gen'-i-tus	Proth'-o-us		Ru-til'-i-a
Phry-nis'-cus	Pœ'-as	Por'-ri-ma	Pro-to-ge-neī'-a		Ru-til'-i-us
Phryn'-nis	Pœ-man'-der	Por'-sen-a, Por-sē'-na	Pro-tog'-e-nes		Rū'-ti-lus
Phry'-non	Pœ'-na	Por-thā'-on	Prot'-ys	Ra-bī'-ri-us	
Phry'-nus	Pœ'-ni-us	Por-ti-cā'-nus	Prox'-e-nus	Ra-bō'-ni-us	
Phthī'-a	Po-go-nā'-tus	Por-tū'-nus	Prox'-i-mus	Ra-bu-lē'-i-us	Sab'-a
Phthi'-us	Pol-e-mar'-chus	Pō'-rus	Pru-den'-ti-us	Ra-cil'-i-a	Sab'-a-cēs
Phur'-nes	Po-lem'-i-us	Pos'-ca	Prū'-si-as	Ra-cil'-i-us	Sab'-a-con
Phur-nū'-tus	Po-lem'-o-cles	Po-sei-dip'-pus	Pryt'-a-nis	Rā'-ci-us	Sa-bā'-zi-us
Phyl'-a-cus	Pol-e-moc'-ra-tes	Po-sei-dō'-ni-us	Psam'-a-the	Ræ'-ci-us	Sab'-ba
Phyl'-ar'-chus	Pol'-e-mon	Po-si'-des	Psam-a-to-sī'-ris	Ra-gō'-ni-us	Sa-bel'-li-us
Phy'-las	Pol'-i-as	Pos-sid'-i-us	Psam-men'-i-tus	Ra-gō'-ni-us	Sa-bel'-lus
Phy'-les	Pol'-i-chus	Pos-sis	Psam'-mis	Rā'-ni-us	Sa-bic'-tas
Phy'-leus	Pol'-i-eus	Pos-tu'-mi-a	Psā'-on	Ra-vil'-la	Sa-bid'-i-us
Phyl'-i-das	Pol-i-or-cō'-tes	Pos-tū'-mi-us	Psel'-lus	Re-bi'-lus	Sa-bi'-na
Phyl'-li-das	Pol'-is	Post-u-mu-lē'-nus	Psī'-ax	Re-car'-a-nus	Sa-bin'-i-a
Phyl'-lis	Pol'-i-tes	Post-u-mu-lē'-nus	Psil'-as	Re-cep'-tus	Sa-bin-i-ā'-nus
Phyl-lod'-o-cē	Pol-i-ū'-chos	Post-ver'-ta	Soph'-is	Rec'-tus	Sa-bi'-nus
Phy-rom'-a-chus	Pol'-la	Post-vō'-la	Psŷ'-che	Re-dic'-u-lus	Sab'-u-la
Phys-a-dei'-a	Pol'-les	Po-tam'-i-us	Psy-chris'-tus	Red'-ux	Sa-bū'-ra
Phys'-si-as	Pol'-lex	Pot'-a-mo	Pter'-as	Re-ga-li-ā'-nus	Sab'-us
Phyt'-a-lus	Pol-li-ā'-nus	Pot'-a-mon	Pter'-e-las	Re-gil'-la	Sac'-a-das
Phyt'-on	Pol'-li-o	Po-thæ'-us	Ptol-e-mæ'-us	Re-gil-len'-sis	Sac'-cus
Phyx'-i-us	Pol'-lis	Po-theī'-nus	Ptol'-i-chus	Re-gil'-lus	Sa-cer'-dēs
Pic'-tor	Pol-lū'-tia	Po-thi'-nus	Ptō'-us	Re-gī'-nus	Sa-crā'-ti-vir
Pi-cum'-nus	Pol'-lux	Poth'-os	Pu-blic'-i-a	Reg'-u-lus	Sā'-cro-vir
Pi'-cus	Pō'-lus	Pot'-i-tus	Pu-blic'-i-us	Rem'-mi-us	Sad'-a-les
Pi'-er-i-des	Pol-y-æ'-nus	Po-tō'-ne	Pu-blic'-o-la	Rem'-us	Sad'-o-cus
Pi'-er-us	Pol-y-an'-thes	Præ-cil'-i-us	Pu-blil'-i-a	Re-pen-ti'-nus	Sad-y-at'-tēs
Pi'-et-as	Pol-y-a-rā'-tus	Præ-co-nī'-nus	Pu-blil'-i-us	Re-po-si-ā'-nus	Sæ'-ni-us
Pil'-i-a	Pol-y-ar'-chus	Præ-nes-ti'-na	Pū'-bli-us	Res'-ti-o	Sæ'-vi-us
Pil'-i-us	Pol-y-bi'-a-des	Præ-sens	Pū'-dens	Res-ti-tū'-tus	Sa-fin'-i-us
Pi-lum'-nus	Po-lyb'-i-us	Præ-tex-tā'-tus	Pu-di-cit'-i-a	Rhad-a-man'-thus	Sag-a-rī'-tis
Pim-plē'-is	Pol-y-bœ'-a	Prat'-i-nas	Pul-chel'-lus	Rhad-a-mis'-tus	Sa-git'-ta
Pi-nā'-ri-a	Pol-y-bō'-tes	Prax-ag'-o-ras	Pul'-cher	Rham-nū'-si-a	Sā'-i-tis
Pi-nā'-ri-us	Pol-y-bus	Prax-as'-pes	Pul-cher'-i-a	Rham'-phi-as	Sa-lā'-ci-a
Pin'-dar-us	Pol-y-cā'-on	Prax'-i-as	Pū'-lex	Rhamp-sin'-i-tus	Sal'-a-con
Pin'-na	Pol-y-car'-pus	Prax-id'-a-mas	Pul'-fi-o	Rham'-ses	Sal-læ'-thus
Pin'-nes	Pol-y-cas'-te	Prax-id'-i-cē	Pul'-lus	Rhā'-ri-as	Sal'-a-mis
Pin'-ni-us	Po-lych'-a-res	Prax-il'-la	Pul-vil'-lus	Rhas-cū'-po-ris	Sal-las'-sus
Pin'-thi-a	Pol-y-char'-mus	Prax'-i-on	Pu-pi-ē'-nus	Rhas'-cus	Sa-lō'-i-us
Pi'-nus	Pol-y-cleī'-tus	Prax-iph'-a-nes	Pu-pil'-lus	Rhē'-a	Sal-gan'-eus
Pin'-y-tus	Pol-y-cles	Prax-it'-tas	Pū'-pi-us	Rhe-gī'-nus	Sal'-i-a
Pi'-o-nis	Pol-yc'-ra-tes	Prax-it'-e-les	Pur-pū'-re-o	Rhē'-gi-o	Sal-i-ē'-nus
Pi'-pa	Pol-yc'-tor	Prax-ith'-e-a	Pū'-si-o	Rhem'-ni-us	Sal-i-nā'-tor
Pi'-si-as	Pol-yd'-a-mas	Prax'-o	Pyg-mæ'-us	Rhe-o-mith'-rēs	Sal-lus'-ti-us
Pi'-so	Pol-y-dam'-na	Prec'-i-a	Pyg-mal'-i-on	Rhes-cū'-po-ris	Sal-mō'-neus
Pi'-son	Pol-y-dec'-tes	Prec-i-ā'-nus	Pyg'-mon	Rhē'-sus	Sal-mō'-me
Pis'-ti-us	Pol-y-deg'-mon	Prec-i-us	Pyl'-a-des	Rhe-tē'-nor	Sa-lō'-ni-a
Pis'-ton	Pol-y-deū'-ces	Prep-e-lā'-us	Py-læ'-men-es	Rhex-ē'-nor	Sa-lo-ni'-na
Pis-tox'-e-nus			Pyl'-as	Rhi-ā'-nus	Sa-lo-ni'-nus
Pit-a-nā'-tis					

Sa-lō-ni-us	Jcy-thi'-nus	Si'-mu-lus	Spur'-i-us	Syr'-inx	Ter-en-til'-la
Sal'-pi-on	Se-bō'-sus	Si'-mus	Squil'-la	Syr'-mus	Ter-en-til'-lus
Sal'-ti-us	Seb'-rus	Si'-nis	Squil'-lus	Syr'-us	Te-ren'-ti-us
Sa-lus'-ti-us	Se-cun-dī'-nus	Sin'-na-ces	Sta-bē'-ri-us		Tē'-res
Sal'-vi-a	Se-cun'-dus	Sin'-o-e	Stad'-i-eus		Tē'-reus
Sal-vi-ā'-nus	Se-dig'-i-tus	Sin'-on	Stal'-li-us	Tab'-a-lus	Te-ri-l'-lus
Sal-vid-i-ē'-nus	Se-dū'-li-us	Si-nō'-pe	Staph'-y-lus	Tac-fa-rī'-nas	Ter'-mi-nus
Sal'-vi-us	Se-ges'-ta	Sip'-y-lus	Sta-san'-der	Tac'-i-ta	Ter-pan'-der
Sa-lyn'-thi-us	Se-ges'-tes	Si-pyr'-rhi-cas	Sta-sā'-nor	Tac'-i-tus	Terp'-nus
Sam'-i-a	Se-get'-i-a	Si-rē'-nes	Stas'-e-as	Ta-con'-i-des	Terp-sich'-o-re
Sam'-i-us	Seg-i-mē'-rus	Si-ric'-i-us	Sta-sic'-ra-tes	Tæ'-na-rus	Terp'-si-cles
Sam-mon'-i-cus	Seg-i-mun'-dus	Si-rō'-na	Sta-sī'-nus	Ta-las'-si-us	Terp'-si-on
Sam'-o-las	Seg'-o-nax	Si-sam'-nes	Stas'-i-œ-cus	Tal'-a-us	Ter-ra-sid'-i-us
San-chu-nī'-a-thon	Se-gū'-li-us	Si-sen'-na	Sta-sip'-pus	Ta-lei'-des	Ter'-ti-a
San'-cus	Se-jā'-nus	Sis'-i-nes	Sta-tei'-ra	Tal'-na	Ter'-ti-us
Sanc'-tus	Se-lē'-ne	Sis-y-gam'-bis	Sta-ti-ā'-nus	Tal-thyb'-i-us	Ter-tul-li-ā'-nus
San'-da-cus	Se-lē'-nus	Sis'-y-phus	Sta-till'-i-a	Ta-mis'-i-us	Ter-tul-li'-nus
San-dō'-ces	Se-leū'-ci-dæ	Si-tal'-ces	Sta-till'-i-us	Tam'-os	Ter-tul'-lus
San-dro-cot'-tus	Se-leū'-cus	Si'-thon	Sta-tī'-nus	Tam'-phi-lus	Tes'-ta
San'-ga	Sē'-li-us	Si'-to	Stā'-ti-us	Tan'-a-gra	Tē'-thys
San-gar'-i-us	Sel'-li-us	Sit'-ti-us	Stat'-or	Tau'-a-quil	Tet'-ri-cus
San'-ni-o	Sem'-e-le	Six'-tus	Sta-tō'-ri-us	Tan'-ta-lus	Tet'-ti-us
San-nyr'-i-on	Se-mī'-ra-mis	Smer'-dis	Stau-rā'-ci-us	Ta-nū'-si-i	Teū'-cer
San-quin'-i-us	Sē'-mo	Smer-dom'-e-nes	Stel'-la	Ta-nū'-si-us	Teū'-ta
San'-tra	Sē'-mon	Smi'-lis	Stel'-li-o	Taph'-i-us	Teu-tā'-mi-as
Sa-o-con-dā'-ri-us	Sem-prō'-ni-a	Smin'-theus	Sten'-i-us	Tap'-po	Teu'-ta-mus
Sā'-on	Sē'-mus	Smyr'-na	Sten'-tor	Tap'-pu-lus	Teu'-ta-rus
Sap'-i-ens	Sen'-e-ca	So-æ'-mus	Sten-y-clē'-rus	Tar'-a-cus	Teu'-thras
Sap'-pho	Se-nec'-i-o	Sō'-cles	Steph'-a-nus	Ta-ran'-tus	Teu-ti'-a-plus
Sar-an-tē'-nus	Sep'-pi-us	Sō'-cra-tes	Ster-cū'-li-us	Tar'-as	Teū'-ti-cus
Sar'-a-pis	Sep-tic'-i-us	Sœ'-mis	Ster'-o-pe	Ta-rā'-ti-a	Thā'-is
Sar'-as	Sep-til'-i-us	So-fō'-ni-us	Ster'-o-pes	Ta-rax-ip'-pus	Thal'-a-mus
Sar-dan-a-pā'-lus	Sep-tim'-i-a	Sog-di-ā'-nus	Ster-tin'-i-us	Tar-chē'-si-us	Tha-las'-sa
Sar'-do	Sep-tim-i-ā'-nus	So-lī'-nus	Ste-sag'-o-ras	Tar-chē'-ti-us	Tha-las'-si-us
Sar'-dus	Sep-tim'-i-us	Sol'-on	Ste-san'-der	Tar'-con	Tha-lei'-a
Sar'-na-cus	Sep-tim-u-lē'-i-us	Sō'-mis	Ste-sich'-o-rus	Tar-con-dim'-o-tus	Thal-o-læ'-us
Sar'-on	Sep'-ti-mus	Som'-nus	Ste-si-clē'-des	Tar'-pa	Thal'-es
Sa-rō'-nis	Se-pul'-li-us	Sō'-pat-er	Stē'-si-cles	Tar-pē'-i-a	Tha-lē'-tas
Sar-pē'-don	Se-ques'-ter	So-phæ'-ne-tus	Ste-sim'-bro-tus	Tar-quin'-i-us	Tha-lē'-tis
Sar-pe-don'-i-a	Se-ram'-bus	So-phag-a-sē'-nus	Sthei'-no	Tar-quit'-i-us	Tha-lī'-a
Sar'-ra	Se-rā'-pi-a	Sō'-pha-nes	Sthe-ne-bœ'-a	Tar-run-tē'-nus	Thal'-lo
Sar'-us	Se-rā'-pi-o	Soph'-i-a	Sten-e-lā'-i-das	Tar'-ta-rus	Thal'-lus
Sa-ser'-na	Se-rā'-pi-on	Soph-i-ā'-nus	Sthen'-e-las	Ta-rū'-ti-us	Thal'-na
Sas-san'-i-dæ	Se-rā'-pis	Sō'-phi-lus	Sthen'-e-le	Tas-gē'-ti-us	Thal'-pi-us
Sas'-si-a	Se-rē'-na	Soph'-o-cles	Sthen'-e-lus	Tat-i-ā'-nus	Tham'-y-ris
Sat'-a-ces	Se-re-ni-ā'-nus	So-phon'-i-as	Sthen'-is	Tat'-i-us	Tham'-y-rus
Sat-as'-pes	Se-rē'-nus	Soph-o-nis'-ba	Sthen'-i-us	Tau'-re-a	Than'-a-tos
Sat-i-bar-zā'-nes	Ser'-gi-a	Soph'-ron	Stich'-i-us	Tau'-re-us	Thau'-ma-cus
Sat-ri-ē'-nus	Ser'-gi-us	Soph-ro-nis'-cus	Stil'-be	Tau'-ri-ca	Thau'-mas
Sat'-ri-us	Ser'-mo	So-phron'-i-us	Stil'-i-cho	Tau-rī'-nus	The-æ-tē'-tus
Sat-u-rē'-i-us	Ser-rā'-nus	Soph'-us	Stil'-o	Tau'-ri-on	The-ag'-e-nes
Sa-tū'-ri-us	Ser'-tor	Sop'-o-lis	Stil'-po	Tau-ris'-cus	The-ā'-ges
Sa-tur'-ni-a	Ser-tō'-ri-us	Sop'-y-lis	Stim'-u-la	Tau-ro-ceph'-a-lus	The-ā'-no
Sa-tur-nig'-e-na	Ser-væ'-us	So-rā'-nus	Sti'-pax	Tau-rop'-o-lis	The-ar'-i-das
Sa-tur-nī'-nus	Ser-vi-ā'-nus	So-rō'-ri-a	Sto-bæ'-us	Tau'-rus	The-ar'-i-des
Sa-tur'-ni-us	Ser-vil'-i-a	So-san'-der	Stol'-o	Tax'-i-les	Thē'-be
Sa-tur'-nus	Ser-vil-i-ā'-nus	Sos'-i-a	Stom'-i-us	Ta-yg'-e-te	Thei'-a
Sa-tyr'-i-on	Ser-vil'-i-us	Sos-i-ā'-nus	Strab'-ax	Teb'-rus	Thei'-as
Sa-tyr'-i-us	Ser'-vi-us	Sos'-i-as	Strab'-o	Tec-mes'-sa	Thei'-o-das
Sat'-y-rus	Se-sōs'-tris	So-sib'-i-us	Strate-go-pū'-lus	Tec-tæ'-us	Thei'-so-a
Sau-fē'-i-us	Ses'-ti-us	Sō'-si-cles	Strat'-i-us	Teg-e-ā'-tes	Thelx'-i-on
Sau'-ras	Seth'-on	So-sic'-ra-tes	Strat'-o-cles	Teg'-u-la	Them'-is
Sau'-ri-as	Seū'-thes	So-sig'-e-nes	Strat'-o-las	Te-gyr'-i-us	Them'-i-son
Sau-rom'-a-tes	Se-vē'-ra	So-sī'-nus	Strat'-on	Tei-rē'-si-as	The-mis'-ta
Sa-ver'-ri-o	Se-ve-ri-ā'-nus	So-sip'-a-ter	Strat-o-nī'-ce	Them-is-tag'-o-raæ	Them-is-tag'-o-raæ
Sax'-a	Se-ve-rī'-na	So-siph'-a-nes	Strat-o-nī'-cus	Tel'-chin	The-mis'-ti-us
Sax'-u-la	Se-vē'-rus	So-sip'-o-lis	Strat'-tis	Tel-chī'-nes	The-mis'-to
Scæ'-a	Sex'-ti-a	So-sip'-pus	Strom-bich'-i-des	Tel-leb'-o-as	The-mis-to-clei'-a
Scæ'-va	Sex-til'-i-a	Sō'-sis	Stron-gyl'-i-on	Te-le-clei'-des	The-mis'-to-cles
Scæ-vī'-nus	Sex-til'-i-us	So-sis'-tra-tus	Stroph'-i-us	Tē'-le-cles	Them-is-tog'-e-nes
Scæ'-vi-us	Sex'-ti-us	So-sith'-eus	Struc'-tus	Tē'-le-clus	The-mis'-tus
Scæ'-vo-la	Sex'-tus	Sos'-i-us	Strū'-thas	Te-leg'-o-nus	The-o-chres'-tus
Scæ'-us	Si-bu'-ri-us	Sos'-pit-a	Stym-phā'-li-des	Te-lem'-a-chus	The'-o-cles
Sca-man'-der	Si-byll'-la	Sos'-the-nes	Stym-phā'-lus	Te-lem'-nas-tus	The-oc'-li-us
Sca-man'-dri-us	Si-by'n'-ti-us	Sos'-tra-tus	Sū'-bu-lo	Tē'-le-mus	The-o-clym'-e-nus
Scan'-ti-a	Si-byr'-ti-us	Sō'-sus	Su-ē'-di-us	Te-le-nī'-cus	The-o-cos'-mus
Scan-til'-la	Si-cā'-nus	Sō'-ta-des	Su-ē'-ti-us	Tel'-e-on	The-oc'-ra-tes
Scan-tī'-ni-us	Sic'-ca	So-tēi'-ra	Su-e-tō'-ni-us	Te-leph'-a-nes	The-oc'-ri-nes
Scan'-ti-us	Sic'-ci-us	Sō'-ter	Su-fē'-nas	Tē'-le-phus	The-oc'-ri-tus
Scap'-ti-us	Si-chæ'-us	So-tē'-ri-chus	Sū'-i-das	Tē'-le-phus	The-o-cy'-des
Scap'-u-la	Si-cin'-i-us	So-tē'-ri-cus	Sul'-ca	Tel'-es	The-o-dec'-tes
Scar'-pus	Si-cin'-nus	So-tē'-ri-das	Sul'-la	Tel-e-sar'-chi-des	The-od'-o-cus
Scau-rī'-nus	Sic'-u-lus	Sō'-ti-on	Sul-pic'-i-a	Tel-e-sar'-chus	The-o-dō'-ra
Scau'-rus	Sic'-y-on	So-zom'-e-nus	Sul-pic-i-ā'-nus	Te-les'-i-as	The-o-do-rē'-tus
Sceph'-rus	Si'-da	Spar-ga-pī'-ses	Sul-pic'-i-us	Te-les'-i-cles	The-o-dō'-ri-cus
Scer-di-lā'-i-das	Si-dē'-ro	Spar'-sus	Sum-mā'-nus	Tel-e-sil'-la	The-o-dō'-ri-das
Sched'-i-us	Si-dō'-ni-us	Spar'-ta	Sū'-per-a	Tel-e-sī'-nus	The-o-dō'-rus
Schœ'-neus	Sig-o-vē'-sus	Spar'-ta-cus	Su-per'-bus	Tel-e-sip'-pa	The-o-dō'-si-us
Scī'-pi-o	Si-lā'-na	Spar-ti-ā'-nus	Su-per-i-ā'-nus	Tel'-e-sis	The-od'-o-ta
Scī'-ras	Si-lā'-ni-on	Spar'-ton	Sū'-ra	Tel'-e-son	The-od'-o-ti-us
Scī'-ron	Si-lā'-nus	Spei'-o	Sur-din'-i-us	Te-les'-pho-rus	The-od'-o-tus
Sci-rō'-ni-d	Si-len-ti-ā'-ri-us	Spen'-di-us	Su-rē'-nas	Te-les'-tas	The-og'-e-nes
Scī'-rus	Si-lē'-nus	Spen'-don	Su-sā'-ri-on	Te-leū'-ti-as	The-og-nō'-tus
Sclē'-ri-as	Si-lic'-i-us	Spe-rā'-tus	Sy'-a-ger	Tē'-li-nes	The-og'-nis
Scop'-as	Sil'-i-o	Sper-chei'-us	Sy-chæ'-us	Tel'-lin	The-og-nos'-tus
Scō'-pa-sis	Sil'-i-us	Sper'-thi-as	Sy-en'-ne-sis	Tel'-lus	The-ol'-y-tus
Sco-pe-li-ā'-nus	Sil'-lax	Speu-sip'-pus	Syl-vā'-nus	Tel-mis'-si-us	The-om'-e-don
Scor-pi-ā'-nus	Sil'-o	Sphæ'-rus	Syl'-vi-us	Tel-phū'-sa	The-o-mes'-tor
Scri-bō'-ni-a	Sil'-us	Sphod'-ri-as	Sy'-me	Tē'-lys	The-om-nas'-tus
Scri-bo-ni-ā'-nus	Sil-vā'-nus	Spin'-tha-rus	Sym'-ma-chus	Te-men'-i-dæ	The-om-nes'-tus
Scri-bō'-ni-us	Sil'-vi-us	Spin'-ther	Sym-pos'-i-us	Tem-en-i'-tes	Thē'-on
Serō'-fa	Sim-a-ris'-tus	Spith-ri-dā'-tes	Syn-cel'-lus	Tem'-e-nus	The-on'-das
Scyl'-ax	Sim'-e-on	Spit-yn'-chas	Syn-nē'-si-us	Temp-sā'-nus	The-on'-o-e
Scyl'-es	Sim'-i-lis	Spod'-i-us	Syn'-no-on	Ten'-er-us	The-oph'-a-ne
Scyl'-la	Sim'-mi-as	Spon'-gi-a	Syn'-ti-pas	Tē'-nes	The-oph'-a-nes
Scyl'-lis	Sim'-o-is	Spon-si-ā'-nus	Syn'-tro-phus	Ten'-nes	The-oph-i-lis'-cus
Scym'-nus	Si-mō'-ni-des	Spor'-us	Syph'-ax	Te-ram'-bus	The-oph'-i-lus
Scyth'-es	Sim'-plex	Spu-rin'-na	Syr'-i-a-cus	Te-ren'-ti-a	The-o-phras'-tus
Scyth-i-ā'-nus	Sim-plic'-i-us	Spu-rī'-nus	Syr-i-ā'-nus	Te-ren-ti-ā'-nus	The-o-phy-lac'-tus

The-o-pom'-pus	Ti-mā'-si-us	Tri-cos'-tus	Ū'-ran-i-a	Ves'-ta	Vul-cā'-ti-us
The-op'-ro-pus	Ti-mē'-si-as	Tri-gem'-i-nus	U-ran'-i-us	Ves'-ti-a	Vul'-so
The-o-seb'-i-a	Ti-moch'-a-res	Trig-o-nei'-a	Ū'-ran-us	Ves-til'-i-us	Vul-tē'-i-us
The-o-ti'-mus	Ti-moch'-a-ris	Tri'-o-pas	Ur'-bi-ca	Ves-ti'-nus	Vul-tur'-ci-us
The-ox'-e-na	Tim-o-clei'-a	Triph'-y-lus	Ur-bic'-i-us	Ves-tor'-i-us	Xan'-the
The-ox-ē'-ni-us	Tim'-o-cles	Trip-tol'-e-mus	Ur'-bi-cus	Ves-trit'-i-us	Xan'-thi-cles
The-ox'-e-nus	Ti-moc'-ra-tes	Tri-tæ'-a	Ur-gu-lā'-ni-a	Ves'-tri-us	Xan-thip'-pe
The-ox'-o-tus	Ti-moc'-re-on	Tri-tan'-nus	Ur-gu-la-nil'-la	Ve-til'-i-us	Xan-thip'-pus
The-ram'-e-nes	Ti-moc'-ri-tus	Tri-tan-tæch'-mes	Ur-sā'-ni-us	Vet-ti-ē'-nus	Xan'-thus
The-rap'-ne	Tim-o-lā'-us	Tri-ton	Ur-si-ci'-nus	Vet'-ti-us	Xe-næ'-us
Thē'-ras	Ti-mol'-e-on	Tri-tō'-nis	Ur'-sus	Vet-u-lī'-nus	Xe-nag'-o-ras
Thē'-ri-cles	Ti-mom'-a-chus	Troc'-zon		Ve-tul'-i-o	Xe-nar'-chus
The-rim'-a-chus	Ti'-mon	Trog'-us		Ve-tū'-ri-a	Xen'-a-res
The-rod'-o-ma	Ti-mō'-nax	Trō'-i-lus	Vac'-ca	Ve-tū'-ri-us	Xen'-i-a
Ther'-mus	Ti-mō'-ni-des	Troph'-i-lus	Vac'-cus	Vet'-us	Xe-nī'-a-des
Thē'-ro	Ti-moph'-a-nes	Troph'-i-mus	Va-cū'-na	Vi-ben'-na	Xen'-i-as
Thē'-ron	Ti-mos'-the-nes	Tro-phō'-ni-us	Val'-ens	Vi-bid'-i-a	Xen'-i-on
Ther-san'-der	Ti-mos'-tra-tus	Try-phæ'-na	Val-en-tin-i-ā'-nus	Vi-bid'-i-us	Xen-o-clei'-a
Ther-si'-tes	Ti-moth'-e-us	Tryph'-er-us	Va-len-ti'-nus	Vib-i-ē'-nus	Xen-o-clei'-des
Thē'-seus	Ti-mox'-e-nus	Tryph-i-o-dō'-rus	Va-len'-ti-us	Vi-bil'-i-us	Xen'-o-cles
The-sim'-e-nes	Tin'-ca	Tryph-o-nī'-nus	Va-ler'-i-a	Vib'-i-us	Xe-noc'-ra-tes
Thes'-mi-a	Ti'-phys	Tu-ber-o	Va-ler-i-ā'-nus	Vib-u-lā'-nus	Xe-noc'-ri-tus
Thes-peī'-a	Ti-rē'-si-as	Tu-ber'-tus	Va-ler'-i-us	Vib-u-lē'-nus	Xen-o-dā'-mus
Thes'-pis	Tir-i-bā'-zus	Tub'-u-lus	Val'-gi-us	Vi-bul'-li-us	Xe-nod'-i-ce
Thes'-pi-us	Ti-ri-dā'-tes	Tuc'-ca	Val'-li-us	Vic'-a	Xe-noē'-tas
Thes-sa-lo-nī'-ce	Ti'-ro	Tuc'-ci-a	Van'-gi-o	Vic'-tor	Xen-o-mē'-des
Thes'-sa-lus	Ti'-ryns	Tuc'-ci-us	Van'-ni-us	Vic-tō'-ri-a	Xen'-on
Thes'-ti-us	Ti-sag'-o-ras	Tu-dic'-i-us	Va-rā'-nes	Vic-to-rī'-nus	Xe-noph'-a-nes
Thes'-tor	Ti-sam'-e-nus	Tu-di-tā'-nus	Va-rē'-nus	Vic-tō'-ri-us	Xen-o-phan'-tus
Thet'-is	Ti-san'-der	Tū'-gi-o	Var'-gu-la	Vic'-trix	Xe-noph'-i-lus
Thēū'-das	Ti'-si-as	Tul'-li-a	Var-gun-tē'-i-us	Vi-gel'-li-us	Xen'-o-phon
Thim'-bron	Ti-sic'-ra-tes	Tul-lī'-nus	Va-ril'-i-a	Vi-gil'-i-us	Xer'-xes
This'-be	Ti-si-ē'-nus	Tul'-li-us	Var-i-sid'-i-us	Vil'-li-us	Xiph'-a-res
Thō'-on	Ti-siph'-o-ne	Tul'-lus	Var'-i-us	Vin-cen'-ti-us	Xiph-i-lī'-nus
Tho'-rā'-ni-us	Ti-siph'-o-nus	Tu-rā'-ni-us	Var'-ri-us	Vin-dic-i-ā'-nus	Xū'-thus
Thō'-rax	Ti-sip'-pus	Tur'-bo	Var'-ro	Vin-dic'-i-us	
Thras'-e-a	Tis-sa-pher'-nes	Tur'-ci-us	Var-ro-ni-ā'-nus	Vin-dul'-lus	
Thras'-i-us	Ti'-tan	Tur'-dus	Vā'-rus	Vi-nic-i-ā'-nus	Za-cyn'-thus
Thras'-on	Ti-ta-rē'-si-us	Tur'-i-a	Vat'-i-a	Vi-nic'-i-us	Zā'-greus
Thra-son'-i-des	Ti-thō'-nus	Tu-rib'-i-us	Va-ti-cā'-nus	Vin'-i-us	Za-leū'-cus
Thras'-y-as	Ti-thor'-e-a	Tur'-i-us	Va-tin'-i-us	Vi'-o-lens	Zal-mox'-is
Thras-y-bū'-lus	Ti-thraus'-tes	Tur'-nus	Vec'-cus	Vip-sā'-ni-a	Za-molx'-is
Thras-y-dē'-us	Tit-i-ā'-na	Tur-pil'-i-a	Vec-ti-ē'-nus	Vip-sā'-ni-us	Zan'-clus
Thra-syl'-la	Tit-i-ā'-nus	Tur-pil-i-ā'-nus	Vēc'-ti-us	Vir'-bi-us	Zar-bi-ē'-nus
Thra-syl'-lus	Tit'-ias	Tur-pil'-i-us	Vēc'-ti-us	Vir-dum'-a-rus	Zar'-ex
Thra-sym'-a-chus	Ti-tid'-i-us	Tur-pi-o	Vē'-di-us	Vir-gil-i-ā'-nus	Zar'-i-ad'-res
Thras-y-mē'-des	Ti-tin'-i-a	Tur-rā'-ni-us	Ve-get'-i-us	Vir-gil'-i-us	Zar'-zas
Thū'-cles	Ti-tin-i-ā'-nus	Tur-ri'-nus	Ve-hil'-i-us	Vir-gi'-ni-a	Zeg-a-bē'-nus
Thu-cyd'-i-des	Ti-tin'-i-us	Tur'-rus	Ve-i-ā'-ni-us	Vir-gi'-ni-us	Zē'-i-las
Thu-dip'-pus	Tit'-i-us	Tur-sē'-li-us	Ve-i-an-tā'-nus	Vir-i-ā'-thus	Zē'-lus
Thu-gen'-i-des	Ti-tū'-ri-us	Tu-rul'-li-us	Ve-i-en'-to	Vir-i-dom'-a-rus	Zē'-nas
Thū'-ro	Ti-tur'-ni-us	Tus-ci-ā'-nus	Ve-j'-o-vis	Vir-i-plā'-ca	Zē'-neus
Thy'-as	Tit'-us	Tus-cil'-i-us	Ve-lā'-ni-us	Vir'-i-us	Zē-ni-cē'-tus
Thy-es'-tes	Ti'-tyr-us	Tus'-cus	Vel'-e-da	Vir'-tus	Zē-nis
Thym-bræ'-us	Tit'-y-us	Tu-te-lī'-na	Vē'-li-us	Vis-cel-lī'-nus	Zē'-no
Thym'-e-le	Tle-pol'-e-mus	Tū'-ti-a	Vel-lē'-i-us	Vis-ē'-i-us	Zē-nob'-i-a
Thym'-i-lus	Tmō'-lus	Tu-ti-cā'-nus	Vel-lo-cā'-tus	Vi-sel'-li-us	Zē-nob'-i-us
Thy-moch'-a-res	Tol'-mi-des	Tu-til'-i-us	Ve-nī'-li-a	Vi-sid'-i-us	Zen-o-dō'-rus
Thy-mœ'-tes	To-lum'-ni-us	Tū'-ti-us	Ven'-no	Vis'-o-lus	Zē-nod'-o-tus
Thy-mon'-das	Tol'-y-nus	Tū'-tor	Ven-nō'-ni-us	Vi-tal-i-ā'-nus	Zē'-non
Thy-ō'-ne	Tom'-y-ris	Tych'-e	Ven-tid'-i-us	Vi-tal-is	Zē-nō'-ni-a
Thy-ō'-neus	Ton-gil'-i-us	Tych'-i-cus	Ven-u-lē'-i-a	Vi-tel-li-ā'-nus	Zē-noph'-a-nes
Thy-phē'-ti-des	To-ran'-i-us	Tych'-i-us	Ven-n-lē'-i-us	Vi-tel'-li-us	Zē-noth'-e-mis
Thyr'-sus	Tor-quā'-ta	Tych'-on	Ven'-us	Vi-trā'-si-us	Zeph-y-rī'-tis
Thy'-us	Tor-quā'-tus	Ty'-deus	Ve-nus'-tus	Vi-trū'-vi-us	Zeph'-y-rus
Tib-er-i'-nus	Tox'-eus	Tym'-nes	Ve-nū'-ti-us	Vit'-u-lus	Ze-ryn'-thi-a
Ti-bē'-ri-us	Tox-ot'-i-us	Tym'-pan-us	Ve-rā'-ni-a	Vir-i-ā'-nus	Zē'-tes
Ti-bœ'-tes	Trab'-e-a	Tyn-dar'-eus	Ve-rā'-ni-us	Vo-cō'-ni-us	Zē'-thus
Ti-bul'-lus	Tra-chā'-lus	Tyn-dar'-i-on	Ve-rā'-ti-us	Voc'-u-la	Zeux'-i-a-des
Ti-bur'-ti-us	Tra-gis'-cus	Ty-phœ'-us	Vē'-rax	Vo-la-cī'-nus	Zeux-i-dā'-mus
Tic'-i-da	Tra-jā'-nus	Ty'-phon	Ver-cin-get'-o-riz	Vol-cā'-ti-us	Zeux-ip'-pe
Ti-cin'-i-us	Tram-bē'-lus	Ty-ran'-ni-on	Ver-gas-ll-lau'-nus	Vol'-e-ro	Zeux-ip'-pus
Ti-gel-lī'-nus	Tran-quil-lī'-na	Tyr-i-as'-pes	Ver-gil-i-ā'-nus	Vol'-e-sus	Zeux'-is
Ti-gel'-li-us	Tran-quil'-lus	Ty'-ro	Ver-gil'-i-us	Vol'-ni-us	Zi-bœ'-tes
Ti-grā'-nes	Trau'-lus	Tyr-rhē'-nus	Ver-gob'-re-tus	Vo-log'-e-ses	Zig-a-bē'-nus
Til'-li-us	Tre-bāt'-i-us	Tyr'-rheus	Ve-rī'-na	Vol'-sci-us	Zō'-e
Til-phū'-sa	Tre-bel-li-ā'-nus	Tyr'-tæ'-us	Ver'-min-a	Vo-lum'-ni-us	Zœ'-teus
Ti-mæ'-a	Tre-bel-li-ē'-nus		Ver'-res	Vo-lup'-i-a	Zō'-i-lus
Ti-mæ'-ne-tus	Tre-bel'-li-us		Ver'-ri-us	Vo-lu-sē'-nus	Zō'-na-ras
Ti-mæ'-us	Treb'-i-us		Ver-ru-cō'-sus	Vo-lu-si-ā'-nus	Zo-pyr'-i-on
Ti-mag'-e-nes	Tre-bo-ni-ā'-nus	U-cal'-e-gon	Ver-ti-cor'-di-a	Vo-lū'-si-us	Zō'-py-rus
Ti-ma-gen'-i-das	Tre-bō'-ni-us	Ul-pi-ā'-nus	Ver-tum'-nus	Vol'-u-sus	Zo-ro-as'-ter
Ti-ma-gen'-i-des	Tre-mel'-li-us	Ul'-pi-us	Ver-u-dos'-ti-us	Vol-u-ti'-na	Zo-ro-as'-tres
Ti-mag'-o-ras	Trem'-u-lus	Ul'-tor	Ver-u-lā'-na	Vo-nō'-nes	Zō'-si-mus
Ti-man'-dra	Tri-ā'-ri-a	U-lys'-ses	Ver-u-lā'-nus	Vo-pis'-cus	Zot'-i-cus
Ti-man'-thes	Tri-ā'-ri-us	Um-brē'-nus	Vē'-rus	Vo-rā'-nus	Zyg'-i-a
Ti-mar'-chi-des	Tri-bo-ni-ā'-nus	Um-bric'-i-us	Ves-cu-lā'-ri-us	Vo-ti-ē'-nus	
Ti-mar'-chus	Tri-bū'-nus	Um-brō'-ni-us	Ves'-pa		
Ti-mar'-e-te	Tric-ci-ā'-nus	Um-mid'-i-a	Ves-pas-i-ā'-nus		
Ti-mā'-si-on	Tri-cip-i-tī'-nus	Um-mid'-i-us	Ves-pas'-i-us		
Tim-a-sith'-e-us	Tri-co-lō'-nus	Ū'-pis	Ves-pil'-lo		

STATISTICAL INFORMATION

RELATING TO THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, AND TO THE DIFFERENT STATES AND TERRITORIES, TOGETHER WITH THE POPULATIONS OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

POPULATION OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Containing 5,000 Inhabitants and Over, with Their Population in 1900, in 1890, and in 1880.

	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880
Adams, Mass.....	11,134	9,213	5,591	Batavia, N. Y.....	9,180	7,221	4,845
Adrian, Mich.....	9,654	8,756	7,849	Bath, Me	10,417	8,723	7,874
Akron, Ohio	42,728	27,601	16,512	Baton Rouge, La.....	11,269	10,478	7,197
Alameda, Cal.....	16,464	11,165	5,708	Battle Creek, Mich.....	18,563	13,197	7,063
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	90,758	Bay City, Mich.....	27,628	27,839	20,693
Albuquerque, N. M.....	6,238	3,785	2,315	Bayonne, N. J.....	32,722	19,033	9,372
Alexandria, Ind.....	7,221	715	.....	Beatrice, Neb	7,875	13,836	2,447
Alexandria, La.....	5,648	2,861	1,800	Beaumont, Tex	9,427	3,296	2,392
Alexandria, Va.....	14,528	14,339	13,659	Beaverdam, Wis	5,128	4,222	3,416
Allegheny, Pa	129,896	105,287	78,682	Beaver Falls, Penn.....	10,054	9,735	5,104
Allentown, Pa.....	35,416	25,228	18,063	Bedford, Ind	6,115	3,355	2,198
Alliance, Ohio.....	8,974	7,607	4,626	Bellaire, Ohio	9,912	9,934	8,025
Alpena, Mich.....	11,802	11,283	6,153	Bellefontaine, Ohio	6,649	4,245	3,998
Alton, Ill.....	14,210	10,294	8,975	Belleville, Ill	17,484	15,361	10,683
Altoona, Pa.....	38,973	30,337	19,710	Bellevue, Ky	6,332	3,163	.....
Americus, Ga.....	7,674	6,398	3,635	Beloit, Wis	10,436	6,315	4,790
Amesbury, Mass.....	9,473	9,793	3,355	Belvidere, N. J.....	6,937	1,768	1,773
Amherst, Mass	5,028	4,512	.....	Bennington, Vt	5,656	3,971	6,333
Amsterdam, N. Y.....	20,929	17,336	9,466	Benton Harbor, Mich.....	6,562	5,314	.....
Anaconda, Mont.....	9,453	3,975	.....	Berkeley, Cal	13,214	5,101	.....
Anderson, Ind.....	20,178	10,741	4,126	Berlin, N. H.....	8,886	3,729	.....
Anderson, S. C.....	5,498	3,018	1,850	Bessemer, Ala	6,358	4,544	.....
Andover, Mass.....	6,813	6,142	5,169	Bethlehem, Penn	7,293	6,762	5,193
Annapolis, Md	8,525	7,604	6,642	Beverly, Mass	13,884	10,821	8,456
Ann Arbor, Mich.....	14,509	9,431	8,061	Biddeford, Me	16,145	14,443	12,651
Anniston, Ala.....	9,995	9,998	942	Biloxi, Miss	5,467	3,234	.....
Ansonia, Conn.....	12,681	10,342	7,892	Binghamton, N. Y.....	39,647	35,005	17,317
Antigo, Wis.....	5,145	4,424	.....	Birmingham, Ala	38,415	26,178	400
Appleton, Wis.....	15,085	11,869	8,005	Blackstone, Mass	5,721	6,138	.....
Archbald, Penn	5,396	4,032	.....	Bloomfield, N. J.....	9,668	7,708	5,748
Ardmore, I. T.....	5,681	2,205	519	Bloomington, Ill	23,286	20,484	17,180
Argentine, Kan.....	5,878	4,732	.....	Bloomington, Ind	6,460	4,018	2,756
Arkansas City, Kan.....	6,140	8,347	1,012	Bloomsburg, Penn	6,170	4,635	.....
Arlington, Mass.....	8,603	5,629	4,100	Blue Island, Ill.....	6,114	3,329	.....
Asheville, N. C.....	14,694	10,235	2,616	Boise, Idaho	5,957	2,311	1,899
Ashland, Ky.....	6,800	4,195	3,288	Bonham, Tex	5,042	3,361	1,180
Ashland, Penn.....	6,438	7,346	6,052	Boone, Iowa	8,880	6,520	3,330
Ashland, Wis	13,074	9,956	900	Boston, Mass	560,892	448,477	362,839
Ashtabula, Ohio	12,949	8,338	4,445	Boulder, Col	6,150	3,330	3,069
Astoria, Ore	8,381	6,184	2,803	Bowling Green, Ky.....	8,226	7,803	5,114
Atchison, Kan	15,722	13,963	15,105	Bowling Green, Ohio.....	5,067	3,467	1,539
Athens, Ga	10,245	8,639	6,099	Braddock, Penn	15,654	8,561	3,310
Athol, Mass	7,061	6,319	4,307	Brainerd, Minn	7,524	5,703	1,865
Atlanta, Ga	89,872	65,533	37,409	Braintree, Mass	5,981	4,848	3,948
Atlantic City, Iowa.....	5,046	4,351	3,662	Branford, Conn	5,706	4,460	3,047
Atlantic City, N. J.....	27,888	13,055	5,477	Brattleboro, Vt	5,297	5,467	5,880
Attleboro, Mass	11,335	7,577	11,111	Brazil, Ind	7,786	5,905	3,441
Auburn, Me	12,951	11,250	9,555	Brenham, Tex	5,968	5,209	4,101
Auburn, N. Y.....	30,345	25,858	21,925	Bridgeport, Conn	70,996	48,866	27,643
Augusta, Ga	39,444	33,300	21,891	Bridgeton, N. J.....	13,913	11,424	8,722
Augusta, Me	11,683	10,527	8,665	Bristol, Conn	6,268	6,701	5,347
Aurora, Ill	24,147	19,688	11,873	Bristol, Pa	7,104	6,553	5,273
Aurora, Mo	6,191	3,482	.....	Bristol, R. I.....	8,901	5,478	6,028
Austin, Minn	5,474	3,901	2,305	Brocton, Mass	40,063	27,294	13,608
Austin, Tex	22,258	14,575	10,013	Brookfield, Mo	5,484	4,547	2,264
Baker City, Ore.....	6,663	2,604	1,258	Brookline, Mass	19,935	12,103	8,057
Baltimore, Md	508,957	434,439	332,312	Brownsville, Tex	6,305	6,134	4,938
Bangor, Me	21,850	19,103	16,856	Brunswick, Ga	9,081	8,459	2,891
Baraboo, Wis	5,751	4,605	3,226	Brunswick, Me	5,210	5,000	5,384
Barre, Vt	8,448	4,146	6,333	Bucyrus, Ohio	6,560	5,974	3,835
				Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	155,134

Statistical Information.

	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880
Burlington, Iowa	23,201	25,246	19,450	Derby, Conn	7,930	.....	.....
Burlington, N. J.	7,392	7,264	6,090	Des Moines, Iowa	62,139	56,369	22,428
Burlington, Vt	18,640	14,590	11,865	De Soto, Mo.	5,611	3,960	1,989
Burrillville, R. I.	6,317	5,492	.....	Detroit, Mich	285,704	205,876	116,340
Butler, Penn	10,853	8,734	3,163	Dixon, Ill	7,917	5,161	3,658
Butte, Mont	30,470	18,000	3,366	Dover, N. H.	13,207	12,790	11,687
Cadillac, Mich	5,997	4,461	2,213	Doven, N. J.	5,938	.....	.....
Cairo, Ill	12,566	10,324	9,011	Dubois, Penn	9,375	6,149	2,718
Calais, Me	7,655	7,290	6,173	Dubuque, Iowa	36,297	40,574	22,254
Cambridge, Md	5,747	4,192	2,262	Duluth, Minn	52,969	33,115	5,415
Cambridge, Mass	91,886	70,028	52,669	Dunkirk, N. Y.	11,616	9,416	7,248
Cambridge, Ohio	8,241	4,361	2,883	Dunmore, Penn	12,583	8,315	5,151
Camden, N. J.	75,935	58,313	41,659	Duquesne, Penn	9,036	.....	.....
Canal Dover, Ohio	5,422	3,470	2,208	Durham, N. C.	6,679	5,485	2,041
Canandaigua, N. Y.	6,151	5,868	5,726	East Hampton, Mass.	5,603	4,395	4,206
Canton, Ill	6,564	5,604	3,762	East Hartford, Conn.	6,406	4,455	.....
Canton, Ohio	30,667	26,189	12,258	East Liverpool, Ohio	16,485	10,956	5,568
Carbondale, Penn	13,536	10,833	7,714	Easton, Penn	25,238	14,481	11,924
Carlisle, Penn	9,626	7,620	6,209	East Orange, N. J.	21,506	13,282	8,349
Carnegie, Penn	7,330	.....	.....	Eastport, Me	5,311	4,908	4,006
Carthage, Mo	9,416	7,981	4,167	East Providence, R. I.	12,138	3,000	5,050
Catskill, N. Y.	5,484	4,930	4,320	East St. Louis, Ill.	29,655	15,169	9,186
Cedar Falls, Iowa	5,319	3,459	3,020	Eau Claire, Wis.	17,517	17,415	10,119
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	25,656	21,533	10,104	Edwardsville, Penn	5,165	3,284	.....
Centerville, Iowa	5,256	3,668	2,475	Elgin, Ill	22,433	17,823	8,787
Centratal Falls, R. I.	18,167	.....	.....	Elizabeth, N. J.	52,130	37,764	28,299
Centralia, Ill	6,721	4,763	3,621	Elizabeth, N. C.	6,348	3,251	.....
Champaign, Ill	9,098	5,839	5,108	Elkhart, Ind	15,184	11,360	6,953
Charleroi, Penn	5,930	.....	.....	Elmira, N. Y.	35,672	30,893	20,541
Charleston, Ill	5,488	4,135	1,028	El Paso, Tex.	15,906	10,398	736
Charleston, S. C.	55,807	54,952	49,984	Elwood, Ind	12,950	2,284	751
Charleston, W. Va.	11,099	6,742	.....	Elyria, Ohio	8,791	5,611	4,777
Charlotte, N. C.	18,091	11,557	7,094	Emporia, Kan	8,223	7,551	4,631
Charlottesville, Va	6,449	5,591	2,676	Englewood, N. J.	6,253	4,785	4,076
Chattanooga, Tenn	30,154	29,100	12,892	Erie, Penn	52,733	40,634	27,737
Cheboygan, Mich	6,489	6,235	2,269	Escanaba, Mich	9,549	6,808	3,026
Chelsea, Mass	34,072	27,909	21,782	Etna, Penn	5,384	3,767	.....
Chester, Pa	33,988	20,226	14,997	Eureka, Cal	7,327	4,858	2,639
Cheyenne, Wyo	14,087	11,690	3,456	Evanston, Ill	19,259	14,000	6,703
Chicago, Ill	1,698,575	1,438,010	503,185	Evansville, Ind	59,007	50,756	29,280
Chicago Heights, Ill.	5,100	.....	.....	Everett, Mass	24,336	11,068	4,159
Chicopee, Mass	19,167	8,000	11,286	Everett, Wash	7,838	.....	.....
Chillicothe, Mo	6,905	5,517	4,078	Fairmont, W. Va.	5,655	1,023	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio	12,976	11,288	10,938	Fall River, Mass.	104,863	74,398	48,961
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	8,094	8,670	3,982	Fargo, N. Dak.	9,589	5,664	2,693
Cincinnati, Ohio	325,902	296,908	255,139	Faribault, Minn	7,868	6,520	5,415
Circleville, Ohio	6,991	6,556	6,046	Fergus Falls, Minn.	6,072	3,772	1,635
Clarksburg, Tenn	9,431	7,924	3,880	Findlay, Ohio	17,613	18,553	4,633
Clearfield, Penn	5,081	2,248	1,809	Fitchburg, Mass	31,531	22,037	12,429
Cleburne, Tex	7,493	2,248	1,855	Flint City, Mich	13,103	9,803	8,409
Cleveland, Ohio	381,768	261,353	160,146	Florence, Ala	6,478	6,112	1,359
Clinton, Iowa	22,698	17,875	9,052	Fond du Lac, Wis.	15,110	12,024	13,094
Clinton, Mass	13,667	10,424	8,029	Fort Dodge, Iowa.	12,162	4,871	3,586
Clinton, Mo	5,061	4,737	2,628	Fort Madison, Iowa.	9,278	10,022	4,679
Coatesville, Penn	5,721	3,680	2,766	Fort Scott, Kan.	10,322	11,946	5,372
Cohoes, N. Y.	23,910	22,609	19,416	Fort Smith, Ark.	11,587	11,311	3,099
Coldwater, Mich	6,216	5,247	4,681	Fort Wayne, Ind.	45,115	35,392	26,880
Colorado Springs, Col.	21,085	11,140	4,226	Fort Worth, Tex.	26,688	23,076	6,663
Columbia, Mo	5,651	4,000	3,326	Fostoria, Ohio	7,730	7,070	3,569
Columbia, Pa	12,316	10,599	8,312	Framingham, Mass	11,302	9,239	6,235
Columbia, S. C.	21,108	15,353	10,036	Frankfort, Ind	7,100	5,919	2,803
Columbia, Tenn	6,052	5,370	3,400	Frankfort, Ky	9,487	7,892	6,958
Columbus, Ga	17,614	17,303	10,123	Franklin, Mass	5,017	4,831	4,051
Columbus, Ind	8,130	6,719	4,813	Franklin, N. H.	5,843	4,085	3,265
Columbus, Miss	6,484	4,559	3,955	Franklin City, Penn	7,317	6,221	5,010
Columbus, Ohio	125,560	88,150	51,647	Frederick, Md	9,296	8,193	8,659
Concord, Mass	5,652	3,922	.....	Fredericksburg, Va	5,068	4,528	5,010
Concord, N. H.	19,632	17,004	13,844	Freeland, Penn	5,254	1,730	624
Concord, N. C.	7,910	4,339	1,264	Freeport, Ill	13,258	10,180	8,516
Conneaut, Ohio	7,133	3,241	1,256	Fremont, Neb	7,241	6,747	3,013
Connellsville, Penn	7,160	5,629	3,609	Fremont, Ohio	8,439	7,141	8,446
Connersville, Ind	6,836	4,548	.....	Fresno, Cal	12,470	10,818	1,112
Conshohocken, Penn	5,762	5,470	4,561	Frostburg, Md	5,274	3,804	.....
Corning, N. Y.	11,061	8,550	4,802	Fulton, N. Y.	5,281	4,214	3,941
Corry, Penn	5,369	5,677	5,277	Gainesville, Tex	7,874	6,594	2,067
Corsicana, Tex	9,313	6,285	3,373	Galena, Ill	5,005	5,635	6,541
Cortland, N. Y.	9,014	8,500	4,802	Galena, Kan	10,155	2,496	1,463
Coshocton, Ohio	6,473	3,672	3,044	Galesburg, Ill	18,607	15,264	11,437
Council Bluffs, Iowa	25,802	20,789	18,063	Galion, Ohio	7,282	6,326	5,635
Coventry, R. I.	5,279	5,068	.....	Gallipolis, Ohio	5,432	4,498	4,400
Covington, Ky	42,938	37,371	29,720	Galveston, Tex	37,789	29,084	22,248
Crawfordsville, Ind	6,649	6,089	5,251	Gardiner, Me	5,501	5,494	4,339
Creston, Iowa	7,152	6,630	5,081	Gardner, Mass	10,813	8,424	4,988
Cripple Creek, Col.	10,147	.....	.....	Geneva, N. Y.	10,433	7,557	5,878
Crookston, Mich	5,359	3,457	1,227	Glens Falls, N. Y.	12,613	9,509	4,900
Cumberland, Md	17,128	12,729	10,693	Glenville, Ohio	5,588	.....	.....
Dallas, Tex	42,638	38,067	10,358	Gloucester, Mass	26,121	24,651	19,329
Danbury, Conn	16,537	16,552	11,666	Gloucester, N. J	6,840	6,564	5,347
Danvers, Mass	8,542	7,454	6,598	Gloversville, N. Y.	18,349	13,864	7,133
Danville, Ill	16,354	11,491	7,733	Goldsboro, N. C.	5,877	4,017	3,286
Danville, Penn	8,042	7,998	8,346	Goshen, Ind	7,810	6,033	4,123
Danville, Va	16,520	10,305	7,733	Grafton, W. Va.	5,650	3,159	3,030
Davenport, Iowa	35,254	30,010	21,831	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	7,652	4,979	1,705
Dayton, Ky	6,104	4,264	3,210	Grand Island, Neb.	7,554	7,536	2,963
Dayton, Ohio	85,333	57,978	38,878	Grand Rapids, Mich.	87,565	60,278	32,016
Decatur, Ill	20,754	16,841	9,547	Great Barrington, Mass.	5,854	4,612	4,653
Dedham, Mass	7,457	7,123	6,233	Great Falls, Mont.	14,930	3,979	.....
Defiance, Ohio	7,579	7,694	6,233	Green Bay, Wis.	18,684	9,069	7,464
De Kalb, Ill.	5,904	2,579	1,598	Greenfield, Mass	7,927	5,252	3,903
Delaware, Ohio	7,940	8,224	6,894	Greensboro, N. C.	10,035	3,317	2,105
Denison, Tex	11,807	10,958	3,975	Greensburg, Ind	5,034	3,598	3,138
Denver, Col	133,859	106,713	35,629	Greensburg, Penn	6,508	4,202	2,500

Statistical Information.

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	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880
Greenville, Miss	7,642	6,658	2,191	Laredo, Tex.	13,429	11,319	3,521
Greenville, Ohio	5,501	5,479	3,535	LaSalle, Ill.	10,446	9,855	7,847
Greenville, S. C.	11,860	8,607	6,160	Laurium, Mich.	5,643	.....	.....
Greenville, Tex.	6,860	4,330	.....	Lawrence, Kan.	10,862	9,997	8,510
Greenwich, Conn.	12,172	10,131	7,892	Lawrence, Mass.	62,559	44,654	39,151
Griffin, Ga.	6,857	4,503	3,620	Lead, S. Dak.	6,210	2,581	1,437
Groton, Conn.	5,962	5,539	5,128	Leadville, Col.	12,445	10,384	14,820
Guthrie, Okla.	10,006	2,788	.....	Leavenworth, Kan.	20,735	19,768	16,546
Hackensack, N. J.	9,443	6,004	4,248	Lebanon, Penn.	17,628	14,664	8,778
Hagerstown, Md.	13,591	10,118	6,627	Leominster, Mass.	12,392	7,269	5,772
Hamilton, Ohio	23,914	17,565	12,122	Lewiston, Me.	23,761	21,701	19,083
Hammond, Ind.	12,376	5,428	699	Lexington, Ky.	26,369	21,567	16,656
Hannibal, Mo.	12,780	12,857	11,074	Lima, Ohio	21,723	15,981	7,567
Hanover, Penn.	5,302	3,746	2,317	Lincoln, Ill.	8,962	6,725	5,639
Harrisburg, Penn.	50,167	39,385	30,762	Lincoln, Neb.	40,169	55,154	13,765
Harrison, N. J.	10,596	8,388	6,898	Lincoln, R. I.	8,937	20,355	.....
Hartford, Conn.	79,850	53,230	42,015	Litchfield, Ill.	5,918	5,811	4,326
Hartford, Ind.	9,912	2,287	.....	Little Falls, Minn.	5,774	2,354	508
Harvey, Ill.	6,395	.....	.....	Little Falls, N. Y.	10,381	8,781	6,910
Hastings, Neb.	7,188	13,584	2,817	Little Rock, Ark.	38,307	25,874	13,138
Haverhill, Mass.	37,175	27,412	18,472	Lock Haven, Penn.	7,210	7,358	5,845
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,935	5,170	3,506	Lockport, N. Y.	16,581	16,038	13,522
Hazleton, Pa.	14,230	11,872	6,935	Logan, Utah	5,451	4,565	3,396
Helena, Ark.	5,550	5,189	3,652	Logansport, Ind.	16,204	13,328	11,198
Helena, Mont.	10,778	13,834	3,624	Long Branch, N. J.	8,872	7,231	3,833
Henderson, Ky.	10,272	8,835	5,365	Lorain, Ohio	16,028	4,863	1,595
Herkimer, N. Y.	5,555	3,456	2,359	Los Angeles, Cal.	102,479	50,395	11,183
Hillsboro, Tex.	5,346	2,541	.....	Louisiana, Mo.	5,131	5,090	4,325
Hoboken, N. J.	59,364	43,648	30,999	Louisville, Ky.	204,731	161,129	123,758
Holland, Mich.	7,790	3,945	2,620	Lowell, Mass.	94,969	77,696	59,475
Holyoke, Mass.	45,712	35,637	21,915	Ludington, Mich.	7,166	7,517	4,190
Homestead, Penn.	12,154	7,911	592	Lynchburg, Va.	18,891	19,709	15,959
Honolulu, Hawaii	39,306	22,907	15,000	Lynn, Mass.	68,513	55,727	38,274
Hoosick Falls, N. Y.	5,671	7,014	4,530	McKeesport, Penn.	34,227	20,741	8,212
Hopkinsville, Ky.	7,380	5,833	4,229	McKee's Rocks, Penn.	6,352	1,687	.....
Hornellsville, N. Y.	11,918	10,996	8,195	Macomb, Ill.	5,375	4,052	3,140
Hot Springs, Ark.	9,973	8,086	3,554	Macon, Ga.	23,272	22,746	12,479
Houston, Tex.	44,633	27,557	16,513	Madison, Ind.	7,835	8,936	8,945
Hudson, N. Y.	9,528	9,970	8,670	Mahanoy, Penn.	13,504	11,286	7,181
Huntingdon, Penn.	6,053	5,729	4,125	Malden, Mass.	33,664	23,031	12,017
Huntington, Ind.	9,491	7,328	3,863	Malone, N. Y.	5,935	4,986	4,193
Huntington, W. Va.	11,923	10,108	3,174	Manchester, Conn.	10,601	8,222	6,462
Huntsville, Ala.	8,068	7,995	4,977	Manchester, N. H.	56,987	44,126	32,630
Hutchison, Kan.	9,379	8,682	1,538	Manchester, Va.	9,715	9,246	5,729
Hyde Park, Mass.	13,244	7,793	3,146	Manistee, Mich.	14,260	12,812	6,930
Ilion, N. Y.	5,138	4,057	3,711	Manitowoc, Wis.	11,786	7,710	6,367
Independence, Mo.	6,974	6,380	3,146	Mankato, Minn.	10,599	8,838	5,550
Indianapolis, Ind.	169,164	105,436	75,056	Mansfield, Ohio	17,640	13,743	9,859
Iola, Kan.	5,791	1,706	1,096	Marblehead, Mass.	7,583	8,202	7,467
Ionia City, Mich.	5,209	4,482	4,190	Marietta, Ohio	13,348	8,273	5,444
Iowa City, Iowa.	7,987	7,526	7,123	Marinette, Wis.	16,195	11,523	2,750
Iron Mountain, Mich.	9,242	8,599	.....	Marion, Ind.	17,337	8,769	3,182
Ironton, Ohio	11,868	10,939	8,857	Marlboro, Mass.	13,609	13,805	10,127
Ironwood, Mich.	9,705	7,745	.....	Marquette, Mich.	10,058	9,093	4,690
Irvington, N. J.	5,255	.....	.....	Marshall, Mo.	5,086	4,297	2,701
Ishpeming, Mich.	13,255	11,197	6,039	Marshall, Tex.	7,855	7,207	5,624
Ithaca, N. Y.	13,136	11,079	9,105	Marshalltown, Iowa	11,544	10,049	6,240
Jackson, Mich.	25,180	20,798	16,105	Marshfield, Wis.	5,240	3,450	669
Jackson, Miss.	7,816	5,920	5,204	Martinsburg, W. Va.	7,664	7,226	6,335
Jackson, Tenn.	14,511	10,039	5,377	Martin's Ferry, Ohio	7,760	6,250	3,810
Jacksonville, Fla.	28,429	17,201	7,650	Mason City, Iowa	6,746	4,007	2,510
Jacksonville, Ill.	15,078	12,935	10,927	Massillon, Ohio	11,944	10,092	6,836
Jamestown, N. Y.	22,892	16,038	9,357	Matteawan, N. Y.	5,807	4,278	.....
Janesville, Wis.	13,185	10,836	9,018	Maysville, Ky.	6,423	5,358	5,220
Jeanette, Penn.	5,865	3,296	.....	Meadville, Penn.	10,291	9,520	8,860
Jefferson, Mo.	9,664	6,742	5,721	Medford, Mass.	18,244	11,079	7,573
Jeffersonville, Ind.	10,774	10,666	9,357	Melrose, Mass.	12,962	8,519	4,560
Jersey City, N. J.	206,433	163,003	120,722	Memphis, Tenn.	102,320	64,495	33,592
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,130	7,768	5,013	Menasha, Wis.	5,589	4,581	3,144
Johnstown, Penn.	35,936	21,805	8,330	Menominee, Mich.	12,818	10,630	3,288
Joliet, Ill.	29,353	23,264	11,657	Menominee, Wis.	5,655	5,491	2,589
Joplin, Mo.	26,023	9,943	7,038	Meriden, Conn.	24,296	21,652	15,540
Kalamazoo, Mich.	24,404	17,853	8,057	Meridian, Miss.	14,050	10,624	4,008
Kane, Penn.	5,296	2,944	.....	Merrill, Wis.	8,537	6,809	.....
Kankakee, Ill.	13,595	9,025	5,651	Mexico, Mo.	5,099	4,789	3,835
Kansas City, Kan.	51,418	38,316	3,202	Michigan City, Ind.	14,850	10,776	7,366
Kansas City, Mo.	163,752	119,668	55,785	Middletown, Conn.	9,589	9,013	11,731
Kaukauna, Wis.	5,115	4,667	.....	Middletown, N. Y.	14,522	11,977	8,494
Kearney, Neb.	5,634	8,074	1,782	Middletown, Ohio	9,215	7,681	4,538
Kearney, N. J.	10,896	.....	.....	Middletown, Penn.	5,608	5,080	3,351
Keene, N. H.	9,165	7,446	6,784	Milford, Mass.	11,376	8,780	9,310
Kenosha, Wis.	11,606	6,532	5,039	Millvale, Penn.	6,736	3,809	.....
Kenton, Ohio	6,852	5,557	3,940	Millville, N. J.	10,583	10,002	7,660
Keokuk, Iowa	14,641	15,729	12,117	Milton, Mass.	6,578	4,278	3,206
Kewanee, Ill.	8,332	4,569	4,207	Milton, Penn.	6,175	5,317	2,102
Key West, Fla.	17,114	18,085	6,890	Milwaukee, Wis.	285,315	204,468	115,587
Killingly, Conn.	6,835	7,027	6,921	Minneapolis, Minn.	202,718	164,738	46,887
Kingston, N. Y.	24,535	21,261	18,344	Mishawaka, Ind.	5,560	3,371	2,640
Kirksville, Mo.	5,966	3,510	.....	Moberly, Mo.	8,012	8,215	6,070
Knoxville, Tenn.	32,637	22,535	9,693	Mobile, Ala.	38,469	31,076	29,132
Kokomo, Ind.	10,609	8,261	4,042	Moline, Ill.	17,248	12,000	7,800
Laconia, N. H.	8,042	5,126	3,790	Monmouth, Ill.	7,460	5,936	5,000
Lacrosse, Wis.	28,895	25,090	14,505	Monongahela, Penn.	5,173	4,086	2,904
Lafayette, Ind.	18,116	16,243	14,860	Monroe, La.	5,428	3,256	2,070
Lake Charles, La.	6,680	3,442	838	Monroe, Mich.	5,043	5,238	4,930
Lancaster, Ohio	8,991	7,555	6,803	Montague, Mass.	6,150	6,296	.....
Lancaster, Penn.	41,459	32,011	25,769	Montclair, N. J.	13,962	8,656	5,147
Lansing, Mich.	16,485	13,102	8,319	Montgomery, Ala.	30,346	21,883	16,713
Lansingburg, N. Y.	12,595	10,550	7,432	Montpelier, Vt.	6,266	4,160	3,219
Laporte, Ind.	7,113	7,126	6,195	Morristown, N. J.	11,267	8,156	5,418
Laramie, Wyo.	8,207	6,388	2,696	Moundsville, W. Va.	5,362	2,688	1,774
				Mt. Carmel, Penn.	13,179	8,254	1,756

	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880
Mt. Clemens, Mich.....	6,576	4,748	3,057	Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	6,532
Mt. Vernon, Ill.....	5,216	3,233	2,324	Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	78,347	51,031
Mt. Vernon, Ind.....	5,139	4,705	3,730	Pawtucket, R. I.....	39,231	27,633	19,030
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....	21,223	10,830	4,586	Peabody, Mass.....	11,523	10,158	9,028
Mt. Vernon, Ohio.....	6,633	6,027	5,249	Peekskill, N. Y.....	10,358	9,676	6,893
Muncie, Ind.....	20,942	11,345	5,219	Pekin, Ill.....	8,420	6,347	5,993
Murphysboro, Ill.....	6,463	3,880	2,196	Pensacola, Fla.....	17,747	11,750	6,845
Muscatine, Iowa.....	14,073	12,237	2,295	Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	29,259
Muskegon, Mich.....	20,818	22,702	11,262	Perth Amboy, N. J.....	17,699	9,512	4,808
Nanticoke, Penn.....	12,116	10,044	3,884	Peru, Ill.....	6,863	5,550	4,632
Nashua, N. H.....	23,898	19,311	13,397	Petersburg, Va.....	21,810	22,680	21,656
Nashville, Tenn.....	80,865	76,168	43,350	Petoskey, Mich.....	5,285	2,872	1,815
Natches, Miss.....	12,210	10,101	7,058	Philadelphia, Penn.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	847,170
Natic, Mass.....	9,488	9,118	8,479	Phillipsburg, N. J.....	10,052	8,644	7,181
Naugatuck, Conn.....	10,541	5,120	4,274	Phoenix, Ariz.....	5,544	3,152	1,708
Nebraska City, Neb.....	7,380	11,494	4,183	Phoenixville, Penn.....	9,196	8,514	6,682
Neenah, Wis.....	5,954	5,083	4,202	Pine Bluff, Ark.....	11,496	9,952	3,203
Negaunee, Mich.....	6,935	6,078	3,931	Piqua, Ohio.....	12,172	9,090	6,031
Nelsonville, Ohio.....	5,421	4,558	3,095	Pittsburg, Penn.....	321,616	238,617	156,389
Nevada, Mo.....	7,461	7,262	1,913	Pittsburg, Kan.....	10,112	6,697	624
New Albany, Ind.....	20,628	21,059	16,423	Pittsfield, Mass.....	21,766	17,281	13,364
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	136,508	Pittston, Penn.....	12,556	10,302	7,412
Newark, Ohio.....	18,157	14,270	9,600	Plainfield, N. J.....	15,369	11,267	8,125
New Bedford, Mass.....	62,442	40,733	26,845	Plattsburg, N. Y.....	8,434	7,010	5,245
Newborne, N. C.....	9,090	7,843	6,443	Plymouth, Mass.....	9,592	7,314	7,093
New Brighton, Penn.....	6,820	5,616	3,653	Plymouth, Penn.....	13,649	9,344	6,065
New Britain, Conn.....	25,998	19,007	11,800	Pomono, Cal.....	5,526	3,634	.....
New Brunswick, N. J.....	20,006	18,603	17,166	Pontiac, Mich.....	9,769	6,200	4,509
Newburgh, N. Y.....	24,943	23,807	18,049	Portage, Wis.....	5,459	5,143	4,346
Newburgh, Ohio.....	5,909	.....	.....	Port Chester, N. Y.....	7,440	5,274	3,254
Newburyport, Mass.....	14,478	13,947	13,538	Port Huron, Mich.....	19,158	13,543	8,883
Newcastle, Penn.....	28,339	11,600	8,418	Port Jervis, N. Y.....	9,385	9,327	8,678
New Haven, Conn.....	108,027	81,299	62,882	Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	33,810
New Iberia, La.....	6,815	3,447	2,709	Portland, Ore.....	90,426	62,046	17,577
New London, Conn.....	17,548	13,757	11,537	Portsmouth, N. H.....	10,637	9,827	9,690
New Orleans, La.....	287,104	242,039	216,090	Portsmouth, Ohio.....	17,870	12,394	11,321
New Philadelphia, Ohio.....	6,213	4,456	3,070	Portsmouth, Va.....	17,427	13,268	11,390
Newport, Ky.....	28,301	24,918	20,333	Pottstown, Penn.....	13,696	13,285	5,305
Newport, R. I.....	22,034	19,457	15,693	Pottsville, Penn.....	15,710	14,117	13,253
Newport News, Va.....	19,635	4,449	.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.....	24,029	22,206	20,207
New Rochelle, N. Y.....	14,720	8,217	.....	Princeton, Ind.....	6,041	3,076	2,566
Newton, Kan.....	6,208	5,605	2,601	Providence, R. I.....	175,597	132,146	104,857
Newton, Mass.....	33,587	24,379	16,995	Provo, Utah.....	6,185	5,159	3,432
New Ulm, Minn.....	5,403	3,741	2,471	Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	3,217
New Whatcombe, Wash.....	6,834	4,059	.....	Putnam, Conn.....	6,667	6,000	5,827
New York, N. Y.....	3,437,202	1,515,301	1,206,299	Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	27,268
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	19,457	5,502	3,320	Quincy, Mass.....	23,899	16,723	10,570
Niles, Ohio.....	7,468	4,289	3,879	Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	16,031
Nome, Alaska.....	12,488	.....	.....	Rahway, N. J.....	7,935	7,105	6,455
Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	21,966	Raleigh, N. C.....	13,643	12,678	9,265
Norristown, Penn.....	22,265	19,791	13,063	Reading, Penn.....	78,961	58,661	43,278
North Adams, Mass.....	24,200	13,674	10,191	Red Bank, N. J.....	5,428	4,145	2,684
Northampton, Mass.....	18,643	14,990	12,172	Red Wing, Minn.....	7,525	6,294	5,876
North Attleboro, Mass.....	7,253	6,727	.....	Rensselaer, N. Y.....	7,466	7,301	.....
North Braddock, Pa.....	6,535	.....	.....	Revere, Mass.....	10,395	5,668	2,263
Northbridge, Mass.....	7,036	4,603	.....	Richmond, Ind.....	18,226	16,608	12,472
North Plainfield, N. J.....	5,009	.....	.....	Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,398	66,600
North Tonawanda, N. Y.....	9,069	4,793	.....	Riverside, Cal.....	7,973	4,683	1,358
Norwalk, Conn.....	6,125	7,876	13,956	Roanoke, Va.....	21,495	16,159	669
Norwalk, Ohio.....	7,074	7,195	5,704	Rochester, Minn.....	6,843	5,321	5,103
Norwich, Conn.....	17,251	16,156	15,112	Rochester, N. H.....	8,466	6,000	5,784
Norwich, N. Y.....	5,766	5,212	.....	Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	13,129
Norwood, Mass.....	5,480	5,733	.....	Rock Hill, S. C.....	5,485	2,744	809
Norwood, Ohio.....	6,480	.....	.....	Rock Island, Ill.....	19,493	13,600	11,659
Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	34,555	Rockland, Mass.....	5,206	5,213	4,553
Oconto, Wis.....	5,646	5,219	4,171	Rockland, Me.....	8,150	8,174	7,599
Oelwein, Iowa.....	5,142	.....	.....	Rockville, Conn.....	7,287	7,772	5,902
Ogden, Utah.....	16,313	14,889	6,069	Rome, Ga.....	7,291	6,957	3,877
Ogdensburg, N. Y.....	12,633	11,662	10,341	Rome, N. Y.....	15,343	14,991	12,194
Oil City, Penn.....	13,264	10,932	27,315	Rutland, Vt.....	11,499	8,239	12,149
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	10,037	4,151	.....	Saco, Me.....	6,122	6,075	6,389
Old Forge, Penn.....	5,630	.....	.....	Sacramento, Cal.....	29,282	26,386	51,420
Oldtown, Me.....	5,763	3,573	3,395	Saginaw, Mich.....	42,345	46,322	10,525
Olean, N. Y.....	19,462	14,884	3,036	St. Albans, Vt.....	6,239	7,771	7,193
Olyphant, Penn.....	6,180	4,075	.....	St. Charles, Mo.....	7,982	6,161	5,014
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	30,518	St. Cloud, Minn.....	8,663	7,680	2,462
Oneida, N. Y.....	6,364	6,083	3,934	St. Johnsbury, Vt.....	5,666	3,857	3,360
Oneonta, N. Y.....	7,147	6,272	1,711	St. Joseph, Mich.....	5,155	3,373	2,603
Orange, Conn.....	6,995	.....	.....	St. Joseph, Mo.....	102,979	52,324	32,431
Orange, N. J.....	24,141	18,844	13,207	St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	350,522
Orange, Mass.....	5,520	4,563	.....	St. Mary's, Ohio.....	5,359	3,000	1,745
Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	15,748	St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065	133,156	41,473
Oskaloosa, Iowa.....	9,212	8,551	4,598	Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	27,563
Ossining, N. Y.....	7,939	.....	.....	Salem, N. J.....	5,811	5,516	5,056
Oswego, N. Y.....	22,199	21,842	21,116	Salem, Ohio.....	7,582	7,320	4,041
Ottawa, Ill.....	10,588	9,985	7,834	Salina, Kan.....	6,074	6,149	3,111
Ottawa, Kan.....	6,934	6,248	4,032	Salisbury, N. C.....	6,277	4,418	2,723
Ottumwa, Iowa.....	18,197	16,761	9,004	Salt Lake, Utah.....	53,531	44,843	20,768
Owatonna, Minn.....	5,561	3,849	5,525	San Antonio, Tex.....	53,321	37,673	20,550
Owego, N. Y.....	5,039	9,984	5,525	San Bernardino, Cal.....	6,150	4,012	1,673
Owensboro, Ky.....	13,189	9,837	6,231	San Diego, Cal.....	17,700	16,159	2,637
Owasso, Mich.....	8,696	6,564	2,501	Sandusky, Ohio.....	19,664	18,471	15,838
Paducah, Ky.....	19,446	12,797	8,036	San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	298,997	233,959
Painesville, Ohio.....	5,024	4,755	3,841	San Jose, Cal.....	21,500	18,000	12,567
Palestine, Tex.....	8,297	5,838	2,997	Santa Barbara, Cal.....	6,587	5,864	3,460
Palmer, Mass.....	7,801	2,300	3,504	Santa Cruz, Cal.....	5,659	5,596	3,898
Pana, Ill.....	5,530	5,077	3,009	Santa Fe, N. M.....	5,603	6,185	6,635
Paris, Ill.....	6,105	4,996	4,373	Santa Rosa, Cal.....	6,673	5,220	3,616
Paris, Tex.....	9,358	8,254	3,980	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.....	12,409	11,975	8,421
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	11,703	8,408	6,582	Saugus, Mass.....	5,084	3,673	.....
Parsons, Kan.....	7,682	6,736	4,199	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.....	10,538	5,760	1,947
Pasadena, Cal.....	9,117	4,882	391				

	1900	1890	1880		1900	1890	1880
Savannah, Ga.	54,244	43,189	30,709	Washington, Penn.	7,670	7,063	4,292
Sayre, Penn.	5,243	.....	.....	Washington, C. H., Ohio.....	5,751	5,742	3,798
Schenectady, N. Y.	31,682	19,902	13,655	Waterbury, Conn.	45,859	28,646	17,806
Scranton, Penn.	102,026	75,215	45,850	Waterloo, Iowa	12,580	8,490	5,630
Seattle, Wash.	80,671	42,837	3,533	Watertown, Mass.	9,706	7,073	5,426
Sedalia, Mo.	15,231	14,068	9,561	Watertown, N. Y.	21,696	14,725	10,697
Selma, Ala.	8,713	7,622	7,529	Watertown, Wis.	8,437	8,755	7,883
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,519	6,116	5,880	Waterville, Me.	9,477	7,107	4,672
Seymour, Ind.	6,445	5,337	4,250	Watervliet, N. Y.	14,321	.....	.....
Shamokin, Penn.	18,202	14,403	8,184	Waukegan, Ill.	9,426	4,915	4,012
Sharon, Penn.	8,916	7,459	5,684	Waukesha, Wis.	7,419	6,321	2,960
Sharpsburg, Penn.	6,842	4,898	3,466	Wausau, Wis.	12,354	9,253	4,277
Sheboygan, Wis.	22,962	16,359	7,314	Waycross, Ga.	5,519	3,364	628
Shelbyville, Ind.	7,169	5,451	3,745	Waynesboro, Penn.	5,396	3,811	.....
Shenandoah, Penn.	20,321	15,944	10,147	Webb City, Mo.	9,201	5,043	1,588
Shcrman, Tex.	10,243	7,335	6,090	Webster, Mass.	8,804	7,031	5,696
Shreveport, La.	16,013	11,979	8,009	Wellston, Ohio	8,045	4,377	952
Sidney, Ohio	5,688	4,850	3,823	Wellsville, Ohio	6,146	5,247	3,377
Sioux City, Iowa	33,111	27,731	7,366	West Bay City, Mich.	13,119	12,337	6,397
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	10,266	10,177	2,163	Westboro, Mass.	5,235	5,195	3,601
Somersworth, N. H.	7,023	6,000	5,586	Westbrook, Me.	7,283	3,200	3,981
Somerville, Mass.	61,643	40,152	24,933	Westchester, Penn.	9,524	8,028	7,046
South Amboy, N. J.	6,349	4,330	3,648	Westerly, R. I.	7,541	4,700	6,104
South Bend, Ind.	35,999	21,819	13,280	Westfield, Mass.	12,310	9,578	7,587
South Bethlehem, Penn.	13,241	10,302	4,925	West Haven, Conn.	5,247	.....	.....
Southington, Conn.	5,890	5,501	5,411	West Hoboken, N. J.	23,094	11,665	5,441
South Norwalk, Conn.	6,591	17,747	3,726	West New York, N. J.	5,267	.....	.....
South Omaha, Neb.	26,001	8,062	.....	West Orange, N. J.	6,889	.....	.....
South Portland, Me.	6,287	.....	.....	West Pittston, Penn.	5,846	.....	.....
Spartanburg, S. C.	11,395	5,544	3,252	West Springfield, Mass.	7,105	5,077	.....
Spokane, Wash.	36,848	19,922	350	Wheeling, W. Va.	38,878	34,552	30,737
Springfield, Ill.	34,159	24,963	19,743	White Plains, N. Y.	7,899	4,042	2,381
Springfield, Mass.	62,059	44,179	33,340	Whitman, Mass.	6,155	4,428	3,024
Springfield, Mo.	23,267	21,850	6,522	Wichita, Kan.	24,671	23,853	4,911
Springfield, Ohio	38,253	31,895	20,730	Wilkes-Barre, Penn.	51,721	37,718	23,399
Spring Valley, Ill.	6,214	1,883	.....	Wilkinsburg, Penn.	11,886	.....	.....
Stamford, Conn.	15,997	14,230	11,297	Williamsport, Penn.	28,757	27,132	18,934
Staunton, Va.	6,289	6,975	6,664	Willimantic, Conn.	8,937	8,648	6,608
Steelton, Penn.	12,086	9,250	2,447	Wilmington, Del.	76,508	61,431	42,478
Sterling, Ill.	6,309	5,824	5,087	Wilmington, N. C.	20,976	20,056	17,350
Steubenville, Ohio	14,349	13,394	12,093	Winchendon, Mass.	5,001	4,388	3,024
Stevens Point, Wis.	9,524	7,896	4,449	Winchester, Ky.	5,964	4,519	2,277
Stillwater, Minn.	12,318	11,260	9,055	Winchester, Va.	5,161	5,196	4,958
Stockton, Cal.	17,506	14,424	10,282	Winfield, Kan.	5,564	5,184	2,844
Stoneham, Mass.	6,197	6,155	4,890	Winona, Minn.	19,714	18,208	10,208
Streator, Ill.	14,079	11,414	5,157	Winsted, Conn.	6,804	4,846	4,195
Summit, N. J.	5,302	.....	.....	Winston-Salem, N. C.	13,650	8,018	2,854
Sumpter, S. C.	5,673	3,865	2,011	Woburn, Mass.	14,254	13,499	10,931
Sunbury, Penn.	9,810	5,930	4,077	Woonsocket, R. I.	28,204	20,830	16,050
Superior, Wis.	31,091	11,983	655	Wooster, Ohio	6,063	5,901	5,840
Syracuse, N. Y.	108,374	88,143	51,792	Worcester, Mass.	118,421	84,655	58,291
Tacoma, Wash.	37,714	36,006	1,098	Wyandotte, Kan.	5,183	3,817	3,631
Talladega, Ala.	5,056	2,063	1,233	Xenia, Ohio	8,696	7,301	7,026
Tamaqua, Penn.	7,267	6,054	5,730	Yonkers, N. Y.	47,931	32,033	18,892
Tampa, Fla.	15,839	5,532	720	York, Neb.	5,132	3,405	1,529
Tarentum, Penn.	5,472	4,627	1,245	York, Penn.	33,708	20,793	13,940
Taunton, Mass.	31,036	25,448	21,213	Youngstown, Ohio	44,885	33,220	15,435
Temple, Tex.	7,065	4,047	.....	Ypsilanti, Mich.	7,378	6,129	4,984
Terre Haute, Ind.	36,673	30,217	26,042	Zanesville, Ohio	23,538	21,009	18,113
Terrell, Tex.	6,330	2,988	2,003				
Texarkana, Ark.	4,914	3,528	1,390				
Texarkana, Tex.	5,256	2,852	1,833				
Thomasville, Ga.	5,322	5,514	2,555				
Tiffin, Ohio	10,989	10,801	7,879				
Titusville, Penn.	8,244	8,073	9,046				
Toledo, Ohio	131,822	81,434	50,137				
Tonawanda, N. Y.	7,421	7,145	3,864				
Topeka, Kan.	33,608	31,007	15,452				
Torrington, Conn.	8,360	4,283	3,327				
Traverse City, Mich.	9,407	4,353	1,897				
Trenton, Mo.	5,396	5,039	3,312				
Trenton, N. J.	73,307	57,458	29,910				
Trinidad, Col.	5,345	5,523	2,226				
Troy, N. Y.	60,651	60,956	56,747				
Troy, Ohio	5,881	4,479	3,803				
Tucson, Ariz.	7,531	5,150	7,007				
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	5,094	4,215	.....			
Tyler, Tex.	8,069	6,908	2,423				
Tyrone, Penn.	8,847	4,705	2,678				
Union, N. J.	15,187	10,643	5,849				
Union, S. C.	5,400	1,609	.....			
Uniontown, Penn.	7,344	6,359	2,265				
Urbana, Ill.	5,728	6,510	6,522				
Urbana, Ohio	6,808	6,510	6,252				
Utica, N. Y.	56,383	44,007	33,914				
Valdosta, Ga.	5,613	2,854	1,515				
Vallejo, Cal.	7,965	6,343	5,987				
Valparaiso, Ind.	6,280	5,090	4,461				
Van Wert, Ohio	6,422	5,512	4,070				
Vicksburg, Miss.	14,834	13,378	11,814				
Vincennes, Ind.	10,249	8,853	7,680				
Wabash, Ind.	8,618	5,196	3,800				
Waco, Tex.	20,686	14,445	7,295				
Walla Walla, Wash.	10,049	4,709	3,588				
Wallingford, Conn.	6,737	4,230	3,017				
Waltham, Mass.	23,481	18,707	11,712				
Warren, Ohio	8,529	5,973	4,428				
Warren, Penn.	8,043	4,332	2,810				
Warren, R. I.	5,108	4,489	4,007				
Warwick, R. I.	21,316	17,761	.....			
Washington, D. C.	278,718	229,796	147,293				
Washington, Ind.	8,551	6,064	4,323				

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Salaries of Mem- bers, Annual or Per Diem.	TERMS OF MEMBERS, YEARS.	
		Sena- tors.	Repre- sentat- tives.
Alabama*	\$4 per diem.	4	2
Arizona	\$4 " "	2	2
Arkansas	\$6 " "	4	2
California	\$8 " "	4	2
Colorado	\$6 " "	4	2
Connecticut*	\$300 annually.	2	2
Delaware*	\$3 per diem.	4	2
Florida	\$6 " "	4	2
Georgia	\$4 " "	2	2
Idaho	\$5 " "	2	2
Illinois	\$5 " "	2	2
Indiana*	\$6 " "	4	2
Iowa	\$500 annually.	4	2
Kansas	\$3 per diem.	4	2
Kentucky*	\$5 " "	4	2
Louisiana	\$4 " "	4	4
Maine	\$150 annually.	2	2
Maryland*	\$5 per diem.	4	2
Massachusetts*	\$750 annually.	1	1
Michigan	\$3 per diem.	2	2
Minnesota	\$5 " "	4	2
Mississippi	\$300 annually.	4	4
Missouri	\$5 per diem.	4	2
Montana	\$6 " "	4	2
Nebraska	\$5 " "	2	2
Nevada	\$8 " "	4	2
New Hampshire*	\$200 annually.	2	2
New Jersey	\$500 " "	3	1
New Mexico	\$4 per diem.	2	2
New York*	\$1,500 annually.	2	1
North Carolina	\$4 per diem.	2	2
North Dakota*	\$5 " "	4	2

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Salaries of Mem- bers, Annual or Per Diem.	TERMS OF MEMBERS, YEARS.	
		Sena- tors.	Repre- sentat- ives.
Ohio.....	\$600 annually.	2	2
Oklahoma.....	\$4 per diem.	2	2
Oregon.....	\$3 “	2	2
Pennsylvania.....	\$1,500 annually.	4	2
Rhode Island.....	\$1 per diem.	1	1
South Carolina.....	\$5 “	4	2
South Dakota.....	\$5 “	2	2
Tennessee*.....	\$4 “	2	2
Texas.....	\$5 “	4	2
Utah.....	\$4 “	2	2
Vermont.....	\$3 “	2	2
Virginia.....	\$360 annually.	4	2
Washington.....	\$5 per diem.	4	2
West Virginia.....	\$4 “	4	2
Wisconsin.....	\$500 annually.	4	2
Wyoming.....	\$5 per diem.	4	2

*States starred pay mileage also with annual or per diem salaries.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL DIMENSIONS AND
CAPITALS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in Square Miles.	Greatest Breadth, Miles.	Greatest Length, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama.....	52,250	200	330	Montgomery.
Alaska Territory.....	590,884	800	1,100	Sitka.
Arizona Territory.....	113,020	335	390	Phenix.
Arkansas.....	53,850	275	240	Little Rock.
California.....	158,360	375	770	Sacramento.
Colorado.....	103,925	390	270	Denver.
Connecticut.....	4,990	90	75	Hartford.
Delaware.....	2,050	35	110	Dover.
District of Columbia.....	70	9	10	Washington.
Florida.....	58,680	400	460	Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	59,475	250	315	Atlanta.
Idaho.....	84,800	305	490	Boisé City.
Illinois.....	56,650	205	380	Springfield.
Indiana.....	36,350	160	265	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	31,400	210	210	.....
Iowa.....	6,025	300	210	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	82,080	400	200	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	40,400	350	175	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	48,720	280	275	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	33,040	205	235	Augusta.
Maryland.....	12,210	200	120	Annapolis.
Massachusetts.....	8,315	190	110	Boston.
Michigan.....	53,915	310	400	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	83,365	350	400	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	46,810	180	340	Jackson.
Missouri.....	69,415	300	280	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	146,080	580	315	Helena.
Nebraska.....	77,510	415	205	Lincoln.
Nevada.....	110,700	315	485	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	9,305	90	185	Concord.
New Jersey.....	7,815	70	160	Trenton.
New Mexico Territory.....	122,580	350	390	Santa Fé.
New York.....	49,170	320	310	Albany.
North Carolina.....	52,250	520	200	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	70,795	360	210	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	41,060	230	205	Columbus.
Oklahoma Territory.....	39,030	365	210	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	96,030	375	290	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	300	180	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	1,250	35	50	Providence.
South Carolina.....	30,570	235	215	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	77,650	380	245	Pierre.
Tennessee.....	42,050	430	120	Nashville.
Texas.....	265,780	760	620	Austin.
Utah.....	84,970	275	345	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	9,565	90	155	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	42,450	425	205	Richmond.
Washington.....	69,180	340	230	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	24,780	200	225	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	56,040	290	300	Madison.
Wyoming.....	97,890	365	275	Cheyenne.
Total United States.....	3,616,484	2,720	1,600	

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

COUNTRIES	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
China.....	426,047,325	4,277,170	Peking.
British Empire.....	396,968,798	11,146,084	London.
Russian Empire.....	129,004,514	8,660,395	St. Petersburg.
United States.....	81,752,000	3,602,990	Washington.
United States and Islands.....	91,000,000	3,756,884	Washington.
Philippines.....	8,000,000	122,000	Manila.
Porto Rico.....	953,243	3,606	San Juan.
Hawaii.....	154,001	6,449	Honolulu.
Tutuilla, Samoa.....	5,500	54	.....
Guam.....	9,000	200	.....

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
France and Colonies.....	92,374,285	4,296,130	Paris.
France.....	38,961,945	207,054	Paris.
Colonies.....	53,412,340	4,089,076	.....
Algeria.....	4,739,556	184,474	Algiers.
Senegal, etc.....	4,523,000	806,000	St. Louis.
Tunis.....	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis.
Cayenne.....	32,908	30,500	Cayenne.
Cambodia.....	1,500,000	37,400	Saigon.
Cochin-China.....	2,968,529	22,000	.....
Tonquin.....	7,000,000	46,400	Hanoi.
New Caledonia.....	51,514	7,650	Noumea.
Tahiti.....	10,300	600	.....
Sahara.....	2,550,000	1,544,000	.....
Madagascar.....	2,505,000	227,000	Antananarivo.
German Empire, in Europe.....	56,367,178	208,830	Berlin.
Prussia.....	34,472,509	134,603	Berlin.
Bavaria.....	6,176,057	29,282	Munich.
Saxony.....	4,202,216	5,787	Dresden.
Wurtemberg.....	2,169,480	7,528	Stuttgart.
Baden.....	1,867,944	5,821	Karlsruhe.
Alsace-Lorraine.....	1,719,470	5,600	Strasbourg.
Hesse.....	1,119,893	2,965	Darmstadt.
Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	607,770	5,135	Schwerin.
Hamburg.....	768,349	158	.....
Brunswick.....	464,333	1,424	Brunswick.
Oldenburg.....	399,180	2,479	Oldenburg.
Saxe-Weimar.....	362,873	1,388	Weimar.
Anhalt.....	316,085	906	Dessau.
Saxe-Meiningen.....	250,731	953	Meiningen.
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.....	229,550	755	Gotha
Bremen.....	224,882	99	.....
Saxe-Altenburg.....	194,914	511	Altenburg.
Lippe.....	138,952	469	Detmold.
Reuss (Younger line).....	139,210	319	Gera.
Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	102,602	1,131	Neu Strelitz.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	93,059	363	Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sond's's'n.....	80,898	333	S'ndershausen.
Lubeck.....	96,775	115	.....
Waldeck.....	57,918	433	Arolsen.
Reuss (Elder line).....	68,396	122	Greiz.
Schaumburg-Lippe.....	43,132	131	Buckeburg.
German Africa.....	7,047,000	706,450	.....
Austro-Hungarian Empire.....	46,973,359	261,035	Vienna.
Japan.....	44,805,937	147,655	Tokio.
Netherlands.....	5,347,182	12,648	The Hague.
Netherlands and Colonies.....	41,347,182	795,648	The Hague.
Borneo.....	1,129,889	212,737	.....
Celebes.....	1,878,473	71,470	.....
Java.....	28,746,688	50,554	Batavia.
Moluccas.....	410,190	43,864	Amboyna.
New Guinea.....	200,000	151,789	.....
Sumatra.....	3,168,312	161,612	.....
Surinam.....	70,007	46,060	Paramaribo.
Turkish Empire.....	39,787,640	1,622,080	Constantin'ple
European Turkey.....	6,130,200	65,350	.....
Asiatic Turkey.....	16,898,700	693,610	.....
Tripoli.....	1,000,000	398,000	Tripoli.
Bulgaria.....	3,744,300	37,200	Sofia.
Egypt.....	9,821,100	400,000	Cairo.
Italy.....	32,475,253	110,550	Rome.
Italy and Colonies.....	36,825,253	449,050	Rome.
Abyssinia.....	3,500,000	150,000	.....
Eritrea.....	450,000	88,500	.....
Somal Coast.....	400,000	100,000	.....
Spain.....	18,618,086	194,783	Madrid.
Spanish Africa.....	273,709	253,580	.....
Spanish Islands.....	127,172	1,957	.....
Brazil.....	14,333,915	3,218,130	Rio Janeiro.
Mexico.....	13,605,919	767,005	City of Mexico.
Korea.....	10,519,000	82,000	Seoul.
Congo State.....	30,000,000	900,000	.....
Persia.....	7,653,000	628,000	Teheran.
Portugal.....	5,423,132	35,490	Lisbon.
Portugal and Colonies.....	14,582,084	838,442	Lisbon.
Portuguese Africa.....	8,248,527	793,980	.....
Portuguese Asia.....	910,425	8,972	.....
Sweden and Norway.....	7,376,473	296,005	.....
Sweden.....	5,136,441	172,876	Stockholm.
Norway.....	2,240,032	124,129	Kristiania.
Morocco.....	5,000,000	219,000	Fez.
Belgium.....	6,693,548	11,373	Brussels.
Siam.....	5,000,000	220,000	Bangkok.
Roumania.....	5,912,520	50,720	Bucharest.
Argentine Republic.....	5,022,248	1,135,840	Buenos Ayres.
Colombia.....	3,878,600	504,773	Bogota.
Afghanistan.....	400,000	215,400	Cabul.
Chile.....	2,712,145	307,620	Santiago.
Peru.....	4,609,999	695,733	Lima.
Switzerland.....	3,315,443	15,976	Berne.
Bolivia.....	1,633,610	703,400	La Paz.
Greece.....	2,433,806	25,014	Athens.
Denmark.....	2,464,770	15,388	Copenhagen.
Denmark and Colonies.....	2,585,660	102,022	Copenhagen.
Iceland.....	78,470	39,756	Reykjavik.
Greenland.....	11,893	46,740	Godthaab.
West Indies.....	30,527	138	.....
Venezuela.....	2,323,527	593,943	Caracas.
Servia.....	2,493,770	18,630	Belgrade.
Liberia.....	2,060,000	35,000	Monrovia.
Nepaul.....	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu.
Cuba.....	1,572,845	44,000	Havana.
Oman.....	1,500,000	82,000	Muscat.
Guatemala.....	1,647,300	48,290	N. Guatemala.
Ecuador.....	1,205,600	116,000	Quito.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Hayti.....	1,294,400	10,204	Port au Prince.
Salvador.....	1,006,848	7,225	San Salvador.
Uruguay.....	978,048	72,210	Montevideo.
Khiva.....	800,000	22,320	Khiva.
Paraguay.....	580,103	157,000	Asuncion.
Honduras.....	650,000	46,250	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua.....	420,000	49,200	Managua.
Dominican Republic.....	610,000	18,045	San Domingo.
Costa Rica.....	316,738	18,400	San Jose.
Panama.....	340,000	31,570	Panama.
Montenegro.....	228,000	3,630	Cettinje.

DIFFERENT NATIONS, THEIR NAMES, AND THE LANGUAGES THEY SPEAK.

Country.	Name of People.	Languages They Speak.
Austria.....	Austrians.....	German, Hungarian, and Slavonic
Arabia.....	Arabs, Arabians.....	Arabic
Afghanistan.....	Afghans.....	Persian and Hindustanee
Algeria.....	Algerines.....	Chiefly Arabic
Abyssinia.....	Abyssinians.....	Abyssinian
Australasia.....	Australasians.....	{ Dutch and English. Various native languages are spoken.
Brazil.....	Brazilians.....	Portuguese
Bolivia.....	Bolivians.....	Spanish
Belgium.....	Belgians.....	Flemish and French
Beloochistan.....	Beloochees.....	Beloochee and Hindustanee
Canada.....	Canadians.....	English and French
Chile.....	Chileans.....	Spanish
China.....	Chinese.....	Chinese
Denmark.....	Danes.....	Danish
Egypt.....	Egyptians.....	Chiefly Arabic and Italian
England.....	English.....	English
East Indies.....	East Indians.....	{ Hindustanee, Bengalee, Siamese, Malay, &c.
France.....	French.....	French
Greenland.....	Greenlanders.....	Danish and Eskimo
Germany.....	Germans.....	German
Greece.....	Greeks.....	Greek
Holland.....	Dutch.....	Dutch
Hindustan.....	Hindus.....	Hindustanee and others
Iceland.....	Icelanders.....	Icelandic
Ireland.....	Irish.....	English and Irish
Italy.....	Italians.....	Italian
Japan.....	Japanese.....	Japanese
Mexico.....	Mexicans.....	Spanish
Norway.....	Norwegians.....	Danish
Poland.....	Poles.....	Polish
Peru.....	Peruvians.....	Spanish
Paraguay.....	Paraguayans.....	Spanish
Prussia.....	Prussians.....	German
Portugal.....	Portuguese.....	Portuguese
Persia.....	Persians.....	Persian
Russia.....	Russians.....	Russian
Sweden.....	Swedes.....	Swedish
Switzerland.....	Swiss.....	German, French, and Italian
Spain.....	Spaniards.....	Spanish
Siberia.....	Siberians.....	Russian (mostly)
Siam.....	Siamese.....	Siamese
Scotland.....	Scotch.....	English and Gaelic
Turkey.....	Turks.....	Turkish
United States.....	Americans.....	English
Venezuela.....	Venezuelans.....	Spanish
West Indies.....	West Indians.....	Spanish
Wales.....	Welsh.....	English and Welsh

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF STATES.

Wisconsin.....	Badger State
Massachusetts.....	Bay State
Mississippi.....	Bayou State
Arkansas.....	Bear State
Kentucky.....	Bluegrass State
Ohio.....	Buckeye State
Louisiana.....	Creole State
Delaware.....	Diamond State
New York.....	Empire State
New York.....	Excelsior State

Connecticut.....	Freestone State
New Hampshire.....	Granite State
Vermont.....	Green Mountain State
Iowa.....	Hawkeye State
Indiana.....	Hoosier State
Pennsylvania.....	Keystone State
Michigan.....	Lake or Wolverine State
Texas.....	Long Star State
Maine.....	Lumber State
Virginia.....	Mother of Presidents
Virginia.....	Mother of States
Connecticut.....	Nutmeg State
Massachusetts.....	Old Colony
Virginia.....	Old Dominion
North Carolina.....	Old North State
South Carolina.....	Palmetto State
Florida.....	Peninsular State
Maine.....	Pine Tree State
Illinois.....	Prairie State
North Carolina.....	Turpentine State

FICTITIOUS NAMES OF CITIES.

Aberdeen, Scotland.....	Granite City
Alexandria, Egypt.....	Delta City
Alton, Ill.....	Tusselburgh
Akron, O.....	Summit City
Baltimore, Md.....	Monumental City
Birmingham, O.....	Bran Town
Boston, Mass.....	{ Puritan City; Modern Athens; Hub of the Universe; City of Notions; Athens of America; The Hub.
Brooklyn, N. Y.....	City of Churches
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Queen City of the Lakes
Cairo, Egypt.....	City of Victory
Cincinnati, O.....	Queen City; Porkopolis; Queen of the West; Paris of America
Chicago, Ill.....	Garden City
Cleveland, O.....	Forest City
Dayton, O.....	Gem City of Ohio
Detroit, Mich.....	City of the Straits
Duluth, Minn.....	Zenith City
Edinburgh, Scotland.....	{ Maiden Town; Northern Athens; Modern Athens; Athens of the North
Gibraltar.....	Key of the Mediterranean
Hannibal, Mo.....	Bluff City
Havana, Cuba.....	Pearl of the Antilles
Holyoke, Mass.....	Paper City
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Railroad City
Jerusalem, Palestine.....	City of Peace; City of the Great King
Kansas City, Mo.....	Mushroomopolis
Keokuk, Ia.....	Gate City
Lafayette, Ind.....	Star City
Limerick, Ireland.....	City of the Violated Treaty
Lowell, Mass.....	City of Spindles; Manchester of America
London, England.....	City of Masts; Modern Babylon
Louisville, Ky.....	Falls City
Madison, Wis.....	Lake City
Milan, Italy.....	Little Paris
Milwaukee, Wis.....	Cream City
Minneapolis, Minn.....	City of Flour
Nashville, Tenn.....	City of Rocks
New Haven, Conn.....	City of Elms
New Orleans, La.....	Crescent City
New York, N. Y.....	Gotham; Empire City; Metropolitan City
Pekin, Ill.....	Celestial City
Philadelphia, Pa.....	{ Quaker City; City of Brotherly Love; City of Homes
Pittsburg, Pa.....	{ Iron City; Smoky City; Birmingham of America
Portland, Me.....	Forest City
Paterson, N. J.....	Lyons of America
Peoria, Ill.....	Whisky Town
Quebec, Canada.....	Gibraltar of America
Quincy, Ill.....	Gem City
Racine, Wis.....	Belle City
Richmond, Va.....	City of Seven Hills
Rome, Italy.....	{ Eternal City; Nameless City; Queen of Cities; Seven-Hilled City; Mistress of the World
Rochester, N. Y.....	Flour City
St. Louis, Mo.....	Mound City
St. Paul, Minn.....	Gem City
San Francisco, Cal.....	Golden City
Salem, Mass.....	City of Peace
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	City of the Saints
Springfield, Ill.....	Flower City
Streator, Ill.....	City of the Woods
Toledo, O.....	Corn City
Venice, Italy.....	Bride of the Sea
Washington, D. C.....	City of Magnificent Distances
Winnipeg, Manitoba.....	Gate City of the Northwest

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

ITS RELATIONS TO THE STANDARDS USED IN THIS COUNTRY.

The basis of the metric system is the metre, the unit of length, which was calculated to (and does approximately) equal $\frac{1}{10000000}$ part of the distance measured along the line of a meridian from the equator to the pole=39.37 inches.

The SQUARE METRE is the unit of square measure of small surfaces.

The ARE, the unit of square measurement of larger surfaces, as of land, is a square the sides of which=10 metres.

The CUBIC METRE, or STERE, is the unit of volume. Its edges=1 metre in length.

The LITRE, the unit of capacity=a cube whose edges= $\frac{1}{10}$ of a metre.

The GRAMME, the unit of weight=the weight of a cube of distilled water the edges of which= $\frac{1}{100}$ of a metre.

LINEAR MEASURE.

- 1 Millimetre=.001 metre or .03 inch.
- 1 Centimetre=.01 metre or .39 inch.
- 1 Decimetre=.1 metre or 3.93 inches.
- 1 Metre=3.28 feet.
- 1 Decametre=10 metres or 32.80 feet.
- 1 Hectometre=100 metres or 328.08 feet.
- 1 Kilometre=1,000 metres or 1,093.63 yards.
- 1 Myriametre=10,000 metres or 6.21 miles.

SUPERFICIAL MEASURE.

- 1 Centiare=1 sq. metre or 1.19 sq. yards.
- 1 Are=100 sq. metres or .09 rood.
- 1 Hectare=1,000 sq. metres or 2.47 acres.

LIQUID MEASURE.

- 1 Centilitre=.01 litre or .01 pint.
- 1 Decilitre=.1 litre or .17 pint.
- 1 Litre=1.76 pints.
- 1 Decalitre=10 litres or 2.2 gals.
- 1 Hectolitre=100 litres or 22 gals.
- 1 Kilolitre=1,000 litres or 220 gals.

SOLID MEASURE.

- 1 Decistere=.1 stere or 3 cubic feet.
- 1 Stere=1 cubic meter or 1.31 cubic yards.
- 1 Decastere=10 steres or 13 cubic yards.

WEIGHTS.

- 1 Milligramme=.001 gramme or .01 grain.
- 1 Centigramme=.01 gramme or .15 grain.
- 1 Decigramme=.1 gramme or 1.54 grain.
- 1 Gramme=15.43 grains troy.
- 1 Decagramme=10 grammes or 5.64 drams avdp.
- 1 Hectogramme=100 grammes or 3.52 oz. avdp.
- 1 Kilogramme=1,000 grammes or 2.20 lbs. avdp.
- 1 Quintal=50 kilogrammes or 110.23 lbs. avdp.
- 1 Millier=500 kilogrammes or 1,102.31 lbs. avdp.
- 1 Tonne=1,000 kilogrammes or 2,204.62 lbs. avdp.

From the legal equivalents in use in this country are deduced the following tables for converting weights and measures into either the metric or common systems:

Linear Measure.

Metres=Inches.	Metres= Feet.	Metres= Yards.	Kilom.= Miles.
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748889	8 = 4.97096
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233
In.=Centim.	Feet=Metres.	Yards=Metres.	Miles=Kilom.
1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.828804	2 = 3.21869
3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.65608
7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 22.86	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

Square Measure.

Square Centimetres = Square Inches.	Square Metres = Square Feet.	Square Metres = Square Yards.	Square Inches = Square Centimetres.	Square Feet = Square Metres.	Square Yards = Square Metres.
1=0.155	1=10.764	1= 1.196	1= 6.452	1=0.09290	1=0.836
2=0.310	2=21.528	2= 2.392	2=12.903	2=0.18581	2=1.672
3=0.465	3=32.292	3= 3.588	3=19.355	3=0.27871	3=2.508
4=0.620	4=43.055	4= 4.784	4=25.807	4=0.37161	4=3.344
5=0.775	5=53.819	5= 5.980	5=32.258	5=0.46452	5=4.181
6=0.930	6=64.583	6= 7.176	6=38.710	6=0.55742	6=5.017
7=1.085	7=75.347	7= 8.372	7=45.161	7=0.65032	7=5.853
8=1.240	8=86.111	8= 9.568	8=51.613	8=0.74323	8=6.689
9=1.395	9=96.874	9=10.764	9=58.065	9=0.83613	9=7.525

Weight (Avoirdupois).

Centigrammes = Grains.	Kilogrammes = Ounces Avoirdupois.	Kilogrammes = Pounds Avoirdupois.	Metric Tons = Long Tons.
1=0.1543	1= 35.274	1= 2.20462	1=0.9842
2=0.3086	2= 70.548	2= 4.40924	2=1.9684
3=0.4630	3=105.822	3= 6.61386	3=2.9526
4=0.6173	4=141.096	4= 8.81849	4=3.9368
5=0.7716	5=176.370	5=11.02311	5=4.9210
6=0.9259	6=211.644	6=13.22773	6=5.9052
7=1.0803	7=246.918	7=15.43235	7=6.8894
8=1.2346	8=282.192	8=17.63697	8=7.8736
9=1.3889	9=317.466	9=19.84159	9=8.8578
Grains = Centigrammes	Ounces Avoirdupois = Grammes.	Pounds Avoirdupois = Kilogrammes.	Long Tons = Metric Tons.
1= 6.4799	1= 28.3495	1=0.45359	1=1.0161
2=12.9598	2= 56.6991	2=0.90719	2=2.0321
3=19.4397	3= 85.0486	3=1.36078	3=3.0482
4=25.9196	4=113.3981	4=1.81437	4=4.0642
5=32.3995	5=141.7476	5=2.26796	5=5.0803
6=38.8793	6=170.0972	6=2.72156	6=6.0963
7=45.3592	7=198.4467	7=3.17515	7=7.1124
8=51.8391	8=226.7962	8=3.62874	8=8.1284
9=58.3190	9=255.1457	9=4.08233	9=9.1445

Cubic Measure.

Dry Measure.

Cubic Metres = Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet = Cubic Metres.	Hectolitres = Bushels.	Bushels = Hectolitres.
1= 35.314	1=0.02832	1= 2.8375	1=0.35242
2= 70.629	2=0.05663	2= 5.6750	2=0.70485
3=105.943	3=0.08495	3= 8.5125	3=1.05727
4=141.258	4=0.11327	4=11.3500	4=1.40969
5=176.572	5=0.14158	5=14.1875	5=1.76211
6=211.887	6=0.16990	6=17.0250	6=2.11454
7=247.201	7=0.19822	7=19.8625	7=2.46696
8=282.516	8=0.22654	8=22.7000	8=2.81938
9=317.830	9=0.25485	9=25.5375	9=3.17181

Liquid Measure.

Centilitres = Fluid Ounces.	Litres = Quarts.	Litres = Gallons.	Fl. Oz. = Centilitres	Quarts = Litres.	Gallons = Litres.
1=0.338	1=1.0567	1=0.26417	1= 2.957	1=0.94636	1= 3.78544
2=0.676	2=2.1134	2=0.52834	2= 5.915	2=1.89272	2= 7.57088
3=1.014	3=3.1700	3=0.79251	3= 8.872	3=2.83908	3=11.35632
4=1.352	4=4.2267	4=1.05668	4=11.830	4=3.78544	4=15.14176
5=1.691	5=5.2834	5=1.32085	5=14.787	5=4.73180	5=18.92720
6=2.029	6=6.3401	6=1.58502	6=17.744	6=5.67816	6=22.71264
7=2.368	7=7.3968	7=1.84919	7=20.702	7=6.62452	7=26.49808
8=2.706	8=8.4534	8=2.11336	8=23.659	8=7.57088	8=30.28352
9=3.043	9=9.5101	9=2.37753	9=26.616	9=8.51724	9=34.06896

UNITED STATES LAND MEASURE.

TOWNSHIP.						SECTION.	
6	5	4	3	2	1	N. W.	N. E.
7	8	9	10	11	12		
18	17	16	15	14	13	S. W.	S. E.
19	20	21	22	23	24		
30	29	28	27	26	25		
31	32	33	34	35	36		

Each section has four quarter-sections, designated as above, each containing 160 acres.

This measure is established in all of that portion of the Union once belonging to the general government and surveyed by U. S. surveyors. The township is six miles square, divided into thirty-six square miles or sections, numbered as above, each containing 360 acres.

SMALLER LAND DIVISIONS.

10 rods x 16 rods	1 acre.
5 yards x 968 yards	1 "
220 feet x 198 feet	1 "

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

The following are minimum weights according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	Dried apples	26 lbs.
Corn, in the ear	70 "	Clover seed	60 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Flax seed	56 "
Rye	56 "	Millet seed	50 "
Buckwheat	48 "	Hungarian grass seed	50 "
Barley	48 "	Timothy seed	45 "
Oats	32 "	Blue grass seed	44 "
Peas	60 "	Hemp seed	44 "
White beans	60 "	Fine salt	167 "
Castor beans	46 "	Salt, coarse	151 "
Irish potatoes	60 "	Corn meal	43 "
Sweet potatoes	55 "	Ground peas	24 "
Onions	57 "	Malt	38 "
Turnips	55 "	Bran	20 "
Dried peaches	33 "		

MISCELLANEOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Miscellaneous Measures.

Aume of Hock	31 gls.
Barrel of tar	26.5 "
Butt of Cadiz	108 "
" " Sherry	108 "
Cran of herrings	37.5 "
Hogshead of brandy	46 to 60 "
" rum	45 to 50 "
" tobacco	1,344 to 2,016 "
" sugar	1,456 to 1,792 "
" whisky	55 to 60 "
" Burgundy	44 "
" claret	46 "
" Lisbon	58 "
" Port	57 "
" Sherry	54 "
Jar of olive oil	25 "
Pipe of Cape wine	92 "
" Lisbon or Bucellas	117 "
" Madeira	110 "
" Malaga	105 "
" Marsala	108 "
" Port	113 to 115 "
" Sherry	92 to 108 "
" Tenerife or Vidonia	100 "
Fun of oil (wine gls.)	252 "

Miscellaneous Commercial Numbers.

12 articles	= 1 dozen.
13 articles	= 1 long dozen.
12 dozen	= 1 gross.
12 gross	= 1 great gross.
20 articles	= 1 score.
21 articles	= 1 long score.
5 score	= 1 short hundred.
6 score	= 1 long hundred.
Dicker of hides	= 10 skins.
" gloves	= 100 dozen pairs.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 gr	=1 scruple (℥).
3 scruples	=1 dram (ʒ).
8 drams	=1 ounce (℥).
12 ounces	=1 pound (lb).

Apothecaries' Measure.

60 minims	=1 dram (ʒ).
8 drams	=1 ounce (ʒ).
16 ounces	=1 pint (O.).
8 pints	=1 gallon (C.).

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton).

27½ grains	=1 dram.
16 drams	=1 ounce.
16 ounces	=1 pound.
25 pounds	=1 quarter.
4 quarters	=1 cwt.
20 cwt.	=1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton).

27½ grains	=1 dram.
16 drams	=1 ounce.
16 ounces	=1 pound.
112 pounds	=1 cwt.
20 cwt.	=1 ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains	=1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights	=1 ounce.
12 ounces	=1 pound.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds	=1 minute.
60 minutes	=1 degree.
30 degrees	=1 sign.
12 signs	=1 circle.

Dry Measure.

2 pints	=1 quart.
8 quarts	=1 peck.
4 pecks	=1 bushel.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches	=1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	=1 cubic yard.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills	=1 pint.
2 pints	=1 quart.
4 quarts	=1 gallon.
31½ gallons	=1 barrel.
2 barrels	=1 hogshead.

Long Measure.

12 inches	=1 foot.
3 feet	=1 yard.
5½ yards	=1 rod or pole.
40 rods	=1 furlong.
8 furlongs	=1 statute mile.
3 miles	=1 league.

Mariner's Measure.

6 feet	=1 fathom.
120 fathoms	=1 cable length.
7½ cable leng's	=1 mile.
5,280 feet	=1 statute mile.
6,085 feet	=1 nautical mile.

Square Measure.

144 square inches	=1 square foot.
9 square feet	=1 square yard.
30¼ sq. yards	=1 sq. rod or perch.
40 square rods	=1 rood.
4 roods	=1 acre.
640 acres	=1 square mile.
36 sq. m. (6 m. sq.)	=1 township.

Time Measure.

60 seconds	=1 minute.
60 minutes	=1 hour.
24 hours	=1 day.
7 days	=1 week.
365 days	=1 year.
366 days	=1 leap year.

PAPER MEASURE, SIZES, & C.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets	=1 quire.	2 reams	=1 bundle.
20 sheets	=1 quire of outsides.	4 reams	=1 bundle, printers'
25 sheets	=1 quire, printers'.	10 reams	=1 bale.
20 quires	=1 ream.	60 skins	=1 roll of parchment
21½ quires	=1 ream, printers'.		

Sizes of Printing Paper.

Post	19¼×15½ inches.	Double crown	30 ×20 inches.
Medium	24 ×19 "	Sheet and half	
Demy	22½×17½ "	post	23½×19½ "
Royal	25 ×20 "	Double post	31½×19½ "
Super royal	27½×20½ "	Double demy	35 ×22½ "
Imperial	30 ×22 "	Double medium	24 ×38 "
Double foolscap	27 ×17 "	Double medium	24 ×36 "

Sizes of Books.

The name indicates the number of pages in the sheet, thus: In a folio book, 4 pages or 2 leaves=1 sheet; a quarto, or 4to, eight pages or 4 leaves to a sheet; an octavo, or 8vo, 16 pages or 8 leaves to a sheet. In a 12mo, 24 pages, or 12 leaves=1 sheet, and the 18mo, 36 pages, or 18 leaves=1 sheet, and so on.

The following are the approximate sizes of books:

Royal folio	19 ×12 inches.	Crown 8vo	7½× 4½ inches.
Demy "	18 ×11 "	Foolscap 8vo	7 × 4 "
Super Imp. Qrto.,		12mo	7 × 4 "
4to	15½×13 "	16mo	6½× 4 "
Royal 4to	12½×10 "	Square 16mo	4½× 3½ "
Demy 4to	11½× 8½ "	Royal 24mo	5½× 3¼ "
Crown 4to	11 × 8 "	Demy 24mo	5 × 2¾ "
Royal octavo	10½× 6½ "	Royal 32mo	5 × 3 "
Medium 8vo	9½× 6 "	Post 32mo	4 × 2½ "
Demy 8vo	9 × 5½ "	Demy 48mo	3¾× 2¼ "

Last of hides	=	200 skins.
" salt	=	18 barrels.
" potash, codfish, herring, meal, soap, tar	=	12 barrels.
" ale or beer	=	12 barrels.
" gunpowder	=	24 barrels.
Load of hay or straw	=	36 trusses.
" bricks	=	500 number.
" tiles	=	1,000 number.
Roll of parchment	=	60 skins.

Sundry Casks.

(SIZES AND CONTENTS.)

	Lgth. In.	Diam. In.	Conts. Gals.
Marsala pipe	65	32	108
" hogshead	41	25	45.5
Brandy pipe	52	34	114
" hogshead	40	28	57.5
Port pipe	58	34	113
" hogshead	37	30	56.5
Sherry butt	50	35	108
" hogshead	38	28	54.5
Rum puncheon	42	36	91
Leager	59	38	164
Butt	53	33	110
Puncheon	41½	30	72
Hogshead	37	28	54
Barrel	31½	24.5	36
Half-hogshead	28	22.5	27
Kilderkin	22	19.75	18
Firkin	22	17	12

Miscellaneous Weights.

Bag of cocoa	112 lbs.
" coffee	140 to 168 "
" hops	280 "
" pepper (black) co.'s	316 "
" " free-trade bags	28, 56 and 112 "
" " (white)	168 "
" rice	168 "
" sago	112 "
" saltpetre (East India)	168 "
" sugar or malt (Mauritius)	112 to 168 "
" sugar (East India)	112 to 196 "
" biscuits (Admiralty)	102 "
Bale of coffee (Mocha)	224 to 280 "
" cotton wool (Virginia, Carolina and West Indies)	300 to 310 "
" " (New Orleans and Alabama)	400 to 500 "
" " (East India)	320 to 360 "
" " (Brazil)	160 to 200 "
" " (Egyptian)	180 to 280 "
" rags (Mediterranean)	448 to 476 "
Bar of bullion	15 to 30 "
Barrel of raisins	112 "
" soap	256 "
" anchovies	30 "
" coffee	112 to 168 "
" turpentine	224 to 280 "
" flour	220 "
" pork	224 "
Boll of flour	140 "
Box of camphor	112 "
" raisins (Valencia)	30 to 40 "
Bushel of wheat	60 "
" corn	56 "
" rye	58 "
" barley	47 "
" oats	40 "
" oatmeal	51 "
" peas	64 "
" beans	63 "
" malt	38 "
" salt	56 "
" clover (red)	64 "
" " (white)	62 "
" linseed	52 "
" chicory (raw)	50 "
" " (kiln-dried)	28 "
" " (powdered)	38 "
" coffee (raw)	51.25 "
" " (roasted)	30.25 "
" " (ground)	36 "
" buckwheat	50 to 56 "
" canary seed	53 to 61 "
" hemp seed	42 to 44 "
" lentil seed	60 to 62 "
" linseed (Bombay)	50 to 52 "
" onion seed	36 to 38 "
" millet seed	56 to 64 "
" poppy seed	48 "
" rape seed	43 to 53 "
" tare seed	62 to 66 "
" turnip seed	50 to 56 "
" cabbage seed	50 to 56 "
Butt of currants	1,680 to 2,240 "
Cask of cocoa	140 "
" mustard	9 to 18 "
" nutmegs	200 "
" rice (American)	672 "
" tallow	1,008 "
Catty of tea	1.33 "
Chaldron of coal	5,736 "
Chest of tea (Congou)	about 82.5 "
" " (Souchong)	" 81.0 "
" " (Pekoe)	" 65.5 "
" " (Hyson and Hyson skin)	" 65.0 "

Chest of tea (Gunpowder)	about 109 lbs.
" " (Imperial)	" 95.7 "
" " (Young Hyson)	" 94 "
Firkin of butter	56 "
" soap	64 "
Last of flax or feathers	1,904 "
Pig of ballast	56 "
Pocket of hops	168 to 224 "
Puncheon of brandy	110 to 120 "
" rum	90 to 100 "
" whisky (Scotch)	112 to 130 "
" prunes	1,120 "
" molasses	1,120 to 1,344 "
Quintal of fish	112 "
Sack of coals	224 "
" flour of 2 bolls	280 "
Stone of fish	14 "
" meat	8 "
Tierce of beef (Irish) of 38 pieces	304 "
" coffee	560 to 784 "
" pork (Irish) of 80 pieces	320 "
Truss of straw	36 "
" old hay	56 "
" new hay	60 "
Tub of butter	84 "
Weight of cheese	256 "

Hay and Straw Weight.

36 lbs. avdp. of straw	= 1 truss.	60 lbs. avdp. of new hay	= 1 truss.
56 " old hay	= 1 " | 36 trusses		= 1 load.

Hay is called old after the commencement of September. A load of old hay should weigh 18 cwt.; a load of new hay 19 cwt. 32 lbs. A load of straw weighs 11 cwt. 64 lbs.

Wool Weight.

	cwt.	qr.	lb.
7 pounds	= 1 clove	= 0	0 0
2 cloves	= 1 stone	= 0	0 14
2 stones	= 1 tod	= 0	1 0
6½ tods	= 1 wey	= 1	2 14
2 weys	= 1 sack	= 3	1 0
12 sacks	= 1 last	= 39	0 0
240 pounds	= 1 pack	= 0	0 0

Glass.

5 lbs.	= 1 stone.	24 stone	= 1 seam.
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WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Weights and Measures of Different Countries Expressed in Equivalents.

GRAIN.

	Cubic Ft.	Bushel.	Quarter.	Hecto- litre.	Scheffel.	Metzen.	Chet- vert.
Cubic metre	35.3	27.60	3.45	10.00	19.30	16.50	5.00
Bushel	1.3	1.00	0.12	0.36	0.70	0.60	0.18
Quarter	10.4	8.00	1.00	2.90	5.60	4.80	1.44
Ton	52.0	40.00	5.00	14.50	28.00	24.00	7.20
Hectolitre	3.5	2.76	0.35	1.00	1.93	1.65	0.50
Scheffel	1.9	1.45	0.18	0.53	1.00	0.86	0.26
Metzen	2.2	1.66	0.21	0.60	0.16	1.00	0.30
Chetvert	7.0	5.55	0.70	2.00	3.90	3.30	1.00

SUNDRIES.

	Lbs.	Cwt.	French ton.	Amer'n ton.	Kilog.	Pood.	Picul.
English ton	2,240	20.00	1.018	1.120	1,018	62.20	16.80
Cwt	112	1.00	0.051	0.056	51	3.11	0.84
Quintal	110	0.98	0.050	0.055	50	3.05	0.82
French ton	2,204	19.64	1.000	1.100	1,000	61.00	16.50
American ton	2,000	17.86	0.910	1.000	910	56.40	15.00
Kilogramme	2.20	0.02	0.001	0.001	1.0	0.06	0.016
Pood	36	0.32	0.017	0.018	16.3	1.00	0.27
Picul	133	1.20	0.061	0.067	60.0	3.67	1.00

LIQUIDS.

	Lbs.	Cubic Ft.	Litre.	Hecto- litre.	Eimer.	Barrel.	Hogs- head.
Gallon	10	0.14	4.5	0.045	0.080	0.027	0.016
Litre	2.2	0.03	1.0	0.010	0.018	0.006	0.004
Hectolitre	220	3.10	100	1.000	1.760	0.600	0.350
Eimer	124	1.75	56	0.560	1.000	0.340	0.200
Barrel	360	5.00	160	1.600	2.880	1.000	0.576
Hogshead	630	8.80	284	2.835	5.000	1.710	1.000

LENGTH.

	Knot.	Mile.	Kilom.	Verst.
Mile.....	0.88	1.00	1.61	1.50
Knot.....	1.00	1.14	1.83	1.71
Kilometre.....	0.55	0.62	1.00	0.93
Verst.....	0.58	0.66	1.07	1.00

SUPERFICIAL AREA.

	Square Yards.	Acre.	Morgen.	Hectare.	Dessiatine.	Square Kilom.	Square Mile.
Acre.....	4,840	1.00	1.56	0.405	0.367	0.0040	0.0016
Morgen.....	3,122	0.65	1.00	0.260	0.235	0.0026	0.0010
Joch.....	6,914	1.43	2.23	0.576	0.520	0.0057	0.0022
Hectare.....	12,000	2.47	3.84	1.000	0.910	0.0100	0.0039
Dessiatine.....	13,100	2.70	4.20	1.093	1.000	0.0091	0.0035
Square kilometre.....	1,190,000	250	390	100	91	1.0000	0.3900
Square mile.....	3,097,600	640	1,000	260	235	2.56	1.

Old English Measures.

Name.	Date.	Wine Gall. cu. in.	Beer Gall. cu. in.	Corn Gall. cu. in.	Bushel. cu. in.
Magna Charta...	1225	217	266	266	2,130
Edward III.....	1353	219	268	268	2,148
Henry VII.....	1496	224	280	280	2,240
Henry VIII.....	1531	231	282	282	2,256

Beer Measure.

9 gallons.....	=1 firkin.
2 firkins.....	=1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins.....	=1 barrel.
54 gallons.....	=1 hogshead.
72 gallons.....	=1 puncheon.
108 gallons.....	=1 butt.

Wine Measure.

42 gallons.....	=1 tierce.
63 gallons.....	=1 hogshead.
84 gallons.....	=1 puncheon.
126 gallons.....	=1 pipe.
252 gallons.....	=1 tun.

Coal.

112 lbs.....	=1 long cwt.	21 long tons, 4 cwt..	=1 barge or keel.
2 cwt.....	=1 sack.	20 keels, or 424 long tons.	=1 shipload.
10 sacks.....	=1 long ton.	140 cwt., or 7 long tons.	=1 room.
2,000 lbs.....	=1 short ton.		

Coal furnishes 60 to 70 per cent. of coke by weight.

MEASURES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

BRAZIL.

Measures of length same as old Portuguese.
1 covado=3 palmos=2.16 English feet.
2 vara=3.61 English feet.

CHINA.

Yin=10 chang=100 chih=1,000 tsun=10,000 fun=122 English feet.
Li of 360 pu, each of 5 chih, varies from .22 to .36 English mile.

DENMARK.

1 fod=12.357 English inches.
1 rode=2 favn=6 alen=12 fod=144 tommer=1,728 linier.
Meile of 2,000 roder=4,6807 English miles.
1 pflug=8 tonde (hartkorn)=32 tonde (sadeland)=43.457 acres.
1 anker=5 viertel=38¼ pott=8,239 gallons.
1 last=22 tønde=88 jerding=176 skeppen=3,161 pott=84.2 bushels.

EGYPT.

Pik, draa or diraa=22 to 27 English inches.
1 gasab=4 diraa=16 rub=96 kirats.
Feddan=400 sq. gasab=1.1019 acre.
Darriba of 2 ardeb=about 10 English bushels.

GREECE.

French metric system.
Pecheus (metre)=100 polame=100 daktylus=1,000 grammes. Stadion is kilometre, and skoinis is myriametre=6,2138 English miles. Koilon=1,000 litra, or litres=10,000 kotylé=100,000 mystion=1,000,000 kybos.

HOLLAND.

French metric system.
Elle (metre)=10 palms=100 drums=1,000 streeps.
1 mijle=100 roedes=1,000 els. Mile (15 to a degree)=4.6038 English miles.
Bunder=hectare.
(Liquid) vat=100 kan (litre)=1,000 maatje=100,000 vingerhoed.
(Dry) last=30 mudde=300 schepel=3,000 kop (litre)=30,000 maatje.

RUSSIA.

1 sagene=3 archines=6 stopas=43 verchocs=7 English feet.
500 sagenes=1 verst=.663 English miles.
Lithuanian meile=5.56 English miles.
1 desatin of 2,400 square saschens=2.7 acres.
(Liquid) 1 sarokowaja=13¼ ankos=40 vedros=4,000 tscharkeys=108.196 gallons.
(Dry) 1 last=16 tschetwerts=32 osmins=64 pajaks=128 tschetweriks=512 tschetwerkas=1,024 garnietz=92.3264 bushels.

SWEDEN.

Famn=6 fot=5,845 English feet.
Meile=of 36,000 fot=6.64 English miles.
1 tunnland=1.219 acre.

SWITZERLAND.

The standard of length is the foot of 3 decimetres (French), or 11.81 English inches, with two scales of multiples and divisions; one decimal, the other according to the old custom.

TULKEY.

Pike or dra of 24 kerats=about 27 English inches.
Agasch, parasang, or farsang=3 berri=3.1075 English miles.
Almud or alma=1.152 gallons.
Fortin=4 killows=3.864 bushels.

SCRIPTURAL UNITS OF MEASURE.

Reduced to Modern Standards.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Dwt.	Gr.
The gerah, one-twentieth of a shekel.....	0	0	0	12
The bekah, half a shekel.....	0	0	5	0
The shekel.....	0	0	10	0
The maneh, 60 shekels.....	2	6	0	0
The talent, 50 manehs, 3,000 shekels.....	125	0	0	0

LIQUID MEASURE.

	Gal.	Pints.
A caph.....	0	0.625
1.3 caphs=a log.....	0	0.833
4 logs=a cab.....	0	3.333
3 cabs=a hin.....	1	2
2 hins=a seah.....	2	4
3 seahs=a bath, ephah, or firkin.....	7	4.50
10 baths=a kor, choros, or homer.....	75	5.25

DRY MEASURE.

	Bush.	Pks.	Gal.	Pints.
A gachal.....	0	0	0	0.141
20 gachals=a cab.....	0	0	0	2.833
1.8 cabs=an omer, or gomer.....	0	0	0	5.1
3.3 omers=a seah.....	0	1	0	1
3 seahs=an ephah.....	0	3	0	3
5 ephahs=a letech.....	4	0	0	0
2 letechs=a homer, or kor.....	8	0	0	1

FOREIGN ROAD MEASURES REDUCED TO YARDS.

PLACE.	Measure.	Yards
Arabia.....	Mile.....	2,148
Bohemia.....	".....	10,137
Chica.....	Li.....	629
Denmark.....	Mile.....	8,244
England.....	Statute Mile.....	1,760
".....	Geog ".....	2,025
Flanders.....	Mile.....	6,869
France.....	League, Marine.....	6,075
".....	" Common.....	4,861
".....	" Past.....	4,264
".....	Kilometre.....	1093.6
Germany.....	Mile (long).....	10,126
Hamburgh.....	".....	8,244
Hanover.....	".....	11,559
Holland.....	".....	6,395
Hungary.....	".....	9,113
Ireland.....	".....	3,038
Persia.....	Parasang.....	6,086
Poland.....	Mile (long).....	8,101
Portugal.....	League.....	6,760
Prussia.....	Mile.....	8,468
Rome.....	".....	2,025
Russia.....	Verst.....	1,167
Scotland.....	Mile.....	1,984
Spain.....	League.....	7,416
Sweden.....	Mile.....	11,700
Switzerland.....	".....	9,153
Turkey.....	Berri.....	1,826

WEIGHTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

CHINA.

Tan or pecul=100 kin or catties=1,600 leang or tael=133½ lbs. avoird.

DENMARK.

1 pund=1.1023 lbs. avoird. 1 centner=100 pund=10,000 kvinten=100,000 ort=50 kilogr. (French.)

EGYPT.

Cantar of 100 rottolos=about 100 lbs. avoird. The rottolo is divided into 12 uckieh, or 96 meticals, or 144 dirhems.

GREECE.

Mna=kilogramme, drachmé=gramme, obolos=decigr., kokkos=centigr., tonos=10 talanta=1½ tonneaux=3,306.9 lbs. avoird.

HOLLAND.

1 pond=10 ons=1,000 lood=100 wigkje=10,000 korrel=1 kilogramme or 2,204 lbs. avoird. The old pound=1,088 lbs. avoird.

INDIA.

1 seer=16 chittacks=80 tolas=2½ lbs. avoird.
40 seers=1 Imperial or Indian maund.
The values of the weights vary much throughout India.
In Madras the candy=20 maunds, each of 8 vis, each of 5 seers; 1 candy=493.7142 lbs. avoird.

By commercial usage the candy is taken as 500 lbs. and the maund 25 lbs. In Bombay there is still in use a candy of 20 maunds of 40 seers each=560 lbs. avoird.

RUSSIA.

1,200 funt=30 puds=3 berkovitz=1 packen=9.67 cwt.; 1 funt=12 lanas=32 lotti=96 zolotnicks=9,216 dolis=.9024 lb. avoird.

SWEDEN.

1 skalpund=100 ort=10,000 korn=.9372 lb. avoird.; 10,000 skalpund=100 centners=1 nylast=4.1843 tons.

SWITZERLAND.

Pfund=16 unzen=32 loths=128 quintli=512 pfenning=1.1467 lb. avoird. The pfund varies slightly in different parts, and the nem pfund of ½ kilogramme or 1.10233 lb. avoird. is being introduced.

TURKEY.

1 kintal or cantaro=44 okes=100 rottolos=124.46 lbs. avoird.; 1 oke=4 okiejs=400 dirhems=2.83 lbs. avoird.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

English Money.

4 farthings=1 penny (d).
12 pence=1 shilling (s).
20 shillings=1 pound (£).

French Money.

10 centimes=1 decime.
10 decimes=1 franc.

German Money.

100 pfennig=1 mark.

Russian Money.

100 copecks=1 rouble.

Austro-Hungarian Money.

100 kreuzer=1 florin.

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

COUNTRY.	Monetary Unit.	Value in U.S.G'd Dollar.
Argentine Republic	Peso	\$0.96,5
Austria-Hungary	Crown	.20,3
Belgium	Franc	.19,3
Bolivia	Boliviano	.53,1
Brazil	Milreis	.54,6
British North America	Dollar	1.00
Central American States	Peso	.53,1
Chile	Peso	.91,2
China	Tael { Shanghai } Customs	.78,4
	Haikwan	.87,4
Colombia	Peso	.53,1
Cuba	Peso	.92
Denmark	Crown	.26,8
Ecuador	Sucre	.53,1
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	4.94,3
Finland	Mark	.19,3
France	Franc	.19,3
German Empire	Mark	.23,8
Great Britain	Pound sterling	4.86,6½
Greece	Drachma	.19,3
Hayti	Gourde	.96,5
India	Rupce	.25,2
Italy	Lira	.19,3
Japan	Yen { Gold } Silver	.99,7
		.57,3
Liberia	Dollar	1.00
Mexico	Dollar	.57,7
Netherlands	Florin	.40,2
Newfoundland	Dollar	1.01,4
Norway	Crown	.26,8
Peru	Sol	.53,1
Portugal	Milreis	1.08
Russia	Rouble { Gold } Silver	.77,2
		.42,5
Spain	Peseta	.19,3
Sweden	Crown	.26,8
Switzerland	Franc	.19,3
Tripoli	Mahbub of 20 piastres	.47,9
Turkey	Piastre	.04,4
Venezuela	Bolivar	.19,3

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in summer, and snow in winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.5	60	
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	
-0.9	-1.1	30	
-4	-5	23	
-5.3	-6.7	20	
-8	-10	14	
-9.8	-12.2	10	
-12	-15	5	
-14.2	-17.8	0	
-16	-20	-4	
-20	-25	-13	
-24	-30	-22	
-28	-35	-31	
-32	-40	-40	

WATER BOILS AT SEA LEVEL.

Blood Heat.

Temperate.

WATER FREEZES.

ZERO, Fahr.

BELL TIME ON SHIPBOARD.

Time, A. M.	Time, A. M.	Time, A. M.
1 Bell 12.30	1 Bell 4.30	1 Bell 8.30
2 Bells 1.00	2 Bells 5.00	2 Bells 9.00
3 " 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30
4 " 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00
5 " 2.30	5 " 6.30	5 " 10.30
6 " 3.00	6 " 7.00	6 " 11.00
7 " 3.30	7 " 7.30	7 " 11.30
8 " 4.00	8 " 8.00	8 " Noon

Time, P. M.	Time, P. M.	Time, P. M.
1 Bell 12.30	1 Bell 4.30	1 Bell 8.30
2 Bells 1.00	2 Bells 5.00	2 Bells 9.00
3 " 1.30	3 " 5.30	3 " 9.30
4 " 2.00	4 " 6.00	4 " 10.00
5 " 2.30	5 " 6.30	5 " 10.30
6 " 3.00	6 " 7.00	6 " 11.00
7 " 3.30	7 " 7.30	7 " 11.30
8 " 4.00	8 " 8.00	8 " Midnight

On shipboard, for purposes of discipline and to divide the watch fairly, the crew is mustered in two divisions—the Starboard (right side, looking toward the head), and the Port (left). The day commences at noon, and is thus divided: Afternoon Watch, noon to 4 P. M.; First Dog Watch, 4 P. M. to 6 P. M.; Second Dog Watch, 6 P. M. to 8 P. M.; First Watch, 8 P. M. to midnight; Middle Watch, 12 A. M. to 4 A. M.; Morning Watch, 4 A. M. to 8 A. M.; Forenoon Watch, 8 A. M. to noon. This makes seven Watches, which enables the crew to keep them alternately, as the Watch which comes on duty at noon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have only four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having Dog Watches, which are made by dividing the hours between 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. into two Watches. Time is kept by means of "Bells," although sometimes there is but one Bell on the ship.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A rapid rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS.

PLANETS.	Mean Dis- tances From the Sun in Miles.	Mean Diameters in Miles.	Length of Year in Days.	Length of Days in Hours and Minutes.	
				H.	M.
Vulcan.....	13,082,000	---	24	---	---
Mercury.....	35,392,000	2,900	88	24	5
Venus.....	66,131,500	7,510	225	23	21
The Earth.....	91,430,220	7,913	365	23	56
Mars.....	139,312,200	4,920	687	24	37
Planetoids.....	---	---	---	---	---
Jupiter.....	475,693,100	88,390	4,333	9	56
Saturn.....	872,134,600	71,900	10,759	10	29
Uranus.....	1,753,851,000	33,000	30,647	9	30
Neptune.....	2,746,271,200	36,000	60,127	---	---

COST OF LIFE INSURANCE.

TABLE SHOWING MINIMUM COST OF INSURANCE OF LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR WITHOUT EXPENSES.

TABLE OF MORTALITY BASED ON AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.				Cost of \$1,000 Policy at Each Age.	TABLE OF MORTALITY BASED ON AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.				Cost of \$1,000 Policy at Each Age.
Age	Number Living.	Num- ber Dying.	Expec- tation of Life		Age	Number Living.	Num- ber Dying.	Expec- tation of Life	
10	100,000	749	48.72	\$7.48	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	\$16.33
11	99,251	746	48.08	7.51	54	65,706	1,143	18.69	17.40
12	98,505	743	47.44	7.73	55	63,563	1,199	17.40	18.57
13	97,762	740	46.82	7.57	56	63,364	1,250	16.72	19.89
14	97,022	737	46.16	7.60	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	21.34
15	96,285	735	45.50	7.63	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	22.93
16	95,550	732	44.85	7.66	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	24.72
17	94,818	729	44.19	7.69	60	57,717	1,546	14.09	26.69
18	94,089	727	43.53	7.72	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	28.87
19	93,362	725	42.87	7.76	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	31.29
20	92,637	723	42.20	7.81	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	33.94
21	91,914	722	41.53	7.86	64	51,230	1,889	11.68	36.87
22	91,192	721	40.85	7.91	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	40.13
23	90,471	720	40.17	7.95	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	43.70
24	89,751	719	39.49	8.02	67	45,291	2,158	10.00	47.64
25	89,032	718	38.81	8.07	68	43,133	2,243	9.48	52.00
26	88,314	718	38.11	8.13	69	40,890	2,321	8.89	56.75
27	87,596	718	37.43	8.19	70	38,569	2,391	8.48	61.98
28	86,878	718	36.73	8.27	71	36,178	2,448	8.00	67.66
29	86,160	719	36.03	8.34	72	33,740	2,487	7.54	73.73
30	85,441	720	35.33	8.42	73	31,243	2,505	7.10	80.17
31	84,721	721	34.62	8.51	74	28,738	2,501	6.68	87.03
32	84,000	723	33.92	8.61	75	26,237	2,476	6.28	94.37
33	83,277	726	33.21	8.71	76	23,761	2,431	5.88	102.91
34	82,551	729	32.50	8.83	77	21,330	2,369	5.48	111.06
35	81,822	732	31.78	8.95	78	18,961	2,291	5.10	120.82
36	81,090	737	31.07	9.09	79	16,670	2,196	4.74	131.73
37	80,353	742	30.35	9.24	80	14,474	2,091	4.38	144.46
38	79,611	749	29.62	9.40	81	12,383	1,964	4.04	158.60
39	78,862	756	28.90	9.58	82	10,419	1,816	3.71	174.30
40	78,106	765	28.18	9.79	83	8,603	1,648	3.30	191.56
41	77,341	774	27.45	10.01	84	6,955	1,470	3.08	211.36
42	76,567	785	26.72	10.25	85	5,485	1,292	2.77	235.55
43	75,782	797	25.99	10.52	86	4,193	1,114	2.47	265.68
44	74,985	812	25.27	10.83	87	3,079	933	2.19	303.02
45	74,173	828	24.54	11.16	88	2,146	744	1.93	346.69
46	73,345	848	23.80	11.55	89	1,402	555	1.69	395.86
47	72,497	870	23.08	11.99	90	847	385	1.42	454.54
48	71,627	896	22.36	12.51	91	462	246	1.19	532.47
49	70,731	927	21.63	13.10	92	216	137	.98	634.26
50	69,804	962	21.91	13.77	93	79	58	.80	734.18
51	68,842	1,001	20.20	14.53	94	21	18	.64	857.14
52	67,841	1,044	19.49	15.39	95	3	3	.50	1,000.00

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

Showing at Different Rates the Interest on \$1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on \$100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

TIME.	4 Per Cent.	5 Per Cent.	6 Per Cent.	7 Per Cent.	8 Per Cent.
One Dollar 1 month.....	\$0.003	\$0.004	\$0.005	\$0.005	\$0.006
" 2 ".....	.007	.008	.010	.011	.013
" 3 ".....	.012	.016	.015	.017	.020
" 6 ".....	.020	.025	.030	.035	.040
" 12 ".....	.040	.050	.060	.070	.080
One Hundred Dollars 1 day.....	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022
" 2 ".....	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044
" 3 ".....	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067
" 4 ".....	.045	.053	.066	.077	.089
" 5 ".....	.056	.069	.082	.097	.111
" 6 ".....	.067	.083	.100	.116	.133
" 1 month.....	.334	.416	.500	.583	.667
" 2 ".....	.667	.832	1.000	1.166	1.333
" 3 ".....	1.000	1.250	1.500	1.750	2.000
" 6 ".....	2.000	2.500	3.000	3.500	4.000
" 12 ".....	4.000	5.000	6.000	7.000	8.000

YEARS A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

RATE.	AT COMPOUND INTEREST.			
	At Simple Interest. Years.	Com- pounded Yearly, Years.	Com- pounded Semi- Annu'ly, Years.	Com- pounded Qu'rt'r'y, Years.
1 per cent.....	100	69.666	69.487	69.400
1½ ".....	66.66	46.566	46.382	46.298
2 ".....	50.00	35.004	34.830	34.743
2½ ".....	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.812
3 ".....	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191
3½ ".....	28.57	20.150	19.977	19.890
4 ".....	25.00	17.673	17.502	17.415
4½ ".....	22.22	15.748	15.576	15.490
5 ".....	20.00	14.207	14.036	13.946
5½ ".....	18.18	12.946	12.775	12.686
6 ".....	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
6½ ".....	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
7 ".....	14.29	10.245	10.075	9.989
7½ ".....	13.33	9.585	9.914	9.828
8 ".....	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
8½ ".....	11.76	8.497	8.346	8.241
9 ".....	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
9½ ".....	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
10 ".....	10.00	7.273	7.121	7.026
12 ".....	8.34	6.110	---	---

INTEREST LAWS AND STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	INTEREST LAWS.		STATUTES OF LIMITATIONS.		
	Legal Rate.	Rate Al- lowed by Contract.	Judg- ments, Years.	Notes, Years.	Open Ac- counts, Years.
	Per ct.	Per ct.			
Alabama.....	8	8	20	6*	3
Arizona.....	6	Any rate.	5	4	3
Arkansas.....	6	10	10	5	3
California.....	7	Any rate.	5	4†	2
Colorado.....	8	Any rate.	20	6	6
Connecticut.....	6	†	17	6	6
Delaware.....	6	6	10	6	3
District of Columbia.....	6	10	12	3	3
Florida.....	8	10†	20	5	2
Georgia.....	7	8	7	6	4
Idaho.....	7	12	6	5	4
Illinois.....	5	7	20	10	5
Indiana.....	6	8	20	10	6
Iowa.....	6	8	20	10	5
Kansas.....	6	10	5	5	3
Kentucky.....	6	6	15	15	5
Louisiana.....	5	8	10	5	3
Maine.....	6	Any rate.	20	6||	6
Maryland.....	6	6	12	3||	3**
Massachusetts.....	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
Michigan.....	6	7	6	6	6
Minnesota.....	7	10	10	6	6
Mississippi.....	6	10	7	6	3
Missouri.....	6	8	10	10	5
Montana.....	8	Any rate.	10	8	5
Nebraska.....	7	10	5	5	4
Nevada.....	7	Any rate.	6	4	4
New Hampshire.....	6	6	20	6	6
New Jersey.....	6	6	20	6	6
New Mexico.....	6	12	7	6	4
New York.....	6	6††	20	6	6
North Carolina.....	6	6	10	3*	3
North Dakota.....	7	12	10	6	6
Ohio.....	6	8	15	15	6
Oklahoma.....	7	12	5	5	3
Oregon.....	6	10	10	6	6
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	5	6	6
Rhode Island.....	6	Any rate.	20	6	6
South Carolina.....	7	8	20	6	6
South Dakota.....	7	12	10	6	6
Tennessee.....	6	6	10	6	6
Texas.....	6	10	10	4	2
Utah.....	8	Any rate.	8	6	4
Vermont.....	6	6	8	6§§	6
Virginia.....	6	6	20	5	2
Washington.....	6	Any rate.	12	6	3
West Virginia.....	6	6	10	10	3
Wisconsin.....	6	10	20	6	6
Wyoming.....	8	12	5††	5	8

* Under seal, 10 years. † If made in State, if outside 2 years. ‡ No usury. but over 6 per cent. cannot be collected by law. § Not to exceed 10 per cent. || Under seal, 20 years. ¶ Under seal, 12 years. ** Real estate, 20 years. †† New York has by a recent law legalized any rate of interest on call loans of \$5,000 or upward, on collateral security. §§ Becomes dormant, but may be revived. §§ Under seal, 14 years.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS, PER ANNUM.

PRESIDENT, VICE-PRESIDENT AND CABINET.—President, \$50,000; Vice President, \$3,000; Cabinet Officers, \$8,000 each.
UNITED STATES SENATORS.—\$5,000, with mileage.
CONGRESS.—Members of Congress, \$5,000, with mileage
SUPREME COURT.—Chief Justice, \$10,500; Associate Justices, \$10,000.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—Justices of Circuit Courts, \$6,000.
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—Supt. of Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$4,500; Public Printer, \$4,500; Supt. of Census, \$6,000; Supt. of Naval Observatory, \$5,000; Supt. of the Signal Service, \$4,000; Director of Geological Surveys, \$6,000; Director of the Mint, \$4,500; Commissioner of General Land Office, \$4,000; Commissioner of Pensions, \$5,000; Commissioner of Labor, \$5,000; Commissioner of Indian Affairs, \$4,000; Commissioner of Education, \$3,000; Commander of Marine Corps, \$3,500; Supt. of Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$6,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—Treasurer, \$6,000; Register of Treasury, \$4,000; Comptroller of Currency, \$4,000.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Washington.—Four Assistant Postmasters-General, \$4,000; Chief Clerk, \$2,500.

POSTMASTERS.—Postmasters are divided into four classes. First class, \$3,000 to \$4,000 (excepting New York City, which is \$8,000); second class, \$2,000 to \$3,000; third class, \$1,000 to \$2,000; fourth class, less than \$1,000. The first three classes are appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate; those of fourth class are appointed by the Postmaster-General.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.—*Ministers Plenipotentiary*, at \$17,500, France, Great Britain, Germany, Mexico and Russia; at \$12,000, Austria-Hungary, Brazil, China, Italy and Spain; at \$10,000, Argentine Republic, Guatemala, Chili, Nicaragua, Peru and Turkey; at \$7,500, Belgium, Denmark, Hawaii, Netherlands, Paraguay and Uruguay, Sweden and Norway, Venezuela; at \$5,000, Bolivia and Switzerland. *Ministers Resident*, at \$7,500, Corea; at \$5,000, Hayti, Liberia, Persia, Portugal, Siam. Then four Consuls-General at \$6,000, three at \$5,000, six at \$4,000, and eight at \$3,500 to \$2,000; also 72 Consuls at \$1,000 up to \$3,500.

ARMY OFFICERS.—General, \$13,500; Lieutenant-General, \$11,000; Major-General, \$7,500; Brigadier-General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,500; Captain, mounted, \$2,000; Captain, not mounted, \$1,800; Regimental Adjutant, \$1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, \$1,800; 1st Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,600; 1st Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; 2d Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,500; 2d Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,400; Chaplain, \$1,500.

NAVY OFFICERS.—Admiral, \$13,000; Vice-Admiral, \$9,000; Rear-Admirals, \$6,000; Commodores, \$5,000; Captains, \$4,500; Commanders, \$3,500; Lieut.-Commanders, \$2,800; Lieutenants, \$2,400; Masters, \$1,800; Ensigns, \$1,200; Midshipmen, \$1,000; Cadet Midshipmen, \$500; Mates, \$900; Medical and Pay Directors and Medical and Pay Inspectors and Chief Engineers, \$4,400; Fleet Surgeons, Fleet Paymasters, and Fleet Engineers, \$4,400; Surgeons and Paymasters, \$2,800; Chaplains, \$2,500.

THE LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE DIFFERENT STATES OF THE UNION.

Jan. 1—New Year's Day: In all the States except Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island.
Jan. 8—Anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans: In Louisiana.
Jan. 19—Lee's birthday: In Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia.
Feb. 6, 1894—Mardi-Gras: In Alabama and Louisiana.
Feb. 12—Lincoln's birthday: In Illinois.
Feb. 22—Washington's birthday: In all the States except Arkansas, Iowa and Mississippi.
March 2—Anniversary of Texan Independence: In Texas.
March 4—Firemen's Anniversary: In New Orleans, La.
March 23, 1894—Good Friday: In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee.
April 4, 1894—State election day: In Rhode Island.
April 21—Anniversary of the Battle of San Jacinto: In Texas.
April 26—Memorial Day: In Alabama and Georgia.
May 10—Memorial Day: In North Carolina.
May 20—Anniversary of the signing of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence: In North Carolina.
May 30—Decoration Day: In Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont, Wisconsin, Washington, and Wyoming.
June 3—Jefferson Davis' birthday: In Florida.
July 4—Independence Day: In all the States.
July 24—Pioneer's Day: In Utah.
*September, the first Monday—Labor Day: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington.
September 9—Admission Day: In California.
October 31—Admission in the Union Day: Nevada.
November—(Generally the Tuesday after the first Monday), general election day: In Arizona, California, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. In the States which hold elections in November, 1894, election day falls on the 6th.
November, the last Thursday in—Thanksgiving Day. It is observed in all the States, although in some it is not a statutory holiday.
November 25—Labor Day: In Louisiana.
December 25—Christmas Day: In all States, and in South Carolina the two succeeding days in addition.
Sundays and fast days (whenever appointed) are legal holidays in nearly all the States.
Arbor Day is a legal holiday in Kansas, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, the day being set by the Governor—in Nebraska, April 22; California, September 9; Colorado, on the third Friday in April; Montana, third Tuesday in April; Utah, first Saturday in April; and Idaho, on Friday after May 1.
Every Saturday after 12 o'clock noon is a legal holiday in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and the city of New Orleans, and June 1 to September 30 in New Castle county, Delaware.
*Labor Day was made a national holiday by Congress. It is the only strictly national holiday we have, not excepting the 4th of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays, and has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays, but there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes such day a holiday in those states which provide for it by law.

A CALENDAR FOR ASCERTAINING ANY DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY GIVEN TIME IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

YEARS 1801 TO 1900.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.				
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2				
1802	1813	1819	1830	1841	1847	1858	1869	1875	1886	1897	5	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3				
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4				
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7				
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1862	1876	1879	1890	----	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1				
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5				
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6				
LEAP YEARS.											29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. <i>For Example:</i> To know what day of the week May 4 will be on in the year 1872, in the table of years look for 1872, and in a parallel line, under May, is figure 3, which directs to column 3, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Saturday.											1804	1832	1860	1888	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
	1808	1836	1864	1892	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4										
	1812	1840	1868	1896	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2										
	1816	1844	1872	----	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7										
	1820	1848	1876	----	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5										
	1824	1852	1880	----	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3										
	1828	1856	1884	----	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6											

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week in any year of the present century, first look in the table of years for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. For Example: To know what day of the week May 4 will be on in the year 1872, in the table of years look for 1872, and in a parallel line, under May, is figure 3, which directs to column 3, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Saturday.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Mon....1	Tues....1	Wed....1	Thur....1	Fri....1	Sat....1	Sun....1
Tues....2	Wed....2	Thur....2	Fri....2	Sat....2	Sun....2	Mon....2
Wed....3	Thur....3	Fri....3	Sat....3	Sun....3	Mon....3	Tues....3
Thur....4	Fri....4	Sat....4	Sun....4	Mon....4	Tues....4	Wed....4
Fri....5	Sat....5	Sun....5	Mon....5	Tues....5	Wed....5	Thur....5
Sat....6	Sun....6	Mon....6	Tues....6	Wed....6	Thur....6	Fri....6
Sun....7	Mon....7	Tues....7	Wed....7	Thur....7	Fri....7	Sat....7
Mon....8	Tues....8	Wed....8	Thur....8	Fri....8	Sat....8	Sun....8
Tues....9	Wed....9	Thur....9	Fri....9	Sat....9	Sun....9	Mon....9
Wed....10	Thur....10	Fri....10	Sat....10	Sun....10	Mon....10	Tues....10
Thur....11	Fri....11	Sat....11	Sun....11	Mon....11	Tues....11	Wed....11
Fri....12	Sat....12	Sun....12	Mon....12	Tues....12	Wed....12	Thur....12
Sat....13	Sun....13	Mon....13	Tues....13	Wed....13	Thur....13	Fri....13
Sun....14	Mon....14	Tues....14	Wed....14	Thur....14	Fri....14	Sat....14
Mon....15	Tues....15	Wed....15	Thur....15	Fri....15	Sat....15	Sun....15
Tues....16	Wed....16	Thur....16	Fri....16	Sat....16	Sun....16	Mon....16
Wed....17	Thur....17	Fri....17	Sat....17	Sun....17	Mon....17	Tues....17
Thur....18	Fri....18	Sat....18	Sun....18	Mon....18	Tues....18	Wed....18
Fri....19	Sat....19	Sun....19	Mon....19	Tues....19	Wed....19	Thur....19
Sat....20	Sun....20	Mon....20	Tues....20	Wed....20	Thur....20	Fri....20
Sun....21	Mon....21	Tues....21	Wed....21	Thur....21	Fri....21	Sat....21
Mon....22	Tues....22	Wed....22	Thur....22	Fri....22	Sat....22	Sun....22
Tues....23	Wed....23	Thur....23	Fri....23	Sat....23	Sun....23	Mon....23
Wed....24	Thur....24	Fri....24	Sat....24	Sun....24	Mon....24	Tues....24
Thur....25	Fri....25	Sat....25	Sun....25	Mon....25	Tues....25	Wed....25
Fri....26	Sat....26	Sun....26	Mon....26	Tues....26	Wed....26	Thur....26
Sat....27	Sun....27	Mon....27	Tues....27	Wed....27	Thur....27	Fri....27
Sun....28	Mon....28	Tues....28	Wed....28	Thur....28	Fri....28	Sat....28
Mon....29	Tues....29	Wed....29	Thur....29	Fri....29	Sat....29	Sun....29
Tues....30	Wed....30	Thur....30	Fri....30	Sat....30	Sun....30	Mon....30
Wed....31	Thur....31	Fri....31	Sat....31	Sun....31	Mon....31	Tues....31

MEN CALLED BY PRESIDENT LINCOLN DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

The total number called for, under all calls made by the President, from April 15, 1861, to April 14, 1865, was 2,759,049.
Their terms of service under the calls were from three months to three years:

	Aggregate.
New York.....	455,568
Pennsylvania.....	366,326
Ohio.....	317,133
Illinois.....	258,217
Indiana.....	195,147
Massachusetts.....	151,785
Missouri.....	107,773
Wisconsin.....	96,118
Michigan.....	90,119
New Jersey.....	79,511
Kentucky.....	78,540
Iowa.....	75,860
Maine.....	71,745
Connecticut.....	62,270
Maryland.....	49,730
Vermont.....	35,256
New Hampshire.....	34,605
West Virginia.....	30,003
Minnesota.....	25,034
Rhode Island.....	23,711
Kansas.....	20,097
District of Columbia.....	16,872
Delaware.....	13,651
Total.....	2,653,062

LEGAL BREVITIES.

A note dated on Sunday is void. A note obtained by fraud, or from one intoxicated, is void. If a note be lost or stolen, it does not release the maker, he must pay it. An indorser of a note is exempt from liability, if not served with a notice of its dishonor within 24 hours of its non-payment. A note by a minor is void. Notes bear interest only when so stated. Principals are responsible for their agents. Each individual in partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. It is a fraud to conceal a fraud. It is illegal to compound a felony. The law compels no one to do impossibilities. An agreement without consideration is void. Signatures in lead pencil are good in law. A receipt for money is not legally conclusive. The acts of one partner bind all the others. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced. A contract with a minor is void. A contract made with a lunatic is void. Written contracts concerning land must be under seal.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT SYSTEM.

Instructions for Voters in Conformity with the Illinois State Laws.*

When entering the voting place, give your name, and, if required, your residence, to the Judges of Election.

If your name be found on the Register, you will be permitted to enter the inclosed space inside the guard rail. Then, if your vote be not challenged, one of the Judges will hand you a Ballot, on the back of which he must write his initials. If your name be not on the Register, or has been erased, you cannot vote.

If your vote be challenged you will not receive a Ballot until you have established your right to vote, either under oath to the Judges of Election, or by affidavit.

When you have received a ballot retire at once, alone, into one of the voting booths, and prepare your ballot for the ballot box by marking it as the law prescribes.

At the top of each column you will find the name of each party ticket or list of candidates, as Democratic, Republican, Prohibition, &c. The names of all the candidates of each party and each group of petitioners are to be found in that column directly beneath the name of the party, and nowhere else.

At the left of the party name, or heading of the different tickets, will be a circle, half-inch in diameter. At the left of each name on the ballot will be a square quarter-inch on each side. To prepare your ballot for voting, you must mark it with a cross, either in the circle at the top of the ticket, or in the square before the name of each candidate for whom you wish to vote; you can make this cross either with a pen or pencil.

Do not mark your ballot in any way, except as directed below, and do not erase any names.

The law of most states using the Australian ballot system permits four methods of marking the ballots for voting, as follows:

1. To vote for all candidates of a party, that is to vote a straight party ticket, mark a cross in the circle at the head of the ticket of your choice. A ballot so marked will be counted for all the candidates in the column under the circle so marked.

2. To split or scratch a ballot make a cross in the circle at the head of the ticket of your choice, and then make a cross in the square before the name or names of any candidates for whom you want to vote on any other ticket or tickets. A ballot so marked will be counted for all the candidates on the ticket under the circle marked, except for the offices for which the names of candidates are marked on the other ticket or tickets on the ballot, and the latter will be counted for the candidates marked in the square on those tickets. But voters are cautioned against marking a ballot by this method when there is more than one candidate to be elected to the same office on the same ballot, as in case of Presidential Electors, Congressmen-at-large, &c. The law says: "If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, his ballot shall not be counted for such office." Therefore, if you wish to split your ticket on Presidential Electors, Congressmen-at-large, &c., you should do so by placing a cross (X) opposite the names of all those you wish to vote for, but you must be careful not to make a cross (X) opposite the names of more than the number of men to be elected for each office. When there is but one candidate to be elected to the same office on the same ballot, the danger of confusion above pointed out does not arise. A safe way to "split" a ticket, however, is to mark the name of each candidate for whom you want to vote in the squares and leave the circle blank.

3. Another method of marking a ballot, that is, to vote for some of the candidates on one ticket and remaining candidates on another ticket, leave all the circles blank and mark a cross in the square to the left of each candidate of your choice. A ballot so marked will be counted only for the candidate marked. But be careful not to mark more names than there are persons to be elected to office, or your ballot will not be counted for such office.

4. If the voter desires to vote for a candidate not on the ticket of his choice, he may write in the name of the candidate of his choice in the blank space on the ticket, making a cross (X) before the name written in.

Where the word ballot is used in this instruction the entire sheet given to the voter by the Judge of Election is meant.

Where the word ticket is used, only a single party group of candidates is meant.

In voting on any proposition submitted to vote, and printed on the ballot, make a cross (X) mark in the column opposite the headings "Yes" or "No," and your ballot will be counted "for," if you mark opposite "Yes," and "against," if you mark opposite "No."

Before leaving the voting booth fold your ballot so as to conceal the marks, and to expose the official indorsement on the back.

Leave the booth and hand the ballot to the judge in charge of the ballot box, who, without numbering it, must deposit it in the box.

You will not be allowed to occupy a voting booth with another voter.

You will not be allowed to occupy a booth more than five minutes, if others are waiting to vote.

You will not be allowed to remain in the inclosed space more than ten minutes, and you must quit it as soon as you have voted.

You will not be allowed to reënter the inclosed space, after you have voted, during the election.

You will not be allowed to take a ballot from the polling place.

You will not be allowed to vote any ballot except the one you received from the judges.

If you spoil a ballot in preparing it, you must return it and ask for another in the place of it. Do not vote a torn or mutilated ballot.

*Similar laws, differing only in unimportant details, are in use in a majority of the States of the Union.

If a voter will declare upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that by reason of physical disability he is unable to mark his ballot, upon request he will be assisted by two of the election officers, appointed for that purpose, of opposite political parties. These officers will mark the ballot as directed by the voter.

Intoxication will not be regarded as a physical disability, and if a voter is intoxicated, he will receive no assistance in marking his ballot.

The polls will be opened at 6 o'clock in the morning and closed at 4 o'clock in the evening. Between these hours voters are entitled to absent themselves from their place of employment for the period of two hours for the purpose of voting. They will not be liable to any penalty for their absence, nor shall any deduction be made from their wages or salary on that account; but they must ask for leave of absence before the day of election, and their employer may specify the hours during which they may be absent.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States, upon application, supported by proof of citizenship. Citizenship is acquired by birth, by naturalization, and by annexation of territory. An alien woman who marries a citizen of the United States thereby becomes a citizen. Minor children resident in the United States become citizens by the naturalization of their father.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the United States he must transmit his own affidavit of this fact, stating his age and place of birth, with the certificate of one other citizen of the United States to whom he is personally known, stating that the declaration made by the applicant is true. The affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there is no notary in the place the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace or other officer authorized to administer oaths; but if he has no seal, his official act must be authenticated by certificate of a court of record.

A person born abroad who claims that his father was a native citizen of the United States must state in his affidavit that his father was born in the United States, has resided therein, and was a citizen of the same at the time of the applicant's birth. This affidavit must be supported by that of one other citizen acquainted with the facts.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection (it will be returned with the passport), and he must state in his affidavit that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented. Passports cannot be issued to aliens who have only declared their intention to become citizens.

Military service does not of itself confer citizenship. A person of alien birth, who has been honorably discharged from military service in the United States, but who has not been naturalized, should not transmit his discharge paper in application for a passport, but should apply to the proper court for admission to citizenship, and transmit the certificate of naturalization so obtained. The signature to the application and oath of allegiance should conform in orthography to the applicant's name as written in the naturalization paper, which the department follows.

Every applicant is required to state his occupation and the place of his permanent legal residence, and to declare that he goes abroad for temporary sojourn and intends to return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship therein.

The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must transmit the naturalization certificate of the husband, stating in her affidavit that she is the wife or widow of the person described therein. The children of a naturalized citizen, claiming citizenship through the father, must transmit the certificate of naturalization of the father, stating in their affidavits that they are children of the person described therein, and were minors at the time of such naturalization.

The oath of allegiance to the United States will be required in all cases.

APPLICATION.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz.: Age:—years. Stature:—feet, —inches (English measure). Forehead:—. Eyes:—. Nose:—. Mouth:—. Chin:—. Hair:—. Complexion:—. Face:—.

If the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, minor children, or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons and their relationship to the applicant, when a single passport for the whole will suffice. For any other person in the party, a separate passport will be required. A woman's passport may include her minor children and servants.

FEE REQUIRED.

By act of Congress, approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport. That amount in currency or postal note should accompany each application. Orders should be payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks are inconvenient and undesirable.

A passport is good for two years from its date and no longer. A new one may be obtained by stating the date and number of the old one, paying the fee of one dollar, and furnishing satisfactory evidence that the applicant is at the time within the United States. The oath of allegiance must also be transmitted when the former passport was issued prior to 1861.

Citizens of the United States desiring to obtain passports while in a foreign country must apply to the chief diplomatic representative of the United States in that country, or, in the absence of a diplomatic representative, then to the consul-general, if there be one, or, in the absence of both the officers last named, to a consul. Passports cannot be lawfully issued by State authorities, or by judicial or municipal functionaries of the United States. (Revised Statutes, section 4075.)

To persons wishing to obtain passports for themselves blank forms of application will be furnished by this Department on request, stating whether the applicant be a native or a naturalized citizen, or claims citizenship through the naturalization of husband or parent. Forms are not furnished, except as samples, to those who make a business of procuring passports.

Communications should be addressed to the Department of State, indorsed "Passport Division," and each communication should give the post-office address of the person to whom the answer is to be directed. Professional titles will not be inserted in passports.

Persons applying for blank forms for passports should state whether the forms are required for native or naturalized citizens, as there are several forms, each different, to meet the case required, and it will often save time and trouble if this caution be observed.

A LIST OF COLLOQUIAL WORDS AND PHRASES

AND WORDS AND PHRASES THAT HAVE, BY PERVERTED USE, ACQUIRED A CANT OR SLANG MEANING.

Carefully compiled from the distinctively American language of to-day, as used by the masses.

A.

Above one's bend. Beyond one's power.
According to Gunter. Properly and correctly done.
Acknowledge the corn, To. To acknowledge or confess a charge or imputation.
Across lots. By the shortest way.
All any more. All gone, used up; exhausted.
All-fired. Excessively; enormously.
All-holler. Thoroughly.
All-possessed. Possessed by evil spirits.
All-sorts. Leavings of glasses poured together, and sold cheap to poor drinkers.
All sorts of. Excellent; a large quantity.
All-to-pieces. Out-and-out.
All-to-smash. Smashed to pieces; entirely done away with.
Allot upon, To. To intend.
Allow, To. To assert.
Almighty dollar. Lust of money.
Among the missing. Absent.
Ancient Dominion. Virginia.
Ante, To. To venture; in poker, to put up the initial stake.
Any how you can fix it. At any rate whatever; in any event.
Any thing else. An emphatic assertion.
Anxious seat. The condition of one in a state of concern about his spiritual or temporal welfare.
Apple-cut. An apple-bee.
Appreciate, To. To increase the value of.
Approbate, To. To approve.
Argufy, To. To argue.
Arkansas toothpick. A bowie-knife.
Athens of America. Boston.
At that. Used to intensify a preceding remark.
Axe, To. To ask.

B.

Back and forth. To and from.
Back country. Backwoods.
Back down, To. To recede from one's position.
Back out, To. To refuse to perform according to agreement.
Back track, To take the. To retreat.
Back seat, To take a. To be overshadowed in importance.
Back water, To. To withdraw.
Backing and filling. Wavering.
Bald face. Ordinary whisky when new.
Bald-headed. In a hurry; grossly apparent.
Bang up. First class.
Barberize, To. To dress the hair.
Barely tolerable. Indifferent (applied to health).
Bark off squirrels, To. To hit with a rifle-ball the bark of a tree immediately below a squirrel; the concussion produced instantly kills the animal, without mutilating it.
Bark up the wrong tree, To. To be on the wrong track; to draw an erroneous conclusion.
Basket meeting. A picnic with religious exercises.
Bay state. Massachusetts.
Bear the market, To. To depress the market value of commodities.

Beat, To. To surpass; to defraud, to cheat.
Beat all hollow, To. To excel completely.
Beat 'em, That is the. That is the most superior, excellent or remarkable for any quality whether good or evil.
Beat out. Exhausted.
Bee-line. The shortest distance in a straight line to a given point.
Being it's you. Because it is you.
Belly-guts. The manner of sliding down a hill, on a sled, while lying on one's belly. (Sometimes *belly-bust*.)
Between hay and grass. Between two stages of development.
B'hoys. A name given to noisy young men in the lower ranks of society.
Big bug. An important person.
Big dog. A leading man.
Big figure. On an extensive scale.
Biggest toad. The principal individual of any group.
Big head. Applied to a self-important, conceited person; the after effects of a debauch.
Big horn. Rocky Mountain sheep.
Big meeting. Protracted meeting, where one sermon will not suffice.
Black Maria. A close box carriage, in which convicts are transported to prison.
Blanket Indian. A wild Indian whose principal garment is a blanket.
Blaze, To. To mark a tree by notching, or cutting.
Blind a trail, To. To deceive one by misdirecting.
Block-Island turkey. Codfish salted.
Blow, To. To boast.
Blowin' his bazoo. Indulging in pretentious bragging.
Blow out, To. To talk in an abusive manner.
Blow up, To. To scold another.
Blue backs. Confederate paper money as contradistinguished from the Federal greenbacks.
Blue Hen State. Delaware.
Blue Hen's Chickens. Natives of Delaware.
Blue laws. Strict puritanical laws. [See *ibid* in Dictionary.]
Blue Law State. Connecticut.
Blue-nose. A native of Nova Scotia.
Blue pill. A bullet; also common name of mercurial pill. (Med. *Pillula hydrargyri*.)
Blue-skins. Serious, grave Presbyterians.
Bluff off, To. To dismiss a troublesome questioner with a gruff answer.
Bluff on poker, To. To bet on a worthless hand as if it were good and compel one's antagonist to cease betting and go out of the hand.
Board round, To. To receive board in different families.
Boiled shirt. A white shirt.
Bolivar hat. A broad-brimmed leghorn bonnet.
Bolt, To. To leave a political party or one's former affiliations suddenly.
Bone, To. Said of one who applies himself closely to an object; to elicit by questions; to question.
Boo-hoo, To. To cry in a noisy manner.
Boost, To. To elevate by pushing.
Boot, To. To kick.
Boss, To. To superintend.

Bottom dollar. The last dollar.

Bouge, To. To swell.

Bounce, To. To forcibly eject; to dismiss.

Bouncer. An athletic individual employed in some places to eject obnoxious intruders.

Bounty-jumper. One who runs away after receiving a bounty.

Bower. In euchre-playing the two knaves of the same color as the trump card. They outrank any other cards; hence, the word has been applied to one's closest and most valued friend.

Breakbone fever. A southern malarious fever characterized by pain in the bones. Called also *Dengue* fever.

Break down, To. To be overcome by emotion.

Break out in a new spot, To. To start something new.

Brick in the hat. Said of an intoxicated person who walks unsteadily.

Brother Jonathan. Originally applied to Jonathan Trumbull, Sr., governor of Connecticut. Now it is a designation of natives of the United States.

Broughtens up. Bringing up.

Buck, To. Applied to animals that push with their heads or horns, and to horses that seek to dismount their riders by jumping and kicking.

Buckbeer. The beer first drawn from the vats after fermentation has been completed.

Buckeye state. Ohio.

Buck fever. Nervousness of an inexperienced hunter when seeing game (especially deer).

Bug juice. Poor whisky.

Build a fire, To. To make a fire.

Build up, To. To establish, as a business.

Bullion State. Missouri.

Bunch, To. To collect in a group.

Bunco, To. To swindle or defraud.

Bungtown copper. A counterfeit cent.

Bunk, To. To retire to bed. To pile lumber so as to appear in greater quantity than it really is.

Burgle, To. To burglarize.

Burn up, To. To burn down; to consume.

Bust, To. To become insolvent.

Butt, To. To antagonize.

Buttoning up. Keeping quiet about one's affairs, especially financial loss.

Buy one's time, To. To purchase from one's employer the unexpired time for which one is bound.

By and again. By and by.

By and large. From all points of view.

By sun. Before sunset; at sunrise.

By the name of. Of the name of.

C.

Cache, To. To conceal by burying in the ground.

Cahoot, To. To act in partnership or collusion.

Calaboose, To. To arrest and put in prison.

Calculate, To. To propose or suppose.

Calithumpian entertainment. A serenade given in mock compliment, and accompanied by grotesque sights and unmelodious noises.

Call loans. Loans payable on demand.

Candle lighting. Evening; dusk.

Can't come it. Unable to accomplish it.

Cap all, To. To put on the finishing touch; to reach a climax.

Cape Cod turkeys. A slang name for codfish.

Carbonade, To. To cook; to boil or broil on coals.

Carpet-baggers. A name given to itinerant (usually from another state) politicians in the southern states immediately after the civil war, and during the reconstruction period.

Carry away, To. To move to enthusiasm or excessive emotion.

Carry guts to a bear, Not fit to. An expression, when applied to an individual, indicating supreme worthlessness.

Carry on, To. To make merry; to rollick, to joke.

Carry stock, To. To retain stock in (a broker's) possession till an opportunity of advantageous sale offers.

Ca-swash. Plunge! splash! as of a falling body striking water.

Catawampously. With ferocity or eagerness.

Catch a weasel asleep, To. To surprise a cautious or cunning person.

Caution, To be a. To be a bug-bear or object of warning or respectful fear.

Cave in, To. To yield to pressure, or adverse circumstances.

Cavort, To. To prance or caper about.

Chain lightning. Strong or bad whisky.

Chaw up, To. To defeat; to inflict personal injury; to demolish.

Check-guerilla. One who subsists by begging the "checks" used in barrooms or gambling places in lieu of money.

Chicken fixings. A dish of prepared chicken.

Chip in, To. To contribute.

Chiravari. [CALITHUMPIAN ENTERTAINMENT.]

Chowderhead. A numbskull.

Chuck full. Full to repletion.

Chunk, To. To throw.

Church-maul, To. To discipline.

Cincinnati oysters. Prepared pigs' feet.

Claim jumping. A mining term meaning the taking illicit possession of a piece of mining property.

Clam shell, To shut your. To cease speaking; to close your mouth.

Clear out, To. To take one's departure; to elope.

Cobb, To. To beat on the buttocks; to whip.

Codfish aristocracy. The suddenly rich.

Cold as charity. Profuse with good advice, but deficient in the matter of material aid. Giving a stone, when bread is asked.

Colored people. Negroes.

Come around, To. To yield to persuasion; to menstruate (of women); to wheedle or coax; as, I'll come around the old man.

Come it strong, To. To express or work vigorously.

Come off the perch. Cease exaggeration; talk soberly and sensibly.

Come out, To. To express openly.

Come over, To. To deceive.

Come up to the chalk line, To. To redeem one's promises; to do the correct thing.

Come upon the town, To. To be a public charge; (of women) to practice prostitution.

Coming-out Sunday. The Sunday on which a newly married couple make their first appearance at church.

Common doings. Plain food, or every-day entertainment of visitors.

Confidence man. A swindler.

Contraband. A name applied to the Southern negro during the civil war. (The term arose from the fact that Gen. B. F. Butler declared them to be contraband of war).

Contraption. A contrivance, invention, or device.

Coon's age. An indefinite time—usually understood to be a long period.

Corporal's guard. A small body of individuals. (Borrowed from the military rule that a corporal is entrusted with the command of the smallest squad.)

Cotton to, To. To defer to; to flatter.

Country Jakes. People from the rural districts.

Cowhide, To. To flog with a cowskin whip.

Crack on, To. To apply with energy.

Crawfish, To. To retract an assertion in an ungracious manner.

Crooked stick. An ill-natured, cross-grained person.

Crooked as a Virginia fence. Very crooked; proceeding in a zigzag line.

Crooked whiskey. Illicit whiskey.

Cross one's track (or path), To. To run counter to; to thwart in some design.

Crush hat. A soft felt hat.

Curb-stone brokers. Irregular stock jobbers who have no place of business other than the street.

Cut a dash, To. To appear prominently; to make of one's self a figure of importance.

Cut a Dido. To perpetrate sharp tricks; to do anything unusual. (Derived from the legend that Dido, queen of Carthage, offered to settlers in her country as much land as a bull's-hide could cover. The party to whom the offer was made spun the hide into strips, thus covering a great extent of country, and cutting or cheating Dido).

Cut a swathe, To. To attract attention by one's actions. [CUT A DASH.]

Cut a splurge, To. [CUT A DASH.]

Cut dirt, To. To speed; to run fast.

Cut it too fat, To. To run to excess; to overdo.

Cut round, To. To dodge round; to fly about.

Cut sticks, To. To decamp hurriedly; to run away.

Cut under, To. To undersell.

Cut up, To. To treat brusquely. [Vide also CARRY ON.]

Cut up shines, To. [Vide CARRY ON.] [Sometimes *Monkey shines*.]

D.

Dark and Bloody Ground. A pseudonym for Kentucky.

Darky. A negro.

Deacon, To (an animal). To kill as soon as born.

Deacon, To (land). To include a part of a public highway within one's fence.

Deacon, To (generally). To victimize with a sharp trick.

Deacon's hiding places. Curtained stalls or boxes in a questionable resort.

Dead beat. An impostor; a dishonest person; a loafer.

Dead beat. Tired out; utterly exhausted.

Dead head. One who secures some privilege or benefit without paying cash for it.

Dead horse. Work paid for in advance.

Dead set. Resolute, determined.

Dead set. Unyielding opposition; determined effort.

Death on (something), To Be. To be noted for one's facility in coping with it; to be master of it; to be exceedingly fond of it.

Devilment. Pernicious practice, deviltry or wickedness.

Dig out, To. To run away.

Disgruntled. Annoyed, offended, disappointed.

Disguised in liquor. Intoxicated.

Divy. A portion allotted to one. (Sometimes spelled "Divvy.")

Divy, To. To make a division. [DIVY.]

Doctor, To. To arrange for some special occasion; to alter or falsify (as a report).

Dodger. A flat cake of bread; as a corn dodger; a small circular for advertising purposes.

Dod, rot it! An euphemistic oath for "God, rot it!"

Dog, To. To haunt the steps of; to follow pertinaciously.

Dogged. A mild oath; as, I'll be dogged if I do.

Doggoned. A mild form of swearing. [v. *supra*.]

Doggery. A low drinking kennel.

Dog my cats! A mild form of swearing.

Dog's age. [COON'S AGE.]

Don't amount to much (of persons). Of no importance.

Don't know as I shan't. Equivalent to "Am not certain that I will not."

Don't see it. Equivalent to "Cannot agree to the proposition."

Do tell! An exclamation equivalent to, Indeed! Can such things be?

Double ripper. A kind of coasting sled made of two sleds joined together by a transverse deck of plank.

Dough-face. A person of no fixed principles; a trickster. (Applied first to northern Whigs who approved of slavery, fearing the results of agitation of abolition principles.)

Dough-head. A wittol; a silly fellow.

Down East. The New England States.

Down-Easter. A New Englander; a Yankee.

Down upon. Not approving; opposed to.

Draw a bead, To. To sight a fire-arm preparatory to shooting.

Draw a straight furrow, To. To act in an honest, straightforward manner; to attend sedulously to one's legitimate business.

Dreadful. In a great degree; extremely; as, I am dreadful hungry.

Drive at, To. To be engaged or employed at; as, What are you driving at?

Drummer. A traveling commercial salesman.

Dust, To. To depart rapidly; as, He got up and dusted!

Dyed in the wool. Innate; ineradicable.

E.

Eat crow, To. To be forced to perform a disagreeable task. [EAT DIRT.]

Eat dirt, To. To retract a statement, or recede from a position. (Usually in bad sense.)

E'enamost. A vulgarism for *almost*.

Egg on, To. To incite or urge on.

Essence peddler. A cant name for a skunk.

Every once in a while. Occasionally.

Every which way. In all ways at once.

Expect, To. To think, to suspect, to imagine. (Used of present, past or future occurrences.)

Experience religion, To. To be changed from a state of sin to a state of grace; to be converted from the error of one's way.

Eyes skinned (or peeled), To keep one's. To be on the lookout; to be alert.

F.

Face the music, To. To abide results; to meet contingencies.

Fair and square. Perfectly straightforward or correct; honest, honorable.

Fair off, To. To become fair or clear after a storm.

Fair shake. An even chance; a fair bargain.

Falling weather. Rain, snow or hail.

Fan out. To become conspicuous or attract attention by the display of some quality. (Probably the figure was drawn from a peacock's spreading tail.)

Fight (or buck) the tiger, To. To play at games of chance (particularly faro).

Figure on, To. To anticipate; to expect; as, I figured on stocks rising.

Fill the bin, To. To meet the requirement; to come up to the standard.

Fire away. Begin, commence; proceed with the business.

Fire-eater. A hot-headed, pugnacious individual.

Fire into the wrong block, To. To administer an undeserved reproof; or to direct some remark, attention or notice to the wrong party.

Fire-water. Indian name for alcoholic spirits.

First rate and a half. Extra good; beyond the common in point of merit.

First swathe. Superior quality; prime excellence.

Fix, To. To settle the business. (Generally used in connection with an implied threat of some vague injury; as, I'll fix him.)

Fix one's flint, To. [To Fix.]

Fixings. Adjuncts; preparations; objects generally. (This word is a species of omnibus in some portions of this country.)

Fizzle. A ridiculous failure; an attempt to do something, which ends in ignominy.

Flap-doodle. Utter nonsense; foolish boasting.

Flash in the pan. An abortive attempt. (The simile is taken from the old flintlock gun, in which sometimes the priming flashed in the priming pan without igniting the charge in the gun barrel.)

Flat broke. Utterly penniless; bankrupt.

Flat out, To. To prove a failure; to break down.

Flat-footed. Downright, positive, firm.

Flax around, To. To move around in an active, energetic manner.

Flummux, To. To die; to cease effort; to give up.

Flunk, To. To retract words with show of cowardice; to recede from a position in a dastardly manner; also to fail in any effort; but especially to fail to pass a collegiate examination.

Fly around, To. To move about in an active manner.

Flyer, To take a. To make an essay or venture.

Fly off the handle, To. To become prematurely excited; to lose one's temper.

Force quotations, To. To keep stocks on the list of the Stock Exchange by fictitious sales at high figures. [See Dictionary ¶ *To wash stocks*, under *WASH, v. t.*]

For God's sake. In a thorough manner; as, He licked the boy *for God's sake*.

Fork over, To. To deliver or pay over (Sometimes *FORK UP*.)

Free to say (or confess). Ready to acknowledge.

Freeze out, To. To force out of a combination, enterprise, or company by some trick or maneuver.

Freeze to, To. To cling tightly to one.

Frump, To. To mock, to deride, or insult.

Full swing. To the greatest degree; at full speed.

Funkify, To. To alarm; to make afraid.

Funk out, To. To retreat or retract in a cowardly way.

Fush out, To. To end insignificantly.

C.

Gallivant, To. To dance attendance upon one of the opposite sex.

Galoot. A loafer, or worthless fellow.

Gander party. A gathering or sociable of men.

Garden City, The. Chicago.

Gate City, The. Keokuk, Iowa.

Get a move on one, To. To hasten, to be active or agile.

Get one's back up, To. To exhibit anger. (Figure drawn from the habit a cat has of elevating her back when angry.)

Get religion, To. To profess conversion.

Get the mitten, To. To be dismissed as a lover.

Get the wrong pig by the tail, To. To make a mistake as to a person, in selection or otherwise.

Get to go, To. To be able or have an opportunity to go or proceed; as, He did not *get to go*; i. e., did not have an opportunity to go.

Give out, To. To become exhausted; to cease.

Go ahead, To. To proceed with the business in hand.

Go back on one, To. To prove recreant to one's interests; to play false.

Gobble up, To. To seize with avidity as if to swallow.

Go for, To. To attack; as, The dog *went for* him.

Go in for, To. To be an advocate of.

Go it alone, To. To accomplish or attempt anything without assistance. In euchre playing, to take one's partner's best card, and play the game against two adversaries, without any assistance.

Go it blind, To. To chance or risk a thing without having calculated probabilities. In poker playing, to bet on one's hand before looking at it. The other players, in order to stay in the game, must *see the blind*, i. e., bet a like amount before looking at their cards. If they fail to *see the blind* the first player takes the money betted so far.

Go it strong, To. To act with energy.

Go it with a rush, To. To act vehemently, or swiftly.

Gold-brick game. A method of swindling in which a brick of base metal is sold at a high figure; the representation generally is that the gold has been stolen from the reduction works; a portion of the brick is really gold. When tests are applied the genuine portion of the brick is selected and the victim is thus convinced that the metal is genuine.

Gone case (or coon or goose). An individual whose case or condition is hopeless.

Goner. One who is doomed.

Gone with. Happened to; become of.

Goober-grabbers. In some of the Southern States applied to the lower classes of poor whites.

Goobers. Peanuts.

Good as wheat. Prime; of the very best quality.

Go off. To die; sometimes=to swoon.

Go one's death, To. To wager one's life.

Goose boots, To. To put on a new front and sole. Analogous to *foxing shoes*.

Gotham. The city of New York.

Go the big figure, To. To engage in an enterprise on a large scale.

Go the whole figure, To. To the fullest extent.

Go the whole hog, To. To do a thing thoroughly.

Go through, To. To make a continuous journey.

Go through the mill, To. To acquire experience.

Go to grass! An exclamation=to get out! Go off!

Go to smash, To. To be entirely ruined or broken up.

Go to the bad, To. To go to destruction; to engage in a wicked way of life.

Gouge, To. To cheat, or defraud.

Go under, To. To yield to fate; to perish.

Go up, To. To be destroyed; to perish.

Go up the spout, To. [To Go Up.]

Graft. Thieves' slang for project.

Grass-widow. A wife living apart from her husband.

Grease the wheels, To. To bribe.

Greaser. A name given in the West to Mexicans.

Greenbackers. The name taken by a political party in this country who advocate the issue by the government of almost unlimited quantities of paper money, and the calling in of specie.

Green-goods. Counterfeit money.

Green Mountain State. Vermont.

Gritty. Courageous; pugnacious; spunky.

Ground-hog. A woodchuck.

Ground-hog day. February 2, on which day, if the ground-hog see his shadow on emerging from his hole, it portends a return of winter.

Growler. A receptacle for conveying beer from places where it is sold to some other place where it is to be drunk. A pitcher or can.

Gum a saw, To. To cut teeth in it with an instrument called a gummer.

Gum-sucking. Affectionate osculation.

Gumption. Commonsense; worldly wisdom.

Gutter-snipe. An irregular broker among those operating on 'change. [CURBSTONE BROKER.]

H.

Hail from, To. To be a native or resident of.

Half-cocked. Prematurely; as, He went off *half-cocked*.

Half-widow. A woman with a worthless husband.

Hand-running. Consecutively.

Handle, To. To be able to cope with; as, Can you *handle* him?

Hang. The knack or art of; as, I can't get the *hang* of the thing.

Hang fire, To. To fail to accomplish some project. (Taken from a gun which fails to fire when the cap explodes.)

Hang out, To. To reside, or frequent; as, He *hangs out* at the Windsor.

Hang up the fiddle, To. To take a final adieu.

Happen in, To. To call on casually.

Happy as a clam. Very happy or serene.

Hard pushed. Hard pressed; in great difficulty.

Hard row to hoe. Something difficult or disagreeable (or both) of accomplishment.

Hard run. [HARD PUSHED.]

Hardshell Baptists. The name given to the anti-missionary Baptists.

Hard up. Financially in bad condition.

Hatchet. A bribe paid to a customs officer for admitting goods at reduced rates or free of duty.

Hatchet, To Bury the. To make peace.

Hawkins' whetstone. Rum or whiskey.

Hawkeye State. The State of Iowa.

Haze, To. To play practical jokes on one; to harass.

Heeler. A loafer; a satellite; a hanger-on.

Hell-bender. Something very large or remarkable; as, a *hell-bender* of a spree.

Hellion. A term of opprobrium.

Hell's mint. An enormous quantity.

Hickory shirt. A shirt of heavy, coarse twilled cotton.

Hifer, To. To dawdle or idle; to shirk.

Highbinder. A Chinese detective and assassin, employed by the Chinese companies to follow and kill obnoxious individuals.

Highfalutin. Pedantic or extravagant talk.

High-heeled boots, To have on. To be proud or haughty. (Sometimes *high-heeled shoes*.)

High jinks. Extravagant capers.

High studded. Putting on airs, or assuming great dignity.

Hitch, To. To agree; to jibe with.

Hitch horses. [To HITCH.]

Hoe-down. A kind of wild, hilarious dancing party.

Hoe one's row, To. To perform one's share of an undertaking.

Hog age. The intermediate period between boyhood and manhood.

Hog and hominy. Flesh of swine and prepared Indian maize—the staple articles of food in rural districts in this country.

Hog - tight, bull - strong, and horse - high. Used of country fences capable of restraining the kinds of stock mentioned here from trespass.

Hold on, To. To cease temporarily; to wait; as, *Hold on* a moment.

Hold the market, To. To have or own so great a quantity of any thing or stock as to be able to make the price and control the market.

Holloa before one is out of the woods, To. To make merry prematurely, or before the difficulty has been mastered.

Honey-fuggle. To cheat or deceive by means of flattering, friendly speeches.

Hoodlum. A city tough or rowdy.

Hook, To. To pilfer.

Hoosier. A native of Indiana.

Hopping John. Bacon, peas, and red pepper stewed together.

Hopping mad. Extremely, violently angry.

Horn. A drink of liquor.

Horn, In a. An expression intended to negative the assertion which it accompanies; as, I'll give it to you, *in a horn*.

Horse and horse. In a condition of equality. Applied specifically to dice throwing, where the contestants have each one winning cast to their credit.

Horse cake. A cake of gingerbread shaped like a horse.

Howdy. A still further contraction for, How do you do.

Howdy. A thing desired; as, That's the *howdy*=That's the thing.

How's that for high? What do you think of it? Give us your opinion of it.

Hub of the Universe. Boston.

Huckleberry above one's persimmon, To be. To surpass in merit; to excel.

Hunkidori. Excellent; prime; first-class.

Hurrygraph. Something written or sketched hastily.

Hurry up the cakes. Make haste.

Hush up, To. To cease talking. (Sometimes *to dry up*.)

I.

Indian file. One after another in single file.

Indian gift. Any object given and then taken away.

Indian giver. One who gives only in the expectation of receiving a *quid pro quo*.

Indian ladder. A ladder made by trimming the branches off of the trunk of a small tree, leaving only sufficient of each branch at its butt end for a foot rest.

Indian summer. The pleasant weather usually occurring in this country just before winter sets in.

Irish. Temper, anger; as, Don't get your *Irish* up.

I want to know! An exclamation of surprise=to, indeed! Is it possible! Can it be?

J.

Jab, To. To stab.

Jack-at-a-pinch. The last resource; a *dernier ressort*.

Jag. A small load; specif., a load of ardent spirits.

Jam up. Meeting all requirements.

Jamboree. A carouse or frolic; a spree.

Jamestown weed. [See STRAMONIUM in Dictionary.]

Jayhawker. A name given during the civil war to some of the guerrillas of the Western States, especially to the Kansas contingent.

Japonicadom. A factitious name invented by N. P. Willis to designate the wealthier classes of society.

Jerked beef. Beef dried in the open air.

Jerks. A name given to the nervous demonstrations induced by religious excitement, quite common a few years ago among the ignorant backwoods people of the country.

Jib, To. (Of a horse). To balk.

Jig is up, The. The matter is settled; a finality has been reached.

Jimber-jawed. Undershot; wapper-jawed.

Jim-jams. Madness caused by alcoholism=mania *a potu* or *delirium tremens*.

Jimson weed. [JAMESTOWN WEED.]

Judges of the plains. A name given in the cattle-raising districts of the West to certain persons appointed by law to award the ownership of cattle about which dispute has arisen.

Jugful. A great quantity. *Not by a jugful*=By no means; not on any account.

Jump a claim, To. In mining parlance=to obtain tortious possession of a mining claim.

Jump bail, To. To violate a bail bond.

K.

Kedge. In good health; as, I'm *kedge*, thank you.

Keel over, To. To fall; to faint or swoon; to be upset.

Keeled up. Disabled by sickness or inanition.

Keener. A sharp, shrewd person.

Keep a stiff upper lip, To. To be of good cheer; to keep up heart.

Keep company, To. To pay court to; to address as a lover.

Kenption fit. A state of ludicrous excitement.

Keystone State. Pennsylvania.

Kick, To. To dismiss as a lover; to object vigorously to anything; to find fault or grumble.

Kick up a row, To. To incite a disturbance of the peace.

Kid. A young child.

Kite-flying. The name given to a commercial transaction in which two persons, neither of whom has money in bank, exchange checks with each other. These checks are deposited in bank to the credit of the drawees, who have thus created for them credit with the bank of deposit. Meantime each drawer takes care to deposit, before the check is presented for payment, sufficient money to meet it when it comes in.

Knee-high to a mosquito. An extravagant expression of extreme smallness of stature. (Sometimes *knee-high to a grasshopper*.)

Knock down and drag out. A fight without quarter given or taken.

Knock down, To. To peculate; to embezzle.

Knock down, To get a. To be favored with an introduction to a person.

Knocked into a cocked hat. Utterly spoiled; crushed out of all semblance of shape.

Knock off, To. To make a deduction; to give a rebate.

Knock around, To. To wander about; to drift around aimlessly.

Ku-klux Klan. A name given to the southern moonlight clubs, organized during the reconstruction period for the purpose of intimidating negroes and Republicans generally into political subjection to the Democrats. No doubt the partisan accounts of their actions have been greatly overdrawn, although there is no dispute that in many instances they were responsible for most atrocious crimes.

L.

Lam (or lambaste), To. To beat thoroughly; to drub soundly.

Lame duck. A name given on 'Change to an operator unable to meet his engagements; one absolutely insolvent is called a *dead duck*.

Land of Steady Habits. New England generally; Connecticut specifically.

Land shark. A greedy, grasping fellow.

Land's sake! A euphemism for *Lord's sake!*

Last of pea time. To look like the last of pea time=to have a forlorn, desolate appearance.

Latter-day Saints. A self-assumed title of the Mormons.

Lay. Scheme: as, I knew his *lay*.

Lay for, To. To waylay; to seek to entrap.

Lay on thick, To. To pander to with gross flattery or obsequious praise.

Leave out in the cold, To. To deprive of some right or benefit; to neglect. [FREEZE OUT.]

Leg-puller. One who, by wheedling, obtains some favor or benefit.

Leg to stand on. Resource. He has not a *leg to stand on*=He is entirely destitute of resources.

Let her rip. Let her go; let her continue as she now is. Derived from the initials so often seen on tombstones, R. I. P.=*Requiescat in pace*: May she rest in peace; hence, *Lether rip*=Let her alone.

Let on, To. To communicate; to mention, to disclose.

Let out, To. [TO LET ON.]

Let slide. [LET HER RIP.]

Let up, To. To cease.

Level best. The most extreme effort.

Lickety-split. At an exceeding fast pace.

Lift one's hair, To. To scalp one.

Light out, To. To abscond.

Light-wood. Fat pine knots; used in some districts as torches.

Like a book. To perfection.

Like Sam Hill. An indefinite expression used to intensify some comparison.

Liquor up, To. To take a drink of liquor.

Little end of the horn. An expression indicative of ridiculous failure; as, He came out at the *little end of the horn*, i. e., made a ridiculous failure.

Live out, To. To occupy the place of a servant or helper—usually said of household servants.

Log-rolling. Dishonest (political) machinations.

Lost cause. The secession cause.

M.

Ma'am school. A school taught by a female.

Mad. Angry.

Make one's jack, To. To be successful; to carry one's point.

Make a move, To. To perform some action, or take some step in regard to an affair.

Make a raise, To. To secure some desired object (usually money) for one's use.

Make the fur fly, To. To castigate severely; to beat. (Figuratively drawn from cats fighting.)

Make one's manners, To. To curtsy; to bow; to greet politely.

Make one's mark, To. To secure distinction, to be successful in life.

Make one's pile, To. To secure wealth.

Make one's self scarce, To. To decamp, to leave.

Make a sneak, To. To go off quietly and submissively.

Make tracks, To. To abscond hastily; to leave in a hurry.

Marble (or marvell), To. To move off, to abscond; to run rapidly away.

Market truck. Fresh vegetables brought to market.

Maverick. An unbranded bovine (in Texas). The term arose from the fact that a large cattle owner of the name Maverick once claimed all unbranded cattle in his district as his property.

Medicine (good or bad). An expression used to denote that any thing is capable of being put to a good or ill use; as, That is *bad medicine*, i. e., harmful. *N. A. Indian.*

Mighty. To a great degree; exceedingly.

Milking (Wall street). The operation of great speculators combining so as to cause whatsoever fluctuations in stocks they may desire.

Mind, To. To recall to memory.

Mitten, To. To dismiss a lover or suitor.

Molly Cotton-tail. A hare. *Lepus timidus*.

Monkey-shines. Antics resembling those of a monkey.

Moonshiner. A distiller of illicit whisky.

Mosey, To. To decamp; to leave hurriedly.

Mound City. St. Louis.

Mud-head. A native of Tennessee

Murphy. An "Irish" potato. *Solanum tuberosum*.

Mustang. The wild horse of the western plains.

Mutton-head. A dull, stupid fellow.

N.

Nail, To. To arrest; to secure; to strike a hard blow; to contradict or disprove; as, to *nail* a lie.

Naked possessor. The original possessor of land in Texas, or one who has acquired title *de facto* by undisputed, continuous, notorious possession.

Nary red. Never a red cent. Used of a penniless individual.

Native-born. Indigenous.

Neck of woods. District or community; as, I'm the boss of this *neck of woods*.

Never say die. Never despair.

Nigger out (land), To. To exhaust the fertility of land.

Nip and tuck. With sharpest rivalry; tit for tat.

Nipper. A drink of liquor.

None of my funeral. It does not concern me.

Note. An expression, incident, or happening; as, That's a fine *note*, truly! (Generally ironical.)

No two ways about it. Indisputable, certain, fixed.

No you don't! You can't do what you are tempted.

O.

Obliged to be. Must, from the nature of the case, be.

Odd stick. A queer or eccentric person.

Off one's base. In error; distraught.

Off the handle. Excited; in a passion.

Off the helve. [OFF THE HANDLE.]

Old coon. A cunning, sly wire-worker or political manager.

Old Dominion. The State of Virginia.

Old Driver. Beelzebub, Satan, St. Brimstone.

Old man. A familiar name for one's father or employer.

Old North State. North Carolina.

Old Probabilities. The name given to the U. S. Weather Signal Service Bureau.

Old Scratch. Satan.

Old soldiers. Refuse tobacco that has been once chewed, or the butts of cigars.

Once and again. At intervals; occasionally.

One-horse. Of inferior degree or quality; as, a *one-horse* affair.

Out of whack. Damaged; in a condition of injury; in need of repair.

Overslaugh, To. To discriminate against; to neglect, to pass over.

Over the left. An expression which negatives a preceding affirmation; as, He'll get it—*over the left*=He will not get it.

P.

Paddle one's own canoe, To. To act independently; to reject aid.

Palmetto City. The name formerly given to Augusta, Ga., at one time the capital of the State.

Palmetto State. South Carolina.

Pan out, To. To yield something of value.

Pass in one's checks, To. To settle the final account of life; to die.

Pay dirt. Literally=gold bearing earth; hence, figuratively, anything yielding remuneration.

Peach, To. To betray the trust of one's companions in misdoing.

Peel it, To. To run at the top of one's speed.

Peg away, To. To work continuously and industriously.

Pegged out. Done up; exhausted.

Pelican State. Louisiana.

Pert end up. In a cheerful frame of mind.

Peter out, To. To dwindle away; to become gradually exhausted.

Picayune. A small silver coin once used in Louisiana=12½¢ in value. Hence, used to express anything mean, parsimonious or small.

Pickaninny. A negro name for an infant.

Pick up, To. To entrap; to ensnare.

Pig's whisper (or whistle). A minute space of time; as, He did it in a *pig's whisper*.

Pile. The amount of wealth owned by one.

Pill. A term of contempt for a person; as, He is a fine *pill*.

Pine Tree State. Maine.

Pipe, To. To act the spy upon.

Pipe-laying. Making arrangements for a political campaign, or a business affair; used in a bad sense generally, implying trickery or dishonesty.

Pitch in, To. To enter into an affair. (Usually in connection with a fight).

Place, To. To recollect or recall facts or circumstances; to recognize; as, I can't *place* the man—i. e., don't recognize him.

Plank, To. To tender; to offer; as, He *planked* down the money.

Played out. Used up; exhausted.

Plug-ugly. A Baltimore rowdy.

Plunk. A slang name for a dollar—especially a silver dollar.

Poke fun, To. To make game.

Poke-nose. A meddlesome intruder.

Pony up, To. [To FORK OVER.]
Poor white folks. The lower classes of whites in the south.

(Play) possum, To. To deceive or attempt to deceive by feigning something.

Post, To. To impart information.

Potter around, To. To tinker, or employ one's self with small affairs.

Pot wrestler. A person who handles or cleans pots.

Powerful. To a large extent; greatly.

Pow-wow. The name given an American Indian council.

Pow-wow, To. To hold a noisy consultation.

Prairie State. Illinois.

Pretty considerable. To an appreciable extent.

Pretty middling (of one's health). Tolerable; moderately well.

Primp up, To. To prink, or decorate one's self fastidiously.

Prospect, To. To hunt for mines (of precious metals).

Pucker up, To. [To HUSH UP.]

Pull Dick, pull devil. Sharp competition with even chances.

Pull one's leg, To. To secure a favor or loan.

Pull up stakes, To. To change one's place of residence; to emigrate.

Pull the wool over one's eyes, To. To deceive or blind by pretenses.

Put a head on one, To. To beat; to break one's head.

Put it strong, To. To express forcefully.

Put off (or out), To. To begin (as a journey).

Put in licks, To. To make effort in any behalf.

Put through, To. To successfully effect.

Q.

Quaker City. Philadelphia.

Queen City. Cincinnati.

Quite a while. A considerable time.

R.

Race, To. To chase, or cause to make a rapid flight.

Rag, To chew the. To argue litigiously; to grumble or find fault.

Rag off the bush, To take the. To completely excel; to be victorious in any competition.

Raise, To. To bring up; breed, train, produce, etc. This word is an omnibus, and is applied indiscriminately in some portions of our country to humanity, beasts, or products of the soil.

Raise Cain, To. To incite a row.

Raise one's dander, To. To make angry.

Rake down. A verbal castigation.

Rambunctious. Pugnacious, litigious.

Reckon, To. To think, imagine, suppose, suspect, expect, &c. Applied to almost every mental effort whether concerning the past, present, or future.

Red-eye. New raw whisky.

Right along. Unintermittently; in succession.

Right smart. To a considerable extent.

Ring one's own bell, To. To sound one's own praises.

Ring-tailed roarer (or snorter). A vicious brawler.

Rip-snorter. A noisy, dashing fellow.

Root hog, or die. Look out for yourself; supply your own wants.

Rope in, To. To entrap.

Row to hoe. An allotted task.

Row up Salt River, To. To proceed to destruction or defeat.

Run into the ground, To. To indulge in to too great an extent.

Run one's face, To. To purchase goods on credit.

Rush, To. To attend or court; as, He is *rushing* Sally as his best girl now.

Rush it, To. To do a thing with vim or energy.

S.

Salt down (stock or money), To. To hold for future use.

Sass. Impudence, impertinence.

Save, To. To make sure of by dispatching—used either of an animal or an enemy; synonymous with *to get*.

Scalawag. A political name, used during the reconstruction period in the South, of those southerners who affiliated with the republican party.

Scare up, To. To collect; to find; to become possessed of.

Schooner. A large beer glass.

See the elephant, To. To be disappointed in the results of any undertaking. To canvass the sights of a strange place.

Set store by, To. To hold in esteem.

Settle one's hash, To. To finally dispose of.

Shank's mare, To take. To walk.

Shin it, To. To get away; to run off; to decamp.

Shin round, To. To run around briskly.

Shingle, To hang out one's. To settle down to business and put out a sign.

Shoot one's granny, To. To make an egregious mistake.

Shot. (*Shot in the neck.*) Intoxicated.

Shut up, To. To cease talking.

Shut up your clam-shells. Close your mouth.

Singed cat. An individual whose qualities are better than his appearance indicates.

Skedaddle, To. To abscond with extreme rapidity.

Skunk, To. To defeat entirely, not allowing an opponent to score a point.

Slate, To make a. To arrange a set of nominations prior to a meeting of a nominating convention. (Political.)

Slick as a whistle. Extremely easy of execution; neatly; as, He did it *slick as a whistle*.

Slick as grease. [SLICK AS A WHISTLE.]

Slip up, To. To be mistaken.

Slope, To. To decamp.

Slop over, To. To run to excess (in the matter of oratory, etc.)

Slump, To. To decrease.

Small potatoes. Insignificant individuals.

Smouch, To. To cheat; to steal.

Snake in, To. To drag in.

Snake out, To. To draw out stealthily.

Sneezed at, Not to be. Of no inconsiderable magnitude.

Snipe. A remnant of a partly smoked cigar or cigarette.

Soak, To. To strike a severe blow; to do up thoroughly.

Sock, To. To apply vigorously, to strike energetically.

Soft soap, To. To flatter; to wheedle or coax.

Soft thing. Anything easy of accomplishment, or making large returns for small efforts.

Some pumpkins. Of appreciable value.

Spark, To. To court; to act the part of a lover.

Spot, To. To identify or discover the whereabouts of; as, of a fugitive

Spread one's self, To. To put forth one's utmost efforts.

Squeal, To. To betray one's partners in evil doing.

Stag dance (or party). A dance or party at which all attendants are males.

Stand up to the rack, To. To abide the consequences of any action or connection.

Stick, To. To befool; to trick or deceive.

Stool pigeon. A decoy, used by police in entrapping real criminals.

Straight as a loon's leg. All straight and correct.

Streak it, To. To run at one's topmost speed.

Strike it rich (or strike oil), To. To have sudden access of good fortune.

Sucker. An innocent, unsophisticated clown; a dupe.

Suck in, To. To cheat; to over-reach

Swat, To. To strike.

T.

T. T. Too thin—i. e., easily to be seen through

Take the cake, To. To be preëminent.

Take on, To. To exhibit grief.

Take the back track, To. To recede from a position or to deny a previous assertion.

Take the rag off, To. [TAKE THE CAKE.]

Take up, To. To accept as a challenge.

Take water, To. To run away, or recede from a position.

Tell on, To. To expose.

Ten-strike. A fortunate or lucky stroke.

Throw in, To. To donate anything for a common purpose.

Tight squeeze. A difficulty.

Tittivate, To. To prink or adorn one's person.

Tote fair, To. To be fair and honest in dealing.

Trot out. To exhibit; to bring forward.

To try it on. To essay; to make an attempt.

Tuckered out. Exhausted, weary.

To put tucks (or frills) on. To embellish a story with the fruits of imagination.

U.

Uncle. A pawnbroker.

Up a tree. At a loss what move next to make; cornered.

Upper crust (or ten). The highest class of society.

Up to snuff. Well versed in trickery, &c.

Up to the hub. To the last extreme.

V.

Vamose the ranch, To. To leave the house; to abscond; to decamp.

W.

Wabash, To. To cheat.

Wake snakes, To. To incite a commotion.

Wake up the wrong passenger, To. To make a mistake as to an individual.

Walk into, To. To attack; to get the better of.

Walking papers. Dismissal, discharge.

Walk-over. An easy and perfect victory.

Walk chalk, To. To conduct one's self with circumspection.

Wear the collar, To. To be a slave to.

Whop, To. To strike, to knock.

Whip the devil around a stump, To. To prevaricate; to indulge in circumlocution with intention to deceive.

Whole team. A man is a whole team when he is an individual of remarkable energy and force of character.

Wood up, To. To take a drink of liquor.

Worst kind. To an extreme degree.

Y.

You bet! The most emphatic confirmation of an assertion.

A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Designed as a Valuable Aid in giving at a glance the Dates of Important Events in the History of our Country, and in enabling one to fix those dates in memory.

Carefully compiled, from the best authorities, and brought down to date By LUTHER B. FOLKES, A. M., M. D.

- 8th century. Northmen at Iceland. (Legendary.)
 986 Eric the Red, at Greenland. (Legendary.)
 Björn and Lief at Newfoundland. (Legendary.)
 1000 Vinland—Supposed by some authorities to be southeast coast of New England.
 1492 October 12—Columbus, under auspices of the King and Queen of Spain, discovered America, at San Salvador, one of the Bahamas.
 1493 Columbus' second voyage.
 1497 June 24—John and Sebastian Cabot land on the continent at Labrador.
 1498 August 1—Columbus' third voyage; discovered South America at the mouth of the Orinoco.
 1499 Amerigo Vespucci visited South America.
 1500 Cortereal, of Portugal, attempting to reach India, discovers coast of Labrador.
 1502 Columbus' fourth voyage; explored coast of Gulf of Mexico.
 1506 May 20—Columbus died.
 1511 Havana, Cuba, settled by Spaniards under Velasquez.
 1512 March 27—Ponce de Leon, in search of Fountain of Immortal Youth, discovered and named Florida.
 1513 Nunez de Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean. Called it the South Sea.
 1517 Cordova visited Mexico.
 1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
 1520 Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, sailed through the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific Ocean, which he gave its present name.
 De Ayllon landed on the coast of Carolina, which he called Chicora.
 1521 Cortez vanquished Montezuma in Mexico. Called the country New Spain.
 1522 Magellan made the first circumnavigation of the globe.
 1524 Verrazzano explored the eastern coast of North America from Carolina to Newfoundland. Called the country New France.
 1528 Narvaez attempted to explore Florida. Expedition meets with disaster and but four survivors reached Mexico.
 1531 Pizarro in Peru conquered and put to death the Inca. City of Lima founded.
 1534 Cartier explored Gulf and River St. Lawrence.
 1539 De Soto, with 10 vessels and 600 men, made an expedition to Florida.
 1541 De Soto discovered the Mississippi River. Died in 1542.
 Coronado explored Texas and Mexico about the Upper Rio Grande.
 1542 Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, explored coast of California.
 1562 Huguenots.—Admiral Coligny sent Ribault with settlers to South Carolina. Port Royal was the point of entrance.
 1564 Laudonniere, with another band of Huguenots, settled on St. John's River, Florida.
 1565 The Spanish, under Menendez, destroyed Huguenot settlements on St. John's River, Florida.
 The town of St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Spaniards under Menendez, August 29. Oldest existing European town in the United States.
 1568 Spanish prisoners hung by the French, under De Gorges, in retaliation, on the site of the Menendez massacre.
 1576 Frobisher, while seeking a route to India, sailed around Newfoundland.
 1579 Sir Francis Drake, the English Admiral, explored the Pacific Coast and named the country New Albion. Drake was the first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe.
 1582 Sante Fe, N. M., founded by Spaniards under Espejo. It is the second oldest existing European town in the United States.
 1583 The English, under Sir Humphrey Gilbert, attempted the settlement of Newfoundland.
 1584 Sir Walter Raleigh sent an expedition under Amidas and Barlow to explore the coast of Virginia and Carolina.
 1585 Raleigh sent out a second expedition. The English, led by Grenville, attempted to settle Roanoke Island.
 1587 Raleigh dispatched his third expedition. John White, with another band of English, attempted to settle Roanoke Island.
 Virginia Dare was born, the first white child a native of America.
 1602 Matthew Gosnold explored a portion of the coast of New England and named Cape Cod, Mass.
 1603 The French, under Champlain, explored the coast of Newfoundland.
 1605 Port Royal, N. S. (now Annapolis), settled by the French under De Monts.
 The country named Acadia, Port Royal being the first permanent French settlement in America.
 1606 April 10—James I., of England, chartered the London Company. Its territory was called South Virginia, and its extent was from 34° to 38° lat. and from ocean to ocean. Also chartered the Plymouth Company with a territory called North Virginia, extending from 41° to 45° lat., and from ocean to ocean. (Both companies had jurisdiction from 38° to 41° lat.)
 1607 May 13—Jamestown, Va., settled by the English under the auspices of the London Company.
 Settlement made by the Plymouth Company, on the New England coast, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, was unsuccessful.
 1608 July 3—Quebec was permanently settled by the French under Champlain.
 1609 July—An exploring party under Champlain discovered and named Lake Champlain.
 Sept. 6—Henry Hudson, in the service of the Dutch, sailed into Long Island Sound and discovered the Hudson River.
 1610 A famine occurred in Virginia. Captain John Smith returns temporarily to England.
 1613 April—Pocahontas was married to John Rolfe, at Yorktown, Va.
 1614 Captain John Smith, with a band of English, explored a portion of the eastern coast of the continent and named New England.
 Oct. 11—New Netherlands granted by the Dutch to the Amsterdam Company, with territory extending from 40° to 45° lat. and from sea to sea.
 New Amsterdam (New York City) settled by the Dutch, under the auspices of the Amsterdam Company.
 1615 Fort Orange (Albany, N. Y.) settled.
 1616 The culture of tobacco was begun in Virginia.
 1619 July 30—The first representative legislative assembly ever convened in America met at Jamestown, Va.
 Aug.—Negro slavery was introduced at Jamestown by slavers manned by the Dutch.
 1620 Nov. 3—King James granted Great Patent to the Plymouth Company, defining its territory as extending from 40° to 48° lat and ocean to ocean.
 Dec. 21—Plymouth, Mass., settled by the English Mayflower Puritans.
 1621 March 22—Treaty made by the English with Massasoit, chief of the Wampanoags, resulting in fifty years' peace.
 1622 Gorges and Mason received from King James a grant of the territory between the Merrimac and Kennebec Rivers in New England.
 March 22—Opechancanough's Indian War broke out. First Indian massacre occurred in Virginia, at which time 347 whites were killed.
 1623 Portsmouth and Dover, N. H., settled by the English under Gorges and Mason.
 1628 March 19—Endicott received a grant from the Plymouth Company, consisting of a tract extending from three miles south of the Charles River, to three miles north of the Merrimac River, and from ocean to ocean.
 Sept. 6—Salem, Mass., settled by the English under the auspices of the Massachusetts Bay Company, and John Endicott was made governor.
 1629 Order of Patroons was first founded by the Dutch in New Netherlands.
 1630 Warwick's grant was made and comprised territory extending "westward from Narragansett River, 120 miles along the coast, west to the Pacific Ocean."
 The City of Boston founded by the English under the leadership of Winthrop.
 1631 March 19—Warwick's grant was transferred from the original holder to Lord Saybrooke, and others.
 Mason and Gorges having partitioned their grant, Mason named his grant New Hampshire; Gorges named his grant Maine.
 1632 Maryland granted to Catholic Englishmen under the leadership of Calvert, Lord Baltimore.
 1633 Windsor, Conn., settled by William Holmes, who removed from Plymouth, Mass.
 1634 March 27—Maryland was first settled at St. Mary's by Calvert.
 1636 Providence, R. I., founded by Roger Williams, who was banished from the Massachusetts colony.
 1637 Pequot War broke out in Connecticut, and was the first Indian war in New England.
 1638 Delaware was first settled near Wilmington by Swedes and Finns, and called New Sweden.
 April 18—New Haven, Conn., settled by Englishmen under the leadership of Eaton and Davenport.
 September 14.—Harvard College founded by bequest of Rev. John Harvard, at Cambridge, Mass.
 1639 January.—First printing press in America was set up at Cambridge, Mass.
 1641 New Hampshire settlements for governmental purposes united to Massachusetts.
 1643 May 19—United Colonies of New England formed by the consolidation in one federation of the various plantations.
 1644 April 18—Second Indian massacre occurred in Virginia, and three hundred whites were killed.
 1645 Claiborne's Rebellion broke out in Maryland, as a consequence of which Gov. Calvert fled to Virginia.

- 1650 First permanent settlement effected by the English in North Carolina, on the Chowan River, near Edenton.
- 1655 Religious war broke out in Maryland between Protestants and Catholics.
- New Sweden conquered by the Dutch of New Netherlands.
- 1656 English Quakers first came to Massachusetts, and received cruel treatment by Puritans.
- 1660 Navigation acts passed by British Parliament restricting colonial trade.
- 1663 March 24—Clarendon Grant, by King Charles II. to Lord Clarendon and others, consummated. This grant included territory which extended 30° to 36° lat. and ocean to ocean.
- July 8—Charter of Rhode Island Plantation, giving religious liberties to its citizens, was granted.
- 1664 March 12—New Netherlands granted by Charles II. to his brother, the Duke of York and Albany.
- June 24—New Sweden, now New Jersey, granted by King Charles to Berkeley and Carteret.
- Peter Stuyvesant, the Dutch Governor, surrendered New Amsterdam (New York City) to the English.
- September 24—The name of Fort Orange, N. Y., changed to Albany.
- Elizabeth, N. J., was settled by Dutch emigrants from New York.
- 1665 May—The Connecticut and New Haven Plantations were united under the name of Connecticut.
- June 30—Second charter granted to Carolina by the English King, and its boundary extended to 29° lat.
- Clarendon Colony, near the present site of Wilmington, N. C., permanently settled by the English.
- 1670 Detroit, Mich., was settled by the French, who had established friendly relations with the Indians.
- Carteret Colony was planted on the Ashley River near the present site of Charleston, S. C.
- 1671 Pere Marquette established the Roman Catholic mission of St. Ignatius for conversion of the Indians at Michilimackinac.
- 1673 The Government of Virginia granted to two favorites of King Charles, Culpeper and Arlington.
- A French expedition under Marquette and Joliet explore the Mississippi River to the Arkansas.
- 1674 The French missionary Marquette founded missionary station for the Indians at Chicago, Ill.
- 1675 Marquette founded a Roman Catholic mission at Kaskaskia, Ill.
- The Indian war known as King Philip's War broke out in New England.
- 1676 Nathaniel Bacon headed a rebellion against the governor, Sir William Berkeley, in Virginia.
- By a quinquepartite deed East and West Jersey were divided. West was ceded to the Quakers, and East to Carteret. The dividing line extended from Little Egg Harbor to lat. 41° 40' on the northernmost branch of the Delaware River.
- 1680 The city of Charleston, S. C., was founded by the removal of the Carteret Colony from its original site.
- 1681 March 4—The territory now comprising Pennsylvania granted to William Penn for a Quaker colony by Charles II.
- 1682 The Chevalier de La Salle, with French expedition, explored the Mississippi River to its mouth, and called the territory traversed Louisiana.
- August 24—The territory now included in Delaware (the three lower counties) granted to William Penn and became a part of the Pennsylvania Plantation.
- The city of Philadelphia founded by the Quakers under the leadership of William Penn.
- 1684 June 18—Massachusetts' charter rescinded by judgment of an English court.
- 1686 December 20—Edmund Andros, who had been appointed Governor of all New England, arrived in America.
- 1687 October 31—Charter of Connecticut, which Andros sought to seize and destroy, concealed in the Charter Oak at Hartford.
- King William's War, between William III. (William and Mary) of Great Britain and Louis XIV. of France, broke out and lasted eight years.
- 1690 February 9—Burning of the settlement at Schenectady, N. Y., by a combined force of French and Indians.
- May—Port Royal taken from the French by the British in an engagement under Phipps.
- 1691 October 7—The Plantations of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Maine, and the territory comprised in Nova Scotia, united under the English governor Phipps.
- 1692 Witchcraft appeared in Massachusetts, and Phipps' witchcraft court at Salem was convened, by which twenty persons were convicted of witchcraft and put to death.
- 1697 October 30—Treaty of Ryswick, negotiated between France and Great Britain, closed King William's War. No change in the territory of the two nations resulted.
- 1699 Captain William Kidd, sent out to chastise pirates, becomes a pirate himself, with headquarters at Gardener's Bay, Long Island, N. Y.
- 1702 Queen Anne's War began, the belligerents being Great Britain against France and Spain. The colonies were involved and the war lasted eleven years.
- 1704 April 24—The first permanent newspaper in America, the "Boston News Letter," was established.
- 1710 October 2—Port Royal, N. S., was captured by the British and its name changed to Annapolis.
- 1711 Indian war, with the Corees, broke out in North Carolina.
- 1713 April 11—Treaty of Utrecht, which closed Queen Anne's War, negotiated between Great Britain, France, and Spain, and by it Great Britain acquired the French possessions in Canada, comprising Hudson Bay region, Newfoundland, and Acadia.
- 1715 Yammassee Indian war breaks out in Carolina.
- 1718 The city of New Orleans founded by French colonists under the leadership of Bienville.
- 1729 The province of Carolina was divided, the Clarendon, or middle colony, being attached to Charleston, and Albemarle Colony becoming what is now North Carolina, while the Carteret Colony was called South Carolina.
- 1732 February 22—Washington born near Bridges' Creek, in Westmoreland County, Va.
- Georgia granted by King George to Gen. James Oglethorpe. Its territory included part of Carolina.
- 1733 The city of Savannah, Ga., founded by British colonists under Oglethorpe.
- 1739 War between Great Britain and Spain declared. It, together with the subsequent war known as King George's War, disturbed the peace of the colonies nine years.
- 1740 Florida invaded by the English under Oglethorpe.
- 1742 Georgia invaded by the Spanish.
- 1744 King George's War broke out against the arms of France allied with Spain.
- 1745 Louisburg captured by the English under Pepperell.
- 1748 King George's War closed by Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. No change of territory.
- 1749 First occupation of Ohio by the Ohio Company, of London, which received a grant of 6,000,000 acres on the Ohio River.
- 1753 Washington sent on an expedition against the French (returning the following year) to Fort Le Boeuf, by Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia.
- 1754 French and Indian War broke out.
- May 28—Washington defeated the French and Indians under Jumonville at Mountain Meadows.
- June 19—A colonial convention met at Albany and adopted plan of union prepared by Franklin, but the plan was not ratified by the English King.
- June 3—Washington meets defeat, at Fort Mifflin, by the French commander De Villiers.
- 1755 April 14—Colonial convention held at Alexandria, Va., at which colonial governors met General Braddock.
- Fort Beau Sejour, N. S., surrendered by the French on June 16, to the British, and Fort Gaspereau on June 17.
- July 9—Braddock's defeat in his expedition against Fort Duquesne on the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania. Braddock mortally wounded.
- September 8—Battle of Lake George. British under Johnson defeated French and Indians under Dieskau.
- Johnson established Fort William Henry, and for valuable services received a baronetcy and £5,000.
- 1756 May 18—War formally declared by Great Britain after two years' fighting.
- Aug. 14—The French under Montcalm captured Oswego with 1,400 men, stores and money.
- 1757 August 9—Fort William Henry surrendered to the French and Indians under Montcalm. The garrison massacred by Indians after Monroe capitulated.
- 1758 July 6—The British general Lord Howe killed in a fight near Ticonderoga.
- July 8—The British under Abercrombie repulsed by Montcalm at Ticonderoga.
- Louisburg, N. S., taken by the British under Amherst and Boscowen.
- Aug. 27—Fort Frontenac (now Kingston, Can.) surrendered to the British under Bradstreet.
- September 21—The British under Grant defeated by the French under Aubrey at Fort Duquesne.
- Nov. 25—Fort Duquesne, Pa., captured by the English under Forbes, and its name changed to Fort Pitt.
- 1759 July 25—Fort Niagara surrendered to the English under Johnson. Death of the French general Prideaux.
- July 31—Battle of Montmorency, near Quebec. The French under Montcalm repulsed the English General Wolfe.
- Aug. 4—Crown Point, N. Y., taken by the English under Amherst.
- Quebec fell with the battle of the Plains of Abraham. Wolfe and Montcalm, the two commanders, both mortally wounded. Quebec surrendered to the British on September 18.
- 1760 Cherokee War broke out in Georgia.
- 1762 Louisiana was ceded to Spain by France.
- Pontiac engages in a conspiracy to unite the Indian nations.
- 1763 Feb. 10—Treaty of Paris closed the French and Indian War. All territory east of the Mississippi River ceded by France to Great Britain except two islands near Newfoundland, and island and town of New Orleans retained by France.
- Feb. 10—Florida ceded to Great Britain by Spain by the conditions of treaty of Paris.
- East and West Florida separated by George II.
- Pontiac's Indian War broke out, the Indians engaged being the Ottawas.
- May—Siege of Detroit by the Indians unsuccessful.
- 1764 St. Louis, Mo., settled by the French.
- 1765 March 22—Stamp Act passed by Parliament, causing great indignation in the colonies.
- 1766 March 19—Stamp Act repealed by Parliament.
- 1767 June 29—Bill imposing a tax on glass, paper, etc., passed by Parliament.
- 1770 March 5—The Boston Massacre, in which several citizens were shot down by the British troops, took place.
- April 12—All colonial import duties except on tea repealed by Parliament.
- December 16—"Boston Tea Party."—Three cargoes of tea destroyed by throwing overboard into the harbor.
- 1774 March 25—Boston Port Bill enacted.
- Green Mountain Boys break out in rebellion, led by Ethan Allen.
- September 5—First Colonial Congress, afterward called Continental met at Philadelphia.
- October 14—Declaration of rights passed by the Continental Congress.
- 1775 April 19—Hostilities between Great Britain and the United Colonies began with the Battle of Lexington, Mass.
- May 10—Americans under Allen and Arnold capture Ticonderoga, N. Y.
- May 10—Continental Congress met at Philadelphia.
- May 12—Americans capture Crown Point, N. Y., from the British.
- May 20—First declaration of independence made by the people at Charlotte, Mecklenburgh County, N. C.
- May 25—The British generals, Howe, Clinton and Burgoyne, arrived at Boston.
- June 15—George Washington elected Commander-in-chief of the Continental army.
- June 17—Battle of Bunker Hill fought. Gen. Joseph Warren killed.
- November 12—Montreal surrendered to the Americans under Montgomery.
- December 31—Battle of Quebec. Montgomery killed.
- 1776 January 1—Norfolk, Va., destroyed by Gov. Dunmore.
- March 18—Boston, Mass., evacuated by British troops.
- June 7—Resolution for independence offered by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia.
- June 28—British under Clinton attacked Col. Moultrie at Sullivan's Island, S. C.
- July 4—Declaration of Independence made by Congress at Philadelphia. (Thomas Jefferson, in collaboration with Thomas Paine, supposed to be the author.)
- August 27—Battle of Long Island, N. Y.—Putnam commanded the Americans against the British under Howe.
- September 15—New York city evacuated by the Americans.

- 1776** October 28—Battle of White Plains, N. Y.—Howe defeated the Continentals under Washington.
November 16—Fort Washington captured by the British under Gen. Howe.
November 20—Fort Mifflin captured by Lord Cornwallis.
December 13—General Charles Lee captured in New York by British scouts.
December 26—Battle of Trenton, N. J.—Americans under Washington captured 1,000 Hessians.
- 1777** January 3—Battle of Princeton, N. J.—British commanded by Cornwallis lost 1,000 men.
April—Tryon's first raid through Connecticut.—The town of Danbury burned.
June 4—National flag, with 13 stars and stripes, adopted by Congress.
June 15—The French officers Lafayette, DeKalb and party arrive at Georgetown, S. C.
July 6—Ticonderoga evacuated by the Americans.
July 7—Americans defeated at the battle of Hubbardton, Vt.
August—Fort Schuyler besieged by British under St. Leger.
August 6—Battle of Oriskany, N. Y.—Gen. Herkimer killed.
August 16—Battle of Bennington, Vermont.—Americans, under Stark, victorious.
September 11—Battle of Brandywine or Chad's Ford, Pa.—Washington and Howe commanding.
September 19—First battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga.
September 26—Philadelphia occupied by the British under Lord Howe.
October 4—Battle of Germantown, Pa.—Americans under Washington lost 1,000 men.
October 6—Forts Clinton and Montgomery, N. Y., captured by the British.
October 7—Second Battle of Stillwater, or Saratoga.—Americans victorious.
October 17—Surrender of Burgoyne to Americans under Gates, near Saratoga, N. Y.
November 15—Articles of Confederation adopted and plan of government inaugurated by Congress.
November 16—Fort Mifflin abandoned by Americans.
December 19—Valley Forge, Pa.—American army went into winter quarters.
- 1778** January 16—Independence of the United States was acknowledged by France.
February 6—Treaty of Alliance with France signed by commissioners at Paris.
April 7—Ohio settled at Marietta by Rufus Putnam.
May 31—British Peace Commission arrived at Philadelphia.
June 18—Philadelphia evacuated by the British under Sir Henry Clinton, successor of Lord Howe.
June 28—Battle of Monmouth Court-house, N. J.—Clinton forced to retreat to New York.
July 3—Wyoming (Pa.) massacre, by British and Indians.
July 9—Amended Articles of Confederation adopted by Congress.
November 11—Cherry Valley (N. Y.) massacre, by British under Butler and Indians under Brandt.
December 29—Battle of Savannah.—Americans defeated and city captured by the British.
- 1779** January 6—Sunbury, last American post in Georgia, taken by British.
February 14—Battle of Kettle Creek, Ga.—British defeated and their commander, Col. Boyd, killed.
March 3—Battle of Briar Creek, Ga.—Prevost defeated Ashe.
June 1—Stony Point and Verplanck's Point, N. Y., taken by the British.
June 20—At battle of Stone Ferry, S. C., Americans repulsed.
July—New Haven plundered by Tryon.
July 16—Stony Point, N. Y., captured by the Americans under Wayne.
July 25—Battle of Penobscot, Me. Americans defeated by the British.
August 19—British surprised and defeated at Paulus Hook (now Jersey City), N. J., by Americans under Lee.
September—October—Savannah besieged by French and Americans.
September 23—John Paul Jones captured two frigates off the northeastern coast of England.
October 9—French and Americans, D'Estaing and Lincoln, repulsed at Savannah, Ga.
- 1780** March 19—British under Clinton and Arbutnot besieged Charleston, S. C.
April 14—Battle of Monk's Corner, S. C. British commanded by Tarleton, defeated Americans.
May 12—Surrender of Charleston, S. C., to the British by General Lincoln.
May 29—Tarleton massacred 400 American prisoners at the Waxhaws, S. C.
June 23—Battle of Springfield, N. J.
July 10—The French Admiral De Ternay and Count de Rochambeau arrived at Newport, R. I., with 6,000 men.
July 30—Battle of Rocky Mount, S. C. American defeat.
August 6—Battle of Hanging Rock, S. C. Americans under Sumter defeated by the British.
August 16—Battle of Camden, S. C. Gates defeated and lost 1,000 men.
August 18—Battle of Fishing Creek, S. C. American General Sumter defeated by Tarleton.
September 22—Benedict Arnold attempted to betray West Point, N. Y., to the British commander, Sir Henry Clinton.
October 2—Major Andre, a British officer, executed as a spy at Tappan, N. Y.
October 7—Battle of King's Mountain, N. C. British commander Ferguson defeated and killed.
November 12—Battle of Fishdam Ford, S. C. Americans under Sumter defeated Wemys.
November 20—Battle of Blackstocks, S. C. American General Sumter defeated Tarleton.
- 1781** January 1—Mutiny of American troops at Morristown, N. J.
January 17—Battle of the Cowpens, S. C. British commander Tarleton defeated by Morgan.
January—Arnold made a raid on Richmond and other points in Virginia.
February 3—14—Retreat of the Americans under Morgan and Greene through North Carolina to Virginia, pursued by Cornwallis.
March 1—Ratification of the Articles of Confederation by the colonies announced.
March 1—New York ceded to the Continental Government territory between Lake Erie and the Cumberland Mountains.
- 1781** March 15—Battle of Guilford Court-house, N. C. Americans victorious, although repulsed by Cornwallis.
April 25—Battle of Camden, S. C. Greene defeated by the British under Lord Rawdon.
June 18—Battle of Fort Mifflin. Greene repulsed by the British.
August 4—Isaac Hayne hanged as a traitor by the British at Charleston, S. C.
September 6—New London, Conn., burned by Arnold.
September 8—Battle of Eutaw Springs, S. C., finished the campaign in the Carolinas.
October—Siege of Yorktown by Washington and the French under Count de Grasse.
October 19—Surrender of Cornwallis to the French and Americans at Yorktown, Va., with 7,000 men.
- 1782** November 30—Preliminary Articles of Peace between Great Britain and the colonies signed at Paris.
- 1783** January 20—Florida re-ceded to Spain by Great Britain.
April 11—Cessation of hostilities between England and the colonies proclaimed in the American army.
September 3—Definitive Treaty of Peace signed at Paris (ceding to the colonies all the British territory originally comprised in the thirteen plantations).
December 23—Washington resigned his commission as Commander of the army at Annapolis, Md.
Rumsey Fitch attempted steam navigation on the Hudson.
- 1784** March 1—Virginia ceded territory to the General Government. (Virginia Reserve, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers.)
- 1785** April 19—Massachusetts ceded to the General Government her territory lying between parallels 42° 2' 2" and 43° 30'.
- 1786** September 14—Connecticut ceded to the General Government territory between parallels 41° and 42° 2'. (Western or Connecticut Reserve, from Pennsylvania to a line 120 miles west.)
Shay's Rebellion breaks out in Massachusetts.
- 1787** July 23—Territory Northwest of the River Ohio formed by the United States Congress.
August 19—South Carolina ceded to the General Government a strip "12 or 14 miles wide" west to the Mississippi river.
September 17—United States Constitution agreed upon by convention at Philadelphia.
- 1788** United States Constitution ratified by the requisite number of states.
- 1789** March 4—First United States Congress under the National Constitution met at New York.
April 30—George Washington inaugurated first President.
1790 February 25—North Carolina ceded territory to the Federal Government.
May 26—Territory south of the River Ohio formed by Congress.
July 16—District of Columbia ceded to the United States, located and bounded.
October 22—Gen. Harmer defeated by Indians under Little Turtle at Maumee Ford, now Fort Wayne, Ind.
December 15—First Ten Amendments to the Constitution become effective.
- 1791** March 4—Vermont the first state admitted into the Union.
November 4—Gen. St. Clair defeated by the Indians in Ohio.
- 1792** June 1—Kentucky the second state admitted into the Union.
- 1793** March 4—Washington entered upon second presidential term.
- 1794** Wayne's campaign against the Indians in Ohio.
Whisky insurrection in Pennsylvania.
November 19—Jay's treaty with Great Britain at London.
- 1795** August 3—Wayne's treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio.
November 23—Treaty of peace with Algiers.
- 1796** June 1—Tennessee the third state admitted into the Union.
- 1797** March 4—John Adams inaugurated the second President.
- 1798** January 8—Eleventh Amendment to the Constitution pronounced effective.
April 7—Mississippi Territory formed.
July 13—Washington accepted an appointment as General-in-chief of the United States army.
- 1799** December 14—Washington died at Mount Vernon, Va., aged 67 years.
- 1800** July 4—Indiana Territory formed.
October 1—Louisiana receded to France by Spain by secret treaty.
November 17—The capital of the United States Government removed to Washington, D. C., Congress meeting there for the first time.
- 1801** March 4—Thomas Jefferson inaugurated third President.
Tripoli declared war against the United States.
United States Military Academy established at West Point, N. Y.
- 1802** November 22—Ohio admitted into the Union.
- 1803** April 30—Louisiana purchased by the United States from France.
- 1804** July 11—Duel between Hamilton and Burr at Wehawken, N. J.
September 25—Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution declared in effect.
- 1805** March 3—Louisiana Territory formed.
March 4—Jefferson entered on second presidential term.
June 4—Treaty of peace negotiated with Tripoli.
June 30—Michigan Territory formed.
- 1807** September 1—Aaron Burr was tried for treason at Richmond, Va., and acquitted.
September 14—Fulton successfully attempted steam navigation on the Hudson.
June 22—The U. S. S. Chesapeake attacked by the British ship Leopard off the coast of Virginia.
- 1808** April 17—Bonaparte's Bayonne decree ordered seizure of United States vessels.
- 1809** February 27—Non-Intercourse Act, prohibiting trade with Great Britain and France, passed in retaliation.
March 1—Illinois Territory formed.
March 4—James Madison inaugurated fourth President.
- 1810** March 23—132 American vessels seized and sold by the French.
- 1811** May 16—Battle between the U. S. S. President and His Majesty's ship Little Belt off Virginia.
November 7—Battle of Tippecanoe, Ind. Gen. Wm. H. Harrison defeated the Shawnee Indians.
- 1812** April 30—Louisiana admitted the fifth state into the Union.
June 19—War with Great Britain declared by the United States Congress.
Hull's expedition against Fort Malden.
Fort Mackinaw captured by the British and Indians.
August 5—First Battle of Brownstown, Mich. British defeated the Americans under Van Horn.

- 1812 August 9—Second battle of Brownstown. Americans were victorious.
 August 13—British sloop Alert taken by the U. S. S. Essex off Newfoundland.
 August 16—Hull surrendered the fort and city of Detroit.
 August 19—The Guerriere, a British frigate, captured by the Constitution off Massachusetts.
 October 13—Battle of Queenston. Van Rensselaer wounded. Brock killed.
 October 13—Battle of Lewiston, N. Y.
 October 18—British ship Poictiers captured the U. S. S. Frolic and Wasp off North Carolina.
 October 25—British ship Macedonia captured by the U. S. S. United States off Canary Islands.
 December 7—Missouri Territory formed.
 December 29—British frigate Java captured by the U. S. S. Constitution off Bahia, Brazil.
- 1813 January 22—Battle of Frenchtown, Mich. Americans under Winchester defeated by the British General Proctor.
 February 24—British brig Peacock captured by the U. S. S. Hornet off Demarara, South America.
 March 4—Madison began second presidential term.
 April 27—Battle of York (now Toronto).
 May 1—Ft. Meigs besieged by 2,000 British and Indians under Proctor, who are routed by General Clay with a force of Kentuckians.
 May 29—Prevost makes an unsuccessful attack on Sackett's Harbor.
 June 1—The U. S. S. Chesapeake, Captain Lawrence, captured by the British ship Shannon, Captain Broke, in Massachusetts Bay.
 August 3—Ft. Stephenson, Ohio, defended by Major Croghan.
 August 14—American brig Argus captured by the British ship Pelican in the English Channel.
 August 30—The Creek Indian War.—Massacre of Fort Mimms, Ala.
 September 5—British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. S. Enterprise off Maine.
 September 10—Commodore Perry's victory over the British commanded by Captain Barclay at the west end of Lake Erie.
 October 5—Battle of the Thames. Tecumseh, the Shawnee chief, killed and the Indian confederacy broken.
 November 9—General Andrew Jackson defeated the Creeks at Talladega, Ala.
- 1814 November 11—Battle of Chrysler's Field, Can.—Americans victorious.
 March 27—Battle of Horseshoe Bend, Ala.—Creek War ended.
 March 28—American frigate Essex captured by the British ships Phoebe and Cherub off Chili.
 April 29—British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. S. Peacock off Florida.
 June 28—British sloop Reindeer captured by the U. S. S. Wasp near the British coast.
 July 3—Americans under Generals Scott and Ripley captured Fort Erie, Canada.
 July 5—Battle of Chippewa, Canada.—Scott defeated the British under Riall.
 July 25—Battle of Lundy's Lane, Canada.
 August 15—First battle of Fort Erie.—British force of 5,000 men repulsed.
 August 24—British under Ross dispersed Americans at Bladensburg, Md.
 August 24—Washington, D. C., captured by the British under Ross.—Public buildings burned.
 September 11—Battle of Lake Champlain.—Captain Downie, British, surrendered his fleet to Commodore McDonough.
 September 11—Battle of Plattsburg, N. Y.—Prevost, British, defeated by Americans under McComb.
 September 12—Ross, British, defeated Americans at North Point, Md.—Death of Ross.
 September 13—Brooks bombarded Fort McHenry, Md., but withdrew without reducing the fort.
 September 15—Fort Boyer, Mobile Bay, bombarded by the British without success.
 September 17—Second battle of Fort Erie.—Gen. Jacob Brown dispersed besiegers.
 November 7—Gen. Andrew Jackson drove the British from Pensacola, Fla.
 December 14—American flotilla surrendered to the British at Lake Borgne, La.
 December 23—Preliminary battle nine miles from New Orleans, La.—Gen. Andrew Jackson retired to intrenchments.
 December 24—Treaty of Ghent, Belgium, peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed.
- 1815 January 8—Battle of New Orleans.—Fourteen days after treaty of peace. (The British General Packenham lost 2,000 men, and was killed.—The Americans lost seven men.)
 January 15—British squadron captured the U. S. frigate President off the coast of New Jersey.
 February 20—British ships Cyane and Levant captured by the U. S. S. Constitution off Madeira Islands.
 March 3—War against Algiers declared.
 March 23—British brig Penguin captured by the U. S. S. Hornet off Brazil.
- 1816 December 11—Indiana the sixth state admitted into the Union.
- 1817 March 3—Alabama Territory formed.
 March 4—James Monroe inaugurated fifth President.
 December 10—Mississippi the seventh state admitted into the Union.
- 1818 Gen. Andrew Jackson seized Spanish forts in Florida.
 Joint occupation of Oregon by Great Britain and the United States.—42° to 54° 40' latitude being the boundary line.
 May 25—Pensacola, Fla., seized by General Jackson.—Spanish officials sent to Cuba.
 December 3—Illinois the eighth state admitted into the Union.
- 1819 February 22—Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.
 July 4—Arkansas territory formed.
 December 14—Alabama the ninth state admitted into the Union.
- 1820 March 3—Missouri Compromise passed, by which slavery was prohibited north of parallel from south boundary of Missouri to Pacific Ocean, but established in Missouri.
 March 15—Maine the tenth state admitted into the Union.
- 1821 February 24—Mexico declared independent of Spain.
 March 5—Monroe began second presidential term.
 August 10—Missouri the eleventh state admitted into the Union.
- 1823 March 3—Florida Territory formed.
- 1824 August 15—The Marquis de Lafayette visited the United States.
- 1825 March 4—John Quincy Adams inaugurated sixth President.
- 1826 July 4—Death of Adams and Jefferson.
- 1829 March 4—Andrew Jackson inaugurated seventh President.—"Spoils of office" policy in the civil service began.
- 1830 August 28—B. & O. R. R., the first to transport passengers.
- 1831 July 4—Death of ex-President James Monroe.
- 1832 Black Hawk Indian war in Wisconsin and Illinois.
 October 25—"Nullification" act passed in South Carolina.
- 1833 March 4—Jackson began second presidential term.
- 1834 June 30—Indian country formed.
- 1835 Seminole Indian war began in Florida.
 December 28—General Thompson, Major Dade, and over 100 men massacred in Florida.
- 1836 April 22—Texas independent of Mexico.
 June 15—Arkansas the twelfth state admitted into the Union.
 July 3—Wisconsin Territory formed.
 Creek Indian war began in Georgia.
- 1837 January 26—Michigan the thirteenth state admitted into the Union.
 March 4—Martin Van Buren inaugurated eighth President.
- 1838 Canadians attempt to gain independence.
 July 3—Iowa territory formed.
- 1841 March 4—William Henry Harrison inaugurated ninth President.
 April 4—Death of President Harrison, one month after inauguration.
 April 6—John Tyler inaugurated tenth President.
- 1842 August 14—Close of the Seminole war.
 Dorr's rebellion in Rhode Island.
- 1844 Morse's telegraph erected between Baltimore and Washington.
- 1845 March 3—Florida the fourteenth state admitted into the Union.
 March 3—Iowa temporarily admitted into the Union.
- 1845 March 4—James K. Polk inaugurated eleventh President.
 October 10—Naval Academy, founded by Francis Buchanan, opened at Annapolis, Md.
 December 29—Texas the fifteenth state admitted into the Union.
- 1846 April 26—Mexican War began; Thornton's party of Americans captured east of the Rio Grande.
 May 3-9—Fort Brown bombarded by the Mexicans from Matamoras.
 May 7—Gen. Zachary Taylor marched to relieve Fort Brown.
 May 8—Battle of Palo Alto. Taylor defeated 6000 Mexicans under Arista.
 May 9—Battle of Resaca de la Palma. General Taylor captured La Vega from the Mexicans.
 May 13—Congress declared war to exist by act of hostility on part of Mexico.
 May 18—Matamoras captured by the United States army under Taylor.
 June 25—Fremont defeated the Mexicans at Sonoma, Cal.
 July 4—California declared independent by American settlers at Sonoma.
 July 7—Monterey, Cal., captured by Commodore Sloat, U. S. N.
 July 7—California declared a part of the United States, at Monterey.
 July 9—Yerba Buena, Cal. (now San Francisco), captured by Commodore Montgomery, U. S. N.
 July 23—Commodore Stockton arrived at Monterey, Cal.
 August 8—Wilmot Proviso offered in Congress prohibiting slavery in acquired territory.
 August 18—Santa Fe, N. M., occupied by United States troops under Kearney.
 September 24—Monterey, Mex., captured by Taylor.
 November 14—Tampico, Mex., occupied by Commodore Connor, U. S. N.
 December 25—Battle of Bracito, N. M.—United States troops under Doniphan victorious.
 December 27—El Paso, Mex., taken by Doniphan.
 December 28—Iowa admitted into the Union with present boundaries, the sixteenth state.
- 1847 January 8—Battle of San Gabriel River, Cal.—Americans under Kearney defeated Californians.
 January—Yerba Buena had name changed to San Francisco.
 February 23—Battle of Buena Vista.—Last battle fought by General Taylor.—Mexicans, under Santa Anna, defeated.
 February 28—Battle of Sacramento, Mex.—Americans under Doniphan victorious.
 March 27—Vera Cruz and Fort San Juan d'Ulloa surrendered to the United States army under General Scott.
 April 18—Battle of Cerro Gordo Pass.—Scott defeated the Mexicans under Santa Anna.
 May 15—Puebla occupied by the Americans without a battle.
 July 24—Mormons, under the leadership of Brigham Young, arrived at Salt Lake Valley, Utah.
 August 20—Battle of Contreras.—Mexicans defeated.
 August 20—Battle of Churubusco.—Mexicans driven back.
 September 8—The Americans, commanded by Worth, captured Molino del Rey.
 September 13—Fortress of Chapultepec captured by Americans.
- 1847 September 14—City of Mexico entered by the American army under Gen. Winfield Scott.
 October 9—Americans under Lane defeated Santa Anna at Huamantla.
- 1848 January 19—Gold discovered at Sutter's Mill, on a branch of the Sacramento River, Cal.
 February 2—Treaty of peace between Mexico and the United States signed at Guadalupe Hidalgo.
 February 20—Ex-President John Quincy Adams died.
 May 29—Wisconsin the seventeenth state admitted into the Union.
 August 14—Oregon Territory formed.
 Ex-President Van Buren first candidate of the Free Soil Party.
- 1849 March 3—Minnesota Territory formed.
 March 5—Gen. Zachary Taylor, the hero of the Mexican War, inaugurated twelfth President.
- 1850 July 9—Death of President Taylor.
 July 10—Millard Fillmore, the Vice-President, inaugurated thirteenth President.
 September 9—Compromise of 1850, or "Omnibus Bill," which repealed Missouri Compromise of 1820, passed.
 September 9—California the eighteenth state admitted into the Union.
 September 9—Utah Territory formed.
 November 25—Texas ceded territory to the General Government.
 December 13—New Mexico Territory formed.
- 1853 March 2—Washington Territory formed.
 March 4—Franklin Pierce inaugurated fourteenth President.
 April 18—Death of Vice-President William R. King at Cahawba, Ala.
 December 30—Gadsden Purchase of territory from Mexico.

- 1854** March 3—Kansas-Nebraska Bill, repealing the Omnibus Compromise of 1850, passed.
May 30—Kansas Territory formed.
May 30—Nebraska Territory formed.
- 1855** Kansas border and internal warfare.—Emigration from slave and free states.
- 1857** March 4—James Buchanan inaugurated fifteenth President.
March 6—Dred Scott Decision regarding slaves in free states delivered by Chief Justice Taney.
Revolt of Mormons in Utah—Military under Albert Sidney Johnston, sent by the United States.
- 1858** May 11—Minnesota, the nineteenth state, admitted into the Union.
August 16—First message sent across from Europe by the Atlantic cable.
- 1859** February 14—Oregon, the twentieth state, admitted into the Union.
October 16—John Brown invaded Virginia and seized United States Arsenal at Harper's Ferry.
- 1860** December 20—South Carolina seceded.
- 1861** January 9—U. S. S. Star of the West fired upon while approaching Fort Sumter, off Charleston Harbor.
January 29—Kansas the twenty-first State admitted into the Union.
February 8—Confederate States Government organized at Montgomery, Ala., with Jefferson Davis as President, and Alexander H. Stephens as Vice-President.
February 28—Colorado Territory formed.
March 2—Dakota Territory formed.
March 2—Nevada Territory formed.
March 4—Abraham Lincoln inaugurated sixteenth President.
April 12—Fort Sumter, Charleston Harbor, S. C., bombarded from Fort Moultrie by Confederates under Beauregard.
April 18—United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, Va., destroyed by Federals.
April 20—Gosport navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., burned.
June 3—Battle of Philippi, W. Va.—Confederates defeated.
June 10—Battle of Big Bethel, Va.—Federals defeated.
June 11—Battle of Romney, Va.—Federal victory.
June 17—Battle of Boonville, Mo.—Federal victory.
July 5—Battle of Carthage, Mo.—Indecisive.
July 11—Battle of Rich Mountain, W. Va.—Federals victorious.
July 18—Battle near Centerville, Va.
July 20—Confederate capital changed to Richmond, Va.
July 21—Battle of Bull Run, Va.—Federals defeated.
August 2—Battle of Dug Spring, Mo.—Federals victorious.
August 10—Battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo.—Federal defeat; the Federal General Lyon killed.
August 28–29—Battle of Hatteras Inlet, N. C.—Federal victory.
September 17–20—Battle of Lexington, Mo.—Confederates under Price defeated Mulligan.
October 21—Battle of Ball's Bluff.
November 1—General Winfield Scott retired and McClellan appointed general-in-chief of the Federal armies.
November 7—Battle of Port Royal Entrance, S. C.—Federal victory.
November 7—Battle of Belmont, Mo.—Grant and Polk.—Indecisive.
November 8—Mason and Slidell, Confederate commissioners, taken from the English steamer Trent, by Captain Wilkes of the U. S. S. San Jacinto.
- 1862** January 19–20—Battle of Mill Springs, Ky.—Federals under Thomas victorious.
February 6—Fort Henry, Tenn., captured by Federal fleet under Foote.
February 8—Battle of Roanoke Island, N. C.—Federals under Burnside victorious.
February 16—Fort Donelson, Tenn., surrendered to Union army under Grant.
March 6–8—Battle of Pea Ridge, Ark.—Curtis victorious.
March 8—The Confederate ram Virginia (Merrimac) destroyed the U. S. S. Cumberland and Congress at Hampton Roads, Va.
March 9—Battle between the C. S. S. Virginia and Union ironclad Monitor at Hampton Roads, Va.
March 14—Battle of New Madrid, Mo.—Federals under Pope victorious.
March 14—Battle of New Bern, N. C.—Confederates victorious.
March 23—Battle near Winchester, Va.—Shields victorious.
April 6–7—Battle of Shiloh, Tenn.—Federals under Grant defeated Beauregard.—A. S. Johnston killed.
April 7—Island No. 10, with 6,000 men, captured by Federals under Foote and Pope.
April 10–12—Battle of Fort Pulaski, Ga.—Federals under Gilmore victorious.
April 24—Farragut's fleet passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La.
April 25—New Orleans, La., captured by Farragut's fleet.
May 1—New Orleans, La., occupied by Federals under Gen. B. F. Butler.
May 5—Battle of Williamsburg, Va.—McClellan defeated.
May 10—Norfolk, Va., captured by Federals under Wool.
May 27—Hanover Court-house, Va., captured by Federals under Fitz John Porter.
May 27—Beauregard evacuated Corinth, Miss.
May 31 and June 1—Battles of Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, Va.—McClellan retreated.
June 3—Gen. R. E. Lee appointed to chief command of the Confederate army in consequence of wounding of Gen. J. E. Johnson.
June 6—Federal fleet under Davis captured Memphis, Tenn.
June 26 to July 1—Seven days' battles in Virginia.—McClellan and Lee.—Federals under McClellan defeated and forced to retreat to the James river.
(Mechanicsville, June 26; Gaines' Mill, 27; Chickahominy, 28; Savage's Station, 29; White Oak Swamp, 29–30; Glendale, 30; Malvern Hill, July 1.)
August 9—Battle of Cedar Mountain, Va.—Confederates under Jackson victorious.
August—Sioux war in Minnesota began.
August 26 to September 1—Pope's battles, between Manassas and Washington, D. C.—Confederate victories.—Kearney and Stevens killed.
August 30—Battle of Richmond, Ky.—Confederates under Kirby Smith victorious.
September 4–7—Invasion of Maryland by Confederate army under Lee.—Crossed the Potomac near Point of Rocks.
September 14—Battle of South Mountain, Md.—Federals under McClellan victorious.
September 15—Harper's Ferry, with 12,000 men, surrendered to the Confederate General "Stonewall" Jackson by Miles.
- 1862** September 17—Battle of Antietam, Md.—McClellan and Lee.—Confederates retreated, but Federal army badly crippled.
September 17—Mumfordsville, Ky., captured by Confederates.
September 19–20—Battle of Iuka, Miss.—Federals under Rosecrans victorious.
October 3–4—Battle of Corinth, Miss.—Federals victorious.
October 8—Battle of Perryville, Ky.—Unsuccessful attack by Confederates under command of Bragg.
December 13—Battle of Fredericksburg, Va.—Confederates under Lee victorious.—Burnside lost 12,000 men.
December 14—Battle of Kinston, N. C.
December 31 to January 3—Battle of Stone River or Murfreesboro', Tenn.—Federals victorious.
- 1863** January 1—Emancipation Proclamation issued by President Lincoln.
January 11—Battle of Fort Hindman or Arkansas Post.—Federals victorious.
February 24—Arizona Territory formed.
February 25—National Bank Act goes into operation.
March 3—Idaho Territory formed.
April 7—Ft. Sumter, S. C., bombarded by U. S. squadron under Dupont; unsuccessful.
May 1—Battle of Port Gibson, Miss.—Federals under McClernand victorious.
May 2–3—Battle of Chancellorsville, Va.—Confederates under Lee victorious.
May 3–4—Second battle of Fredericksburg, Va.—Confederates victorious.
May 12—Battle of Raymond, Miss.—Federals under McPherson victorious.
May 17—Battle of Big Black River, Miss.—Federals victorious.
June—Maryland and Pennsylvania invaded by Confederates under Lee.
June 19—West Virginia the twenty-second state admitted into the Union.
July 1–3—Battle of Gettysburg, Pa.—Meade and Lee.—Confederates under Lee retreated.—50,000 men lost.
July 4—Battle of Helena, Ark.
July 4—Surrender of Vicksburg to Grant.
July 8—Port Hudson, La., surrendered to Federals under Banks.
July 13–16—Draft riots in New York City.
July 16—Jackson, Miss., destroyed by Federals under Gen. W. T. Sherman.
September 6—Fort Wagner, S. C., captured by Federals.
September 8—Chattanooga, Tenn., occupied by Confederates under Crittenden.
September 10—Little Rock, Ark., occupied by Steele.
September 19–20—Battle of Chickamauga, Ga.—Confederates under Bragg victorious.—Federals lost 16,000 men.
November 23–25—Battles of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain.—Federals defeat Confederates under Bragg.
December 4—Battle of Knoxville, Tenn.—Confederates under Longstreet raised the siege.
- 1864** February 14—Sherman's raid from Vicksburg.
March 12—Banks' Red River expedition.
April 8—Battle of Mansfield or Sabine Cross-roads.—Federals under Banks defeated.
April 9—Battle of Pleasant Hill, La.—Banks victorious.
April 13—Battle of Fort Pillow, Tenn.—Captured by Confederates under Forrest.—Federal Negro troops massacred.
May 5—Bermuda Hundred taken and intrenched by Federals under Butler.
May 5–7—Battles of the Wilderness.—Between Grant and Lee.—Lee fell back to the South.—30,000 men lost.
May 7—Sherman's march through Georgia, with 110,000 men, began from Chattanooga, Tenn.
May 10—Battle of Spotsylvania Court-house, Va.—Lee retreated.—20,000 men lost.
May 13–15—Battle of Resaca, Ga.—Sherman defeated Confederates under Joseph E. Johnson.
May 15—Battle of Newmarket, Va.—Federals under Sigel defeated.
May 23–27—Battles of North Anna, Va.—Federals victorious.—Lee fell back.
May 26—Montana Territory formed.
May 25–28—Battle of Dallas, Ga.—Federals under Sherman victorious.
June 1–3—Battle of Cold Harbor, Va.—Federals under Grant repulsed by Lee.
June 16–18—Battle of Petersburg, Va.—Grant repulsed by Confederates under Lee.—10,000 men lost.
June 18—Siege of Petersburg, Va., by Federal army under Grant, began.
June 19—The C. S. S. Alabama, Com. Raphael Semmes, sunk by the U. S. S. Kearsage off Cherbourg, France.
June 27—Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga.—Federals under Sherman repulsed.
July 9—Battle of Monocacy, Md.—Confederates under Jubal A. Early defeated by Wallace.
July 22–28—Battles at Atlanta, Ga.—Sherman victorious.
July 30—Battle of Petersburg.—Explosion of the "Crater."—Federal charge repulsed.
August 5—Battle of Mobile Bay, Ala.—Federal fleet under Farragut victorious.
August 25—Battle of Ream's Station, Weldon Railroad, Va.—Federals under Hancock repulsed.
August 31 and September 1—Battle of Jonesboro', Ga.—Federals under Sherman victorious.
September 2—Atlanta, Ga., captured and partly destroyed by Sherman.
September 19—Battle of Winchester, Va.—Federals under Sheridan victorious.
September 22—Battle of Fisher's Hill, Va.—Federals under Sheridan victorious.
October 31—Nevada the twenty-third State admitted into the Union.
November 30—Battle of Franklin, Tenn.—Federals under Schofield victorious.
December 15–16—Battle of Nashville, Tenn.—Federals under Thomas victorious.
December 22—Savannah, Ga., taken by Sherman's army.
- 1865** January 15—Fort Fisher, N. C., captured by Federal fleet and army under Porter and Terry.
February 17—Columbia, S. C., surrendered to Federals under Sherman.
February 18—Charleston, S. C., occupied by Federals.
February 22—Wilmington, N. C., captured by Federals.
March 4—Lincoln began second presidential term.
March 16—Battle of Averysboro', N. C.

- 1865 March 19—Battle of Bentonville, N. C.
March 25—Battle of Fort Steadman, before Petersburg, Va.
March 31—Battle of Dinwiddie Court-house, Va.—Federals under Sheridan victorious.
April 1—Battle of Five Forks, Va.—Federals victorious.
April 1-2—Battle of Petersburg, Va.—Federals under Grant carried outer lines.
April 2—Battle of Selma, Ala.
April 3—Petersburg and Richmond evacuated by Confederates and occupied by Grant.
April 9—Lee surrendered Confederate army to Grant at Appomattox Court-house, Va.
April 12—Mobile, Ala., captured by Federals under Canby.
April 14—President Lincoln assassinated at Ford's Opera House, Washington, D. C.
April 15—Andrew Johnson inaugurated seventeenth President.
December 18—Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States declared in force.
- 1866 Fenian raids into Canada.
Tennessee reconstructed by act of Congress of July 24.
August 20—Civil War declared at an end.
- 1867 March 1—Nebraska, the twenty-fourth state, admitted into the Union.
March 2—Reconstruction Act passed.
March 2—Tenure of Office Act passed.
June 19—Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, shot at Queretaro.
June 20—Alaska purchased of Russia.
- 1868 February 21—Secretary of War Stanton removed from office by President Johnson.
March 30—President Johnson's impeachment began.
May 26—Johnson acquitted by lack of a two-thirds vote.
June 22—Arkansas reconstructed.
June 25—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and North Carolina reconstructed.
July 25—Wyoming Territory formed.
July 28—Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution proclaimed in force.
December 25—General amnesty proclaimed by President Johnson.
- 1869 March 4—Ulysses S. Grant inaugurated eighteenth President.
May 10—Union and Central Pacific Railroad completed.
December 6—Woman Suffrage inaugurated in Wyoming.
- 1870 January 27—Virginia reconstructed.
February 3—Mississippi reconstructed.
Fenian raids into Canada again attempted.
March 30—Texas reconstructed.
March 30—Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution declared effective.
- 1871 February 28—National Park set apart in Yellowstone Valley.
May 1—Legal-Tender Laws declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court.
October 9-11—Great fire at Chicago, Ill. Destroyed greater portion of south and north sections of the city.—Estimated loss, \$300,000,000.
December 15.—Treaty of Washington, providing for arbitration on the Alabama Spoliation claims, &c, agreed upon by Joint High Commission.
December 19—Civil Service Reform Commission, established by act of Congress of March 3, promulgated report.
- 1872 February 8—United States National Bureau of Education established.
September 14—Geneva Award.—\$15,500,000 awarded to the United States by the arbitrators on the Alabama claims, etc.—Sessions of Commission held at Geneva.
October 21—San Juan dispute decided in favor of the United States by the cession of San Juan Island to the United States.
November 9-10—Great fire at Boston, Mass.—Estimated loss, \$100,000,000.
November 29—Modoc Indian war in California began.
- 1873 February 24—Credit Mobilier scandal committee, appointed to investigate frauds in the construction of the Pacific Railroad, reported.
March 4—Grant began second presidential term.
- 1875 January 14—Act providing for specie payments on January 1, 1879, approved by the President.
November 22—Vice-President Henry Wilson died at Washington, D. C.
Thomas W. Ferry elected President *pro tempore* of the Senate.
- 1876 May 10—Centennial Exhibition opened at Philadelphia; closed November 10.
August 1—Colorado, the twenty-fifth state, admitted into the Union.
- 1877 January 29—Electoral Commission to decide presidential election dispute provided for by act of Congress.
March 2—Hayes and Wheeler declared elected, by Congress.
March 5—Rutherford B. Hayes inaugurated nineteenth President.
June 22—President Hayes' civil service order issued.
July 22-24—Railroad riots at Pittsburgh, Albany, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.
- 1878 February 28—Silver dollar made legal tender by Congress over President's veto.
December 17—Gold sells at par in Wall street.
- 1879 January 1—Resumption of specie payments.—Act of Congress of January 14, 1875.,
- 1880 By tenth census, population of United States was over 50,000,000.
- 1881 March 4—James A. Garfield inaugurated twentieth President.
July 2—President Garfield shot by Guiteau, a political fanatic, at Washington, D. C.
September 19—Death of President Garfield at Long Branch, N. J.
September 19—Chester A. Arthur inaugurated twenty-first President, at New York City.
October 10—Centennial Celebration at Yorktown.
- 1882 January 25—Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, found guilty. Hung June 30.
- 1883 May 24—Brooklyn Bridge opened.
September 8—Northern Pacific Railroad open for traffic.
October 1—Two Cent Letter Postage goes into effect throughout the United States.
- 1884 December 6—Washington Monument, Washington, D. C., completed.
- 1885 February 21—Dedication of Washington Monument.
March 4—Grover Cleveland inaugurated twenty-second President.
June 19—Bartholdi Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World arrived in New York.
July 23—Gen. U. S. Grant dies at Mount McGregor, N. Y., and was buried at Riverside Park, N. Y., August 8.
October 29—Gen. Geo. B. McClellan died.
November 25—Vice-President Thos. A. Hendricks died.
December 8—Wm. H. Vanderbilt died.
December 17—Presidential Succession Bill passed by the Senate.
- 1886 February 9—Gen. Winfield S. Hancock died.
February 12—Horatio Seymour died.
May 1—Great Labor agitations throughout the United States.
May 4—Anarchists explode a dynamite bomb, killing and wounding many policemen and rioters, at Haymarket Square, Chicago.
June 21—The Great Anarchist Trial commenced at Chicago, Ill., and ended August 20. Verdict of murder in the first degree in the case of seven of defendants, and one fifteen years in prison.
August 4—Samuel J. Tilden died.
October 28—Dedication of the Bartholdi Statue, New York harbor.
November 18—Death of Ex-President Chester A. Arthur.
December 26—Death of Gen John A. Logan.
- 1887 January 14—The Inter-State Commerce bill passes the Senate and becomes a law by President's signature on February 4.
March 8—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher died.
June 4—Wm. A. Wheeler, ex-Vice-President of the United States, died.
Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, commutes the sentence of Samuel Fielden and Michael Schwab, the Chicago Anarchists, to imprisonment for life.—November 10. Louis Lingg commits suicide.—November 10. August Spies, A. R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer and George Engel executed.—November 11.
- 1888 April 18—Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling died.
August 5—Philip H. Sheridan, General of United States army, died.
October 1—The President signed the Chinese Exclusion Bill.
November 6—Benjamin Harrison was elected twenty-third President of United States.
- 1889 February 22—The President signs bill admitting North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Washington into the Union as states.
March 8—John Ericsson, the noted engineer, and builder of the "Monitor," died, aged 86 years.
March 22—Death of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the United States Supreme Court.
March 27—The proclamation opening the Territory of Oklahoma was issued by the President, to take effect April 22, at noon.
May 31—Terrible flood at Johnstown, Pa., caused by bursting of a reservoir.
- 1890 February 15—Secretary Windom abrogated the contract between the United States Government and the New York City Immigration Committee, thereby essentially modifying the laws controlling foreign immigration.
February 17—A British Columbian colonial court decided that the United States government had no jurisdiction over the seal fisheries of Behring Sea.
February 19—Congress passes a bill authorizing the holding of the World's Columbian Exposition.
April 2—The Australian ballot system first introduced into this country by the States of Rhode Island, Missouri, and Wisconsin.
April 30—The erection of the Washington Memorial Arch in New York City begun.
May 2—Great industrial strikes inaugurated in Chicago and other large cities, involving 100,000 workmen.
May 28—Monument to the great Confederate general, R. E. Lee, unveiled in Richmond, Va.
June 2—Work begun on the census of 1890.
June 16—Great geological upheaval in California, during the continuance of which one of the peaks of Mount Shasta, Cal., disappeared.
June 21—The President appoints the World's Fair Commissioners, and Chicago having been selected as the city, some point on the Lake front was designated as the site.
July 10—The bill for the admission of Wyoming into the Union as a state signed by the President, and Wyoming became a state.
August 6—First execution of a criminal by electricity takes place in the Auburn, N. Y., State prison.
August 12—Complications between this country and San Salvador, arising from seizure of American consulate in that country, amicably adjusted by reparation from the government of San Salvador.
August 23—The body of Capt. John Ericsson, the noted inventor and builder of the first "Monitor," sent to Sweden on the U. S. S. "Baltimore."
September 1—General celebration of labor day throughout the Union.
September 9—The directors of the World's Columbian Exposition chose Jackson Park on the lake front, Chicago, as the site of the Exposition.
September 11—The first signs of Indian war began to manifest themselves in the Messiah craze among the Sioux Indians near Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
November 4—Elections in thirty-nine states of the Union showed large Democratic gains.
November 12—Bank failures began the financial panic that lasted from 1890 to 1894.
November 20—Hostilities began with the Sioux Indians near Pine Ridge Agency, Dak.
December 4—King Kalakaua, of the Sandwich Islands, on a visit to the United States, landed at San Francisco.
December 6—Negotiations began for the purchase of the Cherokee strip, Indian Territory, the amount of land being 6,500,000 acres, and the first price mentioned \$10,000,000.
Dec. 15—Sitting Bull, the noted Sioux chief, killed in a battle between insurgent Indians and the Indian police.
December 24—The President issues his official invitation to the nations of the earth to participate in the World's Columbian Exposition.
- 1891 January 17—George Bancroft, the distinguished historian, died at Washington, aged 91, and is paid national honors.
January 19—The Indian war (with the Sioux) officially declared, by General Miles, ended.
January 20—Kalakaua, king of the Sandwich Islands, died at San Francisco, Cal.
January 26—Reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States ratified by Spain.
February 3—Canadian Parliament dissolved, on account of its attitude on the question of reciprocity between the United States and the Dominion.
February 13—The noted Federal Admiral, David D. Porter, died in Washington, D. C.; buried at Arlington, Va.
February 14—Gen. William T. Sherman died in New York City.
March 3—The President, on the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the first mint in Philadelphia, under Washington's administration, signs a bill for the erection of a new mint in that city.
March 4—The copyright law passed among the last acts of the Congress, which on that day expired by limitation of its term.

- 1891 March 6—The enlistment of Indians for the regular army, to the number of 2,000, authorized by the Secretary of War.
- March 9—The acceptance by France of the President's invitation to participate in the World's Fair, formally announced.
- March 14—Eleven Italians, charged with the murder of Chief-of-Police Hennessey, and suspected of being members of the infamous Sicilian Mafia, were lynched in New Orleans by a mob of citizens. Serious diplomatic complications with Italy resulted.
- April 10—A party of engineers were sent out to select a route through Central America for railway connection between North and South America.
- May 6—The Chilean steamer Itata, having on board munitions of war, seized at San Francisco for violation of neutrality and navigation laws.
- May 7—The Itata puts to sea, carrying with her the United States marshal in charge.
- May 8—The U. S. S. Charleston started in pursuit of the Itata.
- June 2—A monument at Galena, Ill., to General Grant, and one at St. Mary's, Md., to Leonard Calvert, Maryland's first governor, unveiled.
- June 4—The steamer Itata [May 6] surrendered to the American squadron at Iquique, Chile.
- June 15—The President, in concurrence with the British government, issued a proclamation closing Behring's sea.
- July 8—The Chilean steamer Itata [May 6] sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 for violation of navigation laws.
- July 21—A statue to Stonewall Jackson, the great Confederate general, raised and unveiled at Lexington, Va.
- August 1—The World's Fair commission, on their European tour, reached Berlin, Germany.
- August 12—James Russell Lowell died at Cambridge, Mass.
- September 3—Monuments dedicated to Illinois troops erected on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa.
- September 7—The United States formally enters into diplomatic relations with the new Chilean government.
- September 21—The United States, with France and Great Britain, entered into a compact to protect foreigners in China.
- October 1—The Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, Cal., opened for reception of students.
- October 7—The equestrian statue to Gen. U. S. Grant in Lincoln Park, Chicago, unveiled.
- October 17—The United States government involved in complications with Chile, on account of the killing and wounding of a number of men belonging to the U. S. S. Baltimore.
- November 1—The financial situation rendered more critical by the failure of the Maverick National Bank of Boston, with liabilities exceeding \$8,000,000.
- November 5—The Itata [May 6] case submitted to the arbitration of the United States courts.
- November 29—The price of the Cherokee strip, Indian Territory, which the government desired to open to settlement, was fixed at \$8,700,000, the number of acres transferred being 6,500,000.
- December 30—Reciprocity treaties between the United States and the States of San Salvador and Guatemala negotiated. Indian troubles again imminent by reason of the Messiah craze among the Sioux.
- December 31—A reciprocity treaty between Costa Rica and the United States negotiated. The territory of the United States is invaded by a band of Mexican insurgents under the leadership of Garza.
- 1892 January 7—Secretary Blaine notified various foreign countries that the retaliatory clauses of the tariff bill go into effect.
- January 22—The President issued ultimatum to the Chilean government.
- January 26—Minister Egan announced the formal acceptance by Chile of the President's ultimatum.
- January 27—The President announced that full reparation had been made by Chile for all affronts offered the United States government.
- February 3—The postal convention between the United States and Great Britain, relative to conveyance of parcels between the two countries, signed.
- February 5—President Harrison proclaimed reciprocity treaty between the United States and the British West Indies.
- February 6—Negotiations for establishment of free trade between the United States and Canada begun at Washington, D. C. France, Italy and Sweden were chosen as arbitrators between the United States and Great Britain in the Behring sea dispute.
- February 15—The Canadian free trade commission adjourned without having accomplished anything toward its object.
- February 18—A congressional party, 350 strong, visited Chicago and inspected the site selected for the World's Fair.
- February 29—The Supreme Court of the United States declared the McKinley tariff bill and Speaker-of-the-House Reed's ruling as to a congressional quorum to be constitutional. The agreement for the Behring sea arbitration signed.
- March 11—Exchange of money orders through the mails between the United States and Austria agreed upon.
- March 13—The President announces the existence of reciprocity between the United States and Nicaragua.
- March 14—The President proclaimed higher duties against Hayti, Columbia and Venezuela as resulting from the reciprocity treaties.
- March 23—England refused to renew the *modus vivendi* in the Behring sea arbitration.
- March 27—An agreement as to the *modus vivendi* in the Behring sea arbitration reached.
- April 13—The United States government agrees to pay \$25,000 indemnity for the Italians massacred by a mob in New Orleans in 1891.
- April 15—The surplus Indian lands in North and South Dakota thrown open for settlement at high noon.
- April 27—The corner-stone of the Grant monument laid in New York City.
- May 1—Reciprocity treaty with Honduras announced by the President.
- May 5—The Chinese exclusion act, better known as the Geary law, became law through the President's signature.
- May 7—The result of the Behring sea arbitration ratified by the United States government.
- May 20—Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Guatemala proclaimed. The 117th anniversary of the promulgation of the first declaration of Independence (that of Mecklenburgh Court-house, N. C.) celebrated with great *clat* in North Carolina.
- June 1—The "highwater mark" monument of the battle of Gettysburg erected on the field of battle and dedicated.
- June 4—James G. Blaine resigns as Secretary of State.
- 1892 June 21—Democratic National Convention met at Chicago, and on the 23d nominated Cleveland and Stevenson for President and Vice-president.
- June 29—John W. Foster of Indiana, appointed Secretary of State by the President, *vice* James G. Blaine resigned.
- July 6—The Great Homestead (Pa.) riots began and more than twenty men—rioters and Pinkerton detectives—were killed. Riots among western miners, particularly in Idaho, among the Cour d'Alene mines.
- July 19—A final settlement of the Chilean troubles made.
- August 20—The President issued a proclamation establishing retaliatory duties on all Canadian bound freight passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal.
- September 1—Cholera cases reached America and the President established a national quarantine of 20 days for ships from infected ports.
- Sept. 9—Cholera breaks out in New York, and Sandy Hook and Fire Island are designated as quarantine stations by the general government and the state of New York respectively.
- September 12—Proclamation issued closing ports of the United States against immigrants from cholera districts.
- September 13—Two regiments state troops and a battalion of naval reserves sent to Fire Island to enforce quarantine.
- October 8—The Columbus celebration began in New York City.
- October 13—The Columbus celebration ends with a banquet at the Lennox Lyceum.
- October 21—Columbus day—four-hundredth anniversary of the landing of the discoverer in America—generally celebrated.
- October 25—The wife of the President, Mrs. Lavinia Scott Harrison, died.
- November 1—A convention entered into between the United States and Great Britain relative to selling intoxicating liquors and firearms to the inhabitants of the Pacific Islands.
- November 8—General election; Grover Cleveland elected the 24th President of the United States, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-president.
- 1893 Jan. 11—Gen. B. F. Butler died at Washington, D. C., aged 75.
- Jan. 16—Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was suddenly stricken with paralysis of the heart, and died the next day.
- Jan. 16—Queen Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, was dethroned by revolutionists.
- Jan. 23—A bill authorizing the establishment of a national quarantine passed the United States House of Representatives.
- Jan. 27—Hon. James G. Blaine, Ex-Secretary of State, died at his home in Washington.
- Feb. 1—Mr. Stevens, United States Minister to Hawaii, raised the United States flag at Honolulu, landed the United States marines and established a protectorate.
- Feb. 8—The United States Senate confirmed the Russian extradition treaty.
- March 4—Grover Cleveland was inaugurated twenty-fourth President of the United States.
- March 9—The Hawaiian annexation treaty was returned to the State Department by the Senate, at President Cleveland's request.
- April 4—Carter H. Harrison elected World's Fair Mayor of Chicago.
- April 13—The American protectorate in Hawaii ended. The United States forces, which had been landed there, were withdrawn, by order of Commissioner Blount.
- April 14—The Duke of Veragua, lineal descendant of Columbus, was received with public honors, as guest of the nation, in New York.
- April 27—An international naval parade was held in New York Harbor in honor of the Columbus quadro-centenary.
- April 28—There was a street parade of the forces of the visiting naval vessels in New York.
- May 1—President Cleveland formally opened the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago.
- May 11—The New York Central Railroad's engine 999, on its run to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, raised the speed record to 112½ miles per hour.
- May 15—The Supreme Court of the United States decided the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act to be constitutional.
- May 18—Princess Eulalia, representative of the Spanish Government, was received with honors in New York.
- May 31—The body of Jefferson Davis, Ex-President of the Confederate States of America, was reinterred at Richmond, Va.
- June 5—A financial panic in Chicago began.
- June 9—The Ford Opera House, in Washington, D. C., in which President Lincoln was assassinated, used by the Pension Record Division of the War Office, collapsed during business hours; 21 clerks were killed and many wounded.
- June 26—Governor John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, released the Haymarket anarchists from prison.
- June 29—The Clearing House banks of New York prevented a general money panic by the issue of \$6,000,000 in clearing house certificates.
- June 30—President Cleveland called an extra session of Congress, to convene August 7, to consider the financial crisis.
- July 1—The South Carolina liquor dispensary law, under which the State assumed a monopoly of the sale of liquors, took effect.
- July 2—Lieut. Peary's exploring expedition left New York for the Arctic regions.
- July 10—The cold storage warehouse at the grounds of the World's Fair was destroyed by fire; many people killed and injured.
- August 3—Currency was bought and sold at a premium in New York City.
- August 7—The extra session of Congress, convened by the President, began.
- August 10—The first Chinaman was deported from San Francisco under the Geary Act for non-registration.
- August 15—The Bering Sea Court of Arbitration (Great Britain and the United States), denied the right of the United States to a closed sea.
- August 24—The Atlantic coast of the United States and Canada was visited by a destructive storm; many lives lost.
- August 28—The House of Representatives of the United States voted to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, rejecting all free coinage amendments.
- August 28—Great damage was done by a cyclone in the cities of Savannah and Charleston and on the southern coast; 1,000 lives lost.
- September 11—The Parliament of Religions, in connection with the World's Fair, began its sessions at Chicago.
- September 16—The Cherokee Strip, in the Indian Territory, was opened for public settlement.

- 1893 September 18—The anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the National Capitol building was celebrated at Washington.
 September 20—The bill to repeal the Federal Elections law was reported in the United States House of Representatives.
 October 2—A cyclone raged on the Gulf coast of Louisiana; about 2,000 persons were killed and great damage was done to property.
 October 9—Chicago day was celebrated at the World's Fair; over 700,000 persons attended.
 October 13—The American yacht Vigilant won the third race in a series of five for the America's cup off New York harbor, defeating the British yacht Valkyrie and winning the match.
 October 19—The Trenton, N. J., battle monument, in commemoration of the battle fought there during the Revolutionary war, was unveiled.
 October 23—Mayor Carter H. Harrison, of Chicago, was assassinated.
 October 30—The United States Senate passed the Silver Repeal bill.
 October 30—The World's Fair was officially declared closed.
 November 21—The United States Supreme Court declared the five great lakes to be high seas.
 November 25—A statue of Captain Nathan Hale, the American patriot, hanged as a spy by the British during the Revolutionary war, was unveiled in New York City by the Sons of the Revolution.
- 1894 January 9—Great fire at World's Fair grounds destroyed some of the principal buildings.
 January 12—New Mexico again (third time) applied for admission to the Union.
 January 30—Bell's telephone monopoly expired by cessation of patents.
 January 20—Announcement made that under protection of the United States Hawaii will erect a republican government.
 January 23—The California Midwinter Fair began.
 January 30—Admiral Benham fired on Brazilian rebel warship in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, for interfering with American shipping.
 February 12—The birthday of Abraham Lincoln made (for first time) a public holiday, and generally observed.
 March 1—The Bland Silver Seigniorage bill passed by the National House of Representatives.
 March 2—General Jubal A. Early, the noted Confederate leader, died.
 March 16—The Bland Silver Seigniorage bill passed by the United States Senate.
 March 25—The chief "great industrial army," headed by General Coxey, starts from Massillon, Ohio, on its march to the national capital.
 March 26—The President vetoed the Bland Silver Seigniorage bill.
 April 11—Great industrial lockout inaugurated in the principal cities. In Chicago alone about 100,000 men were affected.
 April 13—Terrific storms rage along the Atlantic coast.
 April 14—Senator Zebulon B. Vance, the noted war Governor of North Carolina, died.
 April 23—Proclamation issued by the District Commissioners of the District of Columbia ordering the various "commonweal armies" to keep away from Washington.
 May 8—The United States Government takes steps to prevent the further spread of the so-called "commonweal" demonstrations, and Coxey in Washington, Randall in Indiana, and Kelley in Iowa are simultaneously put under restraint.
 May 17—Terrific storms range over the Central and Northwestern States and the Great Lake regions, and many vessels are lost, a dozen going down off the Chicago harbor.
 May 24—Suit is brought by the French exhibitors at the World's Fair against the Government for damage to exhibits by fire.
 June 6—Spain is made to disgorge customs illegally collected at Havana.
 June 14—American Flag day is generally observed for the first time.
 June 29—The great railway strike which tied up the entire railway system of the United States began at Chicago. The strike lasted about two weeks and cost over \$10,000,000. During its progress martial law was declared in several places, notably in Chicago, and both regular United States troops and National Guards were employed to prevent violence and to enforce the running of mail trains.
 July 4—The Welman expedition sets out for the North Pole.
 August 10—The United States formally acknowledges the republic of Hawaii.
 August 14—The Wilson Tariff bill, after a period of debate and amendment extending over several months, is passed by the Senate and becomes law by failure of the President to sign or veto within legal limit.
- 1895 January 23—President Cleveland asked authority of Congress to issue gold bonds.
 February 6—The President decided the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine Republic in favor of Brazil.
 February 8—The President notified Congress of arrangement made with the bankers' syndicate to take an issue of \$62,000,000 of Government bonds.
 February 8—The American steamship Allianca was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat.
 March 13—The Secretary of State directed the American Minister at Madrid to demand reparation for the firing upon the steamship Allianca by Spanish gunboat.
 April 26—Spain settled the Allianca affair by making satisfactory reparation.
 May 20—The Supreme Court of the United States, by a vote of 5 to 4, declared the Income Tax law null and void.
 May 30—A monument to the Confederate dead was dedicated in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.
 June 5—Convention of Free Silver Democrats met at Springfield, Ill.
 June 12—President Cleveland issued a proclamation against Cuban filibusters.
 June 17—The Harlem ship canal in New York City was formally opened.
 September 10—In the second race for America's cup Valkyrie won from Defender, which had been crippled by a collision with her rival at the start, by forty-seven seconds. (The race was afterwards given to the Defender because of the violation of the rules by Valkyrie.)
 September 12—In the third race Valkyrie withdrew immediately after sailing over the starting line and the Defender was declared the winner of the three-out-of-five races.
 September 18—The Cotton States International Exposition opened at Atlanta, Ga.
- October 12—Major-General Miles succeeded General Schofield in the command of the United States Army, General Schofield being retired for age.
 December 17—President Cleveland sent a message to Congress regarding the Venezuela boundary dispute with Great Britain, and recommended that a commission be appointed to determine the question of the infringement of the Monroe doctrine by Great Britain.
 December 21—Congress authorized the President to appoint a commission to investigate and report upon the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana.
- 1896 January 1—President Cleveland announced the members of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission.
 January 6—The Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for \$100,000,000 of bonds as a popular loan.
 May 6—President Cleveland issued an order placing 30,000 Government employes under civil service rules.
 May 27—A cyclone struck St. Louis, killing 427 persons and destroying property to the value of \$10,000,000.
 May 27—The National Convention of the Prohibition party met at Pittsburg.
 May 29—The National Convention of the National party met at Pittsburg.
 June 7—The United States and Mexico entered into an agreement permitting the troops of either to cross the boundary in pursuit of hostile Indians.
 June 16—The Republican National Convention met at St. Louis.
 July 4—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor party met at New York.
 July 7—The Democratic National Convention met at Chicago.
 July 22—The Populist and the Free-Silver parties held their National Convention at St. Louis.
 July 30—President Cleveland issued a proclamation of warning to Cuban filibusters.
 September 3—The National (gold) Democrats held their National Convention at Indianapolis.
 November 3—National election: William McKinley, of Ohio, elected President, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, Vice-President.
 November 9—Treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain for settling the Venezuelan boundary dispute signed at Washington.
 December 3—President Cleveland issued a proclamation imposing a tonnage tax on German shipping in retaliation for taxes levied upon American vessels in German ports.
 December 11—General arbitration treaty between United States and Great Britain signed at Washington.
- 1897 January 18—The United States Supreme Court decided that the South Carolina dispensary liquor law was unconstitutional.
 March 4—William McKinley inaugurated twenty-fifth President of the United States.
 April 7—President McKinley sent a message to Congress advising that relief be extended to the sufferers from "the most destructive floods that have devastated the Mississippi valley." Congress promptly appropriated the sum of \$200,000.
 April 9—The Mississippi River reached a higher stage at New Orleans than was ever before reported.
 April 27—Dedication of the Grant monument in New York.
 May 1—Opening of the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition at Nashville.
 May 5—The Universal Postal Congress was formally organized in Washington, fifty-five countries being represented.
 May 15—The Washington monument in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, was unveiled, President McKinley delivering an address.
- 1898 February 15—The battleship Maine was blown up in the harbor of Havana and 266 of her crew killed.
 April 20—President McKinley approved joint resolution of Congress recognizing Cuban independence and authorizing forcible intervention.
 April 22—President McKinley issued proclamation of the blockade of Cuban ports.
 April 23—The President called for 125,000 volunteers.
 April 25—Congress formally declared war against Spain.
 May 1—Commodore Dewey's Asiatic squadron attacked and destroyed the Spanish fleet under Admiral Montojo in Manila Bay, Philippines.
 June 3—Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson and seven companions ran the collier Merrimac under the guns of the Spanish forts into the narrow channel forming the entrance to the harbor of Santiago de Cuba and sunk her, thus preventing the escape of the Spanish fleet.
 June 7—Five American warships bombarded the forts of Caimanera, in the Bay of Guantanamo, Cuba, and drove the Spanish gunners from their works.
 June 10—Six hundred marines, under Lieutenant-Colonel R. W. Huntington, landed from the United States troop-ship Panther at Fort Caimanera, Cuba.
 June 15—The forts at Caimanera, Cuba, were bombarded and destroyed by American warships.
 June 20—General Shafter with 16,000 United States troops, on thirty-five transports, arrived off Santiago de Cuba.
 June 20—Captain Glass, of the United States cruiser Charleston, took possession of the Ladrões, or Marianne Islands, in the name of the United States.
 June 24—The first land battle between the United States and Spanish troops was fought at La Quasina, Cuba.
 June 30—Commodore Schley's flying squadron was merged in Admiral Sampson's fleet, Schley becoming second officer in command.
 July 1—A general attack on Santiago de Cuba was begun by General Shafter and Admiral Sampson.
 July 1—General Shafter's troops assaulted and captured El Caney and the heights of San Juan, Santiago's strongest outposts.
 July 3—The entire Spanish fleet under Admiral Cervera was destroyed off the harbor of Santiago de Cuba by the fleet of Admiral Sampson and Commodore Schley.
 July 7—The joint resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States was signed by President McKinley.
 July 7—Commodore Dewey captured Isla Grand and 1,300 prisoners.
 July 14-17—General Toral surrendered Santiago de Cuba and 16,000 Spanish troops to General Shafter.
 July 22—Military expedition, under command of General Miles, landed at Guanico, Porto Rico.

- July 26—Spain formally sued for peace.
 August 12—The Hawaiian Islands were formally ceded to the United States.
 August 12—Peace protocol signed by representatives of United States and Spain.
 August 13—Manila surrendered to Admiral Dewey and General Merritt.
 October 18—The United States took formal possession of Porto Rico.
 December 10—Peace treaty between United States and Spain signed at Paris.
 December 21—General Leonard Wood assumed office as Governor-General of Cuba.
- 1899 January 1—Formal evacuation of Havana by the Spanish troops, and the American flag raised over the city.
 February 1—American flag raised at Guam; Commander Tausig, of the Bennington, first governor.
 February 4—Filipinos attacked United States forces at Manila, and were repulsed.
 February 6—Peace treaty with Spain ratified by United States Senate.
 March 3—George Dewey became an admiral in the United States navy.
 July 21—Robert G. Ingersoll died at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.
 August 8—Hurricane in Porto Rico, 2,000 persons reported killed.
 September 14—National Export Exposition opened at Philadelphia.
 September 26—Admiral Dewey arrived in New York harbor.
 October 12—England and the United States agreed on a temporary arrangement of Alaska boundary dispute.
 October 20—The American yacht Columbia won the third straight race from Shamrock.
 November 21—Garret A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, died at Paterson, N. J.
 December 19—General Henry W. Lawton was killed at San Mateo, P. I.
- 1900 January 2—Great Drainage Canal opened at Chicago.
 January 16—The United States Senate ratified the treaty for the partition of Samoa.
 January 30—At Frankfort, Ky., Governor-elect William Goebel was shot and mortally wounded by an assassin.
 February 5—The U. S. Senate ratified the Hague treaty. Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote signed abrogation of Clayton-Bulwer treaty provisions that prevented building of Nicaragua Canal.
 March 3—Sixty thousand men reported to be on a strike at Chicago.
 March 13—Great Britain declined offer of mediation by the United States in the Boer war.
 March 14—President McKinley signed the Gold-Standard Currency bill.
 March 19—The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the Texas Anti-Trust law.
 April 11—President McKinley signed the Porto Rico Tariff and Civil Government bill, and appointed Charles H. Allen governor of the island.
 May 4—Sanford B. Dole was appointed Governor of Hawaii.
 May 21—Secretary Hay informed Boer envoys that the United States had done all it could in the way of intervention, and, although desirous of peace, was bound to remain neutral.
 June 8—Christians massacred by Boxers in China and mission stations menaced.
 June 9—The United States orders two warships to Taku.
 June 19—American transport landed 1,200 United States soldiers at Taku.
 June 21—General MacArthur issued President McKinley's proclamation of amnesty to all Filipinos who take the oath of allegiance and have not violated rules of war. McKinley and Roosevelt nominated for President and Vice-President by Republican National Convention.
 June 30—Steamship and dock fire at Hoboken, N. J., opposite New York City. Over 200 lives lost, and more than \$10,000,000 of property destroyed.
 July 6—William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson nominated by the National Democratic and Silver Republican Conventions as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.
 July 9—Americans, British, Russians and Japanese attack Tientsin and capture Chinese positions.
 July 13—The allies repulsed by the Chinese at Tientsin, the Ninth United States Infantry being cut to pieces and Colonel Liscum killed.
 July 14—The allies stormed and captured Tientsin.
 July 19—The Chinese Emperor appealed to President McKinley for peace.
 July 23—President McKinley replied to Chinese appeal for peace, stating that the only object of the United States was to protect its legation and its citizens in China.
 Aug. 14, 15—Allied American, British, Russian and Japanese forces attacked and captured Peking and released the besieged foreign legations.
 August 19—A force of 500 Americans, 375 British and 200 Japanese attacked a strong force of Boxers, six miles south of Tientsin, killing 300, taking 64 prisoners and putting the rest to flight.
 September 8—A great hurricane destroyed over 6,000 lives and property valued at \$15,000,000, at Galveston, Texas.
 September 17—Strike of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania was begun and 112,000 men quit work.
 October 13—The striking miners, in convention at Scranton, Pa., vote to accept 10 per cent increase offered, provided the advance be continued till April 1, 1901, and the sliding scale be abolished.
 October 17—The great strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, which began September 17, was practically ended.
 November 6—President McKinley re-elected with Theodore Roosevelt as Vice-President.
 November 28—U. S. cruiser Yosemite lost in a typhoon off Guam.
 December 20—The Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified by United States Senate with several amendments.
- 1901 January 19—Hazing was abolished at West Point by an agreement signed by the cadets.
 February 20—The Chinese agreed to all the terms of the allied powers, who demanded indemnities amounting to about \$400,000,000.
 March 4—Second inauguration of President McKinley.
 March 13—Ex-President Benjamin Harrison died at Indianapolis.
 March 23—Aguinaldo captured by General Frederick Funston.
 April 9—Aguinaldo signed peace manifesto at Manila.
 April 17—Great railroad combination completed at St. Paul, Minn.
 May 3—A great fire wasted Jacksonville, Fla.; loss, \$10,000,000.
 June 22—General Chaffee was appointed Military Governor of the Philippines.
- September 6—President McKinley was shot twice and mortally wounded by an assassin, Leon Czolgosz, while in the Temple of Music, Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo.
 September 12—The sessions of the Admiral Schley Court of Inquiry were begun at Washington.
 September 14—President McKinley died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, at Buffalo. Vice-President Roosevelt took the oath of office as President of the United States.
 September 24—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was convicted at Buffalo and sentenced to death in the electric chair.
 October 29—Czolgosz, the assassin, was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York.
 November 2—The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo closed.
 November 8—The Isthmian Canal treaty between the United States and Great Britain was signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote.
 December 13—The decision of the Schley Court of Inquiry was made public.
- 1902 January 20—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress the report of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and recommended the purchase of the Panama Canal Company's rights for \$40,000,000.
 February 9—Fire in Paterson, N. J., destroyed \$8,000,000 of property and rendered 1,000 families homeless.
 February 17—The United States Senate ratified treaty with Denmark for the purchase of West Indian islands.
 February 23, March 11—Prince Henry, of Prussia, visited the U. S. to attend the launching of the Emperor William's yacht Meteor.
 May 6—Rear Admiral William T. Sampson died.
 May 12—The great anthracite coal strike in Pennsylvania began.
 July 4—President Roosevelt issued orders establishing civil government in the Philippines and granting amnesty for political prisoners.
 August 20—United States naval maneuvers off New England coast began and continued three weeks.
 September 17—Secretary Hay addressed note to powers signatory to Berlin treaty urging relief for Roumanian Jews.
 September 18—Lieutenant Peary, Arctic explorer, arrived at Sydney, C. B., having penetrated as far north as 84° 17', northwest of Cape Hecla.
 October 14—The decision of the Hague tribunal in the Pius Fund case, adverse to Mexico and in favor of the United States, was announced.
 October 16—President Roosevelt appointed a commission to investigate and settle questions involved in the coal strike.
 October 21—A convention of coal-mine workers at Wilks-Barre declared the strike off. The Samoan controversy was decided by King Oscar, of Sweden, adversely to the United States and England, and in favor of Germany.
 October 22—The Danish Upper House rejected the treaty to cede the Danish West Indian Islands to the United States.
 November 8—The Reciprocity treaty between the United States and Newfoundland was signed.
 December 7—Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, died at Washington.
 December 13—Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant died at Washington.
 December 20—Great Britain and Germany requested President Roosevelt to act as arbitrator in case of claims against Venezuela.
 December 26—At suggestion of President Roosevelt, the powers concerned agreed to submit the Venezuelan dispute to the Hague tribunal.
 December 31—President Castro's acceptance of the proposal to submit the dispute to the Hague tribunal received at Washington.
- 1903 January 1—Greetings were transmitted over the new cable from Hawaii to President Roosevelt.
 January 15—The President signed bill suspending duties on coal for one year, and putting anthracite permanently on the free list.
 January 18—President Roosevelt sent greeting to King Edward VII. by wireless telegraphy, from the Marconi station at Wellfleet, Mass., to the Poldhu station, Cornwall, England.
 January 21—President Roosevelt signed bill for reorganization of the militia system.
 January 22—The Panama Canal treaty between the United States and Colombia was signed at Washington.
 January 24—A treaty between the United States and Great Britain, providing for a mixed commission to determine the Alaskan boundary, was signed at Washington.
 February 14—President Roosevelt signed bill for the organization of a general staff in the army, and the bill creating Department of Commerce and Labor.
 February 24—President Roosevelt signed agreement with Cuba securing to the United States a naval station at Guantanamo and a coaling station at Bahia Honda.
 March 3—Ratifications of Alaskan boundary treaty between the United States and Great Britain were exchanged at Washington.
 March 17—The United States Senate, in special session, ratified the Panama Canal treaty.
 March 18—The Anthracite Coal Strike Commission submitted its report to President Roosevelt.
 March 19—The United States Senate ratified the Cuban Reciprocity treaty, with amendments.
 March 20—The Mississippi River reached the greatest height ever known at New Orleans, 19.8 feet.
 March 28—The Cuban Senate adopted the Reciprocity treaty as amended by the United States Senate.
 March 31—Ratifications of the Reciprocity treaty between Cuba and the United States were exchanged at Washington.
 April 1—The award of the Coal Strike Commission went into effect in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania.
 April 3—President Roosevelt spoke in Chicago on the Monroe Doctrine, and received the degree of LL. D. from the University of Chicago.
 April 9—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, at St. Paul, decided that the Northern Securities Company is an illegal combination in restraint of trade, and enjoined it from exercising any control over the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroad Companies.
 April 12—The Reina Christina, Admiral Montojo's flagship in Manila Bay, was raised and beached; the skeletons of eighty of the crew were found in the hull.
 April 18—The cruiser West Virginia, a 22-knot ship, of the United States navy, was launched at Newport News, Va.
 April 30—The grounds of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, at St. Louis, were formally dedicated.

- 1903 May 1—The British case of the Alaskan boundary dispute was submitted to Ambassador Choate in London, and the case of the United States to the British ambassador at Washington.
- May 12—Richard Henry Stoddard, American poet and essayist, died, aged 78.
- May 18—China declined the proposals of the U. S. and Japan to open Manchurian towns to foreign trade, on the ground of Russian opposition.
- May 20—Postmaster-General Payne canceled the promotions of over three thousand postal clerks.
- May 21—President Roosevelt took part in the laying of the corner stone of a monument to Lewis and Clark, at Portland, Oregon.
- May 22—The treaty between the U. S. and Cuba, embodying the Platt amendment, was signed at Havana by representatives of the two governments.
- May 25—Tornadoes in Southern Nebraska killed fifteen persons, injured many others, and destroyed property valued at \$100,000.
- May 27—The International Arbitration Conference met at Lake Mahonk, N. Y.
- May 28—The Presbyterian General Assembly formally enacted amendments to the Confession of Faith.
- May 30—An equestrian statue of General Sherman by St. Gaudens was unveiled in New York city.
- May 30-31—Floods in the Kansas, Missouri, and Des Moines Rivers caused the loss of more than 100 lives and rendered thousands of persons homeless; the property losses in Kansas estimated at \$17,000,000.
- June 1—A tornado at Gainesville, Ga., caused a loss of more than 100 lives and a property loss of \$500,000.
- June 4—It was announced that an imperial prohibition had forced the withdrawal of American insurance companies from Germany.
- June 6—A cloudburst at Clifton, S. C., caused the loss of more than 50 lives and property damage to manufacturing villages of \$3,500,000.
- June 7—Rain broke a drought of fifty days' duration in the eastern part of the U. S.
- June 7-8—The breaking of levees at East St. Louis and at other points on the Mississippi River near St. Louis, caused great loss of life and property.
- June 10—Federal troops were ordered to Morenci, Arizona, to subdue striking miners and smelter men.
- June 14—In a cloudburst at Heppner, Oregon, 500 persons were drowned; damage to property extensive.
- June 18—The breaking of a levee flooded thousands of acres of Louisiana cotton land, rendering about 5,000 persons destitute.
- June 22—President Roosevelt removed from office Judge Daniel H. McMillan, of the New Mexico Supreme Court, on charges of immorality.
- June 23—The new Springfield rifle was formally adopted by the U. S. Government for all branches of the service.
- June 25—An equestrian statue of General Joseph was unveiled at Boston.
- June 30—By an explosion in a coal mine at Harms, Wyoming, 235 miners were killed.
- July 3—An order of the British Board of Agriculture forbade the landing of American hogs and New England cattle in England.
- July 4—The first message around the world was sent over the new Pacific cable from San Francisco to Manila, by President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay.
- July 5—A flood at Jeannette, Pa., caused the loss of 75 lives and a property loss of \$1,500,000.
- July 10—The Russian ambassador in London refused to transmit to the Czar a petition against the lynching of negroes in the U. S.
- July 15—Mr. Riddle, the U. S. chargé d' affaires at St. Petersburg, was instructed by Secretary Hay to inquire if Russia would receive the petition on the Kishineff massacre signed by many citizens of the U. S.
- July 16—The Cuban Senate ratified the treaty granting to the U. S. sites for naval and coaling stations, and the treaty conceding to Cuba sovereignty over the Isle of Pines.—It was announced at Washington that China and Russia had given pledges to open at least two Manchurian ports to the commerce of the world.—Russia replied to the inquiry of the U. S. that the Kishineff petition would be neither received nor considered.
- July 17—Secretaries Root and Moody constituted a joint board of army and navy officers to pass on matters requiring the coöperation of the two services.
- July 20—The Philippine Government began the circulation of the new currency authorized by Congress.
- July 22—General Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, ex-U. S. Minister to Russia and an eminent anti-slavery leader, died, aged 93.
- July 22—The bookbinders in the Government Printing Office at Washington, threatened to strike if W. A. Miller, the assistant foreman, whose reinstatement was ordered by President Roosevelt, were permitted to return to work.
- July 23—President Roosevelt refused to consider the charges made by the bookbinders' union against W. A. Miller, assistant foreman, whose reinstatement had been ordered.
- July 23—The U. S. cruiser *Galveston* was launched at Richmond, Va.
- July 26—The battleship *Kearsarge* completed her long-distance run across the Atlantic, 2,885 miles, in nine days four and a half hours, at an average speed of 13.1 knots per hour.
- July 27—By the explosion of two powder magazines near Lowell, Mass., more than twenty persons were killed and fifty injured.
- July 30—The joint army and navy general board held its first meeting.
- Aug. 5—General S. B. M. Young was designated by President Roosevelt as commanding general of the army in the interval between the retirement of General Miles, on August 8, and the going into effect of the General Staff law, on August 15.
- Aug. 8—Lieutenant-General S. B. M. Young assumed command of the army.
- Aug. 12—The Colombian Senate rejected the treaty with the U. S. for the Panama Canal.
- Aug. 15—The new General Staff of the army was organized at Washington.
- Aug. 15—It was announced that Joseph Pulitzer had given \$2,000,000 to found a school of journalism in connection with Columbia University, New York city.
- Aug. 17—A grand review of U. S. battleships and cruisers was held on Long Island Sound, off the entrance of Oyster Bay, President Roosevelt's summer home.
- Aug. 20—The Grand Army of the Republic, in annual encampment at San Francisco, elected Gen. John C. Black commander-in-chief.
- Aug. 22—The *Reliance* won the first race for the *America's Cup* by 1 minutes 3 seconds.
- Aug. 22—The new U. S. cruiser *Pennsylvania* was launched at Philadelphia.
- Aug. 22—The award of the Alabama Coal Strike Arbitration commission increased the miners' wages two and one-half cents a ton, granted semi-monthly payments, compromised the eight-hour day question, and prohibited boys under fourteen entering the mines.
- Aug. 24—Lou Dillon trotted a mile in two minutes at Readville, Mass.
- Aug. 25—The *Reliance* won the second race for the *America's Cup* by 1 minute 19 seconds.
- Aug. 27—President Roosevelt ordered the European squadron to Beirut, to support any demand that might be made by the U. S. on Turkey.
- Sept. 3—The Alaskan Boundary Commission met in London; Lord Alverstone was made chairman.
- Sept. 3—*Reliance* won the third race for the *America's Cup*.
- Sept. 6—A train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad covered 128 miles in 125 minutes between Chicago Junction, Ohio, and Garrett, Indiana.
- Sept. 12—The armored cruiser *Maryland* was launched at Newport News.
- Sept. 15—The Alaskan Boundary Commission began its regular sessions in London; Attorney-General Finlay presented the Canadian case.
- Sept. 15—The National Irrigation Congress met at Ogden, Utah.
- Sept. 17—President Roosevelt made an address at the dedication of a monument to New Jersey soldiers on the battlefield of Antietam.
- Oct. 6—President Roosevelt appointed three American members of an international commission to consider water routes from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.
- Oct. 7—A grand jury in Tennessee indicted twenty-two members of a mob for murder in the second degree for the lynching of a negro.
- Oct. 8—The commercial treaty between the U. S. and China was signed at Shanghai.
- Oct. 15—President Roosevelt made the principal address at the unveiling in Washington of an equestrian statue of Sherman.
- Oct. 15—John Alexander Dowie, "Elijah the Restorer," arrived in New York city, with nearly 4,000 followers, and began an evangelistic campaign.
- Oct. 20—The award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal in London sustained all the main contentions of the U. S., and gave to Canada Pearse Island and a few other small islands in the Portland Canal.
- Oct. 20—President Roosevelt issued a proclamation convening the Fifty-eighth Congress in extra session on November 9 to consider the commercial treaty with Cuba.
- Oct. 24—Lou Dillon trotted a mile at Memphis in 1 minute 58½ seconds, breaking the world's record.
- Oct. 26—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that State canals are under the jurisdiction of the federal courts.
- Oct. 28—The U. S. cruiser *Baltimore* was ordered to Santo Domingo to protect American interests.
- Oct. 30—A National Employers' Association was formed at Chicago, delegates being present from fifty-seven cities.
- Oct. 31—President Roosevelt appointed Governor Sanford B. Dole U. S. District Judge for Hawaii, and George R. Carter to succeed Mr. Dole as Governor.
- Nov. 3—Panama's independence of Colombia was proclaimed; government officials were seized and imprisoned.
- Nov. 4—The U. S. authorities forbade the transportation of troops of either Panama or Colombia on the Panama railroad.
- Nov. 6—The U. S. Government formally recognized and entered into relations with the new republic of Panama.
- Nov. 9—The provisional government of Panama appointed a commission to negotiate a canal treaty with the U. S.
- Nov. 9—The Fifty-eighth Congress met in special session; Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, was elected Speaker of the House.
- Nov. 16—A formal protest from Colombia against the action of the U. S. was received at Washington.
- Nov. 18—An Isthmian Canal treaty was signed at Washington by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau-Varilla of the republic of Panama.
- Nov. 19—The U. S. House of Representatives passed the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 335 to 21.
- Nov. 26—The new *de facto* Government of Santo Domingo was recognized by the U. S.
- Dec. 1—A receiver was appointed for Dr. John Alexander Dowie's Zion City (Illinois) properties.
- Dec. 3—The new Canal treaty with the U. S. was ratified at Panama.
- Dec. 4—Governor Peabody declared martial law at Cripple Creek, Colorado.
- Dec. 8—W. R. Davis, U. S. consul at Alexandretta, Turkey, lowered the flag of the consulate in consequence of having been assaulted by Turkish officials.
- Dec. 16—The U. S. Senate passed the Cuban reciprocity bill by a vote of 57 to 18.
- Dec. 17—President Roosevelt signed the Cuban reciprocity bill and issued a proclamation putting the treaty into effect in ten days.
- Dec. 18—The U. S. Senate ratified the commercial treaty with China.
- Dec. 19—The Turkish Government instructs the Governor at Alexandretta to apologize to Consul Davis.
- Dec. 19—The new East River bridge was formally opened by Mayor Low, of New York city.
- Dec. 30—Nearly 600 lives were lost in the Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago.
- 1904 Jan. 4—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens.
- Jan. 9—The commercial treaties between China and the U. S. and Japan were ratified by the Chinese Emperor.—Ex-Confederate General and ex-U. S. Senator from Georgia, John B. Gordon, died, aged 72.
- Jan. 11—The U. S. Senate confirmed the nominations of William H. Taft to be Secretary of War and Luke E. Wright to be Governor of the Philippines.

- Jan. 13—Ratifications of the treaty between the U. S. and China were exchanged at Washington, and the treaty put into effect by proclamation of President Roosevelt.
- Jan. 18—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that negroes cannot be debarred from serving on grand juries in cases involving crimes committed by negroes.
- Jan. 22—A tornado destroyed Moundville, Ala., killing 37 persons.
- Jan. 25—Nearly 200 miners were killed as the result of a coal-mine explosion at Cheswick, Pa.
- Jan. 25—Mrs. Florence Maybrick, after spending nearly 15 years in British prisons, convicted of poisoning her husband, was released on parole.
- Feb. 1—On the retirement of Elihu Root from the cabinet, William H. Taft became Secretary of War.
- Feb. 7-8—Fire in Baltimore destroyed more than 75 city blocks, covering 140 acres.
- Feb. 15—Marcus A. Hanna, U. S. Senator from Ohio, died, aged 67.
- Feb. 23—The U. S. Senate, by a vote of 71 to 17, ratified the Panama Canal treaty.
- Feb. 26—Ratifications of the Panama Canal treaty between the U. S. and Panama were exchanged at Washington.
- Feb. 26—Fire in the business center of Rochester, N. Y., caused a loss of \$2,500,000.
- Feb. 27—The Wisconsin State Capitol, at Madison, was burned, causing a loss of about \$800,000.
- March 2—The "Bates treaty" with the Sultan of Sulu was abrogated.
- March 14—The U. S. Supreme Court, by a vote of 5 to 4, decided that the Northern Securities Company is an illegal combination.
- March 16—Under a ruling of Commissioner of Pensions Ware, all Civil War veterans 62 years of age are entitled to pensions.
- March 18—The U. S. Senate confirmed the nomination of Leonard Wood to be a Major-General.
- March 18—The bituminous coal-miners of the middle west returned a majority of 30,000 votes against a strike.
- March 22—The U. S. Senate ratified the treaty with Cuba, embodying the Platt amendment.
- March 28—U. S. Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas, was convicted at St. Louis of accepting fees to use his influence with the Post-Office Department to prevent a fraud order being issued against the Rialto Grain and Securities Company.
- April 4—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that the coal railroads must answer the questions asked and produce the contracts required by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.
- April 13—The explosion of a 12-inch gun on the U. S. battleship *Missouri*, while engaged in target practice off Pensacola, Fla., killed 5 officers and 27 enlisted men.
- April 15—The U. S. Senate passed a bill providing a form of government for the Panama Canal zone.
- April 15—Chicago voted by an overwhelming majority for the municipal ownership of the street railways.
- April 15—It was announced that Andrew Carnegie has established a fund of \$5,000,000 to provide for those who risk their lives for others, and for the widows and orphans of those who sacrifice their lives for others.
- April 27—The contract for the transfer of the Panama Canal property to the U. S. was signed at Paris.
- April 30—The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was formally opened at St. Louis.
- April 30—A world's fair special train on the Iron Mountain railroad was wrecked near Kimmswick, Mo., and nearly 50 persons killed or injured.
- May 7—Secretary of the U. S. Treasury Shaw signed a warrant for \$40,000,000 in payment of Panama Canal property.
- May 14—Miss Clara Barton resigned the presidency of the American Red Cross; she was succeeded by Mrs. John A. Logan.
- May 16—The U. S. Supreme Court sustained the action of the immigration authorities in ordering the deportation of John Turner, the English anarchist.
- May 20—On account of the kidnapping of Perdicaris, an American citizen, by Arabs, the whole South Atlantic squadron was ordered to Tangier.
- May 27—A tornado destroyed the town of New Liberty, Illinois.
- May 27—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the tax on oleomargarine.
- May 28—The U. S. rejected the demands made by the Arabian brigands who kidnapped Ion Perdicaris in Morocco.
- May 28—U. S. Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, died, aged 71.
- May 30—President Roosevelt delivered an address on the battlefield of Gettysburg.
- June 1—The U. S. Government notified the Moorish authorities that Raisuli, the bandit leader, would be held personally responsible for the lives of his captives, Perdicaris and Varley, and that his execution will be demanded if the prisoners are put to death.
- June 3—Walter J. Travis, an American, wins the golf championship of the world.
- June 4—A tornado destroyed several towns in Oklahoma.
- June 6—The explosion of an infernal machine beneath a station platform in the Cripple Creek mining district of Colorado killed 15 non-union miners.
- June 8—Six of the striking miners in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, were killed by the militia and 15 taken prisoners.
- June 8—The Cuban Government ratified the Isle of Pines treaty with the U. S.
- June 15—The steamer *General Slocum*, carrying an excursion of St. Mark's German Lutheran Church, New York city, caught fire in the East River, and more than 900 lives were lost, most of the victims being women and children.
- June 23—The Republican National Convention at Chicago nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President, and Charles W. Fairbanks for Vice-President.
- June 24—President Roosevelt ordered the U. S. tariff rates extended to and post-offices established in the Panama Canal zone.
- June 24—Perdicaris and his stepson Varley, having been released by the bandit Raisuli, arrived at Tangier.
- July 4—Judge Beekman Winthrop was inaugurated Governor of Porto Rico.
- July 9—The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominated Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, for President on the first ballot.
- July 10—The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis nominated Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, for Vice-President.
- July 10—In a wreck on the Erie railroad, at Midvale, N. J., 15 persons were killed and 50 injured.
- July 12—Fifty thousand employees of the great meat packing companies of the U. S. went on a strike because of wage reductions affecting unskilled laborers, and a meat famine was threatened throughout the country.
- July 13—In a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad near Chicago, 20 persons were killed and 25 injured.
- Aug. 1—The U. S. Government directed Minister Bowen to protest against the seizure of asphalt properties by the Venezuelan Government.
- Aug. 6—The American squadron, under command of Rear-Admiral Jewel, was ordered to Smyrna to support Minister Leishman in his efforts to secure recognition of the rights of American citizens in Turkey.
- Aug. 8—76 persons were killed and many others injured in a train wreck caused by the collapse of a bridge at Dry Creek, Pueblo, Colorado, on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad.
- Aug. 14—A settlement of the question pending between the U. S. and Turkey was announced, Turkey consenting to give American schools in that country equal right with those under the protection of other powers.
- Aug. 17—The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began its session at Boston.
- Aug. 27—The U. S. battleship *Louisiana* was launched at the Newport News shipyard.
- Sept. 7—The International Geographic Congress was opened at Washington.
- Sept. 8—The National Executive Board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen ordered an end of the great beef strike at Chicago.
- Sept. 8—Ex-Confederate General James Longstreet died, aged 83.
- Sept. 24—75 persons were killed and 125 injured in a head-on collision on the Southern railway, near Knoxville, Tenn.
- Sept. 29—The U. S. battleship *Connecticut* was launched at the New York navy yard.
- Sept. 30—U. S. Senator George Frisbie Hoar, of Massachusetts, died, aged 78.
- Oct. 3—The thirteenth International Peace Conference opened at Boston.
- Oct. 17—President Roosevelt dismissed Robert S. Rodie, head of the steamboat inspection service at New York, and steps were taken toward the removal of the other inspectors found guilty of negligence in regard to the *General Slocum* disaster on June 15.
- Oct. 27—The New York Subway was opened from City Hall to West 145th Street.
- Oct. 30—The U. S. Government sent to the powers signatory to The Hague conference a preliminary note suggesting that another conference meet to further consider questions of international law which would tend to minimize the horrors of war.
- Nov. 2—Miss Eva Booth was appointed Commander of the Salvation Army in the United States.
- Nov. 8—The Republican Presidential ticket was chosen by a great popular and electoral majority.
- Nov. 9—President Roosevelt announced his determination not to be a candidate for another term.
- Nov. 10—The battleship *New Jersey* was launched at Quincy, Mass.
- Nov. 23—The U. S. cruiser *Pennsylvania* established a new record for the navy by making an average of 22.43 knots an hour.
- Dec. 3—The U. S. armored cruiser *Tennessee* was launched at Philadelphia.
- Dec. 8—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, millionaire swindler, was arrested and imprisoned in the Tombs, New York.
- Dec. 13—The U. S. House of Representatives, by a large majority, voted to impeach Judge Charles Swayne of the U. S. Court of the Northern District of Florida.
- 1905 Jan. 4—Attorney-General Moody made an argument against the "beef trust" in the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Jan. 21—A protocol was signed between the U. S. and Santo Domingo.
- Jan. 23—An outline of the plan of the U. S. Government for administering the finances of Santo Domingo was made public.
- Jan. 24—The U. S. Senate was sworn in by the Chief Justice as a court for the impeachment trial of Judge Swayne.
- Jan. 30—The U. S. Supreme Court, by a unanimous decision, declared the beef trust illegal.
- Feb. 8—The electoral vote was canvassed by both branches of Congress in joint session, the result being announced as 336 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks and 140 for Parker and Davis.
- Feb. 13—It was announced at Washington that the arbitration treaties between the U. S. and foreign powers will not be presented to the Governments with which they were negotiated as amended by the U. S. Senate.
- Feb. 15—The Kansas House of Representatives passed a bill for a State oil refinery.
- Feb. 17—A parcels-post treaty was signed between the U. S. and Great Britain.
- Feb. 17—Governor Hoch, of Kansas, signed the bill appropriating \$400,000 for a State oil refinery.
- Feb. 21—A special federal grand jury was drawn at Chicago to investigate the beef combine.
- Feb. 26—Fire on the Illinois Central docks at New Orleans caused a loss of \$5,000,000.
- Feb. 26—A coal mine explosion at Wilcoe, West Virginia, killed more than 20 persons.
- Feb. 27—The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Kansas anti-trust law.
- Feb. 27—The impeachment trial of Judge Swayne before the U. S. Senate ends in a verdict of acquittal on all the articles.
- March 1—Assurance is given to the Haitian minister at Washington that the U. S. has no intention of annexing Santo Domingo.
- March 4—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, and Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, were inaugurated President and Vice-President of the U. S.

March 6—President Roosevelt nominated George B. Cortelyou, of New York, to be Postmaster-General, and renominated the other members of his cabinet.

March 6—Ex-U. S. Senator John H. Reagan, of Texas, the last surviving member of the Confederate cabinet, died, aged 86.

March 16—The Colorado Legislature voted to install Peabody as Governor on the understanding that he will at once resign in favor of Lieutenant-Governor McDonald.

March 17—Governor Peabody, of Colorado, resigned office, and was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor J. F. McDonald.

March 19—Explosions at the Rush Run and Red Ash mines, near Thurmond, West Virginia, caused the loss of 24 lives.

March 20—Nearly 100 persons were killed in a fire resulting from an explosion in a shoe factory at Brocton, Mass.

March 21—A flood at Pittsburg, Pa., rendered 1,000 persons homeless and caused a property damage of \$500,000.

March 23—Commander Peary's new Arctic steamer *Roosevelt* was launched at Bucksport, Maine.

March 24—President Castro, of Venezuela, refused the American demand for arbitration of the asphalt controversy.

March 25—U. S. Minister Dawson arranged with Santo Domingo for the temporary collection of revenue by a U. S. Commissioner.

March 25—A protest was filed against the acceptance of John D. Rockefeller's gift of \$100,000 by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

March 25—The Nebraska Legislature appropriated \$250,000 for a state binder-twine factory.

March 28—President Roosevelt decided to accept Santo Domingo's proposition for an American receiver of customs, pending final action on the treaty.

March 29—Italy presented an ultimatum to Santo Domingo, but withdrew it on learning of the American receivership plans.

March 29—The general counsel for the Panama railroad purchased for the U. S. all but five of the outstanding shares of the company.

April 3—A gas explosion in a coal mine at Ziegler, Ill., entombed 50 miners.

April 10—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that the right of a trial by a common-law jury exists in Alaska.

April 11—The Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions formally accepted the gift of \$100,000 from John D. Rockefeller.

April 24—Frank G. Bigelow, president of the First National Bank of Wisconsin, confessed to the embezzlement of \$1,500,000.

May 1—At Japan's request, the U. S. represented to China the danger of a breach of neutrality by the presence of Russian warships in Chinese harbors.

May 2—A strike of Chicago teamsters in sympathy with one of the unions of garment workers reached serious proportions.

May 2—Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, declares his opposition to the proposed extension of the lease of the city gas works for 75 years for the sum of \$25,000,000.

May 3—The International Railway Congress opened in Washington, D. C.

May 10—President Roosevelt told representatives of the Chicago striking teamsters that he heartily approved of Mayor Dunne's efforts to preserve law and order.

May 11—Twenty persons were killed and more than one hundred injured by the wreck of an express train on the Pennsylvania railroad near Harrisburg, Pa.

May 17—The yacht race across the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to the Lizard for the Kaiser's cup, was started with eleven entries, one German, two English, and the rest American.

May 17—Twelve thousand immigrants, chiefly Italians, arrived at the port of New York on ten liners.

May 18—At the General Convention of Baptists, held at St. Louis, the constitution of a permanent convention of Northern and Southern Baptists was adopted.

May 18—The passage of the 75 years' extension of the gas lease by the Philadelphia Councils, was followed by rioting in the Council chamber.

May 29—The American yacht *Atlantic* finished first in the trans-Atlantic race for the Kaiser's cup, crossing the finish line off the Lizard 12 days 4 hours from Sandy Hook.

June 1—The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was opened at Portland, Oregon.

June 1—The ordinance extending the lease of the Philadelphia gas works was recalled by a unanimous vote of the Councils, owing to threat of veto by Mayor Weaver and roused public sentiment.

June 3—Three Russian cruisers, the *Aurora*, *Oleg*, and *Jemchung*, under command of Rear-Admiral Enquist, entered Manila Bay, badly battered but not disabled.

June 5—Major-General Corbin notified Rear-Admiral Enquist that he must sail within 24 hours or intern his ships.

June 5—The Pennsylvania railroad trains broke all records for fast traveling between New York and Chicago by making the run of 897 miles in 16 hours and 3 minutes.

June 6—The New York Central railroad announced that it would follow the lead of the Pennsylvania in running eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago.

June 7—William W. Karr, accountant of the Smithsonian Institution and disbursing agent for the government bureaus under it was arrested for embezzlement of \$46,000.

June 8—Governor Wright cabled to Secretary Taft that the Russian cruisers at Manila had complied with notice to intern.

June 9—By the sale of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society belonging to the estate of the late Henry B. Hyde, its founder, to a syndicate of which Thomas F. Ryan was head, the control of the great institution with its \$400,000,000 of assets passed from the hands of the Hyde family.

June 9—The text of an identical note to Japan and Russia by President Roosevelt was given out at Washington earnestly calling on both governments to take steps to secure a meeting of their minds on the question of peace.

June 10—Frank G. Bigelow, who stole \$1,500,000 from the First National Bank of Wisconsin, was sentenced to ten years at hard labor.

June 10—Japan gave notice of acceptance of President Roosevelt's

suggestion that the belligerents should discuss directly and exclusively terms of peace.

June 10—The Russian foreign office announced the Government's willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries as soon as Japan had indicated her terms.

June 11—The Pennsylvania railroad began its regular eighteen-hour service between Chicago and New York.

June 19—The New York Central and Lake Shore trains made their initial trips under the eighteen-hour service between New York and Chicago, the actual running time of the east bound train being 15 hours and 56 minutes.

June 21—Twenty-one persons were killed and many injured in a wreck of the New York Central and Lake Shore eighteen-hour train at Mentor, Ohio, caused by an open switch.

June 22—The New York Central railroad abandoned its eighteen-hour service between New York and Chicago, and returned to the twenty-hour schedule.

June 25—Russia and Japan notified President Roosevelt of their appointment of plenipotentiaries for the peace conference to be held at Washington about August 10.

June 25—President Roosevelt ordered the Immigration Bureau to cease discourteous treatment of Chinese immigrants.

July 1—Charles J. Bonaparte, grandson of Jerome Bonaparte and grandnephew of Napoleon, succeeded Paul Morton as Secretary of the Navy.

July 1—John Hay, Secretary of State, died at Newbury, N. H., aged 67.

July 4—U. S. Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, was found guilty and recommended to leniency in the land fraud cases.

July 6—Elihu Root was appointed Secretary of State to succeed John Hay, deceased.

July 16—Lieut. Robert E. Peary sailed from New York for the North Pole.

July 19—Chinese boycott against American goods was declared.

July 21—Explosion of a boiler on the U. S. S. *Bennington*, in San Diego Harbor, killed 28 men and injured 100 others.

July 23—Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, died at Millbrook, N. Y., aged 54.

July 24—The remains of John Paul Jones were placed in a temporary vault at Annapolis, Md.

Aug. 10—President Roosevelt addressed a large meeting of miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Aug. 23—Edwin I. Holmes, Jr., of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was indicted in the Government cotton report scandal.

Sept. 5—A treaty of peace was signed at Portsmouth, N. H., by the Japanese and Russian envoys.

Sept. 6—The New York legislative committee began the investigation of life insurance companies.

Sept. 11—A misplaced switch on the New York elevated road threw a car into the street, killing 12 persons and injuring 40 others.

Oct. 18—President Roosevelt departed from Washington on a tour of the Southern States.

Oct. 31—George Bernard Shaw's play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," was prohibited by the police authorities in New York City.

Nov. 1—Prince Louis, of Battenburg, arrived at Annapolis with the British cruiser squadron on a visit to American waters.

Dec. 11—Edward Atkinson, political economist, died at Boston, Mass., aged 78.

1906 Jan. 10—William Rainey Harper, president of the University of Chicago, died at Chicago, Ill., aged 50.

Jan. 17—Marshall Field, merchant and multi-millionaire, of Chicago, died in New York, aged 70.

Jan. 25—General Joseph Wheeler died at New York, aged 70.

Feb. 17—Miss Alice Roosevelt and Representative Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, were married at the White House.

March 4—General John M. Schofield died at St. Augustine, Fla., aged 75.

March 4—Meridian, Miss., was visited by a destructive cyclone.

March 8—Six hundred Moros were killed in battle with American troops and constabulary near Jolo, P. I.

March 12—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that witnesses in anti-trust proceedings cannot be excused from testifying against their corporations.

March 16—Twenty-five persons were killed in train wreck near Adobe, Cal., on Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.

March 26—Nine persons were killed and thirteen injured in a train wreck on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, west of Casper, Wyo.

April 14—President Roosevelt made an address at Washington on "the man with the muckrake," and advocated an inheritance tax.

April 18-19—Earthquake and fire destroyed a large part of San Francisco. Loss \$400,000,000.

April 24—The remains of John Paul Jones were reinterred at Annapolis, Md.

April 27—Benjamin Franklin Bi-Century was celebrated at Philadelphia, Pa.

May 14—Carl Schurz, soldier, author and journalist, ex-Secretary of the Interior, died at New York City, aged 77.

May 28—Eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured in a train wreck on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, in Louisville Ky.

June 3—Eleven persons were killed and seventy-five injured by the overturning of an electric car at Providence, R. I.

June 11—Public schools were opened in the Philippines, with half a million pupils in attendance.

June 16—President Roosevelt signed the Oklahoma and Arizona Statehood bills.

June 21—The U. S. Senate approved of the lock canal for Panama.

July 16—Japanese seal poachers were killed by Americans in Alaskan waters.

July 21—Russell Sage, financier, died at Lawrence Beach, N. Y., aged 89.

July 27—Secretary Root addressed the Pan-American conference of American Republics at Rio de Janeiro.

Aug. 8—The Standard Oil Company was indicted at Chicago for receiving rebates.

Aug. 13—A riot occurred at Brownsville, Texas, in which negro soldiers of the U. S. Army killed and wounded several persons.

Aug. 24—The Standard Oil Company was indicted by a Federal grand jury at Jamestown, N. Y., for accepting unlawful concessions in railroad rates.

- 1906 Aug. 24—President Roosevelt ordered a simplified form of spelling in the Government Printing Office.
 Aug. 30—William J. Bryan arrived in New York from abroad, and was given a popular reception.
 Sept. 8—President Palma appealed to the United States for intervention in Cuba.
 Sept. 13—American troops landed at Havana, but were withdrawn.
 Sept. 20—General James Smith was installed as Governor of the Philippine Islands.
 Sept. 22—Anti-negro riots at Atlanta, Ga., resulted in lynchings. The city was placed under martial law.
 Sept. 28—President Palma, of Cuba resigned.
 Sept. 29—Secretary Taft proclaimed United States intervention in Cuba, and himself as Provisional Governor.
 Oct. 2—The Sugar Trust was indicted at New York for accepting railroad rebates.
 Oct. 6—The automobile race for the Vanderbilt Cup on Long Island was won by Wagner for France.
 Oct. 12—Charles E. Magoon assumed the Provisional Governorship of Cuba.
 Oct. 15—A rehearing in the case of Senator Burton, of Kansas, was denied by the U. S. Supreme Court, and his imprisonment began.
 Oct. 15—Japanese were excluded from the regular public schools of San Francisco.
 Oct. 16—Virginia Howell Davis, widow of Jefferson Davis, died at New York City, aged 80.
 Oct. 17—The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad was convicted at New York of rebating rates, in violation of law.
 Oct. 19—The Standard Oil Company, of Ohio, was convicted at Findlay of violating the Ohio anti-trust law.
 Nov. 8—President Roosevelt departed on a visit to the Isthmus of Panama.
 Nov. 11—Mrs. Esther S. Damon, the last surviving widow of a Revolutionary soldier, died at Plymouth, Vt., aged 92 years.
 Nov. 12—Fifty-nine immigrants were killed and fifty-two injured in a train wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Woodville, Md.
 Nov. 15—President Roosevelt visited the city of Panama, the first time a President of the United States ever passed beyond the jurisdiction of its flag.
 Nov. 18—The mayor of San Francisco was indicted for extorting money from restaurant keepers.
 Nov. 21—Negro battalion in the 25th Infantry, U. S. Army, concerned in the Brownsville, Texas, riots, was disbanded by Presidential order "without honor."
 Nov. 21—President Roosevelt landed in Porto Rico.
 Nov. 29—A wreck on the Southern Railway near Lawyers, Va., killed Samuel Spencer, president of the road, and a number of others.
 Dec. 5—The Lower House of Congress passed the bill authorizing national banks to make loans on real estate.
 Dec. 10—The Noble Peace Prize was awarded at Christiania, Norway, to President Roosevelt.
 Dec. 12—The U. S. Senate confirmed the nominations of William H. Moody to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Charles J. Bonaparte to be Attorney General, Victor H. Metcalf to be Secretary of the Navy, and Oscar S. Straus to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor.
 Dec. 14—U. S. House of Representatives, by a vote of 142 to 25, adopted an amendment to the Legislature Appropriation bill prohibiting simplified spelling in Congressional documents.
 Dec. 14—The President withdrew his order requiring the Public Printer to use the simplified spelling in publications of the executive departments.
 Dec. 14—The Lower House of Congress passed the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, with an amendment raising the salaries of the Vice-President, the Speaker of the House, and members of the Cabinet to \$12,000 a year. By an amendment adopted Jan. 18, 1907, the salaries of Senators and Representatives were increased to \$7,500 a year. The amendment was adopted by the Senate Jan. 23d.
 Dec. 18—The President's message transmitting Secretary Metcalf's report on the Japanese in San Francisco was read in both branches of Congress.
 Dec. 30—Forty-five persons were killed and about one hundred injured in a train wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Washington, D. C.
- 1907 Jan. 1—The new Federal Pure Food and Drug law went into effect throughout the United States.
 Jan. 1—Charles E. Hughes was inaugurated Governor of New York.
 Jan. 7—Postmaster-General Cortelyou announced his retirement as chairman of the Republican National Committee.
 Jan. 14—President Roosevelt sent a message to congress insisting upon his stand in dismissing the negro troops from the army on account of the Brownsville affair, but revoking that part of the order which barred the discharged men from civil employment under the Government.
 Jan. 15—The U. S. Senate confirmed the nominations of George B. Cortelyou to be Secretary of the Treasury, James R. Garfield, to be Secretary of the Interior, George Von L. Meyer to be Postmaster-General and Herbert Knox Smith to be Commissioner of Corporations.
 Jan. 17—Lower House of Congress passed a bill authorizing the President to send the supply-ship *Celtic* with relief for the people of Jamaica.
 Jan. 19—Governor Swettenham, of Jamaica, peremptorily requested that the American troops be withdrawn from relief work at Kingston, and the warships under Admiral Davis sailed away from the harbor.
 Jan. 19—The "Big Four" passenger train was wrecked at Sandford, Ind., by the explosion of a car load of powder; 22 bodies were taken from the wreck.
 Jan. 24—General Russell A. Alger, U. S. Senator from Michigan, died, aged 71.
 Feb. 16—A New York Central train drawn by electric motors, left the track near Williamsbridge, New York City, killing 20 passengers and injuring 150 others.
 Feb. 20—The U. S. Senate, by a vote of 42 to 28, confirmed the title of Reed Smoot, of Utah, to his seat.
 Feb. 25—British ambassador Brice was received by President Roosevelt at the White House.
 March 5—General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrived in the United States from England.
 March 9—John Alexander Dowie, founder of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, died, aged 59.
 March 14—President Roosevelt issued orders for the exclusion of Japanese laborers from the U. S., and the dismissal of suits against the San Francisco school board.
 March 21—American marines were landed in Honduras from the gunboat *Marietta* to protect the interests of citizens of the U. S. in the war in Central America.
 March 28—Twenty-six persons were killed by the derailment of a train on the Southern Pacific Railroad near Colton, Cal.
 March 31—Galusha A. Grow, father of the Homestead law, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, during the Civil War, died at New York City, aged 83.
 April 2—James J. Hill resigned as president of the Great Northern Railroad, and was succeeded by his son, Louis W. Hill.
 April 8—The U. S. Supreme Court decided that the Isle of Pines is not American Territory.
 April 8—A convention was concluded between the United States and England providing for a Canadian boundary commission.
 April 14—A national arbitration and peace Congress was opened in New York City.
 April 19—Fire destroyed the city of Iloilo, Island of Panay, P. I., rendering 20,000 people homeless.
 April 26—President Roosevelt opened the Jamestown Exposition, and reviewed the naval parade at Hampton Roads.
 April 26—Mr. Rockefeller gave \$2,000,000 in land to the University of Chicago.
 April 28—Eight persons were killed, a village destroyed, and crops ruined by a tornado in Texas.
 April 30—The United States transport *Bedford* sailed from San Francisco for China with 4,000,000 pounds of flour for the famine sufferers.
 May 2—A statue of General McClellan was unveiled at Washington.
 May 2—General Kuroki and staff, representatives of Japan to the Jamestown Exposition, arrived in Seattle.
 May 5—A strike tied up the street railways in San Francisco.
 May 6—Rev. John Watson ("Ian Maclaren") died at Mount Pleasant, Iowa.
 May 8—Eight men were shot in the street railway strike riots in San Francisco.
 May 9—The trial of William D. Haywood, secretary and treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, on a charge of the murder of Governor Frank Steunenberg, began in Boise.
 May 10—General Kuroki was received by President Roosevelt, and entertained at dinner by Secretary Taft.
 May 11—Thirty persons, members of a Mystic Shrine excursion party, were killed in a railroad wreck at Honda, Cal.
 May 12—The Illinois Legislature, at an all-night session, passed a new charter for Chicago.
 May 13—The 300th anniversary of the landing of the first English settlers at Jamestown was celebrated at the Jamestown Exposition.
 May 14—The New York State Senate, by a vote of 37 to 7, passed over Mayor McClellan's veto, the bill to equalize the pay of men and women teachers in New York City.
 May 15—Abraham Ruef, political boss of San Francisco, pleaded guilty to an indictment for extortion.
 May 16—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway pleaded guilty to a rebate charge in New York, and paid a fine of \$20,000.
 May 18—The most sensational whipping in the history of the State took place in the workhouse at Wilmington, Del. Nine men were stripped to the waist, and each subjected to from five to forty lashes.
 May 23—The U. S. submarine boat *Lake* was given its submarine test at Newport, R. I., and established a record in America for voluntary deep submergence with a crew on board, going to a depth of 138 feet.
 May 24—The grand jury at San Francisco returned 89 indictments for bribery against Mayor Schmitz, Abe Ruef, and officials of the street railway, telephone, and gas companies.
 May 25—Prince Louis, of Italy, better known as the Duke d' Abruzzi, famous arctic explorer, who came to America with the Italian fleet as Italy's representative in the opening ceremonies of the Jamestown Exposition, was given formal welcome to New York City.
 May 25—The annual regatta of the American Rowing Association, popularly known as the American Henley, began on the Schuylkill in Fairmont Park, Philadelphia.

A LIST OF THE
PRINCIPAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS IN COMMON USE

By Authors Writing on such Subjects as Require a Peculiar Technical Terminology,
and Typographical Semiology.

I. ASTRONOMICAL.

1. GREATER PLANETS, &c.

☉	The Sun; Sun's Longitude.	⊕, ⊖ or ♂	The Earth.
☾	New Moon.	♂	Mars.
☾	First Quarter; Moon's Longitude.	♃	Jupiter.
☾, or ☽	Full Moon.	♄	Saturn.
☾	Last Quarter.	♅, or ♁	Uranus.
☿	Mercury.	♆, or ♃	Neptune.
♀	Venus.	☄	Comet.
★, or ☆	Fixed Star.		

The sign ☉ is derived from a buckler with its umbo; ♀ is the caduceus of Mercury, or his head and winged cap; ♀, a looking-glass, appropriately refers to the vanity of Venus; ☉, the earth and its equator; ☊ indicates the four quarters of the globe; the sign ♄ indicates the globe and cross of sovereigns, a symbol of dominion; ♀, the symbol of Mars, is derived from the head, helmet, and nodding plume of a warrior, or a shield and spear; ♄, a representation of an eagle, with expanded wings, or the initial letter of the Greek name of Jupiter, with a line through it as a mark of abbreviation; ♄, a sickle, the emblem of the god of time; ♄, the initial letter of *Herschel*, the discoverer of Uraus (by whose name the planet was formerly known), with a planet suspended from the crossbar; ☉, the sign derived from that for the sun [☉], together with a part of that for Mars [♂]; ♄, a trident, the emblem of Neptune, the god of the sea.

2. MINOR PLANETS.

These planets were formerly designated by the four signs here given ♀, or ♀ Ceres; ♀, or ♂ Pallas; ♀ or ♂ Juno; ♀, or ♂ Vesta, but latterly they are all commonly designated by numbers indicating the order of their discovery, and their symbol is a small circle or oval inclosing this number; as, ①, Ceres; ②, Pallas; ③, Juno; ④, Vesta; and the like. Sometimes letters of the Greek alphabet are used in connection with the name of the constellation in which the star or planet is situated.

3. ZODIACAL SIGNS.

1. ♈ Aries, <i>the Ram.</i>	7. ♎ Libra, <i>the Balance.</i>
2. ♉ Taurus, <i>the Bull.</i>	8. ♏ Scorpio, <i>the Scorpion.</i>
3. ♊ Gemini, <i>the Twins.</i>	9. ♐ Sagittarius, <i>the Archer.</i>
4. ♋ Cancer, <i>the Crab.</i>	10. ♑ Capricornus, <i>the Goat.</i>
5. ♌ Leo, <i>the Lion.</i>	11. ♒ Aquarius, <i>the Waterman.</i>
6. ♍ Virgo, <i>the Virgin.</i>	12. ♓ Pisces, <i>the Fishes.</i>

These twelve signs are divided into four groups of three each—representing the spring, summer, autumn, and winter seasons.

The sign Γ is derived from the horns of a ram; δ , the head and horns of a bull; Π , the statues of Castor and Pollux; ζ , the claws of a crab; Θ , a corruption of the Greek letter Lambda, the initial of Λεόν, a lion, or else a representation of a lion's tail; Υ , a corruption of *par*, the first syllable of the Greek word for *virgin*; ω , a balance; μ , the legs and tail of a scorpion; ι , an arrow, and a small portion of the bow, which is to be seen at the bottom of the character; ν , a character combining the letters of the Greek word *tragos*=a goat; π , waves of water; \times , two fishes tied together.

4. ASPECTS AND NODES.

- ∂ Conjunction;—the bodies having the same longitude, or right ascension.
 * Sextile;—a difference of 60° or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the circle in longitude, or right ascension.
 ☾, or ☽ Quintile;—a difference of 72° or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circle in longitude, or right ascension.
 □ Quadrature;—a difference of 90° or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the circle in longitude, or right ascension.
 Δ Trine;—a difference of 120° or $\frac{1}{3}$ of the circle in longitude, or right ascension.
 ♂ Opposition;—a difference of 180° or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the circle in longitude, or right ascension.
 ♀ Ascending Node.
 ♂ Descending Node.

5. SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS AND FORMULÆ.

α . Mean distance.
 $A.R.$ Right ascension.
 β Celestial latitude.
 D . Diameter.
 δ Declination.
 Δ Distance.
 E . East.
 e Eccentricity.
 $h.$, or h Hours; as $5h.$, or $5h$.
 i Inclination to the ecliptic.
 L, l , or ϵ Mean longitude in orbit.
 λ Longitude.
 M . Mass.
 $m.$, or m Minutes of time; as $5m.$, $5m$.
 μ , or n Mean daily motion.
 $+$ or N . North.
 $N. P. D.$ North polar distance.
 v, φ , or L . Longitude of ascending node.
 π or ω Longitude of perihelion.
 ρ . Perihelion distance.
 q , or R . Radius, or radius vector.
 $-$, or S . South.
 s , or s . Seconds of time; as, $16s.$, or $16s$.
 T . Periodic time.
 W . West.
 ϕ Angle of eccentricity; also, geographical latitude.
 $^{\circ}$ Degrees.
 $'$ Minutes of arc.
 $"$ Seconds of arc.

II. BOTANICAL.

These signs are used to designate the peculiarities of different species and varieties of plants, and are usually written without any accompanying verbal description. The signs are borrowed mainly from astronomy and chemistry, and are often confounded by the inexperienced reader with one or the other of these two sciences.

③, ④, ⑤, or ① Annual.
 ③, ④⑤, ③, or ② Biennial.
 ② Perennial.
 Δ Evergreen.
 ○ Monocarpous plant; flowers but once.
 † An undershrub.
 A shrub.
 A large shrub.
 A tree.
 ③ A monocarpous perennial.
 ♂, or ♂ A staminate or male flower.
 ♀ Pistillate, fertile, or female.
 ♂ Perfect or hermaphrodite.
 ♂♀ Unisexual; male and female flowers separate.
 ♂—♀ Monoecious; male and female flowers on the same plant.
 ♂:♀ Dioecious; male and female flowers on separate plants.
 ♀♂ Polygamous; having hermaphrodite and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants.
 (—) A climbing plant.
 (—) Turning to the left.
 (—) Turning to the right.

○ = Cotyledons accumbent, and radicle lateral.
 ○|| Cotyledons incumbent, and radicle dorsal.
 ○≫ Cotyledons conduplicate, and radicle dorsal.
 ○||| Cotyledons folded twice, and radicle dorsal.
 ○||| Cotyledons folded three times, and radicle dorsal.
 ∞, or 00 Indefinite number; applied to stamens, more than twenty.
 0 Wanting; showing the absence of a part.
 • Feet.
 • Inches. " Lines. [With some writers the signs for feet, inches, and lines are ", ", ".]
 † indicates certainty. Appended to the name of an author, it indicates that he has examined an authentic specimen; appended to the name of a locality, that the writer has seen or collected specimens from that locality.
 † or ? Doubt or uncertainty.

III. CHEMICAL.

- One equivalent of oxygen:—when written above an elemental symbol the number of repetitions indicates the number of equivalents of oxygen entering into a composition; as, $\ddot{\text{S}}=\text{SO}_3$.
- One atom or equivalent of sulphur; thus, Fe^{S} =bisulphide of iron.
A dash drawn across a symbol having either of the foregoing signs above it multiplies the atoms of the symbol by 2; thus, $\ddot{\text{Fe}}^{\text{S}}=\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ =sesquioxide of iron.
- + is used between the symbols of substances brought together for a reaction or produced by reaction. In organic chemistry it=a base or alkaloid if written above the initial letter of the name of the substance; as, M^+ , morphine; Q^+ , quinine.

— signifies a single unit of affinity; in organic chemistry, an acid, when written above the initial letter of the name of the acid; as, \bar{S} =sulphuric acid; sometimes used as a sign of subtraction.

The following table gives the elemental symbols and atomic weights:

NAME.	Sym- bol.	At. Mass.	NAME.	Sym- bol.	At. Mass.
Hydrogen	H	1	Chromium	Cr	52.45
Fluorine	F	19.06	Molybdenum	Mo	95.9
Chlorine	Cl	35.37	Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	183.60
Bromine	Br	79.76	Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	199.80
Iodine	I	126.54	Beryllium	Be	9.08
Oxygen	O	15.96	Magnesium	Mg	23.94
Sulphur	S	31.98	Calcium	Ca	39.91
Selenium	Se	78.87	Strontium	Sr	87.30
Tellurium	Te	125.00	Barium	Ba	136.90
Nitrogen	N	14.01	Erbium	E	166.00
Phosphorus	P	30.96	Lithium	Li	7.01
Arsenic	As	74.90	Sodium (Natrium)	Na	23.00
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	119.60	Potassium (Kalium)	K	39.03
Bismuth	Bi	207.30	Rubidium	Rb	85.20
Carbon	C	11.97	Cesium	Cs	132.70
Silicon	Si	28.00	Uranium	U	239.80
Titanium	Ti	48.00	Osmium	Os	191.00
Zirconium	Zr	90.40	Iridium	Ir	192.50
Cerium	Ce	141.20	Platinum	Pt	194.30
Thorium	Th	232.40	Rhodium	Rh	104.10
Boron	B	10.95	Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	55.83
Aluminum	Al	27.04	Nickel	Ni	58.56
Scandium	Sc	44.04	Cobalt	Co	58.74
Yttrium	Y	89.60	Manganese	Mn	54.80
Lanthanum	La	138.50	Gallium	Ga	69.90
Ytterbium	Yb	172.60	Indium	In	113.40
Vanadium	V	51.20	Thallium	Tl	203.70
Columbium	Cb	93.70	Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63.40
Didymium	Di	142.10	Silver (Argentum)	Ag	107.66
Tantalum	Ta	182.00	Gold (Aurum)	Au	196.70
Germanium	Ge	73.32	Zinc	Zn	64.90
Tin (Stannum)	Sn	117.80	Cadmium	Cd	111.70
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	206.40			

IV. MATHEMATICAL.

1. NUMERATION.

Arabic. Greek. Roman.

0	—	I.
1	α	I.
2	β	II.
3	γ	III.
4	δ	IV. or IIII.
5	ε	V.
6	ς	VI.
7	ζ	VII.
8	η	VIII. or IIIX.
9	θ	IX. or VIIII.
10	ι	X.
11	α	XI.
12	β	XII.
13	γ	XIII. or XIIIV.
14	δ	XIV. or XIIII.
15	ε	XV.
16	ς	XVI.
17	ζ	XVII.
18	η	XVIII. or XIIIX.
19	θ	XIX. or XVIIII.
20	κ	XX.
30	λ	XXX.
40	μ	XL. or XXXX.
50	ν	L.
60	ς	LX.
70	ζ	LXX.
80	η	LXXX. or XXXC.
90	θ	XC. or LXXXX.
100	ρ	C.
200	σ	CC.
300	τ	CCC.
400	υ	CCCC.
500	φ	D. or IQ.
600	χ	DC. or IQC.
700	ψ	DCC. or IQCC.
800	ω	DCCC. or IQCCC.
900	—	DCCCC. IQCCCC. or CM.
1,000	—	M. or CIQ.
2,000	—	MM. or CIQCIQ.
1,000,000	—	—
1,000,000,000	—	—
1895	—	MDCCCXCV.

In the Roman notation, a character at the right hand of a larger numeral is added to that of such numeral; as, VI=V+I=6. I, X, and sometimes C, are also placed at the left hand of larger numerals, and when so situated their value is subtracted from that of such numerals; as, IV, that is, V—I=4. After the sign IQ for D, when the character Q was repeated, each repetition had the effect to multiply D by ten; as, IQQ, 5,000; IQQQ, 50,000; and the like. In writing numbers twice as great as these, C was placed as many times before the stroke I, as the Q was written after it.

2. CALCULATION.

- + Plus, the sign of addition; used also to indicate that figures are only approximately exact.
- Minus, the sign of subtraction; used also to indicate that figures have been left off from the end of a number, and that the last figure has been increased by one.
- ±, or ∓ Plus or minus; indicating that either of the signs + or — may properly be used.

× Multiplied by; $5 \times 4 = 20$.

Multiplication is sometimes indicated by placing a dot between the factors; $2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 = 30$.

+ The sign of division; division is also indicated by the sign $:$; as $x \div y$, $x:y$. It is also indicated when two numbers have a straight line drawn between them, as $\frac{x}{y}$; or an oblique line, as $\frac{x}{y}$. Yet another sign is the character \div ; thus $8 \div 4 = 2$.

= Is equal to; equals.

> Is more than; as, $x > y$; that is, x is greater than y .

< Is less than; as, $x < y$; that is, x is less than y .

The above signs reversed have a contrary meaning and express the fact that numbers may be equal or greater or less than the number at the apex of the angle.

≡ Is equivalent to; applied to magnitudes or quantities which are equal in area or volume, but are not of the same form.

≠ Of the form of: as $19 \neq (2 \times 9 + 1)$; that is, the odd number 19 is of the form $2 \times 9 + 1$.

∣ Is divisible by; as, $x \neq y$; that is y is an exact factor of x .

~ The difference between; used to designate the difference between two quantities without indicating which is the greater.

— The same as ~.

α Varies as; as, $x \propto y$; that is, x varies as y .

+ Geometrical proportion; as, $+ x:y :: a:b$, that is, the geometrical proportion of those quantities.

∴ Is to; the ratio of.

∴ As; equals.

∴ Minus; also used to express the arithmetical ratio of numbers.

∴ Equals.

∞ Indefinitely great; greater than any finite or assignable quantity.

0 Indefinitely small; less than any assignable quantity.

! or L The continued product of numbers from one upward; as $5! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$.

∴ Therefore.

∴ Since or because.

∴ And so on.

≡ Is the same as; as $2 \times 4 \equiv 6 + 2$.

∠ Angle; frequently written $>$ or Δ .

The angle between two lines is also indicated by placing one of the letters denoting the inclosing lines over the other.

⊥ Right angle.

The perpendicular; as $EF \perp MN = EF$ drawn perpendicularly to MN .

∥ Parallel; parallel to.

∠ Is equiangular to.

∠ Is equilateral to.

○ Circle; circumference; 360° .

⌒ Arc of a circle.

△ Triangle.

□ Square.

⊠ Rectangle.

√, or √ Root, indicating, when used without a figure placed above it, the square root. When any other than the square root is meant a figure (called the *index*) expressing the degree of the required root, is placed above the sign; as, $\sqrt[n]{a}$, $\sqrt[n]{a}$.

This sign is a modification of the letter r , which was used as an abbreviation of the Latin word *radix*. Sometimes a root is denoted by index in fractional form at the right-hand side of the quantity and above it, the denominator of the index expressing the degree of the root; as, $x^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

— Vinculum, or () Parentheses, [] These signs denote that the quantities to which they are applied are to be taken together.

{ Brackets, or { } Braces, } ties to which they are applied are to be taken together.

f, or F Function; other letters or signs are frequently used to indicate functions. Some are used without the parentheses.

d Differential.

δ Variation.

Δ Finite difference.

D Differential coefficient.

• Fluxion; differential; written above the quantity, as, \dot{x} .

∫ [An old-fashioned long s (the initial of the word *summa*).] Integral. It is repeated to indicate that the operation of integration is to be performed twice, or three or more times, as, $\int \int$, $\int \int \int$, etc. For a number of times greater than three, an index is written at the right hand above; as, $\int^m xyz$; that is, the m th integral, or the result of m integrations of xyz .

∫_x Indicates that the integral is to be taken between the value y of the variable and its value x . \int^x denotes that the integral ends at the value x of the variable, and \int^y that it begins at the value y .

Σ Sum; algebraic sum; when used to indicate the summation of finite differences, it has a sense similar to that of the symbol f .

Π The continued product of all terms such as [those indicated].

π [The Greek letter pi.] The number $3.14159265+$; the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter, of a semicircle to its radius, and of the area of a circle to the square of its radius.

e, or e The number $2.7182818+$; the base of the Napierian system of logarithms; also the eccentricity of a conic section.

M The modulus of a system of logarithms; especially of the common system of logarithms. In this system it is equal to $0.4342944819+$.

g The force of gravity.

° Degrees.

′ Minutes of arc.

″ Seconds of arc.

h Hours.

m Minutes.

s Seconds.

R° Radius of a circle in degrees of arc.

R′ Radius in minutes of arc.

R″ Radius in seconds of arc.

′, ″, etc. Used to mark quantities of the same kind which are to be distinguished.

When the number of accents would be greater than three, the corresponding Roman numerals are used instead of them.

1, 2, 3, &c. Exponents placed above and at the right hand of quantities to indicate that they are raised to powers whose degree is indicated by the figure.

sin.=sine of; cos., tan., cot., sec., cosec, versin., and covers., denote respectively cosine, tangent, cotangent, secant, cosecant, versed sine, and covered sine of an arc.

sinh. The hyperbolic sine.

cosh. The hyperbolic cosine.

V. MEDICAL.

ās (Gr. āva.) Of each.

Ad=add.

Ad. lib.=at pleasure.

Aliquot=several, some.

B. d.=Bis in die=twice a day.

Chart.=chartula=a small paper.

Coch=spoonful.

Coch umplum or magnum=tablespoonful.

Coch medium=dessert spoonful.

Coch minimum=teaspoonful.

Cochleatim=by the spoonful.

Cyanth=wingglassful.

Haus=a draught.

Log.=a bottle.

M.=mix.

Q. S.=a sufficient quantity.

Q. V. or Q. P.=as much as you please

℞ (L. Recipe.) Take. Said to have been originally the same as ℞, the symbol of Jupiter, placed at the top of a formula to invoke the king of the gods, that the compound might act favorably.

℞ (L. Signa.) Write; used in a prescription to indicate directions to be put on the label of the package.

C (L. Congius.) Gallon.

O, or O (L. Octarius.) Pint.

℥ Ounce. ℥ Fluid ounce.

℥ Drachm. ℥ Fluid drachm.

℥ or ℥ Minim.

gtt=drops; guttatim=drop by drop.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS.

&, &, &. And.

&c. (Et cetera); and so forth.

Church-℞ Response.

Service-℞ Versicle.

Book-℞ Used to divide each verse of a psalm into two parts, and show where the response begins.

Mark-℞ or + A sign of the cross used by the pope, and by Roman Catholic bishops and archbishops, immediately before the subscription of their names. In service books, used in those places in the prayers and benediction where the sign of the cross is to be made.

➔ Broad Arrow; a British government mark.

✕ or + A character made by persons unable to write, his when they are required to sign their names. The name John ✕ Doe of the party is added by some one who can write; as, mark.

♂ Male;—used in zoology.

♀ Female;—used in zoology.

< Derived from;—used in giving etymologies.

> Whence is derived;—used in giving etymologies.

+ And;—used in giving etymologies.

* Assumed or supposed, but not found or verified; used in giving etymologies.

† Died;—used in genealogies, &c.

VII. MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

\$ Dollar.

¢ Cent.

£ Shilling.

£ Pound.

lb Pound (in weight).

@ At, or to.

℥ Per.

% Per cent.

acc Account.

B/L Bill of Lading.

Oare of.

L/C Letter of Credit.

A1 The rating of a first-class vessel; the letter denoting that the hull is seaworthy, and the figure the efficient state of her equipment &c. The figure 2 would imply that the equipment is of an inferior quality. When a vessel is too old for the character A (four to fifteen years), it is registered A in red.

AE The rating of a vessel of the third class, fit to convey perishable goods on short voyages only.

E The rating of a vessel fit for carrying on a voyage of any length such goods only as are not liable to sea damage.

I The rating of a vessel fit for carrying goods of the same sort on shorter voyages only.

MC Indicate that the boiler and machinery of a steam vessel are in good order and safe working condition.

XX Ale or other liquor of double strength.

XXX Ale or other liquor of triple strength.

VIII. MUSICAL.

Staff; the five lines with the four spaces between them.

When these are not sufficient, other lines called ledger lines, are added above or below.



Bar;—the line drawn perpendicularly across the staff to separate the notes into measures.

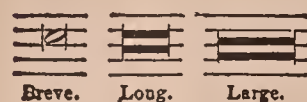
Double Bar;—marking the greater divisions of a piece.

Close;—the end of a composition;—often written

Notes; called, respectively, semibreve, minim, crochet, quaver, semiquaver, and demi-semiquaver (or whole, half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth, etc.); each successive figure indicates a tone of one-half the length of that of the figure immediately preceding it.

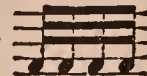
A dot after a note adds to it one-half of the length of the same note with-

out the dot;  is equal to  The stems of the notes may be turned either up or down; their position in this respect not affecting their value.



The breve is sometimes used; it is twice the length of the semibreve. Two other characters, the long, two breves in length, and the large, equal to four breves, are now obsolete. When a group of tailed notes come together, they are generally

connected by the tails or strokes.

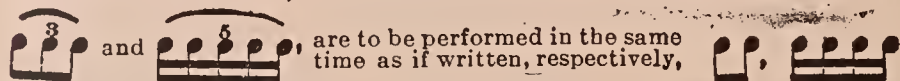


When a stroke or strokes are placed over a note, or written across the stem of it, it indicates that it is to be divided into quavers, semiquavers, demi-semiquavers, etc., according to the number of the strokes.



These oblique strokes, when written after a group of notes, indicate that that group is to be repeated—the marks corresponding with the number of groups to be repeated.

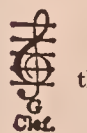
The tie, wave, or slur, with its accompanying figure, 3, 5, 7, is a mark written over groups of notes to indicate that the group, of which the notes are all equal, is to be performed in the time of a number of notes (of the same denomination) one less than the figure used under the tie, thus



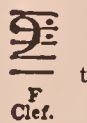
Rests are characters indicating a pause in the performance, the length of the pause being indicated by the form of the character. The rests here shown exhibit in their order the marks used for notes, ranging from whole notes to demi-semiquavers.

A rest of a whole measure is expressed by a whole note rest placed upon the fourth line, the figure 1 being written above; if more than one measure is to be included in the pause the figure written above is changed

to the corresponding number: 1 4 25 sometimes a vertical or oblique stroke drawn through the third line is used for the same purpose.



G clef;—written on the second line, indicating that every note upon that line is to be sounded as G of the natural scale.



F clef;—written on the fourth line, indicating that every note upon that line is to be sounded as F of the natural scale.



C clef;—indicating that every note upon the line or space on which it is placed is to be sounded as C of the natural scale.

Flat;—used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded lower by a half tone than the natural note. When placed on a line or space at the beginning of a piece, it signifies that every note on such line or space is similarly affected, or reduced a half tone.

Double flat;—used to further flatten a note already flattened.

Combination of flat and natural;—used after a double flat to indicate that the double flat has ceased its functions.

Sharp;—used to indicate that the note before which it is placed is to be sounded higher by a half tone than the natural note.

Double sharp;—used to further raise a note, already sharpened.

Combination of natural and single sharp, used after a double sharp to indicate that the double sharp has lost its force.

Natural;—used to counteract the effect of a previous ♯ or ♭.

Repeat;—placed at the end of a passage to denote that it is to be played or sung. Sometimes the dots are placed also at the beginning of the passage.

Characters marking common time, the first indicating two half notes, the latter four quarter notes in a bar. The latter sometimes marks alla breve, or faster time.

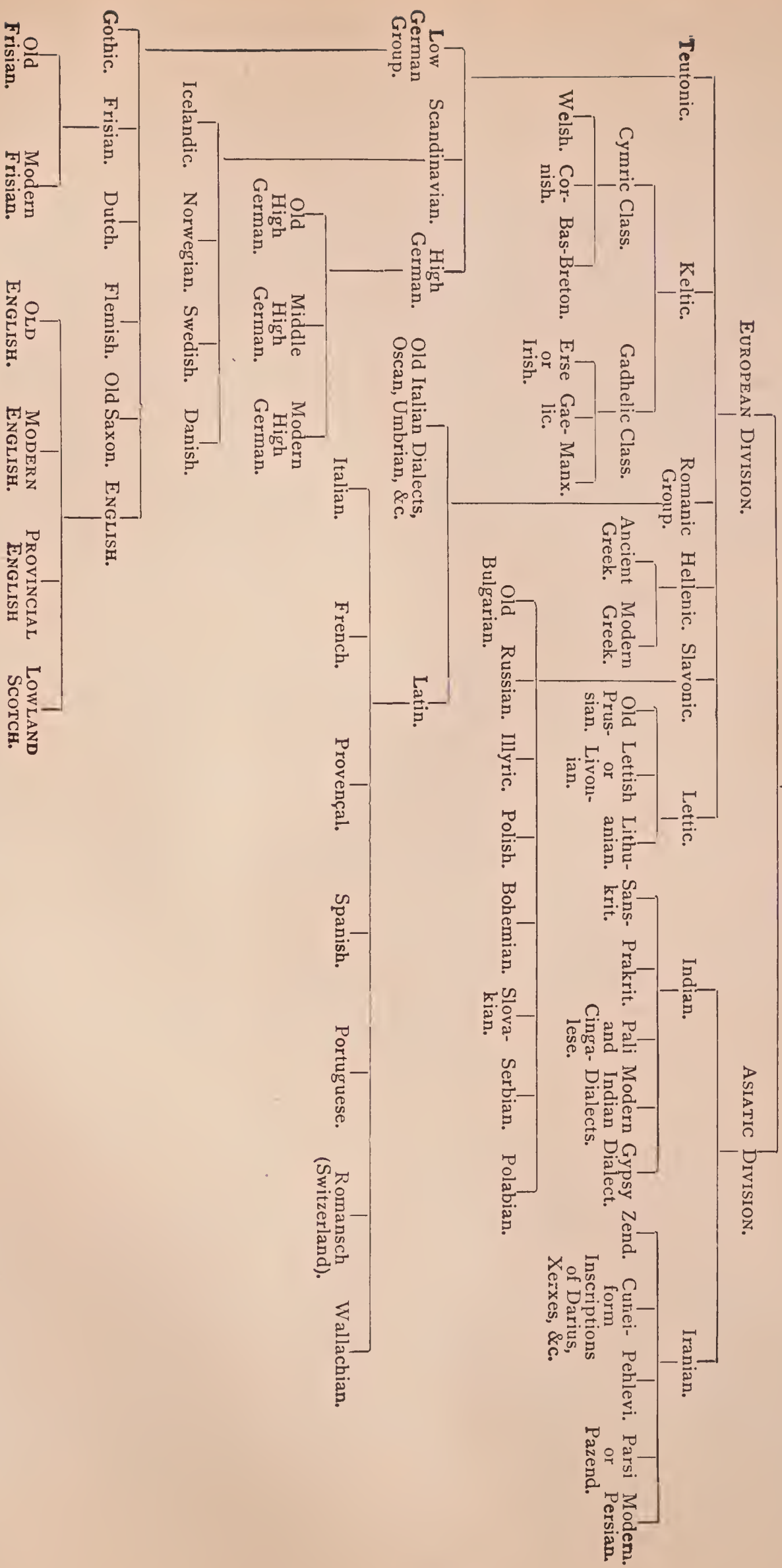
Used to mark the point to which reference is made, or from which the repetition of a passage is to begin.

For appoggiatura and acciaccatura, see Dictionary.

Turn;—indicates that the note over which it is placed is to be repeated and played as a triplet. It is sometimes written in combination with a flat or sharp or natural sign. When it is inverted or made to stand vertically it indicates that the repeated notes are to be played in inverse order.

GENEALOGICAL TABLE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

INDO-EUROPEAN (OR ARYAN) FAMILY.



BRIEF BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	FULL NAME.	BIRTH.		PARENTAGE.		Paternal Ancestry.
		Time.	Place.	Father.	Mother.	
1	George Washington	February 22, 1732.	Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Augustine Washington.	Mary Ball.	English.
2	John Adams	October 19, 1735.	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	John Adams.	Susanna Boylston.	English.
3	Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743.	Shadwell, Albemarle County, Va.	Peter Jefferson.	Jane Randolph.	Welsh.
4	James Madison	March 16, 1751.	Port Conway, King George County, Va.	James Madison.	Nellie Conway.	English.
5	James Monroe	April 28, 1758.	Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.	Spence Monroe.	Eliza Jones.	Scotch.
6	John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767.	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.	John Adams.	Abigail Smith.	English.
7	Andrew Jackson	March 15, 1767.	Near Cureton's Pond, Union Co., N. C.	Andrew Jackson.	Eliz' beth Hutchinson.	Scotch-Irish.
8	Martin Van Buren	December 5, 1782.	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.	Abraham Van Buren.	Maria Hoes.	Dutch.
9	William Henry Harrison	February 9, 1773.	Berkeley, Charles City County, Va.	Benjamin Harrison.	Elizabeth Bassett.	English.
10	John Tyler	March 29, 1790.	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.	John Tyler.	Mary Armistead.	English.
11	James Knox Polk	November 2, 1795.	Near Pineville, Mecklenburgh Co., N. C.	Samuel Polk.	Jane Knox.	Scotch-Irish.
12	Zachary Taylor	November 24, 1784.	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.	Richard Taylor.	Sarah Strother.	English.
13	Millard Fillmore	January 7, 1800.	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.	Nathaniel Fillmore.	Phebe Millard.	English.
14	Franklin Pierce	November 23, 1804.	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.	Benjamin Pierce.	Anna Kendrick.	English.
15	James Buchanan	April 23, 1791.	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.	James Buchanan.	Elizabeth Speer.	Scotch-Irish.
16	Abraham Lincoln	February 12, 1809.	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.	Thomas Lincoln.	Nancy Hanks.	English.
17	Andrew Johnson	December 29, 1808.	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.	Jacob Johnson.	Mary McDonough.	English.
18	Ulysses Simpson Grant	April 27, 1822.	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, Ohio.	Jesse Root Grant.	Harriet Simpson.	Scotch.
19	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	October 4, 1822.	Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.	Rutherford Hayes.	Sophia Birchard.	Scotch.
20	James Abram Garfield	November 19, 1831.	Orange Township, Cuyahoga County, Ohio.	Abram Garfield.	Eliza Ballou.	English.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	October 5, 1830.	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.	William Arthur.	Malvina Stone.	Scotch-Irish.
22-4	Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837.	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.	Rich'd Falley Cleveland.	Anna Neal.	English.
23	Benjamin Harrison	August 20, 1833.	North Bend, Hamilton County, Ohio.	John Scott Harrison.	Elizabeth Irwin.	English.
25	William McKinley	January 29, 1843.	Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.	Wm. McKinley.	Nancy C. Allison.	Scotch-Irish.
26	Theodore Roosevelt	October 27, 1858.	New York City, N. Y.	Theodore Roosevelt.	Martha Bullock.	Dutch.

	NAME.	College.	Year Grad- uation.	Vocation in Early Life.	Married.	FAMILY.					Religious Connection.
						Wife			Offspring.		
						Name.	Born	Died	Sons	Dtrs.	
1	Washington	None		Surveyor	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	1732	1802	---	---	Episcopalian.
2	Adams	Harvard	1755	Teacher	1764	Abigail Smith	1744	1818	3	2	Congregationalist.
3	Jefferson	William and Mary	1762	Lawyer	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	1748	1782	1	5	Liberal.
4	Madison	Princeton	1771	Lawyer	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd	1772	1849	---	---	Episcopalian.
5	Monroe	William and Mary	1776	Lawyer	1780	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	---	2	Episcopalian.
6	Adams	Harvard	1787	Lawyer	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775	1852	3	1	Congregationalist.
7	Jackson	None		Lawyer	1794	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	1767	1828	---	---	Presbyterian.
8	Van Buren	None		Lawyer	1807	Hannah Hoes	1783	1819	4	---	Reformed Dutch.
9	Harrison	Hampden-Sydney	1790	Soldier	1795	Anna Symmes	1775	1864	6	4	Episcopalian.
10	Tyler	William and Mary	1807	Lawyer	1813	{ Letitia Christian	1790	1842	3	4	Episcopalian.
					1844	{ Julia Gardiner	1820	1889	5	2	
11	Polk	Univ. of N. Carolina	1818	Lawyer	1824	Sarah Childress	1803	1891	---	---	Presbyterian.
12	Taylor	None		Soldier	1810	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	3	Episcopalian.
13	Fillmore	None		Tailor	1826	{ Abigail Powers	1798	1853	1	1	Episcopalian.
					1858	{ Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	1813	1881	---	---	
14	Pierce	Bowdoin	1824	Lawyer	1834	Jane Means Appleton	1806	1863	3	---	Episcopalian.
15	Buchanan	Dickinson	1809	Lawyer					---	---	Presbyterian.
16	Lincoln	None		Farm-hand	1842	Mary Todd	1818	1882	4	---	Methodist.
17	Johnson	None		Tailor	1827	Eliza McCardle	1810	1876	3	2	Methodist.
18	Grant	West Point	1843	Soldier	1848	Julia Dent	1826		3	1	Methodist.
19	Hayes	Kenyon	1842	Lawyer	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	1831	1889	7	1	Methodist.
20	Garfield	Williams	1856	Teacher	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	1832		4	1	Disciples.
21	Arthur	Union	1848	Teacher	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837	1880	1	1	Episcopalian.
22	Cleveland	None		Teacher	1886	Frances Folsom	1864		---	2	Presbyterian.
23	Harrison	Miami University	1852	Lawyer	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832	1892	1	1	Presbyterian.
24	Cleveland	None		Teacher	1886	Frances Folsom	1864		2	3	Presbyterian.
25	McKinley	None		Teacher	1871	Ida Saxton	1844		---	2	Methodist.
26	Roosevelt	Harvard	1880	Publicist	1883	{ Alice Lee		1884	---	1	Reformed Dutch.
					1886	{ Edith Kermit Carow			4	1	

	NAME.	PRESIDENTIAL SERVICE.						AGE, TIME AND PLACE OF DEATH AND PLACE OF BURIAL.			
		Residence when Elected.	Occupation when Elected.	Politics.	Inaugurat.		Years Served.	Time.	Age.	Place.	Place of Burial.
					Year.	Age.					
1	Washington	Mount Vernon, Va.	Planter	Federal.	1789	57	7 y. 10 m. 4 d.	Dec. 14, 1799.	67	Mt. Vernon, Va.	Mt. Vernon, Va.
2	Adams	Quincy, Mass.	Lawyer	Federal.	1797	62	4	July 4, 1826.	90	Quincy, Mass.	Quincy, Mass.
3	Jefferson	Monticello, Va.	Lawyer	Rep.	1801	58	8	July 4, 1826.	83	Monticello, Va.	Monticello, Va.
4	Madison	Montpelier, Va.	Lawyer	Rep.	1809	58	8	June 28, 1836.	85	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Va.
5	Monroe	Oak Hill, Va.	Statesman	Rep.	1817	59	8	July 4, 1831.	73	New York City.	Richmond, Va.
6	Adams	Quincy, Mass.	Lawyer	Rep.	1825	58	4	Feb. 23, 1848.	80	Washington, D. C.	Quincy, Mass.
7	Jackson	Hermitage, Tenn.	Lawyer	Dem.	1829	62	8	June 8, 1845.	78	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, Tenn.
8	Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	Lawyer	Dem.	1837	55	4	July 24, 1862.	79	Lindenwood, N. Y.	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9	Harrison	North Bend, Ohio	Farmer	Whig.	1841	63	1 mo.	April 4, 1841.	68	Washington, D. C.	North Bend, Ohio.
10	Tyler	Williamsburg, Va.	Lawyer	Dem.	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Jan. 17, 1862.	71	Richmond, Va.	Richmond, Va.
11	Polk	Nashville, Tenn.	Lawyer	Dem.	1845	50	4	June 15, 1849.	53	Nashville, Tenn.	Nashville, Tenn.
12	Taylor	Baton Rouge, La.	Soldier	Whig.	1849	65	1 y. 4 m. 5 d.	July 9, 1850.	65	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, Ky.
13	Fillmore	Buffalo, N. Y.	Lawyer	Whig.	1850	50	2 y. 7 m. 26 d.	March 9, 1874.	74	Buffalo, N. Y.	Buffalo, N. Y.
14	Pierce	Concord, N. H.	Lawyer	Dem.	1853	49	4	Oct. 8, 1869.	64	Concord, N. H.	Concord, N. H.
15	Buchanan	Wheatland, Pa.	Lawyer	Dem.	1857	66	4	June 1, 1868.	77	Wheatland, Pa.	Lancaster, Pa.
16	Lincoln	Springfield, Ill.	Lawyer	Rep.	1861	52	4 y. 1 m. 11 d.	April 15, 1865.	56	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, Ill.
17	Johnson	Greenville, Tenn.	Statesman	Rep.	1865	57	3 y. 10 m. 20 d.	July 31, 1875.	66	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Tenn.
18	Grant	Washington, D. C.	Soldier	Rep.	1869	47	8	July 23, 1885.	63	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	New York City.
19	Hayes	Fremont, Ohio.	Lawyer	Rep.	1877	54	4	Jan. 17, 1893.	70	Fremont, Ohio.	Fremont, Ohio.
20	Garfield	Mentor, Ohio.	Lawyer	Rep.	1881	49	6½ m.	Sept. 19, 1881.	49	Long Branch, N. J.	Cleveland, Ohio.
21	Arthur	New York City.	Lawyer	Rep.	1881	51	3 y. 5½ m.	Nov. 18, 1886.	56	New York City.	Albany, N. Y.
22	Cleveland	Buffalo, N. Y.	Lawyer	Dem.	1885	48	4				
23	Harrison	Indianapolis, Ind.	Lawyer	Rep.	1889	55	4	March 13, 1901.	67	Indianapolis, Ind.	Indianapolis, Ind.
24	Cleveland	New York City.	Dem.	Dem.	1893	56	4				
25	McKinley	Canton, Ohio.	Lawyer	Rep.	1897	53	4 y. 6 m. 10 d.	Sept. 14, 1901.	57	Buffalo, N. Y.	Canton, Ohio.
26	Roosevelt	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	Pub. Official	Rep.	1901	43					

A PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF BIOGRAPHY.

Compiled and edited by

EDWARD THOMAS ROE.

[NOTE.—The diacritical marks are the same as used in the body of the Dictionary; r-r indicates a decided trill; ñ indicates the nasal sound=n in sung, but softer.]

A.

	Born.	Died.
Aa, van der (van dêr a) , Christian Karel Hendrik. Dutch divine, scientist.....	1718—1793	
Aa, van der , Diederik. Dutch painter.....	1731—1809	
Aa, van der , Pieter. Publisher and bookseller of Leyden.....	lived 1720	
Aa, van der , Abraham Jacob. Dutch biographer.....	1792—1857	
Aagaard (â'-gârd) , Nicholas or Niels Lauridsen. Danish poet and teacher.....	1612—1657	
Aagesen (â'-gâ-sen) , Svend. Earliest Danish historian.....	lived 1186	
Aal (âl) , Jakob. Norwegian historical writer and manufacturer.....	1773—1844	
Aali Pasha (a'-lê pa-sha') . Turkish minister of state and reformer.....	1815—1871	
Aarsens, van (van ar-sens) . Dutch diplomatist and politician.....	1572—1641	
Aba (ab'-a) , also called Samuel. King of Hungary. Killed in battle.....	— 1044	
Abacco (a-bak'-ô) , Antonio. Italian architect and writer.....	lived 1558	
Abad (a-bad') I. Founder of the Abadite dynasty of Seville.....	— 1042	
Abamonti (a-ba-môn'-tê) , Giuseppe. Neapolitan statesman.....	1759—1818	
Abauzit (a-bô-zê') , Firmin. French philosopher and mathematician.....	1679—1767	
Abbadie (a-ba-dê') , Jacques. French Protestant divine and author.....	1654—1727	
Abbas (ab-bas') I. Shah or king of Persia, surnamed the Great.....	1557—1627	
Abbott, Emma A. American singer.....	1849—1891	
Abbot, Ezra. American bibliographer.....	1819—1884	
Abbott, Jacob. American divine and writer. Author of "Rollo Books".....	1803—1879	
Abbott, Charles. Lord chief justice of England and law writer.....	1762—1832	
Abbott, John S. C. American historical writer.....	1805—1877	
Abbott, Lyman. American clergyman, author and editor.....	1835 —	
Abbt (apt) , Thomas. German author and professor of mathematics.....	1738—1766	
Abdallah-Ibn-Yasin (ab-dal'-la-ïbn-ya-sên') , also called Fakîh or "Theologian." Founder of the dynasty of the Almoravides.....	— 1059	
Abd-el-Kader (abd-êl-kad'-êr) . Arabian emir in Algeria.....	1807—1833	
Abdul-Aziz (ab-dûl-a-zêz') . Sultan of Turkey.....	1830—1876	
Ab-dûl-Ha-mîd II. Sultan of Turkey.....	1842 —	
Abdul Mejid (ab-dûl' me-jêd') . Sultan of Turkey.....	1823—1861	
a'Becket (a-bêk'-et) , Gilbert Abbot. English comic writer.....	1811—1856	
Abeille (a-bâl') , Louis Paul. French writer.....	1719—1807	
Abel (a'-bêl) , Joseph. German painter.....	1768—1818	
Abel, von (fôn a'-bêl) , Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1751—1829	
Abélard, or Abailard (âb'-ê-lard) , Pierre. French philosopher and logician.....	1079—1142	
Abercrombie (âb'-er-krûm-bî) , James. British general in America.....	1706—1781	
Abercrombie, John. Scottish physician.....	1781—1844	
Acerbi (a-cher-r'-bê) , Giuseppe. Italian writer.....	1773—1846	
Achard (a-shar-r') , Franz Karl. German chemist.....	1753—1821	
Achillini (a-kêl-lê'-nê) , Alessandro. Italian philosopher.....	1463—1512	
Ackermann (ak'-er-man) , Johann Christian Gottlieb. German medical writer and critic.....	1756—1801	
Aconz Köver (â'-kôn-ts kô'-ver) , Stefan. Armenian writer.....	1740—1824	
Acuña, de (dâ a-koon'-ya) , Cristóbal. Spanish Jesuit and explorer.....	1597—1680	
Adair, John. American general and politician.....	1757—1840	
Adair, Sir Robert. English diplomatist.....	1763—1855	
Adam (a-dôn') , Adolphe Charles. French pianist and composer.....	1803—1856	
Adam (ăd'-am) , Alexander, of Edinburgh. Teacher and classical author.....	1741—1809	
Adam, Lambert Sigisbert. French sculptor.....	1700—1759	
Adams, Charles Francis. (Son of J. Q. A.) American diplomatist.....	1807—1886	
Adams, John. Second president of the United States.....	1735—1826	
Adams, John Quincy. (Son of John.) Sixth president of the U. S.....	1767—1848	
Adams, Samuel. American patriot and statesman.....	1722—1803	
Adams, William Taylor. (Oliver Optic.) American story writer.....	1822—1897	
Adanson (a-dôn-sôn') , Michel. French naturalist.....	1727—1806	
Addison (ăd'-i-sôn) , Joseph. English poet and essayist. (<i>Spec-tator</i>).....	1672—1719	
Adelaide, Queen of England. Consort of William IV.....	1792—1849	
Adelbert (ăd'-al-bert) or Adalbert, Saint. (Apostle of the Prussians.) Bishop of Prague, and martyr.....	939— 997	
Adeler (a'-del-er) , Cort Sivertsen. Danish high admiral.....	1622—1675	
Adelon (ad-lôn') , Nicolas Philibert. French physician and writer.....	1782—1852	
Adelung (a'-deh-lûng) , Johann Christoph. German philologist.....	1732—1806	
Ademollo (a-dâ-mol'-lo) , Alessandro. Italian historian and statesman.....	— 1826	
Adet (a-dâ) , Pierre Auguste. French envoy and chemist.....	1763—1832	
Adh-dhahebi (aḥ-ṭha'-hê-bê) . Arabian historian.....	1275—1347	
Adler (ad'-ler) , Jakob George Christian. Danish orientalist.....	1756—1834	
Adler, Georg J. American professor and author of German and English Dictionary.....	1821—1863	
Adlerfeld (ad'-ler-fêlt) , Gustav. Swedish historian and diplomatist.....	1671—1709	
Adolphus (a-dôl'-fûs) I. Count of Holstein.....	— 1131	
Adolphus II. (Son of Adolphus I.) Warrior.....	1128—1164	
Adolphus of Nassau. German emperor.....	1252—1298	
Adrian I. Pope.....	— 795	
Adrian IV. Nicholas Breakspere. Pope.....	— 1159	
Adrian VI. Pope.....	1459—1523	
Adriani (a-dre-a'-nê) , Giovanni Battista. Italian historian.....	1513—1579	
Aduarte (aḥ-war'-tâ) , Diego. Spanish historian.....	1570—1637	
Ēpinus (ê-pî'-nus) , Franz Ulrich Theodor. German electrician.....	1724—1802	
Ēschines (ês'-kî-nêz) . Athenian orator.....	B. C. 389— 314	
Ēschylus (ês'-kî-lûs) . Greek tragic poet.....	B. C. 525— 456	
Ēsop (ê'-sop) . Greek fabulist.....	fl. B. C. 1st c.	
Ēsopus (ê-sô'-pus) , Clodius. Roman tragedian.....	fl. B. C. 560	
Affo (af'-o) , Ireneo. Italian antiquarian and historian.....	1741—1800	
Agardh (a'-gard) , Karl Adolf. Swedish botanist.....	1785—1859	
Agassiz (ăg'-a-sê) , Alexander. (<i>Son of L. J. R. A.</i>) Zoölogist.....	1835 —	
Agassiz, Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist and teacher in America.....	1807—1873	
Agathocles (a-găth'-o-klêz) . Tyrant of Syracuse.....	B. C. 360— 289	
Agesilaus (a-jês-î-lâ-us) II. King of Sparta.....	B. C. 444— 360	
Agier (a-zhe-â') , Pierre Jean. French judge and writer.....	1748—1823	
Agnelli (an-yêl'-lee) , Jacopo. Italian Jesuit and writer.....	1701—1798	
Agnew (ăg'-nû) , Cornelius Rea. American surgeon.....	1830—1888	
Agnolo, d' (dan'-yô-lô) , Baccio. Florentine engineer and architect.....	1460—1543	
Agoult, d' (da-gû') , Marie Catherine Sophie de Flavigny, Countess. (<i>Daniel Stern.</i>) French authoress.....	1805—1876	
Agresti (a-grês'-tê) , Alberto. Italian author.....	1844 —	
Agricola (a-grîk'-o-lâ) , Cnæius Julius. Roman general.....	37— 93	
Agricola, Rudolfus. (Roelof Huisman.) Dutch scholar.....	1442—1485	
Agrippa (a-grîp'-a) , Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman, B. C. 63—	12	
Agrippina (a-grip-pî'-nâ) II. Mother of the emperor Nero.....	15?— 60	
Aguado (a-gwa'-ṭho) , Alexandre Marie. Spanish financier in Paris.....	1784—1842	
Aguilera (a-ge-lâ'-ra) , Ventura Ruiz. Spanish poet.....	1820—1881	
Ahlquist (al'-kwîst) , August Engelbert. Finnish philologer.....	1826—1889	

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ṭhis, sin, aṣ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün. -tion -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = snüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bei, del.

Born. Died.

Ahlefeld, von (fon a'-lɛ-fělt), Charlotte Elizabeth Sophie Luise Wilhelmine. German novelist.....	1781—1849
Ahmed or Achmet (ach'-mɛd) IV. Ottoman emperor.....	1725—1789
Ahrens (a'-rɛns), Heinrich. German jurist and author.....	1808—1874
Aignan (ān-yōn'), Etienne. French republican and writer.....	1773—1824
Aiguebère (āg-bēr'), Jean Dumas. French dramatist.....	1692—1755
Aikin (ā-kīn), Dr. John. English biographer.....	1747—1822
Aimard (ā-mar'), Gustave. French novelist.....	1818—1883
Ainslie (ānz'-li), Hew. Scottish poet in America.....	1792—1878
Ainsworth (ānz'-wūth), Robert. English author of Latin dictionary.....	1660—1743
Ainsworth, William Harrison. English novelist.....	1805—1882
Airy (ār'-i), George Biddell. English astronomer.....	1801—1892
Aiton (ā'-tɔn), William. Scottish botanist.....	1731—1793
Akbar (ak'-bər), Emperor of Hindustan.....	1542—1605
Akenside (ā'-kɛn-sīd), Mark. English poet.....	1721—1770
Akers (ā'-kɛrz), Benjamin Paul. American sculptor.....	1825—1861
Aladdin (a-lād'-in). Son of Osman I. Organizer of the Janizaries.....	fl. 1370
Alarcon, de (dā a-lar-kōn'), Pedro Antonio. Spanish poet.....	1833—1891
Alarcon y Mendoza, de (dā a-lar-kōn' ɛ mɛn-dō'-tha), Don Juan Ruiz. Spanish Mexican poet.....	1580—1639
Alaric (āl'-a-rīk). Conqueror of Rome. King of Visigoths.....	382—410
A Lasco (a las'-kō), John. Polish Protestant reformer.....	1499—1560
Alava, d' (da'-la-va), Miguel Ricardo. Spanish general and statesman.....	1771—1843
Alban, Saint (sānt āl'-bən). First Christian martyr of Great Britain.....	— 285
Albani (al-ba'-nē), Francesco. Italian painter.....	1578—1660
Albani, Mme. Marie E. L. Canadian singer.....	1851 —
Albany (āl'-bā-nī), Louisa, Countess of. Wife of the Young Pretender.....	1753—1824
Albergati Capacelli, d' (dal-bēr-ga'-tē ka-pa-chēl'-lē), Francesco. Italian dramatist.....	1728—1804
Alberoni (al-ba-ro'-nē), Giulio. Prime minister of Spain.....	1664—1752
Albert (āl'-bērt), Francis Charles Augustus Emmanuel, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. Consort of Queen Victoria.....	1819—1861
Albert. Archduke of Austria and governor of the Netherlands.....	1559—1621
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales. Eldest son of Queen Victoria.....	1841 —
Alberti, Leon Battista. Italian architect and philosopher.....	1404—1472?
Albertinus (āl-bēr-tī'-nūs), Ægidius, German satirist.....	1560—1620
Albicus (āl-bī'-kus), Sigismund. Physician, and archbishop of Prague.....	1347—1427
Albitte (al'-bēt), Antoine Louis. French Jacobin.....	— 1812
Alboin (āl'-boin). King of the Lombards.....	— 573
Albornoz, de (dā al'-bōr'-r-noth), Gil Alvarez Carillo. Archbishop of Toledo. Cardinal and statesman.....	1300—1367
Albret, d' (dal-brā'), Jeanne. Queen of Navarre.....	1528—1572
Albrizzi (al-brēt'-sē), Isabella Teotochi, Countess of. Italian authoress.....	1770—1836
Albuquerque, de (dā āl'-bu-kerk), Alfonso. Portuguese conqueror in India.....	1453—1515
Alcæus (āl-sē'-us). Greek lyric poet.....	B. C. 620—580
Alciati (al-chā'-tē), Andrea. Italian jurist and scholar.....	1492—1550
Alcibiades (āl-sī-bī'-a-dēz). Famous Athenian.....	B. C. 450—404
Alcman (ālk'-man). Lyric poet of Sparta.....	fl. B. C. 670?
Alcott, Louisa May. American authoress.....	1833—1888
Aldegrever (al'-dɛ-grā-ver), or Aldegraef (al'-dɛ-grɛf), Heinrich. German painter and engraver.....	1502—1562
Alden (awl'-dɛn), John. One of the pilgrims who settled at Plymouth, Mass.....	1599—1687
Aldini (al-dē'-nē), Giovanni. Italian natural philosopher.....	1762—1834
Aldobrandini (al-do-bran-dē'-nē), Silvestro. Italian jurist.....	1499—1558
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey. American poet and miscellaneous writer.....	1836 —
Aldrovandini (al-dro-van-dē'-nē), Pompeo Agostino. Italian painter.....	1677—1736
Aleandro (a-lā-an'-dro), Girolamo. Italian scholar and professor.....	1480—1542
Aleardi (a-lā-ar'-dē), Aleardo, Count Gaëtano. Italian poet and patriot.....	1812—1878
Alecsandri (a-lɛk-san'-drē), Vassili or Basile. Roumanian poet.....	1821 —
Alègre d' (da-lā'-gr-r), Yves, Marquis. Marshal of France.....	1653—1733
Aleman (āl'-ɛ-man), Louis. French cardinal.....	1390—1452
Aleman (a-lā-man'), Mateo. Spanish novelist.....	fl. circa 1610
Alemanni (a-lā-man'-nē) or Alamanni (ā-lā-mān'-nee), Luigi. Italian poet.....	1495—1556
Alembert, d' (da-lōn-bēr-r'), Jean le Rond. French mathematician.....	1717—1783

Born. Died.

Alençon (a-lōn-sōn'), François, Duke of Berri and Anjou. Suitor of Queen Elizabeth of England.....	1554—1584
Alexander I., Pavlovitch. Emperor of Russia.....	1777—1825
Alexander II., Nicolaevitch. Emperor of Russia.....	1818—1881
Alexander VI., Rodrigo Lenzuoli Borgia. Pope.....	1430—1503
Alexander, John Henry. American scientist.....	1812—1867
Alexander, Joseph Addison. American theologian and orientalist.....	1809—1860
Alexander, Stephen. American astronomer.....	1806—1883
Alexander, William, Lord Stirling. Major-general in the American Revolutionary army.....	1726—1783
Alexander the Great. King of Macedon.....	B. C. 356—323
Alexander Seve'rus. Roman Emperor.....	222—235
Alexis (āl-ɛks'-is) I. (Comnenus.) Emperor of the East.....	1048—1118
Alexis, Michaelovitch. Czar of Russia. Father of Peter the Great.....	1629—1676
Alexis (a-lɛk-sē'), Paul. French writer.....	1847—1901
Alexis (āl-ɛks'-is), Petrovitch. Prince of Russia. Son of Peter the Great.....	1690—1712
Alfieri (al-fɛ-ā'-rē), Vittorio. Italian poet and dramatist.....	1749—1803
Alfonso (āl-fōn'-so) I. Founder of the Portuguese monarchy.....	1094—1185
Alfonso I. of Castile. (The Brave.).....	1030—1109
Alfonso VIII. of Castile. (The Noble.).....	1155—1214
Alfonso X. (The Wise.) King of Leon and Castile.....	1226—1284
Alfonso XI. of Castile.....	1311—1350
Alfred the Great (āl-frɛd). King of the West Saxons.....	849—901
Algardi (al-gar-r'-dē), Alessandro. Italian sculptor and architect.....	1598—1654
Algarotti (al-ga-rōt'-ē), Francesco, Count. Italian critic and philosopher.....	1712—1764
Alger (āl'-ger) Russell A. American general and politician.....	1836 —
Alhakem (al-ha'-kɛm) II. Sultan and caliph of Cordova.....	913—976
Alhakem-Ibn-Atta (al-ha'-kɛm-īb'n-at'-a). (Al-Mokenna.) Arabian prophet.....	— 780?
Alibrandi (a-le-bran'-dē), Girolamo. Sicilian painter.....	1470—1524
Alighieri (a-le-ge-ā'-rē). See Dante.....	1265—1321
Ali Pasha (a-lē pa-sha'). (Arslan.) Pasha of Janina.....	1741—1822
Alison (āl'-i-sōn), Rev. Archibald. Scotch divine and author.....	1757—1839
Alison, Sir Archibald. (Son of the Rev. Archibald.) Scottish historian and essayist.....	1792—1867
Alison, William Pulteney. (Son of the Rev. Archibald.) Scottish physiologist.....	1790—1859
Ali-Weli-Zade (a-lē-wēl'-ē-za'-dɛ). See Ali Pasha.....	1741?—1822
Alkmar, van (van alk-mar-r'), Henrik. German poet (Reynard the Fox).....	lived 1498
Allacci (al-lat'-chē) or Allatius (al-lā'-shī-ūs), Leone. Librarian of the Vatican.....	1586—1669
Allamand (a-la-mōn'), Jean Nicolas Sébastien. French naturalist.....	1713—1787
Allan (āl'-an), David. Scotch historical painter.....	1744—1796
Allan, John. American Revolutionary patriot.....	1746—1805
Allan, Sir William. Scotch historical painter.....	1782—1850
Allard (a-lar-r'), Jean François. French general.....	1785—1839
Allegri (al-lā'-grē), Gregorio. Italian musician and composer.....	1580?—1652
Allegri. See Correggio.....	1494—1534
Allen (āl'-ɛn), Colonel Ethan. American officer in the Revolutionary war.....	1737—1789
Allen, William. American biographer and miscellaneous writer.....	1784—1868
Allen, William Henry. American naval officer.....	1784—1813
Allerton (āl'-er-tōn), Isaac. Plymouth pilgrim.....	1583?—1659
Alleyn (āl'-en), Edward. English actor and philanthropist.....	1566—1626
Allibone (āl'-i-bōn), Samuel Austin. American writer. (Critical Dictionary of English Literature).....	1816—1889
Allioni (al-ɛ-ō'-nē), Carlo. Italian physician and botanist.....	1725—1804
Allison, William B. U. S. Senator.....	1829 —
Allori (al-lo'-rē), Alessandro. Italian painter.....	1535—1607
Allori, Cristofano. (Son of Alessandro.) Italian painter.....	1577—1621
Allouez (a-loo-ā'), Claude Jean. French Jesuit missionary in America.....	1620—1690
Allston (āl'-stōn), Washington. American painter.....	1779—1843
Almagro, de (dē al-ma'-gro), Diego. Companion of Pizarro in Peru.....	1463?—1538
Al-Mansur or Al-Mansour (al-man-soor'), or Abu-Amir-Mohammed (a-boo-a-mīr-mo-hām'-ed). Regent of Cordova.....	939—1002
Al-Mansur or Al-Mansour, Abūjāfar Abdallah. Arabian caliph. Founder of Bagdad.....	712?—775

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hère, or, wöre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

camel, hēr, thère; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Alma-Tadema (al'-ma-ta-dā'-ma) Laurence. Belgian painter in England.....	1836	—	Anderson (ăn'-dər-sôn), Alexander. First wood-engraver in America.....	1775	1870
Almeida-Garrett (al-mā'-e-da-gar-rēt'), Joao Baptista Leitao, de. Portuguese poet and dramatist.....	1799	1854	Anderson, Mary. American actress.....	1859	—
Almici (al-mē'-chē), Camillo. Italian writer.....	1714	1779	Anderson, Robert. American general. Defender of Fort Sumter.....	1805	1871
Almonde, van (van al-môn'-dē), Philippus. Dutch admiral.....	1646	1711	Andrássy (an-dras'-sē), Gyula, Count. Hungarian statesman.....	1823	1890
Almonte (al-môn'-tā), Juan Nepomuceno. Mexican general and statesman.....	1804	1869	André (an'-drê), Major John. English officer.....	1751	1780
Almquist (alm'-kwist), Karl Jonas Ludvig. Swedish poet and novelist.....	1793	1866	Andrea of Pisa (an-drā'-a). Italian architect and sculptor.....	1270?	1345
Alompra (a-lom'-pra). Founder of the present dynasty of Burmah.....	1710	1760	Andreae (an-drā'-ā), Jacob. German Lutheran theologian.....	1528	1590
Alp-Arslan (alp-ar-slan'). Seljukian sultan of Persia.....	1030	1072	Andréossi (on-drā'-ō-sē'), Antoine François. French officer and diplomatist.....	1761	1823
Alpin (āl'-pin), Prospero. (<i>Lat.</i> Alpi'-nus.) Italian botanist and physician.....	1553	1617	Andrés (an-drēs'), Juan. Spanish Jesuit writer.....	1740	1817
Alquier (al-ke-ā'), Charles Jean Marie. French diplomatist.....	1752	1826	Andrew (ăn'-droo), John Albion. American statesman. Governor of Massachusetts.....	1818	1867
Alsop (āl'-sōp), Richard. American poet and journalist.....	1761	1815	Andrews (ăn'-droot), Ethan Allen. American philologist.....	1787	1858
Altahualpa (a-ta-hwal'-pa). Last Inca of Peru. Garroted.....	1533	—	Andrieux (on-dre-ūh'), François Guillaume Jean Stanislas. French dramatist.....	1759	1833
Altaroche (al-ta-rōsh'), Marie Michel. French writer.....	1811	1884	Andronicus (an-dro-nī'-kus) I. Comne'nus. Byzantine emperor, 1110—1185		
Alten, von (fon al'-ten), Karl August, Graf. Hanoverian general.....	1764	1840	Andros (an'-dros), Sir Edmund. English colonial governor in America.....	1637	1714
Altenstein, von (fon al'-ten-stin), Karl Stein, Baron. Prussian statesman.....	1770	1840	Angear, John J. M. American physiologist.....	1829	—
Althorp (āl'-thorp), John Charles. Viscount and Earl Spencer. English statesman.....	1782	1845	Angeli (an'-jā-lē), Filippo. Italian painter.....	1600	1646
Alva (al'-va), or Alba (al'-ba), Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Spanish general in the Netherlands.....	1508	1582	Angelio (an-jā'-lē-ō), Pietro. Italian poet and scholar.....	1517	1596
Alvarado, de (dā al'-va-ra'-tho), Alonzo. Spanish conqueror in Mexico.....	—	1553	Angell (ăn'-jel), Joseph Kinnicut. American law-writer.....	1794	1857
Alvarado, de, Pedro. Spanish officer, companion of Cortez.....	—	1541	Angely (ōzh-lē'), Louis. German dramatist.....	1775?	1835
Alvarez (al'-va-rēth), Juan. Mexican general and president.....	1790	1870	Anghiera, de (dā an-ge-ā'-ra), Pietro Martire. Italian statesman and historian.....	1455	1526
Al-va-r'ry (Achenbach), Max. Prussian tenor singer.....	1858	1898	Anglesey (āng'-gl-sē), Henry Wm., Lord Paget, British Field-marshal.....	1768	1854
Alvinczy, von (fon al'-vin'-tse), Joseph, Baron. Austrian general.....	1735	1810	Angoulême, d' (doñ-gū-lām'), Marie Thérèse Charlotte, Duchess. Daughter of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.....	1778	1851
Alxinger (alks'-ing-er), Johann Baptist. German poet.....	1755	1797	Anhalt-Bernberg (an'-halt-ber-rn'-ber-rg), Christian I., Prince of. German statesman and warrior.....	1568	1630
Amadeus (a-ma-dā'-o), Ferdinando Maria, Duke of Aosta. King of Spain, 1870-73.....	1845	1890	Anjou (on-zhū'). Duke or Count of. A noble house of France in the middle ages.		
Amalteo (a-mal-tā'-ō), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.....	1525	1573	An'na Comnē'na , daughter of Alexis I., emperor of Constantinople. Princess and Byzantine historian.....	1083	1143
Amar (a-mar'), Jean Pierre André. French demagogue.....	1750	1816	Anne (ăn), Queen of England.....	1664	1714
Amari (a-ma'-rē), Michele. Italian historian and politician.....	1806	1889	Annesley (ānz'-li), Arthur, Earl of Anglesey. English statesman.....	1614	1686
Amato, d' (da-ma'-tō), Giovanni Antonio. Neapolitan painter.....	1475	1555	Anquetil-Duperron (ōnk-tēl'-dū-pā-rōn'), Abraham Hyacinthe. French orientalist.....	1731	1805
Ambrose (am'-brōz), Saint. Bishop of Milan. Latin father.....	340	397	Anson (ăn'-sōn), George, Lord. English navigator.....	1697	1762
Amelot de la Houssaye (am-lo' dē la oo-sā'), Abraham Nicolas. French writer.....	1634	1706	Ansted (ăn'-stēd), David Thomas. English geologist.....	1814	1880
Amerling (a'-mēr-līng), Friedrich. Austrian painter.....	1803	1887	Anster (ăn'-stēr), John. Irish poet.....	1793?	1867
Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and statesman.....	1758	1808	Anthon (ăn'-thōn), Charles. American classical scholar.....	1797	1867
Ames, Mary Clemmer. (<i>Mrs. Hudson.</i>) American authoress.....	1839	1884	Anthony (ăn'-tō-nī), Saint. Reputed founder of monachism.....	251	356
Amherst (ām'-erst), Jeffrey, Baron. British Field-marshal.....	1717	1797	Anthony, Saint, of Padua. Franciscan monk.....	1195	1231
Amici (a-mē'-chē), Giovanni Battista. Italian optician and astronomer.....	1786	1863	Antigonus (an-tīg'-o-nus). (<i>Cyclops.</i>) General of Alexander the Great.....	B. c. 382	301
Amigoni (ā-mē-gō'-nē), Jacopo. Venetian historical painter.....	1675	1752	Antiochus (an-tī'-o-kus). (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Syria.....	B. c. 237	187
Amiot or Amyot (a-mē-o'), Joseph Marie. French Jesuit missionary.....	1718	1794	Antip'ater , Regent of Macedonia.....	B. c. —	319
Amling (am'-līng), Karl Gustav. German designer and engraver.....	1651	1703	Antiphon (ăn'-tī-fōn), Athenian orator.....	B. c. 479	—
Amman (am'-an), Jost, of Zurich. Swiss engraver and painter.....	1539	1591	Antisthenes (an-tīs'-thē-nēz). Greek cynic philosopher.....	fl. B. c.	400
Ammanati (am-a-na'-tē), Bartolommeo. Florentine architect and sculptor.....	1511	1592	Antoine (ōn-twan'), Jacques Denis. French architect.....	1733	1801
Ammia'nus , Marcellin'us. Roman historian.....	330	395	Antonelli (an-to-nēl'-ē), Giacomo. Italian cardinal.....	1806	1876
Ammirato (am-ē-ra'-tō), Scipione. Italian historian.....	1531	1601	Antonello (an-to-nēl'-ō), Antonio, (<i>da Messina.</i>) Italian painter.....	1414?	1495
Amontons (a-mōn-tōn'), Guillaume. French mathematician and inventor.....	1663	1705	Antoninus (ăn-tō-nī'-nūs), Marcus Aurelius. Roman emperor and philosopher.....	121	180
Amoretti (a-mo-rēt'-tē), Carlo. Italian naturalist and geographer.....	1741	1816	Antoninus Pius (ăn-tō-nī'-nūs pī'-us). Roman emperor.....	86	161
Ampère (ōn-pēr-r'), André Marie. French electrician and scientific writer.....	1775	1836	Antonio (an-tō'-ne-ō), Nicolas. Spanish bibliographer and critic.....	1617	1684
Ampère, Jean Jacques. (<i>Son of A. M.</i>) French literary critic.....	1806	1864	Antonius (ăn-tō-nī-us), Marcus. (<i>Mark Antony.</i>) Roman general.....	B. c. 83	30
Amurath (a-moo-rat') or Murad (moo-rad') I. Ottoman sultan.....	1319	1389	Anville, d' (dōn'-vêl), Jean Baptiste Bourguignon. French geographer.....	1697	1782
Amurath, or Murad, II. Ottoman sultan.....	1405	1451	Apelles (a-pēl'-ēz). Famous Greek painter.....	fl. B. c.	330
Amurath, or Murad, IV. (<i>The Turkish Nero.</i>) Ottoman sultan.....	1610	1640	Apicius (a-pīsh'-ī-us), Marcus Gabius. Roman epicure.....	14	37
Amyot (a-me-o'), Jacques. French writer and bishop of Auxerre, 1513—1593			Apian (a'-pe-an), Peter. German mathematician and astronomer.....	1495	1551?
Anacreon (a-nāk'-re-on). Greek lyric poet.....	B. c. 563?	478	Apollinaris (a-pōl-ī-nā'-ris). (<i>The Younger.</i>) Bishop of Laodicea.....	fl.	362.
Anasco, de (dā an-yas'-kō), Juan. Companion of De Soto in Florida.....	fl.	1540	Apollinaris Sido'nus , Caius Sollius, Saint. Roman patrician, bishop, and poet.....	430	484
Anaxagoras (an-aks-āg'-o-ras). Greek philosopher.....	B. c. 500	428	Apollodorus (a-pōl-ō-dō'-rūs). (<i>The Shadower.</i>) Athenian painter.....	B. c. 440	
Anaximander (an-āks-ī-mān'-dər). Greek philosopher.....	B. c. 610	547	Apollodō'rus. Grammarian of Athens.....		
Ancillon (ōn-sī-yōn'), Johann Peter Friedrich. German author, 1766—1837			Apollō'nus , of Perga. Mathematician. (<i>Conic Sections.</i>).....	B. c. 240	
Andersen (an'-dər-sen), Hans Christian. Danish novelist and story-writer.....	1805	1875	Apollonius Rhodius. Poet and grammarian.....	B. c. 222	188
			Apollonius of Tyana. Pythagorean philosopher.....		

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn: -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

Born. Died.

Ap'pel, Jacob. Dutch painter	1680—1751
Ap'pelman, Barent. Dutch painter	1640—1686
Ap'perley, Charles James. English sportsman and writer	1777—1843
Ap'pian. Roman historian	fl. 98?—161?7
Appiani (ap-i-ai'-nē), Andrew. Italian fresco painter	1754—1818
Appia'ni, Francis. Italian fresco painter	1702—1792
Ap'pleton, Jesse. American divine and educator	1772—1819
Apthorp, East. American author	1733—1816
Aquillano (a-kwī-la'-nō), Serafino. Italian poet and improvisatore	1466—1500
Aquinas, Thomas, St. (<i>Angelic Doctor</i>)	1225—1274
Arago (ar'-ā-gō), Francis John Dominic. French astronomer	1786—1853
Aram (ā-ram), Eugene. Scholar; executed for murder	1704—1759
Aranda (a-ran'-da), Peter P. A. de Bolea, Ct. of Sp. statesman	1718—1799
Aratus (a-rā-tūs), of Sicyon. Achæan general and historian	B. C. 271—213
Aratus. Astronomical poet of Cilicia. (<i>Phænomena</i>)	fl. B. C. 272
araujo (a-rōw'-zhō), D'Azevedo Antonio. Portuguese scientist	1754—1817
Ar buckle, Matthew. American general	1776—1851
Arbuth'not, John M. D. British author	1675—1735
Arc, Joan of. (<i>Maid of Orleans</i>)	1412—1431
Arcād'ius. Roman Emperor of the East (395—408)	383—408
Arçēsila'us. Athen. Philos. Found. of Middle Academy	B. C. 316?—241
Ar'cher, John Wykeham. Painter and antiquary	1809?—1864
Archilocus (ar-kīl'-ō-kūs), of Paros. Greek lyric poet	B. C. 714?—676
Archimedes (ar-kī-mē'-dēs). Mathematician, Syracuse	B. C. 287?—212
Archytas (ar-kŷ'-tās). Philosopher, of Tarentum	lived B. C. 400
Arco, Nicholas, Count of. Italian Latin poet	1479—1546
Arditi (ar-dē'-tē), Luigi. Italian musician and composer	1822—
Arend (a'-rēnt), Johannes Pieter. Dutch historian	1796—1855
Arescn (a'-rē-sōn), Jon. Icelandic poet and bishop	1484—1550
Aretino (a-rā-tē'-nō), Pietro. Italian satirist	1492—1557
Argall (ar'-gāl), Samuel, Sir. Deputy governor of Virginia	1572—1628
Argand (ar'-gand), Aimé. Swiss chemist. Inventor of the Argand lamp	1755—1803
Argelander (ar'-ge-lan-dər). Friedrich Wilhelm August. Prussian astronomer	1799—1875
Argens, d' (dar-zhōn'), Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis. French philosopher and writer	1704—1771
Argout, d' (dar-gū'), Antoine M. A., Count. French financier	1782—1858
Argüelles (ar-gwēl'-yēs), Augustin. Spanish minister of state	1775—1844
Arguello (ar-gwēl'-yō), Luis Antonio. Governor of California	1784—1830
Argyll or Argyle (ar-gil'), George John Douglas Campbell, eighth duke of. British statesman and author	1823—1900
Ariosto (a-re-os'-tō), Ludovico. Italian poet	1474—1533
Arista (a-rēs'-ta), Mariano. Mexican general and president	1802—1855
Aristarchus (ār-is-tar'-kus), of Samothrace. Greek grammarian	died B. C. 150
Aristides (ār-is-tī'-dēz). (<i>The Just</i>). Athenian statesman and general	B. C. — 468
Aristippus (ār-is-tīp'-us). Greek philosopher	B. C. — 380
Aristophanes (ār-is-tōf'-ā-nēz). Comic poet of Greece	B. C. 444—380
Aristotle (ār'-is-tot-l). Greek philosopher	B. C. 384—322
Arius (ā-rī'-us or ā-rī-us). Greek deacon at Alexandria, and founder of Arianism	280?—336
Arkwright (ark'-rit), Richard, Sir. Inventor of spinning jenny	1732—1792
Arlotto (ar-lot'-tō), Mainardi. Italian burlesque poet	1395—1483
Armagnac, d' (dar-man-yak'), Bernard, Count. Constable of France	1352?—1418
Armand (ar-mōn'), Charles, Count. French soldier in the American Revolution	1756—1793
Armfelt (arm'-fēlt), Gustaf Mauritz. Swedish lieutenant-general and courtier	1757—1814
Arminius (ar-mēn'-yūs), Jacobus. (<i>Jacob Harmen</i>). Dutch theologian	1560—1609
Ar'mitage, Edward. English painter	1817—
Arm'strong, John. American general and writer	1758—1843
Arm'strong, Wm. George, Sir. English engineer. Inventor of Armstrong gun	1810—1900
Arnason (ar'-na-sōn), Jon. Icelandic author	1819—1888
Arnaud (ar-nō'), Henri. Pastor and leader of the Waldenses	1641—1721
Arnauld (ar-nō'), Antoine. (<i>The Great</i>). French philosopher	1612—1694
Arnault (ar-nō'), Vincent Antoine. French dramatist	1766—1834
Arndt (arnt), Ernst Moritz. German poet and professor	1769—1860
Arne (arn), Thomas Augustine. English musician and composer	1710—1778
Arngrimsson (arn'-grīm-sōn), Eysteinn. Icelandic poet	— 1361
Arnim (ar'-nim), Elisabeth or Bettina. German authoress	1785—1859
Arnim, von (fon ar'-nim), Hans Georg von Arnim-Boytzenburg. German diplomatist and general	1581—1641

Born. Died.

Arnim, Harry Karl Kurt Eduard, Count. Prussian diplomatist	1824—1881
Arnim, von, Ludwig Achim. German poet	1781—1831
Arnold, Benedict. American general and traitor	1741—1801
Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet and orientalist	1832—1904
Arnold, Matthew. (<i>Son of Thos. Arnold</i>). English poet and essayist	1822—1888
Arnold, Thomas (of Rugby). English historian and teacher	1795—1842
Arnott (ar'-nōt), Neil. Scottish physician and natural philosopher	1788—1874
Arnould (ar-nū'), Ambrose Marie. French political economist	1750—1812
Aromatari, degli (dāl'-yē a-ro-ma-ta-rē), Giuseppe. Italian naturalist	1586—1660
Arpad (ar'-pād), Founder of the Hungarian monarchy	869—907
Arreboe (ar-ē-bō'-ē), Anders Christensen. Danish poet	1587—1637
Arrhenius (ar-rē'-nī-ūs), Clas or Claudius. Swedish historian	1627—1695
Arrian (ār'-ī-ān), Flavius. Greek historian	146—170
Arriaza (ar-re-a'-tha), Juan Bautista. Spanish poet	1770—1837
Ar'rowsmith, Aaron. English geographer	1750—1823
Arrowsmith, John. English Puritan divine	1602—1659
Arsaces (ar-sā'-sēz) I. Founder of the kingdom of Parthia	d. B. C. 250
Artaud (ar-tō'), Nicolas Louis. French writer and Greek scholar	1794—1861
Artaxerxes (ar-tāks-ērks'-ēz) I. (<i>Longimanus</i>). King of Persia	B. C. — 425
Artaxerxes II. (<i>Mnemon</i>). King of Persia	B. C. — 362
Artedi (ar-tā'-dē), Peter. Swedish naturalist	1705—1735
Artemisia (ar-te-mīsh'-ī-ā). Queen of Halicarnassus	fl. B. C. 480.
Arteveld, van (van ar'-tā-velt), Jacques (<i>Eng. Jacob</i>). Popular leader of Ghent	1300?—1345
Arteveld, van, Philip. (<i>Son of Jacques</i>). Chief of the insurrection in Flanders	1340—1382
Arthur (ar-thūr). British king, and hero of the Round Table	lived 5th or 6th c.
Arthur, Chester Alan. Twenty-first President of the United States	1830—1886
Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story-writer	1809—1885
Artigas (ar-tē'-gas), Don Juan. Dictator of Uruguay	1755—1851
Arundel (ār-un-dēl), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury	1353—1413
Arvieux, d' (dar-ve-üh'), Laurent, Chevalier. French orientalist	1635—1702
Asbjørnsen (as-byorn'-sen), Peter Christian. Norwegian author	1812—1885
Asbury (ās'-bēr-ī), Francis. First Methodist bishop in the United States	1745—1816
Ascham (ās'-kam), Roger. English classical scholar	1515—1568
Asgill (ās'-gīl), Charles, Sir. English general	1762—1823
Ashburnham (āsh'-burn-am), John. English courtier	1603—1671
Ashburton, Alexander Baring, Lord. English financier and diplomatist	1774—1848
Ash'e, Ash'ī, or As'ser. Babylonian rabbi	553—427
Ashmole (āsh'-mōl), Elias. English antiquary	1617—1692
Ashmun (āsh'-mun), Jehudi. American philanthropist	1794—1828
Asinari (a-še-na'-rē), Federigo. Count of Camerano. Italian poet	1527—1576
Askew, Ascough (ās'-kū), or Ayscough (ās'-kū), Anne. English Lutheran martyr	1521—1546
Asoka (ā-sō'-kā). King of Magadha, India	B. C. 223
Aspasia (as-pā'-shī-ā) of Miletus. Consort of Pericles	lived B. C. 440
Asper (as'-per), Hans. Swiss painter	1499—1571
Aspertini (ās-pēr-tē'-nē), Amico. Bolognese painter	1474—1552
Assemani (as-sa-ma'-nē), Giuseppe Simone. Syrian orientalist	1687—1763
Assollant (a-sō-loñ'), Jean Baptiste. French novelist	1827—1886
Ast, Georg Anton Friedrich. German scholar and teacher	1776—1841
Astbury (āst'-bēr-ī), John, of Shelton. English potter	1683—1743
Astle (ās'-l), Thomas. English antiquary	1735—1803
Astley (āst'-lī), Jacob, Sir, Lord. English Royalist general	1579—1652
Astor (ās'-tōr), John Jacob. American merchant. Founder of the Astor Library in New York	1763—1848
Astruc (as-trūk'), Jean. French medical writer and teacher	1634—1766
Atahualpa (a-ta-hwal'-pa) or Atabalipa (a-ta-ba-lē'-pa). Last Inca king of Peru	— 1533
Athanasius (āth-ā-nā-shī-ūs), Saint. Greek father of the church	296—373
Athelstan or Æthelstan (ēth'-el-stān). King of England	— 940
Athenagoras (ath-e-nāg'-o-ras). Greek philosopher	lived B. C. 168
Athénas (a-tā-nas'), Pierre Louis. French rural economist	1752—1829
Atendo y Antillon (a-ton'-dē e an-tēl-yōn'), Don Isidoro. Spanish admiral and explorer of Lower California	lived 1682

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Attâr-Ferîd-ed-Dîn (at-târ'-fě-rêd-ed-dên). Persian poet.....	1119	1221
Atterbom (at'-er-bôm), Peter Daniel Amadeus. Swedish poet.....	1790	1855
Atterbury (ăt'-er-bēr-ī), Francis. Bishop of Rochester.....	1662	1732
Atticus (ăt'-ī-kus), Titus Pomponius. Roman philosopher.....	B. C. 109	32
Attila (ăt'-īl-ă). (<i>The Scourge of God</i> .) Chief of the Huns.....	—	453
Āt'tucks , Crispus. Half-breed leader of mob in the Boston mas- sacre.....	—	1770
Attwood , Thomas. English music composer.....	1767	1838
Auber (ō-ber-r'), Daniel François Esprit. French musician and composer.....	1784	1871
Aubert , Jean Louis, Abbé. French poet, critic, and fabulist.....	1731	1814
Aubert du Bayet (ō-bêr' du bâ-yâ'), Jean Baptiste Annibal. French general.....	1759	1797
Aubertin (ō-bêr-tăn'), Edme. French Protestant writer.....	1595	1652
Aubery (ō-br-rê'), Antoine. French historical writer.....	1616	1695
Aubignac (ō-bên-yak'), François Hédelin, Abbé. French drama- tist.....	1604	1676
Aubigné , d' (dō-bên-yâ'), Théodore Agrippa. French historian, warrior, and poet.....	1550	1630
Aubrey (â-brī), John. English topographer and antiquary.....	1626	1697
Aubry (ō-brê'), Claude Charles. French general.....	1773	1813
Aubry , François. French revolutionist.....	1750	1800
Aubusson , d' (dō-bū-sôn'), Pierre. French warrior and statesman.....	1423	1503
Auchmuty (ōk'-mū-tī), Sir Samucl. British General.....	1756	1822
Auckland (āk'-land), George Eden, Earl of. Governor-General of India.....	1784	1849
Audebert (ōd-bêr-r'), Jean Baptiste. French naturalist and en- graver.....	1759	1800
Audenaerde , van (van ōw-dē-nar'-dē), Robert. Flemish painter and engraver.....	1663	1743
Audiffret , d' (dō-dī-frê'), Charles Louis Gaston, Marquis. French financier and senator.....	1787	1878
Audley (âd'-lī), Thomas. Lord Chancellor of England.....	1488	1544
Audouin (ō-dū-ăn'), Jean Victor. French entomologist.....	1797	1841
Audran (ō-drăn'), Girard. French historical engraver.....	1640	1703
Audran , Jean. French engraver.....	1667	1756
Audrein (ō-drăn'), Yves Marie. French ecclesiastic and politician.....	—	1800
Audubon (â'-du-bon), John James. American ornithologist.....	1780	1851
Auer (ōw'-er), Anton. Bavarian porcelain painter.....	1778	1814
Auerbach (ōw'-er-bach), Berthold. German Jewish novelist.....	1812	1882
Auffenberg , von (fon ōwf-ən-bêrgch), Joseph, Freiherr. Ger- man dramatic poet.....	1798	1857
Auger (ō-zhâ'), Athanase, Abbé. French political and classical writer.....	1734	1792
Auger , Hippolyte Nicolas Just. French novelist.....	1797	1881
Auger , Louis Simon. French critic and writer.....	1772	1829
Augereau (ōzh-rō'), Pierre François Charles, Duke of Castiglione. Marshal of France.....	1757	1816
Augier (ō-zhê-ă'), Guillaume Victor Emile. French dramatist and poet.....	1820	1889
Augurelli (ōu-gû-rêl'-ē), Giovanni Aurelio. Italian Latin poet.....	1454	1524
Augusti (ōu-gûs'-tê), Christian Johann Wilhelm. German theo- logian.....	1771	1841
Augustin (ō-gûstăn'), Jean Baptiste Jacques. French miniature painter.....	1759	1832
Augustine , Saint (sânt â'-gus-tîn). Numidian bishop of Hippo.....	354	430
Augusti'nus , Antonius. Archbishop of Tarragona. Spanish jurist.....	1516	1586
Augustus Cæsar (â-gûs'-tus sê'-zăr). First Roman emperor	63 B. C.	14 A. D.
Augŭs'tus I. , Frederick. Elector of Saxony and king of Poland.....	1670	1733
Augustus , Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich. Prince of Prussia.....	1779	1843
Augustus , Wilhelm, Prince. Brother of Frederick the Great.....	1722	1758
Aulich (ōu'-lich), Louis. Hungarian general.....	1792	1849
Aumale , d' (dō-mal'), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. French prince and traitor.....	1554	1631
Aumale , d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French general.....	1822	1897
Aumont , d' (dō-môn'), Jean. French general and marshal.....	1522	1595
Aunoy or Aulnoy (ō-nwa'), Marie Catherine, Countess of. French authoress.....	1650	1705
Aurelian (â-rê'-lī-ăn), Claudius Domitius. Roman emperor.....	212	275
Aurelio (ow-râ'-le-ō), Giovanni Muzio. Italian Latin poet.....	d. 1520	
Aure'lius Antoni'us , Marcus.....	121	180
Aurivillius (â-rī-vīl'-ī-us), Carl. Swedish orientalist.....	1717	1786
Aurungzebe (ō-rŭng-zâb'). Emperor of Hindustan.....	1618	1707
Austen (âs'-ten), Miss Jane. English novelist.....	1775	1817
Austin , Stephen F. Founder of the state of Texas.....	1793	1836

	Born.	Died.
Austin (âs'-tîn), Mrs. Sarah, née Taylor. English writer.....	1793	1867
Austin , Alfred. English Poet Laureate.....	1835	—
Autran (ō-trôn'), Joseph. French poet and dramatist.....	1812	1877
Auvigny , d' (dō-vên-yê'), Jean du Castre. French writer.....	1710	1743
Auxentius (âk-sen'-shē-us). Bishop of Milan. Arian divine.....	310	374
Avalos , d' (da val'-lôs), Ferdinando. Neapolitan soldier.....	1489	1525
Aved (a-vêd'), James Andrew Joseph. French portrait painter.....	1702	1766
Averani (a-vâ-ra'-nē), Benedetto. Florentine writer and poet.....	1645	1707
Averani , Giuseppe. Mathematician and natural philosopher.....	1662	1738
Averill , William W. American general.....	1832	1900
Averroes (a-vêr'-ō-ēs), or Ibn Roschid. Arabian philosopher and physician.....	1149	1198
Aviçen'na . Mohammedan physician and philosopher.....	980	1037
Avienus , Rufus Festus. Latin poet.....	lived 400	
Aviler (a-vē-la'), Augustine Charles. French architect.....	1653	1700
Avison , Charles, of Newcastle. Music composer and writer.....	1710	1770
Avi'tus . Roman Emperor of the West (455-56).....	—	457
Ax'tel , Daniel. Parliamentarian colonel. Executed.....	—	1660
Ayesha (â-ē-shā). Wife of Mahomet.....	611	677
Aylesbury , Sir Thomas. Mathematician and patron of learning.....	1576	1657
Aylmer , John. Bishop of London. Life by Strype, 1704.....	1521	1594
Ayrton , Edmund. Composer of cathedral music.....	1734	1808
Ayscough (âs-kū'), Rev. Sam. Writer. (<i>Index to Shakespeare</i>).....	1745	1804
Ayscue , or Ayscough, Sir George. Admiral.....	lived 1649	
Ayton , or Aytoun, Sir Robert. Scottish poet.....	1570	1638
Aytoun , William E. Scottish professor, essayist, and poet.....	1813	1865
Azara , de (dâ a-tha'-ra), Don Felix. Spanish naturalist and traveler.....	1746	1811
Azara , de, Joseph Nicholas. Spanish statesman and writer.....	1731	1804
Azuni (ad-zû'-nē), Dominic Albert. Sardinian jurist.....	1749	1827

B.

Baader (ba'-dêr), Franz Joseph, eminent Bavarian physician.....	1733	1794
Baader , von (fon ba'-dêr), Franz Xaver. German philosopher.....	1765	1841
Baan , van (van ban'), Jan. Dutch portrait painter.....	1633	1702
Baarland (bar-r'-lant), Adrian. Flemish author.....	1488	1542
Baba-Ali (ba-ba-a'-lê). Dey of Algiers.....	—	1718
Bab'bage , Charles. English mathematician.....	1791	1871
Baber or Babur (ba'-bêr), Zahir ed-Din Mohammed. Founder of the Mogul Empire in India.....	1483	1530
Babeuf (ba-bŭf'), François Noël. French revolutionist.....	1764	1797
Babinet (ba-be-nâ'), Jacques. French natural philosopher.....	1794	1872
Babington (băb'-ing-ton, William. British chemist and natural- ist.....	1756	1833
Babo von (fon ba'-bô), Franz Marius. German dramatist.....	1756	1822
Baccio della Porta (bat'-chô dêl'-la pôr'-ta). (<i>Fra Bartolom- meo di San Marco</i> .) Italian painter.....	1469	1517
Bach , Johann Christoph. German composer and organist.....	1643	1703
Bach , Johann Sebastian. German composer and musician.....	1685	1750
Bach , Karl Philipp Emanuel. (<i>Son of J. S.</i>) German musical com- poser.....	1714	1788
Bache (băch), Alexander Dallas. American philosopher.....	1806	1867
Bachman (băk'-man), John. American naturalist.....	1790	1874
Back (băk), George, Sir. English arctic navigator.....	1796	1878
Backhuysen (bak-hoi'-zen), Ludolf. Dutch marine painter.....	1631	1709
Bacon (bâ'-kon), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. English philosopher and jurist.....	1561	1626
Bacon , Nicholas, Sir. English statesman. Father of Francis.....	1509	1579
Bacon , Roger, Friar. (<i>The Admirable Doctor</i> .) English philoso- pher.....	1214	1294
Badalocchio (ba'-da-lok-ke-ō). (<i>Sisto Rosa</i> .) Italian painter.....	1581	1647
Badius (ba'-dē-us, Jodocus or Josse. Flemish printer and poet.....	1462	1535
Baerle van (van bar'-lê) or Barlaeus (bar-lê'-us), Gaspard. Dutch theologian and Latin poet.....	1584	1648
Baert de (dē-ba-êr), Alexandre Balthazar François de Paule, Baron. French geographer and writer.....	1750	1825
Baffin (băf'-in), William, English navigator.....	1584	1622
Bagehot (băj'-ot), Walter. English essayist and journalist.....	1826	1877
Baggesen (bag'-ē-sen), Jens Immanuel. Danish poet.....	1764	1826
Baglione (bal-yō'-nâ, Giovanni. Italian painter.....	1575	1650
Băg leŷ , Worth, U. S. N., Am. ensign. First American officer killed in Spanish-American war.....	1874	1898
Bagnacavallo (ban-ya-ka-val'-ō), Bartolommeo. (<i>Bartolommeo Ramenghi</i> .) Bolognese painter.....	1484	1542
Bagnoli (ban-yō'-lê), Giulio Cesare. Italian dramatic poet.....	—	1630
Bagratiön (bă-grâ-shŭn), Peter, Prince. Russian general.....	1765	1812
Bagshaw (băg'-shâ), Edward. English lawyer and political writer.....	1604	1662

bôil, bôy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem, thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tŭion, -sŭion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Bähr or Baehr (bār-r'), Johann Christian Felix. German scholar, 1798—1872		
Baier (bī-ēr'), Johann Jacob. German physician and naturalist. 1677—1735		
Baif de (dē ba-ēf'), Jean Antoine. French poet. 1532—1589		
Bailey (bā-lī), Gamaliel. American journalist. 1807—1859		
Bailey , Jacob Whitman. American microscopist. 1811—1857		
Bailey , Nathan. English lexicographer. — 1742		
Bailey , Philip James. English poet. 1816 —		
Bailey , Theodorus. American rear-admiral. 1803—1877		
Baillie (bā-lē), Johanna. Scottish poetess. 1762—1851		
Baillie , Matthew. Scottish physician and anatomist. 1761—1823		
Baillet (ba-yō'), Pierre Marie François de Sales. French violinist. 1771—1842		
Bailly (bā-lī), Jean Sylvain. French Astronomer. 1736—1793		
Baily (bā-lī), Francis. English astronomer. 1774—1844		
Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish metaphysician. 1818—1877		
Bainbridge (bān-brīj), William. American commodore. 1774—1833		
Baird (bārd), Sir David. Scottish general. 1757—1829		
Baird , Spencer Fullerton. American naturalist. Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. 1823—1887		
Bajazet (bāj-ā-zēt or Bayazid (ba-ya-zēd'). Sultan of the Ottomans. 1347—1403		
Baker (bā-kēr), Edward Dickinson. American senator and soldier. 1811—1861		
Baker , Henry. English naturalist. 1698—1774		
Baker , Sir Samuel White. English explorer in Africa. 1821—1893		
Balard (ba-lar-r'), Antoine Jérôme. French chemist. Discoverer of bromine. 1802—1876		
Balbi (bal-bē), Adriano. Italian geographer. 1782—1848		
Balbo (bal-bō), Cesare. Italian writer and statesman. 1789—1853		
Balboa de (dā bal-bō-a), Vasco Nuñez. Spanish adventurer. 1475—1517		
Balbuena (bal-bwā-na), Bernardo. Spanish poet. 1568—1627		
Balde (bal-dē), Jakob. German Latin poet. 1603—1668		
Baldi d' Urbino (bal-dē dūr-bē-nō), Bernardino. Italian scholar. 1553—1617		
Baldinger (bal-ding-ēr), Ernst Gottfried. German medical writer. 1738—1804		
Baldini (bal-dē-nē), Baccio. Italian engraver. 1436—1515		
Baldinucci (bal-dē-noot'-chē), Filippo. Florentine artist and writer. 1624—1696		
Baldovini (bal-dō-vē-nē), Francesco. Italian poet. 1635—1716		
Balducci (bal-doot'-chē), Francesco. Sicilian poet. 1600?—1642		
Baldung (bal-dūng'), Hans. (<i>Grün.</i>) German painter and engraver. 1470—1550?		
Baldwin (bawld'-win) I. Emperor of Constantinople. 1171—1208		
Baldwin . (<i>Iron Arm.</i>) First count of Flanders. — 877		
Baldwin I. King of Jerusalem and brother of Godfrey de Bouillon. 1058—1118		
Bale (bāl), John. Bishop of Ossory. British author. 1495—1563		
Baléchou (ba-lā-shū'), Jean Joseph Nicolas. French engraver. 1715—1765		
Balen, van (van ba-lēn), Hendrik. Flemish painter. 1560—1632		
Bales (bālz), Peter. English calligrapher. 1547—1610		
Balestra (ba-lēs'-tra), Antonio. Veronese painter. 1666—1740		
Balfe (bālf), Michael William. Irish musician and composer. 1808—1870		
Balfour (bāl-fūr'), Sir James. Scottish judge. — 1583		
Balfour , John Hutton. British botanist and physician. 1808—1884		
Baliol, de (de bā-le-ol; bāl'-yol), or de Balliol (de bāl'-i-ol), John. King of Scotland. 1259—1314		
Baliol , Edward. (<i>Son of John.</i>) King of Scotland. — 1363		
Ballanche (ba-lōnsh), Pierre Simon. French philosopher and writer. 1776—1847		
Ballantyne (bāl'-an-tin), James. Scottish printer and journalist. 1772—1833		
Ballou (bāl-loo'), Hosea. American Universalist preacher and author. 1771—1852		
Balmés (bal-mēs), Jaime Lucio. Spanish philosopher. 1810—1848		
Balsamo (bal-sa'-mō), Paolo. Italian agriculturist and author. 1763—1818		
Baltard (bal-tar-r'), Louis Pierre. French architect and engraver. 1765—1846		
Baltzer (balt-sēr), Johann Baptist. German Roman Catholic theologian. 1803—1871		
Balance, de la (dēh la-ba-lū'), Jean. French cardinal. 1422—1491		
Balzac , de (dēh bal-zak'), Honoré. French novelist. 1799—1850		
Balzac , de, Jean Louis Guez, Seigneur. French prosaist. 1594—1654		
Bancroft (bān-kroft), George. American historian. 1800—1891		
Bandello (ban-dēl'-ō), Matteo. Italian novelist. 1480—1562		
Bandinelli (ban-de-nēl'-ē), Baccio. Italian sculptor. 1487—1559		
Bandini (ban-dē-nē), Angelo Maria. Italian writer. 1726—1800		
Bandino (ban-dē-nō), Domenico. Italian scholar. 1340—1413?		

	Born.	Died.
Bandtke (bant'-kā), Jerzy Samuel. Polish historian. 1768—1835		
Banér (ba-nēr-r'), Johan Gustavus. Swedish general. 1595—1641		
Banim (bā-nim), John. Irish novelist. 1798—1842		
Banks , Sir Joseph. English naturalist. 1743—1820		
Banks , Nathaniel Prentiss. American statesman and general. 1816—1894		
Banks , Thomas. English sculptor. 1735—1805		
Banneker (bān'-ē-kēr), Benjamin. American negro mathematician. 1731—1806		
Banquo (bāng'-kwo). Scottish thane. Accomplice of Macbeth. — 1066		
Banville , de (dēh bōn-vēl'), Theodore Faullain. French poet. 1823—1891		
Bär, von (fon bēr), or Baer , Karl Ernst. German-Russian naturalist. 1792—1876		
Barbacena (bar-ba-sā-na), F. C. Brant, Marquis of. Brazilian soldier. 1772—1842		
Bar'baro , Francis. Venetian orator. 1398—1454		
Barbaro , Hermolaos, of Venice. Patriarch of Aquileia. 1454—1493		
Barbarossa (bar-bā-ros'-sā), Heyradin. Corsair king of Algiers. 1467—1547		
Barbarossa , Horuch. Corsair king of Algiers. 1475—1518		
Barbaroux (bar-ba-rū'), Charles. French scientific writer and politician. 1767—1794		
Barbatelli (bar-bā-tell'-i), Bernardino. (<i>Poccetti.</i>) Italian painter. 1542—1612		
Bar'bault , Anna Lætitia. English writer. 1743—1825		
Barber , Francis. American army officer. 1751—1783		
Barberini (bar-bā-rē-nē), Anthony. Cardinal, archbishop of Reims, negotiator and ambassador. 1608—1671		
Barberini , or Barbarini , Francis. Italian poet. 1264—1348		
Barbeyrac (bar-bā-rak'), John. French historical and juridical writer. 1674—1744		
Barbier (bar-bē-ā'), Anthony Alexander. French writer. 1765—1825		
Barbieri (bar-r-bē-ā'-rē), Gianfrancesco. (<i>Guercino da Cento.</i>) Painter. 1590—1666		
Barbieri , Paul Anthony, brother. Painter of still life. 1596—1640		
Barbosa , Pedro. Portuguese lawyer. — 1606		
Barboù , John Joseph. Printer at Paris. — 1752		
Barbou , Joseph, brother. Printer at Paris. — 1737		
Barbou , Joseph Gerard, nephew. Classical printer at Paris. 1715—1813		
Bar'boùr , James. American statesman. 1775—1825		
Barbour , John. Scottish poet and historian. 1316—1395		
Barkhausen (bark'-hōu-sen), John Conrad. Physician and chemist. 1666—1723		
Barclay , Alexander. Writer; translator of <i>Ship of Fools</i> . — 1552		
Barclay' de Töll'y , Michael. Russian field-marshal and prince. about 1755—1818		
Bar'clay , Robert. Scottish Quaker writer. 1648—1690		
Barclay , William. Eminent Scottish jurist. about 1540—1606		
Barère de Vieuzac (ba-rair-r dē vē-ū-zak), Bertrand. French Jacobin demagogue. 1755—1841		
Barlow , Joel. American author and patriot. 1755—1812		
Bar'nard , Edward Emerson. Am. astronomer. 1857 —		
Barney , Joshua. American naval officer. 1759—1818		
Barn'evéldt , John van Olden. Eminent Dutch statesman. 1549—1619		
Barnum , Henry A. American general. 1832—1892		
Barnum , Phineas T. Famous American showman. 1810—1891		
Baroccio (Ba-rōt'-chō), Fiori Federigo d'Urbino. Italian painter. 1528—1612		
Baron (ba-rōn'), Michael. French actor. 1653—1729		
Baroni (ba-rō-nē), Leonora. Italian singer and poet. fl. 17th c.		
Baronius , Cæsar. Italian cardinal and writer. 1538—1607		
Barraban (ba-ra-bōn'), Peter Paul. French painter of birds. 1767—1809		
Barras (ba-ra'), Paul John Francis Nicholas. French Revolutionist. 1755—1829		
Barré (ba-ra'), Col. Isaac. Life by Britton, in <i>Authorship of Junius</i> . 1726—1802		
Barré , Joseph, of Paris. (<i>History of Germany.</i>) 1692?—1764		
Barré , Louis Francis Joseph de la. French historical writer. 1638—1738		
Barrelier (bar-r-lē-ā'), Jacques. French botanist. 1606—1673		
Barrett , George. Landscape painter. 1732?—1784		
Barrett , John, D. D. Orientalist. (<i>Origin of Constellations.</i>) — 1821		
Barrett , Lawrence. American actor. 1838—1891		
Barrett , Wilson. English actor. 1846—1904		
Bär'-rie , James Matthew. Scottish novelist. 1860 —		
Bär'rington , Hon. Daines. English jurist and naturalist. 1727—1800		
Barrington , John Shute, First Viscount. English writer and politician. 1678—1734		
Barrington , Samuel. Admiral. 1729—1800		
Barrington , Hon. Shute. Bishop of Durham (1791—1826). 1734—1826		
Barrington , William Wildman, Viscount. Statesman. 1710—1793		

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fā'l, fāther; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unītc, cēz, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Bar rōs, dê, John. Portuguese historian.....	1496—	1570
Bār rōw, Isaac, D. D. English theologian and mathematician.....	1630—	1677
Barrow, Sir John. Biographer. Life by himself.....	1764—	1848
Bār'ry, Sir Charles. English architect.....	1795—	1860
Barry, Elizabeth. Actress.....	1658—	1713
Barry, James. Eminent Irish painter.....	1741—	1806
Barry, John. American naval commander.....	1745—	1803
Barry, Martin. English physiologist.....	1802—	1855
Barry, Spranger. Celebrated Irish actor.....	1719—	1777
Barth, Heinrich. German explorer.....	1821—	1865
Barthélemy (bar-r-têl-mÿ'), Auguste Marseille. French satiric poet.....	1796—	1867
Barthélemy, Jean Jacques. French writer and archaeologist.....	1716—	1795
Barthélemy-Saint-Hilaire (săn-tê-lăr'), Jules. French savant.....	1805—	1895
Barthez, or Barthès (bar-r-tēs'), Paul Joseph. French medical writer.....	1734—	1806
Bartholdi (bar-r-tōl-dÿ'), Frederick Auguste. French sculptor.....	1834 —	
Bartholin (bar-tō-lên'), Thomas. Danish medical writer.....	1616—	1680
Bartlett (bart'-lêt), John Russell. American lexicographer.....	1805—	1886
Bartlett, William Henry. English artist and traveler.....	1809—	1854
Bartoli (bar-r-tō-lê'), Daniele. Italian Jesuit writer.....	1608—	1685
Bartoli, Pietro Santi. (<i>Perugio</i> .) Italian engraver and artist.....	1635?	1700
Bartolini (bar-r-tō-lê-nê), Lorenzo. Italian sculptor.....	1777?	1850
Bartolucci (bar-r-tō-lôt'-çhê), Giulio. Italian scholar and ecclesiastic.....	1613—	1687
Bartolozzi (bar-tō-lot'-see), Francesco. Italian engraver.....	1725?	1817
Barton (bar'-tôn), Benjamin Smith. American naturalist.....	1766—	1815
Barton, Bernard. (<i>The Quaker Poet</i> .) English poet.....	1784—	1849
Barton, Clara. American philanthropist.....	about 1826 —	
Barton, Elizabeth. (<i>Holy Maid of Kent</i> .) English fanatic.....	—	1534
Bartram (bar'-tram), John. American botanist.....	1701—	1777
Bartsch, von (fon bar-rtsh), Johann Adam Bernhard. Austrian engraver.....	1757—	1820
Baschi (bas'-kê). Italian monk. Founder of the order of Capuchins.....	1500?	1552
Basil (bâ-sil), or Basilus, St. (<i>The Great</i> .) Bishop of Cæsarea. 329—	379	
Baskerville (băs'-kêr-vil), John. English letter founder and printer.....	1706—	1775
Bassani (bas-sa'-nê), Giovanni. Italian musician.....	1600?	—
Bassano (bas-sa'-nô), Giacomo da Ponte. (<i>Il Bassano</i> .) Italian painter.....	1510—	1592
Basselin (bas-lăn'), Oliver. French poet.....	1350—	1419
Bassompierre, de (dê ba-sôn-pi-êr'), François, Baron. Marshal of France.....	1579—	1646
Bast (bast), Friedrich Jakob. German writer and diplomatist.....	1772—	1811
Bastian (băst'-yan), Henry Charlton. English biologist.....	1837 —	
Bastiat (bas-ti-a'), Frédéric. French political economist.....	1801—	1850
Bates (bâts), Edward. American statesman.....	1793—	1869
Bates, Joshua. American financier in London. Philanthropist.....	1788—	1864
Báthori (bâ-tô-rê), Elizabeth, Princess of. Murderess of young girls.....	—	1614
Bathurst (băth'-ürst), Allen. First Earl. English statesman.....	1684—	1775
Bathurst, Ralph. English poet and theologian.....	1620—	1704
Batoni (ba-tō-nê), Pompeo Girolamo. Italian painter.....	1708—	1787
Batteux (ba-tũh), Charles. French <i>littérateur</i>	1713—	1780
Batthyányi (bôt'-yan-yê), Lajos, Count. Hungarian statesman.....	1809—	1849
Baudelocque (bôd-lôk'), Jean Louis. French surgeon.....	1746—	1810
Bauer (bôw'-êr), Ferdinand. German botanical painter.....	1744—	1826
Bauer, Georg Lorenz. German orientalist and theologian.....	1755—	1806
Bauhin (bô-ăn'), Gaspard. French anatomist and naturalist.....	1560—	1624
Bauhin, Jean. French botanist and physician.....	1541—	1613
Baumé (bô-mê'), Antoine. French chemist.....	1728—	1804
Baume, de la (dêh la bôm), Nicolas Auguste. Marshal of France.....	1636?	1716
Baumgarten (bôwm'-gär-r-ten), Alexander Gottlieb. German philosopher. Founder of the philosophy of the beautiful.....	1714—	1762
Baumgartner, von (fon bôwm'-gär-rt-nêr), Andreas. German statesman and savant.....	1793—	1865
Baur (bôwr), Ferdinand Christian. German Protestant theologian. Founder of the Tübingen school of theology.....	1792—	1861
Bausset, de (dêh bô-sâ'), Louis François. French cardinal and writer.....	1748—	1824
Baverini (ba-vâ-rê-nê), Francesco. Italian musician.....	1420?	—
Baxter (băks'-têr), Richard. English nonconformist divine.....	1615—	1691
Bayard, de (dêh bâ-ard), Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier. French warrior.....	1475—	1524
Bayard (bî-ard), James Asheton. American statesman.....	1767—	1815
Bayard, John. American patriot.....	1738—	1801
Bayard, Thomas F. American statesman.....	1828—	1898

	Born.	Died.
Bayazid (bä-yä-zeed'), or Bajazet (băj'-a-zet) I. (<i>Iderim</i> .) Sultan of the Ottomans.....	1347—	1403
Bayer (bî-er), Gottlieb Siegfried. German orientalist.....	1694—	1738
Bayle (bêl), Gaspard Laurent. French physician.....	1774—	1816
Bayle, Pierre. French philosopher and critic.....	1647—	1706
Bayley (bâ'-lÿ), Sir John. English judge and law writer.....	1763—	1841
Bayly (bâ'-lÿ), Thomas Haynes. English poet.....	1797—	1839
Bazaine (ba-zân'), François Achille. French general.....	1811—	1888
Bazard (ba-zar-r'), Armand. French journalist and socialist leader.....	1791—	1832
Bazhenof (bazh'-ê-nov), Vasili Ivanovitch. Russian architect.....	1737—	1799
Beaconsfield (bêk'-unz-fêld), Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of.....	1805—	1881
Beaton (bê'-tũn), David. Cardinal and primate of Scotland.....	1494—	1546
Beatrice Portinari (bê'-a-trêss por-tê-nă-rê). Florentine lady, immortalized by Dante.....	1266—	1290
Beattie (bâ'-tÿ), James. Scotch poet and writer.....	1735—	1803
Beauchamp (bô-shôn'), Joseph. French astronomer.....	1742—	1801
Beauchamp (bee'-cham), Richard. Earl of Warwick. English general.....	1380?	1439
Beauchamp, de (dũh-bô-shôn'), Alfonse. French <i>littérateur</i>	1767—	1832
Beauclerk (bô'-klark), Topham. English scholar. Friend of Dr. Johnson.....	1739—	1780
Beaufort (bũ-fört), Henry. English cardinal. Bishop of Winchester.....	1370?	1447
Beaufort, de (dũh-bô-for-r'), Louis. French historian in Holland.....	—	1795
Beauharnais, de (dũh-bô-ar-r'-na), Alexandre, Vicomte. First husband of Josephine Bonaparte.....	1760—	1794
Beauharnais, de, Eugène. (<i>Son of Alexandre and Josephine</i> .) Viceroy of Italy.....	1781—	1824
Beaumarchais, de (dũh bô-măr-r-shâ'), Pierre Augustin Caron. French dramatic writer.....	1732—	1799
Beaumelle, de la (dũh la bô-mêl'), Laurent Angliviel. French writer.....	1727—	1773
Beaumont (bô-mönt; formerly bũ-mönt), Basil. English rear-admiral.....	1669—	1703
Beaumont, Francis. English dramatic poet. Colleague of Fletcher.....	1586—	1615
Beaumont de la Bonnière, de (dũh bô-môn' dũh-la bo-nyêr-r'), Gustave Auguste. French publicist and writer.....	1802—	1866
Beauplan, de (dũh bô-plôn'), Guillaume le Vasseur. French geographer.....	—	1670?
Beauregard (bô-reh-gard), Peter Gustavus Toutant. American Confederate general.....	1817—	1893
Beauregard (bôr-r-gar-r'), Charles Victor. (<i>Woiregard</i> .) French general.....	1764—	1810
Beausobre, de (dũh bô-zobr'), Isaac. French Protestant theologian.....	1659—	1738
Beautemps-Beaupré (bô-tôn' bô-prâ), Charles François. French hydrographer.....	1766—	1854
Beauvais (bô-vâ'), Charles Théodore. French general and writer.....	1772—	1830
Beauvau, de (dũh-bô-vô'), Charles Juste. Marshal of France.....	1720—	1793
Beccafumi (bêk-ä-foo'-mê), Domenico. Italian painter and sculptor.....	1484—	1549
Beccari (bêk'-ä-rê), Giacomo Bartolommeo. Italian physician and writer.....	1682—	1766
Beccaria, di (de bêk-a-rê-a), Cesare Bonesana, Marquis. Italian philosopher and writer.....	1738—	1794
Beccaria, Giambattista. Italian electrician.....	1716—	1781
Becerra (bâ-thêr'-a), Gasparo. Spanish painter and sculptor.....	1520?	1570
Becher (bêch'-er), Johann Joachim. German chemist.....	1625?	1685?
Bech'stein, Johann Matthäus. German ornithologist.....	1757—	1822
Beck (bêk), Christian Daniel. German philologist and writer.....	1757—	1832
Beck, John Brodhead. (<i>Brother of T. R. Beck</i> .) American physician.....	1794—	1851
Beck, Theodor Romeyn. American physician and author.....	1791—	1855
Becker, Christiane Amalie Luise. German actress.....	1777—	1796?
Becker, Nikolaus. German poet.....	1816—	1845
Becker, Rudolph Zacharias. German tale writer.....	1752—	1822
Becket, Thomas à. Archbishop of Canterbury.....	1117—	1170
Beckford, William. English author.....	1760—	1844
Becquerel (bêk-rêl'), Alexandre Edmond. French physicist.....	1820—	1891
Becquerel, Antoine César. (<i>Father</i> .) French electrician.....	1788—	1878
Bed'does, Thomas. English physician and chemist.....	1760—	1808
Bede. (<i>The Venerable</i> .) English monk and ecclesiastical historian. 672?—	735?	
Bedell, Gregory Townsend. American divine.....	1793—	1834
Bedell, William. English prelate. Bishop of Kilmore.....	1570—	1642
Bed'ford, John Plantagenet, Duke of. Regent of France.....	1390?	1435
Becch'er, Catherine Esther. (<i>Sister of H. W. B.</i>) Amer. authoress.....	1800—	1878
Beecher, Henry Ward. American preacher and writer.....	1813—	1887

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shăn. -tion, -sion = shũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl.

	Born.	Died.
Beecher, Lyman. (<i>Father</i> .) American preacher and theologian.....	1775	1863
Beech'ey, Frederick Wm. English navigator and naturalist.....	1796	1856
Beechey, Sir William. (<i>Father</i> .) English portrait painter.....	1753	1839
Beek (bāk), David. Dutch portrait painter.....	1621	1656
Beer (bār-r), Michael. German dramatist.....	1800	1833
Beer, Wilhelm. (<i>Brother</i> .) German astronomer.....	1797	1850
Beethoven, van (van bā'-tō-ven, commonly pronounced bē-tō'-ven), Ludwig. Prussian musical composer.....	1770	1827
Bégon (bē-gōn'), Michel. French antiquary.....	1638	1710
Behaim (bā'-hīm), or Behem (bā'-hēm), Martin. German navigator and geographer.....	1436	1506?
Beham (bā'-am), Hans Sebald. German painter and engraver.....	1500	1550?
Behn (bēn), Mrs. Aphara. English dramatist, novelist and poet.....	1640?	1689
Behnes (bānz), William. English sculptor.....	1801?	1864
Behr (bār), Wilhelm Joseph. German publicist.....	1775	1851
Behring (bēr'-īng), Vitus. Danish navigator.....	1680?	1741
Beke, Charles Tiltstone. English traveler and author.....	1800	1874
Bēk'ker, Elizabeth. Dutch novelist and poetess.....	1738	1804
Bekker, Immanuel. German philologist and author.....	1785	1871
Belch'ēr, Sir Edward. English naval officer and explorer.....	1799	1877
Belcher, Jonathan. American colonial governor.....	1681	1757
Belgiojoso (bēl-jō-yō'-sō), Christina Trivulzio, Princess of. Italian patriot and writer.....	1808	1871
Belidor, de (bē-lē-ṭhōr-r'), Bernard Forest. French engineer and writer.....	1693	1761
Bēlisa'rius (bēl-i-sā'-rī-us). Roman general.....	505?	565
Belknap (bēl'-nāp), Jeremy. American historian and biographer.....	1744	1798
Bell, Alexander. Scottish inventor in the United States.....	1847	—
Bell, Sir Charles. British anatomist and physiologist.....	1774	1842
Bell, John, of Edinburgh. Surgical writer.....	1763	1820
Bell, John. American statesman.....	1797	1869
Bell, Robert. British journalist and miscellaneous writer.....	1800	1867
Bell, Thomas. English naturalist.....	1792	1880
Bella, della (dēl'-a bēl'-a), Stefano. Italian etcher in copper.....	1610	1664
Bellamy (bēl'-a-mī), Jacobus. Dutch poet.....	1757	1786
Bellamy, Edward. American lawyer and writer. Author of <i>Looking Backward</i>	1850	1898
Bellamy (bēl'-a-mī), Mrs. George Anne. English actress and writer.....	1733	1788
Bellamy, Joseph. American divine and writer.....	1719	1790
Bellarmino (bēl-ar-mē'-nō), Roberto. Italian cardinal and author.....	1542	1621
Bellay, du (dū bēl'-ā), Joachim. (<i>The French Ovid</i> .) French poet.....	1524	1560
Belliard (bē-lē-ar-r'), Augustin Daniel, Count. French general.....	1769	1832
Bellingham (bēl'-īng-hām), Richard. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....	1592	1672
Bellini (bēl-lē-nē), Giovanni. Venetian painter.....	1426	1516?
Bellini, Laurentio. Italian anatomist.....	1643	1704
Bellini, Vincenzo. Sicilian composer.....	1802	1835
Bell'man, Karl Mickel. Swedish poet.....	1740	1795
Bell'omōnt, Richard Coote, Earl of. English governor of New York and Massachusetts.....	1636	1701
Bellot (bēl-ō'), Joseph René. French Arctic navigator.....	1826	1853
Bell'ows, Henry Whitney. American Unitarian divine.....	1814	1882
Belon (bēh-lōn'), Pierre. French naturalist and traveler.....	1517	1564
Belshām (bēl'-shām), Thomas. English divine and historical writer.....	1750	1829
Belvédère, Andrea. Italian painter.....	1646	1732
Belzo'ni, Giovanni Battista. Italian traveler and explorer.....	1778?	1823
Bem, Józef. Polish general and Turkish pasha.....	1795	1850
Bem'bo, Pietro. Italian cardinal and writer.....	1470	1547
Ben'bōw, John. English admiral.....	1650	1702
Ben'demann (bēn'-dēh-mān), Eduard. Prussian painter.....	1811	—
Benedek, von (fon bā'-nēh-dēk), Ludwig. Austrian general.....	1804	1878
Benedetti (bā-nā-dēt'-ē), Giovanni Battista. Italian mathematician.....	—	1590
Ben'edict XIV. Cardinal Prospero Lambertini. Pope.....	1675	1758
Benedict, Sir Julius. German composer.....	1804	1885
Benedict, Saint. Italian founder of the Benedictine order.....	480	543
Benjamin, Judah Philip. American politician.....	1811	1884
Ben'nett, James Gordon. Founder of the "New York Herald".....	1795	1872
Bennett, Wm. Sterndale, Sir. English pianist and composer.....	1816	1875
Ben'ningsen, Levin, August Theophil, Count. Russian general.....	1745	1826
Benserade, de (dēh-bōns-rad'), Isaac. French court poet.....	1612	1691
Benson, Joseph. English Methodist divine and author.....	1748	1821
Bentham (bēn'-tām or bēn'-thām), Jeremy. English utilitarian writer.....	1748	1832

ate, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

	Born.	Died.
Ben'tiñck, William. Dutch statesman. First earl of Portland.....	1649	1709
Bentiñck, William George Frederick Cavendish, Lord. English statesman.....	1802	1848
Bentivoglio (bēn-te-vōl'-yō), Cornelio. Italian cardinal and art patron.....	1668	1732
Bentley, Richard. English critic and classical scholar.....	1662	1742
Benton, Thomas Hart. American statesman.....	1782	1858
Bentzon (bēnt'-sōn), Th. (<i>Marie Thérèse Blanc</i> .) French author.....	1840	—
Benvenuti (bēn-vē-nū'-tī), Pietro. Italian painter.....	1769	1844
Benzel (bēnt'-sel), Eric. Archbp. of Upsal. Swedish scholar.....	1675	1743
Benzoni (bēn-zo'-nee), Geronimo. Italian voyager.....	1519?	—
Béranger, de (dēh bē-roñ-zhē), Pierre Jean. French lyric poet.....	1780	1857
Bérard (bē-rar'), Auguste. French surgeon.....	1802	1846
Bérard, Auguste Simon Louis. French statesman.....	1783	1859
Bérard, Pierre Honoré. French surgeon.....	1797	1858
Berchem or Berghem (bēr'-chem), Nicolaas Pietersz. (<i>Van Harlaem</i> .) Dutch landscape painter.....	1620	1683
Berchoux (bēr-shū), Joseph. French poet.....	1765	1839
Berendt (bē'-rēnt), Karl Hermann. German explorer in Central America.....	1817	1878
Berengario (bē-rēn-ga'-re-ō), Giacomo. Italian surgeon and anatomist.....	1475?	1550
Béranger de Tours (bē-roñ-zhē' deh-tūr'). French ecclesiastic.....	998	1088
Berenice (bēr-e-nī'-sē) or Berni'ce (<i>Eng. bēr'-nīs</i>). Jewish queen.....	28?	aft. 70
Beresford (bēr'-ēs-fōrd), William Carr, Viscount. British general.....	1768	1854
Beresford, William Charles Delapoe, Lord. English naval officer.....	1846	—
Berg (bērgch), Christen Paulsen. Danish statesman.....	1829	—
Bergamasco (bēr-ga-mas'-kō). See CASTELLO, Giovanni Battista.		
Bergasse (bēr-gass'), Nicolas. French jurist and writer.....	1750	1832
Berge, vom (fom bēr'-gēh), Joachim. German diplomatist.....	1526	1602
Berger (bēr-zhē'), Jean Jacques. French senator.....	1790	1859
Berger (bērg'-ēr), Ludwig. German musical composer.....	1777	1839
Bergerac, de (dēh bērzh-rak'), Savinien Cyrano. French dramatist, novelist and duelist.....	1620	1655
Bergerat (berzh-rā'), Auguste Emile. French littérateur.....	1845	—
Bergh (bērg), Henry. American philanthropist.....	1823	1888
Berghaus (bērg'-howss), Heinrich. German geographer.....	1797	1884
Bergman (bērg'-mān), Torbern Olof. Swedish chemist and naturalist.....	1735	1784
Bergonroth (bēr'-gon-rōt), Gustav Adolf. Prussian-English historian.....	1813	1869
Bergsøe (bēr-rg'-sō), Jørgen Vilhelm. Danish naturalist and novelist.....	1835	—
Bèriot, de (dēh-bē-rī-ō'), Charles Auguste. Belgian violinist.....	1802	1870
Berkeley (bēr'k'-lī), George. Irish metaphysician.....	1684	1753
Berkeley, William, Sir. Royal governor of Virginia.....	1610?	1677
Berlichingen, von (fon bēr'-lich-īng-en), Gottfried or Götz. (<i>The Iron Hand</i> .) German warrior.....	1480	1562
Berlinghieri (bēr-lēn-gī'-ā-rē), Andrea Vacca. Italian surgeon.....	1772	1826
Berlioz (bēr-le-ōz'), Hector. French musical composer.....	1803	1869
Bernadotte (bēr-nā-dōt'), Jean Baptiste Jules. Marshal of France. Karl XIV. Johan, King of Sweden and Norway.....	1764	1844
Bernard (bēr-nar'), Claude. French physiologist.....	1813	1878
Bernard, Saint (sānt bēr'-nard or bēr-nard'). (<i>Bernard de Clairvaux</i> .) French ecclesiastic.....	1091	1153
Bernard (bēr'-nard), Francis, Sir. Governor of Massachusetts.....	1712?	1779
Bernardes (bēr-nar'-dēs), Diego. Portuguese poet.....	1540?	1596
Bernard de Menthon (bēr-nar' dēh mōñ-tōñ), Saint. Founder of the hospices, Great and Little Saint Bernard.....	923	1008
Bernardo del Carpio (bēr-nar'-dō del kar'-pē-ō), Spanish soldier.....	lived 9th c	
Bernhard (bērn'-hart). Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Protestant general.....	1604	1639
Bernhard (bērn'-hart), Karl. Pseudonym of <i>St.-Aubain</i> . Danish novelist.....	1800?	1865
Bernhardi (bērn-har'-dē), August Ferdinand. Ger. philologist.....	1770	1820
Bernhardt (bērn'-hart), Sarah. French actress.....	1844	—
Berni (bēr'-nē) or Bernia (bēr'-nē-a), Francesco. Italian burlesque poet.....	1490?	1536
Bernier (bēr-nē-ē'), François. French traveler and physician.....	1630?	1683
Bernini (bēr-nē-nē), Giovanni Lorenzo. (<i>The Cavalier Bernini</i> .) Italian artist and architect.....	1598	1680
Bernoulli (bēr-nūl'-yē), Daniel. Swiss mathematician.....	1700	1782

camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

- Bernstein (bĕrn'-stĭn), Georg Heinrich. German orientalist.....1787—1860
 Bernstorff, von (fon bĕrn'-storf), Johann Hartwig Ernst, Count.
 German statesman in Denmark.....1712—1772
 Beroaldo (bĕ-rō-al'-dō), Filippo. (*The Elder*.) Italian scholar and
 writer.....1453—1505
 Berrien (bĕr'-i-en), John McPherson. American lawyer and
 statesman.....1781—1856
 Berry or Berri, de (dŭh bĕr'-i), Caroline Ferdinande Louise,
 Duchesse. Daughter of Ferdinand I., King of the Two Sicilies. 1798—1870
 Berryer (bĕr-e-yĕ'), Antoine Pierre. French political orator and
 leader.....1790—1868
 Bersezio (bĕr-sĕt'-sĕ-ō), Victor. Italian author.....1830 —
 Bert (bĕr), Paul. French physiologist.....1833—1886
 Bertaut (bĕr-tō'), Jean. French bishop of Séz, and poet.....1552—1611
 Berthelot (bĕrt-lo'), Pierre Marcellin. French chemist.....1827 —
 Berthet (bĕr-tĕ'), Elie Bertrand. French novelist.....1815—1891
 Berthier (bĕr-te-ĕ'), Louis Alexandre. Prince of Wagram and
 Neufchâtel. Marshal of France.....1753—1815
 Berthollet, de (dŭh bĕr-tō-lĕ'), Claude Louis, Count. French
 chemist.....1748—1822
 Berthoud (bĕr-too'), Ferdinand. Swiss inventor of marine clocks. 1727—1807
 Bertin, Louis François. French journalist.....1766—1841
 Bertini (bĕr-tĕ-nĕ), Henri. English and French composer and
 pianist.....1798—1876
 Bertrand, de (dŭh-bĕr-r-tr-rōn'), Henri Gratien, Comte. French
 general.....1773—1844
 Bertuch (bĕr-r'-tŭch), Friedrich Justin. German journalist and
 author.....1747—1822
 Bérulle (bĕ-rŭl'), Pierre. French cardinal, and founder of the
 Carmelite order in France.....1575—1629
 Berwick (bĕr'-ik), James Fitz-James, Duke of. Marshal of
 France.....1670—1734
 Besant (bĕs'-ant), Sir Walter. English author.....1838—1901
 Bichat (bĕ-sha'), Mary Francis Xavier. French medical writer. 1771—1802
 Bickerstaff, Isaac. Dramatist.....1735?—aft. 1787
 Bickersteth, Rev. Edw., of Watton. Life by Birks, 1851.....1786—1850
 Bickersteth, Henry, Lord Langdale. Master of the rolls. Life by
 T. D. Hardy.....1783—1851
 Bicknell, Elhanan. Art collector.....1861
 Bid'dle, James. American naval commander.....1783—1848
 Biddle, John. Socinian writer.....1615—1662
 Biddle, Nicholas. American naval commander.....1750—1778
 Biddle, Nicholas. American financier.....1786—1844
 Bidloo (bĭd'-lō), Godfrey. Dutch anatomist.....1649—1713
 Biela (bĕ-la), William, Baron von. German Astronomer.....1782—1856
 Bierstadt (bĕr-stāt), Albert, German landscape painter in the
 United States.....1828—1902
 Biezelingen (bĕ-zĕh-lĭng-en), Christian John van. Dutch por-
 trait painter.....1558—1600
 Dignon (bĭn-yōn'), Jerome. French author.....1590—1656
 Bignon, Louis Peter Edward. French statesman and diplomat.....1771—1841
 Bigot (bĕ-gō'), Emery. French scholar; promoter of learning.....1626—1689
 Bildeŕdiĵk (bĭl'-dĕr-dĕk), William. Dutch poet and writer.....1756—1831
 Bilfinger, George Bernard. German philosopher.....1693—1750
 Bilguer (bĭl-gär'), John Ulric. Swiss surgical writer.....1720—1796
 Billaud-Varenne (bĕ-yō' va-rĕn'), John Nicholas. French rev-
 olutionist.....1756—1819
 Billaut (bĭ-yō'), Adam. *Maitre Adam*. French poet.....1602—1662
 Billaut, Augustus Adolphus Maric. French statesman.....1805—1863
 Bill'ing, Sigismond. French commandant.....1773—1832
 Billingsley, Sir Henry. Lord Mayor; mathematician.....1606
 Billington, Elizabeth. Vocalist.....1770—1818
 Bilson, Thomas. Bishop of Winchester.....1536—1616
 Bing'ham, Rev. Joseph. English historical writer.....1668—1723
 Bingley, Rev. William C. Naturalist.....1823
 Bin'ney, Amos. American patron of art and science.....1803—1847
 Binney, Horace. American lawyer and writer.....1780—1875
 Bĭ'on, of Smyrna. Greek bucolic poet.....fl. 280 B. C.
 Bion, Nicholas. French mathematician.....1652—1733
 Biot (bĕ-ō'), Jean Baptist. French astronomer and author.....1774—1862
 Birague (bĕ-rag'), René de. Cardinal. French politician.....1507—1583
 Bird, Edward, R. A. English painter.....1772—1819
 Bird, William. English church music composer.....1540?—1623
 Biren, or Biron (bĕ-rĕn, or bĕ-rōn), John Ernest de, Duke of
 Courland. Russian statesman.....1690—1772
 Birkenhead, Sir John. British Royalist political writer.....1615—1679
 Birney, David B. American general.....1825—1864
 Bir'ney, James G. American politician.....1792—1857
- Born. Died.
- Biron (bĕ-rōn'), Armand de Gontaut, Baron de. Marshal of
 France.....1524?—1592
 Biron, Charles de Gontaut, Duc de. Ambassador, administrator,
 marshal.....1562—1692
 Biron, or Biren, John Ernest de. *See* Biren.....1690—1772
 Bischof, or Biskop, van (van bĭs'-chop), Jan. Designer and
 engraver.....1646—1686
 Bishop, Sir Henry Rowley. English composer.....1780—1855
 Bishop, Samuel. English poet.....1731—1795
 Biş marck. Otto Eduard Leopold, Prince von. Prussian statesman. 1815—1898
 Bis sell, William H. American soldier and politician.....1811—1860
 Bisset, Charles, M. D. Physician and writer on Fortification.....1716—1791
 Bis'set, James. Scottish artist and humorist.....1752—1832
 Bitaubé (bĕ-to-bĕ'), Paul Jeremiah. French poet.....1732—1808
 Bit'zius, Albert. Swiss author.....1797—1854
 Bivar (bĕ-var-r'), Don Rodrigo Dias de. Spanish hero. *The Cid*. 1040?—1099
 Bizzelli (bĕt-sĕl'-lĕ), John. Historical and portrait painter.....1556?—1612
 Bjornson (bĕ-ōr-rn'-sōn), Bjornstjerne (be-ōr-rn'-stĕr-r'-nĕ).
 Norwegian author.....1832 —
 Björnstjerna (bĕ-or-rn-stĕr-r'-na), Magnus Fred. Ferdinand,
 Count. Swedish statesman and author.....1779—1847
 Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist and statesman.....1810—1883
 Black, John. English journalist and classical scholar.....1783—1835
 Black, Joseph. Scottish chemical philosopher.....1728—1799
 Black, William. English novelist.....1841—1898
 Blackburn, William. Architect.....1750—1790
 Blackburne, Francis. Archdeacon. (*Confessional*.).....1705—1787
 Blackhawk. Celebrated Indian chief.....1768?—1838
 Black'ie, John Stuart. Scotch philologist and poet.....1809—1895
 Blackmore, Sir Richard, M. D. English physician and poet.....1650?—1729
 Blackstone, Sir William. Judge and law commentator.....1723—1780
 Blaine, James Gillespie. American statesman.....1830—1893
 Blair, Francis P. American politician.....1791—1876
 Blair, Francis Preston. (*Son of Francis P.*) American soldier and
 politician.....1821—1875
 Blair, Montgomery. (*Son of Francis P., Sr.*) Lawyer and politi-
 cian.....1813—1883
 Blake, Robert. British admiral.....1599—1657
 Blake, William. English artist.....1757—1828
 Blanc (blōn), Louis. Born at Madrid of French parentage. Jour-
 nalist and historian.....1811—1882
 Blatch'ford, Samuel. American jurist.....1820—1893
 Blavat'sky, Madame Helena. Russian apostle of theosophy.....1835—1891
 Blay'ney, Benjamin, D. D. English Hebrew critic.....1801
 Bleëck, Peter van. Dutch painter.....1700?—1764
 Bleeker, Ann Eliza. American author.....1752—1783
 Bleeker, Anthony. American miscellaneous writer.....1827
 Blennerhās'sett, Harman. Wealthy Irishman. Dupe and ac-
 complice of Aaron Burr.....1764—1831
 Bless, Henry. Painter.....1480—1550
 Blessington, Margaret, Countess of.....1789—1849
 Bligh, William. English admiral. Captain of the "Bounty.".....1753—1817
 Blizard, Sir William. English surgeon and anatomist.....1743—1735
 Block, Benjamin. Portrait painter.....1631 —
 Block, Daniel. Pomeranian portrait painter.....1580—1661
 Block, Joanna Koerten. Dutch artist.....1650—1715
 Blockland, Anthony de Montfort. Dutch painter.....1532—1583
 Bloemaert (blū'-mar-rt), Abraham. Dutch painter.....1567—1647
 Bloemaert, Cornelius. (*Son*.) Engraver.....1603—1680
 Bloemen (blū'-mĕn), John Francis van. Flemish painter.....1656—1740
 Bloemen, Norbert van. Flemish painter.....1672 —
 Bloemen, Peter van. Flemish painter.....fl. 1699
 Blomefield, Rev. Francis. Topographer.....1705—1751
 Blomfield, Charles James. Bishop of London.....1786—1857
 Blondel (blōn-dĕl), Francis. French diplomatist and military
 engineer.....1617—1686
 Blondel, Francis. French medical writer at Paris.....1613—1682
 Blondel, Jas. Francis. French architect.....1705—1774
 Blood, Thomas. Colonel. Irish adventurer.....1628?—1680
 Bloom'field, Robert. Pastoral poet. (*Farmer's Boy*.).....1766—1823
 Bloōt, Peter. Flemish painter.....1667
 Bloūnt, Charles, Earl of Devonshire.....1563—1606
 Blount, Sir Henry. Traveler and writer.....1602—1682
 Blount, Sir Thomas Pope. English statesman and writer.....1649—1697
 Blōw, Dr. John. English composer.....1648—1703
 Blücher, von (fon blĕ'-cher), Gebhard Lebrecht. Prussian Field-
 marshal.....1742—1819

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
 -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şŭn; -tion, -şion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şŭş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Bluhme or Blume (blû'-meh), Friedrich. German jurist.....	1797-1874	Bonaparte, Napoleon III., or Charles Louis Napoléon. (<i>Louis Napoleon. Son of Louis.</i>) Emperor of the French.....	1808-1873
Blum (blûm), Robert. German publicist.....	1807-1848	Bonaventura (bô-vên-tû'-ra), Saint. (<i>The Seraphic Doctor.</i>) Italian scholastic theologian.....	1221-1274
Blumauer (blû'-môw-êr), Aloys. German poet.....	1755-1798	Bonchamp, de (dûh bôn-shôn'), Charles Melchior Artus, Marquis. French general.....	1759-1793
Blumenbach (blû'-men-bach), Johann Friedrich. German nat- uralist and physiologist.....	1752-1840	Bönd, George Phillips. (<i>Son of William C.</i>) American astronomer.....	1826-1865
Blünt, Edmund March. American nautical writer.....	1770-1862	Bond, William Cranch. American astronomer.....	1789-1859
Bluntschli (blûntch'-lê), Johann Kasper. German jurist.....	1808-1881	Bonheur (bo-nûr'), Rosalie, Mlle. Called <i>Rosa</i> . Fr. painter of animals.....	1822-1899
Boabdil (bô-ab-dêl'). (<i>El Chico.</i>) Last Moorish king of Granada.....	1536?	Boniface (bôn'-e-fās; <i>Fr. pron. bo-ne-fas'</i>) I. Pope.....	422
Bôad'en, James. English writer.....	1762-1839	Boniface VIII. Cardinal Benedetto Gaetani. Pope.....	1228-1303
Boardman (bôrd'-man), George Dana. American missionary.....	1801-1831	Boniface, Winfrid, Saint. (<i>The Apostle of Germany</i>).....	680?-755
Bobadilla, de (dê-bô-ba-thêl'-ya), Francisco. Spanish polit- ical administrator. Sent Columbus in chains to Spain.....	lived 1500	Bonnat (bo-na'), Léon Joseph Florentin. French painter.....	1833
Boccaccio (bôk-kat'-chô), Giovanni. Italian novelist.....	1313-1375	Bonnechese, de (dûh bon-shôz'). François Paul Emile Boissor- mand, French historian and writer.....	1801-1875
Boccalini (bôk-a-lê'-nê), Trajano. Italian satirist.....	1556-1613	Bonner (bôn'-er), Edmund. Bishop of London. Persecutor.....	1500?-1569
Bochart (bô-shar-r'), Samuel. French scholar and Protestant theologian.....	1599-1667	Bonner, Robert. Founder of the "New York Ledger." Born in Ireland.....	1824-1899
Bockh (bôch), August. German philanthropist and antiquary.....	1785-1867	Bonnet (bo-nâ'), Charles. Swiss naturalist and philosopher.....	1720-1793
Bode (bô-dêh), Johann Elert. German astronomer.....	1747-1826	Bonneval, de (dûh bon-val'), Claude Alexandre, Comte. French adventurer.....	1675-1747
Bodenstedt (bô-dên-stêt), Friedrich Martin. German author.....	1819-1892	Bonneville (bôn'vil), Benjamin L. E. American soldier and traveler.....	1795?-1878
Bodin (bô-da'), Jean. French political writer.....	1530-1596	Bonnivard, de (dûh bo-ne-var'), François. (<i>Prisoner of Chillon</i>).....	1496-1570
Bôd'ley, Sir Thomas. Founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford.....	1544-1612	Bonnycastle (bôn'-i-cas'-sêl), John. English mathematician.....	1750?-1821
Bod'ner, Johann Jakob. Swiss journalist.....	1698-1783	Bononcini (bo-non-chê'-nê), Giovanni Battista. Italian com- poser.....	1670?-aft. 1752
Bodoni (bô-dô'-nê), Giambattista. Italian printer and scholar.....	1740-1813	Bonpland (bôn-plôn'), Aimé. French naturalist and traveler.....	1773-1858
Boece, or Boyce (boiss), Hector. Scottish historian.....	1465?-1536?	Bonstetten, de (dêh-bôn'-stêt-en), Karl Victor. Swiss author.....	1745-1832
Boerhaave (bôr'-hav), Hermann. Dutch physician and philoso- pher.....	1668-1738	Bonvicino (bôn-ve-chê'-nô), Alessandro. Italian painter.....	1498?-1555
Boethius (bô-ê-thî-us), Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus. Roman philosopher and statesman.....	470?-525?	Bône, Daniel. American explorer and colonizer.....	1735-1820
Boëtie, de la (dûh la-bô-ê-tê'), Etienne. French writer.....	1530-1563	Boorde, (bôrd), Andrew. (<i>Merry-Andrew.</i>) English physician.....	1490?-1549
Bogar'dus, James. American inventor.....	1800-1874	Bôoth, Edwin. (<i>Son of Junius Brutus.</i>) American actor.....	1833-1893
Bogdanovitch (bog-da-nô'-vitch), Ippolit Fedorovitch. Russian poet.....	1743-1803	Booth, John Wilkes. (<i>Son of Junius Brutus.</i>) Assassin.....	1839-1865
Bohemond (bô'-he-mônd), Lat. Bohemundus, I., Marc. Prince of Antioch. Norman crusader.....	1060?-1111	Booth, Junius Brutus. English tragedian.....	1796-1852
Bohlen, von (fon bo'-lên), Peter. German orientalist.....	1796-1840	Booth, William. English evangelist. Founder of the "Salvation Army".....	1829
Böhm (bêm), Theobald. Bavarian flutist.....	1802-1881	Böpp, Franz. German orientalist.....	1791-1867
Böhme (bê'-meh), or Böhm (bêm), Jakob. German mystic and visionary.....	1575-1624	Borda (bor-da'), Jean Charles. French mathematician and as- tronomer.....	1733-1799
Bohn (bôn), Henry George. London publisher.....	1796-1884	Bor'den, Simeon. American civil engineer.....	1798-1856
Bohn (bôn), Johann. German physician and writer.....	1640-1718	Borden, Gail. American inventor.....	1801-1874
Böhtlingk (bêt'-lînk). Otto. German-Russian orientalist.....	1815	Bordeu, de (dûh bor-dûh'), Théophile. French medical writer.....	1722-1776
Boiardo or Bojardo (bô-yar-r'-dô), Matteo Maria, Count of Scan- diano. Italian poet.....	1434?-1494	Bordone (bor-dô'-nâ), Paride. Italian painter.....	1500-1570
Boieldieu (bô-yêl-dê-ûh'), François Adrien. French composer.....	1775-1834	Borelli (bo-rêl'-lê), Giovanni Alfonso. Italian physician and philosopher.....	1608-1679
Boileau-Despréaux (bwa-lô' dâ-pr-râ-ô'), Nicolas. French poet, satirist, and critic.....	1636-1711	Borghese (bor-gâ'-sa), Maria Pauline Bonaparte, Princess.....	1780-1825
Boisrobert, de (dêh bwa-ro-bêr-r'), François le Metel. French writer and wit.....	1592-1662	Borghesi (bor-gâ'-sê), Bartolommeo, Count. Italian numisma- tist.....	1787-1860
Boissard (bwa-sar-r'), Jean Jacques. French antiquary and poet.....	1528-1602	Borgi (bor'-jê), Giovanni. Italian philanthropist.....	1732-1802
Boisserée (bwas-rê'), Sulpice. Prussian architect and antiquary.....	1783-1854	Borgia (bor'-ja), Cesare. Italian cardinal and military leader.....	1457?-1507
Boissonade (bwa-so-nad'), Jean François. French philologist.....	1774-1857	Borgia, Lucrezia. (<i>Sister of Cesare.</i>) Duchess of Ferrara.....	1520
Boiste (bwast), Pierre Claude Victoire. French lexicographer.....	1765-1824	Borgognone (bor-gôn-yô'-nê). (Called <i>Ambrogio da Fossano.</i>) Italian painter.....	1450?-1524?
Boivin (bwa-vân'), Marie Anne Victoire Gillain. French physi- cian and authoress.....	1773-1841	Born, von (fon born), Ignaz. German-Hungarian minister and philologist.....	1742-1791
Böker, George Henry. American poet.....	1823-1890	Börn (bér-nêh), Ludwig. German political writer.....	1786-1837
Boleyn (bôl'-in), Anne. Wife of Henry VIII. of England.....	1507?-1536	Borri (bôr'-rê), Giuseppe Francesco. Italian impostor and em- piric.....	1627-1695
Bolingbroke (bôl'-ing-brôk), Henry Saint John, Viscount. Eng- lish statesman and political writer.....	1678-1751	Borromeo (bor-rô-mâ'-ô), Carlo, Saint. Italian cardinal.....	1538-1584
Bôl'ivar, Simon. Liberator of Bolivia.....	1783-1830	Borrow (bôr'-ô), George. English writer and traveler.....	1803-1881
Bologna, da (da bo-lôn'-ya), Giovanni. Flemish sculptor in Italy.....	1524-1608	Boru (bo-rû'). See BRIAN BOROHME.	
Bombelli (bôm-bêl'-ê), Raffaello. Italian mathematician.....	fl. 16th c.	Bory de Saint Vincent (bô-rê' dêh sâh-vân-sôn'), Jean Baptiste Georges Marie. French naturalist and geographer.....	1780-1846
Bomford, James V. American general.....	1812-1892	Bosc (bôsk), Louis Augustin Guillaume. French naturalist.....	1759-1828
Bonaparte (bô-nâ-part), Napoleon. Napoleon I., Emperor of the French.....	1769-1821	Boscan Almogaver (bôs-kan' al-mô-ga-vêr), Juan. Spanish poet.....	1504?-1543?
Bonaparte, Elizabeth Patterson. American wife of Jérôme Bona- parte.....	1785-1879	Boscawen (bôs'-ka-wen), Edward. English admiral.....	1711-1761
Bonaparte, Jérôme. (<i>Brother of Napoleon I.</i>) King of West- phalia.....	1784-1860	Bosch (bôsk) or Bos (bôs), Hieronymus van Aeken. (<i>Jerom.</i> <i>Le Joyeux.</i>) Dutch painter.....	1450?-1518
Bonaparte, Joseph. (<i>Brother of Napoleon I.</i>) King of Naples and Spain.....	1768-1844	Boscovich (bôs'-kô-vich), Ruggiero Giuseppe. Italian scientist.....	1711-1787
Bonaparte, Louis. (<i>Brother of Napoleon I.</i>) King of Holland.....	1778-1846	Bosio (bô'-sê-ô), François Joseph, Baron. Italian sculptor.....	1769-1845
Bonaparte, Lucien. (<i>Brother of Napoleon I.</i>) Prince of Canino.....	1775-1840	Bosquet (bôs-kê), Pierre Joseph François. Marshal of France.....	1810-1861
Bonaparte, Napoléon Joseph Charles Paul. (<i>Prince Napoleon. Son</i> <i>of Jérôme</i>).....	1822-1891	Bosquillon (bôs-kê-yôn'), Edouard François Marie. French phy- sician and scholar.....	1744-1816
Bonaparte, Napoleon II., or Napoléon François Charles Joseph. (<i>Son of Napoleon I. and Maria Louisa</i>).....	1811-1832	Bosscha (bôs'-cha), Herman. Dutch philologist and poet.....	1755-1819
		Bossi (bôs'-sê), Giuseppe. Italian painter and poet.....	1777-1815

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt,
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died
Bossuet (bōs-swê'), Jacques Bénigne. French bishop of Meaux and pulpit orator.....	1627-1704	Bradley , James. English astronomer.....	1693-1762
Bossut (bō-sū'), Charles. French mathematician.....	1730-1814	Bradley , Joseph P. American jurist.....	1836-1892
Boswell (bōz'-wēl'), James. Biographer of Dr. Johnson.....	1740-1795	Brăd'shâw , John. English judge.....	1602-1659
Bōs'wōrth , Joseph. English philologist and clergyman.....	1789-1876	Brăd'strēet , Anne. New England poetess.....	1612-1672
Bōth'wēll , James Hepburn, Earl of. Scottish conspirator.....	1536?-1576	Bradstreet , John. American major-general.....	1711-1774
Bōtta , Carlo Giuseppe Guglielmo. Italian historian.....	1766-1837	Bradstreet , Simon. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....	1603-1697
Botta , Paolo Emilio. French archæologist.....	1805?-1870	Bradwardine (brăd'-war-dēn), Thomas. (<i>The Profound Doctor</i> .) Archbishop of Canterbury.....	1290?-1349
Botta , Vincenzo. Italian author.....	1818-1894	Braga (bra'-ga), Teofilo. Portuguese poet.....	1843 —
Bottalla (bōt-tal'-la), Paolo. Jesuit historian.....	1823 —	Brăgg , Braxton. American confederate general.....	1817-1876
Bottari (bōt-ta'-rē), Giovanni Gaetano. Florentine scholar.....	1689-1775	Brahe (brā or bra; <i>Danish pron.</i> bra'-ē), Tycho. Danish astronomer.....	1546-1601
Bottcher (bōt'-chēr), Johann Friedrich. Inventor of Dresden china.....	1682-1719	Brahms (brāms), Johannes. German composer.....	1833-1897
Botticelli (bōt-tē-chēl'-lē), Sandro. (<i>Alessandro Filipepi</i> .) Ital. painter.....	1447-1510	Brainerd (brā'-nērd), David. American missionary to the Indians, 1718-1747	
Böttiger (bēt'-tē-gēr), Karl Wilhelm. Swedish poet.....	1807-1878	Bramah (brā'-ma), Joseph. English inventor of Bramah press.....	1748-1814
Botts , John Minor. American statesman.....	1802-1869	Bramante (bra-man'-tê), Donato Lazzari. Italian architect and painter.....	1444-1514
Bouchardon (bō-shar-dōn'), Edme. French sculptor.....	1698-1762	Brande (brând), William Thomas. English chemist.....	1788-1868
Boucher (bōu'-chēr), Jonathan. English political writer and philologist.....	1738-1804	Brandes (bran'-dēs), Georg Maurice Cohen. Danish writer.....	1842 —
Boucicault (bō-sē-kō'), Dion. Irish dramatist and actor.....	1822-1890	Brandt (brănt), Joseph. (<i>Thayendanegea</i> .) Mohawk chief.....	1742-1807
Boudinot (bō'-dē-nōt), Elias. American patriot and philanthropist.....	1740-1821	Brantome (brōn-tōm'), Pierre de Bourdeilles. French historian.....	1540-1614
Boufflers , de (dūh bō-flēr'), Louis François, Duc. Marshal of France.....	1644-1711	Brascassat (bra-ca-sa'), Jacques Raymond. French painter.....	1805-1867
Bougainville , de (dūh bō-gān'-vêl'), Louis Antoine. French circumnavigator.....	1729-1814	Brâs'sey , Thomas, Baron. English railway constructor.....	1805-1870
Bouguer (bō-gē'), Pierre. French mathematician.....	1698-1758	Brauwer or Brouwer (br-rōw'-wēr), Adrian. Dutch painter.....	1608-1640
Bouguereau (bōg-rō'), Guillaume Adolphe. French painter.....	1825 —	Bravais (bra-vā'), Auguste. French natural philosopher.....	1811-1863
Bouillé , de (dūh bō-yē'), François Claude Amour, Marquis. French general and author.....	1739-1800	Brëck'inridge , John Cabell. American U. S. senator and Confederate general.....	1821-1875
Bouillon , de (dūh bō-yōn'), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc. French marshal.....	1555-1623	Bredow (brā'-dō), Gottfried Gabriel. German historian.....	1773-1814
Boulanger (bō-lōn-zhê'), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. French general.....	1837-1891	Bréguet (brê-gê'), Abraham Louis. Swiss inventor.....	1747-1823
Boullogne (bō-lōn'), Louis. French painter.....	1654-1733	Breislak (brīs'-lak), Scipione. Italian mineralogist.....	1748-1826
Boulton (bōl'-tōn), Matthew. English inventor.....	1728-1809	Breithaupt (brīt'-hōwpt), Johann Friedrich August. German mineralogist.....	1791-1873
Bourbaki (bōr-ba-kē'), Charles Denis Soter. French general.....	1816-1897	Breitinger (brīt'-īng-ēr), Johann Jakob. Swiss scholar and writer.....	1701-1774
Bourbon (bōr'-bōn). A famous French royal family.		Breit'kōpf , Johann Gottlob Immanuel. German typographer.....	1719-1794
Bourbon , de (dūh bōr-bōn'), Charles, Duc. (<i>Constable Bourbon</i> .) French general.....	1490-1527	Bremer (brā'-mēr), Fredrika. Swedish novelist.....	1801?-1865
Bourdaloue (bōr-da-lō'), Louis. French preacher.....	1632-1704	Brenta'no , Clemens. German novelist and dramatist.....	1778-1842
Bourdon (bōr-dōn'), Sébastien. French painter and designer.....	1616-1671	Bretschneider (brēt'-shnī-dēr), Karl Gottlieb. German theologian.....	1776-1848
Bourgeois (būr-jois'), Peter Francis, Sir. English painter.....	1756-1811	Breughel (brūh-chel), Jan. (<i>Velvet Breughel</i> .) Flemish painter.....	1568-1625
Bourguet (bōr-gē'), Louis. French antiquary and naturalist.....	1678-1742	Brewer , David J. Associate justice U. S. supreme court.....	1837 —
Bouterwek (bō-tēr-vēc), Friedrich. German philosopher and critic.....	1766-1828	Brewster , Benjamin H. Attorney-General of the United States.....	1816-1888
Bōut'well , George Sewall. Secretary of U. S. Treasury.....	1818-1905	Brewster David, Sir. Scottish optician.....	1781-1868
Bouvard (bō-var'), Alexis. French astronomer.....	1767-1843	Brian Boroihme (brī'-an bō-rōlm'), or Brian Boru (bō-rō'). King of Ireland.....	926-1014
Bouvier (bō-vy-ē'), André Marie Joseph. French physician.....	1746-1827	Brice , Benjamin W. American general.....	1806-1892
Bovadilla (bō-va-dēl'-ya). See BOBADILLA, DE.		Bridg'et , Saint. Patroness of Ireland.....	453-523
Bōw'dich , Thomas Edward. English traveler and writer.....	1791-1824	Bridge'wāter , Francis Henry Egerton. Earl of.....	1756-1829
Bowditch , Nathaniel. American mathematician.....	1773-1838	Bridg'man (brīj'-man), Laura. American blind deaf mute.....	1829-1889
Bowdoin (bō-d'n), James. American patriot and governor.....	1727-1790	Bridgman , Frederick Arthur. American painter.....	1847 —
Bowen (bō'-en), Francis. American professor and author.....	1811-1890	Briggs , Henry. English mathematician.....	1561-1630
Bowles (bōlz), Samuel. American journalist.....	1826-1878	Bright , Jesse D. American lawyer and politician.....	1812-1875
Bowles William Lisle. English poet.....	1762-1850	Bright , John. English orator and statesman.....	1811-1889
Bōw'ring , John, Sir. English statesman and linguist.....	1792-1872	Bright , Richard. English physician. (<i>Discovered Bright's disease</i>).....	1789-1858
Bowyer (bō'-yēr), William. Printer and scholar.....	1699-1777	Brindley (brind'-lī), James. English canal constructor.....	1716-1772
Bōx'horn , Marcus Zuerius. Dutch historian.....	1612-1653	Brisbin , James S. American general.....	1837-1892
Bōyce , William. English composer and organist.....	1710-1779	Brisson (brē-sōn'), Barnabé. French lawyer and philologist.....	1531-1591
Bōy'dell , John. Lord mayor of London. Art publisher.....	1719-1804	Brisson , Mathurin Jacques. French naturalist.....	1723-1806
Boyer (bwa-yē'), Jean Pierre. President of Hayti.....	1776-1850	Brissot de Warville (brē'-sō' dūh var-vêl'), Jean Pierre. French Girondist.....	1754-1793
Boyesen , (bōi'-e-sen), Hjalmar Hjorth. Norwegian writer in America.....	1848 —	Brīs'tēd , Charles Astor. (<i>Carl Benson</i> .) American author.....	1820-1874
Bōyle , Robert. Irish chemist and philosopher.....	1626-1691	Brīs'tōw , Benjamin H. American lawyer and Secretary of United States Treasury.....	1832-1896
Bōyl'stōn Nicholas. Benefactor of Harvard College.....	1716-1771	Brīt'tōn , John. English antiquary.....	1771-1857
Boylston , Zabdiel. American physician.....	1680-1766	Brizzi (brēt'-sē), Francesco. Italian painter.....	1574-1625
Bozzaris or Botzaris (bōt'-sā-ris; <i>popularly called</i> bōz-zār'-īs), Marcos. Greek patriot and general.....	1790?-1823	Brocchi (brōk'-kē), Giovanni Battista. Italian naturalist.....	1772-1826
Bracciolini (brat-chō-lē'-nē), Francesco. (<i>Dell Api</i> .) Italian poet.....	1566-1646	Brōck , Isaac, Sir. British general in American revolution.....	1769-1812
Brăd'dōck , Edward. British general in America.....	1695?-1755	Brō'die , Benjamin Collins, Sir. English surgeon.....	1783-1862
Brăd'dōn , Mary Elizabeth. English novelist.....	1837 —	Brodie , George. English historian.....	— 1867
Brăd'fōrd , William. Second governor of Plymouth colony.....	1589-1657	Brofferio (brōf-fā'-rē-ō), Angelo. Italian politician and poet.....	1802-1866
Bradford , William. First printer in Pennsylvania.....	1663-1752	Broglie , de (dūh brō'-j'), Achille Léonce Victor Charles, Duc. French statesman.....	1785-1870
Bradlaugh (brăd'-lâw), Charles. English radical.....	1833-1891	Brōme , Richard. English dramatist.....	— 1652
Brăd'ley , Edward. (<i>Cuthbert Bede</i> .) English author.....	1827-1889	Brōm'ley , John. English mezzotint engraver.....	1795-1839
		Brōnc'horst , John, of Leyden. Animal painter in water colors.....	1648-1723
		Bronchorst , Peter, of Delft. Historical painter.....	1588-1661
		Brōndsted (br-rōn'-stēd), Peter Oluf. Danish classical scholar and archæologist.....	1781-1842

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -siuous = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Brongniart (br-rōn-nyar'), Alexander. French chemist and mineralogist.....	1770	1847	Buchanan, Robert William. English poet and novelist.....	1841	1901
Brōn'té, Anne. (<i>Acton Bell</i> .) English novelist.....	1820?	1849	Büch'nēr, Augustus. German professor of poetry.....	1591	1661
Brontë, Charlotte. (<i>Currer Bell</i> .).....	1816	1855	Buchner, John Andrew Elias. German medical writer.....	1701	1769
Brontë, Emily Jane. (<i>Ellis Bell</i> .) English novelist.....	1818?	1848	Bückingham, George Villiers, first duke of. English Lord high admiral. Assassinated. Life by Sir H. Wotton, 1642.....	1592	1628
Bronzino (brōn-zē'-nō), Angelo. Italian painter.....	1511	1570	Buck'ingham, George Villiers, son, second duke of. Courtier.....	1627	1688
Brōok, Benjamin. English biographer.....	1775	1848	Buckingham, James Silk. English traveler.....	1786	1855
Brōoke, Mrs. Frances. English novelist.....	—	1789	Buckingham and Chandos, Richard, first duke of.....	1776	1839
Brooke, Sir Fulk Greville, Lord. English poet and philosopher.....	1554	1628	Buckingham and Chandos, Richard, second duke of.....	—	1861
Brooke, Henry. English writer. Author of " <i>The Fool of Quality</i> .".....	1706	1783	Buck'inghamshire, John Sheffield, duke of. Poet.....	1649	1720
Brookes, Joshua. English anatomist.....	1761	1833	Bück'land, William, D. D. English geologist.....	1784	1856
Brooks, Maria. American poetess.....	1795?	1845	Bückle, Henry Thomas. Author of <i>History of Civilization</i>	1822	1862
Brooks, Preston S. American pugnacious politician.....	1819	1857	Bück'minster, Joseph Stephens. American divine.....	1784	1812
Broôme, William, LL. D. English poet.....	—	1745	Bück'nēr, Simon Bolivar. American Confederate general.....	1823	—
Brosse (br-rōs), Guy de la. French botanist.....	—	1641	Büdg'ell, Eustace. English essayist.....	1685?	1736
Brosses (br-rōs), Charles de. French antiquary.....	1709	1777	Bū'ell, Don Carlos. American general.....	1818	1898
Brôtêrô, Felix de Avellar. Portuguese botanist.....	1744	1828	Büffalmac'co, Buonamico. Italian historical painter.....	1262	1340
Brōthērs, Richard. English visionary.....	1760?	1824	Buffon, de (büf-fōn), Georges Louis Leclerk, Comte. French nat- uralist.....	1707	1788
Brougham (brō-ām), Henry, Lord. British statesman and orator, 1779—1838			Bugeaud de la Piconnerie (bü-zhō' dūh lâ-pē-kon-rē'), Thomas Robert. French marshal.....	1784	1849
Brougham, John. Irish American actor.....	1810	1880	Buhle (bō'-lēh), Johann Gottlieb. German philosopher.....	1763	1821
Broughton (brōw'-tōn), William Robert. English navigator.....	1762	1821	Bulgarin (bül-ga'-rin), Thaddeus. Russian novelist and essayist, 1789—1859		
Broughton, Rhoda. English novelist.....	1840	—	Bull (bül), Ole (o'-lēh) Bornemann. Norwegian violinist.....	1810	1880
Broūnck'er or Brounker, William Viscount. English scientist.....	1620	1684	Buller (bül'-lē), Charles, Right Hon. English statesman.....	1806	1848
Brousson (brū-sōh'), Claude. French Protestant martyr.....	1647	1698	Bullinger (bül'-ing-ēr), Heinrich. Swiss reformer.....	1504	1575
Brouwer or Brauwer, Adrian. Flemish painter.....	1608	1640	Bullions (bül'-yūng), Peter. American editor of classical school- books.....	1791	1864
Browallius, John. Bishop of Abo. Naturalist.....	1707	1755	Bülow, von (fon bē'-lo), Friedrich Wilhelm. Count of Denne- witz. Prussian general.....	1755	1816
Brōwn, Benjamin Gratz. American politician.....	1828	1885	Bülow, von, Hans Guido. German pianist and composer.....	1830	1894
Brown, Charles Brockden. American novelist. (<i>Wieland</i>).....	1771	1810	Bulthaupt (bült'-hōwpt), Heinrich Alfred. German author.....	1849	—
Brown, Rev. David. Missionary in India.....	—	1812	Bulwer (bül'-wēr), William Henry Lytton Earle, Baron Dalling and Bulwer. English author and diplomatist.....	1801	1872
Brown, Henry B. Associate justice U. S. supreme court.....	—	1836	Bülwēr-Lýt tōn, Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron Lytton. English novelist.....	1806	1873
Brown, Henry Kirke. American sculptor.....	1814	1886	Bulwer-Lytton, Edward Robert, Baron Lytton. (<i>Owen Meredith</i> .) Son. English poet.....	1831	1891
Brown, John. Scottish physician. Inventor of <i>Brunonian System</i> of Medicine.....	1735	1788	Bün'sēn, Robert Wilhelm Eberhard. German chemist.....	1811	1899
Brown, Thomas. Scottish metaphysician.....	1778	1820	Bunsen, von, Christian Karl Josias. <i>Chevalier</i> . Prussian ambas- sador and philologist.....	1791	1860
Brown, Gould. American grammarian.....	1791	1857	Bün'yan, John. English divine, author of <i>Pilgrim's Progress</i>	1628	1688
Brown, Jacob. American major-general.....	1775	1828	Buonafede (bū-ō-na-fā'-dē), Appiano. Italian writer.....	1716	1793
Brown, John, Captain, of Ossawatimie. American liberator.....	1800	1859	Buonamici (bū-ō'-na-mē'-chē), Castruccio. Italian Latin writer.....	1710	1761
Brown, Robert, M. D. British botanist.....	1773	1858	Buonarroti (bū-ō-nar-rōt'-ē), Michael Angelo. [See MICHAEL ANGELO BUONARROTI.]		
Brown or Browne, Robert. English theologian. Founder of the sect of Brownists.....	1550?	1633	Burchard, Samuel D. American Presbyterian preacher.....	1822	1891
Brōwne, Charles Farrar. (<i>Artemus Ward</i> .) American humorist.....	1834	1867	Burckhardt (bürk'-hart), Jacob. Swiss historian.....	1818	—
Brōwn'ing, Elizabeth Barrett. English poetess.....	1809	1861	Burckhardt, Johann Ludwig. Swiss traveler and writer.....	1784	1817
Browning, Robert. English poet.....	1812	1889	Burdett (bür-dēt'), Sir Francis. English politician.....	1770	1844
Brōwn'lōw, William G. American politician and preacher.....	1805	1877	Burdett-Coutts (bur-dēt'-kūts'), Angela Georgiana, Baroness. English philanthropist.....	1814	—
Brown-Sequard (brown-se-kar-r'), Edouard. French physiolo- gist.....	1818	1894	Bürger (bür-r'-gēr), Gottfried August. German poet.....	1748	1794
Brōwn'sōn, Orestes Augustus. American theologian and writer.....	1803	1876	Bürgēs, Tristram. American statesman.....	1770	1853
Brūce, James. Scottish traveler.....	1730	1794	Burgkmair (bürch'-mīr), Hans. German painter and wood- engraver.....	1473?	1559
Bruce, Sir James, Knight. English judge.....	1791	1866	Burgoyne (bür-gōin'), John. English general and dramatist.....	1730	1792
Bruce, Robert. King of Scots. Born in Westphalia.....	1274	1329	Burgoyne, Sir John Fox, Baronet. (<i>Son</i> .) English field-marshal.....	1782	1871
Bruce, Blanche K. Born a slave in Virginia. Register of the U. S. Treasury.....	1841	1898	Bur'gündy, Louis, Duke of. Father of Louis XV. of France.....	1682	1712
Brück'er, Johann Jakob. German Protestant divine and his- torian.....	1696	1770	Buridan (bür'-ī-dan), Jean. French logician.....	1315?	1358
Brueys d' Aigalliers (br-rü-ē dē-ga-lē-ē'), François Paul. French admiral.....	1753	1798	Burigny, de (dūh bū-rēn-yē'), Jean Lévesque. French historian.....	1692	1785
Brū'-nō, Giordano. Neapolitan philosopher. Burned at Rome for heresy.....	—	1600	Burke (bürk), Edmund. Irish statesman and orator.....	1730	1797
Brūsh, Charles Francis. American electric inventor.....	1849	—	Burke, Sir John Bernard. English genealogist.....	1815	1848
Brute (brū-tē'), Simon William Gabriel. Catholic [bishop of Vincennes, Ind. Born at Rennes, France.....	1779	1839	Burlamaqui (bür-r-la-ma-kē'), Jean Jacques. Swiss jurist.....	1694	1748
Brātus, John. Ecclesiastic of Paris. Writer.....	1678?	1762	Burleigh (bür'-lī), or Burghley, William Cecil, Lord. English statesman.....	1520	1598
Brutus, Lucius Junius. Established republican government at Rome.....	—	fl. 500 B. C.	Būr'leigh, William H. American poet and abolitionist.....	1812	1871
Brutus, Marcus Junius. Murderer of Cæsar.....	—	B. C. 85 B. C. 42	Burlingame (bür'-ling-gām), Anson. American diplomatist.....	1822	1870
Bruyère (brū-ī-yār'), John de la. French writer.....	1644?	1696	Burmān (bür'-man), Pieter. Dutch philologist.....	1668	1741
Bruyn (br-rōin), Cornelius le. Dutch traveler and painter.....	1652	—	Būrne-Jōnēs, Sir Edward Coley. Eng. painter.....	1833	1899
Bruyn, or Bruin, John de. Experimental philosopher at Utrecht.....	1620	1675	Burnes (bürnz), Sir Alexander. Scottish traveler in Asia.....	1805	1841
Brŷ'-an, Wm. Jennings. American free-silver advocate.....	1860	—	Būrnhām, Sherburne W. Am. astronomer.....	1840	—
Brŷ'-ant, Jacob. English antiquary and philologist.....	1715	1804	Būrns, Robert. Scottish poet.....	1759	1796
Bryant, William Cullen. American journalist and poet.....	1794	1878	Būr'n'side, Ambrose Everett. American general.....	1824	1881
Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton. English poet.....	1762	1837	Burr (bür), Aaron. Third vice-president of the United States.....	1756	1836
Bryson, Andrew. Rear-Admiral U. S. N.....	1823	1892	Burritt (bür'-it), Elihu. (<i>The Learned Blacksmith</i> .) American reformer and linguist.....	1810	1879
Bucer (būt'-sēr), Martin. German reformer.....	1491	1551			
Büch, Baron Leopold von. Prussian geologist.....	1774	1853			
Büchan, Stuart Erskine, Earl of. Scientific writer.....	1742	1829			
Büchān'an, George. Scotch historian and poet.....	1506	1582			
Buchanan, James. Fifteenth President United States.....	1791	1868			

fāte, fāt, färe, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Bürtön, Richard Francis. English traveler	1821	1890
Burton, Robert. English philosopher. Author of <i>Anatomy of Melancholy</i>	1576	1640
Büs'bécq, Augier Ghislen. Flemish traveler and antiquary	1522	1592
Büs'bý, Dr. Richard. English educator	1606	1695
Büsch'ing, Anton Friedrich. German geographer and historian	1724	1793
Buschmann (büsh'-man), Johann Karl Eduard. German philologist	1805	1880
Busembaum (bü'-zēm-bōwm), Hermann. German author	1600	1668
Büşh, George. American Swedeborgian divine and author	1796	1859
Büşh'nell, Horace. American divine and author	1802	1876
Bustamante (būs-ta-man'-tê), Anastasio. President of Mexico	1780	1851
Büte, John Stuart, Third earl of. English statesman	1713	1792
Büt'lér, Benjamin Franklin. American lawyer and general	1818	1893
Butler, Joseph. English bishop. Author of <i>Analogy of Religion</i> , &c.	1692	1752
Butler, Samuel. English poet. Author of <i>Hudibras</i>	1612?	1680
Butler, William Allen. American lawyer and poet	1825	1902
Butterfield, Daniel. American general	1831	1901
Bütt'erworth, Benjamin. American lawyer and politician	1837	1898
Bütt'mann, Philipp Karl. German philologist	1764	1829
Bütt'ner, Christian Wilhelm. German naturalist and philologist	1716	1801
Büt'tön, Thomas. English Arctic navigator	lived	1612
Büx'tön, Sir Thomas Fowell. English philanthropist	1786	1845
Buxtorf (büc'-storf), Johann. German Hebraist	1564	1629
Buys (bōis), Paulus. Dutch statesman	lived	1550-90
Buzot (bü-zō'), François Léonard Nicolas. French Girondist	1760	1793
Býng, John. English admiral	1704	1757
Bynkershoek, van (van bín'-kêrs-hok), Kornelis. Dutch jurist	1673	1745?
Byrgius (bêr'-jī-us), Justus Jobst. Swiss mathematician	1552	1633
Býrôn, George Gordon, Lord. English poet	1788	1824
Byron, Henry James. English novelist and dramatist	1835	1884
Byron, John. English naval commander and discoverer	1723	1786
Byström (bü'-ström), Johan Nils. Swedish sculptor	1783	1848

C.

Cabakjee Ogloo (ka-bac'-jē ōg-lū'). Turkish insurgent. Assassin-ated	1808
Caballero (ca-val-yā-rō), Fernan. (<i>Cecilia Böhl de Faber</i> .) Spanish novelist	1797-1877
Caballero, Firmin. Spanish journalist and statesman	1800-1876
Cabanis (ka-ba-nêss'), Pierre Jean George. French philosopher and author	1757-1808
Cabarrus (ka-ba-rūs'), François. French financier in Spain	1752-1810
Cabat (ka-ba'), Nicolas Louis. French landscape painter	1812
Cabet (ka-bê'), Etienne. French communist	1788-1856
Cabot (kăb'-ôt), George. President of the Hartford convention	1751-1823
Cabot, Giovanni Gabotto (jō-van'-ē ga-bôt-ō). Venetian pilot and navigator	1498?
Cabot, Sebastian. (<i>Son.</i>) English navigator	1477?-1557?
Cabral, de (dê-ka-bral'), Pedro Alvarez. Portuguese navigator	1526?
Cabrera (ka-brā'-ra), Don Ramon. Spanish general	1810-1876
Caccia (kat'-cha), Guglielmo. <i>Il Moncalvo</i> . Italian painter	1568-1625
Cadalso, de (dê ka-ṭhal'-sō), José. Spanish poet and satirist	1741-1782
Cadamosto, da (da ka-da-mōs'-tō), Luigi. Italian navigator	1432?-1480?
Cade, John. (<i>Jack Cade</i> .) Irish-British insurgent	1450
Cadet de Gassicourt (ka-dê düh ga-sê-kûr-r'), Charles Louis. French pharmacist and author	1769-1821
Cadet de Gassicourt, Louis Claude. (<i>Father</i> .) French chemist	1731-1799
Cadet de Vaux (dêh vo'), Antoine Alexis François. French chemist	1743-1828
Cadogan (ka-dō'-gan), William, Earl and Baron. English general	1726
Cadoûdal', Georges. French Royalist conspirator	1769?-1804
Cadwal'adêr, John. American general	1743-1786
Cædmon (kêd'-môn). (<i>Father of English song</i> .) Anglo-Saxon poet	680?
Cæsar (sê'-zâr), Caius Julius. Roman general and dictator. B. C. 100	44
Cagliari (kal'-ya-rê), Paulo. (<i>Paul Veronese</i> .) Italian painter	1530?-1588
Cagliostro, di (dê kal-yōs'-trō), Alessandro, Count. Sicilian impostor	1743-1795
Cagnola (kan-yō'-la), Luigi, Marquis. Italian architect	1762-1833
Cagnoli (kan-yō'-lê), Antonio. Italian astronomer and philosopher	1743-1816
Cahours (ka-ûr-r'), Auguste. French chemist	1813
Caille, de la (dêh la ka'-yê), Nicolas Louis. French astronomer	1713-1762
Caillé (ka'-yê) or Caillié (ka-ê-ê'), René. French traveler	1799-1838

Caillet (ka-yê'), Guillaume. (<i>Jacques Bonhomme</i> .) French insurgent	1359
Cailliaud (ka-yō'), Frédéric. French traveler in Egypt	1787-1803
Caine, Thomas Henry Hall. English novelist	1853
Cairnes (kärns), John Elliot. English political economist	1824-1875
Cairns (kärns), Hugh McCalmont. (<i>Lord Cairns</i> .) Irish jurist and orator	1819-1886
Calame (ka-lam'), Alexander. Swiss landscape painter	1810-1864
Caldani (kal-da'-nê), Leopoldo, Marco Antonio. Italian anatomist	1725-1813
Caldara (kal-da'-ra), Polidoro. (<i>Caravaggio</i> .) Italian painter	1492-1543
Calderon de la Barca (kal-dê-ron' dê la bar-r'-ka), Pedro. Spanish dramatist	1600-1681
Câld'-wêll, Rev. James. American patriot	1734-1780
Calepino (ka-lê-pê'-nō), Ambrogio. Italian philologist	1435-1511
Câlhoûn', John Caldwell. American statesman	1782-1850
Caligula (ka-lîg'-u-lâ), Caius Cæsar. Roman emperor	12-41
Calkoen van Beek (kal'-kôn van bâk), Jan Frederik. Dutch astronomer	1772-1811
Câll'cott, Sir Augustus Wall. English landscape painter	1779-1844
Calcott, John Wall. (<i>Brother</i> .) English composer	1766-1821
Calleja (kal-yâ'-cha), Don Felix del Rey. Spanish general	1750-1823
Callet (kal-lê), Jean François. French mathematician	1744-1796
Callimachus (kal-lîm'-â-kus). Greek poet and grammarian	lived B. C. 250
Callisen (kal'-lê-sen), Adolf Karl Peder. Danish physician and author	1736-1866
Callot (ka-lō'), Jacques. French artist and engraver	1593-1635
Câl'met (kal-mê'), Augustin. French monk and author	1672-1757
Calonne, de (dêh ka-lôn'), Charles Alexandre. French statesman	1734-1803
Calprenède, de la (dêh la kal-pr-rêh-nêd'), Gauthier de Costes, Seigneur. French novelist	1612?-1696
Calvart or Calvaert (kal-vart'), Denis. (<i>Il Fiammingo</i> .) Flemish painter	1555-1619
Calvé (kal-vâ'), Emma (de Roquer). Spanish opera singer	1860
Calvert (kâl'-vert), George, Lord Baltimore. Founder of Maryland	1582?-1632
Calvert, Leonard. (<i>Son.</i>) First governor of Maryland	1606?-1647
Calvin (kâl'-vin), John. French protestant reformer	1509-1564
Cambacérès, de (dêh kôn-ba-sê-rê's), Jean Jacques Régis. French statesman	1753-1824
Cambiaso (kam-bê-a'-sō), Luca. Italian fresco painter	1527-1585
Cambon (kôn-bôn'), Joseph. French statesman	1754-1820
Cambronne, de (dêh kôn-br-rôn'), Pierre Jacques Etienne, Baron. French general	1770-1842
Cambyes (kam-bî'-sêz). King of the Medes and Persians	B. C. 522
Câm'dên, Charles Pratt, First Earl of. English statesman	1714-1794
Camden, William. English antiquary and author	1551-1623
Camêra'riûs, Joachim. German scholar and writer	1500-1574
Camerarius, Rudolf Jakob. (<i>Son.</i>) German physician and botanist	1665-1721
Cameron (kâm'-êr-ôn), Donald. (<i>The Gentle Lochiel</i> .) Scottish chieftain	1743
Cameron, Richard. Scottish divine. Founder of the Cameronians	1680
Cameron, Simon. American politician	1799-1889
Camoêns (kâm'-ô-êns), Luis. Portuguese poet	1524-1579
Campan (kôn-pôn'), Jeanne Louise Henriette Genest, Madame. French educationist	1752-1822
Cam-pa-nî'-nî, Italo. Italian tenor singer	1846-1896
Campbell (kâm'-el), Alexander. Founder of the Campbellites	1736-1866
Campbell, Archibald, Marquis of Argyll. Scottish covenantor. See Argyll	1598-1661
Campbell, Colin, Lord Clyde. British general	1792-1863
Campbell, George. Scottish divine and author	1719-1796
Campbell, John, Lord. British statesman	1779-1861
Campbell, Thomas. British poet. Born at Glasgow	1777-1844
Campe (kam'-pêh), Joachim Heinrich. German writer and philanthropist	1746-1813
Camper (kam'-pêr), Pieter. Dutch anatomist and naturalist	1722-1789
Camphuysen (kamp'-hōi-zen), Dirk Rafelsk. Dutch landscape painter	1586-1627
Campi (kam'-pê), Giulio. Italian historical painter	1500?-1572
Campian (kâm'-pî-an), or Campion (kâm'-pî-ôn), Edmund. English Jesuit and author	1540-1581
Campomanes (kam-po-mâ-nê's), Pedro Rodriguez, Count. Spanish author and statesman	1723-1802

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðhis; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -ñion, -ñion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Canal (ka-nal'), or Canaletto (ka-na-lět'-ō), Antonio. Italian painter.....	1697	1768
Canani (ka-na'-nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian anatomist.....	1515	1579
Căn'bỹ , Edward Richard Sprigg. American general.....	1819	1873
Cancrin (kan-krēn), Georg, Count. Russian statesman.....	1774	1845
Candolle de (dũh kōh-dōl'), Augustin Pyramus. Swiss naturalist.....	1778	1841
Canga-Argüelles (kang'-ga ar-r-gwěl'-yēs), José. Spanish statesman.....	1770	1843
Căn'ning , Charles John, Earl. English statesman.....	1812	1862
Canning , George. English statesman and wit.....	1770	1827
Cano (ka'-nō), Alonzo. Spanish painter and sculptor.....	1601	1667
Cano, del (del ka'-nō), Juan Sebastian. Spanish circumnavigator.....	—	1526
Canonica (ka-nōn'-ē-ka), Luigi. Italian architect.....	1742	1834
Canonicus (ka-nōn'-ī-kūs). Narragansett chief.....	1565?	1647
Canova (ka-nō'-va), Antonio. Italian sculptor.....	1757	1822
Canovas del Castillo , Antonio. (See Castillo.)		
Canrobert (kōh-rō-bēr-r'), François Certain. French marshal.....	1809	1895
Canstein (kan'-stīn), Karl Hildebrand, Baron. German philanthropist.....	1667	1719
Cantacuzenus (kăn-ta-kū-zē'-nūs), John. Byzantine emperor and historian.....	—	1411?
Cantarini, von (fon kan-ta-rē'-nē), Simone. Italian painter.....	1612	1643
Cantemir or Kantemir (kăn'-tēh-meer), Antiochus, Prince. Russian diplomatist and poet.....	1708?	1744
Cantemir, Demetrius . (<i>Father</i> .) Russian historian and orientalist.....	1673	1723
Canter (kan'-tēr), Willem. Dutch critic and philologist.....	1542	1575
Canterzani (kan-tēr-dza'-nē), Sebastiano. Italian mathematician.....	1734	1819
Cantù , Cesare. Italian historian.....	1805	1895
Canute, Cnūt or Knūt . Danish king of England.....	995?	1035
Canz (kants), Israel Gottlieb. German philosopher.....	1690	1753
Capefigue (kăp-feeg'), Baptiste Honoré Raymond. French historian.....	1802	1872
Capel (kăp'-ěl), Arthur. Earl of Essex. Lord lieutenant of Ireland.....	1631	1683
Capet (kă'-pēt), Hugh. King of France.....	940?	996
Capistrano, da (da ka-pēs-tra'-nō), Giovanni. Italian monk and author.....	1335	1456
Capito (ka'-pē-tō), Wolfgang Fabricius. German reformer and author.....	1472	1541
Capmany, de (dē kap-ma'-nē), Antonio. Spanish author and philologist.....	1742	1813
Capo d' Istria (ka'-pō dīs'-trē-a) or Capodistrias (ka-pō-dīs'-trē-as), John, Count. President of Greece.....	1776	1831
Cappel (ka-pěl'), Louis. (<i>The Younger</i> .) French Prot. divine.....	1585	1658
Cappellari (kap-pěl'-la'-rē), Gennaro Antonio. Italian Latin writer.....	1655	1702
Cappello (kap-pěl'-lō), Bernardo. Italian poet.....	1510?	1565
Caprara (ka-pra'-ra), Giovanni Battista. Italian cardinal.....	1733	1810
Caprivi de Caprara de Montecuculi, von (fōn ka-prē'-vē dē ka-pra'-ra dē mon-tē-kō'-kō-lē), Georg Leo. Chancellor of the German Empire.....	1832	1899
Caracalla (kar-a-kāl'-lā), Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. (<i>Basianus</i> .) Emperor of Rome.....	183	217
Caraccioli (ka-rat'-chē-ō-lē), Francesco, Prince. Neapolitan admiral.....	1748	1799
Carac'tacūs . Ancient British king.....	—	54?
Caraffa or Carafa (ka-ra'-fa), Michele. Neapolitan composer.....	1787	1872
Cara-Mustafa (ka-ra-mūs'-ta-fa). Grand vizier of Turkey.....	1634	1683
Caravaggio, da (da ka-ra-vad'-jo), Michel Angelo. Italian painter.....	1569	1609
Cardano (kar-da'-nō), Geronimo or Girolamo. (<i>Jerome Car-dan</i> .) Italian physician and author.....	1501	1576
Car'digan , James Thomas Brudenell, Earl of. British general.....	1797	1868
Cardonne (kar-dōn'), Denis Dominique. French orientalist.....	1720	1783
Carducci (kar-dūt'-chē), Bartolommeo. Florentine fresco painter.....	1560	1608
Carducci, Vincenzo . (<i>Brother</i> .) Italian painter and author.....	1568	1638
Carême (ka-rēm'), Marie Antoine. French cook and author.....	1734	1833
Carew (ka-rō'), Benjamin Hallowell, Sir. British admiral.....	1760	1834
Carew, Thomas . English poet and courtier.....	1598?	1639?
Carey (kă'-rī), Henry Charles. American political economist.....	1793	1879
Carissimi (ka-rīs'-sē-mē), Giovanni Jacopo. Italian composer.....	1582?	1672?
Carlén (kar-lēn'), Emilia Flygare. Swedish novelist.....	1807	1883
Carleton (karl'-tōn), Sir Guy, Lord Dorchester. British general.....	1724	1808

	Born.	Died.
Carleton, Will. American poet.....	1845	—
Carleton, William. Irish novelist.....	1794	1869
Carli or Carli-Rubbi (kăr'-lee-răb'-bee), Gian Rinaldo, Count. Italian political economist.....	1720	1796
Carlisle (kar-lil'), Anthony, Sir. English surgeon and physiologist.....	1768	1840
Carlisle, John Griffith. American politician. Secretary of the Treasury.....	1835	—
Car'lōs , Don. Infante of Spain. Victim of the Inquisition.....	1545	—
Carlos , Don, Duke of Madrid. Claimant of the Spanish throne.....	1848	—
Carlowitz, de (dũh kar'-lō-vits), Aloyse Christine. French authoress.....	1797	1863
Carlyle (kar-lil'), Thomas. British essayist and historian.....	1795	1881
Carmagnola, di (dē kar-man-yō'-la), Francesco Bussone, Count. Italian General.....	1390?	1432
Carmignani (kar-mēn-ya'-nē), Giovanni Alessandro. Italian jurist.....	1768	1847
Carmontelle (kar-mōh-těl'), French dramatist and painter.....	1717	1806
Carmouche (kar-mōsh'), Pierre Frédéric Adolphe. French dramatist.....	1797	1868
Carneades (kar-nē'-a-dēz). Greek orator and philosopher. B. c. 214 — 126		
Carnēg'ie , Andrew. Scottish manufacturer in the United States.....	1835	—
Carnot (kar-nō'), Hippolyte Lazare. French politician and writer.....	1801	1888
Carnot, Marie François Sadi. President of France. Assassinated.....	1837	1894
Caro (kă'-ro), Annibale. Italian poet.....	1507	1566
Caroline Amelia Elizabeth. Queen of England. Wife of Geo. IV.....	1768	1821
Carpani (kar-pa'-nē), Giuseppe. Italian dramatic poet.....	1752	1825
Carpenter (kăr'-pen-ter), Lant. English divine and writer.....	1780	1840
Carpenter, Matthew Hale. American lawyer and politician.....	1824	1881
Carpenter, William Benjamin. English physiologist.....	1813	1885
Carpi, da (da kar'-pē), Girolamo. Italian painter and architect.....	1501	1556
Carpi, da, Ugo. Italian engraver and painter.....	1450?	1520?
Carpzov (karp'-tsōf), Benedict. German law writer.....	1595	1666
Carr, Eugene A. American general.....	1830	—
Carracci (kar-rat'-chē), Annibale. Bolognese painter.....	1560	1609
Carracci, Ludovico. Founder of the Bolognese school of painting.....	1555	1619
Carranza y Miranda, de (dē kar-ran'-tha ē mē-ran'-da), Bartolomé. Archbishop of Toledo.....	1503	1576
Carrara, da (da kar-ra'-ra), Francesco I. Lord of Padua.....	—	1393
Carrel (ka-rēl), Nicolas Armand. French journalist and publicist.....	1800	1836
Carreño de Miranda (kar-răn'-yō dē mē-ran'-da), Don Juan. Spanish historical painter.....	1614	1685
Carrera (kar-rā'-ra), Rafael. President of Guatemala.....	1814	1865
Carrère (ka-rēr'), Joseph Barthélemy François. French physician.....	1740	1802
Carrier (ka-rē-ē'), Jean Baptiste. French Jacobin.....	1756	1794
Carriere (kar'-ē-ēr), Moritz. German philosophical writer.....	1817	1895
Carroll (kăr'-ül), Charles, of Carrollton. American patriot.....	1737	1832
Carron (kă-rōn'), Gui Toussaint Julien. French priest and author.....	1760	1821
Carson (kar'-sōn), Christopher. (<i>Kit Carson</i> .) American frontiersman.....	1809	1868
Carstairs or Carstares (kar'-stärz) William, Rev. Scottish divine.....	1649	1715
Carstens (kar'-stēns), Asmus Jakob. Danish historical painter.....	1754	1798
Cartailhac (kar-ta-yak'), Emile. French scientist.....	1845	—
Cartellier (kar-r-tē-l'-yē), Pierre. French sculptor.....	1757	1831
Carter (kar'-tēr), Elizabeth, Miss. English poet and scholar.....	1717	1806
Carter, John. English silk-weaver and artist.....	1815	1850
Carteret (kar'-tēr-ēt), John, Earl Granville. English statesman.....	1690	1763
Cartier (kar-t'-yē'), George Etienne, Sir. Canadian statesman.....	1814	1873
Cartier, Jacques. French navigator and discoverer.....	1491	1557
Cartouche (kar'-tōsh'), Louis Dominique. French robber.....	1693	1721
Cartwright (kart'-rit), Edmund. English inventor and poet.....	1743	1823
Cartwright, John. English political reformer.....	1740	1824
Cartwright, Peter. American Methodist preacher.....	1785	1872
Carus (ka'-rūs), Victor. German biologist.....	1823	—
Carvajal, de (dē kar-r-va-chal'), Francisco. Spanish soldier in Peru.....	1464?	1548
Car'vēr , John. First governor of Plymouth colony.....	1590?	1621
Carver, Jonathan. American traveler.....	1732	1780
Că'rỹ , Alice. American poet and novelist.....	1820	1871
Cary, Phœbe. (<i>Sister</i> .) American poet.....	1824	1871
Casa, della (dēl'-la ka'-sa), Giovanni. Italian poet and priest.....	1503	1556
Casabianca (ka-ša-bē-ăn'-ka), Louis. French naval officer.....	1755?	1798
Casanova de Seingalt (ka'-sa-nō'-va dũh sīn'-galt), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian adventurer.....	1725	1798

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trỹ, Sýrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Casas, de las (dê laskā'-sas), Bartolomé. Spanish missionary.....	1474	1566	Cats, Jakob. Dutch statesman and poet.....	1577	1660
Casaubon (kə-sāw'-bôn), Isaac. French critic and scholar.....	1559	1614	Cattermole (kăt'-êr-môl), George. English painter.....	1800	1863
Casellius (ka-zā'-lê-ûs), Johannes. German philologist and writer.....	1533	1613	Catullus (kə-tûl'-ûs), Caius Valerius. Roman lyric poet.....	B. c. 94	54
Caseneuve, de (dûh kaz-nûv'), Pierre. French philologist.....	1591	1652	Catulus (kăt'-û-lûs), Quintus Lutatius. Roman general and scholar.....	B. c.	87
Casimir (kas'-ê-mêr) I. (<i>The Pacific.</i>) King of Poland.....	1058		Cauchon (kô-shôn'), Pierre. Bishop of Beauvais. Judge of Joan d'Arc.....		1443
Casimir III. (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Poland.....	1309	1370	Cauchy (kô-shê'), Augustin Louis. French mathematician and poet.....	1789	1857
Casimir-Périer. See Périer.			Caulaincourt, de (dûh kô-lan-kûr-r'), Armand Augustin Louis. French officer and diplomatist.....	1772	1827
Caspari (kas-pa'-rê), Carl Paul. German biblical critic.....	1814	—	Cavaignac (ka-vên-yak'), Louis Eugène. French general and dictator.....	1802	1857
Casper (kas'-pêr), Johann Ludwig. German physician.....	1796	1864	Cavalcaselle (ka-val-ka-sêl'-lê), Giovanni Battiste. Italian art historian.....	1820	—
Cass (kās), Lewis. American statesman.....	1782	1866	Cavalier (kâ-vâl-yê'), Jean. Leader of the Camisards.....	1679?	1740
Cassagnac, de (dûh ka-san-yak'). French publicist and journalist.....	1808	1880	Cavalli (kâ-vâl'-lee), Pietro Francesco. Italian composer.....	1599?	1676
Cassagnac, de, Paul. (<i>Son.</i>) French journalist and duelist.....	1843	—	Cavallieri (ka-val-lê-â'-rê), Bonaventura. Italian geometer.....	1598	1647
Cassas (ka-sas'), Louis François. French painter and architect.....	1756	1827	Cavallo (kâ-vâl'-lô), Tiberio. Italian electrician in London.....	1749	1809
Cassel (kas'-el), Johann Philipp. German philologist.....	1707	1783	Cavanilles (kâ-vâ-neel'-yês), Antonio José. Spanish naturalist.....	1745	1804
Cassin (kās'-in), John. American ornithologist.....	1813	1869	Câve, Edward. Eng. printer. Founded "The Gentleman's Magazine.".....	1691	1754
Cassini (kas-sê'-nê), César François. (<i>Cassini de Thury.</i>) French astronomer and topographer.....	1714	1784	Cavedone (ka-vê-dô'-nê), Jacopo. Italian oil and fresco painter.....	1577	1660
Cassini, Giovanni Domenico. Italian astronomer at the observatory of Paris.....	1625	1712	Cavelier (kav-lê-ê), Pierre Jules. French sculptor.....	1814	1894
Cassini, Jacques. (<i>Son.</i>) French astronomer.....	1677	1756	Cavendish, Henry. English chemist and natural philosopher.....	1731	1810
Cas'siûs, Andreas. German chemist and physician.....	—	1673	Cavendish, Lord Fredrick. British liberal M. P. Assassinated.....	1836	1882
Cās'sius Longinûs, Caius. Roman conspirator.....	B. c. 42		Cavendish or Can'dish, Thomas. English navigator.....	1555?	1592
Castagno, del (dêl kas-tan'-yô), Andrea. Florentine historical painter.....	1390	1457	Caventou (ka-vôn-tû'), Joseph Bienaimé. French chemist.....	1795	1877
Castañes, de (dê kas-tan'-yôs), Francisco Xavier. Duke of Baylen. Spanish general.....	1756	1852	Cavour, di (de kâ-voor'), Camillo Benso, Count. Italian statesman.....	1810	1861
Castel (kās'-têl), Louis Bertrand. French mathematician.....	1688	1757	Căx'ton, William. Earliest English printer.....	1422?	1492
Castelar', Emilio. Spanish statesman.....	1832	1899	Cayley, Arthur. English mathematician.....	1821	1895
Castell', Edmund. English orientalist.....	1606	1685	Cayley, George, Sir. English scientist.....	1773	1857
Castellan (cas-têl-ôn'), Antoine Louis. French painter and architect.....	1772	1838	Caylus, de (dâh kâ-lûss'), Anne Claude Philippe de Tubières, Count. French author.....	1692	1765
Castellane, de (dûh kas-têl-lan'), Esprit Victor Elisabeth Boniface, Count. French marshal.....	1788	1862	Caylus, de, Marthe Marguerite de Vilette, Marquise. (<i>Mother.</i>).....	1673	1729
Castelli (kas-têl'-lê), Ignaz Friedrich. German dramatist.....	1781	1862	Cazalès, de (dûh ka-za-lês'), Jacques Antoine Marie. French royalist.....	1758	1805
Castel'lo, Giovanni Battista. (<i>Il Bergamasco.</i>) Italian fresco-painter.....	1509	1579?	Cean-Bermudez (thê-an'-bêr-mû'-theth), Juan Augustin. Spanish art writer.....	1749	1829
Castelnau, de (dûh kas-têl-nô'), Michel. French diplomatist.....	1520?	1592	Cecchi (chêk'-kê), Giovanni Maria. Italian comic poet and lawyer.....	1517	1587
Castêlvêtrô, Ludovico. Italian critic and reformer.....	1505	1571	Cecco, d' Ascoli (chêk'-ko dās'-kô-lee). (<i>Francesco Stabili.</i>) Italian astrologer and poet.....	1257	1327
Casti (kas'-tê), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet and priest.....	1721	1803	Ceconni (chêk'-kô'-nê), Giovanni. Italian military writer.....	1833	—
Castiglione (kas-têl-yô'-nê), Baldassare. Italian statesman and author.....	1478	1529	Cecil (sês'-il), Robert, Earl of Salisbury. English statesman.....	1563?	1612
Castiglione, Carlo Ottavio, Count. Italian linguist and anti-quary.....	1784	1848	Cecilia (sê-sil'-i-â), Saint. Roman martyr, and patroness of music.....	—	180
Castiglione, Giovanni Benedetto. (<i>Il Grechetto.</i>) Italian painter.....	1616	1670	Ceillier (sêl-yê), Rémi. French theologian and biographer.....	1688	1761
Castilho, de (dê kas-têl'-yô), Antonio Feliciano. Portuguese poet.....	1800	1875	Celakovski (chê-la-kôv'-skê), Frantisek Ladislav. Bohemian poet.....	1799	1852
Castilla (kas-têl'-ya), Ramon, Don. President of Peru.....	1797	1867	Celesia (chê-lâ-sê-a), Emanuele. Italian historian.....	1821	—
Castille (kas-têl'), Charles Hippolyte. French historian.....	1820	1886	Céleste (sâ-lêst'), Madame. French danseuse.....	1814?	1882
Castillo, del (dêl kas-teel'-yo), Bernal Diaz. Spanish officer. Lived.....	1520		Celestine (sêl'-is-tin) I. Pope. Successor to Boniface I.....	—	432
Castillo, del, Antonio Canovas. Prime minister of Spain. Born at Malaga; assassinated Aug. 8.....	1828	1897	Cellarius (sêl-la'-rê-ûs), Christoph. German geographer and author.....	1638	1707
Castrén (kas-trân'), Matthias Alexander. Finnish philologist.....	1813	1852	Cellini (chêl-lê'-nê), Benvenuto. Italian engraver and sculptor.....	1500	1570
Castro, de (dê kas'-trô), Guillem. Spanish dramatist.....	1569	1631	Celsius (sêl'-sê-ûs, or sêl'-shê-ûs), Anders. Swedish astronomer.....	1701	1744
Castro, de, Joao. Portuguese general and navigator.....	1500	1548	Celsius, Olaus. Swedish botanist and divine.....	1670	1756
Castro, de, Vaca. Spanish officer, governor of Peru.....	—	1558	Celsus (sêl'-sûs). Roman epicurean philosopher of the second century.....		
Castruccio-Castracani (kas-trôt-ghô-kas-tra-ka'-nê). Duke of Lucca.....	1281	1328	Celsus, Aurelius Cornelius. Roman medical writer.....	—	—
Catalani (ka-ta-la'-nê), Angelica. Italian vocalist.....	1782	1849	Celtes (tsêl'-tês), Conrad. German imperial poet.....	1459	1508
Catesby (kâts'-bî), Mark. English naturalist and artist.....	1679	1750	Cenci (chên'-chê), Beatrice (bê-a-trê'-chê). (<i>La Belle Parri-cide.</i>) Roman girl of patrician birth, famous for her beauty and tragical fate.....	1583?	1599
Căth'cart, George, Sir. English general and writer.....	1794	1854	Centlivre (sênt-liv'-êr), Mrs. Susanna, English dramatic writer.....	1667?	1723
Cathcart, William Shaw, first earl of. English general.....	1755	1843	Cerceau, du (dû-ser-r-sô'), Jean Antoine. French dramatist.....	1670	1730
Cathelineau (ka-têh-lê-nô'), Jacques. Vendean insurgent general.....	1759	1793	Cerisier (sêh-rê-sê-ê'), Antoine Marie. French historian.....	1749	1828
Cath'érine, Saint, of Alexandria. Patroness of philosophy.....	—	307	Cervantes Saavedra, de (dâ sêr-vân-têz sa-vêd'-râ), Miguel. Spanish novelist. (<i>Don Quixote.</i>).....	1547	1616
Catherine or Katharine, of Aragon. Queen of England. Wife of Henry VIII.....	1485	1536	Cesalpino (chê-gal-pê'-nô), Andrea. Italian physiologist.....	1519	1603
Catherine I. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter the Great.....	1684	1727	Cesare, di (dê chê'-sa-rê), Giuseppe, Cavaliere. Neapolitan historian.....	1783	1856
Catherine II. Empress of Russia. Wife of Peter III.....	1729	1796	Cesari (chê-ga'-rê), Giuseppe. (<i>Cavaliere d' Arpino.</i>) Italian historical painter.....	1560?	1640
Catherine de' Medici (dê mê'-dê-ghê). Queen of Henry II. of France.....	1519	1589	Cesarotti (chê-ga-rôt'-ê), Melchiorre. Italian poet and translator.....	1730	1808
Catiline (kăt'-i-lîn), Lucius Sergius. Roman conspirator.....	B. c. 108?	62			
Catinat (ka-tê-na'), Nicolas. Marshal of France.....	1637	1712			
Catlin (kăt'-lîn), George. American artist and author.....	1796	1872			
Cato (kâ'-tô), Marcus Porcius. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Roman censor.....	B. c. 234	149			
Cato, Marcus Porcius. (<i>The Younger.</i>) Roman stoic philosopher and patriot.....	B. c. 95	46			

bôil, bôy; pout, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, a; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tîon, -gion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

	Born.	Died.
Cesi (chê'-gê), Federigo, Prince. Italian naturalist.....	1585	1630
Céspedes, de (dê thê's'-pêd-thê's), Carlos Manuel. President of Cuba.....	1819	1874
Céspedes, de , Pablo. Spanish painter and author.....	1538	1608
Cevallos (thê-val'-yô's), Pedro. Spanish politician.....	1764	1838
Chabannes, de (dêh sha-ban'), Antoine, Comte de Dammartin. French general.....	1410?	1488
Chabert, de (dêh sha-bêr-r'), Joseph Bernard, Marquis. French navigator.....	1723	1805
Chabot (sha-bo'), François. French Jacobin.....	1759	1794
Chabot, de (dêh sha-bo'), Philippe. Admiral of France.....	—	1543
Chabrilan, de (dêh sha-br-rê-yôn'), Céleste Vénara, Countess. (<i>Mogador</i> .) French equestrian and author.....	1824	—
Chacon (cha-kôn'), Pedro. Spanish priest and biblicist.....	1525	1581
Chadwick, Edwin . English reformer.....	1801	1890
Chalgrin (shal-gr-rân'), Jean François Thérèse. French architect.....	1739	1811
Chalmers , Alexander. British editor, biographer, and critic.....	1759	1834
Chalmers, George . Scottish historian and biographer.....	1742	1825
Chalmers, Rev. Thomas . Scottish divine and author.....	1780	1847
Châm bêng , Ephraim. English cyclopedist.....	—	1740
Chambray, de (dêh shôn-brê'), Georges, Marquis. French historian.....	1783	1850
Chamfort, or Champfort (shôn-for-r'), Sébastien Roch Nicolas. French poet and <i>littérateur</i>	1741	1794
Chamilly, de (dêh shâ-mê-yê'), Noël Bouton, Marquis. French general.....	1636	1715
Chamisso, von (fon sha-mis'-ô), Adalbert. German lyric poet.....	1781	1838
Chamousset, de (dêh sha-mâ-sê'), Claude Humbert Piarron, Chevalier. French philanthropist.....	1717	1773
Champagny, de (dêh shôn-pan-yê'), Jean Baptiste Nompère. Duc de Cadore. French statesman.....	1756	1834
Championnet (shôn-pê-ô-nê'), Jean Etienne. French general.....	1762	1800
Champlain, de (shâm-plân'), Samuel. French explorer, founder of Quebec and first governor of Canada.....	1567	1635
Champollion (sham-pôl'-ê-ôn), Jean François. French Egyptologist.....	1791	1832
Champollion-Figeac (shôn-pôl-ÿ-on' fê-zhak'), Jacques Joseph. French archæologist.....	1778	1867
Chandler (chând'-lêr), Richard. English archæologist.....	1738	1810
Chandler, William E. American politician.....	1835	—
Chandler, Zachariah . American politician.....	1813	1879
Chandos (chân'-dôs), John. English lieutenant-general.....	—	1369
Changarnier (shôn-gar-r-nê-ê'), Nicolas Anne Théodule. French general.....	1798	1877
Channing (chân'-ing), William Ellery. American divine and writer.....	1780	1842
Chân'trey, Sir Francis . English sculptor.....	1782	1841
Chanzy (shôn-zê'), Antoine Eugène Alfred. French general.....	1823?	1883
Chapelain (shâp-lân'), Jean. French poet and critic.....	1595	1674
Chapelle (sha-pêl'), Claude Emmanuel Luillier. French poet.....	1626	1686
Châpin, Edwin Hubbell. American Universalist divine and orator.....	1814	1880
Chapman, George . English dramatic poet.....	1557	1634
Chapone (shâ-pôn'), Mrs. Hester. English authoress.....	1727	1801
Chappe (shap), Claude. French inventor of a telegraph.....	1763	1805
Chaptal (shap-tal'), Jean Antoine, Comte de Chanteloupe. French chemist and statesman.....	1756	1832
Charas (sha-ras'), Moise. French pharmacist.....	1618	1698
Chardin (shar-r-dân'), Sir Jean. French traveler and author.....	1643	1713
Charlemagne (shar-lê-mân'), Charles the Great, or Charles I. King of France and Emperor of the West.....	742	814
Charles (charlîs) I. (<i>Charles Stuart</i> .) King of England. Executed.....	1600	1649
Charles II. (<i>Son</i> .).....	1630	1685
Charles II. (<i>The Bald</i> .) King of France.....	823	877
Charles IV. (<i>The Handsome</i> .).....	1294	1328
Charles V. (<i>The Wise</i> .).....	1337	1380
Charles VI. (<i>The Well Beloved</i> .).....	1368	1422
Charles VII. (<i>The Victorious</i> .).....	1403	1461
Charles VIII. (<i>The Affable</i> .).....	1470	1498
Charles IX.	1550	1574
Charles X.	1757	1836
Charles III. (<i>The Fat</i> .) Emperor of the Franks.....	832?	888
Charles IV. Emperor of Germany and king of Bohemia.....	1316	1378
Charles V. Emperor of Germany and king of Spain as Charles I.....	1500	1558
Charles VI. Emperor of Germany.....	1685	1740
Charles VII. Karl Albrecht, emperor of Germany.....	1697	1745

	Born.	Died.
Charles of Anjou . King of Naples and Sicily.....	1220?	1285
Charles Albert . Carlo Alberto Amadeo. King of Sardinia.....	1798	1849
Charles I. King of Spain. Charles V. of Germany.....	1500	1558
Charles II.	1661	1700
Charles III.	1716	1788
Charles IV.	1748	1819
Charles Emanuel I. (<i>The Great</i> .) Duke of Savoy.....	1562	1630
Charles IX. King of Sweden.....	1550	1611
Charles X. Gustavus.....	1622	1660
Charles XII.	1682	1718
Charles XIII.	1748	1818
Charles XIV. John.....	1764	1844
Charles XV. King of Sweden and Norway.....	1826	1872
Charles I. Prince of Roumania.....	1839	—
Charles, or Karl , Archduke of Austria. Commander.....	1771	1847
Charles the Bold . Duke of Burgundy.....	1433	1477
Charles Edward Stuart. (<i>The Young Pretender</i> .) English prince.....	1720	1788
Charles, Mrs. Elizabeth Rundle . English authoress.....	1826?	—
Charles (shar-rl), Jacques Alexandre César. French scientist.....	1746	1823
Charles Martel (shar-rl mar-r-têl'). King of the Franks.....	694	741
Charleton (charl'-tôn), Walter. English physician.....	1619	1707
Charlevoix, de (dêh shar-r-lêh-vwa'), Pierre François Xavier. French Jesuit missionary and explorer.....	1682	1761
Charost, de (dêh shâ-ro'), Armand Joseph de Béthume. French general and philanthropist.....	1728	1800
Charpentier (shar-r-poñ-tê-ê'), François. French author.....	1620	1702
Charras (sha-ra'), Jean Baptiste Adolphe. French military writer.....	1810	1865
Charrière, de (dêh shâ-re-êr-r'), Isabelle Agnète de Saint-Hyacinthe. French novelist.....	1740?	1805
Chateaubriand (sha-tô-brê-ôn'), François René Auguste, Vicomte de. French author.....	1768	1848
Châu-gêr , Geoffrey. English poet.....	1340	1400
Chéatham, Benj. F. Am. soldier and Confederate general.....	1819	1886
Cheke (chêk), John, Sir. English statesman and Hellenist.....	1514	1557
Chelmsford (chêms'-fôrd), Frederick Thesiger, Baron. Lord Chancellor of England.....	1794	1878
Chemnitz (chêm'-nits-êr), Ivan Ivanovitch. Russian fabulist.....	1744	1784
Chénedollé, de (dêh shên-dô-lê'), Charles Julien Pioult. French poet.....	1769	1833
Chénier, de (dêh shê-nê-ê), André Marie. French poet and scholar.....	1762	1794
Chénier, de, Louis. (<i>Father</i> .) French historian.....	1723	1796
Chéri (shê-rê'), Rose Marie Cizos. French actress.....	1824	1862
Chéron (shê-rôn'), Elisabeth Sophie. French artist and poet.....	1648	1711
Cherubini (kê-rû-bê-nê), Maria Luigi Carlo Zenobio Salvatore. Italian composer.....	1760	1842
Chéry (shê-rê'), Philippe. French historical painter.....	1759	1838
Cheselden (chês'-el-dôn), William. English surgeon and writer.....	1688	1752
Chesney (chês'-nî), Charles Cornwallis. English military critic.....	1826	1876
Chesney, Francis Rawdon . British explorer in the East.....	1789	1872
Chesterfield (chês'-têr-fêld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, fourth earl of.....	1694	1773
Chevalier (shêh-vâ-lê-ê'), Michel. French economist.....	1806	1879
Cheverus (shêv'-ê-rûs), Jean Louis Anne Madeleine Lefebvre. French cardinal and philanthropist.....	1768	1836
Cheves (chêvs), Langdon. American lawyer and congressman.....	1776	1857
Chevreul (shê-vr-rûl'), Michel Eugène. French chemist.....	1786	1889
Chézy, de (dêh shê-zê'), Antoine Léonard. French orientalist.....	1773	1832
Chézy, von (fôn shê-zê'), Wilhelmine C. Helmine. German novelist and poet.....	1783	1856
Chiabrera (kê-a-brâ'-ra), Gabriello. Italian lyric poet.....	1552	1637
Chiaromonti (kê-a-ra-môn'-tê), Scipione. Italian astronomer.....	1565	1652
Chiari (kê-a'-rê), Giuseppe. Italian historical painter.....	1654	1727
Chifflet (shê-flê'), Jean Jacques. French physician and writer.....	1583	1660
Child (child), Lydia Maria. (<i>Francis</i> .) American philanthropist and authoress.....	1802	1880
Childebert (chîl'-dê-bêrt; <i>Fr. pron. shêl-dêh-bêr</i>) I. King of the Franks.....	496	558
Childebrand (chîl'-dê-brand). A noted, and perhaps fabulous, prince of the Franks.....	lived 737?	
Childeric (chîl'-dêr-ik) I. King of the Franks.....	436?	481
Children (chîl'-drên), John George. English chemist and electrician.....	1777	1852
Chillingworth (chîl'-ing-wôrth), William. English theologian.....	1602?	1644
Chilperich (chîl'-pêr-ic) I. King of the Franks.....	539	584
Chimay, de (dêh shê-mâ'), Jean Marie Ignace Thérèse (Cabarus). Princess. Wife of Tallien.....	1770?	1835

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pô't, or, wôre. wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Chirac (shē-rak'), Pierre. French physician and medical writer. 1650—1732		Clajus (kla'-yūs), Johann. German theologian. 1535—1592	
Chisholm (chīz'-om), Caroline (Jones). English philanthropist. 1808—1877		Clăp'pěrtōn , Hugh, Captain. Scottish explorer of Africa. 1788—1827	
Chitty (chīt'-ī), Joseph. English jurist and law-writer. 1776—1841		Clarac, de (dēh kla-rak'), Charles Othon Frédéric Jean Baptiste, Count. French antiquary. 1777—1847	
Chladni (chlad'-nē), Ernst Florens Friedrich. German inventor. 1776—1827		Clarendōn , Edward Hyde, first earl of. English historian and statesman. 1608—1674	
Chlopicki (chō-pīts'-kē), Józef. Polish general. 1772—1854		Clarendon , George William Frederick Villiers, fourth earl of. English statesman and negotiator. 1800—1870	
Choate (chōt), Rufus. American advocate and jurist. 1799—1859		Clarendon , Henry Hyde, second earl of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland. 1638—1709	
Chodowiecki (cho-dō-vē-ěts'-kē), Daniel Nikolaus. German etcher. 1726—1801		Claretie (kla-rē-tē'), Jules (<i>Arsène Amand.</i>) French author. 1840 —	
Chodzko (chōdz'-kō), Jakób Leonard. Polish historian. 1800—1871		Clark, Alvan . American optician and painter. 1804—1887	
Choiseul, de (dēh shwa-zül'), Etienne, François, Duc. French statesman. 1719—1785		Clark, George Rogers . American general. 1752—1818	
Choiseul-Gouffier (shwa-zül'-gō-fē-ē'), Marie Gabriel Florent Auguste, Count. French traveler, author and statesman. 1752—1817		Clark, William . American general and explorer. 1770—1838	
Choisy, de (dēh shwa-zē'), François Timoléon, Abbé. French author. 1644—1724		Clark, Willis Gaylord . American journalist and poet. 1810—1841	
Chopin (shō-păn'), Frédéric François. Polish pianist and musical composer. 1810—1849		Clarke, Adam . British Methodist clergyman and commentator. 1762?—1832	
Choris (chō'-rīs), Ludvik. Russian painter and traveler. 1795—1828		Clarke, Edward Daniel . English traveler and mineralogist. 1769—1822	
Chouan (shō-ah'), Jean. (<i>Cottureau.</i>) French smuggler and chief of "La Chouannerie". 1757—1794		Clarke, Henri Jacques Guillaume, Duc de Feltre . French general. 1765—1818	
Chouquet (shō-kē'), Adolphe Gustave. Fr. poet and musician. 1819—1886		Clarke, Henry Hyde . English philologist and author. 1815—1878	
Christian (krīs'-yan), or Christiern (krīs'-tē-ěrn), I. King of Denmark. 1426—1481		Clarke, James Freeman . American writer and Unitarian minister. 1810—1888	
Christian, or Christiern, II. King of Denmark. (<i>Nero of the North.</i>) 1481—1559		Clarke, John . One of the founders of Rhode Island. 1609—1676	
Christian, or Christiern, IV. King of Denmark. 1577—1648		Clarke, Mary Victoria Cowden . English authoress. 1809—1890	
Christian, or Christiern, VII. King of Denmark. 1749—1808		Clark'sōn , Thomas. English abolitionist. 1760—1846	
Christian, or Christiern, VIII. King of Denmark. 1786—1848		Clâude (<i>Fr. pron. klōd</i>), Jean. French Protestant. 1619—1687	
Christian, or Christiern, IX. King of Denmark. 1818 —		Claude, Jean Maxime . French painter. 1824 —	
Christina (krīs-tē-na). Queen of Sweden. Daughter of Gustavus Adolphus. 1626—1689		Claude Lorrain or Claude de Lorraine (dēh lor-rân'). (<i>Claude Gellée.</i>) French painter in Italy. 1600—1682	
Christison (krīs'-tī-sōn), Robert, Baronet. Scottish physician. 1797?—1882		Clâu'dian , Claudius. Last of the Latin classic poets. 365?—406	
Christophe (krēs-tōf), Henri. Negro king of Hayti. 1767—1820		Clâu'dius I. (<i>Tiberius Claudius Drusus Nero.</i>) Emperor of Rome. B. C. 10—A. D. 54	
Chrysostom (krīs-ōs-tōm or kris-ōs'-tōm), John. A Syrian-Greek father of the church. 347—407		Claudius II., Marcus Aurelius. (<i>Gothicus.</i>) Emperor of Rome. 214—270	
Chubb, Thomas . English Unitarian writer. 1679—1747		Claudius (klōw'-dī-ūs), Matthias. German poet. (<i>Rhine-wine Song.</i>) 1740—1815	
Chūlalōnk'horn I. Phra Paramindr Maha. King of Siam. 1853 —		Clausel (klō-zēl'), Bertrand, Count. French general. 1772—1842	
Chūrch, Frederic Edwin . American landscape painter. 1826—1900		Clausen (klōw'-zēn), Henrik Nicolai. Danish divine and statesman. 1793—1877	
Churchill (chūrch'-il), Charles. English poet and satirist. 1731—1764		Clausewitz, von (fon klōw'-zēh-wīts), Karl. Prussian general. 1780—1831	
Churchill, John . See MARLBOROUGH, Duke of.		Claverhouse (klāv'-er-ūs), Lord. See GRAHAM, JOHN.	
Churchill, Randolph Spencer, Lord . English statesman. 1849—1885		Clavier (kla-vē-ē'), Etienne. French judge and writer. 1762—1817	
Churruca y Elorza, de (dē chōr-rō'-ka ē ē-lōr'-tha), Cosme Damian. Spanish naval officer and author. 1761—1805		Clavière (kla-vē-ēr'), Etienne. Swiss statesman, and financier in France. 1735—1793	
Cialdini (chal-dē-nē), Enrico. Italian general. 1810—1861		Clavigero (kla-vē-chā'-rō), Francisco Javier. Mexican historian. 1731—1787	
Ciampini (cham-pē-nē), Giovanni Giustino. Italian antiquarian and historian. 1633—1698		Clavijo y Faxardo (kla-vē'-chō ē fa-char'-tho), José. Spanish writer. 1730?—1806	
Cibber (sīb'-er), Colley. English dramatic author and actor. 1671—1757		Clăy, Cassius M. American anti-slavery agitator and journalist. 1810—1903	
Cibrario (che-bra'-rē-ō), Luigi. Italian historian and jurist. 1802—1870		Clay, Henry . American orator and statesman. 1777—1852	
Cicero (sīs'-ē-rō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator. B. C. 106—B. C. 43		Clăy'tōn , John Middleton. American statesman. 1796—1856	
Cicognara, da (da chē-kōn-ya'-ra), Leopoldo, Count. Italian art-writer. 1767—1734		Cleanthes (klē-an'-thēz). Greek stoic philosopher. B. C. 300?—220	
Cid (sid). (<i>Ruy or Rodrigo Diaz de Bivar</i>) Castilian hero. 1044?—1099		Clearchus (klē-ar'-kūs). Lacedæmonian general. B. C. 400?	
Cienfuegos, de (dē thē-ēn-fwē'-gōs), Nicasio Alvarez. Spanish poet. 1764—1809		Clêave land, Parker . American mineralogist. 1780—1858	
Cignani (chēn-ya'-nē), Carlo, Count. Italian painter. 1628—1719		Cleef, van (van klāf), Jan. Flemish painter. 1646—1716	
Cignaroli (chēn-ya-rō-lē), Giovanni Bittano. Italian painter. 1706—1770		Cleef or Cleve, van (van klāf), Jossé. (<i>The Fool.</i>) Flemish painter. 1510?—1554?	
Cigoli, da (da chē-gō-lē) or Civoli (chē-vō-lē). (<i>Ludovico Cardi.</i>) Florentine painter. 1559—1613		Clēm'ēns , Samuel Langhorne. (<i>Mark Twain.</i>) American humorist. 1835 —	
Cimabue (chē-ma-bō-ē), Giovanni. (<i>Father of modern painting.</i>) Florentine painter. 1240?—1302?		Clēm'ēt I. or Cle'mens Roma' nus. Bishop of Rome. 30?—102	
Cimarosa (chē-ma-rō'-sa), Domenico. Neapolitan musical composer. 1749—1801		Clement IV. Guido Fulcodi. Pope. — 1268	
Cimon (sī-mōn). Athenian general. B. C. 510—449		Clement V. Bertrand Garcias de Goth. Pope. 1264?—1314	
Cincinnato (chēn-chēn-na'-tō), Romolo. Florentine fresco painter. 1502—1600		Clement VII. Giulio de' Medici. Pope. 1480?—1534	
Cincinnatus (sīn-sīn-nā'-tūs), Lucius Quintus. Roman dictator. B. C. 520?—439?		Clement VIII. Ippolito Aldobrandini. Pope. 1536—1605	
Cipolla (chē-pōl'-la), Carlo. Italian historian. 1854 —		Clement XI. Giovanni Francesco Albani. Pope. 1649—1721	
Cipriani (chē-prē-a'-nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian artist. 1727?—1785		Clement XIV. Giovanni Vincenzo Antonio Ganganeli. Pope. 1705—1774	
Cirillo (chē-rēl'-lō), Domenico. Italian botanist and physician. 1734—1799		Clément (klē-mōn'), François. French Benedictine historian. 1714—1793	
Cissey, de (dēh sē-sē'), Ernest Louis Octave Courtot. French minister of war. 1810—1882		Clement of Alexandria . Christian father and writer. — 220?	
Civilis (sī-vī-līs), Claudius. Chief of the Batavi. lived 70		Clementi (klē-mēn'-tē), Muzio. Italian composer. 1752—1832	
Civitali (chē-vē-ta'-lē), Matteo. Italian sculptor and architect. 1435—1500?		Cleomenes (klē-ōm'-ē-nēz) III. Spartan king and reformer. B. C. 220	
Clairaut (klā-rō'), Alexis Claude. French geometer. 1713—1765		Cleopatra (klē-ō-pā'-trā). Queen of Egypt. B. C. 69—30	
Clairon (klā-rōn'), Claire Josèphe Hippolyte de Latude. French actress. 1723—1803		Clerc (klār-r'), Laurent. French teacher of deaf mutes in U. S. 1785—1869	
Clairville (klār-vēl'), Louis François Nicolaie. French dramatist. 1811—1879		Clerc, Nicolas Gabriel . French physician and historian. 1726—1798	
		Clerfayt, or Clairfait, de (dēh klēr-r-fē'), François Sébastien Charles Joseph de Croix, Count. Austrian general. 1733—1798	
		Clesinger (klē-zān-zhē'), Jean Baptiste Auguste. French sculptor. 1820?—1883	
		Clêve land , Charles Dexter. American author and scholar. 1802—1869	
		Cleveland , Grover, twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of the U. S. 1837 —	
		Clēv'engēr , Shobal Vail. American sculptor. 1812—1843	

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thīs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Clín'tón , De Witt. American statesman	1769	1828	Collini (kōl-lē'-nē). Cosimo Alessandro. Italian writer	1727	1806
Clinton , George. Fourth vice-president U. S.	1739	1812	Col'ling , Anthony. English author and free-thinker	1676	1729
Clinton , Henry Fynes. English historical writer	1781	1852	Collins , William. English lyric poet	1720	1756
Clinton , Sir Henry. English general in American revolution	1738	1795	Collins , William Wilkie. English novelist	1824	1889
Clinton , James. (<i>Father of De Witt</i> .) American general	1736	1812	Cöllinsón , Peter. English naturalist	1693	1768
Clive , Robert, First Lord. British general and statesman	1725	1774	Collot d'Herbois (ko-lo' dēr-bwä'), Jean Marie. French Jacobin, 1750?-1796		
Clō'diūs , Publius. (<i>Pulcher</i> .) Roman demagogue	B.C.	52	Cōl'man , George. (<i>The Elder</i> .) English dramatist	1733?	1794
Clootz (klōts), Jean Baptiste, Baron. (<i>Anacharsis Clootz</i> .) Prus-			Colman , George. (<i>The Younger</i> .) (<i>Son</i> .) English comic dramatist, 1762-1836		
sian enthusiast and French revolutionist	1755	1794	Cōlōm'bō , Realdo. Italian anatomist	—	1576
Clotaire (klō-tēr-r') I. (<i>Son of Clovis</i> .) King of Soissons	497	561?	Cōlōn'na , Prospero. Italian general	1452	1523
Clotilda (klō-tīl'-dā), or Clotilde (klō-tēld'), Saint. Wife of			Colonna , Vittoria. Italian poetess	1490	1547
Clovis	475	545	Cōlt , Samuel. American inventor	1814	1862
Clouet (klū-ê'), Jean François, French chemist and metallurgist, 1751-1801			Cōlūm'ba , Saint. (<i>The Apostle of the Highlanders</i> .)	521	597
Clough (klūf), Arthur Hugh. English poet	1819	1861	Columba'nus , Saint. Irish monk	543	615
Clovis (klō'-vis) I. Founder of the Frankish monarchy	465?	511	Colum'bus , Christopher (<i>Ital. Cristoforo Colom'bo; Span. Cris-</i>		
Cloves , William. English printer	1779	1847	<i>toval Colōn</i>). Genoese discoverer of America	1485?	1506
Cluseret (klū-zeh-rê'), Gustave Paul. French officer and colonel			Cōlūm'na , Fabius (<i>Ital. Fabio Colonna</i>). Italian botanist	1567	1650
in U.S. army	1823	—	Cōll'yēr , Robert. American Unitarian preacher	1823	—
Cluver (klū-vēr), <i>Lat. Cluve'rius</i> , Philipp. German geog-			Combe (kōm or kōm), Andrew. Scottish physiologist	1797	1847
rapher	1580	1623	Combe , George. (<i>Brother</i> .) Scottish phrenologist	1788	1858
Cōbb , Howell. American politician	1815	1868	Comenius (ko-mâ'-nee-ūs), John Amos. (<i>Komensky</i> .) Moravian		
Cobbe (kōb), Frances Power. British rationalistic writer	1822	—	educator and bishop	1592	1671
Cobbett (kōb'-et), William. English political writer	1762	1835	Comines , de (dēh kō-mēn'), Philippe. French historian	1445	1509
Cōb'den , Richard. English politician and economist	1804	1865	Commerson (kō-mēr-r-sōn'), Philibert. French naturalist	1727	1773
Cobham (kōb'-am), Sir John Oldcastle, Lord. English martyr	1360?	1417	Commodus Antonin'us (kōm'-ō-dūs). Roman emperor	161	192
Coccejus (kōk-tsā'-yos), Johannes. German Hebraist	1603	1669	Cōmne'nūs . Illustrious Byzantine family (1050? to 1460?).		
Coccia (kōt'-cha), Carlo. Italian composer	1789	1873	Comonfort (kō'-mōn-fōrt), Ygnacio. President of Mexico	1812	1863
Cochin (kō-shān), Charles Nicolas. French designer and en-			Compagnoni (kōm-pan-yō'-nē), Giuseppe. Italian writer	1754	1834
graver	1715	1790	Comparetti (kōm-pa-rēt'-ē), Andrea. Italian naturalist and		
Cochrane (kōk'-ran). <i>See Dundonald</i> .			physician	1746	1801
Cockburn (kō'-būrn), Sir George. British admiral	1772	1853	Comstock (kūm'-stōk), John Lee. American author of school		
Cockburn , Henry Thomas, Lord. Scottish jurist	1779	1854	books	1789	1858
Cocker (kōk'-ēr), Edward. English arithmetician	1631?	1677?	Comte (kōnt), Auguste. French positivist	1793	1857
Cockerell (kōk'-ēr-el), Charles Robert. English architect	1788	1863	Cō'nant , Thomas Jefferson. American Biblical scholar	1802	1891
Codazzi (kō-dat'-sē), Agostino. Italian geographer in Venezuela, 1792-1859			Condamine , de la (dēh la kōn-da-mēn'), Charles Marie. French		
Cōd'dingtōn , William. Founder of Rhode Island	1601	1678	traveler and geographer	1701	1774
Cōd'-ringtōn , Sir Edward. English vice-admiral	1770	1851	Condé (kōn'-dē), José Antonio. Spanish orientalist	1765?	1820
Cōdrington , Sir William John. (<i>Son</i> .) English general	1800	1884	Condé , de (dēh kōn-dē'), Henry I. de Bourbon. Prince	1552	1588
Cō'-dŷ , William Frederick. (<i>Buffalo Bill</i> .) American scout and			Condé , de, Louis I. de Bourbon, Prince. French general	1530	1569
Wild West showman	1845	—	Condé , de, Louis II. de Bourbon, Prince, Duc d'Enghien. (<i>The</i>		
Coehoorn , van (van kō'-hōrn), Menno, Baron. Dutch engineer, 1641?-1704?			<i>Great Condé</i> .) French general	1621	1686
Coello (kō-ēl'-yō), Claudio. Spanish painter	1621	1693	Condillac , de (dēh kōn-dē-yak'), Etienne Bonnot. French		
Cœur (kūr-r), Jacques. French financier and merchant	1400?	1456	metaphysician	1715	1780
Cœur de Lion (kūr-dē-lē-ōn). <i>See Richard I</i>	1157	1199	Condorcet , de (dēh kōn-dor-r-sē'), Marie Jean Antoine Nicolas		
Coffin (kō-fān'), Charles. French poet and hymnist	1676	1749	Caritat, Marquis. French metaphysician and philosopher	1743	1794
Coffin , John, Sir Isaac. English admiral	1759	1839	Confucius (kōn-fū'-shē-ūs). Chinese philosopher	B.C. 551	479
Coghetti (kō-get'-ē), Francesco. Italian painter	1804	1875	Coñ'-grève , William. English dramatic poet	1670	1729
Cogs'well , Joseph Green. American bibliographer and in-			Congreve , Sir William. English engineer and inventor	1772	1828
structor	1786	1871	Coñk'ling , Roscoe. American lawyer and senator	1829	1888
Coigny , de (dēh kwan-yē'), François de Franquetot, Duc. Fr.			Conneau (ko-nō'), Henri. French physician	1803	1877
marshal	1670	1759	Conrad , or Konrad (kōn'-rād; <i>Ger. pron. kōn'-rat</i>) I. Duke of		
Cōi'ter , Volcher. Dutch pathological anatomist	1584	1576?	Franconia and King of Germany	—	918
Coke (kōk, or kōk), Sir Edward. Lord chief justice of England	1549	1634	Conrad II . King of Germany and Emperor of the Romans	—	1039
Colbert (kōl-bēr-r'), Jean Baptiste, Marquis de Seignelay. Fr.			Conrad III . King of Germany	1093	1152
financier	1619	1683	Conring (kon'-ring), Hermann. German jurist and philosopher	1606	1681
Cōl'būrn , Warren. American mathematician	1793	1833	Consalvi (kōn-sal'-vē), Ercole, Cardinal. Italian statesman	1757	1824
Colburn , Zerah. American mathematical prodigy	1804	1840	Conscience (kōn-sē-ōns'), Hendrik. Flemish novelist	1812	1883
Cōl'bŷ , Thomas. English engineer and general	1784	1852	Considérant (kōn-sē-dē-rōn'), Victor. French socialist	1808	1893
Cōl'den , Cadwallader. American historian and botanist	1688	1776	Constable (kūn'-stā-bl), Archibald. Scottish publisher	1774	1827
Cōle , Thomas. English-American painter	1801	1848	Constable , John. English landscape painter	1776	1837
Cōle'brooke , Henry Thomas. English orientalist	1765	1837	Constans (kōn'-stans) I., Flavius Julius. Emperor of Rome	320?	350
Cōlen'so , John William. English bishop and writer	1814	1883	Constant de Rebecque (kōn-stōn' dēh reh-bēk'), Henri Benja-		
Coleridge (kōl'-rij), Hartley. (<i>Son of S. T. C.</i>) English writer			min. French statesman and writer	1767	1830
and poet	1796	1849	Constantine (kōn'-stān-tin) I. (<i>The Great</i> .) Emperor of Rome 272-337		
Coleridge , Samuel Taylor. English philosopher and poet	1772	1834	Constantine , Nikolayevitch. Grand duke of Russia	1827	1892
Colet (kō-lē'), Louise (Révoil). French poetess and novelist	1810	1876	Constantine , Pavlovitch. Grand duke of Russia	1779	1831
Cōlfāx , Schuyler. Seventeenth vice-president U.S.	1823	1885	Contarini (kōn-ta-rē'-nē), Andrea. Doge of Venice	1300?	1332
Coligni , de, or Coligny , de (dēh kō-lēn-yē', or dēh kō-lēn'-yē),			Conté (kōn-tē'), Nicolas Jacques, French painter	1755	1803
Gaspard. Huguenot chief and French admiral	1517	1572	Conti (kōn'-tē), Antonio Schinella, Abbé. Italian poet and phi-		
Colin (kō-lān'), Alexander. Flemish sculptor	1526	1612	losopher	1677	1749
Collé (kō-lē'), Charles. French poet and song writer	1709	1783	Cook , Burton C. American lawyer and legislator	1819	1894
Colle , dal (dal kōl'-ē), Raffaellino. Italian painter	1490?	1530	Cook , Eliza. English poet	1817	1889
Collet (kō-lē'), Philibert. French writer	1643	1718	Cook , Captain James. English circumnavigator	1728	1779
Colletet (kōl-tē'), Guillaume. French poet	1598	1659	Cook , Rose Terry. American author	1827	1892
Collier (kōl'-yēr), Jeremy. English theologian and writer	1650	1726	Cooke , John Esten. American author	1830	1886
Collier , John Payne. English antiquary and author	1789	1883	Cooke , Philip St. George. American brigadier-general	1809	1895
Collin , von (fon kōl-lēn'), Heinrich Joseph. German poet	1772	1811	Cōoper , George H. Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy	1821	1891
Cōl'lingwood , Cuthbert, Lord. English admiral	1748?	1810	Cooper , James Fenimore. American novelist	1789	1851

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Cooper , Peter. American philanthropist.....	1791	1883	Coues (kōwz), Elliott. American naturalist.....	1842	1899
Cope , Edward Drinker. American naturalist.....	1840	1897	Coulanges , de (dēh kō-lōñzh'), Philippe Emanuel, Marquis. French song writer.....	1632	1716
Copē'nicus , Nicholas. Prussian astronomer.....	1473	1543	Coulomb , de (dēh kō-lōñ'), Charles Auguste. French physicist.....	1736	1806
Copley (kōp'-lī), John Singleton. American historical painter.....	1737	1815	Courier de Méré (koo-re-ē' dēh mē-rē'), Paul Louis. French author.....	1772?	1825
Coppée (kōp-pē'), François Édouard Joachim. French poet.....	1842	1895	Cournot (kōr-nō'), Antoine Augustin. French mathematician.....	1801	1877
Coppée , Henry. American author.....	1821	1895	Court de Gébelin (kōr' dēh zhēb-lāñ'), Antoine. French author.....	1723	1784
Coray (ko-rā'), Adamantios. Modern Greek philologist.....	1748	1833	Courtois (kōr-twa'), Jacques. (<i>Il Borgognone</i> .) French painter.....	1621	1676
Cor'bet , Richard. English bishop and poet.....	1582	1635	Cousin (kō-zañ'), Jean. French painter and sculptor.....	1500?	1589?
Corbineau (kor-be-nō'), Jean Baptiste Juvenal, Count. French general.....	1776	1848	Cousin , Victor. French metaphysician and philosopher.....	1792	1867
Corbould (kor'-bōld), Henry. English painter.....	1787	1844	Coustou (kōs-tō'), Guillaume. French sculptor.....	1678	1746
Cor'coran , Michael. Irish-American general.....	1827	1863	Coustou , Nicolas. (<i>Brother of Guillaume</i> .) French sculptor.....	1658	1733
Corday d'Armans , de (dēh kor-dā' dar-mōñ'), Mariane Char- lotte. French heroine.....	1763	1793	Couthon (kō-tōñ'), Georges. French Jacobin.....	1756	1794
Cordier (kor-de-ē'), Henri Joseph Charles. French sculptor.....	1827	—	Couto , de (dē kō'-tō), Diogo or Diego. Portuguese historian.....	1542	1616
Cordier , Pierre Louis Antoine. French engineer and geologist.....	1777	1861	Coutts (kōts). See BURDETT-COUTTS.		
Cordova , de (dē kor'-dō-va), Fernando Hernandez. Spanish cap- tain general of Cuba.....	1792	1883	Coverdale (kūv'-er-dāl), Miles. English bishop. Translator of the Bible.....	1488	1563
Cordova , de, Francisco Hernandez. Spanish navigator.....	—	1518	Covilhão or Covilham , da (da kōv-ēl-yōwñ'), Joao Peres. Portuguese explorer.....	1450?	1540
Corelli (kō-rēl'-lē), Arcangelo. Italian violinist and composer.....	1653	1713	Cōw ley , Abraham. English poet.....	1618	1667
Corenzio (kō-rēñ'-zē-ō), Belisario. Greek painter at Naples.....	1588?	1643	Cowper (kōw'-pēr or kō'-pēr), William. English poet and epis- tolary writer.....	1731	1800
Coriolanus (kō-rī-o-lā'-nus), Caius (<i>or</i> Cneius) Marcius. Roman legendary hero.....	lived B. C.	489	Cowper , William. English anatomist and surgeon.....	1666	1709
Cormenin , de (dēh korm-nañ'), Louis Marie de la Haie, Vi- comte. French jurist and political writer.....	1788	1868	Cowper , William, Earl. Lord chancellor of England.....	1664	1723
Corneille (kor-nāl'), Pierre. French dramatist.....	1606	1684	Cōx , Samuel Sullivan. American author and politician.....	1824	1889
Corneille , Thomas. (<i>Brother of Pierre</i> .) French dramatist.....	1625	1709	Cōxe , William. English historian and writer of travels.....	1747	1828
Cornelia (kor-nē'-lī-ə). Roman matron. Mother of the Grac- chi.....	lived 2d c. B. C.		Coxie or Coxie (kōk'-sē), Michael. Flemish painter.....	1499	1592
Cornelius , von (fōn kor-nē'-lē-ūs), Peter. German painter.....	1783	1867	Coypel (kwa-pēl'), Antoine. French painter.....	1661	1722
Cornet , de (dēh kor-nē'), Mathieu Augustin, Count. French statesman.....	1750	1832	Coysevox (kwaz-vōks'), Antoine. French sculptor.....	1640	1720
Cornhert or Coornhert (kōrn'-hērt), Diederik. Dutch reformer.....	1522	1590	Cozzens (kūz'-enz), Frederick Swartwout. American writer.....	1818	1869
Corniani (kor-nē-a'-nē), Giovanni Battista, Count. Italian author.....	1742	1813	Cräbb , George. English philologist.....	1778	1851
Cornwallis (korn-wōl'-is), Charles. (<i>Lord Cornwallis</i> .) Brit- ish general.....	1738	1805	Crabbe (kräb), George. English poet.....	1754	1832
Coronado , de (dē kō-rō-na'-thō), Francisco Vazquez. Spanish explorer.....	1510?	1542	Cräig , John. Scottish reformer and minister.....	1512?	1600
Coronelli (kō-rō-nēl'-lē), Marco Vincenzo. Italian geographer.....	1650?	1718	Craig , Thomas, Sir. Scottish lawyer and antiquary.....	1538	1608
Corot (kō-rō'), Jean Baptiste Camille. French landscape painter.....	1796	1875	Cräik , Dinah Maria Mulock. English novelist.....	1831	1887
Correa de Serra (kor-rā'-a dē sēr'-ra), José Francisco. Portu- guese botanist and author.....	1750	1823	Craik , George Lillie. English editor and author.....	1799	1866
Correa Garção (kor-rā'-a gar-sōwñ'), Pedro Antonio Joaquinio. Portuguese poet.....	1724	1772	Cram'er , Johann Andreas. German lyric poet.....	1723	1788
Correggio , da (da kor-ēd'-jō), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter.....	1494	1534	Cranach or Kranach , von (fon kran'-ak or kra'-nach), Lucas. German painter and engraver.....	1472	1553
Corse , John M. American general.....	1835	1893	Cränch , Christopher Pearse. American painter and poet.....	1813	1892
Corsini (kor-sē'-nē), Odoardo. Italian philosopher and anti- quary.....	1702	1765	Cranch , William. American jurist and supreme court reporter.....	1769	1855
Cortes or Cortez (kor'-tez), <i>Span.</i> Cortés (kor-tās'), Hernando or Hernan. Spanish conqueror of Mexico.....	1485	1547?	Cräne , Walter. English painter and designer.....	1845	—
Corticelli (kor-tē-chēl'-lē), Salvatore. Italian philologist.....	1690	1758	Crän'ner , Thomas. English reformer, Archbishop of Canterbury.....	1489	1556
Cortona , da (da kor-tō'-na). (<i>Pietro Berrettini</i> .) Italian painter.....	1596	1669	Crantz (krants), David. Moravian missionary and historian.....	1723	1777
Cortot (kor-tō'), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.....	1787	1843	Crash'aw , Richard. English poet and priest.....	1613?	1649
Corvisart-Desmarets (kor-vē-zar'-dē-ma-rē'), Jean Nicolas, Baron. French physician and writer.....	1755	1821	Crawford , Francis Marion. American novelist.....	1845	—
Cor'win , Thomas. American orator and statesman.....	1794	1865	Crawford , Thomas. American sculptor.....	1813	1857
Coryate (kōr'-ī-at), Thomas. English traveler and jester.....	1577?	1617	Crawford , William Harris. American statesman and jurist.....	1772	1834
Cosme (kōm), Jean Baseilhac. French lithotomist.....	1703	1781	Craye , de (dēh krī'-yēr), Gaspard. Flemish historical painter.....	1582	1669
Cossé , de (dēh kō-sē'), Charles, Comte de Brissac. French mar- shal.....	1505	1563	Creasy (krē'-sī), Edward Shepherd, Sir. English historian.....	1812	1878
Cossigny de Palma (kō-sēn-ye' dēh pal-ma'), Joseph François Charpentier. French naturalist.....	1730	1809	Crébillon , de (dēh krē-bē-yōñ'), Prosper Jolyot. French dramatist.....	1674	1762
Costa (kōs'-ta), Paolo. Italian author and editor.....	1771	1836	Credi , di (dē kr-rē'-dē), Lorenzo. Italian painter.....	1459?	1537
Costanzo , di (dē kōs-tan'-zō), Angelo. Neapolitan poet and historian.....	1507	1591	Crémieux (krē-mē-üh'), Isaac Adolphe Moïse. French politician and advocate.....	1796	1880
Coste (kōst), Jean Jacques Marie Cyprien Victor. French natural- ist.....	1807	1873	Cremonini (krē-mō-nē'-nē), Cesare. Italian peripatetic philos- opher.....	1550	1631
Costé , Jean François. French physician and medical writer.....	1741	1819	Créqui , de (dēh krē-kē'), François de Bonne, Duc de Lesdiguières. Marshal of France.....	1624?	1687
Coster , Samuel. Dutch dramatist.....	1550?	—	Crescimbeni (krē-shēm-bā'-nē), Giovanni Maria. Italian poet and critic.....	1663	1728
Cotelier (kōt-lē-ē'), Jean Baptiste. French Hellenist.....	1629	1686	Cresswell , John A. J. American postmaster-general.....	1823	1891
Cotes (kōts), Roger. English astronomer.....	1682	1716	Crespi (krēs'-pē), Giuseppe Maria. (<i>Il Spagnuolo</i> .) Bolognese painter.....	1665	1747
Cotta (kōt'-a), Johann Friedrich, Baron von Cottendorf. Ger- man publisher.....	1764	1832	Creuzer (krōit'-sēr), Georg Friedrich. German antiquary and philologist.....	1771	1858
Cottin (kō-tañ'), Sophie Ristaud. French novelist.....	1773	1807	Crichton (krī'-tōñ), James. (<i>The Admirable Crichton</i> .) A Scot- tish prodigy.....	1560	1585?
Cotton (kōt'-n), John. English Puritan minister in Boston.....	1585	1652	Crillon , de (dēh krē-yōñ'), Louis des Balbes de Berton. French general.....	1541	1615
Cotugno (kō-tōñ'-yō), Domenico. Italian anatomist.....	1736	1822	Crispi (krees'-pee), Francesco. Italian statesman.....	1819	1901
Couder (kō-där-r'), Louis Charles Auguste. French painter.....	1790	1873	Crittenden (krīt'-en-dēn), John Jordan. American statesman.....	1787	1863
			Crittenden , Thomas L. American general.....	1819	1893
			Crockett (krōk'-et), David. American backwoodsman.....	1786	1836
			Cræsus (krē'-sūs). King of Lydia.....	lived B. C.	560
			Croker (krō'-ker), John Wilson. British statesman and critic.....	1780	1857
			Croker , Thomas Crofton. Irish writer.....	1798	1854

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çil, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exīst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -ñion, -ñion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Croly (krō'-lī), George. Irish poet.....	1780—	1860
Cromwell (krūm'-wēl or krōm'-wēl), Oliver. Protector of the English commonwealth.....	1599—	1658
Cromwell , Thomas, Earl of Essex. English courtier.....	1485?—	1540
Crōok , George. American major-general.....	1828—	1890
Crōokes , William. English physicist.....	1832 —	
Crōs'bŷ , Howard. American clergyman and author.....	1826—	1891
Crōsse , Andrew. English electrician.....	1784—	1855
Crū'den , Alexander. Scottish bookseller; author of <i>Cruden's Concordance to the Bible</i>	1701—	1770
Crū'ger , John. Colonial mayor of New York city.....	1710—	1792
Cruikshank (krūk'-shank), George. English caricature artist.....	1792—	1878
Crusenstolpe (krō'-zen-stōl-peh), Magnus Jacob. Swedish author.....	1795—	1865
Cruz , de la (dē la krūs), Juana Inés. Mexican poetess.....	1651—	1695
Csokonai (chō'-kō-nā-ē), Vitéz Mihály. Hungarian poet.....	1773—	1805
Csoma de Koros (chō'-māw deh kō'-rōsh), Sándor. Hungarian traveler and author.....	1798—	1842
Cubitt (kū'-bit), William, Sir. English civil engineer.....	1785—	1861
Cūd'wōrth , Ralph. English divine and philosopher.....	1617—	1688
Cujas (kü'-zhās'), Jacques. (<i>Lat. Cūjā'cius.</i>) French jurist.....	1522—	1592
Cūl'len , William. Scottish physician.....	1710—	1790
Cūl'lūm , George W. Major-general U. S. A.....	1809—	1892
Cul'pēper , or Colepeper , Thomas, Lord. Governor of Virginia.....	—	1719
Cūm'bērland , Richard. English moral philosopher.....	1681—	1718
Cumberland , Richard. English dramatist.....	1732—	1811
Cūm'ming , Roualeyn George Gordon. (<i>Lion hunter.</i>) Scottish hunter in Africa.....	1820—	1866
Cūm'ming , Maria Susanna. American novelist.....	1827—	1866
Cunard (kū-nard'), Samuel, Baronet. English founder of line of steamers.....	1787—	1865
Cunningham (kūn'-ing-əm), Allan. Scottish author and critic.....	1784—	1842
Curran (kūr'-an), John Philpot. Irish orator and statesman.....	1750—	1817
Curtin , Andrew Gregg. War governor of Pennsylvania. (He was the first governor of any northern State who issued a proclamation recognizing the fact that there was a condition of civil war in the country.).....	1817—	1894
Curtis (kūr'-tis), Benjamin Robbins. American jurist and court reporter.....	1809—	1874
Curtis , Samuel R. American general.....	1807—	1866
Curtis , George William. American author and editor.....	1824—	1892
Curtius (kōr'-tē-qs), Ernst. German antiquary and historian.....	1814—	1896
Curtius (kūr'-shē-ūs), Marcus. Legendary Roman hero, lived B. C. 4th c.		
Cūsh'ing , Caleb. American politician, orator, and jurist.....	1800—	1879
Cūsh'man , Charlotte Saunders. American actress.....	1816—	1876
Cushman , Robert. One of the founders of Plymouth colony.....	1580?—	1625
Cūst , Edward, Sir. English general and biographer.....	1794—	1878
Cūst'er , George Armstrong. American general.....	1839—	1876
Custine , de (dēh kūs-tēn'), Adam Philippe, Count. French general.....	1740—	1793
Cūth'bert , Saint. English monk. Bishop of Durham.....	—	687
Cuvier (kü-vē-ē or kū'-vē-er), Georges Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist.....	1769—	1832
Cuvier , Frédéric. (<i>Brother.</i>) French naturalist.....	1773—	1838
Cuyp , or Kuyp (kōip), Albert. Dutch landscape painter.....	1605—	1683
Cyprian (sīp'-rī-an), Saint. Latin father; bishop of Carthage.....	200?—	258
Cyril (sir'-il), Saint. Patriarch of Jerusalem.....	315?—	386
Cyril , Saint. Archbishop of Alexandria.....	376?—	444
Cyrus (sī'-rus). (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Persia.....	B. C. 529	
Czajkowski (chī-kōv'-skē), Michael. Polish novelist.....	1808—	1886
Czartoryski (char-r-tō-rīs'-kē), Adam, Prince. Polish statesman.....	1770—	1861
Czermak (chēr'-r-mak), Johann Nepomuk. Bohemian physiologist.....	1828—	1873
Czerny (tsēr'-r-nē), Karl. Austrian composer and pianist.....	1791—	1857
Czerny (chēr'-r-nē), George. (<i>Black George.</i>) Servian leader.....	1770?—	1817
Czuczor (tsōt-sor-r'), Gergely. Hungarian writer.....	1800—	1866

D.

Daae (dā'-eh), Ludvig Ludvigssøn. Norwegian historian.....	1834 —	
Dāb'-neŷ , Richard. American poet and translator.....	1786—	1825
Dacier , Anne Lefèvre. (<i>Madame Dacier.</i>) French classic scholar.....	1654—	1720
Daendels (dan'-dels), Herman Willem. Dutch general.....	1762—	1818
D'Agincourt (da-zhāh-kōr-r'), Jean Baptiste Louis George Seroux. French antiquary.....	1730—	1814
Dagobert (dāg'-ō-bērt) I. King of the Franks.....	600—	638?

	Born.	Died.
Daguerre (da-gêr'-r'), Louis Jacques Mandé. French inventor.....	1789—	1851
D'Aguesseau , or Daguesseau (da-gê-sō'). See Aguesseau	1668—	1751
Dahl (dal), Johann Kristen Clausen. Norwegian landscape painter.....	1788—	1857
Dahl , Vladimir Ivanovitch. (<i>Kosak Luganski.</i>) Russian novelist.....	1802?—	1872
Dahlberg (dal-ber-rgch), Eric. Swedish engineer and general.....	1625—	1703
Dahlbom (dal'-bōm), Anders Gustaf. Swedish entomologist.....	1806—	1859
Dahlgren (dal'-grēn), Karl Johan. Swedish poet and novelist.....	1791—	1844
Dahlgren (dāl'-grēn), John Adolf. Am. rear-admiral and invent.....	1809—	1870
Dahlmann (dāl'-man), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....	1785—	1860
Daillé (da-yē'), Jean. French protestant theologian.....	1594—	1670
Dalayrac (da-lā-rak'), Nicolas. French composer.....	1753—	1809
Dalberg , von (fon dal'-bērg), Karl Theodor Anton Maria. German author and prelate.....	1744—	1817
Dāle , Richard. American commodore.....	1756—	1826
Dalechamps (dal-shoñ'), Jacques. French botanist.....	1513—	1583
Dalgarno (dāl-gar'-nō), George, of Aberdeen. British philologist.....	1627?—	1687
Dalhousie (dāl-hō'-zī), James Andrew Broun Ramsay, first Marquis of. British statesman.....	1812—	1860
Dalin , von (fon da'-līn), Olof. Swedish historian and poet.....	1708—	1763
Dallas (dāl'-as), Alexander James. American statesman.....	1759—	1817
Dallas , George Mifflin. (<i>Son.</i>) Vice-president of the United States.....	1792—	1864
Dall' Ongaro (dal ōn'-ga-rō), Francesco. Italian poet.....	1808—	1873
Dāl'rŷmple , Sir David, Lord Hailes. Scottish judge and historian.....	1726—	1792
Dalrymple , James, first Viscount Stair. Scottish jurist.....	1619—	1695
Dāl'tōn , John. English chemist and meteorologist.....	1766—	1844
Dalton , John Call. American physiologist.....	1825—	1889
Dā'lŷ , Augustin. Am. dramatic editor and playwright.....	1816—	1899
Damas (da-ma'), François Etienne. French general.....	1764—	1828
Damiron (da-mē-roñ'), Jean Philibert. French philosopher.....	1794—	1861
Damjanics (dam-ya'-nitch), János. Hungarian general.....	1804—	1849
Dampier (dām'-pēr), William. English navigator.....	1652?—	1712?
Dampierre , de (dēh doñ-pē-ēr-r'), Auguste Henri Mari Picot, Marquis. French general.....	1756—	1793
Dā'na , Charles Anderson. American editor and journalist.....	1819—	1897
Dana , Francis. American jurist and patriot.....	1743—	1811
Dana , James Dwight. American naturalist.....	1813—	1895
Dana , Richard Henry. American poet and essayist.....	1787—	1879
Dana , Richard Henry, Jr. American lawyer and author.....	1815—	1882
Dana , Samuel Luther. American chemist and writer.....	1795—	1868
Danby , Francis. British landscape painter.....	1793—	1861
Dancourt (doñ-kōr-r'), Florent Carton. French dramatist.....	1661—	1725
Dandini (dan-deē'-nē), Pietro. Italian painter.....	1647—	1712
Dandolo (dan'-dō-lō), Enrico. Blind doge of Venice.....	1100?—	1205?
Dandolo , Vincenzo, Count. Italian chemist and economist.....	1758—	1819
Dāne , Nathan. American jurist and statesman.....	1752—	1835
Danican (da-nē-kōñ), François André. (<i>Philidor.</i>) French composer and chess-player.....	1727?—	1795
Daniel (da-nē-ēl'), Gabriel. French Jesuit and author.....	1649—	1728
Daniel (da'-nē-ēl), Hermann Adalbert. German theologian and geographer.....	1812—	1872
Daniel (dān-yel), Samuel. English poet.....	1562—	1619
Daniele (da-nē-ē'-lē), Francesco. Neapolitan antiquary.....	1740—	1812
Dan'iell , John Frederick. English physicist.....	1790—	1845
Daniell , William. English landscape painter.....	1769—	1837
Dannecker (dan'-ēk-ēr), Johann Heinrich. German sculptor.....	1758—	1841
Danton (dōñ-tōñ'), Jean Pierre. French sculptor.....	1800—	1869
Dante (<i>contracted from Durante</i>) (dan'-tē), degli Alighieri (dēl-yē a-lē-gē-ā'-rē). Italian poet.....	1265—	1321
Danton (dān'-tōñ; <i>French pron. dōñ-tōñ</i>), Georges Jacques. French revolutionist.....	1759—	1794
D'Anville (doñ-vēl'). See Anville , d'.....	1697—	1782
D'Arblay (dar'-blā), Madame. (<i>Frances Burney.</i>) English novelist.....	1752—	1840
Darc , or D'Arc . See Joan of Arc	1411?—	1431
Darcet (dar-r-sē'), Jean. French physician and chemist.....	1727?—	1801
Darius Hystaspis (dā-rī'-ūs hīs-tās'-pīs) I. King of Persia.....	B. C. 485	
Dar'ley , Felix O. C. American artist.....	1822—	1888
Dar'ling , Grace, of Farne Islands. English heroine.....	1815—	1842
Darn'ley , Henry Stuart, Lord. Husband of Mary Q. of Scots.....	1548—	1567
Dart'mouth , George Legge, first Lord. English admiral.....	1648—	1691
Daru (da-rā'), Pierre Antoine Noël Bruno. French statesman and poet.....	1767—	1829
Darwin (dar'-win), Charles Robert. English evolutionist.....	1809—	1882
Darwin , Erasmus. English physiologist and poet.....	1731—	1802
Dasent (dā'-sēnt), George Webbe. English author.....	1820?—	1896
Dash'kōff , Yekaterina Romanovna. Russian princess.....	1744—	1810
Dati (da'-tē), Carlo Roberto. Italian philologist.....	1619—	1676

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Daubenton (dō-bōn-tōn'), Louis Jean Marie. French naturalist	1716	1800	Delessert (dēh-lēs-sēr-r'), Benjamin. French financier and naturalist	1773	1847
Daubeny (dōb'-nī, or dāw'-bē-nī), Charles Gilos Bridle. English chemist and naturalist	1795	1867	Delfico (dēl'-fē-kō), Melchior. Italian statesman and author	1744	1835
D'Aubigné (dō-bēn-yē'). See Aubigné, d', and Merle d'Aubigné.			Delille (dēh-lēl'), Jacques. French didactic poet	1738	1813
Daubigny (dō-bēn-yē'), Charles François. French painter	1817	1878	Delisle (dēh-lēl'), Guillaume. French geographer	1675	1728
Daudet (dō-dā'), Alphonse. French novelist and dramatist	1840	1897	Delisle, Joseph Nicolas. French astronomer	1688	1763
Daumer (dōw'-mēr), Georg Friedrich. German philosopher	1800	1875	De Lisle, Rouget (rō'-zhē dēh'-lēl'). French poet and song-writer	1760	1836
Daumesnil (dō-mē-nēl'), Pierre. French general	1777	1882	Delmas (dēl-mas'), Antoine Guillaume. French general	1768	1813
Daun, von (fon dōwn), Leopold Joseph Maria, Ct. Austrian field-marshal	1705	1768	Delolme (dēh'-lōlm'), Jean Louis. Swiss lawyer and writer	1740	1806
Daunou (dō-nō'), Pierre Claude François. French editor and writer	1761	1840	De Long, George Washington. American explorer	1844	1881
Davanzati-Bostichi (da-van-za'-tē bōs-tee'-kee), Bernardo. Florentine author and merchant	1529	1606	Delorme (dēh-lorm'), Louis René. (<i>Saint-Juirs</i>). French author, 1848	—	—
Davenant (dāv'-en-ant), Sir William. English poet laureate	1605	1668	Delorme, Philibert. French architect	1518?	1577
Davenport (dāv'-en-pōrt), Edward L. American actor	1816	1877	Deluc (dēh-lūk'), Jean André. Genevese physicist	1727	1817
Davenport, Fanny E. V. American actress	1829	1891	Dembinski (dēm-bēn-skē), Henryk. Polish general	1791	1864
David (da-vēd'), Félicien César. French musical composer	1810	1876	Demetrius Phalereus (dē-mē-trī-ūs fā-lē-rē-ūs). Greek orator	B. C. 345?	282
David, Jacques Louis. French historical painter	1748	1825	Demetrius Poliorcetes (pō-lē-or'-sē-tēz). King of Macedonia	B. C. 338	284
David, Pierre Jean. (<i>David d'Angers</i>). French sculptor	1789	1856	Demetz (dēh-mēs'), Frédéric Auguste. French philanthropist	1796	1873
Dā'vidsōn, Margaret Miller. American poetess	1823	1837	De Mille (dēh mīl), James. Canadian novelist	1837	1880
Daviel (da-vē-ēl'), Jacques. French oculist	1696	1762	Demme (dēm'-eh), Hermann Christ. Gottfried. (<i>Karl Stille</i>). Ger. novelist	1760	1822
Daviess (dā'-vīs), Joseph Hamilton. (<i>Jo Daviess</i>). American lawyer	1774	1811	Dēmōc'ritūs. (<i>The Laughing Philosopher</i>). Greek philosopher, B. C. 470?	362	—
Davila (da'-vē-la), Enrico Caterino. Italian historian	1576	1631	Demoivre (dēh-mwavr'), Abraham. French mathematician	1667	1754
Dā'vīs, Andrew Jackson. American clairvoyant	1826	—	De Morgan (dēh mor'-gan), Augustus. English mathematician	1806	1871
Davis, David. American jurist and senator	1815	1886	Demosthenes (dē-mōs'-thē-nēz). Athenian orator	B. C. 384?	322
Davis, Henry Winter. American statesman	1817	1865	Denhan (dēn'-am), John, Sir. British poet	1615	1669
Davis, Jefferson. President of the "Confederate States of America"	1808	1889	Denina (dē-nē-na), Giacomo Maria Carlo. Italian historian	1731	1813
Davis, Jefferson C. American general	1828	1879	Denman (dēn'-man), Thomas, Lord. Lord chief justice of England	1779	1854
Davis, John. (<i>Honest John Davis</i>). American statesman	1787	1854	Dennis (dēn'-is), John. English writer and critic	1657	1734
Davis, Varina Anne Jefferson ("Winnie"). "Daughter of the Confederacy"	1864	1898	Denon (dēh-nōn') Dominique Vivant. French artist and author	1747	1825
Dāv'itt, Michael. Irish nationalist	1846	—	Dent, Frederick T. Brigadier-general, U. S. A.	1820	1892
Davout (da-vō'), Louis Nicolas, Duke of Auerstädt and Prince of Eckmühl. Marshal of France	1770	1823	Denver, James W. Brigadier-general, U. S. A.	1817	1892
Davy (dā'-vī), Sir Humphry. English chemist	1778	1829	Deperthes (dēh-pērt'), Jean Baptiste. French writer on art	1761	1833
Dawson (dāw'-sōn), John William. Canadian geologist	1820	1899	Depew (dē-pū'), Chauncey Mitchell. American lawyer and orator	1834	—
Day, Hannibal. American general	1804	1891	De Quincey (dē kwīn'-sī), Thomas. English author	1785	1859
Day (dā), Jeremiah. American mathematician. President of Yale college	1773	1867	Derby (dēr'-bī or dar'-bī), Edward Geoffrey Smith-Stanley, fourth earl of. Prime minister of England	1799	1869
Day, Thomas. English author and philanthropist	1748	1789	Derby, Earl of. Edward Henry Stanley. English statesman	1828	1896
Dayton (dā'-tōn), William Lewis. American statesman	1807	1864	Derham (dēr'-am), William. English philosopher and divine	1657	1735
Dēan, Amos. American lawyer and author	1803	1868	Déroutède (dē-rō-lēd'), Paul. French poet and dramatist	1846	—
Deane (dēn), Silas. American diplomatist	1737	1789	Dervish Pasna (dēr'-vish Pa-sha'), Turkish general and diplomatist	1817	—
Dearborn (dēr'-būrn), Henry. American general	1751	1829	Derzhavin (dēr'-zha'-vīn), Gavriil Romanovitch. Russian lyric poet	1743	1816
Dē Bōw, James D. B. American editor, publisher and statistician	1820	1867	De Sacy. See SACY, DE.		
Decatur (dē-kā-tūr), Stephen. American commodore	1779	1820	Desault (dēh-zō'), Pierre Joseph. French surgeon	1744	1795
Decazes (dēh-kāz'), Elié, Duke. French statesman	1780	1860	Desayx de Veygoux (dēh-sā' dēh vē-gō'), Louis Charles Antoine. (<i>Desaix</i>). French general	1768	1800
Dēe, John. English astrologer and mathematician	1527	1608	Desbarres (dē-bar-r'), Joseph Frederick Wallet. English hydrographer	1722	1824
De Foë, or Defoe (dē-fō'), Daniel. English author. (<i>Robinson Crusoe</i>)	1661?	1731	Descartes (dē-kart'), René, French philosopher	1596	1650
De Forest (dēh fōr'-ēst), John William. American novelist	1826	—	Desfontaines (dē-fōn-tēn'), René, Louiche. French botanist	1750	1883
Dejoux (dēh-zhō'), Claude. French sculptor	1731	1816	Deshoulières (dē-zō-lē-ēr'), Madame Antoinette. French poetess	1634?	1694
De Kalb (dē kāl'b), John, Baron. German general in America	1721	1780	Desjardins (dē-zhar-dañ), Ernest. French historian	1823	1886
De Kay (dē kā'), James E. American traveler and naturalist	1792	1851	Desmoulins (dē-mō-lañ'), Camille. French revolutionist	1761	1794
Deken (dā'-kēn), Agatha. Dutch authoress	1741	1804	Desnoyers (dē-nwa-yē'), Auguste Gaspard Louis Boucher, Baron. French engraver and designer	1779	1857
Dekker, de (dēh dēk'-er), or Van Decker, Jeremias. Dutch author	1610?	1666	Desor (dēh-zor'), Edouard. Swiss archæologist	1811	1882
De la Beche (dēh la bāsh), Sir Henry Thomas. English geologist	1796	1855	De Soto (dē sō'-tō), Fernando. Spanish explorer	1493?	1542
Delacroix (dēh-la-krwa'), Ferdinand Victor Eugène. French painter	1799	1863	Desprez (dē-prē'), Louis. French sculptor	1799	1870
Delalande (d' la-lōnd'), Pierre Antoine. French naturalist	1787	1823	Dessaix (dē-sē'), Joseph Marie (<i>L'Intrépide</i>). French general	1764	1834
Delambre (dēh-lōñ-br-r), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French astronomer	1749	1822	Dessalines (dē-sa-lēn'), Jean Jacques. Negro emperor of Hayti	1760	1806
Delano (dēl'-ā-nō), Captain Amasa. American traveler and author	1763	1823	Dessolles (dē-sōl'), Jean Joseph Paul Augustin, Marquis. French general	1767	1828
De la Ramé (dēh la ra-mā'), Louisa. (<i>Ouida</i>). English novelist	1840?	—	D'Estaing. See ESTAING, D'.		
Delaroche (d' la-rōsh'), Paul, or Hyppolyte. French historical painter	1797	1856	Destouches (dē-tōsh'), Philippe Néricault. French dramatist	1680	1754
Delavigne (d' la-vēñ'), Jean François Casimir. French poet	1793	1843	Devens (dēv'-enz), Charles. American general and jurist	1820	1891
Delaware (dēl'-a-wār), Thomas West, Lord. Governor of Virginia	—	1618	De Vere (dē vēr'), Aubrey Thomas. Irish poet and political writer	1814	—
Dēl'brück, Martin Friedrich Rudolph. Prussian statesman	1817	—	Devereux (dēv'-ē-rō). See ESSEX, Earl of.		

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Dexter (děks'-tēr), Samuel. American jurist and statesman.....	1761—	1816
Dias (dē'-as), Antonio Gonçalves (gōñ-sal'-vēs). Brazilian poet.....	1824—	1864
Dias , Bartholomeu. Portuguese navigator.....	—	1500
Diaz , Porfirio. President of Mexico.....	1830	—
Dibdin (dīb'-dīn), Charles. English song-writer and actor.....	1745—	1814
Dibdin , Thomas Frognall. English bibliographer.....	1775—	1848
Dick , Thomas. Scottish philosopher.....	1772—	1857
Dick'ens , Charles. English novelist.....	1812—	1870
Dick'insōn , Anna Elizabeth. American lecturer.....	1842	—
Dickinson , Daniel Stevens. American jurist and senator.....	1800—	1866
Dickinson , John. American statesman.....	1732—	1808
Dicquemare (dēk-mar'), Jacques François. French naturalist.....	1733—	1789
Diderot (dē-drō'), Denis. French philosopher.....	1713—	1784
Didot (dē-dō'), Ambroise Firmin. French publisher.....	1790—	1878
Didot , Firmin. French typographer and engraver.....	1764—	1836
Didron (dē-drōn'), Adolph Napoléon. French archæologist.....	1806—	1867
Diebitsch Sabalkanski (dē'-bīch sa-bal-kan'-skē), Hans Karl Friedrich Anton, Count. Russian field-marshal.....	1785—	1830
Diefenbach (dē'-fēn-bach), Lorenz. German philologist.....	1806—	1883
Diemen, van (van dē'-mēn), Anthony. Dutch East Indies governor.....	1595—	1645
Dieterici (dē-tēh-rē'-tsē), Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German statistician.....	1790—	1859
Dietrich (dē'-trīch), Christian Wilhelm Ernst. German painter.....	1712—	1774
Dietrichson (dē'-trīk-sōn), Lorentz Henrik Segleke. Norwegian poet.....	1834	—
Diez (dēts), Friedrich Christian. German philologist.....	1794—	1878
Digby (dīg'-bī), Kenelm, Sir. English occult philosopher.....	1603—	1665
Digges (dīg'z), Thomas. English geometer.....	—	1595
Dilke (dīlk), Charles Wentworth, Baronet. English writer.....	1843	—
Dill'man , Christian Friedrich August. German orientalist.....	1823—	1894
Dil'lōn , John. Irish home-ruler.....	1851	—
Din'dorf , Karl Wilhelm. German philologist.....	1802—	1883
Dingelstedt, von (fon dīng'-ēl-stēt), Franz. German poet.....	1814—	1881
Diniz (dē-nēz') or Denis (dēn'-īs). King of Portugal.....	1261—	1325
Diniz da Cruz (dē-nēz da krōz), Antonio. Portuguese poet.....	1731—	1799
Dinwid'die , Robert. Lieutenant-governor of Virginia.....	1692—	1770
Diocletian (dī-ō-klē'-shān). Roman emperor.....	245—	313
Diodo'rus Sic'ulus . Roman historian.....	lived 1st c. B. C.	
Diogenes (dī-ōj'-ē-nēz). Greek Cynic philosopher.....	B. C. 414?—	324?
Dion (dī'-ōn) of Syracuse. Statesman and patriot.....	B. C. 408?—	353
Dion' Cassius Cocceianus (dī'-ōn kăsh'-ī-ūs kōk-sē-yā'-nūs), Bithynian historian.....	155	—
Dionis du Séjour (dē-ō-nēs' dū sâ-zhoôr'), Achille Pierre. French astronomer.....	1734—	1794
Dionysius (dī-ō-nīsh'-ī-ūs). (<i>The Elder</i> .) Tyrant of Syracuse.....	B. C. 431?—	367
Dionysius of Halicarnas'sus . Greek historian.....	B. C. 54?—	7?
Dionysius Exiguus (eks-īg'-ū-ūs). Christian chronologist.....	—	545
Diophantus (dī-ō-fan'-tūs), of Alexandria. Greek algebraist.....	246?—	330?
Dippel (dīp'-ēl), Johann Konrad. German alchemist.....	1673—	1734
Disraeli (dīz-rā'-le or dīz-rē'-le), Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. English statesman and author.....	1804—	1881
Disraeli , Isaac. English <i>litterateur</i>	1766—	1848
Ditters von Dittersdorf (dīt'-ērs fōn dīt'-ērs-dorf), Karl. German composer.....	1739—	1799
Dit'tōn , Humphrey. English mathematician.....	1675—	1715
Dix , Dorothea Lynde. American philanthropist.....	1802—	1887
Dix , John Adams. American general and governor.....	1798—	1879
Dix'on , William Hepworth. English author and critic.....	1821—	1879
Dmitrief (dmē'-trē-ēf), Ivan Ivanovitch. Russian poet.....	1760—	1837
Dobell (dō-bēl'), Sydney Thompson. (<i>Sydney Yendys</i> .) English poet.....	1824—	1874
Dobrowski (dō-brōv'-skē), Jozef. Bohemian philologist.....	1753—	1829
Dōb'sōn , Henry Austin. English poet.....	1840	—
Doddridge (dōd'rīj), Philip. English dissenting divine.....	1702—	1751
Dodge (dōj), Mary Abigail. (<i>Gail Hamilton</i> .) American authoress.....	1830—	1896
Dodge , Mary Mapes. American author.....	1838	—
Dodington (dōd'-īng-tōn), George Bubb, Baron Melcombe. English politician.....	1691—	1762
Dodonæus (dōd-ō-nē'-ūs), Rembertus. Dutch botanist.....	1517—	1585
Dodsley (dōdz'-lī), Robert. English author and bookseller.....	1703—	1764
Dohm, von (fon dōm), Christian Wilhelm. German historical writer.....	1751—	1820
Dohrn (dōrn), Anton. German zoölogist.....	1840	—
Dolbear (dōl'-bēr), Amos Emerson. American physicist and inventor.....	1837	—

	Born.	Died.
Dolci (dōl'-chē), Carlo or Carlino. Italian painter.....	1616—	1686
Dolet (dō-lē'), Etienne. French scholar and author.....	1509—	1546
Dolgoruki (dōl-gō-rō'-kē), Vassili Vladimirovitch. Russian field-marshal.....	1667—	1746
Döllinger (dōl'-īng-ēr), Johann Joseph Ignaz. German Catholic theologian.....	1799—	1890
Dollond (dōl'-ōnd), George. English optician.....	1774—	1852
Dolomieu, de (dēh dō-lō-mē-ūh'), Déodat Guy Sylvain Tancredé Gracet. French geologist and mineralogist.....	1750—	1802
Domat (dō-ma'), Jean. French jurist and author.....	1625—	1696
Dombrowski (dōm-brōv'-skē), Jan Henryk. Polish general.....	1755—	1818
Domenech (dō-mē-nēk'), Emmanuel Henry Dieudonné. French author.....	1825—	1886
Domenichino (dō-mēn-ē-kē'-nō). (<i>Domenico Zampieri</i> .) Italian painter.....	1581—	1641
Domett (dōm'-et), Alfred. English poet.....	1811—	1887
Dominic (dōm'-ī-nīk), Saint, or Domingo de Guzman (dō-mēng'-gō dē gōth-man'). Spanish founder of the order of Dominicans.....	1170—	1221
Domitian (dō-mīsh'-ī-ān). Roman emperor.....	51—	96
Dōn'āldsōn , Washington H. American astronaut.....	1840—	1875
Donatello (dō-na-tēl'-lō), or Donato (dō-na'-tō). Italian sculptor.....	1383—	1466
Donati (dō-na'-tē), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer.....	1826—	1873
Donati , Vitaliano. Italian naturalist and explorer.....	1717—	1763
Donatus (dō-nā'-tūs), Bishop of Casæ Nigræ. Founder of the Donatists.....	lived 305	
Donders (dōn'-dērs), Frans Cornelis. Dutch physician.....	1818—	1889
Donizetti (dō-nē-dzēt'-tē), Gaetano. Italian composer.....	1798—	1848
Donne (dōn), John. English divine and poet.....	1573—	1631
Donnelly (dōn'-ēl-lī), Ignatius. American author and politician.....	1831—	1901
Donoso-Cortés (dō-nō'-sō-kor-tēs'), Juan, Marquis de Valdega-mas, Spanish statesman.....	1809—	1854
Donovan (dōn'-ō-vān), Edward. English naturalist.....	1798—	1837
Doré (dō-rē'), Gustave. French engraver and designer.....	1833—	1883
Dor'set , Charles Sackville, Sixth Earl of. English wit and poet.....	1637—	1706
Dorset , Thomas Sackville, First Earl of. English statesman and writer.....	1536—	1603
Dor'sey , John Syng. American surgeon and author.....	1783—	1818
Dōs'sī , Dosso. Italian painter.....	1474—	1558
Douay (dō-ā'), Felix Charles. French general.....	1818—	1879
Doūb'ledāy , Abner. American general.....	1819—	1894
Doūg'las , David. Scottish botanist.....	1798—	1834
Douglas , Gawin or Gavin. Scottish poet.....	1474?—	1522
Douglas , Stephen Arnold. American statesman.....	1813—	1861
Douglas , Sir William Fettes. Scottish portrait painter.....	1822—	1891
Douglass , Frederick. American colored orator and ex-slave.....	1817?—	1895
Dousa (dōw'-sa), or Van der Does (van dēr dōs), Jan. Dutch statesman.....	1545—	1604
Dove (dō'-vēh), Heinrich Wilhelm. German meteorologist.....	1803—	1879
Dōw , Lorenzo. American Methodist preacher.....	1777—	1834
Dow , Neal. American soldier and temperance reformer.....	1804—	1897
Downing (down'-īng), Andrew Jackson. American landscape gardener.....	1815—	1852
Doyle , Dr. Conan. Scotch physician and novelist.....	1859	—
Doyle (dōil), Richard. English caricature artist.....	1826—	1883
Drake (drāk), Sir Francis. English navigator and buccaneer.....	1537?—	1596
Drake , Joseph Rodman. American poet.....	1795—	1820
Drake (dra'-kēh), Friedrich. German sculptor.....	1805—	1882
Drā'pēr , Henry. American physiologist and chemist.....	1837—	1882
Draper , John Christopher. (<i>Brother</i> .) American chemist.....	1835—	1885
Draper , John William. American chemist and physiologist.....	1811—	1882
Drāy'tōn , Michael. English poet.....	1563—	1631
Drayton , William Henry. American statesman and jurist.....	1742—	1779
Drebbel, van (van drēb'-ēl), Cornelis. Dutch philosopher.....	1572—	1634
Drevet (drēh-vē'), Pierre. French portrait engraver.....	1697—	1739
Dreyse, von (fon drī'-zēh), Johann Nikolaus. Prussian inventor.....	1787—	1867
Drouais (drō-ē'), Jean Germain. French painter.....	1763—	1788
Drouet d'Erlon (drō-ē' dēr-r-loh'), Jean Baptiste, Count. Marshal of France.....	1765—	1844
Drouot (drō-ō'), Antoine, Count. French general of artillery.....	1774—	1847
Drouyn de Lhuys (drō-ah' dēh lwē'), Edouard. French diplomatist.....	1805—	1881
Droysen (drōi'-zēn), Johann Gustav. German historian.....	1808—	1884
Drōz , François Xavier Joseph. French moralist.....	1773—	1850
Drūm'mōnd , Sir Gordon, British general in America.....	1771—	1854
Drummond , Thomas. Scottish engineer. (<i>Inventor of Drummond light</i> .).....	1797—	1840

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Drummond, William , of Hawthornden. Scottish poet.....	1585—1649	
Drū'ry , Drew. English naturalist.....	—	1804
Drū'sūs , Claudius Nero. Roman general.....	B. c. 38—	9
Dryander (drē-an'-dēr) , Jonas. Swedish naturalist.....	1748—1810	
Drȳ'den , John. English poet and dramatist.....	1631—1700	
Dūāne' , William John, lawyer. Secretary of U. S. treasury.....	1780—1865	
Dubois (dū-bwa') , Guillaume, Cardinal. French cardinal.....	1656—1725	
Dubois , Jean Antoine. French missionary in Hindustan.....	1765—1848	
Du Bois-Reymond (dū bwa rê-moñ') , Emil. German physio- logist.....	1818—1896	
Dubos (dū-bō') , Jean Baptiste. French historian and art-writer.....	1670—1742	
Du Cange (dū-kānj') , Charles du Fresne. French historian.....	1610—1688	
Duccio di Buoninsegna (dōt'-chō dē bō-ō-nēn-sān'-ya) . Italian painter.....	—	1340
Du Chaillu (dū shā-yā') , Paul Belloni. French traveler in Africa.....	1835	—
Du Châtelet (dū shat-lê') , Gabrielle Emilie le Tonnelier de Breteuil, Marchioness. French writer on science.....	1706—1749	
Duchesne (dū-shēn') , André. French historian.....	1584—1640	
Duck'worth , Sir John Thomas, Baronet. British admiral.....	1748—1817	
Ducis (dū-sē') , Jean François. French dramatist.....	1733—1816	
Duclos (dū-klō') , Charles Pineau. French historiographer.....	1704—1772	
Ducrot (dū-krō') , Auguste Alexandre. French general.....	1817—1882	
Dudevant (dūd-voñ') , Madame Amantine Lucille Aurore (Dupin). (<i>Georges Sand</i> .) French novelist.....	1804—1876	
Dudith (dū-dēt') , Andreas. Hungarian reformer.....	1533—1589	
Dūd'ley , Benjamin Winslow. American surgeon.....	1785—1870	
Dudley , Charles Edward. Founder of Dudley observatory at Albany, N. Y.....	1780—1841	
Dudley , Joseph. American jurist. Governor of Massachusetts.....	1647—1720	
Dudley , Robert, Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth.....	1532?—1588	
Duer (dū-ēr) , John. American jurist and writer.....	1782—1858	
Duff , Alexander. Scottish missionary in India.....	1806—1878	
Dūff'erīn , Frederick Temple H. B. Governor-general of Canada.....	1826	—
Dufrénoy (dū-frē-nwa') , Adelaïde Gillette-Billet. French poetess.....	1765—1825	
Dufrénoy , Pierre Armand. French geologist.....	1792—1857	
Dufresny (dū-frē-nē') , Charles Rivière. French dramatist.....	1648—1724	
Dugdale (dūg'-dāl) , Sir William. English antiquary.....	1605—1686	
Dughet (dū-gē') , Gaspard. (<i>Le Guaspre</i> .) French painter at Rome.....	1613—1675	
Duguay-Trouin (dū-gē' trō-āñ') , René. French admiral.....	1673—1736	
Du Guesclin (dū-gē-klāñ') , Bertrand. Constable of France.....	1314?—1380	
Du Halde (dū ald') , Jean Baptiste. French Jesuit and writer.....	1674—1743	
Duhamel (dū-a-mēl') , Jean Baptiste. French philosopher.....	1624—1706	
Duhamel du Monceau (dū-a-mēl' dū-moñ-sō') , Henri Louis. French botanist.....	1700—1782	
Dujardin (dū-zhar-r-dāñ') , Karel. Dutch painter.....	1640?—1678	
Dulaure (dū-lōr') , Jacques Antoine. French historian.....	1755—1835	
Dullaeret (dūl-ēr-rt') , Heyman. Dutch painter.....	1636—1684	
Dūll'er , Eduard. German historian and poet.....	1809—1853	
Dulong (dū-lōñ') , Pierre Louis. French chemist and philosopher.....	1785—1838	
Dumas (dū-ma') , Alexandre. French novelist and dramatist.....	1803—1870	
Dumas , Alexandre. (<i>Son</i> .) French dramatist and romancer.....	1824—1895	
Dumas , Jean Baptiste. French chemist and senator.....	1800—1884	
Du Maurier (dū-mō-rē-yā') , George. English artist and writer.....	1834—1896	
Duméril (dū-mê-rēl') , André Marie Constant. French naturalist.....	1774—1860	
Dumesnil (dū-mê-nēl') , Marie Françoise. French tragedian.....	1711—1803?	
Dumont (dū-moñ') , Pierre Etienne Louis. Swiss scholar and author.....	1759—1829	
Dumont d'Urville (dūr-vēl') , Jules Sébastien César. French navigator.....	1790—1842	
Dumoulin (dū-mô-lāñ') , Charles. French jurist.....	1500—1566	
Dumouriez (dū-mô-rē-ē') , Charles François. French general.....	1739—1823	
Dūnbar' , William. Early Scottish poet.....	1465?—1530?	
Dūnc'an I. King of Scotland, murdered by Macbeth.....	—	1040?
Duncan , Adam, Viscount of Camperdown. British admiral.....	1731—1804	
Dūnc'k'er , Maximilian Wolfgang. German historian.....	1811—1886	
Dundas (dūn-dās') , Henry, Viscount Melville. British statesman.....	1740?—1811	
Dūndeē' , Viscount. See Graham , John.....	1650?—1689	
Dundonn'ald , Thomas Cochrane, tenth Earl of. (<i>Lord Cochrane</i> .) English admiral.....	1775—1860	
Dunglison (dūng'-glī-sōn) , Robley. American medical professor.....	1798—1869	
Dunois , de (dēh dū-nwa'), Jean, Count. (<i>The Bastard of Orleans</i> .) French commander.....	1402—1468	
Dūng Scō'tūs , John. (<i>The Subtle Doctor</i> .) Scottish theologian.....	1265?—1308	
Dupaty (dū-pa-tē') , Louis Marie Charles Henri Mercier. French sculptor.....	1771—1825	
Duperré (dū-pê-rē') , Victor Guy, Baron. French admiral.....	1775—1846	
Duperrey , Louis Isidore. French navigator.....	1786—1865	

	Born.	Died.
Dupetit-Thouars (dū-peh-tē' tō-ar-r') , Louis Marie Aubert. French botanist.....	1758—1831	
Dupin (dū-pañ') , Andre Marie Jean Jacques. French statesman.....	1783—1865	
Dupin , Pierre Charles François, Baron. (<i>Brother</i> .) French geometer.....	1784—1873	
Dupin , Louis Ellies. French theologian and historian.....	1657—1719	
Dupleix (dū-plē') , Joseph François, Marquis. French governor in India.....	1697—1764	
Duponceau (dū-pōn'-sō) , Peter Stephen. American law-writer.....	1760—1844	
Dūpōnt' , Samuel Francis. American rear-admiral.....	1803—1865	
Du Pont de Nemours (dū-poñ dēh nēh-mô-r') , Pierre Samuel. French author and economist.....	1739—1817	
Duprat (dū-pr-ra') , Antoine. French cardinal and chancellor.....	1463—1535	
Duprez (dū-prē') , Gilbert Louis. French tenor singer.....	1806—1896	
Dupuis (dū-pwē') , Charles François. French philosopher.....	1742—1809	
Dupuy (dū-pwē') , Louis. French editor and author.....	1709—1795	
Dupuytren (dū-pwē-tr-rōñ') , Guillaume, Baron. French anat- omist.....	1777—1835	
Duquesne (dū-kēn') , Abraham. French naval hero.....	1610—1688	
Duquesnoy (dū-kē-nwā') , François. Flemish sculptor.....	1594—1646	
Duran (dū-ran') Don Augustin. Spanish author and critic.....	1794?—1862	
Durand (dū-rōñ') , Madame Alice Marie Céleste Henry. (<i>Henry Gréville</i> .) French novelist.....	1842—1902	
Durand (dū-rānd') , Asher Brown. American painter and engraver.....	1796—1874	
Durand (dū-roñ') , Jean Nicolas Louis. French architect.....	1760—1834	
Durante (dū-ran'-tē) , Francesco. Italian composer.....	1693—1755	
Duranti (dū-ran'-tē) , Durante, Count. Italian poet and orator.....	1718—1780	
Dürer (dē-rēr) , Albrecht, or Albert. German painter and engraver.....	1471—1528	
Duret (dū-rē') , Francisque. French sculptor.....	1804—1865	
Durham (dūr-ām) , John George Lambton, Earl of. Governor- general of Canada.....	1792—1840	
Duroc (dū-rōk') , Gérard Christophe Michel, Duke of Friuli. French general.....	1772—1813	
Duruy (dū-rū-ē') , Victor. French historian.....	1811—1887	
Duse (dū-sā) , Eleanora. Italian tragedienne.....	1861	—
Du Sommerard (dū sōm-rar-r') , Alexandre. French archæol- ogist.....	1779—1842	
Dussek (dūs-ēk) , Johann Ludwig. German composer.....	1761—1812	
Dutens (dū-tōñ) , Joseph Michel. French political economist.....	1765—1848	
Dutrochet (dū-trō-shē') , René Joachim Henri. French physiol- ogist.....	1776—1847	
Duvair (dū-vēr-r') , Guillaume. French moralist.....	1556—1621	
Duval (dū-val') , Alexandre Vincent Pineu. French dramatist.....	1767—1842	
Duvaucel (dū-vō-sēl') , Alfred. French naturalist.....	1792—1824	
Duvergier de Hauranne (dū-vēr-r-zhē-ē' dēh ô-ran') , Jean. French Jansenist theologian.....	1581—1643	
Duvergier de Hauranne , Prosper. French statesman.....	1798—1881	
Duvernoy (dū-ver-r-nwē') , Georges Louis. French anatomist and zoölogist.....	1777—1855	
Duvoisin (dū-vwa-zāñ') , Jean Baptiste. French theologian.....	1744—1813	
Duyckinck (dī-kīnk) , Evert Augustus. American editor and cyclopedist.....	1816—1878	
Duyckinck George Long . (<i>Brother</i> .) American essayist.....	1823—1863	
Dwight (dwīt) , Timothy. American divine and educator.....	1752—1817	
Dȳce , Alexander. Scottish editor and critic.....	1797—1869	
Dyce , William. British historical painter.....	1806—1864	
Dyck, van (van dik') , Philip. Dutch painter.....	1680—1752	
Dȳ'er , John. British poet.....	1700—1758	
Dyer , Mary. Quaker martyr; hanged on Boston common.....	—	1660
Dȳmōnd , Jonathan. English Quaker moralist.....	1796—1828	

E.

Eadie (ē-dī) , John. Scottish divine and biblical scholar.....	1810—1876
Eadmer (ēd'-mer) or Edmer . English bishop and historian.....	1124
Eads (eedz) , James Buchanan. American engineer.....	1820—1887
Eames (ēmg) , Emma. Am. soprano singer. Born in China.....	1868
Earlom (ērl'-ōm) , Richard. English engraver.....	1743?—1822
Early (ērl'-ī) , Jubal Anderson. Confederate general and author.....	1816—1894
Eastlake (ēst'-lāk) , Charles Locke, Sir. English painter and art critic.....	1793—1865
Eaton , Norman B. American civil-service reformer.....	1848
Eaton (ee'-tōn) , Amos. American botanist.....	1776—1842
Ebeling (ā-bēl-ing) , Adolf. German author and journalist.....	1827
Ebeling , Christoph Daniel. German geographer and historian.....	1741—1817
Ebelmen (ā-bēl-mōñ') , Jacques Joseph. French chemist.....	1814—1852
Eberhard (ēb'-er-hart) , Johann August. German philosopher.....	1739—1809

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, as; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Ebers (ê'-bêrg), Georg Moritz. German Egyptologist and novelist.....	1837	1898
Eblé (êb'-lê), Jean Baptiste. French general.....	1758	1812
Echellensis (êk-êl'-lên'-sîs), Abraham. Syrian orientalist.....	—	1664
Eckermann (êk'-êr-man), Johann Peter. German poet.....	1792	1854
Eckersberg (êk'-êrs-bêrgch), Christoffer Vilhelm. Danish painter.....	1783	1853
Eckhart (êk'-hârt), Johannes. (<i>Meister.</i>) German mysticist.....	1260?	1327
Eckhel (êk'-hêl), Joseph Hilarius. Austrian numismatist.....	1737	1798
Eckhof (êk'-hōf), Hans Konrad Dietrich. (<i>The German Garrick.</i>) German actor.....	1720	1778
Eckstein, Ernst. German novelist and poet.....	1845	—
Edelinck (ê'-dêh-liîk), Gerard. Flemish engraver in France.....	1640	1707
Eden, Emily. English traveler and authoress.....	1795	1869
Eden, Richard. English writer on voyages.....	1521?	1576
Edgeworth (êj'-wôrth), Maria. English novelist.....	1767	1849
Edison (êd'-i-sôn), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor.....	1847	—
Edmund or Eadmund (êd'-münd) II. (<i>Ironsides.</i>) King of the Anglo-Saxons.....	981?	1016
Edmunds (êd'-mündz), George Franklin. American lawyer and senator.....	1828	—
Edward I. (<i>The Elder.</i>) King of the Anglo-Saxons.....	—	925
Edward II. (<i>The Martyr.</i>) King of the Anglo-Saxons.....	963?	978?
Edward III. (<i>The Confessor.</i>) King of the Anglo-Saxons.....	1001	1066
Edward I. (<i>Longshanks.</i>) King of England.....	1239	1307
Edward II. King of England.....	1284	1327
Edward III. King of England.....	1312	1377
Edward IV. King of England.....	1442	1483
Edward V. King of England. Murdered in the Tower.....	1470	1483
Edward VI. King of England.....	1537	1553
Edward VII. King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India.....	1841	—
Edward. (<i>The Black Prince.</i>) Prince of Wales.....	1330	1376
Edward, Thomas. English scientist.....	1814	1886
Edwards, Amelia Blandford. English novelist.....	1831	1892
Edwards, George. English naturalist.....	1694	1773
Edwards, Henri Milne. See MILNE-EDWARDS.		
Edwards, Jonathan. American divine and metaphysician.....	1703	1758
Edwards, Ninian. American senator and governor of Illinois.....	1775	1833
Edwin. King of Northumbria.....	585?	633
Eeckhout, van den, Gerbrand. Dutch painter.....	1621	1674
Effen, van (van êf-ên), Justus. Dutch editor and translator.....	1684	1735
Egbert (êg'-bêrt). (<i>The Great.</i>) King of West Saxons.....	775?	839
Egede (êg'-êh-dêh), Hans. Danish missionary to Greenland.....	1686	1758
Egerton (êj'-êr-tôn), Francis Leveson Gower, Earl of Ellesmere. English nobleman and author.....	1800	1857
Egerton, Thomas. Baron of Ellesmere. Lord chancellor of England.....	1540?	1617
Eggleston (êg'-lîz-tôn), Edward. American novelist.....	1837	1902
Eginhard (êg'-in-hard) or Einhart (in'-hart). German biographer.....	771?	844
Egmont (eg-môn'), Lamoral, Count of. Flemish soldier and statesman.....	1522	1568
Egnazio (ên-yat'-sê-ô). (<i>Giovanni Battista Cipelli.</i>) Venetian orator.....	1473?	1553
Ehrenberg (ê-rên-bergch), Christian Gottfried. German naturalist.....	1795	1876
Ehret (ê'-rêt), Georg Dionysius. German painter of plants.....	1710	1770
Eichberg (ik'-bêrg), Julius. German-American composer.....	1824	1893
Eichendorf, von (fon i'-chên-dorf), Joseph Karl Benedict, Baron. German novelist and dramatist.....	1788	857
Eichhorn (ich'-horn), Johann Gottfried. German Biblical critic.....	1752	1827
Eichwald (ich'-valt), Karl Eduard. Russian naturalist.....	1795	1876
Eidlitz (id'-lits), Leopold. Bohemian architect.....	1823	—
Eiffel (êf-fêl'), Alexandre Gustave. French engineer.....	1832	—
Eimmart (im'-art), Georg Christoph. German astronomer.....	1638	1705
Eisenhart (i'-zen-hart), Johann Friedrich. German jurist.....	1720	1783
Eldon (êl'-dôn), John Scott, Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.....	1751	1838
Elgin (êl'-gin), James Bruce, Earl of. British statesman.....	1811	1863
Elgin, Thomas Bruce, Earl of. British diplomatist and art collector.....	1766	1841
Elias Levita (ê-li'-as lê-vî-ta). (<i>Eliak ben Ascher ha Levi.</i>) Jewish rabbi and grammarian.....	1472	1549
Elie de Beaumont (ê-lê-dêh bô-môn'), Jean Baptiste Armand Louis Léonce. French geologist and engineer of mines.....	1798	1874
Eliot (êl'-i-ôt), Charles William. American educator and author.....	1834	—
Eliot, George. (<i>Mary Ann Evans.</i>) English novelist.....	1819	1880
Eliot, John, Sir. English statesman and orator.....	1592	1632

	Born.	Died.
Eliot, John. (<i>Apostle of the Indians.</i>) English-American divine.....	1604	1690
Eliz'abêth of Austria. Queen of France.....	1554	1592
Elizabeth, Queen of England.....	1533	1603
Elizabeth-Petrowna (pê-trôv'-na). Empress of Russia.....	1709	1762
Ellenborough (êl'-ên-bûr-ûh), Edward Law, Lord. Chief justice of England.....	1750	1818
Ellery (êl'-er-i), William. American patriot.....	1727	1820
Ellet (êl'-et), Charles, Jr. American civil engineer.....	1810	1862
Ellicott (êl'-i-kôt), Andrew. American surveyor-general.....	1754	1820
Elliotson (êl'-i-ôt-sôn), John. English physician and author.....	1791	1868
Elliott, Ebenezer. (<i>Corn-Law Rhymers.</i>) English poet.....	1781	1849
Elliott, George Augustus. British general and governor of Gibraltar.....	1717	1790
Elliott, Jesse Duncan. American naval officer.....	1782	1845
Ellis, George. English writer and satirist.....	1753	1815
Ellis, Sarah (Stickney) Mrs. English authoress.....	1812	1872
Ells'wôrth, E. E. Colonel of New York Zouave regiment.....	1837	1861
Ellsworth, Oliver. Chief justice of the United States.....	1745	1807
Ellwood (êl'-wood), Thomas. English Quaker, minister and writer.....	1639	1713
Elmsley (êlmz'-li), Peter. English critic and scholar.....	1773	1825
Elphinstone, Mountstuart. English historian and statesman.....	1779	1859
Elsheimer (êls'-hî-mêr), Adam. (<i>Il Tedesco.</i>) German painter.....	1574	1620
Elssler (êls'-lêr), Fanny. Viennese danseuse.....	1810	1884
Elyot (êl'-i-ôt), Thomas, Sir. English diplomatist and lexicographer.....	1490?	1546
Elze (êlt'-sêh), Carl Friedrich. German biographer.....	1821	1889
El'zevir, Louis. (<i>Dutch Elzevier or Elsevier</i> (êl'-zêh-vêr). Dutch classic printer at Leyden.....	1540?	1617
Em'ersôn, Ralph Waldo. American essayist, poet and philosopher.....	1803	1882
Emilio (ê-mê'-lê-ô), Paolo. (<i>Lat. Paulus Æmil'ius.</i>) Italian historian.....	1460?	1529
Emmanuel (em-man'-û-êl). (<i>Port. Manoël, ma-nô-êl'.</i>) (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Portugal.....	1469	1521
Emmet (êm'-et), Robert. Irish patriot.....	1778	1803
Em'mett, Joseph K. American comedian.....	—	1891
Empedocles (em-pêd'-ô-klêz). Greek philosopher.....	lived B. C.	444?
Enambuc, d' (dê-nôn-bûk'), Pierre Vandrosques, Diel d'. French mariner.....	1585	1636
Encke (ênk'-êh), Johann Franz. German astronomer.....	1791	1865
Endicott (ên'-dî-kôt), John. Colonial governor of Massachusetts.....	1588?	1665
Endlicher (ênt'-lich-êr), Stephan Ladislaus. Hungarian botanist.....	1804	1849
Enfantin (ôn-fôn-ta'), Barthélemy Prosper. French socialist.....	1793	1864
Engelbrechtsen (êng'-êl-brêcht-sên), Cornelis. Dutch painter.....	1468	1533
English (Ing'-glîsh), Thomas Dunn. American song writer.....	1819	1902
English, William H. American politician.....	1822	1896
Ennius (ên'-i-ûs), Quintus. Roman epic poet.....	B. C.	239?- 169
Entrecasteaux, d' (dôntr-r-kas-tô'), Joseph Antoine Bruni, French navigator.....	1739	1793
Enzina or Encina, de la (dê-la-ên-thê-na), Juan. Spanish poet, 1446?-1516?		
Eon de Beaumont, d' (dê-ôn'-dêh bô-môn'), Charles Geneviève Louis Auguste André Timothée. (<i>Chevalier d'Eon.</i>) French diplomatist.....	1728	1810
Eötvös (ê-ôt-vôsh), József, Baron. Hungarian novelist.....	1813	1871
Epaminondas (ê-pam-i-nôn-das). Theban statesman and general.....	B. C.	418?- 362
Epictetus (êp-îk-tê'-tûs). Roman Stoic philosopher.....	60	120?
Epicurus (êp-i-kû'-rûs). Greek philosopher.....	B. C.	342- 270
Epimenides (êp-i-mên'-i-dêz). Cretan poet and prophet.....	lived B. C.	600?
Epinay, d' (dê-pê-nê'), Louise Florence Pétronille de la Live. French authoress.....	1725	1783
Episcôpius, Simon. (<i>Bishop.</i>) Dutch divine and author.....	1583	1643
Erard (ê-rar'), Sébastien. French manufacturer of pianos.....	1752	1831
Erasmus (ê-râz'-mûs), Desiderius. Dutch scholar and author.....	1467	1536
Eratosthenes (êr-â-tôs'-thê-nêz). Greek geometer and astronomer.....	B. C.	276- 196
Ercilla y Zuñiga, de (dê-êr-thêl'-ya ê-chôn'-yê-ga), Alonso. Spanish epic poet.....	1533	1595
Eric (êr'-îk). (<i>The Red.</i>) Scandinavian navigator.....	lived 1000	
Ericeira (ê-rê-sâ'-ê-ra). Francisco Xavier de Menezes, Count of. Portuguese general and author.....	1673	1743
Ericsson (êr'-îk-sôn), John. Swedish inventor in America.....	1803	1859
Erigena (ê-rîj'-e-na), Joannes Scotus. Irish philosopher.....	—	875
Erlach, d' (dêr'-lak'), Jean Louis. Swiss general. Marshal of France.....	1595	1650

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôtt, er, wôre. wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Erman (ěr'-man), Georg Adolph. German physicist	1806	1877
Ernesti (ěr-nēs'-tee), Johann August. German critic and philologist	1707	1781
Erpenius or Erpen, van (van ěr'-pən), Thomas. Dutch orientalist	1584	1624
Errard (ê-rar'), Charles. French painter and architect	1606	1689
Ersch (ěrsh), Johann Samuel. German cyclopedist	1766	1828
Erschine (ěr'-skin), Ebenezer. Scottish seceder, preacher	1680	1754
Erschine , Thomas, Baron. Lord chancellor of England	1750	1823
Erxleben (ěr-rks-lê-ben), Johann Christian Polycarp. German naturalist	1744	1777
Eschenbach, von (fon ěsh'-en-bach), Wolfram. Early German poet		lived 1200
Espartero (ēs-par-r-tê'-rō), Don Baldomero. Spanish statesman and general	1793	1879
Espronceda, de (dê ěs-pr-rōn-thā-tha), José. Spanish poet and politician	1810	1842
Es'sex , Robert Devereux, Second Earl of. Earl marshal of England	1567	1601
Essex , Robert Devereux, Third Earl of. (<i>Son.</i>) Parliamentary general	1592	1646
Essex , Walter Devereux, First Earl of. Earl marshal of Ireland	1540?	1576
Estaing, d' (dēs'-tān'), Charles Hector, Count. French admiral	1729	1794
Este (ēs'-tê). Famous sovereign house of Italy.		
Esterházy (ēs'-tēr-hä-ze). (<i>Hungarian Eszterházy.</i>) Noble family of Hungary.		
Estienne (ê'-tyĕn'). See ETIENNE.		
Estrades, d' (dēs-tr-rad'), Godefroi, Comte. Marshal of France	1607	1686
Estrées, d' (dēs-tr-rê'), Victor Marie, Duc. French admiral	1660	1737
Etex (ê-tĕks'), Antoine. French sculptor and architectural designer	1808	1888
Ethelbald (ĕth'-el-bāld). King of Wessex	—	880?
Ethelbert (ĕth'-el-bĕrt). King of Kent	545?	616
Ethelbert . King of the Anglo-Saxons	—	866?
Ethelred (ĕth'-el-rĕd), or Edelred, I. King of Wessex	—	871
Ethelred II. (<i>The Unready.</i>) King of the Anglo-Saxons	968	1016
Ethelwulf (ĕth'-el-wolf). King of Wessex	—	858?
Etherege (ĕth'-ēr-ĕj), or Etheridge , Sir George. English dramatist	1636?	1690?
Etienne (ê'-tĕyĕn'), Charles Guillaume. French dramatist	1778	1845
Etienne, or Estienne , Henry II. French printer and editor	1528	1598
Etienne, or Estienne , Robert I. French printer	1503	1559
Ettmüller (ĕt'-mĕl'-ēr), Ernst Moritz Ludwig. German philologist	1802	1877
Ettý (ĕt'-i), William. English historical painter	1787	1849
Euclid (yô'-klid) of Alexandria. Greek geometrician		lived B. C. 300
Euclid of Megara. Greek philosopher		lived B. C. 400
Eudocia (yô-dô'-shĭ-ă). Roman empress	394?	461?
Eudoxus (yô-dōks'-ūs) of Cnidus. Greek astronomer		lived B. C. 400
Eugene (yô-jĕn); <i>Fr.</i> Eugene (ûh-zhĕn') of Savoy, Prince. Austrian general	1663	1736
Eugenie (yô-jĕn'-ê or ûh-zhĕ-nĕ'), or Eugenie Marie de Montijo . Empress of France	1826	—
Eugenius (yô-jĕ'-nĭ-ūs) IV., Gabriele Condulmero. Pope	1383	1447
Euler (yô-lĕr), Leonhard. Swiss geometer	1707	1783
Euripides (yô-rĭp'-i-dĕz). Athenian tragic poet	B. C. 480	406
Eusebius (yô-sĕ'-bĭ-ūs), Pam'phili. Bishop of Cæsarea	270?	338?
Eustachius (yôs-tă'-kĭ-ūs), Bartolommeo. Italian anatomist	1510	1574
Eutropius (yô-trō'-pĭ-ūs) or Flavius Eutropius . Roman historian		lived 364
Evald or Ewald (ê'-vald), Johannes. Danish poet	1743	1781
Evans (ĕv'-ans), Sir de Lacy. British general	1787	1870
Evans , Marian. (<i>George Eliot.</i>) English novelist	1819	1880
Evans , Oliver. American engineer and inventor	1755	1819
Evans (iv'-ans), Thomas. Quaker preacher and author	1798	1868
Evarts (ĕv'-artz), William Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman	1818	1901
Evelyn (ĕv'-ĕ-lĭn), John. English gentleman and author	1620	1706
Everdingen, van (van ĕv'-ēr-dĭng-en), Albert. Dutch painter	1621	1675
Everett (ĕv'-ēr-ĕt), Alexander Hill. American author and diplomatist	1792	1847
Everett , Edward. (<i>Brother.</i>) American orator and statesman	1794	1865
Evremond (avr-r-mōn'). See SAINT-EVREMOND.	1613	1703
Ewald, von (fon ê'-valt), Georg Heinrich August. German Biblical critic	1803	1875
Ewell (yô'-ĕl), Richard Stoddard. Confederate lieutenant-general	1820	1872
Ewing (yô'-ĭng), Thomas. American lawyer and statesman	1789	1871

ăol, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhũn; -tion, -şion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

	Born.	Died.
Exelmans, or Excelmans (ĕks-ĕl-mōn'), Remy Joseph Isidore, Baron. Marshal of France	1775	1852
Exmouth (ĕks'-mũth), Edward Pellew, Viscount. English admiral	1757	1833
Eyck, van (van ik), Hubert. Flemish painter	1366	1426
Eyck, van, Jan. (<i>Brother.</i>) (<i>Jan van Brugge.</i>) Flemish painter	1390?	1441?
Eyckens, or Eyckens (ĭ'-kĕns), Pieter. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Flemish painter	1599	1649
Eyre (ār), Edward John. English explorer in Australia	1815	—
Eytelwein (ĭ'-tĕl-wĭn), Johann Albrecht. Prussian engineer and author	1764	1840
Ezĕ'kiĕl , Moses Jacob. American sculptor	1844	—

F.

Faber (fa'-bĕr), Peter Christian Frederik. Danish poet	1810	1877
Faber (fā'-bĕr), George Stanley. English theologian	1773	1854
Faber (fa'-bĕr), Johann. (<i>The Hammer of Heretics.</i>) German divine	1470	1541
Fabert (fa-bĕr-r'), Abraham. French general. Governor of Sedan	1599	1662
Fabius (fā'-bĭ-ūs). (Quintus Fabius Maximus Vĕr-rũ-cō'-sũs.) (<i>Cunctator.</i>) Roman general. Opponent of Hannibal	B. C. 203?	
Fabre (fabr), Marie Joseph Victorin. French orator and poet	1785	1831
Fabre d'Eglantine (dĕ-glōn-tĕn'), Philippe François Nazaire. French Jacobin	1755	1794
Fabretti (fa-brĕt'-ĕ), Raffaello. Italian antiquary	1619?	1700
Fabriano, da (da fa-brĕ-a'-nō), Gentile. Italian painter	1370	1450
Fabricius (fa-br-rĕt'-sĕ-ūs), Johann Christian. Danish entomologist	1743	1807
Fabricius . (Caius Fabricius Luscinus.) Roman statesman		lived B. C. 280
Fabrizio (fa-brĕt'-sĕ-ō), Girolamo. Italian anatomist	1537	1619
Fabroni (fa-brō'-nĕ), Angelo. Italian biographer	1732	1803
Fabroni , Giovanni Valentino. Italian chemist and naturalist	1752	1822
Fabvier (fab-vĕ-ĕ'), Charles Nicolas, Baron. French general	1782	1855
Facciolati (fat-çhō-la'-tĕ), or Facciolato (fat-çhō-la'-tō), Giacomo. Italian philologist	1682	1769
Fagel (fag'-chĕl), Kaspar. Dutch statesman	1629	1688
Fagius (fa'-gĕ-ūs), Paul. (<i>Bücher.</i>) German reformer	1504	1550
Fahlerantz (fal'-kr-rants), Karl Johan. Swedish landscape painter	1774	1861
Fahrenheit (fa'-rĕn-hĭt), Gabriel Daniel. German physicist	1686	1736
Fairbairn (fār'-bārn), Sir William. Scottish civil engineer	1789	1874
Fairchild , Lucius. American soldier and statesman	1831	1896
Fairfax , Edward. English poet and translator	—	1632
Fairfax , Thomas, Lord. English parliamentary general	1611	1671
Faithful , Emily. English lecturer and writer	1835	1895
Faithorne (fā'-thorn), William. English engraver and author	1616?	1691
Fakhr-ed-Din (fachr-ĕd-dĕn'), Ad-Razi. Moslem doctor	1149?	1210
Falconer (fāwk'-nĕr, or fāw'-kĕn-ĕr), Hugh. Scottish palæontologist	1808	1865
Falconer , William. Scottish poet and lexicographer	1730?	1769
Falconet (fal-cō-nĕ'), Etienne Maurice. French sculptor	1716	1791
Falcucci (fal-kōt'-chĕ), Niccolò. Italian physician and writer	1350	1411
Falieri (fa-lĕ-ā'-rĕ), Marino. Doge of Venice	1274?	1355
Falk , Johann Daniel. German poet and dramatist	1768	1826
Falk , Johan Pehr. Swedish physician and botanist	1727	1774
Falkland (fāwk'-land), Lucius Cary, Viscount. English secretary of state	1610	1643
Falkner (fāwk'-nĕr), Thomas. English Jesuit missionary to Paraguay	1710	1784
Falloppio (fal-lōp'-ĕ-ō), Gabriello. Italian anatomist	1523	1562
Falloux, de (dĕh fa-lō'), Frédéric Alfred Pierre. French author	1811	1886
Fäl'lōws , Samuel. English lexicographer in the United States; bishop of Reformed Episcopal Church	1835	—
Famin (fa-mān'), Stanislas Marie César. French historian	1799	1853
Faneuil (fān'-el), Peter. Founder of Faneuil Hall, Boston	1700	1743
Fanfani (fan-fa'-nĕ), Pietro. Italian philologist	1817	1879
Fanshawe (fan'-shāw), Sir Richard. English poet and statesman	1608	1666
Fantoni (fan-tō'-nĕ), Giovanni. Italian lyric poet	1755	1807
Fantuzzi (fan-tōt'-sĕ), Giovanni, of Bologna. Ital. biographer		lived 1780
Faraday (fār'-ă-dā), Michael. English chemist and electrician	1791	1867
Farel (fa-rĕl'), Guillaume. French Protestant reformer	1489	1565
Faria-y-Sousa, de (dĕ fa-rĕ-a-ĕ-sō'-za), Manoel. Portuguese historian and poet	1590	1669
Farinato (fa-rĕ-na'-tō), Paolo. Italian painter	1525	1606
Farinelli (fa-rĕ-nĕl'-ĕ), Carlo. (<i>Carlo Broschi.</i>) Neapolitan singer	1705	1782

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Farini (fa-rē'-nē), Carlo Luigi. Italian statesman and orator.....	1822?-1866	Fessenden, William Pitt. American statesman.....	1806-1862
Farnaby (far'-nə-bī), Thomas. Eng. teacher and grammarian.....	1575?-1647	Fessler (fēs'-lēr), Ignác Aurelius. Hungarian historian.....	1756-1839
Farnese (far-nēz'), Alessandro. Duke of Parma.....	1546-1592	Feti (fê'-tē), Domenico. (<i>Il Mantuano</i> .) Italian painter.....	1589-1624
Farquhar (far'-kwar), George. Irish dramatist.....	1678-1707	Fétis (fê-tēs'), François Joseph. Belgian composer and critic.....	1784-1871
Farragut (fār'-ā-gūt), David Glasco. American admiral.....	1801-1870	Feuerbach (fōi'-er-bach), Paul Johann Anselm. German jurist and reformer.....	1775-1833
Fār'rār, Frederick William. (<i>Canon Farrar</i> .) English divine and author.....	1831-1903	Feuillet (fûh-yê'), Octave. French novelist.....	1821-1890
Farwharson (far'-hwûr-sôn), Scottish mathematician.....	1739	Féval (fê-val'), Paul Henri Corentin. French novelist.....	1817-1887
Fatio de Duillers (fa-tê-ô dê dwê'-yê), Nicolas. Swiss geometer.....	1664-1753	Feydeau (fâ-dô'), Ernest Aimé. French author.....	1821-1873
Fauche (fôsh), Hippolyte. French Oriental scholar.....	1797-1869	Fichte (fich'-tēh), Immanuel Hermann. German philosopher.....	1797-1879
Faucher (fô-shê'), César and Constantin. (<i>Twin brothers</i> .) Fr. generals. Executed.....	1759-1815	Fichte, Johann Gottlieb. (<i>Father</i> .) German metaphysician.....	1762-1814
Faucher, Léon. French political economist and writer.....	1803-1854	Ficino (fê-çhê'-nô), Marsilio. Italian philosopher.....	1433-1499
Faugère (fô-zhêr-r'), Arnaud Prosper. French littérateur.....	1810-1887	Fick (fik), Adolf. German biologist.....	1829 —
Faujas de Saint Fond (fô-zha' deh sãn-fôn'), Barthélemi. Fr. geologist and traveler.....	1741-1819	Field, Charles W. American Confederate general.....	1828-1892
Faure (fôr), François Felix. President of France.....	1840-1899	Field (fêld), Cyrus West. American merchant and originator of Atlantic submarine telegraph.....	1819-1892
Fauriel (fô-rê-êl'), Claude Charles. French critic and philologist, 1772-1844		Field, David Dudley. (<i>Brother</i> .) American jurist.....	1805-1894
Faust (fôwst), or Faust'us, Dr. Johann. German alchemist.....	1480?-1538	Field, Eugene. American poet and journalist.....	1850-1895
Faust (fôwst), or Fûst, Johann. German inventor of printing.....	1460	Field, Kate. American lecturer and journalist.....	1840-1896
Favart (fa-var-r'), Marie Justine Benoitte. French actress.....	1727-1772	Field, Stephen J. Associate justice of supreme court U. S. A.....	1816-1899
Favre (favr), Jules Claude Gabriel. French advocate and politician.....	1809-1880	Fielding (fêld'-ing), Antony Vandyke Copley. English painter.....	1787-1855
Favre, Pierre. French Jesuit, companion of Loyola.....	1506-1546	Fielding, Henry. English novelist.....	1707-1754
Fâw'çett, Edgar. American novelist.....	1847-1904	Fields (feeldz), James Thomas. American publisher and poet.....	1817-1881
Fawcett, Henry. English political economist.....	1833-1884	Fiennes (fê-ênz'), William, Lord Say and Sele. English statesman.....	1582-1662
Fawkes (fâwks), Guy. English conspirator.....	1606	Fieschi (fê-ês'-kê), Joseph Marie. Corsican conspirator.....	1790-1836
Faxardo. See SAAVEDRA Y FAXARDO, Diego.....	1584-1648	Fiesco (fê-ês'-kô), Giovanni Luigi, Ct. of Lavagna. Genoese conspirator.....	1523?-1547
Fayolle (fa-yôl'), François Joseph Marie. French critic and musician.....	1774-1852	Fiesole, da (da fê-â'-sô-lê), Frate Giovanni Angelico. (<i>Fra Angelico</i> or <i>Beato Angelico</i> .) Italian painter.....	1387-1455
Fazy (fa-zê'), Jean Jacques. Swiss statesman and journalist.....	1796-1878	Figueras y Moracas (fê-gâ'-ras ê mō-ra'-kas), Estanislao. Spanish statesman.....	1819-1882
Fearne (fêrn), Charles. English jurist and law-writer.....	1749-1794	Figueroa, de (dê fê'-gê-rô'-a), Francisco. (<i>The Divine</i> .) Spanish poet.....	1540-1620
Féchner, Gustav Theodor. German naturalist and poet.....	1801-1887	Figuier (fê-gê-ê'), Guillaume Louis. French chemist.....	1819-1894
Fecht'er, Charles Albert. English actor.....	1824-1879	Filangieri (fê-lan-jê-â'-rê), Gaetano. Italian publicist.....	1752-1788
Feckenham, de (dê fêk'-en-am), John. Eng. Catholic theologian.....	1516?-1585	Filelfo (fê-lêl'-fô), Francesco. Italian philologist and poet.....	1398-1483
Federici (fê-dê-rê'-chê), Camillo. Italian dramatist.....	1749-1802	Filicaja, da (da fê-lê-ka'-ya), Vincenzo. Florentine lyric poet.....	1642-1707
Fedor (fêd'-ôr). See FEODOR.		Fillmore (fil'-môr), Millard. Thirteenth president of the United States.....	1800-1874
Fée (fê), Antoine Laurent Apollinaire. French botanist.....	1789-1874	Filon (fê-lông'), Pierre Marie Augustin. French historian.....	1841-1875
Fein (fin), Eduard. German jurist and law-writer.....	1813-1857	Fine (fên), Oronce. French mathematician and inventor.....	1494-1555
Feitama (fi-ta'-ma), Sibrand. Dutch dramatist.....	1694-1758	Fingal (fiñ'-gal). (<i>Fin Mac Cumhel</i> .) King of Morven.....	282 —
Feith (fit), Everard. Dutch antiquarian and writer.....	1597-1625	Finlay (fîn'-li), George. British historian of Greece.....	1799-1875
Feith, Rhijnvis. Dutch poet and writer.....	1753-1824	Fiorillo (fê-ô-rêl'-lô), Johann Dominik. German artist and art writer.....	1748-1821
Félibien (fê-lê-bê-an), André. French architect and art-writer.....	1619-1695	Firdausi Tusi (feer-dow'-see too'-see), or Firdusi (fêr-dô'-sê). (<i>Abû-l-Kâsim Hasan-ibn-Sharaf Shâh</i> .) Persian poet.....	940?-1020
Felice (fê-lê'-chê), Fortunato Bartolommeo. Italian cyclopedist.....	1723-1789	Firenzuola (fê-rên-zô-ô'-la), Agnolo. Italian poet and dramatist.....	1493-1545
Fellowes (fêl'-lôz), Sir Charles. English antiquary and traveler.....	1799-1860	Firmin (fêr'-min), Thomas. English philanthropist.....	1632-1697
Fénelon (fê-nêh-lôn'), François de Salignac de la Mothe (or Lamotte), Archbishop of Cambray. French prelate and author.....	1651-1715	Fischart (fish'-art), Johann. (<i>Mentzer</i> .) German satirist.....	1545?-1589
Fenton (fên'-tôn), Edward. English naval officer.....	1550?-1603	Fischer (fish'-er), Kuno (Ernst Kuno Berthold). German philosopher.....	1824 —
Fenton, Elijah. English poet and prose-writer.....	1683-1730	Fish (fish), Hamilton. American secretary of state.....	1808-1893
Fenwick, Sir John. English conspirator. Executed.....	1697	Fisher, John. English bishop, executed.....	1459-1535
Feodor (fê'-ô-dôr) I. (Ivanovitch.) Czar of Russia.....	1557?-1598	Fiske (fîsk), John. American philosopher and author.....	1842-1901
Ferdinand (fêr'-dî-nând) I. Emperor of Germany.....	1503-1564	Fitch (fich), John. American steamboat inventor.....	1743-1798
Ferdinand II. Emperor of Germany.....	1578-1637	Fitzgerald (fits-jêr'-ald), Edward, Lord. Irish revolutionist.....	1763-1798
Ferdinand III. Emperor of Germany.....	1608-1657	Fitzherbert (fits-hêr'-bert), Anthony, Sir. English lawyer.....	1470-1538
Ferdinand IV. King of Castile and Leon.....	1285-1312	Fitzroy (fits-rôl'), Robert. English rear admiral and meteorologist.....	1805-1865
Ferdinand IV. King of Naples. Afterward Ferdinand I. King of the Two Sicilies.....	1751-1825	Fizeau (fe-zô'), Hippolyte Louis. French scientist.....	1819 —
Ferdinand V. King of Castile. (<i>The Catholic</i>).....	1452-1516	Flacourt de (dêh fla-kôr'), Etienne. French commander of Madagascar.....	1607-1660
Ferdinand VI. King of Spain. (<i>The Wise</i>).....	1713-1759	Flägg, Edmund. American lawyer and author.....	1815 —
Ferdinand VII. King of Spain.....	1784-1833	Flagg, Wilson. American naturalist and author.....	1805-1884
Fêr'gûsôn, Adam. Scottish philosopher and historian.....	1723-1816	Flahaut de la Billarderie (fla-ô' deh la bê-yard-rê'), Auguste Charles Joseph, Count. French statesman and general.....	1785-1870
Ferguson, James. Scottish astronomer and mechanician.....	1710-1776	Flaminio (fla-mê'-nê-ô), Marcantonio. Italian Latin poet.....	1498-1550
Ferguson, Samuel. Irish poet and antiquary.....	1810-1886	Flammarion (fla-ma-re-ôn'), Camille. French astronomer and author.....	1842 —
Fergusson (fêr'-gûs-sôn), James. Scottish architect.....	1808-1886	Flamsteed (flâm'-stêd), John. First English astronomer royal.....	1646-1719
Ferishtah (fêr'-ish-ta). (<i>Mohammed Kâsim</i> .) Persian historian.....	1570?-1623	Flandin (flôn-dân'), Eugène Napoléon. French painter and antiquary.....	1809-1876
Fermat, de (dêh fêr-ma'), Pierre. French lawyer and mathematician.....	1601-1665	Flandrin (flôn-drân'), Jean Hippolyte. French historical painter.....	1809-1864
Fernandez (fêr-nân'-dêz), Juan. Spanish navigator.....	1526-1576	Flaubert (flô-bêr'), Gustav. French novelist.....	1821-1880
Fernel (fêr-nêl'), Jean. (<i>The Modern Galen</i> .) French physician, 1497-1558			
Fernkorn (fêrn'-korn), Anton Dominik. German sculptor.....	1813-1878		
Ferracino (fêr-ra-chê'-nô), Bartolommeo. Italian inventor.....	1692-1777		
Ferrand (fê-roñ'), Antoine François Claude, Count. French writer.....	1751-1825		
Ferreira (fêr-râ'-ê-ra), Antonio. Portuguese poet.....	1528-1569		
Ferreras, de (dê fêr-râ'-ras), Juan. Spanish historian.....	1652-1735		
Ferry (fê-rê'), Jules François Camille. French statesman.....	1832-1893		
Fersen, von (fon fêr'-zen), Axel, Count. Swedish field-marshal, 1755-1810			
Fessenden (fês'-sen-dên), Thomas Green. American editor and author.....	1771-1837		

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Fläx'man , John. English sculptor.....	1755—1826	Foscarini (fös-ka-rē'-nē), Marco. Italian author and statesman.....	1696—1763
Flé'chier (flē-she-ê'), Esprit. French preacher, orator, and author.....	1632—1710	Foscolo (fös'-kō-lō), Ugo. Italian poet and prose-writer.....	1778?—1827
Fleetwood (fleet'-wood), Charles. English general.....	— 1692	Fos'ter , Charles. Secretary of U. S. Treasury.....	1828 —
Fleischer (flī'-sher), Heinrich Leberecht. German orientalist.....	1801—1888	Foster , John G. American general.....	1824—1874
Flēm'ing , John. Scottish naturalist.....	1785—1857	Forsyth ', John. American diplomatist.....	1780—1841
Flemming , Paul. German poet.....	1609—1640	Fouche ' (fô-shê'), Joseph, Duke of Otranto. French Jacobin.....	1763—1820
Flê'tch'er , Andrew. (<i>Fletcher of Saltoun</i> .) Scottish orator.....	1655—1716	Foulon (fô-loh'), Joseph François. French controller of finance.....	1715—1789
Fletcher , John. English dramatist and poet. Colleague of Beaumont.....	1579—1625	Fouqué (fô-kê'), Henri Auguste, Baron de la Motte. Prussian general.....	1698—1774
Fletcher , John William. Swiss divine in England.....	1729—1785	Fouqué . German author. See LA MOTTE-FOUQUÉ.....	1777—1843
Fleurieu , de (dêh flûh-rê-ûh'), Charles Pierre Claret, Count. French hydrographer and statesman.....	1738—1810	Fouquier-Tinville (fô-kê-ê'-tan-vêl'), Antoine Quentin. French Jacobin.....	1747—1795
Fleury (flû-rê'), Claude, Abbé. French ecclesiastic and author.....	1640—1723	Fourcroy , de (dêh fôr-r-kr-rwa'), Antoine François. French chemist.....	1755—1809
Fleury de (dêh flû-re'), Antoine Hercule, Cardinal. French statesman.....	1653—1743	Fourier (fô-rê-ê'), François Charles Marie. French socialist.....	1772—1837
Fliedner (flêd'-ner). Theodor. German philanthropist.....	1800—1864	Fourier , Jean Baptiste Joseph, Baron. French mathematician.....	1768—1830
Flint , Austin. American physician and medical writer.....	1812—1886	Fourmont (fôr-r-môn'), Etienne. French orientalist.....	1683—1745
Flint , Austin, Jr. (<i>Son</i> .) Am. physician and medical writer.....	1836 —	Fournier , Pierre Simon. French engraver and author.....	1712—1768
Flood (flûd), Henry. Irish orator.....	1732—1791	Fôw'ler , Orson Squire. American phrenologist.....	1809—1887
Flor'ence , William Jermyn. American actor.....	1831—1891	Fox , Charles James. English orator and statesman.....	1749—1806
Florez (flô-rêth), Francisco Henriquez. Spanish monk and historian.....	1701—1773	Fox , George. English founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers.....	1624—1690
Florian , de (dêh flô-rê-ôn'), Jean Pierre Claris. French novelist.....	1755—1794	Fox , John. English reformer. Author of <i>Book of Martyrs</i>	1517—1587
Florida-Blanca (flô-rê-ṭha-blan'-ka), José Moñino, Count of. Spanish statesman.....	1729—1808	Foy (fwa), Maximilien Sébastien. French general and orator.....	1775—1825
Florio (flô-rî-ô), John. (<i>The Resolute</i> .) English philologist.....	1553?—1625	Fracastoro (fra-kas-tô'-rô), Girolamo. Italian physician and poet.....	1483—1553
Floris (flô-rîs), Corneille. (<i>De Vriendt</i> .) Flemish painter.....	1518—1575	Fraccaroli (frak-a-rô'-lê), Innocenzo. Italian sculptor.....	1804?—1882
Flotow , von (fon flô-tô), Friedrich Ferdinand Adolf, Count. German composer.....	1812—1883	Francesca , della (dêl'-a fran-ḡhês'-ka), Pietro. Italian painter.....	1400?—1493?
Flourens (flô-roh'), Marie Jean Pierre. French physiologist.....	1794—1867	Franceschini (fran-ḡhês-kee'-nee), Marcantonio. Italian historical painter.....	1648—1728
Flü'gel (flê-gel), Gustav Leberecht. German oriental scholar.....	1802—1870	Francia (fran'-ḡha), Francesco. (<i>Francesco Raibolini</i> .) Italian painter.....	1450?—1518
Flügel , Johann Gottfried. German lexicographer.....	1788—1855	Francia (fran'-sê-a), José Gaspar Rodriguez. Dictator of Paraguay.....	1757?—1840
Foggini (fod-jee'-nee), Pietro Francesco. Italian scholar and librarian of the Vatican.....	1713—1783	Francis (fran'-sis), Fr. François (fr-rôn-swa'), I. King of France.....	1494—1547
Foglietta (fôl-yêt'-ta), Uberto. Italian historian.....	1518—1581	Francis , Ger. Franz (frants), II. Joseph Karl. Emperor of Germany, and Francis I. of Austria.....	1768—1835
Folard , de (dêh fô-lar'), Jean Charles. French tactician.....	1669—1752	Francis , John Wakefield. American physician and writer.....	1789—1861
Foley (fô-lî), Thomas, Sir. English admiral.....	1757—1833	Francis de Sales (dêh sal'), Saint. French Bishop of Geneva.....	1567—1622
Fôl'ger , Charles James. American politician.....	1818—1884	Francis Joseph . Emperor of Austria.....	1830 —
Folz or Volz (fôlts), Hans. German poet and Protestant reformer, 1470?—1490?		Francis , Saint. Italian friar. Founder of the order of Franciscans.....	1182—1228
Fonblanque (fôn-blăn'k'), Albany William. English journalist.....	1793—1872	Francis , Sir Philip. British statesman and writer.....	1740—1818
Fonblanque , John de Grenier. English lawyer and law-writer.....	1760—1837	Franck (frôn'k), Adolphe. French editor and philosopher.....	1809—1893
Fonfrède (fôn-frêd), Jean Baptiste Boyer. French Girondist.....	1766—1793	François de Neufchâteau (frôn-swa' dêh nûh-sha-tô'), Nicolas Louis, Comte. French poet and politician.....	1750—1828
Fonseca , da (da fôn-sâ'-ka), Deodoro, General, first president of the republic of Brazil.....	1827—1892	Francowitz (frank'-ô-wits), Mathias Flach. (<i>Flacius Illyricus</i> .) German theologian.....	1520?—1575
Fonseca , de (dê fôn-sâ'-ka), Eleonore Pimentel, Marchioness. Neapolitan journalist and martyr.....	1768—1799	Francucci (fran-kôt'-ḡhê), Innocenzio. (<i>Innocenzio da Imola</i> .) Italian painter.....	1480?—1550
Fontaine (fôn-tên'), Alexis. French geometer.....	1705?—1771	Frank (frank), Johann Peter. German physician and writer.....	1745—1821
Fontaine , Jean de la. See LA FONTAINE.		Franklin (frânk'-lîn, Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman.....	1706—1790
Fontaine , Pierre François Léonard. French architect.....	1762—1853	Franklin , Sir John. English arctic explorer.....	1786—1847
Fontana (fôn-ta'-na), Domenico. Italian architect and engineer.....	1540?—1614	Franklin , William. Tory Governor of New Jersey.....	1729—1813
Fontana , Felice. Italian philosopher and naturalist.....	1730—1805	Franklin , William Buel. American general.....	1823 —
Fontane (fôn-tan'), Marius. French historian.....	1838 —	Franscini (fran-shê'-nê), Stefano. Swiss statistician.....	1796—1857
Fontanes , de (dêh fôn-tan'), Louis, Count. French statesman.....	1757—1821	Franz (frants), Robert. German song-writer.....	1815—1892
Fontanini (fôn-ta-nê'-nê), Giusto. Italian critic and antiquary.....	1666—1736	Franzén (frant-ÿn'), Frans Michael. Swedish poet.....	1772—1847
Fontenay , de (dêh fôn-tê-nê'), Jean Baptiste Belin. French painter.....	1654—1715	Fraser (frâ-zêr). James Baillie. Scottish traveler and writer.....	1783—1856
Fontenelle , de (dêh fôn-tê-nêl'), Bernard le Bovier. French writer.....	1657—1757	Fraser , Simon. British general in the American revolution.....	— 1777
Fôte , Andrew Hull. American rear-admiral.....	1806—1863	Frauenlob (frow'-en-lôp). (<i>Heinrich von Meissen</i> .) German poet.....	— 1318
Fôte , Henry Stuart. American politician.....	1800—1880	Fraunhofer , von (fon frôwn'-hō-fêr), Joseph. Bavarian optician.....	1787—1826
Fôte , Samuel. English comedian.....	1720—1777	Fräyne , Frank T. American actor.....	1839—1891
Forbes (forbz), Edward. English naturalist.....	1815—1854	Fräzêe ', John. American sculptor.....	1790—1852
Forbes , John, Sir. British physician and medical writer.....	1787—1861	Frâ'zêr , Persifer. American chemist.....	1844 —
Forbin , de (dêh for-bân'), Claude. French admiral.....	1656—1733	Frederick (frêd'-er-ik) I. (<i>Barbarossa</i> .) Emperor of Germany, 1121—1190	
Forbonnais , de (dêh for-bô-nê'), François Véron. French financier.....	1722—1800	Frederick William . (<i>The Great Elector</i> .) Elector of Brandenburg and founder of the Prussian monarchy.....	1620—1688
Fôrce , Peter. American journalist and historical compiler.....	1790—1868	Frederick I . First King of Prussia.....	1657—1713
Forcellini (for-ḡhêl-lê'-nê), Egidio. Italian lexicographer.....	1688—1768	Frederick II . (<i>Frederick the Great</i> .).....	1712—1788
Ford (fôrd), John. English dramatist.....	1586—1639?	Frederick William I . (<i>Father of Frederick the Great</i>).....	1688—1740
Fordyce (for-dîs'), David. Scottish moralist.....	1711—1751	Frederick William II . (<i>Nephew of Frederick the Great</i> .).....	1744—1797
Fôr'rest , Edwin. American tragedian.....	1806—1872	Frederick William III . Founder of the Zollverein.....	1770—1840
Forrest , Nathan B. American Confederate general and railroad president.....	1821—1877		
Forskal (for-r-skôl), Pehr. Swedish naturalist.....	1736—1763		
Fors'ter , John. English author and editor.....	1812—1876		
Forster , Johann Reynolds. German naturalist.....	1729—1798		
For'tune , Robert. British traveler in China.....	1813—1880		
Foscari (fös'-ka-rê), Francesco. Doge of Venice.....	1372—1457		

bôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șun; -tion, -șion = zhun. -tious, -cious, -sious = șus. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Frederick William IV.	1795	1861
Frederick Charles Nicholas. Prince of Prussia and general	1828	1885
Frederick William. (Frederick III.) Emperor of Germany	1831	1888
Freeman (frē-mān), Edward Augustus. English historian	1823	1892
Fregoso (frē-gō-šo). The name of a distinguished Genoese family of the fourteenth century.		
Freiligrath (frī'-le-grat), Ferdinand. German poet	1810	1876
Freind (frënd), John. English physician and medical writer	1675	1728
Frēlinghuysen, Theodore. American statesman	1787	1862
Frelinghuysen, Frederick Theodore. (Nephew.) American statesman	1817	1885
Fremont (frē-mōnt'), John Charles. American explorer and general	1813	1890
Frémy (frē-me'), Edmond. French chemist	1814	—
Freneau (frē-nō'), Philip. American poet and journalist	1752	1832
Frère (frâr), Charles Théodore. French painter	1815	1888
Frere (frēr), Sir Henry Bartle Edward, Bart. Eng. colonial statesman	1815	1894
Fréret (frê-rê'), Nicolas. French antiquary and critic	1688	1749
Fréron (frê-rôn'), Elie Catharine. French critic	1719	1776
Fréron, Louis Stanislas. (Son.) French Jacobin	1765	1802
Frescobaldi (frēs-kō-bal-dē), Girolamo. Italian organist and composer	1587?	1655?
Fresenius (frâ-zê'-nē-qs), Karl Remigius. German chemist	1818	1897
Fresnel (frê-něl'), Augustin Jean. French optician and geometer	1788	1827
Freundweiler (frōint'-vī-lēr), Henri. Swiss painter	1755	1795
Frey (fri), Johann Jakob. Swiss engraver	1681	1752
Freycinet, de (frê-sē-nē'), Louis Claude Desaulses. French navigator	1779	1842
Freytag (frī'-tagch), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German orientalist	1788	1861
Freytag, Gustav. German dramatist	1816	1895
Frézier (frê-zê-ê'), Amédée François. French engineer and traveler	1682	1773
Friedrich (fr-rēd'-rīch), Friedrich. German novelist	1828	—
Fries (frēs), Elias Magnus. Swedish botanist and orator	1794	1878
Fries, Jakob Friedrich. German philosopher	1773	1843
Fries, Jean. Swiss philologist	1505	1565
Frisch (frīsh), Johann Leonhard. German philologist and naturalist	1666	1743
Frischlin (frīsh-leen'), Nicodemus. German satirist and poet	1547	1590
Frisi (frê-gē), Paolo. Italian mathematician	1728	1784
Frith (frīth), William Powell. English historical painter	1819	—
Proben (frō-bēn), Johann. German printer	1460	1527
Probisier (frōb'-ish-ēr), Sir Martin. English navigator	1536?	1594
Frochot (frō-shō'), Nicolas Thérèse Benoit, Count. French administrator	1757?	1828
Froebel (frō-bēl), Friedrich. German originator of the "kindergarten"	1782	1852
Froebel, Julius. (Nephew.) German traveler and writer	1806	1893
Froila (frō-ē-la, or frōl'-la) I. King of Spain	722	768
Froissart (frōis'-art), Jean. French historian	1337	1410?
Fromentin (frō-mōn-tān'), Eugène. French painter	1820	1876
Frontenac, de (frōn'-tē-nak), Louis de Baude, Count. French governor of Canada	1620	1698
Frothingham, Octavius Brooks. American Unitarian divine and writer	1822	1895
Froude (frōd), James Anthony. English historian	1818	1894
Frugoni (frō-gō-nē), Carlo Innocenzio. Italian poet	1692	1768
Fry, Elizabeth (Gurney). English philanthropist	1780	1845
Fry, James Barnet. American general	1827	1894
Fryxell (früks'-ēl), Anders. Swedish historian	1795	1881
Fuad Pasha (fo'-ād pa-sha'). Turkish general	1814?	1869
Fuca, de (dē fō-ka), Juan. (Apostolos Valerianos.) Greek navigator	—	1602?
Fuchs, von (fon fōks), Johann Nepomuk. German chemist	1774	1856
Fuchs, von, Leonhard. German botanist	1501	1566
Fuentes, de (dē fwēn'-tēs), Pedro Henriquez d'Azevedo, Count. Spanish general	1560	1643
Fuller (fūl'-ēr), Andrew. English Baptist divine	1754	1815
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, Countess D'Ossoli. American authoress	1810	1850
Fuller, Melville W. Chief Justice United States	1833	—
Fuller, Thomas. English divine and author	1608	1661
Fūl-ton, Robert. American engineer and inventor	1765	1815
Furness (fūr-nēs), William Henry. American Unitarian writer	1802	1867
Fürst (fērst), Julius. German orientalist	1805	1873
Fuseli (fū'-ze-lī), John Henry. Swiss painter in England	1741	1825
Fyt, or Feydt (fit), Jan. Dutch painter of still life	1625	1671

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

G.

	Born.	Died.
Gaal (gal), Barendt. Dutch landscape painter	1650	1671
Gaal (gal), Joseph. Hungarian novelist and poet	1811	1866
Gabaret (gab-a-rēt'), —. French commodore	—	1693
Gäbb, William More. American paleontologist and geologist	1839	1878
Gabbiani (gab-ē-a'-nē), Antonio Domenico. Italian engraver and painter	1652	1726
Gabelentz, von der (fon der ga'-bēh-lēnts), Hans Conon. German philologist	1807	1874
Gaboriau (ga-bō-rē-ō'), Emile. French author	1834?	1873
Gabourd (ga-bōr-r'), Amédee. French historian	1805?	1867
Gabriel (ga-brē-el'), Jacques Ange. French engineer and architect	1710?	1782
Gabrielli (ga-brē-ēl'-ē), Catarina. Italian singer	1730	1796
Gachardt (ga-shar-r'), Louis Prosper. Belgian archivist and author	1800	1885
Gacon (ga-kōn'), François. French poet and satirist	1667	1725
Gaddi (gad'-ē), Angelo. Italian painter	1324?	1387
Gaddi, Taddeo. (Father.) Florentine painter	1300?	1352?
Gade (ga'-dēh), Niels Wilhelm. Danish musician	1817	1890
Gadsden (gādz'-dēn), Christopher. American patriot	1724	1805
Gadsden, James. (Grandson.) American soldier and diplomatist	1788	1858
Gaertner. See GARTNER	1732	1791
Gage, Thomas. British general in America	1721	1787
Gahn (gan), Joseph Gottlieb. Swedish mineralogist	1745	1813
Gaillard (ga-yar-r'), Gabriel Henri. French historian	1726	1806
Gaines (gānz), Edmund Pendleton. American general	1777	1849
Gaines, Myra Clark. American heiress and litigant	1805	1885
Gainsborough (gānz'-b'ro), Thomas. English painter	1727	1788
Galba (gāl'-bā), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor	B. C. 3-A. D. 69	
Galen (gā'-lēn), Claudius. Roman physician and philosopher	131	210?
Galen, von (fon ga'-lēn), Christoph Bernhard. German prelate	1600?	1678
Gale'rius, Caius Valerius Maximianus. Roman emperor	—	311
Galhegos, de (dē gal-yē'-gōs), Manoel. Portuguese poet	1597	1665
Galiani (ga-lē-a'-nē'), Ferdinando. Italian political economist	1728	1787
Galiano (ga-lē-a'-nō), Antonio Alcalá. Spanish writer and orator	1790	1865
Galien (ga-le-ān'), Joseph. French natural philosopher	1699	1782
Galilei (gal-ē-lē'-ē), Galileo (commonly called Galileo, gāl'-lē-ō). Italian astronomer	1564	1642
Gäll, Franz Joseph. German physician. Founder of phrenology	1758	1823
Galland (ga-lōn'), Antoine. French antiquary and orientalist	1646	1715
Gallatin (gāl'-ā-tīn), Albert. American statesman	1761	1849
Gallaudet (gāl'-āw-dēt'), Thomas Hopkins. American philanthropist	1787	1851
Galle (gal'-ēh), Johann Gottfried. German astronomer	1812	—
Gallegos (gal-yā'-gōs), Fernando. Spanish painter	1475	1550
Gallienus, Publius Licinius Egnatius. Roman emperor	235?	268
Gallitzin (ga-lēt'-zēn), Mikhail Mikhailovitch, Prince. Russian general	1675	1730
Gallois (gal-wa'), Jean. French journalist	1632	1707
Gallus (gāl'-ūs'), Caius Sulpicius. Roman astronomer	fl. B. C. 166	
Gält, Alexander Tilloch, Sir. Canadian statesman	1817	1893
Galt, John. Scottish author and traveler	1779	1839
Gálton, Francis. English scientist and writer	1822	—
Galuppi (ga-lōp'-pē), Baldassare. (Buranello.) Italian musician	1706	1785
Galvani (gal-va'-nē), Aloisio. Italian physician. Discoverer of galvanism	1737	1793
Galvez de Montalvo (gal'-vēth dē mon-tal'-vō), Luis. Spanish poet	1549	1610
Gama, da (da ga'-ma), Vasco. Portuguese navigator	1450?	1524
Gambart (gōn-bar-r'), Jean Félix Adolphe. French astronomer	1800	1886
Gambetta (gām-bēt'-ā), Leon. French statesman	1838	1882
Gambier (gām-bēr'), James, Baron. British admiral	1756	1833
Gandolfi (gan-dōl'-fē), Gaetano. Italian painter and engraver	1734	1802
Gannal (ga-nal'), Jean Nicolas. French chemist and inventor	1791	1852
Gans, Eduard. German jurist and writer	1798	1839
Gansevoort (gān'-sē-vōrt), Peter. American general	1749	1812
Ganteaume (gōn-tōm'), Honoré Joseph, Count. French admiral	1755	1818
Garat (ga-ra'), Dominique Joseph. French revolutionist	1749	1833
Garavaglia (ga-ra-val'-ya), Giovita. Italian engraver	1790	1835
Garay (gōr'-ōi), János. Hungarian poet	1812	1853
Garay, de (dē ga-rī'), Juan. Spanish general	1541	1584
Garcia (gar'-sē-ā), Manuel del Pópulo Vicente. Spanish composer and singer	1775	1832
Garcia, Calixto y Iniguez. Cuban patriot and general	1836	1898

camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cūr, rûle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Born. Died.

Born. Died.

Garcilaso de la Vega (gar-thē-la'-sō dē la vē'-ga). Spanish poet.....	1503—1536	Geljer (yī'-er), Eric Gustaf. Swedish historian and poet.....	1783—1847
Garcilaso or Garcias Laso de la Vega , Sebastian. Spanish soldier.....	1495—1559	Gelkie (gē'-kī), Archibald. Scotch geologist.....	1835 —
Garcilaso de la Vega . (<i>The Inca</i> .) Spanish-Peruvian historian.....	1537—1616	Geikie , Cunningham. Scottish clergyman and author.....	1826 —
Garcin de Tassy (gar-sān' dēh ta-sē'), Joseph Héliodore Sagesse Vertu. French orientalist.....	1794—1878	Gell (jēl), William, Sir. English archæologist.....	1777—1836
Gard'nēr , Stephen. English prelate. Bishop of Winchester.....	1483—1555	Gellert (gēl'-ert), Christian Fürchtegott. German poet and writer.....	1715—1769
Garfield (gar'-fēld), James Abram. Twentieth president of the United States.....	1831—1881	Gelli (jēl'-lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian author and moralist.....	1498—1563
Garibaldi (ga-rē-bal'-dē), Giuseppe. Ital. patriot and general.....	1807—1882	Gemistus (jē-mīs'-tūs), George (<i>Pletho</i> .) Greek philosopher.....	fl. 1430
Garnett (gar'-nēt), Richard. English poet and biographer.....	1835 —	Gendrin (zhōn'-drān'), August Nicolas. French physician.....	1796—1890
Garnier (gar-nē-ē'), Adolphe. French philosopher.....	1801—1864	Genest or Genêt (zhēh-nē'), Abbé Charles Claude. French dramatist and poet.....	1639—1719
Garnier , Jules Arsène. French painter.....	1847—1889	Genest or Genet , Edmond Charles. French ambassador to United States.....	1766—1834
Garnier-Pages (-pa-zhēs'), Louis Antoine. French financier.....	1803—1878	Genevieve (jēn-ē-vēv'), Saint. Patron saint of Paris.....	422?—512
Garofalo (ga-rō-fa'-lō). (<i>Benvenuto Tisio</i> .) Italian painter.....	1481—1559	Genga (jēn'-ga), Girolamo. Italian architect.....	1476—1551
Gär'rick , David. English actor and dramatist.....	1717—1779	Genghis Khan or Jenghis Khan (jēn'-gis kan). Asiatic conqueror.....	1154—1227
Gär'risōn , William Lloyd. American abolitionist.....	1804—1879	Génin (zhā-nān'), François. French philologist.....	1803—1856
Garschine (gärs-cheēn'), Wssewolod-Mikhailovitch. Russian novelist.....	1855—1888	Genlis , de (dēh zhōn'-lēs'), Félicité Stéphanie Ducrest de Saint-Aubin, Countess. French novelist.....	1746—1830
Garth , Samuel, Sir. English physician and poet.....	1661—1719	Genoude (zhēh-nōd'), Antoine Eugène. French journalist.....	1792—1849
Garve (gar'-vēh), Christian. German philosopher and moralist.....	1742—1798	Genovesi (jē-nō-vā'-zē), Antonio. Italian philosopher.....	1712—1769
Garzi (gard'-zē), Luigi. Italian painter.....	1638—1721	Genseric (jēn'-sēr-ik). King of the Vandals.....	406?—477
Garzoni (gar-zō-nē), Tommaso. Italian author and monk.....	1549—1589	Gensonné (zhōn'-sō-nē'), Armand. French Girondist.....	1758—1793
Gascoigne (gas-koin'), George. English dramatic poet.....	1525?—1577	Gentil (zhōn'-tēl'), Jean Baptiste Joseph. French officer and writer.....	1726—1799
Gascoigne , William, Sir. English judge.....	1350?—1419	Gentz, von (fon gēnts), Friedrich. German publicist.....	1764—1832
Gascoyne , William. English astronomer.....	1612—1644	Geoffroy (jēf'-rī) of Monmouth. English historian.....	1100?—1154
Gaskell (gäs'-kēl), Elizabeth Cleghorn (Stevenson). English authoress.....	1810—1865	Geoffroy (zhō-frwa'), Louis Julien, Abbé. French critic and editor.....	1743—1814
Gasparin , de (dēh gas-pa-är-ān'), Adrien Etienne Pierre, Count. French rural economist.....	1783—1862	Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire (zho-frwa' sān-tē-lēr'), Etienne. French zoölogist.....	1772—1844
Gasparin , de, Agenor Etienne, Count. (<i>Son</i> .) French publicist.....	1810—1871	Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire , Isidore. (<i>Son</i> .) French naturalist.....	1805—1861
Gasparin , de, Valérie (Boissier), Countess. (<i>Wife of preceding</i> .) Authoress.....	1813—1894	George I. , Lewis. King of Great Britain.....	1660—1727
Gasparini (gas-pa-rē'-nē), Francesco. Italian composer.....	1665—1707	George II. , Augustus. King of Great Britain.....	1683—1760
Gasparino (gas-pa-rē'-nō), Barzizzio. Italian philologist and orator.....	1370—1431	George III. , William Frederick. King of Great Britain.....	1738—1820
Gassendi (gas-sēn'-dee), Pierre. French philosopher.....	1592—1655	George IV. , Augustus Frederick. King of Great Britain.....	1762—1830
Gassion , de (dēh ga-sē-ōn'), Jean. Marshal of France.....	1609—1647	George , Henry. American political economist.....	1839—1897
Gataker (gāt'-a-kēr), Thomas. English divine and annotator.....	1574—1654	George , Saint. Patron saint of England.....	— 303
Gates (gāts), Horatio. English-American major-general.....	1728—1806	George I. , Christian Wilhelm Ferdinand Adolphus. King of Greece. Second son of Christian IX. of Denmark.....	1845 —
Gatling (gāt'-ling), Richard Jordan. American inventor.....	1818—1902	Gérard (zhē-rar'), Etienne Maurice, Count. Marshal of France.....	1773—1855
Gatteaux (ga-tō'), Jacques Edouard. French engraver and sculptor.....	1788—1881	Gérard , François. French painter.....	1770—1837
Gatti (gat'-tē), Bernardino. (<i>Il Sogaro</i> .) Italian painter.....	1495—1575	Gérard , Jean Ignace Isidore. (<i>Grandes-Me</i> .) French caricaturist.....	1803—1847
Gau (gōw or gō), Franz Christian. German architect.....	1790—1853	Gérard-Thom (zhē-rar-toñ). Founder of the order of St. John of Jerusalem.....	1040?—1121
Gaucher (gō-shē'), Charles Etienne. French art-writer.....	1740—1804	Gerber (gēr'-ber), Ernst Ludwig. German writer on music.....	1746—1819
Gauden (gāw'-dēn), John. English bishop and author.....	1605—1662	Gerbert (gēr'-bert), Martin, Baron von Hornau. German writer on music.....	1720—1793
Gaudenzi (gōw-dēn'-zē), Pellegrino. Italian poet.....	1749—1784	Gerdil (zhēr-dēl'), Hyacinthe Sigismond. Italian philosopher.....	1718—1802
Gaudenzio (gōw-dēn'-zē-ō), Paganini. Swiss Hellenist.....	1596—1649	Gerdy (zhēr-de'), Pierre Nicolas. French physiologist.....	1797—1856
Gaudichaud-Beaupré (gō-dē-shō'-bō-prē'), Charles. French botanist.....	1780—1854	Gerhard (ger-r'-har-rt), Eduard. German archæologist.....	1795—1867
Gaudin (gō-dān'), Martin Michel Charles. Duke of Gaeta. French minister of finance.....	1756—1844	Gerhardt , Paulus. German poet and preacher.....	1607—1676
Gaume (gōm), Jean Joseph. French author and theologian.....	1802—1879	Géricault (zhē-rē-kō'), Jean Louis Theodoré André. French painter.....	1791—1824
Gauss (gōws), Karl Friedrich. German mathematician.....	1777—1855	Germanicus , Cæsar. Roman general.....	B. C. 14—19 A. D.
Gautama (gaw'-ta-ma) or Gotama (gō'-ta-ma). Hindu reformer. Founder of Buddhism.....	B. C. 624?—543?	Gérôme (zhē-rōm'), Jean Leon. French painter.....	1824—1904
Gautier (gō-tē-ē'), Jean François Eugène. French violinist.....	1822—1878	Gervinus (ger-r'-vē-nūs), Georg Gottfried. German historian.....	1805—1871
Gautier , Théophile. French poet and novelist.....	1808—1872	Gesenius (ge-sē-nī-ūs), Friedrich Heinrich Wilhelm. German orientalist.....	1785—1842
Gavarni (ga-var-nē'). (<i>Paul Chevalier</i> .) French caricaturist.....	1801—1866	Gēs'nēr , Conrad. Swiss naturalist.....	1516—1565
Gavazzi (ga-vat'-sē), Alessandro. Italian priest and agitator.....	1809—1889	Gherardesca (gē-rar-dēs'-ka), Ugolino, Count of. Italian usurper of Pisa.....	— 1288
Gäv'estōn , Piers. Earl of Cornwall. Favorite of Edward II. of England.....	— 1312	Ghiberti (gē-ber-r'-tē), Lorenzo. Florentine sculptor.....	1378—1455
Gây , John. English dramatist and poet.....	1685—1732	Ghirlandaio (gēr-lan-dī'-ō). (<i>Domenico Corradi</i> .) Florentine painter.....	1450?—1495
Gay , Marie Françoise Sophie, Madame. French novelist.....	1776—1852	Giannone (jan-nō-nē), Pietro. Italian historian.....	1676—1748
Gayangos y Arce , de (dē gi-ang'-gōs ē ar'-thē), Pascual. Spanish orientalist.....	1809—1897	Gib'bōn , Edward. English historian.....	1737—1794
Gay-Lussac (gā-lū-sak'), Joseph Louis. French chemist.....	1778—1850	Gibbon , John. American general.....	1827—1896
Gaza (ga'-za), Theodore. Greek classic scholar and writer.....	1398—1478	Gib'bōns , Grindling. English wood carver and sculptor.....	1648—1721
Geary (gā'-rī or gē'-rī), John White. American general and politician.....	1819—1873	Gib'sōn , John. Welsh sculptor.....	1791—1866
Geber (gē'-ber), Abu-Musa Ja'far al-Sufi. Arabian alchemist.....	lived 8th c.	Gid'dings , Joshua Reed. American anti-slavery leader.....	1795—1864
Gēd , William. Scottish artist, inventor of stereotyping.....	1690—1749	Giffōrd , William. English author and critic.....	1756—1826
Geel (hāl) or Gell (gēl), Jakob. Dutch editor and critic.....	1789—1862	Gilbert (gīl-bērt), Davies. (<i>Giddy</i> .) English scholar and writer.....	1767—1839
Geer, von (fon yār), Karl, Baron. Swedish naturalist.....	1720—1778	Gilbert , Sir Humphrey. English navigator.....	1539—1583
Geffrard (zhē-frar'), Fabre. President of Hayti.....	1806—1879	Gilbert , Sir John. English historical painter.....	1817—1897
Geibel (gī'-bēl), Franz Emmanuel. German poet.....	1815—1884	Gilbert , William. English physician and physicist.....	1540—1603
		Gilchrist (gīl'-krīst), John Borthwick. British orientalist.....	1759—1841

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gum; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian, -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Giles (jilz), William Branch. American statesman and orator.....	1762	1830	Golownin (gō-lōv-nēn'), Vasili. Russian navigator.....	1776	1832
Gill, John. English Baptist theologian and author.....	1697	1771	Goltzius (gōlt'-sē-ūs), Heinrich. Dutch engraver and painter.....	1553	1617
Gilles (zhēl), Pierre. French naturalist and writer.....	1490	1555	Gomar (gō'-mar), Francis. Flemish Calvinistic theologian.....	1563	1641
Gillès'pie, William Mitchell. American civil engineer.....	1816	1868	Gombauld, de (dēh gōn-bō'), Jean Ogier. French author.....	1567	1666
Gill'lies, John. Scottish historian.....	1746	1836	Gondi, de (dēh gōn'-dē), Philippe Emanuel. French general.....	1584	1662
Gill'more, Quincy Adams. American general.....	1825	1888	Gondola (gōn'-dō-la), Giovanni di Francesco. Illyrian poet.....	1588	1636
Gill'ott, Joseph. English manufacturer of steel pens.....	1800	1872	Gonsalvo de Cordova (gōn-sal'-vō dē kor-r'-dō-va), or Gon-		
Gil'pin, Rev. William. English essayist and biographer.....	1724	1804	zalo (gōn-tha'-lō) de Cordova, Hernandez. (<i>The Great Cap-</i>		
Gil Vicente (zhēl vē-sēn'-tē). Portuguese dramatist.....	1485	1557	tain.) Spanish warrior.....	1443	1515
Ginguené (shañ-gēh-nē'), Pierre Louis. French critic.....	1748	1816	Gonthier (gōn'-tēr), Johann. German medical writer.....	1487	1574
Ginkel, van (van gīnk'-ēl), Godard, Earl of Athlone. Dutch			Gonzaga, de (dē gōn-za'-ga), Thomas Antonio Costa. Brazilian		
general.....	1630	1703	poet.....	1747	1793
Gioberti (jō-bēr-r'-tē), Giovanni Antonio. Italian chemist.....	1761	1834	Gonzaga, di (dē gōn-za'-ga), Giovanni Francesco. First Marquis		
Gioberti, Vincenzo. Italian philosopher and statesman.....	1801	1852	of Mantua.....	1394	1444
Giocondo (jō-kōn'-dō), Fra Giovanni. Italian architect and			Gonzalez (gōn-zal'-lēs), Manuel. Mexican president.....	1853	1893
antiquary.....	1450	1521	Gonzalez de Berceo (gōn-tha'-lēth dē ber-r-thā'-ō), Juan.		
Gioja (jō'-ya), Melchiorre. Italian political economist.....	1767	1829	Spanish poet.....	1196	1266
Giordano (jor-r-da'-nō), Luca. (<i>Fa Presto.</i>) Italian painter.....	1632	1705	Gonzalo (gōn-tha'-lō). <i>Syn.</i> Gonsalvo.		
Giorgione (jor-r-jō'-nē'), Giorgio Barbarelli. Italian painter.....	1477	1511	Good, John Mason. English physician and author.....	1764	1827
Giotto Angiolotto (jōt-ō an-jō-lōt'-ō), or Ambrogiotto (am-			Good'all, Frederick. English historical painter.....	1822	—
brō-jōt'-ō), Bondone. Florentine painter.....	1276	1336	Good'rich, Samuel Griswold. (<i>Peter Parley.</i>) American writer		
Giovanetti (jō-va-nēt'-ē), Giacomo. Italian jurist and writer.....	1787	1849	of juvenile books.....	1793	1860
Giovini (jō-vē'-nē), Angelo Aurelio Bianchi. Italian historian.....	1799	1862	Good'yēar, Charles. American inventor.....	1800	1860
Giovio (jō'-vē-ō), Paolo. Italian historian.....	1483	1552	Gord'ōn, Charles George. (<i>Chinese Gordon.</i>) British general.....	1833	1885
Girard (zhē-rar-r'), Gabriel. French grammarian.....	1677	1748	Gordon, George, Lord. English anti-Catholic agitator.....	1750	1793
Girard, Pierre Simon. French engineer.....	1765	1836	Gordon, William. English-American historian.....	1730	1807
Girard (jē-rard'), Stephen. Founder of Girard college.....	1750	1831	Gore (gōr), Catherine Grace Francis. English novelist.....	1799	1861
Girardin, de (dēh zhē-rar-r-dañ'), Delphine (Gay). French			Görgei or Görgey (gōr-r'-gēh-ē), Arthur. Hungarian general.....	1818	—
authoress.....	1804	1855	Gorges (gor'-jēz), Sir Ferdinando. English lord proprietary of		
Girardin, de, Emile. (<i>Husband.</i>) French journalist.....	1806	1881	Maine.....	—	1647
Girardon (zhē-rar-r-dōñ'), François. French sculptor.....	1628	1715	Gorgias (gor'-jī-ās). Greek orator and philosopher.....	B. C. 487	380
Girodet-Trioson (zhē-rō-dē-trē-ō-zōn'), Anne Louis. French			Gori (gō'-rē), Antonio Francesco. Italian antiquary.....	1691	1757
painter.....	1767	1824	Görres (gēr'-ēs), Jacob Joseph. German editor and author.....	1776	1848
Giulio Romano (jō'-lē-ō rō-ma'-nō). Italian painter and archi-			Gortchakoff, or Gortschakoff (gort-cha-kōf'), Alexander		
tect.....	1492	1546	Michailovitch, Prince. Russian statesman.....	1798	1883
Giusti (jōs'-tē), Giuseppe. Italian satirical poet.....	1809	1850	Gortchakoff, Mikhail, Prince. Russian general.....	1795	1861
Gladstone (glād'-stōn), William Ewart. English premier.....	1809	1898	Göschel (gēr'-shēl), Karl Friedrich. German jurist and philoso-		
Glanvill (glān'-vīl), Joseph. English divine and author.....	1636	1680	pher.....	1781	1861
Glauber (glōw'-bēr), Johann Rudolf. German chemist.....	1604	1668	Gosse (gōss), Philip Henry. English naturalist.....	1810	1888
Gleditsch (glē'-dītsh), Johann Gottlieb. German botanist.....	1714	1786	Gosselin (gōs-lañ'), Pierre François Joseph. French geographer.....	1751	1830
Gleim, Johann Wilhelm Ludwig. German song writer.....	1719	1803	Göthe, or Goethe. See GOETHE.		
Glenn'dower, or Glendwr, Owen. Welsh chieftain.....	1349	1415	Gottschalk (gōt'-shalk) Louis Moreau. American pianist and		
Glid'dōn, George Robins. American Egyptologist.....	1809	1857	composer.....	1829	1869
Glinsk'a, Feodor Nikolaevitch. Russian officer and poet.....	1788	1880	Gottschall (gōt'-shal), Rudolph. Prussian poet.....	1823	—
Glis'son, Francis. English physician and anatomist.....	1597	1677	Gough (gōf), Hugh, Viscount. British field-marshal.....	1779	1869
Gloucester (glōs'-tēr), Robert of. Early English historian.....	lived	1290	Gough, John B. American temperance lecturer.....	1817	1886
Glover (glōv'-ēr), Richard. English poet.....	1712	1785	Gough, Richard. English antiquary and writer.....	1735	1809
Gluck, von (fon glōk), Christoph Wilibald. German composer.....	1714	1787	Goujon (gō-zhōñ'), Jean. French sculptor and architect.....	1515	1572
Glück (glēk), Christian Friedrich. German law-writer.....	1755	1831	Goulart (gō-lar-r'), Simon. French divine and compiler.....	1543	1628
Gmelin (gmē'-līn), Johann Georg. Ger. naturalist and author.....	1709	1755	Gould, Augustus Addison. American naturalist.....	1805	1866
Gmelin, Johann Friedrich. (<i>Nephew.</i>) German botanist.....	1748	1804	Gould, Benjamin Apthorp, Jr. American astronomer.....	1824	1896
Gneisenau, von (fon gnī'-zēh-nōw), August Neidhardt, Count.			Gould, Hannah Flagg. American poetess.....	1789	1865
Prussian field-marshal.....	1760	1831	Gould, Jay. American stock-broker and speculator.....	1836	1892
Göd'dard, Jonathan. English physician and chemist.....	1617	1674	Gould, John. English naturalist.....	1804	1881
Godefroi (gōd-frwa'), Denis. (<i>The Elder.</i>) French jurist.....	1549	1622	Gounod (gō-nō'), Charles François. French composer and musi-		
Godfrey of Buillon (bō-yōñ). French leader of the first crusade.....	1058	1100	cian.....	1818	1893
Godin (gō-dañ'), Louis. French mathematician.....	1704	1760	Gourgaud (gōr-r-gō'), Gaspard, Baron. French general.....	1783	1852
Gōdi'va. (<i>Lady Godiva.</i>) Wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester.....	lived	11th c.	Gourgues, de (dēh gōr-rg), Dominique. French mariner.....	1530	1593
Gōd'man, John D. American naturalist and physician.....	1794	1830	Gousset (gō-sē'), Thomas Marie Joseph. French cardinal.....	1792	1866
Godolphin (gō-dōl'-fin), Sidney, Earl of. English statesman.....	—	1712	Gouvea, de (dē gō-vā'-a), Antonio. Portuguese jurist and writer.....	1505	1566
Godoy, de (dē gō-thō-ē), Don Manuel, Duke of Alcudia. (<i>The</i>			Gouvion Saint-Cyr (gō-vē-ōñ' sañ-sēr-r'), Laurent. Marshal of		
Prince of Peace.) Spanish courtier.....	1767	1851	France.....	1764	1830
Godunoff (gō-dō-nōf'), Boris Fedorovitch. Czar of Russia.....	1552	1605	Govinda Singh (gō-vīn'-dā sīng). Chief of the Sikhs.....	1661	1708
Godwin, Parke. American journalist and author.....	1816	—	Gōw'er, John. English poet.....	—	1402
Godwin, William. English novelist.....	1756	1836	Gōw'rie, John Ruthven, Earl of. English conspirator.....	1577	1600
Goethe, or Göthe, von (fon gō'-tēh), Johann Wolfgang. German			Gozlan (gōz-lōñ'), Léon. French dramatist and novelist.....	1806	1866
poet.....	1749	1832	Gozzi (gōt'-sē), Carlo, Count. Italian dramatist.....	1718	1806
Goffe (gōf), William. English Puritan and regicide.....	—	1679	Gozzoli (gōt'-sō-lē), Benozzo. Florentine painter.....	1405	1485
Gogol (gō'-gōl), Nikolai Vassilievitch. Russian author.....	1810	1852	Grabbe (grab'-ēh), Christian Dietrich. German dramatic poet.....	1801	1836
Gohier (gō-ē-ē'), Louis Jérôme. French minister of justice.....	1746	1830	Graberg von Hemso (grō'-bēr-rgch), Jakob. Swedish geog-		
Goldoni (gōl-dō'-nē), Carlo. Italian comic author and dramatist.....	1707	1793	rapher.....	1776	1847
Goldsborough (gōldz'-būr-rūh), Louis Malesherbes. American			Grăc'chūs, Caius Sempronius. Roman statesman.....	B. C. 158	121
rear admiral.....	1805	1877	Gracchus, Tiberius Sempronius. (<i>Brother.</i>) Roman statesman, B. C. 168	—	137
Goldschmidt (gōlt'-shmīt), Hermann. Ger. painter and astrono-			mer.....	B. C. —	153
mer.....	1802	1866	Gradenigo (gra-dē-nē'-gō), Pietro. Doge of Venice.....	1249	1311
Göld'smith, Oliver. Irish poet, dramatist and novelist.....	1728	1774	Grævius (grē'-vī-ūs), Johann Georg. (<i>Gräfe.</i>) German scholar.....	1632	1703
Goldstücker (gōlt'-stēk-ēr), Theodor. Ger. Sanscrit scholar.....	1821	1872	Graham (grā'-ām), George. English mechanician and astrono-		
Golius (gō'-lē-ūs), Jakob. Dutch orientalist.....	1596	1667	mer.....	1675	1751

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Graham, John, of Claverhouse, Viscount Dundee	1643	1689
Graham, Sylvester. American dietarian and writer.....	1794	1851
Graham, Thomas. Scottish chemist.....	1805	1869
Graham, William Alexander. American secretary of the navy.....	1804	1875
Grahame (grā'-am), James. Scottish author of a history of the United States.....	—	1842
Gram, Johan or Hans. Danish philologist.....	1685	1748
Gramont, de (dēh gra-mōn'), Philibert, Comte. French courtier.....	1621	1707
Gramont, de, Antoine Agénor Alfred, Duke. French diplomatist.....	1819	1880
Granada, de (dē gra-na'-tha), Fray Luis. Spanish pulpit orator.....	1504	1588
Grān'bý, John Manners, Marquis of. English general.....	1721	1770
Gran'di, Guido. Italian mathematician.....	1671	1742
Grandpré, de (dēh grōn-prē'), Louis Marie Joseph Ohier, Count. French voyager.....	1761	1846
Granet (gra-nē'), François Marius. French historical painter.....	1775	1849
Grān'gēr, Gideon. American lawyer and statesman.....	1767	1822
Granier de Cassagnac (gra-nē-ē' dēh ka-san-yak'), Adolphe Bernard. French journalist and historian.....	1805	1880
Grant, Mrs. Anne, of Laggan. Scottish poet and prose writer.....	1755	1838
Grant, Sir Francis. Scottish portrait painter.....	1803	1878
Grant, James Augustus. British traveler and writer.....	1827	1892
Grant, Sir James Hope. (Brother of Sir Francis.) British general.....	1808	1875
Grant, Robert. Scottish astronomer.....	1814	1892
Grant, Ulysses Simpson. General and eighteenth President of the United States.....	1822	1885
Granville, de (dē grān'-vél; Fr. pron. dēh grōn-vél'), Antoine Perrenot, Cardinal. Spanish statesman.....	1517	1586
Granville (grān'-vil), George, Baron Lansdowne. English poet and statesman.....	1667	1735
Granville, Granville George Leveson Gower, Earl. English statesman.....	1815	1891
Granville, John Carteret, Earl. English statesman.....	1690	1763
Grasse-Tilly, de (dēh gras'-tē-yē'), François Joseph Paul, Comte. (Count de Grasse.) French admiral.....	1723	1788
Grāt'tan, Henry. Irish statesman and orator.....	1750	1820
Graumann (grōw'-man), Johann Philipp. German financier.....	1690	1762
Graun (grōwn), Karl Heinrich. German composer.....	1701	1759
Graux (grō), Georges Edouard. French statesman.....	1843	—
Gravelot (grav-lō'), Hubert François Bourguignon. French engraver.....	1699	1773
Graves, Thomas, Lord. British admiral.....	1725	1802
Gravesande, van 's (van sgra'-veh-zan-dēh), Willem Jakob. Dutch philosopher and mathematician.....	1688	1742
Grāy, Asa. American botanist and writer.....	1810	1888
Gray, Elisha. Am. inventor and electrician.....	1835	1901
Gray, Horace. Associate justice of Supreme court, U. S. A.....	1828	1902
Gray, John Edward. English zoölogist.....	1800	1875
Gray, Thomas. English poet and prose writer.....	1716	1771
Greaves (grēvz), John. English antiquary and mathematician.....	1602	1652
Grē'ble, John T. Master of ordnance, U. S. A. Killed in battle.....	1834	1861
Grēe'leý, Horace. American journalist and politician.....	1811	1872
Greely, Adolphus Washington. American Arctic explorer.....	1844	—
Grēen, John Richard. English historian.....	1837	1883
Green, Seth. American fish culturist.....	1817	1889
Greene, George Washington. American editor and biographer.....	1811	1883
Greene, Nathaniel. American major-general.....	1742	1786
Greene, Robert. English dramatist.....	1560?	1592
Grēen lēaf, Simon. American jurist and law-writer.....	1783	1853
Greenough (grēn'-ō), Horatio. American sculptor.....	1805	1852
Greenough, Richard Saltonstall. (Brother.) American sculptor.....	1819	—
Grēg, William Rathbone. English agnostic writer.....	1809	1881
Gregory (grēg'-o-ri) I., Saint. (The Great.) Pope.....	542	604
Gregory VII. (Hildebrand, Saint.) Pope.....	1020	1085
Gregory XIII. Ugo Buoncompagni. Pope.....	1502	1585
Gregory XVI. Bartolommeo Alberto Capellari. Pope.....	1765	1846
Gregory Nazianzen, Saint. Bishop of Constantinople.....	328	389?
Gregory of Nyssa, Saint. Greek father of the church.....	332	395?
Gregory of Tours, Saint. Early French historian.....	538	594
Gregory, David. (Nephew of James.) Scottish mathematician.....	1661	1708
Gregory, James. Scottish geometer. Inventor of reflecting telescope.....	1638	1675
Gregory, Olinthus Gilbert. English mathematician and philosopher.....	1774	1841
Gregory Thaumatur'gus, Saint. Bishop of Neo-Cæsarea.....	210?	270?
Grenville (grēn'-vil), George. English statesman.....	1712	1770
Gresham (grēsh'-am), Thomas, Sir. English merchant and diplomatist.....	1519	1579

	Born.	Died.
Gresham, Walter Q. American soldier, jurist and Secretary of State.....	1832	1895
Gresset (grê-sê'). Jean Baptiste Louis. French dramatist and poet.....	1709	1777
Grétry (grê-trê'), André Ernest Modeste. French opera composer.....	1741	1813
Greuze (grûz), Jean Baptiste. French painter.....	1725	1805
Greville (grēv'-il), Fulke, Lord Brooke. English poet and prose writer.....	1554	1628
Grévy (grê-vê'), François Jules Pole. President of the French Republic.....	1807	1891
Grey (grā), Charles, Earl. Prime minister of England.....	1764	1845
Grey, Jane, Lady. Granddaughter of Henry VII. Executed.....	1537	1554
Gribeauval, de (dēh grê-bō-val'), Jean Baptiste Vaquette. French general.....	1715	1789
Gribojedof (grê-bō-yā'-dōf), Alexander Sergievitch. Russian dramatist.....	1795	1829
Gridley (grīd'-lī), Richard. American general.....	1711	1796
Griër'sōn, Benjamin H. American cavalry leader.....	1826	—
Griēs'bach, Johann Jakob. German biblical critic.....	1745	1812
Griffin, Charles. American general.....	1826	1867
Griffin, Gerald. Irish novelist.....	1803	1840
Griffis (grif'-is), William Elliot. American author.....	1843	—
Grijalva, de (dē grê-chal'-va), Juan. Spanish explorer.....	—	1527
Grillparzer (grīl'-par-tser), Franz. German dramatist.....	1791	1872
Grimaldi (grê-mal'-dē), Giovanni Francesco. (Il Bolognese.) Italian painter.....	1606	1680
Grimm, Friedrich Melchior, Baron. German satirist.....	1723	1807
Grimm, Jakob Ludwig Karl. German jurist and writer.....	1785	1863
Grimm, William Karl. German philologist.....	1786	1859
Grisi (grê'-sē), Giulia. Italian vocalist.....	1810	1869
Grīs'wōld, Rufus Wilmot. American editor.....	1815	1857
Grōnō'viūs or Grō'nōv, Johann Friedrich. German antiquary.....	1611	1671
Gros (gr-rō), Antoine Jean. French painter.....	1771	1835
Grosse (grō'-sēh), Julius Waldemar. German dramatist.....	1828	—
Grossi (grōs'-ē), Tommaso. Italian poet and novelist.....	1791	1853
Grote (grōt), George. English historian.....	1794	1871
Grotefend (grō'-tēh-fēnt), Georg Friedrich. German archaeologist.....	1775	1853
Grotius (grō'-shī-ūs) or De Groot (dēh grōt), Hugo. Dutch jurist.....	1583	1645
Grouchy, de (dēh grō-shē'), Emmanúel, Marquis. French general.....	1766	1847
Grousset (grō-sē'), Paschal. (Philippe Daryl.) French journalist.....	1844	—
Grove (grōv), William Robert, Sir. English scientist and inventor.....	1811	1893
Grō'vēr, Cuvier. American general.....	1830	1835
Grow (grō), Galusha Aaron. American statesman.....	1824	—
Gruber (grō-bēr), Johann Gottfried. German scholar and writer.....	1774	1851
Grūn'dy, Felix. American jurist and senator.....	1777	1840
Grū'ner, Wilhelm Heinrich Ludwig. German engraver.....	1801	1882
Gruter (grū'-tēr) or Gruytère (grū-ē-tēr'), Jan. Flemish antiquary.....	1560	1627
Grynæus (grê-nā'-os), Simon. German theologian and writer.....	1493	1541
Gryphius (grê'-fē-os), Andreas. German poet and dramatist.....	1616	1664
Guadet (ga-dē') Marguerite Elie. French Girondist leader.....	1758	1794
Guarini (gwa-rē'-nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.....	1537	1612
Gubernatis, de (dē gō-bēr-na'-tēs), Angelo. Italian philologist.....	1840	—
Gudin (gū-dān'), Jean Antoine Théodore. French marine painter.....	1802	1880
Guénée (gē-nē'), Antoine. French ecclesiastic and writer.....	1717	1803
Guerard (gē-rar'). (Benjamin Edme Charles.) French archaeologist.....	1797	1854
Guerard, Charles Henri. French engraver and painter.....	1846	—
Güercino (gwēr-chē'-nō), Giovanni Francesco Barbieri. Italian painter.....	1591	1666
Guericke, von (fon gā'-rik-eh), Otto. German natural philosopher.....	1602	1686
Guérin (gē-rān'), Alphonse François Marie. French surgeon.....	1817	—
Guérin, Pierre Narcisse, Baron. French painter.....	1774	1733
Guérin, de (dēh gē-rañ'), Eugénie. French authoress.....	1805	1848
Guérin, de, Georges Maurice. (Brother.) French poet.....	1810	1839
Guerrazzi (gwēr-rat'-sē), Francesco Domenico. Italian author.....	1805	1873
Guerrero (gēr-rā'-rō), Vicente. Mulatto president of Mexico.....	1783?	1831
Guesclin (gās-klān'). See DU GUESCLIN.		
Guess (gēss), George, or Se-quo'-yah. Cherokee half-breed. Inventor of the Cherokee syllabic alphabet.....	1770?	1843
Guettard (gê-tar'), Jean Etienne. French naturalist.....	1715	1786

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bəl, dəl

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Guglielmi (gôl-yêl'-mê), Pietro. Italian composer.....	1727	1804	Halévy, Ludovic. French novelist and dramatic author.....	1834	—
Guglielmini (gôl-yêl'-mê-nê), Domenico. Italian mathema- tician.....	1655	1710	Häl'ford, Sir Henry. English physician and writer.....	1766	1844
Guirad (gê-rô'), Ernest. American composer.....	1837	1892	Haliburton (hăl'-i-bûr-tôn), Thomas Chandler. (<i>Sam Slick</i>). Nova Scotian judge and humorous writer.....	1802	1865
Guiteau (gê-to'), Charles Julius. Assassin of President Garfield.....	1841	1882	Hälifäx, Charles Montagu, Earl of. English statesman.....	1661	1715
Guizot (gwê-zô'), François Pierre Guillaume. French historian and statesman.....	1787	1874	Halifax, George Saville, Marquis of. English statesman.....	1630	1695
Gustä'vus Adol'phus, or Gustavus II. King of Sweden. Illus- trious hero and ruler.....	1594	1632	Häll, Asaph. American astronomer. Discoverer of the moons of Mars.....	1829	—
Gutenberg (gû'-ten-bêr-rg), Johann or Henne. German inventor of printing.....	1400	1468	Hall, Basil. Scottish voyager and author.....	1788	1844
Guyot (gê-ô'), Arnold Henry, Ph. D., LL. D. Swiss professor of geology in United States.....	1807	1884	Hall, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer.....	1821	1871
Guyton de Morveau (gê-tôn' deh mor-vô'), Louis Bernard. French chemist.....	1737	1816	Hall, James. American author and judge.....	1793	1868
Guzman, de (dê gûth'-man), Alfonso Perez. (<i>The Good</i> .) Spanish commander.....	1258	1309	Hall, James. American geologist and palæontologist.....	1811	1898
Gyllembourg-Ehrensward (gû-lêm-borgch ê'-rên-sver-rd), Thomasine Christine Buntzen. Danish novelist.....	1773	1856	Hall, Joseph. English bishop and author.....	1574	1656
Gyrowetz (gêr'-ô-vêts), Adalbert. Bohemian composer.....	1763	1850	Hall, Marshall. English physician and medical writer.....	1790	1857

H.

Haag, Carl, R. W. S. Bavarian painter.....	1820	—	Halleck, Henry Wagner. American general and military writer.....	1815	1872
Haans'bergen, John van. Painter of Utrecht.....	1642	1705	Haller, von (fôn hal'-er), Albrecht. Swiss physiologist.....	1708	1777
Haas, John Matthew. German geographer and historian.....	1684	1742	Häl'leÿ, Edmund. English astronomer and mathematician.....	1656	1742
Haas, John Philip de. American general.....	1735?	1794?	Häl'liwëll, James Orchard. English archæologist.....	1820	—
Haas, William. Swiss type-founder and printer.....	1741	1800	Häl'pine, Charles Graham. (<i>Miles O'Reilly</i> .) Irish-American poet and humorist.....	1829	1868
Häb'bertôn, John. American author of <i>Helen's Babies</i>	1842	—	Hals, Franciscus. Dutch portrait painter.....	1584	1666
Haberlin (hâ'-ber-lên), Francis Dominic. German historian.....	1720	1787	Hâl'stëad, Murat. American journalist.....	1829	—
Habert (a-bâr-r'), Francis. French poet.....	1520?	1562?	Ha'maker, Hendrik Arens. Dutch orientalist.....	1789	1835
Habert, Isaac. French bishop and anti-Jansenist.....	1368	—	Hamann (ha'-man), Johann Georg. German philosophical writer.....	1730	1788
Habert, Philip. French academician. Poetical writer.....	1605?	1637	Häm'ertôn (häm'-ër-tôn), Philip Gilbert. English author.....	1834	1894
Habicot (a-bê-kô'), Nicholas. French surgeon and medical writer.....	1550	1624	Häm'il'car Bar'ça. Carthaginian general. Father of Hannibal..	B. C. 229	—
Hab'ington, Thomas. English conspirator.....	1560	1647	Hämiltôn, Alexander. American lawyer and statesman.....	1757	1804
Habington, William. (<i>Son</i> .) Poet and historian.....	1605	1645	Hamilton, Charles S. American general.....	1822	1891
Hackaert (hak'-ker-rt) or Hakkert, John. Dutch landscape painter.....	1636	1699	Hamilton, Sir William. Scottish metaphysician.....	1788	1856
Hackert, Philip. German landscape painter.....	1737	1807	Hamilton, Sir William. British antiquary and diplomatist.....	1730	1803
Häck'span, Theodore. German orientalist and theologian.....	1607	1659	Hamilton, Sir William Rowan. Irish astronomer and geometer.....	1805	1865
Had'dik, Andrew, Count von. German field-marshal.....	1710	1790	Häm'lin, Hannibal. American senator and vice-president.....	1809	1891
Haden, Francis Seymour, F. R. C. S. English surgeon, art col- lector and author.....	1818	—	Ham'merich, Frederik Peder Adolf. Danish author.....	1809	1877
Hadji Khalifah (haj'-ê chal'-fa). (<i>Mustafa-ben-Abdallah</i> .) Turkish historian.....	1658	—	Hammer-Purgstall, von (fon ham'-er-pûr-rgch'-stal), Joseph, Baron. German orientalist and historian.....	1774	1856
Häd'leÿ, John. English astronomer.....	1744	—	Häm'mônd, William Alexander. American physician.....	1828	1900
Hadrian (hâ'-dri-an), or Adrian. Roman emperor.....	76	138	Hamon (a-moñ'), Jean Louis. French painter of genre.....	1821	1874
Haeckel (hêk'-el), Ernst Heinrich. German biologist.....	1834	1894	Hamp'den, Lord, Sir Henry Bouverie Broad. Speaker of British House of Commons.....	1814	1892
Haen, or Haan, van (van han), Antoon. Dutch physician.....	1704	1776	Hampden, John. English statesman.....	1594	1643
Hafiz (ha'-fiz), Mohammed Shems ed-Din. Persian poet.....	1300?	1390?	Hampden, Renn Dickson. English bishop and moral philosopher.....	1793	1868
Hagedorn (ha'-geh-dorn), Christian Ludwig. German art critic.....	1713	1780	Hampden, Wade. American general.....	1755	1835
Hagedorn, von (fon ha'-geh-dorn), Friedrich. German poet.....	1708	1754	Hampton, Wade. (<i>Grandson</i> .) Confederate general.....	1818	1903
Hagen (ha'-gen), Ernst August. German poet and novelist.....	1825	1880	Hän'cöck, John. American statesman.....	1737	1793
Hagen, von der (fon der ha'-gen), Friedrich Heinrich. German philologist.....	1780	1856	Hancock, Winfield Scott. American general.....	1824	1886
Hagenbach (ha'-gen-bach), Karl Rudolf. German historian.....	1801	1874	Handel (hän'-del), Georg Friedrich. German composer.....	1685	1759
Häg'-gård, Henry Rider. English novelist.....	1856	—	Hanka (hank'-a), Venceslav. Bohemian antiquary.....	1791	1861
Hague (hâg), Arnold. American geologist.....	1840	—	Hanke (hank'-eh), Henriette Wilhelmine. (<i>Arndt</i> .) German novelist.....	1785	1862
Hahn-Hahn, von (fôn han'-han), Ida Marie Luise Sophie Fried- erike Gustava, Countess. German novelist and poet.....	1805	1880	Hankel (hank'-el), Wilhelm Gottlieb. German electrician.....	1814	1899
Hahnemann (ha'-neh-man), Samuel Christian Friedrich. Ger- man physician. Founder of homœopathy.....	1755	1843	Hän'nibäl. Carthaginian general.....	B. C. 247	183
Haldinger (hî'-ding-er), Wilhelm. German geologist and min- eralogist.....	1795	1871	Han'semann, David Justus Ludwig. Prussian financier.....	1790	1864
Hakluyt (hăk'-lôt), Richard. English geographer and historian.....	1553?	1616	Hansen (han'-sen), Peter Andreas. German astronomer.....	1795	1874
Halbig (hal'-big), Johann. German sculptor.....	1814	1882	Hans Sachs (hans saks). German dramatist and poet.....	1494	1576
Hal'deman, Samuel Stehman. American philologist.....	1812	1880	Han'stëen, Christoffer. Norwegian astronomer.....	1784	1873
Hale (hâl), Edward Everett. American clergyman and author.....	1822	—	Harbaugh (har'-bâw), Henry. American clergyman and author.....	1817	1867
Hale, John Parker. American statesman.....	1806	1873	Harcourt, d' (dar-r-kôr-r'), Henri, Duc. French general.....	1654	1713
Hale, Sir Matthew. English jurist and author.....	1609	1676	Harcourt (har'-kört), Sir Simon, First Viscount Harcourt. Lord chancellor of England.....	1660	1727
Hale, Captain Nathan. American patriot and spy.....	1755	1776	Harcourt, Sir William George Granville Vernon. English lawyer.....	1827	—
Hale, Sarah Josepha (Buell). American novelist and poet.....	1795	1879	Har'dee, William J. American tactician Confederate general.....	1818	1873
Hales (hâlz), John. (<i>The Ever-Memorable</i> .) English divine.....	1584	1656	Hardenberg, von (fon har-r'-den-ber-rgch), Friedrich. Ger- man author.....	1772	1801
Hales, Stephen. English philosopher and writer.....	1677	1761	Hardenberg, von, Karl August, Prince. Prussian statesman.....	1750	1822
Halévy (a-lê-vê'), Jacques François Fromental Elie. French composer.....	1799	1862	Hardicanute (har-di-kä-nüt'). King of England and Denmark.....	1017?	1042

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt,
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Hardouin (ar-r-dwan'), Jean. French Jesuit and writer.....	1646	1729	Häi'y (a-wē'), René Just, Abbé. French mineralogist.....	1743	1822
Hardt, von der (fon der hart), Hermann. German philologist.....	1660	1746	Häv'elöck , Sir Henry. British general.....	1795	1857
Hardwicke (hard'-wik), Philip Yorke, First Earl of. English jurist.....	1690	1764	Hä'ven , Joseph. American divine and philosophic writer.....	1816	1874
Har'dý , Thomas. English novelist.....	1840	—	Hawkesworth (hawks'-würth), John. English essayist.....	1715?	1773
Hardy , Sir Thomas Masterman. British naval officer.....	1769	1839	Hawk'ing , Sir John. English rear-admiral.....	1520?	1595
Hare (här), Robert. American chemist.....	1781	1858	Hawks , Francis Lister. American clergyman.....	1798	1866
Haren, van (van ha'-ren), Willem. Dutch poet and statesman.....	1713	1768	Haw'leý , Joseph Roswell. American soldier and senator.....	1826	1905
Hargreaves (har'-grēvz), James. English inventor of the spinning-jenny.....	—	1778	Haw'thorne , Nathaniel. American author.....	1804	1864
Häring (hā'-ring), Wilhelm. (<i>Wilibald Alexis</i> .) German novelist.....	1797	1871	Haw'thorne , Julian. (<i>Son of Nathaniel</i> .).....	1846	—
Hariri (ha-rē'-rē), Abu Mohammed Kasem ben Ali. Arabian poet.....	1045?	1122?	Häy , John. Private secretary and biographer of President Lincoln.....	1839	—
Har'lan , John M. American jurist and diplomatist.....	1833	—	Hayden , Ferdinand Vandever. American geologist.....	1829	1887
Harlay , de (dē ar-lē'), Achille. French jurist.....	1536	1616	Haydn (hā'-dn; <i>Ger. pron. hī'-dn</i>), Joseph. German composer.....	1732	1809
Har'leý , Robert, Earl of Oxford. English statesman.....	1661	1724	Haydon (hā'-dōn), Benjamin Robert. English painter.....	1786	1846
Harmar (har'-mar), Josiah. American general.....	1753	1813	Häyes , Augustus Allen. American chemist.....	1806	1882
Har neý , William Selby. American general.....	1798	1889	Hayes , Isaac Israel. American explorer.....	1832	1881
Hār'öld I. (<i>Harefoot</i> .) King of England.....	—	1040	Hayes , Rutherford Birchard. Nineteenth President of U. S.....	1822	1893
Harold II. King of England.....	—	1066	Haynau, von (fon hī'-nōw), Julius Jakob, Baron. Austrian general.....	1786	1853
Haroun-al-Raschid (ha-rōn'-al-rāsh'-id, or -ra-shēd'). (<i>Aaron the Just</i> .) Caliph of Bagdad.....	766?	809	Häyne , Isaac. American revolutionary officer. Executed.....	1745	1781
Har'per , James. American publisher.....	1795	1869	Hayne , Robert Young. American senator and orator.....	1791	1840
Harper , Robert Goodloe. American lawyer and senator.....	1765	1825	Häz'ard , Rowland Gibson. American author.....	1801	1888
Här'ringtōn , James. English author.....	1611	1677	Hä'zen , William Babcock. American soldier and chief of signal service.....	1830	1887
Här'riott , Thomas. English mathematician.....	1560	1621	Häz'litt , William. English critic and miscellaneous author.....	1778	1830
Här'ris , James. English philologist.....	1709	1780	Hēad , Sir Edmund Walker, Baronet. Governor-general of Canada.....	1805	1868
Harris , Thaddeus William. American entomologist.....	1795	1856	Head , Sir Francis Bond. English author. Lieut.-governor of U. Canada.....	1793	1875
Harris , Sir William Snow. English electrician and inventor.....	1792	1869	Hēad leý , Joel Tyler. American historical writer.....	1814	1897
Harris , William Torrey. American educationist and editor.....	1835	—	Hēa'ly , George Peter Alexander. American portrait painter.....	1813	1894
Harrison (här'-i-sōn), Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1740?	1791	Healy , Timothy M. Irish member of British parliament.....	1855	—
Harrison , Benjamin. (<i>Great-grandson</i> .) The twenty-third President of the United States.....	1833	1901	Hearne (hērn), Samuel. English traveler in British America.....	1745	1792
Harrison , Carter H. World's Fair Mayor of Chicago. Assassinated.....	—	1893	Hēath , William. American revolutionary general.....	1737	1814
Harrison , John. English mechanic and inventor.....	1693	1776	Hēb'bel , Friedrich. German dramatist and poet.....	1813	1863
Harrison , William Henry. American general and ninth President of the United States.....	1773	1841	Hē'bel , Johann Peter. German poet and prose writer.....	1760	1826
Hart , James McDougal. Scottish-American painter.....	1828	1901	Hē'ber , Reginald. English bishop of Calcutta and poet.....	1783	1826
Hart , Joel T. American sculptor.....	1810?	1877	Hēb'erden , William. English physician and writer.....	1710	1801
Hart , John Seely. American educationist.....	1810	1877	Hébert (a-bêr-r'), Jacques René. (<i>Père Duchesne</i> .) French demagogue.....	1755	1794
Harte (hart), Francis Bret. American author.....	1839	1902	Hēck'ewēlder , John. Moravian missionary in America.....	1743	1823
Hart'ingtōn , Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of. English statesman.....	1833	—	Hecquet (ē-kē'), Philippe. French physician and author.....	1661	1737
Hart'leý , David. English physician and philosopher.....	1705	1757	Hēd'erich , Benjamin. German lexicographer.....	1675	1743
Hartmann (hart'-man), Moritz. German poet.....	1821	1872	Hedlinger (hēt'-ling-er), Johann Karl. Swiss engraver.....	1691	1771
Hartmann, von (fon hart'-man), Eduard. German philosopher.....	1840	—	Hēd'wig , Johann. German botanist.....	1730	1799
Hart'ranft , John Frederick. American soldier and politician.....	1830	1889	Heem, van (van hām), Jan David. Dutch painter of fruit, flowers, etc.....	1600	1674
Harts'horne , Joseph. American physician and surgeon.....	1779	1850	Heemskerck, van (van hāmz'-kēr-rah), Jacob. Dutch admiral.....	—	1607
Hartsoeker (hart'-sō-ker), Nikolaas. Dutch philosopher and optician.....	1636	1725	Heemskerck, van (van-hēms'-ker-rah), Martin. Dutch historical painter.....	1498	1574
Hartz'heim , Joseph. German Jesuit and historian.....	1694	1763	Heeren (hē'-ren), Arnold Herman Ludwig. German historian.....	1760	1842
Harvard (har'-vård), John. Founder of Harvard college.....	1608?	1638	Hegel (hē-gel), George Wilhelm Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1770	1831
Har'veý , George. Scottish painter.....	1805	1876	Heiberg (hī'-ber-rah), Johan Ludwig. Danish dramatist and poet.....	1791	1860
Harvey , William. English anatomist. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood.....	1578	1657	Hein or Heyn (hīn), Pieter. Dutch admiral.....	1570	1629
Ha'senclêver , Peter. German manufacturer and merchant.....	1716	1792	Heine (hī'-neh), Heinrich. German poet and prose writer.....	1800	1856
Hasse (has'-eh), Johann Adolf. German composer.....	1699	1783	Hēlm'holtz , Herman Ludwig. German physiologist and natural philosopher.....	1821	1894
Has'sel , Johann Georg Heinrich. German statistician.....	1770	1829	Helmont, van (van-hēl'-mont), Jan Baptista. Flemish chemist.....	1577	1644
Has'selquist (häs'-el-kwist), Fredrik. Swedish naturalist.....	1722	1752	Helvetius (hēl'-vē'-sheus), Claude Adrian. French philosopher.....	1715	1771
Häs'tings , Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquis of. English general in United States and governor general of India.....	1754	1826	Hēm'ang , Felicia Dorothea. English poet.....	1794	1835
Hastings , Warren. First governor-general of India.....	1732	1818	Hēn'dersōn , David Bremner. American statesman.....	1840	—
Hauch, von (fon hōwch), Johannes Carsten. Danish poet.....	1791	1872	Hēn'dricks , Thomas A. Vice-president United States.....	1819	1885
Hauff (hōwf), Wilhelm. German novelist.....	1802	1827	Hēn'rý I. Emperor of Germany (919-36). (<i>The Fowler</i>).....	876	936
Hauksbee, or Hawksbee (hawks'-bē), Francis. English electrician.....	1650?	1732?	Henry II. (1002-24.).....	972	1024
Hauptmann (hōwpt'-man), Moritz. German composer and writer.....	1792	1868	Henry III. (1039-56.).....	1017	1056
Hauréau (ō-rē-ō'), Jean Barthélemy. French author.....	1812	1896	Henry IV. (1058-1106.).....	1050	1106
Hausser (hōw'-zēr), Kaspar. Nuremberg foundling.....	—	1833	Henry V. (1106-25.).....	1081	1125
Häusser (hōis'-er), Ludwig. German historian.....	1818	1867	Henry VI. (1190-97.).....	1165	1197
Hausmann (ōs-man'), Georges Eugène, Baron. French administrator.....	1809	1891	Henry VII. (1308-13.).....	1263	1313
Hautefeuille , de (ōt-fūl), Jean. French inventor.....	1647	1724	Henry I. King of France (1031-60.).....	1011?	1060
Hautpoul , d' (dō-pōl'), Alphonse Henri, Marquis. French general.....	1789	1865	Henry II. (1547-59.).....	1519	1559

bōil, bōý; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, ðis; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn: ðion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Henry VII. (1485-1509.)	1485	1509	Hig'ginson, Thomas Wentworth. American author	1823	—
Henry VIII. (1509-47.)	1491	1547	Hilary (hîl'-arî) or Hilarius (hî-lâ'-rî-us), Saint. Bishop of Arles	400?	449
Henry, Patrick. American orator and patriot	1736	1799	Hildebrand (hîl'-dē-brand), Saint. See GREGORY VII.		
Hëntz, Caroline Lee. American authoress	—	1856	Hildebrandt (hîl'-dēh-brant), Ferdinand Theodor. German painter	1804	1874
Hērāclit'ūs. (<i>The Naturalist.</i>) Greek philosopher	lived B. C.	500	Hil drēth, Richard. American journalist and historian	1807	1865
Herapath (hēr'-a-path), William. English chemist	1796	1868	Hill, Ambrose Powell. Confederate general	1825	1865
Hérault de Séchelles (ê-rō' dēh sê-shēl'), Marie Jean. French revolutionist	1760	1794	Hill, Benjamin Harvey. Am. lawyer, orator and senator	1823	1882
Herbart (hēr'-bart), Johann Friedrich. German philosopher	1776	1841	Hill, David Bennett. Governor of New York and U. S. Senator	1843	—
Herbelot, d' (dēr-blo'), Barthélemy. French orientalist	1625	1695	Hill, Rowland, Sir. English author of cheap-postage system	1795	1879
Herbert (hēr'-bert), Edward, Lord Herbert of Chesham. English author	1581	1648	Hill, Thomas. American clergyman. President of Harvard University	1818	1891
Herbert, George. (<i>Brother.</i>) English poet	1593	1632	Hillard (hîl'-ard), George Stillman. American lawyer, orator and writer	1808	1879
Herbert, Henry William. (<i>Frank Forester.</i>) American author	1807	1858	Hiller, von (fon hîl'-er), Ferdinand. German composer	1811	1885
Herbert, Sidney, Baron. English statesman	1810	1861	Hiller, von, Johann, Baron. Austrian general	1754	1819
Herder, von (fon hēr'-dēr), Johann Gottfried. German philosopher	1744	1803	Hillern, von (fon hîl'-ern), Wilhelmine. German novelist	1836	—
Heredia (ê-rê-dē'-a), José Maria. Cuban poet	1803	1839	Hill hōuse, James Abraham. American poet	1789	1841
Hergenrōther (hēr'-gēn-rō-ter), Josef. German ecclesiastical historian	1822	1890	Hilliard (hîl'-yard), Henry Washington. Confederate general	1808	1892
Herkimer (hēr'-kî-mēr), Nicholas. American general	1715?	1777	Hil'ton, William. English historical painter	1786	1839
Hermann or Herman (hēr'-man). German hero	B. C. 16	A. D. 21	Him'mel, Friedrich Heinrich. German composer	1765	1814
Hermann, Johann Gottfried Jakob. German critic and philologist	1772	1848	Hincks, Francis, Sir. Canadian statesman	1807	1885
Hermelin (hēr-mē-lēn'), Samuel Gustavus. Swedish mineralogist	1744	1820	Hinc'mar. French prelate. Archbishop of Rheims	806?	882
Hermes (hēr'-mēs), Georg. German Catholic theologian	1775	1831	Hind, John Russell. English astronomer	1823	1895
Hermocrates (hēr-mōk'-rā-tēz), Syracusan statesman and general	—	B. C. 406?	Hippar'chūs, Bithynian astronomer	lived B. C.	150?
Hernandez (ēr-nan'-dēth), Francisco. Spanish physician and naturalist	—	1520?	Hippel, von (fon hîp'-el), Theodor Gottlieb. German writer	1741	1796
Herod (hēr'-ōd). (<i>The Great.</i>) King of the Jews	B. C. 60	A. D. 2	Hippocrates (hîp-pōk'-rā-tēz). (<i>Father of Medicine.</i>) Greek physician	—	B. C. 468—367?
Herodian (he-rō'-dî-an). Roman historian	lived 3d. c.		Hirsch (hērsh), Baron Maurice de. Austrian financier and philanthropist	1823	1896
Herodotus (hē-rōd'-ō-tūs). (<i>Father of History.</i>) Greek historian	B. C. 484?	420?	Hitch'cock, Charles Henry. American geologist	1836	—
Héroid (ê-rōld), Louis Joseph Ferdinand. French opera composer	1791	1833	Hitchcock, Edward. American geologist	1793	1864
Heron (hēr'-rōn), or Hero (hee'-ro). Greek philosopher and mathematician	lived B. C.	3d. c.	Hitchcock, Roswell Dwight. American clergyman and author	1817	1887
Herrera, de (dē ēr'-rā'-ra), Fernando. (<i>The Divine.</i>) Spanish poet	1534	1597	Hittorff (hî't-orf), Jacques Ignace. French architect	1792	1867
Herrera, de, Francisco. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Spanish painter	1576	1656	Hitzig (hî't-sigch), Ferdinand. German Biblical critic	1807	1875
Herrera, de, José Joaquín. President of Mexico	1792	1854	Hoadley (hōd'-lî), Benjamin. English prelate and author	1671	1761
Herrera y Tordesillas, de (-ē tor-dē-sēl'-yas), Antonio. Spanish historian	1549	1625	Hōar, Ebenezer Rockwood. U. S. attorney-general	1816	1895
Hēr'rick, Robert. English poet	1591	1674	Hoar, George Frisbie. (<i>Brother.</i>) American lawyer and senator	1826	1904
Hēr'ring, John Frederick. English painter of animals	1795	1865	Hō'-bart, Garret A. Vice-President of the United States	1844	1899
Herschel (hēr'-shēl), Caroline Lucretia. (<i>Sister of Sir Wm.</i>) Astronomer	1750	1848	Hobbes (hōbz), Thomas. English philosopher	1588	1679
Herschel, John Frederick William, Sir. (<i>Son of Sir Wm.</i>) Astronomer and philosopher	1792	1871	Hōb'sōn, Richmond Pearson. U. S. N. "Hero of the Merrimac"	1870	—
Herschel, William, Sir. German astronomer in England	1738	1822	Hoche (ōsh), Lazare. French general	1768	1797
Hertz (Hērts), Hendrik. Danish poet and dramatist	1798	1870	Hodge (hōj), Charles. American theologian and editor	1797	1878
Hertzen or Herzen (hért'-sen), Alexander. Rus. socialist and author	1812	1870	Hodgkinson (hōj'-kin-sōn), Eaton. English physicist and writer	1789	1861
Hērvey, James. English divine and author	1713	1758	Hoe (hō), Richard March. Am. inventor of type-revolving press	1812	1886
Herwegh (hēr'-wegch), Georg. German lyric poet	1817	1875	Hoecke, van den (van dēn hōk), Jan. Flemish painter	1611	1651
Herz (hērts), Heinrich. German pianist and composer	1806	1888	Hoefer (hō'-fēr), Jean Chrétien Ferdinand. German writer	1811	1878
Hesiod (hē-sî-ōd). Greek epic poet	lived B. C.	800?	Hoet (hōt), Gerard. Dutch historical painter	1648	1733
Hëss, Johann Jakob. Swiss protestant theologian	1741	1828	Hoeven, van der (van dēr hō'-vēr), Jan. Dutch naturalist	1801	1868
Hess, von (fon hēs), Heinrich, Baron. Austrian general	1788	1870	Hofer (hō'-fēr), Andreas. Tyrolean patriot	1767	1810
Hess, von, Heinrich Maria. German historical painter	1798	1863	Hōff'man, Charles Fenno. American song writer	1806	1884
Heuglin, von (fon hōlg'-lin), Theodor, Baron. German traveler	1824	1876	Hoffmann (hof-män), Ernst Theodor Wilhelm. (<i>Amadeus.</i>) German musician and story-teller	1776	1822
Heusde (hūs'-dēh), Philippus Willem. Dutch writer	1778	1839	Hoffmann, Friedrich. German physician	1660	1742
Hevelius (hē-vē-lē-ūs), Johannes. Polish astronomer	1611	1787	Hōfland, Barbara (Wrecks.) English authoress	1770	1844
Hewes (hūz), Joseph. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1730	1779	Hofmann (hōf-man), August Wilhelm. German chemist	1818	1892
Hew'itt (hū'-it), Abram Stevens. American politician	1822	1903	Hogarth (hō'-garth), William. English satirical artist	1697	1764
Hewson (hū'-sōn), William. English anatomist	1739	1774	Hōgg, James. (<i>The Ettrick Shepherd.</i>) Scottish poet	1772	1835
Heyden, van der (van dēr hî'-dēn), Jan. Dutch painter	1637	1712	Hohenlōhe (hō'-ēn-lū-eh.) A famous family of German princes.		
Heyne (hî'-nēh), Christian Gottlob. German philologist and critic	1729	1812	Hohenzollern (hō'-ēn-tsōl-ērñ). An ancient princely family of Germany.		
Heyse (hî'-zēh), Paul Johann Ludwig. Ger. poet and novelist	1830	—	Holbach, von (fon hōl'-bach), Paul Heinrich Dietrich, Baron. French philosopher	1723	1789
Heyse, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig. German philologist	1797	1855	Holbein (hōl'-bîn), Hans. (<i>The Younger.</i>) German painter	1497?	1543
Heywood (hā'-wōd), Thomas. English actor and dramatist	—	1652	Holberg, von (fon hōl'-bērgch), Ludvig, Baron. Danish author	1684	1754
Hickes (hîks), George. English philologist	1642	1715	Holbrook (hōl'-brōk), John Edwards. American naturalist	1794	1871
Hickock (hîk'-ōk), Laurens Perseus. American metaphysician	1798	1888	Holcroft (hōl'-krōft), Thomas. English dramatist and translator	1745	1809
Hicks (hîks), Elias. American preacher of the Society of Friends	1748	1830	Holden (hōld'-ēn), Edward Singleton. American astronomer	1846	—
Hieronymus. See JEROME.			Holinshead or Hollynshead (hōl'-inz-hēd), Raphael. English annalist	—	1580?
			Höll, Frank. English painter	1845	1888
			Hōl'land, Henry, Sir. English physician and writer	1788	1873
			Holland, Henry Richard Vassall Fox, Baron. English statesman	1773	1840
			Holland, Josiah Gilbert. (<i>Timothy Titcomb.</i>) American author	1819	1881
			Hōl'lis, Thomas. English benefactor of Harvard University	1659	1731
			Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. American physician, poet, and wit	1809	1894

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Born. Died.

Hölst, Hans Peder. Danish poet.....	1811—1893
Holst, von, Hermann Edouard. Russian-German historian.....	1841—1904
Holstenius (höl'-stē'-nī-ūs), Lucas. German scholar and author.....	1596—1661
Holt (hōlt), John, Sir. Lord chief justice of England.....	1642—1709
Holt, Joseph. Judge advocate-general of United States.....	1807—1894
Hölty or Hoelty (hōl'-tē), Ludwig Heinrich Christoph. German poet.....	1748—1776
Holtzendorff, von (fon hōlts'-en-dorf), Franz. German jurist-consult.....	1829 —
Holub (hō'-lōp), Emile. Bohemian traveler.....	1847—1887
Holyoake (hōl'-yōk), George Jacob. English agitator.....	1817 —
Hömann, Johann Baptist. German geographer and map engraver.....	1663?—1724
Homburg (hom'-bērgch), Wilhelm. German chemist.....	1652—1715
Home, Daniel Dunglas. British spiritualist.....	1835—1886
Home, Everard, Sir. Scottish surgeon and writer.....	1756—1832
Home, Henry, Lord Kames. Scottish philosopher and jurist.....	1696—1782
Home or Hume, John. Scottish dramatist.....	1724?—1808
Homer (hō'-mēr). Epic poet of Greece.....	lived 1000 B. C.
Homer, Winslow. American artist and war correspondent.....	1836 —
Honnegger (hō'-nek-er), Johann Jakob. German historian and art writer.....	1825 —
Honorius (hō-nō'-rī-ūs), Flavius. Roman emperor.....	384—423
Honorius III. Pope. (<i>Cencio Savelli</i>).....	— 1227
Honthelm, von (fon hōnt'-hīm), Johann Nicolaus. German jurist.....	1701—1790
Hood, John Bell. Confederate general.....	1831—1879
Hood, Robin. Famous English outlaw.....	lived 12th c. ?
Hood, Samuel, Viscount. English admiral.....	1735—1816
Hood, Thomas. English poet, wit, and miscellaneous writer.....	1798—1845
Hooft or Hooft (hōft), Pieter Cornelis. Dutch poet and historian.....	1581—1647
Hoogvliet (hōgch'-vlēt), Arnold. Dutch poet.....	1687—1763
Hook, Theodore Edward. English author and editor.....	1788—1841
Hooker, Robert. English mathematician and inventor.....	1635—1703
Hooker, Joseph. American general.....	1814—1879
Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir. English botanist and traveler.....	1817 —
Hooker, Richard. English divine and author.....	1554—1600
Hooker, Thomas, Rev. One of the founders of Connecticut.....	1586—1647
Hooker, William Jackson, Sir. English botanist.....	1785—1865
Hooker, Worthington. American physician and writer.....	1806—1867
Hoole (hōl), John. English dramatist and translator.....	1727—1803
Hopper, John. English reformer and martyr.....	1495—1555
Höpe, Thomas. English art-writer and novelist.....	1774—1835
Hope, Thomas Charles. Scottish chemist.....	1766—1844
Höppking, Edward. Governor of the colony of Connecticut.....	1600—1657
Hopkins, Esek. First commodore of the American navy.....	1718—1802
Hopkins, Johns. American philanthropist.....	1795—1873
Hopkins, Mark. American theologian. President of Williams College.....	1802—1887
Hopkins, Samuel. Founder of the Hopkinsian school of theology.....	1721—1803
Hopkins, Stephen. American statesman.....	1707—1785
Hopkinson (hōp'-kīn-sōn), Francis. American author and patriot.....	1737—1791
Hopkinson, Joseph. (<i>Son of F.</i>) American jurist and author of <i>Hail Columbia</i>	1770—1842
Höppēr, Isaac Tatem. American Quaker philanthropist.....	1771—1852
Höppin, Augustus. American artist.....	1828—1896
Horace (hōr'-ēs) or Quintus Hora'tius Flac'cus. Latin poet.....	B. C. 65— 8
Hormayr, von (fon hor'-mīr), Joseph, Baron. Tyrolese-German historian.....	1781—1848
Horn, Gustaf, Count. Swedish general.....	1614?—1666
Horne, Richard Hengist. English poet.....	1803—1884
Horne, Thomas Hartwell. English divine and author.....	1780—1862
Hor'nēr, Francis. British statesman.....	1778—1817
Horne Tōoke. See TOOKE , John Horne.	
Horrox or Horrocks (hor'-ōks), Jeremiah. English astronomer.....	1620?—1641
Horsley (hors'-lī), Samuel. English bishop and writer.....	1733—1806
Hortense Eugénie de Beauharnais (or-r-tōns' ūh-zhē-nē' dēh bō-ar-r-nē'). Queen of Holland and mother of Napoleon III.....	1783—1837
Horváth (hor'-vat), Mihály. Hungarian historian.....	1809—1878
Hosack (hos'-ak), David. American physician and writer.....	1769—1835
Hosmer (hōz'-mēr), Harriet Goodhue. American sculptor.....	1830 —
Hotman (ōt-mōn'), François. French jurist and writer.....	1524—1590
Hottinger (hōt'-īng-er), Johann Heinrich. Swiss orientalist.....	1620—1667
Houdin (ō-dān'), Robert. French conjurer.....	1805—1871
Houdon (ō-dōn'), Jean Antoine. French sculptor.....	1741—1828
Hough (hūf), Franklin. American surgeon and writer.....	1822 —
Houssaye (ō-sē'), Arsène. French critic and poet.....	1815—1896

Born. Died.

Houston (hū'-stōn), Sam. President of Texas and American general.....	1793—1863
Houtman (hōwt'-man), Cornelis. Dutch navigator.....	1560—1601?
Hoveden, de (dē hūv'-dēn or hōv'-dēn), Roger. English historian.....	— 1200?
Hovey (hūv'-y), Alvin P. American general and governor of Indiana.....	1821—1891
Hōw'ard, Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham. English admiral.....	1536—1624
Howard, George William Frederick, Earl of Carlisle. English statesman and author.....	1802—1864
Howard, Henry, Earl of Surrey. English poet.....	1516—1547
Howard, John. English philanthropist.....	1726—1790
Howard, John Eager. American soldier and statesman.....	1752—1827
Howard, Oliver Otis. American general.....	1830 —
Hōwe, Elias. American inventor of the sewing machine.....	1819—1867
Howe, John. English clergyman, chaplain to Cromwell.....	1630—1705
Howe, Julia Ward. American poetess.....	1819—1902
Howe, Richard, Earl. British admiral.....	1725—1799
Howe, Samuel Gridley. American philanthropist.....	1801—1876
Howe, Sir William Viscount. English general in America.....	1729—1814
Hōw'ell, James. British author.....	1595?—1666
Hōw'ells, William Dean. American author.....	1837 —
Hōw'itt, Mary (Botham). English authoress.....	1804?—1888
Howitt, William. English author.....	1795—1879
Hoyle (hōil), Edmund. English writer on games.....	1672—1769
Huascar (hwas'-car). Inca of Peru (<i>Son of Huayna Capac</i>).....	lived 1525
Huayna Capac (hwi'-na ca-pac'). Inca of Peru.....	— 1525
Hû'ber, François. Swiss naturalist.....	1750—1831
Huber, Jean Rodolphe. (<i>The Tintoretto of Switzerland</i> .) Swiss painter.....	1668—1748
Hübner (hēb'-nēr), Karl. German genre painter.....	1814—1879
Hübner, Rudolf Julius Benno. German historical painter.....	1806—1882
Huc (ük), Evariste Régis, Abbé. French missionary to China.....	1813—1860
Hüd'sōn, Henry. English navigator and explorer.....	— 1611
Hueffer (hūf'-fer), Francis. German-English author.....	1845—1889
Huerta, de la (dēh la wēr'-ta), Vincente Garcia. Spanish dramatist.....	1729—1797
Huet (ü-ê'), Pierre Daniel, Bishop of Avranches. French critic.....	1630—1721
Hufeland (hō'-fēh-lant), Christoph Wilhelm. German physician.....	1762—1836
Hügel von (fon hē'-gēl), Karl Alex. Anselm. German traveler and naturalist.....	1796—1870
Huger (yū-jē), Benjamin. Am. soldier and Confederate general.....	1805—1877
Huger (yō-jee'), Isaac. American general.....	1742—1797
Huggins (hūg'inz), William. English astronomer.....	1824 —
Hughes (hūz), John. American Roman Catholic archbishop.....	1797—1864
Hughes, John. English poet and essayist.....	1677—1720
Hughes, Robert Ball. American sculptor.....	1806—1868
Hughes, Thomas. English author.....	1823—1896
Hugo (hō-gō), Gustav Wilhelm. German jurist.....	1764—1844
Hugo (hū-gō'), Victor Marie, Vicomte. French novelist and poet.....	1802—1885
Hulin or Hüllin (ü-lān'), Pierre Augustin, Comte. French general.....	1758—1841
Hüll, Isaac. American commodore.....	1773—1843
Hull, William. American general in the war of 1812.....	1753—1825
Hullah (hūl'a), John Pyke. English composer.....	1813—1884
Humayun or Houmayoun (hō-ma-yōn'). Emperor of Hindustan.....	1508—1556
Humbert (ūn-bēr'), Joseph Amable. French general.....	1755—1823
Humbert (hūm'-bērt) I. (<i>It. Umberto, ōm-bēr'-tō.</i>) King of Italy.....	1844—1900
Humboldt, von (fon hōm'bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist.....	1769—1859
Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, Baron. (<i>Brother of F. H. A.</i>) German philologist and statesman.....	1767—1835
Hume (hūm), David. Scottish historian and philosopher.....	1711—1776
Hume, Joseph. English statesman.....	1777—1855
Hummel (həm'el), Johann Nepomuk. German composer and pianist.....	1778—1837
Humphreys (hūm'frīz), Andrew Atkinson. American general.....	1810—1883
Humphreys, David. American poet and soldier.....	1752—1818
Hünt, Alfred William. English painter in water-colors.....	1830 —
Hunt, James Henry Leigh. English poet and essayist.....	1784—1859
Hunt, Robert. English scientist.....	1807—1887
Hunt, Thomas Sterry. American chemist and geologist.....	1825—1892
Hunt, William Henry. English painter in water-colors.....	1790—1864
Hunt, William Holman. English historical painter.....	1827 —
Hunt, William Morris. American painter and art instructor.....	1824—1879
Hünt'ēr, David. American general.....	1802—1886

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -clan, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Hunter, John. Scotch anatomist and surgeon.....	1728	1794
Hunter, R. M. T. American Confederate Secretary of State.....	1809	1887
Hunter, William John. Scottish anatomist and physician.....	1718	1783
Hunter, William Wilson. British publicist.....	1840	1900
Hünt'ington, Jedediah. American soldier.....	1743	1818
Huntington, Samuel. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1731	1796
Hunyadi (hôn'-yôd-ê), János. Hungarian general.....	1400?	1456
Huppazoli (hôn-pa-dzô'-lê), Francesco. Italian traveler and centenarian.....	1587	1702
Hürd, Richard. English prelate and author.....	1720	1808
Hürl'büt, Stephen A. American general and politician.....	1815	1882
Hurtado de Mendoza (ûr-ta-dô dê mên-dô'-tha), Andres. Marquis of Canete. Viceroy of Peru.....	1500	1561
Husisson (hûs'-kîs-ôn), William. English financier and statesman.....	1770	1830
Hüss, John. Bohemian religious reformer.....	1373	1415
Hussein or Houssein Pasha (hø-sin' pa-sa'). Last dey of Algiers.....	1773?	1838
Hutcheson (hûch'-ê-sôn), Francis. Irish metaphysician.....	1694	1747
Hutchinson (hûch'-in-sôn), Anne. American religious enthusiast.....	1590?	1643
Hutchinson John. English philosopher.....	1674	1737
Hutchinson, Lucy, Lady. English authoress.....	1620	1659
Hutchinson, Thomas. Governor of the province of Massachusetts.....	1711	1780
Hutten von (fon hüt'-en), Ulrich. German poet and humorist.....	1488	1525
Hüt'ton, Charles. English mathematician.....	1737	1823
Hûx'leý, Thomas Henry. English naturalist.....	1825	1895
Huygens or Huyghens (hî'-gênz), Christian. Dutch astronomer.....	1629	1695
Huysum van (van hôi'-süm), Jan. Dutch painter.....	1682	1749
Hyacinthe (ê-a-sânt'), Père. See LOYSON, Charles.		
Hyatt (hî'-at), Alpheus. American naturalist.....	1838	—
Hyde (hîd), Thomas. English divine and author.....	1636	1703
Hyder Ali (hî-dêr a'-lê). Sultan of Mysore.....	1728	1782
Hypatia (hî-pâ-shî-â), of Alexandria. Mathematician and Neoplatonist.....	370?	415
Hyrtil (hêrtl), Johann. Austrian anatomist.....	1811	1894
Hýs'lôp, James. Scottish poet.....	1798	1827

I

Ïb'bet'sôn, Julius Cæsar. English landscape painter.....	—	—
Iberville d' (dê-bêr-vêl'), Pierre le Moyne, Sieur. Canadian navigator.....	1661	1706
Ibn Khaldun or Khaldoun (îb'n chal-dôn'). Arabian historian.....	1332	1406
Ibn Roshd (îb'n rôsh'd). See AVERROES.		
Ibn Sina (îb'n sê'-na). See AVICENNA.		
Ibn Zohr. See AVENZOAR.		
Ibrahim Bey (îb-ra-hêm' bâ). Mameluke chief.....	1736	1817
Ibsen (îb'-sen), Henrik. Norwegian poet and dramatist.....	1828	—
Iddesleigh (îd'-es-lî), Stafford Henry Northcote, Earl of. English statesman.....	1818	1887
Ideler (ê-dêh-ler), Christian Ludwig. Prussian astronomer.....	1766	1846
Iffland (îf'-lant), August Wilhelm. German dramatist.....	1759	1814
Ignatieff (îg-na'-tê-êf), Nicolai Paulovitch. Russian general and diplomatist.....	1832	—
Ignatius (îg-nâ'-shî-ûs), Saint. (<i>Theophorus</i> .) Bishop of Antioch.....	—	107?
Ignatius, Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople.....	798	878
'Imad-al-Katib (ê-mad'-al-ka'-têb) or Imad-uddin (ûd-dên')-al-Katib, Mohammed. Persian historian and poet.....	1125	1201
Im'hôffer, Gustav Melchior. Brazilian explorer.....	1593	1651
Inchbald (inch'-bawld), Elizabeth, born Simpson. English novelist.....	1753	1821
Infante (en-fan'-tê), José Miguel. Chilian statesman.....	1778	1844
In'galls, John James. American senator.....	1833	1900
Ingelow (în'-jê-lô), Jean. English poetess.....	1820	1897
Ingemann (îng'-eh-man), Bernhard Severin. Danish poet and writer.....	1789	1862
Ingersoll (îng'-gêr-sûl), Charles Jared. American lawyer and author.....	1782	1862
Ingersoll, Jared. (<i>Father</i> .) American jurist.....	1749	1822
Ingersoll, Robert Green. American lawyer and anti-theist.....	1833	1899
Inghirami (îng-gê-ra'-mê), Tommaso. (<i>Fedra</i> .) Italian orator and scholar.....	1470	1516
Ingleby (îng'-gl-bî), Clement Mansfield. English author.....	1823	1886
Inglis (îng'-glîs), John Eardley Wilmot, Sir. English major-general.....	1814	1862

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pçê, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Ingraham (îng'-grâ-am), Joseph Holt. American divine and author.....	1809	1866
Ingram (îng'-gram), John H. English author.....	1849	—
Ingres (ângr), Auguste Jean Dominique. French painter.....	1780	1867
Ingulphus (in-gûl'-fûs) or Ingulf. English monk. Abbot of Croyland.....	1030?	1109
Inhambupe (ên-ham-bô'-pê), Antonio Luiz Pereira da Cunha, Marquis of. Brazilian statesman.....	1760	1837
Inman (în'-man), Henry. American portrait painter.....	1801	1846
Innes (în'-es), Cosmo. Scottish lawyer and antiquary.....	1799	1874
Inness (în'-es), George. American landscape painter.....	1825	1894
In'nôcent III. Giovanni Lotario Conti. Pope.....	1161?	1216
Iredell (îr'-dêl), James. American jurist.....	1750	1799
Irenæus (îr-ê-nê'-ûs), St. Greek bishop of Lyons.....	130?	202?
Irene (î-rên'). Empress of Constantinople.....	752?	803
Ireton (îr'-tôn), Henry. Son-in-law of Oliver Cromwell. English general.....	1610	1651
Iriarte (ê-rê-ar'-tê), Ignacio. Spanish painter.....	1620	1685
Iriarte, de (dê ê-rê-ar'-tê), Juan. Spanish linguist and scholar.....	1702	1771
Iriarte, de, Tomas. (<i>Nephew</i> .) Spanish poet.....	1750	1791
Irminger (îr'-mîng-er), Carl Ludwig Christian. Danish admiral.....	1802	1888
Irving (êr'-vîng), Edward. Scottish pulpit orator.....	1792	1834
Irving, Henry. (<i>John Henry Brodribb</i> .) English actor.....	1838	—
Irving, Washington. American author and humorist.....	1783	1859
Isabella (îz'-â-bêl'-â) I. (<i>The Catholic</i> .) Queen of Castile and Leon.....	1451	1504
Isabella II. (<i>Maria Isabel Luisa</i> .) Queen of Spain.....	1830	1904
Isabelle (ê-za-bêl') of France. Queen of England.....	1290	1358
Isabey (ê-za-bâ'), Eugène Louis Gabriel. French painter.....	1804	1886
Isabey, Jean Baptiste. French miniature painter.....	1767	1855
Isambert (ê-zôn-bêr-r'), François André. French politician and jurist.....	1792	1857
Isfandiyar (îs-fan-dê-yar'). Persian hero.....	fl. 6th c. B. C.	
Isidore (îz'-î-dôr), or Isido'rus, Saint. Spanish scholar. Bishop of Seville.....	570?	636
Isla, de (dê ês'-la), José Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and satirist.....	1703	1781
Ismail Pasha (îs-mâ-êl' pa-sa'), or Ismail I. Khedive of Egypt.....	1830	1895
Isocrates (î-sôk'-ra-têz). Athenian orator.....	B. C. 436	338
Isturiz, de (dê ês-tô-rêth), Francisco Xavier. Spanish statesman.....	1790	1871
Itard (ê-tar'), Jean Etienne Marie Gaspard. French surgeon.....	1775	1838
Ittenbach (ît'-en-bach), Franz. German painter.....	1813	1879
Iturbide, de (dê-e-tôr-bê'-thê), Augustin. Emperor of Mexico.....	1783	1824
Ivan (ê-van') III, Vasilievitch. Czar of Russia.....	1438	1505
Ivan IV., Vasilievitch. (<i>The Terrible</i> .) Czar of Russia.....	1529	1584
Ivory (î'-vô-rî), James. Scottish mathematician.....	1765	1842
Ixtlilxochitl (îkst-lêl-cho'-ghêtl), Fernando de Alva. Mexican historian.....	1570	1649
Izard (îz'-ard), Ralph. American statesman.....	1742	1804
Izmailof (îs-mâ'-ê-lôf), Alexander. Russian editor and fabulist.....	1779	1834

J.

Jablonowski (ya-blô-nôv'-skê). Polish general.....	1631	1702
Jablonowski, von (fon ya-blô-nôv'-skê). Polish prince.....	1711	1777
Jablonski (ya-blôn'-skê), Daniel Ernst. Prussian Protestant theologian.....	1660	1741
Jackson (jăk'-sôn), Andrew, General. Seventh President of the United States.....	1767	1845
Jackson, Charles Thomas. American geologist.....	1805	1880
Jackson, Helen Maria (Hunt). American novelist and poet.....	1831	1885
Jackson, H. E. Associate justice U. S. supreme court.....	1832	1895
Jackson, James. American soldier and statesman.....	1757	1806
Jackson, John. English portrait painter.....	1778	1831
Jackson, Thomas Jonathan. (<i>Stonewall</i> .) Confederate general.....	1826	1863
Jackson, William, of Exeter, England. Composer.....	1730	1803
Jâ'côb, of Edessa. (<i>Zanzalus</i> .) Founder of Jacobite Churches.....	—	578
Jacob, Giles. English law-writer and biographer.....	1686	1744
Jacob, Henry. Independent divine.....	1561	1626
Jacob, Henry. (<i>Son</i> .) Philosopher and orientalist. (<i>Gr. et Lat. Poemata</i>).....	1607?	1652
Jacob, John. British general. Commander of the Scinde Horse.....	1813	1853
Jacobæus (ya-kô-bâ'-ûs), Oliger. Danish physician and Latin poet.....	1650	1701
acobi (ya-kô'-bê), Charles Gustavus Jacob. German mathematician.....	1804	1851
Jacobi, Heinrich Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1743	1819

	Born.	Died.
Jacobi, John George. German poet.....	1740	1814
Jacobi, Maximilian. German physician.....	1775	1858
Ja'cōbs, Christian Fred. Wm. German philosopher and tale writer.....	1764	1847
Jacobs, Jurien. Swiss painter.....	1610	1664
Jacobs, Lucas. (<i>Lucas van Leyden.</i>) Dutch painter.....	1494	1533
Jā'cōbsōn, John Charles Godfrey. Prussian technologist.....	1726	1789
Jacquard (zha-kar-r') , Joseph Marie. Mechanician. Life by De Fortis.....	1752	1834
Jacquemont (zhak-mōn') , Victor. French traveler and naturalist.....	1801	1832
Jacquín, von (fon zha-kān') , Nicolas Joseph. Austrian botanist.....	1787	1817
Jacquemont (zhak-mōn') , Victor. French naturalist.....	1801	1832
Jaell (ya'-ēl) , Alfred. German composer and pianist.....	1832	1882
Jahn, Johann. German orientalist.....	1750	1816
Jahr (yar) , Georges Henri Gottlieb. German-French homœopathist.....	1801	1875
Jakob, von (fon ya'-kūp) , Ludwig Heinrich. German author.....	1759	1827
Jamblichus (jām'-bli-kūs) , Syrian philosopher.....	lived	320
Jāmes I. King of Scotland.....	1394	1437
James II. (<i>Son and successor.</i>).....	1430	1460
James III. (<i>Son and successor of James II.</i>).....	1453	1488
James IV. (<i>Son and successor of James III.</i>).....	1472	1513
James V. (<i>Son and successor of James IV.</i>).....	1512	1542
James I. King of England. (<i>VI. of Scotland.</i>).....	1566	1625
James II. King of England. (<i>VII. of Scotland.</i>).....	1633	1701
James, George Payne Rainsford. English novelist.....	1801	1860
James, Henry. American novelist.....	1843	—
James, John Angell. English dissenting divine and author.....	1785	1859
James, Sir Henry. English engineer and inventor.....	1803	1877
James, Sir Henry. British M. P.....	1828	—
James Francis Edward Stuart, Chevalier de St. George. (<i>The Pretender.</i>) Son of James II. of England.....	1688	1765
Jameson (jā'-mē-sōn) , Anna. (<i>Murphy.</i>) Irish authoress.....	1797	1860
Jameson, Robert. Scottish naturalist.....	1774	1854
Jami, or Djami (ja-mē'). Persian poet.....	1414	1492
Jamieson (jā'-mī-sōn) , John. Scottish clergyman and lexicographer.....	1759	1838
Janauscheck (ya'-nōw-shēk) , Fanny. Bohemian tragic actress.....	1830	1904
Jane d'Albret (zhan dal-br-rē') , Queen of Navarre.....	1528	1572
Jansē'niūs, Cornelius. Bp. of Ypres. Founder of Jansenism.....	1585	1638
Janssens (yans'-sens) , Abraham. Dutch historical painter.....	1569	1631
Janssens, or Johnson, Cornelius. Dutch portrait painter in England.....	1590	1665
Janssens, Victor Honorius. Dutch historical painter.....	1664	1739
Januā'rius, St. Bishop of Benevento. Martyr.....	lived	300
Japix, or Japicks (ya'-pīks) , Gysbert. Frisian poet.....	1603	1666
Jardins (zhar-dān') , Mary Hortense des. French novelist.....	1632	1683
Jardyn (zhar-r-dān') , Karel, or Charles, du. Dutch painter.....	1640	1678
Jarry, du (dü-zha-rē'), Lawrence Juillard. French poet and divine.....	1658	1730
Jars (zhar-r') , Gabriel. French metallurgist.....	1732	1769
Jar'vis, John. Painter on glass.....	1749	1804
Jarvis, Samuel Farmer. American divine and author.....	1786	1851
Jasmin (zhas-mān') , James. Barber poet of Agen.....	1798	1864
Jā'sōn. Tyrant of Phœ.....	B. C.	370
Jā'pēr, William. American revolutionary soldier.....	1750?	1779
Jaubert (zhō-bēr-r') , Peter Amédée Emilien Probe, Chevalier. French orientalist.....	1779	1847
Jaucourt, de (dēh zhō-kōr-r') , Louis, Chevalier. French medical writer.....	1704	1779
Jāy, Anthony. French publicist.....	1770	1854
Jay, Guy Michael le. French orientalist.....	1588	1674
Jay, John. American jurist and statesman.....	1745	1829
Jay, William. American philanthropist.....	1779	1858
Jayadeva (jī-a-dē-va) , Hindu poet.....	lived	1140?
Jean Jacques. See Rousseau.....	1712	1778
Jeanne d'Arc. (<i>Maid of Orleans.</i>) See JOAN OF ARC.....	1412?	1431
Jeannin (zha-nān') , Peter. French statesman.....	1540	1622
Jean Paul. See Richter.....	1763	1825
Jeaurat (zhō-ra') , Edme Sebastian. French mathematician.....	1724	1803
Jēbb, John, M. D. Theological and medical writer.....	1736	1786
Jebb, John. Protestant bishop of Limerick.....	1775	1833
Jebb, Samuel, M. D., Eng. Classical Writer.....	—	1772
Jēffērsōn, Joseph. American Comedian.....	1829	1905
Jefferson, Thomas. Third President of the United States.....	1743	1826
Jēf'frēy, Francis, Lord. Scotch critic. Editor of <i>Edinburgh Review</i>	1773	1850

	Born.	Died.
Jēf'frēys, George. Infamous English judge.....	—	1689
Jeffreys, George. English poet.....	1678	1755
Jeffries, John. American Physician.....	1744	1819
Jehanghir (jē-han-gēr'). Mogul Emperor of India (1605-27).....	—	1627
Jēh'kīns, David. Welsh Judge.....	1586?	1667
Jenkins, Sir Leoline. British statesman.....	1623?	1685
Jēh'kīnsōn, Anthony. English traveler in Asia.....	—	1584
Jenkinson, Charles, First Earl Liverpool. Statesman.....	1727	1808
Jenkinson, Robert Banks, Second Earl Liverpool. English Premier (1812-27).....	1770	1828
Jēn'nēr, Edward, M. D. English surgeon. Inventor of Vaccination.....	1749	1823
Jēn'niŋgs, Louis J. American journalist and British M. P.....	1837	1893
Jenyns (jēn'-inz) , Soame. English author and politician.....	1704	1787
Jerome (jē-rōm'), Saint. Eusebius Sophronius Hieronymus. Latin father of the church.....	345?	420
Jerome of Prague. Bohemian religious reformer.....	1378?	1416
Jerrold (jēr'-ūld) , Douglas William. English author and humorist.....	1803	1857
Jerrold, William Blanchard. (<i>Son.</i>) English author.....	1826	1884
Jervis (jēr'-vis) , John, Earl of St. Vincent. English admiral.....	1734	1823
Jesup (jēs'-ūp) , Thomas Sidney. American major-general.....	1788?	1860
Jew'ell (jū'-ēl) , John. Bishop of Salisbury.....	1522	1571
Jewsbury (jōz'-bur-ī) , Maria Jane. (<i>Mrs. Fletcher.</i>) English writer.....	1800?	1833
Joachim (yō'-a-chīm) , Joseph. German violinist.....	1831	—
Joan of Arc; Fr. Jeanne d'Arc (zhan dark'). (<i>The Maid of Orleans.</i>) French heroine.....	1411?	1431
Jobert (zhō-bēr-r') , Antoine Joseph. (<i>Jobert de Lambolle.</i>) French surgeon.....	1799?	1867
Jodelle (zhō-dēl') , Etienne, Sieur de Lymodin. French dramatist.....	1532	1573
Jogues (zhōg) , Isaac. French Jesuit missionary in America.....	1607	1646
Johannes Secun'dus (jō-hān'-ēz). (<i>Jan Everard.</i>) Dutch poet.....	1511	1536
John. King of England. (<i>Dansterre.</i>).....	1166	1216
John of Austria, Don. Spanish military and naval commander.....	1546	1578
John the Baptist. Prophet.....	A. D.	23
John the Evangelist, or St. John. Apostle.....	—	100?
Johnson (jōn'-sōn) , Andrew. Seventeenth President of the United States.....	1808	1875
Johnson, Bushrod R. American Confederate general.....	1817	1880
Johnson, Eastman. American painter.....	1824	—
Johnson, Joseph Eccleston. Confederate general.....	1807	1891
Johnson, Reverdy. American lawyer and statesman.....	1796	1876
Johnson, Richard Mentor, Colonel. Ninth Vice President of the United States.....	1781	1850
Johnson, Samuel. English lexicographer and miscellaneous writer.....	1709	1784
Johnston (jōn'-stōn) , Albert Sidney. Confederate general.....	1803	1862
Johnston, Alexander. American historical writer.....	1849	1889
Johnston, Alexander Keith. Scottish geographer.....	1804	1871
Johnston, James Finley Weir. Scottish agricultural chemist.....	1796	1855
Joinville, de (dēh zhō-ān'-vēl') , François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans, Prince. Son of King Louis Philippe.....	1818	1900
Joinville, de, Jean, Sire. French chronicler.....	1224	1319
Jokai (yō'-kōi) , Maurus (<i>or Mór.</i>) Hungarian novelist.....	1825	1904
Joliet (zhō-lē-ē') , Louis. French explorer of the Mississippi.....	1645	1700
Joly (zhō-lē') , Marie Elisabeth. French actress.....	1762	1796
Jomard (zhō-mar') , Edmé François. French geographer.....	1777	1862
Jomelli (yō'mēl'-lē) , Nicolò. Italian composer.....	1714	1774
Jomini (zhō-mē-nē') , Antoine Henri, Baron. French writer on art of war.....	1779	1869
Jonckbloet (yōnk'-blōt) , Gustav Josef Andrews. Dutch author.....	1817	1885
Jōneŋ, George. American journalist.....	1811	1891
Jones, Inigo. English architect.....	1572	1652
Jones, Jacob. American commodore.....	1768	1850
Jones, John Paul. American naval officer, born in Scotland.....	1747	1792
Jones, Thomas Rymer. English comparative anatomist.....	1810?	1880
Jones, William, Sir. English orientalist and author.....	1746	1794
Jōn'sōn, Ben. English dramatist.....	1574?	1637
Jordaens (yor'-dans) , Jakob. Flemish painter.....	1593	1678
Jordan (jor'-dan) , Dorothea. (<i>Dorothy Bland.</i>) Irish actress.....	1762?	1816
Jordan (yor'-dan) , Wilhelm. German poet and historian.....	1819	—
Jörg (yōrg) , Joseph Edmund. Bavarian author and statesman.....	1819	—
Jorgenson (yōr'-gen-sōn) , Jorgen. Danish adventurer.....	1779	1830?
Jō'seph I. Emperor of Germany (1705-11).....	1678	1711
Joseph II. (1765-90).....	1741	1790
Joseph Emanuel. King of Portugal (1750-77).....	1714	1777
Joseph Meir (mēr-r). French Rabbi. Historical writer.....	1496	1554

bōll, bōy; pōūt, jōwł; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, ãem; thin, this; sin, aŝ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Josephine (jō-zē-fēn'), Empress of France, first wife of Napoleon.	1763	1814
Josephus (jō-sē-fūs), Flavius. Jewish historian	38?	100
Josika (yō-shē-kōh), Micklós, Baron. Hungarian politician and novelist	1796	1865
Jost (yōst), Isaac Mark. Jewish scholar of Germany	1793	1862
Joubert (zhō-bār-r'), Bartholomew Catherine. French general	1769	1799
Joubert, Francis, of Montpellier. Jansenist divine	1689	1763
Joubert, Lawrence. French medical writer	1529	1583
Jouffroy (zhō-fr-rwa'), Theodore Simon. French philosophical writer	1796	1842
Jourdan (zhōr-r-dōn'), John Baptist, Count. Marshal of France	1762	1833
Jousse (zhūs), Daniel. French lawyer and writer	1704	1781
Jouvenet (zhōv-nē'), John. French historical painter	1644	1717
Jouy, de (dēh zhō-ē'), Victor Joseph Stephen. French writer	1674?	1846
Jovellanos, de (dē hō-vēl-ya'-nōs), Gaspar Melchior. Spanish writer and politician	1749	1811
Jō'vian. Emperor of Rome (363-64)	332	364
Jovinian (jō-vin'-i-an), of Milan. Monk and writer	—	aft. 412
Jōyce, Jeremiah. English cyclopædist	1764	1816
Joyeuse, de (dēh zhwa-yūz'), Anne, Duke. Admiral of France	1561	1587
Joyeuse de, Francis Cardinal. Statesman. Life by Aubery, 1654	1562	1615
Jōy'ner, William, or Lyde. English poet	1622	1706
Juarez (hū-a'-rēz), Benito. President of Mexico	1806	1872
Jū'ba I. King of Numidia, defeated at Thapsus	B. C. 46	
Juba II. (Son.) King of Mauritania and Numidia. Writer	A. D. 19?	
Juda (yū-da), Leo. German Protestant reformer	1482	1542
Jū'dah Hak'kadōsh. Jewish rabbi. Compiler of the Mishna	123	190
Jūdas Māccabē'us. Jewish patriot (B. C. 166-160)	B. C. —	160
Jūdd, Orrin B. American religious journalist and author	1816	1892
Judd, Sylvester. American clergyman and author	1813	1853
Jū'd'son, Adoniram, D. D. American missionary to Burmah	1788	1850
Judson, Mrs. Anne Hasseltine. (Wife.)	1789	1826
Judson, Sarah Hall. (Mrs. Boardman.)	1803	1845
Judson, Mrs. Emily Chubbuck. (Fanny Forester.)	1817	1854
Juel (yō-ēl), Nicholas. Danish admiral	1629	1697
Jūgūr'tha. King of Numidia	B. C. 104	
Julia. Daughter of Julius Cæsar, wife of Pompey	B. C. 53	
Julia. Daughter of Augustus, wife of Marcellus Agrippa Tiberius	B. C. 39?	A. D. 14
Julia, daughter. Wife of Æmilius Paulus	—	28
Julia. Daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina	18 aft.	41
Julia. Daughter of Drusus and Livia, niece of Germanicus	—	59
Julia Dōm'na. Wife of Septimius Severus	158?	217
Julian (jū'-li-an), Emperor of Rome (361-63.) (The Apostate.)	331	363
Julian, St. Archbishop of Toledo. Writer against the Jews	—	690
Julien (zhū-lē-ān'), Peter. French sculptor	1731	1804
Jū'liūs I. Pope (337-52). (Saint.)	—	352
Julius II. (1503-13.) (Julian della Rovere.)	1441	1513
Julius III. (1550-55.) (John Maria del Monte.)	1487	1555
Jung (yōng), Joachim. German physician and botanist	1587	1657
Junghuhn (yōng'-hōn), Franz Wilhelm. German naturalist	1812	1864
Jungmann (yōng'-man), Josef Jakob. Bohemian philologist	1773	1847
Junius (jūn'-yās). The assumed name of an unknown English writer 1769-1772.		
Junius, Franciscus. (François du Jon.) French Protestant theologian	1545	1602
Junius, Franciscus. (Son.) English philologist	1589	1677
Junius, de (dēh yō-nē-ūs), Adriaan. Dutch physician and philologist	1512	1575
Junot (zhū-nō'), Andoche, Duc d'Abrantès. Marshal of France	1771	1813
Jussieu (zhū'-sē-ūh'), Adrien. French botanist	1797	1853
Jussieu, Antoine Laurent. French botanist and writer	1748	1836
Juste (zhüst), Théodore. Belgian historian	1818	1888
Jūs'tin, or Justinus. Latin historian	lived 3d or 4th c.	
Justin I., or Justinus, Flavius Anicius. (The Elder.) Byzantine emperor	450	527
Justin II. (The Younger.) (Nephew) Byzantine emperor	—	578
Justin Martyr (Justinus Flavius). Church father in Palestine	—	165?
Justin'ian I., or Justinia'nus, Flavius Anicius. (The Great.) Byzantine emperor	—	565
Jū'venal, or Juvena'lis, Decimus Junius. Roman satirical poet	fl. 100?	
Jūx'ōn, William. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury	1582	1663

K.

Kaab (ka'-āb). Arabian poet	—	662
Kaas (kas), Nikolaus. Danish statesman	1535	1594
Kalakaua (ka-lā-kōw'-ā), David. King of the Hawaiian Islands	1836	1891

	Born.	Died.
Kalidasa (ka-lē-da'-sa). (The Shakespeare of India.) Hindu poet	—	lived 50?
Kalkbrenner (kalk'-brēn-ēr), Friedrich. German pianist and composer	1784	1849
Kalm, Peter. Swedish naturalist and traveler	1715	1779
Kamehameha (ka-mēh-ha'-mēh-ha) IV. King of the Hawaiian Islands	1834	1863
Kāmeš, Henry Home, Lord. Scottish judge and writer	1696	1782
Kampen, van (van kamp'-en), Nikolaas Godfried. Dutch historian	1776	1839
Kämpfer (kēmp'-fēr), Engelbrecht. German botanist and traveler	1651	1716
Kanaris (ka'-na-ris), Constantine. Greek naval hero and statesman	1790?	1877
Kāne, Elisha Kent. American Arctic explorer	1820	1857
Kane, Sir Robert. Irish chemist and writer	1810	1878
Kant, Immanuel. German metaphysician	1724	1804
Kantemir (kan'-tēh-mēr). See CANTEMIR	1709	1744
Kapnist (kap'-nist), Vasili. Russian poet and dramatist	1756	1823
Karajitch (ka'-ra-jich), Vuk Stefanovitch. Servian philologist	1787	1864
Karamzin (ka-ram-zēn'), Nikolai Mikhailovitch. Russian historian	1765	1826
Karr (kar-r), Jean Baptiste Alphonse. French novelist	1808	1890
Karsch (karsh), Anna Luise. (The German Sappho.) German poetess	1722	1791
Kar'stēn, Karl Johann Bernhard. Prussian mineralogist	1782	1853
Kästner (kēst'-nēr), Abraham Gotthelf. German astronomer and poet	1719	1800
Kā'tēr, Henry. English mathematician	1777	1835
Katona (kōt'-ō-nōh), István, or Stephen. Hungarian historian	1732	1811
Kauffmann (kōwf'-man), Maria Angelica. Swiss painter	1741	1807
Kaulbach, von (fon kōwl'-bach), Wilhelm. German painter	1805	1874
Kaunitz, von (fon kow'-nits), Wenzel Anton, Prince. Austrian diplomatist	1711	1794
Kavanagh (kāv-a-nah), Julia. Irish authoress	1824	1877
Kazinczy (kōz'-in-tsē), Ferencz. Hungarian author and translator	1759	1831
Kēan, Charles John. English actor	1811	1868
Kean, Edmund. English tragedian	1787?	1833
Kean, Ellen (Tree). (Wife of C. J. Kean.) English actress	1805	1880
Keane, John, First Lord Keane. British general	1781	1844
Kearny (kar'-nī), Lawrence. American commodore	1789	1868
Kearny, Philip. American general	1815	1862
Kearny, Stephen Watts. American general	1794	1848
Kēats, John. English poet	1796?	1821
Kēb'le, John. English divine and poet	1792	1866
Kēene, Laura. American actress	1820	1873
Keightley (kīt'-lī), Thomas. British historian	1789	1872
Keill (kēl), John. Scottish mathematician	1671	1721
Keim, Theodor. German theologian and writer	1825	1878
Kei'ser, Reinhard. German composer	1673	1739
Kēith, George, Earl marischal of Scotland and Prussian diplomatist	1685?	1778
Keith, James. (Brother.) Prussian field-marshal	1696	1758
Kēl'ler, Joseph. German engraver	1811	1873
Kellermann, de (dēh kē-ler-r-man'), François Christophe, Duke of Valmy. Marshal of France	1735	1820
Kēl'lōgg, Clara Louisa. American singer	1842	—
Kēl'lŷ, William D. American congressman	1814	1890
Kēm'ble, Charles. English actor	1775	1854
Kemble, Frances Anne. (Fanny Kemble.) English actress	1811	1893
Kemble, John Mitchell. English Anglo-Saxon scholar	1807	1857
Kemble, John Philip. English tragedian	1757	1823
Kempelen, von (fon kēm'-pēh-lēn), Wolfgang, Baron. Hungarian mechanician	1734	1804
Kempis, á(a kēm'-pīs), Thomas. German abbot and ascetic writer	1380?	1471
Kēn, Thomas. English prelate. Bishop of Bath and Wells	1637	1711
Kēn'dal, Mrs. Margaret Brunton. (Madge Robertson.) English actress	1849	—
Kendall (kēn'-dal), Amos. American statesman	1789	1869
Kēn'nedŷ, John Pendleton. American statesman and author	1795	1870
Kēn'nīcott, Benjamin. English biblical critic	1718	1783
Kēn'rīck, Francis Patrick. American Catholic prelate	1797	1863
Kēn'sett, John Frederick. American landscape painter	1818	1872
Kēnt, Edward Augustus, Duke of. Father of Queen Victoria	1767	1820
Kent, James. American jurist and law commentator	1763	1847
Kent, William. Founder of the English style of landscape gardening	1635?	1748

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Kenton (kě'n-tôn), General Simon. American pioneer.....	1755—	1836
Kēn'yōn , Lloyd, Lord. British chief justice.....	1732—	1802
Kē'ōkūk , Chief of the Sacs and Foxes.....	1780—	1848
Kēp'ler , Johann. German astronomer.....	1571—	1630
Kēp'pel , Augustus, Viscount. English admiral.....	1725—	1786
Kēr , John. British bibliographer.....	1740—	1804
Kêratry , de (dêh kê-ra-trê'), Auguste Hilarion. French author.....	1769—	1859
Kerner (kēr'-ner), Andreas Justinus. German lyric poet.....	1786—	1862
Kessels (kēs'-els), Matthias. Dutch sculptor.....	1784—	1833
Kēy , Francis Scot. American lyric poet. Author of <i>The Star-Spangled Banner</i>	1779—	1843
Key , Thomas Hewitt. English philologist.....	1799—	1875
Keyser , de (dêh kī'-zer), Nicaise. Belgian painter.....	1813 —	
Khosru , or Khosrou (chōs-rô'), I. Sassanide king of Persia.....	—	579
Khosru , or Khosrou , II. (<i>The Generous</i> .) King of Persia.....	—	628
Kidd , William. (<i>Captain Kidd</i> .) Scottish-American pirate. Executed.....	1650?	1701
Kiellmeyer , von (fon kēl'-mī-er), Karl Friedrich. German naturalist.....	1765—	1844
Kien Lung , or Kien Loung (kē-ăn'-lông). Emperor of China.....	1710—	1799
Kiepert (kē'-pért), Heinrich. German geographer.....	1818—	1899
Kilian (kē'-lē-an), Lucas. German engraver.....	1579—	1637
Kil'ligrew , Anne. English poetess and artist.....	1660—	1685
Kilpatrick , Judson. American general.....	1836—	1881
Kimball (kīm'-bal), Richard Burleigh. American author.....	1816—	1892
Kim'bērlý , John Wodehouse, Earl of. English statesman.....	1826 —	
Kimchi (kīm'-kē), or Kimhi , David. French Hebrew scholar.....	—	1240?
Kind (kint), Johann Friedrich. German writer.....	1768—	1843
King , Peter. English jurist and lord chancellor.....	1669—	1734
King , Rufus. American statesman.....	1755—	1827
King , Thomas Starr. American divine and author.....	1824—	1864
King , William Rufus. Vice-president of the United States.....	1786—	1853
King'lake , Alexander William. English author.....	1802—	1891
Kingsley (kīngz'-lī), Rev. Charles. English author.....	1819—	1875
Kings'ton , Elizabeth Chudleigh, Duchess of. English beauty.....	1720—	1788
Kiñk'el , Johann Gottfried. German poet.....	1815—	1882
Kippis (kíp'-is), Andrew. English dissenting minister and biographer.....	1725—	1795
Kip'-līng , Rndyard. English writer. Born at Bombay.....	1865 —	
Kircher (kīr'-r-cher), Athanasius. German Egyptologist and philosopher.....	1602—	1680
Kirch'maier , Georg Kasper. German chemist.....	1635—	1700
Kirch'off , Gustav Robert. German physicist.....	1824—	1887
Kirchoff , Johann Wilhelm Adolf. German philologist.....	1826 —	
Kirk , Edward Norris. American clergyman and author.....	1802—	1874
Kirkaldy (kēr-kāw'-dī), Sir William. Scottish Protestant. Hanged.....	—	1573
Kirke (kīrk), Sir David. English colonial adventurer.....	1596—	1656
Kirk'land , Caroline Matilda. (Stansbury.) American author.....	1801—	1864
Kirkwood (kīrk'-wōd), Daniel. American astronomer.....	1814—	1895
Kirkwood , Samuel J. War governor of Iowa.....	1813—	1894
Kirsten (kēr'-stēn), Peter. German physician and orientalist.....	1577—	1640
Kirwan (kēr'-wān), Richard. Irish chemist and geologist.....	1750?	1812
Kisfaludy (kīsh'-fōh-lō-dī), Károly. Hungarian dramatist.....	1790?	1830
Kisfaludy , Sándor. (<i>Brother</i> .) Hungarian poet and writer.....	1772—	1844
Kiss , August. Prussian sculptor.....	1802—	1865
Kitchener (kitch'-in-ēr). William. English physician and writer.....	1775?	1827
Kitto (kīt'ō). John English Biblical writer.....	1804—	1854
Klapka (klōp'-kōh), György. Hungarian general.....	1820—	1892
Klaproth (klap'-rōt), Martin Heinrich. (<i>Father</i> .) German chemist.....	1743—	1817
Klaproth , von (fon klap'-rōt), Heinrich Julius. German orientalist.....	1783—	1835
Kléber (klē-bēr-r'), Jean Baptiste. French general.....	1754?	1800
Klein (klin), Jakob Theodor. German naturalist.....	1685—	1759
Kleist , von (fon klist), Edwald Christian. German poet.....	1715—	1759
Kleist , von, Heinrich. German novelist and poet.....	1776—	1811
Klengel (klēng'-el), Johann Christian. German painter.....	1751—	1824
Klenze , von (fon klēn'-tsēh), Leo. German architect.....	1784—	1864
Klingenstierna (klīng'-en-stēr-r-na), Samuel. Swedish mathematician.....	1689?	1785
Klinger , von (fon klīng-ēr), Friedrich Maximilian. German dramatist, novelist and soldier. (<i>Sturm und Drang</i> .).....	1753—	1831
Klopstock (klōp'-stōk), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet.....	1724—	1803
Klötz , Christian Adolph. German scholar and critic.....	1738—	1771
Klüber (klē'-bēr), Johann Ludwig. German jurist and politician.....	1762—	1837
Kmety (kmē'-tē), George. Hungarian and Turkish general.....	1810?	1865
Knapp (nāp). Jacob. (<i>Elder Knapp</i> .) American Baptist revivalist.....	1799—	1874

	Born.	Died.
Knebel , von (fon knē'-bēl), Karl Ludwig. German author.....	1741—	1834
Kneeland (nē'-land), Samuel. American naturalist.....	1821 —	
Kneller (nēl'-ēr), Sir Godfrey. German portrait painter in England.....	1648—	1723
Knight (nīt), Charles. English author and editor.....	1791—	1873
Knight , Richard Payne. English antiquary.....	1750—	1824
Knight , Thomas Andrew. (<i>Brother</i> .) English vegetable physiologist.....	1758—	1833
Knott (nōt), James Proctor. American orator and politician.....	1830 —	
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. Irish dramatist.....	1784—	1862
Knowles , James. English architect and journalist.....	1831 —	
Knox (nōks), Henry. American revolutionary general.....	1750—	1806
Knox , John. Scottish religious reformer.....	1505—	1572
Knyphausen , von (fon knīp'-hōw-zēn), William, Baron. German general.....	1730?	1799
Kobell , von (fon kō'-bēl), Franz. German mineralogist and poet.....	1803—	1882
Koch , Joseph Anton. German Landscape painter.....	1768—	1839
Koch , Karl Heinrich Emanuel. German naturalist.....	1809—	1879
Koch , von (fon koch), Christoph Wilhelm. German historical writer.....	1737—	1813
Kock , de (dêh kōk), Charles Paul. French novelist and dramatist.....	1794—	1871
Kock , de, Henri. (<i>Son</i> .) French novelist.....	1819—	1892
Koekkoek (kōk'-kōk), Bernard Cornelis. Dutch landscape painter.....	1803—	1862
Kohl (kōl), Johann Georg. German author and traveler.....	1808—	1878
Köhler , or Koehler (kō'-lēr), Johann David. German author.....	1684—	1755
Kolbe (kōl'-bēh), Adolf Wilhelm Hermann. German chemist.....	1818—	1884
Kölcsy (kōl'-chē-ē), Ferencz. Hungarian orator and poet.....	1790—	1838
Kollar (kōl'-ar), Jan. Hungarian poet and scholar.....	1793—	1852
Kölliker (kōl'-ē-kēr), Rudolf Albert. German physiologist.....	1817 —	
König (kō'-nīgch), Friedrich. German inventor of steam printing-press.....	1775—	1833
Königsmark , von (fon kō'-nīgs-mar-rk), Johann Christop, Count. German-Swedish general.....	1600—	1663
Königsmark , von, Maria Aurora, Countess. (<i>Granddaughter</i> .).....	1670?	1728
Kublai Khan . See KUBLAI KAHN.		
Köppen (kōp'-en), Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1775—	1858
Körner (kōr-r'-ner), Karl Theodor. German poet.....	1791—	1813
Kosciusko (kōs-sī-ūs'-kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot.....	1746?	1817
Kossuth (kōsh'-ōt), Louis. Hungarian orator and statesman.....	1802—	1894
Kotzebue , von (fon kōt'-sēh-bō), August Friedrich Ferdinand. German dramatist.....	1761—	1819
Kotzebue , von, Otto. (<i>Son</i> .) Russian navigator.....	1787—	1846
Kranach , von (fon kra'-nak). See CRANACH, VON.		
Krapotkin (kra-pōt'-kīn), Peter Alcxievitch, Prince. Russian anarchist.....	1842 —	
Krasicki (kra-shīt'-skē), Ignacy. Polish prelate and poet.....	1734—	1801
Krasinski (kra-shīn'-skē), Waleryan, Count. Polish poet.....	1780—	1855
Kraszewski (kra-shēv'-skē), Józef Ignacy. Polish novelist.....	1812—	1887
Kraus (krōws), Christian Jacob. German economist.....	1753—	1807
Krause (krōw'-zēh), Carl Christian Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1781—	1832
Krauth (krōwth), Charles Porterfield. American Lutheran divine.....	1823—	1893
Kreutzer (krōit'-sēr), Rudolph. German composer and violinist.....	1766—	1831
Krüdener , de (dêh krē'-dēh-nēr) Julie de Vietinghoff, Baroness. Russian mystic.....	1764—	1824
Krug (krōg), Wilhelm Traugott. German philosopher.....	1770—	1842
Krüger (krü'-gēr), S. J. Paul. President South African Republic. Born at Rastenburg, Prussia.....	1895—	1904
Krummacher , Friedrich Wilhelm. (<i>Son</i> .) German author.....	1796—	1868
Krünitz (krē'-nīts), Johann Georg. German encyclopædist.....	1728—	1796
Krupp (krōp), Alfred. German manufacturer of steel guns, &c.....	1810—	1887
Krusenstern , von (fon krō'-zēn-stēr-n), Adam Johann. Russian navigator.....	1770—	1846
Kryloff or Kriloff (krē'-lōf), Ivan Andrievitch. Russian fabulist.....	1768—	1844
Kublai-Khan (kō'-blī-kam'). Founder of the Mongol dynasty of China.....	—	1296
Kuenen (kü'-nen), Abraham. Dutch orientalist.....	1828 —	1891
Kugler (kōgch'-ler), Franz Theodor. German art critic.....	1808—	1858
Kuhn (kōn), Adalbert. German philologist.....	1812—	1881
Kühne (kē'-nēh), Ferdinand Gustav. German novelist.....	1806—	1888
Kühner (kē'-ner), Raphael. German philologist.....	1802—	1878
Kūng (kōng), Prince. (<i>Kung-Chien-Wang</i> .) Chinese statesman.....	1833—	1898
Kunth (kōnt), Karl Sigismund. German botanist.....	1788—	1850
Kūrōpat'kin , Alexei. Russian war minister.....	1849 —	
Kutuzoff (kō-toōf'-zōf), Mikhaīl. (<i>Prince of Smolensk</i> .) Russian general.....	1745—	1813

boil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shün; tion, -sion = zhän. -tious, -cious, -sious = shüs. -ble, -üre, &c. = bēl, dē.

Born. Died.
Kwaṅg-Seu. Emperor of China.....1871 —
Kyrle (kīrl), John. (*The Man of Ross.*) English philanthropist. 1664—1754

L.

Laar, van (van lar), Pieter. (*Il Bamboccio.*) Dutch painter.....1613—1673
Labat (la-ba'), Jean Baptiste. French monk and author.....1663—1738
Labé (la-bê'), Louise. (*La belle Cordière.*) French poetess.....1526—1566
Labeledoyère, de (dèh la-bèh-dwa-yêr'), Charles Angélique Fran-
 gois Huchet, Count. French general.....1786—1815
Labiche (la-bêsh'), Eugène Marin. French dramatic author.....1815—1889
La Billardière, or Labillardière, de (dèh la bê-yar-dê-êr'),
 Jacques Julien Houton. French naturalist.....1755—1834
Lablache (la-blash'), Luigi. Italian opera singer.....1794—1858
Laborde, de (dèh la-bord'), Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count.
 French antiquary and author.....1774—1842
Laborde, Léon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count. French art
 writer.....1807—1869
Labouchère (la-boô-shêr'), Henry. Baron Taunton. English
 statesman.....1798—1869
Labouchère, Henry. (*Nephew.*) English journalist and M. P.....1831 —
Laboulaye (la-bô-lâ'), Edouard René Lefebvre. French jurist
 and historical writer.....1811—1883
Labrousse (la-brôst'), Pierre François Henri. French architect. 1801—1875
La Bruyère. See BRUYERE, DE LA, Jean.
La Caille, de (dèh la ka'-y), Nicolas Louis. French astronomer. 1713—1762
Lacépède, de (dèh la-sê-pêd'), Bernard Germain Etienne de la
 Ville, Count. French naturalist.....1756—1825
La Cerda (la thêr-tha). Famous Spanish family.....1269—1425
La Chaise d'Aix, or Lachaise d'Aix, de (dèh la shêz deks),
 François Père. (*Père Lachaise.*) French Jesuit.....1624—1709
Lachmann (lach'-man), Karl. German critic and philologist.....1793—1851
Lacordaire (la-kor-dêr'), Jean Baptiste Henri. French divine
 and editor.....1802—1861
Lacretelle, de (dèh la-kreh-têl), Jean Charles Dominique.
 French historian.....1766—1855
Lacretelle, de, Pierre Louis. (*Brother.*) French jurist and writer. 1751—1824
Lacroix (la-krwa'), Paul. French historian and novelist.....1806—1884
Lacroix, Sylvestre François. French mathematician.....1765—1843
Lacruz, de (dê la-krôth), Juana Inez. Mexican poetess.....1651—1695
Laennec (la-nêk'), René. (*Theodore Hyacinthe.*) French physi-
 cian.....1781—1826
La Farge (la farzh'), Marie Cappelle. French poisoner.....1816—1852
La Farina (la fa-rê'-na), Giuseppe. Italian historian.....1815—1863
Lafayette, de, or La Fayette, do (dèh la fê-yêt'), Marie Jean
 Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis. French general in
 American revolution.....1757—1834
Laffitte (la-fêt'), Jacques. French financier and statesman.....1767—1844
Lafitte (la-fît'), Jean. French privateer in the Gulf of Mexico.....1826
La Fontaine, de (dèh la fôn'-tân'), Jean. French fabulist and
 poet.....1621—1695
Lafosse, de (dèh la-fôs'), Charles. French historical painter. 1636—1716
La Fuente or Lafuente (la fwên'tê), Modesto. Spanish histo-
 rian.....1806—1850
Lagrange, de (dèh la grônzh') Joseph Louis, Comte. French
 astronomer.....1736—1813
La Grange, de, Joseph de Chancel. (*La Grange-Chancel.*) French
 poet.....1677?—1758
La Harpe, de (dèh la arp), Jean François. French critic and
 dramatist.....1739—1803
Lahire, de (dèh la-êr'), Philippe. French geometer.....1640—1719
Lainé (lê-nê'), Joseph Henri Joachim, Vicomte. French orator and
 statesman.....1767—1835
Laing (lâng), Alexander Gordon. Scottish traveler in Africa.....1794—1826
Laing, Malcolm. Scottish historian and lawyer.....1762—1818
Lake, Gerard, Viscount. British general in India.....1744—1808
Lalande, de (dèh la-lônd'), Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais. French
 astronomer.....1732—1837
Lallemand (lal-môn), Charles François Antoine, Baron. French
 general.....1774—1839
Lallemand, Claude François. French physician and surgeon.....1790—1854
Lallemant (lal-môn'), Jérôme. French Jesuit missionary in
 Canada.....1593—1673
Lally, de (dèh la-lê') Thomas Arthur, Count, Baron of Tollendal
 in Ireland. French general.....1702—1766
Lally-Tollendal, de (dèh la-lê'-tô-lôn-dal'), Trophime Gé-
 rard, Marquis. (*Son.*) French orator and writer.....1751—1830

Born. Died.
Lamar (la-mar'), Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus. American states-
 man and jurist.....1825—1893
Lamarck, de (dèh la-mark'), Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de
 Monet, Chevalier. French naturalist.....1744—1829
Lamarmora, di (dê la-mar'-mô-ra), Alphonso, Marquis. Italian
 general.....1804—1878
Lamarque (la-mark'), Maximilien, Count. French general and
 orator.....1770—1832
Lamartine, de (dèh la-mar-tên'), Alphonse Marie Louis. French
 author and orator.....1790—1869
Lamb (lâm), Charles. English essayist and humorist.....1775—1834
Lamb, Mary. (*Sister.*) English prose writer and poet.....1765—1847
Lamballe, de (dèh lôn-bal'), Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-
 Carignan, Princess. Attendant of Queen Marie Antoinette.....1749—1792
Lambarde (lâm'-bard), William. English antiquary.....1536—1601
Lambert (lâm'-bêrt), Daniel. English giant.....1769—1809
Lambert (lôn-bâr-r') François. French religious reformer.....1487—1530
Lambert (lam'-bêrt), Johann Heinrich. German physicist.....1728—1777
Lambert (lâm'-bêrt), John, Sir. British general.....1772—1847
Lambert, John. English Parliamentary general.....1620—1692
Lambert (lôn-bâr-r'), Léon Albert. French actor.....1847 —
Lamennais, de (dèh la-mên-nê'), Hugues Félicité Robert, Abbé
 French writer on politics and religion.....1782—1854
Lameth, de (dèh la-mê'), Alexandre Théodor Victor, Count.
 French revolutionist.....1760—1829
La Mettrie, de (dèh-la mê-trê'), Julien Offray. French philos-
 opher.....1709—1751
Lamoriçière, de (dèh la-mô-rê-sê-êr'), Christophe Louis Léon
 Juchault. French general.....1806—1865
La Motte-Fouqué, de (dèh la-môt'-fô-kê'), Friedrich Heinrich
 Karl, Baron. German poet and romance writer.....1777—1843
Lamoureux (la-mô-rô'), Jean Vincent Félix. French naturalist. 1779—1825
Lampadius (lam-pa'-dê-qs), Wilhelm August. German metal-
 lurgist.....1772—1842
Lancaster (lânk'-as-ter), James, Sir. English navigator.....1559?—1620
Lancaster, Joseph. English Quaker educationist.....1775—1838
Lance, George. English painter of fruit and still life.....1802—1864
Lancisi (lan-ghê-sê), Giovanni Maria. Italian physician and
 writer.....1654—1720
Lân'den, John. English mathematician.....1719—1790
Lân'der, Richard. English traveler in Africa.....1804—1834
Landon (lân'-dôn), Letitia Elizabeth. (*L. E. L.*) English poetess. 1804—1838
Lân'dôr, Walter Savage. English author.....1775—1864
Landseer (lând sêr), Edwin Henry, Sir. English animal painter. 1802—1873
Lâne, Edward William. English orientalist.....1801—1876
Lane, James Henry. American anti-slavery politician, soldier and
 senator.....1814—1866
Lane, Joseph. American soldier in Mexican war and U. S. senator. 1801—1881
Lane, Ralph, Sir. Colonial governor of Virginia.....1530—1604
Lanfranc (lân'-frank), Archbishop of Canterbury......1005?—1089
Lanfrey (lôn-frê'), Pierre. French historian.....1828—1877
Lang (lâng), Andrew. English poet and essayist.....1844 —
Langdon (lâng'-dôn), John. American statesman.....1739—1819
Lange (lang'-eh), Johann Peter. German theologian and poet...1802—1884
Langhorne (lâng'-horn), John. English poet and translator.....1735—1779
Langland (lang'-land) or Langley (lang'-li), William. English
 poet.....lived 1369
Lâng'leý, Samuel Pierpont. American astronomer.....1834 —
Lâng'tôn, Stephen. English cardinal. Archbishop of Canterbury. 1166—1228
Lâng'trý, Lillie. English actress.....1852 —
Languet (lôn-gê'), Hubert. French Protestant and political
 writer.....1518—1581
Lanier (lân'-î-er), Sidney. American poet.....1842—1881
Lanjuinais (lôn-zhwé-nê'), Jean Denis, Count. French lawyer. 1753—1827
Lankester (lânk'-es-têr), Edwin. English physician and natu-
 ralist.....1814—1874
Lankester, Edwin Ray. (*Son.*) English biologist.....1847 —
Lân'man, Charles. American author and journalist.....1819 —
Lannes (lan), Jean. Duke of Montebello. Marshal of France.....1769—1809
Lanoue (la-nô'), Felix Hippolyte. French landscape painter.....1812—1872
La Noue, de (dèh la nô'), François. (*Bras de Fer.*) French sol-
 dier.....1531—1591
Lansdowne (lânz'-dôwn), Henry Petty Fitzmaurice, third mar-
 quis of. English statesman.....1780—1863
Lansdowne, William Petty, first marquis of, and earl of Shel-
 burne. (*Father.*) British statesman.....1737—1805
Lantier, de (dèh lôn-tê-ê'), Etienne François. French author.....1734—1826
Lanza (lan'-za), Giovanni. Italian statesman.....1815—1882

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôt,
 or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk. whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Lanzi (lan'-zē), Luigi. Italian antiquary and writer on art.....	1732	1810	Lazarus (laz'-a-rūs), Emma. American poet of Jewish origin.....	1849	1887
Lao-tse (la'-ō-tseh). (<i>The aged child.</i>) Chinese philosopher.....	B. c. 565?		Lazarus (lat'-sa-rūs), Moritz. German philosopher.....	1324	—
La Pérouse , de (dēh la pê-rōz'), Jean François de Galaup, Count. French navigator.....	1741	1788	Lazzarini (lat'-sa-rē'-nē), Giovanni Andrea. Italian painter and writer.....	1710	1801?
Lapham (lăp'-am), Increase Allen. American naturalist.....	1811	1875	Lea (lē), Isaac. American naturalist.....	1792	1886
Laplace , de (dēh la-plas'), Pierre Simon, Marquis. French astronomer.....	1749	1827	Lêach , William Elford. English naturalist.....	1790	1836
Lappenberg (lap'-en-bergch), Johann Martin. German histo- rian.....	1794	1865	Lêake , William Martin. English archæologist and traveler.....	1777	1860
Laprade , de (dēh la-prad'), Pierre Marin Victor Richard. French poet.....	1812	1883	Leavitt (lěv'-it), Joshua. American journalist and reformer.....	1794	1873
Larcom (lar'-kôm), Lucy. American poetess.....	1826	1893	Lebas (lēh-ba'), Philippe François. French Jacobin.....	1765	1794
Lardner (lard'-nēr), Dionysius. British editor and scientific writer.....	1793	1859	Lebeau (lēh-bō'), Charles. French historian and poet.....	1701	1778
La Rive , de (dēh la rēv'), Charles Gaspard. Swiss chemist.....	1770	1834	Lebœuf (lēh-būf'), Edmond. French general.....	1809	1888
La Rochefoucauld , de (dēh la rôsh-fô-kô'), François, Duc, Prince of Marsillac. French moralist.....	1613	1680	Lebon (lēh-bôn'), Joseph. French revolutionist.....	1765	1795
La Rochefoucauld Liancourt , de (dēh la rôsh-fô-kô' lē-ôn-kôr'), François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc. French philanthropist.....	1747	1827	Lebrun (lēh-brūn'), Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and author.....	1739	1824
La Rochejaquelein , de (dēh la rôsh-zhak-lăn'), Henri du Ver- ger, Count. French Vendean royalist.....	1772	1794	Lebrun , Marie Louise Elizabeth, Mme., born Vigée. French painter.....	1755	1842
La Salle , de (dēh la sal'), Robert Cavelier, Sieur. French ex- plorer.....	1643	1687	Lebrun , Pierre Antoine. French dramatist and poet.....	1785	1873
Lasca , Il (ēl las'-ka). (<i>Antonio Francesco Grazzini.</i>) Italian poet.....	1503	1583	Lebrun , Ponce Denis Ecouchard. (<i>Lebrun Pindare.</i>) French lyric poet.....	1729	1807
Lascaris (las'-ka-rīs), Andreas Johannes. (<i>Rhyndacenus.</i>) Greek scholar.....	1445?	1535	Lecky (lěk'-i), William Edward Hartpole. British philosopher.....	1838	1903
Las Casas , de, Bartolomé. See CASAS, DE LAS.			Le Clerc (lēh klēr'), Jean. Swiss Protestant theologian.....	1657	1736
Las Cases , de (dēh las kaz), Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, Comte. French officer and writer.....	1766	1842	Leclerc , Victor Emmanuel. French general.....	1779	1802
Lasker (las'-ker). Eduard. German statesman.....	1829	1884	Lecocq (lēh-kōk'), Charles. French composer.....	1832	—
Lassalle (la-sal'), Ferdinand. German socialist.....	1825	1864	Le Conte (lē kōnt'), John. American scientist.....	1818	1891
Las'sen , Christian. Norwegian orientalist.....	1800	1876	Le Conte , John Lawrence. American entomologist.....	1825	1883
Lasso , di (dē las'-ō), Orlando, Belgian composer.....	1520	1594	Le Conte , Joseph. American physician and geologist.....	1823	1901
Latham (lā'-tham), John. English naturalist.....	1740	1837	Leconte de Lisle (lēh kōnt' dēh lēl), Charles Marie. French poet.....	1818	1894
Latham , Robert Gordon. English philologist and ethnologist.....	1812	1888	Lecoq (lēh-kōk), Henri. French naturalist.....	1802	1871
La'thrōp , George Parsons. American author, Born in Honolulu.....	1851	1898	Lecouvreur (lēh-kô'-vrūr'), Adrienne. French actress.....	1692	1730
Latimer (lăt'-i-mēr), Hugh. English reformer and martyr.....	1472?	1555	Ledebour , von (fon lā'-dēh-bôr), Karl Friedrich. German bot- anist.....	1785	1851
Latour d' Auvergne , de (dēh la-tôr' dô-vērñ'), Théophile Malo Corret. (<i>The first grenadier of France</i>).....	1743	1800	Ledochowski (lěd-o-chov'-skī), Miecislus. Polish prelate.....	1822	1889
Latreille (la-trā'-y), Pierre André. French entomologist.....	1762	1833	Ledru-Rollin (lēh-drū rô-lăn'), Alexandre Auguste. French socialist.....	1808	1874
Laube (lōw'-bēh), Heinrich. German novelist and poet.....	1806	1884	Ledyard (lēj'-ard), John. American traveler.....	1751	1789
Laud (lāwd), William. Archbishop of Canterbury. Executed.....	1573	1645	Lêe , Ann. (<i>Mother Ann.</i>) Founder of the Shakers in America.....	1736	1784
Lauder (lāwd'-ēr), William. Scottish literary impostor.....	1710	1771	Lee , Arthur. American statesman.....	1740	1792
Lauderdale (lāw-dēr-dāl'), James Maitland, Earl of. Scottish statesman.....	1759	1839	Lee , Charles. American major-general, born in England.....	1731	1782
Lauderdale , John Maitland, Duke of. Cabal minister in England.....	1616	1682	Lee , Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1734	1797
Laugier (lo-zhē-ē'), Auguste Ernest Paul. French astronomer.....	1812	1872	Lee , Fitzhugh. Am. general. Consul-general to Cuba.....	1835	1905
Launitz , van der (van dēh lōw'-nīts), Nikolaus Karl Eduard Schmidt. German sculptor.....	1795	1869	Lee , Henry. (<i>Light-Horse Harry.</i>) American general and governor of Virginia.....	1756	1818
Laurence (lāw'-rēns), French. English lawyer and poet.....	—	1809	Lee , Nathaniel. English dramatist.....	1655?	1692
Laurens (lāw'-rēns), Henry. American patriot and statesman.....	1724	1792	Lee , Richard Henry. American orator and statesman.....	1732	1794
Laurens , John. (<i>Son.</i>) American patriot and soldier.....	1756	1782	Lee , Robert Edward. (<i>Son of General Henry.</i>) Confederate gen- eral.....	1807	1870
Laurier (lōr-ē-ā'), Wilfrid. The first French-Canadian Premier of Canada.....	1841	—	Lee , Samuel. English orientalist.....	1783	1852
Lauzun , de (dēh lō-zūn'), Antonin Nompar de Caumont, Duc. French general.....	1633	1723	Lee , William H. F. Confederate general.....	1837	1891
Lavalette , de (dēh la-va-lēt'), Antoine Marie Chamans, Count. French general.....	1769	1830	Lêeçh , John. English artist and caricaturist.....	1817	1864
Lavater (la'-va-tēr or la-vā-tēr'), Johann Kaspar. Swiss physi- ognomist.....	1741	1801	Leeuwenhoek , van (van lūh'-wēn-høk.) Dutch naturalist.....	1632	1723
Lavelaye , de (dēh lav-lā'), Emile Louis Victor. Belgian polit- ical economist.....	1822	1892	Lefebvre (lēh-fēvr'), François Joseph, Duke of Dantzic. Marshal of France.....	1755	1820
Lavoisier (la-vwa-ze-ē'), Antoine Laurent. French chemist.....	1743	1794	Lefebvre-Desnouettes (lēh-fēvr-dē'-nô-ēt'), Charles, Count. French general.....	1773	1823
Lâw , John, of Lauriston. Scottish financier.....	1671	1729	Lefevre (lē-fē'-vēr), George John Shaw. English statesman and writer.....	1832	—
Law , William. English divine and writer.....	1686	1761	Le Flo (lēh flō), Adolphe Charles Emmanuel. French general.....	1804	1887
Lâw'rançe , John. American jurist and statesman.....	1750	1810	Lefort (lēh-for'), François. Swiss-Russian general.....	1656	1699
Law'rence (law'-rēns), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....	—	258	Legaré (lēh-grē'), Hugh Swinton. American statesman and scholar.....	1789	1843
Lawrence , Abbott. American merchant and philanthropist.....	1792	1855	Legendre (lēh-zhōndr'), Adrien Marie. French geometer.....	1752	1833
Lawrence , Amos. (<i>Brother.</i>) Philanthropist.....	1786	1852	Leggett (lěg'-et), William. American journalist.....	1802	1839
Lawrence , James. American naval officer.....	1781	1813	Legouvê (lēh-gô-vê'), Ernest Wilfrid. French poet.....	1807	—
Lawrence , John Laird Mair. Baron. Governor-general of India.....	1811	1879	Legouvê , Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste. French dramatist.....	1764	1812
Lawrence , Thomas, Sir. English portrait painter.....	1769	1830	Leibnitz , von (fon līp'-nīts), Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron. Ger- man philosopher and mathematician.....	1646	1716
Lawrence , William Beach. American jurist.....	1800	1881	Leicester (lēs'-tēr), Robert Dudley, Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth.....	1531?	1588
Law'sōn , Cecil Gordon. English artist.....	1851	1882	Leidy (lī'-dī), Joseph. American naturalist and physiologist.....	1823	1892
Lawson , Sir Wilfrid, Bart. British member of parliament.....	1829	—	Leighton (lā'-tōn), Frederick. English painter.....	1830	—
Lawton , Henry W. Major General, U. S. V.....	1843	1899	Leighton , John, F. S. A. English artist.....	1822	1896
Lây'ard , Austen Henry. English orientalist and archæologist.....	1817	1894	Leisler (līs'-lēr), Jacob. American adventurer.....	1640	1691

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Leland (lě'l'-ənd), John. English antiquary and linguist.....	1506?	1552
Lelewel (lě'l'-ěv'-el), Joachim. Polish historian.....	1786	1861
Lě'ly, Peter, Sir. (<i>Pieter van der Faes.</i>) Dutch portrait painter.....	1618	1680
Lemaistre (lěh-mătr'), Antoine. French advocate and author.....	1608	1658
Lemaître (lěh-mătr'), Frédéric. French actor.....	1798?	1876
Lemercier (lěh-mě'r-sē-ê'), Louis Jean Népomucène. French dramatist.....	1771	1840
Lemoine (lěh-mwan'), Jean Emile. French statesman.....	1815	1892
Lemon (lěm'-ôn), Mark. English editor and humorist.....	1809	1870
Le Monnier (lěh mō-nē-ê'), Pierre Charles. French astronomer.....	1715	1799
Lemoyne (lěh-mwan'), François. French historical painter.....	1688	1737
Le Moyne, Sanvolle. First colonial governor of Louisiana.....	1671?	1701
Lempriere (lěm-prēr'), John. English classical scholar.....	1765?	1821
Lenau (lā'-nōw), Nikolaus. (<i>Niembsch von Strehlenau.</i>) German poet.....	1802	1850
L'Enclos, de (dēh lōn'-klō'), Ninon. French courtesan.....	1616	1705
Lenfant (lōn'-fōn'), Jacques. French Protestant divine and historian.....	1661	1728
Lenep, van (van lēn'-ep), Jacobus. Dutch novelist.....	1802	1868
Lēn'nox, Charlotte (Ramsay.) American novelist.....	1720	1804
Lenoir (lěh-nwar'), Marie Alexandre. French archæologist.....	1761	1839
Lenormant (lěh-nor-mōn'), Charles. French archæologist and historian.....	1802	1859
Lenormant, François. (<i>Son.</i>) French archæologist.....	1837	1883
Lenôtre (lěh-nōtr'), André. French architect and garden designer.....	1614	1700
Lēn'ox, James. American philanthropist.....	1800	1880
Lē'ō I. Emperor of the East (457-74). (<i>Thracian.</i>).....	400?	474
Leo II. (474, Jan. 26-Nov.) (<i>Young.</i>).....	470?	474
Leo III. (717-41.) (<i>Isaurian.</i>).....	680?	741
Leo IV. (775-80.).....	750	780
Leo V. (813-20.) (<i>Armenian.</i>).....	—	820
Leo VI. (866-911.) (<i>Philosopher.</i>).....	866	911
Leo I. Pope (440-61.) (<i>The Great.</i>).....	390?	461
Leo II. (682-84.).....	—	684
Leo III. (795-816.).....	—	816
Leo IV. (847-55.).....	—	855
Leo V. (903.).....	—	903
Leo VI. (928-29.).....	—	929
Leo VII. (936-39.).....	—	939
Leo VIII. (963-65.).....	—	965
Leo IX. (1049-54.) (<i>Brunon. Saint.</i>).....	1002	1054
Leo X. (1513-21.) (<i>John de' Medici.</i>).....	1475	1521
Leo XI. (Elected April 1, 1605.) (<i>Alexander de' Medici.</i>).....	1535	1605
Leo XII. (1823-29.) (<i>Annibal della Genga.</i>).....	1760	1829
Leo XIII. (1878-1903) (<i>Vincenzo Giachimo Pecci</i>).....	1810	1903
Leo Allatius. Greek Scholar in Italy. (<i>Apes Urbanæ.</i>).....	1586	1669
Leo de St. John. (<i>Studium Sapientie Universalis.</i>).....	1600	1671
Leo Juda. German Protestant Reformer.....	1482	1542
Leo, John. (<i>Africanus.</i>) Traveler and geographer.....	1483?	1552
Leo, Leonard. Neapolitan musical composer.....	1694	1745
Leonardo da Pisa (lē-ō-nar'-dō da pē'-za) or Leonardo Bonacci (bo-nat'-chē). Italian mathematician.....	1170	—
Leonardo da Vinci (lē-ō-nar'-dō da vīn'-chē). See VINCI.		
Leonhard, von (fon lā'-ōn-hart), Karl Cæsar. German geologist.....	1779	1862
Leoni (lē-ō'-nē), Leone. Italian sculptor, and engraver of medals.....	—	1592
Leonidas (lē-on'-i-das). -Heroic king of Sparta.....	B. C.	480
Leopardi (lē-ō-par'-dē), Giacomo, Count. Italian poet.....	1798	1837
Leopold (lē-ō-pōld) I. (<i>The Great.</i>) Emperor of Germany.....	1640	1705
Leopold II. Emperor of Germany.....	1747	1792
Leopold I. (<i>Georges Chrétien Frédéric.</i>) King of the Belgians.....	1790	1865
Leopold II. (<i>Louis Philippe Marie Victor.</i>) King of the Belgians.....	1835	—
Leopold II. Grand duke of Tuscany, and archduke of Austria.....	1797	1870
Leopold I. Prince of Anhalt-Dessau. Prussian general and tactician.....	1676	1747
Leopold (lē-ō-pōld), Karl Gustaf. Swedish poet.....	1756	1829
Lepaute (lěh-pōt'), Jean André. French clockmaker.....	1709	1789
Lepsius (lěp'-sē-qs), Karl Richard. German philologist and antiquary.....	1810	1884
Lerdo de Tejada (lēr'-tho dē tē-cha'-tha), Sebastian. President of Mexico.....	1825	1889
Lermontoff (lēr'-mōn-tōf), Mikhail Ivanovitch. Russian poet.....	1812	1841
Leroux (lěh-rō'), Pierre. French socialist.....	1798	1871
Leroy (lěh-rwa'), Julien. French watchmaker.....	1686	1759
Leroy, Julien David. (<i>Son.</i>) French architect.....	1728	1803
Le Sage (lěh saz'), Alain René. French novelist.....	1668	1747

	Born.	Died.
Lescot (lēs-kō'), Pierre. French architect.....	1510	1572
Lescure, de (dēh lē-kūr'), Louis Marie, Marquis. French Ven-dean chief.....	1766	1793
Lesdiguières, de (dēh lē-dē-gē-ēr'), François de Bonne, Duke. French general.....	1543	1626
Leslie (lēs'-lī), Alexander, Earl of Leven. Scottish general.....	1590	1661
Leslie (lēs'-lī), Charles Robert. English historical painter.....	1794	1859
Leslie, Frank. English publisher in America.....	1821	1880
Lesquereux (lē-kēh-rūh'), Leo. Swiss-American botanist.....	1806	—
Lesseps, de (dēh lē-sēp', <i>Eng.</i> -lēs'-ēps), Ferdinand, Viscount. French diplomatist and engineer.....	1805	1894
Lessing (lēs'-īng), Gotthold Ephraim. German author.....	1729	1781
Lessing, Karl Friedrich. (<i>Grandnephew.</i>) German painter.....	1808	1880
L'Estrange (lēs-trānj'), Roger, Sir. English editor and translator.....	1616	1704
Lesueur (lěh-sū-ūr'), Eustache. French painter of history.....	1616	1655
Le Sueur, Jean François. French musical composer.....	1760	1837
Letronne (lěh-trōn'), Antoine Jean. French archæologist and critic.....	1787	1848
Leuckart (lōi'-kart), Karl Georg Friedrich Rudolph. German zoölogist.....	1822	—
Leusden (lūs'-dēn), Jan. Dutch philologist.....	1624	1699
Leuwenhoek (van lūh'-wēn-hōk), Anthony van. Dutch natural philosopher.....	1632	1723
Le Vaillant (lěh va-yōn'), Francis. Naturalist and traveler.....	1753	1824
Lē'vēr, Charles James. Irish novelist.....	1806	1872
Lēv'erett, Sir John. Governor of the colony of Massachusetts.....	1616	1679
Le Verrier (lěh vē-rē-a'), Urbain Jean Joseph. French astronomer.....	1811	1877
Lévizac, de (dēh lěh vē-zak'), John Pons Victor Lecoutz. French poet and philologist.....	—	1813
Lew'ēs, George Henry. English scientist and author.....	1817	1878
Lew'is, Andrew. American revolutionary general.....	1730?	1780
Lewis, Enoch. American mathematician.....	1776	1856
Lewis, Francis. American revolutionary statesman.....	1713	1803
Lewis, Sir George Cornwall. English statesman.....	1806	1863
Lewis, Rev. John. English antiquary and divine.....	1675	1746
Lewis, Morgan. American general and jurist.....	1754	1844
Lewis, Taylor. American scholar and author.....	1802	1877
Lewis, or Ludwig (lōd'-vigch), I. Karl August. King of Bavaria.....	1786	1868
Lewis II. King of Bavaria.....	1845	1886
Lewis IV or V. Emperor of Germany.....	1236	1347
Lewis I. (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Hungary and Poland.....	1326	1382
Lewis II. King of Hungary and Bohemia.....	1506	1526
Leyden (lī'-dēn), John. Scottish poet and orientalist.....	1775	1811
Leyden, van (van lī'-dēn), Lucas. (<i>Lucas Dammesz.</i>) Dutch painter.....	1494	1533
Leys, Jean Auguste Henri. Belgian painter.....	1815	1869
L'Héritier de Brutelle (lē-rē-tē-ē' dēh brū-tēl'), Charles Louis. French botanist. Assassinated.....	1746	1800
L'Hôpital, or L'Hospital, de (dēh lō-pē-tal'), Guillaume François Antoine, Marquis de Saint-Mesme. French geometrician.....	1661	1704
L'Hôpital, or L'Hospital, de, Michel. Chancellor of France.....	1505	1573
Libelt (lē'-bēlt), Karól. Polish political and philosophic writer.....	1807	1877
Liberi (lē'-bē-rē), Pietro, Cavaliere. (<i>Libertino.</i>) Italian painter.....	1605	1687
Liberius (lī-bē'-rī-ūs), Saint. Pope.....	300?	366
Livri-Carrucci (lē'-brē-kar-rōt'-chē), Guillaume Brutus Icile Timoléon, Count. Italian-French mathematician.....	1803	1869
Lichtenberg (lich-ten-ber-rgch), Georg Christoph. German author.....	1742	1799
Lichtwer (licht-vēr), Magnus Gottfried. German poet and fabulist.....	1719	1783
Līck, James. American philanthropist.....	1796	1876
Līd'dell, Duncan. Scottish physician and mathematician.....	1561	1613
Liddell, Henry George. English classical scholar.....	1811	—
Lieber (lē'-bēr), Francis. American publicist, born in Prussia.....	1800	1872
Liebig, von (fon lē'-bigch), Justus, Baron. German chemist.....	1803	1873
Lightfoot (līt'-fōt), John. English theologian and Hebraist.....	1602	1675
Ligne, de (dēh lēn'), Karl Joseph, Prince. Austrian general.....	1735	1814
Lī-hūng-chāng. Chinese statesman and commander.....	1823	1901
Ligonier (līg-ō-nēr'), John, Earl. English field-marshal.....	1678	1770
Lilburne (līl'-būrn), John. English political enthusiast.....	1618	1657
Lilly (līl'-ī), or Lyly, John. English dramatist.....	1553?	1600?
Lilly, William. English astrologer.....	1602	1681
Limborch, van (van līm'-bor-rch), Philippus. Dutch theologian.....	1633	1712
Lincoln (līnk'-ōn), Abraham. Sixteenth President of the United States, assassinated by Booth.....	1809	1865

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Lincoln, Benjamin. American general.....	1733—1810	Lombardi (lŏm-bar-r'-dē), Altonso. Italian sculptor.....	1487—1536
Lincoln, Levi. American lawyer and statesman.....	1749—1820	Lomonosoff (lŏm-ŏ-nŏ'-sŏf), Mikhail. Russian grammarian and poet.....	1711—1765
Lind (līnd), Jenny. Swedish vocalist.....	1821—1887	Lōndōndēr'ry , Charles William Stewart Vane, Marquis of. British general.....	1778—1854
Linde (līn'-dēh), Samuel Bogumil. Polish lexicographer.....	1771—1847	Lŏng , Armstead L. American Confederate general.....	— 1891
Lindenau, von (fon līn'-dēh-nŏw), Bernard August. German astronomer.....	1780—1854	Long , George. English classical scholar.....	1800—1879
Lindley (līnd'-lī), John. English botanist.....	1799—1865	Long , Roger. English astronomer.....	1680?—1770
Lindsay or Lyndsay (līn'-zī), Sir David. Scottish poet.....	1490?—1567?	Long , Stephen Harriman. American engineer.....	1784—1864
Līng , Peter Henrik. Swedish founder of the "movement cure".....	1776—1839	Longet (lŏn-zhē'), François Achille. French physician.....	1811—1871
Lingard (līng'-gard), John. English historian.....	1771—1851	Longfellow (long'-fēl-ŏ), Henry Wadsworth. American poet.....	1807—1882
Lingelbach (līng'-ēl-bach), Jan. Flemish painter.....	1625—1687	Longhi (lon'-gē), Giuseppe. Italian engraver.....	1766—1831
Linguet (lān'-gā'), Simon Nicolas Henri. French advocate and writer.....	1736—1794	Longinus (lŏn-jī'-nūs), Dionysius Cassius. Greek philosopher and critic.....	213?—273
Līn'leŷ , Thomas. English composer.....	1725?—1795	Longomonta'nūs , Christian. Danish astronomer.....	1562—1647
Linnæus, von (fon līn-nē'-ūs), <i>Swed.</i> Linné, von (fon līn'-ē), Carl, or Charles. Swedish botanist.....	1707—1778	Loŏng'strēet , James. Confederate lieutenant-general.....	1821—1904
Līn'nell , John. English painter.....	1792—1882	Longueville, de (dēh lŏng'-vēl'), Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, Duchess. French beauty.....	1619—1679
Līn'ton , William James. English wood engraver.....	1812—1884	Loŏng'wŏrth , Nicholas. American horticulturist.....	1782—1863
Lippi (lēp'-ē), Fra Filippo. Italian painter.....	1412—1469	Lŏnnrot, or Loennrot (lŏn'-rŏt), Elias. Finnish philologist.....	1802—1884
Līp'pīncŏtt , Sara Jane. (Clarke.) (<i>Grace Greenwood.</i>) American authoress.....	1823 —	Lŏo'mīs , Elias. American physicist and author.....	1811—1889
Lipsius (līp'-sē-ūs), Justus. Flemish critic and philologist.....	1547—1606	Lope de Vega Carpio (lŏ'-pē dē vē'-ga kar-r'-pē-ŏ), Felix. Spanish poet and dramatist.....	1562—1635
Liscov (līs'-kŏf), Christian Ludwig. German satirist.....	1701—1760	Lopez (lŏ'-pēs), Carlos Antonio. President of Paraguay.....	1790—1862
Lisle, de (dēh lēl'), or Delisle, Guillaume. French geographer.....	1675—1726	Lopez , Don Francisco Solano. (<i>Son.</i>) President of Paraguay.....	1827?—1870
List , Friedrich. German political economist.....	1789—1846	Lopez , Narciso. Cuban revolutionist.....	1799—1851
Lista-y-Aragon (lēs-ta-ē-a-ra-gŏn'), Don Alberto. Spanish critic, mathematician and poet.....	1775—1848	Lorne (lorn), John George Edward Henry Sutherland Campbell. Marquis of. Governor-general of Canada.....	1845 —
Lister (līs'-tēr), Lord Joseph. English surgeon.....	1827 —	Lorraine (lor-rān', or lŏ'-rān'). See GUISE, DE.	
Liszt (līst), Franz. (<i>Abbé Liszt.</i>) Hungarian composer and pianist.....	1811—1886	Lorraine , Claude. See CLAUDE LORRAINE.....	1600—1682
Lithgow (līth'-gŏ), William. Scottish traveler.....	1583—1640	Lorraine, de , Charles. (<i>Cardinal de Lorraine.</i>) French statesman.....	1525—1574
Litta (lēt'-a), Pompeo, Count. Italian historian.....	1781—1852	Losada (lŏ-sa'-t̃ha), Diego. Spanish officer. Founder of Santiago de Leon.....	— 1569
Little Crŏw , Chief of the Sioux Indians.....	— 1863	Losada , Manuel. Mexican freebooter.....	1825—1873
Līt'tletŏn , Edward, Lord. English statesman.....	1589—1645	Los'sīng , Benson John. American engraver and historian.....	1813—1891
Littelton, or Lyttelton , Sir Thomas. English jurist.....	1420?—1481	Lothaire (lŏ-thēr') I. Emperor of the West.....	795?—855
Litré (lē-trē'), Maximilien Paul Emile. French philologist.....	1801—1881	Lothaire II. or III. (<i>The Saxon.</i>) Emperor of Germany.....	1075—1137
Littrow, von (fon līt'-rŏ), Joseph Johann. German astronomer.....	1781—1840	Lotich (lŏ'-tīch), Peter. (<i>Secundus.</i>) German poet.....	1528—1560
Littrow, Karl Ludwig. (<i>Son.</i>) German astronomer.....	1811—1877	Lotze (lŏt'-sēh), Rudolf Hermann. German philosopher.....	1817—1881
Līv'erpŏol , Charles Jenkinson, first Earl of. British statesman.....	1727—1808	Loudon (lŏw'-dŏn), John Campbell, fourth Earl of. British general in America.....	1705—1782
Liverpool , Robert Banks Jenkinson, second Earl of. (<i>Son.</i>) British statesman.....	1770—1828	Loudon , John Claudius. Scottish botanist and horticulturist.....	1783—1843
Līv'īngstŏn , Edward. American statesman and jurist.....	1764—1836	Lough (lūf), John Graham. English sculptor.....	1804—1876
Livingston , Philip. American statesman. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1716—1778	Louis (lŏ'-is; <i>Fr. pron. lŏ-ē</i>) I. (<i>Le Débonnaire, or The Pious.</i>) <i>Son of Charlemagne.</i> Emperor of the West and King of France.....	778—840
Livingston , Robert R. (<i>Brother of Edward.</i>) American statesman.....	1746—1813	Louis VI. (<i>The Fat.</i>) King of France.....	1078?—1137
Līv'īngstŏne , David. Scottish explorer in Africa.....	1813—1873	Louis IX., or Saint Louis.	1215—1270
Līv'ŷ (Titus Liv'ius). Roman historian.....	B. C. 59—A. D. 17	Louis IX. (<i>Son of Charles VII.</i>).....	1423—1483
Llewellyn (lŏ-ēl'-īn) I. Prince of Wales.....	1190?—1240?	Louis XIV. (<i>The Great.</i>).....	1638—1715
Llorente (lyŏ-rēn'-tē), Don Juan Antonio. Spanish historian.....	1756—1823	Louis XVI. Guillotined.....	1754—1793
Lloyd (lŏid), Henry. British officer and tactician.....	1729—1783	Louis XVII. Dauphin. (<i>Son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette</i>).....	1785—1795
Lobau, de (dēh lŏ-bŏ'), Georges Mouton, Comte. Marshal of France.....	1770—1838	Louis XVIII. (Louis Stanislas Xavier.) (<i>Monsieur.</i>).....	1755—1824
Lobeck (lŏ'-bēk), Christian August. German antiquary and philologist.....	1781—1859	Louis I. (Ludwig Karl August.) King of Bavaria.....	1786—1868
Lôbeira, de (dē lŏ-bē'-ē-ra), Vasco. Portuguese author.....	1360?—1403	Louis IV. (<i>The Bavarian.</i>) Emperor of Germany.....	1285?—1347
Lobel, or L'Obel (lŏ-bēl'), Mathieu. Flemish botanist.....	1538—1616	Louis Napoleon. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon III.....	1808—1873
Lobo (lŏ'-bŏ), Francisco Rodriguez. Portuguese poet.....	1550?—1629?	Louis Philippe (lŏ-ē fē-lēp'). King of the French.....	1773—1850
Lobo , Jeronimo. Portuguese missionary.....	1595?—1678	Louvet de Couvray (lŏ'-vē dēh kŏ-vrē'), Jean Baptiste. French Girondist.....	1760—1797
Locke (lŏk), David Ross. (<i>Petroleum V. Nasby.</i>) American humorist.....	1833—1888	Louvois, de (dēh lŏ-vwa'), François Michel Letellier, Marquis. French statesman.....	1641—1691
Locke , John. English philosopher and philanthropist.....	1632—1704	Lovat (lūv'-at), Simon Fraser, Lord. Scottish Jacobite conspirator.....	1670?—1747
Lockhart (lŏk'-art), John Gibson. Scottish critic and poet.....	1794—1854	Lovell (lūv'-ēl), Mansfield. American general.....	1822—1884
Lŏck'wŏod , James Booth. American Arctic explorer.....	1852—1884	Lovejoy (lūv'-jŏi), Elijah Parish. American abolitionist.....	1802—1837
Lockyer (lŏk'-yēr), Joseph Norman. English astronomer.....	1836 —	Lovelace (lūv'-lās), Richard. English poet.....	1618—1658
Lodge (lŏj), Thomas. English dramatist.....	1556?—1625	Lover (lūv'-ēr), Samuel. Irish novelist and poet.....	1797—1868
Loftus (lŏf'-tūs), William Kennett. English archæologist.....	1820?—1858	Lowe (lŏ), Sir Hudson. British general. Governor of St. Helena.....	1769—1844
Logan (lŏ'-gān), Benjamin. Early pioneer of Kentucky.....	1742?—1802	Lowe , Robert. English statesman.....	1811—1892
Logan , James. Colonial statesman and writer.....	1674—1751	Lŏwe (lŏ'-vēh), Johann Karl Gottfried. German composer.....	1796—1869
Logan , John. Scottish divine and poet.....	1748—1788	Lowell (lŏ'-lē), James Russell. American poet and prose writer.....	1819—1891
Logan. (<i>Tah-gah-jute.</i>) American Indian chief.....	1725?—1780	Lowell , John. Founder of the Lowell Institute, Boston.....	1799—1836
Logan , John Alexander. American general and statesman.....	1826—1886	Lower (lŏw'-ēr), Richard. English anatomist.....	1631?—1691
Logan , Sir William Edmond. Canadian geologist.....	1798—1875	Lowndes (lŏwndz), Rawlins. American lawyer and statesman.....	1722—1800
Lola Montes (lŏ'-la mŏn'-tēs). Creole adventuress and ballet dancer.....	1824—1861	Lowth (lŏwth), Robert. English bishop, author and critic.....	1710—1787
Lomazzo (lŏ-mat'-sŏ), Giovanni Paolo. Italian painter and art-writer.....	1538—1600?	Loyola, de (dē lŏi-ŏ'-lā; <i>Sp. pron. lŏ-yŏ'-la</i>), Saint Ignatius. Spanish founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits).....	1491—1556
Lombard (lŏn-bar-r'), Lambert. Flemish architect and painter.....	1506?—1565		

bŏl, bŏy; pŏut, jŏw1; cat, gell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̃ion, -s̃ion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Loyson (lwa-zōn'), Charles. (<i>Père Hyacinthe</i> .) French pulpit orator.....	1827	—	McClellan (mak-klēl'-an), George Brinton. American general.....	1826	1888
Lubbock (lūb'-ōk), Sir John William, Bart. English astronomer.....	1803	1865	McClēr'-nand, John A. American general and jurist.....	1812	1900
Lübke (lēp'-keh), Wilhelm. German art historian.....	1826	1893	McClintock (ma-klīn'-tōk), Sir Francis Leopold. Irish arctic explorer.....	1819	—
Luca, de (dē lū'-ca), Antonino Saverio. Italian cardinal.....	1805	1884	McClintock, John. American Methodist divine and author.....	1814	1870
Lū'can (Marcus Annæus Lucanus). Roman poet.....	39?	65	McCloskey (ma-klōs'-kī), John. First American Cardinal.....	1810	1885
Lucas (lū'-kas), John. English painter.....	1807	1874	McClure (ma-klūr'), Sir Robert John Le Mesurier. British arctic navigator.....	1807	1873
Lucca (lōk'-a), Pauline. German singer.....	1842	—	McCook, Alexander McDowell. American General.....	1831	1903
Lucian (lū'-shan). Greek satirical author.....	120?	200?	McCook, Anson George. American soldier and congressman.....	1835	—
Lucian, Saint. Greek priest and Christian martyr.....	250?	312?	McCormick, Cyrus Hall. American inventor.....	1809	1884
Lucilius (lū-sīl'-ī-ūs), Caius. Latin poet.....	B. C. 148?	B. C. 103	McCosh (ma-kōsh'), James. Scottish-American metaphysician (Ex-President Princeton College).....	1811	1894
Lücke (lēk'-eh). Gottfried Christian Friedrich. German theologian.....	1792?	1855	MacCrie (ma-krē'), Thomas. Scottish Presbyterian writer.....	1772	1833
Lucretia (lū-krē'-shī-a). Roman woman, illustrious for her virtue.....	B. C. 510		Maccullagh (ma-kūl'-a), James. Irish mathematician.....	1809	1847
Lucretius (lū-krē'-shī-ūs) (Titus Lucretius Carus). Roman poet.....	B. C. 95	B. C. 52	McCulloch (ma-kūl'-ōh), Benjamin. American soldier and confederate general.....	1811	1862
Lucullus (lū-kūl'-ūs), Lucius Licinius. Roman consul and general.....	B. C. 110?	B. C. 57	McCulloch, Hugh. Secretary of United States treasury.....	1808	1895
Ludlow (lūd'-lō), Edmund. English republican leader.....	1620	1693	McCulloch, John. British geologist.....	1773	1835
Ludwig (lūd'-wig), Christian Gottlieb. German botanist.....	1709	1773	McCulloch, John Ramsay. Scottish political economist.....	1789	1864
Ludwig, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm. German physiologist.....	1816	1895	Mac Dōn'ald, Etienne Jacques Joseph Alexandre, Duke of Tarento. Marshal of France.....	1765	1840
Lufft (lōft), Hans. (<i>The Bible Printer</i> .) German printer.....	1495	1584	Mac Donald, Flora. Scottish heroine.....	1720	1790
Luini (lō-ē-nē), or Lovini (lō-vē-nē), Bernardino. Italian painter.....	aft. 1530		Mac Donald, George. Scottish novelist.....	1824	—
Luitprand (lō'-it-prand). Lombard historian.....	920?	972	Macdonald, John Alexander, Sir. Canadian statesman. Born in Scotland.....	1815	1891
Lū'kin, Lionel. English inventor of the life-boat.....	1742?	1834	McDonald, Joseph E. American statesman.....	1819	1891
Lulli or Lully (lū-lē'), Jean Baptiste. Italian-French composer.....	1633	1687	Macdonough (mak-dōn'-ōh), Thomas. American commodore.....	1783	1825
Lully (lūl'-ī), Raymond. (<i>The Enlightened Doctor</i> .) Spanish philosopher.....	1235?	1315	McDougall (mak-dō'-gal), Alexander. American general.....	1731	1786
Lundy (lūn'-dī), Benjamin. American abolitionist.....	1789	1839	McDowell (mak-dōw'-el), Irvin. American general.....	1818	1885
Lūsh'ingtōn, Stephen. English abolitionist.....	1782	1873	McDuffie (mak-dūf'-ī), George. American lawyer and politician.....	1788?	1851
Luther (lū'-thēr; <i>Ger. pron. lō-tēr</i>), Martin. Leader of the German Reformation.....	1483	1546	Maceo (ma'-thā-ō), Antonio. Cuban general. Killed in battle.....	—	1896
Lütke (lēt'-keh), Feodor. Russian explorer.....	1797	1882	McGee (ma-gē'), Thomas D'Arcy. Irish journalist.....	1825	1863
Luxembourg, de (dēh lūks-ōh-boor-r'), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, Duc. Marshal of France.....	1623	1695	McGlynn', Edward. American Roman Catholic priest and socialistic reformer.....	1837	—
Luzan (lō-than'), Don Ignacio. Spanish critic and poet.....	1702	1754	MacGeoghegan (mak-gē'-gan), James. Irish historian.....	1698?	1760?
Luzerne, de la (dēh la lū-zēr-rn'), Anne César. French diplomatist.....	1741	1791	Macgillivray (mak-gīl'-ī-vrē), William. Scottish naturalist.....	1796	1852
Lȳcūr'gūs. Spartan lawgiver.....	B. C. 9th c.?		Machiavelli (mak-ē-a-vēl'-ē) or Macchiavelli; <i>Anglicized</i> . Machiavel (māk'-ī-a-vēl'), Niccolo. Florentine statesman and writer.....	1469	1527
Lȳd'gāte, John. English poet.....	1375?	1461?	Macgregor (ma-grēg'-ōr), John. British statistician.....	1797	1857
Lȳe, Edward. English antiquary and philologist.....	1704	1767	McGuffey (ma-gūf'-ī), William Holmes. American educator.....	1800	1873
Lȳ'ell, Sir Charles. British geologist.....	1797	1875	Mack von Leiberich (mak fon lī'-bēh-rīch), Karl, Baron. Austrian general.....	1752	1828
Lȳnch, Thomas, Jr. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1749	1779	MacIlvaine (mak-īl-vān'), Charles Pettit. American Protestant Episcopal bishop.....	1798	1873
Lynch, W. F. American naval officer and Confederate commodore.....	1819	1865	Mackay (ma-kī' or ma-kā'), Charles. Scottish poet and song writer.....	1812	1889
Lȳnd'hūrst, John Singleton Copley, Baron. Lord Chancellor of England.....	1772	1863	McKean (ma-kēn'), Thomas. American patriot and jurist.....	1734	1817
Lȳōn, Nathaniel. American general.....	1819	1861	McKinley, William. Twenty-fifth President of the United States.....	1843	1901
Lȳōnș, Edmund, Lord. British admiral.....	1790	1858	Mackenzie (ma-kēn'-zī), Sir Alexander. Scottish explorer.....	1760?	1820
Lȳsan'der. Spartan general and statesman.....	B. C. 395		Mackenzie, Alexander Slidell. American naval officer and author.....	1803	1848
Lysias (līs'-ī-as). Athenian orator.....	B. C. 458	378	Mackenzie, Henry. Scottish essayist and novelist.....	1745	1831
Lȳsim'achūs. Greek general, and king of Thrace.....	B. C. 360?	281	Mackenzie, Robert Shelton. British and American journalist.....	1809	1881
Lȳt'teltōn, George, Lord. English author and statesman.....	1709	1773	Mackintosh (māk'-īn-tōsh), Sir James. British historian and statesman.....	1765	1832
Lȳt'tōn, Lord. See BULWER-LYTTON.			Macneil (mak-nēl'), Hector. Scottish poet.....	1746	1818

M.

Maanen, van (van ma'-nen), Cornelis Felix. Dutch statesman.....	1769	1843
Maas, or Maes (mas), Godfried. Flemish historical painter.....	1660	1710
Mabery, Charles Frederic. American scientist.....	1850	—
Mably, de (dēh ma-blē'), Gabriel Bonnot, Abbé. French publicist.....	1709	1785
Mabuse, de (dēh ma-büz'), Jan. (<i>Gossaert</i> .) Flemish painter.....	1499?	1562
Mačād'am, John Loudon. Scottish improver of roads.....	1756	1836
MačAr'dell, James. English mezzotint engraver.....	1710?	1765
McArthur (mak-ar'-thūr), Duncan. American general and governor.....	1772	1839
Mačart'neý, George, Earl of. British diplomatist.....	1737	1806
Macaulay (ma-kāw'-lī), Catherine. (<i>Sawbridge</i> .) English authoress.....	1733	1791
Macaulay, Thomas Babington, Baron Macaulay of Rothley. English historian, poet, and statesman.....	1800	1859
MacAuley (ma-kāw'-lī), Catherine E. Irish philanthropist.....	1787	1841
Macbeth (mak-bēth'). King of Scotland.....	—	1066?
MacCarthy, Justin. M. P., Irish Home Ruler, journalist and author.....	1830	—
Macchiavelli (mak-ē-a-vēl'-ē), See MACHIAVELLI.....	1469	1527

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Mæce' nas, Caius Cilnius. Roman patron of literature.....	B. C.	707-8 B. C.	Manley (măn'-ll), Mary de la Riviere. English authoress.....	1672?	1724
Maerlant, van (van mar'-lant), Jakob. Flemish poet.....	1235?	1300	Männ, Horace. American educationist.....	1796	1859
Maffei (maf-fê'-ê), Francesco Scipione, Marquis. Italian author.....	1675	1755	Măn'ning, Daniel. American journalist and secretary of the U. S. treasury.....	1831	1887
Magalhaens, de (dê ma-gal-ya'-eñs), Domingos José Gonçalves. Brazilian poet.....	1811	1882	Manning, Henry Edward. English cardinal and author.....	1808	1892
Maġeē', William. Archbishop of Dublin.....	1765	1831	Mansard, or Mansart, François. French architect and inventor.....	1598	1666
Magellan (ma-jél'-an), Fernando. Portuguese navigator.....	1470?	1521	Mansard, or Mansart, Jules Hardouin. (Nephew.) French architect.....	1645	1709
Magendie (ma-zhôn-dê'), François. French physiologist.....	1783	1855	Mansel (măn'-sel), Henry Longueville. English philosopher.....	1820	1871
Maggi (mad'-jê), Carlo Maria. Italian poet.....	1630	1699	Mansfeld, von (fon manis'-fêlt), Ernst, Count. German general.....	1585	1626
Maginn (ma-gin'), William. (Morgan Odoherly.) Irish author.....	1793	1842	Mäns' fiêld, William Murray, Earl of. Lord chief justice of England.....	1705	1793
Magliabecchi (ma-lyā-bêk'-ê), Antonio. Italian librarian.....	1633	1714	Mansour, or Mansur, Al (al man-sôor'), Abou Jaffar Abdallah. Second Abbasside caliph and founder of Bagdad.....	713	775
Magnan (man-yôn'), Bernard Pierre. Marshal of France.....	1791	1865	Mantegna (man-tên'-ya), Andrea. Italian painter.....	1431	1506
Măg'nūs, Heinrich Gustav. German chemist.....	1802	1870	Mantell (măn'-tel), Gideon Algernon. English geologist.....	1790	1852
Mağrūdēr, J. B. American Confederate general.....	1808	1871	Manteuffel (man'-tôi-fel), Karl Rochus Edwin, Baron. Prussian field-marshal.....	1809	1885
Mahdi, El (êl ma'-dê). (False Prophet of the Soudan). Born in Nubia.....	1842	1885	Manuel, or Manoël (ma-nô-êl'), Francisco. Portuguese poet.....	1734	1819
Mahmoud, or Mahmud (ma-môd'), Sultan of Ghazni.....	967	1030	Manuel (ma-nü-êl'), Jacques Antoine. French republican and orator.....	1775	1827
Mahmoud, or Mahmud I. Sultan of Turkey.....	1696	1754	Man'uel I. Comne'nus. Greek emperor.....	1120?	1180
Mahmoud, or Mahmud II. Sultan of Turkey.....	1783	1839	Man'uel II. Palæol'ogus. Emperor of Constantinople.....	1348	1425
Mahomet (ma-hôm'-êt). See MOHAMMED.....	570?	632	Manutius (ma-nû'-shî-üs); Ital. Manuzio (ma-nôot'-se-o), Aldus. (The Elder.) Italian printer. Inventor of <i>Italic</i> type.....	1449?	1515
Mahon (ma-hôn'), Lord. See STANHOPE, Earl.....	1805	1875	Manzoni (man-dzo'-nee), Alessandro, Count. Italian novelist.....	1784	1873
Maĥōne, William. American Confederate gen. and U. S. Senator, 1825-1895			Maquet (ma-kê'), Auguste. French novelist.....	1813	1889
Mahony (ma-hō'-nī), Francis. (Father Prout.) Irish journalist.....	1805?	1866	Mar, John Erskine, eleventh Earl of. (Bobbing John.) Scottish Jacobite.....	1675	1732
Mai (ma'-ê or mī), Angelo, Cardinal. Italian librarian and scholar.....	1782	1854	Marat (ma-ra'), Jean Paul. French revolutionist.....	1744	1793
Mailáth (mī-lat'), János Nepomuk, Count. Hungarian historian.....	1786	1855	Maratti (ma-rat'-ê), Carlo. (Carluccio delle Madonne.) Italian painter.....	1625	1712
Maillard (ma-yar'-r'), Olivier. French pulpit orator.....	1440?	1502	Marbeau (mar-r-bô'), Jean Baptiste Firmin. French philanthropist.....	1798	1875
Maimonides (mī-môn'-ê-dêz), Moses, or Moses ben Maimon (mī-môn). Spanish Jewish rabbi and philosopher.....	1135	1204	Marbois de Barbé (mar-bwa' dêh bar-bê'), François. French statesman.....	1735	1837
Maine de Biran (mān dêh bê-rôn'), Marie François Pierre Gon-thier. French metaphysician.....	1766	1824	Marceau (mar-sô'), François Séverin des Graviers. French general.....	1769	1796
Maintenon, de (dêh măn-teh-nôn'), Françoise d'Aubigné, Marquise. Consort to Louis XIV.....	1635	1719	Marcel (mar-sêl'), Jean Joseph. French orientalist and historian.....	1776	1854
Maistre, de (dêh mêtr), Joseph Marie, Count. Italian statesman.....	1754	1821	Marcello (mar-çhêl'-lô), Benedetto. Italian musical composer.....	1686	1739
Maistre, de, Xavier, Count. (Brother.) French novelist.....	1764	1852	Marcel'us. Marcus Claudius. Roman consul and conqueror of Syracuse.....	B. C.	268?- 208
Mait'land, Sir Richard of Lethington. Scottish poet.....	1496	1586	Marçh, Francis Andrew. American philologist.....	1825	—
Maittaire (mā-têr'-r'), Michel. French bibliog. and philologist.....	1668	1747	Marchand (mar-shôn'), Etienne. French navigator.....	1755	1793
Malan (ma-lôn'), Solomon Cæsar. Swiss-English clergyman and linguist.....	1812	—	Marchesi (mar-kê'-gê), Pompeo. Italian sculptor.....	1789	1858
Malcolm (māl'-kôm) III. (Canmore.) King of Scotland.....	—	1093	Marco Polo (mar'-kô pô'-lô). See POLO, MARCO.		
Malcolm, Sir John. British general and historian.....	1769	1833	Marcus Aurelius (mar'-kūs âw-rê'-lî-üs). See ANTONINUS.		
Malcom (māl'-kôm), Howard. American Baptist divine and author.....	1799	1879	Marcy (mar'-sī), William Learned. American statesman.....	1786	1857
Malebranche (mal-brônsh'), Nicolas. French philosopher.....	1638	1715	Maret (ma-rê'), Hugues Bernard, Duke of Bassano. French statesman.....	1763	1839
Malek-Shah (ma'-lêk-shah). Sultan of the Seljukian dynasty.....	1054?	1092	Marey (ma-rê'), Étienne Jules. French physiologist.....	1830	—
Malesherbes, de (dêh mal-zêr-rb'), Chrétien Guillaume de Lamoignon. French jurist and statesman. Guillotined.....	1721	1794	Margaret (mar'-gā-rêt) of Anjou. Queen of Henry VI. of England.....	1429	1482
Malherbe, de (dêh mal-êr-rb'), François. French poet.....	1555	1628	Margaret of Austria. Regent of the Netherlands.....	1480	1530
Malibran (ma-le-brôn'), Maria Felicità (Garcia.) French singer and actress.....	1808	1836	Margaret of Denmark. (The Semiramis of the North.).....	1353	1412
Mallet (ma-lê'), Charles Auguste. French philosopher.....	1807	1875	Margaret, Queen of Navarre. (Margaret of Angoulême.).....	1492	1549
Mallet, Paul Henri. Swiss historian.....	1730	1807	Marggraf (marg'-graf), Andreas Sigismund. German chemist.....	1709	1782
Mallet (māl'-et), or Malloch (māl'-ôk), David. Scottish poet.....	1700?	1765	Marheineke (mar-hī'-neh-keh), Philipp Konrad. German theologian.....	1780	1846
Malmesbury (marmz'-ber-ÿ), William of. English historian.....	—	1143	Maria Christina (ma-rê'a krīs-tê-na). Queen dowager of Spain.....	1806	1878
Malone (ma-lôn'), Edmond. Irish Shakespearean editor.....	1741	1812	Maria II. da Gloria (ma-rê'-a da glô'-rê-a). Queen of Portugal.....	1819	1853
Malpighi (mal-pê'-gê), Marcello. Italian anatomist.....	1628	1694	Maria Theresa (ma-rî'-a tê-rê'-sa.) Empress of Germany, and queen of Hungary.....	1717	1780
Malte-Brun (malt-brûn'), Conrad. (Malthe Conrad Bruun.) Danish geographer.....	1775	1826	Mariana (ma-rê-a'-nā), Juan de. Spanish historian.....	1537	1624
Malthus (māl'-thūs), Thomas Robert. English political economist.....	1766	1834	Marie (ma-rê'), Charles François Maximilien. French geometrician.....	1819	—
Malus (ma-lüs'), Etienne Louis. French engineer and optician.....	1775	1812	Marie Amélie de Bourbon (ma-rê' a-mê-lê' dêh bôr-bôn'). Wife of King Louis Philippe.....	1782	1866
Mamiani (ma-mê-a'-nê), Terenzio della Rovere, Count. Italian poet.....	1802?	1885	Marie Antoinette (ma-rê' ôñ-twa-nêt'), Josephine Jeanne de Lorraine. Wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed.....	1755	1793
Mamoun, or Mamun, Al (al ma-môn'), Aben Abbas Abdallah. Seventh Abbasside caliph of Bagdad. See AL-MAMUN.....	786	833	Marie de' Médicis (ma-rê' dêh mê-dê-chê'). Queen of France.....	1573	1642
Man'chester, Sir Edward Montagu, Earl of. English statesman.....	1602	1671	Marie Louisa (ma-rê' lô-ê'-zā). Empress of France.....	1791	1847
Manco Capac (măn'-kô ka-pāk'). First Inca of Peru.....	lived abt.	1000	Mariette (ma-rê-êt'), Auguste Edouard. French archæologist.....	1821	1881
Mander, van (van man'-dêr), Carel. Flemish biographer and painter.....	1548	1606	Marini (ma-rê'-nê), or Marino (-nô), Giambattista. Italian poet.....	1569	1625
Mandeville (măn'-dê-vil), Sir John. English traveler.....	1300?	1372	Marinoni (ma-rê-nô'-nê), Giovanni Giacomo. Italian mathematician.....	1676	1755
Manez (mā'-nêz), or Manichæ'us. Founder of the sect of Manichæans.....	240?	274?			
Manetho (măn'-ê-thô). Egyptian historian.....	lived 275 B. C.				
Manetti (ma-nêt'-ê), Giannozzo. Florentine orator and scholar.....	1396	1459			
Manfred (măn'-frêd); Ital. Manfredi (man-frā'-dee). King of Naples.....	1233?	1266			
Manfredi (man-frê'-dê), Eustachio. Italian astronomer.....	1674	1739			
Maniapoto, Rewi. Maori chief and warrior.....	1820	1894			
Manin (ma-nên'), Danicle. Italian patriot and statesman.....	1804	1857			

ôil, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -lan, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -şious = şüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Mario (ma'-rē-ō), Giuseppe, Marchese di Candia. Italian singer	1810	1883	Mason, John Mitchell. American divine, editor, and orator	1770	1829
Mar'ion, Francis. American general	1732	1795	Mason, John Young. Secretary of United States navy	1799	1959
Mariotte (ma-rē-ōt'), Edme. French physicist	1620?	1684	Mason, Lowell. American composer	1792	1872
Marius (mā'-rī-ūs), Caius. Roman general and consul	B. C. 157	86	Mason, William E. U. S. Senator from Illinois. Champion of Cuban independence	1850	—
Marivaux, de (dēh ma-rē-vō'), Pierre Carlet de Chamblain. French author	1688	1763	Massasoit (mās'-sə-sōit), Chief of the Wampanoags. Father of King Philip	1580?	1660
Markham (mark'-ām), Clements Robert. English geographer	1830	—	Masséna (ma-sē-na'), André, Prince d'Essling. Marshal of Napoleon I.	1758	1817
Marlborough (māwl'-b'rō), John Churchill, Duke of. English general	1650	1722	Massenet (ma-sēh-nē'), Jules Emile Frédéric. French musician	1842	—
Marlowe (mar'-lō), Christopher or Kit. English dramatist	1565	1593	Massey (mās'-ī), Gerald. English poet	1828	—
Mar'jadūke, John S. American Confederate general	1837	1887	Massillon (ma-se-yōn'), Jean Baptiste. French pulpit orator	1663	1742
Marmier (mar-mē-ē'), Xavier. French author	1809	1892	Mās'singer, Philip. English dramatist	1584	1640
Marmont, de (dēh mar-mōn'), Auguste Frédéric Louis Viesse, Duke of Ragusa. Marshal of France	1774	1852	Masson (mās'-ōn), Antoine. French engraver	1636	1700
Marmontel (mar-mōn-tēl'), Jean François. French author and critic	1723	1799	Masson (mās'-ōn), David. Scottish critic and editor	1822	—
Marnix, van (van mar-nēks'), Philip. See SAINT-ALDEGONDE, DE.			Massys (mas-sis') or Matsys (mat-sis') or Metsys (mēt-sīs'). Quentin. Flemish painter	1466	1530
Marochetti (ma-rō-kēt'-tē), Carlo, Baron. Sardinian sculptor	1805	1868	Masudi (ma-sō-dē), Abul-Hasan Ali ben Huscin ben Ali. Arab historian	—	956
Marot (ma-rō'), Adolphe Gaston. French dramatic author	1837	—	Matejko (ma-tē-ē-kō), Jean Aloys. Polish painter	1838	1893
Marot, Clément. French poet	1495	1544	Mather (māth'-ēr), Cotton. American theologian and writer	1663	1728
Marquette (mar-kēt'), Jacques. French explorer of the Mississippi	1637	1675	Māthērs, Helen Buckingham. English novelist	1852	—
Marquez (mar-kāz'), Leonardo. Mexican general	1820?	—	Mathew (māth'-ū), Theobald. (<i>Father Mathew</i> .) "The apostle of temperance." Irish priest	1790	1856
Marracci (mar-rat'-chē), Ludovico. Italian orientalist	1612	1700	Mathews (māth'-ūz), Charles. English comedian	1776	1835
Marrast (ma-ras'), Armand. French journalist and statesman	1801	1852	Mathews, Charles James. English actor and dramatist	1803	1878
Mār r'āt, Florence. (<i>Mrs. Francis Leon</i> .) Daughter of Captain Frederick. Novelist	1837	1899	Mathews, William. American author	1818	—
Marryat, Captain Frederick. English naval officer and novelist	1792	1848	Matsys (mat-sīs'), or Metsys (mēt-sīs'), Quentin. See MASSYS.		
Marsden (marz'-dēn), William. British orientalist	1754	1836	Matteis, de (dē mat-tē-ēs), or Mattel (mat-tā'-ee), Paolo. (<i>Paoluccio</i> .) Italian painter	1662	1728
Marsh, George Perkins. American philologist	1801	1882	Matter (ma-tēr'), Jacques. French historian and philosopher	1791	1864
Marsh, Othniel Charles. American palæontologist	1831	1899	Matteucci (mat-tē'-ōt-chē), Carlo. Italian writer	1811	1868
Marshall, (mar'-shal), Humphrey. American lawyer and soldier	1812	1872	Matthew Paris or Matthew of Paris. English historian	1195	1259
Marshall, John. American jurist and statesman	1755	1835	Matthews (māth'-ūz), Brander. American author	1852	—
Marshall, William Calder. Scottish sculptor	1813	1894	Matthews, Stanley. American senator and jurist	1824	1889
Marshman (marsh'-man), Joshua. English missionary and Chinese scholar	1767	1837	Matthias (mat-tē'-as), Emperor of Germany	1557	1619
Marsigli (mar-sē-lyē), Luigi Ferdinando, Count. Italian naturalist	1658	1730	Maturin (māt'-yō-rin), Charles Robert. Irish poet and novelist	1782	1824
Marston (mar'-stōn), John. English dramatist and poet	1570?	1634	Maudsley (māwdz'-lī), Henry. English mental physiologist	1835	—
Marston, Philip Bourke. English novelist, essayist and poet	1850	1887	Mauduit (mō-dwē'), Israel. English political writer	1708	1787
Marston, Westland. English dramatist and poet	1819	1890	Maunder (māwn'-dēr), Samuel. English compiler	1790?	1849
Martens (mar'-tēns), Thierry or Dietrich. Flemish printer	1450?	1534	Maupassant de (dēh mō-pa-sōn'), Henri René Albert Guy. French novelist	1850	1893
Martial (mar'-shī-āl), or Marcus Valerius Martialis. Latin poet	43	104?	Maupertuis, de (dēh mō-pēr-r-tū-ē'), Pierre Louis Moreau. French astronomer	1698	1759
Martignac, de (dēh mar-tēn-yak'), Jean Baptiste Silvère Gaye. French statesman	1776	1832	Maurepas, de (dēh mōr-pa'), Jean Fréd. Phélippeaux, Count. French statesman	1701	1781
Martin (mar-tān'), Bon Louis Henri. French historian	1810	1883	Maurer, von (fon mōw'-rēr), Georg Ludwig. German jurist	1790	1872
Martin, François Xavier. French jurist and historian in America	1764	1846	Maurice (māw'-rīs), German Mo'ritz (mō'-rēts). Elector of Saxony. German general	1521	1553
Martin (mar'-tīn), John. English painter	1789	1854	Maurice of Nassau. Prince of Orange. Dutch warrior	1567	1625
Martineau (mar'-tē-nō), Harriet. English authoress	1802	1876	Maurice (māw'-rīs), John Frederick Denison. English divine and author	1805	1872
Martineau, James. (<i>Brother of Harriet</i> .) Unitarian divine and author	1805	1900	Mauricius (māw-rīsh'-ī-ūs), Flavius Tiberius. Emperor of the East	539?	602
Martinez de la Rosa (mar-teē'-nēth dē là rō'-sa), Francisco. Spanish orator, poet and statesman	1789	1862	Maury (mō-rē'), Jean Siffrein. French cardinal and orator	1746	1817
Martini (mar-teē'-nē), Giambattista. Italian composer	1706	1784	Maury, Louis Ferdinand Alfred. French archaeologist	1817	1892
Martini, Johann Paul Ægidius. (<i>Il Tedesco</i> .) German composer	1741	1816	Maury (māw'-rī), Matthew Fontaine. American hydrographer	1806	1873
Martini, Vicente. Spanish composer	1754	1810	Mavrocordatos (mav-rō-kor-da'-tōs), Alexander. Greek statesman	1791	1865
Martius, von (fon mart'-sē-ūs), Karl Friedrich Philipp. German botanist	1794	1868	Maximilian (maks'-ī-mīl'-yan) I. Emperor of Germany	1459	1519
Marvell (mar'-vel), Andrew. (<i>The British Aristides</i> .) English author	1620	1678	Maximilian. (<i>Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph</i> .) Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Mexico. Executed in Mexico	1832	1867
Marx, Karl. German journalist and socialist	1818	1883	Māx'well, James Clerk. English physicist	1831	1879
Mā'r'y I. (<i>Bloody Queen Mary</i>). Queen of England	1516	1558	Maxwell, William Stirling, Sir. See STIRLING-MAXWELL.		
Mary II. Wife of William III. of England	1652	1695	Māy, Samuel Joseph. American clergyman and abolitionist	1797	1871
Mary de' Medici. See MARIE DE MÉDICIS.			May, Thomas Erskine, Baron Farnborough. English historian	1815	1886
Mary Stuart (stū'-art). Beheaded	1542	1587	Mayenne, de (dēh ma-yēn'), Charles de Lorraine, Duc. French general	1554	1611
Masaccio (ma-sat'-chō). (<i>Tommaso Guidi</i> .) Italian painter	1402	1428?	Mayer (mā'-ēr), Alfred Marshall. American physicist	1836	—
Masaniello (ma-sa-nē-ēl'-lō). (<i>Tommaso Aniello</i> .) Neapolitan insurgent leader	1623	1647	Mayer (mī'-ēr), Johann Tobias. German astronomer and mathematician	1723	1762
Mascagni (mas-kan'-yē), Paolo. Italian anatomist	1752	1815	Mayer, Julius Robert. German physicist	1814	1878
Masham (māsh'-ām), Abigail Hill. Favorite of Queen Anne	1686	1734	Mayer, Karl. German musician	1790	1862
Masinissa (mās'-ī-nīs'-sə) or Massinis'sa. King of Numidia B. C. 240?	148		Mayhew (mā'-hū), Henry. English author and journalist	1812	1887
Maskelyne (mās'-kē-līn), Nevil. English astronomer	1732	1811	Mayhew, Jonathan. American clergyman and controversialist	1720	1766
Mason (mā'-son), Francis. American Baptist missionary to India	1799	1874	Māy'nard, Edward. American inventor	1813	1891
Mason, George. American statesman	1725	1792	Maynwarding (mān'-a-rīng), Arthur. English satirist and political writer	1668	1712
Mason, James Murray. Confederate commissioner to England	1798	1871			
Mason, Jeremiah. American lawyer and statesman	1768	1848			

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Mayo (mā'-ō), Amory Dwight. American divine and poet.....	1823	1850	Menzel (mĕn'-tsel), Karl Adolf. German historian.....	1784	1855
Mazarin (māz-ā-rĕn'; <i>Fr. pron. ma-za-rān'</i>); <i>It. Mazarini</i> (mad-za-rĕ'-nĕ), Jules or Giulio, Cardinal. Prime minister of Louis XIV.....	1602	1661	Menzel, Wolfgang. German author and critic.....	1798	1873
Mazeppa (ma-zĕp'-a), Ivan Stephanovitch. Polish adventurer.....	1644	1709	Mercadante (mĕr-ka-dan'-tĕ), Saverio. Italian composer.....	1796	1870
Mazerolle (ma-zĕh-rōl'), Alexis Joseph. French painter.....	1826	1889	Mercator (mĕr-ka'-tor or mĕr-ka'-tor), Geraard. Flemish geographer.....	1512	1594
Mazzini (mat-sĕ'-nĕ), Giuseppe. Italian patriot and author.....	1808	1872	Mercer (mĕr'-sĕr), Hugh. American revolutionary general.....	1720?	1777
Mazzuola (mat-sō-ō'-la), or Mazzola (mat-sō'-la), Girolamo Francesco Maria. (<i>Il Parmigiano</i> .) Italian painter.....	1504	1540	Mercier (mĕr-sĕ-ĕ'), Louis Sébastien. French critic and poet..	1740	1814
Mc. See under MAC.			Meredith (mĕr'-ĕ-dith), George. English novelist.....	1828	—
Meade (mĕd), George Gordon. American general.....	1815	1872	Meredith, Owen. See BULWER-LYTTON, Edward Robert.		
Meagher (ma'-gĕĕr), Thomas Francis. Irish revolutionist and American general.....	1823	1867	Meredith, William Morris. American lawyer and politician.....	1799	1873
Méchain (mĕ-shaĕ'), Pierre François André. French astronomer.....	1744	1804	Mérian (mĕ'-rĕ-an), Maria Sibylla. Swiss artist and naturalist.	1647	1717
Mechitar (mech'-ĕ-tar), Peter. Armenian reformer.....	1676	1749	Mérimée (mĕ-rĕ-mĕ'), Prosper. French novelist and historian.....	1803	1870
Medhurst (mĕd'-hŭrst), Walter Henry. English missionary and Chinese scholar.....	1796	1857	Merivale (mĕr'-i-vāl), Charles. English historian.....	1808	1893
Medici, de' (dĕ mĕd'-ĕ-ĕh or mĕ'-dĕ-ĕh), Alessandro, first duke of Florence. Assassinated.....	1510	1537	Merle d'Aubigné (mĕrl dō-bĕn-yĕ'), Jean Henri. Swiss his- torian.....	1794	1872
Medici, de', Cosmo. (<i>The Great</i> .) First grand duke of Tuscany.....	1519	1574	Merlin (mĕr'-lin). (<i>Merlin Ambrosius</i> .) British seer and magi- cian.....	lived 450?	
Medici, de', Cosmo I. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Chief of the Florentine re- public.....	1389	1464	Mĕr'rick, James. English poet.....	1720	1769
Medici, de', Lorenzo I. (<i>The Magnificent</i> .) Prince of Florence.....	1448	1492	Mĕr'ritt, Anna Lea. American artist.....	1844	—
Médicis, de (dĕh mĕ-dĕ-sĕs'). See CATHERINE DE' MEDICI.			Merritt, Wesley. American general.....	1836	—
Mĕ'dill, Joseph. American journalist, founder <i>Chicago Tribune</i>	1823	1899	Mersliakof (mĕr'-slĕ-a-kōf), Alexis Théodoritch. Russian poet.....	1778	1830
Meding (mĕ'-ding), Oskar. (<i>Gregor Samarov</i> .) German novelist.....	1829	—	Méry (ma-rĕ'), Joseph. French dramatist and poet.....	1798	1865
Mĕeks, Eugene. American artist.....	1843	—	Mesmer (mĕs'-mĕr), Friedrich Anton. German originator of mesmerism.....	1734	1815
Mehemet Ali (mĕ'-hĕh-mĕt a'-lĕ), Muham'mad 'Alī, or Moham'med Ali. Viceroy of Egypt.....	1769	1849	Messier (mĕ-sĕ-ĕ'), Charles. French astronomer.....	1730	1817
Méhul (mĕ-ül'), Etienne Henri. French composer.....	1763	1817	Metastasio (mĕ-tas-ta'-ĕ-ō), Pietro Bonaventura. (<i>Trapassi</i> .) Italian poet.....	1698	1782
Meigs (mĕgz), Montgomery Cunningham. American general.....	1816	1892	Metternich, von (fon mĕt'-ĕr-nich), Clemens Wenzel Nepomuk Lothar, Prince. Austrian statesman.....	1773	1859
Meigs, Return Jonathan. American Revolutionary officer.....	1734	1823	Metzu (mĕt'-zū), Gabriel. Dutch genre painter.....	1615	1658
Meinhold (mĕn'-hōlt), Johannes Wilhelm. German divine and writer.....	1797	1851	Meulen, van der. See VAN DER MEULEN.		
Meissonier (mĕ-sō-nĕ-ĕ'), Jean Louis Ernest. French painter.....	1811	1891	Meusel (mōi'-zēl), Johann Georg. German bibliographer and historian.....	1743	1826
Mejia (mĕ-hĕ-a), Tomas. Mexican soldier. Executed.....	1815	1867	Meyer (mĕ-ĕr), Johann Georg. (<i>Meyer von Bremen</i> .) German painter.....	1813	1886
Melanchthon (mĕ-laĕk'-tōn), Philipp. German Lutheran reformer.....	1497	1560	Meyer, Rudolf Hermann. German writer.....	1839	—
Mĕl'-ba, Nellie (Mitchell). Australian soprano singer.....	1865	—	Meyerbeer (mĕ-ĕr-bĕr), Giacomo. (<i>Jakob Meyer Beer</i> .) German composer.....	1791	1864
Melbourne (mĕl'-bŭrn), William Lamb, second viscount. Eng- lish statesman.....	1779	1848	Meyerheim (mĕ-ĕr-hĕm), Eduard Friedrich. German painter.....	1808	1879
Melendez y Valdez (mĕ-lĕn'-dĕth ĕ val'-dĕth), Juan Antonio. Spanish poet.....	1754	1817	Mézeray, de (dĕh mĕz-rĕ'), François Eudes. French historian.....	1610	1683
Meletius (mĕ-lĕ-shĕ-ŭs), Saint. Bishop of Antioch.....	310?	380	Mezzofanti (mĕt-sō-fan'-tĕ), Giuseppe Gaspardo. Italian lin- guist.....	1774	1849
Meli (mĕ-lĕ), Giovanni. Sicilian poet.....	1740	1815	Miantonomah (mĕ-ān-tō-nō'-ma). Chief of the Narragansetts.....	1643	
Melikoff (mĕl'-i-kōf), Loris. Russian general.....	1824	1888	Michael Angelo Buonarroti (mĕ-kā-ĕl ān'-jĕ-lō bō-ō-nār- rōt'-ĕ). Italian Michaelangelo (mĕ-kĕl-an'-jĕ-lō). Italian painter and sculptor.....	1475	1564
Mellin (mĕl-lĕn'), Gustaf Henrik. Swedish historical novelist.....	1813	1876	Michaud (mĕ-shō'), Joseph François. French historian and journalist.....	1767	1839
Melloni (mĕl-lō-nĕ), Macedonio. Italian physicist.....	1801	1854	Michaux (mĕ-shō'), André. French botanist and traveler.....	1746	1802
Melmoth (mĕl'-mōth), William. English writer and classical translator.....	1710	1799	Michelet (mĕ-sh'lē'), Jules. French historian.....	1798	1874
Melville (mĕl'-vĭl), Andrew. Scottish religious reformer.....	1545	1622	Michelet (mĕ-shĕh-lĕ'), Karl Ludwig. German philosopher.....	1801	1876
Melville, Herman. American novelist and traveler.....	1819	1891	Micheli (mĕ-kā-lĕ), Piero Antonio. Italian botanist.....	1679	1737
Memlinc (mĕm'-lĭnk), Mem'ling, or Hem'ling, Hans. Flemish painter.....	1430?	1492	Mickiewicz (mĕts-kyĕ'-vĭch), Adam. Polish poet.....	1798	1855
Mĕm'mĭngĕr, Charles Gustavus. German-American politician.....	1803	1888	Mickle (mĕk'-l), William Julius. Scottish poet and translator.....	1734	1788
Ménage (mĕ-nazh'), Gilles. French critic and scholar.....	1613	1692	Middleton (mĕd'-l-tōn), Arthur. American patriot.....	1742	1787
Ménard (mĕ-nar'), René. French painter and writer.....	1827	1887	Middleton, Conyers. English theologian and controversialist.....	1683	1750
Mencius (mĕn'-shĕ-ŭs) or Meng-tse (mĕng-tsŭh'). Chinese philosopher.....	lived B. C. 400		Middleton, Thomas. English dramatist.....	1570?	1627
Mendaña de Neyra (mĕn-dan'-ya dĕ nā'-ĕ-ra), Alvaro. Spanish navigator.....	1541	1596	Midhat Pasha (mĕ-d'hat' pa-sha'). Turkish statesman.....	1822	1884
Mendelssohn (mĕn'-dĕls-sōn), Moses. German philosopher.....	1729	1786	Miel (mĕl), Jan. (<i>Giovanni della Vite</i> .) Flemish painter.....	1599	1664
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn'-dĕls-sōn-bar-tōl'-dĕ), Jacob Ludwig Felix. German composer.....	1809	1847	Mieris, van (van mĕ'-ris), Frans. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Dutch painter.....	1635	1681
Mendès (mōn-dĕ'), Catulle. French novelist and poet.....	1843	—	Miffin (mĕf'-lĭn), Thomas. American patriot and general.....	1744	1800
Mendoza, de (dĕ mĕn-dō'-za), Diego Hurtado. Spanish author and diplomatist.....	1503	1575	Mignet (mĕn-yĕ'). François Auguste Marie. French historian.....	1796	1884
Mendoza, de, Iñigo Lopez, Marquis de Santillana. Spanish poet.....	1398	1458	Miguel (mĕ-gĕl'), Dom Maria Evaristo. Portuguese prince.....	1802	1866
Menendez de Aviles (mĕ-nĕn'-dĕth dĕ a-vĕ-lĕs), Pedro. Spanish admiral, and colonizer of Florida.....	1519	1574	Miklosich, von (fon mĕk'-lō-sich), Franz. Slavic philologist.....	1813	1891
Mĕngs, Anton Rafael. German painter and writer.....	1728	1779	Milan (mĕ-lan) I. King of Servia (1882-89.).....	1854	—
Meng-Tse (mĕng-tsŭh'). See MENCIVS.			Mĭl'bŭrn, William Henry. (<i>The Blind Preacher</i> .) Am. divine.....	1823	1903
Menno Symons (mĕn'-no sĭ-mōns). (<i>Menno Simonis</i> .) Dutch religious reformer.....	1492	1561	Miles (mĭlz), Nelson Appleton. American general.....	1839	—
Menshikoff (mĕn'-shĕ-kōf), Alex. Danilovitch, Prince. Russian statesman.....	1670?	1729	Milizia (mĕ-lĕt'-sĕ-a), Francesco. Italian architect and author.....	1725	1798
Menshikoff, Alexander Sergeievitch. (<i>Great-grandson</i> .) Russian general.....	1789	1869	Mill (mĭl), James. British historian and philosopher.....	1773	1836
			Mill, John Stuart. (<i>Son</i> .) English philosopher and political econ- omist.....	1806	1873
			Millais (mĭl-lā'), John Everett, Sir. English painter.....	1829	1896
			Millar (mĭl'-ar), John. Scottish jurist and author.....	1735	1801
			Miller (mĭl'-ĕr), Hugh. Scottish geologist and writer.....	1802	1856
			Miller, Joaquin (wā-kĕn'). (<i>Cincinnatus Hiner Miller</i> .) Amer- ican poet.....	1841	—
			Miller, Joseph. English comedian.....	1684?	1738
			Miller, William. American founder of the sect of Millerites.....	1782	1849

bōi, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhĭn, bench; go, gem; thĭn, thĭs; sĭn, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exĭst. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shŭn; -tĭon, -șion = zhŭn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shŭs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bĕl, dĕl.

	Born.	Died.
Miller, William Allen. English chemist.....	1817	1870
Miller, William Hallowes. English physicist and mineralogist.....	1801	1880
Millet (mê-yê'), Aimé. French sculptor.....	1819	1891
Millet (mîl'-let), Francis Davis. American painter.....	1846	—
Millet (mê-yê'), Jean François. French painter.....	1819?	1875
Millin (mê-yăn'), Aubin Louis. French archæologist.....	1759	1818
Mills (mîlz), Clark. American sculptor.....	1815	1883
Milman (mîl man), Henry Hart. English poet and historian.....	1791	1868
Milmore (mîl'-môr), Martin. Irish-American sculptor.....	1844	1883
Milne-Edwards (miln-), Henri. French naturalist.....	1800	1885
Milnes (mîlnz), Richard Monckton. See HOUGHTON, Lord.		
Miltiades (mîl-tî'-a-dêz). Athenian general and statesman; lived.....	B. c. 500?	
Milton (mîl'-tôn), John. English poet.....	1608	1674
Mind (mînt), Gottfried. (<i>The Raphael of Cats</i>). Swiss painter.....	1768	1814
Miner (mîn'-êr), Alonzo Ames. American divine and temperance reformer.....	1814	1895
Minghetti (mên-gêt'-tê), Marco. Italian statesman.....	1818	1886
Minié (mîn'-ê), Claude Etienne. Fr. inventor of the minie rifle.....	1810	1879
Mirabeau, de (dêh mē-ra-bō or mîr'-a-bō), Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Count. French orator and revolutionist.....	1749	1791
Miramon (mê-ra-môn'), Miguel. Mexican general.....	1832	1867
Miranda (me-ran'-da), Francisco. Venezuelan revolutionist.....	1756	1816
Mirecourt, de (dêh mēr-kōōr'), Eugène. (<i>Charles Jean Baptiste Jacquot</i>). French author and journalist.....	1812	1880
Mistral (mēs-tral'), Frédéric. French Provençal poet.....	1830	—
Mitchel (mîch'-el), John. Irish journalist and revolutionist.....	1815	1875
Mitchel, Ormsby MacKnight. American astronomer and general.....	1809	1862
Mitchell, Donald Grant. (<i>Ik Marvel</i>). American author.....	1822	—
Mitchell, Margaret Julia. (<i>Maggie</i>). American actress.....	1832	—
Mitchell, Maria, Miss. American astronomer.....	1818	1889
Mitchell, Silas Weir. American physician and physiologist.....	1829	—
Mitchill (mîch'-il), Samuel Latham. American physician and naturalist.....	1764	1831
Mitford (mîl'-fôrd), Mary Russell. English authoress.....	1786	1855
Mitford, William. English historian.....	1744	1827
Mithridates (mîth-rî-dā'-têz) VI. (<i>The Great</i>). King of Pontus.....	B. c. 135?	63
Mittermaier (mîl'-êr-mî-er), Karl Joseph Anton. German jurist.....	1787	1867
Mivart (mîv'-art), Saint George. English naturalist.....	1827	—
Möbius (mō'-bē-qs), August Ferdinand. German mathematician.....	1790	1868
Mocquard (mō-kar'), Constant. Private secretary of Louis Napoleon.....	1791	1864
Modjeska (mōd-jēs'-kə), Helena. Polish actress.....	1844	—
Mohammed (mō-hām'-ed), Mahomet (ma-hōm'-et), or Muhammad (mō-ham'-mad), Arabian prophet.....	571	632
Mohs (mōs), Friedrich. German mineralogist.....	1773?	1839
Moigno (mwan-yō'), François Napoléon Marie. French scientist.....	1804	1884
Moir (mōir), David Macbeth. Scottish novelist and poet.....	1798	1851
Moivre, de (dêh mwavr), Abraham. French mathematician.....	1667	1754
Molay, de (dêh mō-lê'), Jacques. Last grand-master of the order of the Templars.....	—	1314
Molbech (mōl'-bêch), Christian. Danish historian.....	1783	1857
Molé (mō-lê'), Louis Mathieu, Count. French statesman.....	1781	1855
Molière (mō-lê-êr'), (Jean Baptiste Poquelin). Fr. dramatist.....	1622	1673
Molina (mō-lê-na), Luis. Spanish Jesuit and theologian.....	1535	1600?
Moltke, von (fon mōlt'-kêh), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field-marshal.....	1800	1891
Molyneux (mōl'-i-nōks), William. Irish mathematician.....	1656	1698
Mommsen (mōm'-sən), Christian Matthias Theodor. German historian.....	1817	1903
Mōnbōd dō, James Burnet, Lord. Scottish jurist.....	1714	1799
Monckton (mūnk'-tôn), Robert. British general in America.....	—	1782
Monge (mōnzh), Gaspard, Comte de Péluse. French geometer.....	1746	1818
Monk (mūnk), George. Duke of Albemarle. English general.....	1608	1670
Monmouth (mōn'-mūth), James Scott. Duke of. English rebel.....	1649	1685
Monnoyer (mō-nwa-yê'), Jean Baptiste. French painter.....	1635	1699
Monro (mūn-rō'), Alexander. (<i>Primus</i>). British anatomist.....	1697	1767
Monroe (mūn'-rō'), Harriet. American poetess.....	1861	—
Monroe James. Fifth President of the United States.....	1758	1831
Mons, van (van mōhs), Jean Baptiste. Belgian chemist and horticulturist.....	1765	1842
Montagu (mon'-ta-gū), Basil. English lawyer and editor.....	1770	1851
Montagu, Charles. See HALIFAX, Earl of.....	1661	1715
Montagu, Elizabeth (Robinson). English authoress.....	1720	1800
Montagu, Lady Mary Wortley. English authoress.....	1690?	1762
Montaigne, de (dêh mōn-tān'), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist.....	1533	1592

	Born.	Died.
Montalembert, de (dêh mōn-ta-loñ-bêr-r'), Charles Forbes René, Comte. French statesman, orator, and political writer.....	1810	1870
Montalembert, de, Mare René, Marquis. (<i>Grandfather</i>). French general and military engineer.....	1714	1800
Montcalm de Saint-Véran, de (mōnt-kam'; Fr. pron. dêh mōn-kalm' dêh sǎn'-vê-rōn'), Louis Joseph, Marquis. French general.....	1712	1759
Montecuculi, de (dê mōn-tê-kō'-kō-lê), Raimondo, Count. Austrian general and tactician.....	1608	1681
Montefiore (mōn-tê-fê-ō-rê), Sir Moses. English Jewish philanthropist.....	1784	1885
Montemayor, de (dê mōn-tê-ma-yor-r'), Jorge. Portuguese poet and novelist.....	1520?	1562
Montespan, de (dêh-mōn-tēs-pōn'), Françoise Athénaïs de Rochechouart, Marquise. A mistress of Louis XIV.....	1641	1707
Montesquieu, de (mōn-tēs-kū'; Fr. pron. dêh mōn-tēs-kê-ûh'), Charles de Secondat, Baron. French jurist and philosopher.....	1689	1755
Monteverde (mōn-tê-vêr-r'-dê), Claudio. Italian composer.....	1565?	1649
Montezuma (mōn-tê-zō'-ma) II. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico.....	1480?	1520
Montfaucon, de (dêh mōn-fō-kōn'), Bernard. French critic and antiquary.....	1655	1741
Montfort, de (mōnt'-fōrt; Fr. dêh mōn-for-r'), Simon. French crusader.....	1150?	1218
Montfort, de, Simon, English Earl of Leicester. (<i>Son</i>).....	1200?	1265
Montgolfier (mōnt-gōl'-fi-er; Fr. pron. mōn-gōl-fê-ê'), Jacques Etienne. Inventor of the air-balloon.....	1745	1799
Montgolfier, Joseph Michel. (<i>Brother</i>). French mechanician.....	1740	1810
Montgomery (mōnt-gūm'-er-i), James. Scottish poet.....	1771	1854
Montgomery, Richard. American general. Fell at Quebec.....	1736	1775
Montgomery, Robert. English poet.....	1807	1855
Montholon, or Montholon-Sémonville, de (dêh mōn-tō-lōn'-sê-mōn-vêl'), Charles Tristan, Marquis. French general.....	1783	1853
Monti (mōn'-tê), Vincenzo. Italian poet.....	1754	1828
Montmorency, de (mōnt-mō-rên'-sî; Fr. pron. dêh mōn-mō-rōn-sê'), Anne, First Duc. Constable of France.....	1492	1567
Montmorency, de, Henri II., last Duc. (<i>Grandson</i>). Marshal of France. Executed.....	1595	1632
Montpensier, de (dêh mōn-pōn-sê-ê'), Anne Marie Louise d'Orléans, Duchesse. (<i>Mademoiselle</i>). French princess.....	1627	1693
Montpensier, de, Antoine Marie Philippe Louis d'Orléans, Duc. French prince.....	1824	1890
Montrose (mōnt-rōz'), James Grahame, Marquis of. Scottish general.....	1612	1650
Montucla (mōn-tū-kla'), Jean Etienne. French mathematician.....	1725	1799
Moore (mōr), D. D. T. American agricultural writer and editor.....	1820	1892
Moore, John. British physician and author.....	1729	1802
Moore, Sir John. (<i>Son</i>). British general.....	1761	1809
Moore, Thomas. Irish poet.....	1779	1852
Morales, de (dê mō-ra'-lêš), Luis. (<i>El Divino</i>). Spanish painter.....	1509	1586
Moran (mō-rān'), Thomas. English-American artist.....	1837	—
Morand (mō-rōn'), Sauveur François. French surgeon.....	1697	1773
Morandi-Manzolini (mō-ran-dê-man-zō-lê-nê), Anna. Italian anatomist and modeler.....	1716	1774
Moratin, de (dê mō-ra-tê'), Leandro Fernandez. Spanish dramatist.....	1760	1828
Mordaunt (mor'-dant), Charles, third earl of Peterborough. English general.....	1658	1735
Mōre, Sir Anthony. (<i>Antoni Moro</i>). Dutch portrait painter.....	1519	1581
More, Hannah. English writer.....	1745	1833
More, Dr. Henry. English Platonist.....	1614	1687
More, Sir Thomas. English chancellor and writer.....	1480	1535
Moreau (mō-rō'), Hegesippus. French poet.....	1810	1838
Moreau, Jacob Nicholas. French historiographer.....	1717	1803
Moreau, James. French medical writer.....	1647	1729
Moreau, John Michael. French designer and engraver.....	1741	1814
Moreau, John Victor. French general.....	1763	1813
Moreau, René. French physician.....	1587	1656
Moreelze (mō-rêl'-zêh), Paul. Dutch painter.....	1571	1638
Mōrêl, Frederick. (<i>The Old</i>). French printer and writer.....	1523	1583
Morel, Frederick. (<i>Son</i>). French printer and scholar.....	1558	1630
Morel, William. French classical editor and lexicographer.....	1505	1564
Mōrêll, Andrew. Swiss medalist and antiquary.....	1646	1703
Morell, Thomas. English lexicographer and classical writer.....	1703	1784
Morcellet (mō-rê-lê'), Andrew. Abbé. Writer on political economy.....	1727	1819
Mōrel li, Cosimo. Italian architect.....	1732	1812
Morelli, James. Italian librarian and scholar.....	1745	1819
Morelos (mō-rê-lōs), Joseph Maria. Mexican general.....	1765	1815

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, or. wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, camel, hēr, thêre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Mores (mōrz), Edward Rowe. Antiquary	1730	1778
Moreto y Cabana (mō-rē'-tō ē ka-bvan'-ya), Augustin. Spanish dramatist	1600?	1669
Morgagni (mor-r-gan'-yē), John Baptist. Ital. physician and anatomist	1682	1771
Mor'gan, Daniel. American revolutionary general	1736	1802
Morgan, John H. Am. confederate guerilla chief	1826	1864
Morgan, John T. U. S. senator from Alabama	1824	—
Morgan (Miss Sydney Owenson) Lady. Irish novelist	1783	1859
Morghen (mor-r'-gen), Raphael Sanzio. Italian engraver	1758	1833
Mō'rīēr, James. English oriental traveler and novelist	1780	1849
Morillo mō-rēl'-yō), Pablo. Spanish general	1777	1838
Morin (mō-rañ'), Henry. Writer in <i>Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscrip.</i>	1655	1728
Morin, John. French ecclesiastic and orientalist	1591	1659
Morin, John. French experimental philosopher	1705	1764
Morin, Jean Baptist. French mathematician	1583	1656
Morin, Louis. (<i>De St. Victor.</i>) French physician and botanist	1635	1715
Morin, Peter. French biblical scholar and critic	1531	1608
Morin, Simon. French fanatic	1623?	1663
Mor'isōn, Robert, M. D. Physician and botanist	1620	1683
Morisot (mō-rē-zō'), Claude Bartholomew. French romance writer	1592	1661
Moritz (mō-rīts), Charles Philip. German writer	1757	1793
Morland, George. English painter	1763	1804
Morland, Sir Samuel. Statesman and mechanician	1625?	1695
Mor'leŷ, Henry. English author and journalist	1822	1894
Morley, John. English editor and author	1838	—
Morley, Thomas. English composer	—	1604?
Mornac', Anthony. French jurist and poet	1554	1619
Mornay, de (dēh mor-r-nē'), Philip, Sieur du Plessis Morlay. Protestant statesman. Life by Crusius; <i>De Liques</i>	1549	1623
Morningtōn, Garret Wellesley, Earl of. Irish composer	1720	1781
Morny, de (dēh mor-r-nē'), Charles Augustus Louis Joseph, Count. French statesman	1811	1865
Mō'rō, Antoni, or Sir Anthony More (q. v.)	1519	1581
Morone (mō-rō'-nē), John. Cardinal and statesman	1509	1580
Mononi, John Baptist. Italian historical and portrait painter	1510	1578
Morosini (mō-rō-ŷē'-nē), Andrew. Senator of Venice and historian	1558	1618
Morosini, Francis. Doge of Venice and commander	1618	1694
Mō'rill, Justin S. U. S. senator	1810	1899
Morrill, Lot M. U. S. senator	1815	1883
Mō'rīs, Capt. Charles. English song composer	1739	1832
Morris, Charles. American naval officer	1784	1856
Morris, Clara. American actress	1850	—
Morris, George P. American journalist and poet	1802	1864
Morris, Gouverneur. American patriot and statesman	1752	1816
Morris, Lewis. Welsh antiquary and poet	1702	1765
Morris, Richard. (<i>Brother.</i>) Welsh poet and critic	—	1779
Morris, Robert. American financier	1734	1806
Morris, William. English poet	1834	1896
Mō'rīsōn, Rev. Robert, D. D. English orientalist	1782	1834
Morse, Samuel Finley Breese. American inventor of electric telegraph	1791	1872
Mor'tōn, Levi Parsons. American merchant, banker, and politician	1824	—
Morton, Oliver P. "War governor" of Indiana and U. S. senator	1823	1877
Morton, Samuel George. American naturalist and ethnologist	1799	1851
Mōs'bŷ, John Singleton. American confederate cavalry officer	1833	—
Mosheim, von (fon mōs'-hīm), Johann Lorenz. German theologian and historian	1694	1755
Mōs'sōp, Henry. Irish tragedian	1729	1773
Mostowsky (mōs-tov'-skē), Thadeus. Polish patriot and writer	1766	1842
Mōth'ērwell, William. Scottish editor and poet. Born at Glasgow	1793	1835
Mōt'leŷ, John Lathrop. American historian and diplomatist	1814	1877
Mōtt, Lucretia (Coffin). American philanthropist and reformer	1793	1880
Mott, Valentine. Famous American surgeon	1785	1865
Motte, de la (dē-la-mōt), Antoine H. French critic and dramatist	1672	1731
Mōtteux (mō-tūh'), Pierre Antoine. French dramatist in England	1660	1708
Mō'-zart, Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian musician and composer	1756	1791
Mühlbach, Louise. German novelist	1814	1873
Muhlenberg (mū-len-bērg), Wm. Augustus, D. D. American clergyman and poet	1796	1877
Mukhtar Pasha (much-tar-r' pa-sha). (<i>Ghazee Ahmed.</i>) Turkish general	1837	—

	Born.	Died.
Mül'ler (mē-lēr), Friedrich Max. Ger. orientalist and philologist	1823	1900
Müller, Johann. German physiologist and zoölogist	1801	1858
Müller Wilhelm. (<i>Father of F. Max.</i>) German lyric poet	1794	1827
Müller, von (fon mē'-lēr), Johannes. Swiss historian	1752	1809
Müller von Königswinter (mē'-lēr fōn kō'-nīgch-wīn-ter), Wolfgang. German poet	1816	1873
Mül'līgan, James A., American general	1830	1864
Mulock (mū'-lōk), Dinah Maria. (<i>Mrs. Craik.</i>) English authoress	1826	1887
Mulready (mūl'-rēd-ī), William. British painter	1786	1863
Münchhausen, von (fon mēnch'-hōw-zēn), Eng. Munchausen (mūn-chaw'-sen), Hieronymus Karl Friedrich, Baron. German soldier and romancist	1720	1797
Mundt (mōnt), Theodor. German author	1808	1861
Mundt (mānt), Klara Müller. (<i>Louise Mühlbach.</i>) German novelist	1814	1873
Munkacsy (mūn-kat'-sē), Mikhail. Hungarian painter	1846	1900
Mūn'nīch (mē-nīk), Burkhard Christopher, Count. Russian general and statesman	1683	1767
Munro (mūn-rō'), Hugh Andrew Johnstone. Latin scholar	1819	1885
Munro, Sir Thomas. English general and governor of Madras	1760	1827
Muntz (mūnts), Eugène. French art historian	1845	—
Mūrat' (Fr. mū-ra'), Joachim. Marshal of France and King of Naples	1771	1815
Muratori (mō-ra-tō'-rē), Ludovico Antonio. Italian antiquarian	1672	1750
Muravieff Karski (mō-ra-vyēf' kar'-skē), Nikolai Nicholaievitch. Russian general	1794	1866
Mūr'chīsōn, Roderick Impey, Sir. British geologist	1792	1871
Murdoch (mūr'-dōk), James Edward. American actor and elocutionist	1811	1893
Mur dōck, William. Scottish patriot in America	1720	1775
Murillo (<i>Sp. pron. mō-rē-lyō</i>), Bartolomé Estéban. Spanish painter	1617	1682
Murner (mūr'-nēr), Thomas. German satirist	1475	1537
Mūr'raŷ, Alexander. Scottish philologist	1775	1813
Murray or Moray, James Stuart, Earl of. Regent of Scotland	1531?	1570
Murray, Lindley. American grammarian	1745	1826
Murray, William Henry Harrison. American divine and author	1840	1904
Musäus (mō-zä'-qs), Johann Karl August. German writer	1735	1787
Muspratt (mūs'-prät), James Sheridan. Irish chemist and physician	1821	1871
Musschenbroek, van (van mūs'-chēn-brōk), Pieter. Dutch physicist	1692	1761
Musset, de (dēh mūs-sē'), Louis Charles Alfred. French poet	1810	1857
Mussey (mūz'-ī), Reuben Dimond. American surgeon	1780	1866
Mustafa or Mustapha (mūs'-tā-fā) I. Sultan of Turkey	1591	1623
Mūsū rūs, Constantine. Turkish diplomatist and pacha	1807	—
Muziano (māt-sī-a'-nō), Girolamo. Italian painter	1528	1592
Mŷ'er, Albert Joseph. American meteorologist	1828	1880
Mytens (mī'-tēns), Daniel. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Dutch painter in England	1590	1656?
Mytens, Daniel. (<i>The Younger.</i>) Director of the academy at Hague	1636	1688

N.

Naar, David. Born in West Indies. United States consul at St. Thomas	1800	1880
Nachtigal (nach'-tē-gal), Gustav. German explorer and physician	1834	1885
Nā'dir Shah or Nādir Kuli Khān (na'-dēr kō'-lē khan). Persian conqueror	1687	1747
Nairne (nārn), Carolina Oliphant, Baroness. Scottish poetess	1766	1845
Nana Sahib (na'-na sa'-hīb). Leader of Sepoy mutiny	1821	1859
Nan'-sēn, Fridtjof. Norwegian arctic explorer	1861	—
Nanteuil (nōn'-tūl'), Robert. French portrait engraver	1623	1678
Napier (nā' pī-ēr), Charles, Sir. British admiral	1736	1860
Napier, Charles James, Sir. British general	1782	1853
Napier, John. Laird of Merchiston. Scottish inventor of logarithms	1550	1617
Napier, Robert. Scottish engineer and shipbuilder	1791	1876
Napier, William Francis Patrick, Sir. British general and historian	1785	1860
Napier of Mag'dala, Robert Cornelis Napier, Baron. British general	1810	1890

bōil, bōŷ; pōūt, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aŷ; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Napoleon (nə-pō'-lē-ōn), Bonaparte. See BONAPARTE, Napoleon.			Niccolini (nēk-kō-lē'-nē), Giovanni Battista. Italian poet.	1785—1861	
Napoleon III. Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. (<i>Louis Napoleon.</i>) Emperor of the French.	1808—1873		Niccolo da Pisa (nēk-kō-lō da pē'-sa). Italian architect and sculptor.	1206—1277	
Nares (närz), George Strong, Sir. English mariner and author.	1831	—	Nicéron (nē-sē-rōn'), Jean Pierre. French biographer.	1685—1738	
Nares , Robert. English critic and theologian.	1753—1829		Nichol (nik'-ol), John. English author.	1833	—
Naruszevitch (na-rō-shēh'-vich), Adam Stanislaw. Polish historian and poet.	1733—1796		Nicholas (nik'-o-las) I. (<i>Nikolai Pavlovitch.</i>) Czar of Russia.	1796—1855	
Narvaez , de (dē nar-va'-ēth), Pamfilo. Spanish commander.	1470?—1529		Nicholas I. (<i>The Great.</i>) Pope.	800?—867	
Narvaez , de, Ramon Maria, Duke of Valencia. Spanish statesman.	1800—1868		Nicholas , Saint. Bishop of Myra. Patron of children.	—	340?
Nasby (nāz'-bī), Petroleum V. See LOCKE, David Ross.			Nicholas (<i>Grand Duke</i>) Nicolaievitch. Third son of Czar Nicholas I. Russian general.	1831—1891	
Nāsh , Richard. (<i>Beau Nash.</i>) English dandy and gambler.	1674—1761		Nichols (nik'-ōlz), John. English editor and publisher.	1745—1826	
Nash , Thomas. English dramatist.	1564—1600		Nichols , John Gough. English antiquary.	1806—1873	
Nā'smŷth , Alexander. Scottish painter.	1758—1840		Nichols , William Ripley. American chemist.	1847—1886	
Nasmyth , James. (<i>Son.</i>) British engineer and inventor.	1808—1890		Nicholson (nik'-ōl-sōn), Henry Alleyne. English scientist.	1844	—
Nas'sau , Maurice of. See MAURICE OF NASSAU.			Nicolai (nē'-kō-lī), Christoph Friedrich. German author.	1733—1811	
Nast , Thomas. American artist caricaturist, born in Bavaria.	1840—1902		Nicolai , Karl Otto Ehrenfried. German composer.	1810—1849	
Naumann (nōw'-man), Johann Gottlieb. German composer.	1741—1801		Nicolas (nik'-ō-las), Nicholas Harris, Sir. English antiquary.	1799—1848	
Navarrete , de (dē na-var-rē'-tē), Martin Fernandez. Spanish historian.	1765—1844		Nicole (nē-kōl'), Pierre. French novelist.	1625—1695	
Navez (na-vē'), François Joseph. Belgian painter.	1787—1869		Nicollet (nē-kō-lē'), Jean Nicolas. French astronomer and geologist.	1786—1848	
Naville (na-vēl'), Jules Ernest. Swiss philosopher.	1816	—	Nicolls (nik'-ōlz), Richard, Col. First English governor of New York.	1624—1672	
Neal (nēl), Daniel. English preacher and historian.	1678—1743		Nicot (nē-kō'), Jean. French scholar. Introduced tobacco into France.	1530—1600	
Neal , John. American poet and writer.	1793—1876		Niebuhr (nē-bōr), Barthold Georg. German historian and critic.	1776—1831	
Neal , Joseph Clay. American journalist and humorist.	1807—1847		Niebuhr , Karsten. (<i>Father.</i>) German traveler in Arabia.	1733—1815	
Nēan'der , Johann August Wilhelm. Ger. ecclesiastical historian.	1789—1850		Niel (nē-ēl'), Adolphe. Marshal of France, and minister of war.	1802—1869	
Nebrissensis (nēb-rīs-sēn'-sis), Antonius. (<i>Antonio de Lebrixa.</i>) Spanish scholar.	1444—1522		Niemcewicz (n'yēm-tsēh'-vich), Julian Ursin. Polish statesman.	1757—1841	
Nebuchadnezzar (nēb-ū-kad-nēz'-ar). Chaldean king of Babylon.	—	B. C. 561	Niemeyer (nē'-mī-ēr), August Hermann. German religious and educational writer.	1754—1828	
Necker (nēk'-er; <i>Fr. pron. nēk-kēr</i>), Jacques. Swiss financier and prime minister of France.	1732—1804		Niepcé (nē-ēps'), Joseph Nicéphore. French chemist and inventor of photography.	1765—1833	
Neer , van der, Aert or Aernout. See VAN DER NEER.			Niepcé de Saint-Victor (nē-ēps' dēh sām'vēk-tor'), Claude Félix Abel. French chemist and photographer.	1805—1870	
Negrelli , von (fon nē-grēl'-lē), Aloys. Austrian engineer.	1799—1858		Nieuwentyt (nü'-vən-tit), Bernardus. Dutch philosopher.	1654—1718	
Neilson (nēl'-sōn), Lillian Adelaide. English actress.	1850—1880		Nightingale (nit'-in-gāl), Florence. English philanthropist.	1820	—
Nekrassoff (nēk-ra'-sōf), Nicolai Alexandrovitch. Russian poet and nihilist.	1821—1877		Niles (nīlz), Hezekiah. American journalist.	1777—1839	
Nēl'sōn , Horatio, Viscount. English admiral.	1758—1805		Nilsson (nīl'-sōn), Christine. (<i>Mme. Rouzaud.</i>) Swedish singer.	1843	—
Nelson , Thomas. American general and statesman.	1738—1789		Nilsson , Sven. Swedish naturalist.	1787—1883	
Nelson , William. American general. Shot by Gen'l Jeff. C. Davis.	1825—1862		Nippold (nīp'-pōlt), Friedrich Wilhelm Franz. German historian.	1838	—
Nemours , de (dēh nēh-mōr'), Louis Charles Philippe Raphaël d'Orléans, Duc. French prince. Son of King Louis Philippe.	1814—1896		Nisard (nē-zar'), Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré. French critic.	1806—1888	
Nepos (nē-pōs), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer, lived B. C. 40			Nitzsch (nītsh), Gregor Wilhelm. German philologist and antiquary.	1790—1861	
Neri , de' (dē nē-rē), Filippo, Saint. (<i>St. Philip Neri.</i>) Italian ecclesiastic.	1515—1595		Nitzsch , Karl Ludwig. (<i>Father.</i>) German theologian.	1751—1831	
Nero (nē-rō), Lucius Domitius. Roman emperor.	37—68		Noailles , de (dēh nō-a'-yē), Adrien Maurice, Duc. Marshal of France.	1678—1766	
Neruda (nē-rō-da), Jean. Bohemian journalist and poet.	1834	—	Noailles , de, Louis Marie, Viscount. (<i>Grandson.</i>) French statesman.	1756—1804	
Nerva (nēr'-va), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor.	37—98		Nodier (nō-dē-ē'), Charles. French littérateur.	1783?—1844	
Nesselrode , von (fon nēs'-el-rō-dēh), Karl Robert, Ct. Russian diplomatist.	1780—1862		Noël (nō-ēl'), François Joseph Michel. French grammarian.	1755?—1841	
Netscher (nēt'-shēr), Kaspar. German painter.	1639—1684		Noire (nwa-rē'), Ludwig. German philosopher.	1829—1889	
Neuhof (nōl'-hōf), Theodor Stephan, Baron. German adventurer.	1686—1756		Nöldeke (nōl'-dēh-kēh), Theodor. German orientalist.	1836	—
Neukomm , von (fon nōl'-kōm), Sigismund, Chevalier. German composer.	1778—1858		Nollekens (nōl'-ē-kēnz), Joseph. English sculptor.	1737—1823	
Neuville , de (dēh nū-vēl'), Alphonse Marie. French painter.	1836—1885		Nollet (nō-lē'), Jean Antoine, Abbé. French philosopher.	1700—1770	
Nevada (nē-va'-da). (<i>Emma Wixom.</i>) American singer.	1860	—	Noodt (nōt), Geraert. Dutch jurist.	1647—1725	
Nève (nēv), Félix Jean Baptiste Joseph. Belgian orientalist.	1816	—	Noor-ed-Deen (nōr-ēd-dēn') or Nouredin . (<i>Nur-uddin Mahmud, Malik-ul'-Adil.</i>) Sultan of Syria and Egypt.	1117—1173	
Nevin (nēv'-in), John Williamson. American theologian.	1803—1886		Noort , van (van nōrt'), Adam. Flemish painter.	1557—1641	
Newberry (nū'-bēr-i), John Strong. American geologist.	1822—1892		Nordau (nor-dōw'), Max Simon. Austrian writer.	1849	—
Newcastle (nū'-kas'l), Henry Pelham Clinton, Duke of. English statesman.	1811—1864		Nordenskjöld (nor'-dēn-shōld), Adolf Erik. Swedish navigator.	1832—1901	
Newcastle , Thomas Pelham, Duke of. English statesman.	1693—1768		Nordhoff (nord'-hōf), Charles. German-American author.	1830	—
Newcastle , William Cavendish, Duke of. English general.	1592—1676		Nor -di-ca, Lillian. American soprano singer.	1858	—
Newcomb (nū'-kōm), Simon. American astronomer.	1835	—	Nor'manby , Constantine Henry Phipps, Marquis of. English statesman.	1797—1863	
Newcomen (nū'-kōm'-en), Thomas. English inventor of the steam engine.	lived 1700		Nor'man-Nērū'da , Wilhelmine. Bavarian violinist.	1840	—
New'man , John Henry, Cardinal. English theologian and author.	1801—1890		North , Christopher. See WILSON, John.		
Newman , John Philip. American Methodist Episcopal bishop.	1826—1899		North , Francis, Baron Guilford. English jurist.	1637—1685	
Newton (nū'-tōn), Charles Thomas. English archæologist.	1816—1894		North , Frederick, second Earl of Guilford and eighth Baron North. (<i>Lord North.</i>) English statesman.	1732—1792	
Newton , Hubert Anson. American mathematician and astronomer.	1830—1896		Northcote (north'-kōt'), James. English painter and author.	1746—1831	
Newton , Isaac. United States naval engineer.	1837—1884		Northcote , Stafford Henry, Sir. English statesman.	1818—1887	
Newton , Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician.	1642—1727		North'rop , Lucius B. American confederate commissary-general.	1811	—
Newton , John. American general and military engineer.	1823	—	Northumberland (nor-thūm'-ber-land), Algernon Percy, fourth Duke of. English peer and vice-admiral.	1792—1865	
Ney (nā), Michel, Duke of Elchingen, Prince of the Moskwa, and marshal of France.	1769—1815		Northumberland , Henry Percy, first Earl of. Father of Hotspur.	1408	
Nicander (ni-kān'-der), Karl August. Swedish poet. Executed.	1799—1839				

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Northernland, John Dudley, Duke of. Beheaded.....	1502	1553
Nor'ton, Andrews. American theologian and scholar.....	1786	1852
Norton, Caroline Elizabeth Sarah (Sheridan). English authoress.....	1808	1877
Norton, Charles Eliot. American art historian.....	1827	—
Nostradamus (nōs-tra-dā-mūs), Fr. Notredame, de (dēh nōtr-dam'), Michel. French astrologer.....	1503	1566
Nottingham (nōt'-ing-ām), Heneage Finch, first Earl of. Lord chancellor of England.....	1621	1682
Nore, de la (dēh la nô), François. (<i>Bras de Fer.</i>) French commander.....	1531	1591
Nour-ed-Din (nōr-ēd-dēn') (Malek al-Adel Nour-ed-Din Mahmūd). Sultan of Syria and Egypt.....	1116?	1174?
Novalis (nō-va'-lis), assumed name of Friedrich von Hardenberg. German mystical writer.....	1772	1801
Novatian (nō-vā-shī-ān). Priest at Rome. Founder of the Novatians.....		fl. 3d c.
Novella (nō-vēl'-a). Learned and beautiful Italian lady.....	1312	1366
Noyes (nōis), George Rapall. American Biblical scholar.....	1798	1868
Noy's, John Humphrey. American communist at Oneida, N. Y.....	1811	1886
Nugent (nū-jent), George Grenville, Lord. English statesman.....	1788	1851
Núñez (nōn'-yēth), Alvar. (<i>Cabeça de Vaca.</i>) Spanish explorer.....	1490?	1564
Núñez, Casto Mendez. Spanish commodore.....	1830	1880
Núñez, Fernando de Guzman. (<i>Pincianus.</i>) Spanish scholar.....	1470?	1553
Nunez (nō-nēz), Pedro. Portuguese mathematician.....	1492	1577
Núñez, Rafael. President of the United States of Colombia.....	1825	1894
Nuttall (nūt'-āl), Thomas. English American naturalist.....	1786	1859
Nye, Edgar Wilson. (<i>Bill Nye.</i>) American humorist.....	1850	1896
Nyerup (nū'-er-op), Rasmus. Danish historian.....	1759	1829
Nýstēn, Peter Hubert. Dutch medical writer.....	1771	1818

O.

Oakeley (ōk'-li), Frederick. Canon of Westminster. Voluminous writer.....	1802	1880
Oakeley, Sir Henry Stanley. English musical critic.....	1830	—
Oates (ōts), Titus. Contriver of the "Popish plot.".....	1619?	1705
Oberlin (ō-bēr-lin; Ger. pron. ō-bēr-r-lēn; Fr. pron. ō-bēr-r-lān'), Jean Frédéric. French-German philanthropist.....	1740	1826
Obrenovitch (ō-brēh-nō-vitch), Milosch. Prince of Servia.....	1780	1860
O'Brien (ō-brī'-en), William Smith. Irish patriot.....	1803	1864
O'Callaghan (ō-kāl'-ā-han), Edmund Bailey. Irish-American author.....	1804?	1880
Occam, or Ockham (ōk'-ām), William of. (<i>The Invincible Doctor.</i>) English philosopher.....	1280?	1347
O'Connell (ō-kōn'-nēl), Daniel. Irish orator and political agitator.....	1775	1847
O'Con'nōr, Feargus Edward. Irish leader of English chartists.....	1796	1855
O'Con'or, Charles. American lawyer.....	1804	1884
Octā'vīa. Sister of Augustus and wife of Mark Antony.....	B. c. 70?	B. c. 11
Odō'ā'çer. Gothic Roman commander. Executed.....	—	493
O'Donnell (ō-dōn'-el), Leopold, Count of Lucena and Duke of Tetuan. Marshal of Spain.....	1809	1867
O'Dōn'ovan, John. Irish archæologist.....	1809	1861
Œcolampadius (ēk'-ō-lām-pā'-dī-ūs), Johannes. (<i>Hausschein.</i>) German reformer.....	1482	1531
Oeder (ō'-dēr), Georg Ludwig. German botanist and author.....	1728	1791
Oehlschläger (ō'-lēn-shlāg-er), Adam Gottlob. Danish poet.....	1779	1850
Oersted (ōr'-stēd), Anders Sandøe. Danish jurist and statesman.....	1778	1860
Oersted, Hans Christian. (<i>Brother.</i>) Danish electro-magnetist.....	1777	1851
Oeser, or Oser (ō'-zēr), Adam Friedrich. German painter and sculptor.....	1717	1799
Oettinger (ōt'-ing-er), Eduard Marie. German novelist.....	1808	1872
Offenbach (ōf'-en-bak), Jacques. French composer of comic operas.....	1819	1880
Oggione, or Uggione, da (da ōd-, or da ōd-jō'-nē), Marco. Italian painter.....	1470?	1530
Ogilby (ō'-g'l-bī), John. Scottish poet and cosmographer.....	1600	1676
Ogilvie (ō'-g'l-vī), John. Scottish poet.....	1733	1814
Oglesby (ō'-g'ls-bī), Richard J. American general, governor and United States senator.....	1824	1899
Oglethorpe (ō'-g'l-thorp), James Edward. English general. Founder of Georgia.....	1696	1785
Ohm (ōm), Georg Simon. German electrician.....	1787	1854
Ojeda, de (dē-ō-chā'-tha), Alonzo, Spanish explorer with Columbus.....	1465?	—

	Born.	Died.
O'Keeffe (ō-kēf'), John. Irish dramatist.....	1747	1833
Oken (ō'-kēn), or Ockenfuss (ōk'-en-fōs), Lorenz. German naturalist.....	1779	1851
Olaf (ō'-laf), or Olaus (ō-lā'-ūs), Saint. Viking and king of Norway.....	—	1030
Olbers (ōl'-bērs), Heinrich Wilhelm Matthäus. German astronomer.....	1758	1840
Oldcastle (ōld'-kas'l), Sir John, Lord Cobham. English reformer and martyr.....	1360?	1417
Oldenburg (ōld'-en-borg), Henry. (<i>Grubendol.</i>) German writer in England.....	1626?	1678
Oldham (ōld'-ām), John. English satirical poet.....	1653	1683
Oldmixon (ōld'-mīks-ōn), John. English historian and critic.....	1673	1742
Oldys (ōl'-dīs, or ōldz), William. English antiquary and bibliographer.....	1687	1761
Olearius (ō-lē-a'-rē-qs), or Oelschläger (ōl'-shlê-gēr), Adam. German traveler and orientalist.....	1599?	1671
Oliphant (ōl'-ī-fant), Laurence. English traveler and writer.....	1829	1888
Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret (Wilson). Scottish novelist.....	1822	1897
Olivarez (ō-lē-va'-rēth), Gasparo de Guzman, third Count of, and Duke of San Lucar de Barrameda. Spanish statesman.....	1587	1645
Olivier (ō-lē-vē-ē'), Guillaume Antoine. French entomologist.....	1756	1814
Olivier, Théodore. French mathematician.....	1800	1853
Ollendorff (ōl'-en-dorf), Henri Godefroy. German grammarian.....	1803	1865
Ollivier (ō-lē-vē-ē'), Emile. French advocate and politician.....	1825	—
Olmsted (ūm'-stēd), Denison. American natural philosopher.....	1791	1859
Olmsted, Frederick Law. American landscape gardener.....	1822	—
Olney (ōl'-nī), Jesse. American geographer.....	1798	1872
Olozaga (ōl'-ō-tha'-ga), Don Salustiano. Spanish statesman.....	1803?	1873
Omar (o'-mēr) I. Second caliph or successor of Mohammed.....	581?	644
Omar Pasha (ō'-mēr pa-sha'). (<i>Michael Lattas.</i>) Turkish commander.....	1805?	1871
O'Meara (ō-mā'-rā), Barry Edward. Irish surgeon in St. Helena.....	1780?	1836
O'Neill (ō-nēl'), Eliza. Irish actress.....	1795?	1872
Onslow (ōnz'-lō), Arthur. English speaker of the House of Commons.....	1691	1763
Oort, van (van ōrt), Adam. Flemish painter.....	1557	1641
Oost, van (van ōst), Jacob. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Flemish painter.....	1600	1671
Opie (ō'-pī), Amelia. (<i>Alderson.</i>) English authoress.....	1769	1853
Opie, John. English historical painter.....	1761	1807
Opitz (ō'-pīts), Martin. (<i>Opitz von Boberfeld.</i>) German poet.....	1597	1639
Oppert (ōp'-ērt), Jules. German orientalist in Paris.....	1825	—
Opzoomer (ōp'-zō-mēr), Carolus Wilhelmus. Dutch philosopher.....	1821	1892
Orange (ōr'-anj), William, Prince of. (<i>The Silent.</i>) Founder of the Dutch republic. Assassinated.....	1533	1584
Orbigny, d' (dor-r-bēn-yē'), Alcide Dessalines. French naturalist.....	1802	1857
Ord, Edward Otho Cresap. American general.....	1818	1883
O'Reilly (ō-rī'-lī), John Boyle. Irish nationalist, editor and poet.....	1814	1890
O'Rell', Max. (<i>Paul Blouet.</i>) French soldier and journalist.....	1848	1903
Orellana (ō-rēl'-ya'-na), Francisco. Spanish discoverer.....	—	1550
Orelli (ō-rīl'-ē), Johann Kaspar. Swiss philologist.....	1787	1849
Orfila (or-r-fē-la'), Mateo José Bonaventura. French chemist.....	1787	1853
Oriani (ō-rē-a'-nē), Barnaba. Italian astronomer.....	1752	1832
Oribasius (or-ī-bā'-shī-ūs). Greek physician and medical writer.....	lived 361	
Origen (ōr'-ī-jen). Christian writer of Alexandria.....	185?	254?
Orléans d' (dor-r-lē-on'), Ferdinand Philippe Louis Charles Henri Joseph, Duc. Eldest son of King Louis Philippe.....	1810	1842
Orléans, d', Jean Baptiste Gaston, Duc. (<i>Son of Henry IV.</i>).....	1608	1660
Orléans, d', Louis Philippe Joseph, Duc. (<i>Egalité.</i>) Guillotined.....	1747	1793
Orléans, d', Philippe II, Duc. Regent of France.....	1674	1723
Orleans (or'-lē-anz), Maid of. See JOAN OF ARC.....	1411?	1431
Orloff (or-r-lōf'), Alexei, Count. Russian admiral.....	1737	1808
Orloff, Alexei, Count. (<i>Nephew.</i>) Russian general and diplomatist.....	1787	1861
Orloff, Grigori. Russian general.....	1734	1783
Orme (orm), Robert. English historian in India.....	1728	1801
Or'mōnd, James Butler, first Duke of. Lord lieutenant of Ireland.....	1610	1689
Orr, James Sullivan. American lawyer and politician.....	1822	1873
Orsay, d' (dor-sā'), Alfred Guillaume Gabriel, Count. French artist.....	1801	1852
Orsini (or-r-sē-nē). Famous Italian family in the Middle Ages.....		
Orsini, Felice. Italian revolutionist.....	1819	1859
Ortelius (or-tē-lē-ūs), or Oertel (ōr'-tēl), Abraham. German geographer.....	1527	1598
Orton (or'-tōn), James. American naturalist.....	1830	1877
Osborn (ōz'-būrn), Sherard. British admiral.....	1822	1875
Ös'-cār I., Joseph Franz. King of Sweden and Norway (1844-59).....	1769	1859
Oscar II., Friedrich. King of Sweden and Norway.....	1829	—

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhūn; -tion, -şion = zhūn. -tious. -cious, -sious = şhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, del.

	Born.	Died.
Osceola (ôs-sê-ô'-lâ), (As-se-he-hô'-lar). Chief of the Seminoles	1804	1838
Osgood (ôz'-gôd), Frances Sargent (Locke). American poetess	1811	1850
Osgood, James R. American book publisher	1836	1892
O'Shaughnessy (ô-shâw'-nê-sî), Sir William Brooke. Irish electrician	1809	1881
Osiander (ô-zê-an'-dêr), Andreas. (<i>Hosemann</i> .) German protestant reformer	1498	1552
Osman (os-mân'), Pasha. (<i>Ghazi</i> .) Turkish general and minister of war	1832	1900
Ossian (ôsh'-an). Semi-fabulous Celtic bard	lived	3d c.
Ossoli (ôs'-ô-lê). See FULLER, Sarah Margaret	1810	1850
Ossory (ôs'-ô-rî), Thomas Butler, Earl of. English commander	1634	1680
Osuna (ô-sô'-na), Pedro Tellez y Giron, Duke of. Viceroy of Naples	1579	1624
Ostade, van (van ôs'-ta-dêh), Adrian. Flemish painter	1610	1685
Osterwald (ôs'-têr-valt), Jean Frédéric. Swiss protestant divine	1663	1747
Othman (ôth-man'), or Osman (ôs-man'). (<i>The Conqueror</i> .) Founder of the Ottoman empire	1259	1326
Othman Ibn Affan (ôth-man' ib'n af-fan'). The third caliph	—	656
Otho (ô'-thô), Marcus Salvius. Roman emperor	32	69
Otho I. (<i>The Great</i>). Emperor of Germany	912	973
Otis (ô'-tis), James. American orator and patriot	1725	1783
Ottley (ôt'-lî), William Young. English writer on art	1771	1836
Otto (ôt'-ô), Friedrich Julius. German chemist	1809	1870
Otto. King of Greece	1815	1867
Otway (ôt'-wâ), Thomas. English dramatist and poet	1651	1685
Oudinot (ô-dê-nô'), Achille François. Franco-American painter	1820	—
Oudinot, Nicolas Charles, Duc de Reggio. French general	1767	1847
Oudry (ô-dr-rê'), Jean Baptiste. French painter and engraver	1686	1755
Outram (ô'-trâm), Sir James. English general	1803	1863
Ouvrard (ô-vr-rar-r'), Gabriel Julien. French financier	1770	1846
Ouvrard, René. French divine, poet, musician and mathematician	1624	1694
Ouwater, van (van ôw'-wa-têr), Albert. Historical painter of Haarlem	1444	1515
Overbeck (ô'-vêr-bêk), Friedrich. German painter	1789	1869
Overbury (ô'-vêr-bêr-î), Sir Thomas. English poet	1581	1613
Ovid (ôv'-id). Roman poet	B. C. 43	A. D. 18
Oviedo y Valdes, de (dê-ô-vê-ê'-thô-ê-val-dês'), Gonzalo Fernandez	1478	1557
Owen, John. (<i>Audoenus</i> .) Welsh Latin poet and epigrammatist	1560?	1622?
Owen, John, D. D. English divine and puritan	1616	1683
Owen, Richard. English zoölogist and anatomist	1804	1892
Owen, Robert. Socialist and philanthropist	1771	1858
Owen, Robert Dale. American politician and author	1804	1877
Owen, William. English painter	1769	1825
Owen Glên'dowër. Welsh chieftain	1349?	1415
O'wensôn, Sydney. (<i>Lady Morgan</i> .) English writer	1783	1859
Oxenstierna or Oxenstjerna (ôks-en-shêr-r-na), Axel. Count. Swedish statesman	1583	1654
Ox'fôrd, Edward Harley, second Earl of. Founder of Harleian library	—	1741
Oxford, Edward de Vere, seventeenth Earl of. English politician and poet	1540?	1604
Oxford, Robert Harley, first Earl of. English statesman	1661	1724
Ox'lêe, Rev. John. English orientalist and biblical critic	1779	1854
Ozell, John. English translator and miscellaneous writer	—	1743
Ozeretzkoffsky (ô-zêh-rêt-skôf'-skê), Nicholas Yakovlevitch. Russian writer	1751	1827

P.

Paaw (pa-û), Pieter. Dutch physician and naturalist	1564	1617
Pä'cä, William. American lawyer and patriot	1740	1799
Päck'-êr, Asa. American capitalist, patron of Lehigh University	1806	1879
Paderewski (pa-dê-rêf'-skê), Ignace Jan. Russian pianist	1860	—
Padilla, de (dê-pa-thîl'-ya), Don Juan Lopez. Spanish insurgent and general. Executed	—	1521
Padouanino (pa-dû-a-nê'-nô), Francesco. Italian historical painter	1552	1617
Paer (pa-är-r'), Ferdinand. Italian musical composer	1771	1839
Paez (pa-êth'), José Antonio, Dictator of Venezuela	1785	1873
Pagan, de (dêh pa-gôn'), Blaise Francis, Count. French military engineer	1604	1665
Pagan, Peter. German poet and historian	—	1576
Paganini (pa-ga-nê'-nê), Nicholas. Italian violinist	1784	1840

	Born.	Died.
Page, John. American statesman	1743	1808
Päge, Thomas J. U. S. naval officer and confederate commodore	1815	—
Page, William. American painter	1811	1885
Pagès, (pa-zhês), Francis Xavier. French romance writer	1745	1802
Pagès, Peter Mary Francis, Viscount de. French navigator	1748	1793
Päg'et, Sir William, First Lord. English statesman	1506	1563
Pagi (pa-zhê'), Anthony. French chronologist and historian	1624	1699
Pagi, Francis. (<i>Nephew</i> .) French historian	1654	1721
Pagi, or Paggi, John Baptist. Italian painter	1554	1627
Pahlen, von der (fon dêr pa'-lên), Peter. Russian general	1746	1826
Paine, Elijah, L.L. D. American jurist	1757	1842
Paine, Elijah. (<i>Son</i> .) Jurist and writer	1796	1853
Paine, Robert Treat. American lawyer and patriot	1731	1814
Paine, Robert Treat. (<i>Son</i> .) American song writer	1773	1811
Paine, Thomas. English-American political and deistical writer	1737	1809
Paisiello (pî-zê-êl'-lô), Giovanni. Italian composer	1741	1816
Paixhans (pâks'-anz), Henri Joseph. French general and inventor	1783	1854
Pajou (pa-zhô'), Augustin. French sculptor	1730	1809
Pakenham (pâk'-ên-am), Edward Michael, Sir. British general	1778	1815
Palacky (pa-lats'-kê), Frantisek. Bohemian historian	1798	1876
Palafox (pâl'-â-fôks), Sp. Palafox y Melzi (pa-la-fôch' ê mêl'-thê), José, Duke of Saragossa. Spanish patriot	1780	1847
Palestrina, da (da pa-lês-trê'-na), Giovanni Pietro Aloisio. Italian composer	1524	1594
Pä'leÿ, William. English moralist and writer	1743	1805
Palfrey (pâwl'-fri), John Gorham. American divine and historian	1796	1881
Palgrave (pâwl'-gräv), Francis, Sir. (<i>Cohen</i> .) English historian	1788	1861
Palgrave, Francis Turner. (<i>Son</i> .) English editor and poet	1824	1897
Palgrave, William Gifford. English author	1826	1888
Palikao, de (dêh pa-lê-ka-ô'), Charles Guillaume Marie Apollinaire Antoine Cousin-Montauban, Count. French general	1796	1878
Palisot, de (dêh pa-lê-zô'). Ambroise Marie François Joseph Beauvois. French naturalist	1752	1820
Palissy (pa-lê-sê'), Bernard. French potter and enameler	1510?	1590
Palladio (pal-la-dê-ô), Andrea. Italian architect	1518	1580
Pallavicino (pal-la-vê-chê'-nô), Pietro Sforza. Italian historian	1607	1667
Pal'las, Peter Simon. Prussian naturalist	1741	1811
Palliser (pâl'-is-êr), William, Sir. British inventor	1830	1882
Palma (pal'-ma), Jacopo. (<i>Il Vecchio</i> .) Italian painter	1480	1528
Palma, Jacopo. (<i>The Younger</i> .) Italian painter	1544	1628
Palma, Thomas Estrada. Cuban diplomat	1835	—
Palmer (pam'-êr), Edward Henry. English linguist and traveler	1840	1882
Palmer, Erastus Dow. American sculptor	1817	—
Palmer, Innis Newton. American general	1824	—
Palmer, John. Projector of mail coaches in England	1742	1818
Palmer, John McCauley. American lawyer, general, governor and U. S. senator	1817	1900
Palmer, Ray. American divine and hymnologist	1808	1887
Palmerston (pam'-êr-stôn), Henry John Temple, third Viscount. Prime minister of England	1784	1865
Palomino de Velasco (pa-lô-mê'-nô dê vê-las'-kô) or Palomino de Castro y Velasco, Acislo Antonio. Spanish painter	1653	1726
Paludan-Müller (pa-lô-dan-mêl'-êr), Friedrich. Danish poet	1809	1877
Pamphilus (pâm'-fî-lûs), Saint. Syrian Christian martyr	240?	309
Panckoucke (pôn'-kôk'), Charles Joseph. French editor and publisher	1736	1799
Pancoast, Joseph, M. D. American medical professor and writer	1805	1882
Paoli, di (dê pôw'-lê), Pasquale. Corsican general	1726	1807
Papillon (pa-pê-yôn'), Fernand. French physiologist	1847	1873
Papin (pa-pân'), Denis. French physicist and inventor	1647	1714
Papineau (pa-pê-nô'), Louis Joseph. Canadian revolutionist	1789	1871
Pappenheim, von (fon pap'-ên-hîm), Gottfried Heinrich, Count. German general	1594	1633
Paracelsus (pär-a-sêl'-sûs), Aureolus Theophrastus Bombastus. (<i>Philipp Theophrast von Hohenheim</i> .) Swiss alchemist	1493	1541
Pardo (par'-dô), Manuel. President of Peru. Assassinated	1834	1878
Pardoe (par'-dô), Julia. English authoress	1806	1862
Paré (pa-rê'), Ambroise. (<i>The Father of French Surgery</i> .)	1509	1590
Paredes y Arrillaga (pa-râ-dês ê ar-êl'-ya'-ga), Mariano, General. President of Mexico	1797	1849
Pareja, de (dê pa-râ-cha), Juan. Spanish painter	1606	1670
Parepa-Rosa (pa-rêp'-â-rô'-za). See ROSA, Euphrosyne Parepa.		
Paris (pa-rê'), Alexis Paulin. French antiquary	1800	1881
Paris, Gaston Bruno Paulin. French editor and author	1839	—

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pit, sîre, sîr, marîne; gô, pôl, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw

	Born.	Died.
Paris (păř'-is), John Ayrton. English physician and chemist.....	1785—	1856
Paris, de (dêh pa-rê'), Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Comte. French prince.....	1838—	1894
Park, Edwards Amasa. American theologian and writer.....	1808 —	
Park, Mungo. Scottish explorer in Africa.....	1771—	1806
Parke, John Grubb. American general.....	1827—	1900
Park'êr, Hyde, Sir. British admiral.....	1739—	1807
Parker, Joel. American jurist and professor of law.....	1795—	1875
Parker, Peter, Sir. British admiral.....	1716—	1811
Parker, Theodore. American theologian.....	1810—	1860
Parker, William, Sir. English admiral and statesman.....	1781—	1867
Park'man, Francis. American historian.....	1823—	1893
Par'nell, Charles Stewart. Irish statesman.....	1846—	1891
Parnell, Thomas. Irish poet and politician.....	1679—	1717
Parny, de (dêh par-nê'), Evariste Désiré de Forges, Chevalier. French poet.....	1753—	1814
Parr, Samuel. English critic and scholar.....	1747—	1825
Parr, Thomas. (<i>Old Parr.</i>) English centenarian.....	1483—	1635
Parrhasius (par-râ'-shî-ûs). Greek painter.....	lived B. C.	400
Parrish (păř'-ish), Joseph. American physician and medical writer.....	1779—	1840
Parrott (păř'-ôt), Robert Parker. American inventor.....	1804—	1877
Parry (păř'-i), William Edward, Sir. English arctic navigator.....	1790—	1855
Parsons (par'-sônz), Robert. English Jesuit theologian (by conversion).....	1548—	1610
Parsons, Theophilus. American jurist.....	1750—	1813
Parsons, Theophilus. (<i>Son.</i>) American jurist and writer.....	1797—	1882
Parsons, Thomas William. American poet.....	1819—	1892
Par'ton, James. American biographer.....	1822—	1891
Parton, Sara Payson Willis. (<i>Fanny Fern.</i>) (<i>Wife.</i>) American authoress.....	1811—	1872
Paruta (pa-rô'-ta), Paolo. Italian historian.....	1540—	1598
Pascal (păs'-kăl), Blaise. Fr. philosopher and mathematician.....	1623—	1662
Pascal, Jean Antoine Hippolyte Ernest. French administrator.....	1828—	1888
Paskevitch (pas-kêh'-vîch), Ivan Feodorovitch, Prince of Warsaw. Russian general.....	1782—	1856
Pasquier (pas-kê-ê'), Etienne. French advocate and historian.....	1529—	1615
Pasquier, de (dêh pas-kê-ê'), Etienne Denis, Duc. French statesman.....	1767—	1862
Passavant (pa-sa-vôn'), Johann David. German painter and art writer.....	1787—	1861
Passow (pas'-ô), Franz Ludwig Karl Friedrich. German philologist.....	1786—	1833
Pasteur (pas-târ'), Louis. French chemist and biologist.....	1822—	1895
Paterson (păt'-er-sôn), William. Founder of the Bank of England.....	1658?—	1719
Patkul (pat'-köl), Johann Remhold. Livonian patriot. Executed.....	1668?—	1707
Patmore (păt'-môr), Coventry Kearsy Dighton. English poet.....	1823—	1896
Paton (păt'-ôn), Joseph Noel, Sir. Scottish painter.....	1821—	1901
Patrick (păt'-rik), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland.....	373—	466?
Păt'têrsôn, Robert. American general.....	1792—	1881
Patterson, William. American statesman.....	1744—	1806
Patti (păt'-ê), Adelina Maria Clorinda, Marquise de Caux. Operatic singer, born in Madrid.....	1843 —	
Patti, Carlotta. (<i>Sister.</i>) Operatic singer.....	1840—	1889
Pattison (păt'-i-sôn), Dorothy Wyndlow. (<i>Sister Dora.</i>) English nurse.....	1832—	1878
Pattison, Mark. English biographer.....	1813—	1884
Pattison, Thomas. Rear-admiral, United States Navy.....	1822—	1891
Patton, Jacob Harris. American historian.....	1812 —	
Pâul I., Petrovitch. Emperor of Russia. Assassinated.....	1754—	1801
Paul I. Pope. Successor of Stephen III.....	—	767
Paul II. Pope. (<i>Pietro Barbo.</i>).....	1413—	1471
Paul III. Pope. (<i>Alessandro Farnese.</i>).....	1468—	1549
Paul IV. Pope. (<i>Giovanni Pietro Caraffa.</i>).....	1476—	1559
Paul V. Pope. (<i>Camillo Borghese.</i>).....	1552—	1621
Paul, Vincent de. See VINCENT DE PAUL.		
Paul Veronese. See CAGLIARI, Paolo.		
Paula, Saint Francis of. See FRANCIS DE PAULA.		
Paulding (pâwl'-dîng), Hiram. American rear-admiral.....	1797—	1878
Paulding, James Kirke. American author and politician.....	1779—	1860
Paulding, John. One of the captors of Major André.....	1758—	1818
Pauli (pôw'-lê), Georg Reinhold. German historian.....	1823—	1882
Paulus (pôw'-lôs), Heinrich Eberhard Gottlob. German theologian.....	1761—	1851
Paulus (pâw'-lûs), Lucius Æmilius. (<i>Macedonicus.</i>) Roman general.....	B. C. 228—	160
Pausanias (pâw'-sâ'-nî-ûs). Greek traveler.....	lived	180
Pauthier (pô-tê-ê'), Jean Pierre Guillaume. French orientalist.....	1801—	1873

	Born.	Died.
Pauw, van (van pôw), Cornelis. Dutch writer.....	1739—	1799
Pauwels (pôw'-êls), Ferdinand. Belgian painter.....	183 —	
Păx'tôn, Joseph, Sir. English architect and horticulturist.....	1803—	1865
Payer (pî'-er), Julius. Austrian explorer.....	1842—	1883
Păyn, James. English novelist.....	1830—	1898
Păyne, John Howard. American actor. Author of <i>Home, Sweet Home</i>	1792—	1852
Peabody (pee'-bôd-i), Andrew Preston. American theologian and editor.....	1811—	1893/
Peabody, George. American banker and philanthropist in London.....	1795—	1869
Peacock (pê'-kôk), Thomas Love. English poet and novelist.....	1785—	1866
Peale (pêl), Charles Wilson. American painter and naturalist.....	1741—	1827
Peale, Rembrandt. (<i>Son.</i>) American painter.....	1778—	1860
Pearce (pêrs), Zachary. English bishop and commentator.....	1690—	1774
Pearson (pêr'-sôn), John. Bishop of Chester.....	1613—	1686
Pêar'-y, Robert Edwin. American arctic explorer.....	1854 —	
Pecci (pêt'-chê), Gioachimo (jô-a-kê'-mô). Pope Leo XIII.....	1810 —	
Pêck, John Mason. American Baptist divine, editor and author.....	1789—	1858
Pedro (pê'-dro or pâ'-drô) (de Alcântara) I. of Brazil, and IV. of Portugal.....	1798—	1834
Pedro (de Alcântara) II. (<i>Son.</i>) Last emperor of Brazil.....	1825—	1891
Pecquet (pê-kê'), Jean. French anatomist and writer.....	1622—	1674
Peel, Robert, Sir. English statesman.....	1788—	1850
Peele (pêl), George. English dramatist.....	1552—	1598
Pêf fêr, William A. Populist United States senator.....	1831 —	
Peirce (pêrs), Benjamin. American mathematician.....	1809—	1880
Pelagius (pê-lâ'-jî-ûs). Founder of Pelagianism.....	lived	400
Pelham (pêl'-am), Henry, Sir. English statesman.....	1694—	1754
Pelissier (pê-lê-sê-ê'), Aimable Jean Jacques, Duc de Malakoff. French marshal, and governor-general of Algeria.....	1794—	1864
Pelletan (pêl-tôn'), Pierre Clément Eugène. French author.....	1813—	1884
Pelletier (pêl-tê-ê'), Bertrand. French chemist.....	1761—	1797
Pelletier, Pierre Joseph. (<i>Son.</i>) French chemist. Discoverer of quinine.....	1788—	1842
Pellico (pêl'-lê-kô), Silvio. Italian poet and patriot.....	1788—	1854
Pelopidas (pê-lôp'-i-das). Theban general.....	B. C. —	364
Pelouze (pêh-lôz'), Théophile Jules. French chemist.....	1807—	1867
Pêm'bêrtôn, John Clifford. American soldier and confederate general.....	1814—	1881
Pendleton (pên'-d'i-tôn), Edmund. American statesman.....	1721—	1803
Pendleton, George H. American politician.....	1825—	1889
Pënn, William. English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania.....	1644—	1718
Pennant (pên'-ant), Thomas. English naturalist and antiquary.....	1726—	1798
Pennell (pên'-el), Henry Cholmondely. English scientist and author.....	1837 —	
Pepin (pêp'-in). (<i>The Short.</i>) King of the Franks.....	714?—	768
Pepperell (pêp'-er-il), William, Sir. American general.....	1696—	1759
Pepusch (pâ'-pôsh), Johann Christoph. German composer.....	1667—	1752
Pepys (pêps), Samuel. Author of <i>Pepys Diary</i>	1632—	1703
Perceval (pêr'-sê-val), Spencer. Prime minister of England. Assassinated.....	1762—	1812
Percier (pêr'-sê-ê'), Charles. French architect.....	1764—	1838
Percival (pêr'-sî-val), James Gates. American geologist and poet.....	1795—	1856
Percy (pêr'-sî), Henry. (<i>Hotspur.</i>) Slain at Shrewsbury.....	1364—	1403
Percy, Thomas. English bishop, scholar and writer.....	1729—	1811
Pereira (pêr'-â'-ra), Jonathan. English physician and writer.....	1804—	1853
Pereire (pêh-rêr'), Jacob Emile (b. 1800—d. 1875) and Isaac (b. 1806—d. 1880). French financiers, brothers; founders of the Crédit Mobilier.....	1539—	1611
Perez (pâ'-rêth), Antonio. Spanish statesman.....	1801 —	
Perez (pâ'-rêth), José Joaquín. President of Chile.....	1845 —	
Perez Galdos (pâ'-rêth gâl'-dôs), Benito. Spanish novelist.....	1710—	1736
Pergolesi (pêr-gô-lâ'-sê), Giovanni Battista. Italian composer.....	B. C. 495?—	429
Pericles (pêr'-i-klêz). Athenian statesman.....	1777—	1832
Périer (pê-rê-ê'), Casimir. French financier and statesman.....	1811—	1876
Périer, or Casimir-Périer (ka-zê-mêr'-pê-rê-ê'), Auguste Casimir Victor Laurent. (<i>Son.</i>) French statesman.....	1847 —	
Périer, or Casimir-Périer, Paul Pierre Jean. (<i>Grandson.</i>) President of the French republic.....	1823—	1886
Perkins (pêr'-kînz), Charles Callahan. American art critic.....	1812—	1876
Perkins, Elisha. American physician. (<i>Inventor of the Metallic Tractors.</i>).....	1766—	1849
Perkins, George Roberts. American mathematician.....	1805—	1869
Perkins, Jacob. American mechanic and inventor.....	1741—	1789
Perkins, Justin. American missionary in Persia.....	1628—	1703
Pérouse, La. See LA PEROUSE, DE.....		
Perrault (pê-rô'), Charles. French author.....		

bôil, bôy; pôut, jôwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şûn; -tion, -şion = zhûn. -tious, -cious, -sious = şûş. -ble, -dle, &c. = beş, deş.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Perrault, Claude. (<i>Brother.</i>) French architect.....	1613	1688	Phillips, John. Scottish portrait painter.....	1822	1890
Perrin (pê-răn'), Pierre. French dramatic poet.....	—	1680	Phillips, John. British geologist.....	1800	1874
Perronet (pê-rô-nê'), Jean Rodolphe. French civil engineer.....	1708	1794	Phillips, Wendell. American orator and abolitionist.....	1811	1884
Për'ry, Matthew Calbraith. American naval officer.....	1794	1858	Phillips, William. English geologist and mineralogist.....	1773	1828
Perry, Oliver Hazard. American commodore.....	1785	1819	Philopæmen (fîl-ô-pê'-mên). Greek general and statesman.....	B. C. 252?	183
Persigny, de (dêh pēr-r-sê-nyê'), Jean Gilbert Victor de			Phips, or Phipps (fîps), Sir William. Governor of Massachusetts.....	1651	1695
Fialin, Duc. French minister of state.....	1808	1872	Phocion (fô'-shî-ôn). Athenian statesman and general.....	B. C. 403?	317
Persius Flaccus (pēr'-shî-ûs flāk'-ûs), Aulus. Roman satirical			Photius (fô'-shî-ûs). Patriarch of Constantinople.....	A. D. 815?	891
poet.....	34	62	Physick (fiz'-ik), Philip Syng. American physician and surgeon.....	1768	1837
Perty (pēr-r'-tê), Joseph Anton Maximilian. German zoölogist.....	1804	1884	Pi'att, Don. American journalist.....	1829	1891
Perugino II. (êl pê-rô-jê'-nô), true name (<i>Pietro Vannucci</i>). Italian painter.....	1446	1524	Piatt, John James. American poet.....	1835	—
Peruzzi (pê-rôt'-sê), Baldassare da Siena. Italian architect.....	1481	1536	Piazzi (pê-at'-sê), Giuseppe. Italian astronomer.....	1746	1826
Pê'têr I. King of Aragon.....	—	1104	Picard (pê-kar-r'), Jean. French astronomer.....	1620	1682
Peter II.....	1174	1213	Picard, Louis Benoît. French dramatist.....	1769	1828
Peter III. (<i>The Great.</i>).....	1239	1285	Picard, Louis Joseph Ernest. French statesman.....	1821	1877
Peter IV. (1336-87.) (<i>The Ceremonious.</i>).....	1317	1387	Piccini, or Piccinni (pêt-chê'-nê), Nicolò. Neapolitan composer.....	1728	1800
Peter. King of Castile. (<i>The Cruel.</i>).....	1319	1369	Piccolomini (pîk-ô-lô'-mê-nê), Alessandro. Italian prelate and		
Peter I. Czar of Russia. (<i>The Great.</i>).....	1672	1725	writer.....	1508	1578
Peter II. (<i>Alexievitch.</i>).....	1715	1780	Piccolomini, Ottavio. Austrian general of Italian origin.....	1599	1656
Peter III. (<i>Feodorovitch.</i>).....	1728	1762	Pichegru (pêsh-grü'), Charles. French general.....	1761	1804
Peter I. King of Portugal. (<i>The Severe.</i>).....	1320	1367	Pîch'ler, Aloys. German author.....	1833	1874
Peter II. Regent (1667-83), King (1683-1706).....	1648	1706	Pichler, von (fon pîch'-lêr), Karoline (von Greiner). German		
Peter III.....	—	1786	novelist.....	1769	1843
Peter IV. (1826, Feb. 18-May 2), I. Emperor of Brazil (1822-31).....	1798	1834	Pickens (pîk'-enz), Andrew. American general.....	1739	1817
Peter V. King of Portugal.....	1837	1861	Pickering (pîk'-êr-ing), John. (<i>Son.</i>) American philologist and		
Peter the Hermit. Preacher of the first crusade.....	1050?	1115	jurist.....	1777	1846
Peter Martyr or Vermigli (vêr-r-mêl'-yê), Pietro. Italian			Pickering, Timothy. American statesman.....	1745	1829
theologian.....	1500	1562	Pickersgill (pîk'-êrz-gîl), Frederick Richard. English historical		
Petermann (pê-têr-man), August Heinrich. German geogra-			painter.....	1820	—
pher.....	1822	1878	Pickett, George Edward. American soldier and Confederate gen-		
Petermann, Julius Heinrich. German orientalist.....	1806	1876	eral.....	1825	1875
Peters (pê-têrs), Christian August Friedrich. German astrono-			Pico della Mirandola (pê-kô-dêl'-a mē-ran'-dô-la). Italian		
mer.....	1806	1880	theologian.....	1463	1494
Pê'têrs, Christian Henry Frederick. German-American astrono-			Pictet (pêk-tê'), François Jules. Swiss naturalist.....	1800?	1872
mer.....	1813	1880	Pierce (pêrs), Franklin. Fourteenth President of the United		
Peters or Peter, Hugh. English preacher and politician.....	1599	1660	States.....	1804	1869
Petersen (pê-têr-sen), Niels Matthias. Danish philologist and			Pierpont (pêr'-pönt), John. American divine and poet.....	1785	1866
historian.....	1791	1862	Pierrepoint (pêr'-pönt), Edwards. American lawyer and United		
Petigru (pêt'-î-grô), James Louis. American lawyer.....	1789?	1863	States attorney-general.....	1817	1892
Pétion (pê-tê-ôn'), Alexandre. First president of the Republic of			Pierson (pêr'-sôn), Abraham. American divine. First president		
Hayti.....	1770	1818	of Yale college.....	1641	1707
Pétion, de Villeneuve (dêh vêl-nûv'), Jérôme. French revolu-			Pigault-Lebrun (pê-gô'-lêh-brûn'), Charles Antoine Guillaume		
tionist.....	1753	1794	(originally Pigault de l'Épinoy-lê pê-nwà'). French nov-		
Petit (pêh-tê' or p'-tê'), Jean Louis. French surgeon.....	1674	1750	elist.....	1753	1835
Petitot (pêh-te-tô'), Jean. Genevese enamel painter.....	1607	1691	Pignotti (pên-yôt'-ê), Lorenzo. Italian poet and historian.....	1739	1812
Petöfi (pêh'-tô-fê), Sándor. Hungarian patriot and poet.....	1823	1849?	Pike (pîk), Albert. American poet, editor, and soldier.....	1809	1891
Pê'trarch, Ital. Petrarca (pê-trar-r'-ka), Francesco. Italian			Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. American general and explorer.....	1779	1813
poet.....	1304	1374	Pilâtre de Rozier (pê'-latr' dêh rô-zê-ê'), Jean François. French		
Petrie (pê-trê), George. Irish archæologist.....	1789	1866	aeronaut.....	1756	1785
Pêt'ty, Sir William. English political economist.....	1623	1687	Pîl'lôw, Gideon Johnson. American soldier and confederate gen-		
Peucer (pôl'-tser), Kaspar. German professor of medicine.....	1525	1602	eral.....	1806	1878
Peutinger (pôl'-ting-er), Konrad. German antiquary.....	1465	1547	Piloty, von (fon pê'-lô-tê), Karl Theodor. German painter.....	1826	1886
Peyer (pî'-er), Johann Konrad. Swiss anatomist.....	1653	1712	Pînh'äck, P. B. S. American negro politician and register of		
Pfaff, Christoph Matthäus. German protestant theologian.....	1686	1760	United States treasury.....	1837	—
Pfeiffer (pfîf'-êr), Ida, Madame. German traveler.....	1797	1858	Pinckney (pînk'-nî), Charles. American statesman.....	1758	1824
Phelps (fêlps), Almira Hart Lincoln. American teacher.....	1793	1884	Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth. American soldier and statesman.....	1746	1825
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. American authoress.....	1815	1852	Pinckney, Thomas. (<i>Brother.</i>) American general and diplomat-		
Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart. (<i>Daughter.</i>) American authoress.....	1844	—	ist.....	1750	1828
Phidias (fid'-î-ās). Famous Greek sculptor.....	B. C. 490?	432?	Pindar (pîn-dar), Greek lyric poet.....	B. C. 520?	440?
Phil'idor, Francis Andrew Danican. English chess-player.....	1726	1795	Pindemonte (pîn-dê-môn'-tê), Ippolito. Italian poet.....	1753	1828
Philip (fîl'-îp). (<i>King Philip.</i>) Sachem of Pokanoket.....	—	1676	Pinel (pê-nêl'), Philippe. French physician for the insane.....	1745	1826
Philip II. King of Macedon. (<i>Father of Alexander.</i>).....	B. C. 382	336	Pinelli (pê-nêl'-ê), Bartolommeo. Painter and etcher at Rome.....	1781?	1835?
Philip I. King of France.....	1052	1108	Pingré (pân-grê'), Alexandre Gui. French astronomer.....	1711	1796
Philip II. (<i>Augustus.</i>) King of France.....	1165	1223	Pînk'ertôn, Allan. Scottish-American detective.....	1858	1884
Philip III. (<i>The Bold.</i>) King of France.....	1245	1285	Pinkerton, John. Scottish historian and antiquary.....	1758	1826
Philip IV. (<i>The Fair.</i>) King of France.....	1268	1314	Pînk'neý, William. American lawyer, orator, and statesman.....	1764	1822
Philip V. (<i>The Long.</i>) King of France.....	1294	1322	Pinzon (pên-thôn'), Martin Alonso. Spanish navigator with Co-		
Philip VI., of Valois. King of France.....	1293	1350	lumbus.....	—	1493
Philip II. King of Spain.....	1527	1598	Pinzon, Vicente Yañez. (<i>Brother.</i>) Commander of the Niña.....	aft. 1523	
Philip IV. King of Spain.....	1605	1665	Piombo, del (dêl pê-ôm'-bô), Fra Sebastiano. (<i>Luciano.</i>) Italian		
Philip V (First of the House of Bourbon.) King of Spain.....	1683	1746	painter.....	1485	1547
Philip the Bold. Duke of Burgundy.....	1342	1404	Piozzi (pe-ôt'-see, or pe-ôz'-î), Mrs. (Esther Lynch Salusbury.)		
Philip the Good. Duke of Burgundy.....	1396	1467	(<i>Mrs. Thrale.</i>) English authoress.....	1739	1821
Philips (fîl'-îps), Ambrose. English dramatist and poet.....	1671?	1749	Piranesi (pê-ra-nê'-sê), Giovanni Battista. Italian engraver.....	1720	1778
Phillimore (fîl'-î-môr), John George. English law writer.....	1809	1865	Piron (pê-rôn'), Alexis. French dramatist and poet.....	1689	1773
Phillimore, Sir Robert Joseph. (<i>Brother.</i>) English lawyer.....	1810	1885	Pisano (pê-ša'-nô), Nicola. Italian architect and sculptor.....	1200?	1278?
Phillips (fîl'-îps), Adelaide. American singer, born in England.....	1833	1882	Pisistratus (pî-sîs'-tra-tûs). Athenian ruler or tyrant.....	B. C. 612?	527

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camel, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pô't, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Pitman (pīt'-man), Isaac. English inventor of phonography.....	1813	1897
Pitt, William, first Earl of Chatham. (<i>The Great Commoner</i> .) English statesman.....	1708	1778
Pitt, William. (<i>Son</i> .) English statesman and chancellor.....	1759	1806
Pius (pī'-ūs.) Italian Pio (pē'-ō) I. Saint. Pope.....	90?	157
Pius II. Eneo Sylvio Piccolomini.....	1405	1464
Pius III. Francis Todeschini Piccolomini.....	1439	1503
Pius IV. Gianangelo de' Medici.....	1499	1565
Pius V., Saint. Michele Ghislieri.....	1504	1572
Pius VI. Gianangelo Braschi.....	1717	1799
Pius VII. Gregorio Barnaba Luigi Chiaramonti.....	1742	1823
Pius VIII. Castiglione.....	1761	1830
Pius IX. Giovanni Maria Mastai-Ferretti.....	1792	1878
Pius X. Giuseppe Sarto.....	1835	—
Pizarro (pē-zār'-o; <i>Span. pē-thar'-ō</i>), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru.....	1475?	1541
Pizarro, Gonzalo. (<i>Brother</i> .) Spanish governor of Quito.....	1506?	1548
Planché (plān'-shē'), James Robinson. English dramatist.....	1796	1880
Planck (plank), Gottlieb Jakob. German church historian.....	1751	1833
Plantagenet (plān-tāj'-e-nēt). Famous family of English kings.....	1154	1485
Plā'tō. Greek philosopher.....	B. C. 429?	348?
Platof (pla'-tōf), Matvei Ivanovitch, Count. Hetman of the Cossacks.....	1760?	1818
Plautus (plāw'-tūs), Marcus Accius, or Attius. Roman dramatic writer.....	B. C. 254?	184
Plāy'fāir, John. Scottish physicist.....	1748	1819
Playfair, Lyon. English chemist.....	1819	1898
Pleasanton (plēz'-ōn-tōn), Alfred. American general.....	1824	1897
Pleyel (plī'-el), Ignaz. German composer.....	1757	1831
Plīn'ŷ (<i>or, Caius Plin'ius Secun'dus</i> .) (<i>The Elder</i> .) Roman naturalist.....	23	79
Pliny (<i>or Caius Plin'ius Cæcil'ius Secun'dus</i> .) (<i>The Younger</i> .) (<i>Nephew</i> .) Latin author and orator.....	61?	115?
Plotinus (plō-tī'-nūs). Grecian-Egyptian philosopher.....	204?	270?
Pluche (plūsh), Noël Antoine, Abbé. French naturalist and writer.....	1688	1761
Plumier (plū-mē-ê'), Charles. French botanist and writer.....	1646	1704
Plūnk'ett, William Conyngham, Baron. Irish judge and orator.....	1764	1854
Plū'tarch. Greek biographer and moralist.....	49?	120?
Pocahontas (pō-kā-hōn'-tas). Daughter of Powhatan, Indian chief.....	1595?	1617
Poccetti (pōt-chēt'-ē), or Bernardino Barbatel'li. Italian painter.....	1542	1612
Pō'cōck, Edward. English divine and orientalist.....	1604	1691
Podiebrad (pōd-yē'-brad), George. King of Bohemia.....	1420	1471
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. American poet and romance writer.....	1809	1849
Poerio (pō-ē'-rē-ō), Carlo, Baron. Neapolitan politician.....	1803	1867
Poggendorff (pōg'-en-dor-f), Johann Christian. German phy- sicist.....	1796	1877
Poggio Bracciolini (pōj'-ō brat-ghō-lē'-nē), Giovanni Fran- cesco. Italian philologist, antiquary, and historian.....	1380?	1459
Poindexter (pōin'-dēks-tēr), George. American lawyer and statesman.....	1779	1853
Poinsett (pōin'-set), Joel Roberts. American statesman.....	1779	1851
Poirson (pwar-r-sōn'), Auguste Simon Jean Chrysostome. French historian.....	1795	1871
Poisson (pwa-sōn'), Siméon Denis. French mathematician.....	1781	1840
Pōle, Reginald. English cardinal and archbishop of Canterbury.....	1500	1558
Polevoi (pō-lēh-vōi'), Nikolai Alexievitch. Russian journalist.....	1796	1846
Poli (pō'-lē), Giuseppe Saverio. Italian naturalist and physiolo- gist.....	1746	1825
Polignac, de (dēh pō-lēn-yak'), Auguste Jules Armand Marie, Prince. French minister of state.....	1780	1847
Polignac, de, Melchior. French cardinal and diplomatist.....	1661	1742
Politian (pō-līsh'-i-an), Angelo. Italian classical scholar and poet.....	1454	1494
Polk (pōk), James Knox. Eleventh President of the United States.....	1795	1849
Polk, Leonidas. Bishop and confederate general.....	1806	1864
Pōl'lard, Josephine. American authoress.....	1842	1892
Pōl'lō, Caius Asinius. Roman author and orator.....	B. C. 76—	4 A. D.
Pōl'lōck, Sir George. British field-marshal.....	1786	1872
Pollock, Walter Herries. English historian.....	1850	—
Pōl'lōk, Robert. Scottish poet.....	1799	1827
Pō'lō, Marco. Venetian traveler.....	1252?	1324?
Pōl'yb'ūs. Greek historian.....	B. C. 204?	122?
Polycarp (pōl'-i-karp), Saint. Bishop of Smyrna and martyr.....	80?	169?
Polycletus (pōl'-i-klee'-tus). Greek architect and sculptor.....	lived 425	B. C.

	Born.	Died.
Polygnotus (pōl-īg-nō'-tūs). Greek painter.....	B. C. 490?	425?
Pombal, de (dē pōm-bal'), Sebastiao José de Carvalho, Marquis. Count of Oeyras. Portuguese statesman.....	1699	1782
Pompadour, de (dēh pōn-pa-dōr'), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness. Mistress of Louis XV.....	1721	1764
Pompei (pōm-pē'-ē), Girolamo. Italian Hellenist and translator.....	1731	1788
Pom'pey the Great. (<i>Cneius Pompeius Magnus</i> .) Roman gen- eral.....	B. C. 106—	48
Ponce (pōn'-thē), Pedro. Spanish Benedictine. First to teach the dumb to converse.....	1520	1584
Ponce de Leon (pōn'-thē dē lê-ōn'; <i>Anglicized pōns dē lê-ōn</i>), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida.....	1460	1521
Poncelet (pōns-lē'), Jean Victor. French engineer and geometer.....	1788	1867
Pōnd, Enoch. American Congregational divine and author.....	1791	1882
Pōnd, John. English astronomer royal.....	1767	1836
Poniatowski (pō-nē-a-tōv'-skē), Józef Antoni. Polish prince and marshal of France.....	1762	1813
Pons (pōn), Jean Louis. French astronomer.....	1761	1831
Ponsard (pōn-sar-r'), François. French dramatic poet.....	1814	1867
Ponson du Terrail, de (dēh pōn-sōn' dü tēr-ra'-y'), Pierre Alexis, Viscount. French novelist.....	1829	1871
Pontano (pōn-ta'-nō), Giov. Gioviano. Italian author and states- man.....	1426	1503
Pontchartrain, de (dēh pōn-shar-trañ'), Louis Phélypeaux, Comte. French minister of state.....	1643	1727
Ponte, da (da pōn'-tē), Giovanni. Italian architect.....	1512	1597
Pontiac (pōn'-ti-āk). Chief of the Ottawa Indians.....	1720?	1769
Pontmartin, de (dēh pōn-mar-tān'), Armand Augustin Joseph Marie. French critic and writer.....	1811	1890
Pontoppidan (pōn-tōp'-i-dān), Erik. Danish antiquary and his- torian.....	1698	1764
Pontormo, da (da pōn-tor'-mō). (<i>Jacopo Carrucci</i> .) Florentine painter.....	1494	1538
Poole (pōl), John. English dramatist and author.....	1787?	1872
Poole, Paul Falconer. English historical painter.....	1810	1879
Poole, William Frederick. American librarian.....	1821	1894
Poore (pōr), Benjamin Perley. American journalist.....	1820	1887
Pōpe, Alexander. English poet and critic.....	1688	1744
Pope, Franklin Leonard. American electrical engineer.....	1840	—
Pope, John. American naval officer.....	1798	1876
Pope, John. Major-general U. S. army.....	1822	1892
Popham (pōp'-am), John, Sir. English judge.....	1531	1607
Pöppig (pōp'-igch), Eduard Friedrich. German traveler and naturalist.....	1798	1868
Pordenone Il (ēl por-dē-nō'-nē), or Licinio (lē-ghē'-nē-ō), Giovanni Antonio. (<i>Regillo</i> .) Italian painter.....	1483	1539
Porphyry (por'-fī-rī). Greek philosopher and writer.....	234—	304
Porpora (por'-pō-ra), Niccolò. Italian composer.....	1688	1767
Porson (por'-son), Richard. English Greek scholar and critic.....	1759	1808
Porta, della (dēl'-la por'-ta), Giacomo. Italian architect and sculptor.....	1535	1600
Porta, della, Giambattista. Italian physicist.....	1538	1615
Portaels (por'-tals), Jean François. Belgian painter.....	1818	1895
Portal (por-tal), Antoine, Baron. French anatomist and physi- cian.....	1742	1832
Portalis (por-ta-lēs'), Jean Etienne Marie. French jurist and statesman.....	1745	1807
Portalis, Joseph Marie, Count. French statesman.....	1778	1858
Porter (pōr'-tēr), David. American commodore.....	1780	1843
Porter, David Dixon. (<i>Son of David Porter</i> .) American ad- miral.....	1814	1891
Porter, Fitz John. (<i>Nephew of David Porter</i> .) Am. general.....	1822	—
Porter, Horace. American general, writer and diplomatist.....	1837	—
Porter, Jane. English novelist. (Author of <i>Thaddeus of War- saw</i> .).....	1776	1850
Porter, Noah. American metaphysician. President of Yale Col- lege.....	1811	1892
Porter, Thomas Conrad. American botanist.....	1822	1901
Porus (pō-rūs). King of India.....	B. C. —	317
Posidonius (pōs-ī-dō-nī-ūs). Greek stoic philosopher.....	B. C. 136—	51?
Postel (pōs-tēl'), Guillaume. French orientalist and visionary.....	1510	1581
Potemkin (pō-tēm'-kīn; <i>Russ. pron. pōt-yōm'-kīn</i>), Gregori Alexandrovitch, Prince. Russian field-marshal.....	1736	1791
Potocki (pō-tōts'-kē), Stanislas Kostka, Count. Polish states- man.....	1757	1821
Pött, August Friedrich. German philologist.....	1802	1887
Pott, Percival. English surgeon.....	1713	1788
Pōt'tēr, Alonzo. American Protestant Episcopal bishop.....	1800	1865

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f.
-cian, -tian = shān. -tion. -sion = shūn; -tīon, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Potter, Cipriani. English composer and pianist.....	1792	1871	Procida, di (dē prō'-chē-da), Giovanni. Sicilian patriot.....	1225	1303?
Potter, de, Louis Joseph Antoine. Belgian historian.....	1786	1859	Proclus (prō'-klūs). Greek philosopher.....	412	485
Potter, Paulus. Dutch painter of animals.....	1625	1654	Procopius (prō-kō'-pī-ūs). Byzantine historian.....	500	565
Pouchet (pō-shē'), Félix Archimède. French naturalist and physi- ologist.....	1800	1872	Procter (prōk'-tēr), Adelaide Anne. English poetess.....	1825	1864
Pougin (pō-zhān'), Arthur François Auguste Paraisse-Pougin. French writer on music.....	1834	—	Procter, Bryan Waller. (<i>Barry Cornwall</i> .) English poet.....	1787	1874
Pouillet (pō-yē'), Claude Servais Matthias. French physicist.....	1791	1868	Proctor (prōk'-tōr), Richard Anthony. English astronomer.....	1837	1888
Poujoulat (pō-zhō-la'), Jean Joseph François. French histo- rian.....	1808	1880	Prony, de (dēh prō-nē'), Gaspard Clair François Marie Riche, Baron. French mathematician and engineer.....	1755	1839
Pounds, John. English philanthropist. Founder of ragged schools.....	1766	1839	Propertius (prō-pēr'-shī-ūs), Sextus Aurelius. Roman poet B. c. 50?-B. c. 12		
Pourtales, de (dēh pōr-ta-lē'), Louis François. Swiss natural- ist in America.....	1824	1880	Protagoras (prō-tāg'-ō-ras). Ancient Greek philosopher and sophist.....	B. c. 480?	411?
Poussin (pō-sān'), Nicolas. French historical painter.....	1594	1665	Protophages (prō-tōj'-ē-nēz). Painter of Rhodes.....	B. c. 360	300
Powell (pōw'-ēl), Baden. English philosopher and geometri- cian.....	1796	1860	Proudhon (prō-dōn'), Jean Baptiste Victor. French jurist.....	1758	1838
Powell, John Wesley. American geologist and ethnologist.....	1834	1902	Proudhon, Pierre Joseph. French socialist and political writer.....	1809	1865
Power (pōw'-ēr), Tyrone. Irish actor.....	1795	1841	Prout, Samuel. English painter in water-colors.....	1783	1852
Powers (pōw'-ēr), Hiram. American sculptor.....	1805	1873	Provoost (prō'-vōst), Samuel. First Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York.....	1742	1815
Powhatan (pōw-ha-tān'). Indian chief. (<i>Father of Poca- hontas</i> .).....	1550?	1618	Prud'hon (prü'-dōn'), Pierre Paul. French historical painter.....	1758	1823
Pownall (pōw'-nāl), Thomas. English antiquary and colonial governor.....	1720	1805	Prynne (prīn), William. English Puritan writer and antiquary.....	1600	1669
Poynter (pōin'-tēr), Edward John. English painter.....	1836	—	Prý ōr, Roger A. American lawyer and Confederate general.....	1828	—
Pozzo di Borgo (pōt'-sō dē bor'-gō), Carlo Andrea, Count. Rus- sian diplomatist.....	1764	1842	Ptolemy (tōl'-ē-mī) I. (<i>Soter</i> .) Founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt.....	B. c. 367?	285
Pradier (pra-dē-ē'), Jean Jacques. French sculptor.....	1792	1852	Ptolemy, Claudius. Greek-Egyptian astronomer and geographer, lived 150		
Prado (pra-dō). Mariano Ignacio. President of Peru.....	1826	—	Pūfendorf, Samuel, Baron. German jurist and publicist.....	1632	1694
Pradt, de (dēh prat), Dominique Dufour, Abbé. French diplo- matist and political writer.....	1759	1837	Puget (pū-zhē'), Pierre. French sculptor.....	1622	1694
Praed (prād), Winthrop Macworth. English lawyer and poet.....	1802	1839	Pugin (pū'-jin), Augustin Welby Northmore. English architect.....	1812	1852
Pram Christian Henriksen. Danish poet.....	1756	1822	Pujol (pū-zhōl'), Alexandre Denis Abel de. (<i>Abel de Pujol</i> . Alexandre Denis.) French painter.....	1787	1861
Praslin, de (dēh pra-lān'), César Gabriel, Count de Choiseul (shwa-zul'), Duc. French statesman.....	1712	1785	Pulaski (pū-lās'-kē), Casimir, Count. Polish patriot and Amer- ican general.....	1748	1779
Prati (pra-tē), Giovanni. Italian lyric poet.....	1815	1884	Pulci (pōl'-chē), Luigi. Florentine poet.....	1431	1487?
Pratt (prat), Enoch. American philanthropist.....	1808	—	Pulitzer (pū'-lit-sēr), Joseph. American journalist.....	1847	—
Pratt, Orson. Mormon apostle and scholar.....	1811	1881	Pullman (pōl'-mān), George Mortimer. American palace-car inventor.....	1831	1897
Praxiteles (prāks-it'-ē-lēz). Greek sculptor.....	lived,	B. c. 360	Pulszky (pōl'-skē), Ferencz Aurel. Hungarian patriot and author.....	1814	—
Preble (prēb'-l), Edward. American commodore.....	1761	1807	Pulteney (pūlt'-nī), William, Earl of Bath. English statesman.....	1682	1764
Preble, George Henry. American naval officer.....	1816	1885	Pumpelly (pūm-pēl'-ī), Raphael. American geologist and author.....	1837	—
Prentice (prēn'-tis), George Denison. American journalist and poet.....	1802	1870	Purcell (pūr'-sēl), Henry. English composer.....	1658	1695
Prentiss, Benjamin Mayberry. American general.....	1819	1901	Pusey (pū'-zī), Edward Bouverie. English divine. Founder of Puseyism.....	1800	1882
Prentiss, Sergeant Smith. American lawyer and orator.....	1808	1850	Pushkin (pōsh'-kin), Alexander Sergeievitch. Russian poet.....	1799	1837
Prés-cott, George Bartlett. American electrician.....	1830	—	Pūt-nam, Frederick Ward. American archæologist and anthro- pologist.....	1839	—
Prescott, William, Colonel. American Revolutionary officer.....	1726	1795	Putnam, Israel. American general and Indian fighter.....	1739	1790
Prescott, William Hickling. (<i>Grandson</i> .) American historian.....	1796	1859	Putnam, Rufus. American general and surveyor-general United States.....	1738	1824
Pressensé, de (dēh prā-sōn-sā'). Edmond Déhoult. French Protestant divine and pulpit orator.....	1824	1891	Pye, Henry James. English member of parliament and poet- laureate.....	1745	1813
Preti (prē-tē), Mattia. (<i>Il Calabrese</i> .) Italian painter.....	1613	1699	Pym, John. British orator and statesman.....	1584	1643
Preuss (prōis), Johann David Erdmann. German historian.....	1785	1868	Pýr rhūs. King of Epirus.....	B. c. 318	B. c. 272
Prevost (prēh-vō'), George, Sir. English general.....	1767	1816	Pýthagōras. Founder of the Pythagorean system of philosophy. Born in Samos.....	B. c. 600?	B. c. 535?
Prévost (prē-vō'), Louis Constant. French geologist.....	1787	1856			
Prévost, Pierre. Swiss natural philosopher.....	1751	1839			
Prévost d'Exiles (prē-vō' dēg-zēl'), Antoine François. (<i>Abbé Prévost</i> .) French novelist.....	1697	1763			
Prévost-Paradol (prē-vō' pa-ra-dōl'), Lucien Anatole. French orator and writer.....	1829	1870			
Price, Bonamy. English economist.....	1807	1888			
Price, Richard. British divine and philosopher.....	1723	1791			
Price, Sterling. American Confederate general.....	1809	1867			
Prichard, James Cowles. English ethnologist and physiologist.....	1786	1848			
Prideaux (prid'-ō), Humphrey. English divine and historian.....	1648	1724			
Priess'nitz, Vincenz. German originator of hydropathy.....	1790	1851			
Priestley, Joseph. English divine and philosopher.....	1733	1804			
Prim (prēm), Juan, Count of Reus, and Marquis de los Castillejos. Spanish general.....	1814	1870			
Primaticcio (prē-ma-tēt'-chō), Francesco. Italian fresco painter.....	1504	1570			
Prime, Samuel Irenæus. American divine, editor, and author.....	1812	1885			
Prime, William Cowper. (<i>Brother</i> .) American journalist and author.....	1825	—			
Prince, Henry. American general.....	1811	—			
Pringle (prīng'-gl), Thomas. Scottish poet.....	1789	1834			
Prior (prī'-ōr), Matthew. English poet and diplomatist.....	1664	1721			
Priscian (prīsh'-ī-an). Roman grammarian.....	lived	525?			
Prō'būs, Marcus Aurelius. Roman emperor.....	235?	282			
Procaccini (prō-kat'-chē-nē), Giulio Cesare. Bolognese painter.....	1548	1626			

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāl, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sire, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Quatremère de Quincy, Anthony Chrysostom. French archæologist	1755	1849
Quây, Matthew Stanley. American journalist and U. S. senator	1833	1904
Quêen, Walter W. American naval officer	1824	1893
Quêens'bërry, William Douglas, fourth Duke of. Scottish peer	1724?	1810
Quëk'ëtt, John. English microscopist	1815	1861
Quëll'linūs or Quëllyn, Erasmus. Dutch painter	1607	1678
Quëllinus, John Erasmus. (Son.) Painter of history	1629	1715
Quer y Martinez (kâr-r ē mar-r-tē'-nëth), Joseph. Spanish botanist	1695	1764
Quérard (kê-rar-r'), Joseph Mary. French bibliographer	1795	1865
Quesnay (kê-nê'), Francis. French physician and political economist	1694	1774
Quesnel (kê-nël'), Pasquier. French Jansenist divine and author	1634	1719
Quetif (kêh-têf'), James. French Dominican. Writer	1618	1698
Quevedo y Villegas, de (dê-kê vê'-tho ē vël-yê'-gas), Francis Gomez. Spanish satirist	1580	1645
Quick, John. English comic actor	1748	1831
Quillett (kê-yê'), Claude, of Chinon. (<i>Calvidus Lætus</i> .) French Latin poet	1602	1661
Quin, Edward. English actor and dramatist	—	1823
Quin, James. English actor	1693	1766
Quinault (kê-nô'), Jeanne Françoise. (<i>La Cadette</i> .) French comic actress	1700?	1783
Quinault, Philip. French dramatic poet	1635	1688
Quinbý, Isaac Ferdinand. American mathematician and general	1821	—
Quin'ceý, Thomas de. See DE QUINCEY	1785	1859
Quin'cý, Josiah, Jr. American lawyer, orator and political writer	1744	1775
Quincy, Josiah. (Son.) American statesman	1772	1864
Quincy, Quatremère de. See QUATREMÈRE DE QUINCY	1755	1849
Quinette (kê-nët'), Nicholas Marie. French politician	1762	1821
Quintana (kên-ta'-na), Manuel Joseph. Spanish poet and patriot	1772	1857
Quintilian. Roman rhetorician	42	118?
Quintus Cûr'tius. Roman historian	lived A. D.	30.
Quirini, or Querini (kwê-rê'-nê), Angelo Maria. Cardinal. Italian historian	1680	1755
Quita (kê'-ta), Domingos dos Reis. Portuguese poet	1728	1770
Quitman, John Anthony. American general	1799	1858

R.

Raaf (raf), Anton. German tenor singer	1714	1797
Raba'nus Maurus (ra-ba'-nôs mow'-rôs). German theologian	776?	856
Rabelais (ra-bêh-lê'), François. French physician, philosopher and satirist	1495?	1553?
Rachel (ra-shêl'), Elizabeth Rachel Félix. Fr. tragic actress	1820	1858
Rachel (rach'-el), Joachim. German satirical poet	1618	1669
Racine (ra-sên'), Jean. French dramatic poet	1639	1699
Racine, Louis. (Son.) French poet and critic	1692	1763
Radcliffe (răd'-klif), Ann. English novelist	1764	1823
Radcliffe, John. Eng. physician. Founder of Radcliffe Library at Oxford	1650	1714
Radetzky (ra-dêts'-kê), Joseph Wenzel, Count. Austrian general	1766	1858
Radford, William. American naval officer	1825	—
Râe, John, M. D. British arctic explorer	1786	1873
Raeburn (râ'-burn), Sir Henry. Scottish portrait painter	1756	1823
Raffaëlle (ra-fa-êl'-ê). See RAPHAEL.		
Raffles (răf'-flz), Sir Thomas Stamford. English naturalist and statesman	1781	1826
Rafn, Carl Christian. Danish antiquary	1795	1864
Răg'lan, Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, Baron. English general	1788	1855
Ragnar, or Ragnar Lodbrok (rag'-nar lōd'-brōk), or Regner. Scandinavian legendary hero	fl.	790.
Rahbek (ra'-bêk), Knud Lyne. Danish author and critic	1760	1830
Raikes (râks), Robert. English founder of Sunday-schools	1735	1811
Raimondi (rî-môn'-dê), Marc' Antonio. Italian engraver	1480?	aft. 1539
Rais, de (dêh rās), or Retz, Gilles de Laval, Seigneur. Marshal of France. Execute	1406?	1440
Rakoczy (ra'-kō-tsê), Franz Leopold, Prince of Transylvania	1676	1735
Rale (ral), Râle, or Rasles, Sebastien. French Jesuit missionary to the Indians of Canada	1658	1724
Raleigh (râw'-lî), or Raleigh, Sir Walter. English courtier, navigator and statesman	1552	1618

Rambouillet, de (dêh roñ-bô-yê'), Catherine de Vivonne, Marquise. French lady. Mistress of the Hotel Rambouillet	1588	1665
Rameau (ra-mô'), Jean Philippe. French composer and writer on music	1683	1764
Ramirez (ra-mê'-rêth), Ignacio. Mexican statesman and jurist	1818	1879
Ram'mohun Roy, Rajah. Hindu reformer and author	1776?	1833
Ramsay (răm'-zî), Allan. Scottish poet	1685	1758
Ramsay, Andrew Crombie. Scottish geologist	1814	1891
Ramsay, Andrew Michael. (<i>Chevalier de Ramsay</i> .) Scottish writer	1686	1743
Ramsay, David. American historian and physician	1749	1815
Ram'sêur, Stephen Dodson. American Confederate general	1837	1864
Ramsden (rămz'-dên), Jesse. English optician and inventor	1735	1800
Ramus (ra'-môs), Pcter, or Pierre de la Ramée (pe-êr-r' dêh la ra-mâ'). French philosopher and classical scholar	1515?	1572
Ramusio (ra-mô'-zê-ô), Giambattista. Italian compiler and translator	1485	1557
Rancé, de (dêh rôn-sâ'), Armand Jean le Bouthillier. French abbé, reformer of the monastery of La Trappe	1626	1700
Răn'dall, Alexander Williams. Am. politician and postmaster-general	1819	1872
Randall, Samuel Jackson. American statesman	1828	1890
Randolph (răn'-dôlf), Edmund. American attorney-general	1753	1813
Randolph, John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman	1773	1833
Randolph, Peyton. American jurist and patriot	1723	1775
Ranke, von (fon rank'-eh), Leopold. German historian	1795	1886
Ransom (răn'-sôm), Thomas Edward Greenfield. Am. general	1834	1864
Rantoul (răn'-tôl), Robert, Jr. American statesman	1805	1852
Raoul-Rochette (rowl'-ro-shêt'). See ROCHETTE	1790?	1854
Raphael (răf'-â-el), Ital. Raffaele (ra-fa-êl'-ê) Sanzio (san'-zê-ô), or Santi d'Urbino (san'-têe dôr-bê'-nô). Italian painter	1483	1520
Rapin (ra-păn'), René. French Jesuit Latin poet	1621	1687
Rapin, de (dêh ra-păn'), Paul, Sieur de Thoyras. French historian	1661	1725
Rapp, George. German founder of the sect of Harmonists	1770	1847
Rapp, Jean, Count. French general	1772	1821
Rask, Rasmus Christian. Danish orientalist and philologist	1787	1832
Raspail (ras-pa'-yê), François Vincent. French chemist and politician	1794	1878
Rassam, Hormuzd. Mesopotamian archæologist	1826	—
Rattazzi (rat-tat'-sê), Urbano. Italian minister of state	1808	1873
Rau (rôw), Karl Heinrich. German political economist	1792	1870
Rauch (rôwch), Christian Daniel. German sculptor	1777	1857
Raumer, von (fon rôw'-mêr), Friedrich Ludwig Georg. German historian	1781	1873
Ravaillac (ra-val'-yak' or ra'-va'-yak'), François. French fanatic. Assassin of King Henry IV	1579?	1610
Rawdon (râw'-dôn), Francis, Marquis of Hastings. British general	1754	1826
Râw'-lîng, John A. American general and secretary of war	1831	1869
Râw'lînsôn, Sir Henry Creswicke. English orientalist and historian	1810	1895
Ray or Wray (râ), John. English botanist and zoölogist	1628	1705
Raymond (râ'-mônd) IV. (<i>Raymond de St. Gilles</i> .) Count of Toulouse. Crusader	1045?	1105
Raymond VI. Count of Toulouse. Defender of the Albigenses	1156	1222
Raymond, Henry Jarvis. American journalist	1820	1869
Raynal (râ-nal'), Guillaume Thomas François, Abbé. French historian	1713	1796
Raynouard (râ-noo-ar-r'), François Juste Marie. French miscellaneous writer	1761	1836
Rêad, George. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1733	1798
Read, John Meredith, F. R. G. S. American general and diplomatist	1837	—
Read, Nathan. American inventor	1759	1849
Read, Thomas Buchanan. American poet and artist	1822	1872
Rêade, Charles. English novelist	1814	1884
Rêa'gan, John H. Confederate cabinet officer and United States senator	1818	1905
Réaumur, de (dêh rê-ô-mûr-r'), René Antoine Ferchault. Fr. natural philosopher, and inventor of the thermometer	1683	1757
Récamier (rê-ka-mê-ê'), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaïde. (<i>Bernard</i> .) Accomplished and beautiful French lady	1777	1849
Reclus (rêh-klü'), Jean Jacques Elisée. French geographer	1830	—
Rêd'fiêld, Isaac Fletcher. American jurist and law-writer	1804	1876
Redi (râ'-dê), Francesco. Italian naturalist and poet	1626	1698
Rêd Jăck'et, or Să-gô-yê-wăt'-ha. Chief of the Senecas	1752	1830

bôil, bôy; pout, jôw1; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; -tion, -şion = zhün. -tious, -cious, -sious = şhüş. -ble, -dle, &c. = bël, dël.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Rēd'pāth, James. American journalist and author.....	1833	1891	Rienzi (rē-ēn'-zē), or Rienzo (rē-ēn'-zō), Nicola Gabrini. (<i>Cola di Rienzi</i> .) Roman tribune.....	1313?	1354
Rēed, Henry. American scholar and writer.....	1808	1854	Rigaud (rē-gō'), Hyacinthe. French portrait painter.....	1659	1743
Reed, Joseph. American officer of the Revolution.....	1741	1785	Rīg'dōn, Sidney. Mormon leader.....	1793	1876
Reed, Thomas B. Speaker of United States House of Representatives.....	1839	1902	Rī'leý, Charles Valentine. English-American journalist and entomologist.....	1843	1895
Rēed'ēr, Andrew Horatio. First governor of Kansas Territory.....	1807	1864	Riley, James Whitcomb. (<i>Hoosier Poet</i> .) American poet and lecturer.....	1852	—
Rēes, Abraham. English cyclopædist.....	1743	1825	Rincon, del (dēl rēn-kōn'), Antonio. Spanish painter.....	1443?	1500
Regiomontanus (rē-jī-ō-mōn-tā'-nūs). (<i>Johann Müller</i> .) German astronomer.....	1436	1476	Rīp'leý, Eleazer Wheelock. American major-general.....	1782	1839
Regnard (rēn-yar-r'), Jean François. French comic poet.....	1655	1709	Ripley, George. American journalist and author.....	1802	1880
Regnault (rēn-yō'), Henri Victor. French chemist and writer.....	1810	1878	Ripley, Roswell S. American confederate general.....	1824	—
Regnier (rēn-yē-ē'), Mathurin. French satirical poet.....	1573	1613	Rīp'ōn, Frederick John Robinson, first Earl of. Eng. statesman, 1782—1859		
Reg'ulus, Marcus Atillius. Roman general.....	—	B. C. 250?	Ripon, George Frederick Samuel Robinson. Earl de Grey and Marquis of. (<i>Son</i> .) English statesman and viceroy of India.....	1827	—
Rehan (rē-ān), Ada. Noted Irish-American actress.....	1860	—	Rīs'tich, John. Servian statesman.....	1831	—
Reichenbach (rī'-chēn-bach), Heinrich Gottlieb Ludwig. German naturalist.....	1793	1879	Ristori (rēs-tō'-rē), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress.....	1821	—
Reichenbach, von, Karl, Baron. German chemist.....	1788	1869	Ritchie (rīch'-ī), Thomas. American journalist and politician.....	1778	1854
Reichstadt (rīch-stat), Duke of. Napoléon II., King of Rome.....	1811	1832	Rittenhouse (rīt'-tn-hōws), David. American astronomer and mathematician.....	1732	1796
Rēid, Captain Mayne. American novelist, born in Ireland.....	1818	1833	Rīt'ter, Heinrich. German philosopher.....	1791	1869
Reid, Samuel Chester. American naval officer.....	1783	1861	Ritter, Karl. German geographer.....	1779	1859
Reid, Thomas. Scottish divine and mental philosopher.....	1710	1796	Rivas (rē'-vas), Ángel de Saavedra, Duke of. Spanish author.....	1791	1865
Reid, Sir William. British meteorologist.....	1791	1858	Rives (rēvz), Amelié (Mrs. Chanler.) (<i>Daughter of W. C.</i>) American authoress.....	1864	—
Reid, Whitelaw. American journalist and politician.....	1837	—	Rives, William Cabell. American senator.....	1793	1868
Reimarus (rī-ma'-rōs), Hermann Samuel. German philologist.....	1694	1768	Rizzio (rīt'-sē-ō), or Riccio (rēt'-cho), David. Italian musician. Favorite companion of Mary Queen of Scots.....	1540?	1566
Reinhold (rīn'-hōlt), Erasmus. German astronomer.....	1511	1553	Robbia, della (dēl'-a rōb'-ē-a), Luca. Florentine sculptor and worker in enameled terra-cotta.....	1400?	1463
Reissiger (rī'-sē-ger), Karl Gottlieb. German composer.....	1798	1859	Rōb'ert I. King of France.....	—	923
Rembrandt van Ryn (rēm'-brant van rīn), Paul Harmens. Dutch painter of history and portraits.....	1607	1669	Robert II. King of France.....	971	1031
Rēm'ingtōn, Joseph P. American chemist and editor of the U. S. Dispensary.....	1847	—	Robert I. Duke of Normandy. (<i>Le Diable</i> .).....	—	1035
Remington, Philo. American inventor.....	1816	—	Robert II. (<i>Curt-hose</i> .) Duke of Normandy.....	—	1134
Rémusat (rē-mū-za'), Jean Pierre Abel. French orientalist.....	1788	1832	Robert I. (<i>Bruce</i> .) King of Scotland.....	1276?	1329
Rémusat, de (dēh rē-mū-za'), Charles François Marie, Count. French philosopher and minister of state.....	1797	1875	Robert II. (<i>Stuart</i> .) King of Scotland.....	1316	1390
Renan (rē-nōn'), Joseph Ernest. French orientalist and critic.....	1823	1892	Robert III. (<i>Stuart</i> .) King of Scotland.....	1340?	1406
Rendel (rēn'-dēl), James Meadows. English civil engineer.....	1799	1856	Robert (rō-bēr-r'), Louis Léopold. Swiss painter.....	1794	1835
René (rēh-nē') of Anjou. (<i>The Good</i> .) Titular king of Sicily.....	1409	1480	Rōb'erts, David. Scottish landscape painter.....	1796	1864
Rennell (rēn'-ēl), James. English engineer and geographer.....	1742	1830	Rōb'ertsōn, Frederick William. English divine and lecturer.....	1816	1853
Rēn'nīe, John. British engineer and architect.....	1761	1821	Robertson, James. English historian.....	1800	1877
Rēn'shāw, William B. American naval officer.....	1816	1863	Robertson, James Cragie. British divine and church historian.....	1813	1882
Renwick (rēn'-wīk), James. American scientist.....	1792	1863	Robertson, Thomas William. English dramatic writer.....	1829	1871
Reszke (rēsh'-kē), Edouard de. Polish bass singer.....	1856	—	Robertson, William. Scottish historian.....	1721	1793
Reszke, Jean de. Polish tenor singer.....	1853	—	Robespierre, de (rō-bēs-pēr; <i>Fr. pron. dēh rō-bēs-pe-ēr</i>), Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. Guillotined.....	1758	1794
Rethel (rē-tēl), Alfred. German historical painter.....	1816	1859	Rōb'in Hood. English outlaw.....	—	lived 1170?
Retzsch (rētsh), Friedrich August Moritz. German designer and painter.....	1779	1857	Rōb'īng, Benjamin. English mathematician.....	1707	1751
Reuchlin (rōich'-līn), Johann. German Hellenist and Hebraist.....	1455	1522	Rōb'īnson, Charles. American free soil leader and first governor of the state of Kansas.....	1818	1894
Reuter (rōi'-tēr), Fritz. German novelist and poet.....	1810	1874	Robinson, Edward. American Biblical scholar.....	1794	1863
Reuter, Julius. German founder telegraphic system.....	1815	1899	Robinson, William Stevens. (<i>Warrington</i> .) American journalist.....	1818	1876
Revere (rē-vēr'), Paul. American patriot.....	1735	1818	Rōb'īsōn, John. Scottish physicist.....	1739	1805
Reybaud (rē-bō'), Marie Roch Louis. French author.....	1799	1879	Rōb Rōy. (<i>Robert Macgregor</i> .) Scottish freebooter.....	1660?	1738?
Reynolds (rēn'-ōlz), John Fulton. American general.....	1820	1863	Rochambeau, de (dēh rō-shōn-bō'), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. French Marshal and general in America.....	1725	1807
Reynolds, Joseph J. American general.....	1822	1899	Roche (rōsh), Regina Maria. English novelist.....	1764	1845
Reynolds, Sir Joshua. English portrait painter.....	1723	1792	Rochefort-Luçay, de (dēh rōsh-for'-lū-sē'), Victor Henri. French journalist.....	1831	—
Rhodes, Cecil. South African statesman; born in England.....	1853	1902	Rochester (rōch'-ēs-tēr), John Wilmot, second Earl of. English courtier.....	1647?	1680
Ribault, or Ribaut (rē-bō'), Jean. French explorer in America.....	1520?	1565	Rochette (rō-shēt'), Désiré Raoul. (<i>Raoul-Rochette</i> .) French archæologist.....	1789	1854
Ribera (rē-bvē'-ra), José. (<i>Il Spagnoletto</i> .) Spanish painter.....	1588	1656	Rockingham (rōk'-īng-ām), Charles Watson Wentworth, second Marquis of. Prime minister of England.....	1730	1782
Ribot (rē-bō'), Augustin T. French painter.....	1823	1891	Roderic (rōd'-ēr-īk). Last king of the Visigoths of Spain.....	—	711
Ricardo (rē-kar'-dō), David. English political economist.....	1772	1823	Rōdg'ērs, Christopher Raymond Perry. American rear-admiral.....	1819	1892
Ricasoli (rē-ka'-sō-lē), Bettino, Baron. Italian statesman.....	1809	1880	Rodgers, George Washington. American commodore.....	1787	1832
Riccio (rēt'-ghō), Domenico. (<i>Brusaporci</i> .) Italian painter.....	1494	1567	Rodgers, George Washington. (<i>Son</i> .) Commander United States navy.....	1822	1863
Riccioli (rēt'-ghō-lē), Giovanni Battista. Italian astronomer.....	1598	1671	Rodgers, John. American commodore.....	1771	1838
Rīch'ard I. (<i>Cœur de Lion</i> .) King of England.....	1157	1199	Rodgers, John. (<i>Son</i> .) American rear-admiral.....	1812	1882
Richard II. (<i>Son of Edward the Black Prince</i> .).....	1366	1400	Rōd'man, Isaac P. American general.....	1822	1862
Richard III. (<i>Duke of Gloucester</i> .).....	1452	1485	Rodman, Thomas J. American soldier, and inventor of the Rodman gun.....	1815	1871
Rich'ardsōn, Albert Deane. American journalist.....	1833	1869	Rodney (rōd'-nī), Cæsar Augustus. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1723	1784
Richardson, Charles. English lexicographer.....	1775	1865			
Richardson, Sir John. Scottish naturalist.....	1787	1865			
Richardson, Samuel. English novelist.....	1689	1761			
Richelieu, de (rēsh'-ēh'-lō; <i>Fr. pron. dēh rēsh-lē-āh</i>), Armand Jean Duplessis, Cardinal and Duke. French statesman.....	1585	1642			
Richmond (rīch'-mōnd), Charles Lennox, Duke of. British general.....	1735	1806			
Richmond, Legh. English divine and author.....	1772	1827			
Richter (rīk'-tēr), John Paul Friedrich. (<i>Jean Paul</i> .) German author.....	1763	1825			
Rīck'man, Thomas. English architect and writer.....	1776	1841			
Ridley (rīd'-lī), Nicholas. English reformer and martyr.....	1500?	1555			

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camēl, hēr, thēre; pine, pīt, sīre, sīr, marīne; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rāle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.
Rodney , George Brydges, Lord. British admiral.....	1718—	1792
Rõe , Azel Stephens. American novelist.....	1798—	1886
Roe , Edward Payson. American novelist.....	1833—	1888
Roe , Edward Reynolds, M. D. Am. journalist, novelist and poet.....	1813—	1893
Roebing (rõ'-bling), John Augustus. German-American civil engineer.....	1806—	1869
Roebing , Washington Augustus. (<i>Son.</i>) American civil engineer. Builder of the Brooklyn bridge.....	1837	—
Roebuck (rõ'-bũk), John Arthur. British politician.....	1801—	1879
Rõg'er I. King of Sicily.....	1097—	1154
Rõg'ers , Henry. English essayist.....	1807—	1877
Rogers , Henry Darwin. American geologist.....	1808—	1866
Rogers , John. American sculptor.....	1829	—
Rogers , John. English divine and martyr, burned at Smithfield.....	1500?	1555
Rogers , May. Lecturer, journalist, and author of <i>Waverly Dictionary</i>	1854	—
Rogers , Randolph. American sculptor, noted for statuette groups.....	1825—	1892
Rogers , Samuel. English poet.....	1763—	1855
Rogers , William Barton. American physicist and author.....	1804—	1882
Roget (rõ-zhê'), Peter Mark. Eng. physiologist and lexicographer.....	1779—	1869
Rohan , de (dêh rõ-õh'), Louis René Edouard, Prince. French cardinal.....	1734—	1803
Rohlfs (rõlfs), Gerhard. German traveler in Africa.....	1831—	1896
Roland (rõ'-land; <i>Fr. pron. rõ-lõh'</i>), Madame Marie Jeanne Phlipon. (<i>Manon Phlipon.</i>) French Girondist. Guillotined.....	1754—	1793
Roland de la Platière (rõ-lõh' dêh la pla-tyêr'), Jean Marie. (<i>Husband.</i>) French Girondist minister of state.....	1734—	1793
Rolfe (rõlf), William James. American Shakespearean editor.....	1827	—
Rollin (rõl'-in; <i>Fr. pron. rõ-lãh'</i>), Charles. French historian.....	1661—	1741
Rõl'lõ , Rou (rõ), or Hrõlf. Norwegian viking. First duke of Normandy.....	860?	932
Romanoff (rõ-ma'-nõf), Mikhail Feodorovitch. Founder of the reigning dynasty of Russia.....	1596—	1645
Rõmer (rõ'-mêr), Olaus. Danish astronomer.....	1644—	1710
Romero (rõ-mã-rõ), Matias. Mexican statesman.....	1837—	1899
Romilly (rõm'-il-ĩ), Samuel, Sir. English lawyer and statesman.....	1757—	1818
Rõm'neý , George. English historical and portrait painter.....	1734—	1802
Ronge (rõng'-êh), Johannes. German Catholic reformer.....	1813—	1887
Ronsard , de (dêh rõh-sar-r'), Pierre. French poet.....	1524—	1585
Rooke (rõk), George, Sir. English admiral.....	1650—	1709
Roon , von (fon rõn'), Albrecht Theodor Emil Graf. German general.....	1803—	1879
Roosevelt (rõs'-vêlt), Theodore. American author and 26th President of the United States.....	1858	—
Rõot , George Frederick. American musical composer.....	1820—	1897
Rosa (rõ'-za), Euphrosyne Parep'a. English singer.....	1837—	1874
Rosa (rõ'-ga), Salvator (sal-va'-tor). Italian painter.....	1615—	1673
Rosas , de (dê rõ'-sas), Juan Manuel. Dictator of Buenos Ayres.....	1793—	1877
Rõs'cius , Quintus. Roman actor.....	—	B.C. 60?
Rõs'coe , Henry Enfield, Sir. English scientist.....	1833	—
Roscoe , William. English historian and poet.....	1753—	1831
Rõscõm'mõn , Wentworth Dillon, Earl of. English poet.....	1633?	1684
Rose (rõz), George. (<i>Arthur Sketchley.</i>) English author.....	1817—	1882
Rose (rõ'-zêh), Gustav. German mineralogist.....	1798—	1873
Rose , Heinrich. (<i>Brother.</i>) German chemist.....	1795—	1864
Rose (rõz), Henry John. English biographer and historian.....	1801—	1873
Rosebery (rõz'-bêr-ĩ), Archibald Philip Primrose, Earl of. British statesman and prime minister.....	1847	—
Rosecrans (rõ'-zê-krãns), William Starke. American general.....	1819—	1898
Rosellini (rõ-şel-lê-nê), Ippolito. Italian antiquarian.....	1800—	1843
Rõ'sen , Friedrich August. German orientalist.....	1805—	1837
Rosenkranz (rõ'-zên-krants), Johann Karl Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1805—	1879
Rosenmüller (rõ'-zên-mê-lêr), Ernst Friedrich Karl. German orientalist.....	1768—	1835
Rosenthal (rõ'-zên-tal), Moritz. Noted German pianist.....	1862	—
Rosmini-Serbatì (rõs-mê'-nê sêr-ba'-tê), Antonio. Italian philosopher.....	1797—	1855
Rosny , de (dêh rõ-nê'), Léon. French orientalist.....	1837	—
Rõss , Alexander Milton M. American surgeon and scientist.....	1832—	1897
Ross , James Clark, Sir. English arctic navigator.....	1800—	1862
Ross , or Rouse, John. Antiquary of Warwick.....	—	1491
Ross , Admiral Sir John. English arctic navigator.....	1777—	1856
Ross , Sir John Lockhart. English admiral.....	1721—	1790
Ross , John. (<i>Koo-wes-koo-we.</i>) Head chief of the Cherokees.....	1790?	1866
Rõssşel'li , Cosimo. Florentine painter.....	1416—	1484

	Born.	Died.
Rõs'sêr , Thomas L. American confederate general and civil engineer.....	1836	—
Rossi (rõs'-sê), Jerome, of Ravenna. Italian historian.....	1539—	1607
Rossi , John Charles Felix, R. A. English sculptor.....	1762—	1839
Rossi , Pellegrino, Count. Italian jurist and law writer.....	1787—	1848
Rossi , Rosso de', or Il Rosso . (<i>Maitre Roux.</i>) Italian painter.....	1496—	1541
Rossini (rõs-sê'-nê), Gioacchino. Italian composer and musical director.....	1792—	1868
Rõss'lyñ , James St. Clair Erskine, Earl of. English statesman.....	1762?	1837
Rosso , Il (êl rõs'-sõ), of Florence. (<i>Maitre Roux.</i>) Italian painter.....	1496—	1541
Rostoptchin (rõs-tõp-chên'), Feodor, Count. Russian officer and statesman.....	1765—	1826
Rõ'ta , Bernardin. Italian poet.....	1509—	1575
Rõt'gans , Lucas. Dutch poet.....	1645—	1710
Rõt'hénhamer , John, of Munich. German painter.....	1564—	1604
Rõt'hman , Christopher. German astronomer.....	—	1592
Rothschild (rõs'-çhild; <i>Ger. pron. rõt'-shilt</i>), Mayer Anselm, of Frankfort. Jewish banker.....	1743—	1812
Rothschild , Nathan Mayer. (<i>Son.</i>) Financier.....	1777—	1836
Rotrou , de (dêh rõ-tr-rõ'), John. French dramatic writer.....	1609—	1650
Rotteck , von (fon rõt'-têk), Charles Wenceslaus Rodecker. Historian.....	1775—	1840
Rõt'ténhamer , or Rothenhamer , John. German painter.....	1564—	1604
Roubiliac (rõ-bê-lê-ak'), Louis Francis. French sculptor.....	1695—	1762
Roucher (rõ-shê'), John Anthony. French poet.....	1745—	1794
Rouget de Lisle , or Delisle (rõ-zhê' dêh lêl'), Claude Joseph. French poet. Author of the Marseillaise hymn.....	1763—	1693
Rousseau (rõ-sõ'), James. French painter.....	1670—	1741
Rousseau , John Baptist. French lyric poet.....	1670—	1741
Rousseau , John James. (<i>Jean Jacques.</i>) French philosopher and writer. Born in Geneva.....	1712—	1778
Rousseau , Lovell H. American general.....	1818—	1869
Rousselin de Corbeau (rõs-lãh' dêh kor-r-bõ'), Alexander Charles, Count de St. Albin. French publicist.....	1773—	1847
Roux (rõ), Augustin. French physician and author.....	1726—	1776
Rõw'an , Stephen C. Vice-admiral United States Navy.....	1805—	1890
Rõwe , Nicholas. English dramatist and poet laureate.....	1673—	1718
Rowe , Thomas. English poetical and historical writer.....	1687—	1715
Rõw'landsõn , Thomas. English caricaturist.....	1756—	1827
Rõw'leý , William. English dramatist.....	—	ti. Jas. I.
Rõw'sõn , Susannah. English novelist. Author of <i>Charlotte Temple</i>	1762—	1824
Roxã'na . Bactrian princess; wife of Alexander the Great.....	B. C. 311	
Roxburgh (rõx'-bũr-êh), William M. D. Scottish botanist.....	1759—	1815
Rõy , Peter Charles. French satirist and dramatic poet.....	1683—	1764
Roy , William Major-general. British surveyor.....	—	1790
Royer-Collard (rwa-yê'-kõ-lar-r'), Peter Paul. French statesman and philosopher.....	1763—	1845
Rõze , Marie. French operatic singer.....	1850	—
Rozée (rõ-zê'), Mademoiselle, of Leyden. Artist in silk.....	1632—	1682
Rozier (rõ-zê-ê'), Francis. French botanist and agriculturist.....	1734—	1793
Rû'bens , Albert. Flemish antiquary.....	1614—	1657
Rubens , Peter Paul. Flemish painter.....	1577—	1640
Rubini (rû-bê'-nê), John Baptist. Vocalist.....	1795—	1854
Rû'binstein , Anton. Russian pianist.....	1830—	1894
Rucellai (rû-chêl-lĩ'), Bernard. Italian statesman, historian, poet.....	1449—	1514
Rucellai , John. (<i>Son.</i>) Scholar and poet.....	1475—	1525
Rûd'bêck , Olaus. Swedish anatomist, botanist, antiquary.....	1630—	1702
Rudbeck , Olaus. (<i>Son.</i>) Botanist and orientalist.....	1660—	1740
Rûdiger (rê'-dígch-êr), Feodor Vasilievitch, Count. Russian general.....	1780—	1856
Rû'dõlph I. , or Rodolph, of Hapsburg. Emperor of Germany.....	1218—	1291
Rudolph II. , or Rodolph. Emperor of Germany.....	1552—	1612
Rueda , de (dê rû-ê'-tha), Spanish dramatist.....	1500?	1564
Ruffini (rû-fê'-nê), Giovanni Domenico. Italian novelist.....	—	395
Rûfínus . Chief minister of Theodosius the Great.....	—	395
Rufinus . (<i>Toranus.</i>) Ecclesiastical writer.....	345?	410
Rûgên'das , George Philip. German battle painter.....	1666—	1742
Rûg'gle , George. English dramatic satirist.....	1575—	1621 or 2
Rûhn'ken , David. German philologist.....	1723—	1798
Rûm'fõrd , Benjamin Thompson, Count. American natural philosopher.....	1752—	1814
Rûm'seý , James. American inventor and mechanician.....	1743—	1792
Runeberg (rû'-nê-bêr-rg), Johan Ludwig. Swedish poet.....	1804—	1877
Runjeet Singh (rûn-jê't sîng). (<i>Maha Rajah.</i>) East Indian prince.....	1780—	1839

bõil, bõy; põut, jõwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tion, -sion = zhũn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shũs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Rûpert , Prince. (<i>Robert of Bavaria.</i>) Born at Prague. Soldier and pirate.....	1609	1682
Rûsh , Benjamin. American physician and philanthropist.....	1745	1813
Rush , Richard. (<i>Son.</i>) American statesman.....	1780	1859
Rûsk , Jeremiah. American secretary of agriculture.....	1830	1893
Rusk , Thomas J. American soldier and senator.....	1803	1856
Rûs'kin , John. English artist and writer on art and nature.....	1819	1900
Rûs'sell , Charles William, D. D. Irish Catholic theologian.....	1812	1880
Russell , Sir Charles. Lord chief justice of England.....	1833	1900
Rûs'tow , (<i>rês-tôw</i>), Wilhelm. German military writer.....	1821	1878
Rût'lêdge , John. American jurist and orator.....	1739	1800
Ruvigny, de (<i>dê rû-vên-yê'</i>), Henry de Massne. French Hugue-not general.....	—	1689
Ruyter or Ruiter, de (<i>dê rî-têr</i>), Michael Adriaanzoon. Dutch admiral.....	1610	1689
Ryckaert (<i>rik'-ar-rt</i>), David. Dutch painter.....	1615	1677
Ryckaert , Martin. Dutch landscape painter.....	1591	1636
Rÿ'land , William Wynne. English engraver; executed for forgery.....	1732	1783
Rÿ'mêr , Thomas. Editor and antiquary.....	1638?	1713
Rysbraeck (<i>rÿs'-br-rak</i>), John Michael. Dutch sculptor.....	1694	1770
Rysbraeck , Peter. Dutch landscape painter.....	1657	1716
Rÿves , Bruno. Chaplain to Charles I. Preacher.....	—	1677
Ryves , Eliza. Irish novelist.....	—	1797
Ryves , Sir Thomas. English naval historian.....	—	1651
Rzewusky (<i>zhê-vôs'-kÿ</i>), or Rzewiesky , Wenceslaus. Polish general, statesman, and writer.....	1705	1779

S.

Saad-ed-Deen or Saad-Eddin (<i>sa-ad êd-dên'</i>), Mohammed Ef-fendi. Turkish historian.....	1536	1599
Saadee , Sadi or Sadî (<i>sa'-a-dê or sa'-dê</i>), Muslih-ed-Deen. Per-sian poet.....	1184	1291
Saadia (<i>sa'-dê-a</i>), Ben Joseph. Jewish theologian and philoso-pher.....	892	942
Saavedra, de (<i>dâ sa-vâ-THR-ra</i>), Angel. (<i>Duke of Rivas.</i>) Span-ish poet, soldier and statesman.....	1791	1865
Sabbatini (<i>sa-ba-tê-nê</i>), Louis Anthony, of Padua. Composer and writer.....	1739	1809
Sa bëllicûs , Mark Anthony Cocceius. Italian historian.....	1436	1508
Sabel'lûs . African bishop or Presbyter. Dissenter.....	lived	256
Sabina . (<i>Wife of Hadrian.</i>) Roman empress.....	—	138?
Sâb'ine , Sir Edward. Irish-British soldier and astronomer.....	1788	1883
Sabiniâ'nûs , of Volterra. Bishop of Rome.....	—	606
Sabi'nûs , Francis Floridus. Italian law-writer.....	—	1547
Sabinus , George. (<i>Schalter.</i>) German Latin poet.....	1508	1560
Sablier (<i>sa-blê-ê'</i>), Charles. French dramatist and writer.....	1693	1785
Sablière, de la (<i>dêh la sa-blê-âr-r'</i>), Anthony de Rambouillet French poet.....	1615?	1680
Sacchetti (<i>sak-kêt-tê</i>), Francis. Italian novelist and poet.....	1335?	aft. 1400
Sacchetti , John Baptist. Italian architect.....	1736	1764
Sacchi (<i>sak-kê</i>), Andrew. Italian painter.....	1598	1661
Sacchini (<i>sak-kê-nê</i>), Anthony Mary Gaspar. Italian composer.....	1735	1786
Sacchini , Juvenal, of Milan. Writer on music.....	1726	1789
Sacheverell (<i>sa-shêv'-ê-rêl</i>), Henry, D. D. English Tory divine.....	1672?	1724
Sachs (<i>saks</i>), Hans. (<i>Shoemaker of Nuremberg.</i>) Dramatic poet.....	1494	1578
Sachtleevin (<i>sacht-lê-vên</i>), or Zachtleevin , Cornelius. Dutch painter.....	1612	—
Sachtleevin , Herman. Dutch landscape painter.....	1609	1685
Sack , Frederick Samuel Godfrey. German theologian.....	1738	1817
Sack'ville , Charles, sixth Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. English wit and poet.....	1637	1706
Sackville , Edward. Fourth Earl of Dorset, K. G. Royalist.....	1590	1652
Sackville , George, first Viscount. English soldier and statesman.....	1716	1785
Sackville , Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Earl of Dorset. English statesman and poet.....	1527	1608
Sacy, de (<i>dêh sa-sê'</i>), Anthony Isaac Sylvestre, Baron. Orient-alist.....	1758	1838
Sacy, de , Louis. French advocate and writer.....	1654	1727
Sade, de (<i>dêh sad'</i>), Donatian Alfonso Francis. Count. French novelist.....	1740	1814
Sade, de , James Francis Paul Aldonce, Abbé. French biographer.....	1705	1767
Sadeel (<i>sa-dêl'</i>), Anthony. French Huguenot theologian.....	1534	1591
Sadeler , Giles. Flemish engraver.....	1570	1629
Sadeler , John. Flemish engraver.....	1550	1600
Sadeler , Raphael. (<i>Brother.</i>) Flemish engraver.....	1555	1616

Sadi (<i>sa'-dê</i>) or Saadi , Persian poet.....	1175 or 6	1291
Sad'lêr , Michael Thomas. English philanthropist.....	1780	1835
Sadler , Sir Ralph. English statesman.....	1507	1587
Sadler , William Windham. English aeronaut and chemist.....	1796	1824
Sadolet (<i>sa-dô-lê'</i>), James. Italian cardinal and writer.....	1477	1547
Sadoletto (<i>sa-dô-lê'-tô</i>), Paul. Italian poet and epistolographer.....	1508	1572
Safarik or Schafarik (<i>sha'-fa-rik</i>), Paul Joseph. Hungarian antiquary and philologist.....	1795	1861
Safford , Truman Henry. American astronomer.....	1836	—
Sagasta (<i>sa-gas'-ta</i>), Praxedes Mateo. Spanish statesman.....	1827	1903
Sage (<i>sazh</i>), Alain René le. French novelist.....	1668	1747
Sage , Balthasar George. French chemist.....	1740	1824
Sage , David le. French poet.....	—	1650
Sagitta'riûs , Gaspar. German historian and antiquary.....	1643	1694
Said Pasha (<i>sa-êd' pa-sha'</i>), Mohammed. Viceroy of Egypt.....	1822	1863
Saint-Amant (<i>sân-ta-môn'</i>), Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de. French poet.....	1594	1661
Saint-André (<i>sân tôn-dr-rê'</i>), John Bon, Baron. French revolu-tionist.....	1749	1813
Saint-Arnaud, de (<i>dêh sânt ar-r-nô'</i>), James Achille Leroy. Marshal of France.....	1798	1854
Saint-Aubin, de (<i>dêh sânt-tô-bân'</i>), Gabriel James. French painter and engraver.....	1724	1770
Saint Clair (<i>sênt klâr'</i>), Arthur. American general.....	1735	1818
Saint-Gêr'main , Christopher. (<i>Seintgerman.</i>) English law-writer.....	—	1540
Saint-Germain , Claude Louis, Count de. Portuguese adventurer.....	1707	1778
Saint Jôhn , James Augustus. Welsh traveler and writer.....	—	1875
Saint Jôhn , Oliver. English republican and judge.....	1596	1673
Saint-Lambert, de (<i>dêh sânt lôn-bâr-r'</i>), Charles François, Mar-quis. French poet and philosopher.....	1716	1803
Saint-Mars, de (<i>dêh sânt-mar-r'</i>), Gabrielle Anna, Marchioness. (<i>The Countess Dash.</i>) French novelist.....	1804	1872
Saint-Martin (<i>sânt-mar-r-tân'</i>), Antoine Jean. French ori-entalist.....	1791	1832
Saint-Martin, de (<i>dêh sânt-mar-r-tân'</i>), Louis Claude, Mar-quis. (<i>Unknown Philosopher.</i>) French mystic.....	1743	1803
Saint-Pierre, de (<i>sânt-pê-êr-r'</i>), Charles Irénée Castel, Abbé. French priest and writer.....	1658	1743
Saint-Pierre, de , Jacques Henri Bernardin. French author.....	1737	1814
Saint-Réal, de (<i>dêh sânt-rê'-al</i>), César Vichard, Abbé. Savoyard historian.....	1639	1692
Saint-Si'môn, de (<i>Fr. dêh sânt-sê-môn'</i>), Claude Henri, Count. French socialist.....	1760	1825
Saint-Simon, de , Louis de Rouvroy, Duc. French memoirist.....	1675	1755
Sainte-Beuve (<i>sânt-bûv'</i>), Charles Augustin. French physician and critic.....	1804	1869
Saisset (<i>sê-sê'</i>), Emile Edmond. French philosophical writer.....	1814	1863
Sala (<i>sâ-lâ</i>), George Augustus Henry. English littérateur.....	1828	1895
Sâl'adin , Arab. Salah-ed-Din (<i>sa-lah-êd-dên'</i>). Sultan of Egypt.....	1137	1193
Sâle , Sir Robert Henry. English major-general.....	1782	1845
Salieri (<i>sa-lê-ê-rê</i>), Antonio. Italian composer.....	1750	1825
Salisbury (<i>sâwlz'-bêr-i</i>), Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third Marquis and eighth Earl of. English statesman.....	1830	1903
Sal'lüst (<i>Ca'-ius Sallus'-tius Cris'-pus</i>). Roman historian. B. C. 86—	34	
Sâlmâ'sius (<i>Claude de Saumaise</i>), Claudius. French scholar.....	1588	1635
Salo, da (<i>da sa'-lô</i>), Gasparo. Italian violin-maker.....	1540?	1614
Salomon (<i>sa'-lô-man</i>), Johann Peter. German composer and violinist.....	1745	1815
Sâlt , Henry. English antiquary and savant.....	1785?	1827
Salvandy, de (<i>dêh sal-vôn-dê'</i>), Narcisse Achille, Comte. French author.....	1795	1856
Salvator Rosa . See ROSA , Salvator.....	1615	1673
Salviati (<i>sal-vê-a'-tê</i>), Francesco Rossi. (<i>Cecco Rossi.</i>) Italian painter.....	1510	1563
Salvini (<i>sal-vê-nê</i>), Tommaso. Italian tragedian.....	1830	1896
Sâmp'sôn , Wm. T. Am. rear-admiral.....	1840	1902
Saîctô'rius . (<i>Santorio.</i>) Italian physician.....	1561	1636
Sand (<i>Fr. pron. sônd</i>), George. See DUDEVANT	1804	1876
Sând'bÿ , Paul. English painter and engraver.....	1732	1809
Sandeau (<i>sôn-dô'</i>), Léonard Sylvain Jules. French novelist.....	1811	1883
Sandoval, de (<i>dê san-dô-val</i>), Fray Prudencio. Spanish his-torian.....	1560?	1621
Sânds , Robert Charles. American author and journalist.....	1799	1832
San'dÿs , George. English poet.....	1577	1644
San Gallo, da (<i>da san-gal-ô</i>), Antonio. (<i>Picconi.</i>) Italian architect.....	1482?	1546
Saîk'eÿ , Ira David. American evangelist and singer.....	1840	—

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrkh, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
San Micheli (san me-kā'-lee), Michele. Italian architect.....	1484	1559	Schliemann (shlē'-man), Heinrich. German archæologist.....	1822	1890
San Miguel, de (dā san me-gēl'), Evariste, Duke. Spanish gen-eral.....	1780	1862	Schlosser (shlūs'-ēr), Friedrich Christoph. German historian.....	1776	1861
Sannazaro (san-na-dza'-rō), Jacopo. Italian poet.....	1458	1530	Schlözer, von (fon shlōt'-sēr), August Ludwig. German his-torian.....	1735	1809
Sanson (sōn-sōn'), Nicolas. French geographer.....	1600	1667	Schmid (shmit), Leopold. German Roman Catholic theologian.....	1808	1869
Sansovino (san-sō-vē'-nō), Jacopo Tatti. Italian architect and sculptor.....	1479	1570	Schmidt (shmit), Heinrich Julian. German author.....	1818	1886
Santa Aña (or Anna), de (dē san-ta an'-a), Antonio Lopez. Mexican president and general.....	1798	1876	Schneider (shnī'-dēr), Conrad Victor. German physician.....	1610	1680
San'tō, Cæsario. Italian anarchist in France. Assassin of Presi-dent Carnot. Guillotined.....	1894		Schneider, Johann Gottlob. German philologist and lexicog-rapher.....	1750	1822
Santerre (sōn-tēr-r'), Antoine Joseph. French revolutionist.....	1752	1809	Schnorr von Karolsfeld (shnor-r fon ka'-rōls-fēlt), Julius. German painter.....	1794	1872
Santeul, de (dēh sōn-tūl'), Jean. French Latin poet.....	1630	1697	Schöffner (shō'-fēr), Peter. German printer. Partner of Faust.....	1430?	1502?
Sappho (sāf-ō). Greek lyric poetess.....	lived 600?	B. C.	Schofield (skō'-fēld), John McAllister. American general.....	1831	—
Sardanapalus (sar-da-na-pā'-lūs), King of Assyria.....	fl. 900?	B. C.	Schöll (shōl), Maximilian Samson Friedrich. German historian.....	1766	1833
Sardou (sar-r-dō'), Victorien. French dramatist.....	1831	—	Schöl'ten, Johannes Hendrik. Dutch theologian.....	1811	1885
Sarmien'to, Domingo Faustino. President of the Argentine Re-public.....	1811	1888	Schomberg, de (dēh shōn-bēr-r'), Henri, Comte. Marshal of France.....	1575?	1632
Sarpi (sar-r'-pē), Paolo. (<i>Fra Paolo</i> .) Italian philosopher and writer.....	1552	1623	Schomberg (shōm'-berg), Friedrich Armand Hermann, Duke of. German-English general, killed at Boyne.....	1616?	1690
Sars (sarss), Michael. Norwegian zoölogist.....	1805	1869	Schomburgk (shōm'-bürk), Sir Robert Hermann. German-English traveler.....	1804	1885
Sartain (sar-tān'), John. English-American engraver.....	1808	1897	Schönbein (shōn'-bīn), Christian Friedrich. German chemist.....	1799	1868
Sarto, del (dēl sar-r'-tō), Andrea Vanucchi. Florentine painter.....	1488?	1530	Schöol'craft, Henry Rowe. American traveler and ethnologist.....	1793	1864
Saulcy, de (dēh sō-sē'), Louis Félicien Joseph Caignart. French archæologist.....	1807	1880	Schopenhauer (shō'-pən-hōw-er), Arthur. German philosopher.....	1788	1860
Saunderson (san'-dēr-sōn), Nicholas. English mathematician.....	1682	1739	Schöpfli (shōp'-flēn), Johann Daniel. German historian.....	1694	1771
Saurin (sō-rañ'), Bernard Joseph. French dramatist.....	1706	1781	Schott (skot), Andreas. Dutch historian and classical scholar.....	1552	1629
Saurin, Jacques. French protestant divine.....	1677	1730	Schouler (skō'-ler), James. American law writer and historian.....	1839	—
Saussure, de (dēh sō-sūr'), Horace Bénédict. Swiss naturalist.....	1740	1799	Schreiner (shrī'-nēr), Olive. South African writer.....	1862	—
Savage (sāv'-ij), Richard. English poet.....	1698	1743	Schröder (shrō'-dēr), Friedrich Ludwig. German dramatist.....	1744	1816
Savary (sa-va-rē'), Anne Jean Marie René, Duc de Rovigo. French general and diplomatist.....	1774	1833	Schröter (shrō'-ter), Christoph Gottlieb. German inventor of the piano-forte.....	1699	1782
Savary, Jacques. French writer on commerce.....	1622	1690	Schubert (shō'-bērt), Franz. German composer.....	1797	1828
Savigny, von (fon sa-vēn-yē'), Friedrich Karl. German jurist.....	1779	1861	Schubert, von (fon shō'-ber-rt), Friedrich Theodor. German astronomer.....	1758	1825
Savile (sāv'-il), Sir Henry. English mathematician and class scholar.....	1549	1622	Schubert, von, Gotthilf Heinrich. German mystic.....	1780	1860
Savonarō'la, Girolamo. Italian reformer and pulpit orator.....	1452	1498	Schultz-Schultzenstein (shōlts-sholts'-en-stīn), Karl Hein-rich. German physiologist.....	1798	1871
Saxe (sāks), Hermann Maurice, Count of. Marshal of France.....	1696	1750	Schulze (shōl'-tseh), Ernst Konrad Friedrich. German poet.....	1789	1817
Sāxe, John Godfrey. American humorous poet.....	1816	1887	Schumacher (shō'-ma-cher), Heinrich Christian. Danish astron-omer.....	1780	1850
Sāx'tōn, Joseph. American inventor.....	1799	1873	Schumann (shō'-man), Robert. German composer.....	1810	1856
Say (sē), Jean Baptiste. French political economist.....	1767	1832	Schurz (shōrts), Carl. German-American general and politician.....	1829	—
Sāy, Thomas. American naturalist.....	1787	1834	Schuyler (skī'-ler), Philip. American general and statesman.....	1733	1804
Scævola (sēv'-ō-lā), Caius Mucius. Legendary Roman hero. lived 6th c. B. C.			Schwab (shvap), Gustav. German song writer.....	1792	1850
Scāl'iger, Joseph Justus. French philologist.....	1540	1609	Schwanthaler (shvan'-ta-ler), Ludwig Michael. Ger. sculptor.....	1802	1848
Scaliger, Julius Cæsar. (<i>Father</i> .) Italian Latin critic and phil-ologist.....	1484	1558	Schwartz (shwar'-rts), Marie Sophie (Birath). Swedish novelist.....	1819	1894
Scan'derbeg. (<i>George Castriota</i> .) Albanian chief.....	1410?	1467	Schwarz (shvar'-rtz), Berthold. (<i>Konstantin Ancklitz</i> .) Ger-man monk. Reputed inventor of gunpowder.....	lived 1330	
Scar-lat'-tī, Alessandro. Italian composer.....	1649	1725	Schwarzenberg, von (fon svwarr'-tzen-bēr-rgch), Karl Philipp, Prince. Austrian field-marshal.....	1771	1820
Sca'ra, Antonio. Italian anatomist and surgeon.....	1747	1832	Schweinfurth (shvwin'-fōrt), Georg August. German botanist.....	1836	—
Scarron (ska-rōn'), Paul. French dramatist and comic writer.....	1610	1660	Schweinitz, von (fon shwī'-nits), Lewis David. American bot-anist.....	1780	1834
Schadow (sha'-dō), Johann Gottfried. German sculptor.....	1764	1850	Schwerin, von (fon shvê-rēn'), Kurt Christoph, Count. Prus-sian field-marshal.....	1684	1757
Schadow-Godenhaus, von (fon sha'-dō-gō'-den-hōws), Fried-rich Wilhelm. (<i>Son</i> .) German painter.....	1789	1862	Scina (shē-na'), Domenico. Italian mathematician and physi-cist.....	1765	1837
Schaff (shaf), Philip. Swiss-American theologian and author.....	1819	1893	Scipio (sip'-i-o) Africa'nus Ma'jor, Publius Cornelius. Roman general.....	B. C. 235?	184?
Scheele (shēl), Carl Wilhelm. Swedish chemist.....	1742	1786	Scipio Æmilia'nus Africa'nus Mi'nor, Publius Cornelius. Roman general.....	B. C. 185?	129
Scheffer (shēf'-er), Ary. Dutch painter in Paris.....	1795	1858	Scoresby (skōrz'-bī), William. English navigator.....	1760	1829
Scheiner (shī'-nēr), Christophe. German Jesuit and astronomer.....	1575	1650	Scoresby, William. (<i>Son</i> .) English Arctic explorer.....	1790	1857
Schelling, von (fon shēl'-ing), Friedrich Wilhelm Joseph. Ger-man philosopher.....	1775	1854	Scott, Michael. Scottish scientist.....	—	1290
Schenck (skēnk), Robert Cumming. American general and statesman.....	1809	1890	Scott, Sir Walter. Scottish novelist and poet.....	1771	1832
Schenkel (shēnk'-el), Daniel. Swiss-German theologian.....	1813	1885	Scott, Winfield. American lieutenant-general.....	1786	1866
Scherr (shēr-r), Johannes. German historian.....	1817	1886	Scott-Sid'dōns, Mary Frances. English reader and actress.....	1848	—
Schiaparelli (skē-a-pa-rēl'-lē), Giovanni Virginio. Italian astronomer.....	1835	—	Scribe (skrēb), Augustin Eugène. French comic dramatist.....	1791	1861?
Schiller, von (fon shīl'-ēr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. Ger-man poet.....	1759	1805	Scudéry, de, or Scudéri, de (dēh skū-dē-rē'), Mlle. Madeleine. French authoress.....	1607	1701
Schilling (shīl'-līng), Johann. German sculptor.....	1828	—	Sears (sērz), Barnas. American clergyman and author.....	1802	1880
Schinkel (shīnk'-el), Karl Friedrich. German architect.....	1781	1841	Seaton (sē'-tōn), William Winston. American journalist.....	1785	1866
Schlegel, von (fon shlē'-gēl), August Wilhelm. German critic and poet.....	1767	1845	Sebastian (sē-bast'-yan), Saint. Roman Christian martyr.....	255?	238
Schlegel, von, Karl Wilhelm Friedrich. (<i>Brother</i> .) German philosopher and writer.....	1772	1829	Sebastian, Dom. King of Portugal.....	1554	1578
Schleiden (shīl'-dēn), Matthias Jakob. German botanist.....	1804	1881	Secchi (sēk'-ē), Pietro Angelo. Italian astronomer.....	1818	1878
Schleiermacher (shīl'-ēr-ma-kēr), Friedrich Daniel Ernst. German philosopher and pulpit orator.....	1768	1834	Seckendorf, von (fon sēk'-en-dor-rf), Friedrich Heinrich, Count. German commander.....	1673	1763
Schley (slī), Winfield S. American naval instructor and rear admiral. Commander of the "flying squadron".....	1839	—	Seckendorf, von, Veit Ludwig. German scholar and statesman.....	1626	1692

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f -cian -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̄ion, -s̄ion = zhūn. -tious, -cious. -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel. del.

	Born.	Died.
Sědg'wĭck, Adam. English geologist.....	1785	1873
Sedgwick, Catherine Maria. American authoress.....	1789	1867
Sedgwick, John. American general.....	1813	1864
Sedgwick, Theodore. American jurist and statesman.....	1746	1813
Seebeck (sê'-bĕk), Johann Thomas. German physicist.....	1770	1831
Sēeleŷ, John Robert. English writer. Author of <i>Ecce Homo</i>	1834	1895
Séguier (sê-gē-ê'), Pierre. French statesman.....	1588	1672
Seguin (seh-găĭn'), Edouard. French physician.....	1812	1880
Ségur, de (dĕh sê-gŭr'), Louis Philippe, Comte. French historian.....	1753	1830
Ségur, de, Philippe Henri, Marquis. Marshal of France.....	1724	1801
Ségur, de, Philippe Paul, Comte. French geueal and historian.....	1780	1873
Selden (sĕl'-dĕn), John. English lawyer and statesman.....	1584	1654
Sēleũ'cũs I. (<i>Nicator</i> .) First king of Syria.....	B. C. 354	281
Seleucus II. (<i>Callinius</i> .) King of Syria.....	—	B. C. 226
Seleucus III. (<i>Ceraunus</i> .) King of Syria.....	—	B. C. 223
Seleucus IV. (<i>Philopator</i> .) King of Syria.....	—	B. C. 175
Seleucus V. King of Syria.....	—	B. C. 124
Seleucus VI. (<i>Epiphanes</i> .) King of Syria.....	—	B. C. 94
Selim (sĕ'-lĭm, or Sĕh-lĕm') III. Sultan of Turkey. Strangled.....	1761	1808
Sĕl'kĭrk, Alexander. Scottish sailor. The original "Robinson Crusoe".....	1676	1723
Sēmĭr'amis. Queen of Assyria.....	lived B. C. 1250?	
Semmes (sĕmz), Raphael. Confederate naval officer.....	1809	1877
Sĕn'ęca, Lucius Annęus. Roman stoic philosopher.....	B. C. 5?	A. D. 65
Šenefelder (šĕ'-nĕh-fĕl-dĕr), Aloys. German inventor of lithography.....	1771	1834
Sennacherib (sĕn-năk'-ĕ-rĭb). King of Assyria.....	—	B. C. 681
Sepulveda, de (dĕ-sĕ-pŏl'-vĕ-ŧha), Juan Ginez. Spanish historian.....	1490	1573
Sergeant (sar'-jĕnt), John. American jurist and statesman.....	1779	1852
Serrano (sĕr-ra'-nŏ), Francisco. Regent of Spain.....	1810	1885
Serres (sĕr), Etienne Renaud Augustin. French physiologist.....	1787	1868
Sĕrtŏ'rius, Quintus. Roman general. Assassinated.....	—	B. C. 72
Šervetus (sĕr-vĕ'-tũs), Michael. Spanish physician and theologian. Burned at the stake.....	1509	1553
Sestini (sĕs-tĕ'-nĕ), Domenico. Italian antiquary.....	1750	1832
Severus (sĕ-vĕ'-rũs), Lucius Septimius. Roman emperor.....	146	211
Sevier (sĕ-vĕr'), John. American soldier and governor.....	1745	1815
Sévigné, de (dĕh sê-vĕn-yĕ'), Marie de Rabutin-Chantal, Marquise. French beauty and letter writer.....	1626	1696
Sewall (sũ'-al), Samuel. American divine and antiquarian.....	1785	1868
Seward (sũ'-ard), Anna. (<i>The Swan of Lichfield</i> .) English authoress.....	1747	1809
Seward, William Henry. American statesman.....	1801	1872
Seydlitz, von (fon sĭd'-lĭts), Friedrich Wilhelm. Prussian general.....	1721	1773
Šeymour (sĕ'-mŭr), Horatio. American lawyer and politician.....	1810	1886
Šeymour, Truman. American general.....	1824	1891
Sforza (sfort'-sa), Francesco. Duke of Milan.....	1401	1466
Sforza, Giacomuzzo Attendolo. Italian soldier of fortune.....	1369	1424
Shăf'tĕr, William R. Am. general.....	1836	—
Shaftesbury (shăfts'-bĕr-ĭ), Anthony Ashley Cooper, first Earl of. English politician.....	1621	1683
Shaftesbury, Anthony Cooper, third Earl of. English moral philosopher and writer.....	1671	1713
Šhăirp, John Campbell. (<i>Principal Shairp</i> .) English author.....	1819	1885
Šhakespeare or Shakspeare (shăks'-pĕr), William. English dramatist and poet.....	1564	1616
Shaler (shă'-lĕr), Nathaniel Southgate. American geologist.....	1841	—
Sharp, Granville. English abolitionist and philanthropist.....	1734	1813
Shăw, Henry W. (<i>Josh Billings</i> .) American humorist.....	1818	1885
Shăys, Daniel. American soldier. Leader in Shays' rebellion.....	1747	1825
Shea (shă), John Dawson Gilmary. American historian.....	1824	1892
Shĕdd, William Greenough Thayer. American theologian.....	1820	1894
Shĕe, Martin Archer, Sir. Irish portrait painter.....	1769	1850
Shĕil, Richard Lalor. Irish orator and dramatist.....	1791	1851
Shelburne (shĕl'-burn), Earl of. See LANDSDOWNE.		
Shĕl'-bŷ, Joseph O. American Confederate general.....	1831	1897
Shelley (shĕl'-ĭ), Percy Bysshe (bĭsh). English poet.....	1792	1822
Shenstone (shĕn'-stŏn), William. English pastoral poet.....	1714	1763
Shepard (shĕp'-ard), Charles Upham. American physicist.....	1804	1886
Shĕr'brooke, Viscount, Robert Lowe. English statesman.....	1811	1892
Sheridan (shĕr'-ĭ-dan), Philip Henry. American general.....	1831	1888
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler. Irish dramatist and politician.....	1751	1816
Sherif Pasha (shĕ-rĕf' pa-sha'). Egyptian statesman.....	1819	—
Shĕr'lŏck, William. English theologian and author.....	1641	1707
Sherman (shĕr'-man), John. American statesman.....	1823	1900

fāte, făt, fāre, ămidst, whăt, făll, father; wĕ, wĕt, hĕre, or, wŏre, wŏlf, wŏrk, whŏ, sŏn; mŭte, cŭb, cŭre, ŭnite,

	Born.	Died.
Sherman, Roger. American statesman. Signer of the Declaration of Independence.....	1721	1793
Sherman, William Tecumseh. American general.....	1820	1891
Shĭ'ras, George, Jr. Associate Justice United States supreme court.....	1832	—
Shĭr'leŷ, Anthony. English traveler. Created an admiral by King of Spain.....	1565	1640
Shirley, James. English dramatist and poet.....	1594	1669
Shirley, William. Eng. governor of the colony of Massachusetts.....	1705	1771
Shĭsh'kŏf, Alexander Semenovitch. Russian admiral and author.....	1754	1841
Shoŏva'lŏf, Andrei Petrovitch. Russian courtier and poet.....	—	1789
Shoovalof, Peter Andreivitch, Count. Russian statesman.....	1827	—
Shŏre, Jane. Wife of a London goldsmith, afterward mistress of Edward IV.....	—	1525?
Shovel (shŭv'-el), Sir Cloudesley. English admiral.....	1650	1707
Shrăp'nĕl, Henry. English general. Inventor of shell.....	—	1843
Shrews'bury, Charles Talbot, Duke of. English statesman.....	1660	1717
Shrewsbury, Elizabeth Hardwicke, Countess of.....	1519	1608
Shrewsbury, John Talbot. First Earl of.....	1373	1453
Shŭ'brick, Johu Templar. American naval officer.....	1778	1815
Shŭck'bŭrgh Ėv'elŷn, Sir George. English physicist.....	1750	1804
Shŭck'fŏrd, Rev. Samuel. English historian.....	—	1754
Shŭ'tĕr, Edward. English comic actor.....	—	1776
Sĭb'balđ, Sir Robert. Scottish physician, naturalist, antiquary.....	1643?	1712?
Sĭb'leŷ, Henry. American confederate general.....	1816	1885
Sibley, Henry H. American general and statesman.....	1811	1891
Sibour (sĕ-bŏr-r'), Mary Dominic Augustus. French prelate.....	1792	1857
Sĭb'thorp John, M. D. Botanist and traveler.....	1758	1796
Sicard (sĕ-kar-r'), Claude. French Jesuit missionary to the East.....	1677	1726
Sicard, Roch Ambrose Cucurron, Abbé. French teacher of the deaf and dumb.....	1742	1822
Sĭck'ingĕn, Francis von. German general. Lutheran.....	1484	1523
Sĭck'les, Daniel E. American general and congressman.....	1822	—
Sĭd'dŏng, Mrs. Sarah (Kemble). English actress.....	1755	1833
Sĭd'mŏuth, Henry Addington, first Viscount. English statesman.....	1755	1844
Sĭd'neŷ, Algernon. English republican; beheaded.....	1622	1683
Sidney, Mary, Countess of Pembroke, "Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother." English authoress.....	—	1621
Sidney, Sir Philip. English author, statesman, soldier.....	1554	1586
Sĭdŏ'nĭũs, Caius Sollius Apollinaris Modestus. Latin poet.....	431?	484?
Sĭĕ'bĕnkĕes, John Philip. German antiquary.....	1759	1796
Siegen, von (fon-sĕ'-gĕn), Louis. German inventor of mezzotint engraving.....	1609	1676
Sĭeyĕs (sĕ-ĕs'), Count Emanuel Joseph. Abbé. Revolutionist.....	1748	1836
Sĭg'el, Franz. Baden revolutionist and American general.....	1824	1902
Sĭg'ebĕrt I. King of Austrasia.....	535?	575
Sigebert II. (<i>The Younger</i> .) King of Austrasia.....	630	654
Sigebert. King of East Anglia.....	—	642
Sĭg'ismŭnd. King of Hungary and Emperor of Germany.....	1366	1437
Sigismund I. (<i>The Great</i> .) King of Poland (1506-48).....	1466	1548
Sigismund II. (<i>Augustus</i> .).....	1520	1572
Sigismund III. (<i>De Vasa</i> .).....	1566	1632
Signorelli (sĕn-yŏ-rĕl'-lĕ), Luke. Italian painter.....	1439	1521
Signorelli, Peter Napoli. Italian historical writer.....	1731	1815
Sigonio (sĕ-gŏ'-nĕ-ŏ), Charles. Italian antiquarian.....	1520?	1584
Sigourney (sĭg'-ŭr-nŷ), Mrs. Lydia Huntley. American authoress.....	1791	1865
Sĭlă'nĭŏn. Greek sculptor.....	lived B. C. 324?	
Sĭl'bĕrmann, John Andrew. German organ builder.....	1712	1783
Silhouette, de (dĕh sĕ-lŏ-ĕt), Stephen. French statesman and political writer.....	1709	1767
Sĭl'ĭũs Ităl'icus, Caius. Roman poet.....	25?	99
Sĭl'lĭman, Benjamin, L. L. D. American scientist.....	1779	1864
Sĭlvĕ'rĭũs. Bishop of Rome.....	—	538
Sĭlvĕs'tĕr I. Pope.....	—	325
Silvester II. Pope. (<i>Gerbert</i> .).....	—	1003
Silvester, Israel. French engraver.....	1621	1691
Silvester, Louis. French painter.....	1675	1760
Sĭm'eŏn, of Durham. English historian.....	—	1130
Simeon Sĕ'thũs. Greek writer at Constantinople.....	fl. 11th c.	
Simeon Stŷ'lĭtĕs. Syrian ascetic.....	392?	461
Sĭmĕŏ'nĭ, Giovanni. Italian cardinal and prefect-general of the Propaganda.....	1816	1892
Sĭm'lĕr, John. Swiss portrait painter.....	1693?	1748
Simler, Josias. Protestant divine at Zurich and historical writer.....	1530	1576
Sĭm'mĭas, of Rhodes. Grammarian and poet.....	lived B. C. 300?	
Sĭmms, William Gilmore. American novelist.....	1806	1870
Sĭm'nĕl, Lambert. English impostor.....	1472?	aft. 1487

camel, hĕr, thĕre; pine, pĭt, sĭre, sĭr, marĭne; gŏ, pŏt, cŭr, rŭle, fŭll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ĕ; ey = ă. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Sĩ'môn, Jules. (<i>Jules Simon-Suisse</i> .) French philosopher and legislator.....	1814-1896	Sniadecki (snē-a-děts'-kē), Andrew. Polish medical and chemical writer.....	1768-1838
Simon, Richard. French Hebraist.....	1638-1712	Sniadecki, John. (<i>Brother</i> .) Mathematician.....	1756-1830
Simon Maccabæ'us. High priest of the Jews.....	— B.C. 135	Snōr'rō Stūrl'ēsōn. Icelandic author and scholar.....	1178-1241
Simōn'idēs, of Amorgus. Greek iambic poet.....	fl. B. C. 660?	Snōy, Lambert. Dutch genealogist.....	1574?-1638
Simonides, of Ceos. Greek lyric poet.....	B. C. 557- 467	Snoy, Renier. Dutch diplomatist and historian.....	1477-1537
Simonneau (sē-mō-nō'), Charles. French engraver.....	1639?-1728	Snŷ'ders, or Sneyders, Francis. Dutch painter.....	1579-1657
Simonneau, Louis. French engraver.....	1660-1728	Sōane, Sir John. English architect.....	1753-1837
Simonin (sē-mō-nān'), Louis Laurent. French engineer and author.....	—	Sobieski (sō-bē-ēs'-kē), John III. King of Poland.....	1629-1696
Simplicius (sīm-plīk'-i-ūs). Neoplatonic philosopher.....	lived 525?	Sōcī'nūs, Faustus. Promoter of Socinianism.....	1539-1604
Sĩmp'sōn, Edward, D. D. English writer.....	1578-1651	Socinus, Lælius. Originator of Socinianism. Born at Sienna.....	1525-1562
Simpson, Thomas. English mathematician.....	1710-1761	Sōc'rātēs. Athenian philosopher.....	— B.C. 468- 399
Sĩms, James, M. D. English physician and botanist.....	— 1831	Socrates. Greek ecclesiastical historian. (<i>Schō-las'-tī-cus</i> .).....	— 441?
Sĩm'sōn, Dr. Robert, of Glasgow. Mathematician.....	1687-1768	Sodoma, Il (ēl sō-dō'-ma). (<i>John Anthony Razzi</i> .) Italian painter.....	1479-1554
Sĩn'clāir, Catharine. English novelist.....	1800-1864	Sœur, le (lēh sūr-r'), Hubert. French sculptor in England.....	— 1670?
Sĩnclair, Charles Gideon, Baron. Swedish tactician.....	— 1803	Sōlan'der, Daniel Charles, M. D. Swedish naturalist.....	1736-1782
Sĩnclair, John. (<i>Master of Sinclair</i> .) Scottish Jacobite.....	1685?-1755	Solari (sō-la'-rē), Andrew. (<i>Del Gobbo</i> .) Italian painter.....	1470?-1527
Sĩnclair, Sir John, M. P. Scottish statesman.....	1754-1835	Solario, de (dē sō-la'-rē-ō), Anthony. (<i>Il Zingaro</i> .) Italian painter.....	1382-1455
Sĩn'dīah. (<i>Dowlut Row</i> .) Mahratta chief.....	1781-1827	Sōl'ger, Charles William Ferdinand. German writer on æsthetics, 1780-1819	
Sĩndīah. (<i>Madhaje</i> .) Mahratta prince.....	1743?-1794	Solignac (sō-lēn-yak'), Peter Joseph de la Pimpie, Chevalier de. French historian.....	1687-1773
Sĩng'letōn, Henry. English historical painter.....	1766-1839	Soliman (sō-lē-man'). (<i>Ebn Abd-al-Malek</i> .) Seventh Ommiyade caliph.....	— 717
Sĩrani, Elizabetta. Italian historical painter.....	1638-1667	Soliman. (<i>Ebn-al-Hakem</i> .) King of Cordova.....	— 1016
Sĩri (sē'-rē), Victor. Italian political and historical writer.....	1608-1685	Soliman. (<i>Ebn-Cutulmish</i> .) Seljuk Turk. Conqueror of Asia Minor.....	— 1084
Sĩsmōn'dī, Jean Charles Leonard Simonde. Swiss historian and publicist.....	1773-1842	Soliman. (<i>Tchelib</i> .) Turkish prince at Adrianople.....	— 1410
Sĩt'tĩng Bũll. Chief of the Sioux Indians of Dakota.....	1837-1890	Soliman I. (<i>Magnificent</i> .) Ottoman Sultan.....	1494-1566
Sĩun-Kĩng (sē-uh'-king), Chinese philosopher.....lived about B. C. 270- 220		Soliman II. Ottoman Sultan.....	— 1691
Sĩx'tũs IV., Francesco della Rovere (dēl-la-rō-vē'-rē). Pope.....	1414-1484	Solimene (sō-lē-mē-nē), Francis. (<i>L'Abate Ciccio</i> .) Italian painter.....	1657-1747
Sĩxtus V. (Felix Peretti). Successor of Gregory XIII. as pope.....	1521-1589	Solis, de (dē sō'-lēs), Anthony. Spanish historian and poet.....	1610-1686
Sĩkēat, Walter William. English philologist.....	1835 —	Solis, de, John Diaz. Spanish navigator.....	— 1515?
Sĩkel'tōn, John. English poet-laureate.....	1460-1529	Sōl'ōmōn. King of Israel.....	— B. C. 1033?- 975
Sĩkĩn-nēr, Thomas M. American inventor.....	— 1852	Solomon. (<i>Ben Virga</i> .) Spanish historian.....	fl. 16th c.
Sĩkō'bēlēf, Mikhail Dimitryevitch. Russian general.....	1845-1882	Solomon, English Abraham. Historical painter.....	1823?-1862
Sĩlĩdēll, John. American lawyer and politician.....	1793-1871	Solomon Ben Isaac. (<i>Rashi</i> .) Jewish Rabbi.....	1040?-1105
Sĩlingelandt, van (van-sĩng'-ē-lant), Pieter. Dutch painter.....	1640-1691	Sō'lōn. Athenian lawgiver.....	— B. C. 638?- 558?
Sĩlōane, Sir Hans. Irish physician and naturalist.....	1660-1753	Sōl'tĩkōff, Nicholas Ivanovitch. Russian statesman.....	1736-1816
Sĩlō'cũm, Henry Wadsworth. American general.....	1827-1894	Sōlvŷns', Francis Balthasar. Dutch artist.....	1760-1824
Sĩmart, Hawley. English novelist.....	1833-1893	Sōl'ŷman. See Soliman.	
Sĩmleš, Samuel. British biographer and writer.....	1816 —	Somer, van (van sō'-mēr), John. Dutch mezzotint engraver.....	— 1694
Sĩmĩl'ĩe, George H. American landscape painter.....	1840 —	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmillie, James. Scottish American landscape engraver.....	1807-1885	Somers (sũm'-ēr-sēt), Edmund de Beaufort, Duke of. Regent of France.....	— 1455
Sĩmith, Adam. Scottish philosopher and political economist.....	1723-1790	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Andrew J. American general.....	1814 —	Somers (sũm'-ēr-sēt), Edmund de Beaufort, Duke of. Regent of France.....	— 1455
Sĩmith, Edmund Kirby. American general.....	1825-1893	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Gerrit. American anti-slavery agitator.....	1797-1874	Somers (sũm'-ēr-sēt), Edmund de Beaufort, Duke of. Regent of France.....	— 1455
Sĩmith, Goldwin. English historian.....	1823 —	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Horace. English humorist and writer.....	1780-1849	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Captain John. Founder of Virginia. Born in England.....	1579-1631	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Melancthon. American rear-admiral.....	1810-1893	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Roswell. Publisher of the <i>Century Magazine</i>	1839-1892	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Samuel F. American divine. Author of "America.".....	1808-1895	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Seba. (<i>Jack Downing</i> .) American humorous writer.....	1833-1868	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Rev. Sydney. English divine and writer.....	1771-1845	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Sir Thomas. English statesman.....	1514?-1577	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Thomas, D. D. Divine, historian, biographer and critic.....	1638-1710	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Thomas Assheton. English sportsman.....	1776-1858	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Thomas Southwood, M. D. English writer.....	1790?-1861	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, William, LL. D. English jurist and philologist.....	1814-1893	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, William, LL. D. English geologist.....	1769-1839	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Sir William Cusack. Irish judge.....	1766-1836	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith, Sir William Sidney. English admiral.....	1764-1840	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmith'sōn, James. English physicist. Founder of Smithsonian Institution at Washington.....	— 1829	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmĩtz, Gaspar. (<i>Magdalen Smith</i> .) Dutch portrait painter.....	— 1689	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmitz, Louis. Dutch fruit painter.....	1635-1675	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmōl'lētt, Tobias. Scottish historian and novelist.....	1721-1771	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmŷ'bērt, or Sĩmĩ'bērt, John. Scottish painter.....	1684?-1751	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmŷ'th, James Carmichael, M. D., F. R. S. English medical writer.....	1741-1821	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩmŷ'th, William Henry. English admiral. Naval surveyor.....	1788-1865	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnayers (snĩ'-ers), Peter. Dutch painter.....	1593-1670	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnell, Louis. Swiss author and politician.....	1785-1854	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnell, Rodolph. Dutch mathematician and philologist.....	1547-1613	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnell, Willebrord. (<i>Son</i> .) Dutch mathematician.....	1591-1626	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnēl'ĩncks, John. Dutch painter.....	1544-1638	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnēthēn, Rev. Nicholas. American divine and author.....	1769-1845	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716
Sĩnēy'ders, or Snyders, Francis. Dutch painter.....	1579-1657	Somers (sũm'-ērz), John, Lord. English statesman.....	1650?-1716

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thĩs; sin, aș; expect, Xēnophon, exĩst. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shān. -tion, -sion = shũn; -tĩon, -sĩon = zhũn. -tĩous, -cĩous, -sĩous = shũs. -ble, -dle. &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.
Spagnoli (span-yō'-lē), Baptist. General of the Carmelites.		
Born at Mantua	1444	1516
Spalatin (spa-la-tên'), George. German biographer	1482	1545
Spâl dîng , George Louis. German philologist	1762	1811
Spalding , John, of Aberdeen. Scottish historian	1609?	1670
Spalding , John Joachim. German divine and preacher	1714	1804
Spalding , Lyman. American physician and surgeon	1775	1821
Spalding , Martin John, D. D. Archbishop of Baltimore	1810	1872
Spallanzani (spal-lan-za'-nē), Lazarus. Italian naturalist	1729	1799
Sparks , Jared. American biographer and historian	1789	1866
Sparr'mann , Andrew. Swedish naturalist and traveler	1747?	1820
Spartacus . Roman gladiator; leader of Servile rebellion (B. C. 73-71)		B. C. 71
Spëck'ter , Erwin. German painter	1806	1835
Spedalieri (spê-da-lê-ê'-rê), Niccolo. Italian priest and writer	1740	1795
Spêd'ding , James. English biographer	1808	1881
Spee, von (fon spê), Friedrich. German Jesuit poet	1595?	1635
Spëed , John. English historian	1555?	1629
Spêke , Captain John Hanning. English African explorer; discoverer of the source of the Nile	1827	1864
Spël'man , Sir Henry. English antiquary	1562	1641
Spelman , Sir John. (<i>Son.</i>) English biographer	—	1643
Spënce , Joseph. English divine and critic	1698	1768
Spence , William. English entomologist	1783	1860
Spën'çer , Ambrose, LL. D. American jurist	1765	1848
Spencer , Herbert. English scientist	1820	1903
Spencer , John Canfield. American jurist and statesman	1788	1855
Spencer , John Charles, Earl, Viscount Althorp. English Chancellor of Exchequer; agricultural reformer	1782	1845
Spener (spê-nêr), Philip James. German Lutheran divine. Founder of the Pietists	1635	1705
Spëng'el , Leonhard. German philologist	1803	1880
Spën'sër , Edmund. English poet. Author of <i>Faerie Queen</i>	1553?	1599
Speranski (spêh-ran'-skê), Mikhail, Count. Russian statesman	1772	1839?
Spië'gël , Friedrich. German orientalist	1820	—
Spiël'hagën , Friedrich. German novelist	1829	—
Spiëss , Heinrich. German painter	1832	1875
Spind'ler , Karl. German novelist	1796	1855
Spìnola , de (dê spê'-nô-la), Ambrosio, Marquis. Spanish general	1569	1630
Spinoza (spê-nô'-za), Baruch, or Benedict. Dutch philosopher	1632	1677
Spöf'förd , Ainsworth R. Librarian of Congress	1825	—
Spo'ford , Harriet Elizabeth. (<i>Prescott.</i>) American authoress	1835	—
Spo'hr (spô-r), Ludwig. German composer and violinist	1784	1859
Spontini (spôn-tê'-nê), Gasparo Luigi Pacifico. Italian composer	1774	1851
Sprague (sprâg), Charles. American poet	1791	1875
Sprague , William Buell. American divine and author	1795	1876
Sprat , Thomas. English prelate and writer	1636	1713
Sprengel (sprëng'-el), Kurt. German physician and botanist	1766	1833
Sprenger (sprëng'-er), Aloys. Swiss orientalist	1813	—
Spurgeon (spûr'-jûn), Charles Haddon. English Baptist preacher	1834	1892
Spurzheim (spôr'ts'-hîm), Johann Gaspar. German physician and phrenologist	1776	1832
Squërl , Ephraim George. American archæologist	1821	1888
Staël-Holstein , de (dêh sta-ël'-ôl-stân'), Anne Louise Germaine (Necker), Baronne. (<i>Madame de Staël.</i>) French authoress	1766	1817
Stäff'förd , William Howard, Viscount. English statesman. Executed	1612	1680
Stâhl , George Ernst. German chemist and physician	1660	1734
Stand'ish , Captain Miles. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass.	1584?	1656
Stan'fiëld , Clarkson. English marine painter	1798?	1867
Stan'förd , Leland. American senator, and founder of Stanford University	1824	1893
Stanhope (stân'-ôp), Charles, third Earl. English inventor	1753	1816
Stanhope , Lady Hester Lucy. (<i>Daughter.</i>) Eccentric Eng. woman	1776	1839
Stanhope , James, first Earl. English general and statesman	1673	1721
Stanhope , Philip Henry, fifth Earl. (<i>Lord Mahon.</i>) English statesman and historian	1805	1875
Stan'islas Augustus (Poniatowski). King of Poland	1732	1798
Stanislas I. Leszcynski (lêsh-çhîn-skê). King of Poland	1677	1766
Stan'leÿ , Arthur Penrhyn. (<i>Dean Stanley.</i>) English clergyman. Dean of Westminster and author	1815	1881
Stanley , David S. American general	1828	—
Stanley , Henry M. (<i>John Rowlands.</i>) American explorer of Africa	1840	1904
Stân'tôn , Edwin McMasters. American statesman	1814	1869
Stanton , Elizabeth Cady. American woman's rights advocate	1816	—
Stan'wix , John. British general	—	1765
Stark , John. American revolutionary general	1728	1822

	Born.	Died.
Sted'man , Edmund Clarence. American poet	1833	—
Steed'man , James B. American general	1818	1883
Steele (stêel), Sir Richard. English essayist	1671	1729
Steen (stên), Jan. Dutch painter	1636	1689
Steenwyk (stên'-wik), Hendrik. (<i>The Elder.</i>) Flemish painter	1550	1604
Stêe'veng , George. English critic and editor	1736	1800
Stëffëns , Heinrich. Norwegian philosopher	1773	1845
Stein, von (fon stîn), Heinrich Friedrich Karl, Baron. Prussian statesman	1757	1831
Stein , Lorenz. German political economist	1815	1890
Steno (stê'-nô), Nicolas. Danish anatomist	1688	1687
Stephen , King of England. Born in France	1105	1154
Stephen Báthori (ba'-tô-rê) King of Poland	1532	1586
Stephens (stê'-veng), Alexander Hamilton. American statesman	1812	1883
Stephens , Mrs. Ann Sophia (Winterbotham) American authoress	1813	1886
Stephens , James Francis. English entomologist	1792	1852
Stephens , John Lloyd. American traveler and author	1805	1852
Stephens, or Steph'anus . French family of printers. See ETIENNE.		
Stë'phenson , George. English engineer	1781	1848
Stephenson , Robert. (<i>Son.</i>) English engineer	1803	1859
Stër'ling , John. British critic and essayist	1806	1844
Sternberg (stêr-rn'-bêr-rgch), Alexander, Baron. Russian-German novelist	1806	1863
Sterne (stêrn), Rev. Laurence. English humorous writer	1713	1768
Steuben (stû-ben; <i>Ger. pron. stôl'-ben</i>), Frederick William Augustus, Baron. Prussian-American general	1730	1794
Stë'veng , Edwin Augustus. American inventor and philanthropist	1795	1868
Stevens , Isaac Ingalls. American general	1818	1862
Stevens , Robert Livingston. American inventor	1788	1856
Stevens , Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist	1793	1868
Stë'vensôn , Adlai Ewing. American lawyer and vice-president United States	1835	—
Stevenson , Robert. Scottish engineer of lighthouses	1772	1850
Stevenson , Robert Louis. Scottish author	1850	1894
Stewart (stû'-art), Alexander Turney. American merchant	1802	1876
Stewart , Balfour. Scottish physicist	1828	1887
Stewart , Charles. American rear-admiral	1778	1869
Stewart , Dugald. Scottish metaphysician	1753	1828
Stiles (stîlz), Ezra. American theologian. President of Yale College	1727	1795
Stilicho (stîl'-i-ko), Flavius. Roman general under Theodosius	—	408
Stillé (stîl'-ê), Alfred. American physician and medical writer	1813	—
Stîl'lingflëet , Edward. English theologian and bishop of Worcester	1635	1699
Stimpson (stîm'-sôn), William. American naturalist	1832	1872
Stîr'ling , Sir William (Maxwell). Scottish author	1818	1878
Stöck'tôn , Francis Richard. American fantastic writer and novelist	1834	1902
Stockton , Richard. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1730	1781
Stockton , Robert Field. American commodore	1796	1866
Stöd'dard , Richard Henry. American poet	1825	1903
Stôkes , George Gabriel. British physicist	1819	—
Stolberg, von (fon stôl'-bêrgch), Friedrich Leopold, Count. German poet	1750	1819
Stône , Lucy. American advocate of "woman's rights"	1818	1893
Stone , William Leete. American journalist and biographer	1792	1844
Stone , William Leete, Jr. (<i>Son.</i>) American historian	1835	—
Stône'man , George. American general and governor of California	1824	1894
Storey , Wilbur F. American journalist	1819	1885
Storr's , Richard Salter. American clergyman and editor	1821	1884
Story (stô'-rî), Joseph. American jurist	1779	1845
Story , William Wetmore. (<i>Son.</i>) American sculptor and poet	1819	1895
Stôwe , Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Beecher. American authoress	1812	1896
Stôw'ell , William Scott, Baron. English judge	1745	1836
Strabo (strâ'-bo). Greek geographer	B. C. 54?	A. D. 24?
Stradella (stra-dêl'-a), Alessandro. Italian composer. Assassinated	1645	1678?
Sträff'förd , Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. English statesman	1593	1641
Stränge , Sir Robert. Scottish engraver	1721	1792
Sträng'förd , Percy Clinton S. S., Viscount. (<i>Lord Penshurst.</i>) Irish diplomatist	1780	1855
Strät'förd de Red'clîffe , Stratford Canning, Viscount. (<i>Sir Stratford Canning.</i>) English diplomatist	1788	—
Stratîco (stra'-tê-kô), Simone, Count. Italian mathematician	1730?	1824
Strauss (strôws), David Friedrich. German rationalistic theologian	1808	1874

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wët, hère, camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt, or, wôre. wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, rûle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Strauss, Johann. German composer.....	1804	1849	Swift, Lewis. American astronomer.....	1820	—
Strauss, Johann. (<i>Son.</i>) Composer of waltzes.....	1825	1899	Swing, David. American theologian.....	1830	1894
Stréet, Alfred Billings. American lawyer and poet.....	1811	1881	Swin'-būrne, Algernon Charles. English poet.....	1837	—
Strick'land, Agnes. English historical writer.....	1796	1874	Swin'tōn William. American author.....	1838	1892
Strickland, William. Eminent American architect.....	1787	1854	Sybel, von (fon sē'-bēl), Heinrich. German historian.....	1817	1895
Stringham (strīng'-ām), Silas Horton. American rear-admiral.....	1798	1876	Sýd'enham, Thomas. English physician.....	1624	1689
Stroñg, James. American divine, editor and author.....	1822	1894	Sýme, James. Scottish surgeon and writer.....	1799	1870
Ströth'ēr, David Hunter. (<i>Porte Crayon.</i>) American artist, soldier and author.....	1816	1888	Széchenyi (sê'-chēh-nyē), István, Count. Hungarian statesman.....	1791	1860
Strozzi (ströt'-sē), Filippo. Florentine statesman.....	1488	1538			
Strozzi, Piero. (<i>Son.</i>) Marshal of France.....	1500	1558			
Struensee, von (fon stroo'-en-zā), Johann Friedrich, Count. Danish physician and minister of state. Executed.....	1737	1772			
Strütt, Joseph. English antiquary and engraver.....	1742	1802	Tabarrani (ta-bar-ra'-nē), P. Italian anatomist and author.....	1702	1779
Struve (strô'-vēh), Burkhard Gotthelf. Prussian jurist.....	1671	1738	Taché (ta-shā'), Alexander Antoine. Canadian Roman Catholic archbishop.....	1823	1894
Struve, Friedrich Georg Wilhelm, German astronomer.....	1793	1864	Taç'itūs, Caius Cornelius. Roman historian.....	55?	after 117?
Struve, Otto Wilhelm. (<i>Son.</i>) Astronomer at Pulhova.....	1819	—	Taft, Alphonso. U. S. attorney-general.....	1810	1891
Strype (strip), John. English divine and biographer.....	1643	1737	Tagliacozzi (tal-ya-kōt'-sē). Italian surgeon.....	1546?	1599
Stū'art, Alexander, H. H. American lawyer and secretary of the interior.....	1807	1891	Taglioni (tal-yō'-nē), Marie. Swedish opera-dancer.....	1804	1884
Stuart, Arabella or Arbella. (<i>Cousin to James I. of England.</i>).....	1575?	1615	Tâine, Hippolyte Adolphe. French litterateur.....	1823	1893
Stuart, Charles Edward. (<i>Grandson of James II. of England.</i>).....	1720	1788	Tâit, Archibald Campbell. Archbp. of Canterbury and author.....	1811	1882
Stuart, Gilbert Charles. American painter.....	1756	1828	Tait, Peter Guthrie. British mathematician and physicist.....	1831	—
Stuart, James E. B. Confederate cavalry general.....	1833?	1864	Tâlbôt William Henry Fox. English author and inventor of photography.....	1800	1877
Stuart, James Francis Edward. (<i>Son of James II. of England.</i>).....	1688	1765	Tâl'fôurd, Sir Thomas Noon. English dramatist.....	1795	1854
Stuart, Moses. American theologian and author.....	1780	1852	Talleyrand-Périgord, de (dēh tal-lê-rōn'-pê-rê-gor-r') Charles Maurice, Prince of. French statesman.....	1754	1838
Stübbs, William, D. D., LL. D., English historian.....	1825	—	Tallien (ta-lê-ān') Jean Lambert. French revolutionist.....	1769	1820
Stūr'geōn, William. English electrician and inventor.....	1783	1852	Tallmadge (tāl'-mīj), James. American jurist and statesman.....	1778	1853
Stürm, Jacques Charles François. Swiss mathematician.....	1803	1855	Talma, François Joseph. French tragedian.....	1763	1826
Sturm, Johann. (<i>The German Cicero.</i>) German classical scholar.....	1507	1589	Tâl'mage, Thomas De Witt. American clergyman.....	1832	1902
Stürt, Sir Charles. English explorer of New South Wales.....	1796	1869	Tamburini (tam-bô-rê'-nē), Pietro. Italian theologian.....	1737	1827
Stuyvesant (sti'-vē-sant), Petrus. Last Dutch governor of New Netherlands, (New York).....	1602	1682	Tâmerlâne'. (<i>Amir Taimur.</i>) Asiatic conqueror.....	1336	1405
Suarez (swa'-rêth), Francisco. Spanish Jesuit and theologian.....	1548	1617	Tâm'maný, Chief of the Delaware Indians.	lived	1680
Suchet (süi-shê), Louis Gabriel, Duke of Albufera. Marshal of France.....	1770	1826	Tañ'cred. Norman leader in the first crusade.....	1080?	1112
Sück'ling, Sir John. English courtier and poet.....	1609	1642?	Taney (tâw'-nī), Roger Brooke. Chief justice of U. S. supreme court.....	1777	1864
Sucre, de (dê sô'-krê), Antonio José. South American patriot and general.....	1793	1830	Tâp'pan, Arthur. American merchant and philanthropist.....	1786	1865
Sue (sü) Marie Joseph Eugène. French novelist.....	1804	1857	Tarleton (tarl'-tōn'), Bannastre. English officer and historian.....	1754	1833
Suetonius (swê-tō'-nī-ūs) Tranquil'us, Caius. Roman biographer.....	72?	140?	Tarnowski (tar-nōv'-skê), Jan Amos. Polish general.....	1478	1561
Suffolk (süf'-fōk), William de la Pole, Duke of. English admiral. Beheaded.....	—	1450	Tar'quin the Proud, or Lucius Tarquinius Superbus. Seventh and last king of Rome.....	B. C. —	496?
Sül'la or Sylla, Lucius Cornelius (Felix). Roman dictator.....	B. C. 138	78	Tartaglia (tar-tal'-ya), Nicolò. Italian mathematician.....	1504	1559
Sulli'van (sül'-i-van), James. American statesman.....	1744	1808	Taschereau (tash-rô.) Jules Antoine. French biographer.....	1801	1874
Sullivan, John. (<i>Brother.</i>) American general.....	1740	1795	Tas'man, Abel Janssen. Dutch navigator.....	1600?	1659
Sullivan, Sir Arthur Seymour. Noted English composer.....	1842	1900	Tasso (tas'-sō), Torquato. Italian epic poet.....	1544	1595
Sül'lý (Fr. pron. sü-lê'), Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny and Duc de. French statesman.....	1560	1641	Tassoni (tas-sō'-nē), Alessandro. Italian critic and poet.....	1565	1635
Sully, Thomas. English-American painter.....	1783	1872	Tâte, Nahum. British dramatist and poet.....	1652	1715
Sumarokoff (sô-ma-rô'-kōf), Alexei. Russian dramatist.....	1727	1777	Tât'nall, Josiah. American naval officer. Commander of the <i>Merrimac</i>	1795	1871
Süm'merfield, John. English-American pulpit orator.....	1798	1825	Tauler (tôw'-lēr), Johann. German mystic.....	1290	1361
Süm'nēr, Charles. American statesman and lawyer.....	1811	1874	Tavernier (ta-vêr-nê-ê'), Jean Baptiste, Baron d'Aubonne. French traveler.....	1605	1689
Sumner, Edwin Vose. American general.....	1796	1863	Tây'lör, Alfred. Rear-admiral U. S. N.....	1810	1891
Sumner, William Graham. American author.....	1840	—	Tay'lor, Bayard. American traveler and author.....	1825	1878
Süm'ter, Thomas. American general.....	1734	1832	Taylor, Benjamin F. American author and poet.....	1819	1887
Sün'derland, Charles Spencer. third Earl of. English statesman.....	1674	1722	Taylor, Brook. English mathematician.....	1685	1731
Sunderland, Robert Spencer, second Earl of. English statesman.....	1641?	1702	Taylor, Henry, Sir. English poet and dramatist.....	1800	1886
Surajah Dowlah (sô-ra'-ja dôw'-la). Hindu prince.....	—	1757	Taylor, Jane. English authoress.....	1783	1824
Sür'reý, Henry Howard, Earl of. English poet.....	1516?	1547	Taylor, Jeremy. English bishop and author.....	1613	1667
Süth'erland, George Granville Leveson Gower, Duke of. Wealthy British peer.....	1758	1833	Taylor, John. (<i>The Water Poet.</i>) English poet.....	1580	1654
Suvoroff (sô-vô'-rōf), Alexei Vasilievitch, Count, and Prince Italiski. Russian field-marshal.....	1729	1800	Taylor, John. President of the Mormon church.....	1808	1887
Swâin, Charles. English author. (<i>The Manchester Poet.</i>).....	1803	1874	Taylor, Thomas. (<i>The Platonist.</i>) English scholar.....	1758	1835
Swâin'sōn, William. English naturalist and author.....	1789	1855	Taylor, Tom. English dramatist and miscellaneous writer.....	1817	1880
Swam'merdam, Jan. Dutch entomologist.....	1637	1680?	Taylor, Zachary, General. Twelfth President of the United States.....	1784	1850
Swan, Joseph Wilson. English electrician and inventor.....	1828	—	Tâze'well, Littleton W. American statesman.....	1774	1860
Swartz, Olaus or Olof. Swedish botanist.....	1760	1818	Tecumseh (tē-kūm'-seh) or Tecumtha. A chief of the Shawnee Indians and British general.....	1768?	1815
Swē'denborg (originally Swêd'bērg), Emanuel. Swedish scientist, seer, and founder of the "New Church".....	1688	1772	Tegnér (tēg-nēr'), Esaias. Swedish poet.....	1782	1846
Swēe'ný, Thomas W. Brigadier-general United States army.....	1820	1892	Teignmouth (tīn'-mūth), John Shore, Lord. English statesman and writer.....	1751	1834
Swetchine or Svetchin (svêch-ên'), Anne Sophie. French authoress.....	1782	1857	Têl'förd, Thomas. Scottish engineer.....	1757	1834
Sweyn. King of Denmark.....	—	1014?	Têll, Wilhelm. Legendary Swiss hero.....	lived	1807
Swieten, van (van swê'-ten), Gerard. Dutch physician.....	1700	1772	Tellez (têl-yêth'), Gabriel. (<i>Tirso de Molina.</i>) Spanish dramatist.....	1570?	1648
Swift, Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's. British humorist.....	1667	1745	Têmpēs'ta. (<i>Pietro Mulier.</i>) Dutch storm painter.....	1637	1701

bōl, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, thī; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; tion, -sion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Tenerani (tê-nê-ra'-nê), Pietro. Italian sculptor.....	1789	1869	Thévenot (têv-nô'), John de. French traveler.....	1633	1667
Teniers (tên-yêrz), David. (<i>The Younger.</i>) Flemish artist.....	1610	1694	Thévenot, Nicholas Melchizedec. (<i>Uncle.</i>) Traveler and writer.....	1621	1692
Tên'nant, William. Scottish poet and philologist.....	1785	1848	Thew (thū), Robert. English engraver.....	1758	1802
Tên'nemann, Wilhelm Gottlieb. German philosopher.....	1761	1819	Thibaud (tê-bô'), or Theobald IV., or VI. Count of Champagne. King of Navarre. Trouère.....	1201	1253
Tenniel (tên-nêl'), John. English artist.....	1820	—	Thibaudin (te-bô'-dîn), Jean. French general.....	1822	—
Tên'net, James Emerson, Sir. British author.....	1794	1869	Thibaut, Anthony Frederick Justus. German jurist.....	1774	1840
Tên'nyson, Alfred, Lord. English poet laureate.....	1809	1892	Thick'ness, Anne. English biographer.....	1737	1824
Terburg (têr-bûrg), Gerard. Flemish painter.....	1608	1681	Thicknesse, Philip. English traveler.....	1719	1792
Têr'ence. (<i>Publius Terentius Afer.</i>) Roman dramatic poet..... B. C. 193?—155			Thielen, van (van tē'-lên), John Philip. Flemish painter.....	1618	1667
Terhûne, Mary Virginia (Hawes). (<i>Marion Harland.</i>) American authoress.....	1836	—	Thierry (tê-êr'-rê) I. (<i>Son of Clovis I.</i>) King of Austrasia.....	483?	534
Ternaux (têr-nô'), Henri. (<i>Ternaux-Campans.</i>) French author.....	1807	1864	Thierry II. (<i>Son of Childebert.</i>) King of Burgundy and Austrasia.....	587	613
Têrpân'der. Greek musician and poet.....	lived B. C. 680?		Thierry I., or III. King of France, son of Clovis II.....	652?	691
Têr'rÿ, Alfred Howe. American general.....	1827	1890	Thierry II., or IV. King of France, son of Dagobert III.....	712?	737
Terry, Ellen Alice. English actress.....	1848	—	Thierry, of Niem. Papal secretary.....	—	1417
Tertullian (têr-tûl'-i-an). (<i>Quintus Septimius Florens.</i>) (<i>Ter-</i> <i>tullianus.</i>) An early Latin father of the church.....	150?	bet. 220 and 240	Thierry, Henry. Printer at Paris.....	—	712
Teş'-la, Nikola. American physicist. Born in Austria-Hungary.....	1857	—	Thierry, James Nicholas Augustine. French historian.....	1795	1856
Têt'zel, Johann. German monk. Vender of indulgences.....	1460?	1519	Thierry, Madame Julia. (<i>Wife.</i>) French writer.....	—	1844
Teuffel (tôi-fel), Wilhelm Sigismund. German philologist.....	1820	1878	Thiers (tê-ä-r'), John Baptist. French divine and satirist.....	1636	1703
Tewfik Pasha (tû'-fik pa-sha'). (<i>Mohammed Tewfik.</i>) Khedive of Egypt.....	1852	1892	Thiers, Louis Adolphe. French historian, and president of the French republic.....	1797	1877
Thatch'er, Henry Knox. American rear admiral.....	1806	1880	Thion de la Chaume (tê-on' dèh la shôm), Claude Esprit. French physician.....	1750	1786
Thacher, James. American physician and author.....	1754	1844	Thirl'wall, Connop. English historian.....	1797	1875
Thackeray (thăk'-e-ri), Anne Isabella. (<i>Mrs. Richmond Ritchie.</i>) English novelist.....	1838	—	Thom (tôm), James. Scottish sculptor.....	1799	1850
Thackeray, William Makepeace. English novelist.....	1811	1863	Thom, William. Scottish weaver and poet.....	1799	1850
Thā'is. A courtesan of Corinth, mistress of Alexander and after- ward wife of Ptolemy.....			Thomas (tôm'-as), Anthony Leonard. French writer.....	1732	1785
Thalberg (tal-ber-rgch), Sigismund. Genevan pianist.....	1812	1871	Thomas, Catimpratensis. French biographer and moral writer.....	1201	1270?
Thā'leḡ. Ionian philosopher, one of the Seven Sages of Greece..... B. C. 640?—550?			Thomas, Christian. German philosopher.....	1655	1728
Thayer, Sylvanus. American soldier and military engineer.....	1785	1872	Thomas, David. American pomologist.....	1776	1859
Theden (tê'-dên), John Christian Anthony. Ger. surgical writer.....	1714	1797	Thomas, Elizabeth. (<i>Corinna.</i>) English poetess.....	1675	1730
Theiner (tî'-nêr), John Anthony. German theologian.....	1799	1860	Thomas, Frederic William. American novelist and poet.....	1808	1866
Thel'wall, John. English writer and elocutionist.....	1764	1834	Thomas, George H. American major-general.....	1816	1870
Thēmīs'tiūs, Greek orator and philosopher.....	—	386	Thomas, Theodore. German-American musician.....	1835	1905
Thēmīs'toclēs. Athenian general and statesman.....	B. C. 514?	449	Thompson (tôm'-sôn), Alfred Wordsworth. American artist.....	1840	—
Thénard (tê-nar-r'), Louis James, Baron. French chemist.....	1777	1857	Thompson, Jacob. American politician and Confederate com- missioner.....	1810	1885
Thē'obald. See THIBAUD.....	1201	1253	Thompson, Zadoc. American scientist.....	1796	1856
Theobald, Lewis. Commentator on Shakespeare.....	—	1744	Thomson (tôm'-sôn), Sir Charles Wyville, LL. D. Scottish biologist.....	1830	1882
Thēōc'rītūs. Greek pastoral poet.....	lived B. C. 283?	263?	Thomson, James. Scottish poet. Author of "The Seasons".....	1700	1748
Thēōd'atūs. King of the Italian Goths.....	—	536	Thoreau (thō-rō'), Henry David. American essayist.....	1817	1862
Thēōd'eric. (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Ostrogoths.....	455	526	Thorn'hill, Sir James. English historical painter.....	1676	1734
Thēōdō'ra. Eastern Empress; wife of Justinian I.....	—	548	Thorn'ton, Matthew. Irish-American patriot.....	1714	1803
Thē'odōre. Bishop of Heraclea. Arian Leader.....	—	358	Thornton, William. English political economist.....	1813	1880
Theodore I. Pope (642-49).....	—	649	Thornton, Thomas. English writer on field sports.....	—	1823
Theodore II. Pope. Elected February 12, 898.....	—	898	Thorpe, John, M. D. English antiquary.....	1682	1750
Theodore, of Tarsus. Archbishop of Canterbury.....	—	690	Thorwaldsen (tor'-vald-sen), Albert Bertel. Danish sculptor.....	1770	1844
Theodore-Anthony I. King of Corsica.....	1696?	1756	Thou, de (dèh tô), James Augustus. (<i>Thuanus.</i>) French histo- rian.....	1553	1617
Theodore Lascaris. Greek emperor.....	1177	1222	Thouret (tô-rê'), Michael Augustin. French medical writer.....	1748	1810
Theodore Studita. Abbot of Studium. Writer.....	759	826	Thra sēa Pætus. Roman senator, condemned by Nero.....	14?	66
Thēōd'orēt. Bishop of Cyrus. Ecclesiastical historian.....	393?	457	Thrasýbū'lūs. Athenian general. Friend of Alcibiades.....	B. C. 389	
Thēōd'oric I. King of Visigoths. Defeated by Attila.....	—	451	Throc'mortôn, Sir Nicholas. English statesman.....	1513?	1571
Theodoric. (<i>The Great.</i>) Or Theoderic (q. v.).....	455	526	Thūa'nūs. See THOU.....	1553	1617
Theodoric. Italian bishop and surgeon.....	—	1298	Thūçýd'idēs. Greek historian.....	B. C. 471?	400?
Theodoric, or Thierry, of Niem.....	—	1417	Thulden, van (van tûl'-dên), Theodore. Dutch painter.....	1607	1676
Thēōdō'sius. Roman general. Beheaded.....	—	376	Thümmel, von (fon tēm'-mêl), or Thuemmel, Moritz Augustus. German writer.....	1738	1817
Theodosius I. (<i>The Great.</i>) Roman emperor.....	346?	395	Thunberg (tôn'-ber-rgch), Charles Peter. Swedish physician and traveler.....	1743	1828
Theodosius II. Roman emperor.....	401	450	Thür'lœ, John. English minister of state.....	1616	1668
Theodosius III. (<i>Adramytenus.</i>) Roman emperor.....	—	aft. 716	Thür'lœw, Edward, Lord. Lord chancellor.....	1732	1806
Theognis, of Megara. Greek elegiac poet.....	B. C. 570?	490?	Thür'man, Allen G. American jurist and statesman.....	1813	1895
Thēōph'anēs, George. Greek monk and chronicler.....	751	818	Thurmer (tür-r'-mêr), Joseph. German architect.....	1789	1833
Theophanes, Procopovitch. Russian historian and writer.....	1681	1736	Thurneysser (tôr-r'-nî-sêr), Leonard. Alchemist and astrol- oger.....	1531	1596
Thēōph'ilūs. Patriarch of Alexandria.....	—	412	Thurot (tü-rô'), Francis. French privateer captain.....	1727	1760
Theophilus. Jurist of Constantinople.....	—	536	Thürs'ton, Robert Henry. American engineer and physicist.....	1839	—
Theophilus. Emperor of Constantinople.....	—	842	Thý'sius, or Thys (tis), Anthony. Dutch philologist and class- ical editor.....	1603?	1665
Thēōphras'tūs. Greek philosopher and author.....	B. C. 370?	285	Tiarini (tê-a-rê'-nê), Alexander. Italian historical painter.....	1577	1668
Thēōph'ylact. Byzantine historian.....	—	630?	Tiarks (tê-ar-rks'), John Louis. German astronomer.....	1789	1837
Thēōpōmp'us. Greek historian.....	B. C. 380?	304?	Tibér'ius. (<i>Claudius Nero.</i>) Roman Emperor.....	B. C. 42—A. D. 37	
Theotocopuli (tê-ô-tô-kô-pô-lê). Dominic. (<i>El Greco.</i>) Span- ish sculptor, painter and architect.....	—	1625	Tiberius. (<i>Constantine.</i>) Emperor of East.....	—	582
Theotocopuli, George Manuel. (<i>Son.</i>) Sculptor and architect.....	—	1631	Tiberius. (<i>Absimarius.</i>) Emperor of the East (698-704); usurper,.....	—	705
Thērām'enēs. Athenian commander.....	B. C. —	404	Tibūll'us, Albius. Roman poet.....	B. C. 54?	18?
Theresa (tê-rê'-sə), Saint. Spanish Carmelite nun and mystic writer.....	1515	1582	Tick'ell, Richard. English poet and political writer.....	—	1793
Théroigne de Méricourt (tê-rwan' dèh mēh-rê-kô-r'), Anne Joseph, or Lambertine. French female revolutionist.....	1759	1817			
Thê'rôn. Tyrant of Agrigentum.....	B. C. 472				

fâte, fât, färe, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hère, camêl, hêr, thêre; pine, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôt.
or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite, cûr, râle, fûll; trÿ, Sÿrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born. Died.		Born. Died.
Tickell, Thomas. English poet and essayist	1686—1740	Tôle, John Laurence. English comedian	1830 —
Ticozzi (tê-kôt'-se), Stephen. Italian historian	1762—1836	Tôombs, Robert. American politician and confederate general	1810—1885
Tiêck, Christian Frederick. German sculptor	1776—1851	Töpffer (tôp'-fêr), Rodolph. Swiss author and caricaturist	1779—1846
Tieck, Louis. (<i>Brother.</i>) Poet and novelist	1773—1853	Tor'bêrt, Alfred Thomas Archimedes. American general	1833—1880
Tiêdemann, Dietrich. German philosophical writer	1748—1808	Torbido, or Turbido (tor'-bê-dô), Francis. (<i>Il Moro.</i>) Italian painter	1500?—1581?
Tiedge (têd'-gchêh), Christopher August. German elegiac poet	1752—1841	Tor'dên'skiöld, Peter. Danish admiral	1691—1720
Tien-Te (tê-ên-tê). (<i>Tai-Ping-Wang.</i>) Chinese insurgent leader	1813—1864	Torelli (tô-rêl'-lê), Joseph. Italian mathematician; editor of Archimedes	1721—1781
Tiepolo (tê-êp'-ô-lô), John Baptist. Venetian painter	1692—1769	Torelli, or Taurellius, Lælius. Italian jurist; editor of <i>Pandects</i>	1489—1576
Tiêr'neý, George, M. P., English statesman and political writer	1761—1839	Torelli, Pomponius, Count of Montechiarugola. Italian poet and writer	1539—1608
Tierney, Rev. Mark A., F. S. A. English antiquary	1785—1862	Toreño, de (dê tō-rên'-yô), Don José Maria Queypo de Llano Ruiz y de Saravia, Count. Spanish historian and statesman	1786—1843
Tighe (tî), Mrs. Mary. (<i>Blackford.</i>) Irish poetess	1774—1810	Torfæ'us or Tormo'dus (Thormodr). Icelandic scholar and antiquary	1636—1719
Til'dên, Samuel Jones. American lawyer and statesman	1814—1886	Torquemada, de (dê tor-kê-ma'-t̃ha), Juan. Spanish theologian and cardinal	1388—1468
Tilghman (tîl'-mān), Lloyd. American confederate general	1816—1863	Torquemada, de, Tomas. Spanish inquisitor-general	1420—1498
Tilghman, William. American jurist and legislator	1756—1827	Torre, della (dêl'-la tor'-rê), Giovanni Maria. Italian physicist	1712—1782
Tillemont, de (dê tîl-môn'), Sebastian Lenain. French ecclesiastical historian	1637—1698	Torrey (tôr'-i), John, M. D. American botanist and chemist	1796—1873
Tilli or Tilly, von (fon tîl'-lê), Johann Tzerklas, Count. Bavarian general	1559—1632	Torricelli (tor-rê-ghêl'-lê), Evangelista. Italian physicist	1608—1647
Tillôt'sôn, John, D. D. Archbishop of Canterbury	1630—1694	Torrigiano (tor-rê-ja'-nô), Pietro. Italian sculptor	1472—1522
Til'tôn, James. Surgeon-general in United States army	1745—1822	Torstenson (tor'-stên-sôn), Lennart, Count of Ortala. Swedish general	1603—1651
Tilton, Theodore. American journalist and author	1835 —	Totila (tôt'-i-lâ). (<i>Baduila.</i>) King of the Ostrogoths	552
Timæus (tî-mâ'-ûs), Pythagorean philosopher, born at Locri, in Italy.	lived B. C. 420?—380?	Tôt'ten, Joseph Gilbert. American general	1788—1864
Timæus. Greek historian, born at Tauromenium, in Sicily	about B. C. 352—256	Tourgée (tôr-zhê'), Albion Winegar. American lawyer and novelist	1838—1905
Tîman'thês. Greek painter, rival of Parrhasius	lived B. C. 400?	Tournefort, de (dêh tôr-nêh-fôr'), Joseph Pitton. French botanist	1656—1708
Timô'lêôn. Greek general and statesman	B. C. 400?—337	Tourville, de (dêh toor-r-vêl'), Anne Hilarion de Cotentin, Count. French admiral and marshal	1642—1701
Timôm'achûs. Byzantium painter	lived B. C. 300?	Toussaint L'Ouverture (tô-sân' lô-vêr-r-tür-r'), François Dominique. Haytian negro general and liberator	1743—1803
Timô'thêûs. Greek poet and musician of Miletus	B. C. — 357?	Tôwn'send, Edward D. Adjutant-general U. S. army	1893
Timotheus. Athenian commander	B. C. — 354	Townsend, George Alford. (<i>Gath.</i>) American newspaper correspondent	1841 —
Tîn'dal, Matthew, LL. D. English jurist and deistical writer	1657—1733	Townshend (tôwnz'-end), Charles, second Viscount, English statesman	1676—1738
Tîn'dale or Tÿn'dale, William. English reformer and martyr	1480—1536	Townshend, Charles. (<i>Grandson.</i>) English statesman	1725—1767
Tischendorf, Lobegott Friedrich Konstantin. German philologist	1815—1874	Trâ'çý, Benjamin F. American general and secretary of the navy	1830 —
Tissot (tî-sô'). Charles Joseph	1828—1884	Trâ'jan. (Mar'cus Ul'pius Ner'va Traja'nus.) Roman emperor	52—117
Tissot, Pierre François. French journalist and politician	1768—1854	Trâll, Russell Thacher. American hydropathist	1812—1877
Tissot, Simon André. Swiss physician and author	1728—1797	Trêad'well, Daniel. American inventor	1791—1872
Titara (tê-ta-ra), Ladislau dos Santos. Brazilian author	1801—1861	Trêd'gôld, Thomas. English civil engineer	1788—1829
Titian (tîsh'-i-an). (<i>Tiziano Vecellio.</i>) Celebrated Venetian painter	1477—1576	Trêñch, Richard Chenevix. Archbishop of Dublin. British author	1807—1886
Titians (tît-yens), Teresa. Hungarian operatic singer	1834—1877	Trêñch'ard, Stephen D. American rear-admiral	1818—1883
Tocqueville, de (dêh tók'-vêl), Alexis Charles Henry Clêrel. French publicist and statesman	1805—1859	Trenck, von der (fon dêr trênk), Franz, Baron. Austrian general	1711—1749
Tôd, James. Lieutenant-Colonel. English traveler and writer	1782—1835	Trenck, von der, Friedrich, Baron. Prussian officer and adventurer	1726—1794
Tôdd, David Peck. American astronomer	1855 —	Trentowski (trên-tôv'-skê), Ferdinand Beonislus. Polish philosopher	1808—1869
Todd, Henry John. English biographer and editor	1763—1845	Trêv'ithick, Richard. English inventor of steam carriage	1771—1833
Todd, John. American divine and author	1800—1873	Trew (trâ), Christoph Jakob. German anatomist and botanist	1695—1769
Todd, Robert Bentley, M. D. English medical writer	1810?—1860	Tribolo, di (dê trê'-bô-lô), Niccolò. (<i>Pericoli.</i>) Italian sculptor	1485?—1550
Tôd'hüntêr, Isaac. English mathematician	1820—1884	Trimble, Isaac Ridgeway. American confederate general	1802—1888
Todleben (tôt'-lê-ben), Francis Edward. Russian general	1818—1884	Trobriand, de (dê tr-rô-bre-on'), Philip Regis, Baron. French-American journalist and soldier	1816—1897
Toepffer (tôp'-fêr), Rodolph. Swiss author and caricaturist	1779—1846	Trochu (trô-shû'), Louis Jules. French general and writer	1815—1896
Tô'grâl-Bêg. First sultan of the Seljuk Turks	988?—1063	Trollope (trôl'-ûp), Anthony. English novelist	1815—1882
Tograi (tô-grî'). Arabian poet and alchemist	aft. 1120	Trollope, Frances. (<i>Milton.</i>) English authoress	1778—1863
Toiras, de (dêh twa'-ra), John du Caylar de St. Bonnet, Marquis. Marshal of France	1585—1636	Tromp, van (van trômp), Cornelis. Dutch admiral	1629—1691
Tô'land, John. Irish writer	1669?—1722	Tromp, van, Maarten Harpertzoon. (<i>Father.</i>) Dutch admiral	1597—1653
Toledo, de (dê tō-lê'-thô), Peter. Spanish general. Viceroy of Naples	1484—1553	Troost (trôst), Gerard. Dutch chemist and geologist in America	1776—1850
Toledo, de, Roderick. (<i>Toletanus.</i>) Spanish historian	1170?—1247	Trousseau (trô-sô'), Armand. French physician and writer	1801—1867
Tô'lêr, John, Earl of Norbury. Irish judge	1745—1831	Trôw'bridge, John Townsend. American novelist and poet	1827 —
Tôl'lens, Henry Corneliszoon. Dutch poet	1780—1856	Troyon (trwa-yôn'), Constant. French animal and landscape painter	1813—1865
Tôl'lêt, Miss Elizabeth. English poet and scholar	1694—1754	Trûm'bûll, James Hammond. American philologist	1821 —
Tôl'liûs, Cornelius. Dutch philologist	1620?—1652?	Trumbull, John. American satirical poet and lawyer	1750—1831
Tolommei (tô-lôm'-mê-ê), Claude. Italian scholar and poet	1492—1555	Trumbull, John. American historical painter	1756—1843
Tôl'stô-î, Alexis, Count. Russian dramatist, novelist and poet	1817—1875	Trumbull, Jonathan. American statesman	1740—1809
Tolstoi, Peter Alexandrovitch. Russian soldier and diplomatist	1769—1844	Trumbull, Lyman. American jurist and statesman	1813—1896
Tolstoi, Lyeff N., Count. Russian author and philanthropist	1828 —	Trûx'tun, Thomas. American commodore	1755—1822
Tôm'line, George. (<i>Pretyman.</i>) Bishop of Winchester	1750—1827	Tschirnhausen, von (fon tshîrn'-hōw-zên), Ehrenfried Walter, Count. German mathematician and philosopher	1651—1708
Tôm'lins, Miss Elizabeth Sophia. English novelist and poet	1763—1828		
Tômp'kîng, Daniel D. American statesman; Vice-President of United States	1774—1825		
Tône, Theobald Wolfe. Irish nationalist	1763—1798		
Tôn'na, Mrs. Charlotte Elizabeth. English authoress	1792—1846		
Tôn'stall, or Tûn'stall, Cuthbert. English Bishop of Durham	1474?—1559		
Tonti (tôn'-tê), Lawrence. Italian banker; originator of <i>Tontines</i>	lived 1653		
Took, William. English writer on science	1777?—1863		
Tôoke, John Horne. English politician and philologist	1736—1812		
Tooke, Thomas. English financial writer	1774—1858		

hōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̃his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = șan. -tion, -sion = șhūn; -t̃ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = șhūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = b̃el, d̃el.

	Born.	Died.
Tschudi (tshô'-dê), Ægidius, or Gilles. Swiss historian.....	1505	1572
Tück'ër, Abraham. English metaphysician.....	1705	1774
Tucker, Beverly. American state rights advocate and confederate commissioner.....	1820	1890
Tucker, John Randolph. American naval officer.....	1812	1883
Tucker, Samuel. American naval officer.....	1747	1833
Tucker, St. George. American jurist and poet.....	1752	1827
Tück'ërman, Henry Theodore. American essayist and art critic.....	1813	1871
Tü'dör, William. American author.....	1779	1830
Tül'löch, John. Scottish theologian and author.....	1822	1886
Tuomey (tô'-mî), Michael. American geologist.....	1805	1857
Tüp'për, Martin Farquhar. English author.....	1810	1889
Turenne, de (dêh tü-rên'), Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Vicomte. Marshal of France.....	1611	1675
Tûrgên'ëff, Alexei. Russian historian.....	1785	1845
Turgeneff, Ivan. Russian novelist.....	1818	1883
Turgot (tür-r-gô'), Anne Robert Jacques, Baron de l'Aulne. French financier.....	1727	1781
Tür'nêr, Edward. British chemist.....	1797	1839
Turner, Joseph Mallord William. English landscape painter.....	1775	1851
Turner, Sharon. English historian.....	1768	1847
Turner, Thomas. American rear-admiral.....	1808	1883
Tus'sêr, Thomas. English poet.....	1515?	1580?
Twëed, William Marcy. (<i>Boss Tweed</i> .) New York city politician and embezzler.....	1823	1878
Twës'tên, Karl. German statesman and writer.....	1820	1870
Twiggs, David Emanuel. American general.....	1790	1862
Tých'sen, Olaus Gerhard. German orientalist.....	1734	1815
Tý'lêr, Daniel. American general and artillery tactician.....	1799	1882
Tyler, John. Tenth President of the United States.....	1790	1862
Tyler, Moses Coit. American divine and educator.....	1835	—
Tyler, Wat. English rebel; killed by the mayor of London.....	—	1381
Tyndale (tîn'-dal), or Tindal, William. English reformer and martyr.....	1484?	1536
Týn'dall, John. British scientist.....	1820	1893
Týng, Stephen Higginson. American clergyman and author.....	1800	1885
Tyrwhitt (têr'-it), Thomas. English antiquary and philologist.....	1730	1786
Tý'sôn, Edward. English physician and anatomist.....	1649	1708
Týt'ler, Alexander Fraser. Scottish jurist and historian.....	1747	1813
Tytler, Patrick Fraser. (<i>Son</i> .) Scottish historian.....	1791	1849
Tzschirner (tshîr-r'-nêr), Heinrich Gottlieb. German theologian.....	1778	1828

U.

Ubalдина (ô-bal-dê'-na), Petruccio. Italian artist and writer.....	1524	1600
Uccello (ôt-ghêl'-ô), Paolo. Florentine painter.....	1390?	1472?
U'dall (û'-dall), Nicholas. English teacher and dramatist.....	1506	1564
Uberweg ('û-bêr-vêg), Friedrich. German philosopher.....	1826	1871
Uffenbach, von (fon ôf-fên-bach), Zacharias Conrad. German scholar.....	1683	1734
Uhland (oo'-lant), Johann Ludwig. German lyric poet.....	1787	1862
Uhrich (û-rêk'), Jean Jacques Alexis. French general.....	1802	1881
Ulfilas, Ulphilas (ûl'-fî-las), or Wulfila. Bishop of the Goths. 311?—381?		
Ullman (ûl'-man), Daniel. Major-general U. S. Army.....	1809	1892
Ullmann (ûl'-man), Karl. German theologian and writer.....	1796	1865
Ulloa, de (dê ôl-yô'-a), Antonio. Spanish mathematician and naval officer.....	1716	1795
Ulloa, de, Francisco. Spanish discoverer of California.....	lived	1540
Ul'pian. (Domitius Ulpianus.) Roman jurist.....	170	228
Ulrici (ôl-rê'-tsê), Hermann. German philosopher and critic.....	1806	1884
Uncas (ûng'-kas). Chief of the Mohegans in Connecticut.....	—	1683
Unger (ûn'-gêr), Franz. Austrian palæontologist.....	1800	1870
Upham (ûp'-am), Charles Wentworth. American author.....	1802	1875
Upham, Thomas Cogswell. American metaphysician.....	1799	1872
Upshur (ûp'-shûr), John Henry. American rear-admiral.....	1823	—
Urban (ûr'-ban) I. Pope (222-30).....	—	230
Urban II. (1088-99.) (<i>Orthon de Lagny</i>).....	—	1099
Urban III. (1185-87.) (<i>Hubert Crivelli</i>).....	—	1187
Urban IV. (1261-64.) (<i>James Pantaleon</i>).....	—	1264
Urban V. (1362-70.) (<i>William de Grimoard</i>).....	1309	1370
Urban VI. (1378-89.) (<i>Bartholomew di Prignano</i>).....	1318	1389
Urban VII. Elected Sept. 15, 1590. (<i>John Bapt. Castagna</i>).....	—	1590
Urban VIII. (1623-44.) (<i>Maffeo Barberini</i>).....	1568	1644
Ure (yôr), Andrew. Scottish chemist and author.....	1778	1857
Urquhart (ûr'-kwûrt), David. Scottish writer and politician.....	1805	1877
Urquiza, de (dê ôr-r-kê'-sa), Juste José. Argentine general and statesman.....	1800	1870

fâte, fât, fâre, amidst, whât, fâll, father; wê, wêt, hêre, or, wôre, wôlf, wôrk, whô, sôn; mûte, cûb, cûre, unite,

	Born.	Died.
Ursinus (ûr-sê'-nûs), Fulvius. Italian classical scholar and anti-quary.....	1520	1600
Usher (ûsh'-êr), or Ussher (ûsh'-êr), James. Irish prelate and writer.....	1580	1656
Uvaroff (ô-va'-rôf), Sergei, Count. Russian statesman.....	1785	1855
Uwins (yô'-înz), Thomas. English painter.....	1783	1857
Uxelles, d' (dûk-sêl'), Nicolas de Blê, Marquis. Marshal of France.....	1652	1730

V.

Vaart, van der (van dêr var-rt), Jan. Dutch landscape painter.....	1647	1721
Vaccaro (vak'-a-ro), Andrea. Italian painter.....	1598	1670
Vâil, Alfred. American inventor.....	1807	1859
Vaillant, Le (lêh va-yôn'), François. French naturalist and traveler.....	1753	1824
Vaillant (va-yôn'), Jean Baptiste Philbert. French marshal.....	1790	1872
Valckenaer (val'-kêh-nar), Lodewijk Casper. Dutch philologist and critic.....	1715	1785
Val'demar. See WALDEMAR.....	1131	1181
Valdés (val-dês'), Juan. Spanish reformer in Italy.....	1495?	1540
Valdivia, de (dê val-dê'-vê-a), Don Pedro. Spanish conqueror of Chile.....	1510?	1559
Valenciennes (va-lôn-sê-ên'), Piêr, Henri. French landscape painter.....	1750	1819
Valentine (vâl'-en-tin), Saint. Ecclesiastical martyr at Rome.....	—	270
Vălentin'ian or Valentinianus I. Flavius. Roman emperor.....	321	375
Valê'rian. (Publius Lucinius Valeria'nus.) Roman emperor.....	—	268?
Valette, de la (dêh la va-lêt'), Jean Parisot. Grand Master of Malta and founder of Valetta.....	1494	1568
Valla (val'-a), Lorenzo. Italian philologist and critic.....	1406?	1457?
Vallan'digham, Clement Laird. American politician.....	1820	1871
Vallière, de la (dêh la va-lê-êr'), Mlle. Françoise Louise de la Baume Le Blanc, Duchess. Mistress of Louis XIV. of France.....	1644	1710
Vallisnieri (val-ês-ny-ê'-rê), Antonio. Italian naturalist.....	1651	1730
Valsalva (val-sal'-va), Antonio Maria. Italian anatomist.....	1666	1723
Vámbery (vâm-bê-rê), Arminius. Hungarian traveler and orientalist.....	1832	—
Vanbrugh (văn-brô'), Sir John. English dramatist.....	1666	1726
Van Buren (văn bū'-rên), Martin. Eighth president of the United States.....	1782	1862
Vănçe, Zebulon B. American Confederate soldier and United States senator.....	1830	1894
Văn Clêve, Horatio P. American general.....	1810	—
Vancouver (văn-kô'-vêr), George. English navigator.....	1758?	1798
Vandamme (vôn-dam'), Dominique, Count. French general.....	1770	1830
Van'dêrbilt, Cornelius, Sr. American capitalist.....	1794	1877
Van'dêr Hêlst, Bartholomew. Dutch portrait painter.....	1610?	1670?
Vanderlyn (văn'-dêr-lîn), John. American painter.....	1776	1852
Van der Mêer, Jan. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Dutch painter.....	1625?	1685
Van der Meer, Jan. (<i>Son of the former</i> .) Dutch painter.....	1660	1704
Vandervelde (van'-dêr-vêl-dêh), Willem. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Dutch marine painter.....	1610	1693
Vandervelde, Willem. (<i>The Younger</i> .) <i>Son</i> . Dutch marine painter.....	1633	1707
Van'dêrwêrf, Adriaan. Dutch painter.....	1659	1722
Vandyke, or Van Dyck (văn-dîk'), Sir Anthony. Flemish portrait painter.....	1599	1641
Vâne, Sir Henry. English republican statesman.....	1612	1662
Van Erpen (van êr-r'-pên), Thomas. See ERPENIUS.....	1584	1624
Vanini (va-nê'-nê), Lucilio. Italian philosopher.....	1585	1619
Vanloo (vôn-lô'), Charles André. (<i>Carle Vanloo</i> .) French painter.....	1705	1765
Vanloo, Jean Baptiste. (<i>Brother</i> .) French painter.....	1684	1745
Vanni (van'-nê), Francesco. Italian painter.....	1565?	1609
Vannucci (van-nôt'-ghê), Atto. Italian historian.....	1808	1883
Van Oost (van ôst), Jacob. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Flemish painter.....	1600?	1671
Van Rensselaer (văn rên-sêl-êr), Solomon. American general.....	1774	1852
Van Rensselaer, Stephen. (<i>The Patroon</i> .) American statesman.....	1764	1839
Van Schendel (van skên'-dêl), Petrus. Belgian painter.....	1806	1870
Vanvitelli (van-vê-têl'-ee), Luigi. Italian architect.....	1700	1773
Van Wart (van wâwt), Isaac. One of the captors of André.....	1746	1828
Vapereau (va-prô'), Louis Gustave. French biographer.....	1819	—
Varchi (var-r'-kê). Benedetto. Italian historian and poet.....	1502	1565
Varen (vâ'-rên), or Varenius (vâ-rê'-nê-ûs), Bernhard. Dutch geographer and physician.....	1610?	1660?

camel, hêr, thêre; pîne, pît, sîre, sîr, marine; gô, pôť, cûr, rûle, fûll; trý, Sýrian. æ, œ = ê; ey = â. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Vargas, de (dê var-r'-gas), Luis. Spanish painter.....	1502	1568	Victor, Sextus Aurelius. Latin historian.....	lived 350?	
Varignon (va-rên-yôn'), Pierre. French mathematician.....	1654	1722	Victor-Amadé'us I. Duke of Savoy (1630-37).....	1587	1637
Varnhagen von Ense (farn'-ha-gen fon ên'-sêh), Karl August Ludwig Philipp. German author.....	1785	1853	Victor-Amadeus II. Duke of Savoy, and first king of Sardinia.....	1666	1732
Varoli (va-rô-lê), Costanzo. Italian anatomist.....	1543?	1575	Victor-Amadeus III. King of Sardinia.....	1726	1796
Varrô, Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer.....	B. c. 116	23	Victor-Emmanuel I. King of Sardinia.....	1759	1824
Vasari (va-ša'-rê), Giorgio. Italian painter and art-writer.....	1512	1574	Victor Emmanuel II., of Sardinia, and first king of modern Italy.....	1820	1878
Vassar (vas'-êr), Matthew. Founder of Vassar College.....	1792	1868	Victor (vêk-tor'), Claude Perrin, Duke of Belluno. Marshal of France.....	1764	1841
Vater (fa'-têr), Johann Severin. German philologist and theologian.....	1771	1826	Victoria (vik-tô'-rî-â). (<i>Victo'ria Alexandri'na.</i>) Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and empress of India.....	1819	1901
vattel, de (dêh vat-têl'), Emmeric. Swiss jurist and writer.....	1714	1767	Vicuña (vê-kôn'-ya), Benjamin Vincuña Mackenna. Chilean historian.....	1831	1886
Vauban, de (dêh vō-bôn'), Sébastien Leprestre, Marquis. French military engineer.....	1633	1707	Vida (vê'-da), Marco Girolamo. Italian Latin poet.....	1485?	1566
Vaucanson, de (dêh vō-kôn-sôn'), Jacques. French mechanician.....	1709	1782	Vidocq (vê-dôk'), Eugène François. French convict and detective.....	1775	1857
Vaughan, John, Sir. British general in America.....	1738	1795	Vien (vê-ân'), Joseph Marie. French historical painter.....	1716	1809
Vaughan, Robert. English divine and author.....	1795	1868	Viennet (vê-ên-nê'), Jean Pons Guillaume. French politician and author.....	1777	1868
Vaulabelle, de (dêh vō-la-bêl'), Achille Tenaille. French historian.....	1799	1879	Vigfusson (vîg'-fôs-sôn), Gudbrand. Icelandic lexicographer.....	1830	1889
Vauquelin (vō-klân'), Louis Nicolas. French chemist.....	1763	1829	Vigilius. Pope.....	555	
Vaux, de (dêh vō), Noël de Jourda. Marshal of France.....	1705	1783	Vignier (vên-yê-ê'), Nicholas. French historian and chronologist.....	1530	1596
Véd'èr, Elihu. American venre painter.....	1836	—	Vignola, da (da vên'-yô-la), James Barozzi. Italian architect.....	1507	1573
Vega Carpio, de (dê vâ-ga kar'-pê-ô), Lope Félix. Spanish poet and dramatist.....	1562	1635	Vigny, de (dê vên-yê'), Alfred, Count. French poet and novelist.....	1799	1863
Vega, von (fon vâ'-ga), Georg, Baron. German mathematician.....	1754	1802	Vi'las, William F. American lawyer, soldier, and senator.....	1840	—
Vehse (fê'-zêh), Karl Eduard. German historian.....	1802	1870	Villani (vê-la'-nê), John. Florentine historian.....	—	1348
Veit (fît), Philipp. German painter.....	1793	1877	Villani, Matthew. (<i>Brother.</i>) Florentine historian.....	—	1363
Veitch (vêch), John. Scottish metaphysician.....	1829	—	Villani, Philip. Florentine historian.....	—	1404
Velasquez (vê-las'-kêth), Diego Rodriguez de Silva y. Spanish painter.....	1599	1660	Villanueva, de (dê vêt-ya-nwê'-va), James. Spanish writer.....	1765	1824
Velpeau (vêl-pô'), Alfred Armand Louis Marie. French surgeon.....	1795	1867	Villanueva, de, Joachim Lorenzo. (<i>Brother.</i>) Author and patriot.....	1757	1836
Vendôme, de (dêh vôn-dôm'), Louis Joseph, Duc. French general.....	1654	1712	Villaret (vê-ya-rê'), Claude. French historian; Continuator of Velly.....	1715?	1766
Venedey (fê'-nêh-di), Jakob. German author and politician.....	1805	1871	Villars (vêl-yar-r'), Claude Louis Hector, Duke of. Marshal of France.....	1653	1734
Veneziano (vê-nêt-sê-a'-nô), Agostino. (<i>Agostino de' Musi.</i>) Italian engraver.....	1490?	1540?	Villegas, de (dê vêt-yê'-gas), Stephen Manuel. Spanish poet.....	1596	1669
Verboeckhoven (vêr-bôk'-hō-ven), Eugène Joseph. Belgian painter.....	1798	1881	Villehardouin, de (dêh vêt-ar-r-dô-ân'), Geoffrey. French historian.....	1167?	1213
Verdi (vêr-dê), Giuseppe. Italian composer.....	1814	1901	Villemain (vêl-mân'), Abel François. French critic, orator, and statesman.....	1790	1870
Vere, de (dê vêr), Aubrey, Sir. Irish poet.....	1788	1846	Villena, de (dê vêt-yê'-na), John de Pacheco, Marquis. Castilian statesman.....	—	1474
Vere, de, Edward, seventeenth earl of Oxford. English courtier and poet.....	1540?	1604	Villeneuve, de (dêh vêt-nûv'), Christopher. Soldier.....	1541	1615
Vere, de, Thomas. English poet and miscellaneous writer.....	1814	—	Villeneuve, de, Gabrielle Susanna Barbot. French novelist.....	1695?	1755
Vereschagin (vê-rê-sha-gên'), Vassili. Russian painter.....	1842	1904	Villeneuve, de, Huon. French poet.....	ti. Phil. Aug.	
Vergennes, de (dêh vêr-zhên'), Charles Gravier, Count. French statesman.....	1717	1787	Villeneuve, de, Peter Charles John Baptist Sylvestre. French admiral.....	1763	1806
Vergil (vêr'-gîl), Polydore. Italian priest and author in England.....	1470?	1555	Villeneuve, de, Romée. Grand seneschal of Provence.....	1170?	1250
Vergniaud (vêr-rn-yê-ô'), Pierre Victorin. French revolutionist.....	1759	1793	Villeneuve, de, Rosaline, Saint. French Ascetic.....	1263?	1329
Verne (vêr-rn), Jules. French author.....	1828	1905	Villeneuve, de, William. French soldier and writer.....	lived 1497	
Vernet (vêr-nê'), Antoine Charles Horace. (<i>Carle Vernet.</i>) French painter of battles.....	1758	1836	Villers, de (dêh vê-yê'), Charles Francis Dominic. French writer.....	1767	1815
Vernet, Claude Joseph. (<i>Joseph Vernet.</i>) French marine painter.....	1714	1789	Villiers (vîl-yêrs), Frederic. English newspaper correspondent and artist.....	1850	—
Vernet, Emile Jean Horace. (<i>Horace Vernet.</i>) French painter of battles.....	1789	1863	Vincent de Paul (vîn'-sênt dêh pôl), Saint. French reformer and philanthropist.....	1576	1660
Vêr'nôn, Edward. English admiral.....	1689	1757	Vinci, da (da vên'-chê), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor and architect.....	1452	1519
Véron (vê-roân'), Louis Désiré. French journalist and physician.....	1798	1867	Virchow (fêr-r'-chô), Rudolph. German anatomist and anthropologist.....	1821	1902
Vêrplaňck', Gulian Crommelin. American author and editor.....	1736	1870	Vîr'gîl. (<i>Publius Virgilius Maro.</i>) Roman poet. Born at Andes, near Mantua.....	B. c. 70	B. c. 19
Verrazano (vêr-ra-tsa'-nô), Verrazzano, or Verrazani (vêr-ra-tsa'-nê), Giovanni. Florentine navigator.....	1470	1527	Visconti (vês-kôn'-tê). A famous family of Lombardy, who acquired power at Milan in the thirteenth century.....	15	69
Vêr'rês, Caius. Roman governor.....	B. c. 112?	B. c. 42?	Vîtêl lîûs, Aulus. Emperor of Rome.....	lived B. c. 27	
Verri (vêr'-rê), Pietro. Italian political economist.....	1728	1797	Vitrû'viûs Pollio, Marcus. Roman architectural writer.....	1490	1547
Vertot, de (dêh vêr-tô') René Aubert. French historian.....	1655	1735	Vittoria Colonna. Scholar. Life by J. S. Harford, 1827.....	1823	1891
Vertue (vêr'-tû), George. English engraver.....	1684	1756	Vivaldi (vê-val'-dê), Anthony. Italian violinist and composer.....	1709	1780
Vêsâ'liûs, Andreas. Flemish anatomist. Born at Brussels.....	1514	1564	Vivares (vê-var-r'), Francis. French engraver.....	1492	1540
Vespasian (vês-pâ'-zhî-ân). (<i>Titus Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus.</i>) Roman emperor.....	9	79	Vives (vê'-vês), John Louis. Spanish scholar and writer.....	1775	1842
Vespucci (vês-pôt'-chê), Amerigo. (<i>Lat. Americus Vesputius.</i>) Italian navigator.....	1451	1512	Viv'ian, Richard Hussey, Lord. General under Wellington.....	1622	1703
Vestris (vês'-trîs), Lucia Elizabeth (Bartolozzi). (<i>Mrs. Matthews.</i>) English actress.....	1797	1854	Viviani (vê-vê-a'-nê), Vincent. Italian mathematician.....	1657	1734
Veullot (vâh-yô'), Louis. French author and journalist.....	1813	1883	Vivien (vê-vê-ân'), Joseph. French painter.....	1015	
Vico (vê-kô), Giovanni Vattista. Italian philosopher.....	1668	1743	Vladimir (vlâd'-ê-mêr. (<i>The Great.</i>) Grand Duke of Russia.....	1053	1126
Vicq d' Azyr (vêk da-zêr'), Félix. French anatomist.....	1748	1795	Voet (vôt), John. Jurist at Leyden.....	1647	1714
Vic tôr, St., of Marseilles. Martyr.....	—	303	Voet, Paul. Jurist at Utrecht.....	1619	1667
Victor I. Pope.....	—	197	Vogler (fogh'-lêr), George Joseph. Abbé. Musical composer and writer.....	1749	1814
Victor II. Pope. (<i>Gebehard</i>).....	—	1057			
Victor III. Pope.....	1027	1087			
Victor IV. Antipope.....	—	1164			

hôn, bôy; pout, jowl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aş; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = şan. -tion, -sion = şhün; tion, -şion = zhün. -tious. -cious, -sious = şhüs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bel, del.

	Born.	Died.
Vogler, Valentine Henry, of Halmstadt. Medical writer.....	1622	1677
Voisenon (vwāz-nōn), Claude Henry de Fusée du. Dramatist and poet.....	1708	1775
Voiture (vwa-tūr-r'), Vincent. French poet and writer. (<i>Letters.</i>).....	1598	1648
Völköff, Theodore Gregorievitch. Russian dramatist.....	1729	1763
Völ'ney, Constantine Francis Chassebœuf, Count de. French traveler and writer.....	1757	1820
Vöipa'tō, John. Italian engraver.....	1733	1802
Völ'ta, Alexander. Italian electrician.....	1745	1826
Völtäire, de (<i>Fr. pron. deh völ-tär-r'</i>), Francis Mary Arouet. French philosopher, historian, dramatist and poet.....	1694	1778
Vondel, van den (van den vön'-del), Joost. Dutch poet.....	1587	1679
Vôor'hēes, Daniel W. American lawyer and senator.....	1827	1897
Vörösmarty (vō-rōsh-morty), Mihály. Hungarian patriot and writer.....	1800	1856
Voss (fös), Johann Heinrich. German poet and critic.....	1751	1826
Vossius (vosh-i-üs), Gerard Jan. German scholar and writer.....	1577	1649

W.

Waagen (wva'-gen), Gustav Friedrich. German art critic.....	1794	1868
Waal or Wael, Luke van. Painter.....	1591	1676
Wace (vas), Robert. Anglo-Norman poet.....	1112?	1184?
Wachler (wvach'-ler), John Frederick Louis. German literary historian.....	1767	1838
Waddell, James, D.D. American clergyman.....	1739	1805
Waddell, James Iredell. American naval officer and Confederate privateer.....	1824	1886
Wād'dingtōn, William Henry. French statesman and diplomatist.....	1826	1894
Wāde, Benjamin F. American statesman.....	1800	1878
Wadham, Nicholas. Founder of college at Oxford.....	—	1610?
Wading or Wadding, Luke. Irish cordelier at Rome. (<i>Annales Ordinis Minorum.</i>).....	1588	1657
Wading, Peter. Irish Jesuit; Latin poet and writer.....	1580	1644
Wadström (wvād'-ström), or Wadstroem, Charles Bernard. Swedish traveler and philanthropist.....	1746	1799
Wād'swörth, James. American philanthropist.....	1768	1844
Wadsworth, James Samuel. American general.....	1807	1864
Wā'fer, Lionel. English voyager and adventurer.....	fl. 1690	
Waga (va'-ga), Theodore. Polish historian.....	1739	1801
Wagenaar (wa'-geh-nar), John. Dutch historian.....	1709	1773
Wā'ger, Sir Charles. Admiral.....	1666	1743
Wāg'horn, Thomas. English naval officer.....	1800	1850
Wāg'ner, John J. German philosopher.....	1641	1695
Wagner, Richard. German composer.....	1813	1883
Wagner, Rudolph. German writer on natural history.....	1814?	1864
Wagstaff, William. English physician and humorous writer.....	1685	1725
Wāin'wright, Jonathan Mayhew, D. D. Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York; writer.....	1792	1854
Wāite, Morrison Renisch, LL. D. Chief Justice of United States.....	1816	1888
Wāke, William. Archbishop of Canterbury.....	1657	1737
Wākefiēld, Edward Gibbon. English political economist.....	1796?	1862
Wakefield, Rev. Gilbert. English scholar.....	1756	1801
Wakefield, Mrs. Priscilla. English writer of juvenile works.....	1750	1832
Wakley, Thomas. English surgeon. Editor of the <i>Lancet</i>	1795?	1862
Walckenaer (val-kē-nar-r'), Charles Athanase, Baron. French writer and savant.....	1771	1852
Waldemar or Val'demar I. (<i>The Great.</i>) King of Denmark.....	1131	1181
Waldemar or Val'demar II. (<i>Son.</i>) (<i>Seier, the Victorious.</i>).....	—	1241
Waldemar or Val'demar III. (<i>Atterdag.</i>) Last king of the first Danish dynasty.....	—	1373
Waldman (wālt'-man), Johann. Swiss magistrate and soldier.....	1426	1490
Wāles, Prince of. See ALBERT EDWARD.		
Wales, William. English astronomer and mathematician.....	1734	1798
Walker (wā'-ker), Amasa. American political economist.....	1799	1875
Walker, Francis Amasa, LL. D., son of Amasa. Am. publicist.....	1840	1897
Walker, John. English lexicographer and elocutionist.....	1732	1807
Walker, Leroy Pope. American Confederate general and secretary of war.....	—	1884
Walker, Robert J. American author, senator and secretary of United States treasury.....	1801	1869
Walker, Sears Cook. American astronomer.....	1805	1836
Walker, William. American filibuster, shot at Truxillo.....	1824	1860
Walker, William H. T. American Confederate general.....	1837	1864
Wāl'lage, Alfred Russel, D. C. L. English naturalist.....	1822	—
Wallace, Lew. American general and novelist.....	1827	1905

	Born.	Died.
Wallace, Sir William. Scottish hero and patriot.....	1270?	1305
Wāl'lenstein, Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Count. German general.....	1583	1634
Wāl'ler, Edmund. English poet.....	1605	1687
Wāl'līs, John. English mathematician.....	1616	1703
Wallon (va-loñ'), Henri Alexandre. French historian.....	1812	—
Wāl'pole, Horace. Fourth Earl of Oxford. English author and wit, 1717—1797	1717	1797
Walpole, Sir Robert. English premier.....	1676	1745
Wāl'tēr, John. Founder of the <i>London Times</i>	1739	1812
Walter von der Vogelweide (val'ter fon der fō'-gēl-vī-deh). German minnesinger.....	1170?	1228?
Wārd, Artemus. American general.....	1727	1800
Ward, Artemus. Pseudonym of Charles Farrar Browne (q. v.).....	1834	1867
Ward, John Quincy Adams. American sculptor.....	1830	—
Ward, Mary Augusta (Arnold). English novelist.....	1851	—
Wār'nēr, Charles Dudley. American author.....	1829	1900
Warner, Susan. (<i>Elizabeth Wetherell.</i>) American novelist.....	1819	1885
War'rēn, Sir John Borlase. English admiral.....	1754	1822
Warren, Joseph, M. D. American patriot and general.....	1741	1775
Warren, Samuel. English novelist.....	1807	1877
Wār'tōn, Thomas. English poet laureate.....	1728	1790
Warwick (war'ic), John Dudley, Earl of. Beheaded.....	1502	1553
Warwick, Richard Neville, Earl of. (<i>King Maker.</i>) English warrior.....	1420?	1471
Wash'būrn, Elihu Benjamin. American statesman.....	1816	1887
Wash'ingtōn, George. American general and first president of the United States.....	1732	1799
Wāt'sōn, John C. U. S. N. Am. commodore.....	1842	—
Wāt'sōn, James Craig. American astronomer.....	1838	1880
Watson, Rev. J. (<i>Ian Maclaren.</i>) Scottish divine and author.....	1850	—
Watt, James. Scottish inventor.....	1736	1819
Wat'teau (vat-tō'), Antoine. French painter.....	1684	1721
Wat'tērsōn, Henry. American journalist and orator.....	1840	—
Watts, Isaac. English divine and hymnologist.....	1674	1748
Wāy'land, Francis. American divine and writer on moral philosophy.....	1796	1865
Wayne, Anthony. (<i>Mad Anthony Wayne.</i>) American general.....	1745	1796
Webb, Alexander Stewart. American general and educator.....	1835	—
Webb, James Watson. (<i>Father.</i>) American journalist.....	1802	1884
Wēb'ēr, Georg. German historian.....	1808	1888
Weber, von (fon vē'bēr), Karl Maria Friedrich Ernst. German composer.....	1786	1826
Wēb'stēr, Augusta. (<i>Cecil Home.</i>) English poetess.....	1840	—
Webster, Daniel. American orator and statesman.....	1782	1852
Webster, John. English dramatist.....	lived 17th c.	
Webster, Noah. American lexicographer.....	1758	1843
Wēed, Thurlow. American journalist and politician.....	1797	1882
Wēir, Harrison William. English artist and book illustrator.....	1824	—
Wēlles, Gideon. Secretary U. S. Navy.....	1802	1878
Wēlles'leŷ, Richard Cooley, Marquis. Governor general of India.....	1760	1842
Wēl'liŋgtōn, Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of. British general.....	1769	1852
Wēlls, David Ames. American political economist.....	1828	1898
Wēn'ceglāus. Emperor of Germany and King of Bohemia.....	1361	1419
Wēnt'wōrth, John. (<i>Long John.</i>) American journalist.....	1815	1888
Werder, von (fon vē'r'dēr), August. German general.....	1808	1887
Werner (vēr'nēr), Abraham Gottlob. German geologist.....	1750	1817
Wēs'leŷ, Charles. English Methodist divine and hymnologist.....	1708	1788
Wesley, John. (<i>Brother.</i>) Founder of Methodism.....	1703	1791
Wēst, Benjamin. American painter. President of the Royal Academy, England.....	1738	1820
Weyler (wā'-ē-lēr), Valeriano. Sp. governor-general of Cuba.....	1839	—
Wharton (hwōr'-tōn), Francis. American divine and law writer, 1820—1889	1820	1889
Wharton, Thomas, Marquis of. English statesman.....	1640?	1715
Wharton, Thomas. English anatomist.....	1610?	1673
Whāte'ly, Richard. Archbishop of Dublin and author.....	1787	1863
Whēat'leŷ, Phillis. American negro poetess, born in Africa.....	1753?	1794
Whēat'ōn, Henry. American publicist and diplomatist.....	1785	1848
Whēel'ēr, Joseph. Am. cavalry leader and general.....	1836	—
Whēel'ēr, William Adolphus. American lexicographer.....	1833	1874
Wheeler, William Almon. Nineteenth Vice-President of the United States.....	1819	1887
Whēel'ōck, Eleazer. American divine. Founder and first president of Dartmouth college.....	1711	1779
Whēel'right, John. English-American divine. Founder of Exeter, New Hampshire.....	1594	1679
Whewell (hū'-el), William. English philosopher and scholar.....	1794	1866
Whip'ple (hwip'1), Abraham. American naval officer.....	1733	1819
Whipple, Amiel Weeks. American general.....	1818	1863
Whipple, Edwin Percy. American essayist and critic.....	1819	1886

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre, camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt, or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite, cūr, rūle, fūll; trŷ, Sŷrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

	Born.	Died.		Born.	Died.
Whistlér, George Washington. American civil engineer	1800	1849	Wilson, Horace Hayman. English orientalist	1786	1860
Whitcomb (whít'-kūm), John. American general	1720	1812	Wilson, James. American jurist. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1742	1798
Whist'ôn, William. English divine and mathematician	1667	1752	Wilson, James F. American statesman	1828	1895
White, Andrew Dickson. American educator	1832	—	Wilson, James H. American military engineer and general	1837	—
White, Edward D. Associate justice United States supreme court	1845	—	Wilson, John. (<i>Christopher North</i> .) Scottish author	1785	1854
White, Henry Kirke. (<i>Kirke White</i> .) English poet born in Spain	1785	1806	Wilson, Richard. English painter	1713?	1782
White, Horace. American journalist	1834	—	Wilson, William L. M. C. from West Virginia, author of the "Wilson Bill"	1843	1900
White, Joseph Blanco. (<i>Blanco White</i> .) English author	1775	1841	Wimpffen, de (dēh vwimp'-fēn), Emmanuel Félix. French general of German descent	1811	1884
White, Richard Grant. American author	1822	1885	Win'chell, Alexander. American geologist and author	1824	1891
White'fēld, George. English Methodist-Calvinistic preacher	1714	1770	Winckelmann (wīnk'-ēl-man), Johann Joachim. German archaeologist	1717	1768
White'hēad, William. English dramatist and poet	1715	1785	Windham (wīnd'-ām), William. English orator and statesman	1750	1810
Whitehōuse, Henry John. American Protestant Episcopal bishop	1803	1874	Win'dōm, William. American financier and secretary of the United States treasury	1827	1891
White'lōcke, Bulstrode. English statesman	1605	1676	Wine'brenner, John. American clergyman. Founder of the "Church of God"	1797	1860
Whit'gift, John. English prelate. Archbishop of Canterbury	1530	1604	Winer (vwē'-nēr), George Benedict. German theologian and orientalist	1789	1858
Whit'ing, Henry. American author and soldier	1790	1850	Winkelried. See ARNOLD VON WINKELRIED.		
Whiting, William. American lawyer	1813	1873	Win'slōw, Edward. Governor of Plymouth colony	1595	1655
Whit'man, Walt. American poet	1819	1892	Winslow, Forbes Benignus. English physician and writer	1810	1874
Whit'mōre, Thomas. American clergyman and author	1800	1861	Winslow, Hubbard. American clergyman and author	1800	1864
Whit'neý, Adeline D. (<i>Train</i> .) American authoress	1824	—	Winslow, Jacques Bénigne. French anatomist and writer	1669	1760
Whitney, Eli. American inventor of the cotton gin	1765	1825	Winslow, John A. American commodore. (<i>Commander of the Kearsarge</i> .)	1811	1873
Whitney, Josiah Dwight. American geologist	1819	1896	Winslow, Miron. American missionary and author	1789	1864
Whitney, William Dwight. American philologist	1827	1894	Win'sōr, Justin. American author and librarian	1831	1897
Whit tiēr, John Greenleaf. American poet	1807	1892	Win'tēr, William. American poet and critic	1836	—
Wichern (wē'-chērn), Johann Heinrich. German philanthropist	1808	1881	Winter, van, Jan Willem. Dutch naval commander	1761	1812
Wiē'lānd, Christoph Martin. German poet	1733	1813	Winterfeld (vwīn'-tēr-fēlt), von, Hans Karl. Prussian general	1709	1757
Wiērtz, Antoine Joseph. Belgian painter	1806	1865	Win'terhalter, Franz Xaver. German portrait painter	1803	1873
Wieselgren (wē'-zēl-grēn), Peter. Swedish philanthropist and author	1800	1877	Winther (vīn'-tēr), Rasmus Villads Christian Ferdinand. Danish poet	1796	1876
Wight (wit), Orlando Williams. American author and translator	1824	—	Win'thrōp, John. English governor of the colony of Massachusetts	1588	1649
Wil'bērfōrce, William. English philanthropist and statesman	1759	1833	Winthrop, John. (<i>Son</i> .) Twice governor of Connecticut	1606	1676
Wilcox, Ella Wheeler. (<i>Mrs. Wilcox</i> .) American poetess	1859	—	Winthrop, Robert Charles. American U. S. senator	1809	1894
Wil'denōw, Karl Ludwig. German naturalist	1765	1812	Winthrop, Theodore. American novelist and soldier	1828	1861
Wil'frēd or Wil'frid, Saint. Anglo-Saxon prelate; bishop of York, 634?	709	—	Wīn'wood, Sir Ralph. English diplomatist and statesman	1564	1617
Wilkes (wīlks), Charles. American rear-admiral	1801	1877	Wirt, William. American lawyer and biographer	1772	1834
Wilkes, John. English political agitator and journalist	1727	1797	Wise, Henry A. American politician and Confederate general	1806	1876
Wil kiē, Sir David. Scottish painter	1785	1841	Wise, Henry Augustus. American naval officer and writer	1819	1869
Wil'king, Sir Charles. English Sanskrit scholar	1749	1836	Wiselius (wī-sē'-lī-ūs), Samuel I. Dutch poet	1769	1845
Wil'kīnson, James. American general	1757	1825	Wisniewski (vīsh-nī-ēv'-skī), Michael. Polish historian	1794	1866
Wilkinson, Jemima. American religious impostor	1753	1819	With'ering, William. English naturalist	1741	1799
Wilkinson, Sir John Gardner. English Egyptologist	1797	1875	With'ērs, George. English poet, satirist and soldier	1588	1667
Wil'lard, Emma C. (<i>Hart</i> .) American educationist	1787	1870	With'ērspōon, John, D. D., LL. D. Scottish-American patriot and educator	1722	1794
Willard, Frances E. American educator, journalist, and temperance advocate	1839	1898	Wolcōtt, John. (<i>Peter Pindar</i> .) English satiric poet	1738	1819
Wille (vwīl'-ēh), Johann Georg. German engraver	1715	1806	Wolcott, Oliver. American patriot and statesman	1726	1797
Wil'lems, Jan Frans. Flemish philologist and historian	1792	1846	Wolcott, Oliver. (<i>Son</i> .) Secretary of U. S. treasury	1760	1833
William (wīl'-yam) I. (<i>Conqueror</i> .) King of England	1027	1087	Wolf, Friedrich August. German scholar and critic	1759	1824
William II. (<i>Rufus</i> .)	1056	1100	Wolf, Hieronymous. German classical scholar	1516	1580
William III. (William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange.)	1650	1702	Wolf, Johann. German jurisconsult and compiler	—	1600
William IV. Uncle of Queen Victoria, who succeeded him	1765	1837	Wolf, Johann. German medical writer	1537	1616
William I. (Frederik Wilhelm.) King of the Netherlands	1772	1843	Wolf, von (fon vwōlf'), Johann Christian. German mathematician and philosopher	1679	1754
William II. (Wilhelm Frederik Georg Lodewijk.)	1792	1849	Wolf, Johann Christopher. Lutheran divine, orientalist and biblical writer at Hamburg	1693	1739
William III. (Wilhelm Alexander Paul Frederik Lodewijk.)	1817	1890	Wolfe, Rev. Charles. Irish divine and poet	1791	1823
William I. (Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig.) King of Prussia and emperor of Germany	1797	1888	Wolfe, James. English general; fell at Quebec	1726	1759
William II. King of Prussia and emperor of Germany	1859	—	Wolff, Oscar Louis Bernard. German author	1799	1851
William of Nassau (nas'-sōw). Prince of Orange. (<i>The Silent</i> .)	1533	1584	Wolff, Pius Alexander. German actor	1782	1828
William of Wykeham. Bishop of Winchester	1324	1404	Wölfl (vwōlf'l), Joseph. German pianist and composer	1772	1814
Williams (wīl'-yamz), Eleazer. American clergyman. (<i>The Lost Prince</i> .)	1787?	1858	Wōl'lastōn, Rev. William. English philosophical writer	1659	1724
Williams, Ephraim. Founder of Williams college, Mass.	1715	1755	Wollaston, William Hyde, M. D. English natural philosopher	1766	1828
Williams, John. (<i>The Redeemed Captive</i> .) American divine	1664	1729	Wōl'stōnecraft, Mary. (<i>Mrs. Godwin</i> .) English writer	1759	1797
Williams, John. (<i>The Apostle of Polynesia</i> .) English missionary	1796	1839	Wōl'sēy, Thomas. English cardinal and statesman	1471	1530
Williams, Monier. English Sanskrit scholar	1819	1870	Wolzogen, von (fon vwōlt-sō'-gēn), Caroline. German authoress	1763	1847
Williams, Roger. Puritan reformer. Founder of Rhode Island	1599	1683	Wood, Sir Andrew. Scottish admiral	1455?	1539?
Williams, Rowland. English clergyman and author	1817	1870	Wood, Anthony A. English antiquary and biographer	1632	1695
Williams, Samuel Wells. American Chinese scholar	1812	1884	Wood, George B. American physician and medical writer	1797	1879
Williams, William. Signer of the Declaration of Independence	1731	1811	Wood, De Volson. American engineer and physicist	1832	—
Wil'lis, Albert S. United States minister to Hawaii	1843	—	Wood, Isaac. English painter and humorist	1689	1752
Wil'lis, Francis. English physician for the insane	1718	1807	Wood, Sir Matthew, M. P. Lord mayor of London	1768	1843
Willis, Nathaniel Parker. American poet and journalist	1806	1867			
Willis, Robert. English physicist and mechanician	1800	1875			
Willis, Thomas. English anatomist and physician	1621	1675			
Willoughby (wīl'-ō-bī), Sir Hugh. English arctic navigator	—	1554			
Wil'mōt, David. American statesman	1814	1868			
Wil'sōn, Alexander. Scottish ornithologist in America	1766	1813			
Wilson, George. Scottish chemist and physician	1818	1859			
Wilson, Henry. Eighteenth vice-president of the United States	1812	1875			

bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, t̄his; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian, -tian = shan. -tion, -sion = shūn; -t̄ion, -șion = zhūn. -tious, -cious, -sious = shūs. -ble, -dle, &c. = bēl, dēl.

- Born. Died.
- Wood, Robert. (*Palmyra Wood*.) Irish archæologist.....1716—1771
- Wood, Thomas J. American general.....1825 —
- Wood, Thomas W. American genre painter.....1823—1903
- Wood'all, John. English surgeon.....1556?—1646?
- Wood'bridge, Wm. Channing. American educational writer.....1794—1845
- Wood'būry, Levi. American jurist and statesman.....1789—1851
- Wood'cōck, Robert. English composer and painter.....1692—1728
- Wood'desōn, Dr. Richard. English jurist and law writer.....1745—1822
- Wood'fāll, William. English journalist and parliamentary re-
porter.....1745 or 6—1803
- Wood'hēad, Abraham. English Roman Catholic writer.....1678
- Wood'hōuse, Robert. English mathematician and astronomer.....1773—1827
- Wood's, Leonard, D. D. American divine.....1774—1854
- Woods, William B., LL. D. American jurist and general.....1824—1887
- Wood'ville, Anthony, Earl Rivers. English peer and poet; be-
headed.....1442—1483
- Woodville, or Wydville, Elizabeth. (*Sister*.) Queen of Edward
IV.....1486
- Woodville, William, M. D. English medical writer.....1752—1805
- Wood'ward, Henry. English comedian.....1717—1777
- Woodward, John. English geologist.....1665—1728
- Woodward, Joseph. American army surgeon and scientist.....1833—1884
- Woodward, Samuel Bayard, M. D. American physician.....1787—1850
- Woodward, Dr. Samuel P. English geologist.....1821—1865
- Wood'wōrth, Samuel. American editor and writer. Author of
The Old Oaken Bucket.....1785—1842
- Wool, John E. American general.....1789—1869
- Wool'hōuse, John Thomas. English surgeon and oculist.....1730
- Wool'lett, William. English engraver.....1735—1785
- Wool'man, John. American quaker. Abolitionist.....1720—1773
- Wool'seý, Melancthon Taylor. United States naval officer.....1782—1838
- Woolsey, Theodore Dwight, D. D., LL. D. American scholar and
writer.....1801—1889
- Wool'stōn, Rev. Thomas. English theological writer.....1669—1733
- Wpostēr, David. American revolutionary general.....1710—1777
- Wpot'tōn, John. English painter.....1720—1765
- Worcester (wos'-tēr), Edward Somerset, Marquis of. English
peer and inventor.....1667
- Worcester, Joseph Emerson, LL. D. American geographer and
lexicographer.....1784—1865
- Worcester, Noah, D. D. American Congregational divine.....1758—1838
- Wōrd'en, John Lorimer. American commodore (*Com. Monitor*.).....1818—1897
- Wōrd'swōrth, Rev. Christopher, D. D. Master of Trinity College.
(*Ecclesiastical Biography*.).....1774—1846
- Wordsworth, William. English poet.....1770—1850
- Wōrl'idge, Thomas. English portrait painter and engraver.....1700—1766
- Wor'mius, Olaus. Danish physician, antiquary, historian.....1588—1654
- Woronicz (vō-rō'-nitch), John Paul. Polish prelate and poet.....1757—1829
- Wōrth, William Jenkins. American general.....1794—1849
- Wōrth'ingtōn, Thomas. Governor of Ohio.....1773—1827
- Wōrt'leý, Emmeline Charlotte Elizabeth, Lady. English writer.....1806—1855
- Wōt tōn, Sir Henry. English diplomatist and author.....1568—1639
- Wotton, Rev. William, D. D. English divine, critic, and historian.....1666—1726
- Wōuters, Francis. Flemish painter. Assassinated.....1614—1659
- Wōu verman, Philip. Dutch painter.....1620—1668
- Wrangell, von (fon vrang'-el), Ferdinand Petrovitch, Baron.
Russian explorer and governor of Russian America.....1796?—1870
- Wraxall (rāks'-al), Nathaniel William, Baronet. English author.....1751—1831
- Wren (rēn), Christopher, Sir. English architect.....1632—1723
- Wright (rit), Frances. (*Mme. D'Arusmont*.) Scottish reformer.....1795—1853
- Wright, Horatio G. American general and chief of engineers.....1820—1899
- Wright, Silas. American statesman.....1795—1847
- Wright, Thomas. English antiquary, born in Wales.....1810—1877
- Wright, William. British orientalist, born in Bengal.....1830—1889
- Wrottesley (rōts'-li), John, Baron. English astronomer.....1798—1867
- Wurmser (vworm'-zer), Dagobert Sigismund. Austrian general.....1724—1797
- Wurtz (vürts), Charles Adolphe. French chemist.....1817—1884
- Wý'att, James. English architect.....1743—1813
- Wyatt, Matthew Digby, Sir. English architect and author.....1820—1877
- Wyatt, Richard James. English sculptor.....1795—1850
- Wyatt, Thomas, Sir. English courtier, statesman and poet.....1503—1542
- Wých'erleý, William. English dramatist.....1640?—1715
- Wýc'lif, Wýc'liffe or Wíck'liffe, John. English ecclesiastical re-
former.....1324?—1384
- Wykeham (wík'-am), William. English ecclesiastic and states-
man.....1324—1404
- Wý'man, Jeffries. American anatomist.....1814—1874
- Wyndham (wínd'-am), William, Sir. English statesman.....1687—1740
- Born. Died.
- Wyse, Lucian Napoléon Bonaparte. French engineer. Surveyor of
the isthmus of Panama.....1844 —
- Wyss (vwís), Johann Rudolf. Swiss writer. Author of *Swiss Fam-
ily Robinson*.....1781—1830
- Wythe (with), George. American jurist. Signer of Declaration of
Independence.....1726—1806
- Wytttenbach (wit'-en-bak), Daniel. Swiss philologist.....1746—1820

X.

- Xaupi (gzō-pí'), Joseph. French antiquary.....1688—1778
- Xavier (zāv'-i-er), St. Francis. (*The Apostle of the Indies*.)
Spanish Jesuit missionary.....1506—1552
- Xavier de Menezes (sha-vē-ēr dê mê-nê'-zēs), Francisco.
Count of Ericeira. Portuguese general and writer.....1673—1743
- Xenocrates (zē-nōk'-ra-tēz). Greek philosopher.....B. C. 396—314
- Xenophanes (zē-nōf'-a-nēz). Greek philosopher and poet.....B. C. 628?—520?
- Xenophon (zēn'-ō-fōn). Athenian historian and general.....B. C. 445?—355?
- Xeres, de (dê zē'-rēs), Francisco. Spanish historian with Pizarro, 1504?—1570?
- Xerxes (zērks'-ēz). (*Xerxes the Great*.) King of Persia.....B. C. — 465
- Ximenes (zī-mē'-nēs), Francisco. (*Ximenes de Cisneros*.) Span-
ish cardinal and statesman.....1437—1517
- Xylander (ksē-lan'-dēr), Gulicelmus or William. German
scholar.....1532—1576
- Xylander, von (fon ksē-lan'-dēr), Joseph Karl. German mili-
tary writer.....1794—1854

Y.

- Yakōob' Bey. Toorkoman warrior. Assassinated.....1820—1877
- Yāle, Elihu. Patron of Yale College.....1649—1721
- Yancey (yān'-sī), William Lowndes. American politician.....1814—1863
- Yār'rell, William. British naturalist.....1784—1856
- Yātes, Edmund Hodgson. English novelist.....1831—1894
- Yates, Richard. War governor of Illinois.....1818—1873
- Yates, William. English missionary and orientalist.....1792—1845
- Yēameş, William Frederick. English painter.....1835 —
- Yonge (yūng), Charles Duke. English biographer and historian.....1812—1891
- Yonge, Charlotte Mary. English novelist.....1823—1901
- York, Edmund of Langley, First Duke of.....1341—1402
- Yorke, Charles, Lord Morden. English jurist and statesman.....1722—1770
- Yorke, Charles Philip. Lord High Chancellor of England.....1690—1764
- Yoū mans, Edward Livingston. American scientist.....1821—1887
- Yoūng, Arthur. English agriculturist.....1741—1820
- Young, Brigham. Leader and high priest of the Mormons.....1801—1877
- Young, Charles Augustus. American astronomer.....1834 —
- Young, Edward. English poet.....1684—1765
- Young, John Russell. American newspaper correspondent and
author.....1841—1899
- Young, Thomas. English physician and physicist.....1773—1829
- Ypsilanti (ip-se-lān'-te) or Ypsilan'tis, Alexander, Prince.
Greek patriot and general.....1792—1828
- Yūle, Henry, Sir. English geographer and general.....1820—1889
- Yvon (ē-vōn'), Adolphe. French historical painter.....1817—1893

Z.

- Zabaglia (dza-bal'-ya), Niccolo. Italian architect and inventor.....1674—1750
- Zabarella (dza-ba-rēl'-la), Francesco. (*The Cardinal of Flor-
ence*.) Italian ecclesiastic and writer.....1339—1417
- Zach, von (fon zach), Franz Xaver, Baron. German astronomer.....1754—1832
- Zahn (tsan), Johann Karl Wilhelm. German art-writer.....1800—1871
- Zalín'ski, Edmund Louis Gray. American soldier and inventor.....1849 —
- Zaluski (za-loōs'-kē), Jozef Andrzej. Polish bibliophile.....1702—1774
- Zamacois (tha-ma-kō-ēs), Eduardo. Spanish painter.....1842—1871
- Zamojski, or Zamoyski (za-mōi'-skē), Andrzej, Count. Polish
statesman.....1716—1792
- Zamojski, Jan. Polish statesman, general and scholar.....1541—1605
- Zampieri (dzam-pē-ē-rē), Camillo. Italian poet.....1701—1784
- Zanchi (dzan'-kē), Girolamo. Italian religious reformer.....1516—1590
- Zarate, de (dê tha-ra'-tē), Agostin. Spanish historian.....1493—1560?
- Zarco (zar'-kō), Joao Gouzaiez. Portuguese navigator.....lived 1419
- Zea (thē'-a), Don Francisco Antonio. South American statesman.....1770—1822
- Zeller (tsél'-er), Jules Sylvain. French historian.....1820 —
- Zelter (tsél'-ter), Karl Friedrich. German composer.....1758—1832

fāte, fāt, fāre, amidst, whāt, fāll, father; wē, wēt, hēre,
or, wōre, wōlf, wōrk, whō, sōn; mūte, cūb, cūre, unite,

camel, hēr, thēre; pīne, pīt, sīre, sīr, marine; gō, pōt,
cūr, rūle, fūll; trȳ, Sȳrian. æ, œ = ē; ey = ā. qu = kw.

Zeno (zē'-nō). Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school.....	B. C. 358?- 260?
Zeno of Elea . Greek philosopher.....	B. C. 493? —
Zeno . (<i>The Isaurian</i> .) Emperor of the East.....	426?- 491
Zeno (dzē'-no) , Apostolo. Italian historian and poet.....	1668-1750
Zeno , Carlo. Grand admiral of Venice.....	1334?-1418
Zeno , Nicolò. Venetian navigator.....	1330-1395
Zenobia (zē-nō'-bī-ā), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra.....	— 280
Zetterstedt (zēt'-tēr-stēt), Johan Wilhelm. Swedish naturalist.....	1785-1874
Zeuxis (zūks'-is). Greek painter of the human form.....	B. C. 464?- 396
Ziegler (tsēgch'-lēr), Friedrich Wilhelm. German actor and dramatist.....	1758-1827
Ziethen, von (fon tsē'-tēn), Hans Joachim. Prussian general.....	1699-1786
Zimmermann, von (zīm'-ēr-mān; <i>Ger. pron. fontsim'-ēr-man</i>), Johann Georg. Swiss physician and philosopher.....	1728-1795
Zimmern (tsim'-mēr), Helen. German English authoress.....	1846 —
Zin'endorf von (<i>Ger. pron. fon tsin'-tsen-dorf</i>), Nikolaus Ludwig, Count. Restorer of the Moravian sect.....	1700-1760
Zis'ka, or Zizka , Jan. Bohemian general and leader of Hussites.....	1380?-1424
Zoëga (zō-ē'-ga), Georg. Danish archæologist.....	1755-1809
Zola (zō-la'), Emile. French novelist.....	1840 1902

Zöl'licöffër , Felix Kirk. American soldier and Confederate general.....	Born. Died. 1812-1862
Zollikofer (tsöl'-ē-kō-fēr), Georg Joachim. Swiss pulpit orator.....	1730-1788
Zōrōās'tēr . Persian philosopher. Founder of Magian Persian religion.....	unknown
Zorrilla y Moral (thor-rîl'-ya ē mō-ral'), Don José. Spanish poet and dramatist.....	1817-1898
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Züccarelli (dzōk'-ka-rēl'-lē), Francesco. Italian landscape painter.....	1702-1788
Zuccaro (dzōk'-ka-rō) or Zuccherò (dzōk'-kē-rō), Federico. Italian painter.....	1543?-1609
Zukertort (tsōk'-ēr-tort), J. H. German-Russian chess player.....	1842-1888
Zümpt , Karl Timotheus. German philologist.....	1792-1849
Zurbaran (thōr-ba-ran'), Francisco. Spanish painter.....	1598-1662
Zurita (thō-rē'-ta), Gerónimo. Spanish historian.....	1512-1580
Zwing'ër , Theodore. (<i>The Elder</i> .) Swiss physician.....	1533-1588
Zwing'li , Ulric or Huldreich. (<i>Lat. Zuin'glius</i> .) Swiss reformer and patriot.....	1484-1531
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bōil, bōy; pōut, jōwl; cat, çell, chorus, çhin, bench; go, gem; thin, this; sin, aș; expect, Xenophon, exist. ph = f. -cian. -tian = shan. -tion. -sion = shün; -tion, -sion = zhün. -tious. -cious. -sious = shüs. -ble. -dle. &c. = bel, del.



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